NOV

MISSING ISSUE(S)

THE NORWICH NEWS.
WM. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
For terms, see 4th page.

WALTER CLAPP,
BOOKSELLER & BOOKBINDER,
97 MAIN-STREET, NORWICH,
Opposite M. Raymond's Store, Rooms,
Nov. 6th, 1843. 1y50

SPORTSMAN'S TOOLS.
POWDER FLASKS, Shot Pouches and Belts; Percussion Barrel Caps, Wads, Ball moulds, Priming Wires, Gimlets, Caps Nipples and Nipple Wrenches, Drinking Cups, Metallic and Glass Liquor Flasks extra Cocks, Trimmings, Pipes, Springs, &c. For sale by C. A. CONVERSE,
139 Main Street,
Norwich, Nov. 15th, 3w51

Solar Lamps.
SOLE and hanging Solar Lamps new and improved Patterns, also Necks and Globes.
For sale by C. A. CONVERSE,
139 Main Street.
Norwich, Nov. 15. 3w51

HILL'S ACADEMY.
At Essex, Conn.
THE Winter Term of this Institution will commence Monday Dec. 11th.
The course of Studies pursued in this institution is extensive and systematic including those branches which are required to prepare the pupil for the common business of life or for a higher course of collegiate or professional studies. The Principal has at present associated with him a popular English instructor—Mr. Hiram M. Thompson, who will take charge of the Common Branches and Natural Sciences leaving those of Mathematics and the Languages exclusively under the care of the Principal. We wish it understood, that it shall be the object of the instructors to raise and sustain the character of the school, so that it may fulfil the highest expectations of all who may become its patrons.
In addition to the ordinary recitations—weekly lectures will be gratuitously given; Sacred History, and the Natural Sciences, demonstrated by the Apparatus belonging to the Institution.
A. J. FOSTER, Principal.
Nov. 4th, 1843. 4w50

RELIEF!
Cancers! Cancers! Cancers!
PROVE the astonishing disease, which has heretofore defied all skill, will baffle the boasted skill and ability of the Faculty of every description; to which the Medical Faculty of Boston, have added that Cancers have been cured in Boston, and to find all the boasted skill of Medicine.
Persons who are suffering under the painful and distressing affliction of cancers or Scirrhus tumors; also Polypus, Worms, Fistulas, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Sores of long standing, are informed that there is not only a hope for their relief but a Medicine for their effectual cure. Though the human system is subjected to numerous and various diseases; yet the God of Nature, has kindly provided vegetable Medicine adapted to the cure of each and all Diseases, which the human family is subject to.
DR. J. F. WOODWARD,
respectfully informs the public, that he has taken up his residence in Southbrooklin, (Killingly, Ct.) where people can find a comfortable home for the invalid, at the Botanic Infirmary, where he is prepared to attend to, and operate upon all the above named diseases, having received his theory from the late celebrated Physician Elias Partridge, and which he has proved correct by actual experience. This new and late discovered system, has not been equalled by any Medical Institute, ancient or modern. The medicine which he administers, will not debilitate the system, or impair the health. As he all-cards the use of all Poisonous Minerals and mercurial preparations, not subject his patients to the use of the knife, or caustic and burning plasters, or preparations of arsenic, &c., as they only tend to debilitate the human system, and destroy life, without any permanent relief or cure. By this new system of practice, a cancer alone can be extirpated in from three to six days, according to the different size of the disease, without suffering but very little pain.
N. B. He will warrant a permanent cure, if his directions are followed, or receive no pay.
N. B. He extends to all the numerous diseases the human frame is subject to, upon Scientific Botanic principles.
Southbrooklin, Nov. 11, 1843. 3w51

READ ALL YE AFFLICTED!
[illegible] REMEDY!
[illegible]ND'S
SARSAPARILLA.
[illegible] PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17th, 1843.
[illegible] Sir: Although personally unknown, I feel under many obligations, have received by the use of your Sarsaparilla [illegible] melody. For the past five years I was a victim to violent palpitation of the heart, severe pain in the side, disease of the liver, derangement of the digestive organs, nervous system was prostrated, the lungs attacked, and I despaired of ever recovering, notwithstanding the best medical treatment and all the ordinary remedies prescribed. I found myself fast verging towards the tomb, of my surprise and delight, the remarkable effects produced by your medicine. Hope springing up afresh, I gave it a fair trial, and immediately procured the Sarsaparilla of your agent, S. P. [illegible] Oswald, as unexpected as it was [illegible] to my lasting comfort and satisfaction [illegible] words, "I AM WELL!" Yes, gentlemen, and oh that this language might reach every ear of the afflicted to the uttermost parts of the earth, for the afflicted alone can appreciate the [illegible] of this testimonial, and only those who have tried your medicine may spread as far as its [illegible].—Geo. Ross, 527 South Second st.

PRICES REDUCED FIFTY PER CENT!
COOLEY'S
PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.
HAS REMOVED TO 95 MAIN STREET.
The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed his PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT to the new and beautiful building immediately adjoining the Norwich Bank, (and a few doors west of the Franklin House,) where he will continue to execute all descriptions of Printing, in a style superior to any in this section of the country.
PRICES REDUCED FIFTY PER CENT!
The subscriber's whole attention will hereafter be given to Book and Job Printing; and as his connections are very superior, and his arrangements such that he can execute Printing in the most expeditious manner, he will after this date REDUCE his scale of Prices, on every description of work, from TWENTY-FIVE to FIFTY PER CENT.
COMMON HANDBILLS
Will be printed in good style for from FIFTY CENTS to ONE DOLLAR per HUNDRED!
CARDS
Of any size, from TWENTY-FIVE to FIFTY CENTS per PACK, Cards INCLUDED!
All other Printing proportionally low.
Observe the number, 95 MAIN STREET.
N. B. All Orders ready for Delivery at the precise time agreed on, (extraordinaries only excepted,) or no charge will be made.
J. G. COOLEY, 95 Main-Street.
Norwich, Nov., 1843. 6m52

The Norwich News.

VOL. IV.—NO. 1. NORWICH, CONN., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1843. WHOLE NO. 157.

My Mother's Grave.

In beauty lingers on the hills
The death-smile of the dying day;
And twilight in my heart instils
The softness of its rosy ray.
I watch the river's peaceful flow,
Here, standing by my mother's grave,
And feel my dreams of glory go,
Like weeds upon its sluggish wave.

God gives us ministers of love,
Which we regard not, being near;
Death takes them from us—then we feel
That angels have been with us here!
As mother, sister, friend, or wife,
They guide us, cheer us, soothe our pain;
And when the grave has closed between
Our hearts and their, we love—in vain!

Would, mother! thou could'st hear me tell
How oft, amid my brief career
For sins and follies loved too well,
Hath fallen the free, repentant tear.
And, in the waywardness of youth,
How better thoughts have given to me
Contempt for error, love for truth,
Did sweet remembrances of thee.

The harvest of my youth is done,
And manhood, come with all its cares,
Finds, garner'd up within my heart,
For every flower a thousand tares.
Dear mother! could'st thou know my thoughts,
Whilst bending o'er his holy shrine,
The depth of feeling in my breast,
Thou wouldst not blush to call me thine!

The Old Love Letters.

They were treasured up and hoarded,
One by one, and day by day;
Every letter bore its record
Of the hour passed away.

They were gathered there in hundreds!
Telling still of hopes and fears.
Breathing still the same deep tenderness
They breathed in other years.

Some were soil'd and tattered fragments,
Joined with care where words are torn;
Some were crumbling into atoms,
By incessant readings worn.

There were others—fresh, but blistered—
Little worn, for little need;
But on them the stiffened pages
Told the tears that had been shed.

And the ink had run in places,
Where a hasty word was traced,
And a phrase of thoughtless bitterness
Was blotted, steeped, defaced!

Yet all are precious, and all priceless,
In their hastening decay,
Were those loved and voiceless witnesses
Of hours passed away!

SWEET.
A SUPERB article of St. Croix Sugar just received and for sale cheap for CASH by
LOVELL BUTTS & CO.
Norwich, Nov. 23d, 1843. 52

Cash Wanted.
IN exchange for groceries at very low prices by
LOVELL, BUTTS & CO.
Norwich Nov. 23d, 1843. 52

LIGHT! LIGHT!
A VERY nice article of Sperm Oil may be found at LOVELL BUTTS & CO.
Norwich Nov. 23d, 1843. 52

ATTENTION THE PUBLIC.
THE subscriber, having purchased of Mr. John Eggleston his entire stock in trade, is prepared at the old stand,
FRANKLIN HOUSE BLOCK,
to sell, on the most reasonable terms, HATS, CAPS, WOMENS GLOVES, STOCKS, COLLARS, CRAVATS BOSOMS SUSPENDERS &c. of every style and quality.
BUFFALO ROBES.
Cheap and good. Let all who wish to consult economy and comfort, and supply themselves with articles of the first quality, call and examine the subscriber's stock of Goods, before purchasing elsewhere.
WM. W. KINNE,
Nov. 8, Franklin's one Block.
Norwich, Nov. 22d, 1843. 2w53

STILL THEY COME,
4 BIG CASES MORE
OF
OVER COATS,
This week received at the
BOSTON CLOTHING STORE.
148 MAIN-STREET.
J. B. PALMER & CO, have more than Fifty different kinds and styles of SURTOUTS, COATS and SACKS, from 4.50 to $18.00;
Super BROAD CLOTH and BEAVER SURTOUTS
Medium BEAVER and PILOT do.
Fancy DOE SKIN and CASSIMERE SACKS and FROCKS.
Heavy PILOT and PLUSHING, do.
Fancy SWEED'S and FOREST CLOTH do.
Real VERMONT GREY CLOTHS, do.
BROAD BEAVER and PILOT CLOTH OPERA CLOAKS.
501
PAIR PANTALOONS,
From 1 to $5.00 and Vest to match; a short Cord of Green Jackets and Overalls, and a large pile of Under Shirts and Drawers, Gloves, Mittens, and Socks.
All the above Garments will be served out to purchasers at low prices to make room for another lot expected the last of the week.
Norwich, Nov. 22d, 1843. 3w53

NOTICE.
THE copartnership heretofore existing between REUBEN HARRIS & DANIEL P. SMITH, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. R. HARRIS is duly authorized to settle the accounts of said firm.
REUBEN HARRIS.
D. P. SMITH.
The business will be continued by the undersigned who have this day entered into copartnership, and have just received a good assortment of Groceries, Provisions and Crockery, which will be sold cheap for cash or Farmer's produce.
HENRY HARRIS.
D. P. SMITH.
Norwich Nov. 1st. 1843. 3w51

Dissolution.
THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the name and firm of FAIRFIELD, ARMSTRONG & ROGERS, is this day dissolved. The business will hereafter be conducted by FAIRFIELD & ARMSTRONG, who are authorized to settle the account of the late firm.
GEORGE FAIRFIELD,
L. D. ARMSTRONG,
WM. H. ROGERS.
N. B. All persons indebted to the late firm are notified, that immediate payment is expected.
FAIRFIELD & ARMSTRONG.
Norwich, Nov. 11th, 1843. 51

Written for the News.

THE CRUISE OF THE GENTILE.

CHAPTER I.

In which the reader is introduced to several distinguished personages.

On the evening of the 25th of March, 1839, five persons were collected around the cabin table of the ship Gentile, of Boston, then lying off the Marina, in the harbor of Palermo. Allow me, most gentle reader, to introduce them to your notice. The fine looking seaman reclining upon the cushioned transom, smoking a cigar, and perusing a late number of the Liverpool Mercury, is Captain Smith, master of the ship; a regular built true blue yankee ship-master. Although his hair is grey, his age is but little more than thirty; but the winds and seas of every ocean have made him older than his age.

The tall gentleman brushing his hair and whiskers before the pier-glass, is the mate of the ship, Mr. Stewart. He is dressing for the opera. You would hardly suppose him to be a sailor at the first glance, and yet he is a perfect specimen of what an officer in the merchant service should be, despite his fashionably cut broadcloth coat and black gaiter pants. He is rich, and goes to sea only because he loves his profession, which, by the by, he understands completely. He is well educated, inasmuch as he is a graduate of old Harvard. At first he went to sea for his health, but liking the business has followed it ever since. He is a great favorite with the owner of the ship, and when at Boston always resides with him. He will command a ship himself after this voyage. His age is twenty-eight. Mr. Stewart is a handsome man, a polite gentleman, an accomplished scholar, a thorough seaman, a strict but kind officer, a most companionable shipmate, and in fine a deuced clever fellow generally. Next comes Mr. Brewster, the second mate. That is he devouring those huge slices of boiled beef with so much gusto; he with the blue jacket, bedizened so plentifully with small pearl buttons, the calico shirt, and fancifully knotted black silk neckcloth around his brawny neck.

Mr. Brewster hails from Truro, Cape Cod, and like all Capemen, is a yankee sailor every inch of him. He went to sea when only twelve years old in a fisherman, and has been at it now for thirteen years. He knows the color and taste of the water all along the coast, from Cape Farewell to Cape Horn, and can tell the latitude and longitude of any place on the chart without consulting it. He will detect a rope-yarn out of place aboard ship, but is as ignorant as a child of matters on shore. He holds all landsmen but ship builders, owners, and riggers, in supreme contempt, and can hardly conceive that a person may be honest, having the misfortune to live so far inland, as to escape the sea-breeze. A strict and exacting officer is he, but yet a favorite with the men, for he is always first in any emergency or danger, his lion-like voice sounding loud above the roar of the elements, cheering the crew to their duty, and setting the example with his own hands.—Were he not very irritable towards those who have crept upon quarter deck through the cabin windows, I should call him a pretty fair ship, and on the whole gentle reader, you may call him so if you please. The young gentleman upon the camp stool, coaxing his dexter foot into a very tight boot, is Mr. Langley. He is a Boston boy, and used to attend the Well's school, with his Virgil and grammar in a green morocco satchel. His father is a messenger in the Atlas Bank of Boston, and Mr. Langley invariably directs his communications to his parent, with the name of the aforesaid corporation somewhere mentioned upon the back of the letter.—He is an apprentice to the ship, but being a smart handy fellow, and a tolerable seaman, he was thought worthy of promotion; as his owner could find no second mate' berths vacant in any of his vessels, the Gentile has rejoiced for nearly six months, in the possession of a third mate, in the person of Mr. Langley. He is about twenty, and would be a sensible fellow, were it not for a great taste for mischief, romance, theatres, cheap jewelry and tight boots. He quotes poetry upon the weather yardarm, to the great dissatisfaction of Mr. Brewster, who very often confidentially assures the skipper, that the third mate would have been a fool, if his parents had not providentially sent him to sea. The swarthy, curlpated youngster of eighteen, switching his whalebone in evident impatience at the delay of Messrs. Stewart and Langley, with whom he intends visiting the opera, is, dear reader, your most humble and devoted servant, myself, Frank Byrne, the ship's cousin, or to speak intelligibly to landsmen, I am the son of the ship's owner. About two years ago (I am speaking of the 25th of March, A D. 1839, in the present tense,) I succeeded in persuading my father to gratify my predilection for the sea, by putting me on board of the Gentile, under the particular care of Captain Smith, to try one voyage. Contrary to the expectations of my friends, I returned, determined to go again, and to become a sailor. So I became the ships' cousin. Now a ship's cousin's berth is not always an enviable one, notwithstanding the consanguinity of its occupant to the planks beneath him; for he, usually feeling the importance of the relationship, (I dont mean to pun; I abhor the practice,) is hated by officers and men, who annoy him in every possible way. But my case was an exception to the general rule. Although I was intimately acquainted with each of the officers, I never presumed upon it, but always did my duty cheerfully and respectfully, and tried hard to learn to be a good seaman. As my father allowed me plenty of spending money, I could well afford to be open-handed and generous towards my shipmates of the fore castle; and this good quality, in a seaman's estimation, will cover a multitude of faults, and endears its possessor to his heart.—In fine I became an immense favorite fore and aft; even Mr. Brewster, though not at all disposed to view me favorably, was forced to acknowledge, that I was no more like a ship's cousin, than a methodist class-leader like a midshipman.

Mr. Stewart and I had always been great friends before I went to sea. When I first came on board, Mr. Langley was only an apprentice; living in the cabin it is true, but still an apprentice, and the Gentile boasted of no third mate. Mr. Stewart of course stood his own watch, and he begged that Langley and myself might be put in it. This was granted. The mate generally kept us on the quarter deck with him, and many were the cozy confabs, we three used to hold upon that handy loafing place, the booby hatch. Many were the pleasant yarns we used to spin, walking up and down the deck. As I have said Mr. Stewart was a delightful companion, and Gus and I used to love him dearly; and none the worse that he made us toe the line of our duty. He always, however, appeared to prefer me to Langley, and admitted me to more of his confidence. Since the promotion of Langley, we had not seen so much of the mate; but still he would often come upon deck in our watch, and while away the tedious hours for us, in the old way. Gentle reader, you are as much acquainted with the quiet assembled in the cabin of the Gentile, as you could hope to be at one interview.

CHAPTER II.

News from home.

Mr. Stewart had just given the last killing touch to his whiskers, Mr. Brewster had pushed back his stool from the table, and patted his stomach, as if to ascertain wether its distention was too great for comfort, and Mr. Langley had accomplished the difficult feat of pulling on his boots, and was sitting in exhaustion after his strenuous efforts, when a knock at the cabin door caused the skipper to look up from his newspaper, and to say, "Come in." Thereupon, one of the deck watch, old Jack Reeves, made his entrie, salaaming profoundly.

"Here's a bundle your honor, that the East-sailor's boat has just brought aboard sir, with Captain Flint's compliments to your honor, and the other gentlemen."

"Give it here," cried the captain eagerly, "just what I hoped. Steward, give Reeves a glass of wine."

"Thankee sir," cried Jack, fishing with fore finger in his cheek for his quid, which he finally deposited in his tarpaulin. "Here's to your honor's, and all the gentlemen's healths, and hopin' these news you've got is first rate."—Jack drank and vanished.

"'Capt. James Smith. Ship Gentile, Palermo, Sicily,'" read the skipper, from the back of the package. "Hurrah boys! news from home."

Now as we had been lying rolling at our anchor, inactive, a fortnight, in Palermo harbor, waiting orders from my father to know where to go next, and as we had not heard from home directly for four months, this announcement was peculiarly interesting to all hands of us. The lateness of the hour was forgotten by the theatre goers, and the general attention was drawn towards the small brown package. The skipper seized the carving knife, cut the twine, broke the seals, opened the packet, threw a letter or two to each of us, and then opened one from the owner to himself. "Ah! ahem!" said he in a moment. "Have any of you discovered yet where we are bound this summer?" "No, no. Where? where?" was the eager answer and question from all.—"Well," replied Capt Smith, looking at his mate," we shall sail from here, as soon as may be, to Matanzas de Cuba, to get a sugar freight for the Baltic; so that we shan't see Boston light till November. How does that fadge all around?" Mr. Stewart seemed singularly agitated at this announcement; with all the stoicism that I could master, I could hardly refrain from whimpering; Mr. Langley gave utterance to a most disrespectful expression towards the ship owner. Mr. Brewster alone seemed indifferent. That worthy gentleman snapped his fingers, and averred that he did'nt care a d—n, where he went to; "besides," said he, "I always liked the West Indies.—Matanzas is a beautiful place; afore I sailed in a square rigger, I used to to out there molasses drogging, very often. Arn't I heard you say Stewart, that you was there once?"

"Very likely," replied the mate, hurriedly, and spreading a large lump of butter upon the back of one of his unopened letters, to the infinite amusement of the whole company, but especially of the black steward, who was forced to retire precipitately to his pantry to hide his mirth.

"Hillo," roared the second mate in great glee. "Whose cow's dead now? I say are you slushing your letter to make it read easy?" Mr. Stewart gathered up his papers, and bolted for his stateroom, followed by the commiserating look of Captain Smith, who muttered as the door closed, something which sounded very much like 'poor fellow.'

"Did you ever?" whispered Langley, nudging my side. "No, I never did," I replied in the same confidential tone. A letter from my father now attracted my attention; particularly a paragraph reading thus—'You may have heard, Frank, that you have a cousin, a nun in the Ursuline Convent at Matanzas. If possible, while in that place, cut and see her." A draft on G. Jasigni of Palermo, for $200, was enclosed; and also a letter recommending me to the notice of a Mr. Stowe, my father's correspondent at Matanzas. He had formerly lived at Boston, and Langley and I remembered him very well by the token that we used to think his two little girls were A, No. 1. I had also letters from my mother and sisters; to read and cry over which, I fled to the stateroom, which Langley and myself held as tenants in common. If any wiseacre sneers at the idea of a great boy of eighteen crying over letters, I advise him to go to sea, and then, when in a foreign land, let him receive news from dear friends at home, after months of anxious and weary silence.—If tears do not then fill his eyes, why there's no use of his having any eyes.

CHAPTER III.

The voyage and a description of an evening in the seas of the tropics.

We laid almost a week longer, waiting for a wind to carry us out of the harbor. At last the skipper waxed impatient, and one fine morning being all ready, he determined to sail, wind or no wind.

* * * * * * * * *

We had no fine a run to Gibralter as any seaman could wish, but after passing the pillars of Hercules, there was no more good weather beyond, until we crossed the tropic in longitude about 60, which we did the fifth of May, having experienced a constant succession of strong southerly gales. But the evening after the tenth of May I shall never forget. We were then near Turk's Island, and were keeping as bright a lookout for land, as did Columbus when near the same place. It was a most lovely night, one, as Willis says, astray from Paradise; the moon was shining as it only does shine between the tropics, the sky clear and cloudless; a gentle breeze, just enough to fill our sails, was pushing us slowly through the water; the sea as motionless as a mountain lake, save the slight, almost imperceptible swell, like the heaving of a sleeping infant's bosom; the sails of a distant ship were just seen far in the horizon, making us feel as if we were not entirely alone; the air was warm, fragrant, delicious, and the tired crew of the Gentile, after a boisterous passage of thirty-five days from Gibralter, yielded to its somnolent influence, and lay stretched about the forecastle, enjoying the voluptuous languor which assails men suddenly emerging from a cold into a tropical climate.

Mr. Langley and myself reclined upon the booby hatch, the one reciting poetry, and the other plaguing the skipper's Newfoundland, Rover.

"What's o'clock, Gus?" I asked at length, seizing my face, which the dog had plentifully bedathered with his soft tongue.

"We take no note of time, save by its flight," answered Langley, drawing his watch from his pocket. "For'ard there, strike four bells and relieve the wheel. Keep a bright lookout, no caulking." "Ay, ay, sir," was the lazy response, and in a moment the ting ting, ting tong, of the ship's bell, proclaimed that the mid watch was half over, or in landsman's lingo, that it was two o'clock, A. M.

"What the deuce, Frank,' said Langley, "is the matter with Mr. Steward lately; he is as dumb as a stock fish, since we sailed from Palermo. He and the Captain, Brewster says, have long conversations with each other, and Steward looks half the time as if he felt doleroms enough to cry. I don't believe but that he fell in love with that pretty widow upon the Corso at Palermo; he used to pass about her you know. That must be it; for love, they say, makes people silent. You know what Shakespeare says, "She never told her love, but let concealment like a worm i' the bud, feed on her ruby cheek."

"Devilish pretty looking cheek that must be."

"Ruby cheek—no 'taint ruby—coral cheek then, or pea green if you wish; but don't you think something is the matter with the mate?"

"Why, yes, I do think there is a change in him."

"Change," replied Langley, "I guess there is; he looks like patience on a monument; but the breeze begins to freshen. Come aft here, give a pull or two at the braces, my men."

After we had finished our operations, we again seated ourselves. The ship began to move steadily through the water, the sound of the ripple at her bows mingled with the far off song of the crew of the distant ship, who were, as the breeze struck them, also bracing up their yards upon it. "Now is the winter of our discontent," began Langley. "I think Gus," said a voice behind him, "that I could remember a still more appropriate quotation than yours." "Ah! Mr. Stewart," cried Langley rising, "take a seat if you please. Lovely night isn't it. What is the quotation you think so apropos?"

"Do you hear the faint song of those men at the braces yonder, and do you remember what Byron says?

"'Tis sweet to hear
At midnight, on the blue and moonlit deep,
The song and air of adsin's gondolier,
By distance mellowed, o'er the waters sweep.

"Very pretty indeed," said Langley, "let's see, you find that in Byron's Lal'a Rookh, don't you?" The mate laughed.

"Why," resumed Langley, "you seem quite like yourself to-night Mr. Stewart, you've not been on deck lately, to see whether we boys were mopping away with the ship in your watch. It's been deuced lonesome, some of these dark blowy nights along back, hasn't it Frank?"

I coincided in this remark of my superior, and the third mate encouraged by Mr. Stewart's graciousness, continued, "Frank and I have made up our minds, that you have fallen in love, and left your heart at Palermo, consigned to the care of that pretty widow of the Corso, eh, Mr. Stewart."

The mate laughed slightly. "Boys," said he, "I've a great mind to spin you a yarn."

"Oh! do, do, by all means," cried Langley and the ship's cousin in a breath.

The mate seated himself by our side, took out his cigar case and furnished us each with a principe, and then began.

CHAPTER V.

In which the mate tells his yarn.

"I've told you a good many incidents in my life but there is one leaf in my log book, of which you know nothing. It is now about six years, since I was in this part of the world—for the first and only time. I was then about twenty-two, and was second mate, Frank, of your father's ship, the John Cabot. Old Captain Hopkins was master, and our present skipper was mate. One fine July afternoon we let go our anchor alongside of the castle of San Severino, in Matanzas harbor. A few days after our arrival, I was in a billiard room ashore, quietly reading a newspaper, when one of the players, a Spaniard of a most peculiarly unpleasant physiognomy, turned suddenly around with an oath, and declared the rustling of the paper disturbed him. As several gentlemen were reading in different parts of the room, as usual, I paid no attention to the remark, until, as I was turning my paper inside out, the Spaniard stepped up to me, and demanded that I should lay it aside, or quit the room. Not liking his peremptory tone, I refused to do either. A crowd began to gather around us, and my bully drawing his sword reiterated his demand, and I again promptly refused to comply. At this the scamp made a pass at me with his weapon, but holding the newspaper in my left hand, I defended myself with a whalebone cane, and by a lucky turn twitched the sword from the hand of my cowardly assailant. This was all done in the twinkling of an eye, or else the bystanders would not have permitted an unarmed man to have been thus attacked. I now seized the rascal by the collar, and administered a most severe castigation with my cane, upon his corpus, until he roared for mercy, and most humbly begged my pardon. Upon my releasing him he picked up his sword and made for the door, to which I followed him. Here he made another jump for me, and slightly pricked my thigh. I succeeded in again disarming him however, and then if I did'nt whale him it's a pity. I whipped him till I was so tired that my arm dropped from exhaustion, and the fellow was carried out of the house, apparently lifeless. A surgeon was sent for by Capt. Hopkins, who had arrived during the fracas, and while my leg was being parcelled, I received the congratulations of all the foreigners present, and not a few of the Spaniards. I learned that my assailant was a Don Carlos Alvarez, who had, formerly been the master of a piratical schooner, at the time when Matanzas was the head quarters of pirates, before Com. Porter in the Enterprise broke up the rendezvous. As Capt. Hopkins and myself were going off to the ship that night, he told me a story, the repetition of which will perhaps astonish you, Frank. Do you remember of hearing that a sister of your father's married a Cubanos merchant, some thirty odd years ago?"

"I have heard it mentioned," I replied, "and father in his last letter says, that I have a cousin, now in a nunnery at Matanzas. I suppose that she is a daughter of that sister."

"You are right," resumed the mate, sighing slightly. "Your grandfather had only two children. When your father was but a small boy, the whole family spent the winter in Havana, on account of your grandmother's health. While there, a young Spaniard, concerned in the slave-trade, became deeply enamoured with your aunt, and solicited her hand; the young lady herself was nothing loth, but the elders disliked and opposed the match; the consequence was an elopement and private marriage; whereat your grandfather was so exceeding wroth, that he disowned his daughter, and never after held any communication with her. Your aunt and her children are dead fifteen years ago. Your father shortly after receiving the intelligence, by accident fell from the top, and afterwards [illegible] since was confined. Senor Carlos, [illegible] by marriage, was engaged in [illegible] coal craft, and one of his consignees was this same Carlos Alvarez, who [illegible] formerly lived in the vicinity. [illegible] died in 1820, leaving a large property to his children, constituting the grandfather of the younger, a gift to his friend Don Carlos. It was said that if he married any person [illegible] American, without her guardian's consent, she should lose her fortune, which should revert to her guardian, and in succession to [illegible] husband, her brother, a widow aunt, or a cousin. The reservation in favor of [illegible] was made in the entirety of his [illegible] memory of his mother as a relative. Don Carlos, though forty years old, and in ugly [illegible] temper, became enamored with the beauty and fortune of his ward, and hoping to wile her from her rigidly secluded from the society of every one, but especially that of the American residents. Pedro Garcia the brother, whom Captain Hopkins represented to be a fine, manly fellow, was however much opposed to such a plan, and ardently desired the lady should marry an American, and thus get a husband and save her fortune. "If," said Captain Hopkins in conclusion, 'some smart young yankee could carry the girl off, it would be no bad speculation. Ben, you had better try yourself, for you can'd not please Mr. Byrne better.'

"'Much obliged,' said I, 'but yankee girls suit my taste tolerably well, much better than grated daughters, and I hope a esh prize may owner by doing my duty well aboard ship.'

"'Pshaw, she is not a pirate's daughter, she is Mr. Byrnes neice.'

"'Nevertheless,' I replied, 'I should expect to find my throat cut from ear to ear, some fine morning when I woke up.'

"'Well well, I only wish that I was a young man, for the girl is said to be as handsome as a mermaid, and as rich as Kentucky mud to boot.'

"The next day was Sunday; so after breakfasting myself in my long shore togging, I went with Captain Hopkins to take a stroll in the city. We dined, and then hearing the cathedral bells tolling for vespers, I concluded to go and hear the performance. It was rather a warm walk up the hill, and upon arriving at the cathedral, I stopped awhile in the cool alto porch to rest, and brush the dust from my boots, arrange my hair, and neckcloth et cetera. Just as I finished these interesting little operations, a volante drove up to the door, which contained only a woman to be sure, but yet the loveliest woman that I have ever seen in any part of the world, the pretty widow on the Corso in the contrary notwithstanding. Egad, there was never a Sicilian since the days of Archimedes that could compare with her. I fell incontinently in love at the first sight, and was taken all aback, but inspired by a stiff glass of sangaree which I had drank with my nine apples. After dinner, I forged alongside before the negro postillion in jack-boots could dismount, and offered my hand to assist the lady to alight from the carriage. She at first gave me rather a haughty mien, but finally putting one of the two fairest hands in the world into my hand, gave she reached terra firma safely.

"'Thank you, Senor,' said she, after I had led her into the porch.

"'Entirely welcome, madam,' I replied, as my mother always had taught me to do upon like occasions, and still more welcome when I perceive that you speak English so tolerably, that you must be either an English woman or an American.'

"'There, Senor, you are mistaken.' I am a Cubanos by birth, but my mother was an American, and of her I learned the language. But do I really speak English well?'

"'Like a native, Senora.'

"'Oh, you flatter, sir. I thank you once only for your assistance, and a thousand times for your praise, and so—adios.'

"She dipped her finger in the holy water vase, crossed herself, and then looking at me from under her dark fringed eyelids, with a most bewildering glance, and a smile which displayed too dazzling rows of pearl between her ruby lips, she glided into the church.

"'Who is your mistress?' cried I, turning to the postillion.

"'No Saver Americanos Senor,' replied the sable worthy, whose knowledge of languages extended only to that of [illegible] with a smattering of Spanish.

"So I turned again into the porch, and stood in a reverie. I was clearly a fathom deep in love, and as my extreme height is only five feet eleven, that is equivalent to saying, that was over head and ears in love with the strange lady. 'By Venus,' said I aloud, 'but she is an angel, regular built, and if I only could find out her name!—a smothered laugh behind me reminded me, that so public a place was not quite appropriate for soliloquising aloud, and I turned in some vexation, and encountered the laughing glance of a young man, apparently about twenty five, who had probably been edified by my spoken thoughts.

"'You are mistaken, Senor,' said he in English and looking quizzical, 'those images in the niches represent saints and not angles.' As yet I wished to find out their names I will tell them to you;—that is San Pablo, and that San Pedro, and that—'

"'You are very kind, sir,' said I, 'but I heard of the twelve apostles before.'

"'Indeed, as your countrymen say, I want know.'

"'I got angry 'Senor,' said I, 'my countrymen if they are not so polished in speech as a native Castilian, do not insult strangers needlessly. I have been insulted once before in this city within a few days, and I may add for your benefit, that the perpetrator got severely flogged.'

"'You are very considerate to give me so fair warning,' replied the stranger bowing, 'but allow me to ask, was the name of the person you caned, Alvarez?'

"'I have heard so, and if he is a connection of—'

"'Stay senor; dont fly in a passion. Believe me, that I thank you most heartily for the good service you performed upon the occasion to which we allude—allow me to ask if I can be of service to you in return.'

"'Why, yes sir,' I replied, much mollified, 'a lady just now passed through into the church, and if you could only tell me who she is, I'll promise to flog all the bullies in Cuba.'

"'That would be a long job, dear senor, for their name is Legion; but if you will accept my arm into the church, and point out the angel of whom you are speaking, I will tell you who bears, and in what part of heaven she resides. She was very beautiful then?'

"'Oh, exquisitely beautiful.'

"'Come then, I am trying to find out which of our Matanzas belles has had the good fortune to fascinate the American gentleman;—this way; will you use the holy water? and in we went. The organ was piping like a northeast snow squall, the assembly upon their knees. The stranger and myself encenced ourselves near a large pillar, and I stood by to keep a bright look out for my lovely incognita. At last I discovered her amongst a group of ladies, kneeling at the foot of another pillar.

"'There she is' I whispered to my companion, who had knelt upon his handkerchief.

"'Well, in a moment,' he replied, 'I'm [illegible] middle of a crooked Latin prayer just now, and I [illegible] until you go to [illegible] parentheses.'

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) MUTILATED

'I have come to the ceremonies, and all hands across.

"'Secula, seculorum,' muttered my companion rising.—'Amen. Now where's your lady?'

"'Yonder by the pillar,' I replied, in a fit of ecstacy, for my beautiful unknown in rising had recognized me, and given me another thrilling glance from her dark eyes.

"'But there are a score of pillars all around us,' urged the stranger, 'point her out.'

"'Well then,' said I, extending my arm, 'there she is, you can't see her face now to be sure, but there can only be one such form in the world. Is'nt it splendid.'

"'There are so many ladies by the pillar, that I cannot certainly make out the particular fair one now,' whispered my would be informant, stooping, and glancing along my arm with the precision of a Kentucky rifleman. I brought my finger to bear directly upon the head of the unknown lady, who as the devil would have it, at this critical juncture turned her head, and encountered the deadly aim which we were taking at her.'

[To be continued.]

The following article from the Norwich Aurora, was intended to have published several weeks since, as requested by the author—but more important matter has crowded it over to the present time. We suppose, however, that the "Major" will consider it better late than never.

Mr. Trench,—On my attention being called thereto, I read an article in your last, headed the Rhode Island Question, and taken from the New Bedford Register, in which the writer asserts that "Mr. Van Buren has peculiarly strong claims upon the democratic party *from the position assumed by him relative to the Rhode Island controversy.*"

Knowing that that the Aurora has come out (as the phrase is) in favor of Mr. Van Buren for the presidency, I at first hesitated to ask for space in your paper to notice the article from the Register. But, inasmuch as you have, by inserting the article, endorsed its position—and as you formerly (Aurora 372) gave willingly to the writer of a this column in which are several items adverse to the views of that writer, which I intend to transcribe and append to this: I, with confidence, ask a space for such transposition, and a few remarks in opposition to the laudings of a course which I deem reprehensible in Mr. Van Buren.

Of that gentleman, I say, that, as a man, I like him; for his manners are bland, and his deportment courteous; nor is there of *hauteur* the least in his bearing, nor from other than party rankings, do I imagine he has many personal enemies. And in regard to his political views of national policy, they are in the main, correct, as his past course fully evinces. And further he sustained himself gloriously after his defeat in a protracted battle, in which the only legitimate weapon (itself of sufficient potency) was unused, or held of little account by the ruthless leaguers who substituted weapons the most ——— but I will not attempt to characterize them by epithets, for in our vocabulary we have not a sufficiency to express my indignation; and yet I am opposed to his election and that to an insurmountable degree; for in his political training under *M. Tammany*, (a wonderful saint that) he became a thorough and thorough-going *party man*; and now that he hath grown older he knows not how to depart therefrom as it seems but imagines that to reciprocate, is a duty incumbent on him, as the head of a party which elevated him to the first office in his native state. Hence he shuts of the party on the lower range, who headed and cold made by himself when on an *elevated* rung of the political ladder of "concession there below, the democracy is in danger," he, just from the highest rung, crieth out—no, no, *there below*, in the holy work of general purgation, *for I am with you heart and soul*, from the centre to the circumference of the union." Inasmuch as he, whose duty it was to instruct his ignorant friends, did not cry out *hold! hold!* he tacitly said go on, for I am with you.

I have not seen (although promised the loan thereof by a high official) his reply to an invitation to a *Clay Bake*; in which, I imagine, his claim upon the people for support, is established in the opinion of the Register, and which probably in its wording, is a *good-lived* one way, and a little the other, (diplomatically) and yet so as to be made by a little sophistry, to change its side, as Sam Slick would say. But whatsoever the contents of this letter may be inasmuch as he in whose power it was to have stayed the treason; did not rebuke his Tammany friends, who with ignorance heads myrmidonic hearts, and arms in their hands, entered the barn-yard of little Rhode to kill off king cock, and his legitimate chickens, I must hold him as one obnoxious to Fredonica, (the most blessed goddess of our liberties) and, therefore, unfit for the leader of a people living under a federal government, and whose aim we are of perfecting and perpetuating their happily conceived, though yet imperfect system. A system, which, under the baleful influences of caucuses and conventions got up and controlled by selfish spirits, like *Martin*, of calumny and profligacy, is now in imminent danger of a speedy dissolution from a general ignorance of its principles, or a more general disregard of its requirements.

The Rhode Island controversy opened a book in which those who look may read our fate, which is only therefore and will be soon sealed if the claims of examplitious rights there prevailing, and now on the ascendant with the meddling tendency they induce, are not soon discovered, by a more perfect knowledge of the fundamental principles of federal government, together with a general sense of the certainty that their repeated usurpations cannot be disregarded with impunity.

And a similar dispute agitated any one of the large states of the union at that period, and the anomalous doctrine of a general citizenship pervaded bordering states, we should have seen now, through scenes of blood and carnage, behold the grave of our liberties.—In the anticipation of such *sure results*, should the doctrine prevail; the upholding, tolerating, or even winking at such heterodoxy is enough in the eyes of every well informed patriot to justify his opposition to any claim to office set up by, or for any such political heresiarch.

The contest between Dorr and King and their respective adherents, for the government of Rhode Island, presented a subject on which citizens of other states might speculate, and *only* speculate. But it was a controversy, the settlement of which, by the nature of federal government, devolved upon the federal head, as the supreme defender of rights and avenger of wrongs. By a law of Congress, which is the supreme law of the land, the President is bound to take measures to prevent insurrection, on the appearance of insurrectionary movements. But nevertheless, the constitution should be so amended, as that whenever such disputes arise, the president shall appear upon the ground in person, or by commission, to examine the merits of each, and to pass judgement by declaring one to be the other to be the legitimate government—The passport of such amendment ought to have preceded to the people by the last congress. And, in that it was not, that body subjected itself to just censure.

It is hopeful (if not exceptable) that the coming Congress will not assume the character of grave-diggers, to our constitution and liberties by spending the people's money, and precious time in intrigues and counter intrigues for the elevation or depression of any of the aspirants for the presidency, (as has been done) but rather that they take immediate measures to amend the constitution as hereto suggested, and also to bring by another amendment the question of the presidency directly to the people, on a day so early that a second day may be named in time for a second choice between the two candidates highest on the list of the first day's work.

It would be in vain to urge the *want of time* (as half the zeal spent in intrigues for and against prominent candidates, and for meeting in a convention, would suffice to bring the question twice before the people in ample time for a decision by the House in February, 1845, should the almost impossible case occur, of a tie on the second day's voting. P. D. P.

New Whig Ticket.—The Pittsburg Morning Post recommends the following ticket to the consideration of the whigs:

For President—Nicholas Biddle.

For Vice-President—Charles F. Mitchell.

This ticket embodies great "financial ability," and will be found quite as "*available*" as some of the resources of the United States Bank.—*Cleveland Plain-*

THE NEWS.

Norwich, Conn., November 30, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JOHN TYLER,
OF VIRGINIA.
Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
CHAUNCEY F. CLEVELAND.
FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM S. HOLABIRD.
FOR SECRETARY,
NOAH A. PHELPS.
FOR TREASURER,
CHARLES H. POND.
FOR COMPTROLLER,
GIDEON WELLES.

☞ Our attention, during the past week, having been considerably devoted to our accounts, drawing off bills, &c., our readers may discover a lack of the usual variety in this number of the News. Thanksgiving being over, we shall present the bills for payment, and then jog on in the old way, with speed somewhat increased, as we hope, by a prompt and liberal supply of the "needful."

The new Volume.

We commence the fourth volume of our paper today, with the first portion of the original Tale alluded to last week. We shall complete this story in four or five numbers more. It will be found to increase in interest as it progresses.

This is decidedly the most favorable time for those who contemplate subscribing for the News the coming year, to hand in their names. It is always a good plan to "begin at the beginning," in doing any thing, and of course this is true of subscribing for a newspaper. Begin with the new volume and keep along regularly, and you thus get "the whole story," as the saying is. It is just as cheap (and a good deal cheaper if you *pay in advance*) to do so, as to put it off, and by and bye come dropping in one by one. Such already appears to have been the opinion of several, who have during the past week enrolled their names as subscribers on our books.

The News is destined, as usual, to be the paper sought for above all others. Our arrangements for the year are to be on a somewhat improved plan, and are now nearly completed. The paper-makers have promised us a superior article of paper for use, and although we have concluded for the present to dispense with a power press, yet we intend that the typographical execution of our sheet shall be inferior to that of no other paper in the State. We are determined that the old folks, "with spectacles on nose," in their anxiety to devour our good sayings and interesting article, shall be able to read as well as the young.

Our neighbors of the Aurora and Courier, it is well understood, are dull prosy fellows, and it is absolutely necessary, we find, that, to keep the city and neighboring country in good humor, we labor to make up for their deficiences. We feel the responsibility of our situation. Our editorials shall therefore want none of that spice and pungency for which they have already acquired so high a reputation. There is nothing like publishing a lively, readable newspaper, and such an one is always sure of receiving the kind regards and cordial support of sensible people.

Congress.

This body assembles on the 4th of December, and by this time, we presume, the members are on their way to the seat of government, while a majority of the newly elected have doubtless already arrived so as to look about for a few days, and, as the boy said, "get the hang of the new school house." During the past summer considerable repairs have been made about the Capitol; the rooms have undergone a thorough scouring since Botts and Stanley are to be no longer members, and a splendid new Brussels carpet covers the floor of the Representative Hall. To be in keeping with the cleansed and improved state of the premises, it is to be hoped that the members of the 28th Congress are about to enter upon the discharge of their duties with clean hearts and dickeys, and with an honest and determined resolution to serve the country; and, the better to do this, that they have made up their minds to dispense with wrangling, fisticuffs, and biting of ears—amusements that were altogether out of place in the last Congress, but which would do vast credit to a New York pot-house, or a Paris *tapis franc*, as described by Eugene Sue. These disgraceful practices have already gained for us an infamous notoriety abroad, and by being magnified in crossing the Atlantic, have given rise to the libellous statement that "*Murders and assassinations in open day are not unfrequent among the members of Congress themselves*, and the guilty parties, if strong in the support of the majority, openly walk about and set all attempts to prosecute them at defiance"!! This grave charge is to be found in Alison's History.

The coming session is what is commonly called the "long session," that is, it is usually protracted to seven or eight months, and two years ago it held over almost to September, making a session of nine months! It cannot be that there is any necessity for these long sessions; the time is wasted in speech-making, the members draw their 8 dollars a day, and the public business is after all but poorly attended to. If our representatives would think less of making a display for the especial benefit of their dear constituents—if the halls of Congress were less used as a place for President-making and gladiatorial encounters—if the attention of the members were confined strictly to the business before them, no session of Congress need be longer than four or five months at the extent. Besides saving an immense amount of money, the interests of the country would also be better subserved.

We observe it confidently announced that among the important topics that will occupy the attention of Congress, will be the subject of the annexation of Texas. How true this is, we shall better learn when we receive the President's Message. We feel assured, however, of one thing—that President Tyler in all his recommendations will have but the good of the country at heart. He has thus far shown himself equal to any emergency; the people can therefore place all confidence in his integrity, patriotism, and decision of character. He is the same "Old *Veto*" who proved so disastrous to the plans of the federal raccoons of the last Congress; but we do not apprehend a repetition of the scenes which marked that eventful period. With the removal of causes, effects generally disappear also. With a Congress, therefore, decidedly democratic in the popular branch, and entertaining towards the President certainly little of that bitter and malignant spirit which characterized the last, we may expect that nothing will occur to retard the wheels of legislation, or to call for the exercise of certain constitutional powers vested in the Executive.

Our reports of the Congressional proceedings shall be as full as our limits and a proper regard for other matters will allow.

The Postmaster General.

We find in the New York Aurora a letter addressed by Mr. Wickliffe, to the Postmaster of that city, accompanied by the opinion of the Attorney General, Mr. Nelson, addressed to the President, in relation to the late questions which have been agitated touching the management of the Post Office Department. It is most strange that for the faithful discharge of the duties of a department, as fixed *by the laws of Congress*, a public officer is to be censured and condemned by any portion of the people who have themselves *made* the laws. But it is not the people—it is a portion of the *newspaper press*, men who are *pecuniarily* interested, to the extent of a few dollars and cents, in having packages *sent out of the mail*—by whom all the noise and complaint are made. Or, if it be the people, then have they, as Mr. Wickliffe justly observes, the power in their own hands, and by them the remedy can be applied.

We extract from the Postmaster General's letter:

The senseless clamour that my course has been dictated by a desire to suppress the circulation of newspapers—to dam up the channels of intelligence among the people—is worthy only the authors of such effusions, and can receive from me no other notice.

I have been charged with the administration of the Post Office Department according to the laws which the Congress of the United States have passed, and if these laws are infracted and invaded, and the facts are officially, as in this case, brought to my notice, I am not permitted to omit the discharge of my official duty for fear that I should personally incur the censure of those who have, for weal or for wo, at this time the conduct of particular journals. Neither could I save myself from just public censure by the plea, if true in fact, that other postmaster generals had not, in this particular case, performed their duty. The law, to my mind, was plain, and its constant violation, to the injury of the revenue of the department, was brought to my notice by official reports of postmasters, agents and contractors.

The question raised in my circular letter to contractors, and the letter itself, I am happy to find, were, in my absence, very properly referred by the President to the Attorney General for his opinion.—That officer and able jurist fully sustains the Department in the course adopted. A copy of his opinion I send you, and express a hope that those who have, from a sense of public duty, or from the influence of any other motive, undertaken to question the legality of the course which I have pursued, will publish this opinion of the Attorney General.

In the circular letter, to which exceptions have been taken by a portion of the press, I have proposed to do, for the circulation of newspapers, all which the law permits me to do. If any editor or contractor wishes to send newspapers out of the mail, and will apply for this privilege, it will be granted, as contemplated by the act of 1825. I am pleased to say to you that persons more considerate, if not more regardful of the laws of the land, than some who have recklessly assailed my motives, have already applied for such privilege, and it has been granted upon terms, just, fair and satisfactory.

So long as it shall please Congress to continue in force the laws now in existance for the government of this department, I shall endeavor to enforce them. The department is required by these laws to sustain itself by its own income. If I were to fold my arms, and close my eyes, and permit these inroads upon its legitimate revenue, (every cent of which, if collected, is not more than equal to its expenditures,) I would fail in my duty, and subject myself to the just censure of the public, for whose benefit I desire to administer the laws made by the representatives of the people, for the government of the department.

Should it please a future Congress to regulate this subject, so as to permit all newspapers to pass free of postage, or to reduce the rates of postage, the same vigilance and impartiality in the execution of the laws, so far and so long as they may be entrusted to my hands, will be observed.

I am with respect, your obedient servant.
(Signed) CHARLES A. WICKLIFFE.

The opinion of the Attorney General, referred to, is both clear and decisive as to the legality and the necessity of the course pursued by the Postmaster General. For want of space we are compelled to omit his reasoning, and simply present his concluding remarks:

In thus briefly responding to the inquiries propounded by you, I have cautiously abstained from the expression of any opinion as to the policy of the enactments for the regulation of the Post Office Department. I have sought only to ascertain *what those laws are*, leaving it to the proper authorities to amend them, if *believed* by them to be defective.—Until changed by those competent thus to deal with them, I need not say, that it is the duty of the Executive to enforce all their provisions.

I have the honor to be,
very respectfully,
Sir, your obedient servant.
(Signed) JAMES NELSON.

MILLERISM—ITS EFFECTS.—We recommend the following pitiful confession to all who have been tinctured with the fanaticism of Millerism, or who have aided directly or indirectly in spreading its blighting influence over the community. It is the confession of a victim to the Miller infatuation, who thus addresses himself to his former brethren. We hope our neighbor of the Aurora will give his readers his opinion respecting the matter.

To the People called Millerites.

PORTLAND, Nov. 10, 1843.

This is to show that I am in want of help. I have been a believer, and spent all my money in promulgating the doctrine. I did as I thought for the best good of the cause; some of the brethren thought I was going too fast but I did not. The end of the world looked so near to me that I was afraid to have any money—so I got rid of it as fast as my wife would let me. She was opposed to my doing as I did, and is now at work in a Lowell Factory. She thinks she should have some of the money back, which I gave away while not in my right mind; and those that took it thought I was not. [The writer here goes on to state to whom he gave and lent some of his money, which we omit.]

There were many of the Millerites thought I was not in my right mind, and when Mr. French came here I became worse in mind than before. There were many who thought Christ would come on the 14th of April. I was one. So Mr. French taught us. When the day arrived, I was afraid I should be lost if I had any money about me. I have heard them say they would not want a dollar when the Lord came. I gave brother —— $5. I had an *impression* on Sabbath morning to go and give —— $5. I went to Portsmouth where I had another *impression* to give brother —— $5. (And so on and so forth. It is unnecessary to continue the catalogue.—Ed.) The end of the world has not come—but the *end of money has.*

REUBEN H. BROWN.

GREAT MEETING OF THE DEMOCRACY, *favorable to the nomination of President Tyler.*—A large meeting of the Democracy of Cincinnati and Hamilton counties, Ohio, was held on the evening of the 23d ult., to express sentiments favorable to the nomination of John Tyler, as the candidate of the Democratic party in 1844, and to adopt some proper measures for the furtherance of this object. The meeting appears to have been conducted with marked enthusiasm, and, after the delivery of several eloquent speeches, resulted in the adoption of a series of able resolutions, approving the general policy of the administration, recommending the holding of a State Convention, and declaring their determination to use all honorable means to place the name of John Tyler before the people and the National Convention, as a proper person and worthy of their support. This spirit is well worthy the imitation of all democrats throughout the land.

Chance for a Change.—A man in Boston advertises "Old vices taken in exchange for new ones."

STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.—The Washingtonians of the State held their Annual Convention at New Haven on the 14th and 15th inst. The Convention was large, and its deliberations were characterized by great unanimity and zeal. Charles Chapman, Esq., of Hartford, presided. A number of resolutions, pointing to sundry desirable reforms and providing for the more active prosecution of the Temperance cause, were adopted. Several *spirited* addresses were made by different members of the Convention, and to render the ceremonies of the occasion still more animated and pleasing, a portion of the military and fire-companies, aided by some of their brother firemen from Hartford, who were down on a visit, were out as an escort to the various Washington Societies that marched in procession. Success attend the Washingtonians, say we.

A CLAY CLUB.—The young whigs of New Haven, for want of better employment, have established what they call a "Clay Club,"—a sort of association, we suppose, where young men get together and talk and bluster about politics, smoke cigars, and learn anything but their prayers. After all, *Clay* clubs must be dreadful weak affairs.

SURPRISING THEFT BY A WOMAN.—The Barre Gazette contains an account of the detection of a female by the name of Smith, residing in that town, who has for a series of years been engaged in stealing. She had entered a store for the ostensible purpose of trading, and was seen to put an article slyly in her muff. To be farther satisfied, the shop-keeper placed another suitable article in the way, and that disappeared also. On being charged, she confessed the theft and returned the articles specified. Suspicion of farther theft having been excited, the house of the family was searched, and a large quantity of goods found which she confessed to have stolen from shops in the village. Upon being farther pressed, she owned the taking of many other things which had been used or which she had sold to her neighbors and relatives. The list taken down comprises silk dresses, laces, calicoes, chusans, de laines, woollen and cotton dress goods, cambrics, silks, mulls, shoes (20 pairs,) hosiery, cardinals, shawls, and almost every other conceivable article of ladies' wearing apparel. The whole amounted to *several hundreds of dollars!* Much of many other articles have been discovered, and means are taking to bring the whole to light. She owns only such as are pressingly charged, although she confesses to have carried on a regular business of pilfering for three years!

Mrs. Smith is a native of Barre and of a most respectable family. Her husband is a respectable farmer, and they have two children, patterns of propriety. Mrs. S. is a member of a church, and by the whole community has been considered as a model to be held up for imitation as a wife, mother, friend and christian. There is not a woman in the whole town who would have longer escaped suspicion. The development of such unmitigated and long continued dishonesty, says the Gazette, has cast an expression of gloom and surprise over our little community, scarcely less than that occasioned by the disclosure of Goddard's forgeries in Petersham.

STEAMER NEW HAVEN.—This staunch sea boat has taken the place of the Cleopatra, for the winter, on the Norwich and New York line, and is to be commanded by that prince of steamboat captains, Captain I. E. Dustan. This intelligence, we are confident, will be most gratifying to the travelling public. The New Haven is in every respect adapted to winter service. A little inferior in dimensions to either the Worcester or "Cleo.," she is yet abundantly large for every purpose, while it is acknowledged that no safer or more comfortable boat runs the Sound. During the past season, thanks to the attentive management of Commodore Vanderbilt, she has always been held in readiness to supply the place of either of the other boats in case of detention of accident. She has thus been on the route nearly half of the time, and has become a great favorite with passengers. It was only necessary that she should be placed under under the charge of her present excellent commander, to meet the wishes of all who shall have occasion to cross the Sound this winter.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—We learn, says the N. Y. Aurora, that the Post Office Department at Washington intends sending the President's Message by express to this city, as has been done for the last two years. It will be remembered that if for any cause Congress should not be ready to receive the message on Tuesday, the order for the express will be kept in existence until the message arrives.

We shall probably then receive the message in Norwich on Thursday morning.

STEAM VESSELS.—We understand that it is in contemplation, by some of our citizens, to have constructed a couple of steam vessels, with *propellers*, to convey freight to and from this city. They are to be of equal size, 120 feet in length, and 21 feet beam. One has already been contracted for by Messrs. Joel W. White, Leavens & Huntington, Whitaker and Jed. Williams, to be built by George W. Clark. The other will probably be built by Clark, to be owned by Norton, Converse & Co.,

ELDER SWAN.—We learn that the Elder brought his labors in our city to a close last week. He preached his farewell sermon last Wednesday night to a large and deeply affected audience. We may now look out for cold weather.

ACCIDENT ON THE RAILROAD.—The Steamboat train of cars from this city, on Saturday morning last, came in contact with a freight car left standing on the tracks in the vicinity of lower Plainfield Depot. It appears that a contractor for the delivery of Railroad ties, had got to work early in the morning, and supposing that the train had passed, had loaded up the car, and left it on the track. The engine and forward baggage car were thrown from the tracks, but none others. Fortunately the passengers escaped without the least injury—the engineer received some slight scratches in the face.

ELOPEMENT IN HIGH LIFE.—Gossip was quite busy on Sunday evening, says the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times, in regard to an elopement which it is stated took place on Saturday evening week. The circumstances are these:—A very pretty lady, mother of four children, and living in very comfortable and genteel style, was suspected by her husband of improper intimacy with a gentleman friend, who was a visitor at the house. The husband instituted inquiries, and his suspicions being pretty firmly established, charged his wife with infidelity. Of course, there was the usual quantity of tears, and a profusion of innocent protestations, and a family scene, peculiar to high circles. The husband being absent on business, on Saturday afternoon, the lady, with her brother, stepped into the New York Pilot Line, and were off. The world is certainly going to the dogs, or morals to the moon—it is hard to tell which.

☞ The prosecution of the journeymen tailors of Baltimore for "conspiring" to obtain an increase of wages has fallen through. We see no reason why it should ever have been commenced.

☞ A Universalist Ministerial Conference, we understand, will be in session in this city, on the 5th and 6th of December.

FOREIGN NEWS

The steamship Caledonia arrived at Boston last week, bringing dates two days later intelligence from Europe. The news does not possess any great interest, excepting for agitations to Ireland, and even these matters seem as if to remain quiet. The repeal movements are still going rapidly forward—and its coffers are swelled weekly by thousands of pounds. The country is extensively occupied by troops, ready to oppose any rebellious movement at the outset.—The trial of O'Connel and other repealers, pending, was about to take place. Judge Burton had delivered his charge to the Grand Jury, the general tone of which is decidedly in favor of the charges which have been prefered by the Government against Mr. O'Connell and the rest of the repealers, for "conspiracy and other misdemeanors." As the Judge is what is termed a "constitutional lawyer," the tone of his charge has somewhat alarmed the repeal party. The indictments, it is said, covered 37 pages of parchment, and occupied seventy hours in reading. Daniel O'Connell was to defend his own cause—and it was thought that Sir Robert Peel, the Duke of Wellington, and other distinguished members of the Government, would be summoned as witnesses.

The repealers have endeavored to get up a counter prosecution. Mr. Barret, attended by his counsel Mr. Donough, and a party of friends, appeared at College street Police office, on Friday week, to lay informations against Mr. Frederick Bond Hughes, the Government short-hand writer, for perjury.

The political news is not important. All is quiet on the Continent. The election of a member of Parliament in the city of London, resulted in the success of Mr. Pattison, the anti-corn law and free trade candidate. This event was altogether unexpected, and is claimed by the Leagues as a great victory.

The Queen has paid a visit to Cambridge, where she has been received by the learned gownsmen with every demonstration of loyalty. The University conferred upon her consort the honorary distinction of Doctor in Civil Laws.

The cotton market is also dull and the prices of wheat and flour have declined.

The disturbances in Wales appear to be on the decrease. Among the passengers in the Caledonia was the celebrated Norwegian, Ottas Boll, commonly called "Ole Bull," who probably has no equal as a performer on the violin.

BUDS, BLOSSOMS, AND FRUIT OF THE CHURCH, *by a Candidate for Church Orders.* New-York: Wiley & Putnam.

Not only has the author, through the assistance of his publisher, been enabled to put forth a perfect gem of a book, so far as its mechanical appearance is concerned, but it does seem to us that he has rendered a great service to the Church, in having composed this little volume—the "Buds, Blossoms, and Fruit of the Church." That its character may be properly appreciated, we will quote from its Introduction:

"This little work has been prepared for publication with the design of exhibiting the blessed effects resulting from an education on Church principles, and of showing that the diligent use of all the means of grace is the most effectual way to produce the full and harmonious development of the Christian character. The author has therefore selected some of the most important ordinances of the Church and epochs of the Christian life, and endeavored to illustrate them by a simple narrative or connected series of interesting tales. He trusts that the following pages will be found to exhibit what we generally might confidently hope to find among the children of Christian parents, if both performed their respective duties in the baptismal vows require."

When we add that the work is dedicated to the Rt. Rev. Bishop Brownell, and is decidedly Connecticut in its origin, we presume nothing farther will be necessary to interest every good Episcopalian in obtaining a copy of the "Buds and Blossoms." It is to be found at the bookstore of Mr. Thomas Robinson.

THE POETS OF CONNECTICUT, WITH BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES; *edited by Rev. Chas. W. Everest.* Hartford: Case, Tiffany and Burnham.

A copy of this work has been politely presented to us during the last week, by a young gentleman, not very distantly related to two of the personages whose names are to be found within its covers, and who, had its publication been delayed a few years longer, might have himself figured among the "Poets of Connecticut."

We have seldom seen a book, the typographical execution of which would reflect greater credit upon the publishers. It is got up in a most beautiful style—the title page is embellished with a finely executed steel engraving of the city of Hartford—and in every particular, the nicest taste and judgment seem to have been consulted in its outward and material adorning.

The idea of collecting in a volume samples of the writings of the Poets of Connecticut, the editor justly observes, has little claims to originality; and yet the plan of the present compilation differs in a very essential point from all others—in that it also embraces well-written and comprehensive biographical sketches of the authors introduced. This is a decided improvement, and adds greatly to the value and interest of the work.

On a hasty perusal of the editor's address to the reader, we observe that the rule of admission he has adopted, is *naturally*. None are claimed as "Poets of Connecticut," but those born within her limits. We, of course, coincide in the correctness of the principle, although by its adoption, many distinguished names, most familiar to our ears, are excluded. Among those found upon its pages, and of whom our own immediate vicinity are entitled to feel peculiarly proud, are Mrs. Sigourney, of Norwich; Geo. D. Prentice, of Preston; Brainard, of New London; W. H. and Geo. S. Burleigh, of Plainfield; James Otis Rockwell and Roswell Park, of Lebanon; J. E. Dow, of Thompson. The entire list is large,—indeed, we were not altogether prepared for so imposing and brilliant a galaxy of poetical names as indigenous to our good old State.

We cannot conclude this notice without complimenting the editor upon the able and happy manner in which he has discharged his difficult labors. He may be assured that the volume which has thus taxed his patient research and delicate discrimination, will be thankfully and cordially received; and while its pages are scanned with eager pleasure, and the associations they inspire warmly cherished, the reader will not fail to award a proper tribute of regard to their talented compiler and author.

We need not devote farther time to recommending the work in question to our readers generally.

FIALETS; or *The Chain of Crime*,—by the author of the Mysteries of Paris.

Brainard & Co. of Boston, have sent us a copy of the above tale, written by Sue, the author of the celebrated "Mysteries." It is a short story, characterized by all that vigor, powerful description, and intense interest for which the latter work is so famous. It has had an immense sale in Boston and New York, and we suppose needs only to be announced to meet with a ready sale in this quarter.

☞ Another startling case, of the most atrocious character and resulting in death, took place in New York last week. The N. Y. Aurora well exclaims, "when will such disgraceful and dreadful scenes end? They seem to be of rarer and more frequent occurrence."

List of Buildings,

Now going up, or completed during the past year,

W. W. Coit, block of 3 buildings, stores and dwelling houses, on Union st. Woodward & Avery, joiners; Geo. Hebard, mason.

Ralph Fuller, block of three stores, on Dock st. Nelson Woodward, joiner; Elijah Clark, mason.

Joel W. White, brick store, on Main st. George Hebard, builder.

City Market, on Dock st. George Hebard, builder.

Giles M. Tucker, brick store, on Main st. George Hebard, builder.

Appleton Mosch and Walter Lester, store, on Water st. Fanning & Willoughby, joiners; George Hebard, mason.

John Breed, brick building, on Main st., and Wharf Bridge. Fanning & Willoughby, joiners; Elijah Clark, mason.

Pomeroy Clark, store, on Wharf Bridge. Pomeroy Clark, builder.

W. W. Coit, dwelling house, on Grove st., West Chelsea.

Frederic Lester, dwelling house, on Grove st. Robert Stanton, builder.

J. Fields, Bakery, on Thames st.

John W. Stanton, dwelling house, on Thames st. —— Avery, joiner.

B. B. Breed, dwelling house, on Thames st. Fanning & Willoughby, joiners; Hebard, mason.

Abner Pierce, dwelling house, on Thames st. Woodward & Avery, joiners; Hebard, mason.

Edwin Gentle, dwelling house, on Thames st. Fanning & Willoughby, joiners; Hebard, mason.

Wm. Bliss, dwelling house, on High st. Fanning & Willoughby, joiners; Hebard, mason.

John Breed, 2 dwelling houses, on Tippecanoe st. Joshua W. Shepherd and Rogers & Baker, joiners; Hebard, mason.

L. D. Morris, dwelling house, on Tippecanoe st. Joshua W. Shepherd, joiner; Hebard, mason.

Rogers & Baker, dwelling house, on Tippecanoe st. Rogers & Baker, joiners; Hebard, mason.

Daniel Tyler, Cottage, on Washington st. Woodward & Avery, joiners; Hebard, mason.

Joseph Backus, dwelling house, on Union st. Joshua W. Shepherd, joiner; Hebard, mason.

Ethan Allen, dwelling house, on Washington st. —— Field, mason.

Clark Kinsley, dwelling house, on Washington st. James Spalding, joiner; Elijah Clark, mason.

Mr. Nicolls, dwelling house, on the Park. James Spalding, Fanning & Willoughby, and others, joiners.

Dr. Eaton, dwelling house, cor. Allen st. and Park. James Spalding, joiner; Hebard, mason.

D. P. Coon, dwelling house, on Union st. Rogers Williams, builder.

Geo. Fitzfield, dwelling house, on Union st.

Mr. Rathbun, dwelling house on School st. —— Rathbun, builder.

Wm. B. Mulkley, dwelling house, on School st. Mulkley, builder.

W. W. Coit, dwelling house, on School st.

John Slater, dwelling house, on Main st. James Spalding, joiner; E. Clark, mason.

J. H. Starkpole, dwelling house, on —— st. Bailey & Myers, joiners; Field, mason.

James Geer, Jr., dwelling house, on —— st. Bailey & Myers, joiners; Field, mason.

Methodist Parsonage House, on Main street, (under contract.) Fanning & Willoughby, joiners; Hebard, mason.

Mr. Bacon, dwelling house, Falls. Fanning & Willoughby, joiners.

Mr. La Bar, dwelling house, near Falls bridge. Fanning & Willoughby, joiners; E. Clark, mason.

Church Members' New Pin Alley, Cook's Hollow. Jas. Hoyt, builder.

The above is an imperfect list, gathered in the course of our walks about the city, one or two days last week, on a collecting tour.

☞ The Courant finds fault with the democratic papers because they have followed the example of the whigs in giving their candidate for Governor, Mr. Baldwin, all the benefit to be derived from publishing his middle name in full, thus—Roger Sherman Baldwin. The whigs did this last Spring, expecting to elect Mr. Baldwin by it, but the people thought that a man ought not to be made Governor just because he had a big middle name. We see that the Whigs are beginning to see the folly of their own folly and "clap-trap."

SUICIDE.—A Frenchman was discovered dead in the European Hotel, No. 6 Broad st. on Thursday last, with his throat cut. He expired but a few hours.

☞ Gen. Bertrand embarked from New York for France, on board the ship Iowa, on Tuesday. Wherever this distinguished Frenchman has been in this country, he has been received with hospitality and distinction. He carries with him the cause of regret for having visited the land.

GAUDALOUPE.—Recent intelligence from this island represents that immense activity prevails in building the town of Point Petre, and in repairing the damages sustained from the terrible earthquake of the 8th of February last. The attention of the French government of late has been judiciously expended in promoting the construction of the town. One thousand francs are offered to any citizen who will erect, at the time, a house of given dimensions.

☞ We recorded some time ago the case of a girl being whipped to death by Mrs. Marsh, of Hartford, into whose family she had been bound as a servant girl. The trial of this cruel woman came off last week and resulted in a verdict of guilty; the sentence must be not less than two nor more than five years in the State Prison.

☞ Prof. Stewart, of the Andover Theological Seminary, made an extemporaneous prayer in the jubilations in that town, when Mr. Webster left his position. The reporter took down his prayer as a part of the proceedings, and it was published. The Professor, not liking, however, the production as reported and as he probably delivered it, sits down with great care writes it over and sends it to the Boston Atlas for publication. A minister repeating prayers for the newspapers is decidedly the latest novelty of the season. There is too much of the Pharisee about it, according to our way of thinking.

☞ The democratic majority in Michigan is nearer 8,000 than 4,000, as we had it last week. The democrats have carried all their Congressmen and nearly the whole of both branches of the Legislature. And yet this is one of the States claimed by the whigs for Mr. Clay in 1844!

☞ The New London Advocate of last week "walks into" our interesting neighbor of the Aurora about "a foot." The Advocate man thinks that neighbor Trench should be more consistent. We think so too. "People who live in glass houses should not throw stones."

☞ They have been having fine sleighing in sundry and divers places a little north and west of us. Our turn by and bye.

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) MUTILATED

U. S. Supreme Court.—We have received one or two important decisions of Judge Judson, in cases tried before the District Court, during the past fortnight. We regret our inability to present them to our readers at this time, but shall endeavor to give them a few days hence.

The Nine Pin Alley.—We know of no event happening in a great while, that has created so much sensation in the community as the erection of the Church Members' Nine Pin Alley. It is the topic of conversation every where. The people of Greeneville, it is reported, are becoming a little jealous, and talk strongly of imitating the example of the "members" in the city. While upon this subject, we would draw attention to the "proposals" of our correspondent in the following communication.

For the News.

Rare chance to Builders.

The subscriber would like to contract with some architect to construct a building in Nine Pin Valley, of dimensions suitable for the following purposes and accommodations, viz., two large billiard rooms of such size, that gentlemen playing for "their health" should not be constrained nor suffer from want of air—also two card rooms, each room sufficiently large to admit of two sets of Whist and two of Loo. The partitions must be so constructed that gentlemen at cards shall not be disturbed by those who are playing billiards for "their health." A bone room for the use of such of the gentlemen as would like to try their fortune at a Faro Bank for "their health." In the basement a large room must be finished suitable for the children of gentlemen to pitch cents for "their health." The whole must be done in genteel style, as it is to be used by those who are distinguished for their love of morality and good order in society. The contractor must take half his pay in stock in the establishment. It is understood that the select men of the town will sanction and patronize, and the health committee will pass a law that all the citizens shall resort to it twice a week, or suffer an adequate penalty. A letter addressed to the subscriber, containing plans, terms, &c., will meet with prompt attension. All possible dispatch is desired, as the "health" of the city is suffering greatly for want of such a concern.

HOWARD.

☞ Norwich & Worcester Railroad stock looking up. See report of recent sales in another column.

☞ At the late town election held at New Haven the whigs were successful as usual in electing their ticket.

☞ The Hon. George S. Catlin passed through this city on Saturday week, on his way to Washington.

What Impudence!—Another chap has been arrested in Providence for attempting to kiss a lady in the street. The fellow shew his discrimination by selecting a pretty one for the operation—but the lawyers say this does not form even a "mitigating circumstance" in the case.

☞ A new Universalist Church was dedicated at Worcester on Wednesday last.

Florida.—The recent election in this Territory for County and Legislative officers has resulted in favor of the democratic party by a large majority.

Steamer Worcester.—The N. York True Sun says that the Worcester is now on the Dry Dock, in this city, for the purpose of having thirty feet added to her length, by cutting her apart and building in.

Blackwood's Magazine.—We acknowledge the receipt of the November number of this standard periodical from the office of the New World.

day occurs in New York State on

An Important Discovery.—A means of instantly stopping a horse when he runs away has been discovered in France. It is simple A sudden transition from the light to total darkness, is the principle. It is contrived by means of a spring connected with the reins, to cover the horses eyes. This was done in an instance when the animals were at the top of their speed, and the result was their instantaneous stoppage; for the light being suddenly excluded, horses no more rush forward, says the discoverer, without seeing their way, than would man afflicted with blindness.

The Algerine Governor.

Nicholas Biddle in his speech at Princetown, some years since when he was drunken with the robberies of the widow and orphan, proclaimed in a spirit of prophecy like that of Saul of old, "*that the Penitentiary and the gallons would soon reclaim its own.*"—The prophecy has been literally fulfilled, and is now fulfilling. *Nicholas Biddle* himself escaped by a quirk of the law. *Charles F. Mitchell* Whig Member of Congress is just pardoned from the States Prison.—*James Watson Webb* was sentenced but pardoned by the Whig Governor of New York. *Munroe Edwards* the ablest financier of them all is still paying the debt due to justice; and we are now informed by the New Bedford Register that ex-Governor King of Rhode Island who carried on the war against the suffrage party, *is now in prison!* charged with the crime of felony; with plundering an institution whose property had been confided to his care.—*Old Dominion.*

A most extraordinary conspiracy has been discovered at Bombay—"a joint stock company" for plundering boats and ships and for smuggling. It is said to have existed for thirty years and to have been accustomed to divide £60,000 or £80,000 a year in profits. An accomplice had turned traitor to the confederacy and denounced it.

The Rockland, N. Y. News states that Mrs. Julia P——has eloped from her husband with a "professor of stone-fence laying."

Too good to be lost. Quite a ludicrous scene, says the Albany Atlas, occured the other evening at the residence of the District Attorney, Mr. Wheaton, who had gone to New York, leaving his family in a state of alarm from fear of robbers. About 6 o'clock, Messrs. Howe & Freeman, who had been making a coat for Mr. W., sent the boy with it to the house. On arriving the boy rang the bell but was not answered.—Again he pulled the bell more violently. This bought the female servant to the door, who, without opening it, exclaimed in rather a high key, "You rascal! if you don't clear out, I'll shoot you." The youngster explained his business but it was "no go." The woman a real heroine, we suppose, again made her threat.—Expostulation was useless and the boy tired of waiting, was a going to leave the coat on the stoop, when the door was suddenly opened. Here was a sight calculated to try the metal of the most courageous—all the servants of the house had been mustered, armed and equipped though not in the law directs. An old man stood foremost with an old rusty musket to his shoulder, the women filling up the rear with tongs, broomsticks, &c., thus presenting an impenetrable phalanx ready and willing to do battle with the enemy. It is needless to say that when they discovered their absurb mistake, their heroism fell considerably below par. The poor boy in his fright threw the coat in the hall and vanished in double quick time.

Important from the River Plate—New Blockade of Montevideo—Seizure of the American Ship Herald.—By the King Philip, which arrived at Salem, on Saturday from Buenos Ayres, the Register has dates to Sept. 15. Com. Purvis, of the British Squadron, had received orders from the English Government, to place no impediment in the way of the Buenos Ayres Squadron. In consequence of which, Admiral Brown had given notice to the foreign authorities, of his intention to blockade the port of Montevideo, immediately.

Report had reached Buenos Ayres, before the King Philip sailed that the blockade was in force, excluding provisions of all kinds. The ship Herald sailing under the American flag belonging to S. E. Burrows, Esq., was seized by Admiral Brown off Montevideo and sent to Buenos Ayres for condemnation not having necessary papers to constitute an American vessel.

An Indian burial place supposed to be over two hundred years old has been discovered, in Farmington, Connecticut. The bodies appear to have been laid on and enclosed in very thick bark, charred

A Capsize in the Sound.—The Stamford Advocate of the 18th, gives the following account of the capsizing of the sloop Stamford. Capt Oliver, on Sunday morning last, on her passage from New York:

On rounding Throgg's Point, the vessel was brought up to the wind in order to haul aft the main-sheet, and, in paying off, a flaw struck her before she had good headway on her again, and she rolled over and immediately filled. There were on board at the time nine persons, viz: Captain Scofield, his wife and her sister, three hands, Mr. Henry F. Wanning, of this village, and two men, who were passengers, of Poundridge.

Capt. Scofield, at the imminent hazard of his life, succeeded in getting the ladies out of the cabin, and lashed them to the quarter rail. One of the hands went overboard to the leeward, passed under the vessel and came out to the windward, and fortunately succeeded in regaining a safe position on the quarter of the vessel out of water, and the other persons secured themselves on the same quarter, the sea constantly breaking over them. Thus they remained for half or three quarters of an hour, when they were relieved in a very exhausted state, from their perilous situation by two persons with a boat from the Point.

☞ The Georgetown (D. C.) Advocate states that there was some excitement there on Sunday, in consequence of a report that a beautiful woman named Jane Brown had been murdered by a young man with whom she lived as his mistress. The report appears to have been untrue, and a coroner's jury delivered a verdict of death from natural causes. The Advocate in commenting upon the case says:—We would that those elegant criminals who are ever inflicting crime upon society gilded into misfortune, could have shared our reflections in looking upon this fair abode of early sin. Lovely even in death (for it had left no distortions to mar that loveliness,) the cold sad remnant of her beauty, in the remembrance of passion, and its fruit, crime, drew not even a tear from him for whom she had sacrificed youth innocence, hope—all!

An Attempt Rape at Waltham, Mass.—On Wednesday night about dark, a rape was attempted to be committed by a drunken Irishman, about thirty years of age, named Patrick O'Brien, on the person of a married lady belonging to one of the most respectable families in the town. She had been a little distance from the house to a neighbor's to obtain something for a sick friend, and was returning home. The villian secured her and nearly accomplised his hellish purpose, when the lady was rescued by a gentleman who passed the road in a carriage. The Irishman was arrested and put under bonds of one thousand dollars; failing to obtain bonds he was committed. The trial will take place in February. Rum did this business.—*N. Y. Aurora.*

Fire at Brewsterville, Conn.—We learn from the New Haven Courier that the foundry attached to Hoadley's carriage factory near the Railroad depot at Brewsterville was destroyed by fire—originating in the furnace on Tuesday evening. The foundry was in the occupation of Francis Colline and Jared Lewis.—The immense carriage establishment adjoining was saved with difficulty by the great exertions of the New Haven and Fair Haven firemen. The building burned was insured, but the loss of uninsured property was estimated at $3,000.

☞ A Demerara paper of the 10th, gives an account of a *scuffle* in a Catholic Church of that colony, between the Bishop and a Dr. Clifton, also a Catholic. It seems that the Dr. committed a breach of canonical rule, by standing within the railing of the alter while reading prayers. For this offence the Bishop threatened to pronounce against him the major excommunication "and curse his family and generations!"—Finally the Bishop collared the Doctor and ordered a policeman to take charge of him; the result of all which was cross actions at law; and both parties were bound over for trial.

Libel Suits.—That slander is often beneficial to the person slandered is indisputable. We recollect an anecdote in point. A man somewhere out west was elected to Congress. He was totally unqualified in every respect for the position. A friend at Washington once asked him—

"How the deuce did you manage to get elected?"

"I stole a pig."

"Hey?—What?—How? Is stealing pigs considered a qualification to Congress?"

"No—but as soon as it was known, the papers on t'other side took it up and of course ourn had to defend A great noise was made about it—we called it an t to "destroy the spotless reputation of an party purposes"—the people got rous-

TO ALL THE WORLD WHO USE LEATHER IN ANY FORM.

OIL OF TANNIN,

Or, LEATHER Restorer.

A NEW CHEMICAL DISCOVERY.

MOST people know, that *skins* and *hides* are converted into *leather* by the use of Tannin extracted from certain barks, &c.

When the force and strength of the Tannin is worn out, leather becomes dead, hard, dry, brittle, cracked, covered with a crust, &c. THIS ALL KNOW. To restore their life, softness, moistness, strength, smoothness, and remove all crust, fly or blister—restore the tannin. This substance the leather never can receive the second time; but the whole virtues of it are in this article, the OIL OF TANNIN—which penetrates the stiffest and hardest leather, if it has been twenty years in use; and it tears easily with the fingers, it imparts at once a strength that is utterly incredible until seen. It becomes like new leather, in all respects with a delightful softness and polish, and makes all leather completely and perfectly impervious to water—particularly boots, shoes, carriage-tops, harness, hose, trunks, and in fact all things made of leather, giving a splendid polish, even higher than new leather has and at least doubling its wear and durability, in whatever manner the leather is used. THESE ARE FACTS. For sale by E. F. BALCAM.

21 Shetucket Street.

Norwich, Nov. 29th, 1843. 1

SALES AT THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE—

November 25.

125 shares Norwich & Worcester R. R.		29
100 do do	do	30

November 27.

50 shares Norwich & Worcester R. R.			29
200 do	do	do	28¾
50 do	do	do 30 ds	29
50 do	do	do 30 ds	25¾

Married.

In Windham, Tuesday Nov. 21st, by the Rev. Dr Shewn, Mr. Huntington F. Kinney to Miss Delia C Fitch, daughter of Charles Fitch, Esq., all of Windham.

Died.

In this town, on the 22d inst., at the residence of Epaphras Porter, Susan Lucretia, only child of Geo. E. and Eleanor M. Porter of Boston, aged two years and five months.

In Windham, Spaffordville, Nov. 20th widow Joshua Smith, aged 73 years.

In Windham, Scotland Society, 23d Inst., Mrs. Burnham, wife of Mr. William Burnham, aged 72.

In Windham, Nov. 20th, Miss Jane Stoddord aged 18 years, daughter of the late Mr. Watt Stoddord.

In New York, on the 27th inst., Hannah F., wife of William P. Brown, and daughter of Mr. Septimus Clark of this city.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF NORWICH.

ARRIVED.

Nov. 21—sloop Eleanor, Delbeare, Kingston.
sloop Energy, Holloway, fm Hartford.
22—sloop Florian, Edwards, fm New York.
schr. Uncas, Story, fm Albany.
23—sloop Armeda, Wells, fm Kingston.
schr. Eliza Williams, Bolles fm Philadelphia.
sloop Andrew Jackson, Ewen, fm Albany.
24—sloop Galloping Tiger, Bliven, fm Croton.
sloop Monarch, Tyler, fm New York.
26—sloop Apollo, Hollock, fm New York.
sloop Jasper, Sydleman, fm New York.
sloop Young Barber, Horton, fm Southold.
sloop Splendid, Benjamin, fm Southam'n.
sloop Juliet, Fournier, fm New York.
sloop Bronette, Smith fm Providence.
sloop John Adams, Penny, fm Kingston.

SAILED

Nov. 22—Sch. Daniel Webster, Delano, for Newburg.
23 Slp. Lady Clinton, Waterhouse, for Saybrook.
" Sch. Woodland, Johnston, for St. Johns.
24 Slp. Thos. W. Thorne, Palmer, for NY.
24 Sch. Jos. Brown, May, for Milford.
25 Slp. Choiseu, Geer, for NY.
" Slp. Armada, Welles, for Saybrook.
" Slp. Galloping Tiger, Bliven, for New London.
26 Slp. Florian, Edwards, for Sag Harbor.
" Slp. Lady Adams, Havens, for NY.
27 Slp Argo, Story, for NY.
" Sch. Uncas, Story, for Albany.
29 Slp. Aurora, Geer, for NY.

BARRETT, OF BOSTON,

The most celebrated DYER in the United States

HAS appointed us his Agents. Ladies that wish to have **Fancy Dyeing** done in the best Style, will please to forward their orders to A. WATTLES & CO.

Nov. 22d. ☞ Only One Dollar for Dyeing Ladies Dresses. 4

NEW AUCTION GOODS,

MORE of those white Flannels one shilling per yard, Alpaccas from 42 to 75 cts. Wate Proof 6 4 English Pilot Cloths, 75 cts per yard; 3 pieces more of those *cheap* **Broad Cloths** for Ladies Cloaks. The last lot of cheap colored Cambrics will be closed at 5 cts per yard 10 pieces Cotton Flannels at 6¼ cts per yard; A new lot of Cassimeres and Satinets from Auction.

Noon can get the most goods for your money at A. WATTLES & CO.

Yrwich, November 22d, 1843. 3w

THOMAS ROBINSON,

At the sign of the Ledger,

HAS just received The Gift, The Ladies' Hand Books of Needle Work.

The Ladies Book of Poetry and Flowers.

Grisley's Treatise on Preaching.

The Clergyman's Companion by Bishop Hobart.

A splendid edition of The Bible and Prayer Book bound together.

Also several other Annuals and new Books, and a large addition to his stock of miscellaneous and School Books, Stationery, &c. &c.,

Norwich Nov. 14, 1843. 3w51

Guns! Guns!

THE Sporting public are particularly requested to notice that

CHARLES A. CONVERSE, 189 MAIN STREET.

has now on hand, a splendid quantity of single and double Barrelled Fowling Guns of English, German and American form and manufacture, selected lately in New York, and purchased at extremely low prices.

Norwich, Nov. 15th. 3w51

AUCTION.

A RARE Sale of Watches, Jewelry &c. at auction will take place at the subscriber's Sale Room, No 24 Water Street, on Tuesday and Wednesday, Nov. 28th, and 29th, at 11 o'clock A. M.

In amount about $3,000 worth, consisting of Watches, Ear Rings, Breast Pins, Finger Rings &c. &c.

Watches,

Gold, Silver and Gilt with Lever, Lepine and English Movements.

Breast Pins,

Filagree, Enameled, Pearl, Jet, Topaz, Cornelian, Agate, Garnet, and Paste of various styles.

Finger Rings,

Diamond, Jet, Pearl, Agate, Ruby, Garnet, Mosaic, Topaz, Amythist, Cornelia, Bog, Coral, Enameled, Scale, and plain Gold Rings, together with a miscellaneous lot of Jewelry and Fancy Goods too numerous to mention in an advertisement.

MASON KINNEY, *Auctioneer.*

Norwich, Nov., 15th 1843. 2w51

BOOTS AND SHOES,

At No. 84 Main-street.

Nearly Opposite the Franklin House.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

Congressional Madisonian.

THE approaching session of Congress, will doubtless, be the most important one, in many respects, in the annals of American politics. The occurrences will be intensely interesting to every citizen, and we shall make extensive arrangements to spread before our readers, the earliest, most elaborate, and most correct accounts of every thing that transpires at the capitol. The proceedings of Congress will be minutely attended to, and speeches delivered in both Houses given at length.

The approaching Congress will differ in many respects from any other ever convened. The Executive will be firm and just, and yet courteous and conciliatory to all the parties that compose the Congress, so that in the political conflicts, which may be anticipated, the PEOPLE'S interests may not be altogether neglected. One party will have the ascendency in the Senate—the other in the House, while the President will strive, in behalf of the country, to harmonize their legislative action.

Congress will find that, under the present Executive the revenues being in responsible hands no defalcations have occurred, and that the agents, entrusted with the public funds, have merited the confidence of both parties. It will find a tariff somewhat imperfect and differing from the one recommended by Mr. Tyler, passed in the House by the casting votes of twenty-one Democrats—*thirty-five* Clay-whigs voting against it; while in the senate four or five Democrats voted for it, and twice that number of Whigs against it. It will find that the currency of the country is in a sounder condition than it has been for twenty years, and that too *without a Bank*, or any thing of a kindred nature; while the five millions of Treasury notes authorized to be issued bearing six per cent, are taken by the Government creditors *without any exception at all.* It will find demagogues and political managers busy cheating the people as usual, poaching Distribution, assumption of State debts, Banks, &c. But they can not make much progress while Mr. Tyler is President. All these exciting subjects will be agitated for the benefit of Presidential aspirants.

At such a time, it is necessary that the citizens in every section of the Union should know what is done by their representatives, and be acquainted with the import and design of the debates and movements in Congress. The session will no doubt be long, as well as intensely exciting, and hence the inducement to subscribe for the Madisonian *by the year.*

TERMS:

(ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.)

Daily, during the session, (possibly nine months) - -	$7 00
Tri-weekly, during the session, -	2 50
Weekly, do. -	1 00

Papers with which we exchange, by copying this prospectus a few times will confer a favor which will

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) MUTILATED

The People's store,

NO 23, NORTH MAIN ST, PROVIDENCE.

One Price sales and no shamming.

THOMAS REID & CO. have just received and are now opening a very cheap and splendid assortment of Dry Goods, purchased within a few days in New York at the present ruinous prices, and which will be sold at a very small advance from cost for cash only. The goods are all fresh and all of the latest styles, and have been purchased by an experienced purchaser at the lowest cash prices. We intend keeping every article called for in the shoe line, and will have all our goods marked in plain figures, so that no advantage will be taken of our customers.

IN connection with the dry goods business we will continue to carry on the manufacture and repairing of Umbrellas, Parasols, and Walking Canes. Having made an addition to our premises, and having engaged some of the most experienced workmen in the trade, we can now manufacture, sell, or repair Umbrellas, Parasols, or Walking Canes as cheap as any establishment in the United States.

Call now, ladies and gentlemen all,
Do not forget to give us a call.

THOMAS REID & CO.
23, N. Main street.

At a Superior Court of the State of Connecticut held at Brooklyn in, and for the County of Windham, on the first Tuesday of October, 1843.

UPON the petition of Sarah S. Hill, of Hampton in said county, showing that on the 14th day of October, 1836, she was lawfully married to Willard Hill, then of Killingly in said county, but now in parts to the petitioner unknown, with whom she lived in the faithful performance of all the duties, and obligations imposed upon her by the marriage contract, until the second day of October, 1840, when the said Willard Hill, wilfully and without cause, deserted the petitioner, and ever since has continued wilfully to desert her with total neglect of duty, and praying for a bill of Divorce from the said Willard Hill, as per petition on file, dated the 12th day of October, 1843, full appears. Ordered that said petition be continued to the next term of this Courtto be holden at Brooklyn on the fourth Tuesday of January, 1844, and that notice of the pendence of the same, be given to the said Willard Hill, (the respondent therein) by a publication of this order six weeks successively, immediately after the rising of this Court in a newspaper printed in said Brooklyn, and in a newspaper printed in Norwich in the county of New London.

A true copy of Record, examined by

URIEL FULLER Clerk.

November 1st 1843 6w49

At a Superior Court of the State of Connecticut, holden at Brooklyn, within and for the county of Windham, on the first Tuesday of October, 1843.

UPON the petition of George C. Reidell of Thompson in said Windham county, showing that on the 23d day of November A. D. 1813, he was lawfully married to Amy Sutherland, then of Rutland, in the State of Vermont, now gone to parts unknown to said petitioner, with whom he lived in the performance of all the duties incumbent on him by force of the marriage contract, until the month of November, 1838 when the said Amy, wilfully, and without just cause, deserted said petitioner, and ever since hath continued to desert this petitioner, and totally neglect her duties to him, and praying for a divorce from the said Amy as per said petition, dated October 9th 1843, and July entered in the files of this Court, fully appears. It is ordered that said petition be continued to the next session of this Court to be holden at Brooklyn on the fourth Tuesday of January A. D. 1843, and that notice of the pendency of this petition be given to said Amy by a publication of this order six weeks successively, immediately after the rising of this Court, in the newspaper printed in said Brooklyn, and also in a newspaper printed in Norwich in the County of New-London.

A true copy of Record, examined by

URIEL FULLER, Clerk.

November 1st, 1843 6w49.

ANTHONY GORTON.
MERCHANT TAILOR.

AT THE JUNCTION OF MAIN AND WATER STREETS,

No 59, opposite **Heath** and **Potter.**

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from 107 Main street, to the above location, where he will be happy to receive orders in his line of business, promising to

---

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has taken a shop on Central Wharf opposite Edwin Gavit's Lumber Yard, where he intends carrying on in all its various branches the

Painting and Paper Hanging Business, &c.

He flatters himself that his long experience in the business will enable him to give perfect satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call. All orders left at N. L. Stanton's Storeon Wharf Bridge, will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

ALANSON WRIGHT.

Norwich, June 14th, 1843. 6m29

S. A. & H. S. COOK,
MERCHANT TAILORS,

101 Main-street Norwich City.

☞ *GARMENTS of all kinds cut and made in good taste at short notice.* ☜

Norwich, July 19, 1843. tf 33

COAL.

THE subscriber is now prepared to furnish for Family use and for manufacturing purposes, the above article, of superior quality, and at prices satisfactory.

JOHN G. HUNTINGTON,

August 9th, 1843—5m37. (Central Wharf.

Patent Medicine, &c.

HENRY'S MAGNESIA, M'Munn's Elix of Opium, Richardson's, Russell's, Spice & Newton's Bitters, Thompson's Eye Water, Charlton's do. a superior article, Soda and Rochell Powders, Tisdale's Red Mixture for summer complaints, Hay's Liniment for the Piles, Treafont's Ointment for Salt Rheum. Oils to promote the growth of Hair, Mrs. Gardner's Indian Balsam of Liverwort and Horehound Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, Hive Syrup, Sarsaparilla Syrup, Indian Worm Syrup, Honey of Roucset for Coughs and Colds, Itch Ointment, Harlem & British Oils, Tyler's, Lee's, Anderson's, Hooper's and Dean's Rheumatic Pills, Jesuit's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, Bateman's Drops, Liquid and Steer's Opodildoc, Turlington's Balsam of Life.

Pure Olive Oil, Rose Water, black, red, and blue Ink, sponge and paste Blacking, &c. &c. for sale by

SAMUEL TYLER.

Norwich, June 14, 1843. 29

HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN, AND

Ornamental Painting.

GLAZING and imitation of wood. Please call on

T. F. ALBERTSON.

A Barn to Let, with good accommodations for stabling, carriage house and hay loft. Inquire of

T. F. ALBERTSON.

March 30 18

PATENT MACHINES.

THE cheapest and best Horse Powers ever offered to the public for driving Circular Saws, Cider, Shingle and Sugar Mills, Turning Lathes, Threshing Machines, &c. Also the best Threshing Machines for grain and hay seed, may be had of the subscriber—also the right to vend them in various parts of the country. Horse Powers from $40 to $50. Threshing Machines from $20 to $25. Both Machines easily conveyed in a one horse wagon.

N. B. A few more Agents wanted to sell on commission.

A. KINGSLEY.

Norwich, July 19, 1843. tf 34

NEW MILLINERY!

AT THE

CONN. BONNET STORE.

NO. 17 SHETUCKET STREET.

JUST received from New-York and Boston a new and splendid stock of

Fall and Winter Millinery Goods,

among which are, rich plain and chamelion Velvets and Silks, Chamelion Velvet and Silk Bonnet Ribbons, do. Cap and Neck Ribbons.

A good assortment of Florence and Straw Bonnets at wholesale and retail.

The latest Paris Fashions for Bonnets and Caps.

☞ Cloak and Dress Making done with neatness and despatch.

Ladies of Norwich and vicinity are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

Norwich, Oct. 18th, 1843. 47

G. B. PRINDLE,

DEALER in *fine* Watches—French and American Clocks—*Standard Silver* Spoons—Knife and But-

---

DAILY LINE
FOR NEW LONDON.

The new Steamboat ANGELINA, Capt. Alfred Lovell, will leave Norwich every morning at 5 o'clock for New London. Will leave New London every afternoon for Norwich, and arrive in time for the Accommodation Train of Cars for Boston and Worcester.

N. B. Freight taken.

All persons are forbid trusting said boat on her account or owners. For further information enquire of

E. A. BILL,
Steam Boat Agt.

Norwich, May 3, 1843. 23

BALCAM & CO's
Norwich, New York, Philadelphia, and Albany
PACKAGE EXPRESS.

THE subscribers have established a Package Express between this city and New York. The office in Norwich is at No. 21 Shetucket street, and in New York, at No. 3 Wall street. Harnden & Co., Agents.

Particular attention will be paid to the collection and paying of Notes, Drafts, and Bills, and to the transaction of any and all kinds of business in either of the above named places.

☞ All packages must be marked "care of Balcam & Co."

☞ B. & Co., are alone responsible for the loss or injury of any article entrusted to their care. Nor is any risk assumed by the "Independent Line" of steamboats. Losses or damages of any articles will be promptly paid by the proprietors.

Agent in New York, HARNDEN & CO. 21

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—1843.

HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD, NORWICH AND WORCESTER

DAILY MAIL,

SUNDAYS EXCEPTED, AT 1-2 PAST 5 A.M For Danielsonville, Moosup, Plainfield, Jewett City and Norwich—Also, Dayseville, Pomfretville, Masonville, Fisherville, Webster, Oxford, Auburn and Worcester.

Post Coach, Railroad, and Steamboat Mail.

A Coach will leave the Manufacturers' Hotel, Providence, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock, M. for Norwich, Worcester, and New York, as this Line connects with the Accommodation Train from Worcester and Norwich at Danielsonville.

Returning—Leaves Danielsonville on the arrival of the Cars from Norwich, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and arrives in Providence at 12 o'clock.

Passengers leaving Providence at 5 1-2 o'clock, can arrive in Norwich at 12 M., Worcester at 1 1-2 P.M Springfield and Hartford at 7 o'clock. *Returning*—Passengers from Springfield and Worcester can leave Danielsonville Depot every day, except Sundays, at 1 o'clock, for Providence, and arrive at 6 o'clock, P. M.

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 1-2 o'clk, for Scituate, Foster, South Killingly, Danielsonville, Brooklyn, Windham, Willimantic, Coventry, Manchester and Hartford.

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at half past 5 o'clock, for Scituate, Foster, Chesnut Hill, Killingly, Centre, Danielsonville, Dayseville, Pomfret, Pomfret Landing, Ashford, Mansfield, Coventry, Manchester and Hartford.

Passengers wishing to go to any of the above named places, can be supplied with Tickets for the whole route, Railroad and Stage, at the lowest rates of fare. Books kept at the Manufacturers' Hotel, Providence.

☞ Tickets can be had at the Norwich and Worcester Rail Road Ticket-Office, or of the Conductor,

S. CORNELL & CO., Proprietors.

Providence, July 19, 1843. tf 34

For New York.
REGULAR PACKET,
George Washington,

GEORGE W. GEER Master will run to and from New York and Norwich during the present season and will take freight at reasonable rates. The G. W. is connected with no combination, and the interest of all who ship goods by her will be attentively looked after. For freight or passage enquire of the master on board.

WRIGHT'S
Indian Vegetable Pills.

THE TRUE CHARACTER OF COUNTERFEITS AND SELLERS OF COUNTERFEIT MEDICINES.

NO MEDICINE has ever been introduced to the American public, whose virtues have been more cheerfully and universally acknowledged by its vast popularity and extensive circulation than 'WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.' To descant upon their various virtues at this late season would be a work of supererogation since few who peruse this article will be found unacquainted with the widely circulated proofs of the real excellence of the medicine, to which many will be ready to add the testimonals of their own experience. But if further proof were needed of the value of the remedy, it might be found in the fact that no medicine in the market has been SO SHAMEFULLY and REPEATEDLY COUNTERFEITED. Ignorant, envious and avaricious and unprincipled men have in different places, manufactured a SPURIOUS PILL, bearing a superficial resemblance to the TRUE ARTICLE, but composed either of Impotent or Deleterious Ingredients, which they have sought to foist upon the public as the veritable

"Indian Vegetable Pills."

These ENCUDLENT SWINDLERS could never pass off their vile wares upon the public for the CONVENIENCE and ASSISTANCE of (self-styled) RESPECTABLE DRUGGISTS, who, for the sake of a little "filthy lucre" lend themselves to this MONSTROUS and UNHALLOWED SYSTEM OF IMPOSITION. The counterfeiter of a popular medicine, is more CRIMINAL than a COUNTERFEITER of current money. The injuries done by the latter, sink to nothing in comparison with those inflicted upon society by the former. We might paint him wringing the mite from the hard hand of invalid penury which is extended for the boon of health, and receives instead, the VILE DRUG that PROTRACTS and AGGRAVATES disease, or, to view it in its best aspect, suffers it to rage unchecked. How melancholy is the reflection that thousands may have been hurried to the grave by having a COUNTERFEIT substituted for the TRUE MEDICINE, who but for the venal fraud might now be living in high health, the delight and hope of the social circle. All classes are interested in putting down these vile counterfeits.

Let the Stores where they are sold be marked and shunned!

And let the virtues indignation of the community administer to all concerned in these unfair practices a general and withering rebuke.

Copy-Right Law.

"AND BE IT ENACTED, That, if any person, or persons after the recording of the title of any print, cut, or engraving, map, chart, or musical composition, according to the provision of this act, shall within the term, or terms limited; by this act, engrave, etch, or work, sell or copy, or cause to be engraved, etched worked, or sold, or copied either on the whole, or by varying, adding to, or diminishing the main design, with intent to evade the law, or shall print, or import for sale, any such map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, or engraving, or any parts thereof, without the consent of the proprietor or proprietors, of the copy-right thereof, first obtained or knowing the same to be printed, or imported without such consent, shall publish, sell, or expose for sale, or in any manner dispose of any such map, chart &c. as afore said; then such offender or offenders shall for all the plate or plates, on which such map, chart, musical composition, engraving cut or print, shall be copied; and also all and every sheet thereof, so copied, or printed, to the proprietor or proprietors of the copy-right thereof; and shall further forfeit, one dollar for every sheet of such map, chart, musical composition, &c. as may be found in his, or their possession, printed, or published, or exposed to sale, contrary to the true intent or meaning of this Act; the one moiety thereof to the proprietors, and the other moiety to the use of the United States, to be recovered in any Court having competent jurisdiction thereof."

Thus it will be seen that all engaged, either in manufacturing or selling counterfeit Pills, are liable to heavy damages, not only for the palpable fraud they are practising on the public, but also for infringement on the Law of Copy-Right as above cited.

☞ **Beware of Counterfeits** ☜

As the great pouplarity of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, has raised up a host of counterfeits, the public are cautioned against imposters, who are travelling about the country, selling to the unexpecting storekeeper a spurious article for the above celebrated Pills.

It should be remembered that, all who sell the genuine medicine are provided with a

Certificate of Agency,

Of which the following is a copy:

This is to certificate that the [illegible]

☞ CLOTHING! CLOTHING! CLOTHING ☜

FIFTEEN THOUSAND GARMENTS

Ready Made, and now open for Exhibition and sale at the

NORWICH

Large and Popular Tailoring Establishment,

91 *MAIN-STREET,*

(next door to CHARLES CLARK'S Hat Store.)

THIS Establishment stands unrivalled as the largest, cheapest and most popular place of resort for fashionable

CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING

and every article adapted to the wear of the Gentleman of Business, Leisure, Sportsman, Farmer or Mechanic.

The magnificient and decorative workmanship adapted to all Garments; and the superb and costly varieties of style and material for Gentlemen's Dress, which is daily introduced from this establishment; and the unaccountable low prices for such rich and fashionable goods, so tastefully made, are the general topic of conversation, and wonder of the whole Dress Coats of community.

For a super fine Dress or Frock Coat with Pants or Vest, from the most costly vestings, the whole made in good taste suitable for the aristocracy or gentry, from $16 to $25.

A superior assortment of Vests of the richest styles, always on hand from 75c to $4.

Dress and Frock Coats, Business, Riding or Sporting Coats in any quantity or quality.

A variety of Pants surpassing in quality, style and cheapness to be found from $1 to $7.

☞ Any Garment in urgent cases made in seven hours notice.

The following is a sketch of a few of the many thousand articles which may be found at this great place of resort. Hundreds of people testify to the money saved in purchasing Clothing at this popular establishment.

Vests, of every quality and style,	77c to $5,00	Pilot Cloth Coats, fur	$8,00 to 12,00
Blk. and blue Broadcloth Pants,	$3,00 " 7,00	Beaver,	6,00 " 12,00
Riding and Shooting Pants,	1,25 " 2,50	Broadcloth and Beaver Pilots, with Silk Velvet facing, wadded and tufted in the best style,	10,00 " 25,00
Mixt Cassimere Pants,	2,25 " 5,00	Broadcloth Surtouts,	10,00 " 20,00
Drab and blue,	2,50 " 4,00	Rich Scarfs, Cravats and Stocks,	25c " 1,00
Doe skin Pants, fancy shades,	3,00 " 7,00	Elegant Suspenders and Socks,	25c " 1,75
Mixt Business Coats,	5,00 " 12,00	Linen Shirts, Bosoms, Gloves, &c.	
Green and brown,	6,00 " 13,00	Lord Byron and Shakspeare Collars, in any quantity, all to be found at	
Dress Coats of every shade and quality, such as brown, dahlia, royal purple, drake neck, blue, blue-black, &c,			
Sack Coats, some new styles fur	4,00 " 12,00		

91 *Main-street,*

next door to Charles Clark's Hat Store.

☞ Farmers, Mechanics, and all others coming in from the country are invited to call if it be no more than to see the place.

Norwich, November 1st, 1843—cien4tf

J. T. RAY.

BILL OF FARE FOR NOVEMBER.

AT THE

BOSTON CLOTHING STORE,

143 *MAIN-STREET.*

J. B. PALMER & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED THIS WEEK from their Manufacturing shop in Boston, a fashionable lot of SUPER WAVE, DIAMOND AND PLAIN BEAVER

SURTOUTS.

PARIS, FANCY, COURT DE'ORSEY, SHEEP'S GREY, CASSIMERE, SATINET AND PLUSHING

SACKS.

PILOT AND FLUSHING, AND LOW PRICED COATS.

DRESS FROCK AND BUSINESS COATS.

Doeskin, Cassimere, and Satinet PANTALOONS.

SILK AND WOOLEN VELVET, CLOTH AND CASSIMERE VESTS.

CLOTH, SATINET AND GREEN ROCKING JACKETS.

Drawers and Under Shirts, Gloves and Mittens, Stocks, Scarfs, Cravats, Hdk'fs., Socks, Bleach'd, Plain and Striped Shirts.

LINEN BOSOMS AND COLLARS, SUSPENDERS, &c.

J. B. P. & Co. have made arrangements to receive new supplies of Goods every week from their Manufacturing Establishment in Boston. Great inducements will be offered to purchasers of Ready-Made Clothing, for the month of November.

Norwich, November 8th, 1843. 50

Great Experience and Judgment.

ARE required to make a valuable and at the time an innocent purgative [illegible]

Sand[illegible]

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) MUTILATED

DEC

THE NORWICH NEWS.
WM. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
☞ For terms, see 4th page. ☜

WALTER CLAPP,
BOOKSELLER & BOOKBINDER,
97 MAIN-STREET, NORWICH,
Opposite M. Bradford's News Room.
Nov. 8th, 1843. 1y50

SWEET.
A SUPERB article of St. Croix Sugar just received and for sale cheap for CASH by
LOVELL, BUTTS & CO.
Norwich, Nov. 22d, 1843. 52

Cash Wanted.
IN exchange for groceries at very low prices by
LOVELL, BUTTS & CO.
Norwich Nov. 22d, 1843. 52

POWDER and SHOT.
FINE Kentucky Rifle powder and shot of various sizes, for sale by R. W. MATHEWSON.
Norwich Nov. 22d, 1843. 1

Weddings.
IN former times the use of Wine was tolerated on these occasions. Those who wish to keep up this highly hallowed custom can find a good assortment at
MATHEWSON'S.
Norwich, Nov. 19, 1843. 1

READ ALL YE AFFLICTED!
MORE WONDERFUL EFFECTS OF
SANDS'S
SARSAPARILLA.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17th, 1843.
MESSRS. SANDS—Gents: Although personally unacquainted, I feel myself under many obligations, having recently been cured by the use of your Sarsaparilla of a most distressing malady. For the past five years I have suffered from violent palpitation of the heart, accompanied with a severe pain in the side, disease of the liver, and general derangement of the digestive organs; my whole nervous system was prostrated, the energies of life itself exhausted, and I despaired of ever being cured. Notwithstanding the best medical treatment, and the use of all the ordinary remedies prescribed in such cases, I found myself fast verging towards eternity. Judge, then, of my surprise and delight, when I read of the remarkable effects produced by your invaluable Sarsaparilla. Hope springing up afresh, I resolved to make one more trial, and immediately procured some of the Sarsaparilla of your agent, S. P. Thompson. The result is as unexpected as it was astonishing for: to my lasting comfort and satisfaction I pen these words, "I AM WELL!" Yes, gentlemen, well! and oh that this language might reach the ear of the afflicted in the uttermost parts of the earth, for the afflicted alone can appreciate the value of such medicine. For the benefit of suffering humanity I communicate these facts, and only desire the fame of your medicine may spread as far as its real merits deserve.—Geo. Rea, 507 South Second st.

SPORTSMAN'S TOOLS.
POWDER FLASKS, Shot Pouches and Belts Powder Horns, Cut Wads, Ball moulds, Pellets, Worm-screws, Cleaners, Cape Nipples and Nipple Wrenches, Drinking Cups, Metallic and Glass Liquor Flasks, extra Cocks, Trimmings, Pipes, Springs, &c.
For sale by C. A. CONVERSE!
129 Main Street,
Norwich, Nov. 15th. 6w51

Solar Lamps.
SIDE and hanging Solar Lamps new and improved Patterns, also Burners and Glasses.
For sale by C. A. CONVERSE.
129 Main Street.
Norwich, Nov. 15. 3w51

Great Experience and Judgment.
A LL required to make a valuable and at the same time an innocent purgative. This is possessed only by a few. The great majority of the remedies advertised, of this class, are manufactured by persons who have no idea of the relative or individual powers of the drugs they use. It is this cause more than any other, which occasions the inefficacy and often injurious effects produced by advertised remedies; and hence the general prejudice which prevails against them. Now there is a great difference in this respect even amongst the pills made by Dr. B. Brandreth, and consequently their superior claims upon the public. Much of the science concerning the Brandreth Pills can be appreciated in that way which will excite their beneficial effects to the system, in the safest and surest manner. The time will come when this medicine
THE BRANDRETH PILLS,
will be appreciated as they ought and as they deserve. It will be well understood that Dr. B. Brandreth has the strongest claims upon the public confidence. It is true that every individual who makes a trial of the Brandreth's Pills commends them to be the best medicine they ever used. They are indeed a medicine about which there is no mistake. Their value is a fixture, as changeable as ours cannot be subsequently appreciated. A free perspiration is at once induced, headaches cured, and consumption is prevented. Those who have a redundancy of bile find one of the most essential services; and should there be a deficiency of that important fluid, the Brandreth Pills have an equally beneficial effect. Often has this valuable medicine saved valuable lives in those remarkable cases of the DREADED YELLOW FEVER and pestilence. A few doses taken immediately upon infection being received into the system, will be all-sufficient to prevent any material inconvenience.—And it is owing to this dreadful epidemic is there so great a medicine as the Brandreth Pills. Let that medicine be universally used in this disease, AND NO LOSS OF BLOOD ALLOWED, and few, very few would be in danger. So it is with other diseases—ABOUT NATURE with this all-important medicine to remove morbid humors from the blood, and do away with the bleeding or mercury, and we shall have a very GREAT SCARCITY of persons afflicted with CHRONIC MALADIES. The feathered tribe—the eagle kingdom—over which we are the lords, they are not afflicted with Chronic Maladies, neither should we if it were not our pride which occasions them—FOLLOW NATURE. Use that medicine which accompanies with her, which mildly but surely removes all impurities from the blood, which strengthens the system, and yet reduces those of too full a habit, to a healthy standard. Let me again say, that every department of the manufacture of the Brandreth Pills is personally superintended by me, and that every box with my signature labels upon them may be relied upon to give the beneficial effect, described, if used according to the directions accompanying each box.
The public's servant,
B. BRANDRETH.
The Brandreth Pills are sold at the Comb, Fan and Medicine Store, of E. F. BALCAM,
Successor to WM. FAULKNER.
AGENTS.
Norwich City, E. F. BALCAM; Norwich Town, O. Fuller; New London, Nathan Belden;—Lebanon, Jesse Wright; Yanticville, Tracy, Huntington & Co.; Salem, W. Williams; Montville, J. Turner; Lyme, D. R. Noyes; Groton, R. A. Morgan; Centreville, Smith, Cady & Co.; Stonington, Horace Brown; Head of Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Milltown, Charles Hall, Jr.; Waterford, Comstock & Stanton Westerly—R. F. BALCAM is the only agent in Norwich.
Druggists almost invariably sell counterfeits of the above popular medicine. Therefore NEVER purchase at any other store.

LUMBER.
THE subscriber has on hand a large quantity of the above articles of all kinds and qualities, which, he is ready to sell.
JOHN G. HUNTINGTON
August 5th, 1843—3m37 [Central Wharf.

The Norwich News.

VOL. IV.—NO. 2. NORWICH, CONN., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1843. WHOLE NO. 158.

PRICES REDUCED FIFTY PER CENT!
COOLEY'S
PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
REMOVED TO 95 MAIN STREET.
THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT to the new and beautiful building immediately adjoining the Norwich Bank, (and a few doors west of the Franklin House,) where he will continue to execute all descriptions of Printing, in a style not inferior to any in this section of the country.
PRICES REDUCED FIFTY PER CENT!
The subscriber's whole attention will hereafter be given to Book and Job Printing; and as his conveniences are very superior, and his arrangements such that he can execute Printing in the most expeditious manner, he will offer this date REDUCE his scale of Prices, on every description of work, from TWENTY-FIVE to FIFTY PER CENT.
COMMON HANDBILLS
Will be printed in good style for from FIFTY CENTS to ONE DOLLAR per HUNDRED!
CARDS
Of any size, from TWENTY-FIVE to FIFTY CENTS per PACK, Cards INCLUDED!
☞ All other Printing proportionally low.
Observe the number, ☞ 95 MAIN STREET. ☜
N. B. All Orders ready for Delivery at the precise time agreed on, (extraordinaries only excepted,) or no charge will be made.
J. G. COOLEY, 95 Main-Street
Norwich, Nov., 1843. 6m6

STILL THEY COME,
4 BIG CASES MORE
OF
OVER COATS,
This week received at the
BOSTON CLOTHING STORE.
143 MAIN-STREET.
J. B. PALMER & CO, have more than Fifty different kinds and styles of SURTOUTS, COATS and SACKS, from 4,50 to $10,00;
Super BROAD CLOTH and BEAVER SURTOUTS
Medium BEAVER and PILOT do.
Fancy DOE SKIN and CASSIMERE SACKS and FROCKS.
Heavy PILOT and FLUSHING, do
Fancy SWEED'S and FORESTCLOTH do
Real VERMONT GREY CLOTHS, do
BROAD BEAVER and PILOT CLOTH OPERA CLOAKS.
50 PAIR PANTALOONS.
From 1 to $5,00 and Vest to match; a short Cord of Green Jackets and Overalls, and a large pile of Under Shirts and Drawers, Gloves, Mittens, and Socks.
All the above Garments will be served out to put chasers at low prices to make room for another lot expected the last of the week.
Norwich, Nov. 22d, 1843. 3w52

THOMAS ROBINSON,
At the sign of the Ledger,
HAS just received The Gift, The Ladies' Hand Books of Needle Work.
The Ladies Book of Poetry and Flowers.
Grimley's Treatise on Preaching.
The Clergyman's Companion by Bishop Hobart.
A splendid edition of The Bible and Prayer Book bound together.
Also several other Annuals and new Books, and a large addition to his stock of miscellaneous and School Books, Stationery, &c. &c.,
Norwich Nov. 15, 1843. 3w51

Guns! Guns!
THE Sporting public are particularly requested to notice that
CHARLES A. CONVERSE, 130 MAIN STREET.
has now on hand, a splendid quantity of single and double Barrelled Fowling Guns of English, German and American form and manufacture, selected lately in New York, and purchased at extremely low prices.
Norwich, Nov. 15th, 3w51

Cash Paid For
CHESTNUT WOOD.
TWO dollars and seventy five cents per Cord will be paid for 100 cords of Chestnut Wood. The wood must be dry and quartered. No round wood will in any case be received.
Apply to the subscriber at the Ticket Office.
Norwich Depot.
JOHN S. FILLMORE.
Norwich, Nov. 27th, 1843. 3w1

Sand's Sarsaparilla.
MANSFIELD, Oct 3d, 1842.
To R. W. Mathewson, Norwich Sir:
For fifteen years last past I have been the subject of complicated disease. Troubled with the dropsy, and my nerves completely unstrung with more or less of erysipelas in connection with other bad humors. In May last my difficulties seemed to enrage and to be more firmly seated, my head and face was so swollen that it appeared to me that the bones in my head had separated one from the other, and completely disfigured my face. I could scarcely breathe through my nose; my eyes were so affected that I could see but little; at the same time attended with an acute and indescribable pain constantly darting from the nose to other parts of the head and throat which was badly swollen and very sore, and a constant burning heat or irritation in the stomach, with my limbs bloated to nearly twice their ordinary size. In this situation for weeks, I was compelled to lie upon one side with but little or no sleep. My humors assumed a renewed and stubborn hold upon me apparently threatening a speedy dissolution. I tried every expedient possible with but little or no benefit. My physician at length recommended Sands Sarsaparilla; I procured a few bottles of it which I believe to be the means (through the blessing of God) of my restoration to comparative health again. I had not taken but two or three bottles before my disease began to leave. My pain and swelling is gone, my appetite good, sleep and rest quietly—to me it has been a sovereign balm.
EUNICE CRANE.
Having been acquainted with the afflicted widow, Mrs. Eunice Crane of Mansfield for nearly six years, (whose protracted sickness has called forth the sympathies of the community where she resides) I consider it an occasion for joy that her sufferings have been so far alleviated by the use of Sands' Sarsaparilla, which has been so kindly forwarded by yourself.
HENRY BROMLEY, Minister of the Gospel.
We the undersigned do certify that the above are facts.
LUTHER MARTIN.
ELEAZAR BENNETT.
Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, and for exportation by A. B. SANDS & CO., Druggists, (Granite Buildings) 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers-street, New-York. Sold also by A. B. & D. SANDS, 79 Fulton street and 77 East Broadway, corner of Market street; also sold by Druggists generally in all the principal cities and chief towns of the U. States. Price $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5. Original documents may be seen at our store.
☞ For sale in this city by their agent
Nov. 1—4? R. W. MATHEWSON.

From the N. Haven Register.

Lines on the Life and Death of Kitty B——.

I sing the praise of Kitty B——
A prettier cat you never saw;
With temper gentle as a lamb,
And silken coat and velvet paw.

She was a pretty cat indeed—
And full of frolicking and fun;
But ah! we have her loss to mourn,
Her earthly race, alas! is run.

Her social qualities were great—
For oft she would delight to sit
And hear her young admirers fair
Converse—while they would sew or knit;

And would with grave attention hear,
While they read tales of ancient lore;
Perchance she treasured up those tales,
Of learning she had little store.

If she for pleasure was inclined,
What sport a ball of yarn would bring;
No monarch sure was happier
Than Kitty playing with a string.

And other plans of sport had she,
Should these resources chance to fail—
For oft this kitten you might see
In full chase of her own grey tail!

Poor Kitty always was arrayed
In silken coat of Malta hue—
And very often you might see
Around her neck a ribbon blue.

But if she saw a bowl of milk—
(Alas! it grieves me much to say,)
Her whiskered jaws gave ample proof,
That it had been in Kitty's way.

But these were *catish* tricks, you know—
As such, her faults we must excuse;
But I must close her history,
And hasten on my tardy muse.

At last poor Kit was taken sick,
No skillful art would aught avail;
Each day her anxious friends beheld
Her playful tricks and frolics fail.

At last this pretty kitten closed
Her short but interesting life,
And left her weeping friends to mourn
Her exit from this world of strife.

Her memory from our faithful hearts,
While life shall last shall never fine;
And oft will pity drop a tear
O, on the fate of Kitty P. . . . .

Forget Not—Regret Not.

BY. S. HALLOCK.

Forget not—regret not
The joys that have fled,
Though sweeter and fleeter
Than fresh odors shed
From the jessamin's cup,
Or the bright chalice hid
From the gaze of the sun
Beneath the violet's lid.

Forget not—regret not;
Why should we regret,
While one star remains,
That another has set?

And though all may have faded,
Others brighter by far
Through the gloom may arise
Than our own once worshipped star.

Forget not—regret not;
Life's lesson should be
Like the stars that are hung
O'er the limitless sea,

A guide to our path,
Bright links of the chain,
To lead us and bind us
To virtue again.

NOTICE.
WE the subscribers, having been by the Honorable Court of Probate, for the District of Norwich, appointed Commissioners on the Estate of Mr. Stephen Maples, late of said Norwich, deceased, represented as likely to be Insolvent, to receive, examine and allow the claims of such of the creditors to said Estate, as shall be proved before us, hereby give notice that we shall meet at the office of Roswell Morgan, in said Norwich on the 9th, day of December, 1843, and on the 10th, day of May, 1844, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon on each of said days, on the business of our appointment. Six months from the 9th day of November, 1843, is allowed and limited by said Court for the creditors to said Estate, to exhibit their claims to said commissioners or be debarred a recovery according to law.
Dated at Norwich, this 9th, day of November, 1843.
WM. MANSFIELD, } Commis-
JNO. T. WAIT, } sioners.
Norwich, Nov. 11th 1843. 51

COMSTOCK & CO'S
Concentrated Compound Fluid Extract of
SARSAPARILLA
FOR THE CURE OF
Scrofula, Chronic Rheumatism, General Debility, Cutaneous Diseases, Scaly Eruptions of the skin, Tetter, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Liver Affections,
Mercurial and Syphilcid Diseases, Biles from an impure habit of body, Ulcerations of the Thorax and Leg, Pains and swelling of the Bones,
And all Diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, Exposures and Imprudences in Life, Excessive Use of Mercury, &c.
The great popularity of SARSAPARILLA, and its established efficacy, render it superfluous to enter into any encomium of its virtues, or adduce any evidence in its favor. It is true, that it has been heretofore subject to frequent changes of reputation, owing to ignorance of the proper mode of extracting its virtues, or to the spuriousness or inferior quality of the root manufactured. Hence also the inefficacy of many preparations of it offered to the public. The proprietors of this Extract assert with confidence, that it is prepared from the best materials, with the greatest pharmaceutical care and accuracy, and in the best mode to obtain the active principle in the most concentrated state, answering the desideratum of exhibiting a large quantity of Sarsaparilla in a small dose. It is also combined with auxiliaries of known efficacy, which greatly enhance the activity of the preparation.
None genuine unless with the fac smile signature of Comstock & Co., wholesale Druggist, 21 Courtland street New York. For sale by
E. F. BALCAM,
21 Chatham street.
Norwich, November 18th. 51

Written for the News.

THE CRUISE OF
THE GENTILE.

CHAPTER VI.

In which the Mate continues his yarn.

"'That's her,' said I, dropping my arm which had been sticking out like a pump-brake, 'that's her that turned about, and blushed so like the deuce; now who is it?'

"'Can't tell you here,' was the laconic reply of my companion, who appeared to be very red in the face too. 'You are sure that is the lady?' he continued, when we gained the street.

"'Sure, most certainly; how could I be mistaken in that face, and besides did'nt you see how she blushed when she recognized me?'

"'It would make any lady blush I think, to have two gentlemen squinting so knowingly at her in a public place, but may be she blushed to recognize me—eh?'

"'Well,' said I, 'I don't know to be sure, but then I do believe that she is somewhat taken with me too, for she looked at me most d—d killing two or three times. But don't keep me in suspense longer, who is she? Can I get acquainted with her?'

"'Softly, softly, my friend; one question at a time. Step aboard my volante, and as we drive down to a cafe, I'll give you all the information in my power. Will you get in?'

"'Most decidedly I will,' I replied, climbing aboard.

"'And now,' resumed my strange friend, 'in answer to your first and oft repeated question, I have to say that the lady is my only sister.—As to the second—Hillos! don't jump out.—Avast that. As to the second, considering that the lady is a trifle smitten with you, it would be no hard job to make her acquaintance, were it not that her guardian hates Americans generally like the devil, and you so very particularly that he swears he'll cut your throat; but at the same time Mr. Stewart—'

"'Shade of my Mrs. Radcliff!' exclaimed I in an ecstacy of amazement, 'surely the days of romance and wonderful adventures have not yet passed away. Here am I, not yet a week in Cuba, and one strange Spaniard knows my name like a book, and another equally a stranger, evinces a great desire to sever my windpipe. Explain sir, if you please; how do you know my name, and why does your sister's guardian dislike me so heartily?'

"'Why my dear sir,' laughed my companion, 'you forget that you took pains to inform me at the church door, that you were the person who chastised Don Carlos Avarez. As your own captain told me the name of that person, I recognized you as Mr. Stewart, of the American ship John Cabot. Don Carlos was by some oversight of the good gods, entrusted with the guardianship of the lady who so amorously ogled you in the church just now, and—' 'Ah, ah!' cried I, interrupting, 'you then are Senior Garcia?'

"'Don Pedro Garcia, if you please is your humble servant.'

"'I beg your pardon, Don Pedro,' I stammered, as I called to mind the ludicrous scene, in which I had been so prominent an actor.

"'For what, sir? for thinking my sister, a pretty girl? Egad, I think so myself, and so do others, I'm told.'

"'And may I dare to hope for an introduction after all that has happened? She is undoubtedly very angry at my *pointed* attentions.'

"'Angry, and ogle you as she did; impossible!'

"'Ah, no more of that Ha! as thou lovest me; but think you, can I ever see her again?'

"'If you are indeed in earnest,' replied Don Pedro, 'I think it can be so managed, her old janitor to the contrary notwithstanding. Don Carlos is absent at Havanna, and probably will remain so, until sufficiently recovered from his bruises to appear in the street here without limping, and Donna Clara is left under the charge of her duenna, who is my good friend. If you will promise to give me a week at my villa down the bay, in return for that great favor, I will covenant that my sister Clara shall be there also; we will hunt, sail, and ride over the country, and I will endeavor to make your stay as pleasant as possible. Will you honor me so much, Mr. Stewart?'

"'I will accept your kind invitation with great pleasure, Don Pedro, if Captain Hopkins will give me liberty.'

"'Oh, a fig for Captain Hopkins,' cried my lively companion, 'he is an ancient crony of mine, and will not refuse to allow you to do that, which he has done himself many times. But there he is in the verandah of the cafe; now we can ask him.'

"We rattled up to the door, to the great astonishment of my worthy skipper, who was infinitely surprised to see Don Pedro and his second mate such apparent good friends. He laughed heartily at Pedro's amusing description of the afternoon's adventures, and when my liberty was asked, granted it immediately.

"'Well then, that's settled,' cried Don Pedro. 'Senor Stewart, I will call for you at your ship, to-morrow after dinner, and till then, gentlemen, adieu.' His volante a moment after rattled away from the door, and Captain Hopkins and myself went down to our boat, and pushed off for the ship.

"'Now,' said the skipper, after we had cleared ourselves from the crowd of boats at the stairs, 'Now, Stewart, what do you think of the pirate's daughter? I have never happened to see her, though her brother and I have been friends a long time. Is she handsome, Ben?'

"'As handsome as the figure head of the Cleopatra,' I replied.

"'Egad, you don't say so,' exclaimed the skipper, who thought that the aforementioned graven image, on the cutwater of his old ship, far excelled the Venus de Medici in beauty of feature and form, 'she must be almighty handsome, and besides she is as rich as the rajah of Rangoon, who they say owns a diamond as big as our viol block. By the eternal, Ben, if you don't cut out the sweet little craft, from under the pirate's guns, you are no seaman, nor any kind of a man—that's a fact.'

"'The next morning I packed my portmanteau, and then bothered Mr. Smith with raving about Clara Garcia, till dinner time. About two o'clock Don Pedro came off in his gig, and after spending an hour or two, I went ashore with him. Don Pedro's villa was situated about a mile from the city, upon the eastern shore of the bay, nearly opposite the barracks and hospital over the water. The house was embowered in a grove of palm and magnolia trees, and from the windows a most beautiful landscape was visible.

"'Here,' cried Don Pedro, as our boat swept alongside of the little wharf, at the foot of the garden, 'here I keep bachelor's hall. Our Creole girls do not suit my fancy, so I am waiting till I can go to the United States to pick me out a wife.' We passed up the garden, entered the house, and in the drawing room found my boat's sister, the beautiful angel of the cathedral porch, to whom I was now formally introduced.

"'I do not know that I ought to bid you welcome here, Mr. Stewart,' said Donna Clara, with an arch smile, 'when I remember that you so cruelly beat my guardian; but yet sir, you praised my English, and therefore I will say I am very glad to see you.'

"'If I had known,' I replied, 'that Don Carlos possessed so fair a ward, I should have spared him for her sake.'

"'Oh Senor, if you ever get another opportunity, don't let that consideration deter you a moment, but lay on and spare not.'

"It is getting late boys, and I cannot particularize; but let me say, that I passed two days most happily. As Pedro had promised, we rode, sailed, and walked. Clara was everything that the most exacting wife-hunter could wish, beautiful as a dream, intellectual, refined, accomplished; and her society was yet more charming from the fact of my having been deprived of refined female society for a long time. A sailor, as you well know, has a rough time of it at the best, and a day's company with an accomplished woman, is to him as an oasis in the desert. Clara was more than a common woman, and at the end of two days I was in love, heart and soul, and so I told her brother, though to the lady herself my tongue had represented no such tale, whatever my eyes might have done. She appeared no wise displeased at my very particular attentions, and occasionally favored me with one of those dreamy, sweet, bewildering glances, which had at the first set my heart on fire, and which no one but a West Indian Creole can look. You need not shake your head, Langley; all the sweet smiles, of all the Sicilian belles, expressed upon one face, can never equal one delicious glance from the dark eyes of a Creole girl. The heavily fringed lid just raised, so that you can look as it were for an interminable distance into the beautiful orb beneath, in which all the fires of a hundred burning cities seem slumbering, ah! The third day of my sojourn ashore was passed in a visit to Don Pedro's plantation in the cafe, and we arrived home just after dark. After the light refreshment which constitutes the evening meal of Cuba, Don Pedro pleaded business, and left the apartment, and I was left alone with Donna Clara. Now, thought I, will I tell Clara how much I love her, and solicit the possession of her fair hand.

"If upon the impulse of the moment a man makes love, he generally does it up in good shape, but if he with malice aforethought, lays deliberate plans so to do, it's very awkward work indeed. I was rather verdant in such matters, so after I had resolved to pop the question, I found to my dismay that I was perfectly tongue-tied. I sat by the table and in my embarrassment kept pushing the solitary candle farther and farther from me, until at last over it went, and was extinguished upon the tiled floor.

"'I beg ten thousand pardons, cried I, apologizing.

"'*N'importe*,' replied Clara, 'there is a fine full moon which will give us light enough.' She rose and drew the curtain of the large bow window, so common in West India houses, and the rich moonlight, now unmixed by the dull glare of the taper, flowed into the apartment, bathing every object in its silver radiance. I need not tell you what a West Indian moon is, for there is one over our heads now, and you see that daylight itself cannot render objects more distinct. Clara sat down in the window, and I with a beating heart gazed upon her superb beauty. I cannot describe it; my tongue might as well attempt to tell the glories of heaven. Her classic head leaned upon a hand and arm which Venus herself might envy; her raven locks shaded her face, and fell madonna like, in graceful profusion, upon shoulders faultless in shape, and white and polished as Parian marble. Her face was the Spanish oval, a low broad feminine forehead, eyebrows exquisitely pencilled and arching over her eyes, and oh such eyes! Her bosom, as it heaved against the chemisette, reminded me of the bows of a beautiful ship, rising and falling with the swell of the sea; at times high in sight, and anon buried in a cloud of snowy spray. One hand, as I have said, supported her head, the other hung negligently by her side, and her tiny foot peeped out from beneath the folds of her robe, in a way that was madness to look upon. We had sat a few moments more in silence, when Clara suddenly spoke.

"'Come hither, Senor. Look upon this beautiful landscape, and tell me whether in your boasted land there can be found one as lovely. Have you such a sky, such a moon, such waters, and graceful trees, and hark! have you such music?' I approached to her side and looked out. The band at the barracks had just begun their nightly serenade, and the music travelled across the bay to strike upon our ears so softly, that it sounded like strains from fairy land.

"'They are playing an air of the days of Ferdinand and Isabella,' whispered Clara; 'could you not guess that its stately measure were pure old Castilian? Now mark the change; that is a Moorish serenade; is it not like the breathings of a lover's departed spirit?'

"The music soon ceased, but it died away in cadences so soft, that I stood with lips apart, half in doubt whether the spirit sounds I yet heard were the effect of imagination or not.—Reluctantly I was compelled to believe myself deceived, and then turned to look upon the landscape. I never remember of seeing a lovelier night. It was now nine o'clock, and the sounds of business were hushed upon the harbor, but boats filled with gay revellers glided hither and thither, whose laugh and song added interest and life to the scene. Nearly opposite to us, upon the other side of the bay, were the extensive barracks, hospital, and the long line of the Marino, their white stuccoed walls glowing in the moonlight. On our left the beautiful city rose like an amphitheatre around the head of the bay, the hum of the populace and the roll of wheels sounding faintly in the distance; behind the town the blue peaks of the mountains melted into the sky. On our right was the roadstead and open sea, the moon's wake there on glittering like a street in heaven, and reaching far away to other lands. All around us a wilderness of palm, orange, and cocoa trees, vocal with the thousand and one strange noises of a tropical night. Directly below us, but a cable's length from the overhanging palms which fringed the shore, lay a heavy English corvette in the deep shade of the land; but the arms of the sentry upon her forecastle glitter in the moonbeams, as he paced his lonely watch, and sung out as the bell struck twice his accustomed long drawn cry of 'All's well.' Just beyond her, in saucy propinquity, lay a slaver, newly arrived from the coast of Africa; the poor devils on board of her vociferous in their manifestations of joy at the sight of land and green trees. Still farther the crew of a brig from la belle France were chaunting the evening hymn to the Virgin. Ships from every civilized country lay in picturesque groups in all directions, and far down the bay, but full white spars standing in bold and graceful relief against the dark grey walls of San Severino, I recognized my own beautiful craft sitting like a swan upon the water, and still farther in the deep water of the roadstead, lay an American line of battle ship, her high broadside flashing brightly in the moonlight, and her frowning batteries turned menacingly towards the old castle, telling a plain bold tale of our country's power and glory, and making my heart proud within me that I was an American sailor.

"'Say,' again asked Clara, in a low hushed voice, 'saw you ever aught so lovely in your land?'

"To tell the truth I had forgotten my sweet companion for a moment. 'I am sorry,' said I, taking her hand, very sorry, that you think the United States so unenviable a place of residence. I hope, dear lady, to persuade you to make it your home.' The small hand I clasped trembled in mine. 'Senora,' said I, taking courage and a long breath, and beginning a little speech, which I, foolish fellow, had composed for the occasion, while sitting at the table, 'Senora, I have your brother's permission to address you. I am sure—convinced that I love you—always!—considerably. I have known you indeed but a very few days, but as I said before, I believe I did—that I could be quite happy if you were my wife, you know senora, and if you could say as much senora, why I ——.'

"I had proceeded thus far swimmingly, except that a few of the words I had selected seemed extravagant as I was about to speak them, and so I had substituted others not liable to be censured for that fault. I say I had got along thus far, I presumed, exceedingly well, when, oh thunder! Donna Clara disengaged her hand, curtseyed deeply, bid me good night, and then swept haughtily from the room. Egad, I felt as if roused out of my berth by a cold sea filling it full, in the middle of my watch below. 'Lord,' thought I aloud, 'what can I have done? There I was, making love according to Gunter, and she trips her anchor, and is off in the twinkling of a handspike. One thing is clear as a bell. She is a regular built coquette, and all her fine looks to me are nothing but mantraps, decoys, false lights. But it is a dreadful pity that one so beautiful as she, so accomplished, so perfect, that it to say, apparently should be so heartless. Will you try again, Ben? No, I'm d——d if I do—one answer is enough for me. I'll go ashead to morrow, and go to work like a second mate as I am; that's decided. But how Captain Hopkins will laugh at me!' Absorbed in very disagreeable reflections, I sat by the window insensible to the charms without, which had so fascinated me before, until I was aroused from my brown study by a slap upon my shoulder.

"'Where's Donna Clara?' cried Pedro.

"'Gone,' I replied in an exceeding bad humor.

"'Gone! why I supposed to find her upon your knee, your arms around her waist, and your lips so near that one could hardly tell which chin your whiskers grew on.'

"'I presume,' I returned, 'that you perceive that you were most devilishly mistaken.'

"'Why, senor, something has gone wrong; you appear chagrined.'

"'Oh no, sir; never was so good natured in my life; ho, ha, beautiful evening, Don Pedro, remarkably fine night—how pleasant the moon shines, don't it?'

"'Mr. Stewart,' said Don Pedro gravely, 'I do not wish to press you, but you will greatly oblige me by telling what has passed between you and Donna Clara to night.'

"So relenting a little, I recounted my essay at lovemaking.

"'Carramba!' ejaculated Don Pedro, when I finished, 'how d——d foolish, in her I mean. She is a wayward girl, sir, but yet I think she loves you. I tell you frankly that I ardently desire her to marry you; pardon me then when I say, do not be discouraged, but try again.'

"'Think not,' said I decidedly; 'I go on board to-morrow.'

"My usually livele and mercurial friend sighed heavily, and then drawing a chair sat down opposite me. 'Listen to me a moment sir,' said he; 'Cast aside your mortified, proud and answer me frankly. Do you really love my sister? would you wish to see her subjected to the alternative, either to become the wife of Don Carlos Alvarez, or else to be confined in a Convent, and compelled to take the hateful veil? you alone can save her from this dreadful choice.'

"My yankee cautiousness was awakened, but I replied, 'I do love your sister, sir, and would do anything but marry a woman who does not love me, to save her from such a fate as you represent, but still sir, I cannot perceive why I, till lately unknown to you, can have such an influence over the destiny of you and yours.—Is not your own power sufficient to prevent such an unwished for consummation? Excuse me, sir, for being distrustful, but really it seems singular.'

"I saw by the moonlight that my companion's eyes flashed with anger, but he made a strong effort to control himself.

"'I do not wonder,' he said in a moment after, 'that you are angry, Mr. Stewart, after the culpable conduct of Donna Clara, or indeed that you deem it strange to find yourself of so much importance suddenly,' he added, a little maliciously, 'but I will explain the matter to you.—I need not add that I rely upon your honor to preserve secret, that which I am about to tell you. About two years since I accompanied Alvarez to Havana, upon some business relative to the settlement of my father's estate.—While returning late one evening to our lodgings, we heard in a neighboring street the cries of a woman in distress. Midnight outrages were then very common in the city, and usually the inhabitants, if they were not themselves interested in the issue, paid very little attention to calls for assistance, and Alvarez upon my suggesting to him, to go to the aid of the lady in distress, advised me to consult my own safety, by keeping clear of the fracas; but when a louder cry for mercy rang out upon the midnight air, I could contain myself no longer, but started as fast as my legs would carry me for the scene of action. Upon turning a corner of the street I perceived a carriage drawn up before a house which had been broken open, and a gentleman in a mask was attempting to force a lady into the carriage. Two of the professional bravos stood by looking on. The lady, I recognized by the light of the lanthorn, to be an actress at the San Carlos, but the gentleman was effectually disguised. I drew my sword, and demanded an explanation. At this the ravisher resigned his struggling charge into the hands of the ruffians, and drawing his weapon kept me engaged, while they succeeded in forcing the lady into the carriage, and drove off. My antagonist seemed very angry at my interference, and was moreover an expert swordsman; nevertheless in a few minutes I ran him through the body, and he instantly fell and expired. At this juncture Don Carlos stepped up, and when we removed the mask from the face of the corpse, I found to my consternation that I had killed the Count F——, the eldest son of the most powerful noblemen of Cuba. Horror struck we fled. The next day the whole city resounded with the fame of the so called assassination. The government, and the influential family of the deceased, offered large rewards for the discovery of the murderer. Since that time, I hold my life by the feeble tenure of Don Carlos' silence. I charm him much. Unknown to but very few, I have

ORIGINAL STAINED

possessed all my property, but my cousin in this part of the island, into money, and have for the last six months been ready to fly at the shortest notice. My yacht, in which is placed my money, lies at my estate at point Yeltapa, in complete order to sail at any moment. Clara alone retains me. It is true, that she might fly with me to-night, but she would leave her large fortune behind, in the hands of the avaricious Alvarez. I have sold my own property at such a sacrifice, and must leave so large an amount, because I dare not sell it for fear of exciting suspicion, that I shall be comparatively a poor man. Now you know the reason of the anxiety which may have seemed singular and indelicate. But you are not a stranger to me. Captain Hopkins has informed me who and what you are, and under any circumstances I should be proud and happy to call you brother. Now then decide. Clara shall not refuse you, she does not wish to do so; gain her consent, and we will fly together, and afterwards her fortune can be wrested from her guardian. At any rate, I cannot longer trifle with my safety. You now perceive why I have no power to prevent any measure which Don Carlos may see fit to persue, with my sister. Good night, Senor—you can strike the gong when you wish for a servant and a light, and, thus saying, Don Pedro rose and left the room.

"I thought the matter over a long time that night; love and pride alternately held the mastery of my mind. I loved Clara well, and sympathized with her and her brother in their unfortunate situation, but I had been virtually refused, and my pride revolted from accepting the hand, thus forced into my own by the satisfaction of its owner. At last, as the clock struck three in the morning, I fell asleep still undecided. The sun had first risen as I started from an uneasy slumber; I dressed myself, passed through the window upon the verandah, and down to the water, where I bathed, and returning through the garden, entered an arbor, and stretched myself upon a settee, the better to collect my thoughts.

"I had been in the arbor some fifteen minutes, when I heard voices approaching me, and upon their drawing nearer, I perceived Don Pedro, and his sister, engaged in earnest conversation. It was now too late to retreat, and I was upon the point of going forth to meet them, when I heard my name mentioned so musically by Clara, that I hope you will not think me wrong, when I tell you that I drew back, determined to listen, and thereby to obtain a hint whereupon to act. Clara leaned upon her brother's arm who had evidently been expostulating with her, for his voice was earnest and reproachful, and Clara's eyes looked as if she had been crying; they passed in an alley close alongside the arbor.

"'And yet you say,' continued Pedro, that you can love this gentleman.'

"'Can love him!' cried Clara passionately, 'Oh Pedro, if you only know how I do love him! I loved him, brother, from the time he helped me from my carriage, and now, that I have lost him, more than ever.'

"'Why then, in the name of all that is consistent, did you behave so strangely last night, in your situation, an offer from any American gentleman deserved, at least, some consideration, but Mr. Stewart, a friend and protege of your uncle, a refined, educated man, and one whom you say you love—Clara, I wonder at you. What could have been the reason of your conduct?'

"'Pho, Pedro,' said Clara, looking down at the toe of her slippers, which was drawing figures in the gravel. 'You must know that he did not make love at all pretty. Now, instead of going down upon his knees, as the saints know I could willingly have done to him, the awkward fellow went on as coldly and calmly as if he had been hanging a negro, and that too with a moon shining above him which should have driven him crazy, to say nothing of the company of a pretty girl, and so to punish him I——'

"'Diablo!' swore Pedro, dropping his sister's arm and striding off in a great rage.

"'Oh dear!' sobbed poor Clara, in the most unlike way imaginable, 'now he's angry.'—She pouted her pretty lips, 'well, I dont care,' said she, shaking her tiny fist at the form of her retreating brother, 'yes I do too,' she added a moment after. 'Mr. Stewart will go away, thinking me a heartless coquette, and I shall be obliged to marry Don Carlos, go into a nunnery, or kill myself, and I'm sure I don't wish to do either. I'd kill myself before I'll be Alvarez' bride, or Christ's either. Sweet Maria! forgive me and me, but I dont wish to be your daughter in law, and say prayers all the day, and do all the good I can. Oh dear! dear!' She hurried her face in her hands, entered the arbor, threw herself upon a settee, and began sobbing again like mad. Here was a beautiful situation for an unsophisticated youth like myself. Egad, my heart bounced about in my breast, like a lose shot adrift in the cook's biggest copper. I approached the lady softly, and grown wiser by experience, knelt before I took her hand. She started, screamed faintly, and endeavored to fly.

"'Stay, stay, dearest Clara,' cried I' detaining her, 'do not avoid me again. I should not dare again to address you after the failure of last night, had I not but just now been an inadvertent, but delighted listener, to your own sweet confession that you loved me; and let me say in return, that *now* I love you more than considerably; I am more than quite sure, and convinced that I can never be happy without you. I love you, dearest, as tenderly, wildly, passionately, as if I too had been born in the sunny south; forgive me for last night. It was not that my heart was cold, but I was fearful that if I told you how entirely I worshipped, you would distrust my truth, that your beauty and grace, peerless as they are, could not kindle a flame so fierce in so short a time. Sweet Clara will you tell me now that which you said to Pedro?'

"Her head sank upon my shoulder. 'Senor,' she murmured, 'I do love you, and my whole heart——'

"'And will you be my wife?' I asked.

"'Whenever you please.'

"I rose, clasped the dear girl to my heart, and kissed her cheeks, lips, and eyes a thousand times, and was just beginning upon the eleventh hundred, when lo! there stood mine host in the doorway, evidently very much amused, and extremely satisfied, considering it was his sister with whom I was taking such liberties.—I immediately concluded to indefinitely postpone the completion of the requisite number of kisses, while Clara screamed small again, and hid her face upon my shoulder.

"'Beg ten thousand pardons,' said Don Pedro extending his hand and bowing low, but really, the scene was so exquisitely fine, that I could not forbear looking on awhile. Clara dear, has Senor Stewart discovered the way to make love à la mode? I understood you to say that he did it oddly and coldly, but by Venus, I think he does it in the most natural manner possible, and with some warmth and vigor too, or else I'm no judge of kissing,—an art of which by the way I profess to be a connoisseur.'

"'And an amateur also,' retorted Clara.

"'I won't deny the soft impeachment; but my friends, breakfast is waiting for you, if Mr. Stewart can bring his appetite to relish fried plantains, after sipping nectar from my sweet sister's lips.'

(To be continued.)

☞ We see it stated in the papers that Henry Barnard, Esq., of Hartford, has been engaged by the authorities of Rhode Island, to introduce "the Prussian system of Schools" into that kingdom.—*N. Haven Register.*

THE NEWS.

Norwich, Conn., December 7, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JOHN TYLER,
OF VIRGINIA.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
CHAUNCEY F. CLEVELAND.
FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM S. HOLABIRD.
FOR SECRETARY,
NOAH A. PHELPS.
FOR TREASURER,
CHARLES H. POND.
FOR COMPTROLLER,
GIDEON WELLES.

The Administration.

We with pleasure give place to the following communication from "A True Democrat," as we could not help but approve of the sentiments and language he expresses. Need we say, that such we believe are also the true sentiments and language of a great majority of the freemen of the Union? What, then, we ask, is it, that restrains their honest and universal utterance? Nothing but the habit into which the people have too generally fallen, of bowing to the will and dictation of a few adopted leaders, who thus turn the channels of popular favor as they please and always of course in that direction which best subserves their own interest? Had these men cried up as loudly almost any imaginable name in the ranks of the democracy, as the candidate for the Presidency, as they have that of Van Buren or Calhoun, the same would have been the result—their dependents would have re-echoed the cry, and finally the people would have been induced to fall in and support the arrangements thus officiously imposed by others.

The President asks for nothing but justice at the hands of the American people. He has acted with sole reference to their benefit—to the welfare of the country. At the sacrifice of his ease, we had almost said of his reputation, he has done this. He well knew that his course would draw down upon him the bitter shafts of malice and hatred—that his conduct would be misrepresented—his motives assigned—his character brutally assailed; but it was the course which an honest and upright mind, impressed with a high sense of duty and a deep regard for the interests of the country, dictated, and no selfish consideration could deter him from its adoption. Let the people think of these things, and although encircled and restrained by unfavorable influences, is it too much to expect that streams of gratitude and merited attachment may yet burst forth, not from circumscribed limits, but in all directions, to result in the most happy and praiseworthy effects.

[For the News.]

Mr. Editor:—Believing you to be a genuine, thorough going democrat, I will offer a few remarks, which I will venture to hope will not be wholly unacceptable to you, or to that portion of your readers, who, like myself, have no personal aspirations to be gratified or disappointed by the result of the approaching contest for the Presidency of the Union.

In my humble view of the subject, there is no man now living, except it be Gen. Jackson, to whom the country at large, and the democracy of the United States in particular, are under higher obligations for the substantial services he has rendered them, than they are to that much abused and calumniated man John Tyler. When Gen. Harrison came into power with such a tremendous rush, I looked upon that moment as one of the most critical periods that had ever passed in the annals of our history. We appeared to stand upon the brink of a most fearful precipice, from which we were about to leap into an abyss from the depths of which there appeared to be no hope of our ever escaping. No one pretends to doubt but that he stood ready to give his sanction to a bill for chartering a vast irresponsible monied corporation, the principles of which Gen. Jackson and almost every genuine democrat in the United States believed to be at war with the deepest, and, to the democracy of the country, the most fondly cherished principles of our free government. The democracy appeared to be impressed with the belief that all the fruits of a long succession of victorious but warmly contested struggles with the enemy, were about to be lost in the wild delirium of the moment. In fact, nothing but shadows, clouds, and darkness appeared to rest upon the future. For the moment all appeared to be lost. A murky cloud appeared to hang over our political horizon, which no human agency could avert. Just at this critical moment, however, it seemed to be the pleasure of that kind Providence, who, for some high purpose best known to himself, appears always to have watched with peculiar care over the destinies of this highly favored country, so to direct the current of events that John Tyler became the first executive officer of the government; and he, in perfect accordance with the whole tenor of his political life, and by virtue of a conservative power most wisely vested by our constitution in a President of the United States, and with a firmness and decision of character that does him immortal honor, so acted as to avert what the democracy considered to be one of the greatest political calamities that ever threatened the country.

It appears to me that no man now living, with the exception of Gen. Jackson, has ever had it in his power to render more important services to the democratic party, and no one has improved the opportunity to better account than has John Tyler; and were it not for the interested views of other less principled, but more aspiring politicians, I should entertain no fears but that a large majority of the democratic party would be very ready to place his name at the head of their ticket, as a candidate for the highest and most honorable office in the gift of a grateful people. There are other distinguishing features in his administration, that in my view of the subject, give it a lustre that has never been surpassed by any one that has preceded it, but, as my main object is to set forth his peculiar claims to the gratitude and affections of the democratic party as such, I will not now attempt to enter into a labored discussion of their extraordinary merits. I will, however, just briefly advert to one event which has taken place under his administration, and which, in my humble conception, is fraught with more happy consequences to the people of the country, and will have a more auspicious bearing upon the moral aspect of the world at large, than any event that has ever transpired under any administration since the commencement of our present form of government—and that is the treaty of peace that has lately been formed between this country and Great Britain. By the terms of this treaty all the perplexing difficulties and differences that have existed between the two countries for a period of more than fifty years, have been amicably adjusted to the satisfaction of both parties; and from the general tone clearly perceptible evinces of an amicable and pacific disposition between the high contracting parties to this noble treaty, we have strong ground for encouragement to hope that long will be the time before the tranquility of the two countries will be disturbed by the clarion of war against each other.

I shall be met here, probably, with the remark that Mr. Webster, as he was the negotiator, is entitled to all the credit that may be derived from the result of the negotiation. I beg your pardon, Sir; whoever you may be that may start this objection. The President of the United States, as the head of the executive department of this government, is responsible for the judicious administration of that department by himself and by all those that are under him in that department; and had that negotiation proved a failure, or had a treaty been made that was unpopular, John Tyler would have had to have shouldered the responsibility, and he would have been cursed, calumniated and vilified more, if possible, than he was before or has been since. He is therefore most justly entitled to a large share of the honor that has resulted from its most happy, glorious and successful termination. You will find, if you consult what Mr. Webster has said upon this subject, that he, with a magnanimity of soul that disdains to grasp at honors that he thinks beyond his deserts, candidly acknowledges himself to be under vast obligations to the President for the liberal and enlightened views which he uniformly exhibited during the pendency of that most important negotiation. In fact the magnanimous part which they both acted at that critical moment, considering the peculiar relation in which they stood to each other, does lasting honor to their wisdom, their magnanimity, and their patriotism, and will encircle their names with honors that will flourish in unfading lustre long after the party strifes of the moment are forgotten.

In short, Mr. Editor, I shall be obliged to stop where I am, for if I were to attempt to do any thing like ample justice to the administration of John Tyler, it furnishes so vast a field for just and merited eulogium, that it would take more time than I am able to spare, and occupy more room than you could afford to devote to so fruitful a subject. Let it suffice then for me to say in conclusion, that I am fully persuaded in my own mind that whether he gets the nomination at the National Convention or not, no man is better entitled to it than he is; and I am fully satisfied, whether the democracy shall honor him with that nomination or not, that his services to the country have been of so durable a nature, that though he may not now have justice done him, yet I entertain a confident belief that when the fleeting passions and transient excitement of the moment shall have passed away, and unbiassed reason instead of prejudice and passion shall have regained its legitimate ascendency over the human mind, all will be ready to acknowledge John Tyler to be an honest, upright, intelligent, patriotic and highly useful statesman.

A TRUE DEMOCRAT.

Thanksgiving.

Well, gentle reader, we are met once more, after having engaged in the appointed duties of another Thanksgiving. Permit us affectionately to enquire after thy bodily and mental condition. How has it gone with thee amidst the increased cares and marvelous occurrences of the past week? Ah, we see how it was—there was strength given thee according to thy day, and the stripped carcass of some luckless gobbler and the dilapidated aspect of that huge pastry, bear ample testimony to thy valor and manhood.—Courage, then, courage! It will be a whole twelve month ere thou art again called to pass through such trying scenes and obstinate encounters.

But to be less serious, we trust that all of our readers spent the day in a pleasurable and becoming manner. So far as our observation enables us to judge, we believe there was no lack of the necessary adjuncts in the shape of nicely fatted poultry and other creature comforts to its proper enjoyment. Our grocers and traders, thanks to their provident foresight, had advertised for the article by the ton, and by the ton it came. We may also add, it *went*—it would be superfluous to say, *where*.

As usual, very excellent and appropriate discourses were pronounced in the various churches; but we regret to learn that the attendance generally was small. This, we believe, is always true of Thanksgiving day meetings. But let every man answer to his own conscience.

We would like, were it our power, to speak of some of the glorious gatherings of kindred and friends which unquestionably took place, in our pleasant little city, on this auspicious occasion—the interchange of friendly and affectionate greetings—the meeting around the festive board—the generous hospitality and convivial feeling which characterized these happy scenes. But they are already written in the hearts of those whom our descriptions would most interest. One joyful little party we might indeed, if we felt disposed, allude to with some particularity. We might speak of the mountainous cares and anxieties which were experienced in the earlier part of the day, in making the necessary preparation for the grand events of the afternoon—tell how often and for what purposes Mrs. Ellis' wonderful little work on Cookery, was consulted, (for everything was revealed to us;) and then indulge in a long and glorious description of what took place during the remainder of the day, and up to an advanced hour in the evening—say ten o'clock; but this, too, we will keep from our readers, and if any should feel aggrieved by our conduct, why they must take it out in grieving, for we have promised to say nothing about it.

We had got along thus far in our "article" on Thanksgiving, when the Courier's tri-weekly of Saturday was placed in our hands. By that veracious print, we learn that Gov. Cleveland attempted to *bribe* some seventy or eighty freemen in the town of Hampton to vote for him next Spring; at least, so the Parson infers from the fact that, unlike most or all of his *federal* predecessors in office, the Governor made a gratuitous distribution of a large number of turkeys among his less wealthy fellow-citizens in the town aforesaid, where he resides. The following is the language of the Courier:

"The people of Hampton kept it too, [Thanksgiving] we are told,—the Governor taking it upon himself to see that they did, by generously providing some seventy or eighty fine turkeys for his own private distribution. We do not know who received them, but *doubtless it is expected that their votes will tell next Spring.*"

"Doubtless" the Courier is sorry that the Governor will, in spite of every circumstance, continue to show himself preferable to any federalist that ever held the Chief Magistracy of the State, whether it be in his official capacity, recommending and carrying out measures of democratic reform, or as a private citizen extending the hand of sympathy and friendship, to all around, and out of the means which a kind Providence has conferred upon him, ministering to the joy and comfort of the poor and deserving. By the way, how do the people of Hampton like the idea advanced by the Courier, that their votes can be purchased with a ——turkey? But it is well known that the federalists have a very poor opinion of the honesty and integrity of the people.

Great Musical Festival in New York—The beginning of a grand Era in Music and Theatricals.

We recorded last week the arrival in the Caledonia of the famous Norwegian, "Ole Bull," who has the reputation of being the most skillful violinist in the world, now that Paganini is dumb. Since his advent, he has been performing at the Park Theatre, in New York, and the sensation he seems to be producing among the worthy Gothamites almost beggars description. The New York Aurora thus gives utterance to an intense adoration of the aforesaid Ole Bull *and* his fiddle. The editor appears to us to be on the verge of madness: "Ole Bull is one of those inspired men, like Bonaparte, whose presence on earth portends some great revolution in the particular department of human interest to which they are devoted. A brilliant and glorious era of music and the musical drama is spanning amongst us here in this magnificent republic, and the advent of Ole Bull is the first grand crash of the coming storm. The world is sick of politics and Pusseyism, cant and cabbage, humbug and homœopathy, twaddle and temperance lecturers; and men and women are all agasp once more for the lofty, the thrilling, the chivalric and romantic. And what a delicious shape is music and the musical drama for all this glorious effervescence—this champagne sparkle of existence—to subside into?

Last night, at the Park, we had a musical festival fit for the gods and goddesses—and you may be sure that "rosy fingered Aurora" was there, drinking her fill of the nectar of sweet sounds. Never was there such stupendous genius exhibited by mortal—never was audience so enraptured in extacy—never was triumph so brilliant, so splendid, so overwhelming. The artist himself was completely overcome by the magnificence of his reception; and, as wreaths and bouquets fell around him amidst a perfect whirlwind of bravos, after the curtain fell on the Siciliano's tarentella, he came forward to the footlights, and, bowing low, in the deepest emotion, said, in his broken Morse English:—

"Ladies and gentlemen—I cannot attempt to speak my gratitude for your kindness, which so oppresses me with delight. If I could show you my heart, you would see that the scenes of this moment are stamped on it forever."

He then made a signal to the complaisant Mr. Chubb, and repeated the Siciliano, with new embellishments, expressions and cadenzas, and with ten fold effect. He seemed absolutely to be mad with the intenseness of the sensations that were struggling to diffuse themselves through his violin into the hearts of his spell-bound audience; and a feeling of sublimity and religious awe mingled with the exquisite delight with which every creature in that vast multitude was trembling.

At the conclusion, he raised a modest bouquet and pressed it to his heart—gave a magnificent wreath, which lay at his feet, into the hands of Mr. Chubb, (henceforth immortal, despite his name,) and vanished like a wizard who has completed his spell, and set his magic seal on the soul."

Besides Ole Bull, there are now in this country three other of the most celebrated violinists in the world—Artot, Vieuxtemps, Wallace, and another is shortly expected. Now what, in the name of all that's curious, are we coming to? Are our people to be fiddled into virtue and honesty and peace and brotherly love? Who knows but all this will have an effect upon the Presidential election—aye, who knows? What will Miller say? What do the members of the Nine Pin Alley think of it?

Norwich Railroad.

We see it stated that the directors of this road some time ago borrowed of the Worcester Railroad Company thirty five thousand dollars, and gave their bonds for the amount. The Worcester Company lately sold those bonds at par, without endorsement. This loan was to enable the Norwich Company to extend their road to deep water, which will make a conveyance from New York to Boston over that road much more convenient than before this improvement. The above sale, made without recourse to the parties disposing of the bonds, shows that the standing of the Norwich Company is becoming good, and its credit established.—*N. Y. Tues. Sun.*

Another indication, we may add, of the growing prosperity of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad is the rise of its stock sales in New York and Boston. From fifteen and twenty dollars per share, it has risen to 26 1-2 and 30, at which prices a large number of shares have been recently sold. The prospect is that the stock will continue to rise.

We cannot forbear, by the way, to relate a good story told of a certain stockholder in this city, who a short time since was extremely anxious to dispose of about one hundred shares, at almost any price. Having learned that another stockholder was about to proceed to Boston for the purpose of effecting a sale of stock, he called upon him and as a friend, requested him, while negotiating for himself, to dispose of his also to the best advantage. "In short," said he, "I wish you to do *exactly* by mine as you do by yours." Arrived at Boston, our newly appointed agent soon sold his own stock at some 24 dollars a share, but perceiving that its value was rising in the market, he very wisely concluded to "hold on" to the shares entrusted to him for fear of disappointing his friend. Before his return to Norwich, the stock had risen to $26. "Well," said he, meeting the individual in question, "you told me to do exactly by yours as I did by mine; I have sold mine for twenty-four dollars—" "I never told you any such thing! I shant transfer it, sir! I——" "Keep cool—I have sold your stock; so you need not be alarmed, my friend," remarked our agent," smiling and bowing himself past. Our stockholder, pop more reassured, went off, muttering to himself—"that was a lucky escape! I'd have lost $200,—ah, it would have been horrid!"

In contrast with this state of things we introduce the following from the Bridgeport Standard, in relation to the present state of affairs connected with the Housatonic Railroad.

"The Housatonic Railroad was advertised to be sold on Wednesday last. When the time arrived, an *injunction* from Judge Storrs of the Superior Court, was laid upon the Commissioners, Church and Pond, directing them to "surcease" from all such proceedings. The Act of the Legislature provided that in case the money was not forthcoming by the 1st of September, the Commissioners should proceed with the sale on or before the 1st of December. The money was not raised at the time specified, and it probably is not raised in full now; but the payment is secured, as we suppose, to the satisfaction of those interested. His Honor, under these circumstances has thought fit to grant a *stopper*, so the Commissioners, according to the letter of the Act, were bound to go on with the sale."

We gave an account last week of the attachment in Bridgeport, attendant upon the seizure of the property of some of its citizens to satisfy executions levied against the city for the payment of a portion of the debts of the Company, for which it had become responsible. It may be well to remark that our own city is very similarly situated in reference to the Railroad here—having loaned its credit to the road for the amount of $200,000. The security is, however, most ample and satisfactory, and with the increasing prosperity of the Road, we never expect to be reduced to like troubles here. At the same time we cannot but question the right and the propriety of a majority to place the property of the minority where it is liable to be seized in payment of the debts of Railroad or any other Corporations. This is a stretch of the taxing power, as novel as it is unsafe and unconstitutional.

The River.

For several mornings during the past week our river has been slightly encrusted with ice, and now appearances are strongly indicative of an early close to navigation. This will probably take place in a few days; meanwhile our vessels are actively engaged in the importation of merchandise, preparatory to the winter's campaign. Very opportunely, the entire work on the continuation of the Railroad to Gales Ferry is now about finished. Little or nothing remains to be done. On Tuesday of last week a train passed over the road for the first time, as far as Poquetanoc Bridge, the only spot where the workmen are yet engaged; all below is completed. The first time that the boats cannot reach the wharves with ease, a train will convey passengers and freight over the new road.

What's in a name?

The whigs of Hartford are quarrelling about the name they shall give to their Clay Club—whether to call it simply "Clay Club," or "Ashland Club," or "A Whig Association to promote and secure the election of the distinguished Statesman of Kentucky, for the next President of the United States." We would recommend that the question in dispute be referred to Mr. Clay himself, the party most deeply interested in its proper adjustment, and that a special messenger be despatched to obtain his decision—the expenses of the mission to be paid out of the "Whig Electioneering Fund."

Reported for the News.

County Court.

The County Court, Judge Pomeroy presiding, commenced its regular session for November, on the second Tuesday, and adjourned on Wednesday of the succeeding week. There were but two civil suits tried to the Jury, and they were of not much public interest. The Court came pure for and unimportant. The following is a list of criminal cases disposed of during the session of the Court.

State vs. A. Robbins and S. Lewis.—The prisoners were informed against for breaking in the windows of A. G. Crocker's dwelling house at New London, on the night of Sunday, Nov. 5. It appeared in evidence that they were out for more than an hour that evening engaged in breaking windows in various buildings, and in other disorderly proceedings. They were seen to throw some missile against Crocker's window, thereby staving in twelve lights and destroying the sash. Verdict of the Jury, *Guilty*—and they were sent to Jail for 4 months, and to pay costs. Watt, State Attorney, and Lippett, for the State; Wiley for the prisoners.

State vs. Antoine Perille.—The prisoner was arraigned for a Breach of Peace alleged to have been committed by him on the 16th day of last September, in assaulting and striking with a heavy club, Rowland B. Mowry, of this City. It appeared in evidence that Mowry, on the morning of that day, was engaged in hanging out some articles of clothing by the side of his store door in Main street, when the prisoner came up and accosted him. Some conversation took place between them respecting the price of a garment, which ended in Mowry's giving Perille the lie. P. immediately seized him, struck him several violent blows in the face and side of the head with his fists, and attempted to strike him with a stick, which he held in his hand. Verdict of the Jury, *Guilty*.—and the Court sentenced the prisoner to pay a fine of $20, and costs of prosecution. Watt, State Attorney, and Learned for the State; Foster for the prisoner.

James Tracy plead guilty to an information for an escape from Jail at Norwich, in Sept. last, and was sent to Jail for thirty days, and to pay costs.

Daniel Dillon and Joseph White, two accomplished young gentlemen from New-York city, plead guilty to the charge of stealing a silver watch at Norwich in July last, and were sentenced to pay a fine of $50 each and costs.

William Moore, plead guilty to the charge of assaulting one J. McDonald at Lyme, in Sept. last, with a gun, and was sentenced to 15 days confinement in Jail, and to pay the costs.

Dwight L. Phillips, who was informed against for an assault and battery on Peleg Roos of this town, forfeited his bonds.

Sterling Rood, of Salem, and *Henry Smith*, of Norwich, bound over for surety of the peace, having been some time in Jail, and no one appearing to prosecute, were discharged.

Stephen Tucker, of Lyme, an old offender, and *Rufus Fenton*, of Lebanon, bound over to keep the peace, and now in Jail at Norwich, were continued till February Court.

"Home Leagues."

It is generally reported, and so believed, that the Clay Clubs now being instituted in several parts of the country, are designed to supply the place of those highly serviceable and patriotic societies formerly known by the name of "Home Leagues." They are intended to answer the same purpose, to wit: the advancement of whiggery.

Funny.

The efforts being made by the whigs to convince the Liberty Party men that their principles are wrong and to induce them to vote for whiggery in the spring. The arguments used are perfectly overwhelming. How can the abolitionists hold out longer? We must attend to this matter and "report progress."

☞ Mrs. Maria Moore, of Hartland, recently found guilty of having caused the death of a young girl residing in her family, by severely beating her, has been sentenced to three years' confinement in the State Prison, and a fine of $100.

☞ The town election at Hartford, held last week, was carried by the whigs, as usual. The Middletown Sentinel thus sums up the result of the town elections this fall—democratic 58; whig 34; divided 5. What do the whigs think of their chance in the spring?

☞ Our readers are informed that the account of the dedication of the Nine Pin Alley, is "a travesty not so much of what actually took place, as of what the writer chose to imagine took place." We adopt the language of the Parson used on a former occasion.

☞ A Homopathean doctor has been arrested in Rochester on a charge of arson and also on a charge of assault and battery on his present wife. He is suspected of having murdered his former one.

☞ Col. Richard M. Johnson has been nominated for the Presidency, by a large meeting of the democracy held at Chambersburg, Pa.

☞ On Monday night of last week, some heaven-deserted rascal entered the M. E. Church of Hagerstown, Md., and robbed the contribution box belonging to the Sabbath School, and in which a few pennies had been accumulated from the contributions of the scholars.

☞ Letters from Mr. Cushing have been received, announcing his arrival at Suez, where, on the 20th of September, he was waiting the arrival of the steam packet from Bombay. Mr. Fletcher Webster sailed for China direct, on board the Antelope.

Dedication of the Nimepin Alley.

The ceremonies connected with the dedication of the Church Members Nimepin Alley, in this city, "came off," we understand, in accordance with previous arrangements, on Thursday last. There was a full attendance of the "members," together with several invited guests present, and the occasion was marked by all those circumstances and enjoyments which the auspicious day selected for the purpose and the high object thus and called them together, were so well calculated to inspire.

The arrangements of the Alley (but just finished) were all that the most exacting taste could require. Complete in every part and constructed of the most valuable materials, its owners might well feel an honorable and praiseworthy pride in the results of their outlays, and boldly challenge a comparison with any similar establishment in the city. No other Nine Pin Alley in the place can boast of having been constructed of the relics of a Church Steeple, and from this high ascendency well may the Church Members Alley *look down* with conscious superiority upon its surrounding rivals. We will hereby stop to give a statement of its dimensions, &c., and then proceed to an account of the dedication.

Double Alleys—Gutters and Gutter—thus permitting a "healthful" "change" in rolling.

Extreme length of each, 100 feet.
" width " 4 " 6 inches.
Leading Balls 9 Pins 9—whole no. Balls 18
Number of Pins, 36.

The object in having so large number of pins, we learn, was two-fold—first to avoid that vulgar number "nine," wherein also by all the superstitious and criminal associations usually attached in the public mind to Alleys of this description; and secondly, because, as was very emphatically remarked, the more pins there were, the more of them, the more "healthful" would be the exercise, not to add that it would, except in name, the more towards "game."

It had been decided that no rolling should take place, even informally, on the day of the dedication; and indeed had this resolution not been taken, the balls would probably have remained untouched, for no one had yet been assigned to set up the pins, although it was understood that a negotiation was then, on foot with a certain dancer to serve in that capacity, and with the prospect of entering at a reasonable issue. The exercises were confined then purely to the dedication, and were characterized throughout by puritan simplicity and extreme austerity. At a given signal, the members, who had been seated along the walls, arose, and with the most evident and heartfelt devotion, sang the following original

DEDICATION HYMN.

Air—*As I was going down Broadway, Alley.*
To buy a bonnet for Miss Sally, &c.

Hail! hail! Church Member's Nine-Pin Alley!
Lying in this peaceful valley,
Painted white as snow.

Erected on a good foundation
But whilst much solid and substantial,
How came you so?

We, thus sworn, have assembled,
And the truth will out dissembled,
Not we? no, no!

Our "healths" were failing very rapidly,
Our tempers turning very crabbedly,
Weak did we grow.

The doctor tried his pills and plaster,
We only seemed to grow worse faster;
What should we do?

At length upon his recommendation,
To seek some healthful recreation
And 'scape our woe.

The plan occurred to built an Alley,
In this little pleasant valley;
"Way down below."

We should have thought of this prescription,
So plain and simple in description,
"Long time ago!"

The work is finished, friends and brothers,
Twill surely soothe our anxious mothers,
This fact to know.

And now we consecrate the building,
Trailleys, balls, its pins, its gliding,
With solemn vow,

To that ancient game of bowling,
Vulgarly called "Nine-pin rolling,"
By people low.

Hail! hail! Church Member's Nine-pin Alley!
Lying in this peaceful valley,
Loud let us crow!

At the conclusion of the Hymn, the "members" resumed their seats, prepared to listen to the dedication sermon by our reverend neighbor of the Courier. This production was at once chaste, eloquent and pertinent; the Parson had evidently laid himself out for an effort commensurate with the dignity and importance of the occasion, and his well known talents and versatility of genius had carried him successfully through. We can hardly favor our readers with a passing sketch of the performance, assuring them, however, that they will doubtless have an opportunity of perusing it in extenso, when published in the columns of the Courier.

The Parson commenced with a learned and learned essay on the origin and nature of the ancient Roman and Grecian Games; indeed, almost the entire first half of his discourse was devoted to an examination of this interesting and recondite subject. He spoke of the Chariot and Horse Races, common among the Greeks—the contests of agility and strength among the *athletæ* of the Romans—the mock fights performed by young noblemen on horseback, reviewed by Julius Cæsar, and frequently celebrated by succeeding emperors—the Gladiatorial Shows of the Amphitheatre; and described in glowing language the fearful passions which they excited in the breasts of the spectators, and the tremendous applause which attended the crowning of the victors. Most of all these games, he very correctly remarked, were originally established as a means of recruiting the "healths" of the feeble scions of patrician families, but in time were perverted from this high purpose, until they became most common and plebeian in their adoption.

Tracing the progress of sports down to the present time, he critically described to his hearers the various changes and innovations that had taken place in the character of some of the most prominent national games and amusements. He reviewed the origin of card playing—alluded to the Roulette table, Billiards, and other games of chance or skill, paid a just tribute to the memory of the immortal Hoyle, to whom they were indebted for so much of "form and system;" and at length, assuming a triumphant air, introduced the subject of Nine Pin rolling. If the speaker was eloquent before, how shall we properly qualify the bursts of impassioned feeling—the vividness of expression—the masterly execution, which characterized *this* portion of his address. It was the Parson himself, aroused and rampant! His auditors were perfectly enchanted. As he alluded in touching strains to their feeble and emaciated condition, a shade of tender sorrow crept over their countenances; as he pursued with animation the "health(s)" tendency of the exercise and buoyant excitement to be derived from nine pin rolling, each face became lit up with a smile of pleasure; and, finally, as he spoke of "ten strikes," "sweeping of pins" and "game," and concluded his eloquent remarks with a few short and serviceable rules for "scientific players," a wild and uncontrollable delight seized upon his hearers, who rushed tumultuously, rushed each man for a ball, and rushed

ORIGINAL STAINED

rolling with thundering violence down the Alley, forgetting that there were no pins standing—no person having been yet obtained to "set them up." This movement was accompanied with sundry cries of—"here she goes!" "stop that ball!" "*set 'em up!*" &c., when the "members," perceiving their mistake, and their feverish enthusiasm having exhausted itself, again became quiet, and the Parson soon brought his remarks to a close.

He had observed, he said, in various quarters a disposition to cast censure and obloquy upon the individuals most prominently concerned in the erection of this structure, or rather, perhaps, to call in question the propriety of the project of church members erecting a Nine Pin Alley. So far as the out-givings of a certain "disembodied ghost" in Chatucket street were concerned, he should not insult this pious and intelligent audience by entertaining them for a moment; but he must be allowed to express both his surprise and regret that any of the respectable, virtuous, "law and order" citizens of Norwich, and particularly that any of the *brethren of the Church*, should hesitate to approve of so proper and desirable a plan, much more to feel themselves aggrieved and wounded by what they are pleased to term a worldly and criminal indulgence! What! are we to be denied a little innocent and "healthful" recreation, because, forsooth, it may peradventure give "offence" to a few weak-minded—he must be permitted to speak plainly and frankly, as one christian brother should of another—a few *weak-minded, superstitious* individuals? For himself, he could perceive nothing improper or of "bad example" in rolling nine-pins—and if church members saw fit to engage in the game, by so much the more that their characters were more holy and their hearts purer, was the practice sanctified and sanctified. Certainly, in the present case, there was no ground for censure; "healthful" exercise was the object sought for; indeed, he was not quite sure, but that, had the game of nine-pins been known in Scripture time, St. Paul would have recommended it to Timothy, instead of the "little wine," for his "stomach's sake" and his "often infirmities." He would not stop to extol the high virtues of the principal movers in this project—to pronounce a merited eulogium on their distinguished liberality, intelligence and acknowledged piety. They are known. They are among our most amiable and worthy citizens—men whose lights are not only set on a hill, but are now conveyed even into the *valley*, to be seen of all people!

In conclusion, he would be most remiss did he fail to congratulate the "members" upon the happy consummation of the project that lay so near their hearts. The building is finished—this noble edifice is now complete! Let us pause to contemplate the glorious work! How immeasurably superior to the dark, miasmic and lost beyond, dens of pollution, pretending to be Nine Pin Alleys, which infest our beautiful city! To be defiled by those horrible dens of iniquity and licentiousness—those plague-spots upon Creation's face, no wonder that, as Milton sung—

> Earth felt the wound; and nature from her seat,
> Sighing, through all her works, gave signs of woe,
> That all was lost!

Should we be successful in elevating the public taste for this amusement—in improving the style and finish of Alleys generally—in short, in doing what others propose to do for the legitimate drama—then will our labors not have been in vain. But ours is not simply an object of amusement—we seek "health!" "health!" and "health" we shall have, *if there be any virtue in Nine-pins!*

It but remains that we dedicate this Alley, solemnly yet cheerfully, to the well known purpose for which it was built. Amen!

This address was received with loud murmurs of applause among the "members" after which a small contribution was taken up for the benefit of its author, and a vote passed that he be requested to publish it in his own paper.

The following talented hymn was then sung:—

> "Old King Cole was a jolly old soul,
> And a jolly old soul was he,
> He called for his pipe and he called for his wife,
> And he called for his fiddlers three!" &c.

Several short and spirited addresses now succeeded; when, it growing late, a resolution was introduced, to the effect that, the Alley having been properly dedicated, this meeting do now adjourn, to meet again one week from to-day for the choice of officers.

Fire at Madison, Ind.—A fire broke out on the night of the 21st inst., in the extensive pork packing house of E. L. & E. D. Paine, on West street. Five of the finest warehouses in the city were destroyed, together with great quantities of lard, bacon, hams, pork, lard oil, salt, &c.; estimated loss from $30,000 to $40,000.

Astonishing.—The trial of Wyman, late President of the Phenix Bank, has resulted in a verdict of guilty. The Lowell Courier says his sentence was suspended until the Court decided upon certain exceptions taken by his counsel, in order to carry the case to the Supreme Court. Meanwhile Wyman was put under bonds of $50,000.

☞ The Courier was publishing last week "Col. Richard M. Johnson's private opinion of Henry Clay," or rather what purported to be such, and seemed to exult over the kind allusions of the generous hearted old Hero to its favorite candidate for the Presidency. This entering the ranks of the enemy for "testimony" in support of the worth and respectability of their candidates for popular favor, is exceedingly small business, viewed in any light, and the whigs must know it; but what renders it peculiarly so in the present case is, that, when Col. Johnson was in Norwich, this same Courier ridiculed and abused him most shamefully, and many of the leading whigs (among them Jabez W. Huntington, with whom, by the way, the Col. had ever been on the most friendly terms of acquaintance at Washington,) refused so much as to call upon him.

"*Light* and *knowledge*" are the weapons upon which the whig party rely for success and victory.
Hartford Journal.

Indeed! Then how mistaken we have been; we had always supposed the "weapons" were Log Cabins, song singing, hard cider, "Home Leagues," Clay Clubs, or some other such deceptive mummery.

Exemplary Damages.—A Miss Bishop has recently recovered, in the U. S. Circuit Court for the western district of Pennsylvania, $9,500 damages against Stockton & Moore, for injuries sustained by the upsetting of one of their stages, between Baltimore and Wheeling, in January, 1842. It was proven that the driver was drunk. Miss Bishop had her arm broken, and was otherwise seriously injured; and the damages given were to be considered not only compensatory but exemplary.

☞ The Rev. L. Reed, late Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Pittsburg, was brought before the Champlain Presbytery on Tuesday last, upon the charge of seduction and unchristian and improper conduct. The trial, the Republican of that place says, continued three entire days and evenings, and, after a most painful and impartial investigation, he was convicted on all the charges, and deposed from the ministry. The victim of seduction was a girl only seventeen years of age, and a member of his church.

Dreadful Shipwreck!—An extra from the Bangor Gazette Office, dated Saturday evening, 25th ult., states that a large English ship went ashore at Gouldsboro', in the blow on the Tuesday previous. There were twenty-two persons on board, eighteen of whom were lost. The four who were saved report that the captain, officers and crew, at the time of the disaster, were all drunk; and that they saved themselves by going into the top-mast rigging, and swinging themselves ashore as the vessel was rolled by the surf. When discovered, one of them was found wedged in between two rocks, and it required the strength of several men to extricate him. The ship was in ballast, and was bound to St. John, N. B.

Wrales in the Sound.—The N. H. Courier states on authority not to be questioned, that a large sperm whale was seen in the Sound off Madison, on Saturday week, and that a gentleman of that town, in company with an old whaleman, took a boat and gave chase to it as far as Sachem's Head. It having become dark, the pursuit was abandoned, especially as they had no whaleboat. It was distinctly seen by them and was estimated to be from 75 to 100 feet in length. It was afterwards seen near Throg's point, nearly up to Hell Gate.

Affray at Albany.—The Albany Evening Journal states that an unfortunate affray occurred on Tuesday between Messrs. Henry T. Meech and Chas S. Olmstead, which resulted in serious injury to the latter. Mr. Meech went to Mr. O's office, and in the course of a conversation about some business matters, high words ensued, when Mr. O. ordered him to leave the office, which he refused to do. A scuffle ensued, and Mr. O. was thrown headlong down the stairs, some twelve feet, striking directly on his head. He was taken up entirely senseless, but medical aid was soon obtained. It is hoped, however, that aside from several severe contusions, no very serious consequences will result. There is something of a similarity in this case and that between the fellow Treadway and oursel. He would unquestionably have served us in the same way, had we not been too powerful for him.

Elisha Burchard, Esq.

It gives us pleasure to state that this gentleman, whom we had occasion to notice on his first arrival amongst us, has since been engaged in lecturing with much acceptance and applause before the various Temperance Societies in this town and its vicinity.

"Cavern of the Gentile."—The second part of this interesting original story is given in our paper to-day. Be sure and read it. It will be completed in three or four numbers more.

Mississippi Election.

There was some doubt last week, as to the result in Mississippi—so we said nothing about it. Late returns show that the democrats have succeeded all round. They have elected their Governor, A. G. Brown—four members of Congress—a majority of their State Officers and Legislature, who will elect a democratic U. S. Senator, to succeed Henderson, whig, from the 4th of March, 1845.

☞ The Canadian Cabinet has been suddenly broken up by the resignation of Lafontaine and his colleagues. This event has produced a great excitement, and what with the riots now prevalent, Canada may be said to be in a most interesting position at this time.

☞ A fire occurred in Philadelphia on the 30th ult. resulting in the destruction of a long line of factories known as the "Penn Lead Works."

☞ The Washingtonians of Boston held a great celebration in Faneuil Hall, on Thanksgiving afternoon and evening.

☞ Snow to the depth of five or six feet is now lying in the Notch of the White Mountains, in New Hampshire. On the other hand they are having green peas at New Orleans.

P. S. This is a great country.

☞ The Hartford Pat. & Eagle announces the simultaneous arrival of Senator Huntington and Charles L. Porter at the City Hotel in that city, on Saturday evening week.

Moist Snow.—We were visited by quite a fall of snow on Friday last. Had the ground been in a condition to receive it, there's no telling what might have happened—some sleighing, perhaps.

☞ A man by the name of Jarrod, just out of the State Prison at Wethersfield, has been arrested in New Haven, with a large amount of silver spoons about his person, supposed to have been stolen. He was examined and bound over for trial. If he be proved guilty, remarks the Palladium, this offence will be his third of the same character, for which the law prescribes confinement for life.

A new Shoe Firm.—The public will perceive by an advertisement in our paper, that Messrs. *James B. Satchel* and *Charles Tracy* have purchased the Boot and Shoe Establishment in Main street, opposite the Franklin House, formerly owned by Mr. R. M. Morgan, where they design to keep a full and excellent assortment of articles in their line, to which they invite the attention of customers. We can truly say, that we believe a more beautiful and well-ordered establishment of the kind cannot be found in the State; and as regards the dealers themselves, we know of none more worthy the support and encouragement of their fellow-citizens. Drop in and see them.

Railroad Prosecution.—We understand that the Railroad Company have instituted a suit against Mr. Dyer, of Plainfield,—the individual through whose culpable negligence the late accident on the Railroad occurred—and that the damages have been laid at *ten thousand dollars*. Mr. Dyer, it is understood, promptly agreed to pay for all damages to cars, engine, &c., but the Company deemed it their duty to take a more serious notice of the matter. No one *now* attaches any blame to the Superintendent of the Road or any of its officers, although we are not surprised that the version of the accident, as given in another city paper, (the Courier,) should have led to gross misconception upon the subject at the time.

A handsome young widow applied to a physician to relieve her of three distressing complaints with which she was afflicted.

"In the first place," said she, "I have little or no appetite. What shall I take for that?"

"For that, madam, you should take air and exercise."

"And, doctor, I am quite fidgety at night, and am afraid to sleep alone. What shall I take for that?"

"For that, madam, I can only recommend that you take—a—*husband*."

"Fie! doctor, But I have the *blues* terribly. What shall I take for that?"

"For that, madam, you have, besides taking the air, exercise, and a husband, to take—*the newspapers*."

Singular Case of Smuggling in New York.—Among the passengers in the packet ship Utica, which arrived at New York on Monday from Havre, were a man and his wife, whose clothes, particularly the ladies, were lined with gold and silver watches, with a suitable sprinkling of silver spoons. The custom house officers, not being accustomed to this new style of dress, had the effrontery to take out the lining, and to claim it as belonging to Uncle Sam, under the laws to prevent smuggling. About 200 valuable watches, and a quantity of silver spoons, were thus taken possession of. The duty on watches is 7 1-2 per cent.; on spoons 30 per cent.

☞ The Hon. Wm. Fulton, U. S. Senator, from Arkansas, was dangerously ill at his residence in Little Rock, at the last advices.

SALES AT THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE—

December 2.

50 shares	Norwich & Worcester R. R.	28½

December 4.

150 shares	Norwich & Worcester R. R.	29½
108 do	do do	29¾
50 do	do do	30

Married.

In Middletown, Nov. 20th, Lewis S. Bacon, of New York, to Miss Harriet M. Arnold; same day, Nathaniel S. Priest to Miss Hannah F. Hall; Nov 26th, Joel Ambler, Esq of Danbury, to Mrs. Emily M. Jackson, of Middletown.

In New London, Nov. 26th, Christopher H. Fox, to Miss Harriet B. Dart.

In St. Louis, Mo. Oct. 16th, Samuel Copp, Jr. formerly of Stonington, to Miss Sarah Ann Chappell.

Died.

In Boston, Ivory Harmon, Esq. Counsellor at Law aged 24.

Lost overboard, from the ship Troy, from London to New York, in a gale of wind on the 8th of Nov. Mr. Charles D. Williams, aged 23, son of Jas. Williams, Esq. of East Haven.

In Worcester, on the 24th ult., of consumption, Hannah W., wife of Mr. Samuel Banister, late conductor on the Norwich & Worcester Railroad, aged 23 years.

In Bergen, N J. Gibbs Sibley, formerly from Worcester Co. Ms. aged 76.

At Yantic on the 2nd inst., Mrs. —— Woodworth, wife of Mr. Joshua H. Woodworth.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF NORWICH.

ARRIVED.

Nov. 29—sloop Glide, Smith, fm New York.
sloop Patriot, Gladding, fm Hartford.
sloop Encore, Brush, fm New York.
Dec. 1—schr. Mail, Crowell, fm Boston.
schr. Banner, Tryon, fm New York.
2—sloop Motto, Rockett, fm New York.
sloop Hudson, Coit, fm New York.
4—sloop Crusoe, Nash, fm New York.
sloop Chelsea, Wilbur, fm New York.
sloop Excite, Vail, fm New York.
sloop Navigator, Hallock, fm Riverhead.
5—sloop Lady Adams, Havens, fm N. Y.
sloop Champion, Rockett, fm New York
sloop Vienna, Hallock, fm New York.
sloop Opora, Hutchinson, fm New York.
sloop Tho's W. Thorn, Palmer, fm N. Y.
sloop Helen Mar, Thorndike, fm Camden
sloop Andrew Jackson, Ewen, fm N. Y.
sloop Emily Jane, Young, fm N. Y.
schr. Brandywine, Stevenson, fm King'n
sloop Oscar, Stoddard, fm L. I.

SAILED.

Dec. 2—sloop Brunette, Smith, for Providence.
sloop Glide, Smith, for New York.
3—sloop Patriot, Gladding, for Hartford.
4—sloop Encore, Brush, for New York.
sloop Motto, Rockett, for New York.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office, Norwich, Ct., December 5th, 1843.

A
Avery, E. Hamilton
Allen, Caroline M.
Allen, Sarah
Alcorn, Joseph
Andrews, S. Pearl
Aitcheson, Wilkinson
B.
Button, J. L.
Burdick, Jared C.
Burdick, Ruth A.
Bendick, Samuel
Bliss, Willard,
Barns, Avery
Benjamin, S. M.
Browning, B. G.
Barns, Amos
Breman, Rose
Bigelow, Mary C.
Braton, Mary Jane
Brewster, Benj. F. 2
Brown, Christopher M.
Beaginton, Mr.
Biglow, Daniel
Brogan, Maria
Bissel, William E.
Beckwith, Ezra
Breed, Harriet L.
Bowen, Goodwin E.
Bartlee, Deacon Reuben
Bromley, Mary H.
C.
Congdon, Gilbert L.
Cooley, Susan
Carpenter, Daniel
Chamberlain, Andrew J.
Curran, Martin
Cox, John 2
Cory, Susan
Coonrod, Abner
Carroll, George
Chester, Adelia E.
Comstawik, Samuel 2
Ceffell, John
Coffin, Eliza G.
Casey, Frank
Case, Stephen
D.
Davison, Amanda S.
Downer, George H.
Darrow, George R. 2
E.
Eells, E. W.
F.
Fox, David A.
Freeman, Nelson
Fay, J. A.
Field, John
Fitch, David
Farrington, William S.
Fisher, Cornelius
Ford, Francis A.
G.
Grant, Isaac A. 2
Gorton, Sarah
Guile, Alfred
Gavit, Mary
Goe, William R.
Geer, Geo. W.
H.
Handerson, Jacob
Hedge, Charles A.
Hedge, Blyden 3
Hill, George 3
Hall, Henry E.
Hall, James B.
Holmes, Fanny
Huntington, Elizabeth C.
Hebard, John H.
Hill, James
Hebard, Mary
Haggerty & Diamond,
Heath, Adelia A.
Halland, Daniel
Hunter, Aseneth
Hazen, Harvey
Hyde, Mary P.
Hinckley, Hannah
Halliday, John
Hibard, Samuel C.
J.
Jardine, Ann
Judd, Harriett
Johnson, Charles
Johnson, Maria E.
Judd, Charles
L.
Leonard & Clark;
Lord, John
Love, Samuel 2
Leach, Susan 2
Lathrop, Sylvanus C.
Lord, Sarah A.
Lester & Ransdell,
Lockwood, Mr.
Lathrop, Eliza W.
Lindsley, James
Lovely, Mary
Landell, J. Henry
M.
Mathews, William
Morrow, James
Morgan Mary
McCarty, Dennis
McMullen, Wm.
Merrick, Edwin
N.
Noyes, Courtland
Nettleton, Edward B.
Nelson, James M.
O.
O'Hearn, Cornelius
P.
Pierce, William B.
Prescott, Freeman S.
Perry, Harriet G.
Parker, Mary
Paine, Cynthia
Pendleton Jabez
Park, Thomas H.
Park, Lois
Pitcher, Asher
Post, James B.
Prentice, Fredrick
Pearl, Walter O.
R.
Rowland, Edward
Rogers, Sally
Robertson, John
Ripley, G. B.
Rogers, Wm. H.
Robinson, Elmira
Ridgeway, T. J.
S.
Stetson, Mary A.
Selectman, Norwich
Smith, Samuel
Smith, James
Smith, George W. 2
Stewart, Henry F.
Smith, Clemons
Saunders, Charles R.
Sharp, Leonard
Stevenson, George
Setchel, Maria
Stanton, Robert Palmer
Sharp, Caroline
Standish, John G.
Standish, Lodowick R.
Stanton, John
Snow Daniel
Story, Samuel
Story, Ebenezer
Story, Mr. 5
T.
Treadway, Ellen E.
Tomson, Eunice L.
Truman, J. B.
Trask, C.
Turner, Abba L.
Tuttle, Joseph
Tracy, Rebecca
V.
Van Rensselaer, R. S.
Van Cott, Rachel
Vickon, George
W.
Walsh, John
Wilcox, William
Weller, Abner
Woodworth, Ebenezer W.
White Joseph F.

☞ Persons calling for the above Letters will please to say—they are advertised.

N. B. All Letters intended to be sent out of the U. States, by ship or steamer, the inland postage must be paid or they will not be forwarded.

2 ENOCH C. CHAPMAN, P. M.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Windham, Commissioners on the Estate of Newton Fitch, late of Windham, within said district, deceased, do hereby give notice, that they will meet the creditors of said Estate, on the second Tuesday of February, and the first Tuesday of June, 1844, to examine, and allow such claims of the creditors as shall be proved to be justly due.

ALFRED A. BURNHAM, } Comm'rs.
JOSHUA R. LORD, }
Windham, Dec. 7, 1843. 2

NEW GOODS

At the cheap Dry Goods Store of R. H. AVERY.

JUST received, the cheapest and most desirable Stock of Winter Goods, that can be found in this city. Among which are some extra Cashmere M. D'Laines, Chushans, Alpaccas, and many other rich and desirable Goods. Gents rich Satin Scarfs, Vestings, Hdkfs., Gloves in great variety.

Broadcloths & Cassimeres,

The best and Cheapest lot in Market.

Also, Beaver and Pilot Cloths from 92 Cents to $5.00 per yard, a RARE CHANCE for those who wish to clothe themselves **Cheap.** Gimps and Fringes, Velvets, Mitts, Jet Buttons. N. B. Also about 200 different shades of Zephyr Worsteds, working Canvass, Needles, &c., &c.

All of the above with many other Goods will be sold at prices to suit by R. H. AVERY.
Dec. 7. 3w3

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC!

ORR'S AIR TIGHT STOVE.

A VERDICT having been rendered at the present term of the U. S. Circuit Court, in favor of my Patent for the above named STOVE, the public are hereby cautioned against *making, vending* or *using* the same without license, as I am determined to prosecute all infringements of said Patent.

STOVES made by authority, will be accompanied by plates with my name and date of the Patent; also printed direction signed by myself, or General Agent at Boston.

N. B. Persons *using* the Stove sold without license are equally liable with venders and makers.

STOVES of good quality can be purchased at fair prices of ROATH & POTTER, No. — Water st., and CALLYHAN & ROBINSON, — Water street, Norwich, Ct.

ISAAC ORR, 3 Merchant's Row, Boston.
December 6, 1843. 2

Drum Fish.

A Nice lot of the above named article just received and for sale by LOVELL, BUTTS & CO.
Dec. 7 2

BASE IMPOSITION.

THE public are cautioned against purchasing a spurious and miserable imitation of the genuine Tyler Vegetable Pills, which have made their appearance and are circulated through (more particularly the western part of this state) they are put up in oval tin boxes, with an exact copy of the true directions around each. It is known to the inventor of the genuine pills, who the miserable counterfeiter is, and he no doubt is aware what decisions have been recently made in our Courts, in relation to this very subject. I would say to——, beware! your movements in this matter are known and will be exposed unless from this time forth you cease to manufacture or vend any more of these spurious Pills.

THE TRUE

TYLER'S VEGETABLE PILLS, OR FAMILY PHYSIC.

It would seem almost superfluous at this time to say much in favor of these inestimable Pills, in so much as their reputation and utility as a Family Medicine has become so universally admitted and established. We would, however, recommend to such, if purchasers there be any, who are unacquainted with their good effects, to try them. They do not contain any particle of *mineral* substance whatever, and are acknowledged by many able Physicians, to be eminently calculated as a remedy for,

JAUNDICE OR BILIOUS STATE OF THE STOMACH COSTIVENESS, FREQUENT OR NERVOUS HEADACHES, DYSPEPSIA, LOSS OF APPETITE, ACIDITUS, DIZZINESS, FLATULENCE,

In short for all those disagreeable, and painful symptoms, connected with derangements in the liver, stomach and bowels, requiring an opperient or Cathartic Medicine

The Pills are requested to observe that the genuine Pills, are put up in round tin boxes 1½ inches long with a Xylographic label around each with the signature of the Agent

WILLIAM S. TYLER.

in his own hand writing. For sale by
SAMUEL TYLER.
and WILLIAM S. TYLER.
Norwich, Dec. 6th, 1843. 2

CHARLTON'S CELEBRATED EYE WATER.

THIS article is the most perfect Remedy known for the cure of weak and Inflamed Eyes. In all cases where it is used agreeably to the directions, without effecting a cure, by returning the empty bottle, the money will be refunded. Read the following letter from the late Capt. Freeman Lovell.

To Dust. Samuel Tyler.—*Dear Sir:* I am induced statement of facts in relation to *Charlton's Eye Water*; Sometime in 1835 I was afflicted with a severe inflamation in my eyes, which troubled me for a number of weeks, during which time I used Dott. Thompson's Eye-Water, and many other applications, such as are generally prescribed for sore eyes, and I had the advice of some respectable Physicians, but all to no purpose: my eyes continued to grow worse, until I applied to you for advice, and by your recommendation was induced to try *Charlton's Eye-Water*, by the first application of which my eyes were much better, and in two or three days they were entirely cured. I therefore can cheerfully recommend to all who are afflicted with sore or inflamed eyes, this invaluable remedy, called *Charlton's Celebrated Eye-Water.*

FREEMAN LOVELL.

Price 25cts per bottle. For sale by
SAMUEL TYLER.
WILLIAM S. TYLER.
Norwich, Dec. 6th, 1843. 2

ITCH OINTMENT.

A SAFE and effectual Remedy for that disagreeable and infectious disease, the Itch.
Price 25cts per box. Sold by
SAMUEL TYEER.
and WILLIAM S. TYLER.
Norwich, Nov. 6th, 1843. 2

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT.

In the matter of JOSHUA FENNER, } IN BANKRUPTCY.

At a District Court held at Hartford, within said District, on the 29th day of November, 1843, it is *ordered*, that at the District Court Room in Hartford in said District, on the first day of January, 1844, a *dividend* and *distribution* of the *assets* of Joshua Fenner, of the town of Canterbury, in the county of Windham, and District of Connecticut, duly declared a bankrupt, be made among his creditors, who shall have proved their debts, and filed the proof thereof in the Clerk's office, before that day, and notice of this order shall be given to all persons interested, by a publication of a copy of this order in the Norwich News, printed in said District, to be made at least twenty days before the day of such distribution.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this 29th day of November, A.D. 1843.

Chas. A. Ingersoll, Clerk.

The foregoing is a true copy of the original.

Chas. A. Ingersoll, Clerk.
2

SOLE AGENCY FOR

SHERMANS' MEDICATED LOZENGERS
Taylors' Balsam Liverwort,
Wistars' Balsam of Wild Cherry,
Fahnestocks Vermifuge, and
Sands' Sarsaparilla, at
R. W. MATHEWSON'S
152 MAIN-STREET,
Norwich, Nov. 6th, 1843. 2

FIFTY CENTS,

WILL buy a pound of beautiful Young Hyson Tea at MATHEWSON'S.
Norwich, Dec. 6th, 1843. 2

THIS preparation has now stood the test of several years' trial, and is confidently recommended as a safe and effectual medicine for expelling worms from the system. The unexampled success that has attended its administration in every case where the patient was really afflicted with worms, certainly renders it worthy the attention of Physicians.

I certify that I gave B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge to a child of mine, four years of age, which had been very puny for about a year. It brought away worms nearly a foot in length, and restored the child to perfect health. ALEXANDER TROTTER.

Buffalo December 5th, 1843.

Mr. C. C. Bristol:—

Sir—I certify that I administered a bottle of Fahnestock's Vermifuge, purchased at your store, to my boy, two years old, and he passed over fifty worms.

THOMAS WADE.

For sale in Norwich by R. W. MATHEWSON.
Agent for the Proprietors.
Norwich, Dec. 6th, 1843. 2

FRANKLIN HOUSE,

BY
J. N. & H. WOODARD,
MAIN-STREET, FRANKLIN SQUARE,
Norwich, Conn.

☞ House open day and night for the reception of travelers. Meals served at all hours of the day.

☞ Carriages always in readiness to convey passengers from the cars and boats *free of charge.*

Dec. 6th, 1843. tf2

Chilblain Liniment.

CHILBLAINS are painful inflammatory Swellings of a purple or leaden color, to which the fingers, sides of the feet, toes, and heels, are subjects, on being exposed to a severe degree of cold. The pain is not constant, but rather pungent and is attended with an insupportable itching. This Liniment will be found superior to any other article known for the cure of Chilblains. Price 25cts per Bottle.

Sold only by SAMUEL TYLER.
and WILLIAM S. TYLER.
Norwich, Dec. 6th, 1843. 2

BOOTS AND SHOES,

At No. 84 Main-street.

Nearly Opposite the Franklin House.

TRACY & SETCHEL,

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have this day taken the splendid Store, No 84 Main-street, (formerly occupied by R. M. MORGAN,) for the purpose of prosecuting the Boot and Shoe business in all its branches; and they hope by attention, faithfulness and punctuality to merit a portion of their patronage.

T. & S. intend to keep a complete assortment of Boots and Shoes constantly on hand which will be sold as low as they can be obtained in the city. They will employ only the best workmen, and furnish them with the best Stock; and all work will be made punctually according to promise and warranted.

The Public and Friends,

We cannot *now* thank you for past favors in business for this is our first call; but that we may soon have that duty to perform, we invite your patronage, and will strive to deserve it.

Just give us a call if only as a compliment, at No. 84 Main-street. TRACY & SETCHEL.
Norwich, Nov. 27th, 1843. 1

TO CLOSE A CONCERN, the subscribers offer for sale their stock of Goods, consisting of TEA, COFFEE, SUGARS, FLOUR, BUTTER, LARD, and a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

(all purchased within the last eight months for cash,) at cost. All persons in want of Groceries will do well to give us a call, as the above goods must be sold before the first day of February, 1844.

WEBB & WILLIAMS,
West End Water street.

N. B. All persons indebted to the concern are requested to call and settle their accounts immediately, all accounts not settled before the first of February next, will be left with an attorney for settlement.

Norwich, Nov. 29th, 1843. W. & W. 8w

GROCERIES—CHEAP!

A STITCH IN TIME!

THE present is the season when COUGHS and COLDS do most frequently abound—from the neglect of which, Consumptions and incurable diseases too often result. Many go on trying ineffectual remedies until disease is too firmly seated to be removed. To furnish a safe and effectual article for breaking up the above complaints, at the outset, the

COMPOUND BLOODROOT CANDY

is designed, and in hundreds of cases it has been found to produce the desired effect in the most prompt and decided manner. All who use it speak highly of its virtues.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by
R. W. MATHEWSON,
and by one or more Agents in all the neighboring Towns. Nov. 30—3w

AMERICAN HOUSE,

No. 38, SHETUCKET STREET,
Norwich, Conn.

THIS new and beautiful House, conveniently located near the depot of the Norwich and Worcester Rail Road, and the landing of the Steamboats from New York, New Haven, New London, Stonington harbor, and other places, is now open for the reception of company.

The situation of this House, on the point of land formed by the junction of the Shetucket and Yantic rivers, its healthful and airy location, and extensive and beautiful prospect of the surrounding country, together with its contiguity to the places of arrival and departure of the New York and Boston cars and steamboats, renders it a desirable and pleasant resort for those in search of health or pleasure.

The House contains a number of public and private parlors, and a large number of sleeping rooms, all new and well furnished. The table will be furnished, at all times, with the best the season affords. The servants are prompt and attentive, and the proprietors will spare no pains to make all who favor them with a call, feel perfectly at home and contented. To business men in the city, this House is admirably calculated for their convenience, and they and their clerks will be furnished with comfortable and pleasant lodging rooms and board, at very moderate prices.—The proprietors have also made arrangements by which parties from the city or country, can be provided with suppers, served up in the best style, and at the shortest notice.

The House will be open at all hours, and persons arriving in cars or steamboats, during day or night, can have meals provided as soon as they may wish.

Books of the different stages which arrive at, and depart from this place, are kept at the office, and information relative to stages, steamboats or rail roads, cheerfully given.

Attached to the House is a large and commodious Stable, where horses and carriages may be obtained at short notice, on the most reasonable terms.

The subscribers hope, that by a proper attention to business, by moderate charges, by keeping an orderly and first rate Public House, they may receive a share of public patronage.

Nov. 30—tf DRIFFIN CLARK & CO.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

A COMPLETE assortment embracing every article in this line of as good quality and as low price as can be found in this city. For sale by
R. W. MATHEWSON.
Norwich, Nov. 29th 1843.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

WILL be procured for a few days longer from the Commercial Garden and Nursery in Philadelphia, if orders are sent immediately to
R. W. MATHEWSON.
Norwich Nov. 29th, 1843.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Congressional Madisonian,

THE approaching session of Congress will doubtless be the most important one, in many respects, in the annals of American politics. The congressional news will be intensely interesting to every citizen, and we shall make extensive arrangements to spread before our readers, the earliest, most elaborate, and most correct accounts of every thing that transpires at the capitol. The proceedings of Congress will be minutely attended to, and speeches delivered in both Houses given at length.

The approaching Congress will differ in many respects from any other ever convened. The Executive will be firm and just, and yet courteous and conciliatory to all the parties that compose the Congress, so that in the political conflicts, which may be anticipated, the PEOPLE'S interests may not be altogether neglected. One party will have the ascendancy in the Senate—the other in the House, while the President will strive, IN BEHALF OF THE COUNTRY, to harmonize their legislative action.

Congress will find that, under the present Executive the revenues being in responsible hands no defalcations have occurred, and that the agents, entrusted with the public funds, have merited the confidence of both parties. It will find a tariff somewhat imperfect and differing from the one recommended by Mr. Tyler, passed in the House by the casting votes of twenty-one Democrats—*thirty-five* Clay-whigs voting against it; while in the senate four or five Democrats voted for it, and twice that number of Whigs against it. It will find that the currency of the country is in a sound condition than it has been for twenty years, and that too *without a Bank*, or any thing of a kindred nature; while the five millions of Treasury notes authorized to be issued bearing six per cent. are taken by the Government creditors *without any interest at all.* It will find demagogues and political managers busy chasing the people as usual, preaching Distribution, assumption of State debts, Banks, &c. But they can not make much progress while Mr. Tyler is President. All these exciting subjects will be agitated for the benefit of Presidential aspirants.

At such a time, it is necessary that the citizens in every section of the Union should know what is doing by their representatives, and be acquainted with the import and design of the debates and movements in Congress. The session will no doubt be *long*, as well as intensely exciting, and hence the inducement to subscribe for the Madisonian *by the year.*

TERMS;

(ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.)

Daily, during the session, (possibly nine months)	$7 00
Tri-weekly, during the session,	2 50
Weekly, do.	1 00

Papers with which we exchange, by copying this prospectus a few times will confer a favor which will be cheerfully reciprocated.

☞ Postmasters are allowed by law to frank remittances.

Address J. B. JONES,
Washington, D. C.

TO ALL THE WORLD WHO USE LEATHER IN ANY FORM.

OIL OF TANNIN,

Or, LEATHER Restorer.

A NEW CHEMICAL DISCOVERY.

MOST people know, that *skins* and *hides* are converted into *leather* by the use of Tannin extracted from certain barks, &c.

When the force and strength of the Tannin is worn out, leather becomes dead, hard, dry, brittle, cracked, covered with a crust, &c. THIS ALL KNOW. To restore then life, softness, moistness, strength, smoothness, and remove all crust, fly or blister—restore the tannin. This substance the leather never can receive the second time; but the whole virtues of it are in this article, the OIL OF TANNIN—which penetrates the stiffest and hardest leather, if it has been twenty years in use; and it tears easily with the fingers, it imparts at once a strength that is utterly incredible until seen. It becomes like new *leather*, in all respects with a delightful softness and polish, and makes all leather completely and perfectly impervious to water—particularly boots, shoes, carriage-tops, harness, hose, trunks, and in fact all things made of leather, giving a splendid polish, even higher than new leather has and at least doubling its wear and durability, in whatever manner the leather is used. THESE ARE FACTS. For sale by E. P. BALCAM,
21 Shetucket Street.
Norwich, Nov. 29th, 1843. 1

NOT STOLEN.

THE BROAD CLOTHS which are selling so *very cheap* at WATTLES & CO, were bought for Cash at *Auction.*
Norwich, Nov. 22st, 1843. 8t

DYE STUFFS.

For all kinds with directions for using gratis, for sale by R. W. MATHEWSON.
Norwich, Nov. 29th, 1843. 1

ORIGINAL STAINED

The People's store.

NO 2, NORTH MAIN ST, PROVIDENCE

One Price asked and no abatement.

THOMAS REID & CO. have just received and are now opening a very cheap and splendid assortment of Dry Goods, purchased within a few days in New York at the present ruinous prices, and which will be sold at a very small advance from cost for cash only. Our goods are all fresh and all of the latest styles, and have been purchased by an experienced purchaser at the lowest cash prices. We intend keeping every article called for in the above line, and will have all our goods marked in plain figures, so that no advantage will be taken of our customers.

IN connection with the dry goods business we will continue on the manufacture and repairing of Umbrellas, Parasols, and Walking Canes. Having made an addition to our premises, and having engaged some of the most experienced workmen in the trade, we can now manufacture, sell, or repair Umbrellas, Parasols, or Walking Canes as cheap as any establishment in the United States.

And now, ladies and gentlemen all,
Do not forget to give us a call.

THOMAS REID & CO.
2?, N. Main street.

At a Superior Court of the State of Connecticut held at Brooklyn in, and for the County of Windham, on the first Tuesday of October, 1843.

UPON the petition of Sarah S. Hill, of Hampton, in said county, showing that on the 14th day of October, 1838, she was lawfully married to Willard Hill, then of Killingly in said county, but now to parts to the petitioner unknown, with whom she lived in the faithful performance of all the duties, and obligations imposed upon her by the marriage contract, until the second day of October 1840, when the said Willard Hill, wilfully and without cause, deserted the petitioner, and ever since has continued wilfully to desert her with total neglect of duty, and praying for a bill of divorce from the said Willard Hill, as per petition on file, dated the 12th day of October, 1843, fully appears. Ordered that said petition be continued to the next term of this Court to be holden at Brooklyn aforesaid, on the fourth Tuesday of January, 1844, and that notice of the pendency of the same, be given to the said Willard Hill, (the respondent therein) by a publication of this order six weeks successively, immediately after the rising of this Court in a newspaper printed in said Brooklyn, and in a newspaper printed in Norwich in the county of New London.

A true copy of Record, examined by
URIEL FULLER Clerk.
November 1st 1843 6w49

At a Superior Court of the State of Connecticut, holden at Brooklyn, within and for the county of Windham, on the first Tuesday of October, 1843.

UPON the petition of George C. Ridell of Thompson in said Windham county, showing that on the 23d day of November A. D. 1843; he was lawfully married to Amy Sutherland, then of Rutland, in the state of Vermont, now gone to parts unknown to said petitioner, with whom he lived in the performance of all the duties incumbent on him by force of the marriage contract, until the month of November, 1838 when the said Amy, wilfully, and without just cause, deserted said petitioner, and ever since hath continued to absent this petitioner, and totally neglect her duties to him, and praying for a divorce from the said Amy as per said petition, dated October 9th 1843, and duly entered in the files of this Court, fully appears. It is ordered that said petition be continued to the next session of this Court to be holden at Brooklyn on the fourth Tuesday of January A. D. 1843, and that notice of the pendency of this petition be given to said Amy by a publication of this order six weeks successively, immediately after the rising of this Court, in the newspaper printed in said Brooklyn, and also in a newspaper printed in Norwich in the County of New-London.

A true copy of Record, examined by
URIEL FULLER, Clerk.
November 1-4, 1843 6w49.

ANTHONY GORTON,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

NO 2 THE JUNCTION OF MAIN AND WATER STREETS, No 59, opposite Booth and Potter.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from 107 Main street, to the above location, where he will be happy to receive orders in his line of business, promising to render perfect satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.

N. B. Cutting done at short notice.

NO 59.

Norwich November 1st 1843 1f49.

Eastern and Western Lumber.

100,000 FEET Albany Mer. Boards, 18, [14, and 16 feet.

30,000 Albany clear do
50,000 Eastern Mer. Boards and Plank.
35,000 ft. " clear, 1¼, 1½ and 2 inch.
25,000 ft. Spruce flooring.
30,000 ft. Clapboards of various kinds.
400 M. Pine and Cedar Shingles.

For sale by E. CHAPELL,
Norwich. [25.] Central Wharf.

LIME and CEMENT.

350 CASKS Thomaston Lime.
100 " Cement. For sale by
25tf. E. CHAPPELL,
Norwich. Central Wharf.

PURE WINES, &c.

OLD MEDEIRA, Sherry, Portland Lisbon Wines, old French Brandy, Old Spirit, and pure Holland Gin, selected for Medicinal use and warranted pure. For sale by SAMUEL TYLER.
Norwich, June 14, 1843. 29

NOTICE.

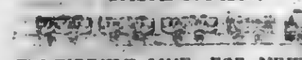
TRI-WEEKLY LINE TO NEW YORK.

THE Steamer New Haven, Capt. I. K. Dustan, will leave Norwich on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 o'clock P. M. or on the arrival of the Cars from Boston. She will leave New York on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 4 o'clock P. M.

N. B. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of said Boat—or owners.

E. A BILL,
Agent for the above Boats.
Norwich Nov. 8th 1843. 1f5

NORWICH & WORCESTER RAIL-ROAD.



TRI-WEEKLY LINE FOR NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.

Commencing Tuesday Nov. 7th.

Train leaves Norwich for Boston every Tuesday Thursday and Saturday Morning on the arrival of the Steamers from New York.

Leaves Worcester at 5½ P. M. every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, on the arrival of the Train from Boston.

Accommodation Trains daily except Sunday.
Leaves Norwich " 8½ A. M. 4½ P. M.
" Worcester 10 A. M. 4 P. M.
Freight Trains with a passenger car attached.
Leave daily except Sunday Norwich 8½ A. M.
" " " " Worcester 11 A. M.
Fares are more where paid in the cars than when paid for tickets at the different Stations.

EMMERSON FOOTE, Supt.
Norwich Nov. 8th, 1843 — 50

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has taken a shop on Central Wharf opposite Edwin Clark's Lumber Yard, where he intends carrying on in all its various branches the

Painting and Paper Hanging Business, &c.

He flatters himself that his long experience in the business will enable him to give perfect satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call. All orders left at J. L. Stanton's Store on Wharf Bridge, will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

ALANSON WRIGHT.
Norwich, June 14th, 1843. 6m29

S. A. & H. S. COOK,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

101 Main-street Norwich City.

☞ *GARMENTS of all kinds cut and made in good taste at short notice.* ☜
Norwich, July 13, 1843. 1f32

COAL.

THE subscriber is now prepared to furnish for Family use and for manufacturing purposes, the above article, of superior quality, and at prices satisfactory. JOHN G. HUNTINGTON,
August 9th, 1843—5m37. [Central Wharf.

Patent Medicine, &c.

HENRY'S MAGNESIA, M'Munn's Elixir of Opium, Richardson's, Russell's, Spice & Newton's Bitters, Thompson's Eye Water, Charlton's do a superior article, Soda and Rochelle Powders, Tisdale's Red Mixture for scrofula complaints, Hay's Liniment for the Piles, Treufant's Ointment for Salt Rheum, Oils to promote the growth of Hair, Mrs. Gardner's Indian Balsam of Liverwort and Horehound Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, Elixir Syrup, Sarsaparilla Syrup, Indian Worm Syrup, Honey of Boneset for Coughs and Colds, Itch Ointment, Harlem & British Oils, Taylor's, Lee's, Anderson's, Hooper's and Dean's Rheumatic Pills, Jessel's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, Bateman's Drops, Liquid and Steer's Opodildoc, Turlington's Balsam of Life.

Pure Olive Oil, Rose Water, black, red, and blue Ink, sponge and paste Blacking, &c. &c. for sale by SAMUEL TYLER.
Norwich, June 14, 1843. 29

HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN, AND Ornamental Painting.

GLAZING and imitation of wood. Please call on T. F. ALBERTSON.

A Barn to Let, with good accommodations for stabling, carriage house and hay loft. Inquire of T. F. ALBERTSON.
March 30 18

PATENT MACHINES.

THE cheapest and best Horse Powers ever offered to the public for driving Circular Saws, Cider, Shingle and Sugar Mills, Turning Lathes, Threshing Machines, &c. Also the best Threshing Machines for grain and hay seed, may be had of the subscriber—also the right to vend them in various parts of the country. Horse Powers from $40 to $50. Threshing Machines from $20 to $25. Both Machines easily conveyed in a one horse wagon.

N. B. A few more Agents wanted to sell on commission. A. KINGSLEY.
Norwich, July 19, 1843. tf 34

NEW MILLINERY!

AT THE

CONN. BONNET STORE.

NO. 17 SHETUCKET-STREET.

JUST received from New-York and Boston a new and splendid stock of

Fall and Winter Millinery Goods,

among which are, rich plain and chamelion Velvets and Silks; Chamelion Velvet and Silk Bonnet Ribbons; do. Cap and Neck Ribbons.

A good assortment of Florence and Straw Bonnets at wholesale and retail.

The latest Paris Fashions for Bonnets and Caps.

☞ Cloak and Dress Making done with neatness and despatch.

Ladies of Norwich and vicinity are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

Norwich, Oct. 18th, 1843. 47

G. B. PRINDLE,

DEALER in *fine* Watches—French and American Clocks—*Standard Silver* Spoons—Fruit and Butter Knives—Forks and Spectacles—*Gold* Guard Chains, Pencils, Rings, Pins & Bracelets, just received, and the latest patterns, at the *one price* store, 97 Main street, corner of Shetucket.

Lever and Lepine Watches cleaned for			$1,00
Common Verge	do	do	63
Lunet Glasses. 38 cts. com.		do	25

☞ All repairs of the above named articles nicely effected. Also,

WOOD CLOCKS, for $1,50, and upward.

97 Main corner of Shetucket-street.
Norwich, July 20, 1843. 1y38

☞ *Fall Fashions for Hats!* ☜

A. WICKHAM

HAS this day received another lot of those new fashionable Hats, and are ready for sale at his Hat Emporium, No. 126 Main-street, (nearly opposite his old stand) where the public are invited to call, and are assured they will find the present fashion in good taste. ALSO

A prime lot of BUFFALO ROBES for sale—price from $2,50 to $5. A. WICKHAM.
Norwich, Sept. 20, 1843. 43

New, Fashionable

HAT & CAP STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 137 Main street, at the old stand of A. Wickham, and invites their attention to a superb assortment of

Hats & Caps,

Manufactured from the choicest materials, and in the most approved style, which he offers at as low if not lower prices than can be obtained at any other establishment in this city. He is not confined to a one priced Hat, but has a full assortment, and feels confident in his ability to suit the tastes and pockets of all

137 Main st. 20 W. L. NICHOLS.

1843

HATS AND CAPS.

THOSE in want of HATS or CAPS will consult their interest by calling at ROOT'S, No. 111 Main street, and examining his assortment of prices before purchasing elsewhere, as he is as usual selling his Nutra, plain, Brush, Cassimere, Moleskin, Leghorn, and Palm Leaf Hats, together with a full assortment of Cloth, Velvet, and glazed Caps, at a small advance from manufacturers' prices. Call and see.

May 16. tf 25

GROCERIES.

DELANO & SCHERMERHORN.

No 56, FRONT STREET.

NEW-YORK.

KEEP constantly on hand a general assortment of desirable Groceries.

Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

New-York, Nov. 1st, 1843 9m49

DAILY LINE

FOR NEW LONDON.

The new Steamboat ANGELINA, Capt. Alfred Lovell, will leave Norwich every morning at 5 o'clock for New London. Will leave New London every afternoon for Norwich, and arrive in time for the Accommodation Train of Cars for Boston and Worcester.

N. B. Freight taken.

All persons are forbid trusting said boat on her account or owners. For further information enquire of E. A. BILL,
Steam-Boat Agt.
Norwich, May 3, 1843. 23

BALCAM & Co's

Norwich, New York, Philadelphia, and Albany

PCKAGE EXPRESS.

THE subscribers have established a Package Express between this city and New York. The office in Norwich is at No. 21 Shetucket street, and in New York, at No. 3 Wall street. Harnden & Co., Agents.

Particular attention will be paid to the collection and paying of Notes, Drafts, and Bills, and to the transaction of any and all kinds of business in either of the above named places.

☞ All packages must be marked "care of Balcam & Co."

☞ B. & Co., are alone responsible for the loss or injury of any article entrusted to their care. No risk assumed by the "Independent Line" of steamboats. Losses or damages of any articles will be promptly paid by the proprietors.

Agent in New York, HARNDEN & CO. 31

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—1843.

HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD, NORWICH AND WORCESTER

DAILY MAIL,

SUNDAYS EXCEPTED, AT 1-2 PAST 8 A M For Danielsonville, Moosup, Plainfield, Jewett City and Norwich—Also, Pomfret, Putnamville, Mansonville, Fisherville, Webster, Oxford, Auburn and Worcester.

Post Coach, Railroad, and Steamboat Mail.

A Coach will leave the Manufacturers' Hotel, Providence, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock, M. for Norwich, Worcester, and New York, as this Line connects with the Accommodation Train from Worcester and Norwich at Danielsonville.

Returning—Leaves Danielsonville on the arrival of the Cars from Norwich, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and arrives in Providence at 12 o'clock.

Passengers leaving Providence at 5 1-2 o'clock, can arrive in Norwich at 12 M., Worcester at 1 1-2 P. M. Springfield and Hartford at 7 o'clock. *Returning*—Passengers from Springfield and Worcester can leave Danielsonville Depot every day, except Sundays, at 1 o'clock, for Providence, and arrive at 6 o'clock, P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 1-2 o'clk, for Scituate, Foster, South Killingly, Danielsonville, Brooklyn, Windham, Willimantic, Coventry, Manchester and Hartford.

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at half past 5 o'clock, for Scituate, Foster, Chestnut Hill, Killingly, Centre, Danielsonville, Dayville, Pomfret, Pomfret Landing, Ashford, Mansfield, Coventry, Manchester and Hartford.

Passengers wishing to go to any of the above named places, can be supplied with Tickets for the whole route, Railroad and Stage, at the lowest rates of fare. Books kept at the Manufacturers' Hotel, Providence.

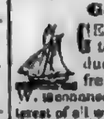
☞ Tickets can be had at the Norwich and Worcester Rail Road Ticket Office, or of the Conductor.

S. CORNELL, & CO., Proprietors.
Providence, July 19, 1843. tf 34

For New York.

REGULAR PACKET,

George Washington,



GEORGE W. GEER Master will run to and from New York and Norwich during the present season and will take freight at reasonable rates. The G. W. is unconnected with no combination, and the interest of all who ship goods by her will be attentively looked after. For freight or passage enquire of the master on board or of the public generally

Norwich, April 13, 1843. 30tf

For and from BOSTON with despatch.

THE SCHR. MAIL, Capt. CROWELL.
" " SPY, " LEWIS.

THE above vessels are of the first class, and commanded by experienced Captains, and will continue to run between this port and Boston through the season, and will take Freight on reasonable terms. For further information inquire of A. C. HALL, General Agent.
Norwich, June 1st, 1843. 27

COAL.

ANTHRACITE COAL of various kinds in the Lump, or broken and screened, for sale by the Cargo or single Ton by

EDWARD CHAPPELL,
Central Wharf.
Norwich, Sept. 12. 42

SAMUEL TYLER

Offers for Sale at No. 138 Main street.

A GENERAL assortment of Medicines carefully selected, and warranted genuine, where his personal attention will be directed to the compounding and putting up of Prescriptions with particular care so as to avoid all mistakes.

Norwich, June 14, 1843. 29

DENTISTRY.

Dr. C. R. & C. Parkhurst,

HAVE opened an Office, No. 89, Main street, 5 doors west of the Franklin House, where they will wait on all who will favor them with their patronage. Teeth set from one to a full set. Every necessary operation performed on the teeth, and warranted. Their long experience enable them to treat judiciously all diseases connected with the teeth,

Nov. 30. 1yrl

WM. H. ALLEN,

DENTIST

OFFICE, NO. 2½ SHETUCKET STREET, (UP STAIRS)

WHERE he will perform all operations necessary for the preservation of the teeth and gums in the best possible manner. Teeth inserted from 1 to a complete set. Teeth cleaned, filled, extracted, and all irregularities, whether they proceed from disease or want of proper care, remedied.

March 23 1f17

SPICES, &c.

CITRON, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Allspice, Nutmegs, Pepper, pure Ginger, Macaroni, Selects Ground Nutmegs, Caraway, Coriander Seed, &c. &c. For sale by SAMUEL TYLER
Norwich, June 14th, 1843

WRIGHT'

Indian Vegetable Pills.

THE TRUE CHARACTER OF COUNTERFEITS AND SELLERS OF COUNTERFEIT MEDICINES.

NO MEDICINE has ever been introduced to the American public, whose virtues have been more cheerfully and universally acknowledged by its vast popularity and extensive circulation than 'WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.' To descant upon their various virtues at this late season would be a work of supererogation since few who peruse this article will be found unacquainted with the widely circulated proofs of the real excellence of the medicine, to which many will be ready to add the testimonials of their own experience. But if further proof were needed of the value of the remedy, it might be found in the fact that no medicine in the market has been SO SHAMEFULLY and REPEATEDLY COUNTERFEITED. Ignorant, envious and avaricious and unprincipled men have in different places, manufactured a SPURIOUS PILL, bearing a superficial resemblance to the TRUE ARTICLE, but composed either of Impotent or Deleterious ingredients, which they have sought to foist upon the public as the veritable

"Indian Vegetable Pills."

These FRAUDULENT SWINDLERS could never pass off their vile stuff upon the public for the CONFIDENCE and ASSISTANCE of (self-styled) RESPECTABLE PHYSICIANS, who, for the sake of a little "filthy lucre," lend themselves to this NOSTROUS and DEGRADING SYSTEM OF ADULTERATION. The counterfeiter of a popular medicine, is more CRIMINAL than a COUNTERFEITER of current money. The injuries done by the latter, sink to nothing in comparison with those inflicted upon society by the former. Wounding none, but wringing the mite from the hard hand of industrious poverty which is extended for the boon of health, and receiving instead the VILE DRUG that ENGENDERS and ACCELERATES disease, or, to view it in its best aspect, suffers it to rage unchecked. How melancholy is the reflection that thousands may have been hurried to the grave by having a COUNTERFEIT substituted for the TRUE MEDICINE, who but for the venal fraud might now be living in high health, the delight and hope of the social circle. All classes are interested in putting down these vile counterfeits.

Let the Stores where they are sold be marked and shunned!

And let the strong indignation of the community administer to all concerned in these unfair practices a general and withering rebuke.

Copy Right Law.

"AND BE IT REMEMBERED, That if any person, or persons after the recording of the title of any print, cut, or engraving, map, chart, or musical composition, according to the provision of this act, shall within the term, or terms limited, by this act, engrave, etch, or work, sell or copy, or cause to be engraved, etched worked, or sold, or copied either on the whole, or by varying, adding to, or diminishing the main design, with intent to evade the law, or shall print, or import for sale, any such map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, or engraving, or any parts thereof, without the consent of the proprietor or proprietors, of the copy-right thereof, first obtained or knowing the same to be printed, or imported without such consent, shall publish, sell, or expose for sale, or in any manner dispose of any such map, chart &c. as afore said; then such offender or offenders shall for all the plate or plates, on which such map, chart, musical composition, engraving cut or print, shall be copied; and also all and every sheet thereof, so copied, or printed, to the proprietor or proprietors of the copy-right thereof; and shall further forfeit, one dollar for every sheet of such map, chart, musical composition, &c. as may be found in his, or their possession, printed, or published, or exposed to sale, contrary to the true intent or meaning of this Act; the one moiety thereof to the proprietors, and the other moiety to the use of the United States, to be recovered in any Court having competent jurisdiction thereof."

Thus it will be seen that all engaged, either in manufacturing or selling counterfeit Pills, are liable to heavy damages, not only for the palpable fraud they are practising on the public, but also for infringement on the Law of Copy-Right as above cited.

☞ **Beware of Counterfeits** ☜

As the great popularity of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, has raised up a host of counterfeits, the public are cautioned against imposters, who are travelling about the country, selling to the unsuspecting storekeeper a spurious article for the above celebrated Pills.

It should be remembered that, all who sell the genuine medicine are provided with a

Certificate of Agency,

Of which the following is a copy:

This is to certificate that the within named——is a regular and duly appointed——Agent for the sale of

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.

in the town of——, State of——, and this certificate which is signed by Wm. Wright, Vice President of the North American College of Health, must also be countersigned by the acting Clerk, or Agent, from whom said certificate is received.

This Certificate of Agency will be renewed every twelve months, therefore, if any alteration should be made in the date, do not purchase.

The public are further informed that all who receive the above certificate, are also required to sign the following.

☞ **Pledge** ☜

This is to certify, that the subscriber, by certificate bearing even date herewith, signed with the proper handwriting of William Wright, Vice President of the North American College of Health,.....has been appointed.....Agent for sale of

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

OR, INDIAN PURGATIVE,

In the town of.....and State of.....to hold and continue in said Agency during the pleasure of said William Wright, and no longer, anything contained in the said certificate signed by the said William Wright, to the contrary thereof notwithstanding. In consideration whereof, I hereby covenant and engage with the said William Wright that I will not sell or expose for sale, any medicine bearing the above or a similar name, during my said Agency, other than that which I receive from his authorised Agent or Agents, under the penalty of five hundred dollars to be by me paid to him as liquidated damages. Witness....hand and seal, the....day of....one thousand eight hundred and forty.....

Thus it will be seen that the friends of the genuine medicine may be perfectly free from any apprehension of fraud, as all agents, who are provided with a certificate of Agency, have invariably

SIGNED THE PLEDGE

not to sell any Vegetable Pills except those received from the above name William Wright, or his authorised agents.

Country Agents and others, will be on their guard against travelling imposters, and remember that all authorized travelling agents are also provided with a certificate of Agency as above described, and that Pills offered for sale, by those who cannot show a certificate of agency, are sure to be counterfeit.

It will be further observed that all genuine medicine has the title expressed in full on the sides of the boxes, thus:—

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS,

(INDIAN PURGATIVE)

Of the North American College of Health.

The patrons of Wright's Indian Vegitable Pills, will also bear in mind that the directions which accompany each box of Pills, have been secured by a copyright, and the proper form, viz:—

"*Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1840, by William Wright, in the Clerk's Office, of the District Court of the Eastern District o Pennsylvania.*"

will be found at the bottom of the first page of said directions

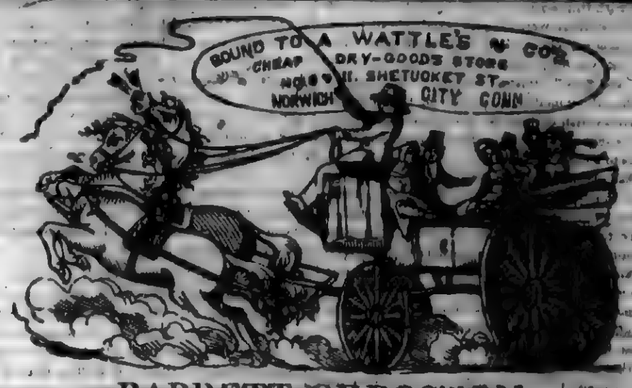
If, therefore, the name of WRIGHT is omitted, the purchaser may rest assured that all is positively wrong.

Thus it will be seen, that a trifling attention on the part of the purchaser to the above particulars, will put an effectual stop to this wholesale robbery, and drive, it is hoped, all depredators upon society to an honest calling

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

Of the North American College of Health.

For sale by E. P. BALCAM, Agent,
No 21 Shetucket street.



BARRETT, OF BOSTON,

The most celebrated DYER in the United States,

HAS appointed us his Agents. Ladies that wish to have Fancy Dyeing done in the best Style, will please to form and their orders to A. WATTLES & CO.

Nov. 22d. ☞ Only One Dollar for Dyeing Ladies Dresses. ☜

NEW AUCTION GOODS,

MORE of those white Flannels one shilling per yard, Alpaccas from 12½ to 75 cts. Water Proof 6 4 English Pilot Cloths, 75 cts per yard; 3 pieces of those *cheap* Brown Cassimeres for Ladies Cloaks. The last lot of cheap colored Cambrics will be closed at 5 cts per yard. 10 pieces Cotton Flannels at 6½ cts per yard; A new lot of Cassimeres and Satinets from Scotland. None can get the most goods for your money at A. WATTLES & CO.

Norwich, November 23d, 1843.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

FIFTEEN THOUSAND GARMENTS

Ready Made, and now open for Exhibition and sale at the

NORWICH

Large and Popular Tailoring Establishment,

91 *MAIN-STREET,*

(next door to CHARLES CLARK'S Hat Store.)

THIS Establishment stands unrivalled as the largest, cheapest and most popular place of resort for fashionable

CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING

and every article adapted to the wear of the Gentleman of Business, Leisure, Sportsman, Farmer or Mechanic.

The magnificient and decorative workmanship adapted to all Garments; and the superb and costly varieties of style and material for Gentlemen's Dress, which is daily introduced from this establishment; and the unaccountable low prices for such rich and fashionable goods, so tastefully made, are the general topic of conversation, and wonder of the whole Dress Circle of community.

For a super-fine Dress or Frock Coat with Pants or Vest, from the most costly vestings, the whole made in good taste suitable for the aristocracy of gentry, from $18 to $25.

A superior assortment of Vests of the richest styles, always on hand from 75c to $6.

Dress and Frock Coats, Business, Riding or Sporting Coats in any quantity or quality.

A variety of Pants surpassing in quality, style and cheapness to be found from $1 to $7.

☞ Any Garment in urgent cases made in seven hours notice.

The following is a sketch of a few of the many thousand articles which may be found at this great place of resort. Hundreds of people testify to the money saved in purchasing Clothing at this popular establishment.

Vests, of every quality and style.	77c	to $5 00	Pilot Cloth Coats, fin	$8,50	to 10,00
Blk. and blue Broadcloth Pants,	$3 00	" 7,00	Beaver,	6,00	" 10,00
Riding and Shooting Pants,	1,25	" 2,50	Broadcloth and Beaver Pilots,		
Mixt Cassimere Pants,	2,25	" 5,00	with Silk Velvet facing, wadded and tufted in the best style,	10,00	" 25,00
Drab and blue,	2,50	" 4,00	Broadcloth Surtouts,	10,00	" 20,00
Due skin Pants, fancy shades,	3,00	" 7,00	Rich Scarfs, Cravats and Stocks,	25c	" 1,00
Mixt Business Coats,	5,00	" 12,00	Elegant Suspenders and Socks,	25c	" ,75
Green and brown,	6,00	" 12,00	Linen Shirts, Bosoms, Gloves, &c.		
Dress Coats of every shade and quality, such as brown, dahlia, royal purple, drake neck, blue, blue-black, &c.			Lord Byron and Shakspeare Collars, in any quantity, all to be found at		
Sack Coats, some new styles for	4,00	" 12,00			

91 *Main-street,*

next door to Charles Clark's Hat Store.

☞ Farmers, Mechanics, and all others coming in from the country are invited to call if it be no more than to see the place.

Norwich, November 1st, 1843—cien49tf

J. T. DAY.

BILL OF FARE FOR NOVEMBER,

AT THE

BOSTON CLOTHING STORE,

148 *MAIN-STREET*

J. B. PALMER & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED THIS WEEK from their Manufacturing shop in Boston, a fashionable lot of SUPER WAVE, DIAMOND AND PLAIN BEAVER

SURTOUTS.

PARIS, FANCY, COURT DE'ORSAY, SHEEP'S GREY, CASSIMERE, SATINET AND FLANNEL

SACKS.

PILOT AND FLUSHING, AND LOW PRICED COATS.

DRESS FROCK AND BUSINESS COATS,

Doeskin, Cassimere, and Satinet PANTALOONS.

SILK AND WOOLEN VELVET, CLOTH AND CASSIMERE VESTS.

CLOTH, SATINET AND GREEN ROCKING JACKETS.

Drawers and Under Shirts, Gloves and Mittens, Stocks, Scarfs, Cravats, Hdk'fs., Socks, Bleach'd, Plain and Striped Shirts.

LINEN BOSOMS AND COLLARS, SUSPENDERS, &c.

J. B. P. & Co. have made arrangements to receive new supplies of Goods every week from their Manufacturing Establishment in Boston. Great inducements will be offered to purchasers of Ready-Made Clothing, for the month of November.

Norwich, November 8th, 1843. 40

RELIEF!

Cancers! Cancers! Cancers!

THIS life destroying disease, which has heretofore, and always will baffle the boasted skill and ability of Impostors of every description; to which the Medical faculty of London, have added that Cancers have heretofore set at defiance, and baffled all the boasted powers of Medicine.

Persons who are suffering under the painful and distressing affliction of *cancers* or Scirrhus tumors; also *Polypuses, Wens, Fistulas, Fever Sores, Ulcers,* Sores of long standing, are informed that there is not only a hope for their relief but a *Medicine* for their permanent cure! Though the human system is subjected to numerous and various diseases; yet the God of *Nature*, has kindly provided vegetable *Medicine* adapted to the cure of each and *all Diseases*, which the human family is subject to.

DR. J. B. WOODWARD,

respectfully informs the public, that he has taken up his residence in Danielsonville, (Killingly, Ct.) where people can find a comfortable home for the invalid, at the Botanic Infirmary, where he is prepared to attend to, and operate upon all the above named diseases, having received his theory from the late celebrated Physician from Portugal, and which he has proved correct by actual experience. This new and late discovered treatment, has not been equalled by any Medical Institute, ancient or modern. The medicine which he administers, will not debilitate the system, or impair the health. As he discards the use of all *Poisonous* Minerals and mercurial preparations, nor subject his patient to the use of the knife, or caustic and burning plasters, or preparations of arsenic, &c., as they only tend to debilitate the human system, and destroy life, without any permanent relief or cure. By this new system of practice, a cancer tumor can be extricated in from three to six days, according to the different state of the tumors, without suffering but very little pain.

N. B. He will warrant a permanent cure, if his directions are followed, or receive no pay.

P. S. He attends to all the numerous diseases the human frame is subject to, upon *Scientific Botanic* principles.

Danielsonville, Nov. 11, 1843. 3m51

ATTENTION THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber, having purchased of Mr. John Eggleston his entire stock in trade, is prepared at the old stand,

FRANKLIN HOUSE BLOCK,

to sell, on the most reasonable terms, HATS, CAPS, MUFFS, GLOVES, STOCKS, COLLARS, CRAVATS, BOSOMS SUSPENDERS, &c. of every style and quality.

BUFFALO ROBES,

cheap and good. Let all who wish to secure a warm and comfort, and supply themselves with articles of the first quality, call and examine the subscriber's stock of Goods, before purchasing elsewhere.

WM. W. EDWARDS,
Nov. 6, Franklin ca Block,
Norwich, Nov. 23d, 1843. 3m52

LIGHT! LIGHT!

A VERY nice article of Sperm Oil may be found at LOVELL BUTTS & CO.

Norwich Nov. 23d, 1843.

THE NORWICH NEWS.

TERMS.

FOR THE NEWS ONE YEAR, (IN ADVANCE) $1,50
When not paid in advance, 2,00

PRICES FOR ADVERTISING.

FOR 1 SQUARE (OR 16 LINES,) 3 INSERTIONS, 1,00
" EXTRA INSERTIONS PER WEEK, 25
YEARLY ADVERTISERS, HALF PRICE.

AGENTS.

MORGAN SAFFORD, Postrider.
MOSES BRANCH, do.
ASA B. TRACY, do.
ADIN ARMSTRONG, do.
CHARLES CRAIG, Moosup.
THOS. REID, & Co. Providence, R. I.
WM. L. LEGG, (Late of Boston,) Pawtucket, Mass.
Dr. WM. BREWSTER, Danielsonville.
J. FOX, Pomfret Depot.
SAMUEL BURLINGAME, Thompson Depot.
GEORGE LATHROP, Willimantic.

☞ Payment may be made to either of the above Agents of the News, or for advertising.

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE NORWICH NEWS.
WM. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
☞ For terms, see 4th page. ☜

The Norwich News.

VOL. IV.—NO. 3. NORWICH, CONN., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1843. WHOLE NO. 159.

Written for the News.

THE CRUISE OF THE GENTILE.

CHAPTER VII.

The Man's yarn completed.

"A very happy trio were assembled around my hospitable friend's table that fine morning. Just as we were rising, a servant brought in a note for his master—Don Pedro's brow darkened as he read it. 'It is from Carlos,' said he, holding it up, 'and informs me that he has arrived home, and will call for you, Clara, at sunset. The rascal threatens,'—he added, nodding at me. 'Short work that—now keep each other's company till noon, while I go off to the ship to arrange matters with Captain Hopkins.'

"Clara and I spent the morning as you may imagine. It seemed but a few moments after Don Pedro's departure, when he returned in company with my skipper. 'May I be blessed, Ben, but you are a jewel,' shouted the latter, shaking my hand. 'This is Donna Clara I presume, Mrs. Stewart that is to be. Madam, your humble servent, or what's better your hearty friend. I hope you are well and so on.' Clara laughed, shook hands with the worthy old veteran, and then retired.

"'Now,' cried the skipper, as soon as the door was shut, 'now you see Ben, Don Pedro here and I have arranged the matter in a no. 1 style. To-day is Thursday you know; well I shall hoist the last box of sugar aboard to-morrow night, and after dark Don Pedro is going to man his yatch alongside, and transfer his plunder aboard the Cabot. Your sweetheart must go home it appears, but before she goes she will have her orders to stand by to be off at a particular window, at twelve o'clock Saturday night. You and her brother will be under the window, and after you have got the lady you will bring her aboard the ship, which shall be ready for a start,—then up anchor, sheet home, and I'll defy all the cutters in Havanna to overtake us, after we pass point Yickee.—Those chaps in Stockholm are almighty particular about sugar from Cuba, after the first of June, and I was intending to save myself a long quarantine in the Baltic, by getting a new clearance from Boston, to pull the wool over their eyes, so it will be no trouble at all to set you ashore at Boston. Don Pedro and his sister won't wish to go to Sweden, and I presume my mate will wish to get married, and leave me too. Now that's what I call a double X plan—no scratch brand about that.' 'Excellent indeed,' replied I.

"'Well now, run and tell your girl all about it, and give her a parting kiss, for we must be out of that bloody pirate's way when he comes.'

"After dinner the skipper and I returned aboard. As Captain Hopkins had arranged, we finished our freight Friday night. Pedro came alongside with his little vessel, and added somewhat to the bulk and value of our cargo. The next day we cleared from port—and in the afternoon loosed sails, hove short on our chain, and made every preparation for putting to sea in a hurry—a lieutenant from the castle came off with our blacks after dark, and while drinking a glass of wine in the cabin, Don Pedro most unfortunately came on board. I heard his voice and started to intercept him, but he met me in the companion. He seized me by the hand, and exclaimed, 'Well, Stewart, I see you are all ready to cut and run; by this time tomorrow, I hope to be out of the jurisdiction of Spain.'

"'Hush, hush,' I whispered, pointing through the door to the officer, who however continued his conversation with the skipper, as if he had not heard the speech of Don Pedro, or even seen him.

"'Diablo,' muttered Pedro, as we gained the deck; 'do you think he heard me?'

"'No, I think not; the steward glad to get back among his crockery was kicking up a devil of a row in the pantry, and the officer appeared to notice no one but the skipper; you did not speak very loud you know.'

"'If he did hear me I'm ruined. He is Don Sebastian Alvarez, a nephew of Carlos, and dependent upon him; he has watched me closely for three months. What is his errand?'

"'He brought off our cook and steward, who have been confined in the castle.'

"'Well, I dare say all's right enough. He is a lieutenant in the castle, and often goes on such errands; but I'll keep out of his sight.'

"The officer soon came up on deck, shook Captain Hopkins' hand, went into his boat, and directed his men to pull for the castle.

"'All's right after all,' cried Pedro, emerging from the roundhouse; 'if he had pulled for the city, it would have been suspicious.'

"The skipper called the crew, who were principally yankees, upon the quarter deck, and briefly stated the case to them. 'Now, my men, which of you will volunteer to go with Mr. Stewart and Don Pedro Garcia?'

"Every man offered his services; we chose six lusty fellows, and supplied them with cutlasses and pistols. Don Pedro gave them a doubloon apiece, and to the rest of the crew a smaller sum. At eleven o'clock we all descended into the yawl, and pushed off for the shore. The night had set in dark and rainy, with a strong breeze, almost a gale, from the south. Altogether every thing seemed to work in our favor. The men rowed in silence, and with our muffled oars we made but very little noise. The dull red glare which overhung the city grew brighter, until at last we landed at the end of the mole, behind a row of molasses hogsheads. Leaving two men for boat keepers, Don Pedro and myself with the other four traversed the silent streets, until we stopped behind a large house in a dark lane. The house, appeared to front upon a larger street, in which, except that late hour, carriages were passing.

"'Now, list!' whispered Pedro, 'listen for footsteps.'

"We strained our ears, but heard nothing but the clangor of the deep toned cathedral bell, striking the hour of twelve. A moment after a window above us opened, and a female form stepped out upon the balcony.

"'Pedro,' whispered the musical voice of Clara, 'is that you?'

"'Exactly so, besides Mr. Stewart, and several other worthy gentlemen.'

"'You can't think,' said Clara, 'how odd it seems to run away with one's lover, through the window, and one's brother standing by, aiding and abetting; isn't it droll? Oh Pedro, fie! I'm ashamed of you.'

"The men tittered, and informed each other in whispers that the girl was a screamer and no mistake.

"'Hold your tongue, baggage, and catch the rope that Mr. Stewart will throw to you.'

"The fair girl caught the line as handily as—as—I suppose I must say, as handily as a monkey.

"'Now haul away; there is a ladder bent on the other end.'

"'A ladder! what, a real, live, rope, ladder? how delightfully romantic!' cried Clara, making it fast to the iron balustrade. 'All's fast now.'

"I ascended and assisted her to the ground.

"'This is the second time, Senor, that you have helped me to terra firma; now get me up to the water, and all will be right.'

"'In a few moments all danger will be behind us, dearest.'

"Clara leaned upon my arm, enveloped in a boat cloak, while we rapidly retraced our steps to the boat, which we reached in safety; but behold, the men which we had left were missing. Hardly had we made ourselves sure of this unwelcome fact, when a file of men headed by the same officer who had boarded us in the evening, sprang out from behind the molasses hogsheads, which I before mentioned. In a moment more a most precious fracas was being enacted. I seized Clara by the waist with one arm, and with my other hand drew my cutlass just in time to save my head from the sabre of Carlos Alvarez, who aimed a blow at me, crying out, 'Now dog of a yankee is my time.'

"'I arrest you all in the Queen's name,' proclaimed the officer, but it made no difference; we fought like seamen. Clara had fainted, but I still kept my hold of her, and had nearly gained the boat, when all at once a ton weight seemed to have fallen upon my head; my eyes seemed filled with fiery sparks, and the wild scene vanished from their sight, as I sunk down stunned and insensible.

"When I came to myself I was lying in my own berth aboard the ship. I felt weak, faint, and dizzy, and strove in vain to collect my thoughts sufficiently to remember what had happened. My stateroom door was open, and I perceived that the sun's rays were shining brightly through the skylight, upon the cabin table, at which sat Captain Hopkins, overhauling some vials from the medicine chest, which was open before him. I knew by the sharp heel of the vessel, her uneasy pitching, and the cool breeze which fanned my fevered cheek, that the ship was close hauled upon a wind, and probably far at sea. I looked at my arms; they were wasted to half their usual size, and my head was bandaged, and very sore and painful. Slowly, and with difficulty I recalled to mind the events of the few hours preceding that in which I had lost my senses. I remembered the melee upon the mole. Evidently I had been severely wounded, and while senseless had been brought off to the ship. Then came the enquiry—what was the fate of Clara and her brother? Were they safe on board, or were they captured or killed in the fracas? I hardly dared to ask the skipper, who still sat at the table, arranging with a most dolorous face the vials and gallipots. At last the suspense became intolerable.

"'Captain Hopkins, cried I, but in a voice so weak that it startled me. Faint as it was, however, the worthy skipper started to his feet, and was by my side in an instant.

"'Glory to God,' shouted he, snapping his fingers. 'I know by your eyes that reason is hold of your helm again. You'll get well now, Hurrah!'

"'But Captain Hopkins—'

"'Can't tell you anything now; you are too weak to bear it; that is—you know Ben—ahem—that good news you know, is very apt to kill sick people, and you've been horrid sick; that's a fact. I thought three days ago that you had shipped on a voyage to kingdom come; but you'll do well enough now if you keep quiet.—Shut up your head—take a drink of this stuff, and go to sleep.'

"Captain Hopkins left me, and anxious as I was, I soon fell sound asleep. When I awoke I felt much better and stronger, and teased the skipper so much that he at last ventured to tell me, that Don Pedro and Clara had been captured by the soldiers. The two boat keepers were also among the missing. Our other four men, after I was wounded, finding themselves overpowered, succeeded in gaining the boat with my body, and pushed off to the ship.—Captain Hopkins upon hearing their story, had no other alternative but to cut and run; and favored by the strong southerly gale had managed to make his escape, though fired upon by the fort, and chased for several hours by the government cutter. In the hurry and confusion of the chase my wound was but indifferently attended to, and a brain fever sat in, under which I had been suffering for a week, but Captain Hopkins' kind care, and the strength of my own constitution at last prevailed over the disease. Dismal as was this story, and the future prospect, my spirits naturally buoyant, supported me, and I determined that when the ship arrived in Boston, I would immediately return to Cuba, and make an effort for the release of my friends. Wild as was this resolve, I grew better upon the hope of accomplishing it, and when we anchored off Long wharf, after a tedious passage, I was nearly well.

"Notwithstanding the advice of my friends I made arrangements for an immediate return to Matanzas, but the day before my intended departure, the Paragon arrived from that port and I learned from her officers, that Don Pedro was closely confined, awaiting his trial for the murder of the Count——, the result of which would undoubtedly be against him. Clara, believing the general report of my death, had willingly acceded to her guardian's command, and had entered the Ursuline Convent to begin her novitiate; and that if I were to be seen in Matanzas my life would not be worth a month's purchase. Your father then told me that he himself would sail in my place, and do his utmost, if I would consent to accompany Captain Hopkins to Stockholm. This proposition I acceded to. We sailed from Boston to Sweden, from there to Rotterdam, and from thence to Calcutta. A freight offering to Canton, we went to that port; and when I again arrived in Boston, after an absence of three years, I found that in the interval Don Pedro had been sentenced to death, but by the exertions of your father, who faithfully performed his promise to me, his sentence had been commuted to ten years in the gallies, or as it is in Cuba, to the chain-gang. His efforts to see Clara, in order to disabuse her mind from the belief of my death, had been fruitless; and she, after serving her year as a novice, took the veil; and she is now a nun in the Ursuline Convent at Matanzas, while her noble brother is still laboring in the company of felons, in the accursed chain-gang at the same city to which we are bound. Do you wonder now, my dear boys, that I have been melancholy during this voyage? I did determine at first, not to accompany you; but I dreaded to part with my shipmates. I shall not go ashore during our stay for many reasons, though I suppose I should incur no danger of being recognised by any one. I am strangely changed in six years, and every one who knows me in Matanzas believes me dead long since.—But the wind has freshened since I began my yarn. Strike eight bells, call the watch, and shorten sail before you go below. It looks as if we might catch a norther, by way of variety."

"Langley," said I to the third mate, while we were undressing ourselves in our little state room. "I've got a plan in my head, to get my cousin clear from their bad fix; will you help me work my traverse?"

"Marry, that I will," answered Langley, throwing himself into a theatrical attitude.—"See here, Frank, this is the way I'll run that bloody Alvarez through the gizzard."

CHAPTER VIII.

In which is a storm, a wreck, and a mutiny, besides other interesting matter.

When I came on deck the next morning, I found that the mate's prediction had proved true. A norther, as it is called in the gulf, was blowing great-guns, and the ship, headed westward, was rolling almost yardarm under, with close reefed topsail, and storm foretopsail staysail set. We wallowed along in this manner all day; for the wind was fair enough to take us along in our course, and the skipper was in a hurry to bring our protracted voyage to an end. We made much more leeway then we reckoned however, for just at sunset, the high mountains of Cuba were to be seen, faintly looming up on the southern horizon.

"Brace up there," ordered Capt. Smith, when this fact was announced. The old ship came up on the wind, presenting her front most gallantly to the angry waves, which came on as high as she foreyard, threatening to engulf her in the watery abyss. We took in all our topsails but the main, and with that, a reefed foresail, and foretopmast staysail set, the old ship shook her feathers, and prepared herself for an all night job of clawing off an iron bound lee shore. The crew all collected aft, and lashed themselves to some substantial object, to prevent themselves from being washed overboard by the seas which broke over the bows, and constantly deluged the decks. The night sat in darker than pitch, and the wind increased in violence. I have scarcely ever seen it sodark. Except when at intervals a blinding flash of lightning illumined the whole heavens, and the broad expanse of raging sea, we could not distinguish an object at a yard's distance. At midnight it blew a hurricane; the wind cut off the tops of the waves, and dashed the spray as high our tops. I had ensconced myself among a knot of select, weather beaten tars, under the lee of the bulwarks, and notwithstanding the danger we were in, I could not help being amused at their conversation.

"Well, Frank," said old Jack Reeves to me, after a most terrific gust, "what do you think of this?"

"Why, I think I never saw it blow so hard before. Tis'nt a very comfortable berth, this of ours, with a lee shore not thirty miles off, and a hurricane blowing?"

"No danger at all, Frank, so long as our spars hold. The old Gentile is a dreadful critter for eating to windward, in any weather that God ever sent; but I hope you dont call this blowing hard, do you? why, I seen it blow so, that two men on each side of the skipper, was hardly enough to hold his hair on his head, and they had to get the cabin boy to lay hold of the cue behind."

"An' that's nothing to the time I saw in a brig, off Cape Hatteras," observed Sandy, an Irish sailor, "we had to cut away both masts you persave, and to scud under a scupper sail, with a man stationed with a topmaul, ready to drive it into the deck, for fear we could'nt carry even that."

"Was'nt that the time, Sandy," asked another, "when you had the buttons washed off your jacket by a big sea?"

"Faix, it was indeed; it blew so hard, that it blowed all the paint off the brig, and the wind would take shavings up off the deck like a jack plane."

"Wal now," interposed Ichabod Green, "Sandy, I guess you lie—under a mistake; I dont believe it ever blowed so hard as that are."

"Pooh! you green horn," replied Jack Reeves, "when I wear quite a small boy, I was in a Dutch man-o'-war, for a year and thirteen months; and one day in the Indian Ocean it came on to blow like blazes. It blowed for three days and nights and when the officers had smoked up nearly all their baccy, they concluded it was a'most time to shorten sail; so they sent down the boatswain to rouse up the crew. He undertook to whistle, and the wind took his noise, and it made such an onnateral screech, that the chaplain thought old Davy Jones had came aboard; so he told the skipper that he guessed he'd take his trick at praying. Now you all know that you cant larn seamanship to a person, and the bloody fool knelt down to make his prayer with his face to windward. 'Parson,' says the skipper, 'you'd better come around afore the wind, had'nt you? 'Mynheer captain,' says the chaplain, 'let every one stick to his trade. You are a dreadful good seaman but you don't know no more of religion, than a horse.' 'That's true,' answers the skipper, 'so let fly as soon as you get ready, bekase that mainsail wants reefin' awfully.' Well, the parson takes the pipe out of his mouth, and gets underweigh; but unluckily the first word of the prayer was a Dutch one, as long as the maintop bowline, and as crooked as a monkey's tail, and the wind cotches in the kinks of it, and rams it straight back into the parson's throat, and chokes him as dead as a herrin;' so we had to bury him at seven bells next mornin."

"Sail ho!" shouted a dozen voices, as a vivid flash of lightning showed us the form of a small schooner, riding upon the crest of a wave, not two cable's length ahead.

"Starboard," cried the skipper with startling energy, "Starboard and we shall go clear."

Breathless silence prevailed among the crew during a minute of anxious suspense. Again the fiery flash shot athwart the sky. Good God! the schooner was scarcely five rods before the bows. She sank into the trough, and the next second our large ship with a head long pitch, passed directly over her: one crash of riven timbers, one yell of despairing agony from the ill fated crew, and all was over; we were again driving madly forward into the almost palpable darkness, tearing through the mountain seas.

"Rig the pumps, and try them," cried the captain. "We may have started a plank by the shock."

The pumps were tried, but, to the great joy of all, we found that the ship made no more water than usual. All hands had settled down quietly again, and were wondering who the rundown schooner could have been, and pitying her unfortunate crew, when a faint shout from the forecastle was heard in a lull of the storm.

"Lord save us, what can that be" exclaimed a dozen of the crew in a breath.

"Silence!" cried the skipper; "Stewart, can it be one of the schooners crew, who has saved himself by the bowsprit rigging?"

"Please your honor," interrupted Jack Reeves, "it's more likely that its one of their ghosts."

"Silence, I tell you; who gave you liberty to tell your opinion. Go forward, two hands, and find out the matter."

Not a man started however, for Jack's suggestion had frightened the whole of his shipmates.

"Help, help, for God's sake!" again faintly shouted the mysterious voice.

The whole crew now started for the forecastle en masse, and upon our reaching it, found the body of a man lying across the heel of the bowsprit. The insensible form was lifted from its resting place, and by the captain's order finally deposited upon the transomin the cabin.—The skipper, steward, and myself, remained below to try and resuscitate the apparently lifeless body. The usual means were tried, and at last the wrecked seaman opened his eyes, and soon after sat up.

"I must go on deck now," said the skipper; "Stay below, Frank, and help the steward strip him, and put him to bed."

The steward had by this time concocted a stiff hot glass of brandy grog, which I handed to the object of our care, who after drinking it seemed much better, and we then proceeded to strip off his cloths, which were, as the steward expressed it, half one color, and t'other half one color; there were also on the wrists and ancles of the man, marks worn by fetters, his back was scarred by the lash, and the letter P was branded upon his breast. I know by the circumstances that the man must be a criminal of some sort, and after I had got him into a berth, between two warm woolen blankets, I questioned him as to himself and his vessel, but could get no answer in English although I knew he must understand me, by his bailing for help in that language. When I went upon deck I reported these circumstances to the officers, who concluded to defer every examination till morning.—The gale now began to abate, until at about eight o'clock in the morning it blew only a stiff breeze, and leaving Mr. Brewster in charge of the deck, the rest of the cabin mess went below to get breakfast.

"The swell is tremendous," said the skipper, after we had with difficulty assembled around the table. "I think I never saw a heavier sea in this part of the world. Look out there."

The caution was given too late; the ship had risen upon an enormous sea as the skipper spoke, and when she plunged, the steward pitched headlong over the cabin table, carrying every dish in his passage, and closely followed by the third mate, who had grasped his campstool for support, and still clung pertinaciously to it.—The ships righted, leaving Langley's corpus extended at full length, among the boiled beef, and hard bread, which the steward in his career had left upon the table.

"Well, Mr. Langley, I really hope you enjoy your breakfast" said Captain Smith.

"O what a fall was there, my countrymen," quoted Langley, rising. "This is indeed, the wreck of matter, and the crush of worlds."

"Gus," added the mate, "as you have gone through your breakfast so expeditiously, had'nt you better go on deck, and send down Mr. Brewster."

"Beg your pardon sir, but dont you see I'm laid on the table? there can be no action upon me at present."

"Well, sit down, and try to preserve your gravity. I hope to see no more such flights of nonsense at this table."

"Steward," asked the skipper after we had once more settled ourselves in our seats, "how is your patient this morning?"

"Its enuf to make anybody out of patience sar, to fall ober de cabin table—so tain't werry fust rate."

"No, so I perceive; but I mean the man who came aboard us last night."

"Oh dat's him. Excuse me sar—well he's quite smart dis mornin."

"Fetch him out here; I wish to ask him some questions; give him a pair of my trowsers and fetch him out."

The steward soon made his appearance in company with the stranger, who now dressed clean, looked to be a stout powerful man, apparently about thirty five; but his long black hair and whiskers so concealed his features that their expression could hardly be discerned.

(*To be continued.*)

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

MONDAY, Dec. 4.

The first session of the 28th Congress convened at 12 o'clock. The President pro tem. of the Senate took the chair and the newly elected members, consisting of Mr. Fairfield, of Me.; Mr. Atherton, of New Hampshire; Mr. Upham, of Vt.; Mr. Wright of New York; Mr. Hayward, of N. C.; Mr. Colquitt, of Ga.; Mr. Crittenden, of Ky.; Mr. Foster and Mr. Jarnegan, of Tenn.; Mr. Allen, of Ohio; Mr. Hannegan, of Ind.; Mr. Semple and Mr. Breeze, of Ill.; were duly qualified and took their seats. Eighteen other Senators appeared.

Mr. Crittenden moved that the Senate now proceed to business, which was agreed to.

The usual number of newspapers for the use of Senators was then ordered, and the daily hour of meeting was fixed at 12 o'clock.

The Senate adjourned at half-past 12 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Dec. 4, 1843.

The House was called to order by Mathew St. Clair Clarke, Esq., the Clerk, at 12 o'clock, meridian, the day pointed out for the Constitutional organization of Congress, when the Clerk proceeded to call the roll of the members by States, and when he arrived at the State of New Hampshire, Mr. John Campbell, of S. Carolina, arose and inquired whether the law had been complied with in relation to the election of members? [Here the cry of "go on" proceeded from every quarter of the House, and several members inquired of the Clerk whether he intended to proceed in the call of the names?] He said he intended to call all those whose names had been presented to him officially as having been elected Members of the 28th Congress.

After a desultory conversation between Mr. C. J. Ingersoll and several other members, the Clerk proceeded in the call, when 189 members answered to their names.

Mr. Barnard said he did not rise to interrupt the organization of the House, but must say in his own name, as a Representative, he wished to read a paper.

Mr. Dromgoole objected, and said the gentleman's own good sense ought to teach him better after the roll of the members had been called.

Mr. Barnard rejoined, and said, as a member from the State of New York, he had a right to pursue such a course as his duty as a Representative dictated.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll ridiculed the idea of the gentleman from New York, (Mr. Barnard,) and denied his right *in toto* to read a paper at this stage of the proceedings—but after the House was organized, the question could then be presented; but at present it was entirely irregular.

Mr. Barnard rejoined, and said if the gentleman had a right to make a speech of ten minutes, he had a right equal to the gentleman from Pennsylvania. He asked if the freedom of speech was to be denied to any member of this House; as for himself, he was not prepared to go into a vote for Speaker until every objection was remedied.

Mr. Cave Johnson interrupted Mr. Barnard, and objected to his proceeding.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll said, as an act of courtesy, he had no objection to the reading of the paper, but denied it as a right.

Mr. Duncan, of Ohio, said he would not consent to the reading of any paper.

The Clerk said he would not take the responsibility of reading the paper, but would submit the question to the House.

[Here several members rose and objected to such a proceeding on the part of the Clerk.]

Mr. Holmes, of South Carolina, contended that the paper should be read as an act of justice.

Mr. J. R. Ingersoll said he hoped the Clerk would allow the gentleman from New York, Mr. Barnard, to read the paper.

Mr. Wise said he would inquire if the paper proposed to be read would be made a part of the journal if so, he should object, not from any disrespect, but because he did not wish the individual opinions of members to be made a part of the journal.

The question was then put upon the reading of the paper, and decided in the negative—yeas 59, nays 124.

Mr. Barnard then rose and said he should not press the reading of the paper, but he objected to the members, who had not complied with the law, taking their seats.

The Clerk then asked the House whether they would proceed to vote for a Speaker by ballot or viva voce—when the House decided to vote viva voce—and the Clerk proceeded to call the roll, and the following is the result as reported by the tellers—Messrs. Hopkins, of Va., Vance of Ohio, Campbell of S. C.

John W. Jones, (dem.)	128
John White, (whig)	59
Wm. Wilkins,	1

The Speaker was conducted to the Chair by Mr. Coles of Va. and John Quincy Adams of Mass. He delivered a neat address, stating that he should fulfil with strict impartiality the duties assigned to him.

The usual preliminary committees were appointed.

Mr. Dromgoole offered a resolution that the standing rules and orders of the last House should be re-adopted.

Mr. Duncan moved to except rule 31, limiting the time of speaking to one hour.

Mr. Adams moved to amend Mr. Duncan's resolution, by excepting rule 21, which prohibits the reception of Abolition petitions.

Mr. Cave Johnson moved to strike out the amendment of Mr. Duncan, excepting rule 31. This was carried, 96 to 92. So the rule remains in *statu quo*, and members are limited to one hour, as heretofore.

The question was then on Mr. Adams' amendment, which was negatived by a vote of 94 to 91. So no abolition petitions can be received.

Mr. Wise moved to amend a motion of Mr. Dromgoole so as to provide for the adoption of the rules of last Congress until the report of a committee of nine on the subject of a revision of rules could be adopted. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Weller, it was resolved that the daily hour of the meeting of the House should be 12 o'clock M. until further notice.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll gave notice that he would, at as early a day as practicable, perhaps to-morrow, ask leave to introduce a bill for the benefit of Gen. Andrew Jackson.

At a late hour the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, Dec. 5.

The two Houses having met at 12 o'clock, and organized, announced by committee to the President that they were ready for business.

The Message was communicated by his private secretary at half past 1 o'clock, and was instantly forwarded by Express to this city.

MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States:

If any people ever had cause to render up thanks to the Supreme Being for parental care and protection extended to them in all the trials and difficulties to which they have been from time to time exposed, we certainly are that People. From the first settlement of our forefathers on this continent—through the dangers attendant upon the occupation of a savage wilderness—through a long period of Colonial dependence—through the war of the Revolution—in the wisdom which led to the adoption of the existing Republican forms of Government—in the hazards incident to a war subsequently waged with one of the most powerful nations of the earth—in the increase of our population—in the spread of the arts and sciences, and in the strength and durability conferred on political institutions emanating from the People and sustained by their will—the superintendence of an overruling Providence has been plainly visible.

As preparatory, therefore, to entering once more upon the high duties of legislation, it becomes us humbly to acknowledge our dependence upon Him as our guide and protector, and to implore a continuance of His parental watchfulness over our beloved country. We have new cause for the expression of our gratitude in the preservation of the health of our fellow-citizens, with some partial and local exceptions, during the past season—for the abundance with which the earth has yielded up its fruits to the labors of the husbandman—for the renewed activity which has been imparted to commerce—for the revival of trade in all its departments—for the increased rewards attendant on the exercise of the mechanic arts—for the continued growth of our population and the rapidly reviving prosperity of the whole country. I shall be permitted to exchange congratulations with you, gentlemen of the two Houses of Congress, on these auspicious circumstances, and to assure you, in advance, of my ready disposition to concur with you in the adoption of all such measures as shall be calculated to increase the happiness of our constituents and to advance the glory of our common country.

Since the last adjournment of Congress, the Executive has relaxed no effort to render indestructible the relations of amity which so happily exist between the United States and other countries. The treaty lately concluded with Great Britain has tended greatly to increase the good understanding which a reciprocity of interest is calculated to encourage, and it is most ardently to be hoped that nothing may transpire to interrupt the relations of amity which it is so obviously the policy of both nations to cultivate.

A question of much importance still remains to be adjusted between them. The territorial limits of the two countries in relation to what is commonly known as the Oregon Territory, still remain in dispute. The U. States would be at all times indisposed to aggrandize themselves at the expense of any other nation; but while they would be restrained by principles of honor, which should govern the conduct of nations as well as that of individuals, from setting up a demand for territory which does not belong to them, they would as unwillingly consent to a surrender of their rights. After the most rigid, and as far as practicable, unbiased examination of the subject, the United States have always contended that their rights appertain to the entire region of country lying on the Pacific, and embraced within the forty-second and fifty-fourth deg. forty min. of North latitude.

This claim being controverted by Great Britain, those who have preceded the present Executive, actuated, no doubt, by an earnest desire to adjust the matter upon terms mutually satisfactory to both countries, have caused to be submitted to the British Government, propositions for settlement and final adjustment, which, however, have not proved heretofore acceptable to it. Our minister at London has, under instructions, again brought the subject to the consideration of that government; and while nothing will be done to compromit the rights or honor of the United States, every proper expedient will be resorted to in order to bring the negotiations now in progress of resumption, to a speedy and happy termination. In the mean time it is proper to remark, that many of our citizens are either already established in the territory, or on their way thither for the purpose of forming permanent settlements, while others are preparing to follow—and in view of these facts, I must repeat the recommendations contained in previous messages, for the establishment of military posts, at such places, on the line of travel, as will furnish security and protection to our hardy adventurers against hostile tribes of Indians inhabiting those extensive regions.

Our laws should also follow them, so modified as the circumstances of the case may seem to require. Under the influence of our free system of government, new republics are destined to spring up, at no distant day, on the shores of the Pacific, similar in policy and in feeling to those existing on this side of the Rocky Mountains, and giving a wider and more extensive spread to the principles of civil and religious liberty.

I am happy to inform you that the cases which have arisen, from time to time, of the detention of American vessels by British cruisers on the coast of Africa, under pretence of being engaged in the slave trade, have been placed in a fair train of adjustment.

In the case of the William and Francis, full satisfaction will be allowed. In the cases of the Tigris and Seamew, the British Government admits that satisfaction is due. In the case of the Jones, the sum accruing from the sale of that vessel and cargo will be paid to the owners, while I cannot but flatter myself that full indemnification will be allowed for all damages sustained by the detention of the vessel—and in the case of the Douglass, her Majesty's government has expressed its determination to make indemnification. Strong hopes are therefore entertained, that most, if not of all of these cases will be speedily adjusted. No new cases have arisen since the ratification of the Treaty of Washington; and it is confidently anticipated that the slave trade, under the operation of the eighth article of that treaty, will be altogether suppressed.

The occasional interruption experienced by our fellow citizens engaged in the fisheries on the neighboring coast of Nova Scotia, has not failed to claim the attention of the Executive. Representations upon this subject have been made, but as yet no definite answer to those representations has been received from the British Government.

Two other subjects of comparatively minor importance, but nevertheless of too much consequence to be neglected, remain still to be adjusted between the two countries. By the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, of July, 1815, it is provided that no higher duties shall be levied in either country on articles imported from the other, than on the same articles imported from any other place. In 1836, rough rice, by act of Parliament, was admitted from the coast of Africa into Great Britain on the payment of a duty of one penny a quarter, while the same articles from all other countries, including the United States, was subjected to the payment of twenty shillings a quarter. Our Minister at London has from time to time brought this subject to the consideration of the British Government, but so far without success. He is instructed to renew his representations upon it.

Some years since a claim was preferred against the British Government on the part of certain American merchants, for the return of export duties paid by them on shipments of woollen goods to the United States, after the duty on similar articles exported to other countries had been repealed, and consequently in contravention of the commercial convention between the two nations securing to us equality in such cases. The principle on which the claim rests has long since been virtually admitted by Great Britain, but obstacles to a settlement have from time to time been interposed, so that a large portion of the amount claimed has not yet been refunded. Our Minister is now engaged in the prosecution of the claim, and I cannot but persuade myself that the British Government will no longer delay its adjustment.

I am happy to be able to say that nothing has occurred to disturb in any degree the relations of amity which exist between the United States and France, Austria and Russia, as well as with the other Powers of Europe, since the adjournment of Congress. Spain has been agitated with internal convulsions for many years, from the effects of which it is to be hoped she is destined speedily to recover—when, under a more liberal system of commercial policy on her part, our trade with her may again fill its old, and, so far as her continental possessions are concerned, its almost forsaken channels, thereby adding to the mutual prosperity of the two countries.

The Germanic Association of Customs and Commerce, which, since its establishment in 1838, has been steadily growing in importance and power, and consists at this time of more than twenty German States, and embraces a population of 27,000,000 of people united for all the purposes of commercial intercourse with each other and with foreign states, offers to the latter the most valuable exchanges on principles more liberal than are offered in the fiscal system of any other European power. From its origin, the importance of the German union has never been lost sight of by the United States. The industry, morality and other valuable qualities of the German nation, have always been well known and appreciated. On this subject I invite the attention of Congress to the report of the Sec. of State from which it will be seen that while our cotton is admitted free of duty, and the duty on rice has been much reduced, which has already led to a greatly increased consumption, a strong disposition has been recently evinced by that great body to reduce, upon certain conditions, their present duty upon tobacco. This being the first information of a concession on this interesting subject ever made by any European power, I cannot but regard it as well calculated to remove the only impediment which has so far existed to the most liberal commercial intercourse between us and them. In this view, our Minister at Berlin, who has heretofore industriously pursued the subject, has been instructed to enter upon the negotiation of a commercial treaty, which, while it will open new advantages to the agricultural interests of the United States, and a more free and expanded field for commercial operations, will affect injuriously no existing interest of the Union. Should the negotiation be crowned with success, its results will be communicated to both Houses of Congress.

I communicate herewith certain despatches received from our Minister at Mexico, and also a correspondence which has recently occurred between the Envoy from that Republic and the Secretary of State. It must be regarded as not a little extraordinary that the Government of Mexico, in anticipation of a public discussion, which it has pleased to infer from newspaper publications, as likely to take place in Congress, relating to the annexation of Texas to the United States, should have so far anticipated the result of such discussion as to have announced its determination to visit any such anticipated decision by a formal declaration of war against the United States. If designed to prevent Congress from introducing that question, as a fit subject for its calm deliberation and final judgment, the Executive has no reason to doubt that it will entirely fail of its object. The Representatives of a brave and patriotic people will suffer no apprehension of future consequences to embarrass them in the course of their proposed deliberations. Nor will the Executive Department of the Government fail, for any such cause, to discharge its whole duty to the country.

The war which has existed for so long time between Mexico and Texas has, since the battle of San Jacinto, consisted for the most part of predatory incursions, which, while they have been attended with much of suffering to individuals, and have kept the borders of the two countries in a state of constant alarm, have failed to approach to any definite result. Mexico has fitted out no formidable armament by land or by sea for the subjugation of Texas. Eight years have now elapsed since Texas declared her independence of Mexico, and during that time she has been recognised as a sovereign power by several of the principal civilized states. Mexico, nevertheless, perseveres in her plans of reconquest, and refuses to recognise her independence. The predatory incursions to which I have alluded, have been attended, in one instance, with the breaking up of the courts of justice by the seizing upon the persons of the judges, jury and officers of the court and dragging them along with unarmed, and therefore non-combatant citizens, into a cruel oppressive bondage, thus leaving a time to go unpunished and immorality unreproved. A border warfare evermore to be deprecated, and over such a war as has existed for so many years between these two States, humanity has had great cause to lament.

Nor is such a condition of things to be deplored only only because of the individual suffering attended upon it. The effects are far more extensive. The Creator of the Universe has given man the earth for his resting place, and its fruits for his subsistence. Whatever, therefore shall make the first or any part of it a scene of desolation, affects, injuriously his heritage, and may be regarded as a general calamity. Wars may sometimes be necessary; but all nations have a common interest in bringing them speedily to a close. The United States have an immediate interest in seeing an end put to the state of hostilities existing between Mexico and Texas. They are our neighbors, of the same continent, with whom we are not only desirous of cultivating the relations of amity, but of the most extended commercial intercourse, and to practise all the rights of a neighborhood hospitality. Our own interests are deeply involved in the matter, since, however neutral may be our course of policy, we cannot hope to escape the effects of a spirit of jealousy on the part of both of the powers.

Nor can this Government be indifferent to the fact that a warfare, such as is waged between these two nations, is calculated to weaken both powers, and finally, to render them, and especially the weaker of the two, the subjects of interference on the part of stronger and more powerful nations, which, intent only on advancing their own peculiar views, may sooner or later attempt to bring about a compliance with terms, as the condition of their interposition, alike derogatory to the nation granting them and detrimental to the interests of the U. States. We could not be expected quietly to permit any such interference to our disadvantage. Considering that Texas is separated from the United States by a mere geographical line, that her territory, in the opinion of many, formed a portion of the territory of the United States, that it is homogeneous in its population and pursuits with the adjoining States, in its contributions to the commerce of the world in the same articles with them, and that most of her inhabitants have been citizens of the United States, speak the same language and live under similar

ORIGINAL STAINED

political institutions with ourselves, this Government is bound by every consideration of interest as well as of sympathy to see that she shall be left free to act especially in regard to her domestic affairs, unawed by force, and unrestrained by the policy or views of other countries.

In full view of all these considerations, the executive has not hesitated to express to the Government of Mexico how deeply it deprecated a continuance of the war, and how anxiously it desired to witness its termination. I cannot but think that it becomes the United States, as the oldest of the American Republics, to hold a language to Mexico upon this subject of an unambiguous character. It is time that this war had ceased. There must be a limit to all wars; and if the parent state, after eight years struggle, has failed to reduce to submission a portion of its subjects standing out in revolt against it and who have not only proclaimed themselves to be independent, but have been recognized as such by other Powers, she ought not to expect that other nations will quietly look on, to their obvious injury, upon a protraction of hostilities.

These United States threw off their colonial dependence and established independent Governments; and Great Britain, after having wasted her energies in the attempt to subdue them for a less period than Mexico has attempted to subjugate Texas, had the wisdom and justice to acknowledge their independence, thereby recognizing the obligation which rested on her as one of the family of nations. An example thus set by one of the proudest as well as most powerful nations of the earth it could in no way disparage Mexico to imitate. While, therefore, the Executive would deplore any collision with Mexico or any disturbance of the friendly relations which exist between the two countries, it cannot permit that Government to control its policy, whatever it may be, towards Texas; but will treat her as by the recognition of her independence the U. States have long since declared they would do, as entirely independent of Mexico. The high obligations of public duty may enforce from the constituted authorities of the U. States a policy which the course persevered in by Mexico will have mainly contributed to produce; and the Executive, in such a contingency, will with confidence throw itself upon the patriotism of the People to sustain the Government in its course of action.

Measures of an unusual character have recently been adopted by the Mexican Government calculated in no small degree to affect the trade of other nations with Mexico, and to operate injuriously to the United States. All foreigners by a decree of the 23d day of September, and after six months from the day of its promulgation, are forbidden to carry on the business of selling by retail any goods within the confines of Mexico. Against this decree our Minister has not failed to remonstrate.

The trade heretofore carried on by our citizens with Santa Fe, in which much capital was already invested, and which was becoming of daily increasing importance, has suddenly been arrested by a degree of virtual prohibition on the part of the Mexican government. Whatever may be the right of Mexico to prohibit any particular course of trade, to the citizens or subjects of foreign powers, this late procedure, to say the least of it, wears a harsh and unfriendly aspect.

The instalments on the claims recently settled by the Convention with Mexico have been punctually paid as they have fallen due, and our Minister is engaged in urging the establishment of a new commission in pursuance of the Convention for the settlement of unadjusted claims.

With the other American States our relations of amity and good will have remained uninterrupted.—Our Minister near the Republic of New Granada, has success led in effecting an adjustment of the claims upon that Government for the schooner "My Chance," which had been pending for many years. The claim for the brig "Morris," which had its origin during the existence of the Republic of Columbia, and indemnification for which, since the dissolution of that Republic, has devolved on its several members, will be urged with renewed zeal.

I have much pleasure in saying that the Government of Brazil has adjusted the claim upon that Government in the case of the schooner John S. Bryan, and that sanguine hopes are entertained that the same spirit of justice will influence its councils in arriving at an early decision upon the remaining claims, thereby removing all cause of dissension between two Powers, whose interests are to some extent interwoven with each other.

Our Minister at Chili has succeeded in inducing a recognition by that Government, of the adjustment effected by his predecessor of the first claim in the case of the Macedonian in the United States.

Notice of the exchange of ratifications of the treaty with Peru, which will take place at Lima, has not yet reached this country, but is shortly expected to be received, when the claims upon that Republic will doubtless be liquidated and paid.

In consequence of a mis-understanding between this Government and that of Buenos Ayres, occurring several years ago, this Government has remained unrepresented at that court, while a minister from it has been constantly resident here. The causes of irritation have in a great measure passed away, and it is in contemplation, in view of important interests which have grown up in that country, at some early period during the present session of Congress, with the concurrence of the Senate, to restore diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Under the provisions of an act of Congress of the last session, a Minister was despatched from the United States to China, in August of the present year, who, from the latest accounts we have from him, was at Suez, in Egypt, on the 25th of September last, on his route to China.

In regard to the Indian tribes residing within our jurisdictional limits, the greatest vigilance of the Government has been exerted to preserve them with feelings of confidence in the justice of this Government, and to cultivate friendship with the border inhabitants. This has happily succeeded to a great extent; but it is a subject of regret that they suffer themselves to be imposed upon by artful and designing men—and this notwithstanding all the efforts of the Government to prevent it.

The receipts into the Treasury for the calendar year 1842, exclusive of loans, were little more than eighteen millions of dollars; and the expenditures, exclusive of payments on the public debt, will have been about twenty-three millions of dollars. By the Act of 1842, a new arrangement of the fiscal year was made, so that it should commence on the 1st day of July in each year. The accounts and estimates for the current fiscal year will show that the loans and Treasury notes made and issued before the close of the last Congress, to meet the anticipated deficiency, have not been entirely adequate. Although on the 1st of October last there was a balance in the Treasury in consequence of the provision thus made of $3,914,082 77, yet the appropriations already made by Congress will absorb that balance, and leave a probable deficiency of two millions of dollars at the close of the present fiscal year.

There are outstanding Treasury notes to about the amount of four millions six hundred thousand dollars; and should they be returned upon the Treasury during the fiscal year, they will require provision for their redemption. I do not however regard this as probable, since they have obviously entered into the currency of the country, and will continue to form a portion of it, if the system now adopted be continued. The loan of 1841, amounting to $3,072,976 58, falls due on the 1st of January, 1845, and must be provided for or postponed by a new loan. And unless the resources of revenue should be materially increased by you, there will be a probable deficiency for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1845, of upwards of about four millions of dollars.

The delusion incident to an enormously excessive paper circulation, which gave a fictitious value to every thing, and stimulated adventure and speculation to an extravagant extent, has been happily succeeded by the substitution of the precious metals and paper promptly redeemed in specie, and thus false values have disappeared, and a sounder condition of things has been introduced. This transition, although intimately connected with the prosperity of the country, has nevertheless been attended with much embarrassment to the government in its financial concerns. So long as the foreign importers could receive payment for their cargoes in a currency of greatly less value than that in Europe, but fully available here in the purchase of our agricultural productions, their profits being immeasurably augmented by the operation, the shipments were large and the revenues of the government abundant.

But the change in the character of the circulation from a nominal and apparently real value, in the first stage of its existence, to an obviously depreciated value in its second, so that it no longer answered the purposes of exchange or barter, and its ultimate substitution by a sound metallic and paper circulation combined, has been attended by diminished importations, and a consequent falling off in the revenue. This has induced Congress, from 1837, to resort to the expedient of issuing Treasury notes, and finally of funding them in order to supply deficiencies.

I cannot, however, withhold the remark that it is in no way compatible with the dignity of the Government, that a public debt should be created in time of peace to meet the current expenses of the Government, or that temporary expedients should be resorted to an hour longer than it is possible to avoid them. The Executive can do no more than apply the means which Congress places in its hands for the support of Government; and happily for the good of the country and for the preservation of its liberties, it possesses no power to levy exactions on the people, or to force from them contributions to the public revenue in any form.

It can only recommend such measures as may, in its opinion, be called for by the wants of the public service, to Congress, with whom alone rests the power to "lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises." This duty has upon several occasions heretofore been performed. The present condition of things gives a flattering promise that trade and commerce are rapidly reviving, and, fortunately for the country, the sources of revenue have only to be opened, in order to prove abundant.

While we can anticipate no considerable increase in the proceeds of the sales of the public lands for reasons perfectly obvious to all, for several years to come, yet the public lands cannot otherwise than be regarded as the foundation of the public credit. With so large a body of the most fertile lands in the world under the control and at the disposal of the government, no one can reasonably doubt the entire ability of the government to meet its engagements under every emergency.

In seasons of trial and difficulty similar to those through which we are passing, the capitalist makes his investment in the Government stocks with the most assured confidence of ultimate reimbursement; and whatever may be said in a period of great financial prosperity, such as existed for some years after 1835, I should regard it as suicidal in a season of financial embarrassment, either to alienate the lands themselves, or the proceeds arising from their sales. The first and paramount duty of those to whom may be entrusted the administration of affairs, is to guard the public credit. In re-establishing the credit of the central government, the readiest and most obvious mode is taken to restore the credit of the States.

The extremities can only be made sound by producing a healthful action in the Central Government, and the history of the present day fully establishes the fact, that an increase in the value of the stocks of this Government will, in a majority of instances, be attended by an increase in the value of the stocks of the States. It should, therefore, be a matter of general congratulation that amidst all the embarrassments arising from surrounding circumstances, the credit of the Government should have been so fully restored that it has been enabled to effect a loan of seven millions of dollars to redeem that amount of Treasury notes, on terms more favorable than any that have been offered for many years. And the six per cent stock which was created in 1842, has advanced in the hands of the holders to nearly twenty per cent. above its par value. The confidence of the people in the integrity of their government has thus been signally manifested. These opinions relative to the public lands do not in any manner conflict with the observance of the most liberal policy towards those of our fellow citizens who press forward into the wilderness and are the pioneers in the work of its reclamation.

In securing to all such their rights of pre-emption, the Government performs but an act of retributive justice for sufferings encountered and hardships endured, and finds ample remuneration in the comforts which its policy ensures and the happiness which it imparts.

Should a revision of the tariff, with a view to revenue, become necessary in the estimation of Congress, I doubt not you will approach the subject with a just and enlightened regard to the interests of the whole Union. The principles and views which I have heretofore had occasion to submit, remain unchanged.

It can, however, never be too often repeated, that the prominent interest of every important pursuit of life, requires for success, permanency and stability in legislation. These can only be attained by adopting as the basis of action, moderation in all things, which is as indispensably necessary to secure the harmonious action of the political as of the animal system. In our political organization, no one section of the country should desire to have its supposed interests advanced at the sacrifice of all others; but Union being the great interest, equally precious to all, should be fostered and sustained by mutual concessions and the cultivation of that spirit of compromise from which the Constitution itself proceeded.

You will be informed, by the Report from the Treasury Department, of the measures taken under the act of the last session, authorising the re-issue of Treasury Notes in lieu of those then outstanding. The system adopted in pursuance of existing laws, seems well calculated to save the country a large amount of interest, while it affords conveniences and obviates dangers and expense in the transmission of funds to disbursing agents. I refer you also to that report for the means proposed by the Secretary to increase the revenue, and particularly to that portion of it which relates to the subject of the ware-housing system, which I earnestly urged upon Congress at its last session, and as to the importance of which my opinion has undergone no change.

In view of the disordered condition of the currency at the time, and the high rates of exchange between different parts of the country, I felt it to be incumbent on me to present to the consideration of your predecessors, a proposition conflicting in degree with the Constitution, or with the rights of the States, and having the sanction not in detail, but in principle, of some of the eminent men who had preceded me in the Executive office. That proposition contemplated the issuing of Treasury notes of denominations not less than five nor more than one hundred dollars, to be employed in payment of the obligations of the Government in lieu of gold and silver, at the option of the public creditor, and to an amount not exceeding $15,000,000.

It was proposed to make them receivable every where, and to establish at various points depositories of gold and silver to be held in trust for the redemption of such notes, so as to ensure their controvertibility into specie. No doubt was entertained that such notes would have maintained a par value with gold and silver, thus furnishing a paper currency of equal value over the Union, thereby meeting the just expectations of the people, and fulfilling the duties of a parental government. Whether the depositories should be permitted to sell or purchase bills under very limited restrictions, together with all its other details, was submitted to the wisdom of Congress, and was regarded as of secondary importance. I thought then, and I think so now, that such an arrangement would have been attended with the happiest results. The whole matter of the currency would have been placed where by the constitution it was designed to be placed—under the immediate supervision and control of Congress. The action of the government would have been independent of all corporations, and the same eye which rests unceasingly on the specie currency and guards it against adulteration, would also have rested on the paper currency, to control and regulate its issues, and protect it against depreciation. The same reasons which would forbid Congress from parting with the power over the coinage, would seem to operate with nearly equal force in regard to any substitution for the precious metals in the form of a circulating medium.

Paper, when substituted for specie, constitutes a standard of value by which the operations of society are regulated, and whatsoever causes its depreciation, affects society to an extent nearly if not quite, equal to the adulteration of the coin. Nor can I withhold the remark, that its advantages contrasted with a Bank of the United States, apart from the fact that a bank was esteemed as obnoxious to the public sentiment, as well on the score of expediency as of constitutionality, appeared to me to be striking and obvious. The relief which a bank would afford by an issue of $15,000,000 of its notes, judging from the experience of the late U. S. Bank, would not have occurred in less than fifteen years; whereas, under the proposed arrangement, the relief arising from the issue of $15,000,000 of Treasury notes would have been consummated in one year; thus furnishing in one-fifteenth part of the time in which a bank could have accomplished it, a paper medium of exchange, equal in amount to the real wants of the country, at par value with gold and silver. The saving to the government would have been equal to all the interest which it has had to pay on Treasury notes of previous as well as subsequent issues, thereby relieving the Government, and at the same time affording relief to the people. Under all the responsibilities attached to the station which I occupy, and in redemption of a pledge given to the last Congress at the close of its first session, I submitted the suggestion to its consideration at two consecutive sessions. The recommendation, however, met with no favor at its hands. While I am free to admit that the necessities of the times have since become greatly ameliorated, and that there is good reason to hope that the country is safely and rapidly emerging from the difficulties and embarrassments which every where surrounded it in 1841, yet I cannot but think that its restoration to a sound and healthy condition would be greatly expedited by a resort to the expedient in a modified form.

The operations of the Treasury now rest on the laws of 1789, and the resolution of 1816, and those laws have been so administered as to produce as great a quantum of good to the country as their provisions are capable of yielding. If there had been any distinct expression of opinion going to show that public sentiment is averse to the plan either as heretofore recommended to Congress, or in a modified form, while my own opinion in regard to it would remain unchanged, I should be very far from again presenting it to your consideration.—The Government has originated with the States and the people, for their own benefit and advantages; and it would be subversive of the foundation principles of the political edifice which they have reared, to persevere in a measure which, in their mature judgments, they had either repudiated or condemned. The will of our constituents, clearly expressed, should be regarded as the light to guide our footsteps; the true difference between a monarchical or aristocratical government and a Republic being, that in the first the will of the few prevails over the will of many, while in the last the will of the many should be alone consulted.

The report of the Secretary of War will bring you acquainted with the condition of that important branch of the public service. The Army may be regarded in consequence of the small number of the rank and file in each Company and Regiment, as little more than a nucleus around which to rally the military force of the country in case of war, and yet its services in preserving the peace of the frontiers are of a most important nature. In all cases of emergency, the reliance of the country is properly placed in the militia of the several States, and it may well deserve the consideration of Congress, whether a new and more perfect organization might not be introduced, looking mainly to the volunteer companies of the Union for the present, and of easy application to the great body of the militia in time of war.

The expenditures of the War Department have been considerably reduced in the last two years; contingencies, however, may arise, which would call for the filling up of the regiments with a full compliment of men, and make it very desirable to remount the Corps of Dragoons, which by an act of the last Congress was directed to be dissolved.

I refer you to the accompanying report of the Secretary for information in relation to the Navy of the United States. While every effort has been and will continue to be made to retrench all superfluities and lop off all excrescences which from time to time may have grown up, yet it has not been regarded as wise or prudent to recommend any material change in annual appropriations.—The interests which are involved are of too important a character to lead to the recommendation of any other than a liberal policy. Adequate appropriations ought to be made to enable the Executive to fit out all the ships that are now in course of building, or that require repairs, for active service in the shortest possible time, should any emergency arise which may require it. An efficient Navy, while it is the cheapest means of public defence, exhats in its support the feelings of pride and confidence which brilliant deeds and heroic valor have heretofore served to strengthen and confirm.

I refer you particularly to that part of the Secretary's Report which has reference to recent experiments to the application of steam and in the construction of war steamers, made under the superintendance of distinguished officers of the navy. In addition to other manifest improvements in the construction of the steam engine and application of the motive power, which has rendered them more appropriate to the uses of ships of war, one of those officers has brought into use a power which makes the steam ship most formidable either for attack or defence. I cannot too strongly recommend this subject to your consideration, and do not hesitate to express my entire conviction of its great importance.

I call your particular attention also to that portion of the Secretary's report which has reference to the act of the late session of Congress which prohibited the transfer of any balance of appropriation from other heads of appropriation to that for building, equipment and repair. The repeal of that prohibition will enable the department to give renewed employment to a large class of workmen who have been necessarily discharged in consequence of the want of means to pay them—a circumstance attended, especially at this season of the year, with much privation and suffering.

It gives me great pain to announce to you the loss of the steam ship "The Missouri," by fire, in the Bay of Gibraltar, where she had stopped to renew her supplies of coal, on her voyage to Alexandria, with Mr. Cushing, the American Minister to China, on board. There is ground for high commendation of the officers and men, for the coolness and intrepidity and perfect submission to discipline evinced under the most trying circumstances. Surrounded by a raging fire, which the utmost exertions could not subdue, and which threatened momentarily the explosion of her well supplied magazines, the officers exhibited no signs of fear, and the men obeyed every order with alacrity. Nor was she abandoned until the last gleam of hope of saving her had expired. It is well worthy of your consideration whether the losses sustained by the officers and crew in this unfortunate affair should not be reimbursed to them.

I cannot take leave of this painful subject without adverting to the aid rendered upon the occasion by the British authorities at Gibralter, and the commander, officers and crew of the British ship of the line, "The Malabar," which was lying at the time in the bay. Every thing that generosity or humanity could dictate, was promptly performed. It is by such acts of good will by one to another of the family of nations, that fraternal feelings are nourished and the blessings of permanent peace secured.

The Report of the Postmaster General will bring you acquainted with the operations of that Department during the past year, and will suggest to you such modifications of the existing laws as in your opinion the exigencies of the public service may require. The change which the country has undergone of late years in the mode of travel and transportation has afforded so many facilities for the transmission of mail matter out of the regular mail, as to require the greatest vigilance and circumspection in order to enable the officer at the head of the Department to restrain the expenditures within the income. There is also too much reason to fear that the franking privilege has run into great abuse. The Department nevertheless has been conducted with the greatest vigor, and has attained at the least possible expense, all the useful objects for which it was established.

In regard to all the Departments, I am quite happy in the belief that nothing has been left undone which was called for by a true spirit of economy, or by a system of accountability rigidly enforced. This is in some degree apparent from the fact, that the government has sustained no loss by the default of any of its agents. In the complex, but at the same time beautiful machinery of our system of government, it is not a matter of surprise that some remote agency may have failed for an instant to fulfil its desired office; but I feel confident in the assertion, that nothing has occurred to interrupt the harmonious action of the Government itself, and that while the laws have been executed with efficiency and vigor, the rights neither of States nor individuals have been trampled on or disregarded.

In the mean time the country has been steadily advancing in all that contributes to national greatness. The tide of population continues unbrokenly to flow into the new states and territories, where a refuge is found not only for our native born fellow-citizens, but for emigrants from all parts of the civilized world, who come among us to partake of the blessings of our free institutions, and to aid by their labor to swell the current of our wealth and power.

It is due to every consideration of public policy that the lakes and rivers of the West should receive all such attention at the hands of Congress as the Constitution will enable it to bestow. Works in favorable and proper situations on the lakes would be found to be as indispensably necessary in case of war to carry onsets and successful naval operations, as fortifications on the Atlantic sea board. The appropriation made by the last Congress for the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi river, has been diligently and efficiently applied.

I cannot close this communication, gentlemen, without recommending to your most favorable consideration, the interests of this District. Appointed by the constitution its executive legislators, and forming in this particular the only anomaly in our system of government of the legislative body being elected by others than those for whose advantage they are to legislate, you will feel a superadded obligation to look well into their condition, and to leave no cause for complaint or regret. The seat of government of our associated republics cannot but be regarded as worthy of your parental care.

In connexion with its other interests, as well as those of the whole country, I recommend that at your present session you adopt such measures, in order to carry into effect the Smithsonian bequest, as in your judgment will be best calculated to consummate the liberal intent of the testator.

When, under a dispensation of Divine Providence, I succeeded to the Presidential office, the state of public affairs was embarrassing and critical. To add to the irritation consequent upon a long standing controversy with one of the most powerful nations of modern times, involving not only questions of boundary, which under the most favorable circumstances are always embarrassing, but at the same time important and high principles of maritime law—border controversies between the citizens and subjects of the two countries had engendered a state of feeling and of conduct which threatened the most calamitous consequences.

The hazards incident to this state of things were greatly heightened by the arrest and imprisonment of a subject of Great Britain, who acting as it was alleged, as a part of a military force, had aided in the commission of an act violative of the territorial jurisdiction of the United States, and involving the murder of a citizen of the State of New York. A large amount of claims against the Government of Mexico remained unjustified, and a war of several years' continuance with the savage tribes of Florida still prevailed, attended with the desolation of a large portion of that beautiful territory, and with the sacrifice of many valuable lives. To increase the embarrassments of the Government, individual and State credit had been nearly stricken down, and confidence in the General Government was so much impaired that loans of a small amount could only be negotiated at a considerable sacrifice.

As a necessary consequence of the blight which had fallen on commerce and mechanical industry, the ships of the one were thrown out of employment, and the operations of the other had been greatly diminished. Owing to the condition of the currency exchanges between different parts of the country had become ruinously high, and trade had to depend on a depreciated paper currency in conducting its transactions. I shall be permitted to congratulate the country that, under an overruling Providence, peace was preserved without a sacrifice of the national honor; the war in Florida was brought to a peaceful termination; a large portion of the claims on Mexico have been fully adjudicated and are in a course of payment, while justice has been rendered to us in other matters by other nations; confidence between man and man is in a great measure restored, and the credit of this government fully and perfectly re-established. Commerce is becoming more and more extended in its operations, and manufacturing and mechanical industry ones more reap the rewards of skill and labor honestly applied.—The operations of trade rest on a sound currency, and the rates of exchange are reduced to their lowest amount. In this condition of things I have felt it to be a y duty to bring to your favorable consideration matters of great interest in their present and ultimate results, and the only desire which I feel in connection with the future is, and will continue to be, to have the country prosperous, and its institutions unimpaired.

JOHN TYLER.

WASHINGTON, December, 1843.

Congress.

The proceeding of the 6th and 7th were confined entirely to a discussion of Mr. Barnard's "paper," or to speak more plainly, "protest" against the right of the members elected by general ticket to take their seats.

An interesting debate sprang up in relation to the number of copies of the Message the House would have printed. Several speeches highly complimentary of the unusual importance of this document were made by different gentlemen, and the printing of *ten thousand copies* ordered.

Both Houses then adjourned over to Monday.

The following officers of the House were nominated by the democrats in caucus, on the evening of the 5th.

For Printers, Blair & Rives.
For Sergeant-at-arms, Dr. Lane, of Ky.
For Clerk, Mr. McNulty, of Ohio.
For Doorkeeper, Mr. Jesse E. Dow, of Conn.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The royal steamship Acadia arrived at Boston on Wednesday of last week, bringing 15 days later news from Europe; nothing, however, of much importance.

Cotton remains at former prices. American freights are said to be improving.

Daniel O'Connell appeared before the Court of Queen's Bench on the 15th of November, to show cause why the indictment against him should be quashed. He contended that according to an act of Parliament 56, Geo. III, the witnesses for the Crown should have been sworn in open Court, instead of before the Grand Jury only. A four day rule was granted by the Court, which would delay farther proceedings, until the 20th ult., the day after the Acadia sailed. Of course, if Mr. O'Connell was right, the proceedings under the indictment have been quashed.—A rumor was prevalent that his health was rapidly failing, and that his physicians had advised him to travel.

Mr. Sands, an American merchant of great eminence, had been elected Mayor of Liverpool for the ensuing year.

The Great Britain, the largest steamer in the world, is expected to sail from Liverpool for New York, early in the Spring.

American cheese continues to arrive by hundreds of boxes at a time, and American beef is also coming in freely. This shows the good taste of Mr. John Bull.

A distinguished physician, sent on a scientific mission to Abyssinia, by the Museum of Natural History of Paris, in crossing one of the branches of the Nile, was seized by a Crocodile and devoured. Rather a severe dose all round.

The news from France is of no interest; and from Spain we have simply the old story of civil war and disorder.

In relation to the affairs of Greece, it is stated in the Augsburg Gazette that the Emperior of Russia had formally declared his displeasure at the late revolution in that kingdom. It is added that the troops concentrated at Kiew are directed to march to the Pruth. The Moniteur Parisien says that a commissioner extraordinary has been sent to Athens with a protest against the revolution. It is also said that the King of Prussia has recalled his representative.

The accounts from the East generally, tell a lamentable tale of blood, assassination, and treason.—The native governments are gradually crumbling to pieces from sheer inanition.

The Dutch remain masters of Holland, and the Turks sip coffee and smoke opium, as usual.

There is said to be something "rotten in Denmark."

The intelligence in relation to "Venice Preserved," turns out to have been unfounded.

Nothing new from Botany Bay.

☞ Mr. Carey, upon whom so much public and private animadversion has been bestowed, is employed as assistant in Rev. Dr. Seabury's church in New York. He is said to be a good, conscientious Episcopalian, but it is unknown whether he is of the High or Low Church.—*New Haven Courier.*

Another great Bank Robbery.—The Providence Chronicle states that the Providence County Bank, at Lime Rock, in Smithfield, was robbed on Monday night of eight thousand dollars and upwards. The outside doors of the Bank were closed as usual, so that the Cashier, on going to the Bank this morning, did not suspect any mischief. On entering the building, however, he found the inner doors open, together with those of the vault. It is presumed that an attempt has probably been made to enter this Bank within the last fortnight, one of the locks having been disarranged not long since. A large reward has been offered for the detection and conviction of the robber, and the recovery of the money.

THE NEWS.

Norwich, Conn., Dec. 14, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT.
JOHN TYLER,
OF VIRGINIA.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
CHAUNCEY F. CLEVELAND.
FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM S. HOLABIRD.
FOR SECRETARY,
NOAH A. PHELPS.
FOR TREASURER,
CHARLES H. POND.
FOR COMPTROLLER,
GIDEON WELLES.

ESPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ We have forwarded bills by mail, during the past week to each of our subscribers as are in arrears—many of whom reside in distant places, which renders it inconvenient to call upon them in any other way. We have only to add at this time, that we expect *every man to be prompt in discharging his indebtedness to this office, without further notification*—and if we are not disappointed in our expectations, we shall feel like continuing our labors for their profit and amusement with renewed energy. Let none suppose that because the amount is small, it is any the less necessary that payment be made punctually—as it is on the gross amount that we depend for the means of discharging our obligations. We have reason to believe that every man who is at present a subscriber to the News, is an honest upright citizen—and we hope that nothing may occur to induce us to alter our opinion, or to render it necessary for us to announce to the contrary.

☞ *Postmasters are allowed to frank remittances to publishers of newspapers, and we request that all will avail themselves of the privilege in making their remittances.*

President's Message.

This important public document will be found in our paper to-day. It was delivered to Congress on Tuesday, the 5th inst., and immediately forwarded by government express to the city of New York, arriving here on Thursday morning last.

We can say with truth that we have examined the Message with feelings of peculiar satisfaction and pleasure, and it is with no small pride that we now lay it before our readers for them to pass *their* judgments upon its merits. In the language of a contemporary, it is "a Message, which, in respect to the importance of the matters treated in it, the manliness and perspicuity of its style, and, above all, the truly American spirit which it breathes throughout, will bear a favorable comparison with any similar document which has ever emanated from a Chief Magistrate of our Republic. It will stand the test, we think, of honest criticism, however severe or uncharitable."

We have been somewhat curious to observe the tone adopted by the press generally, in relation to President Tyler's Message. With scarcely an exception every democratic and neutral paper in the country, that has been brought to our notice, awards to its distinguished author the most deserved credit for the noble sentiments it expresses, and the able and dignified manner in which these are set forth. The greater portion of the whig presses are either entirely silent, or indulge in very faint murmurs of disapproval; while but a few of the more reckless and vindictive have the hardihood to engage in any thing like systematic fault-finding or abuse. The truth is, Mr. Tyler has written an unexceptionable Message—a plain, honest and patriotic production, which will commend itself to the hearts and understandings of the People of the whole country.

We do not propose to go into the details of the subjects treated on in this admirable state paper, believing that our readers will not fail to give it an early and faithful perusal. In so doing they will not help but observe the earnest and decided tone which pervades the entire document, particularly in regard to certain questions involving the foreign relations of the country. The President, it will be seen, repeats his recommendation of an immediate armed occupation of the Oregon Territory, as being the rightful possession of the American people; and while the subject of annexing Texas to the Union is not distinctly broached, yet such language in relation to the atrocious conduct of Mexico, is held, as cannot but meet the sense of justice of a free and philanthropic people like ours, and as is well calculated to modify, if not effectually check, the unprecedented and inhuman policy which has been pursued with such relentless barbarity by that tyrannical government towards the Texan Republic. These portions of the Message, together with all that relates to the foreign interests of our beloved land, will elicit universal admiration, and show most triumphantly the patriotism and decision of character of honest JOHN TYLER.

With rapid but distinct and argumentative treatment the various topics pertaining to our internal affairs are handled and pressed upon the consideration of Congress. Every thing, demanding the attention of the Executive, and called for by the varied and wide-extended interests of the country, passes under careful review. There are no allusions to the embarrassing and abusive conduct, so unjustly experienced at the hands of his political enemies. In this the President evinces his good sense; while his very silence is itself the severest rebuke that could be administered to the whigs for their infamous treatment.

Let our readers peruse this Message carefully and candidly. Particularly let them weigh well the truth and justice of its few concluding paragraphs, and then ask themselves whether John Tyler is not entitled to the warmest thanks and generosity of the American people.

☞ We acknowledge our indebtedness to the Hon. DAVID HENSHAW, Secretary of Navy and the Hon. GEO. S. CATLIN, Member of Congress from this district, for important public documents.

☞ A correspondent of the New Haven Palladium, writing from *Hartford*, says that a man by the name of Laban Green, from Rhode Island, stopped at the Hartford Hotel on the 26th ult., who had several hundred dollars in money with him, together with two horses. Since the morning of the 30th ult., about 6 o'clock, he has not been seen, although his horses remain at the stable. Apprehensions are entertained that there has been some foul play committed.

Political Capital.

The Courier is trying to make a little political capital out of the fact that the democrats repealed the law of 1839, in relation to the sale of ardent spirits, which the late Temperance Convention, assembled at New Haven, says it wants restored. That such an expression was made on the occasion to which we allude, is perhaps *prima facie* evidence that such is also the wish of a large portion—perhaps a majority—of the friends of Temperance throughout the State; although it by no means follows as a matter of course that such is the case. But however this may be, we are well satisfied that the Washingtonians of the State do not wish, much less intend, to make this in any sense a political question. They do not desire to have it intermingled with politics at all; indeed, the fewer the subject of Temperance can be kept from the exciting topics of discussion which divide the two great political parties, the better will it be for the cause, and the better will it please the men who are so nobly engaged in its propagation.

It has, however, always been the practice with the whigs, to seize upon this and similar subjects of moral reform, not because they felt any more interest in them, nor half so much, indeed, as the democrats, but for the purpose of making political capital, by endeavoring to persuade the people that they were their especial friends and advocates. They have been pursuing this game with the Abolitionists for a year or two past, without success, and are now at it again harder than ever. Precisely so with Temperance. They pretend that they are the exclusive friends of this cause, although it is well known that the "big bugs" and whig barons, and some little whigs, keep their fine wines and champaigne in their closets, to be used when their friends call to see them, while they are clamoring for *laws* to put down rum-drinking and *three-cent* tippling among the poorer classes. This is your *whig* love for Temperance.

Whatever course may be deemed most judicious and will tend most to the success of Temperance, be assured the democrats of the State as a body are in favor of. The cause of Temperance has nothing to fear from a democratic Legislature,—the legitimate objects of which are, to elevate and ennoble mankind, and to legislate for "the greatest good of the greatest number."

[Correspondence of the News.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 8, 1843.

The 28th Congress is on this 5th day of its session fully organized and ready to proceed to business, though but little besides the organization was expected of it until after the "holidays." Yesterday both Houses adjourned over until Monday next.

Since the adjournment of the last Congress, a death has occurred among the members of each House—Mr. Linn, of the Senate, and Mr. Bernell, of the House. It is expected that these events will be announced at an early moment, when the customary adjournment will take place.

The question which now threatens most to disturb the quiet and dignity of the House, is that involved in the appearance on its floor of delegations from three or four States, who have taken their seats by virtue of the general ticket system instead of the District plan provided by a law of the last Congress. The whigs, as you will see, have seized upon this bone of contention, with an eagerness that clearly betrays their real motives. They evidently care less about the sanctity of the laws, than the party objects which they have come here to promote. The design is to make as much political capital as possible out of this question, by fastening a degree of odium upon the democrats, in the eyes of the country, which shall redound, in some humble measure, to the glory of the whig cause in general, and Henry Clay in particular. Giving them all due credit for such kinds of patriotism, it must be confessed that the question which has called forth its exercise, is one of no small moment to the country. If the States may with impunity, in once instance, set at defiance the laws of Congress, they may in another. A law is passed in due form providing a uniform system or mode of choosing its members, and on the alleged ground of unconstitutionality, some of the States take their stand on their reserved rights, and elect according to their own favorite way, and contrary to that pointed out by the national statutes. Here then are the general Government and the State authorities in direct collision, and under circumstances which will not permit of the slightest compromise between the contending parties. View this matter in any light you may, it is, to say the least of it, a perplexing and somewhat alarming difficulty.

The President has entirely recovered from his late indisposition, and is thronged with visitors whenever access to him can be obtained. It is understood that the nominations of the unconfirmed members of the Cabinet, Messrs. Porter, Upshur, Henshaw and Nelson, are already before the Senate. They may not be acted on, however, and probably will not be, for a week or two. The prevailing opinion here now is, that they will all be confirmed, and that in fact the rejections this winter will be few in number. Mr. Wise will take his chance again, before the Senate, for the mission to France. His health is quite delicate this winter.

I am glad to observe that the News, as one of the organs of the Administration in Connecticut, is yielding a hearty support to the democratic ticket for State Officers. Gov. Cleveland who stands at its head, is worthy the support of all true democrats, and his re-election next spring, as well as the securing a democratic majority in the Legislature, is of immense importance to the Republican cause at home and abroad. Some of the leading whigs here are boasting that they shall carry old Connecticut in April next. Look to this sharp. The old "coon" is by no means asleep.

O. T. E. V.

The Hon. Jabez W. Huntington.

We suppose that were a search to be instituted through the whole country, including a portion of Barnegat, it would be difficult, nay impossible, to find a bigger man than the personage whose name constitutes the heading of this article. Webster has some good points—he is said to be a very respectable constitutional lawyer and statesman; Cla has the reputation of being a passable debater, and a man of some eloquence and talent; Preston, of S. C., Choate, of Mass. and Crittenden, of Kentucky, are all men of decent abilities; while the democracy can boast of a few names of distinction, such as Wright, of New York, Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania, Benton, of Missouri, Niles, of Connecticut, and McDuffie and Calhoun of South-Carolina. But after all, it must be acknowledged that we fail of producing any thing as striking, as noble, as learned, as eloquent, as distinguished, in short, as *big* as the Hon. Jabez W. Huntington, the Whig U. S. Senator from Connecticut. It has indeed been suggested by some that John Quincy Adams might upon a pinch, brave a favorable comparison with this gentleman, in point of experience and a varied range of acquirement; but those who hazard this suggestion, are evidently but little acquainted with the subject upon which they thus rashly venture to pass judgment—they know not the resplendent, the unapproachable genius and the exalted worth of *the man*. Well, may old Norwich feel proud of being the native place of such an eminent character—this sun of our political planetary system!

We have been led to these remarks in view of the alleged conduct of Mr. Huntington, during the reading

of the President's Message before the Senate. It is said, by a correspondent of one of the New York papers, that, while the other members of that dignified body of men were listening in respectful silence, to the reading of this important document, eager to hear the recommendations of the President in relation to the present and future condition of the country and the interests of its people, Mr. Huntington pretended to be busily engaged in reading a newspaper! Doubtless his perfect familiarity with the whole subject rendered it altogether superfluous for *him* to listen to its details. But this is not all: at the close of the reading, when it is customary always to order the printing of a large number of copies for distribution—it being generally supposed that a document of this character possesses some interest to the country at large—Mr. Huntington promptly moved that the Message and the accompanying documents *be laid on the table!!* Perhaps in our entire Congressional history, there never was known another such act, indicative of equal perception and decision of character in its performer, and of courtesy to the Chief Magistrate of the Nation. Strange to relate, however, the motion did not prevail; on the contrary, the Senate ordered *several thousands* of the documents printed, and more than all, a member of the Senate had the temerity to rise in his seat and pass a marked and severe *rebuke* upon the *gentleman* for offering what he was pleased to term a gross and unheard of insult to the President of the United States! But what of that? *John W. Huntington* is not a person *to be made sensible of shame or inferiority by any low man at Washington.*

We have often thought it very singular that such a profound intellect and so much greatness of soul should be enveloped in so indifferent an animal exterior; and yet, to be sure, such instances are to be found on record. It is said that the distinguished barber and prime minister, of Louis XI of France, was a hunchback and otherwise a most ill-favored looking imp. Robespierre and Danton, the distinguished master-spirits of the French Revolution were coarse, vulgar appearing men; Aaron Burr, it is very well known, was a very inferior sort of a personage; while Joe Smith, the Mormon, 'tis reported, doesn't "be handsome much." But perhaps, so man possesses so many outward characteristics which are at the same time well known to be so inconsonant with his real character, as Mr. Huntington. We hope that what we are about to say will not be misconstrued.—He unquestionably carries with him the strongest marks of *meanness* and *knavery* of any man that we ever saw. Upon his very face are stamped the traces of villainy and duplicity—a sort of cunning and bitter vindictiveness of character, which would lead its possessor to condescend to almost any act of chicanery or base trickery to carry a point or insult and injure an imagined enemy. How true, then, is the adage—"appearances are deceitful," and how cautious ought we to be how we judge a man by his outward presence!

Singular Conjunction—Another "Home League."

From the time that the Courier and Aurora were engaged heart and hand together in abusing the administration for the appointment of our present excellent democratic Postmaster, we have remarked, and doubtless our readers have also, a growing affiliation in interest and feeling, between the distinguished editors of these two prints. Suffering himself to be led by the nose by Gurdon Chapman and a few others, and deceived as to the true feeling of the democracy of the town, neighbor Trench united with the whigs in calling a whig meeting at the Town Hall, where President Tyler was villified, good democrats were abused, and whig office holders lauded to the skies.

His remarks upon this subject were copied into the Courier, and very highly praised, as indicative we suppose, of a disposition on the part of the editor to quit democracy, and join whiggery; indeed, for a time the Aurora "*Organ*" was completely prostituted to the execution of federal sire and coonish overtures. How long this unnatural state of things would have continued, had it not been for us, it is difficult to say; but it will be remembered, that, as in duty bound, we promptly rebuked our erring brother for his conduct, and forcibly pointed out to him the folly and impropriety of his course. Our gentle admonitions, however, we are sorry to say, immediately aroused the ire of our neighbor, who, in company with the Courier, commenced a bitter and slanderous warfare upon the News—a sort of "moral war,"—which ended, however, as all recollect, in the signal discomfiture of both of the leagued belligerents. Meantime, the attention of the democrats of the place had been aroused to the origin and nature of the controversy, who saw at once that we were right and the Aurora was wrong. At length, influenced by threats of withdrawing their patronage, and in one instance of inflicting a horse-whipping upon his person, brother Trench concluded it was best to haul off from his disreputable alliance with Parson Sykes, Chapman & Co., and once more seek the respectable company of democrats. It was not, however, as we have said, until the most stringent measures had been taken that he was led to adopt this course. It may be reasonably supposed, therefore, that the separation was very reluctantly made, and that a sort of secret hankering yet remained which might lead to a renewal of the connection whenever a favorable opportunity should offer.

This result, we regret to say, it is currently reported, has recently taken place, and is now in full existence between the Aurora and Courier establishments and their respective proprietors and editors.—Our attention was drawn to the fact last week, when we were surprised to see that a considerable portion of the *reading matter* in the Aurora was of precisely the same character and type with what had *previously* appeared in the *Courier*. By a little inquiry into the subject, we ascertained that this matter had been borrowed in type from the Courier office; so that the readers of the Aurora *last week* were furnished with a portion of the *news!* which appeared in the Courier of the *week before!!* A very economical arrangement to say the least; and evincing certainly the most "friendly relations" between these two editors. But further: we learn that the *President's Message*, which appears in the Aurora and Courier this week, are printed *from the same type*; that as soon as it was received in town, the hands of both offices were clubbed together by the proprietors thereof, and the Message set up between them. By this operation, *Parson Sikes* was enabled to publish it in his tri-weekly of Thursday (the same day that it was received,) and the readers of the Aurora were permitted to *wait* until the *succeeding Wednesday* before they could catch a glimpse at it; although as an offset to this delay, it may be proper to state that the editor of the Aurora saved, as will thus be seen, *half the expense and trouble of composition!*

Now, to show that these facts argue the existence of a most singular conjunction between the editors of these two papers—in short that things have entirely altered from what they were last year, we will quote from the Courier of Dec. 11th, 1842:

"OUR EXTRA.

The expedition with which our Printer got up and issued the President's Message in an Extra yesterday, entitles him, and all the hands in the office, to our thanks. *The two locofoco offices*, as we understand, united their forces; thinking, no doubt, to get out an extra in advance of us."

What do the readers of the Aurora think of the "change that has come over the spirit of the dreams", of the Parson and their editor? Last year it was "the two *locofoco* offices" which were engaged in getting out the Message; what is it *this year?* We confess that all this strikes us as not a little remarkable. What does it mean? We know that

"*A fellow feeling* makes men wondrous kind!"

that "birds of a feather flock together," and that "a man is known by the company he keeps"—moreover, that there was a report in circulation, some time ago, that the Aurora and the Courier were about to be united; but we can hardly believe it—no, it would be altogether too bad—an act of treachery to the interests of the democratic party that we cannot contemplate with the least complacency for a moment. We had rather attribute these movements to any thing than what we fear is the true cause. Perhaps, however, it is a sort of combination or "Home League" between these two editors to check the growing prosperity of the News, by all the means in their joint power.

This view of the subject suggests to our mind thoughts of a peculiarly laughable character. What a copartnership! Parson Sikes and Deacon Trench! leagued together for mutual support and protection, and to prevent *our* taking the wind entirely out of their sails! It is really amusing—yes, comical. We wish our readers could hear us laugh!

Well, after all we don't know that it is to be wondered at. The News, we suppose, *is* a troublesome rival. Our great popularity has carried dismay to the hearts of our two neighbors. They hear of our fame, and are jealous. Poor fellows! We hav'n't the heart to find fault with their united efforts at keeping up with us. A word of advice, however, to brother Trench—the sooner he cuts clear from his partnership with the Parson, the better will it be not only for the interests of the democratic party, but *for his own.* And once more—never again let him insult his readers, by spreading before them reading matter *that has appeared* THE WEEK PREVIOUS *in the columns of the NORWICH COURIER!*

Such things will never "*go down*," though they are very apt to *bring* down those who engage in them.

THE NINE PIN ALLEY—OUR ACCOUNT OF THE DEDICATION.—So great was the interest felt by the public to obtain our account of the Dedication of the Nine Pin Alley, that at an early hour on Wednesday last our edition was nearly exhausted, notwithstanding we had taken the precaution to have printed an extra number of copies. Our report of the proceedings, we are happy to add, drew forth the warmest commendation from all, for its faithfulness and finished execution; and we are the more rejoiced that we took the pains to give a sketch of the Parson's address on the occasion, inasmuch as we understand that he has since had the misfortune to lose the manuscript copy, which accounts for its non-appearance in the columns of the Courier.

The proposed election of officers, we learn, did not take place on Thursday last, in consequence of the following circumstances. An application had been made to the Selectmen for a license for the Alley, in accordance with the provisions of the Statute law, which empowers the aforesaid town officers to sanction the erection and operation of Nine Pin Alleys, when the object sought for is simply "healthful" recreation. The Selectmen, with the most unprecedented effrontery, refused to grant any such license in the case—thus displaying that littleness and tyranny of disposition but too often characteristic of those vested "with a little brief authority." To add to the aggravation of the "members," certain loud and serious threats had been made in the columns of another city print, that if they persisted in carrying their project into full operation, legal measures would be promptly taken and a suit brought for a violation of the criminal law. In this state of things, it was adjudged best to defer their further organization for the present; meanwhile, petitions are to be put in circulation, praying the Selectmen to grant the license asked for, and thus "set the balls a-rolling." The pins are anxiously waiting to be knocked down.

Should the license be obtained, it is intimated that a spring-floor will be constructed on the second story, where a select dancing school will be opened for the express accommodation of certain infirm ladies and young misses, to end in a series of grand fashionable balls before the close of the season.

MONTHLY MIRROR.—We this week furnish our readers with an unusually large quantity of reading matter. Besides our regular paper, which is more than ordinarily full, the MONTHLY MIRROR for December makes its appearance. It will be found to contain its usual variety of useful and entertaining matter.

☞ Part third of the original tale may be found on the outside of to-day's paper. We hope our readers will wait patiently for the remaining portions. They shall be promptly forthcoming.

☞ We understand that the completion of the Railroad Extension to Gale's Ferry was celebrated by the directors of the road, in company with several gentlemen from Boston and Worcester, in this city, on Thursday last. A train, containing the above gentlemen, passed over the road; and on returning to the city, the party partook of a cold collation on board the Steamer New Haven, lying at the Depot Wharf. The river can now freeze up as quick as it pleases, so far as affording any inconvenience to transportation on the Boston, Norwich and New York line, is concerned.

WHAT'S THE MATTER? The Aurora is admitting communications of a most desponding character in relation to the success of Mr. Van Buren. Last week its readers were informed that "a still small voice" had "slowly and audibly pronounced the emphatic words—*For Lindenwold there is no hope.*" This may be the case, although we are somewhat surprised at finding such an admission in the Aurora.

☞ On the question of *rescinding* the 21st rule of the House of Representatives, which cuts off the reception of Abolition petitions, we find the vote of the Hon. Geo. S. Catlin recorded in the *affirmative*.

A LITTLE SLEIGHING THIS TIME.—It commenced snowing early on Thursday morning of last week, and continued with slight intermission until Saturday. Of course, the owners of sleighs, sleds, and "jumpers" were "in town," and little else could be heard but the sounds of the "merry sleigh bell" and the shouts of the boys enjoying the glorious fun of sliding and throwing snow balls.

N. B. We may expect the "snow-birds" along shortly.

P. S. Has any one been up to "Jim's" recently? Don't all answer at once.

ROBBERIES.—We learn from the Hartford papers that the Bookstore of Messrs. Belknap & Hammersly, of that city, was broken open on the night of the 3d inst., and some ten or fifteen dollars (all the money there was about the premises) stolen. During the same day, the trunk of Mr. Harrington, proprietor of the Configration of Moscow, was broken open in the Connecticut Hotel, during his absence from the city, and $10 in Bills stolen; but, singular to relate, nearly $100 in specie in the trunk was left unmolested!

☞ The Court House in Montpelier, Vt., was entirely destroyed by fire, on the night of the 27th ult.

[Correspondence of the News.]
WASHINGTON, Dec. 9th, 1843.

The democratic party in the House came nobbily together, and with the full determination to show an honest, bold, and unbroken front. In this spirit all their nominations were made, and in good faith all the officers of the House, were elected by the entire democratic strength.

In the organization of the Senate, there could, of course, be no difficulty—a majority of the Senators having the cross of Henry Clay stamped on their foreheads as with a hot iron. Immediately after the reading of the President's Message on Tuesday last, your Mr. Huntington, of Connecticut, made a most extraordinary demonstration of the spirit and feelings by which he is eminently characterized. He forthwith moved that "*the message and accompanying documents be laid upon the Table.*" Thus seeking to *prevent their being printed, and so endeavoring to keep the Country in profound ignorance of the Views of their Chief Magistrate, the state of the Treasury, and the condition of all the other departments!*

Senator Sevier, of Arkansas, although now in very feeble health, was upon the floor in an *instant*, and the tremendous drubbing which he inflicted upon Mr. H., the latter will long hold in vivid recollection.—The proposition of Mr. H. was too gross a violation of the first principles of common justice and common decency to be for a moment entertained. The Senate ordered the usual number of the message and documents printed, and so Mr. H. has made an exhibition of his bitterness and folly all for worse than nothing.

A word on the message and I will trouble you no more at present.

I think you will be delighted with the message of President Tyler. It is one of those straight forward, business documents which will commend itself to the good sense, good feeling, and patriotism of every unprejudiced democrat in this Country. The spirit which is manifests is right, the facts which it communicates are many of them of great importance, and the style and tone in which they are submitted are such as become the Chief Magistrate of a free people. Even the whigs, bitter and vindictive as they are against the President and his Cabinet, are forced to admit that it is one of the best State Papers which has been submitted to Congress for the last quarter of a Century.

If I find leisure and inclination I may again give you a sketch of what is passing here.

YOURS, &c.

BOSTON WASHINGTONIAN.—This excellent Temperance journal, under the editorial charge of the Rev. Charles W. Denison, is to be published hereafter under the title of the "New England Washingtonian." It has passed into the hands of new publishers, Mr. Edward Burke, himself a true Washingtonian, and in addition to possessing so able and worthy an editor as Mr. Denison, will in future receive contributions to its columns, from the Rev. John Pierpont, the Rev. E. H. Chapin, and a host of other distinguished writers. The Washingtonian is offered at the very low price of $1 per annum in advance. Our Temperance friends in this quarter could not do better than to forward their names as subscribers to this paper.

☞ The whig story that an error had been discovered in the returns by which Mr. Gilmer, (dem.,) of Va., had been declared elected a member of the House of Representatives, and that a whig by the name of Coggins or Goggins was to take his place, turns out to be false—as we expected.

☞ The Norwich News says, that a nine-pin alley has been erected in that city, by the members of a Congregational church, and called the "Church Members' Nine Pin Alley!" none others allowed to use it. Will the News inform us if Parson Sykes had a hand in the getting up of it?—*New Haven Register.*

We suppose the Register means, whether the Parson bore any share of the expense of its erection—or, in other words, is one of the owners. We believe not. Like most of the editorial fraternity, our reverend brother is not very flush with the "change." He is understood to feel a deep interest, however, in the successful prosecution of the "good work."

To Country Merchants.

☞ The attention of Country Merchants is directed to the advertisement of Bowen & McNamee in our paper to day. Although the reputation of that firm is too well known to require any recommendation from us, it may not be amiss to say that from personal knowledge we are satisfied that at no other house in New York can the orders of Country Merchants be better or more satisfactorily supplied than at their establishment. Their assortment is always complete, and it is well known that they do sell much cheaper than the trade generally in New York city.

WOODSTOCK ACADEMY.—This Institution, we are happy to learn is in a flourishing condition. In our next paper we shall have something to say with regard to the late examination of its pupils, its prospects, &c.

☞ The democrats of Boston have elected Charles G. Greene, Esq., editor of the Boston Post, a delegate to the Baltimore Democratic Convention. A very judicious selection.

ROBERT MERRY'S MUSEUM for December, our young friends are informed, has arrived at the bookstores. It's full, as usual, of all sorts of good things, "with pictures to match."

Married.

In New London on the 7th ult. by Rev. S. Benton, Ephraim H. Goff, of East Haddam, and Lucretia C., daughter of Capt. E. B. H. Prince, of the city.

In New London, on the 6th ult., by Rev. R. A. G. Thompson, A. G. Seaman, Editor of the New London Gazette, and Henrietta, daughter of Mr. A. E. LeMarie.

Died.

In this city, on the 8th inst., Rolla, infant son of Mr. G. B. Prindle, aged 5 months.

In Milford, Nov. 30th, Capt. Samuel Green, aged 83—a revolutionary pensioner.

In Royalton, Vt., on the 1st inst., Gen. John Francis, aged 5[illegible] years, formerly of this city.

In Montville, on the 28th ult., Sally Chapel, aged 54 years, widow of Richard Chapel, Jr., of Waterford.

In Farmington, Nov. 8th inst., John Thompson, aged 88.

In Meriden, Nov. 17th, Rev. Eastman Ripley, formerly Pastor of the Congregational Church in that town, aged 74.

In Tolland, Oct. 29th, widow Lucy Thompson, aged 88.

In Hartford on the 6th inst., Mrs. [illegible], wife of Mark C. Webster, aged 4[illegible]. On the 7th inst., Mrs. Mary Lee, wife of Mr. William T. Lee, aged 37. On Nov. 30th, Lafayette Thompson, aged 19. On the 6th inst., Frederick S. Porter aged 1[illegible] year, son of Mr. David S. Porter. On Nov. 2d, of consumption, Mrs. Lucy Wadsworth, aged 67, wife of Elisha Wadsworth.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF NORWICH.

ARRIVED.

Dec. 5—sloop Vienna, Hallock, fm New York.
6—sch. Daniel Webster, Delano, fm N. R.
9—sloop Hope, Browning, fm New York.
sloop Competent, Young, fm New York.
10—sloop Geo. Washington, Geer, fm N. Y.—2 miles eastward of Sands' Point, fell in with a large sperm Whale, which was moving very moderately to the westward.
11—sloop Armada, Rayner, fm New York.
sloop Velocity, Smith, fm New York.
sloop Young Barber, Horton, fm Hun'g'n.
sloop Constellation, Prentice, fm Groton.

WOODSTOCK
ACADEMY.

THE Winter Term of this Institution will commence on THURSDAY, Dec. 7th, under the continued supervision of
MR. JOHN P. AVERILL.

The course of studies in this Institution is extensive, embracing those branches which are required and necessary to prepare the pupil for the common business of life, or for a higher course of professional studies. We wish it particularly understood that it shall be the object of the Instructor to elevate and sustain the character of the school, so that it may satisfy the highest expectations of all who may favor it with their patronage.

Term of Tuition from $3 to $4,00 per Term of 11 weeks, according to different branches pursued.

In behalf of the Trustees,
E. E. BOWEN, Secretary.
Woodstock, Nov. 16, 1843. 3

LATE ARRIVALS.

BOWEN & McNAMEE,
16 WILLIAM-STREET COR. OF BEAVER,
NEW YORK.

HAVE received, by late arrivals, the most desirable stock of
Silk and Fancy Goods
ever exhibited, to which the attention of merchants, from various sections of the country, is respectfully invited.

It is their determination to present an assortment, unsurpassed in Richness and Variety, comprising the Newest and most Fashionable Styles offered in this market.

Special attention is invited to the following articles viz:—
RICH PRINTED VELVETS, consisting of every desirable variety of style.
EXTRA RICH CHANGEABLE AND STRIPED CHUSANS, entirely new styles.
PARIS MUSLIN DE LAINES, 20 cases, just received, designed for the city or most fashionable trade.
BROCADE CHAMELEONS, an entire new article, surpassing in style and richness any thing ever offered for fall and winter dresses.
RICH DRESS SILKS, consisting of extra heavy Brocade, Chameleon, Satin Striped, Plain Fig'd &c.
SHAWLS, Paris Broche, embroidered Cashmere, French Plaid, figured Kabyle, Taglioni, Scotch Tartan, Muslin de Laine, &c.
FRENCH KID GLOVES, best manufacture, black white and colored.
FANCY CRAVATS AND SHAWLS, the most desirable, assortment ever offered.
LACES, great variety, consisting of English and German Thread, also Cotton and Gimp Edgings, at very low prices.
ITALIAN LUSTRE AND GROS DE RHINES of the best manufacture.
FRENCH PRINTS—Hurt's and Gros Odier's manufacture, various styles, first quality.
ALSO,
MILLINERY GOODS, in great variety, consisting of rich Hat Silks, splendid changeable, chine, and striped Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, trimming Lace, &c.
ALSO,
Black and blue black Bombazines: Pongee and Spitalfield Hdkf; Italian Sewings; Satin and Taffeta Ribbons; Kid, Silk and Fitet Gloves; Embroidery; Linen Cambric Hdkfs; Satin Vestings; Silk Velvets; black and blue black French Crapes; Lace Hdkfs and Veils, Silk Hosiery; Sinchews; Suchan Pongee; Lace Veils; India Sarsnett; Levantine Hdkfs; Italian Cravats; Buck and Beaver Gloves; India Nankeens; Paper Muslins, &c.
December, 13th, 1843. 3

wanted.

AN American Woman as "help" in a private family. Enquire of the Editor of this paper.
Norwich, Dec. 15. 3

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT.

In the matter of RICHARD FENNER. } IN BANKRUPTCY.

At a District Court held at Hartford, within said District, on the 29th day of November, 1843, it is *ordered*, that at the District Court Room in Hartford in said District, on the first day of January, 1844, a *dividend* and *distribution* of the *assets* of Richard Fenner, of the town of Canterbury, in the county of Windham, and District of Connecticut, duly declared a bankrupt, be made among his creditors, who shall have proved their debts, and filed the proof thereof in the Clerk's office, before that day, and notice of this order shall be given to all persons interested, by a publication of a copy of this order in the Norwich News, printed in said District, to be made at least fifteen days before the day of such distribution.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this 29th day of November, A.D. 1843.
CHAS. A. INGERSOLL, Clerk.

The foregoing is a true copy of the original.
CHAS. A. INGERSOLL, Clerk. 3

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 11th day of December, A D. 1843
Present ASA ROATH, Judge.

UPON the petition of Fredrick Prentice of Norwich, in the county of New London, and State of Connecticut, showing to this Court that he is guardian to Josephus B. Holmes, and Louisa B. Holmes, both minors under the age of twenty one years, of said Norwich, in said New London county and State of Connecticut. That each of said minors is owner in fee of one undivided fourth part of certain real estate situated in the city of Norwich, being a part of the Norman property so called, bounded northerly by the land of R. & A. H. Hubbard, easterly by land of heirs of Samuel Boswell deceased, southerly by land of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company, and westerly by the highway, with the dwelling house and buildings thereon standing. Also another tract of land and buildings thereon situate lying and being in Chesterfield Society in the town of Montville.—Bounded as follows viz; southerly by land now or late of James Quinly, easterly on land of Thomas Fitch, northerly on land now or late of John Chapman, and westerly on the highway. Containing one and three fourths acres more or less.

Praying for reasons therein stated for liberty from this Court to sell the same as per petition on file.

Dated at Norwich the 11th, day of December A. D. 1843,

Thereupon ordered by this court that said Petition be continued to the 15th day of Febuary, A.D, 1844, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, then to be heard by this court, at the Probate office in Norwich, in said District. And that a copy of this order be published three successive weeks, in a newspaper printed in said Norwich, in said District, at least six weeks before the hearing of the same. That all persons concerned therein, may then and there appear, (if they see cause) and be heard thereon.

Certified from record.
WILLIAM LHOMMEDIEU, Clerk.
Norwich, Dec. 13th 1843. 3

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a warrant to me directed for the collection of a Town Tax against George L. Perkins, of the Town of Norwich upon the List of said town of Norwich, for the year A.D. 1842, to wit a Town Tax of Twenty Eight dollars and seventy four cents, payable to the Treasury of said town of Norwich on or before the first day of March A D. 1843. I the Subscriber have this day levied upon all the right title and interest the said George L. Perkins has in and to a certain lot of Land lying next north of the dwelling House of Capt. Appelton Mesch, on the Little Plain, (so called) in said Town of Norwich, and will on the 7th day of Febuary, A. D, 1844, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon upon the premises sell so much thereof at public Auction, as will pay and satisfy the amount due for said tax with the incidental charges of sale.
FREDERICK PRENTICE, Collector.
Norwich, November, 13th, A.D. 1843. 3

DISSOLUTION.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and firm of *WILLIAMS & WEBB* is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
JEDH WILLIAMS,
JULIUS WEBB.

The subscriber is authorized to settle the accounts of the late firm of Williams & Webb, and will continue the Grocery business at No. 13 Water st., and offers for sale a carefully selected assortment of Groceries as low as can be purchased in the city.
JULIUS WEBB.
Norwich, Dec. 12, 1843. 3w 3

200 LBS.

OF Quince Sance for sale cheap for cash by
LOVELL, BUTTS & CO.
Dec. 13. 3

WANTED.

A FEW Cords of White Oak Timber suitable for Baskets, for which Cash and the highest price will be paid at the New London County Prison, Norwich, Ct.
F. B. LEE, Jailor.
Dec. 13th, 1843. p3

NORWICH SEMINARY.

THE Exercises of the Winter Term will commence Monday, January first.

The Terms of Tuition continue as heretofore. Instruction will be given in Landscape Drawing and in taking views from nature with ease and facility.
J. AUGUSTUS ADAMS, Principal.
Norwich, Dec. 13th, 1843. 3w3

SURVEYOR
AND
CIVIL ENGINEER.
A. KENNEDY,

Offers his services to the public as a Surveyor and Engineer, and will be happy to receive the orders of those who may wish his services in the line of his profession. Office Main-street, over the newspaper office of *Safford & Park.*
Norwich, Dec. 13th, 1843. 3m3

DYE STUFFS.

OF all kinds with directions for using gratis, for sale by R. W. MATHEWSON.
Norwich, Nov. 29th, 1843. 1

BOOTS AND SHOES,

At No. 84 Main-street.
NEARLY OPPOSITE THE FRANKLIN HOUSE.

TRACY & SETCHEL,

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have this day taken the splendid Store, No 84 Main-street, (formerly occupied by R. M. MORGAN,) for the purpose of prosecuting the Boot and Shoe business in all its branches; and they hope by attention, faithfulness and punctuality to merit a portion of their patronage.

T. & S. intend to keep a complete assortment of Boots and Shoes constantly on hand which will be sold as low as they can be obtained in the city. They will employ only the best workmen, and furnish them with the best Stock; and all work will be made punctually according to promise and warranted.

The Public and Friends,
We cannot now thank you for past favors in business for this is our first call; but that we may soon have that duty to perform, we invite your patronage, and will strive to deserve it.

Just give us a call if only as a compliment, at No. 84 Main-street. TRACY & SETCHEL.
Norwich, Nov. 27th, 1843. 1

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office, Norwich, Ct., December 5th, 1843.

A		J.	
Avery, E. Hamilton		Jardine, Ann	
Allen, Caroline M.		Judd, Harriett	
Allen, Sarah		Johnson, Charles	
Alcorn, Joseph		Johnson, Maria E.	
Andrews, S. Pearl		Judd, Charles	
Aitcheson, Wilkinson		L.	
B.		Leonard & Clark,	
Bolton, J. L.		Lord, John	
Burdick, Jared C.		Love, Samuel	2
Burdick, Ruth A.		Leach, Susan	3
Bendick, Samuel		Lathrop, Sylvanus C.	
Bliss, Willard		Lord, Sarah A.	
Barns, Avery		Lester & Ramsdell,	
Benjamin, B. H.		Lockwood, Mr.	
Browning, B. G.		Lathrop, Eliza W.	
Barns, Amos		Lindsley, James	
Breman, Rose		Lovely, Mary	
Bigelow, Mary C.		Landell, J. Henry	
Bruton, Mary Jane		M.	
Brewster, Benj. F.	3	Mathews, William	
Brown, Christopher M.		Morrow, James	
Braginton, Mr.		Morgan Mary	
Biglow, Daniel		McCarty, Dennis	
Brogan, Maria		McMullen, Wm.	
Bissel, William E.		Merrick, Edwin	
Beckwith, Ezra		N.	
Breed, Harriet L.		Noyes, Courtland	
Bowen, Goodwin E.		Nettleton, Edward B.	
Hartice, Deacon Reuben		Nelson, James M.	
Bromley, Mary H.		O.	
C.		O'Hearn, Cornelius	
Congdon, Gilbert L.		P.	
Cooley, Susan		Pierce, William B.	
Carpenter, Daniel		Prescott, Freeman S.	
Chamberlain, Andrew J.		Perry, Harriet G.	
Curran, Martin		Parker, Mary	
Cox, John	2	Paine, Cynthia	
Cory, Susan		Pendleton Jabez	
Coonrod, Abner		Park, Thomas H.	
Carroll, George		Park, Louisa	
Chester, Adelia E.		Pitcher, Asher	
Comstawlk, Samuel	2	Post, James B.	
Cessill, John		Prentice, Fredrick	
Coffin, Eliza G.		Pearl, Walter O.	
Casey, Frank		R.	
Case, Stephen		Rowland, Edward	
D.		Rogers, Sally	
Davison, Amanda S.		Roberson, John	
Downer, George H.		Ripley, G. B.	
Darrow, George R.	2	Rogers, Wm. H.	
E.		Robinson, Elmira	
Eells, E. W.		Ridgeway, T. J.	
F.		S.	
Fox, David A.		Stetson, Mary A.	
Freeman, Nelson		Selectmen, Norwich	
Fay, J. A.		Smith, Samuel	
Field, John		Smith, James	
Fitch, David		Smith, George W.	2
Farrington, William S.		Stewart, Henry F.	
Fisher, Cornelius		Smith, Clemons	
Ford, Francis A.		Saunders, Charles R.	
G.		Sharp, Leonard	
Grant, Isaac A.	2	Stevenson, George	
Gorton, Sarah		Setchel, Maria	
Goile, Alfred		Stanton, Robert Palmer	
Gavit, Mary		Sharp, Caroline	
Goe, William R.		Standish, John G.	
Geer, Geo. W.		Standish, Lodowick B.	
H.		Stanton, John	
Handerson, Jacob		Snow Daniel	
Hedge, Charles A.		Story, Samuel	
Hedge, Blydem	3	Story, Ebenezer	
Hill, George	3	Story, Mr.	5
Hall, Henry E.		T.	
Hall, James B.		Treadway, Ellen E.	
Holmes, Fanny		Tomson, Eunice L.	
Huntington, Elizabeth C.		Truman, J. B.	
Hebard, John H.		Trask, C.	
Hill, James		Turner, Abba L.	
Hebard, Mary		Tuttle, Joseph	
Haggerty & Diamond,		Tracy, Rebecca	
Heath, Adelia A.		V.	
Halland, Daniel		Van Rensselaer, R. S.	
Hunter, Asseneth		Van Cott, Rachel	
Hazen, Harvey		Vickon, George	
Hyde, Mary F.		W.	
Hinckley, Hannah		Walsh, John	
Halliday, John		Wilcox, William	
Hilsard, Samuel C.		Weller, Abner	
		Woodworth, Ebenezer W.	
		White Joseph P.	

☞ Persons calling for the above Letters will please to say—they are advertised.

N. B. All Letters intended to be sent out of the U. States, by ship or steamer, the inland postage must be paid or they will not be forwarded.

3 ENOCH C. CHAPMAN, P. M.

NEW GOODS
At the cheap Dry Goods Store of
R. H. AVERY.

JUST received, the cheapest and most desirable Stock of Winter Goods, that can be found in the city. Among which are some extra Cashmere de Laines, Cheviots, Alpaccas, and many other rich and desirable Goods. Gents rich Satin Scarfs, Vestings, Hdkfs., Gloves in great variety.

Broadcloths & Cassimeres,
The best and Cheapest lot in Market.

Also, Beaver and Pilot Cloths from 92 Cents to $5.00 per yard, a RARE CHANCE for those who wish to clothe themselves Cheap. Gimps and Fringes, Velvets, Mitts, Jet Buttons, N. B. Also about 00 different shades of Zephyr Worsteds, working canvass, Needles, &c., &c.

All of the above with many other Goods will be sold at prices to suit by R. H. AVERY.
Dec. 7. 3w2

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
BY
J. N. & H. WOODARD,
MAIN-STREET, FRANKLIN SQUARE,
Norwich, Conn.

☞ House open day and night for the reception of travelers. Meals served at all hours of the day.

☞ Carriages always in readiness to convey passengers from the cars and boats *free of charge.*
Dec. 6th, 84. tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Windham, Commissioners on the Estate of Newton Fitch, late of Windham, within said district, deceased, do hereby give notice, that they will meet the creditors of said Estate, on the second Tuesday of February, and the first Tuesday of June, 1844, to examine, and allow such claims of the creditors as shall be proved to be justly due.
ALFRED A. BURNHAM, } Com'ns'rs.
JOSHUA R. LORD,
Windham, Dec. 7, 1843. 2

BOSTON CLOTHING STORE,
J. B. PALMER & CO.
143 Main-Street
Norwich Conn.
DEALERS IN

FASHIONABLE Ready Made Clothing, Under Shirts, Drawers, Cotton Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Scarfs, Cravats, Hdk'fs, Stocks, Gloves, Socks, &c. &c.
November 11th, 1843. m31

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC!
ORR'S AIR TIGHT STOVE.

A VERDICT having been rendered at the present term of the U. S. Circuit Court, in favor of my Patent for the above named STOVE, the public are hereby cautioned against *making, vending,* or *using* the same without license, as I am determined to prosecute all infringements of said Patent.

STOVES made by authority, will be accompanied by plates with my name and date of the Patent; also printed direction signed by myself, or General Agent at Boston.

N. B. Persons *using* the Stove and without license are equally liable with venders and makers.

STOVES of good quality can be purchased at fair prices of ROATH & POTTER, No. — Water st and CALLYHAN & ROBINSON, — Water street, Norwich, Ct.
ISAAC ORR, 3 Merchant's Row, Boston.
December 6, 1843. 2

DUN FISH!

A Nice lot of the above named article just received and for sale by LOVELL, BUTTS & CO.
Dec. 7 2

BASE IMPOSITION.

THE public are cautioned against purchasing a spurious and miserable imitation of the genuine Tyler Vegetable Pills, which have made their appearance and are circulated through (more particularly the western part of this state) they are put up in oval tin boxes, with an exact copy of the true directions around each. It is known to the inventor of the genuine pills, who the miserable counterfeiter is, and he no doubt is aware what decisions have been recently made in our Courts, in relation to this very subject. I would say to———, beware! your movements in this matter are known and will be exposed unless from this time forth you cease to manufacture or vend any more of these spurious Pills.
THE TRUTH

TYLER'S VEGETABLE PILLS, OR FAMILY PHYSIC.

It would seem almost superfluous at this time to say much in favor of these inestimable Pills, in so much as their reputation and utility as a Family Medicine has become so universally admitted and established. We would, however, recommend to such, if perchance there be any, who are unacquainted with their good effects, to try them. They do not contain any particle of *mineral* substance whatever, and are acknowledged by many able Physicians, to be eminently calculated as a remedy for.

JAUNDICE OR BILIOUS STATE OF THE STOMACH COSTIVENESS, FREQUENT OR NERVOUS HEADACHES, DYSPEPSIA, LOSS OF APPETITE, ACIDITUS, DIZZINESS, FLATULENCE,

In short for all those disagreeable, and painful symptoms, connected with derangements in the liver, stomach and bowels, requiring an aperient or Cathartic Medicines

The Public are requested to observe that the genuine Pills, are put up in round tin boxes 1¼ inches long with a Xylographic label around each with the signature of the Agent:
WILLIAM S. TYLER.
in his own hand writing. For sale by
SAMUEL TYLER,
and WILLIAM S. TYLER.
Norwich, Dec. 6th, 1843. 2

A STITCH IN TIME!

THE present is the season when COUGHS and COLDS do most frequently abound—from the neglect of which, Consumptions and incurable diseases too often result. Many go on trying ineffectual remedies until disease is too firmly seated to be removed. To furnish a safe and effectual article for breaking up the above complaints, at the outset, the

COMPOUND BLOODROOT CANDY

is designed, and in hundreds of cases it has been found to produce the desired effect in the most prompt and decided manner. All who use it speak highly of its virtues.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by
R. W. MATHEWSON,
and by one or more Agents in all the neighboring Towns. Nov. 30—3w1

NOT STOLEN.

THE BROAD CLOTHS which are selling so very cheap at WATTLES & CO, were bought for Cash at *Auction.*
Norwich, Nov. 22d, 1843. 63

The People's store.

NO 28, NORTH MAIN ST, PROVIDENCE

One Price cshed and no abatement.

THOMAS REID & CO. have just received and are now opening a very cheap and splendid assortment of Dry Goods, purchased within a few days in New York at the present ruinous prices, and which will be sold at a very small advance from cost for cash only. Our goods are all fresh and all of the large styles, and have been purchased by an experienced agent at the lowest cash prices. We intend keeping every article called for in the above line, and will have all our goods marked in plain figures, so that no advantage will be taken of our customers.

IN connection with the dry goods business we will continue on the manufacture and repairing of Umbrellas, Parasols, and Walking Canes Having made an addition to our premises, and having engaged some of the most experienced workmen in the trade, we can now manufacture, sell, or repair Umbrellas, Parasols, or Walking Canes as cheap as any establishment in the United States.

And now, ladies and gentlemen all,
Do not forget to give us a call.

THOMAS REID & CO.
28, N. Main street.

ANTHONY GORTON.

MERCHANT TAILOR.

AT THE JUNCTION OF MAIN AND WATER STREETS.

No 59, opposite Heath and Potter.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from 107 Main Street, to the above location, where he will be happy to receive orders in his line of business, promising to render perfect satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.

N. B. Cutting done at short notice.

NO 59.

Norwich November 1st 1843 tf49.

Eastern and Western Lumber.

100,000 FEET Albany Mer. Boards, 12, [14, and 16 feet.
35,000 Albany clear do
50,000 Eastern Mer. Boards and Plank.
35,000 ft. " clear, 1¼, 1½ and 2 inch.
35,000 ft. Spruce flooring.
50 000 ft. Clapboards of various kinds.
400 M. Pine and Cedar Shingles.

For sale by E. CHAPPELL,
Norwich. [26.] Central Wharf.

LIME and CEMENT.

350 CASKS Thomaston Lime.
100 " Cement. For sale by
25tf. E. CHAPPELL,
Norwich. Central Wharf.

NORWICH & WORCESTER RAIL-ROAD.

TRI-WEEKLY LINE FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

Commencing Tuesday Nov. 7th.

Train leaves Norwich for Boston every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Morning on the arrival of the Steamers from New York.

Leaves Worcester at 5½ P. M. every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, on the arrival of the Train from Boston.

Accomodation Trains daily except Sunday.

Leaves Norwich	5½ A. M.	4½ P. M.
" Worcester	10 A. M.	6 P. M.

Freight Trains with a passenger car attached.

Leave daily except Sunday Norwich 8½ A. M.
" " " " Worcester 11 A. M.

Fares are more where paid in the cars than when paid for tickets at the different Stations.

EMMERSON FOOTE, Supt.
Norwich Nov. 6th, 1843 50

S. A. & H. S. COOK,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

101 Main-street Norwich City.

GARMENTS of all kinds cut and made in good taste at short notice.

Norwich, July 12, 1843. tf 38

COAL.

THE subscriber is now prepared to furnish for Family use and for manufacturing purposes, the above article, of superior quality, and at prices satisfactory. JOHN G. HUNTINGTON,
August 9th. 1843—5m37. [Central Wharf.

HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN, AND

Ornamental Painting.

GLAZING and imitation of wood. Please call on T. F. ALBERTSON.

A Barn to Let, with good accommodations for stabling, carriage house and hay loft. Inquire of T. F. ALBERTSON.

March 30 18

PATENT MACHINES.

THE cheapest and best Horse Powers ever offered to the public for driving Circular Saws, Cider, Shingle and Sugar Mills, Turning Lathes, Threshing Machines, &c. Also the best Threshing Machines for grain and hay seed, may be had of the subscriber—also the right to vend them in various parts of the country. Horse Powers from $40 to $50. Threshing Machines from $30 to $35. Both Machines easily conveyed in a one horse wagon.

N. B. A few more Agents wanted to sell on commission. A. KINGSLEY.
Norwich, July 19, 1843. tf 34

G. B. PRINDLE,

DEALER in fine Watches—French and American Clocks—Standard Silver Spoons—Fruit and Butter Knives—Forks and Spectacles—Gold Guard Chains, Pencils, Rings, Pins & Bracelets, just received, and the latest patterns, at the cheap price store, 97 Main street, corner of Shetucket.

Lever and Lepine Watches cleaned for		$1,00
Common Verge do	do	63
Lunet Glasses. 38 cts. com.	do	25

All repairs of the above named articles nicely effected. Also,

WOOD CLOCKS, for $1,50, and upward.

97 Main corner of Shetucket-street.
Norwich, July 26, 1843. 1y35

THE NORWICH NEWS.

TERMS.

FOR THE NEWS ONE YEAR, (IN ADVANCE)	$1,50
When not paid in advance,	2,00

PRICES FOR ADVERTISING.

FOR 1 SQUARE (OR 16 LINES,) 3 INSERTIONS,	1,00
" EXTRA INSERTIONS PER WEEK,	20

YEARLY ADVERTISERS, HALF PRICE.

AGENTS.

MORGAN SAFFORD, Postrider.
MOSES BRANCH, do.
ASA B. TRACY, do.
ADIN ARMSTRONG, do.
CHARLES CRAIN, Moosup.
THOS. REID, & Co. Providence, R. I.
WM. L. LONG, (Late of Boston,) Pawtucket, Mass
Dr. WM. BREWSTER, Danielsonville.
J. FOX, Pomfret Depot.
SAMUEL BURLINGAME, Thompson Depot.
GEORGE LATHROP, Willimantic.

Payment may be made to either of the above Agents of the News, or for advertising.

BALCAM & Co's

Norwich, New York, Philadelphia, and Albany

PACKAGE EXPRESS.

THE subscribers have established a Package Express between this city and New York. The office in Norwich is at No. 21 Shetucket street, and in New York, at No. 3 Wall street. Harnden & Co., Agents

Particular attention will be paid to the collection and paying of Notes, Drafts, and Bills, and to the transaction of any and all kinds of business in either of the above named places.

"All packages must be marked "care of Balcam & Co."

B. & Co., are alone responsible for the loss or injury of any article entrusted to their care. Nor is any risk assumed by the "Independent Line" of steamboats. Losses or damages of any articles will be promptly paid by the proprietors.

Agent in New York, HARNDEN & CO. 21

1843

HATS AND CAPS.

THOSE in want of HATS or CAPS will consult their interest by calling at ROOTS, No. 111 Main street, and examining his assortment of prices before purchasing elsewhere, as he is as usual selling his Nutra, plain, Brush, Cassimere, Muleskin, Leghorn, and Palm Leaf Hats, together with a full assortment of Cloth, Velvet, and glazed Caps, at a small advance from manufacturers' prices. Call and see.

May 16. tf 25

GROCERIES.

DELANO & SCHERMERHORN.

NO 50, FRONT STREET.

NEW-YORK.

KEEP constantly on hand a general assortment of desirable Groceries.

Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

New-York, Nov. 1st, 1843 3m49

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—1843.

HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD, NORWICH AND WORCESTER

DAILY MAIL,

SUNDAYS EXCEPTED, AT 1-2 PAST 8 A.M

For Danielsonville, Moosup, Plainfield, Jewett City and Norwich—Also, Dayville, Pomfretville, Masonville, Fisherville, Webster, Oxford, Auburn and Worcester.

Post Coach, Railroad, and Steamboat Mail.

A Coach will leave the Manufacturers' Hotel, Providence, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock. M. for Norwich, Worcester, and New York, as this Line connects with the Accommodation Train from Worcester and Norwich at Danielsonville.

Returning—Leaves Danielsonville on the arrival of the Cars from Norwich, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and arrives in Providence at 12 o'clock.

Passengers leaving Providence at 5 1-2 o'clock, can arrive in Norwich at 12 M., Worcester at 1 1-2, P. M Springfield and Hartford at 7 o'clock. *Returning*—Passengers from Springfield and Worcester can leave Danielsonville Depot every day, except Sundays, at 1 o'clock, for Providence, and arrive at 6 o'clock, P. M.

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 1-2 o'clk, for Scituate, Foster, South Killingly, Danielsonville, Brooklyn, Windham, Willimantic, Coventry, Manchester and Hartford.

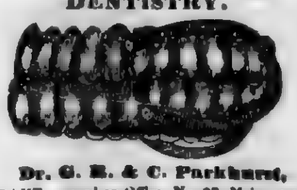
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at half past 5 o'clock, for Scituate, Foster, Chesnut Hill, Killingly, Centre, Danielsonville, Dayville, Pomfret, Pomfret Landing, Ashford, Mansfield, Coventry, Manchester and Hartford.

Passengers wishing to go to any of the above named places, can be supplied with Tickets for the whole route, Railroad and Stage, at the lowest rates of fare. Books kept at the Manufacturers' Hotel, Providence.

Tickets can be had at the Norwich and Worcester Rail Road Ticket Office, or of the Conductor.

S. CORNELL & CO., Proprietors.
Providence, July 19, 1843. tf 24

DENTISTRY.



Dr. G. E. & C. Parkhurst,

HAVE opened an Office, No. 89, Main street, 5 doors west of the Franklin House, where they will wait on all who will favor them with their patronage. Teeth set from one to a full set. Every necessary operation performed on the teeth, and warranted. Their long experience enable them to treat judiciously all diseases connected with the teeth.

Nov. 30. 1yrt

WM. H. ALLEN'

DENTIST

OFFICE, NO. 2½ SHETUCKET STREET, (UP STAIRS)

WHERE he will perform all operations necessary for the preservation of the teeth and gums in the best possible manner. Teeth inserted from 1 to a complete set. Teeth cleaned, filled, extracted, and all irregularities, whether they proceed from disease or want of proper care, remedied.

march 23 tf17

Cash Paid For CHESTNUT WOOD.

TWO dollars and seventy five cents per Cord will be paid for 100 cords of Chestnut Wood. The wood must be dry and *quartered*. No round wood will in any case be received.

Apply to the subscriber at the Ticket Office.

Norwich Depot.
JOHN S. FILLMORE.
Norwich, Nov. 27th, 1843. 3w1

POWDER and SHOT.

FINE Kentucky Rifle powder and shot of various sizes, for sale by R. W. MATHEWSON.
Norwich Nov. 29th. 1843. 1

New, Fashionable HAT & CAP STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 137 Main street, at the old stand of A. Wickham, and invites their attention to a superb assortment of

Hats & Caps,

Manufactured from the choicest materials, and in the most approved style, which he offers at as low if not lower prices than can be obtained at any other establishment in this city. He is not confined to a one priced Hat, but has a full assortment, and feels confident in his ability to suit the tastes and pockets of all

137 Main st. 20 W. L. NICHOLS.

COAL.

ANTHRACITE COAL of various kinds in the lump, or broken and screened, for sale by the Cargo or single Ton by

EDWARD CHAPPELL,
Central Wharf.
Norwich, Sept. 12. 42

PRICES REDUCED FIFTY PER CENT!

COOLEY'S

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,

REMOVED TO 95 MAIN STREET.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT to the new and beautiful building immediately adjoining the Norwich Bank, (and a few doors west of the Franklin, House,) where he will continue to execute all descriptions of Printing, in a style not inferior to any in this section of the country.

PRICES REDUCED FIFTY PER CENT!

The subscriber's *whole attention* will hereafter be given to *Book and Job Printing*; and as his conveniences are very superior, and his arrangements such that he can execute Printing in the most expeditious manner, he will after this date *REDUCE* his scale of Prices, on every description of work, from *TWENTY-FIVE* to *FIFTY PER CENT.*

COMMON HANDBILLS

Will be printed in good style for from *FIFTY CENTS* to *ONE DOLLAR* per *HUNDRED!*

CARDS

of any size, from *TWENTY-FIVE* to *FIFTY CENTS* per *PACK, Cards INCLUDED!*

All other Printing proportionally low.

Observe the number, 95 MAIN STREET.

N. B. All Orders ready for Delivery at the precise time agreed on, (extraordinaries only excepted,) *or no charge will be made*

J. G. COOLEY, 95 Main-Street
Norwich Nov., 1843. 6m5.

Weddings.

IN former times the use of Wine was tolerated on these occasions. Those who wish to keep up this highly sanctioned custom can find a good assortment at MATHEWSON'S.

Norwich, Nov. 29, 1843. 1

THIS preparation has now stood the test of several years' trial, and is confidently recommended as a safe and effectual medicine for expelling worms from the system. The unexampled success that has attended its administration in every case where the patient was really afflicted with worms, certainly renders it worthy the attention of Physicians.

I certify that I gave B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge to a child of mine, four years of age, which had been very puny for about a year. It brought away worms nearly a foot in length, and restored the child to perfect health. ALEXANDER TROTTER.

Buffalo December 5th, 1842.

MR. C. C. BRISTOL:—

Sir—I certify that I administered a bottle of Fahnestock's Vermifuge, purchased at your store, to my boy, two years old, and he passed over fifty worms. THOMAS WADE.

For sale in Norwich by R. W. MATHEWSON.
Agent for the Proprietors.
Norwich, Dec. 6th, 1843. 2

ITCH OINTMENT.

A SAFE and effectual Remedy for that disagreeable and infectious disease, the Itch.

Price 25cts per box. Sold by
SAMUEL TYLER.
and WILLIAM S. TYLER.
Norwich, Nov. 6th, 1843. 2

TO ALL THE WORLD WHO USE LEATHER IN ANY FORM.

OIL OF TANNIN,

Or, LEATHER Restorer.

A NEW CHEMICAL DISCOVERY.

MOST people, know, that *skins* and *hides* are converted into *leather* by the use of Tannin extracted from certain barks, &c.

When the force and strength of the Tannin is worn out, leather becomes dead, hard, dry, brittle, cracked, covered with a crust, &c. THIS ALL KNOW. To restore then life, softness, moistness, strength, smoothness, and remove all crust, fly or blister—restore the tannin. This substance the leather never can receive the second time; but the whole virtues of it are in this article, the OIL OF TANNIN—which penetrates the stiffest and hardest leather, if it has been twenty years in use; and it team easily with the fingers, it imparts at once a strength that is utterly incredible until seen. It becomes like new leather in all respects with a delightful softness and polish, and makes all leather completely and perfectly impervious to water—particularly boots, shoes, carriage-tops, harness, hose, trunks, and in fact all things made of leather, giving a splendid polish, even higher than new leather has and at least doubling its wear and durability, in whatever manner the leather is used. THESE ARE FACTS. For sale by E. F. BALCAM.
21 Shetucket Street.
Norwich, Nov. 29th, 1843. 1

AMERICAN HOUSE,

No, 38, SHETUCKET STREET.

Norwich, Conn.

THIS new and beautiful HOTEL, conveniently located near the Depot of the Norwich and Worcester Rail Road, and the landing of the Steamboats from New York, New Haven, New London, Saybarbor, and other places, is now open for the reception of company.

The situation of this House, on the point of land formed by the junction of the Shetucket and Yantic rivers, its healthful and airy location, and extensive and beautiful prospect of the surrounding scenery, together with its contiguity to the places of arrival and departure of the New York and Boston cars and steamboats, renders it a desirable and pleasant resort for those in search of health or pleasure.

The House contains a number of public and private parlors, and a large number of sleeping rooms, all new and well furnished. The table will be furnished, at all times, with the best the season affords. The servants are prompt and attentive, and the proprietors will spare no pains to make all who favor them with a call, feel perfectly at home and contented. To business men in the city, this House is admirably calculated for their convenience, and they and their clerks will be furnished with comfortable and pleasant lodging rooms and board, at very moderate prices.—The proprietors have also made arrangements by which parties from the city or country, can be provided with suppers, served up in the best style, and at the shortest notice.

The House will be open at all hours, and persons arriving in cars or steamboats, during day or night, can have meals provided as soon as they may wish.

Books of the different stages which arrive at, and depart from this place, are kept at the office, and information relative to stages, steamboats or rail roads, cheerfully given.

Attached to the House is a large and convenient Stable, where horses and carriages may be obtained at short notice, on the most reasonable terms.

The subscribers hope, that by a proper attention to business, by moderate charges, by keeping an orderly and first rate Public House, they may receive a share of public patronage.

Nov. 30—tf1 GRIFFIN CLARK & CO.

WALTER CLAPP,

BOOKSELLER & BOOKBINDER,

97 MAIN-STREET, NORWICH,

Opposite M. Safford's News Room.

Nov. 8th, 1843. 1y50

SWEET.

A SUPERB article of St. Croix Sugar just received and for sale cheap for CASH by
LOVELL BUTTS & CO.
Norwich, Nov. 22d, 1843. 63

Cash Wanted.

IN exchange for groceries at very low prices by
LOVELL, BUTTS & CO
Norwich Nov. 22d, 1843. 52

LUMBER.

THE subscriber has on hand a large quantity of the above article of all kinds, and qualities, which, he will sell low JOHN G. HUNTINGTON
August, 9th, 1843—5m37 [Central Wharf.

SOLE AGENCY FOR

SHERMANS' MEDICATED LOZENGES:
Taylors' Balsam Liverwort,
Winters' Balsam of Wild Cherry,
Fahnestocks Vermifuge, and
Sands' Sarsaparilla, at
R. W. MATHEWSON'S.
152 MAIN-STREET,
Norwich, Nov, 6th, 1843. 2

TREES AND SHRUBS.

WILL be procured for a few days longer from the Commercial Garden and Nursery at Flushing, if orders are sent immediately to
R. W. MATHEWSON.
Norwich Nov. 29th, 1843. 1

COMSTOCK & CO'S

Concentrated Compound Fluid Extract of

SARSAPARILLA.

FOR THE CURE OF

Scrofula,	*Mercurial and Syphilitic*
Chronic Rheumatism,	*Diseases,*
General Debility,	*Biles, from an impure habit of body,*
Cutaneous Diseases,	*Ulcerations of the Throat and Leg,*
Scaly Eruptions of the skin,	*Pains and swelling of the Bones,*
Tetter,	
Pimples or Pustules on the Face,	
Liver Affections.	

And all Diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, Exposures and Imprudences in Life, Excessive Use of Mercury, &c.

The great popularity of SARSAPARILLA, and its established efficacy, render it superfluous to enter into any encomium of its virtues, or adduce any evidence in its favor. It is true, that it has been heretofore subject to frequent changes of reputition, owing to ignorance of the proper mode of extracting its virtues, or to the spuriousness or inferior quality of the root manufactured. Hence also the inefficacy of many preparations of it offered to the public. The proprietors of this Extract assert with confidence, that it is prepared from the best materials, with the greatest pharmaceutical care and accuracy, and in the best mode to obtain the active principle in the most concentrated state, answering the desiderata of exhibiting a large quantity of Sarsaparilla in a small dose. It is also combined with auxiliaries of known efficacy, which greatly enhance the activity of the preparation.

None genuine unless with the fac smile signature of Comstock & Co., wholesale Druggist, 21 Courtland street New York. For sale by
E. F. BALCAM,
21 Shetucket street.
Norwich, November 15th. 51

READ ALL YE AFFLICTED!
MORE WONDERFUL EFFECTS OF
SANDS'S

SARSAPARILLA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17th, 1843.

MESSRS. SANDS—Gents: Although personally unacquainted, I feel myself under many obligations, having recently been cured by the use of your Sarsaparilla of a most distressing malady. For the past five years I have suffered from violent palpitation of the heart, connected with a severe pain in the side, disease of the liver, and general derangement of the digestive organs—my whole nervous system was prostrated, the citadel of life itself attacked, and I despaired of ever being cured. Notwithstanding the best medical treatment, and the use of all the ordinary remedies prescribed in such cases, I found myself fast verging towards eternity. Judge, then, of my surprise and delight, when I read of the remarkable effects produced by your invaluable Sarsaparilla. Hope springing up afresh, I resolved to make one more trial, and immediately procured some of the Sarsaparilla of your agent, S. P. Thompson. The result is as unexpected as it was unlooked for: to my lasting comfort and satisfaction I pronounce these words, "I AM WELL!" Yes, gentlemen, well! and oh that this language might resound in the ear of the afflicted to the uttermost parts of the earth, for the afflicted alone can appreciate the value of such medicine. For the benefit of suffering humanity I communicate these facts, and only desire the fame of your medicine may spread as far as its real merits deserve.—GEO. ROE, 597 South Second st

Sand's Sarsaparilla.

MANSFIELD, Oct 3d, 1843.

To R. W. Mathewson, Norwich Sir:

For fifteen years last past I have been the subject of complicated disease. Troubled with the dropsy, and my nerves completely unstrung with more or less of erysipelas in connection with other bad humors. In May last my difficulties seemed to enrage and to be more firmly seated, my head and face was so swollen that it appeared to me that the bones in my head had separated one from the other, and completely disfigured my face. I could scarcely breathe through my nose; my eyes were so affected that I could see but little; at the same time attended with an acute and indescribable pain constantly darting from the nose to other parts of the head and throat which was badly swollen and very sore, and a constant burning heat or irritation in the stomach, with my limbs bloated to nearly twice their ordinary size. In this situation, for weeks, I was compelled to lie upon one side with but little or no sleep. My humors assumed a renewed and stuborn hold upon me apparently threatening a speedy dissolution. I tried every expedient possible with but little or no benefit. My physician at length recommended Sands Sarsaparilla; I procured a few bottles of it which I believe to be the means (through the blessing of God) of my restoration to comparative health again. I had not taken but two or three bottles before my disease began to leave. My pain and swelling is gone, my appetite good, sleep and rest quietly—to me it has been a sovereign balm.

EUNICE CRANE.

Having been acquainted with the afflicted widow, Mrs. Eunice Crane of Mansfield for nearly six years, (whose protracted sickness has called forth the sympathies of the community where she resides) I consider it an occasion for joy that her sufferings have been so far alleviated by the use of Sands' Sarsaparilla, which has been so kindly forwarded by yourself.

HENRY BROMLEY, Minister of the Gospel.

We the undersigned do certify that the above are facts.

LUTHER MARTIN.
ELEAZAR BENNETT.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, and for exportation by A. B. SANDS & CO., Druggists, (Granite Buildings) 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers-street, New-York. Sold also by A. B. & D. SANDS, 79 Fulton street and 77 East Broadway, corner of Market street; also sold by Druggists generally in all the principal cities and chief towns of the U. States. Price $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5. Original documents may be seen at our store.

For sale in this city by their agent
Nov. 1—49 R. W. MATHEWSON.

Chilblain Liniment.

CHILBLAINS are painful inflammatory Swellings of a purple or leaden color, to which the fingers, sides of the feet, toes, and heels, are subjects; on being exposed to a severe degree of cold. The pain is not constant, but rather pungent and is attended with an insupportable itching. This Liniment will be found superior to any other article known for the cure of Chilblains. Price 25cts per Bottle.

Sold only by SAMUEL TYLER,
and WILLIAM S. TYLER.
Norwich, Dec. 6th, 1843. 2

FIFTY CENTS,

WILL buy a pound of beautiful Young Hyson Tea at MATHEWSON'S.
Norwich, Dec. 6th, 1843. 2

CHARLTON'S CELEBRATED EYE WATER.

THIS article is the most perfect Remedy known for the cure of weak and Inflamed Eyes. In all cases where it is used agreeably to the directions, without effecting a cure, by returning the empty bottle, the money will be refunded. Read the following letter from the late Capt. Freeman Lovell.

TO DEOT. SAMUEL TYLER.—*Dear Sir:* I am induced statement of facts in relation to *Charlton's Eye Water:* Sometime in 1835 I was afflicted with a severe inflamation in my eyes, which troubled me for a number of weeks, during which time I used Doct. Thompson's Eye-Water, and many other applications, such as are generally prescribed for sore eyes, and I had the advice of some respectable Physicians, but all to no purpose: my eyes continued to grow worse, until I applied to you for advice, and by your recommendation was induced to try *Charlton's Eye-Water*, by the first application of which my eyes were much better, and in two or three days they were entirely cured. I therefore can cheerfully recommend to all who are afflicted with sore or inflamed eyes, this invaluable remedy, called *Charlton's Celebrated Eye-Water.*

FREEMAN LOVELL.

Price 25cts per bottle. For sale by
SAMUEL TYLER.
WILLIAM S. TYLER.
Norwich, Dec. 6th, 1843. 2

Great Experience and Judgment.

ARE required to make a valuable and at the same time an innocent purgative. This is possessed only by a few. The great majority of the remedies advertised, of this class, are manufactured by persons who have no idea of the relative or individual powers of the drugs they use. It is this cause more than any other, which occasions the inertness and often injurious effects produced by advertised remedies; and hence the general prejudice which prevails against them. Now there is a great difference in this respect with regard to the pills made by Dr. B. Brandreth, and consequently their superior claims upon the public. Each of the articles composing the Brandreth Pills, are prepared in that way which will secure their beneficial effects to the system, in the safest and easiest manner. The time will come when this medicine

THE BRANDRETH PILLS,

will be appreciated as they ought and as they deserve. It will be well understood then that Dr. B. Brandreth has the strongest claims upon the public confidence. It is true that every individual who makes a trial of the Brandreth's Pills concede them to be the best medicine they ever used. They are indeed a medicine about which there is no mistake. They venture in a climate so changeable as ours cannot be sufficiently appreciated. A free perspiration is at once restored; thus they cure colds, and consumption is prevented. Those who have a redundancy of bile find them of the most essential service; and should there be a deficiency of that important fluid, the Brandreth Pills have an equally beneficial effect. Often has this important medicine saved valuable lives in those regions where the DREADED YELLOW FEVER was prevailing. A few doses taken immediately upon infection being received into the system, will be almost certain to prevent any material inconvenience.—And at no stage of this dreadful epidemic is there so proper a medicine as the Brandreth Pills. Let that medicine be universally used in this disease, AND NO LOSS OF BLOOD ALLOWED, and few, very few would be its victims. So it is with other diseases.—ASSIST NATURE with this all-important medicine to remove morbid humors from the blood, and do not resort to bleeding or mercury, and we shall have a very GREAT SCARCITY of persons afflicted with CHRONIC MALADIES. The feathered tribe—the animal kingdom—over which we are the lords, they are not afflicted with Chronic Maladies, nor ought we be if it were not our pride which occasions them—FOLLOW NATURE. Use that medicine which harmonizes with her, which mildly but surely removes all impurities from the blood, which strengthens the feeble, and yet reduces those of too full a habit, to a healthy standard. Let me again say, that every department of the manufacture of the Brandreth Pills is personally superintended by me, and that every box with my three labels upon them may be relied upon to have the beneficial effect described, if used according to the directions accompanying each box.

The public's servant,
B. BRANDRETH.

THE BRANDRETH PILLS are sold at the Comb, Fancy and Medicine Store, of E. F. BALCAM,
Successor to WM. PAULKNER.

AGENTS.

Norwich City, E. F. BALCAM; Norwich Town, G. Fuller; New London, Nathan Belden;—Lebanon, Jesse Wright; Yanticville, Tracy, Huntington & Co.; Salem, W. Williams; Montville, J. Turner; Lyme, D. R. Noyes; Groton, R. A. Morgan; Porterville, Smith, Cady & Co.; Stonington, Horace Lewis; Head of Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Milltown, Latham Hull, Jr.; Waterford, Comstock & Stanton.

Remember—E. F. BALCAM is the only agent in Norwich.

Druggists almost invariably sell counterfeits of the above valuable medicine. Therefore NEVER purchase at a Druggist's store.

RELIEF!

Cancers! Cancers! Cancers!

THIS life destroying disease, which has heretofore, and always will baffle the boasted skill and ability of impostors of every description; to which the Medical faculty of London, have added that Cancers have heretofore set at defiance, and baffled all the boasted powers of Medicine.

Persons who are suffering under the painful and distressing affliction of *cancers* or Scirrhus tumors; also *Polypuses, Wens, Fistulas, Fever Sores, Ulcers,* Sores of long standing, are informed that there is not only a hope for their relief but a *Medicine* for their permanent *cure!* Though the human system is subjected to numerous and various diseases; yet the God of *Nature*, has kindly provided vegetable *Medicine* adapted to the cure of each and *all Diseases*, which the human family is subject to.

DR. J. B. WOODWARD,

respectfully informs the public, that he has taken up his residence in Danielsonville, (Killingly, Ct.) where people can find a comfortable home for the invalid, at the Botanic Infirmary, where he is prepared to attend to, and operate upon all the above named diseases, having received his theory from the late celebrated Physician from Portugal, and which he has proved correct by actual experience. This new and late discovered treatment, has not been equalled by any Medical Institute, ancient or modern. The medicine which he administers, will not debilitate the system, or impair the health. As he discards the use of all *Poisonous* Minerals and mercurial preparations, nor subject his patient to the use of the knife, or caustic and boring plasters, or preparations of arsenic, &c., as they only tend to debilitate the human system, and destroy life, without any permanent relief or cure. By this new system of practice, a cancer tumor can be extricated in from three to six days, according to the different state of the tumors, without suffering but very little pain.

N. B. He will warrant a permanent cure, if his directions are followed, or receive no pay.

P. S. He attends to all the numerous *diseases* the human frame is subject to, upon *Scientific Botanic* principles.

Danielsonville, Nov. 11, 1843. 3m51

WRIGHT'S Indian Vegetable Pills.

THE TRUE CHARACTER OF COUNTERFEITS AND SELLERS OF COUNTERFEIT MEDICINES.

NO MEDICINE has ever been introduced to the American public, whose virtues have been more cheerfully and universally acknowledged by its rise popularity and extensive circulation than 'WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.' To dwell upon their various virtues at this late season would be a work of supererogation since few who peruse this article will be found unacquainted with the widely circulated proofs of the real excellence of the medicine, to which many will be ready to add the testimonals of their own experience. But if further proof were needed of the value of the remedy, it might be found in the fact that no medicine in the market has been SO SHAMEFULLY and REPEATEDLY COUNTERFEITED. Ignorant, envious and avaricious and unprincipled men have in different places, manufactured a SPURIOUS PILL, bearing a superficial resemblance to the TRUE ARTICLE, but composed either of impotent or Deleterious Ingredients, which they have sought to foist upon the public as the veritable

"Indian Vegetable Pills."

These FRAUDULENT SWINDLERS could never pass off their vile wares upon the public for the connivance and assistance of (self-styled) RESPECTABLE DRUGGISTS, who, for the sake of a little "filthy lucre" lend themselves to this NOSTROUS and UNHALLOWED SYSTEM OF IMPOSITION. The counterfeiter of a popular medicine, is more CRIMINAL than a COUNTERFEITER of current money. The injuries done by the latter, sink to nothing in comparison with those inflicted upon society by the former. We might paint high wringing the mite from the hard hand of invalid poverty which is extended for the boon of health, and receives instead the VILE DRUG that PROTRACTS and AGGRAVATES disease, or, in view it in its best aspect, suffers it to rage unchecked. How melancholy is the reflection that thousands may have been hurried to their grave by having a COUNTERFEIT substituted for the TRUE MEDICINE, who but for the venal fraud might now be living in high health, the delight and hope of the social circle. All classes are interested in putting down these vile counterfeits.

Let the Stores where they are sold be marked and shunned!

And let the virtuous indignation of the community administer to all concerned in these unfair practices a general and withering rebuke.

Copy-Right Law.

"AND BE IT ENACTED, That, if any person, or persons after the recording of the title of any print, cut, or engraving, map, chart, or musical composition, according to the provision of this act, shall within the term, or terms limited; by this act, engrave, etch, or work, sell or copy, or cause to be engraved, etched worked, or sold, or copied either on the whole, or by varying, adding to, or diminishing the main design, with intent to evade the law, or shall print, or import for sale, any such map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, or engraving, or any parts thereof, without the consent of the proprietor or proprietors, of the copy-right thereof, first obtained or knowing the same to be printed, or imported without such consent, shall publish, sell, or expose for sale, or in any manner dispose of any such map, chart &c. as afore said; then such offender or offenders shall forfeit the plate or plates, on which such map, chart, musical composition, engraving cut or print, shall be copied; and also all and every sheet thereof, so copied, or printed, to the proprietor or proprietors of the copy-right thereof; and shall further forfeit, one dollar for every sheet of such map, chart, musical composition, &c. as may be found in his, or their possession, printed, or published, or exposed to sale, contrary to the true intent or meaning of this Act; the one moiety thereof to the proprietors, and the other moiety to the use of the United States, to be recovered in any Court having competent jurisdiction thereof."

Thus it will be seen that all engaged, either in manufacturing or selling counterfeit Pills, are liable to heavy damages, not only for the palpable fraud they are practising on the public, but also for infringement on the Law of Copy-Right as above cited.

Beware of Counterfeits

As the great poupularity of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, has raised up a host of counterfeits, the public are cautioned against impostors, who are travelling about the country, selling to the unsuspecting storekeeper a spurious article for the above celebrated Pills.

It should be remembered that, all who sell the genuine medicine are provided with a

Certificate of Agency,

Of which the following is a copy:

This is to certificate that the within named——— is a regular and duly appointed———Agent for the sale of

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.

in the town of———State of———and this certificate which is signed by Wm. Wright, Vice President of the North American College of Health, must also be countersigned by the acting Clerk, or Agent, from whom said certificate is received.

This Certificate of Agency will be renewed every twelve months, therefore, if any alteration should be made in the date, do not purchase.

The public are further informed that all who receive the above certificate, are also required to sign the following.

Pledge

This is to certify, that the subscriber, by certificate bearing even date herewith, signed with the proper handwriting of William Wright, Vice President of the North American College of Health,.....been appointed.....Agent for sale of

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS
OR, INDIAN PURGATIVE,

in the town of.....and State of.....to hold and continue in said Agency during the pleasure of said William Wright, and no longer, anything contained in the said certificate signed by the said William Wright, to the contrary thereof notwithstanding. In consideration whereof, I hereby covenant and to and with the said William Wright that I will not sell or expose for sale, any medicine bearing the above or a similar name, during my said Agency, other than that which I receive from his authorised Agent or Agents, under the penalty of five hundred dollars to be by me paid to him as liquidated damages. Witness.....hand and seal, the.....day of.....one thousand eight hundred and forty.....

Thus it will be seen that the friends of the genuine medicine may be perfectly free from any apprehension of fraud, as all agents, who are provided with a certificate of Agency, have invariably

SIGNED THE PLEDGE

not to sell any Vegetable Pills except those received from the above name William Wright, or his authorized agents.

Country Agents and others, will be on their guard against travelling imposters, and remember that all authorized travelling agents are also provided with a certificate of Agency as above described, and that Pills offered for sale, by those who cannot show a certificate of agency, are sure to be counterfeit.

It will be further observed that all genuine medicine has the title expressed in full on the sides of the boxes, thus:—

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS,
(INDIAN PURGATIVE)
Of the North American College of Health.

The patrons of Wright's Indian Vegitable Pills, will also bear in mind that the directons which accompany each box of Pills, have been secured by a copyright, and the proper form, viz:—

"*Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1840, by William Wright, in the Clerk's Office, of the District Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.*"

will be found at the bottom of the first page of said directions

If, therefore, the name of WRIGHT is omitted, the purchaser may rest assured that all is positively wrong.

Thus it will be seen, that a trifling attention on the part of the purchaser to the above particulars, will put an effectual stop to this wholesale robbery, and drive, it is hoped, all depredators upon society to an honest calling

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS
Of the North American College of Health.

For sale by E. F. BALCAM, Agent,
No 21 Shetucket street.

THE NORWICH NEWS.
WM. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
☞ For terms, see 4th page. ☜

PRICES REDUCED FIFTEEN CENTS!
COOLEY'S
PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
REMOVED TO 95 MAIN STREET.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT to the new and beautiful building immediately adjoining the Norwich Bank, (and a few doors west of the Franklin House,) where he will continue to execute all descriptions of Printing, in a style not inferior to any in this section of the country.

PRICES REDUCED FIFTY PER CENT!

The subscriber's *whole attention* will hereafter be given to *Book and Job Printing*; and as his conveniences are very superior, and his arrangements such that he can execute Printing in the most expeditious manner, he will after this date *REDUCE* his scale of Prices, on every description of work, from *TWENTY-FIVE* to *FIFTY PER CENT.*

COMMON HANDBILLS

Will be printed in good style for from *FIFTY CENTS* to *ONE DOLLAR per HUNDRED!*

CARDS

of any size, from *TWENTY-FIVE* to *FIFTY CENTS per PACK, Cards INCLUDED!*

☞ All other Printing proportionally low.

Observe the number, ☞ 95 MAIN STREET. ☜

N. B. All Orders ready for Delivery at the prices thus agreed on, (extraordinaries only excepted,) *or no charge will be made.*

J. G. COOLEY, 95 Main-Street
Norwich Nov., 1843. 6m5

WALTER CLAPP,
BOOKSELLER & BOOKBINDER,
97 MAIN-STREET, NORWICH,
Opposite M. Bafford's News Room.
Nov. 9th, 1843. 1y50

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
BY
J. N. & H. WOODARD,
MAIN-STREET, FRANKLIN SQUARE,
Norwich, Conn.

☞ House open day and night for the reception of travellers. Meals served at all hours of the day.

☞ Carriages always in readiness to convey passengers from the cars and boats *free of charge.*

Dec. 6th, 1843. 1f3

BOSTON CLOTHING STORE,
J. B. PALMER & CO.
143 Main-Street
Norwich Conn.
DEALERS IN

FASHIONABLE Ready Made Clothing, Under Shirts, Drawers, Cotton Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Scarfs, Cravats, Hdk'fs, Stocks, Gloves, Socks, &c. &c.
November 11th, 1843. 1f51

NEW GOODS
At the cheap Dry Goods Store of
R. H. AVERY.

JUST received, the cheapest and most desirable Stock of Winter Goods, that can be found in this city. Among which are some extra Cashmeres M. D'Laines, Chushane, Alpaccas, and many other rich and desirable Goods. Gents rich Satin Scarfs, Vestings, Hdkfs., Gloves in great variety.

Broadcloths & Cassimeres,
The best and Cheapest lot in Market.

Also, Beaver and Pilot Cloths from 92 Cents to $5.00 per yard, a RARE CHANCE for those who wish to clothe themselves Cheap. Gimps and Fringes, Velvets, Mitts, Jet Buttons. N. B. Also about 900 different shades of Zephyr Worsteds, working Canvas, Needles, &c., &c.

All of the above with many other Goods will be sold at prices to suit by R. H. AVERY.
Dec. 7. 3w2

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC!
ORR'S AIR TIGHT STOVE.

A VERDICT having been rendered at the present term of the U. S. Circuit Court, in favor of my Patent for the above named STOVE, the public are hereby cautioned against making, vending, or using the same without license, as I am determined to prosecute all infringements of said Patent.

STOVES made by authority, will be accompanied by plate with my name and date of the Patent; also printed direction signed by myself, or General Agent at Boston.

N. B. Persons using the Stove sold without license are equally liable with venders and makers.

STOVES of good quality can be purchased at fair prices of ROATH & POTTER, No. — Water st. and CALLYHAN & ROBINSON, — Water street Norwich, Ct.

ISAAC ORR, 3 Merchant's Row, Boston.
December 6, 1843. 3

DISSOLUTION.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and firm of *WILLIAMS & WEBB* is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
JED'H WILLIAMS,
JULIUS WEBB.

The subscriber is authorized to settle the accounts of the late firm of Williams & Webb, and will continue the Grocery business at No. 13 Water st., and offers for sale a carefully selected assortment of Groceries as low as can be purchased in this city.
JULIUS WEBB.
Norwich, Dec. 12, 1843. 3w 3

WOODSTOCK
ACADEMY.

THE Winter Term of this Institution will commence on THURSDAY, Dec. 7th, under the continued supervision of
MR. JOHN P. AVERILL.

The course of studies in this Institution is extensive, embracing those branches which are required and necessary to prepare the pupil for the common business of life, or for a higher course of professional studies. We wish it particularly understood that it shall be the object of the Instructor to elevate and sustain the character of the school, so that it may satisfy the highest expectations of all who may favor it with their patronage.

Term of Tuition from $3 to $4.00 per Term of 11 weeks, according to different branches pursued.

In behalf of the Trustees,
E. E. BOWEN, Secretary.
Woodstock, Nov. 15, 1843. 3

WANTED.

A FEW Cords of White Oak Timber suitable for Baskets, for which Cash and the highest price will be paid at the New London County Prison, Norwich, Ct. P. B. LEE, Jailer.
Dec. 18th, 1843. 1f

The Norwich News.

VOL. IV.—NO. 4. NORWICH, CONN., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1843. WHOLE NO. 160

LATE ARRIVALS.
BOWEN & McNAMEE,
16 WILLIAM-STREET cor. OF BEAVER,
NEW YORK.

HAVE received, by late arrivals, the most desirable stock of
Silk and Fancy Goods
ever exhibited, to which the attention of merchants, from various sections of the country, is respectfully invited.

It is their determination to present an assortment, unsurpassed in Richness and Variety, comprising the Newest and most Fashionable Styles offered in this market.

Special attention is invited to the following articles viz:—

RICH PRINTED VELVETS, consisting of every desirable variety of style.

EXTRA RICH CHANGEABLE AND STRIPED CHUSANS, entirely new styles.

PARIS MUSLIN DE LAINES, 20 cases, just received, designed for the city or most fashionable trade.

BROCADE CHAMELEONS, an entire new article, surpassing in style and richness any thing ever offered for fall and winter dresses.

RICH DRESS SILKS, consisting of extra heavy Brocade, Chameleon, Satin Striped, Plain Fig'd &c.

SHAWLS, Paris Broche, embroidered Cashmere, French Plaid, figured Kabyle, Tartlonl, Scotch Tartan, Muslin de Laine, &c.

FRENCH KID GLOVES, best manufacture, black white and colored.

FANCY CRAVATS AND SHAWLS, the most desirable, assortment ever offered.

LACES, great variety, consisting of English and German Thread, also Cotton and Gimp Edgings, at very low prices.

ITALIAN LUSTRING AND GROS DE RHINES of the best manufacture.

FRENCH PRINTS—Hartman's and Gros Odier's manufacture, various styles, best quality.

ALSO,

MILLINERY GOODS, in great variety, consisting of rich Hat Silks, splendid changeable, chine, and striped Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, trimming Laces, &c.

ALSO,

Black and blue black Bombazines; Pongee and Spitalfield Hdkf; Italian Sewings; Satin and Taffeta Ribbons; Kid, Silk and Fitet Gloves; Embroidery; Linen Cambric Hdkfs; Satin Vestings; Silk Velvets; black and blue black French Crapes; Lace Hdkfs and Veils, Silk Hosiery; Sinchews; Sachan Pongee; Lace Veils; India Sarenets; Levantine Hdkfs; Italian Cravats; Buck and Beaver Gloves; India Nankeens; Paper Muslins, &c.

December, 13th, 1843. 3

NORWICH SEMINARY.

THE Exercises of the Winter Term will commence Monday, January first.

The Terms of Tuition continue as heretofore. Instruction will be given in Landscape Drawing and in taking views from nature with ease and facility.

J. AUGUSTUS ADAMS, Principal.
Norwich, Dec. 13th, 1843. 3w3

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office, Norwich, Ct., December 6th, 1843.

A — Avery, E. Hamilton; Allen, Caroline M.; Allen, Sarah; Alcorn, Joseph; Andrews, S. Pearl; Aitcheson, Wilkinson
B. — Hutton, J. L.; Burdick, Jared C.; Burdick, Ruth A.; Bendick, Samuel; Bliss, Willard; Barns, Avery; Benjamin, S. H.; Browning, B. G.; Barns, Amos; Breman, Ross; Bigelow, Mary C.; Braton, Mary Jane; Brewster, Benj. F. 2; Brown, Christopher M.; Braginton, Mr.; Biglow, Daniel; Brogan, Maria; Bissel, William E.; Beckwith, Ezra; Breed, Harriet L.; Bowen, Goodwin B.; Bartlee, Deacon Reuben; Bromley, Mary H.
C. — Congdon, Gilbert L.; Cooley, Susan; Carpenter, Daniel; Chamberlain, Andrew J.; Curran, Martin; Cox, John 2; Cory, Susan; Conrad, Abner; Carroll, George; Chester, Adelia E.; Corbishawlk, Samuel 2; Ceffell, John; Coffin, Eliza G.; Casey, Frank; Case, Stephen
D. — Davison, Amanda S.; Downer, George H.; Darrow, George R. 2
E. — Ells, E. W.
F. — Fox, David A.; Freeman, Nelson; Fay, J. A.; Field, John; Fitch, David; Farrington, William S.; Fisher, Cornelius; Ford, Francis A.
G. — Grant, Isaac A. 2; Gorton, Sarah; Guile, Alfred; Gavit, Mary; Goe, William R.; Gear, Geo. W.
H. — Handerson, Jacob; Hedge, Charles A.; Hedge, Blyden 3; Hill, George 2; Hall, Henry E.; Hall, James B.; Holmes, Fanny; Huntington, Elizabeth C.; Hebard, John H.; Hill, James; Hebard, Mary; Haggerty & Diamond; Heath, Adelia A.; Halland, Daniel; Hunter, Aseneth; Hazen, Harvey; Hyde, Mary P.; Hinckley, Hannah; Halliday, John; Hibard, Samuel C.
J. — Jardine, Ann; Judd, Harriett; Johnson, Charles; Johnson, Maria E.; Judd, Charles
L. — Leonard & Clark; Lord, John; Love, Samuel 2; Leach, Susan 2; Lathrop, Sylvanus C.; Lord, Sarah A.; Lester & Ramsdell; Lockwood, Mr.; Lathrop, Eliza W.; Lindsley, James; Lovely, Mary; Landell, J. Henry
M. — Mathews, William; Morrow, James; Morgan Mary; Mc'Carty, Dennis; Mc'Mullen, Wm.; Merrick, Edwin
N. — Noyes, Courtland; Nettleton, Edward B.; Nelson, James M.
O. — O'Hearn, Cornelius
P. — Pierce, William H.; Prescott, Freeman S.; Perry, Harriet G.; Parker, Mary; Paine, Cynthia; Pendleton Jabez; Park, Thomas H.; Park, Loisa; Pitcher, Asher; Post, James B.; Prentice, Fredrick; Pearl, Walter O.
R. — Rowland, Edward; Rogers, Sally; Robertson, John; Ripley, G. B.; Rogers, Wm. H.; Robingson, Elmira; Ridgeway, T. J.
S. — Stetson, Mary A.; Selectmen, Norwich; Smith, Samuel; Smith, James; Smith, George W. 2; Stewart, Henry F.; Smith, Clemons; Saunders, Charles R.; Sharp, Leonard; Stevenson, George; Setchel, Maria; Stanton, Robert Palmer; Sharp, Caroline; Standish, John G.; Standish, Lodowick B.; Stanton, John; Snow Daniel; Story, Samuel; Story, Ebenezer; Story, Mr. 3
T. — Treadway, Ellen E.; Tomson, Eunice L.; Truman, J. B.; Trask, C.; Turner, Abba L.; Tuttle, Joseph; Tracy, Rebecca
V. — Van Rensalear, R. S.; Van Cott, Rachel; Vickon, George
W. — Walsh, John; Wilcox, William; Weller, Abner; Woodworth, Ebenezer W.; White Joseph P.

☞ Persons calling for the above Letters will please to say—they are advertised.

N. B. All Letters intended to be sent out of the U. States, by ship or steamer, the inland postage must be paid or they will not be forwarded.

ENOCH C. CHAPMAN, P. M.

SIR ROBERT PEEL, PREMIER OF GREAT BRITAIN.

From the Dublin University Magazine.

Othello.

In Venice once there lived a scoty fellow,
By trade a soldier, and by name Othello;
He cou'd the gentlest damsel ever known, a
Fair, virtuous, blooming maid, called Desdemona.
Her father would a lief Old Nick had had her;
So one fine night Othello brought a ladder
Beneath her casement, and without much trouble
The pair eloped, and got themselves made double.
Othello's ancient was a cunning rascal,
A deep, designing villain, who could mask all
His gloomy treachery, so that poor Othello
Thought him a most surpassing honest fellow.
This villain, finding that his General granted
A post to Michael Cassio which he wanted,
Determined, without making any pother,
To be revenged on both one and t'other;
And the first thing the malicious brute did
Was t' hint that Cassio had the Moor cornuted.
The Moor, however, looked for confirmation,
Not trusting quite Iago's information.
Iago being a confounded swiper,
One night makes Cassio drunk as any piper;
Whereon the latter got into a hobble,
By stabbing one Montano in a squabble.
The Moor dismisses him for this aggression,
But Desdemona tries her intercession,
To have his rank restored, and grows so zealous
In his behalf, Othello becomes jealous.
Meanwhile Iago got a certain kerchief,
Which Desdemona had received from her chief,
In Cassio's chamber and contrived to leave it,
Then tells the Moor it was his wife who gave it.
Othello, flying in a wondrous passion,
Attacked his wife in most uncivil fashion;
Call'd for the handkerchief; she tried to find it,
But could not, so she begged him not to mind it,
And sought in vain to soothe His Excellency,
Who left the room in a confounded phrensy.
Poor Desdemona passed the day in weeping,
Then went to give her heart relief by sleeping,
And sought the couch, upon whose downy feather
Her lord and she had oft reposed together.
There, while in slumber, soft and pure reclining,
Bright holy visions o'er her fancy shining,
She lay, in came her husband with a candle,
His eyes dilated, and his dagger's handle
Clasped in one hand. On tiptoe he advances
To the bedside, and on her sweet face glances;
And after divers doubts and much misgiving,
Swears that she shan't stay longer with the living;
Wakes her, and says 'tis quarter past eleven,
And bids her pray to fit her soul for Heaven.
He'll give her just five minutes to get ready.
Poor Desdemona's head grows quite unsteady;
She sighs and sobs, assures him he's mistaken,
But spite of all the rascal is unshaken;
And though her tears would make a lump of curd stir,
He smothers the poor creature with the bolster.
The servants hearing all this noise, and thinking
There's something wrong, break through the door like winking.
In rush the lady's father, Gratiano,
Emilia, Iago, and Montano.
Emilia says she gave her lord and master
The handkerchief that caused the sad disaster.
Iago's guilt is made t' appear quite clearly;
Othello sticks him with his sword severely.
The people seize his blade—he makes a swagger;
Speaks of his deeds, then draws out his dagger—
Regrets he should have used his wife so badly,
Then stabs himself, to end the story sadly.
This tale is writ in Shakspeare's lyric fine is,
But his account is not so good as mine is.

A Father to an expiring Daughter.

Farewell—my love—my child farewell,
Though dear by ties of birth,
Dearer by what thou do'st excel
In Genius and in worth.

Though now I bid farewell to thee,
An hour will sure be given
If I of that shall worthy be,
When we may meet in Heaven.

Then will I call with rapt'rous voice,
No sorrows, pains, alarms,
Mary, my love, my child, rejoice,
O haste thee to my arms.

Written for the News.

THE CRUISE OF
THE GENTILE.

CONTINUED.

He bowed as he entered the cabin, and in good English, thanked the Captain for his care.

"Sit down upon the stool yonder," said the skipper, "and tell us the name and nation of your vessel, and by what miracle you escaped; and afterwards you shall have some breakfast."

"The name of the vessel, senor, was the San Diego, the Spanish guarda costa upon this station. I was on deck when your ship was first seen, and I climbed half way up the main shrouds, by the order of the captain, to keep a look-out for you. When you struck us, I saw by the lightning that your jib-boom was within a yard of me, and I jumped and seized the rigging, and after several severe duckings which half drowned me, succeeded in laying in upon your forecastle."

"How many were your crew?" asked the mate.

The sailor started, and for a moment eyed the speaker closely. "Oh senor, only about fifty souls in all," he replied.

"Good God," cried the Captain, "fifty lives lost; fifty souls sent into eternity with scarcely a moment's warning!"

"Don't regret it, captain," said the sailor, bitterly, "they were only convicts, the most of them—the Government will be much obliged to you."

"Were you a convict?" asked the mate.

"I was, senor, as my dress and appearance would tell you, even if I were disposed to lie. I was drafted from the Matanzas chain-gang to the guarda-costa some six months since."

"The Matanzas chain-gang!" cried the mate eagerly; "do you know a convict by the name of Pedro Garcia?"

"Why," demanded the man, "do you sir?"

"I do indeed," answered Mr. Stewart; "but answer my question, sir."

The man rose, and brushed back his long hair with his hand. "I was once called Don Pedro Garcia," said he; "tell me," he added, as all four of us rose at this startling announcement, "tell me, do I see the dead, or are you Mr. Stewart?"

"Good God," cried the mate, making one jump for the convict felon, and throwing his arms around him—"I'm Ben Stewart, and alive and well."

Very unhappily at this moment the shipgave a violent lurch, and the two fell and rolled over to leeward, locked in a fraternal embrace; the captain who was unguarded in his astonishment, followed Langley's former wake over the table, while the steward as in duty bound, ran to aid him.

At this juncture, Mr. Brewster hearing the row, poked his head through the sky-light and demanded "what's the matter?—mutiny by G—d!" he shouted, catching sight of the prostrate forms of his fellow officers, struggling as he thought, in the respective grasps of the rescued convict and the steward. Off went the sky-light scuttle, and down jumped the valiant Brewster, square upon the table, followed by three or four of his watch, stumbling over the bodies of the overthrown quartette; Langley and I climbed into a berth and looked on.

"It's the steward," shouted the mischievous third mate, whose love of fun could not be controlled by fear of consequences. "He tried to stab the captain with the carving knife." The scene now became delicious; the cry of mutiny was heard all over the vessel, and the skipper and mate, very naturally concluding that the mutineers were those who had so unceremoniously entered the cabin, turned furiously upon them, and called loudly for assistance to us in the berth; but we were enjoying the fun too much to even speak and explain.

"Are ye kill, cap'n?" asked Sandy, who had pushed his way to his beloved commander.

"No, you d——d mutinous scoundrel," replied the enraged skipper, aiming a tremendous blow with a camp stool at the head of poor Sandy—"take that," and the Irishman rolled upon deck. The mate had by this time gained his feet, and seized Brewster by the throat. Brewster enraged at his black ingratitude, clinched in and the fight became general.

"Come Langley," said I, "let's put a stop to this; somebody will be killed."

"Sure enough, but how are we going to do it. Oh here's the mate's broad-sword in this berth, and faith, here are two pistols; draw the charges Frank, and you take one, and I the other, and we will soon proclaim peace."

"They are not loaded," said I, after trying them both with the ramrod.

"All right, then; now follow me."

We jumped down from our roost, levelled our pistols at the crowd, and threatened to fire if hostilities on both sides did not instantly cease.

"Langley hand me those pistols," cried the frenzied skipper, who was the more angry, because no one would fight with him.

"Please, sir, I can't—disperse ye rebels—clear out or I will shoot—die, base and perjured villain!" shouted Langley, holding the muzzle of his pistol to Brewster's ear; while I by poking my shooting iron in every body's face, obtained partial order. After a deal of difficulty the mutiny was discovered to be no mutiny at all, and the crest-fallen Brewster withdrew his forces, followed by the mate, who explained the matter to his colleague, and gave him an inkling as to whom the rescued convict really was. The steward cleared away the wreck of the breakfast things, while Langley and I scraped acquaintance with my newly found cousin, and shortly after, in a conclave of the cabin mess, to which the black steward was ex-necessitate and ex-officio admitted, it was determined that the rescue of Don Pedro Garcia should be concealed from the authorities, when Captain Smith reported to them the running down of the vessel. The crew were made to believe that my cousin was an American gentleman passenger, an acquaintance of the skipper and mate, and this version seemed to them very probable. The gale had rapidly abated during these proceedings, and at noon we found ourselves rolling and pitching in a heavy sea, the sun shining brightly over our heads, and not a breath of air stirring. The skipper, mate, and cousin Pedro were closeted together in the cabin during the afternoon, while the second and third mates, and ship's cousin, compared notes, sitting under the awning upon the booby hatch. I enlightened Brewster more fully as to Mr. Stewart's former adventures in Cuba, and we finally concluded that our running down the Spanish guarda-costa was the most lucky thing in the world.

* * * * *

"Half of my plan is now accomplished," said I; "we must now get my cousin Clara out of the nunnery."

"You hadn't better try that Frank," interposed Mr. Brewster, "because for this reason—you see in the first place she wouldn't get out if she could, being a veiled nun, and in the next place you'd get your neck into a certain machine they call a garrot."

"Nathless, I shall try, and if she is willing to run away, there can be some plan contrived."

"And my part shall be to run old Alvarez through the gizzard, if the devil has not taken him already," added Mr. Augustus Langley.

"Boys will be boys, that's a fact," observed Mr. Brewster, very sapiently stroking his red whiskers.

The calm continued, and by evening the swell had in a great measure subsided; and in the first dog watch my cousin Pedro, sitting upon the companion, gave us the account of his long imprisonment. He had, as the reader already knows, been sentenced to the chain-gang for the murder of the Count F——, and had toiled and slaved in the streets of Matanzas, till drafted with many others on board of the guarda-costa. He knew of Clarissa's fate, but had believed Mr. Stewart killed at his arrest on the mole, having seen him fall beneath the stroke of a cutlass. I stood the middle watch that night, and just as eight bells struck, a slight easterly breeze set in, before which we slowly glided towards our destined port.

CHAPTER IX.

A morning on the coast of Cuba. The Gentile arrives at Matanzas.

I was waked in the morning by Mr. Stewart, who shook my shoulders, crying, "Come, Frank, turn out; it's seven bells, rouse and bit, breakfast almost ready, and a glorious prospect from deck."

I turned out incontinently at this summons, slipped on my trousers, ran up the companion, dipped my head into a bucket of water by way of performing my ablutions, climbed up on the hurricane house, and stood by to see the glorious prospect of which the mate had spoken. The crew had just finished washing down the decks, and were engaged in coiling down the rigging upon the belaying pins; the boys were stowing away the ponderous and detested holystone under the long boat; the watch below were performing their brief morning ablutions upon the forecastle; the steward was bringing aft the cabin breakfast from the galley, sadly incommoded by the mischievous Rover, who, wet as a rat, capered about the deck, shaking himself against every one who came in his way, and now seemed to be determined to dive between the lower spars of the unfortunate darkey; and the officers were standing by my side, breathing the cool morning air, and looking out upon the beautiful scene around us, thereby getting an appetite for the afore-mentioned breakfast. The ship lay about a league from the land, almost abreast the entrance of Matanzas bay; the land wind blew gently, bearing to us the delicious odors of orange and coffee blossoms, and crowds of vessels were issuing from the bay, taking advantage of it to gain an offing, before the setting in of the sea breeze. A half a mile from us a brig lay motionless upon the water, her yards swarming with men loosing sails, which in a moment fell together with a precision that would plainly have told a sailor the brig was a man-of-war, even if he did not notice the delicate white ribbon painted upon her side, pierced by half a dozen ports, from which protruded as many saucy looking guns, their red tompkins contrasting prettily with the aforesaid white line and the black sides of the vessel. A flag hung negligently down from her gaff-end, and as a puff of wind stronger than the rest blew out its crimson folds, we saw emblazoned thereon the cross of St. George and merry England. The brig was the English cruiser of the station, appointed to look out for slavers. To the northward stretched the broad blue expanse of the sea we had so recently sailed on, looking as quiet and peaceful as if there were no such things as hurricanes and angry waves, and dotted here and there by the glistening sails of inward bound vessels; far away to the westward a long black wreath of smoke, following in the wake of a small speck upon the water, announced the approach of the Havana steamboat; close in shore glided a solitary American barque, apparently bound to Havana to finish her freight, her white sails gleaming in the sun. And then the land—how strangely beautiful was every thing there; the tall graceful clumps of palms, sheltering with their grateful shade white villas situated in the midst of fertile plantations, and immediately surrounded by the little villages of white washed slave huts. The blue conical peaks of the distant mountain looked strange, foreign, and yet lovely to my yankee eyes; and I gazed with much interest at the flat summit of the celebrated Pan of Matanzas, which towered in majesty above its more humble neighbors.

"And I am once more in the West Indies," murmured Mr. Stewart, half unconsciously. "How much has happened since my eyes first looked upon this landscape."

"True enough," added Pedro, sighing.

"Breakfas' gettin' cold. Cap'n Smith," cried the steward, poking his head up the companion.

"Ay, ay," returned the skipper. "Come, gentlemen, dont get into the dumps; you ought to be rejoiced that you have found each other. Let's go below and take breakfast, and after that we must stow Don Pedro in the run, till after the custom house officers have made their examination."

Breakfast being despatched, all hands went briskly to work preparing the ship for port. Our bonds had been blacked in the fair weather we had had off the Bahamas, and as our shipmate a large, handsome, packet built craft of seven hundred tons, we reckoned upon cutting a great swell among the brigs, barques and small ships, generally engaged in the sugar freighting business. The brass of the capstan, wheel, and ladder stanchions was brightly polished by the steward and boys—fair-leaders, scuttlines and chafing gear taken off—ensign, signal, and burgee halliards wove—and the accommodation ladder got over the side. At ten o'clock we took the sea breeze, and a pilot, passed Point Yeikos, and cracked gallantly up the bay, with ensign, numbers, and private signal flying. Another point was turned, and the beautiful city broke upon our view, at the distance of a league, more than half the intervening space of water covered by ships of every nation, of every size and rig, from the large line of battle ship down to the graceful felucca with lateen sails.

"Pilot," said Captain Smith, "if you will give us a first rate berth, as near to the town as a ship of our size can load, I'll give you five dollars besides your fee."

"You shall have a very fine berth, senor di capitaine: I will anchor you under the castle yonder; deep water, and only some three one mile from the end of the mole."

The skipper exchanged glances with his mate.

"Same berth they laid in before," whispered Langley to me.

We rapidly approached the castle; sail after sail was clewed up, till just as eight bells proclaimed the hour of noon, our anchor plunged into the water, the chain rattled swiftly through the hause hole, we swung round with the tide broadside to the fort, and "The voyage of the, ship Gentile, of Boston, Captain James Smith, commander, from Palermo towards Matanzas," as inscribed in the mate's log book, was at an end. The pilot was dismissed, royal and topgallant yards sent down, our fair-weather lofty poles, surmounted by gilt balls, sent up, our yards squared with nautical and mathematical precision, awnings spread completely over the deck, our crack accommodation stairs got over the side, swinging booms rigged out, and boat's painters attached thereto, and by the time the custom house boat boarded us we were in complete harbor trim, 'ship shape and Bristol fashion,' and the Spanish officers complimented the skipper upon the fine appearance of his handsome ship, till the man was greatly pleased.

An account was given of the running down of the San Diego, and of the miraculous rescue of one of her crew, who, the skipper said, died the next day of his bruises. The officers looked grave a moment, but finally said that it was the act of God and inevitable, and that as the crew were principally convicts it was no great matter after all; and after taking bonds of the captain for the good behavior of our darkies, departed.

CHAPTER X.

The third mate and ship's cousin go ashore on a frolic.

Many shipmasters and owners will remember how very dull were European freights at Cuba, in the summer of 1839, and Captain Smith had been in Matanzas but a day or two before he became convinced of the unwelcome truth. As our orders were to stay four weeks waiting freight, Langley and I determined that, as I had plenty of money, we would beg a week's liberty of the skipper, take a cruise ashore, and try to effect the escape of my cousin Clara, not forgetting to murder Don Carlos Alvarez in the most cruel manner, in case we run athwart his hawse. Mr. Stowe had called to see Captain Smith a day or two after our arrival, and had given us both passing invitations to spend a week at his house, and renew our acquaintance with the girls. So the Saturday night after our arrival, Langley and I preferred our petition to the skipper at the supper table.

"Why, boys," said the good Captain, "if I thought you wouldn't get into some confounded scrape, I'd as lief spare you a while as not. We've nothing to do aboard ship, so——"

"Beg your pardon, Captain Smith," interrupted Mr. Brewster, who had been on bad terms with my friend Augustus for a day or two, "I beg your pardon, sir, but there can be plenty of work to do about the ship. It's a slick time to refit the rigging. If we shouldn't get a freight here, and have to go a Calcutta voyage as you spoke of, you know, our standing rigging hadn't ought to be in such a trim as it is, sir."

"Well, well, Mr. Brewster, we haven't gone to India yet, and if we do, we shall have plenty of time to overhaul before we sail."

"Very well, Captain Smith," replied the second mate, "but before you give Mr. Langley leave, I'd just wish to enter a complaint against him, sir. I shouldn't thought of saying nothing about it, only to see him coming so bold and asking for liberty, just as if he thought he deserved it, makes me feel a little riley, sir. He was guilty of using disrespectful language to his superior officer, sir,—to me, sir, upon the quarter-deck too, sir, d——n him. You see that night afore last, in his anchor watch, it was rather warm in my stateroom, so I went below on deck to walk and cool off a little, and I heard Langley sitting on the booby hatch spouting poetry to his-self. Well, I just goes up the ladder, pokes my head through the slide, and hails him; but instead of answering me in a proper manner, what does he do but jumps off the hatch, and squares off in this manner, as if he was going to strike; and says he, 'Are you a goose or gobbler, d—n you.' I didn't want to pick a fuss before the rest of the watch, or, by Goshen, I'd taught him the difference between his officer and barnyard fowls, blast his picter."

"Mr. Langley," said the skipper, "what have you to say for yourself? such language upon the quarter deck, to your superior, is very impertinent."

"If you'll allow me, Captain Smith," replied the accused, "I think I can give a different version of the story. You see that the second mate wears a night cap, to keep the cockroaches out of his ears——"

"That's a lie!" roared Brewster, "I wears it because I've got a catarrh, that I catched by doing my duty in all weathers, afore you were breeched, you lazy son of a gun!"

"Silence!" cried Captain Smith, suppressing a laugh. "Mr. Langley, go on."

"Well," resumed the third mate, "Mr. Brewster wears a night cap for some reason, and night before last I sat reading Hamlet in the moonlight, and when the second mate's night-capped head arose through the after-hatch slide, it looked so very spectral, that I couldn't forbear hailing him, 'Art thou a ghost, or goblin damned?' which he persists in rendering his own way. I'm sure I didn't intend to compare him to a barnyard fowl of any kind; I should have gone into the stable in search of comparison rather."

To the great chagrin of Mr. Brewster, the hands of us burst into laughter, but Langley, by the skipper's advice, finally begged pardon, and peace and amity were restored. The skipper granted us a week's liberty, and Langley and I

retired to our state-room to plot for Donna Clara's rescue, and pack up our portmanteaus. The next day, after dinner, the yawl was brought to the side and manned, and my chum and I prepared for our departure.

"Remember," quoth my cousin Pedro, as I bade him good bye in the mate's state-room, where from extreme caution he generally lay perdu, "remember to see Clara; tell her who you are, and bring us word from her."

"Yes," added the mate, "tell her of Pedro's escape, but I would not hint that I am alive. God bless the dear girl!" and the usually stout-hearted mate's voice trembled as he spoke.

"Good bye, Frank—good bye, Gus," said Mr. Brewster, shaking hands, "kiss all the girls for me, and bring off some segars the first time you come aboard. Remember and keep out of mischief. I don't care a tinker's d—n about either of you, but I don't wish the ship disgraced.—Good bye, boys."

"Keep out of all manner of scrapes," added the captain, by way of climax. "However, Mr. Stowe will keep you straight. I shall be at the United States cafe every afternoon, if you wish to see me."

"Yes, sir—oh certainly, sir—of course, sir—Good bye, shipmates—good bye, sir," shouted Langley and I, as the boat pushed off.

"Now let fall, my men,—give way," continued Gus. "By thunder, Frank, won't we have a spree!"

"Shouldst wonder," answered the ship's cousin, "row like the devil, my hearties, and you shall have a quarter apiece when we get ashore."

Away we went in crack style, till, as we neared the mole, Langley gave the order, "Unrow." The bowsman seized his boathook, and we forced our way through the jam of ship and shore boats, to the landing place, amid a volley of oaths and interjections, selected with no great care from the vocabulary of every European and African language.

I gave the boat's crew their treat money, and they vanished to spend it, while my companion and I waited to view the strange scene before us. We leaned against a post, and looked on.

[*To be continued.*]

Robbery of Pomeroys' Express.—No further clue as to the persons who robbed the Pomeroy's Express trunk on the 13th inst., on board the steamboat Utica, have been gathered. Mr. Copp, the agent of Pomeroy & Co., arrived in this city on Friday night, and was immediately taken into custody, and a private investigation held. All that has been divulged is that he left the trunk on board the steamboat, at about 3 o'clock, on the morning of the 13th inst., came to the office, took a nap, and then started in the morning boat for Albany, via Bridgeport.

The amount of money contained in the trunk was very large. About $40,000 in bills from the Albany banks, $36,000 of which were consigned to Drew, Robinson & Co., of Wall street.—There were also about $60,000 in bills of the Union Bank of this city, which had been sent to Albany to be countersigned at the Comptroller's office, and about $100,000 in drafts and checks.

The sum lost of the Union bank, was in printed sheets of their notes of 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 dollars countersigned on the face at the Comptroller's office but not signed by all the officers of the bank.

A reward has been offered for the recovery of the trunk.

Our Village.—Not many days since, we took a survey of the burnt district, and counted the buildings erected in this place since the fire. We counted over one hundred and fifty of various sizes and in different stages of progress. Some of them very large and elegant brick blocks of from fifty to one hundred and eighty feet in length, three and a half stories high—other blocks built of wood, large and capacious. Many of the dwelling houses and stores commenced since the fire, have long since been finished and occupied. There is a very great improvement in the style and size of the buildings. Five houses of public worship have been commenced since the fire—most of them very large, and all of them very neat and handsome buildings, so far as we can judge from the design and their present unfinished state. One, only, is finished, (the Universalist,) but most of the others are in advanced stages and will probably be completed during the winter. It is truly gratifying to see the stores opened and the dwellings lighted up, where all so late was a mass of ruins, so dreary and desolate that many a stout-hearted pedestrian has turned off and passed by on the other side, where the prospect was at all improved by doing it.—*Fall River Monitor.*

Extensive and daring Robbery.—We learn from the Express of last evening, that Pomeroy's express from Albany, was robbed yesterday morning after its arrival in the city.

The trunk which contained all the brokers and other packages, was taken from the steamboat Utica yesterday morning. The trunk, it is stated in the street, was left in charge of the captain, upon the arrival of the boat, while the messenger went to report himself at Pomeroy's office.

The Messenger soon after left for Albany *via* the Housatonic Railroad, leaving Pomeroy's people to go for the trunk, which has not yet been found. The Captain denies that the trunk was left in his charge.

The contents of the trunk are not yet known. They are supposed to be very valuable, from the large amounts that always come by them. They usually bring the remittances from the Banks of the interior to this city.

Pomeroy & Co. have offered a reward of $50 for any information leading to the recovery of the trunk.

Newspaper Law.—In case of a suit *for fraud*, the Georgia courts have decided that refusing to take a newspaper from the office, or going away and leaving it uncalled for, *until all arrearages are paid, is prima facie* evidence of intential fraud.

What poetry is there in arithmetic? Give it up? Why the rule of three is *verse*.

Singular Monomania.—The New Orleans Picayune, of the 18th, thus refers to the hallucination of a young German just arrived from St. Louis, and who fancies he is followed by an invisible person who mesmerized him in London. "He looks like a man of sound mind, and converses readily and correctly in English; answers questions pertinently and with apparent reason. He says that he cannot tell where the person who follows and annoys him keeps himself; but that he cannot follow his business on account of the constant intrusion of the Mesmerizer. When we saw him he was at the office of Judge Jackson, asking protection from his invisible persecutor. The Judge told him that his was a civil tribunal merely, and referred him elsewhere.

"Oh, yes," said the unfortunate young man, readily—"I suppose this is another gull. I have been thus referred from one to another some twenty times to-day, and the last says, as the first, "go to Mr. Such and such-a-one."

He fancies, too, that the Captain of the boat on which he came down the river wants to cheat him out of the amount of his passage—stating that he knows that Dr.———, who mesmerized him, paid his passage in St. Louis. He admits that he has not paid it himself because he knows it was paid by the Professor, and that the Professor, came down on the same boat with him; that he cannot find the Professor, or point him out to anybody, because whenever he tries to do so, the other secretes himself. It is most evident that this young man is under the influence of an absurd delusion yet he tells his tale in a straight-forward and intelligible manner. He is an object of pity truly."

From the New York Plebeian.

Report of the Secretary of the Navy.

This is a remarkably concise, perspicuous, business-like document. It sets forth the condition and operations of the department in a manner as once brief and comprehensible. The Navy at the present time consists of the following number and description of vessels: one ship of 120 guns; nine ships of the line of 90 guns each; one razee of 62 guns; twelve 52 gun frigates; one 50 gun frigate; two 49 gun frigates; eleven first class sloops of war of 24 guns each; three 22 gun sloops; five 18 gun sloops; two sloops for store ships, 6 guns each. There are also four first class sloops on the stocks nearly ready for launching. Eleven 10 gun brigs and schooners; three ditto used as store-ships, and one for a receiving vessel at Charlestown. The steamship Mississippi of 12 guns, the Fulton of 8 guns, the Princeton (Ericson's propeller) of 12 guns, the Union of 4 guns, (with Hunter's submerged wheels,) the Poinsett of 2 guns, and an iron steamer, the Michigan, of 6 guns, nearly ready to launch on Lake Erie. There are likewise four small schooners employed as packets or receiving vessels. In all seventy six vessels of the various descriptions.

For the service of the next year the employment of the following force is proposed: For the Home Squadron, three frigates, six sloops, two steamers and five brigs and schooners; making in all sixteen vessels. For the Mediterranean, three frigates, four sloops one brig and one store-ship—seven vessels. For the coast of Brazil, two frigates, three sloops, one brig and one store-ship—seven vessels For the Pacific, three frigates, four sloops, two brigs or schooners and one store-ship—ten vessels. For the East Indies, two frigates, two sloops, one brig and one store-ship. For the Lakes, one steamer. For special service, the steamer Mississippi, Princeton and Union, and the small iron steamer now building at the Navy Yard, Washington. This increased force seems to be called for to afford adequate protection to our national interests embarked in our increased and growing commerce on the distant stations along our whole sea board from the St. Croix to the Sabine, and to our commerce with the West India Islands and with the ports on the American continent.

The ships proposed to be employed are built and afloat; the officers necessary to command them are mostly in commission and under pay—the deterioration of the ships is little more while in service than when laid up in ordinary—the officers degenerate by idleness while they are improved by service.

A slight increase of officers in the subordinate grades will be needed to keep this force afloat; and is therefore recommended.

The discharge of workmen in October last is accounted for by the heavy drafts upon the appropriation for increase, repair, &c. in payment of contracts made, and the completion of works in progress; funds enough, however, being left, to meet outstanding demands. The act of Congress which forbids the transfer of appropriations from one to another branch of expenditure in this department, has operated injuriously, and the Secretary is persuaded that the public interests would be promoted were Congress to authorize these transfers early in the ensuing session.

The Department proposes to build only four small timber vessels during the coming year: and the timber being mostly on hand no contracts for live oak are proposed to be made. The docking of timber for long periods is disapproved of; and a deficiency is apprehended in the appropriation for provisions and clothing for the current year.

The Secretary strongly recommends that no spirits be allowed in the rations of those who enlist in future, and that the right of commuting the spirit ration for money be continued to those already enlisted.

An appropriation of one hundred dollars was made at the last session of Congress for the purpose of building a floating dry dock, sufficiently large to raise a second class frigate, on such plan as the Secretary of the Navy should approve, to be used at Pensacola.—After various inquiries, the examination of various plans and the consideration of the offers of persons proposing to build it, no plan was presented on which a suitable dock could be built within the limit of the appropriation, and the Department did not feel authorthorized to enter into a contract requiring a larger expenditure than the sum appropriated for the purpose. The plan presented by C. D. Dakin, for a sectional dock, had the preference of the Department; but one of a suitable size, with the necessary machinery to work it, could not be built within the sum appropriated. Mr. Sanger, the Engineer of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, in compliance with the resolve of Congress, is making the necessary examinations as to the practicability of using the Croton water as an elevating power for a dock at New York. Reports on these subjects are promised.

The report closes with a reference to the estimates from the different bureaus and the commandant of the marine corps, of the sums that will be required for the proposed service of the coming year; and which are sent in with the Secretary's communication.

From the New York Aurora.

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The character of the Secretary of the Treasury, as a business man, is well known to the citizens of this, his native state. At an early period in his political career, he was elected a member of Congress. In that body he acquired a high reputation for laborious industry and deep research. His celebrated report on the fraudulent practices of the Bank of the United States, affords evidence of his acuteness of mind and untiring perseverance. Whatever difference of opinion may exist among politicians, in reference to the correctness of Mr. Spencer's views as a statesman, it is believed that all will admit he is a profound thinker—an indefatigable officer; and that he never fails when he undertakes, to bring *order* out of *chaos*.

The annual report just presented to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury, is indeed a most luminous and interesting document. It merits, and no doubt will receive, an attentive perusal. It abounds in practical suggestion, rendered intelligible to the most humble capacity. Mr. Spencer presents in an open, manly way, the wants of the government, and then points out the means by which those wants may be supplied. In this, with him, there is no shrinking from responsibility. It is impossible, in a hasty and brief notice like the present, to do more than to refer to some of the prominent features of the report.

It appears that on the 1st Jan. 1843 there was an actual deficiency in the treasury of	$604,383
That from the 1st January, 1842, to 1st June 1843, the expenditure amounted to	$23,921,037
That during the same period the receipts were	19,643,966
Excess of expenditures over receipts	$4,277,071
Estimated expenditures over receipts from July, 1843, to July, 1844	$4,000,000
Estimated expenditures from July, 1844, to July 1845	26,877 059
Estimated receipts during the same period	22 360 000
Estimated expenditures over receipts	$4 517,000

The proceeds of the sales of public lands are estimated by the Secretary at only 2,500,000 dollars per annum; and yet he says "various considerations have induced the undersigned to doubt whether the receipts from the sales of lands will be equal to the estimates submitted."

It further appears by the report, that "the expenditures for the years (1837 to 1841) for all purposes other than the public debt, averaged at the rate of *twenty-eight millions one hundred and twenty five thousand* dollars per year, while those of the same character, for the last two years and nine months, averaged at the rate of *twenty-four millions four hundred and forty-eight thousand dollars.*"

"The eight millions five hundred thousand dollars," (says Mr. Spencer,) "the estimated expenditures over the receipts of the present and next fiscal year, must be avoided, in whole or in part, by a reduction of the public expenditures, or provision must be made to meet them by an increase in the revenue."

The Secretary proceeds, in a lucid manner, to designate various items of expenditure that may be reduced; among which is the enormous expense "incurred in the proceedings to obtain judicial condemnation of goods of small value." This is a grievance long endured, and it is to be hoped a remedy as now proposed, will be applied. Mr. Spencer states the following facts: "In one collection district, and in a single quarter, out of fourty three cases of seizure, balances of costs were paid by the United States in thirty-nine of them, averaging *fifty-four* dollars in each suit."

In another part of the report, he adds—"The expenses charged upon the judiciary fund call for examination and regulation, and will be the subject of a special report."

In relation to the tariff, the Secretary remarks: "Sufficient information has not yet been obtained respecting the practical operation of the act of the 30th August, 1842, establishing the existing rates of duties on foreign importations, to authorize an accurate opinion of the probable results of its different provisions." • • •

"But the undersigned feels bound to say that from the examination of reports he has caused to be made from the principal ports, and from a general view of our commerce, after the best consideration which he could give to the subject, he has not been able to discover any of the existing duties which can be increased with any reasonable prospect of augmenting the revenue."

"On the other hand, looking at the subject exclusively in its bearings upon the revenue, the undersigned is not prepared to specify any very important rates of duty that will bear reduction, unless the deficiency be supplied by duties upon other articles."

After assigning the most cogent reasons for the recommendation, the Secretary recommends a duty on *tea* and *coffee*, which can only be deferred by a time-serving policy.

From the Journal of Commerce.

Postmaster General's Report.

Our limits confine us to a synopsis of this document.

The annual current expenses of the P. O. Department have been met by its annual revenue during the last two years, and an extension of the service is said to have been made commensurate to the growth and spread of our population.

The amount of annual transportation of the mail, as ascertained on the 30th June, 1842, was 34,285,991 miles, the cost of which was $3,110,783.

The amount of annual transportation on the 30th June 1843, was 36,252,805 miles, the cost of which was $2,976,286.

It will be observed that the cost of transportation for the last year was less by $134,499 than it was for the previous year, whilst the transportation throughout the year was greater by 976,814 miles.

The number of Post Offices supplied in 1842, was 12,733: and the number supplied in 1843 was 13,814.

The aggregate of these reductions in the service has been $134,254 and the amount of additional and new service $98,555.

For similar reasons it became necessary to discontinue in the year preceding 1st July, 1842, 400 Post Offices, and to establish, during the same period, 471.

The total expenditures of the Department for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1842, as stated in the report of this Department to the House of Representative, under date of 28th of February, 1843, were $4,975,370,42. In this amount was included $392,654,51 for debts paid out of the special appropriation at the extra session.

The total expenditures of the service for the year ending 30th June 1843 were $4,341,713 75, including payments on account of debts due by the Department for which the appropriation above was made.

The amount of gross revenue for the year ending the 30th June, 1841, as stated in my annual report of 3d December 1842 was $4,279,819 78. That of 1842, was $4,547,246 12.

The revenue of 1843 so far as the returns exhibit the amount for the year ending 30th June, is $4,295,-935 48.

The late irregularities on the mail routes between Washington and New Orleans and between Baltimore and Cincinnati,—are declared to have been in many instances the result of obstacles which could not have been provided against or overcome.

Mr. Wickliffe says, he is gratified "*in being able to state that the service, generally, is performed satisfactorily to the public*, and with a punctuality in all its departments which does credit to the several subordinate agents concerned."

The difficulties of effecting satisfactory contracts with the Railroad Companies still exist.

The decrease of the revenue in 1843 from that of the previous year, in the sum of $359,326 70 is attributed to the operations of the Expresses.

The acquittal of Adams & Co., prosecuted by the Department for transporting mail matter over Post Roads, is said *to have been caused by a defect in the existing laws.*

Without any further legislation upon this subject by Congress the revenue of the Depatment will in time, be affected by the inroads of private expresses, that the service will either have to be reduced below the just wants of the public or appropriations from the General Treasury will be required to meet the current expenditure of the Department.

The General Government should either protect the Department against the inroads of private posts or provide the ways and means to meet the necessary expenses of the service.

If any considerable reduction in the rates of postage should be deemed advisable by Congress, it should be preceded by a provision to relieve the Department from certain heavy annual responsibilities and accompanied by a proper regulation and restriction of the franking privilege. Without such relief and modification of the existing laws, if any considerable reduction in the rates of postage is made, the mail service will not yield a sufficiency of revenue to meet its own expenditures upon the existing scale of operations.

It seems to have been a principle at the foundation of the mail system of the United States that the Department should sustain itself by its own income. Of the soundness of this principle, I am fully persuaded, and should regard its abandonment as impolitic at any time, particularly at the present moment, when the national income is unequal to the ordinary demands upon it.

Any reduction, in the present rates of postage, by which the Department is left in the possession of an income to meet its own expenditures, I shall be pleased to see made.

The report contains a detailed examination of the consequences that have flowed from the reduction of postage in England, from which the following conclusions are declared to result:

"These facts will serve to show that the tax in the shape of postage upon the English correspondence has been lessened;—that the postage upon newspapers is paid in the shape of a stamp-duty higher than the postage paid on newspapers in the United States; that the correspondence through the mail has been increased and that the revenue derived to the crown has been greatly lessened. And they further prove that the income of the British Post Office is still greater than its cost of management.

I have directed an accurate account to be kept at each Post Office of the United States during the month of October of the number of letters under each rate of postage, the number of free letters, and by what official franked, the number of newspapers, pamphlets, &c. These returns are not quite complete. I hope to have them ready by the 1st of January, to be furnished to Congress if required.

This information will be important in case Congress shall enter upon the question of reduction of postage upon the principle of preserving, if not improving, the amount of revenue and shall require the Post Office to maintain itself.

If, however, it shall be the pleasure of Congress to follow the example of the British Government, by placing the expenditures of the Department as an annual charge upon the public Treasury, and by bringing to the aid of that Treasury whatever of postage may be collected, the report of the number of letters which now pass through the mail can be of little consequence.

This change of system will simplify the operations of the service. The amount required for the service of each current year in the opinion of each Congress, will be appropriated from the Treasury. The postage collected will be paid into the Treasury. The Department thus protected and sustained will continue the sphere of its operations, limited only by the amount appropriated.

I have deemed it a duty to present to your view, this synopsis of facts digested from the best sources within my possession, and leave to question of reduction of postage, without any recommendation of mine, to be decided by that Department of the Government to which the people have wisely delegated the power.

If Congress should not determine to make the reduction of postage to the extent indicated by the views and published opinions of those who have agitated the subject I would respectfully recommend, as I have done on former occasions, that the present rates of postage be so changed as to correspond with the coins of the United States.

There is a large class of printed matter such as handbills, the prospectus of a newspaper, prices current, the drawings of lotteries, proofsheets, &c. now charged with letter postage, which ought not to pay higher rates than newspapers and pamphlets. A just discrimination between newspapers, as to size or weight, should be made in the imposition of postage.

The franking privilege, if not abolished altogether should in some way be restricted, and its abuse checked.

In Senate, December 11, 1843.

Mr. Bagby, elected by the legislature of Alabama a Senator from that state from and after the 4th day of March last, was presented to the Senate by his colleague, Mr. King, and was qualified.

The President in obedience to the order taken by the Senate, announced the following as the standing committees, viz:

On Foreign Relations—Mr. Archer, chairman. Messrs. Berrien, Buchanan, Talmadge, and Choate.

On Finance—Mr. Evans, chairman. Messrs. McDuffie, Huntington, Woodbury and Crittenden.

On Commerce—Mr. Huntington, chairman. Messrs. Woodbridge, King, Barrow and Wright.

On Manufactures—Mr. Simmons, chairman. Messrs. Archer, Miller, Buchanan and Morehead.

On Agriculture—Mr. Upham, chairman. Messrs. Bates, Sturgeon, Semple and Atchison.

On Military Affairs—Mr. Crittenden, chairman. Messrs. Barrow, Benton, Dayton and Foster.

On the Militia—Mr. Barrow, chairman. Messrs. Fulton, Semple, Fairfield and Atchison.

On Naval Affairs—Mr. Bayard, chairman. Messrs. Choate, Huger, Haywood and Henderson.

On Public Lands—Mr. Woodbridge, chairman. Messrs. Tallmadge, Walker, Jarnagin and Morehead.

On Private Land Claims—Mr. Henderson, chairman. Messrs. Haywood, Sprague, Mappin and Colquitt.

On Indian Affairs—Mr. White, chairman. Messrs. Morehead, Sevier, Phelps, and Benton.

On Claims—Mr. Foster, chairman. Messrs. Wright, Woodbury, Phelps and Haywood.

On Revolutionary Claims—Mr. Jarnagin, chairman. Messrs. Clayton, Upham, Colquitt and Hanegan.

On the Judiciary—Mr. Berrien, chairman. Messrs. Clayton, Dayton, Walker, and Huger.

On the Post Office and Post Roads—Mr. Merrick, chairman. Messrs. Simmons, Jarnagin, Fulton, and Atchison.

On Roads and Canals—Mr. Porter, of Michigan, chairman, Messrs. White, King, Breese, and Sturgeon.

On Pensions—Mr. Bates, chairman. Messrs. Sevier, Foster, Evans, and Atherton.

On the District of Columbia—Mr. Miller, chairman. Messrs. Bayard, King, Merrick, and Semple.

On Patents and the Patent Office—Mr. Phelps, chairman. Messrs. Porter, of Michigan, Bates, Sturgeon and Atherton.

On Retrenchment—Mr Morehead, chairman. Messrs. Miller, Huntingdon, Fulton, and Henderson.

On the Public Buildings—Mr. Dayton, chairman. Messrs. Breese and Bagby.

To audit and controll the Contingent Expenses of the Senate—Mr. Tappan, chairman. Messrs. White and Porter, of Michigan.

On Printing—Mr. Simmons, chairman. Messrs Fairfield and Sprague.

On Engrossed Bills—Mr. Dayton, chairman. Messrs. Bagby and Sprague.

Mr. Tappan submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved—That a Committee on the Library of Congress, and on Enrolled Bills, be appointed on the part of the Senate, in pursuance of the joint resolution of the two houses.

Ordered—That the President pro tempore appoint the said committee.

The President, in accordance with the above, appointed Messrs. Choate, Tappan, and Berrien, to constitute the Committee on the Library;

Messrs. Hannegan and Atherton the committee on Enrolled Bills.

The following committee were announced in the House on Tuesday.

Foreign Affairs—Messrs. Chas. J. Ingersoll, Rhett, Beardsley, Gilmer, White, Dawson, Sample, Thomaston and H. Williams.

Ways and Means—Messrs. Mc Kay, Lewis, J. R Ingersoll, Dromgoole, Barnard, Seymor, Weller, Chappel and Norris.

Claims—Messrs. Vance, Thomas, Smith, Cobb, A. Johnson, Bowlin, Strong, Stephens, Clingman and A. Ramsay.

Commerce—Messrs. Holmes, Doulap, Winthrop, Phoenix, Preston, King, Hale, Labranche, Charles M. Reed, and McLellan.

Territories—Messrs. A. V. Brown, Duncan, Norris, Daniel, Houston, Tyler, Tibbatts, Wentworth, and Brown.

Revolutionary Pensions—Messrs Rathbun, Steenrod, Rodney, Simons, Hungerford, Giddings, Wright, Hoge, and McIlvaine.

Pensions—Messrs. Brinkerhoff, Russel, Hope, Morris, R. Smith, A. Smith, Nes, Cullem, and Tilden.

Roads and Canals—Messrs. Owen, Steenrod, White, Maclay, Reding, Ficklin, Dickinson, Caroll and Frick.

Patents—Messrs. Harper, Black, Russell, Stewart, and Severance.

Public Buildings—Messrs. Pratt, Leonard, Hudson, Wright and Winthrop.

Public Lands—Messrs. J. W. Davis, Boyd, Colamer, Hubard, Houston, Kayner, Jameson, McClernand, and Patterson.

Post Office and Post Roads—Messrs. Hopkins, Kennedy, Grinnell, Stiles, Harding, Dana, D. S. Reid, Relfe and Jenks.

District of Columbia—Messrs. Campbell, Kirkpatrick, Stewart, G. W. Jones, Chilton, Robinson, Mc Causlin and Bower.

Judiciary—Messrs. Wilkins, Saunders, French, Dillingham, Burt, Vinton, Petit, Dickey, and Catlin.

Manufactures—Messrs. Adams, Colamer, Belser, Hudson, Woodward, Irvin, Moseley, Lumpkin, and Cranston.

Agriculture—Messrs. Doherty, Anderson, Foster, St. John, J. Brown, Bryan, Green, Hays, Henley and Florence.

Accounts—Messrs. McDowell, Taylor, Herrick, Wheaton, and Rodney.

Unfinished Business—Messrs. E. Potter, Hubbel, Foster, Buffington, and E. D. Potter.

Mileage—Messrs. Cobb, Ritter, P. B. Johnson, Henly, and Farlee.

Indian Affair—Messrs. Cave Johnson, J. Thompson, Foot, J. R. Hunt, Bidlack, W. Hunt, Benton, Hughes and Vanmeter.

Military Affairs—Messrs. Haralson, Bossier, Fish and Dowell.

Militia Messrs. Dean, Stewart, Mosely, Tibbatts, Moore, Foot, Bower, Hays and Frank.

Naval Affairs—Messrs. Wise, Parmenter, Barringer Murphy, Simpson, Pevton, Seymour, Atkinson and Marsh.

Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. R. D. Davis, Arrington, D. P King, Lucas, Stone, Stone, Stetson, Brodhead R Smith, and Senter.

Private Land Claims—Messrs. Cross, Sidell, Dellet Black, W. J. Brown, Cary, E. R. Potter, Severance and Rogers.

☞The students of St Joseph's College in Kentucky had a riot about a fortnight since, in which two of the Professors were severely injured, and some property destroyed. Six of them were put in prison but subsequently were released on bail.

Post Office Poetry.—A letter with the following direction was received through our Post Office the other day:

I'm bound to the city of New York
By railroad line, I cannot walk.
To Number 30 Nassau street,
There Geo Ackerman will I meet;
If Geo. shouldn't happen to be there,
His brother Jo. will pay my fare.

☞The lady of the Rev. Wm Henry Hoit of St. Albans, Vt has presented the Episcopal church of that place with a splendid organ, valued at fifteen hundred dollars.

Married.

In this city on Sunday the 17th inst, by R. W. Mathewson, Esq., Mr. Abel Rice, and Miss Lucy Farwell, both of Lancaster Mass.

THE NEWS.

Norwich, Conn., Dec. 21, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JOHN TYLER,
OF VIRGINIA.
Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
CHAUNCEY F. CLEVELAND.
FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM S. HOLABIRD.
FOR SECRETARY,
NOAH A. PHELPS.
FOR TREASURER,
CHARLES H. POND.
FOR COMPTROLLER,
GIDEON WELLES.

☞ Owing to the Secretaries' Reports, and the general length of our articles, we present our readers this week with but an indifferent variety. We shall mend this matter next week. We have some "rich licks" brewing.

The Campaign opened—Whig tactics and finesse.

The freemen of New London and Windham counties have not, we presume, been indifferent spectators to the laborious efforts which the whigs have been making, for several weeks past, to infuse new animation into their ranks, and to affect the minds of the people of the State, in view of the election in the spring. Since the holding of their State Convention, when they nominated a ticket for State Officers, with the Hon. Roger "Sherman" Baldwin at its head, as the candidate for Governor, the whigs have really set about the business of talking themselves into notice, and of kicking up a dust generally, to blind the eyes of the the voters and bring themselves again into power in the State. To be sure, they do not raise any questions of *State* policy, which call for a change in the State administration—they do not point to any defects or abuses arising from the management of the democrats for the past year or two, which require reforming—they do not claim but that Gov. Cleveland has performed the duties of the Chief Magistracy faithfully and judiciously, and that the State is now in a prosperous and flourishing condition, thanks to the wise and healthy legislation of a democratic legislature. None of these things do the whigs pretend to "agitate," that we have discovered, in the least. We do not understand them as insisting at this time even upon the desireableness of having our common schools conducted on the "Prussian system," nor upon the necessity of having a "Registry," "Stand up," or any other kind of "law," for the purpose of watching and browbeating the freemen, compelling them to vote for their whig employers, or as they do, on pain of being discharged, and of facilitating the success of whiggery generally. What, then, is the burden of their present clamorous appeals to the freemen of the State?

Finding themselves at a loss for any thing to grumble at in relation to the present excellent democratic administration of the State, and having no new measures, pertaining to the immediate welfare of the people, to recommend, we see them busily engaged in overhauling questions of *national* policy, and in persuading the freemen to give them all the State *offices* next spring, because they say they are anxious to have Henry Clay assume the Presidential chair in 1845, or some *two years hence!* And why do they wish Mr. Clay elected? Because they want another United States Bank? Oh no, they are too cautious to raise this issue. United States Banks, and such characters as Nicholas Biddle, have become very unsavory articles in the nostrils of the people, and the whigs know it. Do they want the "exchanges regulated"? Not a word upon this subject—for the exchanges are now better regulated than they ever were even during the existence of a U. S. Bank. Do they seek the *assumption of State debts* by the general government? Nobody would suspect it, although it is known to be a favorite, though as yet somewhat *secret* measure with the whigs. No—the reason assigned is, because they want a *high tariff*, to enrich heavy capitalists at the expense of the laboring classes, (they seek it under the pretence of *protecting* "home industry,") and suppose that, if Mr. Clay is made President, he will *give* them such a tariff. The present tariff they would be satisfied with, but as they see there is a prospect of its being essentially modified by the present Congress, they want Mr. Clay elected so that he may restore it, or one still more prohibitory in its character. This is the sum and substance of all the noise and vapouring in the federal newspapers in the State at the present time; by which they hope to change its political character next spring.

We do not propose at this time to speak of the merits of the Tariff question—to point to the written opinions of Mr. Clay himself, as expressed in recent letters to southern gentlemen, declaring his hostility to a high tariff and "protection *for itself*," and his favor of a tariff for revenue and "incidental protection,"—the same opinions that the *democrats* of Connecticut entertain, and the same that were embodied in resolutions passed by the democratic legislature of year before last, and repeated last year, and which the whigs sneered at so much. These letters were written by Mr Clay to meet the views of the south, who are well known to be *opposed to "protection,"* and who take entirely *different grounds* from the tariff men of the north in relation to this subject. *They* believe Mr. Clay, upon his representations, to be just the man for *them*; the whigs of the north—and, among them, the whigs of Connecticut—say that Mr. Clay goes for a high tariff and "protection" as a principle. Here, then, is a gross, palpable contradiction, which will do much to convince the people of the humbuggery of this tariff "agitation," and the utter hypocrisy of the men, who, every time our State election approaches, resort to it as a *trick to catch votes.*

The whigs, then, have raised this deceptive issue for the spring campaign—how do they propose to collect together sufficient strength to ensure their success? Why, in the first place, it is deemed essential to get up as much "excitement" as possible; this will tend to drown the sober sense and reflection of the people—a result peculiarly favorable to the propagation of whiggery. In 1840, this was done by log cabins and hard cider; people were made drunk and boisterous by these strong friends of "law and order," temperance and piety, the whigs, and we had log cabin breast-pins, log cabin pewter medals, log cabin walking canes, and log cabin window curtains and nose kerchiefs, to incite the patriotism of the people of the country. In 1841 and 2, "Home Leagues" were all the vogue, although we have never heard a whig claim that they did any good. In 1843, it is proposed to establish "Clay Clubs," and, accordingly, "Clay Clubs" are being instituted, and the Courier of this city says, it "anticipates the formation of a similar association in every town in New London and Windham counties, before the lapse of many weeks," for the purpose of influencing the "doubtful voters" and as many democrats as possible. In the second place, it is all important that the *Abolitionists* be attended to. Accordingly, we see his Ex-excellency Wm. W. Ellsworth vigorously employed in writing letters for publication, wherein the Abolitionists are by turns warned and coaxed to drop their party organization and go with the whigs. The ex-governor makes a capital stool-pigeon, pretending to be a warm abolitionist himself, and only opposed to the Liberty Party movement because it won't abolish slavery *quick enough.* We also see the State being flooded with political tracts, written with all the casuistry and affecting appeals imaginable, showing to the aforesaid Abolitionists that they are doing a vast deal of mischief by—refusing to support whiggery. These and similar seductive arts the whigs are now plying with all the zeal they can muster, and as election time approaches, we shall doubtless be favored with the additional services of a squad of foreign lecturers, with Mr. Horace Greeley at its head, to teach the freemen of Connecticut their interest and duty. There is no knowing, in fact, what the desperation of the whigs will lead them to do, for few they shall sustain another defeat at the hands of the democracy of the State.

What, let us now ask, is the duty of the democrats of New London and Windham counties, in view of the state of things we have described? The campaign, it will be observed, is fairly begun; the whigs are in the field with their tricks and deceptions, to bring themselves into power again—to overturn the peaceful and prosperous condition of our State government—to revive, no doubt, many of their hateful and anti-republican measures—to waste the public school money in building up schools on the "Prussian system," for aught we know, though the law nothing about it—to repeal most or all of the judicious and democratic laws and provisions made by the last two Legislatures, and to prevent the completion of others now in progress—to abolish, as they did once before, our Board of Bank Commissioners, a set of officers that have done so much to preserve the soundness and soundness of our Banking institutions, and for whose appointment the community are indebted entirely to the democrats—in short, to undo every thing good, and commence a new career of corruption, oppression, extravagance and ruinous legislation. What, then, we repeat, is the duty of the democracy of these two counties in view of these facts? We shall endeavor to answer this enquiry in our next paper. Meantime, let our friends begin to think seriously of the campaign before them.

☞ We do not perceive that any of the whig papers in the State, pretending to any respectability, attempt to uphold the inexcusable and meanly insulting conduct of Mr. Jabez W. Huntington, in the U. S. Senate, at the conclusion of the reading of the President's Message. A certain newly-fledged, small beer concern, however, called the "Hartford Journal," has taken great offence at our remarks of last week upon this subject; and endeavors to ward off the blow, by a resort to blackguardism, an element in which it seems at home. But the snarl of Mr. Squeers, or the pertness of little Ellen, will not relieve Mr. Huntington from the indelible disgrace attached to him on the occasion to which we allude,—nor will the false allusions of the Journal lessen the force of our article.

As the Journal has ventured to assume a position in relation to this matter which facts will not justify, we might, did we deem it of sufficient consequence, allude to several instances where better men than Jabez W. Huntington ever began to be, have been most infamously abused by the "poor wretch" who does the dirty work of that "receptacle of filth," and whose low attack on this paper was discovered only by accident, just as we were putting our paper to press. The paper had been received some three or four days previous, but we had already formed so low an opinion of its merits, that if had remained that length of time on our table, neglected and unopened. The discontinuance of the exchange, therefore, it will be seen at once, will be no very serious inconvenience; in fact, we are quite glad that the tax on us is no longer requested,—a burden, by the way, which it is altogether probable all others with whom the Journal exchanges will in process of time be relieved of. The paper has ever been food for merriment and derision from the day it was first started, and we do not desire it on our list.

☞ The President's Message, although of moderate length, is a somewhat prosy document, going a great deal into detail, in regard to private claims for ships, sloops, brigs, and schooners, which have been made upon foreign governments, and satisfactorily adjusted.—*New London Advocate.*

A beautiful complaint indeed to make, that the President evinces a proper regard for the interests of those of our citizens whose property on the ocean has been illegally seized and converted to foreign use! These claims for "ships, sloops, brigs and schooners," we are told, have been "adjusted;" but by whom? and under whose administration? John Tyler's. The whigs are mad at this very fact, and grumble because the President has it in his power to allude to the subject in his Message.

Launch of the U. S. Steamer Michigan.—This vessel, to which the Secretary of the Navy refers in his report as being almost completed, was launched after repeated efforts, on Tuesday the 5th inst., in the presence of an immense assemblage of people. A gun from the Cutter in the harbor at 3 o'clock gave the signal to let go, and in an instant the great fabric started. At first she moved slowly, but in a moment glided off most beautifully. Above the noise and confusion of the crowd was faintly heard from the lips of the person who broke the bottle of pure cold water over her bows—"God bless the United States Sloop of War Michigan." As she struck the water, all present gave three hearty cheers for her, and "three times three" for the American Flag.

The Michigan is said to be the first armed steam vessel that has ever floated on any of our "inland seas." The hull, wheel houses and guards are entirely of iron, with the exception of the gun deck. Although pierced for 16 guns, her present armament will consist of two 64 Paixhan guns on pivots, and four 32 pound carronades. She will be schooner rigged, and have three masts. She has two low pressure inclined engines, each of 85 horse power. It is designed to have her ready for service by the opening of navigation next spring, and she will no doubt be one of the first boats out. It is believed that she will prove a superior sea boat, and surpass in speed any craft that floats the western waters.

☞ The Clay Club, recently organized in Boston took a sleigh-ride, on the afternoon of Election day with a band of music, banners, &c., in four large sleighs drawn by six horses each.—*Whig paper.*

This is the kind of "protection to home industry," we are to expect from "Clay Clubs,"—rioting, idling, "sleigh riding" in carriages "drawn by six horses each." What do the farmers, mechanics and workingmen think of such "protection"?

For the Norwich Mess.

Woodstock Academy.

This Institution, I am happy to say, is now in a prosperous condition. The building has been handsomely fitted up throughout, rendering it every way convenient and pleasant, and presents now a most attractive appearance.

One great secret, after all why most institutions of this kind do not flourish, is, because the accommodations are so ordinary. Most of the buildings bearing the name "Academy" are but little superior to our common school houses. Parents will not send their children away from home, unless, in *every particular* the advantages are superior to those enjoyed in their own town. This is right.

Woodstock is one of the most pleasant, quiet and healthy towns in New England and peculiarly adapted, on many accounts, for a literary institution. The ground is elevated, commanding a prospect from one extent to the other of more than fifty miles. The Quinebaug and Muddy Brook in the distant valley, slowly winding through grove and meadow, enrich the soil, and impart unusual freshness and beauty to the whole surrounding country.

The inhabitants are principally farmers in independant circumstances, possessing apparently a desire not only to cultivate the soil and gather a bountiful harvest, but to beautify and render pleasant and comfortable their "Home, sweet home."

The Fall term of this Academy has just closed and it was my privilege to be present at the examination. It continued through the day and evening, and was in the highest degree creditable to both teachers and scholars. In the forenoon the students were examined in English and Latin Grammar, History, Geometry, Moral Philosophy, Watts on the mind, &c., and in the afternoon in Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Surveying, &c. Notice had been given extensively that the evening would be devoted to the reading of compositions, declamations, etc., and that an address would be given by the Rev. Dr. Bates of Mass. At an early hour the hall and other parts of the building were filled to overflowing, and it was soon found that vast numbers could not get within hearing distance. The Trustees determined at once to adjourn to the Church where all could be accommodated.

The Address by Dr. Bates, was of the very first order, and peculiarly appropriate to the occasion. He clearly pointed out the duty of parents at the present age, and proved conclusively that a thorough education was the best inheritance they could bequeath their children. He said that *all*, whatever, perchance, might be their calling or circumstances in life, ALL equally needed this most precious boon. It was a passport to the most exalted stations, and the great PARAS which so enriches our happy New England.

After the Address, we were favored with a rich entertainment of compositions, declamations, dialogues, colloquies, &c., which were like the "*dessert*" to a sumptuous feast.

The young gentlemen appeared well—but the young ladies, with their *compositions*, secured the *palm*. The one entitled "The Spanish Bell," for smoothness, beauty and richness of expression, would do credit to any of our ablest writers. It was written by a young lady of sixteen. Feeling assured that it will interest your readers, I have obtained a copy to present you for publication.

THE SPANISH BELL.

WITH VALEDICTORY ADDRESSES.

Plaintive and sweet are the tones of that Bell. Like a gentle Eolian Harp which catches tones of magic from every wandering zephyr, its varying consonances vibrating with rich cadence on the autumnal breeze, come to the ear blended in strains of sweetest melody. So musical and harmonious are those notes, that sound itself seems to have acquired a charm from the gorgeous hues of decay that encircle the brow of Autumn, with which it appears to exercise a fairy-like spell over the chords of that deep toned instrument the heart.

Thou ancient Bell! Methinks I hear a voice in thy rich tones which murmurs of departed days, and musings of the past rise before me bright as the vision of an elysian dream. As I listen to thy melting strains, faintly chiming on the air of evening, like the low breathings of a fairy lute unswept save by the light winged breeze, thoughts are awakened of times long past when those stirring notes were echoed by the "vine-clad" shores of sunny Spain. There, when twilight had spread her veil over the land, and the last beams of splendor were fading from the western sky, how oft have thy plaintive notes ringing for vespers filled the thoughts with silent prayer, and aided Devotion in her heavenly flight. Gratefully did the mild accents fall upon the ear of the weary laborer, calling him from the monotonous and tedious task, to the pleasures and quiet that encircled his own beloved domicil. Numerous too, are the scenes of wretchedness and woe which thou hast there ushered into existence. Many have listened to thy notes from whose hearts Hope, that bright star, had forever departed, and who bore the long, slow, sickening burthen of life in hopeless despair. Perhaps, connected with thy history, are thrilling tales of beings of surpassing loveliness, on whom the blighting influence of the sorrows and troubles of this earth, had been too rudely exercised, and who shrinking from the trials of a mortal existence, fled for refuge from the fleeting joys of earth to the gloomy Convent, and there withered and drooped like flowers before the meridian sun. But thy voice is there reverberated no more. The thousands that long ago listened to thy chime are forgotten upon earth—their deeds are slumbering in the grave of oblivion. The fallen and mutilated walls conceal even their sepulchres from view. Those lofty towers from whence the gales wafted thy notes of melody have crumbled to the dust. The ivy twines about the decaying turrets, the raven builds her nest in the desolate casement and pours forth her melancholy wailings in the still hour of midnight, and the night winds sigh mournfully where the song of praise once resounded. Man, proud man, who reared this magnificent structure, has gone to his last rest. His memory is not on earth—it is buried in the Lethean pool. Thou alone remainest to proclaim the mutability of all that is human.

Thou art a mournful relic of past ages. A curtain of mystery envelopes thee, which conceals the past from view, and which the most piercing gaze may never penetrate. The impress of centuries is on thee, but of the events which then transpired, none can know, for the wave of Time has swept those scenes into the grave of Eternity.

Memento of by-gone days! We welcome thee with joy to thy new habitation. We regard thee as a rich boon, for thy history is replete with associations connected with the shadowy magnificence of departed days, and our hearts thrill with gratitude to the philanthropic donor for causing thee to ornament this temple of science.

Ancient Bell! thou proclaimest in stentorian accents the flight of Time.—Time, the triumphant conqueror, that commences its course when the light first played, and the morning stars sang together in gladness over the new created world, and which will never fold its pinions until all that is fair and beautiful on earth shall be destroyed, and the mighty Angel from the throne of God shall announce its race to be completed.

Gentle Autumnus, with a coronal interwreathed with rich and variegated hues had decked the land with splendid beauty, when first thy notes pealing from this Institution of learning, summoned us a happy band to the pursuit of Literature within these walls. Joy was depicted on every countenance; Hope, like a beautiful rainbow appeared to hover near each heart, and Pleasure seemed to have bound a rosy chaplet on every brow, as assembled here, we were about to pursue together the pleasant paths of science, and the hours have passed on rapid wings, as day by day we have collected together for the purpose of obtaining gems of enduring lustre, and unfading brilliancy.

Here, we have drank the classic rill. Here, perused the fertile pages of History, and in imagination participated in the lofty enthusiasm, and daring deeds of the heroes of old, exchanging as it were, the monotony of our own existence for their changeful and heroic lives. We have studied the motions of the heavenly bodies, and with new delight learned much respecting the "floating jewels" that flood the azure vault of Heaven with their pure prismatic light. We have reached into the abstruse mathematics, with deep interest, and had for our intimate companions various books; those treasures which contain the best thoughts of man, and the purest intelligence. Here too, we have been surrounded with blithe and pleasant companions, who have solaced every hour of weariness, and have endeared themselves to us by a thousand ties of affection and love. Sorrow and melancholy seemed to have removed their thrones far from us, and the sad tinge of grief has been but rarely seen. While thus pleasantly and busily engaged, we have not heeded the flight of time, and it surprises us to observe the withered leaflets strewing the bier of Autumn with their faded beauty, and to hear the loud wailing of the winds among the leafless groves which indicate that the reign of Winter, that stern tyrant, is near. They seem to say to us "insatiate time" has been here and borne away our happy days on rapid wings.

The last moaning zephyrs of Autumn have bid adieu to the faded flowers that repose on its cold bosom, and whispered a sad and mournful dirge to the parting season. Withered flowers! ye remind me that we must part. For a season at least the deep toned anthem of the bell will cease to invite us to these halls of learning, and ere its notes are again echoed, many of us may have passed away from earth. Yet may blessings rest upon this Institution. Here may the untrammelled thought go forth, and speed the progress of knowledge throughout the world. Here may the Muses dwell, and the bowers of Parnassus ever be verdant with unfading laurels. May its name be honored by Truth, Science, Light, and Virtue. May there go forth from hence those who shall shine renowned in the Halls of Science, whose voices shall be heard in the Senate, and who shall inculcate the holy principles of Religion.

Respected Teachers! The time draws near that we must seperate. Allow me with gratitude, to render you my sincere and heartfelt thanks, for your unwearied efforts in my behalf. Ever shall I cherish the remembrance of your labors with sentiments of high esteem.

Beloved School Companions! Accept my obligations for the kindness you have manifested towards me during the past term. In your society it has passed like a pleasant dream,—like a stream of silver lost among flowers. And whenever in coming years pensive memory ruminating upon past scenes brings to view those days we have spent together, the flame of friendship cannot fail to glow with increased ardor, although we meet no more on earth. Yet we will hope to meet again though we may not meet here—May we meet in that bright land where the golden chords of love that now bind our hearts shall never be riven by seperation, but where we may spend an unending eternity, engaged in the delightful employments, and participating in the rich enjoyments of Heaven.

C. A. P

I cannot conclude without adding that the Teachers, Mr. Averill and Miss Livermore have gained to themselves much credit and a high reputation among their pupils, and the friends of the institution, and that the Trustees are every way encouraged with future prospect.

The next term commences Wednesday, Dec. 7th.

H. C. B.

The Bell hung in this Academy is some two or three hundred years old, and was taken in Spain with about one hundred others, from Convents, Churches, Monestaries &c., to pay expenses of a late war. They were sold in France at auction, and the purchaser was an American. They are now for sale in New York.

Precocious Roguery—A Juventile nest of Thieves Broken up—Alarming Immorality of the age.

Within the past week a series of disclosures have been brought to light, of a most strange and astonishing character, and evincing a most alarming state of morals among some of the younger members of this community. In fact, if such things are to be witnessed, it is high time to double the number of our Sunday Schools and otherwise bring into operation the most powerful healthful influences for the restoration of sound morals and "law and order" in our midst.

We learn from Messrs. Currier and Fay, Clothing Merchants in this City, that a week ago on Saturday last, $15 were stolen from their money drawer. On Monday, a strict watch was kept, to detect if possible, the rogue. During the day a young lad by the name of George Roath, who says his age is "thirteen or fourteen," and resides in Greenville, came into the shop, and observing Mr. Currier put four dollars in bills into the drawer which he had just taken from a customer, asked permission to go around the counter and look at some *cotton flannel*, lying on shelves directly above the drawer. Shortly after the boy's departure from the shop, Mr. Currier opened the drawer for the purpose of putting some change into it, and discovered that four dollars (all the bills that were in it,) were gone! Of course suspicion at once rested on the boy, who was subsequently discovered by Mr. C. returning from the direction of Water street, and called into the store. On being charged with the theft, he at first stoutly denied knowing any thing about it; but finally, on being threatened, said that "sooner than have any fuss about it he would pay four dollars.—As for stealing, it was something, he called God to witness, he never did." On receiving the four dollars, "Now," said Mr. C. "where are the $15 you stole *last Saturday*?" Confused and alarmed, the young thief commenced a denial, when Mr. Currier charged him with having paid $6 of it at *his own store* on Saturday evening in payment for clothes. The boy at length confessed having done so, and afterwards acknowledged having stolen different sums previously, some of which he had paid Mr. Currier for clothing at different times, and amounting in all to some 50 or $75! He was arrested and sent on the Hill.

This is but a single case. Now follow the operations of a sort of society, or combination of young rogues, showing, on the whole, a good deal of management, and philosophical arrangement in the manner in which they have been conducted.

It appears that for a month or two past, a fellow by the name of George M. Staples, about 25 years of age, who has been working as a blacksmith for Messrs. Baker & Williams, on the Wharf Bridge, and another by the name of John Richards, aged 19 or 20, have been perfecting the organization of a regular association, to be called, we suppose, "The Norwich Thieving Society," into which they had succeeded in drawing a number of young boys, in some instances the sons of very respectable parents. We have had named to us some six or eight. They seem not to have waited for the formation of a "Constitution," and set of "by-laws," or rather while these were being drawn up, they seem to have been practising in a small way, just to get their hands in, and familiarize themselves with the business upon which they were about to enter. Unluckily a fellow-workman of Staples' got wind of what was going on and observing an article which he rightly judged had been stolen, acquainted the owner of the fact, who sent and recovered his property. This same young man also told Staples and some of the boys that he was acquainted with their practices, and upon his advice and recommendation they promised to restore all the various articles they had taken and have the matter hushed up.

Mr. W. L. Nichols, hatter of this city, was also informed that Staples had taken a valuable cap from his Store, and a warrant was issued for his arrest. On being brought up, he acknowledged the theft, and promised to disclose the whole matter. By some mismanagement, he was permitted to pay a small amount of money and let off. This was wrong, for from all we learn, there is every reason to believe that the depredations of these scamps have been more extensive than has as yet been ascertained. As it is, however, we learn that the following articles have been restored or paid for. The geese, turkeys, &c., we suppose were stolen about Thanksgiving time: 3 turkeys, 2 geese, 13 chickens, 8 patridges, 3 or 4 caps, 1 mink skin, 4 or 5 pairs of buckskin gloves, several pair of India Rubber Shoes; 1 sled; several pairs Suspenders, a dozen or more bunches of chord or twine from the Rope walk; 3 boxes cigars, one umbrella and ships' quadrant from the house of Capt. James Lay; and other smaller things "too numerous to mention."

These articles were taken from different stores in the place, and several of our merchants have since discovered other losses which can probably be accounted for in no other way than that their premises have been visited by these rogues. How much has been taken, it is utterly impossible to ascertain.

Viewed in any light, this is certainly a most beautiful state of things to be obliged to record respecting the youthful portion of this extremely pious and respectable city. A regular association of young thieves, trained to their work by one or two older rascals, and carrying on their operations in this systematic and extensive manner—even going into people's dwelling houses, after their booty. But what can we expect? When we see swindling and rascality in Savings Banks—when we see men, gouging whole communities to make themselves rich—and finally when we see Church Members building Nine pin Alleys, and out of Church Steeples, too, why should we be surprised to learn that the boys, those who will always follow the examples of their elders, and especially their *bad* examples—why should we be surprised, we say, to hear that a few boys have been pilfering, "hooking," and *stealing* from the stores and dwellings of our citizens? The wonder, we think, would be *not* to hear of such things.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

That our readers may have some conception of what has taken place in Congress during the past week, we make the following summary of its proceedings:

On Monday, Dec. 11th, in Senate, the Standing Committees of the session were announced. Jabez W. Huntington, we see, is appointed chairman of the committee on Commerce. The reports of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of the Navy received and ordered to be printed. The Senate then proceeded to a choice of officers, and with a magnanimity in strange contrast with the conduct of the House of Representatives, re-elected Mr. Asbury Dickens, (dem.) Clerk, Mr. E. Dyer, Sergeant-at-arms, Mr. Robert Beal, Assistant Door-keeper, and the Rev. Mr. Tuston, Chaplain.

In the House, Mr. Adams moved that a memorial of John M. Botts be printed and referred to the committee on Elections. Botts is trying to contest the seat of Mr. Jones, of Va., the newly appointed Speaker. Poor fellow! we are afraid he will hardly succeed. The remainder of the day was consumed in a rambling discussion of the everlasting protest, which has gained for its author the soubriquet of "Protest Barnard," the main question being to strike it from the Journal. This was decided affirmatively—yeas 92, nays 63. A short discussion ensued in regard to the adoption of certain rules for the House, when a confused adjournment took place.

On Tuesday, the 12th, in Senate, Mr. Benton announced the death of the late Senator, the Hon. Lewis Field Linn. He closed some very eloquent and eulogistic remarks, by moving that the usual tribute of respect be paid to the memory of the deceased, and that the Senate adjourn. After a few observations by Mr. Crittenden, expressive of his sympathy and hearty concurrence with the proposed resolution, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Barnard had managed to bring his famous Protest to life again, when every body thought it was dead. They had just "got cleverly to going," when a message was received from the Senate announcing the death of Dr. Linn. Mr. Rowlin of Missouri then rose and pronounced a warm and merited eulogium on the life and character of the deceased, and after adopting the usual resolutions, the House adjourned. The Standing Committees of the House were announced on this day.

On Wednesday, the 13th, in Senate, Mr. Breese announced the death of Senator McRoberts, and was followed by Mr. Allen, who added his testimony to the private worth and public integrity of the deceased. The usual resolution to go into mourning then passed and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, a debate had sprung up on the question of referring the subject of the right of members elected by general ticket to seats in that body, to the committee on elections. Some were in favor of referring the matter to a Select Committee, and others to the Judiciary; in the midst of the discussion, a message was received from the Senate, announcing the death of the Hon. Samuel McRoberts. Mr. Wentworth, of Illinois, then addressed the House in an eloquent and feeling manner, in relation to the public and private virtues of the deceased, when the House passed the customary resolutions of respect, and adjourned.

The proceedings of Thursday, the 14th, were similarly interrupted. In the House, Mr. Adams made an announcement of the death of the Hon. Barker Burnell, late a member from (Nantucket) Massachusetts, which was responded to by Mr. Grinnell. An immediate adjournment then took place.

In Senate, several private petitions were presented and referred to the proper committees; notice of the introduction of several bills given: the different subjects embraced in the President's Message and the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, referred; several hundred additional copies of the Postmaster General's Report ordered printed—when the death of Mr. Burnell was announced from the House, and after a brief eulogium by Mr. Bates of Mass., the Senate adjourned.

Friday, the 15th, witnessed a repetition of these sad solemnities. After the transaction of some unimportant business, Mr. Styles of Georgia arose and in an impressive address announced the demise of Col. John Millen, lately a member elect from that State. The House then adjourned. Among the business done was the introduction of a resolution by Mr. J. R. Ingersoll, that the Committee on Ways and Means be instructed to enquire into the expediency of introducing a bill to levy duties upon the importation of teas and coffee.

In Senate, several petitions were received and referred, among them one from a number of booksellers praying for an international copy-right law. Mr. Jabez W. Huntington, we perceive, introduced a bill providing that, in future, the Assistant Postmaster General should be appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. We are afraid Jabez will not carry this measure through. The Senate then held a short Executive session, and having received from the House the announcement of the death of the Hon. Col. Millen, from the usual tribute of respect, and adjourned over until Monday.

☞ The municipal election in Boston was held last week, and resulted in the choice of the whig candidate for Mayor.

Election of Printers.—The House of Representatives, on the 7th inst., elected Blair & Rives as their printers. Two years ago, we should have been, perhaps, pleased at such a result, but the late shameful conduct of the Globe towards the President and his administration, and not only so but towards a large portion of the democratic party who have dared to think for themselves, has excited very general disgust, and the proprietors of that establishment should not have been honored with the votes of democrats. They should not have been elected Printers to the House, and probably would not have been but for their importunity and sinful representations. These men have already received hundreds of thousands of dollars from the public treasury, and this alone, in the absence of every other consideration, should have led to a different selection.

☞ During the solemn scenes recently witnessed in the Senate, of announcing the deaths of the various members of Congress that have taken place in the course of the past year, we do not learn that Mr. Jabez W. Huntington was guilty of any gross indiscretion or act of meanness. We set this fact down in his credit account.

Extensive Mail Robbery.—The mail from Albany, containing the mails of the 6th and 7th instant, for New York, was found in the river opposite to the steamboat dock, at Hudson, cut open, and many of the letters robbed of their contents. Among them were many heavy drafts sent by banks in Albany to banks in New York, and the entire loss is supposed to be considerably over $100,000.

The supposed robber has been discovered and put in confinement to await an examination. His name is Hough, and he has been in the employment of the contractors for several years. He is a young man of about twenty-four, of rather prepossessing appearance.

P. S. Most of the drafts have been recovered.

No go.

We observe that Parson Sikes states that he was honored with "a polite invitation" to attend the late Railroad Celebration in this city, but was prevented from attending, by other duties. The Parson never received an invitation. His name was on the list of invited guests, but we are informed by a high officer of the Road that it was SCRATCHED OFF as belonging to an unworthy owner. The Parson must not undertake to gull the public in this way.

Secretaries' Reports.

We should have been pleased, had it been in our power, to have published these documents in full, in our columns, for the benefit of our readers, and in justice to their distinguished authors and the administration. But our limits rendered this impossible, and rather than delay by publishing them one at a time, we have concluded to furnish our readers with condensed accounts of them, gathered from able and authentic sources. These will be found in our paper to-day. The friends of the administration have great reason to be proud of the character of these documents. No state papers of a similar nature, in past time, have been distinguished for greater ability and business talent. They do their authors vast credit. They have been universally well received, and will be more than once referred to in the future legislation of our country. We may find occasion to speak more particularly of their subject matter hereafter.

Serious Accident.—Two men, named Wm. Story and James McMurray, while engaged in blasting rocks on the hill side near the Little Plain, were blown up and severely wounded on Monday last. It appears that the rock had been charged, and on the application of the match flashed without exploding. The workmen went up, and while probing the hole with the priming wire, the charge went off, blowing them to some distance, and inflicting several severe wounds upon their persons, which, however, we understand, will not prove fatal. It is a marvel that they escaped alive.

Terrific Steamboat Explosion.—The Pittsburgh Chronicle of the 9th inst., contains the following distressing account of the explosion of the Warren, a small steamer in the Allegheny trade:

Freeport, Thursday morning, 2 o'clk.

Mr. Biddle: Dear Sir,—The steamer Warren, on its way up to the Allegheny, collapsed the starboard flue of its boiler, while lying at Freeport, about one one o'clock this morning—of 18 or 20 on board, twelve are badly scalded—some of them, four or five, the physicians think will not survive. I have barely time to subjoin the names of those who are injured.

Mr. John Gould, of Pittsburgh, not dangerously, saved from drowing by the captain.

Not dangerous—Thomas W. Alexander, of Cold Spring, Mercer county.

Badly—Henry Zimmerman, Madison Furnace.
badly—Wm. H. Bates, near Freeport.
Very badly—Jas. Williams, Brady Bend.
" Jon. Lewis, "
" John Jennings, "
" David Creider, Girty's Run, Butler Co.
Dangerously—Albert H. Young, Madison Furnace.
" Sam'l. Weaver, Redbank Furnace.
Elias Metzler, Engineer, slightly.
Fireman—slightly.
Captain and Clerk escaped uninjured.
Clerk and Pilot escaped by jumping overboard.

I was in the only sitteroom—the office—at the side of the boiler—broke through the window and escaped with only a scratch—uninjured.

The steam went aft and swept the whole cabin, which is on a level with the boiler. The passengers were all on the floor.

In the greatest haste,
Yours truly and respectfully,
C. B. Raymond.

Hon. John M. Niles.—During the past two months, says the Hartford Times, Mr. Niles' health has been gradually improving, but we have declined making any announcement of the fact, preferring to wait till his physicians could speak *without doubt* of his recovery. It is with the greatest pleasure that we are now able to repeat what his physician has said repeatedly of late, that his recovery is no longer doubtful. Of course he is subject to a relapse, as all convalescing patients are, but there is no serious ground of alarm on this point. We have lately seen a handsomely written letter from Judge Niles' own hand. Still it may not be considered prudent for him to take his seat for several weeks.

LAST LOT

OF

SURTOUTS, FROCKS, AND SACK-COATS,
For this Season at the

BOSTON CLOTHING STORE,

143 *Main-Street.*

J. B. PALMER & CO. have this week received in addition to their Stock 5 Cases of Winter Garments, direct from Head Quarters, Manufactured to our orders, which makes our assortment complete, and must be sold at low prices or less.

CONSISTING OF

SURTOUTS,	CASSIMERE PANTALOONS,
SACKS,	FANCY DOE SKIN, do.
FROCK COATS,	SATINET and TWILLED, do.
DRESS, do.	VERMONT GREY, do.
CLOTH JACKETS,	CLOTH CAS'RE. and SATINET VESTS,
SATINET, do.	WOOL, VELVET and VALENCIA, do.
GREEN, do.	SILK and SATIN, do.
OPERA CLOAKS,	FANCY and PLAIN VELVET, do.

—ALSO—

Fancy Silk, Satin, Alpaca and Merino Scarfs, Cravats Stocks, Hdk'fs. Collars, Mittens Suspenders, Under Shirts and Drawers, Comforters, Overalls Frocks, &c., &c.

Norwich, December 20th, 1843. 2w4

Chemical Oil and Camphene.

A NEW Supply of a superior quality just received at R. W. MATHEWSON,S.
Norwich, Dec. 20th, 1843. 4

Licorice Ball.

3 ROLLS to the ox, just the thing to retail, for sale by R. W. MATHEWSON.
Norwich, Dec. 20th, 1843. 4

Opium.

OLD, and New Crop, just opened and for sale by R. W. MATHEWSON.
Norwich, Dec. 20th, 1843. 4

Chamomile Flowers.

A BEAUTIFUL article for sale at MATHEWSON'S.
Norwich, Dec. 20th, 1843. 4

Attention Riflemen!

THE Members of the Norwich, Rifle Guards, are requested to meet at their Armory, in Main-Street, over Col. Chas. A. Converse's Store, on Wednesday Evening, Dec. 20th, 1843, at 6½ o'clock.

It is hoped that every member that can attend will be punctual at the hour, as business of importance will come before the meeting.

Per order of the Captain.
GEORGE W. BENTLEY, Clerk.
Norwich, Dec. 20th, 1843. 1w4

Notice.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of S. DENNIS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons indebted to the above firm are requested to make immediate payment to S. DENNIS, who will be at the old stand a short time to settle the business.

S. DENNIS
JOHN BREED.
A. W. PRENTICE.
Norwich, Dec. 15th, 1843. 3w4

HURRAH! HURRAH!! OLD SANTACLAUS,

ON his Annual tour has left at
S. DENNIS,
CORNER OF MAIN AND UNION STREETS.
a large assortment of Toys and Fancy Goods, of every description, expressly for *Christmas*, and *New Years presents* and stipulated that they should be sold at less than cost to manufacture them in the Fairy Land.
Norwich, Dec. 20th, 1843. 3w4

Notice.

IS hereby given that the Board of Relief of the Town of Norwich, will meet at the Town Clerk's Office, in said town on the first Monday of January 1844, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to hear and determine all appeals made to them from the doings of the Assessors, and to equalize and adjust the valuations and assessment of the said town.

JOSEPH A. YERINGTON, } *Board of*
ALVAN WICKHAM, } *Relief.*
NATHAN SCHOFIELD, }
Norwich, Dec. 13th, 1843. 4

LAST CALL.

THE undersigned having disposed of his Stock in trade earnestly requests all persons indebted to him either by Note or Book, to call and settle the same on or before the first of January next.

WILLIAM H. HYDE.
Norwich, Dec. 20th, 1843. 4

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS!!
TWEEDY BARROWS &CO.,

HAVE this week received from Head Quarters a large and Seasonable assortment of all the various styles of Dry Goods, and they are now prepared to offer to the public at large great bargains.

Woolen Goods.

TWEEDY BARROWS & CO., have, in their last purchase paid particular attention to Woolen Goods, such as BROADCLOTHS, BEAVER CASSIMERES and SATINETS, in selecting the best goods at the lowest prices.

Bargains of all kinds of Dry Goods.

TWEEDY BARROWS & CO., will give great bargains to all their Customers, as their assortment is complete having every thing that is necessary in the Dry Goods line. Among our assortment may be found in part the following Goods,

20 Bales of Brown Sheetings of all qualities.
4 Cases Bleb'd, Sheetings comprising every style and quality manufactured in America.
2000 yds, Plaid Linseys of the best quality.
2500 yds, Mous de lanis, Cheasans, Crape de lanies &c., which will be sold at great bargains.
25 pa, Silk warp Alpaccas and Brochellas.
40 " Cotton warp, at a greatly reduced price from which they have formerly been selling.
3000 yds, Ticking of all qualities, and every thing in this establishment will be sold at prices that will defy competition in this city.
Norwich, Dec. 20th, 1843. 4

Old Wines and Liquors,

OLD Reserve Maderia, Old Pure Juice Port, and other wines. Scotch Whiskey, Jamaica and St. C. Rum, Swan Gin, Brandies, and a general assortment of low priced Liquors, for medecinal and domestic uses. For sale by R. W. MATHEWSON,
Norwich Dec. 20th, 1843. 4

A RARE CHANCE,

FOR THOSE WHO WANT TO GET INTO BUSINESS.

THE subscriber intends to leave Norwich, and is desirous to sell his stock in trade, consisting of Groceries, Fruit, Toys and Confectionary, on reasonable terms and payment easy. The stand is one of the best in the city, and has a fine run of business, a better opportunity seldom offers to invest a small capital to good advantage. J. R. ROBINSON.
One door East of the Franklin House.
Norwich, Dec. 20th, 1843. 4

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEARS,

A SPLENDID assortment of Toys, Christmas and New Years, presents with a great variety of Confectionary, Fruit, and Pastry just received and will be sold to suit the times. Fathers, Mothers, Sisters and Brothers, will find it to their advantage to call at the store one door East of the Franklin House before purchasing elsewhere.

J. R. ROBINSON.
Norwich, Dec. 20th 1843. 3w4

Cox'es Hive Syruph,
A Valuable Remedy for the CROUP,

ASTHMA, TIGHTNESS across the Chest, and difficulty of breathing. Price 25cts per bottle
For sale by SAMUEL TYLER,
and WILLIAM TYLER.

TYLER'S
Compound Honey of Boneset,

AMONG all the various kinds of Cough Candies, and Cough Mixtures, which are offered to the Public at the present day there is none that is more highly deserving of its confidence than Tyler's Compound Honey of Boneset, for the cure of *COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, WHOOPING COUGH, SPITTING OF BLOOD DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING AND OTHER PULMONARY AFFECTIONS.*

Price 25cts per bottle. For sale by
SAMUE TYLER,
and WILLIAMS TYLER.
Norwich, Dec. 20th, 1843. 4

Trusses,

A LARGE stock of various kinds both Double and Single. For sale by
WILLIAM S. TYLER,
Norwich, Dec. 20th, 1843. 4

☞ What is there that adds more to the personal appearance and comfort of mankind, than a good head of hair! In youth it is indispensible to "good looks," and in age it is certainly necessary for comfort; and it is surely as proper to supply the loss of any of nature's gifts, as those that fashion and custom have forced upon us. But will you for lost hair substitute a wig! No! Wearing a wig impairs the health,—breeds humors, and produces numberless evils—all of which can be avoided by the use of "Oldridge's Balm of Columbia," from 21 Cortland-st, which fully restores the hair, whether it is lost by sickness or by age. Never buy without the name of Comstock & Co. on the wrapper—all others are counterfeit.

For sale in Norwich by E. F. BALCAM, 21 Shetucket-st, and by R. W. MATHEWSON.
Norwich, Dec. 20th, 1843. 4

SURVEYOR AND CIVIL ENGINEER.

A. KENNEDY,

Offers his services to the public as a Surveyor and Engineer, and will be happy to receive the orders of those who may wish his services in the line of his profession. Office Main-street, over the newspaper office of *Safford & Park.*
Norwich, Dec. 13th, 1843. 3m3

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Windham, Commissioners on the Estate of Newton Fitch, late of Windham, within said district, deceased, do hereby give notice, that they will meet the creditors of said Estate, at A. A. Burnham's Office, in Windham, on the second Tuesday of February, and the first Tuesday of June, 1844, to examine, and allow such claims of the creditors as shall be proved to be justly due.

ALFRED A. BURNHAM, } Comm'rs.
JOSHUA B. LORD, }
Windham, Dec. 7, 1843. 2

wanted.

AN American Woman as "help" in a private family. Enquire of the Editor of this paper.
Norwich, Dec. 19. 3

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT.

In the matter of RICHARD FENNER, } IN BANKRUPTCY.

At a District Court held at Hartford, within said District, on the 29th day of November, 1843, it is *ordered*, that at the District Court Room in Hartford, in said District, on the first day of January, 1844, a *dividend* and *distribution* of the *assets* of Richard Fenner, of the town of Canterbury, in the county of Windham, and District of Connecticut, duly declared a bankrupt, be made among his creditors, who shall have proved their debts, and filed the proof thereof in the Clerk's office, before that day, and notice of this order shall be given to all persons interested, by a publication of a copy of this order in the Norwich News, printed in said District, to be made at least fifteen days before the day of such distribution.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this 29th day of November, A.D. 1843.

Chas. A. Ingersoll, Clerk

The foregoing is a true copy of the original.

Chas. A. Ingersoll, Clerk.

VEGETABLE PILLS.

Spencer's Pills.

THE numerous proofs daily received of the utility of Spencer's VEGETABLE PILLS, not only from professional men, but also from individuals, previously unknown to me, many of them guardians and instructors of youth, who speak from personal knowledge, together with the rapid sale, completely satisfies me that I have not been deceived. Those recommendations have fully sustained it as a certain cure for the headache, as also a sure remedy for many other complaints if used according to the directions which accompany them.

Be particular to notice that the outside covering of each box must have an engraved label signed G. Spencer, in the proprietors own hand—no other can be genuine. GIDEON SPENCER.

AGENTS.

E. F. BALCAM, Norwich; Wm. F. Clark and John F. Slater, Jewett City; John E. Lindley, Voluntown; Wm. Fenner, Sterling; Dudley R. Wheeler, Milltown; E. Faxon, Jr Stonington; Wm. F. Healy, Packerville; George Danielson, Killingly; George Weatherhead, do.; J. Armsbury & Son, do.; N. Kelley, do.; Comfort Tiffany, Brooklyn; Samuel Oatley, Mechanicsville; J. S. Gladding, Plainfield; Wm. Storrs, do.; Smith Wilkinson, Pomfret; W. K. Arnold, Woodstock; Carpenter & Richmond, do.; Kinney & Williams, Abington; John Hyde, Head of Mystic; Wm. Arnold, Mascuville; J. Spalding, Plainfield Centre; A. Hawkins, Tolland; B. Wheaton, Brooklyn; Geo. A. Tiffany, Hadlyme; Marvin Lathrop, Slaterville, R. I.; A. C. Jenks, Pautucket; Walter Goodale, Chaplin; Orrin Sumner, Abington.

The People's store.

NO 28, NORTH MAIN ST, PROVIDENCE

One Price asked and no abatement.

THOMAS REID & CO. have just received and are now opening a very cheap and splendid assortment of Dry Goods, purchased within a few days in New York at the present ruinous prices, and which will be sold at a very small advance from cost for cash only. Our goods are all fresh and all of the latest styles, and have been purchased by an experienced purchaser at the lowest cash prices. We intend keeping every article called for in the above line, and will have all our goods marked in plain figures, so that no advantage will be taken of our customers.

IN connection with the dry goods business we will continue on the manufacture and repairing of Umbrellas, Parasols, and Walking Canes. Having made an addition to our premises, and having engaged some of the most experienced workmen in the trade, we can now manufacture, sell, or repair Umbrellas, Parasols, or Walking Canes as cheap as any establishment in the United States.

And now, ladies and gentlemen all,
Do not forget to give us a call.

THOMAS REID & CO.
28, N. Main street.

ANTHONY GORTON.

MERCHANT TAILOR.

AT THE JUNCTION OF MAIN AND WATER STREETS,

No 59, opposite Heath and Potter.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from 107 Main Street, to the above location, where he will be happy to receive orders in his line of business, promising to render perfect satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.

N. B. Cutting done at short notice.

NO 59.

Norwich November 1st 1843 tf49.

Eastern and Western Lumber.

100,000 FEET Albany Mer. Boards, 12, 14, and 16 feet.
25,000 Albany clear do
50,000 Eastern Mer. Boards and Plank.
25,000 ft. " clear, 1¼, 1½ and 2 inch.
25,000 ft. Spruce Scoring.
50 000 ft. Clapboards of various kinds.
400 M. Pine and Cedar Shingles.

For sale by E. CHAPELL,
Norwich. [25.] Central Wharf.

LIME and CEMENT.

350 CASKS Thomaston Lime.
100 " Cement. For sale by
25tf. E. CHAPPELL,
Norwich. Central Wharf.

NORWICH & WORCESTER RAIL-ROAD.

TRI-WEEKLY LINE FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

Commencing Tuesday Nov. 7th.

Train leaves Norwich for Boston every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Morning on the arrival of the Steamers from New York.

Leaves Worcester at 5½ P. M. every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, on the arrival of the Train from Boston.

Accomodation Trains daily except Sunday.

Leaves Norwich	5½ A. M.	4½ P. M.
" Worcester	10 A. M.	4 P. M.

Freight Trains with a passenger car attached.

Leave daily except Sunday Norwich 6½ A. M.
" " " " Worcester 11 A. M.

Fares are more where paid in the cars than when paid for tickets at the different Stations.

EMMERSON FOOTE. Supt.
Norwich Nov. 8th, 1843 50

S. A. & H. S. COOK,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

101 Main-street Norwich City.

☞ GARMENTS of all kinds cut and made in good taste at short notice. ☜

Norwich, July 12, 1843. tf33

HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN, AND Ornamental Painting.

GLAZING and imitation of wood. Please call on
T. F. ALBERTSON.

A Barn to Let, with good accommodations for stabling, carriage house and hay loft. Inquire of
T. F. ALBERTSON.
March 30 18

PATENT MACHINES.

THE cheapest and best Horse Powers ever offered to the public for driving Circular Saws, Cider, Shingle and Sugar Mills, Turning Lathes, Threshing Machines, &c. Also the best Threshing Machines for grain and hay seed, may be had of the subscriber—also the right to vend them in various parts of the country. Horse Powers from $40 to $50. Threshing Machines from $30 to $35. Both Machines easily conveyed in a one horse wagon.

N. B. A few more Agents wanted to sell on commission. A. KINGSLEY.
Norwich, July 19, 1843. tf 34

G B. PRINDLE,

DEALER in fine Watches—French and American Clocks—*Standard Silver* Spoons—Fruit and Butter Knives—Forks and Spectacles—*Gold* Guard Chains, Pencils, Rings, Pins & Bracelets, just received, and the latest patterns, at the *one price* store, 97 Main street, corner of Shetucket.

Lever and Lepine Watches cleaned for		$1,00
Common Verge do	do	63
Lunet Glasses. 38 cts. com. do		25

☞ All repairs of the above named articles nicely effected. Also,
WOOD CLOCKS, for $1,50, and upward.
97 Main corner of Shetucket-street.
Norwich, July 26, 1843. 1y35

COAL.

THE subscriber is now prepared to furnish for Family use and for manufacturing purposes, the above article, of superior quality, and at prices satisfactory. JOHN G. HUNTINGTON,
August 9th, 1843—3m37. (Central Wharf.

1843

HATS AND CAPS.

THOSE in want of HATS or CAPS will consult their interest by calling at ROOT'S, No. 111 Main street, and examining his assortment of prices before purchasing elsewhere, as he is as usual selling his Nutra, plain, Brush, Casimere, Moleskin, Leghorn, and Palm Leaf Hats, together with a full assortment of Cloth, Velvet, and glazed Caps, at a small advance from manufacturers' prices. Call and see.
May 16. tf 25

DYE STUFFS.

OF all kinds with directions for using gratis, for sale by R. W. MATHEWSON.
Norwich, Nov. 20th, 1843. 1

200 LBS.

OF Quince Sauce for sale cheap for cash by
LOVELL, BUTTS & CO.
Dec. 13. 3

BALCAM & Co's Norwich, New York, Philadelphia, and Albany PACKAGE EXPRESS.

THE subscribers have established a Package Express between this city and New York. The office in Norwich is at No. 21 Shetucket street, and in New York, at No. 3 Wall street. Harnden & Co., Agents

Particular attention will be paid to the collection and paying of Notes, Drafts, and Bills, and to the transaction of any and all kinds of business in either of the above named places.

☞ All packages must be marked "care of Balcam & Co."

☞ B. & Co., are alone responsible for the loss or injury of any article entrusted to their care. Nor is any risk assumed by the "Independent Line" of steamboats. Losses or damages of any articles will be promptly paid by the proprietors.

Agent in New York, HARNDEN & CO. 21

GROCERIES. DELANO & SCHERMERHORN.

NO 50, FRONT STREET.

NEW-YORK.

KEEP constantly on hand a general assortment of desirable Groceries.

Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

New-York, Nov. 1st, 1843 6m49

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—1843.

HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD, NORWICH AND WORCESTER

DAILY MAIL,

SUNDAYS EXCEPTED, AT 1-2 PAST 5 A.M For Danielsonville, Moosup, Plainfield, Jewett City and Norwich—Also, Dayville, Pomfretville, Masonville, Fisherville, Webster, Oxford, Auburn and Worcester.

Post Coach, Railroad, and Steamboat Mail.

A Coach will leave the Manufacturers' Hotel, Providence, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock, M. for Norwich, Worcester, and New York, as this Line connects with the Accommodation Train from Worcester and Norwich at Danielsonville.

Returning—Leaves Danielsonville on the arrival of the Cars from Norwich, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and arrives in Providence at 12 o'clock.

Passengers leaving Providence at 5 1-2 o'clock, can arrive in Norwich at 12 M., Worcester at 1 1-2, P. M Springfield and Hartford at 7 o'clock. *Returning*—Passengers from Springfield and Worcester can leave Danielsonville Depot every day, except Sundays, at 1 o'clock, for Providence, and arrive at 6 o'clock, P. M.

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 1-2 o'clk, for Scituate, Foster, South Killingly, Danielsonville, Brooklyn, Windham, Willimantic, Coventry, Manchester and Hartford.

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at half past 5 o'clock, for Scituate, Foster, Chesnut Hill, Killingly, Centre, Danielsonville, Dayville, Pomfret, Pomfret Landing, Ashford, Mansfield, Coventry, Manchester and Hartford.

Passengers wishing to go to any of the above named places, can be supplied with Tickets for the whole route, Railroad and Stage, at the lowest rates of fare. Books kept at the Manufacturers' Hotel, Providence.

☞ Tickets can be had at the Norwich and Worcester Rail Road Ticket Office, or of the Conductor.

S. CORNELL & CO., Proprietors.
Providence, July 19, 1843. tf 34

DENTISTRY.

Dr. G. B. & C. Parkhurst,

HAVE opened an Office, No. 89, Main street, 5 doors west of the Franklin House, where they will wait on all who will favor them with their patronage. Teeth set from one to a full set. Every necessary operation performed on the teeth, and warranted. Their long experience enable them to treat judiciously all diseases connected with the teeth.
Nov. 30. 1yr1

WM. H. ALLEN,

DENTIST

OFFICE, NO. 9½ SHETUCKET STREET, (UP STAIRS)

WHERE he will perform all operations necessary for the preservation of the teeth and gums in the best possible manner. Teeth inserted from 1 to a complete set. Teeth cleaned, filled, extracted, and all irregularities, whether they proceed from disease or want of proper care, remedied.
March 23 tf17

THIS preparation has now stood the test of several years' trial, and is confidently recommended as a safe and effectual medicine for expelling worms from the system. The unexampled success that has attended its administration in every case where the patient was really afflicted with worms, certainly renders it worthy the attention of Physicians.

I certify that I gave B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge to a child of mine, four years of age, which had been very puny for about a year. It brought away worms nearly a foot in length, and restored the child to perfect health. ALEXANDER TROTTER.

Buffalo December 5th, 1842.

MR. C. C. BRISTOL:—

Sir—I certify that I administered a bottle of Fahnestock's Vermifuge, purchased at your store, to my boy, two years old, and he passed over fifty worms. THOMAS WADE.

For sale in Norwich by R. W. MATHEWSON.
Agent for the Proprietors.
Norwich, Dec. 6th, 1843. 2

COAL.

ANTHRACITE COAL of various kinds in the Lump, or broken and screened, for sale by the Cargo or single Ton by
EDWARD CHAPPELL,
Central Wharf.
Norwich, Sept. 15. 42

DUN FISH!

A Nice lot of the above named article just received and for sale by LOVELL, BUTTS & CO.
Dec. 7 2

COMSTOCK & CO'S Concentrated Compound Fluid Extract of SARSAPARILLA

FOR THE CURE OF

Scrofula, Chronic Rheumatism, General Debility, Cutaneous Diseases, Scaly Eruptions of the skin, Tetter, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Liver Affections, Mercurial and Syphilicid Diseases, Biles from an impure habit of body, Ulcerations of the Thorax and Leg, Pains and swelling of the Bones,

And all Diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, Exposures and Imprudences in Life, Excessive Use of Mercury, &c.

The great popularity of SARSAPARILLA, and its established efficacy, render it superfluous to enter into any encomium of its virtues, or adduce any evidence in its favor. It is true, that it has been heretofore subject to frequent changes of reputition, owing to ignorance of the proper mode of extracting its virtues, or to the spuriousness or inferior quality of the root manufactured. Hence also the inefficacy of many preparations of it offered to the public. The proprietors of this Extract assert with confidence, that it is prepared from the best materials, with the greatest pharmaceutical care and accuracy, and in the best mode to obtain the active principle in the most concentrated state, answering the desideratum of exhibiting a large quantity of Sarsaparilla in a small dose. It is also combined with auxiliaries of known efficacy, which greatly enhance the activity of the preparation.

None genuine unless with the fac simile signature of Comstock & Co., wholesale Druggist, 21 Courtland street New York. For sale by
E F. BALCAM,
21 Shetucket street.
Norwich, November 15th. 51

READ ALL YE AFFLICTED!
MORE WONDERFUL EFFECTS OF
SANDS'S
SARSAPARILLA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17th, 1843.

MESSRS. SANDS—Gents: Although personally unacquainted, I feel myself under many obligations, having recently been cured by the use of your Sarsaparilla of a most distressing malady. For the past five years I have suffered from violent palpitation of the heart, connected with a severe pain in the side, disease of the liver, and general derangement of the digestive organs—my whole nervous system was prostrated, the citadel of life itself attacked, and I despaired of ever being cured. Notwithstanding the best medical treatment, and the use of all the ordinary remedies prescribed in such cases, I found myself fast verging towards eternity. Judge, then, of my surprise and delight, when I read of the remarkable effects produced by your invaluable Sarsaparilla. Hope springing up afresh, I resolved to make one more trial, and immediately procured some of the Sarsaparilla of your agent, S. P. Thompson. The result is as unexpected as it was unlooked for: to my lasting comfort and satisfaction I pronounce these words, "I AM WELL!" Yes, gentlemen, well! and oh that this language might resound in the ear of the afflicted to the uttermost parts of the earth, for the afflicted alone can appreciate the value of such medicine. For the benefit of suffering humanity I communicate these facts, and only desire the fame of your medicine may spread as far as its real merits deserve.—GEO. ROA, 597 South Second st

Sand's Sarsaparilla.

MANSFIELD, Oct 3d, 1843.

To R. W. Mathewson, Norwich Sir:

For fifteen years last past I have been the subject of complicated disease. Troubled with the dropsy, and my nerves completely unstrung with more or less of erysipelas in connection with other bad humors. In May last my difficulties seemed to engage and to be more firmly seated, my head and face was so swollen that it appeared to me that the bones in my head had separated one from the other, and completely disfigured my face. I could scarcely breathe through my nose; my eyes were so affected that I could see but little; at the same time attended with an acute and indescribable pain constantly darting from the nose to other parts of the head and throat which was badly swollen and very sore, and a constant burning heat or irritation in the stomach, with my limbs bloated to nearly twice their ordinary size. In this situation, for weeks, I was compelled to lie upon one side with but little or no sleep. My humors assumed a renewed and stubborn hold upon me apparently threatening a speedy dissolution. I tried every expedient possible with but little or no benefit. My physician at length recommended Sands Sarsaparilla; I procured a few bottles of it which I believe to be the means (through the blessing of God) of my restoration to comparative health again. I had not taken but two or three bottles before my disease began to leave. My pain and swelling is gone, my appetite good, sleep and rest quietly—to me it has been a sovereign balm.

EUNICE CRANE.

Having been acquainted with the afflicted widow, Mrs. Eunice Crane of Mansfield for nearly six years, (whose protracted sickness has called forth the sympathies of the community where she resides) I consider it an occasion for joy that her sufferings have been so far alleviated by the use of Sands' Sarsaparilla, which has been so kindly forwarded by yourself.

HENRY BROMLEY, Minister of the Gospel.

We the undersigned do certify that the above are facts.

LUTHER MARTIN,
ELEAZAR BENNETT.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, and for exportation by A. B. SANDS & CO., Druggists, (Granite Buildings) 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers-street, New-York. Sold also by A. B. & D. SANDS, 79 Fulton street and 77 East Broadway, corner of Market street; also sold by Druggists generally in all the principal cities and chief towns of the U. States. Price $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5. Original documents may be seen at our store.

☞ For sale in this city by their agent
vNo. 1—49 R. W. MATHEWSON.

LUMBER.

THE subscriber has on hand a large quantity of the above article of all kinds and qualities, which, he will sell low JOHN G. HUNTINGTON
August, 9th, 1843—5m37 (Central Wharf.

New, Fashionable HAT & CAP STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 137 Main street, at the old stand of A. Wickham, and invites their attention to a superb assortment of

Hats & Caps,

Manufactured from the choicest materials, and in the most approved style, which he offers at as low if not lower prices than can be obtained at any other establishment in this city. He is not confined to a one priced Hat, but has a full assortment, and feels confident in his ability to suit the tastes and pockets of all
137 Main st. 20 W. L. NICHOLS.

SOLE AGENCY FOR

SHERMANS' MEDICATED LOZENGERS
Taylors' Balsam Liverwort,
Wistars' Balsam of Wild Cherry,
Fahnestocks Vermifuge, and
Sands' Sarsaparilla, at
R. W. MATHEWSON'S.
152 MAIN-STREET,
Norwich, Nov. 6th, 1843. 2

ITCH OINTMENT.

A SAFE and effectual Remedy for that disagreeable and infectious disease, the Itch.
Price 50cts per box. Sold by
SAMUEL TYLER.
and WILLIAM S. TYLER.
Norwich, Nov. 6th, 1843. 2

Chilblain Linment.

CHILBLAINS are painful inflammatory swellings of a purple or leaden color, to which the fingers, sides of the feet, toes, and heels, are subjects, on being exposed to a severe degree of cold. The pain is not constant, but rather pungent and is attended with an insupportable itching. This Linliment will be found superior to any other article known for the cure of Chilblains. Price 25cts per Bottle.

Sold only by SAMUEL TYLER.
and WILLIAM S. TYLER.
Norwich, Dec. 6th, 1843. 2

FIFTY CENTS,

WILL buy a pound of beautiful Young Hyson Tea at MATHEWSON'S.
Norwich, Dec. 6th, 1843. 2

CHARLTON'S CELEBRATED EYE WATER.

THIS article is the most perfect Remedy known for the cure of weak and Inflamed Eyes. In all cases where it is used agreeably to the directions, without effecting a cure, by returning the empty bottle, the money will be refunded. Read the following letter from the late Capt. Freeman Lovell.

To DOCT. SAMUEL TYLER,—*Dear Sir:* I am induced statement of facts in relation to *Charlton's Eye Water*: Sometime in 1835 I was afflicted with a severe inflamation in my eyes, which troubled me for a number of weeks, during which time I used Doct. Thompson's Eye-Water, and many other applications, such as are generally prescribed for sore eyes, and I had the advice of some respectable Physicians, but all to no purpose: my eyes continued to grow worse, until I applied to you for advice, and by your recommendation was induced to try *Charlton's Eye-Water*, by the first application of which my eyes were much better, and in two or three days they were entirely cured. I therefore can cheerfully recommend to all who are afflicted with sore or inflamed eyes, this invaluable remedy, called *Charlton's Celebrated Eye-Water*.

FREEMAN LOVELL.

Price 25cts per bottle. For sale by
SAMUEL TYLER.
WILLIAM S. TYLER.
Norwich, Dec. 6th, 1843. 2

Great Experience and Judgment.

ARE required to make a valuable and at the same time an innocent purgative. This is possessed only by a few. The great majority of the remedies advertised, of this class, are manufactured by persons who have no idea of the relative or individual powers of the drugs they use. It is this cause more than any other, which occasions the inertness and often injurious effects produced by advertised remedies; and hence the general prejudice which prevails against them. Now there is a great difference in this respect with regard to the pills made by Dr. B. Brandreth and consequently their superior claims upon the public. Each of the articles composing the Brandreth Pills, are prepared in that way which will secure their beneficial effects to the system, in the safest and easiest manner. The time will come when this medicine

THE BRANDRETH PILLS,

will be appreciated as they ought and as they deserve. It will be well understood then that Dr. B. Brandreth has the strongest claims upon the public confidence. It is true that every individual who makes a trial of the Brandreth's Pills concede them to be the best medicine they ever used. They are indeed a medicine about which there is no mistake. Their value in a climate so changeable as ours cannot be sufficiently appreciated. A free perspiration is at once restored; thus they cure colds, and consumption is prevented. Those who have a redundancy of bile find them of the most essential service; and should there be a deficiency of that important fluid, the Brandreth Pills have an equally beneficial effect. Often have I in important medicine saved valuable lives in those regions where the DREADED YELLOW FEVER was prevailing. A few doses taken immediately upon infection being received into the system, will be almost certain to prevent any material inconvenience.—And at no stage of this dreadful epidemic is there so proper a medicine as the Brandreth Pills. Let that medicine be universally used in this disease, AND NO LOSS OF BLOOD ALLOWED, and few, very few would be its victims. So it is with other diseases.—ASSIST NATURE with this all-important medicine to remove morbid humors from the blood, and do not resort to bleeding or mercury, and we shall have a very GREAT SCARCITY of persons afflicted with CHRONIC MALADIES. The feathered tribe—the animal kingdom—over which we are the lords, they are not afflicted with Chronic Maladies, neither should we be if it were not our pride which occasions them—FOLLOW NATURE. Use that medicine which harmonizes with her, which mildly but surely removes all impurities from the blood, which strengthens the feeble, and yet reduces those of too full a habit, to a healthy standard. Let me again say, that every department of the manufacture of the Brandreth Pills is personally superintended by me, and that every box with my three labels upon them may be relied upon to have the beneficial effect described, if used according to the directions accompanying each box.

The public's servant,
B. BRANDRETH.

THE BRANDRETH PILLS are sold at the Comb, Fancy and Medicine Store, of E. F. BALCAM,
Successor to WM. FAULKNER.

AGENTS.

Norwich City, E. F. BALCAM; Norwich Town, G. Fuller; New London, Nathan Belden;—Lebanon, Jesse Wright; Yantic ville, Tracy, Huntington & Co.; Salem, W. Williams; Montville, J. Turner; Lyme, D. R. Noyes; Groton, R. A. Morgan; Portersville, Smith, Cady & Co.; Stonington, Horace Lewis; Head of Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Milltown Latham Hull, Jr.; Waterford, Comstock & Stanton

Remember—E. F. BALCAM is the only agent in Norwich.

Druggists almost invariably sell counterfeits of the above valuable medicine. Therefore NEVER purchase at a Druggist's store.

RELIEF!

Cancers! Cancers! Cancers!

THIS life destroying disease, which has heretofore and always will baffle the boasted skill and ability of imposters of every description; to which the Medical faculty of London, have added that Cancers have heretofore set at defiance, and baffled all the boasted powers of Medicine.

Persons who are suffering under the painful and distressing affliction of *cancers* or Scirrhus tumors; also *Polypuses, Wens, Fistulas, Fever Sores, Ulcers*, Sores of long standing, are informed that there is not only a hope for their relief but a *Medicine* for their permanent *cure!* Though the human system is subjected to numerous and various diseases; yet the God of *Nature*, has kindly provided vegetable *Medicine* adapted to the cure of each and *all Diseases*, which the human family is subject to.

DR. J. B. WOODWARD,

respectfully informs the public, that he has taken up his residence in Danielsonville, (Killingly, Ct.) where people can find a comfortable home for the invalid, at the Botanic Infirmary, where he is prepared to attend to, and operate upon all the above named diseases, having received his theory from the late celebrated Physician from Portugal, and which he has proved correct by actual experience. This new and late discovered treatment, has not been equalled by any Medical Institute, ancient or modern. The medicine which he administers, will not debilitate the system, or impair the health. As he discards the use of all *Poisonous* Minerals and mercurial preparations, nor subject his patient to the use of the knife, or caustic and boring plasters, or preparations of arsenic, &c., as they only tend to debilitate the human system, and destroy life, without any permanent relief or *cure*. By this new system of practice, a cancer tumor can be extricated in from three to six days, according to the different state of the tumors, without suffering but very little pain.

N. B. He will warrant a permanent cure, if his directions are followed, or receive no pay.

P. S. He attends to all the numerous *diseases* the human frame is subject to, upon *Scientific Botanic* principles.

Danielsonville, Nov. 11 1843. 3m51

WRIGHT'S Indian Vegetable Pills.

THE TRUE CHARACTER OF COUNTERFEITS AND SELLERS OF COUNTERFEIT MEDICINES.

NO MEDICINE has ever been introduced to the American public, whose virtues have been more cheerfully and universally acknowledged by its vast popularity and extensive circulation than 'WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.' To descant upon their various virtues at this late season would be a work of supererogation since few who peruse this article will be found unacquainted with the widely circulated proofs of the real excellence of the medicine, to which many will be ready to add the testimonels of their own experience. But if further proof were needed of the value of the remedy, it might be found in the fact that no medicine in the market has been SO SHAMEFULLY and REPEATEDLY COUNTERFEITED. Ignorant, envious and avaricious and unprincipled men have in different places, manufactured a SPURIOUS PILL, bearing a superficial resemblance to the TRUE ARTICLE, but composed either of Impotent or Deleterious Ingredients, which they have sought to foist upon the public as the veritable

"Indian Vegetable Pills."

These FRAUDULENT SWINDLERS could never pass off their vile wares upon the public for the CONNIVANCE and ASSISTANCE of (self-styled) RESPECTABLE DRUGGISTS, who, for the sake of a little "filthy lucre" lend themselves to this MONSTROUS and UNHALLOWED SYSTEM OF IMPOSITION. The counterfeiter of a popular medicine, is more CRIMINAL than a COUNTERFEITER of current money. The injuries done by the latter, sink to nothing in comparison with those inflicted upon society by the former. We might paint him wringing the mite from the hard hand of invalid penury which is extended for the boon of health, and receives instead, the VILE DRUG that PROTRACTS and AGGRAVATES disease, or, to view it in its best aspect, suffers it to rage unchecked. How melancholy is the reflection that thousands may have been hurried to the grave by having a COUNTERFEIT substituted for the TRUE MEDICINE, who but for the venal fraud might now be living in high health, the delight and hope of the social circle. All classes are interested in putting down these vile counterfeits.

Let the Stores where they are sold be marked and shunned!

And let the virtues indignation of the community administer to all concerned in these unfair practice a general and withering rebuke.

Copy-Right Law.

"AND BE IT ENACTED, That, if any person, or persons after the recording of the title of any print, cut, or engraving, map, chart, or musical composition, according to the provision of this act, shall within the term, or terms limited; by this act, engrave, etch, or work, sell or copy, or cause to be engraved, etched worked, or sold, or copied either on the whole, or by varying, adding to, or diminishing the main design, with intent to evade the law, or shall print, or import for sale, any such map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, or engraving, or any parts thereof, without the consent of the proprietor or proprietors, of the copy-right thereof, first obtained or knowing the same to be printed, or imported without such consent, shall publish, sell, or expose for sale, or in any manner dispose of any such map, chart &c. as afore said; then such offender or offenders shall for eit the plate or plates, on which such map, chart, musical composition, engraving cut or print, shall be copied; and also all and every sheet thereof, so copied or printed, to the proprietor or proprietors of the copy-right thereof; and shall further forfeit, one dollar for every sheet of such map, chart musical composition, &c. as may be found in his, or their possession, printed, or published, or exposed to sale, contrary to the true intent or meaning of this Act; the one moiety thereof to the proprietors, and the other moiety to the use of the United States, to be recovered in any Court having competent jurisdiction thereof."

Thus it will be seen that all engaged, either in manufacturing or selling counterfeit Pills, are liable to heavy damages, not only for the palpable fraud they are practising on the public, but also for infringement on the Law of Copy-Right as above cited.

☞ Beware of Counterfeits ☜

As the great poupularity of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, has raised up a host of counterfeits, the public are cautioned against imposters, who are travelling about the country, selling to the unexpecting storekeeper a spurious article for the above celebrated Pills

It should be remembered that, all who sell the genuine medicine are provided with a

Certificate of Agency,

Of which the following is a copy:

This is to certificate that the within named——— is a regular and duly appointed——Agent for the sale of

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.

in the town of——, State of——, and this certificate which is signed by Wm. Wright, Vice President of the North American College of Health, must also be countersigned by the acting Clerk, or Agent, from whom said certificate is received.

This Certificate of Agency will be renewed every twelve months, therefore, if any alteration should be made in the date, do not purchase.

The public are further informed that all who receive the above certificate, are also required to sign the following.

☞ Pledge ☜

This to certify, that the subscriber, by certificate bearing even date herewith, signed with the proper handwriting of William Wright, Vice President of the North American College of Health,.....been appointed.....Agent for sale of.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS
OR, INDIAN PURGATIVE,

in the town of.....and State of.....,to hold and continue in said Agency during the pleasure of said William Wright, and no longer, anything contained in the said certificate signed by the said William Wright, to the contrary thereof notwithstanding. In consideration whereof, I hereby covenant and to and with the said William Wright that I will not sell or expose for sale, any medicine bearing the above or a similar name, during my said Agency, other than that which I receive from his authorised Agent or Agents, under the penalty of five hundred dollars to be by me paid to him as liquidated damages. Witness....hand and seal, the....day of....one thousand eight hundred and forty.....

Thus it will be seen that the friends of the genuine medicine may be perfectly free from any apprehension of fraud, as all agents, who are provided with a certificate of Agency, have invariably

SIGNED THE PLEDGE

not to sell any Vegetable Pills except those received from the above name William Wright, or his authorized agents.

County Agents and others, will be on their guard against travelling imposters, and remember that all authorized travelling agents are also provided with a certificate of Agency as above described, and that Pills offered for sale, by those who cannot show a certificate of agency, are sure to be counterfeit.

It will be further observed that all genuine medicine has the title expressed in full on the sides of the boxes, thus:—

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS,
(INDIAN PURGATIVE)
Of the North American College of Health.

The patrons of Wright's Indian Vegitable Pills, will also bear in mind that the directons which accompany each box of Pills, have been secured by a copyright, and the proper form, viz:—

"*Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1840, by William Wright, in the Clerk's Office, of the District Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.*"

will be found at the bottom of the first page of said directions

If, therefore, the name of WRIGHT is omitted, the purchaser may rest assured that all is positively wrong.

Thus it will be seen, that a trifling attention on the part of the purchaser to the above particulars, will put an effectual stop to this wholesale robbery, and drive, it is hoped, all depredators upon society to an honest calling

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS
Of the North American College of Health.

For sale by, E. F. BALCAM. Agent.
No 21 Shetucket street.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

At No. 84 Main-street.

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE FRANKLIN HOUSE.

TRACY & SETCHEL,

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have this day taken the splendid Store, No 84 Main-street, (formerly occupied by R. M. MORGAN,) for the purpose of prosecuting the Boot and Shoe business in all its branches; and they hope by attention, faithfulness and punctuality to merit a portion of their patronage.

T. & S. intend to keep a complete assortment of Boots and Shoes constantly on hand which will be sold as low as they can be obtained in the city. They will employ only the best workmen, and furnish them with the best Stock; and all work will be made punctually according to promise and warranted.

The Public and Friends,

We cannot note thank you for past favors in business for this is our first call; but that we may soon have that duty to perform, we invite your patronage, and will strive to deserve it.

Just give us a call if only as a compliment, at No. 84 Main-street. TRACY & SETCHEL.
Norwich, Nov. 27th, 1843. 1

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a warrant to me directed for the collection of a Town Tax against George L. Perkins, of the Town of Norwich upon the List of said town of Norwich, for the year A.D. 1842, to wit a Town Tax of Twenty Eight dollars and seventy four cents, payable to the Treasury of said town of Norwich on or before the first day of March A D. 1843. I the Subscriber have this day levied upon all the right title and Interest the said George L. Perkins has in and to a certain lot of Land lying next north of the dwelling House of Capt. Appleton March, on the Little Plain, (so called) in said Town of Norwich, and will on the 17th day of Febuary, A.D, 1844, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon upon the premises sell so much thereof at public Auction, as will pay and satisfy the amount due for said tax with the incidental charges of sale. FREDERICK PRENTICE, Collector.
Norwich, November, 13th, A.D. 1843. 3

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 11th day of December, A D. 1843

Present ASA ROATH, Judge.

UPON the petition of Fredrick Prentice of Norwich, in the county of New London, and State of Connecticut, showing to this Court that he is guardian to Josephus B. Holmes, and Louisa B. Holmes, both minors under the age of twenty one years, of said Norwich, in said New London county and State of Connecticut. That each of said minors is owner in fee of one undivided fourth part of certain real estate situated in the city of Norwich being a part of the Norman property so called, bounded northerly by the land of R. & A. H Hubbard, easterly by land of heirs of Lemuel Boswell deceased, southerly by land of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company, and westerly by the highway, with the dwelling house and buildings thereon standing. Also another tract of land and buildings thereon situate lying and being in Chesterfield Society in the town of Montville.—Bounded as follows viz; southerly by land now or late of James Quinby, easterly on land of Thomas Fitch, northerly on land now or late of John Chapman, and westerly on the highway. Containing one and three fourths acres more or less.

Praying for reasons therein stated for liberty from this Court to sell the same as per petition on file.

Dated at Norwich the 11th, day of December A. D. 1843,

Thereupon ordered by this court that said Petition be continued to the 15th day of Febuary, A.D, 1844, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, then to be heard by this court, at the Probate office in Norwich, in said District. And that a copy of this order be published in successive weeks, in a newspaper printed in said Norwich, in said District, at least six weeks before the hearing of the same. That all persons concerned therein, may then and there appear, (if they see cause) and be heard thereon.

Certified from record.

WILLIAM L'OMMEDIEU, Clerk.
Norwich, Dec. 13th 1843. 6

BASE IMPOSITION.

THE public are cautioned against purchasing a spurious and miserable imitation of the genuine Tyler Vegetable Pills, which have made their appearance and are circulated through (more particularly the western part of this state) they are put up in oval tin boxes, with an exact copy of the true directions around each. It is known to the inventor of the genuine pills, who the miserable counterfeiter is, and he no doubt is aware what decisions have been recently made in our Courts, in relation to this very subject. I would say to———, beware! your movements in this matter are known and will be exposed unless from this time forth you cease to manufacture or vend any more of these spurious Pills.

THE TRUE

TYLER'S VEGETABLE PILLS, FAMILY PHYSIC.

It would seem almost superfluous at this time to say much in favor of these inestimable Pills, in as much as their repetation and utility as a Family Medicine has become so universally admitted and established. We would, however, recommend to such, if purchance there be any, who are unacquainted with their good effects, to try them. They do not contain any particle of *mineral* substance whatever, and are acknowledged by many able Physicians, to be eminently calculated as a remedy for,

JAUNDICE OR BILIOUS STATE OF THE STOMACH COSTIVENESS, FREQUENT OR NERVOUS HEADACHES, DYSPEPSIA, LOSS OF APPETITE, ACIDITUS, DIZZINESS, FLATULENCE,

In short for all those disagreeable, and painful symptoms, connected with derangements in the liver, stomach and bowels, requiring an aperient or Cathartic Medicines

The Public are requested to observe that the genuine Pills, are put up in round tin boxes 1½ inches long with a Xylographic label around each with the signature of the Agent

WILLIAM S. TYLER.

in his own hand writing. For sale by
SAMUEL TYLER.
and WILLIAM S. TYLER.
Norwich, Dec. 6th, 1843. 2

THE NORWICH NEWS.

TERMS.

FOR THE NEWS ONE YEAR, (IN ADVANCE)	$1,50
When not paid in advance,	2,00

PRICES FOR ADVERTISING.

FOR 1 SQUARE (OR 16 LINES,) 3 INSERTIONS,	1,00
" EXTRA INSERTIONS PER WEEK,	20

YEARLY ADVERTISERS, HALF PRICE.

AGENTS.

MORGAN SAFFORD, Postrider.
MOSES BRANCH, do.
ASA B. TRACY, do.
ASHE ARMSTRONG, do.
CHARLES CRAIN, Moosup.
THOS. REID, & Co. Providence, R. I.
WM. L. LEGG, (Late of Boston,) Pawtucket, Mass
DR. WM. BREWSTER, Danielsonville.
J. FOX, Pomfret Depot.
SAMUEL BULLOCKAME, Thompson Depot.
GEORGE LATHROP, Willimantic.

☞ Payment may be made to either of the above Agents for the News, or for advertising.

THE NORWICH NEWS:
WM. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
☞ For terms, see 4th page. ☜

PRICES REDUCED FIFTY PER CENT!
COOLEY'S
PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
REMOVED TO 95 MAIN STREET.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT to the new and beautiful building immediately adjoining the Norwich Bank, (and a few doors east of the Franklin House,) where he will continue to execute all descriptions of Printing, in a style not inferior to any in this section of the country.

PRICES REDUCED FIFTY PER CENT!

The subscriber's whole attention will hereafter be given to Book and Job Printing; and as his conveniences are very superior, and his arrangements such that he can execute Printing in the most expeditious manner, he will after this date REDUCE his scale of Prices, on every description of work, from TWENTY-FIVE to FIFTY PER CENT.

COMMON HANDBILLS
Will be printed in good style for from FIFTY CENTS to ONE DOLLAR per HUNDRED!

CARDS
of any size, from TWENTY-FIVE to FIFTY CENTS per PAGE, Cards INCLUDED!

☞ All other Printing proportionally low.

Observe the number, ☞ 95 MAIN STREET. ☜

N. B. All Orders ready for Delivery at the precise time agreed on, (extraordinaries only excepted,) or no charge will be made.

J. G. COOLEY, 95 Main Street.
Norwich Nov. 1843. 6m5.

WALTER CLAPP,
BOOKSELLER & BOOKBINDER,
97 MAIN-STREET, NORWICH,
Opposite M. Safford's News Room.
Nov. 8th, 1843. 1y50

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
BY
J. W. & H. WOODARD,
MAIN-STREET, FRANKLIN SQUARE,
Norwich, Conn.

☞ House open day and night for the reception of travellers. Meals served at all hours of the day.

☞ Carriages always in readiness to convey passengers from the cars and boats free of charge.
Dec. 6th, 1843. 1f2

BOSTON CLOTHING STORE,
J. B. PALMER & CO.
143 Main-Street
Norwich Conn.
DEALERS IN

FASHIONABLE Ready Made Clothing, Under Shirts, Drawers, Cotton Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Cards, Cravats, Hdk'fs, Stocks, Gloves, Socks, &c. &c.
November 11th, 1843. 1f51

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC!
ORR'S AIR TIGHT STOVE.

A VERDICT having been rendered at the present term of the U. S. Circuit Court, in favor of my Patent for the above named STOVE, the public are hereby cautioned against making, vending, or using the same without license, as I am determined to prosecute all infringements of said Patent.

STOVES made by authority, will be accompanied by plates with my name and date of the Patent; also printed direction signed by myself, or General Agent at Boston.

N. B. Persons using the Stove sold without license are equally liable with venders and makers.

STOVES of good quality can be purchased at fair prices of ROATH & POTTER, No.— Water st, and CALLYHAN & ROBINSON, — Water street Norwich, Ct.

ISAAC ORR, 3 Merchant's Row, Boston.
December 6, 1843. 3

DISSOLUTION.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and firm of WILLIAMS & WEBB is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
JEDH WILLIAMS,
JULIUS WEBB.

The subscriber is authorized to settle the accounts of the late firm of Williams & Webb, and will continue the Grocery business at No. 13 Water st., and offers for sale a carefully selected assortment of Groceries as low as can be purchased in this city.
JULIUS WEBB.
Norwich, Dec. 12, 1843. 3w 3

WOODSTOCK
ACADEMY.

THE Winter Term of this Institution will commence on THURSDAY, Dec. 7th, under the continued superintendence of
MR. JOHN P. AVERILL.

The course of studies in this Institution is extensive, embracing those branches which are required and necessary to prepare the pupil for the common business of life, or for a higher course of professional studies. We wish it particularly understood that it shall be the object of the Instructor to elevate and sustain the character of the school, so that it may satisfy the highest expectations of all who may favor it with their patronage.

Term of Tuition from $3 to $4.00 per Term of 11 weeks, according to different branches pursued.

In behalf of the Trustees,
E. E. BOWEN, Secretary.
Woodstock, Nov. 15, 1843. 3

NORWICH SEMINARY.

THE Exercises of the Winter Term will commence Monday, January first.

The Terms of Tuition continue as heretofore. Instruction will be given in Landscape Drawing and in taking views from nature with ease and facility.
J. AUGUSTUS ADAMS, Principal.
Norwich, Dec. 16th, 1843. 3w3

New, Fashionable
HAT & CAP STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 137 Main street, at the old stand of A. Wickham, and invites their attention to a superb assortment of
Hats & Caps,
Manufactured from the choicest materials, and in the most approved style, which he offers at as low if not lower prices than can be obtained at any other establishment in this city. He is not confined to a one priced Hat, but has a full assortment, and feels confident in his ability to suit the tastes and pockets of all.
137 Main st. 20 W. L. NICHOLS.

TUNES,
A LARGE stock of, various kinds both Double and Single. For sale by
WILLIAM S. TYLER,
Norwich, Dec. 20th, 1843. 4

SURVEYOR
AND
CIVIL ENGINEER.
A. KENNEDY,

OFFERS his services to the public as a Surveyor and Engineer, and will be happy to receive the orders of those who may wish his services in the line of his profession. Office Main-street, over the newspaper office of Safford & Park.
Norwich, Dec. 13th, 1843. 3m3

The Norwich News.

VOL. IV.—NO. 5. NORWICH, CONN., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1843. WHOLE NO. 161.

LATE ARRIVALS.
BOWEN & McNAMEE,
16 WILLIAM-STREET cor of BEAVER,
NEW YORK.

HAVE received, by late arrivals, the most desirable stock of
Silk and Fancy Goods
ever exhibited, to which the attention of merchants, from various sections of the country, is respectfully invited.

It is their determination to present an assortment, unsurpassed in Richness and Variety, comprising the Newest and most Fashionable Styles offered in this market.

Special attention is invited to the following articles viz:—

RICH PRINTED VELVETS, consisting of every desirable variety of style.

EXTRA RICH CHANGEABLE AND STRIPED CHUSANE, entirely new styles.

PARIS MUSLIN DE LAINES, 20 cases, just received, designed for the city or most fashionable trade

BROCADE CHAMELEONS, an entire new article, surpassing in style and richness any thing ever offered for fall and winter dresses.

RICH DRESS SILKS, consisting of extra heavy Brocade, Chameleon, Satin Striped, Plain Fig'd &c.

SHAWLS, Paris Broche, embroidered Cashmere, French Plaid, figured Kabyle, Taglioni, Scotch Tartan, Muslin de Laine, &c.

FRENCH KID GLOVES, best manufacture, black white and colored.

FANCY CRAVATS AND SHAWLS, the most desirable assortment ever offered.

LACES, great variety, consisting of English and German Thread, also Cotton and Gimp Edgings, at very low prices.

ITALIAN LUSTRING AND GROS DE RHINES of the best manufacture.

FRENCH PRINTS—Hartman's and Gros Grain's manufacture, various styles, first quality.

ALSO,

MILLINERY GOODS, in great variety, consisting of rich Hat Silks, splendid changeable, shine, and striped Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, trimming Laces, &c.

ALSO,

Black and Blue black Bombazines: Pongee and Spitalfield Hdkf; Italian Sewings; Satin and Taffeta Ribbons; Kid, Silk and Fiber Gloves; Embroidery; Linen Cambric Hdkfs; Satin Vestings; Silk Velvets; black and blue black French Crapes; Love Hdkfs and Veils, Silk Hosiery; Sinchews; Suchan Pongee; Lace Veils; India Sarsnett; Levantine Hdkfs; Italian Crepes; Buck and Beaver Gloves; India Naukeens; Paper Muslins, &c.
December, 13th, 1843. 3

LUMBER.

THE subscriber has on hand a large quantity of the above article of all kinds and qualities, which he will sell low JOHN G. HUNTINGTON
Aug. 9th, 1843—3m37 (Central Wharf.

Notice.

IS hereby given that the Board of Relief of the town of Norwich, will meet at the Town Clerk's Office, in said town on the first Monday of January 1844, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to hear and determine all appeals made to them from the doings of the Assessors, and to equalize and adjust the valuations and assessment of the said town.
JOSEPH A. YERINGTON,
ALVAN WICKHAM,
NATHAN SCHOFIELD, } Board of Relief.
Norwich, Dec. 12th, 1843. 4

Notice.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of S. DENNIS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons indebted to the above firm are requested to make immediate payment to S. DENNIS, who will be at the old stand a short time to settle the business.
S. DENNIS
JOHN BREED.
A. W. PRENTICE.
Norwich, Dec. 15th, 1843. 3w4

HURRAH! HURRAH!!
OLD SANTACLAUS,

ON his Annual tour has left at
S. DENNIS,
CORNER OF MAIN AND UNION STREETS,
a large assortment of Toys and Fancy Goods, of every description, expressly for Christmas, and New Years presents and stipulated that they should be sold at less than cost to manufacture them in the Fairy Land.
Norwich, Dec. 20th, 1843. 3w4

LAST CALL.

THE undersigned having disposed of his Stock in trade earnestly requests all persons indebted to me either by Note or Book, to call and settle the same on or before the first of January next.
WILLIAM H. HYDE.
Norwich, Dec. 20th, 1843. 4

Chemical Oil and Camphene.

A NEW Supply of a superior quality just received at R. W. MATHEWSON'S.
Norwich, Dec. 20th, 1843. 4

Licorice Ball.

3 ROLLS to the ca, just the thing to retail, for sale by R. W. MATHEWSON.
Norwich, Dec. 20th, 1843. 4

Opium.

OL. and New Crop, just opened and for sale by R. W. MATHEWSON.
Norwich, Dec. 20th, 1843. 4

Chamomile Flowers.

A BEAUTIFUL article for sale at MATHEWSON'S.
Norwich, Dec. 20th, 1843. 4

Old Wines and Liquors,

OLD Rescove Madeira, Old Pure Juice Port, and other wines. Scotch Whiskey, Jamaica and St. C. Rum, Swan Gin, Brandies, and a general assortment of low priced Liquors, for medicinal and domestic uses. For sale by R. W. MATHEWSON,
Norwich Dec. 20th, 1843. 4

A RARE CHANCE,
FOR THOSE WHO WANT TO GET INTO BUSINESS.

THE subscriber intends to leave Norwich, and is desirous to sell his stock in trade, consisting of Groceries, Fruit, Toys and Confectionary, on reasonable terms and payment easy. The stand is one of the best in the city, and has a fine run of business, a better opportunity seldom offers to invest a small capital to good advantage. J. R. ROBINSON.
One door East of the Franklin House.
Norwich, Dec. 20th, 1843. 4

Cox'es Hive Syruph.
A Valuable Remedy for the CROUP,

ASTHMA, TIGHTNESS across the Chest, and difficulty of breathing. Price 25cts per bottle For sale by SAMUEL TYLER,
and WILLIAM TYLER.

Work.

BY N. C. COLESWORTHY.

'Tis nature's mandate—work, work, work,
Nor sluggishly recline,
Like brutish Hindoo—dreamy Turk;
Tis thine, O Man! 'tis thine
With generous Truth thy heart to enflame,
Thy standard high to raise;
Great deeds burn on the scroll of fame,
To live in future days.

Up! from inert and dozing life,
And task your glorious mind,
And 'be a hero in the strife,'
As God, 'all-wise,' designed.
List not to Doubt or trembling Fear,
Nor misty cares that rise;
They're shadows all, that seem to rear
Their heads above the skies.

Look not behind—but with a heart
Nerved for the task, go on—
And in life's drama bear your part,
Like Wisdom's true born son.
With upward aim and courage true,
None falter by the way—
But every dangerous foe subdue,
And every lion slay.

Ye libel Truth and Deity,
When in a doleful strain,
You say, 'There's nothing great for me—
I'm doomed to want and pain.'
'Tis only energy you lack,
With earnest faith and zeal;
But Sloth will ever pall you back,
While thus you think and feel.

Up! then, in wisdom and in might,
Nor feebly grope along;
Behold above the glorious light—
Be earnest and be strong.
Rise from the dust—go on and up—
Let nought your course impede;
See! beckoning far, bright, smiling, Hope—
Haste, with an angel's speed;

O God! what thousands perish young,
In shadows and in dust—
With their high faculties unstrung,
By deep, corroding rust.
An earnest effort—strong desire—
Would lift them from the trench,
And kindle up that living fire
No power on earth can quench.

Winter Pictures.

BY MRS. SARAH J. HALE.

Gently, as lilies shed their leaves,
When summer days are fair,
The feathery snow comes floating down,
Like blossoms through the air;
And o'er the earth like angel's wing,
Unfolding white and pure,
It shines the shield of power divine,
When faith may read it sure,
That He who rules the year, can bring
The life, the loveliness of the spring.

And when the bleak and storm robed day,
Seems sealed with cares and fears,
Oft through his prison-house of clouds,
The setting sun appears,—
And in the pensive watcher's gaze,
A gleam of glory bears,
Which in the noontide summer's prime
He never, never wears;
Like Hope, that pours her light most clear,
When grief's dark clouds are gathering near.

Even the minds, like wavering hosts,
The dark night fill with dread,
Still Love may trim the genial fire,
The mind's rich banquet spread,
And as life's storms of sorrow draw
Kind hearts more kindly near,
So nature's cold stern frowns will make
Dear home more deeply dear—
Thus Faith, and Hope, and Love, are given,
In Winter Pictures, limned by Heaven.

Give a trifle.

It is a trifle—give a mill
To help the poor along;
'Tis not the amount—it is the will
That makes the virtue strong.

'I have but little,' never say,
"Twill not avail to give;"
A penny if you give to-day
Will make the dying live.

'Tis in the spirit—not the gold
Upon the waters cast—
That will return a hundred fold,
To cheer and bless at last.

Then give a trifle cheerfully,
From out thy little store;
With interest it will come to thee
When thou wilt need it more.

In Missouri, if they wish to get rid of a man, they put him in the Penitentiary. He is sure to break out and run away.

Ladies elastic gaiters are now made in London of such delicate materials that they may be sent in an ordinary letter. So says an English paper. It must be a "delicate" business, all round.

A romantic editor out west, threatens to take arsenic; not because he wishes to poison himself, but because in whiteness it so much resembles

"Lillies, such as maidens wear,
In the deep midnight of their hair."

Why does the eye resemble a schoolmaster in the act of flogging? Because it has a pupil under the lash.

When a horse kicks you, and you feel a strong desire to kick the horse in return—don't you do it.

A QUEER 'UN.—A writer in a southern paper thus denounces a resolution which was introduced into the Legislature—"it is un-called for, un-heard of, un-neccessary, un constitutional, un-precedented, and un-wise."

A young musician on his first appearance before the public, said that "he trembled so much he could not *shake*."

Written for the News.

THE CRUISE OF THE GENTILE.

CONTINUED.

CHAPTER XI.

Matanzas—Old acquaintance—A plan devised.

I defy any part of the world to produce a place which will seem more strange and foreign to a New Englander, than the shed upon the mole at Matanzas. I had at this time, with only one exception, visited English ports, and now for the first time did I really feel myself a stranger in a strange land; and it is a most unique sensation when first experienced. Sunday is holiday in Cuba, and a motley crowd had assembled beneath the shade of the wide building of which I have spoken. Upon a pile of sugar boxes near us were seated a group of Dutch sailors, gravely smoking, and sagely keeping silent, in striking contrast with a knot of Frenchmen, who were all talking at once, and gesticulating like madmen. Here stalked a grave Austrian from Trieste, a few inches from him stood a laughing, lively Greek, chatting with a Maltese. A group of emigrants just landed from the Canary Islands were keeping watch over their goods, and were looking with great interest, and many earnest remarks, upon the first appearance of their new home. Not far from them a collection of newly-imported African negroes, naked save a strip of cloth about their loins, were rivalling in volubility and extravagance of gesture even the Frenchmen.—Native islanders from the mountains, in picturesque brigand dresses, with long knives stuck jauntily in their girdles, gazed with stupid wonder at the crowd of foreigners. Soldiers from the barracks, barefooted, and with most ferocious looking whiskers and mustaches, very humbly offered for sale the paper cigaritos manufactured in their leisure time to eke out their small pay. Black fruit women, their whole dress consisting of a single petticoat of most laconic, Fanny Ellslerian brevity, invited the passers by to purchase their oranges and bananas in tones of most affectionate endearment. Young Spanish bloods with shirt bosoms bellying out like a maintopsail in a gale, stalked along with great consequence, quizzing the strangers. Children, even of ten years of age, and of both sexes and all colors, naked as Job when he came into the world, excited no attention save from greenhorns like myself.—Down East molasses drought skippers, who, notwithstanding the climate, clothed themselves in long napped beaver hats, stiff black broadcloth coats, coarse homb-line stocks, and cowhide boots, handed from their two oared, unpainted yawls, and ascended the stairs with an air of infinite consequence. Uniforms of Spanish, American, French, and English navy officers, were thickly sprinkled in the crowd, and here and there, making a clear channel for itself wherever it went, rolled the stalwart form of the yankee tar.

"This is a regular built tower of Babel," said Langley, after we had looked on the unique scene for a while; "but come, let's work out of 'em."

After some difficulty we gained the street, chartered a volante and got under weigh for Mr. Stowe's house, which was situated about a quarter of a mile from the mole, in a veified street running parallel with the Cabanas river. The house stood in the midst of a small but beautiful garden, the back part of which bordered on the river. We alighted from our vehicle, paid the driver, and rang the bell. A grey headed negro porter admitted us, and showed us into a small room, where we had remained but a few moments, when Mr. Stowe made his appearance.

"Ah! my dear boys," cried he, "I'm delighted to see you, and so will be Mrs. Stowe and the girls. They don't associate with the natives here but little, and old acquaintances like you will be quite a Godsend."

Half an hour afterwards Langley and I were as much at home as could be, laughing and chatting with Mary and Ellen Stowe. Mary was a tall, handsome brunette of nineteen, and my chum had always rather preferred her to her sister; but my predilections were in favor of the gentle Ellen. When we were children, the elders often predicted that when we grew up there would be a wedding some day. She was a year younger than I, and consequently at the time of which I am speaking, about seventeen. I wish I could describe her—perhaps I can. She was about the middle height, and bade fair to be of most exquisite form. Her face was strikingly intellectual,—a high forehead, straight nose, a little rosy mouth with such pretty lips that one could scarcely refrain from kissing her. Her hands and feet were small, and, as Byron says, thoroughbred. You see I skip about in my description, and I have purposely left her eyes for the climax. Notwithstanding Mr. Stewart's encomiastic account of the dark orbs of the Creole girls, I prefer large dark blue eyes such as Ellen has, they are the most beautiful in the world. We wish women to have feminine attributes, and feminine eyes. I intended to give you a description of those belonging to Ellen Stowe, but after backing and filling about, I discover that I cannot do so very well. So, dear reader, imagine them very beautiful, and take my word that your fancy will not deceive you as to the truth. Ellen and I resumed our former intimacy almost immediately, and after a while we walked into the garden to talk over auld lang syne.

"Who would have thought, Frank, said she, "when we used to study geography off the same atlas and wonder how tropical countries looked, that we should afterwards meet in a foreign land. I remember, when father talked of removing to Cuba, that it seemed almost out of the world; an immense way off; as far as from here to the sun, and I was very fearful about going."

"Yes," I replied; "I remember that you came to our house the evening before you sailed, with Mary, and cried like murder until I promised to come and see you, some day."

"Yes; and here you are Frank."

"But," said I, "I promised conditionally—you said that you would kiss me if I would come and visit you."

"Oh, but I was a little girl then, and my promises were not valid you know—however, if——"

"If what?" demanded I, perceiving that she hesitated and blushed.

"Why, Frank, if you really wish to kiss me, I don't know that I should object a great deal."

Of course I did no such thing.

"And where have you attended school since you came to Cuba?" I asked after a little while.

"At the Ursuline Convent; and only think, Frank, my particular preceptress was a nun, who father says is your own cousin. She understood English better than any of the rest of the nuns, so I was put under her care."

I was peculiarly interested in this piece of information, as the reader may suppose. I questioned Ellen very closely, and finally told her the story of the loves and misfortunes of Mr. Stewart and my cousin Clara. The tears stood in the beautiful eyes of my auditor as I finished. "Langley and I have a plan for her escape," I added, "Can't you help me?"

"Oh yes, Frank, willingly, if I could do any good, but Sister Agatha, as your cousin is now called, would not break her vow."

"Yes she will, when she hears that Mr. Stewart is alive, and her brother free."

"Well, I know I would if I were in her place; but what is your plan? In case that she is willing to escape, how do you propose to manage?"

"That's the difficulty. I suppose that we must scale the walls of the nunnery."

"I have thought of a fine plan, Frank," cried Ellen after a moment's pause. "I'll tell you. Sister Agatha, when I was sick last winter, called to see me with the Superior. Now when your ship is all ready to sail, I'll fall very sick again, and send for sister Agatha, and when she comes you can slip out through the court with her, to the river at the foot of the garden, where your boat can be waiting, and then take her off to the ship."

"That's a capital plan, dear Ellen; first rate; but won't you get into trouble by it?"

"Oh no; we'll lay all the blame upon you Gentiles; but there comes papa, with Augustus and Mary; let's consult them."

"Ah, Frank," cried Mr. Stowe, "I feared you had run away with my daughter."

"No sir," said I; "we were contriving the best plan to run away with a nun."

"Hush! you fool," whispered Langley, pinching my arm.

"Go to thunder," was the reply; "I know what I am about."

I related to Mr. Stowe the story which the reader well knows, and which I found Mr. Stowe knew very well also; and finally disclosed Ellen's very capital plan for the deliverance of my cousin.

"If," said Mr. Stowe, when I had finished, "you can get sister Agatha's consent to escape, Ellen may fall sick if she pleases. Though the Catholics may suspect that I have a hand in the matter, still, if the affair is properly managed, they can do no more than suspect, and that I care nothing about, as I'm going to move back to Boston before winter. But the grand difficulty will be to persuade sister Agatha to break her vow."

"Let me alone for that," replied I; "if I can only have an interview with her."

"That is easily done," said Mary Stowe; "the nuns are allowed to see their friends at the grate."

"And I will go with you to the Convent to-morrow, and engage the Superior's attention while you talk with your cousin," added her father.

In the evening Langley and I had a council of war, wherein we determined, *nem con*, that our plot was in a fair way to be accomplished.

CHAPTER XII.

The visit at the Convent.

The next day Mr. Stowe and I sat out in that gentleman's carriage for the Ursuline Convent. Upon our arriving there, we were shown into a spacious parlor, at one end of which was a large, grated window, opening into a smaller room. In a few moments the lady superior entered. She was a tall, handsome, good natured looking woman, and when I was introduced to her by my companion, she received me very cordially. After conversing awhile, Mr. Stowe requested for me that I might be allowed to converse a few moments with sister Agatha, stating that she was my cousin.

"Most certainly, Señor," said the superior; "it will give me great pleasure to oblige your young friend, and in the meantime, Señor Stowe, go with me to the school room. It is a long while since you have called."

After they had retired, I went up to the grate and waited for several minutes, till at last a door of the inner room opened, and a nun entered. Her face bore the traces of deep melancholy, but notwithstanding that, and the unbecoming dress which half concealed her fine form, I thought I had never seen a woman so dazzlingly beautiful.

"Did you wish to see me, Señor?" asked she.

"I did, madam," I replied. "I must introduce myself, I suppose. If you are Clara Garcia, I am your cousin, Frank Byrne."

"Madre di dios," cried the nun, her face lighting up with a smile of astonished delight. "Can it be possible? How did you come here?"

"In one of my father's ships," I answered, "on board of which I am a seaman."

"What! The Gabor?" asked sister Agatha, suddenly, and with a blush.

"No, a new ship, the Gentile."

The nun made many enquiries about my father, and her cousin in Boston, and we chatted away very merrily for some time.

"You seem to take no interest in the world after all," said I.

"Ah yes," sighed sister Agatha, "much more than I wish I did."

"And for what reason do you wish to take less?"

"Because," answered Clara, "the world can now never be anything to me."

"Answer me one question, dear cousin, candidly, and be assured that I do not ask it from motives of impertinent curiosity. Would you once more go forth into the world, if you could?"

"No, Frank," said the nun sadly. "Those that I loved are all dead, but my brother, and he is a slave for life in the cursed chain-gang. God's curse light on those who put him there. I saw him but a year ago with my own eyes, chained, and toiling in a scavenger in the streets, my dear noble brother."

"But," I persisted, "if Pedro were free, and Mr. Stewart alive, would you break your vow and escape if possible?"

"Sir," said the nun, haughtily drawing herself up, while the eloquent blood mantled to her temples, "Sir, you are impertinent and unfeeling. I advise you to study the workings of human nature elsewhere."

"Stay, dear cousin, do not be angry; draw closer, and I will tell you news. Command yourself. Mr. Stewart was not killed as you suppose—He loves you yet most ardently, though without hope. He is now on board of my ships—and moreover," I continued cautiously, for notwithstanding the guarded, policemal manner, with which I communicated my intelligence, my warrior turned deadly pale, and close concealment in the bars of the grate, "and moreover, *Pedro has escaped from confinement, and lies concealed on board of the Gentile.*"

Sister Agatha did not faint as I feared, but I never beheld such an expression upon the face of any human being. "My God!" she whispered almost fiercely, and shaking the bars of the grate as I have seen a caged tiger. "Oh Christ, how I have been deceived. Stewart alive, Pedro free, and I obtained here! On this is agony!" She let go her grasp of the bars and walked up and down the little room with rapid steps. [illegible] enough to let her alone till she [illegible] herself, and then again spoke.

"Come here to the grate again and listen. I have much to say and the superior will return soon. Would you escape if possible?" I continued as she approached me, "or do you regard your vow too much to return to your friends, and be happy?"

"I never was really a Catholic," answered the nun. "My Mother educated me in her own faith, and I took this cursed veil when, almost heart broken, deceived into it, to save myself from the persecutions of Don Carlos Alvarez. If I could escape I would, but it is impossible."

"Not so, cousin Clara," said I rapidly and concisely stated to her the plan proposed for her escape. "Say now, Clara, will you consent?"

"I will," replied she, "if I can do so safely."

"All right then; you shall know more hereafter; now vanish, for I hear Mr. Stowe and the superior coming, and I don't want any thing but calm. Au revoir."

"I have been taking advantage of your confidence, Senora," said I to the superior, when she entered the apartment. "I have been trying to persuade my cousin that she is discontented and unhappy, but without success."

"No fear of that Senor," replied the lady smiling. "Girls who have been disappointed in love make good nuns."

"Then you will dare trust me to see her again. I promised that I would call once more before my departure, with your permission."

"Si Señor; whenever you please."

After partaking of some very fine fruit and wine, we took our leaves with many thanks.

"Well, Frank, what success?" asked Mr. Stowe as we drove away from the Convent.

"Oh the best in the world," and I detailed our conversation at the grate, omitting [illegible] would make. How you humbugged the superior. Now what do you say to going directly aboard ship, and telling your tidings to the officers and Pedro? We'll take a boat at the mole and get aboard in time for dinner."

"Agreed. How happy we shall make Mr. Stewart and Don Pedro!"

Mr. Stowe prophesied correctly. The officers of the Gentile were at dinner in the cabin, when we suddenly burst in upon them. I need not say that all hands were no less surprised than delighted at the intelligence we had to communicate. I thought that my hands would be wrung off, so cordially were they shaken.

After dinner Mr. Stowe and I returned ashore, and in a family conclave she was also stated the result of our visit to the convent.

(Concluded next week.)

Review of the Pittsburg Market.

During the past week the supply of wool has been light, and the consequence is that purchasers have been fleeced. Cheese has sold hardly and there is a great consumption in hams. Books are stationary. Dealers in boots complain of tightness in their transactions, and, of the pinching nature of their pinch—yet they are as determined not to stay worthy about it, but stick it out to the last. Iron dealers find it hard work to make sales of their merchandise, and the blooming prospects of our manufacturers have been flattened by the recent depression in the market. Cotton and other yarns will hold their own. Stockings come higher than socks, though the supply of the latter is short. There are gloves on hand, and we notice a disposition to finger in the article. The rumor that the price of segars would fall has allended in smoke; and we would take this occasion to say that our friend Mc CLELLAND, has but recently received a new supply and as we are "up to snuff," we puff them accordingly. We notice a transaction in steel, in which a darling remained, without leave of the owner, a steel trap—but he was caught in the act, and cast into prison.—Clothing, it seems, is light, and he is a goose who would even crook his finger to get money to invest in the business, as their necessity compels a great many to cabbage what they can off their customers. Horses of all kinds have been exalted, and our temperance men will have to be on the look out, or there will be many droughts taken in despite of their warnings. Watches can no longer be purchased on tick, as "time is money." Many dentist "in spite of their teeth," have been oiled in their attempts to humbug the people. Patent medicines have become a drug; and dealers in indigo look blue. The little demand for dry-goods have dampened the prospects of some of our most enterprising merchants. The elasticity in the India rubber shoe business still continues.—There has been no run on the banks since the Monongahela affair received a check. Stays are tight, and hold their own; whalebone on this account gives a little. It is plain to all that the sale of edged tools is dull, and that augers have become a bore. There has been little dealing in spikes since the "Vigilant" transaction; and dealer in cayenne pepper think it a burning shame that so little of the article is now disposed of. We are pleased to learn that the manufacturers of corn brooms are doing a sweeping business; and that goods at Allerton are going off brisk, notwithstanding these crying hard times.—*Pittsburg Chronicle.*

☞ "I say, boy, whose horse is that you're riding?"

"Why, it's daddy's."

"Who is your daddy?"

"Don't you know? Why, Uncle Pete Jones."

"—you are the son of your uncle?"

"Why, yes, I calculate I am. You see, dad got to be a widower, and married mother's sister; so I reckon he's my uncle."

"Boy, you are not far removed from a fool."

"Well, as we aint more'n three feet apart, I think just as you say."

"Good morning."

"Good morning. You didn't come it that time, stranger."

ASSUMING THE BREECHES.—A young girl was up before the Recorder at New Orleans, on the 24th, for appearing in the public streets in boys clothes. The Recorder asked her if she was married, and having received a reply in the negative, he decided that although married women, by conventional usage, were allowed sometimes to wear the breeches, single ladies never wore. He therefore fined her, agreeably to the statute.

The Condor.—The largest of the feathered tribe is unquestionably the Condor of the Andes. We are informed by a gentleman in whose assertion we place the most unlimited confidence, that while in Lyma, he had seen one shot by a hunting party, about two years since, which from tip to tip of each wing, measured thirty-two feet and four inches. Its wing feathers were six feet nine inches in length; the barrel fourteen inches long by five in circumference. This, however, is but inconsiderable, when compared with the one said to be shot by Humboldt in his travels through Peru; and which he avers was forty feet from tip to tip, the feathers being fourteen feet long. He further asserts that the barrel of its quills were nearly eight inches in circumference; while the body was much greater than that of the stoutest man. Its talons resembled small grappling irons.

☞ Never go about in the night time with your fists in your pockets. No man has a right to carry *concealed weapons.*—*San. Mer.*

"Never judge from manners, says Lord Byron, for I once had my pocket picked by the civ[illegible] gentleman I ever met with.'

THE NEWS.

Norwich, Conn., Dec. 28, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JOHN TYLER,
OF VIRGINIA.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
CHAUNCEY F. CLEVELAND.
FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM S. HOLABIRD.
FOR SECRETARY,
NOAH A. PHELPS.
FOR TREASURER,
CHARLES H. POND.
FOR COMPTROLLER,
GIDEON WELLES.

Duty of the Democracy of New London and Windham Co's.

We endeavored last week to point out to our democratic friends of New London and Windham Counties, the movements of their old opponents, the whigs, and the extraordinary efforts they were putting forth even at this early period of the campaign, to effect a revolution in popular sentiment, and bring themselves into power next spring. It was seen that trickery, deceptive "agitation," and plans for creating an "excitement" somewhat of a similar nature to that which prevailed in 1840, for the purpose of misleading the people and destroying all calm and sober reflection, were the chief, indeed the only weapons which they had around, or to which they would resort, during the present contest. These are, in fact, the natural weapons of the core party, and without them they would be unable to show any sort of fight. Since the adoption of the Constitution they have never been able to obtain the State power, or when they have, have never been able to retain it for any length of time, except through trifling and treacherous management. To avert the recurrence of so dire a calamity to the honor and prosperity of the State and the best interests of its people, the democrats of New London and Windham counties have a duty to perform—a duty they owe themselves, the State at large, and the cause of justice and Equal Rights.

The simple question then to be considered, is this: Do we wish to see the federal party reinstated in power in the good old State of Connecticut next spring? If not, what must we do to prevent it? There are several things that may be done, and that require to be done now, if we would keep whiggery where it now is, and ensure the continuance of our present excellent democratic administration. Our friends should, in the first place, cultivate an union and harmony of feeling, as the best means of securing united and harmonious action in the work before them. Whatever causes of grievance may exist—whatever differences of opinion may prevail on certain subjects, or on the course that has been pursued by any portion of the party—these, so far as our State policy is concerned, should be merged in the one great object of achieving a great and glorious triumph of *Democratic principles* in April next. Shall this be done? We believe it will be. We have a State Ticket of which we have reason to feel proud, and on which democrats can conscientiously unite.

Again: a thorough and efficient organization in the several towns should be instituted and kept up. By this we of course do not mean that anything of the nature of "Clay Clubs," or Hard Cider Singing Schools, should be established. Democrats have but little time to devote to such foleries, generally preferring to occupy their moments of relaxation in the acquisition of useful information and preparing for the practical duties of life. Whigs who are fond of "agitation" and seek some means of passing away time, or who think they know all about the politics of the country and wish to put their knowledge to immediate use, will distinguish themselves in this way; but democrats have something else to do and think about. An efficient organization includes able and vigilant town and district committees and a disposition on the part of the freemen to hold themselves in readiness for every emergency. Such an organization our democratic friends are in duty bound to maintain in every town. They should see to it that it is so.

Another most important duty is, that prompt and extensive measures be taken to give circulation to democratic newspapers. If those published at home are not good enough, go out of the State after them. The whigs have entered upon this business deeply. The editor of the New York Tribune, a leading Clay paper, announces that his weekly edition will soon reach 80,000 copies; and a good portion of this number find their way to this State. Efforts are also making to extend the circulation of the whig papers printed in the State, and all this, together with the cart-loads of political tracts and pamphlets which they are scattering broad-cast through the several counties, the whigs think will be enough to unsettle the confidence of the people in the doctrines of democracy, and enable them to ride into the offices in the spring. An antidote should accompany this poison, and we are rejoiced to see that our democratic brethren of the press are issuing proposals to their democratic friends to impart a wider circulation to their respective journals until after the time of holding the election. This is the right way to "head" our federal opponents, and expose their artful misrepresentations and adroit manœuvres. The vast importance of success in the spring is well understood, so we will not dwell on that point at this time.

To enable our friends, then, to

CIRCULATE THE DOCUMENTS!

we make the following

PROPOSAL.

We will for the three months ensuing, to wit: from the first week in January to the first week in April, send bundles of the News, to order, at the rate of

Four Copies for $1,00!

Bundles of more copies, at the same rate. Payment must in all cases be made IN ADVANCE. We can of course realize little or no profit from such an arrangement, hence advance pay will be invariably required. Will some of our leading democrats in the different towns exert their influence in this matter? To forward money and orders free of expense, application need only be made to the Postmaster of the town.

If these duties are properly attended to, we shall have no fears for the result next spring in these two counties. The whigs may talk and bluster and misrepresent as much they please—they will get nothing but their labor for their pains.

Secretary Henshaw & Temperance.

We intimated some time ago, upon the representations of the Rev. Charles W. Denison, editor of the New England Washingtonian, who was at that time in Washington, that the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Henshaw, would recommend to his annual report to Congress, the abolition of the Spirit Ration in the Navy. We are happy to say that this belief has been confirmed. It has remains for Congress to carry into effect the salutary suggestion of the Secretary, and the blessings to be anticipated from its operation, will be immediately felt throughout that important branch of our public service—the right arm of our national defence. The following are the words of Mr. Henshaw:—

I respectfully suggest a modification of the ration so as to dispense with the spirit portion now allowed. That the frequent and habitual use of ardent spirits injuriously affects the human system, is a truth believed to be now generally understood and admitted by all intelligent physiologists. Its evil influences are not less on the moral than on the physical condition of man. A large proportion of the punishments inflicted upon the seaman is for drunkenness, or the immediate effects of drinking ardent spirits—insubordination in its various forms. In abolishing the spirit ration, punishments and disease will be less frequent, and the whole moral and physical condition and character of the men will be improved. I therefore cannot too strongly recommend that no spirits be allowed in the rations of those who enlist in future, and that the right of commuting the spirit ration for money be continued to those already enlisted.

Hon. Geo. S. Catlin.

Mr. Catlin, our talented representative in Congress from this district, seems to be reaping golden opinions for his course in voting against the rule of the House excluding the reception of Abolition petitions. Democrats, whigs, and Abolitionists of course, award him just praise for his conduct in this matter, and were his election to be tried over again, we question whether his competitor, the distinguished Mr. Edward Eldridge, of Pomfret, would succeed in getting a dozen votes. Even his good friend Sikes, of the Courier, has bemoaned him with his fulsome compliments, but there is an object in this, namely, to persuade the Abolitionists of the deep interest the whigs feel in their welfare—so deep, in fact, that they are ready to praise any act in their favor, even though it may have been performed by the most open and uncompromising political opponent. Mr. Catlin acted from principle, as all democrats should act; the whigs are maneuvering to catch *Abolition votes* next Spring. But the abolitionists understand this matter full as well as we can tell it them.

A question of "Privilege."

The Norwich News, a paper dependent for its sickly existence upon the patronage of John Tyler, accuses us of having formed a coalition with the Norwich Courier, because in one instance we exchanged a trifling amount of matter with that print. The granny who publishes the News was *once* connected with a democratic paper in this county, and was then, as we are credibly informed, in the frequent habit of exchanging matter with the Courier. If he has since forfeited that privilege by his misconduct, he alone is to blame. Surely it is no fault of ours, that we have the confidence of our fellow-citizens, and can interchange the friendly relations of life with political opponents, notwithstanding the uniform and uncompromising opposition we have maintained against whiggery in all its phases.—*Norwich Aurora, of last week.*

There are two or three points in the above extract from the Aurora to which we wish to call attention. Such portions as refer to the "sickly existence" of the News—as speak of us as a "granny"—and as charge us with having been "in the frequent habit," when we published the Republican, (some eight or ten years ago,) of exchanging matter with the Courier, we pass over for what they are worth. The last charge might be true, and yet not be a disreputable act on our part; for the Courier was then quite a respectable paper. We do not recollect, however, having engaged in any such "traffic," much less publishing matter a week old borrowed in this way. As regards the second charge, calling us a "granny," we believe this is a term we have ourselves applied, in moments of hasty provocation, to the Aurora man several times, and the *justice* of its application we venture to say no one will attempt to deny. Neighbor Trench should not *borrow* his witticisms, if he wishes to be considered "sharp." We suppose, however, that the want of "mother wit" reduces him to this necessity; besides, it has become so handy with him to borrow "matter," that the transition to some thing else must be very natural. And finally, before talking of the "sickly existence" of the News, we advise the Aurora man to look at his own paper. It has had for some time past every appearance of being afflicted with the leprosy or measles, although some say the disease is "*shaking* typhus," while others as stoutly maintain it is the "quick consumption." One thing is certain—the paper is well understood to be in a "*fasting* condition," and we should not be surprised at any time to hear of its having *vomited* itself to death, or gone off in some sort of cat fit. The verdict of the Coroner's Inquest in such a case, we may suppose would be—"Came to its death by habits of *indolence*, aggravated by gross *stupidity*, and occasional nervous attacks brought on by *Millerism* and other exciting humbugs." To ward off, in fact, this sad catastrophe, which seems to be anticipated, it is said that the Aurora is at present undergoing a "course of treatment" from a certain "Doctor," who has been engaged to keep himself a good portion of the time somewhere near the premises, and even to assume the charge of the "out-door" and no small part of the in-door business of the establishment.

But to the points of which we have spoken. It will be observed, in the first place, that the editor of the Aurora does not *deny* having formed a sort of copartnership or "conjunction" with the editor of the Courier. All, then, that we have said upon this subject *remains in full force*. So far, indeed, from controverting this point, he, in the second place, distinctly *admits* having "exchanged a trifling amount of matter with that print." This corroborates, then, our remarks upon *this* subject, although it was not necessary that the editor of the Aurora *should* admit it—the paper showing for itself. Now, what is the amount of this admission? It is this—nothing more nor less: that the readers of the Aurora, *week before last*, were presented with a column or more of reading matter which appeared in the *Norwich Courier* the week *previous!* This is the charge we made, and the Aurora *admits* it! It *admits* having perpetrated this gross *insult* upon its democratic readers. It would have been bad enough to have imposed upon them by offering them matter *a week old*, and that had been *once published in the place*, borrowed from any source; but to borrow from the *Norwich Courier*, was really "rubbing it in," as the saying is, too hard. What do the readers of the Aurora, we ask again, think of matter a week old, and borrowed from such a *disreputable source*, being spread before them in a newspaper for which they pay full price, and to which they look for *news*, instruction and amusement? It is really too bad, and we shall be vastly mistaken if brother Trench does not find to his sorrow that his connection with *Sikes* will work him great injury.

What a humiliating picture, to be obliged to draw, of the self-styled "organ" of the democratic party of the town of Norwich! But the most astonishing part is yet to come. Brother Trench not only admits having exchanged matter with the Norwich Courier, and otherwise formed a disgraceful "conjunction" with the characterless fellow who edits that newspaper, but he absolutely makes to glory in it—to consider it a "privilege"—an *honor* to do so! Hear what he says on this point: "If he [meaning us] has since forfeited that *privilege* by his misconduct, he [we] alone are to blame. Surely it is no fault of ours [himself] that we have the confidence of our fellow citizens, and *can* interchange the friendly relations of life with political opponents," &c. Let us examine this a moment. Passing over the *right* of the Aurora man to avail himself of *such* "friendly relations," to the sacrifice of the rights and interests of his readers, to wit: presenting them old and once published matter, when they pay for new and fresh matter—let us look into the question of "privilege" here raised. We gather, then, this important fact: that brother Trench has *not* "forfeited" the "privilege" of associating, exchanging matter, and otherwise observing the closest *fellowship*, with his "fellow-citizens," to wit: *Parson Sikes*—while, if we have lost that "privilege," it is our own "fault." Now, in what follows, we mean to state *facts*—if we are wrong in any point, we stand ready to be corrected.

This same Sikes, it is well known, has passed the last year or two in lying and slandering men of respectability in this section of the State, who had the misfortune to enjoy the good opinion of the public, and particularly men whom the democratic party have set up for office. The Barons put him in the Courier establishment for this purpose. To say nothing of his vile libels upon our own "fellow citizens" of the place, which have been numerous and aggravated and have shocked all decent men, even of his own party, look at his protracted and vindictive warfare against Gen. Fowler, the democratic senator from the 9th district. His fiendish animosity against that gentleman is almost without a parallel in the history of atrocious rascality. His frequent slanders against our worthy Chief Magistrate are familiar to all. Look, again, at his gross and black-hearted attack upon the democratic candidate for Congress in this district, just prior to the election—a man upon whom he now attempts to fawn and lavish his disgusting praise. Every body recollects the nature and baseness of that attack, and the reformed Washingtonians, we presume, will never forget it. Look at his attack upon the respectable Abolitionists of Woodstock, and his libels upon a *minister of the Gospel* in that town. Those articles of Sikes' cost him the loss of scores, if not hundreds of subscribers all through that region of country, many of the staunchest whigs—men who had taken the Courier for years and years—refusing any longer to patronize such a filthy and slanderous sheet. We might *fill* our columns with reminiscences going to show the heartless depravity and worthlessness of the man, with whom brother Trench esteems it a "privilege" to associate; but we will close by referring, lastly, to his outrageous conduct on the occasion of the visit of that distinguished and venerable warrior and patriot, Col. Johnson, to our city. How was it received? How did men of his *own party* regard it? The answer is well known. Some of the most respectable members of the whig party called in person on the scoundrel, and rebuked him, in the most unmeasured terms, to his face. In fact, their indignation was so great, that it was seriously agitated to start a new whig paper, and let the Courier establishment and its reckless conductor descend to "the tomb of all the Capulets." For some reason this movement has not yet been effected, although the general bad odor into which Sikes has brought himself, even with his own party, is so prevalent, that we understand the project is not abandoned, but only awaits a favorable opportunity to be carried into execution. The anxiety with which the whole community await this event, is most creditable to the moral sense of the people.

Such, then, is the character of the man with whom the editor of the Aurora esteems it a high "privilege" to be on good terms. But perhaps there are certain personal, private reasons for this singular expression of regard. Are they to be found in the fact that he has himself experienced at the hands of this man the vilest and most unremitting abuse? That he has been visited with the grossest epithets, contumely and derision in the columns of the Courier? That Sikes has charged him with being an "addle pate" and unfit for his station as editor? That he has even gone so far as, during the controversy respecting Gen. Fowler to which we have alluded, to claim to have fastened "the *lie*" upon him? Are these the *private* reasons which induce our neighbor Trench to esteem it a "privilege" to be on terms of intimacy and "friendly relations" with the infamous man who edits the Courier? Truly may the editor of the Aurora say that if we have "forfeited" all connection and social acquaintance with *this man*, we "*alone are to blame.*" We desire to have nothing to do *with* him, although heaven knows, we have taken occasion and shall continue on all future opportunities which we deem proper, to expose the baseness, the hypocrisy, the utter worthlessness of this *apostate priest*—this *tool* of the prostrate barons—this *ass* in a *lion's* skin. The editor of the Aurora has himself done some service in this way in past time, but now, strange infatuation, he deems it a "*privilege*" to "interchange the friendly relations of life" with this worthless wretch and blackguard. Verily whom the Gods would destroy they first make mad.

ANOTHER CALL FOR HELP.—It will be recollected that a few months since we had something to say regarding a subscription paper which neighbor Trench of the Aurora presented to the leading Democrats in this vicinity, wherein it was represented that it was impossible for him to sustain the Aurora, without liberal contributions from the leaders of the party—and that he obtained a considerable sum in this beggarly way to support him while engaged in preaching the doctrines of Miller and other fanatics. We made, at the time, such remarks on the matter as, in our view, the case warranted. We have this week to announce that in addition to his union with the federal Courier, whereby a great proportion of the matter of that paper was presented to the democratic readers of the Aurora *a week old*, he has, within a few days, made a loud call upon a distinguished and wealthy member of the democratic party in New London for a round donation, giving as a reason that it is impossible for him to sustain the "organ" of the party unless assistance is rendered him! In the meanwhile, the Aurora man is spending his time deciding upon the merits of "nigger fights," at the rate of 17 cents a day!

The gentleman alluded to declined being "bled" exactly in the way proposed, but has intimated that possibly he may be induced, *after the first of January*, to subscribe for fifty copies of the Aurora, if it is thought he is in duty bound so to—as thus he will be enabled to see some sort of return for his money, although the papers can be of no use to him for any purpose other than wrapping paper.

It is evident from these facts that the Aurora has become a dead weight—a mill-stone about the necks of the party. It has been so for a long time. What do the democratic party think of it? Men have got tired of being "bled" to support a weak, inefficient, crumbling establishment. The Aurora has had the entire patronage of the party for a great number of years, and should have been well established before this. On the contrary, it has continued to decline, and will never be any better. And yet it has the effrontery to talk of the "sickly existence" of the News! We ask no beggarly contributions from our democratic friends. We only ask them to take the paper and pay for it, and we will do them and the cause all the good service we can.

Two men arrested for passing counterfeit money—Lucrative nature of Nine Pin rolling.

The habit of passing counterfeit money appears to be growing into decided disrepute, if we may judge from the treatment recently experienced in this city, by a couple of individuals, who are said to hail from New York, and each of whom has no additional handle to his name. One styles himself H. James, and sometimes puts on "Eldredge," by way of embellishment, though a fellow decidedly "hang-dog" and villainous in appearance. The other, who is a well dressed, intelligent looking chap, and evidently the head man in the firm, sometimes calls himself Henry Wilbur, and sometimes Wm. Harris. Commencing their operations at Bridgeport, and extending their tour to New Haven, Hartford and Springfield, they had no sooner left the last named place than their roguery was discovered, and Mr. Thompson, a shrewd, wide awake sort of a personage connected with the Express by that name, started in pursuit. Arriving at Worcester last Saturday, he discovered that they had taken passage in the accommodation train of that noon for this, after paying Mr. Burbank, the Ticket Master at that place, two $5 counterfeit bills on the Onondaga Bank of New York State for tickets through to New York. Messrs. Thompson and Burbank arrived in this city Saturday evening, and immediately procuring an extra engine and the attendance of Sheriffs Prentice and Tracy, started for Allen's point, where the Boat lay awaiting the arrival of the Steam Boat train. On going aboard they found one of our gentlemen without difficulty—the one who calls himself James or Eldredge—and carrying him into the Captain's office examined him. They found about his person some 93 or $94 in good bills, together with some loose change, but no counterfeit money. He denied having passed any counterfeit money himself, although he acknowledged that his partner had done so; and offered to give up all the money he had with him, besides pledging to advance more money as soon as he arrived in New York, to redeem what counterfeit money they had set afloat, if the officers would let him go. When questioned as to how he had obtained so much good money, he replied he had made it *rolling nine pins*. It may be proper to state that he offered into no particulars as to *what alley* he had rolled in. We hardly think, however, it was the Church Members Alley, as he was not in the city long enough to cultivate the acquaintance of the "members" of that establishment. His partner, he said, he had not seen since they came aboard together. He was brought up to the city, and lodged in jail about 1 o'clock Sunday morning.

Though a strict search had been instituted through the boat for the other member of this travelling firm, he was no where to be identified, and Sheriff Tracy had been left aboard to proceed, if necessary, to New York after him. Before arriving at New London, however, he was discovered in one of the cabins, lying on some chairs, pretending to be asleep, having exchanged his hat for a cap with some of the hands aboard, and otherwise disguised himself. When examined, there was no counterfeit money found about him, he having doubtless divested himself of all such "damning proofs," on learning of the arrest of his compagnon. He was conveyed to this city.

In the mean time, certain operations of theirs during their short *tarry* here, came to light. It appears that they arrived in the city on Saturday noon, and took dinner at the Merchants' Hotel, offering just at dusk, in payment, a $5 bill on the Onondaga Bank of the State of New York. A difficulty arose in making change, and Mr. Kinsley was about to send the bill out to be changed, when one of them produced the specie and paid for both. James or Eldredge then called at the shoe store of Mr. T. J. Ridgway in Main st., and bought a pair of India Rubber Shoes, offering Mr. Emerson, the clerk, a $5 bill on the same bank, and receiving $4 in good money back. Harris called at the drug store of Dr. Charles Osgood, in Shetucket st., and bought a box of Lee's Pills, taking particular pains to enquire whether they were "genuine," offering a bill of the same denomination and bank, and receiving from the clerk $4,75 in good money. (The pills and also the bills, which were identified, were found upon his person when arrested.) They then got aboard the steamboat, which left the city in the early part of the evening to await the arrival of the Boston train at Allen's Point.

For the offences committed here, they were separately arraigned before Justice Mathewson, on Monday last. The evidence of the clerks was conclusive as to receiving the bills, and they identified the prisoners as the individuals who had passed them off. Several of our Bank officers in the city, and also a merchant from the city of New York, familiar with the bills of the Onondaga Bank, passed their judgments upon the bills produced in court, (three fives, countersigned at the comptroller's office,) that they were counterfeit—the engraving being very good, but the paper bad and the filling up defective. Two of the bills of the same letter (C) bore the same number (260,) which, together with the absence of the engraver's name on all of them, were strong evidences of their being counterfeit. A genuine $3 bill of this bank, supposed to be genuine, was produced, presenting a very different appearance. No testimony on the other side was offered, although it was suggested by the prisoners' counsel, that these bills might be of the new emission of the Onondaga Bank, under a recent law of the State of New York, requiring the bills of all her banks to be countersigned at the Comptroller's office. The testimony had been confined entirely to the appearance and character of the bills of the old emission.

However highly the Doctor might have been inclined to commend the deep regard for health and comfort evinced by these gentlemen in the purchase of Lee's Pills and India Rubber Shoes, yet as a magistrate of the land, properly regardful of the interests of the community and the importance of a sound and healthy currency, the Court adjudged that the prisoners be bound over in the sum of $500 each, to appear on trial before the County Court to be holden in February next.

SNOW OWL.—The Middletown Sentinel contains an account of the shooting of an enormous Snow Owl, on the mountains near Wallingford on the 30th ult. It measured 4 feet 9 inches with extended wings, and in length 23 inches. It was a male bird—the female being larger, according to ornithologists. These birds are said to be of very rare occurrence in Connecticut.

HOG LATIN.—If Squeers, (what a *queer* name) of the Hartford Journal and Parson Sikes of the Norwich Courier, meet with no particular drawbacks, they bid fair to become in time a brace of most finished asses. We have already taken all the notice we shall of the first, in our last paper. The fellow begged to exchange with us and we did so. He has withdrawn, and we are heartily glad of it. The admirers of the Parson will find that we have noticed him more particularly in another article. By the way, Sikes having received a liberal education for the *ministry*, at the expense of the American Education Society, should know that "par nobile *fratres*" is not good Latin. Try again, Parson.

JO SYKES.—The Courier copies some of the sketches of an individual by this name. We hope he is more of a man than his namesake the Parson.

John M. Botts.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune Sun draws the following faithful picture of the individual whose name appears above. This was the man who attempted to impeach President Tyler, at the instigation, probably, of some of the leading whig members of Congress. Botts was at one time the pet of the whig party:

"Mr. Botts is also prosecuting his claim to Mr. Jones' seat; his hopes are utterly chimerical, and he is himself and his pretensions are the correct subjects for ridicule even among his own circles. If there be any thing remarkable in the character of Botts, it is his extreme want of intellect and discrimination, joined to the most arrogant and pompous pretensions. His utter want of discretion, and the ordinary tact of society, have completely ostracised him from the respect and tolerance of all men of education and reputation. He has been pointedly rejected by his own party, and after undergoing one more mortification (if a nature such as his is capable of the feeling,) in the shape of defeat, when contesting his seat, he will retire to that obscurity from which he has proved himself so unworthy to emerge. The tool of Henry Clay, and the doer of the dirty work of his party, he experiences the tool's reward—to be thrown among the rubbish when its uses are over, and left to moulder amidst the filth, in which it was wont to grovel."

☞ We are indebted to the Hartford Times for an "Extra" containing the news by the late foreign arrival. Although we had received the news by the Boston papers the day before, we feel no less obligated for the favor. By the way, the Times appears on this occasion to have guarded against the trickery of Thompson's Express and Squeers of the Hartford Journal.

☞ In the Norwich Spectator of a recent date we observe a communication from a respectable citizen of Bozrah, animadverting in severe but perhaps just terms upon a certain notorious rumseller and taverner of that place. This man is said to be a notorious whig, and of course a great stickler for "law and order," and yet such disgraceful scenes as are described by the correspondent of the Spectator take place about his establishment. We wonder if this whig is strongly in favor of the "restoration of the law of 1839"?

☞ Being its whiggery, we regard the New Haven Courier as a capital paper—quite another sort of affair from Squeer's Hartford Journal. We are particularly pleased with the attention it bestows to recording local matters of interest.

☞ Should the readers of the Aurora discover any deficiency in that paper this week, they will please attribute it to the fact that its editor has been engaged most of the past week in his capacity as Justice of the Peace, in trying a very important criminal case. Two men on the Wharf Bridge had a scuffle together, and the case was brought before brother Trench. Owing to the numerous and abstruse questions of law which it naturally gave rise to, the Court were occupied *three days* in the trial, and finally decided that the defendant pay *six cents* and cost. Court fees 50 cts.

☞ Next week we shall give the concluding chapters of the "Cruise of the Gentile." The portion in to-day's paper is full of interest. We are pleased to learn that this story has been well received and anxiously devoured by our readers.

NEW YEAR'S ADDRESS.—The carriers of the News pay their respects to their numerous, generous-hearted and intelligent patrons, and advise them of the fact that on Monday next, being NEW YEAR'S day, they shall, in accordance with a time-honored custom, present them with a "NEW YEAR'S ADDRESS," which they pledge themselves shall abound in eloquence, drollery, fun, philosophy, and true poetic fire. The "animals" and "matters and things in general" shall be "stirred up."

☞ We have had presented to us by Mr. Mulligan, of New-York, a case of steel pens, which for elasticity and fineness of finish surpass any thing of the kind we have ever used. If Mr. Mulligan should call on any of our dealers, or others, with a sample of his pens, we think that orders may safely be given him for a few dozen, as an experiment at least.

☞ The democrats of Rhode Island have appointed Thos. W. Dorr, Esq., a delegate to the Baltimore Convention. Mr. Dorr yet remains in confinement, but it is supposed that there will be some way provided by which he will be enabled to serve in that capacity.

FAITHFUL OCCURRENCE.—A little child, belonging to an Irish family in this city, by the name of McCline, was burnt to death on Wednesday last, during the temporary absence of its mother, by her clothes taking fire from the fire place. These accidents, we observe, have been increasing of late, throughout the country. A similar catastrophe, we learn from the Mail, befel an interesting daughter of a Mr. Edward H. Hudson, of South Boston, last week. Parents cannot be too careful in this respect.

State Convention.

The friends of the Administration in this part of the State are invited to a consideration of the following paragraph from the Hartford Pat. & Eagle:

☞ It has been suggested by some of our friends that a State Convention should be held in this city, either in the month of January or February next, for the purpose of interchanging opinions relating to the future movements of the friends of the administration, and unitedly agree upon what course shall be pursued. Also for the purpose of transacting any other business that may properly be brought before the meeting. We should be pleased to hear from our friends in different parts of the State upon this subject.

We heartily coincide in the propriety and desirableness of the proposed Convention. Our friends are requested to weigh the matter. We shall refer to the subject again.

DEMERARA PAPERS.—Our acknowledgments are due the editor, Jos. Baum, Esq., for recent files of the Royal Gazette, of British Guiana.

☞ We trust that all of our readers enjoyed a right "Merry Christmas."

THAT "INVITATION."—We were right in saying that Parson Sikes had no invitation to the Railroad Celebration. He has privately acknowledged the fact, adding that he said in his paper that he was prevented from accepting a "polite invitation" to be present, he meant it as a "polite" *hint* that he *had* no invitation. His readers did not so construe it, and we are somewhat inclined to think the Parson meant to deceive them. The company did right, at least not to invite Sikes.

THE FAIR.—The ladies of the Fifth Congregational Society held a fair, we understand on Friday evening last, at No. 106 Main st. Absence from town prevented our attending, but we are informed by those who know, that it was one of the most tasteful affairs of the kind ever witnessed. The variety and surpassing beauty of the articles displayed challenged the admiration and no small portion of the loose change of the hundreds who attended. Some of the letters received through the Post Office, we are told, were highly complimentary of the News. Well, we suppose we deserve it.

Eighth of January Supper.

It will be recollected that after the capital entertainment had at the Franklin House, on the evening of the 8th of January last, an adjournment took place till the next recurrence of this glorious anniversary,—an anniversary commemorative of one of the most important and brilliant achievements in our country's history. The Hero of New Orleans—the patriot warrior—yet lives, after having been the worthy recipient of the highest honors in the gift of a free people; and although his sands are running low, and soon a nation may be called to mourn his loss, *the occasion* will live in the memory of our countrymen till the latest posterity.

In accordance with this adjournment, effective measures are now being taken to call the "members" together on the evening of the 8th proxime. The Messrs. Woodard propose to give a supper at their Hotel, which our citizens of *all political parties* are respectfully invited to attend. The price of tickets is fixed at $1. A band of Music will be in attendance, and every preparation made to impart pleasure and interest to the occasion.

All who were present at the last celebration, will, of course, if they have it in their power, attend on the forthcoming occasion. While those who from various causes denied themselves that pleasure, are invited this year to join in celebrating the glorious 8th. The Messrs. Woodard did themselves vast credit in their arrangements last year, and it is to be presumed that nothing will be wanting now to minister to the enjoyment of their numerous guests.

☞ The Rev. L. S. Everett, of Salem, Mass., is expected to preach in the Universalist church in this city, every evening through the week.

☞ The death of Judge Thompson, of the U. S. Supreme Court, opens the door for a new appointment. The New York Aurora says that a galaxy of distinguished names have already been placed before the public, and from them a selection can be made which will give entire satisfaction. Among others, we understand that the Hon. James R. Betts, Hon. John C. Spencer, Gov. Van Ness, Hon. Wm. Kent, Hon. John Savage, Hon. Samuel Nelson, B. F. Butler Esq., Hon. Henry Wheaton, Samuel A. Fort, Esq., and Daniel B. Tallmadge, Esq., have been spoken of as eminently qualified. Should the rumors, which are rife, that Mr. Spencer will receive the appointment, prove to be true, no one will be disposed to call in question the ability and high qualifications which will be brought to the bench in the person of that gentleman.

Congress.

After wasting nearly three weeks in useless debate, the whigs, it is hoped, have concluded to permit Congress to enter upon the legitimate business of the session. Among the questions that have come up, has been the tariff, but there seems to be a disposition on the part of members to give this subject the go-by for the present—a resolution to this effect has passed the House. The subject of Abolition, and its great champion, Mr. Adams, have been creating considerable excitement in that body. It is supposed another effort will be made to rescind the 21st rule.

We clip the following from the Washington Spectator:

Confirmations of the Week.

We understand the following nominations were considered and and confirmed in Executive session to-day.

Matthew St. Clair Clarke, as Sixth Auditor of the Treasury.

Alexander G. Penn, Postmaster at New Orleans.

Thomas McGuire, consul at Glasgow, Scotland.

The re-appointment of Benjamin Walker, Eugene Van Ness, Charles H. Smith, and Peter Muhlenberg, as Paymasters in the Army, was confirmed by the Senate in to-day's Executive session.

The re-appointment of William Armstrong, as Indian Agent for the Choctaws, was confirmed to-day in Executive session.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Hibernia arrived at Boston on Wednesday morning of last week, bringing 15 days later intelligence from Europe. We gather the following items of news from papers that have come to hand.

The State trials have been adjourned until the 15th of January, and O'Connell, weary of agitation, has retired for a while to his "mountain home" at Derrynane. He is to take Limerick on his way to the 'far west,' where a dinner is to be given on Monday next to Mr. W. S. O'Brien, one of the members of the county, a recent convert to repeal, at which the agitator presides. Reports are in circulation that the trials will be abandoned; and amongst the parties who have hazarded that opinion, not once but frequently, is Mr. Shiel—no bad authority, as far as opinion goes, on the subject. Sir Robert Peel, it is said, seeing the protracted time over which the trials will extend,—several months probably,—and the uncertainty, from the nature of the circumstances, respecting a conviction, has determined to apply to parliament for summary powers to put down the agitation. That measures of amelioration are in progress is undeniable. The commission which commences its sittings in Dublin immediately, to inquire into, and sift the workings of the landlord and tenant question, is, in its appointment, a proof that the government means to do something in the way of redressing all practical grievances.

The Queen and Prince Albert have been recently paying a visit to the residence of the Prime Minister, Sir Robert Peel. Great pomp and parade prevailed on the occasion, and the entertainments contingent upon the royal visit are said to have been of the most superb description.

By the overland Mail from India intelligence had been received of an alarming revolution in Punjaub, and the murder of Dhyham was confirmed.

Wales yet remained in a very unsatisfactory condition, and the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of that country sit with closed doors.

The difference between Great Britain and Mexico, arising out the alleged insult to the English flag by Santa Anna, it was rumored had been satisfactorily arranged.

The usual monthly meeting of the League took place on Thursday, at Covent Garden Theatre. There was an immense attendance. The principle speakers were Messrs. Cobden and Bright. The former treated the abandonment of the sliding scales as certain—as a thing resolved upon. On this head he spoke confidently. He then applied himself to the question of a fixed duty, and repeated most of the well known arguments against that proposition. The belief is every day extending, that the next session will see a small fixed duty substituted for the sliding scale, by which the importation of corn and flour, direct from the United States, will become a feature in the trade of the two countries.

The French Chambers are to meet on the 27th inst. The country is by no means in a satisfactory state. The presumptive heir to the French throne being is, it is said, a sickly child, and Louis Phillippe fast getting into the "sear and yellow leaf," the French people are becoming somewhat excited in reference to the succession.

The commercial intelligence and state of the market were upon the whole of a favorable character.

☞ All the guns, chains and anchors of the Steam frigate Missouri have been raised, and are on their way to this country.

Awful Disclosures—Theft, Embezzlement, Seduction, and Abortion, by a Minister of the Gospel, and Editor of a religious newspaper.

We have not where we have been more pained and shocked than in reading the following disclosures from the Cleveland (Ohio) Herald:

SHOCKING DEPRAVITY.

Poor human nature is indeed fallen! The Rev. H. C. Taylor, editor of the Oberlin Evangelist, was on Friday last committed to the jail of Lorain county on a charge of stealing money, at different times and in various sums, in all supposed to amount to a large sum. He stole it from the Evangelist Office, and the Oberlin Post Office, in both of which he has been a clerk. He is also charged with seducing a girl in his family, and procuring an abortion.

We learn that since his arrest he fully confesses all the crimes and enormities charged, and was required by Justice Birch, of Elyria, to give bail for trial in the sum of $20,000, in default of which he is now in jail.

A few months after procuring the abortion, Taylor married his second wife, and it is stated that the sanctimonious hypocrite preached a moral reform sermon on his wedding day!

We are informed that much credit is due to Mr Gillett, publisher of the Oberlin Evangelist, for ferreting out the villainies of the hypocritical scoundrel, and to the Faculty and citizens of Oberlin for their promptness in surrendering him into the hands of justice.—Although Taylor had for years been a leading member of society, and had stood high as a clergyman and editor of one of the most widely circulated religious journals of the West, all refused to bail him or screen the exposed moral leper in the least. The Evangelist has been a strong advocate for several penal enactments for the punishment of crimes against chastity, and the depravity of the editor furnishes melancholy but conclusive evidence of the necessity and justice of such laws.

We learn that Dr. Dryer, a physician at Elyria, has been arrested for assisting in procuring the abortion, and held to bail.

For the Herald.

OBERLIN, Dec. 11, 1843.

MR. EDITOR—I send you a copy of our paper containing a statement and exposure of H. C. Taylor's character.

You, and the public generally, may think it passing strange that he could have so effectually deceived us, and carried forward such gross villainy for any length of time. We cannot account for this on any other ground than the fact of his tenacity for "equal and exact justice to all men," both in business and the profession of principle in his association with his fellows. I can say without qualification, that no man among the many with whom I have *transacted* business, has been *apparently* more exact and equitable than Mr. Taylor. On my return from the South, about the first of June last, I soon began to suspect him of dishonesty in using money sent to the Evangelist and destroying the letters. It was not until about two months since, however that I became satisfied of the fact—since which time I have been trying to detect, and at length succeeded, through the Post Office, by the aid of Mr. R. E. Cole and our late Post Master, Mr. T. D. Bails.

The amount he has taken is not known nor can it be determined exactly by Taylor himself, as it was taken in small sums. The amount is not so large as to affect either Mr. Bails, the Evangelist, or myself, especially since Taylor is able and willing to make full restitution.

Of his guilt in the case of seduction, I had no knowledge or suspicion until the day he confessed the whole. One of our citizens feared he was guilty on this point, and questioned Taylor about it, who relieved his fears by criminating a third person, who he said lived in Painesville.

Very respectfully yours,
R. E. GILLET.

TO THE READERS OF THE OBERLIN EVANGELIST.

Just as our paper is going to press, our hearts are overwhelmed with horror in view of painful and astonishing developments affecting the moral character of its late editor, H. C. Taylor. From testimony which admits of no doubt, and from his own subsequent confession, he is proved guilty of the following crimes:

1. Of purloining money during the past two years from the Evangelist Office, and of embezzling funds sent by mail from subscribers.

2. Of pilfering, for more than a year past from the money drawer of the Post Office to which he has had access.

3. Of seduction under aggravated circumstances. Subsequent to the death of his wife, some eighteen months since, he took into his family a young woman of unblemished character to manage his concerns. This woman he seduced. To prevent detection, he advised and concerted with success, the requisite measures to secure abortion.

The above is a brief statement of the facts in the case, so far as they are known to us.

We make in his behalf no apology; we ask none from the community; we know of none that can be made. He had our unwavering confidence, so far as relates to his general integrity of character; he has betrayed it fearfully. His heart we have not known; but we cannot now account for his conduct, except on the admission of deep and awful depravity.

We mourn his fall, but we have no mantlets to throw over such heart-rending abominations.

Of course he is deposed of his station as editor.—Measures are being taken for his speedy removal from every post of official responsibility which he has held in the Institution, and in the gospel ministry.

Mr. Taylor, with the advice of brethren here surrenders himself to justice, and the law will doubtless take the righteous course.

To us these disclosures were so unexpected and astounding, that for a time, we could not realize them as true, although the facts presented, and the subsequent confessions of Mr. Taylor, rendered a doubt of the reality impossible. We had been for a considerable time, conscious that he was not the spiritual man that we once thought him to be. One of our number, Prof. Mahan, had often expressed the conviction, that his influence was greatly injurious to the Evangelist and that without a great change in his spiritual state, (a change which we earnestly hoped for,) he must be removed. Yet none of us suspected that what we say arose from what now appears. When the first shock of surprise and horror was over, then the steel entered our souls. We knew what grief was—grief for the cause of holiness, of moral reform, of the Sabbath, of the suffering slave, of every good cause of which he had been the advocate before the world, and which his dreadful fall would so deeply wound.

The network of one of our sisters, the wife of our brother who is now in Boston, and whose presence and counsel we so much need at this extremity, will, as well as any other words we know of, express our feelings. "This," she exclaimed, "is affliction. We can *bury all our friends* (and she had a few months before followed a dear child to the grave,) we can bury all our friends and not be afflicted. This, this is affliction." But, brethren, "though perplexed, we are not in despair." Zion lives. Her God and Savior reigns. Truth is the same eternal rock that it was before one of its armor bearers betrayed it. It is good both to hope, and patiently wait for the salvation of the Lord."

We anticipate the sorrow, dear brethren, which these appalling announcements will occasion in you. In our own hearts we have realized it all. The blow has fallen. We bleed. You bleed. "Christ has been wounded in the house of his friends." While we remember you, will you not remember us, with special interest at a throne of grace.

Yours in deep affliction in behalf of the Evangelist Association.

A. MAHAN,
H. COWLES,
J. A. THOME,
G. WHIPPLE.

To this fearful array of crime, the Cleveland Herald appends the following judicious admonition.

SHUN THE FIRST FALSE STEP

It has been wisely said that one false step—such is the penalty of error—always leads to another. The deplorable fall of the Rev. H. C. Taylor is an instance in point, and should prove a warning to the strong as well as the weak, to beware of the first false step. He was in every circumstance—respected and beloved—an active and honorable member of society—benevolent and useful—and devoted to the great work of "doing good." But in an evil hour, he took the first false step, and he now confesses and mourns his crimes in a degraded felon's cell, while a multitude of the friends to whom he had knit himself by with hooks of steel in the days of his uprightness, are pierced to the heart's core that in truth

"He was a man
Who stole the livery of the court of heaven,
To serve the devil in."

We learn that Mr. T. states that his first false step was taken about two years ago: He was employed to go to Washington, and wanting more funds than were in his honest possession, he made up the deficiency from the Evangelist office, with the intention of accounting for it on his return. On arriving at home, and learning that no suspicion rested on him, instead of refunding the money he took another step in crime. The road to infamy became broader and swifter at each successive step, until the outward mask of virtue was finally lifted by the boldness of undetected and increasing depravity, and revealed to a shocked community the deformed and loathsome hypocrite. *Beware of the first false step.*

Death of Hon. Smith Thompson.

Hon. Smith Thompson, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, died at Poughkeepsie, on Monday afternoon, in the 78th year of his age. Mr. Thompson was universally regarded, during his long and useful life, as one of the purest and most strictly honorable men of the age, and his death is mourned as a public calamity—a withdrawing from amongst us of a portion of goodness and virtue—the going out of a light which shed around the beams of truth, and showed the world how well it was to be well deserving.

Mr. Thompson has occupied the distinguished post of Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States for a period of twenty years,—in the language of a contemporary, "adding, by his wisdom, his learning and thorough moral purity of character, lustre even to a bench upon which sat a Marshall and a Story." We understand that on the receipt of the news of Judge Thompson's death, all the courts in session immediately adjourned. Of course a meeting of the bar will follow.—*N. Y. Aurora.*

SPECULATION.—Last Saturday, says the Rochester Democrat the proprietor of one of our Towing Companies employed a man by the name of *Niffin*, to take 30 horses to Eagle Harbor for winter quarters. On his way out, the fellow sold two, and swapped seven others off, giving such liberal bargains as to excite the suspicion of those who witnessed his operations. Information was forthwith sent to the owner who succeeded in recovering possession of his horses and securing the arrest of Niffin, who has been safely lodged in jail in Orleans county.

The following may be taken as a specimen of the fellow's bargains:—He exchanged one good horse for a cow—exchanged the cow for an ox-cart—gave a man three shillings to take the cart to Holley, a short distance and then sold the cart for *thirteen pounds of crackers.*

☞ A trial is about to take place in Monroe county, Ala.; under circumstances of mystery and excitement. A gentleman of Monroe county recently died, in possession of many valuable and important papers, which could not be found when sought for by the heirs. On the arrival of a brother of the deceased from an adjoining country an enquiry was instituted, and the result was the arrest, by warrant, of a very respectable citizen of Claiborne, an intimate friend of the deceased, on the charge of purloining the property. Senator Bagby is retained for the defence.

The Providence Journal states that some capitalists of that city contemplate erecting a new steam cotton mill, to be situated between Fox and India Points in that city.

"HOW HAPPY COULD I BE WITH EITHER."—One Mrs. Mary Conlin of Chillicothe, Ohio, was astonished last week while eating breakfast with her liege lord, to see her former husband who she thought had been in his grave at least a year, walk in to her presence. A dramatic scene ensued, the result of which was a battle royal, and an adjournment to the county jail. Mary's husband had abandoned her several years before, under the presumption that he did not care anything about her, but realizing after a while the truth of Rochefoucauld's maxim that, 'absence diminishes small passions, and increases great,' he convinced himself he could not live without her, and so returned. The result is seen. How this nice little difficulty will be arranged it is not easy to fancy.

☞ We learn from the New Haven Courier that two burglars, named Stoddard and Ward, accused of robbing the store of Johnson & Hall, at Guilford, of $200 worth of clothing, on the night of the 11th inst., have been arrested at New Haven.

Elder Knapp is preaching at Wilmington, Del.

A Romantic Story.

The Cincinnati Inquirer tells the following story—"A lady in easy circumstances—as easy as the possession of twenty thousand dollars and an agreeable form can render a blooming widow of thirty-five, entered a store in Lower Market on Monday last, for the purpose of purchasing a supply of dry goods. It so *happened* that the salesman in the said store was a young gentleman with whom she had long been intimately acquainted, was the only person in the store.

When the lady entered, there was a recognition, a blush, and an enquiry about the price of flannel. She bought a few articles, and while the clerk was at the back part of the store making out the bill, she slipped a bolt of Irish linen under her cloak! The clerk (himself unseen by the lady,) witnessed the operation; and when he came forward to present the bill, he very ungallantly and very bluntly accused her of the theft! This was a proud moment for the young man—a moment of triumph. But one short month had elapsed since the night when this same lady had indignantly refused a marriage proposition from this same young man!

He now felt the superiority of his position—he felt that the Irish linen placed it in his power to dispel the clouds which poverty had thrown around him; and he told the unfortunate widow that his duty required him to place her in the cold embrace of the law, in order that justice might be done his injured master, and respectable society deprived of a dangerous member. She hung her head and the tears streamed upon her black kid gloves as she took from under her cloak the costly handiwork of Erin's Isle and put it on the counter.

"What shall I do to be saved?" said the widow. The young man smiled. Revenge is sweet—so is a widow of thirty-five with the good round sum of twenty thousand. The young man suggested the only method by which she could save herself from disgrace and a prison. The suggestion opened the way for a general business conversation, which terminated in a bargain. The "Irish linen," became a joke: and on Sunday night last—they were married.

A salesman with good moral character, who can give satisfactory reference, may find a situation by early application at a certain store.

From Montevideo.—The War—Dreadful Shipwrecks.—By the arrival of the brig Bridgeton, Captain Chickering, at this Port last evening, 58 days from Montevideo, we learn that the war between the Montevidians and Buenos Ayreans continued without abatement, both parties maintaining about the same positions as when last heard from. The French Consul had issued a Proclamation forbidding his countrymen to interfere in the war, either directly or indirectly, under the penalty of losing the protection of the French Government. The Buenos Ayreans have been very much discouraged by a sad disaster which befel their schooner of war, the Palmar, in the River Plate. The harbor of Buenos Ayres was visited with a dreadful storm between the 8th and 10th October, in which the Palmar went down at her anchors, and every soul on board perished! Her officers and crew numbered about fifty men. Many vessels were driven on shore in the same storm; among them the ship Brutus, and schooner Jersey, of New York, and brig Arcturus of Boston, are total wrecks, and cannot be got off. So far as Captain Chickering learned, no lives were lost by the disaster to the merchantmen.—*N. Y. Sun.*

☞ The Liberty Herald has compiled a table of the abolition vote in Ohio. From this it appears that in 1842 it amounted to 5428, in 1843 to 7480. Increase 2057.

From the New Haven Register.

Democratic Connecticut—Gratifying Result.

The towns have now all gone through their fall elections, and the result is cheering to the democracy. The list below tells the story. Connecticut was never firmer in the democratic faith after any contest, than she now is. We stand much better than we did last fall—and yet with the advantages then gained, we swept the State, carrying two-thirds of the Legislature, and a plurality of nearly two thousand on the ticket for State officers in April. We always do much better in the April elections than in the fall town meetings. The Whigs generally cluster around the center of the villages, and have the control of most of the carriages for bringing on the voters—while the democrats are on their farms, or in their quiet work shops, and trust each man to his own means to get to the place of voting. This gives the whigs great odds in the town meetings; because those meetings are held in the centre of the villages, where they can easily rush in, carrying their men, and adjourn, before half their opponents have had time to get upon the ground. But with all these advantages in their favor, we have thrashed them soundly—and shall be ready next April to give even a better account of them, than we did the last. Taking the indications of the last year, up to the present time as the basis, the democrats of this State have not in twenty years stood better, nor with fairer prospects than they now have. The whigs always insisted, up to last spring, that they never could be beaten on a *full vote*, and this was so often repeated, that some worthy democrats did not know but it really was so. That delusion has passed off; we whipped them in April, in one of the fullest votes ever given—and did it handsomely. We have whipped them again in the fall town meetings, *carrying more of the towns than we ever did before, when there was contest.* And now, with the popular State ticket which our friends have put in nomination—the zeal, harmony, and good feeling, with which it was agreed upon by the most numerous nominating convention that we ever had—the ability, good sense, and talent with which, even our opponents admit, Governor Cleveland has discharged his official duties—and with the strong and popular candidates for the other state officers, we can carry the State in April, by a more decisive victory than has ever yet been acheived. But to do it, we must go at it in earnest, for the whigs fight with the desperation of a death struggle. Democrats! organize thoroughly—place your most active and efficient men on the committees—follow close upon the enemy—expose his windings—unmask his tricks—bring him to a fair fight, and the day is yours—triumphantly yours. One more thorough democratic victory in Connecticut, such as we can give, if we set earnestly about it, will settle the question with whiggery for ten years.

Democrats. Towns.	No. Reps.	Federal. Towns.	No. Reps.
Wallingford	2	New Haven	2
Waterbury	2	North Branford	1
North Haven	1	Orange	1
Madison	1	East Haven	1
Branford	1	Guilford	2
Cheshire	2	Derby	1
Meriden	1	Woodbridge	1
Prospect	1	Milford	2
Oxford	1	Middlebury	1
Bethany	1	Stamford	2
Hamden	1	Southington	2
Wolcott	1	Woodbury	2
Southbury	1	Burlington	1
Darien	1	Bristol*	1
Greenwich	2	Durham	1
New Milford	2	Mansfield	2
Litchfield	2	Sharon	2
Bethlem	1	Warren	1
New Canaan	1	Stonington	2
Windsor	2	Preston	2
Berlin	2	Trumbull	1
Bloomfield	1	Lisbon	1
East Haddam	2	Griswold	1
Lyme	2	Montville	1
Plymouth	1	Norwich	2
Colchester	2	Coventry	1
Middletown	2	Willington	2
Portland	1	Vernon	1
Suffield	2	Manchester	1
Hadlem	2	Hartford	2
Killingworth	2	Avon	1
Chatham	2	Canton	1
Chester	1	New Hartford	2
Thompson	2	Saybrook	2
Killingly	2	Clinton	1
Lebanon	2	Canterbury	2
Franklin	2	Danbury	1
New London	2	Simsbury	2
Plainfield	2	Watertown	1
Glastenbury	2	Enfield	2
Weathersfield	2	East Windsor	2
Rocky Hill	1	Fairfield	2
Hebron	2	Norwalk	2
Cornwall	2	Bridgeport	1
Bolton	1	Huntington	2
Columbia	1	Ellington	1
Ashford	2	Newton	2
Chaplin	1	Farmington	2
Bozrah	1	Ridgefield	2
Union	2	Stratford	1
Stafford	2	Wilton	1
Marlborough	1	Brooklyn	1
East Hartford	2	Pomfret	2
Washington	2	Harwington	2
Barkhamsted	2	Norfolk	2
North Stonington	2	Torrington	1
Hartland	2	Winchester	2
Voluntown	1	Westbrook	1
Grandy	2	Woodstock*	1
Colebrook	2	Salem*	1
Salisbury	2		
Huntington	2	Towns, 60—Reps. 91	
Monroe	1		
Weston	2		
Redding	2	* Not heard from.	
Groton	2		
Ledyard	1		
Waterford	1		
Hampton	1		
Windham	2		
Sterling	1		
Canaan	2		
Roxbury	1		
Brookfield	1		
Tolland	2		
Somers	2		
East Lyme	1		
New Fairfield	1		
Sherman	1		
Westport	1		
Kent	2		

Towns, 81—Reps 126

Democratic majority of Representatives 35!

From the above it will be seen, that the democrats have carried *eighty-one* towns, entitled to *one hundred and twenty six* representatives; and the whigs 60 towns, (provided they have Woodstock and Salem, from which we have not heard,) entitled to 91 representatives. Democratic gain from last year, ten towns, and 15 representatives! The above statement is compiled from the best information within our reach, and is believed to be correct. If our whig contemporaries will point out an error in the list, we will cheerfully correct it, and be much obliged to them for the information.

☞ The Steamboat Kent, struck a rock and sank, in the Delaware.

"Penny Wise and Pound Foolish."—The Whig House of Representatives of Ohio, immediately after its organization, spent a *whole day* in discussing the question whether to print 4000 or only 1000 copies of the Governor's annual message. The lower number prevailed, and thereupon the Standard computes the amount *saved* to the State by the discussion:

Cost of a day's legislation for the House....$150 00
Difference in cost of 1 and 400 copies..... 4 00

Lost by way of "economy" in discussion....$145 00

Here was economy, with a vengeance! Some people seem determined to effect "reform," let it cost what it will!

WANTED.

AN American Woman as "help" in a private family. Enquire of the Editor of this paper.
Norwich, Dec. 17. 3

The Robbery of Pomeroy's Express.

We learn from Messrs. Pomeroy & Co., that the disappearance of their trunk with its contents remains unexplained. Nothing has transpired, to their knowledge, to dispel the mystery in which its abstraction is involved. Nor have they yet received information sufficient to enable them to estimate, with any degree of accuracy, the value of the property stolen. According to a statement made in a morning journal, the trunk contained from $120,000 to $130,000. This, we learn, is not based on the authority of Pomeroy & Co.

The following from the Courier of Friday:

Yesterday evening when Mr. Copp (the travelling messenger in whose care the trunk was,) reached the city, he was arrested by some Police officers, who has been engaged in ferreting out the robbery, and was taken into a private office, where he underwent a very long and strict examination. What the result of that examination is, we are not enabled to say, as the most profound secrecy was preserved by all concerned, and the most we could gather, was the ground for Mr. Copp's arrest; suspicion has attached to him from the fact, that he knew of the trunk being full of money, when he took charge of it—that after he reached this city, at 2 o'clock in the morning, he left (as he says) five trunks, including the one containing the money, on the deck, without even giving it in charge of any person, and brought a couple of baskets of trifling value to the office, where he went to sleep. This extraordinary carelessness has appeared so suspicious, that it was deemed proper to have Mr. Copp arrested.—*Journal of Commerce.*

Raising the Wind.—A law of Kentucky exists, which, for the purpose of adding to the resources of the State, provides "that, where a person dies, leaving neither father, mother, child or grandchild, the title shall not pass to, nor his personal property be distributed among his brothers or sisters, until they have paid 5 per cent on the full value thereof to the commonwealth; nor to nephews, nieces, uncles, or aunts, till they have paid 7½ per cent; nor to remoter kindred till they have paid 10 per cent."

☞ Our acknowledgments are due those who have promptly remitted the amount of their indebtedness in answer to our letters containing their bills. There are some, however, who make no reply—supposing, probably, that although we have continued to furnish them with the News, and called upon them for payment, yet we do not mean *them.* We beg all such to bear in mind that we *do* mean *them*—that we are waiting with anxiety to receive the amount of the bills sent—and that *if* we do not hear from them soon, we shall call upon them by *name*, and in a manner that will prevent any further misunderstanding as to our meaning. We don't work for the *fun* of the thing—let no one suppose that we do.

Married.

In this city, on the 25th inst., by Rev. M. G. Clark, Mr. Edward M. C. Roath, of the firm of Roath & Potter, to Miss Ann Hopkins. Also, Mr. Oliver W. Freeman to Miss Marietta Armstrong, all of this city.

In this city, on Monday evening, by Rev. Mr. Livsey, Mr. George Lemingwell to Miss Sarah F. Standish.

In this city, on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. R. O. Williams, Mr. Joseph Meeker, Jr., of this city, to Miss Ellen Campbell, of New York.

Died.

In this city, on the 24th inst., Rufus, youngest son of Rufus and Mary Derby, aged 2 years and 8 months.

In this city, on Friday last, Mr. Charles Moore, aged 39.

In this city, during the past week, Russell, aged 3 years, and Kendrick, 5—both children of Mr. Griffin Clark, of the American House.

At Griswold, on Friday the 23d inst., very suddenly, Mr. James Lord, aged 64. Mr. Lord was in apparent good health just previous to his death. Feeling suddenly ill, he retired to his bed. Before assistance could be summoned, his spirit left its earthly tenement, and his friends are consoled with the belief that he is now among those who will sing praises to the Redeemer for ever and ever. Mr. Lord, by a long life of piety and virtue, had won the love and esteem of all who know him.

At Pomfretville in Thompson, on Sunday evening Dec. 24th, after a short and distressing sickness of a few days, Mrs. Eunice A. Robinson, wife of William H. Robinson, aged 22 years. She was loved and respected by her friends and neighbors.

At Woodstock, on the 21st inst. John Fox, Esq. aged, 86. Mr. Fox was a native of Woodstock, and repeatedly represented that town in the State Legislature, was a Justice of the Peace about forty years, and Town Clerk of Woodstock until the infirmities of age disabled him from performing its duties. He was a Patriot of the Revolution, was in the battle of Saratoga at the surrender of Burgoyne—and a revolutionary pensioner. During a long life he was an active and useful man in the town and in society.

SABBATH SCHOOL EXHIBITION.

THE UNIVERSALIST SABBATH SCHOOL, will hold its ANNUAL EXHIBITION, in the Universalist Church, on Monday, Evening, January 1st, 1844.

The exercises will commence at 6½ o'clock precisely.

TICKETS, 12½ cents, to be obtained at WALTER CLAPP'S Bookstore and at the door.

CHARLES TRACY, Supt.
Norwich, Dec. 27th, 1843. 1w5

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

A. WATTLES & CO,

HAVE received a large lot of New Goods, which they will sell at very low prices.

Beautiful Cashmeres, that have sold at $5,25 a pattern will be sold at $3.00. Gimps, Cords and Tassel, Fringes, Cruel, Canvass. More of those thread Night Caps, at 50, Venetian Carpeting from 12½ to 50cts.

Our assortment is now complete for good articles at low prices. Call at the cheap Cash Store of

A. WATTLES & CO.
Norwich, Dec. 27th, 1843. 3w5

NOTICE.

BY virtue of warrants to me directed for the collection of certain Taxes against John B. Perry, of the Town of Norwich, upon the List of said Town of Norwich for the year A. D. 1842, a Town Tax of Three 14-100 Dollars, payable on the first day of March, 1843, and a State Tax of thirty nine cents, payable into the Treasury of this State on or before the 20th day of February next; I the subscriber have this day levied upon the real estate of said John B. Perry, now occupied by him "at the Falls," so called, in said Norwich, and will on the 29th day of February, 1844, at 10 o'clock, upon the premises, sell so much thereof at public Auction as will pay and satisfy the amount due for said Taxes with the incidental charges of sale. Dated at Norwich, this 26th day of Dec. A. D. 1843.

FREDERIC PRENTICE, Collector.
3w5

NOTICE.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL, Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in East Chelsea, will hold its annual exhibition on Friday evening Dec 29th commencing at 6 o'clock. The exercises consisting of Addresses and Dialogues interspersed with Singing both collectively and singly will be carried on by the members of the Sabbath School.

The public are respectfully invited to attend.
Norwich, Dec. 26 1843. 1w5

GUILTY! GUILTY!!

WE HAVE BEEN ACCUSED of "selling goods for less than Cost, to get up an excitement or "raise the wind," &c., &c." To the charge of selling less than cost we are guilty in many instances. For a few weeks we shall sell Sheetings, that cost 40 cents at 25 per yard; Rich Printed Velvets that cost from 50 to 70 cts, will be sold at 42cts; remnants of Calicoes that cost from 14 to 17 cts, can be bought at 10cts.

For a few weeks we shall "burn out of the store," a large lot of goods at the customers own price For Bargains call at A. WATTLES, & CO'S.

Cheap Cash Store, 9 & 11 Shetucket-st 4 doors south of the Norwich Bank.
Norwich Dec. 27th, 1843 3w5

LAST LOT

OF

SURTOUTS, FROCKS, AND SACK-COATS,

For this Season at the

BOSTON CLOTHING STORE,

143 Main-Street.

J. B. PALMER & CO, have this week received in addition to their Stock 5 Cases of Winter Garments, direct from Head Quarters, Manufactured to our orders—which makes our assortment complete, and must be sold at low prices or less.

CONSISTING OF

SURTOUTS,
SACKS,
FROCK COATS,
DRESS, do.
CLOTH JACKETS,
SATINET, do.
GREEN, do.
OPERA CLOAKS,

CASSIMERE PANTALOONS,
FANCY DOE SKIN, do.
SATINET and TWILLED, do.
VERMONT GREY, do.
CLOTH CAS'RE. and SATINET VESTS,
WOOL, VELVET and VALENCIA, do.
SILK and SATIN, do.
FANCY and PLAIN VELVET, do.

—ALSO—

Fancy Silk, Satin, Alpacca and Merino Scarfs, Cravats Stocks, Hak'fs. Collars, Mittens Suspenders, Under Shirts and Drawers, Comforters, Overalls Frocks, &c., &c.

Norwich, December 20th, 1843. 4w4

KEEP IT BEFORE

THE PEOPLE!!

THAT

91 MAIN-STREET,

NEXT DOOR TO CHARLES CLARK'S HAT STORE, IS THE PLACE WHERE

GARMENTS ARE SOLD

At such unaccountably Low Prices.

HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE TESTIFY to the money saved in purchasing at this Popular ESTABLISHMENT.

The magnificent designs and decorative Workmanship adapted to all Garments, and the superb and costly variety of styles which are daily introduced from this great place of resort is the general topic of conversation throughout the whole dress circle of Community.

The following is a sketch of a few of the many thousand articles which may be found at this.

GREAT EMPORIUM of FASHION.

Vests of every quality and style	75c. to $5	
Black and blue black broad cloth Pants	$6	7
Riding and Shooting Pants	$1,25	7
Mixed cassimere do	2,25	5
Drab and blue	2.50	7
Doe skin pants, fancy shades,	3,00	7
Mixed business coats from	5.00	12
Green and brown,	6,00	18
Dress coats of every shade and quality, such as brown, dahlia, royal purple, drake neck, blue, blue black, &c.		
Sack Coats, some new styles	[illegible]	12
Pilot cloth coats,	4,50	16
Beaver,	[illegible]	18
Broadcloth and beaver pilots, with silk velvet facing wadded and tufted in the best style,	10,00	20
Broadcloth surtouts,	10,00	25
Elegant suspenders and socks	,25	$1,75
Rich scarfs, cravats and stocks	,25	1,00

REMEMBER

NO. 91

J. T. FAY.

Norwich, Dec. 23d, 1843. 6m

Norwich & Worcester Railroad Extension.

ON AND AFTER Tuesday, December 26th, the Steamboat from New York will leave and receive passengers at Allen's Point.

The following rates have been established for the winter.

Passengers between	Allen's Point and Norwich	50c
Freight "	" per 100 lbs.	6½
" "	" Greeneville per 100 lbs	7½
" "	" " and any station	
Beyond Greeneville in addition to present rates per 100 lbs.		5

TICKETS for the route between Allen's Point and Norwich, may be obtained at the different stations of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad or on board the Boat.

EMERSON FOOTE, Sup't.
Norwich, Dec. 23d, 1843. 6

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

Norwich and Stonington,

VIA

NEW LONDON.

Fare between New London and Norwich, 75cts.
" " " Stonington 75cts.

A MAIL CARRIAGE will leave Stonington on the arrival of the Steamboats from New York, for Norwich, passing through New London, on Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays.

RETURNING.—Will leave the American House in Norwich, passing through New London, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 1½, P. M.

For seats, apply at the Steamboat Hotel, New London, and the American House, or the Merchant's Hotel, Norwich.

WILLIAM BACON, Contractor.
Steamboat otel, New London, Dec. 23d 1843. 5

A Case of Asthma.

The following is from a distinguished Lawyer of New York, who had been afflicted with the Asthma for upwards of "TWENTY YEARS," and who after reading such cases can doubt the efficacy of this Medicine?

NEW YORK, January 25, 1843.

I have been afflicted with spasmodic asthma for twenty-four years—sometimes so severely as to be confined to my room for weeks; and although attended by various medical advisers, of the highest reputation and skill in the country, the relief was but partial and temporary—twice the disease proved nearly fatal to my life.

Some few weeks ago, I commenced taking Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which gave me instant relief, and a single bottle produced in a few days what I believe to be a radical and perfect cure.

A WILLIAMS, Attorney at Law.
No. 59 William-st New York.

We are acquainted with the writer of the above certificate, and his statements are entitled to the full confidence of the public.

F. A. TALMADGE,
Recorder of the City of New York.
JOHN POWER, D. D.,
Vicar General of New York.

P.S. The above certificate may be seen at No. 125 Fulton street, New York.

R. W. MATHEWSON, Agent.
Norwich, Dec. 23d, 1843. 5

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEARS,

A SPLENDID assortment of Toys, Christmas and New Years, presents with a great variety of Confectionary, Fruit, and Pastry just received and will be sold to suit the times. Fathers, Mothers, Sisters and Brothers, will find it to their advantage to call at the store one door East of the Franklin House before purchasing elsewhere.

J. E. ROBINSON.
Norwich Dec. 20th 1843. 3w4

Attention Riflemen!

THE Members of the Norwich, Rifle Guards, are requested to meet at their Armory, in Main-Street, over Col. Chas. A. Converse's Store, on Wednesday Evening, Dec. 20th, 1843, at 6½ o'clock.

And every Wednesday Evening until further notice. Per order of the Captain

GEORGE W. BENTLEY, Clerk.
Norwich, Dec 20th, 1843. 1w

Moffat's Pills and Bitters.

THE celebrated Life and Phœnix Bitters, prepared and sold by Dr. S. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, may now be said to be the most respectably established and extensively adopted family medicines in the United States. They have not only won the sanction and recommendation of all the candid and philanthropic portion of the medical profession, who have observed their invariably efficacy in general derangements of the stomach and bowels, and their astonishing effects in many varieties of acute and chronic disease, but what is far better, these medicines have recommended themselves, and fully and fairly achieved the distinguished and now certainly pre-eminent position which they now occupy in public and domestic estimation. They are proved by their works, and make no appeals to vulgar credulity. If the proprietor were disposed to make an invidious comparison between these self-established medicines and any others, he might confidently assert and challenge contradiction that there is no medicine known to the medical profession, or named in the books, concerning which so many clear, unquestionable and convincing evidences of usefulness and remarkable cures are recorded as those which he can adduce concerning the Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters. If it be admitted that sufferers are the best judges as to whether a remedy has relieved them and restored them to health and strength, then is the evidence in behalf of these medicines decisive and irresistable. Dr. Moffat is in possession of an accumulation of voluntary testimonials from respectable persons and families in parts of the union, far and near, who give their names and residencies to the unbelieved statement that they have been completely and speedily cured of the following diseases, and of many others not here enumerated by these Life Medicines alone, when other medicines have been long employed in vain, viz: Scrofula in its most dreadfully advanced and destructive stages, when large portions of the flesh and bones of the face had been destroyed; Piles of five, ten, twenty, thirty, and even thirty-five years standing; Rheumatism, both acute and chronic, of the most hopeless character; Turgescence of the Liver and various other liver complaints Bilious cholic, and every conceivable variety of bilious affections; Dyspepsia, Philosophy of consumption in more advanced stages than any on record. dyspepsia in all its chronic and acute varieties with its frightful train of distressing symptoms; worms of all kinds both in children and grown persons; dirrhœa, both serious and bilious; costiveness both habitual and occasional; fever and ague in its three principal varieties, and intermittent and remittent fevers of all kinds; hypocondrosis, and other extremely complicated nervous debility in general; salt rheum, scald, and eruptive diseases generally, including Erysipelas or St. Anthony's fire, and sallow unhealthy complexion; palpitation of the heart and determination of blood to the head, settled pains in the organs, limbs, back, head and side, affections of the system which arise from complicated causes.

The certificates of these cures are in the proprietor's possession, and will readily be shown to all who desire to see them. A small selection from them have been published in Moffat's Medical Manual, of which a new and enlarged edition is preparing for the press.—The reason why these medicines which in ordinary family use operate merely as mild and effectual laxatives, cure so great a variety of formidable diseases is, that while as cathartics, cleansing the alimentary canal and relieving the liver, and the absorbent vessels of all impurities, they lay the foundation for the cure of all specific diseases, they are compounded of unique and unprecedented variety of choice and exquisite ingredients, some of which are almost unknown to the profession, which exert a specific action upon many complaints, without in the slightest degree affecting the general system otherwise than as simple purifiers, when those complaints are not present. Both the Pills and the Bitters are mild and agreeable in their operations, causing neither prostration nor nausea, and requiring neither confinement nor peculiar diet. Their effects are uniformly to produce an immediate sense of renovated health and new life and vigor to both body and mind. They cannot be taken without benefit and they should be procured both by individuals and heads of families, and consequently kept on hand not only as remedies but as preventatives of disease. They are sold wholesale and retail by Dr. William Moffat, 375 Broadway, N. Y., and also by

E. F. BALCAM,
23 Shetucket street, Norwich.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Windham, Commissioners on the Estate of Newton Fitch, late of Windham, within said district, deceased, do hereby give notice, that they will meet the creditors of said Estate, at A. A. Burnham's Office, in Windham, on the second Tuesday of February, and the first Tuesday of June, 1844, to examine, and allow such claims of the creditors as shall be proved to be justly due.

ALFRED A. BURNHAM, } Comm'rs.
JOSHUA B. LORD,
Windham, Dec. 7, 1843. 3

Notice.

IS hereby given that the Board of Relief of the town of Norwich, will meet at the Town Clerk's Office, in said town on the first Monday of January 1844, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to hear and determine all appeals made to them from the doings of the Assessors, and to equalize and adjust the valuations and assessment of the said town.

Persons wishing to have abatements from their lists on account of indebtedness are required to make application to the Board on or before the 15th, of January.

JOSEPH A. YERINGTON,
ALVAN WICKHAM,
NATHAN SCHOFIELD, } Board of Relief.
Norwich, Dec. 12th, 1843. 4

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS!!

TWEEDY, BARROWS &CO.,

HAVE this week received from Head Quarters a large and Season

The People's store,

NO 28, NORTH MAIN, ST, PROVIDENCE

One Price asked and no abatement.

THOMAS REID & CO. have just received and are now opening a very cheap and splendid assortment of Dry Goods, purchased within a few days in New York at the present ruinous prices, and which will be sold at a very small advance from cost for cash only. Our goods are all fresh and all of the latest style, and have been purchased by an experienced purchaser at the lowest cash prices. We intend keeping every article called for in the above line, and will have all new goods marked in plain figures, so that no advantage will be taken of our customers.

IN connection with the dry goods business we will continue on the manufacture and repairing of Umbrellas, Parasols, and Walking Canes. Having made an addition to our premises, and having engaged some of the most experienced workmen in the trade, we can now manufacture, sell, or repair Umbrellas, Parasols, or Walking Canes as cheap as any establishment in the United States.

And now, ladies and gentlemen all,
Do not forget to give us a call.

THOMAS REID & CO.
25, N. Main street.

ANTHONY GORTON.

MERCHANT TAILOR.

AT THE SIGN OF MAIN AND WATER STREETS,
No 59, opposite **Heath** and **Potter**.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from 107 Main street, to the above location, where he will be happy to receive orders in his line of business, promising to render perfect satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.

N. B. Cutting done at short notice.

NO 59,
Norwich November 1st 1843 tf49.

Eastern and Western Lumber.

100,000 FEET Albany Mer. Boards, 13, [14, and 16 feet.
25,000 Albany clear do
50,000 Eastern Mer. Boards and Plank.
25,000 ft. do clear, 1¼, 1½ and 2 inch.
35,000 ft. Spruce flooring.
50,000 ft. Clapboards of various kinds.
400 M. Pine and Cedar Shingles.

For sale by E. CHAPPELL,
Norwich. [25.] Central Wharf.

LIME and CEMENT.

350 CASKS Thomaston Lime.
100 - Cement. For sale by
250 E. CHAPPELL,
Norwich. Central Wharf.

NORWICH & WORCESTER RAIL-ROAD.

TRI-WEEKLY LINE FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

Commencing Tuesday Nov. 7th.

Train leaves Norwich for Boston every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Morning on the arrival of the Steamers from New York.

Leaves Worcester at 5½ P. M. every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, on the arrival of the Train from Boston.

Accomodation Trains daily except Sunday.

Leaves Norwich	5½ A. M.	4½ P. M.
" Worcester	10 A. M.	4 P. M.

Freight Trains with a passenger car attached.

Leave daily except Sunday Norwich 8½ A. M.
" " " " Worcester 11 A. M.

Fares are more where paid in the cars than when paid for tickets at the different Stations.

EMMERSON FOOTE. Supt.
Norwich Nov. 8th, 1843. 50

S. A. & H. S. COOK,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

101 Main-street Norwich City.

☞ GARMENTS of all kinds cut and made in good taste at short notice. ☜
Norwich, July 12, 1843. tf33

HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN, AND **Ornamental Painting.**

GLAZING and imitation of wood. Please call on
T. F. ALBERTSON.

A Barn to Let, with good accommodations for stabling, carriage house and hay loft. Inquire of
T. F. ALBERTSON.
March 30 18

PATENT MACHINES.

THE cheapest and best Horse Powers ever offered to the public for driving Circular Saws, Cider, Single and Sugar Mills, Turning Lathes, Threshing Machines, &c. Also the best Threshing Machines for grain and hay seed, may be had of the subscriber—also the right to vend them in various parts of the country. Horse Powers from $40 to $50. Threshing Machines from $30 to $35. Both Machines easily conveyed in a one horse wagon.

N. B. A few more Agents wanted to sell on commission.
A. KINGSLEY.
Norwich, July 18, 1843. tf 34

G. B. PRINDLE,

DEALER in *fine* Watches—French and American Clocks—*Standard* Silver Spoons—Fruit and Butter Knives—Forks and Spectacles—*Gold* Guard Chains, Pencils, Rings, Pins & Bracelets, just received, and the latest patterns, at the *one price* store, 97 Main street, corner of Shetucket.

Lever and Lepine Watches cleaned for	$1,00
Common Verge do do	63
Linnet Glasses, 38 cts. com. do	25

☞ All repairs of the above named articles nicely executed. Also,
WOOD CLOCKS, for $1,50, and upward.
97 Main corner of Shetucket-street.
Norwich, July 26, 1843. 1y35

COAL.

THE subscriber is now prepared to furnish for Family use and for manufacturing purposes, the above article, of superior quality, and at prices satisfactory.
JOHN G. HUNTINGTON,
August 9th, 1843—3m37. Central Wharf.

1843

HATS AND CAPS.

THOSE in want of HATS or CAPS will consult their interest by calling at ROOT'S, No. 111 Main street, and examining his assortment of prices before purchasing elsewhere, as he is as usual selling his Satins, plain, Brush, Cassimere, Moleskin, Leghorn, Palm Leaf Hats, together with a full assortment of Cloth, Velvet, and glazed Caps, at a small advance from manufacturers' prices. Call and see.
May 16. tf 26

DYE STUFFS.

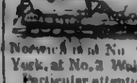
ALL kinds with directions for using gratis, for sale by R. W. MATHEWSON.
Norwich, Nov. 29th, 1843. 1

200 LBS.

OF Quince Sauce for sale cheap for cash by
LOVELL, BUTTS & CO.
Dec. 13. 3

B. HLCsH & Co's
Norwich, New York, Philadelphia, and Albany

PACKAGE EXPRESS.



THE subscribers have established a Package Express between this city and New York. The office in Norwich is at No 21 Shetucket street, and in New York, at No. 2 Wall street. Harnden & Co., Agents. Particular attention will be paid to the collection and paying of Notes, Drafts, and Bills, and to the transaction of any and all kinds of business in either of the above named places.

☞ All packages must be marked "care of Balcam & Co."

☞ B. & Co., are alone responsible for the loss or injury of any article entrusted to their care. Nor is any risk assumed by the "Independent Line" of steamboats. Losses or damages of any articles will be promptly paid by the proprietors.

Agent in New York, HARNDEN & CO. 21

GROCERIES.

DELANO & SCHERMERHORN,

NO 50, FRONT STREET,
NEW-YORK.

KEEP constantly on hand a general assortment of desirable Groceries.

Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.
New-York, Nov. 1st, 1843. 6m45

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—1843.

HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD, NORWICH AND WORCESTER

DAILY MAIL,

SUNDAYS EXCEPTED, AT 1-2 PAST 5 A. M For Danielsonville, Moosup, Plainfield, Jewett City and Norwich—Also, Dayzville, Pomfret, Putnam, Brooklyn, Willimantic, Mansfield, Coventry, Manchester and Hartford.

Post Coach, Railroad, and Steamboat Mail.

A Coach will leave the Manufacturers' Hotel, Providence, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock, M. for Norwich, Worcester, and New York, as this Line connects with the Accommodation Train from Worcester and Norwich at Danielsonville.

Returning—Leaves Danielsonville on the arrival of the Cars from Norwich, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and arrives in Providence at 12 o'clock.

Passengers leaving Providence at 5 1-2 o'clock, can arrive in Norwich at 12 M., Worcester at 1 1-2 P. M Springfield and Hartford at 7 o'clock. *Returning*—Passengers from Springfield and Worcester can leave Danielsonville Depot every day, except Sundays, at 1 o'clock, for Providence, and arrive at 6 o'clock, P. M.

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 1-2 o'clk, for Scituate, Foster, South Killingly, Danielsonville, Brooklyn, Windham, Willimantic, Coventry, Manchester and Hartford.

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at half past 5 o'clock, for Scituate, Foster, Chesnut Hill, Killingly, Centre, Danielsonville, Dayzville, Pomfret, Pomfret landing, Ashford, Mansfield, Coventry, Manchester and Hartford.

Passengers wishing to go to any of the above named places, can be supplied with Tickets for the whole route, Railroad and Stage, at the lowest rates of fare. Books kept at the Manufacturers' Hotel, Providence.

☞ Tickets can be had at the Norwich and Worcester Rail Road Ticket Office, or of the Conductor.

S. CORNELL & CO., Proprietors.
Providence, July 19, 1843. tf 34

DENTISTRY.

Dr. G. K. & C. Parkhurst.

HAVE opened an Office, No. 89, Main street, 5 doors west of the Franklin House, where they will wait on all who will favor them with their patronage. Teeth set from one to a full set. Every necessary operation performed on the teeth, and warranted. Their long experience enable them to treat judiciously all diseases connected with the teeth.
Nov. 20. 1yrl

WM. H. ALLEN,

DENTIST

OFFICE, NO. 9½ SHETUCKET STREET, (UP STAIRS)

WHERE he will perform all operations necessary for the preservation of the teeth and gums in the best possible manner. Teeth inserted from 1 to a complete set. Teeth cleaned, filled, extracted, and all irregularities, whether they proceed from disease or want of proper care, remedied.
March 23 tf27

THIS preparation has now stood the test of several years' trial, and is confidently recommended as a safe and effectual medicine for expelling worms from the system. The unexampled success that has attended its administration in every case where the patient was really afflicted with worms, certainly renders it worthy the attention of Physicians.

I certify that I gave B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge to a child of mine, four years of age, which had been very puny for about a year. It brought away worms nearly a foot in length, and restored the child to perfect health. ALEXANDER TROTTER.

Buffalo December 5th, 1842.

MR. C. C. BRISTOL:—

Sir—I certify that I administered a bottle of Fahnestock's Vermifuge, purchased at your store, to my boy, two years old, and he passed over fifty worms.
THOMAS WADE.

For sale in Norwich by R. W. MATHEWSON.
Agent for the Proprietors.
Norwich, Dec. 6th, 1843. 2

COAL.

ANTHRACITE COAL of various kinds in the Lump, or broken and screened, for sale by the Cargo or single Ton by
EDWARD CHAPPELL,
Central Wharf.
Norwich, Sept. 42

WANTED.

A FEW Cords of White Oak Timber suitable for Baskets, for which Cash and the highest price will be paid at the New London County Prison, Norwich, Ct
F. B. LEE, Jailor.
Dec. 12th, 1843. p7

COMSTOCK & CO'S
Concentrated Compound Fluid Extract of

SARSAPARILLA

FOR THE CURE OF

Scrofula, Chronic Rheumatism, General Debility, Cutaneous Diseases, Scaly Eruptions of the skin, Tetter, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Liver Affections,

Mercurial and Syphilitic Diseases, Biles, from an impure habit of body, Ulcerations of the Throat and Leg, Pains and swelling of the Bones,

And all Diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, Exposures and Imprudences in Life, Excessive Use of Mercury, &c.

The great popularity of SARSAPARILLA, and its established efficacy, render it superfluous to enter into any encomium of its virtues, or adduce any evidence in its favor. It is true, that it has been heretofore subject to frequent changes of reputation, owing to ignorance of the proper mode of extracting its virtues, or to the spuriousness or inferior quality of the root manufactured. Hence also the inefficacy of many preparations of it offered to the public. The proprietors of this Extract assert with confidence, that it is prepared from the best materials, with the greatest pharmaceutical care and accuracy, and in the best mode to obtain the active principle in the most concentrated state, answering the desideratum of exhibiting a large quantity of Sarsaparilla in a small dose. It is also combined with auxiliaries of known efficacy, which greatly enhance the activity of the preparation.

None genuine unless with the fac simile signature of Comstock & Co., wholesale Druggist, 21 Courtland street New York. For sale by
E. F. BALCAM,
21 Shetucket street.
Norwich, November 1st. 6t

READ ALL YE AFFLICTED!
MORE WONDERFUL EFFECTS OF
SANDS'S

SARSAPARILLA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17th, 1843.

MESSRS. SANDS—Gents: Although personally unacquainted, I feel myself under many obligations, having recently been cured by the use of your Sarsaparilla of a most distressing malady. For the past five years I have suffered from violent palpitation of the heart, connected with a severe pain in the side, disease of the liver, and general derangement of the digestive organs—my whole nervous system was prostrated, the citadel of life itself attacked, and I despaired of ever being cured. Notwithstanding the best medical treatment, and the use of all the ordinary remedies prescribed in such cases, I found myself fast verging towards eternity. Judge, then, of my surprise and delight, when I read of the remarkable effects produced by your invaluable Sarsaparilla. Hope springing up afresh, I resolved to make one more trial, and immediately procured some of the Sarsaparilla of your agent, Mr. P. Thompson. The result is as unexpected as it was unlooked for: to my lasting comfort and satisfaction I pronounce these words, "I AM WELL!" Yes, gentlemen, well! and oh that this language might resound in the ear of the afflicted to the uttermost parts of the earth, for the afflicted alone can appreciate the value of such a medicine. For the benefit of suffering humanity I communicate these facts, and only desire the fame of your medicine may spread as far as its real merits deserve.—GEO. ROE, 597 South Second st

Sand's Sarsaparilla.

MANSFIELD, Oct 2d, 1843.

TO R. W. Mathewson, Norwich Sir:

For fifteen years last past I have been the subject of complicated disease. Troubled with the dropsy, and my nerves completely unstrung with more or less of erysipelas in connection with other bad humors. In May last my difficulties seemed to engage and to be more firmly seated, my head and face was so swollen that it appeared to me that the bones in my head had separated one from the other, and completely disfigured my face. I could scarcely breathe through my nose; my eyes were so affected that I could see but little; at the same time attended with an acute and indescribable pain constantly darting from the nose to other parts of the head and throat which was badly swollen and very sore, and a constant burning heat or irritation in the stomach, with my limbs bloated to nearly twice their ordinary size. In this situation for weeks, I was compelled to lie upon one side with but little or no sleep. My humors assumed a renewed and stubborn hold upon me apparently threatening a speedy dissolution. Tried every expedient possible with but little or no benefit. My physician at length recommended Sands Sarsaparilla; I procured a few bottles of it which I believe to be the means (through the blessing of God) of my restoration to comparative health again. I had not taken but two or three bottles before my disease began to leave. My pain and swelling is gone, my appetite good, sleep and rest quietly—to me it has been a sovereign balm.

EUNICE CRANE.

Having been acquainted with the afflicted widow, Mrs. Eunice Crane of Mansfield for nearly six years, (whose protracted sickness has called forth the sympathies of the community where she resides) I consider it an occasion for joy that her sufferings have been so far alleviated by the use of Sands' Sarsaparilla, which has been so kindly forwarded by yourself.

HENRY BROMLEY, Minister of the Gospel.

We the undersigned do certify that the above are facts.

LUTHER MARTIN,
ELEAZAR BENNETT.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, and for exportation by A. B. SANDS & CO., Druggists, (Granite Buildings) 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers-street, New-York. Sold also by A. B. & D. SANDS, 79 Fulton street and 77 East Broadway, corner of Market-street; also sold by Druggists generally in all the principal cities and chief towns of the U. States. Price $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5. Original documents may be seen at our store.

☞ For sale in this city by their agent
No. 1—49 R. W. MATHEWSON.

Spencer's Pills.

THE numerous proofs daily received of the utility of Spencer's VEGETABLE PILLS, not only from professional men, but also from individuals, previously unknown to me, many of them guardians and instructors of youth, who speak from personal knowledge, together with the rapid sale, completely satisfies me that I have not been deceived. Those recommendations have fully sustained it as a certain cure for the headache, as also a sure remedy for many other complaints if used according to the directions which accompany them.

Be particular to notice that the outside covering of each box must have an engraved label signed G. SPENCER, in the proprietors own hand—no other can be genuine.

GIDEON SPENCER.

AGENTS.

E. F. BALCAM; Norwich; Wm. F. Clark and John F. Slater, Jewett City; John E. Lindley, Voluntown; Wm. Penner, Sterling; Dudley R. Wheeler, Milltown; E. Faxon, Jr. Stonington; Wm. F. Healy, Packersville; George Danielson, Killingly; George Weatherhead, do.; J. Armsbury & Son, do.; N. Kelley, do.; Comfort Tiffany, Brooklyn; Samuel Oatley, Mechanicsville; J. S. Gladding, Plainfield. Wm. Storrs, do.; Smith Wilkinson, Pomfret; W. K. Arnold, Woodstock; Carpenter & Richmond, do; Kinney & Williams, Abington; John Hyde, Head of Mystic; Wm. Arnold, Masonville; J. Spalding, Plainfield Centre; A. Hawkins, Tolland; B. Wheaton Brooklyn; Geo. A. Tiffany, Hallyme; Marvin Johnson, Slaterville, R. I.; A. C. Jenks, Pawtucket; Walter Goodale, Chaplin; Orrin Sumner, Abington.

RELIEF!

Cancers! Cancers! Cancers!

THIS life destroying disease, which has heretofore and always will baffle the boasted skill and ability of imposters of every description; to which the Medical faculty of London, have added that Cancers have heretofore set at defiance, and baffled all the boasted powers of Medicine.

Persons who are suffering under the painful and distressing affliction of cancers or Scirrhus tumors; also *Polypuses, Wens, Fistulas, Fever Sores, Ulcers*, Sores of long standing, are informed that there is not only a hope for their relief but a *Medicine* for their permanent cure! Though the human system is subjected to numerous and various diseases; yet the God of *Nature*, has kindly provided vegetable *Medicine* adapted to the cure of each and *all Diseases*, which the human family is subject to.

DR. J. B. WOODWARD,

respectfully informs the public, that he has taken up his residence in Danielsonville, (Killingly, Ct.) where people can find a comfortable home for the invalid, at the Botanic Infirmary, where he is prepared to attend to, and operate upon all the above named diseases, having received his theory from the late celebrated Physician from Portugal, and which he has proved correct by actual experience. This new and late discovered treatment, has not been equalled by any Medical Institute, ancient or modern. The medicine which he administers, will not debilitate the system, or impair the health. As he discards the use of all *Poisonous* Minerals and mercurial preparations, nor subject his patient to the use of the knife, or caustic and burning plasters, or preparations of arsenic, &c., as they only tend to debilitate the human system, and destroy life, without any permanent relief or *cure*. By this new system of practice, a cancer tumor can be extricated in from three to six days, according to the different state of the tumors, without suffering but very little pain.

N. B. He will warrant a permanent cure, if his directions are followed, or receive no pay.

P. S. He attends to all the numerous *diseases* the human frame is subject to, upon *Scientific Botanic* principles.

Danielsonville, Nov. 11 1843. 3m51

CHARLTON'S CELEBRATED EYE WATER.

THIS article is the most perfect Remedy known for the cure of weak and Inflamed Eyes. In all cases where it is used agreeably to the directions, without effecting a cure, by returning the empty bottle, the money will be refunded. Read the following letter from the late Capt. Freeman Lovell.

TO DOCT. SAMUEL TYLER.—*Dear Sir*:—I am induced at present of facts in relation to *Charlton's Eye Water*: Sometime in 1835 I was afflicted with a severe inflamation in my eyes, which troubled me for a number of weeks, during which time I used Doct. Thompson's Eye Water, and many other applications, such as are generally prescribed for sore eyes, and I had the advice of some respectable Physicians, but all to no purpose: my eyes continued to grow worse, until I applied to you for advice, and by your recommendation was induced to try *Charlton's Eye-Water*, by the first application of which my eyes were much better, and in two or three days they were entirely cured. I therefore can cheerfully recommend to all who are afflicted with sore or inflamed eyes, this invaluable remedy, called *Charlton's Celebrated Eye-Water*.

FREEMAN LOVELL.

Price 25cts per bottle. For sale by
SAMUEL TYLER.
WILLIAM S. TYLER.
Norwich, Dec. 6th, 1843. 4

Great Experience and Judgment.

ARE required to make a valuable and at the same time an innocent purgative. This is possessed only by a few. The great majority of the remedies advertised, of this class, are manufactured by persons who have no idea of the relative or individual powers of the drugs they use. It is this cause more than any other, which occasions the inertness and often injurious effects produced by advertised remedies; and hence the general prejudice which prevails against them. Now there is a great difference in this respect with regard to the pills made by Dr. B. Brandreth and consequently their superior claims upon the public. Each of the articles composing the Brandreth Pills, are prepared in that way which will secure their beneficial effects to the system, in the safest and easiest manner. The time will come when this medicine

THE BRANDRETH PILLS,

will be appreciated as they ought and as they deserve. It will be well understood then that Dr. B. Brandreth has the strongest claims upon the public confidence. It is true that every individual who makes a trial of the Brandreth's Pills concede them to be the best medicine they ever used. They are indeed a medicine about which there is no mistake. Their value in a climate so changeable as ours cannot be sufficiently appreciated. A free perspiration is at once restored; thus they cure colds, and consumption is prevented. Those who have a redundancy of bile find them of the most essential service; and should there be a deficiency of that important fluid, the Brandreth Pills have an equally beneficial effect. Often has this important medicine saved valuable lives in those regions where the DREADED YELLOW FEVER was prevailing. A few doses taken immediately upon infection being received into the system, will be almost certain to prevent any material inconvenience.—And at no stage of this dreadful epidemic is there so proper a medicine as the Brandreth Pills. Let that medicine be universally used in this disease, AND NO LOSS OF BLOOD ALLOWED, and few, very few would be its victims. So it is with other diseases.—ASSIST NATURE—with this all-important medicine to remove morbid humors from the blood, and do not resort to bleeding or mercury, and we shall have a very GREAT SCARCITY of persons afflicted with CHRONIC MALADIES. The feathered tribe—the animal kingdom—over which we are the lords, they are not afflicted with Chronic Maladies, neither should we be if it were not our pride which occasions them—FOLLOW NATURE. Use that medicine which harmonizes with her, which mildly but surely removes all impurities from the blood, which strengthens the feeble, and yet reduces those of too full a habit, to a healthy standard. Let me again say, that every department of the manufacture of the Brandreth Pills is personally superintended by me, and that every box with my three labels upon them may be relied upon to have the beneficial effect described, if used according to the directions accompanying each box.

The public's servant,
B. BRANDRETH.

THE BRANDRETH PILLS are sold at the Comb, Fancy and Medicine Store, of E. F. BALCAM,
Successor to WM. FAULKNER.

AGENTS.

Norwich City, E. F. BALCAM; Norwich Town, G. Fuller; New London, Nathan Belden;—Lebanon, Jesse Wright; Yanticville, Tracy, Huntington & Co.; Salem, W. Williams; Montville, J. Tanner; Lyme, D. R. Noyes; Groton, R. A. Morgan; Portersville, Smith, Cady & Co.; Stonington, Horace Lewis; Head of Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Milltown Latham Hull, Jr.; Waterford, Comstock & Stanton

Remember—E. F. BALCAM is the only agent in Norwich.

Druggists almost invariably sell counterfeits of the above valuable medicine. Therefore never purchase at a Druggist's store.

TYLER'S

Compound Honey of Boneset.

AMONG all the various kinds of Cough Candies, and Cough Mixtures, which are offered to the Public at the present day there is none that is more highly deserving of its confidence than Tyler's Compound Honey of Boneset, for the cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, WHOOPING COUGH, SPITTING OF BLOOD DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, AND OTHER PULMONARY AFFECTIONS.

Price 25cts per bottle. For sale by
SAMUEL TYLER,
and WILLIAMS TYLER,
Norwich, Dec. 30th, 1843. 4

WRIGHT'S
Indian Vegetable Pills.

THE TRUE CHARACTER OF COUNTERFEITS AND SELLERS OF COUNTERFEIT MEDICINES.

NO MEDICINE has ever been introduced to the American public, whose virtues have been more cheerfully and universally acknowledged by its vast popularity and extensive circulation than "WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS." To discuss upon their various virtues at this late season would be a work of supererogation since few who peruse this article will be found unacquainted with the widely circulated proofs of the real excellence of the medicine, to which many will be ready to add the testimonials of their own experience. But if further proof were needed of the value of the remedy, it might be found in the fact that no medicine in the market has been SO SHAMEFULLY and REPEATEDLY COUNTERFEITED. Ignorant, envious and avaricious and unprincipled men have in different places, manufactured a SPURIOUS PILL, bearing a superficial resemblance to the TRUE ARTICLE, but composed either of impotent or Deleterious ingredients, which they have sought to foist upon the public as the veritable

"Indian Vegetable Pills."

These FRAUDULENT SWINDLERS could never pass off their vile wares upon the public for the CONNIVANCE and ASSISTANCE of (self-styled) RESPECTABLE DRUGGISTS, who, for the sake of a little "filthy lucre" lend themselves to this MONSTROUS and DISHALLOWED SYSTEM OF IMPOSITION. The counterfeiter of a popular medicine, is more CRIMINAL than a COUNTERFEITER of current money. The injuries done by the latter, sink to nothing in comparison with those inflicted upon society by the former. We might paint him wringing the mite from the hard hand of invalid penury which is extended for the boon of health, and receives instead, the VILE DRUG that FRUSTRATES and AGGRAVATES disease, or, to view it in its best aspect, suffers it to rage unchecked. How melancholy is the reflection that thousands may have been hurried to the grave by having a COUNTERFEIT substituted for the TRUE MEDICINE, who but for the vessel fraud might now be living in high health, the delight and hope of the social circle. All classes are interested in putting down these vile counterfeits.

Let the Stores where they are sold be marked and shunned!

And let the virtues indignation of the community administer to all concerned in them unfair practice a general and withering rebuke.

Copy-Right Law.

"ARE IT ENACTED, That, if any person, or persons after the recording of the title of any print, cut, or engraving, map, chart, or musical composition, according to the provision of this act, shall within the term, or terms limited; by this act, engrave, etch, or work, sell or copy, or cause to be engraved, etched worked, or sold, or copied either on the whole, or by varying, adding to, or diminishing the main design, with intent to evade the law, or shall print, or import for sale, any such map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, or engraving, or any parts thereof, without the consent of the proprietor or proprietors, of the copy-right thereof, first obtained or knowing the same to be printed, or imported without such consent, shall publish, sell, or expose for sale, or in any manner dispose of any such map, chart &c. as above said; then such offender or offenders shall forfeit the plate or plates, on which such map, chart, musical composition, engraving cut or print, shall be copied; and also all and every sheet thereof, so copied, or printed, to the proprietor or proprietors of the copy-right thereof; and shall further forfeit, one dollar for every sheet of such map, chart, musical composition, &c. as may be found in his, or their possession, printed, or published, or exposed to sale, contrary to the true intent or meaning of this Act; the one moiety thereof to the proprietors, and the other moiety to the use of the United States, to be recovered in any Court having competent jurisdiction thereof."

Thus it will be seen that all engaged, either in manufacturing or selling counterfeit Pills, are liable to heavy damages, not only for the palpable fraud they are practising on the public, but also for infringement on the Law of Copy-Right as above cited.

☞ **Beware of Counterfeits** ☜

As the great popularity of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, has raised up a host of counterfeits, the public are cautioned against imposters, who are travelling about the country, selling to the unexpecting store keepers spurious article for the above celebrated Pills.

It should be remembered that, all who sell the genuine medicine are provided with a

Certificate of Agency,

Of which the following is a copy:

This is to certificate that the within named——— is a regular and duly appointed——Agent for the sale of

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills

in the town of——State of——and this certificate which is signed by Wm. Wright, Vice President of the North American College of Health, must also be countersigned by the acting Clerk, or Agent, from whom said certificate is received.

This Certificate of Agency will be renewed every twelve months, therefore, if any alteration should be made in the date, do not purchase.

The public are further informed that all who receive the above certificate, are also required to sign the following.

☞ **Pledge** ☜

This is to certify, that the subscriber, by certificate bearing even date herewith, signed with the proper handwriting of William Wright, Vice President of the North American College of Health, was appointed.....Agent for sale of

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS
OR, INDIAN PURGATIVE,

in the town of.....and State of.....to hold and continue in said Agency during the pleasure of said William Wright, and no longer, anything contained in the said certificate signed by the said William Wright, to the contrary thereof notwithstanding. In consideration whereof, I hereby covenant and to and with the said William Wright that I will not sell or expose for sale, any medicine bearing the above or a similar name, during my said Agency, other than that which I receive from his authorized Agent or Agents, under the penalty of five hundred dollars to be by me paid to him as liquidated damages. Witness.....hand and seal, the.....day of.....one thousand eight hundred and forty.....

Thus it will be seen that the friends of the genuine medicine may be perfectly free from any apprehension of fraud, as all agents, who are provided with a certificate of Agency, have invariably

SIGNED THE PLEDGE

not to sell any Vegetable Pills except those received from the above name William Wright, or his authorized agents.

Country Agents and others, will be on their guard against travelling imposters, and remember that all authorized travelling agents are also provided with a certificate of Agency as above described, and that Pills offered for sale, by those who cannot show a certificate of agency, are sure to be counterfeit.

It will be further observed that all genuine medicine has the title expressed in full on the sides of the boxes, thus:—

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS,
(INDIAN PURGATIVE)
Of the North American College of Health.

The patrons of Wright's Indian Vegitable Pills, will also bear in mind that the directions which accompany each box of Pills, have been secured by a copyright, and the proper form, viz:—

"*Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1840, by William Wright, in the Clerk's Office, of the District Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.*"

will be found at the bottom of the first page of said directions

If, therefore, the name of WRIGHT is omitted, the purchaser may rest assured that all is positively wrong.

Thus it will be seen, that a trifling attention on the part of the purchaser to the above particulars, will put an effectual stop to this wholesale robbery, and drive, it is hoped, all depredators upon society to an honest calling

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS
Of the North American College of Health.

For sale by E. F. BALCAM, Agent
No 21 Shetucket street.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

84 Main-street.
NEARLY OPPOSITE THE CHELSEA HOUSE.

TRACY & SETCHEL,

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have this day taken the splendid Store, No 84 Main-street, (formerly occupied by R. M. MORGAN,) for the purpose of prosecuting the Boot and Shoe business in all its branches; and they hope by attention, faithfulness and punctuality to merit a portion of their patronage.

T. & S. intend to keep a complete assortment of Boots and Shoes constantly on hand which will be sold as low as they can be obtained in the city. They will employ only the best workmen, and furnish them with the best Stock; and all work will be made punctually according to promise and warranted.

The Public and Friends,

We cannot now thank you for past favors in business for this is our first call; but that we may soon have that duty to perform we invite your patronage, and will strive to deserve it.

Just give us a call if only as a compliment, at No. 84 Main-street. TRACY & SETCHEL.
Norwich, Nov. 27th, 1843.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a warrant to me directed for the collection of a Town Tax against George L. Perkins, of the Town of Norwich upon the List of said town of Norwich, for the year A.D. 1843, to wit a Town Tax of Twenty Eight dollars and seventy five cents, payable to the Treasury of said town of Norwich on or before the first day of March A.D. 1843 I the Subscriber have this day levied upon all the right title and Interest the said George L. Perkins has in and to a certain lot of Land lying next north of the dwelling House of Capt. Appleton Meech, on the Little Plain, (so called) in said Town of Norwich, and will on the 17th day of Febuary, A.D. 1844, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon upon the premises sell so much thereof at public Auction, as will pay and satisfy the amount due for said tax with the incidental charges of sale.

FREDERICK PRENTICE, Collector.
Norwich, November, 12th, A.D. 1843.

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich within and for the District of Norwich, on the 11th day of December, A.D. 1843.

Present ABA BOATH, Judge.

UPON the petition of Frederick Prentice of Norwich, in the county of New London, and State of Connecticut, showing to this Court that he is guardian to Josephus B. Holmes, and Louisa B. Holmes, both minors under the age of twenty one years, of said Norwich, in said New London county and State of Connecticut. That each of said minors is owner in fee of one undivided fourth part of certain real estate situated in the city of Norwich, being a part of the Norman property so called, bounded northerly by the land of R. & A. H. Hubbard, easterly by land of heirs of Lemuel Boswell deceased, southerly by land of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company, and westerly by the highway, with the dwelling house and buildings thereon standing. Also another tract of land and buildings thereon situate lying and being in Liberty-field Society, in the town of Mansfield, and bounded as follows viz: southerly by land now or late of James Quinby, easterly on land of Thomas Fitch, northerly on land now or late of John Chapman and westerly on the highway. Containing one and three fourths acres more or less.

Praying for reasons therein stated for liberty that this Court to sell the same as per petition on file.

Dated at Norwich the 11th day of December A. D. 1843.

Thereupon ordered by this court that said Petition be continued to the 15th day of Febuary, A.D. 1844, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, then to be heard by this court, at the Probate office in Norwich, in said District. And that a copy of this order be published three successive weeks, in a newspaper printed in said Norwich, in said District, at least six weeks before the hearing of the same. That all persons concerned therein, may then and there appear, (if they see cause) and be heard thereon.

Certified from record.
WILLIAM LHOMMEDIEU, Clerk.
Norwich, Dec. 12th 1843. 3

BASE IMPOSITION.

THE public are cautioned against purchasing a spurious and miserable imitation of the genuine Tyler Vegetable Pills, which have made their appearance and are circulated through (more particularly the western part of this state) they are put up in oval tin boxes, with an exact copy of the true directions around each. It is known to the inventor of the genuine pills, who the miserable counterfeiter is, and he no doubt is aware what decisions have been recently made in our Courts, in relation to this very subject I would say to———, beware! your movements in this matter are known and will be exposed unless from this time forth you cease to manufacture or vend any more of these spurious Pills.

THE TRUE

TYLER'S VEGETABLE PILLS, FAMILY PHYSIC

It would seem almost superfluous at this time to say much in favor of these inestimable Pills, in as much as their reputation and utility as a Family Medicine has become so universally admitted and established. We would, however, recommend to such, if pink chance there be any, who are unacquainted with their good effects, to try them. They do not contain any particle of *mineral* substance whatever, and are acknowledged by many able Physicians, to be eminently calculated as a remedy for,

JAUNDICE OR BILIOUS STATE OF THE STOMACH COSTIVENESS, FREQUENT OR NERVOUS HEADACHES, DYSPEPSIA, LOSS OF APPETITE, ACIDITY, DIZZINESS, FLATULENCE,

In short for all those disagreeable, and painful symptoms, connected with derangements in the liver, stomach and bowels, requiring an aperient or Cathartic Medicine

The Public are requested to observe that the genuine Pills, are put up in round tin boxes 1¾ inches long with a Xylographic label around each with the signature of the Agent

WILLIAM S. TYLER.
in his own hand writing. For sale by
SAMUEL TYLER.
and WILLIAM S. TYLER.
Norwich, Dec. 4th, 1843.

THE NORWICH NEWS.

TERMS.

FOR THE NEWS ONE YEAR, (IN ADVANCE)	$1,50
When not paid in advance,	2,00

PRICES FOR ADVERTISING.

FOR 1 SQUARE (OR 16 LINES,) 3 INSERTIONS,	1,00
" EXTRA INSERTIONS PER WEEK,	25
YEARLY ADVERTISERS, HALF PRICE.	

AGENTS.

MORGAN SAFFORD, Postrider.
MOSES BRANCH, do
ASA B. TRACY, do
ADIN ARMSTRONG, do.
CHARLES CRAIN, Moosup.
THOS. REID, & Co. Providence, R. I.
WM. L. LEGG, (Late of Boston,) Pawtucket, Mass
Dr. WM. BREWSTER, Danielsonville.
J. FOX, Pomfret Depot.
SAMUEL BULLINGAME, Thompson Depot.
GEORGE LATHROP, Willimantic.

☞ Payment may be made to either of the above Agents for the News, or for advertising.

1844

JAN

THE NORWICH NEWS.

WM. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

☞ For terms, see 4th page. ☜

PRICES REDUCED FIFTEEN CENTS

COOLEY'S

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,

REMOVED TO 95 MAIN-STREET.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT to the new and beautiful building immediately adjoining the Norwich Bank, (and a few doors west of the Franklin, House,) where he will continue to execute all descriptions of Printing, in a style not inferior to any in this section of the country.

PRICES REDUCED FIFTY PER CENT!

The subscriber's *whole attention* will hereafter be given to *Book and Job Printing*; and as his conveniences are very superior, and his arrangements such that he can execute Printing in the most expeditious manner, he will after this date *REDUCE* his scale of Prices, on every description of work, from *TWENTY-FIVE* to *FIFTY PER CENT.*

COMMON HANDBILLS

Will be printed in good style for from *FIFTY CENTS* to *ONE DOLLAR* per *HUNDRED!*

CARDS

Of any size, from *TWENTY-FIVE* to *FIFTY CENTS* per *PACK*, *Cards INCLUDED!*

☞ All other Printing proportionally low.

Observe the number. ☞ 95 MAIN STREET. ☜

N. B. All Orders ready for Delivery at the precise time agreed on. (extraordinaries only excepted,) *or no charge will be made*

J. G. COOLEY, 95 Main-Street.

Norwich Nov., 1843. 6m5

Opium.

OLD and New Crop, just opened and for sale by R. W. MATHEWSON.

Norwich, Dec. 20th, 1843. 4

Notice.

IS hereby given that the Board of Relief of the town of Norwich, will meet at the Town Clerk's Office, in said town on the first Monday of January 1844, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to hear and determine all appeals made to them from the doings of the Assessors, and to equalize and adjust the valuations and assessment of the said town.

Persons wishing to have abatements from their lists on account of indebtedness are required to make application to the Board on or before the 15th, of January.

JOSEPH A. YERINGTON,
ALVAN WICKHAM,
NATHAN SCHOFIELD, } *Board of Relief.*

Norwich, Dec. 12th, 1843. 4

WALTER CLAPP,

BOOKSELLER & BOOKBINDER,

97 MAIN-STREET, NORWICH,

Opposite M. Safford's News Room.

Nov. 6th, 1843. 1y50

Norwich & Worcester Railroad Extension.

ON AND AFTER Tuesday, December 19th, the Steamboat from New York will leave and receive passengers at Allen's Point.

The following rates have been established for the winter.

Passengers between Allen's Point and Norwich 50c
Freight " " per 100 lbs. 6¼
" " " Greeneville per 100 lbs 7½
" " " " and any station
Beyond Greeneville in addition to present rates per 100 lbs. 5

TICKETS for the route between Allen's Point and Norwich, may be obtained at the different stations of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad or on board the Boat.

EMERSON FOOTE. Sup'nt.

Norwich, Dec. 23d, 1843. 5

NOTICE.

BY virtue of warrants to me directed for the collection of certain Taxes against John B. Perry, of the Town of Norwich, upon the List of said Town of Norwich for the year A. D. 1842, a Town Tax of Three 14-100 Dollars, payable on the first day of March, 1843, and a State Tax of thirty nine cents, payable into the Treasury of this State on or before the 20th day of February next; I the subscriber have this day levied upon the real estate of said John B. Perry, now occupied by him "at the Falls," so called, in said Norwich, and will on the 20th day of February, 1844, at 10 o'clock, upon the premises, sell so much thereof at public Auction as will pay and satisfy the amount due for said Taxes with the incidental charges of sale. Dated at Norwich, this 26th day of Dec. A. D. 1843.

FREDERIC PRENTICE, Collector.

3w5

Norwich, Dec. 28, 1843.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEARS,

A SPLENDID assortment of Toys, Christmas and New Years, presents with a great variety of Confectionary, Fruit, and Pastry just received and will be sold to suit the times. Fathers, Mothers, Sisters and Brothers, will find it to their advantage to call at the store one door East of the Franklin House before purchasing elsewhere.

J. R. ROBINSON.

Norwich Dec. 20th 1843. 3w4

GUILTY! GUILTY!!

WE HAVE BEEN ACCUSED of "selling goods for less than Cost, to get up an excitement or raise the wind," &c., &c.." To the charge of selling less than cost we are guilty in many instances. For a few weeks we shall sell Shawls, that cost 40 cents at 25 per yard; Rich Printed Velvets that cost from 60 to 70 cts, will be sold at 42cts; remnants of Calicoes that cost from 14 to 17 cts, can be bought at 10cts.

For a few weeks we shall "burn out of the store."

A large lot of goods at the customers own price For Bargains call at A. WATTLES, & CO'S.

Cheap Cash Store, 9 & 11 Shetucket st 4 doors south of the Norwich Bank.

Norwich Dec. 27th, 1843 3w5

A Case of Asthma.

The following is from a distinguished Lawyer of New York, who had been afflicted with the Asthma for upwards of "TWENTY YEARS," and who after reading such cases can doubt the efficacy of this Medicine?

NEW YORK, January 25, 1843.

I have been afflicted with spasmodic asthma for twenty-four years—sometimes so severely as to be confined to my room for weeks; and although attended by various medical advisers, of the highest reputation and skill in the country, the relief was but partial and temporary—twice the disease proved nearly fatal to my life.

Some few weeks ago, I commenced taking Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which gave me instant relief, and a single bottle produced in a few days what I believe to be a radical and perfect cure.

A WILLIAMS, Attorney at Law,
No. 59 William-st New York.

We are acquainted with the writer of the above certificate, and his statements are entitled to the full confidence of the public.

F. A. TALMADGE,
Recorder of the City of New York.
JOHN POWER, D. D.,
Vicar General of New York.

P.S. The above certificate may be seen at No. 125 Fulton street, New York.

R. W. MATHEWSON, Agent,
Norwich, Dec. 23d, 1843. 6

The Norwich News.

VOL. IV.---NO. 6. NORWICH, CONN., THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1844. WHOLE NO. 162.

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS!!

TWEEDY, BARROWS &CO.,

HAVE this week received from Head Quarters a large and Seasonable assortment of all the various styles of Dry Goods, and they are now prepared to offer to the public at large great bargains.

Woolen Goods,

TWEEDY BARROWS & CO., have, in their last purchase paid particular attention to Woolen Goods, such as BROADCLOTHS, BEAVER CASSIMERES and SATINETS, in selecting the best goods at the lowest prices.

Bargains of all kinds of Dry Goods.

TWEEDY BARROWS & CO., will give great bargains to all their Customers, as their assortment is complete having every thing that is necessary in the Dry Goods line. Among our assortment may be found in part the following Goods.

30 Bales of Brown Sheetings of all qualities.

4 Cases Bleed, Sheetings comprising every style and quality manufactured in America.

2000 yds, Plaid Linseys of the best quality.

2500 yds, Mous de lanis, Chusans, Crape de lanises &c, which will be sold at great bargains.

35 pc, Silk warp Alpaccas and Brochellas.

40 " Cotton warp, at a greatly reduced price from which they have formerly been selling.

3000 yds, Ticking of all qualities, and every thing in this establishment will be sold at prices that will defy competition in this city.

Norwich, Dec. 20th, 1843. 4

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

Norwich and Stonington,

VIA

NEW LONDON.

Fare between New London and Norwich, 75cts.
" " " Stonington 75cts.

A MAIL CARRIAGE will leave Stonington on the arrival of the Steamboats from New York, for Norwich, passing through New London, on Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays.

RETURNING.—Will leave the American House in Norwich, passing through New London, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 1½, P. M.

For seats, apply at the Steamboat Hotel, New London, and the American House, or the Merchant's Hotel, Norwich.

WILLIAM BACON, Contractor.

Steamboat Hotel, New London, Dec. 23d 1843. 5

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

A. WATTLES & CO,

HAVE received a large lot of New Goods, which they will sell at very low prices.

Beautiful Cashmers, that have sold at $5,25 a pattern will be sold at $3,00. Gimps, Cords and Tassel, Fringes, Cruel, Carpets. More of those thread Night Caps, at 6d. Venetian Carpeting from 12½ to 50cts.

Our assortment is now complete for good articles at low prices. Call at the cheap Cash Store of

A. WATTLES & CO.

Norwich, Dec. 27th, 1843. 3w5

Notice.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of S. DENNIS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the above firm are requested to make immediate payment to S. DENNIS, who will be at the old stand a short time to settle the business.

S. DENNIS
JOHN BREED.
A. W. PRENTICE.

Norwich, Dec. 15th, 1843. 3w4

Moffatt's Pills and Bitters.

THE celebrated life and Phœnix Bitters, prepared and sold by Dr. S. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, may now be said to be the most respectably established and extensively adopted family medicines in the United States. They have not only won the sanction and recommendation of all the candid and philanthropic portion of the medical profession, who have observed their invariably efficacy in general derangements of the stomach and bowels, and their astonishing effects in many varieties of acute and chronic disease, but what's far better, these medicines have recommended themselves, and fully and fairly achieved the distinguished and now certainly pre-eminent position which they now occupy in public and domestic estimation. They are proved by their works, and make no appeals to vulgar credulity. If the proprietor were disposed to make an invidous comparison between these self-established medicines and any others, he might confidently assert and challenge contradiction that there is no medicine known to the medical profession, or named in the books, concerning which so many clear, unquestionable and convincing evidences of usefulness and remarkable cures are recorded as those which he can adduce concerning the Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters. If it be admitted that sufferers are the best judges as to whether a remedy has relieved them and restored them to health and strength, then is the evidence in behalf of these medicines decisive and irresistable. Dr. Moffat is in possession of an accumulation of voluntary testimonials from reputable persons and families in parts of the union, far and near, who give their names and residencies to the unsolicited statement that they have been completely and speedily cured of the following diseases, and of many others not here enumerated by these Life Medicines alone, when other medicines have been long employed in vain, viz: Scrofula in its most dreadfully advanced and destructive stages, when large portions of the flesh and bones of the face had been destroyed; Piles of five, ten, twenty, thirty, and even thirty-five years standing; Rheumatism, both acute and chronic of the most hopeless character; Turgescence of the Liver and various other liver complaints Bilious cholic, and every conceivable variety of bilious affections; Narcissus, Phthisic of consumption in more advanced stages than any on record dyspepsia in all its chronic and acute varieties with its frightful train of distressing symptons; worms of all kinds both in children and grown persons; diarrhœa, both serious and bilious; costiveness both habitual and occasional; fever and ague in its three principal varieties, and intermittent and remittent fevers of all kinds; hypocondrasis, and other extremely complicated nervous debility in general; salt rheum, scald, and erupsive diseases generally, including an anthesis, Erysipelas or St. Anthony's fire, and sallow unhealthy complexion; palpitation of the heart and determination of blood to the head, settled pains in the organs, limbs, back, head and side, affections of the system which arise from complicated causes.

The certificates of these cures are in the proprietor's possession, and will readily be shown to all who desire to see them. A small selection from them have been published in Moffat's Medical Manual, of which a new and enlarged edition is preparing for the press.—The reason why these medicines which in ordinary family use operate merely as mild and effectual laxatives, cure so great a variety of formidable diseases is, that while as cathartics, cleansing the alimentary canal and relieving the liver, and the absorbant vessels of all impurities, they lay the foundation for the cure of all specific diseases, they are compounded of unique and unprecedented variety of choice and exquisite ingredients, some of which are almost unknown to the profession, which exert a specific action upon many complaints, without in the slightest degree affecting the general system otherwise than as simple purifiers, when those complaints are not present. Both the Pills and the Bitters are mild and agreeable in their operations, causing neither prostration nor nausea, and requiring neither confinement nor peculiar diet. Their effects are uniformly to produce an immediate sense of renovated health and new life and vigor to both body and mind. They cannot be taken without benefit and they should be procured both by individuals and heads of families, and consequently kept on hand not only as remedies but as preventatives of disease. They are sold wholesale and retail by Dr. William Moffat, 375 Broadway, N. Y, and also by

E. P. BALCAM,
23 Shetucket street, Norwich

Youth and Age.

I often think each tottering form
That limps along in life's decline,
Once bore a heart as young, as warm,
As full of idle thoughts as mine!
And each has had its dreams of joy,
His own unequall'd pure romance;
Commencing when the blushing boy
First thrills at lovely woman's glance.

And each could tell his tale of youth;
Would think it scenes of love divine
More passion, more unearthly truth,
Than any tale before or since.
Yes! they could tell of tender lays
At midnight penned in classic shapes,
Of day more bright than modern days—
And maids more fair than modern maids.

Of whispers in a willing ear,
Of kisses on a blushing cheek;
Each kiss, each whisper far too dear,
For modern lips to give or speak.
Of passions too untimely crossed;
Of passions slighted or betrayed—
Of kindred spirits early lost,
And buds that blossomed but to fade.

Of beaming eyes and tresses gay,
Elastic form and noble brow,
And forms that have all passed away,
And left them what we see them now!
And is it thus, is human love
So very light and frail a thing?
And must youth's brightest visions move
Forever on Time's restless wing?

Must all the eyes that still are bright,
And all the lips that talk of bliss,
And all the forms so fair to sight,
Hereafter only come to this?
Then what are earth's best visions worth,
If we at length must lose them thus?
If all we value most on earth
Ere long must fade away from us?

A delinquent Subscriber's Soliloquy.

Yes, it is so!- Two years have flown,
Since first I took my paper
Time scarcely comes ere it is gone,
Like transient blaze of taper.

Could I keep pace with his career
(Though ere so transitory,)
And pay my printers' bills, each year,
'Twere not so bad a story.

But now, near twelve months, I find
The printers have been drilling
And dunning negligence like mine,
And I've not paid a shilling.

The bill is now five dollars—near—
It grieves me much to think it,
When I have spent that, each year,
For many a useless trinket.

Alas! how could I wrong the man,
Who long has sent me weekly,
So rich a treasure! and who can
Endure such treatment meekly?

Of late I've suffered much from fear,
And mental perturbation,
Lest I should see my name appear
In black list publication.

But thanks to Providence, most kind,
The printer's long forbearance,
I now will ease my troubled mind,
By paying off my clearance.

There's left me now—ah, let me see,
From wages of last winter,
Only a solitary V,
And that shall pay the printer.

But negligence in time that's past,
I hope he'll not think hard on,
For I will pay him well at last,
And humbly beg his pardon.

Written for the News

THE CRUISE OF

THE GENTILE.

CONCLUDED.

CHAPTER XIV.

Yellow Fever and Love-making.

The succeeding three days passed most happily with me. I grew more and more in love with Ellen. We visited all the places of note in the neighborhood of the city, and were projecting an excursion in the steamboat to Havana, when an event occurred that came very near sending me on a much longer voyage. One afternoon while waiting with Langley for Captain Smith at the cafe, I was suddenly taken with a distracting pain through my temples, though just previous I had felt as well as ever in my life.—The agony increased, and Langley to whom I complained began to be frightened, when luckily Captain Smith arrived, who, upon looking at me, and hearing Langley's account of the matter, immediately called a volante, put me aboard and drove to Mr. Stowe's house. During the ride I grew worse and worse every moment; the jolting of the carriage almost killed me, and by the time we arrived at our destination I was nearly crazy. I just remember seeing the pale anxious face of Ellen, somewhere, as I was lifted out of the volante, and I knew no more about the matter till one fine morning about fifty hours after. I all at once opened my eyes, and found myself lying flat on my back, my head shaved and done up in plaintain leaves and ice. I heard low conversation and the rattle of dice, and casting my eyes toward the verandah, from whence the noise proceeded, perceived Langley and Mary Stowe, very composedly engaged in a game of backgammon. Ellen sat by the jalousie, just within the room, looking very pale, and with a prayer book in her hand, I felt very weak but happy as a clam, and not being disposed to talk, lay perfectly still, enjoying the delicious languor, which I felt, and the cool breeze which entered freely from the blinded windows, and listened to the conversation of my friends.

"Come, come, Ellen," cried Mary; "dont look so woe-begone;—i'ts your throw Augustus. Frank is doing well enough now; the doctor says that when he wakes he will be entirely out of danger, and free from pain. Pshaw! what luck. I dont see, my dear, why you should take so much more interest than any one else."

"Nor I," added Langley, "deuce ace. Now Frank is my shipmate, and a tolerable clever fellow considering, but he is'nt worth shedding so many tears about"

"Why, Augustus," exclaimed Ellen; "you know you cried like a baby yourself night before last, when he was so very sick."

"Ahem! so I did; but I was so vexed to think our pleasant party to Havana was broken up. Frank was very ill natored to fall sick just at that time. I'll flog him for it when he gets well."

"You can't do it, Gus Langley," cried I as loudly as possible, for the first time taking a part in the conversation.

The two started to their feet at this unexpected display of my colloquial powers; down went backgammon board, men, dice and prayer-book upon the floor.

"Hillo," cried Langley ranging alongside of the bed; "how do you feel, my joker?"

"Perfectly well, only very weak."

"Does your headach now, Frank?" asked Ellen.

"Not a bit, only I've got most confounded sore hair."

"There you're mistaken my darling," said Langley; "divil a bit of hair of any kind have you got in your figure-head. You are shaved as clean as a monk, and look like a bald eagle. Faith, you can carry off any nose you please now, for no one would dispute you if you were to tell them that you were a Dominican friar."

Ellen who had ran out of the room during this conversation, soon returned with her father, Captain Smith, and the physician, who assured us all that I was now out of danger, and only needed care and quiet to entirely recover in a very short time.

"What has been the matter with me?" I asked, when finally left alone with Langley.

"Matter with you, why man you've had the yellow fever the worst kind. You are as yellow as a quarintine flag now. We all thought once that you was about tripping your anchor for another world. But you are worth ten dead men yet. By the by Frank, little Ellen did take on mightily when we were all so afraid that you would ship your wind. She loves you as if you were salt, and she was a sheep, and entre nous, I'm walking into her sister's affections hand over hand. She's a darling. I've been writing a piece of poetry about her, dont you want to hear it?"

"No no, I wish to go to sleep."

"Well, go to sleep and be—ahem, that's almost twitting upon facts though." Under the kind care of my good friends I grew rapidly better, and at the end of a week was entirely well; but still I enjoyed the society of Ellen so much, that whenever the skipper called upon me, I feigned myself too weak to go to my duty, and pleaded that Langley might stay ashore to take care of me. One day while sitting in the verandah, with Ellen and her father, in rushed the skipper in great haste and great glee, rubbing his hands.

"Good morning, all hands," cried he. "How are you Frank?"

"Oh I'm not quite so well this morning, sir," I replied, telling a bounder.

"I've got some news that'll do you as much good as the whole stock in trade of an apothecary, taken at one dose. Let's see, to day is Wednesday, and Friday evening if good weather for our little plans to work, we shall sail for Boston."

"For Boston!" cried all three of us.

"Yes, for Boston. You see Stowe, that Mr. Byrn heard how dull freights were here, and I have just received a letter from him, per favor of Captain Giddings of the Duxbury, in which he says,—or by the way I'll read you the part concerning the matter in hand—ahem! 'If you have not already engaged a freight upon the receipt of this you will immediately sail for Boston. I have an excellent opportunity to charter the Gentile for a China voyage, and I presume you had as lief go to India, as the Baltic.' Bless me if I had'nt so Stowe, my dear fellow, when any of the bliggling shippers apply to you, tell'em to go to the devil with their ha'penny freights. I was afraid you would enzage me, and as soon as I read this letter I made a straight wake to tell you the news. But come, ride down to the cafe with me. Giddings has some letters for you. Good morning Miss Ellen; 'morning Frank, get well as fast as you can, for we want to use you, you know."

"How pleased Langley will be when he hears we are bound for Boston," said I, after a short pause, subsequent to the departure of Messrs. Smith and Stowe.

"And you are too, Frank," said Ellen, "although it takes you away from Matanzas, much sooner then if you were going to Russia."

"Why yes," I replied; "I must say I am glad to go home after an absence of six months; and besides I'd rather go to India than the Baltic."

"I wish I were going to dear old Boston,' added Ellen.

"You are to go this fall you know."

"Yes," said Ellen, "but you will not be there then Frank, will you?"

"No, I suppose not; in case we go to Canton, we shall probably sail not far from the first of August. But what difference will that make?"

"A good deal, Frank," said Ellen softly, looking down and blushing.

I began to feel a little queer, and marvellously inclined to make love. I had always liked Ellen, very much, and lately better than ever; but still being a novice in such matters, I was in doubt whether my predilection was really bona fide love or not, so I sat in a quandary, trying to make up my mind.

"What are you thinking about?" at last asked my fair companion looking up.

I am naturally frank, as well as by name, and so turning to my questioner I said, "you know Ellen that I am very young yet."

"Yes, Frank."

"And people at my age very often hardly know their own minds."

"Yes, Frank."

"Well Ellen, I think now that I love you dearly, and were I old enough, if I felt as I now do, and you were willing, I would marry you right away; but, as I said before, I am young and unexperienced, and may be deceived in my feelings. Would you tell me if you loved me, and I should ask you?"

"Yes, Frank," replied Ellen very faintly.

"And do you?" I asked. Like Brutus I paused for a reply.

"Say, dear Ellen."

"Yes Frank, I like you very much."

"I—that all? *like* is a cold word. I *like* fried plaintains."

"Well then, Frank," said Ellen, leaning her forehead against my shoulder, "I love you."

"Now, dear Ellen," said I, kissing her, "I shall return from India, in about two years from this time; if then we are both of the same mind as now, we'll settle the day for our wedding. What do you say to that?"

"Yes, dear Frank."

"Thank you, dearest; look up and I'll kiss you," said I, raising her blushing face with gentle force.

"Only think," said Ellen a moment after, covering her eyes with her hands. "Am I indeed engaged?"

"Not irrevocably, dearest; you can haul off the bargain at any time."

"Oh I sha'nt wish to do so, dear Frank."

"And I don't believe I shall, Ellen, but we are so very young you know."

The reader if he pleases may in this place supply from his imagination a few intetjections and kisses.

"Now let's go into the garden, and find Langley to tell him the news," said I. "He and Mary are out there some where."

With my arm around Ellen's slender waist, we walked down the shady alleys of the garden in search of the truants, but were unsuccessful for a while, until at last I caught a glimpse of Mary's white dress in a distant arbor.

"There they are yonder," said I; "let's go to them."

We approached the bower unperceived by its occupants, and were upon the point of entering, but luckily we discovered in time that we should be altogether *de trop*. Langley was on his knees before the coquettish Mary, and making love in his most grandiloquent style.

"Most adorable creature," quoth my romantic shipmate, thumping his right side, "you lacerate my heart by your obdurate cruelty."

"Get up off your knees, oh most disgusting Augustus," answered the mischeivous girl.—"Dont you perceive how you have stained your white jean unwhisperables?"

"Oh divine goddess, hear me," persisted my chum.

"You idolatrous sailor—remember the first commandment."

"Oh" said Langley,

"The very air around you makes one feel,
It would not be idolatry to kneel."

"Nathless, get up. Do you mean delicately to insinuate by that misquoted quotation, that my breath is enough to knock one down?"

"No, most angelic divinity, of the most diabolical cruelty, I meant to insinuate no such soft impeachment."

"Rise, Mr. Langley, I insist, and don't make a fool of yourself; if any one should catch us in this predicament."

"Had'nt we better go away" whispered Ellen, blushing for her sister's sake.

"No, no," I replied, "let's stay and see the fun."

"Most lovely of human beings," again sighed Langley, "how can I persuade you to relent?"

"Not till you act sensibly at any rate, and probably not even then. Get up off you knees immediately, or I vow I'll box your ears."

"Strike," said Langley theatrically, and unbuttoning his vest, "strike and wound the heart which beats for you alone."

Slap, came Mary's delicate hand across the cheek of the disconsolate lover, with a deal more force than one would have thought she could exert. "Get up I say." Whack, slap, came two more blows, first on one side of his capnt, and then on the other.

"By G—d, madam," sputtered Langley rising in a rage, "I wish you were a man for half a minute."

"Why," said Mary, "in that case you could not make love to me. Hold, hold, Gus dear, don't go off angry; sit down here, I insist; nay now, I'll box your ears again if you don't obey; there; you'll feel perfectly cool in half a minute. For shame to get angry at a love tap from a lady."

"Love tap, indeed," muttered Langley rubbing his cheek, "see where your confounded ring scratched my face."

"Did it? oh, I'm so sorry," said Mary. "Hold here, while I kiss the place to make it well; there now, don't it feel much better? See; I've got my lips all blood. Shall I wipe it off with my handkerchief, or will you——"

Langley took the hint and kissed the rich ripe lips of his lovely coquettish companion.

"By Jupiter," said my shipmate after a short pause, "Mary, you are the strangest girl I ever saw. One minute I think you love me, the next you are the most teasing little devil, and the next again you are the dearest creature in the world."

"What am I now?" asked Mary.

"You are the most angelic, adorable——"

"Take care, sir," cried Mary, shaking her hand threateningly, "don't have a relapse, or you'll catch it again."

"Well, what shall I say then?" demanded Langley, "you are as hard to please as the skipper of a mud scow."

"Talk sensibly if you wish, but don't indulge in such lofty flights, unless you have a pocket dictionary to lend me so that I can understand as you go along."

"Well then," said Langley, laying aside his theatrical manner, and speaking like a frank, manly fellow as he really was; "Dear Mary, I love you heartily and truly, and have done so ever since we were children. I am a poor seaman at present, but I hope in a few years to rise in my profession till I am able to support a wife, in the style to which you have been accustomed; if then you will give me your hand I shall be more happy than I can express. Now don't coquet any longer but tell me if I have any chance."

"Mr. Langley," replied Mary, "you have spoken candidly I doubt not, and deserve a candid answer. If when you become the mate of a ship, you are willing to be burdened with me for a wife, you can doubtless have me by asking papa."

"Come Ellen," said I, let's go now."

CHAPTER XV.

In which Ellen Stowe falls ill, and sacrilege is committed by profane Gentiles.

The days flew swiftly by till Friday arrived. I went to the convent in the morning, and in an interview with sister Agatha, informed her that probably in the evening she would be called to visit the sick bed of Ellen. Mr. Stowe sailed in the Havana steamboat at noon, that his presence at the catastrophe might not seem suspicious to the Catholics. At sunset Langley and I bade farewell to our sweethearts and their mother, and pulled off to the ship, where we found every preparation made for a hasty departure; topsail, jib, and spanker loosed; the anchor at the bows, and its place supplied by a kedge, attached to the ship by a hawser, easily cut in case of need. The boat's crew who were to go on the expedition were already selected, and in high spirits at the thought of the danger, romance, and novelty of the affair.

"By thunder, Frank," said Jack Reeves, shaking my hand furiously when I appeared on the forecastle—"you are a trump and no mistake."

"Arrah now, masther Frank, how yaller it is you're lookin'; but it takes you to get the weather gage of yaller Jack and the mate—won't we have a thumping time to night?"

"What Sandy, are you going with us? you are the last man I should have thought of to enlist in an expedition of this kind."

"Ay, ay, master Frank. Its rather agen my conscience to be sure, but its the skipper's orders, and I follow the motto, "Bey orders if you break owners.'"

"Then the skipper told you all about it?"

"Yes indeed; he said he'd send no man into danger without tellin' him of it, the jewel; and then he jist stated the case and sez he, 'which of you will go b'ys?' an' wid that we all stipt for'ard. 'What,' sez the skipper, sez he, 'Sandy, I thought you was a Catholic.' An' so I am yer honor,' sez I, making the sign of the cross. 'Long life to the pope and the clergy.' 'Its a nun we're going to abduct-ionise to night,' sez he, 'I thought you understood that.' 'I know that yer honor,' sez I, 'but if you jist will plaze to order me to go, I can't help meself, and so your own soul will be damned, begging yer honor's pardin, and so I mean.' The skipper laughed, and sez he, 'Sandy you're quite ingenious.' 'I thank yer honor,' sez I, 'but I'll cotton to Ichabod Chess on that score, since he invented the new plan every mitt.'"

Soon after midnow the land wind from the south set in stronger than usual, and by eight o'clock it blew smartly, so that we were a little fearful lest our boats should miss us. However, all hands came now brought in the prize, and the party chosen for the expedition took their places, the first and third mates and ship's carpenter, and six stout seamen well armed.

It was just nine o'clock when we landed in the shade of a large tree at the foot of Mr. Stowe's garden. I was commissioned to go to the house, while the rest staid by the boat. On the stairs of the back verandah I met Mary Stowe.

"Is it you, Frank?" said she.

"Ay, ay, is cousin Clara here?"

"Oh yes, she and the superior arrived half an hour ago. Ellen has been terribly sick, but was so much better just now as to whisper to me, 'Give Frank my best love.'"

"Kiss her ten thousand times for me, I hope you Mary?"

"Well, I won't promise. Good bye Frank. I'll go and send sister Agatha to you, and Frank, just give that worthless fellow Langley my love, will you? Adieu. It shall be you again in two years."

I waited impatiently for five minutes, which seemed almost an hour; at last I heard the light step on the stairs, and in a moment more held the runaway nun in my arms. I threw a cloak over her, and we then ran hastily through the garden to the boat. Stewart stood upon the shore to receive us, caught the fainting form of cousin Clara in his arms, and bore her apparently lifeless to the stern sheets. The men shipped their oars, and Langley seized the rudder lines. "Push off—let fall; give way; and now pull for your lives." The boat shot like lightning down the narrow river to its mouth, then across the broad bay. As we rapidly passed the barracks, the band were playing. As we neared the lovers in the stern sheets, and heard Stewart whisper, "Dearest, do you remember that old Castilian air?" The answer was inaudible, but from the long kiss that Stewart pressed upon the lips which replied to him, I judged that the reply was in the affirmative. At last, the ship was reached, and the passengers of the boat safely transferred to the firm deck of the old Gentile.

The reader will excuse my describing the scene which ensued, for as I have before said, and as the reader has probably guessed, description is not my forte; besides I am as a devil of a hurry to get the ship under weigh, or all will be lost.

The hawser was cut, and we wore around under our jib; the topsails were hoisted and filled out before the breeze, and we began our voyage toward home; sail after sail was set, and the noble old ship danced merrily and swiftly along, leaving the scene of my cousin's sufferings far astern. Every minute augmented the distance between Ellen and myself; the lights of the distant city, shining through the massy rigging of the shipping before it, grew dimmer and more faint, and finally faded entirely from our sight. In an hour we passed Point Yeikos. The next morning we were seventy miles from the nearest land of Cuba, and ten days afterward the marine lists of the Boston papers announced the arrival of the ship Gentile, Smith, from Matanzas.

CHAPTER XVII.

In which the fortunes of the Gentile is accomplished.

Great was the joy of my father, mother, and sisters at the unexpected appearance of cousin Pedro and Clara. The money of the former it may be recollected had been brought to Boston in the John Cabot, and placed in my father's hands, and though Pedro could not be called a rich man, still a very handsome sum, principal and interest was paid him by his uncle, which he immediately invested in an India venture, to send out by the Gentile, and was in consequence of that, and my father's recommendation, appointed supercargo of that ship by Mr. Seldon, the merchant who had chartered her.

Captain Smith was removed to a new and larger vessel, and the Gentile's list of officers when she sailed for India stood thus—Benjamin Stewart, master. Pedro Garcia supercargo, Melzar Brewster first officer, Augustus Langley 2d do. Frank Byrn 3d do. Jack Reeves and Sandy were also in the forecastle.

About a fortnight after our arrival at Boston from Cuba, Captain Smith received a letter from Mr. Stowe, stating that although he was strongly suspected of aiding and abetting the escape of the Ursuline nun, still no charge had been brought against him, and the danger had blown over, and also that Carlos Alvarez had been garroted for a robbery at Havana.

Sister Agatha being used to living under a vow, and having broken her nun's oath, thought best to make another in its place; so one day before the altar of Trinity church, she solemnly vowed and promised to love, honor, and obey one Benjamin Stewart, who had in his turn promised to love, cherish, and protect her.

We sailed from Boston towards Singapore the 1st of August, and in due season arrived at that port. From thence we proceeded to Canton, and carried on a very brisk freighting business between that place and the neighboring ports, for about eighteen months, when we finally took in our return cargo and sailed with a fair wind for Boston, where we arrived the fifth day of October 1841. All our friends were well and happy. I found Ellen there the same Ellen as ever, only grown more beautiful and womanly. Her sister Mary, and my friend Langley were married a few days after our arrival.

I am finishing off in haste, gentle reader, because several letters from home lie unopened on the table beside me, directed to Frank Byrn, first officer of the ship John Cabot, Langley master, Rio Janeiro; and one of them bears the handwriting of Ellen, to whom, I may as well own without blushing, since you know all about the courtship, I am going to be married on my return to Boston. Excuse my hurry dear reader, for you know that you yourself would be in a hurry in the like case.

Good Bye.

P. S. There is one piece of news which I have just read, of such singular interest that I cannot refrain from again making my appearance to tell it to you. The quondam nun, sister Agatha, is reported in a letter from her husband, to be, oh tell it not in the Vatican—as well as can be expected!!

ESCAPE FROM PREMATURE BURIAL.—We find in a recent number of the St. Louis Republican an account of a remarkable escape from being buried alive, of a young lady of that city, belonging to a Jewish family. She had been afflicted with a nervous disease, and had as her family supposed, yielded her last breath. According to Jewish custom, the body is taken to the grave yard in a square box, in the same covering in which the deceased person has expired, and there, in a house appropriated for that purpose, the female friends of the family unrobe the body, wash it with cold water, and anoint it for its last resting place. While performing this ancient custom upon the body of this supposed inanimate corpse, a healthful warmth evaporated it, and evident signs of life became manifest. Physicians were immediately sent for, and on their arrival the certainty of her being alive was established, and means were taken to fan the spark into health. This is a remarkable case.

THE NEWS.

Norwich, Conn., Jan 4, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JOHN TYLER,
OF VIRGINIA.
Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

DEMCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
CHAUNCEY F. CLEVELAND.
FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM S. HOLABIRD.
FOR SECRETARY,
NOAH A. PHELPS.
FOR TREASURER,
CHARLES H. POND.
FOR COMPTROLLER,
GIDEON WELLES.

8th of January.

☞ We understand that the preparations for this brilliant occasion are "going ahead" with all due rapidity. His Excellency the Governor, and His Honor the Mayor of the City, are to be among the invited guests, and will in all probability attend. The services of the "Norwich Brass Band" have been engaged; and the Music of angels fiddled at 6 o'clock.

All who purpose partaking in the "ceremonies" of the occasion are requested to purchase their Tickets at the office of the Franklin House.

Whiggery—Its deceptive character.

It is to be regretted that the whigs are a deceiving set of fellows—mere tricksters—a party without principles or arguments, and who rely for success entirely upon deceptive management. The greatest exhibition of this disgraceful fact was offered in 1840, when, through promises of "three dollars a day and roast beef," made to the poor and laboring classes, and by exciting the expectations of other portions of the community with their stories respecting the sudden rise in the value of property which would follow a "change," they managed to sing and drink themselves into power. What have the people got to show in return for all that was promised them? Rather have been the thoughtful that matters are no worse, and not count honor the man who so prudently came to their rescue, and saved the country from those ruinous measures which the whigs so artfully *concealed* before the election.

The whigs are truly weak men for the people to trust. They are false advisers—good, also at making promises, but bad at fulfilling them. The people, though inclined to do so, cannot therefore trust them again with safety. Their memories are too good, to suffer themselves to be misled by any excitement or clap trap which the whigs may adopt at this time to impose upon, their credulity and enlist their patriotic sympathies in a wrong cause. They know that whenever any positive "change" have been effected, or any judicious and liberal measures of legislation have been adopted, the democratic party have been properly entitled to all the credit. The federalists, on the contrary, have been noted for steadily opposing nearly every thing that is of good report, both in our national and State policy. All extensions of the elective right of Suffrage they have overruled their own opinion; witness the history of the adoption of our State Constitution, the like attested to Rhode Island, in short the history of almost every State in the Union. We can never think of these things, without feelings of surprise and indignation at the deceptions practised by the whigs, in endeavoring to persuade the common people that they are their best and truest friends. Perhaps the greatest humbug to which they have ever resorted for political effect, is the tariff "agitation." They have sought for a number of years, to make capital by "agitating" this subject at the recurrence of each political campaign—it one time establishing "home leagues," and now "Clay Clubs." They were last year and the year before in favor of a tariff for "protection as a *principle*"; we do not perceive that they insist upon a tariff at this description, or if they do, they take entirely different grounds from their own professed leader Mr. Clay, who declares himself opposed to this sort of protection, and only in favor of "*incidental*" protection, which is precisely the way democrats think in relation to the matter. The whigs thus deceive the people when they talk so much and so loudly about the tariff. The present defective tariff law, which they take so much pains to themselves for passing, was most vehemently opposed by men of their own party, once voted down by them, and its re-consideration and final passage secured by *democratic* votes. If there be any virtue therefore in the law, or if any good effects have followed its adoption, a portion of the credit is most obviously due the democratic party. But the whigs involve this whole subject in fog and throw around it a deceptive clothing. It is impossible to rely with safety on their statements. It is by this time, also, pretty well ascertained that the country is indebted to the speculative and unwise policy of the whig party for all the unhealthy fluctuations in business,—in the currency, and the "exchanges," which, by the way, have now become perfectly "regulated" without the help of a U. S. Bank—just as the democrats said they would; although the whigs pretended to be of a different opinion, and tried to deceive the people and saddle another "monster" upon the industry of the country. There are now but very few, and those federalists of the deepest dye, who venture to confess their attachment to a U. S. Bank.

We have ventured that the whigs can make no pretension to sound arguement. Facts bear us out in the assertion. The people they suppose to be mere machines, to be turned and twisted as best suits their whims. Do they deem it important to carry an election? All that they suppose is necessary, is, to get together in "Clubs" and raise a loud noise, and let the sound of it go forward over the land. The people have only to witness these extraordinary exercises, the whigs think, to be assured they mean something, and their cant the whole they must give them their votes or the country will be ruined. They have been deceived in this way once, but never will be again. If the whigs can show no good reason why a change should be made in the present excellent government of the State, and why the democrats should not continue to manage in the same satisfactory manner they have done, they should not ask the people to give them the political ascendancy—and least of all, attempt to stamp them by any hollow and deceptive shows.

☞ Dixie H. Lewis says he has increased in weight forty pounds since March last. He weighs 460 lbs. We think it a very important matter, says the Boston Mail, which side of the House he is on.

The Aurora man and his paper.

We understand that the editor of the Aurora denies our statement that he had recently applied to a leading and wealthy democrat of the town of New London, for a gratuity in money to assist him in sustaining his paper. That this application was made directly by *him*, we do not assert, though it would have been in perfect keeping with his former practices; but that some sort of agency was adopted to obtain the aforesaid help, and that the gentleman in question made the remark attributed to him in our last, we have the most satisfactory and undeniable evidence.

Why is it so strange a thing that this application should have been made? Did not the Aurora man, but little better than a year ago, get up a subscription paper, and did he not at that time say he could not get along without help, and did he not tax certain leading democrats in this vicinity to the tune of 5 and 10 dollars each? Most certainly. Is the establishment in a more prosperous condition now than then? No one believes it; on the contrary, it has continued to be a sinking concern. Furnished by his father with a printing establishment, and in addition a large quantity of paper to begin with, the first red cent has never been paid towards liquidating the debt. The establishment has never sustained itself, notwithstanding it has been in receipt of the entire patronage of the party for a number of years, before the News was started; and since that event, it has claimed to be the "organ," and of course must have enjoyed superior advantages in a lucrative point of view; and notwithstanding, too, it has periodically resorted to beggarly subscription papers, whining around the leaders of the party, and boring them with the cry of give! give! give?

We believe the statement made in our last paper to be true; and we believe it to be equally true that democrats have got about tired of being "bled" to sustain any paper, especially when they know that its conductor, so far from observing habits of close industry and economy, has been spending his time preaching Millerism about the streets, and deciding petty justice cases at the rate of a shilling a day.

Just wonderful that the Aurora man finds his patronage leaving him, and his establishment tumbling to the ground! What has been the course he has pursued during the past year? When devoting his columns to fanatical and sectarian purposes, did we not warn him of his folly? When engaged in distributing Miller tracts about the town, did we not tell him he had better be distributing *types* in his office? We advised him to cut loose from all these foolish operations—show himself an industrious and sensible man and go to work for the benefit of his readers and the interests of the democratic party. Even now, with what is his paper filled from week to week—a paper established for *political* purposes. Why, pious exhortations—warnings to sinners to repent or they'll go to hell—and similar matters of a ministerial and *sectarian* character, to advocate which papers and periodicals have been especially established, but which are about as much out of place in the columns of the Aurora as we suspect brother Trench is himself in being its editor. Is it surprising, we ask again that he is obliged to *beg* of the leaders of the party, in order to save himself and his establishment? The best thing that could be done with the paper, would be to convert it into an advocate of Millerism, and with brother French to edit it, it would soon be "lost, lost, lost forever," and all would be ready to exclaim "good riddance to bad rubbish." The paper has never of late years done the democracy any good, and never will. On the other hand, it has been used by the whigs as an instrument in calling whig meetings and helping the cause of whiggery generally in the town. And whenever it has consented to support the regular nominations of the party, it has been with an eye to reward. On this point, we will simply state the fact, that the Aurora man consented to support the regularly nominated candidate of the democratic party of this city, for representative to the Legislature last spring, only on condition that A RESPONSIBLE INDIVIDUAL WOULD AGREE THAT HE SHOULD HAVE A PRESENT OF TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS!!! for so doing. And this is the paper that calls itself the "Organ" of the democratic party of the town of Norwich!

It is very well known that Federalism ran riot and continued to hold the power in the eastern counties of the State, until the time when we again entered the field as the conductor of the News, and succeeded in effecting a revolution the first year after we hoisted the flag. We believe we have done the party good service, and with their support we intend to battle the old enemy, Federalism, during the present campaign, with all our energy. But we have never been a tax on the party for our means of subsistence; and though we may have received some extraneous assistance in the shape of the emoluments of our office, &c., we have paid equally as much as we have received in this way, in liquidating indebtedness from which we were discharged under the bankrupt law, besides paying nearly $500 to the *editor of the Aurora* for printing materials bought of him, and about $300 more for materials purchased of Conner & Son, New York, out of the *profits of our labor* for the last two years. We say, notwithstanding these drains upon our resources we have never been a tax to the party. In spite of all difficulties, and especially the combined opposition and efforts of the Barons to put us down, we have succeeded in establishing the News on a good foundation, and all we ask of our democratic friends is, to take the paper and pay for it punctually. We make no pretensions to being the "organ" of the party, although we may well claim to have been the pioneer of democratic newspapers publishers in this part of the State; but if the party are to have an "organ," it strikes us that it should be one somewhat more efficient and less burdensome than the Norwich Aurora.

Mr. Buchanan and the Presidency.

Mr. Buchanan has, it seems, formally withdrawn from the Presidential field. There is no room for doubt on this point, as he has recently addressed a letter "to the democrats of Pennsylvania," the first sentence to which reads—"After long and serious reflection, I have resolved to withdraw my name from the list of Presidential candidates to be presented before the National Convention." The motive which actuates his course, he says, is, "to purchase harmony and unanimity in the selection of a democratic candidate;" and although the withdrawal of his name from among the candidates may not entirely secure this end, yet it will "reduce their number, and thus diminish the elements of discord." He pledges himself, moreover, to support the nominee of the National Convention. It has been hinted that certain peculiar influences have been brought to bear upon Mr. Buchanan, in determining his present conduct, but if we are to believe him, he "has consulted no human being," and it is entirely his "own spontaneous act," proceeding "from the clear and strongest conviction of duty."

☞ Col. John P. Carter, the late sprightly editor of the Lycoming Gazette, has just established a new democratic paper, by the name of the "Northern Pennsylvanian," at Williamsport, Pa. Success attend the Col.

☞ The Providence papers announce the death of Gen. Edward Carrington, of that City, aged 66. He was originally a native of this State.

Hon. Geo. S. Catlin.

We are pleased at finding the following notice of our popular representative in Congress, Hon. Geo. S. Catlin, in the Madisonian of the 27th ult. The friends of the Temperance cause, as well as the democracy as a distinct political party, have cause to be proud of this gentleman:

For the Madisonian.

Mr. Jones: I attended the Temperance meeting at the Hall of the Medical College, on Friday evening last, and listened with much interest to the eloquent remarks of the two principal speakers, Hon. Mr Belser, of Georgia, and Hon. Mr. Catlin, of Connecticut. These gentlemen spoke with earnestness and effect, and in conclusion each tendered to the association, by whose invitation they were present, their zealous co-operation in promoting the cause of Temperance here at the Capital of the Nation. From this we may expect a rich treat this winter, as often as their valuable services may be called into requisition.

With Mr. Belser's history as a Temperance advocate the writer is not acquainted; but, judging from his remarks on this occasion, he is a most uncompromising and formidable enemy of King Alcohol, in all the various shapes he assumes. With the part which Mr. Catlin has taken in the Temperance reform I am more familiar, having heard much of his recent labors in the city of New York, New Jersey, and the State which he in part represents. His address at the New York Tabernacle, some time since, before the National Temperance Society, was a masterly effort, and was highly complimented by the press of that city.

Harper's Illuminated and new Pictorial Bible.

This is without exception the most splendid work ever published in this country. We had observed it advertised for some months past, as being in a state of forward progress for publication, but our conceptions of its beauty and magnificence have been vastly more than realized in the appearance of the first number, which now lies before us. It contains the first twenty-two chapters of Genesis, and the whole work will be issued in periodical numbers, until the Bible is completed—embracing, according to the estimate of the publishers, some *fifty parts* in all, at 25 cents each.

The entire cost will therefore amount to about $12 or $13, which to very many may appear an exorbitant price to pay for a Bible, until they come to consider the real character of the work, and the prodigious amount of labor and expense bestowed in its getting up; then, the surprise will be that it can be afforded so low—at a price, indeed, infinitely less than one might very naturally have expected.

The Harper's Pictorial Bible will be embellished with *Sixteen Hundred Historical Engravings*, exclusive of other minor embellishments, such as fanciful initial letters to each chapter, &c. Of the sixteen hundred, *fourteen hundred* are from *original designs*, by one of the most eminent artists in the country; while the engravings themselves are executed by a gentleman who probably has no superior in the line of his profession in the world. These artists, it is said, have been occupied some six years in their preparation, at an expense of "*over Twenty-five thousand dollars.*" The first number possesses in due proportion of these embellishments, such as engravings illustrative of the "Creation," "Adam and Eve in the Garden," "The Destruction of Sodom," "The Deluge," and almost of others.

We know not that we need say any thing more, in commendation of the work, or in expression of our admiration of its finished style. The typography is beautiful, and the paper, which we learn was manufactured at Greenville in this town, is of a superior quality and finish. In short, the Harpers had laid themselves out to produce a work of unsurpassed magnificence, and *they have succeeded.*

One word more, however, and we leave the subject. At this season of Holiday gifts and New Year's presents, what we ask would be more appropriate, and at the same time more acceptable, than the presentation of the first number of the Pictorial Bible, with the *understanding* of course, that the rest shall follow in due succession as they are issued from the press? "We throw out the suggestion," as the debaters say, for all to follow who please.

The agents for the work in this city are Messrs. Safford & Park, at whose Newsroom it may be obtained.

Hill's Academy.

We are pleased to learn that this institution, located at Essex in this State, is at present in a flourishing condition. The number of scholars is between fifty and sixty, and under the tuition of the competent Principal of the Seminary, Mr. Augustus J. Foster, they enjoy advantages seldom surpassed in similar institutions. The common custom of requiring weekly compositions from the scholars is here observed, and not unfrequently some of the productions offered possess a degree of excellence that would do credit to persons of maturer years. We have been presented with the following poetic piece, composed by a young miss connected with the Academy, and which we publish by request:

EVENING.

Welcome, peaceful twilight, glorious harbinger
Of rest. Thy silent coming tells of peace
And calm to weary man, as overcome
By toil's oppressive heat he hails with joy
The mountain shadows lengthening o'er the plain,
And hies him to his quiet home. There sweet
Contentment crowns his heart with happiness;
And as the evening orison with deep
And fervent voice ascends to heaven, he thanks
His Maker for his watchful care, and seeks
The spells of slumber. Lo! a mourner treads
O'er yonder hill a dark and lonely path;
Amid the silence deep of evening's hour,
He something finds congenial with his sorrows;
And wearied with the fleeting things of earth,
He seeks a solitary place, and there
With saddened heart ponders his trials o'er.
Earth has no charms for him; and as he hears
Perchance a distant cry of mirth, it seems
But as a cruel mockery of grief.
See over yonder peaceful plain the man
Of meditation moves. Invited by
The lovely scene, he walks abroad amid
The glowing fields; and as his mind roams o'er
The wondrous works of nature's wide domain,
His heart ascends in praise to nature's God.
Seeks mortal man a time to contemplate
The works of his Creator? Seeks he a time
To cherish memory's pleasing spell and rove
O'er scenes long past and long forgotten? Then
Come thou, when day's fair orb has sunk beneath
The western hills, and twilight softly steals
O'er hill and plain, and evening's shadowy garb
Enwraps the earth in sweet repose; and when
The azure vault of heaven is sparkling with
Unnumbered gems; and when the lovely queen
Of night, majestic moves through all the host
Of heaven. Then come thou forth; and if amid
This lovely scene with grateful heart thou canst
Not bless the Ruler of the universe,
Then mourn for thy ingratitude. V. J. M.

THE "CAUSE" ENDED.—The concluding portions of the original story which we have been publishing for some weeks past, are to be found in our paper to-day. Every thing comes out right according to the most approved rules for managing these matters. We shall next week publish a selected story, entitled—"The successful going on of Major Jones' Courtship," illustrative of the custom of "hanging up stockings" on Christmas night.

Correspondence of the News.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1843.

DEAR SIR,—Custom has rendered this a week of leisure, or rather of general cessation from business, particularly that of a public nature. Congress to be sure assembles and adjourns from day to day, but under a sort of implied prohibition of "all servile labor," to use the familiar phrase of your Thanksgiving proclamations. The Departments too, exhibit the appearance of business, but the same inclination to slip along over the "holidays" as easily as possible pervades these branches of the public services.—Next Monday is New Year's day, when the President the Secretaries, Mrs. Madison, and several other distinguished individuals, will receive calls from all who may feel disposed to pay them their respects. After that, the machinery of government will again resume its wonted motion, the wheels of legislation will it is hoped, begin to revolve to some good purpose, and the gaeity and splendor of the fashionable circles, will shine forth, in a way, it is predicted, wholly unknown to the "oldest inhabitants." This being the long session, as it is called, a large number of the members of Congress have brought their families hither, and many of the most distinguished public men otherwise connected with the Government, have taken up their residence here for the winter. Soon magnificent levees, balls, private parties, etc., will be all the rage, "as heretofore."

Ole Bull, the wonderful violinist, has had the honor of causing the first grand excitement we have had this winter. He arrived here on Christmas day, and was immediately announced to appear at the National Theatre on the same evening. Of course the house was thronged. He appeared again on Wednesday evening, and on both occasions seemed to answer the high expectations of his patrons, though it is well known that not a few of them calculated to see and hear something almost superhuman. As one of his auditors however, I must say, that he and his performances approached much nearer to simple and frail humanity than I had a right to expect from the extravagant statements which had reached us in advance. There is much in his masterly execution of the violin, to excite wonder and admiration, but I found his reputed power over the *feelings* and *passions* of his audience, to have been the veriest moonshine.

You have doubtless learned from the Washington papers, that the Hon. Mr. CATLIN, the talented Representative from your district, has thus early entered the list of the public advocates of the Temperance cause here in this most important field of labor; and the very flattering terms in which his first effort is spoken of by the press, cannot but be gratifying to his constituents and numerous personal friends in old Connecticut. The meeting was held at the Hall of the Medical College, and was both large and highly respectable. Mr. Catlin's remarks, which occupied about half an hour, were delivered off hand, and without any previous preparation, the announcement in the papers on the day of the meeting being the first intimation conveyed to him that he was to be present. Yet I assure you, he acquitted himself most admirably, and made an impression which has already placed him in the very front rank of the few public men here who are willing to give to the Temperance cause the benefit of their eloquence, and the influence of their official stations. You will probably hear more from him in this capacity, as the Temperance gatherings become more frequent.

The fate of the Senatorial nominees still remains undecided, though rumors as to what will and will not be done, never were more plenty. In the course of the next week, we shall all be wiser on this subject. It is not true that Mr. Spencer has been nominated for the vacant seat on the bench of the Supreme Court. It may turn out however, that Madam Rumor in this instance, has only got a little in advance of the truth. All agree that Mr. Spencer is in every respect amply qualified to fill the high station for which he has been named. The choice is also likely to be made from among the distinguished men of the Empire State, and which of them could be selected with more credit to the Executive, and satisfaction to the country at large, than the Hon. J. C. Spencer?

This evening a *Juvenile party* was given at the White House, by Robert Tyler's daughter, a beautiful little girl of three years old, it being her birth day.—About one hundred little children of both sexes, were present, dressed in their fancy dresses, embracing a miniature representation of almost every costume known. It was indeed an interesting and novel spectacle. *Mrs. Madison* was present and took the head of the table when the refreshments were served up. The President who is passionately fond of children, was in high glee, and appeared to enjoy the occasion as much as the children themselves. OTEY.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—This article appears to be very plenty in the market. Besides the recent developments touching the Onondaga Bank, at Syracuse, we find the following going the round of the papers:

We learn that a considerable number of $1 bills on the Bunker Hill Bank altered to $10, have been passed within a day or two at South Boston. The alteration is very ingenious.

Counterfeit three dollar bills of the Gardiner Bank, Maine, have made their appearance. They are check letter A, dated Aug. 1, 1842, have a blurred appearance, and not quite so wide as the true bill; the names of the officers, Samuel C. Grant, President, and Joseph Adams, Cashier, appear to be written by the same hand. This counterfeit is a different plate from the counterfeit threes of the Brunswick, Plymouth, Eastern, &c., banks, that have been in circulation the last two years.

INDUSTRY THE BEST "PROTECTION."—We have heard of a journeyman bootmaker in the place, who recently earned $14,36 in a single week by working at his trade—6 or $7, at the present reduced prices, being the average amount earned by workmen of his class. To do this he of course had to work pretty sharp, although habitually a very fast workman. Had this mechanic, instead of applying himself at his work-bench, been in the habit of visiting his neighbors' shops, talking about politics and the necessity of a "tariff for protection," or had he wasted his evenings at "Clay Clubs," or been led away by any other idle and unprofitable device—*query*: would he have earned his $14,36? Let all mechanics and workingmen answer this question for themselves.

At the annual meeting of the Civil Authority, Select Men, Grand Jurors and Constables of the Town of Norwich, held at the Merchants' Hotel in said Town, on the first Monday of January, 1844, Joseph Williams, senior Justice, took the Chair, and John T. Wait was appointed Clerk.

The following persons were duly nominated and chosen to serve as Grand Jurors the ensuing year, viz:

Lewis Hyde, Rufus L. Fanning William Clegg William M. Converse, Rufus W. Mathewson, Lorenzo D. Bentley, Wharton Cottrell, William Phillips, Asa Booth, Jacob W. Kinney, Shubael Morgan, George W Clark Henry McNeily, William L. Brewster, Benjamin B. Tracy, Horace Whittaker.

The following persons were nominated as Taverners for the year ensuing, viz:

John N. Woodard, Horace Woodard, John Kinney, Orlin Clark, and Francis W. Bradstell.

James A. Hovey, John T. Wait, and Lewis Hyde were appointed a Committee to visit Factories the ensuing year.

"Black or green tea, sir?" said a waiter at a public house, to a live yankee. "Any color!" was the reply—"steel mixed or indigo."

The New Year.

Since we last made our appearance to our readers, the boundaries which divide those portions of time commonly known as "years," have been once more passed, and we are now entering in full career upon the first month of 1844. Time never made a pause but once, at least that we have any record of—and that was on the occasion when Joshua was empowered to cause the sun (?) to stand still; and we may reasonably suppose it never will meet with any "break-downs" or delays, until the consummation of all things, prophesied by Parson Miller, shall have taken place, and the inspired Angel shall be commissioned to inscribe in the heavenly books the entry—"End of Time!"

It is not the part of wisdom to look back with vain regrets upon the past, though we may very appropriately review its events, and particularly those pertaining to our own lives, for the purpose of committing deeply to heart the lessons of experience—of noting wherein our paths were wrongly or injudiciously chosen—and thus, for the future, learning to direct our course more in accordance with the dictates of true wisdom and propriety. Let us so scan the past year. For what of good we have enjoyed, let us be devoutly thankful—of what of misfortune it has been our lot to suffer, let the remembrance, if possible, be buried with the year that witnessed its infliction; and with cheerful spirits, relying upon the tender mercies of an overruling Providence, let us enter upon the duties and trials which are before us.

The Editor wishes his numerous readers, each, a HAPPY NEW YEAR. May it be "happy" in all its changes and events to their individual interests, and may it also be "happy" in the influence it shall exert upon the NEWS and those more immediately interested in its prosperity.

A CARD.

We have been requested to give place to the following acknowledgments, made by the "Carriers" of the News, of the great liberality and kindness evinced towards them by their friends and Patrons on New Year's Day.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE NEWS.

Though you may think it strange to see us here
So soon again, we only now appear
To speak our gratitude for your offerings free,
And thank your noble generosity.
The kindness it has pleased you to bestow,
Has caused our youthful hearts with joy to glow;
With pride commendable we also view
The warm reception we received from you.—
From which we judge the News is deep enshrined
In popular favor and the public mind.
Your gifts, be assured, are not bestowed in vain;
But safely in the *Bank* they will remain,
Until they have attain'd a handsome sum,
And we, new boys, to man's estate have come.

And now once more we take a hasty leave.
May *your* Health her beauteous chaplets weave
Around each fair one's brow; and may success
Attend the men—long life and Happiness!

THE CARRIERS.

Sabbath School Exhibitions.

Among the various scenes it has been our lot to witness, we know of none which have surpassed in interest and delight the recent exhibitions of the Sabbath Schools connected with the Methodist and Universalist societies in this city. These exhibitions are held annually in the respective churches, and after due preparation made, the friends and parents of the Schools, and the public generally are invited to attend, and witness that moral and intellectual progress, which the Sabbath School is so eminently calculated to impart, even to the youngest minds.

On the occasions to which we refer, the churches were filled to overflowing with audiences deeply interested in the youthful exercises. The touching simplicity and earnestness of the scene were not without their effect upon the minds of all present. Reports were submitted, which represented the respective Schools as being in a flourishing and prosperous condition, and the hope was expressed that the coming year would witness evidences of increased activity and attention on the part of both teachers and scholars.

ROAST TURKEY—is good—decidedly so, that is, provided the "critter" is fat, healthy, and well-cooked. But such a customer as the following we should desire never to have *light* in our way. A family of six persons, in Boston, says the Transcript, having recently partaken of a delicious and apparently healthy turkey, were all seized during the succeeding night with violent commotions of the bowels and the usual troublesome effects of a dose of cathartic medicine, which continued two days, accompanied with intolerable headache, chills, and weakness of the eyes. The Transcript presumes that the animal had fattened upon some deleterious food, which had poisoned its substance. Per contra, the True Sun suggests as a more probable solution of the mystery, that the parties overate themselves, and suffered the usual effects of a surfeit.

GREEN'S CONNECTICUT REGISTER for 1844.—As regularly as the year comes round, the public are presented with this valuable little work, so convenient for reference, and so admirably arranged throughout. Green's Register has now attained its fifty-fourth edition, but its freshness and popularity seem to increase with its age. It may be obtained at Messrs. Safford & Park's Newsroom, who will please accept our thanks for a copy presented this office.

PARK BENJAMIN AND THE LADIES' COMPANION.—We understand (says the N. Y. True Sun,) that Mr. Benjamin, the editor of the New World, has commenced proceedings against the proprietor and editors of the Ladies Companion, for language used in the last number of that magazine which he characterises as a "libellous attack" upon him. The Lady editors of the Companion, Mrs. Sigourney and Mrs. Embury, will, we suppose, have to figure as defendants in the case, unless the gallantry of Mr. Benjamin should induce him to exonerate them and direct the thunder of the law at Mr. Snowden alone. We have not seen the article alleged to be libellous. The following disclaimer from the pen of Mrs. Sigourney, published in the New World of to-day, indicates her opinion of the attack, and of the subject of it:—

"Hartford, Dec. 21, 1843.

I think it cannot be necessary for me to add, how truly I am grieved that any work in which I have been at all interested, should contain aspersions upon one whose talents are so widely appreciated, and whose personal friendship, from his college days, has been highly valued by yours, with respect and regard,

LYDIA H. SIGOURNEY."

SOMETHING NEW.—We see it stated that among the fashions coming in vogue in the city of New York is that of establishing Nine Pin Alleys for the amusement of ladies. The alleys are said to be provided with carpets, sofas, ottomans, and sundry at extras, to drive off ennui with the rich, and give strength to the enervated and feeble. Women set up the pins, and nothing of a masculine character is allowed to enter the premises. Who can find fault with such arrangements? What say the Church Members Nine Pin Alley Committee to the idea of getting up one on this principle for the use of the "weak sisters"?

Congressional Doings.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Plebeian.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.

There was no business of any importance before either House to day; therefore it is useless to trouble your readers with a long letter.

In the Senate, memorials were received and referred relative to French spoliations prior to 1800, and the Secretary of War was called on for information relative to all the mineral lands in the northwest. There had been bad management in this business.

In the House, a memorial was presented against the return of Mr. Levy, from Florida, on the ground that he was an alien; this was settled last session.

"Long John" (Mr. Wentworth) called for all the information the President had relative to the Oregon Territory. Garret Davis, (Mr. Clay's Sub leader) objected.

The question about the General Ticket members was settled by a resolution calling on the Election Committee to examine the certificates of all the members of the present House, and to report whether any or all the members are elected according to the Constitution and law.

Barnard's motion to spread his protest on the journal came up again; and was finally laid on the table, 115 to 50.

Mr. Adams then in the order of business offered petitions against admitting Texas. The House then adjourned.

The subject of Abolition, we remarked last week, has been creating quite a sensation in the House lately. On the 21st ult., Mr. Adams threw that dignified body into a great commotion, by the introduction of a petition signed by 226 citizens of Illinois, praying Congress "to pass laws providing for a confession of national sins; to pass an act acknowledging the law of God, and the dominion of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ; and also praying an amendment to the Constitution which should secure to every individual in the United States the self-evident truth of the Declaration of Independence." The petition was permitted to be read, after much opposition, by a vote of 146 to 39, and a motion to lay it on the table carried by yeas 98, nays 80.

Mr. Adams then presented the following resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts:

Resolved, That the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States be and hereby is recommended to the consideration of Congress, to be acted on according to the fifth article. The third clause of the second section of the first article shall read in the words following: Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which are or may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers of free persons, including Indians not taxed. The actual enumeration shall be made within two years from the date of the adoption of this amendment in the manner provided by the Constitution, and within every subsequent term of ten years in such manner as the Congress shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative.

Resolved, That his excellency the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolve, and proposed amendment, to each of the Senators and members of the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth in the Congress of the United States.

Resolved, That his excellency the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of the said resolve and amendment to the Executive of the United States and of the several States.

These resolutions, covering as they do the whole matter of southern slave power, gave rise at once to a long and somewhat acrimonious debate, which was continued for two days,—certain leading southern and western men took part, opposed chiefly by Mr. Adams in a long speech. The explosion was not, however, as great as might have been anticipated, and on the second day, Friday, Dec. 24th, the House negatived the motion to lay them on the table by a vote of 101 to 64, and the resolutions were referred to a select committee to consist of nine members. When their report is received, we may anticipate a full and able investigation of the whole subject.

After notice by Mr. Tibbatts, that he would, at an early day, introduce a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt in the District of Columbia, the House adjourned to the ensuing Tuesday.

The Senate, during these two days, appears to have transacted little business. On the 22d, it held a short session and adjourned till Tuesday. Several petitions for settling the Oregon were presented, and also a resolution offered calling on the President for all correspondence in his possession relative to the adjustment of claims of our citizens upon the government of Mexico.

In Senate, Dec. 26, a memorial was presented from the Common Council of Alexandria, asking a renewal of the charters of the Bank of that city.

Numerous memorials from various parts of the Union, asking aid for internal improvements, were appropriately referred.

The resolution heretofore offered, calling for information relative to claims of our citizens on Mexico, was taken up and adopted.

After some little further business, the Senate went an Executive session and adjourned.

In the House, Mr. King, of Ky., moved to refer a petition on the subject of Postage to a committee, with instructions to report a bill, abolishing the franking privilege. The instructions were rejected.

Mr. Adams offered a petition praying that slavery and the slave trade be abolished in the District of Columbia; that no new Slave State be admitted into the Union; that the petitioners be forever separated from slavery, and Hayti be recognized, &c. The speaker said it was excluded by the 21st rule. Mr. Adams did not think the whole was excluded. The House sustained the decision of the Speaker, 105 to 49.

A resolution was offered, calling for the expenses of the Home Squadron, the services it had rendered, &c. Adopted. The House soon after adjourned, without doing any thing more.

Dec. 29.

In Senate—The general land office report was laid before the Senate by the President.

A message was received from the President of the United States, communicating information relative to the "mountain howitzer," taken by Lieut. Fremont to Oregon.

A resolution from the Legislature of Alabama in relation to the Post office Laws, was presented by Mr. King, and referred.

Mr. Allen submitted a resolution asking for copies of the instructions given to the American Minister in London since 4th of March, 1841, in reference to Oregon.

After spending a considerable time in Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The proceedings have been dull enough to day. Mr. Giddings of Ohio presented a memorial from one William Jones, representing himself to be a prisoner in the United States Jail of Washington City, born free, and now of right free, who had been seized in this city without cause, and was now advertised to be sold as a slave.

Mr. G. moved to refer it to a select committee of five, with instructions to report on the facts, and after a Babel like debate was laid over for one day.

The Home Squadron resolutions occupied the house during the greater part of the day. Finally the previous question (cutting off debate) was moved and carried, and soon after the House adjourned.

Dec. 29.

IN SENATE.—A very few words will sum up all the business of any interest transacted in this body to day. Mr Crittenden presented a resolution of the Kentucky Legislature in favor of an agency in the West for the purchase of hemp for the Navy. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered printed.

Mr. Allen presented a batch of memorials from Ohio urging the immediate occupation of Oregon.

On motion of Mr. Bagby, a resolution instructing the Committee on Pensions to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill fixing an adequate compensation for pension agents, was adopted.

Mr. Atchinson gave notice of a bill to extend the act of 1836, '40, granting pre emption rights.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Slidell moved to suspend the rules, so as to permit him to move, that the House go into Committee of the Whole on Gen. Jackson's bill. In making this motion he observed that seventeen sovereign States had demanded the passage of this bill.

The motion to suspend was carried. The House then went into committee and took up the bill.

After some time consumed in debate the Committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

The House then adjourned until Tuesday next.

"Clay Club."

By a notice in the Federal Courier, we observe that some of the whigs are to meet at the Town Hall, in this city, on Tuesday evening of this week, for the purpose of organizing a "Clay Club." As our readers will of course want to know what is said and done, an account of the proceedings, if they possess any interest, will appear in our next. The people are anxious to know what sort of a thing a "Clay Club" is, and whether it resembles at all those celebrated and highly patriotic associations formerly known as "home leagues." They should therefore be made acquainted with these things.

☞ We understand that there were some curious doings at the 2d Congregational Society's meeting last week. The question was asked why a certain notorious but now prostrate Baron had not *paid his pew rent for the past year*. A person named Bull, said to be the ringleader in the Church members Nine Pin Alley, also succeeded in securing his re-election as Society's committee, by the skin of his teeth. We shall be obliged to take further notice of this matter.

The Gag Rule.

The course which the democratic majority in Congress are adopting in reference to the subject of abolition, is well calculated to meet the wishes of the great mass of the people at the North, and at the same time to show up the hypocrisy of the whigs in claiming to be so devoutly attached to the right of petition and the interests of the Abolition party. First, by a very large vote, they refused to prevent the laying on the table of the Massachusetts resolutions, but consented to refer them to a select committee, composed chiefly of abolition members, with Mr. Adams himself at its head as chairman, and secondly, measures have been taken to effect the repeal of the 21st rule, so called, which was an odious infringement on the right of petition and justly created general indignation among the people.

This rule, it will be recollected, was passed by a whig Congress, and has been most rigidly enforced during the ascendency of that party in the Halls of national legislation; and it is this very circumstance which should call the blush of shame to their countenances for their marked duplicity and tyranny; for at the same time that this notorious fact stared them in the face, we have seen their journals claiming for the party the highest attachment to the cause of freedom and equal rights, and the strongest sympathy for the poor Abolitionists! The democrats no sooner come into power, than they take the proper steps to remove the hated "Gag Law" from among the rules of the House. They do not for this act claim, however, any extraordinary merit; they do not, as we understand it, seek to flatter the Abolitionists or to encourage them in their operations. It is nothing more than securing to every portion of the people, and to every man, the sacred right of petition. If Abolition petitions are presented, very well; they will of course be referred, and all further action with them, as with all other petitions, will be made to depend upon their intrinsic merits.

THE WEATHER.—The high winds which we have experienced during the past week, have produced a little irregularity in the mails, by preventing the regular trips of the steamboats on the Sound. The mail due on Sunday morning, by the way of Stonington, did not arrive until Monday, the boat being unable to leave Stonington for New York before Saturday night, in consequence of the gale. The New Haven was also delayed on account of her trips last week.

GOOD EYE.—The report was current some months ago that Count D'Orsay, the celebrated man of fashionable coats and unexceptionable boots and cravats, was about to visit this country; and some even said that he had arrived in New York pro tempore incognito. The following extract of a letter received by Willis from a London correspondent, shows how false were these grand expectations!

"You had some expectation of seeing D'Orsay in America, but he never had any intention of going out. He has been a prisoner for the last two years in Lady Blessington's house, at Kensington. There is an acre or two of garden, as you know, in the rear, shut in with a wall high enough to keep out creditors, and here D'Orsay takes his exercise on horseback. He devotes himself entirely to painting, making portraits of friends and receiving money for them in exchange for a profession of it. Every Saturday night, at 12 o'clock precisely, his cab is at the door and he drives to his club, and on Sundays he is to be seen in the Park, driving with Lady Blessington and her two exquisitely beautiful nieces, (the Misses Power,) taking care to be home again like Cinderella, before 12 o'clock at night. Not long ago, a meeting of his friends took place, and an effort was made to relieve him. Fifty subscribed twenty thousand pounds, which would have given his creditors four shillings in the pound.—No proposal was made, and the creditors refused to accept. The subscription was consequently pocketed."

Awful Circumstance.—Mr. Charles Julian, barber and hair-dresser, under the Washington Hall, committed suicide on Thursday evening, about 6 o'clock, blowing his brains out with a pistol, the muzzle of which he placed in his mouth. He had lost considerable money by gambling during the afternoon; and in the excitement and desperation consequent thereon, the fatal deed was done. Several persons were in the shop at the time, but had no suspicion of his intentions, until the report of the pistol and the falling of the mangled corpse, told them of the sad work. He was a native of Normandy in France, was about 31 years old, and had been in Macon several years and had accumulated a snug property.—(Macon, Geo. Telegraph.)

A most Revolting Case.—We learn from the Providence State Chronicle, that on Wednesday last, a widow named Hannah Robinson, was brought up before Mr Bowen, a magistrate of that city, charged with the prostitution of her own daughter, a girl of 15, for the sake of gain. The girl had been picked up in the streets in a state of beastly intoxication, and taken to the watch house. When she became sober, the place in which she found herself, gave rise to a palpable sense of her hapless degradation. With tears in her eyes, she unburthened her heart—and stated that her wretched situation was the fruit of the treatment which she had received from a step father and *her own mother!* She stated that they had obliged her to prostitute herself to support them in idleness. As she told her tale, she became convulsed with grief, and her sobs pierced the hearts of all who heard her pitiable story. On her mother being brought before Mr. Bowen, the girl's story was proved to be substantially correct; and mother and daughter were sent to the jail, the former as a punishment for her guilt—the latter for want of a more fitting place, whereby, if possible to reclaim her.

☞ The Hartford Times, speaking of the proposed young men's whig Convention, very properly remarks: "The object of it is to get as many as possible together, and publish their names, in order to induce them to work and vote for whiggery, the party of *promises*. It is to be a sort of "*pers onal conversation* affair, [a gull-trap] to *operate* on all who may be induced to attend. In 1840, men were *hired* to attend such conventions, for the purpose of getting them where they could be operated upon more successfully than through the ordinary means. Let the young men of Connecticut beware of the many traps that are laid for them by the federalists." This is very true. The only object is to lay pipe—for arguments they have none.

A young man was urged the other day to join the Clay Club—and on enquiring of his whig friend "what they did in the Club?" was very gravely answered, "oh *not much of any thing* now—but we're going to have *singing*." The young man declined the invitation, thinking that he could find more profitable employment than "doing nothing."—*N. H. Register.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT.

In the matter of Samuel R. Cotton, vs. *His Creditors,* } IN BANKRUPTCY.

This is a voluntary application for the benefit of the Bankrupt Act, presented on the 4th day of February, 1843. The petitioner being a Minor under the age of 21 years, presented his petition by Joseph Cotton, his parent and natural guardian.

There are only two debts stated in the list, one to Harriet Francis, and the other to John Francis. The cause came to its hearing for a decree in bankruptcy at the March term, when Harriet and John Francis appeared and filed objections against *the decree in bankruptcy.*

1st. That at the time of filing the application, the petitioner was a minor.

2d. That the claim of Harriet Francis was for the maintenance of a bastard child, the petitioner having been adjudged the putative father.

3d. That the claim of John Francis, was for the seduction of the daughter, now resting in a judgment recovered in an action of trespass on the case,—and

4th. That this last judgment was not perfected when the petition was filed, because the bill of cost had not been taxed until the day subsequent to the presentation of the petition. The verdict had been rendered and recorded before.

Three questions were severally argued by Welch and Backus for the petitioner, Strong and Foster on the other side.

The principles involved, were of so much importance, and being entirely without precedent, the decision has, from time to time, been postponed for deliberation and during this period the Court has availed itself of the aid of one of the most learned Jurists in the country.

The questions now recur, and in disposing of the cases, the *first* and *fourth* objections may be passed by without any determination. The other questions having been settled, there is no necessity of discussing those. It may not be improper here to remark, that the petitioner's counsel made an application for the adjournement of these questions into the Circuit Court. For causes not necessary to be stated this court has been obliged to deny that motion, and proceed to a determination of the case at this time.

At a District Court held at Hartford on the 13th day of Nov. 1843, *Judson*, District Judge, ruled as follows.

In support of the *second* and *third* objections the record of the two cases specified in *those* objections is brought up and on inspection it is found that the first proves to be a prosecution on the Statute of Connecticut against *bastardy*. Therein, the petitioner is alleged to be, and is adjudged the *putative father* of the child of Harriet Francis, one of the objectors. By this *judgment*, the petitioner has been ordered to support that child by the several quarterly payments therein specified, and the petitioner puts this judgment in his *list*, as a debt from which he seeks a discharge, under the provisions of the bankrupt law of the United States, passed August 19th, 1841. This question is now to be dismissed by the construction to be given to the term '*debt*' as used in the first section of the Act. The provisions of the Act are, 'All persons whatever owing debts,' &c. On the side of the petitioner, it is urged that this has passed into judgment; it is a judgment *debt*, and may like any other debt, be barred by a bankrupt certificate. In aid of this construction, Hinman, vs. Taylor 2d. of Conn. 357, has been cited as conclusive authority. The point determined in that case is, that as the prosecutrix was a minor, and as the suit was a *civil* suit, and not criminal, it should have been by *prochein ami* or guardian. From this authority it has been urged that a judgment in bastardy, is but a judgment in a *civil suit*, and therefore is a *debt* of record—a judgment debt—a *debt* within the meaning of that term as used in the Act of Congress. To the full extent of that case, its authority will not be doubted, but it will be readily perceived that the authority of that case reaches only to the *forum* of the law. It was not decided that the maintenance of an illegitimate child is itself a *debt*, but the process of enforcing this maintenance upon the putative father, is regulated statute and the process in its form must be *civil*. It may be quite otherwise in different States, for there, as here, the form of the proceeding would be regulated by a state. In the present case, it will be too much to say, that the Court is bound by the formula—the dress—the garb it wears, when it comes here for justice. We must look at the nature of the liability—the original cause of action—One of the learned judges, in that case said, 'These cases proceed manifestly on the ground, that not the form of proceeding, but the end of the suit, is to be regarded in the ascertainment of its real character. The Court is not influenced by the superficies, but endeavors to penetrate to the core.' This language was appropriate and exceedingly adapted to the matter in hand. It is deemed equally adapted to the present question. The counsel argue, that this is now a judgment debt; it is in its drapery, but in its substance it cannot be called a *debt*. To support a natural child, is a *duty*, but it is not a debt in the sense of the common law, or the statue, of bankruptcy.

A child born in lawful wedlock, has a right to claim of its father, *protection*, *support* and *education*, and these are all *duties* in their nature and essence similar to the *duty* which the natural father owes his illegitimate child, yet it cannot be admitted that these duties would be avoided or discharged by a decree in bankruptcy. They are not provable under a commission in bankruptcy. The father, having obtained a certificate of discharge under the bankrupt act, could never plead that discharge and avoid the duty to *protect*, *support* and *educate* his child born in lawful wedlock, because those duties are not debts within the meaning of the Act. The same reasons apply to this case.

So far as forms are concerned, it was decided in Atcherson, vs. Everett, being an action of debt on the Statue 2. Geo. 2. ch. 24, against bribery, that it was a *civil suit* for the penalty attached to that crime.

The form of action adopted in this case, to ensure the right was *civil*, but the cause of action itself, no one can pretend, was debt. The definitions of that term, given in the books of the law, are most of them definitions of the *action* of *debt*, rather than debt itself. Applying the significate language above quoted to in this case, we may see that the rights of the parties are not to be "influenced by the superficies," but we must look into the nature of the claim. To show that the petitioner seeks a construction not warranted by the practice of the Courts in Connecticut, we must look to the termination of the proceedings in a bastardy case. When a *debtor* is committed to jail, for a *debt* he may avail himself of the poor debtor's oath and go free, but when committed on a bastardy, he cannot take the poor debtor's oath. If the counsel claim this to be a *debt* because the suit is *civil*, then this claim is more than ever ballanced by the experience which is universal, that when committed, he cannot swear out of jail. There has been no diversity of opinion in regard to that proposition.

3d Objection. John Francis, the father of Harriet, interposes another record, from which it appears that a judgment has been recovered, for *seduction*, and that record constitutes the foundation of the 3d objection. The arguments are much the same, as were urged on the second objection, though with much more apparent confidence.

If the judgment only, is to be *inspected*, and the original cause of action can be excluded from consideration, then this would be a *debt*, and no further doubt could remain, but we have no rule which prohibits the inspection of the *whole record*. Taking the record as it is, displaying the cause of action, and the nature of the injury, there was no such debt due John Francis as the statute contemplates. Suppose this claim had not passed through the forms established in such a case. Suppose no action had been brought by John Francis, prior to the filing of the petition, nevertheless, the claim—the injury was there—the liability was resting on, and against Cotton, but it was not a *debt* in any sense. It was an *injury*—a *wrong*—and an action of trespass on the case is the "superficies" thrown around it, only for the purpose of giving it shape and form, not to change the nature of the wrong, for that is, and always will be, *seduction*. To place the matter in its true light, the petitioner comes here saying, "I have seduced, by my promises and my arts, a young and confiding female—have robbed her of virtue and character—I confess the wrong, but will have my discharge from this *debt* by being declared a bankrupt." In the history of every bankrupt law, no such claim was ever sustained. There is no precedent for any construction ever given to the word debt, used in the bankrupt act, as the petitioner claims. We might as well contend that assault and battery with intent to kill—slander—libel—or burning another man's house, were debts. Each and all these wrongs, by process of law may be put into judgment. So also in a vast variety of cases, where a penalty is forfeited by statute, and the action of debt may be maintained for that penalty; or by action on the Statute, which is equally a civil action. In the case of horse stealing—and other larceny, treble the value of the goods stolen is forfeited to the owner. So in case of *forgery*, the party injured may recover double damages, and the action of debt may be brought to enforce the penalty. The statement may embrace the numerous cases where fines are imposed on the conviction of crimes. If the state should be desirous after conviction of securing the payment of a fine thus imposed, there can be no objection to the *action of debt*, upon which property may be attached and the execution levied. It will follow from the suggestions, that all these forfeitures and penalties, are debts within the provisions of the bankrupt act, to be discharged by the certificate, if the petitioner's claim be well founded.

Misprision of Treason, Manslaughter, and bribery have attached to their commission, a fine of $1000. Sending a challenge $3000. Assault and Battery $100, &c. According to the claim of the petitioner, in all these cases, and a vast variety of others, the State would become a *creditor*, and the criminal a *debtor*. Assuming these new titles, the offender might, were the bankrupt law in existence, march into Court with his petition, and rid himself of the penalties of crime, as well as his contracts.

Standing as this case does, without precedent, the Court will adopt that construction which shall not encourage evil and crime, but promote virtue, and protect innocence.

The 2d and 3d objections are sufficient causes shown against decreeing Samuel S. Cotton to be a bankrupt. Decree denied and petition dismissed.

☞ We take the following extract from the Sackett's Harbor Journal. Capt. Tracy, whose efficiency as an officer is here so highly complimented, is, we are proud to say, a native of "these parts".

SACKETS HARBOR.

The approaching termination of navigation on Lake Ontario, has, as usual, brought along with it, its accustomed attendant disasters. Within a few weeks, in this immediate neighborhood, the schooner Louisa Brown, with a valuable cargo on board, having lost her rudder, was saved from going on shore at Bull-Rock Point, from the timely assistance of the crew of the Revenue Cutter, Capt TRACY.

The Steamboat Clinton was rescued from a perilous situation, by the prompt assistance of the same crew, having gone ashore at Horse Island.

The Schr Richmond also went ashore on Navy Point, and by the prompt assistance of the same available force, was got off without damage.

Thus it will be seen that the enlarged and wise policy of the Secretary of the Treasury, at the suggestion of our no less efficient officer of Customs, J. O. Dickey, in establishing a Revenue Cutter at this point, has during its first season of duty, under the command of one of the most active and experienced Seamen attached to the Revenue service, saved in property above at least ten times her cost and expenditure.

It is, however, no more than justice to say that the primary object of the conductor of the Treasury Department in locating a Revenue Boat at Sackets Harbor, and placing her under the command of one of the most efficient and experienced Revenue officers attached to the service, was to administer a salutary restraint upon those who had too long forgotten the duties they owe to Government and to themselves by engaging in illegal trade on an extended line separating two countries—thus defrauding the Revenue of our own Treasury of its dues, and I fear but too often permitting injustice to our neighbors. The good results already apparent from one season's experiment, promise by similar continued efficient means to eradicate an evil of long continuance and to restore public opinion to its legitimate healthy tone.

Fire, with loss of Life.—On Monday evening, about 9 o'clock, a fire broke out in the dwelling of Capt. Geo. Houseman, situated in Granite village, about a mile and a half from Port Richmond, on Staten Island. The flames were soon extinguished by the neighbors. But, dreadful to state, Mrs. Hazard an only child, about two years old, were found burned to death. As no persons were in the house but the mother and child, no particulars relating to the fire can be known. Capt. Houseman, the husband of the deceased, is in Virginia.

Murder and Arson at Staten Island.—At first it was not generally believed that Mrs Houseman and her child had been murdered, but subsequent circumstances have come to light, that establish the fact that both mother and daughter were inhumanly murdered. The excitement has become very great, and an unusual degree of alarm prevails. The neighborhood where the deed was committed, is remarkably quiet and peaceful, and is the residence of a great number of pious persons, mostly Baptists. Mrs. Houseman was a most correct and devoted wife. There are conclusive evidences from remnants of clothing about her person, and the room, that before the deed was perpetrated, great violence and indignities were committed on her person—indeed the evidence given by Doctors Harrison, Clark, and Edis, go far to establish this point. A black silk handkerchief tied tight around her right wrist, is a most singular circumstance in the history of the case. Every exertion is now making by the Coroner, Jas. G Bergen, and L. C. Clark, District Attorney, to bring the case fully to light. The distressed husband arrived two days after the murder was discovered and found, secreted in the wood-house the $1000 he received before he left. The watch, trinkets, &c., of Mrs. Houseman are all missing. The case excites more than ordinary alarm from the fact, that most of the residents on that part of the Island are watermen, who are necessarily absent a large portion of the time, and are compelled to leave their wives and children unprotected. It is stated that some circumstances have been brought to light, that give a clue to this dark deed. It is hoped, however, that the Governor will offer a liberal reward in aid of the investigation.

The Coroner's Jury, after sitting two days, have brought in a verdict of Wilful Murder and Arson, committed by some person or persons unknown, between the hours of six o'clock on Sunday morning, and ten o'clock Saturday night.

Since the adjournment of the jury, a part of the skull of the child has been found, with the hair perfect, which leads to the opinion that the child was murdered.

It is also ascertained that Mrs. Houseman, had her day clothes on, corsets and all, and not her night clothes when she was found as was at first supposed.

We publish below a reward of 1000 dollars, offered by the husband, who is perfectly responsible, and we shall also give the evidence taken by the Jury.

The excitement is so great that a public meeting of the citizens is called for Saturday night, in order to take every possible measure to discover the perpetrators of this dark deed.

$1000 Reward.—The above reward will be paid by the subscriber to any person or persons, who will discover the individuals guilty of murdering Mrs. Emeline Houseman, and Elma, her child, and setting fire her dwelling house, situated near Port Richmond on Staten Island—payable on their conviction. The deed was committed on the 24th or 25th day of December inst

[Here follows a description of property missing, described in the card of Mr. Houseman.]

☞ Discoveries have since been made which go to implicate a female named Polly Bodine, *own sister of Capt. Geo. Houseman*, as the perpetrator of this horrid deed. The watch which was missing from among the effects of Capt. Houseman, was produced at the Police Office on Saturday last, by Mr. Adolphus, pawnbroker in William street, who said it was pledged to him by a woman on the Monday or Tuesday previous for $35, and Polly Bodine was identified as the woman by whom it was pledged. She is also suspected of having had an understanding with a certain doctor, named Waite, (by whom she is now supposed to be *concealed*,) to relieve whose pecuniary embarrassment, the deed, it is surmised, was committed. She is a woman about 40 years of age, of sanguine temperament, and though of very respectable parentage, has always borne a vicious. She lived within a few rods of Houseman's residence. When arrested she betrayed strong marks of guilt. Her examination was to take place on Tuesday of this week.

Horrible Mormon Murder.—A horrible occurrence took place at Keaya, Cheshire (where there are a great many Mormons) on the 23d November last. The priest of the order is a blacksmith, of the name of Cartwright, and among the devotees is a fanatic of the name of Pugmire, also a smith or engineer. The latter was married to a respectable woman of about thirty years of age, who had borne him three children, and was within three months of her next confinement. She had steadily refused to adopt the fanatical opinions of her husband, and much altercation had ensued in consequence.—Worn out however, with his repeated solicitations, and his continued declarations that unless she submitted to be baptized into the order, she would be eternally lost, she declared her intention to one of her neighbors to obey her husband's wishes, being satisfied, as she said, that unless she did so, she would never have any more peace with him. On Thursday, the 23d ult., at eight o'clock at night, the poor worn out creature was taken by her husband and the blacksmith priest down to the river below the works, was denuded of all her clothing except a small flannel singlet, and, notwithstanding her interesting situation, these wretched fanatics, after muttering some incantations plunged her into the stream. The night was dreadfully cold and dark; in consequence of the late heavy rains the river was running at a great rate, and was much higher than ordinary. The priest, having hold of her naked arm unfortunately let go his grasp, and the current running like a mill race, immediately carried her away, and it being pitch dark, she was instantly overwhelmed by the boiling flood and drowned. The husband walked home with the greatest deliberation and nonchalance, and told his neighbors what had occurred; and after seating himself in a chair rolled himself in flannel and declared his conviction "that it was the will of God that she would be drowned," ending "that it was the wickedness of her faith that caused it, but that he was now satisfied that she was in glory." The body was subsequently found, and coroner's verdict of "manslaughter" rendered against the priest and the husband, both of whom were arrested. Talk of romance, indeed. Why, the every day occurrences of life present appalling realities which set at naught the wildest creations of fiction.

Gambling Houses at Washington.—The Washington correspondent of the U. S. Gazette states that gambling houses are more numerous than ever at the metropolis, and are carried on even in the very face of the police. Some time ago a singular act of generosity was performed by a keeper of a house of this description. The collecting clerk of a New York house dropped in, and was duped out of a considerable amount of his employer's money. He burst into tears, and declared that he was a ruined man, as it was out of his power to make up the loss. The proprietor, with a feeling worthy a better occupation, produced a Bible, and said to the astonished clerk, "If you will swear to gamble no more as long as you live, I will return you your money." It is needless to say, the oath was taken, and the father of a large family rescued from a suicide's grave.

DR. SANDMAN: *New York, July 4th, 1843.*

Dear Sir—I have labored as an Evangelist in the western part of this State, and from much speaking, have been troubled with affections of the lungs. Whenever I have taken cold, I have suffered much from irritation and almost incessant coughing. By a timely use of your Cough Lozenges, I have uniformly succeeded in breaking off very severe attacks in a few hours, and been enabled to follow my duties as a Minister of Christ, when I should otherwise have been obliged to cease my exertions. I recommend them to others, as the best cough medicine they can use.

Yours respectfully,

RICHARD DE FOREST.

E. W. MATHEWSON, only Agent

Norwich, Jan. 1st, 1844. 6

The Cleto Anodyne is the best of all toothache remedies. It is immediate and certain in its effects, curing the most violent toothache or pain in the gums in one minute.

Experience has proved that this anodyne composition will give immediate and *permanent* relief after the failure of every other remedy; it is pleasant to the taste and smell, will not injure the teeth or gums in any way, and a few applications will entirely remove the pain and soreness from a decayed tooth, so that it may be filled and rendered as useful as ever. When the pain proceeds from the face, or from the gums around a tooth apparently sound, this application will give speedy relief by rubbing a few drops on the part affected. Price, 25 Cents.

Prepared by DAVID SANDS & CO.,

77 East Broadway, corner Market-street, New York.

Sold by E. W. MATHEWSON.

Norwich, Jan. 1st, 1844. 6

☞ Those persons to whom we have forwarded bills for the News, and who have not yet paid us the amounts due, are once more earnestly requested to pay up immediately. We are in want of the funds.

Married.

In this city on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Clark, Mr. Allen Pratt, (gunsmith) to Miss Emily Hazen, *all* of this town.

In this city on Monday evening last, at the Franklin House, by the Rev. Mr. Bond, Mr. Henry Harvey, of the firm of Harvey & Williams of this city, to Miss Alvira Criswell, of Thompson.

Sale of Slips.

THE use of the Slips in the University Chapel for the ensuing year will be sold on Friday Evening next. Sale to commence at 7 o'clock.

Norwich, Jan 1. 1w6

Notice.

AT the Annual Meeting of the Board of Health of and for the town of Norwich held at the Merchants Hotel, Jan. 1st, 1844, the following officers were appointed for the year ensuing.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Esq. President
RUFUS W. MATHEWSON, Clerk.

RALPH FARNSWORTH, B. FORDYCE BARKER, JOSEPH PEABODY, WILLIAM P. EATON, ASHBEL B. HAILE, CHAUNCEY BURGESS, } Health Committee.

Health Officers.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have this day purchased of Mr. Lyman Chase, his Stock of Goods, and formed a Copartnership in business under the firm of

TALCOTT & WILLIAMS,

and they hereby announce to the public that they will at all times keep a large and choice assortment of

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c.

for sale for Cash or Country Produce, at the lowest market prices. Old and new customers are invited to call at the old and well known stand on the corner of Main and Washington Streets, and supply themselves with the necessaries of life.

JASPER TALCOTT.
DENISON B. WILLIAMS, Jr.

Jan. 1, 1844. 6

Wanted.

300 GOOD White Oak Ship Knees, to side 6 inches, to be delivered soon for which the cash will be paid on delivery by the subscriber at his ship yard. West Chelsea also a few thousand feet 3½ inch White Oak Plank. GEORGE W. CLARK

Norwich, Jan. 8d, 1844. 3w6

New York Journal of Medicine and the Collateral Sciences for January.

CONTAINING 144 beautiful printed pages of Original Communications, Analysis, Indulgence &c., 50 cts each or three dollars per annum 6 numbers.

Braithwait's Retrospect

Of Practical Medicine and Surgery for sale at the publishers price by E. W. MATHEWSON.

A New Years Present.

MATHEWSONS' Almanac, for 1844. With cuts—will be given to all who call soon at 152 Main-st

Norwich, Jan. 2d, 1844. 9

REGISTERS & C.

THOMAS ROBINSON,

HAS for sale Green's Connecticut Register for 1844; Boston Pocket Almanac; Christian Almanac; Church Almanac; &c. &c.

Norwich, Jan. 3d. 1844.

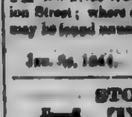
Looking Glasses.

A NEW assortment just received and offered very low at the Auction and Commission Rooms, Union Street; where a general assortment of Furniture may be found constantly cheap.

W. B. SIPLEY.

Jan. 4th, 1844. 3w6

STORE TO LET.



THE SPLENDID STORE, No. 62 Main-street, fitted for dry goods or other similar business is now to let, possession given immediately. Said store is one of the best locations in Norwich, being opposite the Franklin House, which is to be the passenger depot of the N. & W. Rail Road.

☞ Rent low. For particulars inquire of

TRACY & SETCHEL.

64 MAIN-STREET.

Norwich, Jan. 3d, 1844.

SOLD OUT!

THE subscriber has this day sold his stock of Goods to Messrs TALCOTT & WILLIAMS, who will continue the Grocery business at the old stand.

Thereupon let it be known by all concerned, that I have now nothing to do but to settle accounts, and I am determined to make *clean work* in that branch. Let every man provide himself with consolatives, in order to be ready to discharge at the word "Fire!"

LYMAN CHASE.

Norwich, Jan. 2d, 1844. 6

Notice.

THE legal voters in town meeting in the town of Norwich, are hereby warned to meet at the Town Hall in said Norwich on Monday the 8th inst. at 2 o'clock P. M. to act upon the approval of the layout of a Public Highway in said Norwich, leading from the house of Wheeler Gee to the house now occupied by Capt. Edward Smith; and to do any other business which may fairly come before said meeting.

ZEBULON R. ROBBINS, BENJAMIN HUNTINGTON, EDWIN GAVITT, } Selectmen.

Dated Norwich, Jan. 2d, 1844. 4

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office, Norwich, Ct., January 1st, 1844.

A		M.	
Abel, Wm. P.		Martin, Harriet A.	2
Allen, Ethan		McClellan James	
Ackley, Amasa		Merrick, Edward L.	
Ayre, Elisha		Marston, S. F.	
Avery, Bissell & Co.		McCaulis, Jane	
Abell, J. W.		Miner, Charles K.	
Adams, Joseph		Maynard, Jesse	
Allen, Wm. M.		Musgrove, Thomas	
Archard, Richard		Moore, Lydia C.	
B.		Myres, Mr.	
Beckwith, Elisha W.		Mathews, D.	
Beckwith, Olives		Miner, E. P.	
Bowen, Harriet		N.	
Bryce, John		Nottage, Edward W.	
Barnes, Avery		Nottage, Edward	
Beardsley, H. C.		Neale, Louisa	
Bates, Henry H.		Nichols, E.	
Bromley, Asenith L.		Noyes, George W.	
Bromley, Mary		O.	
Barnes, Ann		Obem, Cornelius	
Burleigh, Lucina		Oully, Jane	
Brown, William		P.	
Bartlett, Benjamin		Polly, Keziah Mrs.	
C.		Perkins, Maria A.	
Clark, Keturah		Perrigo, James	
Cook, J. H. & D. W.		Pelham, Uriah	
Carroll, George H.		Palmer, Wm. H.	
Carter, Eleazer W.		Pierce, George W.	
Cahill, James		Preeby, Edward	
Carroll, Joseph		Perrigo, James H.	
Callahan, John H.		Perkins, Stephen	
Cavenaugh, Patrick		Parish, Sarah	
Cecey, James		Pierce, Lucy	
Clark, John Rev.	2	Place, Clark D.	
Comstock, Alexander S.		Pendleton, Gurdon	
Cheesebro, Frances M.		Pelton, Fredrick	
Charlton, John		Potter, Elisha	
Clark, Clarrissa P.		Pierce, Abner T.	2
Chester, Adelia E.		Pearl, Walter O.	2
Callyhan & Robinson,		R.	
Cotton, H.		Rathbourn, Ellen L.	
D.		Richards, William H.	
Darrow, George R.		Roath, Henry Hobart	
Downing, Russel		Reddy, Patrick	
Dougherty, Thomas		Rogers, Sarah Ann	
Daley, Horace H.		Robinson, J. R.	
Duffy, George		Randall, Ralph	
Delanor, James		Read, Flenda	
Durand, Milton		Roath & Potter	
E.		S.	
Elliot, John		Seymour, David H.	
Ellis, Samuel	2	Sherman, Lucy	
Eaton, Caleb		Stead, O.	
F.		Sterling, Mary	
Fox, Oliver H. S.		Smith, Sarah M.	
Farnsworth, Eliza		Smith, James	
Fowler, Adelia H.		Snow, Daniel	
Flander Nancy		Smith, Thomas	
Foster, John		Saunders, Caleb P.	
G.		Smith, Sydney	
Gallup, Alfred		Standish, John G.	
Garfield, Emily A.		Snow, Chester	
Geer, George W.		Scott, Charles W.	
Geer, Mary		Story, Maria	
Gallup, Joseph H.		Shurtlief Lydia Mrs.	
Gerlan, James		Story, Miner C.	
H.		Story, M. C.	2
Harrington, Martha		T.	
Hall, Dixon		Thomas & Peck,	
Holliday, John		Treadway Ellen E.	
Hubbard, Harriett F.		Tucker, Henry	
Hyde, Louisa C.		Treadway, Sarah C.	
Henderson, Jacob		Tracy, Mary, A.	
Harkness, Caroline		Tillinghast, Cornelia A.	
Hind, Thomas		Treadway, P. W.	2
Hakes, Cynthe L.		Tracy, Betsey	
J.		Tift, Levi	
Jones, G. A.	2	W.	
Jones, Gurdon A.		Wood, Pliny Rev.	2
Johnson, Valonia H.		Wakefield, Erastus	
K.		Wood, Pliny Mr.	
King, Gilbert		Ward, Frances Miss	
King Henry R.		Williams, Elisha	
L.		Wilson, Lydia	
Livingston, A. T. Mrs.		Wilson, John	
Lebrett, Abial		Watson, Lucy Sylvia	
Love, Samuel	2	Wilbour, Samuel	
Latham, & Brewster	2	Warren, Horace	
Laurie, Adam		Williams, James	
Leach, Susan		Woodward & Avery,	
Ladd, Dorrange			

☞ Persons calling for the above Letters will please to say—they are advertised.

N. B. All Letters intended to be sent out of the U. States, by ship or steamer, the inland postage must be paid or they will not be forwarded.

ENOCH C. CHAPMAN, P. M.

BOARD OF RELIEF.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Relief of the Town of Norwich will meet at the Town Clerk's Office each Monday during the month of January, 1844, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to hear and determine all appeals made to them from the doings of the assessors and to examine and adjust the valuation and assessment of said town of Norwich.

JOSEPH A YERRINGTON, ALVAN WICKHAM, NATHAN SCHOFIELD, } Board of Relief.

Jan. 2d, 1844. 3w6

Attention Riflemen!

THE Members of the Norwich Rifle Guards are requested to meet at their Armory, in Main-Street, over Col. Olney A. Converse's Store, on Wednesday Evening, Dec. 20th, 1843, at 6½ o'clock. And on each succeeding Wednesday, evening until further notice. For order of the Captain,

GEORGE W. SENTLY, Clerk.

Norwich, Dec. 20th, 1843. 1t4

NOTICE.

BY order of the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Voluntown. On much of the Real Estate of George B. Newton, late of said Voluntown deceased, as will raise the sum of $125.07, one hundred and twenty five dollars and seven cents, with incidental charges of sale, will be sold at Public Auction, on the 1st day of February 1844, on the premises, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

NATHAN P. NEWTON,

Voluntown, Dec. 20th, 1843. 4

Norwich Library Association.

AT the annual meeting of The Norwich Library Association, Dec. 1st, A.D. 1843; the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted.

Whereas the number of subscribers to the Norwich Library Association has been so small for the past two years, that the expenses of the library have not been paid and a debt has been had increasing upon us, and whereas personal efforts made by the Directors, with appeals to the public from time to time have not remedied this state of things, therefore

Resolved, That the use which the community seem to present disposed to make of the library does not warrant us in continuing its expense.

A committee were therefore appointed to procure a room where the books of the library shall be stored with safety at the least possible expense until further action of the Association.

NOTICE.

TRI-WEEKLY LINE TO NEW YORK.

THE Steamer Cleopatra Capt. I. E. Benton, will leave Norwich on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 o'clock P. M. or on the arrival of the Cars from Boston. She will leave New York on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 4 o'clock P. M.

THE FARE, by the Boat, from Norwich, or Allen's Point $3.00. The Boat will on her passage from New York, after landing Rail Road passengers at the point, proceed to Norwich whenever the state of the River permits, and remain there until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. No extra charge for passengers or freight by the Boat between Allen's point or at Norwich.

N. B. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of said Boat—or crews.

E. A. BILL,

Agent for the above Boat.

Norwich, Nov. 8th, 1843.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE!

THAT

91 MAIN-STREET,

NEXT DOOR TO CHARLES CLARK'S HAT STORE, IS THE PLACE WHERE

GARMENTS ARE SOLD

At such unaccountably Low Prices.

HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE TESTIFY to the money saved by purchasing at this Popular ESTABLISHMENT.

The magnificent designs and decorative Workmanship adopted to all Garments and the superb and costly variety of styles which are daily introduced from this great place of resort is the general topic of conversation throughout the whole dress circle of Community.

The following is a sketch of a few of the many thousand articles which may be found at this.

GREAT EMPORIUM of FASHION.

Vests of every quality and style	75c. to	$5
Black and blue black broad cloth Pants	$3	7
Riding and Shooting Pants	$1.38	7
Mixed cassimere do	2.25	5
Drab and blue	3.50	7
Due skin pants, fancy shades,	3.00	7
Mixed business coats from	5.00	12
Green and brown,	6.00	13
Dress coats of every shade and quality, such as brown, dahlia, royal purple, drake neck, blue, blue black, &c.		
Sack Coats, some new styles	4.00	12
Pilot cloth coats,	6.50	16
Beaver,	8.00	18
Broadcloth and heavy plists, with silk velvet facing moulded and tufted in the best style,	10.00	[illegible]
Broadcloth surtouts,	10.00	25
Elegant suspenders and socks,	.25	$1.75
Rich scarfs, cravats and stocks	.39	1.00

REMEMBER

NO. 91

J. T. FAY.

Norwich, Dec. 23d, 1843. 1t

NOTICE.

BY virtue of warrants to me directed for the collection of certain Taxes against John B. Perry, of the Town of

The People's store.

NO 99, NORTH MAIN, ST, PROVIDENCE

One Price asked and no abatement.

THOMAS REID & CO. have just received and are now opening a very cheap and splendid assortment of Dry Goods, purchased within a few days in New York, at the present ruinous prices, and which will be sold at a very small advance from cost for cash only. Our goods are all fresh and all of the latest style, and have been purchased by an experienced purchaser at the lowest cash prices. We intend keeping every article called for in the above line, and will have all our goods marked in plain figures, so that no advantage will be taken of our customers.

IN connection with the dry goods business we will continue on the manufacture and repairing of Umbrellas, Parasols, and Walking Canes. Having made an addition to our premises, and having engaged some of the most experienced workmen in the trade, we can now manufacture, sell, or repair Umbrellas, Parasols, or Walking Canes as cheap as any establishment in the United States.

And now, ladies and gentlemen all,
Do not forget to give us a call.

THOMAS REID & CO.
99, N. Main st.

ANTHONY GORTON,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

AT THE JUNCTION OF MAIN AND WATER STREETS.

No 50, opposite Heath and Potter.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from 107 Main street, to the above location, where he will be happy to receive orders in his line of business, promising to render perfect satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.

N. B. Cutting done at short notice.

NO 59.

Norwich November 1st 1843 1m19.

Eastern and Western Lumber.

100,000 FEET Albany Mer. Boards, 12, (14, and 16 feet.

25,000 Albany clear do
50,000 Eastern Mer. Boards and Plank.
25,000 ft. " clear, 1½, 1¾ and 2 inch.
25,000 ft. Spruce flooring.
50,000 ft. Clapboards of various kinds.
400 M. Pine and Cedar Shingles.

For sale by E. CHAPELL,
Norwich. [25.] Central Wharf.

NORWICH & WORCESTER RAIL-ROAD.

TRI-WEEKLY LINE FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON,

Commencing Tuesday Nov. 7th.

Train leaves Norwich for Boston every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Morning on the arrival of the Steamers from New York.

Leaves Worcester at 3½ P. M. every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, on the arrival of the Train from Boston.

Accomodation Trains daily except Sunday.

Leaves Norwich 8½ A. M. 4½ P. M.
" Worcester 10 A. M. 4 P. M.

Freight Trains with a passenger car attached.

Leave daily except Sunday, Norwich 8½ A. M.
" " " Worcester 8 A. M.

Fares are more where paid in the cars than when I for tickets at the different Stations.

EMMERSON FOOTE, Supt.
Norwich Nov. 6th, 1843 36

S. A. & H. S. COOK,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

101 Main-street Norwich City.

GARMENTS of all kinds cut and made in good taste at short notice.

Norwich, July 12, 1843. tf 33

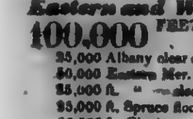
PATENT MACHINES.

THE cheapest and best Horse Powers ever offered to the public for driving Circular Saws, Cider, Shingle and Sugar Mills, Turning Lathes, Threshing Machines, &c. Also the best Threshing Machines for grain and bay seed, may be had of the subscriber—also the right to vend them in various parts of the country. Horse Powers from $40 to $50. Threshing Machines from $20 to $25. Both Machines easily conveyed in a one horse wagon.

N. B. A few more Agents wanted to sell on commission. A. KINGSLEY.

Norwich, July 19, 1843. tf 34

G. B. PRINDLE,



DEALER in fine Watches—French and American Clocks—Standard Silver Spoons—Fruit and Butter Knives—Forks and Spectacles—Gold Guard Chains, Pencils, Rings, Pins & Bracelets, just received, and the latest patterns, at the one price store, 97 Main street, two doors south of Shetucket.

Lever and Lepine Watches cleaned for $1,00
Common Verge do do 63
Lunet Glasses, 38 cts. com. do 25

All repairs of the above named articles nicely executed. Also,

WOOD CLOCKS, for $1,50, and upward.

97 Main corner of Shetucket-street.

Norwich, July 26, 1843. 1y35

COAL.

THE subscriber is now prepared to furnish for Family use and for manufacturing purposes, the above article, of superior quality, and at prices satisfactory. JOHN G. HUNTINGTON,

August 8th, 1843—3m27. [Central Wharf.

1843

HATS AND CAPS.

THOSE in want of HATS or CAPS will consult their interest by calling at ROOT'S, No. 112 Main street, and examining his assortment of prices before purchasing elsewhere, as he is as usual selling his Nutra, plain, Brush, Cassimere, Moleskin, Leghorn, and Palm Leaf Hats, together with a full assortment of Cloth, Velvet, and glazed Caps, at a small advance from manufacturers' prices. Call and see.

May 16. tf 23

DENTISTRY.

Dr. G. E. & C. Parkhurst,

HAVE opened an Office, No. 99, Main street, 5 doors west of the Franklin House, where they will wait on all who will favor them with their patronage. Teeth set from one to a full set. Every necessary operation performed on the teeth, and warranted. Their long experience enable them to treat judiciously all diseases connected with the teeth.

Nov. 30. 1y1

Trusses.

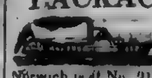
A LARGE stock of various kinds both Double and Single. For sale by

WILLIAM S. TYLER,
Norwich, Dec. 20th, 1843. 4

BALCAM & Co'S

Norwich, New York, Philadelphia, and Albany

PACKAGE EXPRESS.



THE subscribers have established a Package Express between this city and New York. The office in Norwich is at No. 21 Shetucket street, and in New York, at No. 3 Wall street. Harnden & Co., Agents

Particular attention will be paid to the collection and paying of Notes, Drafts, and Bills, and to the transaction of any and all kinds of business in either of the above named places.

All packages must be marked "care of Balcam & Co."

B. & Co., are alone responsible for the loss or injury of any article entrusted to their care. Nor is any risk assumed by the "Independent Line" of steamboats. Losses or damages of any articles will be promptly paid by the proprietors.

Agent in New York, HARNDEN & CO. 21

GROCERIES.

DELANO & SCHERMERHORN.

No 60, FRONT STREET,

NEW-YORK.

KEEP constantly on hand a general assortment of desirable Groceries.

Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

New-York, Nov. 1st, 1843 6m49

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—1843.

HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.

DAILY MAIL,

SUNDAYS EXCEPTED, AT 1-2 PAST 4 A. M

For Danielsonville, Moosup, Plainfield, Jewett City and Norwich—Also, Dayville, Pomfretville, Mascuville, Fisherville, Webster, Oxford, Auburn and Worcester.

Fast Coach, Railroad, and Steamboat Mail.

A Coach will leave the Manufacturers' Hotel, Providence, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock, M. for Norwich, Worcester, and New York, as this Line connects with the Accommodation Train from Worcester and Norwich at Danielsonville.

Returning—Leaves Danielsonville on the arrival of the Cars from Norwich, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and arrives in Providence at 12 o'clock.

Passengers leaving Providence at 5 1-2 o'clock, can arrive in Norwich at 12 M., Worcester at 1 1-2, P. M Springfield and Hartford at 7 o'clock. Returning—Passengers from Springfield and Worcester can leave Danielsonville Depot every day, except Sundays, at 4 o'clock, for Providence, and arrive at 8 o'clock, P. M.

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 1-2 o'clk, for Scituate, Foster, South Killingly, Danielsonville, Brooklyn, Windham, Willimantic, Coventry, Manchester and Hartford.

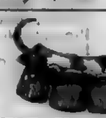
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at half past 5 o'clock, for Scituate, Foster, Chesnut Hill, Killingly, Centre, Danielsonville, Dayville, Pomfret, Pomfret Landing, Ashford, Mansfield, Coventry, Manchester and Hartford.

Passengers wishing to go to any of the above named places, can be supplied with Tickets for the whole route, Railroad and Stage, at the lowest rates of fare. Books kept at the Manufacturers' Hotel, Providence.

Tickets can be had at the Norwich and Worcester Rail Road Ticket Office, or of the Conductor.

B. CORNELL & CO., Proprietors.

Providence, July 19, 1843. tf 34



WM. H. ALLEN.

DENTIST

OFFICE, NO. 84 SHETUCKET STREET, (UP STAIRS)

WHERE he will perform all operations necessary for the preservation of the teeth and gums in the best possible manner. Teeth inserted from 1 to a complete set. Teeth cleaned, filled, extracted, and all irregularities, whether they proceed from disease or want of proper care, remedied.

March 23 tf17

COAL.

ANTHRACITE COAL of various kinds in the Lump, or broken and screened, for sale by the Cargo or single Ton by

EDWARD CHAPPELL,
Central Wharf.

Norwich, Sept. 12. 42

RELIEF!

Cancers! Cancers! Cancers!

THIS life destroying disease, which has heretofore, and always will baffle the boasted skill and ability of impostors of every description; to which the Medical faculty of London, have added that Cancers have heretofore set at defiance, and baffled all the boasted powers of Medicine.

Persons who are suffering under the painful and distressing affliction of cancers or Scirrhus tumors; also Polypuses, Wens, Fistules, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Sores of long standing, are informed that there is not only a hope for their relief but a Medicine for their permanent cure! Though the human system is subjected to numerous and various diseases; yet the God of Nature, has kindly provided vegetable Medicine adapted to the cure of each and all Diseases, which the human family is subject to.

DR. J. B. WOODWARD,

respectfully informs the public, that he has taken up his residence in Danielsonville, (Killingly, Ct.) where people can find a comfortable home for the invalid, at the Botanic Infirmary, where he is prepared to attend to, and operate upon all the above named diseases, having received his theory from the late celebrated Physician from Portugal, and which he has proved correct by actual experience. This new and late discovered treatment, has not been equalled by any Medical Institute, ancient or modern. The medicine which he administers, will not debilitate the system, or impair the health. As he discards the use of all Poisonous Minerals and mercurial preparations, nor subject his patient to the use of the knife, or caustic and burning plasters, or preparations of arsenic, &c., as they only tend to debilitate the human system, and destroy life, without any permanent relief or cure. By this new system of practice, a cancer tumor can be extricated in from three to six days, according to the different state of the tumors, without suffering but very little pain.

N. B. He will warrant a permanent cure, if his directions are followed, or receive no pay.

P. S. He attends to all the numerous diseases the human frame is subject to, upon Scientific Botanic principles.

Danielsonville, Nov. 11, 1843. 3m51

SURVEYOR AND CIVIL ENGINEER.

A. KENNEDY,

Offers his services to the public as a Surveyor and Engineer, and will be happy to receive the orders of those who may wish his services in the line of his profession. Office Main-street, over the newspaper office of Safford & Park.

Norwich, Dec. 13th, 1843. 3m52

Cox's Hive Syruph.

A Valuable Remedy for the CROUP.

ASTHMA, TIGHTNESS across the Chest, and difficulty of breathing. Price 25cts per bottle

For sale by SAMUEL TYLER,
and WILLIAM TYLER.

COMSTOCK & CO'S

Concentrated Compound Fluid Extract of

SARSAPARILLA

FOR THE CURE OF

Scrofula, Chronic Rheumatism, General Debility, Cutaneous Diseases, Scaly Eruptions of the skin, Tetter, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Liver Affections, Mercurial and Syphilitic Diseases, Biles from an impure habit of body, Ulcerations of the Throat and Leg, Pains and swelling of the Bones,

And all Diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, Exposures and Imprudences in Life, Excessive Use of Mercury, &c.

The great popularity of SARSAPARILLA, and its established efficacy, render it superfluous to enter into any encomium of its virtues, or adduce any evidence in its favor. It is true, that it has been heretofore subject to frequent changes of reputation, owing to ignorance of the proper mode of extracting its virtues, or to the spuriousness or inferior quality of the root manufactured. Hence also the inefficacy of many preparations of it offered to the public. The proprietors of this Extract assert with confidence, that it is prepared from the best materials, with the greatest pharmaceutical care and accuracy, and in the best mode to obtain the active principle in the most concentrated state, answering the desideratum of exhibiting a large quantity of Sarsaparilla in a small dose. It is also combined with auxiliaries of known efficacy, which greatly enhance the activity of the preparation.

None genuine unless with the fac simile signature of Comstock & Co., wholesale Druggists, 21 Courtland street New York. For sale by

E. F. BALCAM,
21 Shetucket street.

Norwich, November 15th. 51

READ ALL YE AFFLICTED!
MORE WONDERFUL EFFECTS OF
SANDS'S

SARSAPARILLA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17th, 1842.

MESSRS. SANDS—Gents: Although personally unacquainted, I feel myself under many obligations, having recently been cured by the use of your Sarsaparilla of a most distressing malady. For the past five years I have suffered from violent palpitation of the heart, connected with a severe pain in the side, disease of the liver, and general derangement of the digestive organs—my whole nervous system was prostrated, the citadel of life itself attacked, and I despaired of ever being cured. Notwithstanding the best medical treatment, and the use of all the ordinary remedies prescribed in such cases, I found myself fast verging towards eternity. Judge, then, of my surprise and delight, when I read of the remarkable effects produced by your invaluable Sarsaparilla. Hope springing up afresh, I resolved to make one more trial, and immediately procured some of the Sarsaparilla of your agent, S. P. Thompson. The result is as unexpected as it was unlooked for! to my lasting comfort and satisfaction I pronounce these words, "I AM WELL!" Yes, gentlemen, well! and oh that this language might resound in the ear of the afflicted to the uttermost parts of the earth, for the afflicted alone can appreciate the value of such medicine. For the benefit of suffering humanity I communicate these facts, and only desire the fame of your medicine may spread as far as its real merits deserve.—Geo. Rex, 597 South Second st

Sand's Sarsaparilla.

MANCHESTER, Oct 2d, 1842.

To R. W. Mathewson, Norwich Sir:

For fifteen years last past I have been the subject of complicated disease. Troubled with the dropsy, and my nerves completely unstrung with more or less of erysipelas in connection with other bad humors. In May last my difficulties seemed to arrange and to be more firmly seated, my head and face was so swollen that it appeared to me that the bones in my head had separated one from the other, and completely disfigured my face. I could scarcely breathe through my nose; my eyes were so affected that I could see but little; at the same time attended with an acute and indescribable pain constantly darting from the nose to other parts of the head and throat which was badly swollen and very sore, and a constant burning heat or irritation in the stomach, with my limbs bloated to nearly twice their ordinary size. In this situation for weeks, I was compelled to lie upon one side with but little or no sleep. My humors assumed a renewal and stubborn hold upon me apparently threatening a speedy dissolution. I tried every expedient possible with but little or no benefit. My physician at length recommended Sands Sarsaparilla; I procured a few bottles of it which I believe to be the means (through the blessing of God) of my restoration to comparative health again. I had not taken but two or three bottles before my disease began to leave. My pain and swelling is gone, my appetite good, sleep and rest quietly—to me it has been a sovereign balm.

EUNICE CRANE.

Having been acquainted with the afflicted widow, Mrs. Eunice Crane of Mansfield for nearly six years, (whose protracted sickness has called forth the sympathies of the community where she resides) I consider it an occasion for joy that her sufferings have been so far alleviated by the use of Sands' Sarsaparilla, which has been so kindly forwarded by yourself.

HENRY BROMLEY, Minister of the Gospel.

We the undersigned do certify that the above are facts.

LUTHER MARTIN,
ELEAZAR BENNETT.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, and for exportation by A. B. SANDS & CO., Druggists, (Granite Buildings) 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers-street, New-York. Sold also by A. B. & D. SANDS, 79 Fulton street and, 77 East Broadway, corner of Market street; also sold by Druggists generally in all the principal cities and chief towns of the U. States. Price $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5. Original documents may be seen at our store.

For sale in this city by their agent

vNo. 1—49 R. W. MATHEWSON.

WOODSTOCK ACADEMY.

THE Winter Term of this Institution will commence on THURSDAY, Dec. 7th, under the continued supervision of

MR. JOHN P. AVERILL.

The course of studies in this Institution is extensive, embracing those branches which are required and necessary to prepare the pupil for the common business of life, or for a higher course of professional studies. We wish it particularly understood that it shall be the object of the Instructor to elevate and sustain the character of the school, so that it may satisfy the highest expectations of all who may favor it with their patronage.

Term of Tuition from $3 to $4,00 per Term of 11 weeks, according to different branches pursued.

In behalf of the Trustees,

E. E. BOWEN, Secretary.

Woodstock, Nov. 15, 1843. 3

A RARE CHANCE,

FOR THOSE WHO WANT TO GET INTO BUSINESS.

THE subscriber intends to leave Norwich, and is desirous to sell his stock in trade, consisting of Groceries, Fruit, Toys and Confectionary, on reasonable terms and payment easy. The stand is one of the best in the city, and has a fine run of business. A better opportunity seldom offers to invest a small capital to good advantage. J. R. ROBINSON.

One door East of the Franklin House.

Norwich, Dec. 20th, 1843. 4

LUMBER.

THE subscriber has on hand a large quantity of the above article of all kinds, and qualities, which he will sell low JOHN G. HUNTINGTON

August, 9th, 1843—6m37 [Central Wharf.

Great Experience and Judgment.

ARE required to make a valuable and at the same time an innocent purgative. This is possessed only by a few. The great majority of the remedies advertised, of this class, are manufactured by persons who have no idea of the relative or individual powers of the drugs they use. It is this cause more than any other, which occasions the inertness and often injurious effects produced by advertised remedies; and hence the general prejudice which prevails against them. Now there is a great difference in this respect with regard to the pills made by Dr. B. Brandreth, and consequently their superior claims upon the public. Each of the articles composing the Brandreth Pills, are prepared in that way which will secure their beneficial effects to the system, in the safest and easiest manner. The time will come when this medicine

THE BRANDRETH PILLS,

will be appreciated as they ought and as they deserve. It will be well understood then that Dr. B. Brandreth has the strongest claims upon the public confidence. It is true that every individual who makes a trial of the Brandreth's Pills concede them to be the best medicine they ever used. They are indeed a medicine about which there is no mistake. Their value in a climate so changeable as ours cannot be sufficiently appreciated. A free perspiration is at once restored; thus they cure colds, and consumption is prevented. Those who have a redundancy of bile find them of the most essential service; and should there be a deficiency of that important fluid, the Brandreth Pills have an equally beneficial effect. Often has this important medicine saved valuable lives in those regions where the DREADED YELLOW FEVER was prevailing. A few doses taken immediately upon infection being received into the system, will be almost certain to prevent any material inconvenience.—And at no stage of this dreadful epidemic is there no proper a medicine as the Brandreth Pills. Let that medicine be universally used in this disease, AND NO LOSS OF BLOOD ALLOWED, and few, very few would be its victims. So it is with other diseases.—ASSIST NATURE with this all-important medicine to remove morbid humors from the blood, and do not resort to bleeding or mercury, and we shall have a very GREAT SCARCITY of persons afflicted with CHRONIC MALADIES. The feathered tribe—the animal kingdom—over which we are the lords, they are not afflicted with Chronic Maladies, neither should we be if it were not our pride which occasions them—FOLLOW NATURE. Use that medicine which harmonizes with her, which mildly but surely removes all impurities from the blood, which strengthens the feeble, and yet reduces those of too full a habit, to a healthy standard. Let me again say, that every department of the manufacture of the Brandreth Pills is personally superintended by me, and that every box with my three labels upon them may be relied upon to have the beneficial effect described, if used according to the directions accompanying each box.

The public's servant,

B. BRANDRETH.

THE BRANDRETH PILLS are sold at the Comb, Fancy and Medicine Store, of E. F. BALCAM, Successor to WM. PAULKNER.

AGENTS

Norwich City, E. F. BALCAM; Norwich Town, G. Fuller; New London, Nathan Belden;—Lebanon, Jesse Wright; Yantleville, Tracy, Huntington & Co.; Salem, W. Williams; Montville, J. Turner; Lyme, D. R. Noyes; Groton, R. A. Morgan; Portersville, Smith, Cady & Co.; Stonington, Horace Lewis; Head of Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Milltown Latham Hall, Jr.; Waterford, Comstock & Stanton

Remember—E. F. BALCAM is the only agent in Norwich.

Druggists almost invariably sell counterfeits of the above valuable medicine. Therefore NEVER purchase at a Druggist's store.

TYLER'S

Compound Honey of Boneset.

AMONG all the various kinds of Cough Candies, and Cough Mixtures, which are offered to the Public at the present day there is none that is more highly deserving of its confidence than Tyler's Compound Honey of Boneset, for the cure of COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, WHOOPING COUGH, SPITTING OF BLOOD DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, AND OTHER PULMONARY AFFECTIONS.

Price 25cts per bottle. For sale by

SAMUEL TYLER,
and WILLIAMS. TYLER,

Norwich, Dec 20, 1843. 4

WRIGHT'S Indian Vegetable Pills.

THE TRUE CHARACTER OF COUNTERFEITS AND SELLERS OF COUNTERFEIT MEDICINES.

NO MEDICINE has ever been introduced to the American public, whose virtues have been more cheerfully and universally acknowledged by its vast popularity and extensive circulation than 'WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.' To descant upon their various virtues at this late season would be a work of supererogation since few who peruse this article will be found unacquainted with the widely circulated proofs of the real excellence of the medicine, to which many will be ready to add the testimonals of their own experience. But if further proof were needed of the value of the remedy, it might be found in the fact that no medicine in the market has been SO SHAMEFULLY and REPEATEDLY COUNTERFEITED. Ignorant, envious and avaricious and unprincipled men have in different places, manufactured a SPURIOUS PILL, bearing a superficial resemblance to the TRUE ARTICLE, but composed either of Impolent or Deleterious Ingredients, which they have sought to foist upon the public as the veritable

"Indian Vegetable Pills."

These FRAUDULENT SWINDLERS could never pass off their vile wares upon the public for the CONNIVANCE and ASSISTANCE of (self-styled) RESPECTABLE DRUGGISTS, who, for the sake of a little "filthy lucre" lend themselves to this MONSTROUS and UNHALLOWED SYSTEM OF IMPOSITION. The counterfeiter of a popular medicine, is more CRIMINAL than a COUNTERFEITER of current money. The injuries done by the latter, sink to nothing in comparison with those inflicted upon society by the former. We might paint him wringing the mite from the hard hand of invalid penury which is extended for the boon of health, and received instead, the VILE DRUG that PROTRACTS and AGGRAVATES disease, or, to view it in its best aspect, suffers it to rage unchecked. How melancholy is the reflection that thousands may have been hurried to the grave by having a COUNTERFEIT substituted for the TRUE MEDICINE, who but for the venal fraud might now be living in high health, the delight and hope of the social circle. All classes are interested in putting down these vile counterfeits.

Let the Stores where they are sold be marked and shunned!

And let the virtuous indignation of the community administer to all concerned in these unfair practice a general and withering rebuke.

Copy-Right Law.

"ARE BE IT ENACTED, That, if any person, or persons after the recording of the title of any print, cut, or engraving, map, chart, or musical composition, according to the provision of this act, shall within the term, or terms limited; by this act, engrave, etch, or work, sell or copy, or cause to be engraved, etched worked, or sold, or copied either on the whole, or by varying, adding to, or diminishing the main design, with intent to evade the law, or shall print, or import for sale, any such map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, or engraving, or any parts thereof, without the consent of the proprietor or proprietors, of the copy-right thereof, first obtained or knowing the same to be printed, or imported without such consent, shall publish, sell, or expose for sale, or in any manner dispose of any such map, chart &c. as afore said; then such offender or offenders shall forfeit the plate or plates, on which such map, chart, musical composition, engraving cut or print, shall be copied; and also all and every sheet thereof, so copied, or printed, to the proprietor or proprietors of the copy-right thereof; and shall further forfeit, one dollar for every sheet of such map, chart, musical composition, &c. as may be found in his, or their possession, printed, or published, or exposed to sale, contrary to the true intent or meaning of this Act; the one moiety thereof to the proprietors, and the other moiety to the use of the United States, to be recovered in any Court having competent jurisdiction thereof.

Thus it will be seen that all engaged, either in manufacturing or selling counterfeit Pills, are liable to heavy damages, not only for the palpable fraud they are practising on the public, but also for infringement on the Law of Copy-Right as above cited.

Beware of Counterfeits

As the great popularity of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, has raised up a host of counterfeits, the public are cautioned against imposters, who are travelling about the country, selling to the unexpecting store keeper a spurious article for the above celebrated Pills

It should be remembered that, all who sell the genuine medicine are provided with a

Certificate of Agency,

Of which the following is a copy:

This is to certificate that the within named——— is a regular and duly appointed——Agent for the sale of

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.

in the town of——, State of——, and this certificate which is signed by Wm. Wright, Vice President of the North American College of Health, must also be countersigned by the acting Clerk, or Agent, from whom said certificate is received.

This Certificate of Agency will be renewed every twelve months, therefore, if any alteration should be made in the date, do not purchase.

The public are further informed that all who receive the above certificate, are also required to sign the following.

Pledge

This is to certify, that the subscriber, by certificate bearing even date herewith, signed with the proper handwriting of William Wright, Vice President of the North American College of Health, ... been appointed ..... Agent for sale of

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

OR, INDIAN PURGATIVE,

in the town of ..... and State of ..... to hold and continue in said Agency during the pleasure of said William Wright, and no longer, anything contained in the said certificate signed by the said William Wright, to the contrary thereof notwithstanding. In consideration whereof, I hereby covenant and to and with the said William Wright that I will not sell or expose for sale, any medicine bearing the above or a similar name, during my said Agency, other than that which I receive from his authorized Agent or Agents, under the penalty of five hundred dollars to be by me paid to him as liquidated damages. Witness.... hand and seal, this ....day of.....one thousand eight hundred and forty.....

Thus it will be seen that the friends of the genuine medicine may be perfectly free from any apprehension of fraud, as all agents, who are provided with a certificate of Agency, have invariably

SIGNED THE PLEDGE

not to sell any Vegetable Pills except those received from the above name William Wright, or his authorized agents.

Country Agents and others, will be on their guard against travelling imposters, and remember that all authorized travelling agents are also provided with a certificate of Agency as above described, and that Pills offered for sale, by those who cannot show a certificate of agency, are sure to be counterfeit.

It will be further observed that all genuine medicine has the title expressed in full on the sides of the boxes, thus:—

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS,

(INDIAN PURGATIVE)

Of the North American College of Health.

The patrons of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, will also bear in mind that the directions which accompany each box of Pills, have been secured by a copyright, and the proper form, viz:—

"Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1840, by William Wright, in the Clerk's Office, of the District Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania."

will be found at the bottom of the first page of said directions

If, therefore, the name of WRIGHT is omitted, the purchaser may rest assured that all is positively wrong.

Thus it will be seen, that a trifling attention on the part of the purchaser to the above particulars, will put an effectual stop to this wholesale robbery, and drive, it is hoped, all depredators upon society to an honest calling

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

Of the North American College of Health.

For sale by E. F. BALCAM, Agent
No 21 Shetucket street.

AGENTS.

E. F. Balcam,	Shetucket-st., Norwich city.
G. D. Fuller,	Norwich town,
A. G. Schofield,	Greenville,
Alfred A. Young,	Jewett city,
Henry Sabin,	Plainfield,
Dyer & Burgess,	" Moosup de
Samuel B. Grosvenor,	West Killingly,
Mowry Sayles,	North "
Erastus Knight,	Thompson,
W. S. Arnold,	" Masonville
Geo. Bowen,	South Woodstock,
Andrew A. Williams,	West "
Charles Richmond,	Westford,
E. Faxon, Jr.,	Stonington,
Wm. B. Hall,	North "
B. F. Collins,	Mystic,
Palmer & Beebe,	" Bridge,
B. B. Thurston,	Hopkinton, R. I.
Olney & Richmond,	Richmond, R.I. Brass Iron Works,
H. Lewis & Co.,	Westerly, R. I.,
P. Welles,	Kingston, R. I.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

At No. 84 Main-street.

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE FRANKLIN HOUSE.

TRACY & SETCHEL,

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have this day taken the splendid Store, No 84 Main-street, (formerly occupied by R. M. MORGAN,) for the purpose of prosecuting the Boot and Shoe business in all its branches; and they hope by attention, faithfulness and punctuality to merit a portion of their patronage.

T. & S. intend to keep a complete assortment of Boots and Shoes constantly on hand which will be sold as low as they can be obtained in the city. They will employ only the best workmen, and furnish them with the best Stock; and all work will be made punctually according to promise and warranted.

The Public and Friends,

We cannot now thank you for past favors in business for this is our first call; but that we may soon have that duty to perform we invite your patronage, and will strive to deserve.

Just give us a call if only as a compliment,

No. 84 Main-street. TRACY & SETCHEL

Norwich, Nov. 27th, 1843.

Old Wines and Liquors,

OLD Rescove Madeira, Old Pure Juice Port, and other wines. Scotch Whiskey, Jamaica and St. C. Rum, Swan Gin, Brandies, and a general assortment of low priced Liquors, for medecinal and domestic uses. For sale by R. W. MATHEWSON,

Norwich Dec. 20th, 1843. 4

LAST CALL.

THE undersigned having disposed of his Stock in trade earnestly requests all persons indebted to me either by Note or Book, to call and settle the above on or before the first of January next.

WILLIAM H. HYDE.

Norwich, Dec. 20th. 1843. 4

LATE ARRIVALS.

BOWEN & McNAMEE,

16 WILLIAM-STREET cor. of BEAVER,

NEW YORK.

HAVE received, by late arrivals, the most desirable lot of

Silks and Fancy Goods

ever exhibited, to which the attention of merchants from various sections of the country, is respectfully invited.

It is their determination to present an assortment unsurpassed in Richness and Variety, comprising the Newest and most Fashionable Styles offered in this market.

Special attention is invited to the following articles viz:—

RICH PRINTED VELVETS, consisting of every desirable variety of style.

EXTRA RICH CHANGEABLE AND STRIPED CHUSANS, entirely new styles.

PARIS MUSLIN DE LAINES, 20 cases, just received, designed for the city as most fashionable trade.

BROCADE CHAMELEONS, an entire new article, surpassing in st grand richness any thing ever offered for fall and winter dresses.

RICH DRESS SILKS, consisting of extra heavy Brocade, Chameleon, Satin Striped, Plain Fig'd &c.

SHAWLS, Paris Broche, embroidered Cashmere, French Plaid, figured Kabyle, Tagloni, Scotch Tartan, Muslin de Laine, &c.

FRENCH KID GLOVES, best manufacture, black, white and colored.

FANCY CRAVATS AND SHAWLS, the most desirable, assortment ever offered.

LACES, great variety, consisting of English and German Thread, also Cotton and Gimp Edgings, at very low prices.

ITALIAN LUSTRING AND GROS DE RHINES of the best manufacture.

FRENCH PRINTS—Hartman's and Oriel Odier's manufacture, various styles, first quality.

ALSO,

MILLINERY GOODS, in great variety, consisting of rich Hat Silks, splendid changeable, chine, and striped Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, trimming Laces, &c.

ALSO,

Black and blue black Bombazines; Pongee and Spitalfield Hdkf; Italian Sewings; Satin and Taffeta Ribbons; Kid, Silk and Fillet Gloves; Embroidery; Linen Cambric Hdkfs; Satin Vestings; Silk Velvets; black and blue black French Crapes; Lace Hdkfs and Veils, Silk Hosiery; Sachews; Suchan Pongees; Lace Veils; India Sarsnett; Levantine Hdkfs; Italian Cravats; Buck and Beaver Gloves; India Nankeens; Paper Muslins, &c.

December, 12th, 1843.

HURRAH! HURRAH!!

OLD SANTACLAUS.

ON his Annual tour has left at

S. DENNIS,

CORNER OF MAIN AND UNION STREETS,

a large assortment of Toys and Fancy Goods, of every description, expressly for Christmas, and New Years presents and stipulated that they should be sold at less than cost to manufacture them in the Fairy Land.

Norwich, Dec. 20th, 1843. 3m6

Chemical Oil and Camphene.

A NEW Supply of a superior quality just received at R. W. MATHEWSON.

Norwich, Dec. 20th, 1843. 4

Licorice Ball.

3 ROLLS to the oz, just the thing to retail, for sale by R. W. MATHEWSON.

Norwich, Dec. 20th, 1843. 4

FRANKLIN HOUSE,

BY

J. N. & H. WOODARD,

MAIN-STREET, FRANKLIN SQUARE,

Norwich, Conn.

House open day and night for the reception travelers. Meals served at all hours of the day.

Carriages always in readiness to convey passengers from the cars and boats free of charge.

Dec. 6th, 1843. 1y

Chamomile Flowers,

A BEAUTIFUL article, for sale at MATHEWSON'S.

Norwich, Dec. 20th, 1843. 4

BOSTON CLOTHING STORE,

J. B. PALMER & CO.

143 Main-Street

Norwich Conn.

DEALERS IN

FASHIONABLE Ready Made Clothing, Under Shirts, Drawers, Cotton Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, carfs, Cravats, Hdk'fs, Stocks, Gloves, Socks, &c. &c.

November 11th, 1843. v51

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC!

ORR'S AIR TIGHT STOVE.

A VERDICT having been rendered at the present term of the U. S. Circuit Court, in favor of my Patent for the above named STOVE, the public are hereby cautioned against making, vending, or using the same without license, as I am determined to prosecute all infringements of said Patent.

STOVES made by authority, will be accompanied by plates with my name and date of the Patent; also printed direction signed by myself, or General Agent at Boston.

N. B. Persons using the Stoves without license are equally liable with venders and makers.

STOVES of good quality can be purchased at fair prices of ROATH & POTTER, No.— Water st., and CALLYHAN & ROBINSON, — Water street Norwich, Ct.

ISAA ORR, 3 Merchant's Row, Boston.

December 6, 1843. 3

New Fashionable HAT & CAP STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 137 Main street, at the old stand of A. Wickham, and invites their attention to a superb assortment of

Hats & Caps,

Manufactured from the choicest materials, and in the most approved style, which he offers at as low if not lower prices than can be obtained at any other establishment in this city. He is not confined to a one priced Hat, but has a full assortment, and feels confident in his ability to suit the tastes and pockets of all

137 Main st. 20 W. L. NICHOLS.

THE NORWICH NEWS.

TERMS.

FOR THE NEWS ONE YEAR, (IN ADVANCE)	$1,50
When not paid in advance,	2,00

PRICES FOR ADVERTISING.

FOR 1 SQUARE (OR 16 LINES,) 3 INSERTIONS,	1,00
" EXTRA INSERTIONS PER WEEK,	20
YEARLY ADVERTISERS, HALF PRICE.	

AGENTS.

MORGAN SAFFORD, Postrider.
MOSES BRANCH, do.
ASA B. TRACY, do.
ADIN ARMSTRONG, do.
CHARLES CRAIN, Moosup.
THOS. REID, & Co. Providence, R. I.
WM. L. LEGG, (Late of Boston,) Pawtucket, R. I.
Dr. WM. BREWSTER, Danielsonville.
J. FOX, Pomfret Depot.
SAMUEL BULLINGAME, Thompson Depot.
GEORGE LATHROP, Willimantic.

Payment may be made to either of the agents for the News, or for advertising.

THE NORWICH NEWS
WM. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
☞ For terms, see 4th page. ☜

PRICES REDUCED FIFTEEN CENT!
COOLEY'S
PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
REMOVED TO 95 MAIN STREET.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT to the new and beautiful building immediately adjoining the Norwich Bank, (and a few doors west of the Franklin, House,) where he will continue to execute all descriptions of Printing, in a style not inferior to any in this section of the country.

PRICES REDUCED FIFTY PER CENT!

The subscriber's *whole attention* will hereafter be given to *Book and Job Printing*; and as his conveniences are very superior, and his arrangements such that he can execute Printing in the most expeditious manner, he will after this date *REDUCE* his scale of Prices on every description of work, from *TWENTY-FIVE* to *FIFTY PER CENT.*

COMMON HANDBILLS

Will be printed in good style for from *FIFTY CENTS* to *ONE DOLLAR* per *HUNDRED!*

CARDS

of any size, from *TWENTY-FIVE* to *FIFTY CENTS* per *PACK*, *Cards INCLUDED!*

☞ All other Printing proportionally low.
Observe the number, ☞ 95 MAIN STREET. ☜
N. B All Orders ready for Delivery at the precise time agreed on. (extraordinaries only excepted,) or *no charge will be made*

J. O. COOLEY, 95 Main-Street
Norwich Nov., 1843. 6m5

LATE ARRIVALS.
BOWEN & McNAMEE,
18 WILLIAM-STREET COR. OF BEAVER,
NEW YORK.

HAV Received, by late arrivals, the most desirable stock of

Silk and Fancy Goods

ever exhibited, to which the attention of merchants, from various sections of the country, is respectfully invited.

It is their determination to present an assortment, unsurpassed in Richness and Variety, comprising the Newest and most Fashionable Styles offered in this market.

Special attention is invited to the following articles viz:—

RICH PRINTED VELVETS, consisting of every desirable variety of style.

EXTRA RICH CHANGEABLE AND STRIPED GRUSANS, entirely new styles.

PARIS MUSLIN DE LAINES, 20 cases, just received, designed for the city or most fashionable trade.

BROCADE CHAMELEONS, an entire new article, surpassing in grand richness any thing ever offered for fall and winter dresses.

RICH DRESS SILKS, consisting of extra heavy Brocade, Chameleon, Satin Striped, Plain Fig'd &c.

SHAWLS, Paris Broche, embroidered Cashmere, French Plaid, figured Ketyle, Taglioni, Scotch Tartan, Muslin de Laine, &c.

FRENCH KID GLOVES, best manufacture, black white and colored.

FANCY CRAVATS AND SHAWLS, the most desirable, assortment ever offered.

LACES, great variety, consisting of English and German Thread, also Cotton and Gimp Edgings, a very low prices.

ITALIAN LUSTRING AND GROS DE NINES of the best manufacture.

FRENCH PRINTS—Hartman's and Gros Odier's manufacture, various styles, first quality.

ALSO,

MILLINERY GOODS, in great variety, consisting of rich Hat Silks, splendid changeable, chine, and striped Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, trimming Laces, &c.

ALSO,

Black and blue black Bombazines: Pongee and Spitalfield Hdkf; Italian Sewings; Satin and Taffeta Ribbons; Kid, Silk and Filet Gloves; Embroidery; Linen Cambric Hdkfs; Satin Vestings; Silk Velvets; black and blue black French Crapes; Love Hdkfs and Veils, Silk Hosiery; Sinchews; Suchan Pongee; Lace Veils; India Sarsnett; Levantine Hdkfs; Italian Cravats; Buck and Beaver Gloves; India Nankeens; Paper Muslins, &c.

December, 15th, 1843. 3

WALTER CLAPP,
BOOKSELLER & BOOKBINDER,
97 MAIN-STREET, NORWICH,
Opposite M. Safford's News Room.
Nov. 9th, 1843. 1y50

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
BY
J. N. & H. WOODARD,
MAIN-STREET, FRANKLIN SQUARE,
Norwich, Conn.

☞ House open day and night for the reception of travellers. Meals served at all hours of the day.
☞ Carriages always in readiness to convey passengers from the cars and boats *free of charge.*
Dec. 6th, 1843. tf3

BOSTON CLOTHING STORE,
J. B. PALMER & CO.
143 Main-Street
Norwich Conn.
DEALERS IN

FASHIONABLE Ready Made Clothing, Under Shirts, Drawers, Cotton Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Cuffs, Cravats, Hdk'fs, Stocks, Gloves, Socks, &c. &c.
November 11th, 1843. tf51

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
Norwich and Stonington,
VIA
NEW LONDON.

Fare between New London and Norwich, 75cts.
" " Stonington 75cts.

A MAIL CARRIAGE will leave Stonington on the arrival of the Steamboats from New York, for Norwich, passing through New London, on Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays.

RETURNING.—Will leave the American House in Norwich, passing through New London, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 1½ P. M.

For seats, apply at the Steamboat Hotel, New London, and the American House, or the Merchant's Hotel, Norwich.

WILLIAM BACON, Contractor.
Steamboat Hotel, New London, Dec. 23d 1843. 5

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have this day purchased of Mr. Lyman Chase, his Stock of Goods, and formed a Copartnership in business under the firm of

TALCOTT & WILLIAMS,

and they hereby announce to the public that they will at all times keep a large and choice assortment of

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c.

for sale for Cash or Country Produce, at the lowest market prices. Old and new customers are invited to call at the old and well known stand on the corner of Main and Washington Streets, and supply themselves with the necessaries of life.

JASPER TALCOTT,
DENISON B. WILLIAMS, Jr.
Jan. 1, 1844. 6

The Norwich News.

VOL. IV.—NO. 7. NORWICH, CONN., THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1844. WHOLE NO. 163.

New Year's Address,
TO THE PATRONS OF
THE NORWICH NEWS.
January 1, 1844.

Of all the periods in the Newsboy's life
With joy, and anxious hope, and pleasure rife,
There's none so 'mportant, brilliant, or so gay
As the return of a bright NEW YEAR'S DAY.
From slumbers oft disturb'd by fancies sweet,—
Impressions varied as they are wild and fleet,—
He awakes:—views as with a Statesman's eye
The day—its cares:—then with a youthful cry,
He sallies forth to make his annual tour,
And greet alike the great, the rich, the poor.
Now for thy inspirations, Sacred Muse,
T' address the PATRONS of the NORWICH NEWS!
In fervid strains, of things both old and new,
Present and past, the year has brought to view,
To briefly sing—and rapidly the ways
Of men to scan; or, as the poet says,
"Eye Nature's walks, shoot folly as it flies,
And catch the manners living as they rise."

As Christian men, for all the blessings rare,
Which have been given us of His heavenly care,
Our warmest thanks are due; and all must feel
A grateful pleasure through their bosoms steal.
No doubt, great changes have been wrought in sense,
Sorrows as well as joys as adoom'd to come.
Who shall describe, the disappointments dire,
Which oft assail the young heart's warm desire—
The anxious cares and troubles which surround
Our toilsome path, and everywhere are found?
Life, some maintain, is better for all of that,
As beef, with streaks of lean and streaks of fat;
Or, to be more poetic, if we can,—
Like bustles made of cloth, then stuffed with bran.
All men and women have their "ups and downs,"
The smiles of Fortune but precede her frowns.
But as the waves of each succeeding year,
Roll on in rapid, changing, wild career,
What should we do? Take all things for the best,—
'Tis true philosophy and God's behest;
In other words, would we true happiness find,
Seek it we must in a contented mind.
Other great lessons taught in the good book—
To which 'twere well we all did oft'ner look—
Stand out revealed in language bold and plain.
We sometimes think some men must learn with pain
That humble publicans will enter Heaven
As quick at least as pharisical leaven.

The laws which govern individual men
And make or mar their lots, extend again
To Nations, and the Kingdoms of the earth;
If so has been e'en from Creation's birth.
Wher'er we look, throughout the wide world' range,
We see the imprints of the law of CHANGE;
Where the preceding year, all was so still,
The clarion notes of war the air now fill;
Where peace and plenty reign'd the year before,
The people starve, the earth is drench'd in gore.
Results like these we note in every land,
Where darkness reigns and despots hold command;
While in more favor'd countries where the light
Of civilization and the law of RIGHT
Shed their influence o'er the human mind,
What strange, disgraceful pictures do we find!
This takes advantage of the other's sloth
Or size; another seeks to grasp them both;
The weak, of course, in tame submission cower,
The strong their bounds extend, increase their power:
Until, like old Rome, their o'ergrown strength must
Totter—their grandeur mingle with the dust!

In glorious contrast, lo! proud Freedom's land—
Wide-spread COLUMBIA! with her noble band
Of patriots bold, intelligent and free,
Whose cherished watchword is, DEMOCRACY!
Who, tho' aggressive warfare they disdain,
Their own rights know, "and knowing dare maintain!"
Thy *one* foul spot removed, long may'st thou wave
Thy spangled banner o'er a nation brave!
Enkindle thought—break down despotic sway,
To glorious LIBERTY point out the way;
Yes, stand a monument of shining power,
To bless a WORLD, till Time's remotest hour!

Of matters horrid, laughable or queer,
Which have transpired within the recent year,
We will not stop minutely to relate
Each strange event; nor shall we here debate,
The various questions which so much pertain
To the whole land, from Georgia up to Maine.
These things are well set forth in all the papers,
Which now abound as plenty as "potaters."
And yet your pardon, if we have a word
Or two concerning politics aboard,

The Coons, you know, were all most dreadful mad,
Because JOHN TYLER thought it was too bad
The people's pockets yet once more to riddle,
By a new Bank and a new Nich'las Biddle.
Th' attempt to "head" the "Captain" didn't succeed,
Two Vetoes—and the Coons were fairly tree'd!
And there they sit, the worthless, stupid donkeys,
Grinning and fuming like so many monkeys,
For this bold act, all democrats will join
In praising Tyler, albeit whigs malign;
His patriotic deeds, the people see,
Have placed the country in prosperity!"
As for the Coons, who cares for what they say?
As quick take notice of an ass's bray!

It may be well, in passing, just to note,
That these same chaps expect to win the vote,
In old Connecticut in April next, if
They, as of old, but "agitate" the "tariff."
"Home Leagues," Log Cabins—all that sort of thing—
Are out of date; what now then do they bring,
To aid them in their famous work of ruin?
"*Clay Clubs!*" These new affairs we hear are brewing
Throughout the State—in every country town;
But we assure the Whigs they *won't "go down."*
The people have been cheated quite too oft,
By such vile mum'ries, and they're not so "soft"
As readily to yield themselves the tools
Of those who think them but a set of fools.
Besides, they see no reason why the present men
Who hold the power, should not do so again,
They find no fault with democratic laws,
Nor think disgrace attaches to "huge paws;"
And, though the friends of knowledge and wise rules,
Care little what becomes of "Prussian Schools."
For these and other reasons, which you'll see,
They pledged for "CLEVELAND and DEMOCRACY!"

Assume we now a livelier strain,
Poetic measures fleet,
To tell of things that yet remain
To fill our New-year's sheet:
To sing the wonders of our native town,
Its beauties, novelties, and wide renown,

A bow to all its LADIES fair,
And handsome, gallant beaux;
May single ones soon make a pair,
And never break their vows:
If love controll'd and not the "almighty dollars,"
Our infant schools would never want for scholars!

Hail to the famous "UNCAS LODGE,"
A band of true "I. O 's",
Who never from their duty dodge,
To succor human woes:
A glorious, blessed, heavenly work is theirs,
Of every generous heart they have the prayers.

The noble Washingtonians too,
Success attend their plan,
To keep the rummies in a stew,
And rescue fallen man:
But will it ever help their holy cause,
To *force* men into it, by passing laws?

Such vast improvements, who e're saw!
They'r praised both far and near,
"Railroad Extensions" now will draw
Travel from everywhere:
While fine new buildings and brick stores combine
T' adorn the place and make old Norwich shine.!

To suit the foll'wing themes, or pliant Muse will
Alter her measures to the tune of "Greenville."

Lyceums once our town could boast of
And Mechanic's Libraries;
These they say 've been made the most of,
Naught of either one now sees.
Want of money
Isn't it funny?,
Forces them to "shut up shop."

"But we'll never mind for that, sire,"
Thus a few invalids say,
"These were after all quite flat, sire,
Who would not prefer to play
Nine Pin Rolling!
Alias Bowling,
In a genteel quiet way!

So we see at once erected
In a small secluded dell,
What would least have been expected,
(Save of people bound to h—l,)
Nine Pin Alley
Where do rally
Members of a certain church?

Oh, alas! where's Parson Miller!
Hasten, Parson! hasten back!
You and Elder Swan together
Bring these members to the rack!
Nine Pin Rolling
Oh surprising!
"Stave 'em," Elder, "stave 'em up!"

In all things Norwich is a growing place,
If we of course except—a "growth in grace;"
Though on this point we hope it will appear,
That she'll improve within the coming year.

A duty now we *owe* before we close,
To recommend the NEWS to friends and foes.
All must admit its priceless worth, and seek
To read its contents rich from week to week.
It is the only 'one, 'mong all the papers,
That plagues the Barons or unveils their capers—
That enters into matters bold and gay,
To suit the public taste in every way.
Who'er its rivals are, both great and small,
The NEWS shall proudly triumph o'er them all!

Kind Patrons! If we have detain'd you long,
In list'ning to the faithful news-boy's song,
Forgive the freedom; but accept the prayer
That this may prove to you a happy year;
May health and happiness be laid in store
For you, in 1844;
And, when we meet again may all be found
Prosper'd of Fortune—minds and bodies sound!

THE GABBERER.

The Successful Going On of Major Jones' Courtship.

PAINESVILLE, Dec. 27, 1843.

Mr. Thompson,—Dear sir:—Crismus is over, and the thing's ded. You know I told you in my last letter I was gwine to bring Miss Mary up to the chalk Crismus. Well, I done it as slick as a whistle, tho' it come mighty nigh being a serious undertakin. But I'll tell you all about the whole circumstance. The fact is, I'd made my mind up more'n twenty times to jest go and come rite out with the whole business; but whenever I got whar she was, and whenever she looked at me with her witchin eyes, and kind o' blushed at me, I always felt sort o' skeered and fainty, and all what I made up to tell her was forgot, so I couldn't think of it to save me. But you're a married man, Mr Thompson, so I couldn't tell you nothing about poppin the question, as they call it. It's a mighty great favor to ax of a rite purty gal, and to people as ain't used to it it goes monstrous hard, don't it? They say widers dont mind it no more'n nothing. But I'm makin a transgression, as the preacher sez.

Crismus eve I put on my new suit and shaved my face as slick as a smoothin iron and went over to old Miss Stanly. As soon as I went into the parlor whar they was all a sitting round the fire, Miss Carline and Miss Keziah both laughed rite out.

'There? ther?, ses they, 'I told you so; I knew it would be Joseph.'

'What's i done, Miss Carline? ses I.

'You come under sister's chicken bone, and I do believe she knew you was comin when she put it over the door.'

'No, I didn't, no such thing now' ses Miss Mary, and her face blushed red all over.

'Oh you needn't deny it,' ses Miss Keziah, 'you b'long to Joseph now, jes as sure as there's any charm in chicken bones.'

I know'd that was a first rate chance to say somethin, but the dear little creater looked so sorry and kep blushin so, I couldn't say nothin zactly to the pint, so I tuck a chair and reached up and tuck down the bone and put in my pocket.

'What are you gwine to do with that bone now, Major?' ses Miss Mary.

'I'm gwine to keep it as long as I live,' ses I, 'as a Crismus present from the handsomest gal in Georgia.'

When I sed that she blushed worse and worse.

'Aint you 'shamed, Major?' ses she.

'Now you ought to give her a Crismus gift, Joseph, to keep all her life,' ses Miss Carline.

'Ah' ses old Miss Stanley, 'when I was a gal we used to hang up our stockins!—

'Why, mother!' ses all of 'em, 'say stockins rite afore'——

Then I felt a little streaked, too, cause they was all blushin as hard as they could.

'Highty-fifty!' ses the old lady—'what 'finement. I'd like to know what harm there is in stockins. People now-a-days is getting so mealy mouthed that they can't call nothing by its name, and I don't see as they're any better than the old time people was. When I was a gal like you, child, I used to hang up my stockins and git 'em full of presents!'

The gals kep laughin.

'Never mind,' ses Miss Mary, 'the Major has got to give us a Crismus gift—wont you Major?'

'Oh yes,' ses I, 'you know I promised you one.'

'But I didn't mean that,' ses she.

'I've got one for you what I want you to keep all your life, but it would take a three bushel bag to hold it,' ses I.

'Oh that's the kind,' ses she.

'But will you keep it as long as you live?' ses I.

'Certainly I will, Major.'

'Miss Carline,' ses I, 'she ses she'll keep it all her life.'

'Yes I will,' ses Mary—'but what is it?'

'Never mind,' ses I, 'you hang up a bag big enough to hold it, and you'll find out what it is in the mornin.'

Miss Carline winked at Miss Keziah and then whispered to her; then both laughed and looked at me as mischievous as they could. They 'spected something.

'You'll be sure to give it to me now, if I hang up a bag,' ses Miss Mary.

'And you promise to keep it,' ses I.

'Well I will, caus I know you wouldn't give me nothin that wasn't worth keepin.'

They all agreed that they would hang up a bag for me to put Miss Mary's Crismus present in, in the back porch, and about 9 o'clock I told 'em good evening and went home.

I set up till midnight and when they was all gone to bed I went softly into the back gate, and went up to the porch, and thar shure enuff, was a great big meal bag hangin to the jice. It was a monstrous unhandy to git into it, but I was 'termined not to back out; so I set some chairs on top of a bench and got hold of the rope and let myself down into the bag; but jest as I was gettin in the bag swung agin the chairs, and down they went with a terrible racket.—But nobody didn't wake up but old Miss Stanley's grate big cur dog, and here he cum rippin and tarin through the yard like wrath, and round he went, tryin to find what was the matter. I set down in the bag, and didn't breathe louder nor a kitten, for fear he'd find me out and after a while he quit barkin. The wind began to blow 'bominable cold and the old bag kep turning round and swingin so it made me seasick as the mischief. I was 'fraid to move for fear the rope would brake and let me fall, and thar I sot with my teeth ratlin like I had an ager. It seemed like it would never come daylight, and I do believe if I didn't love Miss Mary so powerfully, I'd a froze to deth; for my hart was the only spot that felt warm and it didn't beat more'n two licks a minit only when I thought how she would be 'sprised in the mornin, and then it went into a canter. Bimeby the cussed old dog come up on the porch and begun to smell bout the bag, and then he barked like he tho't he had treed something. 'Bow, wow, wow?' ses he. Then he'd smell agin, and try to git up to the bag. 'Git out,' ses I very low for fear they would hear me,—'Bow, wow, wow?' ses he. 'Begone! you bominable fool,' ses I, and felt all over in spots, for I spected ever minit he'd nip me and what made it worse I couldn't see whar bouts he'd take hold. 'Bow, wow, wow?' Then I tried coaxin—'come here, good feller,' ses I and whistlered a little to him, but it want no usr. Thar he stood and kep up his eternal whinin and barkin, all night. I couldn't tell when day light was brakin, only by the chickens crowin and was monstrous glad to hear 'em, for if I had to stay there one hour more, I don't believe I'd ever got out o' that bag alive.

Old Miss Stanley come out fust, and as soon as she saw the bag, ses she.

'What upon yearth has Joseph put into that long bag for Mary? I'll lay it's a yearlin or some live animal, or Bruin wouldn't bark at it so.'

She went in to call the gals, and I got thar shiverin all over so I couldn't speak if I tried to—but I didn't say nothin. Bimeby they all came runnin out.

'My Lord! what is it?' ses Miss Mary.

'Oh, it's alive!' ses Keziah, 'I seed it move.'

'Call Cato, and make him cut the rope,' ses Miss Carline, 'and let's see what it is.—Come here Cato and let this bag down.'

'Don't hurt it for the world,' ses Miss Mary.

Cato notied the rope that was round the jice, and I t the bag down easy on the floor an I tumbled out all covered with corn meal from head to foot!

'Goodness gracious,' ses Miss Mary, 'if it aint the Major himself!'

'Yes,' ses I, 'and you know you promised to keep my Crismus present as long as you lived.'

The gals laughed themselves almost to deth, and went to brushin off the meal as fast as they could saying they were gwine to hang that bag up every Crismus, till they got husbands too. Miss Mary—bless her bright eyes! she blushed as beautiful as a morning glory, and sed she'd stick to her word. She was rite out o' bed, and her hair wasn't combed and her head wasn't fixt at all but the way she looked pretty was rale distraction. I do believe if I was froze stiff one look at her charming face as she stood lookin down on the floor with her rognish eyes, and her bright curls fallen all over her snowy neck would fetch'd me too. I tell you what it was worth hangin in a meal bag from one Crismus to another, to feel so happy as I have ever since.

I went home after we had the laugh out, and set by the fire till I had thawed.

In the forenoon all the Stanleys come over to our house and we had one of the greatest Crismus dinners that was ever seed in Georgia, and I don't believe a happier company ever sot down at the same table. Old Miss Stanley and mother settled the match and talked overevery thing that ever happened in their families and laughed at me and Mary, and cried about their ded husbands caus they wasn't alive to see their children married.

It is all settled now cept we haint got the weddin day. I'd like to have it all over at once but young gals always likes to be engaged awhile you know so spose I must wait a month or so. Mary (she says I must not call her Miss Mary now) has been a good deal trouble and botherashun to me, but if you could see her you wouldn't think I ought to grudge a little sufferin to get sich a sweet little wife.

You must come to the weddin if you possible kin. I'll let you know. No more from your friend till death.

JOS. JONES.

Maj. Jos. Jones' Wedding.

THE DAY FIXED.
PAINESVILLE, Feb. 2. 1843.

To Mr. Thompson—Dear Sir: Ever sence I writ my last letter to you things is gone on just as streit as a shingle, and the only thing that troubles me is, I'm fraid it's all too good to last. It's always been the way with me ever sense I can remember, whenever I'm the happyest, sumthing seems to turn up jest to upset all my calculations, and now, though the day is set for the weddin, and the Stallionses is getting every thing reddy as fast as they can I wouldn't be sprised much if some bominable thing was to happen, some yearthquake or something jest bust it all up agin, though I should hate it monstrous.

Old Miss Stallions red that piece in the Miscellany bout the mistake in parson Miller's figers, and I do believe she's as glad about it as if she was sure she would live a whole thousand years more herself. She ses she haint got no objections to the wedding now, for me and Mary will have plenty of time to make a fortin for our children and raise 'em up as they ought to be. She ses she always wondered how Mr. Miller could cifer the thing out so straight to the very day, without a single mistake, but now he's made sich a terrible blunder of a whole thousand years, she ses she knows he aint no smarter nor other people, if he was raised at the north.

It's really surprisin how mazin popular it does make a body to be engaged to be married to a butiful young lady. Sence the thing's leaked out, every body's my tickler friend, and I cant meet nobody wherever I go, but what wants to gratilate me on my good fortin, cept cousin Pete and two or three other fellers, who look sort o' like they wanted to laugh and couldn't. Almost every night Mary and me is invited to a party. Tother night we went to one to old Squire Rogerses, whar I got my dander up a little the worst I've had it for some time. I dont believe you've ever hearn of jest sich a fool trick as they played on me. Ther was a good many thar, and as the Squire dont allow dancin, they all played games and tricks, and such foolish mess, to pass away the time which to my notion's bominable site worse than dancin.

Cousin Pete was there spiriting bout in his biggest, and with his dandy cut trowsers and big whiskers, and tried to take the shine off of every body else, jest as he always does. Well, bimeby he ses.

"Spose we play brother Bob—let's play brother Bob."

"Yes, lets play that," ses all of 'em "wont you be brother Bob, Major?"

"Who's brother Bob?" ses I, for I didn't know nothing bout it, and that's the way I cum to be so bominably tuck in.

"I tell you," ses he, "you and somebody else must set down in the chairs and be blindfolded and the rest must all walk round and round you, and keep tapping you on the head with something till you guess who bobbed you."

"But how bob me?" ses I.

"Why," ses he, "when any one taps you, you must say, brother I'm bobbed! and then they'll ax who bobbed you? and if you guess the rite one, then they must take your place and be bobbed till they guess who bobbed 'em. If you'll be blindfolded I will," ses he. "jest for fun."

"Well," ses I, "anything for fun;" and cousin Pete sot out two chairs into the middle of the room, and we sot down, and they tied a handkercher round my eyes as tight as the mischief, so I couldn't see to guess no more'n if I had no eye at all.

I hadn't sot no time for cawhalus some one tuck me rite side o' the head with a drated big book. The fire flew out o' my eyes in big live coals and I liked to keeled over out of the chair. I felt my blood rasin like a mill tail but they all laughed mightily at the fun, and after a while ses I, 'brother, I'm bob'd.' 'Who bob'd you?' ses they. I guessed the biggest fisted feller in the room, but it wasn't him. The next minit spang went the book agin cousin Pete's head. "Whew!" ses he, 'brother, I'm bob'd!' 'Who bob'd you,' ses they. But cousin Pete didn't guess rite nother and the fust thing I know'd whang they tuck me agin. I was dredful anxious to guess rite but it was no use, I missed it every time, and so did cousin Pete, and the harder they hit 'the harder they laughed. One time they hit me a great deal easier than the rest. 'Brother I'm bob'd!" ses I. 'Who bob'd you?" ses they.—'Miss Mary Stallions,' ses I. 'No I never,' ses she, and they all roared out worse than ever.

I begun to git monstrous tired of sich fun, which seemed so much like the frogs in the spellin book—for it was deth to me—and I don't know what I would have done if Mary had'nt come up and untied the hadkercher.

'Lets play something else,' ses she, and her face was red as fire, and she looked sort o' mad out of her eyes.

I seen ther was something wrong in a minit.

Well, they all went on playin 'pawns' and 'pon honor,' and 'here we go round the gooseberry bush,' and 'Oh sister Feby, how merry we be,' and sich nonsense, till they played all they knowed and when they was plain Mary told me how cousin Pete bob'd me himself.

It was the most audacious take in I ever heard of. Do you think he didn't set down beside me and never blindfolded himself, and hit me every lick himself, now and then hittin his knee with the book, to make me believe he was bob'd too! My hed was a singin with the licks when she told me how he done me, and I do believe if it hadn't been for her I'd gin cousin Pete sich a lickin rite thar in that room as he never had afore in his born days. Blazes! but I was mad at fust. But Mary begged me not to raise no fus about it, now it was all over, and she would fix him for his smartness. I hadn't no sort of an ide how she was gwine to do it, but I knowed she was enuff for cousin Pete any time so I jest let her go ahead. Well, she tuck the bominable fool off to one side and whispered to him like she was gwine to let him into the secret. She told him bout a new play what she learned down to Macon when she was at the college, called 'Introduction to the King and Queen,' what she said was a grate deal funnyer than 'Brother Bob,' and swaded him to help to get 'em all to play.

After she and him made it all up, cousin Pete put out three chairs close together in a row for a throne, and Mary she put a sheet over 'em to make 'em look a little grand. Bill Byers was to be King and Mary was to be Queen.

"Now you must all come in tother room," ses cousin Pete, "only them what belongs to the court, and then you must be introduced, one at a time."

"I aint gwine," ses Tom Stallions, for there's some trick in it."

"No there aint," ses cousin Pete, "I'll give you my word there aint no trick, only a little fun."

"Well," ses I, "I's bad fun enough for one nite."

Mary looked at me and kind o' winked, and ses she, "you're one of the court you know, Major, but jest go out till the court is sumensed before the throne. Well we all went out, and bimeby Bill Byers called out lords and ladys what belonged to the court, and we all went in and tuck chairs on both sides of the throne.

Cousin Pete was to be the first one interduced and Samuel Rogers was to be the feller who introduced the company. Well bimeby the dore opened, in come cousin Pete, bowin and scrapin, and twistin and riggleing and puttin on more ares nor a French dancin master—he beat Grotchett all to smash. The King sot on one side of the throne and the Queen on tother leavin room to the middle for some one else.—Sam was so full of laugh at cousin Pete's antics that he couldn't hardly speak.

"Doctor Peter Jones," ses he, "I interduce you to their Majesty King and Queen."

Cousin Pete scraped about awhile and then dropt on one knee, rite afore 'em,

"Rise gallant knight," ses Bill Byers; "rise we dub you knight of the royal bath."

Cousin Pete got up and bowed and scraped a few more times, and went to sit down between 'em, but they rise up jest as he went to set down, and the first thing he knowed, kersplosh he went, rite into a big tub of cold water, with nothing but his hed and heels stickin out.

He tried to kiss Mary as he was takin his seat, and if you could jest seed him as he went into that tub with his arms reached out to her, and his mouth sot for a kiss, I do believe you'd laughed more'n you ever did afore in your life. The fellers was all so spicious that some trick was gwine to be played that they left the dore open and when the thing tuck place they all run in shoutin and laughin like they would bust ther sides.

Pete got out as quick as he could, and I never seed a feller so wilted down in all my life.—He got as mad as a hornet, and sed it was a mean trick to serve enny boddy so, specially in cold weather. And he went rite off home by himself to dress.

Mary made the niggers take out the middle chair and put the tub of water thar when we was all in tother room. Pete didn't spicion the trick was gwine to team out that way; he thought the queen was gwine to sentence every feller what didn't rise her as he set down, to do something that would make fun for the rest, and he was jest gwine to open the game. I felt perfectly satisfied after that, and I don't think cousin Pete will be quite so fond of funny tricks the next time.

But I like to forget to tell you, the middle is to take place—providin ther aint no more yearthquakes or unaccountable things to prevent—on the 22d of this month, which you know is a famous day what ought to be celebrated by every genewine patriot in the world. I shall look for you to come, and I hope you will be sure to be thar, for I know you couldn't grudge the ride jest to see Miss Mary Jones what is to be. We's gwine to have a considerable getherin, jest to please the old folks, and old Miss Stallions see she's a gwine to give us a genel George Washin of the old time fashion. No more from

Your friend till deth,

JOS. JONES.

P. S.—I went over rather late to see 'em all, and they was as busy as bees in a tar barrel sowin and makin up finery. Mary was sowin something mighty fine and white with ruffles and jigamarees all round it. 'What kind of a thing is that?' ses I. The gals looked at one another and laughed like they would die, and my poor little Mary (bless her soul) kep gathering it up in a heap and blushin dredful. 'Tell him, sis,' ses Miss Caroline, but Mary looked rite down and didn't say nothin. 'I'll tell him,' ses Keziah, 'it's a ——' 'No, you shant now—stop, stop,' ses Mary, and she put her pretty little hand rite on Miss Keziah's mouth, and looked like she'd cry for a little. I felt so sorry for her, I told 'em I didn't want to know, and they put the things away, and bimeby I went home, but I kep thinkin all the way what upon yearth it could be. I spose I'll find out soon day.

The Lady that was too Fashionable.

Why should we speak of the fashion, in a city where it is so inconsistent. Yesterday's fashion is gone today, and that, of to day will be gone to-morrow.

In Paris, those who dress according to the fashion are always busy, they must not use a moment in the day; there is the morning undress, and the morning dress; day dress, evening dress, and concert or ball dress; and this is not all: one must have fashionable rooms, fashionable furniture, fashionable carriage and horses, fashionable liveries, and fashionable harness; and fashion is always fleeting.

These people to whom fashion is every-thing are extremely unhappy when they are found wanting in the smallest particular. This way of tying the cravat is no longer in fashion; coats are not buttoned up so high as this now; this hat is not of the new shape; this color is in bad taste; and this cane is completely gone by.

If you have been so unfortunate as to appear without knowing all this, you are lost. Run, hide yourself, quick, before any one sees you, or your reputation is gone.

Fortunately for the Parisians, they are not all slaves to fashion. Men of talent think very little of it; they have other things to think about.—Some austere philosophers and cynics affect to despise it; they sometimes carry this too far, *Est modus in rebus.*

The following circumstances befel a lady in Paris, to whom fashion was everything. This lady was forty years old; she was not handsome; but she often wore things that made her less so.

"It is the fashion," was her favorite saying. 'One cannot go wrong when one is in the fashion.'

'But, if the fashion is a ridiculous one?' said her friends.

"Fashion can never be ridiculous."

"If it is unbecoming?"

"It is of no consequence."

"If fashion directed you to expose your throat?"

"I would show it."

"To wear your dresses to your knees?"

"I would wear them so. I would always be in the fashion."

The husband of this lady, who was by no means of her way of thinking, took it into his head one day to compose a little piece, and put it in the *Journal des Modes*, with a picture, representing a lady whose hair was dressed with a carrot. Underneath was written—

"New style of dressing hair, drawn back a la Chinoise; natural carrot."

The lady examined it long and seriously.

"Oh! what a singular head dress—how new; ah! they will wear vegetables in their hair after this,"

The husband shrugged his shoulders, exclaiming,

"How ridiculous—it is not common sense—I hope you will not make yourself ridiculous in that manner?"

"Why not, my dear? it is not ugly—not at all ugly.—Besides, it is the fashion, and that is enough. I must have a carrot—I must have one immediately—a fine large carrot. We are going to the opera—I must have my hair dressed so."

The husband affected to oppose her; the lady persisted. She put the carrot in her hair, and went to the opera.

The effect was extraordinary: but not what she expected. Everybody laughed and so very openly, that it was impossible for her to misunderstand it.

The poor lady came home very melancholy, and quite disconcerted.

"It is very singular: I was dressed in the last fashion, and yet the people laughed at me."

"My dear," replied the husband, "all fashions are not becoming to you. I have told you so a thousand times. You should adapt your dress to your looks: a carrot is not becoming to a blonde."

Since then, this lady has not followed the fashions so implicitly.—*Lady's Book.*

☞ The following appalling instance of destitution and death in the midst of a refined, opulent city, we find in the Boston Transcript. It is but just to remark, that she was the wife of a beastly drunkard, who carried to his home only the poison which caused disease and death:—

POVERTY AND DEATH.—In Well street, near Custom House street, yesterday morning, seeing a crowd of men, women and children assembled around the entrance to a cellar, we inquired the occasion of the collection, and were informed that in the apartment below *a woman had died of intoxication!* We descended, to learn, if possible, some further particulars, eight or ten rickety wooden steps down which the water was trickling from the snow without, when a scene met our eye such as our readers may have seen, described in the works of Dickens or Sue, or some other delineator of degraded life, but which we did not suppose might be found so near our own homes. The atmosphere was of course cold and damp, although an effort had been made to warm it by piling on chips in the centre of a large, open fireplace. The only furniture visible was a single chair, an old water bucket, a spruce beer bottle, and a small iron pot. At the dry end of the room, in a corner near the fire place, lay the corpse of the unfortunate woman whose fate we had been informed of previous to our descent.

A MAN down east has invented a machine to renovate old bachelors. Out of a good sized, fat, greasy old bachelor he can make quite a decent young man, and have enough left to make two small *puppies*, a pair of leather breeches, and a small *kettle of soft soap!* Surely this is an age of improvement.

THE NEWS.

Norwich, Conn., Jan. 11, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JOHN TYLER,
OF VIRGINIA,
Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
CHAUNCEY F. CLEVELAND.
FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM S. HOLABIRD.
FOR SECRETARY,
NOAH A. PHELPS.
FOR TREASURER,
CHARLES H. POND.
FOR COMPTROLLER,
GIDEON WELLES.

☞ Our city readers have been served during the past week with the Monthly Messenger. To-day it will be found enclosed in our country edition. It will be found to be an excellent number.

Circulate the Documents!

The necessity of adopting some means to counteract the false stories of the Federal Coons, and to prevent their imposing upon the community, by their humbuggery and deceptive management, must be apparent to all democrats, who have the good of the cause at heart and wish to hail its successful triumph in April next. One of the best and most honorable modes of effecting this desirable end, is, to circulate democratic newspapers, and thus to let the people see and read the truth. Let our friends depend upon it, that too much cannot be done in this way. We still continue the offer made a week or two since. We will send bundles of the News from the 18th of the present month to the 1st of April, at the rate of FIVE COPIES for ONE DOLLAR! Let our friends in the different towns of New London and Windham counties come up to the work!

First Meeting of the "Clay Club," or FEDERAL GULL-TRAP!

We promised last week to give our readers some account of the "ravings and doings" at the organization of the "Clay Club," alias "Home League," alias Federal Gull Trap, in this city on Tuesday night of last week, provided they were possessed of any interest. We might, therefore, fail of saying a single word, and still not be guilty of breaking our pledge—for a more insipid affair it has not been our fortune to have heard of in a long time; however, as this was the first grand move of the whigs here towards "organizing for the spring campaign," and as there were certain *peculiarities* attending the meeting, which it may be worth while that the freemen be made acquainted with, we have concluded to crave the indulgence of our readers, while we present them with a hasty sketch, from our reporter, of *what* was said and done, interspersed with such comments of our own as may be called for. Let not our readers be deterred by its length, from giving it a careful perusal. *The Coons must be watched!* Ed. News.

On our entering the Hall, we should think there was an audience of some 100 or 150 persons, at the utmost, present, and among these we recognized the faces of several staunch and incorruptible democrats, who had come to witness the mummeries that were about to be enacted, and to establish their minds, if possible, still more firmly in the just and sober principles of Democracy, by observing the hollow-hearted and deceptive manœuvres of their federal opponents, the Coons. An individual, late the cashier of one of our City *Banks*, and now a general stock-jobber and the agent of some sort of *Corporation*, occupied the chair as President *pro tem*. There appeared to be nothing going on excepting "personal conversations" here and there; and although occasionally a faint attempt was made to "call out" some noted Coon orator for the purpose of "stirring up the animals," no Coon orator could be induced to unburrow himself at this time. Pretty soon, a number of individuals, bearing tin candlesticks in their hands, entered the room, and made their way towards the chairman's desk, to whom they handed a small piece of paper. The chairman arose and said that the committee appointed to nominate officers for a "Clay Club" had duly weighed the matter and submitted their report. He then proceeded to read the names of a President, four Vice Presidents, and three Secretaries. *Mr. John A. Rockwell*, lawyer, late President of the *Quinebaug Bank*, (under whose salutary supervision, we believe, the shears of that institution *fell* to less than *half* their *per value*,) a distinguished dabbler in *Railroad* and *Bank stock*, and a leading Hard Cider Coon, was the individual selected to preside over the "Clay Club"; the other officers, being rather "small potatoes," with one or two exceptions, have escaped our memory. We must not, however, neglect to name Mr. Zebulon R. Robbins, who, shortly after being nominated first Secretary, arose and *declined* serving in that capacity, alleging that the multiplicity of his engagements would prevent his attending to the duties of the appointment. (The real reason undoubtedly was, that Mr. Robbins, being a moderate sort of a politician and withal rather a sensible man, did not wish to be drawn into so silly a piece of business.) Contrary to his wishes, however, he was *forced* to accept the office—the meeting, at the instance of Mr. *Charles W. Rockwell*, (brother of John, and a person somewhat noted for his *Cotton*, *Railroad*, and *Bank* speculations, and his extensive gardens and summer houses, in imitation of the notorious *Nicholas Biddle* at Andalusia,) thinking "it would be a very *bad beginning* to excuse any one, and *especially* Mr. *Zebulon R. Robbins*"!!

Some one now moved that a committee be appointed to draft a Constitution for the "Club," and Mr. *Gurdon Chapman* and a couple of lawyers were chosen for that purpose, who forthwith produced one already written, which went on to say that the "Club" should be called the "Norwich Clay Club," that its object was, to make Henry Clay President, and that all legal voters should be entitled to belong to it, by signing the Constitution. This last article was afterwards amended by extending the privilege of membership to such as should be entitled to become voters prior to the Presidential election; and as if this was not enough, somebody proposed, and the meeting adopted, a still further amendment, by which the little boys and stripling whiggies of the town might be enabled to become members of the "Club," and thus their "valuable services" be obtained in hooting Coon songs and "Henry Clay" about our streets. This important matter adjusted, the Coons proceeded to choose a "Committee of Arrangements." They had adopted their committee, when Mr. *Wollcott Huntington*, late Collector at New London, moved that the name of *John Dunham* be annexed to the number—adding in a lower tone to those about him—"We liked to have forgotten John!"

(So John was not "forgotten," but we find him figuring at the *tail* of the "Clay Club Committee of Arrangements"!)

The President remarked, that the organization of the "Club" being complete, they were now ready to proceed to business. Quite a dead pause ensued. At length some one hollowed out "Foster!" "Foster!" and Mr. Lafayette S. Foster arose, amid quite an outburst of "popular feeling," to address the meeting.

We shall endeavor to give the gist of this gentleman's *speech*—for as such it was undoubtedly intended—although we must say that we were scarcely less surprised at its general lameness and want of merit, than at its gross misstatements and *palpable falsifications*. As a lawyer, we are free to confess our admiration of Mr. Foster's talents; in fact, he seems to have imagined himself on the present occasion engaged in one of those desperate cases, which all lawyers have sometimes to encounter, and in which we know they labor under every disadvantage, and are obliged to quibble, misrepresent, and do every thing but *lie*, to produce the desired effect upon the Jury. But his political speeches are certainly but little to his credit.

Mr. Foster labored under considerable difficulty in "getting off" his exordium, which consisted of a sort of "glorification" of "this same Henry Clay," as he expressed it. The object of the "Club" was sufficiently designated by its name—it was to elect "this same Henry Clay" to the Presidency. No man had done more for the country than "this same Henry Clay," &c., &c. They had therefore done right in setting up the name of "this same Henry Clay" to whom the whigs did "homage," as the "embodiment of whig principles"! Mr. Clay's name was identified with every lasting measure of the whig party, and with every event that had ever tended to the country's prosperity! He would allude more particularly, however, to three subjects, on which Mr. Clay's views were the views of the "community": the subjects of the Currency, the Public Lands, and the Tariff.

On the Currency question the views of Mr. Clay and the whole whig party were well known. They had always been in favor of furnishing the country with a *good* and *convenient currency*. They had heard, on the other hand, the doctrine advanced in certain quarters, that the government had nothing to do with providing the country with a currency. Such was not the opinion of Mr. Clay or the Coon party. As to the particular *mode* of producing this good currency at which they aimed—*that* was a question for *future consideration*. When they had succeeded in their wishes of *electing Mr. Clay* and a *majority in Congress*, THEN would be the time to fix upon the plan for securing this desirable end. All projects of this character naturally *originate* in Congress, and of course the particular mode of establishing a good currency could not be determined before Mr. Clay and a Coon majority in Congress were elected!!

[Our democratic readers will not, of course, fail of perceiving the real difficulty which lay in the speaker's way. Mr. Foster *dared not boldly come forward and say that Mr. Clay and the whigs were pledged to a U. S. BANK*, as the "particular mode" of supplying the country with a currency, but smoothed the matter over by saying that *this* was "a question for *future consideration*"!! How true it is, that the whigs have no "principles for the public eye." We will simply add before proceeding with the report, that the speaker seems to have made no special allusions to the matter of "regulating" the "exchanges." This being an old stereotyped cry with the whigs, we are somewhat surprised at the omission.)

The question of the Public Lands, every one knew, was one with which Mr. Clay's name was perfectly identified. Every one has heard of Mr. Clay's famous Land Bill, which provides for an equitable distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands among all the States, to whom they of right belong. Should the contrary policy, he asked, prevail—to *give away these valuable proceeds to the States in which the lands are situated?* Such *was the intention of the (so styled) democratic party!!* Yes, to GIVE AWAY the Public Lands to a *few States at the West*, thus inflicting the grossest injustice upon the old States, by whom these lands were originally earned and purchased!!! But Mr. Clay's policy was, to distribute these avails among all the States, and such was also the whig policy.

(We shall not be expected to say but a word on this portion of this famous Coon speech. Mr. Foster's representation as to what is the democratic policy in relation to the disposal of the proceeds of the Public Lands, is false, and we think he can hardly plead ignorance for having said what he did. The *democratic* policy is, to appropriate the public land money for the present, towards the payment of the National Debt, amounting now, through the effects of *whig legislation*, to *many millions of dollars!* After this debt is paid, the public land money may still be applied to the support of government, and thus supersede the practice we have seen adopted, of *borrowing* with one hand and "*distributing*" with the other. However, the whole speech was evidently made for political effect, and we don't know that we should wonder at so gross a departure from the truth, as is furnished in the above.)

On the Tariff question, who does not know, continued Mr. Foster, that Mr. Clay has ever been the ardent advocate of American interests! Why, he was the Father of the "American System"—a system which has for its aim the "protection" of our "home industry." Mr. Clay is, in this respect, emphatically the friend of his country. His opinions upon this subject, too, are known—well known. Some men represent their views differently in different parts of the country, for the sake of making themselves popular. *Not so Mr. Clay! He* has never worn a double face on this question!! He carries his heart in his hand, and his opinions on the Tariff are the same at the North and South!!! "Protection to home industry" as a *principle*, is inscribed on his banner, and not the destructive doctrine of free trade, which we hear advocated by the opposite party!

(Here we understand that Mr. Foster went into a long episode, appealing to all business men—men of every pursuit, commercial, agricultural, manufacturing, mechanical, &c., as to whether their business had not flourished best under whig rule, whether all the fluctuations in trade had not been produced by the destructive measures of the opposite party!! and whether they were ready to subscribe to a policy which would bring ruin upon the country and individual ruin upon themselves! It is said to have been a most pathetic appeal, though, had we been present, we think we must have lost no small share of its brilliant effects, in our perfect astonishment at the unblushing effrontery of most of the statements made—particularly where the ruinous results of an *inflated paper currency*—the *genuine offspring of whiggery*, and against which democrats have *always been strenuously opposed*—were charged upon the democratic party; where the democratic party are charged with advocating a *free trade* policy, in palpable contradiction of known facts—and, more especially, where we are considerately told that *Mr. Clay's tariff views* ARE PERFECTLY WELL KNOWN, and are understood to be ALIKE at the *North* and *South*!!! What, then, becomes of Mr. Clay's recent letters addressed to Southern gentlemen, in which he distinctly disavows a "high tariff" and the idea of "Protection *for itself*," but says he goes for a "revenue tariff," with "*incidental*" protection? Tell us, ye deceiving Coons, *are these letters to be believed?* Is Mr. Clay a "high tariff" man, or is he not? Is he in favor of "Protection" as a "principle," as he is represented at the *North*, or is he simply a judicious "revenue tariff" man, and in favor of such discriminating duties as shall afford "incidental" protection to *all* classes of home industry, as he is represented in *Georgia* and elsewhere at the *South*? The latter is the *democratic* doctrine. Is Mr. Clay with the *democrats*, or is he with the "high tariff, protection-as-a-principle" men of the North? Which is it? Let us have the truth of the matter. Mr. Clay never states his principles differently in different parts of the country, says this Coon orator. Is it so? or is the Coon at his old tricks again, trying to deceive the people. We shall publish the letters to which we have referred, and also extracts from southern papers, which, we fancy, will *show* how Mr. Clay is regarded there, and whether in fact the *South* as a whole have not been led to believe, and *do not at this present moment believe*, that Mr. Clay is not only opposed to "protection," but is to all intents and purposes a——FREE TRADE MAN!!! These Coons are really the most unblushing—*there*, shall we say? They certainly cannot blame the people if they look upon them as such. But let us resume the thread of this remarkable speech. After having closed his appeal to business men of all classes, in which the past reverses in the business of the country were attributed to the measures of the democratic party, (although, as we have remarked, every one knows that they were produced by a system of *speculation* and *overtrading*, incited and pampered by an inflated paper currency—the "currency," in fact, that the whigs are anxious to curse the country again with—)

Mr. Foster then adverted to the importance of carrying the State election in the spring. On this point he dwelt with considerable force, *very* truly remarking that the political complexion of the State for the coming five years would undoubtedly be determined by the result ☞ on the first Monday in April! To effect a Coon victory would, however, he said, require *energy*, ACTION, and **MONEY**—yes, **MONEY** given **FREELY**!!! not to bribe men with (Oh no!) but MONEY to meet the necessary expenses of organizing and to disseminate light abroad through the community. The Coons *must* and SHOULD succeed at the coming election!

[This was about the amount of Mr. Foster's speech, and if no other, certainly the concluding portion of it is well worthy the serious consideration of democrats. MONEY, GIVEN FREELY we are boldly told, is to be used for the purpose of revolutionizing the eastern counties of the State! *Do the freemen hear this?* MONEY is to be lavishly poured forth to secure the election of the whig ticket next spring, and the vote of the State of Connecticut for Henry Clay in the fall! Democrats, let us be prepared for these deceiving and corrupt Coons! Let us guard the people against their FALSEHOODS and their BRIBERY! This same Coon orator, you will recollect, was the man who at the whig State Convention before the last, talked of the necessity of operating upon the "DOUBTFUL VOTERS"!! Hear his recommendation and assertions *now*, that MONEY shall be given FREELY; he says, to pay the "expenses of organizing," but it would not require much money for *that* purpose, nor for distributing a few hundred extra newspapers and political tracts through this section of the State. What then IS the object of this MONEY? We can form our own opinions.]

—*After* these astounding confessions had fallen from the lips of this Coon orator, and he had resumed his seat, Mr. Peter Lanman was called for, who, as the Courier very truly remarks, made a "highly characteristic speech,"—the old gentleman as usual conveying his audience by a sudden flight into *Germany* or *France*, or some other foreign country where, we understand, he has travelled extensively in his younger days. On this occasion something that transpired during the war between England and France served as a text for his remarks. He eventually, however, got round to this country and the Clay Club, read something from a newspaper, amused the audience hugely by his comical voice and appearance, and then sat down.

After him arose Mr. Jonathan George Washington Trumbull—a very easy, affable sort of a body, a bank director, and professedly a pious man. The reason why we allude to this last circumstance will be seen from what follows. Mr. Trumbull said that he had seen certain statements in the "loco-foco newspapers" reflecting upon the *private character* of Mr. Clay; and he had made up his mind that, if these stories *were true*, Mr. Clay should not receive his vote, and ought always remain at his retreat at Ashland. But in the course of a short travel he had taken, during the last two or three weeks, he had come across a gentleman by the name of Major Tilford or Gilford—(we could not understand which)—who, he was informed, was a near neighbor of Mr. Clay's, and who was the President of the Kentucky Bank, and had had a great deal of money pass through his hands! and Mr. T. referred to these facts as proof of the correctness of his statements. Struck with these high qualities in the aforesaid Major Tilford, (probably if he had been a poor honest hard-working man, Mr. Trumbull's anxiety to obtain an introduction would not have been so great) he forthwith sought to make his acquaintance, but had to work a "yankee traverse" to do so. His principal object, he said, was to inquire of the Major touching Mr. Clay's private character. He spent the evening with him, and on broaching the subject, the Major very readily consented to tell him all he knew about the matter, and that ought to be something, for he had lived on a farm adjoining Mr. Clay's for 46 years. Mr. Trumbull asked the Major if Mr. Clay was a *gambler*. Why, said the Major, thirty or forty years ago, when Mr. Clay was a young man, he may have played some, and he *may have* played for money, but during the last twenty years Mr. Clay has been no more of a gambler than you and I can be called gamblers now. Well, how is it as to his treatment of his family and friends? asked Mr. Trumbull. On those points, said the Major, I will refer you to Mr. Clay's own political opponents, who have never uttered a lisp against him on those points. In short, observed Mr. Trumbull, I was *perfectly satisfied* that *all* the stories prejudicial to Mr. Clay's private character were *false*. Major Tilford invited me very cordially to go to Kentucky with him and visit Mr. Clay, but I told him—"No, having satisfied myself on these points, I shall now return to my own State and town and do all I can to secure Mr. Clay's election, with the hope of meeting him for the first time *at his inauguration at Washington, on the 4th of March*, 1845! [a result concerning which we must confess we begin to entertain strong fears, when we consider Mr. Trumbull's vast influence and efficiency as a politician! However, what's lacking in other respects may be made up in "MONEY"!

The idea of Mr. Trumbull's meeting Mr. Clay at his inauguration we understand was received with great Coonish applause, and seemed for the moment to open distant visions of glory to the desponding whiggies. We are afraid, however, that all their clap traps and their MONEY will not avail them. But we have not done with Mr. Trumbull's remarks. It will be observed that he not only makes out Mr. Clay to *have been* a gambler—and admitting for argument's sake that he is not one *now*, this may be, and undoubtedly is entirely owing to the destruction of the passion, and not to any *reform in principles*, for a man 65 or 70 years old would naturally be expected to loose, to say the least, his attachment to practices which may have formed his ardent pursuits in youth and manhood—we say the testimony of Major Tilford not only makes out Mr. Clay to *have been a gambler*, but *falls of throwing any light upon the stigma which attaches to his name as being a NOTED AND CONFIRMED DUELLIST!* We do not learn from Mr. Trumbull that his distinguished acquaintance, the President of the Kentucky Bank, and the man who had had so much money pass through his hands, and whose word was *therefore* so much to be relied upon, said a single word upon this subject. We do not learn that the pious and conscientious Mr. Trumbull *made any inquiry* upon this point. Probably certain facts in connection with this portion of Mr. Clay's "private character" were so fresh in the recollection not only of Mr. Trumbull, but of the whole country, as to supersede the *necessity* of his asking of this Kentucky Bank President, for information touching the matter. The part Mr. Clay is known to have taken in the duel which led to the death, yea rather the *cool, deliberate* MURDER of the lamented CILLEY—a part which Mr. Wise, (who, if we recollect aright, bore the challenge,) has publicly said he took—this we say, to leave out of the question Mr. Clay's personal duels, two or more in number, were so well understood by Mr. Trumbull, that he did not deem it worth while to trouble his Kentucky acquaintance with inquires on the subject. And yet this very gentleman returns to Norwich, and before a public audience solemnly declares that he is "perfectly satisfied" that "ALL the stories prejudicial to Mr. Clay's private character," reported in the "loco-foco papers" "are FALSE"!! Well done, Mr. Trumbull! If this isn't coonery, we don't know what is. Keep it before the people—let them see the petty shifts—the gross deceptions—the manufactured and fraudulent "certificates" of character which the Coons are endeavoring to spread before them as a snare to catch their votes. If this Kentucky Bank President hasn't got too far off, we advise by all means that he be sent for or met half way, and that this matter be cleared up. However if the Coons are "perfectly satisfied," we are.]

Mr. Trumbull had no sooner resumed his seat than up arose Mr. Peter Lanman again. "*Mr. Chairman!* I must tell one anecdote." What the anecdote was, we were so situated that we did not hear. "If we are not mistaken, however, in its "*moral*," it was to this effect—Did Mr. Clay, when he was in the *practice* of gambling, "mark the cards," or play fair. The answer was, he played fair; then exclaimed the speaker, I have no objections to his playing.!

['This is, in fact, about the only whig "principle for the public eye" which seems to have been advanced during the whole meeting: That *gambling* was perfectly allowable and proper provided the gambler only "played fair"! We hope that the whig creed as "condensed by Mr. Clay," (see Clay Song Book) may be amended by embracing the above among its articles.]

Several other Coons present were called upon for speeches. Mr. Charles W. Rockwell got up and remarked he had nothing to say now. By and bye, when the Club had got fairly under way, he should try to learn and say something. Mr. Wm. C. Gilman was pretty much in the same fix—nothing to say—hoped, however, and believed, that if Mr. Clay was elected every man in the audience would have a $50 note in his pocket. [More promises of "$2 a day and roast beef," the freemen will perceive!] Mr. George Perkins was also called for, but had either absquatulated from the meeting, or been suddenly struck dumb. Said nothing.

After appointing a Committee to elect delegates to the young men's Whig State Convention, to be holden at Hartford on the 22d of next month, [Washington's birth day desecrated to such a purpose!] the Club adjourned to two weeks from the ensuing Friday evening, at 7 o'clock, though a Mr. Tompkins, the famous hard cider chorister in 1840, wanted the hour fixed at 8 o'clock, so as to accommodate "our factory friends," as he very facetiously and considerately remarked, "who could not leave their work before that hour.

[So much for the Coon "Clay Club." We have taken altogether more room than we at first intended, in giving an account of its proceedings; but we believe our reporter has done so faithfully, impartially and without misrepresentation. Let us now close the "exercises" with the following select hymn from the *new* Coon Songster, prepared by *Parson* Brownlow:

A SITTIN' ON A TREE.

BY THE REV. W. BROWNLOW.
TUNE—"*Sittin on a rail.*"

As I walked out dis arternoon,
To get a drink by de light ob de moon,
Dar I see dat "same Old Coon,"
A sittin' on a tree,
A sittin' on a tree,
A sittin' on a tree,
A sittin' on a tree,
And lookin' wery glad.

Says I to him, "wot make you grin?
De Lokies say you're dead as sin;
But dare you is—de same old skin,
A sittin on de tree, &c.

"Oh course, I ar," says he, "and soon,
De whigs will sing de good old tune,
About dis werry same Old Coon,"
A sittin' on de tree, &c.

When Massa Harrison—bless his soul,
Begun the great big ball to roll,
Why here I sot, and see de whole,
A sittin' on dis tree, &c.

One ting dere was in dat campain,
I hope to neber see again,
It gibes dis Old Coon so much pain,
A sittin' on de tree, &c.
Lookin' werry bad.

De way Old Weto 'd take you in,
I ollers thought would be a sin:
It almose make me shed my skin,
While sittin' on de tree, &c.
Lookin' mighty mad.

Now when you gat into de fray,
Dat will be fout 'fore many a day,
And end in 'lectin' Harry Clay,
I'll sit upon dis tree, &c.
Lookin' werry glad.

And den I hope, if you put on,
Your flag, de name ob any one,
Wid his'n, 'twill be an *honest* John,
Or else not none at all!
So says dis SAME OLD COON.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.—The Senate have acted upon the nomination of the Hon. Abel P. Upshur, of Virginia, to be Secretary of State, in the place of Daniel Webster, resigned. Mr. Upshur is appointed. Hon. John Nelson has also been appointed Attorney General, in place of Hugh S. Legare, (deceased,) by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

There was a rumor current, to the effect that Mr. Spencer's nomination to the vacant bench of the Supreme Court was about to be submitted by the President to the Senate, and that Mr. Henshaw would be placed at the head of the Treasury Department, and Mr. Wise be nominated Secretary of the Navy. We know not how much credit to attach to it; but can only express our hope that it may prove true.

NEW YEAR'S DAY AT WASHINGTON.—The correspondent of the N. Y. Aurora, at Washington, gives a very interesting account of the respectful attention shown the President on New Year's day. President Tyler was dressed, on the occasion, in a complete suit of *home manufacture*. The crowd of persons who repaired to the White House, "anxious of paying the President a visit, was immense. In fact, there was a mixture of all ages, sexes, and conditions in life, within and without the President's mansion, each member of which manifested as warm a desire as myself to honor the President of a brave and virtuous nation. The President stood in the centre of the green room, surrounded by every member of his most amiable family, to receive the annual greetings of the living throng which passed before him; and, on his right, no less assiduous than the President himself in their attention to this multitude of joyous visitors, were Mr. and Mrs. Robert Tyler, whose kind and sociable qualities are equally felt in public as well as in the private circle.

Near and around this interesting group were clustered other groups of persons in the highest walks of life, including foreign ministers, senators and congressmen, talking over the events of the preceding year and exchanging salutations of respect and friendship with each other, which it is to be hoped may remain unimpaired during the full term of that upon which they were just entering.

The marine band, who were seated around a table in the hall, enhanced the general pleasure with waltzes and overtures during the day. They attracted, as they always do, the particular attention of the rising generation; who gambolled about as free as the air beneath the roof of the national mansion.

On the whole, the President has reason to be proud of the respect paid him on New Year's day, by his fellow citizens here, who have every opportunity of knowing his generous and manly virtues; and, accordingly, when the proper and appropriate time arrives for paying him the reward due for his honesty and sincerity of purpose, they are not backward in doing homage to the possessor of attributes which exalt and ennoble our nature. Though the number of persons that visited the President this time twelve-months was said to have been larger than on any previous occasion of a similar kind, yet the aggregate of those yesterday was fully one-third more than on the first of January, 1843."

VERY GOOD.—"A small *sucker*, my dear," as Mrs. Fish said when she presented her husband with a pledge of connubial bliss.

☞ Letters from the Sandwich Islands give a glowing account of a late volcanic eruption there.

☞ The Legislatures of Pennsylvania, Michigan, Kentucky, Mississippi and Louisiana are now in session.

☞ A destructive fire broke out in New York, on Tuesday evening of last week, in the large four story brick building forming the rear part of the extensive down-town establishment of Messrs. R. Hoe & Co., the well known Machinists. Their loss, it is supposed, will amount to from 5,000 to $10,000—fully insured. Messrs. Leonard & Windt, cutlers, occupants of the 2d store, lose from 1,000 to $2,000—no insurance. J. Burroughs, fur blower, 3d story—loss about the same—no insurance. Messrs. North & Gallagher, engravers for calico printers, 4th story—loss estimated at about $10,000—half insured. These losses are independent of the value of the building.

BARE, THE PIRATE.—This individual was sentenced in New York, on Wednesday last, to be hung on the 7th of March next, and his body to be delivered to the College of Physicians and Surgeons. The trial of his confederate is postponed for the present.

☞ The whig Legislature of Maryland have elected the Hon. James A. Pearce, U. S. Senator, for the term of six years from the 4th of March last.

☞ The U. S. brig Truxton, Lieut. Com. George D. Upshur, arrived at Norfolk, on the 28th ult., from Constantinople, having on board the remains of Commodore Porter. They were originally destined for interment near Philadelphia, but in consequence of the earnest desire of his family, now at Constantinople, that they should be interred at Washington, Lieut. Upshur put into Norfolk to await the further orders of the Navy Department.

NEW YORK.—The Legislature of this State assembled at Albany on the 2d inst. The message of Gov. Bouck appears to be a very fair document, presenting the affairs of the State in a very favorable light, and giving general satisfaction to politicians of all classes.

☞ Rev. Dr. Wainright, of the Episcopal Church, New York, and the Rev. Dr. Potts, of the Presbyterian, are about to discuss the question—"Can there be a true Christian Church without a Bishop?

MASSACHUSETTS.—The Legislature of Massachusetts convened on Wednesday of last week. Thomas Kinnicutt, whig, was chosen Speaker of the House. In Senate, Hon. Josiah Quincy was chosen President. The two Houses then adjourned to the Old South Church, where the Annual Election Sermon was delivered by Rev. Mr. Chapin, of Charlestown. The Boston Mail thus speaks of this production: "A very large audience were present, in addition to the members of the Legislature—drawn thither by the expectation of a most excellent sermon. Nor were they disappointed. It was one of the best of all Mr. Chapin's happy efforts. The sermon will soon be printed, however, and the public will have an opportunity of judging of its merits."

The vacancies in the Senate will of course be filled with whigs. On Thursday, a committee were appointed "to consider and report what course ought to be pursued, in relation to a resolution touching an amendment of the Constitution of the United States, passed by the Legislature in 1843."

On Friday, the committee on votes for Governor and Lt. Governor had not reported; but we understand, says the Mail, the following to be the state of the official returns:

Governor.		*Lt. Governor.*	
Briggs,	57,899	Reed,	57,685
Morton,	54,242	Childs,	54,031
Sewall,	8,901	Jackson,	8,988
Scattering,	246	Scattering,	269
	121,288		120,973

☞ The Hon. Mr. Sprague, of the United States Senate, passed through this city yesterday, on his way home.—*N. Y. Express of Friday.*

☞ The recent Congressional elections in the 3d and 6th districts, Mass., have resulted in no choice. In the 7th, Rockwell, whig, it is supposed is elected.

NEW YEAR'S ADDRESS.—We did not intend publishing the Carriers' Address in our paper, but as the supply was not adequate to the demand on New Year's Day, and many, who have not seen it, have expressed a wish to do so, we have concluded to put it in an extra column on the outside. One or two unimportant errors in its first appearance are corrected.

RESIGNATION.—Gen. Waddy Thompson, the Minister of the United States to Mexico, has forwarded his resignation of that trust, and may be expected to to arrive in the United States very shortly.

☞ We take unfeigned pleasure in introducing the following extract from the New Haven Courier. The artist here referred to is one of our own "Norwich boys," and had we time we should be pleased to enter upon a short history of this gentleman's earlier efforts to attain at eminence in his profession. The name of Alexander H. Emmons is familiar to most of our citizens. A resident at Hartford, he was called to New Haven to paint the portrait of Dr. Taylor.

Portrait of Dr. Taylor.—Mr. Emmons has just completed his portrait of Dr. Taylor, for the Trumbull Gallery. Its fidelity will be acknowledged by all who have seen the original. It is life-like and true to nature. The artist has caught the thoughtful expression of the Philosopher, as well as the Divine, as he appears in the Lecture Room, rather than the more social aspect of his countenance in private life, or in conversation. His style of painting is simple, chaste and finished. This production reflects much credit upon the young artist, and from the many high encomiums which have been bestowed upon it, we trust he will be employed on other similar embellishments.

☞ A democrat, on hearing something about the late white-washing given Mr. Clay's "private character" at the Town Hall, wondered how much of the time, for the last quarter of a century, the Kentucky Major and Bank President had spent in the company of Mr. Clay? A very pungent inquiry, surely; for should it turn out that Mr. Clay has spent the most of this period at Washington, while the Major has been supervising his "great Kentucky Bank," where he had so much "money pass through his hands," his testimony is after all, as we conceive, comparatively worthless. At best, it is worth next to nothing, and we shrewdly suspect that the Kentuckian *knew the man*, with whom he had to deal during that evening's "conversation."

Eighth of January Celebration.

The Franklin House was the scene of very brilliant performances on Monday evening last. The proposed Supper in honor of the anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans took place, as the newspapers say on such occasions, "in accordance with previous arrangements," or to be more explicit, in accordance with an "adjournment" from the year previous; and the attendance, we are happy to say, was both large and "punctual," it having been generally understood that "business of importance" was to be "brought before the meeting." There were estimated to be about one hundred guests present, (as many in fact as the tables would conveniently accommodate;) and although we were denied the pleasure of His Excellency's company on the occasion, much to the disappointment of many who had been led to expect his presence, yet His Honor the Mayor was there and presided with great dignity and "impartiality," over the deliberations of the assembly, assisted by the usual number of Vice Presidents. Among those present were also many of our most esteemed and substantial citizens, who had assembled to unite with their young friends, in celebrating, without distinction of party, an occasion so intimately connected with the pride and glory of our common country.

It is customary in describing such scenes, to speak first of the more *material* portions of the entertainment. In this respect we believe that the anticipations of all were more than realized. The tables, which occupied both of the large dining rooms at the Franklin, were most sumptuously and tastefully provided. There was variety and canvass back ducks—fine white table cloths and nicely roasted turkeys—beautiful cutlery and quails—good serviceable plates and oysters and chickens of various cookery to be eat in them—and a capital dessert, consisting of almost every imaginable delicacy that the palate of man could desire—and all prepared and served up in the Messrs. Woodard's most magnificent style. We trust that we have now succeeded in giving our readers a tolerable idea of the "bill of fare" which they would have had presented them had they all been present; that those who *did* partake were perfectly well satisfied with this portion of the *treatment* they experienced, we think there can hardly be a doubt—indeed, we think it was abundantly manifest, both from that silent and industrious "homage" at first paid to the tables themselves as "the embodiment of the principles of good eating," and from the evident and sincere complimentary expressions subsequently bestowed upon our generous hosts and the ladies of the House.

At the close of the repast, the President announced the delivery of the "regular toasts." They were fourteen in number, well written, and embodied much good sense, patriotism, and respect for the "Old Hero." The name of Washington was drank standing and in silence. Music from the Band enlivened the pauses, while repeated and enthusiastic cheers followed the reading of the "regular toasts." Now ensued a large number of "volunteer sentiments," in which frequent patriotic allusions were made to the "hoary-headed Chieftain and Hero of New Orleans—the distinguished Statesman and Patriot"; although not a few were noted also for their pungency and wit, albeit the "members" indulged in nothing stronger than warm coffee. The President (the Mayor) prefaced a very neat sentiment in honor of the General, with a short and sensible speech in relation to the Revolutionary and the late war—very correctly observing that our freedom as a nation was never truly perfected before the achievements of the latter, whose crowning event they had now assembled to commemorate. Sentiments accompanied by pithy addresses were also given by Joel W. White, Esq., and our aged and respected fellow-citizen, Maj. Simeon Hubbard, who was toasted as having been "the first 'Jackson man' in the State of Connecticut." Nor were "Uncle Dick" and that "red vest" forgotten; but the hope was expressed by Mr. Postmaster Chapman, that when it would be no longer of service to its present wearer, it might be permitted to descend to another as worthy and as honest. The ladies, too, came in for a good share of attention and gallant professions of attachment and admiration.

At a later hour in the evening, the President was again called up to reply to a sentiment complimentary of himself, delivered by Mr. J. N. Woodard. He passed a high encomium upon the character of the Franklin House and its gentlemanly conductors, and then for a few moments more pursued the train of thought broached when he was first up, concluding in terms of the highest consideration for the day, its event, and the man whose celebrity was therewith connected. Upon the whole, the conduct of the Mayor was well calculated to reflect credit upon himself and to do honor to the occasion.

When appropriate themes for "sentiments" appeared to be running rather dry, songs were called for, and several gentlemen consented to gratify the company with displays of their vocal powers. These were received with great applause. At length, as motion, the company arose and united, in grand chorus, in singing "that good old tune," so replete with harmony and pathos, "Auld Lang Syne." It then broke up in great good humor, after a delightful sitting of three hours, to meet again, Providence permitting, a year from that evening at the same time and place.

CRAZY FOLK'S BALL.—A novel sort of a Ball came off at the Insane Retreat (says the Hartford Courier) on New Year's night. The party was composed of the male and female patients of the Institution, and they had previously taken a New Year's dinner with Dr. Butler. After the dance came a promenade, and then refreshments. The whole passed off agreeably, under the direction of the officers of the Retreat, and was a source of much gratification and amusement to the patients.

Congressional Doings.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 2.

Nominations.

The Senate, to-day, spent a short time in Executive Session. I understand that they confirmed the nomination of Mr. Upshur, as Secretary of State, and Mr. Nelson as Attorney General. The nomination of Mr. Isaac Hill, for the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing of the Navy, has not been reported upon.

It is now believed that the President will certainly nominate Mr. Spencer as Justice of the Supreme Court. But he will, at the same time, nominate a person as Secretary of the Treasury, whose nomination will be first acted upon. The Senate, however disposed to bury the hatchet, will not agree to act on Mr. Spencer's nomination for the Judgeship while he still holds a place in the Cabinet. There is precedent for this scruple. The Senate would not confirm Mr. Gallatin's nomination for Russia until he resigned the place of Secretary of the Treasury.

Postage.

In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Merrick stated that he should soon bring forward his Bill to reduce the rates of postage, &c. He mentioned that the petition which he presented to-day, strongly asserted the fact that the U. S. mail would be abandoned altogether, as a conveyance of letters and papers, unless Congress acceded to the propositions for reform.

Economy.

Mr. Woodbury brought in resolutions looking to a saving of Expenditures, by cutting off payments of claims by Departments, and a more rigid examination of estimates.

IN THE HOUSE, Mr. Adams, under the instruction of the Committee on Rules and Orders, presented a Report embracing a Revision of the Rules, which was, at first objected to by Mr. Hale and Mr. Redding, of N. H., but was finally ordered to be printed. It embraces many alterations; among them the abolition of the 21st Rule.

Jackson's Fine.

The House resumed, in Committee of the whole, the consideration of the Bill restoring Gen. Jackson's fine.

Mr. Barnard of N. Y. made an argument of some length against the Bill.

It was earnestly supported by a number of members in succession.

January 3, 1844.

IN SENATE—The proceedings of this body were unimportant. Several bills were introduced on leave, read a second time, and referred.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A resolution introduced by Mr. Duncan, instructing the committee of Ways and Means to report a bill to provide for the safe keeping and disbursement of the public moneys, and for absolving the Government from all connection with Banks, adopted, by an overwhelming vote: Yeas 110, Nays 58.

The Tariff.

Mr. Rhett introduced a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill reducing all duties on imports over thirty per cent. *ad valorem* to that amount; and providing for a final reduction, within two years, to twenty per cent. *ad valorem*, with such discriminations below this *maximum* as purposes of revenue shall require. The resolution was rejected—67 yeas—112 nays.

Mr. Black, of Georgia, offered a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill, as soon as practicable, revising the present tariff and imposing duties on imports on the principles of revenue only.

The resolution was rejected: Yeas 83; nays 84.

Mr. McDowell offered the following resolution, on which he demanded the previous question:

Resolved. That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to report a bill to modify the present tariff so as to provide a revenue sufficient for the wants of the Government, economically administered, and with such discriminations as to look to that object and no other.

And pending the question the House adjourned.

January 4th.

IN THE HOUSE—Mr. Tibbatts of Ky. this morning moved a reconsideration of the vote of yesterday, rejecting the resolution of Mr. Black of Georgia, by one vote—Mr. Black moved a call of the House which was ordered. The roll having been finished, 194 members answered to their names. The call of the roll was then suspended and the motion to reconsider laid upon the table.

Mr. McDowell's Resolution offered last evening, instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to bring in a Bill in favor of Revenue and with discriminations in favor of Revenue only was the next business before the House. The Previous question was moved and the Resolution was lost by a vote taken by yeas and nays—94 to 102.

Among the Resolutions offered during the day ——— the following—

Upon the expediency of placing the Widows of the officers of the U. S. schr. Grampus upon the Pension roll—Adopted.

In favor of establishing a Standing Committee to be called the Committee on Foreign Commerce—Laid over.

Directing the Secretary of War to report any plan he may have for re-organizing the Army. Laid over.

To close the debate upon the bill to refund the fine imposed upon General Jackson, at 3 o'clock on Saturday next. Lost. [The previous question was moved, but a vote of two thirds was necessary. The ayes were 118; noes 95!]

Upon the expediency of abolishing the duty on salt. Laid over.

A fourth resolution in behalf of an ad valorem tariff. Objected to, and laid over.

Upon the expediency of reducing fees.

In favor of ceding the public lands to the new states. Laid over.

Several bills were introduced during the day, and one to establish a territorial government in Oregon. Also a bill in favor of pre-emption rights.

POSTMASTER TO THE HOUSE.

When the State of Michigan was called, a member therefrom submitted a resolution that the House do now proceed to the election of Postmaster.

Mr. Adams said this resolution was certainly not in order, as the House had suspended the rules yesterday to call the States for resolutions, and this business was not completed.

The Speaker overruled the objection.

Mr. Adams appealed, and the yeas and nays were called. The House sustained the Chair by 114 to 57.

THE ELECTION.

Mr. Cave Johnson nominated		E. R. McNair.
Mr. Dunlap	"	J. M. Johnson.
Mr. Cross	"	W. J. McCormick.
Mr. Lyon	"	P. H. Brown.
Mr. Burke	"	H. H. Sylvester.

On the first ballot, Mr. McCormick had 84 votes; Johnson, 46; McNair, 44; Sylvester, 11; Brown, 1. Whole number of votes cast, 189; necessary to a choice, 95, and therefore there was no choice.

The House proceded to a second ballot, and again there was no choice. The whole number of votes thrown was 191—necessary to a choice, 95. Mr. McCormick had 76, Mr. Johnson 68, Mr. McNair 46, Mr. Sylvester 2, Mr. Brown 1.

An ineffectual effort was made to adjourn; but a call of the yeas and nays was threatened, and the motion was withdrawn.

The House proceded to a third balloting, and the whole number of votes cast was 187—necessary to a choice 91. Mr. J. M. Johnson received 106; Mr. McCormick, 79; and Mr. McNair, 11.

The Speaker declared Mr. Johnson elected, and The House adjourned.

IN SENATE, several Executive communications were received by the President's Private Secretary. The vacancy upon the Bench is not filled, and no nomination has been submitted.

Mr. Tallmadge reported a bill granting lands for the improvement of the Fox and Missouri rivers.

Mr. Hannegan reported a Bill for the continuation of the Cumberland Road.

The Oregon question was discussed briefly, upon a Resolution introduced by Mr. Allen of Ohio, calling for information and correspondence from the Executive, with a copy of the instructions given to the American minister at London. The debate was participated in by Mr. Allen, who zealously defended the adoption of the Resolution, and by Mr. Morehead of Kentucky, in reply who thought it premature to make such a call at this time and pending a negociation. The Resolution was postponed to Monday next.

Mr. Fulton gave notice of his intention to bring in a Bill to extend the franking privilege to Ex-Vice Presidents.

Jan. 5, 1844.

THE SENATE was not in session to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. Dickinson, of Tenn, requested leave to change his vote given yesterday on McDowell's Tariff resolution. Some objection was made and Mr. Dickinson waived the subject.

Mr. Levy, the delegate from Florida, submitted a resolution directing the committee on military affairs to inquire into the expediency of fortifying Key West. A resolution was also introduced from the same source calling on the President to regard to the Indians now remaining in Florida—but both the resolutions were laid over.

Mr. Levy, in pursuance of notice given, asked leave to introduce a number of bills, which were read for information by their titles.

Mr. Adams rose and desired to be informed how many they were.

Mr. Levy said ten;

Mr. Adams. And are they all referred to the same committee?

Mr. Levy said no; they were referred to different appropriate committees.

Mr. Adams. I think we *are* to adjourn in May. [Laughter and objections to the bills, which were not received.]

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll moved a suspension of the rules to go into committee of the whole on the bill to refund the fine imposed on General Jackson:

Mr. Adams intimated that the motion implied a breach of faith, as he had given notice yesterday that he would allow the call on the states to go on, with the express understanding, as he thought, on the part of the House, that the question of the report on the rules should come up, and if persisted in, he should regard it as a breach of faith.

The Speaker sustained the view of the matter taken by Mr. Adams, and Mr. Ingersoll withdrew his motion.

The motion to reconsider the vote to set apart a day for action on the report of the select committee on the rules, was then taken by yeas and nays decided in the affirmative—102 to 78.

Mr. Adams now moved to set apart Tuesday next as the day for considering the report. This motion required a vote of two-thirds, according to the decision of the speaker; Mr. Adams was, however, of a different opinion. This led to a long and perplexing debate on points of order.

Mr. Dromgoole moved to recommit the report to the same committee. Mr. Black, of Georgia, moved to amend the motion by instructing the committee to reinstate the 21st rule excluding abolition petitions.—Here the debate was further continued on points of order, when a motion was made to lay the whole subject on the table; and here again rose points of order; the question, however, was finally taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the negative, by a vote of of 106 to 73.

The previous question was then moved and not sustained, and the debate continued. It was altogether aside from the *principles* involved in the maintenance or abrogation of the 21st rule, being a series of dissertations on Slavery and Abolition, with digressions. The disputants after exhausting themselves and this subject, adjourned, leaving the question open for another wrangle.

The matter to which allusion is made in the following article from the New Haven Register, had not escaped our notice; nor do we fancy that the freemen have been slow to detect the "ram's horn" peering above the thin and shallow disguise which the "Hon." Jabez W. Huntington as "Visitor," &c., has seen fit to adopt for the purpose of producing an "impression" at home:

IS SOMETHING OF A STEW.—It is evident from the tone of certain letters from Washington, lately published in the New Haven Palladium and Norwich Courier, that Senator Huntington dislikes the political prospects at home, in old Connecticut. He has misrepresented his constituents the last two years, and is about to retire from the Senate Chamber, with their hearty approval; but the thought thereof is gall and wormwood to him. All the inducements that he can think of, to carry Connecticut for whiggery at the next election, are held up, in these letters from Washington, coupled with the most earnest exhortations to his loading friends to "be up and doing." The Norwich Courier has the last official missive from the Senate chamber—and in it the editor is informed that nothing can prevent Congress from repealing the present Tariff law, but the election of Roger S. Baldwin as Governor! because says this disinterested and logical scribbler, that would prove that Connecticut will next "go against Mr. Van Buren!" This is to "save the present tariff," is it? Wonder if the writer is not thinking more of his own "safety," than that of the tariff? But his days are numbered—and we only allude to his squirming, to show the "fearful looking for" that disturbs the day-dreams of the leading federalists. It is moved and seconded, by the people of Connecticut, that Mr. Huntington "be laid of the table."

The Vacant Seat on the Bench of the Supreme Court of the U. S., is, as we learn from Washington, from a sure source, decreed in favor of Jno. C. Spencer whose nomination, it was supposed, would be sent in to-day.—*American.*

This announcement, as a matter of course, is followed in the American with a tirade of abuse against Mr. Spencer, which however can do him little harm. We were prepared by previous intimations, to expect the appointment of Mr. Spencer, and are of opinion that a better selection could not have been made. With much legal talent and experience, he combines unbending integrity, a sound judgement, indefatigable industry, and every other qualification requisite for the important station to which he has been nominated. In saying this, we would by no means disparage the claims of other candidates, many of whom are among the most distinguished ornaments of their profession. The objections to Mr. Spencer, which exist in some minds, are evidently the result of party animosity; and as such are entitled to no consideration. It is about impossible for heated partizans to give any credit to the motives of an opponent. If he differs from *them*, it is enough, in their estimation, to prove him a wrong-headed, unreasonable man,—perchance a traitor and a wretch. But it is not such men that the Pres'd't should seek to please. He should look, and in the nomination of Mr. Spencer he doubtless has looked, at the great interests of justice, as connected with the Supreme Court, and we have full confidence that his decision will prove to have been a wise one.—*Journal of Commerce.*

A good one.—The editor of an Alabama paper (a crazy whig,) offers to bet $150,000 that Henry Clay will be the next President! More money, six times over, than all the editors since the world was made ever handled. If he had offered to bet an old hat, or his last shirt, or a Coon-skin, the proposition might have been considered a reasonable one. As it is, it only reminds one of a notorious whig who once offered "all the kingdoms of the earth" (and was not worth a red cent,) for a similar consideration.—*N. H. Register.*

Shipping Horses.—A brisk trade in horses and cattle shipped to the West Indies is carried on in the quiet and beautiful city, New Haven and they seem to have the monopoly of the business. The New Haven Courier says

"Most of them are sent out in large vessels called by the craft "horse jockies." The deck of the vessel is converted into a stable, by placing a sort of roof, eight feet high over the whole of it, and the horses are tied in parallel rows with their heads towards each other. The water for their use is in the "hold" of the vessel, and the hay pressed in bundles, is laid upon the temporary roof. When they are shipped, they are packed as closely as possible, like herrings in a box, so that during the whole voyage they are compelled to stand up. At first this is tedious to the poor brutes and until they get their 'sea legs' on, they doubtless suffer a great deal. Most of the mules are brought here in large droves from Canada, but oftentimes they are driven from the West, even as far from Ohio and Kentucky. In fact these animals are sent here from nearly every State in the Union.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—The semi-annual report of the Board of Directors of the Long Island Railroad Company—which has just been made to its stockholders—exhibits that work in a very favorable condition. The earnings of the last six months have reached the sum of $35,463 60; the expenses for the same period, including rent and interest, have been $27,239 71—leaving an excess of receipts over expenditures of $8,228 99. Since their last report, the Board in pursuance of a determination to complete the road as speedily as practicable and taking advantage of the low price of labor, materials, &c., have put the whole road under contract and the probability is that it will be completed and in operation throughout its whole length, on or before the 1st of July next; or, if thought necessary it may be completed much sooner.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

From the Hartford Patriot.

Bankruptcy.

THE FINAL RESULT IN CONNECTICUT.

Proceedings under the bankrupt law of 1841, in the State of Connecticut, have been brought to a close, with some few exceptions.

The Clerk of the District Court has been directed to prepare for publication, a statement embracing the whole number of cases—the amount of indebtedness in each case, together with the *final result*. The work has been so far completed, that the following may be deemed nearly correct. There are however a few cases still pending in the Circuit Court, and a few in the District Court, still undecided. There are some also where the indebtedness has not been ascertained.

The whole number of cases presented is 1537.

Of these, 1517 were voluntary cases—and the residue, 20, were compulsory cases.

These cases have been disposed of as follows.

Withdrawn,	8
Rejected,	7
Abandoned,	7
Now pending in the Circuit Court undecided,	6
Postponed for cause, in the District Court, about	20
Involuntary cases, where there has been no application for discharge,	19
	57
Discharges decreed,	1480
	1537

AMOUNT OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Aggregate amount of debts in 1308 cases,	$19,216,581 00
The remaining 160 cases where the amount of the debts has not been ascertained, may be estimated on an average with those ascertained—that amount would be	$1,242,434 00
Debts, whole amount,	$20,561,015 00
The lowest debt of any one applicant is that set forth in the list of James Gay, of Killingly,	$118 00
There are 319 cases, where the debts in each case amount to less than	$500 00
In 161 cases, the debts in *each* case amount to more than	$10,000 00
The highest amount of debts in any one case is that of William H. Jessup, of Westport, his list amounts to	$1,043,484 00
The next highest case is that of Maurice Wakeman, of Fairfield, his list amounts to	$577,706 00
The 3d highest is that of Charles F. Chase, of New Haven, his list amounts to	$324,930 00
And that of Thomas Darling, of New Haven.	$439,081 00

Another Elopement—or grey hairs and "native graces."

The good town of Walpole in this State has been thrown into a very interesting Maelstrom of excitement by an elopement as unexpected, as uncertain in its consequences or in the whereabouts of the runaway parties. On Sunday of last week, Mr. Asa Whitman, a cotton manufacturer of that place, hired a horse and sleigh to go to Providence. One of the girls employed in his mill disappeared at the same time; and neither returning at a proper time, suspicion began to take wing; the parties were traced to Providence, where it was found they had put up at the Franklin House as man and wife. The horse and sleigh were left at Providence, but neither Mr. Whitman or his inamorata were to be found. All attempts to trace them farther have as yet proved abortive.

The girl is 23 years old, and is represented as very handsome and "bewitching." The "gay Lothario" is 65 years of age, and is the father of a family of children. He belongs to one of the most aristocratic families in the state, and was once wealthy, though we believe his fortune has been stripped from him.—It is not supposed that he carried money with him to any considerable amount; so that this elopement does not seem to have been engendered by sordid feelings in either party. It is only a stronger blending of the tender ties which bind youth to age—a spark from the same amorous flint which once lit up the bosom of a youth who fell in love with the picture of his grandmother. "Who said pickles?"—*Boston Daily Mail.*

CLAY CLUBS.—Those members of the democratic party who imagine that a democratic victory in 1844 will be easily obtained, and who make exertions corresponding with that belief, are indulging an unfortunate delusion. Our opponents are forming clubs throughout the country, and here is the obligation which the initiated assume:

194

9

It is hereby certified that ——— is a member of Clay Club No. — in the town of ———, and hereby pledges himself to attend the meetings of the Club and to vote at every election during the years 1844 and 1845 unless providentially prevented. Sec'y.

These clubists will avail themselves of the organization which the whigs got up in 1840, at an immense expense, and which was far more perfect than the party ever before had; and with that they can bring into the field as large a vote as that of 1840, with much less labor. Howe mean to beat them, we must have an organization as perfect as theirs.—*Wor. Pal.*

[From the Albany Argus of Jan. 6.]

Arrests for the Robbery of Pomeroy's Express—The western train yesterday afternoon, brought the astounding intelligence of the arrest of Mr. Philo N. Rust, proprietor of the Syracuse House, on suspicion of having been concerned in the robbery of Pomeroy's trunk and money.

The arrest is said to have been made at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, by the Sheriff of Erie county; who had already arrested a supposed accomplice of the name of Banks.

We have heard few particulars, and those too vague to be repeated. Nor do we presume to know how far they justify this step, or what the grounds of suspicion are. We hope that it may prove a groundless suspicion. It is difficult to believe that Mr. R. could have been in any manner connected with the robbery.

We learn by a gentleman from Albany, that the principal ground for these arrests, is the finding upon the prisoners of five or six thousand dollars of the kind of money in Pomeroy's trunk, which they cannot account &c.

Reduction four fold in prices—or nothing if the user is not delighted with it. An article that every Family must consider indispensible, when they know its power and value, and which has heretofore been sold too high to reach all classes, has now been reduced *Fourfold* in prices, with a view that rich and poor high and low, and in fact every human being may enjoy its comforts; and all who get it shall have the price returned to them if they are not delighted with its use. We assert, without the possibility of contradiction, that *all Burns and Scalds, every external Sore*, old or fresh, and all external pains and aches, no matter where, shall be reduced to comfort by it in five minutes—saving life, limb, or scar. *No burn can be fatal if this is applied, unless the vitals are destroyed by the accident.* It is truly magical to appearance, in its effects. Enquire for "Connel's Magical Pain Extractor Salve," at Comstock & Co's., 21, Cortland Street. *Price 25 cents, or Four times as much for 50 cents, and ten times as much for $1.*

All country merchants are requested to take it to their towns on commission, as the greatest blessing to mankind that has been discovered in medicine for ages. This is strong language, but you may depend its power will fully justify it. Sold at 21, Cortlandt Street, where it can be only found genuine in this city.

CAUTION—Be sure and get CONNEL'S, as our plate with Dalley's name on it has been stolen, and counterfeit and worthless may appear under that name. See that it is direct from Comstock & Co, or never touch it.

From the Philadelphia Mercury.

MR. TYLER'S POSITION.

We are glad to perceive from the leading Whig journal of the leading Whig city of the Union, conducted by father Chandler, that the spirit of vindictiveness which has animated the Whigs ever since 1840, in reference to the acts of our worthy President, is at last giving place to a more sober consideration of Mr. Tyler's and their own position.

The Whigs knew that in placing Mr. Tyler on their ticket for the Vice Presidency, in 1840, they were bowing to a Jeffersonian Democrat and a Republican of the old school; and however they might writhe under the severity of his principles and the inflexibility of his high moral character, yet the abuse which they heaped upon him was childish, fretful, and in many instances decidedly vulgar.

But the President, in opposing the leading measures of the whigs, did not bow in humble submission to any faction. He stood aloof from both, guided solely by his conscience and the high patriotic principles which have animated him during his long political career.

Mr. Tyler belongs to no party, but to the *country*. His administration has done more for the honor, prosperity, and welfare of the country, than any other since the days of Washington; and when the extremes of partizan warfare and partizans themselves shall be forgotten, his name will be gratefully remembered by the moderate and good of both parties with unfeigned gratitude.

The New York Sun gives the following particulars, respecting Wyman, who has recently been convicted of embezzling the funds of the Phoenix Bank. Wyman is known as a self-made man. He kept a clothing store for the supply of the Navy Yard in Charlestown, and in two years is supposed to have made $7000. Possessing considerable talents and active business habits, he was invited to take the situation of Cashier of one of the Banks, and was finally promoted to the Presidency of the Phoenix Bank, with a salary of $3000 per annum; and with other trust and agencies, his income was supposed to be equivalent to $7000. He received $10,000 with his wife, and with his own earnings and economical habits, was reported to be worth $60,000. He loaned the whole capital of the Bank as he says, to Stanley, Reed & Co., and all that they were worth together with the funds of the Bank were dissipated in two or three years. The general impression is, that Wyman was extensively connected with Stanley, Reed & Co., in stock speculations, and lost some one hundred thousand dollars, and then EMBEZZLED the remaining capital of the Bank, nearly $200,000. It is ever thus when men will not be contented with their position. Here is a rich man—rich in the profits of his own industry, with an annual income of $7000—forfeiting character, reputation, liberty—the hopes of his family, the honor of his children and the comforts of home, to BETTER his condition by robbing those who entrusted their property to his safe keeping. Wyman now is only 44 years of age, and may undergo imprisonment at hard labor for ten years. May his fate be a warning to all others in like cases offending.

IMPROVED QUALITY AND HALF PRICE.

COMSTOCK & CO'S

Concentrated Compound Fluid Extract of

SARSAPARILLA

FOR THE CURE OF

Scrofula, Chronic Rheumatism, General Debility, Cutaneous Diseases, Scaly Eruptions of the skin, Tetter, Pimples on the Face, Liver Affections, Mercurial and Syphilitic Diseases, Biles, from an impure habit of body, Ulcerations of the Thorax and Leg, Pains and swelling of the Bones,

And all Diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, Exposures and Imprudences in Life, Excessive Use of Mercury, &c.

THE great popularity of Sarsaparilla, and its established efficacy, render it superfluous to enter into any encomium of its virtues, or adduce any evidence in its favor.

The Sarsaparilla is warranted positively as good as any other that can be made at One Dollar, at just half the price of those so much advertised, and as strong and in as large bottles viz:—

Fifty Cents per Bottle, Or Four Dollars per Dozen.

This article has cured Scrofula of 20 years, after the Dollar articles had been used in vain.

To be had of the agents of Comstocks and Co. only, throughout the country, in New York only at 21, Cortland Street.

THE REASON.

Some people are foolish enough to believe that we cannot afford to make as good an article of Sarsaparilla Extract and sell it for 50 cents per bottle or $4 per dozen, as all others that sell for just double that money.—The simple fact is this, and all will now be convinced. While *Five Hundred* dollars is squandered by others in a column or two of advertisements, we do not spend *Five*. Therefore we make the public pay but half as much for as good*er* better article as any one else, and yet make as much if not more profit than they. The real cost in making the article is probably more than theirs, as we use nothing but the best Sarsaparilla Root, &c. And we are fully convinced that we will sell three bottles, to one of the dollar-priced bottles, when the public know what we charge for it, as its virtues are such as not to require half a newspaper to sustain its reputation.

Inquire always for Comstock & Co's Sarsaparilla, at Fifty cents, and have no other.

For sale in Norwich by E. F. BALCAM, and R. W. MATHEWSON, Agents.

Jan. 16th, 1844. 7

MOST ATROCIOUS MURDER AT PROVIDENCE.—It is with the deepest pain we have to record the awful death of Amasa Sprague, Esq. of Cranston, brother of the Hon. Wm. Sprague, U. S. Senator, from R. Island senior partner in the extensive manufacturing house of A. & W. Sprague, who was wilfully and cruelly murdered on his farm yesterday afternoon. He left his house about 3o'clock to go to a portion of his farm lying in Johnston, for the purpose of looking to the proper shelter of his cattle; and at about 5 o'clock he was found prostrated on the earth dead. On examining the body and the place it would seem that Mr. Sprague was first shot in the right arm, just near the wrist, and the blood found sprinkled in a zig-zag course on the ground, showed that he had run a short distance after receiving this wound. He was then probably overtaken by his assassin or assassins, and made way with with an axe, or some sharper instrument. No other bullet wound was found upon his person with the exception of the one first alluded to, in his wrist. His head was most shockingly mangled, the brain being bared in one or two places. It would seem, we are told, as if the murderer or murderers had stood over him after he was dead and pounded his head. The body of Mr. Sprague must have been discovered not more than fifteen or twenty minutes after the murderer or murderers left him.

The verdict of the Jury was, that the deceased had come to his death by wounds inflicted upon him by some person or persons to the Jury unknown.

A number of our citizens went out to the spot of the murder yesterday afternoon. It would be impossible to describe the sense of horror which so fearful an announcement produced in the community. The last day of the year 1843 stamped upon the memory in such bloody characters, will not soon be forgotten.

Mr. Sprague was the senior partner of the house of Messrs. A. & W. Sprague, large manufacturing firm. The other partner is the Hon Wm. Sprague, one of our Senators in Congress.

No money was taken, hence the object of the assassination was not plunder. The body was found by a workman of Mr. Sprague, who was on his way to the barn where the former left his horses to go.

The Sheriff passed last night at Mr. Sprague's, but no arrests have as yet, been made. The penetrator or penetrators of this act cannot escape—they must be detected sooner or later.

A reward of one thousand dollars has been offered by the friends of the deceased, for the detection of the murderer.

[From the Chronicle of Tuesday]

Two men have been arrested, and one other, before we go to press, will probably have been taken. The two arrested were taken yesterday afternoon. Their names are John and Nicholas Gordon, brothers and Irishmen. We understand that the grounds of suspicion against these men, are as follows:—Nicholas S Gordon has frequently petitioned the town council of Cranston for a license for the sale of ardent spirits, but, through the opposition of Mr. Sprague, his petitions have been refused. At the last time his application was rejected, he threatened Mr. Sprague, and said he "would settle with him elsewhere." He had been seen repeatedly, within the last week, with a gun in his hand, near where Mr S. was found. His premises have been searched, and no gun can be found on them, although it is well known that he had one.—A bayonet, cartridge-box, and sword were found. The two persons arrested are so far as can be learned, the only ones of all the neighborhood who have not visited the house of Mr. Sprague since the murder. It cannot now be ascertained how far these suspicions will be confirmed by testimony.

CONFESSION OF POLLY BODINE!—We are informed upon what we believe to be good authority, that Polly Bodine commented, on Saturday afternoon, very suddenly making a confession of the murder of Mrs. Houseman and child to the keeper of the jail at Port Richmond. The jailer, afraid to be the only recipient of the dreadful secret, started immediately, post-haste, for the committee of vigilance, who were speedily collected and hurried to the jail. By the time of their arrival, however, the wretched woman had changed her mind, and obstinately refused to open her mouth.

DR. SHERMAN: *New York, July 4th, 1843.*

Dear Sir—I have labored as an Evangelist in the western part of this State, and from much speaking, have been troubled with affections of the lungs. Whenever I have taken cold, I have suffered much from irritation and almost incessant coughing. By a timely use of your Cough Lozenges, I have uniformly succeeded in breaking off very severe attacks in a few hours, and been enabled to follow my duties as a Minister of Christ, when I should otherwise have been obliged to cease my exertions. I recommend them to others, as the best cough medicine they can use.

Yours respectfully, RICHARD DE FOREST.

R. W. MATHEWSON, only Agent.

Norwich, Jan. 3d, 1844. 8

The Clove Anodyne is the best of all toothache remedies. It is immediate and certain in its effects, curing the most violent toothache or pain in the gums in one minute.

Experience has proved that this anodyne composition will give immediate and *permanent* relief after the failure of every other remedy; it is pleasant to the taste and smell, will not injure the teeth or gums in any way, and a few applications will entirely remove the pain and soreness from a decayed tooth, so that it may be filled and rendered as useful as ever. When the pain proceeds from the face, or from the gums around a tooth apparently sound, this application will give speedy relief by rubbing a few drops on the part affected. Price, 25 Cents.

Prepared by DAVID SANDS & CO., 77 East Broadway, corner Market-street, New York. Sold by R. W. MATHEWSON.

Norwich, Jan. 3d, 1844. 6

Married.

At Hampton, on the evening of 1st inst., by Rev Mr. Barnes, Jedidiah E. Dorrance, to Miss Jane Spicer, all of Ham ton.

In Ledyard, on the 31st inst., by the Rev. Mr. Potter, Mr. William H. Myres, of this city, to Miss Annis F. Gallup, daughter of Peter A. Gallup, Esq. of the former place.

Died.

In Scotland, December 5th, Deacon Elipharlet Wood, aged 72; Dec. 13, his wife: Mrs. Alice Wood, aged 72; 16th; Mrs. Kingsbury, sister of Deacon Wood, aged 69;

In Scotland, December 5th, Miss Maria Fuller, aged 49; 11th, Mr. Seabury Manning aged 81; 22nd, Miss Philena Robinson, aged 50; 24th Mrs. Roxana Robinson, aged 70; 25th, Mr Jonathan Devotion, aged 74.

In this city, on the 7th inst., Joseph, son of Joseph Backus, aged 13 months.

DISTRICT NO 18.

THE Democratic Electors in the several towns composing the 18th Senatorial District are requested to meet in their respective towns on or before the first Monday in February and choose twice the number of Delegates said towns are entitled to Representatives to meet in Convention at the Hotel of Levi Wood in Canterbury on the 14th day of February next at 10 o'clock A.M. to nominate a candidate for Senator for said district.

LLOYD C. BALDWIN, ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS, } *District Committee.*

Windham, Jan. 4th, 1844. 7

NOTICE.

WHEREAS Vine Smith, of Lisbon, in said county of New London, and State of Connecticut has preferred his petition to the Superior Court of said State, to be held at Norwich within and for said County, on the third Tuesday of March, 1844, representing that on the first day of April, 1841, Nathan Brewster then of Lisbon aforesaid, but now living out of this State in parts to the petitioner unknown, and Eliza Brewster his wife, of said Lisbon, were justly indebted to the petitioner, by their note dated April 1 1841, in the sum of $600, one half whereof was payable on the first day of April, 1843, and the other half on the first day of April, 1843, with interest; and Nathan and Eliza, on said first day of April 1841, mortgaged to the petitioner, by deed of that date, a certain tract of Land (of which they were then seized and possessed) situated in said Lisbon (Hanover Society) on the west side of highway leading from the meeting House in said Society to Ebenezer Allen's; bounded as follows, viz,—northerly and westerly by land of Barnabas Huntington's heirs; southerly by land of George Perry; easterly by the highway; containing about seven acres; which deed was conditioned for the payment of said note according to the tenor thereof; representing also that said note has never been paid, but is now justly due to the petitioner; and praying for a decree of foreclosure of said mortgage premises, against the said Nathan and Eliza, and others who are made parties to said petition:

Ordered that notice of the pendency of said petition be given to the said Nathan Brewster, by publishing this order in the Norwich News, a newspaper printed in Norwich in said county, six weeks successively before the said 3d Tuesday of March, 1844, that the said Nathan May appear (if he see cause) and be heard on said petition. Dated New London County this 1st, day of December, 1843.

DAVID A. FOX.

A county commissioner for New London County.

Norwich, Jan. 10th 1844. 6w7

Wanted.

300 GOOD White Oak Ship Knees, to side 5 inches, to be delivered soon for which the cash will be paid on delivery by the subscriber at his ship yard, West Chelsea also a few thousand feet 2½ inch White Oak Plank. GEORGE W. CLARK

Norwich, Jan. 3d, 1844. 3w6

New York Journal of Medicene and the Collctual Sciences for January.

CONTAINING 144 beautiful printed pages of Original Communications, Analysis, Indulgences &c., 50 cts each or three dollars per annum 6 numbers.

Braithwait's Retrospeck

Of Practical Medicine and Surgery for sale at the publishers price by R. W. MATHEWSON,

A New Years Present.

MATHEWSONS' Almanac, for 1844. With cuts, —will be given to all who call soon at 152 Main-st

Norwich, Jan. 3d. 1843. 9

REGISTERS & C.

THOMAS ROBINSON,

HAS for sale Green's Connecticut Register for 1844; Boston Pocket Almanac; Christian Almanac; Church Almanac; &c. &c.

Norwich, Jan. 3d. 1844. 6

LIST OF LETTERS

remaining in the Post Office, Norwich, Ct., January 1st, 1844.

A — Abel, Wm. P.; Allen, Ethan; Ackley, Amasa; Ayre, Elisha; Avery, Bissell & Co.; Abell, J. W.; Adams, Joseph; Allen, Wm. H.; Archard, Richard.

B — Beckwith, Elisha W.; Beckwith, Oliver; Bowen, Harriet; Bryce, John; Barnes, Avery; Beardsley, H. C.; Bates, Henry W.; Bromley, Asenith L.; Bromley, Mary; Barnes, Ann; Burleigh, Lucian; Brown, William; Bartlett, Benjamin.

C — Clark, Keturah; Cook, J. H. & D. W.; Carroll, George H.; Carter, Eleazer W.; Cahill, James; Carroll, Joseph; Callahan, John M.; Cavenaugh, Patrick; Casey, James; Clark, John Rev. 2; Comstock, Alexander B.; Cheeseboro, Frances M.; Charlton, John; Clark, Clarrissa P.; Chester, Adelia E.; Callyhan & Robinson, Cotton, H.

D — Darrow, George R.; Downing, Russel; Dougherty, Thomas; Daley, Horace H.; Duffy, George; Delanor, James; Durand, Milton.

E — Elliot, John; Ellis, Samuel 2; Eaton, Caleb.

F — Fox, Oliver H. S.; Farnsworth, Eliza; Fowler, Adelia H.; Flander Nancy; Foster, John.

G — Gallup, Alfred; Garfield, Emily A.; Geer, George W; Gear, Mary; Gallup, Joseph H.; Gorton, James.

H — Harrington, Martha; Hall, Dixon; Holliday, John; Hobbard, Harriett F.; Hyde, Louisa C.; Henderson, Jacob; Harkness, Caroline; Hind, Thomas; Hakes, Cynthia L.

J — Jones, G. A. 2; Jones, Gurdon A.; Johnson, Valonia H.

K — King, Gilbert; King Henry E.

L — Livingston, A. T. Mrs.; Lebrett, Abial; Love, Samuel 2; Latham, & Brewster 2; Laurie, Adam; Leach, Susan; Ladd, Dorrance.

M — Martin, Harriet A. 2; McClellan James; Merrick, Edward L.; Marston, S. F.; McCaulis, Jane; Miner, Charles E.; Maynard, Jesse; Musgrove, Thomas; Moore, Lydia C.; Myres, Mr.; Mathews, D.; Miner, E. P.

N — Nottage, Edward W.; Nottage, Edward; Neele, Louisa; Nichols, E.; Noyes, George W.

O — Olson, Cornelius; Only, Jane.

P — Polly, Kerkiah Mrs.; Perkins, Maria A.; Perrigo, James; Pelham, Uriah; Palmer, Wm. H.; Pierce, George W.; Presby, Edward; Perrigo, James H.; Perkins, Stephen; Parish, Sarah; Pierce, Lucy; Place, Clark D.; Pendleton, Gurdon; Pelton, Fredrick; Potter, Elisha; Peirce, Abner T. 2; Pearl, Walter O.

R — Rathburn, Elton L.; Richards, William H.; Roath, Henry Hobart; Reddy, Patrick; Rogers, Sarah Ann; Robinson, J. E.; Randall, Ralph; Read, Flonde; Roath & Potter.

S — Seymour, David H.; Sherman, Lucy; Stead, G.; Sterling, Mary; Smith, Sarah M.; Smith, James; Snow, Daniel; Smith, Thomas; Saunders, Caleb P.; Smith, Sydney; Standish, John G.; Snow, Chester; Scott, Charles W.; Story, Maria; Shurtlief Lydia Mrs.; Story, Miner C.; Story, M. C. 2

T — Thomas & Peck; Treadway Ellen E.; Tucker, Henry; Treadway, Sarah C.; Tracy, Mary, A.; Tillinghast, Cornelia A.; Treadway, F. W. 2; Tracy, Betsey; Tift, Levi.

W — Wood, Pliny Rev. 2; Wakefield, Erastus; Wood, Pliny Mr.; Ward, Frances Miss; Williams, Elisha; Wilson, Lydia; Wilson, John; Watson, Lucy Sylvia; Wilbour, Samuel; Warren, Horace; Williams, James; Woodward & Avery.

☞ Persons calling for the above Letters will please to say—they are advertised.

N. B. All Letters intended to be sent out of the U. States, by ship or steamer, the inland postage must be paid or they will not be forwarded.

ENOCH C. CHAPMAN, P. M.

SOLD OUT!

THE subscriber has this day sold his stock of Goods to Messrs TALCOTT & WILLIAMS, who will continue the Grocery business at the old stand.

Thereupon let it be known by all concerned, that I have now nothing to do but to settle accounts, and I am determined to make *clean work* in that branch. Let every man provide himself with ammunition, in order to be ready to discharge at the word "

The People's store,

NO 28, NORTH MAIN ST., PROVIDENCE

One Price asked and no abatement.

THOMAS REID & CO. have just received and are now opening a very cheap and splendid assortment of Dry Goods, purchased within a few days in New York at the present ruinous prices, and which will be sold at a very small advance from cost for cash only. Our goods are all fresh and all of the latest styles, and have been purchased by an experienced purchaser at the lowest cash prices. We intend keeping every article called for in the above line, and will have all our goods marked in plain figures, so that no advantage will be taken of our customers.

IN connection with the dry goods business we will continue on the manufacture and repairing of Umbrellas, Parasols, and Walking Canes Having made an addition o. our premises, and having engaged some of the most experienced workmen in the trade, we can now manufacture, sell, or repair Umbrellas, Parasols, or Walking Canes as cheap as any establishment in the United States.

And now, ladies and gentlemen all,
Do not forget to give us a call.

THOMAS REID & CO.
28, N. Main-street.

ANTHONY GORTON.

MERCHANT TAILOR.

AT THE JUNCTION OF MAIN AND WATER STREETS,

No 59, opposite Reath and Potter.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from 107 Main Street, to the above location, where he will be happy to receive orders in his line of business, promising to render perfect satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.

N. B. Cutting done at short notice

NO 59.

Norwich November 1st 1843 tf49.

Eastern and Western Lumber.

100,000 FEET Albany Mer. Boards, 12, [14, and 16 feet.
25,000 Albany clear do
50,000 Eastern Mer. Boards and Plank.
25,000 ft. " clear, 1¼, 1½ and 2 inch.
25,000 ft. Spruce flooring.
50,000 ft. Clapboards of various kinds.
400 M. Pine and Cedar Shingles.

For sale by E. CHAPELL,
Norwich. [26.] Central Wharf.

NORWICH & WORCESTER RAIL-ROAD.

TRI-WEEKLY LINE FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

Commencing Tuesday Nov. 7th.

Train leaves Norwich for Boston every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Morning on the arrival of the Steamers from New York.

Leaves Worcester at 5½ P. M. every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, on the arrival of the Train from Boston.

Accomodation Trains daily except Sunday.

Leaves Norwich 6½ A. M. 4½ P. M.
" Worcester 10 A. M. 4 P. M.

Freight Trains with a passenger car attached.

Leave daily except Sunday Norwich 6½ A. M.
" " " " Worcester 11 A. M.

Fares are more where paid in the cars than when paid for tickets at the different Stations.

EMMERSON FOOTE. Supt.
Norwich Nov. 8th, 1843 50

S. A. & H. S. COOK,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

101 Main-street Norwich City.

☞ GARMENTS of all kinds cut and made in good taste at short notice.☜

Norwich, July 12, 1843. tf 33

PATENT MACHINES.

THE cheapest and best Horse Powers ever offered to the public for driving Circular Saws, Cider, Shingle and Sugar Mills, Turning Lathes, Threshing Machines, &c. Also the best Threshing Machines for grain and hay seed, may be had of the subscriber—who is the right to vend them in various parts of the country. Horse Powers from $40 to $50. Threshing Machines from $30 to $35. Both Machines easily conveyed in a one horse wagon.

N. B. A few more Agents wanted to sell on commission. A. KINGSLEY.

Norwich, July 19, 1843. tf 34

G. B. PRINDLE,

DEALER in fine Watches—French and American Clocks—Standard Silver Spoons—Fruit and Butter Knives—Forks and Spectacles—Gold Guard Chains, Pencils, Rings, Pins & Bracelets, just received and the latest patterns, at the one price store, 97 Main street, corner of Shetucket.

Lever and Lepine Watches cleaned for	$1,00
Common Verge do do	63
Lunet Glasses. 38 cts. com. do	25

☞ All repairs of the above named articles nicely executed. Also,

WOOD CLOCKS, for $1,50, and upward.

97 Main corner of Shetucket-street.

Norwich, July 26, 1843. 1y35

COAL.

THE subscriber is now prepared to furnish for Family use and for manufacturing purposes, the above article, of superior quality, and at prices satisfactory. JOHN G. HUNTINGTON,

August 9th. 1843—3m37. [Central Wharf.

1843

HATS AND CAPS.

THOSE in want of HATS or CAPS will consult their interest by calling at ROOT'S, No. 111 Main street, and examining his assortment of prices before purchasing elsewhere, as he is as usual selling his Nutra, plain, Beaver, Cassimere, Moleskin, Leghorn, and Palm Leaf Hats, together with a full assortment of Cloth, Velvet, and glazed Caps, at a small advance from manufacturers' prices. Call and see.

May 16. tf 25

DENTISTRY.

Dr. G. R. & C. Parkhurst,

HAVE opened an Office, No. 89, Main street, 3 doors west of the Franklin House, where they will wait on all who will favor them with their patronage. Teeth set from onete a full set. Every necessary operation performed on the teeth, and warranted. Their long experience enables them to treat judiciously all diseases connected with the teeth.

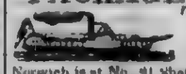
Nov. 30. 1yrl

Trusses,

A LARGE stock of various kinds both Double and Single. For sale by WILLIAM S. TYLER,

Norwich, Dec. 20th, 1843. 4

BALLARD & Co's
Norwich, New York, Philadelphia, and Albany
PACKAGE EXPRESS.



THE subscribers have established a Package Express between this city and New York. The office in Norwich is at No. 21 Shetucket street, and in New York, at No. 8 Wall street. Harnden & Co., Agents

Particular attention will be paid to the collection and paying of Notes, Drafts, and Bills, and to the transaction of all and all kinds of business in either of the above named places.

☞ All packages must be marked "care of Balcam & Co."

☞ B. & Co., are alone responsible for the loss or injury of any article entrusted to their care. Nor is any risk assumed by the "Independent Line" of steamboats. Losses or damages of any articles will be promptly paid by the proprietors.

Agent in New York, HARNDEN & CO. 21

GROCERIES.
DELANO & SCHERMERHORN.

NO 50, FRONT STREET.

NEW-YORK.

KEEP constantly on hand a general assortment of desirable Groceries.

Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

New-York, Nov. 1st, 1842 6m49

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—1843.

HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD, NORWICH AND WORCESTER

DAILY MAIL,

SUNDAYS EXCEPTED, AT 1-2 PAST 6 A.M For Danielsonville, Moosup, Plainfield, Jewett City and Norwich—Also, Dayville, Pomfretville, Mansonville, Fisherville, Webster, Oxford, Auburn and Worcester.

Post Coach, Railroad, and Steamboat Mail.

A Coach will leave the Manufacturers' Hotel, Providence, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock, M. for Norwich, Worcester, and New York, as this Line connects with the Accommodation Train from Worcester and Norwich at Danielsonville.

Returning—Leaves Danielsonville on the arrival of the Cars from Norwich, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and arrives in Providence at 12 o'clock.

Passengers leaving Providence at 5 1-2 o'clock, can arrive in Norwich at 12 M., Worcester at 1 1-2, P. M Springfield and Hartford at 7 o'clock. *Returning*—Passengers from Springfield and Worcester can leave Danielsonville Depot every day, except Sundays, at 4 o'clock, for Providence, and arrive at 6 o'clock, P. M.

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 1-2 o'clk, for Scituate, Foster, South Killingly, Danielsonville, Brooklyn, Windham, Willimantic, Coventry, Manchester and Hartford.

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at half past 5 o'clock, for Scituate, Foster, Chesnut Hill, Killingly, Centre, Danielsonville, Dayville, Pomfret, Pomfret Landing, Ashford, Mansfield, Coventry, Manchester and Hartford.

Passengers wishing to go to any of the above named places, can be supplied with Tickets for the whole route, Railroad and Stage, at the lowest rates of fare. Books kept at the Manufacturers' Hotel, Providence.

☞ Tickets can be had at the Norwich and Worcester Rail Road Ticket Office, or of the Conductor.

S. CORNELL & CO., Proprietors.
Providence, July 19, 1843. tf 34

WM. H. ALLEN,

DENTIST

OFFICE, NO. 94 SHETUCKET STREET, (UP STAIRS)

WHERE he will perform all operations necessary for the preservation of the teeth and gums in the best possible manner. Teeth inserted from 1 to a complete set. Teeth cleaned, filled, extracted, and all irregularities, whether they proceed from disease or want of proper care, remedied.

March 23 tf17

COAL.

ANTHRACITE COAL of various kinds in the Lump, or broken and screened, for sale by the Cargo or single Ton by EDWARD CHAPPELL,
Central Wharf.

Norwich, Sept. 12. 42

SURVEYOR AND CIVIL ENGINEER.

A. KENNEDY,

Offers his services to the public as a Surveyor and Engineer, and will be happy to receive the orders of those who may wish his services in the line of his profession. Office Main-street, over the newspaper office of *Safford & Park.*

Norwich, Dec. 13th, 1843. 3m3

TYLERS
Compound Honey of Boneset,

AMONG all the various kinds of Cough Candies, and Cough Mixtures, which are offered to the Public at the present day there is none that is more highly deserving of its confidence than Tyler's Compound Honey of Boneset, for the cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, WHOOPING COUGH, SPITTING OF BLOOD DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, AND OTHER PULMONARY AFFECTIONS.

Price 25cts per bottle. For sale by SAMUEL TYLER, and WILLIAM S. TYLER,

Norwich, Dec 20, 1843. 4

Chemical Oil and Camphene.

A NEW Supply of a superior quality just received at R. W. MATHEWSON,S.

Norwich, Dec. 20th, 1843. 4

Licorice Ball.

3 ROLLS to the cwt, just the thing to retail, for sale by R. W. MATHEW. ON.

Norwich, Dec. 20th, 1843. 4

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC!

ORR'S AIR TIGHT STOVE.

A VERDICT having been rendered at the present term of the U. S. Circuit Court, in favor of my Patent for the above named STOVE, the public are hereby cautioned against *making, vending, or using* the same without license, as I am determined to prosecute all infringements of said Patent.

STOVES made by authority, will be accompanied by plates with my name and date of the Patent; also printed direction signed by myself, or General Agent at Boston.

N. B. Persons *using* the Stove sold without license are equally liable with venders and makers.

STOVES of good quality can be purchased at fair prices of ROATH & POTTER, No.— Water st and CALLYHAN & ROBINSON, — Water stree

Norwich, Ct.

ISAAC ORR, 3 Merchant's Row, Boston

December 6, 1843. 2

Chamomile Flowers.

A BEAUTIFUL article for sale at MATHEWSON'S.

Norwich, Dec. 20th, 1843. 4

LUMBER.

THE subscriber has on hand a large quantity of the above article of all kinds, and qualities, which, he will sell low JOHN G. HUNTINGTON

August, 9th, 1843—5m37 [Central Wharf.

READ ALL YE AFFLICTED!
MORE WONDERFUL EFFECTS OF
SANDS'S

SARSAPARILLA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17th, 1843.

MESSRS. SANDS—Gents: Although personally unacquainted, I feel myself under many obligations, having recently been cured by the use of your Sarsaparilla of a most distressing malady. For the past five years I have suffered from violent palpitation of the heart, connected with a severe pain in the side, disease of the liver, and general derangement of the digestive organs—my whole nervous system was prostrated, the citadel of life itself attacked, and I despaired of ever being cured. Notwithstanding the best medical treatment, and the use of all the ordinary remedies prescribed in such cases, I found myself fast verging towards eternity. Judge, then, of my surprise and delight, when I read of the remarkable effects produced by your invaluable Sarsaparilla. Hope springing up afresh, I resolved to make one more trial, and immediately procured some of the Sarsaparilla of your agent, E. P. Thompson. The result is as unexpected as it was unlooked for: to my lasting comfort and satisfaction I pronounce these words, "I AM WELL!" Yes, gentlemen, well! and oh that this language might resound in the ear of the afflicted to the uttermost parts of the earth, for the afflicted alone can appreciate the value of such medicine. For the benefit of suffering humanity I communicate these facts, and only desire the fame of your medicine may spread as far as its real merits deserve.—GEO. ROE, 597 South Second st

Sand's Sarsaparilla.

MANSFIELD, Oct 31, 1843.

To R. W. Mathewson, Norwich Sir:

For fifteen years last past I have been the subject of complicated disease. Troubled with the dropsy, and my nerves completely unstrung with more or less of erysipelas in connection with other bad humors. In May last my difficulties seemed to enrage and to be more firmly seated, my head and face was so swollen that it appeared to me that the bones in my head had separated one from the other, and completely disfigured my face. I could scarcely breathe through my nose; my eyes were so affected that I could see but little; at the same time attended with an acute and indescribable pain constantly darting from the nose to other parts of the head and throat which was badly swollen and very sore, and a constant burning heat or irritation in the stomach, with my limbs bloated to nearly twice their ordinary size. In this situation, for weeks, I was compelled to lie upon one side with but little or no sleep. My humors assumed a renewed and stubborn hold upon me apparently threatening a speedy dissolution. I tried every expedient possible with but little or no benefit. My physician at length recommended Sands Sarsaparilla; I procured a few bottles of it which I believe to be the means (through the blessing of God) of my restoration to comparative health again, hand not taken but two or three bottles before my disease began to leave. My pain and swelling is gone, my appetite good, sleep and rest quietly—to me it has been a sovereign balm.

EUNICE CRANE.

Having been acquainted with the afflicted widow, Mrs. Eunice Crane of Mansfield for nearly six years (whose protracted sickness has called forth the sympathies of the community where she resides) I consider it an occasion for joy that her sufferings have been so far alleviated by the use of Sands' Sarsaparilla, which has been so kindly forwarded by yourself.

HENRY BROMLEY, Minister of the Gospel.

We the undersigned do certify that the above are facts.

LUTHER MARTIN.
ELEAZAR BENNETT.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, and for exportation by A. B. SANDS & CO., Druggists, (Granite Buildings) 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers-street, New-York. Sold also by A. B. & D. SANDS, 79 Fulton street and 77 East Broadway, corner of Market street; also sold by Druggists generally in all the principal cities and chief towns of the U. States. Price $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5. Original documents may be seen at our store.

☞ For sale in this city by their agent

No. 1—49 R. W. MATHEWSON.

Great Experience and Judgment

ARE required to make a valuable and at the same time an innocent purgative. This is possessed only by a few. The great majority of the remedies advertised, of this class, are manufactured by persons who have no idea of the relative or individual powers of the drugs they use. It is this cause more than any other, which occasions the inertness and often injurious effects produced by advertised remedies; and hence the general prejudice which prevails against them. Now there is a great difference in this respect with regard to the pills made by Dr. B. Brandreth, and consequently their superior claims upon the public. Each of the articles composing the Brandreth Pills, are prepared in that way which secures the beneficial effects to the system, in the safest and best manner. The time will come when this merit of

THE BRANDRETH PILLS,

will be appreciated as they ought and as they deserve. It will be well understood then that Dr. B. Brandreth has the strongest claims upon the public confidence. It is true that every individual who makes a trial of the Brandreth's Pills concede them to be the best medicine they ever used. They are indeed a medicine about which there is no mistake. Their value in a climate so changeable as ours cannot be sufficiently appreciated. A free perspiration is at once restored; thus they cure colds, and consumption is prevented. Those who have a redundancy of bile find them of the most essential service; and should there be a deficiency of that important fluid, the Brandreth Pills have on equally beneficial effect. Often has this important medicine saved valuable lives in those regions where the DREADED YELLOW FEVER was prevailing. A few doses taken immediately upon infection being received into the system, will be almost certain to prevent any material inconvenience.—And at no stage of this dreadful epidemic is there so proper a medicine as the Brandreth Pills. Let that medicine be universally used in this disease, AND NO LOSS OF BLOOD ALLOWED, and few, very few would be its victims. So it is with other diseases.—ASSIST NATURE with this all-important medicine to remove morbid humors from the blood, and do not resort to bleeding or mercury, and we shall have a very GREAT SCARCITY of persons afflicted with CHRONIC MALADIES. The feathered tribe—the animal kingdom—over which we are the lords, they are not afflicted with Chronic Maladies, neither should we be if it were not our pride which occasions them—FOLLOW NATURE. Use that medicine which harmonizes with her, which mildly but surely removes all impurities from the blood, which strengthens the feeble, and yet reduces those of too full a habit, to a healthy standard. Let me again say, that every department of the manufacture of the Brandreth Pills is personally superintended by me, and that every box with my three labels upon them may be relied upon to have the beneficial effect described, if used according to the directions accompanying each box.

The public's servant,
B. BRANDRETH.

THE BRANDRETH PILLS are sold at the Comb, Fancy and Medicine Store, of E. P. BALCAM,
Successor to WM. FAULKNER.

AGENTS.

Norwich City, E. P. BALCAM; Norwwich Town, G. Fuller; New London, Nathan Belden;—Lebanon, Jesse Wright; Yantieville, Tracy, Huntington & Co.; Salem, W. Williams; Montville, J. Turner; Lyme, D. R. Noyes; Groton, R. A. Morgan; Portersville, Smith, Cady & Co.; Stonington, Horace Lewis; Head of Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Milltown Latham Hull, Jr.; Waterford, Comstock & Stanton

Remember—E. P. BALCAM is the only agent in Norwich.

Druggists almost invariably sell counterfeits of the above valuable medicine. Therefore never purchase at a Druggist's store.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

At No. 84 Main-street.

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE FRANKLIN HOUSE.

TRACY & SETCHEL,

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have this day taken the splendid Store, No 84 Main-street, (formerly occupied by R. M. MORGAN,) for the purpose of prosecuting the Boot and Shoe business in all its branches; and they hope by attention, faithfulness and punctuality to merit a portion of their patronage.

T. & S. intend to keep a complete assortment o Boots and Shoes constantly on hand which will be sold as low as they can be obtained in the city. They will employ only the best workmen, and furnish them with the best Stock; and all work will be made punctually according to promise and warranted.

The Public and Friends,

We cannot now thank you for past favors in business for this is our first call; but that we may soon have that duty to perform we invite your patronage, and will strive to deserve.

Just give us a call if only as a compliment; No. 84 Main-street. TRACY & SETCHEL

Norwich, Nov. 27th, 1843.

WRIGHT'S
Indian Vegetable Pills.

THE TRUE CHARACTER OF COUNTERFEITS AND SELLERS OF COUNTERFEIT MEDICINES.

NO MEDICINE has ever been introduced to the American public, whose virtues have been more cheerfully and universally acknowledged by its vast popularity and extensive circulation than 'WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.' To descant upon their various virtues at this late season would be a work of supererogation since few who peruse this article will be found unacquainted with the widely circulated proofs of the real excellence of the medicine, to which many will be ready to add the testimonals of their own experience. But if further proof were needed of the value of the remedy, it might be found in the fact that no medicine in the market has been SO SHAMEFULLY and REPEATEDLY COUNTERFEITED. Ignorant, envious and avaricious and unprincipled men have in different places, manufactured a SPURIOUS PILL, bearing a superficial resemblance to the TRUE ARTICLE, but composed either of impotent or Deleterious Ingredients, which they have sought to foist upon the public as the veritable

"Indian Vegetable Pills."

These FRAUDULENT SWINDLERS could never pass off their vile wares upon the public for the CONNIVANCE and ASSISTANCE of (self-styled) RESPECTABLE DRUGGISTS, who, for the sake of a little "filthy lucre" lend themselves to this NOXIOUS and UNHALLOWED SYSTEM OF IMPOSITION. The counterfeiter of a popular medicine, is more CRIMINAL than a COUNTERFEITER of current money. The injuries done by the latter, sink to nothing in comparison with those inflicted upon society by the former. We might paint him wringing the mite from the hard hand of invalid poverty which is extended for the boon of health, and receives instead, the VILE DRUG that PROTRACTS and AGGRAVATES disease, or, to view it in its best aspect, suffers it to rage unchecked. How melancholy is the reflection that thousands may have been hurried to the grave by having a COUNTERFEIT substituted for the TRUE MEDICINE, who but for the venal fraud might now be living in high health, the delight and hope of the social circle All classes are interested in putting down these vile counterfeits.

Let the Stores where they are sold be marked and shunned!

And let the virtues indignation of the community administer to all concerned in these unfair practice a general and withering rebuke.

Copy-Right Law.

"AND BE IT ENACTED, That, if any person, or persons after the recording of the title of any print, cut, or engraving, map, chart, or musical composition, according to the provision of this act, shall within the term, or terms limited; by this act, engrave, etch, or work, sell or copy, or cause to be engraved, etched worked, or sold, or copied either on the whole, or by varying, adding to, or diminishing the main design, with intent to evade the law, or shall print, or import for sale, any such map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, or engraving, or any parts thereof, without the consent of the proprietor or proprietors, of the copy-right thereof, first obtained or knowing the same to be printed, or imported without such consent, shall publish, sell, or expose for sale, or in any manner dispose of any such map, chart &c. as afore said; then such offender or offenders shall forfeit the plate or plates, on which such map, chart, musical composition, engraving cut or print, shall be copied; and also all and every sheet thereof, so copied, or printed, to the proprietor or proprietors of the copy-right thereof; and shall further forfeit, one dollar for every sheet of such map, chart, musical composition, &c. as may be found in his, or their possession, printed, or published, or exposed to sale, contrary to the true intent or meaning of this Act; the one moiety thereof to the proprietors, and the other moiety to the use of the United States, to be recovered in any Court having competent jurisdiction thereof.

Thus it will be seen that all engaged, either in manufacturing or selling counterfeit Pills, are liable to heavy damages, not only for the palpable fraud they are practising on the public, but also for infringement on the Law of Copy-Right as above cited.

☞ Beware of Counterfeits ☜

As the great popularity of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, has raised up a host of counterfeits, the public are cautioned against imposters, who are travelling about the country, selling to the unexpecting store keeper a spurious article for the above celebrated Pills

It should be remembered that, all who sell the genuine medicine are provided with a

Certificate of Agency,

Of which the following is a copy:

This is to certificate that the within named——is a regular and duly appointed——Agent for the sale of

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.

in the town of——, State of——, and this certificate which is signed by Wm. Wright, Vice President of the North American College of Health, must also be countersigned by the acting Clerk, or Agent, from whom said certificate is received.

This Certificate of Agency will be renewed every twelve months, therefore, if any alteration should be made in the date, do not purchase.

The public are further informed that all who receive the above certificate, are also required to sign the following.

☞ Pledge ☜

This is to certify, that the subscriber, by certificate bearing even date herewith, signed with the proper handwriting of William Wright, Vice President of the North American College of Health,.....been appointed.....Agent for sale of

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

OR, INDIAN PURGATIVE,

in the town of.....and State of.....,to hold and continue in said Agency during the pleasure of said William Wright, and no longer, anything contained in the said certificate signed by the said William Wright, to the contrary thereof notwithstanding. In consideration whereof, I hereby covenant and to and with the said William Wright that I will not sell or expose for sale, any medicine bearing the above or a similar name, during my said Agency, other than that which I receive from his authorised Agent or Agents, under the penalty of five hundred dollars to be by me paid to him as liquidated damages. Witness....hand and seal, the....day of....one thousand eight hundred and forty.....

Thus it will be seen that the friends of the genuine medicine may be perfectly free from any apprehension of fraud, as all agents, who are provided with a certificate of Agency, have invariably

SIGNED THE PLEDGE

not to sell any Vegetable Pills except those received from the above name William Wright, or his authorized agents.

Country Agents and others, will be off their guard against travelling imposters, and remember that all authorized travelling agents are also provided with a certificate of Agency as above described, and that Pills offered for sale, by those who cannot show a certificate of agency, are sure to be counterfeit.

It will be further observed that all genuine medicine has the title expressed in full on the sides of the boxes, thus:—

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS,

(INDIAN PURGATIVE)

Of the North American College of Health.

The patrons of Wright's Indian Vegitable Pills, will also bear in mind that the directons which accompany each box of Pills, have been secured by a copyright, and the proper form, viz:—

"*Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1840, by William Wright, in the Clerk's Office, of the District Court of the Eastern District o Pennsylvania.*"

will be found at the bottom of the first page of said directions

If, therefore, the name of WRIGHT is omitted, the purchaser may rest assured that all is positively wrong.

Thus it will be seen, that a trifling attention on the part of the purchaser to the above particulars, will put an effectual stop to this wholesale robbery, and drive, it is hoped, all depredators upon society to an honest calling

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS
Of the North American College of Health.

For sale by E. P. BALCAM. Agent
No 21 Shetucket street.

AGENTS.

E. F. Balcam,	Shetucket-st., Norwich city.
G. D. Fuller,	Norwich town,
A. G. Schofield,	Greenville,
Alfred A. Young,	Jewett city,
Henry Sabin,	Plainfield,
Dyer & Burgess,	" Moosup de
Samuel H. Grosvenor,	West Killingly.
Mowry Sayles,	North "
Erastus Knight,	Thompson,
W. S. Arnold,	" Masonvil
Geo. Bowen,	South Woodstock,
Andrew A. Williams,	West "
Charles Richmond,	Westford,
E. Faxon, Jr.,	Storington,
Wm. B. Hull,	North "
B. F. Collins,	Mystic,
Palmer & Beebe,	" Bridge,
B. B. Thurston,	Hopkinton, R. I.
Olney & Richmond,	Richmond, R.I. Bran'd Iron Works
H. Lewis & Co.,	Westerly, R. I.,
P. Welles,	Kingston, R. I.

New, Fashionable
HAT & CAP STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 137 Main street, at the old stand of A. Wickham, and invites their attention to a superb assortment of

Hats & Caps,

Manufactured from the choicest materials, and in the most approved style, which he offers at as low if not lower prices than can be obtained at any other establishment in this city. He is not confined to a one priced Hat, but has a full assortment, and feels confident in his ability to suit the tastes and pockets of all

137 Main st. 30 W. L. NICHOLS.

Moffatt's Pills and Bitters.

THE celebrated Life and Phœnix Bitters, prepared and sold by Dr. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, may now be said to be the most respectably established and extensively adopted family medicines in the United States. They have not only won the sanction and recommendation of all the candid and philanthropic portion of the medical profession, who have observed their invariably efficacy in general derangements of the stomach and bowels, and their astonishing effects in many varieties of acute and chronic disease, but what is far better, these medicines have recommended themselves, and fully and fairly achieved the distinguished and now certainly pre-eminent position which they now occupy in public and domestic estimation. They are proved by their works, and make no appeals to vulgar credulity. If the proprietor were disposed to make an invidious comparison between these well established medicines and any others he might confidently assert and challenge contradiction that there is no medicine known to the medical profession, or named in the books, concerning which so many clear, unquestionable and convincing evidences of usefulness and remarkable cures are recorded as those which he can adduce concerning the Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters If it be admitted that sufferers are the best judges as to whether a remedy has relieved them and restored them to health and strength, then is the evidence in behalf of these medicines decisive and irresistable. Dr. Moffat is in possession of an accumulation of voluntary testimonials, from respectable persons and families in parts of the union, far and near, who give their names and residencies to the unsolicited statement that they have been completely and speedily cured of the following diseases, and of many others not here enumerated by these Life Medicines alone, when other medicines have been long employed in vain, viz: Scrofula in its most dreadfully advanced and destructive stages, when large portions of the flesh and bones of the face had been destroyed; Piles of five, ten, twenty, thirty, and even thirty five years standing; Rheumatism, both acute and chronic, of the most hopeless character; Turgescence of the Liver and various other liver complaints Bilious cholic, and every conceivable variety of bilious affections; Marasmus, Phthisic of consumption in more advanced stages than any on record dyspepsia in all its chronic and acute varieties with its frightful train of distressing symptoms; worms of all kinds both in children and grown persons; diarrhœa, both serious and bilious; costiveness both habitual and occasional; fever and ague in its three principal varieties, and intermittent and remittent fevers of all kinds; hypocondriasis, and other extremely complicated nervous debility in general; salt rheum, scald, and erupsive diseases generally, including Ephthalmia, Erysipelas or St. Anthony's fire, and sallow unhealthy complexion; palpitation of the heart and determination of blood to the head, settled pains in the organs, limbs, back, head and side, affections of the system which arise from complicated causes.

The certificates of these cures are in the proprietor's possession, and will readily be shown to all who desire to see them A small selection from them have been published in Moffat's Medical Manual, of which a new and enlarged edition is preparing for the press.—The reason why these medicines which in ordinary family use operate merely as mild and effectual laxatives, cure so great a variety of formidable diseases is, that while as cathartics, cleansing the alimentary canal and relieving the liver, and the absorbant vessels of all impurities, they lay the foundation for the cure of all specific diseases, they are compounded of unique and unprecedented variety of choice and exquisite ingredients, some of which are almost unknown to the profession, which exert a specific action upon many complaints, without in the slightest degree affecting the general system otherwise than as simple purifiers, when those complaints are not present. Both the Pills and the Bitters are mild and agreeable in their operations, causing neither prostration nor nausea, and requiring neither confinement nor peculiar diet Their effects are uniformly to produce an immediate sense of renovated health, and new life and vigor to both body and mind. They cannot be taken without benefit and they should be procured both by individuals and heads of families, and consequently kept on hand not only as remedies but as preventatives of disease. They are sold wholesale and retail by Dr. William Moffat, 375 Broadway, N. Y., and also by

E. F. BALCAM,
23 Shetucket street, Norwich.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.
A. WATTLES & CO,

HAVE received a large lot of New Goods, which they will sell at very low prices.

Beautiful Cashmere, that have sold at $5,25 a pattern will be sold at $3.00. Gimps, Cords and Tassel, Fringes, Cruel, Canvass. More of those thread Night Caps, at 6d, Venecian Carpeting from 12½ to 50cts.

Our assortment is now complete for good articles at low prices. Call at the cheap Cash Store of

A. WATTLES & CO.

Norwich, Dec. 27th, 1843. 3w5

Opium,

OLD and New Crop, just opened and for sale by R. W. MATHEWSON.

orwich, Dec. 20th, 1843.

Norwich & Worcester Railroad Extension.

ON AND AFTER Tuesday, December 19th, the Steamboat from New York will leave and receive passengers at Allen's Point.

The following rates have been established for the winter.

Passengers between Allen's Point and Norwich		50c
Freight " "	per 100 lbs.	6¼
" "	Greeneville per 100 lbs	7½
" "	" " " and any station	
Beyond Greeneville in addition to present rates	per 100 lbs.	6

TICKETS for the route between Allen's Point and Norwich, may be obtained at the different stations of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad or on board the Boat. EMERSON FOOTE. Sup't.

Norwich, Dec. 23d, 1843. 6

GUILTY! GUILTY!!

WE HAVE BEEN ACCUSED of "selling goods for less than Cost, to get up an excitement or raise the wind,' &c., &c.," To the charge of selling less than cost we are guilty in many instances. For a few weeks we shall sell Sheetings, that cost 40 cents at 25 per yard; Rich Printed Velvets that cost from 60 to 70 cts, will be sold at 42cts; remnants of Calicoes that cost from 14 to 17 cts, can be bought at 10cts.

For a few weeks we shall "burn out of the store," a large lot of goods at the customers own price For Bargains call at A. WATTLES, & CO'S.

Cheap Cash Store, 9 & 11 Shetucket 4 doors south of the Norwich Bank.

Norwich Dec. 27th, 1843 3w5

A Case of Asthma.

The following is from a distinguished Lawyer of New York, who had been afflicted with the Asthma for upwards of "TWENTY YEARS," and who after reading such cases can doubt the efficacy of this Medicine?

NEW YORK, January 25, 1843.—

I have been afflicted with spasmodic asthma for twenty-four years—sometimes so severely as to be confined to my room for weeks; and although attended by various medical advisers, of the highest reputation and skill in the country, the relief was but partial and temporary—while the disease proved nearly fatal to my life.

Some few weeks ago, I commenced taking Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which gave me instant relief, and a single bottle produced in a few days what I believe to be a radical and perfect cure.

A. WILLIAMS, Attorney at Law,
No. 58 William-st New York.

We are acquainted with the writer of the above certificate, and his statements are entitled to the full confidence of the public.

F. A. TALMADGE,
Recorder of the City of New York.
JOHN POWER, D. D.,
Vicar General of New York.

P.S. The above certificate may be seen at No. 126 Fulton street, New York.

R. W. MATHEWSON, Agent,

orwich, Dec. 23d, 1843.

Board of Relief.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Relief of the Town of Norwich will meet at the Town Clerk's Office each Monday during the month of January, 1844, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon to hear and determine all appeals made to them from the doings of the assessors and to equalize and adjust the valuation and assessment of said town of Norwich.

JOSEPH A YERRINGTON.
ALVAN WICKHAM.
NATHAN SCHOLFIELD, } Board of Relief.

Jan. 24, 1844. 3w4

KEEP IT BEFORE
THE PEOPLE!

THAT

91 MAIN-STREET,

NEXT DOOR TO CHARLES CLARK'S HAT STORE,

IS THE PLACE WHERE

GARMENTS ARE SOLD
At such unaccountably
Low Prices.

HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE TESTIFY to the money saved in purchasing at this Popular ESTABLISHMENT.

The magnificent designs and decorative Workmanship adapted to all Garments and the unpurchased and costly variety of styles which are daily introduced from this great place of resort is the general topic of conversation throughout the whole dress circle of Community.

The following is a sketch of a few of the many thousand articles which may be found at this

GREAT EMPORIUM of FASHION.

Vests of every quality and style	75c. to $5	
Black and blue black broad cloth Pants	$3	7
Riding and Shooting Pants	$1,25	7
Mixed cassimere do	2,25	6
Drab and blue	2 50	7
Doe skin pants, fancy shades,	3,00	7
Mixed business coats from	5,00	12
Green and brown,	6,00	12
Dress coats of every shade and quality, such as brown, dahlia, royal purple, drake neck, blue, blue black, &c.		
Sack Coats, some new styles	4,00	10
Pilot cloth coats,	4.50	10
Beaver,	6,00	10
Broadcloth and beaver pilots, with silk velvet facing wadded and tufted in the best style,	10,00	20
Broadcloth surtouts,	10,00	22
Elegant suspenders and socks	,25	$1,75
Rich scarfs, cravats and stocks	,25	1,00

REMEMBER
☞ NO. 91 ☜

J. T. FAY.

Norwich, Dec. 23d, 1843. 6m

NOTICE.

BY virtue of warrant to me directed for the collection of certain Taxes against John B. Perry, of the Town of Norwich, upon the List of said Town of Norwich for the year A. D. 1842, a Town Tax of Three 14-100 Dollars, payable on the first day of March, 1843, and a State Tax of thirty nine cents, payable into the Treasury of this State on or before the 20th day of February next; I the subscriber have this day levied upon the real estate of said John B. Perry, now occupied by him "at the Falls," so called, in said Norwich, and will on the 29th day of February, 1844, at 10 o'clock, A.M. upon the premises, sell so much thereof at public Auction as will pay and satisfy the amount due for said Taxes with the incidental charges of sale. Dated at Norwich, this 26th day of Dec. A. D. 1843.

FREDERIC PRENTICE, Collector.
3w6

Norwich, Dec. 26, 1843.

THE NORWICH NEWS.

TERMS.

FOR THE NEWS ONE YEAR, (IN ADVANCE)	$2,00
When not paid in advance,	2,50

PRICES FOR ADVERTISING.

FOR 1 SQUARE (OR 16 LINES,) 3 INSERTIONS,

THE NORWICH NEWS
WM. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
☞ For terms, see 4th page. ☜

PRICES REDUCED FIFTPERY CENT!
COOLEY'S
PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
REMOVED TO 95 MAIN-STREET.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT to the new and beautiful building immediately adjoining the Norwich Bank, (and a few doors west of the Franklin, House,) where he will continue to execute all descriptions of Printing, in a style not inferior to any in this section of the country.

PRICES REDUCED FIFTY PER CENT!

The subscriber's *whole attention* will hereafter be given to *Book and Job Printing*; and his arrangements such that he can execute Printing in the most expeditious manner, he will after this date *REDUCE* his scale of Prices, on every description of work, from *TWENTY-FIVE to FIFTY PER CENT.*

COMMON HANDBILLS

Will be printed in good style for from *FIFTY CENTS* to *ONE DOLLAR* per *HUNDRED!*

CARDS

of any size, from *TWENTY-FIVE* to *FIFTY CENTS* per *PAGE*, *Cards INCLUDED!*

☞ All other Printing proportionally low.

Observe the number, ☞ 95 MAIN STREET. ☜

N. B. All Orders ready for Delivery at the present time agreed on, (extraordinaries only excepted,) or no charge will be made.

J. G. COOLEY, 95 Main-Street.

Norwich Nov., 1843. 6m8

LATE ARRIVALS.
DOWEN & McNAMEE,
18 WILLIAM-STREET COR. OF BEAVER,
NEW YORK.

HAVE received, by late arrivals, the most desirable stock of

Silk and Fancy Goods

ever exhibited; to which the attention of merchants, from various sections of the country, is respectfully invited.

It is their determination to present an assortment, unsurpassed in Richness and Variety, comprising the Newest and most Fashionable Styles offered in this Market.

Special attention is invited to the following articles viz:—

RICH PRINTED VELVETS, consisting of every desirable variety of style.

EXTRA RICH CHANGEABLE AND STRIPED CHURMS, entirely new styles.

PARIS MUSLIN DE LAINES, 20 cases, just received, designed for the city or most fashionable trade.

BROCADE CHAMELEONS, an entire new article, surpassing in st grand richness any thing ever offered for fall and wi to dresses.

RICH DRESS SILKS, consisting of extra heavy Brocade, Chameleon, Satin Striped, Plain Fig'd &c.

SHAWLS, Paris Broche, embroidered Cashmere, French Plaid, figured Kabyle, Tegliani, Scotch Tartan, Muslin de Laine, &c.

FRENCH KID GLOVES, best manufacture, black white and colored.

FANCY CRAVATS AND SHAWLS, the most desirable assortment ever offered.

LACES, great variety, consisting of English and German Thread, also Cotton and Gimp Edgings, a very low prices.

ITALIAN LUSTRING AND GROS DE RINES of the best manufacture.

FRENCH PRINTS—Hartman's and Gros Odier's manufacture, various styles, first quality.

ALSO,

MILLINERY GOODS, in great variety, consisting of rich Hat Silks, splendid changeable, chine, and striped Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, trimming Laces, &c.

ALSO,

Black and blue black Bombazines; Pongee and Spitalfield Hdkfs; Italian Sewings; Satin and Taffeta Ribbons; Kid, Silk and Fitet Gloves; Embroidery; Linen Cambric Hdkfs; Satin Vestings; Silk Velvets; black and blue black French Crapes; Love Hdkfs and Veils, Silk Hosiery; Sachews; Sachen Pongee; Lace Veils; India Sarsnett; Levantine Hdkfs; Italian Crapes; Buck and Beaver Gloves; India Nankeens; Paper Muslins, &c.

December, 13th, 1843. 3

WALTER CLAPP,
BOOKSELLER & BOOKBINDER,
97 MAIN-STREET, NORWICH,
Opposite M. Guthrie's Store Room.

Nov. 2d, 1843. 1y50

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
BY
J. N. & H. WOODARD,
MAIN-STREET, FRANKLIN SQUARE,
Norwich, Conn.

☞ House open day and night for the reception travelers. Meals served at all hours of the day.

☞ Carriages always in readiness to convey passengers from the cars and boats *free of charge.*

Dec. 6th, 1843. tf3

BOSTON CLOTHING STORE,
J. B. PALMER & CO.
143 Main-Street
Norwich Conn.
DEALERS IN

FASHIONABLE Ready Made Clothing, Under Shirts, Drawers, Cotton Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, cards, Cravats, Hdk'fs, Stocks, Gloves, Socks, &c. &c.

November 11th, 1843. tf51

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
Norwich and Stonington,
VIA
NEW LONDON.

Fare between New London and Norwich, 75cts.
" " " Stonington 75cts.

A MAIL CARRIAGE will leave Stonington on the arrival of the Steamboats from New York, for Norwich, passing through New London, on Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays.

RETURNING.—Will leave the American House in Norwich, passing through New London, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 1½ P. M.

For seats, apply at the Steamboat Hotel, New London, and the American House, or the Merchant's Hotel, Norwich.

WILLIAM BACON, Contractor.
Steamboat Hotel, New London, Dec. 23d 1843. 5

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have this day purchased of Mr. Lyman Obane, his Stock of Goods, and formed a Copartnership in business under the firm of

TALCOTT & WILLIAMS,

and they hereby announce to the public that they will at all times keep a large and choice assortment of

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c.

for sale for Cash or Country Produce, at the lowest market prices. Old and new customers are invited to call at the old and well known stand on the corner of Main and Washington Streets, and supply themselves with the necessaries of life.

JASPER TALCOTT.
DENISON E. WILLIAMS, Jr
Jan. 1, 1844. 6

The Norwich News.

VOL. IV.—NO. 8. NORWICH, CONN., THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1844. WHOLE NO. 164

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office, Norwich, Ct., January 1st, 1844.

A
Abel, Wm. P.
Allen, Ethan
Ackley, Amos
Ayre, Elisha
Avery, Bissell & Co.
Abell, J. W.
Adams, Joseph
Allen, Wm. H.
Archard, Richard
B.
Beckwith, Elisha W.
Beckwith, Oliver
Bowen, Harriet
Bryce, John
Barnes, Avery
Beardsley, H. C.
Bates, Henry H.
Bromley, Asenith L.
Bromley, Mary
Barnes, Ann
Burleigh, Lucian
Brown, William
Bartlett, Benjamin
C.
Clark, Keturah
Cook, J. H. & D. W.
Carroll, George H.
Carter, Eleazer W.
Cahill, James
Carroll, Joseph
Callahan, John H.
Cavenaugh, Patrick
Casey, James
Clark, John Rev. 2
Comstock, Alexander 3.
Cheesebro, Frances M.
Charlton, John
Clark, Clarissa P.
Chester, Adelia E.
Callyhan & Robinson,
Cotton, H.
D.
Darrow, George R.
Downing, Russel
Dougherty, Thomas
Daley, Horace H.
Duffy, George
Delanor, James
Durand, Milton
E.
Elliot, John
Ellis, Samuel 2
Eaton, Caleb
F.
Fox, Oliver H. S.
Farnsworth, Eliza
Fowler, Adalia H.
Flander Nancy
Foster, John
G.
Gallup, Alfred
Garfield, Emily A.
Geer, George W
Geer, Mary
Gallup, Joseph H.
Gorton, James
H.
Herrington, Martha
Hall, Dixon
Holliday, John
Hubbard, Harriett F.
Hyde, Louisa C.
Henderson, Jacob
Harkness, Caroline
Hind, Thomas
Hakes, Cynthia L.
J.
Jones, G. A. 2
Jones, Gurdon A.
Johnson, Malonia H.
K.
King, Gilbert
King Henry E.
L.
Livingston, A. T. Mrs.
Lebrun, Abial
Lowe, Samuel
Latham & Brewster
Laurie, Adam
Leach, Susan
Ladd, Dorrance
M.
Martin, Harriet A. 2
McClellan James
Merrick, Edward L.
Marston, S. F.
McCaulis, Jane
Miner, Charles E.
Maynard, Jesse
Musgrove, Thomas
Moore, Lydia C.
Myres, Mr.
Mathews, D.
Miner, E. P.
N.
Nottage, Edward W.
Nottage, Edward
Neale, Louisa
Nichols, E.
Noyes, George W.
O.
Ohem, Cornelius
Ostly, Jane
P.
Polly, Kerkiah Mrs.
Perkins. Maria.
Porrigo, James
Pelham, Uriah
Palmer, Wm. H.
Pierce, George W.
Presby, Edward
Perrigo, James H.
Perkins, Stephen
Parish, Sarah
Pierce, Lucy
Place, Clark D.
Pendleton, Gardon
Pelton, Fredrick
Potter, Elisha
Peirce, Abner T. 2
Pearl, Walter O.
R.
Rathburn, Ellen L.
Richards, William H
Routh, Henry Hobart
Reddy, Patrick
Rogers, Sarah Ann
Robinson, J. R.
Randall, Ralph
Read, Flenda
Routh & Potter
S.
Seymour, David H.
Sherman, Lucy
Stead, O.
Sterling, Mary
Smith, Sarah M.
Smith, James
Snow, Daniel
Smith, Thomas
Saunders, Caleb F.
Smith, Sydney
Standish, John G.
Snow, Chester
Scott, Charles W.
Story, Maria
Shurtlief Lydia Mrs.
Story, Minor C.
Story, M. C. 2
T.
Thomas & Peck,
Treadway Ellen E.
Tucker, Henry
Treadwar, Sarah C.
Tracy, Mary, A.
Tillinghast, Cornelia A.
Treadway, F. W. 2
Tracy, Betsey
Tift, Levi
W.
Wood, Pliny Rev. 2
Wakefield, Erastus
Wood, Pliny Mr.
Ward, Frances Miss
Williams, Elisha
Wilson, Lydia
Wilson, John
Watson, Lucy Sylvia
Wilbour, Samuel
Warren, Horace
Williams, James
Woodward & Avery.

☞ Persons calling for the above Letters will please to say—they are advertised.

N. B. All Letters intended to be sent out of the U. States, by ship or steamer, the inland postage must be paid or they will not be forwarded.

6 ENOCH C. CHAPMAN, P. M.

SOLD OUT!

THE subscriber has this day sold his stock of Goods to Messrs TALCOTT & WILLIAMS, who will continue the Grocery business at the old stand.

Thereupon let it be known by all concerned, that I have now nothing to do but to settle accounts, and I am determined to make *clean work* in that branch. Let every man provide himself with ammunition, in order to be ready to discharge at the word "Fire!"

LYMAN CHASE.

Norwich, Jan. 2d, 1844. 5

Looking Glasses.

A NEW assortment just received and offered very low at the Auction and Commission Rooms, Union Street; where a general assortment of Furniture may be found unusually cheap.

W. D. RIPLEY,
Jan. 2d, 1844. 3w6

STORE TO LET.

THE SPLENDID STORE, No. 82 Main-street, fitted for dry goods or other similar business is now to let possession given immediately. Said store is one of the best locations in Norwich, being opposite the Franklin House, which is to be the passenger depot of the N. & W. Rail Road.

☞ Rent low. For particulars inquire of

TRACY & SETCHEL.
84 MAIN-STREET.
Norwich, Jan. 2d, 1844. tf6

NOTICE.

TRI-WEEKLY LINE TO NEW YORK.

THE Steamer Cleopatra Capt. I. K. Dustan, will leave Norwich on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 o'clock P. M. or on the arrival of the Cars from Boston. She will leave New York on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 4 o'clock P. M.

THE FARE, by the Boat, from Norwich, or Allen's Point $3,00. The Boat will on her passage from New York, after landing Rail Road passengers at the point, proceed to Norwich whenever the state of the River permits, and remain there until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. No extra charge to passengers or freights by the Boat between Allen's point or at Norwich.

N. B. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of said Boat—or owners.

E. A. BILL.
Agent for the above Boat.
Norwich, Nov. 16th, 1843. tf50

REGISTERS & C.
THOMAS ROBINSON,

HAS for sale Green's Connecticut Register for 1844; Boston Pocket Almanac; Christian Almanac; Church Almanac; &c. &c.

Norwich, Jan. 3d. 1844. 6

Old Winter is Coming.

BY HUGH MOORE.

Old Winter is coming again, alack!
How icy and cold is he!
He cares not a pin for a shivering back,
He's a saucy old chap to white and black,
He whistles his chills with a wonderfull knack,
For a jolly old fellow is he!

A witty old fellow this Winter is,
A mighty old fellow for glee!
He cracks his joke on the pretty sweet miss,
The wrinkly old maiden unfit to kiss,
And freezes the dew of their lips—for this
Is the way with such fellows as he!

Old winter's a frolicksome blade, I wot;
He is wild in his humor and free!
He'll whistle along for the 'want of his thought,'
And set all the warmth of your furs at naught,
And ruffle the faces the pretty girls bought;
For a frolicksome is he!

Old Winter is blowing his gusts along,
And merrily shaking the tree!
From morning till night he will sing his song,
Now moaning and short—now howling and long;
His voice is loud, for his lungs are strong—
A merry old fellow is he!

Old Winter's a wicked old chap, I ween—
As wicked as ever you'll see!
He withers the flowers so fresh and green,
And bites the pert nose of the miss of sixteen,
As she flippantly walks in her maidenly sheen—
A wicked old fellow is he!

Old Winter's a tough old fellow for blows—
As tough as ever you'll see!
He'll trip up your trotters, and rend your clothes,
And stiffen your limbs from fingers to toes:
He minds not the cry of his friends or his foes;
A driving old fellow is he!

A cunning old fellow is winter they say—
A cunning old fellow is he!
He peeps in the crevices day by day,
To see how we are passing our time away,
And mark all our doings from grave to gay—
I'm afraid he is peeping at me!

Leap Year.

'Tis Leap year, 'tis leap year, indeed, sure 'tis true,
And gentlemen now have got nothing to do;
What a comfort that ladies can woo as they will:
Can smile on a beaux or can give him a chill.

If we pop the question, why you must say yes;
If we should propose it, must give us a kiss;
You lords of creation must now go to school,
And ladies will teach you how you ought to rule.

Young Cupid has long been preparing his darts,
And he will now fling them at your stubborn hearts;
At our word of command his arrows shall fly,
And his motto shall be, "I will conquer or die."

You earnestly beg to have three days more grace,
That the cords of your hearts you may tighter lace;
But all your precautions in this will not do,
For sure as you live there is an arrow for you.

We will have no mercy, for you have shown none;
Now the days of your triumph are over and gone;
At the altar of Venus, we have lighted our flame,
And a cordial submission is all that we claim.

Old bachelors, widowers, young men and all,
At the touch of our flame, you are certain to fall;
From conquest to conquest we'll certainly go,
Till all men acknowledge we have not one foe.

The doctors no longer can mix up their pills;
The lawyers, dear creatures, can lay by their quills;
All trades and professions will be at a stand,
Now ladies have taken their hearts in command.

You talented gentlemen, too, must resign,
And if you should fall, Oh, do not repine;
'Tis women who bids you to stand and deliver,
If your heart is at home, it is *that* you must give her.

Time was when the innermost garment of a lady was called *a smock*; and for centuries after Shakespeare, the word suggested no indelicate ideas to those who looked unmoved at the naked figures of Titian. The word became more and more refined; smock was inserted in the Index Expurgatorius, and the word shift took its place. What could possibly be more pure and unsuggestive—a shift! a change—that is all. A change of linen! In time it was found that even this simple and diffusive generality became offensive. Purity itself, however, could suggest nothing more offensive than a change of linen, a *shift*. Bashfulness (which is not always modesty) was inexorable, and in despair we resorted to France; the word *chemise* was adopted, and I now see written up in the shops a still further refinement, 'chemises d'homme'—can we go further? A charitable lady visiting a child's school, asked a young somptress if the work she was employed on was a chemise? The girl replied, No my lady, this is a he-mise; that there girl makes the she-mise.'—*Jerrold's Illuminated Magazine.*

A NOVEL PRESENTMENT.—The Grand Jury in the United States Circuit Court at New York have made a presentment against the careless and insecure manner in which the mails are carried on the various routes, particularly between New York and Albany, where the mail bags are thrown ashore in the night, from the steamboats, among a crowd of people, thus rendering them liable to be stolen or plundered.

Early Preaching.

It was one of the rules laid down by the British Conference, that no preacher should preach oftener than twice on a week day or three times on a Sabbath. Mr. Wesley advised his preachers to avoid long sermons; and more than once in his journal he has recorded the death of men, who were martyrs to long and loud preaching. In a letter to one of his followers on this subject, he writes, "Scream no more, at the peril of your soul. God now warns you by me. Speak as earnestly as you can, but do not scream. Speak with all your heart, but with a moderate voice. It was said of our Lord. *He shall cry.* The word probably means, He shall not *scream.* Herein be a follower of me, as I am of Christ. I often speak loud, often vehemently, but I never *scream.* I never strain myself; I dare not. I know it would be a sin against God and my own soul."—*Percy's Anecdotes.*

Be good and let heaven answer for the rest.

A Texian Hero.

Many of our readers no doubt recollect the facetious comedian Jim Willis who played in this city some years ago. He was a queer compound of human nature—a man who could with ease make others laugh, but seldom ever laughed himself—a melancholy man through life, it caused him to "shuffle off his mortal coil," ere half his race was run.

About the time the Texas excitement ran so high in the United States, Jim Willis was in Pittsburgh, in that situation so common to play actors, viz;—"flat broke," standing one day on the wharf, with his serious visage expanded, planning how he should get down the river without money, when he heard a drum and fife.—On looking around he saw a company of reckless looking, half-uniformed soldiers, about embarking for New Orleans, bearing a Texian banner. A thought struck him. Next day he sent his trunks on board the first boat to start, and just as the Captain was tapping the bell for the last time, Willis stepped on board, and dragged his trunks into an unoccupied state room, and took from his theatrical wardrobe a soldier coat, with a buff breast and three rows of buttons, a chapeau with an immense plume, a red sash, a pair of military trowsers, a grizzly black wig and a pair of false whiskers. By the time the boat had got fairly underway, Jim was fully equipped, with his stage sword gracefully hanging by his side. Drawing his white gloves, he hesitated a moment, but relying on his peculiar powers, he opened the door, gave the usual military stoop, and walked into the cabin, which was filled with passengers. In a moment all eyes were directed toward him, but he walked up to the bar and drank a glass of brandy and water. In the meantime all was bustle and confusion to find out who the officer was. A general rush was made for the register, but he had not yet put down his name—the Captain was consulted but he knew nothing. At length, however, feeling a little curiosity himself he walked up to Jim, and bowing politely to him said, "Sir."

"Sir to you," said Willis, touching his chapeau *a la militaire.*

"Will you do me the favor to register your name so that I can provide a state room for you?"

"Oh, with pleasure," said Jim, and walking up to the register he flourished in round text, "C. P. EDWARDS, Major, Texas Army."

The crowd pressed around the table—they read the name—universal enthusiasm prevailed, and three tremenduous cheers were given for Texas and Liberty!

Jim took off his chapeau, acknowledged the compliment with a graceful bow, and a few patriotic remarks.

It is almost needless to say that from that moment the *self-elected* Major was a lion. Every one sought to make his acquaintance—the ladies opened the cabin door to get a peep at him—he was placed at the head of the table—and at night he was made as drunk as Bacchus on champaigne.

Next day he was promenading the hurricane deck, linked arm in arm with the Captain, and a warm hearted southerner, who resided in Vicksburgh.

"Major," said the southerner, "I know very well that you have been on a mission to collect arms, amunition and recruits—but on that subject you must of course be mum, in consequence of the treaty between Mexico and United States. For my part, I could see every d——d copper colored rascal hung, like dogs on tree!"

"Whatever my business may have been, I find that I have exhausted all my means in the cause; in fact I fear that I shall not be able to pay my passage until I get to New Orleans."

"Don't mention it," said the Captain, "I could not think of taking anything of you."

"I have it," said the southerner, "come with me."

The trio adjourned to the clerk's office, where a stirring appeal for aid to Texas was written. The southern gentleman carried it among the passengers, and collected 150 dollars, which was handed over to Willis. At night a grand supper was given at which speeches were made and toasts were drank. The cabin was decorated with the flag of the lone star, manufactured by the ladies out of some of their red and white "oh no we never mentione 'em," for the occasion.

About 12 o'clock the company commenced singing songs, and at length the Major was called upon to favor the company with a song.—He complied by "favoring the company" with his favorite song of "Billy Barlow."

"Bravo!" said one.

"Excellent!" said another.

"Capital!" said a third.

"I could do it a d——n sight better," said Jim, who fast verging into the fourth stage of intoxication, "if I had the proper togs on."

[illegible] giving three hearty huzzas for Texas, the party broke up.

Next morning [illegible] into Willis' state room to call him to breakfast. Imagine his surprise when he discovered that the Major had actually turned in all standing—with boots chapeau and sword on, the feet snugly laid on the pillow. He *was* a Texas Major, and of course no fault was found.

Thus things ran on, and Willis reached New Orleans in triumph. There he doffed his uniform, and returned to Vicksburgh, where he got an engagement in the theatre. He became a great favorite—and when he was at the zenith of his glory, the old gentleman whom he met on the boat, went to the theatre. Between the pieces Willis sang Billy Barlow—the old fellow was bewildered—the afterpiece came on, and Willis appeared in the identical suit in which he had enacted the Texas Major.

After the theatre let out, the old fellow sought an interview with Jim.

"You d——n rascal, I ought to shoot you, but the trick was so clever that I forgive you, so let us say no more about it."

Jim looked at him a moment with serious expression, then replied, "Man in his time plays many parts."—*Cincinnati Mercury.*

Appearances.—It is a remarkable fact that every animal when dressed in human apparel, resembles mankind very strikingly in features.

Put a frock, bonnet, and spectacles on a pig, and it looks like an old woman of fifty. A bull dressed in an overcoat, would resemble a lawyer. Tie a few ribbons round a cat, put a fan in his paw, and a boarding Miss is represented. A cockerel in uniform is a general to the life.—The features of a tiger call to mind those of a sailor. A hedgehog looks like a miser. Dress a monkey in a frock coat, cut off his tail, trim his whiskers, and we have a Broadway dandy. Jackasses resemble a good many people.

THE MEAN MAN. The Picayune spoke the other day of a man so mean that he continued to walk about after his natural decease, rather than pay his funeral expenses! The same paper states that the mean man is buried at last, but that his relations would'nt go to the funeral until they were hired as mourners!

Marriage in the East.

BY CHARLES COLEMAN.

Among the Kattees.—A Kattee, to become a husband, must be a ravisher; he must attack with his friends and followers the village where his betrothed resides, and carry her off by force. In ancient times this was a trial of strength no less than outrage; stones and clubs were used without reserve both to force and repel, and the disappointed lover was not unfrequently compelled to retire, covered with bruises, and waiting for a more favorable occasion. The bride had the liberty of assisting her lover by all means in her power, and the opposition ceased when her house was once gained by the assailants, and the lady then bravely won, submitted willingly to be carried off by her champion.

Marriage of the Gonds.—It is said that the bride is brought home in the evening, when, in an assembly of the people, the bridegroom applies the frontal mark made with vermillion, throws a garland of flowers about her neck, and then retires and conceals himself in the thickets. The relations of the bride arm themselves and go in quest of him, and if he is found during the night, the marriage is void; if not discovered he appears in the morning, takes the bride by the hand, removes the veil from her face, and they dance together in the centre of a ring formed by the assistants, who dance around them. The ceremony is thus completed, and the rest of the day is devoted to festivity and mirth.

Among the Birmans.—Is the custom of polyandy, or of one woman having two or more husbands. This latitude of female indulgence prevails also among the happy dames of several other Indian tribes. Among the Todirs of the Nilgiri mountains, the brothers of a family have usually only one wife between them, who make her election of which of them she is disposed to drop the handkerchief to. She is, moreover, allowed to do so to a lover, without the slightest objection or jealousy on the part of her proper lords. In other parts of India, females have had less deference paid to them; and in Malwa it has been said they were, till very recently, accounted witches; that is to say after a certain age. They were then, according to a statement published in the Calcutta Journal, 1821, put into a sack and thrown into a tank; if they swam they were certainly witches, and suffered death, if they sank they were drowned, and it may be supposed were not witches.

Office—Odd Fellowship.

As the time is at hand for choosing officers in one or more of the Lodges in this city, perhaps it would not be considered obtrusive on our part, should we make a few suggestions in regard to these important matters. It is to be feared that some odd fellows, in aspiring to office, look more to the honor of "passing the chairs," than to the well being of the Order. Such people should be the last to be invested with office. It seems to us to be of the utmost importance that the official dignities in the gift of the Order should be conferred on those alone—and there are many such in our Lodges—who are solely actuated by the benevolent and christian principles embodied in our mottoes.

If a brother be not zealous for the principles of the Order when a private member, or in a minor office, little can be expected of him in a higher station. No one should be trusted, *as a presiding officer*, who is not a faithful subordinate.

It is devoutly to be wished that improper motives may never induce an Odd Fellow to aspire to an official station in the Lodge. Evil is sure to proceed from such an unnatural ambition; and yet the rapidity with which numbers of young men rush into the Order, gives place for it to be exercised.

If unqualified—office is rather a disgrace than an honor, for it is not easy under such circumstances, to conceal ignorance or draw a veil over imperfection. If too negligent or inattentive, it will be apparent to all, and a drone will receive their execrations. An exhibition of incapacity in those who are expected to instruct and lead the brethren to a knowledge of truth, and the performance of duty, excites the feeling of pity, if not of contempt in the brotherhood. While, on the other hand, when the chair of the N. G. is filled with ability and zeal, respect and approbation are ensured—the laws of the institution are observed, the words of wisdom fall, like the dews of heaven, from the lips of the instructor, and are eagerly imbibed by the gratified brethren—improvements in the theoretical and practical knowledge of Odd-Fellowship augments; the members emulate the accomplishments of the N. G. and the triumph of virtue, morality and brotherly love, become visible to the world, although the world out of the Lodge is ignorant how the work has been achieved. So true it is, that "the light shineth in darkness, but the darkness comprehendeth it not."

In every Lodge there are brethren who love the principles of Odd-Fellowship, and are zealous in their inculcation and defence—brethren, who, advancing step by step, know the duties of the different stations, and who have a zeal according to knowledge, and a devotion that wearies not. In the hands of such, the interest of the Lodge—the benign principles of *Friendship, Love and Truth* will be guarded, fostered and promoted to almost an infinite extent.

Brethren, let such men be selected for officers of Lodges, for depend upon it they may be trusted! Then

"The sacred Lodge of care devoid,
From strife and malice always free,
Shall by their aid, be still employ'd,
In social love and harmony."

Portland Bulletin.

'My love,' said a lady to her husband, with her mouth screwed up as if she had been eating green persimmons a full mouth; 'My love, will you condescend to hand me those expungers, that I may eradicate the extraneous matter from the luminary, that it may shed forth its rays more effulgently.'

'My dear, your condescension is superfluous.'
'Here, Sal.'
'Marm?'
'Tip the luminary.'
'Marm?'
'Tip the luminary.'
'Marm?'
'Snuff the candle, you *wench!*'

SCENE IN COURT.—*Lawyer.*—Were the horse's legs much sprung?

Witness.—A little.

L.—A *very* little indeed?

W.—I have seen some sprung more, some less.

L.—How much were they sprung?

W.—Some.

Court.—Mr. F., you have probably elicited all the facts in relation to it that can be had.—*Norfolk Dem.*

Pride, like an eagle builds among the stars,
But pleasure, lark-like nests upon the ground.

☞ Mrs. Child, an accomplished Boston lady, with an enviable literary reputation, is writing a series of delightful letters from New York. In a recent number she describes the result of a night-seeing friend's observations—she says:—

In the course of his christmas rambles my friend entered a house occupied by fifteen families. In the corner of one room, on a heap of rags lay a woman with a babe three days old, without food or fire. In another very small apartment was an aged, weather beaten woman. She pointed to an old basket of pins and tape, as she said, "For sixteen years I have carried that basket on my arm through the streets of New York, and often have I come home with weary feet, without money enough to buy me a supper. But we must always pay our rent in advance, whether we have a loaf of bread to eat or not." Seeing the bed without clothing, her visitor inquired how she slept. "Oh, the house is very leaky. The wind whistles through and through, and the rain and snow come driving in. When any of us are sick, or the weather is extra cold, we lend our bedding, and some of us sit up while others get a nap." As she spoke, a ragged little girl came in to say "Mammy wants to know whether you will lend her your fork?" "To be sure, I will, dear,' she replied in the heartiest tone imaginable. She would have been less generous had her fork been a silver one. Her visitor smiled as he said "I suppose you borrow her fork in return for your fork?" "Oh yes," she replied; "and she is as willing to lend as I am. We poor folks must help one another. It is all the comfort we have." The kind hearted creature did not know, perhaps, that it is precisely such comfort as the angels in Heaven; only theirs is without the drawback of physical suffering and limited means.

A Choice Political Anecdote.—Soon after Mr. Jefferson's Inauguration as President, the Federal party were beaten in New Hampshire, where they had borne way for many years, and a Democratic, Governor and Legislature chosen. The 'new lords' proceeded to turn out all the officers of the defeated party, after the most decided fashion. The Supreme Court was almost the only branch of the public service out within their reach, its Judges being all Federalists, appointed for life or 'during good behavior,' under an express provision of the Constitution and men of the highest character. The Legislative majority passed but a moment to study the 'ways and means,' and then proceeded to abolish the *Supreme* Court and establish a *Superior* Court, of similar name and powers—the substantial difference being that the old Federal Judges were sent to grass with the old Court, and new Democratic Judges filled the bench of the new Court.

The announcement of this change created a prodigious excitement all over the State, being regarded by the Federalists as a clear evasion and virtual violation of one of the most important principles of the Constitution, and as a fatal stab to the independence of the Judiciary. Meetings were held, newspapers blazed and barrooms teemed with indignant declamation against "the overthrow of the Judiciary." Among others, young Mr. C——, son of one of the discarded Judges, (who has himself since risen to some distinction in the political world,) sat one day, as was not unusual with him, in a barroom at A——, deploring and denouncing "the overthrow of the Judiciary." A rough looking teamster from up country, now on his return from Boston market, who had sat hearing him in silence half an hour, at length broke forth—"My friend! your case reminds me of one I fell in with on my way up from Boston. Coming to the foot of a hill, I saw there a load of hay upset, and a boy standing beside it crying, 'My lad!' said I, 'don't blubber after that fashion! Just turn to, and I'll help and we'll have your hay all on the cart again in half an hour.' 'Oh it isn't the hay,' said the boy, crying louder than ever—'I care nothing for the hay, but *father is under the load!*'—*Daily Mirror.*

Marriages Extraordinary.

The following marriages, with the couplets annexed, have lately been published in various papers of the United States. They are old but good.

MARRIED—In Sangersfield. (Me.) Mr. Issacher Thistle, to Miss Lydia Daisy,

Let's sing, O be sure
The Thistle and Daisy,
Unite in Hymeneal tether;
And long may they flourish,
And each other nourish,
The Thistle and Daisy together.

In Alabama, Mr. J. Reader, to a beautiful Miss E. Lee.

One volume of the "rights of man,"
From Maiden errors freed her;
She saw the title, liked the plan,
And so became a *Reader.*

At Killingly, (N.Y.) Mr. E. L. Tarbox to Miss Louisa Ann Hyde.

O, may the bride,
Through life abide,
All matrimonial weal-tracks,
And may his "*Hyde*"
Stick to the side
Of this sweet loving "*Tar-Jam.*"

At Gardner, (Ky.) Mr. Timothy Dwight, aged 81 years, to Miss Arietta Lincoln, aged 73. Both of them have lost a leg, and he is so deaf he has to use an ear trumpet, and the bride is so blind that she cannot see an inch before her nose.

Sir Jerry-go-Nimble was lame of a leg,
And Mrs. Go-Nimble she had but one peg, &c.

In England, Mr. J. Gould, aged 80, to Miss Erskine, aged 18. After the wedding the *juvenile* bridegroom addressed himself to his friend Dr. G——, the following couplet to inform him of the happy event:

So you see, my dear sir, tho' eighty years old,
A girl of eighteen falls in love with old *Gould.*

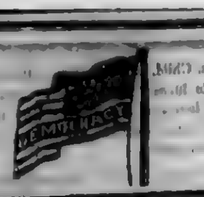
To which the Doctor replied:

A girl of eighteen may love *Gould* it is true,
But, believe me, dear sir, it is *Gold* without u.

On Pulpit Zeal.

No man was ever scolded out of his sins—The heart, corrupt as it is, and because it is so, grows angry if it be not treated with some management and good manners, and scolds back again. A surly mastiff will bear perhaps to be stroked, though he will growl even under that operation, but if you touch him roughly, he will bite. There is no grace that the spirit of self counterfeits with more success than a religious zeal. A man thinks he is fighting for Christ, and he is fighting for his own notions. He thinks he is skilfully searching the hearts of others, when he is only gratifying the malignity of his own; and charitably supposes his hearers destitute of all grace, that he may shine the more in his own eyes by comparison.—When he has performed this notable task, he wonders that they are not converted: "He has given it to them soundly, and if they do not tremble, and confess that God is in him of a truth, he gives them up as reprobates, incorrigible and lost forever." But a man that loves me, if he see me in an error, will pity me, and endeavor calmly to convince me of it, and persuade me to forsake it. If he has great and good news to tell me, he will not do it angrily, and in much heat and discomposure of spirit. It is not therefore easy to conceive, on what ground a minister can justify a conduct which only proves that he does not understand his errand. The absurdity of it would certainly strike him, if he were not himself deluded.—*Cowper.*

ORIGINAL STAINED



THE NEWS.

Norwich, Conn., Jan. 18, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JOHN TYLER,
OF VIRGINIA.
Subject to the decision of a National Convention,

DEMCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
CHAUNCEY F. CLEVELAND.
FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM S. HOLABIRD.
FOR SECRETARY,
NOAH A. PHELPS.
FOR TREASURER,
CHARLES H. POND.
FOR COMPTROLLER,
GIDEON WELLES.

DEMOCRATS,

ATTEND!

The Democrats of the Town of Norwich are requested to meet at the TOWN HALL, on SATURDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock, to appoint four Delegates to the 6th Senatorial District Convention, soon to be held for the nomination of a candidate for SENATOR for the District; and likewise to make such other arrangements as may be deemed necessary for the ensuing Spring Election. Let there be a FULL attendance, brother Democrats.

Per order Town Committee.

Norwich, Jan. 17, 1844.

Political Tracts.—There are now issuing from the publishing House of J. & H. G. Langley, New York, a series of political tracts, designed as exponents of the public life and presidential administration of John Tyler. The first number, entitled "Tap of the Drum," we have read with the most unfeigned pleasure, and we are confident that all democrats, even if wedded to Mr. Van Buren or any other man for the Presidency, would also read its pleasant and just statesmanlike observations with conscious delight and satisfaction. We shall publish a portion of the whole one, and so of the rest as they come to hand. We advise all the friends of the administration and of "Honest John Tyler," to read them, and to aid in their dissemination.

Clay Club.

Our account of the first meeting of the Clay Club was full, impartial, and generally read. It showed up the tricks of the whigs finely. It was so good that it will almost answer for political reading for two weeks, particularly as we have been so busied with other matters that we have not been able to say a great deal this week upon political subjects. At the next meeting of the Club, (Friday night of this week) the Courier says, His Ex-Excellency Wm. W. Ellsworth is to be present. We may therefore expect something unusually page and brilliant—something perhaps as wonderful and wise as when he said "there is not specie enough in the whole world to do the business of the United States with." We shall see.

From Washington.

A Communication from our valued correspondent at Washington came to hand just as our paper was going to press. We have room only for the following extract:

[Correspondence of the News.]

What I intimated in my last, namely that the Hon. John C. Spencer would be nominated as a Judge of the Supreme Court, has, as you are doubtless aware, already taken place. His name was sent to the Senate last Monday, but as yet, no action has been had on the nomination. I understand a proposition has been started—whether in or out of the Senate, I cannot say—not to act at all in the case, but to leave the vacancy open until after the Presidential election, to be filled by the successful party. This would leave your Judicial circuit without a Judge for more than a year, merely to gratify a mere partisan feeling!—Well may the country mourn when the brightest judicial tribunal in the land is to be moulded with reference to political and party considerations and objects. I trust however that the startling suggestion to which I have alluded, will at once be frowned upon by a majority of the Senate, as unworthy of so enlightened and dignified a body. All parties admit the ability of Mr. Spencer, for this station, and in the absence of all objections on this score, it is difficult to conceive of any apology for defeating the appointment, that would be deemed at all plausible or satisfactory by the country at large.

O. T. E. V.

So far as the fellow Squeers, of the the Hartford Journal is concerned, the matter is of but very little consequence—for his filthy sheet is hardly known beyond the cellar in which it is printed.—*N. H. Reg.*

This "Hartford Journal," it will be recollected, was the paper that assumed such mighty airs, and after begging to exchange with us, professed to cut our acquaintance. We are glad that we are rid of so disreputable a visitor as "the fellow Squeers" seems to be generally represented. By the way, a funny sort of a chap made his appearance in these parts week or two ago, fishing up subscribers to the aforesaid "Hartford Journal." He said he didn't know what was in the paper, and did'nt care—that he was a good "locofoco" himself, and being a poor man took the agency as a matter of business; that he had, after wading through mud and snow, managed to secure a double X, which he should take good care and keep himself on his return! These remarks he interlarded with sundry grimaces and clownish performances, to the huge delight of the occupants of divers bar-rooms in this city. The leading whigs here would have nothing to do with the paper.

☞ Our circulation is now daily increasing. We circulate *in the city alone*, (exclusive of the town and our large country edition,) about 300 papers. Many of them are taken by whigs, and the most respectable whigs, too. We respect them no less, because they are whigs. They like our paper because of its independence, while the rest of the whigs hate it because it is a stumbling-block in their way. But aside from its political character, the News possesses attractions which our jealous neighbors have not. Hence our success—hence in a measure their enmity. The public understand this. By the way, Sikes richly merits the pains of purgatory for talking of our respectable patrons in the manner he does. They are capable of taking care of their own consciences, full as able at least as Church members who roll Nine Pins.

☞ "Drawing snow," &c.—The carriers of the News received upwards of $11 for addresses on New Year's day. The Aurora's address brought in about $4.

Norwich Post Office.

We are indebted to the politeness of Judge Chapman, our Postmaster, for the following exhibit of the business of the Post Office in this city.

There were received at this office, during the month of October—according to a strict account ordered by the Postmaster General to be kept on all the Post Offices in the country—3,350 letters, for this city, viz:

423 at 6 cts.	$25 38
869 " 10 "	86 90
1113 " 12½ "	138 87½
396 " 16½ "	65 62½
549 " 25 "	91 50
	$410 58

79 free, franked by Postmasters.
20 free, franked by Members of Congress.
6 free, franked by Naval Officers.
80 dropped letters.
3,350

1580 regular newspapers.
1441 free newspapers to printers.
720 occasional papers.
92 periodicals.
4 irregular pamphlets.

This number for one month, would give a total for twelve months of 40,200 letters received, producing a revenue of of $4,906 95, which, after deducting the free and drop letters, makes the average cost of each letter about 12 cents.

Of these letters, 29,136 would be rated at 6, 10, and 12½ cts., producing $3,041 40—6784 at 16 3-4 and 25 cents, producing $1,865 50.

To reduce the rates on all letters under 150 miles which are now charged 6, 10, and 12½, to 5 cents, and the rates on letters now charged 16 3-4 and 25 cents, to 10 cents, would require an increase of more than 100 per cent. in both classes of letters to yield their present respective amount of revenue. Were the rates of postage thus reduced, however, it does not follow that there would have to be double or more than double the amount of letter writing done than there is at present; for a very great portion, perhaps nearly all, of that large class of letters now sent by private conveyances, principally to avoid payment of the present government rates, would then seek transmission by regular course of mail. Taking the whole country together, however, the thickly as well as sparsely populated portions, and supposing that the average increase of letters at the proposed rates (5 and 10 cts.) must be 100 per cent. to yield the present amount of revenue, (and it must be about that,) it would probably be several years before the Department would be able to sustain itself, without help from the General Government—at least, it seems to us. We hope, nevertheless, that Congress may, in its wisdom, adopt such measures in relation to this whole subject, both of letter postage and the transmission of newspapers out of the mail as shall meet the wishes of the great body of the people. To this end, the various points embraced in the very able and comprehensive report of the Postmaster General are entitled the most attentive consideration.

Temperance Jubilee.

The old Town Hall was crowded to a jam on Thursday evening last. Such audiences as the subject of Temperance draws out are perfectly surprising—precisely such audiences, in fact, as old Cicero or any other of the great orators of the world would have most been delighted to appear before—while your able lectures and musty, worthless, drivelling discussions are perfectly despised and nobody goes near them. Men of strong common sense—beautiful women, with sparkling and intelligent countenances, ready to smile, laugh, or cry, as the master-spirit of the scene may exert his will—joyous and rosy-faced youth, with all its innocence, gaiety, and mirth,—such are the component parts of our large Temperance gatherings, and of such was the audience on Thursday evening. We did not see a single man or woman present, of those who are styled *exclusives*. They were all of the healthy, the moral, the honest, the substantial and the respectable middling classes of society; such, in fact, as all sensible and truly worthy audiences are always composed of.

But to the subject of the Jubilee. The Town Hall was brilliantly illuminated, while flags and banners decorated the room and wound in fantastic wreaths about the pillars. The exercises were principally conducted by the officers and members of the Rechabite Society. Several brief but capital speeches were made by Messrs. Dean, Bentley, Newcomb, Dougherty, Cool and Church, and were received with great applause by the audience. Mr. Dean's remarks were characterized, as usual, by much honesty and freedom of expression. He had fully made up his mind, he said, not to look to the rich, nor even to the Church, for assistance in rolling on the Temperance ball; the reformed men must look to themselves and to themselves alone. He alluded also to the efforts of certain classes to put down "three cent tippling," while they remained deeply entitled to their own more refined and costly indulgences. On this subject, Mr. D. was unusually forcible and exciting. Mr. Church, an efficient Temperance lecturer from abroad, sang a number of sententious Temperance songs, and related a variety of anecdotes, to the infinite edification and amusement of all present; the men cheered, the ladies laughed, the little boys and girls clapped their hands. Then, soon, as some heart-rending tale of drunkenness and woe was told—of homes made desolate, and all the tender ties of husband and wife and parents and children severed and crushed, through the fell demon Alcohol—all was silent and impressive as the grave, while secret aspirations of thanks from bursting hearts, for the rich blessings of reform, ascended to the Throne on high!

The exercises were very interesting throughout; and at a little past 9 o'clock, after the pledge had been circulated and a collection taken, the meeting broke up in cheerful spirits.

Seal Shot.—Capt. Joel Stone, of the Steamer Champion, (says the New Haven Courier of the 11th inst.,) shot a seal off the landing yesterday afternoon of enormous size. He was seen near the wharf by the Captain, with his nose just above the surface of the water, when a rifle ball struck him most unceremoniously in the head and extinguished daylight immediately. He sank to the bottom, but was soon brought to the surface by grapples. He was found to weigh about 200 pounds, and will probably be taken down to New York. The hair is soft and beautifully spotted, but his beauty could'nt save him from the unerring aim of "Capt. Joel's" rifle.

A Question for Mathematicians.—As quite a discussion has been going on of late between the editors of the Courier and the Aurora touching the respective degrees of morality in 6th of January suppers and Ladies' Fairs, we would recommend to some of our skillful Mathematicians in this quarter, to cypher out the matter "to a demonstration," and to include also in their solution the amount of morality possessed *by each of the disputants*, provided it be capable of being expressed even by the smallest decimal fraction.

☞ A fire occurred in Washington, on Sunday week, destroying some six or seven buildings together with much valuable personal property.

Deacon Trench's account of the 8th of January Supper.

The public have long been convinced of the eminent abilities of the Deacon as an Editor and Reporter; but perhaps one of the finest exhibitions of these qualities, and also of his accuracy and good taste as a newspaper publisher, was furnished in his account of the 8th of January Supper last week. Passing over his own *very eloquent* introductory remarks, and also the *Regular toasts* (with the preparation of which, by the way, he had about as much to do, as a Kamscatska beetle,) we come to the volunteer sentiments. The toast of Mayor Chapman, as reported by the Deacon, looses much of its beauty from the use of a wrong word—the word *best*. The toast, as delivered read, "*The Hero of New Orleans*—May his last days be his *happiest* days." The second volunteer sentiment, the Deacon published in a part of his edition, as follows—"By the 3d Vice President, F. M. Judson, Esq.,—A first rate butcher, for he was death on Packing-ham (Packenham)." The inference is that our friend Judson instead of having been a well known and *very* agreeable Dry Goods merchant in our city, and now a law student, has been devoting an apprenticeship to the butchering business, and has become an adept in the art, or as the Deacon has it, "a first rate butcher."

The sentiment of Mr. Stiles of Thompson was so abominably mangled by typographical errors, that we republish it by request:

By Vernon Stiles, Esq.—Gen. Andrew Jackson—May the last rays of his setting sun be as instrumental in pointing a wicked world upward to the *Savior* and to *Heaven* as was its meridian in leading the soldier to *battle* and to *victory*.

Mr. Williams' toast is made perfect nonsense of—particularly where it talks of monsters stalking through our "Nation's *Legislator*." We come now to the elegant and patriotic sentiment offered by J. B. Truman, Esq. As published in the Aurora (we give it *verbatim et literatim*) it reads:

☞ *By J. B. Truman*—Our Flag—In 1811, in the city of Boston, two merchants suffered the American Flag to be hoisted on their ships, "union down." Two or three Yorkey tars feeling their country insulted by this procedure, sprung to the shrouds and pulled down the flags. Palzed be the arm that may dare again to hoist the far famed, old gridiron union. May the stars and stripes in every climate be respected, in every port dreaded by every enemy, never be struck to any foe."

Now what is here meant by "two or three *Yorkey* tars," we may perhaps guess. It is not usual, however, we believe, in publishing the toasts given at a public supper, to convert them into riddles for the reader to solve. Let us substitute then the word *Yankee* for "*Yorkey*" and we begin to get at the meaning of Mr. Trueman. But we have no sooner got over this difficulty, than we find ourselves suddenly brought up by others of a still more startling nature—for example: "*Palzed* be the arm that may dare again to hoist the *far famed, old gridiron union*"!!! What, in the name of conscience, exclaims the reader, is the meaning of all this—"*Palzed*"—"*tar*"—"*old gridiron union*"!! We shall come to your help soon, kind reader; so be "*easy*." Finally, the concluding sentence, in consequence of a gross omission, and still grosser punctuation, is converted into sheer nonsense and twaddle. In justice to Mr. Trueman, therefore (for his toast was really a fine one) and that the readers of the Aurora may get at the meaning of this riddle which their renowned editor has spread before them, we give the toast as it was delivered:

By J. B. Trueman, Esq.—Our Flag—In 1811, in the city of Boston, two merchants suffered the American Flag to be hoisted on their ships, "union down." Two or three Yankee tars, feeling their country insulted by this procedure, sprang to the shrouds, and pulled down the flags. (Of this scene Mr. Trueman was understood to remark that he was himself an eye witness.) Palzied be the arm that may dare again to hoist the far-famed old "Gridiron" union *down*. May the stars and stripes *be crafted on every breeze*, be respected in every port, dreaded by every enemy, and never struck to a foe!

Truly an elegant sentiment; but as the Deacon understood it, with his "Yorkey," and his "tar," and "old gridiron union," &c., we are not surprised that those who did not attend the supper were unable to fathom its meaning.

The toast of J. N. Woodard was also badly perverted in its meaning. As published by the deacon, it reads:

"*J. N. Woodward*—Gen. Andrew Jackson—As that feeble tenement of clay must soon take its departure from this life, and its tenant ascend to the world of spirits, may his *survivors*, like Washington's, ever be appreciated and kept in remembrance by every American citizen."

For "*survivors*," read *services*.

Finally, we are presented with the following as a sentiment of Maj. Hubbard:

"By Simeon Hubbard—May it be sped to our National halls with the power of many Paixhan guns confidentrated in one; and sinking deep into the heart of each member may it in its recochette, hull every Bureau in Washington."

"May it be sped." What? The reader is again left to guess. But those who heard the old gentleman, recollect that he called for a second reading of the 4th *Regular toast*.

(4th. *American Statesmen*—Occupying so distinguished a position in the eyes of the world, their conduct and deliberations should be marked alike with dignity and sound discretion; while *true patriotism* alone should fire their efforts of distinction.)

and hoped that it would "be sped," &c., and "hull every Bureau at Washington."

Thus much for the clergyman's accurate account given by Deacon Trench of the "sayings and doings," at the 8th of January Supper. We have, of course, alluded to only the most glaring beauties found therein. We might extend our flattering notice much farther—ask who is meant by the "Sage of Monteello," and repeat what we have been credibly informed is the fact, that in the first portion of his edition, the toast in honor of the Ladies, was made to read thus—"The Fair—last *and* least;"!! but perhaps we have said enough to remove any doubts that may yet remain in the public mind, as to the distinguished merits of the Aurora editor. He is unquestionably a man of great function and bids fair to soon acquire a renown second alone to that of the immortal John Gilpin—that "famous man of London town." By the way, should our leisure permit, we may take upon ourself some day to give to the world, through the columns of the News, a full and elaborate *critique* of the Aurora man's writings, which for Ciceronian eloquence, apostolic piety, Newtonian research, and Miltonic *descriptive power*, surpass anything the world has witnessed of late years. A friend suggests that in doing so, we shall be but imitating that Prince of English essayists Addison, who, it is known, by his able review of Paradise Lost, in his "Spectator," (with the more *fiendish* portions of which the Parson appears to be wonderfully as *fair*—vide Courier,) was instrumental of bringing its great author into notice, and of leading the English nation to the proper appreciation of a production till then but little thought of, but now pronounced to be the most perfect and magnificent Heroic Poem in the English language, and for that matter in any language. Here then we shall be acting the part of a second Addison, and Deacon Trench will be the—second Milton! Agents will please give timely notice for any extra copies they may wish!

Characteristic.—While we were showing up the tricks and falsehoods of the whigs last week, the Aurora and its disaffected correspondent were pecking away at the News.

Hon. Geo. S. Catlin will please except our thanks for various public documents.

Gen. Jackson's Fine.

While our citizens were commemorating the 8th of January at the Franklin House, the bill, refunding to General Jackson the unjust fine of $1000 imposed upon him by a Louisiana Judge, had just been passed in the House of Representatives, by a vote of 156 to 28! Thus after a long struggle, has justice at last been done the old Hero, at least in one branch of Congress, and that the popular branch; and on the very anniversary, too, of the glorious occasion, which witnessed his country's triumph over a mercenary and despoiling foe. His very bravery and decision of character induced the imposition of this fine. The people have at length wiped away this foul stain from the garments of their noble and injured benefactor.

There is one feature, however, in the character of the vote by which the passage of this bill was secured, which cannot fail of arresting attention—that is, the smallness of the negative vote given,—only 28! How happens this? Every democrat voted in the affirmative, of course, hence we have 156 ayes; but where is the whig strength on this question? It is dwindled down to 28—more than half of the whig members *skulking the vote!* Here is another exemplification of the true nature of whiggery—"no principles for the public eye!" not even on the question of expunging an infamous libel upon the character of one of the greatest benefactors of our common country.

☞ In relation to the polemical discussion between the Rev. Drs. Potts and Wainwright, on the question, "Can there be a true Church without a Bishop?" some of the New York papers are disposed to be very facetious. The Aurora, for example—let no one confound this paper with the *Norwich* Aurora, for the difference between the two is as great as the difference between talent and idiocy—will have it that there are three great questions of human interest—relating both to the spiritual and temporal welfare of mankind—which remain undecided, and they are given in the order of comparative interest:—

1st—A Church without a Bishop?
2d—A lady without a bustle?
3d—Chowder without crackers?

The Aurora might have added to its last category, "and onions"; for, though crackers are indispensable, what would a chowder be worth without onions? Absolutely nothing, according to our way of thinking.

We are not sure, however, that this is not making too light of a serious and important subject—we mean the question at issue between the learned divines above-mentioned. It is a question in which the whole christian world deservedly take a deep interest, and if the proposed discussion take place, of which there seems to be every indication, we trust that it may be conducted in a proper and christian spirit, and lead to results such as may be of essential profit.

Rhode Island State Convention.—A convention of the democrats of Rhode Island assembled at Providence, on the 3d inst., and appointed Thomas W. Dorr, George C. Shaw, Olney Ballou, and Wager Weeden, Esqrs., as delegates to the National Convention.

Resolutions were passed denunciatory of President Tyler, concerning which the Herald (the leading democratic paper in the State,) holds the following language of rebuke:

"Whatever views individuals may entertain in regard to the administration of President Tyler, yet, our long experience as journalists, has convinced us that great prudence and decorum should be regarded by any public body in speaking of public functionaries. We could have wished sincerely, that the language applied to the President had been modified to a milder and more respectful tone. This is due to the office, if not to the incumbent. Nothing is gained by indiscriminate censure—especially when there are certain acts in the conduct of the individual censured, deserving approbation. Nor should local considerations be permitted to betray a deliberate assembly into the expressions of opinions prompted by to extent a zeal."

Getting up slowly.—We observe that our old acquaintance, Mr. Edward Eldredge, the wonderful farmer, manufacturer, statesman, financier, and "shipping interest" man of Pomfret, has been appointed a Vice President of what is called the Windham Co. "Clay Club." By the way, there is a good anecdote in relation to this gentleman, which we believe we have never related. When he was up as candidate for Congress in this district, Charles J. McCurdy, of Lyme, happening to be at Middletown, was enquired of "Who *is* this Mr. Edward Eldredge that your folks in the 3d district have put up for Congress?" "Well," replied Mr. McCurdy, in his usual drawling and contemptuous tone, "*that appears to be the general enquiry everywhere!*"

Accident to the Postmaster at Philadelphia.—We learn from the Chronicle that John C. Montgomery, met with a serious accident at Camden, N. J., on Sunday night last. Mr. Montgomery left Camden in the mail Pilot line, for the purpose of paying a visit to Bordentown. The cars had proceeded but a short distance when they ran off the track, and Mr. Montgomery seeing that some considerable time would be consumed before they started again, concluded to return to the city. He accordingly took the railroad track to Camden. On reaching the terminus, it being quite dark, he stumbled into a deep hole, falling heavily on an iron spike, which struck his thigh bone, inflicting a serious wound and rendered him insensible for some time. His groans brought some citizens to his assistance, who removed him to a neighboring tavern, from whence he was removed the same night to his residence in Philadelphia. The wound is not dangerous.

☞ It will sometimes happen that news reaches us in a very "round about" way. The following we clip from a Pennsylvania paper. It originally appeared, we understand, in a Boston paper, and refers to an incident which took place on board the steamboat New Haven, during her detention on one of her late downward trips, to which we have already alluded:

Frightful Excitement.—An amusing fright occurred last Wednesday night, on board of the steamer New-Haven, while she was lying to at New-London, in a gale of wind. While nearly all on board were asleep in their berths, a passenger was attacked with the nightmare. He made a most hideous noise, crying "murder! fire!" and threw the rest of the passengers into a fright the most laughable that can be imagined. One or two hundred of them leaped from their berths, some in a state of nature, some with a sheet hanging to the shoulders, and some without—They rushed through the cabins and upon deck, crying "fire! fire!" at the top of their voices, and had not the captain and his officers and Adams' messengers been possessed of a good deal of presence of mind, some serious accident would have occurred.

Disappointed.—We were intending to say something nice this week for the benefit of our lady readers, and had got one or two fine subjects partially digested in our *mind*, when that confounded Trench and Sikes business "knocked it all in the head." Never mind, we have knocked *them* in the head, and now we are "quits." Next week, ladies, then; in the meantime, read a piece of selected poetry on the outside, entitled "Leap Year."

☞ Deacon Trench says that our "recent attacks" have "stirred up his friends to work more vigorously in behalf" of his paper. It's well that *somebody* has "been stirred up," for if its success depended upon himself, it would'nt live three weeks. Trench is a "weak sister."

"Answer a Fool according to his folly."

It may be expected by some that we shall indulge in a long reply to the milk and water effusions of the Aurora of last week in reference to us, but having already said all that is necessary to show up the worthlessness of that print and the imbecile character of its nominal editor and proprietor, we shall endeavor to treat the subject briefly, prefacing our remarks with a humble apology to our readers for condescending to any thing like a serious reply. We beg them to calm mind, while we do so, the passage, a portion of which forms the caption of this article—"Answer a Fool according to his folly, lest he be wise in his own conceit."

As regards the stereotyped slang, borrowed from the Norwich Courier and republished in the Aurora, (pretty much as was the matter a week old,) about our "abuse" of "respectable citizens," we have but a word to say. Show wherein we have ever varied from the TRUTH—righteous TRUTH—and we will then acknowledge ourself to have been guilty of wrong. (This we shall expect the Aurora to do, or else it will stand before the public, self-convicted of a lie.) Until then, we sustain the character of a fearless combatant of error and vice, unawed by the influence of baronial scoundrels or pharisaical hypocrites. If the editor of the Aurora thinks proper to pursue what may appear to him a safer or more popular course, and, for effect, to sustain the corruptions of such men just at present, although he has heretofore had the boldness to attempt a vain imitation of the News, why, let him do so—we have no particular objections; on the contrary, we all know that it is perfectly natural and proper that small vessels should "keep near the shore." We may be allowed, however, to say, that it will require more help than can be rendered by Sikes of the Courier and Trench of the Aurora, to ward off successfully the just rebukes of this Press and of a virtuous community.

The editor of the Aurora may also, if he pleases, imitate the contemptible puppy who does the dirty work of the aristocracy in the Courier, by referring to some other individual, connected with this office as a compositor, and thus libel one who is immeasurably their superior in point of talent, morality and common decency, but it would be well for him to reflect a moment, or he may be brought up with a *round turn*, and soon find himself in a position not unlike that of a certain man we read of in the Scriptures, who was most unexpectedly *hung on the very gallows he had prepared for another!* I am able to take the charge of my own ship; and if I have been enabled, during the past two years, to sail under full canvas, easily and prosperously, while my neighbor has been pitching about among rocks and quicksands, with a signal of distress continually flying, he must blame himself and not me. Besides, such talk comes with an ill grace from one who has on two separate occasions requested me to sell him my establishment, and, the papers being united, to take the *editorial charge of the one paper*—he acting in the capacity of printer. That I am enabled, in addition to my official and other duties, to prepare the whole of six or eight columns of original matter, set in brevier type, for my paper weekly, I do not pretend. I have engaged the assistance of talent unsurpassed in the history of the country newspaper press, which, with the assistance of "Ariels," enables me to report the sayings and doings of the world about Norwich in the most correct and approved manner, besides being an efficient advocate of the interests of the democratic party, and of the community generally. Of all that appears, however, in this paper, I say as I have said before, *I personally assume the responsibility.*

The Aurora denies having refused to support the regular nomination of the democratic party for representative last spring, unless he should have a present of $25 for so doing. The charge is true as holy writ, and I am ready to give the proof to any democrat who may entertain doubts and will call on me forth—also the names of individuals who were constrained to yield to his entreaties for charitable donations of $5 and $10 each, on a prior occasion, to sustain him. If he again dares to dispute this point, we shall publish *the names and particulars.* By neglecting his business to preach *Millerism*, to attend *Rechabite Conventions* three days at a time, (perfectly proper in itself, did he make provision for his absence,) to sit on single justice cases three days at a time, when his business was suffering—and then, to make up for these deficiences, borrowing at one time matter a week *old* from the *Norwich Courier*, and at another, *Temperance* matter from the *Norwich Spectator*—dare he deny this?—in short, by a general course of lazy, reckless inattention to the duties of his position, he has made the Aurora a burden and a shame to the party. Everybody knows it—his own friends know it—the man knows it *himself*.

In conclusion we would simply state, that when his father—a very respectable and sensible-minded individual, residing in Middletown—was here last and saw the manner matters had been managed, he made the remark to a certain gentleman, and probably said the same to his son, that, having brought affairs to something like order again, he would let him go on a while longer, and if matters did not improve, he should wind up the establishment, dispose of it to the best advantage, and take his *son William* home and apply him to some calling better adapted to his habits and mental calibre.

The whole Plot revealed!!

Democrats, Read!

The above cursory reply to the remarks of the Aurora of last week had been prepared and put in type, when the tri-weekly Courier of Saturday came to hand. In that paper we find the most damning evidences of the most atrocious and damnable plot, not only to injure the *News* and its *conductor*, (that would be of comparatively small importance, even could the object be accomplished by a creature so perfectly infamous as *Sikes*, or by the whole posse of prostrate Barons of whom he is the subservient *tool*,)—but to BRING RUIN UPON THE ENTIRE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF THIS TOWN AND SECTION OF THE STATE, and thus to secure the TRIUMPH of the FEDERAL COONS in the APPROACHING ELECTION!!!

The democratic party of Norwich will will bear us witness that we have repeatedly, and more particularly of late, advised them, in the plainest language, of the abuses that have been and are constantly being perpetrated upon their rights and interests, through the gross stupidity, culpable inattention to business, and *utter incapacity* of the individual entrusted with the charge of the Norwich Aurora. We have also shown them, and they were perhaps as conscious of the fact as ourself, that this simple-minded man has, on more occasions than one, been used as an instrument—a perfect *nose of wax*—in the hands of the whigs, (who were perfectly familiar with the weak points in his character,) in pursuing such a course of conduct in his position as conductor of a democratic press, as was calculated insidiously to inflict serious injury upon the democratic party, by bringing some of its most prominent men into contempt, and otherwise strengthening the hands of whiggery, coonery, and baronialism in our midst. And, in view of these startling and lamentable facts, we have *warned* the democracy of this vicinity of the DANGER of having in so important and responsible a station a man so totally unfit, either in point of experience, business tact, or clearest judgment, (to say nothing of intellectual acquirement,) to manage with a proper economy the financial interests of an establishment, or to cope successfully with the wily and determined foes of popular liberty and democratic principles.

Of all these things have the whigs been silent but closely attentive spectators. They have marked with ill-suppressed pleasure *the real character of the individual* thus placed as a sentinel upon *the* the very *watch-towers* of the democracy, and with guarded advances, relying upon his known docility of character, they have sought to betray him from his duty, by the prejudice of the trusts reposed in his keeping, and by their cunning and duplicity, aided by certain private jealousies of his own little manakin soul, they have, but too well succeeded in their plans. The next step was, to destroy the reputation of the Aurora as a political paper, by holding up to public derision the unfortunate imperfections of its editor as a writer and public *controversialist*. This part of the business has been most signally accomplished by the man to whom has been committed the management of the federal paper in this city—a man possessed of some talents as a writer, he having been educated for the ministry, as we have been informed, at the expense of the American Education Society, but subsequently, from causes unknown to us but probably not much to his credit, abandoning that high calling for one more in unison with his grovelling and despicable spirit—that of *parasitic* to purple-clad rascals and sanctimonious hypocrites. True, the Aurora has not at all times been destitute of talent, but it seems to have been generally understood that for whatever of talent it may ever have evinced, its readers were under no immediate obligations to its reputed editor.

Thus, aided therefore by his own ill-judged and suicidal management, in filling his paper with *Millerite* discussions on *Millerism* and matters of a purely *sectarian* character, has the Aurora been made a laughing-stock by the whigs, and a disgrace to the democratic party, with just enough of influence (not) to work that party harm, whenever its silly and short-sighted conductor can be operated upon by whig cunning, and blindly induced to take some step prejudicial to the welfare and prosperity of the democratic cause.

Such a crisis *has now arrived*. We call upon our democratic friends to read the article in the *Norwich Courier* of this week, wherein a most labored and insidious effort is made *to lead this weak-minded Aurora editor to come out and* OPENLY and VIRULENTLY ATTACK *the "prominent, influential,* and wealthy men *of his own party"!!* Yes, to VILIFY and ASPERSE the characters of our LEADING DEMOCRATS!!! For what? Because they are supposed to encourage the News—a paper that the Barons dislike, because, as our "carriers" sang, it "unveils their capers," and that the same dislike, because of its troublesome character. "Let them be ARRAIGNED"! enjoins the editor of the Courier, upon the Aurora man. The invitation is extended in so many words. And it is undoubtedly expected that this will be done! for it has been done in one or two individual cases in times past, upon a similar application from whigs, seconded by a few disappointed and therefore disaffected politicians in our own ranks; and if the gratuitous and highly disinterested advice of the Courier is not followed to the letter now, the democracy may thank, not the editor of the Aurora, but those democrats who have expressed a determination to stay his hand. We refer more particularly to the phase, with which the columns of the Aurora teemed not long since, upon our present worthy Postmaster, E. C. Chapman, Esq.,—a man upon whom that paper had but a few weeks prior been most lavish of its praise. Every democrat in this section of the State recollects it, and knows very well too the *peculiar causes* and the *peculiar agents* that were instrumental in eliciting that abuse. But we were not the only one that called the editor of the Aurora to account for his conduct at that time—nor were the strong and universal expressions of disapprobation and censure which fell from the lips of all true democrats, the only sounds that grested his ears—but the very father of the *hopeful* young man, on visiting this city and becoming acquainted with the circumstances of the case, administered a stern reprimand to his son, and strictly enjoined it upon him *never again to be guilty of converting his paper into a medium for* ATTACKING DEMOCRATS, much less the leading men of the party! What rendered this whole business still more monstrous and ungrateful, was, that among the number of those to whom this editor had applied for pecuniary assistance, (as we have related,) was this very Mr. Enoch C. Chapman, who gave him five or ten dollars (we are not certain which) to sustain his paper!!—How far this injunction of his father may operate as a *restraint* upon the fellow, we cannot say. He is certainly as much a tool to be at the hand of a democratic *bonzu*,"—especially when surrounded by *malicious* and *selfish* advisers, in addition to being besieged by pathetic and cunningly devised appeals from members of the WHIG PARTY, to launch forth in unrelenting attacks upon our most worthy and prominent democrats! Why, what would be the effect of such a course? What is the effect anticipated by the whigs? RUIN to the democratic party, and the TOOL they hoped to use for this purpose is the VERY MAN whom the democrats look to, to guard, and FOSTER their interests! We leave this subject to the careful and serious consideration of our friends.

A few words on one or two more points, and we have done. The editor of the Courier, it will be observed by all who take the pains to give his article a perusal, takes the Aurora man to task for not having "embodied" among his items of misrepresentations and downright falsehoods, which appeared in the Aurora of last week and is now copied into the Courier, "certain other facts (!) equally well known in this community!!"—to wit: that our own dear little News, (which, by the way, the scoundrel sneers up in a terrible manner,) has been "upheld and encouraged" from the commencement, by the "influence" and "money" of the most distinguished democrats and professed "christian men;" in these parts—certainly not so bad a charge, after all, if *true*; that our "attacks upon the Savings Society of this city last Spring and Summer," were "most unprovoked and the most causeless and the most wicked,"—and that our strictures upon the conduct of Charles Johnson, or, as the Courier has it, our "omnibus-like stabs, aimed at the integrity and honesty of the Cashier of the Norwich Bank," were sufficient to have procured our conviction in a court of justice. The only reason, as we conceive, for these ominous yes, that Sikes would have been "facts" on which the editor of the Aurora well knew he could easily be confronted—particularly on the last two points. He could safely talk about our character being "*understood*"—(we wish we could say the same of his; for a more prevaricating, hypocritical, knavish, and *thoroughly contemptible* rascal we do not believe can be found in the eight counties, although a few are disposed to give him credit for virtues which he affects)—we say, he could safely talk about our character being "understood,"—about our "fawning about Wm. W. Coit," (we should like, by the way, to be told when and where,)—about our ingratitude to Ann Child, (a "subject" that as the doctors say, had we time, we should like to "dissect,"—

ORIGINAL STAINED

and, in short, all the other lying "facts," so industriously collected and arranged for the occasion,—and to publish which, he well knew, we should have to take up the whole of our paper, but Bempy" Trench did not charge any act of democrats in this city with supporting the Norwich News with their "money," otherwise than by taking the paper and paying for it, and had he, he would have charged a FALSEHOOD—and much less did he dare intermeddle with the matter of the Savings Society and Charles Johnson. And why? Because in every material point, touching those subjects, *the statements and positions of the Norwich News, the public know, have been* TRIUMPHANTLY SUSTAINED by the published Report of the *Bank Commissioners*, and by the *action of the Legislature* upon the question whether or no a petty insignificant Bank Cashier shall be permitted uncere-monously to snub an authorized officer of the State—a State Director in that Bank—and refuse him access to his account Book! The ground that the Legislature took was precisely the ground that we had previously taken,—that such a course would be pregnant with mischief, and that too strict a surveillance could not be kept over Banks and Bank Officers, and particularly *Bank Cashiers*, to guard against those magnificently ruinous Bonds, by which the Banking Institutions of our country have been so frequently and suddenly visited, and the perpetrators of which have almost invariably been men of "highly respectable standing" and "acknowledged piety"—in fact, the very best persons that the community would have suspected. But why need we dwell on these points? Every decent man in this community—every man among us who is troubled with that old fashioned notion, honesty, and who disbelieves in the doctrine of stealing or misappropriating the money of widows and orphans, of hard-working men, and depositors and stockholders of every class,—thanks us and applauds our course in relation to these Bank matters, and we certainly are made delirious of the commendation of honest men that of rogues, and a man in pleasing the former is almost always sure of displeasing the latter! The notice we have taken of these matters, we have reason to believe, and to every body believe, has done good; and should we hear of any more foul or improper doings (and we trust my that some indistinct rumors of this sort have reached us quite lately,) we shall enter upon another castigating of the subject quite as "demonic-like" and "wicked" as the first.

Finally, as the ministers say,—it must be apparent after all, what is the prime object and darling wish—never to be realized—of the Rev. Dorson Ebenezer Pikes, in introducing the Aurora's slang into his own columns, prefaced by comments of his own, in which all the gall and wormwood of his most heavenly and devotional heart are squeezed together and scooped up for the occasion—thus seeking to justify himself in the eyes of his readers, and using the Aurora as a club to destroy its own friends. The fellow has always managed pretty much as he pleased with the Aurora, but is to be finds a different sort of an antagonist. We are always as placid as an elephant, when we deal with the Parson, and we always, as the saying is, "use him up." He hates us—the Devil hates us, and with us sends in the depths of the sea—both tool and masters hate us—that is perfectly natural. The whigs, too, would desire to have no better opponent than the Aurora, now they have written the paper down,—and can wheedle its editor as suits their wishes; therefore they are anxious to get us out of the way. We are troublesome—that's it! This *Faultfinder and his paper must be PUT DOWN!* about the big whigs, and little whigs, and little whig-gies! DEMOCRATS, what say YOU in this proposition? We hope what you would say—we know your thoughts. Here is our hand—and now let it be OUR duty to play our part manfully! Old Norwich must be thoroughly and COMPLETELY redeemed!—Old New London and Windham Counties must ONCE MORE pronounce a sentence of CONDEMNATION on ROTTEN BARONIALISM and COON WHIGGERY!!. The first Monday in April will bear the RIGHTEOUS VERDICT!!!

"A game given him by the boys at Middletown.

SMALL POTATOES.—The author of a certain beautiful communication in the Norwich Aurora of last week, who seems not to have been satisfied with, viper-like, aiming his malignant thrusts at his *own friends*, but under cover of his disguise proceeds to drag a private family before the public, without cause or provocation, is known to the editor of this paper. He is the man to whom we had occasion to refer some time since as "a disaffected democrat," because he was found presiding at the whig "indignation meeting," the whigs having operated upon his well known vanity and puffed him with the idea that he was some great man;—an individual who, for effect, attends a certain orthodox church in this city, although in the constant habit of ridiculing the idea of revivals and the ordinary means of grace—a man who professes to be a most perfect democrat (so much so, in fact, that he refuses to attend on 8th of January supper, if there are to be any whigs present!) and has sought on one or two occasions to *procure himself* nominated as a candidate for Representative, because, as he said, he wished to *astonish* his old chums and *brother bookbinders* at *Hartford*; but as the party have been rather slow at appreciating the high merits and qualifications of this "aspiring genius," (because *nobody knows him*,) he has ever since felt very sore, and his vote is now regarded by democrats as not to be *depended upon*—and, finally, a "chap" who would be in a very fair way of seeing the inside of a "poor house," were it not for certain "arrangements" by which, we understand, he is enabled to live without paying rent, besides being provided with most of the necessaries of life. The fellow's object in attacking the News is, undoubtedly, that he may obtain a little *notoriety*, for as we have remarked, his euphonious and highly delicate name has never yet filled "the trump of fame"; but we cannot gratify him, even with this passing notice. The few who know him, will understand our application; while others will have no desire to be made more intimately acquainted with such "small potatoes."

☞ We were, like many others, at first inclined to form a very favorable opinion of Parson Pikes, and hence, in our introductory article, when the News came into our hands, in noticing the Norwich press, we spoke of him as "a gentleman and a scholar." We even had reason, and so had the public, to think very differently of him. He libelled us most foully and falsely, as was shown, by the published testimony of some forty, or fifty respectable merchants and citizens of the place, and hence the animosity that has since existed between us. And yet the man talks of our slandering "respectable citizens"! Show, Parson, wherein we have not published the *truth*.

OH, BUMPY!—The Aurora man says that we sneeringly call Sikes "Parson." Look at your own files, you canting hypocrite!

THAT "CONJUNCTION." The public will begin to see now that we spoke truth, when we announced that Deacon Trench and the Parson had formed a coalition.

The Norwich Lyceum—The Lecture System revived.

By a notice in the Courier, we learn that a certain *Professor Elton* was to have delivered one or more Lectures before the "Norwich Lyceum," last week. The lectures were probably given, in accordance with the notice, though as to their character, the size of the audience, or whether indeed any body at all attended, we are unable to say. The announcement of the Professor's lecture, we are told, formed quite an "agreeable surprise," both to the officers and the great body of the members of the Lyceum, who knew nothing of the matter until the notice appeared in the newspapers. It was probably, therefore, a voluntary act on the part of the Professor, or else he was advised to put forth his card in the manner he did, the Lyceum being now very popular and in a most flourishing condition! How large a portion of the receipts found their way into the Treasurer's hands, we do not learn; that, however, may be regarded as a matter of but small consequence, as we understand, that the Lyceum is now in debt *only* to the amount of $100—a mere trifle, divided among so many!

In pursuance of the example thus set by Professor Elton, it is currently reported that a complete course of Lectures will be delivered before the Lyceum, ere the season closes, and that the following talent has been already engaged. The same course is now being delivered before the Albany Scientific Institute, as we see announced in one of the Albany papers.

Introductory by Peter Fluph, Esq., of Bee-street College, on the influence of clam peddlers upon the social condition.

Pat Shovelfist, Esq. Geology and the anotomy of blue clay.

Professor Gasswind. The modern club-fisters in their political relations to civil government. Also, on the principles and precepts connected with the use of soused tripe.

Rev. S. Spiffswig. On the operations of spiritual conversion upon feminine susceptibilities.

Dr. Snufflebag. On the electric properties of pickled peanuts in contraposition with the mental energies of a blue point oyster, and a dissertation on the present degenerate state of putty.

Professor Quink. Philosophical discussion on the curling up of a little pig's tail.

Tobias Morgan, Esq. On the present and future condition of hot corn.

Professor Horsford. The origin, nature and requirements of Tittlebats.

If not too late we would suggest that the services of the distinguished Mr. John O'Neal on "Saw and Sawyers," be again obtained, and also that Parson Sikes be requested to repeat his Address, at the Dedication of the Nine Pin Alley—Subject:—"The influence of Church Members in sanctifying and ennobling the practice of rolling Nine Pins—or, Nine-Pin Rolling—Its effects on weak bodies and still weaker consciences."

N. B. The press are to be admitted free.

"If the Aurora deprecates the blighting influence of such a sheet, scattered abroad through the community, to poison the minds and debauch the morals of our youth," &c.

* * * * * * * *

"Bid them look about them and see the work of demoralization and social mischief for which God and their fellow citizens hold them accountable."—*Aurora*

We suppose that the Parson here means the hostility we have evinced against "genteel swindling," and corrupt Bank management, and our remarks from time to time in reference to the Church Members Nine Pin Alley! No "demoralization and social mischief," in those things, eh, Parson?

☞ A serious accident occurred at Boston on Friday last. Fine sleighing—horses racing—horse and sleigh, containing lady and gentleman, turning a "short corner" and meeting another sleigh, horse "sheared"—sleigh upset—lady and gentleman thrown out—lady one way, gentleman the other—lady's nose broken and face horribly mangled—gentleman got his arm broke. Bad.

"EXTRAWEOUS ASSISTANCE."—There were no less than *four* individuals, having no connection with the Aurora office, who were busied in preparing the *editorial* of that paper last week.

☞ An article in to-day's paper on the "Long Island Railroad," will be found of interest.

Roguery and Defalcation in Providence.

The Providence Chronicle of yesterday has the following:

There has been quite a defalcation discovered in the accounts of a clerk in a certain house in our city; the sum abstracted amounting to $1,500 or thereabouts! The young man has been arrested, but there is a probability of a settlement of the case, without having it made public! We don't like this whitewashing process. A poor devil who steals a piece of meat to keep his family from starvation, and who has no rich friends to back him up is packed off to jail; while your fine, fortunate rascal, who filches from his employer thousands, is let off with a settlement! Now both are guilty—but if either of the two is to be let off scotfree, we hold up our hand for the meat stealer.

Since writing the above, the injunction of secrecy has been removed from our lips, that is the friend who communicated the news to us has found that the affair as it should, has leaked out in certain quarters, and we are now able to do what seems to us to be a duty, we owe to the public.

The name of the offender is Pierce, and he has been for some time a clerk in the very respectable house of Henry P. Yeomans, behind the Market, whose funds he appropriated. It seems he made false entries of cash upon the Books: not crediting all received, but having pocketed enough to swell up a sum of $1,500. He has heretofore been above suspicion himself though a brother of his, not long since defrauded the City Bank out of a large sum of money which many of our readers will remember.

Mr. Pierce was arrested night before last, and underwent a private examination on the strength of which he was committed to prison.

It seems Mr. Yeomans suspected something wrong from the fact of Pierce being in possession of considerably more money, than his salary and habits warranted. A plan was then laid which developed the whole secret.

Correspondence of the Express.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10th.

The death of Judge Thompson was announced in the Supreme Court this morning, by the Attorney General, in a brief and appropriate eulogy upon the character of the deceased. The announcement was made by the Attorney General, Mr. Nelson, and responded to in a very few words by the Chief Justice, Taney. A meeting of the members of the Bar was held yesterday at which suitable resolutions were adopted. Daniel Webster presided at this meeting, with Silas Wright as Secretary. The Resolutions then adopted were those presented to the court and entered upon the record of proceedings.

The Court continued in session during the day as is usual when a death occurs out of the city or not in term time.

PRESIDENT'S LEVEES.—The President's drawing rooms will be opened on Tuesday evening next, and every alternate Tuesday evening throughout the winter, for the reception of company.—Madisonian.

An Irish Sportsman.—"Patrick, you fool what makes you miss after that rabbit, when your gun has no lock on it?"

"Hush! hush! my darlint, the rabbit dont know that!"

Long Island Rail Road.

We publish to day the semi-annual Report of the Long Island Rail Road, with some accompanying remarks from the N. Y. Evening Post, which seem to cover all the ground.

It is an important fact that now, when the business of the whole country is rapidly growing on a specie basis, that the city of New York, has for several months of the year, no communication with the interior, except by boisterous water passages, with other sections of the country. Thirteen years ago, when the population of New York was 202,589 souls, against its present number, 340,000, several railroads were projected, and their stock taken up with great avidity. None of those roads were, however, completed, and remain to this day profitless. They were perhaps, projected in advance of the wants of the people; but now, when the population and business are nearly doubled, they are imperatively called for, more particularly to Boston, whence the line of steamers take their departure for England. A prompt and speedy communication with that point is a matter of first necessity, and is now likely to be obtained through the Long Island Railroad.

We yesterday published the report of that company showing the progress making towards completing the extension, and thence forming a communication with the Boston Railroads. The par value of the stock is $50, of which has been paid in, including the late instalment, $31. The present price of the stock in the market is 80 per cent. or $21. The 80 per cent being cost upon the par value, and the amount to be paid is deducted. The road is now in a state of forwardness, and is to be completed to Greenport on the first of July next, by contract. Contracts have also been made by the Company for four new locomotives guaranteed to carry a train of 500 passengers 40 miles per hour. Also, 12 new cars to contain 60 passengers each.—These are to be delivered on the 1st of May, 1844.—With this apparatus the company will open on the 1st of July with a road through to Greenport connecting that town and Sag Harbor, both of which own 60 whale ships, with New York city in 2 1-2 hours.

The cost of this road running the whole length of Long Island, and commanding its whole resources, is for the last 70 miles $10,000 per mile only, while that of the New England roads is $40,000 per mile. This road running on the southern side of Long Island Sound, nearly parallel with the Boston and Albany railroad, crosses transversely the heads of four railroads coming from different parts of New England, across Connecticut and striking the Sound on the northern side. With all these roads the Long Island will form connections. From New York to Smithtown is 50 miles; a lateral road of six miles in length at that point, will strike the sound opposite Bridgeport, 12 miles distant, where the Housatonic Railroad coming from Albany, terminates.

This opens a railroad communication with the western ends of Connecticut and Massachusetts, as well with the great northern chain of railroads. Proceeding to Greenport, the Long Island company occupy an advanced post 100 miles from New York, with which they communicate in 2½ hours. Opposite this point, by an easy ferry, the freight and passengers of four railroads coming from Boston, through wealthy sections of the country, concentrate. These four roads, the Boston and Worcester, the Norwich and Worcester, the Boston and Providence, and the Providence and Stonington, have an aggregate capital of $11,000,000, and in delivering their business on the Sound, it will be taken possession of by the Long Island Railroad, in virtue of their speedy communication with this city. These connections will dictate the course of travel.

In addition to these circumstances, a ferry is to be opened from New Bedford and Newport with Greenport. The Boston and Providence Railroad runs through Norfolk and a corner of Bristol counties, to Providence, leaving on its left Bristol, Plymouth and Barnstable counties, forming the southeastern corner of Massachusetts. These populous and wealthy counties are pierced through by the New Bedford and Taunton Railroad, which, coming from New Bedford, puts that whole section of Massachusetts, with its extensive oil trade, in prompt connexion with N. York.

By these means, the heads of five railroads, coming from all sections of the north and east, and striking the Sound at points nearly equi-distant, will be gathered up by the enterprise of the Long Island Company, and brought into the heart of the Commercial Emporium.

So perfect is this enterprise, three more instalments are to be called in upon the stock, viz. in March and April, two of $2, each; in June one of $3, making $7, in all equal to $210,000, and raising the stock paid up to $28 per share, and making it cost to buy at the present price $28 per share. So small a sum of money applied at a vital point, brings into action immense resources, and gives animation to the slumbering energies of immense tracts of country.

NO PARDON.—The Mr. Russel, proprietor of the Syracuse House, the account of whose arrest on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery of Pomeroy's Express, we gave last week, has been set free—there being no evidence against him. Several other persons have been arrested in different places suspected of having participated in the robbery, or knowing something respecting it, from the fact of their having large sums of money! about their persons. This is, indeed, rather a "suspicious" feature these hard times, and we advise no one about to visit New York or Albany to carry any very *large amount* in his pockets, until the excitement has entirely blown over, for fear of being detained by an arrest and examination, as an accomplice in robbing Pomeroy's Express!

P. S. Since the above was written, we find the following in the New York True Sun of Saturday.

POMEROY'S TRUNK FOUND!!

Yesterday, when the Mayor and Justice Taylor were consulting in the Mayor's office upon sending South to look for a portion of the contents of this trunk, Mr. Crawford Livingston and Mr. Drew came and informed the Mayor that a $500 note of the Merchant's Bank had been received on deposit in the Bank of New York, being the only bill contained in the trunk which had been described. The Mayor went to Wall st., and from thence to the store of A. W. Von Scht, 14 Cedar street, and there learned that a German, or Frenchman, named Benoit Lachner, had paid him the bill for goods purchased of him, and for payments made by Mr Von Scht for other goods purchased by Lachner, and sent to his store to be packed. The Mayor then sent for Justice Taylor and officers. They discovered from the book-keeper that Lachner and wife boarded at No. 32 Rivington street—and also that Mr. Richmuller, of 193 Cedar street, was with Lachner: and also that Lachner was in the habit every evening about dark of calling at the office of Mr Von Scht. The Mayor sent Justice Taylor with some officers to watch the house No. 32 Rivington st., sent officers to watch the house No. 193 Cedar st., and the Mayor, with other officers, remained at the office of Mr. Von Scht.—After dark First Marshall Clark, who was watching the house of Richmuller, saw a man come out of the house, get in conversation with him, found his name was Lachner, and induced him to go with him to Mr. Von Scht's office. Upon being interrogated by the Mayor as to where he received the $500, and not giving any account of it, he was sent to the Mayor's office. Richmuller was also sent to the Mayor's office, and officers left in charge of his house. The Mayor then wrote to Justice Taylor to search the premises, when the trunk of Pomeroy was found, and over $40,000 in money. The blank bills were not found. Richmuller's house was also searched, but nothing found in it.

The authorities are perfectly satisfied that Mr. Richmuller had nothing to do with it, and was entirely ignorant that Lachner had stolen the money. It now turns out that Lachner is the German, with ear rings, who, according to the testimony, went to Swartz's with a trunk and buffalo skin, and who as it now appears afterwards stole Pomeroy's trunk and took it with a cab to Swartz's.

The prisoner says he arrived in this country last June from Germany, and settled in Milwaukie, from whence he came to this city seven weeks ago to buy goods. At the time of his arrest he was making preparations to leave for Buffalo, on his way home. He was married on the 5th instant, and at his residence a gold watch and some trinkets, which he had bought for his bride with some of the stolen money. On his way to the Mayor's office he was very unruly, and made one or two efforts to escape. On his person $430 were found.

Thus are all the respectable men whose names have been rashly brought before the public, in the progress of the investigation into this affair, fully exonerated. For our own part, we deeply and sincerely regret that in pursuance of our duty as public journalists, we have been compelled to publish proceedings which turn out to have been wholly uncalled for, and reports and rumors proven to have been utterly unfounded.

We learned at a late hour last night that the wife of the German, and several other persons supposed to be implicated, had been arrested.

P. S. By the New York papers of Monday, we learn that Lachner HUNG HIMSELF in prison on Sunday! So closes this eventful business.

The Staten Island Murder.

The New York papers continue to be filled with all sorts of statements in relation to this florid affair and the unfortunate woman, Polly Bodine implicated with her paramour, Waite, in its commission. The woman, it seems, has since her arrest been delivered of a still born child, and this circumstance, in connection with the sickness of one of the examining officers, has delayed the legal investigation, which has thus far been conducted at Staten Island, in the vicinity of the murder. The following confessions, said to have been made by the woman Bodine, we find in the N. York papers, accompanied by the remark that they are "not to be depended upon." Others say she has made no confession. A portion, however, of what she is *said* to have confessed, has turned out true. How the entire matter is to result, will be known soon:

POLLY'S CONFESSION.

I went to New York on Christmas morning last, and went to George S. Waite's store.—Mr. Waite told me that Emeline Housman and her child were dead. I asked him who murdered them, and he said that they were dead, and that was enough. Then he began to find fault because there was not more money in the house of the deceased. He then took the watch, spoons and jewelry from the money drawer, and gave them to me, telling me where to pawn them and what to get for them. He told me I must get seventy-five dollars for the watch, and named over the amounts which I must get for each of the other articles. I asked him for God's sake to tell me what he had been doing.

He told me to get those things out of his sight as soon as possible, for he felt as though he would die. I asked him again to tell me what he had been doing. He replied that he was sorry it had happened, but he had been drawn to it by necessity. He owed me a great deal of money. He then made me swear that I would never reveal the secret, and he promised that he would take care of me and my children. I then left the house with the articles for the pawnbrokers, and pawned the watch for thirty-five dollars; the spoons for three dollars and a half; the gold chain for twenty-five dollars; and two dessert spoons and sugar tongs for two dollars and a half. I then came back again to Waite's store with the money. Waite then gave me some medicine, and told me to go to Greenwich street and stay till I was confined, and to send a girl up that night and let him know how I was getting on. He fixed the veil on my face, and swore my mother would not know me if she met me in the street.

But I did not go where he wished me to go. I wandered about until night, and then came down to Staten Island. I came over in the boat to Port Richmond, walked up the shore, and staid at my brother-in-law's all night. I went back the next morning to New-York, and went to Mr Waite's. My brother-in-law came and told me about the fire and the murder, and wanted me to come home immediately. Me and my child Albert came over together. I gave Albert thirty-five dollars, and told him to give it to Mr. Waite.—Albert asked me where I got the money, and I told him that it was money I got from my mother, and was saving it for Mr. Waite.

Congressional Doings.

SATURDAY, Jan. 6, 1844.

The SENATE had no Session.

In the HOUSE, papers presented by Mr. Newton of Va., on the cause of the contested elections, were referred to the Committee on Elections.

The Report on the Rules of the House came up.—The debate on the 21st rule, excluding the abolition petitions, was continued until the close of the morning session, when the subject was laid over.

In the afternoon the bill to refund Gen. Jackson's fine was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and consumed the rest of the day. Adjourned after a motion in regard to a temporary use of the Hall.

Jan. 8th.

IN SENATE.—The following memorials and petitions were presented and appropriately referred.

By Mr. Wright—From Samuel Thompson, asking payment for services rendered as Superintendent of the Custom House in New York.

Also, from the merchants and manufacturers of the city of New York, asking a reduction of the duties on certain articles of foreign hardware.

Also, from the Harlem Railroad Company, asking a remission of the duties on railroad iron imported for the use of their road.

Also, from the Chamber of Commerce of New York, praying for the establishment of the warehousing system.

Reports from committees and resolutions having been submitted, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the resolution heretofore submitted by Mr. Allen, calling on the President for copies of instructions given to our Minister in London relating to the title and occupation of Oregon.

The resolution having been read, a lengthy debate ensued thereon, between Messrs. Allen, Archer, Benton, Berrien, Woodbury, Crittenden and Rives.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the resolution, and it was decided in the negative—yeas 14, nays 31.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The only business of importance transacted in this body was the passage of the bill refunding to Gen. Jackson the fine of one thousand dollars imposed upon him by Judge Hall.—The vote stood, on the passage of the bill—yeas 158, nays 27.

A reconsideration of the vote was moved by Mr. Bidlack, but decided in the negative.

The House, at a late hour, adjourned.

Jan. 9

IN SENATE.—Mr. Evans, as chairman of the finance committee in the Senate, reported that Mr Mc Duffie's bill was a revenue measure, and therefore, under the 7th section of the 1st article of the Constitution, could not originate in the Senate.

A resolution introduced by Mr. Semple of Ill., that the Executive give information to Great Britain of the design of the government to annul the 3d article of the Convention of 1828, providing for the Joint occupation of the Oregon territory, was made the order of the day for Monday next.

A resolution was adopted calling for information as to the fact whether the English have given presents to American Indians.

General Jackson's fine bill was twice read and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

On motion the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and, after some time spent therein, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—A resolution was presented by Mr. Hunt of New York, asked information from the Secretary of the Treasury relative to the expenditures upon improvements in the Hudson River, and the sum necessary to complete them.

A resolution instructing the Revolutionary Pension Agents, was adopted.

The subject of a National Foundry was referred to a Special Committee.

A bill to reduce the compensation of members of Congress and all the officers of the General Government, introduced by Mr. Doherty, was read twice and referred to the Select Committee on Retrenchment.

Mr. Wise submitted a minority report from the Select Committee on Rules and Orders. A motion was then made to postpone the subject, and while a debate was going on as to whether a mere majority vote or a vote of two-thirds was necessary to postpone it, the morning hour expired, and the matter passed from the House for to-day.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, then took up the following modified resolution offered by Mr. Wise.

"Resolved, That so much of the President's Message as relates to the policy of attending to the lakes and rivers of the West be referred to the Committee on Commerce."

And Mr. Thomasson had offered the following modified amendment thereto:

"Resolved, That so much of the President's Message as relates to the improvement of the Western rivers and harbors upon the lakes be referred to a select committee of nine members."

And the pending question was on agreeing to the amendment as thus modified.

A long debate on this question took place, and the committee rose and reported without disposing of it.

A resolution offered by Mr. Cave Johnson, referring to the Committee on Indian Affairs that part of the Message relating thereto was adopted.

Mr. W. Green, on leave, offered a resolution asking information concerning the expense of printing the returns of the late census, &c.

Pending this matter, the House adjourned.

Jan 10

The SENATE have devoted most of the day to the question relative to Pea Patch Island. The motion pending is to recommit the bill, so that the Supreme Court shall have the settlement of the whole subject. Messrs Clayton, Bayard, Tappan, Buchanan, and others participated in the debate.

Two Bills were reported from the Committee on Public Lands, one to confirm titles to land in Mississippi, and the second to grant alternate sections of land for purposes of internal improvement to the State of Michigan.

During the day, Mr Merrick of Maryland introduced his colleague, James A. Pearce into the Senate.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The appropriation bills for the Army, the Academy at West Point, the civil and diplomatic expenses of the government, and for the fulfilment of Indian Treaties, were this morning reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, read twice and referred to the committee of the whole.

The chairman of the same committee then offered a set of resolutions instructing the Committees on Foreign Relations, Judiciary, Commerce, Public Lands, or Ways and Means of Columbia to report as to the expediency of reducing the expenditures of the Government. The Resolution proposing a reduction of the grade and number of foreign ministers, and a wholesale system of retrenchment.

Several of the resolutions were adopted. One of them authorized the printing of 5000 extra copies of the estimates of the secretary of the Treasury.

The resolution enquiring of the President of the United States, whether or not Jesse Hoyt has been guilty of embezzling the public money, came up in order, as offered by Mr. Davis, of Ky.

Mr. Weller, of Ohio, moved to lay the resolution upon the table.

The House first refused to lay upon the table. Ayes 25, Nays 135, and then refused to second the previous question.

Mr Hamlin of Me. desired to modify the original resolution by calling upon the President of the United States to inform the House whether he had not violated the Constitution of the United States in his interference in the affairs of Rhode Island.

This resolution lies over under the rule.

A series of resolutions upon various miscellaneous topics were then adopted. Among these were resolutions calling for correspondence upon the subject of the Oregon territory, and for information from the Department of State as to the growth and trade of tobacco.

The House at two o'clock entered upon the discussion of the report of the select Committee upon rules and orders.

Mr. A. V. Brown, of Tennessee, addressed the House at length against receiving abolition memorials, and the subject went over until to morrow.

The House in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, resumed the consideration of that part of the President's Message, relating to the improvement of the Western Rivers. No question was taken. The Committee rose and the House adjourned.

Jan. 11, 1844.

IN SENATE.—The proceedings for this day are entirely devoid of interest.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The celebrated petition, heretofore presented by Mr Giddings, in relation to slavery praying for a revision of the laws of the District of Columbia, &c was brought up. On motion of Mr Hunt, of New York to lay on the table and print, the vote was as follows: Yeas 51, nays 118. Rejected.

After a short debate the question was taken on the resolution presented by the Chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia, which was as follows:

Resolved, that the Clerk be directed to return the petition above referred to to the gentleman who presented it.

The vote was—Yeas 116, nays 32. So the resolution was adopted.

A long debate ensued upon the 21st rule—but no action was had thereon.

The House in Committee of the Whole passed to the consideration of that part of the President's Message, relating to the Western Waters.

The hour growing late, and no quorum being present, the House adjourned.

E. K. Avery.

It is currently reported at Providence that the notorious E. K. Avery has recently died in the West, and on his death bed made a full confession of the murder of Miss Cornell, for which, as our readers will remember, he was tried and acquitted. It is said the confession is in the hands of the Methodist clergy of that city, and will shortly appear. The story goes, says the Providence Chronicle, that Avery has lately died in Ohio, and that on his death bed he made a confession which he desired should be transmitted to his State. By this confession he not only acknowledges the murder of Miss Cornell, but of two other females, likewise. He says he went to the spot of the murder in Tiverton, for the express purpose of murdering Miss Cornell—that he had resolved, if all contingencies failed to conceal his guilt, long before he undertook it—and that he only delayed taking life, after this determination, in the hope that the drugs which had been administered to produce abortion, might relieve him of the crime. We learn he further says (recollect this is but rumor) that Miss Cornell begged hard for her life when she found what was his determination; but that seeing nothing but disgrace in the birth of her child, and counting every thing upon sustaining the adventitious reputation which he held in the community, besides feeling a hellish desire to continue his libidinous course, under the cloak of sanctity which he then wore, and which so much favored his unholy desires, he did the work of death and then left his victim in the position in which she was found, in the hope that it would be believed that she had committed suicide. The story further goes that since the moment of his first murder Avery acknowledges that his brain has been covered with coals of living fire.

The Murder of Mr. Sprague.— The examination of the Gordons was commenced in private on Tuesday. The Providence Chronicle says: "The defence of the Gordons, it is said, will be stronger than many people imagined. We are told that Nicholas expects most clearly to prove an *alibi*. What will be the defence of the others we cannot say, but we have heard it whispered that they will boldly assert that the attack was first made upon them by Mr. Sprague while they were out shooting at a mark and that they shot him and pounded him to death in self defence."

Married.

In this town, Jan. 14th, by Rev. H. P. Arms, Mr. Timothy H. Walker, of Woodstock, to Miss Sarah Ann Wallace, of Norwich.

At Greeneville, on the 14th inst., by Sanford Swan, Esq., Mr. Hiram Smith and Miss Prudence Sheldon, both of Norwich.

GREAT,

Inducements are now Offered to Purchasers Of DRY GOODS by

R. H. AVERY,

112 & 114 Main-Street.

THEREFORE those in want of Broad Cloths Beaver Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, and Vestings, of every style and quality, Chusans, Cashmeres, Eollans, M. De Laines, of beautiful Patterns, Lunettas, Changeable Indianas, Bavarian, Cracovians Cloths, Plain, Fig'd, Chaing, and Watered Alpaccas, Printed Velvets, Prints of various patterns, Shawls of different styles, or any other goods usually found in a Dry Goods Store will find it for their interest to call, as most of them will be sold at cost to make room for

NEW GOODS.

which are to be received this week.

Norwich, Jan. 17th, 1844.

CREAM OF SAPONINE.

The undersigned, having used the Cream of Saponine, of which Mr. E. C. Ferre, of Middletown, Ct., is the sole Proprietor, are happy to award him our testimonials in its favor. Considering the expedition of making the lather, its superior qualities when made, its softening effects on the beard, and its curative qualities on the skin, we do not hesitate to recommend it to the public, as the best Shaving cream, either *domestic* or *imported* now in use. Middletown, Nov. 3d, 1843.

E. A. Russell, H. N. Fowler, E. W. N. Starr, L. C. Lyman, E. Noyes, A. H. Blish, J. Johnston, L. Hubbard, E. Lacy, E. H. Hubbard, H. Hubbard, W. G. Howard, J. Arnold, G. Sickles, J. A. Pierce, C. Woodward, W. B. Casy, T. G. Mather, S. Chase, S. B. Whitmore, H. Clark; N. Smith, D. Harrison, H. W. Fisk, W. P. Southmayd W. D. Starr, S. Emery, I. W. Baldwin, A. Churchill, W. W. Bacon, W. Foster, D. H. Chase, G. H. Taylor, C. H. Jackson, T. Boardman, H. Gardiner, C. H. Pelton, A. Beach, W. S. Camp, G. W. Beach, H. Smith, A. Newton, J. A. Merriman, L. C. Hubbard, J. H. Taylor, Wm. Jarvis, A. W. Smith, E. Crofoot.

N.B.—Never purchase a pot of the above Shaving Cream without my name is written on the pot.

E. C. FERRE.

Jan. 17th, 1844.

BOARD.

A Gentleman, and Wife can be accommodated with board, and pleasant rooms. Also three young Gentlemen; Terms reasonable. Enquire at the office of the News.

Norwich, Jan. 17th, 1844.

Perfumed Matches.

MADE without Brimstone and warranted to ignite after an hour's immersion in Water; also Matches for burning fifteen minutes, giving as much light as a candle. For sale by

R. W. MATHEWSON.

Norwich, Jan. 17th, 1844.

GERMAN STARCH.

SPERM and Tiny Candles; Fair Soap; Soda Brick; Boston Blue; British Lustre; or True Servants Friend. For sale cheap by

R. W. MATHEWSON.

Norwich, Jan. 17th, 1843.

Price Reduced.

DR. TAYLOR'S Balsam of Liverwort, for one dollar per bottle. A fresh supply of this superior article for the cure of Coughs &c., just received by

R. W. MATHEWSON.

Norwich, Jan. 17th, 1844.

"Go it while you are young."

CIGARS, for 20 cents a box, a first rate article for beginner, also several kinds of very superior quality for experienced puffers, for sale by

R. W. MATHEWSON.

Norwich, Jan. 17th, 1844.

CREAM SAPONINE.

THE following excellent notice of FERRE'S CREAM SAPONINE, is from Rev Wm. Jarvis, of Portland—being an extract of a letter to a gentleman in New York.

* * * With respect to the qualities of the soap I can truly say, after having used it for several months, that it is beyond all comparison, cup virtue say other kind ever used by me. My beard is hard and wiry, and heretofore in cold weather shaving has been with me a tedious and painful operation; but with the soap in question I now shave every morning with cold water with ease and comfort, and without leaving the face rough or chapped. This is in accordance with the declarations of hundreds, who have used it in this vicinity. * * * * *

Your friend and servant,

WILLIAM JARVIS.

Jan. 17th, 1844. 3w8

Recommendation.

From Mr. Clark, one of the best Barbers in the State:

HARTFORD, Oct. 1843.

Mr. E. C. Ferre: Sir—The box of Soap which you sent me I received last Saturday, for which you will please accept my thanks. I have no hesitation in saying it is the best I have ever used.

Respectfully yours, GEORGE CLARK.

Jan. 17th, 1844. 3w8

FERRE'S,

CREAM SAPOVINE.

A NEW REMEDY FOR SHAVING.

WHICH *Surpasses all others* in making a fine and permanent lather, without irritating the skin. Mr. B. Any Gentlemen can purchase a pot of *Ferre's Cream*, and use it *one month*, and if it does not please him, can return it and the money will be refunded. Be sure you get *Ferre's Cream Saponine*, and not be put off with an other article as there have been—see that my name is on the label as none else is genuine. E. C. FERRE.

For sale in Norwich by W. S. TYLER, C. OSGOOD and R. W. MATHEWSON.

Jan. 17th, 1844.

A YOUNG MAN.

WHO has had experience in Mercantile business, and is willing to "work very hard" for low wages can apply to A. WATTLES & CO.

Norwich, Jan. 17th, 1844.

P. G. R.

PRICES, GREATLY REDUCED, Flannels that have sold at 17 cts the new lot will be sold at 13½ cents. Bleached Sheetings worth 6 1-2 cts will be sold at 5½; Ladies cravats of new styles very cheap. You can buy great bargains at

A. WATTLES & CO.

Norwich, Jan. 17th, 1844.

DISTRICT NO 13.

THE Democratic Electors in the several towns composing the 13th Senatorial District are requested to meet in their respective towns on or before the first Monday in February and choose twice the number of Delegates said towns are entitled to Representatives to meet in Convention at the Hotel of Levi Wood in Canterbury on the 14th day of February next at 10 o'clock A.M. to nominate a candidate for Senator for said district.

LLOYD C. BALDWIN, ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS, } *District Committee.*

Windham, Jan. 4th, 1844.

Wanted.

300 GOOD White Oak Ship Knees, to clear 5 inches, to be delivered soon for which the cash will be paid on delivery by the subscriber at his ship yard, West Chelsea also a few thousand feet 2½ inch White Oak Plank. GEORGE W. CLARK

Norwich, Jan. 3d, 1844.

Attention Riflemen!

THE Members of the Norwich Rifle Guards, are requested to meet at their Armory, in Main Street, over Col. Chas. A. Converse's Store, on Wednesday Evening, Dec. 20th, 1843, at 6½ o'clock.

And on each succeeding Wednesday, evening until further notice. Per order of the Captain.

GEORGE W. BENTLY, Clerk.

Norwich, Dec. 20th, 1843.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS Vine Smith, of Lisbon, in said county of New London, and State of Connecticut has preferred his petition to the Superior Court of said State, to be held at Norwich within and for said County, on the third Tuesday of March, 1844, representing that on the first day of April, 1841, Nathan Brewster then of Lisbon, deceased, but now living out of this State is justly indebted to the petitioner, by their note dated April 1 1841, in the sum of $600, one half whereof was payable on the first day of April, 1842, and the other half on the first day of April, 1843, with interest; and Nathan and Eliza, on said first day of April 1841, mortgaged to the petitioner, by deed of that date, a certain tract of Land (of which they were then seized and possessed) situated in said Lisbon (Hanover Society) on the west side of highway leading from the meeting House in said Society to Ebenezer Allen's, bounded, as follows, viz.—northerly and westerly by land of Barrobee Huntington's heirs; southerly by land of George Perry; easterly by the highway; containing about seven acres; which deed was conditioned for the payment of said note according to the tenor thereof; representing also that said note has never been paid, but is now justly due to the petitioner; and praying for a decree of foreclosure of said mortgage premises, against the said Nathan and Eliza, and others who are made parties to said petition;

The People's store.

NO 28, NORTH MAIN ST, PROVIDENCE

One Price asked and no abatement.

THOMAS REID & CO. have just received and are now opening a very cheap and splendid assortment of Dry Goods, purchased within a few days in New York at the present ruinous prices, and which will be sold at a very small advance from cost for cash only. Our goods are all fresh and all of the latest styles, and have been purchased by an experienced purchaser at the lowest cash prices. We intend keeping every article called for in the above line, and will have all our goods marked in plain figures, so that no advantage will be taken of our customers.

IN connection with the dry goods Business we will continue on the manufacture and repairing of Umbrellas, Parasols, and Walking Canes. Having made an addition to our premises, and having engaged some of the most experienced workmen in the trade, we can now manufacture, sell, or repair Umbrellas, Parasols, or Walking Canes as cheap as any establishment in the United States.

And now, ladies and gentlemen all,
Do not forget to give us a call.

THOMAS REID & CO.
28, N. Main-street.

ANTHONY GORTON.

MERCHANT TAILOR.

AT THE JUNCTION OF MAIN AND WATER STREETS,

No 59, opposite Heath and Potter.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from 107 Main Street, to the above location, where he will be happy to receive orders in his line of business, promising to render perfect satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.

N. B. Cutting done at short notice.

NO 59.

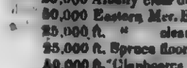
Norwich November 1st 1843 tf49.

Eastern and Western Lumber.

100,000 FEET Albany Mer. Boards, 13, [14, and 18 feet.
25,000 Albany clear do
50,000 Eastern Mer. Boards and Plank.
25,000 ft. " clear, 1¼, 1½ and 2 inch.
25,000 ft. Spruce flooring.
40,000 ft. Clapboards of various kinds.
400 M. Pine and Cedar Shingles.

For sale by E. CHAPELL,
Norwich. [25.] Central Wharf.

NORWICH & WORCESTER RAIL-ROAD.



TRI-WEEKLY LINE FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

Commencing Tuesday Nov. 7th.

Train leaves Norwich for Boston every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Morning on the arrival of the Steamers from New York.

Leaves Worcester at 5½ P. M. every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, on the arrival of the Train from Boston.

Accomodation Trains daily except Sunday.

Leaves Norwich	5½ A. M.	4½ P. M.
" Worcester	10 A. M.	4 P. M.

Freight Trains with a passenger car attached.

Leave daily except Sunday Norwich 6½ A. M.
" " " Worcester 11 A. M.

Passengers are there where paid in the cars than when I for tickets at the different Stations.

EMMERSON FOOTE. Supt.

Norwich Nov. 8th, 1843 tf

S. A. & H. S. COOK,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

101 Main-street Norwich City.

GARMENTS of all kinds cut and made in good taste at short notice.

Norwich, July 12, 1843. tf 33

PATENT MACHINES.

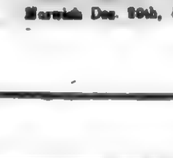
THE cheapest and best Horse Powers ever offered to the public for driving Circular Saws, Cider, Shingle and Sugar Mills, Turning Lathes, Threshing Machines, &c. Also the best Threshing Machines for grain and hay seed, may be had of the subscriber—also the right to vend them in various parts of the country. Horse Powers from $40 to $50. Threshing Machines from $26 to $28. Both Machines easily conveyed in a one horse wagon.

N. B. A few more Agents wanted to sell on commission.

A. KINGSLEY.

Norwich, July 19, 1843. tf 34

G. B. PRINDLE,



DEALER in fine Watches—French and American Clocks—Standard Silver Spoons—Fruit and Butter Knives—Forks and Spectacles—Gold Guard Chains, Pencils, Rings, Pins & Bracelets, just received, and the latest patterns, at the one price store, 97 Main street, corner of Shetucket.

Lever and Lepine Watches cleaned for	$1,00
Common Verge do do	63
Lunet Glasses. 39 cts. com. do	25

☞ All repairs of the above named articles nicely effected. Also,

WOOD CLOCKS, for $1,50, and upward.

97 Main corner of Shetucket-street.

Norwich, July 26, 1843. 1y35

COAL.

THE subscriber is now prepared to furnish for Family use and for manufacturing purposes, the above article, of superior quality, and at prices satisfactory.

JOHN G. HUNTINGTON,
August 9th, 1843—3m37. [Central Wharf.

1843

HATS AND CAPS.

THOSE in want of HATS or CAPS will consult their interest by calling at ROOT'S, No. 111 Main street, and examining his assortment of prices before purchasing elsewhere, as he is as usual selling his Nutra, plain, British, Cassimere, Moleskin, Leghorn, and Palm Leaf Hats, together with a full assortment of Cloth, Velvet, and glazed Caps, at a small advance from manufacturers' prices. Call and see.

May 16. tf 25

DENTISTRY.

Dr. G. R. & C. Parkhurst,

HAVE opened an Office, No. 69, Main street, 3 doors west of the Franklin House, where they will wait on all who will favor them with their patronage. Teeth set from one to a full set. Every necessary operation performed on the teeth, and warranted. Their long experience enable them to treat judiciously all diseases connected with the teeth.

Nov. 30. 1yrl

Trusses,

A LARGE stock of various kinds both Double and Single. For sale by

WILLIAM S. TYLER.

Norwich Dec. 20th, 1843. 4

B.ALC.A.M & Co's Norwich, New York, Philadelphia, and Albany

PACKAGE EXPRESS.

THE subscribers have established a Package Express between this city and New York. The offices in Norwich is at No. 21 Shetucket street, and in New York, at No. 3 Wall street. Harnden & Co., Agents.

Particular attention will be paid to the collection and paying of Notes, Drafts, and Bills, and to the transaction of any and all kinds of business in either of the above named places.

☞ All packages must be marked "care of Balcam & Co."

☞ B. & Co., are alone responsible for the loss or injury of any article entrusted to their care. Nor is any risk assumed by the "Independent Line" of steamboats. Losses or damages of any articles will be promptly paid by the proprietors.

Agent in New York, HARNDEN & CO. 91

GROCERIES.

DELANO & SCHERMERHORN.

NO 50, FRONT STREET,

NEW-YORK.

KEEP constantly on hand a general assortment of desirable Groceries.

Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

New-York, Nov. 1st, 1843 6m49

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—1843.

HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD, NORWICH AND WORCESTER

DAILY MAIL,

SUNDAYS EXCEPTED, AT 1-2 PAST 5 A.M

For Danielsonville, Moosup, Plainfield, Jewett City and Norwich—Also, Dayville, Pomfretville, Masonville, Fisherville, Webster, Oxford, Auburn and Worcester.

Post Coach, Railroad, and Steamboat Mail.

A Coach will leave the Manufacturers' Hotel, Providence, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock, M. for Norwich, Worcester, and New York, as this Line connects with the Accommodation Train from Worcester and Norwich at Danielsonville.

Returning—Leaves Danielsonville on the arrival of the Cars from Norwich, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and arrives in Providence at 12 o'clock.

Passengers leaving Providence at 5 1-2 o'clock, can arrive in Norwich at 12 M., Worcester at 1 1-2, P. M Springfield and Hartford at 7 o'clock. *Returning*—Passengers from Springfield and Worcester can leave Danielsonville Depot every day, except Sundays, at 1 o'clock, for Providence, and arrive at 6 o'clock, P. M.

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 1-2 o'clk, for Scituate, Foster, South Killingly, Danielsonville, Brooklyn, Windham, Willimantic, Coventry, Manchester and Hartford.

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at half past 5 o'clock, for Scituate, Foster, Chestnut Hill, Killingly, Centre, Danielsonville, Dayville, Pomfret, Pomfret Landing, Ashford, Mansfield, Coventry, Manchester and Hartford.

Passengers wishing to go to any of the above named places, can be supplied with Tickets for the whole route, Railroad and Stage, at the lowest rates of fare. Books kept at the Manufacturers' Hotel, Providence.

☞ Tickets can be had at the Norwich and Worcester Rail Road Ticket Office, or of the Conductor.

S. CORNELL & CO., Proprietors.

Providence, July 19, 1843. tf 34

WM. H. ALLEN,

DENTIST

OFFICE, NO. 9½ SHETUCKET STREET, (UP STAIRS)

WHERE he will perform all operations necessary for the preservation of the teeth and gums in the best possible manner. Teeth inserted from 1 to a complete set. Teeth cleaned, filled, extracted, and all irregularities, whether they proceed from disease or want of proper care, remedied.

March 23 tf17

COAL.

ANTHRACITE COAL of various kinds in the Lump, or broken and screened, for sale by the Cargo or single Ton by

EDWARD CHAPPELL,
Central Wharf.

Norwich, Sept. 12. 42

SURVEYOR AND CIVIL ENGINEER.

A. KENNEDY,

Offers his services to the public as a Surveyor and Engineer, and will be happy to receive the orders of those who may wish his services in the line of his profession. Office Main-street, over the newspaper office of *Safford & Park*.

Norwich, Dec. 13th, 1843. 3m3

TYLERS Compound Honey of Boneset,

AMONG all the various kinds of Cough Candies, and Cough Mixtures, which are offered to the Public at the present day there is none that is more highly deserving of its confidence than Tyler's Compound Honey of Boneset, for the cure of *COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, WHOOPING COUGH, SPITTING OF BLOOD DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, AND OTHER PULMONARY AFFECTIONS.*

Price 25cts per bottle. For sale by

SAMUEL TYLER,
and WILLIAMS. TYLER,

Norwich, Dec 20, 1843. 4

Chemical Oil and Camphene.

A NEW Supply of a superior quality just received at R. W. MATHEWSON.

Norwich, Dec. 20th, 1843. 4

Licorice Ball.

3 ROLLS to the oz, just the thing to retail, for sale by R. W. MATHEWSON.

Norwich, Dec. 20th, 1843. 4

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC!

ORR'S AIR TIGHT STOVE.

A VERDICT having been rendered at the present term of the U. S. Circuit Court, in favor of my Patent for the above named STOVE, the public are hereby cautioned against *making, vending,* or *using* the same without license, as I am determined to prosecute all infringements of said Patent.

STOVES made by authority, will be accompanied by plates with my name and date of the Patent; also printed direction signed by myself, or General Agent at Boston.

N. B. Persons *using* the Stove sold without license are equally liable with venders and makers.

STOVES of good quality can be purchased at fair prices of ROATH & POTTER, No.— Water st and CALLYHAN & ROBINSON, — Water street Norwich, Ct.

ISAA ORR, 3 Merchant's Row, Boston

December 6, 1843. 2

Chamomile Flowers.

A BEAUTIFUL article for sale at MATHEWSON'S.

Norwich, Dec. 20th, 1843. 4

LUMBER.

THE subscriber has on hand a large quantity of the above article of all kinds, and qualities, which, he will sell low JOHN G. HUNTINGTON.

August, 9th, 1843—3m37 [Central Wharf

READ ALL YE AFFLICTED! MORE WONDERFUL EFFECTS OF SANDS'S

SARSAPARILLA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17th, 1843.

MESSRS. SANDS—Gents: Although personally unacquainted, I feel myself under many obligations, having recently been cured by the use of your Sarsaparilla of a most distressing malady. For the past five years I have suffered from violent palpitation of the heart, connected with a severe pain in the side, disease of the liver, and general derangement of the digestive organs—my whole nervous system was prostrated, the citadel of life itself attacked, and I despaired of ever being cured. Notwithstanding the best medical treatment, and the use of all the ordinary remedies prescribed in such cases, I found myself fast verging towards eternity. Judge, then, of my surprise and delight, when I read of the remarkable effects produced by your invaluable Sarsaparilla. Hope springing up afresh, I resolved to make one more trial, and immediately procured some of the Sarsaparilla of your agent, S. P. Thompson. The result is as unexpected as it was unlooked for: to my lasting comfort and satisfaction I pronounce these words, "I AM WELL!" Yes, gentlemen, well! and oh that this language might resound in the ear of the afflicted to the uttermost parts of the earth, for the afflicted alone can appreciate the value of such medicine. For the benefit of suffering humanity I communicate these facts, and only desire the fame of your medicine may spread as far as its real merits deserve.—GEO. ROE, 597 South Second st

Sand's Sarsaparilla.

MANSFIELD, Oct 2d, 1843.

To R. W. Mathewson, Norwich Sir:

For fifteen years last past I have been the subject of complicated disease. Troubled with the dropsy, and my nerves completely unstrung with more or less of erysipelas in connection with other bad humors. In May last my difficulties seemed to enrage and to be more firmly seated, my head and face was so swollen that it appeared to me that the bones in my head had separated one from the other, and completely disfigured my face. I could scarcely breathe through my nose; my eyes were so affected that I could see but little; at the same time attended with an acute and indescribable pain constantly darting from the nose to other parts of the head and throat which was badly swollen and very sore, and a constant burning heat or irritation in the stomach, with my limbs bloated to nearly twice their ordinary size. In this situation, for weeks, I was compelled to lie upon one side with but little or no sleep. My humors assumed a renewed and stubborn hold upon me apparently threatening a speedy dissolution. I tried every expedient possible with but little or no benefit. My physician at length recommended Sands Sarsaparilla; I procured a few bottles of it which I believe to be the means (through the blessing of God) of my restoration to comparative health again. I had not taken but two or three bottles before my disease began to leave. My pain and swelling is gone, my appetite good, sleep and rest quietly—in me it has been a sovereign balm.

EUNICE CRANE.

Having been acquainted with the afflicted widow, Mrs. Eunice Crane of Mansfield for nearly six years, (whose protracted sickness has called forth the sympathies of the community where she resides) I consider it an occasion for joy that her sufferings have been so far alleviated by the use of Sands' Sarsaparilla, which has been so kindly forwarded by yourself.

HENRY BROMLEY, Minister of the Gospel.

We the undersigned do certify that the above are facts.

LUTHER MARTIN.
ELEAZAR BENNETT.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, and for exportation by A. B. SANDS & CO., Druggists, (Granite Buildings) 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers-street, New-York. Sold also by A. B. & D. SANDS, 79 Fulton street and 77 East Broadway, corner of Market street; also sold by Druggists generally in all the principal cities and chief towns of the U. States. Price $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5. Original documents may be seen at our store.

☞ For sale in this city by their agent

No. 1—49 R. W. MATHEWSON.

Great Experience and Judgment.

ARE required to make a valuable and at the same time an innocent purgative. This is possessed only by a few. The great majority of the remedies advertised, of this class, are manufactured by persons who have no idea of the relative or individual powers of the drugs they use. It is this cause more than any other, which occasions the inertness and often injurious effects produced by advertised remedies; and hence the general prejudice which prevails against them. Now there is a great difference in this respect with regard to the pills made by Dr. B. Brandreth, and consequently their superior claims upon the public. Each of the articles composing the Brandreth Pills, are prepared in that way which will secure their beneficial effects to the system, in the safest and easiest manner. The time will come when this medicine

THE BRANDRETH PILLS,

will be appreciated as they ought and as they deserve. It will be well understood then that Dr. B. Brandreth has the strongest claims upon the public confidence. It is true that every individual who makes a trial of the Brandreth's Pills concede them to be the best medicine they ever used. They are indeed a medicine about which there is no mistake. Their value in a climate so changeable as ours cannot be sufficiently appreciated. A free perspiration is at once restored; thus they cure colds, and consumption is prevented. Those who have a redundancy of bile find them of the most essential service; and should there be a deficiency of that important fluid, the Brandreth Pills have an equally beneficial effect. Often has this important medicine saved valuable lives in those regions where the DREADED YELLOW FEVER was prevailing. A few doses taken immediately upon infection being received into the system, will be almost certain to prevent any material inconvenience.—And at no stage of this dreadful epidemic is there so proper a medicine as the Brandreth Pills. Let that medicine be universally used in this disease, AND NO LOSS OF BLOOD ALLOWED, and few, very few would be its victims. So it is with other diseases.—ASSIST NATURE with this all important medicine to remove morbid humors from the blood, and do not resort to bleeding or mercury, and we shall have a very GREAT SCARCITY of persons afflicted with CHRONIC MALADIES. The feathered tribe—the animal kingdom—over which we are the lords, they are not afflicted with Chronic Maladies, neither should we be if it were not our pride which occasions them—FOLLOW NATURE. Use that medicine which harmonises with her, which mildly but surely removes all impurities from the blood, which strengthens the feeble, and yet reduces those of too full a habit, to a healthy standard. Let me again say, that every department of the manufacture of the Brandreth Pills is personally superintended by me, and that every box with my three labels upon them may be relied upon to have the beneficial effect described, if used according to the directions accompanying each box.

The public's servant,
B. BRANDRETH.

THE BRANDRETH PILLS are sold at the Comb, Fancy and Medicine Store, of E. F. BALCAM,
Successor to WM. FAULKNER.

AGENTS.

Norwich City, E. F. BALCAM; Norwich Town, G. Fuller; New London, Nathan Belden;—Lebanon, Jesse Wright; Yantic ville, Tracy, Huntington & Co.; Salem, W. Williams; Montville, J. Turner; Lyme, D. R. Noyes; Groton, R. A. Morgan; Portersville, Smith, Cady & Co.; Stonington, Horace Lewis; Head of Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Milltown Latham Hull, Jr.; Waterford, Comstock & Stanton

Remember—E. F. BALCAM is the only agent in Norwich.

Druggists almost invariably sell counterfeits of the above valuable medicine. Therefore NEVER purchase at a Druggist's store.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

At No. 84 Main-street.

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE FRANKLIN HOUSE.

TRACY & SETCHEL,

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have this day taken the splendid Store, No 84 Main-street, (formerly occupied by R. M. MORGAN,) for the purpose of prosecuting the Boot and Shoe business in all its branches; and they hope by attention, faithfulness and punctuality to merit a portion of their patronage.

T. & S. intend to keep a complete assortment of Boots and Shoes constantly on hand which will be sold as low as they can be obtained in the city. They will employ only the best workmen, and furnish them with the best Stock; and all work will be made punctually according to promise and warranted.

The Public and Friends,

We cannot now thank you for past favors in business for this our first call; but that we may soon have that duty to perform we invite your patronage, and will strive to deserve.

Just give us a call if only as a compliment, at No. 84 Main-street. TRACY & SETCHEL.

Norwich, Nov. 27th, 1843. fi

WRIGHT'S Indian Vegetable Pills.

THE TRUE CHARACTER OF COUNTERFEITS AND SELLERS OF COUNTERFEIT MEDICINES.

NO MEDICINE has ever been introduced to the American public, whose virtues have been more cheerfully and universally acknowledged by its vast popularity and extensive circulation than 'WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.' To descant upon their various virtues at this late season would be a work of supererogation since few who peruse this article will be found unacquainted with the widely circulated proofs of the real excellence of the medicine, to which many will be ready to add the testimonals of their own experience. But if further proof were needed of the value of the remedy, it might be found in the fact that no medicine in the market has been SO SHAMEFULLY and REPEATEDLY COUNTERFEITED. Ignorant, envious and avaricious and unprincipled men have in different places, manufactured a SPURIOUS PILL, bearing a superficial resemblance to the TRUE ARTICLE, but composed either of impotent or Deleterious Ingredients, which they have sought to foist upon the public as the veritable

"Indian Vegetable Pills."

These FRAUDULENT SWINDLERS could never pass off their vile wares upon the public for the CONNIVANCE and ASSISTANCE of (self-styled) RESPECTABLE DRUGGISTS, who, for the sake of a little "filthy lucre" lend themselves to this NEFARIOUS and UNHALLOWED SYSTEM OF IMPOSITION. The counterfeiter of a popular medicine, is more CRIMINAL than a COUNTERFEITER of current money. The injuries done by the latter, sink to nothing in comparison with those inflicted upon society by the former. We might paint him wringing the mite from the hard hand of invalid penury which is extended for the boon of health, and receives instead, the VILE DRUG that PROTRACTS and AGGRAVATES disease, or, to view it in its best aspect, suffers it to rage unchecked. How melancholy is the reflection that thousands may have been hurried to the grave by having a COUNTERFEIT substituted for the TRUE MEDICINE, who but for the venal fraud might now be living in high health, the delight and hope of the social circle. All classes are interested in putting down these vile counterfeits.

Let the Stores where they are sold be marked and shunned!

And let the virtuous indignation of the community administer to all concerned in these unfair practices a general and withering rebuke.

Copy-Right Law.

"ANDBE IT ENACTED, That, if any person, or persons after the recording of the title of any print, cut, or engraving, map, chart, or musical composition, according to the provision of this act, shall within the term, or terms limited; by this act, engrave, etch, or work sell or copy, or cause to be engraved, etched worked or sold, or copied either on the whole, or by varying, adding to, or diminishing the main design, with intent to evade the law, or shall print, or import for sale, any such map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, or engraving, or any parts thereof, without the consent of the proprietor or proprietors, of the copy-right thereof, first obtained or knowing the same to be printed, or imported without such consent, shall publish, sell, or expose for sale, or in any manner dispose of any such map, chart &c. as afore said; then such offender or offenders shall for cit the plate or plates, on which such map, chart, musical composition, engraving cut or print, shall be copied; and also all and every sheet thereof, so copied, or printed, to the proprietor or proprietors of the copy-right thereof; and shall further forfeit, one dollar for every sheet of such map, chart, musical composition, &c. as may be found in his, or their possession, printed, or published, or exposed to sale, contrary to the true intent or meaning of this Act; the one moiety thereof to the proprietors, and the other moiety to the use of the United States, to be recovered in any Court having competent jurisdiction thereof.

Thus it will be seen that all engaged, either in manufacturing or selling counterfeit Pills, are liable to heavy damages, not only for the palpable fraud they are practising on the public, but also for infringement on the Law of Copy-Right as above cited.

☞ Beware of Counterfeits ☜

As the great poupularity of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, has raised up a host of counterfeits, the public are cautioned against impusters, who are travelling about the country, selling to the unsuspecting store keeper a spurious article for the above celebrated Pills

It should be remembered that, all who sell the genuine medicine are provided with a

Certificate of Agency,

Of which the following is a copy:

This is to certificate that the within named——— is a regular and duly appointed——Agent for the sale of

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.

in the town of——,State of——,and this certificate which is signed by Wm. Wright, Vice President of the North American College of Health, must also be countersigned by the acting Clerk, or Agent, from whom said certificate is received.

This Certificate of Agency will be renewed every twelve months, therefore, if any alteration should be made in the date, do not purchase.

The public are further informed that all who receive the above certificate, are also required to sign the following.

☞ Pledge ☜

This is to certify, that the subscriber, by certificate bearing even date herewith, signed with the proper handwriting of William Wright, Vice President of the North American College of Health,.....been appointed.....Agent for sale of

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

OR, INDIAN PURGATIVE,

in the town of.....and State of.....to hold and continue in said Agency during the pleasure of said William Wright, and no longer, anything contained in the said certificate signed by the said William Wright, to the contrary thereof notwithstanding. In consideration whereof, I hereby covenant and to and with the said William Wright that I will not sell or expose for sale, any medicine bearing the above or a similar name, during my said Agency, other than that which I receive from his authorised Agent or Agents, under the penalty of five hundred dollars to be by me paid to him as liquidated damages. Witness.....hand and seal, this.....day of.....one thousand eight hundred and forty.....

Thus it will be seen that the friends of the genuine medicine may be perfectly free from any apprehension of fraud, as all agents, who are provided with a certificate of Agency, have invariably

SIGNED THE PLEDGE

not to sell any Vegetable Pills except those received from the above name William Wright, or his authorized agents.

Country Agents and others, will be on their guard against travelling impostors, and remember that all authorized travelling agents are also provided with a certificate of Agency as above described, and that Pills offered for sale, by those who cannot show a certificate of agency, are sure to be counterfeit.

It will be further observed that all genuine medicine has the title expressed in full on the sides of the boxes, thus:—

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS,

(INDIAN PURGATIVE)

Of the North American College of Health.

The patrons of Wright's Indian Vegitable Pills, will also bear in mind that the directons which accompany each box of Pills, have been secured by a copyright, and the proper form, viz:—

"Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1840, by William Wright, in the Clerk's Office, of the District Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania."

will be found at the bottom of the first page of said directions

If, therefore, the name of WRIGHT is omitted, the purchaser may rest assured that all is positively wrong.

Thus it will be seen, that a trifling attention on the part of the purchaser to the above particulars, will put an effectual stop to this wholesale robbery, and drive, it is hoped, all depredators upon society to an honest calling

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

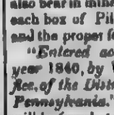
Of the North American College of Health.

For sale by E. F. BALCAM, Agent
No 21 Shetucket street.

AGENTS.

E. F. Balcam,	Shetucket-st., Norwich city.
G. D. Fuller,	Norwich town,
A. G. Schofield,	Greenville,
Alfred A. Young,	Jewett city,
Henry Sabin,	Plainfield,
Dyer & Burgess,	" Moosup do
Samuel H. Grosvenor,	West Killingly,
Mowry Sayles,	North "
Erastus Knight,	Thompson,
W. S. Arnold,	" Masonville
Geo. Bowen,	South Woodstock,
Andrew A. Williams,	West "
Charles Richmond,	Westford,
E. Faxon, Jr.,	Stonington,
Wm. B. Hull,	North "
B. P. Collins,	Mystic,
Palmer & Beebe,	" Bridge,
B. B. Thurston,	Hopkinton, R. I.
Olney & Richmond,	Richmond, R.I. Bean'd Iron Works
H. Lewis & Co.,	Westerly, R. I.,
P. Weller,	Kingston, R. I.

New, Fashionable HAT & CAP STORE.



THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 137 Main street, at the old stand of A. Wickham, and invites their attention to a superb assortment of

Hats & Caps,

Manufactured from the choicest materials, and in the most approved style, which he offers at as low if not lower prices than can be obtained at any other establishment in this city. He is not confined to a one priced Hat, but has a full assortment, and feels confident in his ability to suit the tastes and pockets of all

137 Main st. 20 W. L. NICHOLS.

Moffatt's Pills and Bitters.

THE celebrated Life and Phœnix Bitters, prepared and sold by Dr. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York may now be said to be the most respectably established and extensively adopted family medicines in the United States. They have not only won the sanction and recommendation of all the candid and philanthropic portion of the medical profession, who have observed their invariably efficacy in general derangements of the stomach and bowels, and their astonishing effects in many varieties of acute and chronic disease, but what is far better, these medicines have recommended themselves, and fully and fairly achieved the distinguished and now certainly pre-eminent position which they now occupy in public and domestic estimation. They are proved by their works, and make no appeals to vulgar credulity. If the proprietor were disposed to make an invidious comparison between these self-established medicines and any others he might confidently assert and challenge contradiction that there is no medicine known to the medical profession, or named in the books, concerning which so many clear, unquestionable and convincing evidences of usefulness and remarkable cures are recorded as those which he can adduce concerning the Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters If it be admitted that sufferers are the best judges as to whether a remedy has relieved them and restored them to health and strength, then is the evidence in behalf of these medicines decisive and irresistable. Dr. Moffat is in possession of an accumulation of voluntary testimonials from respectable persons and families in parts of the union, far and near, who give their names and residencies in the unsolicited statement that they have been completely and speedily cured of the following diseases, and of many others not here enumerated by these Life Medicines alone, when other medicines have been long employed in vain, viz: Scrofula in its most dreadfully advanced and destructive stages, when large portions of the flesh and bones of the face had been destroyed; Piles of five, ten, twenty, thirty, and even thirty-five years standing; Rheumatism, both acute and chronic, of the most hopeless character; Turgescence of the Liver and various other liver complaints Bilious cholic, and every conceivable variety of bilious affections; Marasmus, Phthisic of consumption in more advanced stages than any on record. dyspepsia in all its chronic and acute varieties with its frightful train of distressing symptoms; worms of all kinds both in children and grown persons; diarrhœa, both serious and bilious; costiveness both habitual and occasional; fever and ague in its three principal varieties, and intermittent and remittent fevers of all kinds; hypocondriasis, and other extremely complicated nervous debility in general; salt rheum, scald, and erupsive diseases generally, including Ranunculus, Erysipelas or St. Anthony's fire, and sallow unhealthy complexion; palpitation of the heart and determination of blood to the head, settled pains in the organs, limbs, back, head and side, affections of the system which arise from complicated causes.

The certificates of these cures are in the proprietor's possession, and will readily be shown to all who desire to see them A small selection from them have been published in Moffat's Medical Manual, of which a new and enlarged edition is preparing for the press.—The reason why these medicines, which in ordinary family use operate merely as mild and effectual laxatives, cure so great a variety of formidable diseases is, that while as cathartics, cleansing the alimentary canal and relieving the liver, and the absorbent vessels of all impurities, they lay the foundation for the cure of all specific diseases, they are compounded of unique and unprecedented variety of choice and exquisite ingredients, some of which are almost unknown to the profession, which exert a specific action upon many complaints, without in the slightest degree affecting the general system, otherwise than as simple purifiers, when those complaints are not present. Both the Pills and the Bitters are mild and agreeable in their operations, causing neither prostration nor nausea, and requiring neither confinement nor peculiar diet. Their effects are uniformly to produce an immediate sense of renovated health, and new life and vigor to both body and mind. They cannot be taken without benefit and they should be procured both by individuals and heads of families, and consequently kept on hand not only as remedies but as preventatives of disease. They are sold wholesale and retail by Dr. William Moffat, 375 Broadway, N. Y., and also by

E. F. BALCAM,
23 Shetucket street, Norwich.

Norwich & Worcester Railroad Extension.

ON AND AFTER Tuesday, December 19th, the Steamboat from New York will leave and receive passengers at Allen's Point.

The following rates have been established for the winter.

Passengers between	Allen's Point and Norwich	50c
Freight "	per 100 lbs.	6¼
" "	Greeneville per 100 lbs	7½
" "	" " and any station	

Beyond Greeneville in addition to present rates per 100 lbs. 5

TICKETS for the route between Allen's Point and Norwich, may be obtained at the different stations of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad or on board the Boat. EMERSON FOOTE. Sup'nt.

Norwich, Dec. 23d, 1843. 5

A Case of Asthma.

The following is from a distinguished Lawyer of New York, who had been afflicted with the Asthma for upwards of "TWENTY YEARS," and who after reading such cases can doubt the efficacy of this Medicine?

NEW YORK, January 26, 1843.

I have been afflicted with spasmodic asthma for twenty-four years—sometimes so severely as to be confined to my room for weeks; and although attended by various medical advisers, of the highest reputation and skill in the country, the relief was but partial and temporary—twice the disease proved nearly fatal to my life.

Some few weeks ago, I commenced taking Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which gave me instant relief, and a single bottle produced in a few days what I believe to be a radical and perfect cure.

A WILLIAMS, Attorney at Law,
No. 58 William-st New York.

We are acquainted with the writer of the above certificate, and his statements are entitled to the full confidence of the public.

F. A. TALMADGE,
Recorder of the City of New York.
JOHN POWER, D. D.,
Vicar General of New York.

P.S. The above certificate may be seen at No. 124 Fulton-st, New York.

R. W. MATHEWSON, Agent.

Norwich, Dec. 23d, 1843. 3

Board of Relief.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Relief of the Town of Norwich will meet at the Town Clerk's Office each Monday during the month of January, 1844, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon to hear and determine all appeals made to them from the doings of the assessors and to equalize and adjust the valuation and assessment of said town of Norwich.

JOSEPH A YERRINGTON, ALVAN WICKHAM, NATHAN SCHOLFIELD, } Board of Relief.

Jan. 30, 1844. 3w4

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE!

THAT

91 MAIN-STREET,

NEXT DOOR TO CHARLES CLARK'S HAT STORE, IS THE PLACE WHERE

GARMENTS ARE SOLD

At such unaccountably Low Prices.

HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE TESTIFY to the money saved in purchasing at this Popular ESTABLISHMENT.

The magnificent designs and decorative Workmanship adapted to all Garments and the superb and costly variety of styles which are daily introduced from this great place of resort is the general topic of conversation throughout the whole dress circle of Community.

The following is a sketch of a few of the many thousand articles which may be found at this.

GREAT EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

Vests of every quality and style	75c. to 05	
Black and blue black broad cloth Pants	$5	7
Riding and Shooting Pants	$1,25	7
Mixed cassimere do	2,25	5
Drab and blue	2 50	7
Doe skin pants, fancy shades,	3,00	1
Mixed business coats from	3,00	12
Green and brown,	3,00	10
Dress coats of every shade and quality, such as brown, dahlia, royal purple, drake neck, blue, blue black, &c.		
Sack Coats, some new styles	4,00	12
Pilot cloth coats,	4,50	16
Beaver,	5,00	16
Broadcloth and beaver pilots, with silk velvet facing washed and tufted in the best style,	10,00	26
Broadcloth cortouts,	10,00	25
Elegant suspenders and socks	,38	$1,75
Rich mauds, gravats and stocks	,25	1,00

REMEMBER

☞NO. 91☜

J. T. FAY.

Norwich, Dec. 23d, 1843. 25

COMSTOCK & CO'S Concentrated Compound Fluid Extract of

The great popularity of SARSAPARILLA, and its established efficacy, render it superfluous to enter into any encomium of its virtues, or address any evidence in its favor. It is true, that it has been heretofore subject to frequent changes of reputation, owing to ignorance of the proper mode of extracting its virtues, or to the spuriousness or inferior quality of the root manufactured. Hence also the inefficacy of many preparations of it offered to the public. The proprietors of this Extract assert with confidence, that it is prepared from the best materials, with the greatest pharmaceutical care and accuracy, and in the best mode to obtain the active principle in the most concentrated state, answering the desideratum of exhibiting a large quantity of Sarsaparilla in a small dose. It is also combined with auxiliaries of known efficacy, which greatly enhance the activity of the preparation.

None genuine unless with the fac simile signature of Comstock & Co., wholesale Druggists, 21 Courtland street New York. For sale by

E. F. BALCAM,
21 Shetucket street.

Norwich, November 18th. 51

New York Journal of Medicene and the Collatual Sciences for January.

CONTAINING 144 beautiful printed pages of Original Communications, Analysis, Indulgence &c., 50 cts each or three dollars per annum 6 numbers.

Braithwait's Retrospeck

Of Practical Medicene and Surgery for sale at the publishers price by R. W. MATHEWSON.

A New Years Present.

MATHEWSONS' Almanac, for 1844. With cuts, —will be given to all who call soon at 188 Main-st

Norwich, Jan. 2d, 1843. 3

NOTICE.

BY order of the Hon. Court, of Probate for the District of Voluntown. So much of the Real Estate of George R. Newton, late of said Voluntown deceased, as will raise the sum of $135,07, one hundred and twenty five dollars and seven cents, with incidental charges of sale, will be sold at Public Auction, on the 1st day of February 1844, on the premises, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

NATHAN P. NEWTON.

Voluntown, Dec. 26th, 1843. 4

THE NORWICH NEWS.

TERMS

FOR THE NEWS ONE YEAR, (IN ADVANCE)	$1,50
When not paid in advance,	2,00

PRICES FOR ADVERTISING.

FOR 1 SQUARE (OR 16 LINES,) 3 INSERTIONS,	1,00
" EXTRA INSERTIONS PER WEEK,	30

YEARLY ADVERTISERS, HALF PRICE.

AGENTS.

MORGAN SAFFORD,	Postrider.
MOSES BRANCH,	do.
ASA B. TRACY,	do.
ADIN ARMSTRONG,	do.
CHARLES CRAIN,	Moosup.
THOS. REID, & Co.	Providence, R.

THE NORWICH NEWS
WM. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
☞ For terms, see 4th page. ☜

PRICES REDUCED FIFTY PER CENT!
COOLEY'S
PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
REMOVED TO 95 MAIN STREET.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT to the new and beautiful building immediately adjoining the Norwich Bank, (and a few doors east of the Franklin, House,) where he will continue to execute all descriptions of Printing, in a style not inferior to any in this section of the country.

PRICES REDUCED FIFTY PER CENT!

The subscriber's whole attention will hereafter be given to Book and Job Printing; and as his connexions are very superior, and his arrangements such that he can execute Printing in the most expeditious manner, he will after this date REDUCE his scale of Prices, on every description of work, from TWENTY-FIVE to FIFTY PER CENT.

COMMON HANDBILLS
Will be printed in good style for from FIFTY CENTS to ONE DOLLAR per HUNDRED!
CARDS
of any size, from TWENTY-FIVE to FIFTY CENTS per PACK, Cards INCLUDED!

All other Printing proportionally low.
Observe the number—95 MAIN STREET.
All Orders ready for Delivery at the precise time agreed on, (extraordinaries only excepted,) or no charge will be made.

J. G. COOLEY, 95 Main-Street.
Norwich Nov., 1843. 6m5

LATE ARRIVALS.
BOWEN & McNAMEE,
29 WILLIAM-STREET cor. of BEAVER,
NEW YORK.

HAVE received, by late arrivals, the most desirable stock of
Silk and Fancy Goods
ever exhibited, to which the attention of merchants, from various extents of the country, is respectfully invited.

It is their determination to present an assortment, unsurpassed in Richness and Variety, comprising the Newest and most Fashionable Styles offered in this market.

Special attention is invited to the following articles viz:—
RICH PRINTED VELVETS, consisting of every desirable variety of style.
EXTRA RICH CHANGEABLE AND STRIPED GRUSANS, entirely new styles.
PARIS MUSLIN DE LAINES, 20 cases, just received, designed for the city or most fashionable trade.
BROCADE CHAMELEONS, an entire new article, surpassing in style and richness any thing ever offered for fall and winter dresses.
RICH DRESS SILKS, consisting of extra heavy Brocade, Chameleon, Satin Striped, Plain Fig'd &c.
SHAWLS, Paris Broche, embroidered Cashmere, French Plaid, Barege Entoyle, Taglioni, Scotch Tartan, Mudre de Laine, &c.
FRENCH KID GLOVES, last importation, black white and colored.
FANCY CRAVATS AND SHAWLS, the most desirable, assortment ever offered.
LACES, great variety, consisting of English and German Thread, also Cotton and Gimp Edgings, a very low prices.
ITALIAN LUSTRING AND GROS DE RINES of the best manufacture.
FRENCH PRINTS—Hartman's and Groz Odier's manufacture, various styles, first quality.
ALSO,
MILLINERY GOODS, in great variety, consisting of rich Hat Silks, splendid changeable, chine, and striped Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, trimming Laces, &c.
ALSO,
Black and blue black Bombazines; Pongee and Spitalfield Hdk's; Italian Sewings; Satin and Taffeta Ribbons; Kid, Silk and Filet Gloves; Embroidery; Linen Cambric Hdk's; Satin Vestings; Silk Velvets; Mark and blue black French Crapes; Love Hdk's and Veils, Silk Hosiery; Sachews; Suchan Pongee; Lace Veils; India Garnett; Leventine Hdk's; Italian Crapes; Buck and Beaver Gloves; India Nankeens; Pongee Muslins, &c.
December, 13th, 1843. 3

WALTER CLAPP,
BOOKSELLER & BOOKBINDER,
97 Main-street, Norwich,
Opposite M. Safford's News Room.
Nov. 9th, 1843. 1y50

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
BY
J. H. & H. WOODARD,
MAIN-STREET, FRANKLIN SQUARE,
Norwich, Conn.
☞ House open day and night for the reception of travelers. Meals served at all hours of the day.
☞ Carriages always in readiness to convey passengers from the cars and boats free of charge.
Dec. 5th, 1843. tf3

BOSTON CLOTHING STORE,
J. B. PALMER & CO.
143 Main-Street
Norwich Conn.
DEALERS IN
FASHIONABLE Ready Made Clothing, Under Shirts, Drawers, Cotton Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Stocks, Cravats, Hdk'fs, Stocks, Gloves, Socks, &c. &c.
November 11th, 1843. 1f51

NOTICE.
TRI-WEEKLY LINE TO NEW YORK.

THE Steamer Cleopatra Capt. I. E. Duston, will leave Norwich on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 o'clock P. M. or on the arrival of the Cars from Boston. She will leave New York on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 4 o'clock P. M.

THE FARE, by the Boat, from Norwich, or Allen's Point $3.00. The Boat will on her passage from New York, after landing Rail Road passengers at the point, proceed to Norwich whenever the state of the River permits, and remain there until 9 o'clock in the afternoon. No extra charge to passengers or freight by the Boat between Allen's point and Norwich.

N. B. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of said Boat—or owners.

E. A. BILL,
Agent for the above Boat.
Norwich, Nov. 16th, 1843. 1f50

REGISTERS & C.
THOMAS ROBINSON,
HAS for sale Green's Connecticut Register for 1844; Boston Pocket Almanac; Christian Almanac; Church Almanac; &c. &c.
Norwich, Jan. 3d. 1844. 1

The Norwich News.

VOL. IV.—NO. 9. NORWICH, CONN., THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1844. WHOLE NO. 165

STORE TO LET.

THE SPLENDID STORE, No. 82 Main-street, fitted for dry goods or other similar business is now to let possession given immediately. Said store is one of the best locations in Norwich, being opposite the Franklin House, which is to be the passenger depot of the N. & W. Rail Road.
☞ Rent low. For particulars inquire of
TRACY & SETCHEL,
84 MAIN-STREET.
Norwich, Jan. 3d, 1844. tf6

Wanted.
300 GOOD White Oak Ship Knees, to side 5 inches, to be delivered soon for which the cash will be paid on delivery by the subscriber at his ship yard, West Chelsea also a few thousand feet 2½ inch White Oak Plank. GEORGE W. CLARK
Norwich, Jan. 3d, 1844. 3w6

A YOUNG MAN.
WHO has had experience in Mercantile business, and is willing to "work very hard" for low wages can apply to A. WATTLES & CO.
Norwich, Jan. 17th, 1844. 3w6

P. G. R.
PRICES, GREATLY REDUCED, Flannels that have sold at 17 cts the new lot will be sold at 12½ cents. Bleached Sheetings worth 8 1-2 cts will be sold at 6¼; Ladies cravats of new styles very cheap. You can buy great bargains at
A. WATTLES & CO.
Norwich, Jan. 17th, 1844. 3w6

DISTRICT MEETING.

THE Democratic Electors in the several towns composing the 13th Senatorial District are requested to meet in their respective towns on or before the first Monday in February and choose twice the number of Delegates said towns are entitled to Representatives to meet in Convention at the Hotel of Levi Wood in Canterbury on the 14th day of February next at 10 o'clock A.M. to nominate a candidate for Senator for said district.

LLOYD C. BALDWIN, } District
ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS, } Committee.
Windham, Jan. 4th, 1844. 7

FERRE'S,
CREAM SAPONINE.
A NEW REMEDY FOR SHAVING,

WHICH *Surpasses all others* in making a rich and permanent lather, without irritating the skin. N. B. Any Gentleman can purchase a pot of *Ferre's Cream*, and use it *one month*, and if it does not please him, one return it and the money will be refunded. Be sure you get *Ferre's Cream Saponine*, and not be put off with an other article as some have been—see that my name is on the label as none other is genuine. E. C. FERRE.
For sale in Norwich by W. S. TYLER, C. OSGOOD and R. W. MATHEWSON.
Jan. 47th, 1844. 6m8

GREAT,
Inducements are now Offered to Purchasers Of DRY GOODS by
R. H. AVERY,
112 & 114 Main-Street.

THEREFORE those in want of Broad Cloths Beaver Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, and Vestings, of every style and quality, Chusans, Cashmeres, Eolians, M. De Laines, of beautiful Patterns, Lunettas, Changeable Indianaes, Bavarian, Cracovians Cloths, Plain, Fig'd, Chaing, and Watered Alpaccas, Printed Velvets, Prints of various patterns, Shawls of different styles, or any other goods usually found in a Dry Goods Store will find it for their interest to call, as most of them will be sold at *cost* to make room for
NEW GOODS.
which are to be received this week.
Norwich, Jan. 17th, 1844. 3w6

CREAM OF SAPONINE.

The undersigned, having used the Cream of Saponine, of which Mr. E. C. Ferre, of Middletown, Ct., is the sole Proprietor, are happy to award him our testimonials in its favor. Considering the expedition of making the lather, its superior qualities when made, its softening effects on the beard, and its curative qualities on the skin, we do not hesitate to recommend it to the public, as the best Shaving cream, either *domestic* or *imported* now in use. Middletown, Nov. 3d, 1843.

E. A. Russell, U. N. Fowler, E. W. N. Starr, L. C. Lyman, E. Noyes, A. H. Bliss, J. Johnston, L. Hubbard, E. Lacy, E. H. Hubbard, H. Hubbard, W. G. Howard, J. Arnold, G. Sickles, J. A. Pierce, C. Woodward, W. B. Cady, T. G. Mather, S. Chase, S. B. Whitmore, H. Clark, N. Smith, D. Harrison, H. W. Fisk, W. P. Southmayd W. D. Starr, S. Emery, I. W. Baldwin, A. Churchill, W. W. Bacon, W. Foster, D. H. Chase, G. H. Taylor, C. H. Jackson, T. Boardman, H. Gardiner, C. H. Pelton, A. Beach, W. S. Camp, G. W. Beach, H. Smith, A. Newton, jr A. Merriman, L. C. Hubbard, J. H. Taylor, Wm. Jarvis, A. W. Smith, E. Crofoot.

N.B.—Never purchase a pot of the above Shaving Cream without my name is written on the pot.
E. C. FERRE.
Jan. 17th, 1844. 6m8

NOTICE.

WHEREAS Vine Smith, of Lisbon, in said county of New London, and State of Connecticut has preferred his petition to the Superior Court of said State, to be held at Norwich within and for said County, on the third Tuesday of March, 1844, representing that on the first day of April, 1841, Nathan Brewster then of Lisbon aforesaid, but now living out of this State in parts to the petitioner unknown, and Eliza Brewster his wife, of said Lisbon, were justly indebted to the petitioner, by their note dated April 1 1841, in the sum of $600, one half whereof was payable on the first day of April, 1842, and the other half on the first day of April, 1843, with interest; and Nathan and Eliza, on said first day of April 1841, mortgaged to the petitioner, by deed of that date, a certain tract of Land (of which they were then seized and possessed) situated in said Lisbon (Hanover Society) on the west side of highway leading from the meeting House in said Society to Ebenezer Allen's; bounded as follows, viz,—northerly and westerly by land of Barrabas Huntington's heirs; southerly by land of George Perry; easterly by the highway; containing about seven acres; which deed was conditioned for the payment of said note according to the tenor thereof; representing also that said note has never been paid, but is now justly due to the petitioner; and praying for a decree of foreclosure of said mortgage premises, against the said Nathan and Eliza, and others who are made parties to said petition:

Ordered that notice of the pendency of said petition be given to the said Nathan Brewster, by publishing this order in the Norwich News, a newspaper printed in Norwich in said county, six weeks successively before the said 3d Tuesday of March, 1844, that the said Nathan May appear (if he see cause) and be heard on said petition. Dated New London County this 1st, day of December, 1843.

DAVID A. FOX.
A county commissioner for New London County
Norwich, Jan. 10th 1844. 6w7

The Answered Prayer.

BY MISS L. C. SIGOURNEY.

I prayed for Beauty—for the magic spell
That binds the wisest with its potent thrall,
That I within fond human hearts might dwell,
And shine the fairest in the festal hall.
I would have seen the lordliest bend the knee,
The loveliest bow, o'er dazzled by my charms;
While he I long had vainly loved—ah, me,
Subdued, should clasp me fondly in his arms!

But Beauty o'er my spirit waved her wing,
Yet shed no brightness on my form and face,
And passing years but darker shadows fling
Upon the cheek where care have left its trace.
My prayer, if heard in heaven, hath been denied;
No heart bows humbly 'neath my beauty's sway;
And he I loved now seeks a fairer bride,
With brighter blushes and a smile more gay.

I prayed for riches. Oh! for lavish wealth,
To pour in golden showers on those I loved;
I would have gladly spent my youth and health,
Could I, by gifts like these, my love have proved.
I prayed for riches, that before God's shrine
I might with gifts and costly tributes kneel;
And thought the treasures of Golconda's mine
Too poor to show the fervor of my zeal:

Alas! wealth came not; and the liberal deeds
My heart devised, my hand must fail to do;
And though o'er prostrate truth my spirit bleeds,
In vain the aid of magic gold I woo.
The poor may plead to me for daily food,
And those I love in lowly want may pine;
I will pour out for them my heart's warm blood,
But other gifts than this cannot be mine.

I prayed for Genius—for the power to move,
Hard hearts, and reckless minds, and stubborn wills,
To execute the holy deeds of love,
And light Truth's fires upon a thousand hills.
I prayed for eloquence to plead the cause
Of human rights and God's eternal grace:
To cry aloud o'er Mercy's outraged laws,
And speed the great redemption of my race.

But all in vain. My feeble tongue can breathe
No portion of that fire that burns within,
In vain my fancy vivid thoughts may wreathe
In scorching flames to vanquish human sin.
Powerless my words upon the air float by,
And wrong and crime, disdain the weak crusade;
While vice gleams on me its exultant eye,
And bids me show the conquests I have made.

I prayed for *Peace*—for a strong heart to bear
The keen privations of my humble fate;
For patient faith to struggle with despair,
And shed a brightness o'er my low estate.
I prayed to be content with humble deeds,
With widow's mites, and scanty charities;
To follow meekly where my duty leads,
Though through the lowliest vale of life it lies.

This prayer was answered; for a peace, divine
Spread through the inmost depths of all my heart
I felt that that same blessed lot was mine
Which fell on her who chose the better part.
What thro' the world abroad ne'er bears my name?
What tho' no chains upon weak hearts I bind?
It is a happier lot than wealth or fame
To do my duty with a willing mind.

Deferred Articles.

Accident at Waterbury.—A correspondent of the New Haven Palladium, gives the following particulars of a painful accident in Waterbury:—"A most singular and probably fatal occurrence, took place between 4 and 5 o'clock last Saturday morning. Mr. C. B. Merriman, one of our merchants, was aroused by the cries of some one of his family who lodged in the second story. The smell of some burning substance left him no doubt that the house was on fire, and rushing up stairs, and opening the door of the room from whence the sounds proceeded, he was met by a blazing current of air and smoke, which nearly suffocated him. With great presence of mind, however, he closed the door, and seizing a large boiler of water from the kitchen, commenced an attack upon the furious element, and being soon seconded by the ladies of the family, succeeded so far in subduing it as to discover the condition of the unhappy occupant. There, on the charred remains of the bed upon the floor, lay, in a state of stupor, the disfigured form of one of the family—her night clothes literally burnt from her body, even to her cap, and yet she is alive. She states that she had occasion to rise and strike a light, and that she supposed she had extinguished it. It is believed that she had placed it in contact with the valance, for the flame attacked the ticking, and burning off the cords accounts for her position upon the floor.

The unfortunate victim is a single lady somewhat advanced in years, of a nervous temperament, and subject to occasional aberations of mind. No hopes are entertained of her recovery.

Mr. Merriman was severely burned in his daring endeavors to extinguish the flames and rescue the lady from her perilous condition. His house had a narrow escape.

Later From Havana—Reported Insurrection—Five Hundred Negroes Slain.—By the arrival of the steamship Alabama at New Orleans, the Tropic has papers and letters from Havana to the 23d. from which we make the following extracts;

Last Sunday the news arrived here of another insurrection, on the estate of Mr. Aldama, but something more serious. It seems the negroes had orders from Mr. A to arrange them to do this. This can be believed, as said gentleman in company with his relations, the Messrs. Alfonsos, are known to be Abolitionists; at any rate this will cost them a great deal of money.—Government has thought it prudent to be silent on this subject.

Another Comet.—Meteoric phenomena appear to have a special liking for the neighborhood of New Haven. A correspondent of the New Haven Courier of yesterday, announces the discovery of a comet in the constellation Orion. It was first seen in the Clark telescope belonging to Yale College, on the 27th of December last.

Observations were repeated on the 29th, and the 30th. Moonlight and clouds have since prevented observations till Saturday evening January 6th., when a change of place was very evident.

Its approximate place on the 29th ult. was in A. R. 5th, 10m. Decl, 38 North. The apparent motion is towards the N. W., while that of the comet discovered at Paris in November last, and which was in the same region was towards the S. W. It is possible that the latter has attained a maximum of southward motion and is now returning northward.—Evening Post.

Good mind to pinch you, Sal,' said an awkward Jessy, on his first visit to his rustic flame.

'What you goin't to pinch me for, Zekiel?'

'Golly! 'cause I love you so!'

'Now, go 'long, Zekiel, you great hateful! I should think you might be big enough to be ridiculous.'

GREAT DIVIDEND.—The Protection Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., have declared a semi-annual dividend of 40 per cent making 54 per cent dividend during the year 1843.

A gentleman once said he should like to see a boat full of ladies adrift on the ocean, to see what course they would steer. A lady in the room replied, 'that's easily told—they would steer to the Isle of Man, to be sure.'

A Lord's Day Convention composed of upwards of three hundred delegates is in session at Baltimore.

From the N. Y. Phenix.

A TALE OF TERROR;

OR THE DEATH OF THE

Warrior of the Forest.

Founded upon fact.

Showing the effects of true Courage, and a spirited resistance in the hour of danger; also some account of the famous horse MARS, and his Master. BEING A NIGHT'S ADVENTURE IN FLORIDA.

BY THOS. JEFFERSON SMITH.

In order correctly to understand my story, the reader should be somewhat acquainted with the face of the country in Florida, the locality of my narrative. The counties of Alluchua and Columbia, which join each other, were during the whole of the recent war, places of great resort for Indians, and travelling in either of these counties was at the eminent peril of life. The face of the country is covered with forest of pine, excepting here and there hammocks, which are said of the richest nature, frequently swampy, and covered with oak, magnolia, cypress, and other trees, different from the general pine forests. Some of these hammocks are almost impenetrable, and they all present a dark and gloomy appearance, the foliage being so thick that the rays of the sun never penetrate them. Another exception to the almost universal pine forest is small prairies, covered with grass so high that a man on horseback ahead of you cannot be seen. These hammocks and prairies are the secure hiding spots of the Indians, and of consequence places of their most frequent resort. Streams of water are very scarce, in these parts, and the traveller often suffers much for the want of them, particularly in dry weather. One sometimes travels fifty miles without meeting with a single drop of the precious liquid to quench his thirst, a thirst often rendered intolerable by riding through forests of pine trees, presenting no shade, and reflecting from their pitchy trunks fumes of heat.

It was in the month of May, when my duty as Aid-de-Camp to the Governor made it necessary for me to leave the town of Newnansville, and travel to the village of Wachassie, a distance of about thirty miles, to muster into the militia a company that had formed at that place, and whose military ardor was no doubt consuming itself within them for the want of a proper direction. I had bought a horse that knew a thing or two, I assure you; as a celebrated Italian sculptor of this city, now with his shaggy dog, dead and gone, used to remark, "he was no small fool," that horse. I had taught him many things. How then, with such instruction, could he have been any thing else than wise? Many and many a mile has my famous steed carried me on his back—many and many a solitary ride, and many and many a pleasant one too, have that horse "Mars" and I had together. We have swum creeks, forded rivers, and mired in swamps together, and when in company with a *sufficiently large force*, chased Indians together; and when lacking that company, together ran away from the cowardly red skins, thereby showing that discretion was the better part of valor, and proving conclusively that

"He who fights and runs away,
May live to fight another day."

My horse needed no spurs to prick his sides, nor "the sides of his intent;" whenever he came to one of those hammocks before spoken of, as the hiding place of the Indians, he would jog along at a tolerably slow pace till he approached within about rifle shot of the hammock, through which the road led, and then without word or even a hint, he would fly with all the speed he could muster and dash through the hammock, never stopping until he had landed, as well himself as myself, beyond the reach of a ball fired from the best rifle ever known. On such occasions he said, as plainly as horse ever said, "run legs, body is in danger." He could—yes, that horse "Mars," could smell an Indian as far off as he could a bear, and when in the vicinity of one even when he could not see him, such was his instinct, he would snort and paw, and show every symptom in the world that something worse than a skunk was in the neighborhood. Divining at once what course his master would have him take on such an occasion, even at the risk of a breach of etiquette, he would turn tail upon his foe and show him the bottom of his hoofs "sans ceremonie," at no slow pace. "Mars" took to the water like a goose, and when in it swam in it like a duck. Only give him a loose rein, and he asked no favors; the way he would put you on the other side of the stream was a caution to all fish he encountered on his passage.

Now reader, if I am not much mistaken, I think we, that is, you, I, and "Mars," are particularly well acquainted with each other, but I have omitted one of his qualifications, often very essential to a war horse. He could carry double; and that being the case, mount with me now on his back, sir, or madam, or miss—(as the case may be)—and let us jog on our journey. If you are a "sir," take care of yourself, and hold on the best way you can; if a madam, or a miss, put your arms around me and squeeze just as tight as you please, don't be afraid, I can bear it, it won't hurt me. So, then, that's all fixed. Come Mars—ah, we are off at a fine trot, it jolts a little, but the physician says that's good for dyspepsia.

The road lay through a pine forest most of the way from Newnansville to Wachassie, and there was but one settlement on the journey between the two places where a few families had gathered together for mutual protection, abandoning their plantations, which the dangers of the times prevented their living upon or cultivating. The place was called Alligator, and was midway between the town I left and the one I was bound for. Knowing I could reach Alligator, in about three hours at an easy pace, and preferring to travel in the night-time to the day, for two reasons; first, the sun will not annoy you so much; and, secondly, the Indians cannot see quite as well in the night as in the day time, at least, so says Sir Isaac Newton, Humphrey Davey, "Roswell Soltanstall, Duke of Rigmarole," and other star-gazing philosophers, and so I believe myself, as well from experience as from extensive observation, I started from home just at sundown. In Florida, when the sun goes down, it goes flown; it does not make the same fuss about going to bed there, as it does here, by lingering on its way like a spoiled child, and refusing to go to sleep till it is rocked and coaxed. No; it sinks at once, and from broad daylight it becomes in a twinkling dark night.

It was a warm evening, the moon arose early and the sky was overcast in various places with large black clouds. The moon appeared like a coquette playing hide-and-go-seek, now shining out brilliantly, then runing behind a cloud making darkness visible, then bursting out again in all her splendor. Now all this is exceedingly handsome to look upon, and it was just the kind of a night that would have suited me generally, to a nicety; but travelling on horseback in an Indian country, with such a fickle moon is not the thing. It makes every bush appear to move, and as to every stump of a tree, he is a pagan who would not under such circumstances swear it was an Indian. Now this is not at all comfortable, and the thief who thinks every bush an officer, is comparatively happy to him who thinks it a nasty, black, half-naked savage, with a knife at his throat, or a rifle pointed right at him. Why, what under heaven, even in the broad day, is more like one of those dirty, naked monsters, that a pine burnt to a stump about six feet high, with one limb pointing at you, no matter in what part of the road you are, who can tell whether it is a rifle or a mere limb; very few indeed, particularly if the courage happens to be at low ebb—Who, then, would not be excusable, in such a night as I have described, with flying clouds occasionally hiding the moon from him, and making every stump and tree jump and dance about, in feeling his heart come to his throat at about every hundred yards in encountering these mute but dreaded foes to one's peace.—Perhaps some may think me a coward as they proceed with this story; let them try me—let them *challenge* me (I believe the statute against duelling is not repealed) and I'll show them what I'll do. I'll show them, (with the aid of the police,) who'll fare worse.

I had proceeded about five or six miles on my journey when I met the mail rider coming from the very place I was going to. Of course in a country like that, where meeting a man on the road is about as strange a circumstance as to meet pity or clemency in an Indian, one stops to ask the news. Would that I had let him pass without gratifying my curiosity. He advised me at once to return, that Indian tracks had been seen by him in all his journey, that he had been shot at twice, and showed where one ball had struck his saddle. He assured me the Indians were not only in the vicinity of where we then were, but all along the road I was going. Here was a nice business—just appointed "Aid de Camp to his Excellency the Governor, with the rank of Colonel," and now on my way to execute my first order, and the mail rider and night before me, the latter with his frightful account, and the other, the most unfavorable for such a journey that could be imagined. What should I do. I confess—yes, I, "Aid de Camp to his Excellency the Governor, with the rank of Colonel," here confess, as before my father confessor, I felt as if I would rather go back side by side with the mail rider than to proceed on my journey, and "Mars," oh! that knowing horse, he had already turned his head in the same direction as the mail rider's, indicating at once how like master like horse—but what would the General, my superior officer say, what would the people of the village say, what would those valiant soldiers of Wachassie, whose patriotism was inwardly consuming them, say if I followed the mail rider's advice. "No, no.—on, on," said I, in a husky voice, meaning it to be an indignant one, at the bare idea of returning, "no, John, honor and my country require me to march forward."—"Well, well," said John, "do as you please, I travel this road no longer: four mail riders killed in one month, and a fifth shot at twice, is enough for me; this is my last journey." After John had given me some advice, as to being sure not to take one road, but to keep the other, and which I scarcely heard, thinking the fellow frightened, I bid him good bye. "Good bye, good bye, Colonel," said he, "we'll never meet again." Poor fellow, how prophetic. Sure enough, we never met again, but he, not I, was killed. Within ten minutes after he left me he had to pass a small hammock, which I had but shortly left. A limb of a tree extended across the road so that one on horseback had to stoop to pass. In this hammock some Indians, probably those who had shot at him before and who by a short out could arrive on foot as soon as he could on horseback, from the place he had been shot at, secreted themselves, and as he bent to pass under the tree shot him. His horse was found the next morning in Newnansville covered with blood and the saddle hanging under him. His fate was at once anticipated by the citizens, and a number set out armed in search of the body, which they found about three hundred yards from the tree, he having been carried that far by his horse before he left. The wound showed beyond a doubt his position when shot, as the ball had entered the neck above the collar bone and went down to the lungs, indicating he was stooping at the time.

Fortunately for me I could not then know of this death, otherwise the horrors of the journey would have been greatly augmented; but I felt sure, from the signs around me, that "Indians were about." A short time after I parted with the mail rider, I came to the "Natural Bridge," a place where the river Santa Fee loses itself by sinking in the earth, and thus, at a short space, again springs up. This was a great place of resort for the Indians, and was where the mail rider had been fired upon the last time.

For some distance, on each side the road was the high grass I have before spoken of, and through this I had to pass. I rode slowly and cautiously, as I could not see far ahead of me, excepting at intervals when the moon was not obscured. Of a sudden the clouds swept past the moon, and she shone out brilliantly. At some distance abreast of me I saw the tall grass bending in three places, and three distinct objects evidently making through as if to head me off. It did not take me long to assure myself that they were Indians, determined to leap upon me or fire at me. I did not believe they would pursue the latter course if they could adopt the former, well knowing their ammunition to be too scarce to waste, and a shot at night too uncertain to risk, except as a desperate resort. For a moment I thought of turning my horse and retreating, but then again reflection told me that was no safer course, inasmuch as no doubt a larger force was where these came from, than was the attacking party. I usually travelled with a pair of pistols, a double barrelled gun loaded with buck shot, and a bowie knife. On this occasion I had but two pistols and a bowie knife. They were noble arms, though, the pistols being heavily brass mounted, made at Harper's Ferry, were as good as clubs, and the bowie knife was not small or light. I know not what led me to the conclusion I formed; but I made up my mind that as I could not avoid the danger, to meet it with a bold front. This course has saved me more than once. The wretches were approaching me with the speed of lightning. I could only occasionally get sight of the red scoundrels, and once or twice could plainly see their rifles elevated above the grass as they were rushing forward with a speed that seemed to me to be superhuman. As I approached them, and they me, the cold sweat stood upon my brow. I looked upon my time as come, I reverently offered up a short and hurried prayer first for my own soul and then for my wife and child. I had now got to where the last leap was to be made by them, and I had made up my mind thus to encounter them. Two were foremost and the third in their rear rapidly overtaking them. The thought struck me not to fire till I could put the muzzle of my pistol so close as to make a sure business of it, then to use the butt end of the pistol, drop it, and take to my knife. As to the one near me I had determined to rear my horse directly upon him and by attacking him in the way, surprise him and throw him off his guard. The critical moment had arrived; I could distinguish the red color of his skin and saw his rifle, for he appeared to have two, quite plain. I was astonished at the brightness of his eyes. They shone like two burning coals of fire.

Gracious heavens who can describe my feelings at that moment. A young man but recently married to one of heaven's best creatures, who, with one child, was dependant upon me, about to be butchered by these demons; perhaps taken a prisoner and have inflicted upon me all the horrid tortures which the ingenuity of these wretches could invent, before they destroy life entirely. I thought over all the mutilated bodies I had seen brought in after battle, some with eyes dug out; some noses, and others ears cut off, with other barbarities too shocking to mention. I recollected the instance of a lady who was seized by them, felled to the earth, and her scalp taken off while alive; before they had time to kill her, they were surprized and left her where she was found by her friends, in the last horrid suffering. She was taken home and strange to say, her head healed up well, and she has since married and is now living in Jacksonville, in Florida.

With these recollections, it may be supposed I did not feel very comfortable of course. I concluded such would be my fate if taken a prisoner, and I determined to sell my life as dearly as possible, and not under any circumstances permit myself to be taken alive by these bloodthirsty and inhuman savages.

My horse appeared to know that danger was near, for he trembled terribly. The enemy was now close on me—the time had arrived for action, speedy action, as quick as thought. The foremost of my foes were within nine shot of me, and coming with wonderful swiftness, yet I did not fear he would fire, well knowing that he would prefer to take me alive, if it were possible. Had it been ordinary foes I was to attack I would have yielded to my fate, and have given up to a superior force, but as it was, there was but one course to pursue—to conquer or die. I had on many occasions before that encountered Indian dangers, but they had always (but once) been in the day time. I could bear it better then, and a sort of excitement kept up my courage, but in the dead of night, pent up as it were by high grass, sometimes so high that you could not see three yards from you, to encounter three monsters loaded with arms to their teeth, was more than my courage could stand. I felt a death-like sickness come over me. My hair literally stood like the quills of the fretful porcupine, and I trembled like an aspen leaf.

I expected every moment to hear that horrid yell, the Indian war whoop, which these monsters give as they leap upon their foe, but not a word was uttered on either side. I saw the foremost of the five was within twenty feet of me. Of a sudden I turned my horse to meet him face to face. He was now so close, that I could see the red color of his skin, and what appeared to be a club elevated above his head. I waited till he got within ten yards of me, when I stuck my spurs into my horse's flanks, and dashed straight at him, determined to ride him down, and then to attack the other two as best I could.

We had got close to each other; my horse jumped to crush him, while I elevated my pistol to knock him down if necessary. As the horse sprang toward him, he gave one bound, by which he leaped directly over my head.

I turned to encounter him, and what was my delight when I discovered two deer, pursued by my own hound, that had followed me unperceived, flying off like lightning from me. I had mistaken their horns for their arms, and the color of their skin being like the Indians, had in the moonlight deceived me, as they had before many a more knowing woodsman.

It was not long ere my dog returned to me covered with sweat, and panting terribly. We started onward on our journey, and the balance of my adventures, together with the death of the Monster of the Forest, I must reserve for a future number.

Pretty Faces.—Pascal says, "if Cleopatra's nose had been a little longer, the face of the whole world would have been changed."—Hence we may infer, as the logicians have it, that Mark Antony did not affect snub noses.—In this respect, we confess to a belief in Antony's doctrine. Snub noses please us not. They all seem to us to have an unpleasant odor about them. As to faces, we have a decided preference for the red and white—the pure Caucasian—over all the transparent and delicious browns and umbers in creation. We may be an infidel and no true Musulman, in this matter—and yet we can't help it; for, in our younger days we had visions of Paradise, and the angels were always of that sweet, ivory complexion, rose-shadowed, by which we have ever since been enabled to detect angels here on earth. This style of face should, if possible, be shaded—drapered, perhaps, were a better word—with bright, curling locks, of the color of light in repose—"brown in the shadow, golden in the sun." Eyes, blue or hazel—black is too heavy work for this species of female light artillery. In short, we love, of all beautiful things, the face of a little girl we got of, who is still a child, and has grown two inches taller since last birds' nesting. And her name—sweet name!—is Nina. We are glad the little witch can't read this, or it would make her vain.—*N. E. Aurora.*

THE DEACON'S PRAYER. A friend tells us of a supernaturated old deacon, who formerly lived in the vicinity of Skowhegan, way down east. He was noted for his disposition to inquire about all that was going on around him. Even when engaged in his family devotions, whenever an individual passed his window he would enquire who it was. His prayer would be something after this fashion: 'Lord, we are poor miserable creatures—who is that going by?—have mercy upon us—I guess it is neighbor G.—we are prone to do evil—what does he want?—Amen.'—*Portland Tribune.*

"John," said a down east gal to her beau, "you have been paying your *distresses* to me long enough: I want to know what your *conpentions* are, as I don't mean to be kept in *expense* any longer."

A BAKER OF GOVERNORS.—The State of Maine has had four Governors in one week, all democrats. Gov. Kavanah first occupied the chair, by virtue of his office as President of last year's Senate. He resigned, and was succeeded by Gov. Dunn, by virtue of his office as Speaker of last year's House. This gentleman continues to hold the office of governor until the new Senate is organized, when he is succeeded by Governor Dana, the President of the New Senate. He administers the oaths of office to the governor elect, and the week closes with Governor Anderson in the chair. Five Governors in one year viz: Gov. Fairfield, Gov. Kavanah, Gov. Dunn, Gov. Dana, and Gov. Anderson, are more than most States can boast.—*Daily Mail.*

Without female society, it has been justly said, the beginnings of men's lives would be helpless—the middle without joy or pleasure—the end without comfort.

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE NEWS.

Norwich, Conn., Jan. 25, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JOHN TYLER,
OF VIRGINIA.
Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
CHAUNCEY F. CLEVELAND.
FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM S. HOLABIRD.
FOR SECRETARY,
NOAH A. PHELPS.
FOR TREASURER,
CHARLES H. POND.
FOR COMPTROLLER.
GIDEON WELLES.

Great Democratic Tyler State Convention.

The Democrats of Ohio have certainly shown themselves to be a liberal-minded, grateful and intelligent set of men. To no State have the great services of President Tyler to the country been more highly and justly appreciated, and his claims to the gratitude and support of the people more generally acknowledged, held up, and acted upon, than in Ohio; and in these respects, she has set an example worthy of being followed by every State in the Union, and every democrat in the land.

A Democratic Convention, it appears, has been recently held at Columbus, Ohio, on which occasion expressions the most favorable to Mr. Tyler and his administration, and his claims to a re-election, were made, and adopted as the sentiments of the Convention. A committee of five were appointed for the purpose of preparing an address and resolutions to be laid before the people of Ohio. That address we have had the pleasure of seeing, and plainer reasoning, a more just statement of facts, and a worthier tribute to John Tyler we have never read. We have said that the President and his friends were duly praised; but this is not all—his bitter and vindictive enemies—enemies without cause—were visited with censure and rebuke. Such is the voice of a large portion of the democracy of Ohio. They have done well. The time should soon come when the friends of John Tyler in Connecticut will imitate their example.

The Guillotine at work.

The U. S. Senate, composed of a majority of whigs, has, it would seem, determined upon pursuing now that some little-minded and bitterly hostile course in reference to the President's nominations, that so infamously marked the action of both houses of the 27th Congress during its extra and last session, in reference to his public measures and recommendations. We find, in rejecting the nominations of able and trustworthy officers appointed by the administration during the congressional *interim*—men acknowledged to be perfectly capable and honest, but who for a difference of political sentiment, or because they may have rendered themselves objectionable in some way on political grounds, are barely thrown aside and denied the privilege of serving their country and establishing their own credit. What outheard-of boldness—what a disgraceful and perfectly infamous spectacle! The very conduct, in fact, for which they have villified John Tyler without stint—rejecting men for political opinion's sake; although there happens to be a slight difference in the two cases—for the President has a *right* to select his own officers, the men who are to constitute his administration, and who are responsible for the character of that administration, but the *Senate* has no right *to reject* such officers save for incapacity, dishonesty, or some other equally good cause.

The past week has brought the intelligence of the rejection, first, of Mr. Proffit, our Minister at Brazil. Mr. Proffit has been appointed just long enough to make the necessary preparations and reach that country, with the intent of entering at once upon the duties of his mission. He will receive, in fact has received, his outfit of $18,000, which will pow, of course, be so much dead loss to the U. States treasury. He will have to return, and should another be appointed in his place, "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate," months will elapse before he reaches the station; during which time, the interests of this country involved in the mission, whether of greater or less importance, must necessarily suffer.—Here, then, we see the economy and regard for the country, to say nothing of the *justice*, of the whig U. S. Senate. The Hon. Isaac Hill, too, we perceive has been rejected as chief of the Bureau of Clothing and Provisions in the Navy Yard. Whatever may be the prejudices against Mr. Hill—and we are not ignorant that these are both many and strong—yet, his ability to fill the post in question, and to give perfect satisfaction as an officer, none can question.

But these are comparatively small matters compared with the rejection of that able and distinguished officer and member of the Cabinet, the Hon. DAVID HENSHAW. If this be not the offspring of party madness and reckless disregard of justice, we know not what can be. A man highly endowed with intellect—most trust-worthy—of great personal worth—possessed of great business talents and a wide and desirable experience—in short, most eminently qualified to hold the post in the Cabinet, which he had already dignified in his person and whose duties had been most thoroughly, faithfully, and satisfactorily discharged thus far—*rejected* by the Senate, and we are doubly sorry to say, by a most unnatural and unaccountable coalition of Senators of both political parties! This *means* more than is apparent upon the surface of the transaction. Mr. Henshaw was not a *Clay* man, nor a *Van Buren* man; nor was he particularly committed in favor of Mr. Tyler; but he was an honest and independent *democrat*, willing to do justice to the President, and ready to devote his talents and energies to the service of his country. Was it for this he was rejected?

But the end, we are fearful, is not yet. There is a spirit of injustice and hatred at work, whose results are not yet fully manifest. These are the doings of madman and infuriated partizans, and not the people's.

ALTERATIVE CONVENTION IN RHODE ISLAND.—At the Convention held on the 16th, the following ticket was unanimously adopted. For Governor, James Fenner, of Providence. For Lieut. Governor, Byron Diman, of Bristol. For Secretary of State, Henry Bowen, of Providence. For Attorney General, Joseph M. Blake, of Bristol. For General Treasurer, Stephen Cahoone, of Newport.

Spirited Meeting of the Democracy at the Town Hall.

There was a spirited and enthusiastic gathering of the Democracy of the town of Norwich, at the Town Hall, on Saturday evening last,—such a gathering, in fact, as will be felt in the influence it was so well calculated to exert upon the energies of our friends and the prospects of the cause both in this town and section of the State. At half past 7 o'clock, Dr. Chauncey Burgess was called to the chair, and Mr. Abiel Sherman chosen Secretary. The principal business for which the meeting was called, was to make choice of the usual number of delegates to the Senatorial Convention, soon to assemble for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Senator for this district. The meeting immediately took up this business, and appointed Messrs. George Sherman, Richard P. Tracy, Nathan Champlain, and Freeman G. Chapman, delegates to the Convention.

The following resolution was then introduced by Joel W. White, Esq.:

Resolved, That, should there be present at this or any future meeting of the democracy of Norwich, the editor or reporter of any whig paper published in the place, such editor or reporter be requested to come forward and take a convenient and eligible seat, and that it be the duty of the Chairman of the meeting to furnish such editor or reporter with a seat favorable for taking a report of the proceedings.

Mr. White then proceeded to remark that he had been credibly informed, that a reporter of one of the democratic papers published in the place, in attempting civilly to enter the Hall the evening previous, for the purpose of attending the Clay Club meeting, was forcibly seized and ejected from the building by an officer of that Club. As the whigs had once proper to adopt *this* course, he was desirous that the democratic party should take the opposite extreme, and treat with marked courtesy, the editor or reporter of any whig paper who might choose to attend their meetings. Democrats *had nothing to conceal*,—they were perfectly willing that *their* doings and speeches should be reported. He hoped the resolution would be adopted.

The meeting responded to the question with a loud and universal "*aye!*" The Chairman then called upon any individual who might be present as editor or reporter for any whig paper, to step forward, and take a seat in the desk. No one appearing, the regular proceedings of the meeting were resumed.

Dr. L. W. Rogers submitted a motion to the following effect:

Voted, That the democratic party of Norwich resolve itself into an association to be called "The Norwich Democratic Association."

The motion was unanimously passed, and the following Constitution, presented and read by the same gentleman, adopted:

CONSTITUTION.

ART. 1. This Association shall be called "THE NORWICH DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION."

Art. 2. The object of this Association is to secure the ascendency of democratic principles in our State and National governments, by aiding in the re-election of our present excellent governor, Chauncey F. Cleveland, and also in electing to the presidency, the nominee of the National Democratic Convention, to be held in Baltimore in May next.

Art. 3. The officers of this Association shall be, a President, two Vice Presidents, two Secretaries, and a Treasurer, who shall perform the usual duties of such officers.

Art. 4. In State Legislation our principles are—
No imprisonment for debt.
No property qualification for voters.
No appropriation of the School fund to any purpose but that of education.
No increase of monopolies.
The abolition of the poll tax.
A revision or total abolition of all laws for the assessment of the *business* of mechanics and others.
A rigid supervision of banks to protect the unsuspecting poor against fraud and failures.
Equal rights to all—special privileges to none.
A just and economical administration of the State government.

Art. 3. In National legislation, our principles are,
No National Bank.
No National Debt.
No distribution of the proceeds of the public lands.
No assumption of State debts.
A discriminating tariff so adjusted as to furnish sufficient revenue for the current expenses of government economically administered, and incidentally protecting all branches of American industry.
An Independent Treasury—vide, a treasury not under the irresponsible control of banks, but subject only to the control of the people through the agents of their appointment.

Art. 6. Any legal voter or any person who can be made such within the present year, may become a member of this Association by signing the Constitution.

The following gentlemen were then chosen a Committee to nominate officers for the Association: Dr. Wm. P. Eaton, Joel W. White, Jacob W. Kinney, Dr. L. W. Rogers, A. B. Sherman, Rufus L. Fanning, Walter Clapp, Henry B. Tracy, D. G. Bentley.

At a subsequent period in the evening, the meeting appointed the following persons as These *Committee* for the ensuing year; Dr. L. W. Rogers, George Sherman, Wm. L'Hommedieu.

After the above business had been transacted, a number of speeches, and some of the most animated and able off-hand speeches too, to which we have ever listened, were addressed to the meeting, by James A. Hovey, and Joel W. White, Esqrs., and Drs. Eaton and Rogers. Several very just compliments were paid Mr. Tyler, and upon the whole the subjects discussed were of such importance, and the views advanced so just and forcible, that we shall give a sketch of them next week. Each speaker seemed to *feel* the truth and importance of what he said, and there seemed to be a zeal—an ardor, in his heart, his manner, and annunciation, that communicated itself to every democrat in the House.

A general call was then made for the Reporter of the News, who came forward and made a brief and pertinent statement of the circumstances in connection with his ejectment from the Hall the evening previous, and which will be found in another part of the paper.

In conclusion, we would assure our friends who were absent from the meeting on Saturday evening, that they denied themselves a fine treat. It was a glorious and spirited gathering—good men appointed officers—do. on Committees—capital speeches—and animating national aire from a band in attendance, to enliven the pauses. The meeting finally broke up with three cheers for "CHAUNCEY F. CLEVELAND and the DEMOCRATIC TICKET!!!"—it having been previously arranged that the Town Committee should call together another meeting in about a fortnight from that time, when, it was hoped, *every democrat in the town of Norwich WOULD BE PRESENT.*

A BREAKING UP.—The heavy rains and southwest winds of last week caused quite a commotion among the ice in our river. The Shetucket was much swollen, and the floating cakes of ice descended with the velocity of a race horse, and the accumulated power of a hundred Roman battering rams, approaching at one time to within two or three feet of the new Railroad bridge. The ice remains piled up in our harbor, and will so continue as long as the present "cold snap" lasts.

ALL FOR LOVE.—A young woman in Boston committed suicide last Saturday week, by taking arsenic. She was from the country, had been promised marriage, and from disappointment sought this horrible death.

Second Meeting of the Clay Club—Ejectment of the Reporter of the News from the Hall!—More "Law and Order"!!—Mr. Ellsworth's Address, &c., &c.

The second meeting of the "Clay Club" was advertised to come off on Friday evening last. It had been announced that his ex-Excellency Wm. W. Ellsworth would be present to address the Club; and a public invitation had been extended in the Courier, for all who felt an interest in the proceedings of the meeting, to attend. Accordingly the Reporter of this paper, as in duty bound, directed his steps towards the Town Hall, at about the hour advertised for the commencement of the "performances," and on approaching the premises was still more strongly confirmed in his resolution to attend, from the fact of his hearing two skillful buglers, hired by the Club, who, from their station on the steps, were filling the air with the most inspiring notes, and apparently "heating up for recruits." He had gained the west door leading to the Hall, and was on the point of entering the room, when he was seized by an individual (a member of the Club) by the name of John Dunham, who told him he "wasn't *wanted* there, and *shouldn't enter* there." The reply was, "I presume I am not *wanted* here, but as this is a public meeting, I think you have no right to deny me admission." Dunham rejoined—"*You shan't enter—you are not wanted here!*" and, exerting his "jackass power," thrust the reporter in question with heading violence out of the door. By great exertions the latter saved himself from falling upon the granite steps in front of the House, else the bodily injury he would doubtless have received would have been of a most serious nature. The act was entirely unprovoked. The individual in question had committed no incivility—had *done* nothing and *said* nothing, to arouse the passions or exasperate in any way the feelings of the aforesaid Capt. John Dunham—but in civilly attempting to pass into the Hall, was seized and treated in the manner above related.

On being thus violently ejected, our Reporter peaceably left the premises—passed down street—whistled one or two romantic airs to himself—occasionally reverting in his mind to the strange occurrence that had just happened; and finally, thinking there must be some mistake in the matter, and that it could not be the "latch string" was "pulled in," he determined on going back. He did so; and, adjusting his shirt collar, entered the room. His ex-Excellency Wm. W. Ellsworth had been speaking some five minutes when the Reporter of the News arrived.

This distinguished gentleman, as was remarked by a speaker at the democratic meeting, had been imported from Hartford to address the Clay Club. His vast talents—his unrivalled reputation—and the weight of his great name, had all been "secured" for the occasion. He came—he spoke—he departed. The whigs may now rest on their oars—the coons may now give up talking, altogether, and go to singing. Nothing more is necessary, to carry the "eastern counties." It will be altogether superfluous to get the modest Mr. Truman Smith, or Mr. John Smith, or any other of the distinguished Smith family, to go over the same ground that his ex-Excellency Gov. Ellsworth went over. And what was that ground?

We must be very brief—in fact, the speech, though very long-winded, somewhat labored, and, to give the—Mr. Ellsworth his due, pretty well delivered, is after all worthy only of a passing notice.

First, he spoke of Mr. Tyler. Mr. Ellsworth and the whig party could never "forgive" Mr. Tyler, "politically speaking." Why? Mr. Ellsworth went into no particulars. But the probable reason was because that, although Mr. Tyler was known to be opposed to a National Bank and this very fact urged in certain sections of the country as a proof that the whigs in 1840 were *not in favor* of a National Bank, yet on providentially being made President, he had the honesty to set out his true and well known principles. For this Mr. Ellsworth and the Bank coons could never "forgive" him. Perfectly natural.

Mr. Ellsworth went wasted a great deal of ammunition on Mr. Calhoun. That gentleman (said Mr. Ellsworth) denied any such thing as a coercive central government, was the staunch advocate of free trade, and, worst than all, in favor of the *annexation of Texas*. If for no other, certainly for the last reason, Mr. Ellsworth thought he ought never to be made President.

Thirdly, Mr. Van Buren was taken in hand—a gentleman, remarked Mr. Ellsworth, "belonging to the same profession with myself." Mr. Ellsworth, with that characteristic generosity of a great mind whose possessor is conscious he can lose nothing by a little condescension, was free to admit that Mr. Van Buren was a very *decent sort* of a lawyer, but as to his being very eminent or distinguished in the profession, he must confess he had seen nothing to warrant such a conclusion. He alluded to Mr. Van Buren's Sub Treasury project, which, he said, had been decided to be more unpopular even than the "*Hartford Convention.*" Something of an admission to say the least, touching the estimate put upon that highly patriotic old federal conclave by the public at the present day. What do the federalists think of it? But passing Mr. Van Buren, to whom Mr. Ellsworth devoted a good share of attention, we come to

Mr. Clay and the Coon party. Here Mr. Ellsworth told the biggest stories—many of them rich jokes by the way, though not designed as such—and went into the private and public life of Mr. Clay, from the time he used to ride to mill, as stated by the whig papers themselves, with a certain nameless garment streaming in the wind, until the writing of his late letters to the South (to which, however, the speaker did not allude) declaring himself opposed to a high tariff and Protection as a principle. We say he did not allude to these letters, nor did he in tracing Mr. Clay's "private character," allude to his *gambling* propensities, or *duelling* exploits. He, like Mr. Trumbull, was doubtless "perfectly satisfied" that all the stories in the locofoco papers prejudicial to Mr. Clay's "private character" were false; for he said that Mr. Clay had outlived "calumny," and he might have added, his chances for the Presidency. One thing Mr. Ellsworth made Mr. Clay out to be, (and our readers will hardly credit the statement,)—he made him out to be, with his one or two hundred slaves, a full-blooded abolitionist, and told all abolitionists who might be present, that they couldn't do better than vote for Mr. Clay!!! Oh the efforts (said Mr. Ellsworth) that Mr. Clay has made for the poor slave, and to rid the country of slavery! Can you, my dear abolition friends, refuse to vote for this man?

While on this point, we must remind the reader of what Mr. Ellsworth had said constituted the principal objection against Mr. Calhoun—his being in favor of the annexation of Texas. Now, how stands Mr. *Clay* on this point? Mr. Ellsworth did not tell us—but the people know that Mr. Clay *is in favor of the same thing!* Mr. Rives, too, in his recent letter, says the same in amount of Mr. Clay, and states this as a reason why *he* shall vote for him in preference to Mr. Van Buren. According to Mr. Ellsworth's reasoning, therefore, *Mr. Clay should never be President.* To which the people say—Amen! The Coon thus fairly doubled on his own tracks—wound himself up,—and there we leave him for the amusement of the public.

☞ *Mr. Ellsworth never once alluded to the questions immediately pertaining to our State election. Let the people* NOTE THE FACT.☜

So famous a speech should of course be followed by as famous a song. This was done by the Coon choir standing. The meeting then thanked Mr. Ellsworth for his speech, and Mr. Ellsworth got up and said that Clay Clubs were springing up everywhere, and he was glad of it. We are glad too, for his sake—for we suppose Mr. Ellsworth will thus receive other applications to deliver this same speech (already worn threadbare by repetition) a few times more. We think there can be no doubt of his ex-Excellency's being a very great man, and of the Coons being a wonderful set of fellows!

Mark the Difference.

The reporter of this paper was grossly insulted and summarily ejected from the Clay Club meeting on Friday night. *Why was this done?* The public will readily see why it was done. The Coons were AFRAID OF HAVING THEIR DOINGS REPORTED! Nothing else in the world. Our full account of the proceedings of the first meeting of the Club show up their trickery, and false stories so handsomely and effectually that they were mad. But they had no cause to be so—for the report was acknowledged, even by whigs themselves, to be a *perfectly fair and accurate report!* and it *was* such. But they were mad—we had "headed" them, and they lost their temper and foolishly attempted to keep our reporter from the second meeting. Their deeds were evil, and they therefore preferred "darkness rather than light,"—they wanted to sit with "closed doors," like a second Hartford Convention. The effect of their folly thus falls on their own heads. What, we would ask, do the freemen think of a set of politicians who are AFRAID of having their public doings reported!

But we learn from this subject another highly instructive lesson. We now see what the federal coon whigs mean by "LAW AND ORDER"! Attacking a peaceable and inoffensive individual, without the slightest cause save personal prejudice and political enmity, is a fair exemplication of whig regard for "LAW AND ORDER"!!! What do the people think of it? Wat is such "LAW AND ORDER" worth? Who could be safe under *such* "law and order" characters!

Now mark the difference. See the course the democrats have taken upon this subject. Read their resolution passed at the meeting on Saturday night. The democrats say they have nothing to conceal—they are perfectly willing that their doings should be reported. They court investigation, and the wider their principles and their speeches based upon those principles can be circulated—the better. This is right, and the coons have adopted the very worst policy they *could* adopt, if they wish to secure the confidence of the people.—To be sure, but a single individual committed the outrage in question, and he a notoriously little souled and malicious man; but then, he is a member and an officer of the Club—the "*tail* of the Clay Club Committee of arrangements," and the public have a right to adopt the motto—*Ab uno disce omnes*—from one you may learn the character of all—and such is the natural inference to be drawn.

But there is still another handle to this piece of business, and having disposed of that we shall have the subject. Our reporter, feeling that a breach of the Peace had been committed upon his person, proceeded on Saturday last to one of the whig Grand Jurors of the town, and representing the case in its true light, asked whether he would sign a complaint against Dunham. After a good deal of quibbling, and taking a whole day to make up his mind, he finally decided that he would not. In the meantime, in his anxiety to avoid acting in the case, he had gone to the whig Selectmen and several democratic justices, as he says, and the result of all his consultations was not to prosecute. Mr. Charles W. Rockwell, too, (a Clay Club whig,) had told him that the case if carried to a higher court, "couldn't stand a minute."!! A most disinterested judgment truly. It was subsequently ascertained, however, from the Selectmen that to two of them no application had been made in reference to the subject, and the third told our grand juror "to do as he was a mind to" about prosecuting. It seems therefore, that he "was a mind to" not prosecute, and this was the upshot of the whole matter—*just what was expected, in fact*,—and to ascertain which, was the sole object of the application. Here there is another nut for the freemen to crack. Here we see the impartiality and fairness of *whig grand jurors!* Supposing the boot had been on the other leg, and the reporter of a whig newspaper had been forcibly thrust out thus from a democratic meeting, there would have been no doubts,—no hesitation—no quibblings—no running all over town to find a whig selectman, &c. &c. A complaint would have been issued *forthwith*, and we should have had music in the camp directly. Now view all these things fairly, candidly, and dispassionately, and what do the freemen think of Whiggery and Coonery in general, and of Clay Clubs and whig grand jurors in particular? Again we say—MARK THE DIFFERENCE! Look at the way DEMOCRATS act in relation to these matters, and we shall be much mistaken *if* the Coons do not suffer by the comparison.

Mr. Rives' Letter.

The Hon. Wm. C. Rives has recently written a letter to a personal friend, in relation to the subject of the Presidency, which has found its way into the public newspapers. That it *is* a forcibly-written document, none can truly deny who have read it; but that which gives it peculiar importance, is, the decided ground taken by the author against the pretensions of Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency, and the open and unequivocal assertion, that, should the contest be narrowed down between that gentleman and Mr. Clay, as he (Mr. Rives) seems to think it will, he shall not hesitate of the two to choose the latter! We should deem it our duty to publish this letter (did our columns permit) if for no other reason than to show our democratic friends the truth of what has been stated time and again—to wit: that the nomination of Mr. Van Buren is not calculated to unite the whole democratic strength of the country—on the contrary that it will give great dissatisfaction to many, who, for a variety of reasons, think that *some other man* should be put up,—thus weakening the democratic strength, and increasing the chances of success on the part of our opponents. It may be that the ultra friends of Mr. Van Buren do not attach much importance to anything that may emanate from Mr. Rives, or any other source, and that they do not fear the influence of these things. We can only say that, in our vision, the political signs are beginning to wear an ominous aspect,—not from the increasing power of our enemies, but from the folly and madness of our friends—and that the sad state of things so often predicted by the friends of the administration, and the conservative portion of the democracy of the country, as the result of a course of caucus dictation and corrupt party machinery, is slowly but surely approaching. There is yet time, however, for the *people* to speak out.

☞ The Stamford Advocate states that Mr. Ezra Scofield, a citizen of that town, was found dead in his bed on Monday morning of last week. He had been in apparent good health.

Tenement-hiring—Rents.

The time has arrived when people begin to "look out for tenements to move to in the Spring, and the celebrated enquiry of a certain celebrated statesman and politician—"Where shall I go to?"—comes to be of general adoption among the members of the community. This is indeed a question full of interest "about these days" to all that large class of our citizens, who, with every return of Spring, seem to think they must act upon the precept, "Take up thy bed and walk,"—that they must "pick up their duds" and "move," (as the expression is,) and who thus go on "moving," from year to year, until it is no uncommon thing to hear of a man that has tenanted nearly half of the dwelling houses in the place.

Why it is so, we cannot fully say; although there are doubtless reasons for this "spirit of change"—this Arab-like, migratory disposition—to some of which we will allude. An individual hires a house under certain representations. He is impressed with the belief that the location is a desirable one; that the tenement is in nearly every respect just what he wants—adapted to the necessities of his family, comfortable, convenient. He "moves" into it in the spring, and settles himself down, at first, with great contentment, if not delight; but, as the old saying is, "the proof of the pudding being in the *eating*," he finds, long before the year has elapsed, that he is not accommodated—that the house is "*too large*," in short, it doesn't suit him; and "move" he must and "move" he shall, as soon as his lease has expired. Another hires, under precisely the same circumstances, takes possession, and matters go along quite comfortably, until he finds that the house is "*too small*." He must therefore "move," and "move" he does. A third, similarly domiciled with his neighbors, discovers, on the first heavy rain storm, that his house, that he thought so nice and comfortable, is "shockingly out of repair." This worries him terribly; he forthwith applies to his landlord—"Mr. B——, can't you do something towards repairing that tenement? The other day, when that heavy storm came up, which you recollect, it leaked all down about the chimney, and all but *drowned* us out; there are one or two other leaks, too, in the roof, and every time it rains, the water comes right through, and soaks through the garret floor and plastering right down into the front bed-room. The sink too is dreadfully out of order and wants fixing, and——" "Well, I don't know," answers the griping and avaricious landlord; "I have laid out about enough money upon the house already—in fact, it takes about all the money I can get for rent, to keep it in repair. Now year before last I spent nearly $— in repairs, and last year I——" "But," insists the unfortunate tenant, "the house is in a very leaky condition—we can hardly live in it when a heavy rain comes. Besides, you told me when I hired, that it was perfectly sound—so I neglected to enquire of the former tenants about it. And now you say that you can't——" "I say that I have laid out so much money already that I don't see how I can afford to do any thing more. However, I will call in a day or two and see what the *great* trouble is." "A day or two" pass, and no landlord makes his appearance; weeks and months roll on—should a heavy rain occur, it is pretty much as the tenant says, "he is all but drowned out;" and so, with a discontented and injured spirit, he *stays* the year out, and when Spring arrives, he "moves" in what may be called "short metre," with a hearty good will which no one can blame, leaving all "opening" for some other unlucky wight to fall into.

A reason not unfrequently assigned for "moving," is, that the house, about to be deserted, is "a very cold house;" to this is sometimes added—"it is very cold in winter, *and hot in summer*." Certainly very sufficient causes for "moving," in the estimation of any sensible individual.

Still another reason assigned by many, is, that the location "is not quite *handy* enough" for their business. In some cases this may be true; although the practice of seeking *for* tenements within a stone's throw of their workshops and offices, should not, in the main, be so studiously regarded as it is. It is not conducive to bodily health, whatever may be its conveniences. A man would find it to his advantage to walk half a mile at least every time he goes to his meals; if of sedentary habits, he certainly needs it, if otherwise, even then it is of great benefit, for it calls into play other muscles of the body, and is one of the very best kinds of relaxation he can take. In either case, it relieves the body—invigorates the mind—and gives an individual that best of sauce for a poor dinner (supposing that such an one awaits him at home), to wit: a good appetite.

Such are some of the causes which lead to that singular exhibition so regularly witnessed in the Spring,—that periodical "moving," that has rendered the "first of April" so famous a day in the calendar. We have here made no account of that inherent restlessness of character—that constant desire for change, and longing for something new, which undoubtedly influence the course of many in shifting their abodes from year to year, while the only reason these persons can assign for so doing, is, that "upon the whole they are not exactly suited." Thus is this custom kept up, notwithstanding the "wear and tear" of furniture, (no small consideration,) the loss of time, the positive expense, and the vexatious care and trouble it necessarily induces. Happy are they who have long leases with which they are satisfied, or who, having houses, "move" not—although, of this latter class, it is no uncommon thing to see men selling their dwellings, and mingling with the mighty crowd, who hire—the "floating population," as that pimp of the aristocracy, the editor of the Courier, hath it.

There are, however, great difficulties to be experienced and surmounted by these "moving" classes. It is no small task, in the first place, to obtain tenements exactly suited to their wants, as to size, comfort, and convenience; and when they think they have thus succeeded, we have seen the disappointments to which they have been subjected. But a greater difficulty than all—and one which forms the subject of the second branch of our discourse—is, the *high rent* they are compelled to pay—rents *generally* too high, and, in very many cases, perfectly exorbitant, as they appear to us. Nor are we alone in this opinion, but such is the common voice of the community—the *vox populi*—and as this, we have been told, is the *vox Dei*, how will these screwing and hard-dealing landlords be able to justify themselves when called to *their* "account"? When we speak of high rents, we mean to include for both stores and dwelling-houses; and we speak advisedly, and upon the authority of intelligent and observing men from abroad, when we say that there is no city or town of equal importance in New England, where rents are higher than they are in Norwich, and there are but a few where rents are as high or bear any fair proportion to what our mechanics and merchants are called upon to pay here. The fact is so—now why is it? We have given the subject some reflection, and can satisfy ourself as to no good reason why it should be so. It cannot be the scarcity of eligible situations in our city, either as dwellings or stores. We have not the means at hand of determining accurately the number of new and spacious buildings which have been erected within our limits during the past few years; but the number is large, and others more familiar with the subject will readily recognize the fact to be so. Streets comparatively deserted before, have been built up, and extensive improvements and additional accommodations for house tenants and business men have been made. There has been room enough, every one knows; and we have even seen eligible situations remaining unoccupied months in succession—why? because of the *exorbitant rent* which the griping landlord had imposed as the price of occupation. There are dwelling houses and stores, in particular, in this city, which "pay for themselves," as to speak, every year, while a very large number do the same in two or three years at the farthest. These facts are well known to the public, and yet the abuse (for what is it if it be not so abused?) exists, and in all likelihood will continue to exist, (notwithstanding the extensive preparations now being made for still additional structures answering for stores and dwellings,) unless a determined and resolute, but just stand be taken by those who hire, and are so deeply interested, no longer to submit to so great an imposition.

We have not time now to speak, as we wish to speak and as we shall speak, of the ruinous effects of this system of high rents upon the credit and stability of our mercantile and mechanical classes, and, in fact, the prosperity of our entire community. Suffice it to say, for the present, that it is a very vampire sapping away the very life-blood of our citizens—a very incubus upon the energies of our people; *and that*, if there be not a change, and a change for the better, its direct tendency is, sooner or later, to bring about a state of universal bankruptcy and ruin.

More of it.

Here follows another instance of that sort of management in Banks and *Bank Cashiers*, which in our humble judgment calls for the strictest watchfulness on the part of the public. The democrats of this State, it will be recollected, appointed, some years ago, a Board of Bank Commissioners, to look after the safety and soundness of our Banking Institutions. The whigs no sooner came into power than they abolished that Board—they didn't want the doings of their swindling Banks and Bank Cashiers subjected to the supervision of Commissioners. The democrats again restored it. They were anxious that the people's money and the interests of the community should be guarded against fraud and wrong management. The people will not forget this.

BANK TROUBLE.—Some trouble has lately occurred in the Commercial Bank, at Portsmouth, N. H. It appears from the Journal that Mr. Jennis, the new President, announced a determination to make a personal examination of the affairs of the Bank.

Monday, the 8th, was assigned for the examination, and the President and Cashier proceeded to the Bank together, after it had been opened in the morning by the latter. On reaching the door, the Cashier, putting his hand in his pockets, announced that he had lost the key. The key of the watchman was then procured, and the President and Cashier entered together. The latter immediately exclaimed, that some one had been in the Bank since he left it, as his books had been removed from their place. On opening the books it was found that they had been mutilated by having leaves torn out, some wholly gone, others half way in. An unburnt fragment of one of the leaves was found in the stove.

The Cashier was immediately removed, but no further developments have yet come to light. From four ledgers there are missing or mutilated, 900 leaves, and from two cash books 28 leaves. The Cashier, whose name is Melcher, is a very quiet man, who has held office many years, and on whom *a shadow of suspicion never before rested.*

The directors announce their readiness to pay all claims against the Bank when presented.

"TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.—*Reports Thirty and Forty Lives lost!!*"—Such is the imposing caption of an account of a terrible steamboat disaster, of recent occurrence on the Mississippi river. The name of the boat was the "Shepherdess," bound from Cincinnati to New Orleans. When about three miles below St. Louis, she struck a wood, and instantly began to fill with water. Drifting down the stream, she struck another snag, which threw her nearly on her beam's end. Several of the passengers were washed off, and before effectual means could be taken to convey the remainder ashore in boats, the steamer rested in the middle, and out of about 100 persons on board, between thirty and forty are lost!

CURSABLE NEGLIGENCE.—We understand that one or two accidents have recently happened in this city, owing to the gross neglect of the town's officers, or somebody else, in not properly securing ditches that have been dug in the public high-way. A young lady, residing just over the Toll Bridge, on returning from an evening's visit some time last week, was precipitated into one of these unguarded trenches at the upper part of Franklin street, and so seriously injured that she had to be conveyed home in a carriage. These things are perfectly inexcusable, and somebody should be made to suffer for such culpable negligence.

☞ Since the commencement of the month, quite a number of the States have appointed their delegates to the Baltimore Democratic Convention. Some of the Conventions have adopted resolutions expressing a preference for Mr. Van Buren, and virtually instructing their delegates so to vote, while others have been satisfied with simply resolving to *support the nominee of the Convention*, whoever he may be. We leave it to the good sense of every democrat to decide which of the two courses is the more democratic. *We say*, the latter.

ACQUITTED.—Amelia Norman, the woman who stabbed her seducer, Bellard, on the steps of the Astor House in New York, some months ago, had her trial last week, and was acquitted—probably on the ground that she was an "injured woman," and that the sympathies of the public were in her favor. It is said that a family of high respectability stood ready to receive the unfortunate woman immediately on the close of the trial. The whole matter seems to have excited as deep an interest as the famous Heberton case in Philadelphia.

RUN AWAY.—We learn from the Newport papers that an enlisted soldier by the name of Peter Meyer, who has been acting as Hospital Steward at Fort Adams, and also as an assistant in the Quartermaster's office, has recently run away, carrying with him some $600 of Uncle Sam's money. He has been guilty of forgery, embezzlement and desertion. Hard case with him, if he is caught.

IN CHARACTER.—The whig papers generally are very mad because the bill refunding Gen. Jackson's fine has passed the House of Representatives. The same papers rejoiced when a whig Congress passed an appropriation for the heirs of the traitor Hull! By the way, why did half of the whig members of the House dodge the question? If it was such a bad thing, why didn't they come up like men, and vote against it?

A NARROW ESCAPE.—We learn that just prior to, or during the "breaking up," a couple of lads attempted to cross the ice at some point in the river.—When at some distance from the shore, the ice parted, precipitating one of them into the river. The other ran to his assistance, and just succeeded in extricating him from the water, as the ice came together again with a fearful crash. A moment later, and the boy would have been cut to pieces.

☞ Owing to press of matter, we were unable to announce that Dr. Alcott, the celebrated book broker man (next to Graham), had been passing several days in our city last week. His mission was something in relation to schools. He lectured at the Town Hall on Monday evening.

ORIGINAL STAINED

For the News.

On my speaking irreverently of political conventions, the other day, and doubting the policy of the "Captain" friends in holding him up as a candidate for the Presidency, but yet with a servile submission to the decision of a national convention, you, Mr. Editor, desired me to give you my ideas thereon for the press.

Reflecting thereupon, the last night, I sketched the skeleton of an article; but on giving it entire form to-day, I found it to be too far extended for an hebdomadal journal. Hence, to bring it within the compass of a single-meal's time, I concluded to give its essence only. And that from the same reason, that we have from tradition learned, was Solomon's the ungodliest, whose motto seems to have been *multum in parvo*; and who, to enable himself to perform his diurnal round of household duties, commended a daily condensation of the nourishing and invigorating matter of an entire bullock for his principal meal—supper. Now, being delighted with the motto, and shielded by such high authority, I herewith give you for the benefit of your readers, a *meal* which they may with ease ingulph by some two or three slight efforts.

If "*Old Hickory*" lives till that time, and appears as a delegate in that much-talked-of convention, it will (from the universality of our political corruption) happen therein, as it once did to Sodom of old—where, by the process of parcelvesturing down, there was found to be *but one righteous man in the city*. But then there will be this difference, that *our* solitary, late fortunate man was his *prototype Lot*, will have no *little Zoar* to flee to for refuge from "fiery showers,"—a fiery doom, than which there can be none more befitting our demagogical aspirants for office, and the innumerable intriguers, who, to elevate their favorite, unite in the long and untiring pull at the *political tail*—and with the certainty, that if successful they will be substantially rewarded for their labors, in mission, office, contract or agency—by means of which, they will not only *fatten themselves*, but also, by sheating "Uncle Sam," be enabled to distribute a *little* corn to the grovelling swine who follow at their heels!

O the height! O the depth! O the length! and O the breath of that sublime patriotism, so conspicuous in every movement of these *good willed souls* who kindly take it upon themselves to direct the action of the *dear people* at the ballot box.

But, Mr. Editor, notwithstanding the *profound* consideration to which I hold these patriots—from the highest to the lowest, I must say of the contemplated convention, that it is but the reliance of fools only, and the only hope of knaves.

Better it would be, by far, than to go into convention—go into pi, *Mr. Editor*. What! an *honest* man to put his trust in an assemblage of *intriguers*, and (look of intriguers! why it *would be a libel on common sense*. As yet, with us, until a declinature, a first term incumbent should be considered a candidate before the people for re-election. And, for support, such candidate should rely upon his *own acts*—and on them *alone*. Unwise friends—and such only, here or will have advised Mr. Tyler to go into a convention. Nor is there a wise patriot that has or will have advised to a measure so fraught with the elements of intrigue—so fraught with dangers to our institutions! Still, as ever, *for the public good*.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

For the News.

"When lovely woman stoops to folly."

Mr. Editor:

☞ We understand that the locoes are availing themselves of the valuable assistance of the "female department" of economy, in their efforts at regulating the tariff, the currency, and the "exchanges." The same thing was done in 1840, and just as other a botching piece of business they made of it! Why will the Coons make such fools of their female friends? Are there no "little responsibilities" to take care of? no stockings to darn? no garments to make? no *pianos to thump*? Oh Coonery, Coonery! Thou art forced to make a tangle even with us, weaker vessels, to enable thee to succeed against thy powerful and manly foes. For shame! *for shame*!

MODESTAS ET PRUDENTIA.

Couldn't come it.

The Coons in their great anxiety to draw men into their federal gull traps, or "Clay Clubs," occasionally "wake up the wrong passenger." Witness the following from the *New Haven Register*. We hope there is no democrat, or independent voter, but would act in a like manner.

CLAY COONERY.

Messrs. Editors: The following invitation to become a Clay Whig, was yesterday handed me by the Penny post:

New Haven, Dec. 26, 1843.

Dear Sir—I take pleasure in informing you that on Friday evening last, you was elected a member of the *Young Men's Clay Club of the City of New Haven* and in accordance with a vote passed, I hereby invite you to attend the future meetings of the Club, and to take part in the proceedings thereof, after having signed the Constitution.

Very respectfully, Yours, &c.,
E. A. PRESCOTT, Jr., *Rec. Sec.*"

Now as I am, a Clay whig, I decline "signing the Constitution" of this Club, or in other words, *pledging myself* for Mr. Clay. I choose not to wear any man's collar—or tie up my hands in rebellion to my judgment. Those who are willing to be made the tools of office-seekers, can do so—I shall not. I consider the leaders of the whig party corrupt, and their opposition to the democratic party *senseless*, and entirely selfish, and such as no mechanic ought to approve.

A DEMOCRAT.

☞ It is said that the boy Saunders, who was guilty of embezzling the funds of his employers in N. York, some time ago, has been taken again into their service—the latter relying upon the permanent reformation in his heart and habits which they think must flow from the dreadful lesson he has received. The N. Y. Aurora thus remarks upon the subject:

Although, as the world goes, this is a rash and dangerous experiment, yet we would to Heaven that there were more of them! Should it eventuate disastrously to themselves, they will be martyrs to their benevolence, while the young man himself will deserve the most unpitying and remorseless retribution. Let him think well of this; for should the tempter again prevail over his better resolves, he will become a monster and can scarcely hope for pardon here or hereafter.

A HOAX.—The rumors in relation to E. E. Avery's having confessed the murder of Sarah Maria Cornell, on his death bed, turn out to be false. Avery is said to be yet alive, in the town of Richmond, Mass., near Pittsfield, where he has been residing for some years past, as "a tiller of the soil."

☞ They talk of building a railroad from Providence to Worcester, and at a meeting recently held, a committee was appointed to survey the route and make an estimate of the probable amount of business the road would have.

INFLUENCE OF MONEY.—Moses Y. Beach, of the N. Y. Sun, a reputed wealthy man, and the owner of several shin-plaster establishments, for grossly libeling a respectable and inoffensive female, was fined $250. Mike Walsh, of the Subterranean, was sentenced to imprisonment at Blackwell's Island, and fine, for saying some hard things about a brother editor.

☞ The addresses before the graduating Medical class of Yale College were delivered in the College Chapel, on Monday of last week.

Burglary and Attempt at Suicide!

A young man, by the name of Spicer, aged about 23 years, was arrested the fore part of last week, in Windham, Willimantic Sea., for Burglary; and on searching his father's house, some 24 or 30 Dollars in specie were found, some in the bottom of barrels covered over with Coal, Potatoes, &c.; and while the officers were searching the garret, they found a quantity of Keys with which he could enter any store in the village, except the one in which the Post Office is kept. (and we understand Spicer has acknowledged he had one about finished for that.) On finding the keys, his mother *grew faint*, and lay down on the bed. This, however, did not prevent the officers continuing their search. They removed the lady, and found in the bedding a number of pieces of Silks, Broadcloth, Cotton Shirtings, &c. They also found several shot bags filled with cents, stowed away in different parts of the house. On Thursday night, while he was in bed with his keepers, he cut his throat which caused him to strangle; but medical aid being summoned immediately, he was restored, and we understand, on Monday last he acknowledged the crime, and as soon as he has gained sufficient strength, he will have his trial.

☞ A millstone weighing 2000 pounds, in the upper water shop of the U. S. Armory at Springfield, lately burst in two when in operation, and the fragments were thrown with great violence through the building. Fortunately no one was hurt.

☞ John Neal is out in the Portland Tribune "like a thousand of brick," on the Knickerbocker magazine. He says he has been itching for six months or so, to take our Magazines by the ear! and so has begun with the Knickerbocker.

☞ Most of the democratic newspapers in Massachusetts are putting the "dry licks" in the Bay State Democrat. That paper deserves it, for it has long been "cheek by jowl" with the Boston Atlas, in abusing democrats.

☞ The Hon. Wm. Sprague, brother of the gentleman recently murdered in R. Island, has resigned his seat in the U. S. Senate. Mr. Simmons, the other R. Island senator, has not taken his seat this session, being detained at home by certain personal business difficulties—so that the State is without a representative in the Senate.

Correspondence of the Express.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20, 1844.

The Secretary of the Navy,—Mr. Henshaw,—will leave the Navy Department on Monday, and it is said that Commodore Stewart will be the acting Secretary of the Navy for awhile.

Henry A. Wise was nominated last evening as Minister to Brazil.

Polly Bodine.—We learn from Staten Island that this woman had a fit on Sunday and remains quite ill. Her examination has therefore been deferred, and will not take place until next Monday, the 22d, at the earliest. Mr. Commissioner Phelps has not yet recovered from his severe inflamatory attack, although better. Mr. Morrison, the counsel of the female prisoners, visited her yesterday. The Houseman family will defray the expenses connected with the defence, and appear to think Polly innocent. Mr. Clarke, the indefatigable District Attorney, has succeeded in finding some more of the stolen articles—among others the clasp of the coral necklace or bracelet, with the initials of Mrs. Houseman engraved upon it. We are informed that some inquiries have been made in relation to the burning of Waite's store in Spring street, and that the facts tally with Polly Bodine's statement as far as they have been ascertained. Polly, it seems, was suspected of being the incendiary at the time, but as there was nothing conclusive against her, she was not prosecuted.—*N. Y. True Sun.*

Attempted Suicide in the City Prison.—The female, Amelia Norman, who is confined in the city prison on the charge of attempting the life of Mr. H. S. Ballard a short time since, while he was standing on the steps of the Astor House, and whose trial was specially set down for yesterday, attempted suicide on Sunday night in her cell, by hanging herself, but her designs were fortunately frustrated at the moment she was about to commit the rash act. She had made a rope composed of strips of her petticoat, and a most ingeniously formed slip-knot, and had set on end two bunks in her cell, between which she had placed, on the top of either, a piece of wood, from which she was to suspend herself by the cord so ingeniously made. Yesterday morning, as will be perceived by a reference to our Sessions report, she was called to trial, but her counsel not being prepared with his witnesses, it was postponed until this day. She gave as a reason for the rash attempt at suicide, that having lost all her fair fame, every friend had deserted her, and she no longer had a desire to live.—*N. Y. True Sun.*

Execution of Adam Horn.—Adam Horn, the murderer, was executed in Baltimore, on Friday morning. His son Henry was present, on taking his leave at the foot of the gallows, the condemned ascended to the platform with a firm step, preceded by the Warden and Sheriff. The Baltimore Republican says—There was an immense crowd of all ages, sexes, colors and conditions, present to witness the execution; and we even saw some females within the gloomy walls of the prison. It is estimated there were thirty thousand on the ground to look at this awful carrying out of the provisions of the law.

U. S. Steamer Missouri.—News was brought per Oneida, on Saturday from Malaga and Gibraltar, that about forty thousand dollars of property had been recovered from this vessel by means of divers in submarine armor. It is feared, however, that all efforts to raise her will prove fruitless, as the bows are all blown out from the concussion of the magazine.—Preparations are now being made for blowing up the wreck.

1. I have never attempted to influence my wife in her views, nor her choice of a meeting.

2. My wife has not attended any of the revival meetings in Lowell.

3. I have not attended even one of these meetings for any purpose whatever.

4. Neither my wife, nor myself, has any inclination to attend these meetings.

5. *I never had a wife!*

THAT THUMB.—The claimants to the monies stolen by Lochner, in Pomeroy's Express Trunk, met last night in the Mayor's office, and by the aid of the Mayor and Justice Taylor, made an amicable settlement of the *treasure trove*. The actual loss is about 3 per cent, which includes the $300 bill, the claim to which is in abeyance. The reward of course stands over, and is to be settled by arbitration.—*N. Y. True Sun.*

Disgraceful scene in Harrisburg—The Reverend E. E. Avery ridden on a rail and ducked in the Canal.—A letter from Harrisburg, dated midnight, Jan. 18, and published in the Philadelphia Chronicle says:—"This evening about half after ten o'clock, the citizens were alarmed by the greatest row, perhaps, Harrisburg ever witnessed. The Rev E. E. Avery made his appearance at the Washington Temperance society meeting, and was called upon to address the meeting. No one knew that no one made than Col. Albert Clark, gave notice that "this man was the murderer of Miss Cornell," &c., and instantly about a dozen of young men, seized the Rev. gentleman and run him out—procured a rail, on which they rode him through several streets, and finally gave him a ducking in the canal. By this time High Constables Bostick and Shoch hearing of the riot, arrived with a posse, and rescued Avery, perhaps, from a watery grave.

A Log-cabin tumble.—On Wednesday last, about 50 men and boys were on the top of the new Log Cabin in Richmond, Va., preparing to sing a coon song, and "bring out the big-bellied bottle."

"The roof is on,
And they all fell in;"

breaking the arm of S. F. Adie, Esq., and severely injuring a out a third of the coons assembled.—Hugh W. Fry, Esq. had a rib broken, and a young son severely bruised.—The "elder" was stronger than usual, it is said. Sorry for the boy, the old coon ought to have known better.—*Columbian Register.*

From the Washington Globe.

Temperance.

A very interesting and numerous meeting of the "Sons of Temperance" members of the City Temperance Society, and other citizens, was held at the Wesleyan Chapel on the evening of the 1st instant. A number of appropriate addresses were delivered; and among the speakers was the Hon. George S. Catlin, of Connecticut, on whose eloquent efforts in the temperance cause the highest encomiums have been passed. A friend who was present has undertaken, from brief notes in his possession, to furnish a sketch of Mr. Catlin's address on the occasion referred to. The information which it imparts relative to the principles and objects of the new order of temperance reformers, ("the Sons of Temperance,") will, we are sure, be new and interesting to many of our readers.

Mr. Catlin, after referring to the high gratification with which, on the birth-day of a new year, he met so large and respectable an audience assembled for the consideration of the subject of temperance—a subject which he deemed of the very highest importance to them, and to all mankind—proceeded to say that the causes which had led to and induced intemperance, and which created the necessity of temperance associations and temperance meetings, were only to be restrained in their operation by a change in our social habits and relations. He said that the vice of intemperance was a social vice, and grew out of the exercise of generous and social feelings, and often from a strong and commendable desire to promote the comfort and enjoyment of society and of companions and friends. He thought that the monitions of history and the lessons derived from observation, as to the manner in which intemperate appetites and habits were generated, strengthened, and confirmed, were too often overlooked and disregarded; and that if men would institute close self-examination, and, with the aids of history, observation, and experience, acquire a more intimate self-knowledge, and a more perfect knowledge of mankind, they would be led to shun and avoid many of the errors and excesses in which they were now involved, and which exerted such a withering and destructive influence over their posterity and happiness.

He spoke of the false position in which men were too often placed by their heedlessness of the consequences of their conduct, by their prepossessions and prejudices, and by their vicious appetites and habits; and maintained that the only way in which men can, with certainty, avoid their many practical errors, is to keep continually in view the great truth that human nature is frail and unstable and that all our appetites and habits are continually strengthened by indulgence.

Mr. C. then proceeded to illustrate the evils of intemperance, and showed that its ravages had been witnessed throughout all Christendom; and that even here, in this land of schools and Bibles, and civil and religious liberty, no station in life, no occupation, no employment, had been so elevated, or honorable, or divine, that it had escaped the desolations of this monstrous folly. He showed the extent of the evil in the United States; its effect upon the honor and prosperity of the nation, and upon domestic felicity and individual happiness; and referred in terms of high commendation to the measures which patriotism, philanthropy, and religion, had instituted for the suppression of intemperance, and for the relief of the thousands who were suffering in its degradation.

Mr. C then asked what part the citizens of this city felt called upon to take in reference to this all-important and all-glorious enterprise? What effort they were called upon to make to bear the temperance cause onward to a triumphant and happy consummation!

He said that, deeply impressed with the importance of these inquiries; fully alive to all those high and holy sympathies which the cause of suffering humanity may wake in the human breast; and impelled by the great and noble purpose of elevating and establishing their own characters, and the characters of their fellow-men, in the true dignity of their nature,—"The Sons of Temperance" have planted themselves high on the walls of *abstinence, friendship*, and *brotherhood*. That the great work of reform, which for the last few years has been sweeping over the land, and whose beneficial effects are seen and felt in every department of public and private, social and domestic intercourse, may not pause in mid career of triumph—that the integrity of the pledge (said he) which we ourselves have taken, may find increased security in additional safeguards thrown around it—that we may forever shield ourselves from all the evils of intemperance, afford mutual assistance in case of sickness and distress, and elevate our characters as men—we have united in an order whose means of operation are as just and benevolent as its designs are spotless and pure. That none (he said) may take exception to our organization, and question the tendency and benefits of our order, it may become me on this occasion, as a Son of Temperance, to say that the great and permanent object which we, in common with all other temperance associations, have in view, is the rapid, onward march, and the speedy, ultimate triumph of the great and glorious temperance enterprise of the nineteenth century; and we would that our spirits should ever ride high and warm upon its grateful, generous influence. But lest in some unfortunate moment, less guarded than the rest, temptation might beguile us from our duty; lest then we might be dragged down from all our towering manhood, through a long line of folly and vice, to poverty and degradation; lest then our wives and little ones and friends be left to curse the day they saw the light or saw ourselves—lest all these woes might come upon us, we have united to secure a more solemn pledge; to secure mutual aid, and care, and watchfulness; to secure the mutual exercise of that enlightened and pure benevolence, which must, and ever will, direct aright the mind, the will, and the affections.

And (Mr. C. continued) our order holds out peculiar inducements to the Sons of Temperance to maintain their fidelity to their plighted faith. Should sickness and disability come upon one of these, he becomes at once entitled to efficient pecuniary relief; and whether he be rich or poor, he must needs receive it so long as his afflictions last.

If a brother's wife be snatched away by the hand of death, the order of the Sons of Temperance, in defraying the expenses of her funeral, does not liberally contribute; and if he himself is thus taken from the scene of his labors and his useful ones the same benevolent spirit will satisfy the charges of consigning him to his last unbroken rest.

But (said Mr. C.) the advantages of brotherly care, and counsel, and support, where all is kindness, sobriety and benevolence, are richer by far than these. Here the strength of every virtuous resolution is increased, the soul is elevated, and the heart made pure. The immortal mind partakes of no other feast so rich as that which uncloaded reason prepares from the sober contemplation of beauty and truth; and the purest recesses of the heart furnish no other treasures so high above all price, as those which are garnered up from innocence, from purity, and from hope. To those who would reject or despise all these benefits, the Sons of Temperance tender not the brotherhood of their order. But to the moral in character, healthful in person, and industrious in habit, their ranks are open, and the terms of membership are easy. No pagan rites or ceremony, but a brief, solemn service, make the initiation; and the secret of our order is one of those which necessarily recognises to secure the cause of Temperance from fraud and imposition, in obtaining the benefits of the association (said Mr. C.) are its principles, and in it is the organization of the Sons of Temperance. The order is yet in its infancy; but it will outlive all its novelty, and all the doubts which now hang in its orbit, suspended over it. Under its potent, beneficent sway, the cause of temperance has already received new impulses. Wherever it is known, victory is being headed upon victory, and triumph upon triumph. We find it as a mighty bulwark against the overwhelming torrents of transcendant vice and shameless degradation. Yielding to its kindly rapid influence, already the storm-cloud which has so long hung over us, looks thin and broken; already the light and life of humanity burn anew; and again is heard, in welcome whispers, the long-hushed melody of peace and peace.

After remarking that not all in the assembly were of the order of the Sons of Temperance, and that he feared that not all were exerting their full influence in urging forward the great temperance reform, Mr. C. continued as far as length to urge the importance of the enterprise.

He addressed himself to all classes and especially to ladies whose influence he deemed of vital consequence to the success of the cause; and he pointed out the effects which intemperance had indirectly, upon them, showing the deep abiding interest which they had in its triumph. But he stated that all, of whatever age, or sex, or condition, would give to the great and good work the full influence of their names, precepts, examples, and character; and that the time was near at hand when all intemperance should cease, and at least one of the Christian graces would find in every breast a permanent abiding place.

Canine Rogacity.—As Mr. Alfred Randall was proceeding from Roxbury to South Boston, on Saturday, on the ice, it gave way in the channel, and he fell in. His dog immediately sprang to his assistance, seized the cape to his coat, and by great exertions, rescued him from a watery grave.

Congressional Doings.

Jan. 19.

In house the unfinished business, being the report of the Select Committee on rules, then came up, and Mr. Bidlack resumed his remarks. The expiration of the morning hour found the House still engaged on this bone of contention.

Jan. 18.

The Senate did not sit to day.

In the House of Representatives the only subject of much interest under discussion was the report on the rules. Of this discussion, abolition and anti-abolition—those stumbling-blocks in the way of harmonious legislation—were, as usual, the staple.

MONDAY, Jan. 15, 1844.

IN THE SENATE, the proceedings were of little general interest. Communications from the Departments of the Treasury and of War were laid before that body and a number of memorials and petitions presented and referred. Reports from several of the Committees were received, referring chiefly to private claims, and after a rather long Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—An attempt was made to suspend the rules for the purpose of introducing a resolution, that after 3 P. M. to-morrow, the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, be discharged from further consideration of the President's Message so far as it relates to the Western Waters, but the attempt failed.

Mr. Weller's resolution, asking a reconsideration of the vote adopting a resolution directing the P. M. General to furnish certain statistics of the P. O. Department, came up, and after some debate the subject was postponed until to-morrow.

On the States being called on for resolutions, a large number were submitted.

Mr. Black, of Georgia, gave notice of his intention hereafter to introduce an amendment to the bill providing for the organization of the Territory of Oregon.

The amendment provides for the provisional annexation of Texas to the United States.

The notice was entered on the Journal.

Mr. Thompson offered a resolution directing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expense of employing all the boats now in use in removing obstructions from the Mississippi River, for the ensuing year, Mr. T. referred to the loss of the Shepherdess as a motive for the desired inquiry. The resolution was adopted.

Cave Johnson's bill repealing the salt duty was read twice by its title, and the question of its further disposition lies over.

A resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to enquire into the expediency of certain reforms in the Courts of the U. S., reducing the costs, &c. &c., was adopted.

Mr. Cave Johnson moved the reconsideration of the vote adopting Mr. Thompson's resolution relative to the navigation of the Mississippi; a debate ensued, and before any action was taken the House adjourned.

Jan. 16, 1844.

IN SENATE—The President of the Senate laid before the body a communication from the Treasury Department, made in compliance with a resolution of the 19th ultimo, calling for the value of imports and exports, designating free articles, &c., for the year ending on the 30th of Sept. 1843.

The usual number of petitions and memorials were presented and referred.

Mr. McDuffie gave notice that he would call up his resolution at 1 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. Breese's resolution relative to public defaulters, came up for consideration and was agreed to.

The Senate took up the bill to provide for the adjustment of land claims in Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Arkansas. After some debate the subject was laid over till Wednesday. The Senate then held an Executive session. After the doors were opened, on motion of Mr. Bayard, it was resolved that the Secretary of the Navy be directed to state what appointments of acting midshipmen and master's mates, under 21 years of age, have been made since March 4, 1843, and if any, by what authority, &c.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—J. R. Ingersoll presented a memorial from Philadelphia, praying a reduction of postages.

Mr. Elmore from the Committee on Elections, stated that in four or five days the committee would be ready to report in relation to the members from the contested districts.

Mr. McKay, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the following bills, to wit:

A bill making appropriations for the payment of Revolutionary and other pensioners of the United States for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, 1845.

A bill making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States for the fiscal year beginning on the 1st day of June, 1845.

A bill making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of June, 1845. Said bills were read twice and committed to a Committee of the whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Davis, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to which was referred the bill to repeal a part of the act distributing the proceeds of the public lands among the States, reported the same without amendment.

The House resumed the consideration of the motion of Mr. Cave Johnson to reconsider the vote adopting a resolution relative to the removal of obstructions from the Western Rivers. A long and desultory debate ensued, which continued until the House adjourned.

Jan. 17, 1844.

IN SENATE.—After the transaction of the ordinary morning business, the bill granting a quantity of land for the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin river was taken up; and, having been briefly explained and debated by Messrs. Talmadge, King, Woodbridge, Walker, and Tappan, and being amended in several particulars, it was laid over till to-morrow. The Senate then went into Executive session, and in the consideration of business of that nature spent the remainder of the day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The motion of Mr. Cave Johnson to reconsider the vote by which the resolution directing the Committee of Ways and Means to make certain enquiries in relation to removing the obstructions in the Mississippi River, was carried, after some debate, by a vote 95 to 77. The subject being thus re-opened, a long discussion ensued, toward the conclusion of which Mr. Cave Johnson having obtained the floor offered an amendment to the original resolution substituting for the absolute instructions thereof, a direction to the committee to enquire into the expediency of appropriating an amount for the said purpose.

The main question (being first on the amendment) was ordered; and, being taken, was decided in the affirmative: Yeas 106, nays 81.

So the amendment was agreed to, the resolution, as amended, adopted.

And at a late hour the house adjourned.

"MR." BROWNSON, VS. "PROFESSOR" BROWNSON.—The following card of the Rev. O. A. Brownson is highly amusing and characteristic of that eccentric old wag.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOSTON POST:—I have observed that the Alabama Tribune, and some other papers at the south and west, are in the habit of referring to me as *Professor* Brownson. However honorable the title of *professor* may be, I have no claim to it. It is applied to me, I suppose, in consequence of mistaking me for one Professor C. P. Brownson, lecturer on elocution and the "abdominal muscles." A very worthy gentleman, no doubt but one who would most likely be as sorry to be taken for me, as I should be to be taken for him.

Yours, very respectfully,
O. A. BROWNSON.

Murder of Mr. Sprague.—We learn from the Providence Journal that the examination of the men charged with being concerned in the murder of Mr. Sprague was completed yesterday. The Gordons—John, William, and Nicholas—have been committed for trial at the March term of the Supreme Court.—Michael O'Brien was discharged.

Sudden Death.—Mr. Benoni King, one of the overseers at the Stone Mill factory, at Newport, R. I., while attending to his customary duties on Monday last, fell on the floor and expired almost without a struggle or a groan.—*Boston Post.*

☞ The Democratic Convention of Kentucky has nominated Col. Wm. M. Butler for Governor, and Gen. Wm. S. Pilcher for Lieutenant Governor.

FOR COST! FOR COST!!
SELLING OFF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF WINTER CLOTHING
AT THE
BOSTON CLOTHING STORE.
For thirty days only. Strike while the iron is hot.
Now is your time for Bargains.
149 MAIN-STREET.
J. R. PALMER & CO.
Norwich, January, 24th, 1844.

From the Mediumean.

HOW IT'S ACCOMPLISHED.—It is a well known fact that the *Mediumean* has heretofore been forced upon nearly every officer in the custom house throughout the United States, under the distinct threat that *removal* would follow a non-compliance with the imposed.

It appears, however, that the money has been raised for JOHN JONES *and those connected with the Proprietorship of the Mediumean* has not satisfied their avarice.—*New York Courier & Enquirer.*

"The assertion that the Mediumean has been "forced" on any one, or that any "threats" were ever used, is an unqualified falsehood.

The insinuation that any one is "connected" with the editor of the Mediumean, in its "proprietorship" of pusillanimous calumny. The editor whose name is signed to the circular alluded to, is not only the sole proprietor of the paper, but he owes no man or institution anything like $50,000.

The circular, which the *valiant* Colonel of the regular army copies, expresses no preference for either of the political parties of the day; and states emphatically that the editor asks no other subscribers, but those who come forward "*freely and voluntarily.*"

J. B. J.

Original.—"Well, Capt. B." said a whig farmer the other day to one of our "first men"—"How do you get along—any whigs here in New Haven?" "Whigs yes! plenty of em! why?" replied the Captain.—"Well—I am glad to hear it—for *they're all—fish scarce in the country.*"

The "learned Blacksmith," Mr. Burritt, in a recent review of Gov. Ellsworth's favoring letter to the Abolitionists, puts the Governor in a most ridiculous posture. He literally turns the Governor inside out, and sets him up for a laughing stock.—*Columbian Register.*

Died,

In this City, on Christmas day, Sarah Elizabeth, only daughter of Mrs. Sarah E. Story, aged 2 yrs. 7 months, 11 days.

O, mother weep no longer,
Although thy stricken heart,
So often has been wounded,
By death's unerring dart.

Mourn not, for thy loved daughter,
Can never suffer more;
She's left earth's troubled water,
And found a peaceful shore.

Her spirit has ascended,
As pure as when 'twas given,
Her pain and griefs are ended,
She lives above,—in heaven.

At Poquetanuck on the 12th inst. Jabez, youngest son of Jabez and Eliza Pendleton aged 6 years.

He has gone thro' the grave to the mansions of rest.
Tis the path which the Saviour once trod;
To mingle his voice in the songs of the blest,
And rejoice in the smiles of his God.

Wanted.

IMMEDIATELY an American Woman as "help" in a private family. Enquire of the Editor of this paper.

Norwich, Jan. 24th, 1844. 3

AXES! AXES!!

A FEW more of Hunt's best Cast Steel yankee Axes, New England pattern, a little the best article of the kind ever before offered in this or any other market; just received and for sale cheap for Cash by LOVELL, BUTTS & CO.

Norwich, Jan. 24th, 1844. 3w9

"Go it while you are young."

CEGARS, for 20 cents a box, a first rate article for beginners, also several kinds of very superior quality for experienced puffers, for sale by R. W. MATHEWSON.

Norwich, Jan. 17th, 1844. 6

Price Reduced.

DR. TAYLOR'S Balsam of Liverwort, for one dollar per bottle. A fresh supply of this experienced article for the cure of Coughs &c., just received by R. W. MATHEWSON.

Norwich, Jan. 17th, 1844. 6

Perfumed Matches,

MADE without Brimstone and warranted to ignite after an hour's immersion in Water; also Matches for burning fifteen minutes, giving as much light as a candle. For sale by R. W. MATHEWSON.

Norwich, Jan. 17th, 1844. 6

Attention Riflemen!

THE Members of the Norwich Rifle Guards, are requested to meet at their Armory, in Main-Street, over Col. Chas. A. Converse's Store, on Tuesday, Evening, Dec. 26th, 1843, at 6½ o'clock. And on each succeeding Tuesday, evening until further notice. Per order of the Captain.

GEORGE W. BENTLY, Clerk.

Norwich, Dec. 20th, 1843. 4t4

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Dost. RANDOLPH LYONS,
The celebrated
Indian Physician,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Norwich and vicinity that he may be found at the American House, on the 5th day of February, 1844, where he will remain 10 days, during which time he may be consulted and will administer his vegetable remedies. The Dr. will request the people of Norwich and vicinity to satisfy themselves concerning his skill in curing complicated diseases by making inquiry in New London, where he has been practising at the Steam Boat Hotel, for the last three months.—For further particulars see Handbills.

Norwich, Jan. 24th, 1844. 3

BOARD.

A Gentleman, and Wife can be accommodated with board, and pleasant rooms. Also three young Gentlemen; Terms reasonable. Enquire at the office of the News.

Norwich, Jan. 17th, 1844. tf

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

PROVIDENCE, ss.

CLERKS OFFICE SUPREME COURT, January, 8th, A.D. 1844.

WHEREAS Hiram Chappell, of Providence, in said county, Machinist, preferred his Petition to said Court at the September Term last past, praying for reasons therein stated, that the benefit of the act of said State for the relief of Insolvent Debtors passed in January, A.D. 1828, and all actsin amendment thereof may be extended to him; and whereas said Court at said term, ordered that notice of the pendency of said petition be given to the creditors by publishing the same in the Norwich News, a newspaper printed in the town of Norwich, and State of Connecticut, for three weeks successively before the third Monday of March, next ensuing the date hereof.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the creditors of said Petitioner, to appear if they shall see fit before our said Supreme Court, next to be holden at Providence on the third Monday of March next (1844) to nominate assignees or to show cause why said petition should not be granted.

WALTER PAINE, Jr. Clerk.

Jan. 24th, 1844. 3w9

NEW DEPOT FOR CHEAP PUBLICATIONS.

THE subscriber would inform the public that he has recently opened the room No. 127 Main-st., (one door East of the Quinebaug Bank,) as a general

Newsroom and Depot

for the cheap Publications now issuing from the American press. He intends to be prepared to supply the wants of the community in the above respects, by keeping on hand a full assortment of the cheap works and publications of the day, as they are issued from the publishing houses, together with most of the popular daily and weekly newspapers published in Boston, New York, and other large cities. A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

CHARLES D. SMITE, Agt.

Norwich, Jan. 24th, 1844. 6t5

CHAS. A. CONVERSE,
English, French and German
Hardware, Cutlery, and Guns.
129 MAIN-STREET,
Norwich.
Jan. 24th, 1844. 6

REMITTANCES TO AND PASSAGE FROM ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

WE beg to inform our friends in Norwich, Con. and its vicinity, that we have appointed Mr. JAMES McCLELLAND, of that city, our agent. Persons sending for their relatives, or remitting money to the old country, will find it their interest, and their friends comfort to give him a call.

ROCHE BROTHERS & CO.,
25 Fulton street, New York.
Jan. 24th, 1844. 6t5

Recommendation.

From Mr. Clark, one of the best Barbers in the State:

HARTFORD, Oct. 1843.

Mr. B. C. Perry: Sir—The box of Soap which you sent me I received last Saturday, for which you will please accept my thanks. I have no hesitation in saying it is the best I have ever used.

Respectfully yours, GEORGE CLARK.

Jan. 17th, 1844. 3w3

Public Notice.

THE public will have observed by the Norwich Spectator, of the 17th inst., an attempt on the part of the subscriber, to exonerate himself from the foul and slanderous charges against him put in circulation and publicly repeated, by a Mr Lucien Burleigh, Temperance Lecturer at Bean Hill and other places in this vicinity. These charges are, in substance, that a man by the name of Faulkner, from Foster, R. I., came to my house when I kept in Thompson,—that I proposed getting up a "drinking match," to see who could drink the most, for the purpose of fleecing the man of his money, (of which he is said to have had a little,)—and that, as the effect of the liquor he then and there drank, having repaired to my barn, and the weather being very cold, he was found *dead the next morning*. There are other statements made, by way doubtless of "filling up," such as, that I turned *the man out of doors*, &c., together with certain libellous charges in relation to my having violated the marriage vow, &c. &c.

I say now, therefore, as I have said once before, that these charges are simply and collectively *false*; and particularly in relation to the man in question, I solemnly say that I was in no manner or shape accessory to his death. I neither sold him any liquor nor did I know that the man was any where about my premises. In fact, I was absent from the town all the day and evening prior to his being found in my barn, and of his being there I had not the least knowledge, until he was *found* there the next day. For the truth of these statements, I will refer you to the two gentlemen named in my first communication, or to any respectable and unprejudiced citizen of Thompson acquainted with the fact.

Now, then, does this Mr. *Lucien Burleigh* appear in the estimation of the public,—going about, and for the purpose of recommending himself in the eyes of his ardent and over-zealous temperance followers and hearers, repeating with the most unbounded satisfaction to himself, such vile and slanderous statements against the peace and happiness of individuals in the community, who, whether deemed as respectable as himself or not, at least have *feelings* which should be held sacred; making up statements out of whole cloth, or out of some semblance of facts, and then without being perfectly sure of their correctness, retailing them far and wide, to the injury of innocent individuals? And yet, this is the course, that too often adopted by men of his profession—his *profession* did I say? It would be difficult, I imagine, even for himself to tell what that is; for at one time, I understand he may be found exhibiting large pictures about our towns—preaching on the Sabbath, by way of making every thing secure, and then again peddling books or lecturing on Temperance. In short "a perfect Jack of all trades and good at none." I advise him, as I did before, to go home, and stay there; at any rate, to leave off slandering people without cause.

It would not have been necessary for me to appear again before the public in relation to this matter, had it not been for the gross injustice I have experienced at the hands of Mr. Cooley, the publisher of the Spectator, in his manner of publishing the communication I sent to his office last week. Mr Cooley expressed a perfect readiness to do me justice in giving publicity to any statement of *facts* that I might prepare upon the subject. This was my right, and such an honorable man he could not refuse it. But not only did he make my communication an occasion for unjust and prejudicial editorial remarks of his own—what certainly no candid and fair-dealing man would have done—but the very communication itself was published in a mangled and distorted manner, and done as purposely in order to make it ridiculous. He was not satisfied with being accessory to the publication of calumny and slander against me, but when I attempt to defend myself in the columns of his paper, and under his own sanction, he seeks to inflict further injury upon me. That the communication was published as I sent it *was written*, no one believes. His effort to injure me in this way has recoiled upon himself—for the perversions of language, spelling, &c., were *too gross* to be *natural*. The trick was *overdone*. The gun was loaded too heavily, and as a consequence, has "kicked its owner over." And in further corroboration of the fact I will state that I called upon Mr. Cooley on Wednesday last, the very day of publication, and charged him with having made the matter worse than it was, and demanded of him the *original copy*—which he *refused to give me*, assigning as a reason that he could not find it readily! I make no pretensions to great learning, but no one will believe that the most illiterate man in the community—even a *fool*—would have been guilty of composing such a mess of stuff as he published as coming from me. And as regards his general course, in attacking and abusing persons in the community, even though they may be impressible or what not, in the columns of his paper, though he may think it's a very honorable business, yet the more sensible part of the community, even of those most opposed to intemperance and rumselling, despise him for it, and he will see day find that I have spoken the truth.

LUCIUS PARKER.

Norwich, Jan. 24th, 1844. 1w9

ORIGINAL STAINED

The People's store,
NO 28, NORTH MAIN ST, PROVIDENCE

One Price asked and no abatement.

THOMAS REID & CO. have just received and are now opening a very cheap and splendid assortment of Dry Goods, purchased within a few days in New York at the present ruinous prices, and which will be sold at a very small advance from cost for cash only. Our goods are all fresh and all of the latest styles, and have been purchased by an experienced purchaser at the lowest cash prices. We intend keeping every article called for in the above line, and will have all our goods marked in plain figures, so that no advantage will be taken of our customers.

IN connection with the dry goods business we will continue on the manufacture and repairing of Umbrellas, Parasols, and Walking Canes. Having made an addition to our premises, and having engaged some of the most experienced workmen in the trade, we can now manufacture, sell, or repair Umbrellas, Parasols, or Walking Canes as cheap as any establishment in the United States.

And now, ladies and gentlemen all,
Do not forget to give us a call.

THOMAS REID & CO.
28, N. Main-street.

ANTHONY GORTON.
MERCHANT TAILOR.

AT THE JUNCTION OF MAIN AND WATER STREETS,
No 50, opposite **Heath** and **Potter**.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from 107 Main Street, to the above location, where he will be happy to receive orders in his line of business, promising to render perfect satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.

N. B. Cutting done at short notice.

NO 59.

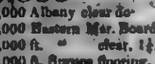
Norwich November 1st 1843 tf40.

Eastern and Western Lumber.

100,000 FEET Albany Mer. Boards, 13, 14, and 18 feet.
25,000 Albany clear do
50,000 Eastern Mer. Boards and Plank.
25,000 ft. " clear, 1¼, 1½ and 2 inch.
25,000 ft. Spruce flooring.
30,000 ft. Clapboards of various kinds.
400 M. Pine and Cedar Shingles.

For sale by E. CHAPELL,
Norwich. [25.] Central Wharf.

NORWICH & WORCESTER RAIL-ROAD.



TRI-WEEKLY LINE FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

Commencing Tuesday Nov. 7th.

Train leaves Norwich for Boston every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Morning on the arrival of the Steamers from New York.

Leaves Worcester at 5½ P. M. every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, on the arrival of the Train from Boston.

Accomodation Trains daily except Sunday.
Leaves Norwich 5½ A. M. 4½ P. M.
" Worcester 10 A. M. 4 P. M.
Freight Trains with a passenger car attached.
Leave daily except Sunday Norwich 8½ A. M,
" " " " Worcester 11 A. M.

Fares are same when paid in the cars than when for tickets at the different Stations.

EMMERSON FOOTE, *Supt.*
Norwich Nov. 6th, 1843 50

S. A. & H. S. COOK,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
101 Main-street Norwich City.

☞ *GARMENTS of all kinds cut and made in good taste at short notice.* ☜

Norwich, July 12, 1843. tf 30

PATENT MACHINES.

THE cheapest and best Horse Powers ever offered to the public for driving Circular Saws, Cider, Shingle and Sugar Mills, Turning Lathes, Threshing Machines, &c. Also the best Threshing Machines for grain and hay seed, may be had of the subscriber—also the right to vend them in various parts of the country. Horse Powers from $40 to $50. Threshing Machines from $30 to $38. Both Machines easily convayed by a one horse wagon.

N. B. A few more Agents wanted to sell on commission. A. KINGSLEY.

Norwich, July 18, 1843. tf 34

G. B. PRINDLE,

DEALER in *fine* Watches—French and American Clocks—*Standard Silver* Spoons—Fruit and Butter Knives—Forks and Spectacles—*Gold* Guard Chains, Pencils, Rings, Pins & Bracelets, just received, and the latest patterns, at the *one price* store, 97 Main street, corner of Shetucket.

Lever and Lepine Watches cleaned for	$1,00
Common Verge do	63
Guard Glasses 38 cts. com. do	25

☞ All repairs of the above named articles nicely effected. Also,
WOOD CLOCKS, for $1,50, and upward.
97 Main corner of Shetucket-street.

Norwich, July 26, 1843. 1y35

COAL.

THE subscriber is now prepared to furnish for Family use and for manufacturing purposes, the above article, of superior quality, and at prices satisfactory. JOHN G. HUNTINGTON,
August 9th, 1843—3m37. [Central Wharf.

1843
HATS AND CAPS.

THOSE in want of HATS or CAPS will consult their interest by calling at ROOT'S, No. 111 Main street, and examining his assortment of prices before purchasing elsewhere, as he is as usual selling his Nutra, plain, Brush, Cassimere, Moleskin, Leghorn, and Palm Leaf Hats, together with a full assortment of Cloth, Velvet, and glazed Caps, at a small advance from manufacturers' prices. Call and see.

May 16. tf 25

DENTISTRY.

Dr. G. E. & C. Parkhurst,

HAVE opened an Office, No. 89, Main street, 3 doors west of the Franklin House, where they will wait on all who will favor them with their patronage. Teeth set from one to a full set. Every necessary operation performed on the teeth, and warranted. Their long experience enables them to treat judiciously all diseases connected with the teeth.

Nov. 20. 1yr1

GERMAN STARCH.

SPERM and Tray Candles; Bar Soap, Bath Brick; Rotten Stone; British Lustre; or True Servants Friend. For sale cheap by
R. W. MATHEWSON.
Norwich, Jan. 17th, 1843. 3

BALCAM & Co's
Norwich, New York, Philadelphia, and Albany
PACKAGE EXPRESS.

THE subscribers have established a Package Express between this city and New York. The office in Norwich is at No. 91 Shetucket street, and in New York, at No. 3 Wall street. Harndon & Co., Agents. Particular attention will be paid to the collection and paying of Notes, Drafts, and Bills, and to the transaction of any and all kinds of business in either of the above named places.

☞ All packages must be marked "care of Balcam & Co."

☞ B. & Co., are alone responsible for the loss or injury of any article entrusted to their care. Nor is any risk assumed by the "Independent Line" of steamboats. Losses or damages of any articles will be promptly paid by the proprietors.

Agent in New York, HARNDEN & CO. 21

GROCERIES.
DELANO & SCHERMERHORN.
NO 50, FRONT STREET.
NEW-YORK.

KEEP constantly on hand a general assortment of desirable Groceries.

Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

New-York, Nov. 1st, 1843 6m49

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—1843.
HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD, NORWICH AND WORCESTER

DAILY MAIL,
SUNDAYS EXCEPTED, AT 1-2 PAST 5 A.M For Danielsonville, Moosup, Plainfield, Jewett City and Norwich—Also, Dayville, Pomfretville, Masonville, Fisherville, Webster, Oxford, Auburn and Worcester.

Post Coach, Railroad, and Steamboat Mail.

A Coach will leave the Manufacturers' Hotel, Providence, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock, M. for Norwich, Worcester, and New York, as this Line connects with the Accommodation Train from Worcester and Norwich at Danielsonville.

Returning—Leaves Danielsonville on the arrival of the Cars from Norwich, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and arrives in Providence at 12 o'clock.

Passengers leaving Providence at 5 1-2 o'clock, can arrive in Norwich at 12 M., Worcester at 1 1-2, P. M Springfield and Hartford at 7 o'clock. *Returning*—Passengers from Springfield and Worcester can leave Danielsonville Depot every day, except Sundays, at 1 o'clock, for Providence, and arrive at 6 o'clock, P. M.

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 1-2 o'clk, for Scituate, Foster, South Killingly, Danielsonville, Brooklyn, Windham, Willimantic, Coventry, Manchester and Hartford.

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at half past 5 o'clock, for Scituate, Foster, Chestnut Hill, Killingly, Centre, Danielsonville, Dayville, Pomfret, Pomfret Landing, Ashford, Mansfield, Coventry, Manchester and Hartford.

Passengers wishing to go to any of the above named places, can be supplied with Tickets for the whole route, Railroad and Stage, at the lowest rates of fare. Books kept at the Manufacturers' Hotel, Providence.

☞ Tickets can be had at the Norwich and Worcester Rail Road Ticket Office, or of the Conductor.

S. CORNELL & CO., Proprietors.
Providence, July 19, 1843. tf 34

WM. H. ALLEN'
DENTIST

OFFICE, NO. 9½ SHETUCKET STREET, (UP STAIRS) WHERE he will perform all operations necessary for the preservation of the teeth and gums in the best possible manner. Teeth inserted from 1 to a complete set. Teeth cleaned, filled, extracted, and all irregularities, whether they proceed from disease or want of proper care, remedied.

March 23 1tf

COAL.

ANTHRACITE COAL of various kinds in the Lump, or broken and screened, for sale by the Cargo or single Ton by
EDWARD CHAPPELL,
Central Wharf.
Norwich, Sept. 19. 4?

SURVEYOR AND CIVIL ENGINEER.
A. KENNEDY,

Offers his services to the public as a Surveyor and Engineer, and will be happy to receive the orders of those who may wish his services in the line of his profession. Office Main-street, over the newspaper office of *Safford & Park.*

Norwich, Dec. 13th, 1843. 2m3

TYLERS
Compound Honey of Boneset.

AMONG all the various kinds of Cough Candies, and Cough Mixtures, which are offered to the Public at the present day there is none that is more highly deserving of its confidence than Tyler's Compound Honey of Boneset, for the cure of *COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, WHOOPING COUGH, SPITTING OF BLOOD DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, AND OTHER PULMONARY AFFECTIONS.*

Price 25cts per bottle. For sale by
SAMUEL TYLER,
and WILLIAMS, TYLER,
Norwich, Dec 20, 1843. 4

Chemical Oil and Camphene.

A NEW Supply of a superior quality just received at R. W. MATHEWSON, S.
Norwich, Dec. 20th, 1843. 4

Licorice Ball.

3 ROLLS to the oz, just the thing to retail, for sale by R. W. MATHEWSON.
Norwich, Dec. 20th, 1843. 4

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC!

ORR'S AIR TIGHT STOVE.

A VERDICT having been rendered at the present term of the U. S. Circuit Court, in favor of my Patent for the above named STOVE, the public are hereby cautioned against *making, vending, or using* the same without license, as I am determined to prosecute all infringements of said Patent.

STOVES made by authority, will be accompanied by plates with my name and date of the Patent; also printed direction signed by myself, or General Agent at Boston.

N. B. Persons *using* the Stove sold without license are equally liable with venders and makers.

STOVES of good quality can be purchased at fair prices of ROATH & POTTER, No.— Water st and CALLYHA & ROBINSON, — Water street Norwich, Ct.

ISAAC ORR, 3 Merchant's Row, Boston
December 6, 1843. 3

Chamomile Flowers.

A BEAUTIFUL article for sale at MATHEWSON'S.
Norwich, Dec. 20th, 1843. 4

LUMBER.

THE subscriber has on hand a large quantity of the above article of all kinds and qualities, which he will sell low JOHN G. HUNTINGTON.
August, 9th, 1843—3m37 [Central Wharf

READ ALL YE AFFLICTED!
MORE WONDERFUL EFFECTS OF
SANDS'S
SARSAPARILLA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17th, 1843.

MESSRS. SANDS—GENTS: Although personally unacquainted, I feel myself under many obligations, having recently been cured by the use of your Sarsaparilla of a most distressing malady. For the past five years I have suffered from violent palpitation of the heart, connected with a severe pain in the side, disease of the liver, and general derangement of the digestive organs—my whole nervous system was prostrated, the citadel of life itself attacked, and I despaired of ever being cured. Notwithstanding the best medical treatment, and the use of all the ordinary remedies prescribed in such cases, I found myself fast verging towards eternity. Judge, then, of my surprise and delight, when I read of the remarkable effects produced by your invaluable Sarsaparilla. Hope springing up afresh, I resolved to make one more trial, and immediately procured some of the Sarsaparilla of your agent, S. P. Thompson. The result is as unexpected as it was unlooked for; to my lasting comfort and satisfaction I pronounce these words, "I AM WELL!" Yes, gentlemen, well! and oh that this language might resound in the ear of the afflicted to the uttermost parts of the earth, for the afflicted alone can appreciate the value of such medicine. For the benefit of suffering humanity I communicate these facts, and only desire the fame of your medicine may spread as far as its real merits deserve.—GEO. ROE, 397 South Second st

Sand's Sarsaparilla.

MANSFIELD, Oct 3d, 1842.

To R. W. Mathewson, Norwich Sir:

For fifteen years last past I have been the subject of complicated disease. Troubled with the dropsy, and my nerves completely unstrung with more or less of erysipelas in connection with other bad humors. In May last my difficulties seemed to enrage and to be more firmly seated, my head and face was so swollen that it appeared to me that the bones in my head had separated one from the other, and completely disfigured my face. I could scarcely breathe through my nose; my eyes were so affected that I could see but little; at the same time attended with an acute and indescribable pain constantly darting from the nose to other parts of the head and throat which was badly swollen and very sore, and a constant burning heat or irritation in the stomach, with my limbs bloated to nearly twice their ordinary size. In this situation for weeks, I was compelled to lie upon one side with but little or no sleep. My humors assumed a renewed and stubborn hold upon me apparently threatening a speedy dissolution. I tried every expedient possible with but little or no benefit. My physician at length recommended Sands Sarsaparilla; I procured a few bottles of it which I believe to be the means (through the blessing of God) of my restoration to comparative health again. I had not taken but two or three bottles before my disease began to leave. My pain and swelling is gone, my appetite good, sleep and rest quietly to me it has been a sovereign blessing. ELIZA CRANE.

Having been acquainted with the afflicted widow, Mrs. Eunice Crane of Mansfield for nearly six years, (whose protracted sickness has called forth the sympathies of the community where she resides) I consider it an occasion for joy that her sufferings have been so far alleviated by the use of Sands' Sarsaparilla, which has been so kindly forwarded by yourself.

HENRY BROMLEY, Minister of the Gospel.

We the undersigned do certify that the above are facts.

LUTHER MARTIN.
ELEAZAR BENNETT.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, and for exportation by A. B. SANDS & CO., Druggists, (Granite Buildings) 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers-street, New-York. Sold also by A. B. & D. SANDS, 79 Fulton street and 77 East Broadway, corner of Market street; also sold by Druggists generally in all the principal cities and chief towns of the U. States. Price $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5. Original documents may be seen at our store.

☞ For sale in this city by their agent
No. 1—49 R. W. MATHEWSON.

Great Experience and Judgment.

ARE required to make a valuable and at the same time an innocent purgative. This is possessed only by a few. The great majority of the remedies advertised, of this class, are manufactured by persons who have no idea of the relative or individual powers of the drugs they use. It is this cause more than any other, which occasions the inertness and often injurious effects produced by advertised remedies; and hence the general prejudice which prevails against them. Now there is a great difference in this respect with regard to the pills made by Dr. B. Brandreth, and consequently their superior claims upon the public. Each of the articles composing the Brandreth Pills, are prepared in that way which will secure their beneficial effects to the system, in the safest and easiest manner. The time will come when this medicine will be appreciated as they ought and as they deserve. It will be well understood then that Dr. B. Brandreth has the strongest claims upon the public confidence. It is true that every individual who makes a trial of the Brandreth's Pills concede them to be the best medicine they ever used. They are indeed a medicine about which there is no mistake. Their value in a climate so changeable as ours cannot be sufficiently appreciated. A free perspiration is at once restored; thus they cure colds, and consumption is prevented. Those who have a redundancy of bile find them of the most essential service; and should there be a deficiency of that important fluid, the Brandreth Pills have an equally beneficial effect. Often has this important medicine saved valuable lives in those regions where the DREADED YELLOW FEVER was prevailing. A few doses taken immediately upon infection being received into the system, will be almost certain to prevent any material inconvenience.—And at no stage of this dreadful epidemic is there so proper a medicine as the Brandreth Pills. Let that medicine be universally used in this disease, AND NO LOSS OF BLOOD ALLOWED, and few, very few would be its victims. So it is with other diseases.—ASSIST NATURE with this all important medicine to remove morbid humors from the blood, and do not resort to bleeding or mercury, and we shall have a very GREAT SCARCITY of persons afflicted with CHRONIC MALADIES. The feathered tribe—the animal kingdom—over which we are the lords, they are not afflicted with Chronic Maladies, neither should we be if it were not our pride which occasions them—FOLLOW NATURE. Use that medicine which harmonises with her, which mildly but surely removes all impurities from the blood, which strengthens the feeble, and yet reduces those of too full a habit, to a healthy standard. Let me again say, that every department of the manufacture of the Brandreth Pills is personally superintended by me, and that every box with my three labels upon them may be relied upon to have the beneficial effect described, if used according to the directions accompanying each box.

The public's servant,
B. BRANDRETH.

THE BRANDRETH PILLS are sold at the Comb, Fancy and Medicine Store, of E. F. BALCAM,
Successor to WM. FAULKNER.

AGENTS.

Norwich City, E. P. BALCAM; Norwich Town, G. Fuller; New London, Nathan Belden; Lebanon, Jesse Wright; Yanticville, Tracy, Huntington & Co.; Salem, W. Williams; Montville, J. Turner; Lyme, D. R. Noyes; Groton, R. A. Morgan; Portersville, Smith, Cady & Co.; Stonington, Horace Lewis; Head of Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Milltown Latham Hull, Jr.; Waterford, Comstock & Stanton

Remember—E. F. BALCAM is the only agent in Norwich.

Druggists almost invariably sell counterfeits of the above valuable medicine. Therefore never purchase at a Druggist's store.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

At No. 84 Main-street.
NEARLY OPPOSITE THE FRANKLIN HOUSE.

TRACY & SETCHEL,

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have this day taken the splendid Store, No 84 Main-street, (formerly occupied by R. M. MORGAN,) for the purpose of prosecuting the Boot and Shoe business in all its branches; and they hope by attention, faithfulness and punctuality to merit a portion of their patronage.

T. & S. intend to keep a complete assortment of Boots and Shoes constantly on hand which will be sold as low as they can be obtained in the city. They will employ only the best workmen, and furnish them with the best Stock; and all work will be made punctually according to promise and warranted.

The Public and Friends,
We cannot *now* thank you for past favors in business for this our first call; but that we may soon have that duty to perform we invite your patronage, and will strive to deserve.

Just give us a call if only as a compliment, at No. 84 Main-street. TRACY & SETCHEL.
Norwich, Nov. 27th, 1843. 51

WRIGHT'S
Indian Vegetable Pills.

THE TRUE CHARACTER OF COUNTERFEITS AND SELLERS OF COUNTERFEIT MEDICINES.

NO MEDICINE has ever been introduced to the American public, whose virtues have been more cheerfully and universally acknowledged by its vast popularity and extensive circulation than 'WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.' To descant upon their various virtues at this late season would be a work of supererogation since few who peruse this article will be found unacquainted with the widely circulated proofs of the real excellence of the medicine, to which many will be ready to add the testimonials of their own experience. But if further proof were needed of the value of the remedy, it might be found in the fact that no medicine in the market has been SO SHAMEFULLY and REPEATEDLY COUNTERFEITED. Ignorant, envious and avaricious and unprincipled men have in different places, manufactured a SPURIOUS PILL, bearing a superficial resemblance to the TRUE ARTICLE, but composed either of impotent or Deleterious Ingredients, which they have sought to foist upon the public as the veritable

"Indian Vegetable Pills."

These FRAUDULENT SWINDLERS could never pass off their vile wares upon the public for the CONNIVANCE and ASSISTANCE of (self-styled) RESPECTABLE DRUGGISTS, who, for the sake of a little "filthy lucre" lend themselves to this MONSTROUS and UNHALLOWED SYSTEM OF IMPOSITION. The counterfeiter of a popular medicine, is more CRIMINAL than a COUNTERFEITER of current money. The injuries done by the latter, sink to nothing in comparison with those inflicted upon society by the former. We might paint him wringing the mite from the hard hand of invalid poverty which is extended for the boon of health, and receives instead, the VILE DRUG that PROTRACTS and AGGRAVATES disease, or, to view it in its best aspect, suffers it to rage unchecked. How melancholy is the reflection that thousands may have been hurried to the grave by having a COUNTERFEIT substituted for the TRUE MEDICINE, who but for the vessel fraud might now be living in high health, the delight and hope of the social circle. All classes are interested in putting down these vile counterfeits.

Let the Stores where they are sold be marked and shunned!

And let the virtues indignation of the community administer to all concerned in these unfair practices a general and withering rebuke.

Copy-Right Law.

"ARE BE IT ENACTED, That, if any person, or persons after the recording of the title of any print, cut, or engraving, map, chart, or musical composition, according to the provision of this act, shall, within the term or terms limited; by this act, engrave, etch, or work sell or copy, or cause to be engraved, etched, worked or sold, or copied either on the whole, or by varying, adding to, or diminishing the main design, with intent to evade the law, or shall print, or import for sale, any such map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, or engraving, or any parts thereof, without the consent of the proprietor or proprietors, of the copy-right thereof, first obtained in writing the same to be printed, or imported without such consent, shall publish, sell, or expose for sale, or in any manner dispose of any such map, chart &c. as afore said; then such offender or offenders shall forfeit the plate or plates, on which such map, chart, musical composition, engraving cut or print, shall be copied; and also all and every sheet thereof, so copied, or printed, to the proprietor or proprietors of the copy-right thereof; and shall further forfeit, one dollar for every sheet of such map, chart, musical composition, &c. as may be found in his, or their possession, printed, or published, or exposed to sale, contrary to the true intent or meaning of this Act; the one moiety thereof to the proprietors, and the other moiety to the use of the United States, to be recovered in any Court having competent jurisdiction thereof.

Thus it will be seen that all engaged, either in manufacturing or selling counterfeit Pills, are liable to heavy damages, not only for the palpable fraud they are practising on the public, but also for infringement on the Law of Copy-Right as above cited.

☞ **Beware of Counterfeits** ☜

As the great popularity of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, has raised up a host of counterfeits, the public are cautioned against impostors, who are travelling about the country, selling to the unsuspecting store keeper a spurious article for the above celebrated Pills.

It should be remembered that, all who sell the genuine medicine are provided with a

Certificate of Agency,

Of which the following is a copy:

This is to certificate that the within named——is a regular and duly appointed——Agent for the sale of

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.

in the town of——, State of——, and this certificate which is signed by Wm. Wright, Vice President of the North American College of Health, must also be countersigned by the acting Clerk, or Agent, from whom said certificate is received.

This Certificate of Agency will be renewed every twelve months, therefore, if any alteration should be made in the date, do not purchase.

The public are further informed that all who receive the above certificate, are also required to sign the following.

☞ **Pledge** ☜

This is to certify, that the subscriber, by certificate bearing even date herewith, signed with the proper handwriting of William Wright, Vice President of the North American College of Health,.....been appointed.....Agent for sale of

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

OR, INDIAN PURGATIVE,

in the town of,.....and State of,.....to hold and continue in said Agency during the pleasure of said William Wright, and no longer, anything contained in the said certificate signed by the said William Wright, to the contrary thereof notwithstanding. In consideration whereof, I hereby covenant and to and with the said William Wright that I will not sell or expose for sale, any medicine bearing the above or a similar name, during my said Agency, other than that which I receive from his authorised Agent or Agents, under the penalty of five hundred dollars to be by me paid to him as liquidated damages. Witness....hand and seal, the....day of....one thousand eight hundred and forty.....

Thus it will be seen that the friends of the genuine medicine may be perfectly free from any apprehension of fraud, as all agents, who are provided with a certificate of Agency, have invariably

SIGNED THE PLEDGE

not to sell any Vegetable Pills except those received from the above name William Wright, or his authorised agents.

Country Agents and others, will be on their guard against travelling impostors, and remember that all authorised travelling agents are also provided with a certificate of Agency as above described, and that Pills offered for sale, by those who cannot show a certificate of agency, are sure to be counterfeit.

It will be further observed that all genuine medicine has the title expressed in full on the sides of the boxes, thus:—

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS,
(INDIAN PURGATIVE)
Of the North American College of Health.

The patrons of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, will also bear in mind that the directons which accompany each box of Pills, have been secured by a copyright, and the proper form, viz:—

"Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1840, by William Wright, in the Clerk's Office, of the District Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania."

will be found at the bottom of the first page of said directions

If, therefore, the name of WRIGHT is omitted, the purchaser may rest assured that all is positively wrong.

Thus it will be seen, that a trifling attention on the part of the purchaser to the above particulars, will put an effectual stop to this wholesale robbery, and drive, it is hoped, all depredators upon society to an honest calling

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS
Of the North American College of Health.

For sale by B. P. BALCAM, Agent
No 24 Shetucket street.

AGENTS.

E. F. Balcam,	Shetucket-st., Norwich city.
G. D. Fuller,	Norwich town,
A. G. Schofield,	Greenville,
Alfred A. Young,	Jewett city,
Henry Sabin,	Plainfield,
Dyer & Burgess,	Moosup de
Samuel H. Grosvenor,	West Killingly.
Mowry Sayles,	North "
Erastus Knight,	Thompson,
W. B. Arnold,	Masonvil
Geo. Bowen,	South Woodstock,
Andrew A. Williams,	West "
Charles Richmond,	Westford,
E. Faxon, Jr.,	Stonington,
Wm. B. Hull,	North "
B. F. Collins,	Mystic,
Palmer & Beebe,	Bridge,
B. B. Thurston,	Hopkinton, R. I.
Olney & Richmond,	Richmond, R.I. Bras'd Iron Works
H. Lewis & Co.,	Westerly, R. I.,
P. Welles,	Kingston, R. I.

New, Fashionable
HAT & CAP STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 137 Main street, at the old stand of A. Wickham, and invites their attention to a superb assortment of

Hats & Caps,

Manufactured from the choicest materials, and in the most approved style, which he offers at as low if not lower prices than can be obtained at any other establishment in this city. He is not confined to a one priced Hat, but has a full assortment, and feels confident in his ability to suit the tastes and pockets of all

137 Main st. 20 W. L. NICHOLS.

Moffatt's Pills and Bitters.

THE celebrated Life and Phœnix Bitters, prepared and sold by Dr. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York may now be said to be the most respectably established and extensively adopted family medicines in the United States. They have not only won the sanction and recommendation of all the candid and philanthropic portion of the medical profession, who have observed their invariably efficacy in general derangements of the stomach and bowels, and their astonishing effects in many varieties of acute and chronic disease, but what is far better, these medicines have recommended themselves, and fully and fairly achieved the distinguished and now certainly pre-eminent position which they now occupy in public and domestic estimation. They are proved by their works, and make no appeals to vulgar credulity. If the proprietor were disposed to make an invidious comparison between these self established medicines and any others, he might confidently assert and challenge contradiction that there is no medicine known to the medical profession, or named in the books, concerning which so many clear, unquestionable and convincing evidences of usefulness and remarkable cures are recorded as those which he can adduce concerning the Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters If it be admitted that sufferers are the best judges as to whether a remedy has relieved them and restored them to health and strength, then is the evidence in behalf of these medicines decisive and irresistable. Dr. Moffat is in possession of an accumulation of voluntary testimonials from respectable persons and families in parts of the union, far and near, who give their names and residencies to the unsolicited statement that they have been completely and speedily cured of the following diseases, and of many others not here enumerated by these Life Medicines alone, when other medicines have been long employed in vain, viz: Scrofula in its most dreadfully advanced and destructive stages, when large portions of the flesh and bones of the face had been destroyed; Piles five, ten, twenty, thirty, and even thirty-five years standing; Rheumatism, both acute and chronic, of the most hopeless character; Turgescence of the Liver and various other liver complaints Bilious cholic, and every conceivable variety of bilious affections; Marasmus, Phthisic of consumption in more advanced stages than any on record dyspepsia in all its chronic and acute varieties with its frightful train of distressing symptons; worms of all kinds both in children and grown persons; diarrhœa, both serious and bilious; costiveness both habitual and occasional; fever and ague in its three principal varieties, and intermittent and remittent fevers of all kinds; hypocondrosis, and other extremely complicated nervous debility in general; salt rheum, scald, and erupsive diseases generally, including tetanthesia, Erysipelas or St. Anthony's fire, and sallow unhealthy complexion; palpitation of the heart and determination of blood to the head, settled pains in the organs, limbs, back, head and side, affections of the system which arise from complicated causes

The certificates of these cures are in the proprietor's possession, and will readily be shown to all who desire to see them A small selection from them have been published in Moffat's Medical Manual, of which a new and enlarged edition is preparing for the press.—The reason why these medicines which in ordinary family use operate merely as mild and effectual laxatives, cure so great a variety of formidable diseases is, that while as cathartics, cleansing the alimentary canal and relieving the liver, and the absorbant vessels of all impurities, they lay the foundation for the cure of all specific diseases, they are compounded of unique and unprecedented variety of choice and exquisite ingredients, some of which are almost unknown to the profession, which exert a specific action upon many complaints, without in the slightest degree affecting the general system otherwise than as simple purifiers, when those complaints are not present. Both the Pills and the Bitters are mild and agreeable in their operations, causing neither prostration nor nausea, and requiring neither confinement nor peculiar diet Their effects are uniformly to produce an immediate sense of renovated health and new life and vigor to both body and mind. They cannot be taken without benefit and they should be procured both by individuals and heads of families, and consequently kept on hand not only as remedies but as preventatives of disease. They are sold wholesale and retail by Dr. William Moffat, 375 Broadway, N. Y., and also by

E. F. BALCAM,
22 Shetucket street, Norwich.

Norwich & Worcester Railroad Extension.

ON AND AFTER Tuesday, December 19th, the Steamboat from New York will leave and receive passengers at Allen's Point.

The following rates have been established for the winter.

Passengers between	Allen's Point and Norwich	50c
Freight " "	per 100 lbs.	6¼
" "	Greeneville per 100 lbs.	7½
" "	" " and any station Beyond Greeneville in addition to present rates per 100 lbs.	3

TICKETS for the route between Allen's Point and Norwich, may be obtained at the different stations of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad or on board the Boat. EMERSON FOOTE Sup'n't
Norwich, Dec. 23d, 1843. 5

A Case of Asthma.

The following is from a distinguished Lawyer of New York, who had been afflicted with the Asthma for upwards of "TWENTY YEARS," and who after reading such cases can doubt the efficacy of this Medicine?

NEW YORK, January 25, 1843.

I have been afflicted with spasmodic asthma for twenty-four years—sometimes so severely as to be confined to my room for weeks; and although attended by various medical advisers, of the highest reputation and skill in the country, the relief was but partial and temporary—twice the disease proved nearly fatal to my life.

Some few weeks ago, I commenced taking Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which gave me instant relief, and a single bottle produced in a few days what I believe to be a radical and perfect cure.

A WILLIAMS, Attorney at Law,
No. 56 William-st New York.

We are acquainted with the writer of the above certificate, and his statements are entitled to the full confidence of the public.

F. A. TALMADGE,
Recorder of the City of New York.
JOHN POWER, D. D.,
Vicar General of New York.

P.S. The above certificate may be seen at No. 128 Fulton street, New York.

R. W. MATHEWSON, Agent.
Norwich, Dec. 23d, 1843. 6

KEEP IT BEFORE
THE PEOPLE!
THAT
91 MAIN-STREET,
NEXT DOOR TO CHARLES CLARK'S HAT STORE, IS THE PLACE WHERE
GARMENTS ARE SOLD
At such unaccountably Low Prices.

HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE TESTIFY to the money saved in purchasing at this Popular ESTABLISHMENT.

The magnificent designs and decorative Workmanship adapted to all Garments and the superb and costly variety of styles which are daily introduced from this great place of resort is the general topic of conversation throughout the whole dress circle of Community.

The following is a sketch of a few of the many thousand articles which may be found at this.

GREAT EMPORIUM of FASHION.

Vests of every quality, and style	75c. to $5	
Black and blue black broad cloth Pants	$5	7
Riding and Shooting Pants	$1,25	7
Mixed cassimere do	2,25	8
Drab and blue	2,50	7
Doe skin pants, fancy shades,	3,00	7
Mixed business coats from	5,00	12
Green and brown,	6,00	15
Dress coats of every shade and quality, such as brown, dahlia, royal purple, drake neck, blue, blue black, &c.		
Sack Coats, some new styles	4,00	10
Plist cloth coats,	4,50	16
Beaver,	4,00	10
Broadcloth and beaver pilots, with silk velvet facing wadded and tufted in the best style,	10,00	20
Broadcloth surtouts,	10,00	25
Elegant suspenders and socks	,38	$1,75
Rich scarfs, cravats and stocks	,25	1,00

REMEMBER
☞ NO. 91 ☜
J. T. FAY.
Norwich, Dec. 23d, 1843. 16

New York Journal of Medicine and the Collateral Sciences for January.

CONTAINING 144 beautiful printed pages of Original Communications, Analysis, Indigenous &c., 50 cts each or three dollars per annum 3 numbers.

Braithwait's Retrospect

Of Practical Medicine and Surgery for sale at the publishers price by R. W. MATHEWSON.

A New Years Present.

MATHEWSONS' Almanac, for 1844. With cuts, —will be given to all who call soon at 168 Main-st
Norwich, Jan. 3d. 1843. 3

SOLD OUT!

THE subscriber has this day sold his stock of Goods to Messrs TALCOTT & WILLIAMS, who will continue the Grocery business at the old stand.

Thereupon let it be known by all concerned, that I have now nothing to do but to settle accounts, and I am determined to make clean work in that branch. Let every man provide himself with accommodation, in order to be ready to discharge at the word "Fire!"

LYMAN CHACE.
Norwich, Jan. 2d, 1844. 6

CREAM SAPONINE.

THE following excellent notice of FERRE'S CREAM SAPONINE, is from Rev. Wm. Jarvis, of Portland—being an extract of a letter to a gentleman in New York.

"With respect to the qualities of the Soap I can truly say, after having used it for several months, that it is beyond all comparison, superior to any other kind ever used by me. My beard is hard and wiry, and heretofore in cold weather shaving has been with me a tedious and painful operation; but with the soap in question I now shave every morning with hard and cold water with ease and comfort, and without leaving the face rough or chapped. This is in accordance with the declarations of hundreds, who have used it in this vicinity.

Your friend and servant,
WILLIAM JARVIS.
Jan. 17th, 1844. 3m6

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE,
Norwich and Stonington,
VIA
NEW LONDON.

Fare between New London and Norwich, 75cts.
" " Stonington 75cts.

A MAIL CARRIAGE will leave Stonington on the arrival of the Steamboats from New York, for Norwich, passing through New London, on Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays.

RETURNING.—Will leave the American House in Norwich, passing through New London, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 1½ P. M.

For seats, apply at the Steamboat Hotel, New London, and the American House, or the Merchant's Hotel, Norwich.

WILLIAM BACON, Contractor.
Steamboat Hotel, New London, Dec. 23d 1843. 5

THE NORWICH NEWS.
—TERMS.

FOR THE NEWS ONE YEAR, (IN ADVANCE)	$1,50
When not paid in advance,	2,00

PRICES FOR ADVERTISING.

FOR 1 SQUARE (OR 16 LINES,) 3 INSERTIONS,	1,00
" EXTRA INSERTIONS PER WEEK,	50

YEARLY ADVERTISERS, HALF PRICE.

AGENTS.

MORGAN SAFFORD, Postrider.
MOSES BRANCH, do.
ASA B. TRACY, do.
ADIN ARMSTRONG, do.
CHARLES CRAIN, Moosup.
THOS. REID, & Co. Providence, R. I.
WM. L. LEGG, (Late of Boston,) Pawtucket, Mass
DR. WM. BREWSTER, Danielsonville

FEB

THE NORWICH NEWS
WM. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
☞ For terms, see 4th page. ☜

PRICES REDUCED FIFTY PER CENT!
COOLEY'S
PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
REMOVED TO 95 MAIN STREET.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT to the new and beautiful building immediately adjoining the Norwich Bank, (and a few doors west of the Franklin, House,) where he will continue to execute all descriptions of Printing, in a style not inferior to any in this section of the country.

PRICES REDUCED FIFTY PER CENT!

The subscriber's *whole attention* will hereafter be given to *Book and Job Printing*; and as his connexions are very superior, and his arrangements such that he can execute Printing in the most expeditious manner, he will after this date *REDUCE* his scale of Prices, on every description of work, from *TWENTY-FIVE* to *FIFTY PER CENT:*

COMMON HANDBILLS

Will be printed in good style for from *FIFTY CENTS* to *ONE DOLLAR per HUNDRED!*

CARDS

of any size, from *TWENTY-FIVE* to *FIFTY CENTS per PAGE, Cards INCLUDED!*

☞ All other Printing proportionally low.

Observe the number, ☞ 95 MAIN STREET. ☜

N. B. All Orders ready for Delivery at the promise time agreed on, (extraordinaries only excepted,) *or no charge will be made*

J. G. COOLEY, 95 Main-Street
Norwich Nov., 1843. 6m8

LATE ARRIVALS.

BOWEN & McNAMEE,
98 WILLIAM-STREET cor. OF BEAVER,
NEW YORK.

HAVE received, by late arrivals, the most desirable stock of

Silk and Fancy Goods

ever exhibited, to which the attention of merchants, from various sections of the country, is respectfully invited.

It is their determination to present an assortment, unsurpassed in Richmond and Variety, comprising the Newest and most Fashionable Styles offered in this market.

Special attention is invited to the following articles viz:—

RICH PRINTED VELVETS, consisting of every desirable variety of style.

EXTRA RICH CHANGEABLE AND STRIPED GRUSANS, entirely new styles.

PARIS MUSLIN DE LAINES, 50 cases, just received, designed for the city or most fashionable trade.

BROCADE CHAMELEONS, an entire new article, surpassing in style and richness any thing ever offered for fall and winter dresses.

RICH DRESS SILKS, consisting of extra heavy Brocade, Chameleon, Satin Striped, Plain Fig'd &c.

SHAWLS, Paris Brocha, embroidered Cashmere, French Plaid, figured Kabyle, Taglioni, Scotch Tartan, Mouslin de Laine, &c.

FRENCH KID GLOVES, best manufacture, black white and colored.

FANCY CRAVATS AND SHAWLS, the most desirable assortment ever offered.

LACES, great variety, consisting of English and German Thread, also Cotton and Gimp Edgings, a very low prices.

ITALIAN LUSTERING AND GROS DE RINES of the best manufacture.

FRENCH PRINTS—Hartman's and Coxe Collier's manufacture, various styles, first quality.

ALSO,

MILLINERY GOODS, in great variety, consisting of rich Hat Silks, splendid changeable, chine, and striped Sarsnets, Artificial Flowers, trimming Laces, &c.

ALSO,

Black and blue black Bombassines; Pongee and Spitalfield Hdkf; Italian Sewings; Satin and Taffeta Ribbons; Kid, Silk and Fitet Gloves; Embroidery; Linen Cambric Hdkfs; Satin Vestings; Silk Velvets; Black and blue black French Crapes; Lace Hdkfs and Veils, Silk Hosiery; Sinchews; Sochen Pongee; Lace Veils; India Sarsnett; Levantine Hdkfs; Italian Crevats; Buck and Beaver Gloves; India Nankeens; Paper Muslins, &c.

December, 12th, 1843. 3

WALTER CLAPP,
BOOKSELLER & BOOK BINDER,
97 MAIN-STREET, NORWICH,
Opposite M. Bafford's News Room.
Nov. 9th, 1843. 1y50

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
BY
J. N. & H. WOODARD,
MAIN-STREET, FRANKLIN SQUARE,
Norwich, Conn.

☞ House open day and night for the reception of travellers. Meals served at all hours of the day.

☞ Carriages always in readiness to convey passengers from the cars and boats *free of charge.*

Nov. 6th, 1843. 1y

BOSTON CLOTHING STORE,
J. B. PALMER & CO.
143 Main-Street
Norwich Conn.
DEALERS IN

FASHIONABLE Ready Made Clothing, Under Shirts, Drawers, Cotton Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, cards, Cravats, Hdk'fs, Stocks, Gloves, Socks, &c. &c.

November 11th, 1843. 1y51

NOTICE.

THE WEEKLY LINE TO NEW YORK.

THE Steamer Cleopatra Capt. I. E. Doxtan, will leave Norwich on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 o'clock P. M. or on the arrival of the Cars from Boston. She will leave New York on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 4 o'clock P. M.

THE FARE, by the Boat, from Norwich, or Allen's Point $3.00. The Boat will on her passage from New York, after leaving Rail Road passengers at the point, proceed to Norwich whenever the state of the River permits, and remain there until 8 o'clock in the afternoon. No extra charge to passengers or freights by the Boat between Allen's point or at Norwich.

N. B. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of said Boat—or owners.

E. A. BILL.
Agent for the above Boat.
Norwich, Nov. 18th, 1843. 1f50

Recommendation.

From Mr. Clark, one of the best Barbers in the State.

HARTFORD, Oct, 1843.

Mr. E. C. Ferre: Sir—The box of Soap which you sent me I received last Saturday, for which you will please accept my thanks. I have no hesitation in saying it is the best I have ever used.

Respectfully yours, GEORGE CLARK.
Jan. 17th, 1844. 3w8

The Norwich News.

VOL. IV.—NO. 10. NORWICH, CONN., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1844. WHOLE NO. 166

P. G. R.

PRICES, GREATLY REDUCED. Flannels that have sold at 17 cts the new lot will be sold at 13½ cents. Beautiful Shawls worth $ 1.2 cts will be sold at 6¾; Ladies cravats of new styles very cheap. You can buy great bargains at

A. WATTLES & CO.
Norwich, Jan. 17th, 1844. 3w8

FERRE'S
CREAM SAPONINE.
A NEW REMEDY FOR SHAVING,

WHICH *Surpasses all others* in making a rich and permanent lather, without irritating the skin. N. B. Any Gentleman can purchase a pot of *Ferre's Cream*, and use it *one month*, and if it does not please him, can return it and the money will be refunded. Be sure you get *Ferre's Cream Saponine*, and not be put off with an other article as some have been—see that my name is on the label as none other is genuine.

E. C. FERRE.

For sale in Norwich by W. S. TYLER, C. OSGOOD and R. W. MATHEWSON.
Jan. 17th, 1844. 6m8

GREAT,
Inducements are now Offered to Purchasers Of DRY GOODS by
R. H. AVERY,
112 & 114 Main-Street.

THEREFORE those in want of Broad Cloths Beaver Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, and Vestings, of every style and quality, Chusans, Cashmeres, Eolians, M. De Laines, of beautiful Patterns, Lunettas, Changeable Indianneas, Bavarian, Cracovians Cloths, Plain, Fig'd, Chsing, and Watered Alpaccas, Printed Velvets, Prints of various patterns, Shawls of different styles, or any other goods usually found in a Dry Goods Store will find it for their interest to call as most of them will be sold at cost to make room for

NEW GOODS,

which are to be received this week.
Norwich, Jan. 17th, 1844. 3w8

CREAM OF SAPONINE.

The undersigned, having used the Cream of Saponine, of which Mr. E. C. Ferre, of Middletown, Ct., is the sole Proprietor, are happy to award him our testimonials in its favor. Considering the expedition of making the lather, its superior qualities when made, its softening effects on the beard, and its curative qualities on the skin, we do not hesitate to recommend it to the public, as the best Shaving cream, either *domestic or imported* now in use. Middletown, Nov. 3d, 1843.

E. A. Russell, H. N. Fowler, E. W. N. Stow, L. C. Lyman, E. Noyes, A. E. Slick, J. Johnston, L. Hubbard, E. Lacy, E. H. Hubbard, H. Hubbard, W. G. Howard, J. Arnold, G. Sickles, J. A. Pierce, C. Woodward, W. B. Cory, T. G. Mather, S. Chase, S. B Whitmore, H. Clark, N. Smith, D. Harrison, H. W. Fisk, W. F. Southmayd W. D. Starr, S. Emery, I. W. Baldwin, A. Churchill, W. W. Bacon, W. Foster, D. H. Chase, G. H. Taylor, C. H. Jackson, T. Boardman, H. Gardner, C. H. Pelton, A. Beach, W. S. Camp, G. W. Beach, E. Smith, A. Newton, jr A Merriman, L. C. Hubbard, J. H. Taylor, Wm. Jarvis, A. W. Smith, E Crofoot.

N.B.—Never purchase a pot of the above Shaving Cream without my name is written on the pot.

E. C. FERRE.
Jan. 17th, 1844. 6m8

NOTICE.

WHEREAS Vine Smith, of Lisbon, in said county of New London, and State of Connecticut has preferred his petition to the Superior Court of said State, to be held at Norwich within and for said County, on the third Tuesday of March, 1844, representing that on the first day of April, 1841, Nathan Brewster then of Lisbon aforesaid, but now living out of this State in parts to the petitioner unknown, and Eliza Brewster his wife, of said Lisbon, were justly indebted to the petitioner, by their note dated April 1 1841, in the sum of $600, one half whereof was payable on the first day of April, 1842, and the other half on the first day of April, 1843, with interest; and Nathan and Eliza, on said first day of April 1841, mortgaged to the petitioner, by deed of that date, a certain tract of Land (of which they were then seized and possessed) situated in said Lisbon (Hanover Society) on the west side of highway leading from the meeting House in said Society to Ebenezer Allen's; bounded as follows, viz,—northerly and westerly by land of Barrobas Huntington's heirs; easterly by the highway; containing about seven acres; which deed was conditioned for the payment of said note according to the tenor thereof; representing also that said note has never been paid, but is now justly due to the petitioner; and praying for a decree of foreclosure of said mortgage premises, against the said Nathan and Eliza, and others who are made parties to said petition:

Ordered that notice of the pendency of said petition be given to the said Nathan Brewster, by publishing this order in the Norwich News, a newspaper printed in Norwich in said county, six weeks successively before the said 3d Tuesday of March, 1844, that the said Nathan May appear (if he see cause) and be heard on said petition. Dated New London County this 1st, day of December, 1843.

DAVID A. FOX.
A county commissioner for New London County
Norwich, Jan. 10th 1844. 6w7

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

PROVIDENCE, SC.
CLERKS OFFICE SUPREME COURT, January, 5th, A.D. 1844.

WHEREAS Hiram Chappell, of Providence, in said county, Mechanist, prefered his Petition to said Court at the September Term last past, praying for reasons therein stated, that the benefit of the act of said State for the relief of Insolvent Debtors passed in January, A.D. 1828, and all acts in amendment thereof may be extended to him; and whereas said Court at said term, ordered that notice of the pendency of said petition be given to the creditors by publishing the same in the Norwich News, a newspaper printed in the town of Norwich, and State of Connecticut, for three weeks successively before the third Monday of March, next ensuing the date hereof.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the creditors of said Petitioner, to appear if they shall see fit before our said Supreme Court, next to be holden at Providence on the third Monday of March next (1844) to nominate assignees or to show cause why said petition should not be granted.

WALTER PAINE, Jr. Clerk.
Jan. 24th, 1844. 3w9

Perfumed Matches.

MADE without Brimstone and warranted to ignite after an hour's immersion in Water; also Matches for burning fifteen minutes, giving as much light as a candle. For sale by

R. W. MATHEWSON.
Norwich, Jan. 17th, 1844. 8

BOARD.

A Gentleman, and Wife can be accommodated with board, and pleasant rooms. Also, three young Gentlemen; Terms reasonable. Enquire at the office of the News.
Norwich, Jan. 17th, 1844. 1f8

From Thomas Mackellar's Poems.

The Deathless Smile.

I saw one in her maidenhood
From whom the life had fled,
And yet so lovely was her face,
It seemed she was not dead!

Her eyelids as in sleep were closed,
Her brow was white like snow;
A smile still lingered on her cheeks
As if "twas loth to go!

And it may be, a smile so sweet,
So quiet and serene,
Was never on the healthy brow
Of living maiden seen.

Perchance the wondrous bliss which burst
Upon her raptured mind,
When first she woke in glory's courts,
Now left its trace behind.

Her end was peace. I thought that they
Who loved her should not grieve,
For these last words they heard her say,
"My spirit, Lord! receive."

And when they laid her in the earth,
Her cheek still held the bloom;
That smile so sweet the gentle maid
Bore with her to the tomb!

Would it be strange if brighter tints
Upon the blossoms crept,
Which grew above the sacred spot
Where that meek maiden slept?

A Bygone Pythic Songe.

BY THOMAS TALLIS.

It is not beautie I demande,
A christalle browe, the moone's despaire,
Nor the snowe's daughter, a whyte hand,
Nor mermaide's yellow pryde of heir.

Tell mee not of youre starry eies,
Your lips that seeme on roses fedde,
Your breastes where Cupide tumbling lyes,
Nor sleepes forgetting of his bedde.

A bloomie paire of vermeil cheekes
Like Hebe's in her ruddiest houres,
A breath that softer musicke speakes
Than summer windes a-wooing flowres.

These are but gawdes; nay, what are lips?
Corall beneathe the ocean-streame,
Whose brinke when youre adventurer lips,
Full oft he perisheth on theeme.

And what are cheekes but ensignes offe
That wave hot youthe to fieldes of blonde?
Did Helene's breaste, though ne'er so softe,
Do Greece or Ilium sale goode?

Eies can with balefulle ardoure burne,
Poison can breath that erste perfumede,
There's mania a whyte hand holdes an urne
With lovers' hearts to duste consumede.

For chrystalle browes, there's nought within,
They are but emptie cells for pryde;
Hee who the syreene's hair woulde winne
Is mostie strangled in the tyde.

Give mee, instead of beautie's bustle,
A tender heart, a loyale minde,
Which with temptation I coulde trustie,
Yet never linkde with errouse finde.

One in whose gentle bosome, I
Could poure mie secrete heart of woe,
Like the caverbotherenede honie flie
That hides his murmurre in the rose.

Mie earthlie comfortoure! whose love
So indetenable might bee,
That when mie spirite woune above,
Here would not stryve for sympathie.

The Dark-eyed Maid.

BY MISS LORENZA HAYNE.

"Across the ocean came a pilgrim's bark, bearing the seeds of life and death. The former were sown for you, the latter sprung up in the path of the simple native."

A lovely valley where the flourishing village of W—— now stands, in 16—was occupied by a circle of cone topped wigwams, before one of which at the close of a sultry afternoon, sat a son of the forest, whose girdle of scalps and hieroglyphic marks told he was a warrior and a chief of high honor. His sinewy arm held forth a string of beads, while his piercing eye looked into those of a young female who eagerly sprang forward on seeing the baubles.

A dress of the gayest feathers interwoven with strips of colored bark, partly covering her tall straight form, the moccasins tastefully wrought with beads and shells that decked her little feet, and her long black hair in its wild luxuriance falling about her uncovered shoulders, rendered her appearance extremely picturesque. Grasping the treasure with a laugh of joy and twining them in her hair, she bounded away like a young fawn to join her companions.

On the hill side near by, stood a well-formed, fair-faced youth, in the garb of a huntsman, leaning on his gun. Through an opening in the trees he had been an unseen witness to what had passed, and as he gazed after her who seemed like a bird escaped from Paradise, he shouldered his rifle, and with an apparently wearied step approached the spot where the chief still sat, who seeing him, asked—

"Whence comes the pale face; what seeks he of the red man?"

"Food and rest," replied the other; "three days ago I left Shawmut with a hunting party, while in search of game I separated from, and being unable to find them or my way out of the forest, I have since wandered about, and was contemplating another night in the woods when through the trees I saw the smoke of your cabin. I am ill; let me lie in it, and here is money," added he, temptingly offering a handful of silver.

"The chief of a great people will not take it. His wigwam is open to the hungry, if he be a white face that would rob him of his game; enter."

The parents of William Raymond came from England with the hope of retrieving a lost fortune. By their indulgence, he at an early age had mingled with those circles of fashion that demand but *Forgest* for a recommendation.—He had learnt their vices and had brought to this country an unprincipled heart, combined with a handsome face and pleasing manners.

He was soon seated on a mat in the rough dwelling of the Indian, who recalled his daughter to tend on him. When William beheld her regular features, snow white teeth, sunny cheeks, eyes of such dazzling brightness, as to defy a knowledge of their true color, he thanked fate for placing him in the way of the forest flower. With his usual gallantry he arose at her entrance, when the red man said—

"This is the daughter of the great chief, the pride of the squaw, the idol of the warrior.—They call her the Violet Eye. Fifteen times the birds and flowers have come back since the Great Spirit gave her to me;" turning to her, he added, "bring venison and corn for the pale stranger."

A little time and William joined the games of the Indians; by his daring courage, fleetness of foot, and skill with the rifle, which he presented to the Chief, he soon became a favorite with them. For the maiden whose guileless heart knew no wrong he gathered wild flowers to deck her hair, the brightest plumage for her dress, placed his rings on her fingers, and tied his bright handkerchief around her neck. She, in return, prepared him food, wove him moccasins, and smoothed the long fair curls from his brow while he would talk to her of love; and she innocent one, believed him when he said the rose and lily should never be separated.

Together they roved through the wild woods and by the pleasant stream; oft when gliding over its clear waters, the golden moon and myriads of brilliant stars their only companions, he would enchant her mind with stories of his own race; tell her of the white maiden's beauty, and vow before the Great Spirit, that none equalled hers, none other could he ever love. The simple child of Nature listened, enraptured with his every word, so sweet to her ear, so poisonous to her soul.

No cloud obscured the heart of Violet Eye, but he whose presence made it sunshine soon tired, and under the pretence of getting ornaments, for her and the chief, urged his departure, promising soon to return. She doubted not his sincerity when he pressed her to his heart and kissed away the tears that moistened her cheek. When gone, she sought the loneliest spot to ask the Great Spirit for his safety.

Many moons passed, and Violet Eye looked in vain for him she loved. Her heart saddened; she no longer cheered the young warriors in their sports; her ornaments were thrown aside, save such as had been his gifts. The path they had trodden when his arm permitted not the slightest bush to touch her roughly, were now her favorite haunts. By the stream on whose waves an hour-at-even had been "sweeter than ages of the tell-tale day," she would now often pass the night. She found companionship but with the "pale, cold moon," that like her heart seemed sick with reflection of a brighter past.

The chief saw the change wrought by the white man's treachery, and swore revenge on his race. Soon after he met with one whose sword crossed the tomahawk, and sent his spirit to the happy hunting grounds. Violet Eye saw the green sod placed over him, and broken hearted strewed the spot with flowers. A little time and she too was gone from amidst her people. They mourned, but could not bring her back.

William Raymond overturning to his friends, who supposed him at a neighboring settlement, no longer loved his forest bride, and never referred to her but to boast of his conquest.

* * * *

Five years had passed and the axe had felled the trees far back into the country; their places were occupied by pleasant hamlets and cultivated patches. Where had echoed the savage yell and shrill scream of the wild bird, now rise tones of praise and prayer. Much was changed, even the heart of William Raymond, as now, for the first time, he really loved, and used earnestly for the hand of a beautiful woman. 'Twas promised; the nuptial day arrived and friends assembled in the village church. He gazed with delight on his lovely companion, who blushed and smiled at his extravagant praises of her beauty. As they approached the rough alter, an Indian maid appeared before them; fixing her dark eyes on the female, in a warning voice she said to her—

"Wed him not! or you are cursed. On his soul lies the crime of a broken heart," and turning to him added, "William Raymond, the Violet *Eye* will be upon you; we meet again," and like a mysterious spirit she glided from the church.

Treating the occurrence as a maniac's intrusion, the ceremony was performed, but those tones of threatening evil long rung in the ears of the wedded pair.

Nearly two years and the bright rays of hope had dispelled the fearful cloud that dimmed the bridal day. The savage inhabitants finding their game dispersed, and themselves driven from their early homes, and the graves of their fathers, ever and anon gave evidence of spirits parting for revenge.

At the close of a battle when many hundreds of the Indian race were slain, one stood victorious. 'On the 'blood stained snow' lay William Raymond, wounded with a poisonous arrow; by his side was the graceful form he once caressed, and the same voice that spoke at the bridal alter now broke upon the ear of the dying man."

"William Raymond, when faint and weary a dark maid of the forest nursed you: by the white man's arts you won her love. Your lying heart deceived—she was no more happy; the tress and flowers looked angry. Ashamed before her people, she left them at the Great Spirit's bidding to revenge her wrongs. She warmed the white flower, that you nestled in your treacherous bosom. Her eyes followed you—her heart sought revenge and has found it. 'Twas the hand of the Violet Eye that poisoned the arrow and sent it to your breast. She has brought a charm—can make you well.'

Grasping at the shadow of restoration, he vowed to become her slave and think of none other if she would apply it. He called her back to happy days, and spoke of future ones as he half raised himself to take her hand, and sunk back almost exhausted. She bent over him till their lips nearly met. Had the "old time come o'er her" and her woman's heart relented? No! Raising herself to her full height, with a laugh of triumph, and a heart unmoved, she replied:

"You cannot risedo get it—Violet Eye will not give it. *You shall die!* and your scalp hang at the red man's belt." Snatching a dirk from his side, she continued: "When the Great Spirit passes you cloud you must die. Think of the white wife that wishes for you, look on the dark one by your side. See! 'tis time."—And with that hand

"So soft in love—so wildly nerved in hate,"

she pierced it to his heart, and with the warm blood dripping from the polished steel, planted it in her own.

"If we do but watch the hour,—
There never yet was human power,
Which could evade, if unforgiven,
The search and vigil long—
Of one who treasures up a wrong."

☞ "A nursery must be a great place for dancing, *Simon.*"

"Why so?"

"Because it is."

"I don't see how."

"Aint a nursery a regular *bowl*-room?"

"He—he! Guess so. Squibbs' nursery, is a all events."—[Star.

SOMETHING TO TALK ABOUT.—An English paper gives an account of a tea party of six old women, who were the mothers of *eight hundred and sixty-nine children!* They must have had something to talk about at that tea party, we should think.

[From the Sunday Mercury.

A Short Patent Sermon.

TEXT: For me, I kiss but very few,
Not with that kiss my heart goes too:
I hold a very Judas he
Who'd kiss but in sincerity.

My hearers—kisses may be reckoned among the luxuries of life, rather than its necessaries; and the reason why so many are fond of indulging in them is because they belong to the superfluities of this world, and contribute neither to the nourishment of the body nor to the welfare of the soul, but merely afford a moment's gratification. Formal or ceremonious kisses are like manufactured flowers—very fine in appearance, but wanting in fragrance; and their superabundance only goes to show that the present is a very artificial state of society, as the monkey said when his master put the breeches on him. The common custom of kissing the Bible in order to give the *appearance* of solemnity to an oath, unless the kiss be hot from the heart, it is impious mockery, and ought never to be practised in a country like this, where christianity and common sense are supposed to be closely combined. This cold kind of kissing produces no blissful excitement, and often leads to bad results; and I have no doubt but the old woman experienced more pleasure when she kissed her cow, than half of the young men who bestow busses upon the cheek of beauty, unwarmed by the fire of affection.

My young friends—you may go to your private evening parties, where all is gaiety, joyety and hilarity—where the lovely angels of earth dressed in the snowy robes of purity, look tempting enough to make a sinner turn saint, and perform a pilgrimage from perdition to paradise for sake of a single glorious smack. Go then, and feast till you fatten upon forfeited kisses: but be assured that although they may be attended with some little sport and amusement, they are just as destitute of real ecstacy as a fox's fur in the month of June, or an oyster of fine flavor in August. True bliss only attends the warm kiss of fervent love. When a youngman presses the girl that he sincerely loves to his bosom—when heart meets heart—when soul mingles with soul—and when lips meet lips—Oh then some exquisite touches of tenderness!—then, he cannot help feeling a sort of furziness all over!—and she must unquestionably feel as though she was ready to pinfeather at the moment. Such, my young brethren, are the delightful, but indescribable sensations attending the kiss of pure and unadulterated love.—But be that kisses only to deceive, instead of poison at the time, which rankles in his bosom, and induces more or less of grief and mortification, according to the injury inflicted. I hold him a very Judas at best—and if, after committing the deed, he were to go straightway and hang himself, society would reckon his loss as an unlooked for and fortunate gain.

My hearers—as for me, I don't dive away deeply into miscellaneous kissing, and consequently kiss but few; but, when I do kiss, an explosion takes place which must convince all within hearing that it originated from the heart, and is meant in earnest. There was a time, in my school-boy days when I could extract the sweets of a kiss as calmly, composedly, and I may say as boldly, as a bee sucks the honey from a hollyhock; but now I never undertake the business unless I go into it with a heart heated in the blaze of enthusiasm. A mother kisses her child, and no one presumes to mistrust her motives: true lovers do the same to one another, and no evil consequences ensue;—doves bill and coo, and they know no more about the practised arts of love than a man knows when he goes to sleep;—but oh: this kissing to gain some mean, mercenary or unlawful end, ought never to be countenanced in a christian community. To kiss in jest, as is often practised by chaps among the girls, is productive of no absolute harm nor actual good; yet the young men love to indulge in it and so long as the amusement is innocent in itself, I have no objections to their gratifying their naughty, but not wicked, propensities, to their heart's content. But they must be careful whom they kiss. Some girls will undergo the pleasurable punishment as quietly as a good natured child submits to baptism by sprinkling—some twist and squirm like an eel while being skinned, and either return a smart slap on the face, or exercise no other defence than by merely saying, 'Why! aint you ashamed?'—and then again there are others whom it is as dangerous to attempt to kiss as it would be to break open the trunk of an elephant. Look out for this latter sort, my young friends; for they have teeth like a tiger's and claws like a wild cat's—and you must keep at a respectful distance, or pay dearly for your rashness.

You, married men, may greet one another with a holy kiss, but don't kiss each other's wives, lest the green eyed monster haunt the blooming bowers of matrimony, and every beautiful blossom of connubial bliss be blighted in the frost bringing breeze of jealousy. You, young folks of both genders—partake prudently of the pleasure of kissing, now while every kiss is rendered hot by the enthusiasm of youthful ardor—for, like buckwheat cakes, they are only good while hot; and they will grow cold for a certainty as you go down into the frosty vale of years, where beauty loses its charms, and pleasure its power to entice. I want you, my young sinners, to kiss and get married; and then devote your time to the study of morality and money-making. Then let your homes be well provided with such comforts and necessaries as piety, pickles, pots and kettles, brushes, brooms, benevolence, bread, charity, cheese, crackers, faith, flour, affection, cider, sincerity, onions, integrity, vinegar, virtue, wine and wisdom. Have all these always on hand, and happiness will be with you. Don't drink anything intoxicating—eat moderately—go about business after breakfast—lounge a little after dinner—chat after tea—and kiss after quarreling; and all the joy, the peace, and the bliss the earth can afford shall be yours, till the graves close over you, and your spirits are borne to a brighter and happier world. So mote it be!

Dow, Jr.

Some caution is requisite in passing our opinion upon strangers—a caution, however, which few of us adopt. At a public levee of the Court of St. James, a gentleman said to Lord Chesterfield.

"Pray, my lord, who is that tall, awkward woman yonder?"

"That lady, sir," replied Lord Chesterfield, "is my *sister.*"

The gentleman reddened with confusion, and stammered out,

"No, no, my lord—I beg your pardon—I mean that ugly woman who stands next to the Queen?"

"That lady, sir," answered Lord Chesterfield, calmly, "that lady, sir, is my *wife.*"

The New York Aurora's last:—

"Stewed ho-es to please," as the system remarked in the chafing dish.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

Prairie and Mountain Life.

The Old Man of the Mountains.

The world should be made acquainted with some of the strange characters who have buried themselves away from civilization among the rocks of the West.

There is one whimsical old genius who is noted particularly among the trapper tribe as prince of queer ones. He calls himself *William S Williams, M. T.*, and he is most resolutely determined upon having the M T initials ("M. T.") always affixed to his name. He is the oldest man in the mountains, having resolved to live and die there, and more droll anecdotes are told about him, than would fill a pair of volumes of modern size. *M. T.* is meant to signify *Master Trapper*, and the old man has just seized upon the whim of insisting that this distinguishing mark shall on all occasions and under all circumstances be attached to his name. He chanced at one time to fall into a mortal quarrel with a Blackfoot Indian, and upon achieving advantage, he at once seized upon the red fellow's scalp-lock.

"Bill Williams!" shouted the Indian, whose whole knowledge in English terminated in the capacity of pronouncing this singular old white man's name.

"William S. Williams, M T., if you please," said the old man of the mountains, as he coolly darted the point of his knife around the scalp-lock and tore it off!

This extraordinary individual is now about fifty-five or sixty years of age, and he has lived more than half his life in the mountains. He declares that he never was anywhere else, but it is remembered that he was once a Methodist preacher in the States, and it is known that he is an educated man, with a critical knowledge of Greek and Latin. By his own words, he was "rolled out of a thunder storm in the mountains," for he found himself there and don't remember anything else. He is quite certain he is not human, and has a strong persuasion that he was "translated from the Great Bear, or some other luminous celestial animal, for some most particular and especial purpose that is meant to be made known to him hereafter."

He was never known to wear a hat, but once in the winter, finding his head cold, he shot a wolf, scalped the animal, and drew the warm skin to his own head! For all such eccentric things this old man is remarkable, but, perhaps, the singularity of his character may be shown by relating an odd meeting that he once had with a fellow fresh from the States. Williams was camping alone when the young man accidentally encountered him.

"*Hum!*" said the old man in soliloquy, "here comes another enormous fool of a young rascal to crowd us here in the mountains! We shan't have an inch of elbow room left! Cook, old cake! cook!" said he, addressing a lump of dough that he was turning over on the coals of his solitary fire with his naked toes, that protruded through his venerable moccasins. "Cook, old cake, there comes a white foot, and he's hungry of course. Now, you miserable young blockhead, do you know me?" said the old man to the stranger.

"I guess I do," said the boy, for he was a wandering sprig of Yankee land.

"You *guess*," replied the old eccentric, "you're a pretty sample of a scalp-block to come here guessing! Had you nobody to keep you at home, that you must come strolling out here among bears and Blackfeet? How do you know me?"

"I reckon I guess."

"O you're a big figure at mathematics! You had better get rid of your guessing and your reckoning, if you want to live among the rocks. Take up that chunk of burnt dough there, and stuff it down your ravenous maw!"

"Thank you—I'm not hungry."

"Don't come here to tell lies, sir; we are honest men in the mountains, and you mustn't come here to contaminate us with your civilization. You *are* hungry, and you know it, and you must eat that cake; I've got another. Do you think me an antediluvian, not to share my dinner with you?"

"Ain't you the man they call Bill Williams?" said the hungry lad, as he greedily devoured the cake.

"*What* do they call me!" roared Bill, with the growl of a wounded bear.

"William Williams, I think!" answered the young aspirant in the trapping trade, with a half frightened tone of subdued respect.

"William S. Williams, M. T., young hazard's meat!" replied the master trapper, drawing himself up with the air of a Julius Cæsar. "Look here, boy, do you see that *butte?* There is a hole in it, and that's where I put my bones."

"*Bones!*" said the boy, greatly bewildered at the words of the old man.

"Yes—ooh!" continued Bill, lifting his rifle and imitating a shot, "there's where I bury my dead: that's my bone house!"

"Why, you don't—"

"Don't tell me I don't," interrupted the old man, "or I'll don't you, knock me down if I don't! How would you like to sleep there to-night? Eat away, and don't be gaping at a natural christian like a born fool! I always stow my white bones decently. Eat away, you stupid young blockhead, and stop staring. I dare say you call yourself a gentleman!"

"Ye-es!" stammered the youngster.

"Happy of your acquaintance. If you have done eating, just remember that you have dined with William S. Williams, M. T."

This odd encounter happened almost word for word as here set down, and it may give the reader a fair view of one of the drollest beings that ever breathed. Surly, abrupt and eccentric, the fellow is yet noted for benevolence and stern honesty. He once took off his coat of deer skin, when it was almost the last remnant of apparel in his possession, and threw it over the shoulders of a poor, shivering squaw. He sleeps curled up by the camp-fire, with his head in the ashes, embracing an old rifle, that has been mended and mended again with 'buffalo tag,' until scarcely a particle of the original stock is left. He works hard, makes money, and gives everything away to others who may happen to be in distress. He once threatened to shoot an old friend who sent him a letter with an offer of assistance! Old William S. Williams, M. T., will accept of charity from no man breathing. Such a character is now pillowing his grey hairs among the snows of the West, and there he will live and die, while this rough sketch, no doubt, presents all the world will ever know of The Old Man of the Mountains!

Sorrow connects the soul with the invisible and the everlasting; and therefore all things prophesy it before it come to us. The babe weeps at the wail of music, though he is a stranger to grief, and joyful young hearts are saddened by the solemn brightness of the moon.

The heart is more than half corrupted, that does not burn with indignity at the slightest attempt to seduce it.

Federalism.—'Henry Clay first, Henry Clay last Henry Clay all the time.'

Democracy.—Principles first, principles last, principles all the time.

The new Lord Mayor of London is a paper maker.—*Gazette.*

☞ The unparalleled losses sustained by the whigs of Connecticut in the fall town elections, sets them squirming like eels in ho ashes. But they will get used to it after a while.—*N. H. Register.*

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE NEWS.

Norwich, Conn., Feb. 1, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JOHN TYLER, of Virginia.
Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
CHAUNCEY F. CLEVELAND.
FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM S. HOLABIRD.
FOR SECRETARY,
NOAH A. PHELPS.
FOR TREASURER,
CHARLES H. POND.
FOR COMPTROLLER,
GIDEON WELLES.

☞ Our columns are this week almost exclusively occupied with political articles,—necessarily so, for there is little stirring in the way of news. Horrible accidents and murders, hair breadth escapes and elopements have been few since the good people of Baltimore saw Adam Horn hanging between the heavens and the earth. There is no local news of interest, excepting what may be found in the proceedings of a large and spirited meeting of the democracy of this city held at the Town Hall on Saturday evening. The doings of Congress may be found under its proper head and in the Letters of our Correspondent.

☞ We spoke last week of the proceedings of the great Democratic Tyler State Convention lately held in Ohio. They shall appear in full in our next.

☞ In a communication from our correspondent at Washington, received the week after the passage in the House of the bill refunding the fine imposed upon Gen. Jackson, occurred the following passage which in our haste we were reluctantly compelled to omit; but we take great pleasure in laying them before our readers at this time, well satisfied that the compliment contained therein is most properly bestowed. Our correspondent proceeds to say:

In the course of the debate on this subject (the bill refunding the fine) in the House, there was a good degree of eloquence and ability displayed. It was a subject well calculated to enlist the best feelings and honest sympathies of all who fully appreciate the public services of the Old Hero for whose benefit this act of justice is designed. On this occasion some of the *new members* acquitted themselves most admirably, and won a distinction which cannot fail to place them in a most favorable and prominent position in the eyes of their constituents and the country at large. The speech of Judge DOUGLASS of Illinois—which, by the bye, you must read if you have not already done so, and publish too, if you have room—attracted very general attention, and has been highly complimented by all who heard it, including many of the oldest and ablest members in the House, of all parties. Notwithstanding Judge D. spoke under many disadvantages, and at a time when the subject was by many supposed to have been well nigh exhausted, it was a masterly effort, and produced a very decided impression on that side of the House from which the opposition had proceeded. Some of the oldest politicians here, who have for years listened to the debates on the floor of Congress, pronounced this not only the ablest speech delivered on this question, but—the style of delivery and all considered—the best they had ever heard on any subject or on any occasion.

Since I have said so much in praise of Judge Douglass, you will no doubt desire to know more about him—concerning his origin, history, &c.; and as I am ever anxious to give the enterprising and ambitious sons of New England the full benefit of such examples as the successful career of this young man affords, I cannot more profitably occupy a few lines than in putting you and your readers in possession of a few facts concerning him, particularly as he is himself a native of one of your neighboring States, (old "Vermount,") and withal a "self-made man." He removed from Vermont to the State of New York at an early age, and being thrown entirely on his own resources, without a father, or the means of obtaining more than a common school education, he was apprenticed to a cabinet-maker, in which occupation he was engaged until he arrived at about the age of 18 years. He then turned his attention to the study of the law, and after the lapse of two years, and at the age of twenty, he removed to Illinois, where he found himself among entire strangers, and, as it were, entirely friendless. But his yankee self-confidence, industry, and perseverance never for a moment deserted him. The rest of the story may be told in a few words. It is just *ten years* since he set foot on the soil of Illinois, the State of his adoption. His age is now *thirty*, and he has already filled the important offices of State's Attorney, Member of the Legislature, Register of Public Lands, Secretary of State, Judge of the Supreme Court of Illinois, and has now been honored with a seat in the National Councils. The high rank which Judge Douglass has already taken in this new and important sphere of action, must satisfy the western aspirants for the *higher* honors within the people's gift, that they are to have in him a formidable competitor.

If the annals of yankee achievements in a political way, can furnish a parallel case with this, I for one should be happy to have it pointed out.

O. T. E. V.

Correspondence of the News.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1844.

DEAR SIR,—The wise men at the Capitol, as you will perceive by a glance at the Congressional proceedings, have furnished but little that is either interesting or important, the past week. The Senate have been chiefly engaged in a discussion on the Tariff question, growing out of the Resolution from the Finance Committee, on the Tariff bill of Mr. Mc Duffie. They have had now and then a short Executive (*Execution?*) session, though from the delayed action on the *subject* before them, it may be inferred that the guillotine is slightly out of order.

In the House the members, many of them at least, have been splashing away in the "Western waters," at a famous rate. Among the few items of business of any considerable importance, may be mentioned the Report of the Committee on Elections, in relation to those members who hold their seats by virtue of the "general ticket" system, and in defiance of the district law of the last Congress. The Report is from the pen of Judge Douglass of Illinois, of whom I gave you some account in my last communication. I have not yet found time to peruse it, but it is said to be very able, and conclusive,—particularly of the democratic side of the House—and of course fully sustains the claims of the general ticket men, to the seats they occupy. Mr. Davis of Kentucky, has made a speech

Report representing the views of the minority, or whig branch of the committee.

The nomination of Messrs. Spencer and Porter are still before the Senate. So is that of Mr. Wise, as Minister to Brazil, the place for which Mr. Profit was rejected. It is believed now that the idea of keeping the vacancy in the Supreme Court, open as a prize to be fought for in the next Presidential contest, has been pretty much abandoned, and that in the absence of any good and sufficient reason for defeating the choice of the Executive, Mr. Spencer will be confirmed.—It is sincerely hoped that such will be the result, as there never was a nomination made by Mr. Tyler or any other President, which received to a greater extent the approbation of the country at large. If any reliance is to be placed on out door indications, in predicting what is to be the action of the Senate in the case of Secretary Porter, you must be prepared I think to hear of his rejection. It has been openly and often asserted within the past week by those who make it a point to be a little in advance of such events, that it has already been decided in private caucus to reject him. Should your readers desire to known the *reasons* for such a decision, I must confess my inability to furnish any whatever, and I am inclined to think the honorable Senators themselves would be found quite as ignorant, could they be interrogated on the subject.

Mr. Wise, it is generally thought will be confirmed. Mr. Rantoul, of the Boston Custom House, is here waiting Senatorial orders, and I understand that his prospects for a confirmation are not the most flattering. I have heard it said that the whig Senators have agreed, since they confirmed Messrs. Upsher and Nelson, not to vote for any nominee who acted with the Van Buren party in 1840. If this is so, it is difficult to discover how they will make such capital against Mr. Van Buren now, by such a course—especially if the reasons are fully understood by those rejected.

Last Thursday the President gave a dinner to some twenty or thirty of the new members of Congress.—Among the number were two of the delegation from Connecticut, Messrs. Catlin and Seymour. A short time before the guests arrived at the White House, the President was attacked severely with the ague in the face, and was thus unfortunately prevented from joining the company, at the festive board. They were however, very pleasantly and agreeably entertained by his accomplished sons.

The President's second levee will come off next Tuesday evening, and will doubtless equal the first, which was very fully attended, and in all respects worthy the distinguished inmates of the White House.—It is gratifying on occasions like these, to see all political differences laid aside, and the feelings of the mere partizan, give place to those of a more social and disinterested nature.

Quite an exciting scene occurred in the House to-day. A few days since, in the course of debate, there was some pretty sharp shooting between Mr. Weller of Ohio, and Mr. Stewart of Pennsylvania. The reporter for the Baltimore Patriot, in his version of the affair, it appears, misrepresented Mr. Weller. The two gentlemen met to-day in the recess behind the Speaker's chair, when Mr. Weller called the attention of the Reporter to the offensive allusions in the Baltimore paper, and in the course of the interview, the latter gave the former the *lie direct*, when Weller pounced upon quilly in a trinking. The first blow laid the young man sprawling, when several others were laid on in quick succession and without much moderation. There was of course a general rush to the scene of action and by this time Weller had gathered up the remnants of his victim and was *making for one of the windows*, and in fact had nearly reached it, and was only prevented from poking Mr. Reporter through the glass, by the timely interference of some of the spectators!

P. S. Since the above was written, I have ascertained that the Senate have fixed on Monday next, the 29th, for final action on the nomination of Secretary Porter.

O. T. E. V.

Short sketches of the Speeches delivered at the late democratic Meeting in this city.

We promised to give this week some account of the Speeches delivered at the late democratic meeting. The following has been hastily prepared to that effect—not from notes, for none were taken, but from the best recollection of our reporter of what was said.—Should there be any imperfections they are not to be charged to the speakers.

JAMES A. HOVEY, Esq., was first called up. Mr. Hovey confined his remarks principally to the Tariff. He spoke of the efforts of the whigs to raise a periodical excitement upon this subject, to represent *themselves* as exclusively the friends of protection, and that democrats were *for free trade*; he shew the falsity of their statements; remarked that the democratic policy was, to protect all classes of American labor, not the *manufacturer* simply, but also the farmer and the mechanic, and the laboring man. The present tariff, of which the whigs boast so much, could never have been passed but for the democratic party; he would not repeal it, but *improve it*, making its principle and details more liberal — more favorable to the interests of all classes, and of a character, too, to raise sufficient revenue to meet the wants of the government. He was somewhat surprised, however, he said, at observing that, under the operation of a tariff so favorable to manufacturing interests, and while the owners of manufacturing establishments were dividing 10, 15, and 25 per cent. profit on their investments, the wages of the *laborers* had not been raised, but on the contrary, had been *cut down* in many instances below former prices. This was a sort of "Protection to home *industry* and *labor*" which the speaker expressed his inability to understand. Again: Mr. Clay was represented by the whigs at the north, as the friend of Protection, and his claims to the Presidency were principally based upon this fact.—Now the principle of Protection, especially to northern interests, (said Mr. Hovey,) received the severest blow it has ever experienced, from the hands of this very Mr. Clay. That blow was the famous "Compromise Bill," introduced by Mr. Clay and adopted by Congress, establishing a system of *horizontal duties*. But the whigs in this part of the country claim him as the friend of Protection. How is he regarded at the South? Why, Mr. Clay has been very busy writing letters adapted for that latitude, and *there* he is supported as the *enemy* of high tariffs and Protection. They even claim him (from his own representations) as being more in favor of *free trade*, than the *democrats themselves!!* And this is Mr. Clay: at the north for protection,—at the south anti-protection; at the north, high tariff—at the south free trade! The democratic policy after all, (Mr. Hovey contended,) was the best—a judicious revenue tariff, with duties so discriminately arranged as to afford incidental protection to the *whole* industry of the country.

Dr. L. W. Rogers next addressed the meeting. His remarks were at some length and much to the point. After briefly alluding to some of the prominent questions of national policy, he remarked that the efforts of the whigs seemed to be, to divert the attention of the people as much as possible from our *State* affairs and the questions more intimately connected with our *State election*. Hence, in all their speeches and newspaper discussions, they very carefully abstained from touching upon these matters, but sought to engross the public attention by their shouts in relation to the tariff and Henry Clay—so cautious were they of the excellence and deserved popularity of our present democratic State administration and of the fearful inability successfully to attack it. Indeed, (observed the speaker,) the whigs know that the more they can withdraw attention from these matters, the better—for were they to make up the simple issue to be presented to the people, CLEVELAND or BALDWIN, they could not hope to stand for a moment. But have the people, he would ask, no interest in the character of the State government under which they live? Most assuredly they have—and an interest of the deepest and most abiding nature—an interest, if possible, *far greater* than that involved in our national politics; for it was known that in many respects the power of our State governments over the immediate welfare and happiness of the people, extends farther even than that of the English Parliament over its subjects. How important therefore, that our State government be entrusted into *safe* and *just* hands—and where could it be better bestowed than where it is at present?

Dr. Rogers then proceeded to speak of several subjects connected with the past and future legislation of the State, and to show the liberal, the just, the ever equal tendency of democratic legislation. He spoke, among other things, of the great REDUCTION in TAXES that had been brought about through the efforts of democratic legislation. He alluded also to the unjust system of assessing mechanics and merchants for the privilege of doing business, and referred to the fact that our present Chief Magistrate in his late message had strongly recommended ITS ABOLITION, and that unquestionably another democratic Legislature *would do away with the present onerous system of* ASSESSMENTS. In the course of his remarks, the speaker took occasion while referring to the whig party and the present state of the country, to pass a merited compliment upon President Tyler. He was not strictly speaking a "Tyler man," but he was ready to exclaim "Thanks to John Tyler," for the firmness and honesty of his acts, for which the people should award him their lasting gratitude!

Next arose Dr. Wm. P. Eaton. The Doctor made a capital speech, full of humor, as usual, and showing up the Coons in their true character. He spoke of the disgraceful mummeries that were enacted in 1840 the musty cider barrels—the disgusting song-singing—and the coon emblems and banners followed in procession by men who called themselves respectable. There seemed to be a disposition, he said, to re-enact these scenes at the present time, and the Coons had established "Clay Clubs" and entered again upon their their song-singing and other clap-trap inventions to catch votes. He did not attend the "Clay Club" meeting the evening previous, because it had been announced that the Hall would be crowded, and he thought if he attended he would necessarily crowd out some three or four little whigs! But he understood that his excellency Wm. W. Ellsworth had been brought all the way from Hartford to address the club. It had been intimated that this gentleman was extremely anxious to obtain a Judgeship or a seat in the U. S. Senate, and it would indeed be a little singular if the ex-governor should succeed in supplanting the distinguished gentleman from this town who now held a seat in that body—the man who moved to lay the President's message on the table! and who refused to pay a friendly visit to that gallant old Hero, Richard M. Johnson, during his visit to this city, notwithstanding they had passed many years together at Washington, on very intimate terms, while in the discharge of their respective public duties.

The Doctor's speech, as we have remarked, was capital throughout, and elicited much applause.

Joel W. White, Esq. was now loudly called for.

Mr. White arose and entered upon a speech which would be well worthy of being written out and published in full. The subjects treated upon were varied, and were handled with much clearness and ability, interspersed with no little humor, which drew forth shouts of laughter and applause. He spoke, first, of the subject of the Elective Franchise—shew how the whigs had fought the extension of this privilege, inch by inch, even up to the last session of the Legislature, when an effort was made by the democrats to secure the passage of an amendment to the Constitution, removing the last vestige of exclusiveness and throwing the polls open to every citizen of good moral character.

The subject of Imprisonment for Debt, and the trickery of the whigs in passing a law *nominally* abolishing this unjust practice, but in reality doing no such thing, was adverted to by Mr. White. The individual who was chiefly instrumental in the passage of the sham law of 1840, was Mr. Roger S. Baldwin, the present whig candidate for governor. It was wish (said Mr. White) the law restored, which enables your creditor to incarcerate your person, do you *vote for the whigs*; if not—then vote for Chauncey F. Cleveland and the democratic ticket!

Mr. White alluded, next, to the absurd practice of taxing a *man's head* to raise money to defray the civil list expenses, and illustrated the folly of the thing by a rehearsal of the anecdote of the negro standing in the rain, with his hat under his arm and his *head* bared to the storm—assigning as a reason for his conduct, "hat be mine—*head* be *massa's!*" Mr. White contended that *property*, and property *alone*, should be made the subject of taxation—not to tax a man's *energies*, by which he might hope to acquire a little property.

The subject of property qualification for Jurors formed the next topic of remark. When the bill was introduced into the Legislature in 1836, doing away with a property qualification as a pre-requisite for a seat in the Jury box, Mr. White (then a member of that body) said he well recollected the fierce opposition of the whigs to the passage of the measure. The Hon. Wm. W. Ellsworth—the very gentleman who delivered an address before the "Clay Club" in this Hall last evening—being at that time a member of the Senate, made a most elaborate speech against the bill, stigmatizing it as a most dangerous innovation and unworthy measure. He well recollected, too, that the "man in the corner," or the Hon. Perry Smith—of whom Mr. Ellsworth had spoken so contemptuously—related a capital anecdote in the House, illustrative of the beautiful operation of this property qualification system. The anecdote was of a Juror who was called up by the Judge (there being some doubts as to his being *properly qualified*,) and inquired of as to the fact. On stating that he was *the owner of a jackass worth 300 dollars*, the Judge decided that *his qualifications were most ample!* Just previous, however, to the delivery of the verdict, the proceedings were stopped and the Court thrown all aback, by the astounding intelligence that *the jackass was dead!* and of course the Juror was no longer *qualified* to sit in judgment on the case!! The doctrine of a property qualification for Jurors was, therefore, not only *unjust*, but perfectly *ridiculous*—and yet the whigs violently opposed the bill doing away with it!

From these and a variety of other subjects, Mr. W. proceeded to show who were the true friends of the people—were they the whigs or the democrats? Most certainly the latter. Indeed, nearly every important reform in the State, having for its objects the extension of the privileges of the common people, and the securing of just and equal rights, owes its origin and final adoption to the efforts of the democratic party arrayed in constant and strenuous opposition to the selfishness and exclusive spirit of the federalists.

Mr. White then proceeded to remark that he had been highly gratified to witness the happy manner in which Dr. Rogers alluded to the acts of President Tyler, connected with his vetoes. For these, he says he heartily thanks him. Sir, I can go further even than that. My heart is full of gratitude towards John Tyler, who has shown himself the *great benefactor of democracy* by the exercise of his constitutional power, in putting down that *Monster—the U. States Bank*, which had thrice been condemned by the American people. Had it not been for Mr. Tyler, the democracy would this day have been in a minority in the country of the nation. His acts upset the trickery of the whigs, and elevated the democracy to a most triumphant majority. They also saved the country from the blighting curse of a twenty years' reign of a monied power; and no other arm than his could have done it. When I look at results, comparing this act of Mr. Tyler, with that of the victory of New Orleans, so far as the prosperity of democracy is concerned, the latter sinks into insignificance, beside the glory of the former.

What say some of the leading whigs on this subject? Sir, they say that "the special session of Congress was called for the express purpose of chartering a U. S. Bank. Knowing that the energies of Americans would soon rid them of every embarrassment, it would not do to let the subject remain until the regular session, as the country would not stay that long in a *distressed condition*. The special session was therefore convened." The odious charter was carried through both Houses of Congress, and received its death blow at the hands of President Tyler. Now mark the result. Witness the consternation of the whigs. See Cabinet officers decamping in a rage, and hear some of the leading whigs declaring that "by this act the whig cause was utterly demolished. Had Mr. Tyler approved the bill, they could have assigned the Bank as the cause of the improvement in the currency, exchanges, restoration of credit and confidence, and a general revival of every branch of business—and the Locofocos could not have made the people believe to the contrary; but this damnable act of John Tyler has taken out the foundation stone of the whig structure of 1840." *Without the promised aid of this mammoth institution*, exchanges were never better, the currency has assumed its legitimate standard value in all the States, money is more plenty than ever before known—instead of three per cent. per month, it being hard to loan at three per cent. per annum, and all branches of trade, manufacturing, and commerce revived. All this has confirmed most conclusively what the democracy always said would be the result, if the whole subject were left to regulate itself.

But, sir, (continued Mr. White) the whigs have frequently charged Mr. Tyler with being a traitor in not carrying out their principles. *They had none.* When, in the struggle of 1840, it became necessary to satisfy any one who was opposed to a National Bank, they would refer to the acts of John Tyler, of Virginia, as a sure guarantee that they were not for such an institution. This was managed with their accustomed skill of *deception* to keep every thing from the "public eye." But thanks to a kind Providence, and the firmness of John Tyler, they were defeated. Mr. Tyler, with an integrity of purpose and a determination that do him infinite credit, has come up to the support of democratic measures and men, and merits the lasting gratitude of the democracy of the nation. Sir, some of the democracy have imputed to Mr. Tyler bad motives in carrying out their measures. I do not wish to go behind the curtain to look for motives, although I can perceive of none in the present case but what would stand the test of the closest inspection. But there are the *acts themselves!* What more would we have?

After a long and animated speech, to which we have done but poor justice in our hasty sketch, Mr. White resumed his seat amid hearty expressions of approval from the meeting. That portion of his speech, which related to Mr. Tyler, we take especial pleasure in recording. They are the sentiments of a worthy democrat, worthily expressed; and we have reason to believe they found a ready and cordial response in the heart of every true democrat present.

Talking for effect.

It is quite funny to read what the Courier has to say in reference to his ex-Excellency Wm. W. Ellsworth's coon speech before the Clay Club. Its effects, according to the Parson, have been most marvellous—rivalling in potency, the celebrated Brandreth Pills, or Pease's Hoarhound Candy, or Guelicke's Matchless Sanative. We think the last is the best comparison; for the biggest stories of any were told about it, and it turned out to be the biggest humbug. However, we suppose that the Coons brag thus loudly, on the same principle with the fellow who assumed a sort of forced gaiety, and in passing through a grave-yard, *whistled* vehemently, *to keep his courage up*. The following is the introductory paragraph of the Courier's article:

"The speech of Gov. Ellsworth before the Clay Club of Norwich, on Friday evening last, pleased and delighted every body we believe. Certainly among all the remarks we have heard upon it—and they are out a few—but one opinion seems to be entertained, and that is the effort was a noble one, and cannot fail to do much good. Indeed we have already heard of a number of instances in which *political opponents* who went to the Town Hall to see what Mr. Ellsworth had to say for himself and the whig cause, came away converts to the views and policy which found in him so able and eloquent a champion. A higher or more gratifying tribute to the character of the speech could not well be."

Now all this is "werry" remarkable. But let us see whether the Parson has not ventured in past time upon very similar statements with the above, manufactured "for effect." Just before the last Spring election, the Courier came out with the following, which we pronounced at the time to be a rank falsehood, and it so proved to be.

"We *know very well*, that many of the locofocos, not in Norwich only, but throughout this Congressional district, are with us in the views we entertain in respect to Mr. Catlin. They know and acknowledge ☞ him to be unfit to represent the diversified and important interests of the district in our National Legislature; and *from the assurances which we receive from many quarters*, we are satisfied that a by no means small number of democrats *will not vote for Mr. Catlin*."—☞

The result of the election shew that Mr. Catlin obtained *every democratic vote* that was polled, and probably some others, for he ran ahead of his ticket.

Sikes's statements, therefore, touching these matters *are not to be relied upon*. He is a "false prophet," to say nothing worse of him.

Another funny thing. Because a considerable number of democrats attended the Clay Club meeting to give a candid hearing (what the whigs never do) to the talk of their opponents, incited by a curiosity too, to see and hear that modern Solon, Wm. W. Ellsworth, (the *son* of a truly able man,) Sikes says it is "most auspicious sign" that they are all coming over to whiggery! He wouldn't have thought so had he been present at the democratic meeting Saturday evening. When the question was asked—"What democrat has seen cause to change his views, from hearing Mr. Ellsworth?"—"no one! no one!!" was the universal shout! *Wm. W. Ellsworth* converting democrats! Why, the idea is perfectly preposterous. The man is too weak for that. As a politician, there's nothing to him. When he said there wasn't "specie enough in the whole world to do the business of this country with," it was about as bright a speech as he ever made. Mother Goose's melodies are refined literature and good sense com; and with the rigmarole and nonsense and gross blundering statements of this wonderful ex-governor. He may speak tolerable English, and "lift up his head and speak like a man," as the schoolmaster directs his scholars to do, and swing his arms about, and rise and fall on his heels, and look wise, and shake himself—but what does all this amount to? The whigs themselves knew and felt ashamed of the defects of this man when he was governor, and now that he has been out of office some years and has had considerable leisure time, he doesn't seem to have improved much. His father, Oliver Ellsworth, was, as we have remarked, a very able man, though a hard old federalist. In this respect, and it is about the only respect, his son is a "chip of the old block"—always advocating the interests of the federal barons and of a peculiar set of religionists, voting against the present State Constitution, and evincing through his whole public career a steady and bitter hostility to the broad rights and immunities of the common people. In these respects, there would be little to choose between him and Mr. Roger "Sherman" Baldwin, the whig candidate for a second trial; were they shook up in a bag together, it would be an even chance which would come out first. We don't suppose the Coons would have got the ex-governor down here, if they hadn't heard he had been several months preparing a speech, which he had repeated over so many times, that upon the whole they thought it would "pass muster."

No Hope.

The whigs are really expecting great things as the result of their "Clay Clubs," (galvanized "house leagues,") their humbug stories about the tariff, and their gross misrepresentations in relation to the policy of the democratic party generally. What do these politicians think? that the people are *fools?* It would really seem so; nor will they, in all probability, find out their mistake, until the verdict to be pronounced on the first Monday in April, shall have been sounded in their ears, as unwelcome as it was unexpected.

The question of more immediate interest, which the freemen are called upon to decide, is,—What shall be the character of our *State* government? Shall it remain under the wise and liberal management of the Democratic party, or shall it be restored to the hands of federal tyrants—men who have always been so bitterly opposed to the best interests of the people and *the rights and privileges of the masses*. This is the real question, and the question which the whig coons so industriously seek to cover up and keep out of sight; but once fairly understood, we say there is and can be "no hope" for the whigs. They are too well appreciated—their policy is too well known—their prejudices and predilections are too thoroughly understood, despised, and—shall we say it?—*feared*, to permit of their receiving the confidence and support of a majority of the people. They cannot succeed.

☞ In our account of his ex-Excellency Wm. W. Ellsworth's address before the federal "Gull Trap" in this city, it will be recollected that that gentleman was represented as having said he could never "forgive" Mr. Tyler, and that the whigs could never "forgive" him, "politically speaking." For want of time and space, we were unable to acquire as fully as we wished, into the grounds of this "political" unforgiving disposition. We find, however, in the Hartford Patriot & Eagle, of the week before last, an article of much ability, treating upon this very subject, from which fact we conclude that his ex-Excellency's address is a sort of stereotyped affair, and that he repeats pretty much the same thing wherever he goes. He is certainly a most original and varied thinker, to say nothing of his profundity. Wonder how many times he has told this same "yarn" over?

Here is the article from the Patriot & Eagle:

Ex. Governor Ellsworth.

The Daily Journal published in this city, contains the report of a speech made by this gentleman, at Hartford, before the Clay Club. Among other things, having introduced the name of Mr. Tyler in his speech, he said, "perhaps he owed an apology for alluding to Mr. Tyler in an assembly of whigs. He would now add, with permission, that no public man had appeared on the stage with less credit to himself, or would leave it as little respected and esteemed as Mr. Tyler. His policy had been, with the power which we gave him, to chastise, tread down and utterly ruin the Whigs. For one, politically speaking, he would never forgive him."

This gentleman was, at the time of the Vetoes, the Whig Governor of the State of Connecticut, and in consequence of the course pursued by the Congress towards the President, and which met, as we suppose, the full concurrence of Mr Ellsworth, he was beaten by Gov. Cleveland the Democratic candidate, in what was but a few months before, a decidedly Whig State by 3500 majority, and thus turned out of power. Over this loss on his part, the Governor has a right to grieve and complain—but as to the opinion which he may entertain of Mr. Tyler's *appearance on the stage*, or—*retirement from it*, we plead to his competency as a witness or a judge. "He who wins," says the old proverb, "may laugh," and he who loses, we take leave to add, should be permitted to cry. The Ex-Governor has our fullest and freest consent to shed as many tears and utter as many groans as he pleases. Mr. Tyler's friends *did chastise* him for having joined in the hue and cry against him, and if "the whig party was trod down and utterly ruined," by Mr. Tyler, all that we have to say about it is, that they did most richly deserve it. What! has the Ex-Governor so short a memory that he has already forgotten the incidents of 1841 and 1842. Has he so soon forgotten the manifesto of those who undertook to speak for the Whig party in Congress? Has he so soon forgotten that, that manifesto declared an eternal separation between the Whig party and the President—denounced him for high offences against morals and religion! Surely he cannot have forgotten this—surely he has not forgotten the daily abuse which was lavished upon Mr. Tyler in both houses of Congress—the coarse and vulgar assaults which were made upon him even by the great leader of the party. The Ex-Governor could not have been so blind as not to see the blazing fires which were kindled to burn the President in effigy, nor could it have escaped his memory that a majority of the Whig members of Congress, headed by J. Q. Adams, dared to assail in a written report the character of Mr. Tyler for private and political integrity, refusing him permission to enter a protest against a proceeding so outrageous—and then afterwards, very many of them led by a fanatic in politics, voted to originate an impeachment against him upon charges as to which a schoolboy would blush to acknowledge himself the author. Has the Ex-Governor forgotten all these things? What had the President done to merit such treatment? The Whigs were up to that day permitted to fill almost all the prominent offices, and even to this day, vast multitudes continue in office without being disturbed—and yet the Ex-Governor to talk of *not forgiving* Mr. Tyler. HEFORGIVE! Go unhappy man and ask forgiveness of your Maker for having joined in an unrighteous war against one whose *only offence was that he would not consent to commit an act against a principle of his whole life*—that he would not agree to tarnish his reputation by contradicting the history his entire life. Ex-Governor ELLSWORTH FORGIVE MR. TYLER! why, he should rather solve himself in sackcloth and ashes and perform severe penance in order to be forgiven himself, than talk of forgiving others. The President has no cause to ask forgiveness of any man or set of men, and we hesitate not to say if he had to pass over the years 1841 and 42 again, he would pursue the very course which he has pursued in his political conduct. Let the Ex-Governor tell the Clay Whigs this, and let them, if they please, still mourn over a Bank—the people will tell them they want no Bank, and will point to the present condition of the money circulation in support of their opinion. In conclusion, we say to the Ex-Governor, that the President will reflect the future in the past of his administration—and will administer the government according to his own convictions of right, without kneeling to any man or any party. He trusts that it will be demonstrated that a Vice President can sustain the constitution and successfully administer the government, not only against, but in despite of the efforts of parties to prevent it—and if this shall be done, the constitution will have shewn its sufficiency for the contingency which has happened, and his triumph will be complete. This is the great aim of his ambition, and this consummated, he goes home with a heart clear of offence before God and man, and cares no more by the howling of the Demagogues, than if such despicable creatures had not existence. Greater forbearance was never exhibited by mortal man, under the circumstances—we ourselves have complained at times, of this. But the President was right. He has borne and forborne, and if the Whig party has been trudged down and ruined, they have no other to blame for it than themselves.

For the News.

MR. EDITOR:—Do you wish to know who the individual is, who signs himself "Common Sense," and hails from "Up Town?" I observe that "the Parson" (as you call him) that is, the editor of the Courier, publishes his vapid communication with great gusto, and points to its author as a great trophy won by the whigs. They are welcome to him, Mr. Editor, and as many more *like him* as they can get. Rumor says that the individual in question, because he was not nominated for town constable or sheriff by the democratic party last year, got mad and "swore off." The party had always thought well of him, and probably one of these days would have made something of him. But no, he failed of getting the nomination then, and so "pouted." He can't see any beauty in democracy, because he failed of getting an *office*? I would ask, Mr. Editor, how much "common sense" there is in that? He was not a "convert" of Mr. Ellsworth, as the editor of the Courier intimated; nor was his conversion the result of conviction—unless the fact that he was not "nominated for office" be conviction. But the whigs, as I said before, (and I believe I speak the sentiments of the whole democratic party,) are welcome to him and as many more as choose to prove recreant to good old principles, because they can't get a fee. If that is "Common Sense," I am

AGAIN—"Common Sense."

NORWICH TOWN, Jan. 31.

Lying Reports.

The whigs have become so desperate that we understand they are now resorting to the plan of sending abroad reports, to the effect that certain well-known democrats in this vicinity have recently changed their principles and come out in favor of Clay and coonery. Several of these reports have been in circulation during the past week, but without a shadow of truth as a foundation. They are *lying reports* put in circulation by the coons for the purpose of deceiving the people. Democrats never had better reason to prove faithful to their principles than at present, and the prospects of the cause never looked brighter. The coons know this; and hence their desperation.

☞ The falling of the Clay Club house at Richmond, Va., has proved rather a serious affair. Some 120 persons were precipitated from a height of 20 feet, and several of them seriously wounded. One of them has since died. The democratic meeting held one or two evenings subsequent to the accident resolved to assist the whig sufferers, and one gentleman led the way by laying down $20. The Richmond Whig acknowledges this generous act, and in behalf of the whig party returns its thanks.

NO GO.—A good democrat in this city—a working man—attended the last Clay Club meeting. "He's coming over to whiggery," thought the Coons; so the next day somebody went to him with the Clay Club pledge, and invited him to sign. "No sir," was the reply; "I have not yet changed my principles, nor do I think I ever shall, as long as the Sun continues to rise in the East and set in the West!" Coonery satisfied "perfectly satisfied," that it was "no go."

☞ LOCATION CHANGED.—We understand that the location of the Norwich Town Post Office, has by order of the Postmaster General, been changed from its late position to the Plain, near the Meeting house, where it was formerly kept, and Henry S. Tracy, Esq. appointed Postmaster.

☞ TENEMENTS.—In our last paper we had something to say about tenements and rents. We are this week happy to announce that our old friend, Mr. C. C. Williams, is now in town, after an absence of several months, and that he has several stores and houses situated in the centre of the city, to rent at moderate rates. For particulars, call at his residence at Westville.

☞ Our acknowledgements are due Daniel Bacon, Esq., of the steamer New Haven, for the receipt of a box of steel pens, which for elasticity, &c., are equal to any we have ever used. Friend B. will please accept our thanks for the gift—they shall be used in defence of truth and righteousness.

ROBERT TYLER, Esq., has been unanimously elected President of the Philadelphia Irish Repeal Association.

U. S. SENATOR FROM RHODE ISLAND.—The Legislature of Rhode Island proceeded on Thursday to the election of a United States Senator, to fill the unexpired term of the Hon. William Sprague, resigned.—Ninety three votes were cast, of which John Brown Francis, (Algerine,) received 67, and Christopher Spencer, (Democratic,) 26—whereupon the Governor declared the Hon. John Brown Francis to be duly elected a Senator in Congress for the term which expires on the 4th of March, 1845.

A young lady in Stonington, named Scott, was so badly burned a day or two since by her clothes taking fire from a stove, that it is feared she will not recover. She rushed into the street, and her screams were terrific.

☞ The body of a person named Lane was found near Southington, Ct., the other day, and a man named Monson, of Waterbury, has been arrested on suspicion of having murdered him.

☞ The Mysteries of Paris, dramatized by the author himself, are about to be brought out on the stage in Paris. The whole work has been compressed into three enormous acts.

☞ The Hon. George C. Dromgoole, member of Congress from Virginia, has publicly signed the temperance pledge.

ORIGINAL STAINED

Meeting of the Democratic Tyler Convention.

At a stated meeting of the Baltimore Democratic Tyler Convention, at Lloyd's Western Hotel, on Wednesday evening, January 17th, 1844, Thomas Eaves, Esq. Second Vice President in the Chair.—On motion of Dr. Leonard, a committee of five were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the Convention in the existing crisis in our political affairs. The committee, consisting of Dr. W. P. Leonard, Joseph Weathers, Thomas E. Tilden, William S. Montgomery, and George W. Post, after retiring for a short time, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted:

Whereas, The present complex aspect of the political affairs of the country is such, that it becomes the paramount duty of every good citizen to decide for himself, without regard either to the dogmas of would-be political leaders, or to the arbitrary divisions of party, made to subserve the purposes of selfish demagogues, as to what are the *true principles* of a Republican Government, and as to what measures are best calculated to maintain and perpetuate Republican institutions in their purity. And, whereas, the Democracy of the country have been distracted by the sinister movements of a particular clique, who have determined, apparently, to "*rule or ruin*" the party, and who have, by their unwise, anti-Democratic, and arbitrary course of action, produced dissatisfaction, disaffection, and almost disorganization of the party; and whereas, we deem unity of purpose and harmony of action to be indispensably necessary to secure the triumph of those measures which all *Democrats* believe to be essential to our well-being, and to defeat those which we regard as fraught with disastrous consequences to our beloved country, and destructive of the true interests of her citizens, therefore,

Resolved, by the Baltimore Democratic Tyler Convention, That the course pursued by the Globe and its supporters, in attempting to forestall the action of the Democracy, and to force upon its suffrages an individual who is believed to be objectionable to a large portion of the party, is anti-Democratic in its character and disorganizing in its consequences, and will, if persisted in, lead inevitably to the success of our opponents; and therefore deserves the severest reprehension of every Democrat in the land.

Resolved, That this Convention, in pledging itself to abide by and support the nomination of the National Democratic Convention, which is to assemble in Baltimore in May next, did so under the conviction that said Convention would be fairly constituted, and would truly represent the sentiments of the Democratic party; but if that Convention is, in any manner, unfairly formed, or is packed, by any manœuvring of party machinery, to answer the purposes of any particular clique, or in any way to force a weak or unsuitable candidate upon the party, regardless of the claims of others to consideration, we are absolved from that pledge, and hold ourselves bound to oppose its action, as we are to oppose the action of all wrong doers.

Resolved, That this Convention, while it has abiding confidence in the honesty and ability of John Tyler; and while it believes now, as ever, that "gratitude and wisdom" both point to him, as the man in whom all our hopes are to be realized, and to whom all our support is due, will yet yield its individual preference, if, after a *fair open and honorable* canvass of the claims of all the candidates, it should be found that another would more certainly secure success.

Resolved, That in canvassing the claims of candidates, it is a question for the most serious consideration of the party—Where would we have been but for the existence of John Tyler? *We were prostrate and apprehending all the worst consequences of* WHIG MISRULE—*of* FEDERAL DOMINATION, *when he threw himself into the breach," and at a moment when no other human arm could save the nation,* RESCUED US FROM THESE BLIGHTING INFLUENCES.

Resolved, That the Convention has viewed with heartfelt anguish the necessity which has impelled some distinguished Democrats to declare that circumstances might arise which would force them to go over to the enemy, as a CHOICE OF EVILS.

Resolved, That all our allegiance is due to the written Constitution, and confidence is only to be placed in those who, like the illustrious Jackson, are its rigid expounders; believing that a rigid construction of that instrument alone, will unerringly lead to the accomplishment of all the purposes contemplated by the wisdom of its founders, and secure to our happy land those blessings which were bequeathed to us, and which were gloriously maintained and illustrated by the *ever to be venerated* HERO of New Orleans.

Resolved, That the above resolutions be signed by the officers of the Convention, and published in the Washington.

THOS. LLOYD,
1st Vice Pres. and President pro tem., of the Convention.
WM. T. LEONARD, *Corresponding Secretary.*
FRED. KENDALL, *Recording Secretary.*
L. B. CURLY, *Treasurer.*

From the Washington Spectator.

Imports and Exports,

For the year ending September 30th, 1843.

From a report of the Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to a resolution of the Senate, we make the following abstract:

Statement exhibiting the value of imports and exports during the year ending 30th September, 1843.

IMPORTS.

Value imported free of duty	$40,470,961
Paying duty	49,789,934
	$90,260,895

EXPORTS.

Foreign merchandise, viz:	
Free of duty $5,265,341	
Paying duty 4,302,440	
	9,568,781
Domestic produce, &c.	90,494,485
	$100,063,266

Appropriations for 1844-5

Mr. McKay, the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the Navy, Fortification, and Pension bills this morning. The appropriations in the

Navy bill amount to about	$5,570,000
Fortification bill	500,000
Pension bill	917,000
	$6,987,000

These, with the appropriation bills heretofore introduced, will make the appropriations reported by the Committee for the service of the year, something below fifteen millions of dollars.—*Ib.*

Post Office Department.

The following is an abstract at the late returns of the operations of the Department for the last year:

	In October.	The year.
Number of letters subject to postage	2,022,296	24,267,552
Number of free letters	234,541	3,015,092
Number of drop letters for delivery	85,343	1,026,504
Regular newspapers subject to postage	3,027,879	36,334,458
Free "	399,760	7,161,120
Occasional or irregular	518,076	6,224,112
Pamphlets and Magazines, periodical	134,646	1,615,752
Do. not periodical	24,588	245,046

Mysterious Disappearance.

We have been informed of a very mysterious occurrence which took place a few days since in our city. A young man, in company with a lady, (whom he represented to be his sister,) took lodgings at one of our hotels; but they had not retired to their room long, ere another man called at the same place, and, describing the pair, enquired whether they were lodging there for the night. Being answered in the affirmative, the astonished landlord was informed that the man had decamped unceremoniously from his own residence, taking with him the latter man's *wife!*

The last comer, with the consent of the landlord, early in the morning went up to the room occupied by the runaways, and cautiously opening the door, got possession of the man's unmentionables, drawers, boots, &c., and then backed out of the room again. In the morning the man was missing—but how he succeeded in getting out of the house undiscovered, is involved in inexplicable mystery. He had nothing to cover him but his overcoat. Rather cold weather, just now, we opine for such early jaunts, with so little clothing to keep him warm. He hailed from Butler county—but where he has gone, nobody knows, and nobody cares.—*Pittsburg Weekly Chronicle.*

A New Branch of Education for Young Ladies.—Philadelphia papers state that "Herr Driesbach, the lion tamer, has for some time past had a *young lady* under his tuition, and intends soon to have her enter with him the cage of lions and tigers!"

We may now soon expect to see this new branch of education introduced into the Lady College of the West. Only think of the degree of L. L. T., ("Lady Lion Tamer.") Petruchio himself would not, we think, have undertaken to tame a Kate that could tame a lion!—*New York Aurora.*

Who believes that a national bank is not as much the object of Whig aspiration and efforts now, as it ever was before? Who imagines that Mr. Clay and his partizans have abandoned as "obsolete" the idea of a national bank, as the "regulator of the currency and the "fiscal agent" of the Government?—*Albany Argus.*

Who believes? Rather ask who denies these facts. The Whigs do not change their principles as men change their garments.

It is a prominent article of their creed.

This, with the Whigs, and with Mr. Clay, is a cardinal principle—neither to be waived nor abandoned until it shall be attained.

Call it a national bank, or an exchequer—we care not. The object is a sound national currency; and one day it will come.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

Certainly: "who denies these facts?" The Commercial does not, neither does any *honest* Whig. It is admitted, then, that Henry Clay is now, as he all along has been, at the head of the monster bank party; and although some of the Whigs may attempt to keep this prominent question in the back ground, as they did during the last presidential election, still we all know that this measure forms, together with tariff and distribution, the "cardinal principles" of the Whig party. The hacks of the Commercial compels him to acknowledge it, as he does his Paterollism.—*N. Y. Plebeian.*

From the Madisonian.

Postscript—Later!

The Southern mail brought the following additional particulars of the late astounding event:

From the Richmond Whig

MR. BOTTS AND THAT SHEEP.

The Enquirer of yesterday contains a most horrifying account of a dinner party given by Mr. Mangum, at which Mr. Botts and Mr. Tyler were present. But this, terrific as was the combination, was but "cakes and ginger-bread" to what followed! Will you believe it reader? The party actually dined on a saddle of mutton furnished by Mr. Botts! Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Askalon! John Minor Botts actually furnished the mutton!

But our neighbor is a man that is not to be trifled with. No man must try to strut in borrowed plumes where he is. With that far-reaching intelligence which has distinguished him through life, he has already discovered that the *mutton was not of Mr. Botts raising*, but that it was *bought here!* How he arrived at the detection of this *plot*, we know not. He may have consulted the butcher—he may have had an interview with the head man—he may "have asked the cook," as Paul Pry did on a similar occasion—he may have taken one or all these methods of ascertaining the fact, but he has ascertained it beyond a doubt.—Let all men be on their guard from this day forward. Let no man try to palm off, as the production of his own farm, that which is purchased at open market.—Let it be remembered that cooks have tongues—head-men eyes—and butchers are sometimes prone to talk. Above all, let it be recollected that the great *plot-smeller* is alive, and flourishing, and that nothing can escape his vigilance.

P. S. The whole story of the Tyler and Botts dinner is humbug.

Can it be possible that some wag in Washington is employed in a systematic attempt to humbug the Richmond Enquirer? If the thousand rumors given by the Enquirer during the last fortnight, should prove to be mere humbugs, the editor will expire, and the perpetrator should be tried for murder!

We understand that the Enquirer has filled Virginia with the rumor that President Tyler was going pell-mell for "H. Clay." We await the next arrival of the Enquirer for further "astounding developements."

Reported Tragedy.

We have verbal report of a tragedy, most horrid in its details, stated to have taken place a few miles above Concord, N. H. We have a very little confidence in the truth of the tale, but we give it as it was told us.

The story goes that a drover named Pierce was returning through Concord, N. H. to his home in the upcountry, in company with another drover. Both of them had been to the Brighton market with cattle.—At Concord, they separated, as Pierce had business a few miles out of the way; but they agreed to meet at a place specified beyond Concord, and pursue their journey together.

On arriving at the place designated, Pierce was surprised to find his friend was not there; and certain apprehensions induced suspicions in his mind that all was not right. On retiring to rest at night, he called his large dog to go with him, but the landlord objected. Pierce insisted; and soon after locking the door to his room, the dog made some strange movements about the fire-board to the large fire place in the room. On removing the board, Pierce found his companion behind it, dead! He, however, fired his pistols and went to bed.

In the dead of the night he heard some one trying to enter his door. He called out, and the landlord demanded admittance. This being refused, the door was forced open; and the landlord entered with a gun in his hand, followed by two other men with large knives. The dog seized the landlord by the throat and completely throttled him. Mr. Pierce fired his pistols at the two others, and killed them on the spot!

Thus goes the story. We shall know in a day or two, whether there is any truth in it or not. It certainly does not look very probable on the face of it.

Eighth of January in New Orleans.—The anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans was celebrated by a grand military review by the Governor of Louisiana, and a civic procession. After the review the civic portion of the procession deployed into the St. Louis Cathedral, where the bishop pronounced the benediction, and a grand *Te Deum* was sung by the choir.

Amelia Norman.—The following is a specimen of the many notes daily received by the counsel of this much injured female:

"A friend to the oppressed desires Miss Amelia Norman to accept the enclosed trifle towards the support of her little innocent babe—*for the mother's sake alone*, I wish it were in my power to send more.

"New York, Jan. 20, 1844.

This note passed through the hands of her counsel, Mr. Morrill. The enclosure ($15) was immediately handed over to Mrs. Child for the benefit of the suffering child.—*New York True Sun.*

A Good One.—Mr. Charles W. Lyman, of this town, killed a hog a few days since, which weighed *six hundred and twenty pounds.* Who has a greater than this?—*Northampton Courier.*

Mr. Cassidy, of this city, killed one the other day which weighed *more than eight hundred pounds.*—Mr. Lyman's hog was a mere pig.—*Lowell Courier.*

Rev. Mr. Bellows delivered an address on the Character and Duties of Young Men in New York, the other evening. It was a just as well as judicious admonition, but it appears he did'nt let the gentler sex slip through his fingers. The N. Y. Sun says:

Mr. Bellows *incidentally* spoke of the ladies, and we fear with more truth than poetry. On this subject, which is rather a difficult one, we quote the lecturer's own words. In relation to their education he remarked, "the whole system of boarding schools in cities is a subject for the grand jury." (Applause, in which the ladies present joined.) He continued—"I have known women educated for 6 or 8 years in a fashionable boarding school, who could not make porridge for a sick husband, or sew a button on his coat!" (Renewed applause, in which the ladies did not join.)

☞ Polly Bodine and her accomplice, Waite, after undergoing a thorough examination, have been committed for trial.

Congressional Doings.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 22, 1844.

IN THE SENATE.—The greater part of the day was taken up by a speech from Mr. Evans, of Me., in reply to Mr. McDuffie, on the Tariff.

Mr. Huntington, of Conn, presented a memorandum signed by 340 citizens of Middletown, Conn., asking Congress to reduce the present rates of postage.—Mr. H. hoped the Senate would conform to the wishes of his constituents and of the country.

A memorial was presented by Mr. Choate asking for a drawback on foreign molasses and sugar.

Mr. Buchanan presented a memorial from Philadelphia asking Congress to buy the U. S. Banking building for a Custom House. Also, a memorial from a son of Count de Grasse, the well remembered Admiral, asking Congress to aid him in his embarrassments.

The Post Office Committee reported a bill proposing, first, that the rates of postage for 100 miles be five cents for a half oz, and ten cents for any greater distance, with an increase of pay according to the increased weight. The bill proposes an entire change of the franking privilege, but gives it to the President, Vice President, and heads of Departments. Members of Congress, it is proposed, shall be furnished with a limited number of free stamps.

The bill proposes to reduce the postage on newspapers and periodicals.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. Baker, the newly elected member from Mass., took his seat.

Mr. Douglass, of Illinois, made a report from the Committee on Elections in favor of the members from Georgia, Mississippi, Missouri and New Hampshire.

Mr. Davis, of Ky., gave notice that he should introduce a counter report in a day or two. Both reports were ordered to be printed.

Notice was given of an intention to amend the 19th Joint Rule, so as to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors upon the public grounds.

The Postmaster General by resolution was called upon to inform the House of the cause of the irregular transmission of the mails between this city and New Orleans.

The regular order of the day was the reception of petitions. The following were among those of a peculiar character.

From the State of Indiana, for the abolition of the office of Chaplain wherever it occurs under the General Government.

Mr. Giddings, from Ohio, presented a memorial from 200 citizens of Hampshire, Mass, asking Congress to pass a law prohibiting the interference of any officer of the Federal Government against the arrest of fugitive slaves.

The memorial gave rise to debate. Several members contended that it came under the 25th rule.

The Speaker decided that it did not.

Mr. Black of Georgia took an appeal, which was laid upon the table—ayes 11[illegible]

Mr. Saunders of North Carolina raised the question of reception.

Mr. Dellet moved to lay the question of reception upon the table.

Mr. Adams called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and the memorial was, ayes 85, nays 87.

The previous question was then ordered by the House, and the House was called upon to meet the direct question, "Shall the petition be received?"

The ayes and nays were ordered with the following result—ayes 95, nays 86. The memorial was then rejected.

A message was received from the President of the United States by the hands of John Tyler, Jr. Esq. his Private Secretary, informing the house that the President had approved and signed the bill relating to the protection of American seamen.

Several resolutions were subsequently offered, but they were of little general importance.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.

IN SENATE.—The tariff question has again been the leading and engrossing topic in the Senate today.

Mr. Evans concluded his speech in favor of protective duties.

A letter from Mr. Sprague of Rhode Island resigning his seat in the Senate, was read.

Mr. White, of Indiana presented legislative instructions from that State, requiring him to vote for refunding Gen. Jackson's fine, and against the distribution of the public domain.

Considerable excitement was occasioned in the Senate in consequence of the presentation by Mr. Bates of the resolutions of the Massachusetts legislature, asking an amendment of the clause of the constitution which provides for the representation of three-fifths of the persons of colour. The introduction of this subject was like a fire brand thrown into the Senate.

Mr. King and Mr. Bagby, of Alabama, were much excited by the subject. Mr. King expressed his abhorrence of the proposition and considered it as one to dissolve the Union. If the amendment proposed prevailed, he said the Constitution and the Union would not last for twenty-four hours.

Mr. Bagby spoke to the same effect.

Mr. Bates replied in a few words, and moved to print the resolutions.

The Senate refused by a vote of 14 yeas to 26 nays. The resolutions themselves were laid upon the table.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The morning hour was devoted to the reception of reports from the standing committees.

The following bills were then reported to the House.

To establish a new collection district in the territory of Florida.

Also, to regulate the appointment of Commission officers in the Revenue and Marine Service.

Oregon.—Mr. C. J. Ingersoll reported in answer to a resolution referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, that it was inexpedient at the present time to give notice to the government of Great Britain that the United States wished to suspend the article of 1827, providing for the joint occupation of the Oregon.

Mr. Owen of Indiana, having introduced the original Resolution, spoke against the Report. He quoted Mr. Clay, when Secretary of State, to show that the Government of Great Britain had not even the color of a title to the North Western territory. Mr. Clay at the same time was complained of for his instructions to the American Minister, by which the treaty of 1827 was made. Mr. Calhoun after being personally highly complimented, was complained of for having yielded too much in his own opinions.

Mr. Owen, at the suggestion of several of his friends yielded to a motion to refer the whole subject to the Committee of the Whole. The motion prevailed, and Mr. Owen then moved that the Rules be suspended, and the House resolve itself into Committee for the purpose of continuing the debate.

Mr. Adams objected and called for the ayes and nays. The House, 111 to 63, refused to suspend the debate.

The Hall of the House was granted for the use of the blind of N. Y. for Thursday evening next.

25th Rule.—Mr. Adams then called for the orders of the day, and the House proceeded to debate the question anew, on the rights of petition and the merits and demerits of the abolition question.

Mr. Saunders, of North Carolina, closed his speech which was exceedingly denunciatory of the State of Massachusetts for the Anti Slavery sentiments which prevails there. All the free states east of this (Massachusetts excepted) were called upon to stand by the South. The Speaker, however, cut short Mr. S, while in the midst of an appeal to the West.

Mr. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, obtained the floor. He left the abuse to be answered by his colleague (Mr. Adams) who had been assailed. Mr. W. spoke for nearly an hour when the subject passed from the House for the day.

The following is the proviso to the bill reported to day from the Committee on Commerce.

That Captains and lieutenants shall be appointed by the President and with the advice and consent of Secretary of the Treasury.

The first appointment of no person to be of a higher grade than third lieutenant and to be between 18 and 25 years of age.

No person to be promoted to a higher grade than second lieutenant unless upon the written testimony of two captains in the service and an examination by a Board of Officers.

Court Martials may be ordered by the President and Secretary of the Treasury.

Jan. 24.

In Senate.—The Senate devoted a portion of the morning hour to the discussion of the bill for the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers.

The Tariff bill of Mr. McDuffie was discussed at great length, but incidentally, and rather upon the question whether the Senate, could originate and discuss a revenue bill upon the merits or policy of high and low duties.

The ground has been taken in the course of the discussion that the House will originate a bill upon the tariff, upon which a discussion may legitimately take place. Mr. Archer designs to move to lay the whole subject upon the table with a view to putting an end to debate. Messrs. Huntington, Berrien, Archer, Bayard, Sevier, Bagby and Allen took part in the debate. The subject was then postponed until to-morrow; and the Senate then went into executive session.

House of Representatives.—Mr. Campbell of S. C. moved the printing of 10,000 extra copies of the majority and minority reports on elections. The motion was unanimously carried.

Twenty first Rule.—Mr. Winthrop of Mass. closed his speech upon the 21st rule. He said as a Northern man with Northern principles, he was for the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it is.

Mr. Payne of Alabama, continued the debate, contending that Congress had no right to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia—that slave property was the same as any other property.

Mr. Wright of Indiana obtained the floor, and the subject was laid over.

Several Executive communications were read and referred.

A bill was reported, read twice, and referred to the Committee of the Whole, authorising the payment of agents settling the awards of foreign governments for the payment of claims due to citizens of our own government.

A large number of private bills were reported, including one by Mr. Vance of Ohio, for the payment of the passage of General Lafayette, from France to the United States in 1824.

A bill to amend the act granting half pay to the widows of Revolutionary pensioners was also reported.

The Oregon—The House took up the adverse report of the Committee of Foreign Affairs declining to request the President of the United States to put an end to the article of the treaty of 1827 providing for the joint occupation of the Oregon.

Mr. Owen of Indiana concluded his speech in opposition to the report.

Mr. Thompson of Ky., advocated the report, and thought the people of Oregon would soon become strong enough to be the possessors of the soil unmolested.

Jan. 25.

IN SENATE.—The bill for the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers was debated again to-day. Mr. Tallmadge advocated the bill with much earnestness. The subject was postponed for the day, without any action being taken in reference to it.

Oregon—which is likely to be a standing dish for some time to come—was the subject of a long discussion. The question before the House was on the motion of Mr. Archer of Virginia to refer Mr. Semple's resolution relative to the occupation of the Territory to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

After a debate, in which Messrs. Archer, Semple, Buchanan, Benton, Allen and others participated, the subject was, on motion of Mr. Buchanan, postponed to Tuesday next.

The Senate passed a short time in Executive session, and then adjourned till Monday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The Committee on Elections reported to-day on the claims of Mr. Goggin to Mr. Gilmer's seat. The report was adverse to Mr. Goggin. Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, moved the printing of all the testimony in the case. He insisted that if the arguments were printed, the testimony on which they were based should be printed also.

Finally, the debate was stopped by applying the *tarriquet* of the previous question, and the arguments were ordered printed.

On motion of Mr. Schenck, the testimony connected with the report was ordered to be printed.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by the hands of John Tyler, Jr., his Private Secretary.

Mr. Schenck asked and obtained leave to make a report from the minority of the Committee of Elections in the same case.

But a motion to adjourn intervening, was agreed to.

And the House adjourned.

BURGLARY.—A couple of black boys were arrested on Sunday, charged with breaking into the shop of Messrs. Roath & Potter, the evening previous, and stealing therefrom seven or eight dollars in money. They afterwards made a descent on the premises of Capt. Walter Roath, and were nabbed. About $25 were missing about the same time from the store of Mr. R. Babcock, in Water street, and it is supposed that some of the same gang took it, although the store was locked and there were no traces of any one's having forced an entrance. A Mr. Newel also, on the west side, had a very large ham stolen from his house on Saturday or Sunday night,—supposed to have been by a black fellow who comes to the house after swill. In short, there seems to be a sort of "Club" of small thieves in the place at this time—two of them, however, are now resting from their labors on the hill.

SAD ACCIDENT.—A little girl, about four years old, child of Mr. Wm. Sherman at the Falls, was severely burnt on Sunday evening last, by her clothes taking fire. She is not expected to live.

Death of Mr. Kavanagh.—The Portland Argus announces the death of Edward Kavanagh, on Saturday evening last, at his residence in Newcastle. Mr. Kavanagh was born April 27, 1795, and consequently was in the 49th year of his age. In the death of Mr. K., Maine has lost one of her ablest and best statesmen, and a most estimable man and citizen.

☞ A young girl in New York on Saturday, killed herself, for lack of employment! She was named Josephine Bingham, was about 19 years of age, and a native of Bristol, Eng. It appears that after the death of her mother, her father married her servant girl, with whom Josephine could not live on amicable terms. She determined to come to this country, and sailed from Bristol about six months ago. On arriving here, she found employment for a short time at the Millinery business, but was soon discharged for want of business. She then went into the employ of a Mr Fulsom, gimp maker, and finally took laudanum and arsenic, when she died.

An Incident in the Loss of the Shepperdess.—The St. Louis Organ mentions the following incident, occurring on board the Shepperdess. Among the passengers was a lad about fourteen years of age, named Casely or Casey, from Shelby county, Ky. When the boat began to sink, his first movement was to drag a younger boy, who was asleep from a state-room, and carry him on the upper deck, while the cabin was fast filling with water. On the upper deck he saw two infants, which in the alarm and confusion had been left almost naked and without a protector. The young hero caught them up, stripped himself of most his clothing, which he wrapped around them, and took one under each arm, and commenced breathing upon their faces, alternately from one to the other. He staid upon the wreck with others of the boats from this city, with his infants still under his arms, alive and well, and he still engaged in frequently breathing upon their faces. Those children should be taught to lisp there deliverer's name "among their earliest words."

Married.

At Yanticville, on the 17th inst., by the Rev. H. P. Arms, Mr. Thomas L. Stedman, merchant, Norwich Town, to Miss Mary P. J. Hyde, daughter of Lewis Hyde, Esq.

Died.

In Windham, on the 20th, Inst., Mr. Nehemiah Ripley, a soldier of the Revolution. Mr. Ripley was a worthy citizen and patriot, one who held in utter detestation the tories and cowboys of the Revolutionary times, a theme on which he often dwelt with much feeling and disgust, considering their action and that of the Hartford Convention as combining similar principles.

Wanted.

IMMEDIATELY an American Woman as "help" in a private family. Enquire of the Editor of this paper.

Norwich, Jan. 24th, 1844.

What is the Inducement!

Wm. W. Ellsworth and Truman Smith, are "stumping" it over the State. Both are office-seekers, both want to be U. S. Senators, and both are destined to be disappointed, or we are mistaken. There is really something *selfish* in their speeches, though they may profess great regard for the people.—*Times.*

DR. SHERMAN: *New York, July 6th, 1843.*

Dear sir—I have labored as an Evangelist in the western part of this State, and from much speaking, have been troubled with affections of the lungs. Whenever I have taken cold, I have suffered much from irritation and almost incessant coughing. By a timely use of your Cough Lozenges, I have uniformly succeeded in breaking off very severe attacks in a few hours, and been enabled to follow my duties as a Minister of Christ, when I should otherwise have been obliged to cease my exertions. I recommend them to others, as the best cough medicine they can use.

Yours respectfully,
RICHARD DE FOREST.

R. W. MATHEWSON, only Agent.
Norwich, Jan. 3d, 1844. 6

IMPROVED QUALITY AND HALF PRICE.

COMSTOCK & CO'S
Concentrated Compound Fluid
Extract of
SARSAPARILLA
FOR THE CURE OF

Scrofula, Chronic Rheumatism, General Debility, Cutaneous Diseases, Scaly Eruptions of the skin, Tetter, Pimples on the Face, Liver Affections, Mercurial and Syphilitic Diseases, Bilious habit of body, Ulcerations of the Throat and Leg, Pains and swelling of the Bones,

And all Diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, Exposures and Imprudences in Life, Excessive Use of Mercury, &c.

THE great popularity of Sarsaparilla, and its established efficacy, render it superfluous to enter into any encomiums of its virtues, as abundant evidence is its favor.

The Sarsaparilla is warranted positively as good as any other that can be made at One Dollar, at just half the price of those so much advertised, under stronger and in as large bottles viz:—

Fifty Cents per Bottle, Or Four Dollars per Dozen.

This article has cured Scrofula of 20 years, after the Dollar articles had been used in vain.

To be had of the agents of Comstocks and Co. only, throughout the country, in New York only at 21, Courtland Street.

THE REASON.

Some people are foolish enough to believe that we cannot afford to make as good an article of Sarsaparilla Extract and sell it for 50 cents per bottle or $4 per dozen, as all others that sell for just double that money.—The simple fact is this, and all will now be convinced. While *Five Hundred* dollars is squandered by others in a column or two of advertisements, we do not spend *Five*. Therefore we make the public pay but half as much for as good or better article as any one else, and yet make as much if not more profit than they. The real cost in making the article is probably more than theirs, as we use nothing but the best Sarsaparilla Root, &c. And we are fully convinced that we will sell three bottles, to one of the dollar-priced bottles, when the public know what we charge for it, as its virtues are such as not to require half a newspaper to sustain its reputation.

Inquire always for Comstock & Co's Sarsaparilla, at Fifty cents, and have no other.

For sale in Norwich by E. F. BALCAM, and R. W. MATHEWSON, Agents.

Jan. 10th, 1844. 7

The Clove Anodyne is the best of all toothache remedies. It is immediate and certain in its effects, curing the most violent toothache or pain in the gums in one minute.

Experience has proved that this anodyne composition will give immediate and *permanent* relief after the failure of every other remedy; it is pleasant to the taste and smell, will not injure the teeth or gums in any way, and a few applications will entirely remove the pain and soreness from a decayed tooth, so that it may be filled and rendered as useful as ever. When the pain proceeds from the face, or from the gums around a tooth apparently sound, this application will give speedy relief by robbing a few drops on the part affected. Price, 25 Cents.

Prepared by DAVID SANDS & CO.,
77 East Broadway, corner Market-street, New York.
Sold by R. W. MATHEWSON.
Norwich, Jan. 3d, 1844. 6

JOHN L. DEVOTION,

(Of the late firm of Tyler & Devotion.)

RESPECTFULLY announces that he will continue the Drug, Medicine, Chemical, Paints, Oil and Dye Stuff business at the Store lately occupied by the Quinebaug Bank.

No 119 Main-Street.

where he will be happy to see his friends and former Patrons.

Norwich, Jan. 31st. 3m10

Notice.

THE Democratic Electors of the town of Franklin are requested to meet at the Inn, of Elias J. Carpenter in said Franklin on Thursday the 1st day of February next at 6 o'clock P. M. to choose two delegates to attend a Senatorial Convention when called, choose a town committee for the year ensuing and do any other business proper to be done at said meeting.

Per order of the town committee.
Franklin, Jan. 27, 1844. 10

THE TRACY SALVE and Machine spread Plasters. For sale by R. W. MATHEWSON.
Norwich, Jan. 21. 10

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

Norwich and Stonington,
VIA
NEW LONDON.

Fare between New London and Norwich, 75cts.
" " " Stonington 75cts.

A MAIL CARRIAGE will leave Stonington on the arrival of the Steamboats from New York, for Norwich, passing through New London, on Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays.

RETURNING.—Will leave the American House in Norwich, passing through New London, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 1½ P. M.

For seats, apply at the Steamboat Hotel, New London, and the American House, or the Merchant's Hotel, Norwich.

WILLIAM BACON, Contractor.
Steamboat Hotel, New London, Dec. 23d 1843. 5

Let truth be known to all the World.

A YOUNG MAN in the house of Messrs. Hawden & Co. No. 3 Walker-row Bolton in the county of Lancaster about a week ago, had his thumb almost to double its size. It was very painful and swore and kept growing more painful every minute; when the MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR, from Comstock & Co's, was applied, and in five minutes he pronounced was correctly felt by him; and in less than fifteen minutes most all the inflamation (which looked very red) was almost all gone down; in 24 hours with first application it was almost all gone. Persons who doubt this, call at their office, for the positive fact can be proved to all who call. It is also good to inflamation, bruises, burns, scalds and all outward complaints, and will save life and best without a scar in every case of burn or scald if the child pain can be injured. This never failing Remedy is sold by the wholesale by E. F. BALCAM, and R. W. MATHEWSON, Agents.

Jan. 31st. 10

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT

In the matter of DANIEL W. GARDNER, } IN BANKRUPTCY.

AT A DISTRICT COURT held at Hartford, within said District, on the 23d day of January, 1844, it is *ordered*, that at the District Court Room in Hartford, in said District, on the 20th day of February 1844, a *dividend and distribution* of the *assets* of Daniel W. Gardner, of the town of Norwich, in the county of New London, and District of Connecticut, duly declared a bankrupt, be made among his creditors, who shall have proved their debts, and filed the proof thereof in the Clerk's office, before that day, and notice of this order shall be given to all persons interested, by a publication of a copy of this order in the Norwich News, printed in said District, to be made at least twenty days before the day of said distribution.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this 23d day of January, 1844.

CHAS. A. INGERSOLL, Clerk.

The foregoing is a true copy of the original

CHAS. A. INGERSOLL, Clerk.

MISSING.

A SMALL String of Sleigh Bells, a walnut Whip Stalk, and a small Market Basket, were borrowed from the Stable on Bath-street at about three weeks ago, any person who will return the same to the subscriber shall be suitably rewarded.

E. F. BALCAM.
31 Bath-street.
Norwich, Feb. 3d. 10

Chemical Oil.

A NEW supply of extra quality. For sale by R. W. MATHEWSON.
Norwich, Jan. 31. 10

Rectified Wood Naptha.

A NEW and popular article for the treatment of Consumption; for sale by R. W. MATHEWSON.
Norwich, Jan. 21. 10

Attention Riflemen!

THE Members of the Norwich Rifle Guards, are requested to meet at their Armory, in Main-Street, over Col. Chas. A. Converse's Store, on Tuesday, Evening, Dec. 26th, 1843, at 6½ o'clock. And, on each succeeding Tuesday, evening, until further notice. Per order of the Captain.

GEORGE W. BENTLY, Clerk.
Norwich, Dec. 26th, 1843.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Doct. RANDOLPH LYONS,
The celebrated Indian Physician,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Norwich and vicinity that he may be found at the American House, on the 5th day of February, 1844, where he will remain 10 days, during which time he may be consulted and will administer his vegetable remedies. The Dr. will request the people of Norwich and vicinity to satisfy themselves concerning his skill in curing complicated diseases by making inquiry in New London, where he has been practicing at the Steam Boat Hotel, for the last three months. For further particulars see Handbills.

Norwich, Jan. 24th, 1844. 8

AXES! AXES!!

A FEW more of Hunt's best Cast Steel yankee Axes, New England pattern, a little the best article of the kind ever before offered in this or any other market; just received and for sale cheap for Cash by LOVELL, BUTTS & CO.
Norwich, Jan. 24th, 1844. 8w5

Go it while you are young.

CEGARS, for 25 cents a box, a first rate article for beginners, also several kinds of very superior quality for experienced puffers, for sale by R. W. MATHEWSON.
Norwich, Jan. 17th, 1844. 6

Price Reduced.

DR. TAYLOR'S Balsam of Liverwort, for one dollar per bottle. A fresh supply of this superior article for the cure of Coughs &c., just received by R. W. MATHEWSON.
Norwich, Jan. 17th, 1844. 6

CHARLES A. CONVERSE,
Dealer in
English, French and German Hardware, Cutlery, and Guns,
189 MAIN-STREET,
Norwich.
Jan. 24th, 1844. 8

REMITTANCES TO AND PASSAGE FROM ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

WE beg to inform our friends in Norwich, Connecticut and its vicinity, that we have appointed Mr. JAMES McCLELLAND, of that city, as our agent. Persons sending for their relatives, or remitting money to the old country, will find it their interest and their friends comfort to give him a call.

ROCHE BROTHERS & CO.,
35 Fulton street, New York.
Jan. 24th, 1844.

NEW DEPOT FOR CHEAP PUBLICATIONS.

THE subscriber would inform the public that he has recently opened the Store No. 117 Main-st. (one door East of the Quinebaug Bank,) as a general
Newsroom and Depot
for the cheap Publications now issuing from the American press. He intends to be prepared to supply the wants of the community in the above respects, by keeping on hand a full assortment of the cheap works and publications of the day, as they are issued from the publishing houses, together with most of the popular daily and weekly newspapers published in Boston, New York, and other large cities. A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

CHARLES D. SMITH, Agt.
Norwich, Jan. 24th, 1844. 6w8

FOR COST! FOR COST!!

SELLING OFF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF WINTER CLOTHING AT THE
BOSTON CLOTHING STORE

For thirty days only. *Strike while the Iron is hot.*
Now is your time for Bargains.
143 MAIN-STREET.

J. H. PALMER & CO.,

Norwich, January, 24th, 1844.

ORIGINAL STAINED

The People's store.

NO 90, NORTH MAIN ST. PROVIDENCE

One Price asked and no abatement.

THOMAS REID & CO. have just received and are now opening a very cheap and splendid assortment of Dry Goods, purchased within a few days in New York at the present ruinous prices, and which will be sold at a very small advance from cost for cash only. Our goods are all fresh and all of the latest styles, and have been purchased by an experienced purchaser at the lowest cash prices. We intend keeping every article called for in the above line, and will have all our goods marked in plain figures, so that no advantage will be taken of our customers.

IN connection with the dry goods business we will continue on the manufacture and repairing of Umbrellas, Parasols, and Walking Canes. Having made an addition to our premises, and having engaged some of the most experienced workmen in the trade, we can now manufacture, sell, or repair Umbrellas, Parasols, or Walking Canes as cheap as any establishment in the United States.

And now, ladies and gentlemen all,
Do not forget to give us a call.

THOMAS REID & CO.
84, N. Main-street.

ANTHONY GORTON.

MERCHANT TAILOR.

AT THE JUNCTION OF MAIN AND WATER STREETS,

No 89, opposite Heath and Potter.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from 107 Main Street, to the above location, where he will be happy to receive orders in his line of business, promising to render perfect satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.

N. B. Cutting done at short notice.

NO 59.

Norwich November 1st 1843 tf19.

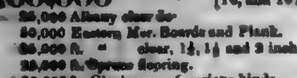
Eastern and Western Lumber.

100,000 FEET Albany Mer. Boards, 12, 14, and 16 feet.

25,000 Albany clear do
50,000 Connecticut Mer. Boards and Plank.
25,000 ft. " clear, 1¼, 1½ and 2 inch.
25,000 ft. Spruce flooring.
50,000 ft. Clapboards of various kinds.
400 M. Pine and Cedar Shingles.

For sale by E. CHAPELL,
Norwich. [25.] Central Wharf.

NORWICH & WORCESTER RAIL-ROAD.



TRI-WEEKLY LINE FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

Commencing Tuesday Nov. 7th.

Train leaves Norwich for Boston every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Morning on the arrival of the Steamers from New York.

Leaves Worcester at 5½ P. M. every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, on the arrival of the Train from Boston.

Accommodation Trains daily except Sunday.
Leaves Norwich 5½ A. M. 4½ P. M.
" Worcester 10 A. M. 4 P. M.
Freight Trains with a passenger car attached.
Leave daily except Sunday Norwich 8½ A. M.
" " " " Worcester 11 A. M.

Fares are more where paid in the cars than when paid for tickets at the different Stations.

EMMERSON FOOTE. Supt.

Norwich Nov. 6th, 1843 50

S. A. & H. S. COOK,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

101 Main-street Norwich City.

☞ GARMENTS of all kinds cut and made in good taste at short notice. ☜

Norwich, July 12, 1843. tf 33

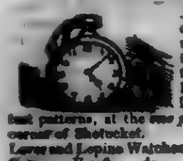
PATENT MACHINES.

THE cheapest and best Horse Powers ever offered to the public for driving Circular Saws, Cider, Vinegar and Sugar Mills, Turning Lathes, Threshing Machines, &c. Also the best Threshing Machines for grain and hay seed, may be had of the subscriber—also the right to vend them in various parts of the country. Horse Powers from $40 to $50. Threshing Machines from $90 to $75. Both Machines easily convertible to a one horse wagon.

N. B. A few more Agents wanted to sell on commission. A. KINGSLEY.

Norwich, July 19, 1843. tf 34

G. B. PRINDLE,



DEALER in fine Watches—French and American Clocks—*Standard Silver* Spoons—Fruit and Butter Knives—Forks and Spectacles—*Gold* Guard Chains, Pencils, Rings, Pins & Bracelets, just received, and the latest patterns, at the *one price* store, 97 Main street, corner of Shetucket.

Lever and Lepine Watches cleaned for $1,00
Common Verge do do 63
Lenet Glasses. 38 cts. com. do 25

☞ All repairs of the above named articles nicely executed. Also,

WOOD CLOCKS, for $1,50, and upward.

97 Main corner of Shetucket-street.

Norwich, July 26, 1843. 1y35

COAL.

THE subscriber is now prepared to furnish for Family use and for manufacturing purposes, the above article, of superior quality, and at prices satisfactory. JOHN G. HUNTINGTON,

August 9th, 1843—5m37. [Central Wharf.

1843

HATS AND CAPS.

THOSE in want of HATS or CAPS will consult their interest by calling at BOOTS, No. 111 Main street, and examining his assortment of prices before purchasing elsewhere, as he is as usual selling his Nutria, plain, Brush, Cassimere, Moleskin, Leghorn, and Palm Leaf Hats, together with a full assortment of Cloth, Velvet, and glazed Caps, at a small advance from manufacturers' prices. Call and see.

May 16. tf 18

DENTISTRY.

Dr. G. E. & C. Parkhurst,

HAVE opened an Office, No. 89, Main street, 5 doors west of the Franklin House, where they will wait on all who will favor them with their patronage. Teeth set from onete a full set. Every necessary operation performed on the teeth, and warranted. Their long experience enables them to treat judiciously all diseases connected with the teeth.

Nov. 30. 1y51

GERMAN STARCH.

SPERM and Tree Candles; Bar Soap, Bath Brick; Rotton Stone; British Lustre; or True Lemonade Extract. For sale cheap by

R. W. MATHEWSON.

Norwich, Jan. 17th, 1843. 8

BALCAM & Co's
Norwich, New York, Philadelphia, and Albany
PACKAGE EXPRESS.

THE subscribers have established a Package Express between this city and New York. The office in Norwich is at No. 21 Shetucket street, and in New York, at No. 3 Wall street. Harnden & Co., Agents

Particular attention will be paid to the collection and paying of Notes, Drafts, and Bills, and to the transaction of any and all kinds of business in either of the above named places.

☞ All packages must be marked "care of Balcam & Co."

☞ B. & Co., are alone responsible for the loss or injury of any article entrusted to their care. Nor is any risk assumed by the "Independent Line" of steamboats. Losses or damages of any articles will be promptly paid by the proprietors.

Agent in New York, HARNDEN & CO. 21

GROCERIES.
DELANO & SCHERMERHORN.

No 50, FRONT STREET.

NEW-YORK.

KEEP constantly on hand a general assortment of desirable Groceries.

Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

New-York, Nov. 1st, 1843 6m49

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—1843.

HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD, NORWICH AND WORCESTER

DAILY MAIL,

SUNDAYS EXCEPTED, AT 1-2 PAST 5 A.M For Danielsonville, Moosup, Plainfield, Jewett City and Norwich—Also, Dayville, Pomfretville, Mansville, Fisherville, Webster, Oxford, Auburn and Worcester.

Post Coach, Railroad, and Steamboat Mail.

A Coach will leave the Manchester House, Providence, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock, M. for Norwich, Worcester, and New York, as this Line connects with the Accommodation Train from Worcester and Norwich at Danielsonville.

Returning—Leaves Danielsonville on the arrival of the Cars from Norwich, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and arrives in Providence at 12 o'clock.

Passengers leaving Providence at 5 1-2 o'clock, can arrive in Norwich at 12 M., Worcester at 1 1-2, P. M Springfield and Hartford at 7 o'clock. *Returning*—Passengers from Springfield and Worcester can leave Danielsonville Depot every day, except Sundays, at 1 o'clock, for Providence, and arrive at 6 o'clock, P. M.

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 1-2 o'clk, for Scituate, Foster, South Killingly, Danielsonville, Brooklye, Windham, Willimantic, Coventry, Manchester and Hartford.

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at half past 6 o'clock, for Scituate, Foster, Chesnut Hill, Killingly, Centre, Danielsonville, Dayville, Pomfret, Pomfret Landing, Ashford, Mansfield, Coventry, Manchester and Hartford.

Passengers wishing to go to any of the above named places, can be supplied with Tickets for the whole route, Railroad and Stage, at the lowest rates of fare. Books kept at the Manufacturers' Hotel, Providence.

☞ Tickets can be had at the Norwich and Worcester Rail Road Ticket Office, or of the Conductor.

S. CORNELL & CO., Proprietors.

Providence, July 19, 1843. tf 34

WM. H. ALLEN.'

DENTIST

OFFICE, NO. 94 SHETUCKET STREET, (UP STAIRS)

WHERE he will perform all operations necessary for the preservation of the teeth and gums in the best possible manner. Teeth inserted from 1 to a complete set. Teeth cleaned, filled, extracted, and all irregularities, whether they proceed from disease or want of proper care, remedied.

Month 23 tf17

COAL.

ANTHRACITE COAL of various kinds in the Lump, or broken and screened, for sale by the Cargo or single Ton by

EDWARD CHAPPELL,
Central Wharf.

Norwich, Sept. 12. 48

SURVEYOR AND CIVIL ENGINEER.

A. KENNEDY,

Offers his services to the public as a Surveyor and Engineer, and will be happy to receive the orders of those who may wish his services in the line of his profession. Office Main-street, over the newspaper office of *Safford & Park.*

Norwich, Dec. 13th, 1843. 3m3

TYLER'S
Compound Honey of Boneset,

AMONG all the various kinds of Cough Candies, and Cough Mixtures, which are offered to the Public at the present day there is none that is more highly deserving of its confidence than Tyler's Compound Honey of Boneset, for the cure of *COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, WHOOPING COUGH, SPITTING OF BLOOD DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, AND OTHER PULMONARY AFFECTIONS.*

Price 25cts per bottle. For sale by

SAMUEL TYLER,
and WILLIAMS. TYLER,

Norwich, Dec 20, 1843. 4

Chemical Oil and Camphene.

A NEW Supply of a superior quality just received at R. W. MATHEWSON'S.

Norwich, Dec. 20th, 1843. 4

Licorice Ball.

3 ROLLS to the ox, just the thing to retail, for sale by R. W. MATHEWSON.

Norwich, Dec. 20th, 1843. 4

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC!

ORR'S AIR TIGHT STOVE.

A VERDICT having been rendered at the present term of the U. S. Circuit Court, in favor of my Patent for the above named STOVE, the public are hereby cautioned against *making, vending,* or *using* the same without license, as I am determined to prosecute all infringements of said Patent.

STOVES made by authority, will be accompanied by plates with my name and date of the Patent; also printed direction signed by myself, or General Agent at Boston.

N. B. Persons *using* the Stove sold without license are equally liable with venders and makers.

STOVES of good quality can be purchased at fair prices of ROATH & POTTER, No.— Water street and CALLYHA & ROBINSON,— Water street Norwich, Ct.

ISAAC ORR, 3 Merchant's Row, Boston

December 6, 1843. 2

Wanted.—

IMMEDIATELY an American Woman as "help" in a private family. Enquire of the Editor of this paper.

Norwich, Jan. 24th, 1844. 3

LUMBER.

THE subscriber has on hand a large quantity of the above article of all kinds, and qualities, which, he will sell low JOHN G. HUNTINGTON.

August, 9th, 1843—3m37 [Central Wharf

READ ALL YE AFFLICTED!

MORE WONDERFUL EFFECTS OF

SANDS'S

SARSAPARILLA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17th, 1843.

MESSRS. SANDS—Gents: Although personally unacquainted, I feel my self under many obligations, having recently been cured by the use of your Sarsaparilla of a most distressing malady. For the past five years I have suffered from violent palpitation of the heart, connected with a severe pain in the side, disease of the liver, and general derangement of the digestive organs—my whole nervous system was prostrated, the citadel of life itself attacked, and I despaired of ever being cured. Notwithstanding the best medical treatment, and the use of all the ordinary remedies prescribed in such cases, I found myself fast verging towards eternity. Judge, then, of my surprise and delight, when I read of the remarkable effects produced by your invaluable Sarsaparilla. Hope springing up afresh, I resolved to make one more trial, and immediately procured some of the Sarsaparilla of your agent, S. P. Thompson. The result is as unexpected as it was unlooked for: to my lasting comfort and satisfaction I pronounce these words, "I AM WELL!" Yes, gentlemen, well! and oh that this language might resound in the ear of the afflicted to the uttermost parts of the earth, for the afflicted alone can appreciate the value of such medicine. For the benefit of suffering humanity I communicate these facts, and only desire the fame of your medicine may spread as far as its real merits deserve.—Geo. Rex, 597 South Second st

Sand's Sarsaparilla.

MANSFIELD, Oct 2d, 1843.

To R. W. Mathewson, Norwich Sir:

For fifteen years last past I have been the subject of complicated disease. Troubled with the dropsy, and my nerves completely unstrung with more or less of erysipelas in connection with other bad humors. In May last my difficulties seemed to enrage and to be more firmly seated, my head and face was so swollen that it appeared to me that the bones in my head had separated one from the other, and completely disfigured my face. I could scarcely breathe through my nose; my eyes were so affected that I could see but little; at the same time attended with an acute and indescribable pain continually darting from the nose to other parts of the head and throat which was badly swollen and very sore, and a constant burning heat or irritation in the stomach, with my limbs bloated to nearly twice their ordinary size. In this situation, for weeks, I was compelled to lie upon one side with but little or no sleep. My humors assumed a renewed and stubborn hold upon me apparently threatening a speedy dissolution. I tried every expedient possible with but little or no benefit. My physician at length recommended Sands Sarsaparilla; I procured a few bottles of it which I believe to be the means (through the blessing of God) of my restoration to comparative health again. Incredible as it may seem but two or three bottles before my disease began to leave. My pain and swelling is gone, my appetite good, sleep and rest quantity—to me it has been a sovereign balm.

EUNICE CRANE.

Having been acquainted with the afflicted widow, Mrs. Eunice Crane of Mansfield for nearly six years, (whose protracted sickness has called forth the sympathies of the community where she resides) I consider it an occasion for joy that her sufferings have been so far alleviated by the use of Sands' Sarsaparilla, which has been so kindly forwarded by yourself.

HENRY BROMLEY, Minister of the Gospel.

We the undersigned do certify that the above are facts.

LUTHER MARTIN.
ELEAZAR BENNETT.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, and for exportation by A. B. SANDS & CO., Druggists, (Granite Buildings) 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers-street, New-York. Sold also by A. B. & D. SANDS, 79 Fulton street and 77 East Broadway, corner of Market street; also sold by Druggists generally in all the principal cities and chief towns of the U. States. Price $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5. Original documents may be seen at our store.

☞ For sale in this city by their agent

No. 1—49 R. W. MATHEWSON.

Great Experience and Judgment.

ARE required to make a valuable and at the same time an innocent purgative. This is possessed only by a few. The great majority of the remedies advertised, of this class, are manufactured by persons who have no idea of the relative or individual powers of the drugs they use. It is this cause more than any other, which occasions the inertness and often injurious effects produced by advertised remedies; and hence the general prejudice which prevails against them. Now there is a great difference in this respect with regard to the pills made by Dr. B. Brandreth, and consequently their superior claims upon the public. Each of the articles composing the Brandreth Pills, are prepared in that way which will secure their beneficial effects to the system, in the safest and easiest manner. The time will come when this medicine

THE BRANDRETH PILLS,

will be appreciated as they ought and as they deserve. It will be well understood then that Dr. B. Brandreth has the strongest claims upon the public confidence. It is true that every individual who makes a trial of the Brandreth's Pills commends them to be the best medicine they ever used. They are indeed a medicine about which there is no mistake. Their value in a climate as changeable as ours cannot be sufficiently appreciated. A free perspiration is at once restored; thus they cure colds, and consumption is prevented. Those who have a redundancy of bile find them of the most essential service; and should there be a deficiency of that important fluid, the Brandreth Pills have an equally beneficial effect. Often has this important medicine saved valuable lives in those regions where the DREADED YELLOW FEVER was prevailing. A few doses taken immediately upon infection being received into the system, will be almost certain to prevent any material inconvenience.—And at no stage of this dreadful epidemic is there so proper a medicine as the Brandreth Pills. Let that medicine be universally used in this disease, AND NO LOSS OF BLOOD ALLOWED, and few, very few would be its victims. So it is with other diseases.—ASSIST NATURE with this all important medicine to remove morbid humors from the blood, and do not resort to bleeding or mercury, and we shall have a very GREAT SCARCITY of persons afflicted with CHRONIC MALADIES. The feathered tribe—the animal kingdom—over which we are the lords, they are not afflicted with Chronic Maladies, neither should we be if it were not our pride which occasions them—FOLLOW NATURE. Use that medicine which harmonizes with her, which mildly but surely removes all impurities from the blood, which strengthens the feeble, and yet reduces those of too full a habit, to a healthy standard. Let me again say, that every department of the manufacture of the Brandreth Pills is personally superintended by me, and that every box with my three labels upon them may be relied upon to have the beneficial effect described, if used according to the directions accompanying each box.

The public's servant,
B. BRANDRETH.

THE BRANDRETH PILLS are sold at the Comb, Fancy and Medicine Store, of E. F. BALCAM,
Successor to WM. PAULKNER.

AGENTS.

Norwich City, E. F. BALCAM; Norwich Town, G. Fuller; New London, Nathan Belden;—Lebanon, Jesse Wright; Yantic ville, Tracy, Huntington & Co.; Salem, W. Williams; Montville, J. Turner; Lyme, D. R. Noyes; Groton, R. A. Morgan; Portersville, Smith, Cady & Co.; Stonington, Horace Lewis; Head of Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Milltown Latham Hull, Jr.; Waterford, Comstock & Stanton

Remember—E. F. BALCAM is the only agent in Norwich.

Druggist almost invariably sell counterfeits of the above valuable medicine. Therefore never purchase at a Druggist's store.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

At No. 84 Main-street.

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE FRANKLIN HOUSE.

TRACY & SETCHEL,

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have this day taken the splendid Store, No 84 Main-street, (formerly occupied by R. H. MORGAN,) for the purpose of prosecuting the Boot and Shoe business in all its branches; and they hope by attention, faithfulness and punctuality to merit a portion of their patronage.

T. & S. intend to keep a complete assortment of Boots and Shoes constantly on hand which will be sold as low as they can be obtained in the city. They will employ only the best workmen, and furnish them with the best Stock; and all work will be made punctually according to promise and warranted.

The Public and Friends,

We cannot now thank you for past favors in business for this our first call; but that we may soon have that duty to perform we invite your patronage, and will strive to deserve.

Just give us a call if only as a compliment, at

No. 84 Main-street. TRACY & SETCHEL.

Norwich, Nov. 27th, 1843. 51

WRIGHT'S
Indian Vegetable Pills.

THE TRUE CHARACTER OF COUNTERFEITS AND SELLERS OF COUNTERFEIT MEDICINES.

NO MEDICINE has ever been introduced to the American public, whose virtues have been more cheerfully and universally acknowledged by its vast popularity and extensive circulation than 'WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.' To descant upon their various virtues at this late season would be a work of supererogation since few who peruse this article will be found unacquainted with the widely circulated proofs of the real excellence of the medicine, to which many will be ready to add the testimonials of their own experience. But if further proof were needed of the value of the remedy, it might be found in the fact that no medicine in the market has been SO SHAMEFULLY and REPEATEDLY COUNTERFEITED. Ignorant, envious and avaricious and unprincipled men have in different places, manufactured a SPURIOUS PILL, bearing a superficial resemblance to the TRUE ARTICLE, but composed either of impotent or Deleterious Ingredients, which they have sought to foist upon the public as the veritable

"Indian Vegetable Pills."

These FRAUDULENT SWINDLERS could never pass off their vile wares upon the public for the CONNIVANCE and ASSISTANCE of (self-styled) RESPECTABLE DRUGGISTS, who, for the sake of a little "filthy lucre" lend themselves to this NOEFTOUS and UNHALLOWED MYSTERY OF IMPOSITION. The counterfeiter of a popular medicine, is more CRIMINAL than a COUNTERFEITER of current money. The injury done by the latter, sinks to nothing in comparison with those inflicted upon society by the former. We might point this wringing the mite from the hard hand of invalid poverty which is extended for the boon of health, and receives instead, the VILE DRUG that ENVENOMES and AGGRAVATES disease, or, to view it in its best aspect, suffers it to rage unchecked. How melancholy is the reflection that thousands may have been hurried to the grave by having a COUNTERFEIT substituted for the TRUE MEDICINE, who but for the venal fraud might now be living in high health, the delight and hope of the social circle. All classes are interested in putting down these vile counterfeits.

Let the Stores where they are sold be marked and shunned!

And let the virtuous indignation of the community administer to all concerned in these unfair practices a general and withering rebuke.

Copy-Right Law.

"ARE BE IT ENACTED, That, if any person, or persons after the recording of the title of any print, cut, or engraving, map, chart, or musical composition, according to the provision of this act, shall within the term or terms limited; by this act, engrave, etch, or work sell or copy, or cause to be engraved, etched worked or sold, or copied either on the whole, or by varying, adding to, or diminishing the main design, with intent to evade the law, or shall print, or import for sale, any such map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, or engraving, or any parts thereof, without the consent of the proprietor or proprietors, of the copy-right thereof, first obtained or knowing the same to be printed, or imported without such consent, shall publish, sell, or expose for sale, or in any manner dispose of any such map, chart &c. as afore said; then such offender or offenders shall for eit the plate or plates, on which such map, chart, musical composition, engraving cut or print, shall be copied; and also all and every sheet thereof, so copied, or printed, to the proprietor or proprietors of the copy-right thereof; and shall further forfeit, one dollar for every sheet of such map, chart. musical composition, &c. as may be found in his, or their possession, printed, or published, or exposed to sale, contrary to the true intent or meaning of this Act; the one moiety thereof to the proprietors, and the other moiety to the use of the United States, to be recovered in any Court having competent jurisdiction thereof.

Thus it will be seen that all engaged, either in manufacturing or selling counterfeit Pills, are liable to heavy damages, not only for the palpable fraud they are practising on the public, but also for infringement on the Law of Copy-Right as above cited.

☞ Beware of Counterfeits ☜

As the great popularity of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, has raised up a host of counterfeits, the public are cautioned against impostors, who are travelling about the country, selling to the unexpecting store keeper a spurious article for the above celebrated Pills

It should be remembered that, all who sell the genuine medicine are provided with a

Certificate of Agency,

Of which the following is a copy:

This is to certificate that the within named——— is a regular and duly appointed——Agent for the sale of

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.

in the town of——, State of——, and this certificate which is signed by Wm. Wright, Vice President of the North American College of Health, must also be countersigned by the acting Clerk, or Agent, from whom said certificate is received.

This Certificate of Agency will be renewed every twelve months, therefore, if any alteration should be made in the date, do not purchase.

The public are further informed that all who receive the above certificate, are also required to sign the following.

☞ Pledge ☜

This is to certify, that the subscriber, by certificate bearing even date herewith, signed with the proper handwriting of William Wright, Vice President of the North American College of Health, ... been appointed..... Agent for sale of

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

OR, INDIAN PURGATIVE,

in the town of..... and State of....., to hold and continue in said Agency during the pleasure of said William Wright, and no longer, anything contained in the said certificate signed by the said William Wright, to the contrary thereof notwithstanding. In consideration whereof, I hereby covenant and to and with the said William Wright that I will not sell or expose for sale, any medicine bearing the above or a similar name, during my said Agency, other than that which I receive from his authorized Agent or Agents, under the penalty of five hundred dollars to be by me paid to him as liquidated damages. Witness.... hand and seal, the.....day of.....one thousand eight hundred and forty.....

Thus it will be seen that the friends of the genuine medicine may be perfectly free from any apprehension of fraud, as all agents, who are provided with a certificate of Agency, have invariably

SIGNED THE PLEDGE

not to sell any Vegetable Pills except those received on the above name William Wright, or his authorized agents.

☞ Country Agents and others, will be on their guard against travelling imposters, and remember that all authorized travelling agents are also provided with a certificate of Agency as above described, and that Pills offered for sale, by those who cannot show a certificate of agency, are sure to be counterfeit.

It will be further observed that all genuine medicine has the title expressed in full on the sides of the boxes, thus:—

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS,

(INDIAN PURGATIVE)

Of the North American College of Health.

The patrons of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, will also bear in mind that the directions which accompany each box of Pills, have been secured by a copyright, and the proper form, viz:—

"*Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1840, by William Wright, in the Clerk's Office, of the District Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.*"

will be found at the bottom of the first page of said directions

If, therefore, the name of WRIGHT is omitted, the purchaser may rest assured that all is positively wrong.

Thus it will be seen, that a trifling attention on the part of the purchaser to the above particulars, will put an effectual stop to this wholesale robbery, and drive, it is hoped, all depredators upon society to an honest calling

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

Of the North American College of Health.

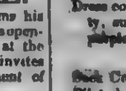
For sale by E. F. BALCAM, Agent.
No 21 Shetucket street.

AGENTS.

E. F. Balcam,	Shetucket-st., Norwich city.
G. D. Fuller,	Norwich town,
A. G. Schofield,	Greenville,
Alfred A. Young,	Jewett city,
Henry Sabin,	Plainfield,
Dyer & Burgess,	" Moosup do
Samuel H. Greenlee,	West Killingly.
Mowry Sayles,	North "
Erastus Knight,	Thompson,
W. S. Arnold,	" Masonville
Geo. Bowen,	South Woodstock,
Andrew A. Williams,	West "
Charles Richmond,	Westford,
E. Paxon, Jr.,	Stonington,
Wm. B. Hull,	North "
B. F. Collins,	Mystic,
Palmer & Beebe,	" Bridge,
B. B. Thurston,	Hopkinton, R. I.
Olney & Richmond,	Richmond, R.I. Brm'd Iron Works
H. Lewis & Co.,	Westerly, R. I.,
P. Welles,	Kingston, R. I.

New, Fashionable

HAT & CAP STORE.



THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 137 Main street, at the old stand of A. Wickham, and invites their attention to a superb assortment of

Hats & Caps,

Manufactured from the choicest materials, and in the most approved style, which he offers at as low if not lower prices than can be obtained at any other establishment in this city. He is not confined to a one priced Hat, but has a full assortment, and feels confident in his ability to suit the tastes and pockets of all

137 Main st 20 W. L. NICHOLS.

Moffatt's Pills and Bitters.

THE celebrated Life and Phenix Bitters, prepared and sold by Dr. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York may now be sold to be the most respectably established and extensively adopted family medicines in the United States. They have not only won the sanction and recommendation of all the candid and philanthropic portion of the medical profession, who have observed their invariably efficacy in general derangements of the stomach and bowels, and their astonishing effects in many varieties of acute and chronic disease, but what is far better, these medicines have recommended themselves, and fully and fairly achieved the distinguished and now certainly pre-eminent position which they now occupy in public and domestic estimation. They are proved by their works, and make no appeals to vulgar credulity. If the proprietor were disposed to make an invidious comparison between these self-established medicines and any others he might confidently assert and challenge contradiction that there is no medicine known to the medical profession, or named in the books, concerning which so many clear, unquestionable and convincing evidences of usefulness and remarkable cures are recorded as those which he can adduce concerning the Life Pills and Phenix Bitters If it be admitted that sufferers are the best judges as to whether a remedy has relieved them and restored them to health and strength, then is the evidence in behalf of these medicines decisive and irresistable. Dr. Moffat is in possession of an accumulation of voluntary testimonials from respectable persons and families in parts of the union, far and near, who give their names and residencies to the unsolicited statement that they have been completely and speedily cured of the following diseases, and of many others not here enumerated by these Life Medicines alone, when other medicines have been long employed in vain, viz: Scrofula in its most dreadfully advanced and destructive stages, when large portions of the flesh and bones of the face had been destroyed; Fistes of five, ten, twenty, thirty, and even thirty-five years standing; Rheumatism, both acute and chronic, of the most hopeless character; Turgescence of the Liver and various other liver complaints Bilious cholic, and every conceivable variety of bilious affections; Marasmus, Phthisis or consumption in more advanced stages than any on record; dyspepsia in all its chronic and acute varieties with its frightful train of distressing symptoms; worms of all kinds both in children and grown persons; diarrhoea, both serious and bilious; costiveness both habitual and occasional; fever and ague in its three principal varieties, and intermittent and remittent fevers of all kinds; hypocondriasis, and other extremely complicated nervous debility in general; salt rheum, scald, and erupsive diseases generally, including Eranthesis, Erysipelas or St. Anthony's fire, and sallow unhealthy complexion; palpitation of the heart and determination of blood to the head, settled pains in the organs, limbs, back, head and side, affections of the system which arise from complicated causes.

The certificates of these cures are in the proprietor's possession, and will readily be shown to all who desire to see them. A small selection from them have been published in Moffat's Medical Manual, of which a new and enlarged edition is preparing for the press.—The reason why these medicines which in ordinary family use operate merely as mild and effectual laxatives, cure so great a variety of formidable diseases is, that while as cathartics, cleansing the alimentary canal and relieving the liver and the absorbant vessels of all impurities, they lay the foundation for the cure of all specific diseases, they are compounded of unique and unprecedented variety of choice and exquisite ingredients, some of which are almost unknown to the profession, which exert a specific action upon many complaints, without in the slightest degree affecting the general system otherwise than as simple purifiers, when those complaints are not present. Both the Pills and the Bitters are mild and agreeable in their operations, causing neither prostration nor nausea, and requiring neither confinement nor peculiar diet. Their effects are uniformly to produce an immediate sense of renovated health, and new life and vigor to both body and mind. They cannot be taken without benefit and they should be procured both by individuals and heads of families, and consequently kept on hand not only as remedies but as preventatives of disease. They are sold wholesale and retail by Dr. William Moffat, 375 Broadway, N. Y., and also by

E. F. BALCAM,
21 Shetucket street, Norwich.

Norwich & Worcester Railroad Extension.

ON AND AFTER Tuesday, December 19th, the Steamboat from New York will leave and receive passengers at Allen's Point.

The following rates have been established for the winter.

Passengers between	Allen's Point and Norwich	50c
Freight "	per 100 lbs.	6¼
" "	Greeneville per 100 lbs	7½
" "	" " and any station	
Beyond Greeneville in addition to present rates per 100 lbs.		5

TICKETS for the route between Allen's Point and Norwich, may be obtained at the different stations of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad or on board the Boat. EMERSON FOOTE. Sup't

Norwich, Dec. 23d, 1843. 5

A Case of Asthma.

The following is from a distinguished Lawyer in New York, who had been afflicted with the Asthma for upwards of "TWENTY YEARS," and who after reading such cases can doubt the efficacy of this Medicine?

NEW YORK, January 25, 1843.

I have been afflicted with spasmodic asthma for twenty-four years—sometimes so severely as to be confined to my room for weeks; and although attended by various medical advisers, of the highest reputation and skill in the country, the relief was but partial and temporary—twice the disease proved nearly fatal to my life.

Some few weeks ago, I commenced taking Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which gave me instant relief, and a single bottle produced in a few days, what I believe to be a radical and perfect cure.

A WILLIAMS, Attorney at Law.
No. 58 William-st New York.

We are acquainted with the writer of the above certificate, and his statements are entitled to the full confidence of the public.

F. A. TALMADGE,
Recorder of the City of New York,
JOHN POWER, D. D.,
Vicar General of New York.

P.S. The above certificate may be seen at No. 128 Fulton street, New York.

R. W. MATHEWSON, Agent.

Norwich, Dec. 23d, 1843.

KEEP IT BEFORE

THE PEOPLE!

THAT

91 MAIN-STREET,

NEXT DOOR TO CHARLES CLARK'S HAT STORE, IS THE PLACE WHERE

GARMENTS ARE SOLD

At such unaccountably

Low Prices.

HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE TESTIFY to the money saved in purchasing at this Popular ESTABLISHMENT.

The magnificent designs and decorative Workmanship adapted to all Garments and the unpurchased and costly variety of styles which are daily introduced from this great place of mart, is the general topic of conversation throughout the whole dress circle of Community.

The following is a sketch of a few of the many thousand articles which may be found at this

GREAT EMPORIUM of FASHION:

Vests of every quality and style	75c. to	$5
Black and blue black twed cloth Pants	$3	7
Riding and Shooting Pants	$1,25	7
Mixed cassimere do	2,25	4
Drab and blue	2,50	5
Doe skin pants, fancy shades,	3,00	7
Mixed business coats from	5,00	12
Green and brown,	6,00	12
Dress coats of every shade and quality, such as brown, dahlia, royal purple, drake neck, blue, olive black, &c.		
Sack Coats, some new styles	4,00	10
Pilot cloth coats,	4,50	10
Beaver,	6,00	14
Broadcloth and beaver pilots, with silk velvet facing wadded and tufted in the best style,	10,00	20
Broadcloth surtouts,	10,00	25
Elegant suspenders and socks	,25	$1,25
Rich scarfs, cravats and stocks	,50	1,00

REMEMBER

☞ NO. 91 ☜

T. T. FAY.

Norwich, Dec. 23d, 1843. 48

New York Journal of Medicine and the Collateral Sciences for January.

CONTAINING 144 beautiful printed pages of Original Communications, Analysis, Indelgences &c., 50 cts each or three dollars per centum 6 subscribers.

Braithwait's Retrospect

Of Practical Medicine and Surgery for sale at the publishers price by R. W. MATHEWSON.

A New Years Present.

MATHEWSONS' Almanac, for 1844. With care—will be given to all who call once at 152 Main-st

Norwich, Jan. 24, 1843. 6

CREAM SAPONINE.

THE following excellent notice of PEARE'S CREAM SAPONINE, is from Rev. W. Nevins, of Portland—being an extract of a letter to a gentleman in New York.

"With respect to the qualities of the Soap I can truly say, after having used it for several months, that it is beyond all comparison, superior to any other kind ever used by me. My beard is hard and wiry, and heretofore in cold weather shaving has been with me a tedious and painful operation; but with the soap in question I now shave every morning with hard and cold water with ease and comfort, and without leaving the face rough or chapped. This is in accordance with the declarations of hundreds, who have used it in this vicinity. * * * * * * *

Your friend and servant,
WILLIAM JARVIS.

Jan. 17th, 1844. 3m8

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
Norwich and Stonington,

VIA

NEW LONDON.

Fare between New London and Norwich, 75cts.
" " Stonington 75cts.

A MAIL CARRIAGE will leave Stonington on the arrival of the Steamboats from New York, for Norwich, passing through New London, on Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays.

RETURNING.—Will leave the American House in Norwich, passing through New London, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 1½, P. M.

For seats, apply at the Steamboat Hotel, New London, and the American House, or the Merchant's Hotel, Norwich.

WILLIAM BACON, Contractor.

Steamboat Hotel, New London, Dec. 23d 1843. 4

STORE TO LET.

THE SPLENDID STORE, No. 88 Main-street, fitted for dry goods or other similar business is now to let possession given immediately. Said store is one of the best locations in Norwich, being opposite the Franklin House, which is to be the passenger depot of the N. & W. Rail Road.

☞ Rent low. For particulars inquire of

TRACY & SETCHEL.
84 MAIN-STREET.

Norwich, Jan. 23, 1844. 1tf

THE NORWICH NEWS.

TERMS.

FOR THE NEWS ONE YEAR, (IN ADVANCE)	$1,50
When not paid in advance,	2,00

PRICES FOR ADVERTISING.

FOR 1 SQUARE (OR 16 LINES,) 3 INSERTIONS,	1,00
" EXTRA INSERTIONS PER WEEK,	20
YEARLY ADVERTISERS, HALF PRICE.	

AGENTS.

MORGAN SAFFORD, Postrider.
MOSES BRANCH, do.
ASA B. TRACY, do.
ADIN ARMSTRONG, do.
CHARLES CRAIN, Moosup.
THOS. REID, & Co. Providence, R. I.
WM. L. LEGG, (Late of Boston,) Pawtucket,

PUBLISHED BY THE NORWICH NEWS.
WM. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
☞ For terms, see 4th page. ☜

PRICES REDUCED FIFTY PER CENT!
COOLEY'S
PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
REMOVED TO 95 MAIN-STREET.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT to the new and beautiful building immediately adjoining the Norwich Bank, (and a few doors west of the Franklin House,) where he will continue to execute all descriptions of Printing, in a style not inferior to any in this section of the country.

PRICES REDUCED FIFTY PER CENT!

The subscriber's whole attention will hereafter be given to Book and Job Printing; and as his convenences are very superior, and his arrangements such that he can execute Printing in the most expeditious manner, he will after this date REDUCE his scale of Prices, on every description of work, from TWENTY FIVE to FIFTY PER CENT.

COMMON HANDBILLS
Will be printed in good style for from FIFTY CENTS to ONE DOLLAR per HUNDRED!
CARDS
of any size, from TWENTY-FIVE to FIFTY CENTS per PACK, Cards INCLUDED!

☞ All other Printing proportionally low.
Observe the number—☞ 95 MAIN STREET. ☜
N. B. All Orders ready for Delivery at the precise time agreed on, (extraordinaries only excepted,) or no charge will be made.

J. G. COOLEY, 95 Main-Street
Norwich Nov., 1843. 6m5

STORE TO LET.

THE SPLENDID STORE, No. 82 Main-street, fitted for dry goods or other similar business is now to let possession given immediately. Said store is one of the best locations in Norwich, being opposite the Franklin House, which is to be the passenger depot of the N. & W. Rail Road.
☞ Most low. For particulars inquire of
TRACY & SETCHEL.
84 MAIN-STREET.
Norwich, Jan. 3d, 1844. 1f3

BOSTON CLOTHING STORE,
J. B. PALMER & CO.
142 Main-Street
Norwich Conn.
DEALERS IN

FASHIONABLE Ready Made Clothing, Under Shirts, Drawers, Cotton Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Stocks, Cravats, Silk'ds, Socks, Gloves, Suspenders, &c. &c.
November 11th, 1843. 1f51

WALTER CLAPP,
BOOKSELLER & BOOKBINDER,
97 MAIN-STREET, NORWICH,
Opposite M. Safford's News Room.
Nov. 9th, 1843. 1y50

REMITTANCES TO AND PASSAGE FROM ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

WE are authorized our friends in Norwich, Canterbury and its vicinity, that we have appointed Mr. JAMES McCLELLAND, of that city, as our agent. Persons sending for their relatives, or remitting money to the old country, will find it their interest and their friends comfort to give him a call.
ROGUE BROTHERS & CO.,
55 Fulton street, New York.
Jan. 24th, 1844. 1f9

NEW DEPOT,
FOR
CHEAP PUBLICATIONS.

THE subscriber would inform the public that he has recently opened the Store No. 117 Main-st., (one door East of the Quinebaug Bank,) as a general
News room and Depot
for the cheap Publications now issuing from the American press. He intends to be prepared to supply the wants of the community in the above respects, by keeping on hand a full assortment of the cheap works and publications of the day, as they are issued from the publishing houses, together with most of the popular daily and weekly newspapers published in Boston, New York, and other large cities. A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.
CHARLES D. SMITH, Agt.
Norwich, Jan. 24th, 1844. 6m9

Chemical Oil.

A NEW supply of extra quality. For sale by
R. W. MATHEWSON.
Norwich, Jan. 31. 1f

Rectified Wood Naptha.

A NEW and popular article for the treatment of Consumption; for sale by
R. W. MATHEWSON.
Norwich, Jan. 31. 1f

Let truth be known to all the World.

A YOUNG MAN in the office of Messrs. Herenden & Co. No. 3 Wall-st was bitten in the arm by a spider about a week ago, and it caused the arm to swell almost to double its size. It was very painful and sore; and kept growing more painful every minute; when the MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR, from Comstock & Co's, was applied, and in five minutes no pain was scarcely felt by it; and in less than fifteen minutes most all the inflamation (which looked very red) was almost all gone down; in 24 hours well. Let any one who doubt this, call at their office, for the positive fact can be proved to all who call. It is also as good as inflamation, bruises, burns, scalds, and all outward complaints, and will save life and heal without a scar in every case of burn or scald if the vital parts are injured. This never failing Remedy is sold in Norwich by B. P. BALCAM, and R. W. MATHEWSON, Agents.
Jan. 31st 1f

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

PROVIDENCE, sc.
CLERKS OFFICE SUPREME COURT, January, 8th, A.D. 1844.

WHEREAS Hiram Chappell, of Providence, in said county, Machinist, preferred his Petition to said Court at the September Term last past, praying for reasons therein stated, that the benefit of the act of said State for the relief of Insolvent Debtors passed in January, A.D. 1843, and all acts in amendment thereof may be extended to him; and whereas said Court at said term, ordered that notice of the pendency of said petition be given to the creditors by publishing the same in the Norwich News, a newspaper printed in the town of Norwich, and State of Connecticut, for three weeks successively before the third Monday of March, next ensuing the date hereof.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the creditors of said Petitioner, to appear if they shall see fit before our said Supreme Court, next to be holden at Providence on the third Monday of March next (1844) to nominate assignees or to show cause why said petition should not be granted.
WALTER PAINE, Jr. Clerk.
Jan. 11th, 1844. 3w9

The Norwich News.

VOL. IV.—NO. 11. NORWICH, CONN., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1844. WHOLE NO. 167

Woman's Smile.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

There is a talismanic power
That ruleth man with tender sway,
That renders passion's noisiest hour
Calm as a gentle summer day;
Wipes from the clouded brow of care
The troubles that have gathered there;
Lifts the dispairing heart of sorrow,
And bids it view a bright to-morrow—
'Tis woman's smile.

The warrior on the battle field
With tenfold ardor bravely fights,
Receiving as his cause to yield
Till victry on his banner lights.
Heedless hears the cannon's roar,
And presses off mid war's alarms,
Conscious that when the fight is o'er,
A rich reward waits all his harms—
Fair woman's smile.

The rich man high in gilded state,
With double share of Heaven's boon,
With pride beholds his smiling mate
Teaching her op'ning buds to bloom.
Tis this adds value unto wealth,
Imparts to luxury its zest,
Paints sickness with the hue of health,
And renders man divinely blest—
Fair woman's smile.

The poor man seeks his lowly hearth,
With naught on earth to call his own,
Except the pride of honest worth—
What charm for him has such a home?
That for which monarchs oft would give
The jeweled crowns they wear—
Contentment in his cot doth live—
Poverty's sunshine beameth there—
A woman's smile.

From the N. Y. Plebeian.

A TALE OF TERROR,

Showing that a man may once or twice be made a fool of when travelling among Seminole Indians in Florida; but that he catches it at last.

The Death of the Monster of the Forest.

A Night's Adventure in Florida.

BY THOMAS JEFFERSON SMITH.

The reader will recollect the first danger I encountered in that night's perilous adventure, before described, and what a miraculous and providential escape I made. This argued a good beginning to the military career of the "Aid-de-Camp to his Excellency, the Governor, with the rank of Colonel," and proved that he was reserved for some greater purpose than to be killed and scalped in the high grasses of the natural bridge. It took me a long while before I fully recovered from the terror I had experienced in the contemplated attack of my imaginary foes, and when I did so, I laughed till the very hills echoed back the sound, and my dog started as if he had heard the whoop of an Indian—so extravagant was I in the joy which succeeded my former terror. There is something very magnificent, and beautifully graceful in the leaps of the deer when pursued, and I gazed upon those my dog was pursuing, as long as the faint light of the moon kept them in sight. I then crossed the natural bridge, and my hound followed me. I no longer felt entirely alone, for with a horse and dog you love, you can travel well contented a much longer distance than with some companions, particularly those who, on such occasions, talk constantly about the dangers that surrounded you, and of the attacks from Indians which might be expected. I recollected the most uncomfortable ride I ever took in Florida was with one of those 'crackers' who had been a long time Indian hunting, and who knew every spot where a depredation had been committed, and who took particular pains to impart that important information to me. The road we were travelling from Newnansville to Micanopie, across the Aredondo Prairie, and the road was one of the most notorious for Indian murders, and one of the most dangerous in the Territory.

"Here," said my companion, "on this very spot twenty Indians attacked a waggon of Major Dells, killed four mules—there you see the bones—dragged the driver into the woods, chained him with the chain traces to a tree, and after whipping him till they were tired, gathered together and piled around him pitch pine knots, which being set on fire, roasted him alive.—Look," said my interesting companion "see how the tree they chained him to, is scorched."

"Very pleasant thing," said I, "my turn may come next."

We had proceeded a little farther when he again called my attention to some bones of animals.

"There," said he, "Mrs. Montgomery, wife of Lieut. Montgomery, was seized and murdered by the Indians, and her escort of thirty soldiers put to route, excepting six, that were shot in the contest, including her brave protector, Captain Sherwood."

The whole affair was related most minutely, and as I intend at some future time also to minutely relate it, I shall pass it by at present as disconnected with this subject. The next spot was a long house half burnt.

"A woman and three children," said my tragedy companion, "were butchered there while the husband and workmen were at work on the plantation."

But I am digressing. The road I was then on for some miles was the same one that led to Micanopie also. After I had crossed the natural bridge, I paused to reflect upon what the mail rider had so particularly cautioned me about, namely, to be sure and take the right road after I had crossed, but which he had told me was the right road, was a matter that subsequent events had entirely driven out of my mind. At last I turned to the left, that looking to me to be the one that led towards Alligator. Not relishing the lonesome ride at night, I made up my mind to push along at a quick pace, thinking as I then and now think, that the shorter time I was on the road, the less time I should be exposed to danger, so I determined to push "Mare" on a [illegible] canter. Two hours at the very farthest, at a slow rate, ought to have brought us to Alligator, the end of the journey for that night, but when two hours had passed, I saw no more signs of being nearer Alligator than when I first started. To make my story short, I had taken the wrong road. Thinking all the while the settlement might be a little further than I thought it ought to be, and then stopping, I concluded I had missed the road—I, however, determined to push on and see if the road would not bring me to some settlement, or a fort, where I could rest for the night. All at once, we came out of the thick woods upon a cleared spot of several acres—that is, what they call cleared in Florida—all the trees standing, but killed by having been girdled; this gives an opportunity to cultivate the earth to some extent. The place, it was plain to be seen, had been settled, for the furrows of the plough, and remnants of old corn stalks, were still to be seen. I concluded, and as it appeared, rightly, that this had formerly been an Indian settlement. There were no traces of houses ever having been there, and probably there never had been any. The sight of this place was far from being pleasant. The road leading through it bordered on a hammock for some distance, and past this hammock I must go. My horse, as I have in my former number hinted, knew what to do in such a case, and off he started on a quick canter to pass the hammock. Of a sudden he stopped as if shot, and I came near pitching over his head. He snorted and backed, and showed he was most terribly frightened. At the same time my dog rushed into the border of the hammock and commenced barking. At one moment he would rush into the hammock as if pursuing something, and then run back again as if pursued. He was evidently holding something at bay. I never saw either him, or my horse, act so timidly before, unless they had fallen upon Indians—who sometimes keep up a terrible long fight with their knives against the dogs, and in most every instance the human comes off victorious over the brute. I felt ashamed at having before been frightened at a shadow or a foe, and determined this time to make myself quite sure whether I had a real or imaginary cause for my fear. My horse refused to go forward and the cold sweat literally came upon him. The dog was still howling and yelping and at one time evidently from the noise he made received a severe blow. Of a sudden I heard a loud shrill whistle before me, which was answered behind me by three or four whistles. This I knew to be an Indian signal, and I could not be mistaken this time in having fallen upon real and dreaded foes. Although my terror in my former contest was great—it was nothing to this—then I saw my opponent's—now all was shrouded in darkness, and I knew not from what quarter to anticipate the attack. While in this situation, of a sudden my dog put himself on the retreat pursued by his foe, and yelping most horribly. My horse too jumped and tried to turn and run. But how could I run such a night, when I would in every twenty yards have to leap fallen trees across the road. I stood firm determined to meet my fate there—the whistling came again, but instead of three or four sounds, about twenty fell upon my ear. I stood as if frozen to the spot—something terribly black was in full pursuit of my dog, and in a few minutes a large she bear with two cubs passed by me chasing him, which chase she soon abandoned and again ran into the hammock. I should have been greatly at a loss to account for the whistling I heard, had I not afterwards been informed that these dead trees are infested with owls who the moment one whistles the others join him.

I had one more adventure that night, and is which the death of the monster of the forest is concerned. I will hasten to relate it lest my reader may think that all my adventures of this evening were with imaginary, instead of real foes. But Indians came at last in earnest, and—but I am getting ahead of my story.

As soon as the bears got out of our vicinity the courageous horse "Mare" was no longer terrified, and therefore no longer ungovernable.—We soon crossed the "Indian field" and again shot into the woods. I had proceeded but a few miles when the road led directly into a hammock so dark that you could not see ten feet ahead of you in it; at the entrance of this hammock, outside of it, I discovered an alarming evidence that there were "Indians about." I saw a quantity of feathers strewed about the ground indicating that wild turkeys had been picked there—there were also several pieces of old furniture, some boxes also broken up, and small torn pieces of cloths and rags were scattered about; also several corn husks, and other things, plainly telling that the Indians had rested there previous to going into the hammock. I drove my horse slowly and cautiously into the hammock and had proceeded about two yards when the dog growled, and the horse stopped. I silenced my dog instantly, and looking to my right beheld from fifteen to twenty Indians about a large blazing fire. Some were cooking, others were roasting corn and potatoes, while others were laughing and talking. I was in horror least my dog should bark; why he did not I could never account for, unless it was that he had been considerably among Indian prisoners in the camp, and they were therefore no terror to him. I no sooner saw them than I turned my horse to go out of the hammock, when the horse missed the road and carried me immediately into the heart of it. We went on stumbling and knocking against trees, when of a sudden my horse was seized by the head, the reins jerked out of my hand, and a terrible blow from a club on my head almost knocked me off my horse, but I had sufficient presence of mind to seize my pistol and fire it; it snapped and I took the but end and struck at random, but I gave a blow which fairly stunned my hand.—As soon as this was done my horse jerked and rescued himself from the grasp. I heard a crack as if a rifle was fired, and at the same time felt a wound inflicted in my thigh; upon putting my hand there I found the wound bleeding freely; for some time I was insensible, laying on my horse's neck, sick and weak with loss of blood. I did not come to myself till of a sudden I was plunged in water up almost to my waist. I then found I had been carried out of the hammock by my horse, and that he had come to a stream of water across which he was swimming. This entirely revived me, and as I was dying with thirst I took a good drink using my cap for a cup. When we had reached the other side of the stream I soon found I was on a road which I had been on before, and that it lead to my home. It was four o'clock in the morning when I entered my house covered with blood wringing wet, and looking more like a ghost than a living man. My wound was examined, it was quite deep and considerably torn and I had bled a great deal.

In the morning I mustered a company of volunteers and we proceeded after the Indians I had seen. I found I had taken in the night something of a circuitous route, and must have rode about forty miles. On my arrival where I had seen the Indians we discovered they had left. We found nothing but a fire still burning, half a pumpkin, a small quantity of corn, the bones of some fowls and deer, an old horn spoon, a broken tin pan, together with a torn pair of saddle-bags, the trophy probably of some poor murdered fellow. From the track and trail we supposed the party must have consisted of about forty.

I was not long in discovering the place where my horse's head was seized, and where I got my wound—a bye path from the main road, not seen by me the night before, but which the horse had discovered, led immediately to the spot.—A tremendous tree, the largest I had seen in that neighborhood, lay upon the ground in a state of decay. Its limbs spread over the pathway, and in the dark, one of these limbs had got entangled in my reins and dragged them out of my hand, while another had hit me on the head, and a third sharp one, upon which my blood was still seen, had penetrated my thigh. The noise which I mis ook for the report of a rifle was the breaking of the limb which held my bridle as the horse extricated himself. It is well, reader, that it was no worse—if it had been an Indian that I had encountered, tell to one you never had read this Night's Adventure in Florida, or the Death of the Monster of the Forest.

From the Old School Republican.

Democratic Tyler STATE CONVENTION.

In pursuance of a call of the Tyler State Central Committee, a large number of the free and independent citizens of Ohio met in the city of Columbus, on the 8th day of January, 1844, and convened in the Court House at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day, and organized by calling James Burwell, Esq., of Muskingum, to the Chair, and appointing Lewis Shaeffer, Esq., of Stark, Secretary.

On motion of D. Smith, Esq., of Montgomery, a committee of five were appointed to report an address and resolutions, expressive of the sentiments of the Convention.

The Chair appointed the following gentlemen said committee:—

Mr. Smith, of Montgomery,
" Marsh, of Cuyahoga,
" Thiell, of Fairfield,
" Penfield, of Summit,
" Stratten, of Pike.

On motion, Dr. Moeller, of Franklin, Mr. Clark, of Vanwert, and Mr. Lewis, of Ross, were appointed a committee to report permanent officers for this Convention.

The committee to report officers made the following report:

For President—Dr. M. Z. Kreider, of Fairfield co.
1st Vice President—B. Leonard, of Knox county,
2d " " J. Burwell, of Muskingham,
3d " " J. C. Fairchild, of Cuyahoga,
4th " " R. McMillon, of Summit,
5th " " S. M. Clark, of Vanwert,
6th " " B. Carpenter, of Delaware,
7th " " R. Thompson, of Franklin,
8th " " W. Y. Gilmore, of Ross.
Secretaries—L. A. Hall, of Seneca county,
" A. McCoy, of Ross,
" Lewis Chaefer, of Stark,
" Charles Moore, of Ashtabula.

Dr. M. Z. Kreider was conducted to the chair, when he addressed the Convention in substance as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention:

I thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me, in selecting me as your President on this occasion. We have met, I trust, as freemen of the great State of Ohio, to discuss, in a spirit of candor, the great principles of the Republic—to canvass the measures proposed for the [illegible] of the people, and to do justice to the Chi[illegible] of the Nation.

The time [illegible] come, I apprehend, when the People should [illegible] their own powers and their consequent responsibilities. The time has come when wild party spirit, [illegible] on by supreme selfishness, should be broken [illegible] reasoning and most thinking sort[illegible] to support and defend un[illegible] active, struggling to defend their [illegible] advance their interests.

Again, (said Mr. [illegible],) Gentlemen of the Convention, I thank you and express the hope that wisdom and prudence, but resolute and fixed determination, will characterise all our proceedings.

Dulaney Collins, Esq., chairman of the committee on that subject, reported the following

ADDRESS.

In conformity to the invitation of two thousand of our fellow-citizens, free and responsible suffragans of the State of Ohio, we who address you for ourselves and our Republican fellow-citizens, have come up to the Capital in solemn convention, to inquire together and consult for the good of our common country, and especially how, in pursuance of our duty, we may best vindicate and secure, at this crisis of our national progress, the highest prosperity of the *whole people*, and the great principles which lie at the foundation of our institutions and Government. We have conferred together—we have sought anxiously with each other for the way of truth and duty. We have done this in a spirit, we trust, worthy of the heriters of the great achievements of '76. In the light which patriotism, justice, the admonitions of honor and the claims of liberty shed over the prospect, we see our pathway broad and straight before us; and now, satisfied that we are right, and earnestly solicitous for the happiness and glory of our beloved country, we desire to submit to you, our countrymen, the reasons of our convictions, and the objects of our endeavors.

We are together embarked in the same voyage for the same port, subject to the same liabilities of wind and wave, hurricane and breaker, and committed to the same ultimate destiny of wreck and ruin, or safety and success.

If you require further knowledge concerning those who make this appeal to you, we are ready to answer, that in respect of the fundamental principles of the Government and of the early dissensions of its founders in reference to them, *they are Republicans of the Jeffersonian school.* In regard to [illegible] political divisions which distinguish their contemporaries and separate into opposing political parties the body of American citizens, *they are Republicans of the Jeffersonian school.* They insist upon the truth of the doctrine which teaches political equality—they claim a strict interpretation of the Constitution of the United States—they deny to the agencies created by it, the exercise of any power not specially granted, *in terms*, or "necessary and proper," to carry into effect the powers thus specifically delegated. They refuse, therefore, to Congress the constitutional right to incorporate a Bank. They believe such an institution inexpedient and dangerous to liberty. They reject the system as erroneous and as hostile to the intentions of the Constitution which prescribes a tax, on goods imported into the country for the primary object of protecting domestic manufacturies. They concede the propriety of a just and equitable discrimination, encouraging home productions, in imposing duties for *revenue*. They are against a splendid and costly mode of administering Representative Government, but admire the plain and economical style suggested by Republican simplicity. They are against the creation of a national debt in time of peace. They are against the assuming of the debts of individual States by the Government of the United States. They are against the distribution among the States of the public lands belonging to the United States. They advocate a cheap administration—limited expenditures, low taxes, light burdens upon the people, and a public faith unsullied. They admire the provision of the *veto* power, as it is established by the Federal Constitution—they vindicate that glorious and unexampled specimen of wisdom, worth and patriotism, *as it is*—as their ancestors, sages and patriots—*noble men!*—"holding their titles of nobility under the seal of the great Jehovah"—as *they* made it. They vindicate that noble work *as it is*—as it has secured to us all, the "possession of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," for three quarters of a century, and promises to continue its beneficent operations towards us and our posterity for all time to come, if preserved from the sacrilegious hands of selfish and ambitious men—saved from the ruthless passion and malignity of the disappointed and vindictive demagogue.

Very remarkable are the events which have marked our national history since ten years, and deeply interesting are the circumstances with which it is now connected, whose results are to be for our country—its glory or its shame—its blessing or calamity. On an occasion like this, we may not consider these in detail, but we are required by all the interests that bind us to our country—by all the considerations which impart a priceless value to its institutions—by all the love we bear to the treasure of liberty we enjoy, and by all the obligations we owe, in respect to this blood-bought heritage—to those who have gone before, and to those who shall come after us, to inquire with our countrymen concerning the chief topics to which we refer, and call upon them to *hear* and *judge*. If it be true, as our forefathers taught and our own experience confirms, that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty,"—if it be true, as they have solemnly admonished us again and again, that "a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is essential to the liberties of a Republic," in making this earnest appeal to our fellow-citizens we perform a duty from which there is no way of escape. As watching for our country's welfare, and espying sources of danger and signs of coming disaster, how shall we forbear to "cry aloud and spare not;" or how withhold our exhortation to avert the threatened stroke?

Whatever may have been the opinions and expectations of the sagacious and far-sighted man who laid the foundations of this glorious Confederacy, the experience of half a century and more now assures us that, the welfare of the people, the purity of the Government and the beneficent influences of its administration depend mainly upon its Executive branch, and therefore, fundamentally, upon the wisdom which the people may themselves employ in the choice of their Chief Executive Magistrate. Be it for ultimate good or evil—be it, as a political arrangement, happy or unfortunate, the practical results of our system, as established by the Federal Constitution, show that the follies and iniquities of a weak, corrupt and incompetent man at the head of the State are not likely to be prevented or arrested by the co-ordinate department—if, peradventure, they can be—and that an able, intrepid, virtuous and patriotic statesman, exerting the legitimate powers entrusted to the President of this Republic, *may* conduct his country successfully through the trials and perils that invade it—maintain its rights and preserve its honor, magnify its name and elevate its character, ward off impending ills and confer blessing and joy upon the land, although rivals and partisans oppose him at every step, and revile him for every work—and although *the Representatives of the People*, in another field of service, factiously refuse their co-operation in measures well devised for the common good—nay, though they pile up obstructions mountain high in his way, according to the power they exercise under the prescriptions of the same Constitution. It is a common error to suppose that, in the responsibilities of the Legislative branch of the Government is found the best security of the successful and beneficent action of the Government. The proofs of this error have, of late, thickened upon our observation, as we have seen a Chief Magistrate, in a new and untried position, standing at the helm, it is true, by the provisions of the Constitution in respect of a contingency foreseen by it, but not contemplated by the people in *his* person—standing, therefore, as "a President without a party"—the unoffending object of envy, of jealousy, of fear—opposed in his best efforts, calumniated in regard of his purest intentions and reviled in reference to his best actions, opposed without reason and persecuted without stint, his slightest errors, real or apparent, "set in a note book, learned and conned by rote" to cast into his teeth—we have seed this faithful public servant, sustained alone by a conscious rectitude of motive, a noble fortitude of purpose and a firm reliance on the intelligence and justice of the people, laying fast hold upon the Constitution and putting forth the energies of a lofty intellect, march on fearlessly and honestly in the way of his duty, from triumph to triumph, from achievement to achievement, and verifying, in the fullest the attainment accomplished and the benignity of his administration as felt throughout the wide bounds of the land—*all* that we have herein ascribed to a eminent place he occupies, when filled by an able, honest, upright man. How, then, shall we measure, fellow-citizens, the importance of the subject which forms the principal object of inquiry with us all, and the interest of which is to be heightened as the period of its final decision draws near? We allude, of course, to the Presidential election. And why need we offer apology for submitting to our countrymen the views we entertain on a matter so vital to us all as American citizens?

We then invoke your sober attention, without prejudice and without partiality, to what we are about to say, and we promise for ourselves, as we know our own hearts, to speak to you in the spirit of sincerity, the language of TRUTH. He who dissembles, with effect, a question so big of momentous consequence, spurns the councils of duplicity and sinks the *partizan* in the *patriot*.

We said we are Republicans of the Jefferson school. The great number of us are those who have for the most part acted with the (so called) Democratic party of the present day. Many of us held this relation, in the memorable conflict of parties in 1840. We are now all the supporters of the existing Administration, and, every one of us, the advocates of John Tyler in the approaching Presidential canvass. We regard the next election as second in importance—in the variety and magnitude of the interests which it involves—to no one which has preceded it since the formation of the Government. We consider it in some respects peculiar, and, therefore, addressing itself with peculiar claims to the consideration of the people. This at once appears if we recur to the nature of the contest of 1840, which resulted in the triumph of the whig, over the democratic party, in the principles and measures which divided the respective parties in that memorable struggle, and to the singular series of events which followed it. The long and fierce contest of the two great parties had attained in 1840 its culminating point. The democratic, having departed in numerous instances from the old and venerated landmarks of Republicanism, found itself weakened at the critical period by the secession, at different times, of many of its best and purest members. The federalists detested in all previous trials to dislodge their adversaries from the high places of power, while advocating their own doctrines and avowing their own principles, now braced themselves up for a last and powerful effort—denied their own principles and surpassed—rejected their own federal errors—professed the faith and adopted the creed of democracy—withdrew their own champions from the field of competition, and unfurled a new banner, inscribed with the honored names of Harrison and Tyler. They "stooped to conquer," as they said, and they conquered. If they won the bitterest victory ever achieved, it became so through their own attempt to perpetrate the most stupendous fraud ever essayed—and that through the instrumentality of one who, equally a stranger to their purpose of deception and to every taint of dishonor, refused to be the agent of their crime, albeit he had been the organ of their triumph. John Tyler was a Republican. He was then, had ever been, is now a Republican. The suffrages of every federalist in the land would avail nothing to change his nature and his character. Hence the Vetoes of '41. These official acts, their attendant circumstances, their consequences, the affects they wrought upon the opposing parties, their influence, temporary and permanent, upon the great interests of the country—all this is familiar to the memory of every man we address. While the indignant and fretted fires of federalism kindled the burning effigies that "lit up more clearly the path of his duty," the loud and honest plaudits of democracy, redeemed from the bondage thus cunningly prepared for it, cheered the heart and fortified the stern resolves of this faithful man to walk firmly in that path. He has pursued it with unshrinking courage and never-wavering constancy. And here, fellow-citizens, we are constrained to ask, how can any true hearted democrat evade the obligation thus established by this great and good man? How shall his name and conduct be adequately vindicated by his country, except by the definitive and unquestionable expression of the popular voice in his behalf? How otherwise are noble actions, such as these, to be recorded for the imitation of future statesmen who may be similarly situated? Shall it be for this mighty people, yet in their infancy, thus early to verify the accusation, which we have held as slanderous, that "republics are ungrateful?" What example will it be for our children—what encouragement to brave and generous and patriotic bearing, if this generation of boasted enlightenment shall turn with indifference and neglect from an exhibition of moral grandeur and unaffected patriotism, which, treat it as one may, will illuminate that page of undying history to which it shall belong, with a lustre sublime, resplendant, and immortal. No corrupt design—no self-interested policy—no venal expedients of ours—leading us to overlook the merits of these glorious actions—can change the nature of that bright historic record. The disgrace of ingratitude to a benefactor may belong to *our* names, but *his* deeds are already written, and in characters which cannot be blotted out.

It is the shame and the misfortune of our day, that selfish and irresponsible partial organizations have usurped the popular prerogative—have obtained ascendency over the will of the people, and do impudently and successfully invade the privileges and powers of the ballot-box itself. When and where this daring enterprise began—how it has grown and thriven, and swollen to its fearful magnitude—how it now wears its impudent front before the face of the people, and defines their power and laughs at their calamity—all this is known you, fellow citizens, as well and as certainly as to us. The delegate system! What is it? Go back to the era of the Revolution and let it answer. Look at the recent proceedings of a certain "*Syracuse Convention*," and note their responses!—Mark the operations of squads of politicians and cliques of selfish demagogues, as in all the cities, towns and villages of the wide land, they *handle the lools* "which knaves do work with," carry out their stratagems and *pack* their periodical conventions—and let them answer. The delegate system? A system of cunning fraud, deception and wrong—in the name of Democracy cheating he people and making them the unwilling instruments of their own oppression! Even now has it poisoned the fountains of political life and is resting with millstone weight upon the necks of the multitude of our countrymen. Ask ye for proofs of this? Who stifled the voice of the people as it was uttered in known power, and in gladness and gratitude, *in the days of the Voters?* Who repressed the generous emotions of the million thankful hearts, that poured forth *then* in floods the exultation of their praise? Who incited the indignities of the burning effigies, on one side, and who on the other, put out the bonfires which proclaimed the exultant joy of the Republican masses for those glorious acts of deliverance? It was (in the language of party, but well understood by all,) the "old hunkers" of the conservative and opposing factions, who, equally clamorous for the possession of place and power, and equally interested in maintaining unimpaired the power and despotism of a corrupt party machinery, co-operate together readily to crush and paralyze an honest statesman and contend furiously afterwards for ascendency in between themselves! John Tyler, for the Constitution and the People, defeated the monstrous engine of plunder and spoils in the shape of a National Bank. For this the yeomen of the country delighted to do him honor—because he had protected them from the rapacity of the "old hunkers" of the Clay faction. But he was ready to save them also from that other and more monstrous, the famous Sub Treasury, the peculiar property of the old hunkers of the Van Buren faction, who held for their hands the *packing* machinery of the Democratic party, by means of which alone could they hope to revive and saddle again upon the backs of the people this often rejected and condemned institution. Such, fellow citizens, as you know, has been the position of this man of the people. Standing between these hostile powers—the pre-determined victim of each—he has boldly braved the unmeasured assaults and denunciations of both—and armed only with conscious integrity and a spirit of dauntless devotion to his country and its constitution, he has pursued his way of duty to his constituents, regardless of personal consequences and estimating alike the smiles or the frowns of political demagogues and party hucksters. And here again we ask, does fidelity like this deserve no equal commendation from those to whose interests it has been given with unceasing zeal, and whose happiness has been the polar star by which it was directed? What terms of reproach—what epithets of disgrace—what words of foul detraction and damping import have not been employed, *alternately*, by those who wield so unworthily the tyrannic power of those old *party system?* And yet, with all this array of hostility, over active, sleepless and malign, what has we your President done for his country? What requirement of duty has he disregarded? What left undone which could add to the public welfare? Will you contrast the condition of your country when he took the helm of Administration, with that in which you find it now? Remember your ruined currency—your crippled trade—your prostrate commerce—your merchants bankrupt—your manufactories idle—your Government itself corrupted in the channels of its action—its operation impeded—its credit sunk—its name held infamous—the public faith, therefore, inflicted; become a by-word and a reproach, and the public Treasury a free booty, seized and plundered at pleasure. To go no further, *sixty-four* of the *sixty-seven* land office receivers being defaulters to the Department of the Treasury. How changed the scene! Are your cities now pained by cries of distress? Are your mechanics and laboring men now begging the privilege to toil, and terrified by menaces of destitution and starving wives and children? See you not animation, activity, and success imparted to all the fields of enterprise, and industry, in all its forms, adequately rewarded? You have, too, a Government conducted with wisdom and purity, and success in all its departments; no public faith impaired, no public engagements violated; no public money plundered; no official defaulters, robbing the people and degrading the Government they serve. We behold in short, through the instrumentality of an honest and effective administration, an entire country contented, prosperous, and happy; its well adjusted governmental machinery performing *all* its functions with regularity and order, fulfilling the highest aspirations connected with its existence, in the universal good it diffuses at home, and the universal respect which it commands abroad? Where were the foreign relations of this country placed upon a more advantageous footing? and by whom have they been managed with more ability, and brought to more satisfactory results? Our national intercourse, diplomatic and other with the potentates and powers of the old world, and with the States of the American Continent, will equally attest, in all its parts, the zeal, the energy, and the talents which have distinguished the Administration of President Tyler.

Fellow-citizens, we have now completed the end proposed. Our opinions of the engrossing subject have thus inadequately been presented, and our arguments are before you. The final disposition of the solemn question it embraces remains with the great republican brotherhood. Sooner or later they will do ample justice to all parties, to all interests, to their country and themselves. We have said that we prefer John Tyler as the Chief Magistrate of the Republic, now soon to be elected, among all the distinguished men of worth and reputation, whose names have been associated with that high place. We have endeavored to explain why this preference is founded, not alone on his merits, his honesty, his capability and his faithfulness (though, this were, indeed, enough.) We have found other and strong reason for it in the extraordinary circumstances connected with his present position before the country—(to some of which we have referred,)—in the persecutions he has suffered from bad and faithless men accidentally clothed with the power of mischief—and in the stern, existing necessity of protecting the liberty we enjoy, and the institutions designed for their security, from the subversion with which they are threatened by seeming auxiliaries, but real, though insidious adversaries. For John Tyler—for ourselves, as his friends—we have nothing to fear—nothing to deprecate—nothing to denounce and defy—nothing to ask, but justice and mercy. This will be rendered. Time, with its truthful revelations and its righteous judgments will vindicate the man and the statesman. In that day of retribution, those who have stood by him in six troubles and forsaken him not in the seventh, will share with him in the meed of justice which the decisions of unperverted truth and purer light shall award him. Nay, fellow-citizens, even now—(and you, in candor, will bear us witness that we affirm truly)—even now, is that just man enshrined in the popular heart. If the popular action shall be inconsistent with the convictions of the popular mind, the anomaly will be referable to those Herculean engines of despotism, to which we have before alluded, and which, generated in party fanaticism and moulded and cherished by a cunning and selfish and ignoble ambition, have acquired a supremacy as potent as law itself, yea, which practically supercede the fundamental law and demand of popular opinion submission to its own injunctions. Can freemen long endure a bondage such as this; And why is such a form of slavery to be held more tolerable than that which is regulated by a responsible will? Our fathers repelled the enemies of freedom, coming in the shape of cruel men with bayonets in their hands; it will be long to their sons to break the fetters put on them by a foe to freedom, more subtle, more cruel and more fatal to liberty.

We add but a word. Speaking for the Republican freemen of this great State, we frankly announce our earnest desire to co-operate with our Republican contemporaries throughout the country, in the selection and sustentation of a Republican candidate for the Presidency, with whom we could enter the campaign of '44 with an assurance of success—for, looking upon the

ORIGINAL STAINED

remembrance of federal principles in the practical government as always disastrous, the triumph of the party embracing those principles, we consider at this juncture to be replete with danger. But while we declare our readiness to abide the result of free, frank, equal and fair deliberation and conference with the friends and advocates of every Republican aspirant to the Chief Magistracy, we repudiate the tyrannous edicts of any pseudo republican *caucus*, which in the guise of *Democracy*, demands obedience to its will as the condition of title to its countenance and favor; and, with the mask of Republican liberty on its face, mocks in its proceedings the Democratic principle, and seeks by its own fixed and fraudulent contrivances, to secure its own fixed and fraudulent ends. *We renounce all fealty to all such combinations.*

The above address, being read, received the hearty approbation of the Convention, and was adopted by acclamation.

On motion, the Convention then adjourned to meet again at the City Hall at 2 o'clock, P. M.

CITY HALL, 2 o'clock, P. M.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment, Mr. Leonard, First Vice President, in the Chair.

D. Smith, Esq. of Montgomery, then responded to the loud and repeated calls to address the Convention, and never, since the organization of the State Government, has been delivered a more thrilling or eloquent address within her borders. Rich in thought, abundant in resources, and unsurpassed in manner and intonation of voice. Mr. Smith, for more than two hours, enchained the attention of that vast audience, so much so, that a footfall might have been heard in the most distant part of the Hall; and though interrupted with the thunder cheers which broke at his enthusiastic periods, he continued through the whole masterly effort whithout the slightest embarrassment. So clearly did he paint out the suicidal spirit and policy that characterise the hard money faction, and so fully did he develope the proscriptive measures of the *exclusive* whigs, that many who were present of both political parties were made to quail before his scorching animadversion;—and the only thing to be regretted, is, that every voter in Ohio did not listen to this great expositional principle.

When Mr. Smith had concluded his remarks, G. H. Penfield, Esq. Chairman of the committee on that subject, reported the following resolutions.

Resolved, That the ability with which affairs of the present administration of the General Government, in all its various departments, both foreign and domestic, has commended itself to the approbation of every American citizen, who properly appreciates the value of our Republican institutions, and who desires their transmission, unimpaired to the latest posterity.

Resolved, That in the negociation of the Treaty of Washington, by which the long standing question of boundary, that had for years under previous Administrations, baffled the skill of the ablest diplomatists, has been satisfactorily and honorably adjusted. Also, in the settlement of our claims upon the Government of Mexico and other nations, by which many of our citizens are in the receipt of millions long withheld by these several Governments; also, in the closing of the Florida war, which had long been an intolerable drain upon the national treasury; and, above all, in the general restoration of confidence and prosperity which every where abounds, brought about by the sound and judicious policy that has been pursued by the President, and those whom he has called to high official station, leaves to the American People the most satisfactory evidence that their interests have been committed into the hands of a statesman who has the disposition as well as the ability to administer the government alike honorable to himself, and regardful of the best welfare of the country.

Resolved, That John Tyler is a Republican—a Jeffersonian Democrat—ever faithful to duty and the principles of our Republican Fathers.

Resolved, That we fearlessly appeal to every act of his eventful life in attestation of the fact, that he has never sacrificed his principles to temporary expediency, or departed from the straight path of duty in pursuit of personal objects.

Resolved, That his noble and patriotic acts, in arresting the mad and destructive measures concocted by the Whig Congress during the ever memorable Extra Session give assurance that, the apprehension of personal consequences cannot deter John Tyler from the discharge of his duty.

Resolved, That the universal acknowledgement by the Democratic party, that President Tyler's vetoes of Clay's Bank bill, saved the Democratic party from 20 years' vassalage, the Constitution from violation, and the country from the curse of a monster, alike destructive to the liberties and the prosperity of the People, should at least have protected him and his friends from abuse and vituperation.

Resolved, That the friends of President Tyler desire to co-operate with all true Democrats upon fair and equal terms—to confer with all such in reference to measures best calculated to heal dissensions, restore harmony, and in the selection of candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, who can most certainly lead us on to a glorious triumph in 1844.

Resolved, That the abuse of John Tyler, by Blair & Rives for eighteen months, and the denunciations of scores of the best and purest Democrats in the land, because they, in obedience to the calls of duty, sustained President Tyler in his faithful administration of the Government, demands the severest rebuke with which they can be visited.

Resolved, That the election of Blair & Rives, as Printers to the House of Representatives of Congress, is regarded as an endorsement of the Globe in its abusive, vindictive course; and precludes the friends of John Tyler from a co-operation with those, by whatsoever name called, who may continue to acknowledge the Globe as the exponent of their principles, or the organ of the party with which they are associated. Such co-operation is alike forbid by honor and duty.

Resolved, That every developement of popular feeling seems to give assurance of defeat of the Democratic party in 1843, as the result of the high handed and imprudent efforts of the few to control the many.

Resolved, That should the present dissensions and distractions continue, we suggest for the consideration of all single-hearted Jeffersonian Democrats; all who love their country more than party, whether it be not their duty to lay aside personal preferences, and to meet in the City of Baltimore, the 1st of June next, and there, sinking the partisan in the patriot, select a candidate around whom all can rally, and thus save the Democratic party from certain defeat in November, 1844.

Resolved, That in the present state of the commerce and business of the United States, a mixed currency in Ohio is necessary to meet the wants of the people—that a safe and practicable system of banking ought to be adopted; and that such a system might be adopted, if the ultra politicians of the country would yield to the wishes of the people.

Resolved, That whilst we condemn the system of banking as heretofore carried on in Ohio, as having been too loose and unguarded, we feel bound to condemn in the most decided manner, the impracticable law of the last session of the Legislature—a law which has remained thus far a dead letter, and the original passage of which, was brought about by violating—under Columbus caucus dictation—pledges made to the people.

Resolved, That the Tyler State Central Committee are hereby authorized and requested to call a State Convention, to meet in the city of Columbus, on a future day, if in their opinion it be deemed advisable, for the purpose of nominating a Gubernatorial candidate, and the adoption of such other action as the then existing state of things may require.

On motion, the following resolutions were then unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the late letter of Governor Shannon to the Cleveland Committee, is expressive of the views and sentiments of an enlightened statesman, and has met with a hearty response from every Republican throughout the country.

Resolved, That a Clay Whig Congress, in seeking to embarrass the Executive, permitted the revenues to fall below the wants of the Government—impairing its credit and perpetuating its embarrassments, forfeited the pledges given in 1840—sacrificed the interests of their country to that of party, and proved themselves guilty of the treason they charge upon the Executive.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be signed by its officers, and published in the Old School Republican, of this city; the Madisonian, of Washington City; and that all papers favorable to the course be requested to copy them; and that a committee of five be appointed to superintend the printing of the proceedings in pamphlet form.

Messrs. Thompson, Fairchild, Penfield Schaeffer and Moeller, were appointed said committee.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are hereby tendered to Delazon Smith, Esq., for the eloquent manner in which he has this day portrayed the principles of Liberty and Democracy, and the able manner in which he has defended the cause of President Tyler and those who advocate his re-election.

On motion, the reported the Committee was laid upon the table for the present.

The Convention then adjourned to meet at the Court House at 7 o'clock P. M.

7 o'clock, P. M.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment—the second Vice President in the Chair.

The reported resolutions of the committee were, on motion, taken up, and after being again read, were accepted, and unanimously adopted as the sentiments of this Convention.

Messrs. Fairchild and Smith then each addressed the Convention, at some length, upon the political questions and state of parties, of the day.

M. Z. KREIDER, *Pres't*

B. LEONARD,
J. HUBWELL,
J. C. FAIRCHILD,
R. M'MILLON,
S. M. CLARK,
B. CARPENTER,
R. THOMPSON,
W. Y. GILMORE,
Vice Presidents.

L. A. Hall,
A. M'Coy,
L. Schaeffer,
C. Moore,
J. F. Coleman.
Secretaries.

From the Hartford Times.

Duties.

The duty on flannels which cost 60 shillings in the piece, is 40 per cent. On Flannels which cost 20 shillings it is 100 per cent. The consequence is the man who buys the coarser flannels, pays more than double the tax then the rich man who buys the fine article. The poor man pays 100 per cent and the rich man 40. We ask is this fair? Is it right? Most certainly not. Then modify the tariff to a proper standard.

Sugar.

Common brown sugar, a necessary article in every family, is enormously taxed by the present tariff. At the time the law was passed, a good article could be purchased for five cents a pound. Now ten cents a pound is the price. Just double the price, on account of the tariff. Still the Federalists are in favor of the "principles and details" of this tariff. The Democrats claim and very justly, that it needs modifying.

"Stripe Shirting" and "Gold End Cambric."

The present tariff makes quite a favorite of "gold end cambric," in comparison with "stripe shirting." The shirting is taxed 65 per cent—the cambric 28 per cent. Who wears 'stripe shirting?' Who uses 'gold end cambric?" Why the difference? Certainly it appears that the federalists impose the lightest taxes upon those who use the *Cambrics*, and make favorites of them.

Congressional Doings.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 27, 1844.

THE SENATE did not sit to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Previous to the calling for the order of the day, the following resolution was read: "That the House be authorized to raise a corps of reporters, who should be duly qualified to report the proceedings and the speeches on both sides of all questions." &c.

The report on the rules was then announced as the first business in order, and Mr. Wright of Indiana took the floor, and finished his argument commenced a few days ago on the 25th rule. He said he would not give his vote in favor of the abolition of slavery in the District, because it would affect the rights of the people.

Mr. Stiles of Georgia contended that the retention of the 25th rule was not an infringement upon the right of petition, and spoke until the morning hour expired.

In Committee of the Whole a number of bills on the private calendar were read, and some upon which debate arose passed over.

The bill for the relief of the relatives of the widows and orphans of the officers and seamen of the Grampus was among the number. It was read a first and second time in the House.

Mr. Haralson, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill which was referred to the Committee of the Whole, and made the order of the day for Monday, and printed.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.

IN SENATE.—Mr. Simmons, the new Senator from Rhode Island, appeared in his seat. His new colleague has not yet arrived.

Mr. Foster of Tenn, presented the resolutions of the Tennessee Legislature, asking the establishment of a Naval Depot in the Western waters.

Mr. Merrick presented a memorial from J. H. Remington, asking Congress to make an appropriation to test a flying machine of his invention.

The Fox and Wisconsin River Bill was then before the Senate a while, and amendments before offered were considered.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Resolutions were in order for the day, and the following is an outline of those offered.

Proposing an inquiry into the expediency of granting a pension to the widows and orphans of the officers and seamen of the United States schr. Gen Gull.

Inquiring whether the Post-office laws have been violated by any person or persons proposing the transmission of mutiable matter independent of the mails.

Mr. Brown, of Indiana, proposed a joint resolution fixing upon Monday the 20th of May for the adjournment of the two Houses of Congress. This resolution was read without objection.

Mr. Cranston, of Rhode Island, proposed to amend by inserting the 1st of May. The amendment was carried.

Jan. 30.

In Senate—A memorial was presented by Mr. Pearce, of Md., asking the remission of duties upon 700 tons Railroad Iron inspected for the Baltimore and Philadelphia Railroad Company.

Mr. Buchanan presented a memorial from the publishers of the Philadelphia Ledger, who state that they received a Treasury Note for $500; this note was cancelled and was one stolen from the Post Office some time since with many others sent by the New Orleans Collector to the Treasury Department. One of these notes was held by the publisher of the Ledger, and the Department declining to redeem the notes, remuneration is claimed by innocent holders.

Mr. Berrien, chairman of the com. on the judiciary, reported back the House Bill to refund Gen. Jackson's fine, with an amendment that no censure should be cast by the bill, upon Judge Hall.

After some time spent in Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.—The orders of the day for the morning hour, were before the House as soon as the Journal had been read.

Mr. Stiles, of Georgia, addressed the House, in conclusion of his speech, in defence of the position that Slavery went hand in hand with the Constitution, and that if one was a grievance, the other was also. He denied, however, that slavery was a grievance, least of all to the North. The right of Petition; it was argued, also was fully exercised as designed by the Constitution when petitions were presented. There was no opposition to the peaceably assembling of the people together and presenting their petitions here. But they had no right to demand more or Congress to grant more.

Mr. Wise interrupted Mr. Stiles to present a petition, which asked Congress to procure his divorce, the petitioner having to support children not his own, &c. The House was convulsed with laughter.

Mr. Stiles continued his remarks, declaring that the South was willing and anxious to stand by the Constitution as it was, but if it was interfered with, they would appeal to the State Constitutions to maintain their inherent rights.

A BENEVOLENT LAWYER—The celebrated attorney of New York, David Graham, Esq., received on Saturday, fifty dollars for his services rendered Amelia Norman, which he immediately re-inclosed to Mrs. Childs, for the benefit of Miss N. If the recording angel forgets that, he is not fit to be heaven's bookkeeper.—*Phil. Times.*

A Defalcation Disclosed.—The third teller of the Merchants' Bank, considering himself on his deathbed, sent for the cashier of the bank on Monday evening, and in anticipation of the discovery of his defalcation, at the examination of the bank accounts, acknowledged that he had defrauded the bank to the amount of TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS! which deficiency is now ascertained to be exactly the sum abstracted. The name of the third teller is Mr. Kissam.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

THE NEWS.

Norwich, Conn., Feb. 8, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT.
JOHN TYLER, of Virginia.
Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
CHAUNCEY F. CLEVELAND.
FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM S. HOLABIRD.
FOR SECRETARY,
NOAH A. PHELPS.
FOR TREASURER,
CHARLES H. POND.
FOR COMPTROLLER,
GIDEON WELLES.

DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES.

In State Legislation,

No Imprisonment for Debt—No property qualification for voters—No poll tax—No laws for the assessment of the business of mechanics and others—No increase of monopolies—No appropriation of the School Fund for any purpose but that of education—A rigid supervision of books to protect the unsuspecting poor against fraud and failures—Equal rights to all, special privileges to none—A just and economical administration of the State government.

In National Legislation,

No National Bank—No National Debt—No distribution of the proceeds of the public lands—No assumption of the State debts—No change in the Veto power—A discriminating Tariff, so adjusted as to furnish sufficient revenue for the government and incidentally protecting all branches of American Industry—A treasury independent of banks and under the exclusive control of the people.

Democrats Attend!!

A meeting of the Democratic Association will be held at the Town Hall, on Thursday Evening, Feb. 8, at 7 o'clock.

Let every Democrat be present.

Business of importance will be brought before the Association, and every thing done to make it as unusually interesting and spirited meeting.

COME ONE—COME ALL.

Cleveland must this year be elected by the popular vote. Bestir yourselves in season and the victory is ours. By order of the Town Committee.

Ohio State Convention.

We hope that every liberal-minded democrat will give the proceedings of this Convention, published in our paper to-day, a candid and thorough perusal. The Address is particularly well worthy of attention.

Simultaneous Meeting.

The democrats of New Haven have a meeting on the 22d of February, Washington's birth day, and the Register suggests that there be simultaneous meetings on the evening of that day in every town in the State. We second the motion. What say you democrats, let us make a general rally on that day, and open the Spring campaign with a spirit and energy that will send dismay to the hearts of our opponents.

Mr. Calhoun's Letter.

Mr. Calhoun's much talked of Letter has at length made its appearance. We shall publish it in our next paper. This Letter is calculated to produce a powerful effect throughout the country. Mr. Calhoun, as was anticipated, has come out fully and unequivocally against the Baltimore Convention to be held in May, for the reason that the Convention will not be constituted on fair and truly democratic principles, but that the great body of the delegates who will there assemble, will have been appointed through the influence of State cliques and dictatorial bodies, and not by the voice of the people. The idea that the States have a right to appoint their delegates as they please, Mr. Calhoun scatters to the winds in a very few words. In all that relates to themselves exclusively, the States have a right to do as they please; but in what concerns the whole Union, the conduct of the States should be governed by mutual agreement. But we withhold further comment, until we publish the Letter itself. It is forcibly written, and the arguments adduced by its distinguished author, are in our judgment incontrovertible.

More lying Reports.

We referred last week to the fact that the Coons were everywhere circulating false reports of the conversion of certain leading democrats to whiggery.—These villainous reports are concocted to deceive and dishearten the democracy, but as they are proved to be false, the effect will be doubly to injure the party who resort to such base means for political effect.—One of these reports was, that the Hon. Andrew T. Judson had recently declared his intention of supporting Mr. Clay. A leading democrat informs us that the report no sooner reached the ears of Judge Judson than that gentleman authorized him to say distinctly, that although he was not in favor of the nomination of Mr. Van Buren, *yet in no possible contingency whatever should he give his vote for Mr. Clay.* Let the Clay whigs put that in their pipes.

We also published a communication last week, to the effect that a certain individual up town had left the democratic ranks, because he did not receive some *office* last year at the hands of the party. Now the person in question has been heard within the past week, repeatedly to say, that he always has been a democrat, and that *no one shall drive him from the democratic party*; that he is no Van Buren man, but *will never vote for Mr. Clay!* In short he is just the kind of a democrat *we want*, and in the publication of the communication in question we were led to do him gross injustice. It would be natural to suppose that it was written by some whig, or strong Van Buren man, for the express purpose of driving him into the ranks of the enemy. These cases are fair samples of the reports which have been rife within the past week or two, of democrats turning whigs. The Coons hear a man say he will not vote for Mr. Van Buren, and forthwith put him down as certain for Mr. Clay.—They will find that all these men, (and the number is rapidly increasing,) will vote the democratic *State* Ticket, and although they may not support Mr. Van Buren, if he is run, yet will never vote the *Clay Tickets.*

N. B.—We learn from the above that Clay stock stands very low in the market. Hence the tremendous efforts of the Coon brokers and speculators to bring it into notice, by passing it from hand to hand *among themselves*, at a *fictitious* value.

River Thames.

In the Congressional proceedings of January 29th, as published in the Globe, we are pleased to observe an effort on the part of our representative, Mr. Catlin, to secure an appropriation from the Government for the benefit of our river. We trust it may be successful.

"Mr. Catlin offered the following which passed:

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the improvement of the navigation of the river Thames, in Connecticut."

Federal Tyranny.

Let no freeman, no he values his rights and his liberties be made the subject of federal tyranny. Let no freeman be forever frightened into voting the federal ticket for fear of losing his situation, or of being thrown out of employment. In every case where a threat of this kind is made, let it be known—let the name of the *federal employer* who thus seeks to tyrannize over the mind of one of his fellow beings and to control that reason and judgment which the God of Nature has given him, be made known,—and our word for it, it shall be published from one end of the State and country to the other. Let our democratic friends in the *factory* towns, and villages be especially awake on this subject. The game has already been begun. Let it be crushed. This sort of federal tyranny must be put down; if in no other way, it must be be done by legislation; and it can be done.

Think of it.

A very large class of the men who go to constitute the present federal party, and who give their support to its men and measures, we are confident do so without giving the subject proper reflection. They may do so honestly, but not understandingly. Now take the great body of the young men,—those who are poor or comparatively so—and all that class of persons who depend upon their industry solely for their support, but who give their influence and votes to the federal party—and we ask, why do they do so? Can they assign a good and substantial reason? It appears to us that they cannot; on the contrary, it would seem that there was every inducement in the world to lead them to swell the multitude of the honest, liberal and independent democrats of the country. To whom are these very classes of whom we are speaking, indebted for that very political freedom they now enjoy?—a freedom which has had the effect to elevate them and make them of importance—a freedom which *enables them to vote at all?* The answer is known—to the democratic party are they thus indebted. The democracy of the State have been for the past thirty years in a constant warfare with their federal opponents, endeavoring to break down the exclusive barriers which the latter so strenuously sought to maintain. They have "fought a good fight"—repeatedly wrested the power from the hands of their tyrannical foe, and have always used the advantage thus gained, to batter down his strong and gloomy fortifications, to ameliorate the condition of the common people, to open the way to the ballot box, and in every possible manner to advance the cause of Justice and Equal Rights. Facts like these are well worthy the serious and candid reflection of every young man who, from whatever motive, has been induced to throw the weight of his influence in favor of those who have been and, but for the efforts of the democratic party, would now be his worst enemies.

Elastic Consciences.

There probably was never a more corrupt and infamously hypocritical set of men than the leaders of the present federal coon party.—They have consciences as elastic as steel springs, and about as tough. Claiming as they do, all the intelligence, the respectability, the *piety*, and the law and order, they are ready whenever it may suit their selfish purposes, to go *directly in the face* of all their professions, and still swear they are perfectly right, perfectly holy, perfectly respectable! What do we see to support us in these assertions? Everything. We can scan scarcely a single one of their acts, but what we see the most palpable evidences of their gross hypocrisy, corruption, and utter worthlessness; and the great body of the public have come to the conclusion that the coons, led off by the whig barons, are about the most stupid and contemptible set of politicians that ever drew the breath of life. This comes from their sucking so much hard cider.

We repeat that a greater set of hypocrites never breathed. Do whig Church members build Nine Pin Alleys? It is all right. Do Banks controlled by whigs squander the public money—it is all right,—they are called the best banks in the country. Do individuals acting with their party engage extensively in "genteel swindling,"—it is all right—they are denominated *par excellence* "our most upright, pious and respectable citizens." Is it necessary to drink hard cider, gin and brandy, to carry an election—it is all right; on the other hand, will it at another time gain no votes to talk temperance and evince a great regard for the temperance cause—we must do so by all means. And finally, is a man presented as a candidate for the Presidency, who has been a noted gambler, duellist and debauchee, and is more or less tainted with all these great vices at the present moment—*it is all right*—we will go for him to a man—Hurra for Henry Clay!—ha of the bloody hand—the principal instigator of murder! "Religion, you lie there, till I fling this d——d rascal!" said the minister when about to chastise some insulting fellow. So say the pious federal coons—"Religion, you lie there, till we can make this man President!" What hypocrisy! What reckless disregard of all those honorable and pious professions which the whigs have always been trumpeting abroad, thanking God that they were not like those ignorant, wicked and degraded locofocos across the way!

In view of these things, what confidence can the people place in the honesty, the piety, the respectability, or sincerity of the leaders of the federal coon party? None whatever. They disgrace themselves—they injure the cause of pure religion—they poison the minds of the young, and seek to overturn all that is consistent and sacred in the social as well as political relations of life.

The true issue.

Mr. Baldwin, our candidate for Governor, is not unknown upon the record of fame; his character as a *working* lawyer, and a high-minded, honorable man, the friend of the oppressed, and their efficient and able advocate, is well known. For strength of intellect, powers of reasoning, soundness of judgment, and knowledge of the Constitution and laws of the country, Roger S. Baldwin is probably superior to any man in the State. Possessing these peculiar qualities, he is calculated above any other man that we could name, to give weight and dignity to our State Government.

Has Gov. Cleveland any of these qualities? He can shake hands very pleasantly, and make a handsome bow, and if perchance an old man with a red jacket passes through the State, he can follow him from one end of it to the other, and call upon his dear constituents to 'give three cheers for the red jacket.' But we will not extend our remarks farther.

The foregoing extract is from a whig paper published at New London, which bears the singularly inappropriate name—"The *People's* Advocate." Now a paper that professes to be an "advocate" of the interests of the "People," cannot consistently be an "advocate" of *Roger S. Baldwin* for Governor, much less can it be an opponent of *Chauncey F. Cleveland*, who is emphatically the "People's candidate" for that high office. Grant that Mr. Baldwin is all that is here represented—(although it will probably be news to many that he is "superior to any man in the State")—does that make him out a friend of the rights and interests of the People? Does that alter his character as a stern and bitter *federalist?* Has he not in his public life opposed nearly or quite all the great, liberal and useful reforms which have been witnessed in our State? On the other hand where has Chauncey F. Cleveland ever been found? In the front ranks of those who were battling manfully for the rights and privileges of the people—the advocate of suffrage—the enemy of imprisonment for debt—the friend of common schools—the friend of the poor, oppressed children in our factories—the advocate of a rigid supervision over our banking institutions to guard the people against losses from fraudulent and wrong management—the advocate of a reduction of taxes—and now the strenuous advocate of the abolition of that unjust system of taxing a man's head and assessing a man's *business* when *property* and property alone should be made the subject of taxation. These are after all but a *part* of the measures in which Gov. Cleveland has proved himself the fast friend and able champion of the "People," against the proud and selfish federal aristocracy of the State of Connecticut. These are "pecular qualities" which his federal rival, Mr. Baldwin, never did and does not now possess, and which in our judgment, and in the judgment of the people too, render Chauncey F. Cleveland eminently qualified, not only "to give weight and dignity" but a character for justice and liberality, "to our State Government."

Mr. Baldwin's name, says the Advocate, is "not unknown to the record of *fame*." Very true—for he was run last year for Governor and beaten, and will be this year. But we are told that Mr. Baldwin is "the friend of the oppressed, and their efficient and able advocate." When and where we would ask?—Unless the "Advocate" can tell us, its statement will of course pass for what it is worth, and that is nothing. Was it because he plead the cause of the Amistad Africans, and got $750 for his fees? What lawyer wouldn't have jumped at the chance of proving his "friendship" for this amount of *money?* But how much did Gov. Cleveland receive when he plead the cause of the poor runaway female slaves? Nothing at all—*wou'dn't take anything.* This was indeed being "the friend of the oppressed, and their efficient and able advocate," too, for he gave the girl free.

But all this was talked over last year, and as the Advocate very cautiously observes, "we will not extend our remarks farther." The sneer that is passed upon that worthy old Hero, Col. Johnson, is worthy of a *federal paper*, and that is perhaps saying enough. We have only to repeat what we have more than once said before—that we are glad the issue lies between BALDWIN and CLEVELAND. Let every federal paper in the State and every Coon orator come out and take the same ground this "People's Advocate" has done—be honest,—leave off their tariff "agitation," which every body knows is mere humbug—and let the People decide which they will have to rule over them—the COLD BLOODED FEDERALIST or the WARM HEARTED DEMOCRAT—BALDWIN, the former—CLEVELAND, the latter.

"Money given freely!!"

It will be recollected what one of the coon orators said upon this subject—that "Money, given freely," should be brought to bear upon the approaching election, in this section of the State. Accordingly, we understand that the whig Electioneering Fund already amounts to some *one thousand dollars*—and of this, a tenth part, or $100, was subscribed, *it is currently* reported, by Mr. *Henry Strong*, the gentleman who was ousted from the State Senate, by the freemen of the 8th district, when run in opposition to Judge Chapman, our present Postmaster. Mr. Strong's hatred of the people who turned him out of office, appears from this circumstance to be very "strong." His defeat rankles in his bosom still, and hence we find him giving ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the purpose of wreaking a little revenge, by helping the Coons to operate upon the purity of the ballot box. Let the people be thoroughly aroused, by such facts as the foregoing, to the performance of their duty, or their interests will be inevitably betrayed into the hands of a party, whose policy and measures are governed entirely by just such bitter, illiberal and vindictive old federalists as Mr. Henry Strong.

It is a singular fact that not a Senator, either whig or locofoco, has the least intercourse with the President. There is not a single member, with whom he converses, or one that is ready to express the views or wishes of the President in his Cabinet. This is a singular position, and altogether unprecedented in the history of the government.—*N. Y. Express.*

The above is as gross a falsehood as was ever uttered—no more so, however, than a thousand other statements penned for publication by the horde of miserable, lying whig letter-writers stationed at the Capital, who earn their bread and butter by circulating such pitiful slanders as their more pitiful brains may enable them to coin, of which the above is an instance. A recent sojourn of a few days at Washington, enables us to state from personal knowledge, that not a day passes but that the President is visited by the members of both branches of Congress—and who are his warm and devoted friends. Indeed, there seemed to be a general complaint on the part of others having business with the President, of the inconvenience they were daily subjected to by the constant visits of members, to whom custom or etiquette demanded that he should show especial attention. And yet this mendacious scribbler of the N. Y. Express—a fair sample of his tribe—has the hardihood to say what we have above quoted. Such miscreants deserve to be drummed out of the Capital.

Small Doings!—We are informed that his Excellency Chauncey F. Cleveland, Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-chief in and over the Militia of the State of Connecticut, has recently turned out of the office of Judge Advocate for this county, E. C. Bacon, Esq., (whig,) and turned in to the same office G. C. Woodruff, Esq., (loco.) A Court Martial now pending, and the fees consequently arising, may account for this pitiful game.—*Litchfield Enquirer.*

If such a change has been made—and we think it very possible that there has—the Enquirer is undoubtedly wrong as to the motive assigned. The Mr. Bacon here alluded to, the whig papers tell us, has recently been appointed President of a "Clay Club" somewhere in Litchfield county, and the Governor probably thought his attention would necessarily be so much occupied with the duties of this new and highly important and responsible office as to render his office as Judge Advocate nothing but a burden, of which he would gladly be rid. Hence his Excellency very considerately appointed some one else in his place.

N. B. The Enquirer does right, when noticing a matter of this kind, to append the Governor's *military* title. But this sticking on of "Captain General and Commander-in-chief in and over the Militia of the State of Connecticut," to the end of a Governor's name in a Thanksgiving or Fast Proclamation, *a la mode* Wm. W. Ellsworth, is in most abominable bad taste.

EXAMINATION OF SPICER.—[illegible] ght before the arrest of Asa Spicer for burglary [illegible] the village of Willimantic, he was seen in company with another person, coming out of the store of Mr. Lucian Clark, but no suspicion of roguery rested on them, as it was supposed Mr. Clark was there, but it is proved that Mr. Clark had left the store early in the evening.

Spicer acknowledged there were other persons connected with him, but refused to expose their names. On Saturday, Jan. 27th, he was brought before Elisha Williams, Esq. for examination. He plead guilty and was bound over under $600 to appear before the next County Court to be held at Brooklyn.

Spicer has made another attempt to destroy himself, but met with no better success than at the former trial. He is slowly recovering, and as soon as he is sufficiently restored, will be committed to the County Jail at Brooklyn.

"Mammas, Countrywomen and Lovers."

We find the following extract in the Norwich Courier:

We are desired to say that seats will be reserved for the accommodation of the Ladies, who will, we are certain, avail themselves of the opportunity to hear Mr. Washburn, and also, by their presence, to cheer on their husbands, brothers and lovers in the great and glorious work of re-establishing in our State and National Councils, the reign of order, law, justice, and a high-toned regard for the plighted faith both of individuals and of States.

Some might be inclined to regard this as rather "soft," but we think it decidedly "rich." Think of it, ye "disorderly" and "unjust" locofocos, and weep—for the coon "vixens" are to be called in to "cheer on their husbands, brothers *and lovers*," in electing a duellist and a gambler to the Presidency, (called the "reign of order, law, and justice"); and if this isn't "high-toned" enough, we suppose we shall next hear that "seats will be reserved for the accommodation of the" *ladies*—when all spectators are respectfully requested to be on the look out for the "reign of order" and *other* things.

The Coons are corrupt enough, heaven knows; but their corruption doesn't equal their folly. Wonder whether at the next "Clay Club" meeting, should there happen to be a goodly number of "Ladies" present, the immortal Coon choir could not be persuaded to favor the audience with the following chaste of ode at their own beautiful effusions:—

"Young Henry Clay to the Mill has gone,
By the road-side you'll find him;
The corn-bag, while, he is perched upon,
And his MARE-TAIL *streams behind him!*"

[Here the reader may imagine, if he pleases, the "high-toned" efforts of the "Ladies" aforesaid, in "cheering on their husbands, brothers, and lovers," in bringing about the "reign of order," &c.]

Isn't it elegant? Now, go it, ye Coon cripples! No backing out!

☞ The Norwich Courier of Saturday contains an article perfectly characteristic of the man who does the dirty work for that print, headed "John Tyler at his dirty work again"—and then going on to say that John Hyde, Esq. has been removed from the office of Postmaster at Norwich Town, &c., thus intending to make his readers believe that President Tyler has removed Mr. Hyde. Now the facts are just these: A very respectable petition signed by citizens residing in the upper part of the town, including nearly if not quite all the merchants and others who do business at that office, was forwarded some months since to the Postmaster General, protesting against the change of location which had been made by the late incumbent, in removing the Post Office from its old position to the place where it has lately been kept. In the mean time the Post Office Agent has examined the subject, and made a report to the Postmaster General against the late location, and recommended that it be removed to its former position. Mr. Wickliffe, the Postmaster General, we understand, decided that Mr. Hyde removed the office without authority, which he had no right to do, and therefore directed the change not only of location, but of postmaster. We happen to know that the citizens of Norwich Town are much pleased with the change. As regards the "unchristian railing" of the Parson, that Mr. Tracy, the newly appointed postmaster, is a "Van Buren locofoco," we have only to say that, to our knowledge, Mr. Tracy is a warm and ardent supporter and admirer of John Tyler and his administration.

How the Coons operate.

The following conversation took place between a Coon and a Democrat in this city, on Friday last. After some talk had been had on political subjects generally, in which the Coons bragged hugely of what his party were going to do, and how sure they were of electing Henry Clay, the conversation proceeded as follows:

Coon.—Now I tell you what it is—if you'll cut loose from that vile locofoco party, have nothing to do with them, but come right out and act with the whigs, and show that you mean to be sincere and active in advocating whig principles, I give you my word and honor that you will *lose nothing* by the operation, but we *will encourage you in a way that will be for your benefit.*

Democrat.—I am much obliged to you for your kind offers and assurances. I will think the matter over.

Coon.—That's right—that's right.

A few words more passed on both sides, when, just before parting, the Democrat remarked—

"Well, I have thought of it."

Coon.—Well.

Democrat.—I have come more firmly than ever to the conclusion, that the leaders of the whig party, as you call it, are the most corrupt, hypocritical and contemptible set of politicians I ever knew—that they are utterly unworthy the confidence of any honest man—that as a party you have always opposed the rights and privileges of the poor and laboring classes, and that whenever we have received any great political benefit it has always been through the legislation of the democratic party—and that, to make a long matter short it would be impossible for you ever to succeed as a party, were it not for just such operations as you undertook just now to play off upon me—appealing to a man's *pocket* and *selfish feelings*, and trying (when you can't *force*) to *bribe* him to desert his principles and go over to the enemy. That's a fair specimen of your whig *purity*. I wish to have nothing to do with such a party.

Coon.—Ah, I see you are past redemption. Good day. Hold on though—one word more. Don't young and full how I have been offering you a bribe—for I wasn't *authorized* to do any such thing—it was nothing but my talk!

Admit that what Cooney last said, was true—and we have a "fair specimen" also of the *sincerity* of Coon promises generally. The people have not forgotten about that "*two dollars a day and roast beef!*"

STRIPS FROM UNDER!—Stiles, in noticing the breaking up of the last "Clay Club" meeting, says:

"The meeting was closed by the meeting rising up en masse and giving three cheers for Old Massachusetts—such cheers as *shook the roof and very walls of the building.*"

Now the Parson, in this statement, either lies or speaks the truth. If the former—as we think is more probably the case—we have nothing more to say; if the latter, then it is high time some measures were taken to protect the public property. This "building" cost several cool thousands—besides, we don't want another such "Clay Club" disaster as recently occurred at Richmond. "Dead men tell no tales," and we presume sing no coon songs.

Spring Trade.—The attention of our readers who are engaged in the Dry Goods business, is directed to the advertisement, in to-day's paper, by Bowen & McNamee, who announce that they are now opening an extensive assortment of Silk and other Goods, comprising the greatest variety to be found in the New York market. They are daily receiving by the earliest Havre packets, additions to their stock, and it is their determination to make it the INTEREST of merchants to examine their goods before purchasing. Time and trouble may be saved by calling at their establishment, No. 16 William street, corner of Beaver street, New York.

ORIGINAL STAINED

☞ Jeremiah, Abijah and James Leonard, charged with the robbery of the Millbury Bank, Mass., received their trial last week. The Jury brought in a verdict of guilty, to which the prisoners' counsel have filed exceptions.

Those young Coons.

It is perfectly curious and delightful to a person at all given to zoological observations, to note just now the conduct of the young coons.—how admirably they imitate the examples of the old 'uns, and excel them even in those restless, prying and prowling habits peculiar to the race. They take as naturally to coonery as goslings to the water. The whole tribe appear to be in a dreadful stew at this time, and this has sent the young coons running everywhere —jabbering, screaming, cocking up tails, and lighting upon every thing that comes in their way. To get at a fair estimate of what these little fellows think of themselves, we shall have to multiply their ordinary importance by six, and we have the result. It would be an act of kindness, no doubt, to serve a few of them as some people do young cats and puppies; but then, there would be an indictment got up directly for cruelty to small animals. So, upon the whole, it is perhaps well to let the creatures run, simply taking the necessary precautions against their doing any petty mischief in the course of their lawless and impudent perigrinations.

Ice in our river.

The unprecedented cold weather we have lately experienced has been playing the very deuce with harbors, rivers, steamboats, vessels, mails, and every thing else at the north. Boston harbor has been frozen over so far down as Fort Warren and Apple Island, and to enable the steamship Britannia to sail on her regular day, a subscription of $3000 had to be raised, and was raised in half an hour to pay the expense of cutting a channel, through the ice, to sea. We learn from the New Haven papers, that the harbor there, too, has been completely wedged up. The Champion attempted to get out, proceeded until she could advance no further, and then was unable to return without the assistance of the other boat. The Connecticut has been closed to its mouth, and the Kosciusko was obliged to extend her trip to New London, where she now lies. Her passengers were conveyed by land to Hartford.

Of course we have fared no better than our neighbors. The Thames has been in a state of perfect consolation as far down as the Harbor's Mouth, so that the Steamboat has been unable to reach the Railroad termination to discharge passengers and freight. One or two expeditions of men were sent down last week to see if a passage could not be cut, but in consequence of the bitter cold, returned without accomplishing anything. On Monday of this week, we understand that a determined effort was to be made to break up this serious embargo, and a large number of men were despatched to cut "through thick and thin," until a channel was made. At the latest accounts the work was progressing heavily, and with a prospect of speedy success. There is one consolation, however, in the fact, that should it prove a failure, warm weather is coming one of these days, when we may hope for a clear track and no favors.

While upon this subject, we cannot help expressing our sorrow at certain manifestations of jealous pleasure on the part of some of our New London friends, in view of this interruption to navigation on our river. We hope for the honor of that place that this feeling is not very general, but when we see such paragraphs as the following, in their newspapers, what is the natural inference?

"It is certainly very impudent in the weather to freeze over our river for five miles below the new terminus of the road, especially after the assertion of our Norwich friends, that it *should* never freeze below the extension."

The present is an unusual season. The river has not been seriously interrupted by ice below the point above mentioned, for many years, and probably will not be again for very many years to come, if ever. But what cannot benefit New London, but at the same time inflicts a great and positive injury upon a sister city, should not be considered a matter of rejoicing.

☞ It is amusing to witness the zeal displayed by the Ex-Postmaster, S. H. Downer, about these days, in the cause of soon skin whiggery. If running about the streets and abusing John Tyler, and all who are known to be friendly to the President and his administration, is more creditable to him, or is likely to be more profitable than the pursuit of some honest calling, he perhaps, does right in adopting such a course. We very much question, however, whether in the result, he will find that much has been gained either in reputation or in pocket—although promises may be as plenty and as tempting as those offered by the great master of federalism, when he said, "all these things will I give thee if thou wilt fall down and worship me."

For the Aurora.

Martha Washington Society.

There will be a meeting at the Conference Room of the Fourth Congregational Society, in this city, on Friday afternoon of this week, at 2 o'clock, of all those ladies favorable to the formation of a Martha Washington Society in this town. The project has been for some time in contemplation, and it is now proposed by some of the leading friends of temperance, especially among the ladies, that immediate and efficient steps be taken to carry it into operation. The importance of such a society and the useful purposes which it is so well calculated to subserve, do not call at this time for any special remark; they are sufficiently well known and appreciated, and it is believed that there is now scarcely a town where the cause of temperance holds a high place in the hearts of its citizens that does not boast its "Martha Washington Society," and is not experiencing the rich blessings that flow therefrom. It is thought therefore highly desirable that such a society be established in our own midst, and to this end the proposed meeting will be held.—All who feel an interest in the subject—and what female is there who does not? are respectfully and earnestly invited to attend at the time and place specified.

Shocking Outrage at Harrisburg.—Last Thursday, Mr. Joseph Prince, merchant, met Mr. T. H. H. Loud, lawyer, in the streets of Harrisburg, Penn.—They entered into an angry dispute about a business matter which before had been the subject of altercation. Mr. Prince attempting to strike Mr. Loud with a cane, the latter drew a double-barrel pistol and shot him dead! Both balls entered his breast, and he expired instantly. The affair created intense excitement. Mr. Loud immediately surrendered himself up to justice.—*N. Haven Courier.*

Accidental Kissing.—A gentleman at Washington, some weeks since, expecting his sister to arrive in the cars from Baltimore, went to the depot just at dark upon the arrival of the train. A lady seeing him, sprang forward, threw her arms around his neck and passionately kissed him, exclaiming, "my brother." At that moment, another gentleman advanced, a recognition instantly took place and another tender scene followed. The first gentleman almost immediately saw his mistake and apologized, when his legitimate sister appeared. It is only necessary to say the mutual introductions and explanations followed and a tender intimacy soon after succeeded, which promises now to make all parties *brothers* and *sisters*, as well as "sweet-hearts and wives."—*N. H. Courier.*

From the Washington Spectator.

Several members of the House of Representatives met in the Capitol, by previous agreement, on Thursday night, the 29th inst., for the purpose of forming a Temperance Society. The society was organized under the name of the "Congressional Total Abstinence Society," and a constitution adopted.

The following officers were appointed, to wit:

President.

Hon Charles Hudson of Massachusetts.

Vice Presidents.

Hon. Robert P. Dunlap of Maine.
" L. Q. C. Elmer of New Jersey.
" G. W. Summers of Virginia.
" Samuel C. Sample of Indiana.
" E. Dorberry of North Carolina.

Secretary.

Hon. George S. Catlin of Connecticut.

Executive Committee.

Hon. James E. Belser of Alabama.
" James A. Black of South Carolina.
" Daniel R. Tilden of Ohio.
" Amasa Dana of New York.
" Andrew Stewart of Pennsylvania.

☞ The Mississippi Legislature, on the 8th ult., elected Gen. Jesse Speight (dem.) U. S. Senator for six years from the 4th of March, 1845. Gen. Speight succeeds Hon. John Henderson, whose term of office will expire at that time.

☞ A Miss Graham, at Pittsburg, recently recovered of an individual named Hay, $950 for a breach of promise to marry. Somebody thinks that Hay will now tell her to "go to grass!"

☞ A man by the name of Woodman has petitioned the Maine Legislature for a divorce from his wife. When W. was married he was 21 years of age, and his bride a widow of 50 or more, with a large family. He is now 30 and his wife 66.—*Exchange paper.*

This case should serve as a "caution" to all marriagable people. Our candid advice is, never marry a woman old enough to be your grandmother.

Col. Johnson.—Senator Hughes, of the Legislature, says that he has seen "two letters written by Col. Johnson, one dated the 13th inst., and the other the 16th inst., in which Col. Johnson says 'he is still in the hands of his friends,' and that 'he has authorized no one to withdraw his name."

'What's in a Name!'—A chap up Iowa, by the name of New, recently got married, and being something of a facetious turn of mind, named his first born 'Something,' which of course was Something New.—His second was christened 'Nothing,' it being Nothing New.

New Yankee Enterprise.—A snug built clipper craft was launched at the ship yard near the Railroad Depot the other day, and immediately fitted for sea. She took on board ice, and sailed for Havanna. Now "what upon earth" can she be driving at, by carrying ice to Georgia in winter, where they usually grow enough for 'home consumption?' Why she is in pursuit of Shad for the New York market. This delicious fish has already appeared in southern waters, and it is the design of the owners of this little clipper to load with Shad packed with ice, and run down to New York with the precious cargo. It will be seen at a glance that this must be a "first rate" operation. [*N. Haven Courier.*

The Coons. The hands in our office have couple of variable live coons, which they intend to keep until the Presidential election is over. One they call "Harry of the West" and the other "Honest John Davis."—*Lowell Courier.*

Most fitting and appropriate names for a brace of predatory 'varmints.'

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) MUTILATED

Affairs at Nashville.—The Knoxville Register says, that at Nashville, on the 3d inst. Judge Turley, one of the judges of the supreme court of the state, offered a wanton insult to a highly respectable and amiable lady of Nashville. The fact being communicated to Major Turner, clerk of the circuit court, who was a relative of the lady, he met the Judge on the courthouse steps and gave him a severe caning. The Register adds that on the same day, Mr. Maxey, the mayor of Nashville, was handled very roughly by a Mr. Payne.

Advantages of taking Local Papers.—We have scissorized for another column, an extract from the Erie Advertiser, showing how a man lost thirty dollars in the sale of his grain by not taking a newspaper. Such instances are not uncommon in our own experience. A week since, a gentleman of this town walked into our office and "ponied up" advance pay for a year's Gazette. He said he had stopped it because he didn't like its politics, but had since found that a debtor of his had gone into insolvency, and he had lost the chance to prove his debt. The dividend was ten times the cost of the paper. We recollect another instance in which a man declared that he lost a hundred dollars by not seeing the advertisement of an auction sale of some land which was in our paper. We never knew a man lose any money by subscribing for a newspaper.—*Barre Gazette.*

Mr. Henshaw.—One of the editors of the Journal of Commerce, now at Washington, writes—"I think that it will turn out that the rejection of Mr. Henshaw by the Senate was a great sacrifice of the country to both the great parties. He was the most efficient and straightforward administrator of the navy department who has been in it for many years. He reformed abuses with an unsparing hand. Heaps of old copper which lay for many years accumulating in the navy yards, to be plundered by favored thieves, he sold and put the money into the treasury. The unreasonable wages paid for services in some instances, in violation of the law, he reduced to reason; contracts for butter at 25 cents and cheese at 21 cents per lb, and other things in proportion, he abrogated, and refused to pay more than a fair price. His administration would probably have saved the people a million of dollars annually! But it has raised him up a host of enemies."

Mail vs. Express.—A suit has been commenced by the general post office in the northern district of this state, against Pomeroy & Co.'s Express, for carrying mailable matter.

A Defalcation.—The Baltimore Clipper mentions a rumor, that a clerk of an eminent firm in that city has suddenly disappeared, in consequence of being detected in robbing his employers of about $15,000. The rumor is, that he commenced his pilferings several years ago, but very ingeniously managed to conceal them until within a few days past, when he disappeared.

From the New Haven Register.

The Norwich Courier does itself no credit by copying the miserable falsehoods and scandal of the Newark Advertiser concerning the Hon. Thomas H. Seymour. Mr. Seymour is not a man to hesitate or equivocate in the discharge of his duty as represented by the federal letter write. Such paragraphs, such efforts to mis-represent public men are discreditable to any party, and we advise the Norwich Courier to leave his federal associates in New Jersey to the practice of such contemptible meanness and not to introduce it into Connecticut.

Letter of Mr. Henshaw.—The Mechanics of Saturday evening contains a calm and dignified refutation, under the signature of the Hon. David Henshaw, of all the base and malicious calumnies that have been so industriously circulated against this gentleman by his unscrupulous foes. No man can arise from the perusal of this without being fully convinced that Mr. Henshaw has been made the innocent victim of a foul and damning conspiracy, almost without a parallel. The consciousness of his own high and unswerving integrity will well sustain him under all the assaults which envy and hatred can contrive.

Rejection of Mr. Porter.—The rejection of Mr. Porter, as Secretary of War, by the United States Senate, has perfected the outrage upon the constitution and the wanton insult to the head of the executive department of the government, the perpetration of which has covered the present majority of that body with lasting disgrace and infamy. The recoil of this malignant blow will be fatal to those who have given it. The friends of President Tyler "bide their time," and are patient.

Meanwhile, the President would be perfectly justifiable in refusing to lay himself open to further insult, and leaving the affairs of the various departments, thus unnecessarily and without ground made vacant, in the hands of the clerks. Any further attempt on the part of the President to organize a cabinet would seem to be useless.—*N. Y. Aurora.*

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Aurora.]

Washington, Jan. 31, 1843.

Dear sir—Another just and good man has been outraged by the Senate. They have refused to permit John C. Spencer to take his seat upon the bench of the highest court of judicature in the United States. They were tired of hearing Mr. Spencer called "just," and they have banished him from the honors of his country, honors which he richly deserved to wear, honors which his genius and his talents would have ennobled.

Compare John C. Spencer's legal attainments and sound judgment with those of any member of the Senate which has *presumed* to reject him! Compare John C. Spencer's legal acquirements and sound judgment with those of either justice now sitting upon the bench of the Supreme court—and what would you find? You would find in John C. Spencer the possession of a mind capable of almost super-human efforts; while in the possession of those with whom I have asked you to compare him, you would find brains that quail before the most ordinary sulleds.

John C. Spencer, in all the qualities necessary to make him a judge of law, is so superior to those with whom the President was desirous of associating him, and to those who have condemned him unheard, that it would be like attempting to elevate a hundred molehills to a mountain, to dream for a moment of making them his equals.

There was wanting in the constitution of the Supreme bench a vigorous mind, capable of giving its decisions some character and steadiness, and that mind was John C. Spencer's. The President evinced the highest discernment when he selected Mr. Spencer for the vacant seat of Judge Thompson, but the senate has exhibited the very lowest sense of discrimination in refusing to consent to the appointment.

Passion, corruption, dethroned judgments and political madness seem to have set in council upon the merits of a man every way the superior of his judges and the result is, the country has been deprived of the legal light emanating in such rich supply from a mind like that of Mr. Spencer's.

The only consolation that every American has, under the inflictions of injustice now daily meted out to citizens of integrity by the Senate, is, that (to compare earthly things with heavenly) "*the stone that is rejected will become the head of the corner.*"

Public justice is certain. Mr. Spencer will yet live to see his persecutors trampled under foot, to see the wisdom and the dignity of the Senate restored, and to see his rights vindicated in the elevation of his own person to the bench that is now so sadly in want of just such a man as he is. Omega.

Signs.—From every quarter do we hear of movements of the democracy with reference to the selection of a candidate for the Presidency. In our paper to day we publish the proceedings of the largest democratic Convention ever assembled in the State of Ohio. The Buffalo Gazette, a staunch democratic paper, comes to us this morning, with the proceedings of a mass meeting held in the city of Buffalo on the 29th ult. of the friends of Col. Richard M. Johnson. An address to the democracy of the Nation, filled with patriotic sentiments, comes from this last named Convention, and closes with the following ominous paragraph:

Democracy of the Union! If our feeble voice should reach you, we would adjure you, by your love of country, not to be deceived. It is by no means certain that Mr. Van Buren is the favorite candidate of this great state, for the Presidency. It is doubtful whether he will, if nominated, receive her electoral vote. Be not swayed by his supposed popularity here! Ascertain the true preferences of the districts of your respective states, without reference to other states, and let these preferences be heard in the Convention, and the preference of the majority prevail! for thus, and thus only, can the true wish of the democracy of the Union be made manifest.

Married.

At Sag Harbor, Jan. 23d, Mr. David Vail, to Miss Sarah Bishop.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office, Norwich, Ct., February, 5th, 1844.

Andrews Stephen F	Love Samuel
Anderson Mary	McCellon Elander
Armstrong George S.	McAllister James
Brewster B F	McCaulis Jane
Boyle Carl	Macks Michael
Beebe Lydia R	Maynard Jesse
Bennet John A	Moak E
Bacon Thomas K	Molherren Bridget
Brewster Benjamin F	Miner Mary D
Brown William A	Nicols Alexander
Bennet Charles P	Nowall H S
Brown Elida A	Nicolas Mr.
Burton Edward	Noyce William C
Barrows Henry A	Newton Elizabeth
Beebe Amelia G	Osgood Wm.
Brown James H	Osgood E Jr.
Bingham Mary E	Park Allen F
Cotton George A	Prentice & Avery
Cook J H & D W	Pauley Keziah
Chamberlain Andrew J	Pepper Joseph 2
Carlton Thomas	Pratt Allen
Cady Benjamin L	Perkins Daniel W
Carroll Abagail	Perkins James
Clark George	Prescott F H
Clark Joseph S.	Peckham Stephen H
Crowell Orville	Perkins Isaac
Chapman H & N	Pelham Uriah
Card Matilda M 2	Parker Betsy M
Church Betsy M	Phillips Austin
Cornell Samuel Mrs	Rose Eliza A
Davis Japtha	Rose Julia
Deming Abby C	Roswell Olive
Dougherty Thomas	Ray T Adelisa
Dougherty John	Rogers Sophia B
Elise Elizabeth	Rogers John L
Ellis Elizabeth	Rogers Sarah M
Fenton Lebina	Stedman Joseph R
Fay J T	Sacket Charles
Fisher George A	Shepard Sarah G
Fitch Harrison	Staples Elias W
Gilbert Nathaniel	Smith Livingston H
Gladwin Russel	Sterling James
Goodhue Benjamin	Seaver Caroline
Gray Catherine	Smith Emeline
Greer Betsy	Stebbins Mary E
Harris John H	Smith Stephen
Hill George 3	Smith Benjamin
Hall Gideon	Smith G W
Huntington Ellen F	Swan Enhram
Hanson P	Sisson Henry N
Hoyt Ezra	Stanly Harvey
Hall Marcus M	Vickers Dorothy
Huntington Erastus	Wood Abagail
Henry Anthony	Worthington William
Holmes Catherine	Wilgox Ann M
Homstead Mary	Wheeler Lucy Ann
Johnson Merrick L	Williams John W
Johnson J. K.	Waid John W
Judson Albert C.	Webb George H
Jones G A	Willie Agnes
James Randal	Walden Levi 2
Kehr Loisa	Ward Jeremiah
Kehr George	Williams John
Knapp Mary	Worthington William M
Kinne Mason	Willard John
Keables Wm. B	Williams George
Lamb Betsy	Huntington Emily W
Latham & Brewster	Wates Angelina
LeRay Robert P.	Webb Eliza

☞ Persons calling for the above Letters will please to say—they are advertised.

N. B. All Letters intended to be sent out of the U. States, by ship or steamer, the inland postage must be paid, or they will not be forwarded.

11 ENOCH C. CHAPMAN, P. M.

LATE ARRIVALS.

BOWEN & McNAMEE,

36 William-Street cor. of Beaver,

NEW YORK.

HAVE received, by date arrivals, the most desirable stock of

Silk and Fancy Goods

ever exhibited, to which the attention of merchants, from various sections of the country, is respectfully invited.

It is their determination to present an assortment, unsurpassed in Richness and Variety, comprising the Newest and most Fashionable Styles offered in this market.

Special attention is invited to the following articles viz:—

RICH PRINTED LAWNS, consisting of every variety of style.

EXTRA RICH FRENCH AND SCOTCH PRINTED BALZORINES, entirely new styles.

PARIS MUSLIN DE LAINES, very rich printed; also plain coloured, black and blue black do.

SILK SHAWLS, consisting of rich figured Chameleon, black Grosman, figured Poult de Soie, &c.

RICH DRESS SILKS, consisting of extra heavy Brocade, Chameleon, Satin Striped, Plain Fig'd &c.

SHAWLS, Pure Broche, embroidered Cashmere French Plaid, figured Katayie, Muslin de Laine, &c.

FRENCH KID GLOVES, best manufacture, black white and colored.

FANCY CRAVATS AND SHAWLS, the most desirable, assortment ever offered.

LACES, great variety, consisting of English and German Thread, net Cotton and Gimp Edgings, at very low prices.

ITALIAN LUSTRING AND GROS DE RINES of the best manufacture.

FRENCH PRINTS—Hartmat's and Gros Odier's manufacture, various styles, first quality.

ALSO,

MILLINERY GOODS, in great variety, consisting of rich Hat Silks, splendid changeable, chine, and striped Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, trimming Laces, &c.

ALSO,

Black and blue black Bombasines; Pongee and Spitalfield Hdkf; Italian Sewings; Satin and Taffeta Ribbons; Kid, Silk and Filet Gloves; Embroidery; Linen Cambric Hdkfs; Satin Vestings; Silk Velvets; black and blue black French Crapes; Lace Hdkfs and Veils, Silk Hosiery; Sinchews; Suchan Pongee; Lace Veils; India Sarsnet; Levantine Hdkfs; Italian Cravats; Buck and Beaver Gloves; India Nankeens; Pape Muslins, &c.

February, 7th, 1844. 11

T. J. RIDGWAY,

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER,

Keeps constantly on hand A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS AND SHOES,

Warranted TO BE OF THE BEST MATERIALS AND WORKMANSHIP.

For sale at very low prices for cash, at

109 Main-Street.

Norwich, Feb. 7th, 1844. 6t11

TO LET.

THE STORE now occupied by Wm. Bliss, on central Wharf. Possession given on the first day of April next. Also, the Tenement now occupied by Jas. F. Forsyth. For terms apply to EDWIN GAVITT.

Feb. 7. 11

For sale, or exchange for property in the city of Norwich,

AN excellent Dairy Farm, containing 204 acres of land, one dwelling house, two large barns, and other necessary out-buildings in good repair. Said farm is situated in the town of Norwich, on the Scotland road, 5 1-2 miles from the landing. If said farm is not disposed of soon, it will be let for the year ensuing.

For terms, &c. apply to EDWIN GAVITT.

Norwich, Feb. 7.

Notice.

Rev. Mr. WILLIAMS will deliver a course of Lectures in the Universalist Church on the History of Universalism, both in ancient and modern times, commencing with its promulgation by Jesus Christ and his apostles, and tracing its history to the present time. The first Lecture will be given next Sabbath Evening, Feb. 11th. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

Feb. 8 11

BROKE,

INTO the enclosure of the Subscriber, on or about the 16th of January, a RED COW, about 10 years old. The owner is requested to pay charges and take her away. FREDUS LADD.

Franklin, Feb. 6, 1844. 3w11

Bay Rum,

OLD and pure from St. Thomas, W. I. For sale by R. W. MATHEWSON.

Feb. 8 11

PENCIL, Paste and British Lustre. Superior articles for polishing Stoves. For sale by R. W. MATHEWSON

Feb. 6.

JOHN L. DEVOTION,

Druggist and Apothecary,

No 119 Main-Street.

One door East of the Quinebaug Bank,

HAS on hand a large and extensive assortment of genuine Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, &c.—Which he has purchased during the last month at the lowest prices and now offers the same for sale at wholesale or retail on favorable terms.

Most of his chemical preparations are procured from the first Chemists in this country and the agents of the European Chemists, but such as are not are prepared by himself according to the latest and most improved rules of Pharmacy.

Norwich Feb. 7th, 1844. 3m11

Price Reduced.

DR. TAYLOR'S Balsam of Liverwort, for one dollar per bottle. A fresh supply of this superior article for the cure of Coughs &c., just received by R. W. MATHEWSON.

Norwich, Jan. 17th, 1844. 6

☞ MISSING. ☜

A SMALL String of Sleigh Bells, a walnut Whip Stalk, and a small Market Basket, were borrowed from the Stable on Bath-street a short time since; any person who will return the same to the subscriber shall be suitably rewarded.

E. F. BALCAM.

21 Shetucket-street.

Norwich, Feb. 2d. 10

"Go it while you are young."

CEGARS, for 20 cents a box, a first rate article for beginners, also several kinds of very superior quality for experienced puffers, for sale by R. W. MATHEWSON.

Norwich, Jan. 17th, 1844. 6

JOHN L. DEVOTION,

(Of the late firm of **Tyler & Devotion**.)

RESPECTFULLY announces that he will continue the Drug, Medicine, Chemical, Paints, Oil and Dye Stuff business at the Store lately occupied by the Quinebaug Bank.

No 119 Main-Street,

where he will be happy to see his friends and former Patrons.

Norwich, Jan. 31st. 3m10

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN pursuance of the provisions of a Treaty between the United States and the Chickasaw Indians, made and concluded at Pontotoc Creek, on the twenty-sixth day of October, 1832, and of the supplementary and explanatory articles thereto, made and concluded on the twenty second day of the same month; and also, of the Treaty between the United States and the Chickasaw Indians made and concluded at the city of Washington, on the twenty-fourth day of May, 1834.

I, John Tyler, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known that a public sale for the disposal of each of the lands ceded to the United States by the said Indians, as are hereinafter described, shall be held at the Land Office at PONTOTOC, in Mississippi, on the second Monday in May next.

East of the Chickasaw meridian,

Township fourteen and fractional township fifteen, of range one, east.

Section thirty-four, in township one, of range two, east.

Section six, in township six, of range two, east.

Fractional township sixteen, of range two, east, except the north fractions of sections one, two, three and four, and fractional sections five and six.

Fractional township seventeen, of range two, east.

Fractional township sixteen and seventeen, of range three, east.

Section eighteen, in township seven, of range four, east.

East half of section twenty-two, in township ten, of range four, east

Section five, in township eight, of range five, east.

Section thirty-three, in township eleven, of range six, east.

Sections twenty-three and twenty-six, in township four, of range seven, east.

Section thirty-six, in township seven, of range seven, east.

Section twenty-three, in township ten, of range seven, east.

Sections five, six and seven, in township eleven, of range seven, east.

South half of section nine, in township thirteen, of range seven, east.

Section twenty-five, in township fifteen, of range seven, east.

East half of section nineteen, and sections twenty, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty-five and thirty-six, in township eleven, of range eight, east.

Sections three and twenty-four, in township three, of range ten, east.

West of the Chickasaw meridian.

West half of section five, in township three, of range one, west.

West half of section thirty-two, in township two of range three, west.

Section thirty-two, in township three, of range four, west.

North half of section one, north fraction of section twenty-five and section thirty-four, in township six, of range four, west.

Section fourteen, in township eight, of range four, west.

Sections twenty-five and thirty-six, in township four, of range five, west.

Section nine, in township seven, of range five, west.

North half of section eighteen and section twenty-nine, in township eight, of range five, west.

Sections twenty-three and twenty-four, in township nine, of range five, west.

Section eleven, in township nine, of range six west.

Section one, two and three, south half of section seven, west half of section eight, and sections nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four and thirty-five, in township ten, of range six, west.

Sections four and fifteen, and fractional sections nineteen and twenty-nine, in township eleven of range six, west.

Sections thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-one twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-three and thirty-four, in township ten, of range seven, west.

Section two, north half, (lots A. B. C. F. G.) of section four, and fractional sections five and fourteen, in township eleven, of range seven, west.

Section two, and fractional sections six, seven and thirty-six, in township ten, of range eight, west.

Sections fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, twenty, twenty-three, twenty-six, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-five and thirty-six, in township seven, of range nine, west.

Sections thirty thirty-one, in township seven, of range nine, west.

Section twelve, in township eight, of range nine, west.

Fractional section thirty-five, in township nine, of range nine, west.

Sections twenty-six, twenty-seven and thirty-five, in township four, of range ten, west.

Sections six, ten eleven, twelve, thirteen and fourteen, in township eight, of range ten west.

Sections four, five, six, seven, eight, seventeen, twenty-three, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, thirty, thirty-three and thirty-four, in township four, of range eleven, west.

South west quarter of fractional section nine, in township four, of range twelve, west.

Sections one, two, nine, ten, eleven, fifteen, sixteen, and fractional section twenty-two, in township seven, of range twelve, west.

West of the Meridian of Huntsville, in Alabama.

Fractional section eight, in township three, of range thirteen, west.

Fractional section one, in township four, of range thirteen, west, except lot A.

Section twenty-four, in township five, of range fifteen, west.

East of the Choctaw Meridian.

Township twenty-five, of range five, east—except west half section three.

North east quarter section four, east half section ten, south west quarter section eleven, south half section twelve, west half and south east quarter section thirteen, and north half and south east quarter section fourteen.

Township twenty-four, of range six, east—except east half and north west quarter section three, and north east quarter section four.

Township twenty-five, of range six east—except west half section two.

North east quarter section three, north east quarter section eight, east half and south west quarter section ten, west half section eleven, west half section fourteen east half section seventeen, south east quarter and north west quarter section nineteen, south half and north east quarter section twenty, north west quarter section twenty-and, north west quarter and south east quarter section twenty-three, south half section twenty-four, north half section twenty-five, north east quarter section twenty-six, north half and south east quarter section twenty-nine, section thirty north east quarter section thirty-two, section thirty-three, east half and south west quarter section thirty-four.

Townships twenty-three and twenty-four, of range seven, east

Township twenty-five, of range seven, east—except west half section one, north half section two, north half section three, south half section four, north half section eight, north half section nine, south east quarter section eighteen, south half and north east quarter section nineteen, north west quarter section thirty.

Fractional township twenty-three and twenty-four, of range eight, east.

Fractional townships twenty-two and twenty-three of range nine, east.

Fractional township twenty-one of range ten, east—except south half and north east quarter section one, section two, north east quarter section one, section two, north east quarter section eleven, north east quarter section twelve.

Fractional township twenty-two, of range ten, east.

Fractional township twenty, of range eleven, east.

Fractional township twenty-one, of range eleven, east—except section twenty-six.

Fractional township twenty, of range twelve, east—except north half section four, section five, east half section six.

Fractional township twenty-one, of range thirteen, east—except south west quarter section thirty-two, north half section thirty-two.

RESERVED SIXTEEN SECTIONS.

East of the Chickasaw Meridian.

East half of section sixteen, in township three, and section sixteen, in townships four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, and thirteen, of range one, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, and thirteen, of range two, east.

Section sixteen, in townships one, two, three, four, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range three, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range four, east.

Section sixteen, in townships one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, fourteen and fifteen, of range five, east.

Section sixteen, in township two, east half of section sixteen, in township three, and section sixteen, in townships four, five, eight, nine, and eleven, of range six, east.

South half section sixteen, in township three, and section sixteen, in townships four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten and eleven of range seven, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten and eleven, of range eight, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine and ten, of range nine, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, five, six, and seven, of range ten, east.

West of Chickasaw Meridian.

Section sixteen, in townships four, six, seven, eight nine, ten eleven, twelve, and thirteen, of range one west.

Section sixteen, in townships six, seven, eight, nine, ten and eleven, of range two, west.

Section sixteen, in townships seven, eight, nine, ten and eleven, of range three, west.

Section sixteen, in township two; north half section sixteen, in township six, and section sixteen in townships eight and nine, of range four, west.

East half section sixteen, in township two; section sixteen, in townships five and seven, and east half section sixteen, in township nine, of range five, west.

Section sixteen, in townships three, four, five, and nine, of range six, west.

Section sixteen, in townships four and eight, of range seven, west.

East half section sixteen, in township two, and north half section sixteen, in township eight, of range eight, west.

Section sixteen, in townships one and five, of range nine, west.

West of Huntsville, in Alabama.

Section sixteen, in townships four, five, six, and seven, of range thirteen, west.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, five, six, seven, eight, and nine, of range fourteen, west.

Section sixteen, in townships three, five, six, seven, eight, nine and ten, of range fifteen, west.

The lands selected as reservations, under the provisions of the said treaties, are to be excluded from the sale, which is to continue open for two weeks, and no longer.

The lands will be offered in quartered sections, and fractional quarter sections, where such exist.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this twentieth day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President:

Thos. H. Blake,

Commissioner of the General Office.

Feb. 7th, 1844. (A258) 1t

CHARLES A. CONVERSE,

Dealer in English, French and German Hardware, Cutlery, and Guns,

139 Main-street,

Norwich.

Jan. 24th, 1844. 6

NORWICH & WORCESTER RAILROAD.

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS LEAVE

Daily,

From Norwich 3 3-4 A. M. and 4 1-4 P. M.
From Worcester 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Freight Trains from Norwich 8 1-2 A. M.
" " from Worcester 7 1-2 A. M.

STEAM BOAT TRAIN

Leaves Allyn's Point for Boston every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, on the arrival of the Steamer from New York.

Leaves Worcester same days at 6 P. M., on the arrival of the train from Boston.

Fares are more when paid in the cars than when paid for tickets at the different stations.

EMERSON FOOTE, Supt.

Norwich, Feb. 5, 1844. 13

ANTHONY GORTON,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

First building East of the Franklin-House, on Franklin-Square.

Main-Street Norwich,

HAVING long received a liberal share of patronage, is determined to merit a continuance of favors, and all who are desirous of procuring the most

Thorough made Garment,

AND

Good Fit,

in the *most fashionable style*, at prices SO LOW that no reasonable man would object to, should call at

A. GORTON'S,

where he will be happy to receive orders in his line of Business—promising to render perfect satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

N. B. Particular care will be taken in cutting garments that are made out of his establishment.

Be sure and call on

ANTHONY GORTON.

Norwich, Feb. 7, 1844. 6t11

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Doct. RUDOLPH LYONS,

The celebrated Indian Physician,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Norwich and vicinity that he may be found at the American House, on the 5th day of February, 1844, where he will remain 10 days, during which time he may be consulted and will administer his vegetable remedies. The Dr. will request the people of Norwich and vicinity to satisfy themselves concerning his skill in curing complicated diseases by making inquiry in New London, where he has been practising at the Steam Boat Hotel, for the last three months.—For further particulars see bills.

Norwich, Jan. 24th, 1844. 8

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

Norwich and Stonington,

VIA

NEW LONDON.

Fare between New London and Norwich, 75c.
" " " Stonington 75c.

A MAIL CARRIAGE will leave Stonington on the arrival of the Steamboats from New York, for Norwich, passing through New London, on Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays.

RETURNING.—Will leave the American House in Norwich, passing through New London, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6, P. M.

For seats, apply at the Steamboat Hotel, New London, and the American House, or the Merchants Hotel, Norwich.

WILLIAM BACON, Contractor.

Steamboat Hotel, New London, Dec. 23d 1843.

The People's store.

NO 98, NORTH MAIN ST, PROVIDENCE

One Price asked and no abatement.

THOMAS REID & CO. have just received and are now opening a very cheap and splendid assortment of Dry Goods, purchased within a few days in New York at the present ruinous prices, and which will be sold at a very small advance from cost for cash only. Our goods are all fresh and all of the latest styles, and have been purchased by an experienced purchaser at the lowest cash prices. We intend keeping every article called for in the above line, and will have all our goods marked in plain figures, so that no advantage will be taken of our customers.

IN connection with the dry goods business we will continue on the manufacture and repairing of Umbrellas, Parasols, and Walking Canes Having made an addition to our premises, and having engaged some of the most experienced workmen in the trade, we can now manufacture, sell, or repair Umbrellas, Parasols, or Walking Canes as cheap as any establishment in the United States.

And now, ladies and gentlemen all,
Do not forget to give us a call.

THOMAS REID & CO.
98, N. Main-street.

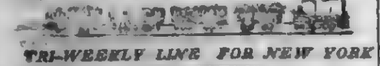
Eastern and Western Lumber.

100,000 FEET Albany Mer. Boards, 12, [14, and 16 feet.

50,000 Albany clear dg
50,000 Eastern Mer. Boards and Plank.
25,000 ft. " clear, 1¼, 1½ and 2 inch.
25,000 ft. Spruce flooring.
50,000 ft. Clapboards of various kinds.
400 M. Pine and Cedar Shingles.

For sale by E. CHAPELL,
Norwich [25.] Central Wharf.

NORWICH & WORCESTER RAIL-ROAD.



TRI-WEEKLY LINE FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

Commencing Tuesday Nov. 7th.

Train leaves Norwich for Boston every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Morning on the arrival of the Steamers from New York.

Leaves Worcester at 5½ P. M. every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, on the arrival of the Train from Boston.

Accomodation Trains daily except Sunday.

Leaves Norwich 6½ A. M. 4½ P. M.
" Worcester 10 A. M. 4 P. M.

Freight Trains with a passenger car attached.

Leave daily except Sunday Norwich 6½ A. M.
" " " " Worcester 11 A. M.

Fares are those where paid in the cars than when paid for tickets at the different Stations.

EMMERSON FOOTE, Supt.
Norwich Nov. 8th, 1843 50

S. A. & H. S. COOK,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

101 Main-street Norwich City.

☞ GARMENTS of all kinds cut and made in good taste at short notice.☜

Norwich, July 13, 1843. tf 23

PATENT MACHINES.

THE cheapest and best Horse Powers ever offered to the public for driving Circular Saws, Cider, Shingle and Sugar Mills, Turning Lathes, Threshing Machines, &c. Also the best Threshing Machines for grain and hay seed, may be had of the subscriber—also the right to vend them in various parts of the country. Horse Powers from $40 to $50. Threshing Machines from $30 to $35. Both Machines easily can be driven by one horse wagon.

N. B. A few more Agents wanted to sell on commission.

A. KINGSLEY.
Norwich, July 19, 1843. tf 34

G. B. PRINDLE,

DEALER in fine Watches—French and American Clocks—Standard Silver Spoons—Fruit and Butter Knives—Forks and Spectacles—Gold Guard Chains, Pencils, Rings, Pins & Bracelets, just received, and the latest patterns, at the one price store, 97 Main street, corner of Shetucket.

Lever and Lepine Watches cleaned for $1,00
Common Verge do do 63
Lunet Glasses, 38 cts. com. do 25

☞ All repairs of the above named articles nicely executed. Also,

WOOD CLOCKS, for $1,50, and upward.

97 Main corner of Shetucket-street.
Norwich, July 26, 1843. 1y35

COAL.

THE subscriber is now prepared to furnish for Family use and for manufacturing purposes, the above article, of superior quality, and at prices satisfactory.

JOHN G. HUNTINGTON.
August 9th, 1843—3m37. [Central Wharf.

Perfumed Matches.

MADE without Brimstone and warranted to ignite after an hour's immersion in Water; also Matches for burning fifteen minutes, giving as much light as a candle. For sale by

E. W. MATHEWSON.
Norwich, Jan. 17th, 1844. 8

BOARD.

A Gentleman, and Wife can be accommodated with board, and pleasant rooms. Also three young Gentlemen; Terms reasonable. Enquire at the office of the News.

Norwich, Jan. 17th, 1844. tf8

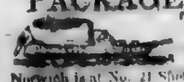
DENTISTRY.

Dr. G. R. & C. Parkhurst,

HAVE opened an Office, No. 89, Main street, 5 doors west of the Franklin House, where they will wait on all who will favor them with their patronage. Teeth set from one to a full set. Every necessary operation performed on the teeth, and warranted. Their long experience enable them to treat judiciously all diseases connected with the teeth.

Nov. 30. 1yr1

BALCAM & Co's
Norwich, New York, Philadelphia, and Albany
PACKAGE EXPRESS.



THE subscribers have established a Package Express between this city and New York. The office in Norwich is at No. 21 Shetucket street, and in New York, at No. 9 Wall street. Harnden & Co., Agents

Particular attention will be paid to the collection and paying of Notes, Drafts, and Bills, and to the transaction of any and all kinds of business in either of the above named places.

☞ All packages must be marked "care of Balcam & Co."

B. & Co., are alone responsible for the loss or injury of any article entrusted to their care. Nor is any risk assumed by the "Independent Line" of steamboats. Losses or damages of any articles will be promptly paid by the proprietors.

Agent in New York, HARNDEN & CO. 21

GROCERIES.
DELANO & SCHERMERHORN.

No 50, FRONT STREET.

NEW-YORK.

KEEP constantly on hand a general assortment of desirable Groceries.

Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

New-York, Nov. 1st, 1843 6m49

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—1843.

HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD, NORWICH AND WORCESTER

DAILY MAIL,

SUNDAYS EXCEPTED, AT 1-2 PAST 5 A.M For Danielsonville, Moosup, Plainfield, Jewett City and Norwich—Also, Dayville, Pomfretville, Masonville, Fisherville, Webster, Oxford, Auburn and Worcester.

Post Coach, Railroad, and Steamboat Mail.

A Coach will leave the Manufacturers' Hotel, Providence, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock, M. for Norwich, Worcester, and New York, as this Line connects with the Accommodation Train from Worcester and Norwich at Danielsonville.

Returning—Leaves Danielsonville on the arrival of the Cars from Norwich, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and arrives in Providence at 12 o'clock.

Passengers leaving Providence at 5 1-2 o'clock, can arrive in Norwich at 12 M., Worcester at 1 1-2, P. M Springfield and Hartford at 7 o'clock. *Returning*—Passengers from Springfield and Worcester can leave Danielsonville Depot every day, except Sundays, at 1 o'clock, for Providence, and arrive at 6 o'clock, P. M.

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 1-2 o'clk, for Scituate, Foster, South Killingly, Danielsonville, Brooklyn, Windham, Willimantic, Coventry, Manchester and Hartford.

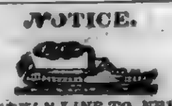
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at half past 5 o'clock, for Scituate, Foster, Chesnut Hill, Killingly, Centre, Danielsonville, Dayville, Pomfret, Pomfret Landing, Ashford, Mansfield, Coventry, Manchester and Hartford.

Passengers wishing to go to any of the above named places, can be supplied with Tickets for the whole route, Railroad and Stage, at the lowest rates of fare. Books kept at the Manufacturers' Hotel, Providence.

☞ Tickets can be had at the Norwich and Worcester Rail Road Ticket Office, or of the Conductor.

S. CORNELL, & CO., Proprietors.
Providence, July 19, 1843. tf 34

NOTICE.



TRI-WEEKLY LINE TO NEW YORK.

THE Steamer Cleopatra Capt. I. K. Duston, will leave Norwich on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 8 o'clock P. M. or on the arrival of the Cars from Boston. She will leave New York on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 4 o'clock P. M.

THE FARE, by the Boat, from Norwich, or Allen's Point $3.00. The Boat will on her passage from New York, after landing Rail Road passengers at the point, proceed to Norwich whenever the state of the River permits, and remain there until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. No extra charge to passengers or freights by the Boat between Allen's point or at Norwich.

N. B. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of said Boat—or owners.

E. A. BILL,
Agent for the above Boat.
Norwich, Nov. 1 8th. 1842. tf50

WM. H. ALLEN,'

DENTIST

OFFICE, NO. 9½ SHETUCKET STREET, (UP STAIRS.)

WHERE he will perform all operations necessary for the preservation of the teeth and gums in the best possible manner. Teeth inserted from 1 to a complete set. Teeth cleaned, fill d, extracted, and all irregularities, whether they proceed from disease or want of proper care, remedied.

March 23 tf17

COAL.

ANTHRACITE COAL of various kinds in the Lump, or broken and screened, for sale by the Cargo or single Ton by

EDWARD CHAPPELL,
Central Wharf.
Norwich, Sept. 12. 42

SURVEYOR AND CIVIL ENGINEER.

A. KENNEDY,

Offers his services to the public as a Surveyor and Engineer, and will be happy to receive the orders of those who may wish his services in the line of his profession. Office Main-street, over the newspaper office of *Safford & Park.*

Norwich, Dec. 13th, 1843. 3m3

TYLER'S
Compound Honey of Boneset,

AMONG all the various kinds of Cough Candies, and Cough Mixtures, which are offered to the Public at the present day there is none that is more highly deserving of its confidence than Tyler's Compound Honey of Boneset, for the cure of *COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, WHOOPING COUGH, SPITTING OF BLOOD DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, AND OTHER PULMONARY AFFECTIONS.*

Price 25cts per bottle. For sale by

SAMUEL TYLER,
and WILLIAM S. TYLER,
Norwich, Dec 20, 1843. 4

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC!

ORR'S AIR TIGHT STOVE.

A VERDICT having been rendered at the present term of the U. S. Circuit Court, in favor of my Patent for the above named STOVE, the public are hereby cautioned against *making, vending, or using* the same without license, as I am determined to prosecute all infringements of said Patent.

STOVES made by authority, will be accompanied by plates with my name and date of the Patent; also printed direction signed by myself, or General Agent at Boston.

N. B. Persons using the Stove sold without license are equally liable with venders and makers.

STOVES of good quality can be purchased at fair prices of ROATH & POTTER, No.— Water street and CALLYHA & ROBINSON, — Water street Norwich, Ct.

ISAAC ORR, 3 Merchant's Row, Boston
December 6, 1843. 2

AXES! AXES!!

A FEW more of Hunt's best Cast Steel yankee Axes, New England pattern, a little the best article of the kind ever before offered in this or any other market; just received and for sale cheap for Cash by

LOVELL, BUTTS & CO.
Norwich, Jan. 24th, 1844. 3w9

THE TRACY SALVE and Machine spread Plasters. For sale by R. W. MATHEWSON.
Norwich, Jan. 31. 10

LUMBER.

THE subscriber has on hand a large quantity of the above article of all kinds, and qualities, which he will sell low JOHN G. HUNTINGTON.
August, 9th, 1843—6m37 [Central Wharf

READ ALL YE AFFLICTED!
MORE WONDERFUL EFFECTS OF
SANDS'

SARSAPARILLA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17th, 1843.

MESSRS. SANDS—Gents: Although personally unacquainted, I feel myself under many obligations, having recently been cured by the use of your Sarsaparilla of a most distressing malady. For the past five years I have suffered from violent palpitation of the heart, connected with a severe pain in the side, disease of the liver, and general derangement of the digestive organs—my whole nervous system was prostrated, the citadel of life itself attacked, and I despaired of ever being cured. Notwithstanding the best medical treatment, and the use of all the ordinary remedies prescribed in such cases, I found myself fast verging towards eternity. Judge, then, of my surprise and delight, when I read of the remarkable effects produced by your invaluable Sarsaparilla. Hope springing up afresh, I resolved to make one more trial, and immediately procured some of the Sarsaparilla of your agent, S. P. Thompson. The result is as unexpected as it was unlooked for: to my lasting comfort and satisfaction I pronounce these words, "I AM WELL!" Yes, gentlemen, well! and oh that this language might resound in the ear of the afflicted to the uttermost parts of the earth, for the afflicted alone can appreciate the value of such medicine. For the benefit of suffering humanity I communicate these facts, and only desire the fame of your medicine may spread as far as its real merits deserve.—Geo. Rex, 507 South Second st.

Sand's Sarsaparilla.

MANSFIELD, Oct 2d, 1843.

To R. W. Mathewson, Norwich Sir:

For fifteen years last past I have been the subject of complicated disease. Troubled with the dropsy, and my nerves completely unstrung with more or less of erysipelas in connection with other bad humors. In May last my difficulties seemed to enrage and to be more firmly seated, my head and face was so swollen that it appeared to me that the bones in my head had separated one from the other, and completely disfigured my face. I could scarcely breathe through my nose; my eyes were so affected that I could see but little; at the same time attended with an acute and indescribable pain constantly darting from the nose to other parts of the head and throat which was badly swollen and very sore, and a constant burning heat or irritation in the stomach, with my limbs bloated to nearly twice their ordinary size. In this situation, for weeks, I was compelled to lie upon one side with but little or no sleep. My humors assumed a renewed and stubborn hold upon me apparently threatening a speedy dissolution. I tried every expedient possible with but little or no benefit. My physician at length recommended Sands Sarsaparilla; I procured a few bottles of it which I believe to be the means (through the blessing of God) of my restoration to comparative health again. I had not taken but two or three bottles before my disease began to leave. My pain and swelling is gone, my appetite good, sleep and rest quietly—to me it has been a sovereign balm.

EUNICE CRANE.

Having been acquainted with the afflicted widow, Mrs. Eunice Crane of Mansfield for nearly six years, (whose protracted sickness has called forth the sympathies of the community where she resides) I consider it an occasion for joy that her sufferings have been so far alleviated by the use of Sands' Sarsaparilla, which has been so kindly forwarded by yourself.

HENRY BROMLEY, Minister of the Gospel.

We the undersigned do certify that the above are facts.

LUTHER MARTIN.
ELEAZAR BENNETT.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, and for exportation by A. B. SANDS & CO., Druggists, (Granite Buildings) 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers-street, New-York. Sold also by A. B. & D. SANDS, 79 Fulton street and 77 East Broadway, corner of Market street; also sold by Druggists generally in all the principal cities and chief towns of the U. States. Price $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5. Original documents may be seen at our store.

☞ For sale in this city by their agent
No. 1—48 R. W. MATHEWSON.

Great Experience and Judgment.

Are required to make a valuable and at the same time an innocent purgative. This is possessed only by a few. The great majority of the remedies advertised, of this class, are manufactured by persons who have no idea of the relative or individual powers of the drugs they use. It is this cause more than any other, which occasions the inertness and often injurious effects produced by advertised remedies; and hence the general prejudice which prevails against them. Now there is a great difference in this respect with regard to the pills made by Dr. B. Brandreth, and consequently their superior claims upon the public. Each of the articles composing the Brandreth Pills, are prepared in that way which will secure their beneficial effects to the system, in the safest and easiest manner. The time will come when this medicine

THE BRANDRETH PILLS,

will be appreciated as they ought and as they deserve, It will be well understood then that Dr. B. Brandreth has the strongest claims upon the public confidence. It is true that every individual who makes a trial of the Brandreth's Pills concede them to be the best medicine they ever used. They are indeed a medicine about which there is no mistake. Their value in a climate so changeable as ours cannot be sufficiently appreciated. A free perspiration is at once restored; thus they cure colds, and consumption is prevented. Those who have a redundancy of bile find them of the most essential service; and should there be a deficiency of that important fluid, the Brandreth Pills have an equally beneficial effect. Often has this important medicine saved valuable lives in those regions where the DREADED YELLOW FEVER was prevailing. A few doses taken immediately upon infection being received into the system, will be almost certain to prevent any material inconvenience.—And at no stage of this dreadful epidemic is there so proper a medicine as the Brandreth Pills. Let that medicine be universally used in this disease, AND NO LOSS OF BLOOD ALLOWED, and few, very few would be its victims. So it is with other diseases.—ASSIST NATURE with this all important medicine to remove morbid humors from the blood, and do not resort to bleeding or mercury, and we shall have a very GREAT SCARCITY of persons afflicted with CHRONIC MALADIES. The feathered tribe—the animal kingdom—over which we are the lords, they are not afflicted with Chronic Maladies, neither should we be if it were not our pride which occasions them.—FOLLOW NATURE. Use that medicine which harmonizes with her, which mildly but surely removes all impurities from the blood, which strengthens the feeble, and yet reduces those of too full a habit, to a healthy standard. Let me again say, that every department of the manufacture of the Brandreth Pills is personally superintended by me, and that every box with my three labels upon them may be relied upon to have the beneficial effect described, if used according to the directions accompanying each box.

The public's servant,
B. BRANDRETH.

THE BRANDRETH PILLS are sold at the Comb, Fancy and Medicine Store, of E. F. BALCAM,
Successor to WM. PAULKNER.

AGENTS.

Norwich City, E. F. BALCAM; Norwich Town, G. Fuller; New London, Nathan Belden;—Lebanon, Jesse Wright; Yantic ville, Tracy, Huntington & Co.; Salem, W. Williams; Montville, J. Turner; Lyme, D. R. Noyes; Groton, R. A. Morgan; Portersville, Smith, Cady & Co.; Stonington, Horace Lewis; Head of Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Milltown Lathem Hull, Jr.; Waterford, Comstock & Stanton

Remember—E. F. BALCAM is the only agent in Norwich.

Druggist almost invariably sell counterfeits of the above valuable medicine. Therefore never purchase at a Druggist's store.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

At No. 84 Main-street.

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE FRANKLIN HOUSE.

TRACY & SETCHEL,

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have this day taken the splendid Store, No 84 Main-street, (formerly occupied by R. M. MORGAN,) for the purpose of prosecuting the Boot and Shoe business in all its branches; and they hope by attention, faithfulness and punctuality to merit a portion of their patronage.

T. & S. intend to keep a complete assortment of Boots and Shoes constantly on hand which will be sold as low as they can be obtained in the city. They will employ only the best workmen, and furnish them with the best Stock; and all work will be made punctually according to promise and warranted.

The Public and Friends,

We cannot now thank you for past favors in business for this is our first call; but that we may soon have that duty to perform we invite your patronage, and will strive to deserve.

Just give us a call if only as a compliment, at No. 84 Main-street. TRACY & SETCHEL.
Norwich, Nov. 27th, 1843. tf

WRIGHT'S
Indian Vegetable Pills.

THE TRUE CHARACTER OF COUNTERFEITS AND SELLERS OF COUNTERFEIT MEDICINES.

NO MEDICINE has ever been introduced to the American public, whose virtues have been more cheerfully and universally acknowledged by its vast popularity and extensive circulation than 'WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.' To descant upon their various virtues at this late season would be a work of supererogation since few who peruse this article will be found unacquainted with the widely circulated proofs of the real excellence of the medicine, to which many will be ready to add the testimonals of their own experience. But if further proof were needed of the value of the remedy, it might be found in the fact that no medicine in the market has been SO SHAMEFULLY and REPEATEDLY COUNTERFEITED. Ignorant, envious and avaricious and unprincipled men have in different places, manufactured a SPURIOUS PILL, bearing a superficial resemblance to the TRUE ARTICLE, but composed either of impotent or Deleterious Ingredients, which they have sought to foist upon the public as the veritable

"Indian Vegetable Pills."

These FRAUDULENT SWINDLERS could never pass off their vile wares upon the public for the CONNIVANCE and ASSISTANCE of (self-styled) RESPECTABLE DRUGGISTS, who, for the sake of a little "filthy lucre" lend themselves to this MONSTROUS and UNHALLOWED SYSTEM OF IMPOSITION. The counterfeiter of a popular medicine, is more CRIMINAL than a COUNTERFEITER of current money. The injuries done by the latter, sink to nothing in comparison with those inflicted upon society by the former. We might paint him wringing the mite from the hard hand of invalid penury which is extended for the boon of health, and receives instead, the VILE DRUG that PROTRACTS and AGGRAVATES disease, or, to view it in its best aspect, suffers it to rage unchecked. How melancholy is the reflection that thousands may have been hurried to the grave by having a COUNTERFEIT substituted for the TRUE MEDICINE, who but for the venal fraud might now be living in high health, the delight and hope of the social circle. All classes are interested in putting down these vile counterfeits.

Let the Stores where they are sold be marked and shunned!

And let the virtuous indignation of the community administer to all concerned in these artific practices a general and withering rebuke.

Copy-Right Law.

"ANE ACT IS ENACTED, That, if any person, or persons after the recording of the title of any print, cut, or engraving, map, chart, or musical composition, according to the provision of this act, shall within the term or terms limited; by this act, engrave, etch, or work sell or copy, or cause to be engraved, etched worked, or sold, or copied either on the whole, or by varying, adding to, or diminishing the main design, with intent to evade the law, or shall print, or import for sale, any such map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, or engraving, or any parts thereof, without the consent of the proprietor or proprietors, of the copy-right thereof, first obtained or knowing the same to be printed, or imported without such consent, shall publish, sell, or expose for sale, or in any manner dispose of any such map, chart &c. as afore said; then such offender or offenders shall for eit the plate or plates, on which such map, chart, musical composition, engraving cut or print, shall be copied; and also all and every sheet thereof, so copied, or printed, to the proprietor or proprietors of the copy-right thereof; and shall further forfeit, one dollar for every sheet of such map, chart, musical composition, &c. as may be found in his, or their possession, printed, or published, or exposed to sale, contrary to the true intent or meaning of this Act; the one moiety thereof to the proprietors, and the other moiety to the use of the United States, to be recovered in any Court having competent jurisdiction, thereof.

Thus it will be seen that all engaged, either in manufacturing or selling counterfeit Pills, are liable to heavy damages, not only for the palpable fraud they are practising on the public, but also for infringement on the Law of Copy-Right as above cited.

☞ **Beware of Counterfeits** ☜

As the great poupularity of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, has raised up a host of counterfeits, the public are cautioned against imposters, who are travelling about the country, selling to the unexpecting store keeper a spurious article for the above celebrated Pills.

It should be remembered that, all who sell the genuine medicine are provided with a

Certificate of Agency,

Of which the following is a copy:

This is to certificate that the within named —— is a regular and duly appointed —— Agent for the sale of

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.

in the town of ——, State of ——, and this certificate which is signed by Wm. Wright, Vice President of the North American College of Health, must also be countersigned by the acting Clerk, or Agent, from whom said certificate is received.

This Certificate of Agency will be renewed every twelve months, therefore, if any alteration should be made in the date, do not purchase.

The public are further informed that all who receive the above certificate, are also required to sign the following.

☞ **Pledge** ☜

This is to certify, that the subscriber, by certificate bearing even date herewith, signed with the proper handwriting of William Wright, Vice President of the North American College of Health, ... been appointed ..... Agent for sale of

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

OR, INDIAN PURGATIVE,

in the town of ..... and State of ....., to hold and continue in said Agency during the pleasure of said William Wright, and no longer, anything contained in the said certificate signed by the said William Wright, to the contrary thereof notwithstanding. In consideration whereof, I hereby covenant and to and with the said William Wright that I will not sell or expose for sale, any medicine bearing the above or a similar name, during my said Agency, other than that which I receive from his authorised Agent or Agents, under the penalty of five hundred dollars to be by me paid to him as liquidated damages. Witness.... hand and seal, this.... day of.... one thousand eight hundred and forty.....

Thus it will be seen that the friends of the genuine medicine may be perfectly free from any apprehension of fraud, as all agents, who are provided with a certificate of Agency, have invariably

SIGNED THE PLEDGE

not to sell any Vegetable Pills except those received from the above name William Wright, or his authorised agents.

☞ Country Agents and others, will be on their guard against travelling imposters, and remember that all authorised travelling agents are also provided with a certificate of Agency as above described, and that Pills offered for sale, by those who cannot show a certificate of agency, are sure to be counterfeit.

It will be further observed that all genuine medicine has the title expressed in full on the sides of the boxes, thus:—

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS,

(INDIAN PURGATIVE)

Of the North American College of Health.

The patrons of Wright's Indian Vegitable Pills, will also bear in mind that the directions which accompany each box of Pills, have been secured by a copyright, and the proper form, viz:—

"Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1840, by William Wright, in the Clerk's Office, of the District Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania."

will be found at the bottom of the first page of said directions

If, therefore, the name of WRIGHT is omitted, the purchaser may rest assured that all is positively wrong.

Then it will be seen, that a trifling attention on the part of the purchaser to the above particulars, will put an effectual stop to this wholesale robbery, and drive, it is hoped, all depredators upon society to an honest calling

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS
Of the North American College of Health.

For sale by E. F. BALCAM, Agent
No 21 Shetucket street.

AGENTS.

E. F. Balcam,	Shetucket-st., Norwich city.
G. D. Fuller,	Norwich town,
A. G. Schofield,	Greeneville,
Alfred A. Young,	Jewett city,
Henry Sabin,	Plainfield,
Dyer & Burgess,	" Moosup do
Samuel H. Grosvner,	West Killingly.
Mowry Sayles,	North "
Erastus Knight,	Thompson,
W. S. Arnold,	" Masonvil
Geo. Bowen,	South Woodstock,
Andrew A. Williams,	Wood "
Charles Richmond,	Westford,
E. Faxon, Jr.,	Stonington,
Wm. B. Hall,	North "
B. F. Collins,	Mystic,
Palmer & Berbe,	" Bridge,
B. B. Thurston,	Hopkinton, R. I.
Olney & Richmond,	Richmond, R.I. Brass'd Iron Works
H. Lewis & Co.,	Westerly, R. I.,
P. Welles,	Kingston, R. I.

New, Fashionable
HAT & CAP STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 137 Main street, at the old stand of A. Wickham, and invites their attention to a superb assortment of

Hats & Caps,

Manufactured from the choicest materials, and in the most approved style, which he offers at as low if not lower prices than can be obtained at any other establishment in this city. He is not confined to a one priced Hat, but has a full assortment, and feels confident in his ability to suit the tastes and pockets of all

137 Main st. 10 W. L. NICHOLS.

Moffat's Pills and Bitters.

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) MUTILATED

make no appeals to vulgar credulity. As such preparations were disposed to make an invidious comparition between these self-established medicines and any others he might confidently assert and challenge contradiction that there is no medicine known to the medical profession, or named in the books, concerning which so many clear, unquestionable and convincing evidences of usefulness and remarkable cures are recorded as those which he can adduce concerning the Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters. If it be admitted that sufferers are the best judges as to whether a remedy has relieved them and restored them to health and strength, then is the evidence in behalf of these medicines decisive and irresistable. Dr. Moffat is in possession of an accumulation of voluntary testimonials from repectable persons and families in parts of the union, far and near, who give their names and residencies to the unsolicited statement that they have been completely and speedily cured of the following diseases, and of many others not here enumerated by these Life Medicines alone, when other medicines have been long employed in vain, viz: Scrofula in its most dreadfully advanced and destructive stages, when large portions of the flesh and bones of the face had been destroyed; Piles of five, ten, twenty, thirty, and even thirty-five years standing; Rheumatism, both acute and chronic of the most hopeless character; Turgescence of the Liver and various other liver complaints Bilious cholic, and every conceivable variety of bilious affections; Worms, Phthisic of consumption in more advanced stages than any on record: dyspepsia in all its chronic and acute varieties with its frightful train of distressing symptoms; worms of all kinds both in children and grown persons; dirrhœa, both serious and bilious; costiveness both habitual and occasional; fever and ague in its three principal varieties, and intermittent and remittent fevers of all kinds; hypocondriasis, and other extremely complicated nervous debility in general; salt rheum, scald, and erupsive diseases generally, including St. anthesis, Erysipelas or St. Anthony's fire, and sallow unhealthy complexion; palpitation of the heart and determination of blood to the head, settled pains in the organs, limbs, back, head and side, affections of the system which arise from complicated causes.

The certificates of these cures are in the proprietor's possession, and will readily be shown to all who desire to see them. A small selection from them have been published in Moffat's Medical Manual, of which a new and enlarged edition is preparing for the press.—The reason why these medicines which in ordinary family use operate merely as mild and effectual laxatives, cure so great a variety of formidable diseases is, that while as cathartics, cleansing the alimentary canal and relieving the liver, and the absorbant vessels of all impurities, they lay the foundation for the cure of all specific diseases, they are compounded of unique and unprecedented variety of choice and exquisite ingredients, some of which are almost unknown to the profession, which exert a specific action upon many complaints, without in the slightest degree affecting the general system, otherwise than as simple purifiers, when those complaints are not present. Both the Pills and the Bitters are mild and agreeable in their operations, causing neither prostration nor nausea, and requiring neither confinement nor peculiar diet. Their effects are uniformly to produce an immediate sense of renovated health, and new life and vigor to both body and mind. They cannot be taken without benefit and they should be procured both by individuals and heads of families, and consequently kept on hand not only as remedies but as preventatives of disease. They are sold wholesale and retail by Dr. William Moffat, 375 Broadway, N. Y., and also by

E. F. BALCAM,
23 Shetucket street, Norwich.

Norwich & Worcester Railroad Extension.

ON AND AFTER Tuesday, December 19th, the Steamboat from New York will leave and receive passengers at Allen's Point.

The following rates have been established for the winter.

Passengers between Allen's Point and Norwich 50c
Freight " " per 100 lbs. 6¼
" " " Greeneville per 100 lbs 7½
" " " " and any station
Beyond Greeneville in addition to present rates per 100 lbs. 5

TICKETS for the route between Allen's Point and Norwich, may be obtained at the different stations of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad or on board the Boat. EMERSON FOOTE. Sup'n't.
Norwich, Dec. 23d, 1843. 5

KEEP IT BEFORE
THE PEOPLE!

THAT

91 MAIN-STREET,

NEXT DOOR TO CHARLES CLARK'S HAT STORE, IS THE PLACE WHERE

GARMENTS ARE SOLD
At such unaccountably Low Prices.

HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE TESTIFY to the money saved in purchasing at this Popular ESTABLISHMENT.

The magnificent designs and decorative Workmanship adapted to all Garments and the superb and costly variety of styles which are daily introduced from this great place of resort is the general topic of conversation throughout the whole dress circle of Community.

The following is a sketch of a few of the many thousand articles which may be found at this

GREAT EMPORIUM of FASHION.

Vests of every quality and style	75c. to 2d.	
Black and blue black broad cloth Pants	$3	7
Riding and Shooting Pants	$1,75	7
Mixed cassimere do	2,25	5
Drab and blue	2,50	7
Doe skin pants, fancy shades,	3,00	7
Mixed business coats from	5,00	12
Green and brown,	6,00	14
Dress coats of every shade and quality, such as brown, dahlia, royal purple, drake neck, blue, blue black, &c.		
Sack Coats, some new styles	4,00	10
Pilot cloth coats,	4,50	10
Beaver,	6,00	12
Broadcloth and beaver pilots, with silk velvet facing wadded and tufted in the best style,	10,00	20
Broadcloth surtouts,	10,00	20
Elegant suspenders and socks	25	$0,50
Rich scarfs, cravats and stocks	25	1,00

REMEMBER
☞ NO. 91.☜

J. T. FAY.
Norwich, Dec. 23d, 1843.

New York Journal of Medicine and the Collateral Sciences for January.

CONTAINING 144 beautiful printed pages of Original Communications, Analysis, Indelicacies &c., 50 cts each or three dollars per annum 6 numbers.

Braithwait's Retrospect

Of Practical Medicine and Surgery for sale at the publishers price by R. W. MATHEWSON.

A New Years Present.

MATHEWSONS' Almanac, for 1844. With cuts, —will be given to all who call soon at 183 Main-st
Norwich, Jan. 3d, 1844. 9

FERRE'S
CREAM SAPONINE.

A NEW REMEDY FOR SHAVING,

WHICH *Surpasses all others* in making a soft and permanent lather, without irritating the skin. N. B. Any Gentleman can purchase a pot of *Ferre's Cream*, and use it *one month*, and if it does not please him, can return it and the money will be refunded. Be sure you get *Ferre's Cream Saponine*, and not be put off with an other article as some have been—see that my name is on the label as none other is genuine. E. C. FERRE.

For sale in Norwich by W. S. TYLER, C. OSGOOD and R. W. MATHEWSON.
Jan. 27th, 1844. 8w8

CREAM OF SAPONINE.

The undersigned, having used the Cream of Saponine, of which Mr. E. C. Ferre, of Middletown, Ct., is the sole Proprietor, are happy to award him our testimonials, in its favor. Considering the capabilities of making the lather, its superior qualities when made, its softening effects on the beard, and its curative qualities on the skin, we do not hesitate to recommend it to the public, as the best Shaving cream, either *domestic* or *imported* now in use. Middletown, Nov. 3d, 1843

E. A. Russell, H. N. Fowler, E. W. N. Starr, L. C. Lyman, E. Norton, A. H. Bliss, J. Johnston, L. Hubbard, E. Lucy, E. H. Hubbard, H. Hubbard, W. G. Howard, J. Arnold, O. Sickles, J. A. Pierce, C. Woodward, W. B. Casy, T. G. Mather, S. Chase, S. B. Whitmore, H. Clark, N. Smith, D. Harrison, H. W. Fisk, W. P. Southmayd W. D. Starr, S. Emery, L. W. Baldwin, A. Churchill, W. W. Bacon, W. Foster, D. H. Chase, G. H. Taylor, C. H. Jackson, T. Beardman, H. Gardiner, C. H. Pelton, A. Beach, W. B. Camp, G. W. Beach, H. Smith, A. Newton, J. T. Merriman, L. C. Hubbard, J. H. Taylor, Wm. Jones, A. W. Smith, E. Cornfoot.

N.B.—Never purchase a pot of the above Shaving Cream without my name is written on the pot.

E. C. FERRE.
Jan. 17th, 1844. 8w8

NOTICE.

WHEREAS Vine Smith, of Lisbon, in said county of New London, and State of Connecticut has preferred his petition to the Superior Court of said State, to be held at Norwich within and for said County, on the third Tuesday of March, 1844, representing that on the first day of April, 1841, Nathan Brewster then of Lisbon aforesaid, but now living out of this State in parts to the petitioner unknown, and Eliza Brewster his wife, of said Lisbon, were justly indebted to the petitioner, by their note dated April 1 1841, in the sum of $600, one half whereof was payable on the first day of April, 1842, and the other half on the first day of April, 1843, with interest; and Nathan and Eliza, on said first day of April 1841, mortgaged to the petitioner, by deed of that date, a certain tract of Land (of which they were then seized and possessed) situated in said Lisbon (Hanover Society) on the west side of highway leading from the meeting House in said Society to Ebenezer Allen's; bounded as follows, viz,—northerly and westerly by land of Barrabas Huntington's heirs; southerly by land of George Perry; easterly by the highway; containing about seven acres; which deed was conditioned for the payment of said note according to the tenor thereof; representing also that said note has never been paid, but is now justly due to the petitioner; and praying for a decree of foreclosure of said mortgage premises, against the said Nathan and Eliza, and others who are made parties to said petition;

Ordered that notice of the pendency of said petition be given to the said Nathan Brewster, by publishing this order in the Norwich News, a newspaper printed in Norwich in said county, six weeks successively before the said 3d Tuesday of March, 1844, that the said Nathan May appear (if he see cause) and be heard on said petition. Dated New London County this 1st, day of December, 1843.

DAVID A. FOX.
A county commissioner for New London County
Norwich, Jan. 10th 1844. 6w7

THE NORWICH NEWS.

TERMS.

FOR THE NEWS ONE YEAR, (IN ADVANCE) $1,50
When not paid in advance, 2,00

PRICES FOR ADVERTISING.

FOR 1 SQUARE (OR 16 LINES,) 3 INSERTIONS, 1,00
" EXTRA IN

THE NORWICH NEWS.
WM. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
☞ For terms, see 4th page. ☜

PRICES REDUCED FIFTY PER CENT!
COOLEY'S
PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
REMOVED TO 95 MAIN STREET.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT to the new and beautiful building immediately adjoining the Norwich Bank, (and a few doors west of the Franklin House,) where he will continue to execute all descriptions of Printing, in a style not inferior to any in this section of the country.

PRICES REDUCED FIFTY PER CENT!

The subscriber's *whole attention* will hereafter be given to *Book and Job Printing*; and as his conveniences are very superior, and his arrangements such, that he can execute Printing in the most expeditious manner, he will after this date *REDUCE* his scale of Prices, on every description of work, from *TWENTY FIVE* to *FIFTY PER CENT.*

COMMON HANDBILLS
Will be printed in good style for from *FIFTY CENTS* to *ONE DOLLAR* per *HUNDRED!*

CARDS
of any size, from *TWENTY-FIVE* to *FIFTY CENTS* per *PACK*, *Cards INCLUDED!*

☞ All other Printing proportionally low.
Observe the number, ☞ 95 MAIN STREET. ☜
N. B. All Orders ready for Delivery at the precise time agreed on, (extraordinaries only excepted,) or no charge will be made.

J. G. COOLEY, 95 Main-Street.
Norwich Nov., 1843. 6m5

BOSTON CLOTHING STORE,
J. B. PALMER & CO.
143 Main-Street
Norwich Conn.
DEALERS IN

FASHIONABLE Ready Made Clothing, Under Shirts, Drawers, Cotton Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Cuffs, Cravats, Hdk'fs, Stocks, Gloves, Socks, &c. &c.
November 11th, 1843. 1f51

WALTER CLAPP,
BOOKSELLER & BOOKBINDER,
97 Main-street, Norwich,
Opposite H. Huntington's New Store,
Nov. 8th, 1843.

GROCERIES.
DELANO & SCHERMERHORN,
NO 56, FRONT STREET,
NEW-YORK.

KEEP constantly on hand a general assortment of desirable Groceries.
Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.
New-York, Nov. 1st, 1843 6m49

SURVEYOR
AND
CIVIL ENGINEER.
A. KENNEDY,

Offers his services to the public as a Surveyor and Engineer, and will be happy to receive the orders of those who may wish his services in the line of his profession. Office Main-street, over the newspaper office of *Safford & Park.*
Norwich, Dec. 15th, 1843. 6m8

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN pursuance of the provisions of a Treaty between the United States and the Chickasaw Indians, made and concluded at Pontotoc Creek, on the twenty-fifth day of October, 1832, and of the supplementary and explanatory articles thereto, made and concluded on the twenty second day of the same month; and also, of the Treaty between the United States and the Chickasaw Indians made and concluded at the city of Washington, on the twenty-fourth day of May, 1834.

I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known that a public sale for the disposal of such of the lands ceded to the United States by the said Indians, as are hereinafter described, shall be held at the Land Office at PONTOTOC, in Mississippi, on the second Monday in May next.

East of the Chickasaw meridian.

Township fourteen and fractional township fifteen, of range one, east.

Section thirty-four, in township one, of range two, east.

Section six, in township six, of range two, east.

Fractional township sixteen, of range two, east, except the north fractions of sections one, two, three and four, and fractional sections five and six.

Fractional townships seventeen, of range two, east.

Fractional townships sixteen and seventeen, of range three, east.

Section eighteen, in township seven, of range four, east.

East half of section twenty-two, in township ten, of range four, east.

Section five, in township eight, of range five, east.

Section thirty-three, in township eleven, of range six, east.

Sections twenty-three and twenty-six, in township four, of range seven, east.

Section thirty-six, in township seven, of range seven, east.

Section twenty-three, in township ten, of range seven, east.

Sections five, six and seven, in township eleven, of range seven, east.

South half of section nine, in township thirteen, of range seven, east.

Section twenty-five, in township fifteen, of range seven, east.

East half of section nineteen, and sections twenty, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty-five and thirty-six, in township eleven, of range eight, east.

Sections three and twenty-four, in township three, of range ten, east.

West of the Chickasaw meridian.

West half of section five, in township three, of range two, west.

West half of section thirty-two, in township two of range three, west.

Section thirty-two, in township three, of range four, west.

North half of section one, north fraction of section twenty-five and section thirty-four, in township six, of range four, west.

Section fourteen, in township eight, of range four, west.

Sections twenty-five and thirty-six in township four, of range five, west.

Section nine, in township seven, of range five, west.

North half of section eighteen and section twenty-nine, in township eight, of range five, west.

Sections twenty-three and twenty-four, in township nine, of range five, west.

Section eleven, in township nine, of range six west.

Sections one, two and three, south half of section seven, west half of section eight, and sections nine ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four and thirty-five, in township ten, of range six, west.

Sections, four and fifteen, and fractional sections nineteen and twenty-nine, in township eleven of range six, west.

Sections thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-one twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-three and thirty-four, in township ten, of range seven, west.

Section two, north half, (lots A, B, C, F, G,) of section four, and fractional sections five and fourteen, in township eleven, of range seven, west.

Section two, and fractional sections six, seven and thirty-six, in township ten, of range eight, west.

Sections fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, twenty, twenty-three, twenty-six, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-five and thirty-six, in township seven, of range nine, west.

Sections thirty thirty-one, in township seven, of range nine, west.

Section twelve, in township eight, of range nine, west.

Fractional section thirty-five, in township nine, of range nine, west.

Sections twenty-six, twenty-seven and thirty-five, in township four, of range ten, west.

Sections six, ten eleven, twelve, thirteen and fourteen, in township eight, of range ten west.

Sections four, five, six, seven, eight, seventeen, twenty-three, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, thirty, thirty-three and thirty-four, in township nine, of range eleven, west.

South west quarter of fractional section nine, in township four, of range twelve, west.

Sections one, two, nine, ten, eleven, fifteen, sixteen, and fractional section twenty-two, in township seven, of range twelve, west.

West of the Meridian of Huntsville, in Alabama.

Fractional section eight, in township three, of range thirteen, west.

Fractional section one, in township four, of range thirteen, west.

Section twenty-four, in township five, of range fifteen, west.

East of the Chickasaw Meridian.

Township twenty-five, of range five, east—except west half section three.

North east quarter section four, east half section ten, south west quarter section eleven, south half section twelve, west half and south east quarter section thirteen, and north half and south east quarter section fourteen.

Township twenty-four, of range six, east—except east half and north west quarter section three, and north east quarter section four.

Township twenty-five, of range six east—except west half section two.

North east quarter section three, north east quarter section eight, east half and south west quarter section ten, west half section eleven, west half section fourteen east half section twenty-one, south east quarter and north west quarter section nineteen, south half and north east quarter section twenty, north west quarter section twenty-and, north west quarter and south east quarter section twenty-three, south half section twenty-four, north half section twenty-five, north east quarter section twenty-six, north half and south east quarter section twenty-nine, section thirty north west quarter section thirty-two, section thirty-three, east half and south west quarter section thirty-four.

Townships twenty-three and twenty-four, of range seven, east

Township twenty-five, of range seven, east—except west half section one, north half section two, north half section three, south half section four, north half section eight, north half section nine, south east quarter section eighteen, south half and north east quarter section nineteen, north west quarter section thirty.

Fractional townships twenty-three and twenty-four, of range eight, east.

Fractional townships twenty-two and twenty-three of range nine, east.

Fractional township twenty-one of range ten, east—except south half and north east quarter section one, section two, north east quarter section one, section two, north east quarter section eleven, north east quarter section twelve.

Fractional township twenty-two, of range ten, east.

Fractional township twenty, of range eleven, east.

Fractional township twenty-one, of range eleven, east—except section twenty-six.

Fractional township twenty, of range twelve, east—except north half section four, section five, east half section six.

Fractional township twenty-one, of range thirteen, east—except south west quarter section thirty-one, north half section thirty-two.

RESERVED SIXTEEN SECTIONS.

East of the Chickasaw Meridian.

East half of section sixteen, in township three, and section sixteen, in townships four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, and thirteen, of range one, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, and thirteen, of range two, east.

Section sixteen, in townships one, two, three, four, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range three, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range four, east.

Section sixteen, in townships one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, fourteen and fifteen, of range five, east.

Section sixteen, in township two, east half of section sixteen, in township three, and section sixteen, in townships four, five, eight, nine, and eleven, of range six, east.

South half section sixteen, in township three, and section sixteen, in townships four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten and eleven of range seven, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five six, seven, eight, nine, ten and eleven, of range eight east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine and ten, of range nine, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, five, six, and seven, of range ten, east.

West of Chickasaw Meridian.

Section sixteen, in townships four, six, seven, eight nine, ten eleven, twelve, and thirteen, of range one west.

Section sixteen, in townships six, seven, eight, nine, ten and eleven, of range two, west.

Section sixteen, in townships seven, eight, nine, ten and eleven, of range three, west.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine and ten, of range four, west.

Section sixteen, in townships two, five, six, seven, eight, nine and ten, of range five, west.

Section sixteen, in townships one and five, of range nine, west.

West of Huntsville, in Alabama.

Section sixteen, in townships four, five, six, and seven, of range thirteen, west.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, five, six, seven, eight, and nine, of range fourteen, west.

Section sixteen, in townships three, five, six, seven, eight, nine and ten, of range fifteen, west.

The lands selected as reservations, under the provisions of the said treaties, are to be excluded from the sale, which is to continue open for two weeks, and no longer.

The lands will be offered in quartered sections, and fractional quarter sections, where such exist.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this twentieth day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President:
THOS. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Office.
Feb. 7th, 1844. 1A291 1t

The Norwich News.

VOL. IV.—NO. 12. NORWICH, CONN., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1844. WHOLE NO. 168.

From the Mercury and Journal.

Excerpt.

I once beheld a modest flower
Peep from a bunch of thorn,
I stood and watched it blooming lone,
And thought its fate forlorn.

But soon it seemed to smile on me,
And say with cheerful air,
"Though thorns surround my fragile stem,
Contentment reigneth here.

"I wake to sip ambrosial dews,
That seek the fragant vale,
And kiss the playful winds in sport,
Which linger from the gale.

"The errant bee comes here each hour,
To sing me lays of love;
And while my life is constant bliss,
No sorrows haunt the grove."

I left my monitor alone,
And thought what I had learned,
Of happiness from this weak flower,
That greater minds had sparned.

I turned to seek my flower again;
Alas!—what did I find,
The stem was there—the flower had gone;
Its fragrance still remained.

I sighed to think so sweet a boon,
Should have such transient life;
But then, it died as it had lived,
Sublimed from earthly strife.

Oh could I live as this pure flower,
Diffusing joy around;
And when withdrawing, to leave no trace,
Save such memories behind. J. E. E.

Harpers' Illustrated Bible.

In the last number of the Rover we find the following strong and effective thrust at the fanatics who have denounced the plates in this work over the signature of our old friend Major Jack Downing, of Downingville, away down East in the State of Maine.

One of the last new things we got here was the first number of Harper's great "Picter Bible." There was nigh about a cart load of em come, and they all went off as fast as Zeb could toss em over the counter. For my part I liked the look of it a good deal, for I'm naterally fond of picters, and I thought most of em was about the prettiest picters I'd seen in any book this great while. And I cant help feeling kind of sorry that the book can't go on, and be published, but has got to be cut right off in the bud, and all the first numbers throwed away, or else burnt at the stake. But that *protest* against it, by them four ministers out there in the Jerseys, has killed it as dead as a door nail.

Every body here was delighted with the book for a week or two, and everybody was reading it, and lookin at the picters, and as glad as could be, to think we was agoing to have such a handsome bible. Till one day Deacon Snow got hold of a newspaper that had that protest in it. And he come into the house all out of breath, and found his wife reading the book, and showing the children the picters.

"Now, Sally," says he, as soon as he could get breath enough to speak, "shet that abominable book right up, and don't let it be seen again."

The deacon's wife was thunderstruck. "Why, Mr. Snow!" says she, "what do you mean? are you crazy?"

"Why, don't you see," says the deacon, "it is a very undecent book to have about!"

"Why, Mr. Snow, how can you say so about the Bible?" "Because it *is* so," says the deacon, "and here it is in the newspaper, signed by four ministers."

"Marcy on us" said Mrs. Snow, "whereabouts is it so undecent?"

"There," said the deacon, "that very picture you are lookin at now, at the beginning of the first chapter in Genesis. Don't you see that Adam hasn't got any great coat on; and that there's horses running about there without any blankets on; and that there's a deer standing by the side of the water there, with his hinder parts right toward us?"

"Marcy on us," said Mrs. Snow, and she put her hand right over the picter, and would n't let the children look at it afterward.

And this isn't the worst of it neither. The deacon didn't stop here: he went round the next day, and called a meeting of the Parish, men and women and all hands. Deacon Snow was called to the chair, or rather he took the chair, and he read the protest to the meeting, and said he perfectly agreed with them ministers, that it was a very undecent book; and called upon the meeting to express their minds freely about it. As no one seemed to be ready to speak, he turned to Miss Rider, the schoolmarm, who is a middle aged woman, and has a good deal of larning, and they say has uncommon taste about sich matters, and asked to express her opinion about the undecentness of the picters.

Miss Rider said, for her part, she thought them horrid great elephants that was going into the ark ought to have blankets over em. And besides, one of the picters had a baby in it that wasn't dressed, which she thought was highly improper.

This brought aunt Keziah up. She said, for her part she didn't think it was any worse to look at them elephants, than it was to look at the cows in the cow-yard. And as for the baby she had seen babies without clothes on before to-day, and she guessed there wasn't many in the meeting but what had. But still, she *had* an objection; and she felt it her duty to state it.

"Certainly," said Deacon Snow, "it is the duty of every one to bring up their objections now so that the thing can be stopped in the bud."

"Well, my objection," said Aunt Keziah, "is, that it is going to ruin all the children and all the young folks by keeping em reading the bible so much that they'll never have time to do anything else.

"Yes" said Mrs. Shaw, "that it is; my Sally let a whole oven full of pies burn up yesterday, because she was reading that picter bible, and forgot all about em."

"Yes, I agree to that," said Mr. Jones; "it is going to be the ruination of our children. I've had to chop all the wood to keep my fire agoing a week past, because the boys have been so busy reading that picter bible, they couldn't get time to cut a stick."

Finally, after a number more speeches and arguments about the matter, the meeting voted to send on a protest to the Harpers against printing any more of em, not so much on account of the picters, but because it's agoing to make every body spend too much time in reading the Bible. So you may jest tell the Harpers they better hang up their fiddle, and let picter bibles alone.

You shall hear from me again soon, and I remain your old beloved friend,

MAJOR JACK DOWNING.

In 1631 there was a law in Massachusetts imposing a fine of five shillings, on every one who kept Christmas.

The Odd Fellow's Funeral.

This week, for the first time in our lives, we witnessed an Odd Fellow's Funeral procession. We have seen them in procession when celebrating some anniversary; and although we admired the order and their appearance, and as we thought, fully appreciated the noble purposes for which their society was instituted, yet we were never so forcibly struck with the meaning of their motto, 'Friendship Love and Truth,' as we were on the day which called them forth to pay the last token of friendship, the last assurance of love, and the final declaration of fidelity to a deceased brother.

We know nothing of the order except that which the world is permitted to know, and that is sufficient to satisfy us that there are no hollow pretensions, but all is firm reality. The subject of their late mournful meeting was one which must have worn out any friendship unconnected with the ties of consanguinity or friendship similar to that of Odd Fellowship. The illness of their late brother was one of long duration, requiring close attention and great care; and although natural relatives were ever ready and ever willing to bestow the least acts of kindness yet the Order was ever ready to smooth the pillow, or aid in any way, the brother who had been laid upon a bed of sickness and death.

It was not possible in the case of which we are speaking for Odd Fellowship to present itself in all its beauties. Here friends and relatives were present, ever ready to attend to the wants of the invalid during sickness, or after death to have the remains decently deposited in the cold grave. Not so with the unfortunate being who is stricken with the hand of death in a strange land. Cold neglect may bring death when care or some slight brotherly kindness would banish it at least for a time; a rough box may contain the remains of a worthy brother, a parent or a son; and in some lonely spot, unmarked, and soon forgotten by those who placed it there, the body of one who was dear to his friends and to home, may crumble to dust.—But the Fraternity suffers no such neglect. Every want is attended to, even though nothing more is known than that he is a brother; and if death comes, friends and relations could not have paid more respect to the remains of the deceased, than those who surrounded him. "Friendship, Love and Truth," direct them to do the last honors in this world; and when they have silently placed him in the tomb, they leave with their best and greatest hope, "In God we trust."—(*Rising Sun Blade.*)

Habits of Reading.

Character is formed more as the result of habit of daily reading, than we are accustomed to think. Scarcely less depends on this, than on the character of the book read. One man will glance over a dozen books, gaining some general conception of their contents, but without mastering a single thought and making it his own; while another in the perusal of a single work, will gather materials for thought and conversation for a lifetime.—Grimke, of South Carolina, an eminent scholar and orator, attributed his distinction to the influence of the thorough reading and study of a single book—Butler's Analogy—while thousands, if they would confess the truth, might ascribe their mental dissipation and imbecility to the indiscriminate and cursory reading of whatever comes in their way. There is an evil in this direction that lies back of the character of popular literature, and that could not but work immense mischief, even if what is so universally read were a great deal better than it really is. We allude to the habit of reading for amusement or excitement. There are multitudes who have no other or higher object in reading. If the book is only 'interesting' it suffices. No matter whether it contains a single thought, fact or principle; no matter if it is true or false. It is enough that a morbid love of what is wonderful is gratified. It helps to 'kill time,' and satisfies an appetite that is as craving and about as healthful as that of the drunkard for his cups. It is truly melancholy to see so many minds employed in catering for the risibles and lacrymals of weak men and silly women, who spend the best part of a lifetime in an imaginary world, living in 'castles in the air' and feeding on husks of sentimentality. If there were no duties to be performed in this matter-of-fact world, it might be well enough, perhaps, to yield one's self to the control of fancy, and surrender the mind to become the plaything of every literary harlequin who chooses to amuse and delight us—but we have other duties to perform, and we protest solemnly against the prevalent habit of reading simply for amusement. We object,

1 Because it is a wanton and wicked waste of time.

2 Because it enervates and dissipates the mind.

3 Because it unfits the mind for solid and instructive reading.

4 Because it engenders such a false taste, that even the Bible, and serious books, and the preached gospel, becomes powerless, or are only valued in the degree that they excite or amuse.

Gov. Kavanagh and the Irish Servant.—The Maine Farmer, an excellent paper published at Augusta, tells the following rich one:

A gentleman at our elbow relates the following anecdote. He says that a gentleman of this town recently paid Gov. Kavanagh a visit, and on the morning of his return home, he went to the stable for his horse, but the animal so nearly resembled that of the Governor's that he could not tell "tother from which." He returned to the house and informed Mr. K., of his queer predicament; whereupon the latter, being unwell and not able to leave the room, called an Irishman, who had been in his employ for a long time, and directed him to harness his visitor's horse and lead him at the door. Patrick went to the stable, and in a few minutes returned, but without the beast, saying that he could not "till the gentleman's hoss." Gov. K. after reprimanding him for his dull distinguishment, told him to lead both the animals up to the window, and he could tell him "which was which" at short notice. The animals were produced, and the Governor, pointing to one of them, said:

"This is my horse, Patrick. It is remarkably strange that you should not have known the beast, so long as you have had the care of him."

"Your hoss," said Pat, "aint the bast I'm afther. Troth and to be sure, I know'd *him* all the while, jist as asy. "*Twas the gintleman's baste I'm afther findin*, your Honor."

☞ There is a dapper Mr. C who is devotedly punctilious in the affairs of the toilette. Mr. Feathers, the Digby of Washington, observing this trig little gentleman in conversation with Wise, simply remarked that "he seemed to be *more nice than wise.*"—[*Post.*]

Withdrawal of Mr. Calhoun.

ROOM AT THE GENERAL COMMITTEE,
January 8, 1844.

To the Editors of the Mercury:

We incline to you for publication a letter to us and an address from the Hon. J. C. Calhoun to his friends and supporters, giving his reasons for withholding his name as a candidate for the Presidency, from the Convention which is to assemble in Baltimore on the 4th Monday in May next.

In placing this document in your hands for publication, it is proper to state, that although transmitted to this Committee, to be through them submitted to the public, the absence of many of its members prevented the assembling of a quorum until this day, when its publication was directed in accordance with the wish of Mr. Calhoun.

FORT HILL, Dec. 21, 1843.

GENTLEMEN: I herewith enclose you, as the organ of those who have nominated me for the Presidency in this State, subject to a Convention fairly constituted, an Address to my political friends and supporters, assigning my reasons for not permitting my name to go before the proposed Convention to be held in Baltimore in May next. I transmit it to you, because I deem it respectful and proper to make it known to those to whom it is addressed, through you, and in order to afford you an opportunity to take such measures in relation to it as you may deem proper, if indeed you should deem any necessary. All I have to request is, that its publication should not be unnecessarily delayed.

With great respect, I am, &c. &c.
(Signed) J. C. CALHOUN.

Hon. JACOB BURFORD.
And other members of the Committee.

ADDRESS OF MR. CALHOUN TO HIS POLITICAL FRIENDS AND SUPPORTERS.

I have left it to you, my friends and supporters, through whose favorable estimate of my qualifications my name has been presented to the people of the United States, for the office of chief magistrate, to conduct the canvass on such principles and in such manner, as you might think best. But, in so doing, I did not waive my right to determine, on my individual responsibility, what course my duty might compel me to pursue ultimately, nor have I been an inattentive observer of the canvass and the course you have taken.

It affords me pleasure to be enabled to say, that on all leading questions, growing out of the canvass, I heartily concurred with you, in the grounds you took, and especially those relating to the mode in which the delegates to the proposed convention to be held in Baltimore should be appointed, and how they should vote. You have, in my opinion, conclusively shown that they should be appointed by districts and vote per capita, but your reasons, conclusive as they are, have proved in vain. Already New-York and some other States have appointed Delegates *en masse* by State Conventions, and one state, (Virginia) has resolved that the votes of her delegates shall be settled by the majority and be counted *per capita*. Their course would necessarily assume that which you have so ably supported, should you go into Convention, and would leave you no alternative, but to yield yours and adopt theirs, however much you may be opposed to it on principle, or to meet them on the most unequal terms, with divided against united and concentrated forces.

The question then is, what course, under such circumstances, should be adopted? And that question, you will be compelled speedily to decide. The near approach of the time for meeting of the proposed Convention will not admit of much longer delay.—But as your course may depend in some degree on that which I have decided to take, I deem it due to the relation subsisting between us, to make mine known to you without further delay.

I, then, after the most careful and deliberate survey of the whole ground, have decided, that I cannot permit my name to go before the proposed Convention, constituted as it must now be, consistently with the principles—which have ever guided my public conduct. My objections are insuperable. As it must be constituted, it is repugnant to all the principles on which, in my opinion, such a Convention should be formed.—What those principles are, I shall now proceed briefly to state.

I hold, then, with you, that the Convention should be so constituted, as to utter fully and clearly the voice of the people and not that of political managers, or office seekers; and for that purpose, I hold it indispensable that the Delegates should be appointed directly by the people, or to use the language of General Jackson, should be "fresh from the people." I also hold, that the only possible mode to effect this, is for the people to choose the Delegates by Districts, and that they should vote *per capita*. Every other mode of appointing, would be controlled by political machinery, and place the appointments in the hands of the few who work it.

I object, then, to the proposed Convention, because it will not be constituted in conformity with this fundamental article of the Republican creed. The Delegates to it will be appointed from some of the States, not by the people in Districts, but, as has been stated, by State Conventions, *en masse*, composed of Delegates, appointed in all cases, as far as I am informed, by County or District Conventions, and, in some cases, if not misinformed, these again composed of Delegates appointed by still smaller divisions, or a few interested individuals. Instead then of being directly, or fresh from the people, the Delegates to the Baltimore Convention will be the Delegates of Delegates; and of course removed, in all cases, at least three, if not four, degrees from the people. At each successive remove, the voice of the people will become less full and distinct, until, at last, it will be so faint and imperfect as not to be audible. To drop metaphor, I hold it impossible to form a scheme more perfectly calculated to annihilate the control of the people over the Presidential election, and vest it in those who make politics a trade, and who live, or expect to live, on the Government.

In this connection, I object not less strongly to the mode in which Virginia has resolved her Delegates shall vote. With all due respect, I must say, I can imagine nothing more directly in conflict with the principles of our federal system of government, or to use a broader expression, the principles on which all confederated communities have ever been united. I hesitate nothing in saying, that there is not an instance in our political history, from the meeting of the first Revolutionary Congress to the present day, of the Delegates of any State voting by majority and counting *per capita*; nor do I believe an instance of the kind can be found in the history of any confederated community. There is, indeed, something monstrous in the idea of giving the majority the right of impressing the vote of the minority into its service, and counting them as its own. The plain rule—that which has ever prevailed, and which conforms to the dictates of common sense—is, that where a State votes as a State, by a majority of its Delegates, the votes count one, be they few or many, or the State large or small. On the contrary, where the votes of all the Delegates are counted, they vote individually and independently, each for himself counting one. And it is to be noted, that wherever this latter mode of voting exists among confederated States, it is in all cases founded on compact, to which the consent of each State is required. In the absence of compact, the invariable mode of voting, in such States, is, in all cases, by the majority, their vote counting one. The course which Virginia has resolved to take, is in violation of this plain and fundamental rule, and if it should become a settled practice, would be destructive of the foundation on which the whole structure of the State Right doctrine is reared.

I hold, in the next place, to be an indispensable principle, that the Convention should be so constituted, as to give to each State, in the nomination of a candidate, the same relative weight, which the Constitution assures to it in the election of the President, making due allowance for its relative party strength. By the election, I mean the whole, the constitutional election when it goes into the House of Representatives, as well as the primary vote in the electoral colleges. The one is as much a part of the election as the other. The two make the whole. The adoption of the one, in the Convention, which framed the Constitution, depended on the adoption of the other. Neither could possibly be adopted alone. The two were the result of compromise between the larger and smaller States, after a long and doubtful struggle, which threatened the loss of the Constitution itself. The object of giving to the smaller States an equality with the larger, in the eventual choice by the House, was to counterpoise the preponderance of the larger in the electoral college.—Without this, the smaller would have voted against the whole provision, and its rejection would have been the consequence. Even as it stands, Delaware voted against it. In confirmation of what I state, I refer to Mr. Madison's report on the proceedings of the Convention.

Having stated what I mean by the election, it will require but a few words to explain my reasons for the principles I have laid down. They are few and simple, and rest on the ground that the nomination is in reality the election, if concerted in, as far as the party is concerned. It is so intended to be. The leading reason assigned for making it, is to prevent a division of the party, and thereby prevent the election from going into the House, where the smaller States would have the advantage intended to be secured to them by the Constitution, by being placed on an equality with the larger.

Such being the intended object and effect, I now submit to every candid mind, whether the Convention ought not to be so constituted, as to compensate to the nomination for the important advantage to the election, which the smaller States surrender by going into a Convention. Would it not be unfair—a palpable want of good faith and subversive of the compromise of the Constitution—to withhold it? Or, if demanded, would it be short of an insult to refuse it? Can it be thought, that the smaller States are so debased and absorbed in the party politics of the day, that they permit themselves to be thus indirectly stripped of a right, which their high-minded and patriotic ancestors held so dear, as even to prefer the loss of the Constitution itself, rather than surrender it.

I object, then, to the proposed Convention, in this connection, because it makes no compensation to the smaller States for the surrender of this unquestionable and important constitutional right. Instead of that, its advocates peremptorily and indignantly refuse say, and treat with scorn every attempt to secure it. Some have even gone so far as to deny, that the eventual choice of the House constitutes any portion of the election, and to manifest open hostility against the provision of the Constitution which contains it.

If there was no other objection, the one under consideration would be insuperable with me. I differ utterly from the advocates of the proposed Convention, in reference to this provision. I regard it as one of the first importance, not because I desire the election to go into the House, but because I believe it to be an indispensable means, in the hands of the smaller States, of preserving their just and constitutional weight in the Presidential election, and through that, in the Executive Department and the Government itself, which I believe to be essential to the preservation of our sublime federal system. I regard the adjustment of the relative weight of the States in the Government to be the fundamental compromise of the Constitution, and that on which our whole political system depends.—Its adjustment constituted the great difficulty in forming the Constitution. The principle on which it was finally effected was, that while due concession should be made to population, a provision should be also made, in some form, to preserve the original equality of the States in every department of the Government. The principle was easily carried out in constituting the legislative department, by preserving the equality of the States in one branch, (the Senate,) and conceding to population its full preponderance to the other. But the great and difficult task of reducing it to practice was, in the Executive Department, at the head of which there is but a single officer. So great was it, that it occupied the attention of the Convention, from time to time, during the whole session, and was very near causing a failure at last. It would have been an easy task to constitute that department, either on the principle of the equality of the States in the Government, or that of population. To combine the two, in the election of a single officer, was quite a different affair; but however difficult, it had to be performed, on the hazard of losing the Constitution.

It was finally accomplished, by giving to the larger States nearly the same preponderance in the electoral college, as they have in the House, and to the smaller, in the event of a choice by the House, the same equality they possess in the Senate; thus following closely the analogy of the Legislative Department. To make it as close as possible, it was at first proposed to give the eventual choice to the Senate instead of the House, but it was altered and the present provision adopted, for reasons which did not affect the principle.

It was believed by the framers, the practical operation of the provision would be, that the electoral college, in which the influence of the larger States preponderates, would nominate, and that the House voting by States, where their equality is preserved, would elect who should be the President. To give it that operation in practice, the provision, as it originally stood in the Constitution, was that each elector should vote for two individuals, without discriminating which should be President or Vice President, and if no one had a majority of the whole votes, then out of the five highest, the House voting by States, should elect one and the person not elected, having the highest number of votes, should be the Vice President.—It has been since altered, so that the electors of the House was limited to the three highest. It is manifest, that if this provision of the Constitution had been left to operate by itself, without the intervention of caucuses or party conventions between the people and the election, that the practical operation would have been such as I have stated, and such as was clearly intended by the framers of the Constitution.

The object intended was important. The preservation of the relative weight of the States as established by the Constitution in all the Departments, is necessary to the success and great ends of our system of Government; but it may be doubted, whether the provision adopted to effect it in the Executive Department, is not too refined for the strong, and I may add, corrupt passions, which the Presidential election will ever excite. Certain it is, that if the practise of nominating candidates for the Presidency, by Conventions constituted as they proposed, shall become the established usage, it will utterly defeat the intention of the framers of the Constitution, and would be followed by a radical and dangerous change, not only in the Executive Department, but in the Government itself.

This danger was early foreseen, and to avoid it, some of the wisest and most experienced statesmen of former days so strongly objected to Congressional caucuses to nominate candidates for the Presidency, that they never could be induced to attend them; among these it will be sufficient to name Mr. Macon and M. Lowndes. Others, believing that this provision of the Constitution was too refined for practice, were solicitous to amend it, but without impairing the influence of the smaller States in the election. Among these, I rank myself. With that object, resolutions were introduced, in 1826, in the Senate, by Col. Benton, and in the House by Mr. McDuffie, providing for districting the States, and for referring the election back to the people, in case there should be no choice, to elect one from the two highest candidates.

The principle which the amendment proposed was to give a fair compensation to the smaller States for the surrender of their advantage in the eventual choice of the House, and at the same time to make the mode of electing the President more strictly in conformity with the principles of our free institutions and to be less liable to corruption than the existing provision. They received the general support of the party, but were objected to by a few, as not being a full equivalent to the smaller States. The principle contained is identical with that on which you proposed to constitute the Baltimore Convention, but which has been so dictorially objected to by some, who then took so prominent a part in its favor. If you have not succeeded, there is at least some consolation in reflecting, that if others have since changed, you now stand where you then did, in the purer and better days of the party. I was in favor of it then, as I am now, not because I consider the resolution as perfect, theoretically, as the existing provisions of the Constitution, but because I believe it would in practice more certainly accomplish what the framers of

ORIGINAL STAINED

the Constitution intended. But while the provision stands as it does, I would regard myself as little short of a traitor to that sacred instrument, should I give my assent, directly or indirectly, to any practice which would have the effect of divesting the smaller States of the due weight which it secures to them in the Presidential election, whether designed or not. And here let me add, that as objectionable as I think a Congressional caucus for nominating a President, it is in my opinion, far less so, than a convention constituted as is proposed. The former had indeed many things to recommend it. Its members, consisting of Senators and Representatives, were the immediate organs of the state Legislatures, or the people; were responsible to them, respectively, and were, for the most part, of high character, standing, and talents. They *voted per capita*, and what is very important, they represented fairly the relative strength of the party in their respective States. In all these important particulars, it was all that could be desired for a nominating body, and formed a striking contrast to the proposed Convention; and yet, it could not be borne by the people in the then purer days of the Republic. I, acting with General Jackson and most of the leaders of the party at the time, contributed to put it down, because we believed it to be liable to be acted on and influenced by the patronage of the Government; an objection far more applicable to a Convention constituted as the one proposed, than to a Congressional caucus. Far, however, was it from my intention, in aiding to put that down, to substitute in its place what I regard as an hundred times more objectionable in every point of view. Indeed, if there must be an intermediate body between the people and the election, unknown to the Constitution, it may be well questioned whether a better than the old plan of a Congressional caucus can be devised.

In taking the ground I have, in favor of maintaining the right secured to the smaller States by the compromise of the Constitution, I am actuated by no partisan feeling, or desire to conciliate their good opinion. If the case was reversed, and the rights of the larger, instead of the smaller, were invaded, I would with equal readiness and firmness, stand up in their defence. I am the partisan of neither one nor the other, but simply a supporter of the Constitution, and what I believe to be just and fair. I regard the Constitution as the only ark of safety for all and I believe that in defending it, I defend the interest and safety of each and all—the greater as well the smaller—the States invading the right of the others, as well as the States whose rights are invaded.

I have laid down the principle, on which I rest the objection in question, with the limitation, that the relative weight of the States should be maintained, making due allowance for their relative party strength. The propriety of the limitation is so apparent, that but a few words, in illustration, will be required. The Convention is a party Convention, and professedly intended to take the sense of the party, which cannot be done fairly, if States having but little party strength, are put on an equality with those which have much. If that were done, the result might be, that a small portion of the party from States the least sound, politically, and which could give but little support in Congress, might select the candidate, and make the President, against a great majority of the sound-est, and on which the President had his administration would have to rely for support. All this is clearly too unfair and improper to be denied. There may be a great difficulty in applying a remedy in a Convention, but I do not feel myself called upon to say how it can be done, or by what standard the relative party strength of the respective States should be determined; perhaps the best would be their relative strength in Congress at the time. In laying down the principle, I added the limitation for the sake of accuracy, and to show how imperfectly the party must be represented, when it is overlooked. I see no provision in the proposed Convention to meet it.

But, in order to realize how the Convention will operate, it will be necessary to view the combined effects of the objections which I have made. Thus viewed, it will be found, that a Convention so constituted, tends irresistibly to a centralization—centralization of the control over the Presidential election in the hands of a few of the central, large States, at first, and finally, in political managers, office holders and office seekers, or to express it differently, in that portion of the community, who live, or expect to live, on the Government, in contradistinction to the great mass, who expect to live on their own means, or their honest industry, and who maintain the Government, and, politically speaking, emphatically the people.

That such would be the case, may be inferred from the fact, that it would afford the means to some six or seven States, lying contiguous and not far from the centre of the Union, to control the nomination, and through that the election, by concentrating their united votes in the Convention. Give them the power of doing so, and it would not long be dormant. What may be done by combination, where the temptation is so great, will be sure, ere long, to be done. To combine and conquer, is not less true as a maxim, where power is concerned, than to "divide and conquer." Nothing is better established, than that the desire for power can bring together and unite the most discordant materials.

But the tendency to centralization will not stop there. The appointment of Delegates *en masse* by State Convention, would tend, at the same time and even with greater force, to centralize this control in the hands of the few, who make politics a trade. The further the Convention is removed from the people, the more certainly the control over it will be placed in the hands of the interested few, and when removed three or four degrees, as has been shown it will be, where the appointment is by State Conventions, the power of the people will cease, and the seekers of Executive favor will become supreme. At that stage, an active, trained, and combined corps will be formed in the party, whose whole time and attention will be directed to politics; it will be their sole business into their hands, the appointment of delegates, in all the stages, will fall, and they will take special care that none but themselves or their humble and obedient dependants shall be appointed. The central and State Conventions will be filled by the most experienced and cunning, and after nominating the President, they will take good care to divide the patronage and offices both of the General and State Governments, among themselves and their dependants. But why say *will?* Is it not *already the case?* Have there not been many instances of State Conventions being filled by office-holders and office seekers, who, after making the nomination, have divided the offices in the State among themselves and their partisans, and joined in recommending to the candidate whom they have just nominated to appoint them to the offices to which they have been respectively allotted? If such be the case in the infancy of the system, it must end, if such conventions should become the established usage, in the President nominating his successor. When it comes to that, it will not be long before the sword will take the place of the Constitution.

Such are my objections to the mode in which the proposed Convention is to be constituted, and my reasons for entertaining them. They are such, that I cannot refuse to obey them without renouncing the principles which I have often avowed in public and private, and which have guided me through the whole course of my public life.

In coming to this conclusion, I have not passed over, without careful examination, the reasons assigned by its advocates for constituting the Convention as they propose. They have not diminished the force of my objections. I propose to notice the most prominent.

That which they have urged with the greatest confidence, is, that each State has a right to appoint Delegates as she pleases. I meet it, by utterly denying that there is any such right. That each State has the right to act as it pleases, in whatever relates to itself exclusively, no one will deny; but it is a perfectly novel doctrine, that any State has such a right, when she comes to act in concert with others in reference to what concerns the whole. In such cases it is the plainest dictate of common sense, that whatever affects the whole, should be regulated by the mutual consent of all, and not by the discretion of each. That the appointment of Delegates to the proposed Convention is a case of this description, I trust I have conclusively shown. I have, I also trust, shown more; that the supposed right is perfectly deceptive; for while it claims for each State the right to appoint Delegates as it pleases, it in reality gives the larger States the right to dictate how the others shall appoint. If, for example, the Empire State, as it is called, adopts the mode of appointing, (as she has,) which will concentrate her whole strength, what discretion would she leave to others, if they go into Convention, but to appoint as she has appointed, or to be ruled by her. It is then, neither more nor less than a claim to dictate, under the garb of a right, and such its exercise has proved in the present case. It has left no option, but to conform to her course, or be overruled, or refuse to go into the Convention.

I regret this, because I sincerely desire to preserve the harmony of the party. I had strong hope that the rally after the defeat of 1840 would be exclusively on principles. This hope was greatly strengthened by the truly Republican and noble stand, taken at the extra session and the earlier portion of the succeeding regular session. During that period of rigid adherence to principle, perfect harmony pervaded the ranks of the party. I beheld it with joy. I believed the moment highly favorable for the thorough reformation of the Government and the restoration of the Constitution. To the Republican party, I looked for the accomplishment of this great work; and I accordingly felt the deepest solicitude, that the stand taken, and the harmony which existed, should be preserved. In order that it should, I made up my mind to waive the objection, which I have long entertained to any intermediate body, unknown to the Constitution, between the people and the election of the President, in the hope that the proposed Convention would be so constituted that I might, consistently with my principles, give it my support. In this I have been disappointed, and being so, I am compelled to decide as I have done. The same motives which impelled me to separate from the administration of Gen. Jackson, in the plenitude of its power, and to come to the rescue of Mr. Van Buren's at its greatest depression, compels me now to withhold my name from the proposed Convention.

Having now assigned my reasons for refusing to permit my name to go before the Baltimore Convention, it rests with you, who have placed it before the people, and assented to abide by a Convention fairly constituted, to determine what course you will pursue.

Be your decision what it may, I shall be content. But I regard it as due to the occasion, to you and myself, to declare, that under no circumstances whatever, shall I support any candidate, who is opposed to free trade, and in favor of the protective policy, or whose prominent and influential friends and supporters are. I hold the policy to be another name for a system of monopoly and plunder, and to be thoroughly anti-Republican and Federal in its character. I also hold, that so long as the duties are so laid as to be in fact bounties to one portion of the community, while they operate as oppressive taxes on the other, there can be no hope that the Government can be reformed, or that its expenditures will be reduced to the proper standard.

Were I, with the evidences before me, to say otherwise of my course, it would be, practically, to declare that I regard the protective policy to be an open question, so far as the party is concerned; which I would consider, on my part, a virtual abandonment of the cause of Free Trade. That can never be. I have done and suffered too much for it, when its friends were few and feeble, to abandon it now—now, when the auspices everywhere, on this and the other side of the Atlantic, proclaim the approaching downfall of protection, and the permanent triumph of Free Trade. I, who upheld it against monopoly and plunder, in the worst of times, and braved the menaces of Administration and Opposition, when backed but by a single State, will not, cannot abandon the glorious cause now, when its banner waves in proud triumph over the metropolis of the commercial world. No, I shall maintain, inflexibly, the ground I have so long occupied, until I have witnessed its great and final victory, if it shall please the Disposer of Events to spare my life so long. It will be, indeed, a *victory*—the harbinger of a new, and brighter, and higher civilization.

Much less, still, can I give my support to any candidate, who shall give his aid or countenance to the agitation of Abolition in Congress or elsewhere; or whose prominent and influential friends and supporters shall. I doubt the sincerity of any man, who declares he is no Abolitionist, whilst, at the same time, he aids or countenances the agitation of the question, be his pretext what it may. If we have a right to our slaves, we have the right to hold them in peace and quiet. If the Constitution guaranties the one, it guaranties the other; and if it forbids the one from being attacked, it equally forbids the other. Indeed, the one stands to the other, as means to an end, and is so avowed by the abolitionists; and on the plainest principles of morals, if the end be prohibited, the means of effecting it also are. Of the two, I regard the deluded fanatic far less guilty and dangerous than he, who, for political or party purposes, aids or countenances him, in what he knows is intended to do that which he acknowledges to be forbidden by the Constitution.

It is time that an end should be put to this system of plunder and agitation. They have been borne long enough. They are hindred measures, and hostile, as far, at least, as one portion of the Union is concerned. While the Tariff takes from us the proceeds of our labor, Abolition strikes at the labor itself. The one robs us of our income, while the other aims at destroying the source from which that income is derived. It is impossible for us to stand patiently much longer, under their double operation without being impoverished and ruined.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

Another Mail Stoppage.—We cut the following from the Baltimore Patriot:

We learn that the agent of the recently established private "American Mail Company," has been intercepted by the managers of the Camden and Amboy railroad company, and refused permission to pass over said road. It is contended that those who aid and abet in violating the provision prohibiting the carrying of private mails, either by sending letters or otherwise, are liable to prosecution and to a penalty. We are informed that the postmaster of this city is authorized to enforce the law, and that he purposes doing so in case of its further violation.

No blame attached to the driver!

☞ Mr. Henshaw, late Secretary of the Navy, has published a statement in the Washington papers, respecting his alleged connection with the failure of the Commonwealth Bank, which completely vindicates him from all responsibility in that matter. We believe him to be an honest and upright man—and that his rejection will be a loss to the country.—*N. Haven Register.*

☞ The following is one of the best items of intelligence we have found in the New York papers for some time. It is taken from the Express.

Relief of the Poor—The City organized.—There is now a complete organization of the benevolent citizens of New York, established for the relief of the distressed poor. The organization has been effected by the leading mechanics, merchants and citizens of wealth, under the title of the "Association for the Improvement of the condition of the Poor," with visiting committees and managers in all the wards. The general office is at the corner of Grand and Elm sts., to which the deserving poor will be directed by tickets, after it has been satisfactorily ascertained that the applicant for relief is really in want. A pamphlet is before us, in which the whole plan is laid down. The city is divided into sixteen districts, each ward forming a district; and the districts are sub-divided into such sections as to apportion to each about twenty-five families requiring attention. Each district has an advisory committee, consisting of five members; and each section a visitor. Connected with this arrangement are a Central Office, and General Agent, for the purpose of concentrating and diffusing all information pertaining to the Society's objects and operations. For the information of the members, a pocket director is furnished, which indicates at a glance, the bounds of every section, with the names and residences of every visitor; also printed tickets for the purpose of referring applicants for relief to the visitor of the section to which they belong.

Seduction and Abduction.—Pittsburgh is fast becoming a "place." Recently they tried a minister for seducing his chambermaid, while his own little daughter was sleeping in the same bed; then they had two or three editorial knock-down and drag-outs, half a dozen libel suits, a murder case or two, a "first rate" elopement at a hotel; and now we have a grand abduction case. Hurrah, then, for Pittsburgh.

It seems that the daughter of a respectable mechanic, only fourteen years of age, (the daughter and not the mechanic,) was decoyed from her home about a week or two ago, it is supposed by one of two brothers, who are occupied in business on the river. She was secreted for some days in a house in the West ward, from whence she was removed to some place unknown. She has not been seen by her parents or friends since the day she left her home; and all pursuit or search has been unavailing.

The father, accompanied by officers, searched a suspected house, but failed to find her, and was coolly informed by the keeper that his daughter had been there, but that she had been taken away days before, and that he was sworn not to tell where they had gone for ten days.—*N. Y. Sun.*

THE NEWS.

Norwich, Conn., Feb. 15, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT.
JOHN TYLER, of Virginia.
Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
CHAUNCEY F. CLEVELAND.
FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR.
WILLIAM S. HOLABIRD.
FOR SECRETARY,
NOAH A. PHELPS.
FOR TREASURER
CHARLES H. POND.
FOR COMPTROLLER,
GIDEON WELLES.

DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES.

In State Legislation.

No Imprisonment for Debt—No property qualification for voters—No poll tax—No laws for the assessment of the business of mechanics and others—No increase of monopolies—No appropriation of the School Fund for any purpose but that of education—A rigid supervision of banks to protect the unsuspecting poor against fraud and failures—Equal rights to all, special privileges to none—A just and economical administration of the State government.

In National Legislation.

No National Bank—No National Debt—No distribution of the proceeds of the public lands—No assumption of the State debts—No change in the Veto power—A discriminating Tariff, so adjusted as to furnish sufficient revenue for the government and incidentally protecting all branches of American Industry—A treasury independent of banks and under the exclusive control of the people.

Another Grand Rally of the "Bone and Sinew" of Norwich — Unparalleled Enthusiasm of the Democracy—Most cheering Prospects of Victory!!

Seldom or never, within our recollection, has there been so large and enthusiastic a meeting of the Democrats of Norwich, as that held at the Town Hall on Thursday evening last. An indication of what might have been expected was afforded at the first gathering some two or three weeks since, in the unusual zeal which seemed to be taking possession of every heart, and the determination then expressed by the Democrats present, that they would be up and doing, and that they would endeavor to arouse their friends to a sense of the importance of the approaching political contest, and of their bounden duty, in view thereof, to come forward *one and all* and make the necessary exertions for securing a triumphant issue. The meeting held on Thursday evening evinced as strongly as heart could wish, that the Democracy of Norwich were thoroughly awake—that a glorious enthusiasm pervaded their entire ranks, and that it would continue to burn brighter and brighter, extending its influence far and wide, until "armed and equipped" and every preparation made, they should enter the field on the first Monday in April, and achieve a signal and glorious victory over their treacherous, illiberal, coonsniffing federal opponents!

The meeting was called to order at an early hour, Dr. Chauncey Burgess in the chair. The report of the committee appointed at the previous meeting to select officers for the Democratic Association, was then submitted, as follows:

For President,
ABIEL B. SHERMAN,
For Vice Presidents,
D. G. BENTLEY,
RUFUS L. FANNING,
For Secretaries,
J. G. LAMB, HORACE ROBINSON.

The report was unanimously adopted, and the above gentlemen took their official seats, amid loud cheers from the audience.

On the right of the President's desk was a full length portrait of WASHINGTON, the "Father of his Country,"—on the left a large-sized painting, representing an officer of the law in the act of dragging a poor debtor to *prison*, while his wife and children were clinging around him, and, as it were, endeavoring to prevent the separation. This picture was very appropriately underlined with the inscription—

"BALDWIN'S LOVE FOR THE PEOPLE!"

In the rear, suspended to "the public eye," was a large canvass, on which were inscribed in large and conspicuously painted letters the *principles of the Democratic Party*, both in State and National Legislation—the same principles which the reader will find published under our editorial head. In front of the desk was stationed a Band of Music, which enlivened the pauses and cheered the hearts of the numerous assemblage by playing in fine style some of our best national airs. There was something *cenerik'e* to, as well as animating, in such tunes as "Hail Columbia," "Yankee Doodle," and the like, although the *Coons* seem to entertain a decided preference for "Get out ob de way, ole Dan Tucker!" "Take your time, Miss Lucy," "Sittin' on a rail," and other such refined and beautiful negro songs. But every one to his taste, as the old woman said when she kissed her cow.

Now commenced the speeches. We shall, however, attempt no report of them. We should be compelled to give our whole paper to the matter, were we to do so, for they were numerous, each richly worthy of being reported, and all admirably calculated to advance the democratic cause, and to show up the beauties of coon whiggery in their most brilliant and truthful colors. Each speaker as called upon by the meeting, readily responded to the summons, and in eloquent and forcible language bore his testimony to the excellence of the principles of democracy, so emblazoned on the very walls before him, and so exemplified in the administration of our State and National governments whenever the Democratic party have been in the ascendent. On the other hand, the policy of the coon party—a policy they are known to cherish, albeit they have "no principles for the public eye,"—was also examined and held up to view—a policy that seeks, above all other things in National legislation, a NATIONAL BANK—that worst foe to the industry of the country and the liberties of its people; and in State legislation, the destruction of most or all of those great democratic reforms which have been effected and gloriously established in our midst, and a restoration of the unjust, illiberal, and oppressive measures of the federal party.

These various subjects were eloquently discussed by Messrs. John T. Waite, George W. Cauckfin, D. G. Bentley, C. C. Williams, Andrew M. Robinson, James A. Horey, Wm. P. Eaton, John L. Devotion, and Joel W. White; and the hearty and enthusiastic applause with which their remarks were received, and even frequently interrupted in the course of delivery, was an irresistible evidence of the strong sympathy and approval of the large concourse of hearers present.

A peculiarly gratifying circumstance that took place in the course of Dr. Eaton's speech, we must allude to more particularly. The Doctor, in a cursory review of some of the prominent measures of Mr. Clay, said, that one of the last acts of that statesman, before leaving the Senate of the United States, was, to introduce to the favorable notice of that body a charter of a National Bank with a capital of 50,000,000 of dollars. The bill passed both Houses of a whig Congress, and was presented to John Tyler, the President of the United States—God, in his Providence, having seen fit to remove Gen. Harrison, after an administration of thirty days. But because Mr. Tyler, acting in accordance with the principles he had ever cherished, felt constrained to veto twice in succession a measure fraught with the greatest possible evils to the country, witness the enraged conduct of Mr. Clay and his partisans! Sir, the democratic party and the people at large thank Mr. Tyler for his vetoes of the Bank Bill. I propose, sir, *three cheers to John Tyler for his Bank Vetoes!* [Three tremendous cheers were then given by the meeting, in accordance with the suggestion of the speaker.]

Sir, look a little farther. We find Mr. Clay introducing also a Tariff Bill, linked in with the *Distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands*—a measure second in abomination only to that of a National Bank. *This* bill also passed both Houses of Congress, and was presented to Mr. Tyler. And what did he do with it? Like an honest and intelligent statesman, having the best interest of the country at heart, he *vetoed it.* I propose then, sir, *three cheers to John Tyler for his Veto No. 2!* [And the three cheers were given promptly, cordially, and enthusiastically.]

Mr. Tyler, we are sure, will feel himself highly flattered by this warm and heartfelt tribute from one of the largest democratic meetings ever held in Norwich; but after all, it was no more than "JUSTICE to JOHN TYLER!"—such Justice as his NOBLE ACTS have well earned at the hands of the Whole PEOPLE. Nor will the *People ever* FORGET those acts, however much they may be misled by artful and selfish demagogues, for the time being.

The speeches concluded, on motion a Committee of five were appointed to prepare an Address to the Freemen, which shall embrace an examination of the leading topics involved in our State policy. The following are the gentlemen who compose that committee—Wm. P. Eaton, Lewis Hyde, James A. Horey, Epaphras Porter, and Joel W. White.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned to meet again on the *evening of the 22nd,—Washington's Birthday.* And it was recommended that our friends in the several towns hold meetings on that evening.

Thus closed one of the grandest political meetings ever held by the democrats of the town of Norwich.

Hear him!

In his paper of February 6, the Parson is out upon the speakers at the Democratic meeting on the 20th ult., and endeavors to make the public believe that in the matter of the poll tax they acted from interested motives! The idea is an amusing one, certainly. It is never, however, considered very amiable, or be a mark of great candor, to ascribe bad motives to good actions. It is commonly the last resort of those who originate no good themselves, and are determined to oppose it when originated by others. But admit for a moment that the motive of these men is precisely that which the parson has assigned—and what then? We cannot perceive that it affects, in the least, the main question which is before the people. We have flung our banner to the breeze, with a particular measure inscribed thereon. Is this measure correct in theory, and likely, in its operation, to subserve the interests of the people? This is the only question upon the subject, which the people care to investigate; and suppose it be found on examination that the aforesaid measure is not only just in itself, but for the interests of the people at large, *is it to be rejected* because it is also for the interests of two or three individuals who spoke at the Town Hall in Norwich one Saturday evening? Such a conclusion would, indeed, be about on a level with the conclusions of whig logic generally. Even admitting the charge of the Courier man in its fullest extent, and the gentlemen whom he has so ridiculously attempted to traduce can hardly, with propriety of language, be said to have acted from *bad* motives, unless the parson can prove it an awful sin to consult one's own interest, when it happens to coincide with that of the public. If it be really a meritorious act to oppose the public good for fear we shall promote our own, the reader has only to vote the whig ticket, and by thus disregarding both his own and the public welfare, reach the height of political virtue!

It is not probable that, even if disposed, we shall soon have an opportunity to return the compliment, by ascribing bad motives to the good actions of the whigs; for, in the first place, very few, if any, good measures are connected with whig policy, and, in the second place, if such a thing could be, they have no measures for the public eye until after election.

It would be difficult to extract any thing like argument from this remarkable production of the parson. What semblance of reason it contains, is clearly and decidedly against the cause it was intended to advance. The Parson should "get up earlier," or not quite so early, perhaps. He should not attempt to write *before* he is thoroughly awake, or at least so far awake as to know which side of the question his baronial employers expect him to advocate.

But the closing sentence of this article in the Courier is the worst of all. Speaking of the occupants of the County jail (Mr. Lee and his family, we suppose, are not included) he asks, "And who so well qualified to speak *feelingly* on this subject, as they," &c. We never knew before that the sufferings even of the vilest sinners, or the punishment which it is necessary to inflict upon them, were fit subjects for taunting and ridicule. We would seriously ask of thee, O Dorson, if men of all sects and parties would not regard a judge who, in pronouncing sentence upon a criminal, should make the occasion one of taunting and sarcasm, as being a very fiend in human shape. And yet this is here done, not by a judge upon the bench, not by a layman, not by person in some ordinary station or situation in life, but by a professed minister of the gospel of Jesus Christ! O whiggery! how immoral are all thy tendencies! how dost thou mislead the minds, and corrupt the hearts of thy votaries.

But there is another thing which it would be well to think of in connection with this subject. If the whigs be allowed again to control our State legislation, not only felons of the lowest grade, but hard working and honest, but unfortunate men also, will be liable to be, as Dorson expresses it, "closely mewed up in villainous places" for the crime of debt; yes, the very man who heads the whig ticket, Roger S. Baldwin, is also the very man who, after the abolition of imprisonment of debt, was chiefly instrumental in procuring its restoration. Under the operation of that very act, and just before it was again abolished by the democrats, an honest, hard-working man was carried seven or eight miles, and locked up in our jail, while his wife lay sick of a fever, and needed every comfort that could be afforded her—and this, too, by a very "pious" creditor, who, good soul, was only carrying out in practice the views, the principles, and the provisions of whig legislation. Let all such men, on the first Monday of April, remember Chauncey F. Cleveland.

The Poll Tax.

The Courier ridicules the idea of abolishing the absurd and unjust practice of taxing a man's *head*, and says, as well might the prisoners in our jail protest against being confined for *stealing*, as for individuals who pay nothing but a poll tax, to contend for its abolition. This is federalism to the backbone. It is precisely the argument urged against the extension of the right of *Suffrage*. The federalists said, "What! shall poor men—men without *property*—be allowed to vote—be allowed to have an equal voice in elections with us, the rich and influential? No doubt they would *like* to vote, but 'the disinterestedness of these gentlemen, and the degree of consideration to which their views are entitled will appear in a most striking light when it is stated that' they have *no property!*" So said the federalists when they opposed extending to the poor man the privilege of voting, but the democratic party wrested the power from their hands, and gave the poor man his rights. Well, what do we hear now? Why, because the poor and laboring classes complain that their *heads* are taxed, and contend that *property* alone should be taxed, they are taunted in this insulting manner by the federalists, and told their complaints are about as disinterested and reasonable as would be the conduct of FELONS in complaining of the treatment they receive for STEALING!! What do the people think of such taunts? What else, however, can they expect from a party which has always been arrayed in bitter hostility to their dearest rights and privileges—a party composed or rather governed by a set of proud, illiberal, selfish aristocratic federalists and their miserable tools and dependants.

Mr. Webster's Letter.

The papers publish a letter written by Mr. Daniel Webster in reply to a New Hampshire Whig Committee, who wished to use his name for the next Presidency in preference to that of Mr. Clay. The moral sense of the people of New Hampshire, even among the whigs, seems to revolt at the idea of running a man of the character of Mr. Clay for the Presidency. Mr. Webster replies in a letter comparatively brief, thanks his friends for the flattering partiality thus manifested for him, but says, that as "it is obvious, gentlemen, that at the present moment the tendency of opinion among those to be represented in the Convention is generally and strongly setting in another direction," "I request those who may feel a preference for me, not to indulge in that preference." This is the same man who rebuked the whigs of Massachusetts last year, for nominating Mr. Clay; but having no "where to go," that is, no office to fill, made a virtue of necessity, went back to the whigs, and now submissively plays second fiddle to "the great orator of the west."

A good part of Mr. Webster's letter is devoted to some high-sounding talk about the Constitution. This, the world knows, is Mr. Webster's *forte*. We quote a single paragraph:

"Its faithful administration promoted that good—this the people know. The people will themselves defend it against all foreign power, and open force, and they will rightfully hold to a just and solemn account, those, to whose hands they commit it, and in whose hands it shall be found, to be shorn of a single beam of its honor, or deprived of a particle of its capacity for usefulness. It was made for an honest people, and they expect it to be honestly administered."

This is what Mr. Webster says of the Constitution. Now what shall be thought of his sincerity, or of the party with which he professes his determination to act, when it is borne in mind that they avow the settled purpose (if ever they obtain the power) of *stealing out the* VETO POWER *from the Constitution!*—that most conservative feature in the whole fabric! To quote Mr. Webster's words—"The people will themselves defend it [the Constitution] against all foreign power, and open force, and they will rightfully hold to *a just and solemn account*, those, to whose hands they commit it, and in whose hands it shall be found to be shorn of a single beam of its honor, or deprived a particle of its *capacity for usefulness.*"

A Crow Story.

The whigs have been boasting of something like about twenty conversions of democrats to their ranks. This number has finally been reduced to one, and even this "one," it is intimated, will after all vote the democratic ticket. On the other hand, the democracy depend upon the justice of their cause and the intelligence of the people, for votes enough to vanquish their federal opponents.

Short and sweet.

We like such speeches as the one delivered by Col John L. Devotion at the late democratic meeting. They have all the pith and meaning of your long speeches, although these perhaps, when of moderate length, are very necessary and useful. The evening was somewhat advanced, and there had been a good deal said. He therefore contented himself with remarking—that he would not trespass upon the patience of the audience, but would simply state that he coincided heartily in the sentiments of the speeches that had been made, and as he had been called out by the meeting, he would say, "I am WHAT!" This was received with loud applause. We recommend to every democrat to say something at our meetings. If he does not feel disposed to make a long speech, or if the time will not admit of it, let us have something "short and sweet."

A Whig Reporter.

In accordance with a resolution passed at the democratic meeting some weeks ago, the President of the meeting on Thursday evening called upon any whig reporter who might be in the room, to come forward and take a convenient seat for reporting. Some of our friends said there was one somewhere out by the door, but no persuasion could induce the chap to show his face.

THAT ARE GUN.—An experiment has been made with the great cannon constructed in New York, for the U. S. Steamship Princeton. It was fired off by means of a slow match that burned about half a minute, to enable the experimenters to run to a distance and witness the result of the explosion. The recoil of the gun gave the vessel a lean to the opposite side, and, the gun being placed on a level, the huge two hundred and thirteen pound ball ricocheted along the surface of the sea to a very great distance touching the water at twelve different points, at each sending up a perpendicular column of white spray, exhibiting the appearance of a succession of water spouts, half a dozen of which were visible at the same moment of time.

Extensive smuggling.

The New York papers contain accounts of very extensive smuggling operations, which have been detected in that city during the past week. Two passengers in the packet-ship Oxford are arrested for smuggling cloths, &c., to the value of $15,000. A large quantity of goods imported in the Montezuma, has also been seized. This shows the necessity of having watchful custom-house officers. We may give the particulars of this affair in our next.

Matters about Town.

Politics.

The principal topic of interest among our citizens of all classes, at the present time, is politics. It is the general subject of conversation, in our workshops, offices, stores, and at the corners of our streets. On the one hand, are the whigs with their Clay Clubs—eulogizing all the good things they can of Henry Clay and "Protection," and putting the "loaf" down as the very lowest notch—so that, upon the whole, a stranger would imagine they were the very worst set of fellows in the world. On the other, are those very same "locos,"—"up and dressed,"—claiming that they are in favor of liberal reforms, equal rights, and just laws—and that the policy of the whig party is opposed to all these things. In short, the large political meetings now being held on both sides, are fair indices of the popular feeling at this time, and of what is will be for some time to come. The women complain that their "husbands, brothers, and *lovers*" talk nothing but politics; and we suppose it is pretty much so. When our Abolition friends get fairly a-going then look out for "thunder clouds."

Nine Pin Alley.

The result of all this is, to banish nearly every other subject from the public mind. That "Church Members' Nine Pin Alley" is almost forgotten. We understand however, that one of its leading members officiated in returning thanks to the last lecturer before the Clay Club of this town. We should think such fellows would need a little "protection" to "home industry,"—spending a good portion of Sunday in rolling nine pins, and the remainder (should a court be in session, and they fortunate enough to have obtained a case,)—

"————or the bar,
Where rogues and sly pickpockets are"!

By the bye, that Nine Pin Alley has acquired a wide reputation—a reputation, we may suppose, "other creditable" to the "members" and the church to which they belong.

Lectures.

In this department there is nothing particularly stirring, if we except a course of lectures now being delivered by the Rev. Mr. Williams, of the Universalist communion, on the History of Universalism from the earliest periods down to the present time. The first of the course was advertised for last Sunday evening. However much many of our readers may differ with this gentleman, in religious views, they will unite with us in according to him talents of a high order, and manners of a gentlemanly and pleasing character. Since John Neal delivered his milk and water skill on "*Silks and Satyrs*," the "lecturing system" has run down amazingly. The Lyceum is in a state of "suspended animation;" it would probably have been long since dilapidated, are this, but for the fact that its creditors are terribly talking about it, and insisting that somebody hangeth to pay that one hundred dollars!

Parson Silos.

The above compliment paid Mr. Williams, reminds us of what we once said of Parson Silos—namely, that he was "a gentleman and a scholar." But that was before the Parson libelled us in his paper. Apropos of the Parson—We regret to learn that he has been indisposed during the past week. He announced the fact in his paper of Thursday, as an apology for the look of editorial. He is said, however, to have recovered, and cannot therefore, with the Post, exclaim—

"I am out of humanity's reach!"

Purge him of that superabundance of *bile* for which he is remarkable, and the Parson would be far from being "the worst man that ever lived;" indeed, we think we may go farther and safely venture to say of him, that "better men have been hung."

Washingonian Meetings.

Somebody was saying that our Temperance friends had quite a "muss" at their meeting last Friday evening. We may have been misinformed, or we may have misunderstood, as to the matter; but we think that, as told us, the story ran something like this:—That a large number of ladies and gentlemen, belonging to the different choirs in the city, had assembled by request at the meeting, for the purpose of assisting in the singing, or perhaps of singing exclusively by themselves certain temperance songs for the benefit of the audience; but that the President of the meeting put his "veto" upon the proceeding, because a portion of the said individuals were not signers of the pledge. This gave displeasure to a portion of the members, who were strongly in favor of Crockett's motto—"Go ahead!" The President is stubbornly insisted that it should be "no go;" and for a little while the Poet's motto—

"Order is Heaven's first law;"

was thrown to the winds, and as pretty a scene of confusion, as the outsiders could wish, ensued—and all

"Because they could not sing!"

If this story be true, we think the circumstances are to be regretted. Our temperance friends should learn to be "temperate in all things." But, as Stapleton says, "human nature is human nature;" and then too, every body knows that "accidents will happen in the best regulated families."

☞ The meeting for forming a "Martha Washington Society," was adjourned to this week.

Parties, Balls, &c.

It would seem as though the season were just commencing. Select parties are becoming frequent. There was a rousing ball up at Hyde's, Friday evening week, during the fine sleighing. Every body, but us, was there. By the way, we understand that Mr. Hazen commences his Select Dancing Schools this week.

Tenement-Letting.

A very vigorous business is now being carried on in this line. The newspapers are narrowly watched for "Tenements to let," and as soon as a fresh notice appears, the merits of the location are widely and zealously discussed. Now let our landlords suffer themselves to be governed a little by "the milk of human kindness." Don't be too avaricious—too exacting. Better let your house at a fair and reasonable rate, than demand an exorbitant price and after all lose half of it. There is nothing gained by such operations. The present rents are generally too high, and some are enormous. This makes bankrupts of those who hire, and in the end is an injury to the prosperity of the place, if not a positive loss to landlords themselves.

There—we don't know that there is any thing else in particular for us to say this week, under the head of "Doings about town." We have had no further demonstrations of "youthful precocity" in morals—no accidents worthy of note, although we believe there was a rumor that while some female was in the act of frying certain cakes vulgarly called "dough-nuts," a few days since, one of them exploded and, scattering the fat in every direction, severely scalded a cat that was quietly snoozing beside the stove. But as this is simple *report*, we have serious doubts whether any such catastrophe ever took place.

"WHAT PROPHESIES."—It is a fact somewhat peculiar that persons born on the 29th of this month add their birth-day but once in four years. We should not be surprised if some should find themselves in that "fix" this year.

ORIGINAL STAINED

These Flags,

are said to have annoyed the federal cocks terribly on Thursday last. It was a capital idea hanging them out, for it satisfied all our friends of the meeting in the evening. It is proposed that on the day of the next meeting (the 22d) flags be displayed in various parts of the city, by our democratic friends. The American flag is a noble emblem of democracy.

The Democratic Address.

The Committee, we understand, have made arrangements to publish in a few days, the address to the freemen touching certain political matters. We trust it will be a good one, and have good reasons to think it will. Our democratic friends should stand ready to give it an extensive circulation. It should read by every one. It would be a matter always to be regretted, should our opponents succeed in overthrowing one of the best State Administrations we have ever had, by singing negro songs and crying out "Tariff" and "Henry Clay."

The Meeting on the 22d.

The democratic meeting on Thursday evening last adjourned to meet again on the evening of the 22d.—This is the birth day of GEORGE WASHINGTON, and when we have mentioned the name we have said enough. On this day, the federal party propose holding a Convention of their young men, at Hartford; the whole thing will be worked, however, by the old ones, and probably a large majority of the Convention will be of that class. They have adopted the same plan that the British did, when they hired Hessians to fight our ancestors, and sent them over to this country to subdue the liberties and energies of its people. They have agreed to hire all who will go to Hartford, and pay their passage back and forth.

While our opponents are engaged in this very honorable business, it has been proposed that the democrats celebrate the day by holding meetings in their respective towns. We believe we intimated this last week, and we certainly think it a most desirable plan. In Norwich, our friends design to have a glorious meeting that evening. Probably some talented democrat from abroad will be obtained who will deliver an address on that occasion. We believe this is the calculation. At any rate, if we have as good a meeting as the last, it will be good enough. No one will grumble but the whigs, and they to be sure grumble badly. Now then, let the democracy be awake in all the towns in New London and Windham counties.—We have beat the Hessians, even as our fathers did in the Revolution.

Gideon Welles, Esq.

Some miserable cocos at Hartford have been publishing reports prejudicial to the character of Mr. Welles as a public officer. The charge is that he improperly loaned the public money when Postmaster at Hartford. It first made its appearance in Spooner's Journal, and thence was copied into the Courant and other federal papers. Mr. Welles has promptly denied every charge or insinuation brought against him—tracked his slanderers from one falsehood to another—and finally challenged them to the proof. As yet none has been offered, and of course none will be, for it is well understood that the simple object of the base attack is, to create an excitement that shall tend in some manner to the injury of the democratic party—Mr. Welles being the candidate for Comptroller on the State Ticket.

Col. Johnson's Letter.

The gallant old Hero is out with a letter to the editor of the Globe, in which he says, should it be the pleasure of the Baltimore Convention to nominate him for the Presidency, he would accept the honor with gratitude; the same if nominated for the Vice Presidency; and if not nominated at all, he will not grumble at all. Old Tecumseh is therefore a candidate before the people for the Presidency, and his immediate supporters will not be slow in urging his claims.

☞ Sikes seems at those who pay nothing but a poll tax. Some curiosity has been expressed to know how much he pays! As he is known to be such a wealthy man, his taxes must be very heavy. Come, Passon, give us the figures.

CHURCH ON FIRE.—The Rev. Dr. Tucker's church at Providence caught fire Sat both before last, just after the morning service commenced, while the choir were singing the first tune. The congregation rushed out—the firemen rushed to the spot with their engines—and the fire was soon subdued. Estimated amount of damage $1000.

☞ Marsh, for the murder of the Cheddick family in New Jersey, has been found guilty and sentenced to be hung.

WHAT A LOT OF THEM.—The whig scribblers are devotedly fond of adopting the name "Junius." Some winsome sets out to write a series of political tracts, and forthwith very modestly styles himself "Junius *Revised*." Some miserable driveling blockhead goes to Washington to earn a few dollars in writing political letters for publication, and forsooth he must sign himself "Junius *Junior*." Another is content with simple "Junius." And so we have any number of great federal politicians in the country, all claiming to belong to the "Junius" family. Wonder if these fellows really think they bear any sort of resemblance, either in point of *politics* or *talents*, to the original "Junius"? Who can tell?

☞ In these strong political times, we have been compelled occasionally to devote a greater portion of our paper, than we could otherwise have wished, to political matter. We find, however, that by doing so we destroy in a good measure the interest of the News for general readers. We must therefore endeavor to apply a remedy—our readers have got so accustomed to looking for something "rich" in the paper, that like spoiled children, we shall have to continue to indulge them.

☞ The St. Boat has been enabled, every trip the past week, to reach Allyn's Point. Every thing goes along smoothly, and the New Londonites may now laugh on the other side of their mouths.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.—Our thanks are due the Hon. George S. Catlin for several useful documents of a public character.

BAD MANNERS.—The Coons are a very unmannerly set of fellows. At the last democratic meeting at the Town Hall, several of them were heard hissing in different parts of the Hall, because they were displeased at the unpalatable truths they heard. Democrats never think of such a thing as disturbing even a Coon meeting—they have too much decency and self-respect for that. But the coons will not only thrust persons from their meetings who behave themselves civilly, but they will themselves go to a democratic meeting and attempt to disturb the proceedings by hissing. This shows a very mean and abusive disposition, and it furthermore shows that they are cut to the quick by the arguments of their opponents.

THE WEATHER.—For the past week we have had very moderate weather, comparatively speaking—If matters go on this rate, we may soon look for a general breaking up of the severe "cold" with which our river has been "stuffed up" for the past month or two. With as large a quantity of ice as has been accumulating above and below, we should not be surprised were we to witness a great freshet. Let people look well to their "mill dams" and "water courses"

Hang out the Banner.

The enquiry was frequently made by the speakers at the late democratic meeting—"Why don't our opponents come out with *their* principles and display them before the eyes of the People, so that the latter may judge understandingly between the two parties?" The enquiry is a just one, and we repeat it, why dont they come out, as the democrats do, in this matter? The reason is, they dare not. They have no principles "for the public eye." They do not wish to avow their attachment to a National Bank and other almost equally odious measures in National Legislation, nor do they care to say publicly and "keep it before the people" that they are in favor of Imprisonment for debt, property qualification for voters, assessing men's faculties, and a variety of other oppressive measures in State legislation. Hence, they are mum on the subject of their principles, and seek to overturn our excellent democratic State administration by "agitating" the Tariff, "as heretofore." All we can get from them is "Henry Clay," "Protection" and negro songs. The people cannot be gulled in this way—They can have no confidence in a party that will not "hang out its banner."

Federal Oppression.

The picture drawn by Mr. Bentley, at the democratic meeting on Thursday night, of the coercive operations resorted to by some federal employers to control the votes of their workmen, was not colored too highly. He spoke from *experience* and therefore spoke truly. What shall be thought of a party who will endeavor to *force* men to support them contrary to their wishes and best understanding? Can a cause be right cause that seeks to be sustained in this way? Is not the party that will adopt such a system of coercive measures, deserving of the hearty condemnation of every honest man?

The sentiment of the speaker was a noble one—"I have been opposed on in this way, (said Mr. Bentley) and have been told I must do so and so or be thrown out of employment—but I never have and never will give up my *principles* or deviate therefrom in the slightest degree for the sake of being the favor or patronage of any set of men!" That was nobly spoken—let every freeman adopt the same motto.

☞ Tyler seems to be busy in mischief as ever.—The last time we heard from it, John Hyde, Postmaster of Norwich Town, Ct., was removed, and somebody named Henry B. Tracy, appointed in his place."

The above paragraph is copied into the Norwich Courier and credited to its beautiful namesake, the Courier & Enquirer, of New York. It is the misfortune of Mr. Tracy, by pursuing an honest, peaceful, and moral course of life, as a citizen of the town of Norwich never to have made himself notorious to the world. Where he a swindler, a gambler, a duellist, and a confirmed ruffian—and had he for one or more of these things been sentenced to the State Prison, and only escaped becoming a tenant of that sleepy old "school of morals" by the clemency of the Executive of the State—he would probably have been spared the mortification of being called at this time "*somebody* named *Henry B. Tracy*."

P. S. We notice that several whig papers with which we exchange, viz: the New Haven Courier, Palladium, &c., also copied the lying article of Parson Sykes, relative to the appointment of Mr. Tracy, but do not show a disposition to give the statement of facts as published by us in our last paper. Now the editors of the papers named are gentlemen with whom we are acquainted, and we should regret that any unfairness on their part, should compel us to change our hitherto good opinion of them. The puff for Mr. Hyde we do not complain of—but to call our good Tyler friend a *Van Buren Loco Foco*, is too bad.

It would be rather funny

If the whigs with all their Clay Clubs, Junius tracts, coonsinging, and *money*, should receive a severe drubbing at the hands of the intelligent freemen in April. And yet there is every indication that such will be the result. Their tricks are too shallow—too stale, to deceive any longer. The people understand the drift of their plans, and will not be directed from the true merits of the coming election, by the tariff agitation, or by humbug stories about "protection" and Henry Clay. According to the whig papers themselves, the people learn that Mr. Clay is more in favor of free trade than the democrats are. And if they believe Mr. Clay himself, they must believe that he is opposed to high tariffs and in favor only of *incidental* protection, which is exactly the view democrats entertain; but as Mr. Clay is not the candidate the democratic party, they will not of course vote for him, even were he unexceptionable in other respects.

But whatever may be Mr. Clay's views or the views of the whig party about the tariff, the questions involved in our *State* election are now the proper subjects of consideration. This being the case, the whigs cannot expect to triumph. They cannot elect Mr. Baldwin over Chauncey F. Cleveland. The appearances, we say, now are, that they will be beaten badly, and these appearances are growing stronger every day. Let our friends do their duty—attend the meetings—make every proper exertion—and they will succeed! The coons know this, and already are beginning to show evidences of madness and distress.

LIBERAL BEQUESTS. Mr. Israel Munson, a wealthy merchant of Boston, lately deceased, has left among other large and liberal bequests, the sum of $15,000 to Yale and Harvard Colleges respectively.

Remarkable presence of mind.—The Norwalk (Conn.) Gazette relates an incident which occurred in that town a few evenings ago, exhibiting the most remarkable degree of presence of mind, and cool intrepidity in a child, that we have ever known. A company of lads of ages from about 8 to 12 and 14 years, were amusing themselves on skates, on what is known as the old Triphammer Pond. One of the younger of the company, a son of Milton Durand, in the course of his sports was carried into the water, and at a depth too, beyond his reach. The fate of the poor little fellow seemed inevitable. He sank and rose and no help appeared. The first thought which occurred to his companions was to throw him a sled, belonging to one of the number, that he might grasp it, and by their holding the string, he might be drawn out upon solid ice. The application for the sled, however, was refused. At this crisis, a son of Mr. Stiles Curtis started ashore for a rail from the fence. This, however, required time, and the applicant for the sled, a little son of James W. Hyatt, deemed the first thought the best, and determined to put it into execution. He therefore tackled in with the owner, and a la Weller, knocked him down, seized the sled, and with the promptness and decision which seemed to have marked his whole conduct, threw it in to his companion, and safely drew him from his perilous and drowning situation. The young hero told the story with all the simplicity of a child, and said that his companion had risen for the last time.

Accident.—The Rev. B. Joseph Wakeley, Methodist Clergyman at Birmingham, (Derby,) came near losing his life by the overturning of one of the Guilford carriages and running of the horses in East Haven on Wednesday last.—He was badly though not dangerously bruised. The horses were soon stopped by a farmer of that town, and before they had destroyed the carriage.

GIRLS, *Look at This!*—A distinguished writer says:—"There is but one passage in the Bible where the girls are commanded to kiss the men; that is in the golden rule, 'Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them.'"

Congressional Doings.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1844.

The proceedings in both houses of Congress, to-day were confined principally to the announcation of the death of Judge Potter and the tributes of sorrow and respect usual on such melancholy occasions. Mr. Barrow in the Senate and Mr. Slidell in the House, eulogized in eloquent terms the character of the deceased and never was his language of eulogy more deservedly applied.

In the House prior to Mr. Slidell's obituary address, Mr. Thompson introduced to the House Mr. T. M. Tucker, member elect from the state of Mississippi who was qualified and took his seat.

Mr. Winthrop introduced to the house Mr. Julius Rockwell, member elect from the State of Massachusetts, who was qualified and took his seat.

The consideration of the report on the rules was postponed until to-morrow, when Mr. Hammet has the floor.

The customary resolutions of mourning were adopted in both wings of the capitol. Immediately after which both Houses adjourned.

Washington, Feb. 8.

The Senate did not sit to-day.

House of Representatives.—Mr. Belser, by consent, made a statement in relation to a letter in the Boston Atlas, which he pronounced base, false and malicious.—The letter referred to the Weller and Shriver fraces.

Mr. Payne and Mr. Hammett corroborated Mr. Belser's statement.

The further discussion of the Report on the Rules was postponed till to-morrow.

The House, in committee of the whole, took up the bill for the relief of the relatives of those lost in the Grampus. It was reported without amendment.

Adjourned.

Feb. 5.

In Senate.—Memorials were presented to abolish the office of Professor of Mathematics in the Navy, and the establishment of a Naval school.—Also, for an alteration of the law respecting Coast licences; for the reduction of postage; for a drawback on spirits distilled from foreign molasses; in favor of taking immediate military possession of the Oregon territory, and forcibly, if neccessary. Also, for a free bridge across the Ohio river, from the Ohio Legislature.

Mr. Evans devoted most of the day in answer to Mr. McDuffie; Mr. McDuffie's bill being the order of the day.

House of Representatives.—A memorial was presented for the erection of a permanent Light House at the mouth of New Haven River.

Also, from citizens of Norwich, for reducing the rates of postage and the abolition of the franking privilege.

About 1000 friends of the Navy in Boston, Brooklyn New York, and Philadelphia presented four several memorials for the abolition of the Spirit Ration in the navy.

Mr. Hudson called for the ayes and nays, and the memorial was laid on the table. Ayes 118, Noes 56.

Mr. Seymour, of Conn, presented a memorial preferring charges against certain Military officers, and asking judicial investigation for an infringement of a patent right. The memorial was referred to a select committee of five members.

Mr. Adams presented Resolutions from the Massachusetts Legislature (the corrected copy adopted this session at Boston,) and asked the House to consider them at this time. The House declined by a vote of 91 to 74.

Feb. 6, 1844.

In Senate.—The Bill providing for the support of the Lunatic Asylum in the District of Columbia, was again debated, and its consideration postponed to the present.

Mr. Allen gave notice he would call up the bill refunding General Jackson's fine on Thursday.

The Senate then took up Mr Evans' resolution declaring the bill to revive the compromise Act a revenue Bill, and therefore not a subject for action in the Senate. Mr. Evans made a long speech in support of his resolution. No action was taken upon it and the Senate after holding an Executive session adjourned.

House of Representatives.—The seemingly interminable debate on the report of the Select Committee on rules occupied the House during a considerable portion of the sitting; Mr. Hammett made a long and strong speech on the subject of abolition.

The next subject before the House was the report of the Committee on Elections in relation to the rights of members from undistricted States to seats in the House. Here another long debate ensued, and the result was that the committee of the whole on the state of the Union was discharged from the further consideration of the subject matter of the report of the committee on elections which thus became the legitimate business before the House.

Several resolutions reported by the majority and also by the minority of the Committee on Elections, were read and the pending question was shall the resolution reported by the majority (confirmatory of the right of the members chosen by general ticket to their seats) pass.

On this question another profitless discussion followed, which lasted until the House adjourned.

February 7.

In Senate.—The bill to transfer Naval Appropriations (passed in the House of Representatives last week) was this morning passed in the Senate, and returned for the Speaker to sign. No objections were made to to the bill, but Mr. Barnard considered it a great offence to transfer appropriations from one source to another, and thus guilty of the practice of changing the Legislative directions of appropriation ought to be punished by fine. Memorials were presented during the morning from citizens of Penn. against the Annexation of Texas to the Union.

The new Senator from R. I. appeared in his seat, and was qualified—his credentials having been presented by Mr. Simmons.

The Tariff Bill of Mr. McDuffie was then taken up, and debated for the day, by Mr. Woodbury.

House of Representatives.—The House of Representatives postponed all other questions this morning to enter upon the question of privilege under which four States have sent members to Congress in violation of the law of the last session.

Mr. Elmer of N. J. addressed the House at some length against the constitutionality of the act of last Congress.

Mr. Belser of Alabama, next addressed the House in favor of the law.

Mr. Dillingham of Vermont, and Mr. Woodward of South Carolina continued the debate.

Feb 9.

In Senate.—Mr Dayton presented resolutions from the Legislature of New Jersey instructing the Senators from that State to vote for the bill to refund Gen Jackson's fine.

A resolution from Mr. Sevier, calling for information relative to the site of Fort Wayne, was adopted.

The bill for the support of the insane Asylum in the District of Columbia and appropriating $3000 for the support of the insane of the District in the Baltimore Asylum was ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time.

After an executive session of some length, the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.—The consideration of the Report and resolutions of the Committee on Elections, relative to the right to their seats of members elected by general Ticket, (viz. three from New Hampshire, Georgia, Mississippi and Missouri,) occupied the House during the whole of its session to-day.

An infinity of speeches have been made on this subject, but no action has yet been had.

Feb. 10.

The Senate did not sit to day.

House of Representatives.—The debate on the report of the Committee of Elections touching the constitutionality of the General Ticket system, was continued to day, and again occupied nearly the entire session. It will be resumed on Monday.

After the presentation of one or two unimportant Resolutions, the House adjourned.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

A writer in the Middletown Sentinel, alluding to the oceans of sophistry and falsehood which the whigs are scattering throughout the State, and the importance of equaterseeling it, makes the following capital suggestions:

"Let the Democracy of Old Connecticut come up to the work like men, and diffuse the light of *Democratic Truth* far and wide! But how is it to be done without expense? We have, unlike the federalists, no foreign emissaries to furnish us with gold, and our correct perceptions of economy will not allow us to be very lavish of our own honestly accumulated earnings in the purchase of papers for gratuitous distribution—but I will tell you what we can do: Let every Democrat who takes a paper, when he has perused it himself, hand it to his neighbor—he send it to some distant friend; and in this way, a very small number may be made to cope with the cart-loads of federal trash, with which the community are cursed at the present time. *Dem crats!* what say you to this mode of spreading information? Those in favor of the motion, say *Aye*." [Carried.]

LAND SALE.—Attention is directed to the Proclamation of the President, on the first page of this paper, making known that a public Sale of such of the Lands as were ceded to the United States by the Chickasaw Indians, in 1832 and '34, will be sold at the Land Office at Pontotoc in Mississippi, on the second Monday in May next.

Latest from Washington.

The N. Y. Aurora of Monday gives the followings as "the latest gossip at Washington:"—Judge Wilkins to be Secretary of the Navy; Gov. Gilmer, secretary of war; Judge Upshur, minister to Prussia; Mr. Wheaton, associate justice of Supreme Court of the United States; Daniel Webster, secretary of State. We can believe all but the last.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate:

Henry A. Wise, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Brazil.

Richard R. Cuyler, to be attorney of the United States for the District of Georgia, in the place of Alexander Drysdale.

Collectors of the Customs—Nicholas Willis, re-appointed at Oxford, Maryland.

John Howe, Bristol and Warren, Rhode Island, vice Samuel Allen, resigned.

Surveyors of the Revenue—Alex. K. Phillips, Fredericksburg, Virginia, re-appointed.

Wm. Williams, East River, Virginia, re-appointed.

Nathaniel P. Porter, Louisville, Kentucky, re-appointed.

Joseph Litton, Nashville, Tennessee, reappointed.

Hiram Perry, Albany, New York, re-appointed.

John A. Cavedo, Fernandina, Florida, re-appointed.

☞ The injunction of secrecy having been removed, we shall publish the votes of the Senate on the President's nominations, next week.

LOUISIANA SENATOR.—The Louisiana Legislature, on the 29th ult., elected Hon. Henry Johnson (whig) U. S. Senator, in place of Hon. Alexander Porter, deceased.

☞ Abner Rogers, the individual who killed the keeper of the Charlestown State Prison, has been acquitted.

From the N. Y. True Sun.

More Atrocious Villany.—The Brooklyn Star and Brooklyn Advertiser of yesterday give some facts in relation to the conduct of a Minister of the Gospel in that city, which may well cause a christian community to hold up their hands in horror. The wretch's name is Judd—the *Reverend* Mr. Judd—and it appears that he was the minister of a congregation which worships in a building at the corner of Tillary and Barparine streets. In the basement of this building he taught school. The first intimation of his villainy was the disclosure of the seduction of his servant, an orphan, whom he had procured by indenture from the Orphan Asylum. His wife—for he is a married man—was so distressed that he was obliged to call in medical aid, and he informed the physician that "*she was overcome with great enjoyment of religious feelings*"!!

But this affair, bad as it is, may be termed almost venial in comparison of the horrible atrocities with which he is charged. The victim in this instance was of an age capable of judging between right and wrong, and could comprehend the enormity of the offence she committed. But, if the allegations in the Brooklyn papers are correct, this incarnate fiend has been guilty of the most revolting conduct toward the female children who frequented his school, and it is said that *many* parents are almost heart broken at the horrors inflicted on their little daughters.

Judd has absconded, and it is said, has gone to New Brunswick (N. J.) Thanks to the Press, he cannot go to any city, town or village in the Union to which the certificate of his infamy will not follow him. We call upon the Press every where to set its brand upon him, that wherever he sojourns he may be avoided with as much horror as if he bore the marks of Cain. The Brooklyn papers should publish a minute description of his person, so that he may be readily recognised.

☞ Were it possible for the whigs to carry Connecticut at the next election, the people would gain nothing by it! Truman Smith or Gulliver Ellsworth, might set themselves elected Senators, and other office-lookerers other fat offices! but the *people* would be losers, by the over-turn. The democrats have held power the two years past—and so well have the affairs of this State been managed, that the federalists cannot find anything to grumble at! and they would if they could.

☞ SELECT SCHOOL FOR DANCING.—We have been requested to give notice to parents and others, who may be desirous of forming a private class, that the names of such as would like to attend be left with the Editor of this paper on Saturday next.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH DAY.

Great Democratic Meeting.

THE DEMOCRATS OF NORWICH, and vicinity, are requested to meet, en masse, on the evening of the 22d inst., at 7 o'clock, at the Town Hall. It is expected that a distinguished gentleman from a' road will be present and address the meeting.—Of which due notice will be given.

By order of the Town Committee.

Simultaneous meetings will be held in every town on that day.

February, 14th, 1844. 13

District No 14.

THE Democratic Republicans, in the several towns composing the 14th Senatorial District, are hereby notified to choose delegates equal to double the number of Representatives, the said several towns are entitled to in the General Assembly of this State, to attend a District Convention, to be holden at the Inn of Whitman Chamberlin, in the town of Woodstock in said District, on the 22d day of February 1844 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of nominating some suitable person as a candidate for State Senator, to represent said district in the next General Assembly.

JOHN F. WILLIAMS, ABIEL CONVERSE, } *District Committee.*

Feb. 14th, 13

Colchester.

THE Democrats of the town of Colchester are requested to meet at the Basement of the Congregational Church, on Friday evening, February 16th, at 6 o'clock, to organize for the defence and perpetuation of those principles which secure "the greatest good to the greatest number," and to elect delegates to the Senatorial Convention. A general attendance is earnestly requested. Wm. Jas. Hammersly Esq., of Hartford, and other gentlemen from abroad will address the Meeting. Our friends in the neighboring towns are invited to attend. Per order of Town Committee

Colchester, Feb. 12th, 1844. 13

THE MITCHELL QUARRY AT KILLINGLY, CT.

PERSONS desirous of obtaining Edgings, Cross street Flagging, and underpinning Stone, can be supplied at the above quarry at reasonable rates.

ZEBEDEE MITCHELL.

Killingly, Feb. 14th, 1844. 13

☞ Worcester Palladium and Boston Post please copy the above three times and send bill to this office

Wistars Balsam of Wild Cherry.

A new supply of this valuable article received this day by R. W. MATHEWSON.

Feb. 14. 13

THE PEOPLE MUST HAVE CLOTHES,

And in order to make room for new styles of

SPRING GOODS!

THE SUBSCRIBER will sell for thirty days, COATS, PANTS AND VESTS, at a great discount from *Cost* and at the customers own prices

Now is your time to buy

CLOTHING FOR A SONG,

At 91 Main-street,

NEXT DOOR TO CHARLES CLARK'S HAT STORE

Norwich, Feb. 14th J. T. FAY.

FOR COST! FOR COST!!

SELLING OFF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF WINTER CLOTHING AT THE

BOSTON CLOTHING STORE

For thirty days only. *Strike while the iron is hot.*

Now is your time for Bargains.

143 MAIN STREET.

J. B. PALMER & Co.

Norwich, January, 24th, 1844.

LATE ARRIVALS.

BOWEN & McNAMEE,

10 WILLIAM-STREET COR. OF BEAVER,

NEW YORK.

HAVE received, by late arrivals, the most desirable stock of

Silk and Fancy Goods

ever exhibited, to which the attention of merchants, from various sections of the country, is respectfully invited.

It is their determination to present an assortment, unsurpassed in Richness and Variety, comprising the Newest and most Fashionable Styles offered in this market.

Special attention is invited to the following articles viz:—

RICH PRINTED LAWNS, consisting of every variety of style.

EXTRA RICH FRENCH AND SCOTCH PRINTED BALZORINES, entirely new styles.

PARIS MUSLIN DE LAINES, very rich printed; also plain coloured, black and blue black do.

SILK SHAWLS, consisting of rich figured Chamelleon, Black Ottoman, figured Pearl de Soie, &c.

RICH DRESS SILKS, consisting of extra heavy Brocade, Chameleon, Satin Striped, Plain Figured, &c.

SHAWLS, Paris Broche, embroidered Cashmere French Plaid, figured Kabyle, Muslin de Laine, &c.

FRENCH KID GLOVES, best manufacture, black white and colored.

FANCY CRAVATS AND SHAWLS, the most desirable assortment ever offered.

LACES, great variety, consisting of English and German Thread, also Cotton and Gimp Edgings, at very low prices.

ITALIAN LUSTRING AND GROS DE RINES of the best manufacture.

FRENCH PRINTS—Hartmen's and Gros Odier's manufacture, various styles, first quality.

ALSO,

MILLINERY GOODS, in great variety, consisting of rich Hat Silks, splendid changeable, chine, and striped Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, trimming Lace, &c.

ALSO,

Black and blue black Bombazines: Pongee and Spitalfield Hdkfs; Italian Sewings; Satin and Taffeta Ribbons; Kid, Silk and Filet Gloves; Embroidery; Linen Cambric Hdkfs; Satin Vestings; Silk Velvets; black and blue black French Crapes; Love Hdkfs and Veils, Silk Hosiery; Sarcenes; Sochan Pongee; Lace Veils; India Barenett; Levantine Hdkfs; Italian Crevats; Buck and Beaver Gloves; India Nankeens; Pongee, Muslins, &c.

February, 7th, 1844. 11

NOTICE.

THE Company heretofore known as the 2d Rifle Company has by order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, been change to an Infantry Company to be hereafter known and denominated the Third Light Infantry Company. Members will please take notice that there will be a meeting on Tuesday and Friday evening of each week for exercise and drill at the Armory in Main street over Col. C. A. Converse's Store.

GEO. W. BENTLEY, Clerk.

Norwich, Feb. 12th, 1844. 12

To Let

THE large and valuable farm now owned and improved by the subscriber with the buildings and privileges belonging to the same. Said farm is situated on Main Hill, Norwich Town.

DANIEL GRISWOLD.

February, 12, 1844. 12

Bird Seed,

OF all kinds, and Fish Bone, for sale by JOHN L. DEVOTION, No. 119 Main st., one door east of the Quinebaug Bank.

Feb. 14. 6w 13

Copal Varnish.

"SMITHS" superior Coach and Furniture Varnish for sale by JOHN L. DEVOTION, No. 119 Main st., one door east of the Quinebaug Bank.

Feb. 14. 6w 13

Brushes.

A GOOD assortment for sale by JOHN L DEVOTION, No. 119 Main st., one door east of Quinebaug Bank.

Feb. 14. 6w 13

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber would respectfully informs his patrons and the public generally, that he has removed the

Barber's Shop

to the second story (back room) of the building next east of the Franklin House, and over the store formerly occupied by Mr. Edward Moore. His room is fitted up in good style, and he stands ready at all times to wait upon those who need his services.

FRANCIS DEMOREST.

Norwich, Feb. 14th, 1844. 12

Paints,

Oils, &c.

White Lead Dry	Chrome Yellow
do do do Ground	do Green
do do Ground in Oil	do Red
Spanish Brown	Yellow Ochre
Venetian Red American and English	French Yellow
Red Lead	Prussian Blue
Litharge	English and Chinese Vermilion
Terra de Lemna	Verdigris
Black Lead	Rotten Stone
Rose Pink	Iron Black
Spanish White	Linseed Oil
Paris do	Neatsfoot do
Gum Shellac	Sperm do
Spts Turpentine	Bright Varnish
Rosin	Japan do
Pumice Stone	Copal do
do Ground	India Red
	Umber
Lamp Black	Paris Green

Drop Black; Chalk, red and white; Gold and Brass Leaf; Silver and Copper Bronze, Paint Brushes, Sash Tools, Camel's Hair and Sable Pencils, Glass and Emery Paper; blue, green, black, red and brown Smalts, together with every article in the line. All of which are for sale on favorable terms by

JOHN L. DEVOTION, No. 119 Main st., one door east of the Quinebaug Bank.

Norwich, Feb. 14. 6mos 13

CHARLES A. CONVERSE,

Dealer in English, French and German Hardware, Cutlery, and Guns.

189 MAIN-STREET, Norwich.

Jan. 24th, 1844.

ANTHONY GORTON.

MERCHANT TAILOR.

FIRST BUILDING EAST OF THE FRANKLIN HOUSE, ON FRANKLIN-SQUARE.

Main-Street Norwich.

HAVING long received a liberal share of patronage, is determined to merit a continuance of favors, and all who are desirous of procuring the most

Thorough made Garment,

AND

Good Fit,

in the *most fashionable style*, at prices SO LOW that no reasonable man would object to, should call at

A. GORTON'S,

where he will be happy to receive orders in his line of Business—promising to render perfect satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

N. B. Particular care will be taken in cutting garments that are made out of his establishment.

Be sure and call on

ANTHONY GORTON.

Norwich, Feb. 7, 1844. 6 11

T. J. RIDGWAY,

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER,

Keeps continually on hand A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS AND SHOES,

WARRANTED TO BE OF THE BEST MATERIALS AND WORKMANSHIP.

For sale at very low prices for cash, at

109 Main-Street.

Norwich, Feb. 7th, 1844. 6m11

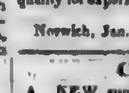
TO LET.

THE STORE now occupied by Wm. Bliss, on Central Wharf. Possession given on the first day of April next. Also, the Tenement now occupied by Jos. F. Forsyth. For terms apply to

EDWIN GAVITT.

Feb. 7. 11

For sale, or exchange for property in the city of Norwich,



AN excellent Dairy Farm, containing 204 acres of land, one dwelling house, two large barns, and other necessary out-buildings in good repair. Said farm is situated in the town of Norwich, on the Scotland road, 3 1-2 miles from the landing. If said farm is not disposed of soon, it will be let for the year ensuing.

For terms, &c. apply to

EDWIN GAVITT.

Norwich, Feb. 7. 11

Notice.

Rev. Mr. WILLIAMS will deliver a course of Lectures in the Universalist Church on the History of Universalism, both in ancient and modern times, commencing with its promulgation by Jesus Christ and his apostles, and tracing its history to the present time. The first Lecture will be given next Sabbath Evening, Feb. 11th. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

Feb. 8 11

BROKE,

INTO the enclosure of the Subscriber, on or about the 16th of January, a RED COW, about 10 years old. The owner is requested to pay charges and take her away. FREDUS LADD.

Franklin, Feb. 5, 1844. 3w11

Bay Rum,

OLD and pure from St. Thomas, W. I. For sale by R. W. MATHEWSON.

Feb. 8 11

PENCIL, Paste and Brush Lustre. Superior articles for polishing Stoves. For sale by R. W. MATHEWSO

Feb. 8.

Price Reduced.

DR. TAYLOR'S Balsam of Liverwort, for one dollar per bottle. A fresh supply of this superior article for the cure of Coughs &c., just received by R. W. MATHEWSON.

Norwich, Jan 17th, 1844. 8

MISSING.

A SMALL String of Sleigh Bells, a walnut Whip Stalk, and a small Market Basket, were borrowed from the Stable on Bath-street a short time since; any person who will return the same to the subscriber shall be suitably rewarded.

E. F. BALCAM.

21 Shetucket-street.

Norwich, Feb. 2d. 10

JOHN L. DEVOTION,

Druggist and Apothecary,

No 119 MAIN STREET.

One door East of the Quinebaug Bank,

HAS on hand a large and extensive assortment of genuine Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, &c.—Which he has purchased during the last month at the lowest prices and now offers the same for sale at wholesale or retail on favorable terms.

Most of his chemical preparations are procured from the first Chemists in this country and the agents of the European Chemists, but such as are not are prepared by himself according to the latest and most improved rules of Pharmacy.

Norwich Feb. 7th, 1844. 6m11

"Go it while you are young,"

CEGARS, for 20 cents a box, a fine rate article for beginners, also several kinds of very superior quality for experienced puffers, for sale by

R. W. MATHEWSON.

Norwich, Jan. 17th, 1844. 8

Chemical Oil.

A NEW supply of extra quality. For sale

R. W. MATHEWSON.

Norwich, Jan. 41. 8

ORIGINAL STAINED

The People's store.

NO 19, NORTH MAIN ST, PROVIDENCE

One Price asked and no abatement.

THOMAS REID & CO. have just received and are now opening a very cheap and splendid assortment of Dry Goods, purchased within a few days in New York at the present ruinous prices, and which will be sold at a very small advance from cost for cash only. Our goods are all fresh and all of the latest styles, and have been purchased by an experienced purchaser at the lowest cash prices. We intend keeping every article called for in the above line, and will have all our goods marked in plain figures, so that no advantage will be taken of our customers.

IN connection with the dry goods business we will continue on the manufacture and repairing of Umbrellas, Parasols, and Walking Canes. Having made an addition to our premises, and having engaged some of the most experienced workmen in the trade, we can now manufacture, sell, or repair Umbrellas, Parasols, or Walking Canes as cheap as any establishment in the United States.

And now, ladies and gentlemen all,
Do not forget to give us a call.

THOMAS REID & CO.
26, N. Main-st ee'.

Eastern and Western Lumber.

100,000 FEET Albany Mer. Boards, 12, [14, and 16 feet.
25,000 Albany clear do
60,000 Eastern Mer. Boards and Plank.
25,000 ft. " clear, 1¼, 1½ and 2 inch.
25,000 ft. Spruce flooring.
50 000 ft. Clapboards of various kinds.
400 M. Pine and Cedar Shingles.

For sale by B. CHAPELL,
Norwich. [25.] Central Wharf.

S. A. & H. S. COOK,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
101 Main-street Norwich City.

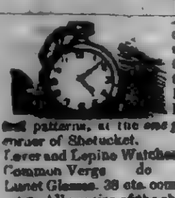
☞ GARMENTS of all kinds cut and made in good taste at short notice.☜
Norwich, July 12, 1843. tf 33

PATENT MACHINES.

THE cheapest and best Horse Powers ever offered to the public for driving Circular Saws, Cider, Chingle and Sugar Mills, Turning Lathes, Threshing Machines, &c. Also the best Threshing Machines for grain and hay seed, may be had of the subscriber—also the right to vend them in various parts of the country. Horse Powers from $40 to $50. Threshing Machines from $30 to $35. Both Machines easily can be moved in a one horse wagon.

N. B. A few more Agents wanted to sell on commission. A. KINGSLEY.
Norwich, July 18, 1843. tf 34

G. B. PRINDLE,



DEALER in fine Watches—French and American Clocks—*Standard* Silver Spoons—Fruit and Butter Knives—Forks and Spectacles—*Gold* Guard Chains, Pencils, Rings, Pins & Bracelets, just received, and the latest patterns, at the *one price* store, 97 Main street, corner of Shetucket.

Lever and Lepine Watches cleaned for	$1,00
Common Verge do do	63
Lancet Glasses. 38 cts. com. do	25

☞ All repairs of the above named articles nicely effected. Also,
WOOD CLOCKS, for $1,50, and upward.
97 Main corner of Shetucket-street.
Norwich, July 26, 1843. 1y35

COAL.

THE subscriber is now prepared to furnish his Family use and for manufacturing purposes, the above article, of superior quality, and at prices satisfactory. JOHN G. HUNTINGTON,
August 8th, 1843—3m37. [Central Wharf.

BOARD.

A Gentleman, and Wife can be accommodated with board, and pleasant rooms. Also three young Gentlemen; Terms reasonable. Enquire at the office of the News.
Norwich, Jan. 17th, 1844. 18

DENTISTRY.

Dr. G. R. & C. Parkhurst,

HAVE opened an Office, No. 89, Main street, 5 doors west of the Franklin House, where they will wait on all who will favor them with their patronage. Teeth set from 1 to a full set. Every necessary operation performed on the teeth, and warranted. Their long experience enable them to treat judiciously all diseases connected with the teeth.
Nov. 30. 1yrl

BALCAM & Co's
Norwich, New York, Philadelphia, and Albany
PACKAGE EXPRESS.

THE subscribers have established a Package Express between this city and New York. The office in Norwich is at No. 21 Shetucket street, and in New York, at No. 3 Wall street. Harnden & Co., Agents Particular attention will be paid to the collection and paying of Notes, Drafts, and Bills, and to the transaction of any and all kinds of business in either of the above named places.

☞ All packages must be marked "care of Balcam & Co."

☞ B. & Co., are alone responsible for the loss or injury of any article entrusted to their care. Nor is any risk assumed by the "Independent Line" of steamboats. Losses or damages of any articles will be promptly paid by the proprietors.

Agent in New York, HARNDEN & CO. 21

WM. H. ALLEN,'
DENTIST

OFFICE, No. 9½ SHETUCKET STREET, (UP STAIRS)

WHERE he will perform all operations necessary for the preservation of the teeth and gums in the best possible manner. Teeth inserted from 1 to a complete set. Teeth cleaned, filled, extracted, and all irregularities, whether they proceed from disease or want of proper care, remedied.
June 23 tf17

COAL.

ANTHRACITE COAL of various kinds in the Lump, or broken and screened, for sale by the Cargo or single Ton by EDWARD CHAPPELL,
Central Wharf.
Norwich, Sept. 12. 43

Certified Wood Mptha.

A NEW and popular article for the treatment of Consumption; for sale by R. W. MATHEWSON.
Norwich, Jan. 31. 18

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—1843.

HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD, NORWICH AND WORCESTER

DAILY MAIL,

SUNDAYS EXCEPTED, AT 1-2 PAST 6 A.M For Danielsonville, Moosup, Plainfield, Jewett City and Norwich—Also, Dayville, Pomfretville, Mosonville, Fisherville, Webster, Oxford, Auburn and Worcester.

Post Coach, Railroad, and Steamboat Mail.

A Coach will leave the Manufacturers' Hotel, Providence, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock, M. for Norwich, Worcester, and New York, as this Line connects with the Accommodation Train from Worcester and Norwich at Danielsonville.

Returning—Leaves Danielsonville on the arrival of the Cars from Norwich, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and arrives in Providence at 12 o'clock.

Passengers leaving Providence at 5 1-2 o'clock, can arrive in Norwich at 12 M., Worcester at 1 1-2, P. M Springfield and Hartford at 7 o'clock. *Returning*—Passengers from Springfield and Worcester can leave Danielsonville Depot every day, except Sundays, at 1 o'clock, for Providence, and arrive at 6 o'clock, P. M.

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 1-2 o'clk, for Scituate, Foster, South Killingly, Danielsonville, Brooklyn, Windham, Willimantic, Coventry, Manchester and Hartford.

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at half past 5 o'clock, for Scituate, Foster, Chesnut Hill, Killingly, Centre, Danielsonville, Dayville, Pomfret, Pomfret Landing, Ashford, Mansfield, Coventry, Manchester and Hartford.

Passengers wishing to go to any of the above named places, can be supplied with Tickets for the whole route, Railroad and Stage, at the lowest rates of fare. Books kept at the Manufacturers' Hotel, Providence.

☞ Tickets can be had at the Norwich and Worcester Rail Road Ticket Office, or of the Conductor.

B. CORNELL & CO., Proprietors.
Providence, July 19, 1843. tf 34

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
Norwich and Stonington,
VIA
NEW LONDON.

Fare between New London and Norwich, 75cts.
" " " Stonington 75cts.

A MAIL CARRIAGE will leave Stonington on the arrival of the Steamboats from New York, for Norwich, passing through New London, on Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays.

RETURNING.—Will leave the American House in Norwich, passing through New London, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 1½ P. M.

For seats, apply at the Steamboat Hotel, New London, and the American House, or the Merchant's Hotel, Norwich.

WILLIAM BAGON, Contractor.
Steamboat otel, New London, Dec. 23d 1843. 5

NOTICE.

TRI-WEEKLY LINE TO NEW YORK.

THE Steamer Cleopatra Capt. I. E. Dustin, will leave Norwich on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 o'clock P. M. or on the arrival of the Cars from Boston. She will leave New York on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 4 o'clock P. M.

THE FARE, by the Boat, from Norwich, to Allen's Point $2,00. The Boat will on her passage from New York, after landing Rail Road passengers at the point, proceed to Norwich whenever the state of the River permits, and remain there until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. No extra charge to passengers or freight by the Boat between Allen's point or at Norwich.

N. B. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of said Boat—or owners.

E. A. BILL.
Agent for the above Boat
Norwich Nov. 18th. 1843. tf50

NORWICH & WORCESTER RAILROAD.

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS LEAVE
Daily,
From Norwich 3 3-4 A. M. and 4 1-4 P. M.
From Worcester 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Freight Trains from Norwich 8 1-2 A M.
" " from Worcester 7 1-2 A. M.

STEAM BOAT TRAIN

Leaves Allyn's Point for Boston every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, on the arrival of the Steamer from New-York.

Leaves Worcester same days at 6 P. M., on the arrival of the train from Boston.

Fares are more when paid in the cars than when paid for tickets at the different stations.

EMERSON FOOTE, Supt.
Norwich, Feb. 5, 1844. 11

Norwich & Worcester Railroad Extension.

ON AND AFTER Tuesday, December 19th, the Steamboat from New York will leave and receive passengers at Allen's Point.

The following rates have been established for the winter:

Passengers between	Allen's Point and Norwich	50c
Freight "	per 100 lbs.	6¼
" "	Greeneville per 100 lbs	7½
" "	" " and any station	

Beyond Greeneville in addition to present rates per 100 lbs. 5

TICKETS for the route between Allen's Point and Norwich, may be obtained at the different stations of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad or on board the Boat. EMERSON FOOTE. Sup't
Norwich, Dec. 23d, 1843. 5

STORE TO LET.

THE SPLENDID STORE, No. 82 Main-street, fitted for dry goods or other similar business is now to let possession given immediately. Said store is one of the best locations in Norwich, being opposite the Franklin House, which is to be the passenger depot of the N. & W. Rail Road.

☞ Rent low. For particulars inquire of
TRACY & SETCHEL.
84 MAIN-STREET.
Norwich, Jan. 3d, 1844. 18

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC!

ORR'S AIR TIGHT STOVE.

A VERDICT having been rendered at the present term of the U. S. Circuit Court, in favor of my Patent for the above named STOVE, the public are hereby cautioned against *making, vending,* or *using* the same without license, as I am determined to prosecute all infringements of said Patent.

STOVES made by authority, will be accompanied by plates with my name and date of the Patent; also printed direction signed by myself, or General Agent at Boston.

N. B. Persons using the Stove sold without license are equally liable with venders and makers.

STOVES of good quality can be purchased at the prices of ROATH & POTTER, No. — Water st and CALLYHA & ROBINSON, — Water street Norwich, Ct.

ISAAC ORR, 3 Merchant's Row, Boston.
December 6, 1843. 2

THE TRACY SALVE and Machine spread Plasters. For sale by R. W. MATHEWSON.
Norwich, Jan 31. 18

LUMBER.

THE subscriber has on hand a large quantity of the above article of all kinds, and qualities, which he will sell low JOHN G. HUNTINGTON.
August, 8th, 1843—3m37. [Central Wharf

READ ALL YE AFFLICTED!
MORE WONDERFUL EFFECTS OF
SANDS'S
SARSAPARILLA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17th, 1843.

MESSRS. SANDS—Gents: Although personally unacquainted, I feel myself under many obligations, having recently been cured by the use of your Sarsaparilla of a most distressing malady. For the past five years I have suffered from violent palpitation of the heart, connected with a severe pain in the side, disease of the liver, and general derangement of the digestive organs—my whole nervous system was prostrated, the citadel of life itself attacked, and I despaired of ever being cured. Notwithstanding the best medical treatment, and the use of all the ordinary remedies prescribed in such cases, I found myself fast verging towards eternity. Judge, then, of my surprise and delight, when I read of the remarkable effects produced by your invaluable Sarsaparilla. Hope springing up afresh, I resolved to make one more trial, and immediately procured some of the Sarsaparilla of your agent, S. P. Thompson. The result is as unexpected as it was unlooked for: to my lasting comfort and satisfaction I pronounce these words, "I AM WELL!" Yes, gentlemen, well! and oh that this language might resound in the ear of the afflicted to the uttermost parts of the earth, for the afflicted alone can appreciate the value of such medicine. For the benefit of suffering humanity I communicate these facts, and only desire the fame of your medicine may spread as far as its real merits deserve.—GEO. ROE, 387 South Second st

Sand's Sarsaparilla.

MANSFIELD, Oct 2d, 1843.

To R. W. Mathewson, Norwich Sir:

For fifteen years last past I have been the subject of complicated disease. Troubled with the dropsy, and my nerves completely unstrung with more or less of erysipelas in connection with other bad humors. In May last my difficulties seemed to enrage and to be more firmly seated, my head and face was so swollen that it appeared to me that the bones in my head had separated one from the other, and completely disfigured my face. I could scarcely breathe through my nose; my eyes were so affected that I could see but little; at the same time attended with an acute and indescribable pain constantly darting from the nose to other parts of the head and throat which was badly swollen and very sore, and a constant burning heat or irritation in the stomach, with my limbs bloated to nearly twice their ordinary size. In this situation, for weeks, I was tompelled to lie upon one side with but little or no sleep. My humors assumed a renewed and stubborn hold upon me apparently threatening a speedy dissolution. I tried every expedient possible with but little or no benefit. My physician at length recommended Sands Sarsaparilla; I procured a few bottles of it which I believe to be the means (through the blessing of God) of my restoration to comparative health again. I had not taken but two or three bottles before my disease began to leave. My pain and swelling is gone, my appetite good, sleep and rest quietly—to me it has been a sovereign balm.

EUNICE CRANE.

Having been acquainted with the afflicted widow, Mrs. Eunice Crane of Mansfield for nearly six years, (whose protracted sickness has called forth the sympathies of the community where she resides) I consider it an occasion for joy that her sufferings have been so far alleviated by the use of Sands' Sarsaparilla, which has been so kindly forwarded by yourself.

HENRY BROMILEY, Minister of the Gospel.

We the undersigned do certify that the above are facts.

LUTHER MARTIN.
ELEAZAR BENNETT.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, and for exportation by A. B. SANDS & CO., Druggists, (Granite Buildings) 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers-street, New-York. Sold also by A. B. & D. SANDS, 79 Fulton street and 77 East Broadway, corner of Market street; also sold by Druggists generally in all the principal cities and chief towns of the U. States. Price $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5. Original documents may be seen at our store.

☞ For sale in this city by their agent
No. 1—49 R. W. MATHEWSON.

Great Experience and Judgment

ARE required to make a valuable and at the same time an innocent purgative. This is possessed only by a few. The great majority of the remedies advertised, of this class, are manufactured by persons who have no idea of the relative or individual powers of the drugs they use. It is this cause more than any other, which occasions the inertness and often injurious effects produced by advertised remedies; and hence the general prejudice which prevails against them. Now there is a great difference in this respect with regard to the pills made by Dr. B. Brandreth, and consequently their superior claims upon the public. Each of the articles composing the Brandreth Pills, are prepared in that way which will secure their beneficial effects to the system, in the safest and easiest manner. The time will come when this medicine

THE BRANDRETH PILLS,

will be appreciated as they ought and as they deserve, It will be well understood then that Dr. B. Brandreth has the strongest claims upon the public confidence. It is true that every individual who makes a trial of the Brandreth's Pills concede them to be the best medicine they ever used. They are indeed a medicine about which there is no mistake. Their value in a climate so changeable as ours cannot be sufficiently appreciated. A free perspiration is at once restored; thus they cure colds, and consumption is prevented. Those who have a redundancy of bile find them of the most essential service; and should there be a deficiency of that important fluid, the Brandreth Pills have an equally beneficial effect. Often has this important medicine saved valuable lives in those regions where the DREADED YELLOW FEVER was prevailing. A few doses taken immediately upon infection being received into the system, will be almost certain to prevent any material inconvenience.—And at no stage of this dreadful epidemic is there so proper a medicine as the Brandreth Pills. Let that medicine be universally used in this disease, AND NO LOSS OF BLOOD ALLOWED, and few, very few would be its victims. So it is with other diseases.—ASSIST NATURE with this all important medicine to remove morbid humors from the blood, and do not resort to bleeding or mercury, and we shall have a very GREAT SCARCITY of persons afflicted with CHRONIC MALADIES. The feathered tribe—the animal kingdom—over which we are the lords, they are not afflicted with Chronic Maladies, neither should we be if it were not our pride which occasions them.—FOLLOW NATURE. Use that medicine which harmonizes with her, which mildly but surely removes all impurities from the blood, which strengthens the feeble, and yet reduces those of too full a habit, to a healthy standard. Let me again say, that every department of the manufacture of the Brandreth Pills is personally superintended by me, and that every box with my three labels upon them may be relied upon to have the beneficial effect described, if used according to the directions accompanying each box.

The public's servant,
B. BRANDRETH.

THE BRANDRETH PILLS are sold at the Comb, Fancy and Medicine Store, of E. F. BALCAM,
Successor to WM. FAULKNER.

AGENTS.

Norwich City, E. F. BALCAM; Norwich Town, G. Fuller; New London, Nathan Belden;—Lebanon, Jesse Wright; Yanticville, Tracy, Huntington & Co.; Salem, W. Williams; Montville, J. Turner; Lyme, D. R. Noyes; Groton, E. A. Morgan; Portemville, Smith, Cady & Co.; Stonington, Horace Lewis; Head of Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Milltown Latham Hall, Jr.; Waterford, Comstock & Stanton

Remember—E. F. BALCAM is the only agent in Norwich.

Druggist almost invariably sell counterfeits of the above valuable medicine. Therefore BEWARE purchase at a Druggist's store.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

At No. 84 Main-street.
NEARLY OPPOSITE THE FRANKLIN HOUSE.

TRACY & SETCHEL,

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have this day taken the splendid Store, No 84 Main-street, (formerly occupied by R. M. MORGAN,) for the purpose of prosecuting the Boot and Shoe business in all its branches; and they hope by attention, faithfulness and punctuality to merit a portion of their patronage.

T. & S. intend to keep a complete assortment of Boots and Shoes constantly on hand which will be sold as low as they can be obtained in the city. They will employ only the best workmen, and furnish them with the best Stock; and all work will be made punctually according to promise and warranted.

The Public and Friends,

We cannot now thank you for past favors in business for this our first call; but that we may soon have that duty to perform we invite your patronage, and will strive to deserve.

Just give us a call if only as a compliment, at
No. 84 Main-street, TRACY & SETCHEL.
Norwich, Nov. 27th, 1843. tf

WRIGHT'S
Indian Vegetable Pills.

THE TRUE CHARACTER OF COUNTERFEITS AND SELLERS OF COUNTERFEIT MEDICINES.

NO MEDICINE has ever been introduced to the American public whose virtues have been more cheerfully and universally acknowledged by its vast popularity and extensive circulation than 'WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.' To descant upon their various virtues at this late season would be a work of supererogation since few who peruse this article will be found unacquainted with the widely circulated proofs of the real excellence of the medicine, to which many will be ready to add the testimonals of their own experience. But if further proof were needed of the value of the remedy, it might be found in the fact that no medicine in the market has been SO SHAMEFULLY and REPEATEDLY COUNTERFEITED. Ignorant, envious and avaricious and unprincipled men have in different places, manufactured a SPURIOUS PILL, bearing a superficial resemblance to the TRUE ARTICLE, but composed either of impotent or Deleterious Ingredients, which they have sought to foist upon the public as the veritable

"Indian Vegetable Pills."

These FRAUDULENT SWINDLERS could never pass off their vile wares upon the public for the CONNIVANCE and ASSISTANCE of (self-styled) RESPECTABLE DRUGGISTS, who, for the sake of a little "filthy lucre" lend themselves to this MONSTROUS and DEBALLEWED SYSTEM OF IMPOSITION. The counterfeiter of a popular medicine, is more CRIMINAL than a COUNTERFEITER of current money. The injuries done by the latter, sink to nothing in comparison with those inflicted upon society by the former. We might paint him wringing the mite from the hard hand of invalid penury which is extended for the boon of health, and received instead, the VILE DRUG that PROTRACTS and AGGRAVATES disease, or, to view it in the best aspect, suffers it to rage unchecked. How melancholy is the reflection that thousands may have been hurried to the grave by having a COUNTERFEIT substituted for the TRUE MEDICINE, who but for the vessel fraud might now be living in high health, the delight and hope of the social circle. All classes are interested in putting down these vile counterfeits.

Let the Stores where they are sold be marked and shunned!

And let the virtues indignation of the community administer to all concerned in these unfair practices a general and withering rebuke.

Copy-Right Law.

"ARE IT ENACTED, That, if any person, or persons after the recording of the title of any print, cut, or engraving, map, chart, or musical composition, according to the provision of this act, shall within the term or terms limited; by this act, engrave, etch, or work sell or copy, or cause to be engraved, etched worked or sold, or copied either on the whole, or by varying, adding to, or diminishing the main design, with intent to evade the law, or shall print, or import for sale, any such map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, or engraving, or any parts thereof, without the consent of the proprietor or proprietors, of the copy-right thereof, first obtained or knowing the same to be printed, or imported without such consent, shall publish, sell, or expose for sale, or in any manner dispose of any such map, chart &c. as afore said; then such offender or offenders shall forfeit the plate or plates, on which such map, chart, musical composition, engraving cut or print, shall be copied; and also all and every sheet thereof, so copied, or printed, to the proprietor or proprietors of the copy-right thereof; and shall further forfeit, one dollar for every sheet of such map, chart, musical composition, &c. as may be found in his, or their possession, printed, or published, or exposed to sale, contrary to the true intent or meaning of this Act; the one moiety thereof to the proprietors, and the other moiety to the use of the United States, to be recovered in any Court having competent jurisdiction thereof.

Thus it will be seen that all engaged, either in manufacturing or selling counterfeit Pills, are liable to heavy damages, not only for the palpable fraud they are practising on the public, but also for infringement on the Law of Copy-Right as above cited.

☞ **Beware of Counterfeits** ☜

As the great popularity of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, has raised up a host of counterfeits, the public are cautioned against imposters, who are travelling about the country, selling to the unexpecti ers keeper a spurious article for the above celebra Pills

It should be remembered that, all who sell the genuine medicine are provided with a

Certificate of Agency,

Of which the following is a copy:

This is to certificate that the within named——— is a regular and duly appointed——Agent for the sale of

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.

In the town of——, State of——, and this certificate which is signed by Wm. Wright, Vice President of the North American College of Health, must also be countersigned by the acting Clerk, or Agent, from whom said certificate is received.

This Certificate of Agency will be renewed every twelve months, therefore, if any alteration should be made in the date, do not purchase.

The public are further informed that all who receive the above certificate, are also required to sign the following.

☞ **Pledge** ☜

This is to certify, that the subscriber, by certificate bearing even date herewith, signed with the proper handwriting of William Wright, Vice President of the North American College of Health,.....been appointed.....Agent for sale of

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

OR, INDIAN PURGATIVE,

in the town of.....and State of.....to hold and continue in said Agency during the pleasure of said William Wright, and no longer, anything contained in the said certificate signed by the said William Wright, to the contrary thereof notwithstanding. In consideration whereof, I hereby covenant and to end with the said William Wright that I will not sell or expose for sale, any medicine bearing the above or a similar name, during my said Agency, other than that which I receive from his authorised Agent or Agents, under the penalty of five hundred dollars to be by me paid to him as liquidated damages. Witness.....hand and seal, the....day of.....one thousand eight hundred and forty-.....

Thus it will be seen that the friends of the genuine medicine may be perfectly free from any apprehension of fraud, as all agents, who are provided with a certificate of Agency, have in variably

SIGNED THE PLEDGE

not to sell any Vegetable Pills except those received from the above name William Wright, or his authorized agents.

☞ Country Agents and others, will be on their guard against travelling imposters, and remember that all authorised travelling agents are also provided with a certificate of Agency as above described, and that Pills offered for sale, by those who cannot show a certificate of agency, are sure to be counterfeit.

It will be further observed that all genuine medicine has the title expressed in full on the sides of the boxes, thus:—

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS,
(INDIAN PURGATIVE)
Of the North American College of Health.

The patrons of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, will also bear in mind that the directions which accompany each box of Pills, have been secured by a copyright and the proper form, viz:—

"Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1840, by William Wright, in the Clerk's Office, of the District Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania."

will be found at the bottom of the first page of said directions

If, therefore, the name of WRIGHT is omitted, the purchaser may rest assured that all is positively wrong.

Thus it will be seen, that a trifling attention on the part of the purchaser to the above particulars, will put an effectual stop to this wholesale robbery, and drive, it is hoped, all depredators upon society to an honest calling

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS
Of the North American College of Health.

For sale by E. F. BALCAM, Agent
No 21 Shetucket street.

AGENTS.

E. F. Balcam,	Shetucket-st., Norwich city.
G. D. Fuller,	Norwich town,
A. G. Schofield,	Greeneville,
Alfred A. Young,	Jewett city,
Henry Sabin,	Plainfield,
Dyer & Burgess,	" Moosup de
Samuel H. Grosvnor,	West Killingly.
Mowry Sayles,	North "
Erastus Knight,	Thompson,
W. S. Arnold,	" Masonvil
Geo. Bowen,	South Woodstock,
Andrew A. Williams,	West "
Charles Richmond,	Westford,
E. Faxon, Jr.,	Stonington,
Wm. B. Hull,	North "
B. F. Collins,	Mystic,
Palmer & Beebe,	Bridge,
B. B. Thurston,	Hopkinton, R. I.
Olney & Richmond,	Richmond, R.I. Bran'd Iron Works
H. Lewis & Co.,	Westerly, R. I.
P. Welles,	Kingston, R. I.

New, Fashionable
HAT & CAP STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 137 Main street, at the old stand of A. Wickham, and invites their attention to a superb assortment of

Hats & Caps,

Manufactured from the choicest materials, and in the most approved style, which he offers at as low if not lower prices than can be obtained at any other establishment in this city. He is not confined to a one priced Hat, but has a full assortment, and feels confident in his ability to suit the tastes and pockets of all
137 Main st. 20 W. L. NICHOLS.

Moffatt's Pills and Bitters.

THE celebrated Life and Phœnix Bitters prepared and sold by Dr B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York may now be said to be the most respectably established and extensively adopted family medicines in the United States. They have not only won the sanction and recommendation of all the candid and philanthropic portion of the medical profession, who have observed their invariably efficacy in general derangements of the stomach and bowels, and their astonishing effects in most varieties of acute and chronic disease, but what is far better, these medicines have recommended themselves, and fully and fairly achieved the distinguished and now certainly pre-eminent position which they now occupy in public and domestic estimation. They are proved by their works, and make no appeals to vulgar credulity. If the proprietor were disposed to make an invidious comparison between these self established medicines and any others he might confidently assert and challenge contradiction that there is no medicine known to the medical profession, or named in the books, concerning which so many clear, unquestionable and convincing evidences of usefulness and remarkable cures are recorded as those which he can adduce concerning the Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters If it be admitted that sufferers are the best judges as to whether a remedy has relieved them and restored them to health and strength, then is the evidence in behalf of these medicines decisive and irresistible. Dr. Moffat is in possession of an accumulation of voluntary testimonials from respectable persons and families in parts of this union, far and near, who give their names and residencies to the unsolicited statement that they have been completely and speedily cured of the following diseases, and of many others not here enumerated by these Life Medicines alone, when other medicines have been long employed in vain, viz: Scrofula in its most dreadfully advanced and destructive stages, when large portions of the flesh and bones of the face had been destroyed; Piles: five, ten, twenty, thirty, and even thirty-five years standing; Rheumatism, both acute and chronic, of the most hopeless character; Turgescence of the Liver and various other liver complaints Bilious cholic, and every conceivable variety of bilious affections; Marasmus, Phthisic of consumption in more advanced stages than any on record dyspepsia in all its chronic and acute varieties with its frightful train of distressing symptoms; worms of all kinds both in children and grown persons; dirrhœa, both serious and bilious; costiveness both habitual and occasional; fever and ague in its three principal variations, and intermittent and remittent fevers of all kinds; hypocondriacs, and other extremely complicated nervous debility in general; salt rheum, scald, and erupsive diseases generally, including tetter anthonia, Erysipelas or St. Anthony's fire, and sallow unhealthy complexion; palpitation of the heart and determination of blood to the head, settled pains in the organs, limbs, back, head and side, affections of the system which arise from complicated causes.

The certificates of these cures are in the proprietor's possession, and will readily be shown to all who desire to see them A small selection from them have been published in Moffat's Medical Manual, of which a new and enlarged edition is preparing for the press.—The reason why these medicines which in ordinary family use operate merely as mild and effectual laxatives, cure so great a variety of formidable diseases is, that while as cathartics, cleansing the alimentary canal and relieving the liver, and the absorbant vessels of all impurities, they lay the foundation for the cure of all specific diseases, they are compounded of unique and unprecedented variety of choice and exquisite ingredients some of which are almost unknown to the profession, which exert a specific action upon many complaints without in the slightest degree affecting the general system otherwise than as simple purifiers, when those complaints are not present. Both the Pills and the Bitters are mild and agreeable in their operations, causing neither prostration nor nausea, and requiring neither confinement nor peculiar diet Their effects are uniformly to produce an immediate sense of renovated health, and new life and vigor to both body and mind. They cannot be taken without benefit and they should be procured both by individuals and heads of families, and consequently kept on hand not only as remedies but as preventatives of disease. They are sold wholesale and retail by Dr. William Moffat, 375 Broadway, N. Y., and also by

E. F. BALCAM,
22 Shetucket street, Norwich.

Let truth be known to all the World.

A YOUNG MAN in the office of Messrs. Harnden & Co. No. 3 Wall-st was bitten in the arm by a spider about a week ago, and it caused the arm to swell almost to double its size. It was very painful and sore; and kept growing more painful every minute; when the MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR, from Comstock & Co's, was applied, and in five minutes no pain was scarcely felt by it; and in less than fifteen minutes most all the inflamation (which looked very red) was almost all gone down; in 24 hours well. Let any one who doubt this, call at their office, for the positive fact can be proved to all who call. It is also as good to inflamation, bruises, burns, scalds, and all outward complaints, and will save life and limb without a scar in every case of burn or scald if the vital parts are injured. This never failing Remedy is sold in Norwich by E. F. BALCAM, and R. W. MATHEWSON, Agents.
Jan. 31st 01

KEEP IT BEFORE
THE PEOPLE!
THAT
91 MAIN-STREET,

NEXT DOOR TO CHARLES CLARK'S HAT STORE, IS THE PLACE WHERE

GARMENTS ARE SOLD
At such unaccountably Low Prices.

HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE TESTIFY to the money saved in purchasing at this Popular ESTABLISHMENT.

The magnificent designs and decorative Workmanship adapted to all Garments and the superb and costly variety of styles which are daily introduced from this great place of resort is the general topic of conversation throughout the whole dress circle of Community,

The following is a sketch of a few of the many thousand articles which may be found at this.

GREAT EMPORIUM of FASHION.

Vests of every quality and style	75c. to $5	
Black and blue black broad cloth Pants	$6	7
Riding and Shooting Pants	$1.25	7
Mixed cassimere do	2.25	5
Drab and blue	3.50	7
Doe skin pants, fancy shades,	3.00	7
Mixed business coats from	5.00	12
Green and brown,	6.00	18
Dress coats of every shade and quality, such as brown, dahlia, royal purple, drake neck, blue, blue black, &c.		
Sack Coats, some new styles	4.00	17
Pilot cloth coats,	4.25	14
Beaver,	4.00	10
Broadcloth and beaver pilots, with silk velvet facing wadded and tufted in the best style,	10.00	20
Doeskin overcoats,	10.00	20
Elegant suspenders and socks	.25	$1,00
Rich scarfs, cravats and socks	.50	1,00

REMEMBER
☞ NO. 91 ☜
J. T. FAY.
Norwich, Dec. 23d, 1843. 18

FERRE'S
CREAM SAPONINE.
A NEW REMEDY FOR SHAVING,

WHICH *supersedes all others* in making a rich and permanent lather, without irritating the skin. N. B. Any Gentleman can purchase a pot of *Ferre's Cream*, and use it *one month*, and if it does not please him, can return it and the money will be refunded. Be sure you get *Ferre's Cream Saponine*, and not be put off with an other article in some have been—see that my name is on the label no more other is genuine. E. C. FERRE.

For sale in Norwich by W. S. TYLER, G. GOODWOOD and R. W. MATHEWSON.
Jan. 17th, 1844. 6m

CREAM OF SAPONINE.

The undersigned, having used the Cream of Saponine, of which Mr. E. C. Ferre, of Middletown, Ct., is the sole Proprietor, are happy to award him our testimonials in its favor. Considering the expedition in making the lather, the superior qualities when made, its softening effects on the beard, and its curative qualities on the skin, we do not hesitate to recommend it to the public, as the best Shaving cream, either *domestic* or *imported* now in use. Middletown, Nov. 24, 1843.

E. A. Russell, H. M. Fowler, E. W. N. Starr, L. C. Lyman, S. Noyes, A. H. Stich, J. Johnston, L. Hubbard, E. Lacy, E. H. Hubbard, H. Hubbard, W. G. Howard, J. Arnold, G. Sickles, J. A. Pierce, C. Woodward, W. B. Casy, T. G. Mather, S. Chase, S. B. Whitmore, H. Clark; N. Smith, D. Harrison, E. W. Fisk, W. P. Southmayd W. D. Starr, S. Emery, I. W. Baldwin, A. Churchill, W. W. Recon, W. Foster, D. H. Chase, G. H. Taylor, C. H. Jackson, T. Spencer, H. Gardiner, C. H. Pelton, A. Beach, W. H. Camp, G. W. Beach, H. Smith, A. Newton, J. A. Merriman, L. C. Hubbard, J. H. Taylor, Wm. Jervis, A. W. Smith, E Crofoot.

N.B.—Never purchase a pot of the above Shaving Cream without my name is written on the pot.

E. C. FERRE.
Jan. 17th, 1844. 6m

NOTICE.

WHEREAS Vine Smith, of Lisbon, in said county of New London, and State of Connecticut has preferred his petition to the Superior Court of said State, to be held at Norwich within and for said County, on the third Tuesday of March, 1844, representing that on the first day of April, 1841, Nathan Brewster then of Lisbon aforesaid, but now living out of this State in parts to the petitioner unknown, and Eliza Brewster his wife, of said Lisbon, were justly indebted to the petitioner, by their note dated April 1 1841, in the sum of $600, one half whereof was payable on the first day of April, 1842, and the other half on the first day of April, 1843, with interest; and Nathan and Eliza, on said first day of April 1841, mortgaged to the petitioner, by deed of that date, a certain tract of Land (of which they were then seized and possessed) situated in said Lisbon (Hanover Society) on the west side of highway leading from the meeting House in said Society to Ebenezer Allen's; bounded as follows, viz,—northerly and westerly by land of Barzillai Huntington's heirs; southerly by land of George Perry; easterly by the highway; containing about seven acres; which deed was conditioned for the payment of said note according to the tenor thereof; representing also that said note has never been paid, but is now justly due to the petitioner; and praying for a decree of foreclosure of said mortgage premises, against the said Nathan and Eliza, and others who are made parties to said petition:

Ordered that notice of the pendency of said petition be given to the said Nathan Brewster by publishing this order in the Norwich News, a newspaper printed in Norwich in said county, six weeks successively before the said 3d Tuesday of March, 1844, that the said Nathan May appear (if he see cause) and be heard on said petition. Dated New London County this 1st, day of December, 1843.

DAVID A. FOX.
A county

THE NORWICH NEWS.
WM. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
For terms, see 4th page.

PRICES REDUCED FIFTY PER CENT!
COOLEY'S
PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
REMOVED TO 95 MAIN STREET.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT to the new and beautiful building immediately adjoining the Norwich Bank, (and a few doors west of the Franklin, House,) where he will continue to execute all descriptions of Printing, in a style not inferior to any in this section of the country.

PRICES REDUCED FIFTY PER CENT!

The subscriber's whole attention will hereafter be given to *Book and Job Printing*; and as his connexions are very superior, and his arrangements such that he can execute Printing in the most expeditious manner, he will after this date *REDUCE* his scale of Prices, on every description of work, from *TWENTY FIVE* to *FIFTY PER CENT.*

COMMON HANDBILLS

Will be printed in good style for from *FIFTY CENTS* to *ONE DOLLAR* per *HUNDRED!*

CARDS

of any size, from *TWENTY-FIVE* to *FIFTY CENTS* per *PAGE*, *Cards INCLUDED!*

All other Printing proportionally low.
Observe the number, 95 MAIN STREET.
N. B. All Orders ready for Delivery at the precise time agreed on, (extraordinaries only excepted,) or *no charge will be made*

J. G. COOLEY, 95 Main-Street
Norwich Nov. 1843. 6m8

ANTHONY GORTON,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
FIRST BUILDING EAST OF THE FRANKLIN HOUSE,
ON FRANKLIN-SQUARE.

Main-Street Norwich,

HAVING long received a liberal share of patronage, is determined to merit a continuance of favors, and all who are desirous of procuring the most

Thorough made Garment,
AND
Good Fit,

in the most fashionable style, at prices SO LOW that no reasonable man would object to, should call at

A. GORTON'S,

where he will be happy to receive orders in his line of Business—providing to render perfect satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

N. B. Particular care will be taken in cutting garments that are made out of his establishment.

Be sure and call on

ANTHONY GORTON.
Norwich, Feb. 7, 1844. 1f 11

NOTICE.

THE Company heretofore known as the 2d Rifle Company has by order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, been change to an Infantry Company to be hereafter known and denominated the Third Light Infantry Company. Members will please take notice that there will be a meeting on Tuesday and Friday evening of each week for exercise and drill at the Armory in Main-street over Gil. C. A. Converse's Store.

GEO. W BENTLEY, Clerk.
Norwich, Feb. 19th, 1844. 1t12

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN pursuance of the provisions of a Treaty between the United States and the Chickasaw Indians, made and concluded at Pontotoc Creek, on the twenty-sixth day of October, 1832, and of the supplementary and explanatory articles thereto, made and concluded on the twenty second day of the same month; and also of the Treaty between the United States and the Chickasaw Indians made and concluded at the city of Washington, on the twenty-fourth day of May, 1834, I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known that a public sale for the disposal of such of the lands ceded to the United States by the said Indians, as are hereinafter described, shall be held at the Land Office at POKTOTOG, in Mississippi, on the second Monday in May-next.

East of the Chickasaw meridian.

Township fourteen and fractional township fifteen, of range one, east.

Section thirty-four, in township one, of range two, east.

Section six, in township six, of range two, east.

Fractional township sixteen, of range two, east, except the north fractions of sections one, two, three and four, and fractional sections five and six.

Fractional township seventeen, of range two, east.

Fractional township sixteen and seventeen, of range three, east.

Section eighteen, in township seven, of range four, east.

East half of section twenty-two, in township ten, of range four, east.

Section five, in township eight, of range five, east.

Section thirty-three, in township eleven, of range six, east.

Sections twenty-three and twenty-six, in township four, of range seven, east.

Section thirty-six, in township seven, of range seven, east.

Sections twenty-three, in township ten, of range seven, east.

Sections five, six and seven, in township eleven, of range seven, east.

South half of section nine, in township thirteen, of range seven, east.

Sections twenty-five, in township fifteen, of range seven, east.

East half of section sixteen, and sections twenty, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty-five and thirty-six, in township eleven, of range eight, east.

Sections three and twenty-four, in township three, of range nine, east.

West of the Chickasaw meridian.

West half of section five, in township three, of range one, west.

West half of section thirty-two, in township two of range three, west.

Section thirty-two, in township three, of range four, west.

North fraction of section one, north fraction of section twenty-five and section thirty-four, in township six, of range four, west.

Section fourteen, in township eight, of range four, west.

Sections twenty-five and thirty-six in township four, of range five, west.

Section nine, in township seven, of range five, west.

North half of section eighteen and section twenty-nine, in township eight, of range five, west.

Sections twenty-three and twenty-four, in township nine, of range five, west.

Section eleven, in township nine, of range six west.

Sections one, two and three, south half of section seven, west half of section eight, and sections nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four and thirty-five, in township ten, of range six, west.

Sections four and fifteen, and fractional sections nineteen and twenty-nine, in township eleven of range six, west.

Sections thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-one twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-three and thirty-four, in township ten, of range seven, west.

Section two, north half, (lots A, B, C, F, G,) of section four, and fractional sections five and fourteen, in township eleven, of range seven, west.

Section two, and fractional sections six, seven and thirty-six, in township ten, of range eight, west.

Sections fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, twenty, twenty-three, twenty-six, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-five and thirty-six, in township seven, of range nine, west.

Sections thirty thirty-one, in township seven, of range nine, west.

Section twelve, in township eight, of range nine, west.

Fractional section thirty-five, in township nine, of range nine, west.

Sections twenty-six, twenty-seven and thirty-five, in township four, of range ten, west.

Sections six, ten eleven, twelve, thirteen and fourteen, in township eight, of range ten west.

Sections four, five, six, seven, eight, seventeen, twenty-three, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, thirty, thirty-three and thirty-four, in township four, of range eleven, west.

South west quarter of fractional section nine, in township four, of range twelve, west.

Sections one, two, nine, ten, eleven, fifteen, sixteen and fractional section twenty-two, in township seven of range twelve, west.

West of the Meridian of Huntsville, in Alabama.

Fractional section eight, in township three, of range thirteen, west.

Fractional section one, in township four, of range thirteen, west, except lot A.

Section twenty-four, in township five, of range fifteen, west.

East of the Choctaw Meridian.

Township twenty-five, of range five, east—except west half section three.

North east quarter section four, east half section ten, south west quarter section eleven, south half section twelve, west half and south east quarter section thirteen, and north half and south east quarter section fourteen.

Township twenty-four, of range six, east—except east half and north west quarter section three, and north east quarter section four.

Township twenty-five, of range six east—except west half section two.

North east quarter section three, north east quarter section eight, east half and south west quarter section ten, west half section eleven, west half section fourteen east half section seventeen, south east quarter and north west quarter section nineteen, south half and north east quarter section twenty, north west quarter section twenty-and, north west quarter and south east quarter section twenty-three, south half section twenty-four, north half section twenty-five, north east quarter section twenty-six, north half and south east quarter section twenty-nine, section thirty north east quarter section thirty-two, section thirty three, east half and south west quarter section thirty-four.

Township twenty-three and twenty-four, of range seven, east.

Township twenty-five, of range seven, east—except west half section one, north half section two, north half section three, south half section four, north half section eight, north half section nine, south east quarter section eighteen, south half and north east quarter section nineteen, south west quarter section thirty.

Fractional township twenty-three and twenty-four, of range eight, east.

Fractional townships twenty-two and twenty-three of range nine, east.

Fractional township twenty-one of range ten, east—except south half and north east quarter section one, section two, north east quarter section one, section two, north east quarter section eleven, north east quarter section twelve.

Fractional township twenty-two, of range ten, east.

Fractional township twenty, of range eleven, east.

Fractional township twenty-one, of range eleven, east—except section twenty-six.

Fractional township twenty, of range twelve, east—except north half section four, section five, east half section six.

Fractional township twenty-one, of range thirteen, east—except south west quarter section thirty-one, north half section thirty-two.

RESERVED SIXTEEN SECTIONS.

East of the Chickasaw Meridian.

East half of section sixteen, in township three, and section sixteen, in township four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, and thirteen, of range one, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two three, four, five, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, and thirteen, of range two, east.

Section sixteen, in townships one, two, three, four, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range three, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range four, east.

Section sixteen, in townships one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, fourteen and fifteen, of range five, east.

Section sixteen, in township two, east half of section sixteen, in township three, and section sixteen, in townships four, five, eight, nine, and eleven, of range six, east.

South half section sixteen, in township three, and section sixteen, in townships four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten and eleven of range seven, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five six seven, eight, nine, ten and eleven, of range eight east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine and ten, of range nine, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, five, six, and seven, of range ten, east.

West of Chickasaw Meridian.

Section sixteen, in townships four, six, seven, eight nine, ten eleven, twelve, and thirteen, of range one west.

Section sixteen, in townships six, seven, eight, nine ten and eleven, of range two, west.

Section sixteen, in townships seven, eight, nine, ten and eleven, of range three, west.

Section sixteen, in township two; north half section sixteen, in township six, and section sixteen in townships eight and nine, of range four, west.

East half section sixteen, in township two; section sixteen, in townships five and seven, and east half section sixteen, in township nine, of range five, west.

Section sixteen, in townships three, four, five, and nine, of range six, west.

Section sixteen, in townships four and eight, of range seven, west.

East half section sixteen, in township two, and north half section sixteen, in township eight, of range eight, west.

Section sixteen, in townships one and five, of range nine, west.

West of Huntsville, in Alabama.

Section sixteen, in townships four, five, six, and seven, of range thirteen, west.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, five, six, seven, eight, and nine, of range fourteen, west.

Section sixteen, in townships three, five, six, seven eight, nine and ten, of range fifteen, west.

The lands selected as reservations, under the provisions of the said treaties, are to be excluded from the sale, which is to continue open for two weeks, and no longer.

The lands will be offered in quartered sections, and fractional quarter sections, where such exist.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, the twentieth day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President:
THOS. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Office.
Feb. 7th, 1844. 1A8t 11

The Norwich News.

VOL. IV.—NO. 13. NORWICH, CONN., HURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1844. WHOLE NO. 169

From the Democratic Union.

The Puritan's Mistake.

On bleak New England's coast the Mayflower furls her sail,
And the shrieks of wild December are the sounds, that bid her hail,
But who are they upon her deck I see before me stand?
Their looks are fierce, their words are bold, they tell a dauntless band,
"O, we are weary pilgrims, to this wilderness we bring
A church without a bishop—a state without a king.

A church without a bishop! O, blacker lowered the sky,
And the sea indignant roar'd, and lashed his waves on high.
Vain, impotent and foolish, were all their swelling boasts,
For they only angered thus the mighty God of Hosts.
In ignorance they did it, and they found they could not bring
A church without a bishop—a state without a king.

Long heavy years from Charles to George's reign they groan'd,
And thus their sin against God's church most bitterly atoned.
Fierce Persecution's heart they brought, the faggot and the sword,
For Roger Williams, exile, for the Quaker's back, the cord,
And strifes among themselves they brought, but in vain they strove to bring
A church without a bishop—a state without a king.

At last one rose, he was the glorious Church's son,
His name is written on our hearts, that name is Washington.
In Mother Church's liturgy his maker he adored,
And for the Church and Liberty he drew the Patriot sword,
He taught mankind this precious truth—"there heaven designed to bring
A church adorned with bishops—a state without a king."

On Congress floor, where hoelt our chief with brow of anxious care,
'Twas our good bishop White who said the holy prayer.
Those fervent prayers were blessed,—this is one reason why we love
Our Liberty and Church all other things above.
And this our faith, this is the noblest boon that Heaven could bring,
A church adorned with bishops—a state without a king.

HARRISBURG *Feb. 8, 1844.* 1TA

The Wife.

FROM THE GERMAN OF STOLBERG.

Happy he to whom kind heaven,
Rich in grace, a wife hath given,
Virtuous, wise, and formed for love,
Gentle, guileless as a dove.

Let him thank his God for this
Pure overflowing cup of bliss;
Pain may never linger near,
With such friend to soothe and cheer.

She, like moonlight, mild and fair,
Smiles away each gloomy care—
Kisses dry man's secret tears,
And with flowers his path-way cheers.

When his boiling heart heaves High,
Flashing fire from his eye,
Whoe kind friendship seeks in vain,
Passions wild career to rein,—

Then *her* gentle step is near!
Softly drops her soothing tear,
As when evening dew comes down,
On the meadow scorched and brown.

Some have sought their bliss in gold!
Some for fame their peace have sold;
Gold and glory in the hand,
Crumble like a ball of sand.

Heaven sends man the faithful wife!
Life without her is not life!
And when life is o'er, her love,
Gilds a brighter scene above.

The Silent Land.

BY LONGFELLOW.

Into the Silent Land,
Ah! who shall lead us thither?
Clouds in the evening sky more darkly gather,
And shattered wrecks lie thicker on the strand;
Who leads us with a gentle hand
Thither, O, thither,
Into the Silent Land?

Into the Silent Land;
To you, ye boundless regions,
Of all perfection! Tender morning visions
Of beauteous souls! Eternity's own band!
Who in life's battle firm doth stand,
Shall hear Hope's tender blessings
Into the Silent Land!

O, Land! O, Land!
For all the broken hearted;
The mildest herald by our fate allotted,
To lead us with a soft and gentle hand
Unto the great departed!
In death, O, whither,
But to the Silent Land!

"*Be her Muggy.*"—Parson D—— many years since settled at Portland, employed a man who was accustomed to take a drop too much—that is, he would take all he could beg, borrow or buy. One forenoon this man was in the field mowing, and the parson went out to see how he had progressed. He found but little done on the grass, but a good deal done on the man's brain.

"Hic-hic-rath-hic-rather muggy this-hic-this morning, parson."

"I should think it was"—growled the parson—"you've had five *mugs* already, and become so *muggy* you can't see to cut straight."

☞ The Boston Transcript communicates the following information, which is important to those whom it may concern:—

HOW TO SAY "YES."—Brevity has been said to be "the soul of wit," and this has been repeated so often, that whether it be true or not true in all cases, it has certainly come to be established as a fact.

A gentleman, whose attachment to a lady had commenced in his youth, and thought the fulfilment of his "love's young dream" was a "consummation devoutly to be wished," informed the fair one of his wishes, praying for an early answer.

The lady had known the worthy supplicant all her life, and, reciprocating his sentiments, she had no reason for delaying her answer. She sent him the following reply:

'My Dear A——, As Miranda said to Ferdinand, 'I am your wife when you will marry me.'

"Ever yours, &c."

What words could be more to the purpose? They were all the lover wanted, who, when he flew to give her "his hand with his heart in it," confessed her candor and brevity were as the very *soul of her love.*

Polish Girls.

The next we breakfasted at Sa-Dova-Vishnais, and dined at Moshika. At dinner we were waited upon by a blooming young Polish girl, of mean origin, but fair and graceful as a princess. Many writers have contended that the far-famed beauty of the Polish women was confined to the upper classes. I think they are mistaken. The lower classes appear less beautiful, only because toil, care and want too often imprint their marks upon the features, and because they are entirely without those advantages of dress enjoyed by the favored children of fortune. Wherever Polish women are seen in comfortable situations, clean and neat, well fed and clothed, the natural beauty of high and low displays itself in their slender, graceful forms, their sparkling dark eyes, the tasteful arrangement of their abundant tresses, and their lively, sportive charming manners.

The horse often makes a peculiar haughty motion, arching his neck and tossing his proud head. This he only does when particularly excited. No other animal, neither the ox nor the stag makes a similar movement. Peculiarities of this kind may be noticed among different races of mankind as of animals. For instance: We noticed in the Polish woman a certain pretty sportive waving motion of the head, which was common alike to high and low in every part of the country. I cannot describe this gesture more minutely, for such delicate peculiarities are lost in description; and yet I should immediately know a Polish girl by it, in any part of the world. Neither the Germans, the Russians, nor the French, have anything like it.

When a Polish girl is dancing or talking sportively with another, this movement is particularly striking. It is one of those delicate traits of national character, of which it is almost impossible to give any one an idea who has not seen it.

The Polish girls are fresh and blooming as roses, and graceful in every gesture as sylphs; any one who undertakes to describe their numberless charms in detail, can never cease admiring the abundance of beauty and grace which nature has so lavishly bestowed upon them. We needed neither flowers, nor sugar, nor wine, nor music, at our banquet, for our lovely Polish Hebe was all this at once to us.

How—music? Yes, music; whoever doubts it, and fancies the Polish language harsh and unmusical, let him come to Poland and hear. It is curious, that, on account of the manner in which it is written, this language has been considered as of barbarous sound; whereas every ingenious traveller will confess that it is not merely on account of their own pretty faces that the natives tone sound as sweetly from the lips of Polish damsels as from those of a Roman or Tuscan lady.

Missouri Eloquence.

The St. Louis Ledger gives the substance of a speech recently made by a member of the Missouri Legislature. It seems that a resolution was introduced to repeal the law allowing a bounty on *wolf scalps*. This, of course roused the representatives of the interested districts; and no less than six members from wolf counties got the floor at the same time. All of them had been studying the wolf question, and had been boiling for six months in anticipation of this attack upon their constituent's rights; their thunder bottles were so full that it was dangerous to keep it longer confined. After some discussion, a member, called in his diggins, *Wolf Jim*, got the decision in his favor, and he was just going to give a canine yell of victory when the speaker's hammer called him to order. "Hold up," said he to the Speaker; "I'm *squar*, and shan't squall; but I'll give that gentleman from the refined diggins of Boonslick, particular *josey*, pickled in indignation. Move your chair," said he to another member, "till I get a fair sweep at him." Drawing out of his pocket a plug of highly concentrated Missouri broad leaf, he took a chew of it, and then threw a glance of jagged lightning at the foe of the wolf scalp fraternity, and then began:

Mr. Speaker—I am Wolf Jim, from one of the upper counties. I can whip the toe nails of a grizzly *bar*, and depopulate wolf diggins of their inhabitants, just as fast as a skin-flint St. Louis yankee would wiggle himself into a money corporation—therefore I go hide and hair, and eighteen squals ago this invasion of eternal rights. What, sink the liberties of the whole north eastern part of our country, by repudiating the bounty on them are varmint's head-dresses, and all that the Governor's little boy Bill may wear his ruffle shirts; and that sick-is shavin shop, St. Louis, may keep her inhabitants chawin' upriver corn at a cheaper price. Why, its monstrous! Do you happen to know Mr. Chairman, that they have got in that place a combinations? You needn't look as if a wil cat had bit ye you, for they have. Fire engines, steam sawmills, patent machines, two hundred lawyers as many doctors, a shop to make more in, with a row of steamboats, all combined in an indissolved phalanx to wage an exterminating, never-ending, grab-all you-can-get warfare agin the rights of the upper counties and the north-eastern part of Wolf Hollow, and its staple productions in particular. Is this any longer to be tolerated? Rather let us be exiled to the dark gorges of the Rocky Mountains, where corn whiskey is not to be found, and where the light of civilization can't penetrate, they are so far down; rather let us submit to become lightning rods to the snow headed summits of these bluffs of the Pacific, than to be melted like thin cakes of ice before the fire of this aristocratic cooking stove!"

In a state of exhaustion, Wolf Jim took his seat, and the shock of his concluding sentence shook the capitol, bent into the shape of an S his antagonist, and annihilated the opponents of scalp hunnties with a galvanic jerk.

The Quizzer Quizzed.

On a recent occasion of a medical professor's practical lectures to the public, a gawky lumbering clod hopper thought he had devised a mode of turning the laugh against the doctor. He mounted the stage, and on being questioned as to his disorder, he said, very gravely—

"Why, I'm a liar."

Sad disorder, sir, but per'ectly curable," said the doctor.

"Well," said the man, "but I've a worser nor that I've lost my memory."

"Quite curable, also," added the doctor. But I must make my preparations. Come after dinner, and I will be ready for you: but pay down five shillings."

The man, who had intended to have his fun gratis resisted, but the doctor declared he never let any one down from the stage till he had paid something.

"Besides," said the doctor, "how can I trust you? You say you are a liar, and have no memory: so you will either break your promise or forget all about it."

A loud laugh from the crowd expressed their acquiescence in the justice of the claim, and the poor fool, *nolens volens*, was compelled to lay down the cash. No one supposed he would come again, but he still hoped that he might turn the tables, and presented himself at the appointed hour. The doctor received him with great civility, and addressing the audience, said—

"Gentlemen may think it a joke, but I assure them on the honor of a gentleman, that it is a very serious affair; and I hereby engage to return the money, if the bystanders do not acknowledge the cure, and that I am fairly entitled to the money."

The man sat down—and was furnished with a glass of water—the doctor produced a box of flattened black pills; and to show that they were perfectly innocent affected to swallow three or four himself. He then gave one to the man, who after many wry faces, bit into it—started up, spitting and spattering, and exclaimed—

"Why, hang me, if it isn't cobbler's wax!"

"There," said the doctor, lifting both hands, "did any body ever witness so sudden, so miraculous a recovery? He is evidently cured of lying, or he has told the truth instantly; and as to memory, my good fellow," continued he, putting him on the back, "if you ever forget this, call on me, I'll return you the money."

Small Beginnings.

In 1807, a gentleman gave a poor woman, in Western New York, a copy of Doddridge's Rise and Progress. It became the means of her conversion. This induced her to loan it to others, and they too were converted. This led to the formation of a church. This church is now prosperous, and may prove a rallying point for thousands of converts in coming generations. The person who gave that volume learned the results already apparent, thirty years afterwards. How delightful must have been his surprise. Cast thy bread upon the waters—thou shalt find it after many days.

A pedlar sold a religious book. Baxter read it, and it proved the instrument of his conversion. Doddridge was converted by the writings of Baxter. Wilberforce by a work of Doddridge—Leigh Richmond by Wilberforce's Practical View, and thousands by the Dairyman's Daughter, of Richmond. The whole fabric of society is interwoven with chains of influence. How little do we appreciate the good or harm we are doing.

Interesting to Ladies.—The Sunday Times says that a *Matrimonial Intelligence Office* is about to be started in N. York, for the purpose of procuring wives and husbands for the unmarried of both sexes.

Hon. Richard Rush's Letter.

The following is the letter of Mr. Rush, read at the Cass meeting in New York, on Tuesday evening last:

SPRINGHAM, NEAR PHILADELPHIA, February 1, 1844.

GENTLEMEN: I received your letter of the 18th of January, inviting me to attend a meeting of the friends of Gen. Cass as a candidate for the Presidency, to be held in New York on the 6th of this month; or give such expression of my opinions on this subject as I may deem expedient.

It will not be in my power to attend your meeting; and it has not been without hesitation that I am now venturing upon a compliance with the other part of your request, however honored by it, having already expressed my opinions on the same subject, under a call from some of the Democratic citizens of Boston, and being reluctant to intrude them upon the public a second time. Nevertheless, as the subject is full of interest, and much scope, I will not shrink from the task of another expression of them, thus invited by you, however unimportant they may be, adding some further reasons on which they are founded.

Washington was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." Perhaps no mortal, in any age of the world, has ever acquired and deserved fame so pure and rich as his; but it is sterling praise of any man, to say of him, that his character makes approaches to Washington's; and I think this may be said of General Cass.

Washington's modesty was very remarkable. He did not seek the command of the revolutionary army; and when the President of Congress announced the appointment to him in '75, he publicly replied—"I declare with the utmost sincerity, that I do not think myself equal to the command I am honored with."

On surrendering up his commission at Annapolis, when the war was over, his words were—"I resign with satisfaction, the appointment I accepted with diffidence."

He never sought the Presidency. On the contrary, when urged to be a candidate, he said, in a letter to one of his friends, "my great and sole desire is to live and die in peace on my own farm."

Writing to some friend afterwards, he says "I should unfeignedly rejoice, in case the electors, by giving their votes in favor of some other person, would save me from the dreadful dilemma of being forced to accept or refuse."

And, on his first inauguration as President, he speaks of himself as "one who, inheriting inferior endowments from nature, and unpractised in the duties of civil administration, ought to be peculiarly conscious of his own deficiencies."

These are remarkable extracts. To recall them at this juncture, may not be without its benefits in attention to the manner in which a man of towering supremacy in all things shrank from the responsibility of assuming the momentous duties of the Presidential office. I hope it will not be deemed an offence to say that we are unused, at present, to such sentiments from the high names of our country. But whoever will turn to Gen. Cass's letter, written from Paris on the 19th of August, 1841, in answer to an application from some of his countrymen in Philadelphia, to allow his name to be used as a candidate for the Presidency, will find sentiments that resemble them more nearly than any thing I am acquainted with in our day of the Republic. There is an inherent modesty in it, which looks like desiring to make the great founder of our liberties the model of his conduct.—That ambition alone is very high praise.

If he approaches Washington in modesty, if he reminds us of him in shunning all eagerness to be called to the momentous duties of the Presidency, so he does in the moderation which was one of Washington's characteristics. It is the one often hardest of all others for great men to attain. Washington was never a partisan; nor has Cass ever been a partisan. Parties we must have, and ought to have; and General Cass has always been of the Democratic party. He avows that faith in the above admirable letter from Paris. He did the same in his reply to inquiries from the Democratic State Convention of Indiana. But as elevated rather than an extreme or vindictive course, has marked the practice of his political faith. Partizanship does not become the great nation, and a man of intrinsic superiority will always know how to maintain his principles without it, fully and efficiently.

Like Washington, General Cass has borne arms for his country; humbly, indeed, in that great comparison, but gloriously. His courage in his country's cause has been bold and brilliant. It has been as prompt and eager as his patriotism. He was the first to seek the enemy in the last war; the first to find him; the first to give him battle; the first to send up the inspiring shouts of victory; Hull dared not hint of surrender in his presence. Is this nothing in a man's history? Nothing in his fame? Does it go for nothing in the public attachments and hearty plaudits to follow in the wake of candidateship?—If so, mankind must awake from their dream of six thousand years. If so, most especially must we remove our own history.

Like Washington, he is firm. Like him, he has always been ready for every risk when duty called for it. His acts in council and in the field give incontestible proofs of these attributes; whether in braving danger, whilst the fierce and crafty Indian was dogging his footsteps in our native forests, or whilst as volunteer aid to Harrison, he impetuously charged the veteran ranks of the British, at the same moment when the gallant Johnson overthrew their Indians; or whether we behold him on the great theatre of Europe, battling by the powers of his mind, and daring it singly, the combinations of crowned heads and their ministers against the rights and interests of his country. Of his services in defeating the Quintuple Treaty, it is difficult to speak without seeming to exaggerate; but it may at least be said with severe truth, that they are of themselves sufficient to establish for him a renown in both hemispheres.

His modesty, his moderation, his courage, his firmness, his unquestioned integrity, his devotion to his country, his readiness to sacrifice himself on all occasions for her interests and glory, denote qualities that belong to true greatness. They mark him as of the mould of Washington. These are the grounds on which I would take him up. I add another more important, the crowning reason of all.

I believe him to be the candidate with whom, and with whom alone, we can succeed. I know that there are others of the democratic party whom I hold in the greatest estimation, who think differently. I desire only to express my own opinions, for which you have called; and to do it, not dogmatically, but as I sincerely hold them and have deliberately and dispassionately weighed them. By my anticipations, our opponents will make exertions of the approaching election, the extent and force of which they do not as yet adequately realize. Ambition, resentments, severe disappointments, four years past upon rankling under the unlooked for event of General Harrison's death, self-interest, hope, all these passions, with others in their train, will be stimulated to the highest pitch, waxing hotter and hotter up to the very last moments of the canvass. Every thing that can be done by concentrated talents, numbers, and wealth, will be done. Nothing that we have yet seen of the scale of any State election; nothing in my opinion, that we saw at the last National election, will be comparable to it. They will think nothing done, until they outdo that. I have heard and believe that there are rich men among them scattered over the Union, prepared to embark a large part of their fortunes in the contest, sooner than fail. The stakes which they have set upon its issue are immense; and their expenditure of time, money and zeal, will be in proportion. I might be incredulous under all this, did we not know the lengths to which a kindled and contagious public enthusiasm will carry men; and recollecting that our opponents belong to the same country with ourselves, and have the same stakes in it, we are not permitted to doubt in the main the honesty of their enthusiasm, which will but impart to it the more energy, however ill-directed we may think it. They will beat us fearfully in printing and distributing electioneering matter of every possible description. So they will in every other kind of activity, dependent upon hired agencies, wide spread locomotion and unlimited outlays. Let us by no means count the certainty of these things from their vast command of funds; to swell the amount of which, the voluntary and levied subscriptions and out-pouring riches of both hemispheres will this time be made to pay tribute.

Let us remember that, if we underrate the energetic efforts of our opponents, and their probable effect, our errors will be fatal. Then let us ask ourselves, whether, in order to meet the hazardous contingency before us, it might not be prudent to select a candidate who unites in himself the double title to popular affection and confidence, which is won by military as well as civic service? General Washington was elected without opposition. He stands a grand a military exception to all rules. Of all our other Presidents, the only two who ever came into office except by slender majorities, when a contest existed, were General Jackson and General Harrison; and then, after warmly contested elections, each came in on the top of overwhelming numbers, and with acclamation unbounded. The first case shows how democrats are moved by this double flame. The second, the honors which whigs pay to it. The conjoint case conclusively point to the kind of candidates who run best for the Presidency; and I think it unwise to disregard experience so admonitory, and so founded in man's nature, in the rudest communities, as in those most highly advanced in civilization, knowledge and freedom. Experience, says Milton, "may speak with a prophet's voice."

Although I hold our other candidates in great respect, yet believing that with General Cass alone we should have a victory, and that with him it would be triumphant, I naturally wish for his nomination.—To make sacrifices in a great cause to establishing abuse, would neither be a high, nor, looking to final results, a safe policy, for those who believe in the truths of Democratic government. But in General Cass, we should have a man of the highest intellectual and moral worth intrinsically; a man of great experience in our public affairs; a man of first rate abilities, and the most lofty patriotism; a noble-minded son of the Republic, than whom none is more worthy to fill its highest office by illustrious services performed, toils endured and hazards encountered.—A man, in short, whose career has afforded such authentic demonstrations of public excellence in peace and war, as to give assurance that if chosen President, we should have at his hands a pure, an able, and a dignified discharge of all the functions of Chief Magistracy. High principle would therefore concur with expediency in running him.

Wishing success to the great object of your meeting, I have the honor to remain,

Your obedient servant,
and fellow-citizen,
RICHARD RUSH.

To John McKeon, Wm. Coventry, H. Waddell, Russell Jarvis, D. E. Wheeler, Henry R. Coleroft, and W. G. Wood, Esqr., Executive Committee.

From the New York Tree Sun, Feb. 14

The Talking Machine.—The faculty of the Medical College kindly loaned their large room at the Stuyvesant Institute to Mr. Faber, last evening, for the purpose of exhibiting his Talking Machine. An audience of about two hundred persons were present, comprising a number of medical and other scientific men, and probably fifty ladies. As Mr. Faber is a German, and cannot speak English, Dr. Stott introduced the invention to the audience with some explanatory remarks; after which it "spoke for itself." Mr. Faber having seated himself behind the series of keys which controls the vocal powers of his automaton, (a half length of a handsome Turk,) commenced operating. The alphabet, numerals, words and sentences, were pronounced with a distinctness of enunciation truly wonderful; the lips of the figure moving in the natural way. Among the sentences spoken by the automaton, were the following, "Please excuse my imperfect pronunciation; I shall stay with you and improve"—"Take your time, Miss Lucy"—"Mama and papa"—"I call you to order, Mr. Speaker"—"Ladies and gentlemen," &c.

The inventor labors under considerable disadvantages in causing the machine to speak English, as each word has to be written down with such letters as would make the required sound in German. The voice of the machine is somewhat like that of advanced age, sometimes querulous and sometimes a little husky, as if the old gentleman had a slight cold; but the articulation is most extraordinary. The *rs* are rolled out as if from a Tipperary tongue, and the hess of the *S* is almost painfully distinct. V is rather a hard letter to get over, and words beginning with it are Cee nayzed. Hail Columbia was very creditably sung by the figure, and in a little bit of musical bravura, to which it treated the audience, the shake and trill were admirable. Mr Faber, we learn, has been 17 years in bringing his invention to its present state, and it is no doubt susceptible of further improvements.

Dr. Patterson complimented Mr. Faber highly on the wonderful accuracy with which he had imitated the vocal machinery of the living man.

All the organization for the formation of articulate sounds to be found in the human subject is closely copied in this automaton. There is a pair of bellows, which acts as the lungs of the machine; a windpipe; a larynx, with its expanding and contracting orifice, the vocal chords, as they are termed; and in the mouth, all the arrangements necessary for dividing and modifying the volume of sound produced by the vocal organs, and rendering it speech. There is no record of any former invention of the kind at all equal to this; it stands alone, and may be cited as one of the most extraordinary triumphs of ingenuity, skill and patience, over physical difficulties, that the world has ever seen.

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE NEWS.

Norwich, Conn., Feb. 22, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JOHN TYLER, of Virginia.
Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
CHAUNCEY F. CLEVELAND.
FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM S. HOLABIRD.
FOR SECRETARY,
NOAH A. PHELPS.
FOR TREASURER,
CHARLES H. POND.
FOR COMPTROLLER,
GIDEON WELLES.

DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES.

In State Legislation,

No Imprisonment for Debt—No property qualification for voters—No poll tax—No laws for the assessment of the business of mechanics and others—No increase of monopolies—No appropriation of the School Fund for any purpose but that of education—A rigid supervision of banks to protect the unsuspecting poor against fraud and failures—Equal rights to all, special privileges to none—A just and economical administration of the State government.

In National Legislation,

No National Bank—No National Debt—No distribution of the proceeds of the public lands—No assumption of the State debts—No change in the Veto power—A discriminating Tariff, so adjusted as to furnish sufficient revenue for the government and incidentally protecting all branches of American Industry—A treasury independent of banks and under the exclusive control of the people.

Correspondence of the News.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1844.

DEAR SIR,—The House of Representatives have been engaged for several days past in an animated and warm debate on the Resolutions reported by the Committee on Elections, declaring that the members elected according to the general ticket system, have been legally chosen, and consequently are entitled to their seats. The question was brought to a close, yesterday, and when the final vote was taken, it resulted as was expected, in sustaining the report of the committee, and ordering the right of the said members, to their seats, by a large majority. It was on this question that Mr. CATLIN made his first speech. As you will of course publish his remarks entire, I will not undertake to furnish your readers with even an outline of them. Suffice it to say that the able and talented Representative from the 3d Congressional District, more than answered the expectations of his friends here, (although these expectations were by no means small,) and, evidently produced a most favorable impression on the House, and all who listened to his speech. As a sincere friend of the Administration, I know you will be particularly gratified with the fearless and bold manner in which Mr. Catlin spoke of our good, and honest President Tyler. In the course of the debate on this question, one Mr. Newton, a whig member from Virginia, had alluded to the President in no very respectful terms, pronouncing him politically dead, &c. Mr. Catlin, by a reference to the past official acts of President Tyler, show conclusively that he was not only *not dead*, but that he was likely to live, at least in the affections of the American people, long after his enemies and traitors have ceased to be remembered, except for their political injustice and illiberality. In thus publicly evincing a readiness and determination to defend the President when unjustly assailed, this gentleman has not disappointed the friends of the Administration in Connecticut, and I am sure his independent, magnanimous course on this occasion, will greatly enhance his claims to their respect and future support, while it must at the same time strengthen the attachment of all liberal minded men at home, whether they have or have not professed any sympathy with this Administration.

I believe there have been no important confirmations by the Senate, since my last letter, if I except the case of Mr. Wise. The very handsome vote by which he was confirmed, is highly gratifying to the numerous friends of that gentleman. I have reason to know, however, that it is not without considerable pain and reluctance, that he relinquishes his seat on the floor of Congress. I heard him a few days since (the day after his confirmation,) remark that aside from one or two considerations of a private nature, he would prefer the position of a Representative in Congress, to any office under the Government. Mr. Wise will leave behind him many warm and devoted personal friends, for no man is possessed of more popular and winning social qualities than he. As a legislator, his loss will also be sensibly felt both by Congress and the country at large.

I am happy to inform you of the passage in the Senate, of the bill to refund Gen. Jackson's fine, in the same shape in which it came from the House. It now only wants the signature of the President, which it will get instanter, and this righteous measure will have been consummated. This will be cheering news to the old Hero, as it was the last and only act of justice which he solicited at the hands of a country for which he has ever shown such an honest and devoted attachment. He is said to be very feeble at the present time, and it is feared the end of his earthly career cannot be far off.

Two Cabinet nominations were sent to the Senate to-day, by the President. The Hon. Thomas W. Gilmer, of Virginia, has been nominated as Secretary of the Navy, and the Hon. Mr. Wilkins, of Penn., as Secretary of War. They are both *independent* democrats, friendly to the Administration and in all respects competent to discharge the responsible duties of the respective posts for which they have been selected. There can be but little doubt of their confirmation. As this arrangement would give Virginia two members of the Cabinet, it would seem to attach some additional probability to the rumor that Judge Upshur is to be nominated as Minister to France or Austria.

The nomination of Mr. Cabel, as Solicitor of the General Land Office, has not as yet been acted on by the Senate, owing to a proposition which was started some time since, to *abolish* the office altogether. The question as I understand, is not yet decided. Should it result in a decision to continue the office, the gentleman above named will undoubtedly be confirmed.

Speaking of the Land Office, have you found time to peruse the able Report of the Hon. Mr. Blake, the efficient and gentlemanly Commissioner? This document exhibits throughout the most thorough acquaintance with the varied duties and complicated machinery of the department over which he has been called to preside, and shows at a glance, that this branch of the public service, has been administered during the past year with great fidelity, promptness and success. Col. Blake ranks here, and in fact wherever he is known, as one of the most competent and courteous officers of the Government.

The President's third levee took place on Tuesday evening, and was in no respect inferior to its illustrious, and I may add, magnificent predecessors.

A meeting of the Congressional Temperance Society is to be held this evening in the Hall of the House of Representatives. Among other speakers, Mr. Catlin is to hold forth. OTEV.

P.S.—Since the above was written, I learn that the Senate acted, on the nominations of Messrs. Gilmer and Wilkins, immediately after they were sent in, and that both were *confirmed* by very strong majorities.

Mr. Catlin's Speech.

The subject of the contested elections in the States that refused to regard the late law of Congress regulating the choice of Congressmen, has engaged the almost exclusive attention of the House of Representatives during the past week or ten days. Among those who entered the list as disputants we find the name of the Hon. Geo. S. Catlin, the able and popular representative of New London and Windham counties. Mr. Catlin took grounds in favor of the majority Report of the Committee on Elections, establishing the right of the members from the States in question to their seats in the House, for the reason that the law of Congress was unconstitutional. His speech—which, we understand, was his first effort in the House—is very highly and, we have no doubt, justly praised; and when published in full, we shall take great pleasure in laying it before our readers. A short notice of it, taken from the Madisonian, may be found in another part of our paper.

☞ Gov. Ellsworth deserves many thanks from the whigs for his noble efforts in their cause. His last address was at a rousing meeting at Farmington.

New Haven Palladium.

We'll bet a shed it was the same "address" he delivered at Hartford—here—and elsewhere—which went on to say, that the whigs could never "forgive Mr. Tyler, politically speaking," &c. The Norwich people, even of his own political faith, had but a poor opinion of the ex-governor and his "address." Because, however, a goodly number turned out to hear him, and very many out of curiosity to see the man that embodied so much political wisdom, we understand that on his return to Hartford, he confidently proclaimed that there had been "a great reaction" in this part of the State! Sagacious man!

Gen. Jackson's Fine.

The bill refunding the unjust fine imposed upon Gen. Andrew Jackson, has finally passed both Houses of Congress—it passed the Senate on the 14th inst., by a vote of 30 ayes to 16 nays. All the staunchest federal members—save a few who dodged the question—voted *against* the bill; a few of the more honorable minded voted *for* it. Among the nays we find the name of JABEZ W. HUNTINGTON—the bitter, little-souled man who so grossly misrepresents the feelings and interests of the State of Connecticut on the floor of the U. S. Senate. This is a fresh laurel won by the Hon. Jabez W. Huntington, and the freemen will of course weigh properly this new recommendation to their favor, in making up their minds as to the propriety of affording him a chance for a re-election. We say a *chance*, because it is confidently stated, that even should the whigs succeed next spring—a result no one dreams of, however—he will probably be put in a "corner" one side, and some one else appointed in his place—say Ellsworth or Truman Smith. Hence, the disinterested efforts of these two last named individuals, at the present time, in the political field.

The following we extract from the Madisonian:

GEN. JACKSON'S FINE.

The bill to refund the fine imposed upon General Jackson at the time of the attack and defence of New Orleans in 1815, and which met the approval of the House of Representatives on the eighth of January last by a vote of 158 to 28, was disposed of favorably by the Senate to-day. An ineffectual effort was made yesterday to amend it by adding a proviso, that nothing contained in it should be construed to express or imply any censure of the conduct or character of the Hon. Dominick A. Hall, by whom the fine was imposed. During the last session a similar amendment to the bill reported by the late Senator Linn, was adopted in this branch of Congress, but the friends of the measure preferred a rejection to an adoption in the form which it was thus made to assume. However, on this occasion, patriotism, gratitude, and justice triumphed over every other consideration; and the bill was passed. That it will receive the Executive sanction is certain; for the President, in his annual message delivered to Congress in 1842, recommended that this subject be taken into consideration, and expressed the sentiment that "it can hardly be doubted that it would be highly gratifying to the war-worn veteran, now in retirement and in the winter of his days, to be relieved from the circumstances in which that judgment placed him."

How they hate them.

The New Haven Register some weeks ago spoke of the fact that the whigs did not venture to impugn the character of our State Administration, because they could find nothing to disapprove; and that this fact was a powerful argument in favor of the Democracy. This just observation was *felt* by the whigs, and to rebut its force, some more pugnacious and venturesome Coon than the rest forthwith entered upon the desperate business of "using up" the acts of the last Legislature and the men who composed the political majority in that body. Accordingly, successive articles have made their appearance in the New Haven Palladium, headed "The last Legislature"; and all insipid, powerless, wishy-washy affairs, they are certainly deserving of the premium. The author's highest ambition is, low, vulgar abuse of some of the prominent democratic members—nothing like argument can be discovered. On observing the tremendous flourish made in the first number, we were really in expectation of something respectable in point of pungency and talent, but we soon found out our mistake, and ceased bestowing any attention to the articles as they made their appearance. It was evident that our Coon found it an up-hill undertaking—that he had entered a field barren of incidents appropriate for whig comment.

Our attention was, however, directed to the following extract from No. 5 of the series, which may throw some light upon the feeling of affection with which the Barons and whigs generally regard the institution of the *Board of Bank Commissioners*, established by the democratic party to watch over the soundness of the Banks of the State, and to protect the people from fraud and mismanagement. This Board, originally instituted by the democrats, was subsequently *abolished by the whigs*; but the democrats restored it again, and at the last session of the Legislature added another Commissioner, in the person of Richard Hubbard, Esq., of East Hartford, a talented member of that body—but whose only offence, seems to be, that he is a "young man." Here is the extract:—

"As for Hubbard's *qualifications* for the office to which he was appointed, they are yet to be discovered. A young sprig of the law, but just through with his Blackstone, he has about as much knowledge of the principles and practice of Banking, as a pig stuck in a gate has of the principles and practice of music. And now Dick may be seen, his "sphere of usefulness" suddenly extended from the Justice Courts of Hartford to the utmost limits of the "Nutmeg State," travelling from town to town and from city to city, *investigating* the condition of the Banks and preventing the "Bog Barons" from depending the widow and the fatherless, and planting in all corners, as opportunity may offer, the precious seed of "subterranean democracy." The share of duty which I understand is assigned to him is, while his colleagues are examining the books of a Bank, for Dick to fix himself over the fire, his chair poised upon two legs, and his own two legs comfortably resting upon another, the smoke from a "fourpenny nine" curling in graceful wreaths around his head, and deeply engrossed in the Police Reports of Bennett's Herald or some other equally respectable and racy print; and thus enthroned, he directs the energies of his soul to prevent the "little monsters" scattered through the State, from devouring, as did the locusts of Egypt, every green thing in the land, and eating up the "unterrified democracy," "body and breeches."

A fair specimen of the profundity, truthfulness, and powerful writing of the only individual who has set out to demolish "the last Legislature." Though this truth is apparently all directed against Mr. Hubbard—who is unquestionably, in point of talents, the superior of his traducer—yet the reader will not fail of discovering the secret, nay, the *open secret* cast upon the office and duties of *Bank Commissioner* itself. The idea of man's "travelling from town to town," (to use the words of the writer,) "and from city to city, *investigating* the condition of the Banks," &c., is evidently attempted to be ridiculed. In other words, the whigs detest the *principle* of having Bank Commissioners, and would gladly, as they did before, abolish the Board, and shut out all "investigation" on the part of the people, into the operations of our Banks. The whig barons are restive under control—they hate to be watched in their transactions—and, as they do their principles, seek to keep all their Bank management from "the public eye." But this is wrong—experience tells us it is unsafe. The people know it is wrong and unsafe. Hence, they approve of the *principle* of having a Board of Bank Commissioners, who will by a faithful and efficient discharge of their investigating duties, do something towards preserving the interests of the community at large from improper Bank management. At the best, they are liable to be deceived by the cunning and trickery of dishonest cashiers and Bank Presidents. They cannot therefore be too watchful, and the Legislature did right in appointing still another Commissioner—the Board, now consisting of three—as an additional guard against the deceptions to which there is a possibility of its being subjected.

Political Definitions.

Whig Respectability.—Charles F. Mitchell at Sing Sing.

Whig Honesty.—Nicholas Biddle and the U. S. Bank.

Whig Piety.—"Go home, G—d d—n you where you belong!"—*Henry Clay*, in the House of Representatives, referring to Mr. Speaker Polk.

Whig Intelligence.—"There is not specie enough in the whole world to do the business of the United States with."—*Wm. W. Ellsworth.*

Whig Purity.—The Glentworth frauds of 1840.

Whig Sincerity.—Mr. Baldwin is the poor man's friend.

Whig Promises.—"Two dollars a day and roast beef."

Whig Law and Order.—Threatening men from their meetings, and hissing at democratic meetings.

Whig Consistency.—Pretending to be friendly to Abolition, and supporting a slaveholder for the Presidency. Claiming all the piety and respectability, and supporting a gambler and duellist for the same high office.

Whig Principles.—None "for the public eye."

The embodiment of Whiggery.—Henry Clay.

Whig Arguments.—

"Possum up a gum tree—
Cooney in the hollow;
Saddle up the old grey—
Martingale and collar!

Cooney on a pole boys!
Cooney in the cage!
Go it with a rush boys,
Go it with a rage!"

And again:—

"Ah, Henry Clay, he am the man,
And put him in, we knows we can;
For he's a whig from head to tail,
And certainly he must swail.
Get out of de way, "Ole Dan Tucker," &c.

Watch 'em boys!

A series of jesuitical pamphlets, called the Junius Tracts, and published at the Tribune office, are being scattered profusely over the State—paid for by the federal leaders and office-seekers. Extra Palladiums, by the cart-loads, are sent off every day; 500 have been dispatched to Litchfield County—800 to Fairfield—500 into New London—400 into Tolland—and about the same number into Middlesex. Our friends in every section will see the necessity of counteracting this poisonous trash by prompt antidotes. Circulate the documents.—*N. H. Register.*

The same remarks emphatically apply to this section of the State. Large sums of money have been raised by the whigs, among other purposes to pay for the circulation of a large number of extra Couriers, tracts &c. There is also to be another paper started pretty much on the plan of the "Yankee Whig," published by our place friend Dunham some years ago—and circulated on Saturdays, so as to answer the purpose of "Sunday readings." The motto among our friends should be, "circulate the documents."

Hon. John C. Spencer.

It will be perceived by the votes taken in the Senate on the President's nominations, published in our paper to-day, that nearly or quite every democratic member of that body gave his vote for Mr. Spencer as Associate Judge of the Supreme Court. There can be no doubt therefore as to the cause for which he was rejected. The federal majority in the Senate were determined that a democrat possessing the influence and unsurpassed ability which Mr. Spencer possesses, should not be elevated to a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court, if they could help it. They therefore voted him down. The people will long recollect this act of federal meanness and partisan rancor.

That we are right in the view we have taken of the matter, we think is clear, from the fact that, while the federal prints express their unbounded satisfaction at the rejection of this distinguished officer, they all, without exception, admit that he is most amply qualified for the station; they unite in according to Mr. Spencer talents of the highest order, and do not venture to assign a single reason why he was rejected, other than what amounts to saying that he is not a whig. There is but a single case, differing from what we have just stated, that has come under our observation—and that is, an article that appeared a week or two ago in the N. Y. Express, written by one of the editors of that paper at Washington. The writer, in noticing the rejection of Mr. Spencer, had the boldness to say that the Senate had not confidence in the *integrity* of the nominee. This is a word pregnant with peculiar meaning, and its use on the present occasion drew forth a short note from Mr. Spencer to the editor of the Express. Without having the manliness to retract the offensive and unjust expression, the writer in question admits that he wrote only in a political sense, and perhaps ought not to have said what he did. Such is a specimen of the petty meanness to which these men will resort for the purpose of gratifying their malice against the most competent and worthy men associated in the administration of the government.

Hon. Richard Rush's Letter.

We publish on the outside of our paper to-day a very able and interesting letter from the Hon. Richard Rush, of Philadelphia, in relation to the claims of Gen. Lewis Cass upon the people, and more particularly the democracy of the country, to bring their candidate at the approaching Presidential contest.—This letter was addressed to and read before the great Cass meeting recently held in Faneuil Hall, Boston—at which meeting, very strong and expressive resolutions were adopted recommending Gen. Cass to their democratic fellow citizens throughout the country, as the man pre-eminently fitted to unite the votes of the democratic party, and to ensure an overwhelming triumph over the whig candidate.

We bespeak for it an attentive reading from the democrats of this section of the State.

While, on the one hand, the friends of this distinguished statesman are putting forth their efforts in his behalf, we observe at the west constant and spirited movements on the part of the friends of Col. Richard M. Johnson. The old Hero, they say, has played second fiddle long enough; it is time he was put higher; and accordingly they are holding meetings every where, and the *cry* is becoming louder and louder, let us have Old Tecumseh for our President.

Nor are the friends of the Administration idle.—Large and spirited Conventions are being held in various parts of the country, whence is heard the sentiment—"Justice to John Tyler;" where his great acts in behalf of democracy and the broad interests of the country are dwelt upon, and men hesitate not to express their strong desire that he should be re-elected,—believing that his administration has restored the country to its present state of prosperity, and that the people could not do better than *confer* their interests to remain in his hands another four years.

It would indeed be a happy day—a day of proud triumph of *principle over men*,—on which the People were to come forward, and set their seal of preference upon the man who at present so worthily administers their common interests. Then would no longer be heard the jars and bickerings of faction—no longer seen the petty contrivances and unhallowed efforts of demagogues and their tools, to sway unworthily the public mind. Then could it be literally said—"Old things are passed away—behold, all things are become as new!"

Colchester wide awake!

The democrats of the town of Colchester had a grand turn-out on Friday evening last. We have seen gentlemen who were present, and they tell us that the meeting was very numerously attended, the audience consisting of from two hundred to three hundred persons. The spacious vestry of the Presbyterian church was full. There was the right spirit too aboard, and the proceedings were marked with great enthusiasm. Several spirited addresses were made, and the meeting after resolving itself into a democratic Association, adjourned to Thursday evening of this week, the 22d.

The whigs have been boasting of what they say they will do in Colchester, but we think, if the spirit evinced at the meeting on Friday evening be an index of what the efforts of our friends in that town will be before the time of election, that we may safely put Colchester down for *Cleveland* and democracy!

MR. WISE.—The frigate Constitution, now undergoing repairs at Norfolk, will proceed on the first of April to Rio, with Mr. Wise, the new minister to Brazil, on board. After leaving the minister at Rio, the Constitution will pass round the Cape of Good Hope to the Eastern coast of Africa, and visit, Java, Sumatra, and other important points in the Chinese seas. The objects of this cruise, says the Journal of Commerce, are purely commercial, having exclusively in view the cultivation of friendly relations, and the protection of American commerce.

☞ On the downward trip of the steamer New Haven, on Tuesday night of last week, Mr. Nathan Rogers of New London, a passenger on board, fell from the boat and was drowned. He had been reduced to a state of extreme weakness and exhaustion by sea-sickness, and in this condition, while leaning over the sides of the boat on the forward deck, was precipitated into the water. Mr. Rogers was a member of the Thames Lodge of I. O. of O. F.

☞ A recent letter from Mr. Van Buren, published originally in the Harrisburgh Union, will appear in our next. It was put in type, but crowded out this week by a press of matter.

Coon Convention at Brooklyn.

The coons of Windham county, with Wm. W. Ellsworth as chief speaker, assembled in convention at Brooklyn, on Wednesday last. From a report of the doings as published in the Farmer and Mechanic, we perceive that Mr. Ellsworth delivered himself of that same old set speech with which he has entertained some ten or twelve audiences in different parts of the State. Entertaining so high an opinion as we do of the intelligence of the freemen of Windham county, we anticipate no serious results from his Ex-excellency's labors in that portion of the political vineyard.

Duel at Washington.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Aurora, under date of Feb. 16, writes:

A fatal duel took place here this morning. The principals were a young man named Julian May, son of Dr. May, of this city, and brother of another medical man of this place, of great respectability, and also of a lieutenant in the United States navy, and Joseph Cochrane, brother to a gentleman of that name who holds a prominent clerkship in the war department. The meeting took place at 5 o'clock, A. M., near the chain bridge, about four miles northwest of the capitol. The weapons were rifles, and the distance 30 paces. May's first shot took effect in Cochrane's forehead, and killed him on the spot. The seconds were a young gentleman named Ashe, from Pennsylvania, for Cochrane, and a person named Poole, for May. The quarrel originally commenced between the seconds, and it may be remarked that Ashe, the second of Cochrane, has been the almost inseparable friend of May. Cochrane inquired who Poole's friend was, and on being informed that it was May, replied that May was a coward, and unfit to be any man's second. The original quarrel was adjusted, and May challenged Cochrane for the disparaging remarks on his courage, and the result has been already stated. Cochrane was not more than 19 years of age, though apparently several years older. May is probably 23 or 24, and the seconds (who were the only persons present besides the principals and two hack drivers) are about the same age. May, Ash, and Poole are fashionable gentry, or "bloods" of the first water. Cochrane was supported by his brother above alluded to.

May escaped on horseback, and, it is said, was in a state of frightful excitement. There appears to be an almost universal feeling of regret that the unhappy result was not reversed—for May is considered a worthless young man. He has never shown any disposition to become a useful member of the community.

SENTENCED.—Ann Spicer, the Willimantic burglar, was arraigned before the Windham county court at Brooklyn week before last, and plead guilty to the indictment against him. He was sentenced to three years imprisonment in the State Prison.

New Work, by W. B. English, Esq.—The Boston Mail, in announcing the forthcoming appearance of this new work, remarks as follows:

Hazards of the Heart.—In this new work, by the author of that most popular romance, Rosina Meadows, "Woman's wrongs and Woman's Revenge" are portrayed in a thrilling and masterly manner. A familiar acquaintance with the various phases of the passions of woman's heart, drawn from the scenes in every-day life he himself has witnessed, give Mr. English a power in portraying, rarely to be met with. No man knows more of the scenes of misery in this city than he does. Long and careful observation has made him perfectly familiar with all the dark passages of this City; and his new book like its predecessors will do much, we anticipate, to prevent the unwary from falling into the snares of the tempter, and will rescue many from the awful horrors with which conscience surrounds the woman who has hazarded her reputation and who suffers years for the act of an unguarded hour. We predict for this new work an unprecedented sale. The perusal we have given the proof sheets enable us to do this with certainty

The work may be found at the store of Safford & Park, in this City, immediately after it is published.

AMERICAN HOUSE—*Early Vegetables.*—We had the honor, on Tuesday last, of setting down with a friend to dinner at the American House, kept by Griffin Clark, Esq., in this city. We have frequently heard the excellence of this Hotel spoken of, but we had no idea that things were done up in such "apple pie order," until we saw and tasted for ourself. In addition to the great variety of well cooked meats, &c., &c., the table was bountifully supplied with *Radishes and Lettuce*, from the garden of Stephen Fitch, Esq., of Bozrah, which to us was a rare sight at this season of the year. The American House is well supported, and we trust will continue to be. The proprietor spares no pains to please the public.

Legacy to Mr. Clay.—We find the following paragraph in the Journal of Commerce: The amount of property bequeathed to the Hon. Henry Clay by the late Senator Porter, of Louisiana, is stated in the Lexington (Ky) Inquirer at $50,000 or $60,000.

Death of two Judges.—The Hon. Beck Cowen, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of New York, died at Albany on Sunday evening, aged thirty-eight years.

The Baltimore papers of Monday announce the sudden death of Judge Richard M. Magruder, also on Sunday night. He was Associate Judge of the sixth judicial district of Maryland. Disease of the heart carried him off in a few minutes.

☞ We understand that the Hon. Noyes Billings has been nominated by the democrats of the 7th District as candidate for State Senator.

Matters about Town.

Police Reports.

There have been few cases brought up for trial during the past week. The first may be classed under the head of

Early Piety.—A couple of boys, named *Austin Wilkinson* and *William Card*, the former about 12 and the latter 15 years of age, residing in Greeneville, were arraigned before Justice Mathewson on Thursday, for committing an assault, in company with another boy, upon a young man named William Robinson, on the Sabbath evening previous. It appeared in evidence that these boys belong to a gang of unruly young rascals, who are in the habit of disturbing the peace of the good people of Greeneville by a general course of disorderly behavior, and, more particularly, of annoying the aforesaid Robinson, who had every appearance of being a civil and inoffensive young man, such being also the testimony before the court. They beset the poor fellow at a meeting held in the School House at Greeneville on Sunday evening—sat directly behind him during the services, and interrupted his devotions by sundry kicks and sly punches with their canes—and, after the meeting was through, followed him up, seized and knocked him down, besides inflicting such other amiable accompaniments as pulling his hair, kicking him on the face, &c. Whereupon Robinson "screamed murder!"—the whole neighborhood were thrown into a frightful state of alarm—Miss somebody boxed her window—and the young belligerents cleared, leaving Robinson in the gutter.

Counsel for the defence.—How old are you, Robinson?

Witness.—Twenty-two, sir. [Laughter.]

Counsel.—Are you married?

Witness.—No, sir.

Counsel for the prosecution.—I don't know what that has to do with the subject—you might, on the same principle, extend your inquiries, and ask, "Is there any likelihood of it?" [Laughter.]

Counsel for the defence.—That's sufficient.

The Court, though perhaps somewhat surprised that a man "twenty-two" years old should suffer himself to be flogged by two or three boys, were nevertheless satisfied as to the evidences of assault, and fined the young scamps, one 2 and the other $3 and costs, and to stand committed until paid.

A case of Sporty Horse-stealing.—A man who gave his name as *Mr. Miner*, was brought up before Justice Mathewson on Wednesday morn. last, charged with stealing a horse and wagon from a Mr. John R. Brockway of Lyme. The circumstances were as follows: Brockway came to Norwich on Tuesday, and hitched his team near the junction of Main st. and the Salem Turnpike, on the west side; and as was very natural for a man to do, who had just come to town, left his horse and wagon then and there hitched, and went about his business. When he returned to where his team was, he found it wasn't there, but ascertained that some one had taken it and gone in the direction of the Salem road. He immediately started in pursuit, and overtook his wagon a short distance beyond the toll gate, driven at a slow pace by the prisoner, who, on the horse being stopped by the owner, got out and essayed to complete his journey on foot. Brockway, however, detained him; but the man evinced no consciousness of guilt and offered no resistance; he was subsequently arrested in due form. The evidence and the appearance of the prisoner strongly favored the presumption of his being insane; but the County Court just commencing its session at New London, it was deemed advisable that his case be handed over for further investigation.

P. S. The following letter was received by Postmaster Chapman, on Sunday morning:

RIVER HEAD, (East Lyme,) Feb. 14, 1844.

DEAR SIR: We have heard that there is a stranger in or about your town, who is deranged. This induces me to write to you, for a man has absconded from this neighborhood within a few days quite crazy. He is about 44 years old, with dark eyes and dark hair, thin in flesh, and not very tall, and naturally speaks very politely. His name is Stephen Miner. He has been for some time past with his maiden sisters in this town. * * If he is in or about Norwich, you would confer a favor by writing immediately to your friend and humble servant,

MOSES H. WARREN.

N. B. He had on a blue black overcoat and short jacket.

From the description above given, there is no doubt of the prisoner's being the missing man, and immediate steps have been taken to restore him to his friends.

Cool all round.

It seems we were not mistaken about the disturbance at the temperance meeting week before last. Brother *Cooley* thus notices the matter in his Spectator last week:

"A regular *cat fight*, of about fifteen minutes' duration.

Prayer by brother *Coe*."

Martha Washington Society.

The adjourned meeting of the Ladies of Norwich, for the organization of a Martha Washington Society, was held on Tuesday afternoon of last week. It may not be exactly proper—therefore we will not state who officiated as chairman, nor who introduced the business acted on by the meeting—though all the particulars have been furnished us. The meeting was very large and highly respectable, and entered upon the proposed object with a commendable zeal. Two constitutions were reported and their merits discussed; and after due consideration, neither being found exactly acceptable, they were referred to a committee for the purpose of having their best parts united and reported at an adjourned meeting to be held this week on Tuesday. The prospect therefore is, that a Martha Washington Society, consisting of a large number of members, will soon be in operation in our city, dispensing its blessings to that portion of our female and youthful population who are suffering the privations of poverty, induced by the improvidence and profligacy of inebriate husbands and fathers—and we may go still farther—originally induced by the *rum-seller*. Not that suffering of this character has not heretofore enlisted the charities of the benevolent; but there will now be an organized system of action, which every knows is always more efficient.

These speculations are founded upon the supposition that nothing will pause to prevent an union of effort on the part of those who have so nobly undertaken the project in question. We understand, however, that there are already indications of a split upon the following

Important Question.

Shall the pledge, to be adopted by the Society, prohibit the use of wine, brandy, &c., in culinary operations, and bind its members to trade so far as possible only with *temperance grocers?* A pledge embracing the foregoing, in addition to the usual provisions of a temperance pledge, was circulated at the meeting in a private and informal manner, as a sort of "feeler." Some—and, it is said, a majority—signified their approval of these provisions, while others very strongly insisted that they ought not to form a portion of the pledge—that in making mince pies, pudding sauce, and the like, brandy, or some sort of wine, was absolutely indispensable, (see Mrs. *Ellis* on Cooking, pp. 50, 51)—and that they could never think of getting along without it. It would be out of the question, therefore, for them to belong to a society which denied the use of spirituous liquors for culinary purposes. Touching the matter of trading with grocers, the men did that part of the business, and would of course trade where they pleased.

All this, we understand, was quite informal, and constituted no part of the regular business of the meeting. But it is intimated that the subject will be pressed, and unless some sort of a "compromise" be made, may end in knocking every thing in the head.

In the meantime the question involved in dispute is fraught with great interest to the community at large. Shall wine or brandy be used in the construction of Mince Pies and Pudding Sauce, or not? Verily, a weighty matter. Let it be well considered—let the arguments *pro* and *con* be deliberately marshalled and discussed. For ourself, we mean to stand entirely neutral; but in the meantime, for fear an adverse decision should be given, we intend to improve every opportunity of indulging in mince pies with a little brandy in them—just enough "to make 'em keep"—and pudding sauce with "wine and nutmeg."

The Several Departments.

From a report submitted at the last session of Congress, we gather the following statement of the number of officers and clerks employed in each branch of service for each of the Departments of Government, and the expense they involve.

Department of State.—Administrative—1 Secretary, 14 Clerks; 1 Commissioner of Patents, 11 Clerks—Amount of Salary—$41,200. Accounting—1 Fifth Auditor, 9 Clerks—Salary $14,100.

Treasury Department.—Administrative—1 Secretary, 15 Clerks, 1 Commissioner General Land Office, 1 Solicitor, 1 Recorder, 74 Clerks; 1 Solicitor of the Treasury, 9 Clerks—Amount of Salary $131,700. Accounting—1 Comptroller, 15 Clerks; 1 Auditor, 13 Clerks; 1 Register, 21 Clerks; 1 Treasurer, 11 Clerks. Salary $80,250.

War Department.—Administrative—1 Secretary, 10 Clerks; 1 Com. of Pensions, 11 Clerks; 1 Commanding General, 1 Clerk; 1 Adjutant General, 9 officers as Assistants, 7 Clerks; 1 Quartermaster General, 1 Assistant, 8 Clerks; 1 Commissary General of Subsistence, 1 Assistant, 4 Clerks; 1 Paymaster General, 5 Clerks; 1 Surgeon General, 2 Clerks; 1 Chief Engineer, 5 Clerks; 1 Colonel of command, 2 Clerks; Amount of Salary $155,100. Accounting—1 Second Comptroller, 10 Clerks; 1 Second Auditor, 15 Clerks; 1 Third Auditor, 27 Clerks. Salary $89,250.

Navy Department.—Administrative—1 Secretary, 8 desks; 3 Navy Commissioners, 8 Clerks; Amount of Salary $36,700. — Accounting—1 Fourth Auditor, 14 Clerks. Salary $19,[illegible]

Post Office Department.—Administrative—1 Postmaster General, 3 Assistant Postmasters General, 47 Clerks. Amount of Salary $70,500. Accounting,—1 Auditor, 69 Clerks. Salary $64,600.

Such is the tremendous corps necessary to the prompt and faithful discharge of the duties of the several Departments of the Government at Washington; nor can their duties be properly discharged by a less number of men, or at a less expense, if they are to receive a reasonable compensation for their labor. Some slight changes may have been made in the disposition of some of the subordinate officers, and the duties of their respective offices, and we believe it was with a view to such a result that the report was made by Mr. Gilmer, from the select committee on Retrenchment; but not of sufficient importance to affect the general accuracy of the above.

SUDDEN DEATH.—During the past week one of those sudden and unlooked-for dispensations of an all wise Providence has taken place in our city, forcibly reminding us all of the truth, that "in the midst of life we are in death." A Miss Adaline North, an interesting young lady about 19 years of age, a sister-in-law of Mr. H. C. Bridgham, of this city, and a resident in his family, was found dead in her bed on Thursday morning last. It is supposed that the cause of her death must have been disease of the heart, as she was out the afternoon or evening before apparently in perfect health, and retired to bed with spirits as cheerful as usual.

☞ The New York papers have been discussing during the past week the legality of "masquerade balls." It appears that the latter of the city law upon the subject is "dead against" this species of ball, but as certain wealthy and fashionable individuals saw proper to have one on a certain recent occasion, at which there were some strange carryings on, strong doubts have arisen in the minds of some, whether upon the whole the law is *binding!*

IMPORTATION OF POTATOES.—The whigs say the present tariff "protects" the agricultural interests, and yet, from a statement in the New York Tribune, we observe that vessels have recently arrived there from foreign ports with large shipments of Potatoes—one vessel alone bringing *forty tons!* What is such "Protection" worth?

ORIGINAL STAINED

From the Boston Witness & Advocate.

Power of Bishops.

We are acquainted with a very worthy and respectable clergyman of one of the principal denominations by which we are surrounded, who recently informed his people, in a discourse having reference to Episcopacy, that *the Bishops of the Episcopal Church had, at, at any time, if they chosed, withdrew the ministerial commission from any or all of their clergy*; thus giving the very erroneous impression, that in this they have unlimited power. Now in these times, when so much is said and written about the Church, and so much, too, that is incorrect, it becomes all who call themselves churchmen, to be thoroughly informed in regard to every thing connected with the doctrines, history, forms, and canons of the Church. And we may add, that it becomes all who undertake to discuss the claims of the Episcopal Church and to enlighten the public respecting them to examine candidly and minutely into the same, and thus prevent this constant, though we must believe unintentional, misrepresentation.

It has always been a vulgar notion here in New England, that bishops were a kind of absolute monarchs and that Episcopacy implied powers and prerogatives wholly inconsistent with free and republican institutions. The idea is unwarranted by the true state of the case. Episcopacy can adapt itself to any known form of civil government; and this fact is one among many proofs that the Episcopal system is of a higher origin than man's invention. In the United States, where unparalleled freedom prevails, the constitution and canons of the Church are entirely consistent with the civil institutions, and many of our most distinguished statesmen have always been connected with it. The immortal Washington was a devoted churchman; and the late venerable Bishop White, of Pennsylvania, was the first chaplain of the continental congress. Such men as Patrick Henry and Chief Justice Marshall, gave their support to the Episcopal Church, and many living men of high distinction in the councils of the nation, do not deem it derogatory to their character as true republicans to countenance and sustain the claims of Episcopacy.

Our bishops are subject to canonical law, like our president and the governors of the several States; and if they violate those laws, which are enacted by the whole Church, represented in general convention, they are liable to impeachment. *They have not the power to take away the ministerial commission from their clergy without the interposition of an ecclesiastical tribunal.* This matter is decided by canons. If a clergyman is charged with any error or crime, the canons provide that he shall be tried by a council of his peers, and if they find him guilty, the sentence of degradation, suspension, or censure, is pronounced by the bishop. The clergy of the Episcopal Church, we venture to say, are as independent as those of any denomination in the land, and are not, as many seem to suppose, under the absolute and irresponsible power of their bishops. If, in any case, bishops go beyond their prescribed authority, this is an abuse for which they alone are responsible, and for which they are obnoxious to the judgment of the highest tribunal in the Church.

We wish our people generally would examine the whole system of our Church, that they might be ready at all times to correct erroneous impressions, and to defend those principles which we consider so favorable to the preservation and perpetuity of the great truths of the gospel.

Vote on vote Secret.—The injunction of secrecy being removed from the votes recently taken in the Senate, in executive session, on several nominations for offices, we hasten to lay them before our readers, as follows:

On the Nomination of Mr. Brasher—Yeas—Messrs. Colquitt, Fulton, Haywood, King, Semple, Sevier, Walker, Woodbury—8

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Atchinson, Bagby, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Benton, Berrien, Breese, Buchanan, Clayton, Crittenden, Dayton, Evans, Foster, Hannegan, Henderson, Huger, Huntington, Jarnagin, McDuffie, Mangum, Merrick, Morehead, Pearce, Porter, Rives, Tallmadge, Tappan, Upham, White, Woodbridge and Wright—34

On the Nomination of Mr. Spencer.—Yeas—Messrs. Atherton, Bagby, Buchanan, Colquitt, Fairfield, Fulton, Hannegan, Huger, King, McDuffie, Phelps, Porter, Rives, Semple, Sevier, Sturgeon, Tallmadge, White, Woodbury and Wright—21

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Atchinson, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Benton, Berrien, Choate, Clayton, Crittenden, Dayton, Evans, Foster, Haywood, Henderson, Huntington, Jarnagin, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Pearce, Simmons, Tappan, and Woodbridge—26

On the Nomination of Mr. Porter—Yeas—Messrs. Haywood, Foster, and Tallmadge—3

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Atchinson, Atherton, Archer, Bagby, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Benton, Berrien, Breese, Buchanan, Clayton, Crittenden, Dayton, Evans, Fairfield, Fulton, Henderson, Huger, Huntington, Jarnagin, King, McDuffie, Mangum, Merrick, Morehead, Pearce, Rives, Semple, Sevier, Sturgeon, Upham, Tappan, Woodbridge, Woodbury, and Wright.—28

On the Nomination of Mr. Wise—Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Atchinson, Atherton, Barrow, Bates, Berrien, Buchanan, Choate, Colquitt, Evans, Foster, Francis, Fulton, Hannegan, Haywood, Huger, Jarnagan, King, Miller, Phelps, Porter, Rives, Semple Sevier, Sturgeon, Tallmadge, Upham, Walker, Wright—30

Nays—Messrs. Bagby, Benton, Breese, Clayton, Fairfield, Henderson, Mangum, Morehead, Pearce, and Woodbridge—10

On the nomination of Mr. Profit—Yeas—Messrs. Breese, Colquitt, Fulton, Hannegan, King, Semple, Sevier and Walker—9

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Atchinson, Bagby, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Benton, Berrien, Clayton, Crittenden, Clayton, Evans, Fairfield, Foster, Haywood, Henderson, Huger, Huntington, Jarnagan, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Pearce, Porter, Rives, Sturgeon, Tallmadge, Tappan, Upham, Woodbridge and Wright—33

On the nomination of Mr. Isaac Hill.—Yeas—Messrs. Colquitt, Fulton, Hannegan, Haywood, Huger, McDuffie, Rives, Semple, Sevier, Tallmadge and Upham.—11.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Atchinson, Bagby, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Benton, Berrien, Breese, Clayton, Crittenden, Dayton, Evans, Foster, Huntington, Jarnagan, Mangum, Merrick, Morehead, Pearce, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker and White—25

Correspondence of the Herald.

Washington, Feb. 10.

The Supreme Court room was crowded literally almost to suffocation; hundreds and hundreds went away, unable to obtain admittance; there never were so many persons in the Court room since it was built; over 200 ladies were there, crowded, squeezed, and some almost jammed, in that little room; in front of the Judges, and behind the Judges, in front of Mr. Webster and behind him, and on each side of him, were rows and rows of beautiful women, dressed "to the highest"—Senators, Members of the House, whigs and locos. Foreign Ministers, Cabinet officers, old and young, all kinds of people, were there. Both the President's sons, with a cluster of handsome girls, were present; John Quincy Adams sat through the whole of it, listening attentively to every word. Mr. Crittenden sat on Webster's left side, and Horace Binney on his right. The body of the room, the aisles, the aisles, the entrances, all were blocked up with people. And it was curious to see on the bench a row of beautiful women, seated, and filling up the spaces between the chairs of the Judges, so as to look like a second and a female bench of beautiful Judges.

From the Worcester (Mass.) Palladium.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.

The following resolution was passed at the recent democratic Convention in the third Congressional District:—

Resolved, That while this Convention would express their high regard for the character and democratic principles of Martin Van Buren, yet it is expected that the Delegate and Substitute, who have been chosen to represent this District in the Convention which is to assemble at Baltimore in May next, for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President, will vote for such individuals as will in their judgments best and most harmoniously unite and concentrate the democratic party of the country, and insure its success in the approaching election. And that further than this, the Convention would enact no pledges or require restrictions either to support or oppose any of the candidates which have been named in different sections as the democratic candidates for those offices."

(Correspondence of the N. Y. Aurora.)

Washington, Feb. 12. 1844.

Dear Sir.—In my letter of yesterday, I informed you that the impression, in certain private circles here, was, that the Hon. Thomas W. Gilmer, of Virginia, would be nominated, by the President, this day to a cabinet office. The result has proven the correctness of my remarks. Mr. Gilmer has been long a great favorite with the people of Virginia and is highly esteemed for his many noble and generous qualities of character both as a statesman and citizen. Under his control, the navy—the pride and boast of the country—will add renewed lustre to its history, from the attention he will give to it in all its departments.

With regard to Mr. Wilkins, the same may be said of him, without particularizing his merits. Both these appointments will be confirmed unanimously.

In the Senate, to-day, the tariff question came up for discussion, when I entered the chamber. Huntington, of Connecticut, had the floor and was replying to Woodbury's speech on free trade, which occupied two or three days of the Senate last week.

Having taken a dislike to this Senator from the opening of Congress, in consequence of his self abasement, in moving that the President's Message, with the documents accompanying it, should be laid on the table—a message, too, whose subsequent reception by every party in the country proved it to be one of the ablest state papers which ever emanated from the executive—I certainly confess that I have had but a poor opinion of any thing which a man of such narrow prejudice and political bigotry could say on any subject. Whenever a man, however talented or exalted in life, permits his passions to control his judgment on matters of so much importance as that to which I have just alluded, the transition of the lowest grade of contempt in the public mind, is always easy and natural.

Afflicting Death of a young Physician.—We are pained to hear, says the Newark Daily Advertiser of yesterday, that Dr. Theo. Johnes, of Morristown, (son of Dr. John F. Johnes,) while engaged in a post mortem examination on Thursday last, pricked his finger, and a portion of the blood of the corpse was sprinkled upon it. Aware of his danger, Dr. J. used precautions to prevent the spread of the poison, but without effect; for the next day the swelling extended from the finger through the arm—fever and delirium set in, and he expired yesterday morning, at the early age of 26 years.

☞A very funny letter-writer, speaking of a very fat vocalist, says: "on the *stage* she is quite small potatoes—but she would be tremendous in an *omnibus*!" Sweet youth, isn't he, Pipes?—*N. Y. Aurora.*

Santa Anna has been proclaimed, in the most formal manner, Constitutional President of Mexico. Hitherto he has been the Provisional President, exercising extraordinary powers, under the famed Basis of Tacubaya. These powers now devolve upon Congress, by a formal vote.

A Woman beaten to death by her Husband.—An inquest was held in Hartford county, Md., on Sunday last, over the body of Martha Aldenflice, who had died the day previous, by the supposed cruel treatment of her husband. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased had applied for protection, some days since, to a family residing in the neighborhood, about two miles from Abingdon; that she complained of having been cruelly beaten by her husband, the marks of violence being manifest on her person. Evidence was further brought to show that she had, at various times, received the most aggravated abuse; and, on an examination of the corpse, the arms and head were found much bruised, with a severe cut on the left arm, apparently inflicted by a knife. As she had been also much exposed to the weather, through fear of remaining at home, and exhibited some symptoms of disease, the verdict was in accordance with these facts—died of exposure and bad treatment by her husband.

Harper's Pictorial Bible.—The Courier of yesterday says:—"We understand that the second number of this magnificent work has been considerably delayed by the great and unexpected demand for the first. An edition of *ten thousand* copies, which was issued at first and thought to be abundantly large, was immediately exhausted; and another of *twenty thousand* was published as soon as possible. Yet even now the demand is considerably larger than can be supplied. To prevent, as much as possible, disappointment in the time of publication, however, the aggregate edition will for the present be limited to 30,000; and the second number will be brought out as soon as it can be prepared, probably within a few days. This is one of the largest editions ever issued of any work in this country."

☞We do not perceive the reason why the Senate rejected the nomination of Hon. John C. Spencer, who was nominated to a seat upon the bench of the Supreme Court. The talents of Mr. Spencer cannot be questioned—his politics, in connection with such a station, certainly should not be. We should like to know, then, then the grounds on which he was rejected. It strikes us that there were none of sufficient importance to justify the act. The public will not be satisfied with a mere exhibition of party malice on the part of such men as Mr. Huntington, of this State, in matters involving the welfare of the government.—*Hartford Times.*

Letter from Gen. Jackson to Maj. Davezac.—In the assembly, on Monday, Maj. Davezac read the following letter from Gen. Jackson, which he introduced with some appropriate and eloquent remarks:

Hermitage, January, 18, 1844.

My dear sir—I have received your letter of the 4th inst. On no occasion, that offered, have you ever neglected to remember your old companion in arms, to shield his fame from unjust reproach or stain, or to obtain for him that justice which his own conscience tells him he is entitled to, as to all the measures adopted to defend New Orleans from an invading British army—measures which averted from that city the scenes of disgraceful outrage, which were witnessed at Hampton and Havre de Grace, and would have been repeated at New Orleans had that city been taken. * * * * * * *

The debates in Congress have placed this subject before the nation. I am willing to abide the result.

* * * * * * *

I am much enfeebled. It is, with some exertion that I write this letter to you. Present my thanks to Governor Bouck for his message; and accept, my friend, the assurances of my high respect, friendship and esteem. Andrew Jackson.

☞A man's advertisement in a well circulated newspaper, is a locomotive sign-board, that travels about and is seen by thousands daily.

From the Boston Journal.

Funeral of an "Odd-Fellow."—Yesterday afternoon the members of the Siloam Lodge of the brotherhood of Odd-Fellows, were again called upon to bury one of their number. A day or two since, we announced the funeral ceremonies of Dr. H. G. Wiley, and now we record that of Joshua A. Dill. The funeral exercises, which were peculiarly solemn, took place at the Warren Street Church by Rev. Mr. Skinner, and the deceased was deposited in the Granary Burying Ground—each of the brethren of the Order, of which there was a large number present, depositing a green sprig in the tomb, as a token of affectionate remembrance.

A correspondent of the Salem Gazette, writing from Hallowell, Me., says—"It really amuses us to see the accounts of the *intense* cold in Massachusetts, when the thermometer stands at two or three degrees below zero. We should feel quite *melted* under such a degree of heat." At that place on Sunday last the mercury was 33 degrees below zero! They had got it up, however, to twelve *below*, at last accounts, and had begun to talk of thin jackets.

Arrival of Mr. Packenham.—The British sloop of war Vestal, Captain Talbot, arrived yesterday, having on board the Right Hon. Richard Pakenham, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the court of St. James. The Vessel sailed on the 16th of January, and of course has brought no later news.

Mr. Packenham is charged with full powers to adjust the Oregon question.—*N. Y. Aurora, 14th.*

O, the Serpent's tooth!—Isaac G. Reid has married Miss Anna S. Goode, in Opelousas. Marrying an *Anna Goode!* O, la!

Keep a Merry Heart.—What if you have failed in business, you still have life and health. Don't sit down and cry about your mishaps, for that will never get you out of debt, nor buy your children trocks. Go to work at something, eat sparingly, dress moderately, drink nothing exciting, and above all keep a merry heart, and you'll be up in the world again.

Protection to the Manufacturing Class is Destruction to the Agricultural Class.—If we look at our foreign trade, export and import we find that the exports principally consist of agricultural produce, and the imports of manufactured fabrics.

The following table will show the principal sources of our wealth:

Exports of 1842	—Cotton		$47,593,474
"	"	Tobacco	9,540,755
"	"	Rice	1,907,387
"	"	Flour	1,375,356
"	"	Pork, Hogs, Lard, &c.	3,629,408
"	"	Beef, Cattle, Hides, &c.	1,212,638
"	"	Butter & Cheese	388,185
"	"	Skins & Furs	598,487
"	"	Fish	730,106
"	"	Lumber	3,230,003
"	"	Manufac'r of all kinds	8,410,694

It will be seen from this table, that nine tenths of our export trade is drawn from the soil, the forest and the sea; and that the wealth of the United States is principally derived from these sources. In a natural state of our foreign trade, or in the absence of commercial restrictions, we would for years to come, perhaps for centuries, continue to produce a surplus of agricultural products, or we would continue to draw from the forest, the soil and the ocean, to an extent far beyond our consumption, and exchange with foreigners for such articles that we could not grow or make as they could. Such a state of trade would not be the least inimical to the establishment of such manufactures as the condition of our country, or the genius of our people would justify; and they would spring up, from time to time, as the country became settled and the population full. No intelligent man can doubt that such would be the result, if trade was free and a sound currency provided.

But an opposite policy has been advocated by a portion of our people—a policy, that if carried out in this infant state of our country, will cause our fields that are now cultivated and smile with the labor of the husbandman, to become forests, and our agriculturalists to become manufacturers; and will, as surely as the sun will rise to-morrow, bring upon our now comparatively happy people, the oppression, the vices, and the poverty of the laboring classes of manufacturing England. This policy is *a home market for our agriculturalists, and the market of the world for our manufacturers.*—*N. Y. Plebeian.*

From the Madisonian.

Hon. G. S. Catlin.

Mr. Jones: I happened to be in the House on Saturday during the debate which gives out of the Report of the Committee on Elections, and listened with great satisfaction to the remarks of the Hon. Mr. Catlin, of Connecticut. This was, as I understand, his first speech on the floor of the House, and I assure you he acquitted himself most admirably. This gentleman has, I should judge, all the essential qualities of a popular and successful Speaker. His personal appearance, and style of speaking, are very commanding, and his voice is so clear and loud, that every word may be distinctly heard in any part of the Hall.

That part of his speech which referred to President Tyler, created quite a sensation among the members, many of whom appeared somewhat astonished at such an exhibition of independence and moral courage as is required in these high party times, in speaking the naked *truth* relative to the motives and public services of an honest Executive. But the speaker evidently cared but little for the opinions of those around him, knowing full well that his constituents and the country at large, would fully sustain him in the expression of any views founded in strict *justice* and honest *truth.*

Congressional Doings.

Washington, Feb. 12, 1844.

Senate.—Mr. Fairfield presented resolutions of the legislature of Maine, in relation to the French spoliations.

Two executive communications were read, one of them came from the governor of Iowa, accompanied by the legislative proceedings of the territory, asking that the territory of Iowa may be admitted into the Union.

A report from Captain Stockton of the steamer Princeton, was presented.

The debate on the tariff was continued.

House of Representatives.—The debate on the four States was continued until the hour of adjournment.

Feb 13.

Senate.—Resolutions were presented by Mr. Walker from the legislature of Missouri in relation to the establishment of certain mail facilities and the building of light houses.

Mr. Barton presented a memorial from the chief man of the Shawnee tribe of Indians respecting their annuity.

On motion of Mr. Allen, the bill to refund Gen. Jackson's fine was brought on the tapis.

Mr. Barrien in behalf of the judicial committee said he knew not why the bill had been referred to that committee unless to prevent injustice from being done to Judge Hall who imposed the fine. An amendment to that effect had been reported.

Mr. Walker another member of the committee did not agree with the amendment for the reason that he did not see how the original bill called in question the character of Judge Hall.

Mr. Allen hoped the amendment would be rejected by a unanimous vote. It was as incongruous to the bill as would be a paragraph from the "Declaration of Independence."

Mr. Foster gave several reasons why he should oppose the amendment

After further debate the amendment was rejected by a vote of—yeas 18 nays 26.

Further consideration of the bill was postponed.

The bill making an appropriation for the Insane Asylum in the District was passed.

The tariff question came up, but being late the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.—Much talk and nothing done. The whole of the morning was taken up with a debate on the report of the Election Committee.

Feb. 14.

In Senate.—The most important act of the Senate to day was the final passage of the bill to refund the fine imposed on General Jackson.

The bill was briefly debated, and passed by the following vote.

For the Bill—Messrs. Allen, Atchinson, Atherton, Bagby, Barrow, Benton, Breese, Buchanan, Colquett, Fairfield, Foster, Francis Fulton, Hannegan, Hayward Henderson, Huger, Jarnagin, King, McDuffie, Mangum Rives, Semple, Sevier, Sturgeon, Tappan, Tallmadge, Walker Woodbury, and Wright—30.

Against the Bill—Messrs. Archer, Bates, Baynard, Berrien, Choate, Clayton, Dayton, Evans, Huntington, Merrick, Miller, Pearce, Phelps, Simmons, Upham, Woodbridge—16.

The Pea Patch bill was taken up, and laid aside, and a bill for the improvement of Red River considered.

House of Representatives.—The first half hour this morning was occupied in explanations between three members, Messrs. Chappell, Black, and Stevens.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the report in relation to the members from the four States which voted by General Ticket.

Mr. Douglas opened the debate, in a somewhat angry speech directed specially against Mr. Barnard of New York, and was followed by Mr. Weller who moved the previous question, which was carried 123 to 64. The House was then called upon to vote on a resolution presented by Mr. Dromgoole as an amendment to the resolutions of the committee. This resolution was simply that the members elected to the 28th Congress by the District system had been duly elected and also the members (naming them) from the four States—New Hampshire, Mississippi, Georgia, and Missouri.

The main question having been ordered the House next decided that Mr. Dromgoole's resolution should be a substitute for those of the Committee on Elections.

A division of the question was then called in order that the House might decide distinctly as to the members elected by general ticket.

The House finally proceeded to take a vote on the individual members from the four States elected by general ticket who were confirmed in their seats by nearly a party vote.

☞We have not been the partisans of President Tyler, but we have always been ready to do him justice. Times like high functionary denounced and ridiculed by our opponents in the manner that has been represented by Gov. Ellsworth, is most disgraceful.—The Governor says:

"A very small amount of money would pay the hack hire at his funeral."

Which will not the envenomed hatred of federalism resort to? It is conduct and language like this, from such sources, that inflicts curses upon parties and misery upon our country. The people are more wise and more virtuous than men who give utterance to language like this, whatever may have been their official stations.—*Hartford Times.*

Another Democratic Gathering.

The democrats of Norwich and vicinity are requested to meet at the Town Hall, Thursday evening, 22d inst., at 7 o'clock.

TURN OUT! TURN OUT!!

Democrats, your country is in danger,—you are threatened with a *GREAT FIFTY MILLION BANK*—*A great National Debt*, and all the other favorite schemes of ancient federalism, and modern whiggery. They are trying also to defeat Cleveland—your own Cleveland,—the friend of the poor—to restore imprisonment for debt—raise the poll-tax—assess the business of mechanics, squander the School Fund, and restore the full reign of whiggery with all its oppression, and extravagance.

Democrats arouse! Save your State—Save your Nation!

Married.

In this city on the 18th inst., by Rev. W. G. Clark, Mr. Albertus S. Stanton, of Preston, to Miss. Happy Lewis, of this city.

Died.

In this town, on the 9th inst., Isabella, aged three months, infant child of John B. Clark, Esq.

At Windham, on the 22d ult., Mrs. Lucia Kinne, aged 48 years, daughter of the late Maj. Waterman Cleft.

8th Senatorial District.

THE Democratic Electors of the 8th Senatorial District, are requested to meet in their respective towns and appoint the usual number of delegates to convene at the Franklin House in the City of Norwich, on the 14th day of March 1844, at 2 o'clock P. M. to nominate a candidate for Senator for said district.

ENOCH C. CHAPMAN, } *Senatorial*
LATHAM HULL, Jr. } *Committee.*

Norwich, Feb. 21 13

Washington's Birth day.

THERE will be a meeting of the Democrats on the 22d inst. at 6 o'clock, P. M. at the Basement room of the new Meeting House in Bozrah. Addresses will be delivered by Gentlemen from abroad.

Per order Town Committee.

Bozrah, Feb. 21. 13

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH DAY.
Great Democratic Meeting.

THE DEMOCRATS OF NORWICH, and vicinity, are requested to meet, en masse, on the evening of the 22d inst., at 7 o'clock, at the Town Hall. It is expected that a distinguished gentleman from abroad will be present and address the meeting.—Of which due notice will be given.

By order of the Town Committee.

Simultaneous meetings will be held in every town on that day.

Februarr, 14th, 1844. 13

Cheesman's Arabic Balsam,

ONE of the best articles for the cure of Piles, Ulcers, Rheumatism &c. for sale by

R. W. MATHEWSON.

Feb. 21. 13

Fresh lot Potash.

JUST received by R. W. MATHEWSON. 13

COOKERY &c.

THOS. ROBINSON,

HAS FOR SALE

Mrs. Ellis House Keeping made easy.
The Complete Cook.
Every Ladies Book.
The Complete Confectioner.
The Housewife.
The Virginia Housewife.
Miss Leslie's new Receipts for French Cookery.
The Frugal Housewife.
Miss Leslie's Complete Cookery.
do. House Book.
The Cooks Own Book, &c.

Norwich, Feb. 21. 13

First Sort,

POTASHES and Sal Soda, for sale by

J. L. DEVOTION,
No. 119 Main-street.
One door East of the Quinebaug Bank.

Norwich, Feb. 21. 3m13

---

50 CASKS Dexter 1st quality Lime.
300 " Glens Falls " do.
for sale by A. C. HALL, Agt.
35 & 37 Water-street.

Norwich, Feb. 21. 13

Just Received,

25 CASKS 1st quality Saleratus; on consignment, and for sale by A. C. HALL, Agt.
35 & 37 Water-street.

Norwich, Feb. 21. 13

LATE ARRIVALS.
BOWEN & McNAMEE,

16 William-Street cor. of Beaver,

NEW YORK.

HAVE received, by late arrivals, the most desirable stock of

Silk and Fancy Goods

ever exhibited, to which the attention of merchants, from various sections of the country, is respectfully invited.

It is their determination to present an assortment, unsurpassed in Richness and Variety, comprising the Newest and most Fashionable Styles offered in this market.

Special attention is invited to the following articles viz:—

RICH PRINTED LAWNS, consisting of every variety of style.

EXTRA RICH FRENCH AND SCOTCH PRINTED BALZORINES, entirely new styles.

PARIS MUSLIN DE LAINES, very rich printed; also plain coloured, black and blue black do.

SILK SHAWLS, consisting of rich figured Chameleon, Dark Ottoman, figured Pouilt de Soie, &c.

RICH DRESS SILKS, consisting of extra heavy Brocade, Chameleon, Satin Striped, Plain Fig'd &c.

SHAWLS. Paris Broche, embroidered Cashmere French Plaid, figured Kabyle, Muslin de Laine, &c.

FRENCH KID GLOVES, best manufacture, black white and colored.

FANCY CRAVATS AND SHAWLS, the most desirable, assortment ever offered.

LACES, great variety, consisting of English and German Thread, also Cotton and Gimp Edgings, at very low prices.

ITALIAN LUSTRING AND GROS DE RINES of the best manufacture.

FRENCH PRINTS—Hartman's and Oglee Odier's manufacture, various styles, first quality.

ALSO,

MILLINERY GOODS, in great variety, consisting of rich Hat Silks, splendid changeable, chine, and striped Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, trimming Lace, &c.

ALSO,

Black and blue black Bombazines: Pongee and Spitalfield Hdkfs; Italian Sewings; Satin and Taffan Ribbons; Kid, Silk and Fitet Gloves; Embroidery; Linen Cambric Hdkfs; Satin Vestings; Silk Velvets; black and blue black French Crapes; Love Hdkfs and Veils, Silk Hosiery; Sinchews; Suchan Pongees; Lace Veils; India Sarsnett; Leventine Hdkfs; Italian Cravats; Buck and Beaver Gloves; India Nankeens; Paper Muslins, &c.

February, 7th, 1844. 11

TO LET,

FROM the first of April next. The corner Store now occupied by John T. Mott Esq.

ALSO.

Two Stores in the same Block fronting Franklin-Street.

ALSO,

The Store East of the Brick Block now occupied by Thomas O. Butler, Esq.

The above are all very desirable Stores for the Grocery or Retail business of any kind.

ALSO,

A Two Story Dwelling House, in Union-street now occupied by Ernstus Williams 2d.

Apply to E. C. EATON, Jr.
or STEPHEN COIT.

Norwich, Feb. 14th. 3w13

FOR SALE

OR TO LET from the 1st, of April next. The large and convenient Stable adjoining Chapman's Tannery in Bath Street. Apply to

E. C. EATON, Jr.
or STEPHEN COIT.

Norwich, Feb. 14th, 1844. 3w13

For sale, or exchange for property in the city of Norwich,

AN excellent Dairy Farm, containing 204 acres of land, one dwelling house, two large barns, and other necessary out-buildings in good repair. Said farm is situated in the town of Norwich, on the Scotland road, 5 1-2 miles from the landing. If said farm is not disposed of soon, it will be let for the year ensuing.

For terms, &c. apply to EDWIN GAVITT.

Norwich, Feb. 7. 11

To Let.

THE large and valuable farm now owned and improved by the subscriber with the buildings and privileges belonging to the same. Said farm is situated on Plain Hill, Norwich Town.

DANIEL GRISWOLD.

February, 12, 1844. 12

A. C. HALL,
Agent,

35 AND 37 Water-street.

HAS on hand, and this day landing one of the best stocks of GROCERIES ever offered to the trade in this market, which will be sold at a small advance from cost, for cash or good *credit*. He would respectfully invite his customers and the trade generally to call and examine them.

25 Hhds, St. Croix, Porto Rico, New Orleans and Muscovado, Molasses, new crop.
25 bbls. do do do
10 boxes, White Havanna Sugar.
50 do. Brown do. do
10 do. Smith's Lump and Loaf do.
15 do. and bbls Wooley and Wooley's, crushed and powdered, at a great reduction from former prices.
Hhds, P. R. Trinidad and Matanzas Molasses.
100 Bags Java, Laguira, Rio, Porto Rico, Havanna, and St. Domingo Coffee.
60 boxes manufactured Tobacco Russell & Robins's.
100 doz. Mrs. G. B. Miller's snuff and chewing do.
125 Chests and half chests *fresh imported* Young Hyson, Old Hyson, Hyson Skin, Boucheng, Pouchong, Imperial, and Gunpowder Teas, comprising every quality and grade from the choicest and best, to those of a common and cheap article.
400 boxes prime Bunch Raisins.
100 boxes Colgate's and Pennel's Soap.
25 do and bags Pepper and Spice.
25 boxes Ground Coffee.
4 bbls Nutmegs and Cloves.

Norwich, Feb 12th 1844. 13

NOTICE.

THE Annual meeting of the members of the New London County mutual Fire Insurance Company for the choice of Officers will be holden at the office of the Secretary in Norwich, on the first Monday of March next at 3 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN D'WITT, Sec.

Norwich, Feb. 12, 1844. 13

HILL'S ACADEMY,
AT ESSEX.

THE Spring Term of this Institution will commence on Monday March 4th. 1844.

AGUSTUS J. FOSTER, Principal.

Feb. 21st, 1844. 3w13

---

100 Doz. Brooms; for sale by
A. C. HALL, Agt.
35 & 37 Water-Street.

Norwich, Feb. 21. 13

---

50 BOXES Dean's Candles; for sale by
A. C. HALL, Agt.
35 & 37 Water-Street.

Norwich, Feb. 21. 13

---

100 Qts. Codfish, for sale by
A. C. HALL, Agt.
35 & 37 Water-Street.

Norwich, Feb. 21. 13

---

25 Bbls. Colgate's, No. 1 Starch, for sale by
A. C. HALL, Agt.
35 & 37 Water-Street.

Norwich, Feb. 21. 13

No Combination.

500 Bbls good Brands Genesee, Rochester, and Ohio flour; for sale low by
A. C. HALL, Agt.

Norwich, Feb. 21. 13

Just Received,

1000 GALLS. New Bedford winter Sperm Oil.
1000 " " Fall " do.
500 galls. Winter Whale do.
On consignment and for sale by A. C. HALL, Agt.

Norwich, Feb. 21st. 13

---

200 CASKS assorted sizes Full River Nails, for sale by A. C. HALL, Agt.
35 & 37 Water-Street.

Norwich, Feb. 21. 13

---

100 FIRKINS good dairy Butter,
100 Chaice " " Cheese, for sale by
A. C. HALL, Agt.
35 & 37 Water-street.

Norwich, Feb. 21. 13

Varbena Cream.

A new supply of this celebrated article for shaving just received by R. W. MATHEWSON.

Feb 21. 13

BRANDRETH'S and Wright's Indian Pills. warranted genuine by R. W. MATHEWSON.

Feb 21. 13

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

A new supply of this valuable article received this day by R. W. MATHEWSON.

14. 13

SELLING OUT

THE entire stock of *Groceries*, at LOVELL, BUTTS & Co's. A rare chance for those who want to buy cheap.

Norwich, Feb. 21. 13

---

100 BACKS Ashton's factory filled fine cut for sale low by A. C. HALL, Agt.
35 & 37 Water-street.

Norwich, Feb. 21 13

NEW CONSIGNMENT
OF
NEW FURNITURE,
Now receiving at the Auction and Commission Rooms,

Union Street.

THE work is well executed, well finished and offered at very low prices. Persons in want of great bargains in *furniture* will find it for their interest to call and examine this stock consisting of Mahogany Secretaries; Sofas a great variety styles and patterns; Bureaus do; Dining, Card and Centre Tables; Wash Tables, various styles, some very elegant; cherry and Fine Dining Tables; Dressing Tables and Wash Stands, a variety; Cherry Light Stands; Mahogany and Pine Wash Sinks; Mahogany and a great variety of other chairs, with Wood Cane and Rush Seats, very cheap; Looking Glasses; Clocks; Bedsteads, all prices; Mattresses; &c., &c.

Please call a few doors North of the Norwich Bank.

WM. D. RIPLEY.

Norwich, Feb. 21. 3w13

LIST OF LETTERS

remaining in the Post Office, Norwich, Ct. February, 6th, 1844.

Andrews Stephen P	Love Samuel
Anderson Mary	McMellon Elander
Armstrong George S.	McAllister James
Brewster S F	McCaulis Jane
Boyle Capt.	Macks Michael
Beebe Lydia R	Maynard James
Bennet John A	Mosk E
Bacon Thomas E	Molthorrn Bridget
Brewster Benjamin F	Miner Mary D
Brown William A	Nicols Alexander
Bennet Charles F	Newall H S
Brown Elida A	Nichols Mr.
Burton Edward	Noyes William C
Barrows Henry A	Newton Elizabeth
Beebe Amelia G	Osgood Wm.
Brown James H	Osgood E Jr.
Bingham Mary E	Park Allen F
Cotton George A	Prentice & Avery
Cook J H & D W	Pauley Kretah
Chamberlain Andrew J	Pepper Joseph
Carlton Thomas	Pratt Allen
Cady Benjamin L	Perkins Daniel W
Carroll Abagail	Perkins Jared
Clark George	Prescott F H
Clark Joseph S.	Peckham Stephen F
Crowell Orville	Perkins Isaac
Chapman H & N	Pelham Uriah
Card Matilda M	Parker Betsy M
Church Betsy M	Phillips Austin
Cornell Samuel Mrs	Rose Eliza A
Davis Japtha	Rose Julia
Deming Abby C	Roswell Olive
Dougherty Thomas	Ray T Adaline
Dougherty John	Rogers Sophia S
Elliot Elizabeth	Rogers John L
Ellis Elizabeth	Rogers Sarah M
Fenton Lebina	Stedman Jose, Jr.
Fay J T	Sacket Charles
Fisher George A	Shepard Sarah G
Fitch Harrison	Staples Elias W
Gilbert Nathaniel	Smith Livingston H
Gladwin Russel	Sterling James
Goodhue Benjamin	Seaver Caroline
Gray Catherine	Smith Emeline
Gore Betsy	Stebbins Mary E
Harris John H	Smith Stephen
Hill George	Smith Benjamin
Hall Gideon	Smith G W
Huntington Elisa F	Swan Ephram
Hannon P	Simon Henry N
Hoyt Enos	Stealy Harvey
Hall Martin M	Victery Dorothy
Huntington Erastus	Wood Abagail
Henry Anthony	Worthington William
Holmes Catherine	Wilcox Ann M
Hemstead Mary	Wheeler Lucy Ann
Johnson Merrick B	Williams John W
Johnson J. K.	Waid John W
Judson Albert C	Webb George H
Jones G A	Willie Asiego
James Randal	Walden Levi
Kahr Louis	Ward Jeremiah
Kehr George	Williams John
Knapp Mary	Worthington William M
Kinne Mason	Willard John
Keables Wm. R	Williams George
Lamb Betsy	Huntington Emily W
Latham & Brewster	Weter Angeline
Lattay Robert P	W [illegible]

☞Persons calling for the above Letters will please to say—they are advertised.

N. B. All Letters intended to be sent out of the U. States, by ship or steamer, the inland postage must be paid or they will not be forwarded.

11 ENOCH C. CHAPMAN, P. M.

Paints, Oils, &c.

White Lead Dry	Chrome Yellow
do do do Ground	do Green
do do do Ground in Oil	do Red
Spanish Brown	Yellow Ochre
Venetian Red American and English	French Yellow
	Prussian Blue
Red Lead	English and Chinese Vermilion
Litharge	
Terra de Lehana	Verdigris
Black Lead	Rotten Stone
Rose Pink	Iron Blue
Spanish White	Linseed Oil
Paris do	Neatsfoot do
Gum Shellac	Sperm do
Spts Turpentine	Bright Varnish
Rosin	Japan do
Pumice Stone	Copal do
do Ground	India Red
	Umber
Lamp Black	Paris Green

Drop Black; Chalk, red and white; Gold and Bronze Leaf; Silver and Copper Bronze, Paint Brushes, Sash Tools, Camel's Hair and Sable Pencils, Glass and Emery Paper; blue, green, black

COAL.

ANTHRACITE COAL of various kinds in the Lump, or broken and screened, for sale by the Cargo or single Ton by

EDWARD CHAPPELL,
Central Wharf.

Norwich, Sept. 12. 42

GROCERIES.

DELANO & SCHERMERHORN.

NO 80, FRONT STREET.

NEW-YORK.

KEEP constantly on hand a general assortment of desirable Groceries.

Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

New-York, Nov. 1st, 1843 6m49

SURVEYOR AND CIVIL ENGINEER.

A. KENNEDY,

Offers his services to the public as a Surveyor and Engineer, and will be happy to receive the orders of those who may wish his services in the line of his profession. Office Main-street, over the newspaper office of *Safford & Park.*

Norwich, Dec. 13th, 1843. 6m8

BOSTON CLOTHING STORE,

J. B. PALMER & CO.

143 Main-Street

Norwich Conn.

DEALERS IN

FASHIONABLE Ready Made Clothing, Under Shirts, Drawers, Cotton Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Cravats, Hdk'fs, Stocks, Gloves, Socks, &c. &c.

November 14th, 1843. 1f51

REMITTANCES TO AND PASSAGE FROM ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

WE beg to inform our friends in Norwich, Conn and its vicinity, that we have appointed Mr JAMES McCLELLAND, of that city, as our agent. Persons sending for their relatives, or remitting money to the old country, will find it their interest and their friends comfort to give him a call.

ROCHE BROTHERS & CO.,
25 Fulton street, New York.

Jan. 26th, 1844. 1f9

THE PEOPLE MUST HAVE CLOTHES,

And in order to make room for new styles of

SPRING GOODS!

THE SUBSCRIBER will sell for thirty days, COATS, PANTS AND VESTS; at a great discount from *Cost* or at the cents are over price.

Now is your time to buy

CLOTHING FOR A SONG,

At 68 Main-street.

Next door to Charles Cook's Dry Goods Store.

J. S. DAY

Norwich, Feb. 10th.

New, Fashionable HAT & CAP STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 137 Main street, at the old stand of A. Wickham, and invites their attention to a superb assortment of

Hats & Caps,

Manufactured from the choicest materials, and in the most approved style, which he offers at as low if not lower prices than can be obtained at any other establishment in this city. He is not confined to a one priced list, but has a full assortment, and feels confident in his ability to suit the tastes and pockets of all

137 Main st. 20 W. L. NICHOLS.

The People's store.

NO 22, NORTH MAIN ST, PROVIDENCE

One Price asked and no abatement.

THOMAS REID & CO. have just received and are now opening a very cheap and splendid assortment of Dry Goods, purchased within a few days in New York at the present ruinous prices, and which will be sold at a very small advance from cost for cash only. Our goods are all fresh and all of the latest styles, and have been purchased by an experienced purchaser at the lowest cash prices. We intend keeping every article called for in the above line, and will have all our goods marked in plain figures, so that no advantage will be taken of our customers.

IN connection with the dry goods business we will continue on the manufacture and repairing of Umbrellas, Parasols, and Walking Canes Having made an addition to our premises, and having engaged some of the most experienced workmen in the trade, we can now manufacture, sell, or repair Umbrellas, Parasols, or Walking Canes as cheap as any establishment in the United States.

And now, ladies and gentlemen all,
Do not forget to give us a call,

THOMAS REID & CO.
28, N. Main-street.

Eastern and Western Lumber.

100,000 FEET Albany Mer. Boards, 12, 14, and 16 feet.

25,000 Albany clear dos
50,000 Eastern Mer. Boards and Plank.
25,000 ft. " clear, ¼, ½ and 3 quar.
25,000 ft. Spruce flooring.
50,000 ft. Clapboards of various kinds.
400 M. Pine and Cedar Shingles.

For sale by E. CHAPELL,
Norwich. [25,] Central Wharf.

S. A. & H. S. COOK,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

101 Main-street Norwich City.

GARMENTS of all kinds cut and made in good taste at short notice.

Norwich, July 12, 1843. 1f35

STORE TO LET,

THE SPLENDID STORE, No. 82 Main-street, fitted for dry goods or other similar business is now to let possession given immediately. Said store is one of the best locations in Norwich, being opposite the Franklin House, which is to be the passenger depot of the N. & W. Rail Road.

Rent low. For particulars inquire of

TRACY & SETCHEL.
84 Main-Street.

Norwich, Jan. 3d, 1844. 6f8

PATENT MACHINES.

THE cheapest and best Horse Powers ever offered to the public for driving Circular Saws, Cider Shingle and Sugar Mills, Turning Lathes, Threshing Machines, &c. Also the best Threshing Machines for grain and hay seed, may be had of the subscriber—also the right to vend them in various parts of the country. Horse Powers from $40 to $50. Threshing Machines from $20 to $25. Both Machines easily convered in a one horse wagon.

N. B. A few more Agents wanted to sell on commission. A. KINGSLEY.

Norwich, July 19, 1843. 1f 24

G. B. PRINDLE,

DEALER in *fine* Watches—French and American Clocks—*Standard Silver* Spoons—Fruit and Butter Knives—Forks and Spectacles—*Gold* Guard Chains, Pencils, Rings, Pins & Bracelets, just received, and the latest patterns, at the *one price* store, 97 Main street, corner of Shetucket.

Lever and Lepine Watches cleaned for	—	$1,00
Common Verge do	do	63
Lanet Glasses. 38 cts. com.	do	25

All repairs of the above named articles nicely effected. Also,

WOOD CLOCKS, for $1,50, and upward.

97 Main corner of Shetucket-street.

Norwich, July 26, 1843. 1y35

COAL.

THE subscriber is now prepared to furnish for Family use and for manufacturing purposes, the above article, of superior quality, and at prices satisfactory. JOHN G. HUNTINGTON,

August 9th, 1843—6m37. [Central Wharf.

BOARD.

A Gentleman, and Wife can be accommodated with board, and pleasant rooms. Also three young Gentlemen; Terms reasonable. Inquire at the office of the *Aegis.*

Norwich, Jan. 17th, 1844. 6f8

LUMBER.

THE subscriber has on hand a large quantity of the above article of all kinds, and qualities, which he will sell low JOHN G. HUNTINGTON.

August, 9th, 1843—6m37 [Central Wharf

DENTISTRY.

Dr. G. R. & C. Parkhurst,

HAVE opened an Office, No. 89, Main street, 5 doors west of the Franklin House, where they will wait on all who will favor them with their patronage. Teeth set from one to a full set. Every necessary operation performed on the teeth, and warranted. Their long experience enable them to treat judiciously all diseases connected with the teeth.

Nov. 30. 1yr1

WM. H. ALLEN.'

DENTIST

OFFICE, NO. 94 SHETUCKET STREET, (UP STAIRS)

WHERE he will perform all operations necessary for the preservation of the teeth and gums in the best possible manner. Teeth inserted from 1 to a complete set. Teeth cleaned, filled, extracted, and all irregularities, whether they proceed from disease or want of proper care, remedied.

Norwich 26 6f17

BOOTS AND SHOES,

At No. 84 Main-street.

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE FRANKLIN HOUSE.

TRACY & SETCHEL,

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have this day taken the splendid Store, No 84 Main-street, (formerly occupied by E. M. MORGAN,) for the purpose of prosecuting the Boot and Shoe business in all its branches; and they hope by attention, faithfulness and punctuality to merit a portion of their patronage.

T. & S. intend to keep a complete assortment of Boots and Shoes constantly on hand which will be sold as low as they can be obtained in the city. They will employ only the best workmen, and furnish them with the best Stock; and all work will be made punctually according to promise and warranted.

The Public and Friends,

We cannot now thank you for past favors in business for this our first call; but that we may soon have that duty to perform we invite your patronage, and will strive to deserve.

Just give us a call if only as a compliment, at No. 84 Main-street. TRACY & SETCHEL.

Norwich, Nov. 27th, 1843. 6f

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—1843.

HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD, NORWICH AND WORCESTER

DAILY MAIL,

SUNDAYS EXCEPTED, AT 1-2 PAST 5 A.M For Danielsonville, Moosup, Plainfield, Jewett City and Norwich—Also, Dayville, Pomfretville, Masonville, Fisherville, Webster, Oxford, Auburn and Worcester.

Post Coach, Railroad, and Steamboat Mail.

A Coach will leave the Manufacturers' Hotel, Providence, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock, M. for Norwich, Worcester, and New York, as this Line connects with the Accommodation Train from Worcester and Norwich at Danielsonville.

Returning—Leaves Danielsonville on the arrival of the Cars from Norwich, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and arrives in Providence at 12 o'clock.

Passengers leaving Providence at 5 1-2 o'clock, can arrive in Norwich at 12 M., Worcester at 1 1-2, P. M Springfield and Hartford at 7 o'clock. *Returning*—Passengers from Springfield and Worcester can leave Danielsonville Depot every day, except Sundays, at 1 o'clock, for Providence, and arrive at 6 o'clock, P. M.

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 3 1-2 o'clk, for Scituate, Foster, South Killingly, Danielsonville, Brooklyn, Windham, Willimantic, Coventry, Manchester and Hartford.

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at half past 5 o'clock, for Scituate, Foster, Chesnut Hill, Killingly, Centre, Danielsonville, Dayville, Pomfret, Pomfret Landing, Ashford, Mansfield, Coventry, Manchester and Hartford.

Passengers wishing to go to any of the above named places, can be supplied with Tickets for the whole route, Railroad and Stage, at the lowest rates of fare. Books kept at the Manufacturers' Hotel, Providence.

Tickets can be had at the Norwich and Worcester Rail Road Ticket Office, or of the Conductor.

S. CORNELL & CO., Proprietors.

Providence, July 19, 1843. 1f24

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

Norwich and Stonington,

VIA

NEW LONDON.

Fare between New London and Norwich, 75cts.
" " " Stonington 75cts.

A MAIL CARRIAGE will leave Stonington on the arrival of the Steamboat from New York, for Norwich, passing through New London, on Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays.

RETURNING.—Will leave the American House in Norwich, passing through New London, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 1½ P. M.

For seats, apply at the Steamboat Hotel, New London, and the American House, or the Merchant's Hotel, Norwich.

WILLIAM BACON, Contractor
Steamboat. otel, New London, Dec. 23d 1843. 5

NOTICE.

TRI-WEEKLY LINE TO NEW YORK.

THE Steamer Clematis Capt. I. E. Dutton, will leave Norwich on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 o'clock P. M. on the arrival of the Cars from Boston. She will leave New York on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 4 o'clock P. M.

THE FARE, by the Boat, from Norwich, or Allen's Point $3,00. The Boat will on her passage from New York, after landing Rail Road passengers at the point, proceed to Norwich whenever the state of the River permits, and remain there until 6 o'clock in the afternoon. No extra charge to passengers or freight by the Boat between Allen's point or at Norwich.

N. B. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of said Boat—or owners.

E. A. BILL.
Agent for the above Boat.

Norwich, Nov. 18th, 1843. 1f50

NORWICH & WORCESTER RAILROAD.

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS LEAVE

Daily,

From Norwich 5 3-4 A. M. and 4 1-4 P. M.
From Worcester 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Freight Trains from Norwich 8 1-2 A M.
" " from Worcester 7 1-2 A. M.

STEAM BOAT TRAIN

Leaves Allyn's Point for Boston every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, on the arrival of the Steamer from New York.

Leaves Worcester same days at 6 P. M., on the arrival of the train from Boston.

Fares are more when paid in the cars than when paid for tickets at the different stations.

EMERSON FOOTE, Supt.

Norwich, Feb. 5, 1844. 11

Norwich & Worcester Railroad Extension.

ON AND AFTER Tuesday, December 19th, the Steamboat from New York will leave and receive passengers at Allen's Point.

The following rates have been established for the winter.

Passengers between	Allen's Point and Norwich		50c
Freight "		per 100 lbs.	6¼
" "	Greeneville	per 100 lbs	7½
" "	" "	and any station	

Beyond Greeneville in addition to present rates per 100 lbs. 8

TICKETS for the route between Allen's Point and Norwich, may be obtained at the different stations of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad or on board the Boat. EMERSON FOOTE. Sup'n't

Norwich, Dec. 23d, 1843. 5

WALTER CLAPP,

BOOKSELLER & BOOKBINDER,

97 MAIN-STREET, NORWICH,

Opposite M. Safford's News Room.

Nov. 8th, 1843. 1y36

Rectified Wood Naptha.

A NEW and popular article for the treatment of Consumption; for sale by

E. W. MATHEWSON.

Norwich, Jan. 31. 16

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC!

ORR'S AIR TIGHT STOVE.

A VERDICT having been rendered at the present term of the U. S. Circuit Court, in favor of my Patent for the above named STOVE, the public are hereby cautioned against *making, vending,* or *using* the same without license, as I am determined to prosecute all infringements of said Patent.

STOVES made by authority, will be accompanied by plates with my name and date of the Patent; also printed direction signed by myself, or General Agent at Boston.

N. B. Persons *using* the Stove sold without license are equally liable with venders and makers.

STOVE of good quality can be purchased at fair prices of ROATH & POTHER, No.— Water st and CALLYHA & LUDLAM,— Water street Norwich, Ct.

ISAAC ORR, 3 Merchant's Row, Boston.

December 6, 1843. 2

THE TRACY SALVE and Machine spread Plasters. For sale by E. W. MATHEWSON

Norwich, Jan 31. 10

CREAM OF SAPONINE.

The undersigned, having used the Cream of Saponine, of which Mr. E. C Ferre, of Middletown, Ct., is the sole Proprietor, are happy to award him our testimonials in its favor. Considering the expedition of making the lather, its superior qualities when made, its softening effects on the beard, and its curative qualities on the skin, we do not hesitate to recommend it to the public, as the best Shaving cream, either *domestic* or *imported* now in use. Middletown, Nov 26, 1843

E. A. Russell, H. N. Fowler, E. W. Starr, L. Lyman, E. Northrop, A. H. Bliss, J. Johnston, L. Richard, E. Lucy, E. H. Hubbard, H. Hubbard, W. G. Howard, J. Arnold, G. Ickles, J. A. Pierce, O. Woodward, W. B. Casey, T. G. Mather, S. Chase, S. B. Whitmore, H. Clark, N. Smith, D. Harrison, H. W. Fisk, W. P. Southmayd, W. D. Starr, S. Emery, I. W. Baldwin, A. Churchill, W. W. Bacon, W. Foster, D. H. Chase, G. H. Taylor, C. H. Jackson, T. Beardman, H. Gardiner, C. H. Pelton, A. Beach, W. S. Camp, G. W. Beach, H. Smith, A. Newton, Jr. A. Merriman, L. C. Hubbard, J. H. Taylor, Wm. Jarvis, A. W. Smith, E. Crofut.

N.B.—Never purchase a pot of the above Shaving Cream without my name is written on the pot.

E. C. FERRE.

Jan. 17th, 1841. 6m8

FERRE'S CREAM SAPONINE.

A NEW REMEDY FOR SHAVING,

WHICH *Surpasses all others* in making a rich and permanent lather, without irritating the skin. N. B. Any Gentleman can purchase a pot of *Ferre's Cream,* and use it *one month,* and if it does not please him, can return it and the money will be refunded. Be sure you get *Ferre's Cream Saponine,* and not be put off with an other article as some have been—see that my name is on the label as none other is genuine. E. C. FERRE.

For sale in Norwich by W. S. TYLER, C. OSGOOD and E. W. MATHEWSON.

Jan. 47th, 1844. 6m8

Moffatt's Pills and Bitters.

THE celebrated Life and Phenix Bitters prepared and sold by Dr R. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York may now be said to be the most respectably established and extensively adopted family medicines in the United States. They have not only won the a nation and received mention of all the candid and philanthropic portion of the medical profession, who have observed they invariably efficacy in general derangements of the stomach and bowels, and their astonishing effects in many varieties of acute and chronic disease, but what is far better, these medicines have recommended themselves, and fully and fairly achieved the distinguished and now certainly pre-eminent position which they now occupy in public and domestic estimation. They are proved by their works, and make no appeals to vulgar credulity. If the proprietor were disposed to make an invidious comparison between these self established medicines and any others he might confidently assert and challenge contradiction that there is no medicine known to the medical profession, or named in the books, concerning which so many clear, unquestionable and convincing evidences of usefulness and remarkable cures are recorded as those which he can adduce concerning the Life Pills and Phenix Bitters If it be doubted that sufferers are the best judges as to whether a remedy has relieved them and restored them to health and strength, then is the evidence in behalf of these medicines decisive and irresistable. Dr Moffat is in possession of an accumulation of voluntary testimonials from respectable persons and families in parts of the union, far and near, who give their names and residences to the unsolicited statement that they have been completely and speedily cured of the following diseases, and of many others not here enumerated by these Life Medicines alone, when other medicines have been long employed in vain, viz: Scrofula in its most dreadfully advanced and destructive stages, when large portions of the flesh and bones of the face had been destroyed; Piles of five, ten, twenty, thirty, and even thirty-five years standing; Rheumatism, both acute and chronic, of the most hopeless character; Turgescence of the liver and various other liver complaints bilious cholic, and every conceivable variety of bilious affections; Marasmus, Phthisic of consumption in more advanced stages than any on record dyspepsia in all its chronic and acute varieties with its frightful train of distressing symptoms; worms of all kinds both in children and grown persons; dirrhoea, both serious and bilious; costiveness both habitual and occasional; fever and ague in its three principal varieties, and intermittent and remittent fevers of all kinds; hypocondriasis, and other extremely complicated nervous debility in general; salt rheum, scald, and eruptive diseases generally, including Leprosy, Erysipelas or St. Anthony's fire, and sallow unhealthy complexion; palpitation of the heart and determination of blood to the head, settled pains in the organs, limbs, back, head and side, affections of the system which arise from complicated causes.

The certificates of these cures are in the proprietor's possession, and will readily be shown to all who desire to see them A small selection from them have been published in Moffat's Medical Manual, of which a new and enlarged edition is preparing for the press.—The reason why these medicines which in ordinary family use operate merely as mild and effectual laxatives, cure so great a variety of formidable diseases is, that while as cathartics, they cleansing the alimentary canal and relieving the liver, and the absorbant vessels of all impurities, they lay the foundation for the cure of all specific diseases, they are compounded of unique and unprecedented variety of choice and exquisite ingredients, some of which are almost unknown to the profession, which exert a specific action upon many complaints, without in the slightest degree affecting the general system otherwise than as simple purifiers, when those complaints are not present. Both the Pills and the Bitters are mild and agreeable in their operations, causing neither prostration nor nausea, and requiring neither confinement nor peculiar diet Their effects are uniformly to produce an immediate sense of renovated health, and new life and vigor to both body and mind. They cannot be taken without benefit and they should be procured both by individuals and heads of families, and consequently kept on hand not only as remedies but as preventatives of disease. They are sold wholesale and retail by Dr. William Moffat, 375 Broadway, N. Y., and also by

E. F. BALCAM,
22 Shetucket street, Norwich.

WRIGHT'S Indian Vegetable Pills.

THE TRUE CHARACTER OF COUNTERFEITS AND SELLERS OF COUNTERFEIT MEDICINES.

NO MEDICINE has ever been introduced to the American public, whose virtues have been more cheerfully and universally acknowledged by its vast popularity and extensive circulation than 'WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.' To descant upon their various virtues at this late season would be a work of supererogation since few who peruse this article will be found unacquainted with the widely circulated proofs of the real excellence of the medicine, to which many will be ready to add the testimonials of their own experience, But if further proof were needed of the value of the remedy, it might be found in the fact that no medicine in the market has been SO SHAMEFULLY and REPEATEDLY COUNTERFEITED. Ignorant, envious and avaricious and unprincipled men have in different places, manufactured a SPURIOUS PILL, bearing a superficial resemblance to the TRUE ARTICLE, but composed either of impotent or Deleterious Ingredients, which they have sought to foist upon the public as the genuine.

"Indian Vegetable Pills."

These DESIGNLEY SWINDLERS could never pass off their vile wares upon the public for the CONVENIENCE and SUBSTANCE of (self styled) RESPECTABLE DRUGGISTS, who, for the sake of a little "filthy lucre" lend themselves to this ROGUEROUS and UNHALLOWED SYSTEM OF IMPOSITION. The counterfeiter of a popular medicine, is none CRIMINAL than a COUNTERFEITER of current money. The injuries done by the latter, sink to nothing in comparison with those inflicted upon society by the former. We might paint him wringing the mite from the hard hand of invalid poverty which is extended for the boon of health, and receives instead, the VILE DRUG that PROTRACTS and AGGRAVATES disease, or, to view it in its best aspect, suffers it to rage unchecked. How melancholy is the reflection that thousands may have been hurried to the grave by having a COUNTERFEIT substituted for the TRUE MEDICINE, who but for the venal fraud might now be living in high health, the delight and hope of the social circle. All classes are interested in putting down these vile counterfeits.

Let the Stores where they are sold be marked and shunned!

And let the virtuous indignation of the community administer to all concerned in these unfair practice a general and withering rebuke.

Copy Right Law.

"AND BE IT ENACTED, That, if any person, or persons after the recording of the title of any print, cut, or engraving, map, chart, or musical composition, according to the provision of this act, shall within the term or terms limited; by this act, engrave, etch, or work sell or copy, or cause to be engraved, etched worked or sold, or copied either on the whole, or by varying, adding to, or diminishing the main design, with intent to evade the law, or shall print, or import for sale, any such map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, or engraving, or any parts thereof, without the consent of the proprietor or proprietors, of the copy-right thereof, first obtained or knowing the same to be printed, or imported without such consent, shall publish, sell, or expose for sale, or in any manner dispose of any such map, chart, &c, as afore said; then such offender or offenders shall for cit the plate or plates, on which such map, chart, musical composition, engraving cut or print, shall be copied; and also all and every sheet thereof, so copied, or printed, to the proprietor or proprietors of the copy-right thereof; and shall further forfeit, one dollar for every sheet of such map, chart, musical composition, &c. as may be found in his, or their possession, printed, or published, or exposed to sale, contrary to the true intent or meaning of this Act; the one moiety thereof to the proprietors, and the other moiety to the use of the United States, to be recovered in any Court having competent jurisdiction thereof.

Thus it will be seen that all engaged, either in manufacturing or selling counterfeit Pills, are liable to heavy damages, not only for the palpable fraud they are practising on the public, but also for infringement on the Law of Copy-Right as above cited.

Beware of Counterfeits

As the great popularity of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, has raised up a host of counterfeits, the public are cautioned against imposters, who are travelling about the country, selling to the unsuspecting store keeper a spurious article for the above celebrated Pills

It should be remembered that, all who sell the genuine medicine are provided with a

Certificate of Agency,

Of which the following is a copy:

This is to certificate that the within named——— is a regular and duly appointed——Agent for the sale of

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.

in the town of ——, State of——, and this certificate which is signed by Wm. Wright, Vice President of the North American College of Health, must also be countersigned by the acting Clerk, or Agent, from whom said certificate is received.

This Certificate of Agency will be renewed every twelve months, therefore, if any alteration should be made in the date, do not purchase.

The public are further informed that all who receive the above certificate, are also required to sign the following.

Pledge

This is to certify, that the subscriber, by certificate bearing even date herewith, signed with the proper handwriting of William Wright, Vice President of the North American College of Health,.....been appointed.....Agent for sale of

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

OR, INDIAN PURGATIVE,

in the town of.....and State of.....to hold and continue in said Agency during the pleasure of said William Wright, and no longer, anything contained in the said certificate signed by the said William Wright, to the contrary thereof notwithstanding. In consideration whereof, I hereby covenant and to and with the said William Wright that I will not sell or expose for sale, any medicine bearing the above or a similar name, during my said Agency, other than that which I receive from his authorized Agent or Agents, under the penalty of five hundred dollars to be by me paid to him as liquidated damages. Witness....hand and seal, the....day of.....one thousand eight hundred and forty.....

Thus it will be seen that the friends of the genuine medicine may be perfectly free from any apprehension of fraud, as all agents, who are provided with a certificate of Agency, have invariably

SIGNED THE PLEDGE

not to sell any Vegetable Pills except those received on the above name William Wright, or his authorized agents.

Country Agents and others, will be on their guard against travelling imposters, and remember that all authorized travelling agents are also provided with a certificate of Agency as above described, and that Pills offered for sale, by those who cannot show a certificate of agency, are sure to be counterfeit.

It will be further observed that all genuine medicine has the title expressed in full on the sides of the boxes, thus:—

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS,

(INDIAN PURGATIVE)

Of the North American College of Health.

The patrons of Wright's Indian Vegitable Pills, will also bear in mind that the directions which accompany each box of Pills, have been secured by a copyright and the proper form, viz:—

"*Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1840, by William Wright, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.*"

will be found at the bottom of the first page of said directions.

If, therefore, the name of WRIGHT is omitted, the purchaser may rest assured that all is positively wrong.

Thus it will be seen, that a trifling attention on the part of the purchaser to the above particulars, will put an effectual stop to this wholesale robbery, and drive, it is hoped, all depredators upon society to an honest calling

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS
Of the North American College of Health.

For sale by E. F. BALCAM, Agent
No 21 Shetucket street.

AGENTS.

E. F. Balcam,	Shetucket-st., Norwich city.
G. D. Fuller,	Norwich town,
A. G. Schofield,	Greenville,
Alfred A. Young,	Jewett city,
Henry Sabin,	Plainfield,
Dyer & Burgess,	" Moosup de
Samuel H. Grosvenor,	West Killingly,
Mowry Sayles,	North "
Erastus Knight,	Thompson,
W. S. Arnold,	" Masonvil
Geo. Bowen,	South Woodstock,
Andrew A. Williams,	West "
Charles Richmond,	Westford,
E. Fagon, Jr.,	Stonington,
Wm. B. Hull,	North "
B. F. Collins,	Mystic,
Palmer & Beebe,	Bridge,
B. B. Thurston,	Hopkinton, R. I.
Olney & Richmond,	Richmond, R.I. Bras'd Iron Works
H. Lewis & Co.,	Westerly, R. I.,
P. Welles,	Kingston, R. I.

READ ALL YE AFFLICTED!
MORE WONDERFUL EFFECTS OF
SANDS'S

SARSAPARILLA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb 17th, 1842.

MESSRS. SANDS—Gents: Although personally unacquainted, I feel myself under many obligations, having recently been cured by the use of your Sarsaparilla of a most distressing malady. For the past five years I have suffered from violent palpitation of the heart, connected with a severe pain in the side, disease of the liver, and general derangement of the digestive organs—my whole nervous system was prostrated, the cords of life itself attached, and I despaired of ever being cured. Notwithstanding the best medical treatment, and the use of all the ordinary remedies prescribed in such cases, I found myself fast verging towards eternity. Judge, then, of my surprise and delight, when I read of the remarkable effects produced by your invaluable Sarsaparilla. Hope springing up afresh, I resolved to make one more trial, and immediately procured some of the Sarsaparilla of your agent, G. P. Thompson. The result is as unexpected as it was unlooked for: to my lasting comfort and satisfaction I pronounce these words, "I AM WELL!" Yes, gentlemen, well! and oh that this language might resound in the ear of the afflicted to the uttermost parts of the earth, for the afflicted alone can appreciate the value of such medicine. For the benefit of suffering humanity I communicate these facts, and only desire the fame of your medicine may spread as far as its real merits deserve.—GEO. ROE, 507 South Second st.

Sand's Sarsaparilla.

MANSFIELD, Oct 24, 1843.

To R. W. Mathewson, Norwich Sir:

For fifteen years last past I have been the subject of complicated disease. Troubled with the dropsy, and my nerves completely unstrung with pain or loss of erysipelas in connection with other bad humors. In May last my difficulties seemed to enrage and to be more firmly seated, my head and face was so swollen that it appeared to me that the bones in my head had separated one from the other, and completely disfigured my face. I could scarcely breathe through my nose; my eyes were so affected that I could see but little; at the same time attended with an acute and indescribable pain constantly darting from the nose to other parts of the head and throat which was badly swollen and very sore, and a constant burning heat of irritation in the stomach, with my limbs blazed to nearly twice their ordinary size. In this situation, for weeks, I was compelled to lie upon one side with but little or no sleep. My humors assumed a renewed and stubborn hold upon me apparently threatening a speedy dissolution. I tried every expedient possible with but little or no benefit. My physician, at length recommended Sands Sarsaparilla; I procured a few bottles of it which I believe to be the means (through the blessing of God) of my restoration to comparative health again. I had not taken but two or three bottles before my disease began to leave. My pain and swelling is gone, my appetite good, sleep and rest quietly—to me it has been a sovereign balm.

EUNICE CRANE.

Having been acquainted with the afflicted widow, Mrs. Eunice Crane of Mansfield for nearly six years, (whose protracted sickness has called forth the sympathies of the community where she resides) I consider it an occasion for joy that her sufferings have been so far alleviated by the use of Sands' Sarsaparilla, which has been so kindly forwarded by yourself.

HENRY BROMLEY, Minister of the Gospel.

We the undersigned do certify that the above are facts.

LUTHER MARTIN.
ELEAZAR BENNETT.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, and for exportation by A. B. SANDS & CO., Druggists, (Composite Buildings) 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers street, New-York. Sold also by A. B. & D. SANDS, 79 Fulton street and 77 East Broadway, corner of Market street; also sold by Druggists generally in all the principal cities and chief towns of the U. States. Price $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5. Original documents may be seen at our store.

For sale in this city by their agent

No. 1—49 R. W. MATHEWSON.

Great Experience and Judgement.

ARE required to make a valuable and at the same time an innocent purgative. This is possessed only by a few. The great majority of the remedies advertised, of this class, are manufactured by persons who have no idea of the relative or individual powers of the drugs they use. It is this cause more than any other, which occasions the fearfulness and often fatal effects produced by advertised remedies; and hence the general prejudice which prevails against them. Now there is a great difference in this respect with regard to the pills made by Dr. B. Brandreth, and consequently their superior claims upon the public. Each of the articles composing the Brandreth Pills, are prepared in that way which will secure their beneficial effects to the system, in the safest and easiest manner. The time will come when this medicine

THE BRANDRETH PILLS,

will be appreciated as they ought and as they deserve; It will be well understood then that Dr. B. Brandreth has the strongest claims upon the public confidence. It is true that every individual who makes a trial of the Brandreth's Pills concede them to be the best medicine they ever used. They are indeed a medicine about which there is no mistake. Their value in a climate so changeable as ours cannot be sufficiently appreciated. A free perspiration is at once restored; thus they cure colds, and consumption is prevented. Those who have a redundancy of bile find them of the most essential service; and should there be a deficiency of that important fluid, the Brandreth Pills have an equally beneficial effect. Often has this important medicine saved valuable lives in those regions where the DREADED YELLOW FEVER was prevailing. A few doses taken immediately upon infection being received into the system, will be almost certain to prevent any material inconvenience.—And at no stage of this dreadful epidemic is there so proper a medicine as the Brandreth Pills. Let that medicine be universally used in this disease, AND NO LOSS OF BLOOD ALLOWED, and few, very few would be its victims. So it is with other diseases.—ASSIST NATURE with this all important medicine to remove morbid humors from the blood, and do not resort to bleeding or mercury, and we shall have a very GREAT SCARCITY of persons afflicted with CHRONIC MALADIES. The feathered tribe—the animal kingdom—over which we are the lords, they are not afflicted with Chronic Maladies, neither should we be if it were not our pride which occasions them—FOLLOW NATURE. Use that medicine which harmonizes with her, which mildly but surely removes all impurities from the blood, which strengthens the feeble, and yet reduces those of too full a habit, to a healthy standard. Let me again say, that every department of the manufacture of the Brandreth Pills is personally superintended by me, and that every box with my three labels upon them may be relied upon to have the beneficial effect described, if used according to the directions accompanying each box.

The Public's servant,
B. BRANDRETH.

THE BRANDRETH PILLS are sold at the Comb, Fancy and Medicine Store, of E. F. BALCAM, Successor to WM. FAULKNER.

AGENTS.

Norwich City, E. F. BALCAM; Norwich Town, G. Fuller; New London, Nathan Belden; Lebanon, Jesse Wright; Yanticville, Tracy, Huntington & Co.; Salem, W. Williams; Montville, J. Turner; Lyme, D. R. Noyes; Groton, R. A. Morgan; Portersville, Smith, Cady & Co.; Stonington, Horace Lewis; Head of Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Millstone Latham Hull, Jr.; Waterford, Comstock & Stanton

Remember—E. F. BALCAM is the only agent in Norwich.

Druggists almost invariably sell counterfeits of the above valuable medicine. Therefore NEVER purchase at a Druggist's store.

THE NORWICH NEWS.

TERMS.

FOR THE NEWS ONE YEAR (IN ADVANCE)	$1,50
When not paid in advance,	2,00

PRICES FOR ADVERTISING.

FOR 1 SQUARE (OR 16 LINES,) 3 INSERTIONS,	1,00
" EXTRA INSERTIONS PER WEEK,	25

YEARLY ADVERTISERS, HALF PRICE.

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE NORWICH NEWS,
WM. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
☞ For terms, see 4th page. ☜

PRICES REDUCED FIFTY PER CENT!
COOLEY'S
PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
REMOVED TO 95 MAIN STREET.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT to the new and beautiful building immediately adjoining the Norwich Bank, (and a few doors west of the Franklin House,) where he will continue to execute all descriptions of Printing, in a style not inferior to any in this section of the country.

PRICES REDUCED FIFTY PER CENT!

The subscriber's *whole attention* will hereafter be given to *Book and Job Printing*; and as his convenience are very superior, and his arrangements such that he can execute Printing in the most expeditious manner, he will after this date *REDUCE* his scale of Prices, on every description of work, from *TWENTY FIVE* to *FIFTY PER CENT.*

COMMON HANDBILLS

Will be printed in good style for from *FIFTY CENTS* to *ONE DOLLAR* per *HUNDRED!*

CARDS

of any size, from *TWENTY-FIVE* to *FIFTY CENTS* per *PACK*, *Cards INCLUDED!*

☞ All other Printing proportionally low.
Observe the number, ☞ 95 MAIN STREET. ☜
N. B. All Orders ready for Delivery at the precise time agreed on, (extraordinaries only excepted,) *or no charge will be made*

J. G. COOLEY, 95 Main-Street
Norwich Nov., 1843. 6m5

ANTHONY GORTON,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
FIRST BUILDING EAST OF THE FRANKLIN-HOUSE, ON FRANKLIN-SQUARE.
Main-Street Norwich,

HAVING long received a liberal share of patronage, is determined to merit a continuance of favors, and all who are desirous of procuring the most

Thorough made Garment,
AND
Good Fit,

in the *most fashionable style*, at prices SO LOW that no reasonable man would object to, should call at

A. GORTON'S,

where he will be happy to receive orders in his line of Business—promising to render perfect satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

N. B. Particular care will be taken in cutting garments that are made out of his establishment.

Be sure and call on

ANTHONY GORTON.
Norwich, Feb. 7, 1844. tf 11

NOTICE.

THE Company heretofore known as the 2d Rifle Company has by order of His Excellency the Commander-in Chief, been change to an Infantry Company to be hereafter known and denominated the Third Light Infantry Company. Members will please take notice that there will be a meeting on Tuesday and Friday evening of each week for exercise and drill at the Armory in Haigwood's east Col. C. A. Converse's Store.

GEO. W. BENTLEY, Clerk.
Norwich, Feb. 12th, 1844. 6t2

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN pursuance of the provisions of a Treaty between the United States and the Chickasaw Indians, made and concluded at Pontotoc Creek, on the twenty-sixth day of October, 1832, and of the supplementary and explanatory articles thereto, made and concluded on the twenty second day of the same month; and also, of the Treaty between the United States and the Chickasaw Indians made and concluded at the city of Washington, on the twenty-fourth day of May, 1834.

I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known that a public sale for the disposal of such of the lands ceded to the United States by the said Indians, as are hereinafter described, shall be held at the Land Office at PONTOTOC, in Mississippi, on the second Monday in May next.

East of the Chickasaw meridian.

Township fourteen and fractional township fifteen, of range one, east.

Section thirty-four, in township one, of range two, east.

Section six, in township six, of range two, east.

Fractional township sixteen, of range two, east, except the north fractions of sections one, two, three and four, and fractional sections five and six.

Fractional township seventeen, of range two, east.

Fractional township sixteen and seventeen, of range three, east.

Section eighteen, in township seven, of range four, east.

East half of section twenty-two, in township ten, of range four, east.

Section five, in township eight, of range five, east.

Section thirty-three, in township eleven, of range six, east.

Sections twenty-three and twenty-six, in township four, of range seven, east.

Section thirty-six, in township seven, of range seven, east.

Section twenty-three, in township ten, of range seven, east.

Sections five, six and seven, in township eleven, of range seven, east.

South half of section nine, in township thirteen, of range seven, east.

Section twenty-five, in township fifteen, of range seven, east.

East half of section nineteen, and sections twenty, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty-five and thirty-six, in township eleven, of range eight, east.

Sections three and twenty-four, in township three, of range ten, east.

West of the Chickasaw meridian.

West half of section five, in township three, of range one, west.

West half of section thirty-two, in township two of range three, west.

Section thirty-two, in township three, of range four, west.

North half of section one, north fraction of section twenty-five and section thirty-four, in township six, of range four, west.

Section fourteen, in township eight, of range four, west.

Sections twenty-five and thirty-six in township four, of range five, west.

Section nine, in township seven, of range five, west.

North half of section eighteen and section twenty-nine, in township eight, of range five, west.

Sections twenty-three and twenty-four, in township nine, of range five, west.

Section eleven, in township nine, of range six west.

Sections one, two and three, south half of section seven, west half of section eight, and sections nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four and thirty-five, in township ten, of range six, west.

Sections four and fifteen, and fractional sections nineteen and twenty-nine, in township eleven of range six, west.

Sections thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-one twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-three and thirty-four, in township ten of range seven, west.

Section two, north half, (lots A, B, C, F, G,) of section four, and fractional sections five and fourteen, in township eleven, of range seven, west.

Section two, and fractional sections six, seven and thirty-six, in township ten, of range eight, west.

Sections fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, twenty, twenty-three, twenty-six, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-five and thirty-six, in township seven, of range nine, west.

Sections thirty thirty-one, in township seven, of range nine, west.

Section twelve, in township eight, of range nine, west.

Fractional section thirty-five, in township nine, of range nine, west.

Sections twenty-six, twenty-seven and thirty-five, in township four, of range ten, west.

Sections six, ten eleven, twelve, thirteen and fourteen, in township eight, of range ten west.

Sections four, five, six, seven, eight, seventeen, twenty-three, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, thirty, thirty-three and thirty-four, in township four, of range eleven, west.

South west quarter of fractional section nine, in township four, of range twelve, west.

Sections one, two, nine, ten, eleven, fifteen, sixteen, and fractional section twenty-two, in township seven of range twelve, west.

West of the Meridian of Huntsville, in Alabama.

Fractional section eight, in township three, of range thirteen, west.

Fractional section one, in township four, of range thirteen, west, except lot A.

Section twenty-four, in township five, of range fifteen, west.

East of the Choctaw Meridian.

Township twenty-five, of range five, east—except west half section three.

North east quarter section four, east half section ten, south west quarter section eleven, south half section twelve, west half and south east quarter section thirteen, and north half and south east quarter section fourteen.

Township twenty-four, of range six, east—except east half and north west quarter section three, and north east quarter section four.

Township twenty-five, of range six east—except west half section two.

North east quarter section three, north east quarter section eight, east half and south west quarter section ten, west half section eleven, west half section fourteen east half section seventeen, south east quarter and north west quarter section nineteen, south half and north east quarter section twenty, north west quarter section twenty-and, north west quarter and south east quarter section twenty-three, south half section twenty-four, north half section twenty-five, northeast quarter section twenty-six, north half and south east quarter section twenty-nine, section thirty north east quarter section thirty-two, section thirty-three, east half and south west quarter section thirty-four.

Townships twenty-three and twenty-four, of range seven, east

Township twenty-five, of range seven, east—except west half section one, north half section two, north half section three, south half section four, north half section eight, north half section nine, south east quarter section eighteen, south half and north east quarter section nineteen, north west quarter section thirty.

Fractional townships twenty-three and twenty-four, of range eight, east.

Fractional townships twenty-two and twenty-three of range nine, east.

Fractional township twenty-one of range ten, east—except south half and north east quarter section one, section two, north east quarter section one, section two, north east quarter section eleven, north east quarter section twelve.

Fractional township twenty-two, of range ten, east.

Fractional township twenty, of range eleven, east.

Fractional township twenty-one, of range eleven, east—except section twenty-six.

Fractional township twenty, of range twelve, east—except north half section four, section five, east half section six.

Fractional township twenty-one, of range thirteen, east—except south west quarter section thirty-one, north half section thirty-two.

RESERVED SIXTEEN SECTIONS.

East of the Chickasaw Meridian.

East half of section sixteen, in township three, and section sixteen, in townships four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, and thirteen, of range one, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, and thirteen, of range two, east.

Section sixteen, in townships one, two, three, four, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range three, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range four, east.

Section sixteen, in townships one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, fourteen and fifteen, of range five, east.

Section sixteen, in township two, east half of section sixteen, in township three, and section sixteen, in townships four, five, eight, nine, and eleven, of range six, east.

South half section sixteen, in township three, and section sixteen, in townships four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten and eleven of range seven, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five six seven, eight, nine, ten and eleven, of range eight east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine and ten, of range nine, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, five, six, and seven, of range ten, east.

West of Chickasaw Meridian.

Section sixteen, in township four, six, seven, eight nine, ten eleven, twelve, and thirteen, of range one west.

Section sixteen, in townships six, seven, eight, nine ten and eleven, of range two, west.

Section sixteen, in townships seven, eight, nine, ten and eleven, of range three, west.

Section sixteen, in township two; north half section sixteen, in twenship six, and section sixteen in townships eight and nine, of range four, west.

East half section sixteen, in township two; section sixteen, in townships five and seven, and east half section sixteen, in township nine, of range five, west.

Section sixteen, in townships three, four, five, and nine, of range six, west.

Section sixteen, in townships four and eight, of range seven, west.

East half section sixteen, in township two, and north half section sixteen, in township eight, of range eight, west.

Section sixteen, in townships one and five, of range nine, west.

West of Huntsville, in Alabama.

Section sixteen, in townships four, five, six, and seven, of range thirteen, west.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, five, six, seven, eight, and nine, of range fourteen, west.

Section sixteen, in townships three, five, six, seven eight, nine and ten, of range fifteen, west.

The lands selected as reservations, under the provisions of the said treaties, are to be excluded from the sale, which is to continue open for two weeks, and no longer.

The lands will be offered in quartered sections, and fractional quarter sections, where such exist.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, the twentieth day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President:
THOS. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Office.
Feb. 7th, 1844. tA29d 11

The Norwich News.

VOL. IV.—NO. 14. NORWICH, CONN., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1844. WHOLE NO. 170.

From the Weekly Dispatch.

Dancing Song.

Dance, dance, as long as ye can,
We must travel through life, but why make a dead march of it?
The fine lines of State may sit well upon man,
But 'tis pleasant, methinks just to rub out the starch of it.

Dance, dance, as long as ye may,
See the plumes of the pine, how they dance on the mountain;
See the ocean floods dance while the winds pipe and play,
See the radiant bubble-drops dance in the fountain.

Dance, dance, let no cynic rebel,
See the stars are for ever all dancing and twinkling;
'Tis the music of spheres that they dance to so well,
And that music is ceaseless, though soft be the tinkling.

Dance dance, every one,
The gusts round our heads, dance in endless gyration.
The very worlds foot it away round the sun,
Keeping up the old figure first led by Creation.

Dance, dance, see the sweet rose,
Bend to the blue-bell in light minuetting,
Summer leaves fall when the autumn gust blows,
But they dance, and die merrily, wildly pouetting.

Dance, dance, look on the hill,
The white lillies nod, and the bulrushes quiver;
The beautiful water flags! when are they still?
They dance in the mill-pond, they dance in the river.

Dance, dance, see over head,
How the clouds dance along, with their gauzy robes streaming.
Look below, see the legion of dancers that spread
In the corn-ears that shake with their golden crowns gleaming.

Dance, dance, the wisp-light will try
With its halequin dancing, to tempt the lost ranger;
The flame of the ingle-log dances on high,
To shed joy in the household, and beacon the stranger.

Dance, dance, the savage is found,
Dancing in fury, in triumph, and laughter,
The child from the village school trammels unbound
Dances as rarely he's seen to dance after.

Dance, dance, as long as ye may,
Nature gets up a great "ballet" about us,
Her stage-room is vast, so come trip it away,
For Life's Opera cannot be perfect without us.

ELIZA COOK.

The Defeated Stratagem.

BY JOHN T. MAYO.

It is a mercy, for which I desire to be duly thankful, that I am not, and never was, that pitiable creature—a man of fashion. I never could endure the restraints of an unmeaning etiquette, nor the sickly atmosphere and forced gaiety of crowded drawing rooms. Let the maudlin goddess, with her glittering tiara and tinselled robe, issue her imperial edicts to the thoughtless crowd, and summon to her sexless levee the simpering coxcomb and the tittering flirt; let wax candles blaze, and fiddlers scrape, and dancers whirl, till even mustachoed apes—those brainless burlesques upon humanity, grow sick of the disgusting revelry. Give me the bright flowery plains and verdant groves, and the fresh air and cheering light of heaven. I am with that light hearted group of rustic swains, and merry, bright-eyed damsel, that gambol wild and free over the fresh greensward. Health and innocence are the presiding deities there; no artificial cosmetics are needed to conceal the withering effects of midnight watchings and midday listlessness; no potations to give a momentary spring to the sluggish blood. There, too, the hypocrisy of etiquette is unknown; we find amidst that joyous circle no needy-wheedling Jeremy Diddlers or Peter Funks, ducking and cringing to their more fortunate fellow-fools. No bland, deceptive smile plays upon the lip whilst hatred is rankling in the heart. All is honest truth and generous confidence; and there is more soul in one burst of that careless laugh, than in all the snickering and giggling of a fashionable rout for whole hours together.

Well do I remember, mingling in those joyous scenes, the gay and beauteous Ellen Morton, the fairest Hebe amongst all the blooming vestals, the lustre of whose charms threw around those peaceful happy homes a spell of delightful enchantment. She was the only child of a widowed mother, to whose happiness she consecrated the generous unfiring efforts of devoted affection. There was in her gentle and retiring nature an affinity to the sequestered scenes among which her sunny hours were passed, and they were endeared to her heart by many fond and tender associations. Her quiet thoughts never wandered beyond the bounds of her own native vale. Here her peaceful moments sweetly glided by, and each returning day seemed to impart to her cheek a richer bloom, whilst it strewed the pathway of life with bright and thornless flowers!

Yet she was not doomed to blush wholly unseen and unknown. Her presence had in many instances cheered the dwelling of affliction, and from her limited resources, she was ever ready to relieve the necessities of the suffering poor. Although unostentatious in the performance of the works of kindness and humanity, yet the truth could not be concealed that the gratification of the benevolent sympathies of her heart had frequently been purchased at the expense of her own personal comfort and convenience. Sacrifices of this kind were, however, made with a cheerfulness which evinced that the love of doing good was superior to every selfish consideration. The spirit of heavenly charity and generous self-denial, which shone sweetly forth in all her character, obtained for her an exalted place in the esteem of all with whom she was associated.

"None knew her but to love her—
None named her but to praise!"

Often when the declining sun threw his mellow parting beams over the enchanting landscape, the rich lute-like melody of her glad voice rose upon the evening breeze as she joined in the sportive chase, or rambled along the shaded brook, or threaded the labyrinths of the wild ravine. The heart of many a rustic swain poured forth its homage at the gentle shrine of her angelic loveliness; but there was one to whom in the guileless simplicity of her untutored heart she had awarded the priceless tribute of its purest affection.

Of George Hartwell, it could with truth be affirmed, that though his lot in life was humble, he was rich in all the possessions of manly worth and virtue. He was one of those few practical philosophers who, blest with that holy peace that springs from conscious rectitude, can find content beneath the meanest hedge. For Ellen, he cherished an affection approaching to adoration, but it was founded, not so much upon her personal charms as upon the native goodness of her heart. Their union was a matter of interesting anticipation, not only to themselves, but to the kind villagers around them; but there was one obstacle which lay in the way of its speedy accomplishment.

From the romantic scenery of the vicinity, and the attraction it presented to sportsmen, it was a place of favorite resort during the summer season. Many a would-be fashionable lounger, with his nicely brushed whiskers and scented handkerchief, might be seen on a fine morning sallying out, equipped for vengeance upon the feathered minstrels of the forest, or the finny denizens of the brook; and pop after pop was to be heard during the day—the tendency of which was to frighten the little birds very considerably.

One of these visitors had managed to ingratiate himself into the good graces of Mrs. Morton, and from the respectability of his family and his ample expectations, she was induced to regard him as an eligible match for her daughter. Ellen, however, had preferences of her own, and these her mother anxiously strove to overcome.

Of Tom Watson, as he was usually called, it may be said that he was one of those worthless whiskered miscreants whom nature, to atone for her charlness of intellect, has invested with a handsome figure, and an overwhelming supply of vanity and impudence. He had been accustomed to regard himself as irresistible by the ladies, and he was much chagrined by the cool indifference manifested by Ellen towards him.

Under these circumstances it was with pain that Hartwell found himself compelled to leave for a few weeks on a tour of business. He reposed, however, the most undoubting confidence in Ellen's firmness and constancy, and they parted with mutual assurance of unchanging fidelity. During his absence, it so happened that the dashing Tom Watson made his appearance, and finding that his rival was out of the way, he redoubled his efforts to win the distant fair one for himself; but though warmly seconded by his mother, he was mortified to find that they were entirely unavailing.

Thus baffled in his hopes, he had not manliness enough to relinquish the pursuit, but his eagerness increased in proportion to his disappointment. He affected, however, to submit to a decision which he perceived it was impossible to reverse, and requested that he might in future be permitted to visit the family in the capacity of a friend; a request which, on the part of Ellen, was acceded to with unfeigned reluctance.

Hartwell had now been gone several weeks, during which time several letters had been received from him, in the last of which he complained of slight indisposition, occasioned, as he supposed, by the fatigue of travelling. A few days after this a note was received communicating the afflicting intelligence that the sickness of which he had complained had proved fatal, and that George Hartwell was no more!

We need not advert to the distress of Ellen upon hearing the distressing tidings; but it was doomed to be augmented by the course pursued by her fond but misguided parent, who now most strenuously insisted that she should give her hand to her wealthy and accomplished suitor. Among other considerations, she represented to her that the income upon which she depended for support was rapidly diminishing, and that, in all probability, she would ere long be thrown upon the cold world, unless her daughter, by pursuing a judicious course, should avert such a calamity.

This appeal to her sense of filial duty rested with weight upon Ellen's mind, when every other argument had failed. After many severe struggles between the inclinations of her heart and the love she bore to a widowed mother, and in the hope that, should she make a sacrifice of the former, the man to whom she must unwillingly surrender her hand and might eventually prove worthy of her respect, if not of her affection, she at last brought herself to the resolution to yield her own wishes, and consent to breathe with her lips a promise which her heart must sternly disavow.

The bridal morn dawned in beauty. The swarthy peasant threw his scythe over his shoulder and went whistling down the glen.—Here and there happy groups of children were frolicking in innocent glee, and cheerful faces looked out from every cottage door. To Ellen it seemed as if nature had arrayed herself in her brightest smiles to mock the sadness that brooded over her own desolate heart. There was one by her side, whose bland and silvery tones fell upon her careless ear; but the voice whose soft accents of tenderness once caused her young soul to thrill with emotions of unutterable delight was hushed in the silence of the grave. With mournful step she bent her way to the sequestered spot hallowed by the remembrance of many an hour of purest pleasure in the company of one whose memory could never fade from her heart. Absorbed in her own thoughts, she started at the sound of her name; and that voice—how like that in which George was wont to call to her when in their rambles they became for a moment separated; but no, it could not be; and yet it was a sweet delusion. Her wakeful ear now watched the slightest sound. Again, nearer and more distinctly her name is borne upon the air—she trembled—she sinks, and George Hartwell receives her in his arms.

The friendly rivulet that murmured through that quiet retreat, supplied a kind restorative, and Ellen opened her deep-blue eye to gaze upon a face dearer to her than any on earth beside, and to receive upon her lips the impress of a long impassionate kiss. Agitated by the mingled emotions of surprise and joy, she was unable at the moment to enter upon a narative of the events which had taken place, further than to apprize him of the fact of their having heard of his death, and that, overawed by the solicitations of her mother, she had consented to a union, of which she could not think without the deepest loathing. Hartwell was too firmly convinced of the unalterable truth of the fair object of his affections, to entertain the shadow of a distrust as to the purity of the motives which had influenced her proceedings. But he could not suppress a momentary feeling of resentment towards a wretch whom he had been accustomed to regard with no other sentiment than that of utter contempt. Yet, over all the conflict of his thoughts predominated a sensation of devout gratitude to the Providence which had directed his footsteps homeward in time to prevent the consummation of a project, which would not only have embittered his own existence, but entailed remorse and wretchedness upon one who was dearer to him than life.

It is unnecessary to dwell upon the subsequent incidents of this little drama. Suffice it to say, that upon the appearance of the happy pair, the unprincipled Watson, on being boldly confronted by his rival, was compelled to acknowledge that he had suppressed the letters of Hartwell, and had caused to be written and mailed, at a distant place, the one referring to his decease. Mrs. Morton was so indignant at this atrocious deception, and disregard of the sensitive feelings of her daughter, evinced by the gay cavalier, that she forbade him the house; and, with her advice and prayers for the prosperity of George and his affianced bride, gave her cheerful assent to their immediate union, a course which she never afterwards had occasion for one moment to regret.

Short Patent Sermon.

BY DOW, JR.

ON THE RAVAGES OF TIME.

TEXT.—When a few more years are wasted,
When a few more springs are o'er,
When a few more griefs I've tasted,
I shall fall to bloom no more!—GAMBLE.

My dear hearers—These words were uttered by a man borne down with despondency; his whole life was a pepper-and-salt mixture of discontent and misery. His cup of grief was always full, though he kept constantly sipping at it, and sorrow beclouded all his days; and in order to render himself, if possible, still more miserable, he took to writing poetry, which, instead of operating as a safety valve, burst his heart-strings, and sent him down to the grave, a gray-haired victim of despair. It was *love* that shipwrecked the hopes of his younger days, and threw the machinery of his brain out of gear, in after life. Time has manufactured some trouble for me in his careless career, but he has also shaken balmy dew-drops from his wings, that have refreshed many a sad and weary moment. He now begins to handle me roughly, and the frost that gathers upon my head is a pressage of the cold winter of death. I would gladly tax him for all this bodily wear and tear; but it is of no use, as I never shall get a cent, and might as well forgive the debt, first as last, and be prepared to yield up all that may be required; for I am well aware that he is now

Whetting his scythe, to quickly mow
The few gray hairs that deck my brow.

Yes, my hearers, I am past my bloom, and nearly ripe for the harvest. All the good that I can now do, is to give you good advice how to live and act, that your years may not be wasted, nor life prove a burden. You have only to make a good use of whatever has been loaned you by providence; for when these things are returned, they will be closely examined, and you will have to make reparation for all the injuries they have received. You own nothing here—you are only tenants of this lower world, and the rent is enormous. You have the use of the materials of life free gratis, for nothing; but, I repeat, they must be returned in proper order—if you become defaulters, may Heaven protect you, for I can't! But don't depend on borrowing from one another, because you are thus divinely favored.—Many seem to take it for granted, that because a generous providence has had the kindness to lend them a few favors, they have a right to borrow from others whenever they can. Some borrow money—some, tools—some, books—some, newspapers—and others, who are too well known to be trusted with a dog's dinner, will borrow trouble, for the sake of borrowing some thing. This is no way, my friends, to enjoy life. You might, with as much comfort, strip up your trowsers, and wade through a bed of nettles to pick a dandelion—as to be thus in debt continually borrowing; but if you are resolved to do it, then a portion of my text will apply to you exactly—'When a few more years are wasted,' &c. The rising generation need to be instructed in these matters. Many of these young sprigs, that seem to bear buds of thistles, may, by proper culture, be made to blossom roses and some that bud roses, may unfold nothing but thistles. It depends on you, who are fathers and mothers, to see that your children are brought up in the way they should go. Don't tell them ghost and goblin stories to frighten them out of a year's growth into religion, but set them good examples—teach them to be sober, moral, and industrious—give them a flogging when required, and let them go a fishing occasionally, as a reward for goodness—keep them from writing poetry till they can read a chapter in the Testament without assistance; and never compel them to marry against their wills, as you value their future peace and happiness. Instruct your daughters in the accomplishments of the present day, and dress them well; for they do not court, but are to be courted; and unless personal as well as intellectual attractions are offered, it is ten to one if they don't die old maids. Soon after they arrive at twenty, they 'fall to bloom no more'—their garlands of beauty then begin to fade, and all the false curls, false teeth, false color, and false airs may assume, cannot restore their decayed charms. The young men are too cunning to be deceived or taken in by such baits. It is no go—paint, gum, whalebone, hog's bristles, and false hair, don't make a lovely girl of eighteen out of an old maid, by two-and-sixpence worth.

My hearers, young and old—we shall all soon be on the decay—some sooner than others, in consequence of care, grief, and disappointment; but contentment and cheerfulness will not protect us from the assaults of age though they serve to trim the wick of life when the oil is getting low, and to keep the flame pure till the last flicker expires.—When but a few more years have wasted their blight and mildew—when a few more springs have returned to renovate everything but man—and when we have partaken of a few more griefs, we shall all fall to earth, and bloom no more, till we are transplanted to another sphere. To you, my young females—ye flowerets of the earth—the tenderets of the tender—allow me to address myself. Remember that your beauty disclosed in the morning of youth, amid the dews of love, pleasure, and delight, and arrives at maturity ere the meridian of life is attained—its blossoms, like the petals of roses, are strewn before the evening gale, and wafted away forever. You have not the strength of the sterner sex to bear the weight of sorrow; and unless well protected from the chill winds of adversity, your charms will wither kill, and you wither away like apple-parings in the sun.—Though, like the lilies of the field, 'you toil not, neither do you spin, and Solomon in his glory was not arrayed like one of you' yet recollect that the time may come when a knowledge of things useful will be requisite. Lay up a store of useful information, and pack it down with piety, to keep it from tainting; so that when all personal charms have decayed, and the 'flowers of liveliness' have dropped from your bosoms, the mind may still be adorned with beauty imperishable. So mote it be!

Pretty good for a Woman.—"What would you charge to knit me a pair of stockings such as those?" inquired a foppish young fellow of a lady who was knitting a thick, warm pair of woolens for the winter.

"Would you have socks or stockings?" inquired the lady.

"I want them to come up over the calf," replied the inquirer.

"In that case it would take some time to estimate. I have never knit stockings to cover one's whole body!"

Felix Grundy McConnell.

The above is the name of a bold and ardent Democratic member of Congress from the "backwoods" of Alabama. The Washington correspondent of the New York Plebeian, thus relates an incident which threw him in the way of Mr. McConnell, and gives a capital story of his "stumping" powers in the late congressional election:

"An incident occurred at the theatre the other evening, which, to me, was of extreme interest. Young Vandenhoff was playing the character of Claude Melnotte, in Bulwer's beautiful play of The Lady of Lyons. Next beside me sat a gentleman with whom I had not the pleasure, at the time, of a personal acquaintance. As the play proceeded, I could not but remark the intense interest with which he followed the chances of Claude. In that scene where Pauline finds herself in the humble cottage of Melnotte's mother, and where Claude avows to her the fact that he was but a poor peasant's son; that from his boyhood she had been the object of his adoration; that the hope of possessing her was the single idea of his existence, and that it had stimulated him to make himself worthy of such a bride; that revenged for the treatment he had received at her hands, and for the contumely and disdain with which she had met his first avowal of love, had served him to the performance of the desperate means by which he made her his bride,—tears of sympathy rolled rapidly down the fine lineaments of the stranger's face. And when Claude, in the deepest remorse for the cruelty of his conduct, made known his willingness to make the only atonement in his power—her restoration to the home of her parents, as pure as when the crimson blush mantled her cheeks at the bridal altar—the stranger, with deep feeling and energy, unconsciously exclaimed, in the full hearing of those surrounding him, 'Let up, let up Pauline—you are d—d well married and don't know it.' Could you have heard it, and watched, as I did, the manner of the stranger, you would have been, as I was, affected. When the play was through I took the liberty of saying to the stranger that it was one containing correct sentiments, and that the drama would be of invaluable service in establishing a proper moral tone if more of such plays were performed upon the stage. 'Sir,' rejoined the gentleman, 'there is no greater luxury than the consciousness of being an honest man; and as you seem to like the play, I would like to know your name.' I gave him my name and address, and requested in return his. 'My name, sir, is Felix Grundy McConnell, a square-footed Democrat, born and graduated in Tennessee, within a rifle-shot of the Hermitage, now member of the 28th Congress from the State of Alabama, and forever a friend of we the people and the written Constitution.' There is an emphasis of manner about him which tells the honesty of his heart; and, amid all his peculiarities, you cannot fail to discover a sound and discriminating judgment, and an abiding love of country. In stature he is about six feet; lithily built, although not obese; with a fine head and expressive countenance, which will tell almost at a glance his true character. With much of the manner of Crockett, he is by far his superior in intellect. I would place implicit confidence in his judgment.

Some of his colleagues have informed me, that in his section of country, he is invincible before the people, and loved and respected by all who know him. Many anecdotes—which if I had time I would write out—have been related pertaining to his canvass for Congress, in which he was opposed by a Whig gentleman, of great ability as a lawyer and speaker. Let me tell one, although it loses its force when put on paper. At a great gathering of the people of his district on the 4th of July last, to hear the competitors for Congress express their views, his opponent, after discussing various points of political moment, concluded his address with an eloquent appeal to the ladies, hundreds of whom from all parts of the district, had assembled upon the occasion. The concluding part of his opponent's speech seemed to strike home, which McConnell, who was watching its effect, instantly perceived. When he took the stump, after replying to the prominent political allusions of his competitor, he said it was not with him to do injustice to any one; but, as the gentleman had alluded to that tender passion called love, he must say that, comparatively with himself, he knew no more about it than did an old aunt he had in North Carolina, who lived to the age of 150, and after all died an old maid. 'I grant,' said McConnell, 'that my Whig friend is a fine looking man, just forty, and not yet married; look at him ladies and assure yourselves I do him no discredit. But I do say, that men must be judged by their acts. A fine looking man, just forty, and not yet married! Look at that picture,' pointing down upon his competitor, 'and now look at this!' (Here the speaker drew himself to his full length, and running both hands through his fine bushy hair, gazed around and around upon the audience, and continued:) 'I am I think, a pretty considerable good looking man for my age and inches, and I have one of the best and prettiest little wives, a straight and strict member of the Methodist persuasion, that this or any other country ever produced. And why did I get her? Because I possessed that passion which my more polished friend rubbed out years ago—yes, years ago. Nine hundred and sixty moons have shone upon him, and yet unmarried. When I discovered that the consent of her father could not be obtained—and he, by the-by, was a *good* old fellow, although a Whig—like a man, I entered beneath the roof of her parents; and like a man, I bore her upon my shoulders from the house to the bridal altar, chased by dogs, howling, and barking, and biting, to the very portals of the church. A happy wife, three little McConnells, and an easy conscience, are the fruits of the tender passion as I possessed it. If he can say as much, Felix Grundy McConnell backs out from the canvass; if not, let him forever hold his peace.' My informant says, that nothing could have been more effective—the ladies waved their white kerchiefs in very ecstasy of delight; the men shouted and stamped as men never shouted and stamped before; and the county gave the eccentric McConnell an overwhelming majority."

An Illinois Wedding.

"Will you take this woman to be your wedded wife?" said a magistrate, who was placing the indissoluble knot of matrimony on a couple mutually attached to one another.

"Well, I swar, squire," said the groom, a wolfish looking customer, "you must be a darn'ed greenhorn to ask such a question as that air.—Do you think I'd be such a plaguy fool, old fellow, as to go to the bar hunt, and take this gal from the quiltin' frolic, if I wasn't conscriptiously certain, and determined to have her? Drive on with your business, and ax no more foolish questions.

A WAG says that in journeying lately he was put into a stage sleigh with a dozen persons, of whom he did not know a single one.—Turning around shortly after, however, the sleigh was upset, "and then," said he, "*I found them all out!*"

Effects of Exercise.—'I cant imagine' said an alderman, 'why my whiskers should grow grey so much faster than the hair on my head.' 'Because,' observed a wag in reply, 'you have done more work with your jaws than with your brains.'

ORIGINAL STAINED

☞On the 17th of January a democratic State Convention was held at Harrisburgh, Pa., and among the resolutions adopted, was one expressing a preference for Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency. The proceedings of the Convention, together with a letter, were forwarded to that gentleman, and the following is

Mr. Van Buren's Reply.

Lindenwald, Jan. 20, 1844.

Gentlemen:—I have had the honor to receive your obliging letter communicating the proceedings of a State Democratic Mass Meeting, held at Harrisburg on the 17th inst., at which my name was, with entire unanimity, presented to the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, as their candidate for the Presidency.

I cannot refrain from saying that I have received your communication with feelings of no ordinary character. An expression of opinion so imposing as that which you have been deputed to convey to me, coming from any portion of my political associates, could not fail, at any time, to excite my profound gratitude. There are circumstances, however, attending this, which seem to deserve a more particular notice at my hands.

My relations with the Democracy of your great State have been in some respects peculiar. They sustained me by their confidence and support at a most interesting crisis in my political career. I have been honored and cheered by their good will, when it was not in their power to render it effective, and their support was at one time withheld from me, and conferred upon another, when I received that of their political brethren of the Union. Why should I not embrace an occasion so opportune, and possibly the last that may occur, to assure them, that neither then, nor any other time during the whole course of my political life, have I ever, for a moment, doubted their disposition to do me ample justice? Although they dissented from my nomination, I felt assured that they were actuated by motives which were entitled to my entire respect.

I have, therefore, never ceased to cherish, in common with the friends of our cause throughout the Union towards the unconquerable, and as the fullest experience has proved, the unpurchasable Democracy of Pennsylvania, sentiments of sincere respect for their adherence to democratic principles under circumstances the most adverse, and admiration of the unfaltering spirit with which they have from time to time struggled with domestic dissensions. I cannot, therefore, gentlemen, too highly appreciate an expression of confidence and favor proceeding from so respectable a portion of them on this, the last occasion on which my name can ever be presented to the country for any public station.

Yet these are not the only considerations which give interest to the proceedings which you have transmitted to me. It is known to all, and by no one more cheerfully admitted than myself, that a large majority of our political friends in Pennsylvania preferred that the honor which those whom you re-present have now so cordially awarded to me, should be bestowed upon a justly distinguished citizen of their own State—one, admirably qualified for the successful discharge of any public duty, and possessing likewise, in an eminent degree, the confidence and good will of the Democracy of the Union. It certainly becomes others better than myself, to comment on the propriety of his withdrawal from the canvass, when it had been ascertained that the wishes of his more immediate friends were not, for reasons, however, not detracting from the merits of their favorite, in accordance with those of the great body of their political brethren in other States.

I should not, however, do justice to the occasion nor to my own feelings, were I to pass over in silence the fact, that but for this surrender of his pretensions to promote the general harmony, the proceeding for which I am offering my grateful acknowledgments could not now have taken place. Nor will it, I hope, be thought amiss in any quarter, if I avail myself of the occasion to show that this commendable desire to promote unanimity among common friends had previously, though to a less important extent, been acted upon by myself. It is well known that amid the prevailing preferences of the Democracy of Pennsylvania for her distinguished son, there was a portion of them, of whose confidence any public man might well be proud who avowed a preference, which they had early imbibed and zealously cherished, for myself. It is not, however, so well known, that, without attempting to interfere with their free exercise of opinion, I caused them to be informed, that as far as my individual feelings were concerned, it would be entirely satisfactory to have them unite with the rest of our political friends in the State, in giving its vote in Convention to him who was the choice of the majority.

That this suggestion had not been adopted, was I feel assured, not because those to whom it was addressed were less friendly to the favorite of the State or less sensible of his claims upon the respect and confidence of his countrymen, but altogether owing to considerations growing out of the contest of 1840, which they deemed imperative. I cannot, I am confident, add anything to the masterly and eloquent description which you have given of that national struggle. Neither am I unmindful of the bias, which the relation in which I stood towards it, is calculated to exercise upon my opinion of its character. Yet I cannot, I think, deceive myself in believing that the judgment of the censure which you have pronounced upon those extraordinary scenes, will now at least, be recognized by a vast majority of the American people.

However difficult it may then have been, to define with requisite certainty the political objects for which our opponents waged the contest of 1840, there can now scarcely be no room for misapprehension upon that subject. The extra session following immediately upon its heels, unmasked those objects too clearly to admit of their being again obscured or misrepresented. An opportunity, and it is earnestly to be hoped that both parties will concur in endeavoring to make it a fair one, will, therefore, now be presented for the people of the United States to make a choice between two opposing systems for the administration of their government, the influence of one of which will, in all probability affect the interests of the country for good or evil, for a series of years to come.

Nor is this the only, nor even the most important aspect, in which the renewal of the contest of which you have spoken with so much emphasis, and in so patriotic a spirit may well be regarded.

Singular as it may seem to those who are not in a situation to judge correctly of the circumstances, it is nevertheless true, that a condemnation by the people of the United States, of many of the means to which our opponents had recourse in that canvass, is not less important to the permanent welfare of our country and its political institutions, than the overthrow of the principles they labored to establish. While the effects of the success of the latter were, in a measure, limited, and temporary, the employment of the former struck at the very foundation upon which our political edifice was based.

It has hitherto been our pride to live under political institutions which are founded upon reason and virtue, in the establishment of which neither force nor fraud was employed, and we have cherished the belief, that it is only by an inflexible observance of the exalted principles which prevailed at that period of its formation, that our government can be upheld. Without more particularly noticing the humiliating details to which you allude in your communication, can it be pretended that there could be any expectation of success for such efforts, unless founded upon the assumption that the popular voice was not "under the guidance of reason and virtue," or upon the supposition, that the moral principles of the people to whom those degrading appeals were made, might be corrupted by a resort to such practices? The belief that the use of such means contributed to the result of 1840, must have lowered the character of our people in the estimation of mankind, and if so, how much would their respect for us be diminished, should the contest, canvass for as conducted, as to establish the impression that the American people are liable to be always thus imposed upon.

Liability to occasional error is an infirmity from which no individual is exempt. What right have we then to expect that communities should be infallible. But there is a wide difference between an occasional aberration and a confirmed defect of character. Can we expect the pride of the country to maintain the elevated standing in the eyes of the world which they have hitherto enjoyed, if, after the lapse of years, and the fullest opportunity for reflection, they suffer themselves to be a second time operated upon by appliances, from the use of which every friend to free governments must turn with mortification and disgust?

You do not, therefore, gentlemen, in my judgment, over-estimate the importance which the proceedings of 1840 are destined to give to those of 1844. Considerations will be brought into view by that connection of greater magnitude than any which have ever been involved in our political contests, and compared with which all personal and party interests dwindle into insignificance.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,
Your friend and obedient servant,
M. VAN BUREN.

Hon. James Ross Snowden, President.

From the Trenton Emporium.

PRESIDENT TYLER.

There was a time when the political enemies of General George Washington would, if possible, have buried his name in infamy, and covered it with disgrace; but, in the providence of God, he was permitted to live to see the last enemy hide his face with shame, when his glorious deeds were held up before the American people. He lived beloved, and died lamented. His deeds are encircled with wreaths of ever green applause, and his memory engraved upon the heart of every true American. His fame has covered the whole earth, and every nation venerates his name.

There was a time when the name of Andrew Jackson, by his political opponents, was cast out as evil. Every effort that the machinations of political spirits could invent, were resorted to, to blacken his reputation. Not content with doing him all the injury possible they resorted to the grave of his departed wife to disturb her sacred repose—yet Andrew Jackson lives. His acts stand upon the records of the history of the country, and are written and deeply engraven on the hearts of his countrymen. He, in the hands of an all-wise Providence, has been one of the greatest benefactors of his country; and future generations will hand his name down to their posterity, calling him blessed.

The time is now, when the name of John Tyler is receiving all the slander and vile abuse that an unprincipled party, composed of the bank-aristocracy, monied-monopolies, purse-proud demagogues, disappointed office-seekers, and men, possessed with the spirit of the tories of seventy-six, can possibly throw upon him. And for what? They say because he has turned traitor to his party. None dare say traitor to his country. And who was his party? He was a Democrat from his mother's womb, and never has been known to advocate any anti-Democratic measure from a boy. His early history shews him to have been a favorite of the people, (*the vulgarly called*) common people. With them he was found, in all cases, on the side of the poor and oppressed he was ever to be found—in all matters of county, state, or national affairs he was with the people. Yet he is called a traitor, and the greatest abuse heaped upon his name. Like the hero, Washington, and the staunch, unbending Jackson, he will have, for a time, to bear the pelting storm, sent from the clouds of billious demagogues, and aristocratic lords, in the shape of what are called *Whigs*, must hollow-hearted, selfish, office-seeking, *would-be-called* Democrats. But the day will arrive when, like those we have named, justice will be done to the name and acts of *John Tyler*. The Democracy of the country, now blinded by prejudices, created in 1840 against him, will have their eyes opened, perhaps too late, to do him personal justice, but in time to throw around his dying couch the incense of a grateful people, which shall cause the dying patriot to know that he will live in the hearts of his countrymen; and he may have the satisfaction of believing that when he has gone, he will leave a fac-simile of himself, in his sons, who may inherit the honors due to a departed father. The time will come when the name of Washington, Jackson, and Tyler, will form a constellation, around whose memory the hearts of the whole American nation will entwine. We would feign have that justice meeted out to our venerated chief magistrate, which is now due him from the Democratic party. He has placed them, by his acts, in their present enviable situation. By his firmness and patriotism he, with his own arm, has wrought out their salvation from the curses that were about to fall on them, which would have brought them to the wheels of the mighty juggernaut for a century to come. We will say to the Democracy of New Jersey, "Let justice be done, though the heavens fall."

An Express Conductor set ashore!—The agent of Messrs Parrot & Co's Express, Col. Hewes of Boston, was set on shore from the Narragansett, at Sands' point, about 30 miles this side of New York. It seems that Parrot & Co., purchased a season ticket over the Stonington route, and paid therefor the customary price. But they did not state that they had officers in Boston and New York. Capt. Wolsey demanded the regular fair. The Col. refused to pay it and was set on shore. The case will occasion, no doubt, a legal prosecution.

We admire the Colonel's spunk. He was left by the boat of the Narragansett on a rock, between which and the land a small creek of inconsiderable depth intervened. He waded the creek, and was seen by the passengers from the boat to take a match from his pocket and light a fire to dry himself. They gave him three cheers, which he acknowledged by raising his hat, and flourishing it in the air.—*Providence Journal.*

Cheap Boarding.—The N. O. Picayune tells a story of a man who inquired the terms at a cheap boarding house in that rare city.

"What do you charge a week?" said the man.

"For board without lodging?" inquired the landlady.

"Yes, madam."

"Three meals a day, sir?"

"Yes, madam."

"Fifty cents per week is our regular price, sir."

"Well, that's cheap enough, at all events. Do you give your boarders much of a variety?"

"Yes, sir, something of a variety—we give them dried apples for breakfast, warm water for dinner, and *let em' smell for supper.*

The story, it seems to us, would make a very good *meal-o-drama.*

Maryland Election.

As we predicted, in consequence of the Whigs having infamously gerrymandered this State, they have elected five, if not the whole six of the members of Congress voted for. The democratic strength was concentrated in the 3d district, and in consequence of disaffection, the democrats in this district, with a clear majority of 1500, allowed the Whigs to elect their candidate.

☞The probability is, the whigs have carried the entire delegation. The only importance that attaches to this result, is the strength given to the assumption question. Maryland owes, we believe, about *twelve million dollars*—and the voters are anxious to shoulder their debt on to the General Government. They are ready, it seems, for this abominable bargain.—*N. H. Register.*

Empty Boxes.

A whig letter-writer in one of the New York papers, from Washington, says:

"Mr. Huntington continued and finished his speech on the Tariff; but I regret to say there was a thinner attendance than could have been desired. Mr. Huntington did *the best he could*, and if the people would not listen to him, it was not his fault. *His own party would not listen to the debate!*"

Notwithstanding no one would listen to his proxy harangue, we venture to say Connecticut will be flooded with his discarded fustian previous to the election.—*N. H. Register.*

Curious Fact.—If England paid her National debt, it would take £46 9s 2d. from each person to pay it; it would take £11 9s 2d. from each Frenchman to pay the debt of France; it would take £55 4s 5d. from each Dutchman to pay the debt of Holland; and it would only take £4 1s 9d. from each Pennsylvanian to pay her debt.

Courtship.—Deacon Marvin of Connecticut, a large landholder, and an exemplary man, was exceedingly eccentric in some of his notions.—His courtship is said to have been as follows: Having, one day, mounted his horse, with only a sheepskin for a saddle, he rode in front of the house where Betty Lee lived, and without dismounting, requested Betty to come to him, on her coming, he told her the Lord had sent him there to marry her. Betty replied, "the Lord's will be done."

Birth in Prison.—About 12 o'clock on Tuesday night, Mrs. Ragge, the wife of Henry M. Ragge, (convicted of forgeries on the banks of the city of New York,) who had gone into the prison to spend the night with her husband, was delivered of a healthy female infant in the cell.

THE NEWS.

Norwich, Conn., Feb. 29, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT.
JOHN TYLER, of Virginia.
Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
CHAUNCEY F. CLEVELAND.
FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM S. HOLABIRD.
FOR SECRETARY,
NOAH A. PHELPS.
FOR TREASURER,
CHARLES H. POND.
FOR COMPTROLLER.
GIDEON WELLES.

DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES.

In State Legislation,

No Imprisonment for Debt—No property qualification for voters—No poll tax—No laws for the assessment of the business of mechanics and others—No increase of monopolies—No appropriation of the School Fund for any purpose but that of education—A rigid supervision of banks to protect the unsuspecting poor against fraud and failures—Equal rights to all, special privileges to none—A just and economical administration of the State government.

In National Legislation,

No National Bank—No National Debt—No distribution of the proceeds of the public lands—No assumption of the State debts—No change in the Veto power—A discriminating Tariff, so adjusted as to furnish sufficient revenue for the government and incidentally protecting all branches of American Industry—A treasury independent of banks and under the exclusive control of the people.

Democratic Meeting on the Evening of the 22d—A tremendous rally!!

The evening of the 22d, a day hallowed as the birthday of America's greatest human benefactor, was signalized in Norwich by a gathering *en masse* of all her democratic citizens. They assembled on this patriotic occasion for the purpose of reviewing some of those principles of popular freedom for which their fathers and forefathers had fought and bled; and as an election of vital importance was near at hand, in which the continuance of those principles were measurably involved, of encouraging and cheering each other on to glorious victory. It was a tremendous rally. The Town Hall was not only filled in every part, but literally crowded; and the spirit which prevailed was as extensive and enthusiastic as the day was sacred and the objects which had called this vast assemblage together were exalted and noble.

The Hall was arranged within very much as at the last meeting. Without, at a high elevation on the building, was a transparent picture of Washington. A band was also in attendance during the evening.

The meeting was organized by the officers of the Democratic Association assuming their seats; and from half past 7 to 10 o'clock, the time was wholly engrossed by able and interesting speeches from the following gentlemen: Messrs. Jacob W. Kinney, Geo. W. Conklin, and Wm. Cool, of Norwich, Mr. A. A. Burnham, of Windham, and the Hon. Coddington Billings, of New London.

We were particularly pleased with the remarks of Mr. Cool, who said of himself, that he belonged to that class of men denominated laborers, and who gather their bread by the sweat of their brow. Being such, he felt that he possessed a vital interest in the questions at issue between the two political parties. He then proceeded in a short and admirable address, to give the results of his experience and observation upon this matter; concluding with the hope that every laboring man would be sufficiently alive to his own interests, to deposit his vote at the coming election in favor of the principles of democracy.

Mr. Burnham's was an able and effective speech, occupying the undivided attention of the audience for nearly an hour. He spoke with much eloquence and feeling on a variety of interesting points. Among other things the speaker alluded to the recent Coon Convention held at Brooklyn. He said business happened to call him at Brooklyn that day, and he attended the meeting, and heard a famous speech from His ex-Commander-in-chief," Wm. W. Ellsworth. Mr. Ellsworth at the commencement of his speech, said that he would *pass over the affairs of the State, as of minor importance*; in short (said Mr. Burnham,) he did not venture, by the slightest word, to call in question the honesty, the efficiency, or the usefulness of the government of the State for the last two years. He did not urge a single objection against it, and the reason was, he *could not*; for it is not to be supposed that Wm. W. Ellsworth would have suffered to pass unimproved any favorable opportunity of bringing into contempt the democratic administration of the State of Connecticut.

After Mr. Burnham, the meeting were entertained by a sensible, old fashioned, and at times highly humorous speech from that staunch old democrat, the Hon. Coddington Billings of New London. The old gentleman in the course of his remarks took us clear back to the origin of the federal party. He gave us some ideas touching the sire of this party, Alexander Hamilton, whom he represented as an honest man but a dangerous politician to the cause of Republican government. Hamilton would tell both friends and opponents outright, that a limited monarchy was what this country ought to have. Hence I declare him (said Judge Billings) to have been an *honest* man, but at the same time a most *dangerous* man to the liberties of this country. To neutralize Hamilton's influence, Gen. Washington called Thomas Jefferson into his cabinet; but two men differing so widely in principles could not but come in direct collision. They did so, and hence arose the two parties—*Democrats* and *Federalists*; Hamilton the head of the latter, Jefferson of the former. I was personally acquainted (continued Judge B.) with both of these men; and I have also had the inexpressible satisfaction of taking by the hand George Washington—the man the anniversary of whose birth-day we are assembled to celebrate—the man, than whom there never was a greater or a worthier.

Judge Billings next gave a little of his experience in relation to the subject of Banking. He spoke of the constant fluctuations, that were experienced by business men under the operation of the old National Bank, and of the unjust practices of speculators who were enabled, by facilities obtained from the monster, to monopolize the market and derange its prices. No man under such a state of things could calculate with any certainty as to his profits—the value of everything was constantly changing, and no one could be sure that six shillings to-morrow would bring as much as six shillings to-day. Look at things now; why are our exchanges down to nothing or next to nothing, and our currency assuming a solid and substantial basis? It is because this cursed Bank is out of the way—nothing else in the world.

The speaker then concluded his remarks by a short reference to the principles involved in our State policy. In a plain and forcible manner he alluded to some of the prominent reforms to effect which the democratic party of Connecticut have been at war with federalism for the last forty years. They have been successful; the people have triumphed. Let them, then, as they value their rights and privileges see to it that the State government be not wrested from the hands of the democracy; let them give their earnest and undivided support to the candidates of that party.

These noble sentiments were received with great applause.

The evening being now far advanced, on motion the meeting adjourned to a fortnight from that time.

FRIDAY MORNING, Feb. 23d, 1844.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE!

TWELVE STORES AND TWO DWELLING HOUSES BURNED!!!

Our city, after enjoying a long exemption from the ravages of the devouring element, has at length been visited by an extensive conflagration. It occurred in the very heart of the place, and ruinous as it has proved, the only wonder is that it did not prove more so—involving, in fact, the whole of the most thickly settled portions, Main, Union and Shetucket Streets, in one vast ruin. Providentially, however, the weather was unusually mild, the winds were hushed, and the effort of our citizens would have been directed under circumstances peculiarly favorable, to the immediate extinguishment of the fire, but for the want of a ready supply of water. Nothing however, could have prevented the most extensive devastation, but for the clemency of the weather.

The fire broke out at about ¼ to 3 o'clock this morning in the premises occupied by Messrs. Child & Hopkins, as a Confectionary and Victualing Shop. A female sleeping in one of the upper apartments awoke and discovered her room to be full of smoke. She immediately communicated the alarm to Mr. Child, but the flames had progressed so far already that they with difficulty made their escape from the building.

Before the Engines could arrive on the ground, the fire had got under great headway, and it became evident that the entire block of buildings, including Boswell's Row and Hubbard's buildings, and the brick dwelling house belonging to the Boswell estate on Shetucket street, must become a prey to the flames. The endeavor then was to prevent its communicating to the opposite side on Main street, and spreading in the streets lying contiguous. For a time this effort seemed doubtful of success—the street being quite narrow and the buildings subjected to a most scorching heat. The three story brick building, owned and occupied by Elihu Gallup, Merchant Tailor, took fire, the inside of which was nearly or quite destroyed. The buildings adjoining, occupied by H. B. Buckingham, Dry Goods dealer and others, as also the block of stores known as Perkins' Row, were considerably damaged, but through the energies of the firemen, danger from this quarter was at length averted.

Had the fire progressed in that direction, the whole of Perkins' Row, and a portion of Union Street on both sides would undoubtedly have been destroyed, including some of the most valuable buildings in the city, the new Baptist Church &c.

But the greatest exertions were called into exercise in Shetucket Street. The buildings were constructed of wood, with any number of wood sheds and out houses intervening, thus affording a complete train for the fire. For the period of an hour victory seemed doubtful, and the most vigorous efforts, it was thought, would prove unavailing. It was the closest and *hottest* fight we recollect to have seen come off in Norwich for a great while. On one side was the Boswell house rapidly becoming enveloped in flames, and in the rear the raging fire of wood buildings and sheds.

The fact of the former being a brick building was all that saved the entire west side of the street as far down as the Rail Road Depot, from being swept off. It was a narrow escape, and but for the most extraordinary exertions the result must have been most disastrous. There is certainly a decided superiority in brick walls in times of fire.

The following are the names of the occupants of the buildings destroyed:

G. B. Prindle, Watch-maker and Jeweller, No 97 Main-street.

Child & Hopkins, Confectioners, No. 99 Main-street; occupants also of the range of upper apartments over 97 and 99.

S. A. & H. S. Cook, Merchant Tailors, No. 101 Main-street.

G. A. Jones, Boot and Shoe Store, No. 105.

John Charlton, Merchant Tailor, No. 107.

T. J. Ridgway, Boot & Shoe Store, No. 109 (Hubbard's building.)

Walter Clapp, Bookseller and Binder, No. 111.

L. & E. Edwards, Booksellers, No. 113.

N. K. Ellis, Merchant Tailor, No. 115.

Cha's. D. Smith, News room, No. 117.

Elihu Gallup, Merchant Tailor, No. 108.

The second story of the Hubbard building was occupied by Messrs. J. D. Root and Gurdon A. Bromley as dwellings. The Boswell building on Shetucket street was tenanted by Mr. Albert Woodward and Mrs. Cole (a widow lady) and her daughters. We are happy to say that the furniture in each case was wholly saved, although somewhat injured in removal.

The amount of property destroyed we have not been able definitely to ascertain. An opportunity was happily afforded to secure most of the stock contained in the stores, and it is probable that more damage was occasioned in removing them to places of safety, than by fire. Messrs. Child & Hopkins were insured $1000—said not to cover the whole loss. The Hubbard building was insured for $1600; Boswell's buildings $4000—probably all if not more than they were worth. Other satisfactory particulars of the losses sustained, we have been unable to gather for press at publication.

We understand that during the confusion attendant upon the occasion, several persons principally females of low character, were detected in efforts at stealing. Whether any arrests have been made we do not know.

☞It is openly and boldly asserted by a leaky pop-whig of this city, that the party to which he belongs, intend to resort to any and every means to carry the election in this State at the ensuing spring election. Trickery, fraud, corruption, tyranny—all are to be resorted to for the pourpose of effecting their object. Democrats! you who have ever cherished the principles of Jefferson, will you suffer the enemy to triumph? Will you permit the principles contained in the Declaration of Independence to be trodden under foot by the worshippers of a disgusting animal called a *Raccoon*? God forbid! To the rescue! one and all! Stand firm! be active! be united! and let it not be said that the democracy of Connecticut in 1844, yielded to the influence of a coonskin, or the charms of a cider barrel.

☞The proceedings of Congress during the past week are possessed of no special interest.

"All the Respectability!"

is an article recently published in the New Haven Palladium,—one of the most venomous, we think, that ever fall under our observation—we find the following extract:

"The idea that a party, made up of sore eyes and red noses, of State prison convicts, and jail convicts, with but comparatively a sprinkling of respectable men, as any body can see who will take his station at the ballot boxes on any election day and watch the voters as they pass along, man by man; that these masses of loafers, who resist all the efforts of Washingtonians for their reform, fatted with corruption, and exhaling the odors of tainted rum casks, and sour beer barrels, and thus polluting the atmosphere which decent men are compelled to breathe—that such men and the advocates of their principles, should assume to be the defenders of temperance and public virtue, against whig encroachments, is too much—too much!"

The article of which this is a portion and a fair specimen, is headed "Locofoco *Security*," and the aim of the writer is, to vindicate his party from the charge recently made in the New-Haven *Register*—the truth of which is as notorious as disgraceful—that the course adopted by the whigs in the campaign of 1840 was calculated to inflict, and did inflict, very great injury upon the Temperance cause. How often were the men engaged in that demoralizing hard cider carousal invited in the most bacchanalian strains, to

"Bring out the big-bellied bottle,
And drink to old Tippecanoe"!

Who has forgotten the frequent and passionate appeals that were both spoken and sung, to "DRINK" to the success of "old Tip"—in other words, to partake of the intoxicating bowl? and all for the purpose of evincing their patriotism and attachment to whig principles! And are we to suppose that the Temperance cause did not suffer from these disorderly and riotous proceedings? proceedings enacted, too, by men professing the most devoted attachment to temperance and morality. To entertain a supposition of this character, we must deny the existence of any such thing as the force of example, and moreover assert that these appeals to intemperance were entirely destitute of influence.

But to the extract which we have quoted. Here we see the pharisaical and contemptible character of whiggery—adhering to the old and ridiculous claim of possessing all the "decency" and "respectability," and stigmatizing its opponents as a "party made up of sore eyes and red noses, of *State prison convicts* and *jail convicts*, with but comparatively a sprinkling of respectable men." This is the same idea that Parson Sikes of the Courier meant to convey, when he spoke of the "Floating Population," "whose votes," he very indignantly added, "count as much as those of our most worthy and respectable citizens"!!

Now it will certainly be news to the intelligent reader, that all the "sore eyes and red noses" are confined to any particular political party; and to show that the democratic party cannot claim all the honor in the matter of "*State Prison convicts*," &c., it will be sufficient for our purpose simply to mention the names of *Charles F. Mitchell* and *James Watson Webb*, two notorious whig worthies—to say nothing of *Nicholas Biddle*, who, though not exactly a "convict," was certainly possessed of high claims to that distinction, and would unquestionably have now been in the full enjoyment thereof, had the "Penitentiary" not failed of "receiving its own." How many more now acting as prominent members of the whig party, have, like Biddle, richly earned a cell in the "State Prison," but have been enabled through their wealth and aristocratic connections to escape the just vengeance of the law, or have thus far managed to avoid detection, is more than we can say. There is reason to believe, however, that the number is large, and one of these days we may be able to count some more definitely. We will not institute a comparison between the degrees of iniquity involved in the conduct of one such man, and that of a score of *small* rogues, whose crimes in very many cases are but the result of dire necessity or the want of a proper education.

In conclusion, admit for a moment that all that the Palladium says in relation to the character of the men who compose the democratic party, be true; and mark which course of conduct is the more exemplary—that of *criminals* supporting men and measures for office, or of a set of individuals professing all the *piety*, *morality*, and *respectability*, advocating the claims of a man who bears the character of a noted DUELLIST and GAMBLER? We should like to see this question answered.

A Passage from Scripture.

The following circumstance, currently reported about our streets during the past week, and we presume strictly true, is, we must confess, highly characteristic both of the man and the party of whom he is "a bright and shining light." We know of nothing that will stand a favorable comparison with it, save a former act of the same individual when he is said to have given 25 cents! by way of supporting the "Charter Oak," an abolition paper published at Hartford some years ago. When his ex-excellency W. W. Ellsworth, was about to return to Hartford after addressing the Norwich Clay Club, he borrowed a Buffalo robe of Mr. Charles W. Rockwell, the weather at that time, as will be recollected, being severely cold. Arriving at Hartford, he placed the robe in charge of the stage driver, whose name is *Scripture*, and requested him to take the best of care of it, and on reaching Colchester to hand it over to the other driver with the injunction, to carry it to the residence of Mr. Rockwell, immediately on his arrival at Norwich; and as a recompense for his trouble handed him out *Eight cents*—four of which he was *to keep himself*, and *four* pay over to the driver at the latter end of the route. About this time (says the driver—who tells the story himself) Mr. Ellsworth drew off a deed of property, or some other legal instrument, for somebody, and charged $40 fees! "Here then," says he, "was *four cents* to me for carrying a Buffalo robe a mile on foot, to say nothing of bringing it from Colchester, and FORTY DOLLARS to Mr. Wm. W. Ellsworth for drawing off a deed of property!" Upon the whole, the honest stage driver appeared to be very indignant at the treatment he received; and it is hoped that if he is not already a democrat, he will begin, from this slight experience, to acknowledge the truth of what democrats say about the beauties of whig "protection," to wit; "FORTY DOLLARS" for the capitalist and *fourcents* to the laborer.

P. S. Hartford Journal and Courant please copy.

The Girard Will Case.

This important case has recently been occupying the attention of the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington. The suit is brought by the heirs of the late Stephen Girard, against the Corporation of the city of Philadelphia, for the recovery of two millions of dollars bequeathed by that wealthy testator for the erection of a College in that city, under the following among other provisions:

Extract from the Will of Stephen Girard.

"I enjoin and require that no ecclesiastic, missionary, or minister of any sect whatsoever, shall ever hold or exercise any station or duty whatever in the said college; nor shall any such person ever be admitted for any purpose, or as a visitor, within the premises appropriated to the purposes of the said college. In making this restriction, I do not mean to cast any reflection upon any sect or person whatever, but as there is such a multitude of sects, and such a diversity of opinion amongst them, I desire to keep the tender mind of the orphans, who are to derive advantage from this bequest, free from the excitement, which clashing doctrines and sectarian controversy are so apt to produce; my desire is, that all the instructors and teachers in the college shall take pains to instil into the minds of the scholars, the purest principles of morality, so that, on their entrance into active life, they may from inclination and habit, evince benevolence towards their fellow creatures, and a love of truth, sobriety, and industry, adopting at the same time such religious tenets as their matured reason may enable them to prefer."

Very able counsel have been engaged upon the case, and the closing argument was made on the 10th inst., by Daniel Webster on behalf of the heirs. The chief ground taken by Mr. Webster was drawn from the above cited provision—that money bestowed under such restrictions was after all no charity, and that an institution from which the ministers of every religious sect were to be excluded was a curse rather than a blessing. He is said to have handled scripture with all the facility of a practiced clergyman. His opponent was Horace Binney,—a strict professor of religion. Mr. Binney's argument, in favor of the will, is said to have been more powerful than Mr. Webster's. At any rate, we are presented with the singular spectacle of a professor of religion contending that the provision in Girard's will was perfectly proper, and of Webster, a non-professor, making a very lachrymose argument that morality and religion were in danger from having the will go into effect. If successful in the case, the papers some time ago said that he and his assistant counsel would get a fee of $50,000. No wonder he quoted scripture.

P. S.—There is a rumor that the Supreme Court have decided in favor of the will.

Locofocism!

Behold the sign! Below is a copy of the act refunding the fine imposed upon the Hero of New Orleans. The signature of the President was affixed immediately on the passage of the bill through the Senate. An act of simple justice has thus been performed, somewhat tardily perhaps, owing to the opposition the measure has experienced at the hands of the federal party, but still it has been effected during the life-time of the worthy old patriot and soldier for whose benefit it was intended, so that he has the proud satisfaction of knowing that the unjust stigma attached to his name for a simple performance of what every one now acknowledges was his duty, has been effectually wiped away. And the man who has the proud satisfaction of giving his executive sanction to the noble act, is John Tyler! A happy coincidence, and apparently providentially designed. Jackson and Tyler! These are names which will be long remembered and cherished by American freemen. Each was the chosen instrument of his country's salvation, at a most critical juncture, and their services will forever constitute the brightest pages of its history.

(Private No. 1)

AN ACT to refund the fine imposed on General Andrew Jackson.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of one thousand dollars, paid by General Andrew Jackson, as a fine imposed on him at New Orleans, the thirty-first day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, be repaid to him together with the interest, at the rate of six per centum a year since then, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

J. W. JONES,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WILLIE P. MANGUM,
President of the Senate.
Approved, February 16, 1844.
JOHN TYLER.

The Late Duel.

The account of the late shocking duel at Washington has been read doubtless by every man in the country. Through the force of a custom as silly as it is barbarous, two young men in imitation of their elders, were induced to stake themselves in mortal combat, and the result was the immediate destruction of the life of one of them. And yet this bloody and murderous custom, which is almost daily sending one or more beings unprepared into eternity, finds its greatest champion in the person of HENRY CLAY, the whig candidate for the Presidency! From much practice and an intimate acquaintance with the rules and all the delicate minutia of the bloody code of honor, he has become the grand master of ceremonies, to whom final reference or appeal is made. Such was the case in the CILLEY duel, in arranging the preliminaries of which HENRY CLAY was the chief adviser and abettor. And yet professors of religion, and men claiming all the "morality" and "respectability" and "law and order," are shouting at the top of their voices—"let us have this man to rule over us!"

If these men are really what they profess to be, we commend to their candid and serious perusal the following

Extracts from a Sermon by Rev. Lyman Beecher, entitled, "The Remedy for Duelling."

"It will be demanded how can people prevent Duelling? By withdrawing your suffrages from every man who is a duellist, and by intresting to men of fair moral character and principles, the making and execution of your laws."

* * * * *

Let professors of religion, whatever others may do, see to it that blood is not found in their skirts, and required at their hands. Will it not be if they give their suffrages to elevate men of blood to places of power and influence?"

* * * * *

"I know that it is said that a man's principles and his private character, are nothing to us. But are we prepared to be the dupes of such absurdity? According to this sentiment, a man may set his mouth against the heavens—he may be a drunkard in the interval of his official duties, a profligat, and a tyrant, and still be trumpeted by *unprincipled politicians and electioneering hand-bills*, as the *great champion of liberty, the very Atlas on whose shoulders rest the destiny of his country*. Dispense with moral principle and private virtue, and all is gone; you can find no substitute. Will you have confidence in thieves and *swindlers* to legislate, because two in a thousand, though utterly unprincipled, may have found it for their interest not to cheat you? The inconsistency of voting for duellists, is glaring, to *profess* attachment to liberty and vote for men whose principles and whose practice are alike hostile to liberty—to contend for equal laws, and clothe with power those who despise them—to enact laws and trust their execution to men who are the first to break them, is a farce too ridiculous to be acted by freemen.

Nothing to say.

But one short month intervenes before the time of election, and yet the whigs have not ventured to say aught against the present democratic State Administration! an administration, be it remembered, that they seek to subvert!! At the late whig Convention at Hartford, it is said by persons who were present, that the speakers never ALLUDED to the policy of the State or the questions MOST DEEPLY INVOLVED in the STATE ELECTION!

These are facts full of meaning, and furnish the strongest possible evidence that RIGHT and JUSTICE are on the side of the DEMOCRACY! Their opponents' mouths are shut on the real questions at issue, but they hope to carry the State by raising a fictitious excitement on a single question of *national* policy, the old worn-out deceptive hobby of a "tariff." Why do they not add to it a "National Bank," "Assumption of State Debts," &c. as their more honest brethren of Maryland have done?

If the whigs cannot show cause why Chauncey F. Cleveland and the democrats associated with him in the State government should be removed, they should not only "forever hold their peace," but turn to and help the democrats to re-elect them.

ORIGINAL STAINED

RARGAINS—*the song it is to be done.*—"All's fair in politics" is the motto of men who expect to succeed only by bribery, fraud and corruption. The following "joke," we find published in a Maryland paper of the 17th inst., the editor of which chuckles over the cunning thus practised, whereby an honest and unsuspecting democrat was deprived of the right to cast his vote. The election was for a member of Congress in the 2d District, Md.—and the circumstance related occurred in Washington County, which gave the coon candidate a majority of only 128—the whole number of votes being 2664. Who does not believe that the election in Washington County was carried by fraud? Read.

From the Hagerstown (Md.) News.

☞ COON.—The best political joke that we have heard of for some time came off in this place on Wednesday last. A whig and a democrat were engaged in digging a well, the whig above working at the windlass, and the democrat below filling the bucket. They had agreed that at 5 o'clock they together would go and deposite their ballots, each for his respective party. But when the hour approached the whig quietly drew up the bucket, set it to one side, and went to deposite his ballot, leaving the poor democrat at the bottom of the well without a possibility of escape. His chagrin may be imagined when on the return of the whig, he found that the polls had closed and he had lost his vote.

Democrats of Connecticut! Let us take warning from the above, and see that by no acts of trickery are any of our number deprived of the right of casting their vote on the first Monday in April next. All kinds of tricks will be resorted to for the purpose of deceiving and cheating the unsuspecting. But let none be deceived.

BOZRAH.

☞ A spirited meeting of the democracy of the town of Bozrah was held at the Town Hall in that place, on the evening of the 23d. A majority of the freemen of the Town were present, and listened with much interest to the plain, unvarnished, common-sense remarks which were made by several gentlemen who addressed the meeting. It is evident that nothing more is necessary to sustain the democratic party, then a fair exposition of its principles;—and it is a source of joy to us, that the bone and sinew of the State are already awaked, and are preparing for the contest—showing by their frequent meetings and patriotic enthusiasm that they are determined not to lose the advantages secured to them by a democratic administration of the State Government.

KILLINGLY.

Feb. 23d, 1844.

Mr. Editor:—The democracy of Killingly had a gathering last evening at the Hall of E. Buckminster. It was the largest and most enthusiastic meeting ever held in this region. In defiance of mud and bad travelling, the large Hall was filled to overflowing with the bone and sinew of the land,—men who know their rights and dare maintain them. The meeting was ably addressed by several gentlemen, and the *principles* of Democracy were strongly contrasted with the narrow selfishness of whiggery, that labors only to enrich the few at the expense of the many. The sentiments of the speakers were received with continued cheering by the meeting. We are WIDE AWAKE, determined that the flag of CLEVELAND and DEMOCRACY shall triumphantly wave over the heads of the vanquished coons on the first Monday of April next.

Yours, &c.

POKE.—We have had furnished us the weight of a hog and six pigs, butchered by Mr. Oliver Tracy of Franklin, as follows:

Jan. 31.	Sow,	589 lbs.
"	Pig	411
"	do.	408
"	do.	300
Feb. 13	do.	478
"	do.	370
"	do.	341
		2896 lbs.

The pigs were all of one litter, and the last killed was not one year old. Farmers of New London county are challenged to "beat this."

A Coon Hunt.

Setting out.—About 60 old and young coons set out from this city on Wednesday morning of last week to go to Hartford, where they were to meet with some of their brethren from different parts of the State, for the purpose of making a grand display of coon strength and agility, and consulting in regard to the interests of the coon family generally. After a good deal of racket and running about, they finally got under way, with little flags stuck in the corners of their wagons. One man turned coon for the occasion, because he wanted to go to Hartford and hadn't money of his own to carry him there. Some were desirous of attending a Firemen's Ball to come off in that city on the evening of the 21st, and improved the chance of a free passage.

The Journey.—Dreadful muddy travelling. Fall in with little squads of brother coons moving in the same direction. Nothing remarkable occurred on the road, except the frightening of a few farmer's cattle and geese.

The Gathering.—From three to four thousand of the coon family got together by Thursday morning. A part of them attended a Convention during the day, said to be a dreadful dull affair; but the majority of them preferred to hunt about the city.

Some of the prominent acts.—For these we have to depend upon those who were on the ground:

[From the Hartford Times.]

Many of the delegates to the whig Convention, could hardly find the object of assembling in this city, after they arrived here. A fellow at one point was selling "razor strops" at auction; he had quite an assemblage about him. Another was selling "oysters"—another "peanuts," and others something else. These dealers and their stands were pretty freely patronized, but no new principle was established, that we hear of.

☞ As a specimen of whig enthusiasm, in this city, on the 22d inst., we are informed that several "whig delegates" fell in with a *goat* kept at the stable of the Hartford Hotel, early in the morning, and seizing him by the tail, dragged the poor animal around the Court House Yard! This is the greatest promulgation of "whig principles," that we heard of during the day.

Return from the hunt.—After being together in the same city a day, the coons with their little flags set out, each party on its return home. Our 60 coons arrived at Norwich, and found that their efforts could have been better employed at home in saving the city from destruction by fire, than in attending a silly gathering, got up at an immense expense and for no useful purpose under heaven.

A Failure.

The whigs gave out that "Gov. Morehead" had "consented to visit this city," and would deliver a speech at the Town Hall last Monday afternoon. Notice was given to the neighboring towns, to turn out and have a second but smaller edition of the Hartford tom foolery. Before the hour of meeting, it was ascertained that no "Morehead" had come, and what was "more," making it a "bad head," he couldn't come. But not to disappoint the few persons who had taken the pains to travel through the mud from out of town, they were obliged to have a meeting of *some* sort, and a sorry affair it is said to have been. The whigs are killing themselves fast by over-acting.

☞ Gov. Reynolds, of Missouri, committed suicide on the 6th inst., by shooting himself through the head with a pistol. He had been in bad health for some time previously.

Matters about Town.

Carrying Politics into Church Choirs.

We have been put in possession of the following facts touching a certain transaction of recent occurrence up town. The chorister of the first Congregational Church, it was ascertained by certain whigs in that quarter, voted the Liberty Party ticket at the election last spring. He was immediately hauled over the coals, and told that unless he voted the whig ticket on the second day of trial, he should be dismissed from his situation as leader of the choir, where he was in the receipt of a salary of one or two hundred dollars a year. He voted again, but how, was not exactly known; the whigs, after considerable mossing into the matter, came to the conclusion, however, that he voted with the Liberty folks the second time, and would probably have proceeded to put their threat into execution, but for the hope that he might after all be reclaimed and put in right trim for the next year. Matters were therefore suffered to rest.

In spite, however, of all threats and arguments—in spite of Jesse W. Huntington's documents, which have been administered with great frequency and perseverance, like laudanum at night and pills in the morning—in spite of the tea-table and sewing-circle talk of sundry female coons associated with the choir, that "they wouldn't have a man as their chorister, who voted either the nigger or locofoco ticket,"—Mr. Tracy gave no evidence of a disposition to come up to the support of whiggery, wouldn't sign the Clay Club pledge, but rather led his whig *friends* to infer that he *would* this year leave the *Liberty party* and——*vote with the democrats!* This was a sort of *change* they could by no manner regard with complacency—they had rather by all means he had remained an abolitionist. So, a few weeks since, Mr. Tracy was notified that his services as chorister would no longer be needed, and a coon, said to be spell enough at singing low coon songs, but vastly inferior in the requisite qualifications for a good *Church* chorister, appointed in his place. Such is coonery!

The above particulars were furnished by a person likely to be acquainted with the truth of what he states.

Infamous Spirit.

We understand that the individual who was so unexpectedly called upon to pay a large balance due the U. S. government on his account as Paymaster General for this district during the late war, and who occupies a building on the hill in *the rear of Dry Goods Row*, received a most withering rebuke from a *lady*, for his mean and contemptible conduct on the morning of the fire. This lady was actively engaged, with others of her tender sex, *in saving the property of our merchants from destruction and stealth* on the morning in question, and sought admission into the house of Geo. L. Perkins, or rather the house in which Perkins *resides*, for the purpose of storing silks, cloths, and other articles of value, that had been hurriedly conveyed from the stores, and left in exposed situations. This *gentleman* opened his door a few inches, and asked who was there. The reply and the object of the application were given. He refused to have a single article brought into the house, but closed and barred his doors—not, however, before an opportunity was afforded, and, as we are credibly informed, fully improved by the lady in question, to give him her honest opinion of his merits as a man. Such a man is unworthy the sympathies of the public. While women were busy, in the night air, saving the property of our citizens, this strapping, able-bodied fellow was not only lying idle himself, but barring his doors against *their* efforts.

P. S. We suppose we shall be charged, in the above, of "abusing respectable citizens,"—that being the cry usually raised whenever we show up the meanness or corruption of certain contemptible men in this community.

Meat and Pork.

Quite an animated discussion, almost approaching to what brother Cooley calls a "cat-fight," took place, we are advised, at the Temperance meeting on Friday evening. The question under consideration was, whether the Society should adopt a resolution binding its members not to trade with other than temperance grocers. Some were in favor of its adoption, but the majority of the speakers were opposed; and among the latter was one (report says it was the editor of the Aurora) who urged, among other reasons why such a measure should not be adopted, that it might operate very injuriously to that class of laborers who are sometimes employed by rumsellers, and take their pay in "meat and pork," and such other useful and necessary articles, from the store. The speaker was very strenuous in his objections, and after enforcing his "meat and pork" argument by repeating these words some half dozen times, sat down.

As soon as he had resumed his seat, somebody got up, and said he would like to be informed what the *difference* was between *meat* and *pork*.

This created considerable laughter, when somebody else arose, and said there was as much difference between *meat* and *pork*, as there was between "some people's heads and cabbage heads."

Whereupon the "meat and pork" man arose and thanked his friend for coming to his assistance at this critical juncture, at the same time expressing his surprise that any gentleman should take up so trivial a mistake and make it the subject of criticism. Thus ended this important "meat and pork" controversy.

N. B. The resolution under debate was rejected

The Question settled.

We are happy in being able to say, that, at the adjourned meeting for the formation of a Martha Washington Society held on Friday afternoon of last week, the question, whether, or no, Wine and Brandy should be used for mince pies, pudding sauce, and other culinary purposes, was decided, and the matter finally put at rest. The public will of course be anxious to learn the result. The decision was given by *refusing* to adopt a pledge excluding the use of these articles for the purposes specified. The Ladies moreover adopted a Constitution, organizing themselves into a Martha Washington Society.

In this week's Spectator we understand brother Cooley designs making "an argument" against the decision above recorded—something, as it seems to us, like closing the barn door after the horse is stolen. He thinks that too-totallers cannot consistently talk to others about the sin of *drinking* ardent spirits, so long as they themselves *use* it in their food. We think there is at least some *plausibility* in his views.

A suggestion.

Of course immediate steps will be taken to rebuild the "burnt district," and a fine row of three or four story brick buildings will (or ought to) be erected, setting back several feet from the old line, thus making a wider thoroughfare for carriages and foot passengers, just what has been so long needed. Thus, though the fire is to be deeply regretted, it has nevertheless made a grand opening for the improvement of our city—in this affording another proof of the maxim, "there is seldom any great loss without some small gain."

We would in this connection respectfully suggest to the gentlemen about to build, whether (if the structures to be erected are what we suppose they will be) a convenient Hall for lectures, public assemblies, &c. in one of the upper stories, would not be tenable and prove in all probability good property? The situation being so central and accessible, and our city standing in head of just such a Hall as we have specified, it does seem to us highly desirable that the plan suggested be duly considered.

The Ladies and the Fire.

There was a good deal of early stirring, about town, last Friday morning; and, in faith, there were very good reasons for it—for half of the city was in danger of burning up, and probably would, had the weather not been so mild and calm.

But after all, we think it doubtful whether the fire would have been subdued just where it was, had it not been for the efficient aid rendered by the *Ladies* on this trying occasion. Their great influence in *kindling* flames is proverbial; it was shown on Friday morning to be equally powerful in their extinguishment. Indeed, too much praise cannot be awarded the Ladies, for their spirited conduct during the progress of the fire. We saw scores of them in the bucket ranks, standing in the muddy streets perfectly regardless of their persons; while other scores were busy in rescuing the property of our merchants.

We observe that Parson Sikes (who, by the bye, was at the great coon convention at Hartford, when the fire happened) speaks only of the "Falls, Greeneville, and Up Town Fire Companies" as having been on the ground. This is a decided slight upon Nos. 1 and 2 of the city, who were first at the fire, and did "good service" too. All the Fire Companies are entitled to praise. What we now want is, a few engines of improved model and greater force; and these, it is to be hoped, the city may be induced at no distant day to procure.

The Parson also compliments the Ladies, and says, they are "entitled to the grateful thanks of the community for their activity and energy." Here we agree with him perfectly; but there is one thing about it—if the Parson supposes that the Ladies who "stood in the lines, for hours, passing buckets, until they, many of them, were fairly drenched with water," were the "Ladies" who are in the habit of attending coon meetings, and for whose "accommodation," he gave notice some time since, "seats were especially reserved," he is vastly mistaken. As we saw but a small number of this class of Ladies on the ground, the presumption is they were comfortably quartered at home; but those we *did* see, were the wives, the sisters, and the daughters of the honest, industrious, democratic portion of our population. These are the women who in times of emergency come up to the work "like men." With all due respect to the worthy old lady, there is many a "Mother Bailey" among us, whose heroism only awaits a favorable opportunity to display itself. We should be pleased to hear the Parson's views on this subject.

Getting the wrong pig by the ear.

State vs. Joshua Dayton. This case was brought for trial before Justice Mathewson on Saturday last.—The prisoner Dayton was arrested on complaint made by Mr. Stephen Beebe of Loffingwell Town, that some time in August last the said Dayton did wrongfully seize, steal and feloniously carry away from his premises a certain lean pig, to him the said Beebe belonging. From the evidence in Court, the following were the material facts brought to light. The prisoner had been working for Beebe more or less during the past summer, and sometime towards the close of July, Beebe made a bargain with him that he should have a certain pig from a certain litter of pigs after he had, worked to what would amount to $2, in addition to paying a previous debt of $1. In about ten days after the bargain was made—Dayton in the meantime working in all but about a day or half a day—he came along towards sun down one day, and finding a pig running in the road in front of Beebe's house, grabbed it, and carried it off to a neighbor's pen. Beebe pretty soon is advised of the seizure of his pig and follows in pursuit, finds it, and carries it home again. That Dayton took the pig was proven by a boy who saw him, and heard the pig squeal; but it seems that the pig he took was not the one he bargained for, it being a larger and older pig; it was moreover not exactly a "striped" but a speckled pig, and it further came out that it was a *female* pig; whereas the one it was agreed upon he should have, after doing a certain stipulated amount of labor, was a perfectly white pig and a male pig. It was argued therefore by P. M. Judson, counsel for the State, that the prisoner was clearly guilty of theft in taking the pig.

On the other hand, it was claimed by Geo. Hill, counsel for the prisoner, that his client's conduct did not evince a felonious design in taking the pig. He took it in broad day light, in front of Beebe's house, and didn't put his hand over the pig's mouth to stop it from squealing! He had a "pretence of right" to take a pig, and his taking the wrong pig could easily have been the result of mistake. Furthermore it appeared from the testimony of Mr. Beebe that Dayton had sued him for debt a few days prior to this case coming on for trial, and recovered damages against him; from which it was argued that *this* prosecution was incited by revengeful and malicious motives, and the lapse of time that the matter had been suffered to rest was a strong argument in favor of this presumption.

The Court decided that although the manner of the prisoner's taking the pig was somewhat "informal," still they were of opinion that the evidence was not sufficiently conclusive of a felonious intent. "The prisoner is discharged!"

P. S. We liked to have omitted the age of the pig. It was stated to have been two months old at the time of its being seized. In time it grew to be a very respectable hog; but "the places that once knew it, know it no more."

Maryland Election.

The whigs boast tremendously of their success in electing five or six Congressman at the recent canvass in Maryland. When the people of Connecticut are informed under what *circumstances* the whigs carried this election, we shall have no fears of any influence it may exert in determining *their* ballots in April.—What were the "principles" on which the whigs conducted that contest, and under which they were successful? "A National Bank!" "A high protective tariff!" "Distribution of the public lands!" and "*assumption of State debts by the general Government!*" Maryland has a heavy debt; the pockets of its people were thus appealed to; interest triumphed over *principle;* and the whigs, by making the "assumption" of that debt by "the government" an issue, succeeded in electing their candidates.

But will the freemen of *Connecticut*, who have no State debt, suffer themselves to be taxed to pay the debt of *Maryland*, or any other State,—debts produced, too, by a wild system of internal improvements, banking, and all the other speculating schemes of whiggery? Will *they* vote for "assumption of State debts by the government"? No; and the whigs know they will not. Hence, here in Connecticut, they do not *dare* to come out and say that they are in favor of this measure; but, coons as they are, they "lie low and keep dark" about the matter, and seek to *entrap* the freemen into a support of the party who are known to favor this scheme, and whose leading men are pledged to see it carried out. Just so with a "National Bank." In Maryland the whigs came out boldly and declared this to be one of their principles.—Why do not the whigs of Connecticut do the same? They dare not.

With these proofs of whig dishonesty and fraudulent intentions before the people, we have no fears that a majority will be found in Connecticut to give their votes on the first Monday in April for a cause so rotten, double-dealing, and injurious to their best interests.

The 22d.

This glorious day was celebrated in the cities of Boston and New York by the Firemen, Military, and Temperance Societies. In Philadelphia there was held a large and spirited Convention of the friends of the Administration.

In Connecticut the occasion was very generally observed by large and enthusiastic gatherings of the Democracy of the several towns. The effect of these meetings will be thoroughly to arouse the people to a sense of the importance of the approaching election, and the necessity of coming up to the support of democratic principles.

The meeting in New Haven, we see from the Register, was a glorious affair. The Governor was invited, but was prevented by prior engagements from attending. The democrats of that section of the State are entering the field with high courage.

☞ MODESTY.—Daniel P. Tyler, the whig candidate for Secretary of State, electioneering and making speeches at Hartford. Soft though he is, we should think the man might show a *little* decency.

☞ The whigs are crowding their journals, about these days, with the most false and desperate statements. They feel like doomed men, and will resort to any expedient to save themselves. Let the people be on their guard—never trust a coon.

Correspondence of the News.

Hartford, Feb. 24, 1844.

Dear Sir,—The famous Coonvention, which cost the federalists $10,000 is reacting upon that party.—They induced a great many to come out on the occasion, and *promised* largely as to "fare and keeping," but as usual their promises were not fulfilled. Many went home disappointed and dissatisfied, and declared on leaving that they should vote for Cleveland in April. It was a dull, sleepy affair. Most of the delegates patronized the oyster stands and "razor strop" pedlers, and lounged about the city. The *leaders* tried to get them into procession, *but failed!*

The democrats are in high glee, and will increase their vote in this County. One of the largest and best meetings that I ever witnessed, came off last evening at Gilman's Saloon. It was *jammed* full—wedged in! Hon. J. Toucey, Hammersly and others addressed the meeting. I never saw a better spirit among the democrats. The meeting was called by the Democratic Town Committee, *immediately* after the Coon foolery, in order to see what effect the federalists had produced. It was grand. The democracy are thoroughly aroused, and will strike a tremendous blow in April.

Three or four fellows from your city, made themselves ridiculous, the day previous to the Convention. They rode about with a rag stuck out, on which was inscribed "Norwich whigs." Poor fellows! Little did they dream of the jibes that their self-exhibition of monkeyism produced. They felt big decidedly, and made big fools of themselves. We are gaining from the ranks of our opponents, which is not a very flattering prospect for whiggery.

SPECTATOR.

Is there a word in the English language that contains all the vowels? There is unquestionably.

The Larnards.—It is said that Abijah and Jeremiah Larnard, convicted of robbing the Milbury Bank, have made a confession, exculpating James, who was convicted with them, and implicating some others. The testimony against James, was very slight and a very general impression prevailed that he was innocent.

LA!—Simeon *Noyes* has married Sarah *Clark* in Germantown, Pa. Sarah had to give up her *Clark*, but she can now help Simeon make a little *Noyes*.—*Richmond Star.*

Died.

In Exeter, on the 25th ult., Miss Julia Abell, aged 71.

In the same place, on the 14th inst., after a short but severe sickness, Lucy Ann, daughter of Lyman Jacobs, aged 18.

In Franklin, on the 15th inst, Mr. Adin Armstrong, aged 45.

In Norwich, on the 26th of December last, Mr. John Foster, aged 82 years, a soldier of the Revolution.

Fruit, Forest, and Ornamental TREES,

Ornamental Shrubbery, Evergreens, Plants, Bulbous Roots, &c.

WM. D. RIPLEY is prepared to furnish Catalogues and receive orders for Trees, Plants, Shrubbery, &c., from "*Prince's Linnæan Gardens and Nurseries,*" *Flushing, L. I.* Their new Catalogue contains the most extensive variety in the Union. As the most favorable season is fast approaching for transplanting, persons in want of Trees are invited to call at the Auction and Commission Rooms, Union st. and examine Catalogues.

Norwich, Feb. 28, 1844. 14

JOHN MYERS,

DEALER IN

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES

OF THE FIRST QUALITY, AND MANUFACTURER OF

JEWELRY,

No. 80 Chatham-st.

NEW YORK.

All articles purchased of him not approved of, will be exchanged. Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange. The highest price paid for old Gold and Silver.

February 29. 1f14

John L. Devotion,

HAVING experienced no inconvenience in consequence of the late fire, is prepared to offer his friends and the public an extensive assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Brushes, Perfumery, Surgeon's Instruments, Glass ware, Window Glass, &c., at as low a rate as the same can be purchased elsewhere.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and others, are invited to call at

No. 119 Main street,

one door east of the Quinebaug Bank.

Feb. 28 6w 14

UNTIL the Burnt District is rebuilt the Drug and Chemical Ware-House of

JOHN L. DEVOTION

can be found "*on the corner*" No. 119 Main-street, where Physicians Prescriptions are accurately and carefully prepared at all hours.

Norwich, Feb. 28th. 6w14

Trees, Plants & Shrubs.

R. W. MATHEWSON is now ready to recive orders for all of the above articles to be delivered as soon as the weather will permit. Descriptve Catalogues gratis.

14

First sort Potash.

WARRANTED to make Good Soap in the "o'd of the Moon" for sale by R. W. MATHEWSON.

Feb 29 14.

RING'S VERBENA CREAM.

A New Supply of this Superfine article for Shaving just received by R. W. MATHEWSON.

Feb 29 14

SELLING OUT,

S. DENNIS

CONTEMPLATES leaving town in about three weeks, and during that time will sell for cash such articles of HARDWARE, JEWELRY OR FANCY GOODS, as may be wanted at prices that will leave no grounds of complaint on the part of the purchasers.—Now is the time to buy cheap, come and try at the old stand, corner of Main and Union-streets.

N. B. It will be for the interest of those indebted to call and settle immediately—"a word to the wise is sufficient."

Norwich, Feb. 28th. 3w14

MERCHANTS BANK,

Norwich, Feb. 26, 1844.

THE board of Directors of this Bank have declared a Dividend of three per cent from the earnings of last six months, payable to the stockholders on the first Monday of March next at their Banking house.

JOEL W. WHITE Cashier.

Feb. 26th. 14

HOUSE FURNISHING ARTICLES,

NEW PATTERNS, NEW STYLES AND

Splendid Goods.

CHARLES A. CONVERSE,

139 MAIN-STREET.

HAS on hand a complete variety of the above goods which he will sell (although the tariff has advanced *the cost of importing* them) at less than former prices—

KNIVES and Forks in cases and in sets of 51 pieces; Buck, Ivory, Cocoa, Horn and Bone Handles, Carvers and Forks, Britannia Tea and Coffee Pots, Sugars, Creams, Ladles, Tumblers, Lasaps, Molasses Cups, &c; Plated and Brass Candlesticks, Revolving Castors, Fruit Trays, Brass Andirons, Brass-head, Steel, and common Iron Shovel and Tongs, Pokers, Tea Bells, Spice Boxes, Tea Caddys, Silver Plated, German Silver, Brittania and Iron Table and Tea Spoons, Wire and Hair Sieves, Hearth, Crumb, Scrubbing, Furniture and Floor Brushes, Fancy and common Bellows, Coffee Roasters, Porcelain Ware, Brass and Iron Kettles, Pots, Tea Kettles, Basins, Bake Pans, Spiders Iron Furnaces, Meat Forks, Skimmers, Toast Irons, Gridirons, Waffle Irons, Mouse Traps, Scrapers, Fenders, Coal Hods, Scoops and Sifters, Iron Boilers, Stair Rods, Fire Carriers, Crimping and Ruffle Irons, Carpet Hammers, Bed Lamps, Sauce Pans, Stew Pans, Spittoons, Coffee Mills, Snuffers and Trays, Cork Screws, Nut Crackers and Picks, Tea Trays, single and in sets, with plain and rich Gilt Borders, Flat Irons and Stands—Bed Cords and Keys, Basting Spoons, Steelyards, Silver Forks, Chopping Knives, Paste Makers, &c., &c.,

Norwich, Feb. 23d. 14

TO LET,

FROM the 1st of April next a two Story Dwelling House pleasantly situated in Thames-street, on the West Side of the River, near the Wharf Bridge. Said House will be rented either to one or two families. For further particulars inquire of ASA GAVITT.

Norwich, Feb. 28th. 1f14

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has a number of tenements to rent which will accommodate large or small families, a few rods west of the wharf bridge on Main-street, possession given off 1st of April.

NATHAN CHAMPLIN.

Norwich, Feb. 26th. 14

NEW SPRING GOODS!

Now opening 50 cases of Rich Goods adapted to the spring trade comprising all styles of Staple and Fancy Goods.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION has been paid to the Cloth trade by an Experienced Purchaser, so that Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Satinets, and Trimmings will be sold much cheaper than ever.

SILKS, Fig'd Shaded, watered, Striped and Oriental dyes silks; Extra Blk, and Blue Blk, Gros de Odier, Gros de Rhin Matteoni; Italian Florence, Bonnet Silks, Rich Hat and Cap Ribbons, Lace, Crapes, Bombazines, Alepines, Alpaccas, Eoliennes, Challey, Rich de Laines in endless variety; Chusans, Tissues, &c. cheaper than ever:

SHAWLS, White, Blk, Green and mode colored Cashmere, Brochs, Eccossias, Damask de Laines, Highland and Rob-Roys full 20 per cent less than in 1843.

FURNISHING GOODS, Table Linens, Damask Cloths, Napkins, Diapers, Linen Sheetings Pillow Case Linens, Oriental counterpanes, Marseilles Quilts, 5-4 Sheetings, Fine and Heavy 4-4 and 5-4 Brown Goods, Burlaps, Tickings.

CARPETS, Rich new patterns at less than manufacturers prices, Rugs, Mattresses, &c. &c.

For bargains Call at the Old Stand of

ELY & CO.

33 and 35 Shetucket-street.

Norwich, Feb 28th, '44 1f14

DYE STUFFS &c.

Oil Vitriol	Alum
Muriatic Acid	Copperas
Nitric Acid	Madder
Aqua Fortis	Glue
Logwood St. Domingo	Nutgalls
do Campeachy	do Ground
Cuba Fustic	Argols
Nicaragua and Hach wood	Annatto
Cam Wood	Extra Logwood
Indigo Marrilla	PressPapers
do Bengal	Tenter Hooks
Ground Lac Dye	Bar Tin
Brazil Wood	Sugar Lead &c.
Blue Vitriol	

For sale by JOHN L. DEVOTION.

No. 119 Main-street,

one door East of the Quinebaug Bank.

Norwich, Feb. 28 14

Cheesman's Arabic Balsam,

ONE of the best articles for the cure of Piles, Ulcers, Rheumatism &c, for sale by

R. W. MATHEWSON.

Feb. 21 13

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

A new supply of this valuable article received this day by R. W. MATHEWSON.

14. 13

200 CASKS assorted sizes Fall River Nails, for sale by A. C. HALL, Agt.

35 & 37 Water-Street.

Norwich, Feb. 21. 13

100 FIRKINS good dairy Butter.

100 Casks " " Cheese, for sale by

A. C. HALL, Agt.

35 & 37 Water-street.

Norwich, Feb. 21. 13

Varbena Cream.

A new supply of this celebrated article for shaving just received by R. W MATHEWSON.

Feb 21. 13

BRANDRETH'S and Wright's Indian Pills. warranted genuine by R. W. MATHEWSON.

Feb 21. 13

50 CASKS Deater 1st quality Lime.

300 " Glens Falls " " do.

for sale by A. C. HALL, Agt.

35 & 37 Water-street.

Norwich, Feb. 21. 13

Fresh lot Potash.

JUST received by R. W. MATHEWSON.

13

100 BACKS Ashton's factory filled fine salt. for sale low by A. C. HALL, Agt.

35 & 37 Water-street.

Norwich, Feb. 21 13

FOR SALE

ONE TO LET from the 1st of April next. The large and convenient stables adjoining Chapman's Tannery in Bath Street. Apply to

R. C. BATON, Jr.

or STEPHEN COIT.

Norwich, Feb. 14th, 1844. 3w13

For sale, or exchange for property in the city of Norwich,

AN excellent Dairy Farm, containing 204 acres of land, one dwelling house, two large barns, and other necessary out-buildings in good repair. Said farm is situated in the town of Norwich, on the Scotland road, 3 1-2 miles from the landing. If said farm is not disposed of soon, it will be let for the year ensuing.

For terms, &c. apply to

EDWIN GAVITT.

Norwich, Feb. 7. 11

To Let.

THE large and valuable farm now owned and improved by the subscriber with the buildings and privileges belonging to the same. Said farm is situated on Plain Hill, Norwich Town.

DANIEL GRISWOLD.

February, 12, 1844. 12

A. C. HALL, Agent,

35 AND 37 WATER-STREET,

HAS on hand, and this day landing one of the best stocks of GROCERIES ever offered to the trade in this market, which will be sold at a small advance from cost, for *cash* or good *credit*. He would respectfully invite his customers and the trade generally to call and examine them.

25 Hhds, St. Croix, Porto Rico, New Orleans and Muscavado, Molasses, new crop.
35 bbls. do do do
10 boxes, White Havanna Sugar.
50 do. Brown do,
10 do. Smith's Lump and Loaf do.
15 do. and bbls Woolsey and Woolsey's, crushed and powdered, at a great reduction from former prices.
Hhds, P, R. Trinidad and Matanzas Molasses.
100 Bags Java, Laguira, Rio, Porto Rico, Havanna, and St. Domingo Coffee.
50 boxes manufactured Tobacco Russell & Robins's.
100 doz. Mrs. G. B. Miller's smoke and chewing do.
125 Chests and half chests *fresh imported* Young Hyson, Old Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong, Pouchong, Imperial, and Gunpowder Teas, comprising every quality and grade from the choicest and best, to those of a common and cheap article.
400 boxes prime Bunch Raisins.
100 boxes Colgate's and Parmel e's Soap.
25 do and bags Pepper and Spice.
25 boxes Ground Coffee.
4 bbls Nutmegs and Cloves.

Norwich, Feb. 19th 1844. 13

NOTICE.

THE Annual meeting of the members of the New London County mutual Fire Insurance Company for the choice of Officers will be holden at the office of the Secretary in Norwich, on the first Monday of March next at 3 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN D'WITT, Sec.

Norwich, Feb. 19, 1844. 13

HILL'S ACADEMY,

AT ESSEX.

THE Spring Term of this Institution will commence on Monday March 4th, 1844.

AGUSTUS J. FOSTER, Principal.

Feb. 21st, 1844. 3w13

COOKERY &c.

THOS. ROBINSON,

HAS FOR SALE

Mrs. Ellis House Keeping made easy.
The Complete Cook.
Every Ladies Book.
The Complete Confectioner.
The Housewife.
The Virginia Housewife.
Miss Leslie's new Receipts for French Cookery.
The Frugal Housewife.
Miss Leslie's Complete Cookery.
do. House Book.
The Cooks Own Book, &c.

Norwich, Feb. 21. 13

NEW CONSIGNMENT OF NEW FURNITURE,

Now receiving at the Auction and Commission Rooms,

UNION STREET.

THE work is well executed, well finished and offered at very low prices. Persons in want of great bargains in *furniture* will find it for their interest to call and examine this stock consisting of Mahogany Secretaries; Sofas a great variety styles and prices; Bureaus do; Dining, Card and Centre Tables; Wash Tables, various styles, some very elegant; cherry and Pine Dining Tables; Dressing Tables and Work Stands, a variety; Cherry Light Stands; Mahogany and Pine Wash Sinks; Mahogany and a great variety of other chairs, with Wood Cane and Rush Seats, very cheap; Looking Glasses; Clocks; Bedsteads all prices; Mattresses; &c., &c.

Please call a few doors North of the Norwich Bank.

WM. D. RIPLEY.

Norwich, Feb. 21. 3w13

100 Dup. Brooms; for sale by A. C. HALL, Agt.

35 & 37 Water-Street.

Norwich, Feb. 21. 13

50 BOXES Dean's Candles; for sale by A. C. HALL, Agt.

35 & 37 Water-Street.

Norwich, Feb. 21. 13

100 Qts, Codfish, for sale by A. C. HALL, Agt.

35 & 37 Water-Street.

Norwich, Feb. 21. 13

25 Bbls, Colgate's, No. 1 Starch, for sale by A. C. HALL, Agt.

35 & 37 Water-Street.

Norwich, Feb. 21. 13

No Combination.

500 Bbls good Brands Genesee, Rochester, and Ohio flour; for sale low by A. C. HALL, Agt.

Norwich, Feb. 21. 13

Just Received,

1000 GALLS. New Bedford winter Sperm Oil.

1000 " " " Fall " do.

500 galls. Winter Whale do.

On consignment and for sale by A. C. HALL, Agt.

Norwich, Feb. 21st. 13

First Sort,

POTASHES and Sal Soda, for sale by

J. L. DEVOTION,

No. 119 Main-street.

One door East of the Quinebaug Bank.

Norwich, Feb. 21. 3m13

SELLING OUT

THE entire stock of Groceries, at LOVELL, BUTTS & Co's. A rare chance for those who want to buy cheap.

Norwich, Feb. 21. 13

ORIGINAL STAINED

JOHN L. DEVOTION,
Druggist and Apothecary,
No 119 Main-Street.
One door East of the Quinebaug Bank.

HAS on hand a large and extensive assortment of genuine Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, &c.,—Which he has purchased during the last month at the lowest prices and now offers the same for sale at whole sale or retail on favorable terms.

Most of his chemical preparations are procured from the first Chemists in this country and the agents of the European Chemists, but such as are not are prepared by himself according to the latest and most improved rules of Pharmacy.

Norwich Feb. 7th, 1844. 3mo 11

LATE ARRIVALS.
BOWEN & McNAMEE,
18 William-Street cor. of Beaver,
NEW YORK.

HAVE received, by late arrivals, the most desirable stock of

Silk and Fancy Goods

ever exhibited, to which the attention of merchants, from various sections of the country, is respectfully invited.

It is their determination to present an assortment, unsurpassed in Richness and Variety, comprising the Newest and most Fashionable Styles offered in this market.

Special attention is invited to the following articles viz:—

RICH PRINTED LAWNS, consisting of every variety of style.

EXTRA RICH FRENCH AND SCOTCH PRINTED BALZORINES, entirely new styles.

PARIS MUSLIN DE LAINES, very rich printed; also plain coloured, black and blue black do.

SILK SHAWLS, consisting of rich figured Chameleon, black Ottoman, figured Poult de Sole, &c.

RICH DRESS SILKS, consisting of extra heavy Brocade, Chameleon, Satin Striped, Plain Fig'd &c,

SHAWLS, Paris Broche, embroidered Cashmere French Plaid, figured Kahyle, Muslin de Laine, &c.

FRENCH KID GLOVES, best manufacture, black white and colored.

FANCY CRAVATS AND SHAWLS, the most desirable, assortment ever offered.

LACES, great variety, consisting of English and German Thread, also Cotton and Gimp Edgings, at very low prices.

ITALIAN LUSTRING AND GROS DE RINES of the best manufacture.

FRENCH PRINTS—Hartman's and Gros Oller's manufacture, various styles, first quality.

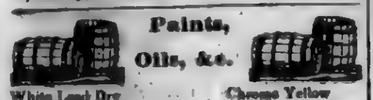
ALSO,

MILLINERY GOODS, in great variety, consisting of rich Hat Silks, splendid changeable, chine, and striped Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, trimming Laces, &c.

ALSO,

Black and blue black Bombazines: Pongee and Spitalfield Hdkf; Italian Sewings; Satin and Taffeta Ribbons; Kid, Silk and Filet Gloves; Embroidery; Linen Cambric Hdkfs; Satin Vestings; Silk Velvets; black and blue black French Crapes; Love Hdkfs and Veils, Silk Hosiery; Sanchaws; Suchan Pongee; Lace Veils; India Sarsnett; Levantine Hdkfs; Italian Crapes; Buck and Beaver Gloves; India Nankeens; Paper Muslins, &c.

February, 7th, 1844. 11



Paints, Oils, &c.

White Lead Dry	Chrome Yellow
do do do Ground	do Green
do do Ground in Oil	do Red
Spanish Brown	Yellow Ochre
Venetian Red American and English	French Yellow
	Prussian Blue
Red Lead	English and Chinese Vermilion
Litharge	
Terra de Leinna	Verdigris
Black Lead	Rotten Stone
Rose Pink	Iron Black
Spanish White	Linseed Oil
Paris do	Neatsfoot do
Gum Shellac	Sperm do
Spts Turpentine	Bright Varnish
Rosin	Japan do
Pomice Stone	Copal do
do Ground	India Red
	Umber
Lamp Black	Paris Green

Drop Black; Chalk, red and white; Gold and Brass Leaf; Silver and Copper Bronze, Paint Brushes, Sash Tools, Camel's Hair and Sable Pencils, Glass and Emery Paper; blue, green, black, red and brown Smalts, together with every article in the line. All of which are for sale on favorable terms by

JOHN L. DEVOTION,
No. 119 Main st.,
one door east of the Quinebaug Bank.
Norwich, Feb. 14. 3mos 12

Bird Seed,

OF all kinds, and Fish Bone, for sale by
JOHN L. DEVOTION,
No. 119 Main st.,
one door east of the Quinebaug Bank.
Feb. 14. 6w 12

Copal Varnish.

"SMITHS" superior Coach and Furniture Varnish for sale by JOHN L. DEVOTION,
No. 119 Main st.,
one door east of the Quinebaug Bank.
Feb. 14. 6w 12

Brushes.

A GOOD assortment for sale by
JOHN L DEVOTION, No. 119 Main st.,
one door east of Quinebaug Bank.
Feb. 14. 6w 12

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber would respectfully informs his patrons and the public generally, that he has removed his

Barber's Shop

to the second story (back room) of the building next east of the Franklin House, and over the store formerly occupied by Mr. Edward Moore. Hhis room is fitted up in good style, and he stands ready at all times to wait upon those who need his services.

FRANCIS DEMOREST.
Norwich, Feb. 14th, 1844. 12

THE MITCHELL QUARRY AT KILLINGLY, CT.

PERSONS desirous of obtaining Edgings, Cross street Flagging, and underpining Stone, can be supplied at the above quarry at reasonable rates.

ZEBEDEE MITCHELL.
Killingly, Feb. 14th, 1844.

TO LET,

FROM the first of April next. The corner Store now occupied by John T. Mott Esq.

ALSO.

Two Stores in the same Block fronting Franklin-Street.

ALSO,

The Store East of the Brick Block. now occupied by Thomas O. Cutler, Esq.

The above are all very desirable Stores for the Grocery or Retail business of any kind.

ALSO,

A Two Story Dwelling House, in Union-street now occupied by Erastus Williams 2d.

Apply to E. C. EATON, Jr.
STEPHEN COIT.
Norwich, Feb. 14th. 3w12

Just Received,

25 CASES 1st quality Saleratus; on consignment, and for sale by A. C. HALL, Agt.
56 & 57 Waterstreet.
Norwich, Feb. 21. 12

COAL.

THE subscriber is now prepared to furnish for Family use and for manufacturing purposes, the above article, of superior quality, and at prices satisfactory.

JOHN G. HUNTINGTON,
August 9th, 1843—3m37. [Central Wharf.

BOARD.

A Gentleman, and Wife can be accommodated with board, and pleasant rooms. Also three young Gentlemen; Terms reasonable. Enquire at the office of the News.

Norwich, Jan. 17th, 1844. tf8

LUMBER.

THE subscriber has on hand a large quantity of the above article of all kinds, and qualities, which, he will sell low JOHN G. HUNTINGTON.
August, 9th, 1843—3m37 [Central Wharf

DENTISTRY.

Dr. G. R. & C. Parkhurst,

HAVE opened an Office, No. 69, Main street, 5 doors west of the Franklin House, where they will wait on all who will favor them with their patronage. Teeth set from one to a full set. Every necessary operation performed on the teeth, and warranted. Their long experience enables them to treat judiciously all diseases connected with the teeth.

Nov. 30. 1yrl

WM. H. ALLEN.

DENTIST

OFFICE, NO. 94 BROADWAY STREET, (UP STAIRS)

WHERE he will perform all operations necessary for the preservation of the teeth and gums in the best possible manner. Teeth inserted from 1 to a complete set. Teeth cleansed, filled, extracted, and all irregularities, whether they proceed from disease or want of proper care, remedied.

March 23 tf17

COAL.

ANTHRACITE COAL of various kinds in the Lump, or broken and screened, for sale by the Cargo or single Ton by

EDWARD CHAPPELL,
Central Wharf.
Norwich, Sept. 19. 43

GROCERIES.
DELANO & SCHERMERHORN.
NO 50, FRONT STREET.
NEW-YORK.

KEEP constantly on hand a general assortment of desirable Groceries.

Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

New-York, Nov. 1st, 1843 3m49

SURVEYOR AND CIVIL ENGINEER.
A. KENNEDY,

Offers his services to the public as a Surveyor and Engineer, and will be happy to receive the orders of those who may wish his services in the line of his profession. Office Main-street, over the newspaper office of *Safford & Park*.

Norwich, Dec. 13th, 1843. 3m3

BOSTON CLOTHING STORE,
J. B. PALMER & CO.
143 Main-Street
Norwich Conn.
DEALERS IN

FASHIONABLE Ready Made Clothing, Under Shirts, Drawers, Cotton Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, earls, Cravats, Hdk'fs, Stocks, Gloves, Socks, &c. &c.

November 11th, 1843. 1y51

REMITTANCES TO AND PASSAGE FROM ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

WE beg to inform our friends in Norwich, Connand its vicinity, that we have appointed Mr. JAMES McCLELLAND, of that city, as our agent.

Persons sending for their relatives, or remitting money to the old country, will find it their interest and their friends comfort to give him a call.

ROCHE BROTHERS & CO.,
35 Fulton street, New York.
Jan. 24th, 1844. tf9

THE PEOPLE MUST HAVE CLOTHES,

And in order to make room for new styles of

SPRING GOODS!

THE SUBSCRIBER will sell for thirty days, COATS, PANTS AND VESTS; at a fair profit from Cost or at the customers own price.

Now is your time to buy

CLOTHING FOR A SONG,

At 91 Main-street,

Next door to Charles Clark's Hay Store.

J. T. JAY

Norwich, Feb. 14th,

BROKE,

INTO the enclosure of the Subscriber, on or about the 16th of January, a RED COW, about 10 years old. The owner is requested to pay charges and take her away. FREDDS LADD.
Franklin, Feb. 8, 1844. 3w11

TO LET.

THE STORE now occupied by Wm. Bliss, on central Wharf. Possession given on the first day of April next. Also, the Tenement now occupied by Jas. F. Forsyth. For terms apply to

EDWIN CAVITT.
Feb. 7, 11

BOOTS AND SHOES,

At No. 84 Main-street.
NEARLY OPPOSITE THE FRANKLIN HOUSE.

TRACY & SETCHEL,

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have this day taken the splendid Store, No 84 Main-street, (formerly occupied by R. M. MORGAN,) for the purpose of prosecuting the Boot and Shoe business in all its branches; and they hope by attention, faithfulness and punctuality to merit a portion of their patronage.

T. & S. intend to keep a complete assortment of Boots and Shoes constantly on hand which will be sold as low as they can be obtained in the city. They will employ only the best workmen, and furnish them with the best Stock; and all work will be made punctually according to promise and warranted.

The Public and Friends,

We cannot now thank you for past favors in business for this is our first call; but that we may soon have that duty to perform we invite your patronage, and will strive to deserve.

Just give us a call if only as a compliment, at No. 84 Main-street. TRACY & SETCHEL.
Norwich, Nov. 27th, 1843. tf

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
Norwich and Stonington,
VIA
NEW LONDON.

Fare between New London and Norwich, 75cts.
" " " Stonington 75cts.

A MAIL CARRIAGE will leave Stonington on the arrival of the Steamboats from New York, for Norwich, passing through New London, on Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays.

RETURNING.—Will leave the American House in Norwich, passing through New London, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 1½ P. M.

For seats, apply at the Steamboat Hotel, New London, and the American House, or the Merchant's Hotel, Norwich.

WILLIAM BACON. Contractor.
Steamboat Hotel, New London, Dec. 23d 1843. 6

NOTICE.

TRI-WEEKLY LINE TO NEW YORK.

THE Steamer Cleopatra Capt. I. K. Dustan, will leave Norwich on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 o'clock P. M. or on the arrival of the Cars from Boston. She will leave New York on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 4 o'clock P. M.

THE FARE, by the Boat, from Norwich, or Allen's Point $3.00. The Boat will on her passage from New York, after landing Rail Road passengers at the point, proceed to Norwich whenever the state of the River permits, and remain there until 8 o'clock in the afternoon. No extra charge to passengers or freights by the Boat between Allen's point or at Norwich.

N. B. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of said Boat—or owners.

E. A. BILL.
Agent for the above Boat.
Norwich, Nov. 18th, 1843. tf50

NORWICH & WORCESTER RAILROAD.

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS LEAVE
Daily,

From Norwich 5 3-4 A. M. and 4 1-4 P. M.
From Worcester 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Freight Trains from Norwich 8 1-2 A. M.
" " from Worcester 7 1-2 A. M.

STEAM BOAT TRAIN

Leaves Allyn's Point for Boston every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, on the arrival of the Steamer from New York.

Leaves Worcester same days at 6 P. M., on the arrival of the train from Boston.

Fares are more when paid in the cars than when paid for tickets at the different stations.

EMERSON FOOTE, Supt.
Norwich, Feb. 8, 1844. 11

Norwich & Worcester Railroad Extension.

ON AND AFTER Tuesday, December 19th, the Steamboat from New York will leave and receive passengers at Allen's Point.

The following rates have been established for the routes.

Passengers between	Allen's Point and Norwich	50c
Freight "	per 100 lbs.	6½
" "	Greeneville per 100 lbs	7½
" "	" " and any station Beyond Greeneville in addition to present rates per 100 lbs.	5

TICKETS for the route between Allen's Point and Norwich, may be obtained at the different stations of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad or on board the Boat.

EMERSON FOOTE. Sup'nt
Norwich, Dec. 23d, 1843. 5

WALTER CLAPP,
BOOKSELLER & BOOKBINDER,
97 Main-street, Norwich,
Opposite M. Safford's News Room.
Nov. 8th, 1843. 1y50

New, Fashionable
HAT & CAP STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 137 Main street, at the old stand of A. Wickham, and invites their attention to a superb assortment of

Hats & Caps,

Manufactured from the choicest materials, and in the most approved style, which he offers at as low if not lower prices than can be obtained at any other establishment in this city. He is not confined to a one priced Hat, but has a full assortment, and feels confident in his ability to suit the tastes and pockets of all

137 Main st. 20 W. L. NICHOLS.

Eastern and Western Lumber.

100,000 FEET Albany Mer. Boards, 13, 14, and 16 feet.
25,000 Albany clear do
50,000 Eastern Mer. Boards and Plank.
25,000 ft. " clear, 1¼, 1½ and 2 inch.
25,000 ft. Spruce flooring.
50,000 ft. Clapboards of various kinds.
400 M. Pine and Cedar Shingles.

For sale by E. CHAPELL,
Norwich. [25.] Central Wharf.

PATENT MACHINES.

THE cheapest and best Horse Powers ever offered to the public for driving Circular Saws, Cider, Shingle and Sugar Mills, Turning Lathes, Threshing Machines, &c. Also the best Threshing Machines for grain and hay seed, may be had of the subscriber—also the right to vend them in various parts of the country. Horse Powers from $40 to $60. Threshing Machines from $30 to $35. Both Machines easily conveyed in a one horse wagon.

N. B. A few more Agents wanted to sell on commission. A. KINGSLEY.
Norwich, July 15, 1843. tf 34

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC!

ORR'S AIR TIGHT STOVE.

A VERDICT having been rendered at the present term of the U. S. Circuit Court, in favor of my Patent for the above named STOVE, the public are hereby cautioned against *making, vending,* or *using* the same without license, as I am determined to prosecute all infringements of said Patent.

STOVES made by authority, will be accompanied by plates with my name and date of the Patent; also printed direction signed by myself, or General Agent at Boston.

N. B. Persons *using* the Stove sold without license are equally liable with venders and makers.

STOVES of good quality can be purchased at fal prices of ROATH & POTTER, No.— Water st and CALLYHAN & ROBINSON,— Water stree Norwich, Ct.

ISAAC ORR, 3 Merchant's Row, Boston
December 6, 1843. 3

CHARLES A. CONVERSE.
Dealer in
English, French and German
Hardware, Cutlery, and Guns.
189 Main-Street,
Norwich.

CREAM OF APONINE.

The undersigned, having used the Cream of Saponine, of which Mr. E. C. Ferre, of Middletown, Ct., is the sole Proprietor, are happy to award him our testimonials in its favor. Considering the expedition of making the lather, its superior qualities when made its softening effects on the beard, and its curative qualities on the skin, we do not hesitate to recommend it to the public, as the best Shaving cream, either *domestic* or *imported* now in use. Middletown, Nov. 2d, 1843.

E. A. Russell, H. N. Fowler, E. W. N. Starr, Le C Lyman, E. Noyes, A. H. Blish, J. Johnston, L. Hubbard, E. Lacy, E. H. Hubbard, H. Hubbard, W. G Howard, J. Arnold, G. Sickles, J. A. Pierce, C. Woodward, W. B. Casy, T. G. Mather, S. Chase, S. B Whitmore, H. Clark, N. Smith, D. Harrison, H. W. Fisk, W. P. Southmayd W. D. Starr, S. Emery, J. W. Baldwin, A. Churchill, W. W. Bacon, W. Foster, D. H. Chase, G. H. Taylor, C. H. Jackson, T. Boardman, H. Gardiner, C. H. Pelton, A. Beach, W. S. Camp, G. W. Beach, H. Smith, A. Newton, Jr A, Merriman, L. C. Hubbard, J. H. Taylor, Wm. Jarvis, A. W. Smith, E Crofoot.

N.B.—Never purchase a pot of the above Shaving Cream without my name is written on the pot.

E. C. FERRE.
Jan. 17th, 1844. 6m8

FERRE'S
CREAM SAPONINE.
A NEW REMEDY FOR SHAVING,

WHICH *Surpasses all others* in making a rich and permanent lather, without irritating the skin. N. B. Any Gentleman can purchase a pot of *Ferre's Cream*, and use it *one month*, and if it does not please him, can return it and the money will be refunded. Be sure you get *Ferre's Cream Saponine*, and not be put off with an other article as some have been—see that my name is on the label as none other is genuine. E. C. FERRE.

For sale in Norwich by W. S. TYLER, C. GOODY and R. W. MATHEWSON.
Jan. 17th, 1844. 6m8

Moffatt's Pills and Bitters.

THE celebrated Life and Phœnix Bitters prepared and sold by Dr. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, may now be said to be the most respectably established and extensively adopted family medicines in the United States. They have not only won the sanction and recommendation of all the candid and philanthropic portion of the medical profession, who have observed their invariably efficacy in general derangements of the stomach and bowels, and their astonishing effects in many varieties of acute and chronic disease, but what's far better, these medicines have recommended themselves, and fully and fairly achieved the distinguished and now certainly pre-eminent position which they now occupy in public and domestic estimation. They are proved by their works, and make no appeals to vulgar credulity. If the proprietor were disposed to make an invidious comparison between these self-established medicines and any others, he might confidently assert and challenge contradiction that there is no medicine known to the medical profession, or named in the books, concerning which so many clear, or questionable and convincing evidences of usefulness and remarkable cures are recorded as those which he can adduce concerning the Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters. If it be admitted that sufferers are the best judges as to whether a remedy has relieved them and restored them to health and strength, then is the evidence in behalf of these medicines decisive and irresistable. Dr. Moffat is in possession of an accumulation of voluntary testimonials from respectable persons and families in parts of the union, far and near, who give their names and residencies to the unsolicited statement that they have been completely and speedily cured of the following diseases, and of many others not here enumerated by these Life Medicines alone, when other medicines have been long employed in vain, viz: Scrofula in its most dreadfully advanced and destructive stages, when large portions of the flesh and bones of the face had been destroyed; Piles of five, ten, twenty, thirty, and even thirty-five years standing; Rheumatism, both acute and chronic, of the most hopeless character; Turgescence of the Liver and various other liver complaints Bilious cholic, and every conceivable variety of bilious affections; Marasmus, Phthisis of consumption in more advanced stages than any on record dyspepsia in all its chronic and acute varieties with its frightful train of distressing symptoms; worms of all kinds both in children and grown persons; diarrhœa, both serious and bilious; costiveness both habitual and occasional; fever and ague in its three principal varieties, and intermittent and remittent fevers of all kinds; hypocondriasis, and other extremely complicated nervous debility in general; salt rheum, scald, and eruptive diseases generally, including Tetanthesis, Erysipelas or St. Anthony's fire, and sallow unhealthy complexion; palpitation of the heart and determination of blood to the head, settled pains in the organs, limbs, back, head and side, affections of the system which arise from complicated causes.

The certificates of these cures are in the proprietor's possession, and will readily be shown to all who desire to see them. A small selection from them have been published in Moffat's Medical Manual, of which a new and enlarged edition is preparing for the press.—The reason why these medicines, which in ordinary family use operate merely as mild and effectual laxatives, cure so great a variety of formidable diseases is, that while as cathartics, cleansing the alimentary canal and relieving the liver, and the absorbant vessels of all impurities, they lay the foundation for the cure of all specific diseases, they are compounded of unique and unprecedented variety of choice and exquisite ingredients, some of which are almost unknown to the profession, which exert a specific action upon many complaints, without in the slightest degree affecting the general system otherwise than as simple purifiers, when those complaints are not present. Both the Pills and the Bitters are mild and agreeable in their operations, causing neither prostration nor nausea, and requiring neither confinement nor peculiar diet. Their effects are uniformly to produce an immediate sense of renovated health and new life and vigor to both body and mind. They cannot be taken without benefit and they should be procured both by individuals and heads of families, and consequently kept on hand not only as remedies but as preventatives of disease. They are sold wholesale and retail by Dr. William Moffat, 375 Broadway, N. Y., and also by

---

WRIGHT'S
Indian Vegetable Pills.

THE TRUE CHARACTER OF COUNTERFEITS AND SELLERS OF COUNTERFEIT MEDICINES.

NO MEDICINE has ever been introduced to the American public, whose virtues have been more cheerfully and universally acknowledged by its vast popularity and extensive circulation than 'WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.' To descant upon their various virtues at this late season would be a work of supererogation since few who peruse this article will be found unacquainted with the widely circulated proofs of the real excellence of the medicine, to which many will be ready to add the testimonials of their own experience. But if further proof were needed of the value of the remedy, it might be found in the fact that no medicine in the market has been SO SHAMEFULLY and REPEATEDLY COUNTERFEITED. Ignorant, envious and avaricious and unprincipled men have in different places, manufactured a SPURIOUS PILL, bearing a superficial resemblance to the TRUE ARTICLE, but composed either of impotent or Deleterious Ingredients, which they have sought to foist upon the public as the veritable

"Indian Vegetable Pills."

These FRAUDULENT SWINDLERS could never pass off their vile wares upon the public for the CONSERVANCE and SUSTENANCE of (celebrated) HEALTH-GIVING FRUGGISTS, who, for the sake of a little "filthy lucre" lend themselves to this MONSTROUS and UNALLOWED SYSTEM of IMPOSITION. The counterfeiter of a popular medicine, is more CRIMINAL than a COUNTERFEITER of current money. The injuries done by the latter, sink to nothing in comparison with those inflicted upon society by the former. We might paint him wringing the mite from the hard hand of invalid poverty which is extended for the boon of health, and receives instead, the VILE DRUG that PROTRACTS and AGGRAVATES disease, or, to view it in its best aspect, suffers it to rage unchecked. How melancholy is the reflection that thousands may have been hurried to the grave by having a COUNTERFEIT substituted for the TRUE MEDICINE, who but for the venal fraud might now be living in high health, the delight and hope of the social circle. All classes are interested in putting down these vile counterfeits.

Let the Stores where they are sold be marked and shunned!

And let the virtuous indignation of the community administer to all concerned in these unfair practices a general and withering rebuke.

Copy-Right Law.

"AND BE IT ENACTED, That, if any person, or persons after the recording of the title of any print, cut, or engraving, map, chart, or musical composition, according to the provision of this act, shall within the term or terms limited; by this act, engrave, etch, or work sell or copy, or cause to be engraved, etched worked or sold, or copied either on the whole, or by varying, adding to, or diminishing the main design, with intent to evade the law, or shall print, or import for sale, any such map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, or engraving, or any parts thereof, without the consent of the proprietor or proprietors, of the copy-right thereof first obtained or knowing the same to be printed, or imported without such consent, shall publish, sell, or expose for sale, or in any manner dispose of any such map, chart &c. as afore said; then such offender or offenders shall forfeit the plate or plates, on which such map, chart, musical composition, engraving cut or print, shall be copied; and also all and every sheet thereof, so copied, or printed, to the proprietor or proprietors of the copy-right thereof; and shall further forfeit, one dollar for every sheet of such map, chart, musical composition, &c. as may be found in his, or their possession, printed, or published, or exposed to sale, contrary to the true intent or meaning of this Act; the one moiety thereof to the proprietors, and the other moiety to the use of the United States, to be recovered in any Court having competent jurisdiction thereof.

Thus it will be seen that all engaged, either in manufacturing or selling counterfeit Pills, are liable to heavy damages, not only for the palpable fraud they are practising on the public, but also for infringement of the Law of Copy-Right as above cited.

☞ Beware of Counterfeits ☜

As the great popularity of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, has raised up a host of counterfeits, the public are cautioned against imposters, who are travelling about the country, selling to the unsuspecting store keeper a spurious article for the above celebrated Pills

It should be remembered that, all who sell the genuine medicine are provided with a

Certificate of Agency,

Of which the following is a copy:

This is to certificate that the within named——— is a regular and duly appointed——Agent for the sale of

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.

in the town of——, State of——, and this certificate which is signed by Wm. Wright, Vice President of the North American College of Health, must also be countersigned by the acting Clerk, or Agent, from whom said certificate is received.

This Certificate of Agency will be renewed every twelve months, therefore, if any alteration should be made in the date, do not purchase.

The public are further informed that all who receive the above certificate, are also required to sign the following.

☞ Pledge ☜

This is to certify, that the subscriber, by certificate bearing even date herewith, signed with the proper handwriting of William Wright, Vice President of the North American College of Health,.....been appointed.....Agent for sale of

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS
OR, INDIAN PURGATIVE,

in the town of....., and State of.....to hold and continue in said Agency during the pleasure of said William Wright, and no longer, anything contained in the said certificate signed by the said William Wright, to the contrary thereof notwithstanding. In consideration whereof, I hereby covenant and to and with the said William Wright that I will not sell or expose for sale, any medicine bearing the above or a similar name, during my said Agency, other than that which I receive from his authorised Agent or Agents, under the penalty of five hundred dollars to be by me paid to him as liquidated damages. Witness....hand and seal, this....day of.....one thousand eight hundred and forty.....

Thus it will be seen that the friends of the genuine medicine may be perfectly free from any apprehension of fraud, as all agents, who are provided with a certificate of Agency, have invariably

SIGNED THE PLEDGE

not to sell any Vegetable Pills except those received on the above name William Wright, or his authorised agents.

Country Agents and others, will be on their guard against travelling imposters, and remember that all authorized travelling agents are also provided with a certificate of Agency as above described, and that Pills offered for sale, by those who cannot show a certificate of agency, are sure to be counterfeit.

It will be further observed that all genuine medicine has the title expressed in full on the sides of the boxes, thus:—

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS,
(INDIAN PURGATIVE)
Of the North American College of Health.

The patrons of Wright's Indian Vegitable Pills, will also bear in mind that the directions which accompany each box of Pills, have been secured by a copyright and the proper form, viz:—

"*Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1840, by William Wright, in the Clerk's Office, of the District Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.*"

will be found at the bottom of the first page of said directions

If, therefore, the name of WRIGHT is omitted, the purchaser may rest assured that all is positively wrong.

Thus it will be seen, that a trifling attention on the part of the purchaser to the above particulars, will put an effectual stop to this wholesale robbery, and drive, it is hoped, all depredators upon society to an honest calling

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS
Of the North American College of Health.
AGENTS.

E. F. Balcam,	Shetucket-st., Norwich city.
G. D. Fuller,	Norwich town,
A. G. Chofield,	Greenville,
Alfred S. Young,	Jewett city,
Henry Sabin,	Plainfield,
Dyer & Burgess,	" Moosup de
Samuel H. Greenman,	West Killingly.
Mowry Sayles,	North "
Erastus Knight,	Thompson,
W. S. Arnold,	" Masonvil
Geo. Bowen,	South Woodstock,
Andrew A. Williams,	West "
Charles Richmond,	Westford,
B. Faxon, Jr.,	Stonington,
Wm. B. Hull,	North "
B F. Collins,	Mystic,
Palmer & Beebe,	Bridge,
B B. Thurston,	Hopkinton, R. I.
Olney & Richmond,	Richmond, R.I. Brad'd Iron Works
H. Lewis & Co.,	Westerly, R. I.,
P. Wells,	Kingston, R. I.

READ ALL YE AFFLICTED!
MORE WONDERFUL EFFECTS OF
SANDS'S
SARSAPARILLA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17th, 1843.

MESSRS. SANDS—Gents: Although personally unacquainted, I feel myself under many obligations, having recently been cured by the use of your Sarsaparilla, of a most distressing malady. For the past five years I have suffered from violent palpitation of the heart, connected with a severe pain in the side, disease of the liver, and general derangement of the digestive organs—my whole nervous system was prostrated, the citadel of life itself attacked, and I despaired of ever being cured. Notwithstanding the best medical treatment, and the use of all the ordinary remedies prescribed in such cases, I found myself fast verging towards eternity. Judge, then, of my surprise and delight, when I read of the remarkable effects produced by your invaluable Sarsaparilla. Hope springing up afresh, I resolved to make one more trial, and immediately procured some of the Sarsaparilla of your agent, S. P. Thompson. The result is as unexpected as it was unlooked for: to my lasting comfort and satisfaction I pronounce these words, "I AM WELL!" Yes, gentlemen, well! and oh that this language might resound in the ear of the afflicted to the uttermost parts of the earth, for the afflicted alone can appreciate the value of such medicine. For the benefit of suffering humanity I communicate these facts, and only desire the fame of your medicine may spread as far as its real merits deserve.—GEO. ROE, 507 South Second st.

Sand's Sarsaparilla.

MANSFIELD, Oct 2d, 1843.

To R. W. Mathewson, Norwich Sir:

For fifteen years last past I have been the subject of complicated disease. Troubled with the dropsy, and my nerves completely unstrung with more or less of erysipelas in connection with other bad humors. In May last my difficulties seemed to enrage and to be more firmly seated, my head and face was so swollen that it appeared to me that the bones in my head had separated one from the other, and completely disfigured my face. I could scarcely breathe through my nose; my eyes were so affected that I could see but little; at the same time attended with an acute and indescribable pain constantly darting from the nose to other parts of the head and throat which was badly swollen and very sore, and a constant burning heat or irritation in the stomach, with my limbs bloated to nearly twice their ordinary size. In this situation, for weeks, I was compelled to lie upon one side with but little or no sleep. My humors assumed a renewed and stubborn hold upon me apparently threatening a speedy dissolution. I tried every expedient possible but to little or no benefit. My physician at length recommended Sands Sarsaparilla; I procured a few bottles of it which I believe to be the means (through the blessing of God) of my restoration to comparative health again. I had not taken but two or three bottles before my disease began to leave. My pain and swelling is gone, my appetite good, sleep and rest quietly—to me it has been a sovereign balm.

EUNICE CRANE.

Having been acquainted with the afflicted widow, Mrs. Eunice Crane of Mansfield for nearly six years, (whose protracted sickness has called forth the sympathies of the community where she resides) I consider it an occasion for joy that her sufferings have been so far alleviated by the use of Sands' Sarsaparilla, which has been so kindly forwarded by yourself.

HENRY BROMLEY, Minister of the Gospel.

We the undersigned do certify that the above are facts.

LUTHER MARTIN.
ELEAZAR BENNETT.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, and for exportation by A. B. SANDS & CO., Druggists, (Granite Buildings) 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers street, New-York. Sold also by A. B. & D. SANDS, 79 Fulton street and 77 East Broadway, corner of Market street; also sold by Druggists generally in all the principal cities and chief towns of the U. States. Price $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5. Original documents may be seen at our store.

☞ For sale in this city by their agent
vNo. 1—49 R. W. MATHEWSON.

Great Experience and Judgment,

ARE required to make a valuable and at the same time an innocent purgative. This is possessed only by a few. The great majority of the remedies advertised, of this class, are manufactured by persons who have no idea of the relative or individual powers of the drugs they use. It is this cause more than any other, which occasions the inertness and often injurious effects produced by advertised remedies; and hence the general prejudice which prevails against them. Now there is a great difference in this respect with regard to the pills made by Dr. B. Brandreth, and consequently their superior claims upon the public. Each of the articles composing the Brandreth Pills, are prepared in that way which will secure their beneficial effects to the system, in the safest and easiest manner. The time will come when this medicine

THE BRANDRETH PILLS,

will be appreciated as they ought and as they deserve. It will be well understood then that Dr. B. Brandreth has the strongest claims upon the public confidence. It is true that every individual who makes a trial of the Brandreth's Pills concede them to be the best medicine they ever used. They are indeed a medicine about which there is no mistake. Their value in a climate so changeable as ours cannot be sufficiently appreciated. A free perspiration is at once restored; thus they cure colds, and consumption is prevented. Those who have a redundancy of bile find them of the most essential service; and should there be a deficiency of that important fluid, the Brandreth Pills have an equally beneficial effect. Often has this important medicine saved valuable lives in those regions where the DREADED YELLOW FEVER was prevailing. A few doses taken immediately upon infection being received into the system, will be almost certain to prevent any material inconvenience.—And at no stage of this dreadful epidemic is there so proper a medicine as the Brandreth Pills. Let that medicine be universally used in this disease, AND NO LOSS OF BLOOD ALLOWED, and few, very few would be its victims. So it is with other diseases.—ASSIST NATURE with this all important medicine to remove morbid humors from the blood, and do not resort to bleeding or mercury, and we shall have a very GREAT SCARCITY of persons afflicted with CHRONIC MALADIES. The feathered tribe—the animal kingdom—over which we are the lords, they are not afflicted with Chronic Maladies, neither should we be if it were not our pride which occasions them—FOLLOW NATURE. Use that medicine which harmonizes with her, which mildly but surely removes all impurities from the blood, which strengthens the feeble, and yet reduces those of too full a habit, to a healthy standard. Let me again say, that every department of the manufacture of the Brandreth Pills is personally superintended by me, and that every box with my three labels upon them may be relied upon to have the beneficial effect described, if used according to the directions accompanying each box.

The public's servant,
B. BRANDRETH.

THE BRANDRETH PILLS are sold at the Cobb, Fancy and Medicine Store, of E. F. BALCAM, Successor to WM. FAULKNER.

AGENTS.

Norwich City, E. F. BALCAM; Norwich Town, G. Fuller; New London, Nathan Beldin; Lebanon, Jesse Wright; Yantic ville, Tracy, Huntington & Co.; Salem, W. Williams; Montville, J. Turner; Lyme, D. R. Noyes; Groton, E. A. Morgan; Portersville, Smith, Cady & Co.; Stonington, Horace Lewis; Head of Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Milltown Latham Hall, Jr.; Waterford, Comstock & Stanton

Remember—E. F. BALCAM is the only agent in Norwich.

Druggist almost invariably sell counterfeits of the above valuable medicine. Therefore never purchase at a Druggist's store.

THE NORWICH NEWS.
TERMS.

FOR THE NEWS ONE YEAR (IN ADVANCE)	$1,50
When not paid in advance,	2,00
PRICES FOR ADVERTISING.	
FOR 1 SQUARE (OR 16 LINES,) 3 INSERTIONS,	100
" EXTRA INSERTIONS PER WEEK,	20

YEARLY ADVERTISERS, HALF FREE.

ORIGINAL STAINED

MARCH

THE NORWICH NEWS.
WM. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
☞ For terms, see 4th page. ☜

PRICES REDUCED FIFTY PER CENT!
COOLEY'S
PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
REMOVED TO 95 MAIN STREET.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT to the new and beautiful building immediately adjoining the Norwich Bank, (and a few doors west of the Franklin House,) where he will continue to execute all descriptions of Printing, in a style not inferior to any in this section of the country.

PRICES REDUCED FIFTY PER CENT!

The subscriber's *whole attention* will hereafter be given to *Book and Job Printing*; and as his conveniences are very superior, and his arrangements such that he can execute Printing in the most expeditious manner, he will after this date *REDUCE* his scale of Prices, on every description of work, from *TWENTY FIVE* to *FIFTY PER CENT.*

COMMON HANDBILLS

Will be printed in good style for from *FIFTY CENTS* to *ONE DOLLAR* per *HUNDRED!*

CARDS

of any size, from *TWENTY-FIVE* to *FIFTY CENTS* per *PACK*, *Cards INCLUDED!*

☞ All other Printing proportionally low.

Observe the number, ☞ 95 MAIN STREET. ☜

N. B. All Orders ready for Delivery at the precise time agreed on, (extraordinaries only excepted,) *or no charge will be made*

J. G. COOLEY, 95 Main-Street
Norwich Nov., 1843. 6m5

HOUSE FURNISHING ARTICLES,
NEW PATTERNS, NEW STYLES AND
Splendid Goods.
CHARLES A. CONVERSE,
139 MAIN-STREET.

HAS on hand a complete variety of the above goods which he will sell (although the tariff has advanced *the cost of importing* them) at less than former prices—

KNIVES and Forks in cases and in sets of 51 pieces; Bone, Ivory, Cocoa, Horn and Bone Handles, Carvers and Forks, Britannia Tea and Coffee Pots, Sugars, Creams, Ladles, Tumblers, Lamps, Molasses Cups, &c.; Plated and Brass Candlesticks, Revolving Castors, Fruit Trays, Brass Andirons, Brass-head, Steel, and common Iron Shovel and Tongs, Pokers, Tea Bells, Spice Boxes, Tea Caddys, Silver Plated, German Silver, Brittania and Iron Table and Tea Spoons, Wire and Hair Sieves, Hearth, Crumb, Scrubbing, Furniture and Flour Brushes, Fancy and common Bellows, Coffee Roasters, Porcelain Ware, raus and Iron Kettles, Pots, Tea Kettles, Basins, Bake Pans, Spiders Iron Furnaces, Meat Forks, Skimmers, Toast Irons, Gridirons, Waffle Irons, Mouse Traps, Scrapers, Penders, Coal Hods, Scoops and Sifters, Iron Hoders, Stair Rods, Fire Carriers, Crumbing and Ruffle Irons, Carpet Hammers, Bed Lamps, Sauce Pans, Stew Pans, Spittoons, Coffee Mills, Snuffers and Trays, Cork Screws, Nut Crackers and Picks, Tea Trays, single and in sets, with plain and rich Gilt Borders, Flat Irons and Stands—Bell Cords and Keys, Basting Spoons, Steelyards, Silver Forks, Chopping Knives, Paste Makers, &c., &c.

Norwich, Feb. 20th. 14

Cheesman's Arabic Balsam,
ONE of the best articles for the cure of Piles, Ulcers, Rheumatism &c, for sale by
R. W. MATHEWSON.
Feb. 21. 13

Youth and Age.

I often think each tottering form
That limps along in life's decline,
Once bore a heart as young, as warm,
As full of idle thoughts as mine?
And each has had its dreams of joy,
His own unequall'd pure romance;
Commencing when the blushing boy
First thrills at lovely woman's glance.

And each could tell his tale of youth,
Would think its scenes of love evince
More passion, more unearthly truth,
Than any tale before or since.
Yes! they could tell of tender lays,
At midnight penned in classic shades,
Of days more bright than modern days
And maids more fair than modern maids.

Of whispers in a willing ear,
Of kisses on a blushing cheek;
Each kiss, each whisper far too dear
For modern lips to give or speak;
Of passions too, untimely crossed,
Of passions slighted or betrayed—
Of kindred spirits early lost,
And buds that bloom but to fade.

Of beaming eyes and tresses gay,
Elastic form and noble brow,
And forms—that all have passed away,
And left them what we see them now!
And is it thus in human love
So very light and frail a thing!
And must youth's brightest visions move
Forever on Time's restless wing?

Must all the eyes that still are bright,
And all the lips that talk of bliss,
And all the forms so fair to sight,
Hereafter only come to this?
Then what are earth's best visions worth,
If we at length must lose them thus!
If all we value most on earth
Ere long must fade away from us?

From the Norwich News, Extra, Feb. 28.

FIRE! FIRE!!

ANOTHER CONFLAGRATION!

We have this morning to detail the particulars of a second conflagration which took place in this city last night. The alarm was given at ½ past 11 o'clock, when it was ascertained that the three story building occupied as a Stove and Tin Ware House, by E. P. Cottrell, on Franklin Square, was on Fire. The wind being high, the flames raged with fearful rapidity, and it was but a few minutes before the whole block reaching from the Franklin House to Ferry-street, including all the buildings to the line of the Railroad, were one mass of flames. By the greatest exertion the Franklin House was saved—as were also, by the providential shifting of the wind, and a plentiful supply of water, the buildings on the East side of Ferry-street. When the fire broke out, the wind blew strong from the North West, and had the wind continued to blow from that point the destruction would have been dreadful. The following is a list of the buildings, and other property destroyed, as near as we can ascertain.

Three story building, owned by Gurdon Chapman, Insured $1700, Norwich Office. First story occupied by J. R. Robinson, Confectioner, and Victualler—goods mostly insured, loss $150; second story by A. Gotton, Merchant Tailor, not insured; third story, Eschabiti Hall—no insurance. We understand that the Society had completed the fixings of their Hall, only the evening previous—loss probably $200; second building owned by Quinebaug Bank—insured at the Ætna office—occupied by E. P. Cottrell, Stove and Tin Ware House; who was fully insured—loss 1000; also by Chase & Harvey, Grocers, entire stock of Goods destroyed—no insurance

Third building, owned by Joseph & E. C. Eaton, insured at the Ætna office—store occupied by Harris & Smith, grocers, insured $1000 at the N. L. Co. Mutual. Second and third stories occupied by M. S. Gilbert, silver smith, and T. Cox, harness maker, no insurance.

Livery Stable owned by Gurdon Pendleton, insured $700 at the Windham Co. In. Office, occupied by Pendleton & Chapman. Horses and carriages saved; Sleighs, Hay, Grain, &c., destroyed—loss $600, insured.

Spalding's building, occupied by T. F. Albertson, Painter, and James Spalding, Carpenter and Joiner, no insurance on building. Mr. Albertson succeeded in removing most of his property. Tools mostly saved from the Carpenter's shop, but a great amount of work destroyed, a part of which belonged to John Slater, Esq., whose loss is about $1000.

Ninepin Alley (not Church Members') in the rear of Spalding's Shop, also destroyed—no insurance.

We have given the facts as near as we can ascertain them—and have only to add that thus have the authorities of our City been a second time within one week, admonished of the necessity of being in a better state of preparation for a Fire. Every thing connected with Fire apparatus is bad—disgracefully so. The members of the Fire Companies are deserving of the greatest praise for their industry and perseverance, but what can they do with mere apologies for Engines—without Hose and other necessary apparatus wherewith to work successfully in the hour of danger. This City, we fear, is destined to meet with a calamity by Fire, compared with which, the late events, although extensive, are of minor importance. A glance through Water street is only necessary to convince any one of this. Will not the City authorities see to it, and immediately too, that the necessary means are adopted to preserve the lives and property of our citizens?

From the Norwich News, Extra.
SATURDAY MORNING, March 2d, 1844.

[From the Mediterranean—Extra.]

AWFUL CALAMITY!!

Explosion of the Princeton's Great Gun — Death of the Secretary of State—of the Secretary of the Navy—of Commodore Kennon—of Virgil Maxey—of Mr. Gardner, of New York, &c. &c.

The following frightful intelligence we obtain from an eye witness:

To-day [Wednesday, the 28th,] the Princeton made another excursion, having on board several hundred guests.

The ship proceeded down the river below Mount Vernon, and on its return, when within twenty minutes' run of Alexandria, the large gun on the bow was fired, it being the second or third time it had been discharged with ball and the usual service charge, and, exploding at the breech, spread death and destruction on the deck!

Among the victims are those named above. It is said several of the gunners, crew, &c., belonging to the ship, were killed or mortally wounded, and several others are missing.

The breech of the gun was severed, and carried away the bulwark of the ship opposite to it. It was the iron fragments, it is supposed, which struck down so many on board, and who could not have been behind the gun.

Captain Stockton, we learn, is among the wounded, but it is thought that he is not seriously injured.

Col. Benton was likewise injured. We understand that none of the iron fragments struck him, but that the concussion stunned him severely, as well as several others.

A steamboat from Alexandria, which was passing, was sent back to town, and returned with several surgeons.

The Princeton yet lies at anchor at the place where the frightful accident happened, with the bodies on board. Most of the guests have arrived in the city.

The President of the United States, who was on board at the time of the explosion, but who escaped unhurt, remains with the bodies on board. We understand the Princeton will come up in the morning.

We have stopped the press it nine o'clock, P. M., to make the above melancholy announcement. The astounding event renders us unfit to make any remarks of our own. We can only record the sad occurrence.

The same number of our paper which contains the unfortunate Gilmer's address to his constituents, bears them also the account of his death.

The last paragraph in the official notice respecting the Canadian prisoners, in this number of the paper, was written by the lamented Upshur, just starting on the excursion, and are the last words he ever wrote.

P. S. We learn that the President has just arrived in the city.

The following is a list of the killed:—The Secretary of State, Mr. Upshur: the Secretary of the Navy, Gov. Gilmer; Com. Kenhon, chief of the Bureau of Construction of the Navy; Virgil Maxey, Esq., and David Gardner, of Gardner's Island, New York, were instantly killed, and some twelve or fourteen sailors more or less hurt. One of the President's servants, a colored man, has since died.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, who was one of the guests on board the Princeton, gives the following particulars of the dreadful scene:

To observe the effect of the shot I had posted myself on the nearest larboard cannonade gun, and the sailors had erected a kind of scaffolding for the ladies to stand on by the side of me. One or two had taken their position there, and beside me stood Mr. Secretary Upshur, intent upon witnessing the whole manœuvre. I offered him my place, but he declined, saying he preferred standing where he was—the precise spot where an hour afterwards he was torn to peices.

Captain Stockton's great gun was again loaded with shot and another trial made of its strength and efficiency. The gun was pointed to leaward, and behind it stood Captain Stockton, a little to the left of him Mr. Tyson, 2d Asst. Postmaster General, of your city. By the side of the latter, a little behind him, stood Mr. Strickland, also of Philadelphia, and a little to the right of but behind him, Colonel Benton of Missouri, who had a lady with him, and Judge Phelps Senator from Vermont. At the leaward of the gun, stood Judge Upshur, Governor Gilmer, and a little behind them, Mr. Maxey of Maryland. By the side of him stood Mr. Gardner of New York, and Commodore Kennon of the Navy.

When the gun was fired, the whole ship shook, a dense cloud of smoke enveloped the whole group on the forecastle; but when the smoke cleared away, an awful scene presented itself to the view of the spectator.

The lower part of the gun from the trunnions to the breach was blown off, and one half section of it laying on his (Mr. U) breast. It took two sailors to remove it. Mr. Upshur was badly cut over the eye and in his legs—his clothes were literally torn from his body—he expired in about three minutes.—Governor Gilmer of Virginia was found equally boddly injured. He had evidently been struck by the section of the gun before it reached Mr. Upshur

Mr. Sykes, the member from New Jersey, endeavored to raise him from the ground but was unable. A matrass was procured and he was placed on it; before any medical assistance could be procured he was no longer among the living.

Mr. Maxey had his arms and one of his legs cut off, the pieces of flesh hanging to the mutilated limbs cold and bloodless, in a manner truly frightful. He died instantly.

Colonel Benton and Capt. Stockton were slightly injured. The accident happened about 3 o'clock, some two or three miles below Alexandria. Colonel Benton's injury arose not from any fragment of the gun, but merely from the concussion. He was at the butt of the gun, taking its range when it fired.

He was not sensible of its stunning effect until he had called for aid to the bleeding sailors. He was stunned for a time, but was enabled to walk after reaching the shore, and has given a distinct account of the dreadful scene. Capt Stockton was burnt by the powder, but not seriously injured.

Capt. Stockton having, on successive days, extended invitations to visit his ship to the executive and committees of congress, and then to both Houses—invited the ladies of the city to on entertainment on this, which was meant as the galaday of his beautiful ship. It opened brightly, but has closed in the most dreadful gloom over our community.

The only circumstance calculated to relieve the all pervading distress, is that of the multitude of ladies who were on board the ship not one was injured. The happy exemption of such a multitude of the tender sex, who witnessed the havoc made in the midst of them of the most distinguished and beloved by their countrymen, while it brings some solace to the circle of the immediate friends, cannot but deepen the sympathies which they, and the whole community, feel for the bereaved families of those who have fallen.

Mr. Upshur and Mr. Gilmer were idols in the happy family by which each was surrounded. The elder children of Mr. Gilmer are just grown; the younger still in the nurse's arms. Commodore Kennon, Mr. Maxey and Mr. Gardiner are all torn from family endearments—from wives and children.

We understand that Mrs. Gilmer was upon the deck when her husband fell. It was the third discharge of the gun (and fired at the request of Mr. Gilmer) that burst it. The daughter of Mr. Upshur, several of the family of Commodore Kennon, and the daughters of Mr. Gardner, were on board the steamer; but none of them, except Mrs. Gilmer, were apprized of the death of those most dear to them, until after their return to the city. Almost all the ladies were below, at dinner, when the catastrophe occurred. Mrs. Gilmer was brought to the city almost in a state of distraction.

There were two hundred ladies on board, and during the two discharges of the gun, were on the deck; and many of them approached very near to observe the course of the ball after it struck the water. President Tyler was there also, but had attended the ladies to dinner before the third discharge.

10½ o'clock.

I have this moment conversed with Mr. Ellicott who has just come from the Princeton. He states that there only six killed in all.

Judge Upshur, Gov. Gilmer, Col. Gardiner, N. Y. Virgil D. Maxey, late Charge, Commodore Kennon, a colored boy named Henry, the President's servant.

Capt. Stockton, although badly hurt, it is thought will recover. He was standing at the butt of the gun when it exploded, and a piece of it went on each side of him; his face is much burned, receiving the whole flash of the powder. Col. Gardner had both arms and both legs blown off.

Mr. Maxey's arm was blown off clean by the shoulder.

Commodore Kennon had one leg and one arm blown off.

There were about twelve or fourteen sailors wounded, but Mr. Ellicott says it is thought they will all recover.

Mr. Gilmer was killed by a fragment striking him on the forehead.

Mr. Upshur's legs and arms were broken, and his bowels torn out.

They all died instantly, but the President's servant, who lived about ten minutes but never spoke.

The bodies are to be brought up to the city at 12 o'clock to-morrow.

Commodore Kennon gave but one sigh.

The funeral of Col. Gardner is to take place from the President's house.

The President's youngest son was providentially saved by a Mr. Mase, who playfully prevented him from going to see the gun fired, and dragged him back to take wine with him.

The Washington Spectator, in addition to the above list of killed, gives the name of Mr. Robinson, clerk in the Post Office Department.

Mr. Wilkins, the Secretary of War, the Spectator adds, moved from between Messrs. Upshur and Gilmer, a moment before the explosion.

The Princeton, under the command of Lieut. McLaughlin, came to anchor opposite Alexandria, and the surviving visitors reached the city by the steamboat Joseph Johnson.

Mr Gardiner of New York, and Commodore Kennon lingered about half an hour; but they did not seem for a single moment to be conscious of their fate, and expired almost without a groan. The flags of the Union were placed over the dead bodies as their winding sheets.

Behind the gun, the scene, though at first equally distressing, was less alarming. Captain Stockton, who was knocked down, almost instantly rose to his feet and jumped on the wooden carriage to survey the whole effect of the calamity. All the hair of his head and face was burnt off; and he stood calm and undismayed, but silent over the wreck. In addition the deaths already mentioned, about a dozen sailors were badly wounded; one was dead, and behind him Col. Benton, Judge Phelps, and Mr Strickland, as if dead extended on the deck. On that side by a singular concatenation of circumstances. Mr Tyson, of Philadelphia, was the only person who stood his ground, though a piece of the gun, weighing about two pounds, had passed through his hat about two inches from his skull, and fallen down by the side of him.

The lady who had Col. Benton's arm was actually blown into the rigging, but not hurt. Col. Benton exclaimed, immediately after he fell, "Lord, I am hurt!" but he was only stunned. He was carried aft and placed on a matrass where Mrs. Benton and his friends administered to him what aid they could, while however, he repeatedly declined, saying there wa nothing the matter with him. He tasted a little brandy and was soon able, to walk, with some slight assistance, over the railing of the ship on board the steamboat that took the company off to Washington.

Judge Phelps of Vermont, had his hat blown or knocked off, and the buttons of his coat torn, but he was not otherwise injured. Mr Strickland, of Philadelphia, was not at all injured, and instantly recovered his position.

Miss Woodbury and Miss Cooper who, in company of Captain Reed of the army, and Mr. Welles, of Philadelphia, had been standing on a leeward gun, were not hurt; but Miss Woodbury, (the beautiful and accomplished daughter of the Senator from N. Hampshire,) had her whole face sprinkled with blood, which, however, we are glad to say, was not her own.

Such was the force of the explosion, that the starboard and larboard bulwarks were literally shattered, and that the part of the gun I described was blown into twenty or thirty pieces besides the two principal sections.

Judge Wilkins was only saved by a witticism of his He had taken his stand by the side of Gov. Gilmer, but some remarks falling from the lips of the latter, and in perceiving that the gun was about to be fired, exclaimed, "Though Secretary of War, I don't like this firing, and believe I shall run." So saying he retreated, suiting the action to the word and was saved.

The President himself had taken his position but a few minutes previous, precisely where Gov. Gilmer was killed; but for some reason or other went aft, and was thus providentially saved.

The most heartrending scene, however, was that which followed. The two daughters of Mr. Gardiner, of New York, were both on board, and lamented the death of their father, while Mrs. Gilmer, from whom they in vain attempted to keep the dreadful news of the death of her husband, presented truly a spectacle fit to be depicted by a tragedian.

There she sat on deck, with her hair dishevelled, pale as death, struggling with her feelings, and with the dignity of a woman—her lips quivering, her eyes fixed and upturned, without a tear, only the corners a little moist, soliloquising, "Oh certainly not!—Mr. Gilmer cannot be dead! Who would dare to injure him? Yes, oh Lord, have mercy upon me! Oh Lord, have mercy on him!" And then still more apparently calm and seeming to be collected, with the furies tearing her heart within. "I beseech ye, gentlemen, to tell me where my husband is?"

"Oh, impossible!—impossible!—and he, can he be dead?—impossible!"

Here Mr. Senator Rives, of Virginia, drew near. "Come near, Mr. Rives," she said, in a soft whisper, which resembled Ophelia's madness, "tell me where my husband is—tell me whether he is dead.—Now certainly, Mr. Rives, this is impossible—is it not so?" Mr. Rives stood speechless, the tears trickling down his cheeks. "I tell you, Mr. Rives, it is impossible," she almost screached, and then again moderating her voice, "Now do, Mr. Rives, tell his wife whether husband lives." Here several ladies exclaimed, "O God grant that she may be able to cry. It would certainly relieve her some. If not she must die of a broken heart."

The President, Robert Tyler, John Tyler jr. and many other officers remained on board the Princeton when we left.

There were but two surgeons on board at the time of the disaster. Dr. Thomas and Dr. Hunt, the regular physicians of the ship. Every attention was shown to the wounded.

From the Boston Morning Post.

General Jackson and Judge Hall's Fine of 1000 dollars.

Justice has at length triumphed over partizanship! The nation has vindicated the fame of one of its bravest defenders. The fine of one thousand dollars, so spitefully imposed by a partial judge upon the Hero of New Orleans, has at length been remitted by the highest authority of the Union. And now the great patriot of the Hermitage will travel life's downward journey cheered by the reflection that his country has officially wiped off the stain that it officially stamped upon him; as the people wiped it off *unofficially* the very hour of its imposition! How *now* stands the intrepid warrior! How now stands the malignant judge!

We have been led by the passage of the recent law to some reminiscences connected with this remarkable transaction. This fine was imposed by Judge Hall at New Orleans, on the 31st of March, 1815. The pretext for it was Gen. Jackson's alleged opposition to the execution of a writ of *habeas corpus* issued for the release of a person imprisoned for a breach of martial law, proclaimed in New Orleans, while the British were threatening the city. The circumstances connected with the trial were peculiar. The writ having been served on the general, he presented himself to the Court, March 27. The rumor that the trial was to come on attracted crowds of grateful people whom the laurelled victor had delivered from the horrors of British pillage; and as he entered the door of the court-house, they broke out into enthusiastic and repeated cheers. Judge Hall, terrified at the consequences his own malignity were likely to draw upon him, remarked "it was impossible to proceed with that kind of interruption," and was about to adjourn the court. Gen. Jackson then *presented his defence in writing*. The latter then said—"Sir, I pledge my life there shall be no interruption on my part." The judge then ordered him peremptorily to sit down. "I will, my dear sir," replied the general. Mr. Dick, the attorney, then opened the cause on the part of the prosecution, and while proceeding with his address against Jackson, the latter begged leave of the court permission to withdraw, under pretext of his lady's indisposition. This was granted. Mr. Dick then went on, objecting to the general's defence. Major Reed, Edward Livingston, Mr. Duncan, and Major Davezac, aid-de-camps to the general, presented themselves as counsel to defend his cause. Major Reed presented Jackson's defence which was again objected to by Mr. Dick. Mr. Livingston then argued in support of the defence, and he was succeeded by Mr. Duncan; they were then replied to by the opposite counsel. The judge decided to admit the defence so far as it related to the legal points, but debarred the reading of the parts relating to the necessities of the times, &c. Major Reed went on to read a portion, when the judge stopped him—peremptorily declaring the paper should not be read. The court then adjourned.

The next day the judge appeared with an elaborate opinion, touching the reading of the defence. The counsel for the general urged with zeal the constitutional right to introduce it; the oposing counsel again replied. But the judge persisted in his opinion, in spite of the eloquence of such counsel as Edward Livingston. After long arguments, *pro and con*, the court adjourned until eleven o'clock the next day. On the 29th of March, Wednesday, the court decided that the fine should be imposed; but after argument, adjourned again until Friday. On this day, March 31 says a contemporary account, "General Jackson walked into the court house with admirable composure and exemplary respect for the high authority that had called him thither." He on this day dispensed with the assistance of his counsel. He approached the judge with a paper in his hand. Judge Hall then asked him to respond to certain interrogatories. The general replied that "he would not answer them," saying—"Sir, my defence in this accusation has been offered, and you have denied its admission; you have refused me an opportunity of explaining my motives, and the necessity for the adoption of the martial law in repelling an invading foe;" then, after alluding to the legal technicalities of of the case, he said—"I was then with these brave fellows in arms (referring to the surrounding crowd)—you were not, sir." [Judge Hall went out of the city when the British were near it, and did not return until after the victory of the 8th.] The judge then proceeded to read an opinion, "fitted out to cap this climax of ingratitude." The general interrupted him, calmly saying—"Sir, state facts, and confine yourself to them, since my defence is and has been precluded; let not censure constitute a part of this sought for punishment." The judge replied—"It is with delicacy, general, that I speak of your name and character. I consider you the savior of the country, but for your contempt of civil authority, or to that effect, you will pay a fine of $1000." General Jackson here interrupted the judge, by filling a check for that sum on the bank, and handed it to the marshal, which was received in discharge. He then retired.

We give the thrilling scene that ensued in the words of a letter written on the spot, and on the day this ungrateful sentence was passed.

"At the door he (Gen. Jackson) was received amidst the acclamations of the exclaiming populace, with which the streets and avenues were filled, of all nations and colors. A coach was waited him at the door of the court-house, into which he was carried and seated, the shafts and handles of which were eagerly seized by the people. In this way he was precipitated through the streets to the French coffee-house, amidst the shouts of *vive la General Jackson* and denunciations of his persecutors; thence to the American coffee-house, where the General addressed as follows:

Fellow-citizens, and soldiers: Behold your general under whom, but a few days ago, you occupied the tented field, braving all the privations and dangers in repelling and defeating your country's exterior enemies under the rules and discipline of the camp, so indispensable to the hope of victory; rules which were predicated upon necessity, and which met the approbation of every patriot. Behold him now, bending under a specious pretext of redressing your country's civil authority, which though wrought through prejudices, he seems to deny or oppose but cheerfully submits to what is inflicted on him now that the difficulties under which we groaned are removed, and the discipline of the camp summons you no more to arms. It is the highest duty and pride of all good men to pay the just tribute of respect to the guardian of our civil liberties. Remember this last charge, as in a few days I expect to leave you; it may serve as a lesson to yourselves and posterity."

Major Davezac then gave the substance of these remarks in French, when he was conducted to the coach, and again drawn to his quarters followed by the multitude, echoing *vive la Gen. Jackson.*

One thing further remains to be stated—the manner in which the people wiped out this fine of one thousand dollars. We must give this, too, in the life-like account of the times; we find it in another letter, written on the spot, and on the day of the imposition of the fine. This letter, dated New Orleans, March 31 says:

"At the mere suggestion of the measure a subscription was opened, limited to one dollar each person, for the purpose of paying the fine; before three o'clock the whole sum was raised in this small way; but if the limitation to one dollar each had not been adopted, it would have been raised in two minutes. The business was so handsomely managed that the general's check was not to be entered up, but the money was placed to the marshal's credit, without the general knowing any thing of the transaction."

Though the money was tendered, the general declined to receive it, but requested that it might be applied to the relief of the widows and orphans of the brave men who had fallen in defending the city from the invading foe!

Such are some of the reminiscences connected with this celebrated fine. ANDREW JACKSON'S character is now placed, in this respect, in its true position. May he, yet many years be a living witness of the gratitude of the people he loves so well. The meridian of his career has been one of brilliant success both as a patriot defending his country and as a statesman stamping upon it right political action; and now the evening of his days is illuminated by the undying halo of a Christian's life.

From the Hartford Times.

TO THE PUBLIC.

For twenty years past I have been actively engaged in political life. During that period I have been the frequent object of violent and vindictive attack, but notwithstanding the fierceness of the political controversies in which I have been engaged, my integrity has remained unquestioned by my bitterest enemies. I had hoped that my punctual performance of all business engagements, and my fidelity to the various trusts which have been committed to my care, had secured me a reputation that the breath of calumny could never sully, and gives me a character which could only be shaken by the proof of guilt. But the present political controversy presents a new era, a subversion of the rules of justice and of the eternal principles of right seems by some of my opponents to be considered essential to their success, and in the heat of party madness, prompted as I am constrained to believe, by deliberate malice and revenge, they have preferred charges against me, and summoned me to prove my innocence.

When the charges were first made, those who put them forth said that *the half was not yet told*, and if I would but deny them, the facts and proof should be forthcoming to substantiate my guilt. I denied them, and called for the proof. Not a particle of evidence has yet been adduced, but to aggravate the calumny and deepen the crime of those engaged in this conspiracy, they have in the face of my denial, persisted in repeating the charges against me.

My calumniators have had abundant time either to prove or to retract the charges which they have made; but they have done neither, and must therefore continue to stand before the community as infamous slanderers.

I have been charged with violating the independent treasury law, and with having subjected myself to a penitentiary offence. Various changes of issue have been made. At one time I have been accused of violating the law while in office—and at another of transgressing the law while *out* of office.

It has been stated, in substance, by those making the charges direct, that on going out of office, I loaned to a bank $8000 of the public money at 4 per cent. interest, which I put in my pocket,—while those who insinuate my guilt, but who expressly declare that they prefer no charge, enquire if I did not loan $7000 at 5 per cent. The amount however is of little moment, for it would have been as illegal to have loaned one dollar under that law without any interest, as to have loaned $8000 with interest.

The naked assertion is finally reduced down to this, that I was guilty of official misconduct when *out* of office—that the Department after removing me, were guilty of the gross and inexcusable neglect of leaving my account for months unsettled, and omitting to recall the public funds in my hands.

It is not pretended that I loaned the public money while I was in office, but that I took the extraordinary course, when removed, of loaning the funds in my hands. At such time most men would expect (as I certainly did) to pay over whatever money was in their possession, but my accusers make me an exception to all rules, and cast censure on their own friends, in their efforts to assail me. They must have supposed that I acted from one of the two following considerations. I must have expected that those who so summarily removed me, had such confidence in my integrity that they preferred trusting the public money in my hands when *out* of office, to my successor or any agent of theirs in office—or I must have known the Department was in negligent and inefficient hands, careless of the public money, and that would fail to close my accounts. But I formed no such conclusions at the time, whatever may have been my convictions since. On the contrary, I supposed, and had no doubt in my own mind, that the Department would immediately order the funds that I held to be transferred to my successor or some other person, and there never was a moment when I was not prepared for such an order. So long as I continued in office I kept the public money in the safe which the Department provided for the office; and when I was removed I obtained permission to place these funds in the vault of the Farmers, and Mechanics' Bank.

After the suspension of specie payment by the Banks in May, 1837 I made no deposits of what was strictly the public money in bank, while I continued in office. The Department provided at that time a safe for the office in which I kept the public funds. I had, however, for my own convenience an account at the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, where I made my private deposites, and where I also deposited unreported balances. By this arrangement I was enabled to pay all Drafts, if the holders wished through the bank, by simply giving my check, for the amount. This was my practice, as the holders of the hundreds of drafts which I paid are aware, though whenever it was desired, a different course was adopted. Such was also the way in which I paid the final Draft for the balance in my hands, several months after my removal, and some person, ignorant of the manner in which I had transacted my official business—ignorant also of the fact that I had a special deposit of the public money independent of and distinct from my private account, has led himself and his friends into error, by mistaking my private account for the public money. Had he, instead of committing a breach of trust, made a few simple enquiries, he would have spared his own shame, and saved me the gross slanders and libels I have received.

The whole fabrication in relation to my loaning the public money, grew, in all probability out of a simple private transaction, which, though it does not concern the public, I shall proceed to state.

In the year 1841, my brother and myself made a journey through the middle and western States.—Believing we could make some advantageous purchases, we procured and deposited funds to the amount of $7000, in the bank, in my name—my brother having no deposit account with that or any other institution. Of this money, the larger part was my own; but my brother furnished $2400. I stated our views and wishes to Mr. Hooker, the Cashier, and requested the bank would make some allowance for the deposit, as the amount was large, and it was not certain we should use it; but to honor my draft, if we did. The bank assented to the arrangement, and agreed to allow 5 per cent, till the money was drawn, or the arrangement was discontinued.

We made the journey, but no purchases at that time, and as the money was not immediately taken up, the Cashier notified me about the 1st of December, that the bank wished the arrangement to terminate by the 15th of that month.

This is the only arrangement I ever had with that bank, or any other, where I was to receive any interest, directly or indirectly, for any deposit or loan—it was a private transaction—one with which the public and the government had no more concern than with any other debt or note of mine, or the deposit of any other individual. Nothing but malice, jealousy, suspicion and ignorance combined, con'd, three years after, have conjured up the charges that have been made with such reckless audacity in one quarter, and so unworthily insinuated in another.

On the 14th of December, the then Postmaster in this city, as the agent of the Department, presented a draft of the Post Master General for the ballance in my hands, amounting to $8418,22; and as he signified that a check upon the bank, in the usual way, would be acceptable, I cheerfully gave him one. My private deposite not being sufficient to cover the check, I took from the special deposite, which then became my own, $1370, and placed to my credit. The check was at the same time presented and paid, and thus closed my account with the Department. It may be proper here to remark that I paid this draft, as I paid nineteen out of every twenty that were drawn upon me, by a check, which I was careful to see duly honored.

No man possessing common sense and common discernment—and who was aware of the position I occupied, could have supposed that I would for a moment place myself in the power or at the mercy of those who had proved by their acts that I could expect neither friendship, kindness, nor forbearance, at their hands. I was, I believe, the first Postmaster in New England, holding a term office, whose commission was broken by Granger. I very well knew that those who disregarded the pledged faith of the government to me, in order to gratify political rancor, would be ready to do any other act which they supposed would embarrass me. I was therefore always fully prepared for them, and expected on the day I left the office, and every day thereafter an order to *transfer* the public funds to other hands. Had such an order been received, I should have passed over to the agent authorised to receive it, the identical money in my possession. But before my account was stated, Mr. Granger himself retired from office, and his successor, with a courtesy that I did not expect, and should not have received from Granger, issued an ordinary draft, which, agreeably to the views of the holder, is, as stated, discharged in the ordinary way.

My accusers speak of my offence as consisting in the receiving of interest on a deposite of public money, without seeming to be aware that it would have been just as illegal to deposite the public money in Bank, without interest as with interest. The law makes no discrimination, and I made no such deposite, but strictly kept, in my own custody, the public funds, until my account was stated, and the last cent was paid. So far from violating the Independent Treasury Law by loaning public money, or even depositing it, there never was a moment when I could not discharge all claims under it, with the public funds in my own keeping.

Why the Department was so negligent during the whole period Mr. Granger was in office, as to omit to state my account and draw the funds out of my hands, or transfer them to another, is for his friends to decide. Had the Department discharged its duty with ordinary promptness, my political enemies would never have been led into the egregious blunder of mistaking, nearly three years after my removal, my private deposite account, for public money.—The person who has been guilty of the breach of trust exhibited in the betrayal of my private deposite account for publication, and thus violating what is regarded as involving mercantile and banking confidence and honor, has studiously secreted his name. Editors, differing from me politically, have in their party zeal and animosity, participated in this breach of confidence, and been led thereby to do me great injustice. They know from whom they procured facts which could not be published without violating faith—The man guilty of the perfidy involved in this breach of trust cannot be proud of his own dishonor, and shrinks with coward guilt from public exposure.

I annex the letter of Mr. Hooker, promptly furnished by him on his return after two weeks absence, which I am authorized to say has been submitted to the Board of directors, and is by them unanimously approved. Whatever political differences of opinion may exist between the gentlemen connected with the Bank

ORIGINAL STAINED

and myself, I have ever received at their hands gentlemanly and honorable treatment, and to none of them do I impute the perfidy of a breach of trust or violated confidence. It is hardly probable that either would have been so ignorant as to have mistaken my private account for a special public deposite; certainly not, if connected with the Bank at the time of this transaction, and at all conversant with my manner of business.

It is due to the Cashier, Mr. HOOKER, and the late President, Mr. FOSDICK, with whom has been my business intercourse and every thing pertaining to the matters involved in this statement, to say that my business with these gentlemen and the Bank has been conducted on the most correct and honorable principles, and that they view with the deepest reprehension, the breach of faith involved in this conspiracy to assail me

In justice to those connected with the Farmers and Mechanics Bank, I feel it a duty to say that I am satisfied no officer connected with the Bank has been guilty of this betrayal of trust. It is also due to the *present* Bank Commissioners, to say that no suspicion rests on their fidelity. The Legislature has properly and necessarily clothed the Bank Commissioners with extraordinary powers, but it was never supposed that any man would be appointed to that responsible station, who, to gratify political or personal animosity, would be guilty of a betrayal of trust, or so far degrade himself to be the tool of any man or combination of men, as to abuse the power with which he was vested.

It is always unpleasant for an individual to bring his private affairs before the public; but in this instance I have, as a matter of choice, been determined to show, so far as a subject of this kind can be susceptible of proof, that I have not been guilty of the offences charged against me. But I feel it my duty, at the same time, and in this connection, as a member of a civilized community, to protest in the strongest manner against the new principle introduced by a portion of my political opponents, in the present electioneering campaign, that I must be considered guilty, until I prove myself innocent. A principle of justice sanctioned by the wisdom of ages, and universally recognized in every fair tribunal has been reversed for the sake of wounding my honor, and blackening my character. The rule which is daily applied in our courts of justice, to those charged with the most heinous offences, has been considered by my enemies too good for me; and those who seek to destroy my reputation, have forged falsehoods, and then thrown the burden of proof upon my shoulders. If such new and monstrous principles are to become general, there is no man in the community, whatever his purity of character and life, who may not be struck down from his lofty position by the shafts of the slanderer and libeller, and on the strength of unfounded charges be forever classed with the vile, the base, and the degraded of the community. Such a principle would fetter all virtue and goodness and place them in the keeping of malice and of vice.

Although it is nearly three years since my removal, and some of the matters connected therewith are forgotten—though some persons knowing to the facts are absent, yet the statement of Mr. Hooker, Cashier of the Bank, and of Mr. Collier, who was the cash Clerk of the office, and knew of my manner of transacting business, as well as of the funds on hand—with that of Mr. Hale, another Clerk, who assisted in removing those funds, will show how groundless were these libels. I also annex a statement from my brother, concerning our western deposite arrangement, which though purely private, yet seems necessary to a full understanding of all the facts in the case.

GIDEON WELLES.

Hartford, Feb. 19th, 1844.

HARTFORD, 10th Feb. 1841.

DEAR SIR—Accusations having been made against me of loaning public money to one of the banks, and having had no account or deposite with any but yours for the last seven years, I have to request that you will state whether I ever, at any period, while in office or out, made any loan of the public money to your bank—

Whether I have had any deposite account of public money with your bank—

Whether on my being removed from office, I did, with permission of the bank, place on special deposite in your vault, the public money in my possession.

In addition to this, will you please to state facts in relation to an arrangement I made with you respecting a private deposite, on which you allowed me a per centage, made prior to, and in anticipation of a journey to the Western States. Have the goodness to state the amount, the per cent. allowed, and the object of this deposite, and who discontinued the arrangement. Be pleased to state also whether it was or was not a private transaction, distinct from, and entirely disconnected with the public money.

I should be gratified also to ascertain what person has been guilty of the breach of trust displayed in betrayal of my private account for publication, and any facts you may communicate in relation thereto will be very acceptable to

Yours, respectfully, GIDEON WELLES.

W. T. HOOKER, Esq.

FARMERS' & MECHANICS' BANK.
Hartford, 17th February, 1844.

GIDEON WELLES, Esq.

DEAR SIR.—Your favor of the 10th inst. asking me to state some facts relative to your transactions with this Bank, has been put in my hands this day.

In reply to your first and second enquiries I would state, that you have never, to my knowledge, made any loan of public money to this Bank, and that you have never kept any deposite account with the Bank, as a public officer.

In reply to your third question, In the spring of 1841 you left with the Bank, as a special deposite for safe keeping, a trunk, which, although I did not examine the contents closely I saw when opened in my presence, contained funds to a considerable amount, and which I understood to belong to the Post Office Department.

In reply to your fourth question, In the spring of 1841 you called on me and stated that you were about to visit some of the western states, and should probably make investments of funds, then deposited in this Bank in your name, but as it was uncertain whether or when you should do so, you wished the Bank to allow you a certain rate of interest upon your deposit or a part of it, until such time as you might wish to withdraw it and urging me to do so, on the ground that you had long kept a valuable account with the Bank. In consideration of this, the Bank did agree to allow you five per cent interest on Seven Thousand Dollars until they should give you notice to the contrary, or you should withdraw the funds, which you were at liberty to do at any time you chose.

This arrangement continued in force until December of the same year, when I told you that we did not wish to allow you interest any longer, and accordingly the arrangement was broken up, on the 14th of December, we crediting you $231,40 for interest from the 16th of April previous.

This transaction was made with you as a private individual, and I have no reason to suppose that the funds did not belong to you as such.

I am not able to inform you who it is that has been the means of making this matter public, and can only say that I have been no party to it, and very much regret that any person should have a private transaction with the Bank.

I remain, Sir,
Very Respectfully Yours,
W. T. HOOKER, Cashier

P.S. The contents of the trunk constituted no part of the deposite account upon which interest was allowed, and had no connection with it.

W. T. H.

On or about the 31st of March, 1841, Mr. Welles removed the public funds then in the safe in the Post Office to the vault of the Farmers' and Mechanics Bank. I assisted in the removal of the money,—there was a number of thousand dollars. From what I knew of the funds on hand, I being the receiving clerk, and assorting and counting the money as received, and several times assisting in re-counting, I think there was at no time within the last three years that Mr. Welles was in office, less than five thousand dollars, and often ten thousand dollars on hand.

Mr. Welles kept a private account at the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank the last two or three years he was in the Post Office, where he deposited his private funds and unofficial balances, and against these he was accustomed to draw in payment of drafts when the holders requested.

GEO. COLLIER.

Hartford, Feb. 19, 1844.

GLASTENBURY, Feb. 16, 1844.

DEAR SIR.—I assisted you, with Mr. Collier, in removing the public money from the safe in the Post Office, to the vault of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank, the last of March, 1841. I did not count the money; there must have been however a number of thousand dollars, that was removed.

Very Respectfully Yours,
JOHN A. HALE.

TO GIDEON WELLES, Esq.

GLASTENBURY, Feb. 9th, 1844.

Preparatory to our expedition to Missouri and Illinois, in 1841, I placed funds in your hands to the amount of $2,500. In my settlement with you the following winter, you allowed five per cent. on that amount, which was what I understood, was allowed you by the bank. THADDEUS WELLES.

TO G. WELLES, Esq.

Pennsylvania State Convention.

We give place to the official proceedings of the Pennsylvania State Convention of the friends of John Tyler, to the exclusion of other matters. The right feeling prevails among our friends in the Keystone state:

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION OF THE FRIENDS OF PRESIDENT TYLER.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, Philad., Feb. 22d, 1844.

The convention was, on motion of Mr. J. H. Steck, of Dauphin county, organized by calling Col. Edward Huntzinger, of Luzerne, John W. Grow, of Montgomery, Edward Showers, of Cumberland, and Charles Kelly, of Delaware counties, as vice-presidents, and John H. Steck, of Dauphin, John H. Weaver, of Cumberland, and Alpheus M. Jefferis, as secretaries.

The president having announced that the convention was duly organized, Colonel W. S. B. Andrews, of Elk county, was invited to read Washington's farewell address, when he rose and read that patriotic document, in a manner altogether worthy of its high merits.

On motion of Col. Andrews, a committee of five persons were appointed to retire and prepare resolutions to be adopted by the convention.

During the absence of the committee, Thomas D. English, Esq., was invited to address the convention, which he did in a very able manner. The doctor's remarks were truly eloquent, and made a deep impression upon the members of the convention. It is hoped that he will furnish his address for publication.

The committee having returned, submitted the following resolutions, which were read by Colonel Andrews, the chairman, and were unanimously adopted by the convention:

Resolved, That we present the name of John Tyler, of Virginia, for the high office of President of the United States.

First, Because in early life he was thoroughly imbued with the true principles of Jeffersonian democracy, and has throughout his whole public career shown that he is the fearless and successful defender of the constitution from assaults against it, come from what quarter they may.

Secondly, Because, when both Houses of Congress passed a charter for a bank of the United States, he felt it to be his sacred duty, under his solemn oath to the constitution, regardless of personal considerations, to put his deliberate veto upon the bill; better gratified with the approval of his own conscience than the applause of the advocates of a United States Bank.

Thirdly, Because President Tyler, since his accession to the executive chair, not only in every city, town, village and hamlet, but also in both Houses of Congress, and indeed in every corner of the United States, had been enthusiastically thanked by the members of the great democratic family, for his constitutional bank vetoes, thus evincing in the most decided manner his universal popularity with the bone and sinew of the democracy of the whole republic.

Fourthly, Because as the body of the democracy have thus everywhere hailed and sustained President Tyler's vetoes, by processions, illuminations and resolutions, in the papers of the whole Union, no one can fail to believe that they are anxiously waiting to do the same justice to President Tyler for his vetoes, that they did to General Jackson when they elected him to the presidency so triumphantly for his veto in 1832.

Fifthly, Because a just, discriminating and high-minded party is incapable of such gross injustice as to take the laurels won by President Tyler and bind them round the brows of another candidate. Whatever a few politicians may desire in this way, the people will frown down such attempts, and openly rebuke the candidate who shall attempt to wear the robes of victory that belong to another; and, because his administration has been conducted upon the principles of impartiality, with an eye to the interest of the whole country.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting it is highly expedient that John Tyler should be nominated as the candidate of the democratic party, because he will be able to bring what no other candidate can bring into the approaching presidential canvass, the *magic of his bank vetoes*, upon which *he* will run as *successfully* as General Jackson did upon *his* bank veto, when the people of this country re-elected him to the presidency by so triumphant a majority.

Resolved, That when we look back upon the result of the last presidential contest, and see all who were engaged in it, we are irresistibly led to the conclusion that it would be an act of madness to go into the fight with the same beaten leader, or any other that fell with him in the defeat, when we can find a man who, during his administration, has done more to revive the drooping spirits of the democracy than any other candidate before the people, by raising a direct issue between the democrats and the whigs, upon the question of his bank vetoes, which the people have so loudly applauded in all parts of the Union.

Resolved, That as the whigs are actively gathering their forces for the great battle of '44, it becomes the democratic party to select a presidential candidate whose vetoes, treaties, tariff acts and messages, in relation to Oregon, Texas and Jackson, seem specially to point to him as the distinguished statesman, particularly qualified to bring to the polls the whole vote of the democratic party of the Union.

Resolved, That unless we bring a new candidate and a new question to the polls in '44, such as the one made by Mr. Clay against President Tyler, in relation to the bank veto, which will drive the two great political parties to a direct issue—Mr. Tyler being the veto, and Mr. Clay the anti-veto candidate—the democratic party neither can nor ought to expect to carry a President at the coming electoral election.

Resolved, That as President Tyler, of Virginia, when a member of the United States Senate, recorded his vote in favor of Gen. Jackson's veto of the Bank of the United States, no whig has a right to question the purity of his conduct when in maintenance of his old Jeffersonian principles he vetoed the two bank charters presented to him by the whigs of the two Houses of Congress, at the extra session.

Resolved, That President Tyler, by vetoing the two bank charters, not only proved that he was ever ready to vindicate the constitution of the country, but also established the very important fact, that the finances of the nation can be brought to the most prosperous condition, without a monster money machine, which, the Clay whigs, had the bank bill not been vetoed, would have attributed to the operations of the bank

Resolved, That this convention tender to President Tyler their warmest thanks for recommending to the Houses of Congress, in two seperate messages, the passage of a law to refund to the gallant old hero, who shed so bright a lustre upon our American arms, the fine imposed upon him by Judge Hall, of New Orleans.

Resolved, That as the editors of the Globe, the organ of the Van Buren party, speaking for that party, contend that President Tyler is not entitled to be enrolled in the list of democratic presidential candidates, that it becomes the friends of the President not only to hold a Tyler Convention, so that justice may be done to him, and his claims be fairly presented to the freemen of this great republic, but also to protest in the most decided manner against any candidate for the presidency being allowed to make use of President Tyler's vetoes to help win his way with the democracy of the country.

Resolved, That we specially thank the President for his patriotic message in relation to Oregon and Texas, and that we feel sure that his future proceedings in relation both to Oregon and Texas will be governed by the elevated principles of honor and patriotism that so eminently distinguish his exalted character.

Resolved, That we will freely trust the destinies of this country for another four years to John Tyler, a descendant of a compatriot of Jefferson, and who was brought up at the feet of that great apostle of Democracy. One too, who was elected to the House of Delegates of Virginia when scarcely twenty-one years of age; who was afterwards chosen to the council; for many years a member of the House of Representatives of the United States, and afterwards chosen to the council; for many years a member of the House of Representatives of the United States, and afterwards chosen to the Senate and also Governor of Virginia.

Resolved, That this convention, having duly considered as to the time and place for the meeting of a Democratic National Tyler Convention, have come to the conclusion that it ought, with the view of rendering it as effective as possible, to be held at an early day, in Baltimore. This convention, therefore, recommend that the convention be held on the 27th of May, in the city of Baltimore.

Resolved, That this convention will send delegates to the said National Convention, and that the democratic friends of President Tyler, in every state in the Union, be requested to elect delegates to meet with our delegates, in Baltimore, on the *fourth Monday in May next*, to place the just claims of President Tyler before the people of this country as a candidate for the Presidency.

Resolved, That in a great contest like the approaching presidential one, it behoves our friends to take the field early, and not to run the hazard of weakening our forces by postponing our nomination to a day beyond the month of May.

Resolved, That after having watched President Tyler's course upon the subject of the financies of the country with the most intense interest, we now confess, in the presence of the whole nation, our high gratification that his administration has accomplished all that the venerated Jackson seemed to desire. The exchanges are now equalized, the increase in specie is beyond precedent—the importation of specie for the year ending 30th of September, 1843, amounting, according to official documents, to $23 741 641, whilst the average for the ten years preceding was less than ten millions. This increase, added to the coinage of our mints for the year, of twelve millions, displays in characters of light and truth the great increase in prosperity brought about by the administration of President Tyler.

The same committee, also, recommend the appointment of a state committee, to prepare and publish an address to the people of Pennsylvania, relative to the presentation of the claims of Mr. Tyler as the candidate for the next presidency of the United States.—The state committee to be authorized to select delegates from the several congressional districts to represent the friends of President Tyler in the convention proposed by this convention, to meet in Baltimore on the 4th Monday in May next. The following named gentlemen compose said committee:

Col. Edward Huntzinger,	Hon. George Smith,
J. H. Steck,	Col. W. J. B. Andrews,
Chas. Kelly,	J. W. Grow,
Maj. Jacob Rohrer,	S. F. Headley,
James Shillingsford,	Danl. O. Gehr,
Danl. Levenberg,	Nathan Cleaver,
Dr. Geo. Speckman,	Edward Showers,
Robert Jones,	Wm. Colder,
Chas. F. Hachnline,	Geo. Mayer,
Chas. Kantner,	Edward Schissler,
A. M. Jeffords,	E. E. Leclere,
Jacob Kitzmiller,	

Resolved, That the proceedings be published.

EDWARD HUNTZINGER, President.

VICE PRESIDENTS:

Saml. H. Poterbaugh,	John W. Grow,
Edward Showers,	Chas. Kelly,

SECRETARIES:

John H. Steck,	Robert Jones,
John H. Weaver,	Alpheus M. Jefford,

Awful Catastrophe.—A few minutes after midnight on Tuesday last, at Bethany, Conn., the house of Dr. Spencer was discovered to be on fire. At this time the kitchen was nearly consumed, and Dr. Spencer and his wife had barely time to escape, not being even able to save a particle of clothing except such as was on them. Mrs. S. seized the two youngest children and brought them from the burning house. The Doctor appeared to lose all presence of mind from the moment when he discovered the fire, and even rushed so near the flames that the little clothing he had on actually took fire. His wife endeavored to recall him to a sense of their situation, when he commenced throwing snow upon the fire. About this time the children were heard screaming "O dear!" Mrs. S. (who had been so much concerned at the excited condition of her husband that she appeared to have forgotten every thing else,) rushed into the house to save her other two children. But the attempt was unavailing as the house was then all wrapt in flames. She returned and told her husband that they were doubtless dead. He rushed into the house. In fifteen minutes after he entered, the roof fell in, and was entirely consumed.

A portion of the remains of Dr. S. and one of the children have been dug out of the burning ruins. There is nothing of each except the trunk, the head and limbs being wholly consumed. No vestige of the other child was discovered. The children were of the age of 10 and 8 years respectively. The two that were saved were younger. The children burnt were sleeping in the room in the second story with a young man named Stevens, who saved himself by leaping from the window. The fire is supposed to have originated from hot ashes. Mrs. Spencer is in a state bordering on distraction.

Dr. Spencer was a native of Naugatuck, at which place he has resided since he graduated at Yale College, until within two years. He was in comfortable circumstances, aged about forty years, and for some years has been celebrated as one of the most skilful physicians of New Haven county.

Fires at Washington, N. C.—The office of the Washington Whig was slightly damaged by fire on the 14th inst. The fire broke out in the turpentine sheds belonging to John Myers, which were entirely consumed, together with the greater part of their contents. Loss bout $5000.

THE MORMONS.—The Quincy Herald of the 9th inst. contains the following items of a bellicose character. From the recent difficulties with the Mormons, we should not be surprised at a serious outbreak in northern Illinois, before many months have elapsed:

"We understand that four wagons passed through this city on Tuesday last, on their way to the state arsenal, at Alton, for the purpose of procuring arms and munitions of war, to be used against the Mormons. We fear much trouble will grow out of this difficulty sooner or later. We are also informed that the knowledge of what is going on in this quarter, has been brought to the notice of Gov. Ford, and we would suggest whether it is not the duty of his excellency to protect the innocent in their lives and property."

The St. Louis New Era says:

"From the publications in the Warsaw Message, we learn that there is a most bitter state of public feeling in that part of Illinois against the Mormons. Meetings have been held at Carthage and other places for the purpose of organizing opposition to the encroachments and usurpations of Joe Smith, the despotism of the Nauvoo corporation, and the hostilities of the Mormon legion. The same state of public feeling appears now to exist in Illinois that formerly existed in Jackson county, and in the Grand River county, in this State. They talk openly of the extermination of the Mormons as the only means of securing their own safety."

Private Mail Agent Stopped.—Mr. Fisher, an agent of the so called American Mail Company, was ejected from the cars for Philadelphia, which were to leave Baltimore last Saturday evening. The company refused to carry him though he gave up the key of his trunk.

John Tyler.—Whoever sees the President in his private capacity loves him, all are convinced of his political integrity, his high moral rectitude, and his lofty patriotism, that made him abide by the constitution of his country, under circumstances which would have appalled the stoutest hearts but which did not move him.

Stealing wood is said to be a certain specific for the removal of the *piles*.

THE NEWS.

Norwich, Conn., March 7, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JOHN TYLER, of Virginia.
Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
CHAUNCEY F. CLEVELAND.
FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM S. HOLABIRD.
FOR SECRETARY,
NOAH A. PHELPS.
FOR TREASURER,
CHARLES H. POND.
FOR COMPTROLLER,
GIDEON WELLES.

DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES.

In State Legislation,

No Imprisonment for Debt—No property qualification for voters—No poll tax—No laws for the assessment of the business of mechanics and others—No increase of monopolies—No appropriation of the School Fund for any purpose but that of education—A rigid supervision of banks to protect the unsuspecting poor against fraud and failures—Equal rights to all, special privileges to none—A just and economical administration of the State government.

In National Legislation,

No National Bank—No National Debt—No distribution of the proceeds of the public lands—No assumption of the State debts—No change in the Veto power—A discriminating Tariff, so adjusted as to furnish sufficient revenue for the government and incidentally protecting all branches of American Industry—A treasury independent of banks and under the exclusive control of the people.

ANOTHER GRAND RALLY

at the Town Hall, on *Thursday evening of this week*, at 7 o'clock. Brother DEMOCRATS, be on hand. The Federal Coons must be whipped!

To general Readers.

We trust this class of our readers will bear with us for a short time—say until the time of the Election. Our columns are now necessarily occupied with political matter, and will continue to be so until that time; after which, we shall furnish our usual amount of miscellaneous reading, news, &c.

Noble Proposition!

It has been proposed by the Democrats of New Haven, Middletown, Hartford, &c., that their Democratic brethren in the State hold mass meetings in each town, *on the fifteenth day of March*,

THE BIRTHDAY OF

GEN. ANDREW JACKSON,

for the purpose of congratulating the Old Hero on the remission by Congress of the UNJUST FINE imposed upon him by a "*Tory Judge*" in 1815, and of examining a little into the character of Federalism in general and Coonery in particular. This plan is to be generally adopted in the middle and western sections of the State. Let it be adopted also by our friends in the "eastern counties." In Norwich, the occasion, we are sure, needs only to be made, to ensure a tremendous gathering of her Democracy on that occasion. Let it be done!

Duty of the Friends of the Administration at the coming State Election.

It is hardly necessary, though it may perhaps be expedient, that we should state what we conceive to be the proper course to be pursued by the friends of the Administration, in Connecticut, in relation to our State Election; and we shall do so in a few words.

It has been intimated by some of our friends, and by others, that, should the result of the Election be a triumph on the part of the Democracy, it will be claimed, by the advocates of the re-nomination of Mr. Van Buren, as an indication of his strength and popularity. It is very possible that such a claim may be set up; it will, however, be but an "indication" of the grossest folly and stupidity on the part of those who resort to such an interpretation.

We are Democrats, and claim to belong to the great Democratic party of the Union. Some of our number are among the most tried and worthy of that party—men who have always been found fighting for the principles of Justice and Equal Rights—who have done the State some service, and are ready to do it more. We are on the eve of an important election—an election involving the continuance of those great measures of Democratic reform in matters of State policy, for which we, in common with others, have been contending for years, and which, after the most untiring struggles, have been happily established in our midst. Shall we, by our votes on the first Monday in April, do what we can to preserve the Democratic features of our State Government, or shall we by supineness, or for fear others may make a false appropriation of the *glory* of the achievement, suffer our Federal enemies to regain the sway? We think the question admits of a ready answer; and that is, *Let us do our duty in maintaining those great and happy political reforms which we now enjoy as the fruits of our own past labors*; and utterly disclaiming the idea or the intention of doing aught to advance the interests of any particular class of selfish and designing men, let us, every man of us, deposit our votes for

CLEVELAND AND DEMOCRACY!

Address of the Democratic Association of Norwich.

The Committee appointed for that purpose have prepared and published an Address from the Democratic Association of Norwich to the People of the State, but more particularly intended, perhaps, for the freemen of the Third Congressional District. We have read it with pleasure, and trust that it may be brought to the notice of every elector, embracing as it does a clear and able exposition of the acts of the Federal and democratic parties respectively, in matters of State legislation for the past five or six years. Let the freemen *read* the facts embodied in this Address, and we shall have no fears of the result on the first Monday in April.

Copies of the Address may be obtained by our friends in the different towns by making application to this office.

Getting trusted for Pies—Rascally Behavior of the Coon delegates.

Parson Sikes gave last week a very particular account of the "journey" of the coons from this city to Hartford, to attend the late Convention. It seems the Parson was of the number. They stopped at Andover to get something to eat, and because the tables were temporarily filled, they couldn't wait, like decent men, till their turn came, but (to use the Parson's own words) some of them "perceiving through the half-opened door of the kitchen a huge stack of goodly pies, made a bold push, entered the interdicted territory, and were followed by as many as could cleverly get in;" when, giving "three cheers," they fell afoul the pies and devoured them, plates and all for aught we know, in a twinkling. This is precisely the way the good housewives of the west are annoyed by the cunning, pilfering, henroost-robbing coons in *that* part of the country. After eating up the pies, it seems they had to get "trusted" for them; for the landlady—who happened to be attached to "whig principles," or, what is more probable, possessed a good share of the tact, common to "the trade," of being "all things to all men,"—is recorded by the Parson to have said, "*If you want whigs I wouldn't trust you!*" Viewed in any light, thus getting "trusted for pies" is rather small business. When we consider the value of "whig promises" generally, we think the landlady will do well if she ever realizes the first red cent on this investment. The coons will probably tell her that the "exchanges" want "regulating," and that as soon as they can get a "National Bank" times will be better and they can then pay up.

PUTTSCRIPT.—Since writing the above, we have been put in possession of certain facts in relation to the disgraceful conduct of the Norwich coons, at the tavern in Andover. Mr. Elisha Perkins, the keeper of this tavern—and every body who has travelled the Hartford road knows that it is one of the finest country taverns in New England, and that the excellent host and hostess are democrats of the truest stamp—Mr. Perkins was down to our city on Thursday last, and, in no very pleasant mood, related to one or two of our citizens, the manner in which our Norwich coons treated him and his house, on their way to Hartford. He says they acted for all the world like a parcel of hogs—making themselves exceedingly free on a short acquaintance—prying into different portions of the house devoted to private purposes—and, in short, "raising the very d—l about the premises." He says further, that some of them were so anxious to get at the rum and brandy, that they couldn't wait to be served at his bar, but went into another room, and kept up a constant call for bottles of liquor, which were furnished to them, but for which he says he scarcely received a farthing. Most of the horses too were baited with oats, but their owners, many of them, went off without settling for that also. In short, he says he doesn't believe he was paid for a *tenth part of what was consumed* by these whig locusts during their short tarry at his house.

A company of delegates from Windham county, returning by the way of Andover, on the day after the Convention, stopped at this tavern, and began to call for this, that, and the other thing, in a very noisy and pompous manner. Mr. Perkins, profiting by the late experience he had of the character of coon delegates, said to them, "You can have all that you wish, by preserving decorum and *paying in advance*; for I have no notion of being *jawed* out of my property, as I was by *those fellows from Norwich* who passed this way last Wednesday!" Some of the Windhamites were mad at first, but when they came to have the whole matter explained to them, they were not disposed to censure the landlord's conduct.

It thus appears that the whig delegates from these parts, among whom was Parson Sikes, of the Courier, not only made fools of themselves, but were guilty of very dishonorable conduct on the road to Hartford. According to the Parson's own testimony, they broke into a kitchen at a Tavern, and devoured a stack of *Pies*; and now the keeper of the tavern says that they drank up all his GIN and BRANDY and used his GRAIN for their horses, without paying for it. A beautiful illustration of whiggery—particularly the *temperance*, the *honesty*, and the "*law and order*" part of it. This, we should think, was carrying out "whig principles" to the life.

Gen. Jackson's Fine.

☞We are sorry to see that some *whig* Senators voted to remit Gen. Jackson's fine. The project was of loco foco origin, and they should have been permitted to carry it through *when they could*, without whig aid.—*N. Haven Palladium.*

This is certainly a frank avowal of federal hatred towards the man who whipped the British at Orleans and has since served his country so faithfully. "SORRY that some *whig* Senators voted to *remit* Gen. Jackson's fine"! and why? because it *ought not* to have been remitted? The Palladium dare not say so,—but because "the project was of *loco foco* origin"! A powerful reason, surely, for refusing to do justice to a brave and worthy, but injured man. But it may be asked, what *other* party but the Democracy would ever have taken the subject up, and pressed its passage through Congress? Would the *federalists* have done it, either singly or acting in union with the democrats? NEVER. The idea is perfectly preposterous. They were opposed to the war—they are known in some instances to have *rejoiced* at the victories won by their country's enemies—a portion of that party were instrumental in the imposition of this very fine—and it was to have been expected, as a matter of course, that they would oppose most strenuously, as they have done, its remission.

For our own part, we are *rejoiced* that there were a few whig Senators found, with hearts sufficiently honorable and patriotic, to turn a deaf ear to the suggestions of party malignity, and record their votes in favor of this just and noble act. We grant that this would not have been the case, had all of them been possessed of as contracted and bitter souls as JABEZ W. HUNTINGTON, the federal Senator from this State. The contrast between the conduct of "Jabez" and that of his more honorable-minded associates of like political faith, presents one of the best possible comments upon the character of the man, and, we may add, the nature of *Connecticut Federalism.*

Changes.

The Courier of last week contained an article headed "Recantation," copied from a Hartford paper, which told of an individual named Lawrence, who resides in the town of *Norfolk*, and was last year "the locofoco candidate for representative," but has this year become a whig. Now, without travelling this distance for changes in favor of the democracy, we will state that Mr. Andrew C. Lippett, a talented young lawyer of New London, and last year the *whig "candidate for representative,"* very recently came out at a democratic meeting held in that place and made a speech, declaring his renunciation of whiggery, and his determination hereafter to go with the democratic party. We had the pleasure of a personal interview with Mr. Lippett about a week since, and know that what we state is true. Will the Courier be good enough to give its readers the benefit of *this* information?

☞Hon. John L. Kerr, late U. S. Senator from Maryland, died at his residence in that State, on the 21st ult.

"The greater the truth, the greater the libel."

This is a principle drawn from English law, and it seems to have been acted on in the recent trial of a Pennsylvania editor, for publishing the death-bed confessions of Ogle, repudiating the authorship of many of the falsehoods and slanders embraced in his celebrated gold-spoon speech. The editor acknowledged that he published the article for which he had been prosecuted, but was by the rules of the court denied the privilege of *proving* that what he published was *true*, which would perhaps have only made his case worse. He was therefore fined the *enormous* sum of $30 and costs, which his democratic friends wouldn't after all suffer him to pay from his own pockets. Nobody believes but that the published statements of Ogle's death-bed confessions were strictly true. With death staring him in the face, the unhappy man was led to unburthen his mind, by a confession.

A fair offer.

[From the Christian Freeman.]

It has been affirmed in some of the Liberty papers that Henry Clay, to his other notorious vices adds that of GAMBLING. This has been pronounced a slander by the whig editors, and the evidence that they give is, that somebody *told* somebody that he heard Henry Clay tell some young men on board a steamboat, that he had not played a game of hazard for twenty years. This testimony is rather vague, to say the least of it. The Liberty Standard, published in Hallowell, Maine, before the denial and makes the following offer: "We will engage to prove, by substantial witnesses in this State, that Mr. CLAY HAS GAMBLED and WON MONEY in GAMES in HALF that time; and that his HABITS as a GAMBLER have been WELL UNDERSTOOD at Washington WITHIN THREE YEARS, on this condition, viz.: that the whig papers in the State shall publish the testimony." This we call a fair offer. Has it been accepted? It is some two months since it was published, and not a whig editor in the State has *dared* to meet the proposal. What is the unavoidable inference? Simply, that they KNOW that the charge CAN BE PROVED by unexceptionable testimony. They are afraid to have the EVIL DEEDS of their favorite EXPOSED TO THE PUBLIC EYE—for, if exposed, the MORAL SENSE of New England would REVOLT from sustaining SUCH A MAN for the Presidency.

Now, if what this Maine editor says, be true—and that it *is* true, even the whigs themselves tacitly acknowledge by refusing to accept of his conditions—it certainly conflicts terribly with what Mr. Trumbull's Kentucky acquaintance told him in relation to Mr. Clay's "private character" as a gambler. If we recollect aright, this Kentucky Bank cashier, the man who had had so much money pass through his hands, told Mr. Trumbull that Mr. Clay hadn't gambled at all within the last thirty or forty years; and Mr. Trumbull was so delighted at this *proof!* of Mr. Clay's purity of character, that he swallowed the statement right down—coming as it did from a man who had had "a great deal of money pass through his hands"—and entirely forgot to enquire toughing Mr. Clay's exploits in the *dueling* line; but came home post haste, and told what his wonderful Kentucky friend had said, and how "perfectly satisfied" he (Mr. Trumbull) was that all the stories in the "locofoco papers," touching Mr. Clay's "private character," were perfectly false! Good, easy soul! Admirable old Coon!

"Our Factory Friends!"

We were much amused at the use of the above expression by a certain notorious coon-singer, at one of the first meetings of the Clay Club. He wanted the hour of meeting fixed at 8 o'clock, in order that "our Factory friends" might be enabled to attend. "Our Factory friends!" Truly spoken. They are indeed the friends of the rich, for they labor and toil and sweat, from before daybreak to 8 o'clock at night, for a small pittance, while their avaricious employers are reclining in indolence and luxury, and dividing ten, fifteen, and even twenty-five per cent. on the fruits of their labor.

A good democrat residing at the Falls was telling us the other day of a conversation that took place between himself and a whig engaged in manufacturing in that section of the town. "Two years ago," said he to the manufacturer, "you were giving the young women in your employ, $3 a week, and you said you wanted Congress to pass a tariff so as to enable you to *raise wages*. Well, you have now, according to your own acknowledgment, got a good tariff—just such an one as you wanted. How comes it about then, that instead of *raising*, you have *cut down* their wages to $2,50 a week?"

The manufacturer, our friend says, wouldn't answer him a word more. The question was a home-thrust.

With such facts before them, the people will be very slow to believe the hypocritical professions of the whigs, that they are anxious to have a tariff to benefit the working classes. If they would only be honest, and say it was to benefit the *capitalists and rich manufacturers*, at the expense of the great mass of the people, every body would believe them.

A Sham.

A good many of the whigs who came from Windham county, to hear "Gov. Morehead" a week ago last Monday afternoon, went back surely vexed to think that they had come such a distance for such a purpose, and after all had to listen to a speech from *Daniel P. Tyler* of Brooklyn. They have become so disgusted with Tyler's windy speeches, repeated so often in their own midst, that the idea of coming clear to Norwich to suffer such an infliction was extremely galling.

We understand too that the females who attended the meeting (some three or four in all) arose and left the Hall soon after the proceedings commenced.

Was he sick?

The whigs of this city when they found that Gov. Morehead had given them the slip, posted up handbills stating that he had been prevented "by *indisposition*" from visiting Norwich to address the people on Monday. That this was false we can prove from their own papers. The New York whig papers announce his arrival in that city on *Saturday*, and that he delivered an address the same evening. The Norwich Courier also contains the following editorial paragraph.

☞We see by the papers that Gov. Morehead arrived in Philadelphia on Monday, and was to address the Whigs of that city in the evening.

Now this is the same "Monday" that it was announced he would be in this city, but as an excuse for his not coming the coons put out their hand-bills saying that he was "indisposed," and couldn't come. So much for coon veracity.

The real matter of fact was, Morehead was disappointed at the want of enthusiasm displayed at the great Coon Convention, and, as a cotemporary says, went off *with a flea in his ear*. He had no serious intention of ever coming to Norwich. So he may possibly have sent on word that he was "sick" and couldn't come.

By the way, what do the people think of a Senator in Congress, who draws his $8 a day from the public Treasury, leaving his seat, neglecting the business of the country, and journeying to a distant State *where he doesn't belong*, for the purpose of making stump speeches and electioneering for whiggery? Is it right? Is it "decent?" Who probably sent this man here to endeavor to deceive the people and overturn our excellent State Administration? *Jabez W. Huntington.* He dare not come himself, so he sent Morehead. Let the freemen spurn the whole company of miserable intriguers.

ORIGINAL STAINED

Matters about Town.

Sparking and its effects.

State vs. Patrick Sullivan.—Mr. Patrick Sullivan was arraigned before Justice Mathewson, on Thursday last, charged with riotous and disorderly conduct at the residence of Mr. John O'Haggerty in Water street, on the Sunday evening previous. Patrick had had a dispute with a fellow-countryman by the name of O'Connor, which the witnesses said related to the subject of *sparking*—and he had taken O'Connor down to Mr. O'Haggerty's on the Sunday evening in question, for the purpose of having him retract the "offensive expression" in the presence of a couple of Irish damsels, who were in some manner interested in the matter. They got down there, and instead of adjusting the difficulties between them, proceeded to hot words, and from these to blows, until a very disgraceful and, to sundry chairs, tables, &c., *destructive* row came off, to the great annoyance of peaceably disposed persons residing in the neighborhood, of evil example and against the form of the statute in such case made and provided. Strict search had been made for O'Connor, but he was no where to be found by the officers.

The Court could not but be surprised that so foolish a matter as "sparking" should have led to such lamentable results, and especially to the desecration of the Sabbath; they therefore fined the prisoner $3 and costs. Patrick very deliberately forked over the tin, and departed.

☞ On Thursday evening last, as a horse and wagon, containing a gentleman and two ladies, were crossing the Wharf Bridge, the horse took fright at the white covering of a Meat Cart standing in front of the Blacksmith's shop, and shearing to the opposite side of the street, ran the wagon against a post, upsetting it and throwing the passengers out on the ground. The gentleman escaped unhurt, as did also one of the ladies; the other received a few bruises, but not of a serious nature, as we are happy to learn.

Correspondence of the News.

Essex awake!

ESSEX, March 1st, 1844.

Dear Sir:—The evening of Feb. 22d was celebrated in this village by an oration from James Phelps, Esq., a young gentleman of much talent and worth, after which we repaired to the Union House and were provided with a rich repast by the landlord, T. H. Tiffany. The presence of the ladies graced the festival.

Richard P. Williams, Esq., a staunch democrat, presided with much dignity. Toasts, sentiments, &c. followed, rich and thrilling.

Our friends, be assured, have got the right spirit up. We feel strong, and mean to give the coons "fits," as you sometimes say, in April.

Last Saturday afternoon there came an envoy of Whigs from Norwich to this village, expecting to have met and conveyed to your city the great Governor Morehead, Senator in Congress from Kentucky. A gentleman informed us that at the ferry the other side of the river, they had a four horse coach for the purpose, and also another stationed as a change at Dolbeare's Tavern, in order to pass the gentleman through by "day light." After their arrival here, there was a long delay, filled up with anxious suspense, awaiting the arrival of the distinguished interloper. After some time, it was thought there might be a mistake, and that he had gone to the lower ferry, and so our sutler was despatched to Saybrook Ferry, with the following message, directed to the "Hon. J. J. Morehead."

"My Dear Sir:

I have taken the liberty to send a man from this place to Saybrook for fear that our friends may have made a mistake in the ferry, and to say that we are here, and that it will be on the route to Norwich to come this way in case of such a mistake.

With much respect,
Done in great haste,
I am your ob't servt.
C. W. ROCKWELL.

Hon. J. J. Morehead,
Essex, 24th Feb., 1844."

Soon after the messenger was despatched with the above message, another herald came from Guilford bearing a message that Morehead was sick—of what he didn't say—and had returned to New York, by the way at New Haven. It was amusing to see the blank and mortified looks of the coons at this announcement. After they had become in a measure reconciled to the disappointment, they took the back track to the other side of the river, where they had the pleasure of occupying their whole *carriage* and *exchange* to Norwich. The prevailing opinion in these parts, is, that the whigs are driving matters a little too hard for their own good. Yours, &c. ARGUS.

Correspondence of the News.

Colchester.

COLCHESTER, Feb. 26th, 1844.

Mr. Editor: The great silly coon Convention has been held, and on Friday last our village was infested by a few of the "critters" on their return home, with their little rag banners flying. They were principally whigs from your town and city, and although our whig neighbors tried to give them a grand reception by ringing the Presbyterian church bell, &c., the fellows looked rather sheepish after all. They tried, however, to make a good deal of noise, and I don't know when our quiet town has ever before been disgraced by such riotous and ridiculous actions.

Somebody came up from Norwich to tell them of the great fire that occurred there during their absence, but they didn't seem to care any thing about it. They appeared as though they were ashamed to go home. So they got together in the basement of the Congregational church, with such of our citizens as would go with them, and there they consoled themselves with speech-making. Among the speakers were a couple of small lawyers from your city.

The whigs are evidently afraid that Colchester will give them a severe kick in April. In this they are about right. They will find that their Clay Clubs will be of no avail. CLEVELAND and a DEMOCRATIC STATE ADMINISTRATION is what the people want and will have. Yours, &c. B.

Correspondence of the News.

Moosup.

MOOSUP, March 1, 1844.

Dear Sir: The whigs held one of their Clay Club meetings in this place yesterday. There were present at this meeting several noisy coons from your city, including the Norwich Clay Club Choir—an interesting set of performers. John Breed, or "John of Ghaunt," as he is familiarly called in your city, made a speech—and such a speech! Very few could make head or tail of it. Mr. Lafayette S. Foster, a lawyer from your city, also spoke. His speech was full of the most miserable quibbles and sophistries from beginning to end.

The meeting then commenced calling loudly for "Penrose!" "Penrose!" Mr. Penrose is a young lawyer settled in this village, and, what is better still, is a real out and out democrat. He happened to be at the meeting as a spectator, and when his name was called out, he at first paid no attention to it. But some of the whigs (ignorant of his politics) kept calling out "Penrose!" "Penrose!" and nothing would do but "Penrose" must speak! So Mr. Penrose at length rose, and in a short speech dove into whiggery in a workmanlike manner, and gave the coons a regular dressing down. As soon as they found out they had "caught a tartar," some of the whigs cried out, "Put him down!" "Hustle him out!" "Down with him!" while others, who knew they couldn't with decency put a man down whom they had invited and *urged* to speak, said, "Let him go on!" and the shout of "Go on!" was heard from all parts of the room. After Mr. Penrose had finished, the whigs, to nullify the effect of his speech, compelled your lawyer Foster to come forward again, but it was impossible to restore the confidence and equilibrium which before prevailed. It was a laughable scene I assure you, and may serve as a lesson to the whigs hereafter to be careful and not "wake up the wrong passenger."

As the time of election approaches, our democratic friends grow stronger and stronger in the faith that they will skin the Coon in April. They have a meeting next Monday night, at which there will be a great turn-out. The democrats are holding large and spirited gatherings throughout the county, and the determination every where prevails that Old Windham shall show as good and as abundant fruits for Democracy in April next, as she did last year. "So mote it be." Yours, &c C.

P. S. The farmers of Windham County have not been convinced yet that a tariff which compels them to pay more for nearly every thing they buy, and to get small prices for every thing they raise and sell, is a "protection" to their "interests." But this is the doctrine the coons preach.

The whig Fire.

During the delivery of the toasts at the Democratic Celebration in New Haven, on the 22d ult., a company of noisy whigs in the streets, says the Register, succeeded in getting up a false alarm of *fire*, for the purpose of breaking up the Supper—but their tricks were so well understood, that it only occasioned a hearty laugh. A gentleman then rose and gave the following toast, which was received with deafening applause:

The Whig Fire.—We'll *put it out*, on the first Monday in April. We are busy now.

Address of the Democratic State Central Committee.

The State Central Committee have put forth their usual annual Address to the Democratic electors of the State. It is an able document, and we shall publish a part or the whole of it as soon as our columns will possibly permit. We are now overrun with matter of various kinds. The speech of our talented Representative, Mr. Catlin, we were anxious to publish this week, but have been prevented by want of room.

The Postmaster General and his Accusers.

"*Clubs are always found thickest under the tree that yields the best fruit.*"—The moral of this maxim is completely applicable to the Head of the Post Office Department. Never was a man more falsely or more unjustly assailed than Charles A. Wickliffe—and no truth was ever more palpable than that he cares just about as little for all these puny, trifling, harmless assaults upon his public character and conduct as he does for the miserable wretches who thus seek to traduce and undermine him.

As a public officer, he has high and responsible duties to perform. The stern principles of public justice cannot be relaxed or mitigated to meet individual exactions or wants. Mr. WICKLIFFE is well known to possess what is so uncommon a trait, great industry and firmness of character—precisely the qualifications required for the presiding HEAD of such a Department—a Department whose business and interests reach every family fireside, and are made to climb every hill and cross every stream, and penetrate every valley throughout this vast republic.

Let his malignant accusers reflect for a single moment upon the immense responsibility, and upon the diversified and arduous labors and duties of the station which he holds—upon the *fourteen thousand* officers whose duties he supervises and regulates—upon that vast extent of mail service which he is bound to look after and protect, checkering up a continent, and diffusing useful and needed intelligence to every town and family in the Union—and how rapidly increasing are all these varied channels of business, and sources of public intelligence! A few years since, less than three fourths of a century,—and a few thousands composed the entire receipts of the whole Post-Office service—now, the revenues of the Department are rising of *four millions* annually!!

Let, then, public censure stay its malignant rebuke of so high minded and incorruptible an officer, to whom the nation owes so much. 'Tis time that justice should be done him, and that the arrows of malevolence, so illy and wantonly directed, should *search out* some other victim for the slaughter than CHARLES A. WICKLIFFE.—*Hart. Patriot.*

DAVID GARDINER, Esq., says the N. Y. Tribune, who was one of the unfortunate persons killed by the accident on the Princeton steamer, was a resident of New York, and was highly esteemed by a numerous circle of friends and acquaintance. He was formerly of Easthampton, L. I., (near Sag Harbor,) and in 1821 was brought forward by the "People's party" and elected to the Senate of the State, from the First District. He was four years in the State Senate, but has not since been in public life. He was about 55 years of age, a gentleman of fortune, and has left an interesting family to mourn his loss.

Mr. Gardiner was a brother of Samuel S. Gardiner, Esq., of Shelter Island and formerly of N. Y.

A PAIR OF MILLIONAIRES.—The U. S. Supreme Court have decided the famous case of General Gaines and his wife in their favor. This makes Gen. Gaine worth about $15,000,000 in property in New Orleans—the richest man in this country.

COUNTY COURT.—The February Term of the County Court held at New London, closed its session on the 23d. The amount of business was small, and the cases disposed of but of small moment.—One of the Counterfeiters, James, alias Eldredge, forfeited his bonds—the other was sentenced to 3 years in the State Prison.

☞ Pooler, one of the young "bloods" engaged as seconds in the late duel at Washington, has since been arrested in Baltimore for stealing money from a companion. What "honorable" men these duellists are!

☞ The Philadelphia Gazette, of Feb. 27th, announces the death of NICHOLAS BIDDLE, on the morning of that day, at his residence at Andalusia. He had been unwell for some time.

☞ The dwelling house of Mr. Samuel Morgan, in Groton, was consumed by fire on the 19th ult.—Insured for $900.

JOHNSON.—Babe, the pirate, sentenced to be hung on the 7th inst., attempted on Sunday before last to assassinate the barber who had entered his cell to remove his beard, with the further purpose of committing suicide. He forced the barber against the walls of the cell, and ordered him to produce his razor, telling him that "his time had come," that he meant to kill him and then cut his own throat. The cries of the barber brought the keepers to the spot, when Babe burst into a loud laugh and said it was all a joke.

The Federal Charges against Mr. Welles, triumphantly refuted—An infamous Conspiracy knocked in the head!

We publish in our paper to-day the triumphant vindication of Gideon Welles, Esq., from the false and malicious charges which have been made by the federalists of Hartford against him, touching his conduct when a public officer. We do so because we deem it a duty we owe to the cause of the Democratic party, Mr. Welles' name occupying a place on the Democratic ticket, and the object of his unprincipled traducers having been, by aiming a blow at him, to injure the ticket of which he is a part; and because we deem it a duty we owe to the individual himself, who has been thus basely and without a shadow of reason villified and slandered. Though we may and do differ with Mr. Welles in regard to the question, who shall be the candidate of the Democracy in 1844, yet we have fought too many hard battles together in past times, in the good old cause, to hesitate for a moment now to do justice to a man, who has for so long a time been a prominent mark of federal hatred, but never before of a low, mean, lying conspiracy against private character.

The particulars of the charges, insinuations, &c., which have been published against Mr. Welles—appearing originally in that dirty print, the Hartford Journal, and thence copied into the Courant and other federal papers—it is unnecessary to dwell upon here. The substance of them is noticed in the vindication itself; and is to this effect, that Mr. Welles loaned a large amount of the *public money* remaining in his hands, after he had been removed from the Hartford Post Office, and *pocketed the interest himself*, amounting to some 230 or 240 dollars. Mr. Welles contented himself at first with a simple but explicit denial of the charge. His federal enemies repeated it, and kept repeating it; and even up to within a day of the appearance of Mr. Welles' vindication, the federal papers said they could *prove what they said to be true*. The next day the document appeared. The Courant was immediately forced to acknowledge that it was conclusive of his innocence, but impudently began to complain because the accused had not come out before! With as much reason might a *thief* complain of the arrangement by which he is detected *in the very act of his roguery*. Mr. Welles pursued the course he thought most expedient; and giving his enemies "sufficient rope," he eventually and very unexpectedly brought them up with a "round turn." And there they stand, the objects of universal scorn and contempt. It is said that many of the more respectable portion of the whigs of Hartford, who have been shocked at this ruthless and causeless invasion of private character, have expressed a determination to vote for Mr. Welles, if not for the entire democratic ticket, at the approaching canvass.

☞ The *Norwich Courier*, among other federal papers, had something to say, casting suspicion upon the character of Mr. Welles. Since the appearance of his vindication (now some two weeks) it has not had the manliness to even allude to the subject. Comment is unnecessary.

The late shocking Disaster at Washington.

Words are utterly inadequate to the expression of our feelings in relation to this horrible calamity, the details of which are to be found on the first page of our paper. So sudden—so unlooked for—so fatal! Embracing in its destructive grasp some of the most distinguished men of the nation—some of the proudest names in our country! Sad, most sad. But why was it not *more* calamitous—*more* destructive? An all-wise and overruling Providence directed otherwise. To Him, then, are our devoutest thanks due, that the result, awful as it, was no worse.

We can sympathize in heart with all who have been called to mourn the loss of relatives and friends by this afflictive event; and we can also sympathize with the President, in the accumulated cares devolved upon his shoulders, at the same time that we most heartily congratulate him, and the country, on his miraculous preservation in the hour of danger.

[From the Madisonian Extra.]

We take the earliest moment to lay before our readers the following Message sent by the President to Congress to-day, and the subjoined orders issued by the Executive:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I have to perform the melancholy duty of announcing to the two Houses of Congress the death of the Hon. Abel P. Upshur, late Secretary of State, and the Hon. Thomas W. Gilmer, late Secretary of the Navy.

This most lamentable occurrence transpired on board the United States ship of war, the Princeton, on yesterday, at about half after four o'clock in the evening, and proceeded from the explosion of one of the large guns of that ship.

The loss which the government and the country have sustained by this deplorable event, is heightened by the death, at the same time, and by the same course of several distinguished persons and valuable citizens.

I shall be permitted to express my great grief at an occurrence which has thus so suddenly stricken from my side two gentlemen upon whose advice I so confidently relied in the discharge of my arduous task of administering the office of the Executive Department and whose services at this interesting period were of such vast importance.

In some relief of the public sorrow which must necessarily accompany this most painful event, it affords me such satisfaction to say that it was produced by no carelessness or inattention on the part of the officers and crew of the Princeton; but must be set down as one of those casualities, which, to a greater or less degree, attend upon every service, and which are invariably incident to the temporal affairs of mankind. I will also add, that it in no measure detracts, in my estimation, from the value of the improvements contemplated in the construction of the Princeton, or from the merits of her brave and distinguished commander and projector.

(Signed) JOHN TYLER.

Washington, Feb. 29th, 1844.

Senate Proceedings.—The Senate met this morning at half past 12.

Rev. Mr. Tustin Chaplain of the Senate, made a most affecting and earnest prayer, which filled many eyes with tears and touched every heart. His allusion to the deplored event of the dead was most touching, and his warning to the living—"Be ye also ready," was an appeal that vibirated upon every heart.

The Message of the President was then read, as in the House.

Mr. Rives, of Va. then rose and delivered an address, of which the following is a sketch. The feeling of the Senate must have anticipated me in saying any thing of the awful calamity which occurred yesterday, and which made that day, with all its unearthly brightness, one of the darkest days in our national calender. Never was there a day on earth marked by such startling and astounding events, opening as it did in the midst of hilarity and national pride and congratulation, and closing in scenes of heart-rending woe.

It was my sad fortune to be present, and a witness of those scenes, and if I had language to describe them yet the power of speech would fail me, and I have only now to suggest to the Senate the propriety of suspending, on this sad occasion its ordinary business.—It has fallen on my State to have two of her high citizens cut down, and removed from the service of their country, and another of her sons, a gallant officer of the Navy has fallen upon a deck, which under other circumstances he might have illustrated by his valor.

Let us bow beneath this infliction of Providence,—let us lay to heart the premonitory lesson so impressively read to us yesterday, that 'in the midst of life we are in death.' With this lesson before us let us ever keep in view our eternal as well as our temporal duties. Let this deep national calamity serve to bind us closer together. Let us put away all feelings of bitterness and wrath and evil speaking and when we mingle together again may we feel we become better citizens through this Providence.

Resolutions were then adopted similar to those adopted in the House of Representatives.

A Committee was appointed as already announced and the Senate adjourned until Monday.

The funeral will take place to morrow. The bodies of the dead, at 8 o'clock this day, were carried to the President's House, in five hearses, followed by 60 carriages.

The Hon. John Nelson, Attorney General of the United States, will discharge the duties of Secretary of State, *ad interim*, until a successor to the Hon. A. P. Upshur shall be appointed.

The Department of State will be put in mourning, for the death of the Hon. Abel P. Upshur, late Secretary of State; and all foreign Envoys and Ministers of the United States, and other officers connected with the State Department, whether at home or abroad, will wear the usual badges in token of grief and respect for his memory, during the period of thirty days from the time of receiving this order.

JOHN TYLER.

February, 29, 1844.

OFFICIAL.

Commodore Lewis Warrington, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, is appointed Secretary of the Navy, ad interim, until a successor to the Hon. Thomas W. Gilmer is appointed, and will, without delay, enter upon the duties of the office.

The Department will instantly be put into mourning, and the officers of the Navy will wear the usual badges in token of grief for the death of the Hon. T. W. Gilmer, late Secretary of the Navy, during the period of thirty days.

Minute guns will be fired on the day after receiving this order, at all Naval Stations, and on board all the ships of war.

Similar orders will be issued in token of respect for the memory of Captain Beverly Kennon, late of the United States Navy, and Chief of the Bureau of Construction, who had won for himself a high rank in the service, by the faithful and diligent discharge of his duty, and by his acknowledged gallantry and uniform correct and officer-like deportment.

(Signed) JOHN TYLER.

February 29, 1844.

GENERAL ORDER.

Navy Department, Feb. 26, 1844.

As a mark of respect to the memory to the late Hon. Thomas W. Gilmer, Secretary of the Navy, who, at his entrance upon the important duties with which he had been lately entrusted, and for the able performance of which his whold previous life was the guarantee, the flags of all vessels in commission, Navy Yards and Stations, are to be hoisted at half mast on the day after the receipt of this order; minute guns to the number of seventeen are to be fired between sunrise and sunset, and crape is to be worn on the left arm and upon the sword for the space of thirty days.

L. WARRINGTON,
Secretary of the Navy, ad interim.

By command of the President.

GENERAL ORDER

Navy Department, Feb. 26, 1844.

On the day after the funeral honors have been paid to the late able and lamented Secretary of the Navy, minute guns to the number of 13, will be fired between sunrise and sunset; mourning for the space of thirty days will be worn on the left arm, and the flags of the vessels in commission, the Navy Yards and Stations will be hoisted at half mast, as a token of respect to the late Captain Beverly Kennon, Chief of the Bureau of Construction, Equipment and Repair, who had won for himself the highest rank of the service, by the faithful and diligent discharge of his duty, and by his knowledged gallantry and uniformly officer-like deportment.

L. WARRINGTON,
Secretary of the Treasury, ad interim.

By command of the President.

HORRIBLE.—A fire broke out in the Poor House at Nantucket, on the 20th ult., consuming the building together with *eight of its inmates!*

☞ Recent intelligence has been received from China, of an immense fire which occurred in Canton, destroying from *twelve to fifteen hundred buildings*. Loss in goods alone rising of $300,000.

"A LADY IN THE CASE."—The recent duel at Washington is said to have originated from a quarrel about a lady.

☞ We disposed of something like a thousand extras giving an account of the recent fires.

☞ The Methodist Episcopal Church in Worcester caught fire and was consumed on Monday week. Insured for $3000: original cost $6000.

Mrs. Commodore Porter asks Congress to be placed on the Naval Pension list. Her husband in addition to his great and inpayable services, having greatly contributed to the support of that pension while in the public service. We take it for granted that her application wil be allowed.

☞ A fastidious lady was greatly shocked the other day, on reading that male and female strawberry plants are frequently found occupying the same bed!

Letter From Gov. Reynolds.—On the table near where he fell, was found the following letter addressed to Col. W. G. Minor:

"In every situation in which I have been placed, I have labored to discharge my duty faithfully to the public, but this has not protected me for the last twelve months, from the slanders and abuse of my enemies, which has rendered my life a burden to me.—I pray God to forgive them, and teach them more charity.

My will is in the hands of James L. Minor, Esq.,
Farewell. THOS. REYNOLDS.

Col. W. G. Minor.
Feb. 9, 1844."

Married.

In Brooklyn, on the 11th inst, by the Rev. Mr. Coe, Mr. Charles H. Price, of Milford, Mass., to Miss Betsey Cleveland of Brooklyn.

Died.

In Preston, on the 3d, inst. of Consumption; Fanney Ayer, aged 24 years; only daughter of Jeremiah S. Halsey, Esq.,

Notice.

THE legal voters, in town meeting, in the town of Norwich are hereby warned to meet at the Town Hall, in said Norwich, on Tuesday the 12th, inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of taking into consideration, the propriety of granting relief to certain individuals, who are taxed for their Town Orders.—Also for the purpose of granting a sum of money, to Mr. Wheeler Geer, for the support of his son; and to do any other business which may fairly come before said meeting.

ZEBULON R. ROBBINS,
BENJN. HUNTINGTON,
EDWIN GAVITT, } *Selectmen*

Dated, Norwich, March 5th, '44. 15

BOZRAH NOTICE,

AN Adjourned Meeting of the Democrats, will be held at the Basement Room, of the New Meeting House, in Bozrah; on Wednesday Evening, the 13th, inst. at 6 o'clock, P. M. A punctual attendance is requested, as several Gentlemen from abroad will address the meeting. Per order Town Committee.

(Wednesday Evening, 13th, inst.)

Bozrah, March 6th, 1844 15

ALL PERSONS,

HAVING unsettled accounts, with LOVELL, BUTTS & Co., are requested to settle them before the first of April next.

Norwich, March 6, '44

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office, Norwich, Ct., March, 4th, 1844.

Allen Elizabeth R	King John W
Allen Ebenezer Esq.	Kipp John
Allen Clarissa	Kehr Bernhard
Allen Ethan A	Lambert Amelia M
Aikman Robert	Lewis Charles
Barrell Stephen	Lovely Mary
Beckwith Ezra	Loomis Edwin H
Boynton Daniel S	Leach Edwin
Brown Eliza	Lee Orlando B
Bushnell William	Lucy John
Baldwin Emma A	Miner Abby C
Burdick Ruth Augusta	Mott Jerusha
Beckwith Ezra P	Monroe Nathaniel
Brewster Hester	McLearin James
Beebe Lucy A	McLean James
Bogue Jerusha	Macks Ann L
Bell Isaac	Mulchy Jeremiah
Breen Bridget	Moarty John
Binks Mary	Maynard Jesse
Barrows Phelps & Co.	Moak E
Briggs Alexander	Morey Ann E
Benchley Henry W	Marton John
Bishop Lydia S	Noyes Margret D
Bates Lucy C	Northum Hanford W
Barnes Ezra	Perkins Daniel
Bump Henry G	Price David W
Culver G H	Parkis Zebulon
Carver Almira	Prentice William R
Crosby Harriet B	Pepper Joseph R
Cook Harvey	Perkins Stephen
Crocker Mr.	Price John H
Cone E C	Peckham Frances M
Church Rose	Parker Augustus A
Cox George H	Preston George E
Chaff Joseph S	Parker Mary
Clark Ansel	Perkins James
Caulkinge Edward M	Peckham James
Culbern Hannah	Pepper Joseph
Clark Jane	Perkins Lucy A
Charlton John	Rowland Levi P.
Craven John	Ryon Harriet W
Crocker Jared P	Robertson James
Church Stephen P	Roe Peleg
Dorley Benjamin	Rumrell Albert E
Dean Charles	Randall Elizabeth
Darrow G R	Robinson Mary A K
Delano Ephraim	Rogers F W H
Dewey Lenias	Richardson Lillicore S
Emagn Frederick 2	Smith Ichabod
Eaton Charles	Smith Julia
Eggleston John	Smith John
Ellems William	Smith Louisa
Ellis Clarissa	Stewart H B
Elgeter Thomas	Sullivan Timothy
Farrington Wm. T	Spalding Jed.
Field John	Story Hezekiah
Gay Aaron D	Swan Coddington
Gowler Hannah	Sharp Elias
Garnum Calvin H	Scott Charles H
Fitch Harriet J	Slam Catherine
Gallup Andrew H	Sanford A
Graham John	Stevenson George
Gates Tracy	Standish Geo. W
Geer Samuel J	Scott Welcom
Grant J A	Snell Eunice B
Goff Giles	Sharp Caroline
Gates William B	Stanton John Jr
Gleason Rev. A	Satchell Marish
Green Charles	Spalding James
Hammond Eliza	Swift Jared R.
Hughes William	Stanley Ellen G
Houtoon Betty	Stone L
Hamelton Abby A	Smith A G 2
Huntington Mrs. J M	Spencer Rev. Spencer T
Hubbard F H	Smith Winchester & Co.
Hazen Asher	Thomas Moses
Hewston Mrs. James	Thomson David
Holden Daniel	Tracy C
Huntington E B	Twiel Albert M
Huston Eliza B	Tucker Thaddeus
Hegarty Dennis	Tucker Henry
Humphreys Almira B	Tillinghast William B
Hempstead Mary E	Tyler Samuel A
Hamilton Abbey A	Vail Mary
Hart Lovinia	Weaver Penno B
Holloran Mary	Warren William
Ingham Experience	Wilson Lewis O
Jones Gurdon	Whittlesey Isaac
Joyce Hustie	Wilson James
Judson A Curtiss	Wakefield Tubal
Johnson A C	Wilson R M
Johnson Ralph	Willet Mary H
Kinney W W	Ward J H
Kinney Moses	Wilson Robert M
Keeney Abel	Ferguson Frances A

☞ Persons calling for the above Letters will please to say—they are advertised.

N B. All Letters intended to be sent out of the United States, by ships or steamer, the inland postage must be paid or they will not be forwarded.

15 ENOCH C. CHAPMAN, P. M.

Dissolution.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of CARPENTER & FOX, is this day, by mutual consent dissolved. All claims due to and from said firm, will be received, and paid by JOHN O. FOX; and the same business will be carried on at the same place, by said FOX.

AMASA CARPENTER,
JOHN O. FOX.

Pomfret Depot, March, 1st 1844. 15

NEW SPRING GOODS!

Now opening 50 cases of Rich Goods adapted to the spring trade comprising all styles of Staple and Fancy Goods.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION has been paid to the Cloth trade by an Experienced Purchaser, so that Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Satinets, and Trimmings will be sold much cheaper than ever.

SILKS, Fig'd Shaded, watered, Striped and Oriental dress silks; Extra Blk, and Blue Blk, Gros de Odier, Gros de Rhin Matteoni; Italian Florences, Bonnet Silks, Rich Hat and Cap Ribbons, Laces, Crapes, Bombasines, Alepines, Alpaccas, Eclionnes, Challey, Rich de Laines in endless variety; Chusans, Tusans, &c, cheaper than ever:

SHAWLS, White, Blk, Green and mode colored Cashmere, Broche, Ecossies, Damask de Laines, Highland and Rob-Roys full 20 per cent less than in 1843.

FURNISHING GOODS, Table Linens, Damask Cloths, Napkins; Diapers, Linen Sheetings Pillow Case Linens, Oriental counterpanes, Marseilles Quilts, 5-4 Sheetings, Fine and Heavy 4-4 and 5-4 Brown Goods, Burlaps, Tickings.

CARPETS, Rich new patterns at less than manufacturers prices, Rugs, Mattresses, &c. &c.

For bargains Call at the Old Stand of

ELY & CO.

32 and 35 Shetucket-street.

Norwich, Feb 28th, '44 1f14

Paints, Oils, Varnishes &c.

WILLIAM S. TYLER,

(at the Old Stand of S. Tyler & Son, Water-street.)

OFFERS FOR SALE AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,

White Lead dry	Linseed Oil
do do ground	Spts. Turpentine
do do in Oil	Copal Varnish Coach
Lethargo	do do Furniture
Red Lead	Black Leather Varnish
Yeu Red	Lacker
French Yellow	Bright Varnish
Vermilion	Glass Paper
Span. Brown	Emery all sizes
do White	Terra de Senna
Paris do	Rot. stone
Turkey Umber	do do ground
Spruce Yellow	Verdegris dry
Prussian Blue	do in Oil
do do Pulo	Red Chalk
Chrome Yellow	Gun chellac
Black Lead	do Copal
Emerald Green	Rosin and Pitch
French do	Putty
Chrome do	Glessir's Diamond
Drop Black	Blue Verditer
Lamp do	Green do
Blue do	Ground Umber
Vandyke Brown	Paint Brushes
India Red	Sash Tools
Rose Pink	Striping Pencils
Pumice Stone	Paint Risuers
do do ground	&c., &c,

Norwich, March 6th, '44. 3m15

Notice.

DR. KELLEY, will be at Norwich, at the Merchants' Hotel, on Saturday the 9th of March; and at Mr. Billings at Pentic, on Friday afternoon, and Evening of the 8th inst.

March 8th, 1844. 15

Canadian Horse Liniment,

THIS article is one of the most Valuable Remedies, ever discovered; for Sprains, Bruises, Galls, Scratches, Fresh Wounds, and Soreness of every description on Horses. *Sold only by*

WILLIAM S. TYLER,
and SAMUEL TYLER.

Norwich, March 6th, '44 3m15

NOTICE.

OWING to the late fire, the subscriber is unable to procure another Shop for carrying on his business until the 1st of April; at which time, he will be happy to wait on his customers, at

No. 15 SHETUCKET-STREET.

H. S. COOK.

Norwich, March 6th '44. 15

SOLD OUT!

THE subscriber having sold all his Tools, fixtures and interest in the House, Sign & Ship Painting business, to the firm of NICHOLS & CHAPMAN, Painters; would confidently recommend them to his Old Customers, and the Public generally, as workmen, well worthy of patronage.

And would also call on all indebted to him, by account or note, to make to him immediate settlement; as he is about to leave the Place; and unsettled accounts will be placed in the hands of an Attorney, on the 20th of this Month.

T. F. ALBERTSON.

Norwich, March 4th, '44 p 3w15

Richardson's Bitters,

A FRESH supply, just received, and for sale by JOHN L. DEVOTION.

No. 119 Main-st, one door East of the Quinebaug Bank, Corner of "burnt district" No. 1.

Norwich, March 6th, '44 3w15

Snuff and Tobacco,

MACCABOY Snuff; American Gems. Snuff; Mrs. Miller's Smoking and Chewing Tobacco. For sale by JOHN L. DEVOTION.

No. 119 Main-st., one door East of Quinebaug Bank. Corner of "burnt district," No. 1.

Norwich, March 6th, 1844. 3w15

TO LET,

FROM the 1st of April next a two Story Dwelling House pleasantly situated in Thames-street, on the West Side of the River, near the Wharf Bridge Said House will be rented either to one or two families. For further particulars inquire of ASA GAVITT.

Norwich, Feb. 26th. 6f14

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has a number of tenements to rent which will accomodate large or small families, a few rods west of the wharf bridge on Main-street, possession given on 1st of April.

NATHAN CHAMPLIN.

Norwich, Feb. 28th. 14

Fruit, Forest, and Ornamental TREES,

Ornamental Shrubbery, Evergreens, Plants, Bulbous Roots, &c.

WM. D. RIPLEY is prepared to furnish Catalogues and receive orders for Trees, Plants, Shrubbery, &c., from "*Prince's Linnean Gardens and Nurseries*," *Flushing, L. I.* Their new Catalogue contains the most extensive variety in the Union. As the most favorable season is fast approaching for transplanting, persons in want of Trees are invited to call at the Auction and Commission Rooms, Union st. and examine Catalogues.

Norwich, Feb. 28, 1844. 14

JOHN MYERS,

DEALER IN
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
OF THE FINEST QUALITY, AND MANUFACTURER OF
JEWELRY,
No. 80 Chatham-st.
NEW YORK.

All articles purchased of him not approved of, will be exchanged. Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange. The highest price paid for old Gold and Silver.

February 29. 6f14

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, have this day entered into copartnership, under the firm of C. DENISON & Co., The baking will be continued in all its variety, with a general assortment of Family Groceries, added thereto. They solicit all who wish to be supplied with the best quality of Bread and Groceries (ardent spirits excepted,) to call at the Baking in Water Street.

CHAS. DENISON,
JOSEPH MEEKER Jr.
WM. H. HOLMES,

Norwich, March 6th, 1844. 3w15

ANTHONY GORTON.

MERCHANT TAILOR.

Corner of Main and Union-Streets Norwich Conn.,

OVER THE STORE, OF S. DENNIS & Co.

HAVING long received a liberal share of patronage, is determined to merit a continuance of favors, and all who are desirous of procuring the most

Thorough made Garment,
AND
Good Fit,

in the *most fashionable style*, at prices SO LOW that no reasonable man would object to, should call at

A. GORTON'S,

where he will be happy to receive orders in his line of Business—promising to render perfect satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

N. B. Particular care will be taken in cutting garments that are made out of his establishment.

Be sure and call on

ANTHONY GORTON.

Norwich, Feb. 7, 1844. tf 11

SELLING OUT

THE entire stock of Groceries, at LOVELL, BUTTS & Co's. A rare chance for those who want to buy *cheap*.

Norwich, Feb. 21. 13

First Sort,

POTASHES and Sal Soda, for sale by J. L. DEVOTION,

No. 119 Main-street.

One door East of the Quinebaug Bank.

Norwich, Feb. 21. 3m13

DYE STUFFS &c.

Oil Vitriol	Allum
Muriatic Acid	Copperas
Nitric Acid	Madder
Aqua Fortis	Glue
Logwood St. Domingo	Nutgalls
do Campeachy	do Ground
Cuba Fustic	Argols
Nicaragua and Hoch wood	Annatto
Cam Wood	Extra Logwood
Indigo Marrilla	Press Papers
do Bengal	Tenter Hooks
Ground Lac Dye	Bar Tin
Brazil Wood	Sugar Lead &c.
Blue Vitriol	

For sale by JOHN L. DEVOTION,
No. 119 Main-street,
one door East of the Quinebaug Bank.

Norwich, Feb. 28 16

ORIGINAL STAINED

JOHN L. DEVOTION,
Druggist and Apothecary,
No 119 MAIN STREET.
One door East of the Quinebaug Bank.

HAS on hand a large and extensive assortment of genuine Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, &c.,—Which he has purchased during the last month at the lowest prices and now offers the same for sale at whole sale or retail on favorable terms.

Most of his chemical preparations are procured from the first Chemists in this country and the agents of the European Chemists, but such as are not are prepared by himself according to the latest and most improved rules of Pharmacy.

Norwich Feb. 7th, 1844. 3m11

LATE ARRIVALS.
BOWEN & McNAMEE,
16 WILLIAM-STREET COR. OF BEAVER,
NEW YORK.

HAVE received, by late arrivals, the most desirable stock of

Silk and Fancy Goods

ever exhibited, to which the attention of merchants, from various sections of the country, is respectfully invited.

It is their determination to present an assortment, unsurpassed in Richness and Variety, comprising the Newest and most Fashionable Styles offered in this market.

Special attention is invited to the following articles viz:—

RICH PRINTED LAWNS, consisting of every variety of style.

EXTRA RICH FRENCH AND SCOTCH PRINTED BALZORINES, entirely new styles.

PARIS MUSLIN DE LAINES, very rich printed; also plain coloured, black and blue black de.

SILK SHAWLS, consisting of rich figured Chameleon, black Ottomen, figured Poult de Soie, &c.

RICH DRESS SILKS, consisting of extra heavy Brocade, Chameleon, Satin Striped, Plain Fig'd &c,

SHAWLS, Paris Broche, embroidered Cashmere French Plaid, figured Kahyle, Muslin de Laine, &c.

FRENCH KID GLOVES, best manufacture, black white and colored.

FANCY CRAVATS AND SHAWLS, the most desirable, assortment ever offered.

LACES, great variety, consisting of English and German Thread, also Cotton and Gimp Edgings, at very low prices.

ITALIAN LUSTRING AND GROS DE RINES of the best manufacture.

FRENCH PRINTS—Hartman's and Gros Odier's manufacture, various styles, first quality.

ALSO,

MILLINERY GOODS, in great variety, consisting of rich Mat Silks, splendid changeable, chine, and striped Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, trimming Laces, &c.

ALSO,

Black and blue black Bombazines; Pongee and Spitalfield Hdkf; Italian Sewings; Satin and Taffeta Ribbons; Kid, Silk and Filet Gloves; Embroidery; Linen Cambric Hdkfs; Satin Vestings; Silk Velvets; black and blue black French Crapes; Lace Hdkfs and Veils, Silk Hosiery; Sinchews; Suchen Pongee; Lace Veils; India Perenett; Levantine Hdkfs; Italian Crevats; Buck and Beaver Gloves; India Nankeens; Paper Muslins, &c.

February, 7th, 1844. 1i

Paints, Oils, &c.

White Lead Dry	Chrome Yellow
do do do Ground	do Green
do do Ground in Oil	do Red
Spanish Brown	Yellow Ochre
Venetian Red American and English	French Yellow
	Prussian Blue
Red Lead	English and Chinese Vermilion
Litharge	
Patent Leitnes	Verdigris
Dark do	Rotten Stone
Rose Pink	Iron Black
Spanish White	Linseed Oil
Paris do	Neatsfoot do
Gum Shellac	Sperm do
Spirit Turpentine	Bright Varnish
Rosin	Japan do
Pumice Stone	Copal do
do Ground	India Red
	Umber
Lamp Black	Paris Green

Ivory Black; Chalk, red and white; Gold and Brass Leaf; Silver and Copper Bronze, Paint Brushes, Sash Tools, Camel's Hair and Sable Pencils, Glass and Emery Paper; blue, green, black, red and brown Smalts together with every article in the line. All of which are for sale on favorable terms by

JOHN L. DEVOTION,
No. 119 Main st.,
one door east of the Quinebaug Bank.

Norwich, Feb. 14. 3mos 12

Bird Seed,

OF all kinds, and Fish Bone, for sale by
JOHN L. DEVOTION,
No. 119 Main st.,
one door east of the Quinebaug Bank.

Feb. 14. 6w 12

Copal Varnish.

SMITH'S superior Coach and Furniture Varnish for sale by JOHN L. DEVOTION,
No. 119 Main st.,
one door east of the Quinebaug Bank.

Feb. 14. 6w 12

Brushes.

A GOOD assortment for sale by
JOHN L. DEVOTION, No. 119 Main st.,
one door east of Quinebaug Bank.

Feb. 14. 6w 12

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber would respectfully informs his patrons and the public generally, that he has removed his

Barber's Shop

to the second story (back room) of the building next east of the Franklin House, and over the store formerly occupied by Mr. Edward Moore. His room is fitted up in good style, and he stands ready at all times to wait upon those who need his services.

FRANCIS DEMOREST.

Norwich, Feb. 14th, 1844. 12

THE MITCHELL QUARRY AT HILLINGLY, CT.

PERSONS desirous of obtaining Edgings, Cross street Flagging, and underpinning Stone, can be supplied at the above quarry at reasonable rates.

ZEBEDEE MITCHELL.

Killingly, Feb. 14th, 1844.

TO LET,

FROM the first of April next. The corner Store now occupied by John T. Mott Esq.

ALSO.

Two Stores in the same Block fronting Franklin-Street.

ALSO,

The Store East of the Brick Block now occupied by Thomas O. Cutler, Esq.

The above are all very desirable Stores for the Grocery or retail business of any kind.

ALSO,

A Two Story Dwelling House, in Union-street now occupied by Eza ra Williams 2d.

Apply to E. C. BATON, Jr.
or STEPHEN COIT.

Norwich, Feb. 14th, 3w13

Just Received,

25 CASKS 1st quality Saleratus; on consignment, and for sale by A. C. HALL, Agt.
36 & 37 Water-street.

Norwich, Feb. 21.

COAL.

THE subscriber is now prepared to furnish for Family use and for manufacturing purposes, the above article, of superior quality, and at prices satisfactory. JOHN G. HUNTINGTON,

August 9th, 1843—5m37. [Central Wharf.

BOARD.

A Gentleman, and Wife can be accommodated with board, and pleasant rooms. Also three young Gentlemen; Terms reasonable. Enquire at the office of the News.

Norwich, Jan. 17th, 1844. tf8

LUMBER.

THE subscriber has on hand a large quantity of the above article of all kinds and qualities, which, he will sell low JOHN G. HUNTINGTON.

August, 9th, 1843—5m37 [Central Wharf

DENTISTRY.

Dr. G. R. & C. Parkhurst,

HAVE opened an Office, No. 89, Main street, 5 doors west of the Franklin House, where they will wait on all who will favor them with their patronage. Teeth set from caste a full set. Every necessary operation performed on the teeth, and warranted. Their long experience enable them to treat judiciously all diseases connected with the teeth.

Nov. 30. 1yr1

WM. H. ALLEN.'
DENTIST

OFFICE, NO. 9½ SHETUCKET STREET, (UP STAIRS)

WHERE he will perform all operations necessary for the preservation of the teeth and gums in the best possible manner. Teeth inserted from 1 to a complete set. Teeth cleaned, filled, extracted, and all irregularities, whether they proceed from disease or want of proper care, remedied.

March 23 tf17

COAL.

ANTHRACITE COAL of various kinds in the Lump, or broken and screened, for sale by the Cargo or single Ton by

EDWARD CHAPPELL,
Central Wharf.

Norwich, Sept. 12. 43

GROCERIES.
DELANO & SCHERMERHORN.
NO 50, FRONT STREET.
NEW-YORK.

KEEP constantly on hand a general assortment of desirable Groceries.

Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

New-York, Nov. 1st, 1843 6m49

SURVEYOR AND CIVIL ENGINEER.
A. KENNEDY,

Offers his services to the public as a Surveyor and Engineer, and will be happy to receive the orders of those who may wish his services in the line of his profession. Office Main-street, over the newspaper office of *Safford & Park.*

Norwich, Dec. 13th, 1843. 3m3

BOSTON CLOTHING STORE,
J. B. PALMER & CO.
143 Main-Street
Norwich Conn.
DEALERS IN

FASHIONABLE Ready Made Clothing, Under Shirts, Drawers, Cotton Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, carfs, Cravats, Hdk'fs, Stocks, Gloves, Socks, &c. &c.

November 11th, 1843. tf51

REMITTANCES TO AND PASSAGE FROM ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

WE beg to inform our friends in Norwich, Canterbury and its vicinity, that we have appointed Mr. JAMES McCLELLAND, of that city, as our agent. Persons sending for their relatives, or remitting money to the old country, will find it their interest and their friends comfort to give him a call.

ROCHE BROTHERS & CO.,
35 Fulton street, New York.

Jan. 24th, 1844. 6m

THE PEOPLE MUST HAVE CLOTHES,
And in order to make room for new styles of
SPRING GOODS!

THE SUBSCRIBER will sell for thirty days, COATS, PANTS AND VESTS; at a great discount from Cost or at the customers own price.

Now is your time to buy
CLOTHING FOR A SONG,
At 91 Main-street.
NEXT DOOR TO CHARLES CLARK'S HAT STORE.

Norwich, Feb. 14th, J. T. FAY

BROKE,

INTO the enclosure of the Subscriber, on or about the 10th of January, a RED COW, about 10 years old. The owner is requested to pay charges and take her away. FREDUS LADD.

Franklin, Feb. 8, 1844. 3w11

TO LET.

THE STORE now occupied by Wm. Bliss, on central Wharf. Possession given on the first day of April next. Also, the Tenement now occupied by Jas. F. Forsyth. For terms apply to

EDWIN GAVITT.

Feb. 7. tf 12

BOOTS AND SHOES,

At No. 84 Main-street.
NEARLY OPPOSITE THE FRANKLIN HOUSE.

TRACY & SETCHEL,

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have this day taken the splendid Store, No 84 Main-street, (formerly occupied by R. M. MORGAN,) for the purpose of prosecuting the Boot and Shoe business in all its branches; and they hope by attention, faithfulness and punctuality to merit a portion of their patronage.

T. & S. intend to keep a complete assortment of Boots and Shoes constantly on hand which will be sold as low as they can be obtained in the city. They will employ only the best workmen, and furnish them with the best Stock; and all work will be made punctually according to promise and warranted.

The Public and Friends,

We cannot now thank you for past favors in business for this our first call; but that we may soon have that duty to perform we invite your patronage, and will strive to deserve.

Just give us a call if only as a compliment, at No. 84 Main-street. TRACY & SETCHEL.

Norwich, Nov. 27th, 1843. tf1

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
Norwich and Stonington,
VIA
NEW LONDON.

Fare between New London and Norwich, 75cts.
" " " Stonington 75cts.

A MAIL CARRIAGE will leave Stonington on the arrival of the Steamboats from New York, for Norwich, passing through New London, on Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays.

RETURNING.—Will leave the American House in Norwich, passing through New London, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 1½ P. M.

For seats, apply at the Steamboat Hotel, New London, and the American House, or the Merchant's Hotel, Norwich.

WILLIAM BACON, Contractor.
Steamboat Hotel, New London, Dec. 23d 1843. 5

NOTICE.

TRI-WEEKLY LINE TO NEW YORK.

THE Steamer Cleopatra Capt. I. K. Dustan, will leave Norwich on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 o'clock P. M. or on the arrival of the Cars from Boston. She will leave New York on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 4 o'clock P. M.

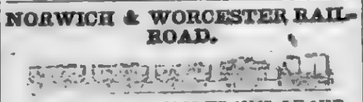
THE FARE, by the Boat, from Norwich, or Allen's Point $3.00. The Boat will on her passage from New York, after landing Rail Road passengers at the point, proceed to Norwich whenever the state of the River permits, and remain there until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. No extra charge to passengers or freights by the Boat between Allen's point or at Norwich.

N. B. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of said Boat—or owners.

E. A. BILL,
Agent for the above Boat.

Norwich, Nov. 18th, 1843. tf50

NORWICH & WORCESTER RAILROAD.



ACCOMMODATION TRAINS LEAVE
Daily,

From Norwich 3 3-4 A. M. and 4 1-4 P. M.
From Worcester 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Freight Trains from Norwich 8 1-2 A. M.
" " from Worcester 7 1-2 A. M.

STEAM BOAT TRAIN

Leaves Allyn's Point for Boston every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, on the arrival of the Steamer from New York.

Leaves Worcester same days at 6 P. M., on the arrival of the train from Boston.

Fares are more when paid in the cars than when paid for tickets at the different stations.

EMERSON FOOTE, Supt.

Norwich, Feb. 5, 1844. 11

Norwich & Worcester Railroad Extension.

ON AND AFTER Tuesday, December 19th, the Steamboat from New York will leave and receive passengers at Allen's Point.

The following rates have been established for the winter.

Passengers between	Allen's Point and Norwich		50c
Feight "	"	per 100 lbs.	6¼
" "	"	Greeneville per 100 lbs	7½
" "	"	" " and any station	
Beyond Greeneville in addition to present rates			
		per 100 lbs.	5

TICKETS for the route between Allen's Point and Norwich, may be obtained at the different stations of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad or on board the Boat. EMERSON FOOTE. Sup'n't

Norwich, Dec. 23d, 1843. 5

WALTER CLAPP,
BOOKSELLER & BOOKBINDER,
97 MAIN-STREET, NORWICH,
Opposite M. Safford's News Room.

Nov.8th, 1843. 1y50

New, Fashionable
HAT & CAP STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 137 Main street, at the old stand of A. Wickham, and invites their attention to a superb assortment of

Hats & Caps,

Manufactured from the choicest materials, and in the most approved style, which he offers at as low if not lower prices than can be obtained at any other establishment in this city. He is not confined to a one priced Hat, but has a full assortment, and feels confident in his ability to suit the tastes and pockets of all

137 Main st. 20 W. L. NICHOLS.

Eastern and Western Lumber.

100,000 FEET Albany Mer. Boards, 12, [14, and 16 feet.
25,000 Albany clear do.
50,000 Eastern Mer. Boards and Plank.
25,000 ft. " clear, 1¼, 1½ and 2 inch.
25,000 ft. Spruce flooring.
50,000 ft. Clapboards of various kinds.
400 M. Pine and Cedar Shingles.

For sale by E. CHAPELL,
Norwich. [25.] Central Wharf.

PATENT MACHINES.

THE cheapest and best Horse Powers ever offered to the public for driving Circular Saws, Cider, Shingle and Sugar Mills, Turning Lathes, Threshing Machines, &c. Also the best Threshing Machines for grain and hay seed, may be had of the subscriber—also the right to vend them in various parts of the country. Horse Powers from $40 to $50. Threshing Machines from $20 to $25. Both Machines easily convey'd in a one horse wagon.

N. B. A few more Agents wanted to sell on commission. A. KINGSLEY.

Norwich, July 19, 1843. tf 54

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC!
ORR'S AIR TIGHT STOVE.

A VERDICT having been rendered at the present term of the U. S. Circuit Court, in favor of my Patent for the above named STOVE, the public are hereby cautioned against *making, vending, or using* the same without license, as I am determined to prosecute all infringements of said Patent.

STOVES made by authority, will be accompanied by plates with my name and date of the Patent; also printed direction signed by myself, or General Agent at Boston.

N. B. Persons *using* the Stove sold without license are equally liable with venders and makers.

STOVES of good quality can be purchased at fair prices of ROATH & POTTER, No.— Water st and CALLYHAN & ROBINSON,— Water st Norwich, Ct.

ISAAC ORR, 3 Merchant's Row, Boston

December 6, 1843. 2

CHARLES A. CONVERSE.
Dealer in
English, French and German
Hardware, Cutlery, and Guns.
139 MAIN-STREET,
Norwich.

CREAM OF SAPONINE.

The undersigned, having used the Cream of Saponine, of which Mr. E. C. Ferre, of Middletown, Ct., is the sole Proprietor, are happy to award him our testimonials in its favor. Considering the expedition of making the lather, its superior qualities when made its softening effects on the beard, and its curative qualities on the skin, we do not hesitate to recommend it to the public, as the best Shaving cream, either *domestic or imported* now in use. Middletown, Nov. 26, 1843.

E. A. Russell, H. N. Fowler, E. W. N. Starr, L. C. Lyman, E. Norris, A. H. Bliss, J. Johnston, L. Hubbard, E. Lacy, E. H. Hubbard, H. Hubbard, W. G. Howard, J. Arnold, G. Sickles, J. A. Pierce, C. Woodward, W. E. Casy, T. G. Mather, S. Chase, S. D. Whitmore, H. Clark; N. Smith, D. Harrison, H. W. Fisk, W. P. Southmayd W. D. Starr, S. Emery, I. W. Baldwin, A. Churchill, W. W. Bacon, W. Foster, D. H. Chase, G. H. Taylor, C. H. Jackson, T. Boardman, H. Gardiner, C. H. Pelton, A. Beach, W. S. Camp, G. W. Beach, B. Smith, A. Newton, jr A. Merriman, L. C. Hubbard, J. H. Taylor, Wm. Jarvis, A. W. Smith, E Crofoot.

N.B.—Never purchase a pot of the above Shaving Cream without my name is written on the pot.

E. C. FERRE.

Jan. 17th, 1844. 6m8

FERRE'S
CREAM SAPONINE,
A NEW REMEDY FOR SHAVING,

WHICH *Surpasses all others* in making a rich and permanent lather, without irritating the skin. N. B. Any Gentleman can purchase a pot of *Ferre's Cream*, and use it *one month*, and if it does not please him, can return it and the money will be refunded. Be sure you get *Ferre's Cream Saponine*, and not be put off with an other article as some have been—see that my name is on the label as none other is genuine. E. C. FERRE.

For sale in Norwich by W. S. TYLER, C. OSGOOD and R. W. MATHEWSON.

Jan. 17th, 1844. 6m8

Moffatt's Pills and Bitters.

THE celebrated life and Phœnix Bitters prepared and sold by Dr. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York may now be said to be the most respectably established and extensively adopted family medicines in the United States. They have not only won the sanction and recommendation of all the candid and philanthropic portion of the medical profession, who have observed their invariably efficacy in general derangements of the stomach and bowels, and their astonishing effects in many varieties of acute and chronic disease, but what a far better, these medicines have recommended themselves, and fully and fairly achieved the distinguished and now certainly pre-eminent position which they now occupy in public and domestic estimation. They are proved by their works, and make no appeals to vulgar credulity. If the proprietor were disposed to make an invidious comparison between these self-established medicines and any others he might confidently assert and challenge contradiction that there is no medicine known to the medical profession, or named in the books, concerning which so many clear, unquestionable and convincing evidences of usefulness and remarkable cures are recorded as those which he can adduce concerning the Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters. If it be admitted that sufferers are the best judges as to whether a remedy has relieved them and restored them to health and strength, then is the evidence in behalf of those medicines decisive and irresistable. Dr. Moffat is in possession of an accumulation of voluntary testimonials from repectable persons and families in parts of the union, far and near, who give their names and residencies to the unsolicited statement that they have been completely and speedily cured of the following diseases, and of many others not here enumerated by these Life Medicines alone, when other medicines have been long employed in vain, viz: Scrofula in its most dreadfully advanced and destructive stages, when large portions of the flesh and bones of the face had been destroyed; Piles of five, ten, twenty, thirty, and even thirty-five years standing; Rheumatism, both acute and chronic, of the most hopeless character; Turgescence of the Liver and various other liver complaints Bilious cholic, and every conceivable variety of bilious affections; Marasmus, Phthisic of consumption in more advanced stages than any on record dyspepsia in all its chronic and acute varieties with its frightful train of distressing symptoms; worms of all kinds both in children and grown persons; diarrhœa, both serious and bilious; costiveness both habitual and occasional; fever and ague in its three principal varieties, and intermittent and remittent fevers of all kinds; hypocondriasis, and other extremely complicated nervous debility in general; salt rheum, scald, and erupsive diseases generally, including Erysipelas or St. Anthony's fire, and sallow unhealthy complexion; palpitation of the heart and determination of blood to the head, settled pains in the organs, limbs, back, head and side, affections of the system which arise from complicated causes.

The certificates of these cures are in the proprietor's possession, and will readily be shown to all who desire to see them. A small selection from them have been published in Moffat's Medical Manual, of which a new and enlarged edition is preparing for the press.—The reason why these medicines, which an ordinary family use operate merely as mild and effectual laxatives, cure so great a variety of formidable diseases is, that while as cathartics, cleansing the alimentary canal and relieving the liver, and the absorbent vessels of all impurities, they lay the foundation for the cure of all specific diseases, they are compounded of unique and unprecedented variety of choice and exquisite ingredients, some of which are almost unknown to the profession, which exert a specific action upon many complaints, without in the slightest degree affecting the general system otherwise than as simple purifiers, when those complaints are not present. Both the Pills and the Bitters are mild and agreeable in their operations, causing neither prostration nor nausea, and requiring neither confinement nor peculiar diet Their effects are uniformly to produce an immediate sense of renovated health, and new life and vigor to both body and mind. They cannot be taken without benefit and they should be procured both by individuals and heads of families, and consequently kept on hand not only as remedies but as preventatives of disease. They are sold wholesale and retail by Dr. William Moffat, 375 Broadway, N. Y., and also by

SAMUEL TYLER, Norwich city.

WRIGHT'S
Indian Vegetable Pills.
THE TRUE CHARACTER OF COUNTERFEITS AND SELLERS OF COUNTERFEIT MEDICINES.

NO MEDICINE has ever been introduced to the American public, whose virtues have been more cheerfully and universally acknowledged by its vast popularity and extensive circulation than 'WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.' To descant upon their various virtues at this late season would be a work of supererogation since few who peruse this article will be found unacquainted with the widely circulated proofs of the real excellence of the medicine, to which many will be ready to add the testimonals of their own experience. But if further proof were needed of the value of the remedy, it might be found in the fact that no medicine in the market has been SO SHAMEFULLY and REPEATEDLY COUNTERFEITED. Ignorant, envious and avaricious and unprincipled men have in different places, manufactured a SPURIOUS PILL, bearing a superficial resemblance to the TRUE ARTICLE, but composed either of impotent or Deleterious Ingredients, which they have sought to foist upon the public as the veritable

"Indian Vegetable Pills."

These FRAUDULENT SWINDLERS could never pass off their vile wares upon the public for the CONNIVANCE and ASSISTANCE of (self-styled) RESPECTABLE DRUGGISTS, who, for the sake of a little "filthy lucre" lend themselves to this MONSTROUS and UNHALLOWED SYSTEM OF IMPOSITION. The counterfeiter of a popular medicine, is more CRIMINAL than a COUNTERFEITER of current money. The injuries done by the latter, sink to nothing in comparison with those inflicted upon society by the former. We might paint him wringing the mite from the hard hand of invalid poverty which is extended for the boon of health, and receives instead, the VILE DRUG that PROTRACTS and AGGRAVATES disease, or, to view it in its best aspect, suffers it to rage unchecked. How melancholy is the reflection that thousands may have been hurried to the grave by having a COUNTERFEIT substituted for the TRUE MEDICINE, who but for the venal fraud might now be living in high health, the delight and hope of the social circle. All classes are interested in putting down these vile counterfeits.

Let the Stores where they are sold be marked and shunned!

And let the virtues indignation of the community administer to all concerned in these unfair practices a general and withering rebuke.

Copy-Right Law.

"AND BE IT ENACTED, That, if any person, or persons after the recording of the title of any print, cut, or engraving, map, chart, or musical composition, according to the provision of this act, shall within the term or terms limited; by this act, engrave, etch, or work sell or copy, or cause to be engraved, etched worked or sold, or copied either on the whole, or by varying, adding to, or diminishing the main design, with intent to evade the law, or shall print, or import for sale, any such map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, or engraving, or any parts thereof, without the consent of the proprietor or proprietors, of the copy-right thereof, first obtained or knowing the same to be printed, or imported without such consent, shall publish, sell, or expose for sale, or in any manner dispose of any such map, chart &c. as afore said; then such offender or offenders shall forfeit the plate or plates, on which such map, chart, musical composition, engraving cut or print, shall be copied; and also all and every sheet thereof, so copied, or printed, to the proprietor or proprietors of the copy-right thereof; and shall further forfeit, one dollar for every sheet of such map, chart, musical composition, &c. as may be found in his, or their possession, printed, or published, or exposed to sale, contrary to the true intent or meaning of this Act; the one moiety thereof to the proprietors, and the other moiety to the use of the United States, to be recovered in any Court having competent jurisdiction thereof.

Thus it will be seen that all engaged, either in manufacturing or selling counterfeit Pills, are liable to heavy damages, not only for the palpable fraud they are practising on the public, but also for infringement on the Law of Copy-Right as above cited.

☞ Beware of Counterfeits ☜

As the great popularity of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, has raised up a host of counterfeits, the public are cautioned against impostors, who are travelling about the country, selling to the unexpecting store keeper a spurious article for the above celebrated Pills

It should be remembered that, all who sell the genuine medicine are provided with a

Certificate of Agency,

Of which the following is a copy:

This is to certificate that the within named——— is a regular and duly appointed———Agent for the sale of

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.

in the town of——, State of——, and this certificate which is signed by Wm. Wright, Vice President of the North American College of Health, must also be countersigned by the acting Clerk, or Agent, from whom said certificate is received.

This Certificate of Agency will be renewed every twelve months, therefore, if any alteration should be made in the date, do not purchase.

The public are further informed that all who receive the above certificate, are also required to sign the following.

☞ Pledge ☜

This is to certify, that the subscriber, by certificate bearing even date herewith, signed with the proper handwriting of William Wright, Vice President of the North American College of Health,.....been appointed.....Agent for sale of

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS
OR, INDIAN PURGATIVE,

in the town of.....and State of.....to hold and continue in said Agency during the pleasure of said William Wright, and no longer, anything contained in the said certificate signed by the said William Wright, to the contrary thereof notwithstanding. In consideration whereof, I hereby covenant and to and with the said William Wright that I will not sell or expose for sale, any medicine bearing the above or a similar name, during my said Agency, other than that which I receive from his authorized Agent or Agents, under the penalty of five hundred dollars to be by me paid to him as liquidated damages. Witness....hand and seal, the....day of....one thousand eight hundred and forty.....

Thus it will be seen that the friends of the genuine medicine may be perfectly free from any apprehension of fraud, as all agents, who are provided with a certificate of Agency, have inviolably

SIGNED THE PLEDGE

not to sell any Vegetable Pills except those received on the above name William Wright, or his authorized agents.

Country Agents and others, will be on their guard against travelling impostors, and remember that all authorized travelling agents are also provided with a certificate of Agency as above described, and that Pills offered for sale, by those who cannot show a certificate of agency, are sure to be counterfeit.

It will be further observed that all genuine medicine has the title expressed in full on the sides of the boxes, thus:—

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS,
(INDIAN PURGATIVE)
Of the North American College of Health.

The patrons of Wright's Indian Vegitable Pills, will also bear in mind that the directions which accompany each box of Pills, have been secured by a copyright in the proper form, viz:—

"*Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1840, by William Wright, in the Clerk's Office, of the District Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.*"

will be found at the bottom of the first page of said directions

If, therefore, the name of WRIGHT is omitted, the purchaser may rest assured that all is positively wrong.

Thus it will be seen, that a trifling attention on the part of the purchaser to the above particulars, will put an effectual stop to this wholesale robbery, and drive, it is hoped, all depredators upon society to an honest calling

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS
Of the North American College of Health.

AGENTS.

Samuel Tyler, of Norwich city.	
G. D. Fuller,	Norwich town,
A. G. Schofield,	Greenville,
Alfred A. Young,	Jewett city,
Henry Sabin,	Plainfield,
Dyer & Burgess,	" Moosup de
Samuel H. Grosvenor,	West Killingly.
Moses Sayles,	North "
Erastus Knight,	Thompson,
W. S. Arnold,	" Manuvil
Geo. Bowen,	South Woodstock,
Andrew A. Williams,	West "
Charles Richmond,	Westford,
E. Faxon, Jr.,	Stonington,
Wm. B. Hull,	North "
B. F. Collins,	Mystic,
Palmer & Beebe,	" Bridge,
B. B. Thurston,	Hopkinton, R. I.
Olney & Richmond,	Richmond. R.I. Brm'd Iron Works
H. Lewis & Co.,	Westerly, R. I.,
P. Welles,	Kingston, R. I.

READ ALL YE AFFLICTED!
MORE WONDERFUL EFFECTS OF
SAND'S
SARSAPARILLA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17th, 1843.

MESSRS. SANDS—Gents: Although personally unacquainted, I feel myself under many obligations, having recently been cured by the use of your Sarsaparilla of a most distressing malady. For the past five years I have suffered from violent palpitation of the heart, connected with a severe pain in the side, disease of the liver, and general derangement of the digestive organs—my whole nervous system was prostrated, the citadel of life itself attacked, and I despaired of ever being cured. Notwithstanding the best medical treatment, and the use of all the ordinary remedies prescribed in such cases, I found myself fast verging towards eternity. Judge, then, of my surprise and delight, when I read of the remarkable effects produced by your invaluable Sarsaparilla. Hope springing up afresh, I resolved to make one more trial, and immediately procured some of the Sarsaparilla of your agent, S. P. Thompson. The result is as unexpected as it was unlooked for: to my lasting comfort and satisfaction I pronounce these words, "I AM WELL!" Yes, gentlemen, well! and oh that this language might resound in the ear of the afflicted to the uttermost parts of the earth, for the afflicted alone can appreciate the value of such medicine. For the benefit of suffering humanity I communicate these facts, and only desire the fame of your medicine may spread as far as its real merits deserve.—Geo. Rex, 597 South Second s

Sand's Sarsaparilla.

MANSFIELD, Oct 2d, 1843.

To R. W. Mathewson, Norwich Sir:

For fifteen years last past I have been the subject of complicated disease. Troubled with the dropsy, and my nerves completely unstrung with more or less of erysipelas in connection with other bad humors. In May last my difficulties seemed to enrage and to be more firmly seated, my head and face was so swollen that it appeared to me that the bones in my head had separated one from the other, and completely disfigured my face. I could scarcely breathe through my nose; my eyes were so affected that I could see but little; at the same time attended with an acute and indescribable pain constantly darting from the nose to other parts of the head and throat which was badly swollen and very sore, and a constant burning heat or irritation in the stomach, with my limbs bloated to nearly twice their ordinary size. In this situation, for weeks, I was compelled to lie upon one side with but little or no sleep. My humors assumed a renewed and stubborn hold upon me apparently threatening a speedy dissolution. I tried every expedient possible with but little or no benefit. My physician at length recommended Sands Sarsaparilla; I procured a few bottles of it which I believe to be the means (through the blessing of God) of my restoration to comparative health again, I had not taken but two or three bottles before my disease began to leave. My pain and swelling is gone, my appetite good, sleep and rest quietly—to me it has been a sovereign balm.

EUNICE CRANE.

Having been acquainted with the afflicted widow, Mrs. Eunice Crane of Mansfield for nearly six years, (whose protracted sickness has called forth the sympathies of the community where she resides) I consider it an occasion for joy that her sufferings have been so far alleviated by the use of Sands' Sarsaparilla, which has been so kindly forwarded by yourself.

HENRY BROMLEY, Minister of the Gospel.

We the undersigned do certify that the above are facts.

LUTHER MARTIN.
ELEAZAR BENNETT.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, and for exportation by A. B. SANDS & CO., Druggists, (Granite Buildings) 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers-street, New-York. Sold also by A. B. & D. SANDS, 79 Fulton street and 77 East Broadway, corner of Market street; also sold by Druggists generally in all the principal cities and chief towns of the U. States. Price $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5. Original documents may be seen at our store.

☞ For sale in this city by their agent

vNo. 1—49 R. W. MATHEWSON.

Great Experience and Judgment.

ARE required to make a valuable and at the same time an innocent purgative. This is possessed only by a few. The great majority of the remedies advertised, of this class, are manufactured by persons who have no idea of the relative or individual powers of the drugs they use. It is this cause more than any other, which occasions the inertness and often injurious effects produced by advertised remedies; and hence the general prejudice which prevails against them. Now there is a great difference in this respect with regard to the pills made by Dr. B. Brandreth, and consequently their superior claims upon the public. Each of the articles composing the Brandreth Pills, are prepared in that way which will secure their beneficial effects to the system, in the safest and easiest manner. The time will come when this medicine

THE BRANDRETH PILLS,

will be appreciated as they ought and as they deserve, It will be well understood then that Dr. B. Brandreth has the strongest claims upon the public confidence. It is true that every individual who makes a trial of the Brandreth's Pills concede them to be the best medicine they ever used. They are indeed a medicine about which there is no mistake. Their value in a climate so changeable as ours cannot be sufficiently appreciated. A free perspiration is at once restored; thus they cure colds, and consumption is prevented. Those who have a redundancy of bile find them of the most essential service; and should there be a deficiency of that important fluid, the Brandreth Pills have an equally beneficial effect. Often has this important medicine saved valuable lives in those regions where the DREADED YELLOW FEVER was prevailing. A few doses taken immediately upon infection being received into the system, will be almost certain to prevent any material inconvenience.—And at no stage of this dreadful epidemic is there so proper a medicine as the Brandreth Pills. Let that medicine be universally used in this disease, AND NO LOSS OF BLOOD ALLOWED, and few, very few would be its victims. So it is with other diseases.—ASSIST NATURE with this all important medicine to remove morbid humors from the blood, and do not resort to bleeding or mercury, and we shall have a very GREAT SCARCITY of persons afflicted with CHRONIC MALADIES. The feathered tribe—the animal kingdom—over which we are the lords, they are not afflicted with Chronic Maladies, as others should we be if it were not our pride which occasions them—FOLLOW NATURE. Use that medicine which harmonizes with her, which mildly but surely removes all impurities from the blood, which strengthens the feeble, and yet reduces those of too full a habit, to a healthy standard. Let me again say, that every department of the manufacture of the Brandreth Pills is personally superintended by me, and that every box with my three labels upon them may be relied upon to have the beneficial effect described, if used according to the directions accompanying each box.

The public's servant,
B. BRANDRETH.

THE BRANDRETH PILLS are sold at the Comb, Fancy and Medicine Store,

AGENTS.

Norwich City, Norwich Town, G. Fuller; New London, Nathan Belden; Lebanon, Jesse Wright; Yantic ville, Tracy, Huntington & Co.; Salem, W. Williams; Montville, J. Turner; Lyme, D. R. Noyes; Groton, R. A. Morgan Portersville, Smith, Cady & Co.; Stonington, Horace Lewis; Head of Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Milltown Latham Hull, Jr.; Waterford, Comstock & Stanton

Remember—S. P. BALCAM is the only agen in Norwich.

Druggists almost invariably sell counterfeits of the above valuable medicine. There are NEVER purchase at a Druggist's store.

THE NORWICH NEWS.
TERMS.

FOR THE NEWS ONE YEAR (IN ADVANCE)	$1,50
When not paid in advance,	2,00
PRICES FOR ADVERTISING.	
FOR 1 SQUARE (OR 16 LINES,) 3 INSERTIONS,	1,00
" EXTRA INSERTIONS PER WEEK,	20

YEARLY ADVERTISERS, HALF PRICE.

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE NORWICH NEWS.
WM. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
☞ For terms, see 4th page. ☜

PRICES REDUCED FIFTY PER CENT!
COOLEY'S
PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
REMOVED TO 95 MAIN STREET.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT to the new and beautiful building immediately adjoining the Norwich Bank, (and a few doors west of the Franklin House,) where he will continue to execute all descriptions of Printing, in a style not inferior to any in this section of the country.

PRICES REDUCED FIFTY PER CENT!

The subscriber's whole attention will hereafter be given to *Book and Job Printing*; and as his connexions are very superior, and his arrangements such that he can execute Printing in the most expeditious manner, he will after this date *REDUCE* his scale of Prices, on every description of work, from *TWENTY FIVE* to *FIFTY PER CENT.*

COMMON HANDBILLS

Will be printed in good style for from *FIFTY CENTS* to *ONE DOLLAR* per *HUNDRED!*

CARDS

of any size, from *TWENTY-FIVE* to *FIFTY CENTS* per *PAGE, Cards INCLUDED!*

☞ All other Printing proportionally low.
Observe the number, ☞ 95 MAIN STREET. ☜
N. B. All Orders ready for Delivery at the precise time agreed on, (extraordinaries only excepted,) or no charge will be made

J. G. COOLEY, 95 Main-Street
Norwich Nov., 1843. 6m5

READ ALL YE AFFLICTED!
MORE WONDERFUL EFFECTS OF
SANDS'S
SARSAPARILLA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17th, 1843.

MESSRS. SANDS—Gents: Although personally unacquainted, I feel myself under many obligations, having recently been cured by the use of your Sarsaparilla of a most distressing malady. For the past five years I have suffered from violent palpitation of the heart, accompanied with a severe pain in the side, disease of the liver, and general derangement of the digestive organs—my whole nervous system was prostrated, the shadow of life itself attached, and I despaired of ever being cured. Notwithstanding the best medical treatment, and the use of all the ordinary remedies prescribed in such cases, I found myself fast verging towards eternity. Judge, then, of my surprise and delight, when I read of the remarkable effects produced by your inestimable Sarsaparilla. Hope springing up afresh, I resolved to make one more trial, and immediately procured some of the Sarsaparilla of your agent, S. P. Thompson. The result is as unexpected as it was unlooked for: to my lasting comfort and satisfaction I pronounce these words, "I AM WELL!" Yes, gentlemen, well! and oh that this language might resound in the ear of the afflicted to the uttermost parts of the earth, for the afflicted alone can appreciate the value of such medicine. For the benefit of suffering humanity I communicate these facts, and only desire the fame of your medicine may spread as far as its real merits deserve.—GEO. REX, 597 South Second s

Sand's Sarsaparilla.

MANSFIELD, Oct 3d, 1843.

To R. W. Mathewson, Norwich Sir:

For fifteen years last past I have been the subject of complicated disease. Troubled with the dropsy, had my nerves completely unstrung with more or less of erysipelas in connection with other bad humors. In May last my difficulties seemed to emerge and to be more firmly seated, my head and face was so swollen that it appeared to me that the bones in my head had separated one from the other, and completely disfigured my face. I could scarcely breathe through my nose; my eyes were so affected that I could see but little; at the same time attended with an acute and indescribable pain constantly darting from the nose to other parts of the head and throat which was badly swollen and very sore, and a constant burning heat or irritation in the stomach, with my limbs bloated to nearly twice their ordinary size. In this situation, for weeks, I was compelled to lie upon one side with but little or no sleep. My humors assumed a renewed and stubborn hold upon me apparently threatening a speedy dissolution. I tried every expedient possible with but little or no benefit. My physician at length recommended Sands Sarsaparilla; I procured a few bottles of it which I believe to be the means (through the blessing of God) of my restoration to comparative health again. I had not taken but two or three bottles before my disease began to leave. My pain and swelling is gone, my appetite good, sleep and rest quietly—to me it has been a sovereign balm.

EUNICE CRANE.

Having been acquainted with the afflicted widow, Mrs. Eunice Crane of Mansfield for nearly six years, (whose protracted sickness has called forth the sympathies of the community where she resides) I consider it an occasion for joy that her sufferings have been so far alleviated by the use of Sands' Sarsaparilla, which has been so kindly forwarded by yourself.

HENRY BROMLEY, Minister of the Gospel.

We the undersigned do certify that the above are facts.

LUTHER MARTIN,
ELEAZAR BENNETT.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, and for exportation by A. B. SANDS & CO., Druggists, (Granite Buildings) 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers-street, New-York. Sold also by A. B. & D. SANDS, 79 Fulton street and 77 East Broadway, corner of Market street; also sold by Druggists generally in all the principal cities and chief towns of the U. States. Price $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5. Original documents may be seen at our store.

☞ For sale in this city by their agent
No. 1—49 R. W. MATHEWSON.

NEW SPRING GOODS!
Now opening 50 cases of Rich Goods adapted to the spring trade comprising all styles of Staple and Fancy Goods.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION has been paid to the Cloth trade by an Experienced Purchaser, so that Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Settinets, and Trimmings will be sold much cheaper than ever.

SILKS, Fig'd Shaded, watered, Striped and Oriental dress silks; Extra Blk; and Blue Blk, Gros de Odier, Gros de Rhin Mattecoti; Italian Florences, Bonnet Silks, Rich Hat and Cap Ribbons, Laces, Crapes, Bombazines, Alapines, Alpaccas, Eolienne, Challey, Rich de Laines in endless variety; Chusans, Tamns, &c. cheaper than ever.

SHAWLS, White, Blk, Green and mode colored Cashmere, Brocha, Ecossias, Damask de Laines, Highland and Rob-Roys full 20 per cent less than in 1843.

FURNISHING GOODS, Table Linens, Damask Cloths, Napkins, Diapers, Linen Sheetings Pillow Case Linens, Oriental counterpanes, Marseilles Quilts, 6-4 Sheetings, Fine and Heavy 4-4 and 5-4 Brown Goods, Burlaps, Tickings.

CARPETS, Rich new patterns at less than manufacturers prices, Rugs, Mattresses, &c. &c.

For bargains Call at the Old Stand of
ELY & CO.
33 and 35 Shetucket-street.
Norwich, Feb 28th, '44 tf14

Richards'on's Bitters,
A FRESH supply, just received, and for sale by
JOHN L. DEVOTION.
No. 119 Main-st, one door East of the Quinebaug Bank, Corner of "burnt district" No. 1.
Norwich, March 6th, '44 3w15

The Norwich News.

VOL. IV.—NO. 16. NORWICH, CONN., THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1844. WHOLE NO. 172.

LATE ARRIVALS.
BOWEN & McNAMEE,
16 WILLIAM-STREET COR. OF BEAVER,
NEW YORK.

HAVE received, by late arrivals, the most desirable stock of

Silk and Fancy Goods

ever exhibited, to which the attention of merchants, from various sections of the country, is respectfully invited.

It is their determination to present an assortment, unsurpassed in Richness and Variety, comprising the Newest and most Fashionable Styles offered in this market.

Special attention is invited to the following articles viz:—

RICH PRINTED LAWNS, consisting of every variety of style.

EXTRA RICH FRENCH AND SCOTCH PRINTED BALZORINES, entirely new styles.

PARIS MUSLIN DE LAINES, very rich printed; also plain coloured, black and blue black do.

SILK SHAWLS, consisting of rich figured Chameleon, black Ottoman, figured Poult de Soie, &c.

RICH DRESS SILKS, consisting of extra heavy Brocade, Chameleon, Satin Striped, Plain Pig'd &c.

SHAWLS, Paris Broche, embroidered Cashmere French Plaid, figured Kabyle, Muslin de Laine, &c.

FRENCH KID GLOVES, best manufacture, black white and colored.

FANCY CRAVATS AND SHAWLS, the most desirable, assortment ever offered.

LACES, great variety, consisting of English and German Thread, also Cotton and Gimp Edgings, at very low prices.

ITALIAN LUSTRING AND GROS DE RINES of the best manufacture.

FRENCH PRINTS—Herman's and Gros Odier's manufacture, various styles, first quality.

ALSO,

MILLINERY GOODS, in great variety, consisting of rich Hat Silks, splendid changeable, chine, and striped Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, trimming Laces, &c.

ALSO,

Black and blue black Bombazines: Pongee and Spitalfield Hdkf; Italian Sewings; Satin and Taffeta Ribbons; Kid, Silk and Filet Gloves; Embroidery; Linen Cambric Hdkfs; Satin Vestings; Silk Velvets; black and blue black French Crapes; Love Hdkfs and Veils, Silk Hosiery; Sinchews; Suchen Pongee; Lace Veils; India Garnett; Levantine Hdkfs; Italian Cravats; Buck and Beaver Gloves; India Nankeens; Paper Muslins, &c.

February, 7th, 1844. 11

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber would respectfully informs his patrons and the public generally, that he has removed his

Barber's Shop

to the second story (back room) of the building next east of the Franklin House, and over the store formerly occupied by Mr. Edward Moore. This room is fitted up in good style, and he stands ready at all times to wait upon those who need his services.

FRANCIS DEMOREST.
Norwich, Feb. 14th, 1844. 12

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN pursuance of the provisions of a Treaty between the United States and the Chickasaw Indians, made and concluded at Pontotoc Creek, on the twentieth day of October, 1832, and of the supplementary and explanatory articles thereto, made and concluded on the twenty second day of the same month; and also, of the Treaty between the United States and the Chickasaw Indians made and concluded at the city of Washington, on the twenty-fourth day of May, 1834.

I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known that a public sale for the disposal of such of the lands ceded to the United States by the said Indians, as are hereinafter described, shall be held at the Land Office at PONTOTOC, in Mississippi, on the second Monday in May-next.

East of the Chickasaw meridian.

Township fourteen and fractional township fifteen of range one, east.

Section thirty-four, in township one, of range two, east.

Section six, in township six, of range two, east.

Fractional township sixteen, of range two, east, except the north fractions of sections one, two, three and four, and fractional sections five and six.

Fractional townships seventeen, of range two, east.

Fractional townships sixteen and seventeen, of range three, east.

Section eighteen, in township seven, of range four east.

East half of section twenty-two, in township ten, of range four, east

Section five, in township eight, of range five, east.

Section thirty-three, in township eleven, of range six, east.

Sections twenty-three and twenty-six, in township four, of range seven, east.

Section thirty-six, in township seven, of range seven, east.

Section twenty-three, in township ten, of range seven, east.

Sections five, six and seven, in township eleven, of range seven, east.

South half of section nine, in township thirteen, of range seven, east.

Section twenty-five, in township fifteen, of range seven, east.

East half of section nineteen, and sections twenty, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty-five and thirty-six, in township eleven, of range eight, east.

Sections three and twenty-four, in township three, of range ten, east.

West of the Chickasaw meridian.

West half of section five, in township three, of range one, west.

West half of section thirty-two, in township two of range three, west.

Section thirty-two, in township three, of range four, west.

North half of section one, north fraction of section twenty-five and section thirty-four, in township six, of range four, west.

Section fourteen, in township eight, of range four, west.

Sections twenty-five and thirty-six in township four, of range five, west.

Section nine, in township seven, of range five, west.

North half of section eighteen and section twenty-nine, in township eight, of range five, west.

Sections twenty-three and twenty-four, in township nine, of range five, west.

Section eleven, in township nine, of range six west.

Sections one, two and three, south half of section seven, west half of section eight, and sections nine, ten, seven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four and thirty-five, in township ten, of range six, west.

Sections four and fifteen, and fractional sections nineteen and twenty-nine, in township eleven of range six, west.

Sections thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-one twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-three and thirty-four, in township ten of range seven, west.

Section two, north half, (lots A. B. C, F. G,) of section four, and fractional sections five and fourteen, in township eleven, of range seven, west.

Section two, and fractional sections six, seven and thirty-six, in township ten, of range eight, west.

Sections fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, twenty, twenty-three, twenty-six, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-five and thirty-six, in township seven, of range nine, west.

Sections thirty thirty-one, in township seven, of range nine, west.

Section twelve, in township eight, of range nine, west.

Fractional section thirty-five, in township nine, of range nine, west.

Sections twenty-six, twenty-seven and thirty-five, in township four, of range ten, west.

Sections six, ten eleven, twelve, thirteen and fourteen, in township eight, of range ten, west.

Sections four, five, six, seven, eight, seventeen, twenty-three, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight thirty, thirty-three and thirty-four, in township four, of range eleven, west.

South west quarter of fractional section nine, in township four, of range twelve, west.

Sections one, two, nine, ten, eleven, fifteen, sixteen, and fractional section twenty-two, in township seven, of range twelve, west.

West of the Meridian of Huntsville, in Alabama.

Fractional section eight, in township three, of range thirteen, west.

Fractional section one, in township four, of range thirteen, west, except lot A.

Section twenty-four, in township five, of range fifteen, west.

East of the Choctaw Meridian.

Township twenty-five, of range five, east—except west half section three.

North east quarter section four, east half section ten, south west quarter section eleven, south half section twelve, west half and south east quarter section thirteen, and north half and south east quarter section fourteen.

Township twenty-four, of range six, east—except east half and north west quarter section three, and north east quarter section four.

Township twenty-five, of range six east—except west half section two.

North east quarter section three, north east quarter section eight, east half and south west quarter section ten, west half section eleven, west half section fourteen east half section seventeen, south east quarter and north west quarter section nineteen, south half and north east quarter section twenty, north west quarter section twenty-and, north west quarter and south east quarter section twenty-three, south half section twenty-four, north half section twenty-five, northeast quarter section twenty-six, north half and south east quarter section twenty-nine, section thirty north east quarter section thirty-two, section thirty-three, east half and south east quarter section thirty-four.

Township twenty-three and twenty-four, of range seven, east

Township twenty-five, of range seven, east—except west half section one, north half section two, north half section three, south half section four, north half section eight, north half section nine, south east quarter section eighteen, south half and north east quarter section nineteen, north west quarter section thirty.

Fractional townships twenty-three and twenty-four, of range eight, east.

Fractional townships twenty-two and twenty-three of range nine, east.

Fractional township twenty-one of range ten, east—except south half and north east quarter section one, section two, north east quarter section one, section two, north east quarter section eleven, north east quarter section twelve.

Fractional township twenty-two, of range ten, east.

Fractional township twenty, of range eleven, east.

Fractional township twenty-one, of range eleven, east—except section twenty-six.

Fractional township twenty, of range twelve, east—except north half section four, section five, east half section six.

Fractional township twenty-one, of range thirteen. east—except south west quarter section thirty-one, north half section thirty-two.

RESERVED SIXTEEN SECTIONS.

East of the Chickasaw Meridian.

East half of section sixteen, in township three, and section sixteen, in townships four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, and thirteen, of range one, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, and thirteen, of range two, east.

Section sixteen, in townships one, two, three, four, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range three, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range four, east.

Section sixteen, in townships one, two, three, four five, six, seven, eight, nine, fourteen and fifteen, of range five, east.

Section sixteen, in township two, east half of section sixteen, in township three, and section sixteen, in township four, five, eight, nine, and eleven, of range six, east.

South half section sixteen, in township three, and section sixteen, in townships four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten and eleven of range seven, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five six seven, eight, nine, ten and eleven, of range eight ea

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine and ten, of range nine, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, five, six, and seven, of range ten, east.

West of Chickasaw Meridian.

Section sixteen, in township four, six, seven, eight nine, ten eleven, twelve, and thirteen, of range one west.

Section sixteen, in towships six, seven, eight, nine ten and eleven, of range two, west.

Section sixteen, in townships seven, eight, nine, ten and eleven, of range three, west.

Section sixteen, in township two; north half section sixteen, in twonship six, and section sixteen in townships eight and nine, of range four, west.

East half section sixteen, in township two; section sixteen, in townships five and seven, and east half section sixteen, in township nine, of range five, west.

Section sixteen, in townships three, four, five, and nine, of range six, west.

Section sixteen, in townships four and eight, of range seven, west.

East half section sixteen, in township two, and north half section sixteen, in township eight, of range eight, west.

Section sixteen, in townships one and five, of range nine, west.

West of Huntsville, in Alabama.

Section sixteen, in townships four, five, six, and seven, of range thirteen, west.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, five, six, seven, eight, and nine, of range fourteen, west.

Section sixteen, in townships three, five, six, seven eight, nine and ten, of range fifteen, west.

The lands selected as reservations, under the provisions of the said treaties, are to be excluded from the sale, which is to continue open for two weeks, and no longer.

The lands will be offered in quartered sections, and fractional quarter sections, where such exist.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, thi twentieth day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President:
TUNE H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Office.
Feb. 7th, 1844. (A22d 11

On the late Catastrophe at Washington.

Weep for the dead.—the all-untimely dead,
Whose glass of life Destruction's hand hath riven,
Ere yet around its rim their sun had shed
The evening rays that gild the vault of Heaven.

Weep for the sound of yonder sunset gun,
Whose long-drawn echoes spread the mournful tale
That with yon orb the life of man is done—
One sunk in ocean, one in Lethe's vale.

Weep for the Statesman and the Soldier, weep
For Neptune's sons, who thus inglorie is fell
All fueless then, upon the peaceful deep,
Without one moment fol their last farewell!

Weep for the blanched cheek, the streaming eyes,
The heart-rent mourning of sad woman's grief,
When all beloved on earth before them dies,
And leaves a blank for which there's no relief.

J. W. N.

Life's Sunny Spots.

BY WILLIAM LEGGETT.

Though life's a dark and thorny path,
Up goal the silent tomb,
It yet some spots of sunshine hath,
That smile amidst the gloom.
The friend who weal and wo partakes,
Unchanged whate'er his lot,
Who kindly soothes the heart that aches,
Is sure a sunny spot,

The wife who half our burden bears,
And utters not a moan;
Whose ready hand wipes off our tears,
Unheeded all her own;
Who treasures every kindly word:
Each harsher one forgot,
And carols blithely as a bird—
She's, too, a sunny spot.

The child who lifts, at morn and even,
In prayer its tiny voice;
Who grieves whenever its parents grieve,
And joys when they rejoice;
In whose bright eye young genius glows,
Whose heart without a plot,
Is fresh and pure as a summer's rose—
That child's a sunny spot.

There's yet upon life's weary road
One spot of brighter glow,
Where sorrow half forgets its load,
And tears no longer flow;
Friendship may wither, love decline,
Our child dishonor blot;
But still undimmed that spot will shine—
Religion lights that spot.

SPEECH
OF
Hon. GEORGE S. CATLIN,
OF CONNECTICUT,

Delivered in the House of Representatives, February 10, 1844.

The Committee of Elections having reported, and recomended the adoption of, the following resolutions, viz:

"*Resolved*, That the second section of 'An act for the apportionment of representatives among the several States, according to the sixth census,' approved June 15, 1842, is not a *law* made in pursuance of the constitution of the United States, and valid, operative, and binding upon the States.

"*Resolved*, That all the members of this House (excepting the two contested cases from Virginia, upon which no opinion is hereby expressed) have been elected in conformity with the constitution and laws, and are entitled to their seats in this House;" and the same being made discussion—

MR. CATLIN rose and said:

Mr. SPEAKER: I have not deemed myself called upon to occupy the time of this House with any remarks upon the various subjects which have been hitherto brought before it for debate. I may, perhaps, have felt that their discussion should be left to those whose constituents were more particularly and immediately interested in these subjects than were my own; or I may have been restrained by the sentiment that my first introduction here would excuse me in taking but few liberties in a hall graced by the presence of veterans in the work of legislation.

But in the resolution now before the House are presented grave and important questions of constitutional law—questions involving the powers and duties of Congress and of this House, and deeply affecting the rights of the States and of the people. While upon one hand it is declared that "the 2d section of an act of Congress, approved June 25, 1842, is not a *law* made in pursuance of the constitution of the United States, and valid, operative, and binding upon the States;" upon the other hand, it is asserted that four of the sovereign States of this confederacy are not entitled to representatives upon the floor of this House. These are, indeed, grave and important propositions; and, perhaps, I should have contented myself with listening to the able and interesting debates to which they have led, and at its close, have given upon them a silent vote.

But, sir, we were told on the other day, by the honorable gentleman from Ohio, [Mr. SCHENCK,] that these questions were to be taken before the people—that there they would be discussed, and that the decision of the people would be sought upon them. If by this it was meant to declare that these were questions in which the people had a deep and a abiding interest, and upon which it was peculiarly fitting and proper for them to consider and determine,—most fully do I concur in the truth and justice of the declaration. But if the honorable gentleman designed to excite timidity in those who were disposed to favor the resolutions now under consideration, and to drive them from their propriety, and their duty, the selection of the *subject*, and the selection of the *object*, were, so far as I am concerned, alike unfortunate. Before the people of the State which I have the honor here, in part, to represent, these questions have been already taken. Before that people, who, for high intelligence, extensive reading, and thorough practical knowledge, take rank behind the people of no other State,—these questions have already been fully, and, I may add, ably discussed. They were discussed, too, at the extra session of the legislature of Connecticut in 1842—a session called and holden for the specific and sole purpose of so districting the State as to conform to the diminished number of representatives to which, under the last apportionment, she is entitled; and, although the district system was adhered to as the settled policy of the State, it was then solemnly resolved by that body, that the second section of the apportionment act was invalid, inoperative, and void. The chief executive magistrate of Connecticut (a gentleman distinguished for his high legal attainments) approved that resolution. On the first Monday in April last, in their elections, the people of the State approved it; and it now stands as their deliberate and solemn decision upon the propositions now before this House.

In vindication of the opinions of the legislature and the people of Connecticut, thus expressed—opinions in which I most fully concur, and in accordance with which, I shall vote when the question is taken here—I beg leave to submit a few remarks for the indulgent consideration of this House.

The fifth section of the constitution of the United States provides that "each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members." In view of this provision of the constitution, I cannot doubt that this House is constituted the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of those claiming seats here from the States of New Hampshire, Georgia, Mississippi, and Missouri, as well as from all the other States in this confederacy; and that it is as competent for this House to determine the rights of those claiming under elections by general ticket, as of those claiming under district elections. Of these questions, this House is clearly constituted the sole, exclusive, and omnipotent tribunal to judge; and its decision can neither be revised, reversed, or set aside, by any other branch or department of this government. Its supreme authority over these questions has, in truth, been but vaguely disputed here, and that without any apparent confidence. Indeed, the question of jurisdiction seems to be fully settled by the section of the constitution to which I have referred.

From the report of the Committee of Elections to whom it was referred to inquire "whether the several members of this House had been elected in conformity with the constitution and laws," it appears that the members from the States of New Hampshire, Georgia, Mississippi and Missouri were elected by *general ticket*, in accordance with the long established laws and usages of those States respectively, and that, under those laws and usages, their elections, returns, and qualifications were, in all respects, perfect and complete.

But it is protested that, by the second section of "An act for the apportionment of representatives among the several States, according to the sixth census," approved June 25, 1842, the election laws of the States which I have named, so far as they relate to the *manner* of electing representatives in Congress, were *altered, abrogated*, or *repealed*; and that, inasmuch as the legislatures of those States respectively did not provide for the election of their representatives by districts, but suffered their elections to proceed by general ticket, the sitting members from those States were not elected in conformity with the constitution and laws; and hence are not entitled to their seats upon this floor.

This presents the direct question whether the 2d section of the apportionment act of June 25, 1842, is or is not a law made in pursuance of the constitution of the United States, and valid, operative, and binding upon the States. If it is such a law, it is, of necessary consequence, paramount to the election laws of those States, so far as it comes in conflict with them; and introducing, as it was designed to introduce, a new *principle* into the *manner* of their congressional elections—a principle quite unknown to their legislation at the time those elections were in fact held—it follows that the members from those States are now occupying seats upon this floor ~~to which~~ under the constitution and laws, they are not entitled. But, if the section in question is not such a law, then the election laws of those States at the time of their respective elections, were themselves in full force and binding, and there is an end of the doctrines of the protest.

This last proposition I assert: That the laws under which the late congressional elections were held in the States of New Hampshire, Georgia, Mississippi, and Missouri, were then constitutional. In full force, valid, operative, and binding; and that the members elected under those laws, were elected in conformity with the constitution and laws, and are entitled to their seats in this House.

That the election laws of those States once possessed all the vitality, and power, and authority which I ascribe to them, it by no one denied. They had been in existence for many years, and their constitutionality and validity had never been questioned in Congress or elsewhere. That, all or any of these States, had superseded or repealed the laws under which these elections were held, is by no one pretended; nor is it pretended that either the legislatures or the people of any of those States had cast off, or disavowed those laws as unwise, unsafe, unequal, or unjust.

The legislature of those States had severally discharged the high and responsible duties imposed upon them by the Constitution of the United States; they had respectively prescribed the *times, places, and manner*, of holding elections of senators and representatives; and of those legislatures the constitution required no further action. The people of those States were thus fully supplied by their several legislatures with all the means necessary to enable them to exercise the inestimable franchise of electing, in their own way, their own representatives in the councils of this confederacy. Has anything transpired which has had the power and effect to annihilate or modify this hard-earned, dear-bought, invaluable privilege? Has anything transpired which has had the power and effect to restrain or alter the mode or manner of the exercise of that privilege?—No, sir; nothing. There are no provisions in the second section of the apportionment act of 1842, which can effect a change in the *extent* of this right, or in the *manner* of its exercise.

For myself, Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to admit what some of those with whom I have the honor here to act are disposed to deny, in reference to the extent of the powers over this subject which are vested in Congress. I am prepared to admit, that the power to *make* regulations prescribing the times, places, and manner, of holding elections for representatives; and the power to *alter* the regulations prescribed by the state legislatures touching the same particulars, is, by the fourth section of the first article of the Constitution of the United States, vested in Congress. The terms of the grant are full, clear, and explicit; the exposition of the constitution given by Madison, Jay, and Hamilton—indeed all contemporaneous exposition of that instrument—conceded this power to Congress; the States of Virginia, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, North Carolina, and South Carolina, in their conventions, called to ratify the constitution, admitted that, by it, this power was vested in Congress, but they protested that it was an unwise and a dangerous grant, and proposed its erasure, or limitation, by amendment of that instrument; and because this power was conceded to Congress, and was deemed unnecessary, unwise, and dangerous, eminent statesmen, as well as some of the States, have in vain endeavored to procure the exclusion of this clause from the constitution. These considerations have left no room for doubt, in my mind, that upon Congress has the constitution devolved the power in question.

But, sir, it is a naked power. It was conferred with great jealousy and reluctance. It was not conferred with any view that Congress should exercise it, as a matter of course. No, sir. It was universally understood that this power should not be exercised at all, but in cases where the States shall neglect or refuse to make the necessary election regulations, or shall make regulations subversive of the rights of the people to a free and equal representation in Congress, agreeably to the constitution.—And it was admitted the other day, by the honorable gentleman from Tennessee, [Mr. M. BROWN,] that "this clause was inserted in the constitution so that the government should have the power of perpetuating itself, and for *no other purpose*;" and this was a wise and correct view of the object and purpose of the grant.

With this object and purpose of the grant fully in view, and in the most perfect good faith to the *understanding* upon which the constitution was ultimately adopted, the government had progressed for more than fifty years; and during all that time the several States had been left in the full enjoyment of their own free legislation, regulating their elections of representatives, without any attempt at interference, dictation, or coercion, by any Congress, or by any other department of the government of the United States.

It remained for the memorable 27th Congress to attempt all this—a Congress memorable for the time, circumstances, and means of its election—memorable for the variety and interest of the *scenes* which it enacted, the dictation to which it submitted, the solemn pledges to the people which it violated, and the astonishing character of its legislation; and truly memorable for its almost perpetual session, and the hot haste in which it repealed nearly all of its own important acts.

But the honorable gentleman form Indiana [Mr. C. B. SMITH] says, that no law has ever been passed which was *wiser in its aims* than this apportionment act; and, in a tone of complaint, he informs us that the Congress by which it was passed has been called "*the coon-skin Congress*," and has been otherwise much abused.

With regard to the name by which it has been distinguished, I can only say that I know little of its heraldry, save what may be learned in printshops, and the shops of barbers; and that I was not one of those who stood sponsors at the christening. If that Congress has been *abused*, I regret it. But of the truth of such a supposition, no proof has been furnished, unless it may be found in the fact that more than two-thirds of those who composed the majority in that body, have been retained in private life by the good pleasure of the sovereign people.—Nor is it easy to perceive the wise aims, or good intentions which induced the enactment of the second section of the apportionment bill.—Had anything occurred to render the exercise of the power vested in Congress, over the regulations of elections either necessary or expedient? No mischief resulting from the then existing State laws have been pointed out. It is not pretended that the existence of the government was endangered by the neglect or refusal of any of the States to pass the necessary laws to secure a full representation in Congress, nor by the unequal and unjust operation of the election laws, which the States respectively had provided. No sir; not a single State in the Union had invited this interference. But the people of the Union, and the people of all the States, were satisfied with the exercise of powers, and the discharge of duties which have been approved as wise and safe by the experience of more than half a century.

But it is said that the district system which the second section of the apportionment act attempts to force upon the States and upon the people, is eminently democratic, and in most perfect consonance with the doctrines denominated State-rights doctrines. I, sir, am one of those who hold the district system in the highest regard; and I should rejoice if the people of this country would adopt it in reference to every crisis and every contingency where they are or may be called upon to act by delegates or representatives. It has the pre-eminent advantage over all other systems in this—that it secures to the people the privilege and the power of electing in fact, as well as in theory, their own servants or representatives; it breaks up the consolidating strength of the large States; and it secures to the people a just and equal representation by those who are surely the exponents of the people's will. The district system had become, and was growing more and more popular before the provisions of this section of the act were conceived. A great majority, including all the larger of the States in the confederacy, had already adopted it in their State legislation; and no reasonable doubt can be entertained that the observation and experience of a few more years would have induced the few remaining States voluntarily to adopt this truly democratic system as their permanent policy. But at the very moment when the wisdom of electing representatives by districts was becoming apparent to all, and when so many of the States had embraced it as sound in principle and desireable in practice, then, *uncalled for and unexpected*, came the mandamus act of the twenty-seventh Congress, which would *compel* the other States to act in accordance with congressional behests.

In my judgment, sir, the exercise of the power conferred upon Congress by the fourth section of the first article of the constitution would have been, under these circumstances, altogether unwise, inexpedient, and in derogation of the dignity of the States and of the people.

It has been said that the apportionment bill received the sanction of both branches of Congress and of the executive, and that hence all its provisions must be wise and just, operative and binding.

But the honorable gentleman from Virginia, [Mr. NEWTON,] however high in favor he may hold the apportionment act, seemed almost inclined to censure the President of the United States for having given it the sanction of his name; or rather he was inclined to censure him, because he denounced and protested against the second section of the bill. The honorable gentleman finally retreated behind his own dignity, and gravely assured us that he "*he would not war upon the dead.*" War upon the dead! Did the honorable gentleman mean to say that the President had fallen in political death? When, sir, I ask—when did he meet this fate? Was it when his name found a place on the ticket of the universal whig party in 1840? No, sir, for long after that event, the honorable gentleman himself, and his *compatriots*, were found rejoicing in "Tippecanoe and Tyler too!"

Was it when he refused his name to a bill creating a mammoth national bank, with a capital of fifty millions of dollars—one of the most dangerous and demoralizing engines of corruption, oppression, and tyranny, of which the mind could conceive; and returned that bill, with his objections, to the House in which it originated? Oh, no! The President was then mighty for good. With a firm and manly stride, he was then walking in the footsteps of a truly illustrious predecessor; and like him, he won the golden opinions of all honest men. Was it when he refused his assent to a second bill which had the same design—a bill conceived in fraud, and born in corruption—granting to British and American capitalists a monopoly of all the financial, commercial, and industrial affairs of this great and mighty people?—Surely not; for this noble act still more firmly cemented and strengthened the ties which bound the President with the people. But when,

ORIGINAL STAINED

sir, did he thus die? Was it when he refused his sanction to a bill which authorised this government to rob and plunder with one hand, and with the other to purchase up the freedom of the people? Was it when he vetoed the "little tariff" or the "black tariff," with the odious distribution clause annexed. Was it then that he met this fate? No, sir, not then. At these results, the spirit of justice and magnanimity in this country greeted the President as the vindicator and saviour of the honor and fortunes of the State. When was it, then?—Was it when, at the opening of the present session of Congress, he presented his country before us, at peace with all the world, and, at home, prosperous in all its various great pursuits and occupations, while his own administration was only burdened by the debts and deficiencies created by improvident and reckless party legislation? No! The President has lived to do all this—*he still lives*; and although I stand not here either the eulogist, apologist, or advocate of the present administration, and approve not all of its acts, I may still be permitted to predict that the name of JOHN TYLER will be cherished by posterity as the name of one renowned for his virtues—as the name of an enlightened statesman, and devoted patriot; while the names of those who, from the fountains of their jealousy and malice, have poured out upon him the lurid streams of vituperation and abuse, will have passed into oblivion, to be remembered no more forever.

But what is the precise power claimed to be vested in Congress by the constitution.—By the fourth section of the first article of the Constitution, it is provided that "the times, places, and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the legislature thereof; *but the Congress may at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senators.*"

In this clause of the constitution is conferred all the power which Congress has over the regulations of elections of representatives. The legislatures of the four States had exercised all the powers, and performed all the duties conferred and enjoined upon them in this section of the constitution; and no further action, of any kind or degree, was required of them by that instrument. And how has Congress attempted to exercise the power with which itself was clothed by the section which I have read.—The first section of the apportionment act of 1842 makes the apportionment of the representatives among the several States according to the numbers of their population respectively, as ascertained by the sixth census; and of this section no question has been made, nor, so far as I know, has any exception been taken to its provisions, here or elsewhere.

The second section of the act is in the words following:

"*And be it further enacted*, That, in each case where a State is entitled to more than one representative, the number to which each State shall be entitled, under this apportionment, shall be elected by districts composed of contiguous territory, equal to number to the number of representatives to which said State shall be entitled, no one district electing more than one representative."

But the four States were already provided with laws for the election of their representatives by *general ticket*; and *how*, let me ask—how does this section of the act of Congress *supply* any regulations for the election of representatives by *districts*? It does not *attempt* to make or supply any such regulations. It merely declares that the elections of representatives shall be by districts, each district electing one representative, and no more; and there its attempted exercise of power ceases. Now, it must be apparent to the mind of every member upon this floor, that this second section of the law must remain entirely powerless and nugatory without the aid of State legislation; *or else* the people must be deprived of their representation in this House, if their State legislatures refuse to submit to the unauthorized dictation of Congress.

I deny, sir, that it is in the power of Congress, by any act, to deprive the people of their right of representation here. The second section of the first article of the constitution of the United States secures this right to the people in the most ample manner, and in the most clear and emphatic language. It provides that "the House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year *by the people of the several States*; and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislature." Here the qualifications of electors of representatives are clearly specified; and the rights of those electors are fully secured. The right of representation in this House is, then, a right which the people enjoy under the constitution, and not under Congress; and unless an act of Congress is paramount to a provision in the constitution, it is not in the power of Congress to destroy or abridge that right.

The legislatures of the States, acting under the constitution, and its imperious provisions, had fully prescribed the times, places, and manner in which this elective franchise might be exercised by the people; and if Congress designed to exercise the powers over this subject which it possesses under the constitution, in such a manner as that it should be valid, operative, and binding upon the States, it should have fully prescribed the times, or places, or manner, or some or all of these, in which the people might exercise this franchise, so that this inestimable right might be enjoyed by the people in as free and ample a degree as under their own State legislation.

So far as Congress attempts the exercise of its powers over this subject, it must perfect its own acts. It can, in no event, call in the aid of State legislation, nor yet deprive the people of the rights secured to them under the constitution. No act of Congress which, before it can have vitality and force, requires an act of State legislation in its aid, is valid, operative, and binding upon the States; *except* in those cases where the constitution gives to Congress the power to direct the legislation of the States in reference to the particular subject matter. Of this class of excepted cases is the militia system of the United States and the militia laws of the States which have been passed in conformity to it. Gentlemen seem to have relied with great confidence upon the analogy which they think they see between election regulations and the militia laws. But no analogy, of even the slightest shade, exists in the cases proposed. By the very terms of the constitution itself, are reserved to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia, *according to the discipline prescribed by Congress*. Congress has, then, the power of prescribing the discipline, the command, the whole government of the militia; and the State legislatures may provide a mode for the appointment of officers, and for training the militia, *under that discipline*. But, in reference to the subject of elections, the constitution confers no power upon Congress to direct or require any act of State legislation. The constitution imposes upon the States, *in the first instance*, the duty of prescribing the times, places, and manner of holding elections for representatives. They are not to wait until Congress may act, and then legislate under its directions or discipline; but the imperative "shall," employed in the constitutional provision on this subject, requires the State legislatures to act, and to act independently of Congress. To Congress are allowed the ultimate power and discretion of substituting its own regulations of the particulars in reference to which it is empowered to act, or of altering the regulations already prescribed by the States.

But, if Congress will undertake to "*make*" the election laws, which it is authorized by the constitution to make, it must be done by itself, and not otherwise. If Congress would "*alter*" existing election laws, in the particulars in which it is authorized to make alterations, the State laws, as thus altered, must still be left in force and operative, so as that an election may legally be held under them—for otherwise the State laws would not be altered, but *annihilated*. If by the several State legislatures, the first Monday in April was designated as the time for holding elections for representatives, would it be competent for Congress by law, to declare that the elections should not be held on that day, without designating any other time on which the elections might be held? Certainly not.—If the State legislatures had designated particular places where the elections of representatives should be held, could Congress, by law, declare that the elections should not be held at the particular places designated, without designating some other places at which they might be held? Surely not. And if the State legislatures have adopted a particular system or manner of electing representatives, and have enacted all their election laws so as to conform to it, and render it operative, it is not competent for Congress to alter or change that system or manner, and abrogate the laws which sustained it, without supplying some other system or manner, and the laws necessary to carry it into effect. The State legislatures can never be required to interpose, and, by their action, give validity and force to election regulations prescribed, or attempted to be prescribed by Congress.

But it is said that the second section of the act under consideration is not *mandatory*—that the States may pass the laws necessary to secure elections of representatives by districts, or they may neglect or refuse to pass them;—but if they do thus neglect or refuse, it is made the *penalty* that the people of the States so neglecting or refusing, shall be shut out from a representation in this hall. Sir, if this is not the language of a *mandamus*, it is the language of the *highway*—"your money or your life—your legislation or your liberties." Is this the language which Congress may address to the sovereign States in this confederacy? Is this the tone and bearing with which Congress may approach the people of the States? No, Sir. The honest and intelligent people of this country prize their liberties too high, tamely to permit them to be thus snatched away, and the independence and sovereignty of the States will never yield to such monstrous coercion.

It has been greatly urged here, during this debate, that it was the *duty* of the State legislatures to lend their aid in carrying out the provisions of the second section of the apportionment law. If the constitution has imposed that duty upon the States, it should be most scrupulously performed. But, unless that duty is, by the constitution, either in direct terms, or by necessary implication, imposed upon the States, I hesitate not to affirm that the obligation does not exist for the States by the provisions of the instrument itself, are subject to no duties relative to the general government, which are not thus enjoined by the constitution. If it were the duty of the several State legislatures to lend the aid of their legislation to give operation and force to acts of Congress, designed to regulate elections, the condition of the people, so far as their right of suffrage is affected, would be at once perilous and unsettled. Let us examine, for one moment, and see what would, or what might be the consequence. The States would pass their own election laws; these would be altered by Congress, but so lamely that state legislation would become again necessary; as soon as the laws were again perfected by the Congress, in its wisdom, might effect new changes by provisions so imperfect as that the aid of State legislation would be again required; and so the legislation and laws of the States would be continually vacillating and changing to keep pace with the various whims and caprices of Congress. The State legislatures might thus be driven to the necessity of holding perpetual session, while the people would be held in constant study to determine what were and what were not their own rights and privileges, and be never left in the enjoyment of them. Under such an exposition of constitutional obligation and constitutional duty, who would ever think of speaking of State sovereignties or State rights? Instead of being a bond of more perfect union, the constitution would bind the several States and the Congress in perpetual conflict. The doctrine for which gentlemen contend, who are opposed to the resolutions under consideration, would, if carried out, annihilate every vestige of State dignity and power; it would eradicate from the constitution that provision which declares that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people;" it would virtually consolidate all legislative power in Congress, and at the same time would divest the people of their rights of suffrage and representation, and ultimately destroy all their liberties.

It has been asserted, in a tone of triumph, and as an argument against the adoption of the resolutions before the House, that more than two-thirds of the States in this Union have approved and acted under the apportionment act. Sir, I submit to this House, and to the country, that there is no proof to sustain this proposition. What State legislature has, by its solemn resolutions or otherwise, approved of this section of the law? What State conventions have approved it? When and where have the people of any State given to this section the sanction of their approval? The truth is, that in no legislature, or convention, or among the people of any State, has a majority yet been found which was so wanting in attachment to the constitution, so regardless of the sovereignty of the States, or so blind to the rights and interests of the people, as to approve of this section, which so palpably attempts to overleap that constitution, strip the States of their election laws, and set the people at defiance. I know of know majority by which it has ever been approved, save that which was thrown up by the *Equine beatings* of eighteen hundred and forty, and made the twenty-seventh Congress but one perpetual ministration to the dictates of a most unscrupulous ambition.

That more than two-thirds of the States have adopted the district system, is doubtless true. But they had adopted it long before this *mandamus* act was passed; and, in all probability, they *would* have acted at all times just as they *have* acted since the apportionment act was passed, had the second action of that act been entirely omitted. The States which had before adopted the district system have continued to act in accordance with their own settled policy, and from the course of that action, no evidence whatever can legitimately be derived, that they, or any of them, approved of the provisions of this section, or that they deemed it valid, operative, or binding upon them.

But from the history of the legislative proceedings in some of the States which have adopted the district system, and are here represented by members elected by districts, it is clearly and unquivocally established that, although they would still adhere to the district system, yet of this second section of the action question they not only disapproved, but they denounced it as an impotent attempt at the assumption of power by Congress—denounced it as invalid, inoperative, and not binding upon the State. As I have already had occasion to remark, this is true of the action of the legislature of Connecticut, at its special session in 1842; it is true of the action of the legislature of New York; it is true also of the action of the legislature of Illinois; and it may be, and probably is, true of the action of other State legislatures with the history of which I am not familiar. But these instances are enough to show the falsity of the premises, which gentlemen have assumed, as well as to establish the very converse of the conclusions to which, by reasoning from these false premises, gentlemen have so triumphantly arrived.

And finally, sir, those upon this floor who are determined to maintain the great landmarks of democracy where the fathers of this mighty republic placed them, and, as far as in them lies, to keep the action of Congress, and the action of the legislatures of the States each within the limits of the sphere prescribed to it by the constitution, are here denounced as enemies to that constitution, as trampling upon the laws of Congress, and as eminently deserving of the odious appellation of "*nullifiers*." But from whom proceed these foul and unfounded charges? Not from the general government; not from even one of the States; not from the people. No not from these do the charges proceed; but they come from those who were themselves not only the authors and finishers of this miserable attempt to invade the rights of the States and of the people, but who were, through an almost uninterrupted session of two years, (the whole life time of the twenty seventh Congress,) steeped to their very lips in unconstitutionality, folly and madness. They were then, as they are now fast bent upon deceiving and blinding the people to their own true interests, and plundering them of their dearest rights. They were then, as they are now, busily and assiduously striving, with the appliances of promises and threats, trickery and falsehoods and bribery and corruption, to delude a generous and confiding people; and to enchain them to the car of one whom they have so often and so wisely rejected and spurned, as unprincipled and ambitious; and whose elevation to the proudest station on earth would be infinitely more dreadful and calamitous to the cause of morality and freedom than would have been the "war, pestilence and famine," which once he so impiously invoked upon his country.

We have already seen, sir, that, by the constitution, this House is constituted a high judicial tribunal, the sole and exclusive judge, to determine of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members. We are, then, to act under the constitution and by its express authority, in solemnly adjudicating upon the rights of members to their seats upon this floor. We are to decide all questions of election upon the facts, and the law as it exists under the constitution. If, then, we adjudge, as the resolutions before the House propose, that the second section of the apportionment act is nugatory and inoperative, for the want of other provisions to give it life and force, and perfection, how can this be deemed nullification? Do gentlemen who profess so much regard for the federal judiciary deem the Supreme Court guilty of an act of nullification when it adjudges an act of Congress, or of a State legislature, unconstitutional or nugatory, or inoperative? Do they venture to make this charge against any other court when, in the discharge of its high duties, it adjudges an act to be so imperfect as to be inoperative and void? No, sir. But here, when the political complexion of this House is so changed from what it was but one short year ago, and is so different from what they would have it now, the charge is unscrupulously made in defiance of facts of reason, and of justice. It is not made with the view of affecting opinions here; but that, by misrepresentation, new false issues may be made before the people; and that, by the aid of catch-words and cant-phrases, the work of deception may be prosecuted with increased prospect of success. But, sir, have not the deceptions and frauds of the last presidential campaign been so thoroughly unmasked as that the the people of this country can now clearly see, and fully determine, the nature and extent of their own political rights and privileges, as well as their own imperious duty? Have they not learned to distrust a party which has redeemed not one of the ten thousand promises by which, for a time, it secured their favor? Will they not refuse to be again led astray by their shouts and wild merriment, vain shows and miserable mummery, which they have so much cause to remember and to mourn? These are grave and important inquires, deserving sober and serious consideration; and to an intelligent and virtuous people I most cheerfully submit them.

Such, Mr. Speaker, are the views which I entertain upon the resolutions introduced by the Committee of Elections, and upon some of the various collateral questions which have arisen during the debate which has been had upon them. While I maintain that any interference by Congress with the election laws of the States was altogether uncalled for, and utterly inexpedient, I most freely admit that, by the constitution, Congress is clothed with the power, by law to make regulations, or to alter the regulations already made by the States prescribing the times places and manner, of holding elections for representatives. But I insist that the second section of the apportionment act is not an exercise of the power in question, inasmuch as it absolutely wants all of those provisions under which the people would be enabled by districts, to elect their representatives in Congress. It was an attempt to establish the district system in all the States, but for the reasons which I have assigned, it was a complete and utter failure. The apportionment act, then, contains no provisions which can repeal or alter the ancient laws and usages of the States of New Hampshire, Georgia Mississippi, and Missouri; and the elections held in those States respectfully, under and in conformity to those ancient laws and usages, were elections held in conformity to the constitution and laws, and those who claim under them are entitled to their seats upon the floor of this House.

The Man in the Moon.—There is a good deal of saucy wit in Lord Byron's anecdote of fair astronomers. He says that some ladies being asked how they could be sufficiently interested in astronomy to spend so much time in watching the heavens, replied that they had a great curiosity to see whether there really was a man in the moon!

THERE is so much opposition among the religious societies in a certain village in Vermont, that the weather-vanes on churches won't point in one direction at the same time. This is what we call the *height* of prejudice.

Noble Sentiment.—The author of the following sentiment is unknown. He should receive a more enduring monument than paper: 'A grain of carmine will tinge a gallon of water, so that in every drop the color will be perceptible, and a grain of musk will scent a room for twenty years. Just so if a man cheats the printer; the stain will be forever visible on the minutest atom of a minute soul, and will leave a scent of rascality about an individual strong enough to make an honest man curl up his nose in disgust, and kick him out of his presence, if he can't get rid of him in any other mode.'

One of the wealthiest farmers on the Connecticut, tells the following story:—"When I first came to settle, about forty years ago, I told my wife I meant to be rich—all she wanted was enough to make her comfortable. I went to work and cleared up my land—I've worked hard ever since; and got rich; as rich as I want to be. Most of my children have settled about me and they all have good farms. But my wife ain't *comfortable* yet."

The Exploded Gun.—It is suggested that the explosion of the "Peacemaker" may have been caused by the smallness of the charge of powder used on the occasion. The full charge of the piece is stated to have been 38 pounds, but only 25 pounds were used for the fatal load. The chamber of the gun was a *frustrum* of a cone—that is, a cone with the point cut off. The narrow end received the powder, and if the quantity were not sufficient to fill the cavity up to the place where the ball was stopped by the conveying sides of the chamber, a vacant space would be left between the powder and the shot. The consequence of such a mistake would be, as every sportsman knows, an explosion. We know not whether this is the true explanation of the accident, but there is certainly some plausibility about it.

As an impression has gone abroad that the "Peacemaker" was not made in this country, it may be proper to state that it was manufactured in Mr. Ward's foundry on the North River, near Bloomingdale. The other big gun on board the Princeton, is an English piece of ordnance. The gun which exploded was 15 feet long, had a bore or mouth 12 inches in diameter, and carried a ball of 230 pounds, the gun itself weighing ten tons.—*N. Y. True Sun.*

Burial of the Dead.

Inasmuch as no paper was issued from this office on Saturday evening, we substitute the account of the funeral written by the editor of the Intelligencer for the one prepared by ourselves:—*Madisonian.*

From the National Intelligencer.

Saturday was fixed upon for the Funeral Ceremonies, which were conducted with appropriate order and solemnity. The aspect of Pennsylvania avenue forcibly called up the remembrance of the scene when General Harrison's lamented honored corpse was borne along it to the tomb. Although the chief market day, and the busiest day of the week with all classes of venders, the bustle of business was hushed at an early hour, the streets were silent, though full of moving masses, the stores and places of business being universally closed, and many of them hung with the drapery of mourning. Notwithstanding that thousands from other cities and from the country were added to the thousands of the metropolis, to witness the solemn rites and funeral pomp of the occasion, yet the order and decorum which reigned throughout were not less gratifying than the entire exemption of the day from the slightest accident.

The expectation of the people now, as at the Funeral of Gen. Harrison, thronged the avenue with waiting multitudes hours before the Procession made its appearance. The perfect silence observed in the gathered throngs, and the clouded gloom of the sky, seemingly deepened the solemnity of the scene.

At the Presidential Mansion, the Officers of Government, civil, military, and naval, the Foreign Ministers, members of Congress, of both Houses, and relatives and personal friends of the deceased, had the *entire* at an early hour. Before the bodies were removed, appropriate religious services were performed by the Rev. Mr. Hawley, the Rev. Dr. Laurie, and the Rev. Mr. Butler, of Georgetown.

The Procession was then formed, and presented an imposing *coup d'œil;* the Funeral escort (composed of United States troops and Volunteers in their beautiful uniforms) heading the column.

Then, in the order announced in our last, came the bodies, each in its own hearse, accompanied by carriages containing the pall-bearers, and others filled with the mourning relatives of each sad victim; next, the President's carriage, shrouded in mourning, and then a long train of official persons, Heads of Departments, Senators and Representatives in Congress, Comptrollers, Auditors, &c., together with the members of several civic societies.

[The body of Mr. Maxcy was not among them, the family having already conveyed it for sepulture to his home in Maryland.]

While this sad array was moving slowly on, minute guns were fired and the bells tolled at measured intervals.

In this manner the bodies were borne to the Congressional burying ground, where the military halted, and forming a line in front of the gate, received the hearses with military honors and funeral dirges. After the coffins were taken from the hearses and placed in charge of the pall bearers, the civic procession entered the grave-yard, and religious services again took place upon depositing the coffins in the large receiving vault, where they will for the present remain, awaiting their final disposal, as shall hereafter be determined.

The funeral ceremonies on this sad occasion were such as reflected the public feeling throughout the national metropolis, and were extremely creditable to its citizens. It was observed that not only were the offices and stores closed during the time of the funeral, but during the remainder of the day. Besides a numerous attendance of the citizens of Alexandria and Georgetown, volunteer companies from both places were present, as were the Faculty and Students of Georgetown College, who formed a part of the procession.

The line of military companies, carriages, horsemen, public societies, and private individuals extended upwards of a mile. Among the troops that headed the column should be mentioned the company of United States Light Artillery, commanded by Major Ringgold, (which set out from Fort McHenry at two o'clock the preceding day, and arrived in this city, marching the whole distance, at 8 or 9 o'clock on Saturday morning,) the United States Marines stationed at the Navy Yard, and the following companies belonging to the District cities. Never have we seen a more general turn-out on the part of our citizen soldiery. The troops marched in front of the procession in the following order, the entire column except the Marines being reversed, according to the established usage of the military at funerals:

The United States Marines.
Morgan Riflemen of Georgetown, Capt. Duvall.
Mechanical Riflemen of Washington, Captain McCleland.
Union Guards of Washington, Capt. Harkness.
Independent Grays of Georgetown, Lieut. Hill.
National Blues of Washington, Capt. Tucker.
Washington Light Infantry, Capt. France.
Mount Vernon Guards of Alexandria, Capt. Snyder.
Potomac Dragoons, Capt. Mason.
United States Light Artillery, Major Ringgold.

Besides these companies, the Columbia Artillery, under the command of Captain Buckingham, were stationed on the terrace of the Capital, and fired minute guns as the mournful cavalcade approached the Capitol. A detachment of United States Artillery also fired minute guns when the procession reached that portion of the avenue intersected by Four-and-a-half street. Minute guns were also fired by the Commandant of the Washington Navy Yard. And, when the bodies reached the Congress Burying Ground, and were there deposited in the public vault, and the religious ceremonies were ended, the military fired several volleys in honor of the dead.

We cannot close this statement of the public solemnities of the day without noticing, what struck us with peculiar effect, the appearance in the mournful line of the honest and respectable body of mechanics attached to and residing near the Navy Yard, who spontaneously came forward to render this last tribute of respect to the memory of their beloved ex-Commandant Kennon, who is numbered with the unfortunate and illustrious slain.

It falls not within our province to attempt any thing like a religious improvement of this distressing dispensation of an inscrutable Providence. That will be performed more fitly by those whose place calls them to the sad duty. To us may be permitted, however—nay, it were unnatural and unbecoming wholly to forbear—the expression of those thoughts which a calamity that fills all hearts with grief calls up in every mind. And may we not say, that in this catastrophe, as in the sudden removal of President Harrison, there is an obvious rebuke of that spirit of vaunting confidence which certainly forms a shade in our character as a people! That arm which has both uplifted and thus far upheld us, but which we are all too prone to forget, terribly and signally smote us, in both instances, in the very act and hour of our high exultation. Let us learn, for our country as for ourselves, to depend for true glory upon our rectitude of conduct; to hope with trembling; to unite with our confidence in Heaven a sense of our own weakness and dependence. And are we not admonished, by the unlooked-for instantaneous occurrence of so overwhelming a destruction, to preserve in our brightest moments of festive joy, a chastened spirit? Let the bitterness of our party strifes with each other be subdued by the remembrance that we are in the presence of One who is stronger than all parties, the lifting of whose hand ends us in a moment, and through whose omnipotent will alone any of our parties can achieve either its own true honor or the country's good. And yet another lesson. Let us be taught, by the issue of this sad event, not too much to envy the success of those who, though raised by Providence to posts of the highest dignity and power, can so soon, even in the first hours of their success, be torn from their new-found honors and placed at the bar of the King of Kings.

"Old Veto"—His Claims and Position.

The formation of the cabinet anew, rendered necessary by the untimely death of Messrs. Upshur and Gilmer, seems to engage much of the attention of the newspaper letter-writers from the seats of government. Speculations of all kinds are indulged in, probable, improbable, possible, impossible and plausible. The names of Calhoun, Rives, Tazewell, Saunders, of North Carolina, Walker of Mississippi, Stevenson, R. M. T. Hunter, Dixon H. Lewis, Shannon, of Ohio, and numerous others of the conspicuous members of the democratic party, are more or less talked of by those writers for places in the cabinet of President Tyler. These rumors are mere rumors; though we should be not only well pleased, but certainly not much disappointed, if the State Department should be offered to Mr. Calhoun, and accepted. What the intentions of the President are, however, we are not at present advised; but that he will fill the existing vacancies in his cabinet with men of talent and ability, such as will command the confidence of the whole country and enforce the principles of the democratic party, we have no doubt.

We have much faith in the sagacity of the President, and believe that he will make such a selection of cabinet advisers from among the stars of the democracy as will seal the confidence of the people in his administration, and put an end to all doubt of its thoroughly democratic character.

From every quarter we are receiving unmistakable indications that the view we yesterday took of the state of parties, and the position of candidates for the approaching presidential election, is the only correct one. To us it now appears inevitable that the whole contest, after the Baltimore Convention, will narrow down to Henry Clay and his *legitimate* antagonist, John Tyler—the patriot and statesman, who has met and successfully opposed every one of the favorite hobbies of the "Mill boy of the Slashes," alias the "Farmer of Ashland." The people—the country—the democracy—demand that the merits of the administration of "OLD VETO" be tested by placing him before them as the antagonist of Henry Clay in the approaching contest. The friends of the President, in the name of justice, honor, consistency and fair dealing, solemnly protest against his acts being used as the means of elevating any other individual to the presidency.

If the democratic party do not unite upon one man, is not defeat certain? There can be no objection to President Tyler on the score of principle, for he is almost the only democratic statesman now living who, through a long public life, has maintained a perfect consistency upon all political questions—a firm adherence to the established doctrines of the democratic church, and a prompt obedience to all the usages and land-marks of the old republican party. For him every member of the old democratic family can honorable and consistently vote; every section and division of the party, without the sacrifice of a single principle, can be rallied to his support, and through him every sectional feeling can be harmonized, reconciled and united.

It is not so with any of the other aspirants to Baltimore nomination. We have a strong faith that the ruling spirits of the National Convention will be convinced of this fact by the fourth Monday of May next, when they will be called upon to decide the destinies of the great democratic party for many years to come. When they are thus convinced, we cannot bring ourselves to believe that they will be willing to sacrifice the party and its great principles for the mere love of one man, however worthy, exalted and deserving he may be.

When this convention shall have assembled and taken a calm survey of the whole field—calculated all the chances, and deliberated upon the entire matter—we cannot resist the belief that their eyes will be directed towards the present incumbent of the presidential chair, who has in that position successfully endeavored to honor his country and protect her fame—whose whole career has been one of patriotism, courage, virtue, dignity and honor.

It has not been the good fortune of any other living man to render such signal and valuable service to the democratic party as John Tyler. It certainly has not been in the power of Martin Van Buren to repress and keep down the principles of federalism, for their triumph was at its height, and their entrenchments apparently invincible, at the meeting of the extra session of Congress in 1841.

Had it not been for the firmness and moral courage of John Tyler at that time—for his attachment to democratic principles—his conscientious regard for the constitution—the country would even now be suffering under all the evils of a great national bank and other equally odious federal measures, which would have required a vigorous combat of a half century to destroy. Democrats should remember these things—the people should ponder upon them, and see that no injustice is permitted to be done to the high souled statesman who so promptly exerted his power to avert from them evils so great and momentous.

The democracy have acknowledged the claims of President Tyler, through the press and in public meetings and conventions—in their resolutions, addresses and orations; but does this pay the debt and release the party from all further obligations of gratitude? Has the democracy heretofore rewarded their faithful and self-sacrificing servants with empty and unsubstantial praise? The following solemn acknowledgement from the address of the late Virginia Democratic State Convention, a decided majority of which were the adherents of Martin Van Buren, was only due to TRUTH. It does not repay, as is in the power of the party to do, the signal service John Tyler has rendered to the country:

"To the vetoes of the present chief magistrate, "(says the address of the 3d of February,) we owe our "escape from an unconstitutional and *oppressive system* "of measures, which neither the flattery nor "the denunciations of the Dictator, rudely invading "the independence of the executive, could force him "to sanction. And though that Dictator, in consequence of his disappointed hopes, has in a spirit of "bitter denunciation unbecoming his years, and disrespectful to the institutions of his country, declared that the President is an example of utter abandonment of all the obligations of honor, of duty, and "of fidelity—and will soon retire with the contempt "and amidst the scoffs of all honorable men."

"We here, and in this public and solemn manner "do tender him to our thanks and profound acknowledgements for the signal service he has thus rendered his country."

This handsome acknowledgement from the distinguished body which made it must be gratifying to the President and his friends, and is a pleasing illustration of the *courtesies* which still prevail among the more honorable and elevated members of the democratic party; but is that and the like testimonials of gratitude from similar conventions of the democracy all that the friends of Mr. Tyler have a right to expect in return for "the signal service he has rendered to the country?" We appeal to the great democracy at large if these *complimentary words* are sufficient reward for the integrity and patriotism our worthy President has evinced in the arduous duties of his exalted station? Is he not, fellow-democrats, deserving of a more marked and substantial token of approbation at our hands?—*N. Y. Aurora.*

THE NEWS.

Norwich, Conn., March 14, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JOHN TYLER, of Virginia.
Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
CHAUNCEY F. CLEVELAND.
FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM S. HOLABIRD.
FOR SECRETARY,
NOAH A. PHELPS.
FOR TREASURER,
CHARLES H. POND.
FOR COMPTROLLER,
GIDEON WELLES.

DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES.

In State Legislation,

No Imprisonment for Debt—No property qualification for voters—No poll tax—No laws for the assessment of the business of mechanics and others—No increase of monopolies—No appropriation of the School Fund for any purpose but that of education—A rigid supervision of banks to protect the unsuspecting poor against fraud and failures—Equal rights to all, special privileges to none—A just and economical administration of the State government.

In National Legislation,

No National Bank—No National Debt—No distribution of the proceeds of the public lands—No assumption of the State debts—No change in the Veto power—A discriminating Tariff, so adjusted as to furnish sufficient revenue for the government and incidentally protecting all branches of American Industry—A treasury independent of banks and under the exclusive control of the people.

Mr. Catlin's Speech.

We publish to-day, to the exclusion of much other valuable matter, the very able speech delivered by our representative in Congress, the Hon. Geo. S. Catlin, on the subject of the contested elections. A very general wish has been expressed, to see it; with which it gives us much pleasure to comply, both on account of our high regard for its talented author and the just and respectful language used towards the Administration.

The following article from the N. Y. Aurora, we submit to the candid consideration of every democrat. The importance of union and harmony in the democratic ranks must be apparent to all;—it therefore becomes necessary that the views and opinions of each component part be duly weighed in order that we may enter the approaching contest, if possible, under circumstances favorable to the great cause in which we all profess to be engaged.

The only Hope for Democracy.

After a careful and attentive consideration of the state of parties and the various questions connected with the next Presidential election, we are thoroughly convinced that the only thing that can save the great democratic party from defeat and overthrow, is the rallying of its entire force upon John Tyler, the people's candidate for President. It will not do at this day to deny justice to that one TRUE REVOLUTIONARY who saved the country from the curses that whiggery was about to inflict upon it, after the *whole party* had contended in vain. Nor will the democratic people ever consent to see injuries done to the man who alone has placed the democratic party in its present elevated and commanding position—who, by his firmness and patriotism, with his own arm, has wrought out the salvation of the party from the prostration and ruin in which it was left after the campaign of 1840. The time has come when the people say to the party leaders, "Let justice be done though the heavens fall."

The democracy of the country, too long blinded by the prejudices excited against President Tyler in 1840, are at length awaking to a sense of the obligation they are under to him for invaluable services—services in the power of no other man to render.—His patriotic, fearless and upright course as chief magistrate of this great country has drawn around him a band of devoted friends, who will not abandon him; but who, having faith in the justice of their cause, in the merits of their leader, in the virtue, intelligence and patriotism of a grateful people, will stand firmly by his side and boldly advocate his claims to the nomination of the democratic party for the next Presidential election. The friends of the President will not throw down their arms while a hope remains—they know "no such word as fail"—they will betray no symptoms of alarm, but will as become all true democrats, contend for "justice to John Tyler" to the latest moment. If the party and its leaders shall finally disregard the voice of the people and thrust upon them a captain they have before rejected, then will the friends of the administration be absolved from the consequences of the defeat which, under such circumstances, will inevitably come upon the party and its principles. Leaders of cliques and managers of juntos may say what they please—may ridicule it—sneer at it—but they cannot disguise the fact that JOHN TYLER is the only man upon whom the WHOLE DEMOCRACY can unite as a candidate for the next presidency. In uniting to support him, who is there that can say the party would not act honorably, consistently and safely? As our friend of the Philadelphia Mercury says, "there can be no two ways about this"—either the democratic party must unite upon some one man or they must be defeated. Who denies this? Then, following the reasoning of the Mercury, "the noise and rancor of faction set aside, what can possibly be objected to Mr. Tyler by true democrats? His life and public conduct cannot be impeached, without striking at the principle of democracy itself. His important services to his country have been eulogized without stint by the most intelligent democrats in the nation, and we are not aware that a single act of his, when properly understood, has been censured by any reflective member of the party. Why, then, should not Mr. Tyler be an "available" democratic candidate? Because a few hired presses sneer, and feebly attempt to ridicule him who they cannot charge with one disgraceful deed? Because a little knot of political animalcula in this or that little village, profess their preference for another candidate who cannot *possibly* be elected in any circumstances? Do such things as these make Mr. Tyler ineligible?

"We believe that the choice of the democratic party will finally vibrate between Mr. Tyler and Mr. Van Buren. The first presents every claim that could be urged in favor of the latter, *and many other claims besides.* The first has an advantage of position which is of vast importance in a presidential contest. Mr. Tyler has no gloomy passages in his past history to cast a shade of despondency over his future prospects. If he had once been rejected by the people, *that* of itself would make his nomination an act of imprudence, though all other circumstances were favorable."

ORIGINAL STAINED

Choice Gems from the old Federal Blue Laws of Connecticut.

Happening, a few days since, to come across an authentic copy of the old Federal Blue Laws of this State, we thought it would be pleasing to our democratic readers to be furnished with a few choice specimens, illustrative of the bigoted intolerance and tyranny which characterized the earlier legislation of the Colony, and continued to prevail, until the light of democracy broke in and dispelled the old order of things, and in its place established a written Constitution. All of the old federalists, who survive at the present day, doubtless groan in spirit at the change which has come over the aspect of affairs. The horrid democrats have certainly a great deal to answer for!

The first in perhaps as "rich" a specimen as is to be found in the lot:

10th. No one shall be a *Freeman, or give a vote*, unless he be *converted* and *a member in full communion of one of the churches allowed in this dominion.*

Here was a great premium offered to men, to become pious and join the church. It wasn't enough that they couldn't vote unless they possessed a certain amount of *property*, but they must also be "members in full communion of one of the *churches* allowed in this dominion." This beats Rhode Island Algerineism all hollow. Now it is a little remarkable that some of the descendents of these same men express their determination to vote for a *duellist* and *gambler* for the highest public office.

18th. No Quaker or dissenter from the established worship of this dominion shall be allowed to give a vote for election of magistrates or other officer.

The poor Quakers and dissenters fared hard in those days. By this law, Episcopalians, Methodists, Baptists, Universalists (rather scarce in those days,) in short all religionists but Presbyterians, were cut off from voting. It is only a few years ago, comparatively, that, if a Methodist was appointed to office, the federalists, and to say, "There, that noisy, ignorant Methodist has been elected so and so."

13th. No food or lodging shall be offered to a Quaker, Adamite, or other heretic.

Very christian-like, indeed! This is following the Bible doctrine, "Love thy neighbor as thyself." It is something so with the federalists of the present day. They think that nobody is entitled to consideration unless he votes the federal ticket. Hence, we see them sometimes refusing to employ democrats; or when they have employed them, turning them out of work, unless they will vote for the federal ticket. We know of an instance that occurred a year or two ago at the Falls in this city, where they *even* went so far as to try to prevent a democrat from procuring a *house to live in!* The object was to drive the man from the village, because they found they couldn't drive him into whiggery. They did not, however, succeed. "I would have built me a shanty," said the democrat in question, in giving us a narration of the circumstances, "and lived on salt and potatoes, before they should have compelled me to leave."

19th. No one shall run on the Sabbath day, or walk in his garden, or elsewhere, except reverentially to and from meeting.

16th. No one shall travel, cook victuals, make beds, sweep houses, cut hair or shave, on the Sabbath day.

20th. No woman shall kiss her child on the Sabbath, or Fasting day.

The object here aimed at was undoubtedly good; we introduce them simply to show what pharisical regard was paid to *forms* and *outward appearances* in those days. There is a good deal of that spirit left yet among us. The race of "Sunday christians and week-day devils" is not entirely extinct.

27th. Whosoever publishes a lie to the prejudice of his neighbor shall be set in the stocks or be whipped ten stripes.

This, now, wasn't so bad a law after all. We wouldn't be sorry if it were in force at the present day. Fosse Sikes would have stood a poor chance when he was libelling prominent democrats last year, to say nothing of his infamous lie in relation to our government of the Express business. The coons of Hartford also, who have recently been lying about Gideon Welles, would be in a fair way of receiving their deserts. Squires, of the Hartford Journal, may thank his stars that this law is no longer in force.

Here comes something beautiful:

20th. Every ratable person who refuses to pay his proportion to support the minister of the town or parish shall be fined by the court £2, and £4 every quarter until he or she pay the rate to the minister.

It seems from this that "heretics" and others were fined, although they were not allowed to vote; and furthermore, that they had to support the *minister of the parish*, whether they attended his meeting or not! Many a poor man's cow has been levied on in this way, to help support the "established clergy" of this dominion, when the individual himself was perhaps a Methodist, Baptist, or an attendant upon some other church.

22nd. A debtor in prison, swearing he has no estate, shall be let out, and sold to make satisfaction.

Yes, this used to be the law, and not a great many years back either. A man could be "SOLD to make satisfaction" to his creditor. This is first rate Federal whiggery, and "no mistake." The federalists in 1840 made a law nominally abolishing Imprisonment for Debt, but to all intents and purposes sanctioning it. They are now anxious to restore the odious law of Imprisonment, but the democrats are determined to prevent them from getting the power to do so.

We will close with one more, and that on some accounts particularly interesting to Episcopalians:

25th. No one shall read common prayer books, keep Christmas or set days, make minced pies, dance, play cards, or play upon any instrument of music except the Drum, Trumpet and Jews-harp.

We can readily imagine why the Drum and Trumpet were excepted—for they were requisite on training days; but why the Jews-harp met with such favorable consideration, we are at a loss to determine—perhaps, however, it was occasionally introduced into church music. It is worthy of note that some of the descendants of these strait-laced gentry, have not only got over this aversion to musical instruments, *pies*, &c., but have taken hugely to *coon-singing*, and were recently boasting of their exploits in breaking into a Tavern kitchen and devouring a "stack of goodly pies" they found there! which, it seems, they washed down with gin and brandy, and then went off without paying for it.

Dreadfully troubled.

The whigs are dreadfully troubled to witness the zeal, the spirit, and the confidence of the democrats in view of the coming election. It annoys them to think that their coon nonsense and trickery are not more effective—that the freemen will not bend the knee to Baal—that the democracy so far from being discouraged, are elated with courage and hope. They have been counting largely upon their conventions, tracts, coon songs, and *money*, but they find after all that their prospects look gloomy, if not absolutely hopeless. The Courier, in a whining article published last week, virtually acknowledges this. Let our friends then PRESS ON! If they have been energetic before, *let them be doubly so here*. The result will be a glorious triumph of the good cause in April.

☞ Among the host of true democrats present at the meeting on Thursday evening last, was that aged and substantial republican, Dr. Avery Downer of Preston. We were highly pleased at the mark of respect shown the old gentleman by the meeting.

Work! Work! Work!

We have seen nothing more descriptive of *Factory Life*, than the following stanzas extracted from a song now going the round of the papers, entitled "The Song of the Shirt." For "band and gusset and seam," "stitch, stitch, stitch," &c., supply the proper factory phrases, and the picture is complete. It would after all however be some consolation, if for all this toil and miserable servitude a *proper compensation* were given:

"Work! work! work!
While the cock is crowing aloof!
And work—work—work,
Till the stars shine through the roof!
It's O! to be a slave
Along with the barbarous Turk,
Where woman has never a soul to save,
If this is Christian work!

Work—work—work,
Till the brain begins to swim;
Work—work—work,
Till the eyes are heavy and dim!
Seam, and gusset, and band,
Band, and gusset, and seam,
Till over the buttons I fall asleep,
And sew them on in a dream!

O! Men, with Sisters dear!
O! Men, with Mothers and Wives!
It is not linen you're wearing out,
But human creatures lives!
Stitch—stitch—stitch,
In poverty, hunger, and dirt,
Sewing at once, with a double thread,
A *Shroud* as well as a Shirt.

Certificate Voters.

Those of our democratic friends who will be obliged to vote by certificates cannot too soon now take the necessary steps to procure them from the towns where they belong. The Election takes place in two weeks from next Monday, and delays sometimes happen in obtaining certificates; to some places too the mail goes but once a week. The sooner then this matter is attended to, the better. The Town Committees stand ready to render any advice or assistance that may be desired.

The Democratic Meeting Thursday Evening.

The last Democratic meeting at the Town Hall, like those which have preceded it, was a proud gathering of the liberal and honest-minded freemen of the town of Norwich. There were probably 500 men present—no *women*; and if any difference was perceptible between this and former similar occasions, in the spirit and cheerful tokens which were manifested, it was a gratifying difference. The indications look better and better, that the Democracy of Norwich will come up to the work on the first Monday in April most manfully, and, we believe, in sufficient numbers to achieve a signal triumph over their federal opponents. The truth is, the PEOPLE are completely AROUSED! The whigs hardly know what to make of the large and enthusiastic multitudes which assemble whenever a call is put forth for a Democratic meeting. They are badly disturbed—frightened. They expect to be beaten. Let their expectations be fulfilled!

The meeting was addressed in an effective manner, by Messrs. Swan, Cocklin, Cool, Wait, Eaton and White. These gentlemen occupied the time from ½ past 7 to 10 o'clock—laying down the good old doctrines of Democracy, showing up the character of federal economy, and cheering their democratic brethren on to the glorious battle soon to be fought.

Dr. Eaton's was so able a speech as we ever heard delivered before a Democratic Caucus in the town of Norwich. It is highly complimented, even by whigs who were present and heard it. His remarks upon the Tariff were just. At its close, the Doctor held a coon song book in his hand, and said he believed after the election was over, he should present it to some whig friend as a sort of memento. Here a whig exclaimed in a half audible voice,

"Give it to me! Doctor."

Without noticing the interruption, the Doctor proceeded to say, he should give it to some whig acquaintance, with the following pathetic verse inscribed under the picture in the frontispiece, of the Coon with his finger up to his nose:

"I leave you here a little book,
For you to look upon,
That you may see your *father's face*,
When he is *dead and gone!*"

Such another shout of laughter as followed, we never before heard in our life. The few coons present appeared dreadful solemn. No wonder. The thoughts of losing *one's father* are enough to make any one look sober.

After a session of two hours and a half, listening to a host of good things, and cheering till they had become almost fatigued, the meeting adjourned to a fortnight from that evening. On that evening, brother Democrats, let us have a tremendous rally.

☞ We had observed, and the same thing had been observed by others and commented upon, that the whigs since their return from their "Hartford Convention" hardly appeared like the same men they were before they went. Before, they were noisy, confident; since, they have become very sober and still. The following may throw a little light upon the *cause* of the change that has come over the spirit of their dreams. We presume that what is here stated is strictly true.

From the New Haven Register.

The Cat out of the bag!

It has been a great wonderment with every body, since the Hartford Convention, to know the *especial* cause of the sudden gloominess which has come over the whig leaders, and their despondency ever since. But the cat is out of the bag! We learn that the Whig State Central Committee, having arranged to get in their returns from the different towns, met in Hartford on this occasion to "figure up"—calculating, of course, on being able to figure out a "glorious victory," in advance of the election. They knew they had nothing to hope from New Haven or Hartford Counties, but had fooled themselves into the notion that most delectable prospects were to burst upon them from other parts of the State! But it turned out a "cold collation;" the Eastern counties "looked squally;" Litchfield county "*hoped* to do better—Smith was working hard, but he didn't take well with the voters;" Fairfield was "somewhat sleepy;" and old Middlesex "would not do *quite* so well as last year, for the whigs!" The jaws of the honorable State Committee began to drop, and their faces were soon as long as so many mop-sticks. They saw at once the impossibility of carrying the State—and from that moment, defeat was stamped on every visage. The contagion of fear spread among them like the small pox, until the infection was general, and the cry, "save himself who can!" This accounts for the indecent haste with which the delegates left Hartford—the sudden *indisposition* of Mr. Morehead—and the "fearful looking-for" so legibly stamped on the faces of the federal leaders at the corners of the streets.

A Voice from Tolland.

A democrat in Tolland, writing to a friend in this city, gives the following cheering intelligence. Brother democrats, let us try to emulate our friends of Tolland County:

"I have never seen our folks more wide awake than at present. We begin to feel that we have something to do, and *we mean to do it*. We want no better watchword than "CLEVELAND and DEMOCRACY!" and under that motto we feel that we are rushing to certain victory. You may rest assured, this County will do her part to elect the favored son of democracy to the gubernatorial chair this spring by the people. We feel that we have justice and truth on our side, and with the intelligent part of the community these are sure to prevail."

☞ The Hon. Henry Frick, a representative in Congress from Pennsylvania, died at Washington last week.

TRIAL OF MR. DORR.—Thomas W. Dorr was arraigned on the 20th of February before the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, holding its session at Newport. He pleaded that the Court at Newport had no jurisdiction over his case, his offence, if any, having been committed in Providence county. The Attorney General (says the Providence Independent) demurred to this plea; and the Court allowed him (the Attorney General) time for preparation, until Thursday, March 7th, toward the close of the March term!—Mr. Dorr, perceiving that this plea was to be made the excuse for not assigning a day for a jury trial (in case the court should overrule the plea) came into Court on Tuesday morning, at the first meeting of the Court for the March term, promptly withdrew his plea to jurisdiction, (sacrificing an important defence,) pleaded *not guilty*, and demanded a trial. The Court in the evening decided that the earliest day for trial they could assign was the *26th of April*, nearly eight weeks distant! The Independent adds that all that could be done has been done by Mr. Dorr to urge on the trial; and if there be any fault in the delay, no man can attribute it to him.

Rejection of Postmaster E. C. Chapman.

The N. York papers of Saturday announce the rejection by the Senate, on the 8th inst., of E. C. Chapman, Esq., as Postmaster of this city. Mr. Chapman having been appointed during the recess of Congress, it was necessary that his nomination be submitted to the Senate for approval. Through the direction of that wonderfully great man, Jabez W. Huntington, Mr. Chapman was rejected. It may be well to state that this was done before the face and eyes of a petition embracing nearly six hundred names of our most respectable citizens, of both political parties, expressing their perfect satisfaction with his management of the office and his conduct as a public officer.

It is a question with many, What good has Jabez accomplished by this act? How has he helped the case of any of the anxious toadies who depend upon him? *Cui bono?*

Concert at Woodstock.

We understand that the celebrated *Hutchinson Family* have been persuaded by the Trustees of Woodstock Academy, to give a Concert in the Meeting House in that town, *on Saturday, the 24th inst.*, for the benefit of that Institution. Our friends in Windham county will now have the privilege of hearing these sweet minstrels, a pleasure which we very much envy them. They have drawn crowded houses in New York and all others of the principal cities in the United States. Concert commences at 11½ o'clk., A. M. Go and hear them.

Correspondence of the News.

Moosup.

MOOSUP, March 5, 1844.

Dear Sir: Last evening we had a grand meeting for the cause of democracy. Although the travelling was bad, the Hall was crowded to overflowing, and the finest spirit prevailed. The meeting was opened by Dr. Chauncey Burgess, of Norwich, who handled the different points of deception practised by the whigs in relation to the currency, exchanges and tariff, in a forcible manner.

Mr. Cool, also of your place, then took the stand, and in an able address discussed the subject of the U. S. Bank. He truly remarked that it was the plan of the whigs to keep this darling measure of theirs from the public eye as they did in 1840, well knowing that the people are opposed to such an institution. He also commented upon Mr. Clay's efforts to destroy the Veto power—that most conservative feature in the Constitution.

Mr. Joel W. White next followed in a speech at great length. He portrayed with distinctness the rise of the democracy in the United States under that noble apostle of liberty, Thomas Jefferson, opposed by Alexander Hamilton and the aristocracy of the country. The two parties have by their acts preserved their distinctive features to the present time. Our excellent State constitution was established by the efforts of democracy against the combined influence of federalism; and not the least among the benefits secured by that constitution were the establishment of our School Fund permanently for the education of the young, the abolition of the stand-up law, the right of conscience, and the privilege of voting.

Mr. White went considerably into detail respecting the acts of our State legislation, showing in a forcible manner the glorious results which have been brought about by the efforts of the democratic party. He spoke particularly of their exertions to distribute the *surplus fund*, belonging to the State, for purposes of education—the abolishing of property qualification for Jurors—the abolishing of imprisonment for debt—the deduction of a man's indebtedness from his list of taxable property. In all these acts, he awarded to Gov. CLEVELAND his full share of praise for devoting his talents and undivided energies to secure their passage. The people would not so soon forget their noble benefactor.

I might extend my sketch of Mr. White's very able remarks, and notice what he had to say on questions of a national character—particularly the subject of a U. S. Bank, and his just observations regarding President Tyler. But I must be brief.

It is enough to say, in closing, that we had a grand meeting. The evening passed off finely; and not to boast, I think that our prospects of success in April are most cheering. The delusive management of our opponents will not save them.

Correspondence of the News.

North Stonington.

NORTH STONINGTON, March 9th, 1844.

Mr. Faulkner—Dear Sir:—As I live in the good old democratic town of *Sledge Hammer* memory, the way we shall work up the coons on the first Monday in April, will be a "caution." But this is but one town; I hope our democratic friends in all parts of the State will do their duty on that day, and show by their votes that they are in fact entitled to the name of freemen. But, sir, we have got something else to do besides merely going to the polls to deposit our votes; we must act in committee of the whole and *bring our neighbors along with us*. Let the watchword be "Liberty, Cleveland and the Democratic Ticket!" I feel this season a deeper interest than I have done in former years, living as I do near the line of the Algerine territory, where Federalism is carried out to the letter.

The freemen of the State of Connecticut, I am confident, will seal the fate of federal coon whiggery—isn't it a beautiful and characteristic name?—on the first Monday in April. Let the coons prepare their minds for defeat!

Yours with respect,
SLEDGE HAMMER.

Another vile Slander!

The following infamously false and despicable paragraph we extract from a paper somewhat notoriously known as the "*Hartford Journal*." We wish it may be read—the more extensively the better:

THE DORRITE—We have some rich things in store relative to that patent Dorrite and huge braggart and demagogue *Cleveland*, which we may trot out ere long. This worthy who has not shifted his politics more than ten times in as many years, is now kissing the breeches and peddling out sugar plums in the eastern part of the State, with the hope of making himself *popular*. He goes round *begging* votes, like a snivelling demagogue, as he is. A pretty fellow truly, to be Governor of the State of Connecticut! He has brought that high office into contempt; and now the sapient Hopes to save a defeat, by praising the babies, and telling the voters how "handsome their wives are!"—He is a great judge of female beauty, almost as refined in his tastes as the redoubtable Col. Dick Johnson of the "Great Crossings." We have a statement which our informant, a gentleman of standing and veracity, offers to substantiate by *affidavits*, showing up this Cleveland in his true colors. We have not yet determined whether we shall publish it. It will depend a great deal upon how the demagogue and braggart behaves himself.

This "Hartford Journal" every body knows, was the paper that first came out with the charges against Mr. Gideon Welles, of dishonesty in relation to the keeping of the public money. The Journal was very sure in relation to Mr. Welles' guilt, and up to the latest moment charged him with having loaned the public money and appropriated the interest to himself. This the Journal said it could *prove*, if the officers of the Bank could only be compelled to testify. Well, the officers of the Bank, without being compelled, but at the simple solicitation of Mr. Welles himself, *did* testify; and that testimony, as our readers have seen, was most conclusive of Mr. Welles' innocence. The Journal consequently told a black and infamous *lie* in making the charge, and it also *lied* in saying it could *prove* that charge. The Journal is therefore a reckless, unprincipled and vile paper. It is said, and we should suppose that it were so, that the more respectable portion of the whig party of Hartford despise and have nothing to do with it, well knowing that it bears the character of being a lying, foul-mouthed sheet.

With the base falsehood against Mr. Welles yet fresh upon its tongue, the Journal says what it does of Gov. Cleveland. It is unnecessary that we pronounce its statements to be false; every honest man *knows* they are. But the Journal says, it can "substantiate by *affidavits*," or that "a gentleman of standing and veracity offers" to do so, the truth of what it states. Then, in the name of the democracy of Norwich, we call upon this Hartford Journal to publish those "affidavits." Let us have them! If they are *not* published, understand, the freemen of New London and Windham counties will look upon this Hartford editor (in fact, they do now, as far as his paper is known) as a scoundrel and villain of the first water.

APPOINTMENT OF MR. CALHOUN.—The name of the Hon. John C. Calhoun was sent in to the Senate last week, by the President, in connection with the office of Secretary of State. The nomination, without the usual reference to a committee, was confirmed instantaneously and unanimously by that body. It is not ascertained yet, however, that Mr. Calhoun will accept. The selection of this distinguished statesman is every where hailed with approval.

Harper's Pictorial Bible.

The second number of this splendid work has been received by Messrs. Safford & Parks. Subscribers and others may obtain it, by calling at their Newsroom, No. 100 Main street.

☞ On Saturday, when returning from the burial, the horses in the PRESIDENT's carriage became frightened, and dashed off at the top of their speed, running more than a mile before they were brought to a halt. The cool direction of the President, and the exertions of his son John, who was beside the driver, prevented the vehicle from coming in contact with any of the many hacks in the avenue, and kept the horses from turning to either side. They were brought to a halt just before reaching the Treasury building, without any injury being sustained. The President was quite calm and collected when he alighted.

Madisonian.

GENERAL JACKSON.—From a letter received at Washington, from General Jackson, the following extracts are published in the Globe:

"If I am to judge from my present affliction, I cannot be here at the next Congress, I must long before, be in the tomb prepared for me; but I am in the hands of a just and wise Providence. When He makes the call, I am prepared, with due humility, to submit to his will. He has long spared me through a long and variegated life. How much longer I am to be here, He knows, and only He.

"I feel truly grateful to the people, as well as to Congress, for this act of justice [refunding the fine] to me in my declining years."

An evening or two after the accident on board the Princeton, a large crowd being assembled at Gadsby's, a stranger was overheard to say: "I wish to heaven Captain Tyler had been sitting beside of the gun when it was fired." A gentleman stepped up to him rebuked him strongly and said, "I shall make a personal affair of it." The stranger replied, "You had better hear me out before you say so. I intended to have added that if he had been seated on the gun, *his good luck would have prevented the explosion!*" A general huzza rewarded him for his ingenuity.

The editor of the Sunday Mercury heard a boy remark the other day, that he had often heard of the *fore* quarters of the globe but he should like to know where the *hind* quarters were.

An extract from a New Orleans letter charging Henry Clay with being connected in some way with the violation of the Sabbath, in that godless city, appeared in the Hartford Times, a few weeks since, and called forth severe remarks from the whig press generally, throughout the State. Of the credibility of this letter, we know nothing. The charge against Mr. Clay is pronounced "a falsehood," "an infamous lie," &c, by his partizans, who seem to be impressed with the excellence of the Ashland duellist's *religious* character. They seem, however, to have overlooked a small paragraph, which appeared in the Louisville, (Ky.) Journal of Monday, the 18th of December last, which we published at the time, and which we again quote:

"Mr Clay arrived here on Saturday night, and took passage for New Orleans yesterday [Sunday] in the Grey Eagle. We presume that he will make his promised visit to North Carolina, before returning to Kentucky."

The word enclosed in brackets, is inserted by us—in all other respects, we give the paragraph verbatim. So let it be borne in mind, that it appeared in *Monday's* Journal—of course the '*yesterday*' referred to, occurred between Saturday night and Monday morning. Here, then, we find this "embodiment of whig principles," sanctioning by his example, the violation of the Christian Sabbath—leaving Louisville, with its churches and their assembled worshippers behind him, to prosecute his journey on that day, which is held sacred by the great body of Christians. Yet professors of religion, and deacons in the church, are zealously engaged in electioneering for Henry Clay—the *Sabbath breaker!—the gambler!—the duellist!—the slaveholder!* No wonder that infidelity should abound, where professed Christians thus lay aside their religion to labor for the political elevation of such a man!—*Christian Freeman.*

OH!—A damsel in Cincinnati took poison, to cure a violent attack of love. The doctors marched in upon her with a pump and ruined the romance of the thing by saving her life.

NEW DRY GOODS STORE!!
AND AN ENTIRE STOCK OF
NEW SPRING GOODS.

LINCOLN & WILLIAMS

are this day opening at the large and commodious New Store

No. 24 SHETUCKET-STREET,

A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF NEW SPRING GOODS, purchased mostly of the importers, and from the New-York Auctions, for cash, at the very lowest prices; and will be sold for cash only, at a very small advance from cost. The assortment comprises almost every article that can be called for in the way of Dry Goods.

Among which are coarse, and superfine **Broadcloths and Cassimeres**, of almost every color. Black, blue, lavender and mixed SATINETS. Tweed and fancy CASSIMERES for spring. New styles **Silks**—the richest the market affords, one lot very superior wide SATIN STRIPE CAMELION, and a variety of low priced PLAID AND STRIPED SILKS at great bargains. Extra heavy black, Gro de Rhine; also, wide black and blue black Silks.

Satin Vestings.

White Satin, low price Silks, Sarsnetts, Lisses, and a general assortment of Silk Goods.

Shawls.

Cashmere, Muslin deLaine, Damask, Paris. Black Embroidered, and other styles.

All Wool DeLaines.

Some very beautiful, 40 per cent less than N. York prices. Also, cheap DeLAINES of new patterns, at less than last years prices.

Scindias.

A new article for Ladies' Dresses, cheaper and better than some goods at double the price.

Very fine Alpacas.

Suitable for Mourning Dresses.

ALSO, ***Prints, Hosiery, Gloves, Tailors Trimmings, Gingo, Mills, &c.*** &c. &c. together with many other goods too numerous to mention; but which will be shown with pleasure to all who will favor us with a call—and prices named that will we are confident insure a share of public patronage.

☞ The one price system will be adhered too as closely as is consistent with the trade of the place.

Norwich, March 13th, 1844. 6t16

Dedication at New London.

The new Church recently erected by the First Universalist Society in New London, will be dedicated to the worship of Almighty God by appropriate religious services, on the third Wednesday in March, 20th inst. The dedicatory sermon will be preached by Rev. Asher Moore of Philadelphia—services to commence at half past 10 o'clock, A. M. Meetings will also be held during the afternoon and evening, and on the following day. Collections will be taken up in aid of the Society. The friends of the Society are respectfully invited to attend.

New London, March 8th, 1844.

N. B. The steamboat will take passengers to and from New London, to attend the above dedication, at a low fare.

Norwich, March 8th.

Franklin Democrats,

ATTENTION!!

A MEETING will be held at the Hotel of Elias T. Carpenter, Esq., in the Town of Franklin, on *FRIDAY EVENING*, the 15th of March, at 6 o'clock; for the purpose of having addresses from Gentlemen from abroad, on the political movements of the times.

Let no one say, I cannot come, for some things can be done as well as others.

By request of the town Committee.

March, 8th, 1844. 15

Married.

At Lebanon, on the 6th inst., by Rev. Nathan Wildman, Mr. Alexander Sherman to Miss Eunice E. Maxwell, both of Lebanon.

Died.

In this town, on the 6th inst., Mrs. MARY PALMER DARTSON, wife of Rev. C. W. DARTSON; aged 34 "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord."

In this city on the 25th of February Mr. Luther Tracy; aged 62.

In Preston, on the 16th of December last, Mrs. Lucinda, wife of Benjamin Herskell; aged 59 years.

At Preston, on the 10th inst., Mr. Henry Boon, aged 61 years. New London and Providence papers please copy.

At Preston, Capt. Josiah Brumley, aged 27. He lived universally respected, and died much lamented. Providence papers please copy.

Of Consumption, in New London, on the 4th inst. and in the 23d year of her age: Julia' Rosb Kinne—the 8th, and last daughter of Mr. John Rose. (now of Montville,) whose only son, and seven lovely daughters, from 16 to 24 years of age; with his wife, the mother of all, were previously, and at short intervals, interred in one burying-ground. And to which rapidly extended row of death chambers, was added, on the 7th instant, another for this tenth, last, and beloved victim of that fell disease; which, in the course of a few short years, has stricken a family to a degree unparalleled in this vicinity; and, probably, never surpassed, if equalled in our country.

Ah! Thou, of a family, the only survivor;—who stood like the trunk of a solitary oak, on some bold promontory—stripped of its crown, and despoiled of its branches by successive blasts of a hurricane; although many, and sharp were the thorns of thy unobtrusive griefs; yet, the pains of each puncture, however poignant, were mitigated by consoling influences derived from a sympathising neighborhood.—*Communicated.*

HITCHCOCK'S PLOUGHS,

OF all sizes and Castings for the same can be had of
R. W. MATHEWSON.
Norwich, March 13. 16

CORN!

LANDING from the Schr., Henry; and for sale 3000 Bushels of White and Yellow Maryland Corn.
GURDON CHAPMAN.
Norwich, March 13th. 3w16

To Let.

THE STORE now occupied by LOVELL, BUTTS & Co., Possession given the first of April next, for terms enquire on the premises or of JOSEH H. LOVELL.
Norwich, March 14th, 1844. 16

COTTON.

47 BALES Florida Cotton,
36 " New Orleans " "fine."
26 " Savannah. " "
29 " New Orleans " "good fair."
Just landing from Sloop Glide; and for sale by
NICHOLS, EVANS & ALMY.
51 Water-street.
Norwich, March 13, 1844 16

FRUIT.

50 BOXES Messina Oranges.
25 " Lemons. Just received by
NICHOLS, EVANS & ALMY.
51 Water-street
Norwich, March 13th, 1844. 16

FOR SALE

OR TO LET from the 1st, of April next. The large and convenient Stable adjoining Chapman's Tannery in Bath Street. Apply to
E. C. EATON, Jr.
or STEPHEN COIT.
Norwich, Feb. 14th, 1844. 3m12

10 BALES 40 inch Burlaps; for sale low by
A. C. HALL, Agt.
35 & 37 Water-street.
March 13th. 16

Dissolution.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of CARPENTER & FOX, in this day by mutual consent dissolved. All claims due, to and from said firm, will be received, and paid by JOHN O. FOX; and the same business will be carried on at the same place, by said FOX.
AMASA CARPENTER,
JOHN O. FOX.
Pomfret Depot, March, 1st 1844. 16

PROUTY & MEARS,

ARE now manufacturing Ploughs of all sizes from seventy five different patterns, comprising the Short, the Medium, the Long, the Good, the Better, the Best—for right and left hand furrows. Sub soil and side hill thin centre draugh Ploughs are too well known in this vicinity to require further notice. They have recently adopted the self sharpening principle—by which the point becomes sharper by use and when worn up, the other end may be used in a similar manner. Hundreds of Farmers in this vicinity who have used the Center Draugh Plough, after trying the various kinds in market testify to its great superiority. They are for sale by
R. W. MATHEWSON.
Norwich, March 12. 16

Dissolution.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between HENRY HARRIS & DANIEL P. SMITH, under the name and firm of HARRIS & SMITH, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
HENRY HARRIS,
DANIEL P. SMITH.
Norwich, March 1st, 1844. 16

Norwich Seminary,

THE SPRING TERM, will commence TUESDAY, April 2d. Terms of Tuition.

Common Branches	3.00
Higher Branches	4.00
Languages	5.00

J. AUGUSTUS ADAMS, Principal.
March 13th, 1844. 3w16

Notice.

THE Subscribers having purchased of T. P. Alberson his entire Stock, Tools and Fixtures, feel prepared and competent to execute any contract in our line of business. All kinds of work pertaining to the House, Ship, Sign and Ornamental

PAINTING,

IMITATIONS OF WOOD

of all kinds, Granite and Marble of all descriptions, well executed in the very best workmanlike manner, and at short notice.

PAPER-HANGING & GLAZING,

executed in the best manner and with despatch.

☞ Paints and Stains of all colors, mixed and prepared ready for use at our Paint Shop, first door south of Holles' new brick block, Market Square.

N. B. None but first rate workmen employed by
NICHOLS & CHAPMAN.
Norwich, March 12, 1844. 6t16

20 Bbls, first sort POTASHES, for sale low by
A. C. HALL, Agt.
35 & 37 Water-street.
March 13th. 16

Feathers,

10 BALES, of live geese feathers; for sale by
A. C. HALL, Agt.
35 & 37 Water-street,
March 13th. 16

PERFUMERY,

A GENERAL assortment; for sale by
JOHN L. DEVOTION.
No. 119 Main-street,
one door East of the Quinebaug Bank.
Norwich, March 13th, '44. 6w16

Linseed Oil and White Lead,

FOR sale in quantities, to suit purchasers by
JOHN L. DEVOTION.
No. 119 Main-street.
one door East of the Quinebaug Bank.
Norwich, March 13th, 1844. 6w16

Timothy Seed,

20 BIERCES, new Timothy seed; just rec'd and for sale by
A. C. HALL, Agt.
35 & 37 Water-street.
March 13th, 6t

Oil Soap,

20 Bbls, Sperm Oil Soap; just received, and for sale by
A. C. HALL, Agt.
35 & 37 Water-street.
March 13th, 16

20 Bbls, OIL CAKE; for sale by
A. C. HALL, Agt.
35 & 37 Water-street.
March 13th. 16

ALL PERSONS,

HAVING unsettled accounts, with LOVELL, BUTTS & Co., are requested to settle them before the first of April next.
Norwich, March 6, '44

ORIGINAL STAINED

Notice.

DR. KELLEY, will be at Norwich, at the Merchants' Hotel, on Saturday the 9th of March; and at Mr. Billings at Yantic, on Friday afternoon, and Evening of the 8th inst.
March 8th, 1844. 15

Canadian Horse Liniment,

THIS article is one of the most Valuable Remedies, ever discovered; for Sprains, Bruises, Galls, Scratches, Fresh Wounds, and Sores of every description on Horses. Sold only by
WILLIAM S. TYLER,
and SAMUEL TYLER.
Norwich, March 6th, '44 3m15

NOTICE.

OWING to the late fire, the subscriber is unable to procure another Shop for carrying on his business until the 1st of April; at which time, he will be happy to wait on his customers, at
No. 15 SHETUCKET-STREET.
H. & COOK.
Norwich, March 6th '44. 15

SOLD OUT!

THE subscriber having sold all his Tools, fixtures and Interest in the House, Sign & Ship Painting business, to the firm of NICHOLS & CHAPMAN, Painters; would confidently recommend them to his Old Customers, and the Public generally, as workmen, well worthy of patronage.

And would also call on all indebted to him, by account or note, to make to him immediate settlement; as he is about to leave the Place; and unsettled accounts will be placed in the hands of an Attorney, on the 20th of this Month.
T. F. ALBERTSON.
Norwich, March 4th, '44 p3w15

Snuff and Tobacco,

MACCABOY Snuff; American Gents. Snuff; Mrs. Miller's Smoking and Chewing Tobacco. For sale by JOHN L. DEVOTION.
No. 119 Main-st., one door East of Quinebaug Bank.
Corner of "burnt district," No. 1.
Norwich, March 6th, 1844. 6w15

TO LET,

FROM the 1st of April next a two Story Dwelling House pleasantly situated in Thames-street, on the West Side of the River, near the Wharf Bridge. The House will be rented either to one or two families. For further particulars inquire of ASA GAVITT.
Norwich, Feb. 28th. tf14

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has a number of tenements to rent which will accommodate large or small families, a few rods west of the wharf bridge on Main-street, possession given on 1st of April.
NATHAN CHAMPLIN.
Norwich, Feb. 28th. 14

Fruit, Forest, and Ornamental TREES,

Ornamental Shrubbery, Evergreens, Plants, Bulbous Roots, &c.

WM. D. RIPLEY is prepared to furnish Catalogues and receive orders for Trees, Plants, Shrubbery, &c., from "*Prince's Linnean Gardens and Nurseries*," *Flushing, L. I.* Their new Catalogue contains the most extensive variety in the Union. As the most favorable season is fast approaching for transplanting, persons in want of Trees are invited to call at the Auction and Commission Rooms, Union st. and examine Catalogues.
Norwich, Feb. 28, 1844. 14

JOHN MYERS,

DEALER IN
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
OF THE FINEST QUALITY, AND MANUFACTURER OF
JEWELRY,
No. 90 Chatham-st.
New York.

☞ All articles purchased of him not approved of, will be exchanged. Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange. The highest price paid for old Gold and Silver.
February 29. z14

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, have this day entered into copartnership, under the firm of C. DENISON & Co. The Baking will be continued in all its variety, with a general assortment of Family Groceries, adthereto. They solicit all who wish to be supplied with the first quality of Bread and Groceries (ardent spirits excepted,) to call at the Baking in Water-Street.
CHAS. DENISON,
JOSEPH MEEKER Jr.
WM. H. HOLMES.
Norwich, March 6th, 1844. 3w15

ANTHONY GORTON.

MERCHANT TAILOR.
Corner of Main and Union-Streets.
Norwich Conn.,
OVER THE STORE OF S. DENNIS & Co.

HAVING long received a liberal share of patronage, is determined to merit a continuance of favors, and all who are desirous of procuring the most
Thorough made Garment,
AND
Good Fit,
in the *most fashionable style*, at prices SO LOW that no reasonable man would object to, should call at
A. GORTON'S,
where he will be happy to receive orders in his line of Business—promising to render perfect satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

N. B. Particular care will be taken in cutting garments that are made out of his establishment.

☞ Be sure and call on
ANTHONY GORTON.
Norwich, Feb. 7, 1844. tf 11

SELLING OUT

THE entire stock of *Groceries*, at LOVELL, BUTTS & Co's. A rare chance for those who want to buy *cheap*.
Norwich, Feb. 21. 13

First Sort,

POTASHES and Sal Soda, for sale by
J. L. DEVOTION,
No. 119 Main-street.
One door East of the Quinebaug Bank.
Norwich, Feb. 21. 3m13

DYE STUFFS &c,

Oil Vitriol	Allum
Muriatic Acid	Copperas
Nitric Acid	Madder
Aqua Fortis	Glue
Logwood St. Domingo	Nutgalls
do Campeachy	do Ground
Cuba Fustic	Argols
Nicaragua and Hash wood	Annatto
Cam Wood	Extra Logwood
Indigo Marrilla	Press Papers
do Bengal	Tenter Hooks
Ground Lac Dye	Bar Tin
Brazil Wood	Sugar Lead &c.
Blue Vitriol	

For sale by JOHN L. DEVOTION.
No. 119 Main-street,
one door East of the Quinebaug Bank.
Norwich, Feb. 28 14

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

A new supply of this valuable article received this day by R. W. MATHEWSON.
Feb 29 11

UNTIL the Burnt District is rebuilt the Drug and Chemical Ware-House of
JOHN L. DEVOTION
can be found "*on the corner*" No. 119 Main-street, where Physicians Prescriptions are accurately and carefully prepared at all hours.
Norwich, Feb. 28th. 6w14

Trees, Plants & Shrubs.

R. W. MATHEWSON is now ready to receive orders for all of the above articles to be delivered as soon as the weather will permit. Descriptive Catalogues gratis.
Feb 29 14

Super sort Potash.

WARRANTED to make Good Soap in the "o'd of the Moon" for sale by R. W. MATHEWSON.
Feb 29 11

RING'S VEBENA CREAM.

A New Supply of this Superior article for Shaving just received by R. W. MATHEWSON.
Feb 29 11

Cheeseman's Arabic Balsam,

ONE of the best articles for the cure of Piles, Ulcers, Rheumatism &c. *for* sale by
R. W. MATHEWSON.
Feb. 21. 13

COAL.

ANTHRACITE COAL of various kinds in the Lump, or broken and screened, for sale by the Cargo or single Ton by
EDWARD CHAPPELL,
Central Wharf.
Norwich, Sept. 12. 42

COAL.

THE subscriber is now prepared to furnish for Family use and for manufacturing purposes, the above article, of superior quality, and at prices satisfactory.
JOHN G. HUNTINGTON,
August 9th, 1843—3m37. [Central Wharf.

BOARD.

A Gentleman, and Wife can be accommodated with board, and pleasant rooms. Also three young Gentlemen; Terms reasonable. Enquire at the office of the News.
Norwich, Jan. 17th, 1844. tf9

LUMBER.

THE subscriber has on hand a large quantity of the above article of all kinds and qualities, which, he will sell low JOHN G. HUNTINGTON.
August, 9th, 1843—3m37 [Central Wharf

Bird Seed,

OF all kinds, and Fish Bone, for sale by
JOHN L. DEVOTION,
No. 119 Main st.,
one door east of the Quinebaug Bank.
Feb. 14. 6w 12

Copal Varnish.

"SMITH'S" superior Coach and Furniture Varnish for sale by JOHN L. DEVOTION,
No. 119 Main st.,
one door east of the Quinebaug Bank.
Feb. 14. 6w 12

Brushes.

A GOOD assortment for sale by
JOHN L. DEVOTION, No. 119 Main st.,
one door east of Quinebaug Bank.
Feb. 14. 6w 12

TO LET.

THE STORE now occupied by Wm. Bliss, on central Wharf. Possession given on the first day of April next. Also, the Tenement now occupied by Jas. F. Forsyth. For terms apply to
EDWIN GAVITT.
Feb. 7. 11

100 Doz. Brooms; for sale by
A. C. HALL, Agt.
35 & 37 Water-Street.
Norwich, Feb. 21. 13

50 BOXES Dean's Candles; for sale by
A. C. HALL, Agt.
35 & 37 Water-Street.
Norwich, Feb. 21. 13

100 Qts, Codfish, for sale by
A. C. HALL, Agt.
35 & 37 Water-Street.
Norwich, Feb. 21. 13

25 Bbls, Colgate's, No. 1 Starch, for sale by
A. C. HALL, Agt.
35 & 37 Water-Street.
Norwich, Feb. 21. 13

No Combination.

500 Bbls good Brands Genesee, Rochester, and Ohio flour; for sale low by
A. C. HALL, Agt.
Norwich, Feb. 21. 13

Just Received,

1000 GALLS. New Bedford winter Sperm Oil.
1000 " " " Fall " do.
500 galls. Winter Whale do.
On consignment and for sale by A. C. HALL, Agt.
Norwich, Feb. 21st. 13

HILL'S ACADEMY,

AT ESSEX.

THE Spring Term of this Institution will commence on Monday March 4th, 1844.
AGUSTUS J. FOSTER, Principal.
Feb. 21st, 1844. 3w13

For sale, or exchange for property in the city of Norwich,

AN excellent Dairy Farm, containing 204 acres of land, one dwelling house, two large barns, and other necessary out-buildings in good repair. Said farm is situated in the town of Norwich, on the Scotland road, 3 1-2 miles from the landing. If said farm is not disposed of soon, it will be let for the year ensuing.
For terms, &c. apply to
EDWIN GAVITT.
Norwich, Feb. 7. 1

To Let.

THE large and valuable farm now owned and improved by the subscriber with the buildings and privileges belonging to the same. Said farm is situated on Plain Hill, Norwich Town.
DANIEL GRISWOLD.
February, 12, 1844. 12

200 CASKS assorted sizes Fall River Nails, for sale by A. C. HALL, Agt.
35 & 37 Water-Street.
Norwich, Feb. 21. 13

100 FIRKINS good dairy Butter.
100 Casks " " Cheese, for sale by
A. C. HALL, Agt.
35 & 37 Water-street.
Norwich, Feb. 21. 13

Varbena Cream.

A new supply of this celebrated article for shaving just received by R. W MATHEWSON.
Feb 21. 13

THE Company heretofore known as the 2d Rifle Company has by order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, been change to an Infantry Company to be hereafter known and denominated the Third Light Infantry Company. Members will please take notice that there will be a meeting on Tuesday and Friday evening of each week for exercise and drill at the Armory in Main street over Col. C. A. Converse's Store.
GEO. W. BENTLEY, Clerk.
Norwich, Feb. 12th, 1844. tf13

G. B. PRINDLE,

DEALER in *fine* Watches—French and American Clocks—*Standard Silver* Spoons—Fruit and Butter Knives—Forks and Spectacles—*Gold* Guard Chains, Pencils, Rings, Pins & Bracelets, just received, and the latest patterns, at the *one price* store, 97 Main street, corner of Shetucket.

Lever and Lepine Watches cleaned for	$1,00
Common Verge do do	63
Lunet Glasses. 38 cts. com. do	25

☞ All repairs of the above named articles nicely effected. Also,
WOOD CLOCKS, for $1,50, and upward.
97 Main corner of Shetucket-street.
Norwich, July 26, 1843. 1y35

T. J. RIDGWAY

BOOT AND SHOE
MANUFACURER,
Keeps constantly on hand
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
BOOTS AND SHES,
WARRANTED
TO BE OF THE BEST
MATERIALS AND WORKMANSHIP.
For sale at very low prices for cash, at
31, Shetucket-Street.
Norwich, Feb. 7th, 1344. tf11

JOHN L. DEVOTION,

Druggist and Apothecary,
No 119 MAIN-STREET.
One door East of the Quinebaug Bank,

HAS on hand a large and extensive assortment of genuine Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, &c.—Which he has purchased during the last month at the lowest prices and now offers the same for sale at whole sale or retail on favorable terms.

Most of his chemical preparations are procured from the first Chemists in this country and the agents of the European Chemists, but such as are not are prepared by himself according to the latest and most improved rules of Pharmacy.
Norwich Feb. 7th, 1844. 3m11

SELLING OUT,

S. DENNIS

CONTEMPLATES leaving town in about three weeks, and during that time will sell for cash such articles of HARDWARE, JEWELRY OR FANCY GOODS, as may be wanted at prices that will leave no grounds of complaint on the part of the purchasers.—Now is the time to buy cheap, come and try at the old stand, corner of Main and Union-streets.

N. B. It will be for the interest of those indebted to call and settle immediately—"a word to the wise is sufficient."
Norwich, Feb. 28th. 3w14

COOKERY &c.

THOS. ROBINSON,
HAS FOR SALE
Mrs. Ellis House Keeping made easy.
The Complete Cook.
Every Ladies Book.
The Complete Confectioner.
The Housewife.
The Virginia Housewife.
Miss Leslie's new Receipts for French Cookery.
The Frugal Housewife
Miss Leslie's Complete Cookery.
do. House Book.
The Cooks Own Book, &c.
Norwich, Feb. 21. 13

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—1843.

HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD, NORWICH AND WORCESTER
DAILY MAIL,
SUNDAYS EXCEPTED, AT 1-2 PAST 5 A.M For Danielsonville, Moosup, Plainfield, Jewett City and Norwich—Also, Dayville, Pomfretville, Masonville, Fisherville, Webster, Oxford, Auburn and Worcester.

Post Coach, Railroad, and Steamboat Mail.

A Coach will leave the Manufacturers' Hotel, Providence, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock, M. for Norwich, Worcester, and New York, as this Line connects with the Accommodation Train from Worcester and Norwich at Danielsonville.

Returning—Leaves Danielsonville on the arrival of the Cars from Norwich, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and arrives in Providence at 12 o'clock.

Passengers leaving Providence at 5 1-2 o'clock, can arrive in Norwich at 12 M., Worcester at 1 1-2, P. M Springfield and Hartford at 7 o'clock. *Returning*—Passengers from Springfield and Worcester can leave Danielsonville Depot every day, except Sundays, at 1 o'clock, for Providence, and arrive at 6 o'clock, P. M.

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 1-2 o'clk, for Scituate, Foster, South Killingly, Danielsonville, Brooklyn, Windham, Willimantic, Coventry, Manchester and Hartford.

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at half past 5 o'clock, for Scituate, Foster, Chesnut Hill, Killingly, Centre, Danielsonville, Dayville, Pomfret, Pomfret Landing, Ashford, Mansfield, Coventry, Manchester and Hartford.

Passengers wishing to go to any of the above named places, can be supplied with Tickets for the whole route, Railroad and Stage, at the lowest rates of fare. Books kept at the Manufacturers' Hotel, Providence.

☞ Tickets can be had at the Norwich and Worcester Rail Road Ticket Office, or of the Conductor.
S. CORNELL & CO., Proprietors.
Providence, July 19, 1843. tf34

Paints, Oils, Varnishes &c.

WILLIAM S. TYLER,
(at the Old Stand of S. Tyler & Son, Water-street.)
OFFERS FOR SALE AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,

White Lead dry	Linseed Oil
do do ground	Spts. Turpentine
do do in Oil	Copal Varnish Coach
Litharge	do do Furniture
Red Lead	Black Leather Varnish
Veu Red	Lacker
French Yellow	Bright Varnish
Vermilion	Glass Paper
Span. Brown	Emery all sizes
do White	Terra de Senna
Paris do	Rot. stone
Turkey Umber	do do ground
Spruce Yellow	Verdagris dry
Prussian Blue	do in Oil
do do Pale	Red Clalk
Chrome Yellow	Gum chellac
Black Lead	do Copal
Emerald Green	Rosin and Pitch
French do	Pultry
Chrome do	Glazier's Diamond
Drop Black	Blue Verditer
Lamp do	Green do
Blue do	Ground Umber
Vandyke Brown	Paint Brushes
India Red	Sash Tools
Rose Pink	Striping Pencils
Pumice Stone	Paint Risers
do do ground	&c., &c.

Norwich, March 6th, '44. 3m15

SURVEYOR AND CIVIL ENGINEER.

A. KENNEDY,

Offers his services to the public as a Surveyor and Engineer, and will be happy to receive the orders of those who may wish his services in the line of his profession. Office Main-street, over the newspaper office of *Safford & Park*.
Norwich, Dec. 13th, 1843. 3m8

Paints, Oils, &c.

White Lead Dry	Chrome Yellow
do do do Ground	do Green
do do Ground in Oil	do Red
Spanish Brown	Yellow Ochre
Venetian Red American and English	French Yellow
	Prussian Blue
Red Lead	English and Chinese Vermilion
Litharge	
Terra de Leinna	Verdigris
Black Lead	Rotten Stone
Rose Pink	Iron Blacl
Spanish White	Linseed Oil
Paris do	Neatsfoot do
Gum Shellac	Sperm do
Spts. Turpentine	Bright Varnish
Rosin	Japan do
Pomice Stone	Copal do
do Ground	India Red
	Umber
Lamp Black	Paris Green

Drop Black; Chalk, red and white; Gold and Brass Leaf; Silver and Copper Bronze, Paint Brushes, Sash Tools, Camel's Hair and Sable Pencils, Glass and Emery Paper; blue, green, black, red and brown Smalts, together with every article in the line. All of which are for sale on favorable terms by
JOHN L. DEVOTION,
No. 119 Main st.,
one door east of the Quinebaug Bank.
Norwich, Feb. 14. 3mos 13

HOUSE FURNISHING ARTICLES,

NEW PATTERNS NEW STYLES AND
Splendid Goods.
CHARLES A. CONVERSE,
139 MAIN-STREET,

HAS on hand a complete variety of the above goods which he will sell (although the tariff has advanced *the cost of importing* them) at less than former prices—

KNIVES and Forks in cases and in sets of 51 pieces; Buck, Ivory, Cocoa, Horn and Bone Handles, Carvers and Forks, Brittania Tea and Coffee Pots, Sugars, Creams, Ladles, Tumblers, Lamps, Molasses Cups, &c; Plated and Brass Candlesticks, Revolving Castors, Fruit Trays, Brass Andirons, Brass-head, Steel, and common Iron Shovel and Tongs, Pokers, Tea Bells, Spice Boxes, Tea Caddys, Silver Plated, German Silver, Brittania and Iron Table and Tea Spoons, Wire and Hair Sieves, Hearth, Crumb, Scrubbing, Furniture and Floor Brushes, Fancy and common Bellows, Coffee Roasters, Porcelain Ware, Brass and Iron Kettles, Pots, Tea Kettles, Basins, Bake Pans, Spiders Iron Furnaces, Meat Forks, Skimmers, Toast Irons, Gridirons, Waffle Irons, Mouse Traps, Scrapers, Fenders, Coal Hods, Scoops and Sifters, Iron Boilers, Stair Rods, Fire Carriers, Crimping and Ruffle Irons, Carpet Hammers, Bed Lamps, Sauce Pans, Stew Pans, Spittoons, Coffee Mills, Snuffers and Trays, Cork Screws, Nut Crackers and Picks, Tea Trays, single and in sets, with plain and rich Gilt Borders, Flat Irons and Stands—Bed Cords and Keys, Basting Spoons, Steelyards, Silver Forks, Chopping Knives, Paste Makers, &c., &c.,
Norwich, Feb. 28th. 14

A. C. HALL, Agent,

85 AND 37 WATER-STREET,

HAS on hand, and this day landing one of the best stocks of GROCERIES ever offered to the trade in this market, which will be sold at a small advance from cost, for cash or good *credit*. He would respectfully invite his customers and the trade generally to call and examine these.

25 Hhds, St. Croix, Porto Rico, New Orleans and Muscavado, Molasses, new crop.
25 bbls. do do do
10 boxes, White Havanna Sugar.
50 do. Brown do. do
10 do. Smith's Lump and Loaf do.
15 do. and bbls Woolsey and Woolsey's, crushed and powdered, at a great reduction from former prices.
Hhds, P. R. Trinidad and Matanzas Molasses.
100 Bags Java, Laguira, Rio, Porto Rico, Havanna, and St. Domingo Coffee.
50 boxes manufactured *Tobacco* Russell & Robins's.
100 doz. Mrs. G. B. Miller's smoke and chewing do.
125 Chests and half chests *fresh imported* Young Hyson, Old Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong, Pouchong, Imperial, and Gunpowder Teas, comprising every quality and grade from the choicest and best, to those of a common and cheap article.
400 boxes prime Bench Raisins.
100 boxes Colgate's and Parmelee's Soap.
25 do and bags Pepper and Spice.
25 boxes Ground Coffee.
4 bbls Nutmegs and Cloves.
Norwich, Feb. 19th 1844. 13

NEW CONSIGNMENT OF NEW FURNITURE,

Now receiving at the Auction and Commission Rooms,
UNION-STREET.

THE work is well executed, well finished and offered at very low prices. Persons in want of great bargains in *furniture* will find it for their interest to call and examine this stock consisting of Mahogany Secretaries; Sofas a great variety styles and prices; Bureaus do; Dining, Card and Centre Tables; Wash Tables, various styles, some very elegant; cherry and Pine Dining Tables; Dressing Tables and Work Stands, a variety; Cherry Light Stands; Mahogany and Pine Wash Sinks; Mahogany and a great variety of other chairs, with Wood Cane and Rush Seats, very cheap; Looking Glasses; Clocks; Bedsteads all prices; Mattresses; &c., &c.

Please call a few doors North of the Norwich Bank.
WM. D. RIPLEY.
Norwich, Feb. 21. 3w13

The People's store.

NO 28, NORTH MAIN ST, PROVIDENCE
One Price asked and no abatement.

THOMAS REID & CO. have just received and are now opening a very cheap and splendid assortment of Dry Goods, purchased within a few days in New York at the present ruinous prices, and which will be sold at a very small advance from cost for cash only. Our goods are all fresh and all of the latest styles, and have been purchased by an experienced purchaser at the lowest cash prices. We intend keeping every article called for in the above line, and will have all our goods marked in plain figures, so that no advantage will be taken of our customers.

IN connection with the dry goods business we will continue on the manufacture and repairing of Umbrellas, Parasols, and Walking Canets Having made an addition o. our premises, and having engaged some of the most experienced workmen in the trade, we can now manufacture, sell, or repair Umbrellas, Parasols, or Walking Canes as cheap as any establishment in the United States.

And now, ladies and gentlemen all,
Do not forget to give us a call.
THOMAS REID & CO.
28, N. Main-street.

GROCERIES.

DELANO & SCHERMERHORN.
NO 50, FRONT STREET.
NEW-YORK.

KEEP constantly on hand a general assortment of desirable Groceries.

Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.
New-York, Nov. 1st, 1843 6m42

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

Norwich and Stonington,
VIA
NEW LONDON.

Fare between New London and Norwich, 75cts.
" " " Stonington 75cts.

A MAIL CARRIAGE will leave Stonington on the arrival of the Steamboats from New York, for Norwich, passing through New London, on Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays.

RETURNING.—Will leave the American House in Norwich, passing through New London, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 1½, P. M.

For seats, apply at the Steamboat Hotel, New London, and the American House, or the Merchant's Hotel, Norwich.
WILLIAM BACON, Contractor.
Steamboat Hotel, New London, Dec. 23d 1843. 5

NOTICE.

TRI-WEEKLY LINE TO NEW YORK.

THE Steamer Cleopatra Capt. I. K. Dustan, will leave Norwich on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 o'clock P. M. or on the arrival of the Cars from Boston. She will leave New York on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 4 o'clock P. M.

THE FARE, by the Boat, from Norwich, or Allen's Point $3,00. The Boat will on her passage from New York, after landing Rail Road passengers at the point, proceed to Norwich whenever the state of the River permits, and remain there until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. No extra charge to passengers or freights by the Boat between Allen's point or at Norwich.

N. B. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of said Boat—or owners.
E. A. BILL.
Agent for the above Boat.
Norwich, Nov. 18th, 1843. tf50

NORWICH & WORCESTER RAIL-ROAD.

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS LEAVE
Daily,
From Norwich 5 3-4 A. M. and 4 1-4 P. M.
From Worcester 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Freight Trains from Norwich 8 1-2 A. M.
" " from Worcester 7 1-2 A. M.

STEAM BOAT TRAIN

Leaves Allyn's Point for Boston every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, on the arrival of the Steamer from New York.

Leaves Worcester same days at 6 P. M., on the arrival of the train from Boston.

Fares are more when paid in the cars than when paid for tickets at the different stations.
EMERSON FOOTE, Supt.
Norwich, Feb. 5, 1844. 11

Norwich & Worcester Railroad Extension.

ON AND AFTER Tuesday, December 19th, the Steamboat from New York will leave and receive passengers at Allen's Point.

The following rates have been established for the winter.

Passengers between	Allen's Point and Norwich	50c
Fraight "	per 100 lbs.	6
" "	Greeneville per 100 lbs	7½
" "	" " and any station	

Beyond Greeneville in addition to present rates per 100 lbs. 5

TICKETS for the route between Allen's Point and Norwich, may be obtained at the different stations of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad or on board the Boat. EMERSON FOOTE. Sup'n't
Norwich, Dec. 23d, 1843. 8

WALTER CLAPP,

BOOKSELLER & BOOKBINDER,
97 MAIN-STREET, NORWICH,
Opposite M. Safford's News Room.
Nov. 8th, 1843. 1y50

New, Fashionable HAT & CAP STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 137 Main street, at the old stand of A. Wickham, and invites their attention to a superb assortment of
Hats & Caps,
Manufactured from the choicest materials, and in the most approved style, which he offers at as low if not lower prices than can be obtained at any other establishment in this city. He is not confined to a one priced Hat, but has a full assortment, and feels confident in his ability to suit the tastes and pockets of all
137 Main st. 20 W. L. NICHOLS.

Eastern and Western Lumber.

100,000 FEET Albany Mer. Boards, 12, [14, and 16 feet.
25,000 Albany clear do
50,000 Eastern Mer. Boards and Plank.
25,000 ft. " clear, 1¼, 1½ and 2 inch.
25,000 ft. Spruce flooring.
50,000 ft. Clapboards of various kinds.
400 M. Pine and Cedar Shingles.
For sale by E. CHAPELL,
Norwich. [25.] Central Wharf.

PATENT MACHINES.

THE cheapest and best Horse Powers ever offered to the public for driving Circular Saws, Cider, Shingle and Sugar Mills, Turning Lathes, Threshing Machines, &c. Also the best Threshing Machines for grain and hay seed, may be had of the subscriber—also the right to vend them in various parts of the country. Horse Powers from $240 to $350. Threshing Machines from $30 to $35. Both Machines easily conveyed in a one horse wagon.

N. B. A few more Agents wanted to sell on commission. A. KINGSLEY.
Norwich, July 19, 1843. tf 34

BOSTON CLOTHING STORE, J. B. PALMER & CO.

143 Main-Street
Norwich Conn.
DEALERS IN

FASHIONABLE Ready Made Clothing. Under Shirts, Drawers, Cotton Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, carfs, Cravats, Hdk'fs, Stocks, Gloves, Socks, &c. &c.
November 11th, 1843. tf51

REMITTANCES TO AND PASSAGE FROM ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

WE beg to inform our friends in Norwich, Conn and its vicinity, that we have appointed Mr. JAMES McCLELLAND, of that city, as our agent.

Persons sending for their relatives, or remitting money to the old country, will find it their interest and their friends comfort to give him a call.
ROCHE BROTHERS & CO.,
35 Fulton street, New York.
Jan. 24th, 1844. tf9

BROKE,

INTO the enclosure of the Subscriber, on or about the 16th of January, a RED COW, about 10 years old. The owner is requested to pay charges and take her away. FREDUS LADD.
Franklin, Feb. 5, 1844. 3w11

BOOTS AND SHOES,

At No. 84 Main-street.
NEARLY OPPOSITE THE FRANKLIN HOUSE.

TRACY & SETCHEL,

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have this day taken the splendid Store, No 84 Main-street, (formerly occupied by R. M. MORGAN,) for the purpose of prosecuting the Boot and Shoe business in all its branches; and they hope by attention, faithfulness and punctuality to merit a portion of their patronage.

T. & S. intend to keep a complete assortment of Boots and Shoes constantly on hand which will be sold as low as they can be obtained in the city. They will employ only the best workmen, and furnish them with the best Stock; and all work will be made punctually according to promise and warranted.

The Public and Friends,
We cannot now thank you for past favors in business for this our first call; but that we may soon have that duty to perform we invite your patronage, and will strive to deserve.

Just give us a call if only as a compliment, at No. 84 Main-street. TRACY & SETCHEL.
Norwich, Nov. 27th, 1843. tf

DENTISTRY.

Dr. G. E. & C. Parkhurst,

HAVE opened an Office, No. 89, Main street, 3 doors west of the Franklin House, where they will wait on all who will favor them with their patronage. Teeth set from one to a full set. Every necessary operation performed on the teeth, and warranted. Their long experience enable them to treat judiciously all diseases connected with the teeth.
Nov. 30. 1yr1

WM. H. ALLEN.
DENTIST

OFFICE, NO. 94 SHETUCKET STREET, (UP STAIRS)

WHERE he will perform all operations necessary for the preservation of the teeth and gums in the best possible manner. Teeth inserted from 1 to a complete set. Teeth cleaned, filled, extracted, and all irregularities, whether they proceed from disease or want of proper care, remedied.
Norwich 23 tf17

CHARLES A. CONVERSE,

Dealer in English, French and German Hardware, Cutlery, and Guns.
139 MAIN-STREET.
Norwich.

CREAM OF SAPONINE.

The undersigned, having used the Cream of Saponine, of which Mr. E. C. Ferre, of Middletown, Ct., is the sole Proprietor, are happy to award him our testimonials in its favor. Considering the expedition of making the lather, its superior qualities when made its softening effects on the beard, and its curative qualities on the skin, we do not hesitate to recommend it to the public, as the best Shaving cream, either *domestic* or *imported* now in use. Middletown, Nov. 3d, 1843. E. A. Russell, H. N. Fowler, E. W. N. Starr, L. C. Lyman, E. Noyes, A. H. Blish, J. Johnston, L. Hubbard, E. Lacy, E. H. Hubbard, H. Hubbard, W. G. Howard, J. Arnold, G. Sickles, J. A. Pierce, C. Woodward, W. B. Casy, T. G. Mather, S. Chase, S. S. Whitmore, H. Clark; N. Smith, D. Harrison, H. W. Fisk, W. P. Southmayd W. B. Starr, S. Emery, I. W. Baldwin, A. Churchill, W. W. Bacon, W. Foster, D. H. Chase, O. H. Taylor, C. H. Jackson, T. Boardman, H. Gardiner, C. H. Pelton, A. Beach, W. B. Camp, G. W. Beach, H. Smith, A. Newton, jr A. Merriman, L. C. Hubbard, J. H. Taylor, Wm. Jarvis, A. W. Smith, E Crofoot.

N. B.—Never purchase a pot of the above Shaving Cream without my name is written on the pot.
E. C. FERRE.
Jan. 17th, 1844. 6m8

FERRE'S CREAM SAPONINE.

A NEW REMEDY FOR SHAVING,

WHICH *Surpasses all others* in making a rich and permanent lather, without irritating the skin. N. B. Any Gentleman can purchase a pot of *Ferre's Cream*, and use it *one month*, and if it does not please him, can return it and the money will be refunded. Be sure you get *Ferre's Cream Saponine*, and not be put off with an other article as some have been—see that my name is on the label as none other is genuine. E. C. FERRE.

For sale in Norwich by W. S. TYLER, C. OSGOOD and R. W. MATHEWSON.
Jan. 47th, 1844. 6m8

THE PEOPLE MUST HAVE CLOTHES,

And in order to make room for new styles of
SPRING GOODS!

THE SUBSCRIBER will sell for **thirty days**, COATS, PANTS AND VESTS; at a great discount from Cost or at the customers own price.

Now is your time to buy
CLOTHING FOR A SONG,
At 91 Main-street.
NEXT DOOR TO CHARLES CLARK'S HAT STORE.

Norwich, Feb. 14th, J. T. FAY

THE NORWICH NEWS.

TERMS.

FOR THE NEWS ONE YEAR (IN ADVANCE)	$1,50
When not paid in advance,	2,00
PRICES FOR ADVERTISING.	
For 1 SQUARE (OR 16 LINES,) 3 INSERTIONS,	1,00
" EXTRA INSERTIONS PER WEEK,	[illegible]
YEARLY ADVERTISERS, HALF PRICE.	

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE NORWICH NEWS.
WM. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
OFFICE No. 38, SHETUCKET STREET,
One door North of the American House.

☞ *Advertisements, &c., left at the Post Office, Box 132, or at the Printing Office in Shetucket Street, will receive prompt attention.*

☞ *For terms, see 4th page.* ☜

The Norwich News.

VOL. IV.—NO. 17. NORWICH, CONN., THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1844. WHOLE NO. 173.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office, Norwich, Ct., March, 4th, 1844.

Allen Elizabeth E		King John W	
Allen Ebenezer Esq.		Kipp John	
Allen Clarissa		Kehr Bernhard	
Allen Ethan A		Lambert Amelia M	
Aikman Robert		Lewis Charles	
Barrett Stephen		Lovely Mary	
Beckwith Ezra		Loomis Edwin H	
Boynton Daniel S		Leach Edwin	
Brown Eliza		Lee Orlando B	
Bushnell William		Lucy John	
Baldwin Emma A		Miner Abby C	
Burdick Ruth Augusta		Mott Jerusha	
Beckwith Ezra P		Monroe Nathanel	
Brewster Hester		McLaurin James	
Beebe Lucy A		McLien James	
Boque Jerusha		Macks Ann L	
Bell Isaac		Mulchy Jeremiah	
Brown Bridget		Moarty John	
Binks Mary		Maynard Jesse	
Barrows Phelps & Co.		Moak E	
Briggs Alexander		Morey Ann R	
Benchley Henry W		Marten John	
Bishop Lydia S		Noyes Margret D	
Bates Lucy C		Northum Hanford W	
Barnes Ezra		Perkins Daniel	
Bump Henry G		Price David W	
Culver G H		Parkis Zebulon	
Carver Almira		Prentice William E	
Crosby Harriet S		Pepper Joseph R	2
Cook Harvey		Perkins Stephen	
Crocker Mr.		Price John H	
Cone E C		Peckham Frances M	
Church Rose		Parker Augustus A	
Cox George H		Preston George E	
Clark Joseph S		Parker Mary	
Clark Amasl		Perkins James	
Caulkings Edward M		Peckham James	
Colburn Hannah		Pepper Joseph	
Clark Jane		Perkins Lucy A	
Charlton John		Rowland Levi P	
Cravan John		Ryon Harriott W	
Crocker Jared F		Roberts on James	2
Church Stephen F		Roe Peleg	
Durfey Benjamin		Rundell Albert E	
Dean Charles		Randall Elizabeth	
Darrow G R		Robinson Mary A K	
Delano Ephraim		Rogers F W H	
Dewey Louisa		Richardson Lillicore S	
Emanje Frederick	2	Smith Ichabod	
Eaton Charles		Smith Julia	
Eggleston John		Smith John	
Ellems William		Smith Louisa	
Ellis Clarissa		Stewart H B	
Edgeler Thomas		Sullivan Timothy	
Farrington Wm. T		Spalding Jed.	
Field John		Story Hezekiah	
Fay Aaron D		Swan Coddington	
Fowler Hannah		Sharp Elias	
Faraum Calvin E		Scott Charles H	
Fitch Harriet J		Slam Catherine	
Gallup Andrew H		Sanford A	
Graham John		Stevenson George	
Gates Tracy		Standish Gen. W	
Gee Samuel J		Scott Welcom	
Grant J A		Snell Eunice S	
Goff Giles		Sharp Caroline	
Gates William B		Stanton John Jr	
Gleason Rev. A		Satchell Marish	
Green Charles		Spalding James	
Hammond Eliza		Swift Jared R	
Hughes William		Stanley Ellen G	
Huntoon Betty		Stone L	
Hamelton Abby A		Smith A G	2
Huntington Mrs. J M		Spencer Rev. Spencer F	
Hubbard P H		Smith Winchester & Co	
Hazen Asher		Thomas Moriah	
Hastings Mrs. Jerusa		Thomson David	
Holden David		Tracy C	
Huntington E B		Twist Albert M	
Heath Gilbert		Tucker Thaddeus	
Hegaty Dennis		Tucker Henry	
Humphreys Almira B		Tillinghast William B	
Hemstead Mary E		Tyler Samuel A	
Hamilton Abby A		Vail Mary	
Hart Lovina		Weaver Festus B	
Holloran Mary		Warren William	
Ingham Experience		Wilson Lewis O	
Jones Gurdon		Whittlesey Isaac	
Joyce Horatio		Wilson James	
Judson A Curtiss		Wakefield Tubal	
Johnson A C		Wilson R M	
Johnson Ralph		Willet Mary H	
Kinney W W		Ward J H	
Kinney Mason		Wilson Robert M	
Keeney Abel		Yergason Frances A	

☞ Persons calling for the above Letters will please to say—they are advertised.

N. B. All Letters intended to be sent out of the U. States, by ship or steamer, the inland postage must be paid or they will not be forwarded.

15 ENOCH C. CHAPMAN, P. M.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

In pursuance of the provisions of a Treaty between the United States and the Chickasaw Indians, made and concluded at Pontotoc Creek, on the twentieth day of October, 1803, and of the supplementary and explanatory articles thereto, made and concluded on the twenty second day of the same month; and also, of the Treaty between the United States and the Chickasaw Indians made and concluded at the city of Washington, on the twenty-fourth day of May, 1834.

I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known that a public sale for the disposal of each of the lands ceded to the United States by the said Indians, as are hereinafter described, shall be held at the Land Office at PONTOTOC, in Mississippi, on the second Monday in May-next.

East of the Chickasaw meridian.

Township fourteen and fractional township fifteen, of range one, east.

Section thirty-four, in township one, of range two, east.

Section six, in township six, of range two, east.

Fractional township sixteen, of range two, east, except the north fractions of sections one, two, three and four, and fractional sections five and six.

Fractional townships seventeen, of range two, east.

Fractional townships sixteen and seventeen, of range three, east.

Section eighteen, in township seven, of range four east.

East half of section twenty-two, in township ten, of range four, east

Section five, in township eight, of range five, east

Section thirty-three, in township eleven, of range six, east.

Sections twenty-three and twenty-six, in township four, of range seven, east.

Section thirty-six, in township seven, of range seven, east.

Section twenty-three, in township ten, of range seven, east.

Sections five, six and seven, in township eleven, of range seven, east.

South half of section nine, in township thirteen, of range seven, east.

Section twenty-five, in township fifteen, of range seven, east.

East half of section nineteen, and sections twenty, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty-five and thirty-six, in township eleven, of range eight, east.

Sections three and twenty-four, in township three, of range ten, east.

West of the Chickasaw meridian.

West half of section five, in township three, of range one, west.

West half of section thirty-two, in township two of range three, west.

Section thirty-two, in township three, of range four, west.

North half of section one, north fraction of section twenty-five and section thirty-four, in township six, of range four, west.

Section fourteen, in township eight, of range four, west.

Sections twenty-five and thirty-six in township four, of range five, west.

Section nine, in township seven, of range five, west.

North half of section eighteen and section twenty-nine, in township eight, of range five, west.

Sections twenty-three and twenty-four, in township nine, of range five, west.

Section eleven, in township nine, of range six west.

Sections one, two and three, south half of section seven, west half of section eight, and sections nineteen, seven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four and thirty-five, in township ten, of range six, west.

Sections four and fifteen, and fractional sections nineteen and twenty-nine, in township eleven of range six, west.

Sections thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-one twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-three and thirty-four, in township ten of range seven, west.

Section two, north half, (lots A, B, C, F, G,) of section four, and fractional sections five and fourteen, in township eleven, of range seven, west.

Section two, and fractional sections six, seven and thirty-six, in township ten, of range eight, west.

Sections fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, twenty, twenty-three, twenty-six, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-five and thirty-six, in township seven, of range nine, west.

Sections thirty thirty-one, in township seven, of range nine, west.

Section twelve, in township eight, of range nine, west.

Fractional section thirty-five, in township nine, of range nine, west.

Sections twenty-six, twenty-seven and thirty-five, in township four, of range ten, west.

Sections six, ten eleven, twelve, thirteen and fourteen, in township eight, of range ten west.

Sections four, five, six, seven, eight, seventeen, twenty-three, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, thirty, thirty-three and thirty-four, in township four, of range eleven, west.

South west quarter of fractional section nine, in township four, of range twelve, west.

Sections one, two, nine, ten, eleven, fifteen, sixteen and fractional section twenty-two, in township seven, of range twelve, west.

West of the Meridian of Huntsville, in Alabama.

Fractional section eight, in township three, of range thirteen, west.

Fractional section one, in township four, of range thirteen, west, except lot A.

Section twenty-four, in township five, of range fifteen, west.

East of the Choctaw Meridian.

Township twenty-five, of range five, east—except west half section three.

North east quarter section four, east half section ten, south west quarter section eleven, south half section twelve, west half and south east quarter section thirteen, and north half and south east quarter section fourteen.

Township twenty four, of range six, east—except east half and north west quarter section three, and north east quarter section four.

Township twenty-five, of range six east—except west half section two.

North east quarter section three, north east quarter section eight, east half and south west quarter section ten, west half section eleven, west half section fourteen east half section seventeen, south east quarter and north west quarter section nineteen, south half and north east quarter section twenty, north west quarter section twenty-and, north west quarter and south east quarter section twenty-three, south half section twenty-four, north half section twenty-five, northeast quarter section twenty-six, north half and south east quarter section twenty-nine, section thirty north east quarter section thirty-two, section thirty-three, east half and south west quarter section thirty-four.

Townships twenty-three and twenty-four, of range seven, east

Township twenty-five, of range seven, east—except west half section one, north half section two, north half section three, south half section four, north half section eight, north half section nine, south east quarter section eighteen, south half and north east quarter section nineteen, north west quarter section thirty.

Fractional townships twenty-three and twenty-four, of range eight, east.

Fractional townships twenty-two and twenty-three of range nine, east.

Fractional township twenty-one of range ten, east—except south half and north east quarter section one, section two, north east quarter section one, section two, north east quarter section eleven, north east quarter section twelve.

Fractional township twenty-two, of range ten, east.

Fractional township twenty, of range eleven, east.

Fractional township twenty-one, of range eleven, east—except section twenty-six.

Fractional township twenty, of range twelve, east—except north half section four, section five, east half section six.

Fractional township twenty-one, of range thirteen, east—except south west quarter section thirty-one, north half section thirty-two.

RESERVED SIXTEEN SECTIONS.

East of the Chickasaw Meridian.

East half of section sixteen, in township three, and section sixteen, in townships four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, and thirteen, of range one, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, and thirteen, of range two, east.

Section sixteen, in townships one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, fourteen and fifteen, of range five, east.

Section sixteen, in township two, east half of section sixteen, in township three, and section sixteen, in townships four, five, eight, nine, and eleven, of range six, east.

South half section sixteen, in township three, and section sixteen, in townships four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten and eleven of range seven, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five six, seven, eight, nine, ten and eleven, of range eight east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine and ten, of range nine, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, five, six, and seven, of range ten, east.

West of Chickasaw Meridian.

Section sixteen, in townships four, six, seven, eight nine, ten eleven, twelve, and thirteen, of range one west.

Section sixteen, in townships six, seven, eight, nine ten and eleven, of range two, west.

Section sixteen, in townships seven, eight, nine, ten and eleven, of range three, west.

Section sixteen, in township two; north half section sixteen, in township six, and section sixteen in townships eight and nine, of range four, west.

East half section sixteen, in township two; section sixteen, in townships five and seven, and east half section sixteen, in township nine, of range five, west.

Section sixteen, in townships three, four, five, and nine, of range six, west.

Section sixteen, in townships four and eight, of range seven, west.

East half section sixteen, in township two, and north half section sixteen, in township eight, of range eight, west.

Section sixteen, in townships one and five, of range nine, west.

West of Huntsville, in Alabama.

Section sixteen, in townships four, five, six, and seven, of range thirteen, west.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, five, six, seven, eight, and nine, of range fourteen, west.

Section sixteen, in townships three, five, six, seven eight, nine and ten, of range fifteen, west.

The lands selected as reservations, under the provisions of the said treaties, are to be excluded from the sale, which is to continue open for two weeks, and no longer.

The lands will be offered in quartered sections, and fractional quarter sections, where such exist.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this twentieth day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President:
THOS. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Office.
Feb. 7th, 1844.

LATE ARRIVALS.
BOWEN & McNAMEE,
16 WILLIAM-STREET COR. OF BEAVER,
NEW YORK.

HAVE received, by late arrivals, the most desirable stock of

Silk and Fancy Goods

ever exhibited, to which the attention of merchants, from various sections of the country, is respectfully invited.

It is their determination to present an assortment, unsurpassed in Richness and Variety, comprising the Newest and most Fashionable Styles offered in this market.

Special attention is invited to the following articles viz:—

RICH PRINTED LAWNS, consisting of every variety of style.

EXTRA RICH FRENCH AND SCOTCH PRINTED BALZORINES, entirely new styles.

PARIS MUSLIN DE LAINES, very rich printed; also plain coloured, black and blue black do.

SILK SHAWLS, consisting of rich figured Chameleon, black Ottoman, figured Poult de Soie, &c.

RICH DRESS SILKS, consisting of extra heavy Brocade, Chameleon, Satin Striped, Plain Fig'd &c,

SHAWLS, Paris Broche, embroidered Cashmere French Plaid, figured Kanyle, Muslin de Laine, &c.

FRENCH KID GLOVES, best manufacture, black white and colored.

FANCY CRAVATS AND SHAWLS, the most desirable, assortment ever offered.

LACES, great variety, consisting of English and German Thread, glop Cotton and Gimp Edgings, at very low prices.

ITALIAN LUSTRING AND GROS DE RINES of the best manufacture.

FRENCH PRINTS—Hartman's and Gros Odier's manufacture, various styles, first quality.

ALSO,

MILLINERY GOODS, in great variety, consisting of rich Hat Silks, splendid changeable, chine, and striped Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, trimming Laces, &c.

ALSO,

Black and blue black Bombazines; Pongee and Spitalfield Silks; Italian Sewings; Satin and Taffeta Ribbons; Kid, Silk and Filet Gloves; Embroidery; Linen Cambric Hdkfs; Satin Vestings; Silk Velvets; black and blue black French Crapes; Love Hdkfs and Veils, Silk Hosiery; Stockings; Suchan Pongee; Lace Veils; India Sarsnett; Levantine Hdkfs; Italian Cravats; Buck and Beaver Gloves; India Nankeens; Paper Muslins, &c.

February, 7th, 1844. 11

NEW SPRING GOODS!

Now opening 50 cases of Rich Goods adapted to the spring trade comprising all styles of Staple and Fancy Goods.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION has been paid to the Cloth trade by an Experienced Purchaser, so that Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Sattinets, and Trimmings will be sold much cheaper than ever.

SILKS, Fig'd Shaded, watered, Striped and Oriental dress silks; Extra Blk, and Blue Blk, Gros de Odier, Gros de Rhin Matteoni; Italian Floeces, Bonnet Silks, Rich Hat and Cap Ribbons, Laces, Crapes, Bombazines, Alepines, Alpaccas, Eoliennes, Challey, Rich de Laines in endless variety; Chusans, Tasans, &c. cheaper than ever.

SHAWLS, White, Blk, Green and mode colored Cashmere, Broche, Ecossias, Damask de Laines, Highland and Rob-Roys full 30 per cent less than in 1843.

FURNISHING GOODS, Table Linens, Damask Cloths, Napkins, Diapers, Linen Sheetings Pillow Case Linens, Oriental counterpanes, Marseilles Quilts, 5-4 Sheetings, Fine and Heavy 4-4 and 5-4 Brown Goods, Borlaps, Tickings.

CARPETS, Rich new patterns at less than manufacturers prices, Rugs, Mattresses, &c. &c.

For bargains Call at the Old Stand of
ELY & CO.
33 and 35 Shetucket-street.
Norwich, Feb 28th, '44 tf14

FERRE'S
CREAM SAPONINE.
A NEW REMEDY FOR SHAVING,

WHICH *Surpasses all others* in making a rich and permanent lather, without irritating the skin. N. B. Any Gentleman can purchase a pot of *Ferre's Cream*, and use it *one month*, and if it does not please him, can return it and the money will be refunded. Be sure you get *Ferre's Cream Saponine*, and not be put off with an other article as some have been—see that my name is on the label as none other is genuine. E. C. FERRE.

For sale in Norwich by W. S. TYLER, C. OSGOOD and R. W. MATHEWSON.
Jan. 47th, 1844. 6m8

Linseed Oil and White Lead,

FOR sale in quantities, to suit purchasers by
JOHN L. DEVOTION.
No. 119 Main street.
one door East of the Quinebaug Bank.
Norwich, March 13th, 1844. 6w16

Timothy Seed,

20 TIERCES, new Timothy seed; just rec'd and for sale by
A. C. HALL, Agt.
35 & 37 Water-street.
March 13th, 61

Oil Soap,

20 Bbls, Sperm Oil Soap; just received, and for sale by
A. C. HALL, Agt.
35 & 37 Water-street.
March 13th, 16

20 Bbls, OIL CAKE; for sale by
A. C. HALL, Agt.
35 & 37 Water-street.
March 13th. 16

ALL PERSONS,
HAVING unsettled accounts, with LOVELL, BUTTS & Co., are requested to settle them before the first of April next.
Norwich, March 6, '44

From the Bay State Democrat.

Sweets of Labor.

Eligo cui dicas, Tu sola mihi places.—Ovid.

Drive we the ploughshare the soddy globe through,
When spring's morning sunbeam is drinking the dew?
Hoe we the young corn in flood summer-heat,
When rye-fields are growing, and green is the wheat?
Reap we the harvests, when summer is done,
That wave their rich gold tops, outvying the sun?
When winter, a misanthrope, scowls at mankind,
Then fell we the forests that creak in the wind?
Ah! then, though all hardened by labor our frame,
Our spirits elastic shall burn with love's flame.
Uncouth as of toil, let us think of our love,
And earth shall dance round us like seraphs above!
Our sweethearts with nectar our fond thoughts shall fill,
Their honey endearments our cares all shall kill;
Ecstatic elysium our spirits shall steep,
And, working, we still may a holiday keep—
Or say, do we students our dull books bend o'er,
And, palefaced, con over antiquity's lore?
Let love fire our bosoms and fill us with sighs,
And turn to Charbdis, the earth, seas and skies;
And, piling our books up, we'll make a bonfire,
Where learning, our Dido, shall find her death-pyre;
Or if books still retain us, they'll breathe with new life—
Then who will not, wooing, ensure him a wife?

Cambridge, Feb. 19, 1844. F.

The Hymn of the Past.

TO C———

Deep strains, as of a solemn hymn,
Are stealing o'er my soul,
Like those, that 'mid the twilight dim,
Through convent arches roll;
And sweet, sad, memories gather fast,
Filling my eyes with tears;—
It is the music of the past;
The voice of other years.

Since childhood's hour, my heart has given,
Its chords to many a breeze,
But words of thine, like night-air driven,
Upon the bending trees,
Across the hidden lute have swept,
And waken'd thoughtlessly,
A music that for years had slept;
A long-lost melody.

Now could I sing of happy hours,
Of love's first, purest sigh;
And those fair hopes, life's early flowers,
That blossom'd but to die!—
'Tis passing on—the accents seem
Like echo's distant swell;
Farewell! my brief, elysian dream;
Hymn of the Past!—Farewell.

P. P.

Peter Chancery, Esq., and his five Dollars.

Showing the blessings that may follow the settlement of the smallest account.

BY PROFESSOR INGRAHAM.

'Sir, if you please, boss would like you to pay this little bill to day,' said for the tenth time a half grown boy in a dirty jacket, to a lawyer in his office.

The attorney at length turned round and stared the boy full in the face, as if he had been some newly discovered specimen of zoology, gave a long whistle, thrust his inky fingers first into one pocket, and then into the other of his black cloth vest, and then gave another long whistle, and completed his stare at the boy's face.

'Ho, ha, hum! that bill, eh! and the legal young gentleman extended the tips of his fingers towards the well worn bit of paper, and daintily opening it, looked at its contents. 'Hum! for capping and heel-tapping, six shillings—for foxing, ten and six-pence, and other sundries, eh? So your master wants to settle this bill, eh?' repeated this man of the briefs.

'Yes sir, this is the nineteenth time I have come for it, and I intend to knock off at twenty and call it a half a day.'

'You're an impudent boy.'

'I's always impudent to lawyers, cos I cant help it—it's catching!'

'You've got your eye teeth cut I see.

'That's what boss sent me for, instead o' the 'prentices as was gettin' their teeth cut. I cut mine at nine months old with a handsaw.—Boss says if you don't pay the bill he'll sue you!'

'Sue *me*! I'm a lawyer!'

'It's no matter for that? Lawyer or no lawyer, boss declares he'll do it—so fork over.'

'Declares he'll sue me!'

'As true as there's another lawyer is all Fildelity.'

'That would be bad!'

'Wouldn't it!'

'Silence, you vagabond; I suppose I must pay this,' muttered the attorney to himself.—'It's not my plan to pay these small bills!—What is a lawyer's profession good for, if he can't get clear paying his own bills? He'll sue me! Tis just five dollars! It comes hard, and he don't want the money! What is five dollars to him! His boy could have earned it in the time he has been sending him to dun me for it. So your master will sue me for it if I don't pay?'

'He says he will do it, and charge you a new pair o' shoes for me.'

'Harkee. I can't pay to day; and so if your boss will sue, just be so kind as to ask him to employ me as his attorney.'

'You?'

'Yes; I'll issue the writ, have it served and then you see I shall put the costs into my own pocket instead of seeing them go into another lawyer's. So you see if I have to pay the bill I'll make the costs. Capital idea!'

The boy scratched his head awhile as if striving to comprehend this 'capital idea,' and then shook it doubtingly. 'I don't know about this; it looks tricky. I'll ask boss though, if as how you say you won't pay it nohow without being sued.'

'I'd rather be sued, if he'll employ me, boy.'

'But who's to pay them costs—the boss?'

The lawyer looked all at once very serious and gave another of those long whistles peculiar to him.

'Well, I am a sensible man, truly! My anxiety to get the costs of the suit blinded me to the fact that they were to come out of my own pockets before they could be safely put into the pocket. Ah, well my boy I suppose I must pay. Here is a five dollar gold piece,—is it receipted—it is so dirty and greasy I can't see?'

'It was nice and clean when boss gin' it to me, and the writing shined like Knapp's black ta'—it's torn so ol dunin' so much.'

'Well here's your money,' said the man of-law taking a solitary five dollar piece from his watch fob; 'now tell your master, Mr. Last, that if he has any other accounts he wants sued I'll attend to 'em with the greatest pleasure.'

'Thank'ee, sir,' answered the boy, pocketing his five, 'but you is the only reg'lar dunin' customer boss has, and now you've paid up, he hain't none but cash folks. Good day to you.'

'Now their goes five dollars that will do that fellow Last no good. I am in wan' of it, but he is not. It is five thrown away. It would'nt have left my pocket but that I was sure that his patience was worn out, and costs would come of it. I like to take costs, but I don't think that a lawyer has any thing to do with paying them.'

As Peter Chancery Esq. did not believe in his own mind that paying his debt to Mr. Last, was to be of any benefit to him, and was of opinion that it was 'money thrown away,' let us follow the fate of this five dollars through the day.

'He has paid,' said the boy placing the money in his master's hand.

'Well, I'm glad of it,' answered Mr. Last, surveying the money through his glasses, and it's a half eagle, too. Now run with it and pay Mr. Furnace the five dollars that I borrowed of him yesterday, and said I would return to-morrow. But I'll pay it now.

'Ah, my lad, come just in time,' said Furnace, as the boy delivered his errand and the money. 'I was just wondering where I could get five dollars to pay a bill which is due to-day. 'Here John,' he called to one of his apprentices, 'put on your hat and take this money to Captain O'Brien, and tell him I came within one of disappointing him, when some money came in I did'nt expect.'

Captain O'Brien was on board of his schooner at the next wharf, and with him was a seaman with his hat in his hand, looking very gloomy as he spoke with him.

'I'm sorry my man, I can't pay you—but I have just raised and scraped the last dollar I can get above water to pay my insurance money to-day, and have not a copper left in my pocket to jingle, but keys and old nails.'

'But I am very much in need, sir; my wife is ailing, and my family are in want o' a good many things just now, and I got several articles at the store expecting to get money of you to take 'em up as I went along home.—We hain't in the house no flour, nor tea, nor——'

Well, my lad, I'm sorry. You must come to-morrow. I can't help you unless I sell my coat off my back, or pawn the schooner's hedge.

The sailor who had come to get an advance of wages, turned away sorrowfully, when the apprentice boy came up and said in his hearing.

Here, sir, is five dollars Mr. Furnace owes you. He says when he told you he couldn't pay your bill to-day, he didn't expect some money that came in after you left his shop.'

'Ah, that's my fine boy! Here, Jack, take this five dollars, and come on Saturday and get the balance of your wages.'

The seaman, with a joyful bound, took the piece, and touching his hat, sprang with a light heart on shore, and hastened to the store, where he had already selected the comforts and necessities his family stood so much in need of.

As he entered, a poor woman was trying to prevail upon the shopkeeper to settle a demand for making his shirts.

'You had best take it out of the store, Mrs. Conway,' he said to her 'really I have not taken half the amount of your bill to-day, and don't expect to. I have to charge everything, and no money comes in.'

'I can't do without, answered the woman, earnestly; 'my daughter is very ill, and in want of every comfort; I am out of firewood, and indeed I want many things which I have depended on this money to get. I worked night and day to get your shirts done.'

'I'm very sorry Mrs. Conway,' said the storekeeper, looking into his money drawer; 'I have not five shillings here, and your bill is five dollars and nine pence.'

The poor woman thought of her invalid child and wrung her hands.

'A sailor was here a while ago and selected full five dollars worth of articles here on the counter and went away to get his wages to pay for them, but I question if he comes back. If he does and pays for them, you shall have your money madam.'

At this moment Jack made his appearance in the door.

'Well, ship mate,' he cried, in a tone much more elevated than when he was discovered speaking with the captain; 'well my hearty, hand over my freight. I've got the document, so give me possession! and displaying his five dollar piece, he laid hold of the purchases.

The store keeper, examining and seeing that the money was good, bade him take them with him, and then sighing as he took another and last look at the piece, he handed it to the poor widow, who, with a joyful smile, received it from him and hastened from the store.

In a low and very humble tenement, near the water, was a family of poor children, whose appearance exhibited the utmost destitution. On a cot bed near lay a poor woman, ill and emaciated. The door opened and a man in coarse and patched garments entered with a wood saw and cross, and laid them down by the door side and approached the bed.

'Are you any better dear? he asked in a rough voice, but in the kindest tones.

'No—have you found work? If you could get me a little nourishing food, I could regain my strength.'

The man gazed upon her pale face a moment and again taking up his saw and cross, went out. He had not gone far before a woman met him and said, she wished him to follow her and saw some wood for her. His heart bounded with hope and gratitude, and he went after her to her dwelling an abode little better than his own for poverty; yet wearing an air of comfort.—He sawed the wood, split and piled it, and received six shillings, with which he hastened to a store for necessaries for his sick wife, and then hurried home to gladden her heart with the delicacies he had provided. Till now he had had no work for four days, and his family had been starving, and from this day his wife got better and was at length restored to her family and to health, from a state of weakness which another day's continuance of would probably have proved fatal.

These six shillings which did so much good, was paid him by the poor woman from the five dollars she had received from the store-keeper, and which the sailor had paid him. The poor woman's daughter also was revived, and ultimately restored to health; and was lately married to a young man who had been three years absent and returned true to his troth. But for the five dollars which had been so instrumental in her recovery, he might have returned to be told that she whose memory had so long been the poplar star of her heart, had perished.

So much good did the five dollar piece do which Peter Chancery, Esq., so reluctantly paid to Mr. Last's apprentice boy, though little credit is due to this legal gentleman for the results that followed. It is thus that Providence often make bad men instruments to good to others. Let this little story lead those who think a 'small bill' can stand because it is a small bill, remember how much good a five dollar bill has done in one single day—and that in paying one bill they may be paying a *series* of twenty bills, and dispensing good to hundreds around them.

☞ There are many doublings in the human heart: do not think you can find out the whole of a man's real character at once, unless he is a fool.

The late Calamity.

We do not remember to have ever seen Congress so deeply affected as with the late visitations of death amongst us. But the wheels of time roll on; and we must move with its rapid evolutions, carrying us on to new duties and new cares, and to our own end. The world is too busy for steadfast and long reflection on any thing; and hence past troubles are soon forgotten, and our future destiny is hardly thought of. The present swallows all, and immortality is lost in time. The death of others, or our own, certain though it be, exerts but little influence on our characters; because the one is past, and the other is to come. Life is consequently not only a riddle, but a very silly riddle; and the greatest of men, who live not by the Christian faith, are not only matters for wonder, but for a far deeper feeling. Dr. FRANKLIN, tried the task of self-scrutiny; but he soon desisted from the hideous disclosures made.

There is probably no situation in life more adverse to the influences of piety, than that of public life in its highest stations. The love of power is the strongest of all motives in powerful minds, and the love of fame in the ambitious. The former, leads to the highest self-gratification a mind can make for itself; the latter, to the greatest the mind can enjoy from others. Both lead to self exaggeration, and both are adverse to that humility which is the rightful attitude of a frail creature before its Creator and Judge. Both absorb the faculties and attention, and hurry us on, in tempestuous excitement, and a reckless self-sufficiency, to forgetfulness of God and eternity. And if cast aside by the popular breath, how full of disappointment and murmurs may be the statesman's closing days! Or, if successful, and retiring with honor and distinction, the mind is like a sea long agitated, which rolls its heavy swell, till the night of death settles over it. Hence, how few in public life have lived, and still fewer have died Christians.

To serve our country and to serve our God at the same time, is indeed rare in the history of those great minds which have influenced and controlled the affairs of nations; yet can there be a republic without eminent virtue amongst the people—and can this virtue exist without the principles of the Christian religion in the great standards of morality, amongst the rulers and the ruled? Men may talk of wisdom of statesmen; but, after all, it is the wisdom of God which alone can sustain a people in prosperity and honor.—*Washington Spectator.*

A Tidy Wife in a Library.

The following extract which is from an article in Tait's Magazine, would seem to show that the bump of order is developed differently on the masculine and feminine head:

"An orderly man arranges his books shelf, putting the works of one kind, or treating of one subject, together. He goes away, contented with the idea that now no effort of memory will be required to know where a particular book is, amongst a few hundreds of volumes, and no useless time will be expended in seeking; when he shall have forgotten the place of each individual work. He has only to know the subject of the work in question, and by this is guided to its place. Now comes his tidy wife. The books of one size are set together; little ones on top, and great ones at the bottom.—The prayer book cannot lie by the Bible—it is too little; it must go along with an annual and a pocket dictionary, on to the top shelf. An atlas, and a book on designing, must stand by the bible, because her bump of oddness (order run mad) has found or fancied, a connection between them. There is nothing this man woman won't do. The excellent arrangement of a dictionary, by means of which one particular word may be found in a minute, amongst many thousands, would be changed by her obedience to a favorite saw. 'Little ones at the top, and great ones at the bottom;' and if one complained that they could not find what they wanted, she would answer. 'You should remember where you put it;' you ought to be able to go to it in the dark,' &c."

Sayings of a Yankee.

The following are some of the shrewd sayings of the Yankee.

By making knife-blades of lead, you will run no risk of cutting your fingers.

Marry a runaway wife, if possible, for you will be sure of her—as any woman would be ashamed to run away twice.

When any one charges you with a dishonest action, of which you are guilty, stare at him with astonishment, and let him know that you are not scared.—Many a knave gets comfortably through the world in that way.

The life of a rich old bachelor is a splendid breakfast, a tolerably flat dinner, and a most miserable supper.

☞ *Early Impressions.*—The impressions of early life are the most permanent and abiding. The mind, then soft, tender, and susceptible, like yielding wax, receives the images impressed upon it. The objects of our familiarity become identified with our existence, and entwined with our juvenile affections. There are probably but few persons who do not possess sufficient attractions to make them lovely and desirable to those whose fortune it has been to draw there the breath of infancy, and to be nurtured through the tender and susceptible years of childhood.

☞ *The Poorest of all Family Goods* are indolent females. If a wife knows nothing of domestic duties beyond the parlor or the boudoir, she is a dangerous partner in these times of pecuniary uncertainty.

☞ 'Did you ever go to a military ball?' asked a lisping miss the other night of an old veteran of Jackson's army of '15. "No, my dear," growled the old soldier; "in those days I had a military *ball* come to *me*—and what d've think? it took my leg off." At the mention of the word 'leg,' the belle fainted, of course.—*Albany Knickerbocker.*

☞ A lawyer on his passage from Europe, observed a shark and asked a sailor what it was, who replied, 'Here we call 'em *sea lawyers*.'

☞ A woman upon her death bed, asked liberty of her husband to make a will, in order that she might leave some legacies to her relations. 'You have had your will all of your life time,' said he, 'and now I will have mine.'

☞ A man who married Miss Take, after having courted Miss Lloyd, was told by a friend that it was reported he was married to Miss Lloyd. 'It was a Miss Take I assure you,' he replied.

Robert Owen, the atheist, told John Randolph that the day would come when mankind should discover the principle of vitality, and of course learn to live forever. "Are you not aware," said he, "that in Egypt, by artificial heat, the people create thousands of chickens."

"Yes," replied Randolph, "but you forgot to tell us who furnishes the eggs. Show me the man who can lay an egg, and I'll agree to your parrallel case."—The proposition was a poser.

The desire to marry a woman for wealth is a bad kind of *cupid ity*. To marry her and spend all her money at the tavern, is thought to be a still worse kind of *cup idity*.

ORIGINAL STAINED

Official.

REPORT.

The Naval Court of Inquiry convened by order of the Secretary of the Navy, by a precept under his hand, bearing date the 6th day of March instant, for the purpose of inquiring into the conduct of Captain Robert F. Stockton and officers, in relation to the experiments and proofs which preceded the construction, and the proof and subsequent explosion of one of the great guns of the Princeton, occasioning the awful and distressing catastrophe which has recently occurred on board the said ship, and to report the opinion of said Court on the matters thus referred to it, respectfully submit to the consideration of the Honorable the Secretary of the Navy the evidence which has been laid before it in relation to the premises.

In further performance of the duty imposed on it, the Court would respectfully report—

That in pursuing the investigation with which it has been charged, the Court was limited to the facts and circumstances immediately connected with the Captain and officers of the Princeton anterior to, and immediately attending, the explosion of one of the large guns on board that vessel, on the 28th February last. This investigation has satisfied the Court—

That, in the year 1839, Captain Stockton being in England, his attention was attracted to the extraordinary and important improvements which had recently been introduced into the manufacture of large masses of wrought iron, as a substitute for cast iron, for objects which required a combination of strength and adhesiveness or toughness. Large shafts for steam engines had been thus fabricated, which experience had demonstrated to be superior in those qualities, which were desirable, to the same articles manufactured of cast iron.

These circumstances appear to have led Capt. Stockton to consider the question how far the same material might be employed in the construction of cannon of a large calibre. He appears to have been animated by motives the most patriotic, stimulated by the laudable desire of being himself instrumental in promoting the honor of his country, and of elevating that branch of the service with which he was personally connected. To what extent his injuries were matured, the Court has not been advised—but it is in evidence that he did advise and consult with three gentlemen possessing, from their scientific acquirements and practical experience on such subjects, very superior qualifications in questions of this character, and whose opinions were entitled to high respect: Mr. William Young, Capt. Ericsson, and Francis B. Ogden, Esquires, are the gentlemen to whom allusion is made. After much deliberation, and several consultations, with calculations furnished from the same quarter, Captain Stockton determined upon the construction of a gun of the proposed dimensions, for the purpose of testing the opinions of scientific men by the result of experience. A cannon was accordingly made at the Mersey works, of Yorkshire iron, which being approved of, was shipped to the United States. Having been properly prepared for the purpose, this gun was carried to Sandy Hook, and subjected to what was deemed the proper test. After the first firing preparations were made to mount the gun. In doing this a crack was perceived opposite the chamber, which induced Capt. Stockton to have the breech strengthened by putting bands around it. These bands are represented as being 3½ inches in thickness. With this additional strength given to the defective parts of the gun, the experiments were renewed, and the result was a decided conviction upon the minds of all connected with them that, in general, the anticipations of Capt Stockton were perfectly realized; and, secondly, that if a gun of this construction should yield to the force of the trial, it would be by a simple opening, and not as in cast iron a violent disruption and scattering of the fragments.

The success of these experiments was such as to decide Capt. Stockton forthwith to direct the construction of another gun of a similar character, to be made of American iron, which is usually regarded as superior in strength and tenacity to the English iron. This second gun, the same which exploded on board the Princeton, was constructed with a chamber similar to that of the first gun, with an additional thickness of twelve inches at the breech—a difference, even if the metal were only of equal goodness, far more than sufficiently to compensate for the bands by which the first had been fortified.

Application was made to Col. Bomford of the Ordnance Department of the army, who, it is well known, has been professionally accepted in experimenting upon guns of a large calibre, and his opinion requested as to the proper proof to which such a gun ought to be subjected. The proof suggested by Col. Bomford as a suitable one, will be found in his letter of Nov. 25th, 1843, appended to the record. The new gun constructed by order of Captain Stockton, exceeded in dimensions and weight, consequently should also have surpassed in strength that contemplated by Col. Bomford, they being of the same calibre, and the proof to which this cannon was subjected, was much more severe than what was proposed as sufficient by that experienced officer.

In view of all the circumstances thus briefly adverted to, but minutely detailed in the evidence which is spread upon the record, the Court entertains a distinct and confident opinion, that in originally forming the plan for the construction of large guns, Capt. Stockton proceeded on well established practical facts; that in coming to a decision upon the feasibility of the contemplated projects, he did not rely upon his own theoretical opinions, but resorted to men of science and practical skill for advice, and that he was fully sustained by their judgment in every particular; that a series of experiments and trials with the two guns fully sustained the deduction of the gentlemen whose advice was sought, and justified the most assured confidence in the durability and efficiency of the gun.

In regard to the mode of loading and firing on every occasion, and emphatically that which was followed by the explosion, it is established by the fullest proof, to the entire satisfaction of the Court, that every care and attention which prudence and professional capacity could dictate was observed. No shadow of censure in this respect can be attached to any officer or any of the Princeton.

In regard to the conduct and deportment of the Captain and officers of the Princeton on the occasion of the deplorable catastrophe which occurred on the 28th of February last, the Court feels itself bound to express its opinion, that in all respects they were such as were to be expected, from gallant and well trained officers, sustaining their own personal character, and that of the service; marked with the most perfect order, subordination and steadiness.

In conclusion, the Court is also decidedly of opinion that not only was every precaution taken which skill regulated by prudence, and animated by the fullest motives could devise to guard against accident; but that Captain Stockton, Lieut. Hunt, Mr. King, the gunner, who had attended to and directed all the experiments, and trials of these guns, exhibited only a due confidence in what they had witnessed, in placing themselves on every occasion, and particularly on that of the explosion, almost in contact with the gun, and in a position apparently, not only more dangerous than any other, but that which might rationally have been deemed the only perilous situation on board the vessel.

The Court having thus completed its business, adjourned *sine die*.

(Signed) W. C. BOLTON, *President.*

RICHARD S. COXE, *Judge Advocate.*

Mary Rogers said to be Alive!—The New Haven Courier of yesterday publishes a letter from Derby, Conn., where Mrs. Rogers now resides, stating that Mary Rogers, "the pretty Cigar Girl," whose body was supposed to have been found floating in the Hudson, near Hoboken, about three years ago, is alive in that town! The Courier says it has other credible information confirming the statement of its correspondent, and intimates that Miss Rogers is now in the house of her mother, who answers the enquiries of curious neighbors with a story about her visitor being a Miss Mary King.

The letter from Derby reads as follows:

DERBY, March 5, 1844.

Mr. Editor—There is a report here that Miss Mary Rogers, of New York celebrity, arrived in town on Friday last. The driver of the Bridgeport stage states that a young lady rode up with him from Bridgeport, whom he took for her, he having been acquainted with Mary when she was a small girl and resided in this town. She declined giving him her name, and wished to be left at the residence of Mrs. Rogers, her mother, whom you are aware resides in this place. Upon Mrs Rogers' return from New York, at the time of the rumored murder, she brought not a remnant of Mary's wearing apparel with her, and in answer to the inquiries of her friends, refused to give any account of them. The above report is gone ally believed by the inhabitants of this place, who have never credited the idea of Mary's death, for they have marked well the conduct of her mother during her stay with us. The house has been strictly watched since the above mentioned circumstance, and the lady has not been seen. She positively keeps secreted, as there is much excitement prevailing here on account of the report.

Yours, &c.] J.

P. S. You can do as you choose about publishing this, but I can assure you this is no idle report, as Mr. Wallace, the driver of the Bridgeport stage, is a man of high respectability, and one in whose word you may confide. I.

SUPPOSED MURDER.—*The body of a female discovered buried in a house!*—As some laborers were digging out the earth at the N. E. corner of Walnut and Water streets, to prepare for the foundation of a house to be rebuilt on that spot, they discovered the body of a female buried near the surface. The circumstance created a great excitement in the neighborhood, and the Coroner was sent for. On the Coroner proceeding to investigate the matter, he found the remains to be those of a female about 18 years of age, who had probably been dead two years or thereabouts. Her features are decomposed, but her teeth are still perfect, and a great portion of her hair, in which was part of a comb. She had on a silk dress, and was covered with lime; by her side lay a large knife. Her feet had separated from her body. The body was removed to the dead house in the Park, and an inquest will be held this day.

At present all is mystery as regards the matter, but our Reporter learns that about two years since (and immediately preceeding the first of May) a man, named Michael Roach, left the premises, previously occupied by him, in a most abrupt manner, after nailing up the entrances to the dwelling. He had a daughter at the time about 18, who had not been seen for some days previously, and who had received the most brutal treatment for a length of time, not only from her parent, but from his wife, who was her stepmother.

As this affair now appears, it is most mysterious, and the circumstances that present themselves seem to warrant the belief that a murder of the deepest dye has been perpetrated.

[From the Madisonian]

The following correspondence, consequent upon the passage of the bill to which it relates, belongs to the history of the measure, and is therefore given to the public as matter of general interest;

Letter from the President of the United States to General Jackson.

Washington, Feb. 16th, 1844.

DEAR SIR:—I take great pleasure in enclosing a copy of the act for your relief from the fine imposed by Judge Hall, which passed the two Houses, and was approved by myself on the same instant that the committee presented it to me. Strongly impressed with the justice of the measure, I did not hesitate, in my annual message at the opening of the last session of Congress to urge it upon that body; and it has afforded me no ordinary satisfaction to affix to it my approval.

Permit me, dear sir, to present you my cordial congratulations at this act of justice, and this new proof of the high estimate which your country places upon your valuable services at a time when the stoutest hearts entertained serious apprehensions for the safety of New Orleans. Nothing is now left upon the judicial records to sully in any degree the glory of the memorable defence of that city. That you may live long to enjoy the constantly increasing tokens of public esteem is my sincere prayer.

I renew to you assurances of my highest respect.

JOHN TYLER.

Letter from Gen. Jackson, in reply.

HERMITAGE, Feb. 27, 1844.

My Dear Sir:—Although greatly debilitated, so that I can scarcely wield my pen, I cannot forego an attempt to acknowledge the receipt of your very kind letter of the 16th inst., which is received and now before me, with the copy of the act which passed the two Houses of Congress, and was so promptly approved by you, restoring the unjust fine imposed by Judge Hall. The kind expressions you have been pleased to employ in conveying them, receives, as it deserves, a tender of my grateful thanks.

I feel grateful to my country for the unsolicited appeal to Congress to perform this act of justice to me. I feel grateful to you, sir, for your bringing to the notice of Congress, in your official message, the justice of removing the stain upon my character by the imposition of this unjust fine, for using the only means in my power, to defend the city of New Orleans, by declaring martial law, which the judge, when declared, approved with uplifted hands, saying:—"Now the country may be saved—without it it was lost." And for this act the judge, sitting in his own cause, and refusing to hear my defence, tendered under his own rule imposed this fine.

I feel grateful to Congress for removing this unjust imputation on my memory, by the passage of the act you have enclosed me; and with these grateful feelings, I am now prepared to go hence whenever an all-wise Providence may will it, without regrets of any kind, but with overflowing gratitude to the American people for the generous support they have yielded me through all the official stations to which they have been pleased to call me.

I have just received from the faithful and trustworthy officer of yours, Mr. McClintock Young, his letter of the 17th, and one from the Secretary of the Treasury, advising me that the amount of the fine would be remitted to me at Nashville, so soon as the warrant passes the usual form. For this evidence of your kindness, I again thank you.

Very respectfully, I remain your most obedient servant. ANDREW JACKSON.

Dreadful Steamboat Accident and Loss of Life. We have just received the distressing intelligence that yesterday morning, between 2 and 3 o'clock, the steamers De Soto and Buckeye came in collision in what is called Old River, just below Atchafalaya.

The Buckeye was ascending the river with upwards of three hundred souls on board, white and black—of this number between 60 and 80 are estimated to have been lost.

A gentleman who was on board the De Soto describes the whole scene as heart-rending beyond description. The passengers were all asleep at the time of the accident, and such as were saved only escaped in their night clothes. Mothers ran frantically about in search of their children—husbands in search of their wives and sisters.

The larboard bow of the De Soto struck the Buckeye's starboard side, just about the forward hatch. The latter sunk to her hurricane deck in less than five minutes. The night was pleasant and the moon shining brilliantly at the time.

It is thought that of the number lost not more than ten or fifteen were whites, the remainder being negroes and slaves. It is impossible, however, at the present moment to ascertain with accuracy either the names of those who have perished or their number, the register having been lost.

We understand that all the officers of the Buckeye were saved, and all or nearly all the cabin passengers. The mate of the De Soto, we learn, picked up some thirty or forty by means of the yawl, and the remainder struggled on board with what clothes they had on.

A great many of the survivors were brought down by the De Soto, and a still greater number were landed at different points on the river. We found several of the passengers mourning the loss of their children. Major King lost two, Mr. White one, and Mr. Himes one. We regret our inability to give the names of the survivors in full, so many having remained on the way.

A young gentleman and his two sisters had taken passage but a few hours before at White's landing, and both sisters perished.

The wife and child of Mr. J. Blunt, with seven negroes, were lost.

A. McKenzie lost his wife, seven children, and four negroes.

Mr. Beard attempted to swim ashore with his nephew on his back. They were both drowned.

From what we can gather at this moment, it would appear that no blame whatsoever can be attached to Capt. Reid, of the De Soto.

Many of the passengers lost every thing, but it is impossible at present to estimate the full loss. At this late hour we find it impossible to give further particulars in season for the mail. The De Soto is now at our levee, and the lamentations of those who have lost children and other relatives are still heard.—*N. O. Picayune, March 2d.*

THE NEWS.

Norwich, Conn., March 21, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT.
JOHN TYLER, of Virginia.
Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR.
CHAUNCEY F. CLEVELAND.
FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR.
WILLIAM S. HOLABIRD.
FOR SECRETARY.
NOAH A. PHELPS.
FOR TREASURER.
CHARLES H. POND.
FOR COMPTROLLER.
GIDEON WELLES.
FOR STATE SENATORS.
7th dist. NOYES BILLINGS, of N. London.
8th " ASHER P. BROWN, of Preston.
14th " VERNON STILES, of Thomaston.

DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES.

In State Legislation,

No Imprisonment for Debt—No property qualification for voters—No poll tax—No laws for the assessment of the business of mechanics and others—No increase of monopolies—No appropriation of the School Fund for any purpose but that of education—A rigid supervision of banks to protect the unsuspecting poor against fraud and failures—Equal rights to all, special privileges to none—A just and economical administration of the State government.

In National Legislation,

No National Bank—No National Debt—No distribution of the proceeds of the public lands—No resumption of the State debts—No change in the Veto power—A discriminating Tariff, so adjusted as to furnish sufficient revenue for the government and incidentally protecting all branches of American Industry—A treasury independent of banks and under the exclusive control of the people.

Administration Convention.

The friends of the Administration in the 3d Congressional District, composed of New London and Windham Co's., are requested to send delegates to a Convention to be held at the American House, in the city of Norwich, on *Friday, the 19th of April*,—JEFFERSON'S BIRTH-DAY—to choose a delegate to the Tyler Democratic National Convention to meet in Baltimore on the 27th day of May next.

Norwich, March 20th, 1844.

Democratic Meeting.

Recollect, Democrats of Norwich, that a meeting will be held at the Town Hall on *Thursday Evening* of this week. Is there be a FULL attendance, fair or foul weather. The question "What has Democracy done for Connecticut?" will then and there be answered by a *Democrat*. *LET THE PEOPLE BE THERE TO HEAR!*

Norwich, March 20, 1844.

REMOVAL.

The Printing Office of the Norwich News has been removed to the rear of No. 36 Shetucket street, one door north of the American House. Editor's private office at his dwelling house, No. 26.

☞Advertisements intended for the News, if left at the Printing Office or at The Post Office, box No. 132, will receive prompt attention.

Notice to Delinquents.

At the close of the last Volume, we sent our bills to such as were indebted to this office for the paper, &c. There are some, however, who have not up to this time responded to our invitation to settle. We again call upon such to make immediate remittance of the sums is which they stand indebted to us; the money we have earned, and it would be a great convenience to us to have it. We wish our delinquent subscribers would read the article on the outside of to-days paper.

The Duty of the Friends of the Administration, in relation to the approaching State Election.

In giving our views a few weeks since as to what we conceived to be the duty of the friends of the Administration, in Connecticut, in relation to the State election now at hand, we did not think it would become necessary again to allude to the subject. We supposed that our sentiments upon this subject, then plainly and succinctly given, would commend themselves to the approbation and sense of justice of all who profess to be friendly to the present Administration, from those highest in its confidence, down. Such, however, we are led to believe, is not the fact; not from any direct exceptions taken to our article—the humblness of its source probably having deprived it of that honor—but from exceptions taken to an article expressing nearly similar views, which appeared in the *Patriot & Eagle*. The article from the Patriot is, we observe, copied by the *Madisonian*, and accompanied by the following comments:

"We would respectfully suggest the following facts for the consideration of our friends in Connecticut. It is a *fact*, that in almost every instance where the friends of the Administration have contributed to elect this or that ticket in the different States—provided it was an avowed Tyler ticket—after the election, those elected, without the least hesitation, have taken an early occasion to "repel Tyler help." Before the election they *sought* it, making promises and pledges, which they did not intend to fulfil. It is a *fact*, that when the friends of the Administration happen to support a ticket which is defeated, the cause of the Administration shares all the odium of defeat, but *never* the credit of victory. We think it is an *indisputable* fact, that if the friends of Mr. Tyler proclaim that, having no candidates of their own in the field, they will have nothing to do with victory or defeat—neither odium nor blame can attach to them, be the result what it may.

But if our friends should *now* take an active part in behalf of a ticket, and that ticket should be *defeated*, the consequence will be that the President and his Administration will be involved in the condemnation passed by the People on those who are *not* friendly to the President. The Globe, which is Mr. Van Buren's *endorsed* organ, has "repelled Tyler help;" and we do not see how the friends of Mr. Tyler, under such circumstances, can, with honor, *help* those who spurn them. As democrats, they are not bound to do so; and we, for one, protest against running any *risk* in the coming State elections."

There is perhaps, no little of general truth in the above remarks from the Madisonian; it is possible, however, that their application may be more forcible to a different position of affairs from what exists in this State. It is undoubtedly proper that the Madisonian should "suggest" what seems to it advisable to be adopted for the best good of the cause; but if it reposes confidence in the judgment and integrity of the friends of Mr. Tyler in Connecticut, who may also be supposed to be better acquainted with the course required by circumstances to be pursued, it will not be disappointed if they assume the responsibility of after all judging and acting for themselves.

The conduct of the friends of the Administration in this State, we maintain, should be governed by a high regard *for principle*. If, in the approaching election, there are but two tickets in the field—the one a federal ticket, the other a democratic ticket—it remains for Mr. Tyler's friends either to choose between them, or to throw away their votes. Shall the latter be done? We answer, No. On the contrary, it is the duty of every man to come forward and deposite his vote for Chauncey F. Cleveland and the gentlemen associated with him on the democratic ticket.

Mr. Tyler's friends and supporters in this State are emphatically of the democracy. As we remarked on a former occasion, "some of our number are among the most tried and worthy of that party—men who have always been found fighting for the principles of Justice and Equal Rights." The democracy of Connecticut have had to encounter for a series of past years peculiar difficulties—they have passed through peculiar struggles—to establish certain great measures of reform in State policy. They have at length succeeded. *Conspicuous among those* who have thus been struggling, *are some of the men who now profess to be and moreover ARE as the true friends of the President.* They support him in his measures, defend him from the attacks of his enemies, and would gladly see him re-elected for another four years—to which end they stand pledged to put forth *every* honorable effort. But how can they or their associates, on the eve of an election involving the permanency of principles and measures for the attainment of which they have devoted their past energies, *stand aloof*, and, in the language of the Madisonian, "have nothing to do with victory or defeat"? They *cannot* consent to see the fruits of their own toil thus summarily destroyed, by their own negligence and inactivity, if not positive and guilty connivance.

Besides the odium which so inconsistent and unnatural a course would necessarily bring down upon their heads from their democratic brethren of different Presidential preferences, we are at a loss to perceive what benefit the *Administration* would derive from it. How would it advance the cause of Mr. Tyler? how increase the influence and numbers of his friends in this State? It could do neither; on the contrary, such conduct, even were it perfectly proper and allowable, would, in our judgment, be most injudicious, if not perfectly suicidal. We speak plainly and openly, because we desire to speak honestly; and we must therefore be allowed to express our unfeigned surprise that any man or body of men, professing to be the fast friends and supporters of the President, should advise to a course, the direct tendency of which would be to undo all that has been done amongst us—to forego every advantage that has been gained, and for which we have been laboring most untiringly for the past year—in short, to inflict a direct and irretrievable blow upon the interests of the Administration in this State. We can find an apology for such advice only in the supposition that those from whom it emanates, though they may be prompted by the best intentions, are not in possession of all the facts requisite for the formation of a correct judgment. If we would be true to ourselves, true to our principles, and true to the Administration itself, we conceive it to be our duty to give our support to the Democratic State Ticket. If we are democrats, we shall do so. If we are desirous of obtaining the support of the democracy for our Presidential candidate, we shall never estrange ourselves from or prove false to the democracy.

But, says the Madisonian "The Globe, which is Mr. Van Buren's endorsed organ, has 'repelled Tyler help'; and we do not see how the friends of Mr. Tyler, under such circumstances, can, with honor, *help* those who spurn them." The insulting and infamous course of the Globe, we feel a confidence in saying, meets with sympathy and approval from but a small portion of the democracy of Connecticut; it has been condemned by the more honorable-minded even of Mr. Van Buren's supporters. It should be borne in mind also that not only have the friends of Mr. *Tyler* been made the objects of its impudent and proscriptive abuse, but *all* who have dared to whisper their disapproval of the nomination, for the third time, of Mr Van Buren. As well then might all that large class of the democratic party of this State—embracing *a majority of the democratic freemen on the east side of the Connecticut river*, together with a considerable portion of the freemen in the remainder of the State—who are *opposed to the nomination of Mr Van Buren*, and would prefer either Mr. Tyler, Gen. Cass, Col. Johnson, or some other distinguished democrat,—as well, we say, might *all* this large class adopt the resolution that at the coming election they will stand one side and suffer the federal party to carry the State!

We have here all along gone on the supposition that the inference to be drawn from the Madisonian's remarks, namely, that the Democratic State Ticket is a *Van Buren* ticket, was true. But how really stands the fact? We have authority for saying that but two of the gentlemen composing that ticket, are in favor of the nomination of the defeated candidate of 1840; and moreover, that, although the State Convention was controlled to a great degree by the Van Buren wire-pullers, yet, could they have prevented it, THE PRESENT STATE TICKET WOULD NEVER HAVE BEEN ADOPTED. It was *not* the ticket they wished to *have* adopted; and were it proper, we could be more particular upon this subject. It is sufficient, however, that we state the general fact. Now, then, suppose this ticket to be successful, does it prove any such thing as a Van Buren victory? The ticket was re-nominated entire, as it stood the year before, because the gentlemen composing it were all good democrats; they had been tried and found to be faithful men and capable officers. The Hon. Jabez L. White, an avowed friend of Mr. Tyler's Administration, was nominated to the office of State Treasurer, which he now fills, but declined the honor, the duties of his profession as a physician demanding his exclusive attention. In his stead the Hon. Charles H. Pond, an ardent Calhoun man, was nominated. In the success of this ticket, therefore, we see no grounds for claiming a Van Buren triumph: and should such a claim be set up by interested partisans at home or abroad, it will be in the face and eyes of well known facts. The real question at issue, and the only question recognized by the democracy, in the approaching State election, relates to the character of our State Government.

Viewing the subject in this light, if the ticket should be defeated, we can conceive of no especial "condemnation" falling upon "the President and his Administration." If it be successful, we shall secure a democratic State Administration and the continuance of those measures of State reform to which as democrats we are so ardently attached. In either event, we shall have the proud satisfaction of knowing that we have performed *our duty*.

P. S. Since writing the above, the Patriot has come to hand, in which we find an article agreeing in sentiment almost precisely with the above. The Patriot however mistakes in stating the number of delegates in the State Convention who voted for the district system, at 69; the vote stood *ninety-seven* to 110, and the committee on resolutions were *equally divided* in regard to the subject. The final vote was taken at midnight after many of the friends of the district system had left.

We believe that there are but two tickets in the field, and that the candidates, on one side, were nominated by the same convention which passed resolutions denunciatory of the Administration and in favor of a certain rejected individual.

We trust none of the friends of the Administration can be led, by advice from any quarter, including Washinton city, to endorse attacks on the Administration.—*Madisonian.*

The Madisonian is laboring under an error in relation to the action of our State Convention. That body passed no resolutions "denunciatory of the Administration." We have seen none in print, and having been present at the Convention ourself, we heard none offered. There was not even, to the best of our knowledge and recollection, a disrespectful allusion to the President or his Administration; all that was said was principally embraced in the remarks of Judge White, which we have published, and which were subsequently copied into the columns of the Madisonian—certainly not because they were "denunciatory" but justly commendatory of the Administration. That the Convention passed a resolution of preference for Mr. Van Buren, is true; but very far was it from being a unanimous vote; nor was its passage secured until a late hour of the session of the Convention and after a protracted and somewhat angry debate.

In supporting the democratic ticket for State officers nominated by that convention, therefore, we repudiate the idea that we "endorse attacks upon the Administration." No "attacks" were made. Whether this forbearance was the result of indisposition, or arose from motives of policy, we know not, nor is it material to our purpose. If the former be the true explanation, then the friends of the Administration have certainly no cause for complaint; if the latter, then it is an acknowledgment of the fact, *that without the help of Mr. Tyler's friends in the State, success at the approaching election were out of the question*; and that it was necessary to *guard against giving such offence as would lead to a separate organization and sure defeat.*

But our views in relation to this subject have been elsewhere explained at greater length.

Wabash and Erie Canal.

We have seen within the past week the copy of a memorial to Congress, signed by a number of the most influential citizens of the State of Indiana, praying for certain action on the part of the General Government in relation to the above-mentioned canal. It appears that by acts of Congress passed in the years 1827, 1830, and 1834, certain public lands, situate in the State of Indiana, were granted by the General Government to that State, "for the purpose of opening a canal to unite *at navigable points* the waters of the Wabash River with those of Lake Erie," on condition that the Government should have free use of it for purposes of transportation. Accordingly a canal from Maumee Bay on the Lake, to the town of Lafayette on the Wabash, was constructed, and is now in successful operation. Subsequently, it was determined that the town of Terre Haute was the *navigable point* intended, and the canal to this latter point has been put under contract, and will soon be completed. In the meantime, the State of Indiana, on her own responsibility and at a great outlay of money, has been at work to connect the Wabash and Erie Canal (to terminate at Terre *Haute*,) with her own *Central* canal (terminating at Evansville on the Ohio,) by means of a cross cut canal from Terre *Haute* to the dam on Eel River. This cross cut will be finished at about the same time with the continuation of the Wabash and Erie canal from Lafayette to Terre *Haute*. About twenty miles of the Central canal from Evansville northward has also been completed, but there remains some 90 miles yet unfinished, and which will necessarily be abandoned unless assistance from some source is obtained. The effect of such an abandonment would be, to prevent the consummation of a continuous line of internal navigation from Lake Erie to the Ohio river, and so onward through the entire valley of the Mississippi; and if the Wabash and Erie canal is suffered to terminate at Terre *Haute*, the United States lose in a great measure its use as a public highway—the Wabash being navigable on an average of but four months in the year.

The memorialists therefore pray Congress to make a grant to the State of Indiana of such portion of the public lands as lie in the Vincennes district, as may be necessary to complete the Central canal. A very large quantity of these lands, after having been in the market now for thirty years, remain unsold; they possess no great intrinsic value, but in the hands of the State would furnish the means of finishing the canal in question. The memorialists go on to describe—and, as it appears to us, in very just terms—the immense advantage that would accrue to the country at large from the opening of this grand continuous route from the Lakes to the Ohio river. They designate it as a purely *national* project, and show that besides benefiting numerous States at the south and west, the State of New York and all the New England States have a direct interest in the completion of this great work.

Our attention having been called to the memorial, with the assurance that an effort would soon be made to bring it before Congress, we have been induced to present this hasty sketch of its objects, and to add that, so far as we are capable of forming an opinion on the matter, we hope it may meet with a favorable reception from that body.

The Central Organization.

The attention of the friends of the Administration is earnestly invited to that portion of the letter of our Washington correspondent which relates to the Central Organization recently effected at Washington. We regard the movement as an important one, and if our friends will take hold of the matter vigorously in the various States, and Congressional Districts, we may hope yet to see glorious results. The Central Committee will address circulars to the leading friends of the Administration. "Upon the receipt of the circulars," says the Madisonian, "we would respectfully suggest to the friends of the Administration to call upon their acquaintances who may agree with them in opinion, and to correspond with those whom they cannot readily see in person, so that the movement so well begun in Ohio and Pennsylvania will spread instantly over the entire Union. Whether few or many, there is no reason whatever why our friends in any section of the country should be discouraged. Every district, county, village, and township, should have its organization. If in any county there should not be more than one friend of the Administration in each township, let them, nevertheless, meet in county convention, or otherwise select the county delegate to the State Convention. And when the State Convention meets, let all the counties be represented. We would recommend as early a day as possible to all the States. Many of the State Conventions might be held on the birthday of Jefferson, the 13th of April."

☞The dedication of the new Universalist Church at New London takes place on Wednesday of this week. A steamboat will convey passengers down and up, at a low fare.

From our Washington Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, March 12, 1844.

DEAR SIR—It is gratifying to hear that the appointment of the Hon. J. C. CALHOUN, to the first Cabinet office, gives so general satisfaction among all parties in New England. Sufficient time has not yet elapsed for his acceptance or refusal, to reach this city, but his friends in and out of Congress, with scarcely an exception, are of the opinion that he will accept the appointment. The Hon. John T. Mason, of Virginia, has accepted the appointment of Secretary of the Navy, and will soon enter upon the duties of that Department. The nomination of Chancellor Walworth, of New York, was to-day sent to the Senate, for the vacant seat on the bench of the Supreme Court.

You have discovered from the columns of the Madisonian, that a prompt and hearty response has been given by the friends of the Administration in this city, to the proposition of the brethren in Ohio and Pennsylvania, to hold a Democratic Convention at Baltimore on the 27th of May. In order to secure concert of action in the several States, a Central Committee has been appointed, composed of gentlemen well qualified to act in that responsible capacity, and who have from the earliest moment of the Administration, been found among its firmest and most active friends. We are rather late it is true, in the adoption of this most important measure, but now that we have got on the right track, we must go ahead fast enough to make up lost time. It is now satisfactorily ascertained from indications not to be mistaken, that the great body of the Democratic party believe that Mr. Van Buren cannot be elected President. There is no use in disguising the real state of the case, till the proper time for correcting errors which are likely to prove fatal, has gone by. If Mr. Tyler is nominated, he will carry the democracy through the next campaign triumphantly.—This fact is daily admitted by Democratic Members of Congress; and why shall not these timely admonitions be regarded? We shall depend upon the Tyler friends of Connecticut to send a full delegation (one from each Congressional District,) to the Baltimore Convention. Stir up the Veto Democrats in your section, and tell them they have a duty to perform towards honest John TYLER which cannot and must not be neglected.

We have to-day had a speech from the Hon. THOS. H. SEYMOUR, of your State, on the subject of the West Point Academy. The proposition before the House, is, to *abolish* that Institution, and Col. S., in accordance with instructions from his Legislature, and his own individual feelings which have long been known to be hostile, supported the motion with much earnestness and eloquence. Without intending to express an opinion as to whether the Col. was right or wrong in his attack on West Point, it is due him to say that his speech attracted much attention, and elicited very general praise from both sides of the House, and others who heard it. Col. Seymour as you well know, ranks in his own State as one of the most talented and eloquent young men who have yet come upon the public stage. From the earliest moment of his political career, his voice and his pen have been constantly employed in the defence of Republican principles, and the poor, unfortunate, and persecuted, have always found in him a sincere and ardent friend, ready to espouse the cause of *justice*, regardless of all personal consequences to himself. His numerous friends will be gratified to hear that he is succeeding so well in the new sphere of public duty assigned him by their partialities and suffrages, and that he has thus far acquitted himself in a manner altogether worthy of the enlightened community he represents. O. T. E. V.

Democratic Senatorial Convention.

A meeting of Delegates from the several Towns, composing the eighth Senatorial District, convened at the Franklin House in Norwich, on the 14th of March, 1844; pursuant to previous notice.

The meeting was organized, by the appointment of Mathew Brown Esq., of North Stonington, chairman, and William V. Witter Esq., of Preston, Secretary.

On motion, the Convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate for a Senator, for the eight Senatorial District; and the Hon. ASHER P. BROWN, of Preston; having received all the votes of the Delegates,—was declared by the chairman unanimously nominated. Whereupon it was

Resolved, That the fidelity and ability, with which, the Hon. Asher P. Brown has discharged his duty as Senator, for the past year; entitles him to the continued confidence of his fellow citizens. And we do unanimously recommend him as a candidate for re-election to that office, and that we pledge ourselves, to use every honorable means to secure his election.

Voted, That the doings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and Secretary, and published in the Norwich News, and Aurora.

MATHEW BROWN, *Chairman.*
WILLIAM V. WITTER, *Secretary.*

Justice Court.

On complaint of P. M. Judson, Esq., Grand Juror, Officer Bliss made a descent on the premises occupied by a Mrs. Noise, *alias* Randall, situated on the New London road, on Wednesday last, and captured Mrs. Caroline Boston, *alias* Roberts, *alias* Young, and two sailors, who gave their names as William and John Smith. From the complaint it appeared that the two Smiths had, after making free with the house and family of Mrs. Randall for several days, beaten and otherwise injured her person, for which they were called to answer. Mrs. Young—who, by the way, is a pretty looking woman, apparently about 30 years of age—was arrested as a common prostitute; and the trio were brought before his Honor John DeWitt, Esq. After hearing the evidence of several witnesses, all of whom testified to the bad character of the house and to the fact that the Smiths were present at the time the assault was committed, the Court required bonds of each, in the sum of $100, to keep the peace during six months—for want of which they were committed for the term of thirty days.

One of the Smiths was then put upon trial for damaging the person of Mrs. Randall. Caroline being called on to testify, stated that the prisoner did, in her presence, kick, and whip with a raw hide, Mrs. R. and that she was thereby confined to her bed. [Here the prisoner asked the witness, if Mrs. R. did not dance with the company the evening previous, and throw a tumbler at her the witness's head.] Mr. Collins also testified that he was called in to see Mrs. R., and that he found her very much bruised, &c. Several other witnesses were examined; after which, the Court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to pay a fine of five dollars and costs of prosecution, and to stand committed until paid.

The Female.—On the next day, Thursday, the woman Randall was herself arrested and brought before his Honor John DeWitt, on the charge of keeping a disorderly and infamous house. She appeared to be laboring under no serious injuries, except a tremendously "bunged eye"; and although she made a desperate effort to prove the respectability of her establishment, by summoning respectable men who had visited it to testify, still the Court were slow to be satisfied, and required her to procure bonds in the sum of $200 to keep the peace, and to pay the costs of prosecution, for want of which she was sent on to the bill

ORIGINAL STAINED

Correspondence of the News.

FRANKLIN, March, 16th 1844.

Mr. Editor:—Last evening the democrats held a meeting at the Hotel of Mr. Carpenter. Owing to the bad state of the road, and the unpleasantness of the weather, the meeting was not so large as it other-wise would have been, but a goodly number of our friends came together and were entertained by some able remarks from several gentlemen of your city.—Mr. O. C. Williams, opened the meeting with some excellent remarks on the Banking system, and exposed some of the corruptions, and evils of this system, when badly managed. He said it had ever been the policy of the democratic party to protect the community, as far as possible, against frauds by ordering a strict investigation into their affairs. Dr. Rogers of your place, next addressed the meeting for more than an hour, and was listened to with much attention. We will not attempt a report of his speech, suffice it to say, it was an able and argumentative effort, and used up the coons in fine style. Mr. Conchlin, also of your city, was now called for. He drew a contrast between the principles for which the two great political parties were contending, and show conclusively that the principles and policy of the democratic party were correct, and calculated to benefit and protect all claims alike.—While on the other hand, the principles of the whig party, were calculated to protect the few to the exclusion of the many. He alluded to the private character of Mr. Clay, the great apostle of whiggery, and exposed some of the infamous transactions in which he had been engaged. He concluded with some remarks on the importance of the election about to be held, and urged upon our democratic friends the necessity of being united in the coming contest, to lay aside all personal animosities and private bickerings and come up to the work like men, as the election of the whole state ticket might depend upon the vote of the representative from this town. With these facts in view, he could not harbor the idea for a single moment, that any true *democrat* would neglect to do his duty, and strive to the utmost of his ability, to preserve harmony.

We believe his remarks will do good, and that the democrats of Franklin will come forward one and all, on the first Monday in April and elect their representatives by a handsome majority. UNION.

HANOVER, March 19, 1844.

Dear Sir,—A spirited meeting of the Democracy was held at the Washington Hotel yesterday afternoon. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Harvey and Conchlin of Norwich, who were listened to with much attention. I will not attempt to give any report of their remarks, but merely add that they were well received. After the speakers had concluded, the chairman remarked, that if any statements had been made, that were not strictly true, there was then an opportunity for any gentleman, whether whig or democrat, to reply. A very prominent whig of your place was present, who was immediately called upon, but remarked that he had "nothing to say." A vote of thanks was then tendered to the speakers; a unanimous vote was also taken, approving of the nomination made for representative a short time since, and we pledged ourselves to use all honorable means to secure his election. The nomination is a very popular one, and we believe will secure every democratic vote in the town. We have never seen the democrats of Lisbon more wide awake, and more determined on victory, than at the present time.

CHEATING.—We are daily receiving intelligence from all parts of the State, which is of the most cheering character. Our friends are wide awake, and are determined to whip the coons without mercy. Clay Clubs and coon sing books are getting below par.

WHO ANSWERS.—We understand that a Mr. Owen of Hartford, addressed the coon club in this city last week. Among other things of vast importance, he stated that Gov. Cleveland was handsome. Well, we must confess he will not suffer much in comparison with the Whig candidate, notwithstanding Mr. Baldwin wears a beautiful pair of gold spectacles. But this seems to us to be rather small business. Why do not the Whigs attack the principles of Gov. Cleveland? The reason is, they dare not, for they know they will stand the test of investigation.

☞ Let every Democrat be on hand at the meeting on Thursday evening. We understand that some rich speeches will be made. We would also invite all whigs, who dare think for themselves to be present on that occasion.

VOTES.—Let our friends in the neighboring towns see that they have a good supply of votes in season.—All orders sent to us will be promptly attended to. Price 12½ cents per hundred.

CERTIFICATES.—We would advise every Democrat in want of a certificate from another town, to see to it immediately. If they will leave their names with us this week, we will obtain them without expense. Do not delay this business another hour.

A Veteran Accoucher.—The well known Dr. Dwight, of Portsmouth, N. H., stated to one of his patients some time during the last summer, that he attended the evening before, the birth of the *five thousandth* child.

☞ Dr. Fred. Dorsey, of Hagerstown, Md., in about 60 years practice, has completely left Dr. Dwight in the rear. He has presided as the accoucher of more than *eight thousand children*, and in a number of instances has presided over three generations of persons. *N. Y. Express.*

SHAD.—A few fresh shad, caught at the south, were brought to our market one day last week. They weighed about 2½ pounds apiece, and we understand were sold to the keepers of *our Hotels* for $1 each.

We learn that a large and spirited meeting of the democracy was held at Poquetanock on Monday afternoon last. Dr. Eaton, Dr. Rogers, and Sanford B. Swan, Esq., of Norwich, were present and addressed the meeting.

LAMENTABLE ACCIDENT.—We regret to say, that Mr. John Jennings, a carpenter in the employ of Col. James Spalding of this city, was suddenly killed on Wednesday forenoon of last week, by the falling of the frame of a building upon which he was at work. The house was in process of erection in the vicinity of the Burying Ground in East Chelsea, and at the time of the accident, Mr. Jennings and some dozen or more hands, as we have been informed, were at work upon it. It is supposed that, some of the props having been removed, the structure was overthrown by the force of the wind. One of the timbers struck the unfortunate man in the back, and almost buried the body in the ground. It is a matter of wonderment, as well as of devout gratitude, that all the rest escaped uninjured. Mr. Jennings has left a family to mourn his untimely fate.

☞ The charter election held recently at Cleveland, Ohio, resulted in the triumph of the democratic candidate, by a large majority. Speaking of Cleveland, reminds us of our able and popular candidate for governor. There must be another democratic victory associated with this name.

☞ An election was held in N. Orleans, on the 26th ult., for a State Senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Hon, and notwithstanding the most strenuous exertions of the whigs, it resulted in the greatest *democratic triumph* ever achieved in that city!

☞ What do the mechanics, farmers, and working men of Connecticut think of the following sentiment, uttered by Henry Clay? How do they like the idea that it is disgraceful to "have our wives and daughters work in the kitchen"? Here is what the Presidential candidate of the whig party says:

"If gentlemen will not allow us to have black slaves, they must let us have *white* ones; for we cannot *cut our firewood*, and *black our shoes*, and have *our wives and daughters work in the kitchen*."

[Speech of Henry Clay, in 1819.

☞ Mr. Ryan, the editor of the Vicksburg Sentinel, (successor to Dr. Hagan, who was shot not long since,) was, on the 26 inst., killed by Mr. Hammett, of the Whig, in a duel. Three shots were fired, and the honorable murder was consummated.

☞ The 1st day of April has been appointed by the Governor of Maine for the fourth trial in the 5th and 7th Congressional Districts.

Sad Contrast.—While the bleeding remains of Col. Gardiner were lying the deck of the Princeton, the celebration of his brother's nuptials were taking place in New York. Little dreamed the wedding party of their sad bereavement.—*Phil. Mercury.*

Minority Governor.—Keep it before the People, that Mr. Cleveland has never yet been elected Governor by the *People.—New London Advocate.*

For which we believe the people are sorry—considering what a good Governor he has made—and mean to make up for the past, by electing him this year by a *handsome majority.* By the bye, how many votes did Mr. *Baldwin* lack of being even a "minority governor"? Only a few *thousands*, we believe; while 97 more votes would have rendered Gov. Cleveland independent of the Legislature.

☞ The Whig National Convention, for the nomination of candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, assembles in Baltimore on the first of May. The "young men," it is said, hold a convention the next day for the purpose of "ratifying" the nominations. The people of Baltimore may as well look out for another riot and murder scrape.

In accordance with the suggestion of the Madisonian, a call for a District Convention, to be held on the 13th of April, will be found in our paper to-day. We trust that our friends in New London and Windham counties will enter into this matter in earnest.

☞ The Committee of Ways and Means have introduced in the House a new Tariff Bill, or rather a modification of the existing tariff. The duties are lessened and made more equal, and should the bill become a law it would be found, we think, to afford more general satisfaction and "protection." Our heavy capitalists and manufacturers will of course oppose it, on this very ground.

From the New Haven Register.

Don't trust them an Inch!

From this time until the election, the federalists will be sending out their spurious pamphlets, and fraudulent handbills, filled as usual, with all sorts of false charges against the democratic party. *Believe none of them!* They have always hatched up a bug-bear, when it was too late to refute it; and will do it again. *Having* no principle of their own to defend, they will be busy in misrepresenting ours! Put no faith in the assertions of their travelling missionaries, or their deceptive circulars!—Like ducks, they dive at the flash of the democratic rifles; but keep "your eye on the bead, and a finger on the trigger," and be ready to pull—for there's no telling where they will come up. The chances are against them, and they *know it!* It is this that makes them desperate. Keep cool, and pour into them a steady shower of grape and canister! Every moment of action now is worth an hour in the Presidential contest.

☞ Park Benjamin has formed a copartnership with a gentleman in England, to import and publish foreign books. The New World has lost a valuable editor.

A crime to owe a debt!

The Courant shrinks from a frank reply to our question, concerning the best law on the subject of imprisonment for debt. We must therefore again "bring out the poker."

Will the Courant tell us whether it prefers the Algerine law of Roger S. Baldwin, passed by the Whigs in 1838, by which men were seized for the *crime* of being in debt and locked up in jail—or does it prefer the wholesome Democratic law of 1842, passed by the Democrats and signed by Chauncy F. Cleveland which has abolished imprisonment for debt.

Come, neighbor, make up your mind, and give us a frank answer, before hearing from thirty thousand honest Democratic voters on the first Monday in April. There will be no merit in telling us that the democratic law is best, after the Democrats have carried the day; but an admission that such is the fact now would be candid and honorable—that is if you are with us on this question. If, however, you like Baldwin's Algerine law best, if you think that men ought to be imprisoned on account of their poverty, say so and let us know your views and principles. No flinching.—*Times.*

The Contrast—Andrew Jackson and Henry Clay—Indecent Violation of the Sabbath.

The Mt. Vernon (O.) Banner relates an incident where the acts of that great patriarch of Democracy, Andrew Jackson, and those of Henry Clay the banner bearer of Federalism, are placed in contrast. A few years since Andrew Jackson visited the city of New Orleans, at the invitation of the people of that city, in order to be present at the laying of the foundation stone, of the monument erected to commemorate the glorious victory he had achieved. He was received with every demonstration of joy and gratitude. A committee was appointed to wait on him and inform him that Sunday had been chosen as the day to lay the foundation stone of the monument and the troops of the city would escort him to the ground with military honors. The old Hero sternly replied, "I WILL NOT VIOLATE THE SABBATH." The committee remonstrated, they spoke of its having been the custom of the city to have their military displays on Sunday; it would not do—the old veteran again replied—"I WILL NOT VIOLATE THE SABBATH," and the committee yielding to his reverence for his Maker, postponed the day.

Whig Consistency.—To oppose the annexation of Texas to the United States, and at the same time support Henry Clay for President; who, when Secretary of State, instructed Mr. Poinsett to purchase the same territory and pay one million of dollars for it.

The Middletown Murders.—The grand jury have returned a true bill to the Superior Court, sitting at Middletown, against Lucien Hall, Bethuel Roberts, and William H. Bell, indicting them for the murder of Mrs. Bacon. The prisoners pleaded not guilty, and the trial was ordered to take place, commencing on Monday the 11th inst., in the Methodist Church at Middletown, the court room not being large enough to accommodate the crowd expected to attend.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have received during the past week, a large number of Letters from our democratic brethren in neighboring towns, in which we have cheering accounts of spirited meetings, &c., preparatory to the election. We should be pleased to publish them all, did time and space permit—but having other matter in type, we find it inconvenient to do more than to thank our friends for their attention.

Superabundant Modesty.—A Cincinnati paper states that there is in that city a young bachelor who is so modest that he will not even "embrace an opportunity."

BY HIS EXCELLENCY,

CHAUNCEY F. CLEVELAND,

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

A PROCLAMATION.

In compliance with an immemorial usage, venerated by our ancestors, and hallowed by the most sacred observances; and in solemn commemoration of the sufferings and afflictions of Him who died upon the cross for the redemption and salvation of a sinful world; I have thought proper to appoint, and do hereby appoint, *FRIDAY, THE FIFTH DAY OF APRIL NEXT*, as a day of Humiliation, Fasting, and Prayer, throughout this State. And I invite the people on that day, to abstain from their ordinary avocations and employments, and engage in such religious exercises, both public and private, as become a community whose God is the Lord. And especially do I invite them to assemble together in their usual places of public worship, and there, with minds suitably impressed with a sense of our unworthiness in the sight of God, and of our deep ingratitude in resisting the injunctions of His holy law, seek forgiveness of our manifold sins, and through the aid of the Divine Spirit, form resolutions of amendment and obedience for the government of our life hereafter.

Let us also with feelings of devout gratitude to our Heavenly Father for His past goodness in the bestowment of unmerited blessings, implore a continuance of His watchful Providence over the welfare of our State and Country:—That he will cause the earth to bring forth its fruits in abundance for our bodily sustenance and comfort; and mercifully grant peace may remain in our borders—health in our habitations—and prosperity in every lawful pursuit and department of business;—That he will enlighten with true wisdom the President of the United States and all other civil rulers and magistrates, enabling them to discharge with fidelity the arduous duties of their respective stations:—That He will be pleased to regard with favor our colleges, academies, and common schools, and shed upon them the charitable and benevolent institutions of our country the dews of His heavenly grace, and the blessed influence of His Holy Spirit:—That he will continue to smile upon the efforts of those who are struggling to banish the evil of intemperance from our land, and enable them speedily to complete the great moral revolution which they have so gloriously begun:—That he will bless the exertions of the philanthropist and christian—make them instrumental in improving and elevating the condition of the human race, and the sure means of advancing the cause of sound morality and true religion:—That He will cause us properly to estimate the value of those institutions which secure to us the blessings of civil and religious freedom—enable us to preserve them unimpaired for the enjoyment of those who come after us—and ultimately extend their happy influences and invaluable privileges to the whole family of mankind.

And I would earnestly call upon the good people of the State humbly to beseech God in his mercy to give us charitable hearts and pure affections—a spirit of forgiveness, as we hope to be forgiven—and a disposition to obey the Divine precept of doing unto others as we would that they should do unto us:—That He will avert from us the consequences of every error; deliver us from envy, hypocrisy, malice and selfishness; rebuke iniquity and corruption wherever they may exist; arrest the progress of vice and wickedness in our land; save our people from all demoralizing influences and tendencies, and make us ever mindful of the important truth that righteousness alone can exalt us as a nation.

{L. S.} Given under my hand, and the Seal of the State, at *Hampton*, this eighth day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, and of the Independence of the United States the sixty-eighth.

CHAUNCEY F. CLEVELAND.

By the Governor:

NOAH A. PHELPS, *Secretary of State.*

Our Railroad and Steamboat Companies.

Our river is once more open to navigation, and already numerous vessels are beginning to ply between our wharves and the different ports. On Thursday morning last, the Steamboat Worcester came up to the Depot wharf in this city, presenting the appearance of an old favorite, mightily changed and improved, however, by absence. Great alterations and improvements have been made upon the Worcester, since she was laid up for repairs from the accident she experienced last summer. Thirty feet have been added to her length, making her now 240 feet long; a large number of additional Staterooms have also been supplied, and every part of her newly painted and put in first order. A more splendid Boat, never ran Long Island Sound; and with a commander as experienced and gentlemanly as Capt. Jacob Vanderbilt, the wishes of the travelling public could not be more fully satisfied.

We have heard within a few days past, however, rumors of a disagreement said to exist between the Steamboat and Railroad Companies, in relation to their respective proportions of the passage fare from Boston to New York. Considerable excitement, we understand, has been created in relation to this subject, and some intimations that we should have a new line of Steamboats running in connection with the Railroad, &c. &c., have reached our ears.

What the full particulars of the controversy between Com. Vanderbilt and the Railroad companies are, we do not know, but if we are rightly informed the whole matter amounts to this: The fare from Boston to New York is $6; from Norwich to Boston, $3; the railroads receive for passengers who go through to New York, $3,50—charging an extra 50 cents for travel over the Extension road. This extra charge comes out of the proportion received by the steamboats, to which the Commodore refuses to submit, but insists upon his right to run his boats to the wharf in this city, and divide equally with the railroads; or in case it becomes necessary to stop at the Landing below, to share equally the expense of running over the Extension road. He claims that he runs 130 miles, and the roads but little more than 100; that his risks are greater; and that he is, from all considerations, entitled to his local rates as long as the fare is high enough to cover both local rates, and in case of any reduction he is willing to take his proportion. Or, we understand, he is willing and *has proposed in writing, to the Road*, to leave the whole matter to disinterested referees for decision.

These are the general facts as we understand them, and we certainly think the demands of the Commodore perfectly reasonable. As, however, there seems to be a great difference in the public mind, in relation to the matter, and as this may arise from the want of a full understanding of the facts, we really wish, and we presume the same would be gratifying to the public generally, that Commodore Vanderbilt would make a public statement of the case as it is. From the knowledge we have of him, we are satisfied he will ask nothing that is wrong, and submit to nothing but what is right.

Congressional Doings.

March 13, 1844.

The House went into Committee of the whole on the bill making appropriations for the West Point Academy. The question was on Mr. *Hale's* proposition to substitute for the bill, one of a single section, abolishing—to use a very common and ungraceful word the institution in toto.

Mr. Hunt, of New York, held the floor and delivered a speech, sensible in the main, in favor of continuing the appropriations for the support of the school. Mr. Buchanan was speaking in the Senate, which may have been the reason why, fifteen minutes after Mr Hunt commenced that not more than one seat in five retained its owner.

Mr. Seymour, a member of the Connecticut delegation, made what is admitted to have been one of the most eloquent and brilliant efforts of the session, in presence of a very thin House. The reason, however, was not at all derogatory to his powers. When he began, the house was almost empty—only a few new and conscientious members, who had letters to write, remaining in their places during the continuance of Mr. H.'s remarks—and Mr. Buchanan not concluding until he was just about resuming his seat.

Mr. Seymour contended that whatever may have been the policy in which the institution was founded it had proved a worse than useless appendage to the military system of the country, and altogether inadequate to the ends for which it was established. He touched the point upon which all who oppose the academy seem to think it most vulnerable, namely, its aristocratic tendency, discreetly candidly, and with an eloquent moderation. As to the question of economy, involved in the discussion, he said whenever Congress should be forced by the deliberate opinion of the country to provide for the utter, though gradual abrasion and extinction of the academy, there would be a real and true retrenchment, and saving of the annual expense now sustained in its support.

WASHINGTON, March 13.

Secretary of the Navy.

The Hon. John Y. Mason, of Virginia, Judge of the U. S. District Court for the Eastern District of this State, was nominated to-day as Secretary of the Navy.

Supreme Court

Chancellor Walworth, of New York, was nominated as Justice of the Supreme Court of the U. States, in the place of Justice Thompson, deceased.

It was expected that we should hear this evening of the acceptance by Mr. Calhoun of his appointment as Secretary of State. You will probably get the intelligence of his acceptance herewith.

Distribution Loan.

Mr. Dromgoole reported a Bill from the Committee on Ways and Means, repealing the Distribution Act.

A motion to lay the bill on the table was lost. Yeas, 64; Nays, 114.

The bill was ordered to a third reading.

The Repeal Bill was then passed. Yeas, 164; Nays, 70.

Mr. Dromgoole reported from the same Committee, a Bill providing for the safe keeping, transfer, &c. of the public monies.

A motion to lay it on the table was rejected.—Yeas, 62; Nays, 100.

The Bill was then committed, and the House adjourned.

COMSTOCK & CO'S,

Concentrated Compound Fluid Extract of

SARSAPARILLA,

FOR THE CURE OF

Scrofula, Chronic Rheumatism, General Debility, Cutaneous Diseases, Scaly Eruptions of the Skin, Tetter, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, And all Diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood. Exposures and Imprudences in Life, Excessive Use of Mercury &c.

Liver Affections, Mercurial and Syphiloid diseases. Biles from an impure habit of body, Ulcerations of the Throat and Leg, Pains and Swellings of the Bones,

The great popularity of Sarsaparilla, and its established efficacy, render it superfluous to enter into an encomium of its virtues, or adduce any evidence in its favor. This article is warranted by Messrs. Comstock & Co. as good as any other sold at $1 or any price, at the low price of 50 cents per bottle, and in as large bottles:

JOHN L. DEVOTION and R. W. MATHEWSON, Agents for Norwich.

March 20th. 17

Notice.

AN Adjourned Meeting of the Bozrah Democrats will be held at the Basement Room of the New Meeting House, on Friday Evening, 22d inst., at 6½ o'clock P. M. Several Gentlemen from abroad will address the Meeting; A general attendance is requested. Per order Town Committee.

Bozrah, March 16th. 17

POTASHES, &c.

FIRST sort Potashes and Sal Soda for sale by WM. S. TYLER.

March 20 17

Notice.

THE Selectmen, and Town Clerk of the town of Norwich, will meet in the Town Hall, in said Norwich, on Monday the 25th, inst, at 9 o'clock A.M. For the purpose of examining and deciding upon all applications to be admitted to the privilege of an elector.

ZEBULON R. ROBBINS, BENJ. HUNTINGTON, EDWIN GAVITT, } Selectmen.

OTHNIEL GAGER, Town Clerk.

March 20th. 17

PORTLAND, Me. Jan. 29, 1844.

This is to certify that I have for a long time been very badly afflicted with a disease of the lungs. I used numerous medicines, but still found myself in a very low condition, and failing fast. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and being nearly discouraged, I stopped taking all other medicines, and began to use the Balsam, which I procured here. I took one bottle according to directions, and found immediate and complete relief. I can cheerfully recommend this Balsam to all who are afflicted with any disease of the lungs.

WM. W. WISWELL.

For sale in Norwich, by R. W. MATHEWSON.

March 20. 17

Sherman's Lozenges,

FOR sale by JOHN L. DEVOTION, No. 119 Main-street, one door East of the Quinebaug Bank.

March 20th. 6w17

To Let.

A TENEMENT in West Chelsea now occupied by Mr. Pomeroy Clark. The House is new, and convenient for a man of business; possession given first of April. R. A. BILL.

March 18th. 17

Camphene,

A NEW supply; just received, also Spirit Gas, for sale by R. W. MATHEWSON.

March 20th. 17

Metheglin,

A SUPERIOR article, for sale by R. W. MATHEWSON.

March 20th. 17

Notice.

ANY INDIVIDUAL, in Greenville, Norwich, or any other place, who alleges that he has receipts for making my medicines, and who declares that he obtained receipts for manufacturing them from Boston, or other places, are untrue; such medicines are spurious, and I warn the people against them.

J. C. KELLEY, A. B.

March 20th. 17

THE—

HUTCHINSON FAMILY.

By particular request of the Trustees and Friends of

WOODSTOCK ACADEMY,

Will give a Grand

Vocal and Instrumental

CONCERT,

IN THE

CONGREGATIONAL MEETING HOUSE,

SOUTH WOODSTOCK,

On Saturday the 23d inst.,

AT HALF-PAST ELEVEN O'CLOCK A. M

When they will introduce their choicest productions and selections, which have been received with such great favor and applause in the principal cities of the United States.

Admission.....Fifty Cents.

Children under 12 years of age, half price.

As the object of this Concert is two fold, viz: to aid the funds of the Woodstock Academy, and to gratify the lovers of pure native melody, it is hoped that the public generally will give it their patronage.

March 20. 17

BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, Satinetts & Vestings,

OF Every Style and Quality, can be found at *prices that will defy competition from any quarter,*—"no mistake about this," call and see at AVERY'S.

March 20th. 17

Run Away

FROM the subscribers, on or about the 13th inst., an apprentice boy named Edward Chamberlain. All persons are hereby notified not to trust, harbor or employ him, on the penalty of the law. Whoever returns said runaway shall pay $2 and his own expenses.

WILLIAMS & BAKER.

Norwich, March 20th, 1844. 3w 17

Apprentices Wanted.

TWO likely and industrious lads are wanted immediately as apprentices to the Blacksmithing business. Those from the country would be preferred.

WILLIAMS & BAKER, Central Wharf.

Norwich, March 20th.

New Stock of Hard Ware GOODS.

CHARLES A. CONVERSE,

139 MAIN-STREET,

Dealer in Hard Ware, Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Military and Fancy Goods, Saddle and Harness Furniture, &c. &.

DURING the past month has been making some valuable additions to his Stock of Foreign and Domestic Hard Ware Goods; imported direct from Birmingham, Sheffield and received from the manufactories in this Country.

These Goods will be sold to the *Trade*, at New York wholesale prices, or at retail on the most favorable terms. Main-street.

March, 20th. 6w17

SOLAR LAMPS,

A LARGE Stock of this new, and beautiful article has been lately received; consisting of

6 doz. Suspending Solar Lamps.

6 doz. Side do do.

6 doz. Parlour, do. with plain and cut shades. The above article is the same which obtained the Gold Medal, at the late fair of the American Institute at N. Y. CHARLES A. CONVERSE.

139 Main-street.

March 20th. 6w17

MORE

NEW GOODS.!!

R. H. AVERY

HAS received this morning direct from an importer, some of the most splendid patterns of Cashmere for ladies dresses which were ever offered in this market. Also, Linen Chusans, Imperial Crape De Lanes, M. DeLaines, Prints, &c., of the very newest styles. All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, for cash, by

R. H. AVERY.

March 20 3w17

Chemical Oil,

FOR sale by JOHN L. DEVOTION. No. 119 Main-Street. one door East of the Quinebaug Bank.

March 20th. 6w17

Ladies' Cravats and Gloves.

JUST opened an extensive lot of Gloves, Mitts, Hosiery, Cravats, some decidedly beautiful. Linen Hdkfs., Long Lawns, Laces, and Edgings, Muslins, Jaconet and Swansdown Cambrics, plain, striped and plaid, &c., all cheap enough to suit. For sale by R. H. AVERY.

March 20 3w17

Medicinal Wines, &c.

OLD MADIRA, Port, Lisbon, and other kinds of Wines. Old French Brandy, Holland Gin, old Scotch and Irish Whiskey, old Rums &c., selected with particular care expressly for medicinal purposes, and are warranted Pure, for sale by

JOHN L. DEVOTION.

119 Main-Street. one door East of the Quinebaug Bank.

March 20th. 6w17

Dr. Field's,

Anodyne Shaving Cream.

ALL who prefer a real luxury to the barbarous butchery of bad Soap, bad Razor, and bad shaving, would do well to try this splendid article, which has received the first premium, awarded by the American Institute; for sale by

JOHN L. DEVOTION.

No. 119 Main-st. one door East of Quinebaug Bank.

March 20th. 6w17

PATENT OFFICE, 9th March, 1844.

ON the petition of Elisha H. Holmes, of Norwich, Connecticut, praying for an extension of a patent granted to said Holmes for an improvement in excavators, &c., for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 18th day of November, 1844.

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office, on the 3d Monday in November next, at 12 o'clock. A. M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the Madisonian, printed at Washington, D. C.; the Sun printed at Baltimore; the American Sentinel and Mercantile Advertiser, printed at Philadelphia; the Aurora, printed at New York, the News, printed at Norwich, Ct., and the Times, printed at Boston, once a week for three successive weeks previous to the said second Monday in November next.

H. L. ELLSWORTH,

Commissioner of Patents.

P.S. Editors of the above named papers will please copy, and send their bills to the Patent Office, with a paper containing this notice.

March 20. 3w17

Live Goose Feathers.

A PRIME lot, for sale by LINCOLN & WILLIAMS, 94 Shetucket-street.

March 9th. 6t7

COTTON.

47 BALES Florida Cotton,
36 " New Orleans " "Seed,"
26 " Savannah, " "
29 " New Orleans " "good fair."

Just landing from Sloop Glide; and for sale by NICHOLS, EVANS & ALMY, 81 Water-street.

Norwich, March 18, 1844 16

FRUIT.

50 BOXES Messina Oranges,
25 " Lemons. Just received by NICHOLS, EVANS & ALMY, 81 Water-street.

Norwich, March 13th, 1844. 16

HITCHCOCK'S PLOUGHS,

OF all sizes and Castings for the same can be had of R. W. MATHEWSON.

Norwich, March 13. 16

CORN!

LANDING from the Schr., Henry; and for sale 3000 Bushels of White and Yellow Maryland Corn. GURDON CHAPMAN.

Norwich, March 13th. 3w16

To Let.

THE STORE now occupied by LOVELL, BUTTS & Co. Possession given the first of April next, for terms enquire on the premises or of JOSEPH B. LOVELL.

Norwich, March 14th, 1844. 16

Notice.

THE Subscribers having purchased of T. F. Albertson his entire Stock, Tools and Fixtures, feel prepared and competent to enter into any contract in our line of business. All kinds of work pertaining to the House, Ship, Sign and ornamental

PAINTING,

IMITATIONS OF WOOD

of all kinds, Granite and Marble of all description well executed in the very best workmanlike manner and at short notice.

PAPER-HANGING & GLAZING,

executed in the best manner and with despatch.

☞ Paints and Stains of all colors, mixed and prepared ready for use at our Paint Shop, first door south of Bolles' new brick block, Market Square.

N. B. None but first rate workmen employed by NICHOLS & CHAPMAN.

Norwich, March 18, 1844. 6t16

20 Bbls, first sort POTASHES, for sale low by A. C. HALL, Agt. 35 & 37 Water-street.

March 13th. 16

Dissolution.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between HENRY HARRIS & DANIEL P. SMITH under the name and firm of HARRIS & SMITH, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

HENRY HARRIS, DANIEL P. SMITH.

Norwich, March 1st, 1844. 16

Norwich Seminary.

THE SPRING TERM, will commence TUESDAY, April 23. Terms of Tuition.

Common Branches	3,00
Higher Branches	4,00
Languages	5,00

J. AUGUSTUS ADAMS, Principal.

March 13th, 1844. 3w16

10 BALES 40 inch Burlaps; for sale low by A. C. HALL, Agt. 35 & 37 Water-street.

March 13th. 16

Dissolution.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of CARPENTER & FOX, is this day by mutual consent dissolved. All claims due, to and from said firm, will be received, and paid by JOHN O. FOX; and the same business will be carried on at the same place, by said FOX.

AMASA CARPENTER, JOHN O. FOX.

Pomfret Depot, March, 1st 1844. 16

PROUTY & MEARS,

ARE now manufacturing Ploughs of all sizes from seventy five different patterns, comprising the Sho. the Medium, the Long, the Good, the Better, the Best—for right and left hand furrows. Sub soil and side hill thin centre draugh Ploughs are too well known in this vicinity to require further notice. They have recently adopted the self sharpening principle—by which the point becomes sharper by use and when worn up, the other end may be used in a similar manner. Hundreds of Farmers in this vicinity who have used the Center Draugh Plough, after trying the various kinds in market testify to its great superiority. They are for sale by

R. W. MATHEWSON

Norwich, March 13. 16

☞ NEW DRY GOODS STORE! ☜

AND AN ENTIRE STOCK OF

NEW SPRING GOODS.

LINCOLN & WILLIAMS

are this day opening at the large and commodious New Store

No. 94 SHETUCKET-STREET,

A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF NEW SPRING GOODS, purchased mostly of the importers, and from the New-York Auctions, for cash, at the very lowest prices; and will be sold for cash only, at a very small advance from cost. The assortment comprises almost every article that can be called for in the way of Dry Goods.

Among which are coarse, and superfine **Broadcloths and Cassimeres**, of almost every color. Black, blue, lavender and mixed SATINETS. Tweed and fancy CASSIMERES for spring. New styles **Silks**—the richest the market affords, one lot very superior wide SATIN STRIPE CAMELION, and a variety of low priced PLAID AND STRIPED SILKS at great bargains. Extra heavy black, Gro de Rhine; also, wide black and blue black Silks.

Satin Vestings.

White Satin, low price Silks, Sarnetts, Linseys, and a general assortment of Silk Goods.

Shawls.

Cashmere, Muslin deLaine, Damask, Paris Black Embroidered, and other styles.

All Wool DeLaines.

Some very beautiful, 40 per cent less than N. York prices. Also, cheap DeLAINES of new patterns, at less than last years prices.

Scindias.

A new article for Ladies' Dresses, cheaper and better than some goods at double the price.

Very fine Alpaccas.

Suitable for Mourning Dresses.

Bombazines.

Lupin's best and many other qualities at Auction prices.

Linens, Linens.

For bargains in these Goods, we will not be beat—call and see.

Laces and White Goods.

11,543 yards Laces and Edgings comprising an assortment unsurpassed by any. Black Gimpure for veils. CAMBRICS, check striped and Lace MUSLINS, Swiss, Book and Mull do; Victoria, Scotch and Bishop Lawn.

Ribbons and Millinery Goods.

Rich, plaid, stripe and Camelion Bonnet Ribbons, Cap and Taffatte Ribbons, Wire, Laces, Foundation, Oil Silk, &c. &c.

Linen Handkerchiefs.

A lot for 12 1-2 cents worth 20cts—all other qualities equally low.

Zepher Worsteds.

All shades, Canvass, Patterns, Needles, Purse Twist, Tassel, Cords, Beads, &c. for Purses.

Marseilles and Imperial Quilts.

Blankets, Linen Sheetings, Pillow Case Linen, 8-4 Damask, Napkins, Table Covers, wide bleached and brown Sheetings, and every variety of Furnishing Goods.

ALSO, ***Prints, Hosiery, Gloves, Tailors Trimmings, Gimps, Mitts, &c. &c.*** together with many other goods too numerous to mention; but which will be shown with pleasure to all who will favor us with a call—and prices named that will we are confident insure a share of public patronage.

☞ The one price system will be adhered too as closely as is consistent with the trade of the place.

Norwich, March 12th, 1844. 6t16

ORIGINAL STAINED

PRICES REDUCED FIFTY PER CENT!

COOLEY'S.

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,

REMOVED TO 95 MAIN STREET.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT to the new and beautiful building immediately adjoining the Norwich Bank, (and a few doors west of the Franklin House,) where he will continue to execute all descriptions of Printing, in a style not inferior to any in this section of the country.

PRICES REDUCED FIFTY PER CENT!

The subscriber's *whole attention* will hereafter be Given to *Book and Job Printing*; and as his connexions are very superior, and his arrangements such that he can execute Printing in the most expeditious manner, he will after this date *REDUCE* his scale of Prices, on every description of work, from *TWENTY-FIVE* to *FIFTY PER CENT.*

COMMON HANDBILLS

Will be printed in good style for from *FIFTY CENTS* to *ONE DOLLAR* per *HUNDRED!*

CARDS

of any size, from *TWENTY-FIVE* to *FIFTY CENTS* per *PACK, Cards INCLUDED!*

☞All other Printing proportionally low.

Observe the number, ☞95 MAIN STREET. ☜

N. B. All Orders ready for Delivery at the precise time agreed on, (extraordinaries only excepted,) *or no charge will be made*

J. G. COOLEY, 95 Main-Street

Norwich Nov., 1843. 6m5.

Great Experience and Judgment.

ARE required to make a valuable and at the same time an innocent purgative. This is possessed only by a few. The great majority of the remedies advertised, of this class, are manufactured by persons who have no idea of the relative or individual powers of the drugs they use. It is this cause more than any other, which occasions the inertness and often injurious effects produced by advertised remedies; and hence the general prejudice which prevails against them. Now there is a great difference in this respect with regard to the pills made by Dr. B. Brandreth, and consequently their superior claims upon the public. Each of the articles composing the Brandreth Pills, are prepared in that way which will secure their beneficial effects to the system, in the safest and easiest manner. The time will come when this medicine

THE BRANDRETH PILLS,

will be appreciated as they ought and as they deserve. It will be well understood then that Dr. B. Brandreth has the strongest claims upon the public confidence. It is true that every individual who makes a trial of the Brandreth's Pills concede them to be best medicine they ever used. They are indeed medicine about which there is no mistake. Their value in a climate so changeable as ours cannot be sufficiently appreciated. A free perspiration is at once restored; thus they cure colds, and consumption is prevented. Those who have a redundancy of bile find them of the most essential service; and should there be a deficiency of that important fluid, the Brandreth Pills have an equally beneficial effect. Often has this important medicine saved valuable lives in those regions where the DREADED YELLOW FEVER was prevailing. A few doses taken immediately upon infection being received into the system, will be almost certain to prevent any material inconvenience.—And at no stage of this dreadful epidemic is there so proper a medicine as the Brandreth Pills. Let that medicine be universally used in this disease, AND NO LOSS OF BLOOD ALLOWED, and few, very few would be invalids. So it is with other diseases.—ASSIST NATURE with this all important medicine to remove morbid humors from the blood, and so not resort to bleeding or mercury, and we shall have a very GREAT SCARCITY of persons afflicted with CHRONIC MALADIES. The feathered tribe—the animal kingdom—over which we are the lords, they are not afflicted with Chronic Maladies, neither should we be if it were not our pride which occasions them—FOLLOW NATURE. Use that medicine which harmonizes with her, which mildly but surely removes all impurities from the blood, which strengthens the feeble, and yet reduces those of too full a habit, to a healthy standard.—Let me again say, that every department of the manufacture of the Brandreth Pills is personally superintended by me, and that every box with my three labels upon them may be relied upon to have the beneficial effect described, if used according to the directions accompanying each box.

The public's servant,

B. BRANDRETH.

THE BRANDRETH PILLS are sold at the Comb, Pan, sy and Medicine Store,

AGENTS.

Norwich City, Norwich Town, G. Fuller; New London, Nathan Belden;—Lebanon, Jesse Wright; Yantic ville, Tracy, Huntington & Co.; Salem, W. Williams; Mentville, J. Turner; Lyme, D. R. Noyes; Groton, R. A. Morgan; Porterville, Smith, Cady & Co.; Stonington, Horace Lewis; Head of Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Milltown Latham Hull, Jr.; Waterford, Comstock & Stanton

Remember—E. F. BALCAM is the only agen in Norwich.

Druggist almost invariably sell counterfeits of the above valuable medicine. Therefore never purchase at a Druggist's store.

Moffatt's Pills and Bitters.

THE celebrated Life and Phœnix Bitters, prepared and sold by Dr. R. Moffet, 375 Broadway, New York, may now be said to be the most respectably established and extensively adopted family medicines in the United States. They have not only won the sanction and recommendation of all the candid and philanthropic portion of the medical profession, who have observed their invariably efficacy in general derangements of the stomach and bowels, and their astonishing effects in many varieties of acute and chronic disease, but what a far better, these medicines have recommended themselves, and fully and fairly achieved the distinguished and now certainly pre-eminent position which they now occupy in public and domestic estimation. They are proved by their works, and make no appeals to vulgar credulity. If the proprietor were disposed to make an invidious comparison between these self-established medicines and any others he might confidently assert and challenge contradiction that there is no medicine known to the medical profession, or named in the books, concerning which so many clear, unquestionable and convincing evidences of usefulness and remarkable cures are recorded as those which he can adduce concerning the Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters. If it be admitted that sufferers are the best judges as to whether a remedy has relieved them and restored them to health and strength, then is the evidence in behalf of these medicines decisive and irresistible. Dr. Moffat is in possession of an accumulation of voluntary testimonials from respectable persons and families in parts of the union, far and near, who give their names and residencies to the unsufficited statement that they have been completely and speedily cured of the following diseases, and of many others not other medicines have been long employed in vain, viz: Scrofula in its most dreadfully advanced and destructive stages, when large portions of the flesh and bones of the face had been destroyed; Piles of five, ten, twenty, thirty, and even thirty five years standing; Rheumatism, both acute and chronic, of the most hopeless character; Turgescence of the Liver and various other liver complaints Bilious cholic, and every conceivable variety of bilious affections; Marasmus, Phthisic of consumption in more advanced stages than any on record. dyspepsia in all its chronic and acute varieties with its frightful train of distressing symptoms; worms of all kinds both in children and grown persons; dirtiness, both serious and bilious; costiveness both habitual and occasional; fever and ague in its three principal varieties, and intermittent and remittent fevers of all kinds; hypocondriasis, and other extremely complicated nervous debility in general; salt rheum, scald, and eruptive diseases generally, including tetanthesis, Erysipelas or St. Anthony's fire, and sallow unhealthy complexion; palpitation of the heart and determination of blood to the head, settled pains in the organs, limbs, back, head and side, affections of the system which arise from complicated causes.

The certificates of these cured are in the proprietor's possession, and will readily be shown to all who desire to see them. A small selection from them have been published in Moffat's Medical Manual, of which a new and enlarged edition is preparing for the press.—The reason why these medicines which in ordinary family use operate merely as mild and effectual laxatives, cure so great a variety of formidable diseases is, that while as cathartics, cleansing the alimentary canal and relieving the liver, and the absorbent vessels of all impurities, they lay the foundation for the cure of all specific diseases, they are compounded of unique and unprecedented variety of choice and exquisite ingredients, some of which are almost unknown to the profession, which exert a specific action upon many complaints, without in the slightest degree affecting the general system otherwise than as simple purifiers, when those complaints are not present. Both the Pills and the Bitters are mild and agreeable in their operations, causing neither prostration nor nausea, and requiring neither confinement nor peculiar diet. Their effects are uniformly to produce an immediate sense of renovated health, and new life and vigor to both body and mind. They cannot be taken without benefit and they should be procured both by individuals and heads of families, and consequently kept on hand not only as remedies but as preventatives of disease. They are sold wholesale and retail by Dr. William Moffat, 375 Broadway, N. Y., and also by

SAMUEL TYLER, Norwich city.

Feathers,

10 BALES, of fine geese feathers; for sale by

A. C. HALL, Agt.

35 & 37 Water-street,

March 13th. 16

PERFUMERY.

A GENERAL assortment; for sale by

JOHN L. DEVOTION,

No. 119 Main-street,

one door East of the Quinebaug Bank.

Norwich, March 19th, '44. 6w16

READ ALL YE AFFLICTED!

MORE WONDERFUL EFFECTS OF

SANDS'S

SARSAPARILLA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17th, 1843.

MESSRS. SANDS—Gents: Although personally unacquainted, I feel myself under many obligations, having recently been cured by the use of your Sarsaparilla of a most distressing malady. For the past five years I have suffered from violent palpitation of the heart, connected with a severe pain in the side, disease of the liver, and general derangement of the digestive organs—my whole nervous system was prostrated, the citadel of life itself attacked, and I despaired of ever being cured. Notwithstanding the best medical treatment, and the use of all the ordinary remedies prescribed in such cases, I found myself fast verging towards eternity. Judge, then, of my surprise and delight, when I read of the remarkable effects produced by your invaluable Sarsaparilla. Hope springing up afresh, I resolved to make one more trial, and immediately procured some of the Sarsaparilla of your agent, S. P. Thompson. The result is as unexpected as it was unlooked for: to my lasting comfort and satisfaction I pronounce these words, "I AM WELL!" Yes, gentlemen, well! and oh that this language might resound in the ear of the afflicted to the uttermost parts of the earth, for the afflicted alone can appreciate the value of such medicine. For the benefit of suffering humanity I communicate these facts, and only desire the fame of your medicine may spread as far as its real merits deserve.—GEO. ROE, 597 South Second s

Sand's Sarsaparilla.

MARSHALL, Oct 31, 1843.

To R. W. Mathewson, Norwich Sir:

For fifteen years last past I have been the subject of complicated disease, Troubled with the dropsy, and my nerves completely unstrung with more or less of erysipelas in connection with other bad humors. In May last my difficulties seemed to enrage and to be more firmly seated, my head and face was so swollen that it appeared to me that the bones in my head had separated one from the other, and completely disfigured my face. I could scarcely breathe through my nose; my eyes were so affected that I could see but little; at the same time attended with an acute and indescribable pain constantly darting from the nose to other parts of the head and throat which was badly swollen and very sore, and a constant burning heat or irritation in the stomach, with my limbs bloated to nearly twice their ordinary size. In this situation, for weeks, I was compelled to lie upon one side with but little or no sleep. My humors assumed a renewed and stubborn hold upon me apparently threatening a speedy dissolution. I tried every expedient possible with but little or no benefit. My physician at length recommended Sands Sarsaparilla; I procured a few bottles of it which I believe to be the means (through the blessing of God) of my restoration to comparative health again. I had not taken but two or three bottles before my disease began to leave. My pain and swelling is gone, my appetite good, sleep and rest quietly—in, sin It has been a sovereign balm.

EUNICE CRANE.

Having been acquainted with the afflicted widow, Mrs. Eunice Crane of Mansfield for nearly six years, (whose protracted sickness has called forth the sympathies of the community where she resides) I consider it an occasion for joy that her sufferings have been so far alleviated by the use of Sands' Sarsaparilla, which has been so kindly forwarded by yourself.

HENRY BROMLEY, Minister of the Gospel.

We the undersigned do certify that the above are facts.

LUTHER MARTIN.

ELEAZAR BENNETT.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, and for exportation by A. B. SANDS & CO., Druggists, (Granite Buildings) 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers-street, New-York. Sold also by A. B. & D. SANDS, 79 Fulton street and 77 East Broadway, corner of Market street; also sold by Druggists generally in all the principal cities and chief towns of the U. States. Price $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5. Original documents may be seen at our store.

☞ For sale in this city by their agent

eNo. 1—49 R. W. MATHEWSON.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

Norwich and Stonington,

VIA

NEW LONDON,

Fare between New London and Norwich, 75cts.

" " Stonington 75cts.

A MAIL CARRIAGE will leave Stonington on the arrival of the Steamboats from New York, for Norwich, passing through New London, on Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays.

RETURNING.—Will leave the American House in Norwich, passing through New London, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 1½, P. M.

For seats, apply at the Steamboat Hotel, New London, and the American House, or the Merchant's Hotel, Norwich.

WILLIAM BACON, Contractor.

Steamboat Hotel, New London, Dec. 23d 1843. 5

Copal Varnish.

"SMITHS" superior Coach and Furniture Varnish for sale by JOHN L. DEVOTION,

No. 119 Main st.,

one door east of the Quinebaug Bank.

Feb. 14. 6w 12

Brushes.

A GOOD assortment for sale by

JOHN L. DEVOTION, No. 119 Main st.,

one door east of Quinebaug Bank.

Feb. 14. 6w 12

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has a number of tenements to rent which will accommodate large or small families, a few rods west of the wharf bridge on Main-street, possession given on 1st of April.

NATHAN CHAMPLIN.

Norwich, Feb. 28th. 14

Snuff and Tobacco,

MACCABOY Snuff; American Gents. Snuff, Mrs. Miller's Smoking and Chewing Tobacco. For sale by JOHN L. DEVOTION.

No. 119 Main-st, one door East of Quinebaug Bank.

Corner of "burnt district," No. 1.

Norwich, March 6th, 1844. 6w16

TO LET,

FROM the 1st of April next a two Story Dwelling House pleasantly situated in Thames-street on the West Side of the river, near the Wharf Bridge Salt House will be rented either to one or two families For further particulars inquire of ANA GAVITT.

Norwich, Feb. 20th. tf14

JOHN MYERS,

DEALER IN

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES

OF THE FINEST QUALITY, AND MANUFACTURER OF

JEWELRY,

No. 80 Chatham-st.

NEW YORK.

All articles purchased of him not approved of, will be exchanged. Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange. The highest price paid for old Gold and Silver.

February 29. tf14

CREAM OF SAPONINE.

The undersigned, having used the Cream of Saponine, of which Mr. E. C. Ferre, of Middletown, Ct., is the sole Proprietor, are happy to award him our testimonials in its favor. Considering the expedition of making the lather, its superior qualities when made its softening effects on the beard, and its curative qualities on the skin, we do not hesitate to recommend it to the public, as the best Shaving cream, either *domestic* or *imported* now in use. Middletown, Nov. 3d, 1843. E. A. Russell, H. N. Fowler. E. W. N. Starr, L. C. Lyman, E. Noyes, A. H. Bush, J. Johnston, L. Hubbard, E. Lacy, E. H. Hubbard, H. Hubbard, W. G Howard, J. Arnold, G. Sickles, J. A. Pierce, O. Woodward, W. B. Casy, T. G. Mather, S. Chase, S. D. Whitmore, H. Clark, N. Smith, D. Harrison, H. W. Fish, W. P. Southmayd W. D. Starr, S. Emery, I. W. Baldwin, A. Churchill, W. W. Bacon, W. Foster, D. H. Chase, G. H. Taylor, C. H. Jackson, T. Boardman, H. Gardiner, C. H. Pelton, A. Beach, W. S. Camp, G. W. Beach, H. Smith, A. Newton, jr A. Merriman, L. C. Hubbard, J. H. Taylor, Wm. Jarvis, A. W. Smith, E Crifoot.

N. B.—Never purchase a pot of the above Shaving Cream without my name is written on the pot.

E. C. FERRE.

Jan. 17th, 1844. 6m8

THE PEOPLE MUST HAVE CLOTHES,

And in order to make room for new styles of

SPRING GOODS!

THE SUBSCRIBER will sell for thirty days, COATS, PANTS AND VESTS, a great discount from Cost or at the customers own price.

Now is your time to buy

CLOTHING FOR A SONG,

At 91 Main-street.

NEXT DOOR TO CHARLES CRANE'S HAT STORE.

Norwich, Feb. 14th. J. T. RAY

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, have this day entered into co-partnership, under the firm of C. DENISON & Co., The Baking will be continued in all its variety, with a general assortment of Family Groceries, added thereto. They solicit all who wish to be supplied with the first quality of Bread and Groceries (ardent spirits excepted,) to call at the Baking in Water-Street.

CHAS. DENISON,

JOSEPH MEEKER Jr.

WM. H. HOLMES,

Norwich, March 6th, 1844. 3w16

COAL.

ANTHRACITE COAL of various kinds in the Lump, or broken and screened, for sale by the Cargo or single Ton by

EDWARD CHAPPELL,

Central Wharf.

Norwich, Sept. 12. 43

COAL.

THE subscriber is now prepared to furnish for Family use and for manufacturing purposes, the above article, of superior quality, and at prices satisfactory.

JOHN G. HUNTINGTON,

August 9th, 1843—3m37. [Central Wharf.

BOARD.

A Gentleman, and Wife can be accommodated with board, and pleasant rooms. Also three young Gentlemen; Terms reasonable. Enquire a the office of the News.

Norwich, Jan. 17th, 1844.

LUMBER.

THE subscriber has on hand a large quantity of the above article of all kinds and qualities, which, he will sell low JOHN G. HUNTINGTON.

August, 9th, 1843—3m37 [Central Wharf

Bird Seed,

OF all kinds, and Fish Bone, for sale by

JOHN L. DEVOTION,

No. 119 Main st.,

one door east of the Quinebaug Bank.

Feb. 14. 6w 12

Canadian Horse Liniment,

THIS article is one of the most Valuable Remedies, ever discovered; for Sprains, Bruises, Galls, Scratches, Fresh Wounds, and Sores of every description on Horses. Sold only by

WILLIAM S. TYLER,

and SAMUEL TYLER.

Norwich, March 6th, '44 3m15

NOTICE.

OWING to the late fire, the subscriber is unable to procure another Shop for carrying on his business until the 1st of April; at which time, he will be happy to wait on his customers, at

No. 15 SHETUCKET-STREET,

H. S. COOK.

Norwich, March 6th '44. 16

For sale, or exchange for property in the city of Norwich,

AN excellent Dairy Farm, containing 204 acres of land, one dwelling house, two large barns, and other necessary out-buildings in good repair. Said farm is situated in the town of Norwich on the Scotland road, 3 1-2 miles from the landing. Said farm is not disposed of soon, it will be let for the year ensuing.

For terms, &c. apply to

EDWIN GAVITT.

Norwich, Feb. 7.

TO LET.

THE STORE now occupied by Wm. Bliss, on central Wharf. Possession given on the first day of April next. Also, the Tenement now occupied by Jas. F. Forsyth. For terms apply to

EDWIN GAVITT.

Feb. 7. 11

---

100 Doz. Brooms; for sale by

A. C. HALL, Agt.

35 & 37 Water-Street.

Norwich, Feb. 21. 16

REMITTANCES TO AND PASSAGE FROM ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

WE beg to inform our friends in Norwich, Connand its vicinity, that we have appointed Mr. JAMES McCLELLAND, of that city, as our agent. Persons sending for their relatives, or remitting money to the old country, will find it their interest and their friends comfort to give him a call.

ROCHE BROTHERS & CO.,

55 Fulton street, New York.

Jan. 24th, 1844. tf9

NORWICH & WORCESTER RAILROAD.

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS LEAVE

Daily,

From Norwich 5 3-4 A. M. and 4 1-4 P. M.

From Worcester 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Freight Trains from Norwich 8 1-2 A M.

" " from Worcester 7 1-2 A. M.

STEAM BOAT TRAIN

Leaves Allyn's Point for Boston every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, on the arrival of the Steamer from New York.

Leaves Worcester same days at 6 P. M., on the arrival of the train from Boston.

Fares are more when paid in the cars than when paid for tickets at the different stations.

EMERSON FOOTE, Supt.

Norwich, Feb. 5, 1844. 11

New, Fashionable

HAT & CAP STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 137 Main street, at the old stand of A. Wickham, and invites their attention to a superb assortment of

Hats & Caps,

Manufactured from the choicest materials, and in the most approved style, which he offers at as low if not lower prices than can be obtained at any other establishment in this city. He is not confined to a one priced Hat, but has a full assortment, and feels confident in his ability to suit the tastes and pockets of all

137 Main st. 20 W. L. NICHOLS.

Eastern and Western Lumber.

100,000 FEET Albany Mer. Boards, 12, [14, and 16 feet.

25,000 Albany clear do

50,000 Eastern Mer. Boards and Plank.

25,000 ft. " clear, 1¼, 1½ and 2 inch.

25,000 ft. Spruce flooring.

50 000 ft. Clapboards of various kinds.

400 M. Pine and Cedar Shingles.

For sale by E. CHAPELL,

Norwich. [25.] Central Wharf.

PATENT MACHINES.

THE cheapest and best Horse Powers ever offered to the public for driving Circular Saws, Cider, Shingle and Sugar Mills, Turning Lathes, Threshing Machines, &c. Also the best Threshing Machines for grain and hay seed, may be had of the subscriber—also the right to vend them in various parts of the country. Horse Powers from $40 to $50. Threshing Machines from $20 to $25. Both Machines easily conveyed in a one horse wagon.

N. B. A few more Agents wanted to sell on commission. A. KINGSLEY.

Norwich, July 19, 1843. tf 34

G. B. PRINDLE,

DEALER in fine Watches—French and American Clocks—*Standard Silver Spoons*—Fruit and Butter Knives—Forks and Spectacles—*Gold* Guard Chains, Pencils, Rings, Pins & Bracelets, just received and the latest patterns, at the *one price* store, 97 Main street, corner of Shetucket.

Lever and Lepine Watches cleaned for	$1,00
Common Verge do do	63
Lunet Glasses, 38 cts. com. do	25

☞ All repairs of the above named articles nicely effected. Also,

WOOD CLOCKS, for $1,50, and upward.

97 Main corner of Shetucket-street.

Norwich, July 26, 1843. 1y36

JOHN L. DEVOTION,

Druggist and Apothecary,

No 119 MAIN STREET.

One door East of the Quinebaug Bank,

HAS on hand a large and extensive assortment of genuine Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, &c.—Which he has purchased during the last month at the lowest prices and now offers the same for sale at wholesale or retail on favorable terms.

Most of his chemical preparations are procured from the first Chemists in this country and the agents of the European Chemists, but such as are not are prepared by himself according to the latest and most improved rules of Pharmacy.

Norwich Feb. 7th, 1844. 3m11

SURVEYOR

AND

CIVIL ENGINEER.

A. KENNEDY,

Offers his services to the public as a Surveyor and Engineer, and will be happy to receive the orders of those who may wish his services in the line of his profession. Office Main-street, over the newspaper office of *Safford & Park.*

Norwich, Dec. 13th, 1843. 3m3

BOSTON CLOTHING STORE,

J. B. PALMER & CO.

143 Main-Street

Norwich Conn.

DEALERS IN

FASHIONABLE Ready Made Clothing, Under Shirts, Drawers, Cotton Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Cravats, Hdk'fs, Stocks, Gloves, Socks, &c. &c.

November 11th, 1843. tf51

SOLD OUT!

THE subscriber having sold all his Tools, fixtures and Interest in the House, Sign & Ship Painting business, to the firm of NICHOLS & CHAPMAN, Painters; would confidently recommend them to his Old Customers, and the Public generally, as workmen, well worthy of patronage.

And would also call on all indebted to him, by account or note, to make to him immediate settlement; as he is about to leave the Place; and unsettled accounts will be placed in the hands of an Attorney, on the 20th of this Month.

T. F. ALBERTSON.

Norwich, March 4th, '44 p 3w15

WALTER CLAPP,

BOOKSELLER & BOOKBINDER,

97 MAIN-STREET, NORWICH,

Opposite M. Safford's News Room.

Nov. 8th, 1843. 1y50

GROCERIES.

DELANO & SCHERMERHORN.

80, 50, FRONT STREET.

NEW-YORK.

KEEP constantly on hand a general assortment of desirable Groceries.

Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

New-York, Nov. 1st, 1843. 6m4

Paints, Oils, Varnishes &c.

WILLIAM S. TYLER,

(at the Old Stand of S. Tyler & Son, Water-street.)

OFFERS FOR SALE AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,

White Lead dry	Linseed Oil
do do ground	Spts. Turpentine
do do in Oil	Copal Varnish Coach
Litharge	do do Furniture
Red Lead	Black Leather Varnish
Venetian Red	Lacker
French Yellow	Bright Varnish
Vermillion	Glass Paper
Span. Brown	Emery all sizes
do White	Terra de Sienna
Paris do	Rot. stone
Turkey Umber	do do ground
Spruce Yellow	Verdagris dry
Prussian Blue	do in Oil
do do Pale	Red Chalk
Chrome Yellow	Gun chellac
Black Lead	do Copal
Emerald Green	Rosin and Pitch
French do	Putty
Chrome do	Glazier's Diamond
Drop Black	Blue Verditer
Lamp do	Green do
Blue do	Ground Umber
Vandyke Brown	Paint Brushes
India Red	Sash Tools
Rose Pink	Striping Pencils
Pumice Stone	Paint Buckets
do do ground	&c., &c.

Norwich, March 6th, '44. 3m15

ANTHONY GORTON.

MERCHANT TAILOR.

Corner of Main and Union-Streets.

Norwich Conn.,

OVER THE STORE, OF S. DENNIS & CO.

HAVING long received a liberal share of patronage, is determined to merit a continuance of favors, and all who are desirous of procuring the men

Thorough made Garment,

AND

Good Fit,

in the *most fashionable style*, at prices SO LOW that no reasonable man would object to, should call at

A. GORTON'S,

where he will be happy to receive orders in his line of Business—promising to render perfect satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

N. B. Particular care will be taken in cutting garments that are made out of his establishment.

Be sure and call on

ANTHONY GORTON.

Norwich, Feb. 7, 1844. tf11

Fruit, Forest, and Ornamental TREES,

Ornamental Shrubbery, Evergreens, Plants, Bulbous Roots, &c.

WM. D. RIPLEY is prepared to furnish Catalogues and receive orders for Trees, Plants, Shrubbery, &c., from "*Prince's Linnæan Gardens and Nurseries,*" *Flushing, L. I.* Their new Catalogue contains the most extensive variety in the Union. As the most favorable season is fast approaching for transplanting, persons in want of Trees are invited to call at the Auction and Commission Rooms, Union st. and examine Catalogues.

Norwich, Feb. 28, 1844. 14

T. J. RIDGWAY

BOOT AND SHOE

MANUFACTURER,

Keeps constantly on hand

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

BOOTS AND SHES,

WARRANTED

TO BE OF THE BEST

MATERIALS AND WORKMANSHIP.

For sale at very low prices for cash, at

31. Shetucket-Street.

Norwich, Feb. 7th, 1344. tf11

Paints,

Oils, &c.

White Lead Dry	Chrome Yellow
do do do Ground	do Green
do do Ground in Oil	do Red
Spanish Brown	Yellow Ochre
Venetian Red American and English	French Yellow
Red Lead	Prussian Blue
Litharge	English and Chinese Vermillion
Terra de Leinna	Verdigris
Black Lead	Rotten Stone
Rose Pink	Iron Black
Spanish White	Linseed Oil
Paris do	Neatsfoot do
Gum Shellac	Sperm do
Spts Turpentine	Bright Varnish
Rosin	Japan do
Pumice Stone	Copal do
do Ground	India Red
	Umber
Lamp Black	Paris Green

Drop Black; Chalk, red and white; Gold and Brass Leaf; Silver and Copper Bronze, Paint Brushes, Sash Tools, Camel's Hair and Sable Pencils, Glass and Emery Paper; blue, green, black, red and brown Smalts, together with every article in the line. All of which are for sale on favorable terms by

JOHN L. DEVOTION,

No. 119 Main st.,

one door east of the Quinebaug Bank.

Norwich, Feb. 14. 3mos 12

HOUSE FURNISHING ARTICLES,

NEW PATTERNS, NEW STYLES AND

Splendid Goods.

CHARLES A. CONVERSE,

139 MAIN-STREET,

HAS on hand a complete variety of the above goods which he will sell (although the tariff has advanced *the cost of importing* them) at less than former prices—

KNIVES and Forks in cases and in sets of 51 pieces; Buck, Ivory, Coco, Horn and Bone Handles, Carvers and Forks, Brittania Tea and Coffee Pots, Sugars, Creams, Ladles, Tumblers, Lamps, Molasses Cups, &c; Plated and Brass Candlesticks, Revolving Castors, Fruit Trays, Brass Andirons, Brass-head, Steel, and common Iron Shovel and Tongs, Pokers, Tea Bells, Spice Boxes, Tea Caddys, Silver Plated, German Silver, Brittania and Iron Table and Tea Spoons, Wire and Hair Sieves, Hearth, Crumb, Scrubbing, Furniture and Flour Brushes, Fancy and common Bellows, Coffee Roasters, Porcelain Ware, Brass and Iron Kettles, Pots, Tea Kettles, Basins, Bake Pans, Spiders Iron Furnaces, Meat Forks, Skimmers, Toast Irons, Griddirons, Waffle Irons, Mouse Traps, Scrapers, Fenders, Coal Hods, Scoops and Shovels, Iron Rollers, Stair Rods, Fire Carriers, Crimping and Ruffle Irons, Carpet Hammers, Bed Lamps, Sauce Pans, Stew Pans, Spittoons, Coffee Mills, Waiters and Trays, Cork Screws, Nut Crackers and Picks, Tea Trays, single and in sets, with plain and rich Gilt Borders, Flat Irons and Stands—Bed Cords and Keys, Bathing Spoons, Steelyards, Silver Forks, Chopping Knives, Paste Makers, &c., &c.

Norwich, Feb. 20th. 14

First Sort,

POTASHES and Sal Soda, for sale by

J. L. DEVOTION,

No. 119 Main-street.

One door East of the Quinebaug Bank.

Norwich, Feb. 21. 3m18

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—1843.

HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD, NORWICH AND WORCESTER

DAILY MAIL,

SUNDAYS EXCEPTED, AT 1-2 PAST 5 A. M. For Danielsonville, Moosup, Plainfield, Jewett City and Norwich—Also, Dayville, Pomfretville, Masonville, Fisherville, Webster, Oxford, Auburn and Worcester.

Post Coach, Railroad, and Steamboat Mail.

A Coach will leave the Manufacturers' Hotel, Providence, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock, M. for Norwich, Worcester, and New York, as this Line connects with the *Accommodation Train* from Worcester and Norwich at Danielsonville.

Returning—Leaves Danielsonville on the arrival of the Cars from Norwich, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and arrives in Providence at 12 o'clock.

Passengers leaving Providence at 5 1-2 o'clock, can arrive in Norwich at 12 M., Worcester at 1 1-2 P. M. Springfield and Hartford at 7 o'clock. *Returning*—Passengers from Springfield and Worcester can leave Danielsonville Depot every day, except Sundays, at 8 o'clock, for Providence, and arrive at 6 o'clock, P. M.

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 1-2 o'clk, for Scituate, Foster, South Killingly, Danielsonville, Brooklyn, Windham, Willimantic, Coventry, Manchester and Hartford.

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at half past 5 o'clock, for Scituate, Foster, Chestnut Hill, Killingly, Centre, Danielsonville, Dayville, Pomfret, Pomfret Landing, Ashford, Mansfield, Coventry, Manchester and Hartford.

Passengers wishing to go to any of the above named places, can be supplied with Tickets for the whole route, Railroad and Stage, at the lowest rates of fare. Books kept at the Manufacturers' Hotel, Providence.

☞ Tickets can be had at the Norwich and Worcester Rail Road Ticket Office, or of the Conductor.

S. CORNELL, & CO., Proprietors.

Providence, July 10, 1843. tf 34

The People's store.

NO 18, NORTH MAIN ST, PROVIDENCE.

One Price asked and no abatement.

THOMAS REID & CO. have just received and are now opening a very cheap and splendid assortment of Dry Goods, purchased within a few days in New York at the present reduced prices, and which will be sold at a very small advance from cost for cash only. Our goods are all fresh and all of the latest styles, and have been purchased by an experienced purchaser at the lowest cash prices. We intend keeping every article called for in the above line, and will have all our goods marked in plain figures, so that no advantage will be taken of our customers.

IN connection with the dry goods business we will continue on the manufacture and repairing of Umbrellas, Parasols, and Walking Canes having made an addition to our premises, and having engaged some of the most experienced workmen in the trade, we can now manufacture, sell, or repair Umbrellas, Parasols, or Walking Canes as cheap as any establishment in the United States.

And now, ladies and gentlemen all,

Do not forget to give us a call.

THOMAS REID & CO.

89, N. Main-street.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

At No. 84 Main-street.

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE FRANKLIN HOUSE.

TRACY & SETCHEL

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have this day taken the splendid Store, No 84 Main-street, (formerly occupied by R. M. MORGAN,) for the purpose of prosecuting the Boot and Shoe business, in all its branches; and they hope by attention, faithfulness and punctuality to merit a portion of their patronage.

T. & S. intend to keep a complete assortment of Boots and Shoes constantly on hand which will be sold as low as they can be obtained in the city. They will employ only the best workmen, and furnish them with the best Stock; and all work will be made punctually according to promise and warranted.

The Public and Friends,

We cannot now thank you for past favors in business for this year first call; but that we may soon have that duty to perform we invite your patronage, and will strive to deserve.

Just give us a call if only as a compliment, at No. 84 Main-street. TRACY & SETCHEL.

Norwich, Nov. 27th, 1843. tf

DENTISTRY.

Dr. G. R. & C. Parkhurst,

HAVE opened an Office, No. 89, Main street, 6 doors west of the Franklin House, where they will wait on all who will favor them with their patronage. Teeth set from one to a full set. Every necessary operation performed on the teeth, and warranted. Their long experience enables them to treat judiciously all diseases connected with the teeth.

Nov. 30. 1yr1

WM. H. ALLEN.

DENTIST

OFFICE, NO. 3½ SHETUCKET STREET, (UP STAIRS.)

WHERE he will perform all operations necessary for the preservation of the teeth and gums in the best possible manner. Teeth inserted from 1 to a complete set. Teeth cleaned, filled, extracted, and all irregularities, whether they proceed from disease or want of proper care, remedied.

March 23 tf17

CHARLES A. CONVERSE,

Dealer in

English, French and German Hardware, Cutlery, and Guns.

139 MAIN-STREET.

Norwich.

UNTIL the Burnt District is rebuilt the Drug and Chemical Ware-House of

JOHN L. DEVOTION

can be found "*up the corner*" No. 119 Main-street, where Physicians Prescriptions are accurately and carefully prepared at all hours.

Norwich, Feb. 28th. 6w14

THE NORWICH NEWS.

TERMS.

FOR THE NEWS ONE YEAR (IN ADVANCE)	$1,50
When not paid in advance,	2,00

PRICES FOR ADVERTISING.

For 1 SQUARE (OR 16 LINES,) 3 INSERTIONS,	1,00
" EXTRA INSERTIONS PER WEEK,	25

YEARLY ADVERTISERS, HALF PRICE.

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE NORWICH NEWS.
WM. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
OFFICE No. 36, SHETUCKET STREET,
One door North of the American House.
☞ Advertisements, &c., left at the Post Office, Box 139, or at the Printing Office in Shetucket Street, will receive prompt attention.
☞ *For terms, see 4th page.* ☜

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office, Norwich, Ct., March, 4th, 1844.

Allen Elizabeth R		King John W	
Allen Ebenezer Esq.		Kipp John	
Allen Clarissa		Kehr Bernhard	
Allen Ethan A		Lambert Amelia M	
Aikman Robert		Lewis Charles	
Barrett Stephen		Lovely Mary	
Beckwith Exm		Loomis Edwin H	
Boynton Daniel S		Leach Edwin	
Brown Eliza		Lee Orlando S	
Bushnell William		Lucy John	
Baldwin Emma A		Miner Abby C	
Burdick Ruth Augusta		Mott Jerusha	
Beckwith Ezra P		Monroe Nathaniel	
Brewster Hester		McLaurin James	
Beebe Lucy A		McLien James	
Bogue Jerusha		Macks Ann L	
Bell Isaac		Mulchy Jeremiah	
Brown Bridget		Moarty John	
Binks Mary		Maynard Jesse	
Barrows Phelps & Co.		Moak E	
Briggs Alexander		Morey Ann R	
Beachley Henry W		Marten John	
Bishop Lydia S		Noyes Margret D	
Bates Lucy C		Northum Hanford W	
Barnes Exra		Perkins Daniel	
Bump Henry G		Price David W	
Culver G H		Parkis Zebulon	
Carver Almira		Prentice William R	
Crosby Harriet S		Pepper Joseph R	2
Cook Harvey	2	Perkins Stephen	
Crocker Mr.		Price John H	
Cone E C		Peckham Frances M	
Church Ross		Parker Augustus A	
Cox George H		Preston George E	
Clark Joseph S		Parker Mary	
Clark Ansel		Perkins Junius	
Caulkins Edward M		Peckham James	
Outlaw Hannah		Pepper Joseph	
Clark Jane		Perkins Lucy A	
Charlton John		Rowland Levi P	
Crevan John		Ryon Harriott W	
Crocker Jared F		Robertson James	2
Church Stephen F		Roe Peleg	
Durfey Benjamin		Rumrell Albert E	
Dean Charles		Randall Elizabeth	
Darrow G R		Robinson Mary A E	
Dubois Ephraim		Rogers F W H	
Dewey Louisa		Richardson Lilliores S	
Ensign Frederick	2	Smith Ichabod	
Eaton Charles		Smith Julia	
Eggleston John		Smith John	
Ellsworth William		Smith Louisa	
Ellis Clarissa		Stewart H B	
Edgeler Thomas		Sullivan Timothy	
Farrington Wm. T		Spalding Jed.	
Field John		Story Hezekiah	
Fay Aaron D		Swan Coddington	
Fowler Hannah		Sharp Elias	
Harrison Calvin H		Scott Charles	
Fitch Harriet J		Slam Catherine	
Gallup Andrew H		Sanford A	
Graham John		Stevenson George	
Gates Tracy		Standish Geo. W	
Gear Samuel J		Scott Welcom	
Grant J A		Snell Eunice B	
Goff Giles		Sharp Caroline	
Gates William B		Stanton John Jr	
Gannon Rev. A		Satchell Mariah	
Green Charles		Spalding James	
Hammond Eliza		Swift Jared R	
Hughes William		Stanley Ellen G	
Hewston Betty		Stone L	
Hamilton Abby A		Smith A G	2
Huntington Mrs. J M		Spencer Rev. Spencer F.	
Hibard P H		Smith Winchester & Co.	
Hunt Asher		Thomas Moriah	
Huntington Mrs. Joseph		Thomson David	
Holden Daniel		Tracy C	
Huntington E S		Twist Albert M	
Huston Eliza B		Tucker Thaddius	
Hegerty Dennis		Tucker Henry	
Humphreys Almira S		Tillinghast William B	
Hempstead Mary E		Tyler Samuel A	
Hamilton Abbey A		Vail Mary	
Hart Louisa		Weaver Fenno B	
Holleran Mary		Warren William	
Ingham Experience		Wilson Lewis O	
Jones Gurdon		Whittlesey Isaac	
Joyce Horatio		Wilson J	
Judson A Curtiss		Wakefield Tabitha	
Johnson A C		Wilson R M	
Johnson Ralph		Willet Mary B.	
Kinney W W		Ward J H	
Kinney Mason		Wilson Robert M	
Keeney Abel		Ferguson Frances A	

☞ Persons calling for the above Letters will please to say—they are advertised.

N. B. All Letters intended to be sent out of the U. States, by ship or steamer, the inland postage must be paid or they will not be forwarded.

15 ENOCH C. CHAPMAN, P. M.

GROCERIES.
DELANO & SCHERMERHORN,
NO 50, FRONT STREET.
NEW-YORK.
KEEP constantly on hand a general assortment of desirable Groceries.
Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.
New-York, Nov. 1st, 1843. 6m4

CHARLES A. CONVERSE,
Dealer in
English, French and German Hardware, Cutlery, and Guns.
189 MAIN-STREET.
Norwich.

JOHN MYERS,
DEALER IN
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
OF THE FIREST QUALITY, AND MANUFACTURER OF
JEWELRY,
No. 80 Chatham-st.
NEW YORK.
All watches purchased of him not approved of, will be exchanged. Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange. The highest price paid for old Gold and Silver.
February 29. 1f14

SURVEYOR
AND
CIVIL ENGINEER.
A. KENNEDY,
Offers his services to the public as a Surveyor and Engineer, and will be happy to receive the orders of those who may wish his services in the line of his profession. Office Main-street, over the newspaper office of *Safford & Park.*
Norwich, Dec. 12th, 1843. 3m8

WALTER CLAPP,
BOOKSELLER & BOOKBINDER,
97 MAIN-STREET, NORWICH,
Opposite M. Safford's News Room.
Nov 8th, 1843. 1y50

BOSTON CLOTHING STORE,
J. B. PALMER & CO.
143 Main-Street
Norwich Conn.
DEALERS IN
FASHIONABLE Ready Made Clothing, Under Shirts, Drawers, Cotton Shirts, Brooms, Collars, Cards, Cravats, Hdk'fs, Stocks, Gloves, Socks, &c. &c.
November 11th, 1843. 1f51

The Norwich News.

VOL. IV.---NO. 18. NORWICH, CONN., THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1844. WHOLE NO. 174.

First Sort,
POTASHES and Bal Soda, for sale by
J. L. DEVOTION,
No. 119 Main-street.
One door East of the Quinebaug Bank.
Norwich, Feb. 21. 3m13

Snuff and Tobacco,
MACCABOY Snuff; American Gents. Snuff. Mrs. Miller's Smoking and Chewing Tobacco.
For sale by JOHN L. DEVOTION.
No. 119 Main-st., one door East of Quinebaug Bank.
Corner of "burnt district," No. 1.
Norwich, March 6th, 1844. 6w15

PRICES REDUCED FIFTY PER CENT!
COOLEY'S
PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
REMOVED TO 95 MAIN STREET.
THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT to the new and beautiful building immediately adjoining the Norwich Bank, (and a few doors west of the Franklin House,) where he will continue to execute all descriptions of Printing, in a style not inferior to any in this section of the country.
PRICES REDUCED FIFTY PER CENT!
The subscriber's *whole attention* will hereafter be given to *Book and Job Printing*; and as his connexions are very superior, and his arrangements such that he can execute Printing in the most expeditious manner, he will after this date *REDUCE* his scale of Prices, on every description of work, from *TWENTY FIVE* to *FIFTY PER CENT.*
COMMON HANDBILLS
Will be printed in good style for from *FIFTY CENTS* to *ONE DOLLAR* per *HUNDRED!*
CARDS
of any size, from *TWENTY-FIVE* to *FIFTY CENTS* per *PACK, Cards INCLUDED!*
☞ All other Printing proportionally low.
Observe the number, ☞ 95 MAIN STREET. ☜
N. B. All Orders ready for Delivery at the precise time agreed on, (extraordinaries only excepted,) *or no charge will be made*
J. G. COOLEY, 95 Main-Street
Norwich Nov., 1843. 6m5

Live Geese Feathers.
A PRIME lot, for sale by
LINCOLN & WILLIAMS,
24 Shetucket-street.
March 9th. 1f17

COTTON.
47 BALES Florida Cotton,
26 " New Orleans " "fine."
26 " Savannah. " "
69 " New Orleans " "good fair."
Just landing from Sloop Glide; and for sale by
NICHOLS, EVANS & ALMY,
51 Water-street.
Norwich, March 18, 1844 16

FRUIT.
50 BOXES Messina Oranges.
25 " Lemons. Just received by
NICHOLS, EVANS & ALMY.
51 Water-street.
Norwich, March 13th, 1844. 16

HITCHCOCK'S PLOUGHS,

OF all sizes and Castings for the same can be had of
R. W. MATHEWSON.
Norwich, March 12. 16

CORN!
LANDING from the Schr., Henry; and for sale 3000 Bushels of White and Yellow Maryland Corn. GURDON CHAPMAN.
Norwich, March 13th. 3w16

To Let.
THE STORE now occupied by LOVELL, BUTTS & Co. Possession given the first of April next, for terms enquire on the premises or of JOSEH H. LOVELL.
Norwich, March 14th, 1844. 16

NOTICE.
THE Subscribers having purchased of T. F. Albertson his entire Stock, Tools and Fixtures, feel prepared and competent to enter into any contract in our line of business. All kinds of work pertaining to the House, Ship, Sign and ornamental
PAINTING,
IMITATIONS OF WOOD
of all kinds, Granite and Marble of all descriptions, well executed in the very best workmanlike manner and at short notice.
PAPER-HANGING & GLAZING,
executed in the best manner and with despatch.
☞ Paints and Stains of all colors, mixed and prepared ready for use at our Paint Shop, first door south of Bolles' new brick block, Market Square.
N. B. None but first rate workmen employed by
NICHOLS & CHAPMAN.
Norwich, March 13, 1844. 1f16

20 Bbls, first sort POTASHES, for sale low by
A. C. HALL, Agt.
35 & 37 Water-street.
March 13th. 16

Dissolution.
THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of CARPENTER & FOX, is this day by mutual consent dissolved. All claims due, to and from said firm, will be received, and paid by JOHN O. FOX; and the same business will be carried on at the same place, by said FOX.
AMASA CARPENTER,
JOHN O. FOX.
Pomfret Depot, March, 1st 1844. 16

PROUTY & MEARS,

ARE now manufacturing Ploughs of all sizes from seventy five different patterns, comprising the Short, the Medium, the Long, the Good, the Better, the Best—for right and left hand furrows, Sub soil and side hill thin centre draugh Ploughs are too well known in this vicinity to require further notice. They have recently adopted the self sharpening principle—by which the point becomes sharper by use and when worn up, the other end may be used in a similar manner. Hundreds of Farmers in this vicinity who have used the Center Draugh Plough, after trying the various kinds in market testify to its great superiority. They are for sale by
R. W. MATHEWSON
Norwich, March 12. 16

Norwich Seminary,
THE SPRING TERM, will commence TUESDAY, April 2d. Terms of Tuition.

Common Branches	3,00
Higher Branches	4,00
Languages	5,00

J. AUGUSTUS ADAMS, Principal.
March 15th, 1844. 3w16

The Spirit Rousing.

Have ye not heard in Summer's sky,
The distant thunder rolling,
When flashed the lightning's blaze on high,
That spurn'd the cloud's controlling?
Have ye not heard the swelling roar
Of far-off whirlwinds coming,
When gathered winds resistless pour,
The prostrate forest crushing?

Have ye not seen the wild sea wave
Beneath the storm's commotion
Roll, whelming all in its deep grave,
A vast unconquered ocean?
So ye may hear the rising voice,
May see the bright eye flashing,
May mark the wind's increasing force,
The unbounded billows dashing,

Of that stern spirit that awakes
When Democrats are moving,
And each strong heart his weapon takes,
Its strength in battle proving.
From hill to hill the cry is heard,
It rings through every valley;
The mountain forest boughs are stirred,
With their far sounding rally.

Crash!—let the iron arm come down
Like bolt of crushing thunder,
Let coon-skin, cob-house, cat and clown,
(Whig measures!) "stand from under!"
Or ye must search the proper place
For their remains observe ye!
"The charnal house of all that's base
And infamous and scurvey."

Song of the Democracy.

Air—St. Patrick's Day.

Arouse! for the dawn of of our triumph is breaking,
Its sun will soon dry the last trace of our shame;
Poor Whiggery stands in her log cabin quaking.
For vain are her chantings the tempests to tame.
Through madness and guile,
She has conquered awhile,
But she watches our rally with pale dismay!
Her cry of despair
Rings out on the air,
Then spring to the contest, unflinching Democracy,
Darkness must yield to the brightening day;
We'll soon crush the empire of *hard.cideroracy,*
Sweeping log-cabins and coons away.

Who would not share in our toil—in our glory!
Oh who would not deem it a glorious boon.
Hereafter to tell his children the story,
And talk of that day when he hunted the coon.'
He is fairly treed,
And he soon shall bleed,
We circle him around with our stern array;
We'll finish his woe
With one hearty blow!
For who shall withstand the fierce tide of democracy
Whelming the lost ones who trust in *Clay,*
Crushing the empire of hard-cideroccracy,
Sweeping log-cabins and coons away?

Let the earthquake tread of our columns advancing
Be heard by our foes with wild dismay;
Rush on where the load star of freedom inglancing
Beyond the mist that has dimmed its ray;
Soon, soon shall it gleam
With a steadier beam
And its light on our banners forever play!
Oh who would not be
Of the fearless and free
Who follow the star, with the tide of democracy,
Whelming the lost ones who trust in Clay,
Crushing the empire of hard-cideroccracy,
Sweeping log-cabins and coons away.

W.

Twice Married.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

A happy bridal party was assembled at the house of Mr. Elwood Graham, on a pleasant evening in May, some ten or twelve years ago, to witness the rites that were to make an only daughter the bride of one of the most promising young lawyers in the State. Alice Graham, in mind and heart, as well as in external beauty and grace, was worthy the hand of Edward Delancy. No one who witnessed their union, failed to congratulate Mr. Graham upon the excellent choice his daughter had made from among the many who had sought her favor.

'If happiness ever attends the marriage union,' remarked one of the nuptial guests to another, 'it will be the smiling companion of Edward Delaney and his lovely wife.'

'Yes, they will be happy, no doubt,' returned the individual addressed, a widow well advanced in years. There was an abstraction about the manner and in the tone of the speaker's voice as she said this, that caused the individual who had addressed her to say—

'You seemed to speak equivocally, Mrs. Clement. Or, did my ear deceive me?'

'Did I?' Mrs. Clement returned, smiling. 'A bad habit with me, no doubt, this propensity I have to distrust life's young promise. I have seen so many bright skies overclouded—so many blossoms touched with the frost, that I am afraid to trust myself to hope all the good things my heart desires for those who are entering life's devious ways, strewn at first with so many beautiful and sweet scented flowers. But, doubtless Edward and his bride will be very happy. Surely, upon their way the blossoms will linger long after they have faded from the paths of many around them. This it is but fair to hope. He, with talent, energy, and high moral worth—she, with beauty, accomplishments, and a pure heart loving deeply the object of its young devotion—would it not be strange, indeed, if they were not blessed above the common lot? True—there may come loss of health, loss of children—a trial none but a mother's heart can estimate—loss of wealth;—But, none of these can take away integrity of purpose, nor the pure love they bear each other.'

'Which pure love,' remarked the first speaker, 'has in it a compensating virtue; for, as life's ills close darkly around, it burns with a brighter and steadier light. The closing of the doors and windows that through life's day of prosperity let in the sunlight of fortune and the world's favor does not make all gloomy within. A lamp burns brightly in an upper chamber—and a cheerful fire blazes warmly upon the hearth. Is it not so?'

'Yes—yes. It is only the putting out of that lamp—only the darkening of that hearth that brings night indeed.'

'But this night cannot come to them.'

'I think not—unless death extinguishes the lamp and the fire.' Mrs. Clement said this with something of sadness in her voice. Death had years before, extinguished her hearth-fire and hearth-lamp, leaving her in darkness and desolation of soul.

'Death comes to all, early or late in life,' returned the friend. 'But his visits we will except. It is not well to associate the altar and the tomb together.'

'Perhaps not. Though it is difficult to keep our thoughts from being stirred by memories of the past,—especially when circumstances awaken vividly these memories.'

The presence of those who could hear their words checked this serious conversation between the friends. Mrs. Clement in a little while forgot the past in the pleasantness of the passing hour.

The first two years that succeeded this marriage were truly blessed years. Mr. Delancy's reputation at the Bar had steadily increased, and he stood at the end of this period, among the first in his county for talents, legal abilities, and strict probity. Alice was very proud of her husband's reputation—and very happy in being the wife of a man whose character made up such a whole of excellence.

One day he came home evidently much elated in mind, as his wife, whose practised eyes could read his face as if it were a book, plainly perceived. He said nothing for some time, about the matter that pleased him, until Alice, who did not like the suspense, remarked—

'Something has happened to please you, dear.'

'How do you know that?' returned Delaney smiling.

'Your face cannot keep a secret.'

'Can't it? A true face then is it not?

'It is no hypocrite—and for that I like it. But tell me what has given you so peculiar a gratification? I must be a sharer of all that stirs pleasant thoughts in your bosom.'

'I am not so sure, Alice, that it will give you the same pleasure that it has given me.'

'Let me hear, and then I can tell.'

'You shall hear, I have been waited upon to know whether I will become a candidate for the Legislature.'

'You have!' The face of his wife became graver.

'Yes, dear. But why do you look so serious?'

'I don't want you to become a candidate for office.'

'Why not?'

Tears came into the eyes of the young wife, but she did not reply.

'You must have a reason, Alice,' continued Delaney. 'Speak out; and if it is a good one, I will be governed by it.'

Still the wife was silent.

'Ah! dear, I'm afraid yours is only a woman's reason,' he said, patting her cheek playfully. 'A simple 'because you don't want me to become a candidate.'

'But does it not frequently happen, that a woman's intuition in a matter is better than a man's reason?'—Alice said.

'It may so happen, in rare instances. But reason is the only safe guide; and I can acknowledge no other. So you must bring reasons if you expect to influence me. I see reasons why I should accept the nomination. Those must influence me, unless rendered nugatory by counter reasons. So my pretty pleader, let us hear your reasons.'

This playfulness of manner did not make Alice the less serious. Leaning her head against him and turning up her eyes to his face, she replied, hesitatingly, as if she felt that her reasons would not have much weight.

'I cannot bear that you should be the subject of the vile slanders—of the cruel attacks upon character, that every man who now presents himself for office has to meet.'

'But, to shun these, Alice, would be moral cowardice. Shall honest men leave the field of political rogues, in fear of trumped up slanders that no sensible man believes? Certainly not! Where would our vessel of State float, if competent pilots refused to take the helm, because incompetent ones, in their struggle for place, heaped false accusations upon their heads. No, no! dear. Our duty to a common country, should make us willing not only to suffer, but to die for her.—We must be true patriots.'

'But no dangerous strait now exists. And there are plenty who are fully competent to fill this office, who are willing enough to accept of it.'

'If no dangerous exigency did really exist, your argument would not be sound. The first call has been made upon me to perform a public service.—With what propriety can I disregard my country's appeal, when there is no weighter reason for doing so, than a weak timidity—a fear to meet falsehood and vituperation, which will be poured out, no matter who comes forward? Every one could as legitimately make the same plea, and then there would be none to serve. But a dangerous strait does exist. The opposition is strong and if it succeeds, will carry measures in the Assembly highly detrimental to the interests of the Commonwealth. The candidate of our party must be a man invulnerable at almost every point. Such a man I, no matter how really unworthy in my own eyes, have been deemed, and as such, chosen for the candidate. It would be treacherous in me to desert my country in her need; and I cannot do it.'

Silenced, but not satisfied, Mrs. Delancy found herself compelled to acquiesce; but it was with an instinctive fear of consequences, whose nature she could not not define. The necessary frequent absence of her husband who would be called away to different parts of the country to attend political meetings—the absorbing nature of a canvass—and the unnatural excitement of mind which she had observed it to produce upon others, were unuttered objections that oppressed her heart—and which often prompted her to plead with tears and eloquent persuasions for him to give up his intentions. But she knew his firm character well enough to be satisfied that all these would be fruitless, and therefore forced herself to keep silence.

Delancy was an ambitious man. Not so much, really, from the love of serving his country, was he influenced in determining to accept the nomination that had been tendered him, as from the impulses of a desire to attain a place where all eyes would be upon him, and where he could so acquit himself, as to receive distinguished honors. His real aim, so far as attainment of place was concerned was the Senate of the United States. An election to the Assembly was the first stepping-stone. Eagerly did he avail himself of the opportunity offered for becoming the candidate of a strong party.

To a man whose sole end is the glory attached to high places, nothing can be so dangerous as both the struggle and the ultimate success—especially in a country like ours, where the mass of the people declare who shall, or who shall not, be thus honored—and where the mass of the people must be gained over, or a man's ambition must remain like a smouldering fire in his own bosom. The merely ambitious man—that is, the man ambitious only of honors, and not of serving his country for his country's good is exposed to a flood of temptations, not the least of which is the temptation to indulge excessively in wine. How this is so, need not be stated. Every one knows that during electioneering campaigns, wine and brandy are poured out like water, and that a candidate, if not a very firm, temperate, self-denying man, is in imminent danger. The true lover of his country—he who looks to the good of that country, instead of his own honor, is not thus in danger. The purity and elevation of his aim, keep his mind clear and well balanced. He does not become mentally intoxicated, and is not, therefore, in the same danger of bodily intoxication. To serve well his country, he knows, is not to procure votes by rendering men unfit to vote—for a bad cause as well as a good one can gain accessories by such a mode. He, rather, keeps his own mind clear, that he may elevate men into a region of mental discrimination, from which they may rationally see who is really the best man to serve his country faithfully.

Instead of going down to brutalize himself and his constituents, he lifts both himself and them up, and acts and leads them to act like men standing upon their feet. Thus he is safe from the peculiar temptations attending an electioneering canvass. Men who cannot think for themselves, or who are really too indolent so to do, can be elevated to see rational truth in the light of other men's minds, and thus be led to do the truth in a right cause. And for this reason, men can as readily be led to vote right, from seeing the truth, as from mere blind prejudice, or brutal infatuation.

Delancy, otherwise clear minded, was so eager to succeed, that he did not see this. Too readily he was led to the vicious practice of being all things to all men. Of flattering the weak and drinking with the lover of drink—the latter class a very numerous one. Alas more than once did he so far indulge this habit, as to become unconscious of anything.

Alice, who was watching the progress of the canvass with an eager heart, that bled with every sneer, every false accusation made in the opposition papers against her husband, found a new cause of anxiety, in his changed appearance and manner when he was at home, which was now too rarely, as he was most of his time engaged in electioneering through the county.

The real nature of this change, even her quick perception had not made out, when her attention was arrested one morning by the words in an opposition paper—The Drunken Candidate. Quickly letting her eye run over the paragraph thus headed, she read as follows;—

"We are told that the great mass meeting so much bragged about at the 'Cross Keys,' was a signal failure. Delancy was so drunk that his friends had to take him from the stand, amid hisses and groans. This is the third time he has been so much intoxicated during the canvass, as to be unable to speak. We are sorry for him. But we told some of his best friends, when they proposed to bring him out, that he was a weak man, and would disgrace both himself and them in some way. He has done it now, effectually. Both he and his party are dead. We shall carry the election by an overwhelming majority!"

The newspaper dropped from the poor wife's hand, and she sat for a long time motionless and tearless.—The shock paralized at first both mind and body.—When perfect consciousness again came back, Alice had a keener heart-ache than she had ever felt. The peculiarity in her husband's appearance, that had troubled her, was all explained. 'Intoxicated!' Could it be possible? Was she really awake or dreaming?—While such thoughts were passing through her mind, her husband came in, unexpectedly. He had been away for a week, and she did not look for his return for two or three days. He greeted her affectionately, but with something like embarassment in his manner, while his eye glanced about with an anxious expression.

'A cursed, lying wretch, he muttered between his teeth, his brow darkening into an angry scowl, as he perceived the newspaper which had fallen upon the floor, and knew it to be the one in which a scandalous paragraph about himself had been inserted.

Conclusion in the next paper.

COLLOQUY.*

WHERE WOULD YOU LIVE.

BY MISS CAROLINE A. PAYSON.

We have again met. Have you concluded where you would like best to reside? I am weary of study and of the irksome confinement of school and had I wings how soon would I bid adieu to these monotonous scenes.

1, ANNE. I would fain dwell in Italy that land of poets, around whose brow the fairest flowers twine that played amid the bowers, where the purple tints of morning and the golden skies of evening glow with brilliant light and beauty. I would rove with delight through its bowers of myrtle and groves of citron; look on its sunny bays and winding streams flashing with golden light. I would listen to the soft melody of the leaping fountain and the deep toned anthem of the foaming cataract; stand amidst the magnificent and recall by-gone days, when the far-famed 'City of Hills,' and her Conquerors flourished in glory. I would view Vesuvius, grand and majestic Vesuvius, sending up its perpetual cloud of smoke as a lasting monument of its power and beholding at its foot the fallen grandeur of Herculaneum and Pompeii, and learn sad tales of the mutability of all things human.

2, CATHARINE. I would inhabit Greece famed in history and renowned in song, rendered dear by a thousand recollections—that land where the poet imagined the earth to be peopled with celestial inhabitants, where mountain, hill and rock had its deity, where the murmuring streams as they wound along, and the stars as they gleamed with beauty from their golden thrones, were supposed to be oracular; where the spirits of the beautiful were believed to dwell enshrined in the gentle flowers and their wild strains borne on the passing breeze. There the Muse loved to dwell. There Plato taught, and Homer sung. There Pindar struck his lyre, and the laurels of Parnassus crowned the brow of the triumphant victor. There too, was heard the voice of Demosthenes, whose eloquence caused the Macedonian throne to tremble. There Sages taught, and the blood of Patriots moistened the field of Marathon, and crimsoned the straits of Thermopylæ to perpetuate their country's freedom. In that far-famed land, whence nations once drew the light of science and liberty. There would I reside.

3, HARRIET. Has not the glory of Greece departed like the fleeting hues of a summer's cloud? Though its atmosphere is still salubrious and its climate as rugged and beautiful as ever, Turkish tyranny has subdued the genius of the people and put to flight the arts and sciences for which they were once so justly renowned. Were I to wander from my native land, I would not choose a dwelling-place in Greece; nor in Italy's sunny vales, but would fix my habitation in Switzerland, so replete with wild and picturesque scenery. But I cannot describe the imagery of that country as it is impressed on the imagination. There, clear and almost transparent glaziers, here smooth and there broken into irregular masses, the flowery vales enclosed between lofty ridges of mountains, the beautiful lakes reflecting on their surface the wilds with which they are surrounded, the rapid rushing torrents and above all the lofty snow-capped Alps, where the Eagle has his eyry towering over all and seemingly placed by Heaven to guard the vales below, all rest upon the mind and linger about the fancy until they seem reality, and I might dwell with the Switzers in his mountain home. But what say you?

4, LOUISA. You inquire where I would select a habitation. Alas! I am one of those unfortunate beings in whose character discontent is a predominate quality. Since we last met I endeavored to decide in what part of the earth I should prefer a residence. I have perused the history of different lands, Nova Zembla and Terra del Fuego not excepted, but as the dove sent forth o'er the wide waste of waters, could find no sweet spot where the weary wing might be folded, or the fainting heart obtain rest, so in this wide world I can discover no spacy spot where I would reside. I would have for my home some bright star in the neighborhood of a wandering meteor and feast upon the wide dreams of fancy.

5, ADALINE. Would I were in some green island encircled by the blue sea, where spring smiling and beautiful spring ever reigns. Where I might be regaled by breezes fragrant with the odors of the perfumed groves, charmed by the wild melody of birds of rich and diversified plumage that inhabit the spicy forests and repose in Elysian bowers. Here removed from the conflicts of ambition and power, that embitter the scenes of other lands, I would abide in peace and happiness.

6, SARAH. I care not for your murmuring rivulets and spicy groves, for your lofty mountains, or roaring cataracts, the ever-same monotony of these scenes would soon disgust me and I should seek for new enjoyments. I would dwell in Paris amid the pride and bustle of that splendid city; I would mingle with the gay, polite and fashionable, and with the votaries of amusement and pleasure, would throng the public gardens and walks, and view those admirable collections of paintings and sculpture in that renowned city.

7, MARY. I desire a quiet life and choose a home in England. I would inhabit one of those dear little cottages of which I have often read, covered with Honeysuckle and Columbine, peeping forth amidst flowers, the patterns of modesty and neatness. There would I study the scenes of nature and learn from them lessons of morality and duty.

8, ELLEN. I would not rove from the shores of our own loved America, this consecrated land of freedom where the blighting influence of a tyrant has never been experienced, where man has never shrunk in obsequiousness before the frown of man, but from whose mountain summits and green valleys is borne the voice of freedom and independence, where liberty finds an altar in every heart. What though we may boast of no vine-clad shores like the classic region of poetic song, no fairy-land of the rose and myrtle, where nature pours forth her rich stores disdainful of the toil of man. Here content and prosperity are spread abroad over the community, we can boast of a code of laws superior to those of any nation; of institutions blessed and blessing in their influence and character produced by the same noble and patriotic spirit which formed our system of government—of associations for the relief of the suffering, and many establishments for the diffusion of knowledge, the promotion of science and of religion. What though it boast no classic field, no poetic heraldry, no succession of kings. We can turn to a history bright with deeds of lofty heroism, and of pure and spotless excellence. We can boast an honored lineage, deduced from a noble and pious ancestry, point to a long list of names, ever to be revered, chief among which shines the name of WASHINGTON, the father of his country and friend of man. Ever, O ever, will I be proud and happy that it has been my destiny to dwell in America, glorious America.

* Spoken at a late examination in Woodstock Academy, Ct.

The late contemplated Duel.

We have been furnished with the full particulars of the late contemplated affair of honor, the cause which led to the challenge, and the means by which the intention of the parties was first brought before the notice of his honor the mayor. Such affairs are arranged very queerly sometimes, as will be discovered by reading the article.

During the latter part of the week before last, a grand and very brilliant private party came off at the house of Mr. S——n, one of our most respectable and esteemed citizens, in Fourteenth street, to which, among numerous others of the *elite*, were invited Dr. William D. Cowan, Wilmington, North Carolina, now of this city, and Dr. William Mercer Green, formerly a surgeon in the U. S. navy, Mr. Alfred W. Wheeler, a law student of this city, Mr. Burlingame, &c. &c.

Dr. Cowan accompanied to the party a young and very beautiful lady, esteemed as much for her amiable disposition as admired for her beauty, of whom Mr. Wheeler had become enamored, and had sought her hand in marriage. Unfortunately, the love of Mr. Wheeler was not returned, and the lady declined receiving any attention of so serious a nature.

The acquaintance was accordingly broken off, but meeting at the party, a disposition was manifested on the part of Wheeler to renew the acquaintance; and as the dancing was about to commence, he collected the hand of Miss ——, his former *enamorata*, for the first set of cotillions. She politely declined the honor, stating that her hand was already engaged by Dr. Cowan, but after that she would accept with pleasure his invitation. Wheeler waxed wroth at this, and said, "If you refuse me now, you refuse me forever!" and abruptly left her.

The set was formed, and Wheeler appeared in it with a lady; but during the whole course of the dance he not only treated Miss ——, the young partner of Dr. Cowan, with coldness, but refused to attend to her the usual courtesies of the dance, such as bowing, turning, and the numerous other little etiquettes of a social dance. She informed Dr. Cowan of the insults she had received, and he demanded an explanation and apology to the lady from Wheeler, which was given in part. He sent, however, what she considered and what was pronounced an insulting note, intended further to injure her feelings and insult her; and before the party broke up, addressed her personally in an insulting manner.

The next day Wheeler was informed that a full and complete apology to the lady was demanded, or such satisfaction to Dr. Cowan as was due from one gentleman to another. Dr. William Mercer Green was announced as the friend of Dr. Cowan, and all communications could be made to him at the Waverly House. Mr. Burlingame waited upon Dr. Green at his lodgings, and drew from him all the propositions for the time and place of meeting, at New Jersey; and, as we have been informed, pledged his word and honor that he would not reveal the circumstance, except to his principal. With this understanding they separated, Green under the belief that all was arranged for pistols and coffee on Friday.

It seems, however, that Mr. Burlingame met the father of Wheeler, and disclosed to him the whole affair, who, in his turn, communicated the matter to the mayor, who caused the arrest of the parties as before stated, and who were held to bail in the sum of $5000 each for a breach of the peace.

A CLEVER HIT.—A facetious correspondent of the N. York Herald, writing in relation to the Amelia Norman case, says, Goldsmith's lines should be altered, so as to read, (speaking of a wronged woman.)

The only way her guilt to cover,
(Since our criminal laws won't nab him;)
To give repentance to her lover,
And reach his bosom—is—to stab him.

Mile.—The following exhibit of the number of yards contained in a mile in different countries, will often prove a matter of useful reference to readers:

A mile in England or America,	1760 yds.
Russia,	1100
Italy,	1478
Scotland and Ireland,	2200
Poland,	4400
Spain,	5025
Germany,	5000
Sweden and Denmark,	7222
Hungary,	8900
League in America or England,	[illegible]

ORIGINAL STAINED

Mrs. Ebenezer Bacon, of Westfield, Conn., our readers will remember, was murdered about three months ago, in her own house, when the rest of the family were at church. Mrs. Bacon was murdered for $75 or $100 which were in the house. Mr. Bacon was the Treasurer of the church, and had received about that amount, which was known to a Mr. Hall, who in his absence, and after a dreadful struggle with his wife, succeeded in killing her. Hall, on trial, prior to the rendering of the verdict, made a full confession,—under what impulses, it is not stated, but as it would seem, probably to save from conviction his associates on trial, Bell and Roberts. We are indebted to the clerk of the steamboat Champion for a New Haven Courier of yesterday, which gives us the following particulars.—*True Sun.*

From the New Haven Courier.

THE CONFESSION OF HALL, THE MURDERER OF MRS. BACON!

Discharge of Bell and Roberts—Hall sentenced to be hung.—We are indebted to our attentive Middletown correspondent for the following important and interesting letter. It will be seen by it that Hall has acknowledged the appalling crime of butchering Mrs. Bacon, and entirely exonerates Bell and Roberts from all participation in the horrid outrage. The money stolen from the house has been recovered. Hall has been found guilty of the murder, and sentenced to be executed in June. Thus terminates the legal proceedings, which have brought to light the perpetrator of one of the most inhuman and diabolical murders which ever disgraced the annals of civilization. The following letter will be read with thrilling interest:

(Correspondence of the Morning Courier.)

MIDDLETOWN, March 16, 12 o'clk, M.

Dear Sir:—The testimony on the part of the State and for the defence closed last evening, and the court adjourned to this morning, to hear the arguments of counsel, &c.; but it was known this morning that some important and astounding disclosures would be made when the court assembled. The court was opened about 10 o'clock, when Charles J. McCurdy, Esq. wished the business suspended until the arrival of Charles C. Tyler, Esq., the State's Attorney. After waiting until 15 minutes before 11, he returned, when E. A. Bulkley, Esq., one of the counsel for the prisoners, stated to the court, that since the adjournment last evening, Hall had made a full confession of the whole transaction, acknowledging that he, and he alone, committed the deed, and that Bell and Roberts had nothing to do with it.

Charles C. Tyler then stated that he was called upon last evening by the counsel for the prisoners and requested to go to the jail, and that he and Mr. McCurdy went there with Messrs. Bulkley and Spencer; that there Hall said he could not consent that the innocent should suffer, and informed them that he was the only person concerned in the murder. He told where the money could be found; and also said that he cut the cane and left it at Mrs. Bacon's. He states that he entered the house and went to the desk where found the money, before Mrs. Bacon discovered him. She entered the room where he was, and he knocked her down with a chair, and beat her to death. He stabbed her with a large butcher knife several times, she making desperate struggles to save her life. He also says that he had it contemplation for some time before the murder to rob the house. The murder was committed about 11 o'clock, A. M.

Mr. Tyler also stated that he had just returned from Meriden, and had found the money which was stolen, in the very places where Hall said it was, and that he was entirely satisfied with the statement that Hall had made, and of the innocence of Bell and Roberts.

Judge Williams then rose and charged the Jury, informing them that after the disclosures which had just been made, it was not necessary for him to recapitulate the testimony which had been given in; that a great responsibility had been removed from the Jury, and that the Court (himself and Judge Storrs) were satisfied that if Hall was guilty, Bell and Roberts were not; for that Hall never would have chosen them as his associates. It was true, circumstances were strong, very strong, against them; the fact of the cane which was found in the house, supposed to have been cut and there by Roberts, was against them; but still the court were of opinion, that the testimony did not connect the three prisoners together on that day. He then told the jury they could retire and render their verdict.

The Jury retired, and in about five minutes returned, with a verdict of "Not Guilty" against Bell and Roberts, and a verdict of "Guilty" against Hall. He was then desired to rise, and was asked if he had any thing to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced upon him. He said he had nothing to say.

Judge Williams, after alluding to the prayers of those which had daily ascended, upon the opening of the Court, to God, that he would not permit the innocent to suffer, nor let the guilty escape; that those prayers had reached the ears of the Almighty and been answered; said he would recommend the prisoner to flee for support to the Savior, whose laws he had violated; and after recommending the prisoner to mercy, sentenced him to be taken to the jail, and thence to the place of execution, and between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock, on the 20th of June next, be hanged by the neck until he was dead!

During the proceedings which I have related, and particularly during the sentence of the prisoner, he wept most incessantly, and the scene was solemn and affecting.

I will endeavor to give you the particulars of the confession of Monday. Yours, respectfully, H.

Hall's Confession!

About the middle of the week, before the murder of Mrs. Lavinia Bacon, I first resolved to go to Eben'r Bacon's to commit a theft. I knew he was a man of property, and would probably have money; but I did not know of his having any particular sum at the time. I knew that Mr Bacon's family were in the habit of going to meeting, and on the evening of Saturday, the 23d of September last, I resolved to go to Mr. Bacon's the next day, if it was pleasant.—No person ever spoke to me about it, nor did I speak to any one. On Sunday morning, the 24th Sept. I got up and milked and did other chores. Oakham Peck, my wife's brother, staid with me the night before. In the morning, after breakfast, he asked me if I would take a walk up part of the way with him.—He was going to Kensington. I think I told him that I thought of going another way. Before this conversation, I had killed a fowl in the door yard, by cutting off its head. I think I had on an coat.—I then had on my old clothes. After Peck left, I began to get ready to go away. My wife wanted to know where I was going. I refused to tell her; she remonstrated with me against going, and wanted I should go to church with her.

I went away about 9 o'clock. I had on a green coat, mitinet pants, worsted vest, and bombazine stock, the same that were exhibited in Court as having blood upon them. I went from East of Mrs. Thrall's barn in the road up to Levi Yale's woods, through the woods to the road East of Geo. P. Hall's house, then followed the road N. E. up near Mrs. Way's house; then through the lots South of Mr. Bevins' where I met Mr. Brown coming to the South; then into the road, and crossed the bridge East of Mr. Bevins'; then cross lots North of Moses Baldwin's; then through the lots near the Hicock place; then N. E. to a road at the foot of the mountain; then crossed North end of the mountain, through land owned by Mr. Seth Wilcox: then took the road leading East from the top of the mountain till I came near Mr. Lyman Clark's; then through the lots South of Mr. Clark's where I cut a cane on the West side of Fall Brook. From this place, I went across the brook, up a hill and through the lots to the pond just West of Mr. Eben. Bacon's barn, and then followed the road to his house. I should think it was not far from 11 o'clock, when I got there. I went through the lots for the purpose of avoiding observation, and I saw no one, except Mr Brown and Thos. Whittlesey, who was going South, and did not see me.

I stopped two or three minutes at the barn in sight of the house. I saw no smoke coming from the chimney and the door of the ell part of the house was shut, which made me suppose the family had gone to meeting. I then went into the West yard, opposite the ell part of the house, and got into the window of the ell part, which was up. Then I went East into the kitchen, and from there into the S. W. front room. There was no person in either room and I heard no one in the house. I saw the desk in the front room from the kitchen, the door being open between. I then went to the desk. It was unlocked. I had opened the desk, and was getting the money when Mrs. Bacon came in. I did not hear her till she came in at the door. She came in at the kitchen door, the same one that I did. I do not know where she had been. She came up towards me. She had a thing in her hand. She first spoke and I think she said, 'is this you, Mr. Hall?' I think I said, 'I will kill you,' and I caught up a chair. She said 'You're not going to kill me are you?' and she took up a rocking chair to defend herself. She screamed loud two or three times. I think she said 'Don't kill me.' She retreated towards the kitchen door. I struck with the chair I held, and either knocked the rocking chair out of her hands or she let it fall. She then turned to run into the kitchen. I should think I then hit her with the chair on the back of the head, and that knocked her down. She got part the way up, and I knocked her down again. This blow was on the side of her head.——I think she did not get up again but continued to groan. I should think she rolled over on to her back. The spot of blood nearest the door must be where she first fell. The next blow I gave, was on her forehead, I should think this blow split the bottom of the chair. I then took another chair and struck her a number of times on her head—it might be three or four. I thought I still saw signs of life, and I went into the buttery and got the butcher knife that was found on the door. I did this to make sure she was dead. I came back and stabbed her several times in the breast and stomach. I thought she breathed her last after the first stab. I then went back to the desk and finished getting the money.

It was during the struggle that I cut my hand. It was with my own knife which I had open when I came into the house. I had been using it to cut and whittle the cane. My knife, I recollect, fell on the floor and I picked it up before I went away, thinking it might be found and betray me.

After the murder, and before I went back to the desk, I went to the front door, to see if any body was coming.

When I first went into the house, I laid the cane on a chair in the kitchen, near the door leading into the front room, and I forgot to take it when I went away.

I went out through the front door of the ell part. I had gone some ways before I remembered the cane, and then I was afraid to go back after it.—I went back to Meriden as fast as I could. I took off my coat and carried it on my arm, a part of the way. I stopped at Fall Brook, and washed some of the blood off of my coat and pantaloons. I did not wash my bosom; there was no blood on it.

I returned by the same route I came, till I was opposite Mr. Baldwin's and then went through the lots north of the road to the woods East of Mrs. Thrall's barn.

I should think I got back to the barn 10 or 19 minutes past one.

I hid the money in the barn, all except six dollars which I hid in the garret of Mrs. Thrall's house. I went to church in the afternoon. I stopped at the Congregational Church, because it was the nearest, and I was afraid I should be too late at the other.

I never told my wife of this transaction or gave her the slightest reason to suspect any thing about it; but I have always declared myself innocent to her, nor did I ever communicate it to any person until yesterday, when I first mentioned it to my counsel.

No person participated in the crime, except myself—*Bell* and *Roberts* are perfectly innocent. I did not see either of them that day. My acquaintance with Bell was very slight, and I had not spoken to Roberts, as I recollect, but once in eight years.

I have nothing more to say, except that I most solemnly declare, that I never intended anything more than to get some money when I first went to the house of Mr. Bacon; and that the only motive I had to do the murder was to escape detection, because I knew that I was recognized by Mrs. Bacon.

I have been induced to make this confession, at the suggestion of my counsel, that it was duty, if guilty, to exculpate the innocent men who were accused with me; and because this is the only atonement I have in my power to make to them, and to Mr. Bacon and his family, for all they have suffered on my account.

LUCIEN HALL.

Middletown, March 16th, 1844.

This confession of Lucien Hall was made in our presence, and having been by us reduced to writing, was signed by him on the day and year aboved named.

CHS. C. TYLER, *States Attorney.*
E. A. BULKELEY, } *Counsel for the*
ELIHU SPENCER, } *prisoner, Hall.*

Middletown, March 16th, 1844.

Celebration in Philadelphia.

The friends of the President in Philadelphia embraced the anniversary of Andrew Jackson's birth, to express their confidence for the man who, in the stern integrity of his character, bears so strong a resemblance to the great hero and patriot just mentioned.

The large hall of the American House, in Sixth street, was filled to overflowing, and hundreds were unable to obtain admission. The Mercury says:—"One sentiment seemed to animate the whole; 'JACKSON AND TYLER, THE VETO PRESIDENTS,' awoke a spirit of enthusiasm, and expression of public feeling, that could not be misunderstood.

The Spirit of the Times alludes to the meeting with its customary good sense, as follows:

"A number of very spirited resolutions were adopted with much enthusiasm. The meeting was large, and very decided in its opinion as to the necessity of running a Veto Presidential candidate, in order to secure the ascendency of the democratic party at the coming election.

"The correspondence between President Tyler and Ex-President Jackson was read on the opening of the meeting, and was received with enthusiastic cheers."

Thomas Lewellyn, Esq., presided, and the meeting was addressed ably by Nathaniel Holland, Thos. Dunn English, and others, and a series of spirited resolutions adopted with great enthusiasm. As a sample of the resolutions and the feeling which prevailed, we extract from the published proceedings the following.

Whereas, it is our duty to render honor unto whom honor is due; and inasmuch as the President has twice recommended to the Congress of the United States the refunding of the fine with interest to the venerable patriot and savior of New Orleans, General Jackson, and immediately after Congress authorized it to be done, his promptitude in signing the bill and sending it to the Hermitage, with the amount of fine and interest to him, merits our warmest esteem and gratitude: And whereas, this meeting feel a lively interest in the welfare and happiness of the aged and venerated sage and patriot, Gen. Jackson, and that it was with the most unfeigned pleasure that we heard of the nation at length doing justice to the Hero of Orleans, by wiping from the furrowed brow that stigma endeavored most unjustly to be branded there for ever by Judge Hall. Therefore,

Resolved, That President Tyler, by his contributing so largely in effecting such a desirable object as the refunding the fine with interest which was so unfeelingly and unjustly imposed upon General Jackson, on the 31st day of March, 1815, by Judge Hall, deserves the thanks of the whole American people.

Resolved, That in accordance with the usage of civilized nations, we consider it our duty as American citizens on this, the birthday of Andrew Jackson, suitably to commemorate the deeds of one who next to Washington has contributed so largely, by his civil and military virtues, to render illustrious the American name.

Resolved, That the correspondence between the two veto champions, President Tyler and ex-President Jackson, in relation to the refunding of the fine so unjustly imposed upon the latter, just read before this meeting, was heard with feelings of unmingled delight and approbation.

Resolved, That President Tyler meets the approval of every American citizen for his bank vetoes, thus saving the country from bank corruption and tyranny, which it would have taken the nation at least fifty years to have recovered from.

Resolved, That President Tyler has done more for the good of this government than any other man living, with the exception of Gen. Jackson.

Resolved, That this meeting most heartily concur in the plan of holding a Tyler Democratic Convention on the 4th Monday of May, in the city of Baltimore, and approve of the entire proceedings of the Democratic State Convention recently held in the Assembly Buildings in this city.

Resolved, That if the democratic party expect to carry a democratic candidate at the coming presidential election, it must do justice to President Tyler, who by his vetoes raised the party from its prostrate condition, and inspired our friends generally with a reasonable hope of succeeding at the polls in 1844.

Resolved, That as the whigs have determined to present Mr. Clay as their anti-veto candidate, the democratic party, if they wish to meet this issue triumphantly, must run Mr. Tyler, the veto candidate, and they will as certainly succeed with him and his vetoes, as they did with General Jackson and his veto in 1832.

Resolved, That as the whole body of the democratic party throughout the United States enthusiastically met and unanimously thanked President Tyler for coming to the rescue of the party with his vetoes, it is but just to believe that after having thus publicly manifested their regard for him, they are ready to do him ample justice at the polls for his noble defence of the constitution.

Resolved, That as the people have never yet failed to elect a bank veto president, when presented for their approbation, it behooves us to give them a candidate at the approaching contest, whose sterling vetoes they have already so heartily applauded.

Resolved, That we will not allow any candidate for the presidency to rifle Mr. Tyler of his vetoes, and use his capital to gain the high office of President of the United States. The party is too just and too high-minded to permit any one to steal Mr. Tyler's thunder. The democracy does imparial justice to all its champions, and robs none of the veto jewels that belong to them.

Resolved, That we tender our warmest thanks to ex-President Jackson and President Tyler, for their constitutional vetoes—the people have rewarded ex-President Jackson, and are now anxious to reward President Tyler.

Resolved, That with all due respect for the talents and democratic character of ex-President Van Buren, we nevertheless most sincerely believe that he cannot be elected, and ought not, therefore, to be nominated for the support of the party.

Resolved, That it will be too dangerous an experiment to put him on the course a third time; particularly when it is remembered that at his *first election* a small change would have kept him out of the executive chair; and because when in the chair, he was ejected from it by an overwhelming majority.

Resolved, That in the city and county of Philadelphia, a large body of democrats who supported Mr. Van Buren in 1840, are now resolved to vote against him should he be re-nominated.

Resolved, That as a manifestation of the opinion of a large portion of the democrats of Philadelphia, we feel it incumbent upon us to say, that hundreds are present at this meeting who supported Mr. Van Buren in 1840, and who will not vote for him in 1844.

Resolved, That should Mr. Van Buren be the nominee of the convention, we feel confident that he cannot be elected.

Resolved, That the democratic citizens in their primary meetings never instructed the delegates from Philadelphia to vote for Mr. Van Buren; nor did they *authorize* them to send delegates to the Baltimore Convention, and that in doing so, and in instructing them to vote for Mr. Van Buren, they exceeded the authority delegated to them.

Resolved, That the idea that the people of this country will reinstate a citizen whom they ejected from the office of President only four years ago, is, to say the least of it, absurd. In Tennessee the experiment was recently tried of restoring Governor Polk, one of the ablest men in the south, to the executive chair of that state, and after the most active and zealous campaign ever witnessed in that state, Governor Jones beat ex-Governor Polk by a larger vote than at the preceding contest, when Gov. Polk was ejected from the gubernatorial chair.

Resolved, therefore, That this is no time for *experiments*, but that it becomes the party to act with the greatest caution, and as we have seen that Gen. Jackson was enthusiastically elected by the people upon his veto, that we can make no mistake in presenting the same question to them upon Mr. Tyler and his vetoes.

Resolved, That we are delighted to see the good men and the great men of the party surrounding President Tyler; strong indications, we think, that the result will be, that the democratic party will do that justice to President Tyler in '44, that they did to President Jackson in '32.

Resolved, That if Mr. Van Buren should run to be beaten again, which we feel confident he would be, the members of Congress and members of the legislatures, and governors of the states, where he would be beaten, would also suffer a most disastrous defeat, which would enable the whigs, by having possession of both houses of Congress, to pass a bank of the United States at the first session after the accession of the Clay whigs to power.

Resolved, That the thanks of the meeting be presented to President Tyler, for tendering to the Hon. John C. Calhoun the office of Secretary of State, and that we most sincerely trust he will accept this high post.

Resolved, That we trust the Hon. J. Y. Mason, of Virginia, as true-hearted a democrat as the country can produce, will accept of the Navy Department, and thus by a noble sacrifice of the judicial station he now holds for life, lend his great talents to sustain the cause of democracy in the coming contest of '44.

Resolved, That the name of Col. R. M. Johnson be recommended to the Tyler Democratic Convention for the office of Vice President, believing as we do that with those names united on the same ticket, the state of Pennsylvania would give a sweeping majority over the whigs and their candidate at the approaching election.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to that silver-locked old general, who completed his 77th year this day.

Money!

"We have money enough," said a Whig, the other day, in the hearing of a democrat, "and we mean to carry the State with it." We have had assurance that attempts to *bribe* in various towns have been resorted to by the federalists. We are satisfied that the Federalists intend to resort to anything, *especially in the balanced towns.* We say we are satisfied of this for we have had evidence of it already. Now let our friends watch these movements closely. The fellows who offer the bribe are subject to a prosecution. If suspicion of bribery exists, spare no pains nor efforts to ferret out the whole matter. We want the corruptions of Federalism fairly exposed. The vigilant Democrats in several towns are on track that will lead to an exposure of corruptions without doubt. Let every town be vigilant. The offer of any compensation for a vote is unlawful. Now look well to this matter democrats.—*Hart. Times.*

Fire at Newark.—We learn from Newark that about 5 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in that city, by which the U. S. Hotel, in Broad street, and some adjoining buildings were destroyed. The United States Hotel was kept by E. Stewart & Son; it was the most extensive establishment of the kind in Newark; the building was insured. The Newark Morning Post establishment was destroyed, and the premises of Messrs. Stoutenburgh & Day. It is reported that the chief engineer of the fire department was severely hurt by a fall from a ladder; one of his legs was fractured. The following persons, among others, were burned out—H. Adams, merchant tailor; G. S. Ward, umbrella maker; Messrs. M'Donald, D. J. Hayes, and John Chetwood, attorneys. The house of the hook and ladder company was also burned. The building occupied as the United States Hotel was owned by John H. Stevens.

The amount of property destroyed cannot be ascertained—probably $30,000. Captain Stewart's coat, containing his pocket book, in which was about $300—$310 of which was in bank notes, and the remainder in checks, &c.—was either burnt up or lost.

The total amount of insurance, so far as ascertained, is $18,400.

New Haven County.

What portion of the 30,000 votes is coming from the democracy of New Haven county? We answer that she will honor the proper draft in full. The spirit that brightens up the democratic camp is alive and active here. Our district convention have shown the people to be awake! In the old sixth, (scattered as are the towns which form it.) *every delegate* was in attendance. Even old Prospect and Madison sent up their men from the flanks! Yet there was no strife of candidates to call them together. It was the cause—the glorious cause alone, that moved them to ensure its triumph! The fifth district convention too, was animated by the same generous impulses—they declared it in their resolutions—they will prove it by *redeeming* their district! THE COUNTY LOOKS WELL. We are glad to see that our friends in our majority towns are determined on a full vote. Bethany, Branford and Southbury, always do *well*, but to every *well* there is a *BETTER!* Don't be sparing of your strength this spring. Your neighbors will thank you for your help. Bring out every vote, boys! For we want 30,000, to make the big gun speak! Work, work! This is the time to show the value you put on your principles! *Now* is the time for those who would distinguish themselves as champions in the good fight, to put forth their energies, and win the confidence of their fellow democrats!—*Register.*

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CALEDONIA.

Irish State Trials Terminated.

VERDICT OF

Guilty against O'Connell!!

The Steamer Caledonia, arrived at Boston yesterday afternoon, after a tempestuous passage of 17 days.

IRELAND.

The State Trials against O'Connell and others have terminated. On the 25th day of the trials, the Jury found Mr. O'Connell guilty on *five counts* of sedition, and conspiracy against the peace and welfare of her Majesty's dominions. The persons found guilty, are D. O'Connell, J. O'Connell, J. M. Ray, J. Gray, T. Steele, C. G. Duffy, and R. Barrett. Rev. Mr. Tierney, on only part of the counts. The composition of that Jury was, to say the least *unfair*; and no one, knowing the circumstances could have anticipated any other result than the one chronicled. It is a matter of regret that the English Government should have taken the course it has upon this matter, and we question not, that it has discovered and repented its rash movements.

"Will O'Connell be imprisoned?" our Transatlantic readers ask. Some of the Irish papers assert that he will *not*. The Duke of Wellington—the authority however is questionable which puts the statement into his Grace's mouth—is said to have declared that the moral effect of the verdict will suffice without the intervention of the jailor. In all probability, the cabinet has come to no decision on the subject.—Much will depend on the course which events may take in Ireland during the next six months. If judgement is to be held *in terrorum* over the heads of O'Connell and his colleagues, it will operate as a more effectual sodative than if they were immoted in Kilmainham. O'Connell's *brutum fulmen* would be harmless from the Corn Exchange; would it be so from the Liberator's prison? The olive branch is held out in Sir Robert Peel's speech, and unless the "conspirators" are bent upon martyrdom, the Minister can have no desire, as far as *his* interest is concerned, to thrust it upon them.

It seems to be generally understood now that concessions will be made on both sides, and that Ireland will gain at least a moderate proportion of her demands, while the British Government will materially relax its measures, thus causing a harmony which must prove beneficial to both countries. Even in this event the Repeal movement must be regarded as triumphant.

Mr. O'Connell has taken his seat in Parliament and his speech relative to Irish affairs is spoken of in the Times as dignified and subdued, though manly in tone. The house was crowded whenever it was understood that the great Repealer was to speak. As to the manner in which he is received, may be inferred by the following paragraph from a London paper.

"Two public dinners are spoken of as likely to be given to Mr. O'Connell. One, over which Mr. Duncombe, the member from Finsbury, will preside, it will take place at Court Garden. This is a political movement, in which the desire to annoy the Government is apparently as great as the desires to do honor to the Member from Cork."

PARTICULARS OF THE HERCULANEUM'S (MO.) MURDER.—A letter in the St. Louis Republican, dated March 5th, gives the following particulars of this horrid transaction:

"On last Sunday, a negro belonging to the estate of Philip Coontz, went to a Mr. Yeider, a Dutch shoemaker, about four miles above this place, on the main St. Louis road, about four o'clock in the evening, under the pretence of getting a pair of shoes, and while the shoemaker had his head bent down, the negro struck him on the back part of the head with an axe. From the blow it appears he fell on the floor, where the demon struck him four or five blows in the face. Could I stop here I should be glad for the sake of humanity but from the shop he went to the house where his wife was, and asked for powder; she ran towards the shop where she supposed her husband was, with a child one year old in her arms. For fear she would give the alarm, he ran and overtook her, and with a blow from the axe despatched her, at the same time, wounding the child dangerously. The boy confessed the murder."

The Republican says that on Tuesday one hundred persons or more assembled about the house where the negro was confined, and it was understood that on that day, at 2 o'clock, the boy was to be taken out and be burned. He said that his object in committing the murder was to get money to carry him to Canada.

Honor to John Tyler.—We are much pleased to find in the columns of the Albany Argus the following tribute to the patriotism and integrity of the President:

"It is due to President Tyler to say, as all candid men must say, that in the recent selections for high stations under the government, rising above personal, political or sectional considerations, he has offered names among the ablest and most unexceptionable in the country.

We alluded, on a former occasion, to the nomination and confirmation of Messrs. Gilmer and Wilkins, as capable in themselves and very acceptable to the American people. In filling the vacancies occasioned by the lamented disaster of the Princeton, and the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court, the President seems to have been guided by considerations not less approved and patriotic. The appointment of Mr. Calhoun is applauded on all hands, as perhaps the best, all things considered, that could have been made, and we have no reason to doubt that that eminent statesman will justify the public expectation. The appointment of Judge Mason, of Virginia, will, we doubt not, be equally and generally acceptable. The compliment to our own state, in the nomination of Mr. Spencer, the offer to Mr. Wright, and the nomination of Chancellor Walworth, will be appreciated here. Each are citizens to whom all concede very great abilities; and the two latter enjoy, in an eminent degree, the confidence and partiality of the democracy of the state. We will not believe that the American Senate, however controlled at times by partisan feeling, will allow it on this occasion to govern their decision in filling the vacant seat on the bench."

Melancholy Tragedy.—An affray took place at Potosi on Friday morning last, which resulted in the death of Charles Latimer, Esq., a lawyer of that place. The particulars, as we learn from an eye-witness, are as follows:—A few days previous to the fatal affray, Latimer had got into a difficulty with a Mr Gloster and another gentleman, which they determined to settle by a duel; but by the interposition of friends the matter was amicably adjusted, as it was thought. On Friday morning, however, as Gloster was passing up street, Latimer accosted him, drew a pistol and fired, the wadding lodging in Gloster's breast but the ball passing over his shoulder. So heavy was the charge that the stock of the pistol was shattered by the discharge. Gloster immediately retreated, but was followed by Latimer, after arming himself with two loaded pistols and a bowie knife. Coming up to Gloster again, he asked him, "Are you ready? One or the other of us must die to day." Gloster replied that he was not, and went and procured a double-barrelled shot-gun, loaded with duck shot. On Latimer's approach, he warned him to keep back, but still advancing, he raised his pistol which missed fire. At this period Gloster fired, most of the shot taking effect in Latimer's breast. As he fell, he endeavored to fire again, but failed. He expired almost instantly.—Mr. Gloster immediately delivered himself up to the authorities, and, after a patient hearing, was discharged. Mr. Latimer, who has been rather intemperate in his habits, is said to have been perfectly sober at the time of the affray.—*Galena (Illinois) Gazette and Advertiser.*

☞ The friends of President Tyler are now engaged in effecting an organization in every section of the Union, preparatory to the Convention which assembles in Baltimore on the 27th of May next. The President numbers among his friends some of the best and ablest men the country can boast of, and they are determined that justice shall be done him for his efforts to render us a happy and prosperous people.—*Chester (Pa.) Republican.*

Our friends in the Empire State are determined not to be behind hand in this matter; and before the first of May will present a strong and effective organization. We are work in good earnest.—*N. Y. Aurora.*

Certificates.

Let the Democrats see that no vote is lost for want of certificates. Obtain every one that is wanting.

THE NEWS.

Norwich, Conn., March 28, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JOHN TYLER, of Virginia.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

FOR STATE SENATORS.

7th dist. NOYES BILLINGS, of N. London.
8th " ASHER P. BROWN, of Preston.
14th " VERNON STILES, of Thomson.

DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES.

In State Legislation,

No Imprisonment for Debt—No property qualification for voters—No poll tax—No laws for the assessment of the business of mechanics and others—No increase of monopolies—No appropriation of the School Fund for any purpose but that of education—A rigid supervision of banks to protect the unsuspecting poor against fraud and failures—Equal rights to all, special privileges to none—A just and economical administration of the State government.

In National Legislation,

No National Bank—No National Debt—No distribution of the proceeds of the public lands—No resumption of the State debts—No change in the Veto power—A discriminating Tariff, so adjusted as to furnish sufficient revenue for the government and incidentally protecting all branches of American Industry—A treasury independent of banks and under the exclusive control of the people.

THE FRIENDS AND SUPPORTERS OF "OLD VETO,"

In Connecticut, consisting of the old fashioned, square toed democrats and original supporters of Andrew Jackson, will come up to the rescue on Monday next, with a determination to preserve the interests of this State from the unholy grasp of Clay federalists. The talk which we hear from a certain quarter, that by so doing we virtually endorse the slanders on the Administration, of new born democrats, who *now* so ardently fling up their caps and advocate a third nomination of Mr. Van Buren, is all nonsense. The present election in Connecticut, so far as the democracy are concerned, has nothing to do with the question of who shall be their candidate,—and if it had, Mr. Van Buren would gain nothing thereby, for a majority of the candidates on the State Ticket are opposed to a third nomination of that gentleman.

VETO DEMOCRATS! Remember that on the action of the friends of John Tyler in Connecticut, depends the success of Democracy in this State next Monday. Let the example so gloriously set by honest John Tyler, when he saved the Democracy of the country, by vetoing the bill for the rechartering a United States Bank, be imitated by his friends in Connecticut on the first Monday in April! With the united and energetic action of that portion of the democracy who are determined to render justice to John Tyler, the State can be saved—without it, the State is lost. Again we say, TO THE RESCUE!!

THE MEETING THURSDAY EVENING.

Last Thursday evening the democrats of Norwich held another large and spirited meeting at the Town Hall. Addresses were delivered by that staunch old democratic veteran, Dr. Downer of Preston, and by Mr. Trench, Dr. Eaton, Col. Hovey, and Judge White, of this city.

Dr. Eaton's speech consisted of a reply to the question propounded some time since at one of the Clay Club meetings, "What has Democracy done for the people of Connecticut?" The Dr. gave a full, clear and able exposition of the subject, commencing at the first formation of the federal and democratic parties in the State and tracing them by their acts down to the present day. He shew conclusively (what in fact needed no showing) that every State measure of a liberal character owed its origin to the democracy. Our present State Constitution itself was brought about and given to the people by the democratic party; the federalists opposed it, just as the Algerines of Rhode Island have opposed giving up the charter of that State; and every improvement under that constitution—every reform whose effect was to enlarge the privileges both civil and religious, and diminish the burdens of the people, has been the result of democratic effort and democratic legislation.

It was an admirable and convincing address, and was listened to with profound interest. As soon as the speaker had finished, a whig in the room turned to a democratic acquaintance seated near him, and said it was the best speech he had ever heard—that he had been deceived, but should hereafter *give his support to the democratic party.* We trust and believe that this was not the only case of conviction and conversion produced that evening.

Col. Hovey in a short speech exposed effectively some of the misrepresentations made by a Mr. Dixon of Hartford, who addressed the Clay Club in this city a few evenings since.

SENATORIAL CANDIDATES OF THE EIGHTH DISTRICT.

The freemen of the 8th Senatorial District will be called upon, next Monday, to decide between two individuals presented for their suffrages in connection with the office of State Senator. Mr. Charles W. Rockwell of this city, a gentleman who has rendered himself somewhat conspicuous for his exertions in getting up Clay Clubs and hiring men to attend mass whig conventions, and who was also head man of the party that went to Essex to meet "Gov. Morehead" and bring him to this city, has, in consideration of these varied, disinterested, and patriotic services, been selected as the candidate of the federal whig party. He is a man in every particular admirably calculated to be the candidate of that party. His associations, feelings, interests, all tend to make him a first rate federal legislator. His brother Mr. John Rockwell was appointed some years ago Senator, and it has been so managed that another of the family has now been nominated to the same office. The great difficulty of bringing the people to consent to the appointment of Mr. Rockwell remains yet to be overcome. That consent, we believe, will never be obtained. The people have some pretty distinct recollections of this gentleman's having served some years since in the capacity of representative, and when a certain bill was introduced, providing that a man should not be compelled to pay taxes only on what he really owned, they remember that Mr. Rockwell opposed it most violently, deprecating in the strongest terms the principle of "*taxing money at interest.*" He wanted that a man in moderate circumstances, who had bought a house and paid a part of the price and given his notes for the remainder, should be taxed not only on what he really owned but also on the notes, on which he was already paying interest. But through the instrumentality of Gov. Cleveland, Judge White, and other democrats, then members of the Legislature, the bill passed, and now the holder of the notes drawing interest pays the taxes on the property on which he has the benefit of the interest.

This was a democratic measure, and afforded great relief to hundreds of mechanics, farmers, and others, of small means. Yet Mr. Rockwell opposed it, because it was calculated to diminish the gains of the rich gotten at the expense of the poor. This is not the man then for the people to elect as their Senator. Such a legislator would be governed too much by a regard for the class of men who have the least need of the liberal protection of the law.

On the other hand the candidate of the democratic party, Mr. Asher P. Brown of Preston, is a man who should receive the confidence and support of the great mass of voters. He served last year as Senator, and served satisfactorily. Though not as showy, or as distinguished in the *financial* world, as Mr. Rockwell, he is quite as sensible, and as he is a *democrat*, his views in relation to measures of public policy are altogether more liberal, just, and democratic. We believe that between the two men the distinctions are so broad and plain, the people will be at no loss "which of the two to choose."

PRESTON—LOOK OUT FOR WHIG TRICKS.

We wish to warn our democratic friends in the town of Preston against being caught in the same whig trap this year that they were last. They know that last year some of the temperance whigs of that town were anxious that the democrats should unite with them and run a third ticket; they know that such a ticket was got up, but that on the day of election the whigs backed out, supported their own regular ticket, and of the 39 votes cast for the temperance ticket 37 were democrats and but TWO were whigs! The whigs afterwards chuckled over the deception they had practiced, and boasted of having prevented the election of democratic representatives, as in fact they did.

With this experience fresh in their memory, we hope that our friends in Preston will be slow to enter into any more contracts of this character. Having a clear majority of the votes, we hope they will stick faithfully to the regular nominations of the party. In the first place, nominate good men, and then go cordially and unitedly in their support. Let the democrats of Preston do honor to themselves and their town by sending two sound and honest democrats to the Legislature, and by casting a full vote for the Senatorial and State Tickets.

The same warning we give to our friends in Preston, may apply to all other towns in the county and State. Let them guard against the deceptions of the enemy, heal whatever dissensions may exist in their own ranks, and on Monday next come out in their full strength for the candidates of the party. A glorious victory will be the result.

Disgraceful conduct in a Minister of the Gospel.

It is known that a certain minister of the old "established order," residing in the town of Preston, has been making himself very officious in relation to the election close at hand, urging people to attend Clay meetings, and setting forth the superior merits of whiggery. The subject of politics, it is said, has occupied vastly more of his time for the past six weeks than meditation on holy things. We are not surprised that a minister of his *sect* should entertain so much sympathy for the cause of the federal party, but we must confess that we were somewhat astonished to learn that any *minister of the Gospel* should so far forget what is due to the character of his sacred office, as to become the active purchaser and vender of the vile and filthy political song books now being used by the federal coons. A democrat of this city happened one day last week to fall in company with an individual from Preston, with whom he was acquainted, and observing a package in his hands, casually inquired what were its contents. Says the man, "They are a lot of Clay Song Books I have been buying of Priest Collins!"

So it seems that this "Priest Collins" has become a sort of agent of the whig party of Preston for the purchase and dissemination of vulgar political song books, celebrating the praises of a gambler and a duellist; and had his church been in want of Hymn Books, we may suppose that he would have sent by this man some such missive as the following:

Mr. ——, ——, Bookseller:
Sir—Please send by bearer
1 doz. Village Hymns,
1 do Church Psalmodies,
2 do Clay Minstrels
If you do not keep the "Clay Minstrels," you can doubtless obtain them at Mr. ——, or Mr. ——; and by doing so you will confer a lasting obligation on
Your affectionate Christian brother,
(Rev.) A. B. COLLINS.

P. S. The Clay Minstrels I should like to have at any rate; the others send if convenient.
Preston, March —, 1844.

If the people of Preston are pleased with such conduct on the part of one of their settled Pastors, we certainly shall not complain. We have alluded to the matter simply to show the people the influences against which they have to contend. In the conduct of this political priest, they have a faint specimen of what the Democracy had to struggle with in days gone past, when political sermons were in vogue, and when the influence of the "established church" was brought to bear in its full power upon the affairs of State, and invariably against the rights both civil and religious of the people at large. Will the freemen countenance such proceedings at the present day?

Shameful!

The conduct of certain whigs at Greeneville, on Saturday evening last, was truly shameful. The democrats had assembled at the School house, to talk over matters and listen to addresses in relation to the important questions involved in the election. Several whigs attended and endeavored to break up the meeting by making loud noises and disturbance in the room. But for the forbearance of the democrats, there would have been a serious fight. And yet the whigs call themselves the friends of "Law and order."

New Hampshire.

At her recent State Election has done nobly. The majority for the democratic candidate for Governor is some *four thousand*, and there is a large democratic majority in each branch of the Legislature.

Returns.

We should esteem it a favor if our friends in the neighboring towns would send us immediate returns of the results of the voting on Monday next. This will enable us to publish full returns in our next paper.

For the News.

Griswold.

At a meeting of the Democratic Electors of the town of Griswold, holden on the 18th day of March, 1844, Welcome A. Browning, Esq. was chosen chairman, and Mowry B. Cole clerk.

Voted, unanimously, that Capt. JOSEPH BOARDMAN be our cand

Democratic Republican Nominations!

FOR GOVERNOR,

CHAUNCEY F. CLEVELAND.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,

WILLIAM S. HOLABIRD.

FOR SECRETARY,

NOAH A. PHELPS.

FOR TREASURER,

CHARLES H. POND.

FOR COMPTROLLER,

GIDEON WELLES.

A CALL TO ARMS!!

Democrats of Connecticut! Are you ready for the Battle? The note of preparation is heard echoing far and wide, "o'er hill and dale;" the hosts of federalism are already marshalled for the conflict; they will be upon us ere another week rolls round! Again we ask, Are you ready for the Battle? The ground is yours; you are superior in numbers; you have the right on your side: but these are not enough. Superior numbers may be overcome by strategy and fraud. Right may be borne down by deception and falsehood. And we may be beaten on our own ground, if we lack energy and firmness. We must act in concert. We must understand each other. Every able bodied soldier must hasten to his post. The movements of the enemy must be watched, and every attempt at fraud or imposition of any kind should be frustrated and exposed on the spot. The bold must cheer the timid; and the strong arms of the vigorous must shield Age and Decrepitude to and from the polls from the violence of the hired gangs of federal ruffians, who are engaged to intimidate and keep back the honest democracy. Stand square up to them, and they will quail. Don't let them cheat us of a single vote. This Battle is their last hope. Dispirited and broken, wasted in means, and drooping under defeat, they will retire from the field never again to rally with success. But the struggle is to be a tough one. It is folly to disguise it from ourselves. To your tents, then, veteran Democrats! and gird on your armour. Breast the shock with firmness, and the Victory is yours.

☞ORGANIZE—ORGANIZE!

It is important that every town is thoroughly organized. It is the duty of the several town committees to attend to this business, and see that efficient persons are appointed in each school district, whose duty it shall be to canvass every vote in his district, and see that every Democrat in it turns out to vote. We can do nothing without organization.

BE VIGILANT!

Let not a moment be lost between this and the Election. A great deal of good can be accomplished by seeing and conversing with your neighbors, and urging them to *TURN OUT* that a single vote may not be lost.

☞BE ON THE GROUND EARLY!

On the day of Election, that the Pipe-laying federalists may not get the advantage on the start, and by your presence stimulate your brother Democrats to action. Let your watch-word be Democracy and Victory!

☞VOTE IN THE MORNING!

Don't put it off until afternoon. Something may keep you away then. The motto of every patriot should be "my country first." Every democratic vote should be deposited before twelve o'clock. It is bad enough for the working Democrats to leave the polls to hunt up and get in the wavering and doubtful voters, without being perplexed and discouraged by the tardiness of true men. Let all who possibly can, turn out and vote early in the morning; and it would be a good thing to tap at the door of your neighbor as you come along, and see that he starts with you.

SEE THAT EVERY VOTE IS POLLED.

As soon as you have voted yourself, think who are yet behind. But don't think too long. Start out after them. If they'll not come without, hoe, dig, plow, do any thing while they are voting.

NEVER MIND THEIR FALSEHOODS.

The federalists always have gangs of brawlers about the polls, whose business it is to lie about democratic candidates and democratic measures. Heed them not; they are paid slanderers.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE!

THE STAR OF DEMOCRACY IN THE ASCENDANT.

"How are the Mighty fallen!
And by the PEOPLE'S hands! Low lie the PROUD,
And smitten by the Weapons of the POOR—
The BLACKSMITH'S Hammer and the WOODMAN'S Axe!"

The Voice of the People is with the Democracy!—Pennsylvania, Ohio, New-Jersey, New-Hampshire, and a gallant army of other States have spoken trumpet-tongued within the last year! By overwhelming Victories, or by great and lasting Gains, the Democracy every where have shown that they now number more true and honest voters—that they are possessed of more moral, physical, and intellectual energy—and that they have a deeper hold on the affections of the People, than it was ever before the fortune of any party to enjoy! We have no room for extended recapitulation. It is enough that wherever the Democracy have met the enemy on a fair field, united among themselves, and having but one object in view, they have been invariably successful, and have come from the contest with music playing and banners streaming!

NOW FOR CONNECTICUT!

The Battle is to be fought next Monday! This State must give the crowning glory to the ascendency of Democratic Principles and Measures! She has a Ticket of her own in the field, and it must be sustained! A defeat now is the loss of every thing which the Democracy hold dear! Arouse—awake! every true man! Away to the Battle! Let your voice be heard ringing cheerily above the din of the *melee*, and let your energies be felt, and yours will be the *TRIUMPH*—yours the Rejoicing!

Administration Convention.

The friends of the Administration in the 3d Congressional District, composed of New London and Windham Co's., are requested to send delegates to a Convention to be held at the American House, in the city of Norwich, on *Saturday, the 13th of April*,—JEFFERSON'S BIRTH-DAY—to choose a delegate to the Tyler Democratic National Convention to meet in Baltimore on the 27th day of May next.

Norwich, March 20th, 1844.

NORWICH.

THE DEMOCRATS of Norwich, friendly to the Administration of President Tyler are respectfully invited to meet at the American House in this city, on Thursday evening of next week (April 4th,) at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of choosing four delegates to attend the Third Congressional District Convention, to be holden in this place on the 13th of April, 1844.

Norwich, March 27th, 1844. 18

NEW LONDON,

THE DEMOCRATIC FREEMEN, of the Town of New-London, favorable to the present Administration are hereby respectfully requested to meet at the Hall of the Mechanics Hotel, on Friday evening next the 29th inst., at 7 o'clock for the purpose of choosing delegates to attend the Third Congressional District Convention, to be holden at Norwich on the 13th of April, 1844. Then and there to choose a delegate to attend a Convention to be holden at Baltimore, on the 27th of May next. By order of Town Committee.

New London, March, 26 1844. 18

CLEVELAND AND DEMOCRACY,
Democratic Meeting.

AT the Town Hall, Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. The question "what are the two parties contending for" will then and there be answered by a democrat. ALSO.

Another meeting on Saturday evening at 7 o'clock. "The work goes bravely on." Let the PEOPLE rally in their strength for CLEVELAND AND DEMOCRACY.

☞ We congratulate our readers that the Election is so near over. We shall then be able to devote more attention to general matters.

REMOVAL.

The Printing Office of the Norwich News has been removed to the rear of No. 36 Shetucket street, one door north of the American House. Editor's private office at his dwelling house, No. 36.

☞Advertisements intended for the News, if left at the Printing Office or at the Post Office, box No. 132, will receive prompt attention.

Notice to Delinquents.

At the close of the last Volume, we sent our bills to such as were indebted to this office for the paper, &c. There are some, however, who have not up to this time responded to our invitation to settle. We again call upon such to make immediate remittance of the sums in which they stand indebted to us; the money we have earned, and it would be a great convenience to us to have it.

Another Omnibus of Lies!

FREEMEN, BE ON YOUR GUARD!!

We are informed that a large quantity of whig tracts of a new edition were received in this city on Tuesday morning of this week, and any number of whig runners immediately despatched to scatter them broad cast throughout this entire region of country. This tract or address was prepared and published by some of the *WHIG Members of Congress*, and is particularly designed to INFLUENCE the ELECTION. It is addressed to the Electors of Connecticut. We have not seen a copy of it, but understand that it is in character a second edition of OGLE'S OMNIBUS OF LIES, on an abbreviated scale. The State is to be flooded with them.

We give the warning that the People may be on their guard. BELIEVE NOTHING that the whigs may say between this time and the election. They will make all sorts of false statements, and circulate papers and pamphlets abounding in lies, knowing it will be too late for the democrats to contradict or disprove them.

☞ The proceedings in Congress for the past week are possessed of no special interest, save the rejection by the Senate of the resolution advising the discontinuance of the joint occupation of Oregon. The Rhode Island memorial has passed the House.

Interesting moral developments—Licentiousness exposed—Satan rebuked—and old Dame Randall convicted of adultery!!!

On Thursday of last week, Mrs. Eliza, otherwise called Elizabeth, Randall was brought before the Superior Court now in session in this city, charged with having committed the abominable, detestable, and atrocious crime of ADULTERY with an itinerating son of Nepune yclped William Wilson alias William Smith, on the nights of the 10th, 11th and 12th days of March instant. Mrs. Randall is a lady of the "fruckled and forty" order, who has long rejoiced in a notoriety for lewdness that has rendered her famous, or rather infamous. Two young ladies who had been inmates of Mrs. Randall's family, and who by their own admission had basked and boarded at her hospitable mansion for more than six weeks prior to this transaction, were the principal witnesses against her. Miss Caroline Roberts, an interesting and attractive young damsel, who according to her own account has seen some sixteen summers only, was first called to the witness stand. She testified that on the three nights named in the information she had not only slept at the house of Mrs. R., but that she had reposed during each night in the very same bed occupied by the prisoner at the bar and Mr. Wilson, and that on each of said nights Mrs. Randall and Mr. Wilson had to her *certain knowledge* committed the crime charged against her. Mrs. Mary Chappell, a full habited lady, who has got in the sear and yellow leaf, and is rather dilapidated by wear and weather, sustained the testimony of Miss Roberts in this important particular, that on each of said nights she was in the bed room occupied by Mrs. Randall, and that at each of said times, she saw that lovely female and her gay gallant undress and turn in together for the night "just as if they were man and wife," and that on each successive morning, when she arose to attend to certain culinary duties, she again saw them locked in each other's arms, enjoying a quiet and refreshing slumber. Mr. Cornelius Raust corroborated a part of this testimony—and it appeared from his and Miss Chappell's story that they two had reposed "quite promiscuous like" in another part of the house, but of all such criminal acts as the lovely Mrs. R. was charged with they were innocent as lambs. It also came out in testimony that Mrs. R. was sorely troubled with the green-eyed monster, Jealousy—fearing that the attractions of Caroline and Mary might steal away the affections of the fascinating William Smith. The Jury found Mrs. Randall guilty in manner and form as charged against her, and she will have to go to State Prison on two counts, for not less than four years. Wilson plead guilty to one count, and will have to go to the same place for at least a couple of years.

Strong and Foster for the prisoners; Wait and Learned for the State.

A vile Deception.

We copy the following extract from the Norwich Courier. We have never witnessed a more barefaced effort to deceive, than is here attempted. Such are the mean lies and reckless perversions against which democrats have to contend. The federal presses abound in them and nothing else, for such a thing as *argument* is not to be expected from a party that depends upon song-singing to carry its points. Here is the extract:

[From the Norwich Courier.]

We have seldom seen a more profligate article than the following in the Hartford Times. Well does a New Haven paper say "It is the most bold appeal to their party to perpetrate fraud at the coming election that has yet appeared."

From the Hartford Times, March 16.
IF YOU PLEASE

Freemen of Connecticut, you have the privilege of doubling your vote, and the box-tender who opens it to see what is written upon it, trespasses upon your rights. He has no business to do so. *It is a freeman's privilege to cast a double vote* if he pleases. The argument that he may thus cast two votes, or more, is not good, for if on counting, two or more are found doubled together, all are thrown out. The federalists will probably not like this, but if they object, in any instance, mark it down as a case of oppression—of undue measure to browbeat a man to vote contrary to his will.

Now the deception consists in the OMISSION of the simple letter d after the word *"double"* which occurs in the body of the paragraph taken from the Times. The sentence should read, "It is a freeman's privilege to cast a *doubled* vote." And so it is, and a very essential privilege it is too. The right of *secret ballot* is after all but half secured, when a company of federal spies are permitted to surround the ballot box on election day and use every means in their power to find out how this or that man votes, from observing the shape or appearance of the ticket he deposites, and then using this information to his prejudice, as is but too frequently done. To guard against such impudent intrusions, the voter has a right, if he pleases, to *double his vote*, and to double it *as many times as he sees fit*, and deposit it thus *doubled* into the ballot box. That such is the meaning of the paragraph in the Times is evident from what follows. The paragraph goes on to say: "The argument that he [the voter] may thus [by casting a doubled vote] cast *two votes*, or more, is not good, for if on counting, two or more are found *doubled together*, ALL ARE THROWN OUT." This shows at once what the true meaning of the paragraph is. It is that the voter has a right to *fold* or *double* his vote, to guard against the men who, in the absence of a "STAND UP" or "Registry law," seek by a sort of mean, prying surveillance to ascertain how particular individuals vote—and especially laborers who depend upon federal employers, and who, were it known they voted the democratic ticket, would be dismissed from their situations.

The fact is, the whigs have become perfectly desperate. They scruple at no means, however false, however reckless, however base, to deceive the people. The foregoing from the Courier is a fair specimen of their mode of warfare. Let the freemen beware how they give the least credit to any one of the multitude of WHIG FALSEHOODS which are now being spread before them.

BRIBERY!!

The Corruption Fund of the Whigs brought into use.

We have learned of open and direct BRIBERY on the part of the Whigs. A gentleman from Rocky Hill, on whose statements we can rely, informs us that there is positive proof that money has been offered in that town for votes, in more cases than one. One case particularly is a glaring attempt at bribery. The Whig went so far as to count out his money ank offer it for the vote of a Democrat. We understand that $5 a vote was offered also, for all who could be influenced by him! The Democrat refused the bribe, and disclosed the whole affair. Evidence is conclusive, we learn, against the whig. A prosecution has been instituted, and we trust the guilty party, so wantonly violating the laws, will be brought to proper punishment. We learn of other cases, in two cases, in two other towns. Let them be prosecuted, as fast as sufficient evidence can be obtained. *Our friends all over the State must be on their guard against direct bribery.* The federalists are desperate, and are using money freely. They will buy votes, if they can, notwithstanding it is immoral and unlawful.

The name of the person prosecuted in Rocky Hill, is *Rogers*. We shall give further particulars hereafter.—*Hartford Times.*

COMSTOCK & CO'S.
Concentrated Compound Fluid Extract of
SARSAPARILLA,
FOR THE CURE OF

Scrofula, Chronic Rheumatism, General Debility, Cutaneous Diseases, Scaly Eruptions of the Skin, Tetter, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Liver Affections, Mercurial and Syphilitic diseases, Bilas from an impure habit of body, Ulcerations of the Throat and Leg, Pains and Swellings of the Bones.
And all Diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, Exposures and Imprudences in Life, Excessive Use of Mercury &c.

The great popularity of Sarsaparilla, and its established efficacy, render it superfluous to enter into an encomium of its virtues, or adduce any evidence in its favor. This article is warranted by Messrs. Comstock & Co. as good as any other sold at $1 or any price, at the low price of 50 cents per bottle, and in as large bottles.

JOHN L. DEVOTION and R. W. MATHEWSON, Agents for Norwich.
March 20th. 17

Died.

On the 7th inst., Mrs. Lydia Lester, (relict of the late Mr. William Lester of this city,) in the full enjoyment of her mental faculties, at the extreme age of 91 years. And of whom it may be in strictness said; that although full of years; she was more fully possessed of that affectionate regard of friends and acquaintances, which is ever elicited by a display of that universal charity, which emanates from God; is made manifest to man by a good will that is never interrupted by envy, malice, or the spirit of detraction in its spontaneous flow from a heart attuned to kindness—that only source of true piety.

Ah! long—long even till death will it be e'er o'p hearts and young of the vicinity, will cere to beat with grateful recollections of that heartfelt interest in their welfare, so fervently expressed on every occasion by her the friend of all.—*Communicated.*

At Guilford, on the 1st inst., Charles L. Durgen, aged 9 years; on the 4th inst. Thomas C. Durgen, aged 3 years and 9 months; on the 7th inst. Clarinda A. Durgen, aged 6 years and 7 months; on the 13th inst, Clarissa F. Durgen, aged 1 year and 7 months—all children of William and Clarinda Durgen.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF NORWICH.

ARRIVED.

March 21, Sch. Cinderilla, Colman, fm N. Y; sch Banner, Tryon, fm N. Y; steamboat Worcester, Vanderbilt, N. Y.
23, Slp Thomas Carnley, Osborn, N. Y;
21, Steamer Worcester, Vanderbilt, fm N Y
23, Slp Encore, Brush, N. Y.; slp. Andrew Jackson, Ewen, fm N. Y; slp. Chelsea, Chapman, fm N. Y.; slp De Witt Clinton, Smith, fm N. Y.; slp. Lady Adams, Havens, fm N. Y.
Slp Cabot, Lee, fm Madison.
26, Steamer Worcester, Vanderbilt, fm NY

SAILED.

March 20, Slp. Crusade, Nash, for N. Y.; slp Emily Jane, Young, for N. Y.
23, Slp Aurora, Geer, for N. Y; sch. Henry, Butler, for Va.
23, Slp. Glide, Smith, for N. Y.; slp Velocity, Smith, for N. Y.; sch. Mail, Crowell, for Boston.
25, slp Thomas Carnley, Osborn, for N.Y
26, Sch. Cinderilla, Colman, ——

NEW LONDON COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

THE annual meeting of this Society will be holden at the City Hotel in New London, on Thursday, 11th day of April next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

As suggestions from the committee on the re-organization of the State Society will be submitted to the meeting, a full attendance is particularly desirable. RUFUS W. MATHEWSON, Clerk.

Norwich, March 25, 1844. 3w 18

Fruit and Ornamental Trees,
Shrubs, Vines, Plants, etc., cultivated and for sale at the ancient and celebrated Linnean Botanic Garden and Nursery, (late Prince's,) Flushing, L. I., near New York. Descriptive Catalogues, with directions for their culture, etc., gratis.

THE new proprietors of this ancient and extensive nursery, so long known as Prince's, being the identical premises owned, occupied and cultivated by that eminent nurseryman, the late William Prince, deceased, and exclusively designated by the above title for nearly fifty years, intend not only to spare no pains or expense to maintain the celebrity of this establishment for its unrivalled collection of Trees, Shrubs, Plants, etc., but to endeavor to merit the confidence and patronage of the public, by integrity and liberality in dealing and moderation in charges.

The Proprietors respectfully caution the public against *spurious* catalogues, and any attempted deception by the use by any other person, of the *name* of this well known nursery; and all orders are requested to be addressed to the real proprietors only,
WINTER & CO.,
or to R. W. MATHEWSON, Norwich.
March 27, 1844. 3w 18

TEA, COFFEE, AND SUGAR,

ANOTHER CHEST of that prime Young Hyson Tea; at 50 cts. per pound. Old Java Coffee; 10 pound for the dollar. Best Brow Havanna Sugar; 12 lb for the dollar. GROCERIES in proportion.

CLARK & CO.
No. 27 WATER-STREET.
Norwich, March 27th '44. 18

CORN & OATS,

100 BUSHELS, prime North River CORN. For sale by CLARK & CO.
No. 27 Water-street.
March 27. 18

CIGARS & TOBACCO,

20 M. CUBA CIGARS.
50 do. Kentuck do.
25 do. Half Spanish.
200 doz. Spanish Smoking Tobacco.
500 Pounds damaged Tobacco, suitable to use for killing ticks on sheep &c. For sale low, by
CLARK & CO.
No. 27 Water-Street.
March 27th. 18

BOSTON PACKETS,

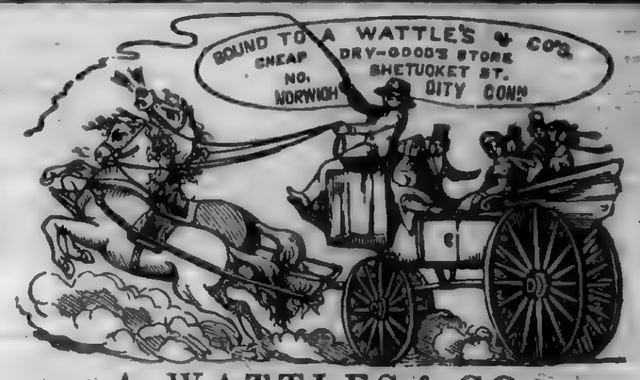
THE Schooner MAIL, Capt. CROWELL.
" " SPY, Capt. LEWIS.

HAVE commenced running between Norwich and Boston, for the season, and will take freight on the most reasonable terms. For further information enquire of
HAWES, GRAY & CO. Boston.
H. WHITAKER & CO. Commercial-street.
Norwich, Ct.
March 24th, '44 18

Copartnership Notice.

THE undersigned have this day associated themselves in business, under the name and firm of OSGOOD & WEBB.
and offer for sale a general assortment of Groceries, cheap. A share of the public patronage is solicited.
SAMUEL G. OSGOOD.
JULIUS WEBB.
Norwich, March 26th, '44. 6w18

Sand's Sarsaparilla,
ALSO
COMSTOCK'S, and CARPENTER'S SARSAPARILLA. For sale by JOHN L. DEVOTION.
(No. 119 Main-st. one door East of Quinebaug Bank.)
March 27th. 18



A. WATTLES & CO.,
HAVING REMOVED TO 21 SHETUCKET-STREET,
(A FEW DOORS SOUTH OF THEIR OLD STAND.)

BEG LEAVE to inform their customers that their accommodations at the NEW STORE, enable them to keep a much larger assortment of goods and on account of the great saving of labor they can afford to sell at much less prices than at the old stand. We have made larger purchases in Carpeting, and have devoted one room to the sale of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CARPETING.

And we pledge ourselves not to be undersold, (of the same quality and style) by any store in the State. We are determined to sustain our reputation for selling WOOLLENS, *cheaper* than any other establishment in New England; and we will cut BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and SATINETTS, as low as they can be purchased of Jobbing Houses in New York, for we purchase of "first hands" for cash, and our customers can save a retail Profit. We have devoted one room to the sale of ***Fancy Goods***, of the best quality; and in selling these our motto is, *large sales at small profits.* Our Domestic Department is full, and we shall remember that "the nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling." We are agents for the best Dye House in Boston. Only one dollar for dying Ladies' Dresses.

For Dry Goods, Carpeting, Looking Glasses, Rugs, Matting, Window Shades' &c, call at the "cheap Store." 21 SHETUCKET-STREET.

Norwich, March 27th. 3w18

NEW DRY GOODS STORE!
AND AN ENTIRE STOCK OF
NEW SPRING GOODS.

LINCOLN & WILLIAMS

are this day opening at the large and commodious New Store

No. 24 SHETUCKET-STREET,

A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF NEW SPRING GOODS, purchased mostly of the importers, and from the New-York Auctions, for cash, at the very lowest prices; and will be sold for cash only, at a very small advance from cost. The assortment comprises almost every article that can be called for in the way of Dry Goods.

Among which are coarse, and superfine **Broadcloths and Cassimeres,** of almost every color. Black, blue, lavender and mixed SATINETS. Tweed and fancy CASSIMERES for spring. New styles **Silks**—the richest the market affords, one lot very superior wide SATIN STRIPE CAMELION, and a variety of low priced PLAID AND STRIPED SILKS at great bargains. Extra heavy black, Gro de Rhine; also, wide black and blue black Silks.

Satin Vestings.
White Satin, low price Silks, Sarnets, Linens, and a general assortment of Silk Goods.

Shawls.
Cashmere, Muslin deLaine, Damask, Paris. Black Embroidered, and other styles.

All Wool DeLaines.
Some very beautiful, 40 per cent less than N. York prices. Also, cheap DeLAINES of new patterns, at less than last years prices.

Scindias.
A new article for Ladies' Dresses, cheaper and better than some goods at do ble the price.

Very fine Alpaccas.
Suitable for Mourning Dresses.

Bombazines.
Lupin's best and many other qualities at Auction prices.

Linens, Linens.
For bargains in these Goods, we will not be beat—call and see.

Laces and White Goods.
11,543 yards Laces and Edgings comprising an assortment unsurpassed by any. Black Gimpure for veils. CAMBRICS, check striped and Lace MUSLINS, Swiss, Book and Mull do; Victoria, Scotch and Bishop Lawns.

Ribbons and Millinery Goods.
Rich, plaid, stripe and Camelion Bonnet Ribbons, Cap and Taffa'ie Ribbons, Wire, Lace Foundation, Oil Silk, &c. &c.

Linen Handkerchiefs.
A lot for 12 1-2 cents worth 20cts—all other qualities equally low.

Zepher Worsteds.
All shades, Canvass, Patterns, Needles, Purse Twist, Tassel, Cords, Beads, &c. for Purses.

Marseilles and Imperial Quilts.
Blankets, Linen Sheetings, Pillow Case Linen, 8-4 Damask, Napkins, Table Covers, wide bleached and brown Sheetings, and every variety of Furnishing Goods.

ALSO, ***Prints, Hosiery, Gloves, Tailors Trimmings, Gimps, Mills, &c. &c.*** &c. together with many other goods too numerous to mention; but which will be shown with pleasure to all who will favor us with a call—and prices named that will we are confident insure a share of public patronage.

☞The one price system will be adhered too as closely as is consistent with the trade of the place.

Norwich, March 13th, 1844. 18

Metheglin,

A SUPERIOR article, for sale by R. W. MATHEWSON.
March 20th. 17

Camphene,

A NEW supply; just received, also Spirit Gas for sale by R. W. MATHEWSON.
March 20th. 17

PATENT OFFICE, 9th March, 1844.

ON the petition of Elisha H. Holmes, of Norwich, Connecticut, praying for an extension of a patent granted to said Holmes for an improvement in excavators, &c., for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 18th day of November, 1844.

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office, on the 2d Monday in November next, at 12 o'clock, A. M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the Madisonian, printed at Washington, D. C.; the Sun printed at Baltimore; the American Sentinel and Mercantile Advertiser, printed at Philadelphia; the Aurora, printed at New York, the News, printed at Norwich, Ct., and the Times, printed at Boston, once a week for three successive weeks previous to the said second Monday in November next.

H. L. ELLSWORTH,
Commissioner of Patents.

P. S. Editors of the above named papers will please copy, and send their bills to the Patent Office, with a paper, containing this notice.

March 20. 3w17

BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, Satinetts & Vestings,

OF Every Style and Quality, can be found at *prices that will defy competition from any quarter,*—"no mistake about this," call and see at AVERY'S.
March 20th. 17

IRA GORTON,
DRAPER & TAILOR,
OVER MR. DORANCE LADD'S CONFECTIONARY STORE OPPOSITE THE NORWICH BANK,
WOULD GIVE
NOTICE,

THAT having so far recovered his health as to attend to his business again, he is ready to wait on old and new customers, whose patronage he again solicits. Having receives the latest fashions from New York, and having none but the best workmen (New York workmen not excepted,) he will warrant all work done at his shop to be of the best kind and done at short notice. He would inform the tailors out of town that they can have the fashions by sending to the subscriber after them.

N. B. People out of town sending to Norwich to get Cutting done will please call upon the subscriber as he does all of his cutting himself, and will warrant all garments cut to suit his customers.

IRA GORTON.
Norwich, March 27th, '44. 6m18

Brushes.

A GOOD assortment for sale by JOHN L. DEVOTION, No. 119 Main st., one door east of Quinebaug Bank.
Feb. 14. 6w 12

Dissolution.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between HENRY HARRIS & DANIEL P. SMITH under the name and firm of HARRIS & SMITH, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
HENRY HARRIS.
DANIEL P. SMITH.
Norwich, March 1st, 1844. 18

New Stock of Hard Ware GOODS.
CHARLES A. CONVERSE,
139 MAIN-STREET,
Dealer in Hard Ware, Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Military and Fancy Goods, Saddle and Harness Furniture, &c. &c.

DURING the past month has been making some valuable additions to his Stock of Foreign and Domestic Hard Ware Goods; imported direct from Burmingham, Sheffield and received from the manufactories in this Country.

These Goods will be sold to the *Trade*, at New York wholesale prices, or at retail on the most favorable terms. Main-street.
March, 20th. 6w17

SOLAR LAMPS,

A LARGE Stock of this new, and beautiful article has been lately received; consisting of
6 doz. Suspending Solar Lamps.
6 doz. Side do do.
6 doz. Parlour, do, with plain and cut shades. The above article is the same which obtained the Gold Medal, at the late fair of the American Institute at N. Y. CHARLES A. CONVERSE.
139 Main-street.
March 20th. 6w18

MORE NEW GOODS.
R. H. AVERY

HAS received this morning direct from an Importer, some of the most splendid patterns of Cashmere for ladies dresses which were ever offered in this market. Also, Linen Chusans, Imperial Crape De Lanes, M. DeLaines, Prints, &c., of the very newest styles. All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, for cash, by
R. H. AVERY.
March 20 3w17

Chemical Oil,

FOR sale by JOHN L. DEVOTION.
No. 119 Main-Street.
one door East of the Quinebaug Bank.
March 20th. 3w17

Ladies' Cravats and Gloves.

JUST opened an extensive lot of Gloves, Mitts, Hosiery, Cravats, some decidedly beautiful Linen Hdkfs., Long Lawns, Laces and Edgings, Muslins, Jaconet and Swisset Cambrics, plain, striped and plaid, &c., all cheap enough to suit. For sale by R. H. AVERY.
March 20 3w17

To Let.

A TENEMENT in West Chelsea now occupied by Mr. Pomeroy Clark. The House is new, and convenient for a man of business; possession given first of April. E. A. BILL.
March 13th. 17

ORIGINAL STAINED

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN pursuance of the provisions of a Treaty between the United States and the Chickasaw Indians, made and concluded at Pontotoc Creek, on the twentieth day of October, 1832, and of the supplementary and explanatory articles thereto, made and concluded on the twenty second day of the same month; and also, of the Treaty between the United States and the Chickasaw Indians made and concluded at the city of Washington, on the twenty-fourth day of May, 1834,

I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known that a public sale for the disposal of such of the lands ceded to the United States by the said Indians, as are hereinafter described, shall be held at the Land Office at PONTOTOC, in Mississippi, on the second Monday in May next.

East of the Chickasaw meridian.

Township fourteen and fractional township fifteen, of range one, east.

Section thirty-four, in township one, of range two, east.

Section six, in township six, of range two, east.

Fractional township sixteen, of range two, east, except the north tier, tiers of sections one, two, three and four, and fractional sections five and six.

Fractional township seventeen, of range two, east.

Fractional township sixteen and seventeen, of range three, east.

Section eighteen, in township seven, of range four east.

East half of section twenty-two, in township ten, of range four, east.

Section five, in township eight, of range five, east.

Section thirty-three, in township eleven, of range six, east.

Sections twenty-three and twenty-six, in township four, of range seven, east.

Section thirty-six, in township seven, of range seven, east.

Section twenty-three, in township ten, of range seven, east.

Section five, six and seven, in township eleven, of range seven, east.

South half of section nine, in township thirteen, of range seven, east.

Section twenty-five, in township fifteen, of range seven, east.

East half of section nineteen, and sections twenty, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty-five and thirty-six, in township eleven, of range eight, east.

Sections three and twenty-four, in township three, of range ten, east.

West of the Chickasaw meridian.

West half of section five, in township three, of range one, west.

West half of section thirty-two, in township two of range three, west.

Section thirty-two, in township three, of range four, west.

North half of section one, north fraction of section twenty-five and section thirty-four, in township six, of range four, west.

Section fourteen, in township eight, of range four, west.

Sections twenty-five and thirty-six in township four, of range five, west.

Section nine, in township seven, of range five, west.

North half of section eighteen and section twenty-nine, in township eight, of range five, west.

Sections twenty-three and twenty-four, in township nine, of range five, west.

Section eleven, in township nine, of range six west.

Sections one, two and three, south half of section seven, west half of section eight, and sections nineteen, seven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four and thirty-five, in township ten, of range six, west.

Section one, four and fifteen, and fractional sections nineteen and twenty-one, in township eleven of range six west.

Sections thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-one twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five twenty-six twenty-seven, thirty-three and thirty-four, in township two of range seven, west.

Section two, north half, (lots A, B, C, F, G,) of section four, and fractional sections five and fourteen, in township eleven, of range seven, west.

Section two, and fractional sections six, seven and thirty-six, in township ten, of range eight, west.

Sections fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, twenty, twenty-three, twenty-six, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four and thirty-six, in township seven, of range nine, west.

Section thirty thirty-one, in township seven, of range nine, west.

Section twelve, in township eight, of range nine, west.

Fractional section thirty-five, in township nine, of range nine, west.

Sections twenty-six, twenty-seven and thirty-five, in township four, of range ten, west.

Sections six, ten eleven, twelve, thirteen and fourteen, in township eight, of range ten west.

Sections four, five, six, seven, eight, seventeen, twenty-three, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, thirty, thirty-three and thirty-four, in township four, of range eleven, west.

South west quarter of fractional section nine, in township four, of range twelve, west.

Section seven, eve, nine, ten, eleven, fifteen, sixteen, and fractional section twenty-two, in township seven, of range twelve, west.

West of the Meridian of Huntsville, in Alabama.

Fractional section eight, in township three, of range thirteen, west.

Fractional section one, in township four, of range thirteen, west, except lot A.

Section twenty-four, in township five, of range fifteen, west.

East of the Choctaw Meridian.

Township twenty-five, of range five, east—except the half section three.

North east quarter section four, east half section ten, south west quarter section eleven, south half section twelve, west half and south east quarter section thirteen, and north half and south east quarter section fourteen.

Township twenty-four, of range six, east—except east half and north west quarter section three, and north east quarter section four.

Township twenty-five, of range six east—except west half of lot two.

North east quarter section three, north east quarter section eight, east half and south west quarter section ten, west half section eleven, west half section fourteen east half section seventeen, south east quarter and north west quarter section nineteen, south half and north east quarter section twenty, north west quarter section twenty and, north west quarter and south east quarter section twenty-three, south half section twenty-four, north half section twenty-five, northeast quarter section twenty-six, north half and south east quarter section twenty-nine, section thirty north east quarter section thirty-two, section thirty-three, east half and south west quarter section thirty-four.

Township twenty-three and twenty-four, of range seven, east

Township twenty-five, of range seven, east—except south half section one, north half section two, north half section three, south half section four, north half section eight, north half section nine, south east quarter section eighteen, south half and north east quarter section nineteen, north west quarter section thirty.

Fractional township twenty-three and twenty-four, of range eight, east.

Fractional township twenty-two and twenty-three of range nine, east.

Fractional township twenty-one of range ten, east—except south half and north east quarter section one, south half lot, north east quarter section one, section two, south east quarter section eleven, north east quarter section twelve.

Fractional township twenty-two, of range ten, east.

Fractional township twenty, of range eleven, east.

Fractional township twenty-one, of range eleven, east—except section twenty-six.

Fractional township twenty, of range twelve, east—except north half section four, section five, east half section six.

Fractional township twenty-one, of range thirteen, east—except south west quarter section thirty-one, north half section thirty-two.

RESERVED SIXTEEN SECTIONS.

East of the Chickasaw Meridian.

East half of section sixteen, in township three, and section sixteen, in township four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, and thirteen, of range one, east.

Section sixteen, in township two, three, four, five, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, and thirteen, of range two, east.

Section sixteen, in township one, two, three, four, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range three, east.

Section sixteen, in township two, three, four five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range four, east.

Section sixteen, in township one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, fourteen and fifteen, of range five, east.

Section sixteen, in township two, east half of section sixteen, in township three, and section sixteen, in township four, five, eight, nine, and eleven, of range six, east.

South half section sixteen, in township three, and section sixteen, in township four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten and eleven of range seven, east.

Section sixteen, in township two, three, four, five six, seven, eight, nine, ten and eleven, of range eight east.

Section sixteen, in township two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine and ten, of range nine, east.

Section sixteen, in township two, five, six, and seven, of range ten, east.

West of Chickasaw Meridian.

Section sixteen, in township four, six, seven, eight nine, ten eleven, twelve, and thirteen, of range one west.

Section sixteen, in township six, seven, eight, nine ten and eleven, of range two, west.

Section sixteen, in township seven, eight, nine, ten and eleven, of range three, west.

Section sixteen, in township two; north half section sixteen, in township six, and section sixteen in township eight and nine, of range four, west.

East half section sixteen, in township two; section sixteen, in township five and seven, and east half section sixteen, in township nine, of range five, west.

Section sixteen, in township three, four, five, and nine, of range six, west.

Section sixteen, in township four and eight, of range seven, west.

East half section sixteen, in township two, and north half section sixteen, in township eight, of range eight, west.

Section sixteen, in township one and five, of range nine, west.

West of Huntsville, in Alabama.

Section sixteen, in township four, five, six, and seven, of range thirteen, west.

Section sixteen, in township two, three, five, six, seven, eight, and nine, of range fourteen, west.

Section sixteen, in township three, five, six, seven eight, nine and ten, of range fifteen, west.

The lands selected as reservations, under the provisions of the said treaties, are to be excluded from the sale, which is to continue open for two weeks, and no longer.

The lands will be offered in quartered sections, and fractional quarter sections, where such exist.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this twentieth day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President:
THOS. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Office.

Feb. 7th, 1844.

NOTICE.

OWING to the late fire, the subscriber is unable to procure another Shop for carrying on his business until the 1st of April; at which time, he will be happy to wait on his customers, at

No. 15 SHETUCKET-STREET.

H. & COOK.

Norwich, March 6th '44. 15

NEW SPRING GOODS!

Now opening 50 cases of Rich Goods adapted to the spring trade comprising all styles of Staple and Fancy Goods.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION has been paid to the Cloth trade by an Experienced Purchaser, so that Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Satinetts, and Trimmings will be sold much cheaper than ever.

SILKS, Fig'd Shaded, watered, Striped and Oriental dress silks; Extra Blk, and Blue Blk, Gros de Odier, Gros de Rhin Matteoni; Italian Florences, Bonnet Silks, Rich Hat and Cap Ribbons, Laces, Crapes, Bombazines, Alepines, Alpaccas, Bolionnes, Challey, Rich de Laines in endless variety; Chusans, Tasans, &c. cheaper than ever:

SHAWLS White, Blk, Green and mode colored Cashmere, Brochs, Ecossias, Damask de Laines, Highland and Rob-Roys full 20 per cent less than in 1843.

FURNISHING GOODS, Table Linens, Damask Cloths, Napkins, Diapers, Linen Sheetings Pillow Case Linens Oriental counterpanes, Marseilles Quilts, 5-4 Sheetings, Fine and Heavy 4-4 and 5-4 Brown Goods, Burlaps, Tickings.

CARPETS, Rich new patterns at less than manufacturers prices, Rugs, Mattresses, &c. &c.

For bargains Call at the Old Stand of

ELY & CO.

33 and 35 Shetucket-street.

Norwich, Feb 28th, '44 tf14

FERRE'S CREAM SAPONINE.

A NEW REMEDY FOR SHAVING,

WHICH *Surpasses all others* in making a rich and permanent lather, without irritating the skin. N. B. Any Gentleman can purchase a pot of *Ferre's Cream*, and use it *one month*, and if it does not please him, can return it and the money will be refunded. Be sure you get *Ferre's Cream Saponine*, and not be put off with an other article as some have been—see that my name is on the label as none other is genuine. E. C. FERRE.

For sale in Norwich by W. S. TYLER, G. OSGOOD and R. W. MATHEWSON.

Jan. 17th, 1844. 6m8

Linseed Oil and White Lead,

FOR sale in quantities, to suit purchasers by

JOHN L. DEVOTION.
No. 119 Main-street.
one door East of the Quinebaug Bank.

Norwich, March 13th, 1844. 6w16

COAL.

ANTHRACITE COAL of various kinds in the Lump, or broken and screened, for sale by the Cargo or single Ton by

EDWARD CHAPPELL,
Central Wharf.

Norwich, Sept. 12. 42

COAL.

THE subscriber is now prepared to furnish for Family use and for manufacturing purposes, the above article, of superior quality, and at prices satisfactory.

JOHN G. HUNTINGTON,

August 9th, 1843—3m37. [Central Wharf.

BOARD.

A Gentleman, and Wife can be accommodated with board, and pleasant rooms. Also three young Gentlemen; Terms reasonable. Enquire at the office of the News.

Norwich, Jan. 17th, 1844. 18

PERFUMERY.

A GENERAL assortment; for sale by

JOHN L. DEVOTION.
No. 119 Main-street,
one door East of the Quinebaug Bank.

Norwich, March 13th, '44. 6w16

Copal Varnish.

"SMITHS" superior Coach and Furniture Varnish for sale by JOHN L. DEVOTION,
No. 119 Main st.,
one door east of the Quinebaug Bank.

Feb. 12. 6w 12

CREAM OF SAPONINE.

The undersigned, having used the Cream of Saponine, of which Mr. E. C. Ferre, of Middletown, Ct., is the sole Proprietor, are happy to award him our testimonials in its favor. Considering the expedition of making the lather, its superior qualities when made its softening effects on the beard, and its curative qualities on the skin, we do not hesitate to recommend it to the public, as the best Shaving cream, either *domestic* or *imported* now in use. Middletown, Nov. 3d, 1843.

E. A. Russell, H. N. Fowler, E. W. N. Starr, L. C. Lyman, E. Northam, A. H. Bliss, J. Johnston, L. Hubbard, E. Lacy, E. H. Hubbard, H. Hubbard, W. G. Howard, J. Arnold, G. Sickels, J. A. Pierce, G. Woodward, W. B. Cary, T. G. Mather, S. Chase, S. B. Whitmore, H. Clark, N. Smith, D. Harrison, H. W. Fisk, W. P. Southmayd W. D. Starr, S. Emery, I. W. Baldwin, A. Churchill, W. W. Bacon, W. Foster, D. H. Chase, G. H. Taylor, C. H. Jackson, T. Boardman, B. Gardiner, C. H. Pelton, A. Beach, W. S. Camp, G. W. Beach, H. Smith, A. Newton, Jr. A. Merriman, L. C. Hubbard, J. H. Taylor, Wm. Jarvis, A. W. Smith, S. Chubbuck.

N. B.—Never purchase a pot of the above Shaving Cream, without my name is written on the pot.

E. C. FERRE.

Jan. 17th, 1844. 6m8

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
Norwich and Stonington,
VIA
NEW LONDON.

Fare between New London and Norwich, 75cts.
" " Stonington 75cts.

A MAIL CARRIAGE will leave Stonington on the arrival of the Steamboat from New York, for Norwich, passing through New London, on Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays.

RETURNING.—Will leave the American House in Norwich, passing through New London, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 4½ P. M.

For seats, apply at the Steamboat Hotel, New London, and the American House, or the Merchant's Hotel, Norwich.

WILLIAM BACON, Contractor.

Steamboat Hotel, New London, Dec. 23d 1843. 3

JOHN L. DEVOTION,
Druggist and Apothecary,

No 119 MAIN STREET.
One door East of the Quinebaug Bank.

HAS on hand a large and extensive assortment of genuine Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, &c., Which he has purchased during the last month at the lowest prices and now offers the same for sale at whole sale or retail on favorable terms.

Most of his chemical preparations are procured from the first Chemists in this country and the agents of the European Chemists, but such as are not are prepared by himself according to the latest and most improved rules of Pharmacy.

Norwich Feb. 7th, 1844. 3m11

THE PEOPLE MUST HAVE CLOTHES.

And in order to make room for new styles of

SPRING GOODS!

THE SUBSCRIBER will sell for thirty days, COATS, PANTS AND VESTS; a great discount from Cost of all the customers own price.

NOW is your time to buy

CLOTHING FOR A SONG,

At 91 Main-street.

NEXT DOOR TO CHARLES CLARK'S HAT STORE.

Norwich, Feb. 14th. J. T. FAY

LATE ARRIVALS.
BOWEN & McNAMEE,

16 WILLIAM-STREET COR. OF BEAVER,

NEW YORK.

HAVE received, by late arrivals, the most desirable stock of

Silk and Fancy Goods

ever exhibited, to which the attention of merchants, from various sections of the country, is respectfully invited.

It is their determination to present an assortment, unsurpassed in Richness and Variety, comprising the Newest and most Fashionable Styles offered in this market.

Special attention is invited to the following articles viz:—

RICH PRINTED LAWNS, consisting of every variety of style.

EXTRA RICH FRENCH AND SCOTCH PRINTED BALZORINES, entirely new styles.

PARIS MUSLIN DE LAINES, very rich printed; also plain coloured, black and blue black do.

SILK SHAWLS, consisting of rich figured Chameleon, Black Ottoman, figured Poult de Soie, &c.

RICH DRESS SILKS, consisting of extra heavy Brocade, Chameleon, Satin Striped, Plain Fig'd &c,

SHAWLS, Paris Broche, embroidered Cashmere French Plaid, figured Kanyle, Muslin de Laine, &c.

FRENCH KID GLOVES, best manufacture, black white and colored.

FANCY CRAVATS AND SHAWLS, the most desirable, assortment ever offered.

LACES, great variety, consisting of English and German Thread, also Cotton and Gimp Edgings, at very low prices.

ITALIAN LUSTRING AND GROS DE RINES of the best manufacture.

FRENCH PRINTS—Hartman's and Gros Odier's manufacture, various styles, first quality.

ALSO,

MILLINERY GOODS, in great variety, consisting of rich Hat Silks, splendid changeable, chine, and striped Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, trimming Laces, &c.

ALSO,

Black and blue black Bombazines: Pongees and Spitalfield Hdkf; Italian Sewings; Satin and Taffeta Ribbons; Kid, Silk and Filet Gloves; Embroidery; Linen Cambric Hdkfs; Satin Vestings; Silk Velvets; Black and blue black French Crapes; Lace Hdkfs and Veils, Silk Hosiery; Stockings; Suchan Pongee; Lace Veils; India Sarsnett; Lorentine Hdkfs; Italian Cravats; Buck and Beaver Gloves; India Nankeens; Paper Muslins, &c.

February, 7th, 1844. 11

LUMBER.

THE subscriber has on hand a large quantity of the above article of all kinds and qualities, which he will sell low JOHN G. HUNTINGTON.

August, 9th, 1843—6m37 [Central Wharf

Bird Seed,

OF all kinds, and Fish Bone, for sale by

JOHN L. DEVOTION,
No. 119 Main st.,
one door east of the Quinebaug Bank.

Feb. 4. 6w 12

READ ALL YE AFFLICTED!
MORE WONDERFUL EFFECTS OF
SANDS'S

SARSAPARILLA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17th, 1843.

MESSRS. SANDS—Gents: Although personally unacquainted, I feel myself under many obligations, having recently been cured by the use of your Sarsaparilla of a most distressing malady. For the past five years I have suffered from violent palpitation of the heart, connected with a severe pain in the side, disease of the liver, and general derangement of the digestive organs—my whole nervous system was prostrated, the citadel of life itself attacked, and I despaired of ever being cured. Notwithstanding the best medical treatment, and the use of all the ordinary remedies prescribed in such cases, I found myself fast verging towards eternity. Judge, then, of my surprise and delight, when I read of the remarkable effects produced by your invaluable Sarsaparilla. Hope springing up afresh, I resolved to make one more trial, and immediately procured some of the Sarsaparilla of your agent, S. P. Thompson. The result is as unexpected as it was unlooked for: to my lasting comfort and satisfaction I pronounce these words, "I am WELL!" Yes, gentlemen, well! and oh that this language might resound in the ear of the afflicted to the uttermost parts of the earth, for the afflicted alone can appreciate the value of such medicine. For the benefit of suffering humanity I communicate these facts, and only desire the fame of your medicine may spread as far as its real merits deserve.—GEO. ROE, 597 South Second s

Sand's Sarsaparilla.

MANSFIELD, Oct 3d, 1843.

To R. W. Mathewson, Norwich Sir:

For fifteen years last past I have been the subject of complicated disease. Troubled with the dropsy, and my nerves completely unstrung with more or less of erysipelas in connection with other bad humors. In May last my difficulties seemed to enrage and to be more firmly seated, my head and face was so swollen that it appeared to me that the bones in my head had separated one from the other, and completely disfigured my face. I could scarcely breathe through my nose; my eyes were so affected that I could see but little; at the same time attended with an acute and indescribable pain constantly darting from the nose to other parts of the head and throat which was badly swollen and very sore, and a constant burning heat or irritation in the stomach, with my limbs bloated to nearly twice their ordinary size. In this situation, for weeks, I was compelled to lie upon one side with but little or no sleep. My humors assumed a renewed and stubborn hold upon me apparently threatening a speedy dissolution. I tried every expedient possible with but little or no benefit. My physician at length recommended Sands Sarsaparilla; I procured a few bottles of it which I believe to be the means (through the blessing of God) of my restoration to comparative health again. I had not taken but two or three bottles before my disease began to leave. My pain and swelling is gone, my appetite good, sleep and rest quietly—to me it has been a sovereign balm.

EUNICE CRANE.

Having been acquainted with the afflicted widow, Mrs. Eunice Crane of Mansfield for nearly six years, (whose protracted sickness has called forth the sympathies of the community where she resides) I consider it an occasion for joy that her sufferings have been so far alleviated by the use of Sands' Sarsaparilla, which has been so kindly forwarded by yourself.

HENRY BROMLEY, Minister of the Gospel.

We the undersigned do certify that the above are facts.

LUTHER MARTIN,
ELEAZAR BENNETT.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, and for exportation by A. B. SANDS & CO., Druggists, (Granite Buildings) 278 Broadway, corner of Chambers-street, New-York. Sold also by A. B. & D. SANDS, 79 Fulton street and 77 East Broadway, corner of Market street; also sold by Druggists generally in all the principal cities and chief towns of the U. States. Price $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5. Original documents may be seen at our store.

☞ For sale in this city by their agent

vNo. 1—40 R. W. MATHEWSON.

Moffat's Pills and Bitters.

THE celebrated Life and Phœnix Bitters prepared and sold by Dr. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, may now be said to be the most respectably established and extensively adopted family medicines in the United States. They have not only won the sanction and recommendation of all the candid and philanthropic portion of the medical profession, who have observed their invariably efficacy in general derangements of the stomach and bowels, and their astonishing effects in many varieties of acute and chronic disease, but what a far better, these medicines have recommended themselves, and fully and fairly achieved the distinguished and now certainly pre-eminent position which they now occupy in public and domestic estimation. They are proved by their works, and make no appeals to vulgar credulity. If the proprietor were disposed to make an invidious comparison between these self established medicines and any others he might confidently assert and challenge contradiction that there is no medicine known to the medical profession, or named in the books, concerning which so many clear, unquestionable and convincing evidences of usefulness and remarkable cures are recorded as those which he can adduce concerning the Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters. If it be admitted that sufferers are the best judges as to whether a remedy has relieved them and restored them to health and strength, then is the evidence in behalf of these medicines decisive and irrefutable. Dr. Moffat is in possession of an accumulation of voluntary testimonials from respectable persons and families in parts of the union, far and near, who give their names and residences to the unsolicited statement that they have been completely and speedily cured of the following diseases, and of many others not here enumerated by these Life Medicines alone, when other medicines have been long employed in vain, viz: Scrofula in its most dreadfully advanced and destructive stages, when large portions of the flesh and bones of the face had been destroyed; Piles of five, ten, twenty, thirty, and even thirty five years standing; Rheumatism, both acute and chronic, of the most hopeless character; Turgescence of the Liver and various other liver complaints bilious cholic, and every conceivable variety of bilious affections; Marasmus, Phthisic of consumption in more advanced stages than any on record; dyspepsia in all its chronic and acute varieties with its frightful train of distressing symptoms; Worms of all kinds both in children and grown persons; diarrhœa, both serious and bilious; costiveness both habitual and occasional; fever and ague in its three principal varieties, and intermittent and remittent fevers of all kinds; hypocondriasis, and other extremely complicated nervous debility in general; salt rheum, scald, and erupsive diseases generally, including tetanthesis, Erysipelas or St. Anthony's fire, and sallow unhealthy complexion; palpitation of the heart and determination of blood to the head, settled pains in the organs, limbs, back, head and side, affections of the system which arise from complicated causes.

The certificates of these cures are in the proprietor's possession, and will readily be shown to all who desire to see them. A small selection from them have been published in Moffat's Medical Manual, of which a new and enlarged edition is preparing for the press.—The reason why these medicines, which in ordinary family use operate merely as mild and effectual laxatives, cure so great a variety of formidable diseases is, that while as cathartics, cleansing the alimentary canal and receiving the liver, and the absorbant vessels of all impurities, they lay the foundation for the cure of all specific diseases, they are compounded of unique and unprecedented variety of choice and exquisite ingredients, some of which are almost unknown to the profession, which exert a specific action upon many complaints, without in the slightest degree affecting the general system otherwise than as simple purifiers, when those complaints are not present. Both the Pills and the Bitters are mild and agreeable in their operations, causing neither prostration nor nausea, and requiring neither confinement nor peculiar diet. Their effects are uniformly to produce an immediate sense of renovated health and new life and vigor to both body and mind. They cannot be taken without benefit and they should be procured both by individuals and heads of families, and consequently kept on hand not only as remedies but as preventatives of disease. They are sold wholesale and retail by Dr. William Moffat, 375 Broadway, N. Y., and also by

SAMUEL TYLER, Norwich city.

PATENT MACHINES.

THE cheapest and best Horse Powers ever offered to the public for driving Circular Saws, Cider, Shingle and Sugar Mills, Turning Lathes, Threshing Machines, &c. Also the best Threshing Machines for grain and hay seed, may be had of the subscriber—also the right to vend them in various parts of the country. Horse Powers from $40 to $50. Threshing Machines from $30 to $35. Both Machines easily convered in a one horse wagon.

N. B. A few more Agents wanted to sell on commission. A. KINGSLEY.

Norwich, July 19, 1843. tf 34

BOOTS AND SHOES,

At No. 84 Main-street.

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE FRANKLIN HOUSE.

TRACY & SETCHEL,

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have this day taken the splendid Store, No 84 Main-street, (formerly occupied by R. M. MORGAN,) for the purpose of prosecuting the Boot and Shoe business in all its branches; and they hope by attention, faithfulness and punctuality to merit a portion of their patronage.

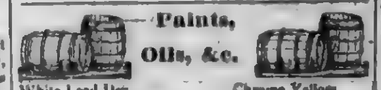
T. & S. intend to keep a complete assortment of Boots and Shoes constantly on hand which will be sold as low as they can be obtained in the city. They will employ only the best workmen, and furnish them with the best Stock; and all work will be made punctually according to promise and warranted.

The Public and Friends,

We cannot now thank you for past favors in business for this I ever first call; but that we may soon have that duty to perform we invite your patronage, and will strive to deserve.

Just give us a call if only as a compliment, at No. 84 Main-street. TRACY & SETCHEL.

Norwich, Nov. 27th, 1843. 8f



Paints, Oils, &c.

White Lead Dry	Chrome Yellow
do do do Ground	do Green
do do Ground in Oil	do Red
Spanish Brown	Yellow Ochre
Venetian Red American and English	French Yellow
	Prussian Blue
Red Lead	English and Chinese Vermilion
Litharge	
Terra de Leinna	Verdigris
Black Lead	Rotten Stone
Rose Pink	Iron Blue
Spanish White	Linseed Oil
Paris do	Neatsfoot do
Gum Shellac	Sperm do
Spts Turpentine	Bright Varnish
Rosin	Japan do
Pomice Stone	Copal do
do Ground	India Red
	Umber
Lamp Black	Paris Green

Drop Black; Chalk, red and white; Gold and Brass Leaf; Silver and Copper Bronze, Paint Brushes, Sash Tools, Camel's Hair and Sable Pencils, Glass and Emery Paper; blue, green, black, red and brown Smalts, together with every article in the line. All of which are for sale on favorable terms by

JOHN L. DEVOTION,
No. 119 Main st.,
one door east of the Quinebaug Bank.

Norwich, Feb. 14. 3mos 12

Paints, Oils, Varnishes &c.

WILLIAM S. TYLER,

(at the Old Stand of S. Tyler & Son, Water-street.)

OFFERS FOR SALE AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,

White Lead dry	Linseed Oil
do do ground	Spts. Turpentine
do do in Oil	Copal Varnish Coach
Litharge	do do Furniture
Red Lead	Black Leather Varnish
Venetian Red	Locker
French Yellow	Bright Varnish
Vermilion	Glass Paper
Span. Brown	Emery all sizes
do White	Terra de Senna
Paris do	Rot. stone
Turkey Umber	do do ground
Spruce Yellow	Verdagris dry
Prussian blue	do in Oil
do do Pale	Red Chalk
Chrome Yellow	Gun shellac
Black Lead	do Copal
Emerald Green	Rosin and Pitch
French do	Putty
Chrome do	Glazier's Diamond
Drop black	Blue Verditer
Lamp do	Green do
Blue do	Ground Umber
Vandyke Brown	Paint Brushes
India Red	Sash Tools
Rose Pink	Striping Pencils
Pumice Stone	Paint Risers
do do ground	&c., &c,

Norwich, March 6th, '44. 3m15

HOUSE FURNISHING ARTICLES,

NEW PATTERNS, NEW STYLES AND

Splendid Goods.

CHARLES A. CONVERSE,
139 MAIN-STREET,

HAS on hand a complete variety of the above goods which he will sell (although the tariff has advanced *the cost of importing* them) at less than former prices—

KNIVES and Forks in cases and in sets of 51 pieces; Buck, Ivory, Cocoa, Horn and Bone Handles, Carvers and Forks, Britannia Tea and Coffee Pots, Sugars, Creams, Ladles, Tumblers, Lamps, Molasses Cups, &c; Plated and Brass Candlesticks, Revolving Castors, Fruit Trays, Brass Andirons, Brass-head, Steel, and common Iron Shovel and Tongs, Pokers, Tea Bells, Spice Boxes, Tea Caddys, Silver Plated, German Silver, Britannia and Iron Table and Tea Spoons, Wire and Hair Sieves, Hearth, Crumb, Scrubbing, Furniture and Floor Brushes, Fancy and common Bellows, Coffee Roasters, Porcelain Ware, Brass and Iron Kettles, Pots, Tea Kettles, Basins, Bake Pans, Spiders from Furnaces, Meat Forks, Skimmers, Toast Irons, Gridirons, Waffle Irons, Mouse Traps, Scrapers, Fenders, Coal Hods, Scoops and Sifters, Iron Boilers, Stair Rods, Fire Carriers, Crimping and Ruffle Irons, Carpet Hammers, Bed Lamps, Sauce Pans, Stew Pans, Spittoons, Coffee Mills, Snuffers and Trays, Cork Screws, Nut Crackers and Picks, Tea Trays, single and in sets, with plain and rich Gilt Borders, Flat Irons and Stands—Bed Cords and Keys, Basting Spoons, Steelyards, Silver Forks, Chopping Knives, Paste Makers, &c., &c.

Norwich, Feb. 23th. 14

ANTHONY GORTON.
MERCHANT TAILOR.

Corner of Main and Union-Streets. Norwich Conn.,

OVER THE STORE, OF S. DENNIS & Co.

HAVING long received a liberal share of patronage, is determined to merit a continuance of favors, and all who are desirous of procuring the most

Thorough made Garment,
AND
Good Fit,

in the *most fashionable style*, at prices SO LOW that no reasonable man would object to, should call at

A. GORTON'S,

where he will be happy to receive orders in his line of Business—promising to render perfect satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

N. B. Particular care will be taken in cutting garments that are made out of his establishment.

Be sure and call on

ANTHONY GORTON.

Norwich, Feb. 7, 1844. tf1

Eastern and Western Lumber.

100,000 FEET Albany Mer. Boards, 12, 14, and 16 feet.

25,000 Albany clear do
50,000 Eastern Mer. Boards and Plank.
25,000 ft. " clear, 1¼, 1½ and 2 inch.
25,000 ft. Spruce flooring.
50 000 ft. Clapboards of various kinds.
400 M. Pine and Cedar Shingles.

For sale by E. CHAPELL,
Norwich. [25.] Central Wharf.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. G. B. & C. Parkhurst,

HAVE opened an Office, No. 89, Main street, 2 doors west of the Franklin House, where they will wait on all who will favor them with their patronage. Teeth set from one to a full set. Every necessary operation performed on the teeth, and warranted. Their long experience enables them to treat judiciously all diseases connected with the teeth.

Nov. 30. 1yrl

WM. H. ALLEN.

DENTIST

OFFICE, NO. 9½ SHETUCKET STREET, (UP STAIRS)

WHERE he will perform all operations necessary for the preservation of the teeth and gums in the best possible manner. Teeth inserted from 1 to a complete set. Teeth cleaned, filled, extracted, and all irregularities, whether they proceed from disease or want of proper care, remedied.

March 23 tf7

REMITTANCES TO AND PASSAGE FROM ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

WE beg to inform our friends in Norwich, Connand its vicinity, that we have appointed Mr. JAMES McCLELLAND, of that city, as our agent. Persons sending for their relatives, or remitting money to the old country, will find it their interest and their friends comfort to give him a call.

ROCHE BROTHERS & CO.,
55 Fulton street, New York.

Jan. 24th, 1844. tf9

NORWICH & WORCESTER RAILROAD.

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS LEAVE

Daily,

From Norwich 5 3-4 A. M. and 4 1-4 P. M.
From Worcester 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Freight Trains from Norwich 8 1-2 A. M.
" " from Worcester 7 1-2 A. M.

STEAM BOAT TRAIN

Leaves Allyn's Point for Boston every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, on the arrival of the Steamer from New York.

Leaves Worcester same days at 6 P. M., on the arrival of the train from Boston.

Fares are more when paid in the cars than when paid for tickets at the different stations.

EMERSON FOOTE, Supt.

Norwich, Feb. 5, 1844. 11

G. B. PRINDLE,

DEALER in fine Watches—French and American Clocks—*Standard Silver* Spoons—Fruit and butter Knives—Forks and Spectacles—*Gold* Guard Chains, Pencils, Rings, Pins & Bracelets, just received, and the latest patterns, at the *one price* store, 97 Main street, corner of Shetucket.

Lever and Lepine Watches cleaned for $1.00
Common Verge do do 63
Lanet Glasses, 38 cts. cons. do 38

☞ All repairs of the above named articles neatly effected. Also,

WOOD CLOCKS, for $1,50, and upward.

97 Main corner of Shetucket-street.

Norwich, July 26, 1843. 1935

For sale, or exchange for property in the city of Norwich,

AN excellent Dairy Farm, containing 204 acres of land, one dwelling house, two large barns, and other necessary out-buildings in good repair. Said farm is situated in the town of Norwich, on the Scotland road, 3 1-2 miles from the landing. If said farm is not disposed of soon, it will be let for the year ensuing.

For terms, &c. apply to EDWIN GAY ST.

Norwich, Feb. 7.

New, Fashionable
HAT & CAP STORE.

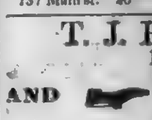
THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 137 Main street, at the old stand of A. Wickham, and invites their attention to a superb assortment of

Hats & Caps,

Manufactured from the choicest materials, and in the most approved style, which he offers at as low if not lower prices than can be obtained at any other establishment in this city. He is not confined to a one priced Hat, but has a full assortment, and feels confident in his ability to suit the tastes and pockets of all

137 Main st. 20 W. L. NICHOLS.

T. J. RIDGWAY,
BOOT



AND SHOE

MANUFACTURER,

Keeps constantly on hand

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS AND SHOES,

WARRANTED
TO BE OF THE BEST
MATERIALS AND WORKMANSHIP,

For sale at very low prices for cash, at

31, Shetucket-Street.

Norwich, Feb. 7th, 1344. tf11

Canadian Horse Liniment,

THIS article is one of the most Valuable Remedies, ever discovered; for Sprains, Bruises, Galling Scratches, Fresh Wounds, and Sores of every description on Horses. Sold only by

WILLIAM S. TYLER,
and SAMUEL TYLER.

Norwich, March 6th, '44. 3m15

UNTIL the Burnt District is rebuilt the Drug and Chemical Ware-House of

JOHN L. DEVOTION

can be found "on *the corner*" No. 119 Main-street, where Physicians Prescriptions are accurately and carefully prepared at all hours.

Norwich, Feb. 20th. tf14

---

10 BALES 40 inch Burlaps; for sale low by

A. C. HALL, Agt.
35 & 37 Water-street.

March 13th. 16

THE NORWICH NEWS.

TERMS.

FOR THE NEWS ONE YEAR (IN ADVANCE)	$1,50
When not paid in advance,	2,00
PRICES FOR ADVERTISING.	
For 1 SQUARE (OR 16 LINES,) 3 INSERTIONS,	1,00
" EXTRA INSERTIONS PER WEEK,	30
YEARLY ADVERTISERS, HALF FREE.	

ORIGINAL STAINED

APRIL

THE NORWICH NEWS.
WM. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
OFFICE No. 36, SHETUCKET STREET
One door North of the American House.
☞ Advertisements, &c., left at the Post Office, Box 172, or at the Printing Office in Shetucket Street, will receive prompt attention.
☞ For terms, see 4th page. ☜

G. B. PRINDLE,

DEALER in fine Watches—French and American Clocks—*Standard Silver* Spoons—Fruit and Butter Knives—Forks and Spectacles—*Gold* Guard Chains, Pins & Bracelets, Rings, Pens & Pencils, just received, and the latest patterns, at the *one price* store, 97 Main street, corner of Shetucket.

Lever and Lepine Watches cleaned for	$1,00
Common Verge do do	63
Lunet Glasses, 39 cts. com. do	25

☞ All repairs of the above named articles nicely effected. Also,
WOOD CLOCKS, for $1,50, and upward.
97 Main corner of Shetucket-street.
Norwich, July 26, 1843. 4y35

PRICES REDUCED FIFTY PER CENT!
COOLEY'S
PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
REMOVED TO 95 MAIN STREET.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT to the new and beautiful building immediately adjoining the Norwich Bank, (and a few doors east of the Franklin House,) where he will continue to execute all descriptions of Printing, in a style not inferior to any in this section of the country.

PRICES REDUCED FIFTY PER CENT!

The subscriber's *whole attention* will hereafter be given to *Book and Job Printing*; and as his convenences are very superior, and his arrangements such that he can execute Printing in the most expeditious manner, he will after this date *REDUCE* his scale of Prices, on every description of work, from *TWENTY FIVE* to *FIFTY PER CENT.*

COMMON HANDBILLS

Will be printed in good style for from *FIFTY CENTS* to *ONE DOLLAR* per *HUNDRED!*

CARDS

of any size, from *TWENTY-FIVE* to *FIFTY CENTS* per *PACK*, *Cards INCLUDED!*

☞ All other Printing proportionally low.
Observe the number, ☞ 95 MAIN STREET. ☜
N. B. All Orders ready for Delivery at the precise time agreed on, (extraordinaries only excepted,) or no charge will be made.

J. G. COOLEY, 95 Main-Street
Norwich Nov., 1843. 6m5

GROCERIES.
DELANO & SCHERMERHORN.
NO 50, FRONT STREET.
NEW-YORK.

KEEP constantly on hand a general assortment of desirable Groceries.
Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.
New-York, Nov. 1st, 1843. 6m6

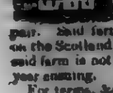
CHARLES A. CONVERSE.
Dealer in
English, French and German
Hardware, Cutlery, and Guns.
139 MAIN-STREET.
Norwich.

WALTER CLAPP,
BOOKSELLER & BOOKBINDER,
97 MAIN-STREET, NORWICH,
Opposite M. Safford's News Room.
Nov. 8th, 1843. 1y50

BOSTON CLOTHING STORE,
J. B. PALMER & CO.
143 Main-Street
Norwich Conn.
DEALERS IN

FASHIONABLE Ready Made Clothing, Under Shirts, Drawers, Cotton Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Cards, Cravats, Hdk'fs, Stocks, Gloves, Socks, &c. &c.
November 11th, 1843. 1f51

For sale, or exchange for property in the city of Norwich,



AN excellent Dairy Farm, containing 204 acres of land, one dwelling house, two large barns, and other necessary out-buildings in good repair. Said farm is situated in the town of Norwich, on the Scotland road, 3 1-2 miles from the landing. If said farm is not disposed of soon, it will be let for the year ensuing.
For terms, &c. apply to
EDWIN GAVITT.
Norwich, Feb. 7.

New, Fashionable
HAT & CAP STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 137 Main street, at the old stand of A. Wickham, and invites their attention to a superb assortment of
Hats & Caps,
Manufactured from the choicest materials, and in the most approved style, which he offers at as low if not lower prices than can be obtained at any other establishment in this city. He is not confined to a one priced Hat, but has a full assortment, and feels confident in his ability to suit the tastes and pockets of all
137 Main st. 20 W. L. NICHOLS.

ANTHONY GORTON,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Corner of Main and Union-Streets.
Norwich Conn.,
OVER THE STORE, OF S. DENNIS & CO.

HAVING long received a liberal share of patronage, is determined to merit a continuance of favors, and all who are desirous of procuring the most
Thorough made Garment,
AND
Good Fit,
in the *most fashionable style*, at prices SO LOW that no reasonable man would object to, should call at
A. GORTON'S,
where he will be happy to receive orders in his line of Business—promising to render perfect satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.
N. B. Particular care will be taken in cutting garments that are made out of his establishment.
Be sure and call on
ANTHONY GORTON.
Norwich, Feb. 7, 1844. tf1

Copartnership notice.

THE undersigned have this day associated themselves in business, under the name and firm of
OSGOOD & WEBB,
and offer for sale a general assortment of Groceries, cheap. A share of the public patronage is solicited.
SAMUEL G. OSGOOD.
JULIUS WEBB.
Norwich, March 26th, '44. 6w13

The Norwich News.

VOL. IV.—NO. 19. NORWICH, CONN., THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1844. WHOLE NO. 175.

Moffatt's Pills and Bitters.

THE celebrated Life and Phœnix Bitters, prepared and sold by Dr. W. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, may now be said to be the most respectably established and extensively adopted family medicines in the United States. They have not only won the sanction and recommendation of all the candid and philanthropic portion of the medical profession, who have observed their invariably efficacy in general derangements of the stomach and bowels, and their astonishing effects in many varieties of acute and chronic disease, but what a far better, these medicines have recommended themselves, and fully and fairly achieved the distinguished and now certainly pre-eminent position which they now occupy in public and domestic estimation. They are proved by their works, and make no appeals to vulgar credulity. If the proprietor were disposed to make an invidious comparison between these self-established medicines and any others, he might confidently assert and challenge contradiction that there is no medicine known to the medical profession, or named in the books, concerning which so many clear, unquestionable and convincing evidences of usefulness and remarkable cures are recorded as those which he can adduce concerning the Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters. If it be admitted that sufferers are the best judges as to whether a remedy has relieved them and restored them to health and strength, then is the evidence in behalf of these medicines decisive and irresistable. Dr. Moffat is in possession of an accumulation of voluntary testimonials from repectable persons and families in parts of the union, far and near, who give their names and residencies to the unsolicited statement that they have been completely and speedily cured of the following diseases, and of many others not here enumerated by these Life Medicines alone, when other medicines have been long employed in vain, viz: Scrofula in its most dreadfully advanced and destructive stages, when large portions of the flesh and bones of the face had been destroyed; Piles of five, ten, twenty, thirty, and even thirty-five years standing; Rheumatism, both acute and chronic, of the most hopeless character; Turgescence of the Liver and various other liver complaints Bilious cholic, and every conceivable variety of bilious affections; Marasmus, Pthisis or consumption in more advanced stages than any on record; dyspepsia in all its chronic and acute varieties with its frightful train of distressing symptoms; worms of all kinds both in children and grown persons; dirrhœa, both serious and bilious; costiveness both habitual and occasional; fever and ague in its three principal varieties, and intermittent and remittent fevers of all kinds; hypocondriasis, and other extremely complicated nervous debility in general; salt rheum, scald, and erupeive diseases generally, including anthesis, Erysipelas or St. Anthony's fire, and sallow unhealthy complexion; palpitation of the heart and determination of blood to the head, settled pains in the organs, limbs, back, head and side, affections of the system which arise from complicated causes.

The certificates of these cures are in the proprietor's possession, and will readily be shown to all who desire to see them. A small selection from them have been published in Moffat's Medical Manual, of which a new and enlarged edition is preparing for the press.—The reason why these medicines which in ordinary family use operate merely as mild and effectual laxatives, cure so great a variety of formidable diseases is, that while so cathartic, cleansing the alimentary canal and relieving the liver, and the absorbant vessels of all impurities, they lay the foundation for the cure of all specific diseases, they are compounded of unique and unprecedented variety of choice and exquisite ingredients some of which are almost unknown to the profession, which exert a specific action upon many complaints, without in the slightest degree affecting the general system otherwise than as simple purifiers, when those complaints are not present. Both the Pills and the Bitters are mild and agreeable in their operations, causing neither prostration nor nausea, and requiring neither confinement nor peculiar diet. Their effects are uniformly to produce an immediate sense of renovated health and new life and vigor to both body and mind. They cannot be taken without benefit and they should be procured both by individuals and heads of families, and consequently kept on hand not only as remedies but as preventatives of disease. They are sold wholesale and retail by Dr. William Moffat, 375 Broadway, N. Y., and also by
SAMUEL TYLER, Norwich city.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN pursuance of the provisions of a Treaty between the United States and the Chickasaw Indians, made and concluded at Pontotoc Creek, on the twenty-ninth day of October, 1833, and of the supplementary and explanatory articles thereto, made and concluded on the twenty second day of the same month; and also, of the Treaty between the United States and the Chickasaw Indians made and concluded at the city of Washington, on the twenty-fourth day of May, 1834,

I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known that a public sale for the disposal of such of the lands ceded to the United States by the said Indians, as are hereinafter described, shall be held at the Land Office at PONTOTOC, in Mississippi, on the second Monday in May-next.

East of the Chickasaw meridian.

Township fourteen and fractional township fifteen, of range one, east.

Section thirty-four, in township one, of range two, east.

Section six, in township six, of range two, east.

Fractional township sixteen, of range two, east, except the north fractions of sections one, two, three and four, and fractional sections five and six.

Fractional townships seventeen, of range two, east.

Fractional townships sixteen and seventeen, of range three, east.

Section eighteen, in township seven, of range four east.

East half of section twenty-two, in township ten, of range four, east.

Section five, in township eight, of range five, east.

Section thirty-three, in township eleven, of range six, east.

Sections twenty-three and twenty-six, in township four, of range seven, east.

Section thirty-six, in township seven, of range seven, east.

Section twenty-three, in township ten, of range seven, east.

Sections five, six and seven, in township eleven, of range seven, east.

South half of section nine, in township thirteen, of range seven, east.

Section twenty-five, in township fifteen, of range seven, east.

East half of section nineteen, and sections twenty, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty-five and thirty-six, in township eleven, of range eight, east.

Sections three and twenty-four, in township three, of range ten, east.

West of the Chickasaw meridian.

West half of section five, in township three, of range one, west.

West half of section thirty-two, in township two of range three, west.

Section thirty-two, in township three, of range four, west.

North half of section one, north fraction of section twenty-five and section thirty-four, in township six, of range four, west.

Section fourteen, in township eight, of range four, west.

Sections twenty-five and thirty-six in township four, of range five, west.

Section nine, in township seven, of range five, west.

North half of section eighteen and section twenty-nine, in township eight, of range five, west.

Sections twenty-three and twenty-four, in township nine, of range five, west.

Section eleven, in township nine, of range six west.

Sections one, two and three, south half of section, seven, west half of section eight, and sections nine, ten, seven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four and thirty-five, in township ten, of range six, west.

Sections four and fifteen, and fractional sections nineteen and twenty-nine, in township eleven of range six, west.

Sections thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-one twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-three and thirty-four, in township ten of range seven, west.

Section two, north half, (lots A, B, C, F, G,) of section four, and fractional sections five and fourteen, in township eleven, of range seven, west.

Section two, and fractional sections six, seven and thirty-six, in township ten, of range eight, west.

Sections fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, twenty, twenty-three, twenty-six, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-five and thirty-six, in township seven, of range nine, west.

Sections thirty thirty-one, in township seven, of range nine, west.

Section twelve, in township eight, of range nine, west.

Fractional section thirty-five, in township nine, of range nine, west.

Sections twenty-six, twenty-seven and thirty-five, in township four, of range ten, west.

Sections six, ten eleven, twelve, thirteen and fourteen, in township eight, of range ten west.

Sections four, five, six, seven, eight, seventeen, twenty-three, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, thirty, thirty-three and thirty-four, in township four, of range eleven, west.

South west quarter of fractional section nine, in township four, of range twelve, west.

Sections one, two, nine, ten, eleven, fifteen, sixteen, and fractional section twenty-two, in township seven, of range twelve, west.

West of the Meridian of Huntsville, in Alabama.

Fractional section eight, in township three, of range thirteen, west.

Fractional section one, in township four, of range thirteen, west, except lot A.

Section twenty-four, in township five, of range fifteen, west.

East of the Choctaw Meridian.

Township twenty-five, of range five, east—except west half section three.

North east quarter section four, east half section ten, south west quarter section eleven, south half section twelve, west half and south east quarter section thirteen, and north half and south east quarter section fourteen.

Township twenty-four, of range six, east—except east half and north west quarter section three, and north east quarter section four.

Township twenty-five, of range six east—except west half section two.

North east quarter section three, north east quarter section eight, east half and south west quarter section ten, west half section eleven, west half section fourteen east half section seventeen, south east quarter and north west quarter section nineteen, south half and north east quarter section twenty, north west quarter section twenty-and, north west quarter and south east quarter section twenty-three, south half section twenty-four, north half section twenty-five, northeast quarter section twenty-six, north half and south east quarter section twenty-nine, section thirty north east quarter section thirty-two, section thirty-three, east half and south west quarter section thirty-four.

Township twenty-three and twenty-four, of range seven, east.

Township twenty-five, of range seven, east—except west half section one, north half section two, north half section three, south half section four, north half section eight, north half section nine, south east quarter section eighteen, south half and north east quarter section nineteen, north west quarter section thirty.

Fractional township twenty-three and twenty-four, of range eight, east.

Fractional township twenty-two and twenty-three of range nine, east.

Fractional township twenty-one of range ten, east—except south half and north east quarter section one, section two, north east quarter section one, section two, north east quarter section eleven, north east quarter section twelve.

Fractional township twenty-two, of range ten, east.

Fractional township twenty, of range eleven, east.

Fractional township twenty-one, of range eleven, east—except section twenty-six.

Fractional township twenty, of range twelve, east—except north half section four, section five, east half section six.

Fractional township twenty-one, of range thirteen, east—except south west quarter section thirty-one, north half section thirty-two.

RESERVED SIXTEEN SECTIONS.

East of the Chickasaw Meridian.

East half of section sixteen, in township three, and section sixteen, in townships four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, and thirteen, of range one, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, and thirteen, of range two, east.

Section sixteen, in townships one, two, three, four, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range three, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range four, east.

Section sixteen, in townships one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, fourteen and fifteen, of range five, east.

Section sixteen, in township two, east half of section sixteen, in township three, and section sixteen, in townships four, five, eight, nine, and eleven, of range six, east.

South half section sixteen, in township three, and section sixteen, in townships four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten and eleven of range seven, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five six, seven, eight, nine, ten and eleven, of range eight east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine and ten, of range nine, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, five, six, and seven, of range ten, east.

West of Chickasaw Meridian.

Section sixteen, in townships four, six, seven, eight nine, ten eleven, twelve, and thirteen, of range one west.

Section sixteen, in townships six, seven, eight, nine ten and eleven, of range two, west.

Section sixteen, in townships seven, eight, nine, ten and eleven, of range three, west.

Section sixteen, in township two; north half section sixteen, in township six, and section sixteen in townships eight and nine, of range four, west.

East half section sixteen, in township two; section sixteen, in townships five and seven, and east half section sixteen, in township nine, of range five, west.

Section sixteen, in townships three, four, five, and nine, of range six, west.

Section sixteen, in townships four and eight, of range seven, west.

East half section sixteen, in township two, and north half section sixteen, in township eight, of range eight, west.

Section sixteen, in townships one and five, of range nine, west.

West of Huntsville, in Alabama.

Section sixteen, in townships four, five, six, and seven, of range thirteen, west.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, five, six, seven, eight and nine, of range fourteen, west.

Section sixteen, in townships three, five, six, seven eight, nine and ten, of range fifteen, west.

The lands selected as reservations, under the provisions of the said treaties, are to be excluded from the sale, which is to continue open for two weeks, and no longer.

The lands will be offered in quartered sections, and fractional quarter sections, where such exist.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, the twentieth day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President:
THOS. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Office.
Feb. 7th, 1844.

Navy Supplies.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing,
March 15, 1844.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS, sealed and endorsed "*Proposals for Navy supplies,*" will be received at this Bureau until 3 o'clock, P. M., on Monday the 22d day of April next, for furnishing and delivering at the United States Navy Yards at Charlestown, Mass; Brooklyn, N. Y., and Gosport, Va., such quantities of the following articles as may be required or ordered from the Contractors by the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or by the respective commanding officers of the said Navy Yards during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1845, for the use of the Navy of the United States, viz:

Flour, Biscuit, Whiskey, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, Butter, Molasses, Beans, Vinegar, Pickles, Raisins, dried Apples, and Tobacco.

The Flour shall be of the manufacture of wheat grown in the year 1843, or 1844, perfectly sweet, and in all respects of the best quality; and when required for shipment abroad, shall be fully equal to the best description of Richmond Flour, in all the qualities essential to its preservation in tropical climates; and shall be delivered in good, sound, bright barrels, with tinning hoops of each head, and in good shipping order free of all charge to the United States.

The said Biscuit shall be made wholly from sweet superfine flour, of the Manufacture of the year 1843, or 1844; and shall be fully equal in quality, and conform in size, to the samples which are now lodged in the said Navy Yards: Shall be thoroughly kiln dried, well packed, and delivered free of charge to the United States, in good, sound, well dried, bright flour barrels, with the heads well secured; or in tight whiskey or spirit casks or barrels, when required.

The said Whiskey shall be made wholly from grain of which at least two-third parts shall be rye—shall be copper distilled, and full first proof according to the United States Custom House standard—it shall be delivered in good, sound, bright, well hooped, white oak barrels, with white oak heads, and each barrel shall, when required, be coopered with four good and sufficient iron hoops, and the whole shall be put in good shipping order, free of all charge to the United States.

The Sugar shall be equal to the best Havanah brown.

The Tea shall be of good quality, Young Hyson, equal to samples at said Navy Yards.

The Coffee shall be equal to the best Cuba Coffee.

The Cocoa shall be perfectly clean and sound, two-third parts to be equal in quality to the best Para, and one-third part equal in quality to the best Carracas.

The Butter shall be of first quality table Butter, worked clear of all fluids, and be delivered in seasoned white oak kegs, of about eighty pounds each.

The Molasses shall be the best quality New Orleans Molasses, and the casks shall be thoroughly coopered and placed in the best shipping condition.

The Vinegar shall be of first quality, cider Vinegar, and when required for shipment, shall be thoroughly coopered, and placed in the best shipping condition.

The Beans shall be sound and good, and when required for shipment, shall be delivered in tight spirit or whisky casks, air and water proof.

The Raisins shall be best quality bunch Raisins; and when required for shipment, shall be delivered in good, strong, substantial boxes.

The Dried Apples shall be of approved quality; and when required for shipment, they shall be delivered in tight spirit casks or whiskey barrels or half barrels.

The Pickels shall be put in kegs not exceeding fifteen gallons each; the kegs to be of seasoned white oak, or white ash; and when required for shipment, they shall be delivered in strong salt brine, or vinegar, as may be required.

The Tobacco shall be equal in quality to the samples at the said Navy Yards; none of it shall be manufactured during the winter months; all shall have undergone a natural sweat, and be branded with the name of the manufacturer, year when, and the place where it was manufactured and be delivered in strong boxes containing about fifty and one hundred pounds each.

All the foregoing described articles shall be subject to such inspection as the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing may direct, and be in all respects perfectly satisfactory to the Inspecting Officer—said Officer to be appointed by the Navy Department.—All inspections to be at the place of delivery. Biscuit may, however, if it be the wish of the Contractor be inspected at the place of manufacture as to its quality but will be subject to inspection as to its condition, at the place of delivery.

The quantity of these articles, which will be required, cannot be precisely stated—they will probably be about—

		To be offered for.
Flour,	624,000 lbs.	per bbl.
Biscuit,	3,822,000 lbs.	per lb.
Whisky,	99,000 gals.	per gal.
Sugar,	546,000 lbs.	per lb.
Tea,	23,000 lbs.	per lb.
Coffee,	65,000 lbs.	per lb.
Cocoa,	85,000 lbs.	per lb.
Butter,	100,000 lbs.	per lb.
Molasses,	38,000 gals.	per gal.
Beans,	116,000 gals.	per bushel.
Vinegar,	38,000 gals.	per gal.
Raisins,	200,000 lbs.	per lb.
Dried Apples,	190,000 lbs.	per lb.
Pickles,	300,000 lbs.	per lb.
Tobacco,	120,000 lbs.	per lb.

About one fifth of the above quantities will be required for home consumption and a small portion of many articles will probably be procured by our ships on foreign stations. The quantities of any or all may be increased or diminished, as the service may here after require. The contracts will therefore be made not for specific quantities, but for such quantities as the service may require to be delivered at those Navy Yards respectively.

Contractors not residing at the place where deliveries are required, must establish an agency at such place, that no delay may arise in furnishing what may be required; and when a Contractor fails promptly to comply with requisitions, the Navy Agent at the port where the articles are required to be delivered, shall be authorized to purchase such articles: and the Contractor shall be liable for any excess of cost over the contract price.

Separate offers must be made for each article at each of the aforesaid Navy Yards; and bidders whose proposals are accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified thereof; and three days over and above the ordinary time required for the regular transmission of the mail, will be allowed for them to signify their readiness to enter into contract; and ten days over and above the ordinary time required for the regular transmission of the mail, will be allowed for the execution and return of a contract and bond at the expiration of which periods, if no answer be received, or contract and bond returned, the supply will be offered to the next lowest bidder, according to law.

The Department reserves the right to reject all bids from persons who have heretofore failed to execute their contracts.

Bonds, with two approved sureties, in one third the estimated amount of the respective contracts, will be required, and ten per centum in addition, will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof, as collateral security, in addition to the bond given to secure its performance, and not in any event to be paid until it is in all respects complied with; and ninety per centum of the amount of all deliveries made, will be paid by the Navy Agent, within thirty days after bills duly authenticated shall have been presented to him.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the Navy Agents at Portsmouth, N. H., Boston, New York, Philidelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, Charleston, S.C. Savannah, Pensacola, and at this Bureau.

W. BRANFORD SHUBRICK.
Chief of the Bureau.

10 BALES 40 inch Burlaps; for sale low by
A. C. HALL, Agt.
35 & 37 WATER-street.
March 13th. 1f

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Kindness.

There's many a heart that long had kept
Its kindly feelings as a prize;
With fellow-men had laughed and wept
While beamed affection in their eyes,—
That when away they coldly turned;
And deemed its love an idle cure,
Hath quenched the fires that for them burned,
And nursed to hate the ashes there!

The cherish'd hopes of youthful years—
The joys defined for coming time;
The thrill of sweet Affection's fears,
That touch the heart—a soothing chime;
A word unkind, a glance of scorn,
May wither when they fairest seem,
And bid the stricken spirit mourn,
The fading of a pleasant dream.

Thus Life hath oft been stripped of smiles,
And Death divested of its gloom,
And Friendship lost its pleasant wiles,
And man his tenderness entombed,
Then ne'er refuse, but aye receive
Love's offering, and give thine own;
A cold return may deeply grieve
A heart that beats for thee alone;

A Paradox.

Addressed particularly to Bachelors.

As I walked forth one morn to take the air,
By chance I met two charming ladies fair;
Each by the hand a lovely boy did lead,
To whom I in a courteous manner said,
"Kind friends oblige me so far as to show
How near akin those boys are unto you."
They smiling answered, and made this reply,
"Sons to our sons, they are, we can't deny
They both begat and born in wedlock were,
And we their mothers and grandmothers are,
Though strange it seems they are our husband's brother,
And likewise each is uncle to the other."
He who first this paradox explains,
Shall first be made a husband for his pains.

Twice Married.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

(*Concluded.*)

'Don't talk so, husband,' Alice said, in a deprecating tone, her face becoming still paler, than it was when Delancy came in.

"Why should I not?' he returned, much excited, am I made of iron or brass? Can I bear to see such scandalous lies published about me, and not be roused into indignation? I would not care so much about myself be added, in a more subdued tone—but such allegations go beyond me. Such arrows lodge in another bosom—in your bosom, in fact, Alice. I saw the paragraph last evening, and as I once returned home, to assure you, if that were necessary, that it was a base falsehood. As to the election going against me—that is all nonsense. Our party was never so sure of success. I shall go in by an overwhelming majority.

As Delancy uttered the closing sentence, he elevated his voice while he assumed the attitude of a speaker, and gave it with a true stump-oratorical effect. Alice looked at him for an instant or two with painful surprise, until she was made fully certain that he was even then strongly excited by drink. This broke down her spirits completely. Tears gushed from her eyes, and she buried her face in her hands and moaned sadly.

It is not our intention to follow the candidate step by step, up to the time when the voice of the people proclaimed him their representative to the General Assembly of his State. Enough that he gained election, but at a great sacrifice the loss of domestic felicity, the sacrifice of his wife's peace.—He gained the election—but in the struggle he lost those high-toned feelings that Alice had loved. And worse than all, he acquired habits, and formed associations, that made home less attractive. Four months at the capitol of the State, his thoughts during the whole time excited, from various causes, tended rather to wean his affections from his wife, than to bind him closer to so fine-minded a being.—She resided with him at H——during the session of the Legislature, and noted with feelings that it would be hard to imagine, his gradual declension from the elevated, honest manliness of character for which she had at first loved him. He had become an ambitious politician, eager for distinction, and too regardless of the means whereby that distinction was gained.

At the next election he was again the party's candidate, and notwithstanding the most vigorous efforts against him, was chosen to represent the people.

Three years from that time he was placed on the ticket for Congress. During the period that elapsed he had changed greatly for worse. His habits had become very irregular, and his temper soured towards his wife, whose pale, sad, heart-broken look, ever reproved him when in her presence. They had two children, a boy and a girl, the elder four, and the younger two years old. Lovely children they were, but their loveliness could not win him from his ambitious schemes. He had fixed his eyes upon the Senate chamber in the National Legislature, and no charm could win him to turn to the right or left or to linger by the way. Unfortunately, he had not felt the danger he was in from a too free use of intoxicating drinks. But his wife saw it, and ventured to give him a gentle warning. She met a cruel and angry repulse.

In the struggle for a seat in Congress, he descended to still lower depths than any into which he had before degraded himself. He drank almost to intoxication every day. His wife and children were scarcely thought of, and not seen, sometimes for weeks together.

On the day he was declared the successful candidate, his wife returned, with her children, to her father's house and sought the protection of her own family. All his former tender love for her had faded from his mind. He regarded her coldly, and sometimes with positive unkindness. And he was, moreover, so abandoned in his habits, that such a woman as Alice could not live with him. A feeble remonstrance was made against her precipitate course of action, followed by a threat to take the children from their mother, and then the heart-stricken wife was left in the asylum she had sought.

A year afterwards, owing to the gross abandonment of himself to vile and evil courses of conduct, his wife urged on by her friends, applied for and obtained a divorce from Delancy. He went to Congress for a second term, and was then dropped by the party, as unfit to represent them. He had become little better than a common drunkard. Thus disgraced he left the country and went no one knew whither.

Three years passed during all of which time Alice, who continued to live with her father, heard nothing of him who had been her husband. Gradually her feelings were beginning to rise from the shock they had received. Her children were unfolding before her like plants that were pleasant to look upon, and the fragrance of whose leaves affected the sense of delight.—About this time, she went to visit a friend who had married and moved away to a neighboring State. It was about the time when the Washingtonian excitement was at its height. Every village, town, and city, gave forth its crowded audience to listen with interest to the thrilling experience of men who had arisen into life as from the dead. The wonder was in every thought and upon every lip. People looked at the new phenomenon with a bewildered astonishment.

In the evening of the day on which Alice arrived at S——, a great experience meeting was to be held in one of the churches. Her friend, who had become enthusiastic in the cause urged her to go to this meeting, which Alice did although with a feeling of reluctance. The house was crowded above and below. A broad platform had been laid upon the railing of the altar, upon which sat the president of the society the secretary, ministers of various denominations and several reformed men, who were to be the principal speakers. The preliminaries usually appertaining to such meetings having been arranged, a brief opening address was made by one of the ministers. A reformed man then related his experience with great effect. After he had finished, there was a pause of nearly a minute. At length, a man who had been seated far back with his face partly turned towards the audience, arose slowly, and moved to the front of the stage.

A half suppressed exclamation escaped Alice as her eyes caught the well known features of him who had been her husband, while a quick thrill ran through her. Then her whole frame trembled in accord with her fluttering heart.—The face of Mr. Delancy was greatly changed since she had last looked upon it. Its calm, dignified elevation had been restored, but with this difference—what before was cheerful, was now sad—very sad

"Mr. President," he began, in a subdued voice, "although I had consented, at your urgent solicitation to address this large assembly to-night, yet I have felt so strong a reluctance to doing so, that it has been with utmost difficulty, I could drag myself forward. But I had passed my word, I could not violate it.—As to relating my experience, that I do not think I can venture upon. The past I dare not to recall.—Would to Heaven that the memory of just ten years of my life were blotted out."

The speaker paused a moment, already much affected. He, resuming in a firmer voice, said:—

"But something must be said of my own case, or I shall fail to make that impression on your minds that I wish to produce. Pictures of real life touch the heart with power, while abstract presentations of truth glitter coldly in the intellectual regions of the mind, and then fade from the perceptions like dissolving figures in the diorama.

"Your speaker once stood among the first members of the bar, in a neighboring State. Nay more than that—he represented his county or three years in the Assembly, of the Commonwealth. And more than that, still—occupied a seat in Congress for two Congressional periods."

At this announcement, the stillness of death pervaded the crowded assembly.

"And yet, more than all that," he continued, his voice sinking into a low, thrilling tone "he once had a tenderly loved wife and two sweet children. But all these honors, all these blessings have departed from him," he continued, his voice growing louder and deeper in his effort to control himself. "He was unworthy to retain them! His constituents threw him off because he had debased himself, and disgraced them. And worse than all—she, who had loved him devotedly—she, who had borne him two dear babes, was forced to abandon him, and seek an asylum in her father's house. And why? Could I become so changed in a few short years? What power was there so to debase me that my fellow beings spurned, and even the wife of my bosom turned away, heart-stricken from me? Alas! my friends—it was a mad indulgence in strong drink. Strong drink! aye, is it not a mocker, A very demon,—a Circe, changing the human into the bestial. But for this, and I were now an honorable and useful representative in Congress, pursuing after my country's good, and blessed in the home circle with wife and children. But I have not told you all. After my wife separated herself from me, I sunk rapidly. A state of perfect sobriety brought too many terrible thoughts. I therefore drank more freely, and was rarely, if ever, from under the bewildering effects of partial intoxication. I remained in the same village for some years, but never saw her once during that time, nor even a glimpse of my children. At last I became so abandoned in my life, that urged on by her friends, no doubt, she filed an application for a divorce and as cause could readily be shown why it should be granted, a separation was legally declared. To complete my disgrace, at the next Congressional canvass, I was left off of the ticket, as unfit to represent the district. I then left the county and state where I had lived from boyhood up.

"Three years have passed since then. For two years of that period I abandoned myself to the fearful impulses of the appetite I had acquired. Then I heard of this new movement—this great temperance cause. At first I sneered, then wondered, listened at last, and finally threw myself upon the great wave that was sweeping onward, in the hope of being carried by it far out of the reach of danger. I did not hope with a vain hope. It did for me all and more than I could have dreamed. It set me once more upon my feet—once more made a man of me. A year of sobriety, earnest devotion to my profession, and fervent prayer to Him who alone gives strength in every good resolution, has restored to me much that I have lost—but not all—not the richest treasure that I proved myself unworthy to retain—not my wife and children. Ah! between myself and these the law has laid its stern, impassable interdictions. I have no longer a wife—no longer children—though my heart goes out towards those dearly beloved ones with the tenderest yearnings. Pictures of our early days of wedded love are ever lingering in my imagination. I dream of the sweet fire-side circle—I see ever before me the once placid face of my Alice, as her eyes looked into my own with intelligent confidence. I feel her arms twine about my neck—the music of her voice is ever sounding in my ears."

Here the speaker's motion overcame him. His utterance was choked, and he stood silent with bowed head and trembling limbs. The dense mass of people were hushed into an oppressive stillness that was broken here and there by half-stifled sobs. At this moment there was a movement in the crowd. A single female figure, before whom every one appeared instinctively to give way, was seen passing up the aisle. This was not observed by Delancy, until she had come nearly in front of the platform on which he stood. Then the movement caught his ear, and lifting his eyes that instantly fell upon Alice—for it was she that was pressing onward—bent forward, towards her, with suddenly lifted hands and eager eyes, and stood like a statue until she had reached the stand, and advanced quickly to his side. For a moment the two stood thus, the whole audience thrilled with the scene, upon their feet and bending forward. Then Delancy opened his arms, and Alice threw herself upon his bosom with a quick wild gesture. Thus for the full space of a minute they stood—every one fully, as by a singular intuition, understanding the scene. One of the ministers then came forward and gently separated them.

"No, no,' said Delancy. 'you must not, you cannot take her away from me.'

"Heaven forbid that I should do that!' replied

ORIGINAL STAINED

the Minister, 'But, by your own confession she is not your wife.'

'No, she is not,' returned Delaney, mournfully.

'But is ready to make up her vows again,' said Alice, smiling through her tears that now gushed over her face.

Before that large assemblage, all standing, and few with dry eyes, was said, in a broken voice, the marriage ceremony that gave Delaney and Alice again to each other. As the Minister, an aged man, with thin white locks, finished the rite, he laid his hands upon the heads of the two he had joined in holy bands, and lifting up his aged eyes that streamed with drops of gladness, he said, in a solemn voice—

'What God with joined together, let not MAN put asunder!'

'Amen!' was uttered by the whole assembly, as with a single voice.

Letter from Andrew Jackson.

In the midst of the ceremonies in honor of this noble man, says the Boston Democrat, the appearance of the following letter from him is peculiarly appropriate. It is written in answer to one from George Bancroft, Esq., who in his history of New Hampshire had stated the fact that "beauty and booty" was the watchword of the British army on the day of the battle of N. Orleans. This statement has been cavilled at, and denied by some prominent federalists in N. Hampshire, who could not bear that the imputation should rest upon their old allies of the last war. Mr. Bancroft accordingly applied to General Jackson for support of his statement, and the following reply is published in the (N. H.) Republican:

HERMITAGE, Feb. 19, 1844.

GEORGE BANCROFT, Esq. Dear Sir—Under cover from my friend, the Hon. Franklin Pierce of New Hampshire, of date the 3d inst., I have received yours of the 30th of Oct. 1843, in which you state, 'that in your history of N. Hampshire you have asserted the fact that the words *beauty* and *booty* were used as watchwords by the British at New Orleans, &c.—that this has been contradicted by one of the federal papers, and you appeal to me for the truth of this statement.' To which I reply, that on the 8th of January, 1815, after the battle of that morning, was found amongst the papers of a British sergeant that fell near our line (one of the left column of the British army commanded by Gen. Keane, and led on by Colonel Rodney, against my right) an orderly book, containing the words "*Beauty and Booty*" as the watch words of the British army for the 8th of January, 1815.

These words being found in the sergeant's orderly book, were believed by all to have been the watch words of the British army on that day. The British officers have since denied that such was given by the commander in-chief; but it would have been an awful responsibility for a subordinate officer to have given it, without the knowledge and consent of the commander-in-chief. From the fact disclosed, none of my officers, as well as myself, ever doubted but it was the real watch word for the day, of the British army, and history has thus recorded. These are the facts, and posterity must judge from whence the watchword proceeded.

I am greatly debilitated, write with difficulty, and indeed do all things with difficulty. I am very respectfully,

Your most obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.

The Springfield (Mass.) Independent Democrat does not believe that Mr. Van Buren will obtain the nomination of his Baltimore Convention, and of his hopes of an election, truly says, there is nothing left to build or hang a hope upon. The editor, who writes like a sensible man and a true democrat, does not believe that the democracy of the United States are chained to the car of Martin Van Buren, or any other man. Yet it is with the principle that they are so, that it is claimed by some that Mr. Van Buren must, at all hazards, be again the candidate of the democratic party.

We will not set ourselves up as a prophet in the dark (says the editor of the Democrat,) but we will venture to predict, as it may be read in the political horoscope, that though Martin Van Buren should be again the candidate of the democratic party, *he will never be again elected President of the United States.* In order to defeat the combined forces of federalism, there must be unison of action with the democratic party. Not a passive union, but a union of heart and soul, which shall arouse the party in its majesty of strength, and bring out its whole numbers to the polls, for a strong rally, a strong rally and a pull altogether." But this can never be had with Mr. Van Buren as a candidate. Again we say, let him be nominated and his defeat is unavoidable; and with him must fall the democratic party, and the democracy for a time be trodden in the earth by rampant federalism.

The dissatisfaction of a large portion of the democratic party, and as we honestly believe vastly a majority of its members, is evinced by a few feeble cries, and here and there a faint "we will vote!" but it is drown'd and rumbling sounds in every part of the Union. Every mail brings us the information of its existence, and every sheet we open affords us some new evidence.

In view of all these matters, we would ask of the Democratic Democrat—the reflecting and inquiring citizen—where are the evidences that Mr. Van Buren would be taken as a candidate he received in 1840? If nominated for the presidency, we believe he would receive votes. But nominated we trust he will not be.

The Philadelphia Mercury forcibly presents Mr. Van Buren's dark prospects in the following truthful paragraphs, which merit the serious consideration of citizens who will be called upon to nominate a presidential candidate for the suffrages of the democratic party next fall.

Mr. Van Buren seems to have forgotten that Tennessee, notwithstanding his great exertions, as well as those of Governor Polk, gave a larger majority for Gov. Jones, and against Gov. Polk, than at the former election in that state.

And still more recently in Maryland, the democrats who were in power were *swept of the state*, leaving scarcely a man *behind* them to tell the story. In Maryland, the whigs not only carried *every congressional* district, but EVERY COUNTY IN THE STATE BUT ONE. And this, too, after Mr. Van Buren had written about the *occasional* aberrations of the party.

If Mr. Van Buren shall be the nominee of the National Convention, he will, as at the last presidential election in 1840, dig the political graves of any quantity of democratic governors, members of Congress, members of the state legislature, who shall run at the same time.

It cannot be possible that the democratic party will be guilty of the same madness again, and entomb every democrat that shall run in his broad road to political ruin in 1844!

We have said often, and we repeat it again, that Mr. Van Buren ought not to be the candidate, and we say now, because we must could only believe that should he run, he would be beaten by a larger vote than in 1840. We feel sure he would not get more than New Hampshire, Arkansas, Alabama, and possibly Missouri. We are willing to put this opinion on record, that it may be referred to, in the event of his nomination by the heading madness of fool-hardy partisans.—For ourselves, we are of the opinion that Mr. Van Buren will not allow himself to run, when the *day* shall arrive for him to settle the question. He has seen what Maryland has recently done, and if we mistake not, he will also see other signs of the times, that will induce him to withdraw *from* the contest of 1844.

Dreadful Explosion and Loss of Life.—We learn from the New Orleans Tropic, that on the evening of the 31st inst., while the steam towboat Pilot, Captain Alexander Gow, was lying at a wood yard at Gretna, a short distance above the city, her starboard boiler burst with a tremendous explosion, scattering death and destruction around. Captain Gow and his son, and Mr. Nuckerson, the chief engineer, as well as seven of the hands, were dreadfully scalded, and two others jumped overboard and were drowned. The steamboat Helen, which was passing at the time, immediately rounded to and rendered every assistance. Seven of the injured men were brought to the city on the Eliza, and immediately conveyed to the charity hospital. Some of them are so badly scalded that there is no hope of their recovery. We have not heard what was the cause of the explosion.—*True Sun.*

ROMAN'S A CHURCH.—A Baptist church in Philadelphia was visited, a few days since, of its pastor. The male baptisms were sprinkled. The minister was not chosen for his brute.

Leap Year.—The editor of the Temperance Herald, published at Camden, S. C., on the first day of its appearance announced to his fair readers that the present being leap year, conferred upon them certain privileges, amongst which was that of paying their addresses to the gentlemen—any of whom, should he be so ungracious and ungallant as not to receive them favorably, forfeited his horse and watch. The paper had been issued but a few hours when Miss Lydia Green entered the office, made proposals to the astonished editor, and demanded his hand or the forfeit. He freely relinquished his gray horse and patent lever rather than relinquish the right of making a selection for himself, whilst the lady appeared to be equally well pleased with her bargain.

Accident.—A girl named Eliza Ann Cushing, employed on one of the power presses in the Boston Transcript office, was severely injured some days since by the press, into which her hand was drawn while the machine was in operation. She was a good girl—attentive and industrious, and the main reliance of an aged and infirm father, whose support depends upon her exertions. The hands in the office, actuated by one of the noblest impulses of the heart, voluntarily made up a purse of $50, which they presented in the most delicate manner. It is the duty of the press—and of the man—to applaud such acts. They are the redeeming traits of human frailty.

Not Bad. A barber of extensive business in his line, not a hundred miles off, the other day made his boast that he "waxed *around*" the community more than any other man!—*Northampton Courier.*

The fellow's wit was as sharp as his razors.—*Barre Gazette.*

A Funny Sight—We saw two of our bravest and most respectable citizens yesterday in a high rage with each other—their hands trembling—and their faces looking very like a rooster's comb. Their backs were up and the elements were fast working them into a pretty little fight. Now what do you think was the cause of the quarrel, reader? Why, one had said that Henry Clay would be the next President and the other said he wouldn't. So, instead of arguing the matter, they abused each other like pick pockets.—*Portland American.*

Melancholy.—It is our painful duty to record the sudden and melancholy death of Mrs. Ann Cole, of this place. While on her way home last evening about 8 o'clock, at the commencement of the thunder storm, from the residence of Mr. Wm. Stevens, at whose house she had been visiting, accompanied by Mr. S., and when they had reached the corner of Thames and Marlborough streets, she became very much frightened at a sharp and sudden flash of lightning, and endeavored to hasten her return, but was compelled, by exhaustion, to stop at the house of Mr. Harvey Sessions, where she was taken with vomiting blood, and by the time her family could be sent for, expired. The physicians who were in attendance, we understand, think the fright and exertion together, caused the bursting of a blood vessel.—*Newport Herald.*

Dropping.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a well dressed young man, apparently from the country, entered our office, and placing a corpulent pocket book on the counter, requested the clerk to count the contents. He opened it, and turned out lots of 20s and 10s on the Tenth Ward and Globe Banks. The stranger was taken aback by the information that his supposed treasure was utterly valueless. He had just paid eight dollars to a very respectable gentleman for assisting to rescue the prize from a loafer who had picked it up. The young gentleman from the country was made to understand that he had been victimized by a "dropper," and was advised to "to take the papers." He seemed to be per cetly resigned, and merely remarked, by way of satisfying his organ of self esteem, that "the thing was so well done that any one would have been deceived."—*N. Y. True Sun.*

Doesn't it sicken you reader, to hear a young lady use that common but horrid commercial metaphor, "*first rate!*" "How did you like Castellan last evening, Miss Huggins?" "*Oh first rate!*" "When a girl resorts use of this expression," writes an eastern friend, "I say inwardly, 'Your pa' sells figs and salt fish, I know he does.' And it is all very well and proper if he *does*; but for the miserable compound itself, pray kill it dead in your Magazine! *His is* hard!"—*Knickerbocker.*

And while the editor of the Knickerbocker is "about it," he will cleanse *his* those young ladies *harder* who make use of such *flash* phrases as "o n," "*nuf ced*," *&c. &c. &c.*—*Boston Transcript.*

We are glad to see so good doctrine from the Knickerbocker endorsed and added to by a *lady* of such good taste as the editress of the Transcript.

Let us extend the criticism by calling attention to those who from taste or habit say "sucked in"—"does your mother know you are out?" *&c. &c. &c.*

Lynch Law—Murderer hung.—We learn by a gentleman from Jefferson county, that on Tuesday last about three hundred persons collected at the jail where the negro was confined who murdered the German shoe maker and his wife, which we noticed yesterday. After some consultation, the crowd proceeded to the jail, broke it open, took the negro out, placed him in a cart, and proceeded to the spot where the murder was committed. Here a pole was made fast to two saplings—a rope fastened round his neck and to the pole, and the cart was drawn away. Thus ended this tragical affair. We cannot approve of this violation of the law, but the murder appears to have been so cold blooded, that the only wonder is that the community didn't proceed more rashly.—*St. Louis Republican.*

MANUFACTURING.—A few days ago, a person in Boston hit upon the following plan for raising the wind. He held a bank note for $50, which he cut in two, and taking a portion to an acquaintance, informed him that he had just received it by mail, the other being to follow in a day or two, but he could not wait for its arrival. This friend is need, on receiving the half note, advanced the cash; and another friend did the same on receiving the other half. Taking his hundred dollars to one of the banks, he procured a note for that amount, and having recourse to the process of cutting, actually obtained $100 on the two halves, with which he decamped, and has not yet been heard of.—*N. Y. Aurora.*

FIRE IN NEW ORLEANS.—On the night of the 10th inst., a destructive fire occurred in New Orleans.—It originated in an oil and liquid gas store on Royal street, and rapidly communicated to adjoining buildings. Four valuable buildings were totally destroyed, and several others—the Bank of Louisiana among them—much injured. Eight firemen were buried beneath the fragments of a wall which fell upon them—two died instantly, and the others, when discovered, were in a dreadful condition. The names of the wounded are J. C. Denman, John Haynes, George Fosdick, Robert Lynch, Ralph Depass, and ——— Haynes. The two Haynes died on the spot. The three others were not recognizable except by the figures on their dress. Loss not estimated.

A Girl Accidently Shot.—The Coroner held an inquest on Saturday at the house of James Hall, on the Kingsbridge Road, near 146th street, on the body of Mary Sullivan, aged 21, a native of Ireland. About 9 o'clock on Friday night, the deceased, who had charge of a room in the house, took two boys, aged 15 and 16, named William Herrick and William Gilmore, into said room to show them the pictures. On a shelf in the room laid several pistols, loaded, one of which was picked up by Herrick and handed to Gilmore, who, not knowing it to be loaded, put the rammer in and withdrawing it cocked the pistol. His finger slipping off, the pistol was discharged, the ball of which entered the chest of the deceased, (who was standing a few feet in front holding the candle,) on the right side of the sternum.—She exclaimed "I am shot," fell upon the floor and soon after expired. Verdict, death by the accidental discharge of a pistol in the hands of William Gilmore, while he, together with William Herrick and the deceased, were examining it.

LOVE AND LIGHTNING.—Somebody's poetic machine grinds out the following:

A lady, who her love had sold,
Ask'd it a reason could be told
Why wedding rings were made of gold?
I ventured thus t' instruct her:
"Love, Ma'am, and lightning are the same,
Love is the soul's electric flame,
And *gold* its best *conductor*."

THE NEWS.

Norwich, Conn., April 4, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JOHN TYLER, of Virginia.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON, of Kentucky.
Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

REMOVAL.

The Printing Office of the Norwich News has been removed to the rear of No. 36 Shetucket street, one door north of the American House. Editor's private office at his dwelling house, No. 36.

☞ Advertisements intended for the News, if left at the Printing Office or at the Post Office, box No. 132, will receive prompt attention.

Administration Convention.

The friends of the Administration in the 3d Congressional District, composed of New London and Windham Cos., are requested to send delegates to a convention to be held at the American House, in the city of Norwich, on *Saturday, the 13th of April,*—JEFFERSON'S BIRTH-DAY—to choose a delegate to the Tyler Democratic National Convention to meet in Baltimore on the 27th day of May next.

Norwich, March 30th, 1844.

NORWICH.

THE DEMOCRATS of Norwich, friendly to the Administration of President Tyler are respectfully invited to meet at the American House in this city, on Thursday evening of this week (April 4th,) at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of choosing four delegates to attend the Third Congressional District Convention, to be holden in this place on the 13th of April, 1844.

Democratic Meeting at New London.

At a large meeting of the friends of the present Administration, convened in pursuance of previous notice at the Mechanics' Hall, in the city of New London, on the 29th of March last, Daniel B. Hempstead Esq., was called to the chair, and Joseph G. Douglass, appointed Secretary.

The following gentlemen were appointed as delegates to attend the District Convention to be holden at Norwich on the 13th of April,—Perry Douglass, Chas. French, Agustus G. Seaman, and M. Merrill.

Col. Ephriam H. Douglass was appointed permanent corresponding secretary.

After some pertinent remarks from several gentlemen present, it was

Resolved, That the proceedings of the meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in the Norwich News and New London Gazette.

DANIEL B. HEMPSTEAD, Chairman.

J. G. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

New London, March [illegible], 1844.

Maryland State Convention.

The friends of the Administration, in the State of Maryland, held a convention in Baltimore, on the 26th of March. The attendance was general from all parts of the State. After being duly organized, a committee on resolutions were appointed, who reported a preamble and series of resolves, setting forth what they conceive to be the duty of the democracy at the present crisis.

"In the preamble," says the Baltimore Sun, "the committee took occasion to place the principles, services, merits, claims and prospects of Mr. Tyler, in contrast with those of Messrs. Van Buren and Clay, and argued the superiority of his over both the others. It was held, both in the preamble and speeches in support of it, that Mr. Van Buren could not, and Henry Clay ought not to be elected; that Henry Clay was the representative of the money power, and John Tyler of the popular power and the popular will; and hence it was argued that John Tyler was the most suitable candidate of the democratic party for the next Presidency: Martin Van Buren being in their estimation unavailable."

After some debate the resolutions were adopted, and also a further resolve declaratory of the preference of the convention for John Tyler as President, and Richard M. Johnson as Vice President of the United States. The convention then adjourned.

Celebration of the Birthday of President Tyler.

Last Friday, the 29th of March, was the 54th anniversary of the birth of President Tyler. The occasion was celebrated by his numerous friends and admirers in the city of New York, by a grand festive Dinner, at which were present about 300, as many as the hall selected for the purpose would hold. The decoration prepared by the committee, says the N. Y. Aurora, reflect great credit on their taste, and could not have been better adapted to the occasion. Immediately behind the President, Amos Palmer, Esq., was a lofty pedestal, bearing the inscription:

JOHN TYLER,
BORN
March 29,
1790.

This was surmounted by the coat of arms of the United States, whilst above stood prominent, a likeness of John Tyler, supported on the right by Washington, and on the left by Jackson. All the other Presidents were ranged in proper order—the whole beautifully festooned by the flags of our nation. Each State was represented by its arms—the of which was most happily and effectively grouped. A fine band from the battle ship North Carolina were in attendance.

The entire scene is described as having been in a style altogether superior to any thing of the kind ever before got up.

After the dinner was over, a large number of regular and voluntary toasts were given, and received amidst unbounded applause. A series of resolutions were also introduced and adopted, awarding to honest John Tyler the highest praises for his noble and patriotic acts—assuring him of the lasting regard and gratitude of his fellow-citizens—and insisting upon the duty of the democrats of the country, to rally around him in preference to any other candidate for for the Presidency.

Several very excellent speeches also accompanied the voluntary sentiments, which it would give us pleasure to introduce into our columns in whole or in part, were it practicable at this time.

☞ The late Nicholas Brown, of Providence, R. I., bequeathed, conditionally, thirty thousand dollars toward building a Lunatic Asylum in that State, and the Legislature granted an act of incorporation to certain petitioners for the purpose of carrying into effect the views of the donor. Cyrus Butler, of Providence, has now subscribed the additional sum of $40,000 toward the object, on condition that the further sum of $40,000 shall be raised by subscription among the citizens generally.

The social condition of England.

The following interesting remarks upon the above subject we take both from the N. Y. True Sun, one of the best papers with which we exchange. Let American freemen read the facts here brought to view—the legitimate results of an hereditary aristocracy, mammoth corporations, and the system of "protective duties" carried out in its perfection:

In examining the financial statistics of England, as furnished in the estimates of the value of landed property, the returns of the National Debt and assessed taxes, and other sources of information relative to individual property and income, it is melancholy to observe in how few hands the enormous wealth of the country is vested, and how large a proportion of the inhabitants sunk are in hopeless poverty.

The whole number of males in England above 20 years of age, belonging to what is termed the upper class, including the hereditary nobility, wealthy commoners, professionals, and other subdivisions of the class, is estimated at about 250,000, of whom one fifth may be in easy circumstances, and one tenth opulent. This would give a proportion of about one *twentieth* of the whole population as belonging to the upper grade, and only 1-200th to the aristocracy of rank and wealth!

The middle class, including the lower branches of the professions, literature and commerce, shopkeepers, retail tradesmen of all descriptions, artizans, &c., &c., amounts to between one fourth and one-fifth of the population, say 4,650,000.

Next comes the laboring class, which consists of the following divisions, whose numbers and proportion to the whole population are calculated on the returns of 1831, and other data:

Agricultural laboring population,	1-37	5,000,000
Manufacturing do.,	1-66	2,800,000
Mining, fishing, and labor not agricultural,	1-37	500,000
Total of population dependent on ordinary labor,		11,300,000

Adding to this 1,000,000 for the entire upper class, and 4,650,000 for the middle class, we have about 17,000,000, leaving in round numbers some 1,500,000 to be accounted for, in order to make up the sum total of the population. The total number of official paupers in 1841 was 1,300,000; but of these a large proportion is included in the returns of the laboring class, so that about half a million in addition will probably make up the full tale. The estimate leaves 1,000,000 of persons to be accounted for, and these may be comprehended under the general head of the criminal, vagrant, and destitute population.

These are, of course, rough estimates, but they are not far from the mark, and are sufficiently accurate for our purpose, which is to show how enormous is the disproportion between the classes that submit to be ridden and the booted and spurred aristocracy who ride them. What wonder that emigration rolls in upon us like a flood, when to emigrate is the only means by which the laborer can cut off the entail of poverty which has descended to him through many generations, and will be the inheritance of his children unless he conveys them to a "better land."

It is urged that British capital is extending the power and influence of the United Kingdom in every quarter of the globe. Granted. But look at home! Look at the means by which that capital is accumulated! Look at the loan and hungry millions out of whose bones and sinews the revenue which sustains the *Glory of England* is wrung! Glance from British Glory, the

"Statue that enchants the world,"

to the base of the pedestal on which the statue stands. The cement which holds its foundation together is a compound of sweat and blood!

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Aurora.]

WASHINGTON, March 25th, 1844.

Dear Sir—The President received a letter from the Hon. John C. Calhoun last night, formally announcing his acceptance of the office of Secretary of State. This is surely gratifying, not only to the President, but deeply so to the whole country in the present crisis of our affairs with England. *Let politicians* talk now as they please about the administration being without a party. The moral force of its own inherent goodness alone has impelled its opponents to silence their batteries, and say that, "if we are not conquered by it, we are at least put into a most inextricable quandary."

Look at the cabinet as it now stands, and who will have the temerity to assert that it has had its equal for years, either in point of talent or capacity for executing successfully whatever it proposes.—John Tyler, the friend of Jackson and Jackson's friend, the hero of two veloes upon the monster bank of corruption, which federalism tried hard, two years ago, to fasten for fifty years, *nolens volens*, upon the country—John C. Calhoun, one of the greatest men of the age, as well as the purest and most disinterested politician that the country can boast of, is at the helm of State—John Y. Mason, of Virginia, a democrat of the first water, one whom old Father Ritchie has declared to be a firm pillar of the faith in the "Old Dominion," and whom he has, within a week, lauded to the skies, for both his virtues and talents—William Wilkins, our Secretary War, the very counterpart of Mr. Mason, both being of the same school, and bound together by the same sympathies and interests in the promotion of the general welfare—John C. Spencer, than whom an abler financier does not exist in the country; no mancuvid have done more to bring the business of the treasury department into better order, for the short time that it has been under his control, than he has; in fact, it is not going too far to say of him that he is the Necker of the United States—and Charles A. Wickliffe, as efficient a Postmaster General as any which have presided over that department since Mr. Barry's time. Let us, then, by way of recapitulation, group the whole together, thus:

JOHN TYLER, President,
JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy,
WM. WILKINS, Secretary of War,
JOHN C. SPENCER, Secretary of the Treasury,
CHAS. C. WICKLIFFE, Postmaster General,
JOHN NELSON, Attorney General,

and say if a brighter galaxy of talent is to be found anywhere than what is here presented to the public eye in the persons of those now at the head of national affairs. No, not anywhere. Then, sir, the question for the *politicians* to answer—those who are seeking a change for the sake of placing certain men in power, who when there would have no *principles* to change, for the principles they now advocate are what the administration are carrying out—in what better condition can they place the country by such a change, than that in which it is now? or what better or abler hands can its destinies be entrusted to, than those who now guide and work the vessel of state? Such questions as these cannot be answered satisfactorily; and for the plainest imaginable reason in the world—namely, because the country at large with the exception of the federal party, has resounded with loud acclaim at the President's recent cabinet appointments. The entire democratic family—divided and distracted as it is about the *mere man* that is to be chosen to preside at its head for the ensuing four years—have united in showering unsparing praise on John Tyler, for the wisdom and magnanimity which he has displayed in calling to his council the most talented and respected men of the democratic party. If these selections are acceptable to the country, then why, in the name of common sense and common justice, is a change desired by the *politicians?* It is absurd to think of such an idea, under the circumstances in which the party is now placed. Mr. John Tyler's cabinet is democratic enough for all sections and fractions of the democratic family; and if this is so, is it not also reasonable to think, *is it not right to infer*, that he who has raised it from its late prostrate condition and united it to the centre and source of political life and action, is the only man, too, upon whom all those sections would unite for the following presidential term? I think so, and so do thousands and thousands of others throughout the country.

The friends of Mr. Van Buren should not press that gentleman's name upon the people, when they see that he is not acceptable to them. The experiment of bringing about a *restoration* to gratify wounded pride, or, perhaps, some more unworthy feeling, is not to be tried at the certain loss to the party, should Mr. Clay be elected, of every thing they now have.

Mr. Calhoun has withdrawn from the field, and his friends are all satisfied that he has done so, knowing, perhaps, now that the position which he holds, and may for four years to come, if he chooses, at the head of state matters, will strengthen him a hundred fold more than he has hitherto been, in the affections of his countrymen, and give him stronger claims upon their regard, when he next comes before them as a candidate for the presidency. Mr. Van Buren has had heaps enough showered upon him by the country, and unless he be governed by a most inordinate ambition which, by the by, ought not to be gratified—he, too, will decline in favor of one who will unite the party to which he belongs.

There is no doubt but Mr Calhoun's friends will now give the friends of Mr. Tyler all the support they can in procuring for him the nomination for the next presidency. They are doing it every where in Virginia, and throughout the south. They will also do it at the north.

Two new States.

Even supposing that Texas is not brought in, the prospect is good for the addition of two States to the Union, in the course of a year or little more. The bill providing for taking the sense of the people upon the subject of State organization having become a law, the people of the Territory of Iowa will be called upon the present month to take the preliminary step by voting for or against a convention to form a Constitution. It is supposed that the decision of the people will be largely in favor of the convention.

The Legislative Council of Wisconsin have passed a bill also, referring the question of State organization to the people at the next fall election. No doubts were entertained but that the bill would be approved by the people.

The Massachusetts Resolutions.

We find in the Congressional proceedings, under date of the 22d ult., the following in relation to the celebrated Massachusetts Resolutions adopted by the Legislature of that State last year, and presented to the House of Representatives in the early part of the session, by Mr. John Quincy Adams:

"Mr. Dromgoole, from the Select Committee to which had been referred the Preambles and Resolutions adopted by the Legislatures of Virginia and Alabama, upon the proposition of the Legislature of Massachusetts to amend the Constitution, by excluding slave representation, submitted a report concluding with the following resolutions:

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the United States, That the rule established in the Constitution as the basis of representation and direct taxation, resulting from a spirit of concession and compromise essential to the formation and preservation of the union of the States, ought to be held sacred by the friends of the Union.

Resolved, That no proposition to alter or amend the Constitution in relation to representation and direct taxation among the States ought to be recommended by Congress, but that every such proposition ought to be promptly and decisively condemned.

Mr. Dromgoole moved the adoption of the resolutions, and thereupon demanded the previous question, which was seconded, and the main question ordered; ayes 113, noes 51.

Mr. Parmenter moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was negatived—ayes 43, noes 142.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the first resolution, and it was agreed to—ayes 138, noes 18.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the second resolution, and it was agreed to—ayes 127, noes 41.

Postage.

The Post Office Committee in the House of Representatives have reported the following rates of postage:

All under 30 miles,	5 cents.
All under 100 miles,	10 cents.
All under 400 miles,	15 cents.
All over 400 miles,	20 cents.

These are nearly the same rates as now, the main difference being that the federal currency is resorted to. Considerable reduction is to be made on pamphlets, magazines, &c., but the committee have not yet decided how much.

End of Millerism.

Another period fixed upon by the Millerites for the destruction of the world, has passed, and still the Earth continues to revolve undisturbed, with its load of sin, folly, and corruption upon its surface. That period was the 21st of March, as appears from the following extract of a letter written by father Miller about a year ago:

"My principles, in brief, are, that Jesus Christ will come again to this earth, cleanse, purify, and take possession of the same, with all his saints, some time between March 21, 1843, and March 21, 1844. I have never for the space of more than twenty-three years, had any other time preached or published by me; I have never fixed on any month, day, or hour between that time; I have never found any mistake in reckoning, summing up, or miscalculation; I have made no provision for any other time."

It would seem as though the Millerites, after these repeated postponements and failures, ought in honor to give up the point and disband their forces. But very far are they from entertaining any such purpose, as would appear from the following announcement by "brother Himes," in a late number of the "Midnight Cry:"—

Our Position as to Time.—We have no new light on the *prophetic periods*. Our time ends with this Jewish year. If time be continued beyond that, we have no other definite period to fix upon; but, henceforward, shall look for the event every hour till the Lord shall come. Others can give their views on the termination of the periods, on their own responsibility. If it be necessary, we shall give ours in full on the point. Let us all be ready; "having our loins girt about, and our lights burning, that when the Master cometh we may open to him *immediately*."

J. V. HIMES.

New York City, March, 1844.

Now look on another picture. We quote from the last annual Report of the Directors of the State Lunatic Hospital located at Worcester, Mass.:

Insanity from Millerism.—The number of cases of insanity from religious causes has increased the past year in most of the institutions in this country. In this hospital, 27 cases of 220 are supposed to have arisen from this cause, 16 of which *were attributed to the Miller excitement*, and much *larger* proportions are ascribed to the same cause in some of the New England institutions. It is rare that a popular religious error has produced so much excitement in the community and rendered so many INSANE!

METHODIST CONFERENCE.—The General Conference of the Methodist denomination in the United States has recently been in session at Washington. The correspondent of the N. Y. True Sun, under date of the 22d ult., writes:

"The Methodist conference still continues its sitting. White cravats are almost as numerous as office seekers, and the debates of the conference on the slavery question emulate the discussions on the same topic in Congress. The older members endeavor to stave off the agitation, but it still creeps in and continues to mix itself up with every question, so that secular matters are quite as much the rage with the clergy, as ecclesiastical affairs. It is confidently expected that a schism or violent quarrel will take place before the breaking up of the conference."

However great differences may exist between the northern and southern Methodists in relation to the subject of slavery, or however warm discussions they may have in regard to it, we rather guess they will hang together, the expectations of the correspondent of the Sun to the contrary notwithstanding.

DREADFUL EXPLOSION.—On Friday morning last, says the Petersburgh (Va.) Intelligencer, a locomotive with a train of thirty-two burden cars, left the depot of the Petersburgh and Roanoke road at about nine o'clock. After passing the first curve, it was discovered that one of the cars had got off the track, and the engine was of course immediately stopped, the engineer getting down to see what was the nature of the difficulty. As soon as the car had been placed on the track, the engineer returned to his post and put the engine in motion. No sooner had he done so, than the boiler burst, tearing the engine to atoms, and the engineer literally to pieces, at the same time killing a colored fireman, and very severely injuring another. The explosion was heard all over town, and fragments were blown to a great distance. One piece of the boiler, weighing at least two hundred pounds, was blown more than two hundred yards.

A busy week.

The last has been a very busy week with all classes of our citizens. The necessary preparations for election and "moving" have occupied a good share of the time, while Monday was almost exclusively devoted to these important duties. Should our readers therefore discover any lack of original matter in to-day's paper, they will excuse it for the reasons stated.

As soon as the smoke of the political battle just fought has blown away, and the bustle and excitement thereon subsided, the News will resume its former tone and interest. We have abundant themes, both local and general, with which we shall proceed to delight, as of old, our numerous readers.

☞ The Nat. Intelligencer says the Secretary of the Navy (the Hon. John Y. Mason) arrived in Washington on Sunday week, to take upon himself the duties of his station. He is accompanied by his lady, and has apartments at Fuller's Hotel.

☞ Saba, the pirate, convicted of the murder and piracy on board the schooner Sarah Lavinia, has received a respite postponing his execution to the 26th of this month. It is supposed that his punishment will be finally commuted to imprisonment for life.

MARRIAGE EXTRAORDINARY.—An odd sort of relationship was lately formed by a pair of nuptials extraordinary, in Camden, North Carolina. A widower, who was not very young, became smitten with a beautiful girl and married her. A short time after, the son of this man by a former wife, became fired with love, not with a younger person, but with the mother of the father's new wife, a widow lady still in the bloom of life. He offered himself, and soon the young man and the widow were united in the bonds of matrimony; so that in consequence of these two connections, a father becomes the son-in-law of his own son, and the wife not only the daughter-in-law of her own son-in law, but still more, the mother-in-law of her own mother, who is herself the daughter-in-law of her own daughter, while the husband of the latter is the father-in-law of his mother-in-law, and father-in-law of his own father.

DEATH OF GILBERT EDDY.—Under the obituary head in this day's paper will be found an announcement of the decease of Mr. Gilbert Eddy, late of the firm of A. & G. Eddy, of this city, who died at the residence of his father, Hon. Amasa Eddy, at Chepachet, R. I., on the 25th ult., of a pulmonary disease. Thus in the morning of life has our departed friend been snatched from our midst, leaving a fond wife and fatherless child, besides a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn his loss with heart felt sorrow. Mr. Eddy was a member of Uncas Lodge, No. 11 I. O. of O. F. of this city, and we append several resolutions passed at the last session of the society, expressive of their sense of the worth of their deceased brother, and their sympathy with the widow and her fatherless child, in this their time of affliction.

Whereas, an all-wise Providence has removed by death, our much lamented brother, Gilbert Eddy from among us and from his afflicted wife and child, Therefore,

Resolved, That we tender our warmest and most heartfelt sympathies to the bereaved widow of our deceased brother, and our earnest prayers that she may be sustained through this trying dispensation, and through life, by Him who has promised to be the widow's God and a Father to the fatherless.

Resolved, That we feel a deep interest in the welfare of the orphan now left to her care, and should the affection of a mother ever require any co-operation in measures for its good, that she be invited to look to us as brothers.

Resolved, That as a token of respect to the memory of our deceased brother, this Hall be draped in mourning for the term of thirty days.

Resolved, That the N. G. be authorized to draw on the Treasurer for the sum of —— dollars, and transmit the same together with a copy of these Resolutions to the widow of our deceased brother.

☞ Another destructive fire broke out in Newark, N. J., on Saturday morning week, in the buildings known as Hedenberg's Union works. These and a number of other buildings and a large amount of property besides, were destroyed. Estimated loss $80,330; insurance $16,400.

☞ A husband in Philadelphia advertises his wife, and says he will pay no debts of her contracting. The amiable lady replies that people need not be alarmed, as he pays *no debts of any kind.*

☞ The grand jury at Providence have returned true bills against the three Gordons for the murder of Amasa Sprague, last winter; the prisoners were brought into court and arraigned, and their trial was assigned for the second Monday in April.

☞ It is said that Congress pays $300 a session for *washing towels.* The Philadelphia Mercury thinks this is not strange, considering there are so many dirty fellows in Congress.

☞ A Mr. *Fagg*, it is said, is one of the two gentlemen to whom the *clearing up* of the laws of Tennessee has been assigned.

☞ An editor out west complains that he lost a case in court, was kicked by his lady love, received a genteel flogging from a brother, had a tooth drawn, lost twenty dollars at faro, and had his note protested, all on the same day.

☞ Some persons while boring for water near Fort Gratiot, Michigan, discovered a vein of pure hydrogen gas, which the farmers in the neighborhood are using to light their houses. So says an exchange paper.

☞ A Scotch paper states that during a storm in the Shetland Isles lately, a fisherman had his watch melted by lightning, without injury to himself or his clothes.

☞ Two paupers lately quarrelled in a Pennsylvania almshouse. One was killed by a blow from the other. Subject of the dispute—theology.

Tyler Meeting.—A great Tyler meeting was held on the 12th inst. at Williamsburg, Va., Mr. Tyler's late residence. The meeting was large and well conducted. It adjourned to assemble on the 23d of the present month. They are forcibly and effectively rallying throughout the country.—*N. Y. Aurora.*

The Rev. Mr. Carey, whose ordination by the Bishop of this diocese caused the breaking out of so wide a controversy, was a passenger on board the beautiful new packet brig Leopold O Donnell, Capt. Skinner which sailed on Saturday for Havanna, where he goes we are sorry to say, in search of relief from a pulmonary complaint.

ORIGINAL STAINED

The Election.

Below will be found the returns so far as they have been received at this office up to 12 o'clock M. Tuesday, our hour of going to press. In this city, it will be perceived, that the whigs have carried their candidate, by a large majority. They spent money enough to have succeeded even better than they have. The majority in this city for the whig candidate for Senator is so large that he is undoubtedly elected in the district, although this is not definitely ascertained as the votes on the State ticket have not been received from the several towns.

New London County sends 16 democratic Representatives to the Legislature to 10 whigs. In this respect she has done nobly. Windham will probably send a small majority of whig Representatives.

With regard to the prospect in the State at large, we must confess that it is somewhat doubtful. The hardest of the battle, we think, was fought in the Eastern Counties. If, therefore, the middle and western portions of the State have done their duty, the State is safe. It is our opinion, however, that there has been no election by the people, and possibly Baldwin may have received a small plurality on the popular vote.

The abolition vote in this city has fallen off about one-third from last year; so also in the county; and we presume the aggregate in the state will also be greatly diminished from last year, when the vote was 1872 for Gilletts.

Vote for Governor.

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

	Cleveland.	Baldwin.	Abo.	Scat.
Norwich,	593	744	49	0
Lebanon,	226	178	30	—
Bozrah,	115	86	9	—
Preston,	182	158		
Griswold,		22 maj.		
Franklin,	30 maj.	—		
Salem,	10 "			
Lyme,		20 "		
East Lyme,		16 "		
Waterford,	56 "			
Montville,		8 "		
New London,	104 "			
Groton,	78 "			
Stonington,		138 "		
Ledyard,	142	110		
Voluntown,	88 "			

Votes for Representatives in Norwich.

Dem.		Whig.		Abo.	
Fanning,	537	Robins,	733	Gager,	57
Sherman,	550	Huntington,	724	Barnes,	61

Votes for Senator in Norwich.

Brown, (dem.) 567 Rockwell (w) 746 Rowland (ab) 16

REPRESENTATIVES.

New London County.

Dem.		Whig.
New London,	2 Norwich,	2
Preston,	2 Griswold,	1
Franklin,	1 Lisbon,	1
Lebanon,	3 Lyme,	2
Bozrah,	1 East Lyme,	1
Colchester,	2 Montville,	1
Waterford,	1 Stonington,	2
Groton,	2	—
Ledyard,	1	10
N. Stonington,	2	
	16	

Salem, no choice—adj. sine die.

Windham County.

Dem.		Whig.
Windham,	2 Canterbury,	2
Hampton,	1 Plainfield,	2
Voluntown,	1 Sterling,	1
Killingly,	2 Brooklyn,	1
	Pomfret,	2

Thompson, and Woodstock, no choice—adj. sine die. Chaplain do.

Middlesex County.

Dem.		Whig.
East Haddam,	2	
Haddam,	2	

Tolland County.

Dem.		Whig.
Tolland,	2 Coventry,	2
Bolton,	1	
Hebron,	2	

Mansfield, no choice adj. Sine die.

Columbia has given 60 dem. maj. on the state ticket; no choice of representatives—adj. to next Monday.

Mowry Burgess, dem. senator in the 13th district, is elected; also the democratic candidate in the 7th, the Hon. Noyes Billings.

EXCITEMENT IN RHODE ISLAND.—The subject of the Rhode Island constitution and laws having been introduced in Congress, has given great offence to the algerines of that State, and in consequence of the authority to send for persons and papers, Gov. Fenner has called the Legislature together to consider the course to pursue. That body assembled in Providence. The Governor, in his message, says:—

Denying to the Congress of the United States any authority, under the Constitution, to interfere with the internal affairs of a State in the manner, in the form, and for the purposes assumed, I was perfectly satisfied that the *attitude* of our State on this occasion should be indicated by a silent contempt as all the efforts made to disturb our peace by persons in or out of the House of Representatives of the United States.

Anticipating the most salutary result from your deliberations, I commit to your wisdom and patriotism the protection of the rights, the honor, and the dignity of our State, resting confidently assured that your measures will be such as become Rhode Island men, and a Rhode Island Legislature. Most respectfully, &c.

JAMES FENNER.

Providence, March 29th, 1844.

☞ We are under obligations to Hon. Messrs. Collin, King, and R. D. Owen, Members of Congress, for repeated favors in the shape of public documents, for which they will please accept our thanks.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF NORWICH.

ARRIVED.

March 26, Slp. Fox, Hart, fm Long Island.
Steamer Worcester, Vanderbilt, fm N Y.
Slp North Bend, Butler, fm Branford.
28, Steamer Worcester, Vanderbilt fm NY.
Slp Brunette, Smith, fm Providence.
29, Slp Hudson, Coit, fm NY.
Slp Remark, Terry, fm L. I.
30, Steamer Worcester, Vanderbilt, fm NY
April 2, Steamer Worcester, Vanderbilt, fm NY

SAILED.

March 27th, Schr. Banner.
" Sch. Adventurer.
" Slp. Encore.
" Slp. DeWitt Clinton.
" 28th, Slp. Andrew Jackson.
" Slp. Fox.
" Slp. Energy.
" Clam boat, Traveller.
" Slp. Lady Adams.
" Slp. Remark.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

TUESDAY, March 26.

SENATE.—Mr. Benton concluded his speech on the Tariff question. A memorial for and remonstrance against the annexation of Texas were presented.

HOUSE.—The business first called up was the unfinished business originating in the alleged forgery of Henry Clay's opinion on the subject of the Tariff. Several motions and amendments were offered, and some debate ensued, when the Speaker made a summary decision that all debate was out of order and that the subject must go over, and his decision was sustained by the House.

WASHINGTON, Friday March 29th.

The Hon. John C. Calhoun arrived to-day in the boat from Potomac Creek, about 3 o'clock. He was detained one day in Charleston to receive the hospitalities of the citizens and the congratulations of his numerous friends. He took lodgings here at Fuller's Hotel. The proposed procession was dispensed with, and very properly; for nothing could be more repugnant to Mr. Calhoun's feelings than a public procession such as was contemplated, through the city of Washington.

Nearly the whole of to-day has been occupied in the House, by a discussion about Gen. Scott. First by an explanation as the cause of his ordering a Lt. Bragg to be arrested. It appears to have been a very high handed measure. After this a motion was introduced by Mr. J. W. Davis in Committee of the Whole to abolish the office of Major General. But this was rejected.

A bill was reported from the Post Office Committee, in compliance with the orders of the Post master General, to punish more effectually all persons who dare to carry mailable matter out of the mail. The bill imposes a penalty of $500 for every first offence, and so on in proportion, and imprisonment till the fine is paid; bail to be required the instant the accusation is made.

Nearly the whole of the balance of the day was occupied in discussing Mr. J. W. Davis's motion to abolish the office of major general of the army

Mr. Davis said Gen. Scott was paid nearly $10,000 and probably more, to sit here in his parlor and dictate to the House of Representatives and to the Secretary of war, like an over-grown overpaid, purse-proud insolent aristocrat. His office was a useless one; it was filching the money from the public Treasury.

Mr. Adams defended Gen. Scott, and said he deserved all the money he ever got from the Treasury.

Mr. Dromgoole said that he was the bravest man in the army; had alone won the battles of Lundy's Lane and Chippewa, and the fate and honor of the whole Northern army had rested on his shoulders—He had never filched any money from the Treasury.

The House ultimately refused to abolish the office, and also refused to reduce his pay from $350 a month to 250 a month.

WASHINGTON, March 28.

IN SENATE.—Quite a number of memorials from the State of New York against any change in the Tariff were presented.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of Mr. Evan's resolution declaring the bill to revise the compromise act a revenue. After some debate the bill was passed over for the present, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. Burke from the Library Committee, reported a bill extending the privilege of copyright to the authors of the Narrative and account of the Exploring Expedition.

A bill was reported by the chairman of the Committee on retrenchment regulating the pay of the Navy.

Mr Dromgoole offered the following, which was committed to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled; That the issue of Treasury notes made payable on their face one year after date, bearing a merely nominal rate of interest, and by endorsement thereon made payable at any time, on presentation at the depositories of the Treasury, is without authority of law.

A debate on the Tariff filled up the rest of the morning hour. Some amendments to the Army Appropriation Bill were subsequently passed in Committee of the Whole.

The committee then took up the bill to regulate the pay of the army of the United states, and for other purposes.

Mr. Davis, of Indiana, moved to amend it by inserting a clause abolishing the office of Major General.

Mr. Black of South Carolina, took the floor.

The committee rose and the House adjourned.

CONGRESS.—*In the Senate*, on Friday, the bill to reduce the rates of postage, and to limit the use of the franking privilege, and for the prevention of frauds on the Post-office Department, was under discussion, but no action was had upon it. The Senate then went into executive session, but made no confirmations. After which, the Senate adjourned until Monday

In the House on Saturday, several communications were received from the Treasury Department, in answer to the calls of the House. The speaker presented an able communication, from the Post Master General in relation to the smuggling of mail matter over the railroads, which was laid upon the table and ordered to be printed. The speaker presented several other executive communications, in answer to the calls of the House, which were appropriately referred. The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Weller in the chair, and took up the Army Appropriation bill.

DR. CONNEL'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR.—STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION. On October 6th, 1844, the Steamboat swiftsure exploded her boiler, and a number of her passengers were scalded, several of whom died before this Pain Extractor was applied to any. Others were upon the point of death being scalded from head to foot, and the flesh turned black, and seemed ready to drop from the bone, and the patients were writhing in the most excruciating agony. At this time the salve was applied to the sufferers, and the entire relief which they almost instantaneously received, surprised and astonished every beholder. In the course of five or six hours the flesh resumed its natural color, and all the pain and soreness ceased; and they were so quickly healed, leaving no scar nor redness, that scarce any body could believe it were possible, except those who saw for themselves. It was confidently believed that not a person would have died had this salve been applied to them in season. The above is testified to by the Captain, Crew and several of the passengers.

It is no less wonderful in curing the following diseases and casualities in addition to Scalds and Burns:

Chafe,	Chap,	Tetter,
Pimple,	Blotch,	Tooth Ache,
Fever Pains,	Hot Skin,	White Swelling,
Tender Feet,	Mumps,	Run Rounds,
Coldin Wounds,	Scrofula,	Eruptions,
Rough Hands,	Whitlow,	Easing of Corns,
Ague in Face,	Indolent,	Swellings,

And any thing inflamatory.

Caution,

Be very particular and ask; and take nothing but CONNEL'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR,—Find the *fac simile* of Comstock & Co, on it is Counterfeit. Price 25 cents, 50 cents and $1, per box.

J. L. DEVOTION and R. W. MATHEWSON, Agents for Norwich,—E. V. STODDARD, New London.

April 2d, '44. 19

A Valuable Medicine.

Dr. Brandreth's Vegetable Pills have proved themselves an effectual assistant of nature, having cured in the United States at least one hundred thousand persons of diseases which had been pronounced incurable by medical men of the first rank and standing.

These Pills, from the peculiar properties they possess, are calculated to cure disease, whatever be its name; all having the same origin, in any person in whom is the universal "breath of life," who partakes of the "universal" "one blood," of which are made all people who dwell upon the earth, and whose disorder arises from the "universal root," of all disease, namely, impurity or imperfect circulation of the blood. Those who are suffering from a bad state of health, will do well to give them a trial.

Married.

In this city, on the evening of the 19th, by Rev. Mr. Child, Mr. W. L. Nichols, to Miss Mary E. Grant, both of this city.

In Voluntown, on the 25th of March by Elder Chas. H. Weaver Capt. Thomas G. Kingsley of Franklin, to Miss Hannah M. Chapman of North Stonington. By the same at the same time and place, Mr. Charles H. Amesbury of Mystic, to Miss Eunice W. daughter of Col. Elihu M. Kingsley of Franklin. Also Mr. Walter Palmer, of Springfield Mass. to Miss Fanny Stewart of North Stonington. On the 24th. inst. by the same, Ichabod Hall of Groton, to Miss Rebecca Burdick of Voluntown.

Died.

In this town on the 12th ult. very suddenly John A. son of Arnold and Phila Gifford, aged 6 months and 10 days.

In Glocester, (Chepachet) R. I. on the 29th ult., Mr. Gilbert Eddy, son of Amasa Eddy, Esq. aged 27 years—the day of his death being his birth day. Possessed of a warm and generous heart, Mr. E. was beloved by all who knew him, and his death is much lamented by a large number of friends and acquaintances.

A LECTURE

WILL be delivered before UNCAS LODGE, No. 11 of the Independent Order of ODD FELLOWS on Tuesday evening, April 2nd, at ½ past 7 o'clock, at the TOWN HALL, by Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

The public are invited to attend. The body seats will be reserved for the Members of the Lodge, who will meet at their Hall at 7 o'clock.

PHILO M. JUDSON, *N. G.*
WM. C. POTTER, *Sec.*
April 2d. 19

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office, Norwich Ct., April 1st 1844.

Avery Allen	2	Jones G A	
Abel a Gardner		Judson James Jr.	
Allen Adaline A		Kinneth John	
Ai el William P		Kinsley Alpheus	3
Abbee Joseph		Kilg or Thomas	
Adams William		Lee Selah	
Allen Charles L		Latham Madison	
Al en Ethan		Lathrop F M	
Adgate Asahel		Lewis James	
A len Sarah W		Lee or William	
Avery I ney C		Longus Mrs	
Bradford G. D.		Latham Aaron	
Backus Frances		Little Philo	
Butcher Asher J		McGlaufliu	
Boynton Daniel S		Mayor Mary D	
Baldwin Emma A		Maynard Jesse	
Bingham Elijah		Miner John	
Bromley Dewey		Moor H Amos	
Barney		McLaughlin Jane	
Brown John		Merryfield Eliza	
Brown Abbey		McLaughlin Margaret	
Bates Elizabeth		Mott Parus H	
Green Michael		Moore Fran es E Mrs.	
Brewster William P		Martin George H	
Bailey Selden A		McAllister Duncan	
Bushnell Thomas C		Nelson John	
Brainard Rachel P		Northup Ann M	
Coit Sarah E		Noyes William	
Cook J H & D W		Noyes George W	2
Condon Sarah A		Otis E R	
Cowling Daniel		Otis Asa	
Callahan Sarah		Pason Marshall	2
Clark Keziah		Parsons John	
Coit or Cabot		Perkins Olive	
Case Catherine L		Parker Mary	
Carroll George		Porter Archippus S	
Calhoun George W		Phillips Dwight	
Cobur Hannah		Pratt William B	
Cutler Wm. H		Payne Mary A	
Comstock Sarah		Page Clark D	
Crocker Joseph		Preston George E	
Cook Geo. W		Park Eldridge	
Cook Justus		Preston John	
Chapman Sally		Rich Washington T	
Cook Charly		Roath Louisa B	
Carr H Marrill		Robinson Mary Ann E	
Carroll Joseph W		Raymond Hermon	
Carrol Patrick		Rogers Edwin W	
Palmer James		Robertson Caroline	
Dunham John	2	Rodger H William	
Downer John		Richards Charles T	
Daniels Charles W		Bayson Delia	
Derby Rufus		Sanbourn Adams	
Dowling Abner		Rogers Sally H	
Ellis Samuel		Sullivan Jerry	
Ellis Elizabeth		Smith Abby P	
Fling Foot		Smith Geo. W	
Fanning Lucy		Sterling Dan of	
Fitch & Co		Stone Maria H	
Foster Joseph B		Smith James L	
Francis John	2	Stanton Ezekiel	
Gallup Giles		Skinner Alexander	
Gear George W	2	Stores Jonathan	
Gear James		Shaw John	
Grant Lucius A	2	Snafflebaffy	
Gorham Benjamin S		Sabin Charles	
Gardner Joseph H		Salter Richard H	
Gifford Henrietta		Smith Horace	
Grainger William A		Southmayd Harriet M	
Godfrey Rebecca		Smith Sarah C	
Grainger William		Smith L & A G	
Greenwood Harriet		Turner Mary A	
Grant I A		Tomlinson Sarah	
Holmes Louisa		Tyler Permelia A	
Hults George		Tracy Calvin	
Holmes Joseph R		Tompkins Eliza A	
Hubbard Lucius C.	2	Tracy Rebecca	
Hazard Shiras J		Tanner Asahel	
Howe Oliver W		Tourtelot George	
Holmes Fanny M		Williams Charles C	
Hinkley Hannah		Weld S L	
House Nicolas		Williams C C	
Halliday Patrick		White Jerusha B	
Howard Jane A		Wright Otis	
Heath Caroline M		Winslow Ann E	
Harrington Mary A		Ward Richard Jun.	
Hapgood Nahum R		Winchester James	
Hall Eaton F		Whitehead W	
Hoyt James S		Walker Mary Ann	
Hodges Julia F		Worthington William	
Hurlbut William		Wentworth Noyes S	
Hutchins J S		Welch Michael	
Hobby Timothy		Wade George W	
Harris John B		Wright John	
Howe Mr.		Walsh Michael	
Hodges William		Walsh John	

☞ Persons calling for the above Letters will please to say—they are advertised.

N. B. All Letters intended to be sent out of the U. States, by ship or steamer, the inland postage must be paid or they will not be forwarded.

10 ENOCH C. CHAPMAN, P. M.

Paper Hangings,

THOMAS ROBINSON,

HAS just added to his before large Stock, seven thousand Rolls of Paper Hangings of all qualities. Merchants and others are invited to call and examine his Stock.

April 2d. 19

NEW BOOKS.

THOS. ROBINSON has just rec'd Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures and Mines, containing a clear exposition of their principles & practice.

Ewbank's Descriptive Account of Hydraulics and other Mechanics, &c.

Professor Liebig's Elementary Instructions in Chemical Analyses.

Companion to Dr. Ure's Dictionary of Arts and Manufacturers applied to Chemistry by Edward A. Parnell.

Smith's Productive Farming.

The Farmers Manual.

Life of Napoleon illustrated with 300 Engravings, in 2 vols.

April 3d. 19

Great bargains.

SWISS night caps, a new article, for 8 cts. Common caps for 5 cts. Table Cloths from 25 to 67 cts. Pure linen hdks. 9 cts. another lot of those cheap brown hose 9 cts. Common hose 6 cts. Cotton hdks. 5 cts. 20 yards Venetian Carpeting for $2 50. Taylors Spool Thread of 300 yards for 6 cts. Pearl Buttons 2 cts. doz. Heavy Brown Shirting at 6¼ cts. enough Carpeting for a long pair of stairs for 50 cts. Rugs 25 and 50. You can get the most goods for the least money at A. WATTLES & CO.

Cheap Cash Store, No. 21 Shetucket street.

April 4 1844. 3 w 19

The old Coon is yet Alive!!

AND is this day landing from Sloops, Lady Adams and Andrew Jackson, a good assortment of **Fresh Groceries and Provisions,** selected with great care, and will be sold low for CASH, or exchanged for Farmers' produce; at the Old Stand, No. 36 WATER-STREET.

by D. P. COON.

Norwich, April 2d '44. 19

ELY & CO.

ARE now offering a first rate assorted stock of *FURNISHING GOODS*, consisting of bleached and brown Sheetings, linen Sheetings, Tickings, Burlaps, Russia Diapers, Crash, brown linen and Damask Table Covers, worsted and cotton Fancy colored Spreads, Counterpanes, Curtain Cambrics, Carpetings, Damask Napkins, Doylers &c, &c, cheaper than the cheapest at their old stand.

33 and 35 Shetucket-st.

April 2d. 19

Crape Chusans, Challys,

EOLIANS, SATIN, BROCADES, FIGURED and PLAIN ALPACCAS. Also, a lot of MOURNING CHUSANS extra rich, may now be found at ELY & CO'S.

March 2d. t19

Silks! Silks!

SUCH as the Camelion Brocades, Heliotrope, blue black Gro de Royal, light do, Satin striped do, plain and striped Armures Gro de Rhine, Gro de Swiss and every other style a person wishes at

ELY & CO'S.

April 2d. t19

BRADCLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,

THE best assortment of the above goods of every color and quality—English and American manufacture—bought at low prices and selling at less prices than any others offered in this city. A single glance at their extensive stock is sufficient to convince and person that they possess advantages in the cloth trade that place them beyond the power of a rival.

ELY & CO.

April 2d. 19

☞ Impurity of Blood causes Pain and

occasions disease upon that part of the body which from any causes may be weakest. Thus in persons whose blood is impure, should they have a cold, the impure matter would settle upon their lungs, and consumption be the trouble; so with other affections. All trouble is saved by using the BRANDRETH PILLS, which cannot injure, and which cannot be overdone. Only use them in the commencement of any disease, use them in full doses and you will be up and well, while those who are too wise to take such a simple medicine, are bed-ridden, or prematurely end their days. The Brandreth Pills are only beginning to be appreciated; they are found to never deceive; they are the only internal medicine required in this climate.

Be careful of pretended universal purgatives, which cannot be used without injury to the body as Brandreth's Pills can. What are they? Are they not imitations of the Brandreth Pills recommended in advertisements stolen from Dr. Brandreth? Were they not originally counterfeit pills porporting to be the genuine Brandreth Pills? But in consequence of the new labels on the Brandreth Pills boxes are they not obliged to come out under colors equally false? Observe the makers and travelling agents? Are they not men whom Dr. Brandreth hath cast off, not for good conduct truly? Is this not true as applicable to the *pretended "Indian,"* and, in fact, to nearly all the advertised pills of the day? Shall the public trust their lives in the hands of those unprincipled men? Surely not.

The Brandreth Pills *give strength* for weakness—they are liked best by those who have taken the most of them. Dr. Brandreth can give *personal* reference to thousands who have been *restored* from a bed of sickness by their use, when every other means had proved entirely unavailable. These cases are continually occuring in this city and in every part of the Union. Get Brandreth's Pills if you are not perfectly healthy, and they will restore you—if medicine can do it—because they expel those humors which are the cause of impurity of the blood, and at the same time the body is strengthened by the operation of this most excellent medicine.

The following names are a list of Dr. B. Brandreth's agents in New London Co.

Norwich, R. W. Roath; New London, Nathan Belden; Colchester, L. A. Kellogg; Franklin, Amasa L. Hyde; Liberty Hill, Austin Gay; Lebanon, Gurdon Robinson; Yantiville, Tracy, Huntington & Co.; Fitchville, S. Fitch; Norwich Town, Geo. D. Fuller; Milltown, Wm. B. Hull; Stonington, Horace Lewis; Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Portersville, Smith, Cady &Co; Centre Groton, R. W. Smith; Groton, John Hudson; Hamburg, H. A. Brockway; Salem, E. S. Williams; Montville, James Turner; Hadlyme, Z. Brockway.

April 4th. 19

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!!

SUPERFINE Cashmere, Wool, Broche, and Silk Damask Shawls. Also, Mous de Laine, Cotton Broche, figured and plain Wool Damask, fancy colors and Mourning, for sale by ELY & CO.

April 3d. 19

THE Copartnership of WHITE & GREEN, is this day by mutual consent dissolved.

JAMES T. WHITE,
CHARLES GREEN.

The business will be continued by the subscriber,

CHARLES GREEN.

Norwich, March 28th, 1844. 3w19

Garden Seeds,

20 BOXES, Wethersfield Garden Seeds; for sale by JOHN L. DEVOTION.

No. 119 Main-st. one door East of Quinebaug Bank.

April 3d. 6w19

Notice.

THE use of the slips in the first Baptist Meeting House Norwich will be sold at Auction for the term of one year, on Thursday evening April 11th 1844. Sale to commence at 7 o'clock P. M.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having set up in this place one of *Clevelands celebrated Machines with MARBLE BLOCKS* for

PRESSING BONNETS,

and engaged a Man of superior Workmanship, we are prepared to alter, bleach and Press Straw, Florence, Fancy Bonnets, and Leghorn Hats in a Style superior to any other Establishment in this State at very short Notice.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

Price for Bleaching & Pressing 25 cts.

No 17 Shetucket St. Norwich.

HITCHCOCK & PAYSON.

April 4th 19.

Books Stationery &C.,

THOMAS ROBINSON,

HAS just made a larger addition to his Stock of BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Among them may be found several new Books and Standard Works, in Elegant Bindings, also beautiful Note and Letter Paper, and a great variety of Fancy Stationery &c.

Norwich, April 1st. 3w19

Who believes!

THAT the Dry Goods sold so cheap at the "ROUND BLACK SIGN" 31 Shetucket street were stolen.

April 3rd. 3 w 19

Canadian Horse Liniment,

THIS Article is one of the most Valuable Remedies, ever discovered; for Sprains, Bruises, Galls, Scratches, Fresh Wounds, and Sores of every description on Horses. Sold only by

WILLIAM S. TYLER,
and SAMUEL TYLER.

Norwich, March 6th, '44 3m18

CONNECTICUT BONNET STORE.

NEW GOODS! SPRING GOODS!!

APRIL 1st., 1844.

HITCHCOCK & PAYSON,

Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

STRAW GOODS!

RIBBONS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, BAND BOXES, &c. &c.

FOR CASH!

AT No. 17 SHETUCKET STREET,

NORWICH Conn.

HAVING made extensive arrangements for their Spring Trade they are prepared to exhibit a *LARGE AND FASHIONABLE STOCK OF BONNETS!* of every description of their own Manufacture of Florence, Rutland, and Fancy Braids, also Neapolitans, Fancy do; Birdeye and Prince Alberts, Rice Rutlands, English do; French Chips, Domestic Straws, &c. &c. Also a Rich Assortment of Fancy Dress Hats & Caps; together with a heavy and well selected Stock of MILLINERY GOODS, and Artificial Flowers;—comprising in all the largest and most desirable Stock of Bonnets and Millinery Goods, ever introduced into this Market.

They pledge themselves to offer their GOODS at prices that will bear a comparison with any other establishment in the United States. Confident that their Stock will at all times be worthy of the attention of Purchasers, they respectfully solicit a call.

BONNETS altered Bleached and Pressed in the best manner, at Short Notice. Price for Bleaching and Pressing, 25 cts.

Norwich, April 3d. '44. 19

Norwich & Worcester Rail-Road,

ARRANGEMENT FOR APRIL.

STEAM BOAT TRAIN leaves Allyn's Point every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Morning, upon the arrival of the Boat from New York.

Leaves Worcester same days at 6½ P. M. or immediately upon the arrival of the train from Boston.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave daily (Sundays excepted,)
Norwich, 5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
Worcester, 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAIN.

Leave Norwich, 6½ A. M.
Worcester, 7½ A. M.

FARES are less when paid at the Ticket Office, than when paid in the Cars.

EMERSON FOOTE, Supt.

Norwich, April 1st, 1844 19

FOR NEW LONDON DAILY

THE NEW STEAMER ANGELINA,

CAPT. LOVELL.

COMMENCED her regular Trips on Wednesday, March 27th.

Leaving Norwich, at 8 o'clock A. M.
" New London, at about half-past 3 P.M.

For further information, enquire of E. A. BILL.

Norwich, April 3d. '44 19

YOUNG HYSON, OLD HYSON,

AND Gun Powder TEAS, good and cheap. Say from 34 to 50 cts. to the pound. 35 Water Street, by D. P. COON.

April 3d. 19

GRASS SEED,

OF every variety for sale by D. P. COON.

36 Water-Street.

April 3d, 1844. 19

A Complete Assortment

OF the finest quality of MOLASSES and SUGARS, can be found at the Old Stand of D. P. COON.

36 Water-Street, Norwich.

April 3d, '44. 19

NEW

SPRING GOODS.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS!!

ARE now offered to persons wishing to purchase Dry Goods, by ELY & Co., 33 and 35 Shetucket-Street, who are now opening the richest stock of SPRING GOODS in this city, which they are prepared to sell at prices so low as to place competition out of the question.

Norwich, April 3d. '44. 19

Prints and deLaines,

12 CASES PRINTS, direct from the manufacturers agents. Also, 70 pieces of MOUSE de LAINES, of beautiful style and quality. Call at ELY & CO'S.

No. 33 and 35 Shetucket-street.

March 3d. t19

Chemicals &c.,

SULPHATE Quinine, Iodiate of Iron, Hydriodate of Potash, Nitrate Silver, Strychnine, Chloride Zinc, Elatrum, Cyanuret of Potassium, Blue Pill, Citrate of Iron, Iodine, Protoiodide of Mercury, Sulph. Morphine, Piperine, Dovers Powders, Deutiodide of Mercury, Pulv. Antimonialis, Tart Antimony, Extract Aconita, Caustic Potash, Extract Belladonna, Oil Black Pepper, Chloride Soda, Croton Oil, Phosphate Iron, Oil Valerian, Phosphorus, Harwregah Salts, Kreasote, Henry's Magnesia, Flower's Benzoin, Eau. Knori's Sulph Potash, Phosphate Soda, Prussic, Acid, &c.; for sale by JOHN L. DEVOTION.

No. 119 Main-st. one door East of Quinebaug Bank.

April 3d. 6w19

Perfumery, Cosmetics, &C.

MILK of Roses, Cologne Water, Bay Rum, Rowland's Genuine Macassar Oil, Balm Columbia, Buffalo Oil, Lip Salve, Lavender Water, Pearl Powder, East India Hair Dye, Bears Oil, Freckle Wash, Depilatory Powder, Bears Grease, Tooth Powder, Shaving Cream, Tooth Paste, Windsor Soap, James' Hair Tonic, Hair Powder, Cologne Stands, Powder Puffs, Nursery and Rose Toilett Powder, Cold Cream, Cream of Lillies, Water of Beauty, Gourand's Powdres Subtiles, Tooth Wash, Spanish Lilly White, Court Plaster, Tooth and Hair Brushes, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c., for sale by JOHN L. DEVOTION.

No. 119 Main-st. one door East of Quinebaug Bank.

April 3d, '44. 3m19

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS,

Freights Reduced,

ON and after Monday April 1st, the Rates of Freights by Steam Boats, at 4 cents per foot for measurement goods by weight 2½ per cwt.

E. A. BILL.
Steam Boat, Agent.

Norwich, April 3d, 1844. 19

At a Court of Probate holden at Windham, and for the District of Windham on the 24th day of March, A. D. 1844.

Present, EDWARD S. MOSELEY, Judge, for the District of Hampton holding said Court.

ON motion of Waldo Bingham Administrator, on the estate of Lydia Stanford, late of Windham within said District, deceased: This Court doth decree that six months be allowed and limited for the creditors of said estate to exhibit their claims against the same to the Administrator; and directs that public notice be given of this order by advertising in a newspaper published in Norwich, and by posting a copy thereof on the public sign post in said town of Windham nearest the place where the deceased last dwelt.

Certified from Record,

A. A. SUTHAM, Clerk.

April 3d 1844. 19

NEW LONDON COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

THE annual meeting of this Society will be held on at the City Hotel in New London, on Thursday, 11th day of April next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

As suggestions from the committee on the reorganization of the State Society will be submitted to the meeting, a full attendance is particularly desirable.

RUFUS W. MATHEWSON, Clerk.

Norwich, March 25, 1844. 3w 18

Copartnership,

THE subscriber have this day formed a Copartnership under the name and firm of GARDNER & BUTTS, for the purpose of doing a Grocery and Provision business, at

No. 13 Water-street,
next west of Norton Converse & Co.

DANIEL GARDNER.
HENRY L. BUTTS.

Norwich, April 3d. 19

Notice.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of LOVELL [illegible] this day by mutual consent dissolved.

JOS. H. LOVELL.
FREEMAN LOVELL.
HENRY L. BUTTS.

N. B. The Grocery business will be continued in the store next west of Messrs. Norton Converse & Co. by GARDNER & BUTTS, who are authorized to settle the accounts of Lovell Butts & Co.

Norwich, April 3d. 19

TEA, COFFEE, AND SUGAR,

ANOTHER CHEST of that prime Young Hyson Tea; at 50 cts. per pound. Old Java Coffee; 10 pound for the dollar. Best Brown Havana Sugar, 12 lb for the dollar. GROCERIES in proportion.

CLARK & CO.

No. 27 Water-Street.

Norwich, March 27th '44. 18

CORN & OATS,

100 BUSHELS, prime North River CORN. For sale by CLARK & CO.

No. 27 Water-street.

March 27. 18

CIGARS & TOBACCO,

20 M. CUBA CIGARS.
50 do. Kentuck do.
25 do. Half Spanish.
200 doz. Spanish Smoking Tobacco.
500 Pounds damaged Tobacco, valuable to use for killing ticks on sheep, &c. For sale low, by

CLARK & CO.

No. 27 Water-Street.

March 27th. 18

BOSTON PACKETS,

THE Schooner MAIL, Capt. CH. WELLS
" " SPY, Capt. LEWIS

HAVE commenced running between Norwich and Boston, for the season, and will take freight on the most reasonable terms. For further information enquire of

HAWES, GRAY & CO. Boston.
H. WHITAKER & CO. Commercial-street, Norwich, Ct.

March 24th, '44 19

JOHN MYERS,

DEALER IN

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES

OF THE FINEST QUALITY, AND MANUFACTURER OF

JEWELRY,

No. 80 Chatham-st.

NEW YORK.

All articles purchased of him not approved of, will be exchanged. Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange. The highest price paid for old Gold and Silver.

February 29, t14

Sand's Sarsaparilla,

ALSO

COMSTOCKS, and CARPENTERS SARSAPARILLA. For sale by JOHN L. DEVOTION.

(No. 119 Main-st. one door East of Quinebaug Bank.)

March 27th. 3m

NOTICE.

TRI-WEEKLY LINE TO NEW YORK.

THE Steamer Cleopatra Capt. I. E. Dutton, will leave Norwich on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 o'clock P. M. or on the arrival of the Cars from Boston. She will leave New York on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 3 o'clock P. M.

THE FARE, by the Boat, from Norwich, or Allen's Point $2.00. The Boat will on her passage from New York, after landing Rail Road passengers at the point, proceed to Norwich whenever the state of the River permits, and remain there until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. No extra charge to passengers or freights by the Boat between Allen's point or at Norwich.

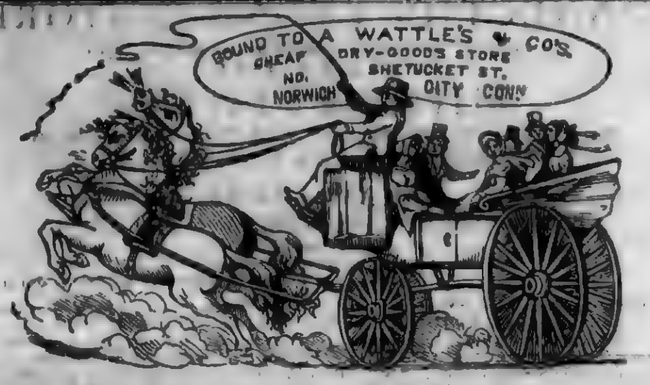
N. B. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of said Boat—or owners.

E. A. BILL.
Agent for the above Boat.

Norwich, Nov. 16th, 1843. t39

PATENT MACHINES.

THE cheapest and best Horse Powers ever offered to the public for driving Circular Saws, Cider, Shingle and Sugar Mills, Turning Lathes, Threshing Machines, &c. Also the best Threshing Machines for grain and hay seed, may be had of the subscriber—also the right to vend them in various par



A. WATTLES & CO.,

HAVING REMOVED TO 21 SHETUCKET-STREET,

(A FEW DOORS SOUTH OF THEIR OLD STAND,)

BEG LEAVE to inform their customers that their accommodations at the NEW STORE, enable them to keep a much larger assortment of goods and on account of the great saving of labor they can afford to sell at much less prices than at the old stand. We have made larger purchases in Carpeting, and have devoted one room to the sale of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CARPETING.

And we pledge ourselves not to be undersold, (of the same quality and style) by any store in the State. We are determined to sustain our reputation for selling WOOLLENS, *cheaper* than any other establishment in New England; and we will cut BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and SATINETTS, as low as they can be purchased of Jobbing Houses in New York, for we purchase of "first hands" for cash, and our customers can save a retail Profit. We have devoted one room to the sale of ***Fancy Goods,*** of the best quality; and in selling these our motto is, *large sales at small profits.* Our Domestic Department is full, and we shall remember that "the nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling." We are agents for the best Dye House in Boston. Only one dollar for dying Ladies' Dresses.

For Dry Goods Carpeting, Looking Glasses, Rugs, Matting, Window Shades' &c, call at the "cheap Store."

21 SHETUCKET-STREET.

Norwich, March 27th. 3w18

NEW DRY GOODS STORE!

AND AN ENTIRE STOCK OF

NEW SPRING GOODS.

LINCOLN & WILLIAMS

Are this day opening at the large and commodious New Store

No. 24 SHETUCKET-STREET,

A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF NEW SPRING GOODS purchased mostly of the importers, and from the New-York Auctions, for cash, at the very lowest prices; and will be sold for cash only, at a very small advance from cost. The assortment comprises almost every article that can be called for in the way of Dry Goods.

Among which are coarse and superfine **Broadcloths and Cassimeres,** of almost every color. Black, blue, lavender and mixed SATINETS. Tweed and fancy CASSIMERES for spring. New styles **Silks**—the richest the market affords, one lot very superior wide SATIN STRIPE CAMELION, and a variety of low priced PLAID AND STRIPED SILKS at great bargains. Extra heavy black, Gro de Rhine; also, wide black and blue black Silks.

Satin Vestings.

White Satin, low price Silks, Sarnetts, Linsts, and a general assortment of Silk Goods.

Shawls.

Cashmere, Muslin deLaine, Damask, Paris Black Embroidered, and other styles.

All Wool DeLaines.

Some very beautiful, 40 per cent less than N. York prices. Also, cheap DeLAINES of new patterns, at less than last years prices.

Sateens.

A new article for Ladies' Dresses, cheaper and better than some goods at do his the price.

Very fine Alpacas.

Suitable for Mourning Dresses.

ALSO, *Prints, Hosiery, Gloves, Tailors Trimmings, Gimps, Mitts, &c.* &c. together with many other goods too numerous to mention; but which will be shown with pleasure to all who will favor us with a call—and prices named that will we are confident insure a share of public patronage.

☞ The one price system will be adhered too as closely as is consistent with the trade of this place.

Norwich, March 13th, 1844. tf16

Dissolution.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between HENRY HARRIS & DANIEL F. SMITH, under the name and firm of HARRIS & SMITH, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

HENRY HARRIS.
DANIEL F. SMITH.

Norwich, March 1st, 1844. 16

New Stock of Hard Ware GOODS.

CHARLES A. CONVERSE,

139 MAIN-STREET,

Dealer in Hard Ware, Cuttery, Guns, Pistols, Military and Fancy Goods, Saddle and Harness Furniture, &c. &c.

DURING the past month has been making some valuable additions to his Stock of Foreign and Domestic Hard Ware Goods; imported direct from Birmingham, Sheffield and received from the manufactories in this Country.

These Goods will be sold to the Trade, at New York wholesale prices, or at retail on the most favorable terms. Main-street.

March, 20th. 6w17

SOLAR LAMPS,

A LARGE Stock of this new, and beautiful article has been lately received; consisting of

6 doz. Suspending Solar Lamps.
6 doz. Side do do.
6 doz. Parlour, do. with plain and cut shades.

The above article is the same which obtained the Gold Medal, at the late fair of the American Institute at N. Y. CHARLES A. CONVERSE.

139 Main-street.

March 20th. 6w17

MORE NEW GOODS.

R. H. AVERY

HAS received this morning direct from an importer, some of the most splendid patterns of Cashmere for ladies dresses which were ever offered in the market. Also, Linen Chusans, Imperial Crape De Lanes, M. DeLaines, Prints, &c., of the very newest styles. All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, for cash, by

R. H. AVERY.

March 20 3w17

Chemical Oil,

FOR sale by JOHN L. DEVOTION.
No. 119 Main-Street.
one door East of the Quinebaug Bank.

March 20th. 6w17

Ladies' Cravats and Gloves.

JUST opened an extensive lot of Gloves, Mitts, Hosiery, Cravats, some decidedly beautiful Linen Hdkfs., Long Lawns, Laces and Edgings, Muslins, Jaconet and Swisses Cambrics, plain, striped and plaid, &c., all cheap enough to suit. For sale by

R. H. AVERY.

March 20 3w17

To Let,

A TENEMENT in West Chelsea now occupied by Mr. Pomeroy Clark. The House is new, and convenient for a man of business; possession given first of April.

E. A. BILL.

March 18th. 17

Metheglin,

A SUPERIOR article, for sale by

R. W. MATHEWSON.

March 20th. 17

Camphene,

A NEW supply just received, also Spirit Gas for sale by R. W. MATHEWSON.

March 20th. 17

PATENT OFFICE, 9th March, 1844.

ON the petition of Elisha H. Holmes, of Norwich, Connecticut, praying for an extension of a patent granted to said Holmes for an improvement in excavators, &c., for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 16th day of November, 1844.

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office, on the 2d Monday in November next, at 12 o'clock, A. M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the Mechanics, printed at Washington, D. C.; the Sun printed at Baltimore; the American Sentinel and Mercantile Advertiser, printed at Philadelphia; the Aurora, printed at New-York, the News, printed at Norwich, Ct., and the Times, printed at Boston, once a week for three successive weeks previous to the said second Monday in November next.

H. L. ELLSWORTH,
Commissioner of Patents.

P.S. Editors of the above named papers will please copy, and send their bills to the Patent Office, with a paper containing this notice.

March 20. 3w17

BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, Satinetts & Vestings,

OF Every Style and Quality, can be found at *prices that will defy competition from any quarter,*—"no mistake about this," call and see at

AVERY'S.

March 20th. 17

IRA GORTON,

DRAPER & TAILOR,

OVER MR. DORANCE LADD'S CONFECTIONARY STORE OPPOSITE THE NORWICH BANK,

WOULD GIVE

NOTICE,

THAT having so far recovered his health as to attend to his business again, he is ready to wait on old and new customers, whose patronage he again solicits. Having receives the latest fashions from New York, and having none but the best workmen (New York workmen not excepted,) he will warrant all work done at his shop to be of the best kind and done at short notice. He would inform the tailors out of town that they can have the fashions by sending to the subscriber after them.

N. B. People out of town sending to Norwich to get cutting done will please call upon the subscriber as he does all of his cutting himself, and will warrant all garments cut to suit his customers.

IRA GORTON.

Norwich, March 27th, '44. tf16

Brushes.

A GOOD assortment for sale by JOHN L. DEVOTION, No. 119 Main st., one door east of Quinebaug Bank.

Feb. 14. 6w 13

JOHN L. DEVOTION,

(Of the late firm of **Tyler & Devotion.**)

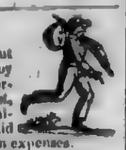
RESPECTFULLY announces that he will continue the Drug, Medicine, Chemical, Paints, Oil and Dye Stuff business at the Store lately occupied by the Quinebaug Bank.

No 119 Main-Street,

where he will be happy to see his friends and former Patrons.

Norwich, Jan. 31st. 3m16

Run Away



FROM the subscribers, on or about the 13th inst., an apprentice boy named Edward Chamberlain. All persons are hereby notified not to trust, harbor or employ him, on the penalty of the law. Whoever returns said runaway shall pay $2 and his own expenses.

WILLIAMS & BAKER.

Norwich, March 20th, 1844. 3w 17

Apprentices Wanted.

TWO likely and industrious lads are wanted immediately as apprentices to the Blacksmithing business. Those from the country would be preferred.

WILLIAMS & BAKER, Central Wharf.

Norwich, March 20th.

JOHN L. DEVOTION

HAVING experienced no inconvenience in consequence of the late fire, is prepared to offer his friends and the public an extensive assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Brushes, Perfumery, Surgeon's Instruments, Glass ware, Window Glass, &c., at as low a rate as the same can be purchased elsewhere.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and others, are invited to call at

No. 119 Main street,
one door east of the Quinebaug Bank.

Feb. 26 6w 16

Medicinal Wines, &c.

OLD MADIRA, Port, Lisbon, and other kinds of Wines. Old French Brandy, Holland Gin, old Scotch and Irish Whiskey, old Rums &c., selected with particular care expressly for medicinal purposes, and are warranted Pure, for sale by

JOHN L. DEVOTION.
119 Main-Street.
one door East of the Quinebaug Bank.

March 20th. 6w17

Dr. Field's,

Anodyne Shaving Cream,

ALL who prefer a real luxury to the barbarous butchery of bad Soap, bad Razor, and bad shaving, would do well to try this splendid article, which has received the first premium, awarded by the American Institute; for sale by

JOHN L. DEVOTION.

No. 119 Main-st. one door East of Quinebaug Bank
March 20th. 6w17

PORTLAND, Me. Jan. 20, 1844.

This is to certify that I have for a long time been very badly afflicted with a disease of the lungs. I used numerous medicines, but still found myself in a very low condition, and failing fast. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Wister's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and being nearly discouraged, I stopped taking all other medicines, and began to use the Balsam, which I procured here. I took one bottle according to directions, and found immediate and complete relief. I can cheerfully recommend this Balsam to all who are afflicted with any disease of the lungs.

WM. W. WISWELL.

For sale in Norwich, by R. W. MATHEWSON.
March 20. 17

Sherman's Lozenges.

FOR sale by JOHN L. DEVOTION.
No. 119 Main-street,
one door East of the Quinebaug Bank.

March 20th. 6w17

Notice.

ANY INDIVIDUAL, in Greenville, Norwich, or any other place, who alleges that he has receipts for making my medicines, and who declares that he obtained receipts for manufacturing them from Boston, or other places, are untrue; such medicines are spurious, and I warn the people against them.

J. C. KELLEY, A. B.

March 20th. 17

POTASHES, &c.

FIRST sort Potashes and Sal Soda for sale by

WM. S. TYLER.

March 20 17

First Sort,

POTASHES and Sal Soda, for sale by

J. L. DEVOTION,
No. 119 Main-street.
One door East of the Quinebaug Bank.

Norwich, Feb. 21. 3m13

Snuff and Tobacco,

MACCABOY Snuff; American Germ. Snuff. Mrs. Miller's Smoking and Chewing Tobacco. For sale by JOHN L. DEVOTION.

No. 119 Main-st., one door East of Quinebaug Bank.
Corner of "burnt district," No. 1.

Norwich, March 6th, 1844. 6w16

Live Geese Feathers.

A PRIME lot, for sale by

LINCOLN & WILLIAMS,
24 Shetucket-street.

March 9th. tf17

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having purchased of T. F. Albertson his entire Stock, Tools and Fixtures, feel prepared and competent to enter into any contract in our line of business. All kinds of work pertaining to the House, Ship, Sign and ornamental

PAINTING,

IMITATIONS OF WOOD

of all kinds, Granite and Marble of all descriptions, well executed in the very best workmanlike manner and at short notice.

PAPER-HANGING & GLAZING,

executed in the best manner and with despatch.

☞ Paints and Stains of all colors, mixed and prepared ready for use at our Paint Shop, first door south of Bolles' new brick block, Market Square.

N. B. None but first rate workmen employed by

NICHOLS & CHAPMAN.

Norwich, March 13, 1844. tf16

COAL.

THE subscriber is now prepared to furnish for Family use and for manufacturing purposes, the above article, of superior quality, and at prices satisfactory.

JOHN G. HUNTINGTON,

August 9th, 1843—3m37. [Central Wharf.

BOARD.

A Gentleman, and Wife can be accommodated with board, and pleasant rooms. Also three young Gentlemen; Terms reasonable. Enquire at the office of the News.

Norwich, Jan. 17th, 1844. tf8

PERFUMERY.

A GENERAL assortment; for sale by

JOHN L. DEVOTION.
No. 119 Main-street,
one door East of the Quinebaug Bank.

Norwich, March 13th, '44. 6w16

SURVEYOR AND CIVIL ENGINEER.

A. KENNEDY,

Offers his services to the public as a Surveyor and Engineer, and will be happy to receive the orders of those who may wish his services in the line of his profession. Office Main-street, over the newspaper office of *Safford & Park.*

Norwich, Dec. 13th, 1843. 3m3

Linseed Oil and White Lead,

FOR sale in quantities, to suit purchasers by

JOHN L. DEVOTION.
No. 119 Main-street,
one door East of the Quinebaug Bank.

Norwich, March 13th, 1844. 6w16

COAL.

ANTHRACITE COAL of various kinds in the Lump, or broken and screened, for sale by the Cargo or single Ton by

EDWARD CHAPPELL,
Central Wharf.

Norwich, Sept. 12. 42

FERRE'S

CREAM OF SAPONINE,

A NEW ARTICLE FOR SHAVING.

WHICH *Surpasses all others* in making a rich and permanent lather, without irritating the skin. N. B. Any Gentleman can purchase a pot of *Ferre's Cream,* and use it *one month,* and if it does not please him, can return it and the money will be refunded. Be sure you get *Ferre's Cream Saponine,* and not be put off with an other article as some have been—see that my name is on the label as none other is genuine.

E. C. FERRE.

For sale in Norwich by W. S. TYLER, C. OSGOOD and R. W. MATHEWSON.

Jan. 17th, 1844. 6m8

The undersigned, having used the Cream of Saponine, of which Mr. E. C. Ferre, of Middletown, Ct., is the sole Proprietor, are happy to award him our testimonials in its favor. Considering the expedition of making the lather, its superior qualities when made its softening effects on the beard, and its curative qualities on the skin, we do not hesitate to recommend it to the public, as the best Shaving cream, either *domestic* or *imported* now in use. Middletown, Nov. 3d, 1843.

E. A. Russell, H. N. Fowler, E. W. N. Starr, J. C. Lyman, E. Noyes, A. H. Bush, J. Johnston, L. Hubbard, E. Lacy, E. H. Hubbard, H. Hubbard, W. G Howard, J. Arnold, G. Sickles, J. A. Pierce, C. Woodward, W. B. Casy, T. G. Mather, S. Chase, S. B. Whitmore, H. Clark, N. Smith, D. Harrison, H. W. Fisk, W. P. Southmayd W. D. Starr, S. Emery, J. W. Baldwin, A. Churchill, W. W. Bacon, W. Foster, D. H. Chase, G. H. Taylor, C. H. Jackson, T. Beardman, H. Gardiner, C. H. Pelton, A. Beach, W. S. Camp, G. W. Beach, H. Smith, A. Newton, jr A. Merriman, L. C. Hubbard, J. H. Taylor, Wm. Jarvis, A. W. Smith, E Crofoot.

N. B.—Never purchase a pot of the above Shaving Cream, without my name is written on the pot.

E. C. FERRE.

Jan. 17th, 1844. 6m8

NEW SPRING GOODS!

Now opening 50 cases of fresh Goods adapted to the spring trade comprising all styles of Staple and Fancy Goods.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION has been paid to the Cloth trade by an Experienced Purchaser, so that Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Sattinets, and Trimmings will be sold much cheaper than ever.

SILKS, Fig'd Shaded, watered, Striped and Oriental dress silks; Extra Blk, and Blue Blk, Gros de Odier, Grosde Rhin Mattroni; Italian Florences, Bonnet Silks, Rich Hat and Cap Ribbons, Laces, Crapes, Bombasines, Alepines, Alpaccas, Eolienses, Chalieys, Rich de Laines in endless variety; Chusans, Tissues, &c. cheaper than ever:

SHAWLS, White, Blk, Green and mode colored Cashmere, Brocha, Ecossies, Damask de Laines, Highland and Rob-Roys full 20 per cent less than in 1843.

FURNISHING GOODS, Table Linens, Damask Cloths, Napkins, Diapers, Linen Sheetings, Pillow Case Linens, Oriental counterpanes, Marseilles Quilts, 5-4 Sheetings, Fine and Heavy 4-4 and 5-4 Brown Goods, Burlaps, Tickings.

CARPETS, Rich new patterns at less than manufacturers prices, Rugs, Mattresses, &c. &c.

For bargains Call at the Old Stand of

ELY & CO.
33 and 35 Shetucket-street.

Norwich, Feb 20th, '44 tf14

NOTICE.

OWING to the late fire, the subscriber is unable to procure another Shop for carrying on his business until the 1st of April; at which time, he will be happy to wait on his customers, at

No. 15 SHETUCKET-STREET.

H. & COOK.

Norwich, March 6th '44. 16

JOHN L. DEVOTION,

Druggist and Apothecary,

No **119** MAIN-STREET.
One door East of the Quinebaug Bank,

HAS on hand a large and extensive assortment of genuine Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, &c., Which he has purchased during the last month at the lowest prices and now offers the same for sale at whole sale or retail on favorable terms.

Most of his chemical preparations are procured from the first Chemists in this country and the agents of the European Chemists, but such as are not are prepared by himself according to the latest and most improved rules of Pharmacy.

Norwich Feb. 7th, 1844. 3m11

LATE ARRIVALS.

BOWEN & McNAMEE,

16 WILLIAM-STREET COR. OF BEAVER,

NEW YORK.

HAVE received, by late arrivals, the most desirable stock of

Silk and Fancy Goods

ever exhibited, to which the attention of merchants, from various sections of the country, is respectfully invited.

It is their determination to present an assortment, unsurpassed in Richness and Variety, comprising the Newest and most Fashionable Styles offered in this market.

Special attention is invited to the following articles viz:—

RICH PRINTED LAWNS, consisting of every variety of style.

EXTRA RICH FRENCH AND SCOTCH PRINTED BALZORINES, entirely new styles.

PARIS MUSLIN DE LAINES, very rich printed; also plain coloured, black and blue black do.

SILK SHAWLS, consisting of rich figured Chameleon, Black Ottoman, figured Poult de Soie, &c.

RICH DRESS SILKS, consisting of extra heavy Brocade, Chameleon, Satin Striped, Plain Fig'd &c,

SHAWLS, Paris Broche, embroidered Cashmere French Plaid, figured Kabyle, Muslin de Laine, &c.

FRENCH KID GLOVES, best manufacture, black white and colored.

FANCY CRAVATS AND SHAWLS, the most desirable, assortment ever offered.

LACES, great variety, consisting of English and German Thread, also Cotton and Gimp Edgings, at very low prices.

ITALIAN LUSTRING AND GROS DE RINES of the best manufacture.

FRENCH PRINTS—Hartman's and Gros Odier's manufacture, various styles, first quality.

ALSO,

MILLINERY GOODS, in great variety, consisting of rich Hat Silks, splendid changeable, chine, and striped Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, trimming Laces, &c.

ALSO,

Black and blue black Bombasines; Pongee and Spitalfield Hdkf; Italian Sewings; Satin and Taffeta Ribbons; Kid, Silk and Fiet Gloves; Embroidery; Linen Cambric Hdkfs; Satin Vestings; Silk Velvets; black and blue black French Crapes; Love Hdkfs and Veils, Silk Hosiery; Stockings; Sachen Pongee; Lace Veils; India Sarsnett; Levantine Hdkfs; Italian Cravats; Buck and Beaver Gloves; India Napkins; Paper Muslins, &c.

February, 7th, 1844. 11

THE PEOPLE MUST HAVE CLOTHES

And in order to make room for new styles of

SPRING GOODS!

THE SUBSCRIBER will sell for thirty days, COATS, PANTS AND VESTS; a great discount from Cost or at the customers own price.

Now is your time to buy
CLOTHING FOR A SONG,
At 21 Main-street.
NEXT DOOR TO CAPELL CLARK'S HAT STORE.

Norwich, Feb. 14th. J. T. FAY

READ ALL YE AFFLICTED!

MORE WONDERFUL EFFECTS OF

SANDS'S

SARSAPARILA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17th, 1843.

MESSRS. SANDS—Gents: Although personally unacquainted, I feel myself under many obligations, having recently been cured by the use of your Sarsaparilla of a most distressing malady. For the past five years I have suffered from violent palpitation of the heart, connected with a severe pain in the side, disease of the liver, and general derangement of the digestive organs—my whole nervous system was prostrated, the citadel of life itself attacked, and I despaired of ever being cured. Notwithstanding the best medical treatment, and the use of all the ordinary remedies prescribed in such cases, I found myself fast verging towards eternity. Judge, then, of my surprise and delight, when I read of the remarkable effects produced by your invaluable Sarsaparilla. Hope springing up afresh, I resolved to make one more trial, and immediately procured some of the Sarsaparilla of your agent, S. P. Thompson. The result is as unexpected as it was unlooked for: to my lasting comfort and satisfaction I pronounce these words, "I AM WELL!" Yes, gentlemen, well! and oh that this language might resound in the ear of the afflicted to the uttermost parts of the earth, for the afflicted alone can appreciate the value of such medicine. For the benefit of suffering humanity I communicate these facts, and only desire the fame of your medicine may spread as far as its real merits deserve.—Geo. Roh, 597 South Second s

Sand's Sarsaparilla.

MANSFIELD, Oct 3d, 1843.

To R. W. Mathewson, Norwich Sir:

For fifteen years last past I have been the subject of complicated disease. Troubled with the dropsy, and my nerves completely unstrung with more or less of erysipelas in connection with other bad humors. In May last my difficulties seemed to enrage and to be more firmly seated, my head and face was so swollen that it appeared to me that the bones in my head had separated one from the other, and completely disfigured my face. I could scarcely breathe through my nose; my eyes were so affected that I could see but little; at the same time attended with an acute and indescribable pain constantly darting from the nose to other parts of the head and throat which was badly swollen and very sore, and a constant burning heat or irritation in the stomach, with my limbs bloated to nearly twice their ordinary size. In this situation, for weeks, I was compelled to lie upon one side with but little or no sleep. My humors assumed a renewed and stubborn hold upon me apparently threatening a speedy dissolution. I tried every expedient possible with but little or no benefit. My physician at length recommended Sands Sarsaparilla; I procured a few bottles of it which I believe to be the means (through the blessing of God) of my restoration to comparative health again. I had not taken but two or three bottles before my disease began to leave. My pain and swelling is gone, my appetite good, sleep and rest quietly—to me it has been a sovereign balm.

EUNICE CRANE.

Having been acquainted with the afflicted widow, Mrs. Eunice Crane of Mansfield for nearly six years, (whose protracted sickness has called forth the sympathies of the community where she resides) I consider it an occasion for joy that her sufferings have been so far alleviated by the use of Sands' Sarsaparilla, which has been so kindly forwarded by yourself.

HENRY BROMLEY, Minister of the Gospel.

We the undersigned do certify that the above are facts.

LUTHER MARTIN.
ELEAZAR BENNETT.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, and for exportation by A. B. SANDS & CO., Druggists, (Granite Buildings) 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers-street, New-York. Sold also by A. B. & D. SANDS, 79 Fulton street and 77 East Broadway, corner of Market street; also sold by Druggists generally in all the principal cities and chief towns of the U. States. Price $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5. Original documents may be seen at our store.

☞ For sale in this city by their agent

No. 1—49 R. W. MATHEWSON.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

At No. 84 Main-street.

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE FRANKLIN HOUSE.

TRACY & SETCHEL,

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have this day taken the splendid Store, No 84 Main-street, (formerly occupied by R. M. MORGAN,) for the purpose of prosecuting the Boot and Shoe business in all its branches; and they hope by attention, faithfulness and punctuality to merit a portion of their patronage.

T. & S. intend to keep a complete assortment of Boots and Shoes constantly on hand which will be sold as low as they can be obtained in the city. They will employ only the best workmen, and furnish them with the best Stock; and all work will be made punctually according to promise and warranted.

The Public and Friends,

We cannot *now* thank you for past favors in business for this (our first call; but that we may soon have that duty to perform we invite your patronage, and will strive to deserve.

Just give us a call if only as a compliment, at No. 84 Main-street. TRACY & SETCHEL.

Norwich, Nov. 27th, 1843. 41

Eastern and Western Lumber.

100,000 FEET Albany Mer. Boards, 12, 14, and 16 feet.

25,000 Albany clear do.
50,000 Eastern Mer. Boards and Plank.
25,000 ft. " clear, 1¼, 1½ and 2 inch.
25,000 ft. Spruce flooring.
50,000 ft. Clapboards of various kinds.
400 M. Pine and Cedar Shingles.

For sale by E. CHAPELL,
Norwich. [35.] Central Wharf.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. G. E. & C. Parkhurst,

HAVE opened an Office, No. 69, Main street, 3 doors west of the Franklin House, where they will wait on all who will favor them with their patronage. Teeth set from one to a full set. Every necessary operation performed on the teeth, and warranted. Their long experience enables them to treat fashionably all diseases connected with the teeth.

Nov. 30. 1y4

WM. H. ALLEN,

DENTIST

OFFICE, NO. 9½ SHETUCKET STREET, (UP STAIRS.)

WHERE he will perform all operations necessary for the preservation of the teeth and gums in the best possible manner. Teeth inserted from 1 to a complete set. Teeth cleaned, fill d, extracted, and all irregularities, whether they proceed from disease or want of proper care, remedied.

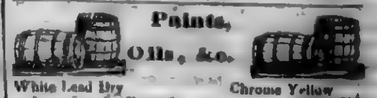
March 23 tf17

REMITTANCES TO AND PASSAGE FROM ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

WE beg to inform our friends in Norwich, Conn. and its vicinity, that we have appointed Mr. JAMES McGILLAND, of that city, our agent. Persons sending for their relatives, or remitting money to the old country, will find it their interest and their friends comfort to give him a call.

ROCHE BROTHERS & CO.,
30 Fulton street, New York.

Jan. 24th, 1844. 4y



Paints, Oils, &c.

White Lead Dry	Chrome Yellow
do do Ground	do Green
do do Ground in Oil	do Red
Spanish Brown	Yellow Ochre
Venetian Red American and English	French Yellow
	Prussian Blue
Red Lead	English and Chinese Vermilion
Litharge	
Terra de Leinna	Verdigris
Black Lead	Rotten Stone
Rose Pink	Iron Black
Spanish White	Linseed Oil
Paris do	Neatsfoot do
Gum Shellac	Sperm do
Spts Turpentine	Bright Varnish
Rosin	Japan do
Pumice Stone	Copal do
do Ground	India Red
	Umber
Lamp Black	Paris Green

Drop Black; Chalk, red and white; Gold and Gold Leaf; Silver and Copper Bronze, Paint Brushes, Sash Tools, Camel's Hair and Sable Pencils, Glass and Emery Paper; blue, green, black, red and brown Smalts, together with every article in the line. All of which are for sale on favorable terms by

JOHN L. DEVOTION,
No. 119 Main st.,
one door east of the Quinebaug Bank.

Norwich, Feb. 14. 3mos 16

Paints, Oils, Varnishes &c.

WILLIAM S. TYLER,

(at the Old Stand of S. Tyler & Son, Water-street.)

OFFERS FOR SALE AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,

White Lead dry	Linseed Oil
do do ground	Spts. Turpentine
do do in Oil	Copal Varnish Coach
Lethargo	do do Furniture
Red Lead	Black Leather Varnish
Venetian Red	Lacker
French Yellow	Bright Varnish
Vermilion	Glass Paper
Span. Brown	Emery all sizes
do White	Terra de Sienna
Paris do	Hot stone
Turkey Umber	do do ground
Spruce Yellow	Verdigris dry
Prussian Blue	do in Oil
do do Pale	Red Chalk
Chrome Yellow	Gum chellac
Black Lead	do Copal
Emerald Green	Rosin and Pitch
French do	Putty
Chrome do	Glazier's Diamond
Drop Black	Blue Verditer
Lamp do	Green do
Blue do	Ground Umber
Vandyke Brown	Paint Brushes
India Red	Sash Tools
Rose Pink	Striping Pencils
Pumice Stone	Paint Rinsers
do do ground	&c., &c.

Norwich, March 6th, '44. 3m16

HOUSE FURNISHING ARTICLES,

NEW PATTERNS, NEW STYLES AND

Splendid Goods.

CHARLES A. CONVERSE,

139 MAIN-STREET,

HAS on hand a complete variety of the above goods which he will sell (although the tariff has advanced *the cost of importing* them) at less than former prices—

KNIVES and Forks in cases and in sets of 51 pieces; Buck, Ivory, Cocoa, Horn and Bone Handles, Carvers and Forks, Britannia, Tea and Coffee Pots, Sugars, Creams, Ladles, Tumblers, Lamps, Molasses Cups, &c; Plated and Brass Candlesticks, Revolving Castors, Fruit Trays, Brass Andirons, Brass-head, Steel, and common Iron Shovel and Tongs, Pokers, Tea Bells, Spice Boxes, Tea Caddys, Silver Plated, German Silver, Britannia and Iron Table and Tea Spoons, Wire and Hair Sieves, Hearth, Crumb, Scrubbing, Furniture and Floor Brushes, Fancy and common Bellows, Coffee Roasters, Porcelain Ware, Brass and Iron Kettles, Pots, Tea Kettles, Basins, Bake Pans, Spiders Iron Furnaces, Meat Forks, Skimmers, Toast Irons, Griddirons, Waffle Irons, Mouse Traps, Scrapers, Fenders, Coal Hods, Scoops and Sifters, Iron Boilers, Stair Rods, Fire Carriers, Crimping and Ruffle Irons, Carpet Hammers, Bed Lamps, Sauce Pans, Stew Pans, Spittoons, Coffee Mills, Snuffers and Trays, Cork Screws, Nut Crackers and Picks, Tea Trays, single and in sets, with plain and rich Gilt Borders, Flat Irons and Stands—Bed Cords and Keys, Betting Spoons, Steelyards, Silver Forks, Chopping Knives, Paste Makers, &c., &c.

Norwich, Feb. 25th. 14

LUMBER.

THE subscriber has on hand a large quantity of the above article of all kinds and qualities, which, he will sell low JOHN G. HUNTINGTON.

August, 9th, 1843—3m37 [Central Wharf

THE NORWICH NEWS.

TERMS.

FOR THE NEWS ONE YEAR (IN ADVANCE) $1,50
When not paid in advance, 2,00

PRICES FOR ADVERTISING.

FOR 1 SQUARE (OR 16 LINES,) 3 INSERTIONS, 1,00
" EXTRA INSERTIONS PER WEEK, 30
YEARLY ADVERTISERS, HALF PRICE.]

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE NORWICH NEWS.
WM. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
OFFICE No. 38, SHETUCKET STREET
One door North of the American House.
☞ Advertisements, &c., left at the Post Office, Box 139, or at the Printing Office in Shetucket Street, will receive prompt attention.
☞ For terms, see 4th page. ☜

The Norwich News.

VOL. IV.—NO. 20. NORWICH, CONN., THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1844. WHOLE NO. 176.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office, Norwich Ct., April 1st 1844.

Avery Allen	2	Jones G A	
Abel a Gardner		Judson James Jr.	
Allen Adaline A		Kinneth John	
Abel William P		Kinsley Alpheus	2
Abbee Joseph		Kilg er Thomas	
Adams William		Leg ch	
Allen Charles L		Latham Madison	
Allen Ethan		Lathrop F M	
Angell Anthel		Lewis James	
Allen Sarah W		Lee er William	
Avery Mary C		Longue Mrs.	
Ave ard G. D.		Le ham Amos	
Backus Frances		Little Philo	
Butcher Asher J		McGlaufin	
Bryston Daniels		Mo r Mary D	
Boldwin Emma A		Maynard Jesse	
Bingham Elijah		Mitchell John	
Bromley Dancy		Mor ll Amos	
Barney		McCaul n Jane	
Bacon John		Merrifield Eliza	
Bacon Abbey		McLaughlin Margaret	
Bates Elisabeth C		Mott Lewis I K	
Green Michael		Mo ss F ances E Mrs.	
Brewster William P		Martin George H	
Bailey Nelson A		McAllister Duncan	
Bushnell Thomas G		McRoberts John	
Bates Pardon P		Northup Ann M	
Cartright L		Newell William	
Cash J H & D W		Noyes George W	2
Cook Jonathan A		Otis E R	
Cushing Denis		Otis Asa	
Calahan Sarah		Pason Marshall	2
Church Elizabeth		Porter John	
Allen Cabel		Pitcher Chester	
Case Catherine L		Parker Mary	
Carroll George		Parish Archippus	
Bathen Carl W		Phillips Dwight	
Cober Hannah		Pettit William B	
Cutler Wm C		Payne Mary A	
Crumbach Sarah		Page Clark D	
Crocker Daniel		Preston George E	
Cook Geo. W		Park Eldridge	
Cook Joseph		Prentice John	
Congdon Polly		Rich Warren F	
Cook Charity		Routh James B	
Cady Martin		Robinson Mary Ann K	
Carrol Joseph W		Raymond Berwick	
Church Patrick		Rogers Edwin	
Belcher James		Robertson Adeline	
Lanham John	2	Rodger H William	
Downer Silas		Richards Charles T	
Danielson Charles W		Raymond Mary	
Darby Rufus		Smithbone Adaline	
Downing Susan		Rogers Sally R	
Ellis Samuel		Sullivan Jerry	
Ellis Elizabeth		Smith Abby P	
Dog Foss		Smith Geo. W	
Fanning Lucy		Sterling Daniel	
Fitch Lydia		Stone Maria H	
Foster Joseph B		Smith James L	
Francis John	2	Skinner Ezekiel	
Gallup Giles		Shinn Alexander	
Gardner George W	2	Stoves Jonathan	
Grow James		Shaw John	
Grant Louisa A	2	Smithfield Polly	
Gidney B ujamin		Robin Charles	
Gallup Joseph M		Fuller Richard	
Gifford Harriet		Smith Horace	
Granger William		Richards Hannah M	
Gidney Rebecca		Smith Sarah C	
Granger William		Smith L & A G	
Greenwood Harriet		Turner Mary A	
Grant I A		Tourtelott Sarah	
Nelson Lucius		Tyler Samuel A	
Hale George		Tracy Calvin	
Lathrop Joseph B		Tompkins Eliza A	
Hibard Louisa I C	2	Tracy Rebecca	
Hazard Abiah		Tan er Ashel	
Greene Oliver W		Tourtelot George	
Johnson Percy B		Williams Charles C	
Hinkley Rhoda		Weld S L	
Hosmer Nicolas		Williams C C	
Hallows Patrick		Wheeler James H	
Howard Joseph		Wright Otis	
Heath Caroline M		Watkins Ann E	
Harrington Mary A		Ward Richard Jun.	
Hammond Nathan R		Winchester James	
Hall Jos. F		Whitehead W	
Hoyt James G		Walker Mary Ann	
Hale Julia F		Worthington William	
Harlbut William		Wentworth Joseph	
Hutchins J C		Welch Michael	
Hy by Thomas		Wade George W	
Harris Jonathan		Wright John	
Howe Mr.		Walsh Michael	
Hodges William		Walsh John	

☞ Persons calling for the above Letters will please say they are advertised.

N. B. All Letters intended to be sent out of the U. States, by ship or steamer, the inland postage must be paid or they will not be forwarded.

ENOCH C. CHAPMAN, P. M.

BOSTON PACKETS,

THE Schooner MAIL, Capt. CROWELL.
" " SPY, Capt. LEWIS.

HAVE commenced running between Norwich and Boston, for the season, and will take freight on the most reasonable terms. For further information enquire of

HAWES, GRAY & CO. Boston.
H. WHITAKER & CO. Commercial-street, Norwich.

March 24th, '44

JOHN MYERS,
DEALER IN
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
OF THE FINEST QUALITY, AND MANUFACTURER OF
JEWELRY,
No. 80 Chatham-st.
NEW YORK.

All articles purchased of him not approved of, will be exchanged. Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange. The highest price paid for old Gold and Silver.

February 29. tf14

Sand's Sarsaparilla,
ALSO
COMSTOCK'S, and CARPENTER'S SARSAPARILLA. For sale by JOHN L. DEVOTION. (No. 119 Main-st. one door East of Quinebaug Bank.)
March 27th. 18

TEA, COFFEE, AND SUGAR,
ANOTHER CHEST of that prime Young Hyson Tea; at 50 cts. per pound.
Old Java Coffee; 10 pound for the dollar.
Best Brown Havanna Sugar; 13 lb for the dollar.
GROCERIES in proportion.
CLARK & CO.
No. 27 WATER-STREET.
Norwich, March 27th '44. 18

CORN & OATS,
100 BUSHELS, prime North River CORN. For sale by CLARK & CO.
No. 27 Water-street.
March 27. 18

PATENT MACHINES.
THE cheapest and best Horse Powers ever offered to the public for driving Circular Saws, Cider, Shingle and Sugar Mills, Turning Lathes, Threshing Machines, &c. Also the best Threshing Machines for grain and hay seed, may be had of the subscriber—also the right to vend them in various parts of the country. Horse Powers from $40 to $50. Threshing Machines from $30 to $35. Both Machines easily conveyed in a one horse wagon.
N. B. A few more Agents wanted to sell on commission. A. KINGSLEY.
Norwich, July 19, 1843. tf 34

Copartnership,
THE subscriber have this day formed a Copartnership under the name and firm of GARDNER & BUTTS, for the purpose of doing a Grocery and Provision business, at
No. 13 Water-street.
next west of Norton Converse & Co.
DANIEL GARDNER.
HENRY L. BUTTS.
Norwich, April 3d. 1y

Impurity of Blood causes Pain and

occasions disease upon that part of the body which from any cause may be weakest. Thus in persons whose blood is impure, should they have a cold, the impure matter would settle upon their lungs, and consumption be the trouble; so with other affections. All trouble is saved by using the BRANDRETH PILLS, which cannot injure, and which cannot be overdone. Only use them in the commencement of any disease, use them in full doses and you will be up and well, while those who are too wise to take such a simple medicine, are bed-ridden, or prematurely end their days. The Brandreth Pills are only beginning to be appreciated; they are found to never deceive; they are the only internal medicine required in this climate.

Be careful of pretended universal panaceas, which cannot be used without injury to the body as Brandreth's Pills can. What are they? Are they not imitations of the Brandreth Pills recommended in advertisements stolen from Dr. Brandreth? Were they not originally counterfeit pills purporting to be the genuine Brandreth Pills? But in consequence of the new labels on the Brandreth Pills boxes are they not obliged to come out under colors equally false? Observe the makers and travelling agents? Are they not men whom Dr. Brandreth hath cast off, not for good conduct truly? Is this not true as applicable to the *pretended "Indian,"* and, in fact, to nearly all the advertised pills of the day? Shall the public trust their lives in the hands of these unprincipled men? Surely not.

The Brandreth Pills *give strength* for weakness—they are liked best by those who have taken the most of them. Dr. Brandreth can give *personal* reference to thousands who have been *restored* from a bed of sickness by their use, when every other means had proved entirely unavailable. These cases are continually occuring in this city and in every part of the Union. Get Brandreth's Pills if you are not perfectly healthy, and they will restore you—if medicine can do it—because they expel those humors which are the cause of impurity of the blood, and at the same time the body is strengthened by the operation of this most excellent medicine.

The following names are a list of Dr. B. Brandreth's agents in New London Co.

Norwich, R. W. Roath; New London, Nathan Belden; Colchester, L. S. Kellogg; Franklin, Amasa Lee; Hyde; Liberty Hill, Austin Gay; Lebanon, Gurdon Robinson; Yanticville, Tracy, Huntington & Co.; Fitchville, S. Fitch; Norwich Town, Geo. D. Fuller; Milltown, Wm. B. Hull; Stonington, Horace Lewis; Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Portesville, Smith, Cady & Co; Centre Groton, R. W. Smith; Groton, John Hudson; Hamburg, H. A. Brockway; Salem, E. S. Williams; Montville, James Turner; Hadlyme, Z. Brockway.

NEW BOOKS.

THOS. ROBINSON has just rec'd Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures and Mines, containing a clear exposition of their principles & practice.

Ewbank's Descriptive Account of Hydraulics and other Mechanics, &c.

Professor Liebig's Elementary Instructions in Chemical Analyses.

Companion to Dr. Ure's Dictionary of Arts and Manufactures applied to Chemistry by Edward A. Parnell.

Smith's Productive Farming.

The Farriers Manual.

Lafe of Napoleon illustrated with 200 Engravings, in 2 vols.

April 3d. 1y

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN pursuance of the provisions of a Treaty between the United States and the Chickasaw Indians, made and concluded at Pontotoc Creek, on the twentieth day of October, 1832, and of the supplementary and explanatory articles thereto, made and concluded on the twenty second day of the same month; and also, of the Treaty between the United States and the Chickasaw Indians made and concluded at the city of Washington, on the twenty-fourth day of May, 1834.

I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known that a public sale for the disposal of such of the lands ceded to the United States by the said Indians, as are hereinafter described, shall be held at the Land Office at PONTOTOC, in Mississippi, on the second Monday in May-next.

East of the Chickasaw meridian.

Township fourteen and fractional township fifteen, of range one, east.

Section thirty-four, in township one, of range two, east.

Section six, in township six, of range two, east.

Fractional township sixteen, of range two, east, except the north fractions of sections one, two, three and four, and fractional sections five and six.

Fractional township seventeen, of range two, east.

Fractional township sixteen and seventeen, of range three, east.

Section eighteen, in township seven, of range four east.

East half of section twenty-two, in township ten, of range four, east.

Section five, in township eight, of range five, east.

Section thirty-three, in township eleven, of range six, east.

Sections twenty-three and twenty-six, in township four, of range seven, east.

Section thirty-six, in township seven, of range seven, east.

Section twenty-three, in township ten, of range seven, east.

Sections five, six and seven, in township eleven, of range seven, east.

South half of section nine, in township thirteen, of range seven, east.

Section twenty-five, in township fifteen, of range seven, east.

East half of section nineteen, and sections twenty, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty-five and thirty-six, in township eleven, of range eight, east.

Sections three and twenty-four, in township three, of range ten, east.

West of the Chickasaw meridian.

West half of section five, in township three, of range one, west.

West half of section thirty-two, in township two of range three, west.

Section thirty-two, in township three, of range four, west.

North half of section one, north fraction of section twenty-five and section thirty-four, in township six, of range four, west.

Section fourteen, in township eight, of range four, west.

Sections twenty-five and thirty-six in township four, of range five, west.

Section nine, in township seven, of range five, west.

North half of section eighteen and section twenty-nine, in township eight, of range five, west.

Sections twenty-three and twenty-four, in township nine, of range five, west.

Section eleven, in township nine, of range six west.

Sections one, two and three, south half of section, seven, west half of section eight, and sections nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four and thirty-five, in township ten, of range six, west.

Sections four and fifteen, and fractional sections nineteen and twenty-nine, in township eleven of range six, west.

Sections thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-three and thirty-four, in township ten of range seven, west.

Section two, north half, (lots A, B, C, F, G,) of section four, and fractional sections five and fourteen, in township eleven, of range seven, west.

Section two, and fractional sections six, seven and thirty-six, in township ten, of range eight, west.

Sections fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, twenty, twenty-three, twenty-six, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-five and thirty-six, in township seven, of range nine, west.

Sections thirty thirty-one, in township seven, of range nine, west.

Section twelve, in township eight, of range nine, west.

Fractional section thirty-five, in township nine, of range nine, west.

Sections twenty-six, twenty-seven and thirty-five, in township four, of range ten, west.

Sections six, ten eleven, twelve, thirteen and fourteen, in township eight, of range ten, west.

Sections four, five, six, seven, eight, seventeen, twenty-three, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, thirty, thirty-three and thirty-four, in township four, of range eleven, west.

South west quarter of fractional section nine, in township four, of range twelve, west.

Sections one, two, nine, ten, eleven, fifteen, sixteen, and fractional section twenty-two, in township seven, of range twelve, west.

West of the Meridian of Huntsville, in Alabama.

Fractional section eight, in township three, of range thirteen, west.

Fractional section one, in township four, of range thirteen, west, except lot A.

Section twenty-four, in township five, of range fifteen, west.

East of the Choctaw Meridian.

Township twenty-five, of range five, east—except west half section three.

North east quarter section four, east half section ten, south west quarter section eleven, south half section twelve, west half and south east quarter section thirteen, and north half and south east quarter section fourteen.

Township twenty-four, of range six, east—except east half and north west quarter section three, and north east quarter section four.

Township twenty-five, of range six east—except west half section two.

North east quarter section three, north east quarter section eight, east half and south west quarter section ten, west half section eleven, west half section fourteen east half section seventeen, south east quarter and north west quarter section nineteen, south half and north east quarter section twenty, north west quarter section twenty-and, north west quarter and south east quarter section twenty-three, south half section twenty-four, north half section twenty-five, northeast quarter section twenty-six, north ball and south east quarter section twenty-nine, section thirty north east quarter section thirty-two, section thirty-three, east half and south west quarter section thirty-four.

Township twenty-three and twenty-four, of range seven, east

Township twenty-five, of range seven, east—except west half section one, north half section two, north half section three, south half section four, north half section eight, north half section nine, south east quarter section eighteen, south half and north east quarter section nineteen, north west quarter section thirty.

Fractional township twenty-three and twenty-four, of range eight, east.

Fractional township twenty-two and twenty-three of range nine, east.

Fractional township twenty-one of range ten, east—except south half and north east quarter section one, section two, north east quarter section one, section two, north east quarter section eleven, north east quarter section twelve.

Fractional township twenty-two, of range ten, east.

Fractional township twenty, of range eleven, east.

Fractional township twenty-one, of range eleven, east—except section twenty-six.

Fractional township twenty, of range twelve, east—except north half section four, section five, east half section six.

Fractional township twenty-one, of range thirteen, east—except south west quarter section thirty-one, north half section thirty-two.

RESERVED SIXTEEN SECTIONS.

East of the Chickasaw Meridian.

East half of section sixteen, in township three, and section sixteen, in township four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, and thirteen, of range one, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, and thirteen, of range two, east.

Section sixteen, in townships one, two, three, four, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range three, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range four, east.

Section sixteen, in townships one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, fourteen and fifteen, of range five, east.

Section sixteen, in township two, east half of section sixteen, in township three, and section sixteen, in townships four, five, eight, nine, and eleven, of range six, east.

South half section sixteen, in township three, and section sixteen, in townships four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten and eleven of range seven, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five six, seven, eight, nine, ten and eleven, of range eight east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine and ten, of range nine, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, five, six, and seven, of range ten, east.

West of Chickasaw Meridian.

Section sixteen, in townships four, six, seven, eight nine, ten eleven, twelve, and thirteen, of range one west.

Section sixteen, in townships six, seven, eight, nine ten and eleven, of range two, west.

Section sixteen, in townships seven, eight, nine, ten and eleven, of range three, west.

Section sixteen, in township two; north half section sixteen, in township six, and section sixteen in townships eight and nine, of range four, west.

East half section sixteen, in township two; section sixteen, in townships five and seven, and east half section sixteen, in township nine, of range five, west.

Section sixteen, in townships three, four, five, and nine, of range six, west.

Section sixteen, in townships four and eight, of range seven, west.

East half section sixteen, in township two, and north half section sixteen, in township eight, of range eight, west.

Section sixteen, in townships one and five, of range nine, west.

West of Huntsville, in Alabama.

Section sixteen, in townships four, five, six, and seven, of range thirteen, west.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, five, six, seven, eight, and nine, of range fourteen, west.

Section sixteen, in townships three, five, six, seven eight, nine and ten, of range fifteen, west.

The lands selected as reservations, under the provisions of the said treaties, are to be excluded from the sale, which is to continue open for two weeks, and no longer.

The lands will be offered in quartered sections, and fractional quarter sections, where such exist.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, the twentieth day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President:
THOS. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Office.
Feb. 7th, 1844. tA22

Navy Supplies.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing,
March 15, 1844.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS, sealed and endorsed "*Proposals for Navy supplies,*" will be received at this Bureau until 3 o'clock, P. M., on Monday the 22d day of April next, for furnishing and delivering at the United States Navy Yards at Charlestown, Mass; Brooklyn, N. Y., and Gosport, Va., such quantities of the following articles as may be required or ordered from the Contractors by the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or by the respective commanding officers of the said Navy Yards during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1845, for the use of the Navy of the United States, viz;

Flour, Biscuit, Whiskey, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, Butter, Molasses, Beans, Vinegar, Pickles, Raisins, Dried Apples, and Tobacco.

The said Flour shall be of the manufacture of wheat grown in the year 1843, or 1844, perfectly sweet, and in all respects of the best quality; and when required for shipment abroad, shall be fully equal to the best description of Richmond Flour, in all the qualities essential to its preservation in tropical climates; and shall be delivered in good, sound, bright barrels, with lining hoops of each head, and in good shipping order free of all charge to the United States.

The said Biscuit shall be made wholly from sweet superfine flour, of the Manufacture of the year 1843, or 1844; and shall be fully equal in quality, and conform in size, to the samples which are now lodged in the said Navy Yards: Shall be thoroughly kiln dried, well packed, and delivered free of charge to the United States, in good, sound, well dried, bright flour barrels, with the heads well secured; or in tight whiskey or spirit casks or barrels, when required.

The said Whiskey shall be made wholly from grain of which at least two-third parts shall be rye—shall be copper distilled, and full first proof according to the United States Custom House standard—it shall be delivered in good, sound, bright, well hooped, white oak barrels, with white oak heads, and each barrel shall, when required, be coopered with four good and sufficient iron hoops, and the whole shall be put in good shipping order, free of all charge to the United States.

The Sugar shall be equal to the best Havanah brown.

The Tea shall be of good quality, Young Hyson, equal to samples at said Navy Yards.

The Coffee shall be equal to the best Cuba Coffee.

The Cocoa shall be perfectly clean and sound, two-third parts to be equal in quality to the best Para, and one-third part equal in quality to the best Carracoas.

The Butter shall be of first quality table Butter, worked clear of all fluids, and be delivered in seasoned white oak kegs, of about eighty pounds each.

The Molasses shall be the best quality New Orleans Molasses, and the casks shall be thoroughly coopered and placed in the best shipping condition.

The Vinegar shall be of first quality, cider Vinegar, and when required for shipment, shall be thoroughly coopered, and placed in the best shipping condition.

The Beans shall be sound and good, and when required for shipment, shall be delivered in tight spirit or whiskey casks, air and water proof.

The Raisins shall be best quality bunch Raisins; and when required for shipment, shall be delivered in good, strong, substantial boxes.

The Dried Apples shall be of approved quality; and when required for shipment, they shall be delivered in tight spirit casks or whiskey barrels or half barrels.

The Pickels shall be put in kegs not exceeding fifteen gallons each; the kegs to be of seasoned white oak; or white ash; and when required for shipment, they shall be delivered in strong salt brine, or vinegar, as may be required.

The Tobacco shall be equal in quality to the samples at the said Navy Yards; none of it shall be manufactured during the winter months; all shall have undergone a natural sweat, and be branded with the name of the manufacturer, year when, and the place where it was manufactured and be delivered in strong boxes containing about fifty and one hundred pounds each.

All the foregoing described articles shall be subject to such inspection as the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing may direct, and be in all respects perfectly satisfactory to the Inspecting Officer—said Officer to be appointed by the Navy Department.—All inspections to be at the place of delivery. Biscuit may, however, if it be the wish of the Contractor be inspected at the place of manufacture as to its quality but will be subject to inspection as to its condition, at the place of delivery.

The quantity of these articles, which will be required, cannot be precisely stated—they will probably be about—

	To be offered for.	
Flour,	824,000 lbs.	per bbl.
Biscuit,	3,822,000 lbs.	per lb.
Whisky,	90,000 gals.	per gal.
Sugar,	516,000 lbs.	per lb.
Tea,	23,000 lbs.	per lb.
Coffee,	85,000 lbs.	per lb.
Cocoa,	85,000 lbs.	per lb.
Butter,	100,000 lbs.	per lb.
Molasses,	38,000 gals.	per gal.
Beans,	110,000 gals.	per bushel.
Vinegar,	38,000 gals.	per gal.
Raisins,	900,000 lbs.	per lb.
Dried Apples,	100,000 lbs.	per lb.
Pickles,	200,000 lbs.	per lb.
Tobacco,	120,000 lbs.	per lb.

About one fifth of the above quantities will be required for home consumption and a small portion of many articles will probably be procured by our agents on foreign stations. The quantities of any or all may be increased or diminished, as the service may here after require. The contracts will therefore be made not for specific quantities, but for such quantities as the service may require to be delivered at those Navy Yards respectively.

Contractors not residing at the places where deliveries are required, must establish an agency at such place, that no delay may arise in furnishing what may be required; and when a Contractor fails promptly to comply with requisitions, the Navy Agent at the port where the articles are required to be delivered, shall be authorised to purchase such articles: and the Contractor shall be liable for any excess of cost over the contract price.

Separate offers must be made for each article at each of the aforesaid Navy Yards; and bidders whose proposals are accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified thereof; and three days over and above the ordinary time required for the regular transmission of the mail, will be allowed for them to signify their readiness to enter into contract; and ten days over and above the ordinary time required for the regular transmission of the mail, will be allowed for the execution and return of a contract and bond at the expiration of which periods, if no answer be received, or contract and bond returned, the supply will be offered to the next lowest bidder, according to law.

The Department reserves the right to reject all bids from persons who have heretofore failed to execute their contracts.

Bonds, with two approved sureties, in one third the estimated amount of the respective contracts, will be required, and ten per centum in addition, will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof, as collateral security, in addition to the bond given to secure its performance, and not in any event to be paid until it is in all respects complied with; and ninety per centum of the amount of all deliveries made, will be paid by the Navy Agent, within thirty days after bills duly authenticated shall have been presented to him.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the Navy Agents at Portsmouth, N. H., Boston, New York, Philidelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, Charleston, S. C. Savannah, Pensacola, as at this Bureau.

W. BRANFORD SHUBRICK
Chief of the Bureau.

Garden Seeds,
20 BOXES, Wethersfield Garden Seeds; for sale by JOHN L. DEVOTION
No. 119 Main-st. one door East of Quinebaug B

Careless Words.

BY MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY.

Beware, beware of careless words,
They have a fearful power,
And jar upon the spirit's chords
Through many a weary hour.

Though not designed to give us pain,
Though but at random spoken;
Remembrance brings them back again—
The past's most bitter token.

They haunt us through the toilsome day,
And through the lonely night,
And rise to cloud the spirit's ray,
When all beside is bright.

Though from the mind, and with the breath
Which gave them, they have flown,
Yet wormwood, gall, and even death,
May dwell in every tone.

And burning tears can well attest
A sentence lightly framed
May linger, cankering in the breast
At which it was first aimed.

Oh, could my prayer indeed be heard—
Might I the past live o'er,
I'd guard against a careless word,
Even though I spoke no more.

A Dose.

FROM HOOD'S COMIC MAGAZINE.

"Ellen, you have been out."

"Well, I know I have."

"To the King's head."

"No, John, no. But no matter. You'll be troubled no more with my drinking."

"What do you mean?"

"I mean what I say, John," replied the wife, looking very serious, and speaking very solemnly and deliberately, with a strong emphasis on every word. "You—will—be—troubled—no more—with—my—drinking—I HAVE TOOK IT AT LAST.

"I knew it!" exclaimed the wretched husband, desperately tossing his arms aloft, as if all was lost. "I knew it!" and leaving one coal lisp in the hands of his wife, who vainly attempted to detain him, he rushed from the room—sprang down the stairs, both flights, two or three steps at a time—ran along the passage, and without his hat, or gloves, or stick, dashed out at the street door, sweeping from the step two ragged little girls, a quartern loaf, a basin of treacle, and a baby. But he never stopped to ask if the children were hurt, or even to see whether the infant dripped with gore or molasses. On he ran, like a rabid dog, straight forward, down the Borough, heedless alike of a porter's load, baker's basket and butcher's tray.

"I say," muttered the errand boy, as he staggered from the collision.

"Do that again," growled the placard man, as he recovered the pole and board which had been knocked from his shoulder.

"Mind where you are going," brawled a hawker, as he picked up his scattered wares; whilst a dandy, suddenly thrust into the kennell, launched after the runner one of those verbal missiles which are said to return, like the boomerang, to those who launch them.

But on, on, scampered the Teetotaller, headless of all impediments—on he scoured, like a he Camilla, to the shop, number 240, with the red, blue, green bottles in the window—the chemist and druggist's—into which he darted, and up to the bold man at the desk, with barely breath enough left to gasp out 'My Wife!—Poison!—and Pump!"

"Vegetable or mineral?" inquired the Surgeon Apothecary, with great professional coolness.

"Both—all sorts—laudanum—arsenic—oxalic acid—corrosive sublimate" and the Teetotaller was about to add pine-apple rum, amongst the poisons, when the Dr. stopped him.

"Is she sick?"

"No." But remembering the symptoms over night, the Teetotaller ventured to say, on the strength of his dream, that she was turning all manner of colors, like a rainbow, and swelling as big as a house.

"Then there's not a moment to lose," said the Esculapius, and accordingly clapping on his hat and arming himself with the necessary apparatus—a sort of elephantine syringe with a very long trunk—he set off at a trot, guided by the Teetotaller, to unpoison the rash and ill-fated bacchanalian, Mrs. Burrage.

"And did he save her?"

"My dear madam, be content to let that issue remain a little, and accumulate interest, like a sum in the savings' bank."

Now, when the Teetotaller, with the medical man at his heels, arrived at his own house, Mrs. Burrage was still in her bed room, which was a great convenience, for before she could account for the intrusion of a stranger, nay, even, without knowing how it was done, she found herself seated—more zealously than tenderly or ceremoniously—in the easy chair, and when she attempted to expostulate, she felt herself choking with a tube of something, which was certainly neither maccroni, nor stick-liquorice, nor yet pipe-peppermint.

To account for this precipitancy, the exaggerated representations of her husband must be borne in mind; and if his wife did not exhibit all the dying dolphin-like colors that he had described—if she was not quite so blue, green, or black, as he had painted her, the apothecary made sure she would soon be, and consequently went to work without delay, where delays were so dangerous.

Mrs. Burrage, however, was not a woman to submit, quietly, to a disagreeable operation against her own consent, so with a vigorous kick, and a push at the same time, she contrived to rid herself at once of the doctor and his instrument, and indignantly demanded to know the meaning of the assault upon her.

"It's to save your life—your precious life, Ellen," said the Teetotaller, looking at her very solemnly.

"It's to empty the stomach, ma'am," said the doctor.

"Empty a fiddle," retorted Mrs. Burrage, who would have added 'stick,' but the doctor watching his opportunity, had dexterously popped the tube again into her open mouth—not without a fresh scuffle from the patient.

"For the Lord's sake, Ellen," continued the Teetotaller, confining her hands, "do, do, pray do sit quiet."

"Pob—wob—wobble," said Ellen, "Hub—bub—hub—bubble," attempting to speak with another pipe in her throat, besides the windpipe.

"Have the goodness ma'am, to be composed, implored the doctor.

"I won't shouted Mrs. Burrage, having again released herself from the instrument by a desperate struggle. "What am I to be pumped out for?"

"Oh, Ellen, Ellen," said the Teetotaller, "you know what you have taken."

"Corrosive salts and narcotics," answered the doctor.

"Arsenic and corrosive sublimate," said the Tee-totaller.

"Oxalic acid and tincture of opium," added the doctor.

"Fly water and laurel water," said Mrs. Burrage.

"Vitriol, prussic acid, and aquafortis," continued the druggist.

"I've took no such thing," said the refractory patient.

"Oh Ellen you know what you said."

"Well, what?"

"Why, that your drinking should never trouble me any more."

"And no more it shall!" screamed the wilful woman, falling, as she spoke, into paroxysms of the wildest laughter.

"No more it shall, for I've took—"

"What, ma'am, pray what?"

"In the name of Heaven! what?"

"Why then—I've took the PLEDGE!"

The Brother and Sister.

The story which we are about to relate happened last February, and is well known to those who reside at Lille. It is a drama, natural and simple—a true story without exaggeration or extenuation—in which two children, the one eleven and the other twelve, are the heroes.—Alas for the times in which we live, men are degraded, uncharitable and unfeeling. It is in the lives of children we occasionally see examples of courage, virtue and disinterestedness.

Of all seasons, the most distressing to the poor is winter; fresh privations are ever arising as the green foliage is replaced by flakes of snow, as the hard frost penetrates and reigns around. The poor tremble and shake in their scanty clothing; the cast wind penetrates their miserable habitation—whilst their fireside is scarcely heated by the bit of smoky and blackened wood.

Pierre Durand, an honest mason of Lille, was esteemed by all who knew him for his laborious habits, probity and good conduct. He was left a widower, with two young children, the eldest James, being only twelve, and Louisa not eleven. When deprived of his wife, Durand's house was still kept in order and neatness.

James used to accompany his father, and Louisa remained at home, busily employed in the household affairs. For some time the good mason was happy and contended, for he had sufficient for his own wants and those of his children. But a change took place. Winter came with its terrible cold and severity, which stopped the employment of the poor mason, and with that disappeared the means of procuring daily bread. Durand was forced to sell, piece by piece, the little he possessed; and when he had a coat to sell or any furniture to dispose of, his children suffered neither hunger nor cold. The sou is, however, soon became empty, also the cupboard. The cold was very severe, and the children were perishing with hunger. One thing remained. The brave father hesitated not, but took off part of his clothes, covered his children, and fasted, in order to give them bread. But he was not able to remain thus; exhausted by privations of all kinds, wasted by grief, overcome by cold and hunger, Durand became ill.—The poor children wrestled with courage and self-denial, and endeavored to hide their tears in smiles, as they spoke of hope to their father. James and Louisa thought their of the means by which they could procure food to enable them to relieve their father, who, without assistance, would inevitably die. Every evening when their father slept, they left his bedside, near which they always watched, and went gently to the street door, closed it cautiously after them, and quickly ran to a quarter of the town where they were entirely unknown. They then placed themselves under a window which they saw brilliantly lighted, and where a number of persons had assembled for pleasure, and began to sing, their little voices shaking with cold—one of those songs which in happier times they had learned from their mother. Sometimes a window was rudely opened, and a piece of money fell at the feet of the children, who eagerly picked it up with tears of joy; but often they passed long hours without getting anything;—they then returned mournfully to their father, for they knew they were not able to give him anything, their only thought being on him. All at length seemed to abandon them, and to conspire against them. Their father was recovering, but they had no bread to give him, nor had they the means of procuring a warm drink.—James in despair, went and sang before all the coffee-houses and public places, but all was in vain—he only met with cavilers and menacing words and gestures, which caused him to return in tears to his sister, who had remained in silence by her father's bedside.

Twice had James and Louisa returned without anything; and the third evening, on leaving the house, James declared he would not return without something to relieve his dear father.—But alas! this evening passed as the two preceding ones. Repulsed by all, irritated, wounded to the heart by man's hard heartedness, James took a resolution for which only extreme poverty could plead an excuse.

"See," said he to his sister, "see the abundance of bread in that shop. The owner refused me unmoved, the parting with which could little injure him, and would have been the means of preventing our father from starvation. I will have some."

"But it would be stealing," said Louisa, turning quite pale.

"That's true," replied he, "it's a dreadful crime, but then we must not see our poor father die—him whom we love so much—who was always so kind to us."

"No, no, they will put you in prison," Louisa said trembingly.

"So much the better—there will be one the less to support; and then I can tell everybody that my father is dying with hunger, and they will come and succor him. Perhaps I shall soon have a little money, and then I will pay for the bread. But they must not take both of us, it would cause our father to grieve too much if he lost both of us. Listen to what I am going to say, Louisa:—I will contrive to secure one of those loaves, you must take it from me and fly home. I will immediately make a noise; confess that I am the thief, and will be arrested; but you will be out of danger."

Poor Louisa cried bitterly at hearing James speak thus. "It would be better," she said "if I were arrested; you will be more useful to father."

"No," said James, "you could not speak to the gendarmes, and they perhaps might hurt you. Go—do not cry my dear little sister—kiss me, it will give me courage; I require it, for I know I am not doing right. When father hears what I have done, I am sure he will be much grieved. But I cannot see him starve, no, no!"

There was a broken pane of glass in the window, and James succeeded in extracting a loaf, which he gave to his sister, who fled according to directions. A noise which James made attracted the attention of the people inside, who perceiving that they had been robbed, cried out "Catch the thief!" James who had made a resemblance of running away, was soon secured; but when poor Louisa observed her brother going to prison she ran to the baker's shop, and throwing the loaf on the counter, declared herself the thief, and that they had unjustly arrested her innocent brother. It was a scene at once lamentable, but worthy of admiration, to see these poor children disputing who was the thief. The spectators of this touching scene were moved to pity these little creatures, and when the magistrate, who had been informed of the occurrence arrived, the accusers of James and his sister had become their friends. The worthy magistrate, besides

ORIGINAL STAINED

restoring them to liberty, raised a subscription, which was immediately carried to the brave Durand, who was thus saved from the horrors and misery of starvation. This act of devotedness was soon known throughout the town; and all vied with each other in benefiting those heroic children and helping their father. Durand soon afterward recovered, procured work, and is now enjoying, surrounded by his loving son and daughter, the happiness due to the industrious, which was the result of filial affection.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, April, 1, 1844.

Senate.—Mr. Fairfield presented resolutions from the Legislature of Maine, protesting against the laws by which colored people presumed to be fugitives are confined and sold for jail fees. They set forth that such laws are dangerous to the peace of the Union.

Resolutions were also presented in relation to the establishment of a dry-dock and Navy Yard at Pensacola.

A good deal of private business was disposed of when the Post Office bill was taken up. Various objections were made by Mr. Phelps and Mr. Simmons. Mr. Merrick defended the bill. No question was taken.

House of Representatives.—Sundry resolutions of no public interest were adopted.

The Speaker announced that the special order for the first three days of this week was the consideration of Territorial business.

The House then went into committee of the Whole and considered several bills relating to the local affairs of the Territories. The proceedings therein were of no interest whatever to any except the parties immediately concerned.

April 2.

In Senate.—The West Point Academy bill from the House of Representatives, was called up by the chairman of the finance committee, and passed without amendment.

The fortification bill from the House of Representatives was called up and discussed.

Mr. Sevier expressed his opposition to the bill, because no appropriations were made for Arkansas.

Mr. S. intended to move some amendments for fortifications at Fort Smith, Gibson, &c. The bill on this motion was postponed.

A bill was reported from the committee on commerce by Mr. Huntington, for the erection of a custom house and post office at Charleston.

Three memorials were presented against the annexation of Texas—two from citizens of Vermont and one from citizens of Ohio.

Mr. Wright presented a memorial from the Stockbridge Indians in Wisconsin, who complain they have been great sufferers from the act of Congress of 1842, and who therefore ask for its repeal.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the Post Office Bill, the merits of which were further discussed by Messrs. Merrick, Huntington and others.

House of Representatives.—The morning business was the reception of reports from committees relating to territories.

A bill authorizing a special session of the legislature of Iowa.

Also, a bill regulating the number and appointment of territorial representatives. Both bills were passed.

Also, a bill to amend the act providing for the armed occupation of Florida. Read and referred.

A bill relating to the shipment of seamen in public and private vessels, was reported on leave, and referred to the committee on the judiciary.

The bill in reference to the sale of mineral lands was postponed until to-morrow.

The House then went into committee of the whole, and the following bills were considered.

Amending the act of 1812 for the armed occupation of Florida.

The bill providing initiatory steps for the admission of Iowa into the Union, was called up and postponed until to-morrow.

A bill appropriating $25,000 for the Marine Hospital at Key West, was taken up, and laid aside to be reported to the House.

The bill for the payment of the Iowa militia, appropriating $14,300 was next called up and defended at length by Mr Dodge of Iowa. Mr. Johnson of Tenn. and Mr. Dean of Ohio, also took part in the debate, when the bills were reported to the House and passed.

The House then took up the army retrenchment bill.

April 3.

IN SENATE.—Mr Phelps presented memorials from Vermont against any change of the present Tariff.

Mr. Phelps at the same time presented a memorial from Vermont against the Annexation of Texas.

Mr. Tappan presented a memorial of a like character from Ohio, and Mr Woodbridge of Michigan three memorials from his State, remonstrating against the proposed annexation. The Ohio memorials represent annexation as perilous to the Union, and as an act which would be perfidious to Mexico. They object to it also upon the ground of slavery.

The Military Academy bill was passed—ayes 27, noes 11.

Mr. Porter made a favorable report in behalf of a Canal around the Falls of St. Mary.—500 extra copies were ordered.

Several private Bills were then passed, when the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Fortification bill.

Mr. Sevier of Arkansas presented amendments for fortifications upon the frontiers of Arkansas. An appropriation was obtained for Arkansas.

During the day numerous memorials were presented from New York, Pennsylvania, and Michigan, for the Tariff as it is.

Just before the Senate adjourned, the bill making appropriations for fortifications was passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The House, after some unimportant business proceeded to the consideration of the business relating to Territories.

During the morning Mr. Phenix presented the report and bill from the Committee on Commerce in favor of giving a drawback of duties on merchandise exported to Canada and the adjoining British Provinces, and to Santa Fe and Chihuahua in Mexico—which was read a second time, and referred to the Committee on the State of the Union.

Mr. Adams from the Select Committee to whom was referred in the early part of the session the resolutions of the Massachusetts Legislature, asking an amendment to the Constitution, so that slave representation should not be tolerated, asked leave to present his report, and that it be laid upon the table and printed.

Mr Burt of S. C. would not consent to the printing until he had heard the report read.

The Clerk was about to commence the reading, when it was found that the reading of all the reports would occupy the whole session for two days.

Mr. Adams wanted all the reports printed.

All reports were laid upon the table, and the previous question was moved upon the only points on which the majority of the committee agree. These were two resolutions declaring first, "That the amendment of the Constitution proposed by the Legislature of Massachusetts ought not to be recommended," and

Secondly, "That the Committee ought to be discharged from the consideration of the subject.

The first was adopted—ayes 136 noes 13 and the second without opposition.

The House then resumed the Territorial question. First, a bill proposing the sale of mineral lands upon which a long debate ensued.

Death of Commodore Kennedy.

Com. Edmund Pendleton Kennedy of the United States Navy, died suddenly at Norfolk on Thursday afternoon last, of apoplexy with which he was attacked while on board the United States ship Pensylvania on Monday. Com. K. was, at the time of his demise in command of the ship of the line Pensylvania the flag ship of the squadron afloat on that station. He has left a wife and six children.

Not a Wedding, but a Tragedy.—The Cape Breton Spirit of the Times states that a long boat belonging to St. Anns, containing six individuals, got entangled in the ice, in her passage from North Sidney to that place. The boat was found completely imbedded in the ice, driven by the wind on the north shore of St. Anne's, with her crew frozen to death. Unfortunate men! They perished in sight of their homes, and almost within hearing of the voices of their friends, and yet beyond the reach of human aid; Two of those men were to be married in a few days, and the voyage on which they perished was undertaken for the purpose of purchasing goods at North Sidney for their weddings.

THE NEWS.

Norwich, Conn., April 11, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT.

JOHN TYLER, of Virginia.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

RICHARD M. JOHNSON, of Kentucky

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

REMOVAL.

The Printing Office of the Norwich News has been removed to the rear of No. 38 Shetucket street, one door north of the American House. Editor's private office at his dwelling house, No. 36.

☞ Advertisements intended for the News, if left at the Printing Office or at the Post Office, box No. 124, will receive prompt attention.

Administration Convention.

The friends of the Administration in the 3d Congressional District, composed of New London and Windham Co's., are requested to send delegates to a convention to be held at the American House, in the city of Norwich, on *Saturday, the 13th of April,*—JEFFERSON'S BIRTH-DAY—to choose a delegate to the Tyler Democratic National Convention to meet in Baltimore on the 27th day of May next.

Norwich, March 30th, 1844.

The Result of the Election—A word to the Democracy of New London and Windham Counties.

In our paper to day will be found the full returns of the recent election. It will be seen that the Federalists have failed of electing their Governor by the popular vote, but having secured a majority of some seven or eight in the Senate, and an equal number in House, Baldwin will of course be chosen, together with his entire Ticket, and the Federalists will also be enabled to elect one, if not two United States Senators. In a word, we regret to say, the Democracy have been beaten. With a State Ticket most unexceptionable in its character—composed of men against whose administration for the past two years the Federalists have been unable to bring any charge—men deservedly popular for their constant and faithful devotion to the cause of equal rights and popular reform—the party has been defeated. This is certainly a singular result, and must ever be so regarded, unless we can find such reasons as will serve to explain how it has been brought about.

That the Federalists have resorted in numerous instances to unfair means, to bribery and coercion, we have not a doubt. Large sums of money were raised and expended, and the most extraordinary efforts put forth to carry the State. These pipe-laying practices are always more or less brought to bear by the Federalists upon our elections. Money wields a tremendous power, and our opponents, conscious of this fact, have poured out their money like water. We venture to say there have been THIRTY THOUSAND dollars spent by them in the late canvass.

But powerful as has been the influence acquired from these sources, we are assured there remains another cause—and of itself a sufficient one—to which the democratic party must attribute the overthrow they have recently sustained. We know the *action of the Democratic State Convention held at Middletown last October*, when our State Ticket was adopted. All well recollect the course pursued by the majority of that Convention. In opposition to the advice and the urgent entreaty of a large portion (more than one-third) of the delegates present, and contrary to the wishes (as we believe) of a majority of the people in the State, the Convention were induced, by certain selfish and dictatorial politicians, *to pledge the State to Mr. Van Buren.* The District system of appointing delegates to the National Convention, was most violently opposed, and by a slender majority was defeated; and six delegates were appointed on the spot, pledged to the support of Mr. Van Buren. We said at the time all this was wrong—grossly wrong; that the effect would be injurious to the party. The result bears us out in our position. Though, to be sure, we have cast a heavier vote than last year, yet it was in our power to have done still better—while the federal vote has without doubt very largely increased in consequence of the fact that an opportunity was afforded our opponents to present the issue as lying between Mr. *Clay* on the one hand and Mr. *Van Buren* on the other.

For ourself, we recognise no such issue. In common with our democratic brethren, we felt that upon the result of the election depended the continuance of a State administration, distinguished for its uprightness, its usefulness, and general excellence, and the preservation or successful prosecution of those measures of democratic reform established or commenced in the State. Hence we felt it our duty to give our entire and cordial support to the democratic State Ticket, whatever improper use others might see fit to make of a victory won.

But the battle has been fought and we have been defeated; and now the sentiment is every where prevalent that the grand cause of our defeat is to be found in the fact that the federalists, seizing upon the pretext afforded by the expression of preference for Mr. Van Buren made by our State Convention, were enabled in all their electioneering speeches and newspaper appeals throughout the campaign, just past, to prejudice the cause of the democratic party by attaching thereto the name of Mr. Van Buren. The opinions of Mr. *Van Buren* on various political subjects were quoted by the federal presses as the opinions of the democratic party. If Mr. Van Buren had ever recommended a measure of doubtful policy, or written an injudicious letter, or even dropped an unwise expression, the democratic party of Connecticut must hold responsible for it by every federal orator and federal newspaper in the State. The people, many of them, were made to believe (however unjustly matters not,) that Mr. Van Buren was opposed to any sort of a Protective Tariff and in favor of free trade. The whole matter of the Independent Treasury had to be overhauled. In short, every point of attack, laid open by the presumption that Mr. Van Buren would be the presidential candidate of the democracy, was violently and indefatigably assailed. The result is, our State Ticket has been defeated by being exposed to the raking fire designed *for the defeated candidate of* 1840. The fact is evidently so and as we have before remarked, is now almost universally acknowledged to be so. We have earnestly conversed with a democrat since the election who has not expressed himself to this effect; they say, and say truly, "Mr. Van Buren has been a dead weight upon our party; had his name been out of the way we *should have succeeded.*"

Now in view of this startling fact, a question of the utmost importance presents itself; we appeal to our democratic brethren of the State, and especially of the eastern counties, and call upon them to take this question into immediate and serious consideration. *Shall Mr. Van Buren be the candidate of the democracy at the approaching Presidential campaign?* He certainly should not unless there is a prospect of his being an *available* candidate. Is there, we ask, any such *prospect?* No man of common sense, as we conceive, can say there is. He has caused our defeat by simply having his name associated by the federalists with our State election—what hope is there that he can succeed in the Fall? Where can be found a man that will vote for Mr. Van Buren in 1844, who did not vote for him in 1840? Did he not get the united support of the democratic press throughout the union in that never to be forgotten contest? How is it now? A large portion of the democracy throughout the union are opposed to his re-nomination. They will never vote for Mr. *Clay*, but they will never vote for Mr. Van Buren. How, then can he hope to succeed in the country at large? He *cannot* succeed, and as surely as he is run will the cause of democracy sustain a decisive and ignominious defeat. It will be as prostrate as at the close of the last presidential election; but mark! there will be then no JOHN TYLER with his veto to resuscitate its lifeless corpse, and establish it again in all its pride and vigor! A long series of years will undoubtedly elapse ere the democratic party may hope again to attain the ascendency in the National Administration. Meantime a National Bank, with all the other monstrous schemes which the federalists are now desperately seeking to fasten upon the country, will have been consummated.

If then we are to look for sure defeat in the event that Mr. Van Buren is again imposed upon the party as its candidate, who, the enquiry will be made, *should* be the man to lead the great democratic army of the country in the important struggle now close at hand? Our preference is known. We believe that the name of JOHN TYLER, associated as it is with all that is noble—identified as it is with the present prosperity of the country—and especially distinguished for its VETO celebrity—would be the name above all others calculated to ensure a glorious triumph over the enemies of Republican principles. The Democrats owe Mr. Tyler a debt of gratitude which can never be cancelled; and the only fair approximation that could be made towards the liquidation of the debt would be to rally around him as their candidate for re-election to the highest office in the gift of a free people. It would be a proud day that should witness so noble a *triumph of principle over men*—of grateful affection on the part of the people overleaping the hands and machinations of corrupt and designing leaders.

But whoever the individual may be, selected as the candidate of the party, all will admit that he should be one around whom the entire democracy of the country can consistently and cordially rally. Our efforts should be directed, as far as they possess an influence, to the attainment of this desirable end, and in the Convention proposed to be held at Baltimore on the same day with the Van Buren Convention,—(we call it the *Van Buren* Convention, because it is known that four-fifths of the delegates appointed to that Convention are *pledged* to vote for Mr. Van Buren at all hazards,)—a way is open, whereby something may be done to avert the threatening danger which hangs over the cause of the party throughout the country. We invite the co-operation of all good democrats in the work, believing that the salvation of our cause depends upon the result of our efforts.

Democratic Meeting.

A meeting of the friends of the present Administration, was held at the American House in this city, on Thursday evening last, the 4th inst., for the purpose of appointing four Delegates to attend the District Convention to be held in this city on the 13th inst.

The meeting was called to order by Joel W. White, Esq., when Enoch C. Chapman, Esq., was appointed chairman, and Wm. Faulkner secretary.

On motion, it was resolved that the meeting proceed to the choice of four delegates to attend the District Convention to be holden at the American House, in the city of Norwich, on Saturday the 13th of April inst. And the following gentlemen were chosen:

ROSWELL MORGAN,
NATHAN CHAMPLIN,
WM. FAULKNER,
FREEMAN C. CHAPMAN.

The following resolutions were then introduced for the consideration of the meeting, and after being fully discussed by several gentlemen were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, the political signs of the times are ominous of disaster to the cause of Democracy throughout the country, in consequence of the action of certain self-elected leaders and self constituted cliques, in pressing the claims of the defeated Presidential candidate of 1840 upon the people for a re-election, and in so managing, as to secure the appointment in very many States of delegates to the Baltimore Convention, pledged to the support of that candidate, contrary to the expressed wishes of a large portion of the People, and in a manner at variance with the true principles of Democracy, Therefore

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the proposed plan of holding another Democratic National Convention in Baltimore, on the same day, to be composed of Delegates, appointed by each congressional district in each State, who, coming "fresh from the people," shall without bias or favor convene and consult together and make such a selection of a candidate for the Presidency, as shall command the confidence and support of the entire Democracy of the Union.

Resolved, That the friends of the present Administration, in this State, are chiefly composed of the early, staunch, and constant supporters of Andrew Jackson, and that in giving their influence and favor to John Tyler, they but evince their admiration of, and attachment to the same noble qualities which characterized the official career of that eminent Hero and Statesman.

Resolved, That, when we consider the private and public character of Mr. Tyler, the brilliant incidents in his history while simply a citizen of Virginia, and the honors conferred upon him by his fellow citizens of that State, for his strong adherence to Democratic principles, and his efficiency in their advocacy—and furthermore when we view his subsequent acts, while occupying the Presidential chair, the effect of which has been to arouse the most bitter hatred and animosity towards him on the part of the whigs throughout the country, we are furnished with the strongest evidences of his claim to the title of *Democrat*—a title so insidiously attempted to be wrested from him by interested partizans of a particular candidate.

Resolved, That the Administration of President Tyler has proved essentially conducive to the honor and prosperity of the country; that the people are becoming more and more convinced of this fact and grateful to the man under whose auspices this prosperity has been brought about; but that especially are the Democratic party under obligations to John Tyler for his repeated and judicious use of the VETO Power, by which the country was saved from a MONSTER BANK, with all its disastrous and corrupting effects, and the cause of Democracy raised as it were from the dust and placed in the ascendency.

Resolved, That John Tyler's services entitle him to the warmest thanks, and heartiest support of the Democracy throughout the country; and that the benefit to the party acquired by these services ought not to be misappropriated at this time, to the elevation of a man, who was unable in 1840 to stand upon his own merits.

Resolved, That while in view of the foregoing, we would express a decided preference that John Tyler be the candidate of the Democracy for the next Presidency—still that we repose great confidence in Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Cass, Mr. Johnson, or any other distinguished democrat who would be able to unite the entire vote of the party, and thus secure a triumph over the candidate of our federal opponents.

Resolved, That we entertain no sentiments of a personal character against Mr. Van Buren; that our opposition to him arises from no want of respect to the man as an individual or as a Statesman; but that having been run as the candidate of the party in 1840, and beaten, and the same causes existing to render a second defeat in 1844 certain, if he is again run, we deem his nomination at this time injudicious in the extreme.

Resolved, That a consciousness of the foregoing fact, together with the prevailing sentiment, that having been twice run, he should now give place to others equally as patriotic and capable as himself, has induced a large portion of his former friends and supporters to decline giving him their support for the third time, believing that it would be both anti-democratic and endangering the safety of the party throughout the country.

Resolved, That the result of the recent election in this State furnishes another evidence of the truth of these sentiments—the whigs having raised the issue of "Clay or Van Buren," and unquestionably influenced many democratic voters to stay at home, while others were driven into their own ranks; and that it is our firm belief had this truly been the issue, we should have been defeated by a most overwhelming majority.

Resolved, That in view of the importance of the Presidential contest now rapidly approaching, and in view of the difficulties which beset our path to a triumphant result of that contest, it behooves all true democrats to be looking about them,—to consider well the course to be pursued—and to unite in good faith with each other in the matter of selecting a Presidential candidate, whose battle-cry shall be the presage of victory.

Resolved, That the doings of this meeting be signed by its officers and published in the democratic papers of this county.

ENOCH C. CHAPMAN, Chairman.
WM. FAULKNER, Secretary.

Stonington.

At a meeting of the friends of the present Administration, convened in Stonington Borough, on the 6th day of April, 1844, Thomas Palmer, Esq. was called to the chair, and Benjamin F. States appointed secretary.

After interesting remarks from gentlemen present, the meeting proceeded to the choice of four delegates to attend the District Convention to be holden at Norwich on the 13th of April next. The following were the gentlemen chosen:

Ephraim Williams, Samuel Chesebro, Thomas M. Brown, and Thomas Palmer, Esqrs.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in the Norwich News and New London Gazette.

THOMAS PALMER, Chairman.
BENJ. F. STATES, Secretary.

The Norwich Aurora and John Tyler.

The following paragraph we find in the Aurora of last week; it forms a portion of an article upon Mr. Catlin's speech:

"We have been obliged, it is true, to disapprove of some movements in the administration; but its leading measures, such as the bank vetoes, the distribution veto, &c., have our unqualified approval; and if the time ever comes when we can speak out our feelings without any improper construction being put upon our motives, we shall utter louder praises in behalf of John Tyler than we ever yet have done. No man living has exercised more of stern, uncompromising independence, when such qualities were needed, than the present executive; and though he is not our candidate for re-election, we wish to see him receive justice at the hands of the democracy. They owe him a debt of gratitude; and we trust his name will be remembered with favor when the insignia of power has passed from his reach."

These sentiments are highly creditable to the editor of the Aurora, and will find a ready response in the breast of every true democrat. We must confess that we view with great satisfaction the growing respect and consideration evinced towards the President and his administration, by persons who a while since were disposed to look upon John Tyler with coldness and to speak of him in terms of detraction. The great body of the people have always been ready and willing to acknowledge his high claims upon their esteem and affection; now a press, hitherto arrayed in opposition, comes nobly forward and says that "though he is not our candidate for re-election, we wish to see him *receive justice at the hands of the democracy.*" We notice this the more particularly, because it is so rare a thing for a Van Buren paper to admit not only that Mr. Tyler, but that *any* man has any claims upon the democratic party, save and except the detested candidate of 1840.

Shall that "justice" be awarded, fellow democrats? Our brethren in all parts of the country are moving forward to do justice to President Tyler, by securing his re-election for another four years. If he is deserving of the honor—if he has done good service to the cause we cherish—if he has done incurred the hatred of the whigs in the honest discharge of his duty—if in his selection of cabinet officers he has shown a determination to consult the general welfare and honor of the nation, by the appointment of the ablest and best men in the land—if, in short, his administration has been prosperous to the interests of the country, emphatically so, and bids fair to maintain its present excellent character in the future, why should not every democrat come up at once to his support? "If the time ever comes (says the Aurora) when we can speak out our feelings without any improper construction being put upon our motives, we shall utter louder praises in behalf of John Tyler than we ever yet have done." We are sorry that any obstructions should exist in the way of a free expression on the part of the editor of the Aurora, of his views in relation to Mr. Tyler's high merits. We cannot believe they are insurmountable; let him then, if he has it in his heart, as he says he has, come out fully and unreservedly in behalf of the cause of truth and justice. And we extend the same invitation earnestly and respectfully to all. Rally, democrats of Norwich—democrats of Connecticut, around the standard of JOHN TYLER, the second "VETO PRESIDENT." An important crisis is approaching—who so well fitted as he, to ride the storm in TRIUMPH!

More Proof.

We have repeatedly had occasion to call in question the veracity of Parson Sikes. We once fastened the *lie* on him by the testimony of some forty of our most respectable citizens. Here is more proof of the same sort. On Monday of last week, the Parson was advertised by the following persons, citizens of this place, as having published four falsehoods in relation to a certain matter connected with the Liberty Party: A. C. Adams, Joseph Tillinghast, James Ryder, Jas. Wilson, Moses Pierce, C. C. Thompson, Wm. H. Colt, J. W. Griffith, T. A. Sheffield, Edmund Perkins. Several of these persons are professing members of the same religious sect to which Sikes belongs. The advertisement closes with the following sarcasm:

"In conclusion, the undersigned would submit it to the community whether the editor of the Norwich Courier ought not to be considered a gentleman of peculiar truth."

☞ The birthday of President Tyler was observed in Philadelphia by a public dinner.

Incendiary attempt to destroy the House of Worship of the 2d Congregational Society of this city!

Our citizens were aroused from their slumbers on Friday morning last, a little past one o'clock, by the alarm of fire, and on inquiry the scene of the conflagration was ascertained to be the House of Worship of the 2d Congregational Society of this city, presided over by the Rev. Mr. Bond. Fortunately, the fire had made but little progress when discovered, and by the prompt and efficient efforts of our fire department the building was saved, although the injury sustained is very great. With the destruction of the Church would also have been involved that of several valuable dwelling houses in its immediate vicinity.

The premises present a truly melancholy appearance. The flooring and a large number of the slips in the centre of the Church, where the fire appears to have originated, are destroyed—a valuable organ, nearly purchased, is ruined, and every part of the interior of the edifice seared and blackened. There is not a whole pane of glass in the house.

That the fire was the work of an incendiary is the universal impression; indeed, every circumstance favors this presumption. The Church had not been used for several days previous, and furthermore, we understand that those who first entered it, after the alarm was given, discovered the cushions piled together in the spot where the fire commenced. It is also the opinion of some that the building must have been fired in two places; for after having been once subdued, and, as it was supposed, effectually, and most of the persons assembled, had quit the ground, the fire again burst forth, this time in the loft, and it became necessary to cut a hole through the roof to extinguish it.

We have heard no estimate of the amount of damage; it is probably, however, about three thousand dollars. The Church was insured at the Norwich Mutual Insurance, $2,500, and also at the Norwich Fire Insurance, $950. There was an insurance at the latter office, upon the Organ, of $1,200.

By a reference to our advertising columns, it will be perceived that the Mayor of the city has been authorized by the Common Council to offer a

☞ **Reward of 500 Dollars** ☜

for the detection of the guilty persons. We sincerely trust that this may prove the means of speedily bringing to light the perpetrators of this high-handed and sacrilegious act.

More Horrid Murders.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, Pa., have been thrown into a state of intense excitement by the following horrible occurrence. A slip from the Pittsburgh Chronicle, dated Monday of last week, says:—"It has never fallen to our lot to record a deed of more cold blooded atrocity than took place in our city this morning about 9 o'clock. A man named Charles Diehl, a painter by trade, who resided in an alley on Sixth street, in the rear of the Fifth Presbyterian Church, instigated by his evil passions, which had been inflamed by the immoderate use of intoxicating drinks for the last two weeks, although he was not drunk at the time the act was committed, deliberately killed his wife by striking her on the head with a poker, fracturing her skull and disfiguring her head in a most shocking manner. He also killed one of his children at once, and injured the other to such a degree that it is not expected to recover. He then inflicted a gash in his own throat with a knife, and sat down upon a stool, himself bleeding, and the rocking bodies of his wife and children around him. In this situation he was found by the neighbors, who called to some person who was going by, and had him arrested. He was taken to the Mayor's office, his wound dressed, and he was committed to jail for a further hearing. When at the Mayor's office, he assigned to the officer who arrested him, that jealousy was the cause of the act, alleging that his wife had told him that the children were not both his children, which so enraged him that he resolved to kill them all."

Zoological Exhibition.

Wild Cat and Alligator—Seminole Chiefs—It is stated will be present at the Whig Baltimore Convention.—*Whig paper.*

The Convention will then be composed of Wild Cats, Alligators, and Coons. To render the collection still more complete, it is understood that a few of the last named animals have kindly consented to act as *shunks* for the occasion. It is supposed that by a slight effort they will be enabled to play their part to admiration.

☞ We are pleased to observe that Mr. A. A. Burnham has been elected a representative in the Legislature, from the good old democratic town of Windham. Mr. Burnham is a young gentleman of fine talents, and the favorable opinion we had been led to entertain of him during a short residence in this city a year or two since, is abundantly confirmed by this mark of confidence on the part of his native town.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.—The annual election in the "kingdom of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations" took place one day last week. The Algerines, in the absence of any regular organization on the part of the democrats, carried everything their own way. The Legislature held a special session last week and adopted a formal protest against the action taken by Congress in relation to the Memorial of the Suffragists.

☞ A farmer from Rhode Island, named Stephen Champlin, was robbed in the city of New York, on Sunday evening week, of $17,000, the proceeds of his farm sold at Exeter, Washington county. He was on his way to the west, intending to invest the money in lands in Athens, Ohio.

☞ The Charter election in the city of New York takes place on Tuesday of this week. There will be a great number of tickets in the field, and, judging from the tone of the papers, some warm work before the business is finished.

FOREIGN IMPORTATIONS.—A giant 7 ft 3 inches in height, and a giantess 6 ft 4 inches, natives of Devonshire, England, together with a dwarf 23 inches in height, a native of Lapland, arrived at New York last week. They are designed to be exhibited as curiosities at the various Museums.

LATE FROM CHINA.—Intelligence from China, up to December 13th, has been recently received. The country has been visited by a great inundation, immersing whole districts, and spreading devastation through the land. Mr. Cushing, our minister, had not yet arrived.

☞ The Richmond Enquirer announces John C. Wise, of Accomac, as a candidate to represent the York district in the Senate of Virginia. He is a brother to the Hon. H. A. Wise, and entertains similar political principles.

☞ We understand that the Hon. John M. Niles has so far recovered his bodily health and mental vigor, as to be able to resume his seat in the U. S. Senate. He passed through New York on the 5th inst., on his way to Washington.

☞ Robert Tyler, Esq., has taken up his residence in Philadelphia. He has rented a handsome office, and will forthwith commence the practice of the law.

Matters about Town.

Lecture before the Odd Fellows Society.

On Tuesday evening of last week a lecture was delivered before the Odd Fellows Society of this city, by the Rev. E. H. Chapin, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. A public invitation having been extended to our citizens generally to attend, the Town Hall, the place selected for the occasion, was filled to its utmost capacity, while it is estimated that hundreds of people were unable to effect an entrance for want of room

The lecture itself was a brilliant performance, fully sustaining the distinguished reputation of its author as a writer and as orator. The numerous auditory seemed perfectly enchanted with the powerful eloquence of the speaker, and many a bright eye was dimmed with the tear of deep sympathetic emotion as he proceeded to speak of the noble objects of the Order, and to describe in beautiful and thrilling language its claims upon the regards and good wishes of the community.

We understand that the ladies particularly are unanimous in expressing their admiration of Mr. Chapin's lecture. The only fault they find with it, is, that he did not after all reveal to them the secrets of the Order. We regret that they will be obliged to put up with this little inconvenience; but the truth is, were these to be revealed to them, the Society would immediately adopt others; so what object could be attained? Besides, the ladies have so many private and secret understandings among themselves, and are so well organized in this respect, that we think it only fair that the men should be permitted to indulge in the same way, if they see proper, as a matter of self defence.

This is the first public meeting that has been held by the Lodge in this city. Established only about a year since, it already numbers over two hundred members, and we are happy to say that its interests are in a flourishing condition.

A Launch—Sad Accident.

On Wednesday forenoon last, a new sloop, the Jas. Lawrence, was launched from the yard of Mr. George Clark, builder, of this city. She is of about 90 tons burden, owned by Jas. Lawrence, Esq., of New London, and designed, we understand, to ply between this port and New York.

The launch was effected in fine style, but unfortunately was productive of an incident which proved nearly fatal to the enterprising and skillful builder, Mr. Clark. He was standing on the stocks, giving the requisite orders after the launch, when the rope which held the vessel to the land, and which had by some means got caught in a piece of timber, suddenly became extricated and flew with the full force acquired by the strain of the vessel, striking him fairly in the body and hurling him violently against a rock. When taken up, several severe wounds were discovered on his head, and being apparently senseless he was supposed to be dead. Before reaching this house, however, signs of returning animation were perceptible, and we are happy to say that, although very severely injured, there are now hopes of his ultimate recovery.

The Ten Hour System of Labor.

We understand that the journeymen mechanics of this place are very generally adopting the Ten Hour System of labor, and that the employers with but a few exceptions, have expressed a readiness to accede to their wishes in this respect, believing that the system will be mutually beneficial, if once adopted. Several meetings have been held within a few weeks past, by the mechanics, and an attempt, we are informed, was made to establish a county Trades' Union. This, however, has not yet been effected, although we understand that the project has not been abandoned.

The mechanics of Fall River, we see it stated, have just issued a circular, announcing that they have formed themselves into an association for the purpose of establishing a certain number of hours to labor in a day; that a large majority of the master mechanics and journeymen have agreed to ten hours per day; but that a persons disposed to defeat the objects of the association have caused advertisements to be inserted in the papers for help. They therefore appeal to their brother mechanics, in the name of humanity and justice, to disregard such advertisements, and assure them that there is already a sufficient number of mechanics in the place to execute all the work that is now, or is expected to be, contracted for this season.

In short, we are pleased to perceive, by our exchanges, that the mechanics generally, all over the country are awakening to a sense of their interests and their true importance as a class in society. We may mention among the rest, that in New York State, through their efforts, a bill has been introduced, and recently passed through the House of Assembly, regulating the articles manufactured by the convicts in the State Prison, so that they may come in competition as little as possible with the same articles which form the support of honest labor throughout the State. By this time, the bill has probably passed the Senate, and become a law.

A wicked Magnetizer.

Miss Harriet L. Johnson, of Burlington, Vt., publishes an account of the imposition practised upon her by Dr. Smith, a magnetizer and phrenologist, who pretends to cure all diseases by "Introleptic" applications! She warns all young women who would maintain good characters and cherish virtuous minds, to keep clear of Dr. Smith's phrenology and magnetism. "This dangerous scientific gentleman," she says "pretends that he has full power over me; that he can stop me in the street, and the like. I have discovered him to be a man void of all good principles which ought to influence the mind of a gentleman. I have discovered him trying to gain my affections, and attempting to practice upon me a course of conduct that would inevitably lead me to disgrace and ruin. He came where I was, and asked me several questions, all leading to one point, that of attracting my mind and gaining ascendency. I had previously accused him of exciting organs which would have effect on my mind, and cause attraction. He acknowledged that he had, and seemed gratified that he had so far succeeded in effecting his object. From information which I have no reason to dispute, it seems that I am not the only young woman that he has insulted, and that he has imposed upon some of them in the same manner that he would have done upon me if it had been in his power."

Baltimore welcomes the friends of Mr. Tyler.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Aurora, writing from Baltimore, has the following: "We, the friends of Mr. Tyler, will be here by thousands and thousands, at the Tyler General Convention, and we shall catch the spirit of the convention this day held, and speak to our Van Buren brethren in terms not to be misunderstood. To our friends in the other states we say, come, come to Baltimore, on the 4th Monday of May next. We will hail your arrival with an honest welcome. We will throw open our doors to you, be your number what they may. We shall show you that Baltimore is indeed a Tyler city, and that Tyler men are worthy to be their guests.

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE ELECTION.

Vote for Governor.

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

	1843. Pol.	Dem.	Abo.	1844. Pol.	Dem.	Abo.
New London,	237	345	22	254	433	49
Norwich,	476	572	74	744	593	51
Bozrah,	64	104	9	87	118	9
Colchester,	182	186	6	204	219	6
Franklin,	63	111	10		25	
Griswold,	138	117	11	178	148	7
Groton,	81	194			78	
Lebanon,	154	218	13	179	224	30
Ledyard,	109	144		111	141	
Lisbon,	70	94	18	95	94	13
Lyme,	180	214	5	230	208	17
East Lyme,	78	98	10	83	87	31
Montville,	118	81	24	170	126	
N. Stonington,	94	227	4		26	
Preston,	141	189	8	76	57	
Salem,	66	96		259	215	9
Stonington,	270	255	1	223	187	4
Waterford,	76	124	2			
	2838	3943	235	3667	3079	236

HARTFORD COUNTY.

Hartland,	1266	1094	53	1477	998	45
Avon,	122	46	8	147	59	9
Berlin,	246	345	47	345	335	40
Bristol,	250	226	30	308	237	24
Bloomfield,	91	104	21	132	184	20
Burlington,	132	127	1	149	119	5
Canton,	162	98	10	222	136	12
East Hartford,	243	283		265	267	3
East Windsor,	250	289		411	267	
Enfield,	262	159	4	301	158	3
Farmington,	170	176	59	167	180	67
Glastenbury,	179	300	13	217	414	8
Granby,	203	233		236	259	
Hartland,	80	114		110	110	1
Manchester,	172	177	5	214	176	3
Marlborough,	75	63	2	80	80	
Simsbury,	209	230	1	186	179	2
Southington,	200	208	14	183	204	18
Suffield,	198	213	1	221	317	
Wethersfield,	311	263	13	276	251	12
Rocky Hill,				108	124	4
Windsor,	174	260	2	308	273	
	5189	5239	290	6008	5356	287

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

New Haven,	1262	990	5	1464	1143	23
Bethany,	50	135	4	75	137	3
Branford,	70	172		102	172	1
Cheshire,	170	187	1	194	196	3
Derby,	279	345	3	342	289	2
West Haven,	178	96		201	101	
Guilford,	163	213	44	194	208	72
Hamden,	108	208		120	219	
Madison,	160	168	22	187	168	17
Meriden,	154	213	38	171	233	40
Middlebury,	118	38		110	44	3
Milford,	237	92	3	305	115	1
N. Branford,	110	106		120	119	
North Haven,	147	183		183	171	
Orange,	130	80		148	105	2
Oxford,	154	182		147	182	
Prospect,	50	45	13	67	56	11
Southbury,	119	149	5	147	152	7
Wallingford,	136	244	21	152	249	
Waterbury,	237	385	20	411	410	24
Woodbridge,	112	95		122	106	
Wolcott,	30	74	6	44	78	8
	4400	4307	206	5064	4651	217

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

Fairfield,	223	138		335	169	
Bridgeport,	406	320		450	405	
Stratford,	111	133		138	162	
Easton,	99	69	21	120	89	12
Danbury,	451	480	4	480	602	
Greenwich,	227	295	18	236	287	16
Huntington,	84	137		109	151	
Newtown,	72	177		99	190	5
New Canaan,	175	192	5	217	223	10
New Fairfield,	94	100	8	100	104	
Newtown,	241	296		294	304	5
Norwalk,	335	420	28	400	432	16
Redding,	163	140	3	174	145	15
Ridgefield,	246	290		276	189	1
Stamford,	248	272	2	412	249	1
Sherman,	94	90	10	80	110	15
Stratford,	137	115	20	176	142	22
Trumbull,	130	150	3	149	156	1
Weston,	120	280	1	150	265	
Wilton,	170	120	1	202	136	6
Westport,	162	171	4	210	166	5
	4146	4067	194	4966	4309	136

WINDHAM COUNTY.

Brooklyn,	116	128	7	136	123	21
Ashford,	126	157	57	207	213	74
Canterbury,	150	147		172	132	1
Chaplain,	66	79	11	79	63	15
Hampton,	78	114	27	60	140	29
Killingly,	211	313	46	312	331	46
Plainfield,	141	163	21	200	181	16
Pomfret,	164	118	28	163	132	34
Sterling,	96	99		109	108	
Thompson,	175	232	57	296	304	49
Voluntown,	86	116	11	44	132	
Windham,	148	313	67	271	316	49
Woodstock,	304	217	116	237	245	99
	1862	2284	442	2296	2431	435

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

Litchfield,	350	272	5	433	407	4
Bethlehem,	150	151	7	167	190	7
Bethlem,	64	94		87	102	
Canaan,	168	206	3	235	270	4
Colebrook,	70	153	10	89	182	16
Cornwall,	160	189	13	196	208	12
Goshen,	192	165		226	96	1
Harwinton,	125	75	28	134	91	20
Kent,	185	189		200	217	
New Hartford,	178	107	28	200	109	26
New Milford,	318	406	27	370	425	26
Norfolk,	135	117	27	160	104	26
Plymouth,	247	226	10	275	249	20
Roxbury,	80	128	13	67	134	16
Salisbury,	190	260		241	268	2
Sharon,	201	221		230	241	5
Torrington,	185	130	26	203	133	42
Warren,	68	86	13	78	93	15
Washington,	143	170	33	169	178	21
Watertown,	100	107	15	165	115	10
Winchester,	177	162	39	202	165	52
Woodbury,	201	247	3	254	230	4
	3600	4000	293	4296	4331	276

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Middletown,	551	654	57	567	617	46
Chatham,	67	196	2	99	172	
Portland,	179	196		175	202	
Chester,	49	90	26	64	106	9
Clinton,	148	79	1	151	108	6
Durham,	111	175	8	120	117	5
East Haddam,	244	248		254	286	4
Haddam,	200	264	4	219	251	
Killingworth,	56	150	9	64	157	5
Saybrook,	300	211	43	301	218	41
Westbrook,	97	64	32	111	65	29
	2017	2294	182	2129	2382	145

TOLLAND COUNTY.

Tolland,	118	109	18	134	170	19
Bolton,	98	97		60	96	1
Columbia,	96	122		74	134	
Coventry,	190	177	9	223	193	9
Ellington,	145	137		146	128	5
Mansfield,	151	174	10	176	164	16
Stafford,	174	191	16	203	214	16
Union,	124	194	10	147	190	10
Vernon,	224	270	12	249	274	22
Willington,	90	81	8	62	82	
	1416	1560	83	1468	1645	98

WINDHAM COUNTY.

Brooklyn,	116	128	7	136	123	21
Ashford,	126	157	57	207	213	74
Canterbury,	150	147		172	132	1
Chaplain,	66	79	11	79	63	15
Hampton,	78	114	27	60	140	29
Killingly,	211	313	46	312	331	46
Plainfield,	141	163	21	200	181	16
Pomfret,	164	118	28	163	132	34
Sterling,	96	99		109	108	
Thompson,	175	232	57	296	304	49
Voluntown,	86	116	11	44	132	
Windham,	148	313	67	271	316	49
Woodstock,	304	217	116	237	245	99
	1862	2284	442	2296	2431	435

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

Litchfield,	350	272	5	433	407	4
Bethlehem,	150	151	7	167	190	7
Bethlem,	64	94		87	102	
Canaan,	168	206	3	235	270	4
Colebrook,	70	153	10	89	182	16
Cornwall,	160	189	13	196	208	12
Goshen,	192	165		226	96	1
Harwinton,	125	75	28	134	91	20
Kent,	185	189		200	217	
New Hartford,	178	107	28	200	109	26
New Milford,	318	406	27	370	425	26
Norfolk,	135	117	27	160	104	26
Plymouth,	247	226	10	275	249	20
Roxbury,	80	128	13	67	134	16
Salisbury,	190	260		241	268	2
Sharon,	201	221		230	241	5
Torrington,	185	130	26	203	133	42
Warren,	68	86	13	78	93	15
Washington,	143	170	33	169	178	21
Watertown,	100	107	15	165	115	10
Winchester,	177	162	39	202	165	52
Woodbury,	201	247	3	254	230	4
	3600	4000	293	4296	4331	276

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Middletown,	551	654	57	567	617	46
Chatham,	67	196	2	99	172	
Portland,	179	196		175	202	
Chester,	49	90	26	64	106	9
Clinton,	148	79	1	151	108	6
Durham,	111	175	8	120	117	5
East Haddam,	244	248		254	286	4
Haddam,	200	264	4	219	251	
Killingworth,	56	150	9	64	157	5
Saybrook,	300	211	43	301	218	41
Westbrook,	97	64	32	111	65	29
	2017	2294	182	2129	2382	145

TOLLAND COUNTY.

Tolland,	118	109	18	134	170	19
Bolton,	98	97		60	96	1
Columbia,	96	122		74	134	
Coventry,	190	177	9	223	193	9
Ellington,	145	137		146	128	5
Mansfield,	151	174	10	176	164	16
Stafford,	174	191	16	203	214	16
Union,	124	194	10	147	190	10
Vernon,	224	270	12	249	274	22
Willington,	90	81	8	62	82	
	1416	1560	83	1468	1645	98

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.—Some of our neighbors look on the result of this election as a triumph of Cushing, we consider it merely a failure of old Hunkerism; and it may be remarked that the political sentiment of Connecticut, which has been clearly expressed in this election, is a reliable indication of public opinion throughout New England.—*Phil. Merc.*

Recapitulation.

	Baldwin.	Cleveland.	Scattering
Hartford,	6006	5356	287
New Haven,	5064	4651	217
Fairfield,	4806	4309	136
New London,	3667	3079	236
Litchfield,	4296	4331	276
Tolland,	1468	1645	113
Windham,	2296	2431	435
Middlesex,	2129	2382	145
	29436	28362	1924

List of Senators.

Those marked thus, (*) are Democrats.

No. 1. ROMEO LOWREY, of Southington.
" 2. GEORGE PLUMMER, of Glastenbury.
" 3. TRACY PECK, of Bristol.
" 4. NELSON NEWTON, of Woodbridge.
" 5. NORTON J. BULL, of Waterbury.
" 6. SAMUEL SPENCER,* of Guilford.
" 7. NOYES BILLINGS,* of New London.
" 8. CHAS W. ROCKWELL, of Norwich.
" 9. RICHARD E. SELDEN, Jr., of Lyme.
" 10. THOS. B. OSBORNE, of Fairfield.
" 11. ELI T. HOYT, of Danbury.
" 12. DARIUS MEAD, of Greenwich.
" 13. MOWRY BURGESS,* of Plainfield.
" 14. WILLIAM LYON, 3d, of Woodstock.
" 15. ABIJAH CATLIN, of Harwinton.
" 16. SILAS HOADLEY,* of Plymouth.
" 17. PHILO KELLOGG, of Cornwall.
" 18. HENRY D. SMITH,* of Middletown.
" 19. HENRY TAINTOR, of Clinton.
" 20. ORSON WOOD,* of Sumers.
" 21. SESSIONS LAWSON, of Bolton.

NOTE.—The Senators are classed above, according to the Federal statement of the case, but on scanning the returns, we find that on the vote for Governor, (nothing else is received,) the Democrats are ahead in one district at least, claimed by the Federalists, and even with them in two others. We doubt whether they will have such majority in the Senate.

List of Representatives.

Those marked thus (*) are Democrats.

HARTFORD, James Dixon, Isaac W. Stuart.
Avon, Harvey Chidsey.
Berlin, Marcellus Clark,* James R. Carpenter.*
Bloomfield, Elisha Moore.*
Bristol, James Atkins.
Burlington, Jarius Thompson.
Canton, Thomas H. Wells.
East Hartford, James Fitch, Daniel Winslow.
East Windsor, Betzaleel Sexton, Harvey Elmer.
Enfield, Erastus Ginsted, Jabez T. Taylor.
Farmington, no choice, adjourned without day.
Glastenbury, Henry Dayton,* Nathan Pierson.*
Granby, S. W. Cornwall, Charles Holcomb, 2d.
Hartland, John Church, 2d,* Reuben Cook.*
Marlborough, Lucius W. M'Intosh.*
Manchester, Marvin Cone.
Rocky Hill, Roderick Grimes.*
Simsbury, J. A. Bradley,* Job Case.
Southington, Isaac Shepard,* Mansfield Merriman.*
Suffield, Allen Loomis,* Gamaliel Fuller.*
Wethersfield, Ashbel Robertson, Roger Wells.
Windsor, Sidney Bower,* Eli Phelps.*
New Haven, Eleazer E. Foster, Munson Merriman, Jr.
Bethany, Guy Perkins.*
Branford, Wm. Rogers.*
Cheshire, no choice.
Derby, David Basset.
East Haven, Daniel L. Smith.
Guilford, no choice.
Hamden, Abiel Leonard.*
Meriden, no choice.
Middlebury, Charles Townsend.
Milford, Selah Strong, John Burns.
Madison, Frederick Foster.
North Branford, Alfred Rose.
North Haven, Merritt Barnes.*
Orange, Wm. T. Grant.
Oxford, Sheldon Church.*
Prospect, Luther Morse.
Southbury, no choice.
Wallingford, Malachi Cook,* Philo Barker.*
Waterbury, S. M. Buckingham—no choice 2d.
Wolcott, Moses Pond.*
Woodbridge, Beriel P. Smith.
NEW LONDON, C. C. Comstock,* A. C. Lippitt.*
Colchester, Daniel Taylor,* Ambel Brown.*
Bozrah, David H. Waterman.*
East Lyme, J. Tubbs.
Franklin, Joshua Tracy.*
Griswold, Joseph Leonard.
Groton, two Democrats.
Lebanon, Daniel L. Sherman,* Edmund Harding.*
Ledyard, Caleb Gallup.*
Lisbon, Henry R. Robbins.
Lyme, Charles J. McCurdy, Samuel C. Warner.
Montville, H. C. Beardsley.
Norwich, Z. R. Robbins, Roger Huntington.
North Stonington, Latham Hull,* Charles S. Brown.*
Preston, two Democrats.
Salem, no choice.
Stonington, Eben D. Noyes, E. B. Brown.
Waterford, Phillip Morgan.*
FAIRFIELD, R. Wilson, J. Bulkly.
Bridgeport, A. Hamilton.
Brookfield, John Hawley.*
Darien, G. G. Waterbury.
Danbury, no choice.
Greenwich, Augustus Mead,* Conklin Husted.*
Huntington, one Democrat.
Monroe, C. H. Beardsley.*
New Canaan, no choice.
New Fairfield, no choice.
Newtown, Levi Peck,* Ezra Patch.
Norwalk, A. E. Beard, Charles Thomas.
Redding, Charles Beach, Charles D. Smith.
Ridgefield, Eleazer Hawley, Major Boughton.
Sherman, no choice.
Stamford, Wm. T. Minor, Selleck Scofield.
Stratford, no choice.
Trumbull, no choice.
Weston, ——Banks,* ——Sanford.*
Westport E. Swift.
Wilton, Charles Jesup.
Bethlem, Septimus Davison.
Ashford no choice, meeting dissolved
Canterbury, H. E. Dyer, Darius Carter.
Chaplin Luther Ashley, Abolition.
Hampton, Alfred Burnham.*
Killingly, Cyrus Smith,* Olney M. Wade.*
Plainfield, Jonathan Goff, J. C. Spalding.
Pomfret, Lemuel Holmes, C. T. Grosvenor.
Sterling, John C. Amos.
Thompson, no choice, meeting dissolved.
Voluntown, Elisha Potter.*
Windham, J. M. Gregory,* A. A. Burnham.*
Woodstock, no choice
LITCHFIELD, Silas S. Ataway,* Dan Catlin.*
Barkhamsted, Warren Phelps,* Daniel Yale.*
Bethlem, Nicholas Moss.*
Canaan, Charles Lewis, Chauncey Reed.
Colebrook, Milton Smith,* Russell Frisbie.*
Cornwall, John Scovill,* John E. Sedgwick.*
Goshen, O. H. Murphy, J. M. Wadhams.
Harwinton, John Bull, Phineas W. Noble.
Kent, no choice, meeting dissolved.
New Hartford, Gordon Henderson, S. Brown.
New Milford, no choice, meeting dissolved.
Norfolk, Wm. Lawrence, James M. Cowles.
Plymouth no choice.
Roxbury, Isaac G. Beeford.*
Salisbury, no choice, meeting dissolved.
Sharon, no choice, meeting dissolved.
Torrington, Amos Gilbert, Griswold Woodward.
Warren, Henry W. Carter.*
Washington, no choice, meeting dissolved.
Watertown, Lucius Woodward.
Winchester, Washington Hatch, John Camp.
Woodbury, Daniel Curtis, no choice for second.
MIDDLETOWN, no choice.
Haddam, Samuel Arnold, 2d,* W. B. Hubbard.*
Chatham, Cyrus Burd,* Lewis Utley.*
Chester, Philip S. Webb.*
Clinton, Edward Wright.
Durham, Peter Starkweather, S. B. Parker.
East Haddam, John C. Palmer,* J. E. Swan.*
Killingworth, Jedidiah Stone,* Julius Dudley.*
Portland, Archibald Kenney.*
Saybrook, Selden H. Pratt, Geo. H. Chapman.
Westbrook, Ezra Stannard.
TOLLAND Talman Cross,* S. L. Young.*
Bolton, William Keeney.*
Columbia, no choice.
Coventry, Otis Sweet, Montgomery White.
Ellington, Jabesh Collins.
Mansfield, no choice, meeting dissolved.
Hebron, Jasper Porter,* no choice of 2
Somers, John Weston,* Ira Wood, Jr.*
Stafford, Abraham Francis,* Zina W. Ellis.*
Union, Nathan Kinney,* Samuel Crawford.*
Vernon, Phineas Talcott.
Willington, Martin Peck, Royal O. Eldridge.

☞ One of the city papers advertises a house for sale, "containing one acre of land." We reckon that house needs a broom and a scrubbing brush.—*Mail.*

From the Philadelphia Mercury.

Signs in the East.

Now that Connecticut has spoken in tones of thunder against the nomination of Mr. Van Buren, the true course of the Democracy, and the only successful one for it to pursue, is to get together and determine to take a course that will *conciliate* every branch of our great party. This can be done, provided the people, the masses of the party, will take the matter into their own hands.

We know that very many of the old office-holders are ardently attached to their old leader, Mr. Van Buren, and it is no doubt their object to try and elect him, and if successful they will *demand* their old places. This object is openly avowed by a great many of that class.

What will the great body of the Democracy say to giving to a select few all the emoluments of office, and that few the old office-holders, numbers of whom have held office from twelve to twenty years, during which time they rendered the cause little or no service? Were there a certainty of electing Mr. Van Buren, we could make some allowance *for* the determination to force his nomination upon the country, manifested by the former occupants of office. In that event, we would secure the triumph of our principles.

But when we refer to the real state of the case, we find that instead of success being certain, it is quite the reverse. The prospects of Mr Van Buren are at this time shrouded in gloom, even in the minds of his *most confident friends*, and to those members of the party who look calmly at the question, in the event of his nomination, his defeat appears certain.

The best evidence our friends could have, that Mr. Van Buren's name is an injury to the party, or at most does not strengthen it, will be found in the *result* of the state elections." Out of thirteen members of Congress that have been elected during the present session of Congress, the *Whigs have elected every one of the number*. This result, too, has been produced at a time, when Mr. Van Buren's *old officers* have been the most active in urging him forward for nomination.

In examining the prospects of the party, headed as it is by leaders in whom the mass have little or no confidence, we are the more convinced that a recurrence to first principles is necessary. If primitive Democracy should be allowed to triumph over faction and the honest people over their would-be leaders, then our success will be guaranteed, and with our principles inscribed upon our banner, it will float gloriously in the breeze from the outer wall.—

The true way in our opinion to conciliate the Democracy, will be by taking up John Tyler for President, and Richard M. Johnson for Vice President. Tyler stands at the head of the Conservative Democracy, including that portion which aided in his election, and also the *other portions* that came to the support of *his vetoes*. These combined form the balance of power in the country, and can, and do *make* and *unmake Presidents* at pleasure, as in the case of General Harrison and President Van Buren. Col. Johnson being a great favorite with Mr. Van Buren's friends, and as he has been run by them twice, his nomination upon the same ticket with Mr. Tyler, and his being sustained as in that event he would be, would in our opinion give entire satisfaction to that branch of the party. With such a ticket, concentrating, as it would the whole Democracy upon it, we would with perfect ease, beat all the combinations of Federalism in the next election, and ensure the perpetuity of our republican principles.

HARRISBURG, March 26.

An incident which occurred last evening will afford our gossip food for a month, and must take precedence for to-day of legislative news. Theo. Fenn, editor of the Pennsylvania *Telegraph*, a bachelor of 45, met with the misfortune three months since of falling desperately in love with the only daughter of one of our wealthiest citizens, a beautiful and accomplished girl, of about seventeen summers. Meeting occasionally, and only by stealth, he pressed his suit with ardor, and was accepted. Soon after, the father of the lady discovered how matters stood, and enraged beyond measure, confined the daughter to her chamber, and otherwise prepared himself to defend his premises from intrusion.

For a week the fair creature bore her confinement patiently, but this morning it was found that some mysterious hand had withdrawn the bolts and bars, and that the bird had flown. Suffice it to say, that the valiant editor bore off his prize last night about 12 o'clock, taking a fast coach for Reading.

The lady is the daughter of Dr. Verbake, with cash in hand to the amount of $17,000.—*Phil. American.*

☞ NOTICE.—The Slips in the Episcopal Church will be sold for one year, on Wednesday evening, April 10, at 7 o'clock.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF NORWICH.

ARRIVED.

April 2, slp Thomas W. Thorn, Palmer, fm N. Y. sch Sophia, Griffen, fm Camden; sch Asia, fm Camden.

4th, sch Transport, Nickerson, fm Boston; slp Navigator, Vail, fm Riverhead.

5th, sch Daniel Webster, Delano, fm North River; slp Providence, Griffin, fm Riverhead; slp Crusade, Nash, fm N. Y; slp Geo. Washington, Geer, fm NY. sch Commerce, Burnham, fm Troy.

6th, slp Missouri, Hults, fm Riverhead; slp Young Barber, Horton, fm Riverhead; slp Lexington, Hubbard fm Riverhead; slp Eleanor, fm Riverhead.

8th, slp Empress, Snow, fm Darimouth; slp Aurora, Geer, fm NY; sch Uncas, Rogers, fm Phil; sch Spy, Lewis, fm Boston; steam sch Trumbull, Chappell, fm NY.

SAILED.

April 2, sloop Chelsea, Chapman, fr NY.
4, slp Hudson, Coit, for NY.
6, slp Providence, Griffin, for Long Island.
slp North Bend, Butler, for NY.
7, slp Thomas W. Thorn, Palmer, for NY.
8, slp Lexington, Hubbard, for Long Island.
slp Jasper, Sydleman, for NY.
slp Young Barber, Horton, for Long Isl'd.
slp Missouri, Hults, for L. I.
slp Eleanor, for L. I.

C. C. HILLARD,

RETURNS THANKS to the many people who have favored him with their custom in time past, and respectfully informs them that he has removed to the New Store.

No. 28 Shetucket-street,

Where he has opened, and is now opening almost an entire *New Stock of Dry Goods*; to which he invites their attention. ☞For those who want Cheap Goods, he has them as cheap as can be obtained any where else, and for those who want nice goods he has a well selected assortment. Every article usually kept in a Dry Goods Store may be found. In addition he has made arrangements to keep the best

Basket Store,

in the State. Travelling and Work Baskets, Table Mats &c. of every kind. *Prices as low as in New York.* He is to meet the demands of the public for such articles are usually found in

Thread and Needle Stores,

All kinds of Fancy and Staple Buttons, Thread, Needles &c., will always be bought with care and warranted in all cases to meet the recommendation given. His attention will likewise be directed to the

Sopher Worsted Department,

Comprising every quality of Canvass, German patterns, Crewel, Needles, &c. Attention is called to an entire new and beautiful articles of *shaded purse Twist*, with purse ornaments. Connected with the establishment is an Agency for an

Umbrella Manufactory,

Umbrellas, Parasols, and Sunshades in any quantity and of any quality. A call is invited from all, and a share of public patronage solicited.

Please remember the No.

28 Shetucket-st.

Norwich, April 10th. 3w20

FRESH Garden and Flower SEEDS, for sale by SAMUEL TYLER.
April 10th. 20

BRUSHES, Tooth, Flesh, Cloth, Hat, White Wash, Paint and Shoe Brushes, for sale by SAMUEL TYLER.
April 10th. 20

DR. CONNEL'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR.—STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION. On October 6th, 1844, the Steamboat switchsure exploded her boiler, and a number of her passengers were scalded, several of whom died before this Pain Extractor was applied to any. Others were upon the point of death being scalded from head to foot, and the flesh turned black, and seemed ready to drop from the bone, and the patients were writhing in the most excruciating agony. At this time the salve was applied to the sufferers, and the entire relief which they almost instantaneously received, surprised and astonished every beholder. In the course of five or six hours the flesh resumed its natural color, and all the pain and soreness ceased; and they were so quickly healed, leaving no scar nor redness, that course any body could believe it were possible, except those who saw for themselves. It was confidently believed that not a person would have died had this salve been applied to them in season. The above is testified to by the Captain, Crew and several of the passengers.

It is no less wonderful in curing the following diseases and casualities in addition to Scalds and Burns:

Chafe,	Chap,	Tetter,
Pimple,	Motch,	Tooth Ache,
Fever Prime,	Hot Skin,	White Swelling,
Tender Feet,	Mumps,	Ran Rounds,
Gellin Wounds,	Scrofula,	Eruptions,
Rough Hands,	Whitlow,	Easing of Corns,
Ages in Face,	Indolent,	Swellings,
And any thing inflammatory.		

Caution,

Be very particular and ask; and take nothing but CONNEL'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR,—Find the *fac simile* of Comstock & Co. or it is Counterfeit. Price 25 cents, 50 cents and $1, per box.

J. L. DEVOTION and R. W. MATHEWSON, Agents for Norwich.—E. V. STODDARD, New London.

April 2d, '44. 19

JAMES MC'GILEAND,
Dealer in
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.—FLOUR BY THE BARREL.

A NEW Stock of goods now landing from the Cresade, and Aurora; such as TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEE; MOLASSES &c &c.

Persons remitting money to Europe, can be accommodated with DRAFTS Payable in any TOWN on the Continent.

Norwich, April 10th, 1844. 20

Mrs. DOLBEARE,

HAS just opened a New and Fashionable assortment of

Millinery,

consisting of Fancy Mourning, and Straw HATS, Cap Ribbons, Laces and Flowers, &c.

28 Shetucket-street; 5 doors south of Norwich Bank

Norwich, April 10th. 3w20

NEW TEMPERANCE STORE,

ON THE CORNER OF MAIN AND FRANKLIN-STREET, (in Eaton's Brick Building) *Franklin Square.*

WHERE the subscriber is now opening, and offers to the public the best assortment of

Groceries and Provisions

that can be found in this city, and as cheap at Retail as can be bought in this place at Wholesale.

TEAS of all kinds and qualities fm 25 to 75 cts per lb.
Good Brown Sugar 14 pounds for 100.
do Green Coffee 10 do do do.

MOLASSES of all qualities, a splendid article of Sugar House, at 25 cts per gall., all other kinds of Goods in proportion. Connecticut Lard, Pork and Hams, superior to any in this market; fresh Butter; New York Cream Cheese; Flour Corn and Rye Meal; Wood and Stone Ware; Baskets Brooms; Foot Mats; Crockery, and all other kinds of Goods usually kept in a Grocery Store except Rum.

Farmers, who have Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Potatoes and Grain; that they wish to exchange for Goods, will find it for their interest to call at this establishment first, and especially those who have Cash. This is the place, and now is the time to purchase your Groceries for the season if you wish to get them Cheap.

M. HARRIS.

Norwich, April 8th. 20

Window Glass,

300 Boxes Window Glass, assorted Sizes, for sale unusually low by JOHN L. DEVOTION.

No. 119 Main-st. one door East of Quinebaug Bank.
April 10th. 6w20

Leeches,

SWEEDISH LEECHES, for sale by JOHN L. DEVOTION.

No. 119 Main-st. one door East of Quinebaug Bank.
April 8th. 6w20

JOHN L. DEVOTION.

No. 119 Main-st. one door East of Quinebaug Bank

HAS for sale Young Hyson, Hyson skin and Pouchong TEA; Ground Coffee, Nutmegs, Mace, Ground Cloves; Allspice, Pepper and Cinnamon, English Mustard, Canton Ginger, Citron, Olive Oil, Preserved Pine Apples and Limes, Sperm Candles, Starch, Yellow Soap, Bath Brick, Preserved Citron and Orange. Shelled Almonds, Sal Rentis, &c. &c.

April 10th. 3w20

FURNITURE,

THOSE in want of Furniture of good Style, and at very *low prices*, are invited to call at the Auction and Commission Rooms, Union-street.

WM. D. RIFLEY.

Norwich, April 10th. 19

Garden and Flower Seeds.

A LARGE assortment for sale by R. W. MATHEWSON.
April 10 20

Ornamental Shrubbery.

FLOWERING Plants, Honey Suckles, Climbers, &c. for sale cheap by R. W. MATHEWSON.
April 10 20

TEA, COFFEE, & SUGAR.

FIRST rate Young Hyson Tea, at 50c per lb.
Good *Hyson Skin* " 30c "
Extra fine *Hyson* "
Java, Laguira, Cuba and St. Domingo Coffee
Wesley's & Lovering's Loaf, crush'd & powdered Sugars, white and brown *Havana*,
St. Croix and New Orleans Sugars,

for sale low at the cheap Grocery store, west corner Commerce and Water sts. by

OSGOOD & WEBB.
April 10 28

FRUIT.

10 BOXES Raisins, 10 half do, 10 qr do.
Preserved Ginger, Tomato and Walnut Catsup, Oranges, Lemons, &c., can be found cheap at OSGOOD & WEBB'S,
April 10 West corner Commerce st.

FIRST SORT POTASH.

A SUPERIOR article for sale very low by OSGOOD & WEBB,
April 10 West corner Com. & Water sts.

GRINDSTONES.

FIVE Tons superior Nova Scotia blue grit Grindstones on consignment, for sale by OSG

A. WATTLES & CO.,

HAVING REMOVED TO 21 SHETUCKET-STREET,

(A FEW DOORS SOUTH OF THEIR OLD STAND,)

BEG LEAVE to inform their customers that their accommodations at the NEW STORE, enable them to keep a much larger assortment of goods and on account of the great saving of labor they can afford to sell at much less prices than at the old stand. We have made larger purchases in Carpeting, and have devoted one room to the sale of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CARPETING.

And we pledge ourselves not to be undersold, (of the same quality and style) by any store in the State. We are determined to sustain our reputation for selling WOOLLENS, *cheaper* than any other establishment in New England; and we will cut BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and SATINETTS, as low as they can be purchased of Jobbing Houses in New York, for we purchase of "first hands" for cash, and our customers can save a retail Profit. We have devoted one room to the sale of ***Fancy Goods,*** of the best quality; and in selling these our motto is, *large sales at small profits.* On Domestic Department is full, and we shall remember that "the nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling." We are agents for the best Dye House in Boston. Only one dollar for dying Ladies' Dresses.

For Dry Goods, Carpeting, Looking Glasses, Rugs, Matting, Window Shades' &c, call at the "cheap Store." 21 SHETUCKET-STREET.

Norwich, March 27th. 3w16

NEW DRY GOODS STORE!

AND AN ENTIRE STOCK OF

NEW SPRING GOODS.

LINCOLN & WILLIAMS

are this day opening at the large and commodious New Store

No. 24 SHETUCKET-STREET,

A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF NEW SPRING GOODS purchased mostly of the importers, and from the New-York Auctions, for cash, at the very lowest prices; and will be sold for cash only, at a very small advance from cost. The assortment comprises almost every article that can be called for in the way of Dry Goods.

Among which are coarse, and superfine **Broadcloths and Cassimeres,** of almost every color. Black, blue, lavender and mixed SATINETS. Tweed and fancy CASSIMERES for spring. New styles **Silks**—the richest the market affords, one lot very superior wide SATIN STRIPE CAMELION, and a variety of low priced PLAID AND STRIPED SILKS at great bargains. Extra heavy black, Gro de Rhine; also, wide black and blue black Silks.

Satin Vestings.

White Satin, low price *Silks, Brocatts,* Lustres, and a general assortment of Silk Goods.

Shawls.

Cashmere, Muslin deLaine, Damask, Paris, Black Embroidered, and other styles.

All Wool DeLaines.

Some very beautiful, 40 per cent less than N. York prices. Also, cheap DeLAINES of new patterns, at less than last years prices.

Scotchs.

A new article for Ladies' Dresses, cheaper and better than some goods at do his the price.

Very fine Alpacca.

Suitable for Mourning Dresses.

ALSO, ***Prints, Hosiery, Gloves, Tailors Trimmings, Gingos, Mitts, &c.*** &c &c. together with many other goods too numerous to mention; but which will be shown with pleasure to all who will favor us with a call—and prices named that will we are confident insure a share of public patronage.

☞ The one price system will be adhered too as closely as is consistent with the trade of the place.

Norwich, March 13th, 1844 tf16

Remnants.

Lupin's best and many other qualities at Auction prices.

Linens, Linens.

For bargains in these Goods, we will not be beat—call and see.

Laces and White Goods.

11,543 yards Laces and Edgings comprising an assortment unsurpassed by any. Black Gimpure for veils. CAMBRICS, check striped and Lace MUSLINS, Swiss, Book and Mull do; Victoria, Scotch and Bishop Lawn.

Ribbons and Millinery Goods.

Rich, plaid, stripe and Cameljon Bonnet Ribbons, Cap and Tuffatte Ribbons, Wire, Laces Foundation, Oil Silk, &c. &c.

Linen Handkerchiefs.

A lot for 12 1-2 cents worth 20cts—all other qualities equally low.

Zephyr Worsteds.

All shades, Canvass, Patterns, Needles, Purse Twist, Tassels, Cords, Beads, &c. for Purses.

Marseilles and Imperial Quilts.

Blankets, Linen Sheetings, Pillow Case Linen, 8-4 Damask, Napkins, Table Covers, wide bleached and brown Sheetings, and every variety of Furnishing Goods.

CONNECTICUT BONNET STORE,

NEW GOODS! SPRING STOCK!

APRIL 1st. 1844.

HITCHCOCK & PAYSON,

Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

STRAW GOODS!

RIBBONS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, BAND BOXES, &c. &c.

FOR CASH!

AT No. 17 SHETUCKET-STREET.

NORWICH Conn.

HAVING made extensive arrangements for their Spring Trade, they are prepared to exhibit

LARGE AND FASHIONABLE STOCK OF BONNETS!

of every description of their own Manufacture of Florence, Rutland, and Fancy Braids, also Neapolitans, Fancy do; Birdseye and Prince Alberts, Rice Rutlands, English do; French Chips, Domestic Straws, &c. &c. Also a Rich Assortment of Fancy Dress HATS & CAPS; together with a heavy and well selected Stock of MILLINERY GOODS, and Artificial Flowers;—comprising in all the largest and most desirable Stock of Bonnets and Millinery Goods, ever introduced into this Market.

They pledge themselves to offer their GOODS at prices that will bear a comparison with any other establishment in the United States. Confident that their Stock will at all times be worthy of the attention of Purchasers, they respectfully solicit a call.

BONNETS altered Bleached and Pressed in the best manner, at Short Notice. PRICE for Bleaching and Pressing, 25 cts.

Norwich, April 3d. '44. 19

New Stock of Hard Ware GOODS.

CHARLES A. CONVERSE,

139 MAIN-STREET,

Dealer in Hard Ware, Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Military and Fancy Goods, Saddle and Harness Furniture, &c. &.

DURING the past month has been making some valuable additions to his Stock of Foreign and Domestic Hard Ware Goods; imported direct from Birmingham, Sheffield and received from the manufactories in this Country.

These Goods will be sold to the *Trade,* at New York wholesale prices, or at retail on the most favorable terms. Main-street.

March. 20th. 6w17

SOLAR LAMPS,

A LARGE Stock of this new, and beautiful article has been lately received; consisting of

6 doz. Suspending Solar Lamps.
6 doz Side do do.
6 doz. Parlour, do. with plain and cut shades. The above article is the same which obtained the Gold Medal, at the late fair of the American Institute at N. Y. CHARLES A. CONVERSE.

139 Main-street.

March 20th. 6w17

Chemical Oil,

FOR sale by JOHN L. DEVOTION.

No. 119 Main-Street.

one door East of the Quinebaug Bank.

March 20th. 6w17

Live Geese Feathers.

A PRIME lot, for sale by

LINCOLN & WILLIAMS,

24 Shetucket-street.

March 9th. tf17

IRA GORTON,

DRAPER & TAILOR,

OVER MR. DORANCE LADD'S CONFECTIONARY STORE OPPOSITE THE NORWICH BANK,

WOULD GIVE

NOTICE,

THAT having so far recovered his health as to attend to his business again, he is ready to wait on old and new customers, whose patronage he again solicits. Having receives the latest fashions from New York, and having none but the best workmen (New York workmen not excepted,) he will warrant all work done at his shop to be of the best kind and done at short notice. He would inform the tailors out of town that they can have the fashions by sending to the subscriber after them.

N. B. People out of town coming to Norwich to get Cutting done will please call upon the subscriber as he does all of his cutting himself, and will warrant all garments cut to suit his customers.

IRA GORTON.

Norwich, March 27th, '44. tf19

Snuff and Tobacco,

MACCABOY Snuff; American Gents. Snuff. Mrs. Miller's Smoking and Chewing Tobacco. For sale by JOHN L. DEVOTION.

No. 119 Main-st., one door East of Quinebaug Bank Corner of "burnt district," No. 1.

Norw'ch, March 6th, 1844. 6w16

First Sort,

POTASHES and Sal Soda, for sale by

J. L. DEVOTION,

No. 119 Main-street.

One door East of the Quinebaug Bank.

Norwich, Feb. 21. 3m13

JOHN L. DEVOTION,

(Of the late firm of Tyler & Devotion)

RESPECTFULLY announces that he will continue the Drug, Medicine, Chemical, Paints, Oil and Dye Stuff business at the Store lately occupied by the Quinebaug Bank.

No 119 Main-Street,

where he will be happy to see his friends and former Patrons.

Norwich, Jan. 31st. 3m10

Run Away

FROM the subscribers, on or about the 13th inst., an apprentice boy named Edward Chamberlain. All persons are hereby notified not to trust, harbor or employ him, on the penalty of the law. Whoever returns said runaway shall pay 62 and his own expenses.

WILLIAMS & BAKER.

Norwich, March 20th, 1844. 3w 17

Apprentices Wanted.

TWO likely and industrious lads are wanted immediately as apprentices to the Blacksmithing business. Those from the country would be preferred.

WILLIAMS & BAKER, Central Wharf.

Norwich, March 20th.

Medicinal Wines &c.

OLD MADIRA, Port, Lisbon, and other kinds of Wines. Old Cognac Brandy, Holland Gin, old Scotch and Irish Whiskey, old Rum &c., selected with particular care expressly for medicinal purposes, and are warranted Pure, for sale by

JOHN L. DEVOTION.

116 Main-Street.

one door East of the Quinebaug Bank.

March 20th. 6w17

Dr. Field's,

Anodyne Shaving Cream.

ALL who prefer a real family to the barbarous butchery of bad Soap, bad Razor, and bad shaving, would do well to try this splendid article, which has received the first premium, awarded by the American Institute; for sale by

JOHN L. DEVOTION.

No. 119 Main-st. one door East of Quinebaug Bank

March 20th. 6w17

Sherman's Lozenges,

FOR sale by JOHN L. DEVOTION.

No. 119 Main-street,

one door East of the Quinebaug Bank.

March 20th. 6w17

POTASHES, &c.

FIRST sort Potashes and Sal Soda for sale by

WM. S. TYLER.

March 20. 17

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having purchased of T. F. Albertson his entire Stock, Tools and Fixtures, feel prepared and competent to enter into any contract in our line of business. All kinds of work pertaining to the House, Ship, Sign and ornamental

PAINTING,

IMITATIONS OF WOOD

of all kinds, Granite and Marble of all descriptions, well executed in the very best workmanlike manner and at short notice.

PAPER-HANGING & GLAZING,

executed in the best manner and with despatch.

☞ Paints and Stains of all colors, mixed and prepared ready for use at our Paint Shop, first door south of Bolles' new brick block, Market Square.

N. B. None but first rate workmen employed by

NICHOLS & CHAPMAN.

Norwich, March 13, 1844. tf16

COAL.

THE subscriber is now prepared to furnish for Family use and for manufacturing purposes, the above article, of superior quality, and at prices satisfactory. JOHN G. HUNTINGTON,

August 9th, 1843—3m27. [Central Wharf.

BOARD.

A Gentleman and Wife can be accommodated with board, and pleasant rooms. Also three young Gentlemen; Terms reasonable. Enquire at the office of the News.

Norwich, Jan. 17th, 1844. tf8

PERFUMERY.

A GENERAL assortment; for sale by

JOHN L. DEVOTION,

No. 119 Main-street,

one door East of the Quinebaug Bank.

Norwich, March 13th, '44. 6w16

Linseed Oil and White Lead,

FOR sale in quantities, to suit purchasers by

JOHN L. DEVOTION.

No. 119 Main-street.

one door East of the Quinebaug Bank.

Norwich, March 13th, 1844. 6w16

COAL.

ANTHRACITE COAL of various kinds in the Lump, or broken and screened, for sale by the Cargo or single Ton by

EDWARD CHAPPELL,

Central Wharf.

Norwich, Sept. 12. 42

FERRE'S

CREAM OF SAPONINE,

A NEW ARTICLE FOR SHAVING.

WHICH *Surpasses all others* in making a rich and permanent lather, without irritating the skin. N. B. Any Gentleman can purchase a pot of *Ferre's Cream,* and use it *one month,* and if it does not please him, can return it and the money will be refunded. Be sure you get *Ferre's Cream Saponine,* and not be put off with an other article as some have been—see that my name is on the label as none other is genuine. E. C. FERRE.

For sale in Norwich by W. S. TYLER, C. OSGOOD and R. W. MATHEWSON.

Jan. 47th, 1844. 6m8

The undersigned, having used the Cream of Saponine, of which Mr. E. C. Ferre, of Middletown, Ct. is the sole Proprietor, are happy to award him our testimonials in its favor. Considering the expedition of making the lather, its superior qualities when made its softening effects on the beard, and its curative qualities on the skin, we do not hesitate to recommend it to the public, as the best Shaving cream, either *domestic* or *imported* now in use. Middletown, Nov. 3d, 1843. E. A. Russell, H. N. Fowler, E. W. N. Starr, L. C. Lyman, E. Noyes, A. H. Blish, J. Johnston, L. Hubbard, E. Lacy, E. H. Hubbard, H. Hubbard, W. G. Howard, J. Arnold, G. Sickles, J. A. Pierce, C. Woodward, W. B. Casy, T. G. Mather, S. Chase, S. B. Whitmore, H. Clark; N. Smith, D. Harrison, H. W. Fisk, W. P. Southmayd W. D. Starr, S. Emery, I W. Baldwin, A. Churchill, W. W. Hazen, W. Fuller, D. H. Chase, G. H. Taylor, C. H. Jackson, T. Bourdeman, H. Gardiner, C. H. Pelton, A. Beach, W. S. Camp, G. W. Beach, H. Smith, A. Newton, jr A. Merriman, L. C. Hubbard, J. H. Taylor, Wm. Jarvis, A. W. Smith, E Crofoot.

N. B.—Never purchase a pot of the above Shaving Cream without my name is written on the pot.

E. C. FERRE.

Jan. 17th, 1844. 6m8

JOHN L. DEVOTION,

Druggist and Apothecary,

No 119 MAIN-STREET.

One door East of the Quinebaug Bank,

HAS on hand a large and extensive assortment of genuine Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, &c., Which he has purchased during the last month at the lowest prices and now offers the same for sale at whole sale or retail on favorable terms.

Most of his chemical preparations are procured from the first Chemists in this country and the agents of the European Chemists, but such as are not are prepared by himself according to the latest and most improved rules of Pharmacy.

Norwich Feb. 7th, 1844. 3m11

NEW SPRING GOODS,

New opening 50 cases of Rich Goods adapted to the spring trade comprising all styles of Staple and Fancy Goods.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION has been paid to the Cloth trade by an Experienced Purchaser, so that Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Satinets, as a Trimming will be sold much cheaper than ever.

SILKS, Fig'd Shaded, watered, Striped and Oriental dress silks; Extra Blk, and Blue Blk. Gros de Odier, Gros de Rhin Matteoni; Italian Florence, Bonnet Silks, Rich Hat and Cap Ribbons, Lace, Crapes, Bombazines, Alapines, Alpaccas Eulienne, Challey, Rich de Laines in endless variety; Chusses, Tissues, &c. cheaper than ever:

SHAWLS, White, Blk. Green and mode colored Cashmere, Brocha, Scottia, Damask de Laines, Highland and Rob-Roys full 20 per cent less than in 1843.

FURNISHING GOODS, Table Linens, Damask Cloths, Napkins, Dispers, Linen Sheetings Pillow Case Linens, Oriental counterpanes, Marseilles Quilts, 5-4 Sheetings, Fine and Heavy 4-4 and 5-4 Brown Goods, Burlaps, Tickings.

CARPETS, Rich new patterns at less than manufacturers prices, Rugs, Mattresses, &c. &c.

For bargains Call at the Old Stand of

ELY & CO.

33 and 35 Shetucket-street.

Norwich, Feb 28th, '44 tf14

BOWEN & McNAMEE,

16 WILLIAM-STREET COR. OF BEAVER,

NEW YORK.

HAVE received, by late arrivals, the most desirable stock of

Silk and Fancy Goods

ever exhibited, to which the attention of merchants, from various sections of the country, is respectfully invited.

It is their determination to present an assortment, unsurpassed in Richness and Variety, comprising the Newest and most Fashionable Styles offered in this market.

Special attention is invited to the following articles viz:—

RICH PRINTED LAWNS, consisting of every variety of style.

EXTRA RICH FRENCH AND SCOTCH PRINTED BALZORINES, entirely new styles.

PARIS MUSLIN DE LAINES, very rich printed; also plain coloured, black and blue black do.

SILK SHAWLS, consisting of rich figured Chameleon, Black Ottoman, figured Poult de Soie, &c.

RICH DRESS SILKS, consisting of extra heavy Brocade, Chameleon, Satin Striped, Plain Fig'd &c.

SHAWLS, Paris Broche, embroidered Cashmere French Plaid, figured Kahyle, Muslin de Laine, &c.

FRENCH KID GLOVES, best manufacture, black white and colored.

FANCY CRAVATS AND SHAWLS, the most desirable, assortment ever offered.

LACES, great variety, consisting of English and German Thread, also Cotton and Gimp Edgings, at very low prices.

ITALIAN LUSTRING AND GROS DE RINES of the best manufacture.

FRENCH PRINTS—Hartman's and Gros Odier's manufacture, various styles, first quality.

ALSO,

MILLINERY GOODS, in great variety, consisting of rich Hat Silks, splendid changeable, chine, and striped Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, trimming Laces, &c. ALSO,

Black and blue black Bombazines: Pongee and Spitalfield Hdkf; Italian Sewings; Satin and Taffeta Ribbons; Kid, Silk and Filet Gloves; Embroidery; Linen Cambric Hdkfs; Satin Vestings; Silk Velvets; black and blue black French Crapes; Love Hdkfs and Veils, Silk Hosiery; Sinchows; Suchan Pongee; Lace Veils; India Sarsnet; Leventine Hdkfs; Italian Cravats; Buck and Beaver Gloves; India Nankeens; Paper Muslins, &c.

February, 7th, 1844. 11

NOTICE.

OWING to the late fire, the subscriber is unable to procure another Shop for carrying on his business until the 1st of April; at which time, he will be happy to wait on his customers, at

No. 15 SHETUCKET-STREET.

H. S. COOK.

Norwich, March 6th '44. 15

THE PEOPLE MUST HAVE CLOTHES,

And in order to make room for new styles of

SPRING GOODS!

THE SUBSCRIBER will sell for thirty days, COATS, PANTS AND VESTS; a great discount from Cost or at the customers own prices.

Now is your time to buy

CLOTHING FOR A SONG,

At 91 Main-street.

Next door to Charles Gray's Hat Store.

Norwich, Feb. 14th. J. T. FAY

BOOTS AND SHOES,

At No. 84 Main-street.

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE FRANKLIN HOUSE.

TRACY & SETCHEL,

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have this day taken the splendid Store, No 84 Main-street, (formerly occupied by R. M. MORGAN,) for the purpose of prosecuting the Boot and Shoe business in all its branches; and they hope by attention, faithfulness and punctuality to merit a portion of their patronage.

T. & S. intend to keep a complete assortment of Boots and Shoes constantly on hand which will be sold as low as they can be obtained in the city. They will employ only the best workmen, and furnish them with the best Stock; and all work will be made punctually according to promise and warranted.

The Public and Friends,

We cannot now thank you for past favors in business for this our first call; but that we may soon have that duty to perform we invite your patronage, and will strive to deserve.

Just give us a call if only as a compliment, at No. 84 Main-street. TRACY & SETCHEL.

Norwich, Nov. 27th, 1843. 6m

Paints, Oils, Varnishes &c.

WILLIAM S. TYLER,

(at the Old Stand of S. Tyler & Son, Main-street.)

OFFERS FOR SALE AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

White Lead dry	Linseed Oil
do do ground	Spts. Turpentine
do do in Oil	Copal Varnish Coach
Litharge	do do Furniture
Red Lead	Black Leather Varnish
Veu Red	Locker
French Yellow	Bright Varnish
Vermilion	Glass Paper
Span. Brown	Emery allsizes
do White	Terra de Sienna
Paris do	Rot. stone
Turkey Umber	do do ground
Spruce Yellow	Verdagris dry
Prussian Blue	do in Oil
do do Pale	Red Chalk
Chrome Yellow	Gun shellac
Black Lead	do Copal
Emerald Green	Rosin and Pitch
French do	Putty
Chrome do	Glazier's Diamond
Drop Black	Blue Verditer
Lamp do	Green do
Blue do	Ground Umber
Vandyke Brown	Paint Brushes
India Red	Sash Tools
Rose Pink	Striping Pencils
Pumice Stone	Paint Rubers
do do ground	&c., &c.

Norwich, March 6th, '44. 3m15

LUMBER.

THE subscriber has on hand a large quantity of the above article of all kinds and qualities, which, he will sell low. JOHN G. HUNTINGTON.

August, 9th, 1843—3m27 [Central Wharf

Eastern and Western Lumber.

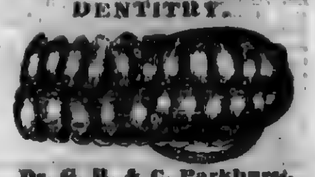
100,000 FEET Albany Mer. Boards, 18, 14, and 16 feet.

25,000 Albany clear do.
50,000 Eastern Mer. Boards and Plank.
25,000 ft. " clear, 1¼, 1½ and 3 inch.
25,000 ft. Spruce flooring.
50,000 ft. Clapboards of various kinds.
400 M. Pine and Cedar Shingles.

For sale by E. CHAPELL,

Norwich. [25.] Central Wharf.

DENTISTRY.



Dr. G. B. & C. Parkhurst,

HAVE opened an Office, No. 69, Main street, 5 doors west of the Franklin House, where they will wait on all who will favor them with their patronage. Teeth set from one to a full set. Every necessary operation performed on the teeth, and warranted. Their long experience enable them to treat judiciously all diseases connected with the teeth.

Nov. 30. 1yrl

WM. H. ALLEN.

DENTIST,

OFFICE, No. 94 SHETUCKET STREET, (UP STAIRS)

WHERE he will perform all operations necessary for the preservation of the teeth and gums in the best possible manner. Teeth inserted from 1 to a complete set. Teeth cleaned, filled, extracted, and all irregularities, whether they proceed from disease or want of proper care, remedied.

March 23 tf17

REMITTANCES TO AND PASSAGE FROM ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

WE beg to inform our friends in Norwich, Connand its vicinity, that we have appointed Mr. JAMES McCLELLAND, of that city, as our agent. Persons sending for their relatives, or remitting money to the old country, will find it their interest and their friends comfort to give him a call.

ROCHE BROTHERS & CO.,

66 Fulton street, New York.

Jan. 24th, 1844. tf9

Paints, Oils, &c.

White Lead Dry	Chrome Yellow
do do do Ground	do Green
do do Ground in Oil	do Red
Spanish Brown	Yellow Ochre
Venetian Red American and English	French Yellow
Red Lead	Prussian Blue
Litharge	English and Chinese Vermilion
Terra de Leiona	Verdigris
Black Lead	Rotten Stone
Rose Pink	Iron Black
Spanish White	Linseed Oil
Paris do	Neatsfoot do
Gum Shellac	Sperm do
Spts Turpentine	Bright Varnish
Rosin	Japan do
Pomice Stone	Copal do
do Ground	India Red
	Umber
Lamp Black	Paris Green

Drop Black; Chalk, red and white; Gold and Brass Leaf; Silver and Copper Bronze, Paint Brushes, Sash Tools, Camel's Hair and Sable Pencils, Glass and Emery Paper; blue, green, black, red and brown Smalts, together with every article in the line. All of which are for sale on favorable terms by

JOHN L. DEVOTION.

No. 119 Main st.,

one door east of the Quinebaug Bank.

Norwich, Feb. 14. 3mos 12

G. B. PRINDLE,

DEALER in *fine* Watches—French and American Clocks—*Standard Silver* Spoons—Fruit and Butter Knives—Forks and Spectacles—*Gold* Guard Chains, Pencils, Rings, Pins & Bracelets, just received, and the latest patterns, at the *one price* store, 97 Main street, corner of Shetucket.

Lever and Lepine Watches cleaned for	$1,00
Common Verge do do	63
Lunet Glasses, 38 cts. com. do	25

☞ All repairs of the above named articles neatly effected. Also,

WOOD CLOCKS, for $1,50, and upward.

97 Main corner of Shetucket-street.

Norwich, July 26, 1843. 1y35

GROCERIES.

DELANO & SCHERMERHORN.

NO 50, FRONT STREET.

NEW-YRK.

KEEP constantly on hand a general assortment of desirable Groceries.

Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

New-York, Nov. 1st, 1843. 6m4

Who believes!

THAT the Dry Goods sold so cheap at the "ROUND BLACK SIGN" 21 Shetucket street were stolen.

April 3rd. 3 w 16

CHARLES A. CONVERSE,

Dealer in English, French and German Hardware, Cutlery, and Guns.

139 MAIN-STREET,

Norwich,

WALTER CLAPP,

BOOKSELLER & BOOKBINDER,

97 MAIN-STREET, NORWICH,

Opposite M. Safford's News Room.

Nov. 6th, 1843. 1y50

NOTICE.

TRI-WEEKLY LINE TO NEW YORK.

THE Steamer Cleopatra Capt. J. K. Duden, will leave Norwich on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 o'clock P. M. or on the arrival of the Cars from Boston. She will leave New York on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 4 o'clock P. M.

THE FARE, by the Boat, from Norwich, or Allen's Point $3.00. The Boat will on her passage from New York, after landing Rail Road passengers at the point, proceed to Norwich whenever the state of the River permits, and remain there until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. No extra charge to passengers or freights by the Boat between Allen's point or at Norwich.

N. B. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of said Boat—or owners.

E. A. BILL,

Agent for the above Boat.

Norwich, Nov. 18th, 1843. tf50

BOSTON CLOTHING-STORE,

J. B. PALMER & CO.,

143 Main-Street

Norwich Conn.

DEALERS IN

FASHIONABLE Ready Made Clothing, Under Shirts, Drawers, Cotton Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Cards, Cravats, Hdk'fs, Socks, Gloves, Socks, &c. &c.

November 11th, 1843. 40tf

For sale, or exchange for property in the city of Norwich,

AN excellent Dairy Farm, containing 204 acres of land, one dwelling house, two large barns, and other necessary out-buildings in good repair. Said farm is situated in the town of Norwich on the Scotland road, 3 1-2 miles from the landing. Said farm is not disposed of soon, it will be let for the year ensuing.

For terms, &c. apply to EDWIN GAVITT.

Norwich, Feb. 9.

New, Fashionable

HAT & CAP STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 137 Main street, at the old stand of A. Wickham, and invites their attention to a superb assortment of

Hats & Caps,

Manufactured from the choicest materials, and in the most approved style, which he offers at as low if not lower prices than can be obtained at any other establishment in this city. He is not confined to a one priced Hat, but has a full assortment, and feels confident in his ability to suit the tastes and pockets of all

137 Main st. 20 W. L. NICHOLS.

Norwich & Worcester Rail-Road,

ARRANGEMENT FOR APRIL.

STEAM BOAT TRAIN leaves Allyn's Point every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Morning, upon the arrival of the Boat from New York.

Leaves Worcester same days at 6½ P. M. or immediately upon the arrival of the train from Boston.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leaves daily (Sundays excepted,)
Norwich, 5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
Worcester, 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAIN.

Leaves Norwich, 6½ A. M.
Worcester, 7½ A. M.

FARES are less when paid at the Ticket Offices, than when paid in the Cars.

EMERSON FOOTE, Supt.

Norwich, April 1st, 1844 19

ANTHONY GORTON,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

corner of Main and Union-Streets,

Norwich Conn.,

OVER THE STORE, OF S. DENNIS & CO.

HAVING long received a liberal share of patronage, is determined to merit a continuance of the same, and all who are desirous of procuring the most

Thorough made Garment,

AND

Good Fit,

in the *most fashionable style,* at prices SO LOW that no reasonable man would object to, should call at

A. GORTON'S,

where he will be happy to receive orders in his line of Business—promising to render perfect satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

N. B. Particular care will be taken in cutting garments that are made out of his establishment.

Be sure and call on

ANTHONY GORTON.

Norwich, Feb. 7, 1844. tf11

Copartnership Notice.

THE undersigned have this day associated themselves in business, under the name and firm of

OSGOOD & WEBB,

and offer for sale a general assortment of Groceries, cheap. A share of the public patronage is solicited.

SAMUEL G. OSGOOD.
JULIUS WEBB.

Norwich, March 28th, '44. 6m18

FOR NEW LONDON DAILY.

THE NEW STEAMER ANGELINA,

CAPT. LOVELL.

COMMENCED her regular Trips on Wednesday, March 27th.

Leaving Norwich, at 8 o'clock A. M.

New London, at about half past 2 P.M.

For further information, enquire of E. A. BILL.

Norwich, April 1st. '44 19

CIGARS & TOBACCO,

20 M. CUBA CIGARS.
50 do. Kentock do.
25 do. Half Spanish.
300 doz. Spanish Smoking Tobacco.
500 Pounds damaged Tobacco, suitable to use for killing ticks on sheep &c. For sale low, by

CLARK & CO.,

No. 27 Water-Street.

March 27th. 18

THE NORWICH NEWS.

TERMS.

FOR THE NEWS ONE YEAR (IN ADVANCE)	$1,50
When not paid in advance,	2,00

PRICES FOR ADVERTISING.

FOR 1 SQUARE (OR 16 LINES,) 3 INSERTIONS,	1,00
" EXTRA INSERTIONS PER WEEK,	[illegible]
YEARLY ADVERTISERS, MAKE PRICE.	

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE NORWICH NEWS.
WM. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
OFFICE No. 36, SHETUCKET STREET
One door North of the American House.
Advertisements, &c., left at the Post Office, Box 129, or at the Printing Office in Shetucket Street, will receive prompt attention.
For terms, see 4th page.

EARTHEN WARE AND CHINA
ARRIVED at New York, by Ships Samuel Hicks, and Yorkshire; and now in the Warehouse of the subscriber at
No. 62 STATE-STREET,
180 Crates, and 10 Hhds., containing a complete assortment of
Earthen and China Ware
for the Country trade; to which the attention of Merchants is respectfully requested.
JOHN S. GRAY, Importer.
Hartford, April 24, 1844. 20

500 REWARD!
WHEREAS a fire broke out on the morning of the 5th inst., in the Meeting House of the Second Congregational Society of Norwich, and no doubt exists that the same was the work of an incendiary or incendiaries:
Now therefore I the undersigned Mayor of the City of Norwich, by virtue of authority upon me conferred, and by and with the advice and consent of the Court of Common Council of said City, do hereby offer a reward of five hundred Dollars, to any person or persons who shall give such information to the Mayor or Attorney of said City, as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who kindled the fire aforesaid in said building.
GURDON CHAPMAN, Mayor.
City of Norwich, April 6th, 1844. 20

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Norwich Town Ct. March 31st, 1844.

Bill Chester	Kenney Ralph
Barton Edward	Marsh Fenny Miss
Canby Erastus	Parkerson Rhesner Mrs.
Cher Jr Rebecca	Ross Horatio N.
Dunn John A	Thomas Maria Miss
Dow Jane Leland	White Mary Mrs. 2
Edmonds Joseph	Williams Vashti Mrs.
Huntington J. M.	Warren Rufa
Huntington John M. 4	

20 HENRY B. TRACY Post Master.

Paper Hangings,
THOMAS ROBINSON,
HAS just added to his before large Stock, several thousand Rolls of Paper Hangings of all qualities. Merchants and others are invited to call and examine his Stock.
April 24. 19

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!!
SUPERFINE Cashmere, Wool, Brocha, and Silk Damask Shawls. Also, Mous de Laine, Cotton Brocha, figured and plain West Damask, fancy colors and Mourning, for sale by ELY & CO.
April 24. 19

THE Copartnership of WHITE & GREEN, is this day by mutual consent dissolved.
JAMES T. WHITE,
CHARLES GREEN.
The business will be continued by the subscriber,
CHARLES GREEN.
Norwich, March 29th, 1844. 3w19

Canadian Horse Liniment,
THIS article is one of the most Valuable Remedies, ever discovered; for Sprains, Bruises, Galls, Scratches, Fresh Wounds, and Sores of every description on Horses. Sold only by
WILLIAM S. TYLER,
and SAMUEL TYLER.
Norwich, March 6th, '44 3m18

BROADCLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
THE best assortment of the above goods of every color and quality—English and American manufacture—bought at low prices and selling at less prices than any others offered in this city. A single glance at their extensive stock is sufficient to convince the person that they possess advantages in the cloth trade that place them beyond the power of a rival.
ELY & CO.
April 24. 19

Crape Chusans, Challys,
EOLIANS, SATIN, BROCADES, FIGURED and PLAIN ALPACCAS. Also, a lot of MOURNING CHUSANS extra rich, may now be found at ELY & CO'S.
March 30. t19

Silks! Silks!
SUCH as the Camelion Brocades, Helenine, blue black Gro de Royal, light do, Satin striped do, plain and striped Armures Gro de Rhine, Gro de Swiss and every other style a person wishes at
ELY & CO'S.
April 24. t19

ELY & CO.
ARE now offering a first rate assorted stock of
FURNISHING GOODS,
consisting of bleached and brown Sheetings, linen Sheetings, Tickings, Burlaps, Russia Diapers, Crash, Brown linen and Damask Table Covers, worsted and cotton Fancy colored Spreads, Counterpanes, Curtain Cambrics, Carpetings, Damask Napkins, Doylees &c. &c. cheaper than the cheapest at their old stand.
23 and 25 Shetucket-st.
April 24. 19

The old Coon is yet Alive!!
AND is this day landing from Sloops, Lady Adams and Andrew Jackson, a good assortment of
Fresh Groceries and Provisions,
selected with great care, and will be sold low for CASH, or exchanged for Farmers' produce; at the Old Stand, No. 26 WATER-STREET.
by D. P. COON.
Norwich, April 24 '44. 19

NEW TEMPERANCE STORE,
ON THE CORNER OF MAIN AND FRANKLIN-STREET, (in Eaton's Brick Building) Franklin Square.
WHERE the subscriber is now opening, and offers to the public the best assortment of
Groceries and Provisions
that can be found in this city, and as cheap at Retail as can be bought in this place at Wholesale.
TEAS of all kinds and qualities fm 25 to 75 cts per lb. Good Brown Sugar 14 pounds for 100.
do Green Coffee 16 do do do.
MOLASSES of all qualities, a splendid article of Sugar House, at 26 cts per gall., all other kinds of Goods in proportion. Connecticut Lard, Pork and Hams, superior to any in this market; fresh Butter; New York Cream Cheese; Flour Corn and Rye Meal; Wood and Stone Ware; Baskets Brooms; Foot Mats; Crockery, and all other kinds of Goods usually kept in a Grocery Store except Rum.
Farmers, who have Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Potatoes and Grain; that they wish to exchange for Goods, will find it for their interest to call at this establishment first, and especially them who have Cash. This is the place, and now is the time to purchase your Groceries for the season if you wish to get them Cheap.
H. HARRIS.
Norwich, April 8th. 20

JOHN L. DEVOTION.
No. 119 Main-st. one door East of Quinebaug Bank.
HAS for sale Young Hyson, Hyssonskin and Pouchong TEA; Ground Coffee, Nutmegs, Mace, Ground Cloves Allspices, Pepper and Cinnamon, English Mustard, Canton Ginger, Citron, Olive Oil, Preserved Pine Apples and Limes, Sperm Candles, Starch, Yellow Soap, Bath Brick, Preserved Citron and Orange, Shelled Almonds, Sal Erutis, &c. &c.
April 10th. 3m20

The Norwich News.

VOL. IV.—NO. 21. NORWICH, CONN., THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1844. WHOLE NO. 177.

Impurity of Blood causes Pain and
occasions disease upon that part of the body which from any cause may be weakest. Thus in persons whose blood is impure, should they have a cold, the impure matter would settle upon their lungs, and consumption be the trouble; so with other affections. All trouble is saved by using the BRANDRETH PILLS, which cannot injure, and which cannot be overdone. Only use them in the commencement of any disease, use them in full doses and you will be up and well, while those who are too wise to take such a simple medicine, are bed-ridden, or prematurely end their days. The Brandreth Pills are only beginning to be appreciated; they are found to never deceive; they are the only internal medicine required in this climate.
Be careful of pretended universal purgatives, which cannot be used without injury to the body as Brandreth's Pills can. What are they? Are they not imitations of the Brandreth Pills recommended in advertisements stolen from Dr. Brandreth? Were they not originally counterfeit pills purporting to be the genuine Brandreth Pills? But in consequence of the new labels on the Brandreth Pills boxes are they not obliged to come out under colors equally false? Observe the makers and travelling agents? Are they not men whom Dr. Brandreth hath cast off, not for good conduct truly? Is this not true as applicable to the *pretended "Indian,"* and, in fact, to nearly all the advertised pills of the day? Shall the public trust their lives in the hands of these unprincipled men? Surely not.
The Brandreth Pills *give strength* for weakness—they are liked best by those who have taken the most of them. Dr. Brandreth can give *personal* reference to thousands who have been *restored* from a bed of sickness by their use, when every other means had proved entirely unavailable. These cases are continually occuring in this city and in every part of the Union. Get Brandreth's Pills if you are not perfectly healthy, and they will restore you—if medicine can do it—because they expel those humors which are the cause of impority of the blood, and at the same time the body is strengthened by the operation of this most excellent medicine.
The following names are a list of Dr. B. Brandreth's agents in New London Co.
Norwich, R. W. Heath; New London, Nathan Belden; Colchester, L. A. Kellogg; Franklin, Amasa L. Hyde; Liberty Hill, Austin Gay; Lebanon, Gurdon Robinson; Yantic Ville, Tracy, Huntington & Co.; Fitchville, S. Fitch; Norwich Town, Geo. D. Fuller; Milltown, Wm. B. Hull; Stonington, Horace Lewis; Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Porterville, Smith, Cady & Co; Centre Groton, R. W. Smith; Groton, John Hodson: Hamburg, H. A. Brockway; Salem, E. S. Williams; Montville, James Turner; Hadlyme, E. Brockway.

NEW BOOKS.

THOS. ROBINSON has just rec'd Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures and Mines, containing a clear exposition of their principles & practice.
Ewbank's Descriptive Account of Hydraulics and other Mechanics, &c.
Professor Liebig's Elementary Instructions in Chemical Analyses.
Companion to Dr. Ure's Dictionary of Arts and Manufacturers applied to Chemistry by Edward A. Parnell.
Smith's Productive Farming.
The Farmers Manual.
Life of Napoleon illustrated with 500 Engravings in 2 vols.
April 24. 19

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN pursuance of the provisions of a Treaty between the United States and the Chickasaw Indians, made and concluded at Pontotoc Creek, on the twentieth day of October, 1832, and of the supplementary and explanatory articles thereto, made and concluded on the twenty second day of the same month; and also, of the Treaty between the United States and the Chickasaw Indians made and concluded at the city of Washington, on the twenty-fourth day of May, 1834.
I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known that a public sale for the disposal of such of the lands ceded to the United States by the said Indians, as are hereinafter described, shall be held at the Land Office at PONTOTOC, in Mississippi, on the second Monday in May next.

East of the Chickasaw meridian.

Township four and fractional township fifteen, of range one, east.
Section thirty-four, in township one, of range two, east.
Section six, in township six, of range two, east.
Fractional township sixteen, of range two, east, except the north fractions of sections one, two, three and four, and fractional sections five and six.
Fractional townships seventeen, of range two, east.
Fractional townships sixteen and seventeen, of range three, east.
Section eighteen, in township seven, of range four east.
East half of section twenty-two, in township ten, of range four, east
Section five, in township eight, of range five, east
Section thirty-three, in township eleven, of range six, east.
Sections twenty-three and twenty-six, in township four, of range seven, east.
Section thirty-six, in township seven, of range seven, east.
Section twenty-three, in township ten, of range seven, east.
Sections five, six and seven, in township eleven, of range seven, east.
South half of section nine, in township thirteen, of range seven, east.
Section twenty-five, in township fifteen, of range seven, east.
East half of section nineteen, and sections twenty, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty-five and thirty-six, in township eleven, of range eight, east.
Sections three and twenty-four, in township three, of range ten, east.

West of the Chickasaw meridian.

West half of section five, in township three, of range one, west.
West half of section thirty-two, in township two of range three, west.
Section thirty-two, in township three, of range four, west.
North half of section one, north fraction of section twenty-five and section thirty-four, in township six, of range four, west.
Section fourteen, in township eight, of range four, west.
Sections twenty-five and thirty-six in township four, of range five, west.
section nine, in township seven, of range five, west.
North half of section eighteen and section twenty-nine, in township eight, of range five, west.
Sections twenty-three and twenty-four, in township nine, of range five, west.
Section eleven, in township nine, of range six west
Sections one, two and three, south half of section, seven, west half of section eight, and sections nine, ten, seven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four and thirty-five, in township ten, of range six, west.
sections four and fifteen, and fractional sections nineteen and twenty-nine, in township eleven of range six, west.
Sections thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-one twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-three and thirty-four, in township ten of range seven, west.
Section two, north half, (lots A, B, C, F, G,) of section four, and fractional sections five and fourteen, in township eleven, of range seven, west.
Section two, and fractional sections six, seven and thirty-six, in township ten, of range eight, west.
Sections fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, twenty, twenty-three, twenty-six, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-five and thirty-six, in township seven, of range nine, west.
sections thirty thirty-one, in township seven, of range nine, west.
Section twelve, in township eight, of range nine, west.
Fractional section thirty-five, in township nine, of range nine, west.
Sections twenty-six, twenty-seven and thirty-five, in township four, of range ten, west.
Sections six, ten eleven, twelve, thirteen and fourteen, in township eight, of range ten, west.
Sections four, five, six, seven, eight, seventeen, twenty-three, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, thirty, thirty-three and thirty-four, in township four, of range eleven, west.
South west quarter of fractional section nine, in township four, of range twelve, west.
Sections one, two, nine, ten, eleven, fifteen, sixteen, and fractional section twenty-two, in township seven, of range twelve, west.

West of the Meridian of Huntsville, in Alabama.

Fractional section eight, in township three, of range thirteen, west.
Fractional section one, in township four, of range thirteen, west, except lot A.
Section twenty-four, in township five, of range fifteen, west.

East of the Choctaw Meridian.

Township twenty-five, of range five, east—except west half section three.
North east quarter section four, east half section six, south west quarter section eleven, south half section twelve, west half and south east quarter section thirteen, and north half and south east quarter section fourteen.
Township twenty-four, of range six, east—except east half and north west quarter section three, and north east quarter section four.
Township twenty-five, of range six east—except west half section two.
North east quarter section three, north east quarter section eight, east half and south west quarter section ten, west half section eleven, west half section fourteen east half section seventeen, south east quarter and north west quarter section [illegible] teen, south half and north east qu[illegible] north west quarter section twenty[illegible] ter and south east quarter section [illegible] half section twenty-four, north half section twenty-five, northeast quarter section twenty-six, north half and south east quarter section twenty-nine, section thirty north east quarter section thirty-two, section thirty-three, east half and south west quarter section thirty-four.
Township twenty-three and twenty-four, of range seven, east
Township twenty-five, of range seven, east—except west half section one, north half section two, north half section three, south half section four, north half section eight, north half section nine, south east quarter section eighteen, south half and north east quarter section nineteen, north west quarter section thirty.
Fractional townships twenty-three and twenty-four, of range eight, east.
Fractional tow[illegible] twenty-two and twenty-three of range nine, east.
Fractional town[illegible] ty-one of range ten, east—except south half [illegible] north east quarter section one, [illegible] section one, section two, north east quarter section eleven, north east quarter section twelve.
Fractional township twenty-two, of range ten, east.
Fractional township twenty, of range eleven, east.
Fractional township twenty-one, of range eleven, east—except section twenty-six.
Fractional township twenty, of range twelve, east—except north half section four, section five, east half section six.
Fractional township twenty-one, of range thirteen, east—except south west quarter section thirty-one, north half section thirty-two.

RESERVED SIXTEEN SECTIONS.

East of the Chickasaw Meridian.

East half of section sixteen, in township three, and section sixteen, in townships four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, and thirteen, of range one, east.
Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, and thirteen, of range two, east.
Section sixteen, in townships one, two, three, four, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range three, east.
Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range four, east.
Section sixteen, in townships one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, fourteen and fifteen, of range five, east.
Section sixteen, in township two, east half of section sixteen, in township three, and section sixteen, in townships four, five, eight, nine, and eleven, of range six, east.
South half section sixteen, in township three, and section sixteen, in townships four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten and eleven of range seven, east.
Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five six, seven, eight, nine, ten and eleven, of range eight east.
Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine and ten, of range nine, east.
Section sixteen, in townships two, five, six, and seven, of range ten, east.

West of Chickasaw Meridian.

Section sixteen, in townships four, six, seven, eight nine, ten eleven, twelve, and thirteen, of range one west.
Section sixteen, in townships six, seven, eight, nine ten and eleven, of range two, west.
Section sixteen, in townships seven, eight, nine, ten and eleven, of range three, west.
Section sixteen, in township two; north half section sixteen, in township six, and section sixteen in townships eight and nine, of range four, west.
East half section sixteen, in township two; section sixteen, in townships five and seven, and east half section sixteen, in township nine, of range five, west.
Section sixteen, in townships three, four, five, and nine, of range six, west.
Section sixteen, in townships four and eight, of range seven, west.
East half section sixteen, in township two, and north half section sixteen, in township eight, of range eight, west.
Section sixteen, in townships one and five, of range nine, west.

West of Huntsville, in Alabama.

Section sixteen, in townships four, five, six, and seven, of range thirteen, west.
Section sixteen, in township two, three, five, six, seven, eight, and nine, of range fourteen, west.
Section sixteen, in townships three, five, six, seven eight, nine and ten, of range fifteen, west.
The lands selected as reservations, under the provisions of the said treaties, are to be excluded from the sale, which is to continue open for two weeks, and no longer.
The lands will be offered in quartered sections, and fractional quarter sections, where such exist.
Given under my hand at the City of Washington, the twentieth day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.
JOHN TYLER.
By the President:
THOS. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Office.
Feb. 7th, 1844. 1A18

Navy Supplies.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing,
March 15, 1844.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS, sealed and endorsed "*Proposals for Navy supplies,*" will be received at this Bureau until 3 o'clock, P. M., on Monday the 22d day of April next, for furnishing and delivering at the United States Navy Yards at Charlestown, Mass.; Brooklyn, N. Y., and Gosport, Va., such quantities of the following articles as may be required or ordered from the Contractors by the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or by the respective commanding officers of the said Navy Yards during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1845, for the use of the Navy of the United States, viz;
Flour, Biscuit, Whiskey, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, Butter, Molasses, Beans, Vinegar, Pickles, Raisins, dried Apples, and Tobacco.
The said Flour shall be of the manufacture of wheat grown in the year 1843, or 1844, perfectly sweet, and in all respects of the best quality; and when required for shipment abroad, shall be fully equal to the best description of Richmond Flour, in all the qualities essential to its preservation in tropical climates; and shall be delivered in good, sound, bright barrels, with lining hoops of each head, and in good shipping order free of all charge to the United States.
The said Biscuit shall be made wholly from sweet superfine flour, of the Manufacture of the year 1843, or 1844; and shall be fully equal in quality, and conform in size, to the samples which are now lodged in the said Navy Yards: Shall be thoroughly kiln dried, well packed, and delivered free of charge to the United States, in good, sound, well dried, bright flour barrels, with the heads well secured; or in tight whiskey or spirit casks or barrels, when required.
The said Whiskey shall be made wholly from grain of which at least two-third parts shall be rye—shall be copper distilled, and full first proof according to the United States Custom House standard—it shall be delivered in good, sound, bright, well hooped, white oak barrels, with white oak heads, and each barrel shall, when required, be coopered with four good and sufficient iron hoops, and the whole shall be put in good shipping order, free of all charge to the United States.
The Sugar shall be equal to the best Havanah brown.
The Tea shall be of good quality, Young Hyson, equal to samples at said Navy Yards.
The Coffee shall be equal to the best Cuba Coffee.
The Cocoa shall be perfectly clean and sound, two-third parts to be equal in quality to the best Para, and one-third part equal in quality to the best Carracas.
The Butter shall be of first quality table Butter, worked clear of all fluids, and be delivered in seasoned white oak kegs, of about eighty pounds each.
The Molasses shall be the best quality New Orleans Molasses, and the casks shall be thoroughly coopered and placed in the best shipping condition.
The Vinegar shall be of first quality, cider Vinegar, and when required for shipment, shall be thoroughly coopered, and placed in the best shipping condition.
The Beans shall be sound and good, and when required for shipment, shall be delivered in tight spirit or whisky casks, air and water proof.
The Raisins shall be best quality bunch Raisins; and when required for shipment, shall be delivered in good, strong, substantial boxes.
The Dried Apples shall be of approved quality; and when required for shipment, they shall be delivered in tight spirit casks or whiskey barrels or half barrels.
The Pickels shall be put in kegs not exceeding fifteen gallons each; the kegs to be of seasoned white oak; or white ash; and when required for shipment, they shall be delivered in strong tall brine, or vinegar, as may be required.
The Tobacco shall be equal in quality to the samples at the said Navy Yards; none of it shall be manufactured during the winter months; all shall have undergone a natural sweat, and be branded with the name of the manufacturer, year when, and the place where it was manufactured and be delivered in strong boxes containing about fifty and one hundred pounds each.
All the foregoing described articles shall be subject to such inspection as the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing may direct, and be in all respects perfectly satisfactory to the Inspecting Officer—said Officer to be appointed by the Navy Department.—All inspections to be at the place of delivery. Biscuit may, however, if it be the wish of the Contractor be inspected at the place of manufacture as to its quality but will be subject to inspection as to its condition, at the place of delivery.
The quantity of these articles, which will be required, cannot be precisely stated—they will probably be about—

		To be offered for.
Flour,	624,000 lbs.	per bbl.
Biscuit,	3,322,000 lbs.	per lb.
Whisky,	90,000 gals.	per gal.
Sugar,	540,000 lbs.	per lb.
Tea,	25,000 lbs.	per lb.
Coffee,	85,000 lbs.	per lb.
Cocoa,	55,000 lbs.	per lb.
Butter,	100,000 lbs.	per lb.
Molasses,	36,000 gals.	per gal.
Beans,	110,000 gals.	per bushel.
Vinegar,	38,000 gals.	per gal.
Raisins,	200,000 lbs.	per lb.
Dried Apples,	100,000 lbs.	per lb.
Pickles,	300,000 lbs.	per lb
Tobacco,	120,000 lbs.	per lb.

About one fifth of the above quantities will be required for home consumption and a small portion of many articles will probably be procured by our ships on foreign stations. The quantities of any or all may be increased or diminished, as the service may here after require. The contracts will therefore be made not for specific quantities, but for such quantities as the service may require to be delivered at those Navy Yards respectively.
Contractors not residing at the place where deliveries are required, must establish an agency at such place, that no delay may arise in furnishing what may be required; and when a Contractor fails promptly to comply with requisitions, the Navy Agent at the port where the articles are required to be delivered, shall be authorized to purchase such articles: and the Contractor shall be liable for any excess of cost over the contract price.
Separate offers must be made for each article at each of the aforesaid Navy Yards; and bidders whose proposals are accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified thereof; and three days over and above the ordinary time required for the regular transmission of the mail, will be allowed for them to signify their readiness to enter into contract; and ten days over and above the ordinary time required for the regular transmission of the mail, will be allowed for the execution and return of a contract and bond at the expiration of which periods, if no answer be received, or contract and bond returned, the supply will be offered to the next lowest bidder, according to law.
The Department reserves the right to reject all bids from persons who have heretofore failed to execute their contracts.
Bonds, with two approved sureties, in one third the estimated amount of the respective contracts, will be required, and ten per centum in addition, will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof, as collateral security, in addition to the bond given to secure its performance, and not in any event to be paid until it is in all respects complied with; and ninety per centum of the amount of all deliveries made, will be paid by the Navy Agent, within thirty days after bills duly authenticated shall have been presented to him.
Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the Navy Agents at Portsmouth, N. H., Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, Charleston, S.C. Savannah, Pensacola, or at this Bureau.
W. BRADFORD SHUBRICK.
Chief of the Bureau

FIRST SORT POTASH.
A SUPERIOR article for sale very low by
OSGOOD & WEBB,
April 10 West corner Com. & Water sts.

The Withered Flower.

They brought her from the city vast
To this dim forest dell;
'Twould ease, they said, her pain, to trace
The paths she loved so well.
They led her forth by hill and spring,
And down the flowery dan:
They deemed her childhood's haunts would bring
Her childhood back again.

The flower buds glistered in the grass,
The bird sung in the tree:
A few short summers since, alas!
She sung as blythe as he.
O tell me not, in summer time,
Within this happy dale,
That lady's eye could long be dim,
Her cheek could long be pale!

Yet momently they lost their light,
Like stars when day's begun—
Or bluebells sweet, which chill winds blight,
When summer days are done.
And, hour by hour, life's sun sank low,
A sunset sad and bleak—
For death crept quietly and slow,
Like twilight o'er her cheek.

'Twas now the golden autumn time,
The old age of the day:
Each flowry cup was folded up
Beneath the parting ray;
When, as the Sabbath's dying light
Stole through the lattice in,
That lady closed her eyelids bright,
Upon this world of sin.
Each flowret op'd its silken bell
When merry morning shone;
But noon and evening came—yet still
She silently slept on.

The lillies grow beside her feet,
The violets at her head;
An angel might not grieve to meet
With such a blessed bed.
They brought her from the city vast,
To this dim forest dell:
Here first it sprung, and here, at last,
The withered flower fell.

A Race for a Wife,
or Peggy Magrath, the Irish Coquette.

BY MRS. S. C. HALL.

Andrew Kennedy and Mike Barry were suitors for the hand of Peggy Magrath. The powers which Irish fathers exercise over their children, is often any thing but gentle; they dispose of them frequently to those considered the best bidders; and it is no small compliment to Irish women to say that even in instances where they have loved others, they very generally succeed in withdrawing their affections, and making true and devoted wives, and affectionate mothers. In the case of Peggy Magrath, however, one candidate stood about as well with her father as the other. Both were fine stout fellows, able to work, when they could get work to do, with a cabin and potatoe garden, "waiting for furniture," and both anxious to possess the hand, heart, and little fortune of Peggy Magrath. There are two ways of winning a woman's favor—the right and wrong. Andrew Kennedy had chosen the right. Mike Barry the wrong. Andrew in the first instance made sure of the girl—Mike of the father. And if Andrew had been a man worse off in the world—if his cow had not been as good—his feather bed as heavy, or his pig weighty as those of his rival, might would have overcome right, and Andrew would have had no chance. But as it was the father finding that one "boy, was as well to do as the other, and that moreover the "faction" of the rejected would be too strong for him thought they would yield to the lady, declared as he was walking home from an "early mass," that he would leave it "'twixt the Almighty and his daughter;" let her settle it in G—d's name, and he'd wash his hands of it altogether only she must settle on one or the other that week, for he could not be having his peace of mind destroyed, with her and her sweet-hearts any longer; his house was like a fair or a station, with them, for boys, that could not let the girl alone; and sure it was well for him and his "ould woman," they had but one daughter, for if they had more, they'd quit the country sooner than be bothered entirely the way he had with them—for bachelors!
Now Peggy was as arrant a coquette as ever floated a fan in a ball room; one of those who are born with an intense desire to continue the "slave trade," who delighted in tormenting; and who, whether or not she cared for a man, would enjoy teasing him; indeed, the better she loved, the greater pleasure in tantalizing the object of her affections. As long as her father wavered between Andrew and Mike, the true affection she bore the former made her dread losing him so much that she was far more affectionate to him than she had ever been to any one else; and once when her father said something that led her to believe he decidedly favored Mike, she burst into a flood of tears, and declared that she would "die" sooner than marry him. Now, when her father accompanied by both suitors, entered the house, and he told her they were her bachelors, and she must make up her mind which of the two should be her husband, for he (her father,) had no mind to keep an old maid in the house, she blushed and simpered, looking through the long lashes of her eyes, without once raising the lids, and to the astonishment of both her father and Andrew, accepted Mike's offer to dance the first jig with her that evening—completely turning her back on her former favorite. Mike having got her consent to the dance, eager to show himself off to the best advantage, bethought that his brogans would look bad "on the floor," and, like a fool, left the field open to Andrew, while he set out to borrow his brother's "pumps." This opportunity was not lost upon Andrew, who renewed his suit, but became thoroughly perplexed by the waywardness of woman's nature, for he could make nothing out of her.
"Indeed," she said, "she would as soon—as her father was so hard upon her—marry one as the other. May be she showed more favor one time to Andrew than to Mike, and may be at another time she show'd more favor to Mike than to Andrew; may be she'd just toss up for them, call Mike the Head and Andrew the Harp, and so get her luck."
Andrew! poor fellow! was half mad with vexation—and yet, what could he do? He entertained serious thoughts of an abduction, but where was the good of it? Sure, if she was that changeable "craythur" she wasn't worth the having.
He offered to fight Mike for her, but this her father negatived at once; he couldn't have no fighting for a child of his. "But I'll tell you what, brave boys!" exclaimed the old man; "I'll tell you what, do as I did for my good wife, and what no Irishman was ashamed to do—run for her! Every boy in the place is free-footed—run for her, and let the fleet foot win her."*
This was agreed upon. Both the young men were remarkable for activity—both anxious to win a bride; and despite Peggy Magrath's coquetry, when she took her stand upon the rising ground that commanded a view of the "race course," all agreed that she was worth ten times the trouble.
"I'll tell you what it is, Peggy," said one of her companions, "I'll bet my brain new handkerchief that never crossed my neck, barring this day, that Mike will be the hero; he's longer in the legs—and oh, my! but he's the active boy intirely."
"Well, whoever wins, Peg's luck will be happy, that's all I say."
"Suppose they should both win!" added another. What will you do then, Peggy, dear? look up for them?"
"There they go!" exclaimed a third—while Peggy's heart beat stout reproaches at her unfaithfulness; "there they go—it's cruel hard, so it is, to make them and such a race by coming up even this bit of a hill at the long lush. Mary Grady, do you mind the day Aby Flynn, running the race for his wife, fell and cut his head, so that the grave was his wedding bed—poor fellow."
"I'd rather they'd give it up at once," exclaimed Peggy, following the contending parties with her eyes and trembling from head to foot at the advantage which Mike had evidently obtained over Andrew—"I'd rather they'd give it up.—Well, I don't care who wins or loses—I'll marry which I like," she continued, bursting into tears, and covering her face with her hands.
"Oh honor, Peggy," they exclaimed; "surely you would not be guilty of such a fatality as that?"
"Tell me," she answered, all her coquetry forgotten in the anxiety for him she really loved so that she dare not look upon the race; "tell me for the love of mercy, how is't going with him?"
"With him?" repeated an arrant coquette as herself—"which of the *him?*"
"Andrew!"—she breathlessly replied.
"Oh, be the dads! I don't know," she answered, winking her merry eyes at her companion, while Peggy held her hands more tightly than ever over her; "I don't know at all—what do you think, Mary?"
"Oh!" said mischievous Mary, "I can't tell; I'm sure it was six to one, and half a dozen to the other—but now—oh my! but Mike has the legs, to be sure—may be he can't use them—thath! well that last spring he gave bates all. Oh then, it's Mike that will make the fine husband and no mistake—take your hands from your eyes Peggy, woman—there's money bid for you!"
"Open your eyes, jewel avourmeen!" said another; "here they're coming up the hill—that's right, shoot boys. Oh, then, Mrs. Mike, may be I won't shake a foot at your wedding; take down your hands, and look for yourself—Mike yer a rale hero!"
The young men were, as she said, running up to where they stood, but not in the degree Mary so mischievously intimated. Peggy was without the power to withdraw her hands, her feelings overcame her.
"Take her, Mike; you well deserve her," exclaimed the tantalizing girls, as Andrew, panting and gasping, ascended considerably in advance of his rival.
But Peggy heard them not; subdued by her emotions, she had fainted on the award. Such is the overpowering nature of woman's coquetry that after she recovered, and was well assured of Andrew's victory, she would have played the fair lady Diadain, if she dared—but her father interposed, and she now is a good wife, and the mother of five small children!

*The custom here alluded to is still common among the rude peasantry of the South of Ireland.

Hal- Jones' Marriage.

AN EXAMPLE FOR YOUNG FOLKS TO FOLLOW.

Plainville, Feb. 24, 1844.

To Mr. Thompson.
Dear Sir!—I am too happy and no mistake. The twenty-second of February is over, and the "consummation so devoutly to be wished for" is tuck place. In other words, I's a married man! I am in no situation to tell you how all the thing took place, not by no means, and if I wasn't for my promise, I don't believe I could keep away from my wife long enough to write you a letter. Bless her little sole, I didn't think I loved her half as good as I do; look ee, I tell you the rale truth, I do believe I've been almost out of my senses ever since night afore last. But I must be short this time, while the gals is plagin Mary in tother room.
I had the license got more'n a week ago, and old Mr. Eastman brung home my wedding suit just in time. Mother and old Miss Stallions had every thing ranged in first rate style long afore the time arriv, and nothing was wantin but your company to make every thing complete.
Well, 'bout sundown, cousin Pete came round to my room what we rigged out for the occasion, and I don't believe I ever seed him look so good. But if he's jist tuck off them bominable great big sorrel whiskers of his, he'd look a monstrous site better. I put on my fuller breeches and blue cloth and satin jacket and new beaver hat, and then we drov round to old Squire Rogers and tuck him into the carriage and away we went to old Miss Stallionses plantation. When we got thar, thar was a most everlasting gathering thar waitin to see the ceremony afore they ate supper. Every body looked glad and old Miss Stallions was flying about like she didn't know which end she stood on.—
"Come in, Joseph; the gals is in tother room," sez she.
But I couldn't begin to get in tother room, for the fellers was all pullin and haulin and shakes the life out o' me to tell me, how glad they was.
"Howdy, Major, howdy," sez old Mr. Beers, "I give you joy—ye'r going to marry the flower o' the country, as I always sed. She's a monstrous nice gal. Major."
And there sot Mary blushing like a rose.—When she seed me, she kind o' smiled and said "good evening." I couldn't say a word for my life, for more'n a minit, but thar sot the dear gal of my heart, and I couldn't help but think to myself what an infernal cus a man must be who could marry her and then make her unhappy by treatin her mean, and I determined in my sole to stand atween her and the storms of the world, and to love her and take care of her and make her happy as long as I lived. If you could jist seed her as she was dressed then, and if you want a married man, you couldn't help but envy my luck, after all the trouble I've had to get her. She was dressed jist to my likin, in a fine white muslin frock, with short sleeves and white satin slippers, with her hair hanging over her snow white neck and shoulders in beautiful curls, without a single breast-pin or any kind of jewlry, 'cept a little white satin bo on the top of her head. Bimeby Miss Caroline cum in the room.
"Cum, sis, they're all ready," sez she, and thar was great big tears in her eyes, and she went and give Miss Mary a kiss right in the mouth, and hugged her a time or two.
We all got up to go. Mary trembled mostrous, and I felt kind fainty myself, but I didn't feel nothin like cryin.
When we got in the room what the company was, old Squire Rogers stopped us rite in the middle of the floor, and axed us for the license. Cousin Pete handed 'em to him, and he read 'em out loud to the people who was all still as death. After taking a little, he went on—
"If enny body has got enything to say why this couple shouldn't be united in the holy bands of wedlock," sez he, "let 'em now speak or always afterwards hold their peace—"
"Oh, my Lord! oh, my darling daughter!"

ORIGINAL STAINED

ch dear, ob lawa a mazzy!" sez old Miss Stallions, as loud as she could squall, and clapin her hands and cryin and shoutin like she was at a camp meeting.

Thunder and lightnin! I thinks I, here's another yearthquake. But I held on to Mary and was determined that nothing short of a real bust up of all creation should get her from me.

"Go ahead Squire," sez cousin Pete, "it aint no hurt."

Mary blushed dreadful, and seemed like she'd drop down on the floor.

Miss Caroline cum and whispered sumthin in her ear, and mother and two or three other old wimmin got old Miss Stallions to go in tother room.

The Squire went through the balance of the business in a hurry, and Mary and me was made flesh of one bone and bone of one flesh, before the old woman got over her hysterickes.—When she got better she cum to me and hugged me, and kissed me as hard as she could rite afore 'em all, while the old codgers in the room was salutin the bride, as they called it. I didn't like that part of the ceremony at all, and wanted to change with 'em monstrous bad; but I recon I've made up for it sense.

After marrying was over we all tuck supper, and the way old Miss Stallions table was kivered over with good things was astonishin. After playin and frolickin till about ten o'clock, the brides cake was cut and such a cake was never baked in Georgia afore. The Stallions bein Whigtonians thar wasn't no wine, but the cake wasn't bad to take, jist so. 'Bout twelve o'clock, the company begun to cut out home, all on 'em just as sober as when they cum.

I had to shake hands with 'em all, and tell 'em all good night.

"Good nite, cousin Mary," sez Pete—"good nite, Major," sez he, "I spose you aint goin to town to-nite," and then burst rite out in a big laugh and away he went.

That's jist the way with Pete, he's a good fellow enough, but he haint got no better sense.

Mary sez she is sorry she couldn't send you no more cake, but Mr. Montgomery's saddle-bags wouldn't hold half she rapped up for you. Don't forgetto put our marriage in the papers.

No more from your friend till death,

JOSEPH JONES.

Old Women.—Say what you will, we respect and love old women. There's our next door neighbor, who must be nearly three score years of age, and never idle. At morning's dawn she is up and busy, and never retires until she has accomplished her work. When a neighbor is sick, she is always ready to sooth by her little kindnesses and manifests as much interest in his or her welfare, as if a near relative. When the wind blows, she feels for and pities the poor sailor. When a cold north-easter approaches, she remembers the poor. In fine, she is always doing good as far as her means will allow.—Blessings on the old women. They cannot be dispensed with. May they all live in peace and happiness, and when their work is accomplished, die in composure, to receive the welcome plaudit—"Well done good and faithful servants!"—*Portland Tribune.*

Hon. John C. Calhoun.

A public dinner having been tendered to this distinguished statesman by the citizens of Charleston, he returned the following answer to the committee:

CHARLESTON, 26th March, 1844.

GENTLEMEN—I exceedingly regret, that the arrangements which I have made, and the time I have fixed for my arrival in Washington, will not permit me to accept the invitation of my fellow-citizens of Charleston, to partake of a public dinner, which you as the organ of their committee, have so acceptably tendered.

You are right in supposing, that I left my retirement with great reluctance. When I resigned my seat in the Senate of the United States, I intended so to close my public life, unless the voice of my country should call me into its service. I had accomplished my full tour of duty. I had served the public for thirty-five years, continuously in various capacities, according to the best of my ability, and I anxiously desired repose. But I hold, that when the voice of the country, distinctly pronounced, demands the service of any citizen, he is bound to obey, be the sacrifice what it may. In my case I feel the responsibility to be great. The pending negotiations, which I have been unanimously called upon to take charge of, have never been exceeded in their importance by any since that which sealed our Independence, excepting that, which so honorably terminated the late war. I can scarcely hope, that I shall be able to terminate by any effort I can make, the duties which I have to perform, with the same unanimity with which I have been called on to undertake them. I shall, however, omit no exertions to preserve that high and general confidence, which has led to my appointment, and should deeply deplore, should it be my misfortune, to have it impaired in any degree. But as greatly as I should regret it, I shall not be deterred from doing, what I may honestly believe to be right, even by that sacrifice.—My duty and my country shall be my guides, and I shall faithfully follow them, lead where they may.

It is well known that I am the advocate of peace—peace with all, and especially with that great country, from which we draw our origin, and of whose renown we very well be proud. There are no other two countries which can do more harm to each other, or confer greater benefits, the one on the other. But as highly as I value peace, I hold it subordinate to the honor and just rights of the country; whilst, on the other hand, no consideration shall induce me to sacrifice the peace of the country, by claiming more, in the discharge of my duties, than I shall honestly believe, that the honor and rights of the country demand. Her true honor and interest consist, according to my conception, in claiming nothing but what is just and right, and in accepting nothing that is not.

Permit me, in conclusion to say, that no language, which I can command, can suitably express the feelings excited in my bosom by the honors, which the citizens of this ancient, and honored commercial metropolis of the State, have conferred upon me, and by the highly acceptable manner, in which you, as their organ, and the Honorable the Mayor of the city, as one of the Committee, have so kindly tendered them. They, and the many heretofore bestowed upon me, and the steady support, which I have ever received from my fellow-citizens of Charleston, in all the trials and difficulties through which it has been my lot to pass, have imposed a debt of gratitude, which I shall ever remember, but which I shall never be able adequately to discharge.

With high respects, I am, &c.

J. C. CALHOUN.

M. Bailey Esq., Chairman, &c.

Killed by a Whale.—The captain of the barque Fenon, which vessel arrived at New Bedford, on Tuesday, from the Indian Ocean, reports the loss of Captain Edwin J. Ames, and Mr. Gilbert Beebe of the ship Chematis, of this port, on the 21st Nov. 1843, in lat 34 55 s. lon 48 50 E. They were in the act of fastening, when the whale struck them in a singular manner—his flukes passing without injury over two men, and alighting upon the two above named in the opposite side of the boat.—Capt. Ames received the blow in his left side, and Beebe on the right side of his head. The blow in both cases proved almost instantly fatal. Another sailor was considerably injured, while strange to relate, the boat received no damage.

A Mystery.—There were two young ladies dispatched in mourning on board the New Haven boat on Thursday when she reached New York. They were accompanied by a beautiful child—so says the New York correspondent of the New Haven Courier, who was a passenger in the boat that day. It was understood on board that one of them went up to New Haven on Wednesday, and that the two with the child, arrived at the Pavilion at a late hour that night, taking the boat for New York next morning. The whole affair is "shrouded in mystery."

Rocking Chairs.—They advertise in the London papers, "American Rocking Chairs." After descanting at length upon this transatlantic article, the advertiser further warrants them to be *genuine*, and far superior to the miserable imitations made in that country.

THE NEWS.

Norwich, Conn., April 18, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JOHN TYLER, of Virginia.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON, of Kentucky.
Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT CONVENTION.

A District Convention, composed of democratic delegates from the several towns comprising the Third Congressional District of the State of Connecticut, friendly to John Tyler, was held at the American House in the city of Norwich, on Saturday last, the 13th inst. according to notice previously given.

The Convention was organized at 10½ o'clock, A. M., by the appointment of Hon. Joel W. White, of Norwich, President pro. tem., and Mr. W. Faulkner, of Norwich, Secretary pro. tem.

On motion, a committee of five were then appointed to report a list of officers to preside over the deliberations of the Convention—which committee consisted of Messrs. Samuel Chesebro, of Stonington; Perry Douglass, of New London; Freeman C. Chapman, of Norwich; Wm. Simon, of Windham; Joseph Dorsett, Jr., of Ashford. The committee after a short absence, made the following report, and the gentlemen were duly elected.

For President of the Convention,

EPHRAIM WILLIAMS, of Stonington.

For Vice Presidents.

HEZ'R OLNEY, of Thompson.
WALTER GOODELL, of Chaplin.
CAPT. E. WEST, of Colchester.

For Secretaries.

A. G. SEAMAN, of New London.
COL. A. A. WILLIAMS, of Woodstock.

The President after addressing the Convention in a brief and sensible manner—asking the indulgence of the gentlemen present in consequence of his inexperience as a presiding officer—stated the object for which the Convention was called, and announced that the meeting was ready for business.

Hon. Joel W. White then addressed the Convention at considerable length; fully and fairly reviewing the past, present and future condition and prospects of the democratic party, the difficulties which the action of designing men had thrown in the way of its accomplishing a victory at the approaching presidential contest, and warmly urged that an expression go forth from this Convention—from men who have long been tried and found faithful to the cause—which shall arouse the democracy of this State to a consideration of the subject, and result in effecting the accomplishment of something which shall avert the impending danger which now threatens the entire democracy of the Union.

Mr. White was followed by several other gentlemen, who continued their remarks to the time for adjournment, when on motion, a committee was appointed to draft Resolutions for the consideration of the Convention, and the meeting then adjourned until 2 o'clock, P. M.

Afternoon Session.

At 2 o'clock the Convention again came to order, and the following Resolutions were presented by W. Faulkner, Esq. chairman of the committee.

1 *Resolved*, That in view of the approaching Presidential crisis—a crisis involving in the highest degree the welfare of the country at large, the prosperity of its people, and the condition of our cherished institutions—it becomes the duty of the People, and especially of every true-hearted Republican, to enter seriously upon a consideration of the subjects connected with this important event.

2 *Resolved*, That we deprecate the necessity which compels us to repudiate the doings of the Democratic State Convention, holden at Middletown in October last, so far as the instruction of their delegates to vote for Martin Van Buren, as the candidate of the Democratic party at the ensuing Presidential election, and the appointment of delegates to a Baltimore Convention by general ticket, are concerned—believing, as we do, that those proceedings were injudicious and anti-democratic.

3 *Resolved*, That the District System of electing Delegates to a National Convention for nomination, is the only fair and truly democratic method of procedure, and that the views upon this subject so ably expressed by that eminent Statesman, Mr. Calhoun, in his late letter, in which he declines being considered a candidate before a Convention to be almost wholly composed of the *pledged supporters* of Martin Van Buren, elected by *packed State Conventions*, meet our hearty and entire approval.

4 *Resolved*, Therefore, That we approve of the plan, recommended by our democratic brethren of the States of Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, and now being favorably responded to by the democrats in every State in the Union, of holding another National Convention, at Baltimore, simultaneously with the Van Buren Convention, to be composed of delegates from each State, chosen by District Conventions.

5 *Resolved*, That there is entirely too much discension in the democratic ranks at the present time, to run Mr. Van Buren again for the Presidency—a candidate who, since his rejection by the People, has gained *no new friends*, but has lost thousands of his former advocates in every State of the Union.

6 *Resolved*, That for various causes, but more particularly from a conviction that certain defeat awaits the democracy of the country, in the event of such action, we are opposed to the nomination of the defeated candidate of 1840.

7 *Resolved*, That the result of the recent contest in this state, and the innumerable signs every where presenting themselves, of disaster to the cause of Republican principles, in case Mr Van Buren be run as the candidate of the democracy in 1844, have aroused the People to a sense of their danger, and the opinion is now general, even with men heretofore the most devoted adherents of that gentleman, that some other man should be selected as the candidate of the party.

8 *Resolved*, That having been well served by the democratic party, and twice run as their candidate for the Presidency, Mr. Van Buren has no claims upon our suffrages for the third time; and that in view of all the foregoing considerations, we respectfully call upon him to prove the sincerity of his declarations—where he says—"My name and pretensions, however subordinate in importance, shall never be at the disposal of my person whatsoever, for the purpose of *creating distraction or division in the democratic party*"—by withdrawing his name as a Presidential candidate.

9 *Resolved*, That it then becomes the duty of the Democracy to proceed to the immediate selection of a candidate around whom the entire party may rally in its full strength, and whose prospects of success are calculated to inspire their ranks with courage and hope.

10 *Resolved*, That in JOHN TYLER, the man who now so ably and firmly administers the affairs of our General Government, we are presented with a candidate, at once "HONEST, CAPABLE, and TRUE TO THE CONSTITUTION,"—a DEMOCRAT of the true JEFFERSONIAN SCHOOL, and a man in every respect calculated to unite the energies of the democracy of the country.

11 *Resolved*, That John Tyler, by his VETOES of a United States Bank, and by the general wisdom and integrity of his official course, has established the strongest claims to our confidence as Democrats, and to our gratitude as American citizens.

12. *Resolved*, That among true democrats, as among true christians, "the tree is known by its fruits;" and, judging the present Administration by this test, we esteem it worthy of unlimited support and commendation.

13. *Resolved*, That we concur in the sentiments of praise and approval of John Tyler and his acts, uttered by General Andrew Jackson, Hon. Thos. H. Benton, Hon. James Buchanan, and other distinguished democrats, at the time of the Bank Vetoes; and that nothing has since transpired to lessen our confidence in the integrity and republicanism of the Executive, but on the contrary, in the increased excellence and usefulness of his Administration, and the wide-spread prosperity now enjoyed by the American people, we find additional causes why we should render our cordial support to the SECOND VETO PRESIDENT.

14. *Resolved*, That as the candidate of our federal opponents will be a *Bank* and *anti-Veto* man, the candidate of the Democracy should be *anti-Bank* and in favor of *preserving the Veto power*; and emphatically such a man is John Tyler.

15. *Resolved*, That we firmly believe that if the assembled democracy at Baltimore in May next should nominate Mr. Tyler as a candidate for the next Presidency, he would handsomely distance the Coon of Kentucky, and that the principles of democracy would be thoroughly sustained; yet, if after a fair and impartial examination, it should be found that Mr. Cass, Johnson, Calhoun, or any other democrat, would unite more votes, or render the success of the democratic party in the fall more certain, we shall cheerfully sacrifice our personal preferences to the good of the cause.

16. *Resolved*, That we entirely concur in the suggestion which has appeared in different quarters, as to the propriety of Congress passing a law, causing the elections in the several States, for President and Vice President, to be held on the same day.

These resolutions having been discussed some two hours, by the following gentlemen—Messrs. Douglass and Seaman of New London, Williams of Woodstock, Crouch and Bulkeley of Colchester, Olney of Thompson, Clark of Lisbon, and White and Faulkner of Norwich—were unanimously adopted by the Convention.

On motion, the Convention then proceeded to the choice of a delegate to represent the Third Congressional District of this State at the National Convention to be holden at Baltimore on the 27th of May next.

Whereupon, it being found that

Hon. JOEL W. WHITE,

had a majority of the votes cast, he was therefore declared duly elected.

The following *Resolutions* were then introduced and passed unanimously.

Resolved, That this Convention appoint sixteen delegates from the Third Congressional District, to attend a State Convention at New Haven on the second Wednesday of May next, for the purpose of appointing two delegates for the State at large, to attend the Baltimore Convention to be holden on the 4th Monday of May next.

Resolved, That this Convention recommend for the consideration of the State Convention, EPHRAIM WILLIAMS, Esq. of Stonington, as one of the State delegates to attend the Baltimore Convention.

The following gentlemen were then appointed delegates to attend the State Convention, with power to appoint substitutes.

Latham Hull, of North Stonington; Daniel Bulkley, of Colchester; F. B. Loomis, of East Lyme; Thomas Brown, of Stonington; Cha's E. West, of Lebanon; A. C. Lippett, of New London; Ephraim Williams, of Stonington; David A. Waterman, of Bozrah; Col. A. A. Williams, of Woodstock; Col. Lloyd D. Baldwin, of Willimantic; Benj. Warren, of Ashford; Joseph Dorsett, Jr. of Ashford; George, Warren, of Killingly; Jeremiah Olney, of Thompson; Ebenezer Payne, of Woodstock; Wm. Simon, of Windham.

The following named gentlemen were appointed a District Democratic Committee: Enoch C. Chapman, of Norwich; Jeremiah Olney, of Thompson; Daniel Bulkely, of Colchester; Ezra Chesebro, of Stonington; and Charles French, of New London.

Subsequently, the following resolutions were introduced by the Hon. Joel W. White, and accepted by the Convention:

Resolved, That the course pursued by the Norwich News with reference to the Presidential question, meets our cordial approbation, and that the liberal-minded policy and strict adherence of that paper to the democratic cause, in endeavoring to unite the democracy of the State in the late State contest, while at the same time it has manfully and honorably supported the President and his Administration, are worthy of the commendation of every true democrat.

Resolved, That we recommend the News to our democratic brethren in the 3d Congressional District, and call upon them to come up and sustain a Press which has shown itself so efficient an organ and exponent of genuine democracy.

Resolved, That the doings of this Convention be signed by the officers and published in the Democratic papers.

EPHRAIM WILLIAMS, *President.*

Hezekiah Olney, Walter Goodell, E. West, } *Vice Presidents.*
A. G. Seaman, A. A. Williams, } *Secretaries.*

New York City Election.

The charter election in the city of New York took place on Tuesday of last week, and, contrary to the forebodings of the newspapers, passed off without much disturbance. Only one man was stabbed, and some half dozen were arrested for riotous behaviour. The following is the state of the vote for Mayor:—Coddington (dem.) 19,287, Franklin (whig) 5,108, Harper (Am. Republican) 24,108. Harper's plurality over Coddington 4,343. Of the Board of Aldermen (17 in all) 12 are American Republicans or Natives, and 5 democrats; of the Assistant Aldermen, 11 Natives, and 6 democrats. The only whig candidate elected is an a-mour in the 2d ward, and he is said to have succeeded by a plurality of *one vote*. The entire whig vote for Mayor, it is seen, is but 5,108; the great body of that party, conscious that they could not elect their own candidate, *deserted him*, and with a sort of dog-in-the-manger spirit went over to the Natives, for the purpose of defeating the democrats. What noble and honest politicians! The whigs are reduced to a miserable minority in the city of New York.

The party calling itself "American Republicans" is principally composed of native born citizens, who have conceived a strong antipathy to the Irish and foreign population generally, and have clubbed together to exclude them from the offices and emoluments of the city government. We recognize no such *American Republicanism* as that, and hope that a party entertaining such tory-like and contemptible sentiments will be a fit counterpart of Jonah's gourd, as well in the term of its existence as in its mushroom origin and growth.

☞ Of the democratic Aldermen elected, we learn from the New York Aurora that nearly all are men friendly to the present Administration, while in several strong democratic wards the candidates of the party were defeated for no other reason than their being violent and exclusive Van Buren men. This is another sign that the democrats of the country would do well to consider.

Settlement of the Rhode Island Difficulty.

The following message of President Tyler is characteristic of the author of the famous vetoes. It is first and decided without harshness, and allows the hopelessness of all efforts to intimidate or entice Mr. Tyler from the path of duty:

THE PRESIDENT'S ANSWER.

To the House of Representatives:

In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 23d March last, requesting the President to lay before the House—

"The authority and true copies of all requests and applications upon which he deemed it his duty to interfere with the naval and military forces of the United States, on the occasion of the recent attempt of the people of Rhode Island to establish a free Constitution in place of the old Charter Government of that State. Also, copies of the instructions to, and statements of the Charter Commissioners sent to him by the then existing authorities of the State of Rhode Island; also, copies of the correspondence, if any, between the heads of Departments and said Charter Government, or any person or persons connected with the said Government, and of any accompanying papers and documents; also, copies of all orders issued by the Executive of the United States, or any of the Departments, to military officers for the movement or employment of troops to or in Rhode Island; also, copies of all orders to naval officers to prepare steam or other vessels of the United States for service in the waters of Rhode Island; also, copies of any instructions borne by the Secretary of War to Rhode Island on his visit in 1842 to review the troops of the Charter Government; also copies of any order or orders to any officer or officers of the Army or Navy to report themselves to the Charter Government; and that he be requested to lay before this House copies of any other papers or documents in the possession of the Executive connected with this subject, not above specially enumerated."—

I have to inform the House that the Executive did not deem it his "duty to interfere with the naval and military forces of the United States," in the late disturbances in Rhode Island; that no orders were issued by the Executive, or any of the Departments, to military officers, for the movement or employment of troops to or in Rhode Island, other than those accompanying this message, and which contemplated the strengthening of the garrison at Fort Adams, which, considering the extent of the agitation in Rhode Island, was esteemed necessary and judicious; that no orders were issued to naval officers, to prepare steam or other vessels of the United States for service in the waters of Rhode Island; that no orders were issued "to the officers of the Revenue Cutters for said service;" that no instructions were borne by the Secretary of War to Rhode Island, on his visit in 1842, *to review the troops of the Charter Government*; and that no orders were given to any officer or officers of the Army or Navy to report themselves to the *Charter* Government. "Requests and applications" were made to the Executive to fulfil the guarantees of the Constitution which impose on the Federal Government the obligation to protect and defend each State of the Union against "domestic violence and foreign invasion;" but the Executive was at no time convinced that the *casus faderis* had arisen which required the interposition of the military or naval power in the controversy which unhappily existed between the People of Rhode Island. I was in no manner prevented from so interfering, by the inquiry whether Rhode Island existed as an independent State of the Union under a charter granted at an early period by the Crown of Great Britain, or not. It was enough for the Executive to know that she was recognized as a sovereign State by Great Britain, by the treaty of 1783; that, at a later, she had, in common with her sister States, poured out her blood, and freely expended her treasure, in the war of the Revolution; that she was a party to the Articles of Confederation, and after day she adopted the Constitution of the United States as a free, independent, and republican State; and that in that character she has always possessed her full quota of representation in the Senate and House of Representatives, and up to a recent day, she has conducted all her domestic affairs and fulfilled all her obligations as a member of the Union, in peace and in war, under her *Charter Government*, as it is denominated by the resolution of the House of the 23d March.

I must be permitted to disclaim entirely and unqualifiedly the right on the part of the Executive to make any real or supposed defects, existing in any State Constitution or form of Government, the pretext for a failure to enforce the laws or the guarantees of the Constitution of the United States in reference to any such State. I utterly repudiate the idea, in terms as emphatic as I can employ, that those laws are not to be enforced, or guarantees complied with, because the President may believe that the right of suffrage, or any other great popular right, is either too restricted or too broadly enlarged. I also, with equal strength, resist the idea that it falls within the Executive competency to decide in controversies, of the nature of that which existed in Rhode Island, on which side the majority of the People may be, or as to the extent of the right of a mere numerical majority. For the Executive to assume such a power would be to assume a power of the most dangerous character. Under such assumptions the States of this Union would have no security for peace or tranquillity, but might be converted into the mere instruments of Executive will. Actuated by selfish purposes, he might become the great agitator, fomenting assaults upon the State Constitutions, and declaring the majority of to-day to be the minority, of to-morrow; and the minority, in its turn, the majority, before whose decrees the established order of things in the State should be subverted. Revolution, civil commotion and blood-shed, would be inevitable consequences. The provision in the Constitution intended for the security of the States, would thus be turned into the instrument of their destruction. The President would become in fact the great CONSTITUTION-MAKER for the States, and all power would be vested in his hands.

When, therefore, the Governor of Rhode Island, by his letter of the 4th April, 1842, made a requisition upon the Executive for aid to put down the late disturbances, I had no hesitation in recognizing the obligations of the Executive to furnish such aid, upon the occurrence of the contingency provided for by the Constitution and laws. My letter of the 11th April, in reply to the Governor's letter of the 4th, is herewith communicated; together with all the correspondence which passed at a subsequent day, and the letters and documents mentioned in the schedule hereunto annexed. From the correspondence between the Executive of the U. States, and that of Rhode Island, it will not escape observation that while I regarded it as my duty to announce the principles by which I should govern myself, in the contingency of an armed interposition on the part of this Government being necessary to uphold the rights of the State of Rhode Island, and to preserve its domestic peace, yet that the strong hope would be indulged and expressed, that all the difficulties would disappear before an enlightened policy of conciliation and compromise. In that spirit I addressed to Gov. King the letter of the 7th May, 1842, marked private and confidential, and received his reply of the 12th May of the same year. The desire of the Executive was, from the beginning to bring the dispute to a termination without the interposition of the military of the United States; and it will continue to be a subject of self-congratulation that this leading object of policy was finally accomplished. The Executive resisted all entreaties, however urgent, to depart from this line of conduct. Information from private sources had led the Executive to conclude that little else was designed by Mr. Dorr and his adherents than mere menace, with a view to intimidation; nor was this opinion in any degree shaken, until the 23d June, 1842, when it was strongly represented from reliable sources, as will be seen by reference to the documents herewith communicated; that preparations were making by Mr. Dorr, with a large force in arms, to invade the State, which force had been recruited in the neighboring States; and was already preceded by the collection of military stores in considerable quantities at one or two points. This was a state of things to which the Executive could not be indifferent. Mr. Dorr speedily afterwards took up his quarters at Chepachet, and assumed the command of what was reported to be a large force, drawn chiefly from voluntary enlistments made in neighboring States. The Executive could with difficulty bring himself to realize the fact that citizens of other States had forgotten their duty to themselves and the Constitution of the United States, and entered into the highly reprehensible and indefensible course of interfering so far in the concerns of a sister State, as to have entered into plans of invasion, conquest and Revolution; but the Executive felt it to be his duty to look minutely into the matter, and therefore the Secretary of War was despatched to Rhode Island with instructions, a copy of which is herewith transmitted, and was authorized, should a requisition be made upon the Executive, by the Government of Rhode Island, in pursuance of law, and the invaders should not abandon their purpose, to call upon the Governors of Massachusetts and Connecticut for a sufficient number of militia at once to crush the invasion, and to interpose such of the regular troops as could be spared from Fort Adams for the defence of the city of Providence, in the event of its being attacked, as was strongly represented to be in contemplation. Happily there was no necessity for either issuing the proclamation or requisition, or for transporting the troops from Fort Adams, where they had been properly stationed. Chepachet was evacuated, and Mr. Dorr's troops dispersed, without the necessity of the interposition of any military force by this Government; thus confirming me in my early impressions that nothing more had been designed from the first by those associated with Mr Dorr, than to excite fear and apprehension, and thereby to obtain concessions from the constituted authorities, which might be claimed as a triumph over the existing government.

With the dispersion of Mr. Dorr's troops ended all the difficulties. A convention was shortly afterwards called, by due course of law, to amend the fundamental law, and a new Constitution, based on more liberal principles than the one abrogated, was proposed and adopted by the People. Thus the great American experiment of change in Government under the influence of opinion, and not of force, has been again crowned with success, and the State and People of Rhode Island repose in safety under institutions of their own adoption, unterrified by any future prospect of necessary change, and secure against domestic violence or invasion from abroad. I congratulate the country upon so happy a termination of a condition of things which seemed at one time seriously to threaten the public peace. It may justly be regarded as worthy of the age, and of the country in which we live.

JOHN TYLER.

WASHINGTON, April 6, 1844.

Matters about Town.

"Priest Collins" And those Clay Songs, once more.

From the tone and language of an article which appeared in the Norwich Courier of last week, referring to this paper, it will be perceived that the Parson remains the same old eleventh peg, with little or no improvement in his manners or morals. This must be entirely owing to the fact (?) to which he himself makes confession, that he has long adopted an "inflexible rule" not to profit by the good, common sense suggestions and lucubrations contained in the News. The heathen! No wonder he has been constantly running himself into disgrace and difficulty, until he has become an offence in the nostrils of the more liberal and respectable, especially the young men, of his own party.

With regard to the matter of "a neighboring clergyman of unblemished character and high respectability,"—to adopt the language of the Parson in reference to the Rev. A. B. Collins, of Preston, whose disgraceful political operations we took occasion, a few weeks since, to hold up in their proper light—but few words are necessary. What we stated in relation to this individual, was as follows:—that we were informed by a gentleman of this city, of undoubted veracity, that he saw and conversed with a man from Preston, some ten days or a fortnight prior to the election, who had in his care a package of *Clay Songs*, which he said he was about to carry (to use his own language) to "*Priest Collins.*" Another individual was present at the time and wished to procure one of them, but the bearer of the package strenuously refused to accommodate him, saying they were not his, but that they had been entrusted to him for this same "*Priest Collins.*" Since the "unqualified" denial of these facts, by the Parson, made its appearance, not knowing but that possibly we might have been misinformed, or have misunderstood, as to the matter, we have taken the pains to make a little inquiry, and find that we told "the tale as 'twas delivered to us," and that the bearer of these pious and exceedingly clerical "despatches" was a Mr. *Robert Latham*, of Preston. If the fact is not so, let Mr. Latham speak out, and we shall make all the proper atonement in our power.

But, however the fact may stand in relation to this matter, there are other passages in the conduct of this exemplable divine, which in our poor judgment are but ill calculated to sustain the certificate of character given him by Sikes. We would ask whether it comports with the character of an "exemplary Minister of the Gospel," to be around electioneering for a political party? Whether hooting up recruits to attend Clay Club meetings forms any distinguishing mark of excellence in "Congregational" or any other denomination of "Clergymen"? If so, our "Priest Collins" is certainly entitled to rank at least next to St. Paul, in point of godliness and "high respectability," for it is notorious that a more active, open intermeddler in political matters, than himself, can hardly be found in Preston, not even excepting the avowed leaders of the two parties in that town. And he has long borne this character, for upon the appearance of our article respecting him a few weeks since, we heard a respectable citizen of Preston remark, that "it was nothing new for Mr. Collins to be found dabbling in politics—*I have been acquainted with his operations for years.*" He was discovered in this city, as we are credibly informed, a short time previous to the election, urging men to go over and attend a Clay Club meeting about to be held in his parish. The Clay Club meeting was held, and, as it is said—with what truth we know not—held in *his Church*; and it was undoubtedly in view of this occasion that the *Clay Songs*, about which so much has been said, were procured and forwarded to his address.

So much for this Priest, and his unworthy efforts—unsuccessful, however, as they have terminated—to control the political character of the town in which he is suffered to officiate as a Ministry of the Gospel. Our, say we, upon such disgraceful conduct on the part of those who are called to fill the sacred desk in this land of civil and religious liberty! With what grace can our Protestant clergy, who direct inquisitorial practices, roll up their eyes in pious horror, and declaim against the pernicious influence of the Catholic religion and *Catholic Priests* over the political institutions of our country?

That Sikes should attempt to whitewash the acts of this man, is not at all surprising. A renegade political priest himself, it is perfectly natural that he should take up as the apologist of similar conduct in others; especially in the case of an *active whig Presbyterian Clergyman*, doth it become the duty of the Parson to step forward as the devoted champion and "defender of the faith" as delivered to the "saints" of the Coon party.

☞ Sikes would make it appear that he never reads the News, unless a "third person" draws his attention to something particular in its contents. This interposition then, we are of opinion, becomes of frequent necessity, for we are advised that no man, not even of our most attentive readers, is better informed of what appears in our columns, than this very Sikes. Besides, we might be inclined to give Dorson the credit of telling the truth in this instance, were he not known to the public as such an inveterate liar.

But suppose for a moment, that what he says be true; this is not the first time we have heard of persons who possessed an unconquerable aversion to beholding themselves in a *Mirror*, in consequence of their personal defects or moral deformities. We are indifferent as to whether he reads the News himself or by proxy; so long as our lash reaches the fellow, we are "perfectly satisfied."

Another Launch.

One of the Propellers which have been in the process of construction at the ship-yard of Mr. George Clark, during the past winter, was launched in fine style on Wednesday afternoon of last week. There was quite a collection of people to witness the successful performance. She is named The QUISEBAUG, of about 200 tons burden, and to be commanded by Capt. Jed. Williams. The other is nearly ready for launching. These vessels are designed to convey freight between this city and New York, and when in operation will, we have supposed, make great inroads upon the sleeping business. We are of opinion, however, that the increasing business of the place will furnish ample employment for all the craft belonging to this port.

We are happy to state, by the way, that Mr. Cleff had so far recovered from his recent injuries as to be present giving the necessary orders on that occasion.

Tray, Blanche, Sweetheart & Co.

We hear occasionally of the expressions of cordial hatred and bitterness indulged in by certain notorious and unprincipled whig leaders in this city, against the News and its proprietor. As the malice of these men is as utterly impotent and harmless, we take no little pleasure in listening sometimes to a recital by a "third person," (as Sikes would say,) of their insane ravings. There are several of these creatures who do vote no small share of their time to the abuse of this paper, and nothing else. To give them the notoriety they seem to be seeking for, we may as well call some of them by name, and done with it. There's "John of Ghent," big "Tom" of op town, our particular friend John dunham, not omitting to mention Sikes of the Courier. When Breed gets about two-thirds corned, a peculiar horror of the News comes upon his delicate senses, and he is said to vent his spleen in every "strange oath" and choice epithet that suggest themselves to his confused understanding. Fat "Tom" goes about, blowing and sweating and swearing like a pirate about the world in general and the News in particular. The abuse of such conduct we have long endured; and we consider it as an evidence of our moral and political worth. When the community find us walking the streets, threatened, we hear from our lips the horrid and profane oath—or are enabled to designate any disreputable spot in NW character, we will then be content to be classed on a par with wine-bibbing, brandy-swilling, dissolute wretches, who we understand, are constantly belching forth their feelings of rancor against us, while a squad of brainless and dependent little spittles catch their words, and, like faithful puppies, bark at their masters bid them. The pious and sweet-tempered captain is probably the most vindictive of the lot, but manages his card with more discreetness. As for Sikes, we hardly know what to say of the worthless scamp. A poor, beggarly scoundrel, despised by all honorable men, without credit or influence, the fellow has the impudence to talk of us and our paper, as though he was somebody. Go on, miserable pimp,—subservient tool—degraded and despised toadey, in the dirty work assigned you. But, remember, we shall follow you like your shadow! The public must be warned of the traps, and we shall be the one to do it.

The Ten Hour System again.

We are gratified to know that the *few remarks* submitted by us last week, in relation to this subject, have commended themselves to the favor of the mechanics of the place generally. As we then stated, considerable feeling has existed of late among the journeymen mechanics, especially carpenters, painters, &c., upon the subject of the Ten Hour System, and efforts have been made to bring about its general adoption. Without any particular organization, this has been measurably brought about, the master workmen, as a general thing, having agreed to lay hands on a day's work. Indeed, we have heard of but a single instance of refusal; and as that is a somewhat peculiar case, we feel called upon, as well by a sense of justice as by a desire to comply with the wishes of a large number of respectable mechanics, to allude to it in direct terms. The firm to which we allude is that of Messrs. Bailey & Myers, joiners. These gentlemen have from the first expressed a decided hostility to the introduction of the Ten Hour System, and recently, rather than accord with the reasonable wishes of their workmen in this particular, have been sending out of the place after hands who will work 11 hours. What renders this conduct the more ungenerous, is, the fact that one of the firm (Myers) has been the recipient, at no distant period back, of the lucrative patronage of a large number of our journeymen mechanics, as a teacher of the art of draughting. Some four or five hundred dollars has he received in this way from the mechanics of the place, who have thus, as they say, been the means of establishing him in business; and now that they seek to bring about a desirable and just reform in their condition, he is one of the very first and last to endeavor to defeat their object.

Let the mechanics of Norwich but persevere, however, and we feel assured that they will attain their wishes in the establishment of the Ten Hour System. No honorable-minded employer will interpose any serious objection to its adoption, knowing that the advantages to be derived from a regular and reasonable system of hours will be mutual with himself and workmen. Ten hours a day is as much as any man should be required to work—especially at hard bodily labor. The example of those master workmen, who have for years past conducted their business on the Ten Hour plan, or have more recently adopted it, is worthy of all imitation.

Passing Counterfeit Money.

Two individuals—John Reynolds and Mary Slate—were arrested in this city on Tuesday of last week, and lodged in jail, for passing counterfeit money under the following circumstances. Mary, it appears, called upon Mrs. Elizabeth Wilbur, residing on the west side, to pay for some articles she had been having made, and having, or pretending to have, no money of her own, requested Reynolds, who accompanied her, to furnish her with some to liquidate the debt, which was four dollars. Reynolds immediately handed her a good one dollar bill, and also a three dollar bill on the *West Florida Bank*, which she passed over to the daughter of Mrs. Wilbur, and then both took a hurried leave. On a closer examination of the money, the spurious character of the three dollar bill was discovered, and there being every evidence of an intention to defraud, the parties were arrested and brought before Asa Roath, Esq., who required recognizances of each, in the sum of $150, to appear and answer at the next term of the County Court to be holden in June. For want of the requisite bonds they were committed.

An effort was made on the part of the counsel for the prisoners, to show that the bill could not properly be considered as coming within the class deemed by the law as counterfeit—it bearing the name of "*Caroline Abbott*, Pres'd't," and "*Mary Slate*, Cash'r," from which fact alone, no person need to have been deceived as to its true character. The Court were, however, of a different opinion.

Reynolds, we understand, has been for several years in the employ of Messrs. Fanning & Willoughby, joiners, of this city, and has heretofore borne a general good character. What was the peculiar relation existing between him and the fair Miss Mary, which caused so ready a response to the demands upon his purse, we are not informed.

CONGRESS—Nothing very definite has been transacted by this body, during the past week or fortnight. The principal subjects of discussion have been the tariff, Texas, Oregon, Abolition, &c. The Hon. John M. Niles appeared in the Senate on the 8th inst.

ORIGINAL STAINED

Explosion of a Powder House—Four boys killed!

A disastrous occurrence happened in this place, about 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon last, which resulted in the death of four boys, named Whipple, Gaskell, Lamphiere, and Wilkinson; belonging in Greenville, and aged from 9 to 14 years. These boys were playing about the powder house of Messrs. Kinney & Rawson, situated about half a mile from the city, on the old road to Greenville, and amusing themselves by firing off factory bobbins loaded with powder obtained from the powder house, when one of the pieces of ignited wood accidentally entered the building and caused the explosion of its entire contents—some 80 or 100 kegs, or about a ton of powder. The boys were found lying at a distance of several rods from the spot, alive, but shockingly mangled and burnt. They died during the course of the night, and were buried on Sunday afternoon in the presence of a large concourse of people. The funeral services are said to have been peculiarly solemn and impressive.

The fragments of the building were scattered to a distance of five or six hundred feet, and the shock was sensibly felt throughout the place.

There appears to have been gross neglect in the manner of keeping this powder house, but for which, we are forced to believe, this distressing accident had never happened. It is said that from the unguarded manner in which it has been kept, boys have long been in the habit of visiting the premises and taking powder, by removing a portion of the basement wall which gave them ready access to the interior. If this be true, evidently no small share of the blame in this unfortunate event falls upon the owners of this destructive magazine.

☞ Pennsylvania is in bad odor with the British press. On a large importation of American oysters, a paper sent the following stanza about:—

"American oysters! They'll never be bought,
Their name in the market will load them with doubt;
For oysters, if near Pennsylvania caught,
It is can't be expected will ever shell out!"

☞ A strike has taken place among the journeymen tobacco pipe-makers of Albany, and they have stopped work.

The Sea Serpent.—The Sea Serpent is said to be now off Cape May on his way to his usual summer quarters, Nahant. Numerous captains have seen him—we have mates and cooks, and cabin boys; and they will all make oath of the fact. Of course no one disbelieves the story. The existence of the sea serpent is carried beyond the shadow of a doubt.

Another Patriot gone.—Gen. Morgan Lewis, a soldier of the Revolution, died on Sunday week, at his residence in New York, at the advanced age of 90 years.

New Factory.—Two gentlemen from England are about establishing themselves at St. Louis, where they propose manufacturing, on an extensive scale, queens and porcelain ware. Earth for the common earthenware, and for the vessels in which the queensware is burned, abounds in the vicinity of St. Louis. Porcelain clay, equal to that used in England, is found in several counties in the State of Missouri.

☞ The vote thrown in the city of New York at the late election is nearly as great as that of the whole State of Connecticut. Who doubts that New York will get to be "considerable of a village?"

☞ Elder Knapp was, at the last accounts, holding forth in Boston.

Praline.—The Rushville Whig says: "The wife of Mr. Albin Shaw, of Orange township, in this county, recently presented her husband with *three* fine boys at one birth! They weighed in the aggregate, 22 pounds, two of them weighing seven pounds and a half each, the other seven."

☞ A Powder Mill near Baltimore, containing some fifty or seventy kegs of powder, exploded recently. Fortunately no one was in the mill when the accident occurred, and no injury was done except to the property.

☞ The charter election held in the city of Albany last week, resulted in the success of the whig ticket.

Porkology.—The number of hogs killed in Cincinnati during the last winter was 196,133. The whole number of hogs packed there during the same time was, in round numbers, 240,000—10,000 less than were packed there the previous winter.

"A Bear in the Woods."—Great excitement was created in Fredonia, Osage township, Missouri, some weeks since, by the loss of a little girl, three years old, the daughter of Mr. Elijah Bryant. The child wandered off into the woods on a Tuesday evening, and was not found until the Friday following. When found the child was still alive, though it ate nothing during the time it was out, and was but thinly clad. At least one hundred and fifty persons turned out in the search. She was found by one of Mr. Bryant's negro men, and recognized the man as soon as he came up. She was sitting on the leaves and crying.

☞ The Pottsville Journal says, the consumption of anthracite coal in the United States for the year ending first of April, 1844, was 1,200,000 tons, showing an increased consumption over the former year of 150,000 tons. The quantity required for the present year will be at least 1,500,000.

Fire at Cambridgeport, Mass.—A destructive fire occurred at Cambridgeport, Mass., on Saturday night last. It originated in the extensive stable adjoining Sprague's Hotel and was soon communicated to the buildings in the vicinity. The hotel and stables were destroyed, together with a large hall near the same, which has been recently erected, Woodbury's stable, so called, and several wooden buildings. The area of ground burnt over is more than half an acre. The furniture of the hotel was saved, but several valuable horses were burnt in the flames.

☞ Frank Johnson, the celebrated colored musician of Philadelphia, is dead. His funeral, which took place last week, is said to have been the largest ever witnessed in that city. The colored Masonic Lodges and Literary Societies were in the procession, and the band over which he used to preside, walked in silence with their instruments craped, and played a dirge at the grave.

☞ At the recent municipal election in New Orleans, a democratic mayor and Board of city officers were elected.

☞ The Congregational Society, whose house of worship was recently partially destroyed by fire, hold their meetings for the present in the spacious west room in the Railroad Depot.

☞ John, William and Nicholas Gordon, were arraigned for trial at Providence, on Monday, on the indictments charging them with the murder of Mr. Sprague. John and William will be tried jointly, as principals; Nicholas as an accessory. The Court before adjourning on Monday, made an order that the subsequent proceedings should not be published till the close of the trial.

☞ Leeches if thrown into a saucer containing fresh beer before they are applied, will seldom fail to take hold.

An honest President hath honor in his own country.—There is a hard-shell truth in the proverb, "a prophet hath not honor in his own country," but this rule, like all others, has exceptions. Though Mr. Tyler is not, in the usual sense of the word, a prophet, we hope it will be no perversion to apply the remark to him. His own home, Williamsburg, Va., has borne testimony to his worth, his talents, and truly republican course. So strong is the feeling in favor of Mr. Tyler, in that district, that Judge Bayley, the Democratic candidate for Congress, (to fill the place vacated by Mr. Wise,) has taken the rostrum, and proclaimed himself the fast friend of the President.

In Accomac county, Va., Mr. Scarborough, a devoted supporter of the President, is a candidate for a seat in the House of Delegates. Such is the Tyler feeling in this district that his election is considered certain. In the Senatorial district, Richard Garnet, a Tyler Democrat, will do bitless be elected.

Bowden, we learn, will be again elected for James City and York. He is decidedly for Tyler.

J. S. Millison, Democratic candidate for Norfolk, has come out for Tyler. He is a gentleman of great weight and talents. These form the districts and counties of the President's residence, and the position of the candidates indicate the strength of feeling in favor of the "Veto President," and prove conclusively that an honest President will have honor in his own country.—*Phil. Mercury.*

From the Philadelphia Mercury.

Frightful Murder, and several Persons seriously Stabbed.

Yesterday afternoon, an itinerant clock-maker, stepped into a small shop, in Vine street, above Nixon, near the Schuylkill, kept by an Irishman named James Lemon, and enquired of him, whether his clock wanted repairing. Mr. L. said it did, but that he was not particular about having it repaired unless he had some assurance that the work would be properly executed. The two men then made a bargain, and L. promised to pay the other at the expiration of eight days. The man went to work in the second story of the building, and when he had completed the job, he brought the clock down and put it in the shop, but a few minutes afterwards, removed it to the room up stairs. He then came down, and demanded his pay in money. This Lemon refused to give him, as it was not in accordance with the agreement. The clock-maker threatened to demolish the clock, and made a move towards the stairs. L. ran up before him, to shut the room door, when the former drew some sort of an instrument out of his pocket, and opened it.—Mrs. Lemon seeing this, called to her husband that he had a knife, and springing forward, prevented him from going up stairs. The husband was in the act of descending, when the man threw the woman aside, and run the weapon into the breast of Lemon, who expired almost instantly. The murderer then stabbed a son of the deceased, a little boy, 10 years of age, in the thigh, because the little fellow struck him over the back with a broom-stick, for the purpose of protecting his father.

The wretch, after making an unsuccessful attempt to stab Mrs. L., ran out of the door. He was followed by the latter, who cried murder. At the corner of Wood and Nixon streets he was overtaken, and here he made a second attempt to take the life of the woman. Some citizens hearing the alarm, took him into custody, but not until he had severely wounded two of them named P. D. Morrison and Henry King, with the same instrument, it is supposed, that he had used before. The prisoner was brought before Alderman Potter, on charge of assault and battery on the above injured individuals, and was committed.—He was subsequently taken before Alderman Rose, and committed for the murder of James Lemon.

The Coroner was called to hold an inquest; the whole of this morning was taken up with a patient investigation of the facts of the case, which were detailed by Mrs. Lemon and a girl in her employ, named Anna Develin; the above is the substance of evidence which they gave. A post-mortem examination was made by Doctors Duffee, Speckman and McClintock. The testimony which they gave was as follows: that after a thorough examination of the body, they were fully satisfied that the deceased came to his death from internal hemorrhage, caused by a penetrated wound of the *Aorta* near the valve of the heart; in the pericardium was found about one pint of blood.

The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts. It was not satisfactorily ascertained with what particular weapon the wound was inflicted, but it was the opinion of the physicians as well as the others, the instrument was a small pill; when at the magistrate's office a razor was taken out of a pocket in his coat, which contained the above and several other tools, one of which was somewhat like an awl. On the road it is said he threw away a knife and a gimblet.

☞ On Saturday a fine boy of eight years, named Charles Geer, lost his life in Philadelphia through the carelessness of a drayman, who *dumped* a hogshead of sugar on the pavement near where the boy was standing. The hogshead rolled on him and over him, causing fatal injuries.

☞ The Democratic Yacht Squadron of N. America, are to have a grand race on the 17th June next, off Boston. Invitations have been sent to this city, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c., and from ten to fifteen clipper pilotboats will enter the list. This will probably be one of the greatest sea races ever known.

☞ Recent letters from Oregon state, that at a meeting of the American settlers in the spring of '43, a government was regularly formed by the choosing of judges, sheriffs, clerks, &c. It was a perfect territorial government, except that no Governor was appointed.

Norwich and Worcester Railroad.—The New York Evening Post publishes the following statement relative to the affairs of the road.

The receipts of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad company, for the month of March, was as follows:

	1844	1843
	14,511 45	7,292 91
Increase,	7,219 54	

Comparative receipts of the first quarter of 1843 and 1844.

	1843	1844
Gross receipts for Jan.	$7,411 83	$11,315 49
" February,	5,992 66	11,786 48
" March,	7,292 91	14,511 45
	$20,696 90	$37,613 41
Increase,		$16,916 51

For the first quarter, equal to about 80 per cent.

At the same ratio of increase, the gross receipts for 1844 will exceed $270,000.

In the case of the application of the trustees for the bond holders of the Norwich and Worcester railroad, for an injunction and receiver, the application has been denied.

It is proposed to fund the floating debt, which is about $45,000. Should the receipts reach only two hundred thousand dollars, there will be left, after paying all the expenses of the company, interest on debt, &c., eighty-five thousand dollars, from which, deducting ten thousand dollars for contingencies, and twenty-five thousand dollars for division among sixteen thousand five hundred shares of stock.

An Important Arrest.—It will be recollected, says the New York Republic, that about the month of September last, the watch and jewelry store of Messrs. Rockwell, in Broadway, under the Astor House, was burglariously entered by a hole bored through the partition of the store adjoining, which was then unoccupied, and watches, valuable diamonds, and different kinds of jewelry, to the amount of $15,000, stolen. No clue as to who were the robbers could be traced at the time, but—"better late than never" officers G. F. Hays and McGrath have arrested one of the robbers, whose name is William Hoppy, alias Thalford, alias Abraham, and have recovered some valuable diamonds and the works of watches, &c., the gold cases having been detached from them and melted. The amount of the recovered property is large and it was traced to different places, where the robbers had disposed of it.

Look to your Orchards.—Those having orchards, who have not already attended properly to them, should do so without delay. Trimming out the decayed or superfluous branches—scraping all the old bark off the trunks, by which the eggs of the caterpillars are destroyed—and washing the trunks down with oily soap and water—should be particularly attended to. Farmers who will devote one-fourth the care to the apple orchard, which they do to their potato, corn, or wheat crop, will have no pause to complain of a short crop of fruit—a crop too, which, in all respects, is quite as profitable as any other raised by the farmer within fifty miles of Philadelphia.—*Gen. Tel.*

Sudden Death.—Last evening, about 6 o'clock, says the Brooklyn Star of yesterday, a lady of genteel appearance crossed the Grand Street Ferry, to Williamsburg, and upon landing, asked the Ferry Master "if he was the gentleman that was there in the morning." Before he had time to reply to her, she fell dead at his feet; the bystanders supposing she had fainted, carried her to a neighboring store, but her spirit had departed. She had nothing about her person to indicate her name or residence; she was apparently about 25 years of age, and supposed to be of German or French descent. She was dressed in a brown cloth coat, trimed down the front and around the cape with lynx fur, with gaiter boots—having a grey muff, with small silk handkerchief about her neck. An inquest was held, and a verdict rendered, "cause unknown." Up to 9 o'clock she had not been recognized by any of the several hundred that visited her. She had seven dollars and eighty seven cents in her purse.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Important from Washington.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Express, writing under date of April 13th, says: "The most important news of the last twenty-four hours, has been the signing of the Treaty between the United States and Texas, for the annexation of Texas to the United States. The treaty was signed yesterday by the "high contracting parties" of the Executive of the Two Governments." It is said the Senate will not ratify it.

Ministers to France and Mexico.—In the Senate on Tuesday of last week, the following nominations by the President were confirmed:

William R. King, of Alabama, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to France.

Wilson Shannon, of Ohio, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Mexico.

Thomas Harris, of Pennsylvania, Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

Robert T. Barry, to be a Surgeon in the Navy.

Mr. King's place in the Senate, it is stated, will probably be filled by the election of the Hon. Dixon H. Lewis, now of the House.

The "Orphean Family."—These accomplished singers have been entertaining our citizens during the past and present week with choice concerts at the Town Hall. Though prevented from attending, ourself, we understand that the performances have been of a highly pleasing character, and well patronized.

☞ Rumors of certain important removals about to be made, of government officers in New York, are likely to turn out to be true. The nomination of a Mr. Ferris has been sent into the Senate, to take the place of Mr. Curtis, the present collector.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF NORWICH.

ARRIVED.

April 16, slp John Adams, Penny, fm L. I.; sch Banner, Tryon, fm New York; slp Glide, Smith, fm N. Y.; slp Champion, Rackett, fm Phil.

11th, slp Chelsea, Chapman, fm N. Y.; slp Alfred, Prentice, fm New London; sch Cora, Grove, fm Norfolk, Va.; slp Lady Adams, Havens, fm N. Y.; slp General Pike, Hudson, fm Brookhaven.

14th slp Gem, Disbrow, fm Westport; slp Energy, Holloway, fm Hartford; slp Andrew Jackson, Ewen, fm Albany; slp Thomas W. Thorn, Palmer, fm N Y.

DIED.

In Bozrah, on the 7th inst., Mr. Elijah Wightman, aged 73 years.

At Colchester, on Wednesday, April 3d, after a long and distressing illness which he bore without a murmur or complaint, Capt. John Marley, aged 63 years.

At Willimantic, March 31st, Mrs. Eunice Mowry, aged 38 years.

GARDNER & BUTTS,
DEALERS IN
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
at No. 13 Water st.,
(Next door west of Messrs. Norton Converse & Co.)

HAVE just received, in addition to their former stock, a *fresh* supply of goods, consisting in part as follows, viz:

Old Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Pouchong and Souchong Teas; real St. Croix, New Orleans, Brown Havana, Sugar House, Crushed, Powdered, and Loaf Sugars; St. Croix, Trinidad, and New Orleans Molasses; Old Government, Java, Laguera, Cuba, Rio, African, St. Domingo, Burnt and Ground Coffees, Pork, Lard, Pork Hams, Beef Hams, First sort Potash, Raisins, Figs, Citron, Currants, Garden seeds, Grass seeds Codfish, Sword fish, Dun fish, Mackerel, Brown Soap, Fancy Soap, Sweet Oil, Pepper sauce, Salt, Butter, Boston and Graham Crackers, Pilot Bread, Alicant and Jute Mats, Cedar and pine Tubs of all sizes; Painted Pails, Wash boards, Clothes pins, Cait pails, Nests Boxes, Trays, Stone ware, Hoes Shovels, Brooms, Baskets, Oranges, Lemons, Wooden Spoons and Ladles, Dippers, Extra fine Salt in bags, &c. &c., in short every article usually kept in Grocery stores, except Ardent Spirits.

N. B. The above goods were bought for Cash at reduced prices and will be sold at very small profits. Persons desirous of buying good groceries, and want to get their money's worth, are invited to call and examine our stock before buying elsewhere.

GARDNER & BUTTS.
Norwich, April 15, 1844. 3w21

Concentrated
COMPOUND EXTRACT OF
SARSAPARILLA,
WARRANTED equal to any other preparation of Sarsaparilla, for sale at 25 cents per bottle, by
JOHN L. DEVOTION,
No. 110 Main street,
one door East of the Quinebaug Bank.
April 17 2 mos 21

Potash.
A GENUINE article of first sort Potash just received and for sale cheap by
GARDNER & BUTTS.
April 17 21

Hams.
A FINE lot of Pork and Beef Hams just received and for sale cheap by
GARDNER & BUTTS.
April 17 21

Sunshades,
LADIES may find a splendid assortment, at
HILLARD'S
28 Shetucket-st. April 17. 3w21

Give A Look
AT the lot of Gentlemen's rich Scarfs, just opened at C. C. HILLARD'S.
April 17th. 3w21

MR. and MRS. HUNTINGTON'S
SEMINARY
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
(Foot of Washington-street.)
Norwich City. 21

FOR STONINGTON.
THE Steamer ANGELINA Capt. Lowell, will run regular to Stonington; touching at the intermediate Landings. Leaving Norwich at 8 o'clock A. M. returning the same afternoon in time to take the cars for Worcester. For further information Enquire of
E. A. BILL.
Norwich, April 16 '44. 21

100 PIRKINS good dairy Butter.
100 Quals " Cheese, for sale by
H. WHITAKER & CO.
Commerce-st. April 17th. 21

50 BOXES Dean's Candles; for sale by
H. WHITAKER & CO.
Commerce-street.
April 17. 21

100 Qls. Codfish, for sale by
H. WHITAKER & CO.
Commerce-st. April 17. 21

No Combination.
500 Bbls good Brands Genesee, Rochester, and Ohio flour; for sale low by
H. WHITAKER & CO.
Commerce-st. April 17. 21

200 CASKS assorted sizes Fall River Nails, for sale by
H. WHITAKER & CO.
Commerce-st. April 17th. 21

One Cent Reward, Ran Away

FROM the subscriber on or about the 11th day of March, an indented Mulatto Boy, named Charles Champion; said boy will be 15 years of age in May next. He was dressed when he left my service, in satinett pantaloons, sack coat made of grey cassimere, and a cloth cap.
All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said boy on penalty of the law. ALDEN PALMER.
Stonington, April 15 '44. 21

Wood and Willow ware,
Wholesale and Retail!
A LARGE lot just received from the manufacturers of all kinds and descriptions, consisting in part of Tubs of all sizes, Pails and Can Pails, Nest Boxes, Bowls, Trays, Wash-Boards, Clothes-Pines, Mortars, and other articles too many to enumerate, all of which will be sold at prices *unusually low.* Also, a good supply of Willow and other Baskets. A fresh supply of Teas, with GROCERIES of all kinds, may constantly be found at the store of
FAIRFIELD & ARMSTRONG.
P. S. Goods delivered free of expense to any part of the city.
April 3d 3m21

Great Arrival
OF GROCERIES!
WE beg leave to inform our friends and the public that we now have on hand as good an assortment of *Groceries, Provisions, Wood and Basket Ware* as can be found in this city. All of our goods are warranted to be of the very best quality, and will be sold cheaper than the cheapest, or at a very small advance from cost. Our goods consist in part of the following articles:
5 hhds. Molasses,
2 bbls. do
1 tierce Western Honey,
7 boxes Sugar,
5 bbls. do
600 lbs W. and W. Refined Loaf Sugar,
1 bbl. do do pulverized,
1 do do do crushed.
300 lbs. of Spices of different kinds.
10 boxes Colgates No. 1 Soap,
10 do do do. 2 do
5 do do fine do
500 lbs. Pork Hams,
700 do Beef do
3 bbls. Pork, best kind,
8 do. Beef do do
15 bags of Coffee of different kinds,
12 dos painted Pails,
10 Nests painted Tubs,
Large assortment of Mats, together with all kinds of Wood Ware. The above named articles can be found at the Store on the corner of Main and Washington streets, at TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.
All those that wish to buy goods cheap will please call and examine the prices. Don't forget to call at the corner store, at TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.
April 17. 21

NOTICE.
ALL persons are forbid harboring or trusting my wife, Mary E. Snell, on my account after this date, as I choose to provide for my family according to my own judgment and sense of propriety.
ENNIS B. SNELL.
Norwich, April 16, 1844. 3w21

MILITARY GOODS!
CHARLES A. CONVERSE,
General Dealer in Hard Ware, Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Fancy and Military Goods, etc.
RESPECTFULLY gives notice to the Officers and Soldiers of the Division, that he has lately received, and will be constantly receiving, during the present month, large and valuable additions to his well selected stock of
Military Trimmings, Laces and Equipments,
suitable and proper for Cavalry, Artillery and Riflemen.
U. S. Army, Navy and Revenue, General, Staff, and Company Officers Straight Swords and Sabres, plated and gilt; silver plated and gilt Sword Chains; white, red, and yellow Sword Belts; silver plated, gilt and silvered belt Clasps and Plates; red and yellow silk and worsted Sashes; red, blue, white, black, green and mixed colored Fountain and Cock Plumes, made of Vulture and Swan's Feathers; Chapeau Trimmings; Caps for Infantry, Artillery and Riflemen; gilt, silver plated and silvered Buttons, convex, bell and other patterns; plated and gilt Sword Knots and Tassels; plated and gilt Aiguelettes; plated, gilt, white and yellow, thread, wire and tinsel Laces, suitable for Divisions, Regimental and Company Officers and Soldiers; gilt, and plated Stars, plain and embroidered; Plume Sockets, Holster Tips; gilt plated and worsted Fringes; silver and gilt Cord and Braid; plated and gilt Epaulets and Wings; worsted Shoulder Knots and Pufs; Priming Wires and Brushes; Knapsacks; white Belt Webbing; Cartridge Boxes; Bitts brass on and curb; Rosettes; red, white and Yellow Webbing; silver and brass Stirrups; Muskets; Rifles; Pistols; Fencing Foils, &c. &c. &c. &c.
☞ The above named Goods have been all recently selected by C. A. C., who has had a long practical experience in the Military Business, purchased for CASH, at cost of importation, and will be sold at lower prices than *Military Goods* have ever before been offered in this or any other State.
Norwich, April 17 3w21

H. WHITAKER & CO.

Commercial-Street.
HAS on hand, and this day landing one of the best stocks of GROCERIES ever offered to the trade in this market, which will be sold at a small advance from cost, for *cash* or good *credit.* He would respectfully invite his customers and the trade generally to call and examine them.
235 Hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico, New Orleans and Muscavado, Molasses, new crop.
25 bbls. do do do
10 boxes, White Havanna Sugar.
50 do Brown do do
10 do Smith's Lump and Loaf do
15 do and bbls Woolsey and Woolsey's crushed and powdered, at the great reduction from former prices.
Hhds, P. R. Trinidad and Matanzas Molasses.
100 Bags Java, Laguira, Rio, Porto Rico, Havanna, and St. Domingo Coffee.
50 boxes manufactured *Tobacco* Russell & Robbins'.
100 do do Mrs. G. B. Miller's smoke and chewing do.
150 Chests, and half chests *fresh imported* Young Hyson, Old Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong, Pouchong, Imperial, and Gunpowder TEAS, comprising every quality and grade from the choicest and best, to those of a common and cheap article.
400 boxes prime Bunch Raisins.
100 boxes Colgate's and Parmelee's Soap.
25 do and bags Pepper and Spice.
25 barrels Ground Coffee.
4 bbls Nutmegs and Cloves.
April 17. 21

EMPORIUM OF FASHION!
THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and MOST FASHIONABLE
CLOTHING STORE
IN NORWICH—91 Main-Street.
Visited from all Quarters of the Country by the Professional Men of Fashion, Aristocracy, or Gentry, Sportsmen and Mechanics.
THE Wonderful success of this Popular Establishment, is allowed by all who have visited it to be owing to the rich Variety of Fashionable Garments, and the unaccountable *low prices*, which bid defiance to all competition in Trade. No pains is spared in selecting Fashionable and Desirable Goods, and the good taste which garments are cut and made in this Establishment is allowed to be superior in the extreme.
GENTLEMEN, it cannot be any one's fault but your own, if, after visiting us, you do not get pleased with a fashionable tasty garment. For indeed we have employed a score or two of Tailors to study Fashions; and by fashion we live. We stand ready at a moments warning to furnish Material, cut, and make any Garment Gentlemen may see fit to order, in as good style as fashion and taste shall dictate.
The following is a list of the many thousand Garments, which may be had at this great place of resort.

FROCK and Dress COATS, of English, French and German Manufacture,	$6	$10,00
English, French, and American Doe Skin Pants,	3	6,75
Tweed Cassimere Sack Coats, New Style,	3	6.75
Kentucky Jean Coats, all colors,	1,25	4,00
Plain Whole, and half gaiter pants, of French and English Doe Skin,	3,00	7,00
Summer Clothing for Ladies Variety.		
Brown Holland, and Grass Cloth, Dress and Sack Coats,	$1	3,00
Middlesex Plaids, Striped, and plain Ginghams Coats of all prices.		
Summer Pants of Linen Drill, plain White, Plaid and Striped, fm	1,00 to	4,00
Cotton Drill pants, for	75cts to	1,00

Vests, we have the largest assortment that can be found. Embracing		
Silk Velvets, from,	$5	4,50
Silk Satin Vests, a superior article	3 "	4,00
Silk and Worsted, fm	1,00	3,50
Cotton and Silk, fm	75cts	2,00
Nice Rich figured Satin Vests, for	3,00	5,00
Paid, Corded, and figured Marseilles	75	3,50
Rich White figured Satin Vests suitable for Balls or Matrimonial ceremonies,		5,00
Rich Striped Marseilles, and Tyrolese Quiltings, fm	3	4,00
Summer Shirts, Bosoms, Collars Gloves and Suspenders of all qualities and prices,	50	1,00
Rich Scarfs, fm	25cts	1,00

Gentlemen throughout the Country are invited to call at the Cheapest Clothing Store in Norwich,—91 Main-Street. Next door to Charles Clark's Hat Store.
J. T. FIY.
April 17th, 1844. 21.

H. S. COOK
RETURNS thanks to the many people who have favored him with their custom in times past, and respectfully informs them that he has removed to the
NEW STORE—No. 15 Shetucket-st.,
where he is prepared to Cut and Make GENTLEMEN'S and BOYS' GARMENTS in the best and most
☞ FASHIONABLE MANNER. ☜
☞ *Cutting done at short notice!*
Remember the Number is—☞ 15 Shetucket st.
Norwich, April 17.

MORE NEW GOODS!
TRACY AND SETCHEL,
Are now making large additions to their stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
ALL OF THE NEWEST AND BEST STYLES,
WHICH they will sell as low as can be bought in this city. Please call and examine at
No. 84 Main Street, OPPOSITE THE FRANKLIN HOUSE.
N. B. All kinds of Work made and repaired to order and warranted.
April 15th. 6w21

SHERMAN'S Medicated, Cough, Camphor and Worm, Lozenges; for sale by
SAMUEL TYLER.
Norwich, April 17. 3w21

The best Linen Hdkfs.,
For 12½ cents may be found at
No. 28 SHETUCKET-STREET.
AND among other bargains, Scotch ginghams for 7c per yd; Ladies' White Hose, for 5 cents per pair, and a good article for 10 cents. You can get so many, and so good *Dry Goods* for your money as at any other store by giving a call at
C. C. HILLARD'S.
April 17. 3w21

COTTON CAPS for 5 cents, at the New Store, No. 28 Shetucket-street.
C. C. HILLARD.
April 17. 3w21

Another Lot
OF those large UMBRELLAS, for 50 cents a piece, 28 Shetucket-street. C. C. HILLARD.
April 17th. 3w21

French Cloths,
STRIPED, and Plaid, Cassimers, and the most splendid assortment of Vestings, to be found in Norwich; just opened at 28 Shetucket-street.
C. C. HILLARD.
April, 17th. 3w21

Buy Your Kid Gloves
at C. C. HILLARD'S!
HE intends to keep the *best*, and *none but the best*; the price 62½ cents per pair, and no variation. Those who want a good glove cannot find them at
No. 28 Shetucket-street.
April 17th. 3w21

GRINDSTONES.
FIVE Tons superior Nova Scotia blue grit Grindstones on consignment, for sale by
OSGOOD & WEBB,
West corner Commerce and Water sts.
April 16 6w 20

100 Doz. Brooms; for sale by
H. WHITAKER & Co.
April 17th. 21

TEA, COFFEE, & SUGAR.
FIRST rate Young Hyson Tea, at 50c per lb.
Good *Hyson Skin* " 30c "
Extra fine *Hyson*,
Java, Laguira, Cuba and St. Domingo Coffee
Woolsey's & Lovering's Loaf, crush'd & powdered Sugars, white and brown
Havana,
St. Croix and New Orleans Sugars,
for sale low at the cheap Grocery store, west corner Commerce and Water sts. by
OSGOOD & WEBB.
April 10 20

Copartnership,
THE subscriber have this day formed a Copartnership under the name and firm of GARDNER & BUTTS, for the purpose of doing a Grocery and Provision business, at
No. 13 Water-street.
next west of Norton Converse & Co.
DARIUS GARDNER.
HENRY L. BUTTS.
Norwich, April 16. 21

FRUIT.
10 BOXES Raisins, 10 half do, 10 qr do.
Preserved Ginger, Tomato and Walnut Catsup, Oranges, Lemons, &c., can be found cheap at
OSGOOD & WEBB'S,
April 16 West corner Commerce st.

Garden and Flower Seeds.
A LARGE assortment for sale by
R. W. MATHEWSON.
April 10 20

FURNITURE,
THOSE in want of Furniture of good Style, and at very *low prices*, are invited to call at the Auction and Commission Rooms, Union-street.
WM. D. RIPLEY.
Norwich, April 10th. 20

C. C. HILLARD,
RETURNS THANKS to the many people who have favored him with their custom in times past, and respectfully informs them that he has removed to the New Store,
No. 28 Shetucket-street,
Where he has opened, and is now opening almost an entire *New Stock of Dry Goods*; to which he invites their attention. For those who want Cheap Goods, he has them as cheap as can be obtained any where else, and for those who want nice goods he has a well selected assortment. Every article usually kept in a Dry Goods Store may be found. In addition he has made arrangements to keep the best
Basket Store,

in the State. Travelling and Work Baskets, Table Mats &c. of every kind. *Prices as low as* in New York. He is to meet the demands of the public for such articles are usually found in
Thread and Needle Stores,
All kinds of Fancy and Staple Suttons, Thread Needles &c., will always be bought with care and warranted in all cases to meet the recommendations given. His attention will likewise be directed to the
Zepher Worsted Department,
Comprising every quality of Canvass, German patterns, Crewel, Needles, &c. Attention is called to an entire new and beautiful articles of *shaded garn*, *Twist*, with purse ornaments. Connected with the establishment is an Agency for ob
Umbrella Manufactory,
Umbrellas, Parasols, and Sunshades in any quantity and of any quality. A call is invited from all, and a share of public patronage solicited.
Please remember the No.
28 Shetucket-st.
Norwich, April 10th 3w20

FRESH Garden and Flower SEEDS, for sale by
SAMUEL TYLER.
April 10th. 20

BRUSHES, Tooth, Flesh, Cloth, Hat, White Wash, Paint and Shoe Brushes, for sale by
SAMUEL TYLER.
April 10th. 20

JAMES McCLELLAND,
Dealer in
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.—FLOUR BY THE BARREL.
A NEW Stock of goods just landing from the Creole, and Aurora; such as TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEE; MOLASSES, &c &c.
Persons remitting money to Europe, can be accommodated with DRAFTS Payable in any town on the Continent.
Norwich, April 10th, 1844. 20

Mrs. DOLBEARE,
HAS just opened a New and Fashionable assortment of
MILLINERY,
consisting of Fancy Mourning, and Straw HATS, Cap Ribbons, Laces and Flowers, &c.
28 Shetucket-street; 5 doors south of Norwich Bank.
Norwich, April 10th. 3w18

Window Glass,
300 Boxes Window Glass, assorted Sizes, for sale unusually low by
JOHN L. DEVOTION.
No. 110 Main-st. one door East of Quinebaug Bank.
April 10th. 6m20

Leeches,
SWEDISH LEECHES, for sale by
JOHN L. DEVOTION.
No. 110 Main-st. one door East of Quinebaug Bank.
April 8th. 6m20

Ornamental Machinery.
FLOWERING Plants, Honey Suckles, Climbers, &c. for sale cheap by
R. W. MATHEWSON.
April 10 20

ORIGINAL STAINED

SPRING CAMPAIGN.
BOSTON CLOTHING STORE,
J. B. PALMER & CO,

HAVE this week commenced receiving their SPRING STOCK OF CLOTHING, direct from their manufacturing establishment, and shall be able to offer their customers and purchasers of

READY MADE CLOTHING

new and fashionable Garments, made up in the most modern and approved styles, consisting of *Dress, Frock, Business*, and SACK COATS, of most every desirable style, fashions and colors worn.

PANTALOONS—Fancy, plaid and striped Doeskin Pantaloons.
do do do Cassimere do
do do do Satinets do
Plain blue, blu-black, mixed and lavender do
Tweed and Moleskin, low priced do

VESTS,

Fancy and plain Silk Velvet, Satin, Silk, Alpine, Cashmere, Woolen Velvet, Tabby Velvet, Valencies, Cloth, Cassimere and Satin Vests.

Furnishing Articles

A general variety of Starts, Stocks, Cravats, Bosoms, Collars, Shirts, Hdkfs, Suspenders, Socks, Gloves, &c.

☞ *Also, Fashionable HATS!* ☜

The subscribers have made arrangements with HENRY BAILEY & CO., and will be constantly supplied with a superior article of Fashionable Hats.

☞ Purchasers are invited to call and satisfy themselves, at

143 MAIN-STREET.

Norwich, April 10th, 1844. 1y30

NEW DRY GOODS STORE!
AND AN ENTIRE STOCK OF
NEW SPRING GOODS.

LINCOLN & WILLIAMS,

are this day opening at the large and commodious New Store

No. 94 SHETUCKET-STREET,

A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF NEW SPRING GOODS purchased mostly of the importers, and from the New-York Auctions, for cash, at the very lowest prices; and will be sold for cash only, at a very small advance from cost. The Assortment comprises almost every article that can be called for in the way of Dry Goods.

Among which are coarse, and superfine **Broadcloths and Cassimeres**, of almost every color. Black, blue, lavender and mixed SATINETS. Tweed and fancy CASSIMERES for spring. New styles Silks—the richest the market affords, one lot very superior wide SATIN STRIPE CAMELION, and a variety of low priced PLAID AND STRIPED SILKS at great bargains. Extra heavy black, Gro de Rhine; also, wide black and blue black Silks.

Satin Vestings.

White Satin, low priced Silks, Sarsnets, Linens, and a general assortment of Silk Goods.

Shawls.

Cashmere, Mushlin deLaine, Damask, Paisley, Black Embroidered, and other styles.

All Wool DeLaines.

Some very beautiful, 20 per cent less than N. York prices. Also, cheap DeLAINES of new patterns, at less than last years prices.

Scindins.

A new article for Ladies' Dresses, cheaper and better than some goods at double the price.

Very fine Alpacas.

Suitable for Morning Dresses.

Bombazines.

Lupin's best and many other qualities at Auction prices.

Linens, Linens.

For bargains in these Goods, we will not be beat—call and see.

Laces and White Goods.

11,543 yards Laces and Edgings comprising an assortment unsurpassed by any. Black Gimpure for veils. CAMBRICS, check striped and Lace MUSLINS, Swiss, Book and Mull do; Victoria, Scotch and Bishop Lawn.

Ribbons and Millinery Goods.

Rich, plaid, stripe and Camelion Bonnet Ribbons, Cap and Taffaite Ribbons, Wire, Laces Foundation, Oil Silk, &c. &c.

Linen Handkerchiefs.

A lot for 12 1-2 cents worth 20cts—all other qualities equally low.

Zephyr Worsteds.

All shades, Canvass, Patterns, Needles, Purse Twist, Tassel, Cords, Beads, &c. for Purses.

Marseilles and Imperial Quilts.

Blankets, Linen Sheetings, Pillow Case Linen, 8-4 Damask, Napkins, Table Covers, wide Bleached and brown Sheetings, and every variety of Furnishing Goods.

ALSO, *Prints, Hosiery, Gloves, Tailors Trimmings, Gimps, Mills, &c.* &c. together with many other goods too numerous to mention; but which will be shown with pleasure to all who will favor us with a call—and prices named that will we are confident insure a share of public patronage.

☞ The one price system will be adhered too as closely as is consistent with the trade of the place.

Norwich, March 13th, 1844. tf16

CONNECTICUT BONNET STORE,
NEW GOODS! SPRING STOCK!!
APRIL 1st. 1844.

HITCHCOCK & PAYSON,
Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
STRAW GOODS!
RIBBONS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, BAND BOXES, &c. &c.
FOR CASH!
At No. 17 Shetucket-Street.
NORWICH Conn.

HAVING made extensive arrangements for their Spring Trade, they are prepared to exhibit a *LARGE AND FASHIONABLE STOCK OF BONNETS!* of every description of their own Manufacture of Florence, Rutland, and Fancy Braids, also Neapolitans, Fancy do; Bird-eye and Prince Alberts, Rice Rutlands, English do; French Chips, Domestic Straws, &c. &c. Also a Rich Assortment of Fancy Dress Hats & Caps; together with a heavy and well selected Stock of Millinery Goods, and Artificial Flowers;—comprising in all the large st and most desirable Stock of Bonnets and Millinery Goods, ever introduced into this Market.

They pledge themselves to offer their GOODS at prices that will bear a comparison with any other establishment in the United States. Confident that their Stock will at all times be worthy of the attention of Purchasers, they respectfully solicit a call.

BONNETS altered Bleached and Pressed in the best manner, at Short Notice. Prices for Bleaching and Pressing, 25 cts.

Norwich, April 3d, '44. 19

New Stock of Hard Ware GOODS.
CHARLES A. CONVERSE,
139 Main-Street,
Dealer in Hard Ware, Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Military and Fancy Goods, Saddle and Harness Furniture, &c. &c.

DURING the past month has been making some valuable additions to his Stock of Foreign and Domestic Hard Ware Goods; imported direct from Birmingham, Sheffield and received from the manufactories in this Country.

These Goods will be sold to the *Trade*, at New York wholesale prices, or at retail on the most favorable terms. Main-street.

March, 20th. 6w17

SOLAR LAMPS,

A LARGE Stock of this new, and beautiful article has been lately received; consisting of
6 doz. Suspending Solar Lamps.
6 doz Side do do.
6 doz Parlour, do. with plain and cut shades. The above article is the same which obtained the Gold Medal, at the late fair of the American Institute at N. Y. CHARLES A. CONVERSE.
139 Main-street.

March 20th. 6w17

Chemical Oil,

FOR sale by JOHN L. DEVOTION.
No. 119 Main-Street.
one door East of the Quinebaug Bank.

March 20th. 9w17

Live Geese Feathers.

A PRIME lot, for sale by
LINCOLN & WILLIAMS,
94 Shetucket-street.

March 9th. tf17

Notice.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of LOVELL BUTTS & Co. is this day by mutual consent dissolved.
JOS. H. LOVELL
FREEMAN LOVELL.
HENRY L. BUTTS,

N. B. The Grocery business will be continued in the store next west of Messrs Norton Converse & Co. by GARDNER & BUTTS, who are authorized to settle the accounts of Lovell Butts & Co.,

Norwich, April 2d. 19

IRA GORTON,
DRAPER & TAILOR,
Over Mr. Dorance Ladd's Confectionary Store
Opposite the Norwich Bank,
WOULD GIVE
NOTICE,

THAT having so far recovered his health as to attend to his business again, he is ready to wait on old and new customers, whose patronage he again solicits. Having receives the latest fashions from New York, and having none but the best workmen (New York workmen not excepted,) he will warrant all work done at his shop to be of the best kind and done at short notice. He would inform the tailors out of town that they can have the fashions by sending to the subscriber after them.

N. B. People out of town coming to Norwich to get Cutting done will please call upon the subscriber as he does all of his cutting himself, and will warrant all garments cut to suit his customers.

IRA GORTON.

Norwich, March 27th, '44. tf16

Snuff and Tobacco,

MACCABOY Snuff; American Gents. Snuff. Mrs. Miller's Smoking and Chewing Tobacco. For sale by JOHN L. DEVOTION.
No. 119 Main-st., one door East of Quinebaug Bank.
☞ Corner of "burnt district," No. 1.

Norwich, March 6th, 1844. 6w15

First Sort,

POTASHES and Sal Soda, for sale by
J. L. DEVOTION,
No. 119 Main-street.
One door East of the Quinebaug Bank.

Norwich, Feb. 21. 3m12

PATENT MACHINES.

THE cheapest and best Horse Powers ever offered to the public for driving Circular Saws, Cider, Shingle and Sugar Mills, Turning Lathes, Threshing Machines, &c. Also the best Threshing Machines for grain and hay seed, may be had of the subscriber—also the right to vend them in various parts of the country. Horse Powers from $40 to $50. Threshing Machines from $30 to $35. Both Machines easily conveyed in a one horse wagon.

N. B. A few more Agents wanted to sell on commission. A. KINGSLEY.

Norwich, July 19, 1843. 34

JOHN L. DEVOTION,
(Of the late firm of **Tyler & Devotion.**)

RESPECTFULLY announces that he will continue the Drug, Medicine, Chemical, Paints, Oil and Dye Stuff business at the Store lately occupied by the Quinebaug Bank,

No 119 Main-Street.

where he will be happy to see his friends and former Patrons.

Norwich, Jan. 31st. 3m10

Medicinal Wines, &c.

OLD MADIRA, Port, Lisbon, and other kinds of Wines. Old French Brandy, Holland Gin, old Scotch and Irish Whiskey, old Rums &c., selected with particular care expressly for medicinal purposes, and are warranted Pure, for sale by
JOHN L. DEVOTION,
119 Main-Street,
one door East of the Quinebaug Bank.

March 20th. 6w17

Dr. Field's,
Anodyne Shaving Cream,

ALL who prefer a real luxury to the barbarous butchery of bad Soap, bad Razor, and bad shaving, would do well to try this splendid article, which has received the first premium, awarded by the American Institute; for sale by
JOHN L. DEVOTION.
No. 119 Main-st. one door East of Quinebaug Bank

March 20th. 6w17

Sherman's Lozenges,

FOR sale by JOHN L. DEVOTION.
No. 119 Main-street,
one door East of the Quinebaug Bank.

March 20th. 6w17

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having purchased of T. F. Albertson his entire Stock, Tools and Fixtures, feel prepared and competent to enter into any contract in our line of business. All kinds of work pertaining to the House, Ship, Sign and ornamental

PAINTING,
IMITATIONS OF WOOD

of all kinds, Granite and Marble of all descriptions, well executed in the very best workmanlike manner and at short notice.

PAPER-HANGING & GLAZING,

executed in the best manner and with despatch.

☞ Paints and Stains of all colors, mixed and prepared ready for use at our Paint Shop, first door south of Bolles' new brick block, Market Square.

N. B. None but first rate workmen employed by
NICHOLS & CHAPMAN.

Norwich, March 13, 1844. tf16

COAL.

THE subscriber is now prepared to furnish for Family use and for manufacturing purposes, the above article, of superior quality, and at prices satisfactory. JOHN G. HUNTINGTON,

August 9th, 1843—5m37. [Central Wharf.

BOARD.

A Gentleman, and Wife can be accommodated with board, and pleasant rooms. Also three young Gentlemen; Terms reasonable. Enquire at the office of the News.

Norwich, Jan. 17th, 1844. 6m

PERFUMERY,

A GENERAL assortment; for sale by
JOHN L. DEVOTION,
No. 119 Main-street,
one door East of the Quinebaug Bank.

Norwich, March 13th, '44. 6w16

Linseed Oil and White Lead,

FOR sale in quantities, to suit purchasers by
JOHN L. DEVOTION.
No. 119 Main-street.
one door East of the Quinebaug Bank.

Norwich, March 13th, 1844. 6w16

COAL.

ANTHRACITE COAL of various kinds in the Lump, or broken and screened, for sale by the Cargo or single Ton by
EDWARD CHAPPELL,
Central Wharf.

Norwich, Sept. 12. 42

JOHN L. DEVOTION,
Druggist and Apothecary,
No 119 Main-Street.
One door East of the Quinebaug Bank,

HAS on hand a large and extensive assortment of genuine Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, &c.—Which he has purchased during the last month at the lowest prices and now offers the same for sale at whole sale or retail on favorable terms.

Most of his chemical preparations are procured from the first Chemists in this country and the agents of the European Chemists, but such as are not are prepared by himself according to the latest and most improved rules of Pharmacy.

Norwich Feb. 7th, 1844. 3m11

BOSTON PACKETS,

THE Schooner HAIL, Capt. CROWELL.
" " SPY, Capt. LEWIS.

HAVE commenced running between Norwich and Boston, for the season, and will take freight on the most reasonable terms. For further information enquire of

HAWES, GRAY & CO. Boston.
H. WHITAKER & CO. Commercial-street. Norwich, Ct.

March 24th, '44 18

Prints and deLaines,

12 CASES PRINTS, direct from the manufacturers agents. Also, 70 pieces of MOUSE de LAINES, of beautiful style and quality. Call at
ELY & CO'S.
No. 33 and 35 Shetucket-street.

March 3d. tf19

NEW
SPRING GOODS,
GREAT INDUCEMENTS!!

ARE now offered to persons wishing to purchase **Dry Goods**, by ELY & Co., 33 and 35 Shetucket-Street, who are now opening the richest stock of SPRING GOODS in this city, which they are prepared to sell at prices so low as to place competition out of the question.

Norwich, April 3d. '44. 19

YOUNG HYSON, OLD HYSON,

AND Gun Powder TEAS, good and cheap. Say from 34 to 50 cts. to the pound. 36 Water Street, by
D. P. COON.

April 3d. 19

A Complete Assortment

OF the finest quality of MOLASSES and SUGARS, can be found at the Old Stand of
D. P. COON.
36 Water-Street, Norwich.

April 3d, '44. 19

Notice.

THE Subscriber having set up in this place one of *Clevelands celebrated Machines with MARBLE BLOCKS* for

PRESSING BONNETS,

and engaged a *Man* of superior Workmanship, we are prepared to alter, bleach and Press Straw, Florence, Fancy Bonnets, and Leghorn Hats in a Style, superior to any other Establishment in this State at very short Notice.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

Price for Bleaching & Pressing 25 cts.
No 17 Shetucket St. Norwich.
HITCHCOCK & PAYSON.

April 4th 19.

NEW SPRING GOODS,
Now opening 50 cases of Rich Goods adapted to the spring trade comprising all styles of Staple and Fancy Goods.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION has been paid to the Cloth trade by an Experienced Purchaser, so that Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Satinets, and Trimmings will be sold much cheaper than ever.

SILKS, Pig'd Shaded, watered, Striped and Oriental dress silks; Extra Blk, and Blue Blk, Gros de Odier, Gros de Rhin Matteont; Italian Floorces, Bonnet Silks, Rich Hat and Cap Ribbons, Laces, Crapes, Bombazines, Alepines, Alpaccas, Eolienne, Challey, Rich de Laines in endless variety; Chusans, Tarans, &c. cheaper than ever

SHAWLS, White, Blk, Green and mode colored Cashmere, Broche, Ecossins, Damask de Laines, Highland and Rob-Roys full 20 per cent less than in 1843.

FURNISHING GOODS, Table Linens, Damask Cloths, Napkins, Diapers, Linen Sheetings Pillow Case Linens, Oriental counterpanes, Marseilles Quilts, 5-4 Sheetings, Fine and Heavy 4-4 and 5-4 Brown Goods, Burlaps, Tickings.

CARPETS, Rich new patterns at less than manufacturers prices, Rugs, Mattresses, &c. &c.

For bargains Call at the Old Stand of
ELY & CO.
33 and 35 Shetucket-street.

Norwich, Feb 26th, '44 tf14

NOTICE.

OWING to the late fire, the subscriber is unable to procure another Shop for carrying on his business until the 1st of April; at which time, he will be happy to wait on his customers, at
No. 15 Shetucket-street.
H. S. COOK.

Norwich, March 6th '44. 15

BOOTS AND SHOES,

At No. 84 Main-street.
NEARLY OPPOSITE THE FRANKLIN HOUSE.

TRACY & SETCHEL,

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have this day taken the splendid Store, No 84 Main-street, (formerly occupied by R. M. MORGAN,) for the purpose of prosecuting the Boot and Shoe business in all its branches; and they hope by attention, faithfulness and punctuality to merit a portion of their patronage.

T. & S. intend to keep a complete assortment of Boots and Shoes constantly on hand which will be sold as low as they can be obtained in the city. They will employ only the best workmen, and furnish them with the best Stock; and all work will be made punctually according to promise and warranted.

The Public and Friends,

We cannot now thank you for past favors in business for this our first call; but that we may soon have that duty to perform we invite your patronage, and will strive to deserve.

Just give us a call if only as a compliment, at No. 84 Main-street. TRACY & SETCHEL.

Norwich, Nov. 27th, 1843. 81

JOHN MYERS,
DEALER IN
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
OF THE FINEST QUALITY, AND MANUFACTURER OF
JEWELRY,
No. 80 Chatham-st.
NEW YORK.

All articles purchased of him not approved of, will be exchanged. Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange. The highest price paid for old Gold and Silver.

February 29. tf14

Chemicals &c.,

SULPHATE Quinine, Iodints of Iron, Hydriodate of Potash, Nitrate Silver, Strychnine, Chloride Zinc, Elatrium, Cyanuret of Potassium, Blue Pill, Citrate of Iron, Iodine, Protoiodide of Mercury, Sulph. Morphine, Piperine, Dovers Powders, Deutiodide of Mercury, Polv. Antimonialis, Tart Antimony, Extract Aconita, Caustic Potash, Extract Beladonna, Oil Black Pepper, Chloride Soda, Croton Oil, Phosphate Iron, Oil Valerian, Phosphorus, Harewegh Salts, Kreasote, Henry's Magnesia, Flower's Benzoin, Eus. Kneri's Sulph Potash, Phosphate Soda, Prussic, Acid, &c.; for sale by JOHN L. DEVOTION.
No. 119 Main-st. one door East of Quinebaug Bank.

April 3d. 6w19

Perfumery, Cometics, &c.

MILK of Roses, Cologne Water, Bay Rum, Rowland's Genuine Macassar Oil, Balm Columbia, Buffalo Oil, Lip Salve, Lavender Water, Pearl Powder, East India Hair Dye, Bears Oil, Freckle Wash, Depilatory Powder, Bears Grease, Tooth Powder, Shaving Cream, Tooth Paste, Windsor Soap, James' Hair Tonic, Hair Powder, Cologne Stands, Powder Puffs, Nursery and Rose Toilett Powder, Cold Cream, Cream of Lillies, Water of Beauty, Gouraud's Powdres Subtiles, Tooth Wash, Spanish Lilly White, Court Plaster, Tooth and Hair Brushes, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c., for sale by JOHN L. DEVOTION.
No. 119 Main-st. one door East of Quinebaug Bank.

April 3d, '44. 3m19

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS,
Freights Reduced,

ON and after Monday April 1st. the Rates of Freights by Steam Boats, at 4 cents per foot for measurement goods by weight 2½ per cwt.
E. A. BILL.
Steam Boat, Agent.

Norwich, April 3d, 1844. 19

At a Court of Probate holden at Windham, and for the District of Windham on the 24th day of March, A. D. 1844.

Present, EDWARD S. MOSELEY, Judge, for the District of Hampton holding said Court.

ON motion of Waldo Bingham Administrator, on the estate of Lydia Staniford, late of Windham within said District, deceased: This Court doth decree that six months be allowed and limited for the creditors of said estate to exhibit their claims against the same to the Administrator; and directs that public notice be given of this order by advertising in a newspaper published in Norwich, and by posting a copy thereof on the public sign post in said town of Windham nearest the place where the deceased last dwelt.

Certified from Record,
A. A. BURNHAM, Clerk.

April 3d 1844. 19

Great bargains.

SWISS night caps, a new article, for 6 cts. Common caps for 5 cts. Table Cloths from 25 to 67 cts. Pure linen hdks. 9 cts. another lot of those cheap brown hose 9 cts. Common hose 6 cts. Cotton hdks. 5 cts. 20 yards Venetian Carpeting for $2 50. Taylors Spool Thread of 300 yards for 6 cts. Pearl Buttons 2 cts. doz. Heavy Brown Shirting at 6¼ cts. enough Carpeting for a long pair of stairs for 50 cts. Rugs 2s and 6d. You can get the most goods for the least money at A. WATTLES & CO.
Cheap Cash Store, No. 21 Shetucket street.

April 4 1844. 3 w 19

Books and Stationary.
THOMAS ROBINSON,

HAS just made a larger addition to his Stock of BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Among them may be found several new Books and Standard Works, in Elegant Bindings, also beautiful Note and Letter Paper, and of great variety of Fancy Stationery &c.

Norwich, April 1st. 3w16

Paints, Oils, Varnishes &c.
WILLIAM S. TYLER,
(at the Old Stand of S. Tyler & Son, Water-street.)
OFFERS FOR SALE AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,

White Lead dry	Linseed Oil
do do ground	Spts. Turpentine
do do in Oil	Copal Varnish Coach
Letherge	do do Furniture
Red Lead	Black Leather Varnish
Venetian Red	Lacker
French Yellow	Bright Varnish
Vermillion	Glass Paper
Span. Brown	Emery all sizes
do White	Terra de Senna
Paris do	Rot stone
Turkey Umber	do do ground
Spruce Yellow	Verdagris dry
Prussian Blue	do in Oil
do do Pale	Red Chalk
Chrome Yellow	Gun shellac
Black Lead	do Copal
Emerald Green	Rosin and Pitch
French do	Pultry
Chrome do	Glazier's Diamond
Drop Black	Blue Verditer
Lamp do	Green do
Blue do	Ground Umber
Vandyke Brown	Paint Brushes
India Red	Sash Tools
Rose Pink	Striping Pencils
umice Stone	Paint Rinsers
do do ground	&c., &c.

Norwich, March 6th, '44. 3m18

LUMBER.

THE subscriber has on hand a large quantity of the above article of all kinds and qualities, which, he will sell low JOHN G. HUNTINGTON.

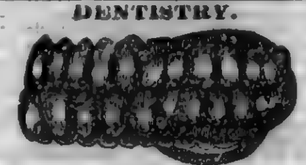
August, 9th, 1843—5m37 [Central Wharf

Eastern and Western Lumber.

100,000 FEET Albany Mer. Boards, 12, [14, and 16 feet.
25,000 Albany clear do
50,000 Eastern Mer. Boards and Plank.
25,000 ft. " clear, 1¼, 1½ and 2 inch.
25,000 ft. Spruce flooring.
50,000 ft. Clapboarc of various kinds.
400 M. Pine and Cedar Shingles.

For sale by E. CHAPELL,
Norwich. [25.] Central Wharf.

DENTISTRY.



Dr. G. E. & C. Parkhurst,

HAVE opened an Office, No. 89, Main street, 5 doors west of the Franklin House, where they will wait on all who will favor them with their patronage. Teeth set from one to a full set. Every necessary operation performed on the teeth, and warranted. Their long experience enable them to treat judiciously all diseases connected with the teeth.

Nov. 30. 1yr1

WM. H. ALLEN.
DENTIST,

OFFICE, NO. 84 SHETUCKET STREET, (UP STAIRS)

WHERE he will perform all operations necessary for the preservation of the teeth and gums in the best possible manner. Teeth inserted from 1 to a complete set. Teeth cleaned, filled, extracted, and all irregularities, whether they proceed from disease or want of proper care, remedied.

March 23 tf17

REMITTANCES TO AND PASSAGE FROM ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

WE beg to inform our friends in Norwich, Connand its vicinity, that we have appointed Mr. JAMES McCLELLAND, of that city, as our agent. Persons sending for their relatives, or remitting money to the old country, will find it their interest and their friends comfort to give him a call.

ROCHE BROTHERS & CO.,
35 Fulton street, New York.

Jan. 24th, 1844. 1f9

Paints, Oils, &c.

White Lead Dry	Chrome Yellow
do do do Ground	do Green
do do Ground in Oil	do Red
Spanish Brown	Yellow Ochre
Venetian Red American and English	French Yellow
	Prussian Blue
Red Lead	English and Chinese Vermilion
Litharge	
Terra de Leinna	Verdigris
Black Lead	Rotten Stone
Rose Pink	Iron Black
Spanish White	Linseed Oil
Paris do	Neatsfoot do
Gum Shellac	Sperm do
Spts Turpentine	Bright Varnish
Rosin	Japan do
Pomice Stone	Copal do
do Ground	India Red
	Umber
Lamp Black	Paris Green

Drop Black; Chalk, red and white; Gold and Brass Leaf; Silver and Copper Bronze, Paint Brushes, Sash Tools, Camel's Hair and Sable Pencils, Glass and Emery Paper; blue, green, black, red and brown Smalts, together with every article in the line. All of which are for sale on favorable terms by

JOHN L. DEVOTION,
No. 119 Main st.,
one door east of the Quinebaug Bank.

Norwich, Feb. 14. 3mos 12

G. B. PRINDLE,

DEALER in *fine* Watches—French and American Clocks—*Standard Silver* Spoons—Fruit and Butter Knives—Forks and Spectacles—*Gold* Guard Chains, Pencils, Rings, Pins & Bracelets, just received, and the latest patterns, at the *one price* store, 97 Main street, corner of Shetucket.

Lever and Lepine Watches cleaned for	$1,00
Common Verge do do	63
Lunet Glasses. 38 cts. com. do	25

☞ All repairs of the above named articles nicely effected. Also,
WOOD CLOCKS, for $1,50, and upward.
97 Main corner of Shetucket-street.

Norwich, July 26, 1843. 1y35

GROCERIES.
DELANO & SCHERMERHORN.
NO 50, FRONT STREET.
NEW-YORK.

KEEP constantly on hand a general assortment of desirable Groceries.

Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

New-York, Nov. 1st, 1843. 6m4

GRASS SEED,

OF every variety for sale by D. P. COON.
36 Water-Street.

April 3d, 1844. 19

CHARLES A. CONVERSE.
Dealer in
English, French and German Hardware, Cutlery, and Guns.
139 Main-Street.
Norwich.

WALTER CLAPP,
BOOKSELLER & BOOKBINDER,
97 Main-street, Norwich,
Opposite M. Safford's News Room.

Nov. 8th, 1843. 1y30

NOTICE.

TRI-WEEKLY LINE TO NEW YORK.

THE Steamer Cleopatra Capt. I. K. Dutton, will leave Norwich on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 o'clock P. M. or on the arrival of the Cars from Boston. She will leave New York on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 4 o'clock P. M.

THE FARE, by the Boat, from Norwich, or Allen's Point $3.00. The Boat will on her passage from New York, after landing Rail Road passengers at the point, proceed to Norwich whenever the state of the River permits, and remain there until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. No extra charge to passengers or freights by the Boat between Allen's point or at Norwich.

N. B. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of said Boat—or owners.

E. A. BILL.
Agent for the above Boat.

Norwich, Nov. 18th, 1843. 1y30

BOSTON CLOTHING STORE,
J. B. PALMER & CO.
143 Main-Street
Norwich Conn.
DEALERS IN

FASHIONABLE Ready Made Clothing, Under Shirts, Drawers, Cotton Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Cards, Cravats, Silk'ds, Stocks, Gloves, Socks, &c. &c.

November 11th, 1843. 1y1

For sale, or exchange for property in the city of Norwich,

AN excellent Dairy Farm, containing 204 acres of land, one dwelling house, two large barns, and other necessary out-buildings in good repair. Said farm is situated in the town of Norwich, on the Scotland road, 3 1-2 miles from the landing. If said farm is not disposed of soon, it will be let for the year ensuing.

For terms, &c. apply to
EDWIN GAVITT.

Norwich, Feb. 7.

New, Fashionable
HAT & CAP STORE.

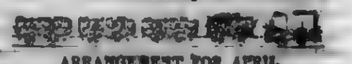
THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 137 Main street, at the old stand of A. Wickham, and invites their attention to a superb assortment of

Hats & Caps,

Manufactured from the choicest materials, and in the most approved style, which he offers at as low if not lower prices than can be obtained at any other establishment in this city. He is not confined to a one priced Hat, but has a full assortment, and feels confident in his ability to suit the tastes and pockets of all

137 Main st. 20 W. L. NICHOLS.

Norwich & Worcester Rail-Road,



ARRANGEMENT FOR APRIL,

STEAM BOAT TRAIN leaves Allyn's Point every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Morning, upon the arrival of the Boat from New York.

Leaves Worcester same days at 6½ P. M. or immediately upon the arrival of the train from Boston.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave daily (Sundays excepted,)
Norwich, 5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
Worcester, 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAIN.

Leave Norwich, 8½ A. M.
Worcester, 7½ A. M.

FARES are less when paid at the Ticket Offices, than when paid in the Cars.

EMERSON FOOTE, Supt.

Norwich, April 1st, 1844 19

ANTHONY GORTON,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
corner of Main and Union-Streets,
Norwich Conn.,
OVER THE STORE, OF S. DENNIS & CO.

HAVING long received a liberal share of patronage, is determined to merit a continuance of favors, and all who are desirous of procuring the most

Thorough made Garment,
AND
Good Fit,

in the *most fashionable style*, at prices SO LOW that no reasonable man would object to, should call at
A. GORTON'S,
where he will be happy to receive orders in his line of Business—promising to render perfect satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

N. B. Particular care will be taken in cutting garments that are made out of his establishment.

Be sure and call on
ANTHONY GORTON.

Norwich, Feb. 7, 1844. tf21

Copartnership Notice.

THE undersigned have this day associated themselves in business, under the name and firm of OSGOOD & WEBB.

and offer for sale a general assortment of Groceries cheap. A share of the public patronage is solicited.

SAMUEL G. OSGOOD.
JULIUS WEBB.

Norwich, March 26th, '44. 6w18

FOR NEW LONDON
DAILY
THE NEW STEAMER ANGELINA,

CAPT. LOVELL.

COMMENCED her regular Trips on Wednesday, March 27th.

Leaving Norwich, at 8 o'clock A. M.
" New London, at about half-past 2 P.M.

For further information, enquire of E. A. BILL.

Norwich, April 3d. '44 19

Copartnership.

THE subscriber have this day formed a Copartnership under the name and firm of GARDNER & BUTTS, for the purpose of doing a Grocery and Provision business, at
No. 13 Water-street.
next west of Norton Converse & Co.
DANIEL GARDNER.
HENRY L. BUTTS.

Norwich, April 3d. 91

THE NORWICH NEWS.

TERMS.

FOR THE NEWS ONE YEAR (IN ADVANCE)	$1,50
When not paid in advance,	2,00

PRICES FOR ADVERTISING.

FOR 1 SQUARE (OR 16 LINES,) 3 INSERTIONS,	1,00
" EXTRA INSERTIONS PER WEEK,	25

YEARLY ADVERTISERS, HALF PRICE.

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE NORWICH NEWS.
WM. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
OFFICE No. 38, SHETUCKET STREET
One door North of the American House.

☞ *Advertisements, &c., left at the Post Office, Box 138, or at the Printing Office in Shetucket Street, will receive prompt attention.*

TERMS.

For the News one year (in advance)	$1.50
When not paid in advance,	2.00
PRICES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.	
For 1 square (or 16 lines,) 3 insertions,	1.00
" extra insertions per week,	30
Yearly advertisers, half price.	

The Norwich News.

VOL. IV.—NO. 22. NORWICH, CONN., THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1844. WHOLE NO. 178.

Navy Supplies.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing,
March 15, 1844.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS, sealed and endorsed "*Proposals for Navy supplies,*" will be received at this Bureau until 3 o'clock, P. M., on Monday the 22d day of April next, for furnishing and delivering at the United States Navy Yards at Charlestown, Mass; Brooklyn, N. Y., and Gosport, Va., such quantities of the following articles as may be required or ordered from the Contractors by the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or by the respective commanding officers of the said Navy Yards during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1845, for the use of the Navy of the United States, viz;

Flour, Biscuit, Whiskey, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, Butter, Molasses, Beans, Vinegar, Pickles, Raisins, Dried Apples, and Tobacco.

The said Flour shall be of the manufacture of wheat grown in the year 1843, or 1844, perfectly sweet, and in all respects of the best quality; and when required for shipment abroad, shall be fully equal to the best description of Richmond Flour, in all the qualities essential to its preservation in tropical climates; and shall be delivered in good, sound, bright barrels, with lining hoops of each head, and in good shipping order free of all charge to the United States.

The said Biscuit shall be made wholly from sweet superfine flour, of the Manufacture of the year 1843, or 1844; and shall be fully equal in quality, and conform in size, to the samples which are now lodged in the said Navy Yards: Shall be thoroughly kiln dried, well packed, and delivered free of charge to the United States, in good, sound, well dried, bright flour barrels, with the heads well secured; or in tight whiskey or spirit casks or barrels, when required.

The said Whiskey shall be made wholly from grain of which at least two-third parts shall be rye—shall be copper distilled, and full first proof according to the United States Custom House standard—it shall be delivered in good, sound, bright, well hooped, white oak barrels, with white oak heads, and each barrel shall, when required, be coopered with four good and sufficient iron hoops, and the whole shall be put in good shipping order, free of all charge to the United States.

The Sugar shall be equal to the best Havannah brown.

The Tea shall be of good quality, Young Hyson, equal to samples at said Navy Yards.

The Coffee shall be equal to the best Cuba Coffee.

The Cocoa shall be perfectly clean and sound, two-third parts to be equal in quality to the best Para, and one-third part equal in quality to the best Carracca.

The Butter shall be of first quality table Butter, worked clear of all fluids, and be delivered in selected white oak kegs, of about eighty pounds each.

The Molasses shall be the best quality New Orleans Molasses, and the casks shall be thoroughly coopered and placed in the best shipping condition.

The Vinegar shall be of first quality, cider Vinegar, and when required for shipment, shall be thoroughly coopered, and placed in the best shipping condition.

The Beans shall be sound and good, and when required for shipment, shall be delivered in tight spirit or whisky casks, air and water proof.

The Raisins shall be best quality Bunch Raisins; and when required for shipment, shall be delivered in good, strong, substantial boxes.

The Dried Apples shall be of approved quality; and when required for shipment; they shall be delivered in tight spirit casks or whiskey barrels or half barrels.

The Pickels shall be put in kegs not exceeding fifteen gallons each: the kegs to be of seasoned white oak; or white ash; and when required for shipment, they shall be delivered in strong salt liquor, or vinegar, as may be required.

The Tobacco shall be equal in quality to the samples at the said Navy Yards; none of it shall be manufactured during the winter months; all shall have undergone a natural sweat, and be branded with the name of the manufacturer, year when, and the place where it was manufactured and be delivered in strong boxes containing about fifty and one hundred pounds each.

All the foregoing described articles shall be subject to such inspection as the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing may direct, and be in all respects perfectly satisfactory to the Inspecting Officer—said Officer to be appointed by the Navy Department.—All inspections to be at the place of delivery. Biscuit may, however, if it be the wish of the Contractor be inspected at the place of manufacture if its quality will be subject to inspection as to its condition, at the place of delivery.

The quantity of these articles, which will be required, cannot be precisely stated—they will probably be about—

		To be offered for.
Flour,	624,000 lbs;	per bbl.
Biscuit,	3,822,000 lbs.	per lb.
Whisky,	90,000 gals.	per gal.
Sugar,	546,000 lbs.	per lb.
Tea,	25,000 lbs.	per lb.
Coffee,	85,000 lbs.	per lb.
Cocoa,	65,000 lbs.	per lb.
Butter,	100,000 lbs.	per lb.
Molasses,	38,000 gals.	per gal.
Beans,	116,000 gals.	per bushel.
Vinegar,	38,000 gals.	per gal.
Raisins,	200,000 lbs.	per lb.
Dried Apples,	100,000 lbs	per lb
Pickles,	300,000 lbs.	per lb
Tobacco,	120,000 lbs.	per lb.

About one fifth of the above quantities will be required for home consumption and a small portion of many articles will probably be procured by our ships on foreign stations. The quantities of any or all may be increased or diminished, as the service may here after require. The contracts will therefore be made not for specific quantities, but for such quantities as the service may require to be delivered at those Navy Yards respectively.

Contractors not residing at the place where deliveries are required, must establish an agency at such place, that no delay may arise in furnishing what may be required; and when a Contractor fails promptly to comply with requisitions, the Navy Agent at the port where the articles are required to be delivered, shall be authorized to purchase such articles: and the Contractor shall be liable for any excess of cost over the contract price.

Separate offers must be made for each article at each of the aforesaid Navy Yards; and bidders whose proposals are accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified thereof; and three days over and above the ordinary time required for the regular transmission of the mail, will be allowed for them to signify their readiness to enter into contract; and ten days over and above the ordinary time required for the regular transmission of the mail, will be allowed for the execution and return of a contract and bond at the expiration of which periods, if no answer be received, or contract and bond returned, the supply will be offered to the next lowest bidder, according to law.

The Department reserves the right to reject all bids from persons who have heretofore failed to execute their contracts.

Bonds, with two approved sureties, in one third the estimated amount of the respective contracts, will be required, and ten per centum in addition, will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof, as collateral security, in addition to the bond given to secure its performance, and not in any event to be paid until it is in all respects complied with; and ninety per centum of the amount of all deliveries made, will be paid by the Navy Agent, within thirty days after bills duly authenticated shall have been presented to him.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the Navy Agents at Portsmouth, N. H., Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, Charleston, S. C. Savannah, Pensacola, and last place Pensa.

W. BRANFORD SHUBRICK,
Chief of the Bureau.

Chemical Oil,
FOR sale by JOHN L. DEVOTION.
No. 119 Main-Street.
one door East of the Quinebaug Bank.
March 30th. 3m17

Live Geese Feathers.
A PRIME lot, for sale by
LINCOLN & WILLIAMS,
24 Shetucket-street.
March 9th. tf17

CHARLES A. CONVERSE.
Dealer in
English, French and German Hardware, Cutlery, and Guns.
189 MAIN-STREET.
NORWICH.

WALTER CLAPP,
BOOKSELLER & BOOKBINDER,
97 MAIN-STREET, NORWICH,
Opposite M. Safford's News Room.
Nov. 9th, 1843. 1y50

GROCERIES.
DELANO & SCHERMERHORN.
NO 50, FRONT STREET.
NEW-YORK.
KEEP constantly on hand a general assortment of desirable Groceries.
Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.
New-York, Nov. 1st, 1843. 6m4

First Sort,
POTASHES and Sal Soda, for sale by
J. L. DEVOTION,
No. 119 Main-street.
One door East of the Quinebaug Bank.
Norwich, Feb. 21. 3m18

EARTHEN WARE AND CHINA
ARRIVED at New York, by Ship Samuel Hicks, and Yorkshire; and now in the Warehouse of the subscriber at
No. 62 STATE-STREET,
150 Crates, and 10 Hhds., containing a complete assortment of
Earthen and China Ware
for the Country trade; to which the attention of Merchants is respectfully requested.
JOHN S. GRAY, Importer.
Hartford, April 3d, 1844. 3m

NEW SPRING GOODS.
New opening 50 cases of Rich Goods adapted to the spring trade comprising all styles of table and Fancy Goods.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION has been paid to the Cloth trade by an Experienced Purchaser, so that Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Satinetts, and Trimmings will be sold much cheaper than ever.
SILKS, Fig'd Shaded, watered, Striped and Oriental dress silks; Extra Blk, and Blue Blk, Gros de Odier, Gros de Rhin Mattoons; Italian Florence, Bonnet Silks, Rich Hat and Cap Ribbons, Laces, Crapes, Bombazines, Alapines, Alpaccas, Eclisses, Challey, Rich de Laines in endless variety; Chusans, Tamas, &c. cheaper than ever.
SHAWLS, White, Blk, Grelin and moth colored Cashmere, Broche, Ecossias, Damask de Laines, Highland and Bob-Roys fall 20 per cent less than in 1843.
FURNISHING GOODS, Table Linens, Damask Cloths, Napkins, Diapers, Linen Sheetings Pillow Case Linens, Oriental counterpanes, Marseilles Quilts, 5-4 Sheetings, Fine and Heavy 4-4 and 5-4 Brown Goods; Burlaps, Tickings.
CARPETS, Rich new patterns at less than manufacturers prices, Rugs, Mattresses, &c. &c.
For bargains Call at the Old Stand of
ELY & CO.
32 and 36 Shetucket-street.
Norwich, Feb 16th, '44 tf14

---

500 DOLLARS REWARD!
WHEREAS a fire broke out on the morning of the 5th inst., in the Meeting House of the Second Congregational Society of Norwich, and no doubt exists that the same was the work of an incendiary or incendiaries:
Now therefore I the undersigned Mayor of the City of Norwich, by virtue of authority upon me conferred, and by and with the advice and consent of the Court of Common Council of said City, do hereby offer a reward of five hundred Dollars, to any person or persons who shall give such information to the Mayor or Attorney of said City, as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who caused the fire aforesaid in said building.
GURDON CHAPMAN, Mayor.
City of Norwich, April 6th, 1844. 2m

Paints, Oils, Varnishes &c.
WILLIAM S. TYLER,
(at the Old Stand of S. Tyler & Son, Water-street.)
OFFERS FOR SALE AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,

White Lead dry	Linseed Oil
do do ground	Spts. Turpentine
do do in Oil	Copal Varnish Coach
Litharge	do do Furniture
Red Lead	Black Leather Varnish
Yea Red	Locker
French Yellow	Bright Varnish
Vermilion	Glass Paper
Span. Brown	Emery all sizes
do White	Terra de Sienna
Paris do	Rot. stone
Turkey Umber	do do ground
Spruce Yellow	Verdigris dry
Prussian Blue	do in Oil
do do Pale	Red Chalk
Chrome Yellow	Gun cheline
Black Lead	do Copal
Brunswick Green	Rosin and Pitch
French do	Putty
Chrome do	Glazier's Diamond
Drop Black	Blue Verditer
Lamp do	Green do
Blue do	Ground Umber
Vandyke Brown	Paint Brushes
Indian Red	Sash Tools
Rose Pink	Striping Pencils
Pumice Stone	Paint Rinsers
do do ground	&c., &c.

Norwich, March 6th, '44. 3m15

JOHN MYERS,
DEALER IN
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
OF THE FINEST QUALITY, AND MANUFACTURER OF
JEWELRY,
No. 80 Chatham-st.
New York.
All articles purchased of him not approved of, will be exchanged. Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange. The highest price paid for old Gold and Silver.
February 22. 1f14

FRESH Garden and Flower SEEDS, for sale by
SAMUEL TYLER.
April 18th 3t

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Norwich Town Ct. March 31st, 1844.

Bill Chester	Kenny Ralph
Barton Edward	Marsh Family Miss
Copley Erastus	Patterson Eleanor Mrs.
Church Rebecca	Rose Horatio N.
Doan John A	Thomas Maria Miss
Douglass Leland	White Mary Mrs. 2
Gillmore Joseph	Williams Vashti Mrs.
Huntington J. M.	Warren Roda
Huntington John E.	

20 HENRY H. TRACY Post Master.

Canadian Horse Liniment,
THIS Article is one of the most Valuable Remedies, ever discovered; for Sprains, Bruises, Galls, Scratches, Fresh Wounds, and Sores of every description on Horses. Sold only by
WILLIAM S. TYLER,
and SAMUEL TYLER.
Norwich, March 6th, '44 3m15

Crape Chusans, Challys,
MOLIANS, SATIN, BROCADES, FIGURED and PLAIN ALPACCAS. Also, a lot of MOURNING CHUSANS extra rich, may now be found at ELY & CO'S.
March 3d. tf12

Silks! Silks!
SUCH as the Camelion Brocades, Heleniae, blue black Gro de Royal, light do, Satin striped do, plain and striped Armures Gro de Rhine, Gro de Swiss and every other style a person wishes at
ELY & CO'S.
April 3d. tf10

NEW TEMPERANCE STORE,
ON THE CORNER OF MAIN AND FRANKLIN-STREET, (in Eaton's Brick Building) *Franklin Square.*
WHERE the subscriber is now opening, and offers to the public the best assortment of
Groceries and Provisions
that can be found in this city, and is cheap at Retail as can be bought in this place at Wholesale.
TEAS of all kinds and qualities fm 25 to 75 cts per lb.
Good Brown Sugar 14 pounds for 100.
do Green Coffee 16 do do do.
MOLASSES of all qualities, a splendid article of Sugar House, at 25 cts per gall., all other kinds of Goods in proportion. Connecticut Lard, Pork and Hams, superior to any in this market; fresh Butter; New York Cream Cheese; Flour Corn and Rye Meal; Wood and Stone Ware; Baskets Brooms; Foot Mats; Crockery, and all other kinds of Goods usually kept in a Grocery Store except Rum.
Farmers, who have Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Potatoes and Grain; that they wish to exchange for Goods, will find it for their interest to call at this establishment first, and especially them who have Cash. This is the place, and now is the time to purchase your Groceries for the season if you wish to get them Cheap.
H. HARRIS.
Norwich, April 8th. 2m

Paints,
Oils, &c!

White Lead Dry	Chrome Yellow
do do do Ground	do Green
do do Ground in Oil	do Red
Spanish Brown	Yellow Ochre
Venetian Red American and English	French Yellow
	Prussian Blue
Red Lead	English and Chinese Vermilion
Litharge	
Terra de Lentini	Verdigris
Black Lead	Rotten Stone
Rose Pink	Iron Black
Spanish White	Linseed Oil
Paris do	Neatsfoot do
Gum Shellac	Sperm do
Spts Turpentine	Bright Varnish
Rosin	Japan do
Pumice Stone	Copal do
do Ground	India Red
	Umber
Lamp Black	Paris Green

Drop Black; Chalk, red and white; Gold and Brass Leaf; Silver and Copper Bronze, Paint Brushes; Sash Tools; Camel's Hair and Sable Pencils, Glass and Emery Paper; blue, green, black, red and brown Smalts, together with every article in the line. All of which are for sale on favorable terms by
JOHN L. DEVOTION,
No. 119 Main st.,
one door East of the Quinebaug Bank.
Norwich, Feb. 14. 2mos 12

C. C. HILLARD,
RETURNS THANKS to the many people who have favored him with their custom in time past and respectfully informs them that he has removed to his New Store,
No. 39 Shetucket-street,
Where he has opened, and is now opening almost an entire *New Stock of Dry Goods*; to which he invites their attention. For those who want Cheap Goods, he has them as cheap as can be obtained any where else; and for those who want nice goods he has a well selected assortment. Every article usually kept in a Dry Goods Store may be found. In addition he has made arrangements to keep the best
Basket Store,
in the State. Travelling and Work Baskets; Table Mats &c. of every kind. Prices as low as in New York. He is to meet the demands of the public for such articles are usually found in
Thread and Needle Stores,
All kinds of Fancy and Staple Buttons; Thread Needles &c., will always be bought with care and warranted in all cases to meet the recommendation given. His attention will likewise be directed to the
Zepher Worsted Department,
Comprising every quality of Canvass, German patterns, Crewel, Needles, &c. Attention is called to an entire new and beautiful articles of *shaded purse Twist*, with purse ornaments. Connected with this establishment is an Agency for the
Umbrella Manufactory,
Umbrellas, Parasols, and Sunshades in any quantity and of any quality. A call is invited from all, and a share of public patronage solicited.
Please remember the No.
39 Shetucket-st.
Norwich, April 10th 3m20

NOTICE.
THE Subscribers having purchased of T. F. Albertson his entire Stock, Tools and Fixtures, feel prepared and competent to enter into any contract in our line of business. All kinds of work pertaining to the House, Ship, Sign and ornamental
PAINTING,
IMITATIONS OF WOOD
of all kinds, Granite and Marble of all descriptions, well executed in the very best workmanlike manner and at short notice.
PAPER-HANGING & GLAZING,
executed in the best manner and with despatch.
☞ Paints and Stains of all colors, mixed and prepared ready for use at our Paint Shop, first door South of Hollies' new brick block, Market Square.
N. B. None but first rate workmen employed by
NICHOLS & CHAPMAN.
Norwich, March 18, 1844. tf16

Great Arrival
OF GROCERIES!
WE beg leave to inform our friends and the public that we now have on hand as good an assortment of *Groceries, Provisions, Wood and Basket Ware* as can be found in this city. All of our goods are warranted to be of the very best quality, and will be sold cheaper than the cheapest, or at a very small advance from cost. Our goods consist in part of the following articles,
5 hhds. Molasses,
3 bbls. do
1 tierce Wetteri Hiskey,
7 boxes Sugar,
5 bbls. do
500 lbs W. and W. Refined Loaf Sugar,
1 bbl. do do palverised,
1 do do do crushed.
300 lbs. of Spices of different kinds.
10 boxes Colegates No. 1 Soap,
10 do do do. 2 do
2 do do pale do
500 lbs. Pork Hams,
700 do Beef do
3 bbls. Pork, best kind,
2 do Beef do do
15 bags of Coffee of different kinds,
12 doz painted Pails,
10 Nests painted Tubs,
Large assortment of Mats, together with all kinds of Wood Ware. The above named articles can be found at the Store on the corner of Main and Washington streets, at TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.
All those that wish to buy goods cheap will please call and examine the prices. Don't forget to call at the corner store, at TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.
April 17. 21

MILITARY GOODS!
CHARLES A. CONVERSE,
General Dealer in Hard Ware, Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Fancy and Military Goods, etc.
RESPECTFULLY gives notice to the Officers and Soldiers of the Division, that he has lately received, and will be constantly receiving, during the present month, large and valuable additions to his well selected stock of
Military Trimmings, Laces and Equipments,
suitable and proper for Cavalry, Artillery and Riflemen.
U. S. Army, Navy and Revenue, General, Staff, and Company Officers Straight Swords and Sabres; plated and gilt; silver plated and gilt Sword Chains; white, red, and yellow Sword Belts; silver plated, gilt and silvered Belt Clasps and Plates; red and yellow silk and worsted Sashes; red, blue, white, black, green and mixed colored Fountain and Cock Plumes, made of Vulture and Swan's Feathers; Chapeau Trimmings; Caps for Infantry, Artillery and Riflemen; gilt, silver plated and silvered Buttons, convex, bell and other patterns; plated and gilt Sword Knots and Tassels; plated and gilt Aiguelettes; plated, gilt, white and yellow, thread, wire and tinsel Laces, suitable for Divisions, Regimental and Company Officers and Soldiers; gilt, and plated Stars plain and embroidered; Plume Sockets, Holster Tips; gilt plated and worsted Fringes; silver and gilt Cord and Braid; plated and gilt Epaulettes and Wings; worsted Shoulder Knots and Pads; Priming Wires and Brushes; Knapsacks; white Belt Webbing; Cartridge Boxes; Bitts brass and carb; Rosettes; red; white and Yellow Webbing; silver and brass Stirrups; Muskets; Rifles; Pistols; Fencing Foils, &c. &c. &c. &c.
☞ The above named Goods have been all recently selected by C. A. C., who has had a long practical experience in the Military Business, purchased for cash, at cost of importation, and will be sold, at lower prices than *Military Goods* have ever before been offered in this or any other State.
Norwich, April 17 3w21

H. WHITAKER & Co.
Commercial-Street.
HAS on hand, and this day landing one of the best stocks of GROCERIES ever offered to the trade in this market, which will be sold at a small advance from cost, for cash or good *credit*. He would respectfully invite his customers and the trade generally to call and examine them.
25 Hhds, St. Croix, Porto Rico, New Orleans and Muscovado, Molasses, new crop.
25 bbls. do do do
10 boxes, White Havanna Sugar.
50 do Brown do do
10 do Smith's Lump and Loaf do
15 do and bbls Woolsey and Woolsey's crushed and powdered, at the great reduction from former prices.
Hhds, P. R. Trinidad and Matanzas Molasses
100 Bags Java, Laguira, Rio, Porto Rio, Havanna, and St. Domingo Coffee.
50 boxes manufactured Tobacco Randall & Robbins's.
100 do do Mrs. G. B. Miller's smoke and chewing do.
125 Chests, and half chests *fresh imported* Young Hyson, Old Hyson, Hyson skin, Souchong, Pouchong, Imperial, and Gunpowder TEAS, comprising every quality and grade from the choicest and best, to those of a common and cheap article.
400 boxes prime Bunch Raisins,
166 boxes Colgate's and Parmelee's Soap.
25 do and bags Pepper and Spice.
25 boxes Ground Coffee.
4 bbls Nutmegs and Cotton.
April 17. 21

GARDNER & BUTTS,
DEALERS IN
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
at No. 13 Water st.
(Next door west of Messrs. Norton, Converse & Co.)
HAVE just received, in addition to their former stock a *fresh* supply of goods, consisting in part as follows, viz:
Old Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Pouchong and Souchong Teas; real St. Croix, New Orleans, Brown Havana, Sugar House, Crushed, Powdered, and Loaf Sugars; St. Croix, Trinidad, and New Orleans Molasses; Old Government, Java, Laguira, Cuba, Rio, African, St. Domingo, Burnt and Ground Coffees, Pork, Lard, Pork Hams, Beef Hams, First sort Potash, Raisins, Figs, Citron, Currants, Garden seeds, Grass seeds Codfish, Sword fish, Dun fish, Mackerel, Brown Soap, Fancy Soap, Sweet Oil, Pepper sauce, Soda, Butter, Boston and Graham Crackers, Pilot Bread, Alicant and Jute Mats, Cedar and pine Tubs of all sizes; Painted Pails, Wash boards, Clothes pins, Can pails, Nests Boxes, Trays, Stone ware, Hoes, Shovels, Brooms, Baskets, Oranges, Lemons, Wooden Spoons and Ladles, Dippers, Extra fine Salt in bags, &c. &c., in short every article usually kept in Grocery stores, except Ardent Spirits.
N. B. The above goods were bought for Cash at reduced prices and will be sold at very small profits. Persons desirous of buying good groceries, and want to get their money's worth, are invited to call and examine our stock before buying elsewhere.
GARDNER & BUTTS.
Norwich, April 18, 1844. 3w21

Snuff and Tobacco,
MACCABOY Snuff; American Gents. Snuff. Mrs. Miller's Smoking and Chewing Tobacco.
For sale by JOHN L. DEVOTION.
No. 119 Main-st., one door East of Quinebaug Bank.
Corner of "burnt district," No. 1.
Norwich, March 6th, 1844. 6m16

For the News.

My Country.

DEDICATED TO MISS CAROLINE A. PAYSON.

"Ever, O ever, will I be proud and happy, that it has been my destiny to dwell in America,—glorious America." *An extract from her Colloquy to the Norwich News of March 28.*

The Arno's rose and myrtle,
Ye tell me intertwine,
Where the golden sheen of heaven
Sheds a mellowness divine;
Ye tell me Thracian maidens
Once caught the choral strain;—
"In Athens, our dear Athens,"
"O name it once again."

Ye tell me of the miracles,
That Alpine scenes may know;—
The glacier glancing into heaven,
And the flower nooks below;
Ye tell me of a dwelling,
Where hearts that love have sung,
Can never, never severely,
By that same love be wrung.

But on *Earth* we fast must gird us
For its blightings and its strife;
To God and to my Country true!
In the series—sum of life.
Oft turn we then to beauty,
To unity sublime;
O'er passages of ruin,
And ravages of time.

Be mine the wildwood, and the streamlet,
And the hamlet of the grove,
For they have a charm surpassing
All the haunts of other men,
For dear ones here have perished
In freedom's cause and God's;
And blessings wept the grave over them,
And all green rest their sods.

The mother here has parted
With the idol of her soul,
And is lone and stricken widowhood;
Earth's sorrows o'er her roll;
But leaning on that tomb-stone,
Proud triumph lights her eye;
For she thinks of him she cherished,
That was not doomed to die.

Our young eaes lisp the story,
With their tear-gushing eyes;—
Of battles fought and victory,
Of brave ones in the skies;
Our old men tell of Exiles;
Low kneeling off the sod,
That in heaving bosoms there was shed
The visitance of God.

The Chieftain leaves his hunting grounds
At the pale stranger's call;
The proud and dark-tressed maiden,
Gives her dear rustic hall:
For the fair-haired she has broken
Every heart-bounden tie,
And now sighs for her love-scenes—
Bright hunting grounds on high.

'Mid our love-tolumed orange groves,
'Mid our fields of waving grain,
A warrior race has shed its glory,
Like the sun descending reign:
And our streams their life long playmates,
As they kiss their pebbled shore,
Shall lonely sigh the story,
Till their murmurings are o'er.

Forth launched our storm bred eagle,
With her dim and laboring form,
With her motto wildly streaming,
To the wrecking of the storm;
Then plumed her ruffled pinions,
With proud triumphing mien,
To soar away to cloudless glory
In the heavenly serene.

Then sing, ye rose-lipped maidens,
In your dark glancing pride,
When ye stand before the altar,
When ye greet the joyous bride;
"My Country"—be the choral strain,
When from loved ones ye part,
And darkling eyes shall fill with glory,
That captivates the heart.

LYRA.

Plainfield, March 11th, 1844.

Death of Crockett.

The following is a graphic sketch of the last moments of a brave man:

Col. Crockett wounded and closely pursued by a number of the enemy, retreated into the church, falling them as they approached. He stationed himself in a niche, in the corner, determined to face the foe to the last, and sell his life dearly; with his rifle and a superabundance of side arms, he hewed and shot them down with the same awful certainty that was wont to characterize his indomitable spirit. His position rendered access to him utterly impossible, except by a direct and exposed approach in front; and after some eight or ten of them were laid before him a feeling of awe seemed to seize hold of these assailants. One of them who could speak a little broken English, probably preferring to have the signal honor of capturing so noble a specimen of American valor, to present to his "dread master," said to Crockett "Surrender!" "No! I am an American!" and as he spoke he sent a ball through the heart of the paralyzed foe. He appeared for a moment like a wounded Tiger, strengthened and buoyed by each additional wound; now hewing them down with his well tried sword—next dealing death with his fire arms. His person drenched with his own blood, his strength must soon yield to its loss. Yet such physical power wrought to the highest degree of excitement, can perform incredible prodigies. This was the last concentrated energy of a powerful man aroused, animated and guided by one of the noblest attributes of man—love of liberty. He knew for what his life was about to be sacrificed; that devastation and butchery would follow the footsteps of his heartless foes, that women would be sacrificed to satiate the desire of the conqueror; and, feeling the holy inspirations of a dying patriot, he fought manfully till the loss of blood and approach of death stayed his upraised arm; his rifle was broken to pieces, his pistol fell to the floor, and nothing but his faithful sword was left. In the agony of death, with a terrible grasp, he brought this last weapon upon the head of the nearest assailant, and fell victoriously across his body into the arms of death. In this corner of the church, there were twenty six dead Mexicans; and no other American having fought or fallen at that point it is considered beyond all reasonable doubt that all of them fell by the hands of Tennessee's favorite son! All were now dead. Not a man left to relate the wonderful deed of this illustrious band of heroes! Not a companion left to rear a monument to their memory! But, ah! no monument is required to perpetuate their fame. So long as freedom has an abiding place in America, will their heroic deeds and proud names be held sacred!

New York Collectorship.—In reference to the New York Collectorship, the New York Evening Post remarks:

"We have been told, in such a manner that we cannot doubt our information, that these rumors are inaccurate; that Mr. Curtis is actually removed, and that a successor has been named by the President. The removal, for reasons which we have more than once given, ought to have taken place long ago, and we are glad that the President is convinced at last of its propriety, and of the importance of placing in so responsible an office some person in whom the public can repose a confidence which the present officer will now be able to command. The removal is right, and the new appointment, if really conferred on the gentleman we have heard alluded to, is equally creditable."

The Horrible to be Tolerated.—How singular it is that the most terrible blasphemy is listened to with delight by the major portion of the community, and how much more than wonderful it is that such awful language and sentiments are estimated to be the outpourings of a pious and generous heart.

Elder Knapp, on Friday last, preached before the Bostonians, and in the course of his lecture said:—

"God Almighty is now on the rail-road—he has got his steam up and all the powers of hell can't stop him from going ahead."

If the feelings of the congregation were correct, the impious wretch would have been drowned in the nearest horse-pond, and sent, with all his load of sin upon his soul, before that Maker whom he had so blasphemously insulted. Knapp is either insane or wicked. If the former, he should be confined; if the latter, punished in like manner. We can see no plausible excuse for tolerating such disreputable conduct in any man.

☞ The male operatives of Lowell have succeeded in getting a vast increase to the prices formerly paid for their labor. The poor factory girls, who receive any thing but a just equivalent for their work, cannot obtain an advance of wages.

It is a melancholy reflection that the females who labor for a livelihood in the country are enabled, by the severest tasking of their feeble powers, to gain only a bare subsistance. They are debarred from all the luxuries of social enjoyment, all the pleasures of life, and drag out a mere animal existence, with no joy for the present and no hope for the future. The philanthropist of the country cannot find a better field for the exercise of humanity's noblest and best principles than this. When the labor of females is so wretchedly remunerated, the highways must, as a natural consequence, present scenes of depravity and beholding which all good hearts will quail.

Stripping for a Race.—The Vicksburg whig gives the particulars of an amusing scene enacted in that vicinity a few days since. Mr. Whitney, the peripatetical lecturer, walked out about a mile from town to bathe at a spring branch; he stripped off his clothes, laid them carefully on the bank, and went into the water. In a few moments he discovered a fellow taking charge of his clothes, and immediately jumped out in pursuit of him; but, wisely the chap, finding his naked pursuer gaining upon him, took to the briars as a safe refuge, and thus put an end to the chase.

Mr. W. wended his way towards town, having no clothing, save his shoes. He approached a house to tell his sad story, when some ladies, seeing his condition, opened upon him a volley of fire-brands which soon put him to flight. Happily, he found a pair of inexpressibles hanging upon a fence, of which he took forcible possession, and thus relieved from his sad predicament, he told his adventure, and procured a servant to come to town for his clothes.—The worst part of the story is the fact that the professor had $200 in his pocket, with which the daring thief got successfully off.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

From the N. Y. True Sun.

Terrible explosion of percussion Caps.—The Philadelphia Ledger gives the particulars of a sad accident which occurred in the store of John Parker & Co. of that city, on Monday afternoon. Geo. H. Parker, the son of Mr. John Parker, a youth about 18 years of age, was engaged in a shed back of the store in closing up a box containing nearly fifty thousand percussion caps, when; in driving a nail, the blow of his hammer caused the whole of them to explode with a report like that of a cannon. The shock shattered a window in the rear, and was heard and felt to a great distance in the neighborhood. The roof of the shed was perforated like a honeycomb, and a heavy step to the door, on which the box rested at the time of the explosion, and which was made of plank several inches thick, was shivered into numberless fragments. Many of the caps which passed through the roof of the shed fell in the yard of a house on the side of Fetter Lane, having been driven over a three-storied brick house, and the lane, by the force of the explosion.

The most serious part of the catastrophe, however, was in the injury received by young Parker. Standing as he did, immediately over the box, he was exposed to the whole force of the explosion, and was shockingly wounded in the face and knee. About half past five o'clock he expired in great agony.

Family Prayer.—There is not on earth a scene more interesting than a family thus bending before the God of heaven. A collection of dependent beings, with tender feelings, with lively sympathies, with common hopes fears, joys, blending their bliss, and their woes together, and presenting them all to the King of kings, and the Great Father of all the families of mankind.—There is not on earth a man more to be venerated, or that will be more venerated, than the father who thus ministers at the family altar. No other man, like that father, so reaches all the springs of human action, or so gently controls the powers yielding in their first years, and following the directions of his moulding hand, that are soon to control all that is tender and sacred and in the interest of the church and state. No Solon or Lycurgus is laying the foundation of laws so deep, or taking so vast a hold on all that is to affect the present or future destiny of man. We love, therefore, to look on such venerable locks; and to contemplate these ministers of God which stand between the rising generation—feeble, helpless, and exposed to a thousand perils—and the Eternal parent of all.—They stand between the past and the coming age—remnants of the one, and lights to the other, binding the past with that which is to come; living lights of experience to guide the footsteps of the ignorant and erring, to illuminate the coming generation—to obtain for it blessings by counsel and prayer, and then to lay down and die. And if the earth contains, amid its desolations, one spot of green on which the eye of God reposes with pleasure, it is the collected group, with the eye of the full eye raised to heaven, and the voice of faith and prayer commending the little worshippers to the protection care of Him who never slumbers nor sleeps.

Another Appointment.—Dr. Martin, whom Webster removed from the post of chief clerk in the State Department, has been nominated as Secretary of legation at Paris. The doctor is an able man, and has been one of the editors of the Globe. The Boston Post well remarks upon this appointment:—

"How ridiculous do those editors now appear who set up a little while ago, such a hue and cry about democrats taking office under President Tyler.

The Journeymen Stone Cutters.—This class of our citizens remain firm and united in the stand they have taken in reference to a just and fair scale of prices for their labor; and we are gratified to learn that Messrs. Wright and Baker have agreed to pay their workmen in accordance with the terms set forth in the bill of prices. May other contractors follow the example.—*Quincy Patriot.*

Luck.—The New York American says that an old building about to be pulled down in the Bowery, was sold for $30 to two Irish men, on condition that they would remove it. They went to work at it, and in tearing off some of the wainscoting, found a jug, which on examination proved to be a money jug, containing, it is said, $9,000 in old coin.

The way our Forefathers did it.—The following receipt indicates the course adopted by our ancestors to discourage the spinning of street yarn:—

Boston, July 6th 1753. Received of Thomas Hancock, Esq., one hundred and fifty-nine dollars, three guineas and twenty-one shillings, lawful money, received of him by Dr. William Clark, as in full of what he received of the ladies subscription of this town for purchasing spinning wheels and supporting a spinning school. MIDDLECOTT COOKE.

Clay.—He writes letters to the far south in favor of a *horizontal tariff*—to the middle States in favor of a tariff which is on an angle of *forty-five degrees*, and to the north, a *perpendicular tariff*.

The last.—The case of a woman who, on her way to be hanged, borrowed a parasol to protect her complexion, is quoted as the last case of female vanity.

An editor out west boast that he had a talk with a woman, and got the last word! We suspect the woman got the last idea.

Another candidate for President.—The Nauvoo Times and Seasons' says, that on mature deliberation, the Mormons do not intend to cast their votes either for Van Buren or Clay, but for General Joseph Smith. Joe comes out plump on his own hook.

☞ The journeymen carpenters of Louisville have been successful in their strike for the ten hour system.

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE NEWS.

Norwich, Conn., April 25, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JOHN TYLER, of Virginia.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON, of Kentucky.
Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

Address of the Tyler Central Committee.

With much pleasure we give place to the patriotic appeal of the Central Committee to the democracy of the Union. It breathes the pure spirit of republicanism, and sets forth in convincing terms not only the justice and propriety, but the absolute necessity of the democratic party uniting upon John Tyler as its presidential candidate at the approaching election. With John Tyler, the party will surely triumph over the united forces of the federalists and back whigs—with Martin Van Buren to lead us to battle, we shall as surely be defeated.—The future success of the democracy is now in its own hands—the way of triumph is plain and unmistakeable. John Tyler and victory, or Van Buren and sure defeat, are the only alternatives now presented to the great democratic party of the Union. Can there be any hesitation as to which shall be adopted? With the leaders of the party who have been entrusted with the management of its affairs by the people, dare to jeopard its great principles by an attempt to restore to the presidential chair a man in whom they have no confidence? We think not. From every quarter we are daily receiving renewed assurances that John Tyler is the favorite of the democracy—that popular opinion is setting strongly towards the Ex-to candidate, and that eventually all the real friends of popular rights will come to the rescue of the democratic host, under the lead of John Tyler, in their full strength, and with certainty of success. *N. Y. Aurora.*

TO THE REPUBLICANS OF THE UNITED STATES.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

Believing that the result of the approaching struggle for the Presidency will mark an era in the history of the Republic, we venture to address to you a few words of sober counsel.

The occurrences of the past four years, regarded in connexion with the present aspect of affairs, and the shadows of coming events, cannot fail to impress every reflecting mind, that something more is portended than the usual consequences of the casual ascendency of one party and the defeasion of its adversary. The sanguine friend of the advancement of mankind, who reposes in the belief that each succeeding year is but another step in the progress of the human race to an equality of condition and happiness, may refuse to admit that the change which is now menaced in the partisan auspices of the only free Republican Government on earth, can effect the cause of Liberty. Let none be misled by this delusion.

Let us not be stigmatised as alarmists, when, in compliance with a duty we owe to our friends at a distance, we proclaim here, at the capital of the Union, that just apprehensions are entertained of the fate of the democratic party in the coming struggle. These are not confined to any class or section of the party, but pervade all circles, including the most distinguished champions of our principles. Regardless of the lessons inculcated by the contest of 1840—blind to the tokens of the future and apparently reckless of the consequences of their acts, a few adroit and ambitious men have *managed* to give to a caucus association an appearance of popular approval, such as to justify an assumption of its ratification before it is even made in form; and thus to stigmatize with apostacy all who have the honesty or nerve to question its policy.

It is due not less to truth than to the democracy of the Union, that the causes of the succession of triumphs which were gained under the banner of the party in 1841, '42 and '43, should not be forgotten.—No one may doubt that they resulted from the course of President Tyler, his vetoes of the United States Bank bills, his eminently successful administration of the government, the sympathy for a time-honored public servant awakened by the persecutions of his enemies, together with the untiring labors of a body of friends whose fidelity and zeal have never been excelled, if equalled, in the partisan annals of the country? Every municipal, county, district and state election in the Union was a herald of *his* virtues, and a tribute to *his* achievements. Sustained, vindicated and triumphant in every quarter of the country, his flag was every where greeted by the democracy as the harbinger of success, and was adopted, in the fullness of their joy and gratitude, as the standard of the party. Consternation and despair dispersed his foes, and their banner was trailed in the dust.

Elated with victories, in the accomplishment of which they had but a subordinate participation, the repealed junto of 1841 immediately sought to appropriate to themselves the laurels of President Tyler. Upon the hickory poles, for the glorious assign of the gallant Virginian to be graced with his veteran, was immediately substituted a Taunting, soiled and tattered pennant. The people revolted at the spectacle, indignant not less at the injustice of the proceeding than their own attempted impressment under the banner of 1840. One after another, the strong-holds of the party were captured by the enemy. Tennessee, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Massachusetts, Maryland and Connecticut surrendered. Of fifteen elections to supply vacancies in the House of Representatives, since its present organization, but one resulted in favor of the democratic party! And it is with forces thus dispirited by defeat, and in open mutiny against the tyranny of party leaders, that the republican army is asked to contend against the society, united and enthusiastic hosts headed by Henry Clay—a leader famed for the devotion of his followers, not less than for his own indomitable courage and prowess.

In this condition of the democratic party, a large number of republicans who had been called to Washington from various quarters of the Union by other duties, spontaneously assembled to consult and devise, if possible, some means of averting the impending catastrophe. The only source of relief was found to be in the nomination of John Tyler for re-election. His name and achievements only were deemed adequate to the task of restoring the confidence of the people, reviving their drooping spirits, and re-invigorating them for the contest. Associated with his name alone, could be offered new issues, such as the crisis demanded. He only, of all the eminent statesmen presented for the chief magistracy, possessed that hold upon the sympathy and affections of the great mass of the people, indispensable in such an encounter as that with which the democracy is menanced by their adversary. Springing from the purest republican stock of old Virginia—schooled at the footstool of the Sage of Monticello—offering to his countrymen the pledge of a long life of illustrious service in the cause of democracy—fresh from an unfettered struggle with the agents of the moneyed interests, in which, with his unaided arm, he had prostrated them—vindicating the too long neglected rights of our fellow citizens on the northern frontier, and giving to them honorable peace and guaranteeing a brilliant future—tendering to the south the only security which can be offered against the torch and knife of the fanatic, THE RE-ANNEXATION OF TEXAS, of which his predecessors had suffered us to be despoiled—to the west and southwest, free access to the Pacific, and the widest range for their skill and enterprise in the occupation of Oregon—these invest the name and fame of John Tyler with a nationality which attaches to no other living statesman of America possess. We present, then, to the Democratic Republicans of the Union a flag under which they can conquer! Do they prefer defeat, and, perhaps, annihilation, to victory and permanent power? Have principles ceased to possess any value in their view? Can that be highly estimated which is hazarded on so slight a pretence as the gratification of *one man*, whatever may be his merits? Is a question of right, in nothing due to John Tyler from the democracy, which is withheld? Do they not owe it to themselves, to their principles, to the cause of justice, to continue him in a station, the power of which has been employed solely for the glory and welfare of the people, the vindication and re-establishment of the republican faith? Does he stand accused of any high crime or misdemeanor which justifies *them* in removing him from a post, the varied and arduous duties of which he has performed with such signal fidelity and success? The evidences of a popular recognition of his claims are daily multiplying. Not a mail arrives which does not bring to us encouraging proofs that the caucus managers have been unsuccessful in their unholy efforts to stifle the feelings of the people in his behalf. North, south, east and west, the unshackled masses are moving in his favor.—They see in his nomination the only hope of escape from the rule of their opponents for the next twenty years. True to themselves, to their principles, and the cause of liberty, they repel the seductive approaches of those who would bind their limbs with the manacles of an irresponsible and selfish cabal.—We beseech our friends every where to move forward. Persevere in the good work. The signs are auspicious. A united, energetic, and determined effort will yet save the party. Let no county or district in the Union be unrepresented in the Tyler Democratic National Convention which is to assemble at Baltimore on the 4th Monday of May next. Be vigilant, be active and harmonious. Suffer not the desponding or compromising friend to control your councils. Select firm, decided, unyielding friends of John Tyler, and none other, as delegates. Let none doubt the result. If we fail, the responsibility is not ours. But we will not fail.—For—

"Freedom's battle once begun,
Though baffled oft, is ever won."

By order of the Tyler Democratic Central Committee. JAMES C. ZABRISKIE, Chairman.
J. B. JONES, Secretary.
WASHINGTON, April 10th, 1844.

Whiggery and Native Americanism.

The whigs of the city of New York never adopted a more suicidal step, than when, for the sake of defeating the candidates of the democracy, they deserted their own candidates and went over in a body to the support of the Native American party. They have by this act identified themselves with a party breathing the strongest hostility against the entire adopted population of the country, and otherwise entertaining sentiments of a most illiberal, bigoted and intolerant character. This fact is now known from one end of the Union to the other, and will be productive of great injury to the cause of the whig party and the prospects of Mr. Clay in the Presidential contest; for it will naturally have the effect to array the great mass of the naturalized voters—about an equal proportion of whom have heretofore gone with the whigs—on the side of the democracy. Conscious of this alarming fact, the more prudent of the whig journals, such as the Albany *Atlas*, the *Tribune*, &c., are most unsparing of their censure upon their whig brethren in New York, and deprecate in strong terms the folly and injurious tendency of the course they have pursued. It is indeed a little amusing to see one portion of the whig press—Greeley's for instance—flattering the foreign population and suggesting the ways and means of extending the circulation of German political publications of the whig stamp, while another portion, such as the *Express*, the Boston *Atlas*, Connecticut *Courant*, &c., are rejoicing at the success of a party which has abused the foreigners like pickpockets, and now seek to exclude them from all offices, even the most subordinate, in the gift of the Corporation of the city of New York. The whigs will find in the end they have gained nothing by this truckling, double-dealing conduct.

Orders from the Clique.

The following article in relation to Mr. Huntington, who so ably represents this State in the U. States Senate, is taken from the Boston Atlas. The compliment is richly deserved. *Mr. H. will return to the Senate by the unanimous voice of his political friends.—Courant, April 12.*

Roger Huntington, Esq. of Norwich, will probably be the oldest member of the next Legislature. *The most prominent member for the Speaker's Chair*, is Charles J. McCurdy, Esq., of Lyme, who has on former occasions filled it with much ability.
Courant, April 13.

So it seems that matters generally, are all settled in advance. The Hartford and New Haven cliques have decided upon Huntington for Senator and M'Curdy for Speaker! We don't know whether they will go through the farce of a regular nomination of these officers, for it's all *arranged now*. The result will of course take place according to orders.—*Hart. Times.*

The remarks of the Times will create a smile on the countenances of our democratic brethren in this State. Wonder if the Times gentry ever "prepared and settled matters in advance"?

We differ somewhat with the Times, as to the certainty of matters, pre-arranged by cliques, taking place according to orders. Cliques have become unpopular—the people have determined to take the direction of affairs into their own hands; and although the matter referred to may be settled by the whigs without going through "*a farce of regular nomination*," yet in another matter, and more important, in which a certain junto have played a conspicuous part, we are of the opinion that the "*farce of a regular nomination*" even will not be of any avail.

Three Cheers for the author of Coon Songs.

We observe by the Courier of last week, that at a recent meeting of the Clay Club of this city, *three cheers* were awarded a Mr. *Charles Thurber*, for certain political songs, sung by the Club during the past campaign, of which he is said to have been the author. We know nothing of this individual or his songs, except by report, and what little information we have obtained in this way, we must confess is not of a very flattering character. A native of Massachusetts, or a resident in that State for several years past, it is considerably less than a year since he came to Connecticut to live; and yet he was permitted to vote in this town at the recent election, on the strength of having been appointed a tithing-man, or something of that sort, last fall, notwithstanding the Constitution *expressly declares* that a person coming from another State shall have resided at least *a year* in the State before he shall be allowed to vote. His time, since his arrival here, has, we understand, been equally divided between his business occupation, exhorting at religious meetings, and composing blackguard political songs for the use of the highly respectable Coon Choir of this place. Like Sikes, we are informed that he was educated for the ministry, and we are not sure but he practised some time at it; but by a natural transition he has since taken up the business of manufacturing *Pistols*—we would suggest the excellent idea of forwarding a brace, of exquisite workmanship, as a present to Henry Clay, who is said to be a *judge of the article*—while his literary talents are kept from rusting, by being exercised in the composition of *Clay songs*. One of these songs, sung it is said at a Clay Club meeting at the Town Hall with great eclat, contains a very witty and humane allusion to the lameness of Gov. Cleveland, who is described as going "limping along," &c. Such innocent pleasantry was unquestionably deserving of "*three cheers*." It must be a source of gratification to the Governor to know that after a long public life, and after successfully administering the affairs of the State for two years past, the most or all that his political enemies in this quarter find against him, is, that he was unfortunately thrown from a carriage and injured in his knee-pan about a year ago. If the Mr. "*Charles Thurber*" is the author of the song containing the allusion in question, (and he is so reputed to be,) instead of "three cheers," the unfeeling blackguard would have been far more richly entitled to "three groans," with an appropriate sprinkling of kisses; and such a reception he should have met with from an honorable and high-minded audience.

P. S. Wonder whether the song ridiculing the Governor's *lameness*, was among the rest forwarded to "*Priest Collins*"?

Experiments at Washington.

An experiment of blowing up a ship under full sail, by Colt's sub-marine battery, was successfully performed by Mr. Colt at Washington, on Saturday evening week. The operation is thus described by the correspondent of the N. Y. True Sun: "The experiment came off at the eastern branch of the Potomac, and as far as it went, was, I believe, quite satisfactory. The ship was blown up, with all her canvass crowded. The helm having been previously lashed and the vessel deserted, she was wafted by a gentle breeze to the scene of action; as she approached it, two ineffective explosions took place upon the larboard and starboard quarters—the third did its work, tearing her from bow to midships, so that she instantly gave a lurch to port and went down by the head. The operator was stationed some distance off, behind a barn, *pulling* (in more senses than one) *the wires*."

The same writer says: "Professor Morse has hitched his telegraphic wires to the capitol, and is extending them rapidly towards Baltimore. The scheme may be plausible, but he has selected a bad time for bringing it before Congress. This is a session of retrenchment; and though he possibly may resuscitate a dead horse with his battery, yet he cannot galvanize the members into liberality. There have now been before Congress this session a plan of a flying balloon—Colt's battery—Drummond light—big gun—Morse's telegraph—several dry docks—a strange performing steamboat of Dr. McConnell's—beside a multitude of others, and all either have been or will be *dished*."

First Congressional District Convention.

Delegates from the several towns in Hartford and Windham Counties, comprising the First Congressional District, assembled in Hartford on the 17th inst., for the purpose of choosing delegates to attend the Baltimore Convention to be held on the 27th of May. We find the proceedings published at length in the Patriot & Eagle.

The Convention was temporarily organized by the appointment of Joseph Pratt, Esq., as Chairman, and Levi Stanley, as Secretary. Subsequently, the following gentlemen were appointed the regular officers of the Convention: Col. JAMES LOOMIS, of Windsor, President; Dudley Watrous, of Glastenbury, Horace Belden, of Simsbury, and Warren Lewis, Vice Presidents; Geo. A Loomis, of Suffield, and Geo. W. Vista, of Granby, Secretaries.

After an able and pertinent address from the Chair, and the disposal of the usual preliminaries, the Convention proceeded to the choice of delegates to the Baltimore Convention, and the following gentlemen were selected:

ROYAL R. HINMAN, Hartford,
LUTHER LOOMIS, Suffield,
CHA'S. F. SUMNER, Bolton,
JAMES LOOMIS, Windsor.

The following resolutions were then reported by by the Committee appointed for that purpose—consisting of James Loomis, Horace Goodwin, 2d., and H. Perkins—and, after being discussed by several gentlemen, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That having full confidence in the unyielding firmness, unbending integrity and pure republicanism of JOHN TYLER, we will cordially co-operate with his democratic friends throughout the country in advocating and supporting his election to the Presidency.

Resolved, that we fully approve of the holding of a Democratic Tyler Convention, in the city of Baltimore, on the 27th of May next, and will choose delegates to represent us therein.

Resolved, That the violent, vindictive and unmerited abuse with which President Tyler has been assailed for his independent and fearless advocacy of democratic principles calls imperatively upon the friends of those principles to sustain his administration and support his election.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this convention, the re-nomination of Mr. Van Buren as the Presidential Candidate of the Democratic party, in defiance of the expressed will of the people, as manifested by his defeat in 1840—and still more clearly manifested by recent State and local elections—would be unwise and disastrous and cannot meet the approbation of any true friend to the ascendancy of Democratic principles.

Resolved, That we are uncompromisingly opposed to the Whig scheme of a National Bank, and cheerfully award to President Tyler the entire credit of saving the country from the host of evils, disasters and corruptions following in the train of such an institution.

Resolved, That we regard the Presidential VETO as an invaluable conservative principle—furnishing a safeguard against hasty, improvident and unconstitutional legislation, and securing to the PEOPLE an effectual check upon their legislative servants.

Resolved, That the same praise and the same reward which were freely accorded to ANDREW JACKSON, by the universal assent of the Democratic Party, for his Executive VETOES, are justly due to JOHN TYLER, whose vetoes have proved alike beneficial to the country and been dictated by the same lofty patriotism and the same regard to the welfare of the people.

Resolved, That we repudiate the idea or practice of instructing delegates for the nomination of any candidates for office, but particularly for the high office of President of the United States, (where the action of delegates should be entirely unframmeled, to act for the good of the great whole) as we believe such instructions are anti-democratic and prejudicial to the democratic party.

Resolved, That we recommend to the several towns in the First Congressional District to appoint two delegates to meet at New Haven in State Convention, on the 2d Wednesday of May next, for the purpose of appointing two delegates from the State at large to attend the Tyler Convention to be held at Baltimore on the 27th of May next.

Tyler Demonstrations.

The democrats in all parts of the country are coming up to the support of the Administration, and expressing themselves in favor of the re-election of John Tyler. The frequency and respectability of the Conventions being held to this end are almost surprising, especially when we recollect it was not long since that the Globe and other accredited organs of the party were ready to pronounce a ban of excommunication on every democrat who dared to express an opinion adverse to the pretensions of Mr. Van Buren. The democracy have discovered, however, that certain defeat awaits them in '44, with Mr. Van Buren as their candidate; and even the old party leaders and wire-pullers are beginning to tremble in their shoes, and to confess that it will be necessary to rally around some new and less exceptionable man, if the party would be successful at the approaching contest.

Arrival of the Acadia.

The steamship Acadia arrived at Boston on Sunday afternoon last, bringing seventeen days later news from Europe. The intelligence possesses very little of general importance. Cotton had fallen from ⅛ to ¼d per lb. Bernadotte, the King of Sweden, is dead. O'Connell is being feasted and honorably entertained wherever he goes. Queen Victoria, it is expected, will again become a mother about the middle of July; in the mean time the Royal couple design paying a visit to the King of Prussia.

(☞ Norwich & Worcester Railroad Stock has been selling at the Stock Exchange in New York, during the past week, as high as 56¾ per sh.

New Temperance Hotel.—We are glad to learn that the proprietors of that excellent Hotel, the Franklin House in this City, has repudiated alcoholic oil in its forms, and that it now constitutes no part of the bill of fare to be found at that establishment. The experiment is now fairly commenced, and we shall soon know whether a good Hotel can be sustained in this City independent of the profits of a Bar. It is the second trial which has been made in this City during the past two years—the first proving unsuccessful. We understand that the teetotallers are determined to do what they can to favor the enterprise; and in proof of their sincerity, a large number have agreed to partake of a supper at the Franklin on Friday evening next. Whether this last mentioned move will have the effect intended is a question—as it is supposed by many that the majority of those who attend will be apt to eat their money's worth. We believe that in nine cases out of ten, Hotel keepers lose money by preparing public suppers, unless payment for a certain number is secured. The friends of temperance would show their benevolence much more consistently were they to forego the supper and give the amount of its cost towards paying the rent of the Franklin—as by a little self-denial, they would thus be enabled to effect a double amount of benefit, to say the least—and overthrow the oft repeated assertion that there is no benevolence without a strong impregnation of selfishness.

The American House, kept by G. Clark & Co. in Shetucket street, opposite the Rail Road Depot, is daily growing in public favor. We frequently hear it remarked that the table at the American will compare with the best Hotels in New York and Boston. The rooms are pleasant, beds and bedding good and clean, and the landlord accommodating. We notice that very many of our citizens have recently taken board at the American—as evidence, certainly, of its popularity.

The Merchant's Hotel, formerly Kinney's, has been leased by Wheaton Cottrell, Esq., Stage proprietor. Mr. C. is now arranging the House in good style, and we venture to say that under his supervision, the Merchant's Hotel will attain a standing equal to that of any other establishment of the kind in the eastern part of this State. Mr Cottrell is a whole-souled sociable fellow, and we have not a doubt will obtain a good share of public patronage.

Barnstalism below par—Another "Cat-fight!"

A committee, we understand, was appointed by the Washingtonian Society, about a fortnight ago, to make the necessary arrangements for a supper to be held at the Franklin House in honor of the conversion of that establishment into a Temperance Hotel. The report of this committee was submitted to the Society, at its usual meeting, last Friday night, and its principal features were that the tickets should be put at one dollar, and that Mr. Charles W. Rockwell had kindly consented to preside. To add to the interest and finish of the occasion, it was furthermore understood that Mr. Charles Thurber, the distinguished coon lyric, had volunteered to compose one or more original songs to be sung at the supper. These swimming arrangements were submitted to the meeting, but unfortunately but a handful of persons could be found to concur in them. One member wanted to know whether Mr. Rockwall was a member of the Society. Another thought it was rather poor policy to be running after a man to preside at a Washingtonian Celebration, who never attended their meetings. Others found fault with the price because it was too high, while others still wanted it raised to five dollars. In the midst of the discussion, the Committee resigned and said they would have nothing more to do with the matter. An attempt was then made to get up another committee, but several leading Washingtonians arose in succession and refused to have any thing to do with it. We understand, however, that a few individuals, who have set their heart upon hearing the beautiful compositions of the poet aforesaid, and who are extremely anxious to have Mr. Rockwell preside over something, have determined to push the matter through at any rate. The Washingtonian Society, however, have no connection with it.

For the News.

The Season—Its Associations.

"The robins are singing,
The grass is upspringing,
And April is bringing
Mild sunshine and showers;
The belles are out airing,
Gay dresses they're wearing,
And the fields are preparing
To put forth their flowers."

Who would think, Mr. Editor, that the above was "Machine Poetry?" I find it bearing that designation, in the N. Y. Sunday Mercury, from the pen of the celebrated "Spoons, O. G.,"—a distant relative, one might suppose, of the fellow, "Seth," who grinds out the "poetry" for your Temperance contemporary, the Spectator. Though I have not the honor of a personal acquaintance with "Seth," I must be allowed to remark in passing, that his subjects are apt to be rather monotonous; *spirited*, but hardly sentimental enough. As this, however, may be the fault of the *Machine*, I would recommend such practicable improvements in its construction, as may from time to time suggest themselves to his inventive genius.

The weather, since the commencement of April, has indeed been of a most cheering and spring-like aspect. During the few unusually warm days experienced week before last, (and I have seen many colder ones in mid-summer,) it was surprising to observe how rapidly vegetation progressed; the swelling buds, the green-growing pasture, the bearded trees, all gave ample signs that they felt the invigorating and renewing influences of spring. The indications may be deceptive, but I think we shall experience an early and propitious season. Our farmers, who have already commenced ploughing and planting, will thus be enabled to "shell out" abundantly in the fall, much to their own and the public's gratification. But I did not intend to get so far ahead in my story.

Let me come back to Spring and its associations.

I was about to remark, Mr. Editor, that "Spoons" lines were highly descriptive of the natural and artificial phenomena of the season. In every department of nature or art, the greatest signs of activity prevail. The worm has left its hole—the boy has seized his hoop—the balmy air resounds with unwonted noises, among which are distinguishable the busy song of birds and insects and the varying notes of cheerful toil. As respects the "robins singing," the "grass upspringing," &c., you of the "man-made town" are, of course, comparative ingnoramuses—"innocents" would perhaps be a more civil expression. It will do for you to *talk* of such things—to sentimentalize, in the midst of dust, noise, smoke and four story brick buildings, about the "beauties of nature," the "feathered songsters," and the like; but what do you really know of such matters? So much as a monkey does of good manners.

I have, however, great hopes of you now that the Railroad Company (success to "President Tyler"!) have constructed a bridge at the mouth of the Shetucket, thus enabling you to step right into the woods. It is to be "toll free," is it not? Then improve the opportunity, ye misses and gallants, to seek the cover of the shady groves this summer; get up pic nics, a la Robin Hood—you will find a glowing description of one in James' "Forest Days." Yours will of course require to be a little different. It may be well to acquire some knowledge of Botany, so that if a body takes pin the nature of each and such a wild flower or plant, you may be able to dissect it ingeniously and with as much satisfaction to yourself and your companions, if (excuse the comparison) a skillful anatomist would a dead subject in the presence of his pupils. Botanical theory may be cultivated in the city, but you must come into the country or colleges to practise. What saith "Spoons"?

"And the fields are preparing
To put forth their flowers."

The city, it is true, possesses many charming points, to say nothing of the facilities for attending negro concerts, cattle shows, &c. Spoons has alluded to one of the most enchanting, and I will allude to it too:

"The belles are out airing,
Gay dresses they're wearing."

This is undoubtedly the most interesting portion of the year with the ladies—the commencement of the season of "gay dresses" and promenades. I observe that your Dry Goods shops present an unusually decorated and inviting appearance at this time. The public and the ladies particularly, demand that it should be so. How could "gay dresses" be worn, if there were nobody to furnish them? There is, then, no lack of the article itself; the only difficult question is, that of selection. And this, I am led to believe, is an absorbing topic of interest with the "belles," who wish to be prepared to hold a favorable comparison with Nature, when she shall have put on her gay attire. What care they for the Oregon dispute, or the Texas hubbub? or whether Clay, Van Buren, Tyler, Cass, "Uncle Dick," or the "Old Nick" is President? Not a penny taken! To be sure, they are unanimously in favor of "annexation," but they seldom or never associate *Texas* with the matter.

I had no sooner completed the foregoing paragraph, Mr. Editor, than the current of my thoughts—whether from any sympathetic cause, or not, I will not venture to say—was directed to a bright-colored robin—Spoons, you recollect, describes them as "singing," but they are engaged about this time in other matters as well as "singing,"—which is now building a beautiful nest, in an apple tree, not ten feet from our well-curb. I observed it at work last Sabbath as busily as though it were not a "day of rest." It was evidently unacquainted with the ten commandments, the poor little ignorant! and it would fly off and return again at short intervals, with something to its mouth to add to its little structure, while its companion sat perched a few rods distant

"——swaggling, ogling, billing,
Turning short round, strutting and strolling,"

and watching the progress of events. I have devoutly prayed that the unlucky fate of "Dick Red Cap" and his spouse, so pathetically described by Cowper, may not befal this "interesting pair."

Why will not our fair young ladies and beaus take a lesson from nature? To speak plainly—for I am a blunt man—the spring of the year is emphatically "pairing time. If the "men" will not "propose," recollect, ladies, 'tis "leap year," and the fault's your own, if another year doth not witness important and desirable changes in your condition.

All which is respectfully submitted, Mr. Editor, to the consideration of your numerous and gentle readers. AMATEUR NATURE.

For the News.

A Short Epistle.

DEAR NEWS: I was glad to observe in your last,
The name of "TECUMSEH" raised high on your mast;
With bold "Captain TYLER" and good "Uncle DICK,"
The Kentucky *Gamester* would lose his *last stick!*
Come, Democrats, rally! Old "VETO" sustain!
Show nobly did he our best int'rests maintain!
And gallant old JOHNSON—the honest and true—
Is worthy of all that our votes can o'er do,

I was glad to see you notice your several dry pokes,
At certain tremendously big little folks,
Whose impudent blust'ring and sland'rous attacks—
They're always the boldest behind people's backs—
Have render'd them famous throughout the whole town,
Though otherwise bearing a vicious renown.
You can't be too pointed, too caustic, or plain;
The Crocodile feels from slight blows but slight pain,
While Asses, you know, must be pounded with force,
And then 'tis a chance if they take the right course.

I mean this epistle to be very brief;
So, having said thus much, I'll take heavy leave,
Just adding, by way of a parting remark,
Remember the motto
"LIE LOW AND KEEP DARK."

The Texas Question.

We have been somewhat remiss in keeping our readers advised of the leading features of this important and exciting question—a question engrossing, in fact, the almost exclusive attention of political parties and newspapers in the country, at the present time. We shall commence next week, by publishing a recent letter addressed by the Secretary of War, the Hon. Wm. Wilkins, to his late constituents of the 21st Congressional District of Pennsylvania, upon the subject of Annexation. It is an ably written paper, and sets forth, perhaps as fully and clearly as any thing that has yet appeared, the true merits of the question. Mr. Wilkins takes strong grounds in favor of the treaty of annexation recently signed by Mr. Calhoun and the Texan Minister, and now before the Senate for ratification.

(☞ We commend the following paragraph to the attention of those democrats who think that justice requires that Mr. Van Buren should be the candidate of the party for the third time. It is an extract from Mr. Van Buren's Missouri letter, written shortly after his defeat in 1840:

No one can expect or should desire to be *always in office* under a government and institutions like ours, *and I have enjoyed the privilege long enough to satisfy my utmost ambition.* My political friends will, I hope and believe, do me the justice to regard this declaration, made in the fullness of a grateful heart, as indicating, with absolute sincerity, the feelings by which I am actuated. *They* are made upon a consideration of the subject so full and mature, as to exempt the views and opinions they express, as far as belongs to human determination, from all liability *to change.*

Such were the sentiments and feelings of Mr. Van Buren in 1841. He says, unequivocally, that he has held office enough and wants no more. The people will take him at his word, and select as their candidate a fresh and available man.

STEAMBOAT SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—By an arrangement in our paper to-day, it will be perceived that the Cleopatra, Capt. Dustan, and the Worcester, Capt. Vanderbilt, now form a daily night line to New York. Splendid Boats—accomplished Captains—and one of the finest routes in the country. Success to the Commodore!

(☞ Dr. Bushnell, of Hartford, preached a sermon on Fast Day, in which he is said to have alluded in pretty direct terms to the profligacy of the whig party and their candidate for the Presidency. The discourse is said to have created a good deal of uneasiness among a portion of his hearers. We have a great attachment to political sermons, still if the reverend doctor felt it his duty to administer a rebuke to his own friends, we feel no disposition to blame him

(☞ We are not of the number of those who are disposed to place implicit confidence in omens, or who profess to see in every untoward or calamitous event the finger of a special Providence rebuking men for particular acts; yet, when we see members of a Christian Church puffed up with pride, selfishness, and aristocratic arrogance—bigoted and illiberal—engaged in petty rascalities and swindling operations—and more than all, indulging their worldly taste by building *Nine Pin Alleys*; and furthermore when we see these very men elevated above their fellows, appointed deacons or church committees, and entrusted with the most responsible offices and directorships, we ought not to be surprised should some manifestation of the Almighty's displeasure follow such corrupt and unholy doings. That Church can never hope to prosper, where profound hypocrites and accomplished knaveries are permitted to bear sway.

"**New York Standard**"—This excellent paper comes to us this morning, and we welcome it to our table as the representative of an old friend and associate in democracy. John I. Mumford, Esq. is the editor—a man with whom we stood shoulder to shoulder in the great contests of '28, '32, and '36, and fought the federalists under the flags of Jackson and Van Buren. The Standard has inscribed on its banner the name of Lewis Cass, for President, and says: "the friends of Mr. Van Buren must now be convinced that longer adherence to him in the hope of ever electing him, is useless. They have done all that can be required of honorable men and true democrats, in behalf of one who has commanded their respect; and it is time now that they turn their attention from the man, to the maintenance of the principles of the party." We trust that the Standard will continue to favor us with daily visits, in which event we shall extract frequently from its columns for the benefit of our numerous readers.

TYLER CONVENTION IN ILLINOIS.—The Veto Democrats of Illinois have had a State Convention and appointed delegates to the Baltimore Tyler Convention. The resolutions were spirited, breathing the pure principles of democracy. The prospect now is that every state will be represented at Baltimore.—The friends of President Tyler being sure that they are right, mean to go ahead, despite the taunts and jeers of hucksters, politicians and party hacks. "Justice to John Tyler" will be demanded by the pure democracy in every part of the country.—*N. Y. Aurora.*

(☞ The following are the names of the delegates to the Baltimore Convention, from Illinois. Our friends will see that the work goes heavily on.

Dr. T. M. Hope, of Alton,
Stephen R. Rowan, of Shawneetown,
Dr. M. M'Curdy, of Vandalia,
G. E. Walker, of Ottawa,
Gen. John Frierson, of Quincy,
John V. Eustace, of Dixon,
A. S. Herndon, of Springfield.

(☞ Among the recent appropriations made by Congress, for the improvement of eastern rivers and harbors, we find the following:

Bridgeport,	13,000
Sea wall and Breakwater Black Rock,	9,000
Thames Channel leading to Norwich,	5,000

The citizens of Norwich, and especially the commercial portion, will be pleased at this intelligence, and will readily accord their thanks to our talented Representative Mr. Catlin for his agency in obtaining this appropriation. We doubt whether Mr. Edward Eldredge, the "shipping interest" man of Pomfret, would have done better.

The New Haven people, we perceive, grumble a little because their Harbor has been slighted. Sorry for them.

TRIAL OF THE GORDONS.—The Providence Journal of the 18th inst., says: "The trial of John Gordon and William Gordon, accused of the murder of Amasa Sprague, having occupied the Supreme Court for nine days, was brought to a close last evening. The case was delivered to the Jury at 5 o'clock, after an elaborate charge from the Chief Justice. The Jury, after being out an hour and a half, returned with a verdict of guilty against John Gordon, and not guilty as to William Gordon. The former listened to the verdict with perfect calmness; the latter was much affected. William was discharged, and on parting both were much affected."

Virginia Election.

The election in Virginia for members of the Legislature, and to fill vacancies in the congressional districts lately represented by Messrs. Gilmer and Wise, takes place on the 25th inst.

(☞ At a general meeting of the democratic party of the Georgetown, S. C., congressional district, held last week, that district refused to send a delegate to the Baltimore Van Buren Convention.

(☞ Two men were severely handled by an enraged elephant belonging to a menagerie, on Tuesday week, in Camden, Pa. The men were keepers of the animal, and one had chastised the elephant, in revenge for which the animal attacked them.

A HOAX.—The N. Y. Sun issued an extra last week giving a marvellous account of the passage and arrival of a balloon at some southern city, from across the Atlantic, bearing some four or five passengers, and among the rest the distinguished novelist, Ainsworth. The voyage is described as having been performed in seventy-five hours. The *True Sun* says, nobody was hoaxed by it, save a few poor newsboys who bought largely of the extras, which afterwards proved unsaleable.

CORRECTION.—We were wrong in saying that Mr. *Robert Latham* was the bearer of the *Clay Songs* to "Priest Collins." Mr. Latham was the "third person" whom we spoke of as being present; the *bearer's* name was Mr. *Charles Swan.*

(☞ At the city election held in Hartford last week the whigs succeeded as usual.

(☞ We have received recent files of the Demerara "Royal Gazette." The editor, Jos. Baum, Esq., will please accept our thanks.

(☞ The Mayors of the following cities are *Printers*—Washington, New York, London, Edinburgh, Perth and Glasgow. The craft have reason to be proud of this fact.

(☞ Hawkins, the celebrated Temperance lecturer, has recently been holding forth in Boston.

(☞ The report of the Powder House explosion in this city was heard distinctly at New London—a distance of fourteen miles.

(☞ The papers announce the decease of the Rev. R. O. Dwight, who for the last seven or eight years has been laboring as a Missionary in India, under the direction of the American Board.

NIBLO'S.—The N. York papers say, that the summer amusements at this establishment bid fair to be conducted with unparalled spirit. Niblo opens with a fine company, and with numerous choice pieces and entertainments brought directly from Europe.

TAKING THE VEIL.—Two females took the veil in Pittsburgh, last week. If they were a-mind to be so foolish, who cares? There are enough without them.

(☞ The journeyman printers of New York have have been making a movement for higher wages, and fired a salute of 100 guns last week, in the Park, in honor of their success.

ORIGINAL STAINED

INCONSISTENCY.—Immediately after President Tyler vetoed the two Bank Bills in 1841, the whole democratic party throughout the Union, from General Jackson down to the humblest hard-fisted freeman of the party, and from the Globe down to the humblest democratic paper in the country, sent forth their praise in terms not to be misunderstood, as a pure unsullied democrat of the Jeffersonian school;—acknowledging that in sustaining and carrying out those principles he had saved the country from ruin, and the democratic party from prostration for many years.—Committees of the self-constituted leaders of the party waited upon the President at once, from the principal commercial cities and many of the States, with lists of names that it was expedient and proper should be appointed to the principal offices under government. Upon examining those lists, they were found most generally to be a reinstating of Mr. Van Buren's officers in the places from which they had been ejected, the President could not of course comply with this unreasonable demand,—the cry was immediately raised "you are no democrat"—neither will any democrat hold office under such an administration. O, consistency, thou art a jewel.—*Phil. Mirr.*

GREAT DEMOCRATIC TYLER MASS MEETING—*Celebration of Jefferson's Birthday.*—A meeting of the democratic citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, to celebrate the anniversary of the birthday of the great apostle of democracy, Thomas Jefferson, was held at the large saloon of the Chinese Museum, on Saturday evening, the 13th ult. The number of persons present could not have been less than two or three thousand, and the proceedings throughout were of the most enthusiastic character.

A series of resolutions were read, the substance of which was an unqualified declaration that John Tyler is the only man now before the people who can successfully run for the next presidency. It was as clear and as hearty a Tyler demonstration as we would wish to know of.—*N. Y. Aurora*

From the Hartford Times.

Hon. J. M. Niles.

The infamy of the Federal press, in its course with regard to this gentleman, was never equalled. Their audacious falsehoods are indeed revolting. But their malice does not stop with their foul and unfeeling attacks upon Mr. Niles. They are equally reckless of truth, in speaking of Mr. Welles, who accompanied Mr. Niles at his own request and the request of his friends. Dr Brigham said that so far as Mr. Niles' mind was concerned, he was able to take his seat last winter. But he was then afflicted with a rheumatic affection, and it was not deemed prudent that he should enter upon active duties till Spring. In March, Mr. Welles received a letter stating that Mr. Niles was about to start for Washington; on the first day of April another letter was written stating that he would be in Albany on Wednesday the third of April, and Mr. Welles immediately left to meet him there.—In doing this, he evinced a kind regard for a friend who had passed through a grievous affliction. If he could make his journey pleasant, he was anxious to do so. But he was in no way instrumental in inducing Mr. Niles to leave Utica. How shameless, then, are the malicious falsehoods of the Federal press!

Mr. Niles has at no time been confined as a *lunatic*. But of his own accord, he placed himself under the care of his former family physician, Dr. Bridgham. The Daily Courant, of April 15th, says: "For some time he has been confined in a lunatic's cell in Utica." This is false. During his sickness he has been an inmate of Dr. Bridgham's family, but never confined. His difficulty was an aggravated case of hypochondriacism, brought on by domestic affliction, and nervous debility. At one time, his friends felt alarmed, but happily he became better last fall, and continued to improve till spring. These facts will, we presume, if necessary, be corroborated by his physician.

The brutal attacks upon him at this time, are made *for the purpose of overwhelming him.* His enemies, supposing his nervous system to be still weak, are attempting to wound his feelings, and unfit him for active duties? Appeals are made to officers of the Senate to refuse to administer the oath to him! Was there ever a more vile attempt to injure an individual? Were the Federalists actuated by honorable feelings, would they not treat a man who had been visited by serious affliction with *kindness*, instead of *brutal* conduct? If he was unable to resume his seat, or in any way disqualified, his friends would be among the first to oppose such a step. His physician, as a friend to him, as well as a professional man, certainly would not advise him to attempt any such thing.

We have only to hope that the malicious schemes of the Federalists will not succeed, and that he will billow their attacks to pass by like the idle wind, notwithstanding that he may be more susceptible to them than formerly. He has the kind regard of friends, and of good men of all parties, though he has yet to deal with the wicked schemes of the baser sort, who lust for office, and array themselves at his enemies.

At the annual meeting of the New London County Medical Society, held at Edwards' Hall in the City of New London, on the 11th inst. AVERY DOWNER, M. D., of Preston, was chosen *Chairman*, R. W. MATHEWSON M. D., of Norwich, *Clerk*, and the following gentlemen, FELLOWS to attend the annual Convention of the Connecticut Medical Society, to be holden at New Haven on the 2d Wednesday in May next. Joseph Durfey, M. D., Groton; Worthington Hooker, M. D., Norwich; Abiel Woodward, M. D., Franklin; Elijah Dyer, Jr., M. D., Norwich, and William Hyde, M. D., Stonington.

Voted, That a semi-annual meeting of the Society be holden at Norwich on the 2d Thursday in October next. Attest,

R. W. MATHEWSON, Clerk.

Impeachment of Judge Elliott.—The trial of Judge Elliott in New Orleans, before the Senate of Louisiana, sitting as a Court of impeachment, for illegally issuing certificates of Naturalization, terminated on the 9th instant, in his conviction.

The court found Judge Elliott guilty of the four articles of impeachment preferred against him—the majority being on two of the articles 6 yeas and 4 nays, and on the other two 11 yeas and 3 nays. They then unanimously resolved, that Judge Elliott be forthwith removed from his office, and that it be considered vacant from this, the 6th day of April.

We may add, that they also unanimously resolved that this verdict should not, nor was it meant, to affect the legality or validity of the certificates of naturalization issued by Judge Elliott; and further, that six days time be given for those who dissented from the majority to enter their protest in writing.

Elliott was a federal judge.

Mysterious.—The body of a female was found recently in Buffalo buried in the Sand. The body it was supposed at the time, had been carried there from some dissecting room. It was without a scalp, but, on trial the scalp that was found some days before on the steps of a boarding house in that city was found to fit it. A few days ago, as we learn from the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, a trunk was picked up near where the body was found. On opening it a few articles of female apparel and two pillow cases with blood on them were found in it. These cases are marked Louisa H. Hayden, and numbered 46 and 47. *N. Y. Sun.*

How beautifully consistent!—The great Globe chasing President Tyler personally, while it is forced to acknowledge the wisdom of his leading measures! The editor, forgetful of usual policy, is now actually though indirectly extolling the administration which he has been so long endeavoring to cry down.—*N. Y. Aurora.*

☞Col. Benton has arrived at his farm in Kentucky. We learn from a private epistle, that there can be no doubt of the fact, that he is still suffering from the injuries he received at the time of the explosion of the Princeton gun.—*Ib.*

☞The democrats of the second congressional district in Massachusetts have selected Robert Rantoul, the present collector of Boston, as their delegate to the National Convention at Baltimore. He goes into the convention unpledged, but is known to be thoroughly anti-Van Buren, and a warm advocate of John Tyler.—*Ib.*

☞It is said that Carter who tames *lions* finds it impossible to tame his *wife*.

From the N. Y. Aurora.

SMOKING IN THE STREETS.—This barbarous practice is a terrible nuisance, and increases with every rise of the thermometer. The warmer the weather the fiercer and greater the smoking. Dr Sollitt hits off the matter in a racy style. He says of the practice;—"We have always abhorred it, because it is really ungallant and most annoying, to walk the street, leaving behind you a cloud as thick as the Egyptian darkness through which every fair passenger must, almost blinded, seek her way or forego her promenade. Last evening we walked up Chestnut street, and for about a quarter of an hour we were feelingly compelled to anathematise the practice. Our emotions sought expression in words, and by the time we reached our place of destination we gave vent to the following *machine*-parody on Moore's beautiful lines:

I know by the smoke that so lazily curled
From his lips, 'twas a loafer I happened to meet,
And I said, "if a nuisance there be in this world,
'Tis in smoking segars in a frequented street"
'Twas night, and the ladies were numerous around,
And in many an eye shone the glittering tear,
But the loafer puffed on, and I heard not a sound
Save the short hacking cough of each smoke-stifled dear.

"And here, in this known public place, to be crammed"
With second hand breath in your nose, and your eye
By a fellow who'd probably see you be d——d"
"Ere he d stop, is too bad!" —I exclaimed with a sigh
"Beneath his old waistcoat, whose red lining peeps,"
"From that rip in the corner, no fond heart reclines,"
"For no man, but a beast, in the rascal whose 'lips,'
Go to stifle Earth's Hopes, in the street, with long pipes.

Foreign Items, by the Sheridan.

Queen Christiana, of Spain, reached Girona on the 1st of March last.

The Spanish Government are about declaring war against Morroco, in consequence of the recent murder of a consul.

Conspiracies to an alarming extent have been discovered in Italy, and persons of rank have been arrested on suspicion. The banditti begin again to infest the high roads.

There have been frightful inundations in France, with great loss of life, and the Seine has risen and overflowed its banks. Avalanches have occurred in the Tyrol.

The Bank of France intends, if the Government will permit, to issue notes of the denomination of fifty dollars.

A new opera, called Charado d'Altamura, has been performed with great success at the Italian Opera, Paris. It is the composition of Ricci.

Pleyel, the celebrated piano forte manufacturer, is seriously ill.

Cinti Damoreau's success in this country is announced in Paris with great satisfaction.

Cerito is at Florence, in high favor.

The English army for the present year is estimated at 100,000, exclusive of the forces in India, which are about 30,000 more. The sum asked for by the ministry $30,000,000. The whole number of police and embodied pensioners besides is now 163,000.

An attempt made to get rid of the late evening sessions of Parliament was voted down, by 146 to 16.

The City of Carlisle steamer was totally lost on a shoal on the Lancashire coast.

There were 250 vessels loading at Liverpool on one day for foreign ports in the beginning of March. This was considered extraordinary.

The fortifications at Paris are to be completed as soon as possible.

The Pasha of Egypt is about digging for water in the desert between Cairo and Suez. He has had a boring machine made in England, which will penetrate 1500 feet.

Lover, the Irish painter, poet and musician, is about to give a series of public entertainments.

A parasol called the Sylphide has been invented, which can be opened and shut instantly, without moving either *hand*. A touch of one *finger* does it.

The American rocking chairs introduced into England, which cost here about $1 50, are there sold for $8 25!

The Thames Tunnel has had over two millions of visitors. At a recent meeting of the proprietors, one was verdant enough to ask if there was any prospect of a dividend? A general laugh was the reply. It appears that the Directors pocket the receipts to a considerable extent in salaries. Still, there was an excess the last year of £4000 of receipts over expenditures.

☞The Boston Atlas calls the President—"Acting President Tyler." He has *acted* the clown out of a United States Bank, *acted* Clay flat on his back, and will soon *act* the whole whig party out of their political existence. He is one of the best *acting* Presidents that we ever had, and in fine, one of the best *actors* that *ever played* a part in the world. He *acts*, and it is because he *does act*, that the people love him.

Fire and Loss of Life.—A fire broke out in Dover, N. H., recently, by which a man named James Low was consumed. The fire was caused by a spark from Lows pipe.

CONGRESS.

Tuesday, April 16.

The Senate took up the bill to reduce the rates of postage, for consideration. An amendment proposed by Mr. Woodbury, the effect of which is to make the postage on letters, for every additional quarter of an ounce over the half ounce chargeable with single postage, half as much more as the single postage, instead of double as much more, as provided by the bill, was, after debate, agreed to by a vote of 17 to 13. Very many amendments (unimportant) relative to the franking privilege were brought up and discussed, and while one was pending a disposition the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Cranston presented a protest from the Rhode Island legislature against the interference of the House in the affairs of that State, which was ordered to be printed. It was after discovered that Mr. Cranston's colleague had attached to the protest a printed slip cut from a newspaper, which slip had no proper place with the certified proceedings of the Rhode Island Legislature.

This gave rise to a variety of discussion, in which nearly the whole day was spent. Then a protest from the minority of the Rhode Island Legislature was presented against that of the majority, and the proceedings of the House concluded with a reconsideration of the Army appropriation bill, which was passed through its final stages.

Wednesday, April 17.

The Senate concurred in the amendments of the House to the pension appropriation bill.

The bill from the House appropriating $116,922 79 to the purpose of repairs and improvements in the navy, was passed.

The postage bill was then taken up. An amendment limiting each person entitled to the franking privilege to five stamps (to serve instead of signatures) a day, was adopted.

A proposition to abolish the franking privilege was voted down—33 to 11. The subject, after much agitation, was postponed to yesterday.

The only business transacted in the House was action on the bill making appropriations for the improvements of certain western harbors and rivers.—The House adjourned without taking question on the engrossment of the bill.

Copartnership Notice.

THE subscribers having associated themselves in business under the name and firm of

PRENTICE & AVERY,

Offer for sale at their Store, No. 37, Water-street, formerly occupied by A. C. Hall, a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

which were selected the past week in New York with much care, and will be disposed of cheap for cash or Country produce.

WM. R. PRENTICE.
WM. W. AVERY.

Norwich, April 23. tf22

Flower Seeds,

FROM HOVEY & CO., Boston, with descriptive Catalogues, gratis, for sale by R. W. MATHEWSON.
April 24th. 22

Burning Fluid,

AND Chemical Oil, a new supply, just received by R. W. MATHEWSON.
April 24th. 22

SWEET'S SALVE, from B. C. Baxter, joint proprietor, for sale by R. W. MATHEWSON.
April 24th. 22

Norwich and Worcester Rail Road.—DAILY LINE TO NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 22d, 1844.

CARS will leave Allyn's Point for Steamer and Boston every morning, except Monday, immediately upon the arrival of the Steamer from New York.

Leave Worcester for Norwich and New York every evening, except Sunday, at 6 1-4, upon the arrival of the Train from Boston.

Accommodation Trains,

DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Norwich - - 5 3-4 A M, and 4 1-2 P M.
" Worcester - 10 A M, and 4 P M.

Freight Trains,

DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Norwich 8 1-2 AM,—Worcester 7 1-2 A M.

The Morning Train from Norwich, and the Morning and Evening Trains from Worcester, connect with the Boston and Worcester, and the Western Railroads.

Fares are less when paid for Tickets than when paid in the Cars.

All Baggage at the risk of its owner, unless receipted for by an authorized agent of the corporation.

EMERSON FOOTE, Supt.

Norwich April 22d, 1844. tf22

Mackerel and Swordfish,

CONSTATLY on hand, and for sale by PRATT & HOOKER.
April 24th. 22

MERCHANT'S HOTEL, NORWICH CONN.,

THE subscribers having leased and fitted up the MERCHANT'S HOTEL, in first rate order; and are now ready for the reception of company. This house is located in the centre of business, on an elevation of land which commands a delightful view of the river Thames and of the beautiful scenery on either side, and is a most desirable place of resort either for the pleasure seeker or the man of business. No pains will be spared to make the Merchants' Hotel what a public house should be,—a house of comfort to the weary traveler. The table will always be supplied with the choicest viands and luxuries of the season. Large and airy sleeping apartments and acceptable Beds will be provided, and the charges be such as to compete with the times.

A few boarders can also be accommodated with good board at reasonable prices. If the servants do not perform their duty it is particularly requested that travellers and others would inform the landlord to that effect.

There is attached to the above house, a general Stage Office, where the Stage arrives and departs daily, also a first rate LIVERY STABLE, where good horses, and careful drivers can be had at a moments notice.

☞Passengers carried to and from the Hotel to the Cars and Boats, *free of charge.*

E. & W. COTTRELL.
April 24th, '44. tf22

BLACKSMITHING.

Old Stand Revived!

THE subscribers would notify the public that they have formed a copartnership, under the name and firm of

BREED & DEWEY,

for the prosecution of the Blacksmithing business, at the old stand on the Wharf Bridge, formerly occupied by C. S. Palmer, and more lately by one of the partners of this firm. They are prepared to do promptly every kind of work in their line, especially country work and job work, and they pledge themselves to give perfect satisfaction to all who may patronize them.

☞*PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO OX AND HORSE SHOEING!*

In this department we have engaged the service of Mr. Seth E. Berry, whose long and intimate acquaintance with every branch of the shoeing business, and skill as a veterinary Surgeon, have rendered him famous in all the region round about. Dr. Berry will be happy to wait upon his old customers, and in short upon all who may favor him with a call.

BENJ. F. BREED.
CHARLES DEWEY.

Norwich, April 24th. 22

FRANKLIN TEMPERANCE HOUSE, Franklin Square, Main-street, NORWICH, CONN.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the Travelling public generally, that he has leased the above named establishment and has made many alterations and improvements in furnishing the House with new furniture throughout, so as to place it in every respect in the best condition for company, for whose comfort it is peculiarly well calculated, having large airy rooms, commanding a fine view of the river and the beautiful scenery of the surrounding hills. The Table will be supplied with the best that the market affords. Carriages always in readiness to convey passengers to the House, Boats and Cars, free of expense. Horses and Carriages can be furnished and good Stabling provided by the proprietor. Prices to correspond with the times.

The above House will be under the superintendance of Mr. Woodard.

B. F. PENDLETON, Proprietor.
Norwich, April 23, 1844. tf22

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE!

THE subscribers offer for sale the best assortment of Wooden and Willow Ware, to be found in the city; comprising Cradles, Baskets, Willow Wagons, Mats, Pails, Tubs, Keelers, Can Pails, &c, &c. These goods will be sold cheap.

TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.
Norwich, April 24th, 1844. 3w22

Notice.

THE subscribers having contracted for all the SHAD caught at the Dam, for the season, will be enabled to supply the public with this favorite fish *fresh caught*, and not palm off an article brought from New York as river Shad.

N. B. No other person can buy Shad at Greeneville but the subscribers.

WILLIAMS & BABCOCK
Norwich, April 24 22

Pickles,

IN Vinegar can always be obtained of PRATT & HOOKER.
April 24th. 22

THE BEST YOU EVER SAW!

JUST received another Hogshead of that extra fine *Molasses*, which has been selling at TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.
April 24th. 3w22

$50.00 REWARD!!!

IS offered to the Keeper of any store in this city that has for sale a better *quality of silver Spoons* and Forks, or *one set of either*, that is as *well made* as those I always keep for sale; and "Baron" W—— tells as big a —— when he asserts that his are superior to mine, as he does when he tells strangers that he "don't know whether *I am* in *town* since I was burned out at the late fire."

☞*For his* information in *particular*, I here state that I keep a first class assortment of *Watches, Clocks, Jewelry*, and such other Goods as are usually kept in stores of the kind, at **No. 144, Main st.**, exactly 220 feet from the Sign Post and big Elm Tree—sell goods at fair prices, and do any kind of Watch Repairing without sending it out of town—don't vary a cent from the price first named for any article enquired for, or run down others' goods to make sales of my goods. G. B. PRINDLE.

Norwich, April 24, 1844. tf 22

FRUIT! FRUIT!!

20 BOXES of RAISINS, of the first quality, the cheapest in the city. Also, Oranges, Lemons, &c, &c, TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.
April 24th. 3w22

What a Temptation!

22 Pounds of good serviceable Sugar may be obtained at the subscribers for ☞ ONE DOLLAR ONLY! Our variety of Sugars is very extensive. TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.
April 24th. 3w22

Molasses!

SELLING from 20 to 68 cents a gallon, at TALCOTT & WILLIAMS'.
April 24. 3w22

ANOTHER FRESH ARRIVAL!

GREAT BARGAINS IN

GROCERIES!

THE subscribers have received this morning another large supply of

Groceries and Provisions,

which they offer to their friends and customers, as low as they can be purchased elsewhere in the city.—These Goods were carefully selected in New York during the past week, and are of the very first quality, embracing every variety in the Grocery line. Call and examine. TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.
April 24. 3w22

☞Goods delivered in any part of the city free of expense.

TALCOTT & WILLIAMS' EXPRESS!

THROUGH BY DAY LIGHT!!!

THE subscribers are happy to inform their customers that they have established an Express Line to convey Goods, purchased at their establishment, to any part of the city. This is a decided advantage to those who trade with us, as it supersedes the necessity of hand conveyance. Our arrangements are thus complete for serving our customers in a prompt and satisfactory manner. TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.
April 24th. 3w22

Hams and Pork,

PUT up by the subscribers and warranted better than can be obtained at any other store in Norwich. PRATT & HOOKER.
April 24th. 22

Tea, Sugar, Coffee &c.

OF the best quality, for sale low by PRATT & HOOKER.
April 24th. 22

First sort Potash

FOR sale by PRATT & HOOKER
April 24 4w 21

Paper Hangings.

A FRESH assortment of Paper Hangings, at THOS. ROBINSON'S.
April 24 22

Summer Arrangements,

OF FARE AND FREIGHT.—TO AND FROM NEW YORK.

DAILY NIGHT LINE.

THE splendid steamer CLEOPATRA Capt. I. K. DUTTAN, will leave Norwich Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and New York Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

The splendid steamer WORCESTER, Capt. J. H. VANDERBILT, will leave Norwich Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and New York, Mondays Wednesdays, and Fridays.

N. B. All persons are forbid Trusting any one on account of the above Boats or owners.

E. A. BILL.
Agent for the above Boats.
Norwich, April 20th, 1844. 22

R. W. Mathewson, M. D.,

HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Brushes, Wines and Liquors for Medical uses; Saratoga Waters, Imported Leeches, Surgical Instruments, Trusses and Supporters, Teas, Spices, Confectionary, Seeds, Plants, Trees, Agricultural Implements, Stationery, Birds, Bird Seed, &c., upon the best terms.

Store open continually.
Norwich, April 25, 1843. 3w22

Coffee!

IT may be surprising, but it is no less true (as any one may ascertain for himself by calling) that 17 POUNDS OF COFFEE may be bought for one dollar, at TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.
April 24th. 3w22

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, EXECUTED

IN THE NEATEST, MOST EXPEDITIOUS AND CHEAPEST MANNER.

At 129 Main-Street, Norwich Conn.,

THE Subscriber has taken pains to add such materials to his Printing Office, as will enable him to execute every description of Printing, in a style *superior to what has ever before been done in this part of the State;* and having availed himself of facilities which he has never before had for turning out work rapidly, and at a very small expense, he has lately revised his prices, and is now prepared to print

BOOKS, BILL-HEADS,
PAMPHLETS, BILLS OF LADING,
CIRCULARS, CLOCK BILLS,
HANDBILLS, BANK CHECKS,
WAY BILLS,

STEAM-BOAT AND STAGE BILLS, BUSINESS AND VISITING CARDS, &c, &c, &c.

At a cheaper rate than ever before. *He is determined he will not be out done* IN DOING GOOD WORK *at a very low price.* WILLIAM TRENCH.
April 24th. 22

FINE EATING!

PRATT & HOOKER,

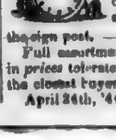
(Franklin Square,)

HAVE on hand a first rate assortment of *PROVISIONS & GROCERIES,* which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.
Norwich, April 24th. 22

"Where did they come from,"

THOSE COTTON HOSE at the "round black sign," are astonishing every one. Look at the cheap goods at A. WATTLES & CO.
April 24th. 3w22

G. B. PRINDLE,



HAS removed his One Price Watch, Jewelry, and Clock Establishment, to the Store (lately occupied by J. Ireson & Son's shoe dealers,) No. 144 Main-street,—opposite the sign post.

Full assortment of choice goods—and no *variation* in *prices* tolerated—a child may purchase as low as the closest buyer.
April 24th, '44 tf22

NEW ARRIVAL!

AT THE NEW

DRY GOODS STORE,

Corner of WATER and SHETUCKET-STREETS,

LINCOLN & WILLIAMS,

HAVE within the past week made large additions to their Stock of Goods, and have now the most magnificent assortment in the place, particularly of dress goods, such as

Bairarines.

Of French, English, and American Manufacture, at all prices from 25 to 62½ cents per yd.

Taizans and Camellons,

A new assortment of colors and Patterns, 25 per cent less than last week's prices.

Camellon Brocades,

That new and desirable article, at a price which needs but to be named to warrant a sale.

Crape Chusans,

The most splendid patterns ever imported, and no more in the country like them.

Muslins and Lawns,

More than 50 pieces comprising many new patterns, and colors.

Barages,

Both light and dark colors some extra rich satin stripe.

Taizan Prints,

Something entirely new, besides many other styles of dress goods names not recollected.

Rich Silks,

A few patterns very choice, direct from Broadway.

Cashmere and Silk Shawls,

Will be sold at old prices without regard to the late rise.

Ribbons, Ribbons,

About 200 pieces this day received, at all prices from 8 to 50 cents, the choicest assortment in the Place; also Flowers, Laces, and every variety of MILLINERY GOODS, at wholesale and retail, lower than they can be had any where else.

Summer Stuffs,

Such as French Cassimeres, Elastic Gambroons, common do. French Drillings; Grass Linens, Brown Linens Denims, Mixtures, Coating Ginghams, and all the variety the market affords.

Linen Hdkfs.

100 Doz. like the first lot for 12½ cents cheap, very finer ones for 37 1-2, worth 50 cents, and still fine qualities at less prices than they can be bought at any other store.

White Goods

300 pieces Jaconett, Sarsnett and Mull Cambrics, Nonsouk Muslins, Lace, Striped, and Swiss Mualins, Corded Cambrics, plaid Muslin's also certain Muslins, and extra fine furniture Dimity, French Quilts, extra quality Blankets, Irish Linen Sheeting, Barnsley do. Linens for Curtains, printed Curtain Cambrics, &c, &c., and we pledge ourselves that they shall all be sold at the very *lowest prices.*

Merchants and Pedlars are hereby notified that we *do sell Goods at wholesale*, and now have a room exclusively for that business.

LINCOLN & WILLIAMS.
Norwich, April. 24th. No. 24 Shetucket-street, on the corner. 22

50 BOXES Dean's Candles; for sale by H. WHITAKER & CO.
Commerce-street.
April 17. 21

100 Qils, Codfish, for sale by H. WHITAKER & CO.
Commerce-st. April 17. 21

No Combination.

500 Bbls Good Brands Genesee, Rochester, and Ohio flour; for sale low by H. WHITAKER & CO.
Commerce-st. April 17. 21

200 CASKS assorted sizes Fall River Nails, for sale by H. WHITAKER & CO.
Commerce-st. April 17th. 21

One Cent Reward, Ran Away

FROM the subscriber on or about the 11th day of March, an indented Mulatto Boy, named Charles Champion; said boy will be 18 years of age in May next. He was dressed when he left my service, in satinett pantaloons, sack coat made of grey cassimere; and a cloth cap.

All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said boy on penalty of the law. ALDEN PALMER.
Stonington, April 16 '44. 21

Wood and Willow ware,

Wholesale and Retail!

A LARGE lot just received from the manufacturer, of all kinds and descriptions, consisting in part of Tubs of all sizes, Pails and Churns, Brass Bowls, Bowls, Trays, Wash-Boards, Clothes-Pins, Mortars, and other articles too many to enumerate, all of which will be sold at prices *unusually low.* Also, a good supply of Willow and other Baskets. A fresh supply of Teas, with GROCERIES of all kinds, may constantly be found at the store of

FAIRFIELD & ARMSTRONG.

P. S. Goods delivered free of expense to any part of the city.
April 3d. tf21

NOTICE.

ALL persons are forbid harboring or trusting my wife, Mary E. Snell, on my account after this date, as I choose to provide for my family according to my own judgment and sense of propriety.

ENNIS E. SNELL.
Norwich, April 16, 1844. 3w21

SHERMAN'S Medicated, Cough, Camphor and Worm, Lozenges; for sale by SAMUEL TYLER.
Norwich, April 17. 3w21

The best Linen Hdkfs.

For 12½ cents may be found at

No. 28 SHETUCKET-STREET.

AND among other bargains, Scotch ginghams for 10 per yd; Ladies' White Hose, for 5 cents per pair, and a good article for 10 cents. You can get as many, and as good *Dry Goods* for your money as at any other store by giving a call at

C. C. HILLARD'S.
April 17. 3w21

COTTON CAPS for 5 cents, at the New Store, No. 28 Shetucket-street.

C. C. HILLARD.
April 17. 3w21

Another Lot

OF those large UMBRELLAS, for 50 cents a piece, 28 Shetucket-stree. C. C. HILLARD.
April 17th. 3w21

French Cloths,

STRIPED, and Plaid, Cassimers, and the most splendid assortment of Vestings, to be found in Norwich; just opened at 28 Shetucket-street.

C. C. HILLARD.
April, 17th. 3w21

Buy Your Kid Gloves

at C. C. HILLARD'S!

HE intends to keep the *best*, and *none* but the best; the price 62½ cents per pair, and no variation. Those who want *poor* gloves cannot find them at *No. 28 Shetucket-street.*
April 17th. 3w21

GRINDSTONES.

FIVE Tons superior Nova-Scotia blue grit Grindstones on consignment, for sale by

OSGOOD & WEBB,
West corner Commerce and Water sts.
April 10 6w 20

Notice.

THE Subscriber having set up in this place one of *Cleveland's celebrated Machines with MARBLE BLOCKS for*

Pressing Bonnets,

and engaged a *Man* of superior Workmanship, we are prepared to alter, bleach and Press Straw; Florence Fancy Bonnets; and Leghorn Hats in a Style superior to any other Establishment in this State at very short Notice.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

Price for Bleaching & Pressing 25 cts.
No 17 Shetucket St. Norwich.

HITCHCOCK & PAYSON.
April 4th 1d.

Leeches,

SWEDISH LEECHES, for sale by JOHN L. DEVOTION.
No. 119 Main-st. one door East of Quinebaug Bank.
April 9th. 6w20

Concentrated COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

WARRANTED equal to any other preparation of Sarsaparilla, for sale at 33 cents per bottle, by JOHN L. DEVOTION,
No. 119 Main street,
one door East of the Quinebaug Bank.
April 17 3 mos 21

Potash.

A GENUINE article of first sort Potash just received and for sale cheap by GARDNER & SUTTS.
April 17 21

Hams.

A FINE lot of Pork and Beef Hams just received and for sale cheap by GARDNER & SUTTS.
April 17 21

Sunshades,

LADIES may find a splendid assortment at HILLARD'S
28 Shetucket-st. April 17. 3w21

Give A Look

AT the lot of Gentlemen's rich Scarfs, just opened at C. C. HILLARD'S.
April 17th. 3w21

MR. and MRS. HUNTINGTON'S SEMINARY

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

(Foot of Washington-street.)

Norwich City. 21

FOR STONINGTON.

THE Steamer ANGELINA Capt. Lowell, will run regular to Stonington; touching at the intermediate Landings. Leaving Norwich at 6 o'clock A. M. returning the same afternoon in time to take the cars for Worcester. For further information Enquire of

E. A. BILL.
Norwich, April 16 '44 21

TEA, COFFEE, & SUGAR.

FIRST rate Young Hyson Tea, at 50c per lb.
Good *Hyson* Skin " 30c
Extra fine *Hyson*
Java, Laguira, Cuba and St. Domingo Coffee
Wooley's & Lovering's Loaf, crush'd & powdered Sugar, white and brown *Havana*,
St. Croix and New Orleans Sugars,

for sale low at the cheap Grocery store, west corner Commerce and Water sts. by

OSGOOD & WEBB.
April 10 20

FRUIT.

10 BOXES Raisins, 10 half do, 10 qr do. Preserved Ginger, Tomato and Walnut Catsup, Oranges, Lemons, &c., can be found cheap at OSGOOD & WEBB'S,
April 10 West corner Commerce st.

Garden and Flower Seeds.

A LARGE assortment for sale by R. W. MATHEWSON.
April 10 20

FURNITURE,

THOSE in want of Furniture of good Style, and at very *low prices*, are invited to call at the Auction and Commission Rooms, Union-street.

WM. D. RIPLEY.
Norwich, April 10th. 20

BRUSHES, Tooth, Flesh, Cloth, Hat, Whitewash, Paint and Shoe Brushes, for sale by SAMUEL TYLER.
April 10th. 20

JAMES McCLELAND, Dealer in

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.—FLOUR by the BARREL!

A NEW Stock of goods now landing from the Columbia, and Aurora; fresh of TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEE; MOLASSES &c &c.

Persons remitting money to Europe, can be accommodated with Drafts Payable in any town on the Continent.

Norwich, April 10th, 1844. 6m

Mrs. DOLBEARE,

HAS just opened a New and Fashionable assortment of

Millinery,

consisting of Fancy Mourning; and Straw HATS; Cap Ribbons, Laces and Flowers; &c.

86 Shetucket-street; 3 doors north of Norwich Bank
Norwich, April 10th. 3w20

Window Glass,

300 Boxes Window Glass, assorted Sizes, for sale unusually low by JOHN L. DEVOTION.
No. 119 Main-st. one door East of Quinebaug Bank
April 10th. 3w20

Ornamental Shrubbery!

FLOWERING Plants, Hardy Bulbs, Climbers, &c. for sale cheap by R. W. MATHEWSON.
April 10 20

ORIGINAL STAINED

LUMBER.

THE subscriber has on hand a large quantity of the above article of all kinds and qualities, which he will sell low JOHN G. HUNTINGTON.
August, 9th, 1843—5m37 [Central Wharf

FOR NEW LONDON DAILY

THE NEW STEAMER ANGELINA,

CAPT. LOVELL.

COMMENCED her regular Trips on Wednesday, March 27th.
Leaving Norwich at 8 o'clock A. M.
" New London, at about half-past 3 P.M.
For further information, enquire of E. A. BILL.
Norwich, April 3d. '44 19

DENTISTRY.

Drs. S. B. & C. Parkhurst,

HAVE opened an Office, No. 89, Main street, 3 doors west of the Franklin House, where they will wait on all who will favor them with their patronage. Teeth set from one to a full set. Every necessary operation performed on the teeth, and warranted. Their long experience enable them to treat judiciously all diseases connected with the teeth.
Nov. 30. 1yr1

WM. H. ALLEN.
DENTIST,

OFFICE, NO. 84 SHETUCKET STREET, (UP STAIRS)

WHERE he will perform all operations necessary for the preservation of the teeth and gums in the best possible manner. Teeth inserted from 1 to a complete set. Teeth cleaned, filled, extracted, and all irregularities, whether they proceed from disease or want of proper care, remedied.
March 25 M17

REMITTANCES TO AND PASSAGE FROM ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

WE beg to inform our friends in Norwich, Colchester and its vicinity, that we have appointed Mr. JAMES McCLELLAND, of that city, as our agent.

Persons sending for their relatives, or remitting money to the old country, will find it their interest and their friends comfort to give him a call.

ROCHE BROTHERS & CO.,
25 Fulton street, New York.
Jan. 24th, 1844. 6m

Chemicals &c.,

SULPHATE Quinine, Iodide of Iron, Hydriodate of Potash, Nitrate Silver, Strychnine, Chloride Zinc, Elatrium, Cyanuret of Potassium, Blue Pill, Citrate of Iron, Iodine, Protoiodide of Mercury, Sulph. Morphine, Piperine, Dovers Powders, Deutiodide of Mercury, Pulv. Antimonialis, Tart Antimony, Extract Aconite, Catalic Potash, Extract Beladonna, Oil Black Pepper, Chloride Soda, Croton Oil, Phosphate Iron, Oil Valerian, Phosphorus, Harwergah Salts, Kreosote, Henry's Magnesia, Flower's Benzoin, Eau Binet's Sulph Potash, Phosphate Soda, Prussic Acid, &c., for sale by JOHN L. DEVOTION.
No. 119 Main-st. one door East of Quinebaug Bank.
April 3d. 3m19

Perfumery, Cosmetics, &c.

MILK of Roses, Cologne Water, Bay Rum, Rowland's Genuine Maccassar Oil, Balm Columbia, Buffalo Oil, Lip Salve, Lavender Water, Pearl Powder, Best India Hair Dye, Bears Oil, Freckle Wash, Depilatory Powder, Bears Grease, Tooth Powder, Shaving Cream, Tooth Paste, Windsor Soap, James' Hair Tonic, Hair Powder, Cologne Stands, Powder Puffs, Nursery and Rose Toilett Powder, Cold Cream, Cream of Lillies, Water of Beauty, Gouraud's Powder Sulphur, Tooth Wash, Spanish Lilly White, Court Plaster, Tooth and Hair Brushes, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c., for sale by JOHN L. DEVOTION.
No. 119 Main-st. one door East of Quinebaug Bank.
April 3d, '44. 3m19

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN pursuance of the provisions of a Treaty between the United States and the Chickasaw Indians, made and concluded at Pontotoc Creek, on the twentieth day of October, 1832, and of the supplementary and explanatory articles thereto, made and concluded on the twenty second day of the same month; and also, of the Treaty between the United States and the Chickasaw Indians made and concluded at the city of Washington, on the twenty-fourth day of May, 1834, I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known that a public sale for the disposal of such of the lands ceded to the United States by the said Indians, as are hereinafter described, shall be held at the Land Office at PONTOTOC, in Mississippi, on the second Monday in May next.

East of the Chickasaw meridian.

Township fourteen and fractional township fifteen, of range one, east.

Section thirty-four, in township one, of range two, east.

Section six, in township six, of range two, east.

Fractional township sixteen, of range two, east, except the north fractions of sections one, two, three and four, and fractional sections five and six.

Fractional township seventeen, of range two, east.

Fractional townships fifteen and seventeen, of range three, east.

Section eighteen, in township seven, of range four, east.

East half of section twenty-two, in township ten, of range four, east.

Section five, in township eight, of range five, east.

Section thirty-three, in township eleven, of range six, east.

Sections twenty-three and twenty-six, in township four, of range seven, east.

Section thirty-six, in township seven, of range seven, east.

Section twenty-three, in township ten, of range seven, east.

Sections five, six and seven, in township eleven, of range seven, east.

South half of section nine, in township thirteen, of range seven, east.

Section twenty-five, in township fifteen, of range seven, east.

East half of section nineteen, and sections twenty, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty-five and thirty-six, in township eleven, of range eight, east.

Sections three and twenty-four, in township three, of range ten, east.

West of the Chickasaw meridian.

West half of section five, in township three, of range one, west.

West half of section thirty-two, in township two of range three, west.

Section thirty-two, in township three, of range four, west.

North half of section one, north fraction of section twenty-five and section thirty-four, in township six, of range four, west.

Section fourteen, in township eight, of range four, west.

Section twenty-five and thirty-six in township four, of range five, west.

Section nine, in township seven, of range five, west.

North half of section eighteen and section twenty-nine, in township eight, of range five, west.

Sections twenty-three and twenty-four, in township nine, of range five, west.

Section eleven, in township nine, of range six west.

Sections one, two and three, south half of section seven, west half of section eight, and sections nine, ten, seven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four and thirty-five, in township ten, of range six, west.

Sections four and fifteen, and fractional sections nineteen and twenty-nine, in township eleven of range six, west.

Sections thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-one twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-three and thirty-four, in township ten of range seven, west.

Section two, north half, (lots A, B, C, F, G,) of section four, and fractional sections five and fourteen, in township eleven, of range seven, west.

Section two, and fractional sections six, seven and thirty-six, in township ten, of range eight, west.

Sections fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, twenty, twenty-three, twenty-six, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-five and thirty-six, in township seven, of range nine, west.

Sections thirty thirty-one, in township seven, of range nine, west.

Section twelve, in township eight, of range nine, west.

Fractional section thirty-five, in township nine, of range nine, west.

Sections twenty-six, twenty-seven and thirty-five, in township four, of range ten, west.

Sections six, ten eleven, twelve, thirteen and fourteen, in township eight, of range ten, west.

Sections four, five, six, seven, eight, seventeen, twenty-three, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, thirty, thirty-three and thirty-four, in township four, of range eleven, west.

South west quarter of fractional section nine, in township four, of range twelve, west.

Sections one, two, nine, ten, eleven, fifteen, sixteen, and fractional section twenty-two, in township seven, of range twelve, west.

West of the Meridian of Huntsville, in Alabama.

Fractional section eight, in township three, of range thirteen, west.

Fractional section one, in township four, of range thirteen, west, except lot A.

Section twenty-fifth, in township five, of range fifteen, west.

East of the Choctaw Meridian.

Township twenty-five, of range five, east—except west half section three.

North east quarter section four, east half section ten, south west quarter section eleven, south half section twelve, west half and south east quarter section thirteen, and north half and south east quarter section fourteen.

Township twenty-four, of range six, east—except east half and north west quarter section three, and north east quarter section four.

Township twenty-five, of range six east—except west half section two.

North east quarter section three, north east quarter section eight, east half and south west quarter section ten, west half section eleven, west half section fourteen east half section seventeen, south east quarter and north west quarter section nineteen, south half and north east quarter section twenty, north west quarter section twenty-and, north west quarter and south east quarter section twenty-three, south half section twenty-four, north half section twenty-five, northeast quarter section twenty-six, north half and south east quarter section twenty-nine, section thirty north east quarter section thirty-two, section thirty-three, east half and south west quarter section thirty-four.

Township twenty-three and twenty-four, of range seven, east.

Township twenty-five, of range seven, east—except west half section one, north half section two, north half section three, south half section four, north half section eight, north half section nine, south east quarter section eighteen, south half and north east quarter section nineteen, north west quarter section thirty.

Fractional townships twenty-three and twenty-four, of range eight, east.

Fractional townships twenty-two and twenty-three of range nine, east.

Fractional township twenty-one of range ten, east—except south half and north east quarter section one, section two, north east quarter section one, section two, north east quarter section eleven, north east quarter section twelve.

Fractional township twenty-two, of range ten, east.

Fractional township twenty, of range eleven, east.

Fractional township twenty-one, of range eleven, east—except section twenty-six.

Fractional township twenty, of range twelve, east—except north half section four, section five, east half section six.

Fractional township twenty-one, of range thirteen, east—except south west quarter section thirty-one, north half section thirty-two.

RESERVED SIXTEEN SECTIONS.

East of the Chickasaw Meridian.

East half of section sixteen, in township three, and section sixteen, in townships four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, and thirteen, of range one, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, and thirteen, of range two, east.

Section sixteen, in townships one, two, three, four, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range three, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range four, east.

Section sixteen, in townships one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, fourteen and fifteen, of range five, east.

Section sixteen, in township two, east half of section sixteen, in township three, and section sixteen, in townships four, five, eight, nine, and eleven, of range six, east.

South half section sixteen, in township three, and section sixteen, in townships four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten and eleven of range seven, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four five six, seven, eight, nine, ten and eleven, of range eight east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine and ten, of range nine, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, five, six, and seven, of range ten, east.

West of Chickasaw Meridian.

Section sixteen, in townships four, six, seven, eight nine, ten eleven, twelve, and thirteen, of range one west.

Section sixteen, in townships six, seven, eight, nine ten and eleven, of range two, west.

Section sixteen, in townships seven, eight, nine, ten and eleven, of range three, west.

Section sixteen, in township two; north half section sixteen, in twoship six, and section sixteen in townships eight and nine, of range four, west.

East half section sixteen, in township two; section sixteen, in townships five and seven, and east half section sixteen, in township nine, of range five, west.

Section sixteen, in townships three, four, five, and nine, of range six, west.

Section sixteen, in townships four and eight, of range seven, west.

East half section sixteen, in township two, and north half section sixteen, in township eight, of range eight, west.

Section sixteen, in townships one and five, of range nine, west.

West of Huntsville, in Alabama.

Section sixteen, in townships four, five, six, and seven, of range thirteen, west.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, five, six, seven, eight, and nine, of range fourteen, west.

Section sixteen, in townships three, five, six, seven eight, nine and ten, of range fifteen, west.

The lands selected as reservations, under the provisions of the said treaties, are to be excluded from the sale, which is to continue open for two weeks, and no longer.

The lands will be offered in quartered sections, and fractional quarter sections, where such exist.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this twentieth day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President:
THOS. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Office.
Feb. 7th, 1844. 1m8

H. S. COOK

RETURNS thanks to the many people who have favored him with their custom in times past, and respectfully informs them that he has removed to the

NEW STORE—No. 13 Shetucket-st.,

where he is prepared to Cut and Make GENTLEMEN'S and BOYS' GARMENTS in the best and most

FASHIONABLE MANNER.

Cutting done at short notice.

Remember the Number is—13 Shetucket st.
Norwich, April 17. 21

MORE NEW GOODS!
TRACY AND SETCHEL,

Are now making large additions to their stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

ALL OF THE NEWESTAND BEST STYLES,

WHICH they will sell as low as can be bought in this city. Please call and examine at No. 84 Main-Street, OPPOSITE THE FRANKLIN HOUSE.

N. B. All kinds of Work made and repaired to order and warranted.
April 18th. 6w21

IRA GORTON,
DRAPER & TAILOR,

OVER MR. DENISON LADD'S CONFECTIONARY STORE OPPOSITE THE NORWICH BANK,

WOULD GIVE

NOTICE,

THAT having so far recovered his health as to attend to his business again, he is ready to wait on old and new customers, whose patronage he again solicits. Having received the latest fashions from New York, and having none but the best workmen (New York workmen not excepted,) he will warrant all work done at his shop to be of the best kind and done at short notice. He would inform the tailors out of town that they can have the fashions by sending to the subscriber after them.

N. B. People out of town coming to Norwich to get Cutting done will please call upon the subscriber as he does all of his cutting himself, and will warrant all garments cut to suit his customers.

IRA GORTON.
Norwich, March 27th, '44. tf18

NOTICE.

TRI-WEEKLY LINE TO NEW YORK.

THE Steamer Cleopatra Capt. L. K. Deaton, will leave Norwich on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 o'clock P. M. or on the arrival of the Cars from Boston. She will leave New York on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 4 o'clock P. M.

THE FARE, by the Boat, from Norwich, or Allen's Point $2,00. The Boat will on her passage from New York, after landing Rail Road passengers at the point, proceed to Norwich whenever the state of the River permits, and remain there until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. No extra charge to passengers or freights by the Boat between Allen's point or at Norwich.

N. B. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of said Boat—or owners.

E. A. BILL.
Agent for the above Boat.
Norwich, Nov. 15th, 1843. 26

For sale, or exchange for property in the city of Norwich,

AN excellent Dairy Farm, containing 204 acres of land, one dwelling house, two large barns, and other necessary out-buildings in good repair. Said farm is situated in the town of Norwich, on the Scotland road, 5 1-2 miles from the landing. If said farm is not disposed of soon, it will be let for the year ensuing.

For terms, &c. apply to EDWIN GAVITT.
Norwich, Feb. 7.

New, Fashionable HAT & CAP STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 137 Main street, at the old stand of A. Wickham, and invites their attention to a superb assortment of

Hats & Caps,

Manufactured from the choicest materials, and in the most approved style, which he offers at as low if not lower prices than can be obtained at any other establishment in this city. He is not confined to a one priced Hat, but has a full assortment, and feels confident in his ability to suit the tastes and pockets of all
137 Main st. 20 W. L. NICHOLS.

Norwich & Worcester Railroad.

ARRANGEMENT FOR APRIL.

STEAM BOAT TRAIN leaves Allyn's Point every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Morning, upon the arrival of the Boat from New York.

Leaves Worcester same days at 6½ P. M. or immediately upon the arrival of the train from Boston.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave daily (Sundays excepted,)
Norwich, 5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
Worcester, 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAIN:

Leave Norwich, 6½ A. M.
Worcester, 7½ A. M.

FARES are less when paid at the Ticket Offices, than when paid in the Cars.

EMERSON FOOTE, Supt.
Norwich, April 1st, 1844 19

ANTHONY GORTON.
MERCHANT TAILOR.

corner of Main and Union-Streets, Norwich Conn.

OVER THE STORE, OF S. DENNIS & Co.

HAVING long received a liberal share of patronage, is determined to merit a continuance of favors, and all who are desirous of procuring the most

Thorough made Garment,
AND
Good Fit,

in the *most fashionable style*, at prices SO LOW that no reasonable man would object to, should call at

A. GORTON'S,

where he will be happy to receive orders to fill out of Business—promising to render perfect satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

N. B. Particular care will be taken in cutting garments that are made out of his establishment.

Be sure and call on

ANTHONY GORTON.
Norwich, Feb. 7, 1844. tf11

PATENT MACHINES.

THE cheapest and best Horse Powers ever offered to the public for driving Circular Saws, Cider, Shingle and Sugar Mills, Turning Lathes, Threshing Machines, &c. Also the best Threshing Machines for grain and hay seed, may be had of the subscriber—also the right to vend them in various parts of the country. Horse Powers from $40 to $55. Threshing Machines from $20 to $25. Both Machines easily conveyed in a one horse wagon.

N. B. A few more Agents wanted to sell on commission. A. KINGSLEY.
Norwich, July 19, 1843. 3t

100 Doz. Brooms; for sale by H. WHITAKER & Co.
April 17th. 21

READ ALL YE AFFLICTED!
MORE WONDERFUL EFFECTS OF

SANDS'
SARSAPARILA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17th, 1842.

MESSRS. SANDS—Gents: Although personally unacquainted, I feel myself under many obligations, having recently been cured by the use of your Sarsaparilla of a most distressing malady. For the past five years I have suffered from violent palpitation of the heart, connected with a severe pain in the side, disease of the liver, and general derangement of the digestive organs—my whole nervous system was prostrated, the citadel of life itself attacked, and I despaired of ever being cured. Notwithstanding the best medical treatment, and the use of all the ordinary remedies prescribed in such cases, I found myself fast verging towards eternity. Judge, then, of my surprise and delight, when I read of the remarkable effects produced by your invaluable Sarsaparilla. Hope springing up afresh, I resolved to make one more trial, and immediately procured some of the Sarsaparilla of your agent, S. P. Thompson. The result is as unexpected as it was unlooked for: to my lasting comfort and satisfaction I pronounce these words, "I AM WELL!" Yes, gentlemen, well! and oh that this language might resound in the ear of the afflicted to the uttermost parts of the earth, for the afflicted alone can appreciate the value of such medicine. For the benefit of suffering humanity I communicate these facts, and only desire the fame of your medicine may spread as far as its real merits deserve.—GEO. ROE, 597 South Second st.

Sand's Sarsaparilla.

MANSFIELD, Oct 2d, 1842.

To R. W. Mathewson, Norwich Sir:

For fifteen years last past I have been the subject of complicated disease, Troubled with the dropsy, and my nerves completely unstrung with more or less of erysipelas in connection with other bad humors. In May last my difficulties seemed to enrage and to be more firmly seated, my head and face was so swollen that it appeared to me that the bones in my head had separated one from the other, and completely disfigured my face. I could scarcely breathe through my nose; my eyes were so affected that I could see but little; at the same time attended with an acute and indescribable pain constantly darting from the nose to other parts of the head and throat which was badly swollen and very sore, and a constant burning heat or irritation in the stomach, with my limbs bloated to nearly twice their ordinary size. In this situation, for weeks, I was compelled to lie upon one side with but little or no sleep. My humors assumed a renewed and stubborn hold upon me apparently threatening a speedy dissolution. I tried every expedient possible with but little or no benefit. My physician at length recommended Sands Sarsaparilla; I procured a few bottles of it which I believe to be the means (through the blessing of God) of my restoration to comparative health again. I had not taken but two or three bottles before my disease began to leave. My pain and swelling is gone, my appetite good, sleep and rest quietly—to me it has been a sovereign balm.

EUNICE CRANE.

Having been acquainted with the afflicted widow, Mrs. Eunice Crane of Mansfield for nearly six years, (whose protracted sickness has called forth the sympathies of the community where she resides) I consider it an occasion for joy that her sufferings have been so far alleviated by the use of Sands' Sarsaparilla, which has been so kindly forwarded by yourself.

HENRY BROMILEY, Minister of the Gospel.

We the undersigned do certify that the above are facts.

LUTHER MARTIN.
ELEAZAR BENNETT.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, and for exportation by A. B. SANDS & CO., Druggists, (Granite Buildings) 279 Broadway, corner of Chambers-street, New-York. Sold also by A. B. & D. SANDS, 79 Fulton street and 77 East Broadway, corner of Market street; also sold by Druggists generally in all the principal cities and chief towns of the U. States. Price $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5. Original documents may be seen at our store.

For sale in this city by their agent
Nov. 1—49 R. W. MATHEWSON.

BOWEN & McNAMEE,

10 WILLIAM-STREET COR. OF BEAVER,

NEW YORK

HAVE received, by late arrivals, the most desirable stock of

Silk and Fancy Goods

ever exhibited, to which the attention of merchants, from various sections of the country, is respectfully invited.

It is their determination to present an assortment, unsurpassed in Richness and Variety, comprising the Newest and most Fashionable Styles offered in this market.

Special attention is invited to the following articles viz:—

RICH PRINTED LAWNS, consisting of every variety of style.

EXTRA RICH FRENCH AND SCOTCH PRINTED BALZORINES, entirely new style.

PARIS MUSLIN DE LAINES, very rich printed; also plain coloured, black and blue black do.

SILK SHAWLS, consisting of rich figured Chameleon, black Ottoman, figured Poult de Soie, &c.

RICH DRESS SILKS, combining of extra heavy Brocade, Chameleon, Satin Striped, Plain Fig'd &c.

SHAWLS, Paris Broche, embroidered Cashmere French Plaid, figured Eskyle, Muslin de Laine, &c.

FRENCH KID GLOVES, last manufacture, black white and colored.

FANCY CRAVATS AND SHAWLS, the most desirable, assortment ever offered.

LACES, great variety, consisting of English and German Thread, also Cotton and Gimp Edgings, at very low prices.

ITALIAN LUSTRING AND GROS DE RINES of the best manufacture.

FRENCH PRINTS—Hartman's and Gros Odier's manufacture, various styles, first quality.

ALSO,

MILLINERY GOODS, in great variety, consisting of rich Hat Silks, splendid changeable, chine, and striped Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, trimming Laces, &c.

ALSO,

Black and blue black Bombazines: Pongee and Spitalfield Hdkf; Italian Sewings; Satin and Taffeta Ribbons; Kid, Silk and Filet Gloves; Embroidery; Linen Cambric Hdkfs; Satin Vestings; Silk Velvets; black and blue black French Crapes; Love Hdkfs and Veils, Silk Hosiery; Sincheows; Sochan Pongee; Lace Veils; India Garnett; Levantine Hdkfs; Italian Cravats; Buck and Beaver Gloves; India Neckcloths; Paper Muslins, &c.

February, 7th, 1844. 1y

SPRING CAMPAIGN,
BOSTON CLOTHING STORE,
J. B. PALMER & CO,

HAVE this week commenced receiving their SPRING STOCK OF CLOTHING, direct from their manufacturing establishment, and shall be able to offer their customers and purchasers of

READY MADE CLOTHING

new and fashionable Garments, made up in the most modern and approved styles, consisting of *Dress, Frock, Business*, and SACK COATS, of most every desirable style, fashions and colors worn.

PANTALOONS—Fancy, plaid and striped Doeskin Pantaloons.
do do do Cassimere do
do do do Satinett do
Plain blue, blu-black, mixed and lavender do
Tweed and Moleskin, low priced do

VESTS,

Fancy and plain Silk Velvet, Satin, Silk, Alpine, Cashmere, Woolen Velvet, Tabby Velvet, Valencias, Cloth, Cassimere and Satin Vests.

Furnishing Articles

A general variety of Scarfs, Stocks, Cravats, Bosoms, Collars, Shirts, Hdkfs, Suspenders, Socks, Gloves, &c.

Also, Fashionable HATS!

The subscribers have made arrangements with HENRY BAILEY & CO., and will be constantly supplied with a superior article of Fashionable Hats.

Purchasers are invited to call and satisfy themselves, at

143 MAIN-STREET.

Norwich, April 10th, 1844. 1m20

NEW DRY GOODS STORE!

AND AN ENTIRE STOCK OF
NEW SPRING GOODS.

LINCOLN & WILLIAMS,

are this day opening at the large and commodious New Store

No. 24 SHETUCKET-STREET,

A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF NEW SPRING GOODS

purchased mostly of the importers, and from the New-York Auctions, for cash, at the very lowest prices; and will be sold for cash only, at a very small advance from cost. The assortment comprises almost every article that can be called for in the way of Dry Goods.

Among which are coarse, and superfine **Broadcloths and Cassimeres**, of almost every color. Black, blue, lavender and mixed SATINETS. Tweed and fancy CASSIMERES for spring. New styles Silks—the richest the market affords, one lot very superior wide SATIN STRIPE CAMELION, and a variety of low priced PLAID AND STRIPED SILKS at great bargains. Extra heavy black, Gro de Rhine; also, wide black and blue black Silks.

Satin Vestings.

White Satin, low price Silks. Sarnetts, Linens, and a general assortment of Silk Goods.

Shawls.

Cashmere, Muslin deLaine, Damask, Paris Black Embroidered, and other styles.

All Wool DeLaines.

Some very beautiful, 40 per cent less than N. York prices. Also, cheap DeLAINES of new patterns, at less than last years prices.

Scotchas.

A new article for Ladies' Dresses, cheaper and better than some goods at do ble the price.

Very fine Alpacas.

Suitable for Mourning Dresses.

Bombazines.

Lupin's best and many other qualities at Auction prices.

Linens, Linens.

For bargains in these Goods, we will not be beat—call and see.

Laces and White Goods.

11,543 yards Laces and Edgings comprising an assortment unsurpassed by any. Black Gimpure for veils. CAMBRICS, check striped and Lace MUSLINS, Swiss, Book and Mull do; Victoria, Scotch and Bishop Lawn.

Ribbons and Millinery Goods.

Rich, plaid, stripe and Camelion Bonnet Ribbons, Cap and Taffatie Ribbons, Wire, Laces Foundation, Oil Silk, &c. &c.

Linen Handkerchiefs.

A lot for 12 1-2 cents worth 20cts—all other qualities equally low.

Sopher Worsteds.

All shades, Canvass, Patterns, Needles, Purse Twist, Tassel, Cords, Beads, &c. for Purses.

Marseilles and Imperial Quilts.

Blankets, Linen Sheetings, Pillow Case Linen, 8-4 Damask, Napkins, Table Covers, white bleached and brown Sheetings, and every variety of Furnishing Goods.

ALSO, *Prints, Hosiery, Gloves, Tailors Trimmings, Gingas, Millinets, &c.* &c. together with many other goods too numerous to mention; but which will be shown with pleasure to all who will favor us with a call—and prices named that will we are confident insure a share of public patronage.

The one price system will be adhered too as closely as is consistent with the trade of the place.

Norwich, March 15th, 1844. tf16

CONNECTICUT BONNET STORE.

NEW GOODS! SPRING STOCK!!

APRIL 1st, 1844.

HITCHCOCK & PAYSON,

Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

STRAW GOODS!

RIBBONS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, BAND BOXES, &c. &c.

FOR CASH!

At No. 17 SHETUCKET-STREET.

NORWICH TOWN.

HAVING made extensive arrangements for their Spring Trade, they are prepared to exhibit a *LARGE AND FASHIONABLE STOCK OF BONNETS!* of every description of their own Manufacture of Florence, Rewland, and Fancy Braids, also Neapolitans, Fancy do; Birdseye and Prince Alberts, Rice Rutlands, English do; French Chips, Domestic Straws, &c. &c. Also a Rich Assortment of Fancy Dress Hats & Caps; together with a heavy and well selected Stock of MILLINERY GOODS, and Artificial Flowers; comprising in all the largest and most desirable Stock of Bonnets and Millinery Goods, ever introduced into this Market.

They pledge themselves to offer their GOODS at prices that will bear a comparison with any other establishment in the United States. Their Stock will at all times be worthy of the attention of Purchasers, they respectfully solicit a call.

BONNETS altered Bleached and Pressed in the best manner, at Short Notice. Price for Bleaching and Pressing, 25 cts.

Norwich, April 3d. '44. 19

EMPORIUM OF FASHION!

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and MOST FASHIONABLE

CLOTHING STORE

IN NORWICH—91 Main-Street.

Visited from all Quarters of the Country by the Professional Men of Fashion, Aristocracy, or Gentry, Sportsmen and Mechanics.

THE Wonderful success of this Popular Establishment, is allowed by all who have visited it to be owing to the rich Variety of Fashionable Garments, and the unaccountable *low prices*, which bid defiance to all competition in Trade. No pains is spared in selecting Fashionable and Desirable Goods, and the good taste which garments are cut and made in this Establishment is allowed to be superior in the extreme.

GENTLEMEN, it cannot be any ones fault but your own, if, after visiting us, you do not get pleased with a fashionable tasty garment. For indeed we have employed a score or two of Tailors to study Fashions; and by fashion we live. We stand ready at a moments warning to furnish Material, cut, and make any Garment Gentlemen may see fit to order, in as good style as fashion and taste shall dictate.

The following is a list of the many thousand Garments, which may be had at this great place of resort.

FROCK and Dress COATS, of English, French and German Manufacture, $6 20,00
English, French, and American Doe Skin Pants. 3 6,75
Tweed Cassimere Sack Coats, New Style, 3 6 75
Kentucky Jane Coats, all colors, 1,25 4,00
Plane Whale, and half gaiter pants, of French and English Doe Skin, 3,00 7,00

Summer Clothing of Endless Variety.

Brown Holland, and Grass Cloth, Dress and Sack Coats, $1 3,00
Middlesex Plains. Striped, and plaid Ginghams Coats of all prices.
Summer Pants of Linen Drill, plain White, Plaid and Striped, fm 1,00 to 4,00
Cotton Drill pants, for 75cts to 1,00

Vests we have the largest assortment that can be found, Embracing

Silk Velvets, from 3 to 4,50
Silk Satin Vests, a superior article 2 " 4,00
Silk and Worsted, fm 1,00 2,50
Cotton and Silk, fm 75cts, 2,00
Nice Rich figured Satin Vests, for 3,00. 5,00
Plaid, Corded, and figured Marseilles ,75 2,50
Rich White figured Satin Vests, suitable for Balls or Matrimonial ceremonies, 3 5,00
Rich Spriged Marseilles, and Tyrolese Quiltings, fm 3 4,00
Summer Shirts, Bosoms, Collars Gloves, and Suspenders of all qualities and prices, ,25 1,00
Rich Scarfs, fm ,25cts 1,00

Gentlemen throughout the Country are invited to call at the Cheapest Clothing Store in Norwich,—91 MAIN-STREET. Next door to Charles Clark's Hat Store.

J. T. FAY.
April 17th, 1844. 21

ORIGINAL STAINED

MAY

THE NORWICH NEWS.
WM. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
OFFICE No. 36, SHETUCKET STREET
One door North of the American House.

Advertisements, &c., left at the Post Office, Box 133, or at the Printing Office in Shetucket Street, will receive prompt attention.

TERMS.
For the News, one year (in advance) $1,00
When not paid in advance, 2,00
PRICES FOR ADVERTISING.
For publishing (or 12 lines,) 3 insertions, 1,00
" EXTRA SHEETS PER SQUARE, 20
YEARLY ADVERTISERS, HALF PRICE.

The Norwich News.

VOL. IV.—NO. 23. NORWICH, CONN., THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1844. WHOLE NO. 179.

CHARLES A. CONVERSE,
Dealer in
English, French and German
Hardware, Cutlery, and Guns.
139 Main-Street.
Norwich.

WALTER CLAPP,
BOOKSELLER & BOOKBINDER,
96 Main-street, Norwich,
Opposite M. Lefferts's News Room.
Nov. 9th, 1843. 1yr

JOHN MYERS,
DEALER IN
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
AND MANUFACTURER OF
JEWELRY,
No. 80 Chatham-st.
New York.
All orders punctually attended to, and approved of, will be executed. Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange. The highest price paid for old Gold and Silver.
February 26. 1m4

Earthen and China Ware.
JUST RECEIVED at New York, by Ships Samuel Hicks, and Yorkshire; and now in the Warehouse of the subscriber at
No. 68 State-Street,
150 Crates, and 10 Hhds., containing a complete assortment of
Common and China Ware
of the Country trade; to which the attention of Merchants is respectfully requested.
JOHN S. GRAY, Importer.
Hartford, April 26, 1844. 2m

NOTICE.
THE Subscribers, having purchased of T. F. Allen, Surgeon, his entire Stock, Tools and Fixtures, feel prepared and competent to enter into any contract in our line of business. All kinds of work performing on rooms, Ships, Signs and ornamental
PAINTING,
IMITATIONS OF WOOD
Marbles, Granite and Marble of all descriptions, will executed in the very best workmanlike manner and at short notice.
PAPER-HANGING & GLAZING,
attended to the best manner and with despatch.
Paints and Stains of all colors, mixed and prepared ready for use at our Paint Shop, first door south of Dodge's new brick block, Market square.
N. B. None but first rate workmen employed by us.
NICHOLS & CHAPMAN.
Norwich, March 12, 1844. 1y6

BOWEN & McNAMEE,
No. 97 WATER-STREET, CORNER OF BEAVER,
NEW YORK,
HAVE received, by late arrivals, the most desirable stock of
Millinery, Fancy Goods
which they invite the attention of merchants, from various sections of the country, to respectfully inspect.
A lady in attendance to present the assortment, unsurpassed in Richness and Variety, comprising the Newest and most Fashionable Styles offered in this market.
Among the assortment is included the following articles viz:
RICH PRINTED LAWNS, consisting of every variety of style.
EXTRA RICH FRENCH AND SCOTCH PRINTED BALEORINES, entirely new styles.
PARIS MUSLIN DE LAINES, very rich printed also plain colors of black and blue black de.
SILK SHAWLS, consisting of rich figured Chamelion, Lock Ottoman, figured Poult de Soie, &c.
RICH DRESS SILKS, consisting of extra heavy Brocade, Chameleon, Satin Striped, Plain Fig'd &c.
SHAWLS, Paris Broche, embroidered Cashmere Bonnets Point, figured Mawls, Muslin de Laine, c.
FRENCH KID GLOVES, best manufacture, black white and colored.
FANCY CRAVATS AND SHAWLS, the most desirable assortment ever offered.
LACES, great variety, consisting of English and German Thread, also Cotton and Gimp Edgings, at very low prices.
SICILIAN LUSTRING AND GROS DE RHNES of the best manufacture.
FRENCH PRINTS—Hermon's and Gros Odier's manufacture, various styles, first quality.
ALSO,
MILLINERY GOODS, in great variety, consisting of rich Hat Silks, splendid changeable, chine, and striped Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, trimming Laces, &c.
ALSO,
Black and Blue black Bombazines; Pongee and Sarsnet Hdkf; Italian Sewings; Satin and Taffeta Ribbons; Kid, Silk and Flet Gloves; Embroidery; Linen Cambric Hdkfs; Satin Vestings; Silk Velvets; black and blue black French Crapes; Love Hdkfs and Veils, Silk Hosiery; Sinchows; Suchan Pongee; Lace Veils; India Sarsnett; Levantine Hdkfs; Italian Crvats; Buck and Beaver Gloves; India Nankeens; Paper Muslins, &c.
February, 7th, 1844. 1f

NEW TEMPERANCE STORE,
ON THE CORNER OF MAIN AND FRANKLIN STREET,
(in Eaton's Brick Building) *Franklin Square.*
WHERE the subscriber is now opening, and offers to the public the best assortment of
Groceries and Provisions
that can be found in this city, and as cheap at Retail as can be bought in this place at Wholesale.
TEAS of all kinds and qualities fm 25 to 75 cts per lb. Good Brown Sugar 14 pounds for 100.
do. Green Coffee 16 do. do. do.
Molasses of all qualities, a splendid article of Sugar House, at 25 cts per gall, all other kinds of Goods in proportion. Connecticut Lard, Pork and Hams, superior to any in the market; fresh Butter; New York Cheese; Flour, Corn and Rye Meal; Wood, and Stone Ware; Broom Brooms; Fruit Mats; Crackers, and all other kinds of Goods usually kept in a Grocery Store except Rum.
Farmers, who have Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Potatoes and Grain; that they wish to exchange for Goods, will find it for their interest to call at this establishment first, and especially those who have Cash. This is the place, and now is the time to purchase your Groceries for the season if you wish to get them Cheap.
H. HARRIS.
Norwich, April 8th. 2m

First Sort,
POTASHES and Sal Soda, for sale by
J. L. DEVOTION,
No. 119 Main-street.
One door East of the Quinebaug Bank.
Norwich, Feb. 21. 3m13

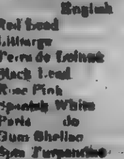
SWEET'S SALVE, from B. C. Dexter, joint proprietor, for sale by R. W. MATHEWSON.
Sept. 24th. 22

BOOK AND JOB
PRINTING,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
EXECUTED
IN THE NEATEST, MOST EXPEDITIOUS AND CHEAPEST MANNER.
At 129 Main-Street,
Norwich Conn.,
THE Subscriber has taken pains to add such materials to his Printing Office, as will enable him to execute every description of Printing, in a style superior to what has ever before been done in this part of the State; and having availed himself of facilities which he has never before had for turning out work rapidly, and at a very small expense, he has lately revised his prices, and is now prepared to print
BOOKS, BILL-HEADS,
PAMPHLETS, BILLS OF LADING,
CIRCULARS, CLOCK BILLS,
HANDBILLS, BANK CHECKS,
WAY BILLS,
STEAM-BOAT AND STAGE BILLS, BUSINESS AND VISITING CARDS,
&c. &c. &c.
He is cheaper than ever before. He is determined he will not be out done in neat good work at a very low price. WILLIAM TRENCH.
April 24th. 22

MR. and MRS. HUNTINGTON'S
SEMINARY
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
(Foot of Washington-street.)
Norwich Town. 21

Paints,
Oils, &c.
White Lead Dry
do do do Ground
do do Ground in Oil
Spanish Brown
Venetian Red American and English
Red lead
Litharge
Patent Lead
Black Lead
Rose Pink
Spanish White
Paris do
Gum Shellac
Spts Turpentine
Resin
Pumice Stone
do Ground
Chrome Yellow
do Green
do Red
Yellow Ochre
French Yellow
Prussian Blue
English and Chinese Vermilion
Verdigris
Rotten Stone
Iron Blue
Linseed Oil
Neatsfoot do
Sperm do
Bright Varnish
Japan do
Copal do
India Red
Umber
Paris Green
Lamp Black
Drop Black; Chalk, red and white; Gold and Brass Leaf; Silver and Copper Bronze, Paint Brushes, Sash Tools, Camel's Hair and Sable Pencils, Glass and Emery Paper; blue, green, black, red and brown Smalts, together with every article in the line. All of which are for sale on favorable terms by
JOHN L. DEVOTION,
No. 119 Main st.,
one door east of the Quinebaug Bank.
Norwich, Feb. 14. 3m6 12

NEW SPRING GOODS.
New opening 50 cases of rich Goods adapted to the spring trade comprising all styles of Staple and Fancy Goods.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION has been paid to the Cloth trade by an Experienced Purchaser, so that Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Satinetts, and Trimmings will be sold much cheaper than ever.
SILKS, Fig'd shaded, watered, Striped and Oriental dress silks; Extra Blk, and Blue Blk. Gros de Odier, Gros de Rhin Mattaoni; Italian Florence, Bonnet Silks, Rich Hat and Cap Ribbons, Laces, Crapes, Bombazines, Alpines, Alpaccas, Eolienne, Challey, Rich de Laines in endless variety; Chusans, Tusans, &c. cheaper than ever
SHAWLS, White, Blk, Green and made colored Cashmere, Broche, Ecossis, Damask de Laines, Highland and Rob-Roys full 20 per cent less than in 1843.
FURNISHING GOODS, Table Linens, Damask Cloths, Napkins, Diapers, Linen Sheetings Pillow Case Linens, Oriental counterpanes, Marseilles Quilts, 5-4 Sheetings, Fine and Heavy 4-4 and 5-4 Brown Goods, Burlaps, Tickings.
CARPETS, Rich new patterns at less than manufacturers prices, Rugs, Mattresses, &c. &c.
For bargains Call at the Old Stand of
ELY & CO.
33 and 35 Shetucket-street.
Norwich, Feb 28th, '44. 6f4

One Cent Reward, Ran Away

FROM the subscriber on or about the 11th day of March, an indented Mulatto Boy, named Charles Champion; said boy will be 15 years of age in May next. He was dressed when he left my service, in sattinett pantaloons, sack coat made of grey cassimere, and a cloth cap.
All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said boy on penalty of the law. ALDEN PALMER.
Stonington, April 15 '44. 2t

Wood and Willow ware,
Wholesale and Retail!
A LARGE lot just received from the manufacturer, of all kinds and descriptions, consisting in part of Tubs of all sizes, Pails and Can Pails, Nest Boxes, Bowls, Trays, Wash-Boards, Clothes-Lines, Mortars, and other articles too many to enumerate, all of which will be sold at prices *unusually low.* Also, a good supply of Willow and other Baskets. A fresh supply of Teas, with GROCERIES of all kinds, may constantly be found at the store of
FAIRFIELD & ARMSTRONG.
P. S. Goods delivered free of expense to any part of the city.
April 3d. 3t

No Combination.
500 Bbls good Brands Genesee, Rochester, and Ohio flour; for sale low by
H. WHITAKER & CO.
Commerce-st. April 17. 2t

200 CASKS assorted sizes Fall River Nails, for sale by H. WHITAKER & CO.
Commerce-st. April 17th. 1t

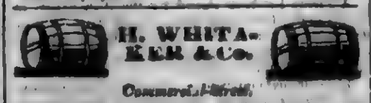
Sunshades,
LADIES may find a splendid assortment, at
HILLARD'S
26 Shetucket-st. April 17. 3w21

Give A Look
AT the lot of Gentlemen's silk Scarfs, just opened at C. C. HILLARD'S.
April 17th. 3w21

NOTICE.
ALL persons are forbid harboring or trusting my wife, Mary E. Snell, on my account after this date, as I choose to provide for my family according to my own judgment and sense of propriety.
ENNIS E. SNELL.
Norwich, April 16, 1844. 3w21

Great Arrival
OF GOCERIES!
WE beg leave to inform our friends and the public that we now have on hand as good an assortment of *Groceries, Provisions, Wood and Willow Ware* as can be found in this city. All of our goods are warranted to be of the very best quality, and will be sold cheaper than the cheapest, or at a very small advance from cost. Our goods consist in part of the following articles,
5 hhds. Molasses,
3 hhds. do
1 tierce Western Honey,
7 boxes Sugar,
5 hhds. do
500 lbs W. and W. Refined Loaf Sugar,
1 hhd. do do pulverized,
1 do do do crushed.
300 lbs. of Spices of different kinds.
10 boxes Colegates No. 1 Soap,
10 do do do. 3 do
2 do do pale do
500 lbs. Pork Hams,
700 do Beef do
2 hhds Pork, best kind,
2 do Beef do do
15 jugs of Coffee of different kinds,
12 doz painted Pails,
10 Nests painted Tubs,
Large assortment of Mats, together with all kinds of Wood Ware. The above named articles can be found at the Store on the corner of Main and Washington streets, at TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.
All those that wish to buy goods cheap will please call and examine the prices. Don't forget to call at the corner store, at TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.
April 17. 3t

MILITARY GOODS!
CHARLES A. CONVERSE,
General Dealer in Hard Ware, Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Fancy and Military Goods, etc.
RESPECTFULLY gives notice to the Officers and Soldiers of the Division, that he has lately received, and will be constantly receiving, during the present month, large and valuable additions to his well selected stock of
Military Trimmings, Laces and Equipments,
suitable and proper for Cavalry, Artillery and Riflemen, U. S. Army, Navy and Revenue, General, Staff and Company Officers Straight Swords and Sabres, plated [illegible] and gilt Sword Chains; white, red, and yellow Sword [illegible], silver plated, gilt and silvered belt Clasps and Plates; red and yellow silk and worsted Sashes; red, blue, white, black, green and mixed colored Fountain and Cock Plumes, made of Vulture and Swan's Feathers; Chapeau Trimmings; Caps for Infantry, Artillery and Riflemen; gilt, silver plated and silvered Buttons, convex, bell and other patterns; plated and gilt Sword Knots and Tassels; plated and gilt Aiguelettes; plated, gilt, white and yellow, thread, wire and tinsel Laces, suitable for Division, Regimental and Company Officers and Soldiers; gilt, and plated Stars plain and embroidered; Plume Sockets, Holster Tips; gilt plated and worsted Fringes; silver and gilt Cord and braid; plated and gilt Epaulettes and Wings; worsted shoulder Knots and Puffs; Priming Wires and Brushes; Knapsacks; white Belt Webbing; Cartridge Boxes; Bits brass on and curb; Rosette; red; white and Yellow Webbing; silver and brass Stirrups; Muskets; Rifles; Pistols; Fencing Foils, &c. &c. &c.
☞ The above named Goods have been all recently selected by C. A. C., who has had a long practical experience in the Military Business, purchased for cash, at cost of importation, and will be sold at lower prices than *Military Goods* have ever before been offered in this or any other State.
Norwich, April 17 3w21


H. WHITAKER & Co.
Commerce-Street.
HAS on hand, and this day landing one of the best stocks of GROCERIES ever offered in the trade in this market, which will be sold at a small advance from cost, for cash or good *credit.* He would respectfully invite his customers and that the trade generally to call and examine them.
25 Hhds, St. Croix, Porto Rico, New Orleans and Muscovado, Molasses, new crop.
25 bbls. do do do
10 boxes, White Havanas Sugar.
50 do Brown do do
10 do Smith's Lump and Loaf do
15 do and bbls Woolsey and Wesley's scrubed and powdered, at the great reduction from former prices.
Hhds, P. R. Trinidad and Matanzas Molasses
100 Bags Java, Laguira, Rio, Porto Rio, Havanna, and St. Domingo Coffee.
50 boxes manufactured Tobacco Russell & Robbins's.
100 do do Mrs. G. B. Miller's smoke and chewing do.
185 Cheese, and half cheese, *fresh imported* Young Hyson, Old Hyson, Hyson skin, Souchong, Pouchong, Imperial, and Gunpowder TEAS, comprising every quality and grade from the choicest and best, to those of a common and cheap article.
400 boxes prime Bunch Raisins.
100 boxes Colgate's and Parmelee's Soap.
25 do and bags Pepper and Spice.
25 boxes Ground Coffee.
4 bbls Nutmegs and Cloves.
April 17. 3t

GARDNER & BUTTS,
DEALERS IN
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
at No. 10 Water st.,
(Next door west of Messrs. Norton, Converse & Co.)
HAVE just received, in addition to their former stock, a *fresh supply of goods,* consisting in part as follows, viz:
Old Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Pouchong and Souchong Teas; real St. Croix, New Orleans, Brown Havana, Sugar House, Crushed, Powdered, and Loaf Sugars; St. Croix, Trinidad, and New Orleans Molasses; Old Government, Java, Laguira, Cuba, Rio, African, St Domingo, Burnt and Ground Coffees, Pork, Lard, Pork Hams, Beef Hams, First sort Potash, Raisins, Figs, Citron, Currants, Garden seeds, Grass seeds Codfish, Sword fish, Dun fish, Mackerel, Brown Soap, Fancy Soap, Sweet Oil, Pepper sauce, Soda, Butter, Boston and Graham Crackers, Pilot Bread, Alicant and Jute Mats, Cedar and pine Tubs of all sizes; Painted Pails, Wash boards, Clothes pins, Can pails, Nests Boxes, Trays, Stone ware, Hoes, Shovels, Brooms, Baskets, Oranges, Lemons, Wooden spoons and ladles, Dippers, Extra fine Salt in bags, &c. &c. in short every article usually kept in Grocery stores, except Ardent Spirits.
N. B. The above goods were bought for Cash at reduced prices and will be sold at very small profits. Persons desirous of buying good groceries, and want to get their money's worth, are invited to call and examine our stock before buying elsewhere.
GARDNER & BUTTS.
Norwich, April 10, 1844. 3w21

Snuff and Tobacco.
MACCABOY *Snuff; American Goats. Snuff.* Mrs. Miller's Smoking and Chewing Tobacco.
For sale by JOHN L. DEVOTION.
No. 119 Main-st., one door East of Quinebaug Bank.
Corner of "burnt district," No. 1.
Norwich, March 6th, 1844. 6w18

The Child's Warning.

[illegible]
There's brightness in her eye;
Who says the sentence is gone forth,
That that fair thing must die!
[illegible] do before the flowering time,
Out yonder, sheds its leaf—
Can this thing be, O human flower!
The blossoming to brave
Nay, nay, 'tis a passing cloud,
Thou didst but droop awhile;
There's life, long years, and love and joy,
Whole ages, in that smile—
In the joy call thou to thy aid
Bring quick that loving child,
Make knells ring in those laughing eyes
With the indign eyes of death!
[illegible] dreamed—not dying; all
The coming hour foretold,
[illegible] without
The warning voice from them.
[illegible] and so beautiful!
His strength is vanishing week;
Through labor and suffering, the Most High
Hath all-vouchsafed to speak—
And speaketh now—Oh, mother, dear!
Murmurs the little child,
And there is trouble in his eyes,
Those lids, little eyes so mild—
[illegible] dear! they say that death
When Death took him for thee,
Shall not find thee—nor set them,
Under the old cedar-tree.
Nor up stairs in the nursery,
Nor anywhere, they say,
Where will thou go to, [illegible]
Oh, do not go away!
[illegible] deep breath—
And then the child's low bed,
Her quivering eyelids close—one hand
Keeps down the beating quick sheath.
And the lips move, though sound is gone,
That inward voice is proper,
And hark! "Thy will, O Lord, be done!"
And tears are trickling down,
Down that pale cheek, as that young head
Around her neck he clings;
And child and mother mingle and
Unutterable things.
[illegible] half unconscious—she deep attack
With sudden solemn truth,
"Let number'd are her days on earth,
Prepared in youth—
That all in life her heart holds dear,
God calls her to resign,
She bows—feels—trembles—and looks up,
And sighs, "Thy will be mine!" C.

Virginia.

THE LITTLE MOTHER'S GIRL, OF KENTUCKY.

[illegible] Matches! matches! [illegible] was glad and glad as birds, and Russell Hartley [illegible] from whence it proceeded; a little, barefooted girl, about ten years old, with the sunniest, sweetest face he had ever seen, was tripping just behind, and as he turned, she held up her matches with, such a winning, pleading, heaven's smile in her blue eyes, that he bought nearly all she had at once.

Her fair hair fell in soft light waves rather than curls, nearly to her waist, and a tube in her little straw hat let in a sunbeam upon it that turned it half to gold.

In spite of the child's coarse and tattered apparel, in spite of her lowly occupation, her manner, her step, her expression, the very tones of her voice unconsciously betrayed a native delicacy and refinement which deeply interested the high-bred youth whom she addressed. Impelled by an irresistible impulse, he lingered by her side as she proceeded. 'What is your name, my child?' he asked.

'Virginia, sir. What is yours?'

'Hartley—Russell,' he replied, smiling at her naive simplicity; 'and where is your home?'

'Oh! I have no home, at least not much of one. I sleep in the barns about here; and again she looked up in his face, with her happy and touching smile.

'And your mother?'

In an instant the soft brow was shadowed, and the uplifted eyes glistened with tears.

'I will tell you all about it, if you will come close to me. I don't like to talk loud about it,' she replied, in low and faltering tones.

Russel Hartley took her little sunburnt hand in his, and bent his head in earnest attention.

'We had been in the ship a great many days, mother and father, and I, and all the other people, and one night we were in the room they called the Ladies' Cabin, and mother had just undressed me, and I was sitting on her knee singing the little hymn she had taught me, and she had her arm about my neck—mother loved me—oh, so dearly!—and she was so sweet and good!—nobody will ever be so good to me again!' and here the little creature tried to suppress a sob, and wiped her eyes with her torn sprout. 'Well, and so I was just singing my pretty hymn—

'I know no fear when danger's near,
I'm safe on sea or land,
For I'm in Heaven, a Father dear,
And he will hold my hand!

All at once there was a dreadful confused sound, a rumbling, crashing, shrieking noise—a terrible pain, and then—I woke up, and there I was on a bed in a strange room, and some people standing by the fire, talking about a steamboat that had burst her boiler the day before, and I found that I had been washed on shore, and that Mr. Smith had found me, and taken me home to his wife, and she had put me into a warm bed, and tried to arouse me, but she couldn't till I woke up myself the next day. And when I cried for my own sweet mother, they looked sad, and said she was drowned, and I should never see her again. And then I wanted to be drowned too, but they said that was wicked, and I was sorry I had said so for I would not be wicked for the world! Mother always loved to have me good; and so I tried to be happy as they told me I must; but I couldn't—not for a great while—I used to pine away night for her dear arms around me! At last, I found a little comfort in doing just as I knew she would like to have me, and in knowing she could see me still, and in talking to her; and I used to sing my little hymn to her up in Heaven, just as I did when I sat on her knee, and I sing it now every night. Mr. Smith and his wife both died and left me all alone again; but I am hardly ever sad now, for I am almost always good, and you know good people must not be unhappy.' and the beautiful loving smile shone again through her lingering tears as she finished her simple story.

Russel was touched to the heart. His own eyes were moist, and bending down he kissed the innocent cheek of the little orphan, and bade her go with him, and he would give her money enough to feed and clothe herself.

But the child drew back gently and somewhat proudly, and said, earnestly, 'Oh! I never take money *as a gift*; mother would not like it.' Then kissing the gentle hand that still held hers, she tripped lightly round a corner, and, a moment after, Hartley heard her sweet silvery, childish treble, far, off in the distance, singing 'matches, matches! Six for a dip! Who'll buy my matches! matches, ho!'

Russell Hartley kept that sweet picture in his soul undimmed through years of travel and change and care. He visited with enthusiasm, the noble galleries of painting and sculpture in England; Venice, and Italy, and many a gem of art was enshrined and hallowed in the mosaic table of memory, but there was none to rival the gem of nature—the matchless little match-girl of Kentucky, with her hair streaming on her scanty red cloak, the glad and innocent smile in her childish eyes, and the lovely sunbeam streaming through the hole in the old straw hat to light us with a message from Heaven the lovely head of the orphan girl. That beautiful ray of light!—made more beautiful by its chosen resting place, giving and receiving grace!—it seemed a symbol of the Father's love for the poor little motherless wanderer. It was only the *hole* in her hat that let in the sunshine—it was her poverty and her lonely lowly state, that made her especially the child of his divine pity and tenderness, and they, like the sunbeam, changed to gold her daily care, and sunned through every cloud that crossed her little heart.

Seven years flew by—on butterfly wings to joy and thoughtfulness, on leaden ones to sorrow and 'hope deferred'—and our little Virginia, now a lovely girl of seventeen, had earned money enough by her bewitching way of offering matches for sale to introduce herself as a pupil into one of the first boarding schools of the country, not to commence, but to finish her education; for, with a passionate love of books, she had found means to cultivate her tastes and talents in many ways.

The lovely and lonely little orphan had struggled with hunger and cold and fatigue, with temptation in its most alluring forms, with ceaseless thousand shapes, yet she had kept the heavenly sunshine of her soul through it all. She had never taken money as a gift, nor as a bribe. She had assisted, from her little store, many a child of misfortune, still humbler than herself, and, with faith, truth and purity—an angel guard around her—by the light of her own innocent smiles, she glided like a star, through the gathering clouds, unharmed, unstained, unshadowed. In the words of our beautiful poet—

'Peace charmed the street beneath her feet'
And honor charmed the air;'

and music—the music of her own sweet heart and silver voice, went always with her through the world.

It was on the evening preceding that on which the annual ball of the school took place. The young ladies were discussing round the school-room fire, the dresses they were to wear. Virginia a little apart, listened to them, and half wished she had a fairy god-mother, like Cinderella's to deck her for the festival. Pearls, diamonds, japonicas! Satins, laces, velvets! She alas! had none of these! She had only the plain, white dress in which she had been crowned Queen of May the spring preceding. It was so very plain, not even a bit of trimming round the throat.'

'And what are you to wear, Miss Linden?' said one of the aristocrats of the school, turning with what she fancied an imperial air, towards the young stranger.

Virginia blushed and said, simply, 'My white muslin.'

'And what ornament?'

Virginia smiled. 'Oh I can find some bright autumn leaves for a wreath.'

Imogen Grey would have given her diamond necklace for such a blush and smile; for her own sallow cheek was never so illumined; but she sneered nevertheless at the white muslin and the garland of leaves, and deigned no further question.

Virginia's delicate and sensitive spirit felt the sneer intensely, and she left the room with a swelling heart and tearful eyes. Once safe, however, in the Asylum of her own little chamber, peace descended again like a dove into her soul, and, after undressing, she knelt, in her night robe, by the side of her bed, and said her prayer, and sung her little childish hymn—

Of old th' Apostle walked the wave,
As seaman walked the land;
A power was near him strong to save,
For Jesus held his hand!

Why should I fear, when danger's near?
I'm safe on sea of land;
For I'm in Heaven, a Father dear,
And he will hold my hand.

Though on a dizzy height, perchance,
With faltering feet I stand,
No dread shall dim my upward glance,
For God will hold my hand.

But oh! if doubt should cloud the day,
And sin beside me stand,
Then firmest, *lest I lose my way,*
My Father! hold my hand!

Doubt, and danger, and sin, were nearer than she thought, but her little hand was held by One who *would not let her fall.* As she rose from her devotions, she saw, for the first time, a box on the table by the bed. It was addressed on the cover simply to Virginia. She opened it, wondering and found a set of exquisite pearl ornaments, for the arms, neck and head. Her little heart beat with girlish delight. She hurried to the glass and wound her hair a chain of snow-gems; less fair and pure than the innocent brow beneath. Next she bared her graceful arm and placed a bracelet there. How exquisitely the delicate ornaments became her childish loveliness! She thought she had never looked so pretty—not even when she used to deck her hair with wild flowers, by the clear pool in the woods. And she could wear them to the ball! But who could have sent them? Again she looked at the box, and this time she saw a note peeping beneath the wool on which the gems had rested. Virginia's fair cheek flushed as she read—

"Let Innocence and Beauty wear the gift of *Love.*
HOWARD GREY."

Had the bracelet been a serpent, with its deadly sting in her arm, Virginia could scarcely have unclasped it with more fearful haste. The chain too was snatched from her head, and both, with the note, replaced in the box; and the fair child threw herself again on her knees and buried her face in her hands. After a silence of some minutes, broken only by faint sobs, she sung once more, in low and tremulous tones, the hymn which seemed to be a talisman for all evil, and then calmly laying her head on the pillow, and murmuring the name which was music to her soul, sank into the soft and deep slumber of innocence and youth.

For nearly a year had the young Virginia Howard Grey, pursued her with his unhallowed passion, aided as he vainly imagined by his costly and tasteful gifts; but there seemed a magic bible round the young Virginia, through which no shadow of evil could penetrate. Besides the native purity and delicacy of her mind, there were two other influences at work in the beautiful web of her destiny, to prevent any course of dark thread from mingling in its woof; one was her spiritual communion with her mother, and the other, her affectionate remembrance of Russel Hartley—the only being in whose eyes she had ever read the sympathy for which her lonely and loving heart yearned always.

It was the evening again. The young ladies had assembled, dressed for the ball, in the drawing-room—all but Virginia.

'Where is the sweet child?' asked an invalid teacher, to whom she had endeared herself by her graceful and affectionate attention.

'She was so long helping me until later dressed, said a little shy-looking girl that she has been behind.'

'I will go and see her myself—said the principal of the school, pleased with this proof of kindness and thoughtfulness on the part of her new pupil.

She softly opened the door of Virginia's room and almost started at the charming picture which met her eye. Robed in white her singularly beautiful hair falling in fair, soft waves about her face, which was lighted up as a result of almost rapturous hope and joy, the young girl stood in an attitude of enchanting grace, raising in both hands to adjust, until the bride behind, a half wreath of glowing and richly tinted autumn leaves.

'Let me arrange it for you, my child,' said the lady approaching, and Virginia bent her fair head modestly to her bidding, and then, hand in hand, they descended to the drawing-room. Many of the company had arrived—the doors leading to the ball-room had been thrown open, and Virginia was almost dazzled by the splendor of the scene into which she was thus suddenly ushered. She blushed beneath the eyes that were riveted upon her as she passed.

'An angel! A grace!' 'A muse!' whispered the gentlemen to each other. There was one among them—a noble chivalric looking man—who did not speak his admiration but his inexplicable something in the heavenly beauty of that face had touched in his soul a chord which had not vibrated for many years before. Virginia knew him at once. The rich chestnut curls of the boy of twenty had now assumed a darker tinge, the eyes were somewhat softer fire, and the youthful and graceful grace had given place to manly dignity of mien; but there was no mistaking the *soul* in the glance of Russel Hartley.

And Virginia was decidedly the belle of the ball. Gay, but gracefully so, for her sportive mood was softened and restrained by a charming timidity that enhanced her loveliness tenfold, she looked, and moved like one inspired. She had met Hartley's admiring gaze; she was almost sure he would ask an introduction, and she felt as if her feet and heart were suddenly gifted with wings. She floated down the dance like a spirit through the air, and then Russell approached and was introduced.

The sunny smile of the little maiden shone in her eyes as she accepted his arm for a promenade. Surely, I have seen that look somewhere before!' she exclaimed, half aloud. 'Matches! matches! six for a dip!' murmured Virginia, looking archly up in his face, and the mystery was at once explained.

Imogen Grey's diamond necklace was twenty fold dross in comparison with the wreath of autumn leaves, which Hartley laid beneath his pillow that night, and all her brother's costly offerings could not have purchased the smile which accompanied the gift.

Reader, if you ever go to Kentucky, come to me for a letter of introduction to Mr. Russel Hartley. She is looked to, respected and beloved by all the country round, and I am sure you will enjoy a graceful and cordial situation, and the luxuries of his elegant home, and the more forcible remembrance that the distinguished and dignified woman to whom you are talking your very best bow, was once a little barefooted match-girl of my story.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Post Boy.

WASHINGTON, April 29.

A Personal Collision Between Members of the House of Representatives.

The House of Representatives was to day disturbed by scenes of a most unprecedented strife between two of its members—White, of Kentucky, (the Speaker) and George Rathbun, of New York. The causes which led to it are left unexplained, but the following are the facts.—

While having obtained the floor on the pending Tariff bill, proceeded to make a speech, laudatory of, and eulogizing Henry Clay from sundry charges against him by his political opponents—such as his alleged bargain with Mr. Adams—double dealing on the Tariff, and others of the same character.

This speech was intended to be a complete defence of the political acts of Mr. Clay, and of course caused great excitement among that numerous portion of the democratic members, (and whigs too,) whose zeal greatly overcrowd their knowledge and discretion. As his hour had nearly expired, a motion was made to suspend the rules, that he might finish, this gave rise to confusion and debate, so that the little remains of time was thus consumed in angry altercation. Immediately on taking his seat, in the heat and excitement of the moment, it is presumed, (nothing is known positively, for the affair was too sudden, and no explanations were afterward made by either gentleman,) that angry and taunting words were addressed to him by Rathbun, (whose seat is immediately in front of that of White,) and which were resented by a petulant blow from White; (it is stated that a single blow was simultaneously exchanged,)

In an instant the House presented a complete scene of uproar and confusion, the belligerent members were promptly dragged apart—other members crowded about—the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole deserted his seat, which was instantly resumed by the Speaker of the House, who in vain endeavored to restore order with his hammer and voice—at this instant the confusion was tenfold confounded by the report of a pistol fired in the lobby—explained below)—the more dignified members continued seated and seconded the Speaker with their advice and demands for order—all was ineffectual for some length of time, when the members took their seats at last, after a threat from the Speaker to arrest and fine them individually. The offending members seemed instantly to be restored to a sense of propriety, and realization of their position. They continued quietly seated in their respective places; (Rathbun immediately in front of White,) and as soon as order was restored, Dromgoole offered a resolution that both parties should be taken in custody by the police of the House.

This brought out an indignant remark from White, who regarded it as an insulting and unprecedented proposition to degrade him, which he would never submit to. Dromgoole explained, and modified his resolution so as to demand an apology from the offending member to the House, stating that this was his only object; and not a desire to degrade or offend either party.

A motion was now made by Gen. Sanders, of North Carolina, that the whole subject be

ORIGINAL STAINED

[illegible] to a committee of five, and that pending their reports no further action should be had. Mr. Barnard, of New-York, spoke against requiring an apology, and submission to the House. White now rose, and asked the movers of the previous resolutions to withdraw them, that he might address the House, which he could not do while they were pending, and pledging himself to renew them if required afterwards.

The resolutions being withdrawn, he proceeded briefly and in very correct taste to express his regret at the great breach of order and decorum which had just taken place; without however making the most distant allusion to the causes of the fray, or the relative guilt of himself or antagonist. As regarded his conduct beyond the walls of the house, he could not promise—his honor might be at stake, and that at all events should be vindicated. On resuming his seat, Mr. Rathbun rose and followed him in an apology dictated by the same good taste—a regret for the occurrence, and a clear perception of the folly of the affair. With regard to the future, he assured the House that it could be under no apprehension on his account—that the past scene was the nearest approach he had ever made to fighting; that with the excitement of the moment all hostile feelings had vanished, and that he entertained no ill feelings toward his late antagonist. All was now over on that score, and he deeply regretted that a peaceable and law abiding man like himself—the representative of a peaceable and law abiding constituency—should have been by any temporary ebullition of passion hurried into forgetfulness of what was due to himself—his opponent—his constituency—his country—and the honor of the House.

Mr. White now rose, evidently wholly reconciled and disposed to meet the advances of Mr. Rathbun, he repeated his regrets and declared that unless forced by future provocation, he would take no hostile measures in view of his antagonist's very handsome conduct. Rathbun now turned around in his seat, and offered his hand, which was cordially accepted and the kiss by White, amid a simultaneous cheer from the whole house. The House seemed to think "the least said, the soonest mended," and passing the resolution directing a special committee of five to inquire into the facts, and report, *if they deemed it expedient or necessary*, laid the subject forever at rest.

The announcement was now made that in the thoughts of the affray, one of the watchmen of the Capitol, John N. Wirt, had been shot down in the lobby, and the following statement of the transaction given. A person named Wm. S. Moore, of Kentucky, who for two years past has been in Washington, engaged in an unfortunate prosecution of his claims against Congress, had endeavored to enter the Hall to see a member, (whose name did not transpire—it seemed to be studiously concealed throughout.) This member had actually endeavored to put him out. When between the double side doors, leading upon the post office of the House, he drew a pistol with the supposed intention of striking the member's life. An accidental blow on the elbow from a passer by, deranged his arm, and the ball was lodged in the upper part of Wirt's thigh, inflicting a painful but not a mortal wound. Wirt was accidentally standing between the lobby and the hall.

Moore was immediately taken into custody, and a resolution was passed placing him in the hands of the Sergeant-at-Arms until an investigation could be had. The House then adjourned. While the question of adjournment was pending, White obtained the floor, to make the following assertion, which he had asked the reporters particularly to give: That he had no personal knowledge of Mr. Moore, though a Kentuckian—that he never had exchanged a word with him, and that he was an unknown man to him. This was necessary, as the penny-a-liners would probably otherwise have coupled the two frauds, and working them up to a tale of horrors.

I was a witness to the whole transaction of the affray between White and Rathbun, and have given an impartial and correct account of its main features, notwithstanding the exaggerated reports which will and their way into the press—there was no more excitement, confusion, or indignation than I have described.

It is difficult to state whether Moore fired the pistol from resentment, or from a settled desire for repute, considering the member to have balked his claims. He was desperate while waiting for tardy justice from Congress, with their families starving behind their eyes, as it is in [illegible] the power of a single member, [illegible] to prevent the action upon a private bill, this particular [illegible] member may thus have brought down on his head the vengeance of a harassed, an injured and [illegible] man. The facts are yet to appear.

W. M. T.

Highly important from Washington.

We are indebted to the politeness of Capt. Dugan, of the fast boat Cleopatra, for a copy of the N. York Morning Post Extra, of Saturday, containing the Treaty with Texas, the President's Message, and the accompanying documents.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

April 22, 1844.

Read the first and second times, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed in confidence for the use of the Senate.

A TREATY OF ANNEXATION,

Concluded between the United States of America and the Republic of Texas, at Washington, the 12th day of April, 1844.

The people of Texas having, at the time of adopting their constitution, expressed, by an almost unanimous vote, their desire to be incorporated into the Union of the United States, and being still desirous of the same with equal unanimity, in order to provide more effectually for their security and prosperity; and the United States, actuated solely by the desire to add to their own security and prosperity, and to meet the wishes of the Government and people of Texas, have determined to accomplish, by treaty, objects so important to their mutual and permanent welfare.

For the purpose, the President of the United States has given full powers to John C. Calhoun, Secretary of State of the United States, and the President of the Republic of Texas has appointed, with like powers, Isaac Van Zandt and J. Pinckney Henderson, citizens of the said Republic, and the said plenipotentiaries, after exchanging their full powers, have agreed on and concluded the following articles:

Art. I. The Republic of Texas, acting in conformity with the wishes of the people and every department of its Government, cedes to the United States all its territories, to be held by them in full property and sovereignty, and to be annexed to the said United States as one of their Territories, subject to the same constitutional provisions with their other Territories. This cession includes all public lots and squares, vacant lands, mines, minerals, salt lakes and springs, public edifices, fortifications, barracks, ports and harbors, navy and navy yards, docks, magazines, arms, armaments, and accoutrements, archives and public documents, public funds, debts, taxes and dues owned at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty.

Art. II. The citizens of Texas shall be incorporated into the Union of the United States, maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty and property, and admitted, as soon as may be consistent with the principles of the Federal Constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, privileges, and immunities, of citizens of the United States.

Art. III. All titles and claims to real estate, which are valid under the laws of Texas, shall be held to be so by the United States; and measures shall be adopted for the speedy adjudication of all unsettled claims in land, and patents shall be granted to those found to be valid.

Art. IV. The public lands hereby ceded shall be subject to the laws regulating the public lands in the other Territories of the United States, so far as they may be applicable; subject, however, to such alterations and changes as Congress may from time to time think proper to make. It is understood between the parties, that, if in consequence of the mode in which lands have been surveyed in Texas, of from previous grants or locations, the sixteenth section cannot be applied for the purpose of education, Congress shall make equal provision by grant of land elsewhere. And it is also further understood, that, hereafter, the books, papers, and documents of the General Land Office of Texas be deposited and kept at such place in Texas as the Congress of the United States shall direct.

Art. V. The United States assume and agree to pay the public debt and liabilities of Texas, however created, for which the faith and credit of her Government may be bound at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty; which debts and liabilities are estimated not to exceed in the whole ten millions of dollars, to be ascertained and paid in the manner hereinafter stated.

The payment of the sum of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars shall be made at the Treasury of the United States within twenty days after the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, as follows: Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to Frederick Dawson, or his assignees, on the delivery to him, or the Secretary of the Treasury, of that amount of ten per cent. Bonds of Texas; one hundred thousand dollars, if so much be required, for the redemption of the exchequer bills which may be in circulation at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty. For the payment of the remainder of the debts and liabilities of Texas, which, together with the amount already specified, shall not exceed ten millions of dollars, the public lands herein ceded, and the net revenue from the same, are hereby pledged.

Art. VI. In order to ascertain the full amount of the debts and liabilities herein assumed, and the legality and validity thereof, four commissioners shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall meet at Washington, Texas, within the period of six months after the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, and may continue in session not exceeding twelve months, unless the Congress of the United States should prolong the time. They shall take an oath for the faithful discharge of their duties, and that they are not directly or indirectly interested in said claims at the time, and will not be during their continuance in office; and the said oath shall be recorded with their proceedings. In case of the death, sickness, or resignation of any of the commissioners, his or their place may be supplied by the appointment as aforesaid, or by the President of the United States during the recess of the Senate. They, or a majority of them, shall be authorized, under such regulations as the Congress of the United States may prescribe, to hear, examine, and decide on all questions touching the legality and validity of said claims, and shall, when a claim is allowed, issue a certificate to the claimant, stating the amount, distinguishing principal from interest. The certificates so issued shall be numbered, and entry made of the number, the name of the person to whom issued, and the amount, in a book to be kept for that purpose. They shall transmit the records of their proceedings, and the book in which the certificates are entered, with the vouchers and documents produced before them, relative to the claims allowed and rejected, to the Treasury Department of the United States, to be deposited therein; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall, as soon as practicable after the receipt of the same, ascertain the aggregate amount of the debts and liabilities allowed; and if the same, when added to the amount to be paid to Frederick Dawson and the sum which may be paid in the redemption of the exchequer bills, shall not exceed the said sum of ten millions of dollars, he shall, on the presentation of a certificate of the commissioners, issue, at the option of the holder, a new certificate for the amount, distinguishing interest from principal, and bearing an interest of three per cent. per annum from the date thereof; which stock, in addition being made payable out of the net proceeds of the public lands hereby ceded, shall also be receivable in payment for the same. In case the amount of the debts and liabilities allowed, with the sums aforesaid to be paid to Frederick Dawson, and which may be paid in the redemption of the exchequer bills, shall exceed the said sum of ten millions of dollars, the said Secretary, before issuing a new certificate, or stock, as the case may be, shall make in each case such proportionable and ratable reduction on the amount as to reduce the aggregate to the said sum of ten millions of dollars, and he shall have power to make all needful rules and regulations necessary to carry into effect the powers hereby vested in him.

Art. VII. Until further provision shall be made, the laws of Texas, as now existing, shall remain in force, and all executive and judicial officers of Texas, except the President, Vice President, and heads of departments, shall retain their offices, with all power and authority appertaining thereto, and the courts of justices shall remain in all respects as now established and organized.

Art. VIII. Immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint a commissioner, who shall proceed to Texas and receive the transfer of the territory thereof, and all the archives and public property, and other things herein conveyed, in the name of the United States. He shall exercise all executive authority in said territory necessary to the proper execution of the laws, until otherwise provided.

Art. IX. The present treaty shall be ratified by the contracting parties, and the ratifications exchanged at the city of Washington, in six months from the date hereof, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof, we, the undersigned, plenipotentiaries of the United States of America and of the Republic of Texas, have signed, by virtue of our powers, the present treaty of annexation, and have hereunto affixed our seals, respectively.

Done at Washington, the twelfth day of April, eighteen hundred and forty-four.

J. C. CALHOUN, [Seal.]
ISAAC VAN ZANDT, [Seal.]
J. PINCKNEY HENDERSON. [Seal.]

MESSAGE

To the Senate of the United States:

I transmit herewith, for your approval and ratification, a treaty, which I have caused to be negotiated between the United States and Texas, whereby the latter, on the conditions therein set forth, has transferred and conveyed all its right of departure and independent sovereignty and jurisdiction to the United States. In taking so important a step, I have been influenced by what appeared to me to be the most controlling considerations of public policy and the general good; and in having accomplished it, should it meet with your approval, the government will have succeeded in re-claiming a territory which formerly constituted a portion of it is confidently believed, of its domain, under the treaty of cession of 1803, by France, to the United States.

The country thus proposed to be annexed has been settled principally by persons from the United States, who emigrated on the invitation of both Spain and Mexico and who carried with them into the wilderness which they have partially re-claimed, the laws, customs, and political and domestic institutions of their native land. They are deeply indoctrinated in all the principles of civil liberty, and will bring along with them, in the act of association, devotion to our Union, and a firm and inflexible resolution to assist in maintaining the public liberty unimpaired—a consideration which, as it appears to me, is to be regarded as of no small moment. The country, itself, thus obtained, is of inestimable value in an agricultural and commercial point of view.

To a soil of inexhaustible fertility, it unites a genial and healthy climate, and is destined, at a day not distant, to make large contributions to the commerce of the world. Its territory is separated from the United States, in part, by an imaginary line, and by the river Sabine for a distance of 310 miles; and its productions are the same with those of many of the contiguous States of the Union. Such is the country, such are its inhabitants, and such its capacities to add to the general wealth of the Union. As to the latter, it may be safely asserted, that in the magnitude of its productions, it will equal in a short time, under the protecting care of this Government, if it does not surpass, the combined production of many States of the Confederacy. A new and powerful impulse will thus be given to the navigating interest of the country, which will be chiefly engrossed by our fellow citizens of the Eastern and Middle States, who have already attained a remarkable degree of prosperity by the partial monopoly they have enjoyed of the carrying trade of the Union, particularly the coastwise trade, which this new acquisition is destined in time, and that not distant, to swell to a magnitude which cannot easily be computed; while the addition made to the boundaries of the home market, thus secured to their mining, manufacturing and mechanical skill and industry, will be of a character the most commanding and important.

Such are some of the many advantages which will accrue to the Eastern and Middle States by the ratification of the treaty—advantages, the extent of which it is impossible to estimate with accuracy or properly to appreciate. Texas being adapted to the culture of cotton, sugar and rice, and devoting most of her energies to the raising of these productions, will open an extensive market to the Western States, in the important articles of beef, pork, horses, mules, &c., as well as in breadstuffs. At the same time, the southern and south western States will find, in the fact of annexation, protection and security to their peace and tranquility, as well against all domestic as foreign efforts to disturb them; thus consecrating anew the Union of the States, and holding out the promise of its perpetual duration.

Thus, at the same time that the sum of public prosperity is greatly swelled, as what all care in the Union must be the effect of an increase of free, civilized character, is made to the aggregate of every portion of the country. Agriculture, which would have a new and increased market opened to its products; commerce, whose sphere would be freighted with the rich productions of an extensive and fertile region; and the mechanical arts, in all their various ramifications, would seem to unite in one universal demand for the ratification of the treaty.

But important as these considerations undoubtedly are, they are to be regarded as but secondary to others.—Texas, for reasons doubtless sufficient in her own mind, set off her dependence on Mexico as far back as 1836, and pronounced her independence by the battle of San Jacinto, in the same year; since which period, Mexico has attempted no serious invasion of her territory; but the contest has assumed features of a mere border war, characterized by acts revolting to humanity. In the year 1836, Texas adopted her Constitution, under which she has existed as a sovereign Power ever since, having been recognized as such by many of the principal Powers of the world; and contemporaneously with its adoption, by a solemn vote of her people, embracing all her population but ninety-three persons, declaring her anxious desire to be admitted into association with the United States, as a portion of their territory. This vote, thus solemnly taken, has never been repeated; and now, by the action of her constituted authorities, sustained as it is by popular sentiment, she reaffirms her desire for annexation. This course has been adopted by her, without the employment of any sinister measures on the part of this Government. No intrigue has been set on foot to accomplish it. Texas herself willed it, and the Executive of the United States, concurring with her, has seen no sufficient reason to avoid the consummation of an act esteemed to be so desirable by both. It cannot be denied, that Texas is greatly depressed in her energies by her long-protracted war with Mexico. Under these circumstances, it is but natural that she should seek for safety and repose under the protection of some stronger Power; and it is equally so that her people should turn to the United States, the land of their birth, in the first instance, in pursuit of such protection. She has often before made known her wishes; but her advances have, to this time, been repelled. The Executive of the United States see no longer any cause for pursuing such a course. The hazard of now defeating her wishes may be of the most fatal tendency. It might lead, and most probably would, to such an entire alienation of sentiment and feeling, as would inevitably induce her to look elsewhere for aid, and force her either to enter into dangerous alliances with other nations, who looking with more wisdom to their interests would, it is fairly to be presumed, readily adopt such expedients; or she would hold out the proffer of discriminating duties in trade and commerce, in order, to secure the necessary assistance. Whatever step she might adopt, looking to this object, would prove disastrous, in the highest degree, to the interests of the whole Union. To say nothing of the impolicy of our permitting the carrying trade and home market of such a country to pass out of our hands into those of a commercial rival, the Government, in the first place, would be certain to suffer most disastrously in its revenue by the introduction of a system of smuggling, upon an extensive scale, which an army of custom-house officers could not prevent, and which would operate to affect injuriously the interest of all the industrial classes of this country. Hence would arise constant collisions between the inhabitants of the two countries, which would overmore endanger their peace. A large increase of the military force of the United States would inevitably follow, thus devolving upon the people new and extraordinary burdens, in order not only to protect them from the dangers of daily collision with Texas herself, but to guard their border inhabitants against hostile infusion, so easily carried on by the part of the numerous and warlike tribes of Indians dwelling in their neighborhood. Texas would undoubtedly be unable, for many years to come, if at any time, to resist, unaided and alone, the military power of the United States; but it is not extravagant to suppose that authority reaping a rich harvest from her trade, secured to them by advantageous treaties, would be induced to take part with her in any conflict which, from the strongest considerations of public policy.—Such a state of things might subject to devastation the territory of contiguous States, and would cost the country, in a single campaign, more treasure, thrice told over, than is stipulated to be paid and reimbursed by the treaty now proposed for ratification. I will not permit myself to dwell on this view of the subject.—Consequences of a fatal character to the peace of the Union and even to the preservation of the Union itself, might be dwelt upon. They will not, however, fail to occur to the mind of the Senate and of the country. Nor do I indulge in any vague conjectures of the future. The documents now transmitted along with the treaty lead to the conclusion, as inevitable, that if the boon now tendered be rejected, Texas will seek for the friendship of others.

In contemplating such a contingency, it cannot be overlooked that the United States are already almost surrounded by the possessions of European Powers. The Canadas, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, the islands in the American seas, with Texas, transmitted by treaties of alliance, or of a commercial character, differing in policy from that of the United States, would complete the circle. Texas voluntarily steps forth, upon terms of perfect honor and good faith to all nations, to ask to be annexed to the Union. As an independent sovereignty, her right to do this is unquestionable. In doing so, she gives no cause of umbrage to any other power; her people desired it, and there is no slavish transfer of her sovereignty and independence. She has for eight years maintained her independence against all efforts to subdue her. She has been recognised as independent by many of the most prominent of the family of nations, and that recognition, so far as they are concerned, places her in a position, without giving any just umbrage to them, to surrender her sovereignty at her own will and pleasure. The United States, actuated otherwise by a spirit of just co, has deemed by the stipulations of the treaty, to render justice to all. They have made provision for the payment of the public debt of Texas. We look to her ample and fertile domain as the certain means of accomplishing this; but this is a matter between the United States and Texas, and with which other governments have nothing to do. Our right to receive the rich grant tendered by Texas is perfect; and this government should not, having due respect either to its own honor or its own interests, permit its course of policy to be interrupted by the interference of other powers, even if such interference was threatened. The question is one purely American. In the acquisition, while we studied most carefully from all that could interrupt the public peace, we claim the right to exercise a due regard to our own. This government cannot, consistently with its honor, permit any such interference. With equal if not greater propriety might the United States demand of other governments to intermeddle their dominions and valuable acquisitions, made in past time, at numberless places on the surface of the globe, whereby they have added to their power and enlarged their resources.

To Mexico, the Executive is disposed to pursue a course conciliatory in its character, and at the same time to render her the most ample justice, by conventions and stipulations not inconsistent with the rights and dignity of the government. It is actuated by no spirit of unjust aggrandisement, but looks only to its own security. It has made known to Mexico, at several periods, its extreme anxiety to witness the termination of hostilities between that country and Texas. Its wishes, be never, have been entirely disregarded. It has ever been ready to urge an adjustment of the dispute upon terms mutually advantageous to both. It will be ready at all times to hear and discuss any claims Mexico may think she has on the justice of the United States, and to adjust any that may be deemed to be on the most liberal terms.

There is no desire on the part of the Executive to wound her pride, or affect injuriously her interest; but, at the same time, it cannot compromit by any delay in its action the essential interests of the United States. Mexico has no right to ask, or expect this of us—we deal rightfully with Texas as an independent power. The war which has been waged for eight years has resulted only in the conviction, with all other than herself, that Texas cannot be conquered. I cannot but repeat the opinion expressed in my message at the opening of Congress, that it is time it had ceased. The Executive, while it doubt not look upon its longer continuance without the greatest uneasiness, has nevertheless for all past time, preserved a course of strict neutrality. It cannot be ignorant of the exhaustion which a war of so long a duration has brought on. Least of all can it be ignorant of the anxiety with which Texas is anxious to see Mexico to cease, upon fair terms of reconciliation, from Texas, which, [illegible] the domestic institutions of Texas, would operate most beneficially upon the interests and happiness of this happy Union. Nor could it be unacquainted with the fact, that although foreign governments might disavow all design to disturb the relations which exist under the Constitution between these states, yet that one, at least, powerful, disavow them, had not [illegible] decided hostility to the chief features in those relations, and its purpose, on favorable occasions, to urge upon Mexico the adoption of such a course in regard to with Texas as to produce the obliteration of that feature from her domestic policy, as one of the conditions of her recognition, by Mexico as an independent state. The Executive was also aware of the fact, that influential associations of persons, the subjects of foreign powers, existed, who were directing their utmost efforts to the accomplishment of this objective. To these conclusions it was essentially brought by the documents now submitted to the Senate. I repeat, the Executive saw Texas in a state of almost hopeless exhaustion, and the question was narrowed down to the simple proposition, whether the United States should accept the boon of annexation upon fair and liberal terms, or, by refusing to do so, force Texas to seek refuge in the arms of some other power, either through a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, or the adoption of some other expedient, which might virtually make her tributary to such power, and dependent upon it, for all future time. The Executive has full reason to believe that such would have been the result, without its interposition, and that such will be the result, in the event either of unnecessary delay in the ratification, or of the rejection of the proposed treaty.

In full view, then, of the highest public duty, and as a measure of security against evils incalculably great, the Executive has entered into the negotiation, the fruits of which are now submitted to the Senate. Independent of the urgent reasons which existed for the step it has taken, it might safely invoke the fact, which it confidently believes, that there exists no civilized government on earth, having a voluntary tender made of a domain so rich and fertile, so replete with all that can add to its national greatness and wealth, and so necessary to its peace and safety, that would reject the offer. Nor are other powers, Mexico inclusive, likely, in any degree, to be injuriously affected by the ratification of the treaty. The prosperity of Texas will be equally interesting to all the increase of the general commerce of the world; that prosperity will be secured by annexation.

But one view of the subject remains to be presented. It grows out of the proposed enlargement of our territory. From this, I am free to confess, I see no danger. The federative system is susceptible of the greatest extension compatible with the ability of the representation of the most distant state or territory to reach the seat of government in time to participate in the functions of legislation, and to make known the wants of the constituent body. Our Confederated Republic consisted of thirteen members. It now consists of twice that number, while applications are before Congress to permit other additions.

This addition of new States has served to strengthen rather than to weaken the Union. New interests have sprung up which require the united power of all through the action of the common Government, to protect and defend upon the high seas and in foreign parts. Each State commits, with perfect security, to that Common Government those great interests growing out of our relations with other nations of the world, and which equally involve the good of all the States. Its domestic concerns are left in its own exclusive management. But if there were any force in the objection, it would seem to require an immediate abandonment of territorial possessions which lie in the distance, and stretch to a foreign sea; and yet no one would be found, it is believed to make such an abandonment. Taxation at our very doors, and in my immediate vicinity.

Under every view which I have been able to take of the subject, I think that the interests of our common constituents, the people of all the States, and a love of the Union, left the Executive no other alternative than to negotiate the treaty. The high and solemn duty of ratifying or of rejecting it is wisely devolved on the Senate by the Constitution of the United States.

JOHN TYLER.

Washington, April 22d, 1844.

Letter from the Secretary of War Mr. Wilkins, upon the Annexation of Texas.

To the people of the Twenty-first Congressional District of Pennsylvania.

A Treaty has been signed for the Annexation of Texas to the Territories of the United States. I now feel called upon to state to you, my fellow citizens, and late constituents, the grounds of my acquiescence in this momentous measure.

I have thought much upon this subject, and endeavored to give it a candid and impartial consideration, which has produced the most decided conviction in my mind, that it is of the highest importance to the welfare and happiness of the whole country; and especially conducive to the great interest of you, who so lately honored me with your confidence and support.

To the United States as a nation it gives a cotapiet Territory, which is so essential for defence in war, and so useful in peace, by removing all cause of collision arising from infraction of revenue laws, and from disputes about common rights in navigating rivers.

Eight years ago, Texas gained her independence on the fields of San Jacinto, and has ever since maintained it. She has been recognized by the first powers of Europe; has preserved the character of an independent and sovereign State through all that time; and is now as thoroughly severed from Mexico as the latter republic is from the kingdom of Spain, to which she belonged not more than twenty-two years ago.—I cannot perceive how the right of Texas to negociate with foreign powers, to form alliances, or to transfer her territory to another government can be questioned. In 1818, we ceded Texas to Spain; in 1822, we recognized the independence of Mexico; in March 1825, one of the first acts of the new administration, Mr. Adams, President, Mr. Clay, Secretary of State, both uniting in the measure, was the offer to purchase Texas from Mexico, in the face of the solemn protest of Spain, and while war was still pending between that kingdom and its revolted province. The important fortress of San Juan d'Ulloa, which commanded the principal port and almost the entire trade of Mexico, was, during all this time in the possession of Spain, and was not finally evacuated until December 23d, 1825. The equal martial did not cease for many years afterwards; Spain actually not recognizing the independence of Mexico, until after Texas had established hers. Trusting to any force in the objection that Texas is still unacknowledged by Mexico, it would have been much stronger to the proposed negotiation of Messrs. Adams and Clay, in 1825, for Mexico was then not only unrecognized by Spain, but also by other of the principal powers of Europe. This proposition was made less than six years after we had by solemn treaty ceded Texas to Spain. Nor at this moment is any war pending between Texas and Mexico, other than by paper bulletins, and even this has been suspended by a late armistice. What wrong, then, is done to Mexico? What will she lose? Not Texas! for that is already lost. There will be no loss; Mexico will gain a peaceful and friendly neighbor, having both the will and determination to guaranty the integrity of all her actual territory against any European power. The law of nations authorises this Treaty with Texas, for her independence is recognized and established. Our Treaty with Mexico is rescinded by the revolution in Texas, just as our prior Treaty with Spain was abrogated by the successful revolt of Mexico before. It is clear, and never has been, a principle of the law of nations that a revolted province is not fully and absolutely sovereign, until she is recognised by the power from which she has been severed by the revolution. This power must, necessarily, be the very last among nations to recognise such independence.

The people were first invited to settle the wild lands of Texas by the King of Spain, and afterwards encouraged in extending their settlements to the very government of Mexico, all under the pledge of the protection of those rights held so dear and sacred by every American. A disregard of those pledges, and an attempt at subjugation, were met on the part of the people of Texas by resistance, and successful revolt, which now constitute them a sovereign and independent people.

The vast territory of nearly three hundred thousand square miles which belongs to Texas, whether any conflict with the extent possessions of the Republic of Mexico, constituting the Gulf is bounded on the south by the noble Rio Grande del Norte, to the point where that beautiful stream breaks forth from its mountain passes and from there north is separated to the west, from the ancient Santa Fe Province, by a natural and rational boundary of mountains and rocky country, which, if not uninhabitable, will for a long time be left free to the Indian, the buffalo, and the roving trapper.

The most indisputable proof exists to show that Spain, in 1819, when she sold Florida to the Union, and the latter ceded Texas to Mexico, had actually instructed her Minister to acknowledge, if necessary, our title to the whole of Texas, as part of the Louisiana territory, purchased by us in 1803.

The question of annexation had been discussed in the various newspapers published over the country.—Every one who trusts in the perpetuity of our Union, of which no true American can ever doubt, knows that the bonds of connection have strengthened with the increase of territory, and that the confederative system beautifully adapts itself to any extent of country.—Local legislation by Congress, or its interference with the strict prohibition of the States, becomes impossible when national objects and interests engross its attention. In a confederacy of great extent, threats of disunion, when confined to so small a sphere as the limits of a single State, carry with them no cause for alarm, and can never until lost the main institutions become any hope of success.

The elevated and mountainous districts of Texas extend on the south west to within one hundred miles of the Gulf coast. Its high table lands with its hills and its valleys, will be best adapted to the growing of grain or raising stock, which class of labor is appropriate to the small proprietor and freeman. The division between the planting and farming districts is marked by the best natural boundaries, and no effort of human change it. There is neither necessity nor excuse for extending slave labor beyond the alluvial districts, bordering on the Gulf and the lower Red River; nor can it ever be so extended by law. The rich lands of this region, running three degrees further southward, the finest sugar lands of Louisiana, must always be settled, if unnexed, by a population whose interest will be American.

This section of Texas, which must chiefly be a sugar-growing region, and therefore identified with that portion of Louisiana now engaged in the same culture, will unite in supporting the great principle of extending full and adequate protection to American products and industry. Sugar is a crop which must always look to the home market for the surest sale and most certain return. We shall thus gain in the southwest a most powerful accession of strength upon that great question which so deeply involves the interests of our district. I candidly believe that it will not be long before a majority of the people of the South, when their labor is thus directed into many different channels, will become convinced of the sound policy of protecting and fostering American industry. This will not only be important and decisive in favor of such policy, but will be eminently calculated to harmonise and perpetuate our institutions—a result to be hailed with gladness by every patriotic breast. I am no advocate for slavery, nor would I wish it introduced into one region, unless I were at the same time assured that it would immediately be from another, and that without increasing it in the aggregate. The annexation of Texas must soon be followed by the voluntary abolition of the institution of slavery in our neighboring States, Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware, and also, indeed, in Kentucky and Missouri. We can all truly rejoice in its withdrawal from our own immediate vicinity. I am satisfied that the best interests of that class of our fellow beings, originally brought to, and forced on, these States by British rapacity and injustice, and who must always be a marked and distinct race, so long as they abide among our own people, will be best consulted by securing the only outlet, the only hope which has ever presented itself, for their acquiring an independent home or attaining a position elevated and equal to the people amidst whom they dwell. Such a refuge is offered beyond the Rio Bravo, among the Mexican and South American nations, who have no prejudice either as to cast or color.

The treaty is now with the Senate, to be confirmed or rejected. You, as a part of the great American family, are called to consider how it affects your immediate interests, as well as those of the nation to which you belong.

To the entire people of the United States this question is of vast and weighty moment. If the treaty for the annexation should now be rejected, the reaction of feeling in Texas must be intense and overwhelming. She must then inevitably become a commercial dependency in fact, if not in name of Great Britain. You may rest assured that even, should a free trade treaty be not concluded between England and Texas, that the latter will so modify, and refix her tariff to discriminating duties, augmenting the imposts upon flour, grain, beef, pork, lard, and such articles, while taking off those on iron, and all its manufactures, glass, cotton bagging, and all cotton and woollen fabrics, and similar articles, thereby excluding American products, and admitting England's free of duty. Such is the avowed policy of Texas, as a separate republic, and thus, even without a treaty with England, that country will monopolize her markets. But it will not end here. Texas like Gibraltar and Portugal to Spain, will be made the great entrepot and channel of British commerce, by means of which her active merchants will in defiance of all imposts and tariffs, not only flood the interior of Mexico with British wares, through the channels of the Trinity, the Sabine and Red River, and our own country with a multiplicity of every kind of her extensive manufactures, breaking down every best establishments and carrying ruin and bankruptcy into every manufacturing district of the United States.

The imports which we must receive from abroad, instead of being brought in as they now are, chiefly in American vessels in our ports, will, to escape the duties be carried to Texas to be smuggled into the United States. This will impair, if not destroy, our great navigating interests on the high seas, which it has always been the policy of our government to foster. This was clearly foreseen by Mr. Van Buren, who, in his despatch to Mr. Poinsett, the American minister to Mexico, on the 25th of August 1829, the very first year of General Jackson's administration, directly alludes to this question of smuggling, when instructing that Minister to endeavor to procure the annexation of Texas to the Union by a purchase and cession from Mexico.

But the evil does not cease with the injury to the shipping interest; our revenues from imposts, or foreign commerce, necessarily falling short of the wants of government, we shall be forced to direct taxation to support and maintain the government.

In 1830, our exports to Texas, which was then recognized by no other power, amounted to one and three quarter millions of dollars; but now instead of having doubled with her population, they have dwindled down to two hundred thousand dollars in value; being not one seventh part of what they were in 1830. In that year, these exports to Texas embraced, over one-fourth of the total exports of our manufactures to all the rest of the world. As a tariff man, I have always viewed the home as the best market for our manufactures, and when such markets can be extended with honor and propriety, it would be madness in the advocate for the protection of domestic industry to oppose such an extension. These markets are beyond the influence of foreign diplomacy, or the rival and jealousy of other nations, and must remain forever exclusively our own.

Should Texas be refused admission into the Union, she must become a most dangerous theatre for foreign intrigue, from which the most deplorable consequences to our welfare may ensue. Indeed at some future and not distant day, we may be compelled for the safety and perpetuity of the Union, to gain by conquest what is now so freely offered to our acceptance.

But with the coast of Texas added to ours, we then should have nearly the entire shore of our own great sea, the Gulf of Mexico, and would then not only be beyond the reach of smugglers; but would also set at defiance any attempt at invasion directed against New Orleans or the great outlet of the commerce of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers.

Now, my fellow citizens, having given you my views on this subject, let me recall your attention, without reference to Florida to the acquisition of Louisiana, without which we should not at this moment be the united and happy people which constitute this great nation. Yet, this noble purchase was not without opposition of a decided, and, indeed most violent character, however, no patriot of that day lives to regret that addition to our territories.

I am, fellow citizens, your grateful and obliged friend,

WM. WILKINS.

Washington, April 13, 1844.

THE NEWS.

Norwich, Conn., May 2, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT.
JOHN TYLER, of Virginia.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
THE NOMINEE OF THE NATIONAL TYLER CONVENTION.

The Treaty with Texas.

To the exclusion of our usual variety of matter we lay before our readers this week the important treaty now pending between the United States and Texas, the Message of President Tyler to the Senate, in relation to the treaty, and the letter of Mr. Wilkins, Secretary of War, treating on the subject of Annexation. The weight and utility of these documents, and a desire to make our readers fully acquainted with the merits and progress of this leading question of the day, will, we trust, be sufficient apologies for devoting the amount of space we do to the subject.

Accompanying the treaty and the Message of the President, are certain documents consisting of diplomatic correspondence, &c., between the representatives of the two governments, but which from their voluminous character, we are under the necessity of omitting. We commend the entire subject to the careful and candid consideration of all. What fate the treaty will meet with in the Senate, we of course cannot say; the whigs say it will be defeated—many also a portion of the northern Van Buren press; while the entire south, with no small portion of the citizens of the north, are with the President in desiring its ratification, believing that the acquisition of Texas would be constitutional, expedient, and eminently beneficial to both countries.

"Politics under the law of God."

Such was the text adopted by the Rev. Dr. Bushnell, of Hartford, for a Sermon preached on last Fast Day. It will be recollected that we alluded last week to the fact that such a discourse was delivered, and also to the fact that it gave great offence to a portion of his hearers, because it contained a just and merited rebuke upon the profligacy of the whig party and its leader Henry Clay. The whigs, indeed, became so stirred up about the matter, that Dr. Bushnell has been induced to publish the sermon in a pamphlet, in order, as he says in his preface, that the public may "have in sure to weigh its statements," and judge whether he has "transcended the limits of strict principle." "If on the present occasion," he adds, "I have seemed to gratuitous, inquire my hearers how it carried me further themselves, by the quality with which they have found the application to my doctrine? That is not my fault, if I have spoken the truth." "My ideal, in the discourse," says the Doctor, "was to make a bold push for principle, as the test of public men and measures, and let the lines, when drawn, cut where they would, disturb whom they would"—and yet nobody but the pious cows were "cut" or "disturbed." This fact is pregnant with meaning. These Hartford whigs remind us of the story of the minister and the old woman—she would never make a good sermonizer, the minister told her, because she was so quick in arriving at the application.

We regret to say, however, that all Congregational ministers are not like Dr. Bushnell; and when we make this remark, our readers will doubtless understand our application. Not only are some of them immeasurably inferior in point of talents and ability, but also in point of honesty and independence. The manner in which many clergymen are obliged to follow the lead of the corrupt politicians who compose the influential men in their congregations, is truly humiliating to contemplate. However base or unholy the cause, or unprincipled the men up as the candidates for office, or wicked, disgusting and demoralizing the means and artifices used for their elevation or the attainment of party ends, these Ministers of the Gospel are compelled to regard the whole with complacency, and are drawn to the polls for the purpose of making the thing *appear respectable* in the eyes of the multitude. Sometimes, it is true, they do so of their own free will and accord, and once in a good while we find a "Priest Collins," who not only votes but electioneers, and even goes so far as to dabble in *Clay Soup*—but such cases, it seems to us, must be extremely rare. In the great majority of cases they are urged to go to the polls, and made to understand that they must go; and being poor, and fearing the loss of their comfortable situations, many of them *dare not do otherwise* than go. Men possessing the eminent abilities of Dr. Bushnell, have nothing to fear from dismission, for they know that they can command large salaries in any part of the country. Such men it is very difficult to make *steal pigeons* of; to catch the ignorant by imparting an air of gentlemanly

ORIGINAL STAINED

to the greatest corruption of a political party; and much are the men too who have the independence to make a bold push for principle, on the test of public measures and measures, and let the lines, when drawn, cut where they may, distract whomever they may."

To conclude our remarks on this head—already protracted beyond the limits we intended—we would recommend, particularly to the clergymen of this vicinity, a perusal of Dr. Bushnell's discourse, in the hope that they may be led to emulate its tone of virtue and independence. Though they may give offence and very possibly be clamored for refusing to countenance the selfish intrigues, the glaring inconsistencies, and monstrous corruptions of whiggery, they will have the inward and heartfell satisfaction of knowing that they have been true to themselves and the sacred interests entrusted to their charge.

The Voice of N. York Given to be not to be misunderstood.

TYLER AND DEMOCRACY!

Yesterday, (says the N. Y. Autora, of the 26th ult.) being the day fixed for the assembling of the Tyler State Convention, was one which will be long remembered in the annals of political warfare in our State—one on which the most fervent of the democracy of our State were brought together; not the time-serving portion and leaders of the party, but those choice spirits that are ready to throw themselves in the van in the defence of the principles of the party, and of the MAN who had so long stood forth as their upholder. The city was prepared for an outburst of popular enthusiasm, but it was taken by surprise at the number and intelligence of the State Tyler Democratic Convention. The city sent their delegates, and the most distant sections of our State were ably and fully represented. Thirty-seven counties were represented by democrats of long standing, tried devotion, and unshrinking advocacy of the principles which bind our party together. At ten o'clock the Committee of Reception were on duty, from whom the delegates met with a warm greeting.

On the assembling of the Convention, the large room of the Washington Hall, the most commodious one in our city, was thronged with delegates; and without the circle in which they were seated, there was a numerous gathering of anxious spectators. The delegates from counties other than New York numbered about one hundred and seventy-five, and our city had more eighty present. The whole number in the room could not have been less than 1000; and the proceedings of the convention were constantly greeted with the plaudits of the well-pleased auditory. The official proceedings will be found in this day's paper. The convention was addressed by several delegates whose speeches were listened to with the greatest attention, and drew forth the most unbounded and hearty applause.

"We venture to say," adds the Aurora, "that no man who was present at the Syracuse Convention will deny that the Tyler democrats have, at this convention, far exceeded the Van Buren men in point of character, talent, eloquence and patriotic zeal."

By a reference to the official proceedings, which we regret we cannot publish in full for want of space, we learn that the convention was presided over by EDMUND S. DERBY, Esq., supported by a large number of eminent officers, consisting of some of the truest and ablest democrats in the State.

The leading object of the convention having been to appoint Delegates to the Baltimore Tyler Convention, on behalf of the State, the following were reported by the committee on nominations, and adopted:

JAMES H. SUYDAM, of New York,
RICHARD KEESE, of Keeseville, Clinton co.,
WILLIAM K. TAYLOR, of Buffalo,
BEVERLY R. HASBROUCK, of Ulster.

ALTERNATES.

WILLIAM G. WOOD,
J. F. HUTTON,
THOMAS H. STONE,
FREDERICK F. GAY.

A short but this address, and a series of spirited and appropriate resolutions, were introduced, discussed and adopted. The Convention adjourned after a lengthy and animated session.

Our Farmer Boy serving.—We perceive by the Patriot & Eagle that there have been recent spirited Tyler meetings in Sharon, Bethel and Danbury.

Meeting of the Legislature.

The Legislature of the State convenes at New Haven on Wednesday of this week. We shall endeavor to keep our readers advised, from week, of all that transpires of importance.

Whig National Convention.

This body assembles at Baltimore on Wednesday, the 1st instant. Mr. Clay having been gradually approaching the scene of operations, by easy stages through the south, will probably be somewhere in the neighborhood, to see that there is "fair play and no jostling." In our next, we shall undoubtedly be able to announce him as the regularly nominated Presidential candidate of the clean party; but who will run with him as Vice President is not quite so clear. Some of the whigs want "honest" John Davis, of Massachusetts; others, Senator Evans, of Maine. We shouldn't be surprised to see Daniel Webster nominated.

On the day succeeding the convention, the young men hold what they call a ratification meeting, at which there will probably be any quantity of champagne enthusiasm and hard cider patriotism. The people of Baltimore will do well to take more than ordinary precautions against rioting and bloody fights during the season of this coon powwow.

Fight at Washington.

Commencing on the first page, will be found an account of an interesting fight which "came off" in the House of Representatives one day last week. The principal man, Witt, continued very ill at the last advices. The bully, Moore, is said to be from Henry Clay's district, in Kentucky, and is delegate to the Whig Young Men's Ratification Convention.

☞ The Albany Microscope says of an individual in that city, he is the "first in crackers, first in cheese, and first in the pockets of his countrymen."

ALABAMA SENATOR.—Hon. Dixon H. Lewis has been appointed to fill the vacancy in the senate occasioned by the resignation of Mr. King, recently appointed Minister to France.

IOWA.—The people of Iowa have decided in favor of forming a State Government. Delegates are to be elected next August to a convention, which is to assemble in October to form a constitution. At the next session of Congress, Iowa will apply for admission into the Union as a State.

A NEW TRIAL.—The counsel of John Gordon, convicted of the murder of Amasa Sprague, have petitioned for a new trial. The consideration of the petition has been postponed to the first Monday of the September term.

ANCIENT RELIC.—The Camp Chest used by General Washington during the Revolutionary war, and recently bequeathed to Congress by the late William Moody Winder, of Baltimore County, Maryland, was formally presented to that body last week, by the Hon. John Quincy Adams.

☞ The Journeymen House Carpenters of New Haven hold a meeting last week to take into consideration the subject of demanding higher wages for their labor.

☞ The Rev. Dr. Ely, who has been residing of late years in Missouri, has been invited to settle again in Philadelphia, as Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of the Northern Liberties.

☞ The Rev. Mr. Carey, (says the N. Y. Express,) the circumstances attending whose ordination, some months since, as a Deacon in the Protestant Episcopal Church, in this diocese, gave rise to so much excitement and debate, is now no more. The state of his health compelled him to undertake a voyage to Havana, but he never reached that port, his death occurring on board the vessel in which he sailed. We hear him spoken of by those who knew him best, as a man of much acquirement, of fine native genius, and of a character singularly pure, sincere and amiable.

PLUCKING THE GOOSE.—It appears from a report made by Mr. Conner of the Pennsylvania Legislature, that the members are furnished at the public expense with candles, sealing wax, wafers, steel pens, snuff, cigars, chamomile flowers, razors, washing soap, hair brushes, clothes brushes, shaving brushes, shaving soap, razor strops, penknives, ivory folders, tooth brushes, hat brushes, nail brushes, medicine, articles of jewelry, perfumery and canes!

☞ Strawberries were quite plenty in Mobile, as early as the 12th of April.

DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED JUDGE.—About 9 o'clock last evening (says the Philadelphia Mercury, of the 23d ult., the Hon. Henry Baldwin, one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, died at the Merchants' Hotel. The judge had attained the age of 66 years. Upon the announcement of his death, in the various Courts in session this morning, the most of them adjourned.

☞ A destructive fire occurred at Apalachicola, on the 9th ult. Total loss estimated at $80,000.

THE SCHOOLMASTER ABROAD.—A witness in the case of the Gordons, recently tried in Rhode Island for the murder of Amasa Sprague, was asked by the Attorney General, in relation to a gun which was produced in Court:

"Did he put in two pieces or one into the firelock?

Answer.—He only put in one, sir. It was a week before new years. I know the ramrod, sir. I should know it the darkest night ever was seen—tell it by feeling, sir. It was the week before new years.

Question.—What year?

Ans.—Don't know the year, sir. Don't keep the run of the years. Can't write nor cipher—make my mark, sir—that's all."

EXEMPLARY DAMAGES.—At the Circuit Court in Onondaga county, N. Y., John S. Gardiner recovered of O. S. Ensey $1500 damages for the seduction and abandonment of his daughter, under pretext of marriage. Both parties were wealthy.

Arrest of a Cashier.—George Melcher, Jr. Esq., late Cashier of the Commercial Bank, at Portsmouth, N. H., has been prosecuted by the Bank, and required to give bail in the sum of fifty thousand dollars, which failing to do, he has been committed to jail. It will be remembered that a short time ago it was discovered that some of the books of the bank were mutilated, and a part of the leaves torn out and destroyed. Mr. Melcher could not or would not account for it, and he was immediately removed from office.

Trial of Thos. W. Dorr.—The Providence Chronicle says: The trial of Mr. Dorr is to take place at Newport on the 26th inst. (April.) It will not now excite so much interest in Rhode Island as it would have done months earlier. The public mind is becoming more firmly fixed in addition to the principle originally contended for. Whether it will result in a conviction of the prisoner or not, is beyond the reach of a rational conjecture. A rigorous prosecution, with no doubt be carried on by the government as a matter of duty; and an able defence may be expected on the part of the unsuspected his counsel.

Honey Clay bought by the Bank.—Every body knows or ought to know, says the New England Democrat, that Henry Clay was once a most violent opponent of the United States Bank. In 1811 he made a masterly speech against the expediency and constitutionality of a Bank. Well, what then? Soon after, he was elected attorney to the bank and received SEVENTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS *for his services.* This silenced Mr. Clay's opposition, and ever since he has been the advocate of a U. S. Bank.—O! the potency of the *almighty dollar.*

☞ The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette of Saturday, has the subjoined item of important and interesting political information, which we copy, that a fact so momentous to the welfare of the country may be known far and wide:

"Mr. Cole, of Baltimore, had made a fine old fashioned cocked hat, out of coon fur, and presented it to the Clay Club, to be worn by the President on the day of the Grand Whig Procession."

That's what we call supporting domestic manufactures. The Democrats will drive a thriving business in fur's timeliest fall. The way they'll knock all the coons into cocked hats will be a caution to Clay Clubs.

DIED.

At Griswold, on the 20th ult., John, son of Hezekiah and Frances Boardman, aged 5 years.

In this city, on the 27th ult., William T. Bergen, aged 19 years.

At Colchester, on the 20th ult., Julia, youngest daughter of S. B. and Laura Crooker, aged 2 years.

IT SMILED,—upon its happy face
A mother gazed with fond delight
And clasped it in a warm embrace,—
Her priceless jewel, pure and bright.

IT SHATTERED;—with its trembling voice
A thousand hopes and prospects came,
How did her ardent heart rejoice
When first it lisped a mother's name.

IT FLED; the laughing eye of love
And prattling voice were bade to cease,
IT LIVES—a brighter thing above
Where radiant millions whisper peace.

J. M. S.

Daily Morning Register.

The Subscribers will publish during the coming session of the Legislature, a DAILY morning edition of the Register, containing the latest proceedings in both branches, together with the earliest news of the day. Accurate Reporters are engaged, and the proceedings will be given in full, up to the hour of publication—which will be in season for the mails to every part of the State.

Price—Two copies for one dollar—and the same proportion for a greater number—sent by mail.

☞ Editors who give the above a few insertions shall receive a copy for the same.

OSBORN & BALDWIN.

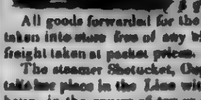
NEW STORE
IN GREENEVILLE.

N. D. & H. W. MORGAN would respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have opened a store in Greeneville, in the north end of Dr. Peabody's Brick Building, where they will keep an assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, consisting of Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Molasses, Spices, Beef, Pork, Lard, Pork and Beef Hams, Codfish, Swordfish, Mackerel, Butter, Cheese, Raisins, Candles, Soap, Pot and Pearl ashes, Window Glass, Brooms, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Broadcloths, Satinetts, Flannels, Bedticking, Jeans, Linens, Calicoes, Cottons, Hosiery, &c. &c., at as low prices as at any retail store in Norwich. Friends, Citizens, and Farmers, are invited to call and examining their stock of goods before purchasing.

N. B. Cash paid for Sheep-skins with the wool on; Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Greeneville, May 3. 3w 23

STEAM PROPELLER LINE,
BETWEEN
Norwich and New York.



The Steamer QUINEBAUG, Capt. Amos Williams, will leave Norwich every Wednesday and New York every Friday, at 5 o'clock P. M.

All goods forwarded for the Propeller Line, will be taken into store free of any expense to the shippers; freight taken at packet prices.

The steamer Shetucket, Capt. Geo. Wallace, will take her place in the Line with the steamer Quinebaug, in the course of ten or fifteen days.

For freight or passage enquire of the Captains on board or to LEAVENS & HUNTINGTON, Agents, Norwich.
H. WHITAKER & Co. " Norwich.
NORTON, CONVERSE, & Co. " Norwich.
J. & A. BRIGGS, 40 South-st. New York.

May 1st. 23

Rose and Orange Water,

AND a general assortment of Perfumery for sale by
R. W. MATHEWSON.
May 2 23

Corn, Oats, and Shorts.

FOR sale at wholesale or retail by the subscriber, at his GRAIN STORE, No. 3 Boller' Row, Market street, (opposite Messrs. Nichols, Evans & Almy's store,)
5,000 bushels of white Maryland Corn,
2,000 do Northern yellow do
5,000 do of Oats,
1,000 do of Shorts.
SIMEON CHAPMAN.
Norwich, May 1. 3w 23

The Steamer Acadia
BROUGHT OVER SOME OF THE HANDSOMEST
BALZORINES, MUSLIN DeLAINES,

&c., ever imported. A choice selection may be found at LINCOLN & WILLIAMS.
24, Shetucket Street, on the Corner.
Norwich, May 2. 23

CLOTHING AND CLOTHING MATERIALS FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.
April 11, 1844.

SEALED proposals, endorsed Proposals for Navy Clothing and Clothing Materials, will be received at this office until 3 o'clock, P. M. on Monday, the 20th day of May next, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving forty-five day's notice) at each or either of the Navy Yards, Charlestown, Mass., Brooklyn, N. Y., and Gosport, Va., such quantities of any or all of the following named articles of Navy Clothing and Clothing Materials, as may be ordered by the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or by the Commandants of said Navy Yards respectively, during the fiscal year commencing on the first day of July next, and ending on the thirtieth day of June, 1845; viz:

Blue cloth P. Jackets,	6,000
do do Monkey Jackets,	3,000
do do Round Jackets,	6,000
do do Trowsers,	18,000
1-3 ordinary cloth, 1-3 Pilot cloth, and the remainder to be furnishing in the piece, one half Pilot cloth and one-half ordinary cloth,	
Blue Flannel Shirts, (wool dyed)	9,000
do do in the piece for shirts	9,000
do do under Shirts,	6,000
do do in the piece for shirts	6,000
White do Drawers,	6,000
do do in the piece for shirts	6,000
Russia Linen Pocks,	3,000
do do in the piece for shirts	3,000
do do Trowsers,	3,000
do do in the piece for shirts	3,000
White Duck Frocks,	12,000
do do in the piece for shirts	12,000
do do Trowsers,	12,000
do do in the piece for shirts	12,000
Black Silk Handkerchiefs,	12,000
Hats,	3,000
Worsted Stockings, pairs	9,000
do Socks, pairs,	27,000
Shoes, pairs,	12,000
Pumps, pairs,	6,000
Blankets, pairs,	6,000
Matresses,	6,000
Blue Dungaree, in the piece, as required,	
do Nankeen, do do,	

All the above articles are to be fully equal in the quality of material, pattern and workmanship, to the samples which are deposited at the aforesaid Navy Yards, and at this Bureau; and the materials of which the several articles are to be composed, are to be considered as samples for the Clothing Materials required to be delivered, and will be offered for by the yard. The proposals will state whether the articles of woolen are to be of American or foreign manufacture.

The number which will be required of each of the foregoing articles cannot be precisely stated; a contract will therefore be made, not for a specific number of any article, but for such number of each as the service may require to be delivered at those Navy Yards respectively.

All the above articles must be subject to such inspection as the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing may direct; and no article will be received that is not fully equal to the sample or pattern, both in material and workmanship, and which does not conform in all other respects to the stipulations and provisions of the contract to be made.

The clothing is divided into two classes, viz: men's and boys, and the offers must distinguish the prices for each class, and must be calculated to cover every expense attending the fulfilment of the contract, including the necessary metal and Navy buttons. About one-fifth of the whole quantity of clothing will be for boys; a schedule of sizes will be found with the samples, at the respective Navy Yards.

The whole must be delivered at the risk and expense of the contractor, in good, tight, substantial and dry packing boxes or bales, and in good shipping order, free of all charge to the United States, and to the entire satisfaction of the respective commandants of the said yards of delivery.

Separate proposals must be made—*first*, for all the Shoes and Pumps—*second*, for all the Stockings and Socks—*third*, for all the Blankets—and, *fourth*, for all the other articles of clothing and clothing materials; *as distinct contracts will be made for each class*, and those who are engaged in the manufacture of Stockings, Socks, Shoes, Pumps, and Blankets, if of responsible standing, will have a preference, if their terms will admit of it.

In case of failure on the part of the contractors to furnish and deliver the several articles which may be ordered from them, in *proper time and of proper quality*, the Navy Agent shall be authorized to purchase what may be required to supply the deficiency; and any excess of cost over the prices agreed to be paid by the contract, shall be charged to and paid by the respective contractors.

Bonds, with two approved sureties, in one third the estimated amount of the respective contracts, will be required, and ten per centum will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof, as collateral security, in addition to the bond given to secure its performance, and not in any event to be paid until it is in all respects complied with; and ninety per centum of the amount of all deliveries made, will be paid by the Navy Agent, within thirty days after bills, duly authenticated, shall have been presented to him.

Bidders whose proposals are accepted, (and none others) will be forthwith notified thereof; and three days after and above the ordinary time required for the regular transmission of the mail, will be allowed for them to signify their readiness to enter into the contract and bond. All the expiration of which periods, if no answer be received, or contract and bond returned, the supply will be offered to the next lowest bidder, according to law.

W. BRANFORD SHUBRICK,
Chief of the Bureau.

April 24. 23

Dr. WRIGHT'S Indian Vegetable Pills.

THE Citizens of Norwich are respectfully informed that Mr. SAMUEL TYLER, and Mr. R. W. ROATH, are the sole Agents for the above valuable Medicine in the city of Norwich.

April 30th. 3m23

NEW and CHEAP GOODS.

A LARGE lot of cotton hose from 6¼ to 9¼ cts a pair; Linen Rose (from Auctions) at 7c 3d.

Another new lot of

Imported and Domestic Carpeting, which we purchased for cash and can be sold from 10 to 87½ cents per yd. Tufted and Brussels Rugs 50 per cent less than usual. 120 Looking Glasses direct from the importer at a saving of 1 to 3.00 a pc.

On consignment a case of Yankee Clocks, which we are ordered to sell at $2, or less. We have between 6 and 700 spring Shawls of new and beautiful Styles which we shall sell at the lowest rates.

Country dealers keepers are requested to examine a lot of Linen damask goods, among which are Linen Towels over a yd long for 12½ cents; bleached damask Cloths, from 95 cts to 4,00; 10-4 Linen Sheetings, damask Napkins from 6¼ to 42cts. Enquire for the cheap hose, at A. WATTLES & Co.

Round black sign 21 Shetucket-st.

May 1st. 3w23

To be Sold,

ON Thursday and Friday will be sold a large lot of Goods, at great sacrifices, consisting of Remnants, Prints, Lawns, Muslins, cotton hose (soiled—at half price,) at the round black Sign.

21 Shetucket-street.

May 1st. 3w23

Isinglass.

RUSSIA, American, and Cooper's; also Brimstone, Oxalic Acid, and all other articles for Bonnet Bleaching, at

R. W. MATHEWSON'S.

May 1 23

WRIGHT'S
Indian Vegetable Pills,
OF THE
N. American College of Health.

THESE extraordinary Pills are composed of plants which grow spontaneously on our own soil, and are, therefore, better adapted to our constitution than medicines concocted from foreign drugs, however well they may be compounded; and as the INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS are founded upon the principle that the human body is, in truth,

SUBJECT TO BUT ONE DISEASE,

viz, corrupt humors, and that sudden cures this disease on

NATURAL PRINCIPLES

by cleansing and purifying the body, it will be manifest, that if the constitution be not entirely exhausted, a permanence in their use, according to directions, is absolutely certain to drive disease of every name from the body.

When we wish to restore a Swamp or Marsh to fertility, we drain it of the superabundant waters.—In like manner, if we wish to restore the body to health, we must cleanse it of impurity.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

Will be found out of the first, if not the very best medicines ever made for carrying out this

GRAND PURIFYING PRINCIPLE,

because they expel from the body all morbid and corrupt humors—the cause of disease—in my way, and NATURAL MANNER, and while they every day give

EASE AND PLEASURE,

disease of every name is rapidly driven from the body.

The above named INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS have been three years before the American public; and we can now say, without fear of contradiction, that of all the various medicines which have heretofore been popular, not one has given such universal satisfaction, or obtained such a permanent hold upon the affections of the people. Not only do all who use it invariably experience relief, and recommend it in the strongest terms; but it has effected some of the most astonishing cures ever performed by medicine.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS,

"Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are attaining great celebrity in New England as well as other parts of the United States. The attempts of persons to defraud the public by the sale of spurious articles, meet with general reprobation. Mr. Wright is an indefatigable business man, and shows an array of cures, by the medicine, which warrant confidence in the virtues of his Indian Vegetable Pills.

From the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

People are pretty well satisfied by this time, that Calomel and the other thousand and one mineral preparations of the shops are better adapted, as a general rule, to kill rather than cure the patient.—As a matter of course, vegetable medicines are therefore in great request. There are very many humbugs, however, among the latter, and we would advise all those who have the least regard for their health, to try the *INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS of the North American College of Health*, sold at 169 Race street, Philadelphia—as they are the preparation of one intimately acquainted with the healing art.

From the Boston Daily Times.

INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

Of all the public advertised medicines of the day, we know of none that we can more safely recommend for the "ills that flesh is heir to," than the Pills that are sold at the depot of the North American College of Health, No 198 Tremont street Boston. Several instances we know of, where they are used in families with the highest satisfaction. And no longer ago than yesterday, we heard an eminent physician of this city recommend them in high terms. There used to be in the community a great repugnance to the use of QUACK medicines, as they are all indiscriminately termed, but it was mainly owing to the regular M. D.'s constantly denouncing them. They are however becoming more liberal in this respect, and the consequence is, that good vegetable medicines are now more extensively used than formerly.

AGENTS.

SAMUEL TYLER, Norwich, will sell by the dozen to those who wish to purchase to sell again.

R. W. ROATH,	Norwich.
Geo. D. Fuller,	Norwich Town.
S. C. Osgood,	Bean Hill.
Tracy Huntington & Co.	Yantic Ville.
A. Jr. Hyde,	Franklin
A. O. Bailey,	Lebanon.
G. Bolingbroke	"
Stephen Fitch,	Fitchville.
H. Mercy,	Bozrahville.
J. W. Stanton,	Jewett City.
Albert Ray & Co.	Greenville.
C. & G. Lewis,	Uncasville.
B. F. Collins,	Mystic.
S. Z. Hoxie,	Mystic Bridge.
Wm. Browning,	Gales Ferry.
Nathan Beckwith,	New London.
J. H Lewis & Co.	Westerly R. I.
E. W. Babcock & Co.	"
R. Burlett,	Groton.
R. M Smith,	"
E. Fanon Jr.	Stonington.
Wm. B. Hall,	North Stonington.

New England Office, 198 Tremont-street Boston.

May 1st. 1844. 23

Trusses.

FOR sale by R. W. MATHEWSON.

May 2 23

Notice.

BY virtue of a warrant to me directed for the collection of a state tax against William C. Gilman of the town of Norwich, upon the list of said town for the year 1843, to wit: a state tax of three ninety-one hundredths dollars, payable over to the Treasurer of said state, on or before the 20th day of February, 1844, I, the subscriber, have this day levied upon the real estate belonging to said William C. Gilman on the first day of March, 1843, being a lot of land in said town of Norwich, west side road to the dwelling house occupied by Col. James Spalding in East Chelsea, and will on the 8th day of July, 1844, at three o'clock, upon the premises, sell so much thereof at public auction as will pay and satisfy the amount due for said tax with incidental charges of sale.

FREDERIC PRENTICE, Collector.

Norwich, May 2, 1844. 23

MACASSAR OIL genuine, Bear's Oil of very superior quality at MATHEWSON'S.

May 2. 23

500 lbs. Twine,

SUITABLE for doing up wool, at a very low price. 500 lbs. Tobacco Stems suitable to kill Sheep Ticks, or to kill worms, or bugs on plants. 1000 lbs. Clark's Black Snuff, of superior quality, warranted equal to any made in the United States.

500 lbs. Spanish chips, for smoking, by

CLARK & CO.

May 1st. 23

300 BUSHEL and half bushel baskets. Any quantity of Hop, Hay and Ash Handles at 25 per cent lower than they can be made. 10 dozen Seives, by CLARK & CO.

May 1st. 23

More of those good and cheap Goods just received.

FOUR bags of the old Java at 10 cts per pound, one more chest of that good Y. H. Tea, at 50 cents. Together with all kinds of

Teas, Coffee, Sugars,
Spices, Cocoa, Chocolate,
Blue & Codfish, Beef and Pork,
Hams, Lard and Butter,
Cream, four Mill and Skim Cheese,
Starch, Soap, Gunpowder,
Shaving Cream and Soap,
Candlewick, Twine, Matches,
Ink, Essences, Peppersauce,
Horse Radish Sauce, Walnut Catsup,
English Peppersauce, Lemon Syrup, &c.
Potatoes, Turnips, Apples, (dried and green.)
Tobacco, Cigars, and Snuff, at wholesale and retail. Garden Seeds, Bedkeil in any quantity—both Willow and Oak, Wooden Pails, Small and large Wooden Bowls, Sled Cords, Clothes Lines, Shovels, Hoes, Forks, Rakes, &c. All for sale low by

CLARK & CO.

No. 87 Water-street.

May 1st, '44. 23

What a Temptation!

22 Pounds of good serviceable Sugar may be obtained at the subscribers for ☞ ONE DOLLAR ONLY! Our variety of Sugars is very extensive.

TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.

April 24th. 3w23

Molasses!

SELLING from 30 to 36 cents a gallon, at

TALCOTT & WILLIAMS'.

April 24. 3w23

ANOTHER FRESH ARRIVAL!

GREAT BARGAINS IN

GROCERIES!

THE subscribers have received this morning another large supply of

Hams and Pork,

PUT up by the subscribers and warranted better than can be obtained at any other store in Norwich.

PRATT & HOOKER.

April 24th. 23

Tea, Sugar, Coffee &c.

OF the best quality, for sale low by

PRATT & HOOKER.

April 24th. 23

Window Glass,

300 Boxes Window Glass, assorted sizes, sale agreeably low by

JOHN L. DEVOTION.

No. 119 Main-st. one door East of Quinebaug Bank.

April 10th. 6w20

Coffee!

IT may be surprising, but it is no less true (as any one may ascertain for himself by calling) that 17 POUNDS OF COFFEE may be bought for one dollar, at TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.

April 24th.

FINE EATING!
PRATT & HOOKER,

(Franklin Square,)

HAVE on hand a first rate assortment of

PROVISIONS & GROCERIES,

which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.

Norwich, April 24th. 23

"Where did they come from,"

THOSE COTTON HOSE at the "round black sign," are astonishing every one. Look at the cheap goods at A. WATTLES & CO.

April 24th. 3w23

G. B. PRINDLE,

HAS removed his Gold Watch, Jewelry, and Clock Establishment, to the Store (lately occupied by S. Gregory & Son's shoe dealers,) No. 144 Main-street, opposite the sign post.

Full assortment of choice goods—and assured in prices to satisfy a child may purchase as low as the closest buyer.

April 24th, '44. 1m23

FRUIT! FRUIT!!

20 BOXES of RAISINS, of the first quality, the cheapest in the city. Also, Oranges, Lemons, &c. &c.

TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.

April 24th 3w23

Copartnership Notice.

THE subscribers having associated themselves in business under the name and firm of

PRENTICE & AVERY,

Offer for sale at their Store, No. 37, Water-street, formerly occupied by A. C. Hall, a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

which were selected the past week in New York with much care, and will be disposed of cheap, for cash or Country produce.

WM. R. PRENTICE,
WM. W. AVERY.

Norwich, April 23. 1m23

Fleecing Goods,

FROM HOVEY & CO., Boston, with descriptive Catalogues, gratis, for sale by

R. W. MATHEWSON.

April 24th. 23

Burning Fluid,

AND Chemical Oil, a new article, just received by

R. W. MATHEWSON.

April 24th. 23

Norwich and Worcester Rail Road.
DAILY LINE TO NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 22d, 1844.

CARS will leave Allyn's Point for Worcester at 4 o'clock every morning, except Monday, immediately upon the arrival of the Steamer from New York.

Leave Worcester for Norwich and New York every evening, except Sunday, at 6 P. M., upon the arrival of the Train from Boston.

Accommodation Trains,

DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Norwich - - 5 3-4 A. M. and 4 1-2 P. M.
" Worcester - - 7 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Freight Trains,

DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Norwich 6 1-2 A. M.—Worcester 7 1-2 A. M.

The Morning Train from Norwich and the Morning and Evening Trains from Worcester, connect with the Boston and Worcester, and the Western Railroads.

Fares are less when paid for Tickets than when paid in the Cars.

All Baggage at the risk of its owner, unless receipted for by an authorized agent of the Corporation.

EMERSON FOOTE, Supt.

Norwich April 22d, 1844.

Mackerel and Swordfish

CONSTANTLY on hand, and for sale by "K"

PRATT & HOOKER.

April 24th.

MERCHANTS HOTEL
NORWICH, CONN.

THE subscribers having purchased and fitted up the MERCHANTS HOTEL, in first rate order, and now ready for the reception of company. This house is located in the centre of business, on an elevation of land which commands a delightful view of the river Thames and of the beautiful country on either side, and has been decidedly the best situation for the genteel trade, or the public generally. No pains will be spared to make the Merchants Hotel what a public house should be—a place of comfort to the weary traveler. The table will always be supplied with the choicest viands that the market affords. Large and airy sleeping apartments and acceptable Beds will be provided, and the charges shall be such as to compete with the times.

A few boarders can also be accommodated with board at reasonable prices. If the servants do not perform their duty it is particularly requested that they shew and others would inform the Landlord of the fact.

There is attached to the above house a Packet Shipping Office, where the Cargo arrives and departs daily, also a first rate LIVERY STABLE, where good horses and carriages can be had at a moment's notice.

☞ Passengers carried to and from the Cars and Boats, free of charge.

E. L. W. COTTRELL.

April 24th, '44.

BLACKSMITHING.
Old Stand Revived!

THE subscribers would notify the public that they have formed a copartnership, under the name and firm of

BREED & DEWEY,

for the prosecution of the Blacksmithing business at the old stand on the Wharf Bridge, formerly occupied by C. S. Palmer, and more lately by, and of the partners of this firm. They are prepared to do principally every kind of work in their line, especially carriage work and job work, and they pledge themselves to give perfect satisfaction to all who may patronize them.

☞ PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO

SHOEING HORSES SCIENTIFICALLY.

In this department we have engaged the services of Mr. Seth B. Berry, whose long and indefatigable practice with every branch of the shoeing business and skill as a veterinary surgeon, have rendered him known in all the neighborhood round about. Mr. Berry will be happy to wait upon his old customers and in short upon all who may favor him with a call.

BENJ. F. BREED,
CHARLES DEWEY.

Norwich, April 24th. 23

FRANKLIN TEMPERANCE HOUSE.
Franklin Square, Shetucket-st.
NORWICH, CONN.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the Travelling public generally, that he has leased the above named establishment and has made many alterations and improvements in furnishing the house with new furniture throughout, so as to place it in every respect in the best condition for a comfortable home. It is peculiarly well calculated, having large airy rooms, commanding a fine view of the river and the beautiful scenery of the surrounding hills. The Table will be supplied with the best that the market affords. Carriages always in readiness to convey passengers to the House, Boats and Cars, free of expense. Horses and Carriages can be furnished and good stabling provided by the proprietor. Prices to correspond with the times.

The above House will be under the superintendence of Mr. Woodard.

R. F. PENDLETON, Proprietor.

Norwich, April 22, 1844.

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.

THE subscribers offer for sale the best assortment of Wooden and Willow Ware, to be found in the city; comprising Cradles, Baskets, Willow Wagons, Mats, Pails, Tubs, Kettles, Clay Pipes, &c. &c. These goods will be sold cheap.

TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.

Norwich, April 24th, 1844.

Notice.

THE subscribers having contracted for all the SHAD caught at the Dam, for the season, will be enabled to supply the public with this favorite fish fresh daily, and hot pans off as article brought from New York as river Shad.

N. B. No other person can buy Shad at Greenville until the subscribers.

WILLIAMS & BABCOCK.

Norwich, April 24 23

Pickles,

IN Vinegar can always be obtained of

PRATT & HOOKER.

April 24th.

THE BEST YOU EVER SAW!

JUST received another shipment of that extra fine Molasses, which has been selling at

TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.

April 24th. 3w23

Groceries and Provisions

which they offer to their friends and customers, as low as they can be purchased elsewhere in the city. These Goods were carefully selected in New York during the past week, and are of the very first quality, embracing every variety in the Grocery line. Call and be convinced.

TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.

April 24. 3w23

☞ Goods delivered in any part of the city free of expense.

TALCOTT & WILLIAMS' EXPRESS!
THROUGH BY DAY LIGHT!

THE subscribers are happy to inform their customers that they have established an Express Map to convey Goods, purchased at their establishment, to any part of the city. This is a decided advantage to those who trade with us, as it expedites the receiving of land conveyance. Our arrangements are the most complete for serving our customers in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.

April 24th. 3w23

ORIGINAL STAINED

LUMBER.

THE subscriber has on hand a large quantity of the above article of different kind and qualities, which he will sell at JOHN A. HUNTINGTON.
August, 9th, 1843—3m37 (Central Wharf

FOR NEW LONDON DAILY

THE NEW STEAMER ANGELINA,

Capt. LOVELL,

COMMENCED her regular Trips on Wednesday, March 27th.

Leaving Norwich, at 8 o'clock A. M.
" New London, at Half half past 2 P.M.

For further information, enquire of E. A. BILL.
Norwich, April 24, '44. 19

Paper Hangings.

A FRESH assortment of Paper Hangings, at THOS. ROBINSON'S.
April 24 23

Summer Arrangements,
OF FARE AND FREIGHT,—TO AND FROM NEW YORK.
DAILY NIGHT LINE!

THE splendid steamer CLEOPATRA Capt. I. K. Dunn, will leave Norwich Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and New York Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

The splendid steamer WORCESTER, Capt. J. H. VANDERBILT, will leave Norwich Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays and New York, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

N.B. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of the above Boats or owners.

E. A. BILL,
Agent for the above Boats.
Norwich, April 20th, 1844. 23

R. W. Mathewson, M. D.

HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Brushes, Wines and Liquors for Medical use; Saratoga Waters, Imported Leeches, Surgical Instruments, Trusses and Supporters, Teas, Spices, Confectionery, Seeds, Plants, Trees, Agricultural Implements, Stationery, Bass, Bird Seed, &c., upon the most terms.

Store open continually.
Norwich, April 25, 1843. 3m28

REMITTANCES TO AND PASSAGE FROM ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

WE beg to inform our friends in Norwich, Connecticut and its vicinity, that we have appointed Mr. JAMES McCLELLAND, of that city, as our agent. Persons sending for their relatives, or remitting money to the old country, will find it their interest and their duty to deal with him a call.

ROOME BROTHERS & CO.,
45 Fulton street, New York.
April 4th, 1844. 18

Chemicals &c.

SULPHATE Quinine, Iodide of Iron, Hydriodate of Potassa, Nitrate Silver, Strychnine, Chloride Zinc, Blistering Ointment of Pitchers, Blue Pill, Citrate of Iron, Iodine, Protiodide of Mercury, Sulph. Morphine, Piperine, Dover Powders, Deutiodide of Mercury, Pulv. Antimonialis, Tart. Antimony, Extract Aconite, Cyanate Potash, Extract Belladonna, Oil Black Pepper, Chloride Soda, Cod Liver Oil, Phosphate Iron, Ord. Valerian, Phosphorus, Hydrocyan. Acid, Krameria, Henry's Magnesia, Hooper's Pregnancy Pills, Knox's Sulph Potash, Phosphate Soda, Prussic Acid, &c., for sale by JOHN L. DEVOTION,
No. 119 Main-st. one door East of Quinebaug Bank.
April 24. 3m19

Perfumery, Cosmetics, &c.

MILK of Roses, Cologne Water, Bay Rum, Rowland's Genuine Macassar Oil, Balm Columbia, Buffalo Oil, Lip Salve, Lavender Water, Pearl Powder, East India Hair Dye, Bears Oil, Freckle Wash, Dentifrice Powder, Bears Grease, Tooth Powder, Shaving Cream, Tooth Paste, Windsor Soap, James' Hair Dye, Half Powder, Cologne Stands, Powder Puffs, Shaving Soap and Rose Toilet Powder, Cold Cream, Extract of Lilies, Water of the Nile, Guerand's Powders, Brushes, Tooth Wash, Spanish Lilly White, Hair Pins, Tooth and Hair Brushes, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c., for sale by JOHN L. DEVOTION.
No. 119 Main-st. one door East of Quinebaug Bank.
April 24, '44. 3m19

PATENT MACHINES.

THE cheapest and best Horse Powers ever offered to the public for driving Circular Saws, Cider Mills and Sugar Mills, Turning Lathes, Threshing Machines, &c. Also the best Threshing Machines for grain and hay seed, may be had of the subscriber—also the right to vend them in various parts of the country. Horse Powers from $40 to $60. Threshing Machines from $20 to $25. Both Machines easily conveyed in a one horse wagon.

N. B. A few more Agents wanted to sell on commission. A. KINGSLEY.
Norwich, July 19, 1843. 34

100 Doz. Brooms; for sale by H. WHITAKER & CO.
April 24. 21

ANTHONY GORTON,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Corner of Main and Union-Streets.
Norwich Conn.,
OVER THE STORE OF S. DERBY & Co.

HAVING long received a liberal share of patronage, is determined to merit a continuance of it, and all who are desirous of procuring the most

Thorough made Garment,
AND
Good Fit,

at the *most fashionable style*, at prices SO LOW that no reasonable man would object to, should call at

A. GORTON'S,

where he will be happy to receive orders in his line of Business—promising to render perfect satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

N. B. Particular care will be taken in cutting garments that are made out of his establishment.

Be sure and call on ANTHONY GORTON.
Norwich, Nov. 7, 1844.

New Fashionable
HAT & CAP STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 137 Main street, at the old stand of A. Wickham, and invites their attention to a superb assortment of

Hats & Caps,

Manufactured from the choicest materials, and in the most approved style, which he offers at as low if not lower prices than can be obtained at any other establishment in this city. He is not confined to a one priced Hat, but has a full assortment, and feels confident in his ability to suit the tastes and pockets of all.

137 Main st. 20 W. L. NICHOLS.

Sherman's Lozenges.

FOR sale by JOHN L. DEVOTION,
No. 119 Main-street,
one door East of the Quinebaug Bank.
March 20th. 6m17

COAL.

THE subscriber is now prepared to furnish for Family use and for manufacturing purposes, the above article, of superior quality, and at prices satisfactory. JOHN G. HUNTINGTON,
August 9th, 1843—3m37. (Central Wharf.

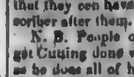
IRA GORTON,
DRAPER & TAILOR,
Over Mr. Dennis Lathe's Confectionery Store, opposite the Norwich Bank,
WOULD GIVE
NOTICE,

THAT having so far recovered his health as to attend to his business again, he is ready to wait on old and new customers, whose patronage he again solicits. Having received the latest fashions from New York, and having none but the best workmen (New York workmen not excepted,) he will warrant all work done at his shop to be of the best kind and done at short notice. He would inform the tailors out of town that they can have the fashions by sending to the subscriber after them.

N. B. People out of town coming to Norwich to get Cutting done will please call upon the subscriber as he does all of his cutting himself, and will warrant all garments cut to suit his customers.

IRA GORTON.
Norwich, March 27th, '44. 19

For sale, or exchange for Property in the city of Norwich,



AN excellent Dairy Farm, containing 204 acres of land, one dwelling house, two large barns, and other necessary out-buildings in good repair. Said farm is situated in the town of Norwich, on the Scotland road, 3 1-2 miles from the landing. If said farm is not disposed of soon, it will be let for the year ensuing.

For terms, &c. apply to EDWIN GAVITT.
Norwich, Feb. 7.

Medicinal Wines &c.

OLD MADEIRA, Port, Lisbon, and other kinds of Wines. Old French Brandy, Holland Gin, old Scotch and Irish Whiskey, old Rums &c., selected with particular care expressly for medicinal purposes, and warranted Pure, for sale by JOHN L. DEVOTION.
119 Main-Street,
one door East of the Quinebaug Bank.
March 20th. 6w17

Dr. Field's,
Analogue Shaving Ceramic.

ALL who prefer a real luxury to the barbarous butchery of bad Soap, bad Razors, and bad shaving, would do well to try this splendid article, which has received the first premium, awarded by the American Institute; for sale by JOHN L. DEVOTION.
No. 119 Main-st. one door East of Quinebaug Bank
March 20th. 6m17

Crape Chusans, Challys,

MOLIANS, SATIN, BROCADES, FIGURED and PLAIN ALPACCAS. Also, a lot of MOURNING CHUSANS extra rich, may now be found at ELY & CO'S.
March 23. 17

100 FIRKINS good dairy Butter. Cheap for cash by H. WHITAKER & CO.
Commercial, Apr. 12th. 21

BOARD.

A Gentleman, and Wife can be accommodated with board, and pleasant rooms. Also three young Gentlemen; Terms reasonable. Enquire at the office of the News.
Norwich, Jan. 17th, 1844. 11

COAL.

ANTHRACITE COAL of various kinds in the Lump, Broken and Screened, for sale by the Cargo or single Ton by EDWARD CHAPPELL,
(Central Wharf)
Norwich, Sept. 12. 42

NOTICE.

OWING to my inability to procure another Shop for carrying on my business until the 1st of April; at which time, he will be happy to wait on his customers, at

No. 15 SHETUCKET-STREET.

H. S. COOK.
Norwich, March 6th '44. 15

JOHN L. DEVOTION,
(Of the late firm of Tyler & Devotion.)

RESPECTFULLY announces that he will continue the Drug, Medicine, Chemical, Paints, Oil and Dye Stuff business at the Store lately occupied by the Quinebaug Bank.

No 119 Main-Street,

where he will be happy to see his friends and former Patrons.
Norwich, Jan. 31st. 3m10

BOSTON PACKET,

THE Schooner MAID, Capt. CROWELL, 8 P.V., Capt. LEWIS.

HAVE commenced running between Norwich and Boston, for the season, and will take freight on the most reasonable terms. For further information enquire of

HAWES, GRAY & CO. Boston.
H. WHITAKER & CO. Commercial-street, Norwich, Ct.
March 24th, '44 18

Prints and dLaines.

12 CASES PRINTS, direct from the manufacturers agents. Also, 70 pieces of MOUSE de LAINES, of beautiful style and quality, all at ELY & CO'S
No. 93 and 95 Shetucket-street.
March 30. 17

A Complete Assortment

OF the finest quality of MOLASSES and SUGARS, can be found at the DIME Stand of D. P. GOON.
38 Water-Street, Norwich.
April 24, '44. 18

THE undersigned have this day associated themselves in business, under the name and firm of OSGOOD & WEBB, and offer for sale a general assortment of Groceries, cheap. A share of the public patronage is solicited.

SAMUEL G. OSGOOD.
JULIUS WEBB.
Norwich, March 30th, '44. 4w18

Eastern and Western Lumber.

100,000 FEET Albany Mer. Boards, 13, 14, and 18 feet.
25,000 Albany clear do
60,000 Eastern Mer. Boards and Plank.
35,000 ft. " clear, 1¼, 1½ and 2 inch.
25,000 ft. Spruce flooring.
50,000 ft. Clapboards of various kinds.
400 M. Pine and Cedar Shingles.

For sale by E. CHAPELL,
Norwich. [25.] Central Wharf.

JOHN L DEVOTION.

No. 119 Main-st, one door East of Quinebaug Bank HAS for sale Young Hyson, Hyssonskin and Powchong TEA; Ground Coffee, Nutmegs, Mace Ground Cloves; Allspice, Pepper and Cinnamon English Mustard, Canton Ginger, Citron, Olive Oil, Preserved Pine Apples and Limes, Sperm Candles, Starch, Yellow Soap, Bath Brick, Preserved Citron and Orange, Shelled Almonds, Sal Enatus, &c. &c.
April 10th. 6w16

Silks! Silks!

SUCH as the Camelion Brocades, Helenas, blue black Gro de Royal, light do, Satin striped do, plain and striped Armures Gro de Suisse, Gro de Swiss and every other style a person wishes at

ELY & CO'S.
April 24. 6t19

MORE NEW GOODS!
TRACY & SETTLE,

Are now making large additions to their stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

ALL OF THE NEWEST AND BEST STYLES,

WHICH they will sell as low as can be bought in this city. Please call and examine, at

No. 64 Main-Street, OPPOSITE THE FRANKLIN HOUSE.

N. B. All kinds of Work made and repaired to order and warranted.
April 15th. 6w21

H. S. COOK

RETURNS thanks to the many people who have favored him with their custom in times past, and respectfully informs them that he has removed to the

NEW STORE—No. 15 Shetucket-st.,

where he is prepared to Cut and Make GENTLEMEN'S and BOYS' GARMENTS in the best and most

FASHIONABLE MANNER.

Cutting done at short notice.

Remember the Number is—15 Shetucket st.
Norwich, April 17.

READ ALL YE AFFLICTED!
MORE WONDERFUL EFFECTS OF SANDS'
SARSAPARILA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17th, 1843.

MESSRS. SANDS—Gentlemen: Although personally unacquainted, I feel myself under many obligations, having recently been cured by the use of your Sarsaparilla of a most distressing malady. For the past five years I have suffered from violent palpitation of the heart, complicated with a severe pain in the side, disease of the liver, and general derangement of the digestive organs—my whole nervous system was prostrated, the citadel of life itself undermined, and I despaired of ever being cured. Notwithstanding the best medical treatment, and the use of all the ordinary remedies prescribed in such cases, I found myself fast verging towards eternity. Judge, then, of my surprise and delight, when I read of the remarkable effects produced by your invaluable Sarsaparilla. Hope springing up afresh, I resolved to make one more trial, and immediately procured some of the Sarsaparilla, of your agent, S. P. Thompson. The result is as unexpected as it was unlooked for; to my lasting comfort and satisfaction I pronounce these words, "I AM WELL." Yes, gentlemen, well! and oh that this language might resound in the ear of the afflicted to the uttermost parts of the earth, for the afflicted alone can appreciate the value of such medicine. For the benefit of suffering humanity, I communicate these fact, and only desire the same for your medicine may speak for itself as its real merits deserve.—Geo. Rex, 597 South Second st.

Sands's Sarsaparilla.

MARYSVILLE, Oct. 23, 1843.

To R. W. Mathewson, Norwich:

Sir: For fifteen years last past I have been the subject of complicated disease. Troubled with the dropsy, and my nervous complaint by alternating with fever or ten of erysipelas in connection with other bad humors. In May last my difficulties seemed to converge and to be more firmly seated, my head and face were so swollen that it appeared to me that the bones in my head had separated one from the other, and completely disfigured my face. I could scarcely breathe through my nose; my eyes were so affected that I could see but little; at the same time attended with an acute and indescribable pain constantly darting from the nose to other parts of the head and throat which was badly swollen and very sore, and a constant burning heat or irritation in the stomach, which my limbs bloated to nearly twice their ordinary size. In this situation, for weeks, I was compelled to lie upon one side with but little or no sleep. My humors assumed a renewed and stubborn hold upon me apparently threatening speedy dissolution. I tried every expedient possible with but little or no benefit. My physician at length recommended Sands' Sarsaparilla; I procured a few bottles of it which I believe to be the means (though the blessing of God) of my restoration to comparative health again. I had not taken half two of three bottles before the disease began to leave. My pain and swelling is gone, my appetite good, sleep and rest quietly—in such has been a coverage taken.

EUNICE CRANE.

Having been acquainted with the afflicted widow, Mrs. Eunice Crane of Mansfield for nearly six years, (whose protracted sickness has called forth the sympathies of the community where she resides) I consider it an occasion for joy that her sufferings have been so far alleviated by the use of Sands' Sarsaparilla, which has been so kindly forwarded by myself.

HENRY BROMLEY, Minister of the Gospel.

We the undersigned do certify that the above are facts.

LUTHER MARTIN.
BLEAZAR BENNETT.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, and for exportation by A. B. SANDS & CO., Druggists, (Orrite Buildings) 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers-street, New-York. Sold also by A. B. & D. SANDS, 79 Fulton street and 77 East Broadway, corner of Market street; also sold by Druggists generally in all the principal cities and chief towns of the U. States. Price $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5. Original documents may be seen at our store.

☞ For sale in this city by their agent
Nov. 1—42 R. W. MATHEWSON.

☞ Impurity of Blood causes Pain and

occasions disease upon that part of the body which from any cause may be weakest. Thus in persons whose blood is impure, should they have a cold, the impure matter would settle upon their lungs, and consumption be the trouble; so with other affections. All trouble is saved by using the BRANDRETH PILLS, which cannot injure, and which cannot be overdone. Only use them in the commencement of any disease, use them in full doses and you will be up and well, while those who use too soon to take such a simple medicine, are bed-ridden, or prematurely end their days. The Brandreth Pills are only beginning to be appreciated; they are found to never deceive; they are the only internal medicine required in this climate.

Be careful of pretended universal purgatives, which cannot be used without injury to the body as Brandreth's Pills can. What are they? Are they not imitations of the Brandreth Pills recommended in advertisements stolen from Dr. Brandreth? Were they not originally counterfeit pills purporting to be the genuine Brandreth Pills? But in consequence of the new labels on the Brandreth Pills boxes are they not obliged to come out under unless equally false? Observe the sellers and travelling agents? Are they not men whom Dr. Brandreth hath cast off, not for good conduct truly? Is this not true as applicable to the *pretended "Indian,"* and, in fact, to nearly all the advertised pills of the day? Shall the public trust their lives in the hands of these unprincipled men? Surely not.

The Brandreth Pills *give strength* for weakness—they are liked best by those who have taken the most of them. Dr. Brandreth can give *personal* reference to thousands who have been *restored* from a bed of sickness by their use, when every other means had proved entirely unavailable. These cases are continually occuring in this city and in every part of the Union. Get Brandreth's Pills if you are not perfectly healthy, and they will restore you—if medicine can do it—because they expel those humors which are the cause of impurity of the blood, and at the same time the body is strengthened by the operation of this most excellent medicine.

The following names are a list of Dr. B. Brandreth's agents in New London Co.

Norwich, R. W. Roath; New London, Nathan Belden; Colchester, L. A. Kellogg; Franklin, Amasa L. Hyde; Liberty Hill, Austin Gay; Lebanon, Gordon Robinson; Yantic ville, Tracy, Huntington & Co.; Fitchville, S. Fitch; Norwich Town, Geo. D. Fuller; Milltown, Wm. B. Holt; Stonington, Horace Lewis; Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Portersville, Smith, Cady & Co; Centre Groton, R. W. Smith; Groton, John Meeson; Hamburg, H. A. Brockway; Salem, E. S. Williams; Montville, James Turner; Hadlyme, Z. Smith way.

SHERMAN'S Medicated, Cough, Comfort and Worm, Lozenges; for sale by SAMUEL TYLER.
Norwich, April 17 3w21

The best Linen Hdkfs.

For 12½ cents may be found at
No. 38 SHETUCKET-STREET.

AND among other Calicoes, Scotch Ginghams for 12½ per yd; Ladies' White Cloth, for 50 cents per pair and a good article for 10 cents. You can get so many, and as good *Dry Goods* for your money as at any other store by giving a call at

C. C. HILLARD'S.
April 17. 6w21

COTTON CAPS for 5 cents, at the New Store, No. 38 Shetucket-street.
C. C. HILLARD.
April 17. 3w21

Another Lot

OF those large UMBRELLAS, for 50 cents a piece, 38 Shetucket-street. C. C. HILLARD.
April 17th. 3w21

French Cloths,

STRIPED, and Plaid Cassimers and the most splendid assortment of Vestings, to be found in Norwich, just opened at 38 Shetucket-street.
C. C. HILLARD.
April, 17th. 3w21

Buy Your Kid Gloves

AT C. C. HILLARD'S!

HE intends to keep the best, and near not the best the price 62½ cents per pair, and no imitation. Those who want our gloves cannot find them at

No. 38 Shetucket-street.
April 17th. 3w21

GRINDSTONES.

FIVE Tons superior Nova Scotia blue grit Grindstones just arrived, for sale by
O. GOOD & WEBB,
West corner Connecticut and Water sts.
April 10 3w 20

Notice.

THE Subscriber having set up the place one of *Cleveland's celebrated Mathines with MARBLE BLOCKS* for

Pressing Bonnets,

and engaged a *Man* of superior Workmanship, are prepared to alter, bleach and Press them. Persons residing out of the City can have a Style out, or sent to any other Establishment in this State at very short Notice.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

Price for Bleaching & Pressing 50 cts.
No 17 Shetucket St. Norwich.
HITCHCOCK & PAYSON.
April 4th 19.

Leeches,

SWEDISH LEECHES, for sale by JOHN L. DEVOTION.
No. 119 Main-st. another East of Quinebaug Bank.
April 8th. 3m20

Canadian Horse Liniment,

THIS article is one of the most valuable Remedies ever discovered; for Sprains, Bruises, Galls, Scratches, Fresh Wounds, and Sores of every description on Horses. For Sale by

WILLIAM S. TYLER,
and SAMUEL TYLER.
Norwich, March 6th, '44 3m15

GROCERIES,
DELANO & SCHERMERHORN,
No. 80, FRONT STREET.
NEW-YORK.

KEEP constantly on hand a general assortment of desirable Groceries.

Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.
New-York, Nov. 1st, 1843. 6m4

FRESH Garden and Flower SEEDS, for sale by SAMUEL TYLER.
April 10th. 20

Concentrated
COMPOUND EXTRACT OF
SARSAPARILLA,

WARRANTED equal to any other preparation of Sarsaparilla, for sale at 37 cents per bottle, by JOHN L. DEVOTION,
No. 119 Main street,
one door East of the Quinebaug Bank.
April 17 2 mos 21

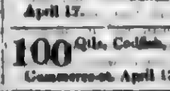
Potash.

A GENUINE article of first sort Potash just received and for sale cheap by GARDNER & BUTTS.
April 17 21

Hams.

A FINE lot of Pork and Beef Hams just received and for sale cheap by GARDNER & BUTTS.
April 17 21

FOR STONINGTON.



THE Steamer ANGELINA Capt. Lovell, will run regular to Stonington; touching at the intermediate Landings. Leaving Norwich at 8 o'clock A. M. returning the same afternoon in time to take the cars for Worcester. For further information Enquire of

E. A. BILL.
Norwich, April 16 '44 21

50 BOXES Dean's Candles; for sale H. WHITAKER & CO.
Commerce-street.
April 17. 18.

100 Qlls. Codfish, for sale by H. WHITAKER & CO.
Commerce-st. April 17. 21

First sort Potash

FOR sale by PRATT & HOOKER.
April 24 4w 23

NEW ARRIVALS!
AT THE NEW
DRY GOODS STORE.
Corner of WATER and SHETUCKET-STREETS,
LINCOLN & WILLIAMS,

HAVE within the past week made large additions to their Stock of Goods, and have now the most magnificent assortment in the place, particularly of dress goods, which are now the most

Kaiserines.

Of French, English, and American Manufacture, at all prices from 25 to 62½ cents per yd.

Taisnes and Camelions.

A new assortment of colors and Patterns, 25 per cent less than last week's prices.

Camelion Brocades.

That new and desirable article, at a price which needs but to be named to warrant a sale.

Crape Chusans,

The most splendid patterns ever imported, and no more in the country like them.

Muslins and Lawns.

More than 50 pieces comprising many new patterns, and colors.

Barages.

Both light and dark colors some extra rich satin stripe.

Taizan Prints,

Something entirely new, besides many other styles of dress goods names not recollected.

Rich Silks.

A few patterns very choice, direct from Broadway.

Cashmere and Silk Shawls.

Will be sold at old prices without regard to the late rise.

Merchants and Pedlars are hereby notified that we do sell *Goods at wholesale* and only have a room exclusively for that business.

LINCOLN & WILLIAMS.
Norwich, April 24th. No. 24 Shetucket-street, on the corner. 23

Ribbons, Ribbons.

About 600 pieces this day received, at all prices from 6 to 50 cents, the choicest assortment in the Place; also, Flowers, Laces, and every variety of MILLINERY GOODS, at wholesale and retail, lower than they can be bought elsewhere.

Summer Silks,

Such as French Cassimeres, Elastic Jeans, broons, common do; French Drillings; Grass Linens, Brown Linens Denims, Mixtures, C. Ginghams, and all the variety the market affords.

Linen Hdkfs.

100 Doz. like the first lot for 12½ cents each, very finer ones for 37 1-2, worth 50 cents, and still fine qualities at less prices than they can be bought at any other store.

White Goods.

300 pieces Jaconets, Sateens and Mull Cambrics, Nonsuch Muslins, Laces, Striped, and Swiss Muslins, Corded Cambrics, Mull Muslins also curtain Muslins, and extra fine furniture Dimity, French Quilts, extra quality Blankets, Irish Linen Sheeting, Barnsley do; Cords for Curtains, printed Curtain Cambrics, &c. &c., and we pledge ourselves that they shall be sold at the very *lowest prices.*

LINCOLN & WILLIAMS.
Norwich, April 24th. 23

SPRING CAMPAIGN,
BOSTON CLOTHING STORE.
J. B. PALMER & Co.

HAVE this week commenced receiving their SPRING STOCK OF CLOTHING, direct from their manufacturing establishment, and shall be able to offer their customers and purchasers of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

new and fashionable Garments, made up in the most modern and approved styles, consisting of *Dress, Frock, Business,* and SACK COATS, of most every desirable style, fashion and color worn.

PANTALOONS—Fancy, Plaid and striped Doeskin Pantaloons.
do do do Cassimere do
do do do Satinets do
Plain blue, black, mixed and fancy do
Tweed and Mohair do

VESTS,

Fancy and plain Silk Velvet, Satin, Silk, Alpine, Cashmere, Woolen Velvet, Tabby Velvet, Valencia, Cloth, Cassimere and Satin Vests.

Furnishing Articles

A general variety of Scarfs, Stocks, Cravats, Bosoms, Collars, Shirts, Hats, Suspenders, Socks, Gloves, &c.

☞ *Bro. Fashionable HATS.* ☜

The subscribers have made arrangements with HENRY BALEY & CO. and will be constantly supplied with a superior article of Fashionable Hats.

☞ Purchasers are invited to call and satisfy themselves at

143 MAIN-STREET

Norwich, April 10th 1844.

CONNECTICUT BONNET STORE.
NEW GOODS! SPRING STOCK!!
APRIL 1st, 1844.
HITCHCOCK & PAYSON,
Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
STRAW GOODS!
RIBBONS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, BAND BOXES, &c. &c.
FOR SALE!
At No. 17 SHETUCKET-STREET.
NORWICH, CONN.

HAVING made extensive arrangements for their Spring Trade, they are prepared to exhibit a *LARGE AND FASHIONABLE STOCK OF BONNETS!* of every description of their own Manufacture of Florence, Rutland, and Fancy Braids; also Neapolitans, Fancy do; Bridgets and Prince Albert; Rice Bonnets; English do; Braid Chips, Domestic Straws, &c. &c. Also a Rich Assortment of Fancy Dress Hats & Caps, together with a very and well selected Stock of MILLINERY GOODS, and Artificial Flowers;—comprising the last, largest and most desirable Stock of Bonnets and Millinery Goods ever introduced into this Market.

They pledge themselves to offer their GOODS at prices that will bear a comparison with any other establishment in the United States. Confident that their Stock will at all times, be worthy of the attention of Purchasers, they respectfully solicit a call.

BONNETS altered, Bleached and Pressed in the best manner, at Short Notice. Prices for Bleaching and Pressing, 25 cts.
Norwich, April 24, '44. 19

EMPORIUM OF FASHION!
THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and MOST FASHIONABLE
CLOTHING STORE
IN NORWICH—91 Main-Street.

Visited from all Quarters of the Country by the Professional Men of Fashion, Aristocracy, or Gentry, Sportsmen and Mechanics.

THE Wonderful success of this Popular Establishment, is allowed by all who have visited it to be owing to the rich Variety of Fashionable Garments, and the unaccountable *low prices,* which bid defiance to all competition in Trade. No pains is spared in selecting Fashionable and Desirable Goods, and the good taste which garments are cut, and made in this Establishment is allowed to be superior in the extreme.

GENTLEMEN, it cannot be any once fault but your own, if, after visiting us, you do not get pleased with a fashionable tasty garment. For indeed we have employed a score or two of Tailors to study Fashions; and by fashion we live. We stand ready at a moments warning to furnish Material, cut, and make any Garment Gentlemen may see fit to order, in as good style as fashion and taste shall dictate.

The following is a list of the many thousand Garments, which may be had at this great place of resort.

FROCK and Dress COATS, of English, French and German Manufacture, $6 20,00
English, French and American Doe Skin Pants, 3 6,75
Tweed Cassimere Sack Coats, New Style, 3 6,75
Kentucky Jane Coats, all colors, 1,25 4,00
Plane Whale, and half gaiter pants, of French and English Doe Skin, 3,00 7,00

Summer Clothing an Endless Variety.

Brown Holland, and Grass Cloth, Dress and Sack Coats, $1 3,00
Middlesex Plaids, Striped, and plain Ginghams Coats of all prices.
Summer Pants of Linen Drill, plain White, Plaid and Striped, fm 1,00 to 4,00
Cotton Drill pants, for 75cts to 1,00

Vests we have the largest assortment that can be found, Embracing

Silk Velvets, from 3 to 4,50
Silk Satin Vests, a superior article 2 " 4,00
Silk and Worsted, fm 1,00 3,50
Cotton and Silk, for 75cts 2,00
New Rich figured Satin Vests, for 3,00 5,00
Paid, Corded, and figured Marsilla 2,50 3,50
Rich White figured Satin Vests, suitable for Balls or Matrimonial ceremonies, 3 5,00
Rich Striped Marsilla, and Tyrolese Quiltings, fm 3 4,00
Summer Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Gloves, and Suspenders of all qualities, and prices, 25 1,00
Rich Scarfs, for 25cts 1,50

Gentlemen throughout the Country are invited to call at the Cheapest Clothing Store in Norwich,—91 MAIN-STREET. Next door to Charles Clark's Hat Store.

J. T. FAY.
April 17th, 1844. 21

Chemical Oil,

FOR sale by JOHN L. DEVOTION.
No. 119 Main-Street.
one door East of the Quinebaug Bank.
March 20th. 6w17

Live Geese Feathers.

A PRIME lot, for sale by LINCOLN & WILLIAMS.
24 Shetucket-street.
March 8th. 6t17

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE NORWICH NEWS.
WM. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
OFFICE No. 98, SHETUCKET STREET
One door North of the American House.

☞ Advertisements, &c., left at the Post Office, Box 152, or at the Printing Office in Shetucket Street, will receive prompt attention.

TERMS.

For THE NEWS ONE YEAR (IN ADVANCE)	$1,50
When not paid in advance,	2,00
PRICES FOR ADVERTISING.	
For 1 SQUARE (OR 16 LINES,) 3 INSERTIONS,	1,00
" EXTRA INSERTIONS PER WEEK,	20
YEARLY ADVERTISERS, HALF PRICE.	

BOOK AND JOB
PRINTING,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
EXECUTED
IN THE NEATEST, MOST EXPEDITIOUS AND CHEAPEST MANNER.
At 139 Main-Street,
Norwich Conn.,

THE Subscriber has taken pains to add such materials to his Printing Office, as will enable him to execute every description of Printing, in a style superior to what has ever before been done in this part of the State; and having availed himself of facilities which he has never before had for turning out work rapidly, and at a very small expense, he has lately revised his prices, and is now prepared to print

BOOKS,	BILL-HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,	BILLS OF LADING,
CIRCULARS,	CLOCK BILLS,
HANDBILLS,	BANK CHECKS,
WAY BILLS,	

STEAM-BOAT AND STAGE BILLS, BUSINESS AND VISITING CARDS, &c, &c, &c.

Its cheaper rate than ever before. He is determined he will not be out done IN DOING GOOD WORK at a very low price. WILLIAM TRENCH.
April 24th. 22

PRICES REDUCED FIFTY PER CENT!
COOLY'S
PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
REMOVED TO 95 MAIN STREET.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT to the new and beautiful building immediately adjoining the Norwich Bank, (and a few doors west of the Franklin House,) where he will continue to execute all descriptions of Printing, in a style not inferior to any in this section of the country.

PRICES REDUCED FIFTY PER CENT!

The subscriber's whole attention will hereafter be given to Book and Job Printing; and as his connexions are very superior, and his arrangements such that he can execute Printing in the most expeditious manner, he will after this date REDUCE his scale of Prices, on every description of work, from TWENTY FIVE to FIFTY PER CENT.

COMMON HANDBILLS
Will be printed in good style for from FIFTY CENTS to ONE DOLLAR per HUNDRED!
CARDS
of any size, from TWENTY-FIVE to FIFTY CENTS per PACK, Cards INCLUDED!

☞ All other Printing proportionally low.
Observe the number, ☞ 95 MAIN STREET. ☜
N. B. All Orders ready for Delivery at the promise time agreed on, (extraordinaries only excepted,) or no charge will be made
J. G. COOLEY, 95 Main-Street
Norwich Nov. 1843. 6m5

Earthen and China Ware
ARRIVED at New York, by Ships Samuel Hicks, and Yorkshire; and now in the Warehouse of the subscriber at
No. 62 STATE-STREET,
350 Crates, and 10 Hhds., consisting a complete assortment of
EARTHEN AND CHINA WARE
for the Country trade; to which the attention of Merchants is respectfully requested.
JOHN S. GRAY, Importer.
Hartford, April 24, 1844. 20

Paints,

Oils, &c.

White Lead Dry	Chrome Yellow
do do do Ground	do Green
do do Ground in Oil.	do Red
Spanish Brown	Yellow Ochre
Venetian Red American and English	French Yellow
	Prussian Blue
Red Lead	English and Chinese Vermillion
Litharge	Verdigris
Terra de Leisona	Rotten Stone
Black Lead	Iron Black
Rose Pink	Linseed Oil
Spanish White	Neatsfoot do
Paris do	Sperm do
Gum Shellac	Bright Varnish
Spts Turpentine	Japan do
Rosin	Copal do
Pumice Stone	India Rat
do Ground	Umber
Lamp Black	Paris Green

Drop Black; Chalk, red and white; Gold and Brass Leaf; Silver and Copper Bronze, Paint Brushes, Sash Tools, Camel's Hair and Sable Pencils, Glues and Emery Paper; blue, green, black, red and brown Smalts, together with every article on the line. All of which are for sale on favorable terms by
JOHN L. DEVOTION,
No. 119 Main st.,
one door east of the Quinebaug Bank.
Norwich, Feb. 14. 3mos 12

WM. H. ALLEN,
DENTIST,
NOVITY, NO. 84 SHETUCKET STREET, (UP STAIRS)
WHERE he will perform all operations necessary for the preservation of the teeth and gums in the best possible manner. Teeth inserted from 1 to a complete set. Teeth cleaned, filled, extracted, and all irregularities, whether they proceed from disease or want of proper care, remedied.
March 21 1f17

WALTER CLAPP,
BOOKSELLER & BOOKBINDER,
97 MAIN-STREET, NORWICH,
Opposite M. Safford's News Room.
Nov. 8th, 1843. 1y50

Flower Seeds,
FROM HOVEY & CO., Boston, with descriptive Catalogues, gratis, for sale by
R. W. MATHEWSON.
April 24th. 22

Burning Fluid,
AND Chemical Oil, a new supply, just received by
R. W. MATHEWSON.
April 24th. 22

SWEET'S SALVE, from B. C. Baxter, joint proprietor, for sale by R. W. MATHEWSON.
April 24th. 22

The Norwich News.

VOL. IV.—NO. 24. NORWICH, CONN., THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1844. WHOLE NO. 180.

NEW SPRING GOODS,
Now opening 50 cases of Rich Goods adapted to the spring trade comprising all styles of Staple and Fancy Goods.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION has been paid to the Cloth trade by an Experienced Purchaser, so that Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Sattinets, and Trimmings will be sold much cheaper than ever.

SILKS, Fig'd Shaded, watered, Striped and Oriental dress silks; Extra Blk, and Blue Blk, Gros de Odier, Gros de Rhin Matteoni; Italian Floences, Bonnet Silks, Rich Hat and Cap Ribbons, Laces, Crapes, Bombazines, Alepines, Alpaccas, Eolienne, Challey, Rich de Laines in endless variety; Chusans, Tesans, &c. cheaper than ever.

SHAWLS, White, Blk, Green and mode colored Cashmere, Brocha, Ecossias, Damask de Laines, Highland and Rob-Roys full 20 per cent less than in 1843.

FURNISHING GOODS, Table Linens, Damask Cloths, Naphins, Diapers, Linen Sheetings Pillow Case Linens, Oriental counterpanes, Marseilles Quilts, 5-4 Sheetings, Fine and Heavy 4-4 and 5-4 Brown Goods, Burlaps, Tickings.

CARPETS, Rich new patterns at less than manufacturers prices. Rugs, Mattresses, &c. &c.

For bargains Call at the Old Stand of
ELY & CO.
33 and 35 Shetucket-street.
Norwich, Feb 28th, '44 1f14

GRINDSTONES.
FIVE Tons superior Nova Scotia blue grit Grindstones on consignment, for sale by
OSGOOD & WEBB,
West corner Commerce and Water sts.
April 10 6w 20

Notice.
THE Subscriber having set up in this place one of Cleveland's celebrated Machines with MARBLE BLOCKS for
Pressing Bonnets,
and engaged a Man of superior Workmanship, we are prepared to alter, bleach and Press Straw, Florence Fancy Bonnets, and Leghorn Hats in a Style superior to any other Establishment in this State at very short Notice.
The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
Price for Bleaching & Pressing 25 cts.
No 17 Shetucket St. Norwich.
HITCHCOCK & PAYON.
April 4th 19.

BOARD.
A Gentleman, and Wife can be accommodated with board, and pleasant rooms. Also three young Gentlemen; Terms reasonable. Enquire at the officeof the News.
Norwich, Jan. 17th, 1844. 1f8

COAL.
ANTHRACITE COAL of various kinds in the Lump, or broken and screened, for sale by the Cargo or single Ton by
EDWARD CHAPPELL,
Central Wharf.
Norwich, Sept. 14. 42

Paints, Oils, Varnishes &c.
WILLIAM S. TYLER,
(at the Old Stand of S. Tyler & Son, Water-street.)
OFFERS FOR SALE AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL

White Lead dry	Linseed Oil
do do ground	Spts. Turpentine
do do in Oil	Copal Varnish Coach
Litharge	do do Furniture
Red Lead	Black Leather Varnish
Vee Red	Lacker
French Yellow	Bright Varnish
Vermilion	Glass Paper
Span. Brown	Emery all sizes
do White	Terra de Sonna
Paris do	Rot. stone
Turkey Umber	do do ground
Spruce Yellow	Verdegris dry
Prussian Blue	do in Oil
do do Pale	Red Chalk
Chrome Yellow	Gun shellac
Black Lead	do Copal
Emerald Green	Rosin and Pitch
French do	Poitry
Chrome do	Glazier's Diamond
Drop Black	Blue Verditer
Lamp do	Green do
Blue do	Ground Umber
Vandyke Brown	Paint Brushes
India Red	Sash Tools
Pure Pink	Striping Pencils
Pumice Stone	Paint Rinsers
do do ground	&c., &c.

Norwich, March 6th, '44. 3m15

Norwich and Worcester
Rail Road—
DAILY LINE TO NEW YORK AND BOSTON.
COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 22d, 1844
CARS will leave Allyn's Point for Worcester and Boston every morning, except Monday, immediately upon the arrival of the Steamer from New York.
Leave Worcester for Norwich and New York every evening, except Sunday, at 6 1-4, upon the arrival of the Train from Boston.
Accommodation Trains,
DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
Leave Norwich - - 5 3-4 A M, and 4 1-2 P M.
" Worcester - 10 A M, and 4 P M.
Freight Trains,
DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
Leave Norwich 6 1-2 AM.—Worcester 7 1-2 A M.
The Morning Train from Norwich, and the Morning and Evening Trains from Worcester, connect with the Boston and Worcester, and the Western Railroads.
Fares are less when paid for Tickets than when paid in the Cars.
All Baggage at the risk of its owner, unless receipted for by an authorized agent of the corporation.
EMERSON FOOTE, Supt.
Norwich April 22d, 1844. 1f22

Mackerel and Swordfish,
CONSTATLY on hand, and for sale by
PRATT & HOOKER.
April 24th. 22

Copartnership Notice.
THE subscribers having associated themselves in business under the name and firm of
PRENTICE & AVERY,
Offer for sale at their Store, No. 37, Water-street, formerly occupied by A. C. Hall, a general assortment of
GROCERIES,
which were selected the past week in New York with much care, and will be disposed of cheap for cash or Country produce.
WM. R. PRENTICE.
WM. W. AVERY.
Norwich, April 23. 1f22

100 Doz. Brooms; for sale by
R. WHITAKER & Co.,
19th. 31

MERCHANT'S HOTEL,
NORWICH CONN.,

THE subscribers having leased and fitted up the MERCHANT'S HOTEL, in first rate order; and are now ready for the reception of company. This house is located in the centre of business, on an elevation of land which commands a delightful view of the river Thames and of the beautiful scenery on either side, and is a most desirable place of resort either for the pleasure seeker or the man of business. No pains will be spared to make the Merchants Hotel what a public house should be,—a house of comfort to the weary traveler. The table will always be supplied with the choicest viands and luxuries of the season. Large and airy sleeping apartments and acceptable Beds will be provided, and the charges be such as to compete with the times.
A few boarders can also be accommodated with good board at reasonable prices. If the servants do not perform their duty it is particularly requested that travelers and others would inform the landlord to that effect.
There is attached to the above house, a general Stage Office, where the Stage arrives and departs daily, also a first rate LIVERY STABLE, where good horses, and careful drivers can be had at a moments notice.
☞ Passengers carried to and from the Hotel to the Cars and Boats, free of charge.
E. & W. COTTRELL.
April 24th, '44. 1f22

FRANKLIN TEMPERANCE
HOUSE, Franklin Square, Main-street,
NORWICH, CONN.
THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the Travelling public generally, that he has leased the above named establishment and has made many alterations and improvements in furnishing the House with new furniture throughout, so as to place it in every respect in the best condition for company, for whose comfort it is peculiarly well calculated, having large airy rooms, commanding a fine view of the river and the beautiful scenery of the surrounding hills. The Table will be supplied with the best that the market affords. Carriages always in readiness to convey passengers to the House, Boats and Cars, free of expense. Horses and Carriages can be furnished and good Stabling provided by the proprietor. Prices to correspond with the times.
The above House will be under the superintendance of Mr. Woodard.
B. F. PENDLETON, Proprietor.
Norwich, April 23, 1844. 1f22

BLACKSMITHING.
Old Stand Revived!
THE subscribers would notify the public that they have formed a copartnership, under the name and firm of
BREED & DEWEY,
for the prosecution of the Blacksmithing business, at the old stand on the Wharf Bridge, formerly occupied by C. S. Palmer, and more lately by one of the partners of this firm. They are prepared to do promptly every kind of work in their line, especially country work and job work, and they pledge themselves to give perfect satisfaction to all who may patronize them.
☞ PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO OX AND HORSE SHOEING!
In this department we have engaged the service of Mr. Seth E. Berry, whose long and intimate acquaintance with every branch of the shoeing business, and skill as a veterinary Surgeon, have rendered him famous in all the region round about. Mr. Berry will be happy to wait upon his old customers, and in short upon all who may favor him with a call.
RENI. F. BREED.
CHARLES DEWEY.
Norwich, April 24th. 22

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE!
THE subscribers offer for sale the best assortment of Wooden and Willow Ware, to be found in the city; comprising Cradles, Baskets, Willow Waggons, Mats, Pails, Tubs, Keelers, Cpe Pails, &c, &c. These goods will be sold cheap.
TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.
Norwich, April 24th, 1844. 3w22

Notice.
THE subscribers having contracted for all the SHAD caught at the Daw, for the season, will be enabled to supply the public with this favorite fish fresh caught, and not palm off an article brought from New York as river Shad.
N. B. No other person can fill Shad at Greeneville but the subscribers.
WILLIAMS & BABCOCK.
Norwich, April 21. 22

Pickles,
IN Vinegar can always be obtained of
PRATT & HOOKER.
April 24th. 22

THE BEST YOU EVER SAW!
JUST received another Hogshead of that extra fine Molasses, which has been selling at
TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.
April 24th. 3w22

Groceries and Provisions,
which they offer to their friends and customers, as low as they can be purchased elsewhere in the city.—These Goods were carefully selected in New York during the past week, and are of the very first quality, embracing every variety in the Grocery line. Call and examine. TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.
April 24. 3w22
☞ Goods delivered in any part of the city free of expense.

TALCOTT & WILLIAMS'
EXPRESS!
THROUGH BY DAY LIGHT!!!
THE subscribers are happy to inform their customers that they have established an Express Line to convey Goods, purchased at their establishment, to any part of the city. This is a decided advantage to those who trade with us, as it supersedes the necessity of hand conveyance. Our arrangements are thus complete for serving our customers in a prompt and satisfactory manner TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.
April 24th. 3w22

"Where did they come from,"
THOSE COTTON HOSE at the "round black sign," are astonishing every one. Look at the cheap goods at A. WATTLES & CO.
April 24th. 3w22

G. B. PRINDLE,

HAS removed his One Price Watch, Jewelry, and Clock Establishment, to the Store (lately occupied by J. Ireson & Son's shoe dealers,) No. 144 Main-street,—opposite the sign post.
Full assortment of choice goods—and no variation in prices to rel-rated—a child may purchase as low as the closest buyer.
April 24th, '44 1f22

FRUIT! FRUIT!!
20 BOXES of RAISINS, of the first quality, the cheapest in the city. Also, Oranges, Lemons, &c. &c. TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.
April 24th. 3w22

Song.—BY MOORE.

Oh, no—not even when first we loved,
Wert thou as dear as now thou art;
Thy beauty then my senses moved,
But now thy virtues bind my heart.
What was but Passion's sigh before,
Has since then turned to Reason's vow;
And, though I then might love thee more,
Trust me, I love thee better now.

Although my heart in earlier youth
Might kindle with more wild desire,
Believe me, it has gained in truth
Much more than it has lost in fire.
The flame now warms my inmost core,
That then but sparkled o'er my brow,
And though I seemed to love thee more,
Yet, oh, I love thee better now.

The First Loaf.

An emergency at last came in my domestic arrangements, for which I was wholly unprepared, despite the admonitory warnings of all good house keepers, to be prepared when such do occur, as occur they must, in these days of help wanting. An excellent girl had gone, and her place was supplied by one who I felt, when I beheld her, would never answer the description which had induced me to engage. She stood demurely before me, awaiting her new instructions.

"You can make some bread, Nancy; now I want you to sift some flour and set some rising."

"How shall I make it? That never was my work before, you will tell me how, ma'am, and I can learn quick." was the reply, and the anxious, yet willing expression of her face, bespoke a teachable spirit, as it did also an inexperienced hand. Heavily did that answer fall upon my ear—"how shall I make it?"—Yes, that was the question, how? What a world of experience and power did that little word comprehend. I remember my mother talked o. "setting the sponge," placing it in a warm situation, baking it when it was just enough raised; these snatches of information I well remembered, but the right quantity, quality and number of ingredients, with the just how they should all be put together, was the still unanswered question. There stood Nancy. "Upon the whole," said I, after a moment's thoughtful pause, "as there is so much that is more important to do, we will put this matter off, and try baker's bread," and I felt thankful for the respite.

Days passed on.

"Cannot Nancy make bread?" asked the husband, at last, "I am getting quite tired of baker's bread."

"She shall make some; but this is beautiful baker's bread, George. I don't know but what it is nicer than any home-made bread I ever ate." I replied in a most commandatory tone, taking another piece which I did not want.

"There is nothing like good home-made bread, such as my mother used to make." To the first part of this remark, I did not materially object, inasmuch as it was merely my own opinion; but when he suggested an equality with his mother's bread, which nothing in his estimation ever excelled, I felt a sad shrinking of heart at my own conscious inability of attaining it.

"May you be blessed with just such a appetite as you had, when a boy, you ate your mother's bread!" was my benediction, as he arose to return to his afternoon business. Sometimes I thought of confessing our dilemma. Had it been the first week after our marriage, it had all been well; he would have smiled at my inexperience; but we had unfortunately been married some time, and, however lovely inefficiency and want of skill may appear in a lady love or a bride, assumes quite a different aspect, when not to know is inexcusable ignorance. "Oh, I can't do that," could no longer be viewed in the light of maiden timidity, or delicate helplessness; besides, it covered too little of "his mother," who was a pattern for house keepers.

But the bread must be made. I arose one morning, feeling quite cool and courageous, and resolved that day to attempt it. "I will begin with pearlash bread; that I am sure will be the easiest and much less trouble." So upon pearlash bread I was decided.

With what deep and earnest interest did I prepare my flour, milk, salt and pearlash. With what anxiety did I mix these important ingredients together.—"I will have pearlash enough," thought I. "I am determined it shall be light," and another spoonful was added. The bread was made, the pans were ready, the fire kindled, and at last it was satisfactorily deposited in the well heated oven. I took my seat beside the stove to watch its progress. How anxious was I to see it rise. How readily did I remember the round, plump aspect of my mother's loaves. Time passed on and despite my watchful inspection and ardent wishes, it was still flat, flat, flat. It grew beautifully brown, there it lay, demure, as unaspiring.

Dinner came and my husband walked in with a friend or two to dine, as in the hospitality of his heart he often did. I extended a welcome hand, but I am very sure my burnt face and disquieted look were tell-tales of a heart not particularly glad to see them.

We sat down at the table; the mackerel was well broiled, the potatoes well done, the butter was melted, but the bread—the bread! the article above all which my husband considered most important, which he considered indispensable to be good—it was handed round—he took a slice; it certainly did not resemble bread, thickly studded as it was with little brown spots of undissolved pearlash; and then how it tasted; a strange mixture of salt and bitter, which was altogether unbearable. My husband looked surprised and mortified, and how did I feel? "Is there no other?" he looked significantly at me.

I shook my head, while he involuntarily removed the unpalatable slice afar from his plate. How little did I enjoy the society of my agreeable guests. How distant did I wish them; anywhere but at my own table.

"Had you better not attend to the bread making yourself, Mary," said George, as soon as we were alone, "and not leave that most important part of cooking to such miserable inexperienced hands?"—There was a decision in his gentle tone which I well knew gave me no choice in the matter, and I saw that he little imagined the "miserable inexperienced hands" upon which he had laid such strong emphasis were neither more nor less than my own; and it did not afford me much consolation, that he expected better things of me.

I went away and wept heartily and humbly with this pitiful lamentation, "what shall I do?" There stood the piano. What availed all the time, talent and industry, which had long been spent upon learning a few tunes? It added not an iota to the real comfort of my household. Handsome worsted work adorned our parlor. Oh that I could recall an hundredth part of the time spent with the embroidery needle and repose it in thoroughly and skillfully acquiring the important arts of housewifery. From that moment I resolved to study into my domestic duties; not lightly and loosely, as if they were small matters, easily gotten over, but I resolved to know how, to become a skillful, economical, thrifty house-keeper.—Upon success in this, how much of family happiness depends. When I have cut my sweet, light, wholesome loaves, there still lingers the sad remembrance of the pain, the anxiety, nay, the mortification of my efforts; with no one to advise, and no one to aid me. Mine was a long and wearisome probation in bread making, and all because I lightly esteemed those great duties, when time and opportunity were freely offered under a mother's eye.

Let not young ladies look upon those duties as menial, or of slight importance. A household cannot be well ordered and happy unless they are faithfully and intelligently understood. Let no woman imagine that a husband's comfort, enjoyment or prosperity, depends alone upon smiles and ornaments of his parlor. It is skillful and judicious management in the kitchen which does so much towards making home pleasant and prospects bright. Let every young lady who expects to become a wife (and who does not?) look well to these things before she leaves the maternal care. Let her remember, that to become truly a "help mate," implies prudence, sagacity and experience in domestic duties; and let no one enter into that important and most interesting relation with untried powers and unskillful hands.

From the Phil. Mercury.

MURDER.—A shocking murder was committed in New Orleans on the night of the 17th inst., at a sailor's boarding house, No 138 Old Levee street. On the night in question, a sailor, some twenty-four years old, and his wife, arrived at the house, took supper and went to bed. In the course of the night, some cries or moans were heard; the people of the house went into the room; they found the door open—the sailor was not there, and his wife lay in her bed, with her head nearly severed from her body. The murderer was arrested the next day. This murdered woman is named, says the Crescent, Betsey West. They were from Philadelphia, and had been married eight years. Jealousy is said to have been the cause. Two days afterwards the prisoner committed suicide in his cell. We give the murderer's confession, &c., as we find the same in the Picayune, viz:

"John B. Cummins, who cut his wife's throat at 138 Old Levee street, on Wednesday night, who cut his own throat in the Parish Prison on Friday evening, died in the course of the same night, the knife having entered his carotid artery.

In the perpetration of these deeds of blood, the peace-destroying monster, jealousy, was an active and a primary agent. Cummins, after his arrest, gave to Lieut. Morel, of the First Municipality police, a key that unlocked the dark character of his perturbed spirit. It was in substance this:—He married his wife, Elizabeth West, in Philadelphia, about eight years ago. She was the daughter of George West, who resides in the Northern Liberty Road. She was young (about fifteen) and handsome, and he loved her; he was young vigorous and healthy, and he believed she loved him. After some time, he left Philadelphia, and worked in this city for some three years. He returned, and felt that he had cause to believe that his wife was untrue to him. This set his mind on a rack from which he never could extricate it till he severed life's thread asunder. He and his wife then went to Liverpool, and returned to the city not long since on board of the ship St. Lawrence, she as stewardess, and he as a hand before the mast. He had not been here long, when he learned that the evil star of destiny—he whom he had suspected of having had illicit intercourse with his wife in Philadelphia—was in this city. He, to fly from the consequences that threatened, besought her to leave—to go to sea, where causes of discontent, if not obliterated, would at least be greatly narrowed down. She pertinaciously refused, and as if the evil one had concocted the plans which led to the subsequent tragical result, he met, on the day of the night on which he murdered his wife, her real or supposed paramour, who told him to leave the city, or he would "cut his throat!" This determined his course—he resolved to murder his wife. To nerve himself to the deed, he drank freely, took his wife to the house out of which she never went alive, had supper with her, and went to bed. In the course of the night, while she was asleep, he carried his dreadful purpose into execution by throwing himself on her body, pressing her left hand on her forehead, and with the right nearly severing her head from her body. The torments of his mind now increased ten thousand fold. He paced the room for some time, terror and regret alternately or simultaneously tugging at his heart. He left, but pacing nor quiet for a moment could he find abroad. He then resolved to end his torments by putting an end to himself, but before doing so, he resolved to take one last look at his murdered wife, not thinking—for it was still early—that the people of the house would be aware of the bloody drama that had been enacted. They had been aware of it, however, by the blood dropping down through the boards, and when he returned he was arrested as the murderer.

Of the closing scene our readers are already aware. The deceased gave to Lieut. Morel a letter, which, at his request, he put in the Post Office, for the person, who caused him to doubt his wife's fealty, requesting him at the same time to keep his name a secret from the rest of the world.

Large Indignation Meeting.

One of the largest meetings ever held in this city, convened at the Washington Hotel, Wednesday, for the purpose of passing censure upon Judge PATTON for sentencing Messrs. KAINE & FLINN, editors and publishers of the Aurora, found guilty a few days since, of a libel upon Judge GIRIN, to 3 months imprisonment and $125 fine. We suppose there were not less than from three to four thousand persons present.

The meeting was organized by calling JOSEPH MASON to the Chair, and appointing ORIS YOUNG, Vice-President, and Geo. THOMPSON and Geo. YOUNGSON, Secretaries.

Finding it impossible to accommodate the dense mass in the room, on motion, the meeting adjourned to the Market House. The President read the call of the meeting, and on motion, a committee of five was appointed to report resolutions. Owing to the confusion, it was impossible to get the committee together, and a spectator handed the Secretaries a series of resolutions denouncing the conduct of Judge PATTON, in the severest manner. They were read to the meeting, and unanimously adopted.

Mr. Foster, of the Age, then read to the meeting an address which Mr. Kaine had prepared for the occasion, and which was enthusiastically received.

John Farrel and J. W. Burrell, Esqs., then addressed the meeting at some length, in which they reviewed the conduct of Judge Patton, and accused him of "incompetency," "imbecility," &c., &c.

On motion, the meeting formed itself into a procession, and headed by a band of music, marched in good order up to the jail. Arrived there, three tremendous cheers were given to Messrs. FLINN & KAINE, which were only increased by Mr. KAINE appearing at the window of his cell, with a lighted candle in his hand, and signifying his willingness to make a speech.

After the cheering had subsided, he made a short but pertinent speech, to the "moving mass" of citizens below, and said he "felt grateful for this demonstration of their sympathy in behalf of himself and his partner," and spoke in the highest terms of the gentlemanly treatment of Col. TROWBRIDGE, the High Sheriff of the county, in providing them with excellent accommodations, so long as they would have to remain locked up in "durance vile."

Mr. FLINN was also called upon for a speech, and replied to the request in a few remarks in which he reiterated the sentiments advanced in the speech of his partner, who had preceded him.

Mr. KAINE was loudly called upon for a song, but declined complying with the request, on the ground that his health would not permit; yet stated that Mr. Reeves, the Irish Commedian, would be happy to sing them the song of "Rory O'More." After Mr. Reeves had finished his song, (which he sang with good effect,) Mr. Nelson favored the meeting with the appropriate song of "M'Greggor's Gathering," and was enthusiastically received. Mr. Reeves, by request, then sung "Erin's my Home"—when the meeting dispersed by given three cheers for "KAINE & FLINN," and by the band playing the "Star Spangled Banner," and other National airs.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

We have heard many reasons assigned for stopping a paper, but none like the following which was received by the editor of the Western Star:—

"Dear Sir:—I have looked carefully over your paper for six months, for the death of some individual I was acquainted with, but as not yet a single soul I can anything about, has drop off, you will please have my name erased.

Napoleon once said to some boys in a school he visited—"My lads, every hour of that time is a chance for future misfortune."

Foreign Items, by the Acadia.

A writer in an English paper states that during Lent the Parisians enjoy themselves in a very miscellaneous way. They go to confession in the morning, concerts in the afternoon, prayer in the evening, and enjoy the Polka at night.

A French journal says: "We are amusing ourselves very pleasantly at present. We have balls, sermons, concerts, prayer meetings, musical parties, lotteries, theatres, pious readings, the bals masques of the opera, the Abbe de Revignan, and Musard. What more is to be desired? pious and godly Parisians!

By a late enactment in Great Britain, persons are forbidden, under heavy penalty, to erect or use premises devoted to the manufacture or storage of ignitable materials within fifty feet of any other building. Such a law is needed here.

A mill in Sunderland, England, worked by boys exclusively, goes night and day for twenty-four hours, two relays of children being employed, each of which work twelve hours without cessation, or any regular intervals for meals, being obliged "to eat the victuals brought them by their mothers at snacks" (bits at a time) as best they can. "Happy England!"

The Jews are erecting several new synagogues in London.

The calico printers in the north of England are on a strike for wages.

Fairs for the aid of charitable institutions have lately been held in the Tunnel, under the Thames river.

The sum paid during the existence of a society for the relief of sick and superannuated seamen of England, amounts to more than £ 30,330.

A retrenchment has been made in the Queen's household by which an annual saving of $100,000 will be effected. She should retrench in another important extravagance.

The construction of railroads upon the atmospheric principle was tried in Dublin, but failed.

The Princeton catastrophe was looked upon for some days after the arrival of the news in England, as a hoax.

The Queen presented to Tom Thumb a mother of pearl souvenir, elegantly set in gold, and mounted with precious stones; one side exhibiting the royal crown and her Majesty's initials, and the other a group of flowers worked in enamel and inlaid with rubies. In addition to this valuable present, her Majesty also bestowed a beautiful gold pencil-case, with the arms of the recipient engraved thereon.

The Adelphi theatre was the scene of a dreadful calamity of late. The house was crowded, and in consequence of a false alarm of fire the mass rushed, as is usual in such cases, without reflection, to escape. Many were seriously injured.

A Big Whistle—Passing Mr. Erben's organ manufactory the other day, we stepped in and took a look at the huge organ which he is building for Trinity Church in this city. As yet it is but little more than a skeleton, but one of the large wooden pipes is in working order, and we heard it sing. It is between 2 and 3 feet in diameter, about 25 feet high, and its internal measurement about 100 cubic feet. It gave forth a deeper toned bass than we ever before heard, and with a power of utterance which jarred the whole building.

There is a still larger pipe in the process of construction, the internal measurement of which will be about 250 cubic feet, its height 32 feet, and its diameter 36 inches by 30. The entire structure will be 53 feet high, 57 wide, and 32 deep. Cost $10,000. It is well that the new church is strongly built—otherwise it might be inconveniently agitated by the powerful instrument. It will be the largest organ in the country, and there are but few larger in Europe.—*Jour. Com.*

Wanton destruction of Birds.—Every whippersnapper with a gun thinks he must amuse himself by killing some kind of bird, although not used as food and not required except as an empty ornament. It is inhuman, and the New England Farmer has, in a very amiable manner, noticed the practice as follows. "A meeting of birds was held in Harvard, on the 1st day of April, which was organized, the choice of A Robin for President, and A Little Tomtit for Secretary. The meeting being called to harmony, was addressed in strains of persuasive eloquence by several distinguished choristers, and a series of resolutions were adopted and passed nem con. The last resolution we commend to the humane everywhere:

"*Resolved*, That the human boys of Harvard are most earnestly requested, solicited, entreated and besought, not to shoot at, maim, and murder us, in cold blood, for mere sport, before our young ones are fledged next fall. And all good and kind parents are hereby desired, most earnestly desired, to read this resolve of the farmers musical and useful friends to any young and thoughtless son."

CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE.

From the New Haven Morning Courier.
May 1st.

The members of the House met yesterday in room at 10 o'clock and were called to order by the senior member, Hon. OLIVER C. SAGEPORT. The House then proceeded to the choice of a Speaker, the Hon. Roger Huntington of Norwich, and Latham Hull, Esq., of North Stonington, acting as Tellers.

On counting the ballots it appeared that the whole number given was 179, as follows:

For Charles J. McCurdy,		96
John C. Palmer,	79	
Lucius G. Peck,	3	
Cyrus H. Beardsley,	1	83
Mr. McCurdy's majority,		13

CHARLES J. McCURDY, Esq., being been declared elected, addressed the House in a short but pertinent speech.

On concluding his remarks, the Speaker took the Chair, upon which the oath of office was administered by E. K. FOSTER, Esq., when the House proceeded to ballot for First Clerk, and it appeared that the whole number of votes given was 177, as follows:

For Lucius G. Peck,		96
Charles W. Bradley,	78	
Henry Dutton,	1	
Blank,	1	81
Mr. Peck's majority,		15

LUCIUS G. PECK, Esq., having been declared, was duly sworn, and took his seat.

The House next proceeded to the choice of its Second Clerk, and it appeared that the whole number of votes given was 176, as follows:

For Charles H. Tuthill,		86
Elijah Gilbert,	70	
Scattering,	10	80
Mr. Tuthill's majority,		16

Resolutions from the Senate, appointing the Hon. Thomas B. Osborn, with such others as this House may join, a committee to examine the returns of votes for State officers and report to this House; on motion of Mr. Palmer, concurred, and Messrs. Dixon, Strong, Hall, Falkley, Grosvenor, Abernathy, Wright, and Cross appointed the Committee.

Resolution passed appointing Babcock & Williams Printers for this State for the year ensuing.

Resolution authorizing the Speaker to invite the several resident clergymen to officiate as chaplains in the House; passed.

Resolution passed appointing Messrs. Minor, Frost and Dayton, a committee to examine credentials of members and prepare a roll of the House.

Resolution passed for the appointment of a committee on contested elections. Messrs. Foster, Smart, and Spencer, appointed.

Resolution appointing Messrs. Palmer, Copp, and Ames, a committee to wait on His Excellency Chas. Cleveland and inform him that the two Houses are organized and ready to receive any communication he may have to make.

On motion of Mr. Swift, the House adjourned to 3 o'clock P. M.

Afternoon Session.

House came to order at 3 o'clock.

The committee appointed to prepare a roll for the House, made their report.

The roll was then read and upon motion of Mr. Huntington, of Norwich, read a second time, for the purpose of ascertaining the residence of the members while in the city.

The Joint committee from the House and the Senate, to wait upon the Governor, reported that he would communicate with the House this afternoon, in consequence of the insane, poor deaf, dumb and blind.

Report of the Joint Committee to examine the report of the canvassers of the votes for the State officers, came from the Senate accepted, and pass and concurred in by the House. Report of the board of canvassers adopted.

Resolution, that the House concur therein, that the

Senate and House of Representatives will meet in convention, in the chamber of the House of Representatives tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock, and then proceed in joint ballot to choose a Governor, Secretary, Comptroller, and Treasurer, for the year ensuing; came from the Senate—adopted by the House.

House adjourned to 8 o'clock this morning.

Thursday, May 2d.

After the usual resolution from the House, informing the Senate that they were ready to proceed to business, the Senate met with the House, and the legislature jointly proceeded to elect State Officers. The following was the result:

For Governor.

Roger S. Baldwin,	116
Chauncey F. Cleveland,	93
Majority,	23

For Lieut. Governor.

Reuben Booth,	116
Wm. S. Holabird,	89
Scattering,	3—93
Majority,	24

For Treasurer.

Joseph R. Gilbert,	119
Charles H. Peck,	94
Scattering,	1—95
Majority,	25

For Secretary.

Daniel P. Tyler,	116
Noah A. Phelps,	93
Majority,	23

For Comptroller.

Elijah Carrington,	116
Gideon Welles,	91
Scattering,	1—92
Majority,	24

The gentlemen having the highest number of votes, as above, were by resolution severally declared to be elected, and committees were appointed to wait upon them and inform them of the fact.

Various resolutions passed the joint standing committees required by the rules.

Report of the Norwich Savings Society was read, and laid on the table. Amount of deposites over $200,000. Interest paid to depositors, 5 per cent.

The committee appointed to inform Gov. Baldwin of his election, inform'd the House that they had discharged their duty, and that he would meet the two Houses at half past 3 this afternoon.

Remonstrance of S. Bartholomew and others, against the election of Alfred Rose, of North Branford, read and referred to com. on contested elections.

Adjourned to 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Afternoon.

Resolution passed to invite the Senate to meet the House at half past 3, to inaugurate the Governor.—Messrs. Merriman and Cornwall were appointed to wait on that body, and soon returned with information that the Senate would comply.

After the Senate had entered the Hall, a resolution was adopted by the convention, appointing Messrs. Catlin, Foster and Palmer, a committee to wait on the Governor elect, who had been escorted to his room in the State House, and invite his presence in convention.

His Excellency the Governor entered the Hall with his suite, conducted by the High Sheriff of the county. The throne of grace having been addressed by the Rev. President Day, the oath of office was administered to Gov Baldwin by Judge Hitchcock of this city.

The Governor then read his speech to the two houses assembled in convention; after the delivery of which, the Governor and his suite retired. The convention was then dissolved.

Speaker reported the proceedings of the convention to the House.

Petition of town of Simsbury against town of Bloomfield, laid on the table.

Remonstrance from 240 citizens of town of Berlin; against the election of James B. Carpenter and Marcellus Clark as representatives from that town, was referred to com. on Contested Elections.

Friday afternoon, May 3.

The House resumed its session at 2 o'clock.

Report of Charles B. Phelps and Samuel J. Hitchcock, the committee appointed at the last session to revise the laws relative to the settlement of estates read. This report came from the Senate, with a resolution referring the report and general subject to a special committee of one on the part of the House. Resolutions adopted, and Messrs. Swift and Beardsley of Monroe, appointed the committee on the part of the House.

Resolved, that when this House adjourns to morrow, it adjourn to meet at 2 o'clock, P. M. Monday—passed.

Adjourned to 9 o'clock, to morrow.

Saturday morning, May 4.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Nichols. Roll called and Journal read. Petitions called for and read.

Resolution appointing Messrs. Brooks, Wells, and Hamilton, a committee on Finance; passed.

Committee on unfinished business—Cornwall of Cheshire, Phelps of Windsor, and Henderson.

Mr. Merriman of New Haven, presented a bill for a public act entitled an act, regulating the buildings and sewers of New Haven; read twice and referred to the committee to be raised on the Judiciary.

Resolution directing the clerk to procure 20 copies of the public acts of this State, passed since the year 1838, for the use of the members of the House; passed.

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES.

On Judiciary.—Osborne, Dixon, Foster, Lippett, Swift, Ames, Abernethy, Spencer and Talcott.

On the School Fund.—Hoyt, Foster, Dayton, Bell, Hawley, Gates, Noble, Pratt and Peck.

On Banks.—Rockwell, Swift, Taylor, Merriman, Robbins, Davidson, Lawrence, Arnold and Crawford.

On State Prison.—Catlin, Strong, Cornwell, Murray, Bulkely, Foster, Woodward, Webb and White.

On Diocese.—Hon. Mr. Billings, Messrs. Beardsley of Monroe, Saxton, Church of Oxford, Gallup, Skinner, Humphrey, Chapman and Ellis.

On Education.—Hon. Mr. Plummer, Messrs. Stuart, Brooks, Noyes, Beard, Dyer, Camp, Hurd and Porter.

On sale of Lands.—Hon. Mr. Snell, Messrs. Burnham of Windham, Elmer and Waldron.

On Military Returns.—Hon. Mr. Smith, Messrs. Burns, Smith of Woodbridge, and Stone of Killingly.

On Unfinished Business.—Messrs. Cornwall of Cheshire, Phelps of Windsor, and Henderson.

On Finance.—Messrs. Brooks, Wells, and Hamilton.

On New Towns and Probate Districts.—Selden, Huntington, Olmstead, Cornwall of Cheshire, Wilson, Spalding, Phelps of Barkhamstead, Dickinson and Kinsey.

On Roads and Bridges.—Lowrey, Palmer, Loomis, Cook of Wallingford, Warner, Scofield, Grosvenor, Sedgwick and Sweet.

On Incorporations other than Banks.—Taintor, Miner, Fitch, Townsend, Robbins of Lisbon, Wood of Killingly, Lewis, Swan and Francis.

On Claims.—Peck, Copp, Case, Buckingham, Stanford, Center of Canterbury, Catlin, Wright and Collins.

After the announcement of the Committees, the House adjourned to Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

From the N. Y. Galaxy.

Animal Magnetism—Experiment.

COMMUNIPAW, February, 1844.

Mr Editor—We had a lecture here an evening or two ago from that celebrated professor of Animal Magnetism, Remarkable Jenkins, Esq. Mr. Jenkins commenced by stating that he was able to throw any lady present into a magnetic sleep, so that they would be able to tell what was going on elsewhere.

Mrs. Jemima Green was therefore thrown into a magnetic sleep at her own request, and *clairvoyance* was brought on to such an extent as to produce a very curious scene, I assure you. When asked what her husband was then doing, she lifted up her hands and exclaimed:

"Oh! good gracious me, what do I behold!"

"Well, what do you behold?" asked Mrs. Spyout.

"As I'm a living sinner, if there ain't Green on his knees making love to a woman when his lawful wedded wife is away. Oh! good gracious me."

"Well, well, do tell who the female vermint is that thus dares to interfere with the rights of lawful wedded wife. Do tell us who it is; we ain't curious but we'd like to know."

"How she kisses him and he kisses her, oh dear! oh dear! It's your daughter, the hussy, Squire Sleepy's wife. I thought I did not see her here along with him to-night. Oh! the wretch!"

You may imagine how the meeting broke up. Squire Sleepy awoke for once, and [illegible] off home to see what his wife was *really* about; and Mrs. Spyout seized Mrs. Jemima Green by the nose, to which she gave a hearty pull, that ended all magnetic slumbers, and a battle royal took place. As for the professor, he disappeared quickly, not having been seen or heard of since, fearing that a certain "rail road" might not prove perfectly agreeable to him. Of course his advertisements are unpaid for, nor does our publisher expect a remittance from him immediately. I must own that Animal Magnetism is a dangerous science, and had better be let alone.

From the N. Y. Aurora.

The Singular State of Parties.

The embarrassing position into which the Texas question has suddenly thrown all the leading politicians continues to be the chief topic of the letter-writers, and is represented as being the absorbing subject among all parties in Washington. The course of both Mr. Clay and Mr. Van Buren in taking the *British* side of this great American question, has caused such a commotion among their former friends in the south as will inevitably preclude either of them from obtaining a single electoral vote south of Mason and Dixon's line. This is rather a bold statement, but the result will bear it out. All the politicians in the country cannot keep the people back from taking a decided stand upon this great national question. Their patriotism is awakened, their zeal is aroused, and their feelings are enlisted in the cause of IMMEDIATE ANNEXATION, and it is utterly impossible to rally the democratic party upon any other issue in the approaching contest.—The great democracy go *for Texas and against any man who opposes the admission under the fair, equitable and highly favorable stipulations of the treaty now awaiting the ratification of the Senate.* No body—neither Van Buren, nor Clay, nor Benton—can complain of the conditions of the treaty negotiated by the President—they do not object to the terms, but only to the man to whom must necessarily be awarded the credit of the measure. But can the people be enlisted to oppose a great national benefit because by so doing they will confer deserved honor upon a man who stands in the way of the political advancement of these two leaders of party? The vast importance—the absolute necessity—of embracing what General Jackson calls the "present golden moment" for regaining Texas, is appreciated throughout the land, and must not—nay, depend upon it—will not be lost. The cry has gone forth among the mighty democracy that Texas must and shall be ours—and under the motto of *Texas now or never* they are prepared to oppose any man who will not give his support to the present favorable treaty, and rally with a hearty good will for *Honest John Tyler*, the uncompromising friend of Texas. If the people have not spoken on this subject, depend upon it they will speak between this and next November, despite the attempts of party managers and party machinery to gag them. We, the democracy, can carry the presidential election upon the Texas question alone. It is the only safe ground for the party. The vastness and importance and interest of this truly national measure must swallow up all other considerations. There are but two sides to the question—the *American* and the *British*. The democratic host will be found on the American side, with Tyler and Jackson and Calhoun. Every true and patriotic democrat will be found on this side; and if a few time-serving politicians, like Van Buren and Benton, join the forces of Clay and whiggery and identify themselves on the side of the *British* in this matter, let them go. The cause of democracy can go forward without them. In the language of the Madisonian,—"What right have Benton and Van Buren to expect the democratic party 'to wheel about and turn about and jump Jim Crow,' on great national questions, for their amusement. When their letters were written, they *knew* that four-fifths of the democratic party were committed to the question of the annexation of Texas. All the southern and western papers of note—the leading Georgia, and Alabama, and Mississippi, and Tennessee, and North Carolina, and South Carolina papers—the Richmond Enquirer, (the Globe itself even,) the Pennsylvanian, the N. York Plebeian, democratic legislatures, and conventions of the people from great states, had spoken, and General Andrew Jackson had spoken out in a voice of thunder. Why, then, do these letters now appear? Do they wish to disgrace their friends? Is this the return these creatures of a great man's popularity make to him? For shame! Would they now, when he is powerless, except in the undying affections of his countrymen, strike a blow at Jackson's venerable form? Would they stab at the old hero's patriotic heart? And why? Because they hate Tyler, and do not wish him to have the credit of this great measure.' The question may arise, why does this handful of designing politicians hate the President? *Because he is, and has been always, an honest man*—They have neither been enabled to persuade or force him into subserviency.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the True Sun, under date of April 30th, says:

"Mr. Ritchie, I am assured, was paralized by Van Buren's letter, and declares he had no idea of such a movement—in fact, expected a letter in its favor, if any expression of opinion was given. Mr. Ritchie is in a most embarrassing condition, and will, I am assured by those who should know, go for Mr. Tyler.

Last night a meeting of the southern delegation was held in the capitol to consider what measures should be adopted, now that the two prominent candidates for the presidency had declared against a vital question of southern interest. The meeting continued till nearly midnight, and the prevalent opinion was that a third candidate was unavoidable, should Mr. Van Buren receive the nomination. They will make an effort to defeat his nomination, failing which a Texas candidate will be put up and receive their unanimous support."

The correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger corroborates the above in every particular. We believe it is in the main correct. The Old Hunkers every where manifest much fear that the lion-hearted democracy will eventually do "justice to John Tyler." "TYLER AND TEXAS" are to them words of fearful import.—*N. Y. Aurora.*

Advertisement.

Land for sale.

The subscriber, a citizen of Jackson county, Va., differing with the modern whigs as to who is most likely to be elected President of the United States, proposes to sell **30,000** acres of *High Mountain Land*, in the county of Randolph, on the waters of Great and Tygart's Valley Rivers, upon the following conditions, to wit: If we can't agree about the value of the land we'll leave it to the judgment of three disinterested free holders of the county of Randolph, they to be appointed by the County Court or the Judge of the Circuit Superior Court for said county, and when the value shall be ascertained, either by the parties or the commissioners, one half the purchase money is to be paid in hand, in any of the bank notes of Virginia; the other half the purchaser is to execute his bond for, payable on or before the 4th of March, 1845, with my endorsement on the back, that in the event of Henry Clay being elected President of the United States the bond shall be given up, and a receipt in full for the whole of the purchase money, as if the bond was paid in full; the land shall be conveyed by deed of general warrantee, free of all incumbrances whatsoever. Any person or persons wishing to make money by speculation in land, are requested to call at the Three Tun Tavern, Pratt st., or at H. W. Bool's Auction Room, Baltimore street, where the subscriber can be seen, with his title papers, receipts, certificates, &c.

JOHN P. THOMPSON,
Baltimore city, Md.

P. S. Call soon, as I expect to leave immediately after the Whig Convention.

April 25th, 1844.

[Here's a chance for those wide-mouth brawlers and braggers of the coon party, who pretend to be certain of the election of their candidate.]—*Balt. Repub.*

Anecdote.—A pleasant and true story is related of a worthy deacon of a church in a thriving city at the eastward, who was applied to by a person for admission to the fold. The deacon, who was somewhat doubtful in regard to the piety and probity of the applicant, replied, after some hesitation, "My dear sir, I am really sorry, but our church is full."

Ingratitude.—In the contest of 1840, out of the seven States that supported Mr. Van Buren, six were Southern "slave" States, which now go for Texas. New Hampshire was the only Northern or *free* State that stood firm. How has Mr. Van Buren repaid his friends at the south?—*Washington.*

THE NEWS.

Norwich, Conn., May 9, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JOHN TYLER, of Virginia.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
THE NOMINEE OF THE NATIONAL TYLER CONVENTION.

Texas—Clay and Van Buren's Letters—Jackson's and Tyler's Opinions.

The country has been favored within a week or ten days past with letters from Mr. Clay and Mr. Van Buren, expressive of their views in relation to the question of annexing Texas to the United States. The question was one of such great importance, and the attention of the people had become so directed toward it, that these gentlemen were under the unwilling necessity of "defining their positions;" it has created universal remark, however, that they were both very careful to defer an avowal of their sentiments upon this question until after the Virginia election, or until it was too late for their letters to be received so as to exert an influence prejudicial to their prospects in that state. Clay and Van Buren are leagued against "Jackson, Tyler, and Texas."

We should be pleased to publish these letters, or at least full and faithful abstracts of them, and thus enable our readers to scan the pitiful arguments and flimsy sophistry of these two artful, dodging, and anxious aspirants for the Presidency—men, who have both sought, at different but not distant periods back, to unite by purchase this very tract of country, Texas, to the United states, and whose only real opposition to the measure arises from the fact that *they* are not the honored instruments of accomplishing so popular and desirable an object, but that the glory of the achievement will redound to another whom they both fear and envy. Our limits, however, forbid this.

The principal grounds of Mr. Clay's opposition to Annexation, are, that Mexico is at the present time virtually at war with Texas, having never acknowledged her independence, and that in assuming Texas we assume also a war with Mexico; that "Mr. Jefferson expressed the opinion, and others believed, (Mr. Clay does not say definitely, however, that he is of the number,) that it was never in the contemplation of the framers of the Constitution to add foreign territory to the confederacy, out of which new states were to be formed;" and that the United states would be obliged to pay the debts of Texas, which, in the present state of the finances of the country, would be an unwarrantable burden to assume. The first objection will doubtless appear the strongest to the public mind, but is after all but a shadow. Mexico never will acknowledge the independence of Texas, so long as she is assured that the withholding of that acknowledgment is to operate as a bar to the political advancement and prosperity of the young republic. shall we encourage her longer in her unreasonable course of refusal, aggravated by a system of occasional warfare of the most predatory, harrassing, but ineffective character, by declining to treat with Texas, as a free and independent power, for the annexation of her territory to ours, on fair and equitable terms? The independence of Texas has been recognized by this government for years; and so also by the principal powers of Europe; and in treating with her we treat with an independent State. Be sure, it is said that it has been, and is, the practice of nations to acknowledge the government *de facto*, of every country, without entending the inquiry to the question of *right*; but when so long a time has elapsed, as since the first declaration of Texan independence, when that independence has been so extensively, and by the first powers of the old and new world, acknowledged, and when there is every reason to believe that the silence of Mexico is but the result of sullen and vindictive feelings, and that though she may continue to harrass it is morally impossible for her ever to reconquer her lost province, it cannot be claimed that we transcend the limits of right, or that we violate any law of nations, in considering Texas to all intents and purposes a free and sovereign power, and treating with her as such. The petty, futile and despicable warfare which Mexico now wages against a young and comparatively weak republic, would, in the event of annexation, cease at once—a consummation which every feeling of philanthropy and our own love of liberty would naturally lead us to wish for, and to effect which, as is already known, has called forth much unheeded remonstrance on the part of the Executive and Congress of this government; while, if Mexico felt that she possessed any claims upon the United States for this acquisition of Territory, once her own, all due attention would undoubtedly be paid to them, and all would be done that the strictest justice should require. Mr. Clay's second objection is overruled by the precedents set by the purchase and annexation of Florida and Louisiana; and although he thinks that these instances of adding "foreign territory to the confederacy, out of which new states were to be formed," are to be "defended upon the peculiar relations in which they stood to the States and the Union," we have yet to learn that one infraction of the constitution (assuming, with Mr. Clay, that the addition of foreign territory be an infraction) can under any pretext be justified, and another not. The treaty of annexation stipulates that the debts of Texas, not to exceed ten millions in the whole, shall be paid out of the nett proceeds of the sale of Texan lands, and no farther and faster than the lands are sold. Our people therefore would not be taxed to pay those debts.

We shall allude to but one point more in Mr. Clay's letter. In regard to any additional strength that Texas might bring to the South, in support of its "peculiar institutions," (by which is meant slavery,) he thinks that the "boot would be on t'other leg"—that Texas, judging from its geographical features, would probably be divided into two slave and three *free* states. This, it will be seen, knocks in the head at once the principal argument urged by the whigs and abolitionists at the north, namely, that the annexation of Texas would perpetuate slavery by giving additional power to the South.

Mr. *Van Buren's* opposition to annexation arises from no doubts respecting the constitutionality of the measure; he thinks it *would* be constitutional, and devotes nearly half of his exceedingly long and prosy letter to an exposition of this plain fact; but his great objection, like that of Mr. Clay's, is, that Mexico has never relinquished her claim upon Texas. Before closing his letter, however, he distinctly admits that under certain circumstances this would after all be no objection. He says:

"Mexico may carry her persistence in refusing to acknowledge the independence of Texas, and in destructive but fruitless efforts to reconquer that State, so far as to produce, in connection with other circumstances, a decided conviction on the part of the majority of the people of the United States, that the permanent welfare, if not absolute safety of all, make it necessary that the proposed annexation should be effected, be the consequences what they may."

And he goes on to say, in amount, that if he is elected President, and such a contingency should arise, he would then sanction annexation.

Now no more expressive language could be used, than that we have introduced above from Mr. Van Buren's letter, to show the exact state of the Texas question at the present moment. Mexico has carried her persistence to acknowledge the independence of Texas, and in destructive but fruitless efforts to reconquer that state, to an unwarrantable length. This of itself would be a sufficient reason, why we should feel at perfect liberty to negotiate with Texas for the annexation of her territory, and let Mexico at her peril dare to pursue the war; but taken into consideration with "other circumstances" known to exist, and to which forcible reference was made by President Tyler in his Message upon the treaty, namely the ill-concealed intentions of Great Britain to get some sort of foothold in Texas, and also the certainty that Texas if refused by us, will look elsewhere for the sources of her national stability and commercial prosperity, the conviction *has been produced* in the minds of a majority of the people, that the proposed annexation should be effected, be the consequences what they may. Were Mr. Van Buren in the executive chair, therefore, he would be in favor of annexation; and we are forced to believe that his opposition to the consummation of the measure at the *present time*, must be attributed to other and more personal reasons than are to be found in his letter.

He has arrayed himself on this question against the most prominent of his own partizan presses, the *Globe*—the *Richmond Inquirer*—the N. Y. *Plebeian*; he has arrayed himself against the entire south, and all liberal men of the North; he no longer walks in the footsteps of his "illustrious predecessor," for the immortal JACKSON is the FAST FRIEND OF ANNEXATION! "JACKSON, TYLER and TEXAS!" is, then, the watchword of the People.

GENERAL JACKSON
FOR
THE TREATY OF ANNEXATION;
AND
MR. CLAY AND MR. VAN BUREN
AGAINST IT!

A. JACKSON.	H. CLAY.	M. VAN BUREN.
"The present golden moment to obtain Texas must not be lost, or Texas must, from necessity be thrown into the arms of England and be forever lost to the United States. Once say again, let not this opportunity slip to regain Texas, or it may elude our grasp forever or cost us a sea of blood and millions of money to free us from the evils that may be brought upon us. I hope and trust the s will be so many patriots in the senate as will ratify the treaty, which, I have no doubt, will be promptly entered into." March 7th, 1844.	"I consider the annexation of Texas at this time, without the consent of Mexico, as a measure compromising the national character, involving us certainly in war with Mexico, probably with other foreign powers, dangerous to the integrity of the Union, inexpedient in the present financial condition of the country, and no called for by any general expression of public opinion." April 19th, 1844.	"Intending to take this position before the country, it becomes my duty to consider whether either the nature of the question or the circumstances of the case have so far changed as to justify us now in advising a policy from which I then, (1837,) in the most solemn manner dissuaded. What I mean to say is that from all the information I have been able to acquire upon the subject no change has yet taken place in those facts as that would make the objection, (to annexation,) which I have here detailed, inadmissible." April 20th, 1844.

Great Meeting of the Friends of President Tyler in Massachusetts.

The friends and supporters of the Administration in Massachusetts held a State Convention at Faneuil Hall, Boston, last week, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Baltimore Convention, and of making a general expression of their views and feelings in relation to the approaching Presidential crisis. The convention is said to have been the largest ever held in the old Cradle of Liberty, the audience consisting of some four or five thousand persons.

The Boston Times, which publishes a full official account of the proceedings, says: "A noble and numerous delegation were present from all portions of the State—men of consideration, weight and influence in the community, of sound practical judgment—patriotic, intelligent and devoted to the true interests of their country—farmers, mechanics and artizans—men deeply interested in mercantile pursuits, and who have as masters of their own vessels, visited different marts of commerce, and trafficked in all quarters of the globe—men who know the wants of their country, and how its best interests should be secured and perpetuated. A finer body of citizens never met for deliberation. The sentiments of the speakers were responded to with as hearty cheers as ever shook the old cradle to its centre. The allusions to the stand made by the President on the Bank question—on Texas—on the Treaty negotiations—and other signal acts of his administration, brought out the thundering plaudits of the audience."

A series of able resolutions were adopted, and the following gentlemen appointed delegates to Baltimore:

1st District—George Roberts, of Boston,
2 " A. T. Newhall, of Lynnfield,
3 " John Pearson, of Newburyport,
4 " Josiah Beard, of Waltham,
5 " Wm. H. Williams, of Athol,
6 " J. W. Crooks, of Springfield,
7 " J. W. Cowles, of Southampton,
8 " Parker Jones, of Duxbury,
9 " Daniel Bassett, of Barnstable.

Delegates at large—Jacob Ames, of Boston, and Stephen Jackson, Jr., of Newburyport.

The Convention having concluded its business, adjourned with nine cheers for John Tyler.

Resignation of Hon. John C Spencer.

We learn from the Washington papers that Mr. Spencer has resigned the office of Secretary of the Treasury. The causes for this step on the part of Mr. S. are not stated. We regret very much that he should have found it necessary to abandon the responsible position which he has so honorably and faithfully filled during the past two years. We venture to say that the duties of Secretary of the Treasury have never been better discharged than by Mr. Spencer. In fact it is universally admitted that John C. Spencer possesses in a pre-eminent degree, the talents of a statesman, a diplomatist and a financier. Industrious beyond precedent, Mr. S. has set an example during his official career as Secretary, which has elicited the admiration of all who have been acquainted with his habits and practices. The President, we are sure, will regret to part with Mr. Spencer, although he will be enabled to fill the vacancy with the best talent the country can produce. Judge Green, of New Jersey, is talked of as Mr. Spencer's successor.

To the Editor of the Norwich News.

GREENEVILLE, April 20, 1844.

SIR:—I wish through the influence of your paper, to do a double act of justice. As a friend and advocate of temperance in its most extended sense, I am desirous that its principles, pure, fresh, and invigorating as the element whose use they inculcate, should like the life-giving waters of Horeb flow from a pure and stainless source; that the means employed in their promulgation and diffusion should be fair, honest, and honorable; and further, that the feelings of a numerous and respectable class of the adopted citizens of the land be not wantonly outraged, but that they may receive at the impartial bar of public opinion an acquittal from the *slanders* of a renegade countryman.

A few days ago we had a visit from an itinerant Lecturer on Temperance known as the Rev. Mr. Thomas Murray, of Glasgow,—a divine from the city whose pulpits have echoed to the tones of Irving and Chalmers, and that now reckons amongst its ministers the names of Harris, Muir, Edwards, Wardlaw, and a host of others, of whom it is no flattery to say that few can be found to equal and none to surpass them. This fact was, you will acknowledge, no common attraction; consequently a large audience attended his lecture. It did not take very long to discover, however, that wherever the gentleman had received the title of "Reverend" which prefaces his name, it could not have been in any place where much importance is attached to the *grammatical* pronunciation of the English language, *accent* not considered. In fact it soon became palpable that Mr. M. was an illiterate pretender, possessing however the impostor's virtue of impudence in an eminent degree. Among other *veracious* statements of the Rev. gentleman, he said that he had frequently seen in his "own dear native land" *whole funeral parties* so drunk that the corpse had to lie on the street for hours; he had also seen (and this too was a *frequent* occurrence) whole funeral parties carrying the keg of spirits with them to the church yard, and there pledging each other in repeated draughts wind up the debauch in scenes of riot and bloodshed—and murder even was mentioned as amongst the usual routine of incidents attendant on such occasions. "He had seen the father take the son by the throat and plunge the knife in his body."

Now, sir, if Mr. Murray was in the *frequent* habit of *seeing* such occurrences in Scotland, your correspondent who has spent the major portion of a life time there never once *heard of* such a thing. He is aware of the old habit still extensively prevalent, of serving the guests at funerals with refreshments—wine in almost every case. He acknowledges that in remote districts of the Highlands, where from 10 to 30 miles of mountain have to be traversed to gain the burying place, whiskey is carried, and so is bread and cheese and other substantials, for the road is long and weary and they travel slow. He ventures to affirm, however, that in no town in Scotland would a living person be allowed to lie on the street for half an hour, much less the venerated remains of the dead, and that he believes Mr. Murray was trying to make popularity capital out of what he thought nobody would be at hand to gainsay him in. If you will kindly convince him of his mistake, by publishing this in your deservedly popular columns, you will confer a lasting favor on A SCOTCHMAN.

Fourth Congressional District Convention.

At a meeting of the Tyler Republican Party in District Convention holden at Danbury, for the 4th Congressional District of Connecticut, on Thursday, the 25th April, 1844, the following gentlemen were chosen officers of the Convention.

President,
HON. STEPHEN SMITH, of Norwalk.

Vice Presidents,
N. B. CORNING, Esq., of Danbury,
JUDSON ST. JOHN, Esq., of Sharon,
Doct. E. B. MIDDLEBROOKS, of Trumbull.

Secretary—Doct. Nathan S. Perry, of Sharon.

Committee on Credentials—Geo. M. Hollister, of Sharon; Ira Sherman, of Bridgport; E. A. Bebee, of Bethel.

Committee on Resolutions—Daniel Parsons, of Sharon; Ira Sherman, of Bridgeport; Doct. E. B Middlebrook, of Trumbull.

The Committee on Credentials reported nearly a full delegation from the towns comprising the 4th Congressional District.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for delegates to represent the District at Baltimore on the 27th May; and the following gentlemen were chosen, viz:

HON. STEPHEN SMITH, of Norwalk,
DOCT. NATHAN S. PERRY, of Sharon,
N. B. CORNING, Esq., of Danbury,
JAMES C. LOOMIS, Esq., of Bridgeport.

The following gentlemen were appointed delegates to the State Convention to be held at New Haven on the second Wednesday in May:

From Litchfield Co.	*From Fairfield Co.*
Ransom Smith,	P. D. Crosby,
Daniel S. Clapp,	Wm. A. Judd,
John H. St. John,	Chas. Dart,
Myron Norton,	H. C. Lobdell,
Judson St. John,	Ira Sherman,
Peter Bierce,	C. B. Hubbell,
Truman Kellogg,	Dr. E. B. Middlebrooks,
Sylvanus Merwin,	Henry May,
Wm. H. Phelps,	John Johnson,

Daniel Parsons, Esq., Chairman of Committee on Resolutions, introduced the following, which, after a full and animated discussion, were unanimously adopted by the Convention:

Whereas a crisis in the affairs of our country has arrived, when it behooves every true democrat and lover of his country to array himself on the side of right and order, and to support and advocate principles which are important to the interests of all its citizens, and to the continuance of its free institutions—therefore,

Resolved, That the only safety for the great democratic party of the United States is in the selection of a candidate for the next Presidency, who by his acts has proved himself to be attached to their principles, and, by his firmness in the democratic cause, worthy of their suffrages.

Resolved, That we recognize in JOHN TYLER, the supporter of the principles of the democratic party as defined in the Declaration of Independence by Thos. Jefferson, his illustrious preceptor.

Resolved, That we strongly recommend him to the democracy of the Union, as the next candidate for the Presidency.

Resolved, That we believe that his nomination would receive the cordial support of the Democracy of the Union.

Resolved, That we commend John Tyler for his independent course in preserving the country from the evil consequences of over-heated party zeal.

Resolved, That we approve of the re-annexation of Texas to our Republic, for the following reasons:—*First*, To prevent that valuable section of our country from coming into the hands, or under the control, of the British Crown; *secondly*, Because experience has shown that the purchase of Louisiana has been attended with good and profitable results, and we believe that this country would be proportionably strengthened and profited by the reception of Texas into the Republican Union.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be signed by the President and Secretary, and forwarded for publication to the Madisonian, Norwich News, and Patriot & Eagle.

STEPHEN SMITH, *President.*
NATHAN S. PERRY, *Secretary.*

TAXING OLD BACHELORS AND JACKASSES.—There is said to be a revenue bill before the Mississippi Legislature, which lays an *ad valorem* tax of five per cent. upon all gold and silver plate, and such luxuries, and the same tax upon trinkets and jewelry worn by women, where they exceed in value $100. Lawyers, physicians, old bachelors, over 25 years of age, and jackasses, are taxed, and all embraced in the same sentence, without the intervention even of a comma.

Governor's Speech.

Owing to the non-fulfilment of an arrangement on the part of the editor of the Aurora, by which we were to be furnished with a certain number of copies of the Governor's Speech printed on an extra sheet, we are prevented from laying that document before our readers this week. The loss, we believe, however, will not be sincerely felt. The substance of the speech is embraced in the following extract from the New Haven Register:

The Prussian system of common schools, which did more with the people than any other whig act, to turn them out of their seats, finds renewed favor with Gov. Baldwin. The law restoring Imprisonment for debt, which before the election the federalists dare not take issue on, is indirectly though sufficiently approved. The odious Registry act is recommended, in accordance with the wishes of no one but the Porters and the Purdons of the federal party, and while this obstacle is thrown in the way of the exercise of the elective franchise by the humbler class, Gov. B. characterizes the law which was intended to prevent students at Colleges from voting in two places to be an outrage upon the right of suffrage! and recommends its repeal. This, however, was to be expected from the retained lawyer of this class of pipelayers. As to the temperance question, he returns to the system of legal coercion, as more advisable than the moral power, which has for the last few years so triumphantly sustained the cause of the Washingtonians. A good portion of the speech is devoted to barefaced lurking for the 2000 Abolition votes which prevented his election by the people. We recommend this portion of it to the particular attention of the Governor's political brethren at the South.

Gov. B. thinks that the blacks should be put upon the same footing with the whites—at least in the power of voting. He advises too that the guarantee of the United States constitution that fugitive slaves shall be surrendered by the several States, should not be recognized by the State of Connecticut, and soon afterwards grows very indignant at the spread of the *amalgamation* doctrines he here so substantially recommends. In the same connection he opposes Texas because it would guarantee "the moral guilt of slavery,"—a consideration by the way probably overlooked in Mr. Clay's letter. But while Gov. Baldwin would extend the power of voting to the negroes, he shows what sincerity can be placed in his attempts at assuming liberality by suggesting the miserable quibble to defeat the amendment of the State Constitution enlarging the franchise of the *white* men, which was so successfully used to defeat it by the federalists in the last legislature. As might have been expected, he sympathizes with the Rhode Island Algerines, and dissents to the right of instruction. He gives some newspaper ideas on the tariff, leaving to the more adroit politicians of the Legislature the treatment of the other topics of National concern.

☞ The New Haven Register of the 26 inst. says: "Gov. Cleveland leaves the city to-day for his residence in Hampton, sound in health, and fully confident of the success of democratic principles at the next trial. He takes with him the kind regards of his democratic friends, who will not long suffer him to remain in retirement."

HARPER'S PICTORIAL BIBLE.—We inadvertently omitted to mention in our last, that the 24 number of this splendid work had been received by the agents in this city, Messrs. Safford and Parks. The embellishments are as numerous and beautiful as in the previous numbers.

Soda Fountain.—Passing by the beautiful Drug, Medicine and Fancy Store of Col. John L. Devotion in Main-street, a few days since, our attention was arrested by the new and elegant Soda Fountain which that gentleman has just put into operation, and which is now in full blast. Stepping in, of course we were not so uncivil as to refuse to say "which kind of syrup we preferred"—when—"oh my eyes!" the cash limiting effects were expressed even by tears. Ladies and gentlemen, if you desire a beautiful and cooling beverage, call at Devotion's, 119, Main-street, one door east of Quinebaug Bank.

THOMSONIAN MESSENGER.—This is decidedly the season of revival. A fresh activity is perceptible in nature, art, science, business, dress, every thing in short but morals and religion. In these last two respects we can never hope for material improvement, so long as Church Members build *Nine Pin Alleys*, and continue to set the worst examples before the "world's people." But we were about to remark, that we perceive that the *Thomsonian Messenger*, edited by Drs. Lyman and Robinson, after sleeping through the fall and winter, has been made to feel the reanimating influences of Spring. The April number made its appearance last week. As might naturally have been expected, the "preparations" are considerably spiced and peppered, while the "composition" may be pronounced good. Look out for "hot drops" among the Doctors ere long.

Washington Correspondent of the N. Y. True Sun.
May 1st.

The meeting of the Southern delegation, held night before last, (the 29th,) referred to in yesterday's letter, was a preliminary meeting preparatory to the preparation and issue of a protest against Mr. Van Buren—the man and his principles.

A committee was appointed, and I believe Ingersoll, of Pa., is the chairman, to consider and report on the course of action to be adopted, should Mr. Van Buren be the nominee of the Baltimore Convention. The meeting was attended by many Democratic members of Congress in addition to those from the South. It was by no means the offspring of sectional rancor, but the deliberate gathering of the one hundred Democratic members from all parts of the Union, opposed to the political creed of Mr. Van Buren on the subjects of Texas, Tariff, and availability. To-morrow night the meeting is to be again convened, and on the Tuesday next following that they once more meet to pass a final vote, and gravely pledge themselves in opposition to Mr. Van Buren.

The letter which that gentleman has written on Texas, is a complete extinguisher: the general opinion is, that it was written for the purpose of making an opening through which he could gracefully withdraw from the contest, and that he will be dropped by his party. Should that not be the case, he will be opposed to death by a large portion of the democratic party, who prefer defeat without him to victory with him.

The letter of Mr. Calhoun to Mr. Packenham, in vindication of the institution of slavery, was brought out by an English despatch, (not yet published) which unavoidably required to be so answered. I understand that the despatch referred to contained an intimation that England would put down slavery in every part of the world, and this was conveyed in sentiments peculiarly offensive to southern pride and feeling, as also to national honor. W. X. Y.

The Whig Nominations.—The members of the Whig National Convention assembled in the Universalist Church, Calvert street, Baltimore, at 11 A. M. on Wednesday, the first of May, and having been called to order by Reverdy Johnson, Esq., of Maryland, proceeded to organize by the appointment of officers.

After some preliminary speeches had been made, the Convention proceeded to business. HENRY CLAY was nominated to the Presidency, by acclamation; and, on the third ballot, THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, of New Jersey, now a resident of this city, for the Vice Presidency. The following are the aggregate votes on the several ballots:

	1st Ballot.	2d	3d
T. Frelinghuysen,	101	118	150
John Davis,	53	74	79
Millard Fillmore,	53	81	40
John Sergeant,	38	21	with'dw
Total,	275	275	274

A number of addresses by the most distinguished men of the party were made, the Convention adjourned *sine die*. Yesterday the mass Convention was to assemble at Canton, near Baltimore, to approve and ratify the nominations. It was supposed that more than 30,000 persons would be present.

A Man Shot Down in the Streets of Pittsburgh.

We learn from the Pittsburgh Chronicle that on Sunday morning as George Kaine, a drayman in the employ of Messrs. Leech & Co., of Pittsburgh, was walking down Penn street, in that city, he was shot at by William Martin, a baker by trade, from his door directly opposite. The gun was loaded with plugs and grape shot, and fourteen shot were taken out of Kaine's back, and three out of his arm, by the physicians in attendance. One of the balls struck him on each side of the back bone, and entering his right arm, cut the radial artery, which bled between three and four quarts; and another ball glancing by him, struck the old William Penn House, and bounding from thence in a south-western direction, struck the United States Hotel, about fifty yards distant. Martin escaped. No hopes are entertained of the recovery of Kaine. The origin of this tragical affair was jealousy on the part of Martin. Kaine was a boarder at his house up to Friday night last, and Martin had reason to suppose that he (Kaine) had had illicit intercourse with his wife. This resulted in a quarrel between the two parties, and Kaine was accordingly dismissed from the house. But this it appears did not satisfy the ire of Martin, for he was heard to say that nothing but the life of Kaine would satisfy his revenge. He must have premeditated the deed, for he was seen standing in the door of his house at a very early hour, and anxiously looking around him during all the time. Kaine saw him and hurried on, fearful that Martin was bent upon taking his life, for he had been informed of his threats. But he was not quick enough, for Martin shot at him almost the moment he saw him. Kaine ran a few yards, but fell (from the loss of blood) on the canal bridge. Martin is a married man, and has left behind him a wife and three children. Kaine was not married.

From the Philadelphia Mercury.

Texas! Jackson! Tyler!

We to-day republish the letter of Gen. Jackson on the subject of Texas. It will well bear a second perusal, coming as it does from the venerable patriot, who, standing upon the confines of two worlds, can have no object in view in all that he says and does, save the honor, the glory and prosperity of the Republic.

It perhaps will be proper to remark, also, that no man understands the importance of re-annexing Texas to the Union, better than Gen. Jackson. His intimate knowledge of the whole country bordering on Texas, his occupation of Florida, and his visit to and battle at New Orleans, make him a most competent judge of the importance of Texas to this Union. For ourselves we firmly believe that *nine-tenths* of the people of the country are now in favor of having Texas restored to our Republic.

If Texas should fall under British influence (as she inevitably will, if we do not accept,) that territory will become a great depot for smuggling British goods into this country, and thus render our tariff laws wholly abortive.

The people of America will never reject this application of those who are bone of their bone, and flesh of their flesh, to become members of the American Union.

President Tyler and Ex-President Jackson are the noble champions of Texas, and know they have the people of the Nation with them.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

LETTER FROM THE OLD HERO AND STATESMAN.

Extract of a letter from General Andrew Jackson to a distinguished Member of Congress, dated

HERMITAGE, March 11, 1844.

"The PRESENT *golden moment* to obtain Texas must not be lost, or Texas *must from necessity* be thrown into *the arms of England*, and be *forever lost to the United States!* Need I call your attention to the situation of the United States—England in possession of Texas, or in strict alliance, offensive and defensive, and contending for California? How easy would it be for Great Britain to interpose a force sufficient to prevent emigration to California from the United States, and supply her garrison from Texas. *Every real American*, when they view this, with the danger to New Orleans from British arms from Texas, *must unite heart and hand in the Annexation of Texas to the United States.* It will be a strong *iron hoop around our Union*, and a *bulwark* against all *foreign invasion or aggression.* I say *again*, let not *this opportunity* slip to regain Texas, or it may shake up grasp forever, or cost an oceans of blood and millions of money, to free us from the evils that may be brought upon us! I hope and trust there will be as many *Patriots* in the Senate, as will *ratify the treaty*, which, I have no doubt, *will be promptly entered into*. Again say to you, that *this moment must not be lost, or real necessity may compel Texas to look elsewhere for protection and safety.*

ANDREW JACKSON."

Virginia.—If the returns from this State can be relied on, there is little doubt that the Whigs will have a sufficient majority in the House to overbalance the democratic majority of 10 in the Senate, on joint ballot. We make out from the papers received yesterday by the Southern mail, a Whig net gain of 11 members of the House, which, if the counties remaining to be heard from come in as they did in '43, will give the Whigs a majority of four in the aggregate of the two Branches.

Both parties claim the popular vote.

Girl Shot.—The Cincinnati Commercial of the 23d, says: "A sad and almost fatal affair came off evening before last, about 8 o'clock, on Elm street, near the corner of Eighth. It seems that a young German had, for some time past, been paying his addresses to a young miss, who, at this time, was repudiated by the fair one, and the repulsed was *shying* about the premises and discovered some one in his would-be-situation. Without further consideration he drew a pistol and fired at the couple through the window, the ball taking effect on the person of another young miss, who happened to be passing through the room at the moment. The ball, slug, or whatever the pistol was loaded with, hit the girl a little above the right eye. It was thought yesterday that the wound would not prove fatal. We are not informed that the young scamp has been arrested

Whig Nominations.—The Whig National Convention, at Baltimore, have unanimously nominated Henry Clay as their candidate for the Presidency. "Veil, vot oy it?" In the matter of Vice Presidency there seemed to be a great division in the grand coon council; but finally, on the third ballot, Theodore Frelinghuysen, of this city, at present Chancellor of the New York University, was selected. Mr. Frelinghuysen is a man of great weight of character, a rigid Presbyterian, and an out-and-out abolitionist. He is distinguished for his great moral worth, and was doubtless put upon the coon ticket as a kind of salt to season it to the palates of those who consider Mr. Clay's moral character an insuperable objection.

N. Y. Aurora.

OHIO WILL BE ON HAND.—The Veto democrats of Ohio are pushing the claims of John Tyler with much effect. The able editor of the Dayton Miamian, lately bearing the flag of Lewis Cass, has boldly and unequivocally flung his flag to the breeze—"*Justice to John Tyler.*" Hear him speak for himself:

JOHN TYLER IS THE LEGITIMATE OPPONENT OF HENRY CLAY, AND THEREFORE OUGHT TO BE RE-ELECTED BY THE DEMOCRACY OF THE COUNTRY IN 1844. AND WE MAY ADD, THE EVIDENCES ARE AS STRONG AS HOLY WRIT THAT HE IS THE ONLY MAN IN THE FIELD WITH WHOM THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY CAN TRIUMPH OVER MR. CLAY.

So believing, and greatly desiring the success of the republican party and the full establishment and endless perpetuation of its principles, we now throw our flag to the breeze. We hang our colors upon the outer wall—we nail them to the mast. They shall not be struck so longer there is a plank remaining. The ship shall ride the last wave triumphantly or we sink with it! Our motto is JUSTICE TO JOHN TYLER.

"Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe can stand before us,
With freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And freedom's banner streaming o'er us?"

A SCHOOL BOY'S LETTER.—Hood, has given some very amusing specimens of the peculiary epistolary style of school boys, but we do not recollect one among them so rich as the following genuine letter received the other day by one of our most respectable citizens from his son, a fine little fellow 9 years of age.

"My dear Papa,"

"When are you coming home? Will you bring me such a fish pole as Jo Sykes used for a cane—a pole of 4 or 5 pices. I am agoing a fishing to-day. I received your letter and snowball songster, which makes me laugh all the afternoon just as hard as I could.

"Billy Cooper is a whistling for me and I must go for. [illegible] &c."

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 30.

The credentials of the Hon. John M. Niles, who was elected by the Legislature of Connecticut a U. S. senator for six years from and after the 4th day of March last, were presented, and being read, Mr. Fairfield moved, as the senator was present, that he be qualified. Mr. Jarnagin, in consequence of the rumors abroad that the senator elect was suffering under some heavy malady, submitted a resolution for the appointment, by the chair of a committee of five, to inquire into his qualifications and capacity before permitting him to take his seat. This course being acceptable to the gentleman whom it particularly concerned, was acquiesced in by all sides, without, however, admitting the constitutional right of that body to institute any inquiry into the capacity of senators. The chair was authorized to appoint the committee, and Messrs. Jarnagin, Benton, Berrien, Wright, and McDuffie were designated to constitute it. The Senate then acted upon and ordered several bills of a private nature to be engrossed for a third reading.

The House, at an early hour, went into committee of the whole on the subject of the tariff and continued the discussion of that subject the whole day.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY OF AN EXPRESS.—The baggage car of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company was robbed on Wednesday night last of $3,000 in specie, under singular circumstances. The money put in three boxes, had been placed in the hands of Messrs. Sandford & Shoemaker, Express Agents, by a firm in Baltimore, to be transmitted to a firm in New York. As the Express chest was full of other money packages, among which was about fifty thousand dollars in gold and silver, these boxes were placed on top of the chest in the car, and the car locked as usual on its departure. When the train arrived at Wilmington, it was discovered that the boxes were missing. The baggage car was locked, and it was therefore apparent that it could have been robbed only by means of false keys, and must have been depolled while moving *en route* between the points named. The loss falls upon Messrs. Sanford & Shoemaker, who have promptly notified the persons from whom they received the money, that they are prepared to refund the amount on demand.

☞ In the Pittsburg market, last Friday, a man attempted to remove a woman's stand from its position and place his own in its stead. The woman seized him, threw him on the ground, and in the presence of a crowd, inflicted a thorough drubbing. Rather dangerous adversaries are these apple women.

☞ During the present session of Congress ELEVEN announcements of the death of members have been made.

☞ The issue now is, "Are you for the American or the British side of the question?" Whoever may doubt or falter, cavil or threaten, we go for Texas to be part and parcel of the United States.—*Richmond Eng. 23d inst.*

Mr. Clay, Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Benton have declared for the *British* side of the question. That much is known. Who follows in their *illustrious* footsteps?

New Hampshire Methodism.—The town of Winchester, N. H., has been riven to the centre by an excitement caused in this wise:—At a protracted meeting some half dozen of the young folks attended the services, when the officiating minister, detecting a smile on the lips of two of the young ladies, interrupted his discourse and called upon them by name, accusing them of a desire to disturb the meeting. The young ladies in question were members of the most respectable families in town, that would not be guilty of the offence thus charged openly upon them, whatever inducements the peculiar manner of the speaker might offer for mirth; so that the affair was taken in hand by the fathers, who waited on the clergyman in no very mild or pleasant bearing. A duel or the discharge of the minister will be the result.

Annexation in New York.—The Plebeian says: "Public opinion in this city is decidedly in favor of adding Texas to the Union, and not only in this city, but in the State, and we believe in the whole country."—*Phil. Mercury.*

Flag Struck!—The "Onondaga Standard," one of the oldest and ablest democratic papers in the State of New York, has taken down the name of Mr. Van Buren, and affirms the opinion that he cannot be elected. So we go. Democrats! do you wish to triumph? If so, your banner must be inscribed "TYLER, JACKSON, TEXAS, OREGON AND THE BANK VETOES!"

Mediterranean.

General Jackson.—We are gratified to learn that the latest accounts from the "Hermitage" represent the health of Gen. Jackson as somewhat improved; and that he had so far recovered from his late indisposition as to be able to take gentle exercises twice a day.

Earthquake in St. Thomas.—An arrival at Charleston brings information that a severe shock of an earthquake occurred at St. Thomas on the morning of the 17th ult. No damage was sustained there, but it was feared from the direction of the roaring and the violence of the shock, the effects might have been disastrous to the windward islands.

A Relic.—We were yesterday shown, says the Philadelphia Inquirer, a beautiful gold watch, which was formerly worn by General Washington, and which is now the property of a young Philadelphian, Mr. Bushrod Adams. Attached to the watch is a seal containing Washington's coat of arms.

Adroit Villainy.—Four clergymen, delegates to the Baptist Convention now sitting in Philadelphia, all sitting in the same pew, in the second row of seats from the pulpit, had their pockets picked on the 24th of seven hundred dollars!

St. Domingo.—The latest accounts from this land of darkness, represents every thing as in a horrible condition. Civil war was raging all over the Island, and the women and children had taken refuge on board the shipping, where they could.

Annexation of Texas.—The democratic meeting held in the county court house, Philadelphia, on the 22d evening, in favor of the annexation of Texas, was one of the largest gatherings ever seen in that place.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF NORWICH.

ARRIVED.

May 1, sch. William, Black, fm Bangor; sch Monadnock, Griffin, fm Bangor; slp Lady Adams, Havens, fm New York; sch Henry, Bullen, fm Norfolk, Va.; sch Mail, Crowell, fm Boston; sch Spy, Lewis, fm Boston: slp Chelsea, Chapman, fm N. Y.

May 2, slp. North Bend, Butler, fm Branford; sch Uncas, Rogers, fm Phil.; sch Sarah Augusta, Barker, fm Phil.

May 3, slp. Thos. W. Thorn, Palmer, fm N. Y.; slp Geo. Washington, Geer, fm N. Y.

May 4, sch. Hector, Kimball, fm Phil.; steam sch. Trumbull, Chappell, fm N. Y.

May 5, slp. Gipsey, Nelson, fm Kingston; slp Calhoun, Tuttle, fm Kingston; slp Brunette, Smith, fm Providence; slp Amity, Clark, fm Albany.

May 6, slp. Jasper, Sydleman, fm N. Y. Crusade, Nash, fm N.Y.; slp Andrew Jackson, Ewen, fm N. Y.

FERRE'S CREAM SAPONINE.

We were presented last week, with a box of *Ferre's Cream Saponine*. It is a superior compound for Shaving, and surpasses anything we have ever used.—After Shaving with this Soap, we passed among the ladies as a "beardless Youth."—*N. Hampton, Democrat.*

For sale by R. W. MATHEWSON.
May 8th. 24

OLD JAVA COFFEE, for sale by R. W. MATHEWSON.
May 24. 24

DR. KELLEY

WILL Lecture at Norwich, on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, the 7th and 8th inst., in the Baptist Meeting House (basement,) on diseases of the Lungs, Liver, and Kidneys. He will explain those symptoms of disease called Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Debility, Rheumatism, Headache, Dizziness, &c. He will likewise briefly notice the history of Medical Science as it now exists.

All are invited to attend.—Admittance free. To commence at half past seven o'clock.

May 6th. 24

The New York Journal of Medicine,

THE May number being the last of the first year, just received by R. W. MATHEWSON.
May 8th. 24

Fahnstock's Vermifuge.

ASTONISHES many who use it, by the immense numbers of Worms it brings from children. A child of Mr. C. N. Woodward, took a bottle which brought away from one to two dozen of the largest size. R. W. MATHEWSON, Agt.
May 8th. 24

Oranges and Lemons,

Just received at the Fruit Store 74 Main-Street.

20 Boxes Sweet Oranges; 10 do. Lemons.
40 Jars Tamarines,—cheap for cash, an excellent and cheap dessert.
Graham Crackers, superior to any in the city—fresh from the Bakery, in Mass.

J. H. TRUEMAN.
May 8th. 24

Another Temperance Store,

GROCERIES

AT A GREAT BARGAIN!

THE subscriber has purchased of L. Chase his entire Stock of Goods at the Falls on the corner of PROSPECT AND FREE STREET. Where can be found all kinds of Groceries, Provisions, Baskets, Wood Ware, Combs, Soaps, Hair and Clothes Baskets, Palmleaf Hats, Bed Cords, Matts, Brooms, Whips, Sieves, Stone Ware, &c, &c., and in fact I have every thing usually kept in a Grocery Store, and will be sold as cheap as can be bought in the city. As I buy my Goods for Cash I can sell them cheaper than those that buy on credit; all goods sold at this Store, will be delivered at the residence of the purchaser if within one mile free of expense.

Sugars very low, Molasses lower.
Pork and Beef Home, at a trifle above cost.
Teas at reduced prices.
Baskets, lower than can be bought in Town.
Flour, at no profit delivered.

P. S. Recollect that this is a Temperance Store, nothing stronger than Vinegar. All kinds of Farmer's produce taken for goods and the highest prices paid. C. P. HATCH.
Norwich Falls, May 6th, '44. 24

Linen Cambrics Hdkfs.

ELY & CO, are now offering a lot of fine Linen Hdkfs. at prices so low as to be well worthy the attention of all persons wishing a *good article* at a small price.
33 & 35 Shetucket-street.
May 4. 24

SUMMER CLOTHS.

Any person or persons wishing Summer Cloths are respectfully invited to examine the following Invoice and then call at ELY & CO'S, and examine the goods just opened, and for sale at exceedingly low prices.

2 Cases Blue Denims,
2 do do Drills,
2 do Plaid do
1 Case Mixtures,
1 do Colored and Plaid Linens,
2 cases Gambroons of all colors.
Kentucky Jeans, and Grass Cloths,
Brown Linens, Linen Drillings,
Fine Drab de Ete, and Summer Cambletts,
Fine Cassimerts, Superfine Satinetts,

May 4th 1844. 24

Rheumatic Liniment,

Prepared and sold by Dr. WM. A. BREWSTER. West Killingly Ct.

THIS Liniment has effected so many extraordinary and surprising Cures; that it is now offered to the public, with full confidence that its merits will be suitably appreciated; and that purchasers will be fully satisfied with its effects. It is intended to be used externally for Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Wounds, and all cases of lameness.
May 8th. 24

Horse Liniment,

THIS article is unrivaled, and will be found to produce all the good effects of any Liniment that can be prepared; for Sprains, Bruises, Galls, Scratches, and all cases of Swellings and lameness with which horses or cattle are affected; prepared and sold by WM. A. BREWSTER.

Let it be tried, and the purchaser will be satisfied.
West Killingly, May 7th. 24

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT.

In the matter of NATHANIEL D. FISHER. } IN BANKRUPTCY.

At a DISTRICT COURT held at New Haven, within said District, on the 24th day of April 1844, it is *ordered*, that it the District Court Room in Hartford, in said District, on the 28th day of May 1844, a *dividend* and *distribution* of the *assets* of Nathaniel D. Fisher, of the town of Windham, in the county of Windham, and District of Connecticut, duly declared a bankrupt, be made among his creditors, who shall have proved their debts, and filed the proof thereof in the Clerk's office, before that day, and notice of this order shall be given to all persons interested, by a publication of a copy of this order in the Norwich News, printed in said District, to be made at least twenty days before the day of such distribution.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this 24th day of April, 1844.

CHARLES A. INGERSOLL, Clerk.

The foregoing is a true copy of the original.
CHARLES A. INGERSOLL, Clerk.
May 8th. 24

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT.

In the matter of BENJAMIN E. PALMER. } IN BANKRUPTCY

At a DISTRICT COURT held at New Haven, within said District, on the 24th day of April 1844, it is *ordered*, that at the District Court Room in Hartford, in said District, on the 28th day of May 1844, a *dividend* and *distribution* of the *assets* of Benjamin E. Palmer of the town of Brooklyn, in the county of Windham, and District of Connecticut, duly declared a bankrupt, be made among his creditors, who shall have proved their debts, and filed the proof thereof in the Clerk's office, before that day, and notice of this order shall be given to all persons interested, by a publication of a copy of this order in the Norwich News, printed in said District, to be made at least twenty days before the day of such distribution.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this 24th day of April, 1844.

CHARLES A. INGERSOLL, Clerk.

The foregoing is a true copy of the original.
CHAS. A. INGERSOLL, Clerk.
May 8th. 24

Fancy Cassimeres and Vestings.

For a choice lot, call at ELY & CO'S, and save your 15 per cent by buying cheap.
May 4. 24

Cheaper than ever,

EXTRA RICH SPRING GOODS; now opening at ELY & CO'S 33 & 35 Shetucket-st. Among which may be found the following lots.

30 pa. Rich Balzorines,
75 do Lawns and Muslins,
Rich Dress Silks,
15 do (all wool) Cashmere de Laine,
Sup'r Kid Gloves of every shade and color.
1 Case Parasols,
45 Boxes Fancy Mitts,
Rich Th'd Laces,

A large lot of White Cambrics Check and Stripe, Mourning Balzorines.

All the above Goods together with a general and well selected Stock. They pledge themselves to sell at so small profits, that the price can be no objection to the purchaser.
May 4. 24

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office, Norwich Ct., May 6th 1844.

Allen D B		Lyman Mary Miss	
Adams Adelia		Logan Jonathan	
Andrews Jam s C Jr.		Lawrence Hen y	
Avery Abby Miss		Lathrop Sergy M s.	2
Arnold Ma y L. Miss		Leverett Josiah H Agt.	
Aus in Pet r		Lippitt Christopher	
A exande Francis L		Munroe Nathaniel	
Allen Elisah M		Moody J	
Brown Daniel		McAlister Thomas	
Blake Edward		Mullany Edward	
Bliss Edward T		Mayo Amariah	
Buckley Mary P Mrs.		Mott John T	
Bacon Thomas		Mott Cook	
Brown Jos ph N		Mo se Joel R	
Bingham Nathan N		Marks Ann L	
Bingham E jah		Myres & Bailey	
Burton Edward		Mapl a Anna	
Butts E D		Morgan Hen y Mrs.	
Bu ch Daniel		Mes n Thomas	
Bissell Maria		Metzer F rediric	
Burdi k Evan		McWi ams John	
Burleigh Lucien		McNiel Charles	
Brad ord George H		Newton S n Mrs.	
Burrows Gilbert		Neil Felix	
Brown Lucy A Mrs.		No le Norman	2
Brown John		Noyes Fosgrand	
Brown E J		Olmsted Charles S	
Bowen A Sidwell		Payne Frances s Mrs.	
Brown Edward		Palmer Henry	
Corning Jedediah		Pierce S W C	
Chandler Abel		Peg Elizabeth Miss	
Chapin W J		Perkins Ann Miss	
Cla k Esther		Tendleton David	
Charlton F edrick		Parsons Lucius	
Crowin Law ence		Polly O Kesi h Mrs.	
Colt r Eli ha		Perkins Phebe O Miss	
Culver George		Pe ce John L	
Cheeshrough Frances M Miss		Perry Harriet G Mrs.	
Cox J Q		Pierce David W	
Cooley Erastus		Pierce William S	
Crowel Alden S		Pierce Benjamin G	
Cahill John		Perkins Charles	
Carroll George W		Pitcher Albert	
Caulkins Edward M		Robinson Caroline M Miss	
Crawford Nelson		Rog rs Thomas	
Cook George		Ro ers Wil iam H	
Coo ey George W	3	Rudd Alice A Miss	
Denison C & Co.		Russel Benjamin	
Dr ine Patrick		Rowse Eunice Mrs.	2
Davison John		Ridgeway Thomas J.	
Dev in Bridget		Rutledge Mark	
Dewey Charles		Shisagan John	
Downer Rosina A		Summerfield John G	3
Dick na n Sylpha Ann		Sa th L H	
Eddy N H & Co.		Stutenburg Esther	
Ellis E izabeth		Sullivan Patri k	
Eg ngeo Fr derick		Stetson Mary A Mrs.	
Fra ie s Henry		Swan James	
Fox Thomas W		Shepar d J. seph	
Freeman Person Mrs.		Stesin Charles	
Foster ophia A		Smith E	
Griffith J W		Staples Williams O	
Goff Tyler		Stewart Alexand r	
Gray Wil am		Swan Angel ne S Miss	
G ayes T E		Smith Charles O	
Godfrey Cynthia Miss		Stetson Calvin R	
Gr en Henry		She man Ha riet E	
Gallup Andrew M		Stanton Frances	
Gib s Tyl r		Town Emeline K	
Gore Amasa		T ylo Mary Miss	
Howard Lucretia		Ty er A A	
Hopkins Elizabeth		Treadway F W	
Hen y Ma		Tucker Henry	
Hebbard Mary Miss		Vickers George	
Haughton Hannah		Wa d Hen y	
Haughton John W Mrs.		Whaley Frances Ann	
Ha ping E		Wheel r Abiel D	
Harris Russel E		Wo ster Jerome	
Howard Wi iam		Waldon Margaret	
Hedg Franklin		Wright Hannah S	
Hale Henry A		W foot Stephen	
Hyde A L		Walker Horace	
Jewett Eliza Mrs.		Wright William	
Kinne Mason		Warren Horace	
Kinne Wm. W		Westcott James	
Kelley Henry		Williams John H	
Kelley Clawson J		Williams Lucy O	
Loomis George T		Walker F A	
Lathrop F A			

☞ Persons calling for the above Letters will please to say—they are advertised.

N. B. All Letters intended to be sent out of the U States, by ship or steamer, the inland postage must be paid or they will not be forwarded.

24 ENOCH C. CHAPMAN, P. M.

NEW STORE

IN GREENEVILLE.

N. D. & H. W. MORGAN would respectfully inform their friends, and the public that they have opened a store in Greeneville, in the north end of Dr. Peabody's Brick Building, where they will keep an assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, consisting of Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Molasses, Spices, Beef, Pork, Lard, Pork and Beef Hams, Codfish, Swordfish, Mackerel, Butter, Cheese, Raisins, Candles, Soap, Pot and Pearl ashes, Window Glass, Brooms, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Broadcloths, Satinetts, Flannels, Bedticking, Jeans, Linens, Cambrics, Calicos, Hosiery, &c. &c., at as low prices as at any retail store in Norwich, Friends, Citizens, and Farmers, are invited to call and examine their stock of goods before purchasing.

N. B. Cash paid for Sheep-skins with the Wool on; Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Greeneville, May 2. 3w 23

Rose and Orange Water,

AND a general assortment of Perfumery for sale by H. W. MATHEWSON.
May 2 23

Corn, Oats, and Shorts.

FOR sale at wholesale or retail by the subscriber, at his GRAIN STORE, No. 3 Boller' Row, Market street, (opposite Messrs. Nichols, Evans & Almy's store,)

5,000 bushels of white Maryland Corn,
2,000 do Northern yellow do.
3,000 do of Oats,
1,000 do of Shorts,

GURDON CHAPMAN.
Norwich, May 2 3w 23

The Steamer Acadia

BROUGHT OVER SOME OF THE HANDSOMEST

BALZORINES, MUSLIN DeLAINES, &c., ever imported. A choice selection may be found at LINCOLN & WILLIAMS.

24, Shetucket Street, on the Corner.
Norwich, May 2. 23

Window Glass,

300 Boxes Window Glass, assorted Sizes, for sale unusually low by JOHN L. DEVOTION.

No. 119 Main-st. one door East of Quinebaug Bank.
April 10th. 3w20

Coffee!

IT may be surprising, but it is no less true (as any one may ascertain for himself by calling) that 17 POUNDS OF COFFEE may be bought for one dollar, at TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.
April 24th. 3w22

FINE EATING!

PRATT & HOOKER,

(Franklin Square.)

HAVE on hand a first rate assortment of *PROVISIONS & GROCERIES*, which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.
Norwich, April 24th. 22

To be Sold,

ON Thursday and Friday will be sold a large lot of Goods, at great sacrifices, consisting of Remnants, Prints, Lawns, Muslins, cotton hose (soiled—at half price,) at the round black Sign.

31 shetucket-street.
May 1st. 3w22

Isinglass.

RUSSIA, American, and Cooper's; also Brimstone, Oxalic Acid, and all other articles for Bonnet Bleaching, at R. W. MATHEWSON'S.
May 2 23

Dr. WRIGHT'S Indian Vegetable Pills.

THE Citizens of Norwich are respectfully informed that Mr. SAMUEL TYLER, and Mr. R. W. ROATH, are the ONLY Agents for the above valuable Medicine in the city of Norwich.
April 24th. 6m22

BONNETS! BONNETS! BONNETS!

Just received and now opening at

ELY & CO'S.,

5 CASES Super Plain and Fancy Braid Bonnets, comprising every Style and quality the market affords, direct from the manufacturers, all of which will be sold at less prices than can be found elsewhere in this city; also a large lot of **Bonnet Silks and Ribbons**; Ladies wishing anything in the *Millinery Line*, can save 15 per cent by calling at ELY & CO'S, 33 and 35 SHETUCKET-STREET.
May 4th 1844. 1m24

READ THIS!

FAMILY GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, &C.

GARDNER & BUTTS,

HAVE now on hand a full assortment of GOODS; consisting in part of Old Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Powchong and Souchong TEAS; Woolsey's Loaf Crushed and Powdered SUGARS; Brown Havana, St. Croix, and New Orleans do. Old Government Java, Laguara, Rio Cuba, St. Domingo, Burnt and Ground, W. I. COFFEES; Sugar, Soda Butter and Boston CRACKERS; Pilot Bread, Spices of all kinds; Blue and White Starch; Nutmegs, Mace, Zante Currants, Citron, Raisins; Sweet Oil in pint bottles (very nice) Alicant and Jute MATTS Brooms, Baskets; Sperm and Whale Oil; Molasses of various Qualities; DUN Fish, Codfish, Mackerel, Swordfish, Salmon Trout; CHEESE; Buckets, Canpails, Nests Boxes, Bail Boxes, Bed Cords, Clothes Lines, Hoes, Handles, Shovels; Oranges and Lemons, Wash Boards, Clothes Pins; SEGARS, the best in the city; W. Hull & Son's Steam Soap, Colgates' No. 1 do. Varigated and Almond scented do. in short every article usually found in a **Temperance Grocery and Provision Store** all of which will be sold at the *lowest* market prices at

No. 13 West end of Water-Street.

Norwich May 8th, '44. 3w24

CLOTHING AND CLOTHING MATERIALS FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
April 11, 1844.

SEALED proposals, endorsed *Proposals for Navy Clothing and Clothing Materials*, will be received at this office until 3 o'clock, P. M. on Monday, the 20th day of May next, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving forty-five day's notice) at each or either of the Navy Yards, Charlestown, Mass., Brooklyn, N. Y., and Gosport, Va., such quantities of any or all of the following named articles of Navy Clothing and Clothing Materials, as may be ordered by the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or by the Commandants of said Navy Yards respectively, during the fiscal year commencing on the first day of July next, and ending on the thirtieth day of June, 1845; viz:

Blue cloth P. Jackets,	6,000
do do Monkey Jackets,	2,000
do do Round Jackets,	6,000
do do Trowsers,	16,000
1-3 ordinary cloth, 1-3 Pilot cloth, and the remainder to be furnishing in the piece, one half Pilot cloth and one-half ordinary cloth,	
Blue Flannel Shirts, (wool dyed,)	9,000
do do in the piece for about	9,000
do do under Shirts,	6,000
do do in the piece for about	6,000
White do Drawers,	6,000
do do in the piece for about	6,000
Russia Linen Frocks,	3,000
do do in the piece for about	3,000
do do Trowsers,	3,000
do do in the piece for about	3,000
White Duck Frocks,	12,000
do do in the piece for about	12,000
do do Trowsers,	12,000
do do in the piece for about	12,000
Black Silk Handkerchiefs,	12,000
Hats,	2,000
Woolen Stockings, pairs,	9,000
do Socks, pairs,	21,000
Shoes, pairs,	12,000
Pumps, pairs,	6,000
Blankets, pairs,	6,000
Matresses,	6,000
Blue Dungaree, in the piece, as required,	
do Nankeen, do do	

All the above articles are to be fully equal in the quality of material, pattern and workmanship, to the samples which are deposited at the aforesaid Navy Yards, and at this Bureau; and the materials of which the several articles are to be composed, are to be considered as samples for the Clothing Materials required to be delivered, and will be offered for by the yard. The proposals will state whether the articles of woolen are to be of American or foreign manufacture.

The number which will be required of each of the foregoing articles cannot be precisely stated; a contract will therefore be made, but for a specific number of any article, but for such number of each as the service may require to be delivered at those Navy Yards respectively.

All the above articles must be subject to such inspection as the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing may direct; and no article will be received that is not fully equal to the sample or pattern, both in material and workmanship, and which does not conform in all other respects to the stipulations and provisions of the contract to be made.

The clothing is divided into two classes, viz: men's and boys, and the offers must distinguish the prices for each class, and must be calculated to cover every expense attending the fulfilment of the contract, including the necessary metal and Navy buttons. About one-fifth of the whole quantity of clothing will be for boys; a schedule of sizes will be found with the samples, at the respective Navy Yards.

The whole must be delivered at the risk and expense of the contractor, in good, tight, substantial and dry packing boxes of bales, and in good shipping order, free of all charge to the United States, and to the entire satisfaction of the respective commandants of the said yards of delivery.

Separate proposals must be made—*first*, for all the Shoes and Pumps—*second*, for all the Stockings and Socks—*third*, for all the Blankets—and, *fourth*, for all the other articles of clothing and clothing materials; *as distinct contracts will be made for each class*; and those who are engaged in the manufacture of Stockings, Socks, Shoes, Pumps, and Blankets, if of responsible standing, will have a preference, if their terms will admit of it.

In case of failure on the part of the contractors to furnish and deliver the several articles which may be ordered from them, *in proper time and of proper quality*, the Navy Agent shall be authorized to purchase what may be required to supply the deficiency; and any excess of cost over the prices agreed to be paid by the contract, shall be charged to and paid by the respective contractors.

Bonds, with two approved sureties, in one-third the estimated amount of the respective contracts, will be required, and ten per centum will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof, as collateral security, in addition to the bond given to secure its performance, and not in any event to be paid until it is in all respects complied with; and ninety per centum of the amount of all deliveries made, will be paid by the Navy Agent, within thirty days after bills, duly authenticated, shall have been presented to him.

Bidders whose proposals are accepted, (and none others) will be forthwith notified thereof; and three days over and above the ordinary time required for the regular transmission of the mail, will be allowed for them to signify their readiness to enter into contract and bond. At the expiration of which periods, if no answer be received, or contract and bond returned, the supply will be offered to the next lowest bidder, according to law.

W. BRANFORD SHUBRICK,
Chief of the Bureau.

April 30. 23

Tea, Sugar, Coffee &c.

OF the best quality, for sale low by PRATT & HOOKER.
April 24th. 22

NEW and CHEAP GOODS.

A LARGE lot of cotton hose from 6¼ to 8¾ cts a pair. Linen Rugs (from Auction) at 2c 3d.

Another new lot of

Imported and Domestic Carpeting, which we purchased for cash and can be sold from 10 to 87½ cents per yd. Tufted and Brilleelle Rugs 50 per cent less than usual, 120 Looking Glasses direct from the importer at a saving of 1 to 3,00 a pat.

On consignment a case of Yankee Cloths, which we are ordered to sell at $2, or less. We have between 5 and 700 spring Shawls of new and beautiful Styles which we shall sell at the lowest rates

Young house keepers are requested to examine a lot of Linen damask goods, among which are Linen Towels over yard long for 12½ cents; bleached damask Cloths, from 25 cts to 4,00; 10-4 Linen Sheetings, damask Napkins from 6¼ to 42cts. Enquire for the cheap hose, at A. WATTLES & Co.

Round black sign 21 Shetucket-st.
May 1st. 3w22

Trusses.

FINE Strap Trusses for 75cts each; also all other kinds, for sale by R. W. MATHEWSON.
May 2 23

Notice.

BY virtue of a warrant to me directed for the collection of a state tax against William C. Gilman of the town of Norwich, upon the list of said town for the year 1843, to wit; a state tax of three ninety-one hundredths dollars, payable over to the Treasurer of said state, on or before the 20th day of February, 1844, I, the subscriber, have this day levied upon the real estate belonging to said William C. Gilman on the first day of March, 1843, it being a lot of land in said town of Norwich, west and near to the dwelling house occupied by Col. James Spalding in East Chelsea, and will on the 6th day of July, 1844, at three o'clock, P. M. upon the premises, sell so much thereof at public auction as will pay and satisfy the amount due for said tax with incidental charges of sale. FREDERIC PRENTICE, Collector.

Norwich, May 2, 1844. 23

MACASSAR OIL genuine, Rear's Oil of very superior quality at MATHEWSON'S.
May 2. 23

200 lbs. Twine.

SUITABLE for doing up wool, at a very low price. 500 lbs. Tobacco Stems suitable to kill Sheep Ticks, or to kill worms, or bugs on plants. 1000 lbs Clark's Black Snuff, of superior quality, warranted

NEW ARRIVAL!

AT THE NEW

DRY GOODS STORE,

Corner of WATER and SHETUCKET-STREETS,

LINCOLN & WILLIAMS,

HAVE within the past week made large additions to their Stock of Goods, and have now the most magnificent assortment in the place, particularly of dress goods, such as

Buizerines.

Of French, English, and American Manufacture, at all prices from 25 to 62½ cents per yd.

Tiziens and Camelions,

A new assortment of colors and Patterns, 25 per cent less than last week's prices.

Camelion Brocades,

That new and desirable article, at a price which needs but to be named to warrant a sale.

Crape Chusans,

The most splendid patterns ever imported, and no more in the country like them.

Muslins and Lawns,

More than 50 pieces comprising many new patterns, and colors.

Barages,

Both light and dark colors some extra rich with stripe

Taizan Prints,

Something entirely new, besides many other styles of dress goods names not recollected.

Rich Silks,

A few patterns very choice, direct from *Broadway.*

Cashmere and Silk Shawls,

Will be sold at old prices without regard to the late rise.

Ribbons, Ribbons,

About 200 pieces this day received, at all prices from 6 to 50 cents, the choicest assortment in the Place; also Flowers, Laces, and every variety of MILLINERY GOODS, at wholesale and retail, lower than they can be had anywhere else.

Summer Stuffs,

Such as French Cassimeres, Elastic Gambroons, common do. French Drillings; Grass Linens, Brown Linens Denims, Mixtures, Coating Ginghams, and all the variety the market affords.

Linen Hdkfs.

100 Doz. like the first lot for 12½ cents each, very finer ones for 37 1-2, worth 50 cents, and still fine qualities at less prices than they can be bought at any other store.

White Goods.

300 pieces Jaconett, Barnett and Mull Cambrics, Noonook Muslins, Lace, Striped and Swiss Muslins, Corded Cambrics, plaid Muslin's also curtain Muslins, and extra fine furniture Dimity, French Quilts, extra, quality Blankets, Irish Linen Sheeting, Barnsley do. Linens for Curtains, printed Curtain Cambrics, &c. &c., and we pledge ourselves that they shall all be sold at the very *lowest prices.*

Merchants and Pedlars are hereby notified that *we do sell Goods at Wholesale*, and now has a room exclusively for that business.

LINCOLN & WILLIAMS.

Norwich, April. 24th, No. 34 Shetucket-street, on the corner. 23

SPRING CAMPAIGN,

BOSTON CLOTHING STORE,

J. B. PALMER & CO,

HAVE this week commenced receiving their SPRING STOCK OF CLOTHING, direct from their manufacturing establishment, and shall be able to offer their customers and purchasers of

READY MADE CLOTHING

new and fashionable Garments, made up in the most modern and approved styles, consisting of **Dress, Frock, Business,** and SACK COATS, of most every desirable style, fashions and colors worn.

PANTALOONS—Fancy, plaid and striped Doeskin Pantaloons.

do do do Cassimere do
do do do Satinets do
Plain blue, blu-black, mixed and lavender do
Tweed and Moleskin, low priced do

VESTS,

Fancy and plain Silk Velvet, Satin, Silk, Alpine, Cashmere, Woolen Velvet, Tabby Velvet, Valencia, Cloth, Cassimere and Satin Vests.

Furnishing Articles

A general variety of Scarfs, Stocks, Cravats, Bosoms, Collars, Shirts, Hdkfs, Suspenders, Socks, Gloves, &c.

Also, Fashionable HATS!

The subscribers have made arrangements with HENRY BAILEY & CO., and will be constantly supplied with a superior article of Fashionable Hats.

☞ Purchasers are invited to call and satisfy themselves, at

143 MAIN-STREET.

Norwich, April 10th 1844. tf16

CONNECTICUT BONNET STORE.

NEW GOODS! SPRING STOCK!

APRIL 1st. 1844.

HITCHCOCK & PAYSON,

Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

STRAW GOODS!

RIBBONS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, BAND BOXES, &c. &c.

FOR CASH!

AT No. 17 SHETUCKET-STREET.

NORWICH Conn.

HAVING made extensive Arrangements for their Spring Trade, they are prepared to exhibit a *LARGE AND FASHIONABLE STOCK OF BONNETS!* of every description of their own Manufacture of Florence, Rutland, and Fancy Braids, also Neapolitans, Fancy do; Birdseye and Prince Alberts, Rice Rutlands, English do; French Chips, Domestic Straws, &c. &c. Also a Rich Assortment of Fancy Dress HATS & CAPS; together with a heavy and well selected Stock of MILLINERY Goods, and Artificial Flowers;—comprising in all the largest and most desirable Stock of Bonnets and Millinery Goods, ever introduced into this Market.

They pledge themselves to offer their GOODS at prices that will bear a comparison with any other establishment in the United States. Confident that their Stock will at all times be worthy of the attention of Purchasers, they respectfully solicit a call.

BONNETS altered Bleached and Pressed in the best manner, at Short Notice. Price for Bleaching and Pressing, 25 cts

Norwich, April 3d. '44. 19

EMPORIUM OF FASHION!

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and MOST FASHIONABLE

CLOTHING STORE

IN NORWICH—91 Main-Street.

Visited from all Quarters of the Country by the Professional Men of Fashion, Aristocracy, or Gentry, Sportsmen and Mechanics.

THE Wonderful Success of this Popular Establishment, is allowed by all who have visited it to be owing to the rich Variety of Fashionable Garments; and the unaccountable *low prices*, which bid defiance to all competition in Trade. No pains is spared in selecting Fashionable and Desirable Goods, and the good taste which garments are cut and made in this Establishment is allowed to be superior in the extreme.

GENTLEMEN, it cannot be any one's fault but your own, if, after visiting us, you do not get pleased with a fashionable tasty garment. For indeed we have employed a score or two of Tailors to study Fashions; and by fashion we live. We stand ready at a moments warning to furnish Material, cut, and make any Garment Gentlemen may see fit to order, in as good style as fashion and taste shall dictate.

The following is a list of the many thousand Garments, which may be had at this great place of resort.

FROCK and Dress COATS, of English, French and German Manufacture,	$6	20,00
English, French, and American Doe Skin Pants.	3	6,75
Tweed Cassimere Sack Coats, New Style,	3	6,75
Kentucky Jane Coats, all colors,	1,25	4,00
Pane Whale, and half gaiter pants, of French and English Doe Skin,	3,00	7,00

Summer Clothing an Endless Variety.

Brown Holland, and Grass Cloth, Dress and Sack Coats,	$1	3,00
Middlesex Plaids, Striped, and plain Ginghams Coats of all prices.		
Summer Pants of Linen Drill, plain White, Plaid and Striped, fm	1,00	to 4,00
Cotton Drill pants, for	75cts	to 1,00

Vests we have the largest assortment that can be found, Embracing

Silk Velvets, from	3	to 4,50
Silk Satin Vests, a superior article	2	" 4,00
Silk and Worsted, fm	1,00	3,50
Cotton and Silk, fm	75cts	2,00
Nice Rich figured Satin Vests, for	3,00	5,00
Plaid, Corded, and figured Marseilles	,75	2,50
Rich White figured Satin Vests, suitable for Balls or Matrimonial ceremonies,	3	5,00
Rich Spriged Marseilles, and Tyrolese Quiltings, fm	2	[illegible]
Summer Shirts, Bosoms, Collars Gloves, and Suspenders of all qualities and prices,	,25	1,00
Rich Scarfs, fm	,25cts	1,00

Gentlemen throughout the Country are invited to call at the Cheapest Clothing Store in Norwich,—91 MAIN-STREET. Next door to Charles Clark's Hat Store.

J. T. FAY.

April 17th, 1844. 21

Chemical Oil,

FOR sale by JOHN L. DEVOTION.
No. 119 Main-Street.
one door East of the Quinebaug Bank.
March 30th. 6w17

Live Geese Feathers.

A PRIME lot, for sale by
LINCOLN & WILLIAMS,
34 Shetucket-street.
March 6th. tf27

MORE NEW GOODS!

TRACY AND SETCHEL,

Are now making large additions to their stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

ALL OF THE NEWEST AND BEST STYLES,

WHICH they will sell as low as can be bought in this city. Please call and examine, at No. 84 Main-Street, OPPOSITE THE FRANKLIN HOUSE.

N. B. All kinds of Work made and repaired to order and warranted.

April 15th. 1w11

H. S. COOK

RETURNS thanks to the many people who have favored him with their custom in times past, and respectfully informs them that he has removed to the

NEW STORE—No. 15 Shetucket-st.,

where he is prepared to Cut and Make GENTLEMEN'S and BOYS' GARMENTS in the best and most

☞ **FASHIONABLE MANNER.** ☜

☞ ***Cutting done at short notice.***

Remember the Number is—☞ **15 Shetucket st.**

Norwich, April 17.

READ ALL YE AFFLICTED!

MORE WONDERFUL EFFECTS OF

Sand's Sarsaparilla.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17th, 1843.

MESSRS. SANDS—Gents: Although personally unacquainted, I feel myself under many obligations, having recently been cured by the use of your Sarsaparilla of a most distressing malady. For the past five years I have suffered from violent palpitation of the heart, connected with a severe pain in the side, disease of the liver, and general derangement of the digestive organs—my whole nervous system was prostrated, the citadel of life itself attacked, and I despaired of ever being cured. Notwithstanding the best medical treatment, and the use of all the ordinary remedies prescribed in such cases, I found myself fast verging towards eternity. Judge, then, of my surprise and delight, when I read of the remarkable effects produced by your invaluable Sarsaparilla. Hope springing up afresh, I resolved to make one more trial, and immediately procured some of the Sarsaparilla of your agent, S. P. Thompson. The result is as unexpected as it was unlooked for: to my lasting comfort and satisfaction I pronounce these words, "I AM WELL!" You, gentlemen, well! and oh that this language might resound in the ear of the afflicted to the uttermost parts of the earth, for the afflicted alone can appreciate the value of such medicine. For the benefit of suffering humanity I communicate these facts, and only desire the fame of your medicine may spread as far as its real merits deserve.—GEO. REX, 597 South Second st

MANSFIELD, Oct 31, 1843.

To R. W. Mathewson, Norwich Sir:

For fifteen years last past I have been the subject of complicated disease. Troubled with the dropsy, and my nerves completely unstrung with more or less of erysipelas in connection with other bad humors. In May last my difficulties seemed to enrage and to be more firmly seated, my head and face was so swollen that it appeared to me that the bones in my head had separated one from the other, and completely disfigured my face. I could scarcely breathe through my nose; my eyes were so affected that I could see but little; at the same time attended with an acute and indescribable pain constantly darting from the nose to other parts of the head and throat which was badly swollen and very sore, and a constant burning heat or irritation in the stomach, with my limbs bloated to nearly twice their ordinary size. In this situation, for weeks, I was compelled to lie upon one side with but little or no sleep. My humors assumed a renewed and stubborn hold upon me apparently threatening a speedy dissolution. I tried every expedient possible with but little or no benefit. My physician at length recommended Sands Sarsaparilla; I procured a few bottles of it which I believe to be the means (through the blessing of God) of my restoration to comparative health again. I had not taken but two or three bottles before my disease began to leave. My pain and swelling is gone, my appetite good, sleep and rest quietly—to me it has been a sovereign balm.

EUNICE CRANE.

Having been acquainted with the afflicted widow, Mrs. Eunice Crane of Mansfield for nearly six years, (whose protracted sickness has called forth the sympathies of the community where she resides) I consider it an occasion for joy that her sufferings have been so far alleviated by the use of Sands' Sarsaparilla, which has been so kindly forwarded by yourself.

HENRY BROMLEY, Minister of the Gospel.

We the undersigned do certify that the above are facts.

LUTHER MARTIN.
ELEAZAR BENNETT.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, and for exportation by A. B. SANDS & CO., Druggists, (Granite Buildings) 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers-street, New-York. Sold also by A. B. & D. SANDS, 79 Fulton street and 77 East Broadway, corner of Market street; also sold by Druggists generally in all the principal cities and chief towns of the U. States. Price $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5. Original documents may be seen at our store.

☞ For sale in this city by their agent

Nov. 1—49 R. W. MATHEWSON.

☞ **Impurity of Blood causes Pain and**

occasions disease upon that part of the body which from any cause may be weakest. Thus in persons whose blood is impure, should they have a cold, the impure matter would settle upon their lungs, and consumption be the trouble; so with other affections. All trouble is saved by using the BRANDRETH PILLS, which cannot injure, and which cannot be overdone. Only use them in the commencement of any disease, use them in full doses and you will be up and well, while those who are too wise to take such a simple medicine, are bed-ridden, or prematurely end their days. The Brandreth Pills are only beginning to be appreciated; they are found to never deceive; they are the only internal medicine required in this climate.

Be careful of pretended universal purgatives, which cannot be used without injury to the body as Brandreth's Pills can. What are they? Are they not imitations of the Brandreth Pills recommended in advertisements stolen from Dr. Brandreth? Were they not originally counterfeit pills purporting to be the genuine Brandreth Pills? But in consequence of the new labels on the Brandreth Pills boxes are they not obliged to come out under colors equally false? Observe the makers and travelling agents? Are they not men whom Dr. Brandreth hath cast off, not for good conduct truly? Is this not true as applicable to the *pretended "Indian,"* and, in fact, to nearly all the advertised pills of the day? Shall the public trust their lives in the hands of these unprincipled men? Surely not.

The Brandreth Pills *give strength* for weakness—they are liked best by those who have taken the most of them. Dr. Brandreth can give *personal* reference to thousands who have been *restored* from a bed of sickness by their use, when every other means had proved entirely unavailable. These cases are continually occuring in this city and in every part of the Union. Get Brandreth's Pills if you are not perfectly healthy, and they will restore you—if medicine can do it—because they expel those humors which are the cause of impurity of the blood, and at the same time the body is strengthened by the operation of this most excellent medicine.

The following names are a list of Dr. B. Brandreth's agents in New London Co.

Norwich, R. W. Roath; New London, Nathan Belden; Colchester, L. A. Kellogg; Franklin, Amos L. Hyde; Liberty Hill, Austin Gay; Lebanon, Gurdon Robinson; Yanticville, Tracy, Huntington & Co.; Fitchville, S. Fitch; Norwich Town, Geo. D. Fuller; Milltown, Wm. B. Hull; Stonington, Horace Lewis; Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Porterville, Smith, Cady & Co; Centre Groton, R. W. Smith; Groton, John Hodson; Hamburg, H. A. Brockway; Salem, E. S. Williams; Montville, James Turner; Hadlyme, Z. Brockway.

FRESH Garden and Flower SEEDS, for sale by
SAMUEL TYLER.
April 10th. 30

LUMBER.

THE subscriber has on hand a large quantity of the above article of all kinds and qualities, which he will sell low JOHN G. HUNTINGTON.

August, 9th, 1843—6m37 [Central Wharf

FOR NEW LONDON

DAILY

THE NEW STEAMER ANGELINA,

CAPT. LOVELL.

COMMENCED her regular Trips on Wednesday, March 27th.

Leaving Norwich at 6 o'clock A. M.
" New London, at about half-past 2 P.M.

For further information, enquire of E. A. BILL.

Norwich, April 3d. '44 19

Summer Arrangements

OF FARE AND FREIGHT,—TO AND FROM NEW YORK.

DAILY NIGHT LINE.

THE splendid steamer CLEOPATRA Capt. I. K. DUTTAR, will leave Norwich Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and New York Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

The splendid steamer WORCESTER. Capt. J. H. VANDERBILT, will leave Norwich Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and New York Mondays Wednesdays, and Fridays.

N. B. All persons are forbid Trusting any one on account of the above Boats or owners.

E. A. BILL.
Agent for the above Boats.

Norwich, April 20th, 1844. 22

FOR STONINGTON.

THE Steamer ANGELINA Capt. Lovell, will run regular to Stonington; touching at the intermediate Landings. Leaving Norwich at 6 o'clock A. M. returning the same afternoon in time to take the cars for Worcester. For further information Enquire of

E. A. BILL.

Norwich, April 10 '44 21

STEAM PROPELLER LINE,

BETWEEN

Norwich and New York.

The Steamer QUINEBAUG, Capt. JEDEDIAH WILLIAMS, will leave Norwich every Tuesday, and New York every Friday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

All goods forwarded for the Propeller Line, will be taken into store free of any expense to the shippers; freight taken at packet prices.

The steamer Shetucket, Capt. Geo. W. Geer, will take her place in the Line with the steamer Quinebaug, in the course of ten or fifteen days.

For freight or passage enquire of the Capt. on board or to LEAVENS & HUNTINGTON, } Agents
H. WHITAKER & Co. } in
NORTON, CONVERSE, & Co. } Norwich
J & A. BRIGGS, 40 South-st. New York.

May 1st. 23

REMITTANCES TO AND PASSAGE FROM ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

WE beg to inform our friends in Norwich, Conn. and its vicinity, that we have appointed Mr. JAMES McCLELLAND, of that city, as our agent. Persons sending for their relatives, or remitting money to the old country, will find it their interest and their friends comfort to give him a call.

ROCHE BROTHERS & CO.,
35 Fulton street, New York.

Jan. 24th, 1844. 1f9

BOSTON PACKET,

THE Schooner MAIL, Capt. CROWELL.
" " SPY, Capt. LEWIS.

HAVE commenced running between Norwich and Boston, for the season, and will take freight on the most reasonable terms. For further information enquire of

HAWES, GRAY & CO. Boston.
H. WHITAKER & CO. Commercial-street. Norwich, Ct.

March 24th, '44 18

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having purchased of T. F. Albertson his entire Stock, Tools and Fixtures, feel prepared and competent to enter into any contract in our line of business. All kinds of work pertaining to the House, Ship, Sign and ornamental

PAINTING,

IMITATIONS OF WOOD

of all kinds, Granite and Marble of all descriptions, well executed in the very best workmanlike manner and at short notice.

PAPER-HANGING & GLAZING,

executed in the best manner and with despatch.

☞ Paints and Stains of all colors, mixed and prepared ready for use at our Paint Shop, first door south of Bolles' new brick block, Market Square.

N. B. None but first rate workmen employed by

NICHOLS & CHAPMAN.

Norwich, March 18, 1844. tf16

R. W. Mathewson, M. D.

HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Brushes, Wines and Liquors for Medical uses; Saratoga Waters, Imported Leeches, Surgical Instruments, Trusses and Supporters, Teas, Spices, Confectionary, Seeds, Plants, Trees, Agricultural Implements, Stationery, Birds, Bird Seed, &c., upon the best terms.

Store open continually.

Norwich, April 25, 1843. 3m23

Crape Chusans, Challys,

EOLIANS, SATIN, BROCADES, FIGURED and PLAIN ALPACCAS. Also, a lot of MOURNING CHUSANS extra rich, may now be found at ELY & CO'S.

March 2d. tf18

IRA GORTON,

DRAPER & TAILOR,

OVER MR. DOCANDE LAND'S CONFECTIONARY STORE OPPOSITE THE NORWICH BANK.

WOULD GIVE

NOTICE,

THAT having so far recovered his health as to attend to his business again, he is ready to wait on old and new customers, whose patronage he again solicits. Having received the latest fashions from New York, and having none but the best workmen (New York workmen not excepted,) he will warrant all work done at his shop to be of the best kind and done at short notice. He would inform the tailors out of town that they can have the fashions by sending to the subscriber after them.

N. B. People out of town coming to Norwich to get Cutting done will please call upon the subscriber as he does all of his cutting himself, and will warrant all garments cut to suit his customers.

IRA GORTON.

Norwich, March 27th, '44. tf16

ANTHONY GORTON,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

Corner of Main and Union-Streets.

Norwich Conn.,

OVER THE STORE, OF S. DENNIS & CO.

HAVING long received a liberal share of patronage, is determined to merit a continuance of favors, and all who are desirous of procuring the most

Thorough made Garment,

AND

Good Fit,

in the *most fashionable style*, at prices SO LOW that no reasonable man would object to, should call at

A. GORTON'S,

where he will be happy to receive orders in his line of Business—promising to render perfect satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

N. B. Particular care will be taken in cutting garments that are made out of his establishment.

Be sure and call on ANTHONY GORTON.

Norwich, Feb. 7, 1844. tf11

New, Fashionable

HAT & CAP STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 137 Main street, at the old stand of A. Wickham, and invites their attention to a superb assortment of

Hats & Caps,

Manufactured from the choicest materials, and in the most approved style, which he offers at as low if not lower prices than can be obtained at any other establishment in this city. He is not confined to a one priced Hat, but has a full assortment, and feels confident in his ability to suit the tastes and pockets of all

137 Main st. 20 W. L. NICHOLS.

For sale, or exchange for property in the city of Norwich,

AN excellent Dairy Farm, containing 204 acres of land, one dwelling house, two large barns, and other necessary out-buildings in good repair. Said farm is situated in the town of Norwich, on the Scotland road, 5 1-2 miles from the landing. If said farm is not disposed of soon, it will be let for the year ensuing.

For terms, &c. apply to EDWIN GAVITT.

Norwich, Feb. 7.

BOWEN & McNAMEE,

16 WILLIAM-STREET cor. of BEAVER,

NEW YORK.

HAVE received, by late arrivals, the most desirable stock of

Silk and Fancy Goods

ever exhibited, to which the attention of merchants, from various sections of the country, is respectfully invited.

It is their determination to present an assortment, unsurpassed in Richness and Variety, comprising the Newest and most Fashionable Styles offered in this market.

Special attention is invited to the following articles viz:—

RICH PRINTED LAWNS, consisting of every variety of style.

EXTRA RICH FRENCH AND SCOTCH PRINTED BALZORINES, entirely new styles.

PARIS MUSLIN DE LAINES, very rich printed also plain coloured, black and blue black do.

SILK SHAWLS, consisting of rich figured Chameleon, black Ottoman, figured Pouk de Soie, &c.

RICH DRESS SILKS, consisting of extra heavy Brocade, Chameleon, Satin Striped, Plain Fig'd &c.

SHAWLS, Paris Broche, embroidered Cashmere French Plaid, figured Kabyle, Mustin de Laine, &c.

FRENCH KID GLOVES, best manufacture, black white and colored.

FANCY CRAVATS AND SHAWLS, the most desirable, assortment ever offered.

LACES, great variety, consisting of English and German Thread, also Cotton and Gimp Edgings, at very low prices.

ITALIAN LUSTRING AND GROS DE RINES of the best manufacture.

FRENCH PRINTS—Hartman's and Gros Odier's manufacture, various styles, fine quality.

ALSO,

MILLINERY GOODS, in great variety, consisting of rich Hat Silks, splendid changeable, chine, and striped Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, trimming Laces, &c.

ALSO,

Black and blue black Bombazines: Pongee and Spitalfield Hdkf; Italian Sewings; Satin and Taffeta Ribbons; Kid, Silk and Filet Gloves; Embroidery; Linen Cambric Hdkfs; Satin Vestings; Silk Velvets; black and blue black French Crapes; Love Hdkfs and Veils, Silk Hosiery; Sinchews; Sachen Pongee; Lace Veils; India Sarsnett; Levantine Hdkfs; Italian Cravats; Buck and Beaver Gloves; India Neakcens; Paper Muslins, &c.

February, 7th, 1844. 11

NEW TEMPERANCE STORE,

ON THE CORNER OF MAIN AND FRANKLIN STREET, (in Eaton's Brick Building) *Franklin Square.*

WHERE the subscriber is now opening, and offers to the public the best assortment of

Groceries and Provisions

that can be found in this city, and as cheap at Retail as can be bought in this place at Wholesale.

TEAS of all kinds and qualities fm 25 to 75 cts per lb.

Good Brown Sugar 14 pounds for 100.

do Green Coffee 16 do do do.

MOLASSES of all qualities, a splendid article of Sugar House, at 25 cts per gall., all other kinds of Goods in proportion. Connecticut Lard, Pork and Hams, superior to any in this market; fresh Butter; New York Cream Cheese; Flour Corn and Rye Meal; Wood and Stone Ware; Baskets Brooms; Foot Mats; Crockery, and all other kinds of Goods usually kept in a Grocery Store except Rum.

Farmers, who have Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Potatoes and Grain; that they wish to exchange for Goods, will find it for their interest to call at this establishment first, and especially them who have Cash. This is the place, and now is the time to purchase your Groceries for the season if you wish to get them Cheap.

H. HARRIS.

Norwich, April 8th. tf20

PATENT MACHINES.

THE cheapest and best Horse Powers ever offered to the public for driving Circular Saws, Cider, Shingle and Sugar Mills, Turning Lathes, Threshing Machines, &c. Also the best Threshing Machines for grain and hay seed, may be had of the subscriber—also the right to vend them in various parts of the country. Horse Powers from $40 to $60. Threshing Machines from $20 to $35. Both Machines easily convertible to one horse wagon.

N. B. A few more Agents wanted to sell on commission. A. KINGSLEY.

Norwich, July 10, 1843. 8m

Perfumery, Cosmetics, &c.

MILK of Roses, Cologne Water, Bay Rum, Rotchland's Genuine Macassar Oil, Balm Columbia, Buffalo Oil, Lip Salve, Lavender Water, Pearl Powder, East India Hair Dye, Bears Oil, Freckle Wash, Depilatory Powder, Bears Grease, Tooth Powder, Shaving Cream, Tooth Paste, Windsor Soap, Jamaica Hair Tonic, Hair Powder, Cologne Stands, Powder Puffs, Nursery and Rose Toilett Powder, Cold Cream, Cream of Lillies, Water of Beauty, Gouraud's Poudre Subtile, Tooth Wash, Spanish Lilly White, Cour Plaster, Tooth and Hair Brushes, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c., for sale by JOHN L. DEVOTION.

No. 119 Main-st. one door East of Quinebaug Bank.

April 3d, '44. 3m19

Concentrated

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF

SARSAPARILLA,

WARRANTED equal to any other preparation of Sarsaparilla, for sale at 95 cents per bottle, by

JOHN L. DEVOTION,
No. 119 Main street,
one door East of the Quinebaug Bank.

April 17 3'mos 21

Chemicals &c.,

SULPHATE Quinine, Iodide of Iron, Hydriodate of Potash, Nitrate Silver, Strychnine, Chloride Elec. Electrium, Cyanuret of Potassium, Blue Pill, Citrate of Iron, Iodine, Protoiodide of Mercury, Sulph. Morphine, Piperine, Dovers Powders, Deutiodide of Mercury, Pulv. Antimonialis, Tart Antimony, Extract Aconite, Caustic Potash, Extract Belladonna, Oil Black Pepper, Chloride Soda, Croton Oil, Phosphate Iron, Oil Valerian, Phosphorus, Harrowgate Salts, Kreosote, Henry's Magnesia, Flower's Benzoin, Rodt Knorr's Sulph Potash, Phosphate Soda, Prussic Acid, &c.; for sale by JOHN L. DEVOTION.

No. 119 Main-st, one door East of Quinebaug Bank.

April 3d. 6w19

Wood and Willow ware,

Wholesale and Retail!

A LARGE lot just received from the manufacturer, of all kinds and descriptions, consisting in part of Tubs of all sizes, Pails and Can Pails, Nest Boxes, Bowls, Trays, Wash-Boards, Clothes-Pins, Mortars, and other articles too many to enumerate, all of which will be sold at prices *unusually low.* Also, a good supply of Willow and other Baskets. A fresh supply of Teas, with GROCERIES of all kinds, may constantly be found at the store of

FAIRFIELD & ARMSTRONG.

P. S. Goods delivered free of expense to any part of the city.

April 3d. 3

JOHN MYERS,

DEALER IN

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES

OF THE FINEST QUALITY, AND MANUFACTURER OF

JEWELRY,

No. 80 Chatham-st.

NEW YORK.

All articles purchased of him not approved of, will be exchanged. Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange. The highest price paid for old Gold and Silver.

February 29. 6t4

GROCERIES,

DELANO & SCHERMERHORN,

20 & 50, FRONT STREET.

NEW-YORK.

KEEP constantly on hand a general assortment of desirable Groceries.

Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

New-York, Nov. 1st, 1843. 6m4

Leeches,

SWEEDISH LEECHES, for sale by
JOHN L. DEVOTION.
No. 119 Main-st. one door East of Quinebaug Bank.
April 6th. 3m20

Canadian Horse Liniment,

THIS Article is one of the most Valuable Remedies, ever discovered; for Sprains, Bruises, Galls, Scratches, Fresh Wounds, and Sorenes of every description on Horses. Sold only by

WILLIAM S. TYLER,
and SAMUEL TYLER.

Norwich, March 6th, '44 3m18

Sherman's Lozenges.

FOR sale by JOHN L. DEVOTION.
No. 119 Main-street,
one door East of the Quinebaug Bank.
March 20th. 6w17

COAL.

THE subscriber is now prepared to furnish for Family use and for manufacturing purposes, the above article, of superior quality, and at prices satisfactory. JOHN G. HUNTINGTON,

August 9th, 1843—3m37. [Central Wharf.

Silks! Silks!

SUCH as the Camelion Brocades, Helenine, Mme black Gro de Royal, light do, Satin striped do, plain and striped Armures Gro de Rhine, Gro de Swiss and every other style a person wishes at

ELY & CO'S.

April 3d. tf19

Eastern and Western Lumber.

100,000 FEET Albany Mer. Boards, 18, [14, and 16 feet.
25,000 Albany clear do.
50,000 Eastern Mer. Boards and Plank.
25,000 ft. " clear, 1¼, 1½ and 2 inch.
25,000 ft. Spruce flooring.
50,000 ft. Clapboards of various kinds.
400 M. Pine and Cedar Shingles.

For sale by E. CHAPELL,
Norwich. [25.] Central Wharf.

PRINTS and MUSLIN DE LAINES.

12 CASES PRINTS, direct from the manufacturers agents. Also, 70 pieces of MOUSE de LAINES, of beautiful style and quality. Call at

ELY & CO'S.

No. 33 and 35 Shetucket-street.

March 2d. tf10

JOHN L. DEVOTION.

No. 119 Main-st. one door East of Quinebaug Bank.

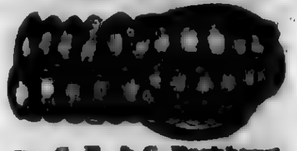
HAS for sale Young Hyson, Hyssonskin and Powchong TEA; Ground Coffee, Nutmegs, Mace, Ground Cloves, Allspices, Pepper and Cinnamon, English Mustard, Canton Ginger, Citron, Olive Oil, Preserved Pine Apples and Limes, Sperm Candles, Starch, Yellow Soap, Bath Brick, Preserved Citron and Orange, Shelled Almonds, Sal Erutis, &c. &c.

April 10th. 6m20

First Sort,

POTASHES and Sal Soda, for sale by
J. L. DEVOTION,
No. 119 Main-street.
One door East of the Quinebaug Bank.
Norwich, Feb. 21. 3m16

DENTISTRY.



Dr. G. B. & C. Parkhurst,

HAVE opened an Office, No. 30, Main street, 3 doors west of the Franklin House, where they will wait on all who will favor them with their patronage. Teeth set from one to a full set. Every necessary operation performed on the teeth, and warranted. Their long experience enables them to treat judiciously all diseases connected with the teeth.

Nov. 30. 1yr1

ORIGINAL STAINED

Vhoes.

NORWICH NEWS-EXTRA.

NORWICH, MAY 9, 1844.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Mr. President, and gentlemen of the Senate—Mr. Speaker, and gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

In entering upon the duties assigned me by the Constitution, as chief magistrate of the State, I feel deeply sensible of the distinguished honor which the favor of my fellow citizens has conferred upon me. And when I look back through the period of our past history, and bring to recollection the names of illustrious patriots by whom the station I now occupy has been adorned in other times, whose noble and steadfast exertions in the cause of liberty have shed an imperishable lustre upon the character of the State and country, I cannot but feel a distrust of my ability to discharge in a satisfactory manner the duties which devolve on me as their successor. A consciousness, however, that those duties have been imposed without solicitation, and assumed with unfeigned reluctance, in obedience to the call of my fellow citizens, induces me to cherish the hope that with your enlightened and patriotic co-operation, our united exertions may, with the blessing of Divine Providence, be successful in promoting the great interests of our constituents confided to our care.

Enjoying in an eminent degree the advantage of a salubrious climate, with a soil which, if not remarkable for its fertility, seldom refuses to the hand of labor a suitable return, our State is blessed with an enterprising, industrious and intelligent population, deeply imbued with the great and glorious principles of civil and political liberty which we inherited from our fathers, and which, for more than two centuries, have constituted the basis of our institutions.

Under the influence of these cherished principles, the laws by which our venerable commonwealth has been governed from its infancy, have been such as with comparatively few exceptions to secure to our citizens the full enjoyment of their personal rights, and to the State an honorable distinction for the wisdom and stability of its general policy.

Our institutions of learning, from the primary schools to those of the highest order for mental culture and discipline, have, in common with the institutions of religion, been objects of solicitude to the people of Connecticut from the earliest period of our history. And it is doubtless to the benign influence they have exerted, from generation to generation, over the minds and habits of our youth, that we are chiefly indebted for all that gives value to our social system, or safety in its administration. In a government like ours, where suffrage is universal; where privileged classes among the electors are unknown; and where all the avenues to distinction are open alike to the children of the poor as to the rich;—an intelligent and virtuous population is equally essential to the correct administration of the laws, as to the wisdom of their enactment. For however well devised may be the laws of a State to secure the rights of persons or property from invasion, it is obvious that in a community where every elector may be called to apply them in the capacity of a juror, unless the tone of public sentiment is in harmony with the laws, they will afford but a feeble protection from injustice and crime. It is in the schools of New England that those habits of subordination and of reverence for the laws have been formed in the minds of her youth, by which they have generally been characterised and distinguished wherever the tide of emigration has borne them.

The school fund of this State, for which we are indebted to the provident foresight and wisdom of our statesmen of a former generation, in reserving, while yet in their power, a portion of our western lands, for this noble object, now amounts to $2,051,423 77. The dividend distributed to the schools during the past year has been $1 40 for each scholar between the ages of four and sixteen years, amounting to $117,717 60, in addition to the income of the deposite funds appropriated to this object in the several towns.

Notwithstanding this munificent provision for the education of our youth, it appears by the returns of the last census, that there were in the State of Connecticut in the year 1840, five hundred and twenty six persons of mature age who were unable to read or write. What proportion of this number, if any, were natives of the State, the census affords us no means of determining.

It is much to be desired that our system of common schools should be improved and perfected, until by a regular gradation from the primary school to the highest seminary, the means of education which they afford shall be such, that not only the rudiments of learning may be imparted to all of our youth, but that the higher attainments in literature and science shall be within the reach of those whose talents and inclinations may fit them for such pursuits. Then will our children as they grow up together in every community, and form their characters in the same institutions, be practically taught that great lesson of republican equality, which, while it holds every citizen in strict subordination to the laws, recognises no other distinction than such as superior intelligence and virtue confer.

It gives me pleasure to be able to state that the salutary influence exerted upon our public schools by the late board of education and by the indefatigable efforts of their secretary, still continues to be felt, and has given a new impulse to the cause of education, by bringing to the knowledge of all our districts the results of the experience of other enlightened states and countries.

Believing as I do that the prosperity of our public schools, and seminaries of every grade, is identified with the best interests of our constituents, as well as with the glory and honor of the State, I shall cordially co-operate in any measures which your wisdom may devise for its promotion.

Although it cannot be expected that much new legislation will be necessary from year to year, to perpetuate the principles of our free institutions, among the people who have generally been distinguished for the ardor and zeal which they have manfested in their support, it seems, nevertheless, to be proper for us occasionally to review our acts, and those of our predecessors, that we may see whether our laws are such as to secure to all of our fellow citizens, the full enjoyment of every personal right or political franchise, which the spirit of the Constitution accords to them.

In the fierce and violent contests which party spirit has too often engendered to disturb the harmony of our constituents, and which have doubtless been stimulated, and greatly increased, by the immense official patronage at the disposal of the national executive, too much vigilance cannot be exercised to preserve the elective franchise, by closing every avenue to the approach of fraud. In the constitutional requirement that laws shall be made to support the privilege of free suffrage, prescribing the manner of regulating and conducting the meetings of the electors, and prohibiting under adequate penalties all undue influence therein, the duty of providing by law for the ascertainment of the persons, who, at every such meeting may be entitled to the exercise of that privilege, and for the exclusion of all others, is necessarily implied. It was in fulfilment of this obligation that the registry act was passed in 1840—an act which appears to have been well adapted to the accomplishment of that object, by intrusting the performance of the duties it prescribed, to the same board which the constitution itself has established to decide on the qualifications of electors. This act, while it remained in force, is believed to have been impartially administered, and to have proved eminently successful in restoring the confidence of the people in the purity of our elections, which had begun to be essentially impaired. Had the law been enacted at a period free from political excitement, it would probably have been received, as similar regulations have been in other states, with equal approbation by fair minded men of every party. Being fully persuaded that it was salutary in its operation, especially in our larger towns, and constituted in all a security against fraudulent voting, I cannot but regard its repeal as an unfortunate exercise of the legislative power.

Laws affecting in any special manner particular classes of our citizens, designating them by their pursuits or occupations in life, and subjecting them on that account to political disabilities, are at war with the fundamental principles on which our free institutions are based. It is the right of every citizen in the pursuit of his own interest or happiness, to devote himself to any employment not forbidden by the laws, and so long as he demeans himself well, to enjoy equally with the rest of his fellow-citizens, all the privileges secured by the constitution. Among the most valuable of these to the citizen of a free State, is that of having a voice in the election of those to whom the administration of the government is intrusted. This right the people were careful to secure from encroachment by fixing with precision, in the constitution itself, the qualifications of electors, and by establishing in every town an impartial board to apply them.

The act passed by the General Assembly in 1842, relative to students at literary institutions, has either been extensively misunderstood in regard to its object and practical bearing, or it seems justly chargeable to the objection, not only of partial legislation, but of being a palpable infraction of this important constitutional provision. If, while all other classes of our citizens, irrespective of the employments they may pursue, are allowed when of full age to change their residence at pleasure, and to exercise at the place of their actual abode, all their political rights, this privilege can be denied to the student, we cannot fail to perceive that the same principle would equally warrant, whenever it may be deemed expedient to apply it, a similar restriction in regard to any other pursuit, until at the pleasure of the General Assembly, any portion of our citizens may be deprived of all power in the government, or be compelled to remain as fixtures on the soil that gave them birth. If, however, nothing more was intended, than to declare that a temporary absence from the actual domicil of the student, for the purpose of obtaining an education at a literary institution, should not, of itself, constitute a change of residence, then indeed the statute introduces no new principle in the law, since the question of domicil has always depended on the intention, and not on the occupation of the citizen. But in this view, also, it seems to be objectionable, not only as an unnecessary and invidious act of special legislation, but as an unconstitutional assumption of the right of deciding on the qualifications of electors.

All restrictions imposed by society on the right of suffrage, whether of age, color, residence, property, or character, are justifiable only so far as they afford to the community essential securities for the free, honest, and intelligent exercise of this important franchise. The exclusion of our colored population from the exercise of a privilege so liberally extended to others by the Constitution, and which in the other New England States they enjoy on equal terms, was founded, it must be presumed, on the belief that, whatever might be true of individuals, they had not as a race, sufficiently recovered from the depressing influences of slavery, to render it safe to invite them, especially when coming from abroad, to an equal participation in the government of the State.

The Constitution of the State of New York appears to have been formed under the influence of similar views. But while it recognizes the propriety of a partial discrimination between the political franchises conferred on the white and colored citizens, it allows to the latter the right of voting, after a three years residence in the State, and the possession for a year of an unincumbered freehold of the value of two hundred and fifty dollars; and exempts them from taxation until their disability of voting is removed.

It is neither the duty nor the right of the Executive to propose amendments to the Constitution, nor to discuss the propriety of the principle assumed by the convention; but I deem it worthy of of the consideration of the General Assembly, whether the right of voting in town meetings, ought not to be restored to our colored citizens, as they formerly enjoyed it, when possessed of the same qualifications which confer the right on other citizens, who are not electors of the State; and whether it is consistent with the great principles maintained by our fathers in the Revolutionary contest, to subject them to state taxation, so long as they are excluded by the Constitution from the right of suffrage.

While we owe it to the free colored citizen, by new incentives to industry and sobriety, to encourage him in his efforts to elevate his condition, we ought also to remember that the reproach of slavery, though in a mitigated form, and to a limited extent still exists in Connecticut. Is it not time that every vestige of a system founded in injustice and fraud, and incapable of being supported except by the provisions of positive law, should be effaced from our statute book? Ought our judges any longer to be constrained their authoritative declaration, that here also, as in other Free States of the North, "man may be the owner, but cannot be the subject of property."

A fugitive slave from another state, seeking refuge in Connecticut, cannot, indeed, be liberated by our laws. The Constitution of the United States gives effect, for the purpose of his reception, to the slave-laws of the state from which he fled. But neither the constitution, nor the law of comity, imposes any obligation on a state, or the officers of a state, which does not itself recognise the doctrine that man can have property in man, to aid in the surrender of the fugitive. By a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, it has been declared that both the power and the duty to enforce the constitutional provision for the surrender of fugitive slaves, pertain, exclusively, to the national government. But it is no less the duty of the State Legislatures, under their own constitutions, to provide for every free citizen within their limits, adequate protection from unlawful seizure or detention.

It is manifest that the act of congress which confers authority on the inferior magistrate of a state, to determine summarily, without jury and without appeal, the question of the freedom or slavery of a human being, and by a certificate to authorize his transportation beyond the limits of the state, does not afford that protection to the free, which, in view of the momentous consequences of the decision, a due regard to the safety of our colored citizens requires. While the decision of the Supreme Court, to which reference has been made, will render it proper for the Legislature to modify the act of 1838, relative to fugitives from service, by a repeal of such of its provisions as impose on any of the judicial or executive officers of the State the duty of aiding in their seizure or surrender, it is worthy of your deliberate consideration, whether there ought not to be an entire prohibition of all action by the State officers, under the powers attempted to be conferred by the act of Congress.—To permit the officers of the State, in their official capacities, to exercise powers which are neither conferred, nor subject to be regulated by our laws, seems to be at variance with the fundamental principle of our system, that every power confided to a public officer, shall be exercised under the influence of accountability to the government which appoints him.

In a State like ours, of limited territory and homogeneous population where the true principles of political economy, as well as of civil liberty, have been generally well understood and practically illustrated, from the origin of the government, a gradual adaptation of the laws to such modifications in the habits and pursuits of the citizens, as are occasioned by the increase of population, or by changes in their external relations, is all that ordinarily be necessary or desirable. Great innovations in legislating for such a community, are always dangerous, and new theories, however plausible, should be received with caution, if not with distrust. It is perhaps too much the spirit and tendency of the age, to disregard the lessons of experience, and rashly adventure upon the destruction of institutions and laws, which have become venerable by time, in view of occasional evils which we perceive, without sufficiently attending to their silent and salutary influence on the social system.

It may well be questioned whether this disposition has not within a few years past been carried much farther than a just regard to the welfare of the people has required; and whether some of the changes recently introduced into our laws have not tended to weaken the sense of the moral obligation of contracts, as well as to throw down essential guards for the preservation of good faith and integrity in their observance.

One of the highest obligations assumed by society in every well regulated government, and one which in our own Constitution is guaranteed by an express declaration in the Bill of Rights, is that of providing an effectual remedy by due course of law for every injury, and of taking care that right and justice are duly administered.

It is worthy of the consideration of the General Assembly, whether our laws affecting the relation of debtor and creditor—a relation subsisting between all classes of our inhabitants—are such as to secure on the one hand, the honest but insolvent debtor from oppression, and on the other, to furnish to the creditor, whose misplaced confidence may have led him to entrust his property to a fraudulent debtor, the power of coercing a disclosure and surrender of his means. While no poor debtor should, under any circumstances, be exposed to imprisonment on account of his inability, there can be no doubt that the law ought to be so framed, that the obligation which the government has assumed to administer justice to all, shall be fulfilled according to its spirit, and at the same time as far as may be practicable, so that by their silent operation, and general policy, fraud and improvidence may be discouraged and restrained.

While many of our sister states are deeply embarrassed in their financial concerns, and some of them unhappily to such an extent as to render them not only unmindful of their plighted faith, but apparently insensible to the dishonor of its violation, it affords just cause of congratulation to the people of Connecticut, that we have no public debt to provide for and no claims on our Treasury which it is not at all times prepared to meet. Such it is to be hoped will continue to be the wise policy of the State; and although we may fall short of others in the splendor of our public improvements, we shall at least have the satisfaction of reflecting that the character of our community is preserved free from reproach, and our public faith from dishonor.

Extensive works of internal improvements can seldom be prosecuted with the same economy by States, as by individual enterprise; and the anticipation of remunerating income has so often failed to be realized, however plausible and apparently well founded may have been the previous calculations, that it ought never to be relied on as the only resource for defraying their cost. This is the fatal error which has proved so disastrous to the States which have adopted it, and in its consequences has inflicted so deep a wound on the credit of our country.

The same reasons which ordinarily render it inexpedient for States to involve themselves in debt in the prosecution of enterprises of local improvement, apply with equal and perhaps greater force, to the lesser communities into which the State is divided for municipal purposes. From the constantly operating motives of personal or local interests, in view of present or anticipated benefits, the temptation is always strong to engage rashly in expenditures for public improvements; if the payment can be left to be provided for by others, who had no agency in imposing the burden. Some of our cities have in this way become involved in debt to their serious embarrassment and injury. In view of these evils it seems to be desirable that some suitable provision should be made by law to prevent their recurrence.

The Banks in this State are believed to be all in a sound and prosperous condition. As the bills which they issue supply a large portion of the currency of the State, they are properly subjected, in the management of their concerns, to the discrete and enlightened supervision of the government. But as this supervision is only required for the protection of the public, it should be exercised with a scrupulous regard to the rights of the stockholders, and the confidential relations of other citizens to the banks. I suggest for your consideration, whether some of the provisions in the acts recently passed, are not calculated to embarrass those institutions, without affording to the public any additional protection; and whether it would not be safer for the community, and better harmonize with the principles of our government, if the judicial powers, now vested in the Bank Commissioners, were left to be exercised by the courts.

In our consultations for the promotion of the general interests of the community, we shall not, I am persuaded, truly represent the generous sentiments of our constituents, if we suffer ourselves to overlook the continued claims on our justice and humanity, of those unfortunate classes of our fellow citizens, who by the afflictive dispensations of Providence, are deprived of the light of reason, or bereft of the ordinary means of its cultivation, and thereby made dependent on the public benevolence for support.

Of these there are none so absolutely helpless as the insane poor; and none whose sufferings—in the condition in which they are too commonly found when the public safety require their confinement—appeal more touchingly to our sympathies, for some humane provision for their accommodation and relief where the moral and medical treatment, essential to their recovery, can be properly applied. In all such

ORIGINAL STAINED

cases I recommend to your consideration, the expediency of making suitable provisions for their support, either at the expense of the State, or of the towns to which they belong, at the Retreat for the Insane, even if it shall be found necessary to enlarge still more than the existing appropriation will allow, its capacity for their accommodation.

We live in a period distinguished for benevolent and successful efforts to meliorate the condition of our poor. Missionaries of the cross have penetrated the darkest abodes of ignorance and superstition.—Benighted regions of heathen barbarism have been cheered and enlightened by the teachings of Christianity. Despotic governments of Europe have made provision for the universal education of the poor.—The fetters of the slave have been burst asunder, and a noble triumph of liberty achieved throughout the immense possessions of the British Empire. By one of the greatest and most successful moral enterprises of the age, the desolations of intemperance have been stayed. Hundreds of thousands of valuable citizens, long lost to society, have been renovated and restored, and millions have been saved from impending ruin.

In our own State it is gratifying to know that this glorious reformation, though retarded perhaps by recent legislation, still maintains its onward progress. Its fruits are every where apparent. Within the past year, poverty and crime have sensibly diminished. The tears of the broken hearted have been dried up, and joy and gladness diffused through many a family circle, to which they have long been strangers.

I learn with regret that in some parts of the State, a painful reaction has commenced, under the temptations of an unregulated traffic, formerly suppressed in many towns, by a decisive expression of public sentiment, but now not subject to its control. Your attention will be called to the expediency of further legislation on this interesting subject, by numerous petitions which I recommend to your intelligent consideration.

Committees were appointed at the last session of the General Assembly, to revise the laws relative to the militia of this State; the laws relative to the settlement of estates and probate courts; and the laws relative to taxation. A committee was also appointed to prepare a system for the punishment and reformation of juvenile offenders. Reports on the important subjects confided to these several committees, may be expected during the session.—They will doubtless command your respectful and attentive consideration.

The militia of Connecticut approved its valor and its discipline on the battle grounds of the Revolution. The young and the middle-aged who now compose it, are the natural defenders of the glorious inheritance transmitted by their fathers. The same patriotic spirit which animated them, and gave to the citizen soldiers of Connecticut an honorable reputation in the ranks of the Revolutionary army, yet glows in the bosoms of their sons. And there can be no doubt from the high character which the militia of Connecticut has ever sustained, that it will prove itself equal to every call of future duty.—Many of the enlisted and battalion companies, from the spirit of honorable emulation which excites them, have acquired, and often exhibit—what we have witnessed on the present anniversary—a perfection of discipline, and precision of movement, rarely surpassed.

I shall be gratified if it shall be found, on the report of the committee, that the burdens of the militia—which have been cheerfully sustained when their necessity has been felt—can be lightened without impairing its efficiency, either of organization or discipline.

The subject of taxation, involving as it does, so many conflicting interests, is one of much delicacy and intrinsic difficulty. Our system was originally designed as a tax upon income, and however perfect may have been its former adaptation to the theory on which it was based, its present inequality is apparent. It will afford me great pleasure to co-operate with you in any suitable measures which may be devised for its equalization, and for the more perfect apportionment of its burthens to the relative ability of our citizens, and the benefits they derive from the protection of our government. But to change at once the principle on which any system of taxation is based, and to which the relations of the different species of taxable property or sources of income have become adjusted, and the habits of the people by long usage conformed, and to introduce and perfect in its stead a new and untried system with all its necessary details, will require great circumspection and mature deliberation. It is peculiarly a subject on which the popular character of our government requires that there should be opportunity for a full consultation of the people, under circumstances favorable to calm and dispassionate reflection, before any alteration is made by which their interests may be materially affected.

Coming as you do directly from the people in all parts of the State, you will be able to judge to what extent they have contemplated a change in the existing system of taxation, and whether a definitive action, at the present session, on the report of the committee, or a postponement of the subject for their further and more deliberate consideration, will best comport with the feelings and interest of our constituents.

The great importance to the people of Connecticut of an improved and enlightened state of agriculture, has heretofore commanded the attention of the General Assembly, and the pecuniary aid which has been received from the treasury under the act of 1840, by the the county societies established for its promotion, has enabled them to prosecute the objects of their association with increased vigor and success. While science is daily extending its dominion, by the practical application of its truths, in this, as in other departments of productive industry, it is gratifying to know that the intelligent farmers of our state are awake to the importance, not only of availing themselves of its benefits, but of aiding in the diffusion of the blessing which accrues from its cultivation. The efforts which have been made, in other states and countries, to develop their natural resources and capabilities, by systematic and and well conducted agricultural surveys, have generally been attended with the happiest results. In regard to the expediency and probably expense of such a survey of this state, a report may be expected from a committee to whom the subject was confided by the General Assembly at the last session.

Agriculture is unquestionable the great interest of the country which more than any other gives employment to its industry and capital. But though it may be truly said to constitute the basis of the wealth of states, the experience of the world has proved that agriculture alone, unaided by the demands of commerce and manufacture, has never conferred the highest degree of individual or national prosperity. It is the hope of advantages to be realized from an exchange of his surplus products, that stimulates the labors of the agriculturist. If these are incapable of exchange, they become worthless to the producer, and cease to furnish a motive or a reward for his industry. Hence it has been the wise policy of every nation which has enjoyed a high degree of prosperity, to encourage among its citizens such a diversity in their pursuits, as to render all the great departments of productive industry auxiliary to each other, and thus cause them to co operate in the creation of national and individual wealth.

The success which has attended our manufacturers and artisans, when reasonable protected by the government, in their efforts to rival the productions of foreign industry and skill, has furnished gratifying evidence that in a country so rich and abundant in all the necessaries and comforts of life, and in all the materials essential to the most diversified employment of its industry, it rests with ourselves, by the maintenance of stable and permanent laws for its protection, secure to every class of our citizens a just reward for their labor.

Under the suspicious influence of the tariff of 1842, our mechanical and manufacturing establishments, prostrated by the former policy of the government are again reviving. The basis of our currency is no longer withdrawn to pay for excessive importations from abroad. New and better markets are opening for the productions of agriculture, and every species of labor, though still depressed, is beginning to find its appropriate employment. We are permitted to hope that the period of intense suffering is already past, and that when confidence in the stability of the protective policy of the government shall be more fully restored, the hum of successful industry will again be everywhere heard, diffusing prosperity and happiness through the land.

Already have the anticipations of its friends been more than realized. Instead of diminishing, as was predicted, the revenue of the nation, its exhausted treasury has been replenished, the credit of the government restored, and while no burthen of additional taxation has been felt by the people, an ample revenue secured for every exigency. The hostility, lately so prevalent in several of the planting states, to what was once the favorite policy of the south, is apparently yielding to the light of truth, and the convictions of experience. And there are cheering indications, from every part of the country, that the beneficent operation of this truly American system, which had its origin under the pure and enlightened admiration of the father of his country, is rapidly conciliating the favor, and will ultimately receive the cordial and permanent support, of the American people.

Differing as the people of the several states do in their habits, products, commerce, and internal institutions, no system of policy which human ingenuity can devise, can be expected entirely to correspond with the political views of all. But if we imitate the example of the illustrious men who founded our government amidst so many difficulties and dangers, we shall bring to the examination of its measures that spirit of candor and liberality which belongs to wise and patriotic citizens, deeply interested in the defence and maintenance of our common liberties, and ever mindful of our obligation to cherish and sustain whatever is essential to the safety, happiness, and glory of the people.

The government of the United States, within the sphere of its legitimate powers as prescribed by the Constitution, is necessarily supreme, and requires no aid from the authorities of a state, but obedience to the mandate of the Constitutional duty.

The recent nullification by four of the States, with the subsequent sanction of the House of Representatives, of a law of the United States passed by both houses of Congress in the exercise of a specifically conferred by the Constitution, and approved by the President, in an event which cannot fail to awaken in the minds of reflecting citizens, a feeling of deep solicitude for the future.

Concurring as I do, entirely, in the sentiment so emphatically expressed in the memorable proclamation of General Jackson to the people of South Carolina, "that the power to annul a law of the United States is incompatible with the existence of the Union, contradicted expressly by the letter of the Constitution, unauthorized by its spirit, inconsistent with every principle on which it was founded, and destructive of the great object for which it was formed,"—I entertain too much confidence in the intelligence and patriotism of the people of the United States to believe that this dangerous heresy—the same which was so signally rebuked, though now reappearing in a different form—will long be suffered to prevail. There is a reason to hope, from the manifestations of public sentiment already exhibited, that the House of Representatives, when renovated by a new election, will itself be prepared, should the opportunity again occur, to vindicate the supremacy of the law in the place which so lately witnessed its greatest dishonor.

The revival by the President of the United States of the project, rejected by a former administration, of annexing the foreign government of Texas to the Union, by an extraordinary exercise of the treaty making power, is exciting an intense feeling of anxiety and apprehension in the minds of the people of this State. It is a subject in comparison with which—whether considered with reference to its bearing on the peace, the honor and future welfare of the country, or in its relation to the general cause of human liberty and happiness—all other topics sink into insignificance. The annexation of Texas to the Union, while it would necessarily involve us in the calamities of a war with Mexico, under circumstances, as our government itself has declared, incompatible with the national honor, would be scarcely less disastrous in its consequences to the internal peace and tranquility of the country, it would disturb, if it did not utterly subvert, the very foundations of our government, by destroying that balance of power and harmony of interest between the different sections of the country, which it was the design of the framers of the Constitution, by their mutual concession, to establish and preserve; and nothing could have a more disastrous tendency to weaken the attachment of the people of the United States to the government established by our fathers "to secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity," than to witness the perversion of its powers to the unholy purpose of extending and securing by the guaranties of the Constitution, the curse of perpetual slavery over an immense and fertile territory, free by the laws of its parent State, and dedicated by nature for the abode of freemen.

Being fully persuaded that there is no power under the Constitution, in the President and Senate, or in congress, to annex a foreign nation and its territory to the Union of these States; to make the people of the United States a party to its obligations, its treaties, and its wars; to compel them to share in the moral guilt of its voluntary institution of slavery, and to incur the odium of the whole civilized world by extending to it the guaranty of the Constitution; or to stipulate for its admission, with the privilege of a slave representation, to participate with us in the government of our Union, and in the rich inheritance acquired for us by the valor and the sacrifices of our ancestors; I trust that the General Assembly will deem it their duty on this occasion to renew their solemn protest, in the name of the people of this State, in such terms as will manifest their determination to abide by the Constitution and as a member of the Union, to hold those who shall be instrumental in its violation for the accomplishment of a measure fraught with so much evil, responsible before God and the country for the consequences that may ensue.

A proposition for the amendment of the sixth article of the Constitution of this State, by the omission of all the qualifications of electors now required, except those of color, age, residence, and character, was published with the laws of the last session. It does not appear on the face of the resolution, or by any accompanying official attestation, to have been passed by a majority of the House of Representatives, as required by the Constitution. How for this irregularity may be susceptible of correction or may affect your action on the proposed amendment, are questions to which your attention will necessarily be called. And should you find yourselves at liberty to act on the resolution, the question of the propriety of the principle of exclusion founded on color alone, which the amendment proposes to reaffirm and continue, will also be brought under your consideration.

It is a beautiful feature of most of our American Constitutions, that they contain within themselves a perfect provision for their own amendment, so guarded as to secure the people against sudden and ill-considered changes in their fundamental laws, and on the same time prescribing an easy and simple mode, in which their right to reorganize their government or modify its powers, when necessary for their safety and happiness, may be peacefully and lawfully exercised. The provisions of our own constitution are admirably adapted to secure these desirable objects. The power of amendment, thus reserved, being a legal, and not the revolutionary right can be exercised in no other mode than that which the people themselves have prescribed. Every attempt in any other manner, to change the fundamental laws of a government without its consent, is revolutionary in its character, and can be justified only by extreme necessity.

The contrary doctrines, lately promulgated and attempted to be maintained by force in a neighboring State, are so utterly subversive of social order, and so destructive in their tendency, to all the best interests of society, that it is much to be regretted they should have received any countenance beyond the confines of the State in which they originated.—If the will of a self declared majority of the people of a State, convened without the authority of law, can at pleasure annul the constitution, and put an end to the government under which they live, rendering its action thenceforth illegal, its laws inoperative, and justifying the use of force for its subversion, then indeed we all enjoy the blessings of a free government by a feebler tenure than has been generally supposed.

The government of Rhode Island was the same that carried her gloriously through the war of the Revolution; the same that her patriotic sons then poured out their blood to sustain; the same under which she entered the confederacy of her sister States, and assumed her equal rank as a member of the Union. It was administered without oppression and with an ever watchful zeal for the protection of the personal rights of all her citizens. Even the political franchises, which it was the professed object of those who waged war against the existing government to extend, were already conceded by a convention chosen with the consent of the government, and acting under the sanction of the law.

Happily the atrocious attempt to subvert by force the government of our sister State, and to involve her peaceable citizens in the horrors of a civil war, was met and repelled with firmness and success by the constituted authorities of the State. And it is to be hoped that this signal triumph of law and order over the treason which threatened their subversion, will inspire fresh confidence in the stability of our republican institutions, and in the security to regulated liberty which they impart.

Although it is believed that the doctrine of instructions, as else where understood, has never been regarded by the people of this State as consistent with the constitutional responsibility of their representatives, it has nevertheless, on different occasions, been deemed by the General Assembly expedient to express their sentiments on important questions of national policy, for the information of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Under ordinary circumstances, it is probably safer for the community to leave the Representative to act, under the full sense of his individual responsibility, according to the dictates of his own judgment, enlightened by the wisdom and experience of his associates in council, than to attempt to guide him in the discharge of his duties with less perfect lights, and perhaps in ignorance of much that should influence his decision.

An example illustrative of this truth is believed to be furnished by the resolution passed by the General Assembly at their last session, in which the Tariff of 1842 is declared to be "unwise in its details, objectionable in its provisions, and of doubtful efficacy as a revenue measure." Should you concur with me in the opinion I have expressed in regard to the beneficent operation of this law, I suggest for your consideration, whether justice to our Senators and Representatives in the last Congress, by whom it was so ably and efficiently supported, does not require at your hands a repeal of the resolution by which they are impliedly censured.

In the exciting canvass which preceded the last election, questions of national policy of the gravest import—deeply affecting the welfare of the people of this State,—were topics of earnest and able discussion in their primary assemblies. So far as you may have reason to believe they designed to make known, as the ballot-box, their deliberate opinions on any of the great issues now pending before the people of the United States, you will deem it due to the importance of the occasion to embody their sentiments in the form of legislative resolves.

The term of office of our distinguished Senator in Congress, the Hon. Jabez W. Huntington, will expire on the 4th of March next, and the duty will therefore devolve on you at the present session, to fill the vacancy which will then exist.

The Hon. John M. Niles, who was appointed at the session of the Assembly in 1842, to represent this State in the Senate of the United States, for the term of six years from the 4th of March, 1843, has been prevented by a calamitous visitation of Providence, from entering on that service—and the State has been deprived thereby of the benefit of his talents and former experience in the Senate. Intelligence has this day been received from Washington, that a question has been raised, in the Senate, in regard to the qualifications of Mr Niles, and referred to a committee of that body for inquiry and report. Should the state of his health unhappily continue to disable him from the performance of the duties of a Senator, at this important crisis, when questions of momentous interest to the people of this State are pending before the Senate, I submit it to your consideration, whether a vacancy is not necessarily created thereby, which, in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution, it will be your duty to declare and supply.

On whatever subjects of common interest we may be called to deliberate or to act, let us enter upon the performance of our important duties in a spirit of mutual conciliation and enlightened liberality, and with an earnest desire that under the guidance of Him, whose sustaining providence has hitherto been so visibly manifested in our protection, we may be led to the adoption of such measures as shall promote, in the highest degree, the permanent welfare and prosperity of the people.

ROGER S. BALDWIN.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY, May, 1844.

ABSTRACT OF THE BILL REDUCING THE RATES OF POSTAGE.

The Washington Spectator gives the following abstract of the bill reducing the rates if postage, as ordered to a third reading in the Senate, by a large majority on Wednesday:

"For every single letter for less than 30 miles, 3 cents; over 30 and not over 100, 5 cents; over 100 and not exceeding 300, 10 cents; over 300, 15 cents. Single, double, and quadruple letters in proportion. A quarter of an ounce in weight equivalent to a single letter. Drop letters, 2 cents each. Letters advertised to be charged with the cost of advertising. Newspapers not more than 1900 square inches, may be sent through the mail by their publishers to subscribers within 30 miles free of postage; beyond 30 and not over 100 miles a half cent; over 100 miles 1 cent. On newspapers of greater size than 1,900 square inches, the same rates of postage as magazines or pamphlets. Printed and lithographed circulars not larger than foolscap, shall be charged 2 cents each sheet for any distance. Pamphlets, periodicles, magazines, 2½ cents each copy not weighing more than an ounce, not exceeding [illegible] miles; 5 cents for any greater distance; and [illegible] additional for each additional ounce in freight, a fraction of more than half an ounce to be charged as an ounce. Where the mails are so heavy as to extend materially the speed a separate mail to be provided for letters. All acts granting the right to any person to receive through the mail free of postage letters or newspapers, &c., annulled. The officers of the Government having the franking privilege to keep an account of the postage on all official matter received or transmitted through the mail, and the same to be paid out of the contingent funds of their respective Departments. The franking privilege allowed to the three Assistant Postmasters General and the Postmasters throughout the Union on letters only relating to the business of the Department. The President, Vice President, widows of ex Presidents, the Heads of Departments, and Attorney General, are allowed the franking privilege; Members of Congress, Delegates of Territories, Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the House authorized to receive and transmit public documents free of postage, and also during each session, and for thirty days preceding and subsequent, to receive all letters not exceeding two ounces to be paid out of the contingent fund of each House. In lieu of the privilege franking allowed of transmitting written or printed matter free of postage, to be furnished with a number of free stamps or envelopes, equal to five per day during the session; but any matter enclosed in them, weighing more than two ounces to be subject to postage. Private expresses and mails forbidden under heavy penalties, as also those transmitting the letters, and the proprietors of the means of conveyance. The free exchange of newspapers between publishers permitted. Heavy penalties provided for all violations of the law. Contracts for the mail hereafter to be given to the lowest bidder, without regard to the mode of conveyance, and the contractor not required to take the stock of his predecessor. Letters to be advertised in papers having the largest circulation, if inserted for a price not greater than is now fixed by law.

MR. SPENCER.—The resignation of this gentleman, we learn, has not yet been accepted by the President. If the latter functionary has any regard to his own interests or to those of the Treasury department, we doubt whether it will be accepted.—Mr. Spencer is decidedly the most correct and efficient officer in the employ of the general government.—*N. Y. Evg. Post.*

A SCREW LOOSE.—Isaac W. Vanleer, Esq., appointed by the Pennsylvania Whig State Convention, as the Clay elector for Chester county, has declined permitting the use of his name for that purpose. Mr. V. although a whig, is opposed to the election of Mr. Clay as President.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday last, Mr. John Wheeler, a young man belonging to Concord, Mass., fell from the fourth story of a store in Boston through a trap door to the ground, and it is feared injured himself fatally.

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE NORWICH NEWS
WM. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
OFFICE No. 36, SHETUCKET STREET
One door North of the American House.

☞ *Advertisements, &c., left at the Post Office, Box 132, or at the Printing Office in Shetucket Street, will receive prompt attention.*

TERMS.

For THE NEWS ONE YEAR (IN ADVANCE)	$1,50
When not paid in advance,	2,00
PRICES FOR ADVERTISING.	
For 1 SQUARE (OR 16 LINES,) 3 INSERTIONS,	1,00
" EXTRA INSERTIONS PER WEEK,	20
YEARLY ADVERTISERS, HALF PRICE.	

The News.

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) MUTILATED

VOL. IV.---NO. 25. NORWICH, CONN., THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1844. WHOLE NO. 181.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office, Norwich Ct., May 6th 1844.

Allen D B		Lyman Mary Miss	
Adams Adelia		Logan Jonathan	
Andrews James C Jr.	3	Lawrance Hen y	
Avery Abby Miss		Lathrop Penny Mrs.	2
Arnold Mary L Miss		Leverett Josiah H Agt.	
Austin Peter		Lappit Christopher	
Alexander Francis L		Monroe Nathaniel	
Allen Elab M		Moody J	
Brown Daniel		McAllister Duncan	
Blake Edward		Mullany Edward	
Bliss Edward P		Mayo Amasiah	
Buckley Mary P Mrs.		Mott John T	
Bacon Thomas		Mott Cook	
Brown Joseph S		Moses Joel B	
Bingham Nathan N		Marks Ann L	
Bingham Elijah		Myres & Bailey	
Burlew Edward		Maple Anna	
Bolts Z D		Morgan Henry Mrs.	
Bowles Daniel		Mason Thomas	
Bissell Maria		Metzer Frederic	
Burdick Evan		McWilliams John	
Burleigh Lucian		McNiel Charles	
Bradford George D		Newton B B Mrs.	
Barrows Gilbert		Neil Felix	
Brown Lucy B Mrs.		Noble Norman	2
Brown John		Noyes Courtland	
Brown E J		Olmsted Charles S	
Bowen & Bidwell		Payne Frances S Mrs.	
Bacon Edward		Palmer Henry	
Corning Jedediah		Peirce B W C	
Chandler Abel		Peg Elizabeth Miss	
Chapin W J		Perkins Ann Miss	
Clark Esther		Pendleton David	
Cranton Frederick		Parsons Lucius	
Cronin Lawrence		Polly O Keefe Mrs.	
Collier Elisha		Perkins Phebe O Miss	
Culver George		Peirce John L	
Chesebrough Francenia Miss		Perry Harriet G Mrs.	
Cox J Q		Pierce David W	
Conley Cristan		Pierce William B	
Crowell Alden S		Pierce Benjamin C	
Odell John		Perkins Charles	
Carroll George W		Pitcher Albert	
Cushing Edward M		Robinson Caroline M Miss	
Crawford Nelson		Rogers Thomas	
Cook George		Rogers William H	
Gosey George W	3	Rudd Alice A Miss	
Denison C A		Russel Benjamin	
Divine Patrick		Rowan Eunice Mrs.	2
Dwiggins John		Bidgeway Thomas J.	
Devlin Bridget		Rutledge Mark	
Dewey Charles		Rhotagan John	
Dwinnar Emma A		Summerfield John G	2
Dickens Sylva Ann		Smith L H	
Eddy N H & Co.		Stoutenburg Esther	
Ellis Elizabeth		Sullivan Patrick	
Eginton Frederick		Stetson Mary A Mrs.	
France Henry		Swan James	
Fox Thomas W		Shepard Joseph	
Freeman Parson Mrs.		Slavin Charles	
Foster Sophia A		Smith E	
Griffith J W		Staples Williams G	
Goff Tyler		Stewart Alexander	
Gray William		Swan Angeline B Miss	
Graves T E		Smith Charles G	
Gidney Cynthia Mrs		Stetson Calvin E	
Green Henry		Sherman Harriet B	
Gallup Andrew H		Stanton Frances	
Gilbert Tyler		Town Caroline E	
Gore Amasa		Tyne Mary Miss	
Howard Cornelia		Tyler S A	
Hopkins Elizabeth		Treadway F W	
Henry Mr.		Tucker Henry	
Hubbard Mary Miss		Vickers George	
Baughman Hannah		Ward Henry	
Hampton John W Miss		Winsor Frances Mrs.	
Hodges E		Wheeler Aura D	
Harris Russel E		Webster Jerome	
Howard William		Walden Margaret	
Hody Franklin		Wright Hannah S	
Hale Henry S		Wilcox Stephen	
Hyde A L		Walker Horace	
Jewett Eliza Mrs.		Wright William	
Kinne Mason		Warren Horace	2
Kinne Wm. W		Westcott James	
Kelley Henry		Williams John G	
Kelley Clarissa J		Williams Lucy O	
Lewis George T		Walker F A	
Lathrop F A			

☞ Persons calling for the above Letters will please to say—they are advertised.

N B. All Letters intended to be sent out of the U States, by ship or steamer, the inland postage must be paid or they will not be forwarded.

24 ENOCH C. CHAPMAN, P. M.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

Now opening 50 cases of Rich Goods adapted to the spring trade comprising all styles of Staple and Fancy Goods.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION has been paid to the Cloth trade by an Experienced Purchaser, so that Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Satinets, and Trimmings will be sold much cheaper than ever.

SILKS, Fig'd Shaded, watered, Striped and Oriental dress silks; Extra Blk, and Blue Blk. Gros de Odier, Gros de Rhin Matteoni; Italian Plaeres, Bonnet Silks, Rich Hat and Cap Ribbons, Laces, Crapes, Bombazines, Alepines, Alpaccas, Eolienne, Challey, Rich de Laines in endless variety; Chusans, Tasans, &c. cheaper than ever.

SHAWLS, White, Blk. Green and mode colored Cashmere, Broche, Ecossias, Damask de Laines, Highland and Rob-Roys full 20 per cent less than in 1843.

FURNISHING GOODS, Table Linens, Damask Cloths, Napkins, Diapers, Linen Sheetings Pillow Case Linens, Oriental counterpanes, Marseilles Quilts, 5-4 Sheetings, Fine and Heavy 4-4 and 5-4 Brown Goods, Burlaps, Tickings.

CARPETS, Rich new patterns at less than manufacturers prices, Rugs, Mattresses, &c. &c.

For bargains Call at the Old Stand of

ELY & CO.

33 and 35 Shetucket-street.

Norwich, Feb 20th, '44 tf14

Norwich and Worcester Rail Road—DAILY LINE TO NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 22d, 1844

CARS will leave Allyn's Point for Worcester and Boston every morning, except Monday, immediately upon the arrival of the Steamer from New York.

Leave Worcester for Norwich and New York every evening, except Sunday, at 6 1-4, upon the arrival of the Train from Boston.

Accommodation Trains,
DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Norwich - - 5 3-4 A M, and 4 1-2 P M.
" Worcester - 10 A M, and 4 P M.

Freight Trains,
DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Norwich 6 1-2 AM,—Worcester 7 1-2 A M.

The Morning Train from Norwich, and the Morning and Evening Trains from Worcester, connect with the Boston and Worcester, and the Western Railroads.

Fares are less when paid for Tickets than when paid in the Cars.

All Baggage at the risk of its owner, unless receipted for by an authorized agent of the corporation.

EMERSON FOOTE, Supt.

Norwich April 23d, 1844. 1122

Corn, Oats, and Shorts.

FOR sale at wholesale or retail by the subscriber, at his GRAIN STORE, No. 3 Bolles' Row, Water street, (opposite Messrs. Nichols, Evans & Gallatin's store,)

500 bushels of white Maryland Corn,
500 do Northern yellow do
500 do of Oats,
100 do of Shorts.

GURDON CHAPMAN.

Norwich, May 1 3w 18

MERCHANT'S HOTEL,
NORWICH CONN.,

THE subscribers having leased and fitted up the MERCHANT'S HOTEL, in first rate order, and are now ready for the reception of company. This house is located in the centre of business, on an elevation of land which commands a delightful view of the river Thames and of the beautiful scenery on either side, and is a most desirable place of resort either for the pleasure seeker or the man of business. No pains will be spared to make the Merchants Hotel what a public house should be,—a house of comfort to the weary traveler. The table will always be supplied with the choicest viands and luxuries of the season. Large and airy sleeping apartments and acceptable Beds will be provided, and the charges be such as to compete with the times.

A few boarders can also be accommodated with good board at reasonable prices. If the servants do not perform their duty it is particularly requested that travelers and others would inform the landlord to that effect.

There is attached to the above house, a general Stage Office, where the Stage arrives and departs daily, also a first rate LIVERY STABLE, where good horses, and careful drivers can be had at a moments notice.

☞ Passengers carried to and from the Hotel to the Cars and Boats, *free of charge.*

E. & W. COTTRELL.

April 24th, '44. 1122

FRANKLIN TEMPERANCE HOUSE, Franklin Square, Main-street,
NORWICH, CONN.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the Travelling public generally, that he has leased the above named establishment and has made many alterations and improvements in furnishing the House with new furniture throughout, so as to place it in every respect in the best condition for company, for whose comfort it is peculiarly well calculated, having large airy rooms, commanding a fine view of the river and the beautiful scenery of the surrounding hills. The Table will be supplied with the best that the market affords. Carriages always in readiness to convey passengers to the House, Boats and Cars, free of expense. Horses and Carriages can be furnished and good Stabling provided by the proprietor. Prices to correspond with the times.

The above House will be under the superintendance of Mr. Woodard.

B. F. PENDLETON, Proprietor.

Norwich, April 23, 1844. 1122

BLACKSMITHING.
Old Stand Revived!

THE subscribers would notify the public that they have formed a copartnership, under the name and firm of

BREED & DEWEY,

for the prosecution of the Blacksmithing business, at the old stand on the Wharf Bridge, formerly occupied by C. S. Palmer, and more lately by one of the partners of this firm. They are prepared to do promptly every kind of work in their line, especially country work and job work, and they pledge themselves to give perfect satisfaction to all who may patronize them.

☞ *PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO OX AND HORSE SHOEING!*

In this department we have engaged the service of Mr. Seth E. Berry, whose long and intimate acquaintance with every branch of the shoeing business, and skill as a veterinary Surgeon, have rendered him famous in all the region round about. Dr. Berry will be happy to wait upon his old customers, and in short upon all who may favor him with a call.

BENJ. F. BREED.
CHARLES DEWEY.

Norwich, April 24th. 22

WHITESTONES.

FIVE Tons superior Nova Scotia blue grit Grindstones on consignment, for sale by

OSGOOD & WEBB,
West corner Commerce and Water sts.

April 10 6w 16

Notice.

THE Subscriber having set up in this place one of *Cleveland's celebrated Machines with MARBLE BLOCKS for*

Pressing Bonnets,

and engaged a *Man* of superior Workmanship, we are prepared to alter, bleach and Press Straw, Florence Fancy Bonnets, and Leghorn Hats in a Style superior to any other Establishment in this State at very short Notice.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

Price for Bleaching & Pressing 25 cts.
No 17 Shetucket St. Norwich.

HITCHCOCK & PAYON.

April 4th 19.

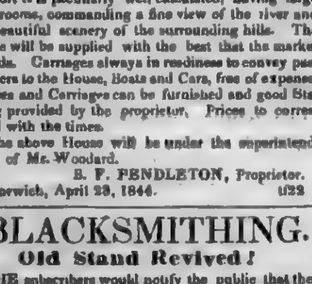
COAL.

ANTHRACITE COAL of various kinds in the Lump, or broken and screened, for sale by the Cargo or single Ton by

EDWARD CHAPPELL,
Central Wharf.

Norwich, Sept. 12. 42

NEW and CHEAP GOODS,



A LARGE lot of cotton hose from 6¼ to 8¾ cts a pair. Linen Rugs (from Auction) at 2s 3d. Another new lot of

Imported and Domestic Carpeting,

which we purchased for cash and can be sold from 10 to 87½ cents per yd. Tufted and Brosselle Rugs 50 per cent less than usual, 120 Looking Glasses direct from the importer at a saving of 1 to 3,00 a pa.

On consignment a case of Yankee Clocks, which we are ordered to sell at $2, or less. We have between 6 and 700 spring Shawls of new and beautiful Styles which we shall sell at the lowest rates

Young house keepers are requested to examine a lot of Linen damask goods, among which are Linen Towells over a yd long for 12½ cents; bleached damask Cloths, from 25 cts to 4,00; 10-4 Linen Sheetings, damask Napkins from 6¼ to 42cts. Enquire for the cheap hose, at A. WATTLES & Co.

Round black sign 31 Shetucket-st.

May 1st. 3w23

The Steamer Acadia
BROUGHT OVER SOME OF THE HANDSOMEST
BALZORINES, MUSLIN DeLAINES,

&c., ever imported. A choice selection may be found at LINCOLN & WILLIAMS.

24, Shetucket Street, on the Corner.

Norwich, May 2. 23

CLOTHING AND CLOTHING MATERIALS FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
April 11, 1844.

SEALED proposals, endorsed *Proposals for Navy Clothing and Clothing Materials*, will be received at this office until 2 o'clock, P. M. on Monday, the 20th day of May next, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving forty-five day's notice) at each or either of the Navy Yards, Charlestown, Mass., Brooklyn, N. Y., and Gosport, Va., such quantities of any or all of the following named articles of Navy Clothing and Clothing Materials, as may be ordered by the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or by the Commandments of said Navy Yards respectively, during the fiscal year commencing on the first day of July next, and ending on the thirtieth day of June, 1845; viz:

Blue cloth P. Jackets,	6,000
do do Monkey Jackets,	2,000
do do Round Jackets,	6,000
do do Trowsers,	15,000
1-3 ordinary cloth, 1-3 Pilot cloth, and the remainder to be furnishing in the piece, one half Pilot cloth and one-half ordinary cloth.	
Blue Flannel Shirts, (wool dyed,)	9,000
do do in the piece for about	9,000
do do under Shirts,	6,000
do do in the piece for about	6,000
White do Drawers,	6,000
do do in the piece for about	6,000
Russia Linen Frocks,	3,000
do do in the piece for about	3,000
do do Trowsers,	3,000
do do in the piece for about	3,000
White Duck Frocks,	12,000
do do in the piece for about	12,000
do do Trowsers,	12,000
do do in the piece for about	12,000
Black Silk Handkerchiefs,	12,000
Hats,	3,000
Woolen Stockings, pairs,	9,000
do Socks, pairs,	21,000
Shoes, pairs,	12,000
Pumps, pairs,	6,000
Blankets, pairs,	6,000
Patrens,	6,000
Blue Drillings, in the piece, as required,	
do Nankeen, do do	

All the above articles are to be fully equal in the quality of material, pattern and workmanship, to the samples which are deposited at the aforesaid Navy Yards, and at this Bureau; and the materials of which the several articles are to be composed, are to be considered as samples for the Clothing Materials required to be delivered, and will be offered for by the yard. The proposals will state whether the articles of woolen are to be of American or foreign manufacture.

The number which will be required of each of the foregoing articles cannot be precisely stated; a contract will therefore be made, not for a specific number of any article, but for such number of each as the service may require to be delivered at those Navy Yards respectively.

All the above articles must be subject to such inspection as the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing may direct; and no article will be received that is not fully equal to the sample or pattern, both in material and workmanship, and which does not conform in all other respects to the stipulations and provisions of the contract to be made.

The clothing is divided into two classes, viz: men's and boys, and the offers must distinguish the prices for each class, and must be calculated to cover every expense attending the fulfilment of the contract, including the necessary metal and Navy buttons. About one-fifth of the whole quantity of clothing will be for boys; a schedule of sizes will be found with the samples, at the respective Navy Yards.

The whole must be delivered at the risk and expense of the contractor, in good, tight, substantial and dry packing boxes or bales, and in good shipping order, free of all charge to the United States, and to the entire satisfaction of the respective commandants of the said yards of delivery.

Separate proposals must be made—*first*, for all the Shoes and Pumps—*second*, for all the Stockings and Socks—*third*, for all the Blankets—and, *fourth*, for all the other articles of clothing and clothing materials; *as distinct contracts will be made for each class*; and those who are engaged in the manufacture of Stockings, Socks, Shoes, Pumps, and Blankets, if of responsible standing, will have a preference, if their terms will admit of it.

In case of failure on the part of the contractors to furnish and deliver the several articles which may be ordered from them, *in proper time and of proper quality*, the Navy Agent shall be authorized to purchase what may be required to supply the deficiency; and any excess of cost over the prices agreed to be paid by the contract, shall be charged to and paid by the respective contractors.

Bonds, with two approved sureties, in one-third the estimated amount of the respective contracts, will be required, and ten per centum will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof, as collateral security, in addition to the bond given to secure its performance, and not in any event to be paid until it is in all respects complied with; and ninety per centum of the amount of all deliveries made, will be paid by the Navy Agent, within thirty days after bills, duly authenticated, shall have been presented to him.

Bidders whose proposals are accepted, (and none others) will be forthwith notified thereof; and three days over and above the ordinary time required for the regular transmission of the mail, will be allowed for them to signify their readiness to enter into contract and bond. At the expiration of which periods, if no answer be received, or contract and bond returned, the supply will be offered to the next lowest bidder, according to law

W. BRANFORD SHUBRICK,
Chief of the Bureau.

A11tM30 23

More of those good and cheap Goods just received.

FOUR bags of the old Java at 10 cts per pound, one more chest of that good Y. H. Tea, at 80 cents. Together with all kinds of

Tea, Coffee, Sugars,
Spices, Cocoa, Chocolate,
Blue & Codfish, Beef and Pork,
Hams, Lard and Butter,
Cream, four Milk and Skim Cheese,
Starch, Soap, Candles,
Shaving Cream and Soap,
Candlewick, Twine, Matches,
Ink, Essences, Peppersauce,
Horse Radish Sauce, Walnut Catsup,
English Peppersauce, Lemon Syrup, &c.
Potatoes, Turnips, Apples, (dried and green.)
Tobacco, Cigars, and Snuff at wholesale and retail. Garden Seeds. Baskets in any quantity—both Willow and Oak, Wooden Pails, Small and large Wooden Bowls, Bed Cords, Clothes Lines, Shovels, Hoes, Forks, Rakes, &c. All for sale low by

CLARK & CO.
No. 27 Water-street.

May 1st. '44. 23

Dr. WRIGHT'S Indian Vegetable Pills.

THE Citizens of Norwich are respectfully informed that Mr. SAMUEL TYLER, and Mr. E. W. ROATH, are the ONLY Agents for the above valuable Medicine in the city of Norwich.

April 25th. 3m18

From the Madisonian.

Jackson, Tyler and Texas.

Jackson and Tyler for Texas go,
While *Benton* and *Van* and *Clay* say no.
But what do we care? the People say,
How Van may go, or which way Clay,
While Jackson and Tyler our cohorts lead,
Their foes must fall beneath their tread.
The mighty arm of freemen strong
Bearing their *Vote Chief's* along,
With voice as loud as the cannon roar
That drove our foes from Orleans' shore—
With Jackson's Vote and Tyler's too,
The People whose hearts are ever true,
Will surely speak at the coming polls
With all the ardor of their souls.
To beaten Van and vanquished Clay,
Postpone your vote till another day.
Texas you say, can *link again*,
And so can you, *postponing man*.

A HUMAN BEAUTY, in Philadelphia, last Tuesday, threw a quantity of boiling turpentine upon a noble mastiff. The poor dog flew through the streets for several hours, in dreadful agony, creating the gratest consternation among pedestrians. Death came to his relief however and put an end to his sufferings. The wicked outrage was perpetrated in the neighborhood of Tenth and Pine streets, where similar acts of cruelty have been committed recently. It is to be hoped that their author will be ferreted out and punished.

☞ The Cincinnati Inquirer perpetrates the following:—Frederick Douglass, the famous fugitive from slavery, who is said by the eastern papers generally to be a powerful speaker, lately addressed the good people of Lloydsville. He soon obtained the command of their feelings, and set them to laughing or weeping at will. To illustrate the effect of his eloquence, a friend tells us a good story. Dougass happened to say that he was only *half* black—whereupon, an Irishman who had been much excited by his appeals, exclaimed, '*Pathrick! if that man is only half a nagur, what would a whole one be!*

Asking Questions.—The Yankees are notorious for their inquisitive disposition. In Boston lately, the workmen employed on a building which was undergoing some repairs on Hammond street, were somewhat annoyed by the questioning of the thousand and one passers by; and to relieve themselves as much as possible, put up a pine board with the following inscription—"*Ask no questions—pass on Gentlemen.*" The experiment however failed; for in the afternoon of the same day, the above inscription was removed and the following substituted—"*This building is to be raised from one and a half to two feet.*" Verily, the curiosity of live yankees must be gratified.

Tricks of Trade.—Among the earliest tricks of trade, of which we have authentic information, was one practiced in London in the sixteenth century, after this fashion:

A. B. would advertise in the public prints that a purse, with valuable contents, had been, in the hurry of business, dropped in his shop, and would be returned to the owner on proving property. Of course every one was eager to deal with such an honest tradesman, and hence this imaginary purse soon became one in reality.

A cheaper mode of advertising is said to have been adopted some years since by a worthy merchant, who was also an occasional preacher. The following is a specimen:

"My dear friends, there are those so deeply sunk in sin as to doubt the existence of a Supreme Being! Now, it is almost needless for me to assure you, that I am as fully convinced of the existence of an over ruling Providence, as I am that I yesterday received, and now have in store, a fine lot of flour, which I will sell as low for cash, as any other person could afford to, in this settlement."

Industry, Happiness, and Health.—We were forcibly struck a few days since, with a remark made by an old and affluent citizen.—Speaking of his habits, and his constant attention to something which occupied his mind, he said that he always felt better, physically and mentally, when employed in some useful pursuit; because, in the first place, he knew he was discharging his duty as a member of society and a man; and, in the second, he was prevented from indulging in painful thoughts. This is sound piloseophy. The idler, whether rich or poor, young or old, is far more apt to be annoyed by disagreeable reflections—to feel moody and discontented—to be hurried on into temptation and crime, than the individual who, no matter what his condition in a pecuniary point of view, seeks to keep both mind and body properly employed and thus to shut out feverish desires and nervous phantasmagoria, which idleness is certain to call into existence. Every individual has a part to play in the drama of life; and that man is happiest, be he rich or poor, who, with a proper consciousness of right or wrong, virtue and vice, keeps his body in a wholesome state of exercise—always careful to be promoted in his movements by honor, honesty, and conscientiousness.

Love and Ambition. 'A woman's heart is like a magazine of gun powder, well defended and hard to come at, but when once reached, ready to take fire in a minute. You must work by the sap and mine, my lord and I can assure you the ground is not so hard and rocky as you think. No woman was ever yet insusceptible of love, and there is but one passion that I know of, that can extinguish that magic fire. The blast of adversity cannot blow it out. It will burn beneath the cold waters of ill-treatment and neglect. In the airless caverns of despair, it shines by its own light; and down to the grave it goes, blazing up even in death. Nothing, I say, nothing can extinguish it but another fierce flame in the same lamp—that of ambition. It was this that taught Elizabeth to quench the fire that was in heart as strong as in any on the earth. This made her hold back from Leicester, this guarded her against Essex.

'Shall I cut this loin of mutton saddlewise?' said a gentleman. 'No' said one of his guests, cut it bridlewise, for then I may chance to get a *bit* in my mouth.'

Why is a benevolent man like a cart horse? Because he stops at the sound of *woe*.

☞ "Why is a dog with a broken leg like a boy at arithmetic?" Because he puts down three and carries one.

Dry Humor.—An Irish post-boy, having driven a gentleman a long stage during torrents of rain, the gentleman drily said to Paddy, "Are you not very wet?" "Arrah! I don't care about being very wet, but, plase your honor, I'm very *dry*."

Old Fudge of an Uncle.

A Domestic Story.

BY JOHN SMITH.

CHAPTER I.

"But there is certainly some mistake. Your master did not intend to send a message of this purport to me," said Mrs. Burchstead, to an errand boy at the door.

"He told me to go to Mrs. Burchstead's store!"

"What were you to say?"

"Leave the shoes with her," he said, 'and tell her to bind them as soon as she can, for I want them; tell her when she sews-backs to be careful of her stitch, for the morocco is tender.'

"It is a mistake! Run home and tell Mr. Goodrich I will call and see what he means!" and mortified and angry, she rudely closed the door.

"Will it be always so? must I live on to be insulted daily? will people never learn what belongs to common politeness?" said Mrs. Burchstead to herself, as she sank upon the sofa, and cried like a child. "Of what use," she continued, "is the possession of the handsomest house in town, of the most elegant furniture, and of my expensive parties, if I am eternally to have shoe binding flung in my teeth? I wish I had been deserted in infancy, wrapped in flannels, and laid in a basket at some rich man's door. Then I should have no contemptible uncle venturing upon his relationship to insult me!"

Conscience, in its still small voice, asked her where, but for this contemptible uncle, she would now have been? Too old, certainly, for romantic adventures in a basket—but not too old for a tenant of the poor house.

Pride had benumbed, not destroyed her good feelings, and as her thoughts reverted to the hour, when an impoverished orphan she was left to the charities of a cold world, the vision of a kind uncle rose in her mind; this kind uncle took her by the hand, wept with her and for her—led her to his own fire-side, kindly watched over her and provided for her; and taught her how to know what was once her happiest feeling, by learning her how to maintain herself.

Could the remembrance of that redeeming friend ever be lost? Were he and his ogre, that now soured bittered her happiness, one and the same? She asked herself why this alteration, and by what brought about? This mental appeal made her feel ashamed in spite of herself.

"But," she argued, "if a *captain's wife* bound shoes, what would people think! How would they express their sentiments, and what would be her feelings when the emissaries of the false court, established by 'Mrs. Grundy,' reported the result of their observations?"

With all her false reasoning, there was one thing she had to admit—one truth she felt. The girl that in former days sat in the plain furnished room with her work baskets before her, binding shoes, wore a smile on her face, had a song on her lips, and it mattered not how much she was hurried, had time to be happy, and was seldom otherwise. How was it now? That answering sigh was no indicator of happiness. Her eye strayed around the room. Elegance met the glance every where save in the massive glass—there the reflected face said that discontent had marred beauty.

'Mercy,' cried Mrs. Burchstead, 'I look like a fright! I shall be nervous all day after this; but I must dress and call on Uncle Goodrich and expostulate, or he will send a bundle of *cowhide bragons* next. I do wish that the old gentleman could know a little of gentility, or what belongs to it.'

'Good morning, Uncle Goodrich!' in kind voice and with cheerful looks said Mrs. Burchstead, as in a short time afterwards, she entered the building which served for sales-room, manufactory and dwelling place for its worthy proprietor. The remembrance of her kind uncle was predominant, and had converted the genteel fright to a pretty woman.

'Good morning, Mrs. Burchstead—please to walk through into the house, my wife will be glad to see you; and so am I—looking so well too—I am pleased to think you called, for I want to talk to you, if you can wait a few minutes till I finish off this boot.'

Her kind reception imparted a pang, for she felt she had, in her prosperity, slighted those to whom she could not express too much gratitude. But the demon whose vulgar name is gentility, whispered 'you could not be expected to visit here.' Her grandfather's portrait hung over the mantelpiece, where, when a child, she had gazed upon it wishing that it would speak, as it seemed then to smile approval on her infant gambols. The tear trembled on her eye lid, and upon the heartfelt embrace of her aunt was but the first of many to flow from a mingled feeling of joy and contrition; nor could the good old dame restrain her tears either.

'I believe women can cry when they are fit,' said Mr. Goodrich, who had entered unnoticed, and witnessed the meeting; and he averted his face and hurriedly betrayed the fact that men too are weak at times.

'Now, Mary,—for you look so much just like the same Mary that has made both your aunt and myself happy many is the time, that I must call you Mary—I want to talk to you. You don't know how much confidence the way you met us this morning has imparted to me. I will not upbraid you for forgetting your old uncle and aunt, for I know I have offended you deeply already this morning.'

'Indeed, uncle, don't think of it. Aunt has forgiven me, and I am sure you will.' Oh! how fortunate that she was unobserved. She had forgotten herself and her *station in society*, and—very indiscreetly, I must say—kissed the good old shoemaker.

'There—there, Mary, I never will think again what I had been led to believe—that you were becoming heartless. I only wish I knew how to say what I want to.'

'Certainly, nothing has happened to my husband!'

'No—no, it is not that.'

'I know, then,' she said, dismissing her serious look; 'you want to read me a good lecture. Well, do—for I deserve it; and after it's once over, I shall not be afraid to drop in and see my aunt at any time.'

'Oh, Mary, I wish this gentility was never heard of! it is a sad stumbling block now-a-days.'

'But uncle, there is no earthly reason now why I should bind shoes.'

'More Mary, a great deal more than when you were under this roof.'

'I can't see it; then I was dependent upon your bounty for all that I enjoyed. Now, the house I live in, every thing around me is mine, inasmuch as a wife may claim a husband's property. Is it not?'

'Your husband, Mary, is a good man, but has been imprudent. For instance, there was the old house, it was not good enough—it must be modernized. Now, between Gothic windows and Doric columns, porticoes and piazzas, I don't know what to compare it to. Next thing, there was the old furniture, it stood to reason it would not answer in the new house; tables, pier glasses, sofas and ottomans. Well, all this was to be paid for, and to enable him to do it, he mortgaged the estate. Your husband had sailed on a long voyage; the universal depression of trade must affect his interests, and I fear he will not be able to meet his demands, and must become a bankrupt.'

This was news. Mrs. Burchstead buried her face in her handkerchief.

'Mary don't grieve so,' said her aunt, 'why, bless you, my child, you nor yours shall never know want while we have a cent. We talked the matter over before sending the shoes to you, and that was only done to make you call and remonstrate, so that we could break the news to you.

'I don't care for myself, but to think of my husband as a bagger, to feel that I made him such. I persuaded him to alter the house, it was to please me he extravagantly furnished it. But thank heaven, I can work, and I will work, too, to show him that he had not spoiled his wife, though he has let her ruin him. Now, uncle, give me the shoes, I will take them home and begin at once.'

CHAPTER II.

The afternoon of the same day that Mrs. Burchstead called upon her uncle, she was honored by a visit from the Misses Murray. They, in their own estimation, were ladies—not of a mush-room growth, but born so—or, as they expressed it, they came of a very old family. Now, only yesterday the honor of a visit from them would have delighted the *captain's wife*—they were so genteel—so very select in their choice of society. But with Mrs. Burchstead of to-day their call was of no moment; and though politely received, it was without any ceremony. They were interrupted by another caller.

'Mrs. Burchstead, I thought I would just run in,' exclaimed Mrs. Morton, suiting the action to the word—'but ha! I did not dream you had company!' This was a *whopper!*

'I am happy to see you,' Mrs Morton, the Misses Murray. Won't you take off your hat and spend the afternoon?'

Oh, I could not stop for the world! I wanted to ask you if you could show me how to 'fix' this shoe I am binding. Mr. Goodrich is so particular, and I have heard you were a capital hand at it.'

'Let me have it, if you please. I think I can direct you how; I used to know certainly.'

'Was you brought up to bind shoes?' asked Mrs. Morton.

'Yes, and I am going to take up my old trade again, laughingly rejoined Mrs. Burchstead, 'So take care how you do your work, or I shall supplant you.'

'Well, there now—our girl said there was a boy brought some here this morning, but I did not believe it.'

'Good afternoon, ladies,' said the Misses Murray, 'we must go.'

Mrs. Burchstead did not urge them to stay, neither did she feel hurt by their neglecting to ask her to return their call.

Mrs. Morton resided next door to Mrs. Burchstead. She was of a prying disagreeable nature; and delighted in making people unhappy. She had heard what had passed between Mrs. Burchstead and the boy in the morning, and resolved at the time to ask for the shoes herself, and use them as a means of annoyance to her neighbor. Always upon the alert, she saw the Misses Murray enter the house, and she considered it as a favorable moment for her prosecution.

Failing in her purpose, she returned home, as much vexed herself as she had hoped to vex her to whom

* * * * * * *

Mrs. Burchstead remained firm to her purpose. Her expenses were reduced every way possible, and the shoemaker's boy called daily. She was seated one afternoon by the open window with the blind closed, plying her needle, when she noticed the stopping of a vehicle containing a gentleman and lady. They had been struck by the appearance of the cottage, and had stopped to have a better view.

At this juncture Mrs. Morton found it necessary for her to run out and prop a drooping flower that stood in front of her dwelling, and she proceeded to perform her task. She succeeded in her ruse, for the next moment found her gossipping with the travellers as a slight paling only separated her plant from the street. From speaking of the cottage, she alluded to the proprietors; and concluded by saying that she had not the least doubt but that 'the lady who occupied it, would be glad to let it.'

Now she thought no such thing—and regarded the romancing she was guilty of as nothing, if she could only teaze her neighbor. Mrs. Burchstead who had heard the conversation, proceeded to her door; quietly nodded to Mrs. Morton, and politely asked the strangers to slight and look at the interior, as they appeared to fancy the external appearance of the dwelling.

The proposal was embraced with pleasure, Mrs. Morton was so delighted, as she now would have an opportunity, as she said, to 'see everything' by following the strangers over the house. She was disappointed, however, for Mrs. Burchstead, upon receiving her guests, before Mrs. Morton could run in slipped the bolt; and led the way to the upper part of the house.

The lady admired everything; it was all in such good taste and the gentleman coincided in opinion, while in the mean time, Mrs. Morton, to use her own phraseology, was as mad as a hornet. Mrs. Burchstead was given to understand that they were a newly married couple; that they admired the house, and would be glad to hire it, and still more gratified if they could purchase the furniture and take immediate possession. To this proposition the proprietor asked a few days consideration—and, the gentleman leaving his address and references the couple took their leave.

Uncle and neice held a consultation which made the uncle prouder than ever of his neice. He became her agent, sold the furniture for a fair price, and let the house for a good rent; while Mrs. Burchstead removed to his dwelling. Her face was again wreathed with smiles, and her merry carol as formerly, gladdened the hearts of those about her.

* * * * * * *

Captain Burchstead returned from sea, and upon meeting his owners, was assured of the welfare of his wife, as the 'Co.' and younger member of the firm resided in the same village, and saw her daily. He heard the discomfiting intelligence of the general distress in the business community, saw himself beggared in the perspective, and actually dreaded meeting a wife whom he loved. However, he proceeded to complete his business, that he might hurry home; while he had a home. As he entered the counting-room to report progress before going out of town, he met the junior partner.

'Come, Burchstead,' he exclaimed, 'I have been waiting for you to ride out home with me.'

While Capt. Burchstead did not yet know full extent of affairs, the gig drew up before the cottage and the captain met his wife there, for she had been invited to spend the day at her former residence. Captain Burchstead supposing himself at home made himself so, and played the host admirably, much to the discomfiture of his wife, who presuming that he must know all, began to think he was partially deranged.

'Why,' she at last exclaimed, 'any one would think you were at home.'

At home—well, am I not?'

His wife then whispered to him that they were but visitors, and that she had been asked there to spend the afternoon, little expecting the pleasure of meeting him.'

'Come Burchstead, don't look so blank, said his employer. 'I hired the house and bought the furniture of your wife, without knowing her; had an object in view which she has accomplished, my dear fellow—cleaning you out of debt, and now, though I am tenant here, the house is still your own. I sent to my wife notifying her of your arrival early in the day, so we coaxed your wife here without letting her know whom she was to meet. I thought I would amese myself by punishing you a little. Now, you may congratulate yourself not only for being in good circumstances, but for having a wife who has dared to sacrifice herself, as I may say—for she defied gentility by binding shoes! The decided stand she took has turned the tables, and my wife in love with her example, is about to leave the trade, commencing with a pair of slippers for her husband.

An Elopement—Happy Consummation.—We learn from the Cincinnati Commercial, that an elopement—very romantic in its character—occurred in that city on the evening of the 15th inst. The facts, incidents, &c. are as follows. Mr. Kimball, the hero—also, a gentleman and scholar,—fell in love with Miss Hankins, daughter of Col. Hankins of Connersville, Indiana, who reciprocated. This occurred during sociable Christmas time. Miss H. was at boarding school, at that period. After a proper time had elap

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) MUTILATED

THE NEWS.

Norwich, Conn., May 10, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JOHN TYLER, of Virginia.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
THE NOMINEE OF THE NATIONAL TYLER CONVENTION.

Extract of a letter from General Andrew Jackson to a distinguished Member of Congress, dated

HERMITAGE, March 11, 1844.

"The PRESENT *golden moment* to obtain Texas must not be lost, or Texas *must from necessity be* thrown into the arms of *England*, and be *forever lost to the United States!* Need I call your attention to the situation of the United States—England in possession of Texas, or in strict alliance, offensive and defensive, and contending for California? How easy would it be for Great Britain to interpose a force sufficient to prevent emigration to California from the United States, and supply her garrison from Texas. *Every loyal American*, when they view this, with the danger to New Orleans from British arms from Texas, *must unite heart and hand in the Annexation of Texas to the United States.* It will be a strong iron hoop *around our Union*, and a *bulwark* against all *foreign invasion or aggression.* I say *again*, let this *opportunity* slip to regain Texas, or it may slide our grasp forever, or cost an ocean of blood and millions of money, to free us from the evils that may be brought upon us! I hope and trust there will be so many *Patriots* in the Senate, as will *ratify the treaty*, which, I have no doubt, *will be promptly rejected* if *not.* I again say to you, that *this moment must not be lost, or real necessity may compel Texas to look elsewhere for protection and safety.*

ANDREW JACKSON."

The Governor's Speech.

An extra containing this document accompanies our regular edition to-day. It is very generally understood that Gov. Baldwin has failed to give perfect satisfaction to the whig party, many of the knowing ones being inclined to think that some of his recommendations are rather too stringent and partake too strongly of the real federal spirit to be popular with the people. We are of opinion that this is the truth, and that one year of whiggery will be sufficient for the freemen of Connecticut for some time to come. We recommend to our democratic friends to give it a fair perusal—especially those portions which recommend the restoration of the federal Registry law, and, indirectly, the revival of the Prussian School system and imprisonment for debt.

The following address from the Republican Central Committee of the friends of the Administration, at Washington, we commend to the careful attention of our Democratic readers. It is another impartial and vastly statesmanlike statement of facts, and presents the name of John Tyler in its true light, as the most worthy and desirable candidate for the Presidency around whom the party can rally:

To the Democratic Republicans of the United States.

Fellow-Citizens—In response to the call of large and enthusiastic democratic Tyler State Conventions, recently held in New York and Massachusetts, we again address you on the important subject of the next Presidential election.

The condition of the democratic party has never been so portentous as at the present moment. Since the publication of our brief address to you on the—ult., the great state of Virginia has been added to the long catalogue of recent whig triumphs, gained through the intrigue and in opposition to the revised democratic manner of 1840. A leader distinguished for his enterprise and daring, and for the devotion of his followers, has at last succeeded in quelling the opposition in his own democratic struggle, and has just revived the pledge of his party from the convention of Baltimore. In view of the disturbances among the democracy, and the threat of impossibility of a combination at Washington and Albany, who seek to control its action, they are animated with the hope, nay, with the certainty of success, and have redoubled their efforts to destroy us, and the principles for which, from the time of Jefferson, we have contended.

Nothing but the united energy of all the elements of opposition to Henry Clay, can save us from an overwhelming defeat. And yet, on the very eve of this contest, the pertinacity with which candidates, unacceptable to the people, are pressed, distracts and divides our ranks. Great *national* questions, on the decision of which depends not only our industrial and commercial prosperity, but in the end our independence of Europe, are present to the people; and although the latter adopt them with unexampled unanimity, those who profess to lead them, and have been the champions of their adoption in battles, seem to entertain little or no anxious, threatening thereby not only to weaken our cause in the eyes of the world, but to annihilate the democratic party, the representative and exponent of our republican institutions. Democrats! arouse to a sense of your danger. Listen not to the siren song of those who would delude you with assurances of security. Behold the precipice, on the brink of which you are standing. Calculate calmly and soberly the awful stakes in this unequal game—Consider well what you are doing. Think before you act. Do not suffer yourselves, by any unworthy prejudices, to be betrayed into self-destruction. Consider well that the interests involved in the struggle of 1840 are as nothing compared to those of 1844. What were the questions then agitated, compared to the re-annexation of Texas into the Union, to the settlement of the Oregon question, to our last and final independence of Great Britain and the expulsion of English influence and English law goes from our soil?

An old and wise adage teaches us "to let well enough alone." Apply this golden rule to your present position. You have a president who is democratic—who has been as from early manhood—who stood by you and defended you and your principles in the darkest hour of your adversity, and when you stood most in need of defenders—in view of whose skill and patriotism, evinced in his most prosperous administration, even the voice of faction is hushed.

With President Tyler, the democracy of the country is already in triumph. In him you already have a leader who, from failure and defeat, has led you to success and victory. Who, in the midst of a great and decisive battle, would displace a victorious General to try one who has already been defeated, or whose prowess has never been tested? If it be dangerous to change front, it is surely more perilous to change commanders.

It is a wise injunction of the scriptures—"by their fruits ye shall know them." Now examine the administration of John Tyler, and every one of his public acts. They will be found to have resulted in the strengthening of our union and in the honor of the country. Behold him stemming the bank torrent, merely by the force of his moral character, unaided and unsupported by other great party. Is there, can there be an honest democrat in the land who, in the consideration of all the events of that startling crisis, but place his hand upon his heart, and deny that he owes to John Tyler a debt of gratitude.

Again, has he not, by interposing the weight of his authority and character, checked the accomplishment of that unconstitutional measure—the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands? And is nothing due him from the honest democracy of the country for this patriotic act? Has he not interposed the veto to arrest error in framing a tariff? and is he not for this indifference with the wild schemes of an inflated whig Congress, entitled to the gratitude of the nation? Did he not by the sealed the thunderly quasillon in a manner which extorted praise even from his enemies, and when for Abbaterton, among his countrymen, the cognomen of Long Clarendon? and is he not for this imbecility and neglect, to again restored [illegible] session? Has he not thereby re-established [illegible] integrity of the Union, repelled the insidious efforts of England to intermeddle with our institutions and policy, opened to us the trade of New Mexico and Central America, and made our own free and independent country once more supreme on the continent?—And is there an American breast, one that loves "the free heart's only home," its institutions and its glory, who is not penetrated with a deep feeling of gratitude to John Tyler for these achievements?

President Tyler is at this moment grasping the Oregon question with the best prospect of its final and satisfactory settlement. He has successively taken up all the great questions which have accumulated since the adoption of the federal constitution, and which his predecessors had not either the opportunity, or the vigor and courage to bring to an issue. These are the acts which define a patriot and a statesman, such as is worthy of a great people, and fitted to preside over the destinies of a free country. Every measure of Mr. Tyler's administration has been eminently successful; and shall we, on this account, now that these very measures are assailed by our opponents, make another issue than that between him and Henry Clay? And if any portion of the democratic party wished to do so, can any other issue be reasonably, justly, or successfully made? Do any believe that the substitution of any, of another candidate, for John Tyler, will not bring into the contest new issues which will endanger and perhaps defeat the great measure of Texas annexation? We believe not. John Tyler is the embodyment of every one of the principles we have enumerated, and with him they are destined to stand or fall.—He, at this moment, unites in his person more elements of popular strength than any other statesman of America. If he cannot be re-elected, then the democracy triumph with no one. Already the people, the unterrified, unshackled, self relying democracy of the country have nominated him, and the voice of the hero and sage of the Hermitage, by sanctioning his measures, has ratified the nomination.

Let his flag, then, be nailed to the staff. Let the democracy of the Union at once hang out the banner, inscribed with "TYLER, Texas, America and the Veteran, against Clay, the Bank, Van Buren and England." Let union and harmony pervade our ranks and preside over our councils. Let the voice of the patriot Jackson, standing on the confines of two worlds, endorsing and approving the acts of President Tyler, be heard, and serve as a solemn admonition to every democrat in the country. Let us join, as one man, in the great battle for principles, and under the leader with whom we have already been victorious, and establish the permanent ascendency of the democratic faith in the virtue and honesty of the people. He is already the candidate of the democratic party. The people, in their primary meetings, county and state conventions, have so proclaimed him. The issues which he has himself made with Henry Clay, justice demands should not be employed to subserve the purposes of other candidates. The measures of his administration are his measures. If wise, he merits the credit of originating them—if not, the voice of the people at the ballot-box will alone be taken as the evidence that the nation so regards them.

J. B. JONES, Corresponding Secretary.

Tyler State Convention.

The State Convention of the friends of John Tyler delegated by the several Congressional districts, assembled in full force at New Haven last Wednesday, with exception of the delegation from the eastern part of the State, who were unfortunately prevented from attending by a sudden change in the steamboat arrangements between this city and New Haven. The means of conveyance between these two points are at the best very uncertain and difficult, we understand however that some of our friends pressed their way through in time to participate in the doings of the Convention. The following are the official proceedings:

At a meeting of the Delegates of the several Congressional Districts of the State of Connecticut, held at the City Hotel, New Haven, on Wednesday evening, 8th instant, for the purpose of appointing two Delegates for the State at large to attend the Baltimore Convention, on the 27th of May, 1844, Hon. BENNING MANN was appointed President.

Col. James Loomis, of Windsor, Hon. Latham Hull, of North Stonington, Charles Dart, Esq., of Danbury, Vice Presidents.

Ezra Cheesbro, of Stonington, William A. Jude, of Danbury, Secretaries.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to draft Resolutions:

William H. Jones, William A. Judd, James Loomis, Charles Dart, John R. Press.

The Convention then proceeded to the choice of two Delegates, which resulted in the choice of the following individuals unanimously:

EPHRAIM WILLIAMS, Esq. of Stonington.

EDWARD A. MITCHELL, Esq. of New Haven.

The Convention appointed Joseph Pratt and William Hayden, of Hartford, and William H. Jones, of New Haven, a State Central Committee.

The Committee appointed to draft resolutions reported the following, which were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention the administrative acts of President Tyler have been marked by an undeviating adherence to a strict construction of the letter and true spirit of the Constitution.

Resolved, That the present distinguished occupant of the presidential chair has ever been consistent in cherishing and supporting the democratic principles and doctrines of Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Jackson, and given assurance to the democracy of our country that those principles and doctrines will continue to be the guide of his conduct in all his future political life.

Resolved, That the administration of the General Government, for the last three years, has been most able and successful, and that in our foreign as well as domestic relations, every thing is in a most prosperous condition.

Resolved, That in the increasing prosperity of the general business of the country, we discern the effects of the wise and careful superintendence which has accompanied the administration of President Tyler.

Resolved, That since the dissolution of the Harrison cabinet some of the ablest and purest members of the democratic party have been selected to assist the Executive in the discharge of his official duties and thus giving incontestible proof that the feelings and principles of the President are in the closest union with those of the great democratic family.

Resolved, That in the call to the Department of State of the highest order of talent and purest political principle in the person of John C. Calhoun, South Carolina's favorite son, a statesman capable to wield the destinies and direct to a favorable issue the affairs of any, even the greatest nation on earth, we see still further evidence of the determination of the Executive that nothing will be left undone to secure the safety and welfare of our country.

Resolved, That it is a good rule to "let well enough alone," and viewing the present and increasing prosperity of the country under the administration of President Tyler, we feel an entire confidence that he or she may choose; and as she has amicably and of her own free will and choice offered herself to be annexed to the United States, it is the duty and interest of the people of said States to receive her with open arms and affectionate regard. We are in favor of the immediate annexation of Texas to the United States.

Resolved, That our thanks are hereby tendered to President Tyler and ex-President Jackson, for their patriotic course in relation to Texas, and that with them we believe that we must not lose the golden opportunity now presented, to bring Texas within our great and glorious confederacy.

Resolved, That we, the friends of John Tyler, protest in the name of truth and justice, against the efforts made to transfer to others the credit due to him for the eminently successful manner in which he has administered the government, under circumstances of trial and difficulty unknown to any one of his predecessors.

Resolved, That we will stand by the patriot who, for his democratic acts and wise legislation, has been pursued by the most virulent malevolence and opprobrious epithets, and that we heartily concur with the sentiment expressed by the patriot of the Hermitage, when he heard that John Tyler had vetoed the Bank Bill, "thank God that we have one honest man left, the country is safe in his hands."

Resolved, That the veto power has twice saved the country from the withering curse of a National Bank, first by Andrew Jackson and last by John Tyler, and for this exercise of it they deserve the gratitude of the American people.

Resolved, That delegates appointed to the Baltimore Convention have power to appoint substitutes in case they cannot attend.

Resolved, That this Convention earnestly request each Congressional District, in this State, to appoint a District Committee, and each town also to appoint Town Committees, for the furtherance of the cause and triumph of democratic principles.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the course of the Hartford Patriot and Eagle and Norwich News—that through them we have the best means of disseminating correct Democratic principles, therefore

Resolved, That we will collectively and individually use all proper means to give them the most extensive support.

Resolved, That the doings of the meeting be signed by the President and Secretaries, and published in the Patriot and Eagle, Norwich News, and all other papers friendly to the cause of democratic principles.

Virginia.

The whigs claim, and probably with truth, that the result of the recent election in Virginia gives them a majority of *eight* on joint ballot. The State is therefore to whig hands, and, like Connecticut, lost to the democratic party through the folly and obstinacy of those politicians who would go into the battle with the State pledged to Mr. Van Buren. Now, however, that they are defeated, the Globe is disposed to turn about and charge the fault upon the friends of President Tyler and Mr. Calhoun; although it is known, and frankly and honestly admitted by the *Enquirer*, the leading democratic (and heretofore Van Buren) paper in the State, that there were no more active and efficient electioneerers in the canvass, than some of the most prominent and devoted friends of the President and his distinguished Secretary; and that in no counties has the democratic ticket experienced gain except where these efforts were most exerted and where the President was known to have the most friends.

The charge is therefore but an indication of the spirit of unfairness which has ever characterized the treatment of the friends of the Administration by the ultra politicians who have clung and will doubtless continue to cling with the tenacity of leeches to the *name* of Mr. Van Buren, until there is no longer even that for them to hang to.

The unfavorable result of the election, and the fact that Mr. Van Buren has since come out the opponent of Texas, have virtually absolved the democratic party of Virginia from supporting his pretensions to being a Presidential candidate. The following resolution, passed it is said almost unanimously, by the Richmond Democratic Association, at one of its late meetings, shows what a revulsion of feeling has taken place in Virginia in relation to the propriety of nominating Mr. Van Buren:

Resolved, That the Democratic Central Committee be requested forthwith to issue an Address to the Democratic party of Virginia, urging the serious and prompt expression of their opinion on the subject of a re-annexation of Texas to the Union—the propriety *of relieving their delegates to the Baltimore Convention from the instructions which now bind them*, leaving them to the exercise of a sound discretion, or even to instruct them, if they deem it expedient to do so, *to cast the vote of Virginia in favor of men known and pledged to be in favor of annexation*, and of other action which they deem proper and efficient, in uniting the Democracy of the State in the great and vital object of defeating the election of H. Clay.

This is a pretty sure indication that the democracy of Virginia will give their votes to no man who opposes the immediate introduction of Texas. The venerable Ritchie of the *Enquirer*, heretofore the most powerful supporter of Mr. Van Buren, has formally announced that he must be withdrawn. We are encouraged to believe, therefore, that the Old Dominion will yet prove true to her own honored and favorite son, John Tyler—the second Veto Champion and the early and fast friend of annexation.

Whig Nominations.

The result of the Whig Baltimore Convention for nomination is announced by the whig presses, particularly of New England, with expressions of such *peculiar* gratification, that we are inclined to believe there is some other cause at work than mere political enthusiasm. Necessity compelled the whigs, in the first place, to put forward the name of Henry Clay, as their Presidential candidate, for they had not another man in their ranks of any sort of availability; and a second necessity compelled them to a formal nomination of that individual; but there were after all certain glaring defects in their leader's character which they could have wished did not exist, and to cover up which had occasioned no little difficulty and reproach of conscience. We say reproach of conscience, because however problematical may be the existence of such a thing as *conscience* among the hacknied and unscrupulous whig leaders, we cannot but believe that very many well-meaning and pious men of the party were secretly and sensitively aware that, in supporting a man of Mr. Clay's reputed character, for the highest office in the gift of a free, a great, and a moral people, they were doing violence to every principle of religious duty; and there was great danger that a large class of men of this character would, come the period for action, feel themselves under a column ob- [illegible] selected as the [illegible] resident, to run on the same tick- [illegible] Clay, a tremendously oppressive incu- [illegible] seemed to have been suddenly taken from off the breasts of the poor conscience-stricken whigs. "Eureka! Eureka! We have made a discovery—a grand hit!" is the general exclamation.

The first thing we hear, from the *Norwich Courier* for example, is in relation to "his [Mr. Frelinghuysen's] patriotic virtues and exalted *christian character*;" and in the same connection we are informed that "Never have we known a popular nomination more heartily responded to than the nomination of Mr. Frelinghuysen has been in this city. It was the first topic of congratulation yesterday," &c. From divers other sources, we are also carefully impressed with the fact that the individual nominated by the whigs as their candidate for Vice President is an extremely pious and holy-minded man; one paper goes minutely even into his genealogy, and states without fear of contradiction that Mr. Frelinghuysen is the grandson of a respectable minister of the Gospel, of the Dutch Reformed Church, who emigrated to this country from Holland. Now, if "exalted christian character" be deemed an important and highly recommendatory feature in a candidate for Vice President, the inquiry naturally presents itself, how much *less* desirable is it that the individual selected to fill a still higher and vastly more responsible office, should be possessed of a similar qualification?

But the true secret of this whole matter is thus briefly and satisfactorily explained by the N. Y. *Evening Post*:

"Mr. Frelinghuysen is known to be a man of extreme religious opinions, while Mr. Clay's opinions and conduct, if report speaks true, are any thing but religious. The one uses the language of the church, and the other of the card table. One is bold, impetuous and profane; and the other cautious, quiet and pious. They will serve as admirable foils to each other. The high-strung Calvinism of the Vice shielding the lax morality of the Chief, and the dashing liberalism of the Chief, softening the stringent anti-Sunday-Mailism of the Vice."

There is very fine painting in the paragraph just quoted; the coloring is to the life, and executed apparently by a master's hand. We are here furnished with the real cause of the "all-pervading enthusiasm" said to exist in relation to the nominations submitted by the Whig Baltimore Convention. "Henry Clay and Theodore Frelinghuysen! They are names to conjure with—names with which to weave a mighty spell upon the hearts of a mighty people," exclaims the organ of blue-light federalism in this city. Doubtless the whig leaders hope, by the exercise of some petty sort of political jugglery, to "*conjure*" the voters into a support of their vulnerable candidate for the Presidency, and to "weave a mighty spell" upon the intelligence and moral sense of the people, by the simple operation of coupling his name with a less morally objectionable man; but we think they either greatly underrate the popular judgment and perception, or *overrate* their own powers of "conjuration" in placing much dependence upon the success of such necromantic efforts. Time must of course determine whether we are wrong in this supposition.

Death on the Railroad.

A young man named Edward Logan, known to many of our citizens as formerly an assistant in the public house kept by Mr. Woodard, but who has latterly been acting as a breakman on the railroad, attached to the Accommodation train, was, we are pained to say, suddenly killed on Tuesday afternoon of last week. We understand that he was in the act of passing along the top of the cars, as the train approached a bridge in the vicinity of Pomfret. His back is supposed to have been turned to the bridge, and as the train passed under he was struck in the back of his head and knocked senseless on the top of the cars, where he lay undiscovered until the train arrived at Pomfret. He expired shortly afterwards.

We also record in our paper to-day an account of a most shocking railroad accident which occurred recently on the road between Philadelphia and Baltimore, caused by a collision between two trains of cars. Accidents of this class we believe are altogether unpardonable, and we know not why a law should not be passed making the blameable persons in such cases subject to a heavy legal penalty. A few more such terrible catastrophes will, we suppose, however, be necessary, before proper action on this subject can be induced.

Religious Anniversaries.

The past week has been signalized in the city of New York by the holding of the usual anniversaries of the various Moral and Religious Societies in the country. Large numbers of strangers from all parts of the country assembled in the city, although the interest evinced in the various proceedings does not appear to have been so great as on some former occasions. This is doubtless owing to the high state of political excitement prevalent throughout the country at this time.

Many of the addresses and reports submitted in relation to the operations and progress of these different benevolent associations during the past year, would be of much interest to many of our readers, did our limits allow of a detailed account.

From the account given in the papers, of what was said and done at the American Anti-Slavery Meeting, we should think it altogether improbable that the Union would be preserved much longer. Garrison presided, and is represented to have addressed the meeting in a very flaming manner against the annexation of Texas. "An attempt," said he, "has been made to annex Texas, to extend slavery and the slave trade. He, for one, was ready to say, Texas or no Texas, it was time to declare off from the Union—to renounce all allegiance to the government—to come out for repeal." (Applause.) "He appealed to Bunker Hill, to Concord and Lexington to arouse his hearers to declare for a separation of the Union. He conjured them to be united, to coalesce into one body, and, as one man, to come out for a repeal and separation."

Among the speakers were also the renowned Abby Kelley, Mr. C. C. Burleigh, of Philadelphia, the Rev. Charles W. Denison, now of Boston, and others. Garrison and Abby were, we perceive, particularly severe upon Mr. Denison; for what special reason, we could not determine, probably because he was not sufficiently ultra in his views, and perhaps may have differed with brother Garrison as to the feasability of repealing the Union.

☞ It appears that the number of delegates from Connecticut who were in attendance at the whig ratification convention was only 911 or about the number appointed to go from this city alone. The whole number is officially stated at 2170. Quite a difference between that and the 40,000! who it was said would be present. But this is about the proportion usually observed between whig statements and promises and their fulfilment.

☞ Mr. Clay has issued a manifesto declaring his intention to suspend all farther electioneering operations on his own behalf during the pending Presidential election.

For the News.

Nine Pin Alley Literature.

"Mr. Editor:—I find in the Courier of last week, a travesty," as Parson Bikes would say, "not of what actually will occur, but of what the writer chose to imagine would occur," namely, a mock "democratic festival" of some sort, the following among other toasts:

"*Progressive Democracy.—A ball* that has already had its '*ten strike*,' and may now be allowed '*two spares*' for rest."

It must be evident, Mr. Editor, that some one of the "members" of the Church Nine Pin Alley has here been endeavoring to display his wit and familiar acquaintance with the language of the game. As all the readers of the Courier may not, however, be acquainted with the peculiar import of the terms "ten strike," "two spares," &c., I would respectfully suggest to the Reverend editor the propriety of supplying in his next the necessary explanatory notes, which I entertain no doubt of his ability to do in a manner perfectly learned, familiar and satisfactory.

AN INQUIRER.

Launch.

The launch of the other screw Propeller, to which we made reference a few weeks since as being almost in a state of completion, was effected in beautiful style from Mr. Clark's ship-yard, on Wednesday afternoon last. She is named the SHETUCKET, of about the same size with the first launched, the QUINEBAUG, though rigged somewhat differently, and to be commanded by Capt. George W. Geer. A few days will complete the necessary preparations before assuming her station on the line between this city and New York.

WINDY TALK.—If bombast and nonsense and inflated talk could elect a President, the whigs would be sure to succeed next fall. Thus we are told that at the Ratification convention held by the young coons at Baltimore, the nominations made by the old coons were received and ratified "by a unanimous and *thundering* 'Aye!' which *reverberated from the hills to the ocean;*" and that "a *tempest* of cheers announced that the ratification was complete." We suppose also that the speeches delivered on the occasion were received with a perfect *hurricane* of applause, and that the wildest *whirlwind* of the desert was no touch to the outbursts of enthusiasm which came from the throats of the young coons as they broke up to scamper home. We are afraid it will turn out with the whigs to be "fill talk and no cider."

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA.—The steamship Hibernia arrived at Boston on the 5th inst., bringing several days later, but not very important news from Europe. Cotton had met with a further decline. Some decisive action would, it was expected, soon be had in relation to O'Connell.

☞ The Hon. Daniel Webster, in a speech delivered at the whig ratification convention, is said to have given in his humble submission to Henry Clay. Were it not for the odor of Hartford Conventionism which hangs about the "Godlike," he might now be occupying Clay's place, instead of playing a subordinate's part.

☞ The Hon. Dixon H. Lewis has taken his seat in the U. S. Senate. He is a strong friend of the annexation of Texas.

For the News.

Washingtonian Meeting.

We were pleased, by an attendance at the Washingtonian gathering held last Friday evening, the usual time for meeting weekly, to observe the new spirit and interest manifested in its proceedings, and also the increased number of the audience present, particularly of females. The change doubtless appeared greater to us, because, owing to a variety of circumstances, some time had elapsed since last we had attended any of the meetings. There has in the mean time been established a regular choir, to lead the singing, so that this portion of the exercises is conducted with life, promptness, and improved skill—the choir, we understand, meeting once a week for practice. This arrangement, together with an increased willingness on the part of the members, to speak and occupy the time, render the meetings of the Society unusually interesting, and the effect is observable in the greater number of the people who attend. There were probably from two to three hundred persons present on Friday evening.

The exercises on this occasion passed off very pleasantly, and it is to be hoped, profitably. The meeting was entertained by a number of spirited songs from the choir, and addresses from Dr. Hooker, Rev. Mr. Greenwood, of Mass., Messrs. Goodhue, Newcomb, and others. The Doctor had just returned from New Haven, and spoke of the probability of the law of '39 being restored. He had conversed, he said, with several members of the Legislature, of both political parties, and they expressed the opinion that the law would be restored. From the information we have gathered upon this subject, we are led to form a different conclusion. We should regret the re-establishment of this law for this, if no other, reason—the probability that it might in the course of another year be again repealed, and the belief that the steady and successful progress of the cause of temperance has no greater enemy than this constant fluctuation and changing from one course of policy to another, as witnessed for several past years.

If acceptable, you may expect to hear from time time in relation to the doings of our Washington Society.

Concerts of the Twin Sisters

Our citizens have been highly entertained during the past week by a series of Concerts given by two young Ladies, the Misses Macomber, twin sisters from the State of Massachusetts. The songs, duetts, marches, &c., accompanied by the violin in the hands of Miss Jane, and the violincello, by Miss Emma, were sung and played with great skill and beauty, and produced the strongest expressions of admiration from highly respectable and crowded audiences. The distribution of anonymous and abusive handbills which preceded the appearance of the young Ladies, produced in the minds of our citizens feelings of indignation, and resulted in securing for them a sympathetic and liberal support. Indeed nothing could be more unexceptionable than the demeanor of the young Ladies, and nothing more charming than their sweet performances. They leave us against our will—for they were strongly urged to repeat their Concert "only once"—but their appointments prevented. Their gentlemanly attendant, Mr. P. Page, has gained for himself during his brief stay here, numerous friends, who will be happy to receive and encourage him whenever he may find it convenient again to visit us.

Almost an Accident.—Yesterday afternoon, while Chapel street was full of vehicles and the troops were marching about the city, a horse attached to a cart broke loose, and came plunging headlong throughout the street. He narrowly escaped upsetting a number of vehicles but striking a post near the corner of Church street, he broke one shaft and then went ahead and turned into Temple. Crowds of children were in that street, yet all escaped except a little girl, daughter of Mr. Myers, who was knocked down, but fortunately, not seriously injured—The horse continued on up to Temple street, but running afout of the trace, was thrown down near the Centre Church. There is nothing more culpable than the practice of leaving horses untied, especially in the centre of the city, on public days, when a thousand causes conspire to make them "run from their moorings."—*N. H. Courier*

CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE.

Monday Afternoon, May 6.

The following petitions were referred to the joint standing com. on claims:—Benedict Burnham, for expenses in pursuing criminals; Chas. A. Boardman, for do.; Wm. Butler, for do.; Wm. Smith, for his share of certain funds; C. M. Ingersoll, for expenses for state; treasurer of Windham county; committee on Hartford Bridge; Stephen Tracy.

Petitions referred to joint standing com. on roads and bridges:—R. M. Sherman and others, to discontinue part of Black Rock and Weston turnpike; S. H. Barnes, to discontinue a highway; Elijah Middlebrook respecting Bridgeport and Newtown turnpike; Ebenezer C. Griswold and A. Burbank; East Bridgeport Bridge co., with two adverse petitions; East Middle Road turnpike co.; N. Milford and Litchfield turnpike co.

A variety of petitions were referred to joint standing com. on new towns and probate districts; also to joint standing com. on incorporations other than banks—among them a petition of Chas. R. Alson and others, for liberty to construct a railroad from Middletown to the line of the Hart. & N. H. railroad; also to joint standing com. on school fund—among them a petition of 6th district of Windham.

Petitions referred to joint standing com. on divorces:—Eliza Allen against Egbert Allen; Sarah R. Shooney; Betsey M. Houghton against Almon Houghton.

Petitions referred to the joint standing com. on the state prison:—John Fowler, for discharge; Deborah Sturges, for do.

Referred to joint standing com. on the Judiciary:—Daniel Tarbox and others, for alteration of militia laws.

Referred to joint standing com. on sale of lands—John Williams to validate a sale of lands; Wm. W. Bean, of Pomfret, for change of name.

Referred to joint standing com. on banks:—Middletown Bank, on proxies; Samuel Tweedy, for alteration of charter of Fairfield Co. Bank.

Petitions of Mary C. Miller and others, Hannah Andrews and others, Ebenezer Linsly and others, respecting sale of liquors, laid on the table.

Reports of Norwich Savings Society, Middletown Savings Bank, and New Haven do., referred to joint standing com. on banks.

Several parts of the Governor's speech were referred to the appropriate committees; that portion relating to the insane poor, to a joint select com. of one from a county.

Report of joint select com. on taxation, with bill for an act, referred to com. on judiciary.

Bill for an act concerning crimes and punishments, (continued from last session,) read twice and referred to com. on judiciary. Bill provides for the fitting in court by the judge, on criminal trials, of a certificate of all the evidence in the case; and when the Legislature is petitioned for a commutation, or the like, the evidence then certified must be filed in the Secretary's office.

M. M. Merriman presented a bill for an act repealing an act to divide the city of New Haven into wards. Read first time.

Election of U. S. Senator made the order of the day for 3 o'clock on Thursday afternoon.

Tuesday morning, May 7.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Thompson.

Petitions referred to com. on claims: Stephen Pendleton, for arrest of fugitive from justice; Robert A. Morgan, for freight of a field piece.

Referred to committee on school fund:—Wm. Brockway, for school money; Green Hollow school district; south district of Plainfield; John G. Fitch, for relief from further payment of a note; Canaan school society; Nathan Underwood, for loss of sale of real estate; F. H. Brown and others, respecting mortgaged property.

Referred to com. on State prison—Abel Reynolds, for discharge of Edgar Barger; John Glover, to be restored to forfeited rights; Henry Rogin, do.

Referred to com. on Divorce:—Thomas Pickering, against Elizabeth Pickering.

Referred to committee on incorporations other than Banks.—1st Baptist society of Saybrook; Baptist church in Waterbury; Thomaston Village manufacturing company.

Numerous petitions, principally from ladies, respecting the sale of liquors, laid on the table.

Petitions of William Johnson and others, for a railroad from New Haven to New York. Mr. Brooks proposed a select com. on such applications of one from a county. Mr. C. H. Beardsley expressed himself decidedly in favor of the suggestion, as in keeping with that caution which the legislature should exercise in the grant of corporate privileges; and he would propose two from a county, instead of one.—Motion prevailed and petition laid on the table with a view to the formation of such a committee. Petitions of F. P. F. Degrand of Boston, Aaron N. Skinner, and Alexander Hamilton, on the same subject took the same course.

Petition of 1st company Governor's Guards, for grant of muskets—referred to com. on militia.

Reports of New London Savings Bank, and of Hartford Saving Society, referred to com. on Banks.

Remonstrance of John Isham and others, of Colchester, against the election of Daniel Taylor, referred to com. on contested elections.

Message of Governor, transmitting documents from Executives of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Virginia, South Carolina, &c., respecting slave representation, slavery legislation, annexation, French spoliations, assumption of state debts, admission of members of Congress elected by general ticket, repudiation, congressional interference with internal affairs of Rhode Island, &c.—laid on the table.

Several portions of the Governor's speech referred as follows: slavery and suffrage of blacks, to a joint select com. of one from a county; annexation of Texas to a similar com; sale of liquors, to a similar com.; agriculture, do protection of manufactures, do.; the proposed amendment of the constitution respecting universal suffrage, referred, at the suggestion of Mr. Copp, to the com. on the judiciary on the part of the House; imprisonment for debt, to com. on judiciary; horticulture, to com. on agriculture.

Resolution offered by Mr. E. Huntington, to refer the part of the Governor's speech relating to Hon. Mr. Niles, to a com. of three on the part of the House, with power to send for person and papers. Passed, and Messrs. Huntington, Stuart, and A. A. Burnham were appointed.

Report of directors of State Prison, and accompanying documents, presented by Mr. Palmer. Report read. It gives a highly favorable view of the state of the Prison. Receipts during the year $19,200. Expenses $11,000. Profits $8,500. Nett profits from the beginning $93,000. Paid into the Treasury the past year in cash, $10,000. High encomiums were bestowed on the Warden. Some cautions were suggested against frequent removals of officers of the prison, from political or other motives. Mr. Palmer moved the printing of 1000 copies. The House refused 1000 copies, and ordered 500.

Report of com. appointed last session, on the punishment and reformation of juvenile offenders, read, and 500 copies ordered to be printed. By circulars sent to the county jailors, it is found that about 80 persons under 14 are usually confined in jail—the majority of them for theft; if those confined in workhouses are included, the number will be 150. When a young person is sent to jail, he is soon prepared, by the loss of self-respect and by what he there learns to become an inmate of the State prison. The committee have visited the houses of refuge in other states; and, though highly pleased with their general spirit and plan they would not propose mechanical employments for young offenders in this state—they cannot work sufficiently well to make it desirable, nor is employment in the shop perfectly healthy. The com. would prefer to employ them in agriculture, and to this end propose the establishment of an institution to be called the Connecticut school Farm School for the Reformation of Juvenile Offenders, to be located in the the central part of the state, near some market town. This they deem conducive to all the objects that can be sought in a house of refuge. The probable cost of land, buildings, &c. is $10,000—would not probably support itself, but require an appropriation of from $25 to $30 to each person yearly. The enterprise is warmly recommended by the committee. In other states, probably three-fourths of the youth are permanently reformed.

Report of the com. appointed last session on taxation, with bill in form for a public act read, and 500 copies of bill ordered to be printed. It taxes real estate 3 per cent, bank stock 6, other personal property 4. The oath of the person taxed is made conclusive. Poll $10. The report remarks upon the necessity of a modification of the old system established in 1818-19—adverts to the fact that stocks, money at interest, and similar kinds of property, are often concealed and shielded from taxation, while the property of farmers lies open to observation. In the New Haven probate district, in six towns examined by the com., $79,000 of personal property, not exempted by law, has escaped taxation. In the whole state, one third of the personal property pays no tax. A privileged species of property, bank stock, ought to be taxed high—three-

ling property low, mechanical professions should sell—pay a heavy tax. Aliens should be so chosen—pay a heavy tax. Aliens should be so chosen—that the minority may have a voice. By the system proposed, the tax on land is reduced one-fifth.

Afternoon.

Mr. C. H. Beardsley proposed that hereafter, until further order, the house have but one session a day, and that to be at 10 o'clock in the morning—except the session on Thursday afternoon. Motion prevailed. The object of this arrangement is to allow the committees time to attend to their duties.

Wednesday Morning, May 8.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Raine.

Committees announced by the chair: Select com. on insane poor—Messrs. Stuart, Brooks, H. C. Beardslee, Waterbury, Sherry, Reed, P. Sturdevant, Elbridge. Select com. on agriculture Messrs. E. A. Cornwell, R. Wells, Williams, P. Curtis, Ashley, Gillette, Hubbard, Root.

Petitions referred to com on incor. other than banks: 1st Baptist soc of Saybrook, for leave to appropriate certain funds for a parsonage; Robert Schuyler and others, for act of incorporation; Luman Wakefield and others, to incorporate Winsted as a town; Leman Church, to alter charter of Salisbury ore bed comp.

Referred to com. on state prison.—Jas. C. Whitmore, Jotham Sherman, Elijah Ward, Dyer Whitmore, John Holmes, Harvey Geer, Chas Macarly, Chas Cronly, Francis Swift, Pardon Jones.

Referred to com. on claims:—Wm. P. Bennett, for repayment of expenses.

Referred to com. on insane poor:—T. H. Darrow, for relief of Hannah Darrow.

Referred to com. on judiciary:—Lucinthe Smith, for leave to settle estate of Daniel Smith; John Winsted respecting alien lands: Chas. W. Hinman, respecting vessels exhibiting lights

Referred to com. on school fund:—1st soc. New Milford 5th dist. 1st soc. Windham; 2d soc. Derby; M. B. Mitchell for exchange of school fund bonds.

Referred to com. on new towns and probate districts; Saml Green and others, for a new town, against Washington, N. Milford and Kent.

Referred to com. on agriculture:—Marinla Ellsworth and others, respecting agriculture statistics.

Referred to com. on roads and bridges:—Waterbury river turnpike comp.

Petitions of Lewis S. Parham, Lynda Hosford, and Josiah Warner; respecting liquors in county jails, laid on table.

Auditors' report, laid on table.

School Commissioner's report, laid on table, and 1000 copies ordered to be printed.

Report of County commissioners, read and laid on table. Resolution passed requesting State Treasurer to communicate to the house the balance in the treasure of the state.

Resolution to adjourn from Thursday afternoon to Tuesday afternoon' laid on table.

Bill for an act protecting the rights of married women, came from senate referred to com. on judiciary. Read twice, and ref. to same com. The lands of the wife are exempted from attachment for the debts of husband.

Bill for an act concerning lands mortgaged, and lands which pass through the courts of probate. read twice, and ref. to com. on judiciary. When a mortgage is foreclosed, certificate of the change of title must be lodged for record with the town clerk; otherwise, no title to pass When estates are settled, a certificate of probate or administration must be recorded in like manner.

Bill for an act concerning residence of students read 2d time, and ref. to com. on judiciary.

Bill for an act repealing the act of '43 dividing the city of New Haven into wards, read third time. Mr. Palmer opposed the bill.

The question being on the reference to the com. on the judiciary, the result was—Yeas 82; Noes 97. It was a strictly party vote. The bill was then passed.

Thursday May 9th.

Order of the day, the election of U. S. Senator for six years from 4th of March, 1845.

VOTE FOR SENATOR.

Jabez W. Huntington,		96
Chauncey F. Cleveland,	78	
Scattering,	3	
	—	81
Huntington's maj.		15

A Dreadful Railroad Accident.

We are called upon to record another deplorable railroad accident. It appears that about 9 o'clock on Saturday night two trains of cars, on the road between Philadelphia and Baltimore, and within a few miles of Havre de Grace, came into collision at Shrewsbury Mills. The scene was frightful. The trains were so close when first discovered that the efforts of the engineers to check them were comparatively fruitless. All the passengers were dreadfully alarmed, several persons were terribly injured, and one, a brakeman, was killed. Two or three passengers leaped from the windows and others fell prostrate on the floor. The locomotives were jammed together, and some time elapsed, such was the scene of confusion and excitement, before the injured persons could be extricated, and the real amount of damage ascertained. Mr. Hill, the conductor, was dashed into the road, his left leg cut off immediately below the knee. He nevertheless behaved in the most manly manner, apparently satisfied if he should be the only sufferer. As the collision was about to take place, he called to the engineer and fireman to spring to the earth and save their lives, while he stood at his post, evidently determined to do his utmost. The brakeman who is killed was standing by the side of Mr. Hill at the time of the accident. A fireman was severely scalded, and had a leg much injured.

Mr. Duralde, a grandson of the Hon. Henry Clay, was sitting on the fourth bench, when discovered, he was jammed into a space of about six or eight inches. With much difficulty he was removed, when it was discovered, that he was not in the least injured. His clothes were torn into shreds and his flesh chafed. It is a wonder that he was saved. Mr. W. H. Cooper, of Reading Pa. was terribly injured. He was sitting on the sixth seat of the front car of the upward train, and, when found, was nearly dead, his back broken, and his whole body dreadfully mangled.

The following is a list of the persons injured, as far as known in Philadelphia, on Monday morning: Mr. Cooper, of Reading, Pa passenger, not expected to live; S. Crosby, of Columbus, Ohio, one leg terribly lacerated; J. F. West, of Illinois, head terrible cut, and shoulder much bruised; G. W. Reade, Esq., of Somerville, Tenn, much bruised; M. Duvald, U. S. Navy, shoulder and legs badly cut, P. Brownie, W. Phile, of Auburn, N. Y. cut and bruised inside and limb; J. H. Lutz, of Cinleville, Ohio, limbs badly bruised; S. Schrack, of Auburn, N. Y. a good deal cut and bruised; Mr. Whitekar, of N. East Maryland, thigh much bruised; Mr. Hill the conductor, one leg severed at the knee, a fireman dreadfully scalded.

Killed—John Russell, of Wilmington; brakeman.

Arrangements were effected soon after the disaster by which the passengers were taken on to Wilmington where they took the Steamboat, and arrived in Philadelphia on Sunday morning about nine o'clock, having been nearly fourteen hours on the way.

The Hon. Daniel Webster and Mr. Graham, Postmaster of New York' were among the passengers. A meeting was held on board the steamboat at which Mr. Webster presided, and at which resolutions of sympathy for the dead and injured were adopted, and in censure of the persons who allowed the upper train to proceed from Havre de Grace; and this too when a downward train was expected. It is to be hoped that the matter will be fully investigated, and the really culpable in the affair, made known and punished.

Among the resolutions was the following:

Resolved, That if any of the persons injured are not in circumstances to enable them to prosecute for the injury, the members of this meeting will hold themselves responsible to render them any reasonable assistance in the furtherance of the object.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF NORWICH.

ARRIVED.

May 8, slp Speaker, Tucker, fm NY.

10, slp Glide, Smith, fm NY; slp Eleanor, Delbeare, fm Kingston; slp John Adams, Penny, fm Kingston.

11, slp Superior, Smith, fm Providence; sch. Eliza Williams, Belles, fm Phil; slp Lawrence, Ferris, fm Albany; sch. Garland, Sisson, fm Richmond; sch. Tyro, Hitchum, fm Bangor.

13, slp Aurora, Geer, fm NY; steam schooner Quinebaug, Williams, fm NY; sch Banner, Tryon, fm NY.

14, sch Dolphin, Crowell, fm Delaware.

SAILED

May 6, sch Henry, Bullen, for Norfolk; 7th, sch Lincus, Rogers, for Phil; steamer Quinebaug, Williams, for NY; 8th, slp Amity, Clark; slp Lady Adams, Havens, for NY; slp Brunette, Smith, for Prov.; slp Calhoun, Tuttle, for Lt; 10th, slp Chelsea, Chapman, for NY; slp North Bend, Butler, for NY; 11th slp Jasper, Sydleman, for NY; 12th, slp Thomas W. Thomas W. Thorn, Palmer, for NY; slp John Adams Penny, for Kingston; slp Lawrence, Ferris; slp Superior, Smith, for NY; slp Energy, Holloway, for Hartford; 13th, slp Andrew Jackson, Ewen, for Albany; sch Tyro, Hitchum, for Bangor; sch Eliza Williams, Belles, for Phil; 14th, steam sch Quinebaug, Williams, for NY.

Riot between the Natives and Irish in Philadelphia—Horrible Outrage.

The peace of the city has again been broken, and the outrage has been signalized by loss of life A meeting of citizens, quietly convened to express their political opinions, has been broken up by lawless rioters, and property wantonly destroyed.

The circumstances of this outrageous occurrence are briefly these:—A public meeting of the advocates of the Native American principles was called yesterday afternoon, at four o'clock, to assemble on the vacant lot at the corner of Master and Second streets, but before the meeting had been well organized a storm arose, and it was resolved to adjourn to the shelter of the market house near by, at the corner of Master and Cadwallader streets. When the third speaker arose to address the meeting, a man standing at the outside of the crowd was heard to say to another, standing next to him, (both of whom are represented to us as being Irishmen,) "Now let's make a noise, so that he won't be heard."—They forthwith created a noise, and were remonstrated with by some of the bystanders, who requested them to let the proceeding of the meeting go on in peace. They would not cease their clamor, and were finally compelled to do so, in consequence of receiving a severe flogging. This fight caused a little excitement, which was raised to an intense degree, in consequence of several shots being fired from the upper windows of the Hibernia hose house, in Cadwallader street, fronting the market house By this volley several wounds were inflicted, and the Native Americans gathered at the meeting becoming highly exasperated, and the Irishmen having gathered into a mob, they made an attack upon them. A number of shots were fired from the crowd of Irishmen, but they were finally compelled to flee. The Native Americans pursued them, and several of the fugitives, finding themselves hotly pressed, darted into houses and up alleys, in order to escape. Several of the houses into which they were seen to enter, were attacked, and the doors and windows of two frame houses in Cadwallader street, below Master street, and one in the same street, above Master street, were battered in with stones. On Master street near Germantown road, the fronts of two houses were also much battered, and windows riddled with stones.—On Germantown road, the dwelling house of a widow, named Mrs. Brady, was forcibly broken into, the windows and shutters shattered, and the furniture broken up. The attack upon her house was made because one of the fugitives had been seen to run up the alley adjoining. The windows in the upper story of the Hibernia hose house were also shattered, and Master street, between Germantown road and Cadwallader street, was literally strewed with broken bricks and stones. Finally, the Irishmen rallied, and beat off the Native Americans, and there the contest ended for the time.

The worst result of this disgraceful contest is seen in the loss of life. From the beginning of the affray the shots were frequent, and the following persons were killed or wounded:

George Shifler, almost instantly killed; Joseph Cox, dangerously wounded in the groin; ——— Lee, wounded in the hip; Charles Vanstavoren, shot in three places and dangerously wounded; Patrick Fisher, shot in the forehead—not dangerously wounded; Adam Bouser, shot in the arm.

Shifler lived only a few minutes, the ball, we understand, having passed through his head.

The excitement created in East Kensington by the occurrence was intense. People were gathered at every corner, listening to or repeating the hundred vague rumors which were floating about.

Sheriff McMichael, was early upon the ground, and we learn adopted active measures to prevent further violence.

The above account was gathered from various sources, and in the midst of the excitement which prevailed. It may contain errors, but care has been had to obtain the truth concerning what occurred, and to state it when obtained.

Midnight.—Further Particulars—Two Men Killed—During the evening, great crowds of people were gathered in the neighborhood of the scene of violence in the afternoon, and about 10 o'clock an attack was made upon a dwelling house on Second street just above Franklin. The doors and windows were beaten in, and the furniture of the lower story broken up and much of it thrown into the street.—The cause of this attack, it was said, was in consequence of a gun having been fired from the building during the afternoon. Another house above this in the same row was also injured in consequence of stones having been thrown at it. A cry was then raised of, "go to the Nunnery," a crowd proceeded up Second street to Master, at the corner of which is a Roman Catholic school house. A bonfire was kindled at one corner of the street and the fence of the school house set on fire; about this time, when the crowd had faltered in front of the school house, a volley of musketry was fired from the house opposite, and when the crowd had parted it was discovered that several were wounded; one young man named J. A. Wright was taken up dead, a bullet having pierced his left breast just above his heart. Another young man named Ramsey, living on Third street above Brown was shot in the upper part of the left lung with a bullet, and when we left was expiring. We were also told that two other men were seriously wounded.

The Native Americans then retreated, and up to twelve o'clock (midnight) all airs remained quiet.

Sheriff McMichael was upon the ground during the evening, and shortly before nightfall made a call upon the military for aid, but as they had some time since resolved not to perform duty in cases of riots unless the Legislature made an appropriation for their pay during the time they were so engaged, which has not yet been done, they were not willing to enter upon their duty.

A meeting, however, is called to-day, to take measures to ensure a full turn out of the military force. The Sheriff, accompanied by Gen. Cadwalader, restrained the mob several times during the night from making attacks which were contemplated.

The excitement is greatly increased, and it is hardly possible to say where this terrible outbreak will end.

THE RIOT ON TUESDAY.

It seems that after the first outbreak, matters remained comparatively quiet until Tuesday afternoon, when a meeting of Native Americans was called, which adjourned in full force to Kensington, the principal scene of the terrible doings of the day previous. A banner was carried by the Natives, upon which was inscribed,

"*This is the Flag that has been*
TRAMPLED UPON
BY THE IRISH PAPISTS!"

In the market house, where they repaired, the riot was renewed Shots were fired from several of the houses opposite, and one young man killed and several wounded. The houses from which the shots were discharged were assailed.

The Carroll hose carriage was taken from the house in Fourth street, above Master, and dragged, upside down, through the district; the hose injured, and the carriage made a wreck of. The house of the Hibernia hose company was also attacked, and a borrowed carriage taken out but not injured. The firing during this time was continued from the houses, and a number were wounded while standing near and in the market house.

After considerable firing and wounding and killing, the mob rushed upon a frame building on the corner of Second and Master streets, tenanted by Irish, and set fire to it. The flames communicated to the hose house, and spread rapidly until the market house and from TWENTY to THIRTY dwellings on Cadwallader, Master and Washington streets, were consumed.—*Many persons—women and children—it is feared, were burned in them!* The burning was at its height about 10 o'clock in the evening, when nearly every fire company arrived with their apparatus, and in perfect quiet, so far as was practicable, as also in good earnestness they endeavored to stay the conflagration, taking no part in the awful conflict going on around them. About eight o'clock in the evening, the military under the command of General Cadwallader, and the sheriff with a *posse* of assistants, arrived on the ground, and stationed themselves all along the most prominent and desirable points. A regular guard was set, and patrolling parties were placed all through the riotous district. Several pieces of artillery were also charged and planted where they could do immense execution. Happily they were not used. When the military first arrived, they were fired on by a party of eight or thereabouts—Irish—who precipitately fled, and escaped. None of the soldiers were injured.

Some of the features of this occurrence were most terrible—one in particular, which was thus:—One daring fellow, named John Taggart, an Irishman, rushed out of a house and fired several times upon the natives, and killed two or three men. A rush was made upon him, and he was captured, though fighting like a madman, and just in the act of firing a fourth gun. The weapon was wrested from him by a citizen named Barthelomew Baker, and the infuriated mob rushed upon him, knocking him down and stamping his face almost to shapelessness. A flask of powder and pouch of balls were found upon him. He was rescued from instant death and taken by the humane in the direction of Alderman Boileau's office, being kicked and stamped all the way. The alderman made out a commitment against him for murder, and he was delivered into the hands of citizens who were to take him to the mayor's office. In Second street, those in charge of him were beaten off—the mob got possession of his person, and a proposition was immediately made to HANG HIM! A rope was put about his neck, and he was dragged through the streets until nearly dead, to the Second street market house, where he *was* hanged upon a hook! He was left for dead; and being conveyed to a watch house, he revived; but although living at latest accounts, it is not supposed that there is the slightest chance of his recovery. And this is the land of Christianity—of civil and religious freedom—flourishing in the nineteenth century!

For squares around the scene of action, crowds assembled, exciting stories were related, painful details were given, while as the dead and wounded were carried along on sofas, expressions of indignation and sympathy of the strongest kind were uttered. In some cases, the sufferers exhibited sights of a truly heart-rending kind, their wounds bleeding, and their clothes dyed. Dozens of families, nay, hundreds, were flying throughout the day and evening from the scene of peril, some in one direction and some in another. Among them were oldmen and old women, mothers with little children, boys and girls—all excited and panic-stricken. The burning houses, with their lurid flames, presented after nightfall a solemn, impressive and terrific picture!

The number of persons known to be killed is 8, and as far as could be ascertained 21 wounded. Destruction of property immense. But two of the active parties—John O'Connor and Owen Daley, found in the use of fire-arms—were arrested.

At midnight the city had assumed a tranquil appearance—the fires were extinguished, the streets cleared, and nothing to be seen save the military at their posts.

CONTINUATION OF THE RIOT ON WEDNESDAY—MORE HORRID DETAILS!

At about nine o'clock on Wednesday morning, the mob commenced searching the houses in Kensington for firearms. They committed a variety of personal assaults and depradations. Passing by much uninteresting detail, we come to the commencement of active operations. At eleven o'clock the military took possession of the square, but were unable to control the mob. All the houses were deserted, and none who inhabited them were discoverable. In one point of the Germantown road a large puddle of blood was discernible. At this place an elderly Irishman fought the day previous for more than an hour, loading behind the brick wall and shooting at the Native Americans, killing several. The natives fired volley after volley at him, but he was protected by the wall, which was battered all over with bullets. He was at last killed by a boy who came up from a western direction in Jefferson street, and shot him through the back of the head, dashing his brains literally out. That blood was his.

Up to ten o'clock nothing serious in the way of loss of life had occurred. At noon a row of frame dwellings, from which the tenants had removed, were fired, and soon after another row, likewise untenanted, just in the rear of Cadwalader street, were fired and destroyed. A short time afterwards, two three story buildings, at the corner of Jefferson and Washington streets, likewise untenanted, were set on fire and shared the same fate.

At half-past two o'clock the Catholic church, called St. Michael's, on Second street, above Master, was fired, which, with the dwelling of the priest on the north, and some frame buildings on the south, were destroyed. The priest, under the protection of a body of the military, quit his residence, and with extreme difficulty secured a safe retreat in a cab. Several fire companies exerted themselves to the utmost to save the adjoining property, some of which they fortunately rescued from the flames The military were drawn up before the burning church, but they were perfectly powerless.

One of the papers, under the caption 4 o'clock, says: "A most singular scene is now presented. The people are busy writing with chalk in big letters, "No Popery here," on their doors. Others write "Native Americans" on their doors. Others, English, German, &c. are busy running out the U. S. flag from their windows; those who cannot obtain flags, getting blue, white, and red muslin, sewing pieces of the three together so as to form a tri-colored banner, and suspending the same in front of their houses so as to show their anti-Catholic pretensions. Hark! another rush. The natives have forcibly entered the large brick school house of the Sisters of Charity, at the corner of Second and Phenix streets Now they fire it in the cupola. At the same moment the lower stories are filled with Natives, who are tearing, pulling, smashing and destroying every thing. The spirit of demolition is active. The military have followed, and as at the church, are standing at the work of ruin looking composedly on. To the eye of a stranger, it seemed as if they were standing there to protect the rioters from interruption"

At about ½ past 6 o'clock information was received by Mayor Scott that an attack was contemplated upon the St. Augustine church, below Vine st, and that a large crowd had gathered in its vicinity. The Mayor, issuing his proclamation for the citizens to turn out and resist all invasions of property, immediately repaired on horseback to the spot, and addressed the crowd. While here he was struck with a stone or missile. The mass increased, and about ten o'clock fire was communicated to the vestibule of the church, it is said, by a boy about fourteen years old. It increased with rapidity after once under way, and dense masses of smoke curled out from every window. In a few minutes the flames reached the belfry, and burst out from the upper window in broad sheets. The whole steeple was soon wrapt in the devouring element, and presented a terrific aspect. The clock struck ten while the fire was raging in its greatest fury. At twenty minutes past ten o'clock, the cross which surmounted the steeple, and which remained unhurt, fell with a loud crash, amid the plaudits of a large portion of the spectators.

In a short time after, the entire edifice, valued at $90,000, was in ruins. The houses in the immediate vicinity were much damaged—that of the Rev. Dr. Moriarty entirely consumed with a very valuable library. Several other houses were destroyed during the afternoon and evening. Hostile demonstrations were also made against several other Catholic churches during the night.

12 o'CLOCK, Thursday.—The governor is said to have just arrived in town, and to have declared the city of Philadelphia under *martial law.*

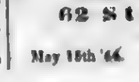
☞ STILL LATER.—Intelligence up to Thursday night represents the city as in a comparatively quiet state. Great excitement still prevailed, but it was not apprehended that any more collisions or outrages would take place The burial of the dead took place to-day. The houseless Irish are in the woods in the upper part of the county, without food. Several rumors were current Thursday, and among them that an attack had been made upon the U. States arsenal at Frankfort, by the Irish; it proved to be unfounded.

Married.

In Columbia, April 20th, by the Rev. Mr. Clark, Samuel G. Byrne of Windham, to Miss N. Aurelia Little, of the former place.

At New Lebanon Springs N. Y., Dr. J. B. Manning of Lebanon Conn., to Miss Mary S. Parker of Pittsfield Mass.

HOUSE TO RENT.



A VERY desirable Tenement to Rent in Miner's Block, Main-st. occupied the last year by Col. Samuel C. Starr. Terms very moderate, enquire of A. C. THOMPSON, Water-Street.
Norwich, May 15th. 3w25

JOHN S. GRAY,
IMPORTER OF
EARTHEN WARE, CHINA AND GLASS, WAREHOUSE
62 State-street,
Hartford Conn.,
May 15th '44. 25

NEW FOUNDERY.

THE Subscribers have established on Franklin-St, near Spalding's Mill,
A Foundery for Iron Castings.
And have this day entered into a Copartnership for the purpose of transacting business appertaining to the same, under the name and firm of
"MILL FURNACE CO."
They are now prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, and on the best possible terms; every description of Machine, Stove, Plough, and other castings, Moulded with the utmost care (under the direction of an experienced workman,) and made from the very best quality of Scotch and American Pig Iron,—near by in the Machine Shop lately established by Messrs. COLE & BATES, who are now ready to do all work in their line in a satisfactory and workmanlike manner. The connection of the Foundery, with the machine Shop—making it convenient for those who wish castings fitted and finished in any form or shape.
CHARLES A. CONVERSE.
ALBERT T. CONVERSE.
Orders for Casting may be left at the Hard Ware Store of Col. Converse, 139 Main-st.; and old Castings bought at the Foundery or at 139 Main-st.
Norwich, May 15th '44. 6w25

TALCOTT AND WILLIAMS,
GROCERS,
CORNER OF MAIN AND WASHINGTON-STREETS.
HAVE received their Spring Goods, cheap and fresh from New York;
Such as Flour, (extra brands) and the best market Pork, Pork and Beef hams, a lot of superior style,
And Sugars so cheap as to make beauty smile,
Brooms and Mats of all prices, and every degree,
Molasses superb, as the world ever see.
Baskets, and Pails and Lamp Oil "*al a mode.*"
Rich Teas, and good Coffee, to cheer your abode;
Axes, Hoes, Spades and Shovels, a superior lot,
Cloves, Nutmegs and alspice, far fetch'd and bought.
Rice, Pepper and Ginger, and Cinnamon fair,
Preserves and rich Currants selected with care—
Segars, Snuff, Tobacco, Salt Herrings, Codfish,
And as fair lots of Raisins as mortal can wish,
Sieves, Bed Cords, Pipes Candles, with Powder and shot,
Bread, Crackers, and rich Cheese, a most admirable lot,
Stone Pots, Jugs Whips, Boots and Shoes, Clothes Lines, likewise,
Matches, Sewing Thread, shaving Soap, fine Hooks and Eyes,
Salt Petre, Twine, Candy, Potatoes, and Soap,
Rich Chocolate, fit for the Bishop or Pope.
And many more things they have now in their Store,
Which they cannot write down now, and will have many more,
When Shetucket and Quinebaug steam vessels float,
They will have new arrivals by every boat;
One thing must be added, before all is told,
In no case will they ever be undersold,
Yet if to this doctrine all cannot agree,
We have only to ask them to just call and see,
May 15th. 25

FARMERS AND MERCHANTS
ATTEND!!

THE Subscribers have just received a sample of GRASS AND CRADLE SCYTHS, from Messrs. Phillips', Messer & Colby, New London, New Hampshire. These Scythes far surpass anything of the kind ever before offered in this Market, in *quality, shape, lightness, and stiffness.* All who are in any way interested in the Scythe trade, are invited to call and examine our sample, and we shall be ready to supply them on the most *reasonable terms* about the first of June either by the dozen or single.
GARDNER & BUTTS.
May 15th. 3w25

Brushes.

FRENCH Hair Brushes a great variety. Tooth Brushes, a large assortment; Shaving Nail, and Comb Brushes, Whiskers, and Infants' do.
GLENN'S superior Toilet or Nursery Powder is prepared of the purest ingredients, and is offered with great confidence to mothers and nurses as a very superior article. For sale by SAMUEL TYLER.
May 15th. 3w25

BOSTON
BOOT AND SHOE
STORE!
No. 18 Shetucket-Street.
THE Subscriber has taken the above Store and fitted it up in first rate order for the sale of
Boots and Shoes.
Having had long experience in said business, he flatters himself he shall be able to furnish the Ladies and Gentlemen of Norwich and vicinity, with a superior article, at *twenty per cent*, cheaper than ever before offered in this market. The Ladies are particularly invited to call, as they will here find one of the largest assortment of
Shoes, Half Gaiters and Slippers,
of the latest and most approved styles,—made by first rate workmen and warranted—*at all prices.*
Also, Gentlemen will find it for their advantage to give a call before purchasing elsewhere, as there will be kept at this establishment the best selected assortment of fashionable BOOTS AND SHOES to be found in this State, and at prices to suit the times.
Boys', Misses' and Children's BOOTS, SHOES, BUSKINS, HALF GAITERS, &c., all of which will be sold cheap for CASH!
All Goods bought at this Store will be warranted.
R. GOODWIN.
Norwich, May 15th, 1844. 25

STILL ANOTHER
Lot of new Rich GOODS,

SPLENDID POMPELIA BALZARINES, decidedly the Richest Goods of the season. An entirely new style of Mous de Laines, well worthy the attention of young Ladies; Cord Gimps, for trimmings a new and beautiful article; Linen Damask Table Cloths from 25 cts to $4,00; Black Barege, Black Balzarines, Bombazines, a very rich lot of Changeable Fowlard and Striped Armure Silks, from 42 cts to 125 per yard.
Our assortment of Dress Goods is very large, and we must and will sell them at the lowest prices. For bargains in Dry Goods or CARPETING; Call at the cheap Store of A. WATTLES & CO.
21 Shetucket-st.—May 15th. 325

Toilet Soaps.

EXTRA Superfine Otto of Rose, Bitter Aldmond, Violet, Ambre, Musk, Orange Flower, Mousseline, Patchouli, and other perfumes.
Also, a great variety of Toilet Soaps of English, French, and American manufacture; including the *Spermaceti Soap*—so useful for chapped hands caused by cold or windy weather—or for washing infants, being very mild in its nature and softening to the skin.
Shaving Soap.
GLENN'S *Saponaceous Compound*, is a preparation of superior value—forming as it does a rich and very excellent lather, which will not dry easily on the face or irritate the skin, but, on the contrary, is very mild, and renders the often troublesome operation of shaving one of comparative pleasure. It is very neatly done up in a small jar, answering all the purposes of a shaving box. For sale by
SAMUEL TYLER.
May 15. 3w25

BONNETS! BONNETS! BONNETS!
Just received and now opening at
ELY & CO'S.,
5 CASES Super Plain and Fancy Braid Bonnets, comprising every Style and quality the market affords, direct from the manufacturers, all of which will be sold at less prices than can be found elsewhere in this city; also a large lot of Bonnet Silks and Ribbons; persons wishing anything in the *Millinery Line*, can save 15 per cent by calling at
ELY & CO'S, 33 and 35 SHETUCKET-STREET.
Nay 4th 1844. 1y24

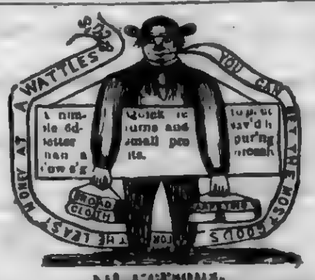
READ THIS!
FAMILY GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, &C.,
GARDNER & BUTTS,
HAVE now on hand a full assortment of GOODS; consisting in part of Old Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Powchong and Souchong TEAS; Woolsey's Leaf, Crushed and Powdered SUGARS; Brown Havana, St. Croix, and New Orleans do. Old Government Java, Laguara, Rio Cuba, St. Domingo, Burnt and Ground, W. I. COFFEES; Sugar Soda, Butter and Boston CRACKERS; Pilot Bread, Spices of all kinds; Blue and White Starch; Nutmegs, Mace, Zante Currants, Citron, Raisins; Sweet Oil in pint bottles (very nice,) Almond and Jute MATTS, Brooms, Baskets; Sperm and Whale Oil; Corn, Salt; Molasses of various Qualities; DUN Fish, Codfish, Mackerel, Swordfish, Salmon Trout; CHEESE; Baskets, Cedar pails, Nests Boxes, Ball Boxes, Bed Cords, Clothes Lines, Hoes, Handles, Shovels; Oranges and Lemons. Wash Boards, Clothes Pins; SEGARS, the best in the city; W. Hull's Soap, Steam Soap, Colgates' No. 1 do. Varigated and Almond scented do. in short every article usually found in a Temperance Grocery and Provision Store all of which will be sold at the *lowest* market prices at
No. 13 West end of Water-Street.
Norwich, May 8th, '44. 6w24

STUD HORSE,
GREEN MOUNTAIN MORGAN.

THE Subscriber would give notice that the celebrated Stud Horse, GREEN MOUNTAIN MORGAN, may be found at my Stable in the town of Windham, during the Season. Terms made known on application to me.
ELISHA H. HOLMES.
Windham, May 15, 1844. 25

Gardner & Butts
WILL deliver Goods bought of them to any part of the city or Greeneville, *free of expense.*
May 16 25

Fancy Cassimeres and Vestings,
For a choice lot, call at ELY & CO'S, and save your 15 per cent by buying cheap.
May 4. 24



ALL AROUND,
WHOSE Understandings are so much enlightened are informed that at the "round black Sign," 21 Shetucket-street, Cotton hose are selling at one half of former prices. Be quick and buy immediately.
May 15th. 3w25

Auction Carpets,
A. WATTLES & CO., are selling heavy (all wool) CARPETS, of new and beautiful style at 50 cts, Superfine Carpets at 75; Cotton and Wool Venetians at ,30. We have few pieces of the most splendid Three ply Carpeting ever brought to this State. Call and examine them at the round black Sign in Shetucket-st.
May 15th. 3w25

"Uncle Sam's Soldiers"
ARE remarkable for prodigality; we have a lot of RAG CARPETING made from Soldiers' Clothes, ("not one quarter worn out,") which we will we rant to last 8 years of common use, or 5 of uncommon. The colors are red and blue, the original colors of the cloth. They will be sold cheap at the Auction Carpet Store of A. WATTLES & CO.,
Round Black Sign, 21 Shetucket-st.
May 16 25

Another Temperance Store,
GROCERIES
AT A GREAT BARGAIN!
THE subscriber has purchased of L. Chase his entire Stock of Goods at the Falls on the corner of PROSPECT AND FRIE STREET. Where can be found all kinds of Groceries, Provisions, Baskets, Wood Ware, combs, Soaps, Hair and Clothes Baskets, Palmleaf Hats, Bed Cords, Matts, Brooms, Whips, Sieves, Stone Ware, &c, &c., and in fact I have every thing usually kept in a Grocery Store, and will be sold as cheap as can be bought in the city. As I buy my Goods for Cash I can sell them cheaper than those that buy on credit; all goods sold at this Store, will be delivered at the residence of the purchaser if within one mile free of expense.
Sugars very low, Molasses lower.
Pork and Beef Hams, at a trifle above cost.
Teas at reduced prices.
Baskets, lower than can be bought in Town.
Flour, at no profit delivered.
P. S. Recollect that this is a Temperance Store, nothing stronger than Vinegar. All kinds of Farmer's produce taken for goods and the highest prices paid. C. P. HATCH.
Norwich Falls, May 6th, '44. 24

Linen Cambrics Hdkfs.
ELY & CO, are now offering a lot of fine Linen Hdkfs. at prices so low as to be *well* worthy the attention of all persons wishing *a good article* at a small price.
33 & 35 Shetucket-street.
May 4. 24

Rheumatic Liniment,
Prepared and sold by Dr. WM. A. BREWSTER. West Killingly Ct.
THIS Liniment has effected so many extraordinary and surprising Cures; that it is now offered to the public, with full confidence that its merits will be suitable appreciated; and that purchasers will be fully satisfied with its effects. It is intended to be used externally for Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Wounds, and all cases of lameness.
May 8th. 24

Horse Liniment,
THIS article is unrivaled, and will be found to produce all the good effects of any Liniment that can be prepared; for Sprains, Bruises, Galls, Scratches, and all cases of Swellings and lameness with which horses or cattle are affected; prepared and sold by WM. A. BREWSTER.
Let it be tried, and the purchaser will be satisfied.
West Killingly, May 7th. 24

OLD JAVA COFFEE, for sale by R. W. MATHEWSON.
May 24. 24

Trusses.
FINE Strap Trusses for 75cts each; also all other kinds, for sale by R. W. MATHEWSON,
May 2 23

Notice.
BY virtue of a warrant to me directed for the collection of a state tax against William C. Gilman of the town of Norwich, upon the list of said town for the year 1842, to wit: a state tax of three hundred-and-twenty-one dollars, payable over to the Treasurer of said state, on or before the 20th day of February, 1844, I, the subscriber, have this day levied upon the real estate belonging to said William C. Gilman on the first day of March, 1843, it being a lot of land in said town of Norwich, west and south of the dwelling house occupied by Col. James Spalding in East Chelsea, and will on the 6th day of July, 1844, at three o'clock, P. M. upon the premises, sell so much thereof at public auction as will pay and satisfy the amount due for said tax with incidental charges of sale. FREDERIC PRENTICE, Collector.
Norwich, May 2, 1844. 23

MACASSAR OIL genuine, Bear's Oil of very superior quality at MATHEWSON'S.
May 2. 23

NEW STORE,
IN GREENEVILLE.
N. D. & H. W. MORGAN would respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have opened a store in Greeneville, in the north end of Dr. Peabody's Brick Building, where they will keep an assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, consisting of Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Molasses, Salmon, Beef, Pork, Lard, Pork and Beef Hams, Codfish, Swordfish, Mackerel, Butter, Cheese, Raisins, Candles, Soap, Pot and Pearl ashes, Window Glass, Brooms, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Handkerchiefs, Satinetts, Flannels, Bedticking, Jeans, Linens, Cambrics, Calicos, Hosiery, &c. &c., at as low prices as at any retail store in Norwich. Friends, Citizens, and Farmers, are invited to call and examine their stock of goods before purchasing.
N. B. Cash paid for Sheep-skins with the wool on; Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.
Greeneville, May 2. 3w 23

Rose and Orange Water,
AND a general assortment of Perfumery for sale by R. W. MATHEWSON.
May 2 23

300 BUSHEL and half bushel baskets. Any quantity of Mop, Hoe and Axe Handles at 25 per cent lower than they can be made. 10 doz. Sieves, by CLARK & CO.
May 1st, 23

Window Glass,
300 Boxes Window Glass, assorted Sizes, for sale unusually low by JOHN L. DEVOTION,
No. 119 Main-st. one door East of Quinebaug Bank,
April 10th. 3w20

FINE EATING!
PRATT & HOOKER,
(Franklin Square,)
HAVE on hand a first rate assortment of PROVISIONS & GROCERIES, which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.
Norwich, April 24th. 23

To be Sold,
ON Thursday and Friday will be sold a large lot of Goods, at great sacrifices, consisting of Remnants, Prints, Lawns, Muslins, cotton hose (sold at half price,) at the round black Sign,
21 shetucket-street.
May 1st. 3w18

Isinglass.
RUSSIA, American, and Cooper's; also Brimstone, Oxalic Acid, and all other articles for Bonnet Bleaching, at R. W. MATHEWSON'S.
May 2 23

The New York Journal of Medicine,
THE May number being the last of the first year, just received by R. W. MATHEWSON.
May 8th. 24

Fahnstock's Vermifuge.
ASTONISHES many who use it, by the immense numbers of Worms it brings from children. A child of Mr. C. N. Woodward, took a bottle which brought away from one to two dozen of the largest size. R. W. MATHEWSON, Agt.
May 8th. 24

Oranges and Lemons,
Just received at the Fruit Store 74 Main-Street,
20 Boxes Sweet Oranges; 10 do. Lemons.
40 lbs Tamarines,—cheap for cash, an excellent and cheap desert.
Graham Crackers, superior to any in the city—fresh from the Bakery, in Mass.
J. H. TRUESDALE.
May 8th. 24

SUMMER CLOTHS.
Any person or persons wishing Summer Cloths are respectfully invited to examine the following invoice and then call at ELY & CO'S, and examine the goods just opened, and for sale at exceedingly low prices.
2 Cases Blue Denims,
2 do do Drills,
2 do Plaid do
1 Case Mixtures,
1 do Colored

NEW ARRIVAL!

AT THE NEW

DRY GOODS STORE,

Corner of WATER and SHETUCKET-STREETS,

LINCOLN AND WILLIAMS,

HAVE within the past week made large additions to their Stock of Goods, and have now the most magnificent assortment in the place, particularly of dress goods, such as

Balzorines

Of French, English, and American Manufacture, at all prices from 25 to 62½ cents per yd.

Taizans and Camelions,

A new assortment of colors and Patterns, 25 per cent less than last week's prices.

Camelion Brocades,

That new and desirable article, at a price which needs but to be named to warrant a sale.

Crape Chusans,

The most splendid patterns ever imported, and no more, in the country like them.

Muslins and Lawns,

More than 50 pieces comprising many new patterns, and colors.

Barages,

Both light and dark colors some extra rich satin stripe

Taizan Prints,

Something entirely new, besides many other styles of dress goods names not recollected.

Rich Silks,

A few patterns very choice, direct from *Broadway.*

Cashmere and Silk Shawls,

Will be sold at old prices without regard to the late rise.

Ribbons, Ribbons,

About 200 pieces this day received, at all prices from 8 to 50 cents, the choicest assortment in the Place; also Flowers, Laces, and every variety of MILLINERY GOODS, at wholesale and retail, lower than they can be had anywhere else.

Summer Stuffs,

Such as French Cassimeres, Elastic Gambroons, common do. French Drillings; Grass Linens, Brown Linens Denims, Mixtures, Coating Ginghams, and all the variety the market affords.

Linen Hdkfs.

100 Doz. like the first lot for 12½ cents each, very finer ones for 37 1-2, worth 50 cents, and still fine qualities at less prices than they can be bought at any other store.

White Goods.

300 pieces Jaconett, Sarsnett and Mull Cambrics, Nonsook Muslins, Lace, Striped and Swiss Muslins, Corded Cambrics, plaid Muslin's also curtain Muslins, and extra fine furniture Dimity, French Quilts, extra, quality Blankets, Irish Linen Sheeting, Barnsley do. Linens for Curtains, printed Curtain Cambrics, &c. &c., and we pledge ourselves that they shall all be sold at the very *lowest prices.*

Merchants and Pedlars are hereby notified that we *do sell Goods at wholesale*, and now has a room exclusively for that business.

LINCOLN & WILLIAMS.

Norwich. April. 24th. No. 24 Shetucket-street, on the corner. 23

SPRING CAMPAIGN,

BOSTON CLOTHING STORE,

J. B. PALMER & CO,

HAVE this week commenced receiving their SPRING STOCK OF CLOTHING, direct from their manufacturing establishment, and shall be able to offer their customers and purchasers of

READY MADE CLOTHING

new and fashionable Garments, made up in the most modern and approved styles, consisting of **Dress, Frock, Business,** and SACK COATS, of most every desirable style, fashions and colors worn.

PANTALOONS—Fancy, plaid and striped Doeskin Pantaloons.
do do do Cassimere do
do do do Satinets do
Plain blue, blu-black, mixed and lavender do
Tweed and Moleskin, low priced do

VESTS,

Fancy and plain Silk Velvet, Satin, Silk, Alpine, Cashmere, Woolen Velvet, Tabby Velvet, Valencies, Cloth, Cassimere and Satin Vests.

Furnishing Articles

A general variety of Scarfs, Stocks, Cravats, Bosoms, Collars, Shirts, Hdkfs, Suspenders, Socks, Gloves, &c.

Also, Fashionable HATS!

The subscribers have made arrangements with HENRY BAILEY & CO., and will be constantly supplied with a superior article of Fashionable Hats.

Purchasers are invited to call and satisfy themselves, at

142 MAIN-STREET.

Norwich, April 16th 1844. 1f20

CONNECTICUT BONNET STORE,

NEW GOODS! SPRING STOCK!

APRIL 1st, 1844.

HITCHCOCK & PAYSON,

Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

STRAW GOODS!

RIBBONS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, BAND BOXES, &c. &c.

FOR CASH!

AT No. 17 SHETUCKET-STREET.

NORWICH Conn.

HAVING made extensive arrangements for their Spring Trade, they are prepared to exhibit a *LARGE AND FASHIONABLE STOCK OF BONNETS!* of every description of their own Manufacture of Florence, Rutland, and Fancy Braids, also Neapolitans, Fancy do; Birdseye and Prince Alberts, Rice Rutlands, English do; French Chips, Domestic Straws, &c. &c. Also a Rich Assortment of Fancy Dress HATS & CAPS; together with a heavy and well selected Stock of MILLINERY GOODS, and Artificial Flowers;—comprising in all the largest and most desirable Stock of Bonnets and Millinery Goods, ever introduced into this Market.

They pledge themselves to offer their GOODS at prices that will bear a comparison with any other establishment in the United States. Confident that their Stock will at all times be worthy of the attention of Purchasers, they respectfuly solicit a call.

BONNETS altered Bleached and Pressed in the best manner, at Short Notice. PRICE for Bleaching and Pressing, 25 cts.

Norwich, April 23. '44. 19

EMPORIUM OF FASHION!

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and MOST FASHIONABLE

CLOTHING STORE

IN NORWICH—91 Main-Street.

Visited from all Quarters of the Country by the Profesional Men of Fashion, Aristocracy, or Gentry, Sportsmen and Mechanics.

THE Wonderful success of this Popular Establishment, is allowed by all who have visited it to be owing to the rich Variety of Fashionable Garments, and the unaccountable *low prices*, which bid defiance to all competition in Trade. No pains is spared in selecting Fashionable and Desirable Goods, and the good taste which garments are cut and made in this Establishment is allowed to be superior in the extreme.

GENTLEMEN, it cannot be any ones fault but your own, if, after visiting us, you do not get pleased with a fashionable tasty garment. For indeed we have employed a score or two of Tailors to study Fashions; and by fashion we live. We stand ready at a moments warning to furnish Material, cut, and make any Garment Gentlemen may see fit to order, in as good style as fashion and taste shall dictate.

The following is a list of the many thousand Garments, which may be had at this great place of resort:

FROCK and Dress COATS, of English, French and German Manufacture, $6 — 20,00
English, French, and American Doe Skin Pants. 3 — 6,75
Tweed Cassimere Sack Coats, New Style, 3 — 6.75
Kentucky Jane Coats, all colors, 1,25 — 4,00
Plane Whale, and half gaiter pants, of French and English Doe Skin, 3,00 — 7,00

Summer Clothing an Endless Variety.

Brown Holland, and Grass Cloth, Dress and Sack Coats, $1 — 3,00
Middlesex Plaids, Striped, and plain Ginghams Coats of all prices.
Summer Pants of Linen Drill, plain White, Plaid and Striped, fm 1.00 to 4,00
Cotton Drill pants, for 75cts to 1,00

Vests we have the largest assortment that can be found, Embracing

Silk Velvets, from 3 to 4,50
Silk Satin Vests, a superior article 2 " 4,00
Silk and Worsted, fm 1,00 — 3,50
Cotton and Silk, fm 75cts, 2,00
Nice Rich figured Satin Vests, for 3,00 — 5,00
Plaid, Corded, and figured Marsells ,75 — 2,50
Rich White figured Satin Vests, suitable for Balls or Matrimonial ceremonies, 3 — 5,00
Rich Spriged Marsells, and Tyrolese Quiltings, fm 3 — 400
Summer Shirts, Bosoms, Collars Gloves, and Suspenders of all qualities and prices, ,25 — 1,00
Rich Scarffs, fm ,25cts — 1,00

Gentlemen throughout the Country are invited to call at the Cheapest Clothing Store in Norwich,—91 MAIN-STREET. Next door to Charles Clark's Hat Store.

J. T. FAY.

April 17th, 1844. 21

Leeches,

SWEDISH LEECHES, for sale by JOHN L. DEVOTION.
No. 119 Main-st. one door East of Quinebaug Bank.
April 6th. 5w20

Live Geese Feathers.

A PRIME lot, for sale by LINCOLN & WILLIAMS,
24 Shetucket-street.
March 9th. 1f17

MORE NEW GOODS!

TRACY AND SETCHEL,

Are now making large additions to their stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

ALL OF THE NEWEST AND BEST STYLES,

WHICH they will sell as low as can be bought in this city. Please call and examine, at No. **84 Main-Street,** OPPOSITE THE FRANKLIN HOUSE.

N. B. All kinds of Work made and repaired to order and warranted.

April 15th. 6w21

H. S. COOK

RETURNS thanks to the many people who have favored him with their custom in times past, and respectfully informs them that he has removed to the

NEW STORE—No. 15 Shetucket-st.,

where he is prepared to Cut and Make GENTLEMEN'S and BOYS' GARMENTS in the best and most

FASHIONABLE MANNER.

Cutting done at short notice.

Remember the Number is—**15 Shetucket st.**

Norwich, April 17. 1f21

WM. H. ALLEN.
DENTIST,

OFFICE, No. 9½ SHETUCKET STREET, (UP STAIRS)

WHERE he will perform all operations necessary for the preservation of the teeth and gums in the best possible manner. Teeth inserted from 1 to a complete set. Teeth cleaned, filled, extracted, and all irregularities, whether they proceed from disease or want of proper care, remedied.

March 23 1f17

WALTER CLAPP,

BOOKSELLER & BOOKBINDER,

97 MAIN-STREET, NORWICH,

Opposite M. Safford's News Room.

Nov. 8th, 1843. 1y50

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

EXECUTED

IN THE NEATEST, MOST EXPEDITIOUS AND CHEAPEST MANNER.

At 129 Main-Street, Norwich Conn.,

THE Subscriber has taken pains to add such materials to his Printing Office, as will enable him to execute every description of Printing, in a style *superior to what has ever before been done in this part of the State;* and having availed himself of facilities which he has never before had for turning out work rapidly, and at a very small expense, he has lately revised his prices, and is now prepared to print

BOOKS, BILL-HEADS,
PAMPHLETS, BILLS OF LADING,
CIRCULARS, CLOCK BILLS,
HANDBILLS, BANK CHECKS,
WAY BILLS,
STEAM-BOAT AND STAGE BILLS, BUSINESS AND VISITING CARDS, &c, &c, &c.

At a cheaper rate than ever before. He is determined he will not be out done IN GOOD WORK *at a very low price.* WILLIAM TRENCH.

April 24th. 22

PRICES REDUCED FIFTY PER CENT!

COOLEY'S

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,

REMOVED TO **95** MAIN STREET.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT to the new and beautiful building immediately adjoining the Norwich Bank, (and a few doors west of the Franklin, House,) where he will continue to execute all descriptions of Printing, in a style not inferior to any in this section of the country.

PRICES REDUCED FIFTY PER CENT!

The subscriber's *whole attention* will hereafter be given to *Book and Job Printing*; and as his connexions are very superior, and his arrangements such that he can execute Printing in the most expeditious manner, he will after this date *REDUCE* his scale of Prices, on every description of work, from *TWENTY FIVE* to *FIFTY PER CENT.*

COMMON HANDBILLS

Will be printed in good style for from *FIFTY CENTS* to *ONE DOLLAR* per *HUNDRED!*

CARDS

of any size, from *TWENTY-FIVE* to *FIFTY CENTS* per *PACK, Cards INCLUDED!*

All other Printing proportionally low.

Observe the number, **95 MAIN STREET.**

N. B. All Orders ready for Delivery at the present time agreed on, (extraordinaries only excepted,) *or no charge will be made*

J. G. COOLEY, 95 Main-Street

Norwich Nov., 1843. 6m5

Paints, Oils, Varnishes &c.

WILLIAM S. TYLER,

(at the Old Stand of S. Tyler & Son, Water-street.)

OFFERS FOR SALE AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,

White Lead dry	Linseed Oil
do do ground	Spts. Turpentine
do do in Oil	Copal Varnish Coach
Lethargo	do do Furniture
Red Lead	Black Leather Varnish
Veu Red	Lacker
French Yellow	Bright Varnish
Vermilion	Glass Paper
Spnh. Brown	Emery all sizes
do White	Terra de Senna
Paris do	Rot. stone
Turkey Umber	do do ground
Spruce Yellow	Verdagris dry
Prussian Blue	do in Oil
do do Pale	Red Clalk
Chrome Yellow	Gun chalke
Black Lead	do Copal
Emerald Green	Rosin and Pitch
French do	Pultry
Chrome do	Glazeir's Diamond
Drop Black	Blue Verditer
Lamp do	Green do
Blue do	Ground Umber
Vandyke Brown	Paint Brushes
India Red	Sash Tools
Rose Pink	Striping Pensils
Pumice Stone	Paint Riusers
do do ground	&c., &c,

Norwich, March 6th, '44. 3m15

Copartnership Notice.

THE subscribers having associated themselves in business under the name and firm of

PRENTICE & AVERY,

Offer for sale at their Store, No. 37, Water-street, formerly occupied by A. C. Hall, a general assortment of

Groceries,

which were selected the past week in New York with much care, and will be disposed of cheap for cash or Country produce.

WM. R. PRENTICE.
WM. W. AVERY.

Norwich, April 23. 1f22

LUMBER.

THE subscriber has on hand a large quantity of the above article of all kinds and qualities, which, he will sell low JOHN G. HUNTINGTON.

August, 9th, 1843—5m37 [Central Wharf

FOR NEW LONDON DAILY

THE NEW STEAMER ANGELINA,

CAPT. LOVELL.

COMMENCED her regular Trips on Wednesday, March 27th.

Leaving Norwich, at 8 o'clock A. M.
" New London, at about half-past 2 P.M.

For further information, enquire of E. A. BILL.

Norwich, April 3d. '44 19

Summer Arrangements,

OF FARE AND FREIGHT,—TO AND FROM NEW YORK.

DAILY NIGHT LINE.

THE splendid steamer CLEOPATRA Capt. I. K. DUTAR, will leave Norwich Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and New York Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

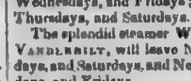
The splendid steamer WORCESTER, Capt. J. H. VANDERBILT, will leave Norwich Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and New York, Mondays Wednesdays, and Fridays.

N. B. All persons are forbid Trusting any one on account of the above Boats or owners.

E. A. BILL.
Agent for the above Boats.

Norwich, April 20th, 1844. 22

FOR STONINGTON.



THE Steamer ANGELINA Capt. Lovell, will run regular to Stonington; touching at the intermediate Landings. Leaving Norwich at 8 o'clock A. M. returning the same afternoon in time to take the cars for Worcester. For further information Enquire of

E. A. BILL.

Norwich, April 16 '44 21

STEAM PROPELLER LINE,

BETWEEN

Norwich and New York.

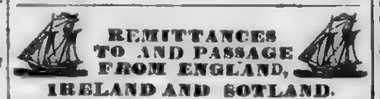
The Steamer QUINEBAUG, Capt. JEDEDIAH WILLIAMS, will leave Norwich every Tuesday, and New York every Friday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

All goods forwarded for the Propeller Line, will be taken into store free of any expense to the shippers; freight taken at packet prices.

The steamer Shetucket, Capt. Geo. W. Geer, will take her place in the Line with the steamer Quinebaug, in the course of ten or fifteen days.

For freight or passage enquire of the Capt. on board or to LEAVENS & HUNTINGTON, H. WHITAKER & Co. NORTON, CONVERSE, & Co. } Agents in Norwich
J & A. BRIGGS, 40 South-st. New York.

May 1st. 23



REMITTANCES TO AND PASSAGE FROM ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SOTLAND.

WE beg to inform our friends in Norwich, Conn. and its vicinity, that we have appointed Mr. JAMES McCLELLAND, of that city, as our agent. Persons sending for their relatives, or remitting money to the old country, will find it their interest and their friends comfort to give him a call.

ROCHE BROTHERS & CO.,
25 Fulton street, New York.

Jan. 24th, 1844. 1f9

BOSTON PACKET,

THE Schooner MAIL, Capt. CROWELL.
" " SPY, Capt. LEWIS.

HAVE commenced running between Norwich and Boston, for the season, and will take freight on the most reasonable terms. For further information enquire of

HAWES, GRAY & CO. Boston.
H. WHITAKER & CO. Commercial-street.
Norwich, Ct.

March 24th, '44 18

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having purchased of T. F. Albertson his entire Stock, Tools and Fixtures, feel prepared and competent to enter into any contract in our line of business. All kinds of work pertaining to the House, Ship, Sign and ornamental

PAINTING,

IMITATIONS OF WOOD

of all kinds, Granite and Marble of all descriptions, well executed in the very best workmanlike manner and at short notice.

PAPER-HANGING & GLAZING,

executed in the best manner and with despatch.

Paints and Stains of all colors, mixed and prepared ready for use at our Paint Shop, first door south of Bolles' new brick block, Market Square.

N. B. None but first rate workmen employed by

NICHOLS & CHAPMAN.

Norwich, March 12, 1844. 1f16

Crape Chusans, Challys,

EOLIANS, SATIN, BROCADES, FIGURED and PLAIN ALPACCAS. Also, a lot of MOURNING CHUSANS extra rich, may now be found at ELY & CO'S.

March 3d. 1f9

Canadian Horse Liniment,

THIS Article is one of the most Valuable Remedies, ever discovered; for Sprains, Bruises, Galls, Scratches, Fresh Wounds, and Sores of every description on Horses, Sold only by

WILLIAM S. TYLER,
and SAMUEL TYLER.

Norwich, March 6th, '44 3m15

IRA GORTON,

DRAPER & TAILOR,

OVER MR. DORANCE LADD'S CONFECTIONARY STORE OPPOSITE THE NORWICH BANK,

WOULD GIVE

NOTICE,

THAT having so far recovered his health as to attend to his business again, he is ready to wait on old and new customers, whose patronage he again solicits. Having receives the latest fashions from New York, and having none but the best workmen (New York workmen not excepted,) he will warrant all work done at his shop to be of the best kind and done at short notice. He would inform the tailors out of town that they can have the fashions by sending to the subscriber after them.

N. B. People out of town coming to Norwich to get Cutting done will please call upon the subscriber as he does all of his cutting himself, and will warrant all garments cut to suit his customers.

IRA GORTON.

Norwich, March 27th, '44. 1f18

ANTHONY GORTON,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Corner of Main and Union-Streets. Norwich Conn.,

OVER THE STORE, OF S. DENNIS & Co.

HAVING long received a liberal share of patronage, is determined to merit a continuance of favors, and all who are desirous of procuring the moe

Thorough made Garment,

AND

Good Fit,

in the *most fashionable style*, at prices SO LOW that no reasonable man would object to, should call at

A. GORTON'S,

where he will be happy to receive orders in his line of Business—promising to render perfect satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

N. B. Particular care will be taken in cutting garments that are made out of his establishment.

Be sure and call on

ANTHONY GORTON.

Norwich, Feb. 7, 1844. 1f11

New, Fashionable

HAT & CAP STORE,

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 137 Main street, at the old stand of A. Wickham, and invites their attention to a superb assortment of

Hats & Caps,

Manufactured from the choicest materials, and in the most approved style, which he offers at as low if not lower prices than can be obtained at any other establishment in this city. He is not confined to a one priced Hat, but has a full assortment, and feels confident in his ability to suit the tastes and pockets of all

137 Main st. 20 W. L. NICHOLS.

BOWEN & McNAMEE,

16 WILLIAM-STREET COR. OF BEAVER,

NEW YORK.

HAVE received, by late arrivals, the most desirable stock of

Silk and Fancy Goods

ever exhibited, to which the attention of merchants, from various sections of the country, is respectfully invited.

It is their determination to present an assortment, unsurpassed in Richness and Variety, comprising the Newest and most Fashionable Styles offered in this market.

Special attention is invited to the following articles viz:—

RICH PRINTED LAWNS, consisting of every variety of style.

EXTRA RICH FRENCH AND SCOTCH PRINTED BALZORINES, entirely new styles.

PARIS MUSLIN DE LAINES, very rich printed also plain coloured, black and blue black do.

SILK SHAWLS, consisting of rich figured Chameleon, black Ottoman, figured Poult de Sole, &c.

RICH DRESS SILKS, consisting of extra heavy Brocade, Chameleon, Satin Striped, Plain Fig'd &c.

SHAWLS, Paris Broche, embroidered Cashmere French Plaid, figured Kahyle, Muslin de Laine, &c.

FRENCH KID GLOVES, best manufacture, black white and colored.

FANCY CRAVATS AND SHAWLS, the moe desirable, assortment ever offered.

LACES, great variety, consisting of English and German Thread, also Cotton and Gimp Edgings, at very low prices.

ITALIAN LUSTRING AND GROS DE RINES of the best manufacture.

FRENCH PRINTS—Hartman's and Gros Odier's manufacture, various styles, first quality.

ALSO,

MILLINERY GOODS, in great variety, consisting of rich Hat Silks, splendid changeable, chine, and striped Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, trimming Laces, &c.

ALSO,

Black and blue black Bombazines: Pongee and Spitalfield Hdkf; Italian Sewings; Satin and Taffeta Ribbons; Kid, Silk and Filet Gloves; Embroidery; Linen Cambric Hdkfs; Satin Vestings; Silk Velvets; black and blue black French Crapes; Love Hdkfs and Veils, Silk Hosiery; Sinchews; Suchan Pongee; Lace Veils; India Farsnett; Levantine Hdkfs; Italian Cravats; Buck and Beaver Gloves; India Nankeens; Paper Muslins, &c.

February, 7th, 1844. 11

NEW TEMPERANCE STORE.

ON THE CORNER OF MAIN AND FRANKLIN STREET, (in Eaton's Brick Building) *Franklin Square.*

WHERE the subscriber is now opening, and offers to the public the best assortment of

Groceries and Provisions

that can be found in this city, and as cheap at Retail as can be bought in this place at Wholesale.

TEAS of all kinds and qualities fm 25 to 75 cts per lb.
Good Brown Sugar 14 pounds for 100.
do Green Coffee 16 do do do.

MOLASSES of all qualities, a splendid article of Sugar House, at 25 cts per gall., all other kinds of Goods in proportion. Connecticut Lard, Pork and Hams, superior to any in this market; fresh Butter; New York Cream Cheese; Flour Corn and Rye Meal; Wood and Stone Ware; Baskets Brooms; Foot Mats; Crockery, and all other kinds of Goods usually kept in a Grocery Store except Rum.

Farmers, who have Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Potatoes and Grain; that they wish to exchange for Goods, will find it for their interest to call at this establishment first, and especially them who have Cash. This is the place, and now is the time to purchase your Groceries for the season if you wish to get them Cheap.

H. HARRIS.

Norwich, April 8th. 1f20

PATENT MACHINES.

THE cheapest and best Horse Powers ever offered to the public for driving Circular Saws, Cider, Shingle and Sugar Mills, Turning Lathes, Threshing Machines, &c. Also the best Threshing Machines for grain and hay seed, may be had of the subscriber—also the right to vend them in various parts of the country. Horse Powers from $40 to $50. Threshing Machines from $20 to $25. Both Machines easily conveyed in a one horse wagon.

N. B. A few more Agents wanted to sell on commission. A. KINGSLEY.

Norwich, July 19, 1843. 34

Earthen and China Ware

ARRIVED at New York, by Ships Samuel Hicks, and Yorkshire; and now in the Warehouse of the subscriber at

No. 62 STATE-STREET,

150 Crates, and 10 Hhds., containing a complete assortment of

EARTHEN AND CHINA WARE

for the Country trade; to which the attention of Merchants is respectfully requested.

JOHN S. GRAY, Importer.

Hartford, April 24, 1844. 90

Perfumery, Cosmetics, &c.

MILK of Roses, Cologne Water, Bay Rum, Rowland's Genuine Maccassar Oil, Balm Columbia, Buffalo Oil, Lip Salve, Lavender Water, Pearl Powder, East India Hair Dye, Bears Oil, Freckle Wash, Depilatory Powder, Bears Grease, Tooth Powder, Shaving Cream, Tooth Paste, Windsor Soap, Jamaica Hair Tonic, Hair Powder, Cologne Stands, Powder Puffs, Nursery and Rose Toilett Powder, Cold Cream, Cream of Lillies, Water of Beauty, Gouraud's Powdres Subtiles, Tooth Wash, Spanish Lilly White, Cour laster, Tooth and Hair Brushes, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c., for sale by JOHN L. DEVOTION.

No. 119 Main-st. one door East of Quinebaug Bank

April 8d, '44. 3m19

Concentrated

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF

SARSAPARILLA,

WARRANTED equal to any other preparation of Sarsaparilla, for sale at 25 cents per bottle, by JOHN L. DEVOTION,

No. 119 Main street,
one door East of the Quinebaug Bank.

April 17 3 mos 21

Chemicals &c.,

SULPHATE Quinine, Iodiate of Iron, Hydriodate of Potash, Nitrate Silver, Strychnine, Chloride Zinc, Elatrium, Cyanuret of Potassium, Blue Pill, Citrate of Iron, Iodine, Protoiodide of Mercury, Sulph. Morphine, Piperine, Dovers Powders, Deutiodide of Mercury, Pulv. Antimonialis, Tart Antimony, Extract Acouita, Caustic Potash, Extract Beladonna, Oil Black Pepper, Chloride Soda, Croton Oil, Phosphate Iron, Oil Valerian, Phosphorus, Harwregh Salts, Kreasote, Henry's Magnesia, Flower's Bengola, Hoff Knoff's Sulph Potash, Phosphate Soda, Prussic Acid, &c.; for sale by JOHN L. DEVOTION.

No. 119 Main-st. one door East of Quinebaug Bank

April 3d. 6w19

Wood and Willow ware,

Wholesale and Retail!

A LARGE lot just received from the manufacturer, of all kinds and descriptions, consisting in part of Tubs of all sizes, Pails and Can Pails, Nest Boxes, Bowls, Trays, Wash-Boards, Clothes-Lines, Mortars, and other articles too many to enumerate, all of which will be sold at prices *unusually low.* Also, a good supply of Willow and other Baskets. A fresh supply of Teas, with GROCERIES of all kinds, may constantly be found at the store of

FAIRFIELD & ARMSTRONG.

P. S. Goods delivered free of expense to any part of the city.

April 3d. 21

JOHN MYERS,

DEALER IN

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES

OF THE FINEST QUALITY, AND MANUFACTURER OF

JEWELRY,

No. 80 Chatham-st.

New York.

All articles purchased of him not approved of, will be exchanged. Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange. The highest price paid for old Gold and Silver.

February 20. 1f14

GROCERIES,

DELANO & SCHERMERHORN.

NO 50, FRONT STREET.

NEW-YORK.

KEEP constantly on hand a general assortment of desirable Groceries.

Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

New-York, Nov. 1st, 1843. 6m4

COAL.

THE subscriber is now prepared to furnish for Family use and for manufacturing purposes, the above article, of superior quality, and at prices satisfactory. JOHN G. HUNTINGTON,

August 9th. 1843—5m37. [Central Wharf.

Silks! Silks!

SUCH as the Camelion Brocades, Helenine, blue black Gro de Royal, light do, Satin striped do, plain and striped Armures Gro de Rhine, Gro de Swhe and every other style a person wishes at

ELY & CO'S.

April 3d. 1f19

Eastern and Western Lumber.

100,000 FEET Albany Mer. Boards, 12, [14, and 16 feet.
25,000 Albany clear do
50,000 Eastern Mer. Boards and Plank.
25,000 ft. " clear, 1¼, 1½ and 2 inch.
25,000 ft. Spruce flooring.
50,000 ft. Clapboards of various kinds.
400 M. Pine and Cedar Shingles.

For sale by E. CHAPELL,
Norwich. [25.] Central Wharf.

PRINTS and MUSLIN DE LAINES.

12 CASES PRINTS, direct from the manufacturers agents. Also, 70 pieces of MOUSE de LAINES, of beautiful style and quality. Call at

ELY & CO'S.

No. 33 and 35 Shetucket-street.

March 3d. 1f19

JOHN L DEVOTION.

No. 119 Main-st. one door East of Quinebaug Bank.

HAS for sale Young Hyson, Hyscon skin and Pow-chong TEA; Ground Coffee, Nutmegs, Mace Ground Cloves, Allspices, Pepper and Cinnamon, English Mustard, Canton Ginger, Citron, Olive Oil, Preserved Pine Apples and Limes, Sperm Candles, Starch, Yellow Soap, Bath Brick, Preserved Citron and Oranges, Shelled Almonds, Sal Eratis, &c. &c.

April 10th. 8w20

First Sort,

POTASHES and Sal Soda, for sale by

J. L. DEVOTION,
No. 119 Main-street.
One door East of the Quinebaug Bank.

Norwich, Feb. 21. 3m18

DENTISTRY.

Dr. G. R. & C. Parkhurst,

HAVE opened an Office, No. 69, Main street, 3 doors west of the Franklin House, where they will wait on all who will favor them with their patronage. Teeth set from one to a full set. Every necessary operation performed on the teeth, and warranted Their long experience enable them to treat judiciously all diseases connected with the teeth.

Nov. 30. 1y11

G. B. PRINDLE,

HAS removed his One Price Watch, Jewelry, and Clock Establishment, to the Store (lately occupied by J. Ireson & Son's shoe dealers,) No. 144 Main-street,—opposite the sign post.

Full assortment of choice goods—and no variation in *prices* tolerated—a child may purchase as low as the closest buyer.

April 24th, '44 1f22

BOARD.

A Gentleman, and Wife can be accommodated with board, and pleasant rooms. Also three young Gentlemen; Terms reasonable. Enquire at the office of the News.

Norwich, Jan. 17th, 1844. 1f9

THE NORWICH NEWS
WM. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
OFFICE No. 36, SHETUCKET STREET
One door North of the American House.

☞ *Advertisements, &c., left at the Post Office, Box 132, or at the Printing Office in Shetucket Street, will receive prompt attention.*

TERMS.

FOR THE NEWS ONE YEAR (IN ADVANCE) $1,50
When not paid in advance, 2,00

PRICES FOR ADVERTISING.

FOR 1 SQUARE (OR 16 LINES,) 3 INSERTIONS, 1,00
" EXTRA INSERTIONS PER WEEK, 20
YEARLY ADVERTISERS, HALF PRICE.

The Norwich News.

VOL. IV.---NO. 26. NORWICH, CONN., THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1844. WHOLE NO. 182.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office, Norwich Ct., May 5th 1844.

Allen D S	Lyman Mary Miss
Adams Adelia	Logan Jonathan
Andrews James C Jr. 3	Lawrance Hon Y
Avery Abby Miss	Lathrop Betsey Mrs. 2
Arnold Mary L Miss	Leverett Josiah H Agt.
Aus in Peter	Lippitt Christopher
Alexander Francis L	Munroe Nathaniel
Allen Elisb M	Moody J
Brown Daniel	McAllister Duncan
Blake Edward	Kulleny Edward
Bliss Edward T	Mayo Amos'ah
Buckley Mary P Mrs.	Mott John T
Bacon Thomas	Mott Cook
Brown Joseph S	Moses Joel S
Bingham Nathan W	Marks Ann L
Bingham Elijah	Myres & Bailey
Burton Edward	Maples Anna
Bates E H	Morgan Henry Mrs.
Boyle Daniel	Mason Thomas
Bissell Maria	Metzer Fredric
Burdick Evan	McWilliams John
Burleigh Lucian	McNiel Charles
Boulard George D	Newton S S Mrs.
Burrows Gilbert	Neil Felix
Brown Lucy A Mrs.	Noble Norman 2
Brown John	Noyes Court and Olmsted Charles S
Brown E J	Payne Frances S Mrs.
Bowen & Bidwell	Palmer Henry
Brown Edward	Peirce B W C
Corning Jedediah	Page Elizabeth Miss
Chandler Abel	Perkins Ann Miss
Chapin W J	Pendleton David
Clark Esther	Parsons Lucius
Carlton Frederick	Fully O Keeler Mrs.
Cowin Lawrence	Perkins Phebe O Miss
Cutler Eliha	Peirce John L
Culver George	Perry Harris G Mrs.
Chambrough Frances M Miss	Pierce David W
Cole J Q	Pierce William B
Cooley Erastus	Pierce Benjamin C
Crowell Alden S	Perkins Charles
Cahill John	Pitcher Albert
Carroll George W	Robinson Caroline M Miss
Cadlins Edward M	Rogers Thomas
Crawford Nelson	Rogers William H
Cook George	Budd Alice A Miss
Gooley George W 3	Russel Benjamin
Denison Charles	Bowen Eunice Mrs. 2
Divine Patrick	Ridgeway Thomas J.
Davison John	Rutledge Mark
Devlin Bridget	Shatagan John
Dewey Charles	Summerfield John G 2
Downer Rosina A	Smith L H
Durkee Tryphena Ann	Stoddard Father
Eddy N H & Co.	Sullivan Patrick
Ellis Elizabeth	Stetson Mary A Mrs.
Keagen Frederick	Swan James
France Henry	Shepard Joseph
Fox Thomas W	Sloan Charles
Freeman Parson Mrs.	Smith E
Foster Sophia A	Staples Williams G
Griffith J W	Stewart Alexander
Goff Tyler	Swan Angeline B Miss
Gray William	Smith Charles G
Graves T E	Stetson Calvin R
Goldy Cynthia Miss	Shermantia riet E
Green Henry	Stanton France
Gallup Andrew H	Town Caroline K
Gibbs Tyler	Tyne Mary Miss
Gove Amos	Tyler S A
Howard Lucretia	Treadway F W
Hopkins Elizabeth	Tucker Henry
Henry Mr.	Vickers George
Hubbard Mary Miss	Waldron
Haughton Hannah	Whaley Frances Mrs.
Haughton John W Mrs.	Wheeler Abira D
Hopping E	Webster Jerome
Morse Russel E	Weldon Margaret
Howard William	Wright Hannah G
Hedge Franklin	Wiley Stephen
Hale Henry A	Walker Horace
Hyde A L	Wright William
Jewett Eliza Mrs.	Warren Horace 2
Keene Mason	Westcott James
Kinne Wm. W	Williams John H
Kelley Henry	Williams Lucy O
Kelley Clawson J	Walker F A
Lewis George T	
Lathrop F A	

☞ Persons calling for the above Letters will please to say—they are advertised.

N. B. All Letters intended to be sent out of the United States, by ship or steamer, the inland postage must be paid or they will not be forwarded.

24 ENOCH C. CHAPMAN, P. M.

BLACKSMITHING.
Old Stand Revived!

THE subscribers would notify the public that they have formed a copartnership, under the name and firm of

BREED & DEWEY,

for the prosecution of the Blacksmithing business, at the old stand on the Wharf Bridge, formerly occupied by C. S. Palmer, and more lately by one of the partners of this firm. They are prepared to do promptly every kind of work in their line, especially country work and job work, and they pledge themselves to give perfect satisfaction to all who may patronise them.

☞ PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO OX AND HORSE SHOEING!

In this department we have engaged the service of Mr. Seth B. Berry, whose long and intimate acquaintance with every branch of the shoeing business, and skill as a veterinary Surgeon, have rendered him famous in all the region round about. Dr. Berry will be happy to wait upon his old customers, and in short upon all who may favor him with a call.

BENJ. F. BREED.
CHARLES DEWEY.

Norwich, April 24th. 22

Cheaper than ever.

EXTRA RICH SPRING GOODS; now opening at ELY & CO'S 33 & 35 Shetucket-st. Among which may be found the following lots.

30 ps. Rich Balzorines,
75 do Lawns and Muslins,
Rich Dress Silks,
15 do (all wool) Cashmere de Laine,
Mop'r Kid Gloves of every shade and color.
1 Case Parasols,
45 Boxes Fancy Mitts,
Rich Th'd Laces,

A large lot of White Cambrics Check and Stripe, Mourning Balzorines.

All the above Goods together with a general and well selected Stock. They pledge themselves to sell at so small profits, that the price can be no objection to the purchaser.

May 4. 21

BOARD.

A Gentleman, and Wife can be accommodated with board, and pleasant rooms. Also three young Gentlemen; Terms reasonable. Enquire at the office of the News.

Norwich, Jan. 17th, 1844. 2

COAL.

ANTHRACITE COAL of various kinds in the Lump, or broken and screened, for sale by the Cargo or single Ton by

EDWARD CHAPPELL,
Central Wharf.

Norwich, Sept. 12. 42

First sort Potash

FOR sale by

PRATT & HOOKER.

April 24 4w 21

Crape Chusans, Challys.

EOLIANS, SATIN, BROCADES, FIGURED and PLAIN ALPACCAS. Also, a lot of MOURNING CHUSANS extra rich, may now be found at ELY & CO'S.

March 24. 1f19

MERCHANT'S HOTEL,
NORWICH CONN.

THE subscribers having leased and fitted up the MERCHANT'S HOTEL, in first rate order; and are now ready for the reception of company. This house is located in the centre of business, on an elevation of land which commands a delightful view of the river Thames and of the beautiful scenery on either side, and is a most desirable place of resort either for the pleasure seeker or the man of business.

ELISHA H. HOLMES.

Windham, May 15, 1844. 25

All Persons,

WHOSE Understandings are to much enlightened are informed that at the "round black Sign," 21 Shetucket-street, Cotton hose are selling at one half of former prices. Be quick and buy immediately.

May 15th. 3w25

Auction Carpets,

A. WATTLES & CO., are selling heavy (all wool) CARPETS, of new and beautiful styles at 50 cts. Superfine Carpets at 75; Cotton and Wool Venetians at 20. We have a few pieces of the most splendid Three ply Carpeting ever brought to this State. Call and examine them at the round black Sign in Shetucket-st.

May 15th. 3w25

SUMMER CLOTHS.

Any person or persons wishing Summer Cloths are respectfully invited to examine the following Invoice and then call at ELY & CO'S, and examine the goods just opened, and for sale at exceedingly low prices.

2 Cases Blue Denims,
2 do do Drills,
2 do Plaid do
1 Case Mixtures,
1 do Colored and Plaid Linens,
2 cases Gambroons of all colors.
Kentucky Jeans, and Grass Cloths,
Brown Linens, Linen Drillings,
Fine Drat de Ete, and Summer Cambletts,
Fine Cashmeretts, Superfine Satinets,

May 4th 1844. 24

Another Temperance Store,
GROCERIES
AT A GREAT BARGAIN!

THE subscriber has purchased of L. Chase his entire Stock of Goods at the Falls on the corner of ☞ PROSPECT AND FRANKLIN STREET. ☞ Where can be found all kinds of Groceries, Provisions, Baskets, Wood Ware, combs, Soaps, Hair and Clothes Baskets, Palmleaf Hats, Bed Cords, Matts, Brooms, Whips, Sieves, Stone Ware, &c, &c., and in fact I have every thing usually kept in a Grocery Store, and will be sold as cheap as can be bought in the city. As I buy my Goods for Cash I can sell them cheaper than those that buy on credit; all goods sold at this Store, will be delivered at the residence of the purchaser if within one mile free of expense.

Sugars very low, Molasses lower.
Pork and Beef Hams, at a trifle above cost.
Teas at reduced prices.
Baskets, lower than can be bought in Town.
Flour, at no profit delivered.

P. S. Recollect that this is a Temperance Store, nothing stronger than Vinegar. All kinds of Farmer's produce taken for goods and the highest prices paid. C. P. HATCH.

Norwich Falls, May 6th, '44. 24

Fahnstock's Vermifuge.

ASTONISHES many who use it, by the immense numbers of Worms it brings from children. A child of Mr. C. N. Woodward, took a bottle which brought away from one to two dozen of the largest size. R. W. MATHEWSON, Agt.

May 8th. 24

CLOTHING AND CLOTHING MATERIAL FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
April 11, 1844.

SEALED proposals, endorsed *Proposals for Navy Clothing and Clothing Materials*, will be received at this office until 5 o'clock, P. M. on Monday, the 20th day of May next, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving forty-five day's notice) at each or either of the Navy Yards, Charlestown, Mass., Brooklyn, N. Y., and Gosport, Va., such quantities of any or all of the following named articles of Navy Clothing and Clothing Materials, as may be ordered by the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or by the Commandants of said Navy Yards respectively, during the fiscal year commencing on the first day of July next, and ending on the thirtieth day of June, 1845; viz:

Blue cloth P. Jackets,	6,000
do do Monkey Jackets,	2,000
do do Round Jackets,	6,000
do do Trowsers,	15,000
1-3 ordinary cloth, 1-3 Pilot cloth, and the remainder to be furnishing in the piece, one half Pilot cloth and one-half ordinary cloth.	
Blue Flannel Shirts, (wool dyed,)	9,000
do do in the piece for about	9,000
do do under Shirts,	6,000
do do in the piece for about	6,000
White do Drawers,	6,000
do do in the piece for about	6,000
Russia Linen Frocks,	3,000
do do in the piece for about	3,000
do do Trowsers,	3,000
do do in the piece for about	3,000
White Duck Frocks,	12,000
do do in the piece for about	12,000
do do Trowsers,	12,000
do do in the piece for about	12,000
Black Silk Handkerchiefs,	12,000
Hats,	2,000
Woolen Stockings, pairs,	9,000
do Socks, pairs,	21,000
Shoes, pairs,	12,000
Pumps, pairs,	6,000
Blankets, pairs,	6,000
Mattresses,	6,000
Blue Dungaree, in the piece, as required,	
do Nankeen, do do	

All the above articles are to be fully equal in the quality of material, pattern and workmanship, to the samples which are deposited at the aforesaid Navy Yards, and at this Bureau; and the materials of which the several articles are to be composed, are to be considered as samples for the Clothing Materials required to be delivered, and will be offered for by the yard. The proposals will state whether the articles of woolen are to be of American or foreign manufacture.

The number which will be required of each of the foregoing articles cannot be precisely stated; a contract will therefore be made, not for a specific number of any article, but for such number of each as the service may require to be delivered at those Navy Yards respectively.

All the above articles must be subject to such inspection as the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing may direct; and no article will be received that is not fully equal to the sample or pattern, both in material and workmanship, and which does not conform in all other respects to the stipulations and provisions of the contract to be made.

The clothing is divided into two classes, viz: men's and boys, and the offers must distinguish the prices for each class, and must be calculated to cover every expense attending the fulfilment of the contract, including the necessary metal and Navy buttons. About one-fifth of the whole quantity of clothing will be for boys; a schedule of sizes will be found with the samples, at the respective Navy Yards.

The whole must be delivered at the risk and expense of the contractor, in good, tight, substantial and dry packing boxes or bales, and in good shipping order, free of all charge to the United States, and to the entire satisfaction of the respective commandants of the said yards of delivery.

Separate proposals must be made—*first*, for all the Shoes and Pumps—*second*, for all the Stockings and Socks—*third*, for all the Blankets—and, *fourth*, for all the other articles of clothing and clothing materials; *as distinct contracts will be made for each class*; and those who are engaged in the manufacture of Stockings, Socks, Shoes, Pumps, and Blankets, if of responsible standing, will have a preference, if their terms will admit of it.

In case of failure on the part of the contractors to furnish and deliver the several articles which may be ordered from them, *in proper time and of proper quality*, the Navy Agent shall be authorized to purchase what may be required to supply the deficiency; and any excess of cost over the prices agreed to be paid by the contract, shall be charged to and paid by the respective contractors.

Bonds, with two approved sureties, in one-third the estimated amount of the respective contracts, will be required, and ten per centum will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof, as collateral security, in addition to the bond given to secure its performance, and not in any event to be paid until it is in all respects complied with; and ninety per centum of the amount of all deliveries made, will be paid by the Navy Agent, within thirty days after bills, duly authenticated, shall have been presented to him.

Bidders whose proposals are accepted, (and none others) will be forthwith notified thereof; and three days over and above the ordinary time required for the regular transmission of the mail, will be allowed for them to signify their readiness to enter into contract and bond. At the expiration of which periods if no answer be received, or contract and bond returned, the supply will be offered to the next lowest bidder, according to law

W. BRANFORD SHUBRICK,
Chief of the Bureau.

A11tM20 23.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having purchased of T. F. Albertson his entire Stock, Tools and Fixtures, are prepared and competent to enter into any contract in our line of business. All kinds of work pertaining to the House Ship, Sign and ornamental

PAINTING,
IMITATIONS OF WOOD

of all kinds, Granite and Marble of all descriptions, well executed in the very best workmanlike manner and at short notice.

PAPER-HANGING & GLAZING,

executed in the best manner and with despatch.

☞ Paints and Stains of all colors, mixed and prepared ready for use at our Paint Shop, first door south of Bolles' new brick block, Market Square.

N. B. None but first rate workmen employed by

NICHOLS & CHAPMAN.

Norwich, March 13, 1844. 1f16

Medicinal Wines, &c.

OLD MADIRA, Port, Lisbon, and other kinds of Wines. Old French Brandy, Holland Gin, old Scotch and Irish Whiskey, old Rums &c, selected with particular care expressly for medicinal purposes and are warranted Pure, for sale by

JOHN L. DEVOTION.
119 Main-Street.
one door East of the Quinebaug Bank.

March 20th. 6w17

From the Buffalo Daily Gazette.

Texas.

A fair and gallant sister, she knocketh at the door,
Her foes are thick around her, they beset her evermore;
She is fain within our holy bound the goal of peace to win—
Say, what shall be her answer, shall we rise and bid her in?

Alone, in sight of freedom, many a weary day,
Alone and single-handed, she hath held her foes at bay;
Her good right hand hath dealt them full many a sorry blow,
But now their arts her state subore, her star is sinking low.

Faintly she leans upon her sword, still bathed of battle red,
Sadly her banner droopeth above her pensive head;
This is her time of trouble, in grief and anguish sore,
She pauses from the conflict, and knocketh at our door.

Our blood is circling in her veins, she is not one to shame
The glory of our pompact, our father's ancient fame;
We offer an asylum to the grieved of foreign thrall,
Shall we welcome then the stranger, yet be deaf when *she* shall call?

She brings with her a fair domain, she asketh but to be
As one received to dwell with us, to share our destiny;
She bids us add another star our glorious host onto,
To call on her when dangers press, and find her ever true!

Say that our land is broad and fair, we seek no foreign sway
Too many gathered in with us some may their trust betray;
Are we at last so niggard grown we every duty flee?
Is all the world too wide to bless with life and liberty?

We are the chosen arbiter, it rests with us to say
If this, our drooping sister, shall perish by the way,
If thus, beside our portals, she shall fall the prey of one
Within whose serpent fold entwined, her life shall soon be done.

Now is the "golden moment," though worn and faint, the prize
is strong within her heaving breast—she seeks not *thrice* our side:
Weigh well are yet ye drive her to the refuge of despair,
And that ye shove not in her pange, and bleed with her, beware!

Hark! once again she knocketh upon our temple door,
A fair and gallant sister, her foes beset her sore—
To enter in and dwell with us in safety she is fain,
Shall the door be closed against her—shall she make appeal in vain?

T.

From the Buffalo Daily Gazette.

On the Death of a Child during the absence of its Parents.

BY MRS. A. L. ANGELL.

They reasoned thus: Our loved one dead!
Ah no! 'tis some wild dream.
When we return, *his voice* will be the first
To bid us welcome, and his joyous shout
Will loudest ring, amid the merry group
That gather near our side, to take the gifts of love.
They reach their home—'tis stillness all!
Within, that deep, dread silence reigns,
Whose voiceless language tells the stricken heart
Of change, decay, and death!
Within a darkened room, on his own cradle bed
He lies—"the youngling of the flock,"
The summer breeze plays with his golden hair,
And fans his brow, as if to win him back
To earth, that he may glad those aching hearts
With one sweet sunny smile.

Long did they watch to see the lips unclose,
And that soft eye beam with its wonted light.
Alas! there is no token, look, or breath;
The perfumed air can no'er again awake to life
The sleeper from his couch of clay.
In death *so fair*, we almost deem
The youthful cherub, with beauty radiant,
From the throne of God has *strayed to earth*
On some sweet ministry of love, and for
A moment, wearied, has alighted *here*,
That soon with quickened zeal he may resume
His upward flight, and with fresh vigor plume
His wings for heaven! [sigh,
Then mourners dry the tear, and check the rising
Lest ye should *break this hallowed rest*,
And bind once more to earth your own
Loved wanderer from the spirit land.

Buffalo, April 27th, 1844

[From the Philadelphia Public Ledger]

PERILOUS BALLOON ADVENTURE—*Balloon Lost and Found.*—We learn from the Holidaysburg Register, that Mr. John Wise, the intrepid aeronaut, made an ascension from that place on Saturday last, the 4th inst., in the "Vesperus," and met with a most perilous and thrilling adventure. It was with the greatest difficulty that the process of inflation could be performed, and the net-work, during the process, gave way about the top of the balloon. At the time Mr. Wise cut the rope, a bulb as large as a hogshead protruded through the rupture of the netting. The balloon took a northerly direction, and ascended four thousand feet, when it encountered a violent gale from the west, swinging it to and fro, and cracking the net-work at every surge. Mr. Wise, in his account, says his heart began to sicken at the idea of falling away from the balloon at that height. He resorted to the expedient of throwing the weight of his body upon the valve-rope. This necessarily opened the valve to its full extent, and must soon bring the machine to the ground. But the velocity of the wind (being at the rate of about fifty miles per hour) carried him sixteen miles before he reached terra firma. Mr. W threw out his anchor, but it caught against a fence and broke the rail. Mr. W, then attempted to jump from the car into a ploughed field, but the balloon rose with a violent surge, and he was caught by one of his legs in a hitch of the rope. He grasped the drag-rope and held on, in an inverted position, until the balloon dashed him into a high tree. He took a hitch to a limb of the tree, and then endeavored to extricate his leg, the tree bending ready to break by the tossing of the balloon, and he only succeeded in getting clear by drawing off his boot which he lost in the car. The squalls increasing in violence, snapped the rope which held the balloon to the tree, and in a few moments it dashed out of sight, the car keeping it in tolerable trim. Mr. W. says:

I discovered, in viewing the machinery, that I had taken unnecessary alarm in the breaking of the net-work, as it plainly proved itself sufficiently strong to have borne its load to any desired distance. My regret was enhanced by the favorable opportunity that was before me of reaching Philadelphia by early candle light. After soliloquizing upon the tree top upon the day's adventure for a while, I began to clamber down its trunk, leaving the end of the drag-rope dangling in its top, ready for a port of entry to touch at in my contemplated trip from Pittsburg across the mountains to the eastern cities, as soon as I can rig up a new machine."

The following paragraph from the Catskill (New York) Recorder, shows where the balloon went to, and the rapid rate it must have been driven, to have reached that place on the same day.

Who has lost a Balloon?—On the evening of the 4th inst., a balloon alighted on the premises of the Rev. John P. Van Valkenburgh, of Lexington, in this county. The car which was attached to the balloon contained a lady's basket, in which was a quantity of cake, a small bottle, a tin cup, and several papers printed at Holidaysburgh, Pa, May 4, 1844. Attached to the basket was a paper, upon which was written 'John Wise, Philadelphia.' The balloon was of a size requiring about six hundred yards of silk.'

Preparations for Singing A Song.

The affected hesitation frequently evinced in society when a young lady is asked to sing—the "severe cold" which is often the excuse, and the peculiar preliminaries of getting seated at the instrument are happily hit off in the following extract, which, if any should recognize in it, the description of their own 'air' on such occasions, we hope they will make from it the necessary *improvement*:

"The young lady, on being led to the piano, first throws a timid glance round the room—ostensibly to evince a gentle confusion—in reality to see who is looking at her. She then observes to the mistress of the house, "That she is not in a very good voice, having a slight cold," which she confirms by a faint cough, sometimes between a sigh, a smile, and a single-knock cough. The hostess replies "Oh, but you always sing so delightfully." The young lady answers, "that she is certain she cannot this evening," to strengthen which opinion, she makes some young gentleman exceedingly joyous by giving him her bouquet to hold; and, drawing off her gloves in the most approved style, tucks them behind one of the candlesticks, together, with the filmy handkerchief, in such a fashion, that its deep laced border, or embroidered name, may be seen to the best advantage. The top of the piano, which had been opened for the quadrilles, is then shut down by an active gentleman, who pinches his fingers in the attempt; the musicians form a series of dissolving views, and disappear no one knows where, nor ever will; and the young lady takes her place at the piano. As she plays the chords of the key she is about to lexuriate in, every body is not perfectly silent, so she finds the music stool is too high, or too low, or something of the kind, and the pedals appear exceedingly difficult to be found. At length every thing being still, she plays the symphony again, and then smiling at the hostess, and saying, "that she is certain she shall break down," brings out the opening note of a recitative, which makes the drops of the chandelier vibrate again, and silences a couple who are whispering all sorts of nothings on a talkative lady in the back drawing-room."

Dreadful Calamity in the Balearic Isles.

The following dispatch, from the deputy alcalde of Felanitz to the political chief of the Balearic Isles, gives an account of a frightful accident which occurred there, by which many hundred persons were killed or wounded:

'Constitutional Corporation of Felanitz. This afternoon, at 5 o'clock, a dreadful catastrophe occurred in this town. On account of the procession which takes place every year on the evening of this day, an immense crowd of spectators had assembled at the place called the old cemetery, opposite the door of the church of Santa Rosa, in order to hear one of the twelve sermons that are preached near the churchyard.

During the preaching the wall that separates the old cemetery from the Calle Mayo fell down upon the assembly who were congregated in the street!—The whole (more than three hundred according to calculation) remained buried under the wall and the adjacent earth. In union with the most influential persons of this town, I am taking the necessary measures.

The alcalde Don Francisco Bennassar and six of the members of the corporation, who were only installed to-day, have been buried.

"The Deputy Alcade JUAN CALDENTEY.

"Felanitz, March 30."

Further particulars of this accident are contained in the following letter from the same place:

Felanitz, April 1.

"My dear Friend.—This accident has been more horrible than we at first believed. 414 persons killed, 72 wounded, 92 contused, and 27 with fractures; this is the result of this dreadful catastrophe, over which the inhabitants of this town are now shedding tears of blood. What we have witnessed yesterday afternoon and during last night seems to us a dream. The political chief arrived at 6 o'clock. I can give you no farther particulars."

☞ The Rev. THOMAS H. VAIL, Rector of St. John's Church in Essex, Connecticut, we regret to perceive, by the Chronicle of the Church, has resigned his charge of that Parish. He has accepted the Rectorship of Christ's Church in Westerly, R. I. Mr. Vail is a clergyman of great faithfulness, fearlessness and enterprise. He possesses a comprehensive mind and heart, and although rigidly firm in all that relates to his own spiritual household, his charity and benevolence ensure him the respect of those whose systems are different from his own. He, under Providence, caused the Church in Essex, which he found as it were a wilderness, to "bud and blossom as the rose." The friends of temperance in this State have lost from their borders an efficient advocate of their cause—but he will be as useful doubtless in that particular in the new sphere to which he is called. We perceive by the Chronicle that the Vestry of the Church in Essex have passed resolutions expressive of their deep regret at their anticipated separation from him. We have attended the Church in Westerly at which Mr. Vail is called, and we are glad to know that it is already a flourishing congregation; and it will doubtless be as much, if not more so, under his teaching.—*N. Haven Palladium.*

An Operation on a Fowl.—A few days since a very valuable hen, of the Dorking specie, belonging to L. F. Allen, Esq., of Black Rock, began to droop, and gave symptoms of being seriously indisposed.—This being observed by an old lady residing near by, she examined her, and soon became convinced that the hen had taken some substance into her crop, which was much distended, which defied the powers of the organs of digestion. As the only way of affording relief, an incision was made in the breast, the crop taken out, and on emptying it of its contents a piece of India rubber was found at the lower part, which had caused all the mischief. This was removed—the crop placed back again, and the incision sewed up, and when the hen was again let down into the yard, she immediately pitched battle with and flogged two other fowls; and we are informed by a gentleman, who saw her a day or two afterwards, that she was doing well.—*Buffalo Gazette.*

Texas.—A meeting of several thousand persons, friendly to the immediate annexation of Texas to the United States, assembled on Saturday evening, in front of the City Hall. The meeting was called to order by E. B. Hart, Esq., and Jas. H. Suydam, Esq., was appointed President. Jas. Bergen, Esq., read a letter from Chas. A Clinton, Esq., declaring himself in favor of the immediate ratification of the Treaty. The meeting was subsequently addressed by Messrs H. P. Barber, Michael Walsh, L. S. Eddy, W. Shaler, John Comeford, Fitzgerald Tenstre, and Rodney Church, and resolutions in favor of the annexation were unanimously adopted.—*Jour. Com.*

☞ We refer our readers to the notices of our advertising friends. It has been well remarked by close observers of events, that those who advertise liberally, deal the cheapest and upon better terms. As it brings an extensive addition to their business, they are content to make smaller profits upon their larger sales.

Webster's Slander upon the Democracy.—Daniel Webster used such language as this in his late speech in Boston:

"It is an important fact, that in all the large towns and cities, where there was the discussion, and where the press had free scope, 45 out of 50 were Whig;—while the strength of our opponents was in the secluded and mountainous regions, where the light of truth could not readily penetrate."

The votes of the large towns and cities don't tell any such story. It is true that democracy finds its greatest strength among the independent yeomanry of the country, and among the laboring classes everywhere; and there, too, Mr. Webster will find the most correct knowledge of principles, of measures, and of men. The reason they are not whigs, is because they are away from the corrupting and tyrannical influence of associated wealth. The reason they are democrats is because they have no special interests to be promoted by the government, and desire nothing but equal rights, equal privileges, and just laws for all. We find some that among Mr. Webster's acquaintance, 45 out of 50 are whigs; though from *his* experience during the last three years, we should have thought his acquaintance would have been more varied than he confesses it to be.—*Worcester Palladium.*

The following is what the Albany Atlas says about the nomination of Clay and Frelinghuysen:

The Puritan and Blackleg.—The nomination of so straight-laced a man as Frelinghuysen, on the same ticket with the "Kentucky Orator," will be apt to remind the people of that former coalition of puritan and blackleg, which was once strayed against them.

The Whigs in bringing Mr. Frelinghuysen's pretensions to morality and christian virtue in aid of Mr. Clay, thus cashing in the combination on approach to the average of decent morality, forget that he will as much they may gain by the conjunction, they cannot but lose by the contrast. Blacklegism never looks blacker than when placed beside puritanism; puritanism never more hypocritical than when aiding to shuffle the pack and arrange the card of political gamblers.

Votes for Presidents.—The following is a substitute of the votes given at different times for candidates for the Presidency:

1828	Adams	507,412	Jackson	[illegible]
1832	H. Clay	128,561	Jackson	707,197
1836	Harrison / White / Webster	736,146	Van Buren	762,148
1840	Harrison	1,362,762	Van Buren	1,128,147

Gov. Dorr Convicted. The outrage Consummated.—The people of Rhode Island in the person of Gov. Dorr, convicted of treason by a packed jury.

INDEPENDENT OFFICE, Tuesday, 3 o'clock.

We have this moment received a letter from our correspondent at Newport, dated at 2 o'clock last night, in which he states that the jury in the case of THOMAS W. DORR, had just returned after an absence of about 3 hours, with a verdict of guilty.

A postscript dated this morning at three o'clock, states that Mr. Turner had moved a stay of sentence for time to file a plea for a new trial. The Court ordered that the case remain open till the second Monday in June, to hear Mr. Dorr's argument.—*Pro. Independent.*]

Balzarines.—a very pretty thin article for summer wear—is all the fashion now, in our city, with the ladies. Some of the patterns and colors, too, are the loveliest imaginable. Chestnut street of a pleasant day is absolutely alive with them. Indeed, some ladies go so far as to wear *double dresses* of them, or two dresses of the same article, one placed over the other, the outer one being considerably the shorter. It is a costly, but most beautiful costume. Black silk appears also to be a great favorite at this season, and thin black bonnets with small white caps. They are in delicious taste. There is something touching in a black dress—a something that appeals at once to the feelings, and of course transfers a sympathy to the fair wearer. What a mystery is death!—*Phil. Times.*

The pin manufactory near Derby, Conn., has a contrivance for sticking pins in papers, which is quite marvelous. It takes in England sixty females to stick in one day, by sunlight, ninety packs consisting of 302,400 pins—the same thing is performed here in the same time by one woman. Her sole occupation is to pour them, a gallon at a time, in a hopper, from whence they come out all neatly arranged upon their sticking papers. The mechanism, by which the labor of fifty-nine persons is daily saved, yet remains a mystery to all but the inventor; and no person but the single woman who attends to it, is, or in any particular, allowed to enter the room where it operates.

"Something like a dozen Ex-Governors were present at the late Baltimore Convention.—*Tribune.*

Of course the "old hunkers" were all on hand, and ere this, Mr. Clay has probably their names on his tablets for good fat offices, in case he is elected. The old federal crows are always first in the political carrion.—*N. H. Register.*

Two More Treaties.—The President transmitted to the Senate to-day two Treaties, viz: Treaty with the King of Wurtemburg—Treaty with the Grand Duchy of Hesse. We confidently expect the Oregon Treaty will be negotiated before John Tyler's present term expires. If such should be the fact, we are inclined to think an eleventh hour Texas candidate will be placed in somewhat of an awkward predicament before the campaign shall close.—*Madisonian.*

The Providence *Transcript*, a rabid Clay paper, in speaking of Mr. Van Buren's letter on the Texas question, very pertinently says:—"He takes the whig view of the question, and one might almost infer that he had some idea of joining the Clay Club, and of becoming an advocate of the American system."—*Ib*

Hugtism.—In his horoscope for May, Mr. Hugg thus asseverates: "The lunar eclipse at 5h. 39m. P. M., on the 31st, predicts some strange political excitement to close May. Down comes a noted individual. Men pretending to holiness, will turn politically mad. Many great ones will receive just sentence for their former knaveries." *Nous verrons*, as Binkie says.

Another Accident on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Rail Road.—On Sunday night last, the cars were negligently run off the track about nine miles from Baltimore. The locomotive tender, and one car were much shattered. The engineer and brakeman were somewhat injured, but providentially no other person was hurt. There is something very wrong in the management of that road.

Clay and Texas.—We were considerably amused a day or two since, at a letter received by a gentleman in this city from a prominent Clay whig in New Orleans, written before Mr. Clay's anti Texas letter had made its appearance. He represented every body as in favor of annexation; said Mr. Clay was about to publish a letter in favor of the project; and that no man would get a Southern whig electoral vote, who opposed the immediate annexation of Texas. Wonder what he thinks by this time?—*N. H. Register.*

Advertising for a Husband. The Philadelphia Ledger has an advertisement from one L. W. Z., who wishes a husband "not over thirty-five, prepossessing in appearance, and height of middling size." The advertiser adds that she is "tall, comely in person;—money is no object." It was wisely said by a modern prophet, not long since, that "the fools were not all dead yet."

An old Indian having attended a Mormon meeting and heard one of its advocates extol Mormonism, was requested to give his opinion of its merits. He began by detailing the great good that had been done by the bible. God being the author. And, said he, the Devil, seeing this, determined to have a bible of his own, also: but on examination he felt ashamed of his work, and hid it in Ontario county New York. But Jo Smith dug it up and published it as a revelation from God.

☞ A year or two ago the Connecticut whigs scolded awfully because the democrats in the legislature elected a comptroller. Now being in a majority, the whigs do the same thing!—*Boston Post.*

☞ "Why is a hot cake like a caterpillar?" says a Western editor. Because it makes the *butter fly.*

THE NEWS.

Norwich, Conn., May 28, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JOHN TYLER, of Virginia.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
THE NOMINEE OF THE NATIONAL TYLER CONVENTION.

Extract of a letter from General Andrew Jackson to a distinguished Member of Congress, dated

HERMITAGE, March 11, 1844.

"The authors' *golden moment* to obtain Texas must not be lost, or Texas *must from necessity be thrown into the arms of England*, and be *forever lost to the United States!* Need I call your attention to the situation of the United States—England in possession of Texas, or in strict alliance, offensive and defensive, and colonizing for California? How easy would it be for Great Britain to interpose a force sufficient to prevent emigration to California from the United States, and supply her garrison from Texas. *Every real American*, when they view this, with the danger to New Orleans from British arms from Texas, *must unite heart and hand in the Annexation of Texas to the United States.* It will be a strong iron hoop around our Union, and a *bulwark* against all *foreign invasion or aggression.* I say again, let not *this opportunity* slip to regain Texas, or it may state our grasp forever, or cost us oceans of blood and millions of money, to free us from the evils that may be brought upon us! I hope and trust there will be by many *Patriots* in the Senate, as will *ratify the treaty*, which, I have no doubt, *will be promptly endorsed vote.* I again say to you, that *this moment must not be lost, or real necessity may compel Texas to look elsewhere for protection and safety.*

ANDREW JACKSON."

☞ THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL TYLER CONVENTION, FOR THE NOMINATION OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, WILL MEET IN BALTIMORE ON THE FOURTH MONDAY OF MAY, (the 27th inst.)

The Committee of Reception respectfully request Delegates to the above Convention, on their arrival in the city, to report at "Head Quarters," *Western Hotel*, corner of N. Howard and Saratoga streets, Baltimore.

The National Conventions.

On the 27th of this month, there will be assembled at Baltimore two Conventions for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Presidency to be supported by the democratic party of the country. The preliminaries of the one were arranged something like a year ago, when by the influence and management of a certain class of interested politicians in a majority of the States, packed delegates were appointed and instructed to vote for Martin Van Buren, although it was acknowledged that had the choice been left to the people of the several congressional districts, a large majority of the delegates would have been selected friendly to other Presidential candidates.

This unfair course of action in the first place drove Mr. Calhoun from the field; and in connection with the abuse and contumely visited upon all those democrats who saw fit to dissent to the propriety of nominating Mr. Van Buren the third time, or whose preferences were for some other man, has eventually led to the arrangements for the other convention, which assembles on the same day and for a similar purpose. Unless, then, there is a compromise effected, the democratic party will go into the Presidential battle, divided between two leaders.

There are not strong indications however, that the chief men of the party dictators—those who have been most active in forestalling public opinion in regard to who shall be the candidate of the party—is destined after all to defeat; in other words, that Mr. Van Buren will not be nominated. Several unexpected events have had a tendency to bring about this result—have produced in the minds of a large portion of his own friends, in every part of the country, the conviction that it is inexpedient to run him. The loss of the elections in the city of New York, Connecticut and Virginia, where the voters rallied under the banner of Van Buren; and the opposition recently expressed by that gentleman, to the annexation of Texas, a measure strictly democratic and popular; have created strong distrust of his availability, and it is thought imposed an insuperable barrier to his nomination. Many of the most influential democrats in Congress have lately avowed publicly their determination to support no man for the Presidency, who opposes annexation; and in several States heretofore pledged to Mr. Van Buren, a disposition has been manifested to instruct the delegates from their respective States, and let them exercise a discretionary power in the convention. Under these circumstances, it is estimated that the following will be the strength of Mr. Van Buren, and the vote he will receive in the Baltimore Convention:

For Van Buren		*Against Van Buren.*	
Maine,	9	Massachusetts,	12
New Hampshire,	5	Connecticut,	6
Vermont,	6	New Jersey,	7
Rhode Island,	4	Delaware,	3
New York,	35	Maryland,	8
Pennsylvania,	26	Virginia,	16
Missouri,	7	North Carolina,	11
Ohio,	23	South Carolina,	9
Michigan,	5	Georgia,	10
		Alabama,	9
	122	Mississippi,	6
		Louisiana,	5
		Arkansas,	3
		Illinois,	9
		Indiana,	12
		Kentucky,	12
		Tennessee,	13
			152

This shows a majority of 30 against Mr. Van Buren, and, although not definitely to be relied upon, renders it highly probable that *some other man will be the choice of the Convention.* The most prominent men whose names have been mentioned, as likely to receive the nomination, are Gen. Cass, Commodore Stewart, Col. Johnson.

The action of the Convention composed of the unshackled and untrammelled democracy and friends of the administration, will, we trust be harmonious and united. Justice to John Tyler and the fact that none but a *Texas candidate can succeed*, require that he receive the nomination at their hands. If Mr. Van Buren should after all be run, *John Tyler* will also be run, and what is more, we confidently believe will be elected. There may, however, be a compromise—a third name upon whom all can agree to unite, may be put forward, and the result of the whole matter be acceptable to every portion of the democracy. A short time now will dissolve every doubt upon this subject.

MICHIGAN TYLER CONVENTION.—The democrats of Michigan, supporters of John Tyler, held a State Convention on the 6th inst., and appointed the following delegates to the Baltimore Convention: John Norton, of Lacomb; Thomas Fitzgerald, of Berrien; Andrew T. Mullenolds, and Isaac S. Rowland, of Wayne.

Who are the Friends of Annexation?

It has been said by some of the federal papers at the north that President Tyler "stands alone" in his desire and plan of annexing Texas to the Union. Nothing could be further from the truth. True, Henry Clay, the whig candidate, Martin Van Buren, and Thomas H. Benton, and, we believe, Birney, the abolition candidate, have written letters against Annexation. But the course of these individuals is susceptible of an easy explanation. It was not to be expected that the abolitionists would give their assent to the measure, nor that Mr. Clay would dare to offend his northern whig friends, nor yet that Mr. Van Buren and his would-be successor, Mr. Benton, would willingly allow John Tyler the opportunity of adding still greater lustre to his name by being the chosen instrument of accomplishing so important and desirable an act. Who then are with the Executive and his Administration, upon this subject? If abolitionists, northern whigs, Mr. Clay, Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Benton and James G. Birney—a curious and "promiscuous-like" association, truly—oppose annexation, who are for it?

We answer, that the friends of annexation are to be found among the liberal-minded and the patriotic men of the north, composed principally of democrats and a few of the less bigoted and small-souled portion of the whigs, and among nearly the entire people of the South, of both political parties.

In proof that both political parties at the south are united in favor of this measure, we may state that its ablest advocates are to be found in leading whig and democratic papers there; that it was confidently announced by many of the former, previous to the appearance of Mr. Clay's letter, that he was the *friend* of annexation, and that he would shortly announce himself such. How great must have been their disappointment! The result is that in endeavoring to cater to the political fanatics of New England, Mr. Clay has disgraced himself with the South, and under no circumstances will he receive their support. The sop thrown out by him, that Texas, if annexed, would probably be divided into two slave and *three free* States, will be of no avail. Mr. Van Buren also can hope for nothing from the South; and the same may be said of each and every anti-annexation candidate that may be started.

The great body of the *People*, then, are with President Tyler in this matter of annexing Texas. Are there no distinguished names among them whose talents and influence are being exerted for the accomplishment of this measure?

John C. Calhoun—*where does he stand?* Why, he is the very maker of the treaty of annexation.

Commodore Stewart, the gallant old naval hero, has declared for immediate annexation.

Lewis Cass, another distinguished name, occupies the same ground.

Dixon H. Lewis and James K. Polk, names familiar to the country, have written letters, which have been made public, recommending the immediate annexing of Texas.

The talented Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania, has declared for Texas.

Levi Woodbury—a New England man—and than whom there are few more distinguished statesmen in the country—*he* is understood to be an advocate of annexation.

The venerable Ritchie, of Virginia, has given up Mr. Van Buren, because Mr. Van Buren has declared against admitting Texas.

Finally, ANDREW JACKSON, a name that is a host in itself, is by the side of John Tyler, urging that "the present golden moment" for obtaining Texas, be not lost. We keep a portion of the General's letter flying at our mast-head.

Are there any more? Scores, and hundreds, and thousands of able and intelligent statesmen throughout the country.

John Tyler does not stand alone, then, in this matter.

The treaty now before the Senate will be ratified, provided Senators are desirous of fulfilling the wishes of the people. But if rejected, the people will see to it that no man is elected to fill the Presidential chair, who is an enemy to the project of Annexation.

Hon. John M. Niles—Has Mr. Chas. W. Rockwell returned from Washington?

It will be seen by the congressional proceedings under date of the 16th inst., that the Hon. John M. Niles has taken his seat and entered upon the discharge of his duties in the Senate. The committee appointed, at the suggestion of a rabid coon named Jarnagin, to consider the question of his sanity, reported favorably.

In anticipation of this result, and to rather atone for the disgraceful part they have been playing, the whig papers have altered their tone amazingly within a short time; they all at once professed to have discovered that Mr. Niles' health has been "gradually improving,"—that his mind was now almost as active and vigorous as ever it was, rather doubtful in fact whether he ever *was* insane, and that many of the "rumors" which have been "current" in regard to him have proved to be "incorrect." The correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, for example,—a paper that has been most violent in its attacks upon Mr. Niles—writing from Washington, under date of 13th-inst., says:

"The question of Mr. Niles Senatorial competency, which was referred to the special committee two weeks since is still under their consideration. Mr. N. has been before the committee once or twice.—A report prepared by Mr. Jarnagin (Chairman,) and concurred in unanimously by the committee with the exception of Mr. Berrien (who has not been present at its meetings) in favor of his claims to his seat, will probably be made to the Senate to morrow or next day. His health has been gradually improving and is now decidedly better than on his arrival in this city; and as to his mind, although inclined to brood over his physical debilities and sufferings, when diverted therefrom and drawn out in conversation, his clearness, vigor, and activity, cannot fail to strike every one who has personal intercourse with him and to show the utter incorrectness of many of the rumors that have been current during the period of its alienation."

The Norwich Courier also announces editorially that Mr. Niles has taken his seat in the Senate.

There seems, then, to be no doubt on this point, and moreover that he will continue to represent the State until the legal expiration of his term of office, unless incapacitated or removed by Providence.

The highly important and interesting question now recurs, "Has *Mr. Chas. W. Rockwell* returned from Washington?" If so, will he be good enough to report the result of his late laborious investigations at the Capital? How, upon the whole, do matters appear?

Our readers, many of them, may however be ignorant as to the nature of the business which has recently called Mr. Rockwell to Washington. That this important matter may be well understood, we willingly enter into an explanation. It seems that the Whig members of the Legislature, with *Roger Huntington*, of this city, as the mover, succeeded in an underhanded manner week before last in effecting the passage of a resolution, appointing a joint select Committee to inquire into the state of Mr. Niles. The object undoubtedly was to see if nothing in the *shape* of an apology could be found for declaring his seat vacant, for it had been expected with great confidence that there would be no sort of difficulty in putting Truman Smith or Ex Gov. Ellsworth right into Mr. Niles' shoes, and it would be a great pity to have so pretty an arrangement spoilt. No doubt the *instigator* of this movement was that arch federalist Jabez W. Huntington, who, it is understood, has been very busy writing letters home to certain kindred spirits, in relation to Mr. Niles.

True, a committee appointed by the U. S. Senate were known to be already engaged in investigating Mr. Niles' case; but what of that? Couldn't a committee from Connecticut, composed of a majority of whigs, throw a little more light upon the subject?—Couldn't the learned and penetrating Mr. Rockwell unravel this matter in better shape? And wouldn't it, perchance, frighten Mr. Niles a little to think that there were *two* committees after him; and even if he were sane before, might it not so disturb him in his present weakened condition, as to cause him to appear crazy, if it didn't *make* him crazy? Certainly. Well then, the committee was appointed on Tuesday or Wednesday, we believe, and consisted of *Roger Huntington*, of Norwich, (whig,) Stuart, (whig,) and Burnham, (dem.) on the part of the House, and Mr. *Charles W. Rockwell*, of *Norwich*, (whig) on the part of the Senate.

The business of investigation of course commenced directly, and in this wise. Mr Rockwell without *deigning* to consult Mr. Burnham, the only democrat on the committee, starts right off for Washington at the expense of the State—the legislature (another pretty bill of expense) adjourning from Thursday afternoon over to the ensuing *Tuesday* afternoon of last week to afford him time to go and return. He arrived at Washington on Saturday, and if he remained until the Thursday after, he undoubtedly had the pleasure of hearing that *Mr. Niles had been pronounced qualified, had taken the oath of office, and his seat in the Senate!*

This is the last information we have gathered in relation to Mr. Chas. W. Rockwell. The inquiry then naturally comes up again, and this time with redoubled solicitude, "*Has* Mr. Chas. W. Rockwell returned from Washington?" and if so, will he "report progress"?

Really, this is a most ludicrous affair; so at least think Mr. Rockwell's friends in this quarter, and we hope that, the whigs having now exhausted all their malice and venom, and Mr. Niles for the present being beyond their reach they will permit themselves to be calmed down into some sort of decency and moderation.

A friend suggests, by the way, that this is not the first time a federalist has gone post haste from this State to Washington, on an errand if not connected with preventing a legally elected representative of the people from taking his seat in the Senate, at least fraught with injury and disgrace to the country. Something of the same sort was enacted during the last war, and was an emanation from that highly patriotic body commonly known as the *Hartford Convention.*

P. S. Mr. Rockwell *has* returned!

Connecticut State Prison.

We are indebted to the politeness of the Warden, Mr. Pilsbury, for a copy of the annual Report in relation to this institution. The following items of information gathered therefrom will be of interest to our readers:

A year ago there were 203 convicts in the Prision; during the past year there have been added 50; 15 from N. Haven Co., 9 from Fairfield, 6 from New London, 7 from Litchfield, 6 from Hartford, 2 from Windham, and 1 from Tolland. There have been discharged in the meantime by expiration of sentence 46, by pardon 4, by order of the Court 1, by death 12—leaving 193 now in confinement, being 11 less than at the commencement of the year. Of these one hundred and ninety-three, 142 are white, and 49 black; 172 are males, and 22 females.

The earnings for the past year have been $18,240 00; expenditures $11,440 77; leavings profit to the State of $6,806 23.

As much has been said in relation to State Prison labor coming in competition with honest labor, it may be interesting to know how these 193 prisoners are employed. *Under Contract.*—Making Rules 15, do Chairs 25, varnishing and finishing chairs 10, making Table Cutlery 50, Shoemakers 25. *On account of the State.*—Making chair seat frames 4, making chair seats 17; knotting, splitting, and shaving cane 10;—mending clothes for prisoners' use 1, making Shoes for prisoners 1, barber 1, hall waiters 2, outdoor lumpers 4, invalids 3, in hospital 2, insane 1. The females are principally engaged in cooking, washing, mending, &c.

The Directors report that the management of the Prison, under its Warden, Mr. Pilsbury, continues to be of the same excellent character as heretofore, and that its financial interests were never more prosperous or sound; and they take this occasion to compare the Connecticut Prison with other similar institutions in the country, showing the gratifying fact that while New York, for example, pays something like from twenty to thirty-thousand dollars yearly *out of her treasury* for the support of her prison at Sing Sing, Connecticut is in the *yearly receipt* of from five to ten thousand dollars *profit* on her institution at Wethersfield, besides exercising much better discipline and order among the prisoners. This difference, the Directors very justly attribute to the fact that in New York "the moment either of the political parties gain the ascendency, and with it, possession of the power, every person, from the Superintendent to the gate-keeper, is forthwith removed, to give station to others, who are inexperienced, and oftentimes totally unfit.—It require many years' experience to manage a prison successfully, and but few men are qualified for such a station at all."

We hope that the party now in power will duly consider these facts, before they consent to a removal of the present Warden, for the purpose of making place for some hungry office-seeker from their own ranks.—We don't say that this is intended, but we have seen such *intimations* in certain quarters. The present incumbent has held the office (by no means a sinecure) for the last eighteen years, (with the exception of a short period in the year 1833, when he was removed and during which time the interest of the institution suffered much loss and injury,) has managed most acceptably, and paid into the Treasury more than ninety-three thousand dollars!

The accompanying reports of the Physician and Chaplain represent that the prisoners are in the reception of the most humane treatment, and that their condition is rendered as comfortable as is consonant with the proper expiation of their crimes.

Some of the recommendations offered by the Directors in their report, we may notice at another time.

WASHINGTONIAN MEETING.—The attendance last Friday evening was unusually large—the Vestry was in fact crowded. An eloquent and interesting address from Mr. Cobern (we believe, of Massachusetts) occupied the entire evening. Singing by the choir at the first order.

It is in contemplation, we understand, to alter the time of meeting back to Tuesday evening, after this week.

City Election.

A week from next Monday, the citizens of Norwich will be called upon to elect a new Board of City Officers for the ensuing year. As yet little or no thought has been bestowed upon the matter; it is about time, however, that some definite movement was made, and the subject talked over. Who is to be our Mayor? Can any one tell? Is the rumor, that we are to have a "Native American" ticket, true? Come, gentlemen, talk up. Let us have an expression upon this subject in season.

We give below a statement of the balloting for Mayor last year:

Whole number of votes;		367
For Gurdon Chapman,	196	
" Wm. P. Greene,	128	
" Joseph B. Thatcher,	61	
" Dr. Chauncey Burgess,	1	
" Wm. F. Eaton,	1	

It will be recollected that we had something to say in relation to certain irregularities which attended this election. Several scattering votes, known to have been put into the box, were not accounted for; the number of votes *cast*, also, exceeded, by some 18 or 20, the number *registered*. Mr. Chapman was nevertheless declared elected by a majority of 5 votes.

Though opposed, under these circumstances, to Mr. Chapman's entering upon his official duties, we are free to admit that, besides giving, we believe, general satisfaction to our citizens as an officer during the past year, he has conducted himself on one or two occasions in a manner highly creditable to himself, and acceptable to the democratic portion of his constituency. What those occasions were our readers will readily bring to mind. In the absence of a regular democratic ticket, we presume that Mr. Chapman, if again run, will find that he has lost nothing by his liberal and gentlemanly course.

It is intimated, however, that there will be a "Native American Temperance" ticket in the field, and that Mr. Thatcher, who was a candidate last year, is thought of as the individual to head it. This would unquestionably be a strong movement, and we are not sure but it would result in success.

The Sanctification.

In the progress of a speech which Judge Spencer made at Albany a few evenings since, (says the N. Y. *Plebian*,) he took occasion to observe, in substance, that whatever faults Mr. Clay had in himself or in his morality, either political or personal, his nomination was "*sanctified* by the name of Frelinghuysen." Mr. Spencer, it will be recollected, presided at the Baltimore Clay Convention. It will also be recollected that he was an old blue-light Federalist during the last war, and has never changed since that time. It is precisely the same with Frelinghuysen. He is a federalist of the deepest blue, a bigoted sectarian, and was at the head of the project for stopping the mails on Sunday, so signally defeated by Richard M. Johnson. So the nomination of Henry Clay is "sanctified" and baptized in Federalism, bigotry and monopolies.

Let us see how all this will look in the songs and verses, now being manufactured by the coon lyrics, after this fashion:

THE BANE AND ANTIDOTE.

Henry Clay he is the pi n,
The antidote is Frelinghuysen.

SANCTIFICATION OF GAMBLING.

Though Clay deals his cards all over the nation,
And cleans his friend's purse out a play,
No matter for that; it is sanctified on
To yoke Frelinghuysen with Clay.

STOP THE MAILS.

Stop the mails and railroads on Sunday, sir,
Let's have peace and quiet on one day, sir,
"Stop the mails," says Frelinghuysen,
Yes, "stop the mails," says Henry Clay, sir,
But don't you interrupt my *play*, sir,
On that or any other day, sir.
Thus, while you find in Clay the poison,
The antidote's in Frelinghuysen.

We hope that some "member of the Norwich Clay Club" will soon furnish the public with a new edition of songs adapted to the fall campaign. Perhaps the above scraps may be profitably introduced in some part of the collection.

THE PHILADELPHIA RIOTS.—There seems to be but one opinion in relation to the conduct of the so called Native Americans, in connection with the late frightful proceedings in Philadelphia. Though the Irish were in the first instance the aggressors, by disturbing a public meeting peacably conveyed, this was no excuse for a resort to deadly weapons, nor for the subsequent outrages and murders committed. The real origin of these deplorable scenes is to be found in that spirit of jealousy and bitter denunciation now being fostered by a particular set of our native population against the Catholic Irish, and, for that matter, against foreigners generally. These men have formed themselves into a political party styled Native American, and by the assistance of the whigs, who deserted their own nominations, they succeeded at the recent charter election in New York. The tendency of their operations has been recently developed in the horrible massacres and destruction of property in the city of Philadelphia. The sooner this *new kind of whiggery* is put out of the way, the better will it be for the honor of the country and the peace and safety of its citizens. We subjoin a statement of the whole loss resulting from the riots:—

The destruction of property is estimated at from two to three hundred thousand dollars.

Persons killed, 14. Wounded 30.

Number of Buildings burnt.

2 splendid churches with sacred vessels, drapery, books, &c.
1 Nunnery, with furniture, &c.
1 fine dwelling occupied by Rev. Dr. Moriarty—pillaged of a valuable library, furniture, &c.—all lost.
1 neat dwelling occupied by Rev. Dr. Lochrin—robbed of its contents and burnt to the ground.
2 Roman Catholic school houses, books, &c.
54 two and three story dwellings belonging to Irish — families.
61 Total.

Add to this twenty-seven dwellings and a market-house consumed on Tuesday, and we have the appalling aggregate of eighty-eight buildings destroyed.

☞ About the time of the Whig Convention, a man in Baltimore was actually tickled out his pocket-book after this fashion. He had been boasting in a crowd assembled in the street, that he kept his money in a nice pocket, and in a loud voice defied any one to take it. Not long after a movement was made in the crowd in consequence of the arrival of a delegation, and just then the individual who had boasted of the possession of funds and of his ability to keep them, felt a strange tickling in one of his ears. Taking his hand from his pocket, he commenced rubbing his ear, in order to get rid of the unpleasant sensation, and then turned his head, in the act of recognizing one of the new comers He was tickled out of his vigilance and his pocket-book at the same time.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. True Sun, a neutral paper, writes: "The whigs here are greatly frightened at the opposition to Mr. Van Buren. The selection of another democratic candidate will cost them an immense sum of money; all their pamphlets, songs, lies, and general capital, have been arranged for Van Buren, and they will be undertaken shack if new issues are presented. Apart from other considerations, it will be a clever stroke of policy in the democrats, to run a fresh man."

☞ The distinguished novelist, Bulwer, report says, is about to visit this country.

From Washington.

Correspondence of the News.

WASHINGTON, May 14th, 1844.

DEAR SIR.—The House of Representatives yesterday considered the question of adjournment, and passed a Resolution to adjourn on the 17th of June.—You will recollect that the Senate some weeks since, fixed upon the 27 inst. Whether they will concur with the House in the time designated by that body, is somewhat doubtful. It is thought by some, that owing to this disagreement, an early adjournment may not be expected.

The oldest and shrewdest politicians here are puzzled to understand the policy of the Senate in delaying action so long, on the large number of Executive nominations which have been accumulating till they now amount to upwards of *five hundred*. Should as much caution and investigation be bestowed on the cases to be acted on, as those already disposed of, this branch of the public business alone, would keep the Senate employed even beyond the period designated by the House.

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) MUTILATED

The delegates to the Baltimore Convention to be held on the 27th inst., are beginning to arrive. From present appearances, the Tyler Convention will be quite as numerous as the other, and much more harmonious.

Mr. Clay left Washington yesterday, for Ashland.

O. T. E. V.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tree Sun.

WASHINGTON, May 15, 1844.

It was commonly remarked by Napoleon, of men whose ability was confessedly great, but whose undertakings were invariably unlucky—"that the finger of Fate was upon them." Such man he avoided with a superstitious fear, lest the contagion might infect him. Mr. Clay is a prominent man, to whom the same remark may be applied. He left Washington highly dissatisfied with the state of affairs, and chiefly with his own action on the Texas question. Before leaving he stated openly in conversation, that he had been deceived, (not intentionally,) and misled by the representatives of Southern Whigs, who assured him that the question possessed no strength in the South. Under this impression and with their approbation, he wrote his Texas letter, taking what would be naturally Whig ground, independent of popular influence, and he now finds that had he taken a bold stand for Texas, his victory would have been secured.

The same applies to Mr. Van Buren, and it is manifest that had either of these great rivals embraced the popular side of the question, or could have forseen its strength, that candidate would easily have beaten his opponents. Politicians of both sides daily arriving here from Kentucky, agree in stating that Butler (dem.) will be elected in that state, solely on the strength of the Texas question, and that the popular feeling runs so high on that subject, that at a late mass meeting, held irrespective of party, an administration man offered a resolution in favor of the President. The managers on both sides were frightened, and desired him to withdraw it, but he continued firm, and it was passed unanimously, approbating the course of John Tyler. This was owing solely to the inherent strength of the question, for there was not half a dozen Tyler men in the meeting. It is further estimated that the population of Texas contains upwards of two thousand young Kentuckians—of course they are related in almost every family of the State, and hence another cause of popular feeling in favor of annexation.

Mr. Clay returned home, and left his friends in a very different frame of mind to what they held before the late demonstrations for Texas. They fear he has reached once more the next highest round of the ladder, to be again precipitated to the ground. "That the finger of fate is on him" now as before. While in Washington, he was constantly pacing the rotunda of the capitol; seemingly ill at ease with himself, and eagerly consulting with his friends. There was an effort made by the more politic whigs to induce him to take the collar off the Senate—that it might, if it thought proper, ratify the treaty—and thus regain, in part, the ground he had lost. He deemed, however, that a speedy rejection would have the effect of stopping the excitement, and retaining Mr. Van Buren as a candidate against him.

Mr. Van Buren's friends consider it impossible for him to withdraw from the ground he has already taken, without giving proof to the charge so often made against him, of non-committalism, and mere popularity hunting. Most of the democratic members will, however, go for the party. A letter from Gen. Jackson, dated the 3d May, *after B. F. Butler's visit to the Hermitage*, contains the following extract. I pledge my veracity on its correctness:—"The Senator who votes against the treaty is a traitor to the best interests of our common country, whatever shield he may take to hide himself." I am not doubtful as to whether the word *best* is used or not. This letter, written for publication, has been suppressed, by the Van Burenites, to whom it was addressed, but Dr Gwin has gone on to the Hermitage to obtain a full expression of Gen. Jackson's opinions, which will then be given to the world.

The Senate commenced yesterday upon the preliminaries for taking up the Treaty—the debate will probably be regularly continued in secret session. Tappan is desirous the injunction of secrecy should be removed, so that the proceedings against him may be made public. The proceedings against him were, as stated in a previous letter, a severe censure—Benton and Allen, who endeavored to come to the support of their co-conspirator, fairly quailed before the storm they had raised.

TERRIFIC THUNDER STORM AT NEW HAVEN, CONN.,—We learn from the New Haven Courier of the 13th, that there was a severe thunder storm in that vicinity on Saturday, which was unusually destructive. The crash and roar of the thunder was almost incessant, shaking the firmest dwellings to their foundation. About 10 o'clock the lightning struck a house in Franklin street between Grand and St. John streets, belonging to Mr. Morris Tyler, and occupied by Mr. Lewis Knowles and a Mr. Babcock. The fluid entered the chimney, tearing out three-fourths of it down to the roof, when it entered one of the rafters and passed down to the tie are through at which point it apparently twisted off the rafter, and dividing, passed on the trough towards both the front and the rear of the house. In the rear it passed down the tin conductor, unscathed it, and entered a hogshead, which it nearly demolished. It completely shivered the front post to fragments from the second floor to the ground, splitting the plaster of the parlor, and tearing off the plastering and clap boards for several feet, throwing them many yards into the adjoining lot. The fluid also went down the chimney to the fire-place scattering the fire about the room, and passed out of the window, back side of the house. Mr. Knowles was sitting a few feet from the fire-place, rocking a cradle with a child in it.—There were six persons in the house at the time, but none of them were injured. The damage done to the house is estimated to be about $200. The lightning also struck a barn on Mount Pleasant, belonging to Mr. Gerard Hallack, one of the editors of the Journal of Commerce, and fired the building. The fire was discovered and extinguished before doing much damage.

ACCIDENTS FROM LIGHTNING.—The storm by which we were visited a week ago Saturday night, seems, in its passage over the country, to have been attended with considerable destruction. The rotunda of the Post Office in New York, and two of the clerks engaged in the office at the time, received a slight electric shock. The house of Rev. Simeon Doggett, in Raynham, Mass., was struck—himself killed and the house very much shattered. A barn in Poughkeepsie was struck and consumed; also the stables of the proprietor of the Centreville race course, L. I.—loss $1000. An iron store in Rochester was struck and considerably damaged. Two dwelling houses in New Haven were struck. The house of a Mr. Burns, in Asheville, N. Y., was struck, and one side of the roof entirely torn off. Mrs. Burns was knocked down but not seriously injured, and her clothes were set on on fire.

"THE MECHANIC."—We should have noticed ere this a neat little paper, bearing the foregoing name, and printed at Fall River, Mass. It advocates with much spirit the interests of mechanics, and especially the Ten Hour System. Our friends can see it by calling at the office. The following hint we find in the last number:

"Ten Hour man! improve all your leisure moments in study—don't spend half an hour in idleness on the steps of your shop before you go to work—read something useful which you can think upon and digest while at work—leave off smoking—eat your tobacco only when dreaming—scatter your snuff to the four winds of heaven, and save your money for the means of acquiring knowledge."

Arrival of the Britannia.

The steamship Britannia arrived at Boston on Saturday last, bringing fifteen days later intelligence from Europe. We find no news of special interest. The general aspect of trade remains about the same. The business of the English Houses of Commons had been suspended for nearly three days, by a personal altercation between several of the members. Nothing decisive has been done with O'Connell, the Court being still engaged in considering his petition for a new trial. Reports of disturbances all over the continent abound as usual.

☞ The Middletown Sentinel, heretofore Van Buren in its preference, after remarking last week upon the recent political developments indicative of the danger of defeat with Mr. Van Buren as our candidate, says: "In conclusion, we cannot but hope that Mr. Van Buren will decline the nomination, and allow the Democracy of the country to rally on a new and fresh candidate." Such, we believe, is also the wish of the great body of the democrats of the State.

LOVE AND JEALOUSY.—A girl in Pittsburg, whose lover had been enticed off by a German girl, procured a rope, and repairing to the residence of her rival flogged her severely, tore off her breast-pin, ear-rings, and other ornaments, and so maltreated her in different ways, that her life is placed in jeopardy. The infuriated girl was arrested, and bound over to keep the peace for eighteen months, and also sentenced to pay a fine of $100. What a virago! And what a lucky escape the man made!

LOOK OUT FOR STEEL PENS.—The Cincinnati Message states that a person named Medeiros lately came to his death by pricking his finger under the nail with a steel pen. The finger and subsequently the arm, became inflamed and swelled to an enormous size, lockjaw ensued, and the unfortunate man died in great agony. The poison is supposed to have proceeded from the ink.

A SINGULAR INCIDENT.—It is stated that the only part of the interior of St. Augustine's Church (which was set fire to by the mob in Philadelphia) untouched by the flames, was a portion of an inscription over the altar. The words, "The Lord Seeth," remain upon the burnt and blackened wall, almost as clear and legible as the day they were placed there.

☞ The papers announce that the wives (two sisters) of the Siamese Twins, now residing, we believe, on a plantation in North Carolina, have each been delivered of a daughter. Just think of it.

☞ George Goodwin, Esq., formerly for many years the publisher of the Connecticut Courant, died at Hartford, on the the 13th inst., at the advanced age of 83.

☞ The organization of the new City Government of New York took place on Tuesday of last week. The party now in power has promised great reforms in the management of city matters. It remains to be seen how these promises will be fulfilled.

☞ The editors of the New Haven Register, Courier, and Palladium, will please accept our thanks for their courtesy in sending us their daily papers, containing the latest legislative reports.

ON THE OUTSIDE.—Poetry—Perilous Balloon Adventure—Preparations for singing a Song—Dreadful Calamity in the Balearic Isles, and a variety of news articles.

☞ A man, 65 years of age, has been "discharged," cured, from the Pennsylvania lunatic asylum, who had been crazed 25 years.

☞ The "Native Americans" now go by the appropriate name of "Church-burners."

☞ The journeymen brickmakers of Pittsburg, Pa., have turned out for an increase of wages.

☞ There are fifteen hundred Odd Fellows in Connecticut

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, May 13, 1844.

In Senate.—The bill to extend the charter of the District bank was ordered to be engrossed by a vote of 22 to 15.

Mr. Pagby presented a memorial in favor of annexation, from Mobile. Mr. Rives, of Virginia, and Mr. Mc Duffie the proceedings of a meeting in Charleston, S. C.

Mr. Breese presented the proceedings of a meeting against the ratification of the treaty to annex Texas. Mr. Tappan presented a remonstrance against annexation from Lake county Ohio.

The Senate took up the bill from the House for the relief of the widows and orphans of the officers, seamen, and marines of the United States schooner Grampus. It was amended in one or two particulars, and ordered to a third reading.

[The bill now embraces the case of the Grampus, the Gulf, and Peacock.]

The Senate then went into executive session, and continued therein till a late hour.

H. OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The twelve resolution to adjourn Congress on the 27th of May was taken up and amended, by the substitution of "the 17th of June" as the day of adjournment—ayes 114, nays 88. As thus amended the joint resolution of the senate was concurred in.

The House resolved itself into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. J R Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania, in chair.)

The committee resumed the consideration of the bill supplementary to an act entitled "An act to regulate arrests on mesne process in the District.

Nothing else of any importance.

May 14, 1844.

IN SENATE.—Among the petitions presented was one from Billy Brown, a colored citizen of Maine, who served as a powder monkey on board the ship Constitution, in her fight with the L'Insurgent in the year 1799, wherein he was wounded. The pension law having been passed in 1800, those in service prior to that time had been ruled out, and hence this appeal to Congress.

The bill to abolish the office of Solicitor General of the Land Office, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, 25 to 16.

The joint resolution for adjournment was taken up. Mr. Evans wished to insert as an amendment the 3d day of June for the 17th. Finally the whole subject was laid on the table for the day. The Senate then went into executive session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The District Bank Bill was read a second time by its title, and referred to a committee of the whole.

The remainder of the business transacted was entirely local and of no general interest.

Wednesday, May 15.

In Senate.—The principal portion of the business transacted in the Senate to-day was of a private nature. After a short public session the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business.

House of Representatives.—Mr. Hopkins, from the Post Office Committee, reported that the committee were preparing a bill embracing certain reforms in the Post Office, which would be submitted to the House as soon as prepared.

One hundred and fifty dollars were voted to J. L. Wirt, the wounded watchman of the Capitol, (shot by Moore,) for loss of time, &c.

The bill fixing a uniform time for the election of President and Vice President was *passed*—ayes 141, noes 34. A motion to reconsider was made and negatived; and the House then adjourned.

May 16.

In Senate.—The select committee in relation to the request of John M. Niles to be sworn in and take his seat, report favorably to-day, and he accordingly took the oath and assumed his place.

Several memorials *pro* and *con* in relation to Texas were presented.

The Senate went into executive session after disposing of a small amount of public business.

House of Representatives.—The subject of the disputes between White and Rathbun was to-day finally disposed of by being laid on the table, ayes 84, noes 72.

Among the reports submitted from the standing committees, were the following:

Regulating the duty of consuls in the shipping of cargoes and discharging of vessels.

Mr. Adams presented a memorial from the American Statistical Society, showing gross errors in the census returns upon the subject of Education.

Mr. Adams moved to refer to a select committee of five members. Objections were made by Mr. Roberts of Miss.

Mr. Adams moved to suspend the rules—two-thirds being necessary. The vote was 97 ayes, and 49 noes—one less than two-thirds.

The eastern bill was then taken up, and the day given to the subject.

CONGRESS.—The proceedings of Friday were of little importance. The Senate by a vote of 21 to 20 laid on the table the House resolution fixing June 17th as a day of adjournment. The House bill making the day of election for President Vice President uniform, was read twice and referred. The Senate held a long Executive session.

The House was engaged almost exclusively in disposing of private bills, and at an hour earlier than usual, adjourned. The adjournment was until Monday. On saturday the carpets were to be cleaned, the hall ventilated, and "things put to rights"

CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE.

Tuesday Afternoon, May 14.

Prayer by the *Rev.* Mr. Cleveland.

Several petitions respecting license laws, referred.

Private petitions presented after the first eight days require a joint resolution allowing them to be entered in the Secretary of State's office. Several resolutions to that effect passed the house this afternoon.

Petition of Herman C. Stone, for divorce, referred to committee on divorce.

Remonstrance of New Haven and Milford turnpike comp. against a railroad from New Haven to New York; referred to com. on railroads.

Report of directors of state prison, with accompanying documents, taken up, and referred to com. on state prison.

Report of com. on military returns, with a resolution confirming commissions granted by the Governor, read and resolution passed.

Report of com. to whom was referred the petition of Samuel Stevens and others, for alteration of boundary between Saybrook and Westbrook, favorable to petition, accepted, and resolution passed.

Report of com. favorable to petition of 1st ecclesiastical soc. of Chatham, for change of name to 1st soc. of Portland, accepted, and resolution passed.

Report of com. favorable to petition of Baptist church of Waterbury, to be incorporated as an ecclesiastical society, accepted, and bill in form passed.

Bill for an act repealing the act of 1843 respecting guardians and minors, read first time.

Bill for an act repealing an act respecting two-fold residence of students, read third time, and laid on table.

Message from his Excellency transmitting sundry documents, which were referred as follows:—Report to Adjut General, to com. on military returns; report of American Peace Soc'y, to com. on militia; communication from N. Y. Institution for the Blind, to com. on insane poor; letter from U. S. consul at Genoa respecting library at that port, to com. on education.

Resolution passed to allow the use of the Representatives' Hall to-morrow afternoon, to the Conn. Historical Society, before which body an address is to be delivered by Isaac W. Stuart, Esq.

Wednesday Morning, May 15.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Chapin

Resolution allowing petitions to be entered for a week to come without special leave, passed.

Petition of N. H. Greve, for muskets, ref. to com. on militia; E. D. Sperry, to com. on agriculture; Benj. Irish, Thos. G. Kingsley, Leander Armstrong, M. Treadway, on militia laws, to com. on militia; Jonathan Evans, to com. on judiciary; John Meeker, to com. on extension of suffrage; south sch dist. of Hartford, to com. on education; Ichabod Noble, to com. on state prison; Tolland county mutual fire insurance co., to com on incorporations; Sam'l H. Weston, to com. on state prison.

Com. on divorce reported favorably to petition of Sarah R. Schoney. Report accepted, and resolution passed. Her former name was Lawrence—she was married to Schoney, a Swede, in this city, in '42.—He treated her with great cruelty during the five weeks they lived together in Wethersfield—was constantly intoxicated—attempted to cut her throat, as he said all yankee girls deserved—burnt all her clothing; he is now in state prison for theft.

Report of commissioners on Bridgeport bridge, read, and sent to senate. Report states that bridge has been out of repair six or seven years; the company resist all endeavors to compel them to repair. If the commis should declare the travel free, they threaten that they will open their draw and thus cut off all passage over the bridge.

Bills for four several acts, respecting guardians—Indian lands—proceedings in equity—and annual meetings of corporations; referred to com. on judiciary.

Report of com. on contested elections, favorable to the remonstrance of Seth J. North and others, against the right of Jas. B. Carpenter and Marcellus Clark, representatives from Berlin, to a seat in this house, read.

Mr. Spencer moved to lay report on the table, to allow the minority to report, which was done, and the report of the minority read.

Minority report laid on the table, for the purpose of considering report of majority.

The subject was discussed by Messrs. Foster, Spencer, Palmer, and Stewart.

Adjourned to 2 o'clock.

Afternoon.

House resumed the consideration of majority report on case of Berlin representatives.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. Beardsley, Dixon, A. A. Burnham, Spencer, Brooks, and Palmer, until 4 o' clock, at which hour the House adjourned without taking the question, for the purpose of attending the lecture before the Historical Society.

Thursday Morning, May 16.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Dutton.

The subject of taxation was referred to the select com. on that subject.

Petition of John Smith and others; to be annexed to the town of Oxford, ref. to com. on new towns and probate districts; Nathan Hart and others, for exchange of school fund bonds, to com. of school fund; Harris Arnold and others, for alteration of laws for distribution of school money, to do., Daniel Crowell, for incorporation of a church in Middletown, to com. on incorporations other than banks.

Petitions relating to license laws, liquor in jails, militia laws, and colored electors, referred.

Resolutions granting money to a school district in Prospect, and to a school society in Southbury, ref. to com. on school fund; do. to Wm. Rice & Co. to com. on claims.

Resolution changing the surname of Dipdate G. Coon and Mary Coon his wife, (of East Haddam,) to Calhoun. referred to com. on sale of lands. Mr. Palmer stated that the family name was formerly Calhoun, but the peculiar character of one or two of Mr. C's ancestors led to the corruption of the name, which renders the family unpopular; they are good people and deserve a better name.

The subject of the Berlin representatives was resumed. Mr. Palmer finished his remarks, interrupted yesterday by adjournment, showing the correctness of the moderator's course in respect to Dr. Gridley's motion to let the town go unrepresented. Mr. Luppit followed on the same side, examining thoroughly the grounds of objection to Messrs. Carpenter and Clark. Mr. E. K. Foster rejoined, defending the majority report, and asserting that the committee had no intention in their report, (as some surmise,) to assist the whig party in Berlin in accomplishing a nefarious scheme; unsuccessful on election day. Mr. Copp made a few remarks, giving the views of plain men in favor of the representatives. Mr. Pratt moved the previous question; which was the adoption of the resolution vacating their seats, and his motion prevailed.

The yeas and nays having been ordered yesterday, were now called; and the result was—Yeas 97; Nays 82—a strict party vote.

Friday, May 17.

Several resolutions, petitions, and memorials of a private nature were appropriately referred. A bill re-enacting the *REGISTRY LAW* was introduced, read twice, and ordered to be printed. Committee on contested elections reported against the petition of John Hopkins, (dem.) for a seat in the House, and also against the right of Daniel Taylor, (dem.) of Colchester to a seat in the House, with resolution vacating his seat, which was passed! The consideration of an act relating to Students, resumed. Adjourned.

Saturday, May 18.

Various petitions received and referred. Remonstrance of Marvin Hutchins against the right of Asahel Brown, (dem.) of Colchester, to a seat in the House, referred to com. on contested elections. Consideration of the Student act resumed, and after considerable discussion, the bill passed. This bill *REPEALS* the law preventing Students from voting in two or more places. After some more unimportant business, the House adjourned to Monday.

☞ It will be seen that the whigs in the Legislature are busily engaged in doing what they ought not to do, and in leaving undone what they should do—This is natural to whiggery.

From the Madisonian.

Reasons why Mr. Tyler should be the only Candidate opposed to Mr. Clay.

1st. He is the best abused man in the United States

2d He has been assailed incessantly during the last three years by the Clay party, for his defeat of Federal measures, being opposed to them all his life, and a terrible reaction must and will take place in his favor.

3d The honest Whigs who urged his claims for *Democratic* support in 1840, because he was a States-right, anti-Bank man, will again stand by him, if the contest shall be between him and Mr. Clay; because their consciences tell them he has been unjustly persecuted for discharging his duty faithfully. These Republican Whigs amount to at least one-fourth of the Whig party.

4th A large number of influential Whigs in the North have ceased to advocate a United States Bank, and desire a good opportunity to attach themselves to the Republican party.

5th He saved the Democratic party from dissolution and destruction when no other man living could have saved it.

6th The identical foe to Democracy whose arm was arrested by the vetoes, again threatens the party with another Bank; and Mr. Tyler having stepped forward, unsolicited, to rescue the party in 1840, should now be invited by the party to lead the final assault against the common enemy.

7th He has effected a treaty re-annexing the broad and valuable territory of Texas to his country, and all the abuse and calumny of the British Federalists have been exhausted on his head, while any 'new' Texas, candidate would necessarily have to assume the attitude of the general who stands aloof and keeps out of danger while the battle rages, but steps forward to claim the victory when it is won.

8th He is the only man who can divide the Whig party, and unless it be divided, while such divisions exist in the Democratic ranks, Mr. Clay would inevitably succeed.

9th He is the only man who can prevent Mr. Clay's election.

10th The Whigs say Mr. Tyler is the *weakest* man the Democrats could run, and Mr. Van Buren the *strongest*.

11th He has regulated the Currency without a Bank, Sub-treasury, or Exchequer, notwithstanding he has been called 'a President without a party,' and the leaders of both parties were against him!

12th He has achieved a reduction of duty on our leading articles of export—cotton, tobacco, rice, lard, and pork.

13th He put an end to the wasteful Florida war.

14th He has adjusted the North Eastern Boundary.

15th He has procured a settlement of our claims on Mexico, and other nations.

16th He has contributed more than any man living to suppress the African slave trade.

17th He has put to rest forever the idle claim of England to the "right of visit."

18th He has indignantly, and with spirit and firmness, spurned the insidious designs of the British Government to interfere with our political institutions.

19th He has secured peace and prosperity to his country. Never were the people more happy and prosperous.

20th *He will be enabled to settle the Oregon question to the entire satisfaction of all brave and honorable Americans.*

21st His opinions on the Tariff are approved by an immense majority of the people.

22d He vetoed the improvident project of Distribution.

23d He demonstrated the efficiency and integrity of our form of Government by adjusting the Rhode Island difficulty, without the interposition of force.

24th He prevented Mr. Granger from cutting off the heads of '5,000 more' Republican postmasters.

25th He stood by the Constitution, fearless and true, when the waves of faction swept those who should have aided in upholding it, away.

26th HE WILL ADD ANOTHER STAR TO OUR FLAG.

☞ The journeymen masons of Albany are on a strike for higher wages.

Gov. Baldwin's Speech.

The Hartford Times, in reviewing the Governor's speech, makes the following sensible comments upon that part of the speech which treats of the Temperance question:—

"Gov. Baldwin remarks of the temperance reformation of Connecticut, that "it still maintains its *onward progress*. Its fruits are *everywhere* apparent. Within the last year, poverty and crime have *sensibly diminished*." In the next paragraph he observes, "I learn with regret that in some parts of the State, a *painful reaction* has commenced, under the temptations of an unregulated traffic."

"Mr. Baldwin may be "an everlasting great man," but we think it will require more greatness than he possesses, even with the aid of the combined wisdom of the whole coon family, to show how it can be possible that the temperance cause is going *forward everywhere*, and at the same time going *backward somewhere!* After the lucid exposition of the state of the temperance cause, the Governor recommends the revival of the exploded license system. It is ever the habit of tyrannical federalism, to fetter and gall the people with odious restrictions, to leave as little as may be to their own good sense, to interfere with their rights, and institute a guardianship over them even to what they should drink. The license system is the true child of federalism! The Washingtonian principle of moral suasion, and individual freedom, is the child of democracy, and Gov. Baldwin in recommending new restrictions, is only acting in accordance with the general creed of that party with which he has always been connected.

Philadelphia.

The quiet of the city remains undisturbed. The wounded at the hospital are recovering, and no further deaths have occurred. The Governor and the country companies have gone home.

On Sunday afternoon a small boy living in Columbia Row, Spring Garden, named Curl, was shot with a pistol. A number of boys were playing together, and were throwing brickbats at each other. One who was roughly pelted by the rest became exasperated, and fired a pistol he had in his pocket into the group, the ball entering the groin of the boy Curl, and producing a serious wound.

Correspondence of the N. Haven Palladium.

WATERBURY, May 16, 1844. 7 o'clock, A. M.

Great Fire—Brown & Elton's Metal Works in Ruins!

I have only time to inform you that the extensive Rolling Mills, Wire Works, Pin Factory, &c., of Messrs. Brown & Elton, are now a mass of Ruins. The flames were soon bursting from a building over one of the annealing muffles a few minutes before four o'clock—and although there were several persons at work in various sections upon the premises, the flames spread with such fearful rapidity that in a few moments the adjacent buildings, containing the machinery, were wrapt in one entire sheet of flame. The alarm was instantly sounded, and messengers despatched to the village, (a mile distant) for the engine, which was promptly upon the ground—and a general rally of the citizens was instantly in motion. The work of destruction, however, was nearly exhausted before any efficient measure could be interposed to check its progress. The building containing the pin machinery was partially saved, and most of the valuable machinery belonging to that branch, though in a damaged state—the only vestige remaining of any building occupied in carrying on these great works. The water wheel, the steam engine, looms, &c., are still standing, though somewhat damaged. It is impossible to compute accurately the real loss—but it is probably in the neighborhood of twenty thousand dollars—insurance, I understand is effected on the property for fifteen thousand.

The company are strong, and although it will seriously interrupt their business for a time, they will resolutely set about rebuilding, and probably upon a more enlarged and permanent scale. A considerable number of the hands will temporarily be suspended from employ—but the well known ability and enterprise of the firm, give assurance that such unfortunate derangement will be but of short continuance.

YOURS, C.

True Christian Preling.—We understand that numerous members of the Society of Friends have come forward, and in the most liberal manner offered the use of their house to the Catholic clergy, who have been driven from the vicinity of their Churches. Several of them have at the present time whole families sheltered under their roofs, whose property was destroyed by the mob in Kensington. They have also signified their wish that they should be allowed to contribute towards building a new and larger church for the use of St. Augustine's Congregation on another site, and let the present ruins stand as a monument of religious persecution in the nineteenth century. The members of several of the Episcopal Churches have also acted in the same praiseworthy manner as the Friends.—*Phil. Mercury.*

Virginia Speaking!—The Richmond Enquirer publishes an address from certain leading Democrats of the State, calling on the party to select a candidate who goes in for immediate annexation.

The State Committee, headed by Thos. Ritchie, Esq., Hon. Andrew Stevenson, and other distinguished chieftains of the party, come out in a long address, urging that the Democratic Delegates to the Baltimore Convention, be released, from their obligations to vote for Mr. Van Buren.

Public meetings have been held in Madison, Orrange, Isle of Wight, Powhattan and Hearico counties, and passed resolutions of a similar tenor.

Curious Relics.—Among the relics of the Historical Society at New Haven, Ct., there is a cane manufactured from the root of the tree on which the Salem witches were hung; the old oak chest of the family of Aaron Burr; the arm chair of Roger Williams; the camp stool of the Rev. Colonel Elisha Williams, once President of Yale College; Gen. Putnam's old tavern sign, with a portrait of Gen. Wolfe, painted thereon; a part of the keel of Capt. Cook's old ship 'Endeavor,' that passed round the world, and finally ended her days at Newport R. I.; the basket and glass found with Capt. Nathan Hale, who was hung by the British, on Long Island, as a spy, during the revolution, as a retaliation for the death of Andre; and last, but not least, the order book of a British Adjutant, containing the 'orders' of the British army on the day of the memorable battle of Bunker Hill, one sheet of which was stained and stamped, for eternal endurance, with a drop—a single drop of human blood!

EAST HADDAM AGAINST THE WORLD!—We learn from the Hartford Columbian, that there are in that place, and residing near each other, *three* families of *fourteen* children *each*. Mrs. J—W—, aged 58 years has had by her present husband—who, by the way, is wonderfully active and industrious for one of his years—*fourteen* daughters, *twelve* of whom are married, and those twelve have borne *thirty-three* children. Ten out of the twelve married at "sweet seventeen," or before they had reached their eighteenth year. Thus the daughters bid fair at least to rival their illustrious mother in *domestic manufacture*. Both mother and daughters are estimable ladies, pursuing lives of industry, usefulness, and virtue, ever mindful of the sacred injunction, "be faithful, and replenish the earth." But a few rods from Mr. W—, lives Mr. N—A—; who has *fourteen* children, six girls and eight boys. At a short distance lives Mr. N—S—, who has also found names for *his* fourteen children. His near neighbor, Mr.——, can boast of only eleven "hopeful heirs." Give East Haddam the banner.

I wish to introduce a bill for the destruction of worms said the woodpecker member, in a stump speech.

Astonishing Condescension.—Henry Clay lately avowed that "*he had a brother who was bred a mechanic;*" and the whig papers are amazed at such astonishing frankness.

☞ The whigs hold a State Convention on Wednesday of this week, to appoint Presidential electors.

☞ The inventor of the air tight stove, the Rev. Isaac Orr, died at Amherst, Mass., on the 28th ult.

☞ Babe, the pirate, has received a further reprieve until the 19th of July.

UP AND DOWN.—Hod-carriers never rise above a certain height, before down they go again. It must be *mortar*-tying to them.

☞ The most *bare faced* lawyer in this city is Mr. Sprague. He can't raise a whisker.

N. Y. Sunday Mercury.

☞ We are somewhat fearful that the whigs will injure themselves, by fuming and worrying so much about the President's management of the business with Texas. Their papers have raised a great cry because President Tyler has taken precautionary measures to defend our Southern and south-western coasts and our trading vessels in the Gulf, in case of attack from Mexico, who has announced that the annexation of Texas to the United states will be tantamount to a declaration of war. Read what the President says in relation to this subject, in a message transmitted to the senate, and we shall see that he has done no more than his duty:

"I have to inform the senate that, in consequence of the declaration of Mexico communicated to this government, and by me laid before Congress at the opening of its present session, announcing the determination of Mexico to regard as a declaration of war against her by the United States the definitive ratification of any treaty with Texas annexing the territory of that republic to the United States, and the hope and belief entertained by the executive that the treaty with Texas for that purpose would be speedily approved and ratified by the senate, it was regarded by the executive to have become emphatically its duty to concentrate in the gulf of Mexico and its vicinity, as a precautionary measure, in as large a portion of a home squadron under the command of Captain Conner as could well be drawn together; and, at the same time, to assemble at Fort Jesup, on the borders of Texas, as large a military force as the demands of the service at other encampments would authorise to be detached.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.—We have received a copy of the Annual Report of the Commissioner of the school Fund, which we shall notice in our next.

Married.

In this city, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Bond, John F. Slater, Esq., to Miss Marianna L. only daughter of A. H. Hubbard.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

WILLIAM S. TYLER

Offers for sale a large and well selected stock of genuine Drugs & Medicines, Chemicals, Glass Ware, &c. &c., to Dealers and others at the lowest prices. A few of the leading Articles are as follows:

Antimoney Crude	Arabiac Rino
Æther Sulph	" Galbanin Manna
" Nitrous	" Tragacanth &c.
" Chloric	Hiera Picra
Aqua Ammonia	ive Syrup
" Rosa &c	Herbs of all kinds
Aethiops Min	Isinglass Russia
Blue Pill Eug	" American
Borax Ref.	" Coopers Superior
Burgundy Pitch	Lunar Caustic
Bayberry Bark, Ground	Magnesia Carb
Barbadoes Tar	" Calc
Balsam Copavi	" Henry's Tree
" Fir	Morphine Sulphate
" Peruo Polu &c	" Acetate Meriate &c.
Beec Cubebs,	Oil Peppermint
Juniper &c	" Cinnamon, Cloves
Brimstone Roll and Flour	" Origanum, Tansy
Catheridies	" Bergamot, Lemon
Carbonates of Iron	" Wintergreen
" Ammoniac &c	" Valerian, Savin
Colocinth Pulv,	" Anise, Sassafras
Cream Tartar P	In short all kinds
Cort Peru P	Ox Zinc
Aurantie	" Bismuth
Angastura &c. &c.	Phosphorus and
Cochineal S G	Phosphates
Chloride Lime	Pill Cochi
" Soda	Quicksilver
Chamomile Flowers	Red Gentian Rhei
Calomel Eug	" Columbo Ipecac
Corns Sublimate	" Serp Virg
Cayenne Pepper, African	" Valerian Jalap
Dowers Powers	" Sarsaparilla
Ens. Venesis	" Scilla Carcuma
Ergot	" Seneka &c. &c.
Emp. Epispastic	Sponge fine and coarse
" Duc Olives	Sem Annis Carui
"Hydrog Adhesive &c.	" Fenel Colchicum
Extract Belladosi	" Cardamon &c
" Valerian Cicuta	Sup. Carb Soda
" Hyoscyam &c.	Sal Epsome
Fol. Senna Anthos	" Rochelle
" Digitalis &c.	" Soda
Gum Opium Myrrh	" Nitre &c.
" Camphor, Aloes	Sugar of Lead
Guaic Gamboge	Spanish
Tartar Vitriol	Soda Powders
Copavi Cassias	Seidlitz do

Syringes, Apothecaries Scales & Weights, Teeth Instruments, Lancets, Pessaries, Catheters, Trusses, various kinds, Teeth & Flesh Brushes, together with most every article used in the practice of Medicine may be found at Tyler's Drug & Chemical Store, Water Street.

May 22d. 26

LAND FOR SALE,

A RARE CHANCE!

BY Order of the Court of Probate, for the District of Norwich, will be sold on the 21st of May, 1844, at the dwelling house of the late Stephen Maples, deceased in said Norwich. At 10 o'clock in the forenoon at Auction, if not sold at private sale previous thereto, so much of the Real Estate of said deceased as will raise the sum of $1999 34-100, with incidental charges of sale consisting of about eighty four Acres of land, lying about one mile from Norwich Landing, and adjoining the River Road so called, leading from Norwich City to New London, and lying between said road and the River Thames, and adjoining said River. A great portion of said land is covered with handsome thrifty young wood, the residue is mowing and pasture; also about fifty two Acres of land principally young wood, in Montville and near the residence of Mr. John F. Gardner. Terms made known at the time of sale.

R. MORGAN, Adm. with the will annexed.

Norwich, May 20 1844. 26

Glass Ware.

122 Packages of Vials and Bottles; for sale low by WILLIAM S. TYLER.

May 22. 26

Albany Ale.

50 Bbls, and Halfs, Just landing of New Ale; for sale low by D. M. PRENTICE.

Commercial-st. May 22d. 26

JOHN L. DEVOTION, Druggist and Apothecary,

No. 119 Main-st. one door East of Quinebaug Bank.

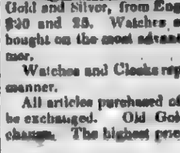
HAS during the past week, been making large addition to his extensive stock of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Glass Ware, Window Glass, Brushes, Perfumery &c. To which he invites the attention of Physicians, Country Merchants, and families, with the assurance that every article in his line shall be sold at wholesale or retail *at the lowest prices.*

May 22d. 3w26

Another Glorious Opportunity.

WATCHES! WATCHES!!

AT No. 80 CHATHAM STREET.



THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has entered into the above Establishment with one of the most beautiful and useful assortment of Watches, both Gold and Silver, from England and France, as low as $20 and 25. Watches and Jewelry exchanged or bought on the most advantageous terms to the customer.

Watches and Clocks repaired in the most accurate manner.

All articles purchased of him not approved of will be exchanged. Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange. The highest price paid for old Gold.

JOHN MYERS.

New York, May 22. 3m26

FERRE'S

CREAM OF SAPONINE,

A NEW ARTICLE FOR SHAVING.

The Proprietor has been favored with the following from the Pastor of the First Congregational Church in this City.

FERRE'S CREAM SAPONINE, after a thorough trial, I consider much preferable to any other article which I have ever used in shaving. Its properties are so valuable as to commend it to general use.

JOHN R. CRANE.

Middletown, March 18th, 1844.

From Dan'l. Woodward.

Mr. Ferre—Dear Sir—Having made sufficient trial of the Cream Saponine I purchased of you, I do not hesitate to say it is superior to any thing I have ever used for the purpose it is intended. It possesses the properties of penetrating and softening the beard in a much greater degree than any other Soap. I can cheerfully recommend it to the public, with a full confidence that it will meet the just expectations of those who may try it. CHARLES WOODWARD, M. D.

Middletown, March 25, 1844.

Mr. Ferre:—Sir—I have for many years used many kinds of Soap, with a view of finding the best quality, and have never been perfectly satisfied until I used your invaluable CREAM SAPONINE, which I consider so valuable, that I would use no other if presented gratis—too high a recommendation cannot be given it.

Respectfully, yours. ELI WILCOX.

Middletown, March 25, 1844.

From the Rev. Arther Granger, Pastor of the South Congregational Church in this City.

Mr. E. C. Ferre—Sir: I have used your article for shaving several weeks past, and for convenience and comfort find it superior to any thing I have ever used.

ARTHUR GRANGER.

Middletown, March 30, 1844.

May 22d. 26

Godfrey's Cordial.

THE pleasantest anodyne for children; for sale by R. W. MATHEWSON.

May 22. 26

Notice.

THE subscribers have this day entered into Copartnership under the firm of

COOK & AYER,

in the manufacture of Bone Buttons. Would inform the public that they are prepared to fill all orders for the above named article, of any size or pattern, on short notice.

Also will keep constantly on hand a supply of Neatsfoot Oil; Bone dust for Manure, &c. Mill sixty rods north of the Franklin House, Norwich City.

GEO. W. COOK.
NATHAN AYER.

May 15th. 3m

ENGLISH CITRATE OF IRON, which dissolves instantly; for sale by R. W. MATHEWSON.

May 22d. 26

Burmuda Arrow Root.

OF superior quality; for sale by R. W. MATHEWSON.

May 22. 26

STILL ANOTHER

Lot of new Rich GOODS,

SPLENDID POMPELIA BALZARINES, decidedly the Richest Goods of the season. An entirely new style of Mous de Laines, well worthy the attention of young Ladies; Cord Gimps, for trimmings a new and beautiful article; Linen Damask Table Cloths from 25 cts to $4,00; Black Barege, Black Balzarines, Bombazines, a very rich lot of Changeable Fowlard and Striped Armure Silks, from 42 cts to 125 per yard.

Our assortment of Dress Goods is very large, and we must and will sell them at the lowest prices. For bargains in Dry Goods or CARPETING; Call at the cheap Store of A. WATTLES & CO.

21 Shetucket-st.—May 15th. 23b

BOSTON BOOT AND SHOE STORE!

No. 19 Shetucket-Street.

THE Subscriber has taken the above Store and fitted it up in first rate order for the sale of

Boots and Shoes.

Having had long experience in said business, he flatters himself he shall be able to furnish the Ladies and Gentlemen of Norwich and vicinity, with a superior article, at *twenty per cent*, cheaper than ever before offered in this market. The Ladies are particularly invited to call, as they will here find one of the largest assortment of

Shoes, Half Gaiters and Slippers,

of the latest and most approval styles,—made by first rate workmen and warranted—*at all prices.*

Also, Gentlemen will find it for their advantage to give a call before purchasing elsewhere, as there will be kept at this establishment the best selected assortment of fashionable BOOTS AND SHOES to be found in this State, and at prices to suit the times.

Boys', Misses' and Children's BOOTS, SHOES, BUSKINS, HALF GAITERS, &c., all of which will be sold cheap for ☞ *CASH!* ☜

All Goods bought at this Store will be warranted.

R. GOODWIN.

Norwich, May 15th, 1844. 26

Toilet Soaps.

EXTRA Superfine Otte of Rose, Bitter Almond, Violet, Ambre, Musk, Orange Flower, Mousellias, Patchouli, and other perfumes.

Also, a great variety of Toilet Soaps of English, French, and American manufacture; including the *Spermaceti Soap*—so useful for chapped hands caused by cold or windy weather—or for washing infants, being very mild in its nature and softening to the skin

Shaving Soap.

GLENN'S *Saponaceous Compound*, is a preparation of superior value—forming as it does a rich and very excellent lather, which will not dry easily on the face or irritate the skin, but, on the contrary, is very mild, and renders the often troublesome operation of shaving one of comparative pleasure. It is very neatly done up in a small jar, answering all the purposes of a shaving box. For sale by

SAMUEL TYLER.

May 15. 3w20

"Uncle Sam's Soldiers"

ARE remarkable for prodigality; we have a lot of RAG CARPETING made from Soldiers' Clothes, ("not one quarter worn out,") which we will warrant to last 8 years of common use, or 5 of uncommon. The colors are red and blue, the original colors of the cloth. They will be sold cheap at the Auction Carpet Store of

A. WATTLES & CO.,
Round Black Sign, 21 Shetucket St.

May 16 23

JOHN S. GRAY,

IMPORTER OF

EARTHEN WARE, CHINA AND GLASS, WAREHOUSE

62 State-street,

Hartford Conn.,

May 15th '44. 26

Refined Alcohol.

20 Bbls full, 90 per cent Alcohol; for sale low by D. M. PRENTICE.

Commercial st. May 22d. 26

Turkey Rhubarb,

A Superior article, for sale by R. W. MATHEWSON.

May 22. 26

NEW STORE

IN GREENEVILLE.

N. D. & S. W. MORGAN would respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have opened a store in Greeneville, in the north end of Dr. Peabody's Brick Building, where they will keep an assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, consisting of Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Molasses, Spices, Beef, Pork, Lard, Pork and Beef Hams, Codfish, Swordfish, Mackerel, Butter, Cheese, Raisins, Candles, Soap, Pot and Pearl ashes, Window Glass, Brooms, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Broadcloths, Satinetts, Flannels, Bedticking, Jeans, Linens, Cambrics, Calicos, Hosiery, &c. &c., at as low prices as at any retail store in Norwich. Friends, Citizens, and Farmers, are invited to call and examine their stock of goods before purchasing.

N. B. Cash paid for Sheep-skins with the wool on; Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Greeneville, May 2. 3m 20

Window Glass,

300 Boxes Window Glass, assorted sizes, for sale unusually low by JOHN L. DEVOTION.

No. 119 Main-st. one door East of Quinebaug Bank.

April 10th. 6m20

FINE EATING!

PRATT & HOOKER,

(Franklin Square,)

HAVE on hand a first rate assortment of *PROVISIONS & GROCERIES*, which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.

Norwich, April 24th. 6m

NEW FOUNDERY.

THE Subscribers have established an Foundery near Spalding's Mill,

A Foundery for Iron Castings.

And have this day entered into a Copartnership for the purpose of transacting business appertaining to the same, under the name and firm of

"MILL FURNACE NO."

They are now prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, and on the best possible terms; every description of Machine, Stove, Plough, and other castings, Moulded with the utmost care (under the direction of an experienced workman,) and made from the very best quality of Scotch and American Pig Iron,—manufactured by the Machine Shop lately established by Messrs. COLE & BATES, who are now ready to do all work in their line in a satisfactory and workmanlike manner. The connection of the Foundery, with the machine Shop—making it convenient for those who wish castings fitted and finished in any form or shape.

CHARLES A. CONVERSE.
ALBERT T. CONVERSE.

Orders for Casting may be left at the Hard Ware Store of C. A. Converse, 139 Main-st.; and old Castings bought at the Foundery or at 139 Main-st.

Norwich, May 15th '44. 6m26

TALCOTT AND WILLIAMS,

GROCERS,

CORNER OF MAIN AND WASHINGTON-STREETS.

HAVE received their Spring Goods, cheap and fresh from New York;

Such as Flour, (extra brands) and the best market Pork, Pork and Beef hams, a lot of superior style,

And Sugars so cheap as to make beauty smile,

Brooms and Mats of all prices, and every degree,

Molasses superb, as the world ever see.

Baskets, and Pails and Lamp Oil "*al a made*,"

Rich Teas, and good Coffee, to cheer your blood;

Axes, Hoes, Spades and Shovels, a superior lot,

Cloves, Nutmegs and spices, far fetch'd and bought;

Rice, Pepper and Ginger, and Cinnamon fair,

Preserves and rich Currants selected with care—

Segars, Snuff, Tobacco, Salt Herrings, Codfish,

And no fair lass of Raleigs as mortal can wish,

Sieves, Bed Cords, Pipes Candles, with Powder and shot,

Bread, Crackers, and rich Cheese, a most admirable lot,

Stone Pots, Jugs Whips, Boots and Shoes, Clothes Lines, likewise,

Matches, Sewing Thread, shaving Soap, fine oils and Eyes,

Salt Petre, Twine, Candy, Potatoes, and Soap,

Rich Chocolate, fit for the Bishop or Pope.

And many more things they have now in their Store,

Which they cannot write down now, and will have many more,

When Shetucket and Quinebaug steam vessels float

They will have new arrivals by every boat;

One thing must be added, before all is told,

In no case will they ever be undersold,

Yet if to this doctrine all cannot agree,

We have only to ask them to just call and see.

May 15th. 3m

FARMERS AND MERCHANTS

ATTEND!!

THE Subscribers have just received a sample of GRASS AND CRADLE SCYTHS, from Messrs. Phillips', Messer & Colby, New London, New Hampshire. These Scythes for surpass anything of the kind ever before offered in this Market, in quality, *shape, lightness, and stiffness.* All who are in any way interested in the Scythe trade, are invited to call and examine our sample, and we shall be ready to supply them on the *most reasonable terms* about the first of June either by the dozen or single.

GARDNER & BUTTS.

May 15th. 3m26

Brushes.

FRENCH Hair Brushes a great variety, Tooth Brushes, a large assortment; Shaving Brush, and Comb Brushes, Whiskers, and Infants' do.

GLENN'S superior Toilet or Nursery Powder is prepared of the purest ingredients, and is offered with great confidence to mothers and nurses as a very superior article. For sale by SAMUEL TYLER.

May 15th. 3m26

Linen Cambrics Hdkfs.

ELY & CO, are now offering a lot of fine Linen Hdkfs. at prices so low as to be well worthy the attention of all persons wishing a *good article* at a small price.

33 & 35 Shetucket-street.

May 4. 24

Rheumatic Liniment,

*Prepared and sold by Dr. WM. A. BREWSTER. West Killingly Ct.

NEW-ARRIVAL!

AT THE NEW

DRY GOODS STORE,

Corner of WATER and SHETUCKET-STREETS,

LINCOLN AND WILLIAMS,

HAVE within the past week made large additions to their Stock of Goods, and have now the most magnificent assortment in the place, particularly of dress goods, such as

Balzorines.

Of French, English, and American Manufacture, at all prices from 25 to 62½ cents per yd.

Taizans and Camelions,

A new assortment of colors and Patterns, 25 per cent less than last week's prices.

Camelion Brocades,

That new and desirable article, at a price which needs but to be named to warrant a sale.

Crape Chinnas,

The most splendid patterns ever imported, and no more in the country like them.

Muslins and Lawns,

More than 50 pieces comprising many new patterns, and colors.

Barages,

Both light and dark colors some extra rich satin stripe.

Taizan Prints,

Something entirely new, besides many other styles. of dress goods names not recollected.

Rich Silks,

A few patterns very choice, direct from *Broadway.*

Cashmere and Silk Shawls,

Will be sold at old prices without regard to the late rise.

Ribbons, Ribbons,

About 200 pieces this day received, at all prices from 8 to 50 cents, the choicest assortment in the Place; also Flowers, Laces, and every variety of MILLINERY GOODS, at wholesale and retail, lower than they can be had anywhere else.

Summer Stuffs,

Such as French Cassimeres, Elastic Gambroons, common do. French Drillings; Grass Linens, Brown Linens Denims, Mixtures, Coating Ginghams, and all the variety the market affords.

Linen Hdkfs.

100 Doz. like the first lot for 12½ cents each, very finer ones for 37 1-2, worth 50 cents, and still fine qualities at less prices than they can be bought at any other store.

White Goods.

300 pieces Jaconett, Sarsnett and Mull Cambrics, Nonsook Muslins, Lace, Striped and Swiss Muslins, Corded Cambrics, plaid Muslin's also curtain Muslins, and extra fine furniture Dimity, French Quilts, extra, quality Blankets, Irish Linen Sheeting, Barnsley do. Linens for Curtains, printed Curtain Cambrics, &c. &c., and we pledge ourselves that they shall all be sold at the very *lowest prices.*

Merchants and Pedlars are hereby notified that we *do sell Goods at wholesale*, and now has a room exclusively for that business.

LINCOLN & WILLIAMS.

Norwich, April. 24th. No. 24 Shetucket-street, on the corner. 28

SPRING CAMPAIGN

BOSTON CLOTHING STORE,

J. B. PALMER & CO,

HAVE this week commenced receiving their SPRING STOCK OF CLOTHING, direct from their manufacturing establishment, and shall be able to offer their customers and purchasers of

READY MADE CLOTHING

new and fashionable Garments, made up in the most modern and approved styles, consisting of *Dress, Frock, Business*, and SACK COATS, of most every desirable style, fashions and colors worn.

PANTALOONS—Fancy, plaid and striped Doeskin Pantaloons.

do do do Cassimere do
do do do Satinets do
Plain blue, blu-black, mixed and lavender do
Tweed and Moleskin, low priced do

VESTS,

Fancy and plain Silk Velvet, Satin, Silk, Alpine, Cashmere, Woolen Velvet, Tabby Velvet, Valencies, Cloth, Cassimere and Satin Vests.

Furnishing Articles

A general variety of Scarfs, Stocks, Cravats, Bosoms, Collars, Shirts, Hdkfs, Suspenders, Socks, Gloves, &c.

Also, Fashionable HATS!

The subscribers have made arrangements with HENRY BAILEY & CO., and will be constantly supplied with a superior article of Fashionable Hats.

Purchasers are invited to call and satisfy themselves, at

148 MAIN-STREET.

Norwich, April 10th 1844. tf20

CONNECTICUT BONNET STORE,

NEW GOODS! S RING STOCK!

APRIL 1st. 1844.

HITCHCOCK & PAYSON,

Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

STRAW GOODS!

RIBBONS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, BAND BOXES, &c. &c.

FOR CASH!

AT No. 17 SHETUCKET-STREET.

NORWICH Conn.

HAVING made extensive arrangements for their Spring Trade, they are prepared to exhibit a *LARGE AND FASHIONABLE STOCK OF BONNETS!* of every description of their own Manufacture of Florence, Hatland, and Fancy Braids, also Neapolitans, Fancy do; Birdseye and Prince Alberts, Rice Butlands, English do; French Dutpe; Domestic Straws, &c. &c. Also a Rich Assortment of Fancy Dress HATS & CAPS; together with a heavy and well selected Stock of MILLINERY GOODS, and Artificial Flowers;—comprising in all the largest and most desirable Stock of Bonnets and Millinery Goods, ever introduced into this Market.

They pledge themselves to offer their GOODS at prices that will bear a comparison with any other establishment in the United States. Confident that their Stock will at all times be worthy of the attention of Purchasers, they respectfully solicit a call.

BONNETS altered Bleached and Pressed in the best manner, at Short Notice. Prices for Bleaching and Pressing, 25 cts.

Norwich, April 31. '44. 19

EMPORIUM OF FASHION!

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and MOST FASHIONABLE

CLOTHING STORE

IN NORWICH—91 Main-Street.

Visited from all Quarters of the Country by the Professional Men of Fashion, Aristocracy, or Gentry, Sportsmen and Mechanics.

THE Wonderful success of this Popular Establishment, is allowed by all who have visited it to be owing to the rich Variety of Fashionable Garments, and the unaccountable *low prices*, which bid defiance to all competition in Trade. No pains is spared in selecting Fashionable and Desirable Goods, and the good taste which garments are cut and made in this Establishment is allowed to be superior in the extreme.

GENTLEMEN, it cannot be any once fault but your own, if, after visiting us, you do not get pleased with a fashionable tasty garment. For indeed we have employed a score or two of Tailors to study Fashions; and by fashion we live. We stand *ready* at a moments warning to furnish Material, cut, and make any Garment Gentlemen may see fit to order, in as good style as fashion and taste shall dictate.

The following is a list of the many thousand Garments, which may be had at this great place of resort.

FROCK and Dress COATS, of English, French and German Manufacture,	$6	20,00
English, French, and American Doe Skin Pants.	3	6,75
Tweed Cassimere Sack Coats, New Style,	3	6,75
Kentucky Jane Coats, all colers,	1,25	4,00
Piané Whale, and half gaiter pants, of French and English Doe Skin,	3,00	7,00

Summer Clothing an Endless Variety.

Brown Holland, and Grass Cloth, Dress and Sack Coats,	$1.	3,00
Middlesex Plaids, Striped, and plain Ginghams Coats of all prices.		
Summer Pants of Linen Drill, plain White, Plaid and Striped, fm	1,00 to	4,00
Cotton Drill pants, for	75cts to	1,00

Vests we have the largest assortment that can be found, Embracing

Silk Velvets, from	3 to	4,50
Silk Satin Vests, a superior article	2 "	4,00
Silk and Worsted, fm	1,00	3,50
Cotton and Silk, fm	75cts,	2,00
Nice Rich figured Satin Vests, for	3,00	5,00
Plaid, Corded, and figured Marsella	,75	2,50
Rich White figured Satin Vests, suitable for Bals or Matrimonial ceremonies,	3	5,00
Rich Spriged Marsella, and Tyrolese Quiltings, fm	2	400
Summer Shirts, Bosoms, Collars Gloves, and Suspenders of all qualities and prices,	,25	1,00
Rich Scarffs, fm	,25cts	1,00

Gentlemen throughout the Country are invited to call at the Cheapest Clothing Store in Norwich,—91 MAIN-STREET. Next door to Charles Clark's Hat Store.

J. T. FAY.

April 17th, 1844. 21

Leeches,

SWEDISH LEECHES, for sale by

JOHN L. DEVOTION.

No. 119 Main-st. one door East of Quinebaug Bank.

April 8th 8w20

Live Geese Feathers.

A PRIME lot, for sale by

LINCOLN & WILLIAMS,

24 Shetucket-street.

March 9th. tf17

MORE NEW GOODS!

TRACY AND SETCHEL,

Are now making large additions to their stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

ALL OF THE NEWEST AND BEST STYLES,

WHICH they will sell as low as can be bought in this city. Please call and examine, at

No. 84 Main-Street, OPPOSITE THE FRANKLIN HOUSE.

N. B. All kinds of Work made and repaired to order and warranted.

April 15th. 6w21

H. S. COOK

RETURNS thanks to the many people who have favored him with their custom in times past, and respectfully informs them that he has removed to the

NEW STORE—No. 15 Shetucket-st.,

where he is prepared to Cut and Make GENTLEMEN'S and BOYS' GARMENTS in the best and most

FASHIONABLE MANNER.

Cutting done at short notice.

Remember the Number is—**15 Shetucket st.**

Norwich, April 17. tf21

BONNETS! BONNETS! BONNETS!

Just received and now opening at

ELY & CO'S.,

5 CASES Super Plain and Fancy Braid Bonnets, comprising every Style and quality the market affords, direct from the manufacturers, all of which will be sold at less prices than can be found elsewhere in this city; also a large lot of **Bonnet Silks and Ribbons**; Ladies wishing anything in the ***Millinery Line***, can save 15 per cent by calling at

ELY & CO'S, 33 and 35 SHETUCKET-STREET.

Nay 4th 1844. tf24

READ THIS!

FAMILY GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, &C.,

GARDNER & BUTTS,

HAVE now on hand a full assortment of GOODS; consisting in part of Old Hyson, Young-Hyson. Hyson Skin, Powchong and Souchong TEAS; Woolsey's Loaf, Crushed and Powdered SUGARS; Brown Havana, St. Croix, and New Orleans do. Old Government Java, Laguars, Rio Cuba, St. Domingo, Burnt and Ground, W. I. COFFEES; Sugar, Soda, Butter and Boston CRACKERS; Pilot Bread, Spices of all kinds; Blue and White Starch; Nutmegs, Mace, Zante Currants, Citron, Raisins; Sweet Oil in pint bottles (very nice,) Alicant and Jute MATTS, Brooms, Baskets,; Sperm and Whale Oil; Corn, Salt,; Molasses of various Qualities; DUN Fish, Codfish, Mackerel, Swordfish, Salmon Trout; CHEESE; Baskets, Canpails, Nests Boxes, Bail Boxes, Bed Cords, Clothes Lines, Hoes, Handles, Shovels; Oranges and Lemons, Wash Boards, Clothes Pins; SEGARS, the best in the city; W. Hull & Son's Steam Soap, Colgates' No. 1. do. Varigated and Almond scented do. in short every article usualy found in a **Temperance Grocery and Provision Store** all of which will be sold at the *lowest* market prices at

No. 13 West end of Water-Street.

Norwich, May 8th, '44. 3w24

Norwich and Worcester Rail Road—

DAILY LINE TO NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 29d, 1844

CARS will leave Allyn's Point for Worcester and Boston every morning, except Monday, immediately upon the arrival of the Steamer from New York.

Leave Worcester for Norwich and New York every evening, except Sunday, at 6 1-4, upon the arrival of the Train from Boston.

Accommodation Trains,

DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Norwich - - 5 3-4 A M, and 4 1-2 P M.
" Worcester - 10 A M, and 4 P M.

Freight Trains,

DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Norwich 8 1-2 AM.—Worcester 7 1-2 A M.

The Morning Train from Norwich, and the Morning and Evening Trains from Worcester, connect with the Boston and Worcester, and the Western Railroads.

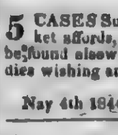
Fares are less when paid for Tickets than when paid in the Cars.

All Baggage at the risk of its owner, unless receipted for by an authorized agent of the corporation.

EMERSON FOOTE, Supt.

Norwich April 22d, 1844. tf22

G. B. PRINDLE,



HAS removed his One Price Watch, Jewelry, and Clock Establishment, to the Store (lately occupied by J. Ireson & Son's shoe dealers,) No. 144 Main-street,—opposite the sign post.

Full assortment of choice goods—and no variation in prices tolerated—a child may purchase as low as the closest buyer.

April 24th, '44 tf22

Oranges and Lemons,

Just received at the Fruit Store 74 Main-Street.

20 Boxes Sweet Oranges; 10 do. Lemons.

40 Jars Tamarines,—cheap for cash, an excellent and cheap desert.

Graham Crackers, superior to any in the city—fresh from the Bakery, in Mass.

J. B. TRUEMAN.

May 8th. 24

Notice.

THE Subscriber having set up in this place one of *Clevelands celebrated Machines with MARBLE BLOCKS for*

Pressing Bonnets,

and engaged a *Man* of superior Workmanship, we are prepared to alter, bleach and Press Straw, Florence Fancy Bonnets, and Leghorn Hats in a Style superior to any other Establishment in this State at very short Notice.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

Price for Bleaching & Pressing 25 cts.

No 17 Shetucket St. Norwich.

HITCHCO K & PAYON.

April 4th 19.

Paints, Oils, Varnishes &c.

WILLIAM S. TYLER,

(at the Old Stand of S. Tyler & Son, Water-street.)

OFFERS FOR SALE AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,

White Lead dry	Linseed Oil
do do ground	Spts. Turpentine
do do in Oil	Copal Varnish Coach
Litharge	do do Furniture
Red Lead	Black Leather Varnish
Veu Red	Lacker
French Yellow	Bright Varnish
Vermilion	Glass Paper
Span. Brown	Emery all sizes
do White	Terra de Senna
Paris do	Rot. stone
Turkey Umber	do do ground
Spruce Yellow	Verdagris dry
Prussian Blue	do in Oil
do do Pale	Red Claik
Chrome Yellow	Gun chellac
Black Lead	do Copal
Emerald Green	Rosin and Pitch
French do	Pultry
Chrome do	Glassir's Diamond
Drop Black	Blue Verditer
Lamp do	Green do
Blue do	Ground Umber
Vandyke Brown	Paint Brushes
India Red	Sash Tools
Poes Pink	Striping Pensils
Pumice Stone	Paint Riusers
do do ground	&c., &c.

Norwich, March 6th, '44. 3m15

Summer Arrangements

OF FARE AND FREIGHT,—TO AND FROM NEW YORK.

DAILY NIGHT LINE.

THE splendid steamer CLEOPATRA Capt. I. K. DUSTAN, will leave Norwich Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and New York Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

The splendid steamer WORCESTER. Capt. I. H. VANDERBILT, will leave Norwich Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and New York, Mondays Wednesdays, and Fridays.

N. E. All persons are forbid Trusting any one on account of the above Boats or owners.

E. A. BILL.

Agent for the above Boats.

Norwich, April 20th, 1844. 22

FOR STONINGTON.

THE Steamer ANGELINA Capt. Lovell, will run regular to Stonington; touching at the intermediate landings. Leaving Norwich at 8 o'clock A. M. returning the same afternoon in time to take the cars for Worcester. For further information Enquire of

E. A. BILL.

Norwich, April 16 '44 21

STEAM PROPELLER LINE,

BETWEEN

Norwich and New York.

The Steamer QUINEBAUG, Capt. JEDEDIAH WILLIAMS, will leave Norwich every Tuesday, and New York every Friday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

All goods forwarded for the Propeller Line, will be taken into store free of any expense to the shippers; freight taken at packet prices.

The steamer Shetucket, Capt. Geo. W. Geer, will take her place in the Line with the steamer Quinebaug, in the course of ten or fifteen days.

For freight or passage enquire of the Capt. on board or to LEAVENS & HUNTINGTON, H. WHITAKER & Co. NORTON, CONVERSE, & Co. } Agents in Norwich

J & A. BRIGGS, 40 South-st. New York.

May 1st 23

REMITTANCES TO AND PASSAGE FROM ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SOTLAND.

WE beg to inform our friends in Norwich, Conn. and its vicinity, that we have appointed Mr. JAMES McCLELLAND, of that city, as our agent.

Persons sending for their relatives, or remitting money to the old country, will find it their interest and their friends comfort to give him a call.

ROCHE BROTHERS & CO.,

35 Fulton street, New York.

Jan. 24th, 1844. tf9

BOSTON PACKET,

THE Schooner MAIL, Capt. CROWELL.
" " SPY, Capt. LEWIS.

HAVE commenced running between Norwich and Boston, for the season, and will take freight on the most reasonable terms. For further information enquire of

HAWES, GRAY & CO. Boston.
H. WHITAKER & CO. Commercial-street.

Norwich Ct.

March 24th, '44 18

Dr. WRIGHT'S Indian Vegetable Pills.

THE Citizens of Norwich are respectfully informed that Mr. SAMUEL TYLER, and Mr. R. W. ROATH, are the ONLY Agents for the above valuable Medicine in the city of Norwich.

April 25th. 3m22

Canadian Horse Liniment,

THIS Article is one of the most Valuable Remedies, ever discovered; for Sprains, Bruses, Galls, Scratches, Fresh Wounds, and Sores of every description on Horses. Sold only by

WILLIAM S. TYLER,
and SAMUEL TYLER,

Norwich, March 6th, '44 m15

IRA GORTON,

DRAPER & TAILOR,

OVER MR. DORANCE LADD'S CONFECTIONARY STORE OPPOSITE THE NORWICH BANK,

WOULD GIVE

NOTICE,

THAT having so far recovered his health as to attend to his business again, he is ready to wait on old and new customers, whose patronage he again solicits. Having receives the latest fashions from New York, and having none but the best workmen (New York workmen not excepted,) he will warrant all work done at his shop to be of the best kind and done at short notice. He would inform the tailors out of town that they can have the fashions by sending to the subscriber after them.

N. B. People out of town coming to Norwich to get Cutting done will please call upon the subscriber as he does all of his cutting himself, and will warrant all garments cut to suit his customers.

IRA GORTON.

Norwich, March 27th, '44. tf18

ANTHONY GORTON,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Corner of Main and Union-Streets.

Norwich Conn.,

OVER THE STORE, OF S. DENNIS & Co.

HAVING long received a liberal share of patronage, is determined to merit a continuance of favors, and all who are desirous of procuring the most

Thorough made Garment,

AND

Good Fit,

in the *most fashionable style*, at prices SO LOW that no reasonable man would object to, should call at

A. GORTON'S,

where he will be happy to receive orders in his line of Business—promising to render perfect satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

N. B. Particular care will be taken in cutting garments that are made out of his establishment.

Be sure and call on

ANTHONY GORTON.

Norwich, Feb. 7, 1844. tf11

New, Fashionable

HAT & CAP STORE,

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 137 Main street, at the old stand of A. Wickham, and invites their attention to a superb assortment of

Hats & Caps,

Manufactured from the choicest materials, and in the most approved style, which he offers at as low if not lower prices than can be obtained at any other establishment in this city. He is not confined to a one priced Hat, but has a full assortment, and feels confident in his ability to suit the tastes and pockets of all

137 Main st. 20 W. L. NICHOLS.

BOWEN & McNAMEE,

16 WILLIAM-STREET COR. OF BEAVER,

NEW YORK.

HAVE received, by late arrivals, the most desirable stock of

Silk and Fancy Goods

ever exhibited, to which the attention of merchants, from various sections of the country, is respectfully invited.

It is their determination to present an assortment, unsurpassed in Richness and Variety, comprising the Newest and most Fashionable Styles offered in this market.

Special attention is invited to the following articles viz:—

RICH PRINTED LAWNS, consisting of every variety of style.

EXTRA RICH FRENCH AND SCOTCH PRINTED BALZORINES, entirely new styles.

PARIS MUSLIN DE LAINES, very rich printed also plain coloured, black and blue black do.

SILK SHAWLS, consisting of rich figured Chameleon, black Ottomen, figured Poult de Soie, &c.

RICH DRESS SILKS, consisting of extra heavy Brocade, Chameleon, Satin Striped, Plain Fig'd &c.

SHAWLS, Paris Broche, embroidered Cashmere French Plaid, figured Kabyle, Muslin de Laine, &c.

FRENCH KID GLOVES, best manufacture, black white and colored.

FANCY CRAVATS AND SHAWLS, the most desirable, assortment ever offered.

LACES, great variety, consisting of English and German Thread, also Cotton and Gimp Edgings, at very low prices.

ITALIAN LUSTRING AND GROS DE RINES of the best manufacture.

FRENCH PRINTS—Hartman's and Gros Odier's manufacture, various styles, first quality.

ALSO,

MILLINERY GOODS, in great variety, consisting of rich Hat Silks, splendid changeable, chine, and striped Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, trimming Laces, &c.

ALSO,

Black and blue black Bombazines: Pongee and Spitalfield Hdkf; Italian Sewings; Satin and Taffeta Ribbons; Kid, Silk and Fitet Gloves; Embroidery; Linen Cambric Hdkfs; Satin Vestings; Silk Velvets; black and blue black French Crapes; Love Hdkfs and Veils, Silk Hosiery; Sinchews; Suchan Pongee; Lace Veils; India Sarsnett; Levantine Hdkfs; Italian Cravats; Buck and Beaver Gloves; India Nankeens; Paper Muslins, &c.

11

NEW TEMPERANCE STORE.

ON THE CORNER OF MAIN AND FRANKLIN-STREET, (in Eaton's Brick Building) *Franklin Square.*

WHERE the subscriber is now opening, and offers to the public the best assortment of

Groceries and Provisions

that can be found in this city, and as cheap at Retail as can be bought in this place at Wholesale.

TEAS of all kinds and qualities fm 25 to 75 cts per lb.

Good Brown Sugar 14 pounds for 100.

do Green Coffee 16 do do do.

MOLASSES of all qualities, a splendid article of Sugar House, at 25 cts per gall., all other kinds of Goods in proportion. Connecticut Lard, Pork and Hams, superior to any in this market; fresh Butter; New York Cream Cheese; Flour Corn and Rye Meal; Wood and Stone Ware; Baskets Brooms; Foot Matts; Crockery, and all other kinds of Goods usually kept in a Grocery Store except Rum.

Farmers, who have Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Potatoes and Grain; that they wish to exchange for Goods, will find it for their interest to call at this establishment first, and especially them who have Cash. This is the place, and now is the time to purchase your Groceries for the season if you wish to get them Cheap.

H. HARRIS.

Norwich, April 8th. tf20

PATENT MACHINES.

THE cheapest and best Horse Powers ever offered to the public for driving Circular Saws, Cider, Shingle and Sugar Mills, Turning Lathes, Threshing Machines, &c. Also the best Threshing Machines for grain and hay seed; may be had of the subscriber—also the right to vend them in various parts of the country. Horse Powers from $40 to $50. Threshing Machines from $20 to $35. Both Machines easily conveyed in a one horse wagon.

N. B. A few more Agents wanted to sell on commission. A. KINGSLEY.

Norwich, July 19, 1943. 34

LUMBER.

THE subscriber has on hand a large quantity of the above articles of all kinds and qualities, which, he will sell low JOHN G. HUNTINGTON.

August, 9th, 1843—3m37 [Central Wharf

WALTER CLAPP,

BOOKSELLER & BOOKBINDER,

97 MAIN-STREET, NORWICH,

Opposite M. Bedford's News Room.

Nov. 8th, 1843. 1y36

Perfumery, Cosmetics, &c.

MILK of Roses, Cologne Water, Bay Rum, Rowland's Genuine Maccassar Oil, Balm Columbia, Buffalo Oil, Lip Salve, Lavender Water, Pearl Powder, East India Hair Dye, Bears Oil, Freckle Wash, Depilatory Powder, Bears Grease, Tooth Powder, Shaving Cream, Tooth Paste, Windsor Soap, James' Hair Tonic, Hair Powder, Cologne Stands, Powder Puffs, Nursery and Rose Toilett Powder, Cold Cream, Cream of Lillies, Water of Beauty, Gouraud's Powders Subtiles, Tooth Wash, Spanish Lilly White, Coar laster, Tooth and Hair Brushes, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c., for sale by JOHN L. DEVOTION.

No. 119 Main-st. one door East of Quinebaug Bank

April 3d, '44. 8m19

Concentrated

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF

SARSAPARILLA,

WARRANTED equal to any other preparation of Sarsaparilla, for sale at 25 cents per bottle, by

JOHN L. DEVOTION,

No. 119 Main street,

one door East of the Quinebaug Bank.

April 17 3 mos 21

Wood and Willow ware,

Wholesale and Retail!

A LARGE lot just received from the manufactory of all kinds and descriptions, consisting in part of Tubs of all sizes, Pails and Cee Pails, Nest Boxes, Bowls, Trays, Wash-Boards, Clothes-Pins, Mortars, and other articles too many to enumerate, all of which will be sold at prices *unusually low.* Also, a good supply of Willow and other Baskets. A fresh supply of Teas, with GROCERIES of all kinds, may constantly be found at the store of

FAIRFIELD & ARMSTRONG.

P. S. Goods delivered free of expense to any part of the city.

April 3d. 3m

WM. H. ALLEN

DENTIST,

OFFICE, NO. 9½ SHETUCKET STREET, (UP STAIRS)

WHERE he will perform all operations necessary for the preservation of the teeth and gums in the best possible manner. Teeth inserted from 1 to a complete set. Teeth cleaned, filled, extracted, and all irregularities, whether they proceed from disease or want of proper care, remedied.

March 23 tf17

FOR NEW LONDON DAILY

THE NEW STEAMER ANGELINA,

CAPT. LOVELL.

COMMENCED her regular Trips on Wednesday, March 27th.

Leaving Norwich, at 8 o'clock A. M.
" New London, at about half-past 3 P.M.

For further information, enquire of E. A. BILL.

Norwich, April 3d. '44 19

GROCERIES,

DELANO & SCHERMERHORN.

NO 50, FRONT STREET,

NEW-YORK.

KEEP constantly on hand a general assortment of desirable Groceries.

Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

New-York, Nov. 1st, 1843. 6m4

COAL.

THE subscriber is now prepared to furnish for Family use and for manufacturing purposes, the above article, of superior quality, and at prices satisfactory. JOHN G. HUNTINGTON,

August 9th, 1843—5m37. [Central Wharf.

Silks! Silks!

SUCH as the Camelion Brocades, Helenaine, black black Gro de Royal, light do, Satin striped do, plain and striped Armures Gro de Rhine, Gros de rhine and every other style a person wishes at

ELY & CO'S.

April 3d. tf19

Eastern and Western Lumber.

100,000 FEET Albany Mer. Boards, 12, [14, and 16 feet.

25,000 Albany clear do.
50,000 Eastern Mer. Boards and Plank.
25,000 ft. " clear, 1¼, 1½ and 2 inch.
25,000 ft. Spruce flooring.
50,000 ft. Clapboards of various kinds.
400 M. Pine and Cedar Shingles.

For sale by E. CHAPELL,

Norwich. [25.] Central Wharf.

PRINTS and MUSLIN DE LAINES.

12 CASES PRINTS, direct from the manufacturers agents. Also, 70 pieces of MOUSE de LAINES, of beautiful style and quality. Call at

ELY & CO'S.

No. 33 and 35 Shetucket-street.

March 3d. tf19

JOHN L. DEVOTION.

No. 119 Main-st. one door East of Quinebaug Bank.

HAS for sale Young Hyson, Hyson skin and Powchong TEA; Ground Coffee, Nutmegs, Mace Ground Cloves; Allspices, Pepper and Cinnamon, English Mustard, Canton Ginger, Citron, Olive Oil, Preserved Pine Apples and Limes, Sperm Candles, Starch, Yellow Soap, Bath Brick, Preserved Citron and Oranges, Shelled Almonds, Sal Eratis, &c. &c.

April 10th. 8w20

First Sort,

POTASHES and Sal Soda, for sale by

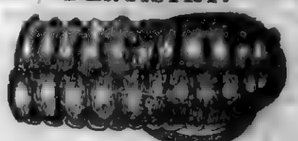
J. L. DEVOTION,

No. 119 Main-street.

One door East of the Quinebaug Bank.

Norwich, Feb. 21. 3m18

DENTISTRY.



Dr. G. B. & C. Parkhurst,

HAVE opened an Office, No. 89, Main street, 5 doors west of the Franklin House, where they will wait on all who will favor them with their patronage. Teeth set from onete a full set. Every necessary operation performed on the teeth, and warranted Their long experience enable them to treat judiciously all diseases connected with the teeth.

Nov. 30. 1yrl

Copartnership Notice.

THE subscribers having associated themselves in business under the name and firm of

PRENTICE & AVERY,

Offer for sale at their Store, No. 37, Water-street, formerly occupied by A. C. Hall, a general assortment of

Groceries,

which were selected the past week in New York with much care, and will be disposed of cheap for cash or Country produce.

WM. R. PRENTICE.
WM. W. AVERY.

Norwich, April 22. tf22

THE NORWICH NEWS
WM. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
OFFICE No. 38, SHETUCKET STREET
One door North of the American House.
Advertisements, &c., left at the Post Office, Box 132, or at the Printing Office in Shetucket Street, will receive prompt attention.
TERMS.
FOR THE NEWS ONE YEAR (IN ADVANCE) $1,50
When not paid in advance, 2,00
PRICES FOR ADVERTISING.
FOR 1 SQUARE (OR 16 LINES,) 3 INSERTIONS, 1,00
EXTRA INSERTIONS PER WEEK, 20
YEARLY ADVERTISERS, HALF PRICE.

CHARLES A. CONVERSE.
Dealer in
English, French and German
Hardware, Cutlery, and Guns.
139 MAIN-STREET.
Norwich.

BOOK AND JOB
PRINTING,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
EXECUTED
IN THE NEATEST, MOST EXPEDITIOUS AND CHEAPEST MANNER.
At 139 Main-Street,
Norwich Conn.,
THE Subscriber has taken pains to add such materials to his Printing Office, as will enable him to execute every description of Printing, in a style superior to what has ever before been done in this part of the State; and having availed himself of facilities which he has never before had for turning out work rapidly, and at a very small expense, he has lately revised his prices, and is now prepared to print
BOOKS, BILL-HEADS,
PAMPHLETS, BILLS OF LADING,
CIRCULARS, CLOCK BILLS,
HANDBILLS, BANK CHECKS,
WAY BILLS,
STEAM-BOAT AND STAGE BILLS, BUSINESS AND VISITING CARDS,
&c, &c, &c.
At a cheaper rate than ever before. *He is determined he will not be out done in neatness of work or a very low price.* WILLIAM TRENCH.
April 24th. 22

PRICES REDUCED FIFTY PER CENT!
COOLEY'S
PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
REMOVED TO 95 MAIN STREET.
THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT to the new and beautiful Building immediately adjoining the Norwich Bank, (and a few doors west of the Franklin House,) where he will continue to execute all descriptions of Printing, in a style not inferior to any in this section of the country.
PRICES REDUCED FIFTY PER CENT!
The subscriber's *whole attention* will hereafter be given to *Book and Job Printing*; and as his connections are very superior, and his arrangements such that he can execute Printing in the most expeditious manner, he will after this date *REDUCE* his scale of Prices, on every description of work, from *TWENTY FIVE* to *FIFTY PER CENT.*
COMMON HANDBILLS
Will be printed in good style for from *FIFTY CENTS* to *ONE DOLLAR per HUNDRED!*
CARDS
In any size, from *TWENTY-FIVE* to *FIFTY CENTS per PACK, Cards INCLUDED!*
☞All other Printing proportionally low.
Observe the number, ☞95 MAIN STREET. ☜
N. B. *All Orders ready for Delivery at the precise time agreed on,* (extraordinaries only excepted,) or no charge will be made.
J. D. COOLEY, 95 Main-Street
Norwich Nov. 1843. 6m8

Toilet Soaps.
EXTRA Superfine Otto of Rose, Bitter Almond, Violet, Ambre, Musk, Orange Flower, Mountain, Patchouli, and other perfumes.
Also, a great variety of Toilet Soaps of English, French, and American manufacture; including the *Supermacetl Soap*—so useful for chapped hands caused by cold or windy weather—or for washing infants, being very mild in its nature and softening to the skin.
Shaving Soap.
GLENN'S *Saponaceous Compound*, is a preparation of superior value—forming a soft lather, which will not dry easily on the face or irritate the skin, but, on the contrary, is very mild, and renders the often troublesome operation of shaving one of comparative pleasure. It is very neatly done up in a small jar, answering all the purposes of a shaving box. For sale by
SAMUEL TYLER.
May 18. 3w25

Brushes.
FRENCH Hair Brushes a great variety, Tooth Brushes, a large assortment; Shaving Nail, and Comb Brushes, Whiskers, and Infants' do.
GLENN'S superior Toilet or Nursery Powder is prepared of the purest ingredients, and is offered with great confidence to mothers and nurses as a very superior article. For sale by SAMUEL TYLER.
May 18th. 3w25

COAL.
ANTHRACITE COAL of various kinds in the Lump, or broken and screened, for sale by the Cargoes or single Ton by
EDWARD CHAPRELL,
Central Wharf.
Norwich, Sept. 12. 42

STILL ANOTHER
Lot of new Rich GOODS,
SPLENDID POMPELIA BALZARINES, decidedly the Richest Goods of the season. An entirely new style of Moss de Lainos, well worthy the attention of young Ladies; Cord Gimps, for trimmings a new and beautiful article; Linen Damask Table Cloths from 25 cts to $4,00; Black Barege, Black Balzarines, Bombazines, a very rich lot of Congoble Foulard and Striped Armure Silks, from 42 cts to $1,25 per yard.
Our assortment of Dress Goods is very large, and we must and will sell them at the lowest prices. For Bargains in Dry Goods or CARPETING; Call at the cheap Store of A. WATTLES & CO.
21 Shetucket-st.—May 15th. 22c

"Uncle Sam's Soldiers"
ARE remarkable for prodigality; we have a lot of RAG CARPETING made from Soldiers' Clothes, ("not two quarter worn out,") which we will warrant to last 6 years of common use, or 5 of uncommon. The colors are red and blue, the original colors of the cloth. They will be sold cheap at the Auction Carpet Store of A. WATTLES & CO.,
Round Black Sign, 21 Shetucket St.
May 16 25

Burmuda Arrow Root.
OF superior quality; for sale by
W. MATHEWSON.
May 22. 26

JOHN S. GRAY,
IMPORTER OF
EARTHEN WARE, CHINA AND GLASS, WAREHOUSE
62 State-street,
Hartford Conn.
May 15th '44. 25

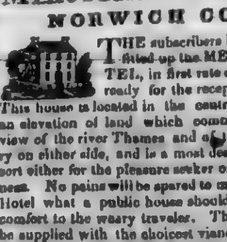
The Norwich News.

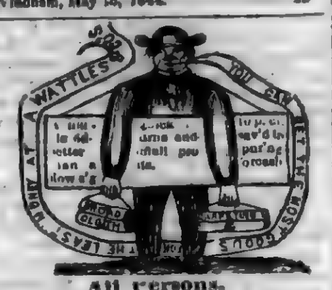
VOL. IV.—NO. 27. NORWICH, CONN., THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1844. WHOLE NO. 183.

MERCHANT'S HOTEL,
NORWICH CONN.,

THE subscribers having leased and fitted up the MERCHANT'S HOTEL, in first rate order; and are now ready for the reception of company. This house is located in the centre of business, on an elevation of land which commands a delightful view of the river Thames and of the beautiful scenery on either side, and is a most desirable place of resort either for the pleasure seeker or the man of business. No pains will be spared to make the Merchants Hotel what a public house should be,—a house of comfort to the weary traveler. The table will always be supplied with the choicest viands and luxuries of the season. Large and airy sleeping apartments and acceptable Beds will be provided, and the charges be such as to compete with the times.
A few boarders can also be accommodated with good board at reasonable prices. If the servants do not perform their duty it is particularly requested that travelers and others would inform the landlord to that effect.
There is attached to the above house, a general Stage Office, where the Stage arrives and departs daily. Also a first rate LIVERY STABLE, where good horses, and careful drivers can be had at a moments notice.
☞ Passengers carried to and from the Hotel to the Cars and Boats, *free of charge.*
E. & W. COTTRELL.
April 24th, '44. 1f22

FRANKLIN TEMPERANCE
HOUSE, Franklin Square, Main-street,
NORWICH, CONN.
THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the Travelling public generally, that he has leased the above named establishment and has made many alterations and improvements in furnishing the House with new furniture throughout, so as to place it in every respect in the best condition for company, for whose comfort it is peculiarly well calculated, having large airy rooms, commanding a fine view of the river and the beautiful scenery of the surrounding hills. The Table will be supplied with the best that the market affords. Carriages always in readiness to convey passengers to the House, Boats and Cars, free of expense. Horses and Carriages can be furnished and good Stabling provided by the proprietor. Prices to correspond with the times.
The above House will be under the superintendence of Mr. Woodard.
B. F. PENDLETON, Proprietor.
Norwich, April 23, 1844. 1f22

STUD HORSE,
GREEN MOUNTAIN MORGAN.

THE Subscriber would give notice that the celebrated Stud Horse, GREEN MOUNTAIN MORGAN, may be found at my Stable in the town of Windham, during the Season. Terms made known on application to me.
ELISHA H. HOLMES.
Windham, May 15, 1844. 25



All persons,
WHOSE Understandings are to much enlightened are informed that at the "round black Sign," 21 Shetucket-street, Cotton hose are selling at one half of former prices. Be quick and buy immediately.
May 15th. 3w25

Auction Carpets,
A. WATTLES & CO., are selling heavy (all wool) CARPETS, of new and beautiful styles at 56 cts, Superfine Carpets at 75; Cotton and Wool Venetians at ,20. We have a few pieces of the most splendid Three ply Carpeting ever brought to this State. Call and examine them at the round black Sign in Shetucket-st.
May 15th. 3w25

SUMMER CLOTHS.
Any person or persons wishing Summer Cloths are respectfully invited to examine the following invoice and then call at ELY & CO'S, and examine the goods just opened, and for sale at exceedingly low prices.
2 Cases Blue Denims,
2 do do Drills,
2 do Plaid do
1 Case Mixtures,
1 do Colored and Plaid Linens,
2 cases Gambroons of all colors.
Kentucky Jeans, and Grass Cloths,
Brown Linens, Linen Drillings,
Fine Drat de Ete, and Summer Cambletts,
Fine Cashmerets, Superfine Satinets,
May 4th 1844. 24

NOTICE.
THE Subscribers having purchased of T. F. Albertson his entire Stock, Tools and Fixtures, are prepared and competent to enter into any contract in our line of business. All kinds of work pertaining to the House Ship, Sign and ornamental
PAINTING
IMITATIONS OF WOOD
of all kinds, Granite and Marble of all descriptions, well executed in the very best workmanlike manner and at short notice.
PAPER-HANGING & GLAZING,
executed in the best manner and with despatch.
☞Paints and Stains of all colors, mixed and prepared ready for use at our Paint Shop, first door south of Bolles' new brick block, Market Square.
N. B. None but first rate workmen employed by
NICHOLS & CHAPMAN.
Norwich, March 18, 1844. 1f16

Linen Cambrics Hdkfs.
ELY & CO, are now offering a lot of fine Linen Hdkfs. at prices so low as to be well worthy the attention of all persons wishing *a good article* at a small price.
33 & 35 Shetucket-street.
May 4. 24

Godfrey's Cordial.
THE pleasantest anodyne for children; for sale by
R. W. MATHEWSON.
May 22. 26

TALCOTT AND WILLIAMS,
GROCERS,
CORNER OF MAIN AND WASHINGTON-STREETS.
HAVE received their Spring Goods, cheap and fresh from New York;
Such as Flour, (extra brands) and the best market Pork
Pork and Beef hams, a lot of superior style,
And Segars so cheap as to make beauty smile,
Brooms and Matts of all prices, and every degree,
Molasses superb, as the world ever see.
Baskets, and Pails and Lamp Oil "*a la mode*,"
Rich Teas, and good Coffee, to cheer your abode;
Axes, Hoes, Spades and Shovels, a superior lot,
Cloves, Nutmegs and spices, far fetch'd and bought,
Rice, Pepper and Ginger, and Cinnamon fair,
Preserves and rich Currents selected with care—
Segars, Snuff, Tobacco, Salt Herrings, Codfish,
And as fair lots of Raisins as mortal can wish,
Sieves, Bed Cords, Pipes Candles, with Powder and shot,
Bread, Crackers, and rich Cheese, a most admirable lot,
Stone Pots, Jugs Whips, Boots and Shoes, Clothes Lines, likewise,
Matches, Sewing Thread, shaving Soap, fine corks and Eyes,
Salt Petre, Twine, Candy, Potatoes, and Soap,
Rich Chocolate, fit for the Bishop or Pope.
And many more things they have now in their Store,
Which they cannot write down now, and will have many more,
When Shetucket and Quinebaug steam vessels float,
They will have new arrivals by every boat;
One thing must be added, before all is told,
In no case will they ever be undersold,
Yet if to this doctrine all cannot agree,
We have only to ask them to just call and see.
May 15th. 25

NEW FOUNDERY.
THE Subscribers have established on Franklin-St. near Spalding's Mill,
A Foundery for Iron Castings.
And have this day entered into a Copartnership for the purpose of transacting business appertaining to the same, under the name and firm of
"MILL FURNACE CO."
They are now prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, and on the best possible terms; every description of Machine, Stove, Plough, and other castings, Moulded with the utmost care (under the direction of an experienced workman,) and made from the very best quality of Scotch and American Pig Iron,—near by in the Machine Shop lately established by Messrs. COLE & BATES, who are now ready to do all work in their line in a satisfactory and workmanlike manner. The connection of the Foundery, with the machine Shop—making it convenient for those who wish castings fitted and finished in any form or shape.
CHARLES A. CONVERSE.
ALBERT T. CONVERSE.
Orders for Casting may be left at the Hard Ware Store of C. A. Converse, 139 Main-st.; and old Castings bought at the Foundery or at 139 Main-st.
Norwich, May 15th '44. 6w25

BLACKSMITHING.
Old Stand Revived!
THE subscribers would notify the public that they have formed a copartnership, under the name and firm of
BREED & DEWEY,
for the prosecution of the Blacksmithing business, at the old stand on the Wharf Bridge, formerly occupied by C. S. Palmer, and more lately by one of the partners of this firm. They are prepared to do promptly every kind of work in this line, especially country work and job work, and they pledge themselves to give perfect satisfaction to all who may patronize them.
☞*PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO OX AND HORSE SHOEING!*
In this department we have engaged the service of Mr. Seth E. Berry, whose long and intimate acquaintance with every branch of the shoeing business, and skill as a veterinary Surgeon, have rendered him famous in all the region round about. Dr. Berry will be happy to wait upon his old customers, and in short upon all who may favor him with a call.
BENJ. F. BREED.
CHARLES DEWEY.
Norwich, April 24th. 22

FARMERS AND MERCHANTS
ATTEND!!
THE Subscribers have just received a sample of GRASS AND CRADLE SCYTHS, from Messrs. Phillips', Messer & Colby, New London, New Hampshire. These Scythes far surpass anything of the kind ever before offered in this Market, in *quality, shape, lightness, and stiffness.* All who are in any way interested in the Scythe trade, are invited to call and examine our sample, and we shall be ready to supply them on the most *reasonable terms* about the first of June either by the dozen or single.
GARDNER & BUTTS.
May 15th. 3w25

Cheaper than ever,
EXTRA RICH SPRING GOODS; now opening at ELY & CO'S 33 & 35 Shetucket-st. Among which may be found the following lots
30 ps. Rich Balzorines,
75 do Lawns and Muslins,
Rich Dress Silks,
15 do (all wool) Cashmere de Laine,
Sup'r Kid Gloves of every shade and color.
1 Case Parasols,
45 Boxes Fancy Mitts,
Rich Tri'd Laces,
A large lot of White Cambrics Check and Stripe, Mourning Balzorines.
All the above Goods together with a general and well selected Stock. They pledge themselves to sell at so small profits, that the price can be no objection to the purchaser.
May 4. 24

FINE EATING!
PRATT & HOOKER,
(Franklin Square,)
HAVE on hand a first rate assortment of PROVISIONS & GROCERIES, which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.
Norwich, April 24th. 22

BOARD.
A Gentleman, and Wife can be accommodated with board, and pleasant rooms. Also three young Gentlemen; Terms reasonable. Enquire at the office of the News.
Norwich, Jan. 17th, 1844. 8

Horse Liniment,
THIS article is unrivaled, and will be found to produce all the good effects of any Liniment that can be prepared; for Sprains, Bruises, Galls, Scratches, and all cases of Swellings and lameness with which horses or cattle are affected; prepared and sold by
WM. A. BREWSTER.
Let it be tried, and the purchaser will be satisfied
West Killingly, May 7th. 24

ENGLISH CITRATE OF IRON, which dissolves instantly; for sale by R. W. MATHEWSON.
May 23d. 25

"The Lone Star of the South."
BY J. R. LOWELL.

Far Southward o'er the Sabine's stream,
A young Republic lifts her head,
Whose single star doth proudly gleam
O'er valor's grave and glory's bed:
That star of empire took its flight
From Freedom coronal of light—
Beamed o'er Jacinto's deathless plain,
And watch'd a nation's birth again.

And there how sad, how strangely still
The Indian city sits alone;
No herd upon the verdant hill;
No skeleton beneath the stone.
Forsakes mart of ages, start
Life's current from thy marble heart;
And bid the pulse of empire beat,
Through lived hall and money street.

Beside the green and sculptured piles
Whose roofs support the ancient woods,
The hunter's home in beauty smiles,
And joy runs through the solitudes.
And where the Western Druid trod,
And offered human blood to God,
The gospel bell doth sweetly chime,
At Sabbath morn and even time.

The fierce Camanche seeks his home,
Beyond the Rio Bravo's wave;
No more in battle paint torcam,
Around his father's sunken grave.
While the broad stream, whose bosom ne'er
Knew but the swan and fallow deer,
Whirls the swift steamboat's wheel along,
And echoes to the boatman's song.

Oh, 'tis a fair and goodly land
Where restless spirits love to roam;
Where Labor spreads his rugged hand,
And decks with flowers Contentment's home;
Where prairies vast the woods embrace,
And rivers run their endless race,
And wild winds whisper to the sea
Of ages past—and yet to be.

To its green breast young nations cling,
And raise the wail of infant life;
While commerce spreads her ocean wing,
And war's wild bugle wakens strife.
And there the freeman from afar
Sees on its flag a pilgrim star;
And strives the glorious hour to learn
When the "Lost Pleiad" shall return.

There shall the wave of life roll on,
As rolled the North on Europe's shore.
Till the last boundary is won,
And ocean's voices drown its roar.
O'er martyr's grave and monarch's tomb—
O'er tyrant's throne and knighthood's plume—
O'er craven hosts to slaughter led—
The Northern soldier's foot shall tread.

What! let the British lion roam
Along the prairies of the South?
Leave life, and liberty and home,
Dependent on his gory mouth?
Oh! sooner should our children fold
In deepest shame the stars of gold,
And bury freedom's burning shield
On every deathless battle field

Oh, for a coal of burning fire
That from the Almighty's censor fell,
To touch the lips of son and sire,
And break the soul-destroying spell!
Then should the freeman scorn the name
Of him who dipped his pen in shame,
And, o'er the Revolution's urn,
Forbade a sister State return!

The Humbugged Husband.

She's not what fancy painted her—
I'm sadly taken in—
If some one else had won her, I
Should not have cared a pin:
I thought that she was mild and good
As maiden e'er could be,
I wonder how she ever could
Have so much humbugged me.

They cluster round and shake my hand,
They tell me I am blest—
My case they do not understand,
I think that I know best;
They call her 'fairest of the fair,'
They drive me mad and madder,
What do they mean by it?—I swear
I only wish they had her.

'Tis true that she has lovely locks,
That on her shoulder fall—
What would they say to see the box
In which she keeps them all?
Her taper fingers, i' is true,
Are difficult to match—
What would they say if they but knew
How terribly they scratch?

A Serenade Cut Short.
Or, Fancy Bread—not the Bread of Fancy.—This is the season for moonlight nights—for clear, curious skies—for an atmosphere breathing aromatic balm, and for a canopy of clear, quiet clouds, lustrous with the light of myriads of stars. It is the season when young gentlemen touched with tender passion, of a poetic temperament, and having some pretensions to "vocalization" go out o' nights, with guitar in hand, and, under the balcony or latticed window of their lady-love, like troubadour of the olden time, pour forth, in accents tremulously tender, praises to their soul's idol—to the magic mistress of their heart.
In proving on the season, a "gent" of mind romantic as 17 years some twenty-two, last night went forth and stopped beneath the window of a mansion where lives a fair and queenly dame. There, with pulsative finger, did he touch his instrument, which echoed to his lay of love, and in music's voice of silver sweetness did answer make unto his passion's plaint. Thus he sang—
"Ah! tell me where is fancy bred?"
And no farther did he sing; for a domestic, of the sex feminine, Afric line and lineage, did the window ope, and thus addressed the minstrel:
"Look heah, you dar blow! we'se had two monkeys, two organs, two tamborines and a triangle heah to-day; young missus thinks dat quite 'nuff. If you wants to know whar dey sells *fancy bread*, guess if you goes to Massa Nichols corner Camp and Natchez street, you find it dar in any quantity. Whoo! Go 'way, white man!" [Picayune.

☞ Several years ago a young gentleman went to consult a certain attorney how he might carry off an heiress. "You cannot do it with safety," said the counsellor; but I'll tell you what you may do—let her mount a horse, and hold a bridle and whip: do you then mount behind her and you are safe—for she runs away with you." The counsellor, however, was sufficiently punished for his quibbling advice, when next day he found that it was his own daughter who had run away with his client.

☞ "Sammy," said a tender hearted mother to her little son, "what on earth did you throw that kitten in the well for?" "*O, cos I was crosy.*" Come to your ma, you little cherub.

☞ Hard boiled eggs are said to be a cure for love; they lie so heavy on the stomach as to make the sufferer forget the weight upon his heart

Whiskers—Men will make shoe brushes of their chins and gills, say what you please. A man who thinks himself a bit of somebody, sets up a whisker establishment, as a first thing. If his soil be weak, he manures with the remains of old sheep, sold by perfumers for bear's grease. He likewise patronizes the brush maker, and hoes and harrows, and rakes, grubs the little hairy hills to coax up a crop, by hook and by crook, and is a made man, if he succeeds. If his ground be luxuriant, he puts out a harvest like a horse's tail, and sticks out his hairy treasure with admirationon his part, which he thinks the eyes of the judgmatical world fully sustain. For our part, we have no objection to whiskers except upon our own soil—We have done the thing, gentlemen, and we can do it again; but we aren't at present—but if a man means to whiskerise himself, let him do it thoroughly. None of you half snobs, but go the regular mane, while you are about it. Especially take the hints of some learned writer who has examined the whole question, and speaks like a dictionary. We commend his observation to your earnest attention and study. He says, says he—"Of all things avoid a *vulgar* whisker. This is of various kinds. A scrubby, short indomitable red whisker is a vulgar whisker; a weak, fuzzy white, moth-eaten, moulpy whisker is a vulgar whisker, a twisting, sentimental, cork-screw of a whisker is a vulgar whisker; a big black, bluff, brutal-looking whisker is a vulgar whisker; a mathematical, methodistical, master of, artistical, diagram of a whisker is a vulgar whisker. Whatever is not any of these will do."

The Lost Plea. A wag tells a funny story albeit slightly tinged with hyperbole, of a case recently brought before the Recorder. A fellow was charged with stealing a piece of cloth from a dry goods store, when his lawyer put in, as a plea, that his client did not see it.
"Not see it?" said the Recorder.
"He did not see it, sir," responded the lawyer
"What do you mean?" queried the Recorder.
"Why, I mean, sir, that the individual charged with stealing that cloth did not see it, sir—he could not see it sir *it is an invisible green!*"
Picayune.

From the Stamford Advocate.
Mr. Editor—The following is a *verbatim et literatim* copy of a letter received by a young lady of my acquaintance, residing in Weston, which she permitted me to copy for insertion in the Advocate, as a rare specimen of love-epistolary writing. I know the parties well, and can assure your readers it is a genuine production—no "moon hoax."
ED.
MADAM—I can no longer do so great violence to my own inclinations and in Justice to your charms and merits as to retain within my one brest thos sentiments of Esteem affections with which you have enspired me.
I shold like to hav made you a mother visit as we talked of, but I understand that you air about to git marred so their fore I think I shall be debared of the visit we talked of. I have grat a Steam for you, fi their four I would I ke to fill fil the engagement if it is excepted, as I heard nothing from you for certainty sence I last saw you. you are a great idle in my mind. I would like to here from you please if you think I am worthy of your notice I wish you to wright to me and let me know how you jhay injoyed your helth and mind cince I las saw you I think thar is now one that cold make their home so happa as I cold yours, but if it is so to be that you will not hav noth ing more to do about it I will as no more hot pieses to wright to me this week.
I wold as to you that the 0 Ridgment infantry and the 4 Ridgment of artil ry wil assemble on Wensdy next nere the camp grou for inspection. I wold like to se you an Mrs. foot thair. The fare from Stepny depo up and back 12 1-2 cents
I am your—I am my dear yours sincerely and affection aily. May god Bles you and all of your doings so god by
Dat Weston 13th aug 1843
A—— M——
My dear gurl I would inform you that I are injoyed my helth better than I ave my mind sence I last saw you the lim that cet to give an answer seams ver long, please let me now this week what your mind is I wil tel you that my hom is very lonesom—my companion is gone never to return—and I am a lon I do have an idle in my mind that I can make anny good gurl as happa as eany other man.

The following dialogue took place the other day between two actresses of a vaudeville theatre:
'I have just received a letter from D——. He is a good man,' said one of them with warmth; 'he is only waiting for his mother's death to marry me.'
'In that case,' hope your children may be like Mons. D.'
The naive fiancee said that she hadn't any doubt on the subject.
The Duchesse——organized several charitable reunions, at one of which there was much talk about a young dame of the fashionable world, who had abandoned her old husband the preceding year for *Vielle Relic*. Everybody thought more or less that she would return.
'For my part,' exclaimed the pitiless duchesse, 'I can never look a woman in the face who has forgotten her duty.'
'In that case, madame,' whispered the duc, her noble husband, 'I will have the mirrors removed from your apartment for this evening.'
The little conjugal lesson was unfortunately overheard by one or two intimate friends, and since, it has been suspected that the charitable duchesse was prodigal of her alms in her youth.

Death of Abner Rogers.—We learn that this individual who was recently tried in Boston for the murder of Mr. Lincoln the late warden of the state prison, and acquitted on the ground of insanity, and who was subsequently removed from the state prison to the lunatic asylum at Worcester, died on Sunday morning. The immediate cause of his death was as follows:—While the household had assembled on Friday evening, in 'Johnnot Hall,' for evening prayers, near the close of the exercises Rogers became impatient and requested his attendant to permit him to retire. The attendant replied that the services would soon be through, when not a minute elapsed before he sprung through the window, with great force, taking about four panes with the sash. The fall was about sixteen feet. When found he was senseless, and remained so until he expired.

☞ The late storm in Mercer county, Pa., in blowing down a very large quantity of timber has opened some ten or twenty coal pits, showing veins to have existed which had also remained unknown for half a century. "It is an ill wind blows nobody any good," truly.

Sensible Advice.—"If you ever marry," said a Roman Consul to his son, "let it be a woman who has judgment enough to superintend the getting of a meal of victuals; taste enough to dress herself; pride enough to wash her face before breakfast; and sense enough to hold her tongue when she has nothing to say."

☞ While Mr. Thomas Wood, of Providence, was riding in a wagon on the Pawtucket turnpike on Sunday afternoon, one of the shafts became loosened and frightened the horse, which became restive and overturned the wagon. Mr. Wood fell upon his head and was so badly injured that he died soon after. Another man, in the wagon with him at the time, was slightly injured. Mr. Wood was an Englishman, and worked at Saunders' print works. He was an Odd Fellow—a member of the Eagle Lodge of that city.

From the New York True Sun.
King James' Bible.
A contemporary journal having alluded to King James bible, with what particular design we will not pretend to judge, we have been asked for a brief sketch of the version which bears his name. There is no particular reason why it should be so styled; except that it was undertaken by his command. It was really the work of the ablest scholars and most pious men of England, and executed with a correctness and fidelity unequalled in the annals of bibliography.
It was undertaken under three circumstances. A conference was held in Hampton Court in 1603, at which many leading Episcopalians and Puritans were present. Dr. John Reynolds, who was spokesman for the latter, asked the king to permit a new translation to be commenced. Dr. Richard Bancroft, a divine of strong understanding, yet intolerant feelings, opposed the project, but in vain. It was determined to issue a commission to fifty-four of the most learned men in the kingdom to proceed with the work, and the Bishops were commanded to seek out the best Hebrew and Greek scholars in their respective dioceses for the purpose of securing the greatest accuracy of translation.
After the selection was made, seven of the persons chosen died before the work was commenced. The remaining forty-seven were men of uncommon attainments. Among them was Dr. Andrews, afterwards Bishop of Ely, a grave, modest, and generous man, of whom it was said, "the world wanted learning to know how learned he was." Another was Dr. Saverin, a native of Artois, and subsequently a Prebend of Canterbury, another was William Bedwell, a graduate of Cambridge, and the best Arabic scholar of his times. Edward Lively, Regius Professor of Hebrew, at the same University, and an Orientalist of unrivalled learning was another.
We find among the list one named Dr. Chaderton, Master of Emanuel College, a modest and pious man who lived to the age of one hundred and three years—that of Dr. John Reynolds, President of Corpus Christi College, of whom it was said, "to name him was to name virtue itself." He was "excellent in tongues, a living library, a third university." Dr. Holland, another of the translators was Master of Exeter College, and "a prodigy of almost all kinds of learning." Dr. Miles Smith, afterwards Bishop of Gloucester, was the writer of the translator's preface. Dr. Brett, an Oxford scholar, one of twenty-seven, was said by Anthony Wood to have been famous for his learning, particularly for his knowledge of the Greek, Latin, Hebrew, Arabic and Ethiopic languages. It is very doubtful whether his equal could this day be found either in the English or American churches.—There were others not less learned, such as Andrew Downes, Greek Professor at Cambridge, and Dr. Abbot, Archbishop of Canterbury in 1611, distinguished by his zealous advocacy of liberty of conscience, though a determined Protestant, a liberal, noble minded man, and another whose works are still the admiration of the studious. Thomas Bilson, Bishop of Winchester, was also a very distinguished scholar and writer. We have selected these persons as examples of the class of divines who were selected to undertake this great work. Of the whole number there was not one, of whom much more could not be said in praise, than we have room to repeat. We doubt whether so learned a body was ever before collected together or ever could be again. The learning which distinguished them, has almost become obsolete in our day.
They were divided into six classes, and assembled in three different places, to wit, at Westminster, Oxford and Cambridge. The Pentatuch and the history from Joshua to the first book of Chronicles, were translated by one set; another examined the books from the 1st Chronicles and the rest of the history, together with Job, the Psalms, the Proverbs, Canticles, and Ecclesiastes; another had charge of the four greater and twelve lesser Prophets, with the Book of Lamentations; another, of the prayer of Manasses and the rest of the apocryphas; another of the New Testament, the four gospels, the Acts and Revelations; the other of St. Paul's and the remaining canonical epistles.
Each one was required to read and translate the whole of the part assigned to his class; these individual translations were submitted to the associates, and when agreed upon by them, were sent to be reexamined by the other five classes. If the latter objected to the rendering of a passage, or the meaning of a word, the objections were noted and returned to be corrected by the original translators. If entire agreement was not obtained by this mode, then a general committee finally settled the difficulty, but not without asking the opinions of other learned men, not belonging to the commission. It really seems to us that nothing could be better than this method of procedure. When we regard the extraordinary talent of the men employed, the great care they took to be correct, as well the fact that three years were occupied by them in the work, we do not wonder at the universal satisfaction shown at its completion, nor the reverence which it has ever met with since.
To ensure still further accuracy, three manuscript copies were sent from the three different places of meeting to Stationers' Hall, London, and there, from each company attended to read and correct the proofs. This occupied nine months, and when the whole was ready for the press, Dr. Bilson and Dr. Smith again reviewed and revised them.
One authority says that the actual method by which the translation was effected in each company was this:—One person read aloud to the others, who followed him word for word, each having a copy of the Bible in his hand. If they agreed, they were silent; if they disagreed, they spoke out.
The commendations of the learned have been very loud and ardent in praise of this translation. Dr. Adam Clarke, one of the most learned commentators of our times, probably the most so, and a scholar of extraordinary research, says, the translators "have seized the very spirit and soul of the original, and expressed this almost every where with pathos and energy."
The Protestant churches in England and America have made it their standard, it is recognized in both countries by the legal authorities, and it is presented to witnesses when about to be sworn in our courts of justice. With Protestants it will unquestionably continue to be the standard until the end of time.

Funeral Obsequies.
A large and imposing procession of the Fraternity of Odd Fellows, in obedience to one of the requirements of the Order, paid the last tribute of respect to the remains of their deceased brother, R. H. TAYLOR, yesterday afternoon. They numbered about 400, and together with the members of Engine Co. No 9, of which the deceased was Warden, and a large concourse of citizens, formed one of the largest processions which we recollect to have witnessed in this city, upon a similar occasion. The occasion also afforded an opportunity for many members of the present Legislature to witness, to some extent, a body of men from which emanates a petition for chartered rights, and makes them at the same time acquainted with one of the principles of the Order. We think, so far as the object of their assembling, their numbers, and their general appearance is concerned, it must, at least, have left upon the mind a favorable impression of the Order generally.—*N. Haven Courier of the 20th.*

The last detected wolf in sheep's clothing.—The following melancholy tale is from the New Haven Palladium of Saturday last:
"The Rev. Mr. Raine, a primitive Methodist minister, an Englishman by birth, who has been settled for a year or two over a small congregation in this city, and has been considered a very exemplary man, has just been tried by a committee of his brethren, and convicted of gross misconduct, which he confessed, and immediately after fled from the city. His crimes involve one, certainly, and without doubt, two females in lasting disgrace. The girls were domestics in his family, for he has a wife and several children now in the city. The wretch has been preaching since last August, the probable commencement of his career of crime in that city. One report says he has gone westward, and another, that he has returned to England. He has been expelled from the ministry and the church. Mr. Raine has also been a believer in the doctrine of Millerism."

Death of an Editor.—Thomas Hogan, Esq., one of the editors of the Nashville Union, died on the 11th instant, at Nashville, Tennessee, of consumption.

☞ If a man throws a tobacco quid in your face, don't strike him, but give him a "*quid pro quo.*"

☞ This world is a fish pond, filled with suckers and slippery eels.—*Sun. Mercury.*

THE NEWS.

Norwich, Conn., May 30, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT.
JOHN TYLER, of Virginia.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
THE NOMINEE OF THE NATIONAL TYLER CONVENTION.

Extract of a letter from General Andrew Jackson to a distinguished Member of Congress, dated

HERMITAGE, March 11, 1844.

"The PRESENT *golden moment* to obtain Texas must not be lost, or Texas *must from necessity* be thrown into *the arms of England*, and be *forever lost to the United States!* Need I call your attention to the situation of the United States—England in possession of Texas, or in strict alliance, offensive and defensive, and contending for California? How easy would it be for Great Britain to interpose a force sufficient to prevent emigration to California from the United States, and supply her garrison from Texas. *Every real American*, when they view this, with the danger to New Orleans from British arms from Texas, *must unite heart and hand to the Annexation of Texas to the United States.* It will be a strong *iron hoop around our Union*, and a *bulwark* against all *foreign invasion or aggression.* I say *again*, let *not this opportunity* slip to regain Texas, or it may elude our grasp forever, or cost us oceans of blood and millions of money, to free us from the evils that may be brought upon us! I hope and trust there will be as many *Patriots* in the Senate, as will *ratify the treaty*, which, I have no doubt, *will be promptly entered into.* I again say to you, that *this moment must not be lost, or real necessity may compel Texas to look elsewhere for protection and safety.*

ANDREW JACKSON."

Legislative Documents.

Report of the Bank Commissioners.—The Commissioners commence their report to the Legislature, by saying that there has been an obvious improvement in the condition of the banking and saving institutions in the State during the past year. Their assets have for the most part been cleared of the mass of worthless paper, and nearly valueless real estate which accumulated from 1836 onward, by collecting and disposing of what they could, and charging over the residue; so that at the present time their resources are rated in the report at a fair cash valuation in almost every case.

Under the act of May last, and by virtue of provisions in their acts of incorporation, several of the banks have reduced their capital within the past year. These are the Windham County Bank, the Stamford Bank, the Middletown Bank, and the Mechanics' Bank of New Haven. This is regarded as a judicious movement, tending to strengthen their condition and benefit the stockholders.

The gross amount of Capital Stock is $2,792,238 00; of circulation $3,628,360 00; of specie $458,430 30; of loans and discounts the past year, $10,842,955 33.

From a table which they publish, giving the amount of circulation, balances with banks and brokers in the city of New York alone, and the amount of bills discounted, as ascertained at four periods during the past year, the commissioners say it appears that the banks are in a state of rapid expansion—that their discounts advanced more than three-fourths of a million, and their circulation $691,611, in the months of February and March last, and each, in all probability, have now reached a higher point than they have attained since March, 1839.

It will be seen by the following, that the affairs of the Quinebaug Bank, of this city, are once more restored to a healthy and prosperous condition. This is owing, undoubtedly, to the fact that, with the reduction of its capital stock, the stockholders very wisely concluded to dispense with the old clique of baronial managers—who were enough to ruin any institution—and, as the commissioners say, introduce a new and vigorous economy into its administration":

"As was predicted in the report submitted to the last General Assembly, a great improvement has been made in the Quinebaug Bank. A sale of the Railroad stock has been effected at a rate much beyond the estimate in the last report. The stock of the Bank taken for debts, being eight hundred and forty shares, has been proportionally distributed to the stockholders at forty-five dollars per share, who have generally received it, and those who have not, are disposed to do so at their earliest convenience. The difficulties and embarrassments which overwhelmed almost every denomination of its assets, are for the most part removed or obviated, and a sale of a large portion of its real estate has been made, or is now under contract. The line of discounts has advanced about one hundred thousand dollars, and the circulation has doubled in the last year; a rigorous economy has been introduced into its administration, and under present auspices the stock sells in the market at fifty-two to fifty-three dollars per share."

Immediately after the passage of the resolution expressing disapprobation of the course pursued by the directors of the Norwich Bank, the directors (say the commissioners) yielded the point in controversy, and the State director has from that time enjoyed the privilege of an examination at pleasure. This must have been rather a bitter pill to Mr. Cashier Johnson, who was unquestionably at the bottom of the whole difficulty.

The public will be happy to learn from the Commissioners that there has been an improvement in the condition of the savings institutions—"*particularly in those whose reformation seemed most essential.*" This of course refers, among others, to the *Norwich Savings Society*, whose condition last year, the people were troubled to see, needed "reformation" bad enough. But we predicted there would be a change for the better, as a result of the slight shaking up it received last spring.

The effect of the law passed by the last Legislature, limiting the amount to be loaned by Savings Institutions, on other securities than real estate, to ten per cent., is plainly observable in the following statement of the loans of this Society for the past year:

Amount loaned on real estate,	$145,620
" " on stocks,	18,000
" " on individual notes,	19,330
	$183,150

This was a very judicious law, and we are not sure but it would have been still better had even the ten per cent. provision been left out, and all loans confined to real estate security, as it is among similar institutions in Massachusetts—thus placing the interests of depositors on a perfectly secure footing. As it is, it has wrought quite a reformation in the Savings Institutions in the State, and in none more so than in the Norwich Savings Society.

Before closing their report, the Commissioners notice briefly the suggestion of Gov. Baldwin to transfer the judicial power now vested in them to the Courts. This power authorises the commissioners, on the refusal of the officers to produce the books and papers of a bank, or to answer such interrogatories as may be put, to suspend the operations of such bank until the next session of the Legislature. They say it is a necessary provision for an effective discharge of their duties, and that but for it, their authority would have been set at defiance in one or more instances. It must be evident, therefore, we think, that the withdrawal of this power will materially cripple the action and consequent usefulness and efficiency of the Bank Commissioners, and should not be permitted. Perhaps, however, this is the object of the Governor in making the suggestion, and as he dare not recommend the abolishment of the Board itself, he has done what amounts to nearly the same thing, recommended an act stripping it of its chief power. We know very well that the Whig heroes would gladly do away with such things as Bank Commissioners, but the people are anxious to have them retained, and if retained, to possess sufficient power and authority to look thoroughly into the bank management of the State, and guard the public against loss by fraud or mismanagement.

Report of the Commissioner of the School Fund.—There is perhaps no subject in which the people of the State should feel a livelier interest, than in the proper management of the public fund reserved for the education of their children. This fund is an honor to Connecticut, and is larger, we believe, than that possessed by any other State in the Union.

From the report of the Commissioner, Hon. Seth P. Beers, we learn that the present capital of the fund is $2,031,423 77—of which, $1,095,407 44 are invested in bonds and mortgages; $221,700 in Bank Stock of this State; $78,367 in cultivated lands and buildings; $52,493 75 in wild lands; $210 in stock in Massachusetts; $3,245 56 cash in treasury. The receipts in the shape of interest, dividends, &c., during the past year, have been $130,940 19.

The following table exhibits the disposal made of the school money during the past year, the number of scholars, &c.

County.	No. of Districts.	No. of Chil'n.	Dividend to each Co.
Hartford,	257	15,019	$21,020 60
New Haven,	211	12,638	17,693 20
New London,	220	12,309	17,358 60
Fairfield,	236	14,151	19,812 60
Windham,	168	7,384	10,617 60
Litchfield,	205	10,441	14,617 40
Middlesex,	125	7,978	9,769 20
Tolland,	129	4,873	6,823 20
	1,651	84,084	$117,717 60

The rate of dividend to each child was $1,40, the same as the year previous.

Since 1836, the management of the School fund has been entrusted to Mr. Beers. During this time, the dividends paid to schools have amounted to $1,725,944 65—the rate of dividend raised from 85 cents to $1,40—and the capital of the fund increased from $1,719,424 24 to $2,031,423 77.

This certainly speaks well for the ability and faithfulness of the present Commissioner; in fact, a better man could not, probably, be found to manage this important trust. And yet, we are sorry to say, we have seen in certain whig newspapers, since the meeting of the Legislature, insinuating efforts to induce that body to remove Mr. Beers for the purpose, we suppose, of appointing a whig in his place. Such an act would, we feel assured, meet with a withering rebuke from the people, who esteem Mr. Beers not so much for his *politics*, as for his able and faithful management as an officer.

Native Americanism in Norwich.

We notice in the Aurora of this week, a "premonitory symptom" of a shallow game which the locofocos are to play at our approaching city election. A "Native American Ticket," it seems, is to be got up with the desperate hope of inducing whigs enough to support it, to defeat the regular Whig ticket, and we learn that *William Faulkner* and a few other choice spirits are at the bottom of this sagacious plot. Such a fact will be quite enough to kill the whole thing.

Aurora' Courier.

So far as allusion is made, in the foregoing paragraph, to the editor of this paper, we have not the slightest hesitation in saying, nor will the public in believing, that the sanctimonious scoundrel by whom it was penned, knew full well, at the time, that he was uttering a deliberate and most contemptible falsehood. It seems not to be enough for the fellow, that we have in numerous instances, since he commenced his irresponsible career in this city (coming nobody knows whence), and once by the united testimony of some forty or fifty of the most respectable citizens, branded the well-earned title of LIAR upon his forehead; that others have done the same, (witness the abolition handbill, signed by some half dozen respectable men of that party and conspicuously posted about the city on election day); and that with those marks of indelible disgrace, upon him, together with the general character he sustains as a needy and pliant tool of greater men, he is conscious of being utterly despised by the honorable portion of the community, finding his only abettors in just such long-faced hypocrites and confirmed toadies as himself. With an audacity and shamelessness familiar, we may suppose, only to an *apostate priest*, he persists in his mendacious, slanderous course; and his last unqualified lie, in relation to the editor of this paper, the reader will find recorded in the above quoted paragraph. Of course, there could have been no other motive for its publication, than that spirit of vindictive hate which the Parson, with the utmost christian fervor, cherishes towards us, for having exposed his rascalities, and used him from time to time as a foot-ball to amuse the multitude. *We* aid in getting up a "Native American ticket"! A fine idea, truly! The honor of such an enterprise, wherever it has been undertaken, has, we believe, invariably devolved upon whig shoulders; and so acceptable to whiggery were the detestable doctrines and principles of Native Americanism in New York, at the late city election, that, it will be recollected, *the whig party, as a body, deserted their own candidates, and went over to the support of the Native American ticket*, proclaiming the result, with great gusto, as a whig triumph over the democratic party! This damning fact should be borne in mind by every adopted citizen in the land.

We should here dismiss the subject, without adding another word; but, that our readers may understand what it is, we presume, the Courier denominates "Native Americanism in Norwich," and falsely calls "a shallow game which the locofocos are to play at our approaching City election," we willingly furnish all the information, upon this subject, at our command—derived, we would premise, simply from current reports—reports to which we briefly alluded in our last paper.

It will be brought to mind, that last year, among the candidates run for Mayor, was Mr. JOSEPH B. THATCHER, a respectable and intelligent young man—a mechanic of this city. The votes stood, Chapman 196, Greene 128, *Thatcher* 61, and a few scattering. From what party the majority of these 61 votes came, is not known; it is generally admitted, however, that they were about equally divided between the two parties; and though, it is true, there was no regular democratic ticket in the field, yet it is very well known that the democrats as a general thing, assisted by a considerable number of whigs who were opposed to Mr. Chapman, although the regular nominee of that party, cast their votes for Mr. Greene, who had been Mayor the year previous and had given general satisfaction as an officer.

The origin of this Thatcher movement cannot be charged upon the democratic party, as it has never put him in nomination nor acknowledged him as its candidate. Some of his earliest and warmest supporters were whigs. His name has now been before the public, in connection with the office of Mayor, for years, and his present supporters are understood to be principally young men of all parties.

Mr. Thatcher has hitherto failed of an election; but the illustrious example of Henry Clay, who, though twice defeated, has yet once more been put on the Presidential course, seems to have settled the question that defeated candidates may be run again and again, and as often, in fact, as there is any prospect of success. Mr. Thatcher's friends, therefore, have, it is currently rumored, (and this rumor we stated last week,) determined to run him again this year, and a powerful effort is to be made to get him in. Already, we understand, has the city been thoroughly canvassed, and more than two hundred names pledged to rally to the cry of "THATCHER AND REFORM!" The name of "Native Americans," if assumed by them at all, we presume will be, only because it has become common of late to third parties at Municipal elections in our large cities, and not from any particular attachment to the principles or practices of the men styling themselves Native Americans, who have recently, through the help of the whigs, obtained the power in the city of New York, and, more recently, brought disgrace upon the country, and upon the very name of liberty, by the most fiendish and unheard-of outrages upon the foreign population at Kensington, Philadelphia.

Whether these movements meet with the concurrence of Mr. Thatcher himself, is more than we can say; we have heard nothing stated on this point; nor is this, perhaps, strange—since it is not usual, we believe, for *modest* candidates to decline, if such be their wish, until they are elected. It was the motto of some distinguished statesman, never to *seek* for office, but when voluntarily offered by the voice of the people, to accept it as a duty. We can see, then, no good reason why Mr. Thatcher should not consent to be run, especially if such appears to be the wish of a large and respectable portion of his fellow-citizens.

Indeed, we are inclined to the opinion that it is the very fear of defeat, entertained by the aristocratic portion of the whigs, in case he *is* run, which leads the Courier to cry out against the movement—falsely charging it upon the democratic party.

A few words more in conclusion. It is highly probable from all we can gather, that Mr. Chapman, the present incumbent, will again be put in nomination for the office of Mayor. During his official career the past year, it will be admitted that he has done several good things, which have commended him to the democratic party. When Col. Richard M. Johnson, the distinguished statesman and soldier visited Norwich, Mr. Chapman very courteously went out to meet him, waited upon him into town, and the next day escorted him about the city. How different by the way, was this conduct from that of Jabez W. Huntington, our whig Senator, who though well acquainted with Col. Johnson, having had frequent intercourse with him while in the discharge of their respective official duties at Washington, refused even so much as to pass a token of recognition with the gallant hero, then thousands of miles from home, and on a visit for the first time to "yankee-land." Nor was Mr. Chapman alone of all the whigs in paying a tribute of merited respect to this distinguished veteran; with pride and satisfaction we say it, a large portion of the more liberal and respectable of that party turned out with a zeal equal to, if not greater than that of his own political friends, to welcome him among us. And this recalls to mind the withering rebuke visited upon the wretched man who edits the Courier, by those very individuals of his own party, for his infamous and inexcusable conduct on that occasion. Mr. Chapman also presided at the supper held on the evening of the 8th of January, in honor of the victory of New Orleans; and by his conduct on that occasion, and the sentiments of patriotism, and respect for the immortal hero of that achievement, then freely and ably expressed, produced a very favorable impression upon the minds of many democrats who till then had been his bitterest opponents. If again run, therefore, we say, as we said last week, that in the absence of a regular democratic ticket, he will undoubtedly receive the support of many democrats.

On the other hand, Mr. Thatcher's friends, as we have been informed, rest his claims principally on two grounds, viz: that he is a thorough going temperance man, being an active member of the Washingtonian Society; and secondly that he is a MECHANIC. By pressing the last-mentioned fact upon the attention of this portion of our citizens, and awakening the sympathies and pride of the working classes generally, they hope, without difficulty, to procure his election. Mr. Chapman, they say, it is true, *has been* a mechanic and of the same trade with Mr. Thatcher, but it is so long since he left the bench, to engage in mercantile pursuits, that this fact will not now avail him.

Thus have we endeavored to present the whole subject relating to the mayoralty in a clear and comprehensible manner before our readers. Of the two candidates, our preferences, we are free to confess, are for *Mr. Chapman*, and if run he will undoubtedly be *elected*. At the same time, for the information of our readers, we have been induced to enter upon this full statement of the rise, progress and present prospects of the Thatcher faction, so far as we have been enabled to get at the facts of the case.

The Impeachment Humbug.

Such northern whig papers as the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer, the Commercial Advertiser, the Boston Atlas, and their echoes in the country, have been making themselves very ridiculous within a week or so past, by seriously contending that the President should be *impeached! For* what? Why, because he has ordered a fleet to cruise in the Gulf of Mexico, and a few companies of soldiers to repair to the borders of Texas, in order that, should the Treaty for annexing Texas be ratified by the Senate, and Mexico carry her threats of making war upon this country into execution, we may be prepared to meet her at the onset, and protect our shipping in the Gulf, and our exposed southern coasts. President Tyler for taking these precautionary measures of safety, has performed his duty, and would have been highly deserving of censure had he neglected to do as he has done; yet, cry out these blue-light, federal, Hartford Convention prints, "let him be impeached! impeached at once!!"

Wait a moment and let us see how this contemptible, cuckoo cry is regarded at Washington, and every where in fact out of the immediate sphere of Hartford convention influence. We quote from the Washington correspondence of the N. Y. True Sun, a *neutral* paper, by the way, and a highly respectable one too:

"The impeachment of the President, for sending an armed force, to the gulf and the frontiers of Texas, talked of in some of the northern papers, is received with great ridicule and merriment here. It is greeted on all sides by shouts of laughter as a Botts No. 2 movement."

That's it—'a Bott's No. 2 movement'—and already has it died a natural Botts death—at least we have heard nothing of it for a day or two. We now ask with the Norwich Courier, "*Will* he be impeached?"

The Colchester Affair—Whig Hypocrisy.

The federal press in this city, has had a great deal to say in relation to the conduct of Mr. Beckley, the moderator of Colchester on the day of election, and also in relation to Mr. Taylor, one of the representatives from that town, who, it was subsequently ascertained had been elected by the casting vote of the moderator, when he had already voted once, and consequently was declared by the Legislature not entitled to a seat in that body. If Mr. Bulkley was intentionally guilty of wrong in this transaction, we should, of course, be among the least to uphold him; but we have seen no evidence but that he acted in a manner that, however strange it may appear to others, he supposed *right*, and this presumption seems to be supported by the fact that he made a frank and full statement of his conduct before the Committee of the House appointed to investigate the case. And as regards Mr. Taylor, the insolent language and unmerited abuse of the Courier will pass of course for what it is worth, and that, considering the source whence it emanates, is just nothing at all. He of course, if declared duly elected, had a right to present himself as a member of the Legislature, and if there were doubts as to the validity of his election, these of course would be examined by the usual standing Committee on Contested Elections, and decided according to the facts of the case. And now that he has been refused a seat in the Legislature, he may attribute it more to the fact of his being a *democrat*, than to any irregularities in the mode of his election. The truth is, the whigs hold a sort of grudge against old democratic Colchester. Much of their efforts during the campaign were centred there—the course, on their return from their great Hartford powwow, stopped there and tried to astonish the natives with their eloquence and champaigne enthusiasm: but after all they were defeated handsomely on the state ticket, and but for divisions among our friends, two democratic representatives would also have been *secured*.

But what shall be thought of the sincerity of these whig professions of virtuous abhorrence and indignation at the alleged state of things in *Colchester*, when the people are made acquainted with the following facts. A whig by the name of Alfred Rose was returned to the Legislature from the town of North Branford, New Haven county. There were known to have been illegal votes polled, and a remonstrance was accordingly sent in by the democrats of the town, against his taking his seat. This remonstrance was referred to the Committee on Contested Elections, composed of course of a majority of whigs, who reported a resolution that the petitioners have leave to *withdraw*, inasmuch as "an elector cannot be made to *vote for* whom he voted!" and, to use the language of the Register, "it would have been a waste of time to prove there were at least seven illegal votes, if it could not also be proved that they were cast for the whig candidate—although *no one disputes the fact!*" But, it must be recollected, that Rose was a whig, and this fact, pretty much on the principle of the lawyer's bull, altered the face of things amazingly.

Another case, and a most aggravated one too. The town of Berlin, which returned to the Legislature two *democratic* delegates, has, by a vote of the whig majority in the House, been deprived of her representation! It seems that the whigs of Berlin, when, after several unsuccessful ballotings, they found they could not succeed in electing their own men, called *for* an adjournment, and the motion being negatived, they forthwith kicked up a row, which caused the moderator to read the riot act. Taking advantage of this circumstance, they left the polls, to a man, and the democrats then went to work peaceably and elected their candidates. A remonstrance from the whigs met with favor from their brethren in the Legislature, and the Berlin delegates were sent home!

A more high-handed outrage was, probably, never perpetrated upon the rights of any town; and yet it is perfectly characteristic of whiggery. This is the party which has so much to offer about "locofoco corruption" and unfairness. Verily, they are apt imitators of their prototypes, the Pharisees of old, who were said to be in the habit of straining at a gnat and swallowing a "saw-mill."

Another Letter from General Jackson.

The old Hero has written another letter on the subject of Annexation, in answer, he says, to numerous letters that have been addressed to him, expressing a desire to know whether his views in relation to the policy of annexing Texas to the United States, have been *changed* in consequence of the light thrown upon the subject by Mr. Van Buren's letter. So far, however, from abandoning his former sentiments, General Jackson, in the present letter, repeats, at greater length, and in even stronger terms, his attachment to the project of annexation, and says that Mr. Van Buren "has evidently prepared his letter from a knowledge only of the circumstances bearing on the subject as they existed at the close of his administration, without a view of the disclosures since made, and which manifest the probability of a dangerous interference with the affairs of Texas by a foreign power." This is certainly not very complimentary to Mr. Van Buren's sagacity and statesmanship.

The General thus disposes of the subject towards the close of his letter:

It may now be stated as a fact, on which we may rely with the greatest confidence, that if Texas be not speedily admitted into our confederacy she must and will inevitably be driven into alliances and commercial regulations with the European powers, of a character highly injurious and probably hostile to this country. What would then be our condition? New Orleans and the whole valley of the Mississippi would be endangered. The numerous herds of savages within the limits of Texas, and on her borders, would be easily excited to make war upon our defenceless frontier.

I do not deem it necessary to be more explicit here in the enumeration of the reasons which, in my mind, justify the speedy annexation of Texas to the United States. My aim is to give this country the strength to resist foreign interference. Without Texas we shall not have this strength. She is the key to our safety in the south-west and west. She offers this key to us, on fair and honorable terms. Let us take it and lock the door against future danger. We can do it without giving just offence to Mexico. Indeed we may say that the measure is called for by the interests of Mexico, no less than of our own; for without it, she can have no reliable guarantee against future invasion.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?—If the following information be true, it will be acknowledged that there may be much in a name:

Mr. Cushing—A Treaty with China.—The Washington correspondent of the Boston Courier says:—"Much hope is entertained by our Minister for Foreign Affairs, that His Excellency Caleb Cushing will be able to negotiate a satisfactory treaty with the Celestial Empire. This hope is predicated upon Mr. Cushing's well known diplomatic address, and upon the termination of his name, which savors much of the Chinese."

☞ When will the Chairman of the "How d'ye do Mr. Niles" Committee be prepared to report? We have seen no movement of the kind in the Legislature as yet, and every body is anxious to hear about the matter. From Mr. Rockwell's known ability and clearness, his friends in this quarter are looking for something unusually brilliant and satisfactory. We ought perhaps to state, by the way, that the Courier has gone perfectly rabid, since Mr. Niles took his seat.

WASHINGTONIAN MEETING—TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION OF THE 4TH OF JULY.—The meeting on Friday evening last was as usual full of life and interest. After the preliminaries of organizing, a resolution was introduced and adopted, changing the time of meeting to *Tuesday* evening. Also a resolution to the effect, that, hereafter, no person be employed to lecture before the Society, unless he shall be able to present credentials of character satisfactory to its officers. The Society, it seems, has been imposed upon of late, in two or three instances, by individuals who have come along, professing to be reformed rum and temperance lecturers, but who, it has been subsequently ascertained, were arrant impostors, following the business of lecturing as a means of "raising the wind." The last lecturer, a Mr. Cobern, was, it was stated, a person of this character.

Some spirited temperance talk now ensued, in which Messrs. Newcomb, Bentley, Dean, Hidden and Monroe took part.

Mr. Bentley drew a vivid picture of the number and character of the grogshops in this city, and contended with great earnestness that, as the friends of temperance possessed the power to put down these establishments by law, they should exercise it, and rid the community of these nuisances.

Mr. Dean, on the other hand, was opposed to the adoption of legal force; the Washingtonian cause was founded upon moral principle; why exercise any other influence in advancing its interests? We might stop these men from selling—compel them to close their shops; but we should not succeed in making friends and allies of them—we should not enlist their efforts in behalf of the temperance cause. For himself, he should always treat the rumseller kindly, as one of the great human family, and rely upon the efficacy of reason and persuasive argument to bring about the desired reformation.

Mr. Newcomb regretted that there was a prospect after all, that the law of '29 would not be restored. He had been informed, he said, by a person recently from New Haven, that the members of the Legislature were very much divided upon this subject. He deprecated the existence of so much political manœuvering between the two parties. One party was afraid to do this or the other thing, lest it might reflect some benefit to its opponent; and so vice versa. But woe be to whiggery, if the law was not restored!

Before the close of the meeting, a resolution was introduced, appointing a committee of three to confer with a similar committee from the Rechabite Society, in relation to making the necessary arrangements for a temperance celebration in this city, on the ensuing 4th of July. It appears that as the celebration was held last year at *New London*, it is proposed that the Washingtonian and Rechabite Societies of that city be invited to visit Norwich this year, and unite with their brethren here in celebrating the 4th. A committee was accordingly appointed.

An adjournment then took place to Tuesday evening of this week.

☞ The Hartford Times, after an unusual silence upon the subject, had about a column last week, in regard to the annexation of Texas. After giving the article a thorough perusal, we have been unable to gather whether the Times is or is not in favor of annexation—whether it goes with Gen. Jackson, John Tyler, Calhoun, Cass, Woodbury, Stewart, Johnson, and the host of other democrats who have come out explicitly for immediate annexation, or whether it is with Mr. Clay, Mr. Van Buren, and the Abolitionists in this matter. True, the Times, in one place, says, it is and always has been in favor of annexing Texas proper, but this profession is so mixed up with sneers at the present Administration, and praises of Mr. Benton's *anti*-annexation speech—which, by the way, is also highly extolled by the whigs—that we have been unable to arrive at its true meaning. We were somewhat surprised, too, that the Times should not have even alluded to Mr. Van Buren's letter. Mr. Van Buren and Gen. Jackson, it is very well known, occupy different grounds upon this subject; the General goes with the Administration, and Mr. Van Buren with the whigs. Will the Times be good enough to inform its readers which of them, in its judgment, is right, and which wrong.

BAPTIST CONVOCATION.—The annual Convocation of the Clergymen and leading members of the Baptist denomination in this county held its session in this city several days during the past week. The various interests of the order were brought up for examination and general consultation. Among the rest was that of Sabbath Schools. On Tuesday afternoon the Scholars, arranged in procession, and headed by a band of music, marched with their teachers and friends up to the little plain, and entering, formed a circle around the plat, when they were presented by the Rev. Mr. Clark with a new and beautiful banner. They were truly a pleasant sight to behold. Returning, the procession marched into the Church, when an address was delivered to the children, by Chas. Thurber, Esq., which we hear well spoken of. Rather better business this for Mr. Thurber, than writing foolish coon songs.

LAUGHING GAS—*An Exhilirating Occasion.*—A Mr. Somebody visited our city one day last week, and proposed giving a "Laughing Gas" exhibition at the Town Hall—"admission 12 1-2 cents, children half price." Something of an audience assembled at the appointed time, but in consequence of some accident, which the exhibitor announced had unexpectedly befallen his apparatus, the gas, after being inhaled by one and another individual, was found inoperative. Here was a grievous disappointment for people bent upon having a "laugh" and who had paid their shillings for the privilege; so, at a concerted signal, out went the lights, strait went the candles at the "Professor's" head, and the meeting incontinently broke up with a rush for the doors and a hearty "horse-laugh" all around.

A TWENTY DOLLAR MISTAKE.—A couple of black whalemen from New London came to this city on Saturday last in a horse and carriage, and after finishing their business started to return, but being partially intoxicated, by mistake entered another vehicle and drove off. They were hotly pursued and overtaken at Horton's gate, and on being brought back, were invited to "walk up to the Captain's office and settle," or be prosecuted for theft. By a little threatening the poor fellows were sponged out of $20, and suffered to depart.

FIRE IN WORCESTER.—A fire broke out in Worcester on Wednesday night last, which destroyed three large buildings, owned by Tower & Raymond and by Daniel Denny. They were occupied by E. H. Rowen & Co., leather dealers, who were insured for about $6000; Perkins & Flanders, grocers, insured $4000; Denny & Rice, victuallers; A. P. Lenare, tailor; J. H. Knight, hat and cap dealer; and S. H. Leonard, periodical depot. These were all totally destroyed. The stores of E. S. Dickson and Jno. Grout, barely escaped. The buildings on the same ground were burnt on the 30th May, 1841.

FERRE'S CHEAP SAPONINE.—This is said to be the finest article for shaving now in use. See the testimonials published in Mr. Ferre's advertisement. We can say too that we have used it ourself, and find it as excellent as it is represented.

Mr. Catlin at Washington.

We have, lying on our table, the daily National Intelligencer, containing the speech of the Hon. George S. Catlin, delivered before Timothy Dwight Division No 1, S. of T., Washington, D. C. We very much regret our inability to lay the address before our readers this week, and can only hope to escape censure by promising to publish it entire in our next which promise shall be faithfully performed. There is mention in the speech, significant of the high attainments and intellectual culture possessed by the man from whom it came. The heart and soul of the Hon. gentleman, (from the tenor of his remarks) seem to be concentrated in the Sons of Temperance theme, and pointing to us the workings of a spirit determined upon the achievement of a full and complete victory over immorality and intemperance. Such an advocate to our cause, is of more importance than rubies or gold, and too high a price cannot be set. The gentleman's language contains beauties we rarely meet with in productions of a like nature; while an simplicity of diction, freedom from ambiguity, and entire repudiation of everything bearing the semblance of bombast; yet every sentence contains argument, which strikes upon the heart, and every word a power-maker that thunders forth destruction to the temples of vicious sobriety and morality; and if the enjoyment of a mental feast completely divested of superfluities, be at all desirable, the palates of our patrons shall not fail to be gratified. Only have a little patience.—*Organ of the Sons of Temperance, Washington.*

ATROCIOUS AND HORRIBLE.—A girl named Lydia Newcombe was on Saturday lying in Pittsburgh in a precarious state. A young married man has had her in infamous keeping for a length of time, and boarded her for a long time at his wife, frequently visiting her. Off the evening of the 17th, she cried for help, and much noise was heard in her room, and next morning she stated that finding her pregnant, the brute had endeavored to destroy the consequence of his crime, by procuring abortion, for which purpose he had assaulted, beaten, kicked and otherwise ill-treated her. Before her information could be taken she became speechless, and no further information could be obtained from her, and she still remains in that condition. Lynch law in this case would be excusable.

AN AWFUL DEATH.—Mrs. Martha Crawford, wife of William Crawford, Sr., who lives a few miles north of Elkton, Md., was found on the morning of the 17th instant, lying upon the fire dead and burned in a horrible manner. The Whig states that her hands were burnt almost to a cinder, and one of her arms was entirely burnt off. She was in her 70th year, and it was a habit with her to rise about 4 o'clock every morning and smoke. It is supposed that while lighting her pipe on the fatal morning she fainted as she had sometimes been known to do, and fell into the fire and thus came to her death.

QUEER A COOL AFFAIR occurred in a box in the Walnut street Theatre, Philadelphia, on Saturday night. A young blade in white kids made himself rather familiar in his conversation to a lady who was sitting unprotected on a front seat. She went out, called a friend, and told him the circumstances, whereupon he walked into the box, and very quietly slapped the young gentleman twice over the mouth, causing an abundant flow of claret. The chastened young man stepped out immediately after, without saying a word. So says the Spirit of the Times.

☞ The Boston Morning Chronicle, an opposition paper, thinks the admission of Mr. Niles to his seat in the Senate, must be rather mortifying to Gov. Baldwin and the Committee of the Connecticut Legislature!" and says, "It is a rebuke to party inhumanity and fanaticism, which we hope will do good." The getters up of the inhuman persecution are too dangerous to be touched by remorse.—*N. H. Register.*

☞ The Madisonian says—"It is rumored that another message, and one of the highest importance, will be sent by the President to the Senate on the day that the documents which we copy from the Intelligencer were transmitted. We would wish to lay *all* the papers before our readers—but we are informed the Senate has not removed the injunction of secrecy from *that message.*"

Northampton and Springfield Rail Road.—Stock all taken up.—The Stock of this proposed Rail Road is all taken up as appears by a letter in the Hartford Courant. The intelligence was received at Northampton on Saturday afternoon, and it was announced to the citizens by the ringing of bells and firing of cannon. About $230,000 of the stock was subscribed in Boston, including the subscriptions of the Cabotville corporations. Most of the subscriptions are in sums of $5,000; three are of $10,000 each—two by individuals and one by the Boston Insurance Company. The road will be commenced immediately.—*N. H. Palladium.*

☞ There has been some excitement lately among the Students and Faculty at Cambridge. Cards, Populiens, &c. are as household words. We have heard so many different statements of the affair, that we must decline publishing any of them until we feel assured of their authenticity.—*Boston Mail.*

EXPLOSION IN PROVIDENCE.—The steam engine in the shop of R. L. Thurston & Co., Providence, exploded on Wednesday evening last, nearly demolishing the shop. Fortunately, all the men had left, and no one was injured.

☞ The Washingtonians of Boston hold a grand celebration on the 30th inst. Among other things to be carried in the procession is one well, filled with water and furnished with an old-fashioned sweep.

☞ The Steamer Thorn, in making a trip to New Haven on Tuesday of last week, broke her shaft and was towed back to New London by the Angelica. Several delegates to the whig convention were on board.

☞ A false report was put in circulation by the Courier, last week, that the Steamer Worcester and Cleopatra had been sold, and were about to be withdrawn from this route.

EXCELSIOR.—Up—up—up—High—higher—Highest. Norwich and Worcester Rail Road stock sold in the New York Market, yesterday, at $75 50a share. What do you think of that Master Brook?—*Norwich Courier.*

About the time this appeared in the Courier, the New York *Tribune*, (a kindred print) was bewailing a great *decline* in Stocks, on account of the prospect of war with Mexico in consequence of John Tyler's conduct!!

FARE REDUCED.—By an advertisement in to-day's paper, it will be seen that the Steamboat fare from this city to New York, has been reduced to $2; deck passage $1,50.

☞ The Whig State Convention met in this city yesterday; but we discovered no excess of enthusiasm on account of it. The following gentlemen were chosen Presidential Electors: Chauncey Bissell, of Fairfield co.; Chas. W. Rockwell, of New London; Nat. O. Kellogg, Tolland; Samuel A. Foote, New Haven; Jos. S. Gladding, Windham; Truman Smith, Litchfield.—*N. Haven Register, of 23d.*

NOT VERY BAD.—The Boston Post says that the name of Frelinghuysen answers a sort of chloride of lime purpose on the Clay ticket.

☞ Arrests and trials consequent upon the riots in Philadelphia, were, at the last dates, in active progress.

☞ Hon. Andrew Stevenson, our Minister in England during Mr. Van Buren's Administration, is out for annexation. Who next?

An Amiable Act.—John Jacob Astor has given a grand daughter of his in New York, on a May-day present, the City Hotel, worth some $200,000.

☞ The Hon. Thomas F. Marshall, of Kentucky, is out warmly in favor of the immediate annexation of Texas. The course of Tyler and Texas every where looks bright and prosperous.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, May 20.

House of Representatives.—The post office appropriation bill was taken up in committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and the following amendment agreed to: "For mail depredations, $5,000: provided that the office of special agent be and the same is hereby abolished."

The bill was then laid aside to be reported to the House.

On motion of Mr. McKay, the committee took up the bill making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending the 30th day of June, 1845.

A long debate ensued, in the course of which Mr. Hale made some severe reflections on the President, touching the probability of a war with Mexico. No action was taken on the bill.

In the Senate most of the day was spent in Executive session; but previous to closing the doors, the usual morning business was transacted, and sundry bills, mostly of a private nature, were disposed of.

Washington, May 21.

In Senate.—Among the petitions presented were several for the immediate annexation of Texas, and one from a number of reverend gentlemen and other citizens of New York, praying the adoption of some fixed measures for the pacific adjustment of all international difficulties.

The Senate, after receiving the reports of Committees, among which were two from the Committee on Commerce, recommending the passage of the Eastern and Western Harbor Bills, went into Executive session, and after sitting some time with closed doors, adjourned.

House of Representatives.—Mr. Elmer, from the Committee on Elections, on behalf of the majority of the said committee, made a report on the memorial of John M. Botts, contesting the right of John W. Jones to a seat in the House of Representatives. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Schenck, from the minority of the same committee, asked and obtained leave, on behalf of the minority of the same committee, hereafter to make a report.

A motion made to print the documents gave rise to some discussion and the subject was postponed to Monday next.

The pending business was the Navy Appropriation bill.

Mr. Duncan moved that the consideration of that bill be postponed for the purpose of taking up the bill in relation to the jurisdiction of the United States over the territory of Oregon.

The vote stood—ayes 90, noes 65.

So the motion was rejected.

The Navy Bill was then taken up in committee of the whole on the State of the Union, and debated during the rest of the sitting. The debate, in accordance with a resolution offered by Mr. McKay, and adopted, will terminate to-morrow, at 3 P. M.

The Senate, on Monday last removed the injunction of secrecy from all Speeches delivered by Senators on the Texas treaty. Mr. Benton, it appears, opened the debate in a speech against the Treaty, which occupied three days in the delivery, viz. May 16th, 18th, and 20th, the first part of which, being already written out, was published in the Globe on the night of the 20th. He was followed in debate, yesterday, by Mr. Walker.

Congress.—The Senate, on the 23d inst., passed to a third reading the bill for the redemption of the cancelled treasury notes which were stolen and again put in circulation; and postponed indefinitely, by a vote of 26 to 19, the bill from the House regulating and retrenching the pay of the army. The remainder of the day was occupied in executive session.

The House at an early hour went into committee and resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the naval service, the discussion of which continued until three o'clock. At that hour the committee proceeded to vote on the depending amendments, and such as were offered. After disposing of some amendments, the committee rose and reported this bill as amended to the House. After adopting a few resolutions and disposing of some executive communications on the speaker's table, the House adjourned.

The Senate, on the 23d inst., passed the bill to amend and consolidate the several naval pension laws, and the bill for the redemption of the cancelled treasury notes which were stolen and again put into circulation. The remainder of the day was spent in executive session.

In the House, the naval appropriation bill was again taken up, and after adopting several amendments, the committee rose and reported it to the House. The bill making appropriations for the post office department, which had been reported with amendments, was taken up and a discussion took place which lasted nearly the remainder of the day. The bill was read the third time and passed. The House again resolved itself into a committee and took up the amendments of the Senate to the fortification bill, which having been concurred in, the bill for the adjudication of land titles in the states of Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi and Missouri was taken up and read. After a few remarks from Mr. C. Johnson, the committee rose and reported progress, when the House adjourned.

The Senate, on the 24th inst., refused to pass the order of Mr. Huntington, that a message be sent to the House asking a return for the purpose of further action thereon, of the army retrenchment bill which had been indefinitely postponed by the Senate.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, and took up the bill to amend the several naval pension laws for the widows of revolutionary officers and soldiers. After discussing and acting on the various amendments that were offered, until the usual hour of adjournment, the committee rose and reported progress, and the House adjourned.

CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE.

Monday Morning, May 20.

Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Bacon.

Bill for an act exempting persons of color from taxation, read twice, and ref. to com. on judiciary.

Various private petitions received and referred.

Resolutions granting compensation to Jas. B. Carpenter and Marcellus Clark, for their services as representatives of John Isham, reimbursement of expenses in contesting Daniel Taylor's seat—referred to com. on claims.

Bill for an act punishing with state prison, for not less than three nor more than five years, the crime of counterfeiting, referred to com. on judiciary.

Several reports of com. on military returns, accepted and resolution passed.

Bill for an act providing for sale of property owned by several persons, where a partition which is sought is difficult, and for the distribution by the court of the avails, read twice, and ref. to judiciary.

Bill for an act changing the concurrent original jurisdiction of superior, county, and justice courts, in criminal cases, read twice and ref. to judiciary.

Bill for an act bringing trespasses within the phraseology of the poor debtor's law referring to criminals, read twice and ref.

Report of com. on new towns and probate districts, unfavorable to petition for making New Preston a new town, accepted, and leave granted to withdraw petition.

Report of com. on claims, favorable to petition of Wm. Smith, accepted, and resolution passed. He is the grandson of an Indian who lived in Pomfret with Gen. Putnam. The General gave considerable land to the Indian's children. This has been sold, and the money is now in the hands of a trustee for the benefit of the heirs. William wishes the money divided. The resolution directs the division under the direction of the judge of probate, and with the advice of the selectmen of Brooklyn, where some of the parties now reside.

Report of com. on judiciary favorable to the law to trusting minor students of Wesleyan University, recommitted, on account of the severity of the law, which imposes a fine of from $25 to $300. A motion was made to instruct the com. to report a bill repealing similar laws in regard to other institutions, but the motion failed.

Afternoon.

Sundry petitions appropriately referred.

Reports of com. on state prison, unfavorable to discharge of Harvey Geer, Francis Swift, Jas. C. Whitmore, and Chas. Macarty, accepted.

Reports of same com. in favor of restoration of Dyer Whitmore and Henry Rodin to forfeited rights, laid on table.

Report of same com. on incorporations, unfavorable to petition of Tolland county insurance co. accepted.

Resolution to pay Wm. G. Hooker $350 for the portrait of Washington in the senate chamber, ref. to com. on claims.

Report of com. on judiciary, unfavorable to the bill for an act respecting Indian lands, read and bill postponed for third reading.

Resolution of last session, recommending amendment of constitution so as to abolish property qualification of electors, read, and 300 copies ordered, with the endorsement of clerk thereon. This subject was made the order of the day for Friday next, at 10 o'clock.

The bill in form incorporating the Danbury Bank as reported by the com. on banks, was taken up, and after a statement by Mr. Swift, the chairman, of the views of the com. the bill was postponed for a third reading.

Resolution raising a com. on that part of the speech recommending black suffrage, was, after some hesitation, passed. The com. will consist of one from a county.

Tuesday morning, May 21.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Teasdale.

Com. on black population.—E. K. Foster, Robinson, Watermann, L. Woodward, Beecher, B. L. Young.

Com. on Texas.—Dixon, Morse, Harding, Jones, Holmes, Bull, Palmer, Weston.

Report of Bank Com'ts, ref. to com. on banks.

Report of select com. on sale of lands, favorable to petition of S. W. Bean of Pomfret, for change of name to Wm. Rufus May, accepted.

Resolution compensating Daniel Taylor for services as representative, referred to com. on claims.

Bill for an act providing that in elections of town representatives, where a ballot is given with two names, they shall be numbered 1st and 2d—where it has but one name, it shall be numbered 1st or 2d; if not so numbered the ballot shall be a blank. Where there is no choice of representative on the 1st Monday of April, a plurality may elect on the 2d Monday. Read and ref. to com. on judiciary.

Report of com. on state pri on, in favor of the release of Simeon Goodspeed, which was not accepted in this house, came from the senate accepted. Motion to reconsider prevailed, and the report of the committee was accepted, and the prisoner discharged.

Resolution passed appointing a com. of two to examine the condition of books, papers and files in the office of the Secretary of state. Messrs. Palmer and Dixon were appointed.

Bills for acts respecting joinder of too many defendants in action on contracts—and respecting the general issue in actions of debt, read twice, and referred to com. on judiciary.

Report of com. on school fund, against Austin F. Perkins of East Lyme, accepted.

Afternoon.

Report of Gov. Cleveland on insane poor, 300 copies ordered.

Report of com. on judiciary, on bill for recording foreclosures of mortgages, distribution of lands, and change of title by devise, against its passage. Bill read a third time and lost. The com. deem the general objects of the bill desirable; but the mode of securing them pointed out by the bill, would be too expensive to individuals.

Report of trustees of Conn. missionary society, read, and sent to Senate. Permanent funds $30,000; receipts last year $2,002; expenses $2,064.

Remonstrance of Geo. Beach and others, against the building of the continuation of the Hart & N. H. rail road, without proper precaution to the inhabitants and travellers in Asylum street, Hartford; also of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, near which institution the road will cross Asylum street, and whose inmates need some other protection besides the car bell. Ref. to com. on rail roads.

Report of com. on judiciary, unfavorable to bill respecting annual meeting of corporations, read. Bill postponed for a third reading.

Report of com. on judiciary, favorable to bill allowing an injunction to be dissolved on application to a judge who did not first decree it, read, and bill postponed for a third reading.

Bill for an act regulating admission into ecclesiastical societies, read twice, and referred to com. on judiciary.

Report of com. on incorporations, favorable to extending the corporate powers of Salisbury ore bed company, accepted, and bill passed.

Report of com. on incorporations, with amended resolution in favor of petition of Baptist church in Saybrook, accepted.

Bill for an act giving county comm'rs, judicial powers where judge is disqualified, read twice, and ref. to com. on judiciary.

Bill for an act subjecting to factorizing process, executors, administrators, and possessors of property by inequitable title, read twice and referred.

Report of com. on judiciary, recommending a modification of last year's law requiring annual report of guardians so as to exempt estates under $200 from the requirement, read and bill in form read twice.

Resolution providing for the taxation of costs on petitions by the several committees; passed.

Wednesday Morning, May 22.

Remonstrance of Derby turnpike co. against certain petitions for rail roads, ref. to com. on railroads.

Resolution compensating the com. on taxation appointed last session, ref. to com. on claims.

Petition of Pardon Tillinghast, for alteration of the law relating to laying out roads, ref. to com. on judiciary.

Remonstrances against petition of Hart. & N. H. railroad comp., referred.

Resolution changing name of united society of Farmington to society of East Avon, ref. to com. on incorporations.

The senate adhere to their vote liberating Deborah Stanger; com. of conference—E. K. Foster and Swift.

Report of com. on state prison, unfavorable to Benj. Cooper, and John Glover, accepted.

Report of com. on incorporations, favorable to petition of Geo. M. Ives, for a fire company, accepted.

Report of com. on state prison, in favor of restoring Henry Rodin, to forfeited rights, except the privilege of an elector, accepted.

Report of com. on militia, favorable to grants of arms to N. H. Grays and Governor's Guards, accepted. The guards have used their muskets forty years.

Bill for an act raising salary of chief justice of superior court to $1500, and of associate judges to $1400, read first time.

Bill for an act requiring steamboats to have three boats and twelve oars—two always ready when boats come to landing, and all three in case of accident, read twice, and ref. to com. on judiciary.

Bill for an act relating to banks, read twice, and referred to com. on judiciary.

Bill for an act subjecting all persons to taxation in the towns where they offer themselves to vote, read twice, and ref. to com. on judiciary.

Report of com. on state prison, favorable to release of John Tower and Benj. Lester, came from Senate accepted, so far as relates to Tower. They were imprisoned in 1834. After some discussion, the resolution was laid on the table, to allow time for further inquiry.

Report of com. on sale of lands, favorable to change of name prayed for by the Coon family, accepted. Mr. Burnham, chairman of the Committee, said the committee had taken this subject into their serious consideration, and having found the facts set forth in the petition to be true, were unanimously of the opinion that the prayer of the petitioner should be granted. Thus much, sir, in behalf of the committee. It occurs to the chairman on the part of the House that, although heretofore there might have been no good reason for granting such a petition yet under the present peculiar circumstances, there is especially good reason for considering the name a grievance, and for desiring it changed. When the subject was the other day before the House the gentleman from Hartford suggested that it be changed to Van Buren, but so many changes like this have been made that the committee did not see fit to follow his suggestions. It was also suggested that the name be changed to Clay, but these names being so nearly synonymous, it seems to us it would be no change at all: therefore the committee concluded to give the name asked for in the petition, as being the most sensible name under the circumstances, viz: Calhoun.

Bill for an act respecting Indian lands, read third time and lost.

Bill for an act respecting guardians and minors, read third time and lost.

Bill for an act exempting guardians from annual account where the estate is under $200, read third time. A motion of Mr. Copp to insert 700 instead of 200, was under discussion when the house adjourned.

Afternoon.

Bill for an act respecting omission of corporations to hold annual meeting, read third time and lost.

Bill for an act respecting temporary injunctions, read third time and passed.

2½ o'clock.—House adjourned. Whig convention came in session to-day.

Thursday Morning, May 23.

House assembled at 10 o'clock.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Nichols. Journal of yesterday's proceedings read.

The report of the committee on the petitions of John Tower and Benjamin Lester for discharge from State Prison, where taken up.

Mr. Swift moved to reconsider the amendment inserting the name of Lester. Motion passed.

The question on the amendment to insert Lester's name was then taken up, and lost by an almost unanimous vote. On the question to pass the original resolution releasing Tower on the 1st of October next, some discussion ensued between Messrs. Foster of New Haven, and Beardsley of Monroe, when Mr. Dixon moved the previous question, which was carried. The question was then taken on the resolution and lost.

Bill for a public act for the registration of voters laid upon the table to be printed, was here taken up. After the adoption of several amendments, and rejection of others, on motion of Mr. Palmer, laid on the table.

The House reconsidered their vote referring the petition of John Becker and other colored citizens of Hartford, to the Judiciary Committee, and referred it to that part of the committee, on the subject of extending the right of suffrage to colored citizens composed of members of this House.

Adj. to 2 o'clock.

Afternoon.

House came to order at 4 o'clock.

Resolution authorizing the controller to draw a treasury order in favor of Richard Merriam, for expenses in collecting a military fine; read twice and referred to the committee on claims.

The report of the committee on the petition of East Bridgeport Bridge Company, under consideration at the time of adjournment, resumed.

On motion of Mr. Dixon, laid on the table.

Mr. Wilson moved to resume the consideration of the Registry Act.

The amendment of Mr. Palmer, under consideration in the morning, was then taken up.

Friday Morning, May 24th.

Order of the day, the resolution of last year, passed by the house, proposing to amend the constitution so as to abolish property qualification of electors, and to require only 4 months residence in the place where admitted.

Com. on judiciary reported that the resolution was published in an informal manner; the clerk did not certify that the resolution passed—he merely signed; the language of the preamble is "at a general assembly," without indicating that the resolution passed the house alone. The com. propose a resolution that the subject of the amendment is not legally before the house.

Mr. Dixon stated the views of the com.

Mr. Palmer showed that the objection that the clerk does not certify the passage of the resolution in so many words, would apply to every statute in the statute book. In regard to the preamble, though the house is not mentioned specially, we can gather from the whole resolution that it was passed by the house. It is said that the course pursued in this case is contrary to custom; but on examination we find that of amendments which have been proposed to the people, four only have had the endorsement of the clerk—one of these only was adopted; eleven have been published without endorsement—five of them were adopted. The objections now made are not substantial—they are merely technical—they are pleas of abatements.

Mr. Dixon defended the report of the com.

Mr. Lippitt, one of the minority of the com. expressed his disapprobation of the report. He is strongly in favor of the amendment—he cannot consent to go home without something done on this subject.—The constitution is daily violated by common consent; this, is a great evil, and should be remedied without delay. He must disapprove of the technical mode of attempting to defeat the resolution of last year. The requirements of the constitution is in fact complied with. Does any member doubt that the resolution passed the house? Does any body doubt it? If not, what more can we ask?"

Mr. Spencer, of the minority, stated his reasons for dissenting from the report.

He was followed by Messrs. Minor, Warner, Brooks, Palmer, Lippitt and Swift.

Mr. M. Cooke called for the yeas and nays—carried.

The question being taken on the invalidating resolution reported by the com., there were, yeas 90, nays 78.

Afternoon.

Bill for an act authorizing licenses to retailers of spirits by civil authority and selectmen, read twice, and ref. to com. on license laws, who are instructed to report on Thursday next.

Registry act taken up. The amendment leaving it to the adoption of the law to the towns, was rejected—Yeas 80; Nays 87.

Messrs. Palmer and Lippitt moved amendments, which were adopted. Mr. Copp proposed an amendment, imposing a fine upon persons voting illegally, although registered—rejected. Messrs. Copp and Brooks also proposed amendments unsuccessfully.

Yeas and nays ordered on final passage. Bill read. Mr. Brooks opposed its passage. Bill passed—yeas 91, nays 77—a party vote with the exception of two or three whigs against the bill.

Saturday Morning, May 25th.

Report of Committee on the Insane poor read. The report is accompanied by resolutions authorizing the Governor as Commissioner, to apply $3000 annually for 4 years, for the support of the Insane poor. On motion of Mr. STUART laid on the table, and 300 copies ordered to be printed.

Several documents transmitted to the House by the Governor were taken up for the purpose of reference.

Bill for a public act repealing an act concerning Common Schools passed in 1842; read twice and referred to committee on education.

Bill for a public act in alteration of and addition to an act passed in relation to Guardians and Minors, resumed. This bill provides that the Guardian shall be called to account by the Judge of probate annually only when the amount of property shall exceed 5,000; bill passed.

Bill for a public act regulating the salaries of the judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts; referred to the Committee on judiciary.

The Report of the judiciary committee against the expediency of the bill uniting actions of fort and civil actions, read a third time; report accepted and bill negatived.

Bill for a public act allowing the joinder of several defendants in any action without additional cost; negatived.

The judiciary committee reported against the bill for a public act concerning crimes and punishments requiring the Judge upon the trial to take minutes of the testimony in all cases where the punishment may be confinement in the State Prison, and lodge the same with the clerk; report accepted and bill negatived.

The committee on roads and bridges upon the petition of Windham and Brooklyn Turnpike Company, reported in favor of petition with a resolution allowing the removal of their eastern gate; report accepted and resolution passed.

Bill for a public act in addition to an act for the collection of taxes; read twice and referred to committee on taxation.

Bill for a public act to confirm deeds and conveyances of real estate attested by only one witness referred to judiciary committee.

Afternoon.

House came to order at 2 o'clock

There not being a quorum present, the House adjourned till 10 o'clock Monday morning.

From the N. Y. Aurora.

"Look on this picture and then on that."—From the distinguished American statesmen who have publicly expressed their views upon the subject of the immediate annexation of Texas, and to whom the great mass of the people look for advice upon great national measures, we publish the names of the most prominent, as follows:

For Immediate Annexation.	Opposed to Annexation.
President John Tyler,	Henry Clay,
Andrew Jackson,	Martin Van Buren,
Richard M. Johnson,	Daniel Webster,
Com. Charles Stewart,	Thomas H. Benton,
Gen. Lewis Cass,	John Quincy Adams,
Gov. Jas. K. Polk,	Cassius M. Clay,
Senator Levi Woodbury,	Senator Tappan,
Senator R. J. Walker,	John Minor Botts,
Charles J. Ingersoll,	James G. Birney,
Wm. Wilkins,	Lewis Tappan,
John C. Calhoun,	Wm. Lloyd Garrison,
Senator Jas. Buchanan,	Editor W. C. Bryant,
Editor Thos. Ritchie,	" Horace Greely,
Littleton W. Tazewell,	" J. Watson Webb,
Andrew Stevenson,	" Francis P. Blair,
Gen. N. Towson, and five-sixths of the leading democrats in the country.	Albert Gallatin, and all the Garrison Convention federalists and abolitionists in the Union.

The people can judge by the advocates of the measure on which side of the question the interests of the union are safest to be found. The strange coalition of old federalism, Van Buренism and abolitionism exhibited among the opponents of annexation, is a curious phenomenon in the politics of the country. "Show me the company a man keeps, and I will tell you what he is."

Unfortunate Whigs.—The whigs begin to have some bad luck mingled with their good. Various accidents have occurred to the delegates to their national convention, besides that of the collision on the Baltimore and Philadelphia railroad. The Cincinnati Gazette says:—

"Our friend Mr. Seymour, editor of the *Tippecanoe Journal*, Lafayette, Ind, reached our city from Baltimore yesterday. The stage in which he came was upset on the mountains, and injured his hand severely. Mr. McGuire, of Indianapolis, was, also, slightly hurt."

The Ithaca, N. Y. Journal says—

"The house of William T. Lawrence, Esq., of this county, was entered by robbers, while Mr. L. was absent at the Baltimore Convention; and between $2000 and 3000 worth of property, in silver, &c., carried off."

State Elections.—The following list shows the time of holding elections for State officers for the year 1844, in the several States annexed:

Louisiana, July 1st; Tennessee, Aug. 1st; North Carolina, Aug. 5th; Alabama, Aug. 5th; Kentucky, Aug. 5th; Indiana, Aug 5th; Illinois, Aug. 5th; Missouri, Aug. 5th; Vermont, Sept. 3d; Maine, Sept. 9th; Maryland, Oct. 3d; Georgia, Oct. 7th; Arkansas, Oct. 7th; New Jersey, Oct. 8th-9th; Pennsylvania, Oct. 8th-9th; Ohio, Oct. 8th-9th; South Carolina, Oct. 14th; Mississippi, Nov. 4th-5th; New York, Nov. 5th; Michigan, Nov. 5th-6th; Massachusetts, Nov. 11th; Delaware, Nov. 12th.

Rather Verdant.—A capital story is told of one of the whig members of our Legislature, who was present at Gov. Baldwin's "swerry" on the evening of "election day." Sipping lustily at the first glass of ice-cream he had ever seen, he approached a person whom he supposed connected with the family, and with a sort of "I'll keep shady" air, whispered, "your cream here, as you call it, is sweetened first rate—but I guess you didn't know it was froze, did ye?"—*Register.*

Official.—It is understood that, at the instance of Mr. Everett, the Minister of the United States at London, her Britannic Majesty's Government has recently pardoned ten of the American citizens sentenced, with many others, to transportation to one of the British penal settlements, for having participated in the political disturbances in Canada in the year 1838; and that orders have accordingly been despatched to the Governor of Van Diemen's Land, for the liberation of the prisoners whose names are contained in the annexed list, on the usual condition of good behaviour during their residence there.

List.—Hiram Sharp, John Gillman, Ira Polly, Orrin W. Smith, Benis Woodbury, George T. Brown, Daniel Lisham, Robert Q. Collins, John Thomas, and Edward A. Wilson.—*Madisonian.*

Odd Fellows.—There are now thirteen Lodges and three Encampments of this Order in Connecticut. Four years since, the first Lodge was opened in this city—from which the others have sprung; and the Odd Fellows in New Haven can now muster stronger, probably, than any other Society in the whole State, of any kind! embracing an active and highly respectable class of men. The following is a list of the Lodges subordinate to the G. Lodge:

Name.	No.	Location.	Time of meet'g.
Quinnipiac,	1	New Haven,	Monday Evening.
Charter Oak,	2	Hartford,	Tuesday "
Middlesex,	3	East Haddam,	Wednesday "
Pequonnock,	4	Bridgeport,	Tuesday "
Harmony,	5	New Haven,	Tuesday "
Quassinic,	6	Derby,	Monday "
Samaritan,	7	Danbury,	Wednesday "
Mercantile,	8	Hartford,	Friday "
Thames,	9	New London,	Monday "
Our Broth'rs,	10	Norwich,	Monday "
Uncas,	11	Norwich,	Monday "
Central,	12	Middletown,	Thursday "
Charity,	13	Lower Mystic Stonington.	

—*N. Haven Register.*

☞ Attorney General Barker, a very able and excellent public officer, met with a severe accident yesterday morning. In passing out of the Franklin House he fell and dislocated the shoulder joint. It was with great difficulty the fracture was reduced.—The Attorney General possesses a powerful frame, and his muscles resisted for a time the force of eight men and the skill of three physicians. A fainting fit, enabled them to succeed. Mr. Baker is doing well and retains his usual flow of good spirits. The accident will prevent his appearance in court during the present term.—*N. Y. True Sun of May 23d.*

☞ The Rump Parliament took another recess yesterday afternoon, in order that the whig members might attend the federal Convention! Thus two-thirds of the session has transpired, and scarcely any thing but political matters have been attended to.—*Reg'ter.*

Married.

In New London, on the 12th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Boles, Mr. Thomas H. Brooks and Mrs. Sarah Starr; on the same evening, by the Rev. Mr. McEwen, Mr. William Lyon and Miss Ellen Douglass, daughter of Elisha Douglass, Esq.

DIED.

In this City, on (Thursday) the 23d inst., Mrs. Anna Coit, relict of Farwell Coit, aged 85 years.

In Preston on the 19th inst., Mrs. Charlotte Buddington, relict of the late Capt. Luke Buddington in the 66th year of her age. Her pathway over the Jordan of death was lighted up by the presence and blessings of a risen Savior, in whom she trusted.—Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord.

Taunton, Mass. and Providence papers please copy.

At West Killingly April 21, James Harvey Hutchings, aged 67 years.

COPARTNERSHIP,

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of

BREWER & LEWIS,

and will transact the STOVE AND TIN WARE business at No. 16 *Shetucket Street*, a few rods from the corner of Main, where they offer for sale a lot of very superior Tin Ovens manufactured expressly for the present season, which will Boil as well as Bake, also a large quantity of Milk Pans, as cheap as the cheapest, together with a general assortment of Tin Ware, Stoves, &c,

Tin Roofing, Copper and Tin Eave Troughs, Conductor Pipes, &c., made and put up in a workmanlike manner. Jobbing and repairing done at the shortest notice.

JOHN M. BREWER,
WM. LEWIS.

Norwich, May 28th. '44. 27

UNPARALLELED BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS,

PRICES REDUCED!!!

SPRING STOCK selling off, Muslin de Laine, Crape Ghusans, Scindias, Camelion Brocades, Crapes, Taixane, Foulard Silks, Organdie Muslins, &c, &c., will for a few days be sold at any sacrifice to clear them out.

Bonnets, Ribbons, and Flowers,

must be disposed of without regard to cost.

Baizerines, and Silk Muslins,

the most beautiful assortment in the place and *must be sold*, together with many other choice fancy goods, well worthy the attention of buyers. Call soon and secure bargains at LINCOLN & WILLIAMS.

No. 24 Shetucket-St., on the Corner.

May 29. 27

Turkey Rhubarb,

A Superior article, for sale by

R. W. MATHEWSON.

May 22. 26

Summer Stuffs.

LINCOLN & WILLIAMS.

ARE prepared to sell all kinds of Summer Stuffs, less than they can be bought at any other Store. Good worsted Gambroons for 25 cents; colored Jeans for 10 cents, heavy summer Drills for only one shilling, and a great variety of tweeds Mixtures and Linens very low at No. 24 Shetucket-street.

May 29. 27

Another Temperance Store,

GROCERIES

AT A GREAT BARGAIN!

THE subscriber has purchased of L. Chase his entire Stock of Goods at the Falls on the corner of Prospect and Free Street. Where can be found all kinds of Groceries, Provisions, Baskets, Wood Ware, combs, Soaps, Hair and Clothes Brushes, Palmleaf Hats, Bed Cords, Matts, Brooms, Whips, Sieves, Stone Ware, &c, &c., and in fact I have every thing usually kept in a Grocery Store, and will be sold as cheap as can be bought in the city. As I buy my Goods for Cash I can sell them cheaper than those that buy on credit; all goods sold at this Store, will be delivered at the residence of the purchaser if within one mile free of expense.

Sugars very low, Molasses lower.
Pork and Beef Hams, at a trifle above cost.
Teas at reduced prices.
Baskets, lower than can be bought in Town.
Flour, at no profit delivered.

P. S. Recollect that this is a Temperance Store, nothing stronger than Vinegar. All kinds of Farmer's produce taken for goods and the highest prices paid.

C. P. HATCH.

Norwich Falls, May 6th, '44. 24

NEW SPRING GOODS.

Now opening 50 cases of Rich Goods adapted to the spring trade comprising all styles of Staple and Fancy Goods.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION has been paid to the Cloth trade by an Experienced Purchaser, so that Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Satinetts, and Trimmings will be sold much cheaper than ever.

SILKS, Fig'd Shaded, watered, Striped and Oriental dress silks; Extra Blk, and Blue Blk. Gros de Odier, Gros de Rhin Mattened; Italian Florence, Bonnet Silks, Rich Hat and Cap Ribbons, Laces, Crapes, Bombazines, Alapines, Alpacas, Eclaines, Challey, Rich de Laines in endless variety; Chusans, Tasans, &c cheaper than ever.

SHAWLS, White, Blk. Green and mode colored Cashmere, Brocha, Ecossais, Damask de Laines, Highland and Rob-Roys full 20 per cent less than in 1843.

FURNISHING GOODS, Table Linens, Damask Cloths, Napkins, Dispers, Linen Sheetings Pillow Case Linens, Oriental counterpanes, Marseilles Quilts, 5-4 Sheetings, Fine and Heavy 4-4 and 5-4 Brown Goods, Burlaps, Tickings.

CARPETS, Rich new patterns at less than manufacturers prices, Rugs, Mattrasses, &c. &c.

For bargains Call at the Old Stand of

ELY & CO.

38 and 35 Shetucket-street.

Norwich, Feb 26th, '44 6m4

Gardner & Butts

WILL deliver Goods bought of them to any part of the city or Greeneville, *free of expense.*

May 16 21

HILL'S ACADEMY,

AT ESSEX, CONN.

THE Summer Term of this Institution will commence on Monday June 10th, 1844; and continue eleven weeks.

AUGUSTUS J. FOSTER, Principal.
H. M. THOMPSON, Associate.

May 29th, '44. 3w27

FARE AND FREIGHT REDUCED!

ON and after Monday, 27th inst. per Steamers Wenchusset and Cleopatra.

Cabin Passage	$1.00.
Deck do	1,50.

Measurement Goods, 3 cents per foot; Goods usually chr'd by Weight, $2 per Ton.

E. A. HILL, Steam Boat Agent.

Norwich, May 23p, 1844. 27

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

WILLIAM S. TYLER

Offers for sale a large and well selected stock of genuine Drugs & Medicines, Chemicals, Glass Ware, &c. &c., to Dealers and others at the lowest prices. A few of the leading Articles are as follows:

Antimoney Crude	Arabic Rine.
Æther Sulph	" Galbania Manna
" Nitrous	" Tragacanth &c.
" Chloric	Hiera Picra
Aqua Ammonia	Hive Syrup
" Rosa &c	Herbs of all kinds
Aethiops Min	Isinglass Fresia
Aloe Pill Eng	" American
Borax Ref.	" Coopers Superior
Burgundy Pitch	Lunar Caustic
Bayberry Bark, Ground	Magnesia Carb
Barbadoes Tar	" Calc
Balsam Copavi	" Henry's True
" Fir	Morphine Sulphate
" Perue Polu &c	" Acetate Meriate &c.
Buec Cubebs,	Oil Peppermint
Juniper &c	" Cinnamon, Cloves
Brimstone Roll and Flour	" Origanum, Tansy
Catharidies	" Bergamot, Lemon
Cassoanter of Iron	" Wintergreen
" Ammoniac &c	" Valerian, Savin
Colocinth Pulv.	" Anise, Sassafras
Cream Tartar P	in short all kinds
Cort Peru P	Ox Zinc
Agrantic	" Bismuth
Angostura &c. &c.	Phosphorus and
Cochineal S G	Phosphates
Chlorid Lime	Pill Cochi
" Soda	Quicksilver
Chamomile Flowers	Rad Gentian Rhei
Calomel Eng	" Columbo Ipecac
Corns Sublimate	" Serp Virg
Cayenne Pepper, African	" Valerian Jalap
Dovers Powers	" Sarsaparilla
Eng. Venesia	" Scilla Curcuma
Ergot	" Senaka &c. &c.
Emp. Epispartic	Sponge fine and coarse
" Dme Olives	Sem Annie Carui
"Hydrog Adhesive &c.	" Fennel Colchicum
Extract Belladoni	" Cardamon'&c
" Valesian Cicuta	Sup. Carb Soda
" Hyocyami &c.	Sal Epsome
Fol. Senna Anthos	" Rochelle
" Digitals &c.	" Soda
Gum Opium Myrrh	" Nitre &c.
" Camphor, Aloes	Sugar of Lead
Gamboge	Spanish
Tartar Vitriol	Soda Powders
Copavi Cassiae	Seidlitz do
Citrate Iron	Veratrine
Elaterium	Hydriodate Potash
Iodure of Mercury	Ducto Strychnine
do do	Proto Croton Oil Balsaine
Oxymuriate Potash	Iodide Iron
Pigerine Potassa	Cyanuret Aconite Ext
Prussiate Potash	Oil Black Pepper
Sulphate Quinine	

Syringes, Apothecaries Scales & Weights, Tooth Instruments, Lancets, Pessaries, Catheters, Trusses, various kinds, Tooth & Flesh Brushes, together with most every article used in the practice of Medicine may be found at Tyler's Drug & Chemical Store, Water Street.

May 23d. 26

Godfrey's Cordial.

THE pleasantest anodyne for children; for sale by

R. W. MATHEWSON

May 22. 26

FERRE'S

CREAM OF SAPONINE,

A NEW ARTICLE FOR SHAVING!

The Proprietor has been favored with the following from the Pastor of the First Congregational Church in this City.

Ferre's CREAM SAPONINE, after a thorough trial, I consider much preferable to any other article which I have ever used in shaving. Its properties are so valuable as to command it to general use.

JOHN S. CRANE.

Middletown, March 18th, 1844.

From Doct. Woodward.

Mr. Ferre—Dear Sir—Having made sufficient trial of the Cream Saponine I purchased of you, I do not hesitate to say it is superior to any thing I have ever used for the purpose it is intended. It possesses the properties of penetrating and softening the beard in a much greater degree than any other soap. I can cheerfully recommend it to the public, with a full confidence that it will meet the just expectations of those who may try it.

CHARLES WOODWARD, M. D.

Middletown, March 23, 1844.

Mr. Ferre:—Sir—I have for many years used many kinds of Soap, with a view of finding the best quality, and have never been perfectly satisfied until I used your invaluable Cream Saponine, which I consider so valuable, that I would use no other if presented gratis—too high a recommendation cannot be given it.

Respectfully, yours.

ELI WILCOX.

Middletown, March 25, 1844.

From the Rev. Arthur Granger, Pastor of the South Congregational Church in this City.

Mr. E. C. Ferre—Sir: I have used your article for shaving several weeks past, and for convenience and comfort find it superior to any thing I have ever used.

ARTHUR GRANGER.

Middletown, March 30, 1844.

May 23d.

BOSTON BOOT AND SHOE STORE!!

No. 18 Shetucket-Street.

THE Subscriber has taken the above Store and fitted it up in first rate order for the sale of

Boots and Shoes.

Having had long experience in said business, he flatters himself he shall be able to furnish the Ladies and Gentlemen of Norwich and vicinity, with a superior article, at *twenty per cent*, cheaper than any before offered in this market. The Ladies are particularly invited to call, as they will have find one of the largest assortment of

Shoes, Half Gaiters and Slippers,

of the latest and most approved style, made by first rate workmen and warranted—*at all prices.*

Also, Gentlemen will find it for their advantage to give a call before purchasing elsewhere, as there will be kept at this establishment the best selected assortment of fashionable BOOTS AND SHOES to be found in this State, and at prices to suit the times.

Boys', Misses' and Children's BOOTS, SHOES, BUSKINS, HALF GAITERS, &c., all of which will be sold cheap for ☞ *CASH!* ☜

All Goods bought at this Store will be warranted.

R. GOODWIN.

Norwich, May 15th, 1844. E.

Notice.

THE subscribers have this day entered into Copartnership under the firm of

COOK & AYER,

in the manufacture of Bone Buttons. Would inform the public that they are prepared to fill all orders for the above named article, of any size or pattern, on short notice.

Also will keep constantly on hand a supply of Neat-foot Oil; Bone dust for Manure, &c. Mill sixty rods north of the Franklin House, Norwich City.

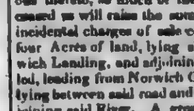
GEO. W. COOK.
NATHAN AYER.

May 16th. 26

Another Glorious Opportunity.

WATCHES! WATCHES!!

At No. 30 Cutler Street.



THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has entered into the above Establishment with one of the most beautiful and useful assortment of Watches, both Gold and Silver, from England and France, on hand, at $20 and 25. Watches and Jewelry exchanged or bought on the most advantageous terms to the purchaser.

Watches and Clocks repaired in the most accurate manner.

All articles purchased of him not approved of will be exchanged. Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange. The highest price paid for old

H. S. COOK

RETURNS thanks to the many people who have favored him with their custom in times past, and respectfully informs them that he has removed to the

NEW STORE—No. 15 Shetucket-st.,

where he is prepared to Cut and Make GENTLEMEN'S and BOYS' GARMENTS in the best and most

☞ FASHIONABLE MANNER. ☜

☞ Cutting done at short notice.

Remember the Number is—☞ **15 Shetucket st.**

Norwich, April 17. tf21

BONNETS! BONNETS! BONNETS!

Just received and now opening at

ELY & CO'S.,

5 CASES Super Plain and Fancy Braid Bonnets, comprising every Style and quality the market affords, direct from the manufacturers, all of which will be sold at less prices than can be found elsewhere in this city; also a large lot of **Bonnet Silks and Ribbons**; Ladies wishing anything in the ***Millinery Line***, can save 15 per cent by calling at

ELY & CO'S, 23 and 25 KETUCKET-STREET.

May 4th 1844. tf24

NEW ARRIVAL!

AT THE NEW

DRY GOODS STORE,

Corner of WATER and SHETUCKET-STREETS,

LINCOLN AND WILLIAMS,

HAVE within the past week made large additions to their Stock of Goods, and have now the most magnificent assortment in the place, particularly of dress goods, such as

Balzarines.

Of French, English, and American Manufacture, at all prices from 25 to 62½ cents per yd.

Patterns and Camellions.

Know an assortment of colors and Patterns, 25 per cent less than last week's prices.

Camellion Brocades,

That new and desirable article, at a price which proves it to be named to warrant a sale.

Crape Chusans,

The most splendid patterns ever imported, and no more in the country like them.

Muslins and Lawns.

More than 50 pieces comprising many new patterns, and colors.

Barages,

Both light and dark colors some extra rich satin stripe

Taisan Prints,

Something entirely new, besides many other styles of dress goods names not recollected.

Rich Silks,

A few patterns very choice, direct from *Broadway*.

Cashmere and Silk Shawls,

Will be sold at old prices without regard to the late rise.

Ribbons, Ribbons,

About 200 pieces this day received, at all prices from 8 to 50 cents, the choicest assortment in the Place; also Flowers, Laces, and every variety of MILLINERY GOODS, at wholesale and retail, lower than they can be had anywhere else.

Summer Stuffs,

Such as French Cassimeres, Elastic Gambroons, common do. French Drillings; Grass Linens, Brown Linens Denims, Mixtures, Coating Ginghams, and all the variety the market affords.

Linen Hdkfs.

100 Doz. like the first lot for 12½ cents each, very finer ones for 37 1-2, worth 50 cents, and still fine qualities at less prices than they can be bought at any other store.

White Goods.

300 pieces Jaconett, Sarsnett and Mull Cambrics, Nonsook Muslins, Lace, Striped and Swiss Muslins, Corded Cambrics, plaid Muslin's also curtain Muslins, and extra fine furniture Dimity, French Quilts, extra quality Blankets, Irish Linen Sheeting, Barnsley do. Linens for Curtains, printed Curtain Cambrics, &c. &c., and we pledge ourselves that they shall all be sold at the very *lowest prices*.

Merchants and Pedlars are hereby notified that we *do sell Goods at wholesale*, and now has room exclusively for that business. LINCOLN & WILLIAMS.

Norwich, April. 24th. No. 24 Shetucket-street, on the corner. 22

CONNECTICUT BONNET STORE,

NEW GOODS! SPRING STOCK!

APRIL 1st. 1844.

HITCHCOCK & PAYSON,

Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

STRAW GOODS!

RIBBONS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, BAND BOXES, &c. &c.

FOR CASH!

AT No. 17 SHETUCKET-STREET.

NORWICH Conn.

HAVING made extensive arrangements for their Spring Trade, they are prepared to exhibit a *LARGE AND FASHIONABLE STOCK OF BONNETS!* of every description of their own Manufacture of Florence, Rutland, and Fancy Braids, also Neapolitans, Fancy do; Birdseye and Prince Alberts, Rice Rutlands, English do; French Chips, Domestic Straws, &c. &c. Also a Rich Assortment of Fancy Dress HATS & CAPS; together with a heavy and well-selected Stock of MILLINERY GOODS, and Artificial Flowers;—comprising in all the largest and most desirable Stock of Bonnets and Millinery Goods, ever introduced into this Market.

They pledge themselves to offer their GOODS at prices that will bear a comparison with any other establishment in the United States. Confident that their Stock will at all times be worthy of the attention of Purchasers, they respectfuly solicit a call.

BONNETS altered Bleached and Pressed in the best manner, at Short Notice. Price for Bleaching and Pressing, 25 cts.

Norwich, April 3d. '44. 19

EMPORIUM OF FASHION!

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and MOST FASHIONABLE

CLOTHING STORE

IN NORWICH—91 Main-Street.

Visited from all Quarters of the Country by the Professional Men of Fashion, Aristocracy, or Gentry, Sportsmen and Mechanics.

THE Wonderful success of this Popular Establishment, is allowed by all who have visited it to be owing to the rich Variety of Fashionable Garments, and the unaccountable *low prices*, which bid defiance to all competition in Trade. No pains is spared in selecting Fashionable and Desirable Goods, and the good taste which garments are cut and made in this Establishment is allowed to be superior in the extreme.

GENTLEMEN, it cannot be any ones fault but your own, if, after visiting us, you do not get pleased with a fashionable tasty garment. For indeed we have employed a score or two of Tailors to study Fashions; and by fashion we live. We stand ready at a moments warning to furnish Material, cut, and make any Garment Gentlemen may see fit to order, in as good style as fashion and taste shall dictate.

The following is a list of the many thousand Garments, which may be had at this great place of resort.

FROCK and Dress COATS, of English, French and German Manufacture,	$6	20,00
English, French, and American Doe Skin Pants.	3	6,75
Tweed Cassimere Sack Coats, New Style,	3	6.75
Kentucky Jane Coats all colors,	1,25	4,00
Plain Whale, and half gaiter pants, of French and English Doe Skin,	3,00	7,00

Summer Clothing an Endless Variety.

Brown Holland, and Grass Cloth, Dress and Sack Coats,	$1	3,00
Middlesex Plaids, Striped, and plain Ginghams Coats of all prices.		
Summer Pants of Linen Drill, plain White, Plaid and Striped, fm	1 00 to	4.00
Cotton Drill pants, for	75cts to	1,00

Vests we have the largest assortment that can be found, Embracing

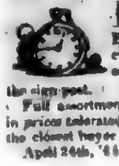
Silk Velvets, from	3 to	4,50
Silk Satin Vests, a superior article	2 "	4,00
Silk and Worsted, fm	1,00	3,50
Cotton and Silk, fm	75cts,	2,00
Nice Rich figured Satin Vests, for	3,00	5,00
Plaid, Corded, and figured Marsella	,75	2,50
Rich White figured Satin Vests, suitable for Balls or Matrimonial ceremonies,	3	5,00
Rich Spriged Marsella, and Tyrolese Quiltings, fm	2	400
Summer Shirts, Bosoms, Collars Gloves, and Suspenders of all qualities and prices,	,25	1,00
Rich Searfs, fm	,25cts	1,00

Gentlemen throughout the Country are invited to call at the Cheapest Clothing Store in Norwich,—91 MAIN-STREET. Next door to Charles Clark's Hat Store.

J. T. FAY.

April 17th, 1844. 21

G. B. PRINDLE,



HAS removed his One Price Watch, Jewelry, and Clock Establishment, to the Store (lately occupied by J. Breson & Son's shoe dealers,) No. 144 Main-street,—opposite the sign post.

Full assortment of choice goods—and no *variation* in prices tolerated—a child may purchase as low as the closest buyer

April 24th, '44 tf23

Live Geese Feathers.

A PRIME lot, for sale by LINCOLN & WILLIAMS, 24 Shetucket-street.

March 9th. tf17

Leeches,

SWEEDISH LEECHES, for sale by JOHN L. DEVOTION. No. 119 Main-st. one door East of Quinebaug Bank.

April 8th. 8m20

Summer Arrangement

OF FARE AND FREIGHT,—TO AND FROM NEW YORK.

DAILY NIGHT LINE.

THE splendid steamer CLEOPATRA Capt. I. K. DUTTAS, will leave Norwich Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and New York Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

The splendid steamer WORCESTER, Capt. J. H. VANDERBILT, will leave Norwich Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and New York, Mondays Wednesdays, and Fridays.

N. B. All persons are forbid Trusting any one on account of the above Boats or owners.

E. A. BILL.
Agent for the above Boats.

Norwich, April 20th, 1844. 22

FOR NEW LONDON DAILY

THE NEW STEAMER ANGELINA,

CAPT. LOVELL.

COMMENCED her regular Trips on Wednesday, March 27th.

Leaving Norwich, at 8 o'clock A. M.
" New London, at about half-past 2 P.M.

For further information, enquire of E. A. BILL.

Norwich, April 3d. '44 19

FOR STONINGTON.

THE Steamer ANGELINA Capt. Lovell, will run regular to Stonington; Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; touching at the intermediate Landings.

Leaving Norwich at 8 o'clock A. M. returning the same afternoon in time to take the Cars for Worcester. For further information Enquire of E. A. BILL.

Norwich, April 16 '44. 21

Norwich and Worcester

Rail Road—

DAILY LINE TO NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 22d, 1844

CARS will leave Allyn's Point for Worcester and Boston every morning, except Monday, immediately upon the arrival of the Steamer from New York.

Leave Worcester for Norwich and New York every evening, except Sunday, at 6 1-4, upon the arrival of the Train from Boston.

Accommodation Trains,
DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Norwich - - 5 3-4 A M, and 4 1-2 P M.
" Worcester - 10 A M, and 4 P M.

Freight Trains,
DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Norwich 6 1-2 AM.—Worcester 7 1-2 A M.

The Morning Train from Norwich, and the Morning and Evening Trains from Worcester, connect with the Boston and Worcester, and the Western Railroads.

Fares are less when paid for Tickets than when paid in the Cars.

All Baggage at the risk of its owner, unless receipted for by an authorized agent of the corporation.

EMERSON FOOTE, Supt.

Norwich April 22d, 1844. tf22

STEAM PROPELLER LINE,
BETWEEN
Norwich and New York.

The Steamer QUINEBAUG, Capt. JEDEDIAH WELLMAN, will leave Norwich every Tuesday, and New York every Friday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

All goods forwarded for the Propeller Line, will be taken into store free of any expense to the shippers: freight taken at packet prices.

The steamer Shetucket, Capt. Geo. W. Geer, will take her place in the Line with the steamer Quinebaug, in the course of ten or fifteen days.

For freight or passage enquire of the Capt. on board or to LEAVENS & HUNTINGTON, H. WHITAKER & Co. NORTON, CONVERSE, & Co. } Agents in Norwich
J & A. BRIGGS, 40 South-st. New York.

May 1st. 22

REMITTANCES TO AND PASSAGE FROM ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

WE beg to inform our friends in Norwich, Conn. and its vicinity, that we have appointed Mr. JAMES McCLELLAND, of that city, as our agent.

Persons sending for their relatives, or remitting money to the old country, will find it their interest and their friends comfort to give him a call.

ROCHE BROTHERS & CO.,
35 Fulton street, New York.

Jan. 24th, 1844. 19

BOTON PACKETS,

THE Schooner MAIL, Capt. CROWELL
" " SPY, Capt. LEWIS.

HAVE commenced running between Norwich and Boston, for the season, and will take freight on the most reasonable terms. For further information enquire of

HAWES, GRAY & CO. Boston.
H. WHITAKER & CO. Commercial-street.
Norwich Ct.

March 24th, '44 18

Paints, Oils, Varnishes &c.

WILLIAM S. TYLER,

(at the Old Stand of S. Tyler & Son, Water-street.)

OFFERS FOR SALE AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,

White Lead dry	Linseed Oil
do do ground	Spts. Turpentine
do do in Oil	Copal Varnish Coach
Lethargo	do do Furniture
Red Lead	Black Leather Varnish
Venetian Red	Lacker
French Yellow	Bright Varnish
Vermilion	Glass Paper
Span. Brown	Emery all sizes
do White	Terra de Sienna
Paris do	Rot. stone
Turkey Umber	do do ground
Spruce Yellow	Verdagris dry
Prussian Blue	do in Oil
do do Pale	Red Chalk
Chrome Yellow	Gun chellac
ack Lead	do Copal
Emerald Green	Rosin and Pitch
French do	Putty
Chrome do	Glazier's Diamond
Drop Black	Blue Verditer
Lamp do	Green do
Blue do	Ground Umber
Vandyke Brown	Paint Brushes
India Red	Sash Tools
Rose Pink	Striping Pencils
Pumice Stone	Paint Rinsers
do do ground	&c. &c.

Norwich, March 6th, '44. 9m18

Crape Chusans, Challys,

EOLIANS, SATIN, BROCADES, FIGURED and PLAIN ALPACCAS. Also, a lot of MOURNING CHUSANS extra rich, may now be found at ELY & CO'S.

March 3d. tf19

Refined Alcohol.

20 Bbls full, 80 per cent Alcohol; for sale low by D. N. PRENTICE.

Commercial-st. May 22d. 18

WRIGHT'
Indian Vegetable Pills,
OF THE
N. American College of Health.

THESE extraordinary Pills are composed of plants which grow spontaneously on our own soil, and are, therefore, better adapted to our constitution than medicines concocted from foreign drugs, however well they may be compounded; and as the INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS are founded upon the principle that the human body is, in truth,

SUBJECT TO BUT ONE DISEASE,

viz, corrupt humors, and that medicines cures this disease on

NATURAL PRINCIPLES

by cleansing and purifying the body; it will be manifest, that if the constitution be not entirely exhausted, a perseverance in their use, according to directions, is absolutely certain to drive disease of every name from the body.

When we wish to restore a Swamp or Morass to fertility, we drain it of the superabundant waters.—In like manner, if we wish to restore the body to health, we must cleanse it of impurity.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

Will be found one of the best, if not the very best medicines in the world for carrying out this

GRAND PURIFYING PRINCIPLE,

because they expel from the body all morbid and corrupt humors—the cause of disease—in any easy and NATURAL MANNER; and while they every day give

EASE AND PLEASURE,

disease of every name is rapidly driven from the body.

The above named INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS have been three years before the American public; and we can now say, without fear of contradiction, that of all the various medicines which have heretofore been popular, not one has given such universal satisfaction, or obtained such a permanent hold upon the affections of the people. Not only do all who use it invariably experience relief, and recommend it in the strongest terms; but it has effected some of the most astonishing cures ever performed by medicine.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS,

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are attaining great celebrity in New England as well as other parts of the United States. The attempts of persons to defraud the public by the sale of spurious articles, meet with general reprobation. Mr. Wright is an indefatigable business man, and shows an army of cures by the medicine, which warrant confidence in the virtues of his Indian Vegetable Pills.

From the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

People are pretty well satisfied by this time, that Calomel and the other thousand and one mineral preparations of the shops are better adapted, as a general rule, to kill rather than cure the patient.—As a matter of course, vegetable medicines are therefore in great request. There are very many humbugs, however, among the latter, and we would advise all those who have the least regard for their health, to try the *INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS of the North American College of Health*, sold at 168 Race street, Philadelphia—as they are the preparation of one intimately acquainted with the healing art.

From the Boston Daily Times.

INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

Of all the public advertised medicines of the day, we know of none that we can more safely recommend for the "ills that flesh is heir to," than the Pills that are sold at the depot of the North American College of Health, No 168 Tremont street Boston. Several instances we know of, where they are used in families with the highest satisfaction. And no longer ago than yesterday, we heard an eminent physician of this city recommend them in high terms. There used to be in the community a great repugnance to the use of QUACK medicines, as they are all indiscriminately termed, but it was mainly owing to the regular M. D.'s constantly denouncing them. They are, however becoming more liberal in this respect, and the consequence is, that good vegetable medicines are now more extensively used than formerly.

AGENTS.

SAMUEL TYLER, Norwich, will sell by the dozen to those who wish to purchase to sell again.

R. W. ROATH,	Norwich.
Geo. D. Fuller,	Norwich Town.
S. C. Osgood,	Bean Hill.
Tracy Huntington & Co.	Yantleville.
A. L. Hyde,	Franklin.
A. G. Bailey,	Lebanon.
G. Robinson,	"
Stephen Fitch,	Fitchville.
H. Morey,	Bozrahville.
J. W. Stanton,	Jewett City.
Albert Ray & Co.	Greeneville.
C. & G. Lewis,	Uncasville.
B. F. Collins,	Mystic.
S. F. Hoxie,	Mystic Bridge.
Wm. Browning,	Gales Ferry.
Nathan Beckwith,	New London.
J. H Lewis & Co.	Westerly R. I.
E. W. Babcock & Co.	" "
R. Burnett,	Groton.
R. M Smith,	"
E. Faxon Jr.	Stonington.
Wm. B. Hull,	North Stonington.

New England Office, 168 Tremont-street Boston.

May 1st. 1844. 22

☞ **Impurity of Blood cause Pain and**

occasions disease upon that part of the body which from any cause may be weakest. Thus in persons whose blood is impure, should they have a cold, the impure matter would settle upon their lungs, and consumption be the trouble; so with other affections. All trouble is saved by using the BRANDRETH PILLS, which cannot injure, and which cannot be overdone. Only use them in the commencement of any disease, use them in full doses and you will be up and well, while those who are too wise to take such a simple medicine, are bed-ridden, or prematurely and their days. The Brandreth Pills are only beginning to be appreciated; they are found to never deceive; they are the only internal medicine required in this climate.

Be careful of pretended universal purgatives, which cannot be used without injury to the body as Brandreth's Pills can. What are they? Are they not imitations of the Brandreth Pills recommended in advertisements stolen from Dr. Brandreth? Were they not originally counterfeit pills purporting to be the genuine Brandreth Pills? But in consequence of the new labels on the Brandreth Pills boxes are they not obliged to come out under colors equally false? Observe the makers and travelling agents? Are they not men whom Dr. Brandreth hath cast off, not for good conduct truly? Is this not true as applicable to the *pretended "Indian,"* and, in fact, to nearly all the advertised pills of the day? Shall the public trust their lives in the hands of these unprincipled men? Surely not.

The Brandreth Pills *give strength* for weakness—they are liked best by those who have taken the most of them. Dr. Brandreth can give *personal* reference to thousands who have been *restored* from a bed of sickness by their use, when every other means had proved entirely unavailable. These cases are continually occuring in this city and in every part of the Union. Get Brandreth's Pills if you are not perfectly healthy, and they will restore you—if medicine can do it—because they expel those humors which are the cause of impurity of the blood, and at the same time the body is strengthened by the operation of this most excellent medicine.

The following names are a list of Dr. B. Brandreth's agents in New London Co.

Norwich, R. W. Roath; New London, Nathan Belden; Colchester, L. A. Kellogg; Franklin, Amasa L. Hyde; Liberty Hill, Austin Gay; Lebanon, Gurdon Robinson; Yantleville, Tracy, Huntington & Co.; Fitchville, S. Fitch; Norwich Town, Geo. D. Fuller; Milltown, Wm. B. Hull; Stonington, Horace Lewis; Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Porterville, Smith, Cady &Co; Centre Groton, R. W. Smith; Groton, John Hodson: Hamburg, H. A. Brockway; Salem, E. S. Williams; Montville, James Turner; Hadlyme, Z. Brockway.

Window Glass,

300 Boxes Window Glass, assorted Sizes, for sale unusually low by JOHN L. DEVOTION.

No. 119 Main-st. one door East of Quinebaug Bank

April 10th. 8m20

IRA GORTON,
DRAPER & TAILOR,

OVER MR. DORANCE LADD'S CONFECTIONARY STORE OPPOSITE THE NORWICH BANK,

WOULD GIVE

NOTICE,

THAT having so far recovered his health as to attend to his business again, he is ready to wait on old and new customers, whose patronage he again solicits. Having receives the latest fashions from New York, and having none but the best workmen (New York workmen not excepted,) he will warrant all work done at his shop to be of the best kind and done at short notice. He would inform the tailors out of town that they can have the fashions by sending to the subscriber after them.

N. B. People out of town coming to Norwich to get Cutting done will please call upon the subscriber as he does all of his cutting himself, and will warrant all garments cut to suit his customers.

IRA GORTON.

Norwich, March 27th, '44. tf16

ANTHONY GORTON,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Corner of Main and Union-Streets.
Norwich Conn.,
OVER THE STORE, OF S. DENNIS & Co.

HAVING long received a liberal share of patronage, is determined to merit a continuance of favors, and all who are desirous of procuring the most

Thorough made Garment,
AND
Good Fit,

in the *most fashionable style*, at prices SO LOW that no reasonable man would object to, should call at

A. GORTON'S,

where he will be happy to receive orders in his line of Business—promising to render perfect satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

N. B. Particular care will be taken in cutting garments that are made out of his establishment.

Be sure and call on ANTHONY GORTON.

Norwich, Feb. 7, 1844. tf11

New, Fashionable
HAT & CAP STORE,

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 137 Main street, at the old stand of A. Wickham, and invites their attention to a superb assortment of

Hats & Caps,

Manufactured from the choicest materials, and in the most approved style, which he offers at as low if not lower prices than can be obtained at any other establishment in this city. He is not confined to a one priced Hat, but has a full assortment, and feels confident in his ability to suit the tastes and pockets of all

137 Main st. 20 W. L. NICHOLS.

BOWEN & McNAMEE,
16 WILLIAM-STREET cor. OF BEAVER,
NEW YORK.

HAVE received, by late arrivals, the most desirable stock of

Silk and Fancy Goods

ever exhibited, to which the attention of merchants, from various sections of the country, is respectfully invited.

It is their determination to present an assortment, unsurpassed in Richness and Variety, comprising the Newest and most Fashionable Styles offered in this market.

Special attention is invited to the following articles viz:—

HIGH PRINTED LAWNS, consisting of every variety of style.

EXTRA RICH FRENCH AND SCOTCH PRINTED BALZORINES, entirely new styles.

PARIS MUSLIN DE LAINES, very rich printed also plain coloured, black and blue black do.

SILK SHAWLS, consisting of rich figured Chameleon, black Ottoman, figured Poult de Soie, &c.

RICH DRESS SILKS, consisting of extra heavy Brocade, Chameleon, satin Striped, Plain Fig'd &c,

SHAWLS, Paris Broche, embroidered Cashmere French Plaid, figured Kabyle, Muslin de Laine, c.

FRENCH KID GLOVES, best manufacture, black white and colored.

FANCY CRAVATS AND SHAWLS, the most desirable, assortment ever offered.

LACES, great variety, consisting of English and German Thread, also Cotton and Gimp Edgings, at very low prices.

ITALIAN LUSTRING AND GROS DE RINES of the best manufacture.

FRENCH PRINTS—Hartman's and Gros Odier's manufacture, various styles, first quality.

ALSO,

MILLINERY GOODS, in great variety, consisting of rich Hat Silks, splendid changeable, chine, and striped Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, trimming Laces, &c.

ALSO,

Black and blue black Bombazines: Pongee and Spitalfield Hdkf; Italian Sewings; Satin and Taffeta Ribbons; Kid, Silk and Filet Gloves; Embroidery; Linen Cambric Hdkfs; Satin Vestings; Silk Velvets; black and blue black French Crepes; Lace Hdkfs and Veils, Silk Hosiery; Sinchows; Sunken Pongee; Lace Veils; India Sarsnett; Levantine Hdkfs; Italian Cravats; Buck and Beaver Gloves; India Nankeens; Paper Muslins, &c.

11

PATENT MACHINES.

THE cheapest and best Horse Powers ever offered to the public for driving Circular Saws, Cider, Shingle and Sugar Mills, Turning Lathes, Threshing Machines, &c. Also the best Threshing Machines for grain and hay seed, may be had of the subscriber—all to the right to vend them in various parts of the country. Horse Powers from $40 to $50. Threshing Machines from $20 to $25. Both Machines easily conveyed in a one horse wagon.

N. B. A few more Agents wanted to sell on commission. A. KINGSLEY.

Norwich, July 19, 1843. 24

LUMBER.

THE subscriber has on hand a large quantity of the above article of all kinds, and qualities, which, he will sell low JOHN G. HUNTINGTON.

August, 9th, 1843—6m37 [Central Wharf

WALTER CLAPP,

BOOKSELLER & BOOKBINDER,

97 MAIN-STREET, NORWICH,

Opposite M. Safford's News Room.

Nov. 8th, 1843. 1y30

Dr. WRIGHT'S Indian Vegetable Pills.

THE Citizens of Norwich are respectfully informed that Mr. SAMUEL TYLER, and Mr, R. W. ROATH, are the ONLY Agents for the above valuable Medicine in the city of Norwich.

April 25th. 3m20

Canadian Horse Liniment,

THIS Article is one of the most Valuable Remedies, ever discovered; for Sprains, Bruises, Galls, Scratches, Fresh Wounds, and Sores of every description on Horses. *Sold only by*

WILLIAM S. TYLER,
and SAMUEL TYLER.

Norwich, March 6th, '44. m18

Rheumatic Liniment,

Prepared and sold by Dr. WM. A. BREWSTER. West Killingly Ct.

THIS Liniment has effected so many extraordinary and surprising Cures; that it is now offered to the public, with full confidence that its merits will be suitably appreciated; and that purchasers will be fully satisfied with its effects. It is intended to be used externally for Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Wounds, and all cases of lameness.

May 8th. 24

Perfumery, Cosmetics, &C.

MILK of Roses, Cologne Water, Bay Rum, Rowland's Genuine Maccassar Oil, Balm Columbia, Buffalo Oil, Lip Salve, Lavender Water, Pearl Powder, East India Hair Dye, Bears Oil, Freckle Wash, Depilatory Powder, Bears Grease, Tooth Powder, Shaving Cream, Tooth Paste, Windsor Soap, Jones' Hair Tonic, Hair Powder, Cologne Stands, Powder Puffs, Nursery and Rose Toilett Powder, Cold Cream, Cream of Lillies, Water of Beauty, Gouraud's Powder Sabtiles, Tooth Wash, Spanish Lilly White, Coar laster, Tooth and Hair Brushes, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c., for sale by JOHN L. DEVOTION.

No. 119 Main-st. one door East of Quinebaug Bank

April 3d, '44. 8m19

Concentrated
COMPOUND EXTRACT OF
SARSAPARILLA,

WARRANTED equal to any other preparation of Sarsaparilla, for sale at 25 cents per bottle, by JOHN L. DEVOTION,

No. 119 Main street, one door East of the Quinebaug Bank.

April 17 3 mos 21

Wood and Willow Ware,

Wholesale and Retail!

A LARGE lot just received from the manufacturer, of all kinds and descriptions, consisting in part of Tubs of all sizes, Pails and Can Pails, Meat Boxes, Bowls, Trays, Wash-Boards, Clothes-Pins, Mortars, and other articles too many to enumerate, all of which will be sold at prices *unusually low*. Also, a good supply of Willow and other Baskets. A fresh supply of Teas, with GROCERIES of all kinds, may constantly be found at the store of

FAIRFIELD & ARMSTRONG.

P. S. Goods delivered free of expense to any part of the city.

April 3d. 21

WM. H. ALLEN
DENTIST,

OFFICE, NO. 9½ SHETUCKET STREET, (UP STAIRS)

WHERE he will perform all operations necessary for the preservation of the teeth and gums in the best possible manner. Teeth inserted from 1 to a complete set. Teeth cleaned, filled, extracted, and all irregularities, whether they proceed from disease or want of proper care, remedied.

March 23 tf17

DENTISTRY.

Dr. G. B. & C. Parkhurst,

HAVE opened an Office, No. 89, Main street, 5 doors west of the Franklin House, where they will wait on all who will favor them with their patronage. Teeth set from one to a full set. Every necessary operation performed on the teeth, and warranted. Their long experience enables them to treat intelligently all diseases connected with the teeth.

Nov. 30. 1y24

GROCERIES,

DELANO & SCHERMERHORN.

NO 50, FRONT STREET.

NEW-YORK.

KEEP constantly on hand a general assortment of domestic Groceries.

Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

New-York, Nov. 1st, 1843. 6m8

COAL.

THE subscriber is now prepared to furnish for Family use and for manufacturing purposes, the above article, of superior quality, and at prices satisfactory. JOHN G. HUNTINGTON,

August 9th, 1843—6m37. [Central Wharf.

Silks! Silks!

SUCH as the Camellon Brocades, Helenia, black black Gro de Royal, light do, Satin striped do, plain and striped Armures Gro de Rhine, Gro de Swiss and every other style a person wishes at

ELY & CO'S.

April 24. tf19

Eastern and Western Lumber.

100,000 FEET Albany Mer. Boards, 12, 14, and 16 feet.

25,000 Albany clear do
50,000 Eastern Mer. Boards and Plank.
25,000 ft. " clear, 1¼, 1½ and 2 inch.
25,000 ft. Spruce flooring.
50,000 ft. Clapboards of various kinds.
600 M. Pine and Cedar Shingles.

For sale by D. CHAPELL.

Norwich. [25.] Central Wharf.

PRINTS and MUSLIN DE LAINES.

12 CASES PRINTS, direct from the manufacturers agents. Also, 70 pieces of MOUSE de LAINES, of beautiful style and quality. Call at

ELY & CO'S.

No. 23 and 25 Shetucket-street.

March 31. tf19

JOHN L. DEVOTION.

No. 119 Main-st. one door East of Quinebaug Bank.

HAS for sale Young Hyson, Hyson skin and Powchong TEA; Ground Coffee, Nutmegs, Mace Ground Cloves; Allspices, Pepper and Cinnamon, English Mustard, Canton Ginger, Citron, Olive Oil, Preserved Pine Apples and Limes, Sperm Candles, Starch, Yellow Soap, Bath Brick, Preserved Citron and Orange, Shelled Almonds, Sal Eratis, &c. &c

April 10th. 8m20

Copartnership Notice.

THE subscribers having associated themselves in business under the name and firm of

PRENTICE & AVERY,

Offer for sale at their Store, No. 37, Water-street, formerly occupied by A. G. Hall, a general assortment of

Groceries,

which were selected the past week in New York with much care, and will be dispensed of cheap for cash or Country produce.

WM. R. PRENTICE.
WM. W. AVERY.

Norwich, April 22. tf22

Notice.

THE Subscriber having set up in this place one of *Cleveland's celebrated Machines with MARBLE BLOCKS for*

Pressing Bonnets,

and engaged a *Man* of superior Workmanship, we are prepared to alter, bleach and Press Straw, Florence Fancy Bonnets, and Leghorn Hats in a Style superior to any other Establishment in this State at very short Notice.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

Price for Bleaching & Pressing 25 cts.

No 17 Shetucket St. Norwich.

HITCHCOCK & PAYSON.

April 4th 19.

Turkey Rhubarb,

A Superior article, for sale by R. W. MATHEWSON.

May 22. 20

JUNE

THE NORWICH NEWS
WM. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
OFFICE No. 96, SHETUCKET STREET
One door North of the American House.
Advertisements, &c., left at the Post Office, Box 139, or at the Printing Office in Shetucket Street, will receive prompt attention.
TERMS.
For the Newspaper year (in advance) $1,50
When not paid in advance, 2,00
PRICES FOR ADVERTISING.
For 1 SQUARE (OR 16 LINES,) 3 INSERTIONS, 1,00
EXTRA INSERTIONS PER WEEK, 20
YEARLY ADVERTISERS, HALF PRICE.

CHARLES A. CONVERSE,
Dealer in
English, French and German
Hardware, Cutlery, and Guns.
139 MAIN-STREET.
Norwich.

BOOK AND JOB
PRINTING,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
EXECUTED
IN THE NEATEST, MOST EXPEDITIOUS AND CHEAPEST MANNER.
At 139 Main-Street,
Norwich Conn.,
THE Subscriber has taken pains to add such materials to his Printing Office, as will enable him to execute every description of Printing, in a style superior to what has ever before been done in this part of the State; and having availed himself of facilities which he has never before had for turning out work rapidly, and at a very small expense, he has lately revised his prices, and is now prepared to print

BOOKS,	BILL-HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,	BILLS OF LADING,
CIRCULARS,	CLOCK BILLS,
HANDBILLS,	BANK CHECKS,
WAY BILLS,	

STEAM-BOAT AND STAGE BILLS, BUSINESS AND VISITING CARDS, &c., &c., &c.
At a cheaper rate than ever before. He is determined he will not be out done in doing good work at a very low price. WILLIAM FRENCH.
April 24th. 28

PRICES REDUCED FIFTY PER CENT!
COOLEY'S
PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
REMOVED TO 95 MAIN STREET.
THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT to the new and beautiful building immediately adjoining the Norwich Bank, (and a few doors west of the Franklin House,) where he will continue to execute all descriptions of Printing, in a style not inferior to any in this section of the country.
PRICES REDUCED FIFTY PER CENT!
The subscriber's *whole attention* will hereafter be given to *Book and Job Printing*; and as his connexions are very superior, and his arrangements such that he can execute Printing in the most expeditious manner, he will after this date *REDUCE* his scale of Prices, on every description of work, from *TWENTY FIVE* to *FIFTY PER CENT.*
COMMON HANDBILLS
Will be printed in good style for from *FIFTY CENTS* to *ONE DOLLAR* per *HUNDRED!*
CARDS
of any kind, from *TWENTY-FIVE* to *FIFTY CENTS* per *PACK, Cards INCLUDED!*
All other Printing proportionally low.
Remember the number, 95 MAIN STREET.
N.B. All Orders ready for Delivery at the precise time agreed on, (extraordinaries only excepted,) or no charge will be made.
J. G. COOLEY, 95 Main-Street
Norwich Nov., 1843. 6m5

COAL.
ANTHRACITE COAL of various kinds in the Lump, or broken and screened, for sale by the Cargo or single Ton by
EDWARD CHAPPELL,
Central Wharf.
Norwich, Sept. 12. 42

JOHN S. GRAY,
IMPORTER OF
CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHEN WARE,
62 State-street,
Hartford, Conn.,
May 18th, '44. 25

Rheumatic Liniment,
Prepared and sold by Dr. WM. A. BREWSTER, West Killingly Ct.
THIS Liniment has effected so many extraordinary and surprising Cures; that it is now offered to the public, with full confidence that its merits will be suitably appreciated; and that purchasers will be fully satisfied with its effects. It is intended to be used externally for Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Wounds, and all cases of lameness.
May 8th. 24

NOTICE.
THE Subscribers having purchased of T. F. Albertson his entire Stock, Tools and Fixtures, feel prepared and competent to enter into any contract in our line of business. All kinds of work pertaining to the House, Ship, Sign and ornamental
PAINTING
IMITATIONS OF WOOD
of all kinds, Granite and Marble of all descriptions well executed in the very best workmanlike manner and at short notice.
PAPER-HANGING & GLAZING,
executed in the best manner and with despatch.
Paints and Stains of all colors, mixed and prepared ready for use at our Paint Shop, first door south of Bolles' new brick block, Market Square.
N. B. None but first rate workmen employed by
NICHOLS & CHAPMAN.
Norwich, March 12, 1844. tf16

PATENT MACHINES.
THE cheapest and best Horse Powers ever offered to the public for driving Circular Saws, Cider, Shingle and Sugar Mills, Turning Lathes, Threshing Machines, &c. Also the best Threshing Machines for grain and hay seed, may be had of the subscriber—also the right to vend them in various parts of the country. Horse Powers from $40 to $50. Threshing Machines from $30 to $35. Both Machines easily convered to a one horse wagon.
N. B. A few more Agents wanted to sell on commission. A. KINGSLEY.
Norwich, July 19, 1843. 34

Canadian Horse Liniment,
THIS Article is one of the most Valuable Remedies, ever discovered; for Sprains, Bruises, Galls, Scratches, Fresh Wounds, and Sores of every description on Horses. Sold only by
WILLIAM S. TYLER,
and SAMUEL TYLER.
Norwich, March 6th, '44. m18

Dr. WRIGHT'S Indian Vegetable Pills.
THE Citizens of Norwich are respectfully informed that Mr. SAMUEL TYLER, and Mr. R. W. ROATH, are the ONLY Agents for the above valuable Medicine in the city of Norwich.
April 25th. 3m23

The Norwich News.

VOL. IV.—NO. 28. NORWICH, CONN., THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1844. WHOLE NO. 184.

MERCHANT'S HOTEL,
NORWICH CONN.,

THE subscribers having leased and fitted up the MERCHANT'S HOTEL, in first rate order, and are now ready for the reception of company. This house is located in the centre of business, on an elevation of land which commands a delightful view of the river Thames and of the beautiful scenery on either side, and is a most desirable place of resort either for the pleasure seeker or the man of business. No pains will be spared to make the Merchants Hotel what a public house should be,—a house of comfort to the weary traveler. The table will always be supplied with the choicest viands and luxuries of the season. Large and airy sleeping apartments and acceptable Beds will be provided, and the charges be such as to compete with the times.
A few boarders can also be accommodated with good board at reasonable prices. If the servants do not perform their duty it is particularly requested that travelers and others would inform the landlord to that effect.
There is attached to the above house, a general Stage Office, where the Stage arrives and departs daily, also a first rate LIVERY STABLE, where good horses, and careful drivers can be had at a moments notice.
Passengers carried to and from the Hotel to the Cars and Boats, *free of charge.*
E. & W. COTTRELL.
April 24th, '44. 1f24

FRANKLIN TEMPERANCE
HOUSE, Franklin Square, Main-street,
NORWICH, CONN.
THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the Travelling public generally, that he has leased the above named establishment and has made many alterations and improvements in furnishing the House with new furniture throughout, so as to place it in every respect in the best condition for a company, for whose comfort it is peculiarly well calculated, having large airy rooms, commanding a fine view of the river and the beautiful scenery of the surrounding hills. The Table will be supplied with the best that the market affords. Carriages always in readiness to convey passengers to the House, Boats and Cars, free of expense. Horses and Carriages can be furnished and good Stabling provided by the proprietor. Prices to correspond with the times.
The above House will be under the superintendence of Mr. Woodard.
B. F. PENDLETON, Proprietor.
Norwich, April 23, 1844. tf22

STUD HORSE,
GREEN MOUNTAIN MORGAN.

THE Subscriber would give notice that the celebrated Stud Horse, GREEN MOUNTAIN MORGAN, may be found at my Stable in the town of Windham, during the Season. Terms made known on application to me.
ELISHA H. HOLMES.
Windham, May 15, 1844. 26

HOUSE FURNISHING
ARTICLES,
NEW PATTERNS, NEW STYLES AND
Splendid Goods.
CHARLES A. CONVERSE,
139 MAIN-STREET,
HAS on hand a complete variety of the above goods which he will sell (although the tariff has advanced *the cost of importing* them) at less than former prices—
KNIVES and Forks in cases and in sets of 51 pieces; Buck, Ivory, Cocoa, Horn and Bone Handles, Carvers and Forks, Britannia Tea and Coffee Pots, Sugars, Creams, Ladles, Tumblers, Lamps, Molasses Cups, &c.; Plated and Brass Candlesticks, Revolving Castors, Fruit Trays, Brass Andirons, Brass-head, Steel, and common Iron Shovel and Tongs, Pokers, Tea Bells, Spice Boxes, Tea Caddys, Silver Plated, German Silver, Brittania and Iron Table and Tea Spoons, Wire and Hair Sieves, Hearth, Crumb, Scrubbing, Furniture and Floor Brushes, Fancy and common Bellows, Coffee Roasters, Porcelain Ware, Brass and Iron Kettles, Pots, Tea Kettles, Basins, Bake Pans, Spiders Iron Furnaces, Meat Forks, skimmers, Toast Irons, Gridirons, Waffle Irons, Mouse Traps, Scrapers, Fenders, Coal Hods, Scoops and Sifters, Iron Rollers, Stair Rods, Fire Carriers, Crimping and Ruffle, Irons, Carpet Hammers, Bed Lamps, Sauce Pans, Stew Pans, Spittoons, Coffee Mills, Snuffers and Trays, Cork Screws, Nut Crackers and Picks, Tea Trays, single and in setts, with plain and rich Gilt Borders, Flat Irons and Stands—Bed Cords and Keys, Basting Spoons, Steelyards, Silver Forks, Chopping Knives, Paste Makers, &c., &c.
Norwich, Feb. 28th. 14

NEW SPRING GOODS,
Now opening 50 cases of Rich Goods adapted to the spring trade comprising all styles of Staple and Fancy Goods.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION has been paid to the Cloth trade by an Experienced Purchaser, so that Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Satinets, and Trimmings will be sold much cheaper than ever.
SILKS, Fig'd Shaded, watered, Striped and Oriental dress silks; Extra Blk, and Blue Blk, Gros de Odier, Gronde Rhin Matteoni; Italian Floorees, Bonnet Silks, Rich Hat and Cap Ribbons, Laces, Crapes, Bombasines, Alepines, Alpaccas, Eoliennes, Challey, Rich de Laines in endless variety; Chusans, Tasans, &c cheaper than ever
SHAWLS, White, Blk, Green and mode colored Cashmere, Broche, Ecossias, Damask de Laines, Highland and Rob-Roys full 20 per cent less than in 1843.
FURNISHING GOODS, Table Linens, Damask Cloths, Napkins, Diapers, Linen Sheetings Pillow Case Linens, Oriental counterpanes, Marseilles Quilts, 5-4 Sheetings, Fine and Heavy 4-4 and 5-4 Brown Goods, Burlaps, Tickings.
CARPETS, Rich new patterns at less than manufacturers prices, Rugs, Mattresses, &c. &c.
For bargains Call at the Old Stand of
ELY & CO.
33 and 35 Shetucket-street.
Norwich, Feb 28th, '44 tf15

Turkey Rhubarb,
A Superior article, for sale by
R. W. MATHEWSON.
May 22. 26

Burmuda Arrow Root.
OF superior quality; for sale by
W. MATHEWSON.
May 22. 26

Albany Ale.
50 Bbls, and Halfs, Just landing of New Ale; for sale low by D. M. PRENTICE.
Commercial-st. May 22d. 26

NEW FOUNDERY.
THE Subscribers have established on Franklin-St. near Spalding's Mill,
A Foundery for Iron Castings.
And have this day entered into a Copartnership for the purpose of transacting business appertaining to the same, under the name and firm of
"MILL FURNACE CO."
They are now prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, and on the best possible terms; every description of Machine, Stove, Plough, and other castings, Moulded with the utmost care (under the direction of an experienced workman,) and made from the very best quality of Scotch and American Pig Iron,—near by is the Machine Shop lately established by Messrs. COLE & BATES, who are now ready to do all work in their line in a satisfactory and workmanlike manner. The connection of the Foundery, with the machine Shop—making it convenient for those who wish castings fitted and finished in any form or shape.
CHARLES A. CONVERSE.
ALBERT T. CONVERSE.
Orders for Casting may be left at the Hard Ware Store of C. A. Converse, 139 Main-st.; and old Castings bought at the Foundery or at 139 Main-st.
Norwich, May 15th '44. 6w25

Cheaper than ever,
EXTRA RICH SPRING GOODS; now opening at ELY & CO'S 33 & 35 Shetucket-st Among which may be found the following lots
30 ps. Rich Balzorines,
75 do Lawns and Muslins,
Rich Dress Silks,
15 do (all wool) Cashmere de Lains,
Sup'r Kid Gloves of every shade and color.
1 Case Parasols,
45 Boxes Fancy Mitts,
Rich Th'd Laces,
A large lot of White-Cambrics Check and Stripe, Mourning Balzorines.
All the above Goods together with a general and well selected Stock. They pledge themselves to sell at so small profits, that the price can be no objection to the purchaser.
May 4. 21

WALTER CLAPP,
BOOKSELLER & BOOKBINDER,
97 MAIN-STREET, NORWICH,
Opposite M. Safford's News Room.
Nov. 8th, 1843. 1y50

FINE EATING!
PRATT & HOOKER,
(Franklin Square,)
HAVE on hand a first rate assortment of PROVISIONS & GROCERIES, which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.
Norwich, April 24th. 25

BOARD.
A Gentleman, and Wife can be accommodated with board, and pleasant rooms. Also three young Gentlemen; Terms reasonable. Enquire at the office of the News.
Norwich, Jan. 17th, 1844. tf3

Horse Liniment.
THIS article is unrivaled, and will be found to produce all the good effects of any Liniment that can be prepared; for Sprains, Bruises, Galls, Scratches, and all cases of Swellings and lameness with which horses or cattle are affected; prepared and sold by
WM. A. BREWSTER,
Let it be tried, and the purchaser will be satisfied
West Killingly, May 7th. 24

IRA GORTON,
DRAPER & TAILOR,
OVER MR. DORANCE LADD'S CONFECTIONARY STORE
OPPOSITE THE NORWICH BANK,
WOULD GIVE
NOTICE,
THAT having so far recovered his health as to attend to his business again, he is ready to wait on old and new customers, whose patronage he again solicits. Having receives the latest fashions from New York, and having none but the best workmen (New York workmen not excepted,) he will warrant all work done at his shop to be of the best kind and done at short notice. He would inform the tailors out of town that they can have the fashions by sending to the subscriber after them.
N. B. People out of town coming to Norwich to get Cutting done will please call upon the subscriber as he does all of his cutting himself, and will warrant all garments cut to suit his customers.
IRA GORTON.
Norwich, March 27th, '44. tf18

Another Temperance Store,
GROCERIES
AT A GREAT BARGAIN!
THE subscriber has purchased of L. Chase his entire Stock of Goods at the Falls on the corner of PROSPECT AND FRANKLIN STREET. Where can be found all kinds of Groceries, Provisions, Baskets, Wood Ware, combs, Soaps, Hair and Clothes Baskets, Palmleaf Hats, Bed Cords, Mats, Brooms, Whips, Sieves, Stone Ware, &c, &c., and in fact I have every thing usually kept in a Grocery Store, and will be sold as cheap as can be bought in the city. As I buy my Goods for Cash I can sell them cheaper than those that buy on credit; all goods sold at this Store, will be delivered at the residence of the purchaser if within one mile free of expense.
Sugars very low, Molasses lower.
Pork and Beef Hams, at a trifle above cost.
Teas at reduced prices.
Baskets, lower than can be bought in Town.
Flour, at no profit delivered.
P. S. Recollect that this is a Temperance Store, nothing stronger than Vinegar. All kinds of Farmer's produce taken for goods and the highest prices paid. C. P. HATCH.
Norwich Falls, May 6th, '44. 24

Linen Cambrics Hdkfs.
ELY & CO, are now offering a lot of fine Linen Hdkfs. at prices so low as to be well worthy the attention of all persons wishing a *good article* at a small price.
33 & 35 Shetucket-street.
May 4. 21

JOHN L. DEVOTION,
Druggist and Apothecary,
No. 119 Main-st one door East of Quinebaug Bank.
HAS during the past week, been making large addition to his extensive stock of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Glass Ware, Window Glass, Brushes, Perfumery &c. To which he invites the attention of Physicians, Country Merchants, and families, with the assurance that every article in his line shall be sold at wholesale or retail *at the lowest prices.*
May 23d. 6w26

LUMBER.
THE subscriber has on hand a large quantity of the above article of all kinds, and qualities, which, he will sell low JOHN G. HUNTINGTON.
August, 9th, 1843.—5m37 (Central Wharf

The Widow's Reply.

O let me wear the mourning dress,
The widow's coif and veil,
No orange wreath my heart can bless,
Nor lover's tender tale.

Then ask me not again to wed,
Another name to bear,
The one I borrowed from the dead
I ever more would wear.

I do not doubt your worth, your truth,
I do not doubt your love,
But I gave my heart to him in youth,
And he bore that heart above.

'Tis true that Sorrow hath passed by,
Nor left to view a trace,
She hath not dimmed my hazel eye,
Nor channeled o'er my face.

Dark o'er my path she loved to roam,
With her pale sister Care,
Within my heart she made her home
And left her foot prints there.

'Tis true my home is lonely now,
Hushed is the voice of glee,
And vanished is that cheerful brow
Which made it heaven to me.

But from the wall looks down a face,
That fondly seems to smile,
His features there I daily trace,
And deem him near the while.

Then leave me in my loneliness
Nor ask my lot to share,
The past alone my hours can bless,—
I love to linger there.

Go seek some bride whose heart is free,
Nor longer seek in vain,
For she who once has loved like me
Will never love again.

Then ask me not again to wed,
Another name to bear,
The one I borrowed from the dead,
I ever more would wear.

Oh! thou who dry'st the Mourner's Tear.

Oh! thou who dry'st the mourner's tear,
How dark this world would be,
If when deceived and wounded here,
We could not fly to thee.
The friends, who in our sunshine live,
When winter comes, are flown:
And he, who has but tears to give,
Must weep those tears alone
But thou wilt heal the broken heart,
Which like the plants that throw
Their fragrance from the wounded part,
Breathes sweetness out of wo.

When joy no longer soothes or cheers,
And e'en the hope that threw
A moment's sparkle o'er our tears,
Is dimm'd and vanquish'd too!
Oh! who would bear life's stormy doom,
Did not thy wing of love
Come brightly wafting through the gloom
Our peace-branch from above!
Then sorrow, touched by thee, grows bright,
With more than rapture's ray;
As darkness shows us worlds of light,
We never saw by day!

Training in New Hampshire.

The following is a graphic description of a Militia Company in New Hampshire, as it appeared at the late May training. It forcibly reminds us of former doings in "*these* diggings."

The roll of this Company contains over 800 names, and about 300 answered to their names! And such a company! Spirit of Napoleon! what a company! —a Jew's old clothes shop in Chatham Square couldn't clothe such a company—couldn't furnish the variety —there were swallow tailed coats reaching to the heels, and short tailed ones that were cut off or *done* in, there were short jackets of all colors, and *sacks* of no color at all. There were pants that covered the shoe, and others that didn't cover the *calf*. Then the inspection of *arms* exhibited a variety. There were six feet ducking guns, and Dutch double barrels; long "Kill deer" rifles, and Eaton's short patents; the long fowling piece, and the short stub and twist—sheet iron and tin ones, of immense caliber and *curious* workmanship, umbrellas, canes, screw-drivers, club-boards, laths, &c., with about a hundred that had no equipments of any shape. So much for the inspection, now for their show. One detachment of *fantasticals* under Sergeant Josselyn, amused the spectators much, and the way the rear files came in for the peltings of the boys was a caution. In this detachment, there were representatives of all that's *droll* and nonsensical under the sun. There was one tall *youth* with his knapsack labelled—"Hardscrabble Light Infantry"—another—"Philadelphia Riots suppressed here"—another giving with the label—"Texas Militiamen"—one with a salt fish for a knapsack, another with a stone jug for a canteen, and so on through the ranks, all were "fantastical." Such a turn out we never witnessed before, and hope, for the credit of the militia, the town never to witness such another. A majority of the company, however, seemed aware of their duty as citizens, and done credit to themselves in performing it. We rather think that the detachment under Sergeant Josselyn, were somewhat *tired* about sunset, with *fatigue* duty.

Abusing a Child—Unparalleled Barbarity.—On Monday last, Cynthia Roberts of Hartford, was brought before Justice Mann, on two complaints for assault and battery, on Sarah Ann Bunnell, a little girl about 7 or 8 years old, who was bound out to service to Wm. J. Roberts, the husband of Cynthia, by the Selectmen of Farmington. It appeared from the testimony, that she had been most shockingly abused by the said Cynthia Roberts, who had resorted to a system of torture worthy only of the barbarous ages. The girl testifies that the end of her fingers had been dreadfully pinched with a pair of pinchers, taking off the nails, as a punishment, and her toes and fingers which were exhibited to the court, showed the very marks of the pinchers, as did also her tongue which was much swollen and discolored. Her body from head to foot, exhibited marks of the whip in almost innumerable stripes, and wales as large as the finger. The testimony was ample to prove the cruelty charged and the court sentenced the wife on each of said complaints, to 30 days imprisonment in the Work House, and a fine of $7 and costs—and to stand imprisoned till paid. Wm. J. Roberts for countenancing and aiding in this cruelty, was also fined and imprisoned for the same time and amount. It is some consolation to know that such monsters in human shape are to receive punishment for the barbarous cruelty they have practiced on a little orphan child. State Prison ought to be their future residence.—*Hartford Courier.*

Schism among the Mormons.—The last Warsaw Signal states that a rupture had taken place among the Mormons—a respectable number of the most intelligent members of that body having seceded, under the guidance of William Law, and set up for themselves. It does not appear that the religious views of the seceders have undergone any material change.

They profess to believe that Joseph Smith was once a true prophet; but contend that he is now fallen from grace, and no longer worthy to remain at the head of the Church. Private information confirms the above intelligence in its most essential features.

[*From the New Orleans Picayune of May 19.*]

Disastrous Conflagration.

Terrible Loss of Property—Ten Squares laid in Ashes—Between Two and Three Hundred Houses Burned.—We are called upon to record the particulars of one of the most extensive and disastrous fires which has ever occurred in our city. Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the flames burst forth in the carpenter's shop of Mr. Gott, near the north-western corner of Franklin and Jackson streets, which, before they could be got under, spread to the adjoining tenements with fearful rapidity. Every building was of wood, and as dry as tinder itself from the long drought, so that nothing could check the onward progress of the devouring element. The firemen assembled immediately, but as no water could be obtained other than from the gutters, their attempts at first were rendered utterly unavailing. The wind fortunately blew in the direction of the swamp; had it been otherwise the flames would have swept towards the river, in which case there would have been no bounds to the destruction. As it was, they were carried with lightning rapidity down Jackson street, communicating to the houses on either side, and soon presenting a broad sheet of fire some hundred yards in width. To attempt to arrest them was soon found entirely out of the power of man; no water could be procured, and the engines were thus rendered useless.

To save their furniture was all that the unfortunate residents of this section could hope to achieve, and even in this many of them were disappointed. No sooner did they move their effects to some house, which they hoped was out of the reach of the devouring element, than the flames were upon them, and they could only save themselves by flight. In this way the fire raged for three hours, during which time it kept down Jackson street, burning out to Canal on the right and Common on the left, and crossing Treme Marets, Villere, and Robertson, to Clairbone streets, in all ten squares. Of all the buildings which occupied this space yesterday morning none are now standing save the *Maison de Sante*, or Dr. Stone's Hospital, and a few houses along Common Street. At one time it was feared that the Charity Hospital would be destroyed, and it was a sorrowful sight to see its numerous inmates peering from the windows at the broad lake of destruction raging before them; but fortunately, the flames, although they leaped, roared and crackled in every direction did not cross Common street. The Maison de Sante was saved, but not until its inmates had been removed. At this point, which is near the corner of Canal and Clairbone streets, the firemen directed their strongest energies, and fortunately were successful. The only water they could obtain from the first was drawn from the gutters, the plugs at the different hydrants being permitted to run from the breaking out of the fire.

To attempt to picture the scene while the fierce element was raging at its wildest, were impossible. Houseless unfortunates were seen rushing through smoke and flame, and seeking a shelter which only proved temporary, for the flames were again upon them. Beds and bedding, furniture, and groceries—in short everything that could be moved in the hurry was seen piled and thrown together in Canal and Common streets, the owners sitting upon the little wreck that was left to them of all their household store. Many of the inmates of the houses were laboring under sickness and infirmity, and their eyes rolled wildly as they were borne from their homes. Mothers half frantic, were searching for lost children—children were rushing with loud screams, amid the fierce crackling of the flames seeking their parents in every face. All was confusion and despair, but the most distressing sight of all, perhaps, was the removal of the sick from the Maison de Sante. God grant we may never be called upon to witness such a spectacle again.

At a little past four o'clock the fire had subsided—spent itself for want of further food to consume. To attempt to give a list of the sufferers, or the amount of property destroyed, would be impossible. Hundreds of citizens have been left without shelter, and the loss has unfortunately fallen mostly upon poor but industrious families, many of whom owned the small but comfortable dwellings in which they resided. Along Canal street between Treme and Robertson streets, stood a number of large, elegant and costly residences, all of which are destroyed. Their blackened walls are some of them still standing; but, as on the other parts of the burnt district the houses are mostly of wood, nothing now greets the eye of the beholder save an immense forest of chimnies—all else being burnt smooth with the ground. We can liken the appearance of this unfortunate section of our city to nothing save a new field, just brought into cultivation and on which the heavy trees have been deadened and shorn of their branches and tops, but still left standing—sad mementoes of what they were in their freshness and pride.

We have heard it stated that the number of houses destroyed will not fall short of *two hundred and eighty*, and many think that *three hundred* will not cover the entire number.—Hundreds of families are thus left shelterless and many of them are absolutely dependent for bread upon a community that will not we feel confident, turn a deaf ear to any appeal that may be made.

The Debate on the Treaty.—The National Intelligencer of Saturday:

—In the Senate, besides the public proceedings of which our readers receive a daily account, it is understood that, in closed doors each day since the conclusion of Mr. Benton's speech against the ratification of the "Treaty of Annexation," from the hour of one o'clock to the hour of adjournment, has been employed in a continuation of that debate, which is said to be conducted with great decorum as well as ability on both sides, and listened to with unusual seriousness and earnestness of attention. On Tuesday, Mr. Walker addressed the Senate in favor of the Treaty; on Wednesday Mr. Choate against it; on Thursday Mr. McDuffie in favor of it; and yesterday Mr. Miller against it; when further discussion of the subject was postponed to Thursday next, (in consequence, probably, of the desire of some of the members to be present at the Convention at Baltimore on Monday.

☞ The Annual Report of the Commissioner of Patents, the Hon Henry L. Ellsworth, estimates the agricultural products of our country for 1843, as follows:

Wheat, 100,310,956 bushels; Hay, 25,419,807 tons. Corn, 484,618,356; Tobacco lbs. 184,731,554; Oats, 145, 820,960 bushels; Rye, 24,250,251 do. Barley, 3,220,721 do.; Buckwheat, 7,950,410 do.; Potatoes, 105,756,122 do.; Cotton, 747,660,090 lbs.; Rice, 80,879,145, do.; Silk, 315,065, do. Sugar, 66,400,310 do.; Wine, gallons 130,340.

Estimated present population of the United States, 19,187,583. There were granted during 1843, no less than 531 patents, while 446 expired during the same period. There were 819 applications. The whole number of patents issued by the Government is 13,523. The receipts of the patent office during 1843 were $35,315; expenditures $24,750, returned to claimants whose claims to patents were denied, $5,029. For restoring the models, &c. destroyed by the burning of the patent office, $4,538.

A Good Answer.—A young gentleman who does not live a thousand miles from this city, was in the act of popping the question to a young lady the other evening, when just at the "watching time" her father entered the room, and enquired what they were about. "O!" promptly replied the fair one, "Mr. —— was just explaining the question of *annexation* to me, and he is for *immediate* annexation."—"Well," said Papa, "if you can agree on a treaty, I'll ratify it.—*Boston Times.*

Sudden Death.—On Tuesday last, an infant daughter of Dr. George H. Brandiner, in Pottsville, Pa., came to its death very suddenly. The mother left her babe asleep in the cradle, up stairs, while engaged below in domestic affairs, and after a short time had elapsed, returned to look after it, when she found a cat sitting directly upon its breast, and on taking up the child found it was lifeless.

Shortest Time on Record—Clear the Track—Get out of the way Old Daw Tuckes. The Nashville Gazette says: A blooming maiden was married to a gentleman in this city a few evenings since, and on the same night became the mother of three beautiful and healthy children!

CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE.

Monday Morning, May 27.

Houses assembled at 10 o'clock. Prayer by the Rev. M. Winter. Journal of Saturday's proceedings read.

The Speaker announced as the committee on the part of the House, for an inquiry as to the time when this House can adjourn—Messrs. Swift, Copp, Pond.

The Judiciary committee report against the bill for a public act regulating civil actions. This bill allows the plea of non est factum, upon specialty, in the same manner and under the same restrictions as in actions assumpsit; bill negatived and report accepted.

The same committee reported against the bill for the public act regulating the manner of joining religious societies; bill negatived and report accepted.

Mr. Swift offered a bill for a public act taking away the jurisdiction of justices of the Peace, and in all cases where the justice has drawn the writ of declaration himself; referred to the judiciary committee.

Mr. Swift offered a resolution that a committee of three be appointed to revise the laws of this State and report at the next session of the General Assembly, and that the Judiciary committee be instructed to nominate suitable persons for the purpose. The resolution was strongly opposed by Messrs. Copp and Huntington, and advocated by Messrs. Swift and Beardsley of Monroe.

Under motion of Mr. Foster laid upon the table for further consideration.

House adjourned to 2 o'clock, P. M.

Afternoon.—House came to order at 2 o'clock.

Statement of the annual receipts and expenditures of Yale College, read and accepted.

Report of the committee on the Housatonic rail road comes from the Senate, referred to the committee on banks House concurred.

The committee on education to whom was referred the letter of the American Consul at Genoa, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject; report accepted and committee discharged.

The committee on incorporations other than banks reported in favor of petition of Thompsonville Carpet Manufacturing Company for leave to increase their capital stock the sum of $100,000, with a resolution granting this power, resolution passed and report accepted.

Resolution granting leave to the President and Directors of the Quinebaug Bank, to increase their capital stock, came from the Senate referred to committee on banks; House concurred.

Petition of 130 ladies of the town of Meriden, for a law punishing the crime of seduction; referred to committee on judiciary, with instruction to report at an early day.

Resolution raising a committee to inspect the Executive Journal Record.

Mr. Beardsley did not see the object of the resolution. The inspection of the Executive Journal could be a matter of no sort of moment to this House or the community

Mr. Palmer thought the resolution an extraordinary one, and highly disrespectful.

On motion of Mr. Foster, laid upon the table for further information as to its purpose.

The committee on incorporations other than banks reported in favor of the petition of the Housatonic Rail Road asking leave to sell its surplus forfeited stock; report accepted and leave granted.

Bill for a public act, that the commissions of all notaries public, appointed on or before the 20th day of May, 1844, shall expire on the 20th day of June, 1844, any law to the contrary notwithstanding; laid on the table.

Resolution making the report of the committee on Taxation the order of the day for Thursday next, at 2 o'clock P. M.; passed.

Resolution passed appointing the following Judges of Probate, viz:

Joseph Eaton,	District of	Plainfield,	
Bela Spalding,	"	"	Brooklyn,
Solomon Paine,	"	"	Canterbury,
Thomas Backus,	"	"	Killingly,
Job Williams,	"	"	Pomfret,
Daniel Knowlton,	"	"	Ashford,
John F. Williams,	"	"	Woodstock,
Jared Clark,	"	"	Windham,
Royal Copeland,	"	"	Hampton
Harvey Campbell,	"	"	Voluntown,
Jonathan Nichols,	"	"	Thompson.

Mr. Burnham of Windham, moved to amend by erasing the name of Jared Clark and inserting in lieu thereof, the name of Thomas Gray. Mr. Ashley and Mr. Ames opposed the amendment. Lost; ayes 64, noes 70.

Mr. Burnham also moved to erase the name of Royal Copeland and insert the name of Edward S. Mosely. Opposed by Mr. Grosvenor—amendment lost.

Resolution passed appointing Calvin Hibbard Judge of the County Court, and Ambel Cole, Isaac Backus and James Lyon, County Commissioners for the County of Windham.

Tuesday Morning, May 28th.

House assembled at 10 o'clock.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Chapin. Journal of yesterday's proceedings read.

The committee on the militia, on the petition of the American Peace Society, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject; report accepted and discharge granted.

The same committee upon the petition of several persons for an alteration of the militia laws, reported that a committee was appointed at the last session to consider this subject and that any action on this subject would interfere with that committee, and asked to be discharged; report accepted and discharge granted.

The committee on State prison upon the petition of Morris Tyler and others for the prohibition of mechanical labor in State Prison, reported that the chairman of the committee any action upon the subject was unnecessary, and asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject; report accepted and committee discharged.

The Judiciary committee reported unanimously against the bill for a public act, making students in colleges, and all persons who shall refer to vote for Representatives liable to taxation in the town in which they vote. Report accepted and bill not passed.

The committee to whom was referred the resolution in favor of Daniel Taylor, for pay as a supposed member of this House; reported in favor of said resolution.

Mr. Minor had no doubt of the facts as stated by the chairman of the committee, but he should like to know the principles which influenced the committee in their decision. Mr. M. said he should have been as much surprised had any other man from Colchester, as presented himself as a member of this House and urged a similar claim. The facts recently detailed here in this case, are fresh in the memory of all, and I need not relate them.

Mr. Copp said the gentleman's charges were very general. The town of Colchester seems to be a very *primitive* place, and although the mode of voting there is different from that in other places, it is not to be inferred that the voting there was fraudulent. There has a great deal said in the newspapers about that case.—They are not the tribunals by whose judgments we are to be governed. I hope any thing said in the newspapers has not influenced him in what he has said this morning.

Mr. Minor replied—the gentleman from Groton had misused rightly. I have not read an article in any newspaper upon the subject—gentlemen of this House will bear me out in this assertion that the papers I read do not sit in judgment upon the action of this House—such matters are left to the Register; that paper has often forestalled action in this House. Mr. M. further remarked upon the irregularities attending the election in Colchester.

Mr. Huntington stated that the gentleman from Colchester came here apparently with as good a right to a seat as any member here, and had as much right there as any one, till the House decided he had none. The practice had been to allow expenses in such cases.

Mr. Foster felt some embarrassment as to how he should vote upon this resolution. If the practice has been, as stated by the gentlemen from Norwich, I think it should be followed. There are many difficulties about this question, and the House should act considerately.

Mr. Palmer advocated the resolution, showing that it had been the uniform practice to allow such expenses.

Mr. Dixon remarked that the committee had reported to pay him for 21 days, whereas he was only in attendance 17 days. The sum is a trifling one, but the precedent an important one. He therefore moved to amend so as to pay him for those days only in which he was in attendance.

ORIGINAL STAINED

Mr. Copp replied in objection to the motion.

On motion of Mr. Minor, laid on the table.

The resolution referring the Mass. resolutions relative to French depredations to the committee on the tariff passed by the House, came from the Senate, referred to a joint select committee to be raised for that purpose; House reconsidered and concurred.

Resolution appointing Harvey Seymour and Philip Ripley, auditors of the Treasurer's account for the year ensuing—passed.

Mr. Palmer offered a bill for a public act to secure a fair and impartial trial by jury, making any conversation or interference with a Jury in regard to a case under their consideration, a criminal offence, and the person so offending liable to a fine not less than $5 nor more than $50; referred to committee on judiciary.

Bill for a public act providing that all commissioners of notaries public, dated on or before May 20, 1844, shall expire on the 20th June, 1844, came from the Senate; read a third time and passed.

The resolution from the Senate, raising a committee to inspect the Executive Journal, laid upon the table yesterday, was here resumed; resolution negatived.

Bill for a public act in addition to an act in relation to the school fund, providing that the commissioners shall give a bond in the sum of $20,000, and that an annual board of examiners shall be appointed to investigate the condition of said fund.

Mr. Palmer, thought this an extraordinary document and moved to lay it on the table, and 1000 copies be ordered printed; amended on the motion of Mr. Strong, and 500 copies ordered printed.

Adjourned to 2 o'clock.

Afternoon.

House came to order at 2 o'clock.

Mr. Copp offered a resolution that the judiciary committee be requested to inquire into the expediency of an act requiring the Controller to give bonds in the sum of $20,000, for a faithful discharge of his duty.

Mr. Dixon moved to amend so as to refer it to the committee on claims; as amended passed.

Petition of the Liberty State Convention, for the erasion of the word 'white' from the 6th article of the Constitution; referred to the committee on that part of the Governor's message relative to the extension of the right of suffrage.

Petition of S. M. Booth and others on the same subject; referred to the same committee.

The act regulating the manner of holding special elector's meeting for the choice of Representatives was then resumed. The object of this bill is to carry out the provisions of the Registry act so far as relates to special elector's meetings. After several immaterial amendments, passed.

Resolution appointing Justices of the Peace for Windham county.

Mr. Burnham of Windham, moved to amend by adding the name of John J. Penrose, to the list in the town of Plainfield; same time carried—66 voting in the affirmative, 67 in the negative.

Mr. Burnham moved to amend further by adding the name of Mason Cleveland, to the Justices for Hampton—not adopted; 72 voting in the affirmative and 72 in the negative. Resolution as amended passed.

Mr. Wright offered a resolution appointing Gideon Higgins Judge of Probate for the district of East Haddam; laid on the table.

Mr. Palmer offered a resolution appointing Stephen Cone Judge of Probate for East Haddam for the year ensuing.

Mr. Pratt moved to amend by erasing the name of Stephen Cone and inserting that of Mr. Gideon Higgins.

Mr. Palmer moved to divide the question, so that the question to erase shall be taken first.

On motion of Mr. Dixon laid upon the table to resume the resolution offered by Mr. Wright.

Wednesday Morning, May 29.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Morgan.

Report of com. on judiciary, against bill respecting division fences, accepted.

Report of com. on judiciary in favor of bill respecting boats of steamboats, accepted. Bill amended so as to impose a penalty of $200 on masters violating the law passed.

Report of same com. against bill increasing salary of judges, accepted.

Bill appointing justices for Middlesex co. as made up in county meeting, read.

Mr. Pratt's amended bill then passed.

Resolutions passed appointing Thos. B. Osborn judge of Fairfield county court, and Alva Gray, Barney Bertram, and Chas. Marvin, commissioners.

Resolutions passed appointing judges of probate for that county.

Resolution appointing Abijah Catlin judge of Litchfield co. court; Lester Loomis, Lemen W. Cutler, and Joseph L. Gaylord, commissioners.

Resolutions passed appointing judges of probate for Litchfield.

Justice bills for Litchfield co. passed.

Bill for an act respecting school commissioners, taken up and referred to com. on judiciary.

Afternoon.

Message from Senate, with resolution to appoint committee to request the Governor to return the petition of Housatonic railroad in regard to sale of stock. House concurred.

Resolution appointing Isaac N. Prior, state director of New Haven Bank, ref. to com. on banks.

Resolution appointing Ezra Chappell, James Goodwin, Jr. and Philip S. Galpin, bank commissioners, laid on table.

Motion to reconsider vote of yesterday amending resolution appointing Middlesex co. commissioners—negatived—94 to 71.

Resolution appointing John C. Palmer, judge of Mid. Essex county court, read.

Mr. Pratt moved to insert Elphalet A. Bulkeley. Mr. Arnold said that the nomination was made by a large majority in county meeting. Mr. Burnham called for the reasons of the amendment, motions to amend the act of county meeting without offering a reason, appeared at least very unkward—give us one solitary reason. Mr. Strong said it would not be in order to give the reason. Mr. B considered it always in order to state any good reason for a measure proposed here. Mr. S. replied, making confession that the reason is, that Mr. Bulkeley belongs to the same party with the majority here. Amendment made—94 to 66

Resolution from county meeting appointing Benj. Pinney, judge of Tolland county court.

(Motion to insert the name of Hiram Rider, reasons asked, none given, amendment adopted.)

Resolution appointing Ralph Gilbert, Ephraim H. Hyde, 2d, and Zalmon Cross, commissioners for Tolland co.

Motion to substitute the names of Walter R. Kiobe, Oliver H. King, and Thomas Clark; carried, 63 to 56.

Resolutions appointing judges of probate for Tolland county.

Thursday Morning May 30th.

House assembled at 9 o'clock. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Thompson. Journal of yesterday's proceedings read.

The Speaker announced the following committees on the resolutions relative to French spoliations—Messrs. Swift, Holmes and Comstock.

On the contingent expenses of this House—Messrs. Merriman of New Haven, Sturdevant of Durham, and Gates.

Mr. Foster of New Haven, called up the resolution appointing a committee to revise the laws of this State.

Messrs. Foster, and Swift remarked in favor of the resolution, and Messrs. Dixon and Palmer in opposition, when the debate was interrupted by the consideration of the Report upon the Insane Poor, and accompanying resolutions, which were made the order of the day at 10 o'clock. The resolutions as amended by the Senate, authorize the Governor, as commissioner, to make a contract with the Insane Retreat at Hartford, for the reception of insane poor persons whose parents or guardians are not able to bear the expense, and to appropriate for that purpose $[illegible]000, in addition to the sum of $2000, appropriated at the last session.

Mr. Stuart, chairman of the committee, said this is a question upon which the members of this House can unite in harmony, free from all local strife and political prejudice. That the subject might be properly understood, he purposed to offer a few facts, not embodied in the report. Mr. S. then remarked with much eloquence upon the change which had taken place within a few years in the treatment of the insane—and stated the grounds upon which the appropriation urged were based.

Mr. Dixon said that upon this question he thought there could be no difference of opinion, but as it was one of great importance he called for the yeas and nays; resolution passed unanimously, 192 voting in the affirmative, and none in the negative.

Mr. Swift continued his remarks upon the resolution interrupted by the calling for the order of the day.

Some further discussion and explanation ensued between Messrs. Brooks, Palmer and Dixon, when Mr. Foster moved to strike out the part of the resolution giving the judiciary committee the power to associate a committee of revision.

Mr. Beardsley performed the resolution without amendment; motion withdrawn but renewed again by Mr. Cook; motion to amend lost, resolution passed.

Mr. Foster offered a bill for a public act relative to the city of New Haven, extending the fire limits of said city, and making it a penal offence to remove any building without consent of the Common Council. The act also regulates the grading of the streets of the city, and the mode of collecting assessments for such grading or alteration of the streets, with provisions for the licensing of hacks; read twice and referred to the judiciary committee.

Adjourned to 2 o'clock.

Afternoon.

House came to order at 2 o'clock.

Resolution authorizing a treasury order in favor of Hon. Charles S. Phelps and Samuel J. Hitchcock, for pay as a committee of last session to revise the probate laws; referred to com. on claims.

Report of committee to enquire into the condition of the books and records in the Secretary's office in Hartford and New Haven, with a resolution appointing Messrs. Daniel P. Tyler, James Dixon, and Philip S. Galpin, a committee to enquire into the subject; read and laid on the table.

The committee on Taxation upon the bill offered by the committee of last session reported that the bill so materially changed the mode of taxation, that they would recommend its continuance to next session, and that 2000 copies be printed to distribute among the several towns in the State.

Mr. Swift moved to amend by substituting 500 in the place of 5000; lost.

Mr. Brooks moved to indefinitely postpone the resolution to print; lost; resolution passed, report accepted, and bill continued to next session.

Resolution appointing Charles J. McCurdy Judge of the County Court, and Gurdon Chapman, Zebulon Brockway and Albert Latham, county commissioners for New London county, for the year ensuing, passed.

Resolution appointing the following Judges of Probate; passed.

Philip Morgan for the district of		New London
Geo Perkins,	"	Norwich.
Wm. L. Crocker,	"	Bozrah.
Frederick Morgan,	"	Colchester.
Peter Comstock,	"	East Lyme.
Nathan Daboll,	"	Groton.
Erastus Williams,	"	Ledyard.
Thos. J. Kingsley,	"	Lebanon.
Wm. Marvin,	"	Lyme.
Ansel Coats,	"	N. Stonington.
Nathan Maynard,	"	Salem.
Asa Fish,	"	Stonington.

Resolution appointing persons therein named, Justices of the Peace for the year ensuing; read and passed.

Friday Morning, May 31.

House assembled at 9 o'clock. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Teasdale. Journal of yesterday's proceedings read.

Bill for a public act requiring all petitions to the General Assembly for rail road charter which should render necessary the alteration of any city charter to be first published; read twice and referred to Judiciary Committee.

The committee to whom was referred that part of the Governor's Message relating to fugitive slaves, reported a bill for a public act; bill laid on the table and 300 ordered printed.

Bill for a public act relating to the assessment of taxes requiring all personal property to be set in the list at 4 per cent, and all money used as capital at 3 per cent; read twice and ref. to com. on taxation.

Resolution appointing Eli B. Bennett State Director of the Fairfield Bank, and Peter D. Irish State Director of the New London Bank, for the year ensuing; passed.

The committee on banks reported against the bill to repeal the act limiting the amount of loans to Directors: laid on the table. The same committee reported against the bill altering the charter of the Whaling Bank, recommitted.

Resolution appointing John Palmer State Director of the Windham Bank for the year ensuing: referred to committee on banks.

The bank committee reported a resolution increasing the capital stock of Quinebaug bank $5 a share, resolution passed and report accepted.

Bill for a public act providing the manner of holding special meetings for choice of Presidential electors under the law now before congress, referred to judiciary committee.

Afternoon.

House came to order at 2 o'clock.

Resolution appointing William A. Buckingham director of the Norwich Bank, and John H. Townsend State director of the Merchant's Bank at Norwich, for the year ensuing, ref. to com. on Banks.

Bill for a public act, repealing the law abolishing imprisonment for debt, read once and postponed to a second reading.

The committee on education reported adversely to the bill repealing the law of 1842, relative to common schools; report accepted and bill negatived.

Saturday Morning June 1.

House assembled at 9 o'clock. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Winter. Journal of yesterday's proceedings read.

The amendment to the constitution, offered by Mr. Minor and laid on the table last week, was here resumed.

Mr. Minor called for the yeas and nays; ordered.

Mr. Palmer moved to amend by erasing the word "six," and inserting the word "four"—so that a residence of four months only, should be requisite as a qualification to vote for representatives to the General Assembly; motion to amend lost.

Mr. Burnham of Windham, moved to amend by striking out the word "white," and that upon the motion the yeas and nays be taken.

Mr. Dixon explained the reason for the vote he should give. He thought the object of the gentleman by his motion was to *embarrass* the resolution. He was opposed to the property qualification, and was not willing to endanger the proposed amendment by adding to it any other provision. If the gentleman had offered his amendment in the shape of a separate resolution, he was not prepared to say that he should vote against it.

Mr. Lippitt agreed entirely with the gentleman from *Hartford*. *He* was so anxious to do away with all property qualification that he was unwilling to clog the amendment with any diffrant features. Let it come up as a seperate resolution.

Mr. Wilson moved to amend by striking out the word "male," so that the amendment would read—"Every citizen of the U. States." Mr. W. thought if we were to be agitated by amendments, we had better economize and take a large step at once. Amendment withdrawn.

Mr Merriman, of New Haven, thought the property qualification a mere farce, and hoped to see it abolished, but he was apprehensive that the amendment of the gentleman from Windham would defeat this measure.

Motion to amend by erasing the word "white;" lost—Yeas 19, Nays 123.

On the question, shall the resolution pass, the vote stood—Yeas 132, Nays 12—so the resolution was carried.

The committe to inquire into the business before the *House*, for the purpose of ascertaining when the *House* might adjourn, reported that the business was such, as in the opinion of the committee, would permit an adjournment on Wednesday next.

Resolution appointing Justices for Windham county, came from the *Senate*, amended by erasing the name of John J Penrose from the list for Plainfield; House re-considered and concurred.

Resolution appointing Justices of the Peace for New London County, for the year ensuing; passed.

The committee on the South Carolina resolutions relative to the Assumption of State Debts, reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That Connecticut is, and *ever* has been opposed to the assumption of the debts of the several States by the General Government, and would regard such assumption as unjust, derraging to the sovereignty, and fatal to the independence of the States.

Mr. Burnham of Windham, called for the yeas and nays on the passage of the resolution—not ordered; resolution passed, and report accepted.

Same committee reported on the Georgia resolutions relative to repudiation of State Debts, the following resolution:

Resolved, That the preservation of the public faith being the foundation of national wealth, and national character, and deeply affecting the public morals, is the first great duty of every government' and that Connecticut would deem it a national disgrace for any State of this Union to refuse or neglect to apply the ability which it is known to possess to the payment of its just debts; passed and report accepted.

Adjourned to 2 o'clock.

From the Baltimore Sun.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TYLER CONVENTION.

This Convention met yesterday forenoon, at Calvert Hall. The spacious room was filled in all its parts, not only the floor, but the platform, and a very excellent band was in attendance, which, during the session of the Convention, enlivened the necessary intervals of business with national airs and other most eloquent music. At a quarter before noon, Mr. Delazon Smith, of Ohio, called the Convention to order; and on his motion, Ald. William Shaler, of N. York, was called to the chair *pro tem.*

Mr. Shaler addressed the convention, stating the object of the meeting, which was, on this day of the second declaration of Independence, to do justice to John Tyler. Mr. Baldwin, of New York, and Mr. Reynolds, of Michigan, were then nominated as Secretaries *pro tem.* Mr. Reynolds addressed the Chair: he was in favor of John Tyler, but not in favor of his immediate nomination; he was understood to be in favor of waiting for the action of the *other* Democratic Convention now sitting in another Hall. There was a loud call for a new nomination in his stead, and after a spirited speech by Mr. Smith of Ohio, in which he enforced the propriety of immediately attending to the business for which the convention assembled, a new nomination was made, and Messrs. Baldwin, of New York, and Whitehead, of Virginia, were appointed secretaries *pro tem.*

A motion was then made and adopted, to appoint "a Retiring Committee" of two from each State, to prepare rules for the government of the convention; to this an amendment was moved, that a committee of one from each State be appointed to report a list of permanent officers for the convention. After a somewhat stormy debate, for which there was no apparently good reason, the amendment was adopted. The next step in the proceedings was the adoption of the rules and regulations of Congress, for the government of the Convention. On motion of Mr. St. Johns, of New York, the persons present who were not delegates, were ordered to take seats at the lower end of the hall, and four sergeants-at-arms were appointed to enforce the resolution.

After a recess of a quarter of an hour, the committee appointed for that purpose, reported the following list of permanent officers of the Convention, which was accepted:

For President.—HON. JOEL W. WHITE, of Connecticut.

Vice Presidents.—Patrick J. Devine, Maine; O. V. Hollenbeck, Vermont; Asa T. Newhall, Massachusetts; F. A. Sumners, Rhode Island; Ephraim Williams, Connecticut; Edmund S. Dorry, New York; David Lynch, Pennsylvania; W. C. Mulford, New Jersey; D. Lockwood, Delaware; M. C. Sprigg, Maryland; Dr. Wm. Collins, Virginia: Sylvester Brown, North Carolina; John Stockton, Michigan; James Graham, Louisiana; W. Bronaugh, Arkansas; John P. Rutter, Missouri; John V. Eustace, Illinois; M. S. Kreider, Ohio.

Secretaries.—Wm. C. Whitehead, Virginia; Geo. C. Baldwin, New York; Cornelius M Cole, Maryland; John Greer, New York; Geo. Roberts, Massachusetts; Samuel Heinselman, Pennsylvania; J. S. Sanderson, New Jersey; J. W. Wilson, Vermont; H. P. Darrow, N. York.

Mr. White, on taking the chair, spoke as follows:—

Gentlemen of the Convention.—The unexpected honor you have thought proper to confer on me by the selection you have just made, is deserving of my warmest thanks. I am of the opinion, however, that a more judicious choice could have been made from the many able and experienced gentlemen here assembled. But as you have called me to the Chair to preside over your deliberations, I will endeavor to discharge the duties, and I trust that the mantle of charity will be thrown over any errors I may commit.

We are called upon, gentleman, to discharge a duty of no ordinary magnitude. We have come together from every section of the country, deputed by our democratic fellow citizens, to act with reference to the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency, and to cast our votes for an *honest* man; and that man, allow me to say, is JOHN TYLER, of Virginia. (Loud cheering.) The expectations and wishes of our constituents, the *masses*, have been expressed on this point, in a manner not to be misunderstood. The man who has so nobly stood by the Constitution of his country—who has saved the democratic party, and raised it up from the prostrate condition in which it was left at the close of the campaign of 1840, is the *only* man whose name has been placed in our hands by the *people*. (Great applause.)

I rejoice to find that I am surrounded by men who have long been identified with Jeffersonian Democracy—men who have grown grey in the glorious cause. That the purest patriotism and love of country will be the guide of all our actions, I will not indulge a doubt. Let all we do be done with a single eye to the country's glory. I will add, that I feel the utmost desire to discharge the duties of the post you have assigned me, in a manner which shall satisfy every member of this large and highly respectable assembly.

I cannot take the Chair without assuming the responsibility of proposing three hearty cheers for TYLER and TEXAS.

[This suggestion was responded to with three tremendous cheers.]

A prayer was then, on the adoption of a motion to that effect, made by the Reverend Dr. Kreider, who subsequently offered a resolution nominating

JOHN TYLER

by acclamation, as a candidate for next President of the United States, which was *adopted unanimously*.

After the transaction of some other business, the Convention adjourned till to-morrow, at 9 o'clock, forenoon.

From the Baltimore Sun, of Wednesday.

This convention met yesterday at 9 o'clock, A. M., pursuant to adjournment, the Honorable Joel W. White, of Connecticut, President, in the chair. The delegates occupied the front seats, and the spectators those in the lower end of the hall—as many persons being present as could find comfortable seats. The best order and decorum prevailed during the session. The band was again in attendance, and treated the convention, as on Monday, to several national and other airs, in the intervals of business. The only decoration of the room was what we suppose might be called a banner, simple, plain, home-spun and republican, bearing the following inscription,—in the centre, a single star, the United States coat of arms on either side; above, the words "Re-annexation of Texas"; and below, "Postponement is rejection."

The President having called the convention to order, the proceedings of yesterday were read by Mr. Roberts, of Massachusetts, one of the Secretaries, and approved by the Convention.

The President then announced the following committees appointed under the resolutions adopted yesterday: To wait on John Tyler, of Virginia, and inform him of his nomination as a candidate for the next Presidency—Messrs. P. Cropper, Virginia; T. M. Hope, Illinois; Amos Hallohan, Pennsylvania; J. W. Crooks, Massachusetts, and W. E. P. Taylor, N. York.

The Committee to report a candidate for the Vice Presidency, consisted of the following gentlemen:—Wm. Shaler, of New York; P. J. Devine, Maine; J. G. Hadley, New Humphshire; S. Jackman, Mass; W. Ennis, Rhode Island; Luther Loomis, Connecticut; O. V. Hollenbeck, Vermont; J. A. Simpson, New Jersey; Caleb Pearce, Pennsylvania; D. Lockwood, Delaware; Thomas Lloyd, Maryland; Wm. Collins, Virginia; Sylvester Brown, North Carolina; V. Ellis, Missouri; Thos. M. Hope, Illinois; Peter Laidlow, Louisiana; Caspar Thiel, Ohio; J. S. Humphreys, Michigan; W. N. Bronaugh, Arkansas, and P. Winston, Indiana.

The chair stated that he had not appointed the committee to draft resolutions and an address to the people of the United States; it was an important committee, and he preferred that it should be appointed by the convention, and report to the central committee of the Union, at Washington.

Mr. St. John, of New York, having been called to the stand, addressed the convention at considerable length in favor of John Tyler, and at the same time in favor of postponing the nomination of a candidate for the Vice Presidency. He would wait for the action of the other democratic convention. The ultimate object of this convention, he understood to be to secure the supremacy of the democratic party by right and proper means. For this they were here, and to the promotion of that end they had selected John Tyler as their candidate. He then proceeded to vindicate Mr. Tyler's conduct and principles, as anti-bank and anti-monopoly, &c., and defended him against the charge of treachery. He cited the approval of his bank *vetoes* by the Globe, and by Messrs. Wright, McClelland, King and Rhett, Van Buren men; and went into an examination of his conduct since the time of that approval, to show that he has since done nothing to forfeit his claim to the support of the democracy, of which he has proved himself a friend in time of need. He then went on to argue the propriety of postponing action relative to the Vice Presidency, as holding out the olive branch to the other portion of the democratic party, of which this was yet part and parcel, having never yet separated from the great democratic party.

Mr. Smith, of Ohio, having been loudly called for, made his appearance on the platform, and spoke with much animation, in his own peculiar style of complete eloquence, in favor of Tyler and Texas. He proposed to prove Tyler to have been an anti-bank candidate in 1840—nominated as such at Harrisburg, and as such elected with General Harrison; and that in vetoing the United States Bank bills sent to him by Congress, he was consistent with himself and his known principles of action. He reviewed his whole course of conduct since his elevation to the Presidency by an act of Providence, cited his democratic endorsers, the Globe, Benton, Jackson, &c., &c., on account of his bank vetoes; and thence passed to an examination of the opposition raised against him, by those who had landed his course. They begin to be afraid of his growing popularity. In 1841 they had praised him, in '42 and '43 they appeared as his enemies; but Mr. Smith believed that if during the two latter years they had treated him as in '41, the democratic party would now be in a far better condition than it is; as it is, whatever of strength it has, was infused into it by John Tyler, who took it by the hand when it was flat on its back, raised it up, set it upon its feet, and restored to its system a healthy circulation of its vital fluid—(cheers.) Mr. Smith continued for nearly one hour longer to address the convention, amid repeated cheers, and concluded by referring to his intended political mission to the great valley of the Mississippi, where he would make his voice heard by hundreds of thousands; we shall, said he, I trust, triumph gloriously under the flag of Tyler and Texas, and for so doing our posterity will rise up and call us blessed. Mr. S. sat down amidst thunders of applause, when the following preamble and resolution, reported by the committee on the Vice Presidency, was read and adopted:

Whereas, The Tyler Democratic National Convention have nearest their heart the success of the great principles of Democracy in the coming Presidential contest. Therefore, to this end be it *unanimously*

Resolved, That the committee recommend the appointment of a National Nominating Committee of seven persons, by the President of the Convention, whose duty it shall be to report a candidate for the Vice Presidency through the public papers, as soon as practicable, and that this committee be discharged from further consideration of the subject.

Mr. Ogden, of Penn Yan, New York, a young gentleman evidently of considerable promise, was then introduced to the convention, and made a beautiful speech, the main and most part of which was calculated to produce good feeling and unity of will between the North and the South. His respectful mention of the 'Old Dominion,' his exposition of States' rights doctrines, and his denunciation of the abolitionists drew forth deafening cheers, loud, long, and oft-repeated. He went for Texas, and pledged the young democracy of New York, in aid of the cause. When he concluded, a motion was made to give three cheers for the State of New York. the adoption of which was sealed by three as hearty cheers as it seemed possible for the vocal powers of any body of men to give forth.

Mr. Cropper, of Virginia, responded to Mr. Ogden's speech, evidently under the influence of feelings creditable to the heart, excited by Mr. Ogden's remarks, and in a style of eloquence of which Virginia might well be proud. The plan of our report will not permit of our following through his speech; suffice it, therefore to say, that he discharged in full the debt of good feelings imposed upon Virginia by the "Son of York," and sat down amid loud cheers.

[A proposition from the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-Road Company to carry such members of the convention to Washington as might wish to go, and bring them back, at half price, was introduced and laid on the table. Subsequently it was ordered that all members as may wish to go report their names as soon as possible at Lloyd's Western Hotel.

The following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That this convention authorize their chairman to report to the central committee at Washington the names of the committee of nine, that was duly authorized by this convention of Monday to draft an address to the people of the United States.

Also the following:—

Resolved, That the proceedings of this convention be published in all the Democratic papers of the country, with the names of the Delegates attached; and that our Democratic friends be requested to have them published in pamphlet form for distribution in all the States.

The following resolution offered by Mr. Armistead, of Virginia, was adopted:—

Resolved, That it be recommended to the States to hold conventions on the 4th of July, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable for the purpose of framing electoral tickets.

Ma. Lewis F. Thomas, of Mo., who had his nativity in Baltimore, being loudly called for, appeared on the stand, and made one of the most spirit-stirring speeches that could well be conceived of. His oratory perfectly chaste, that is for political oratory, had just about enough of western-ism in it to make it more interesting than it would otherwise be, to Atlantic ears. He went in strong for Tyler and Texas, and was therefore repeatedly greeted with cheers.

Mr. Ellis, of Rhode Island, was next called out. He ascended the platform by particular request, and vindicated the course of John Tyler against the aspersions cast upon him, especially as regards his conduct in relation to the Rhode Island difficulties. He justified fully his conduct on that occasion, both in sending troops into the neighborhood of the disturbances, and in not sending them to Chepachet, and he took occasion to 'do justice to the chief leader' in that affair; (Dorr it is presumed, for he named no person) spoke of him as a man of excellent moral character, right feelings, and good principles, but who was deceived by others, who deserted him after they had led him into difficulty and danger. He concluded his remarks with an exhortation to the members to go from this place, and sustain the nomination of Mr. Tyler, in doing which they would neither do more nor less than their duty. (Cheers.)

The chair then notified the convention, that there would be a democratic Tyler mass meeting this evening, at the Western Hotel, corner of Howard and Saratoga streets.

Mr. Fisk, of Virginia, moved the thanks of the convention to its officers. At the suggestion of Mr. Thos. Dunn English, the resolution was divided, and Mr. Holahan, of Philadelphia, being constructively in the chair, the convention adopted a vote of thanks to its President, the Hon. Joel W. White.

On motion of Mr. Fisk, the thanks of the convention were then given to the other officers of the convention.

On motion of Mr. A. S. Pond, of Oneida county, New York, the convention adopted with cheers, a resolution of thanks to the citizens of Baltimore, for the courtesy and kindness which they had extended to the members.

A motion was then made to adjourn *sine die*; pending which the President took occasion to address some parting remarks to the convention. He exhorted them to go home as one man in feeling and sentiment, and promulgate the principles developed here, which would run like fire through the country; success would crown their labors; they would see John Tyler again in the Presidential chair, and the people would say to them—"Well done, good and faithful servants." Mr. White evinced much feeling in conclusion, when it became necessary to say farewell to those who would probably never all meet again on earth; and he prayed that God might bless them all, both in time and eternity.

The convention then adjourned *sine die*; after which, agreeably to a proposition previously made by Mr. Smith, of Ohio, the members gave nine tremendous cheers for Tyler and Texas!

[It is deemed proper to add here, that the excellent accommodations afforded to the reporters for the newspapers of this and other cities, were furnished by Mr. Galvan, who has charge of Calvert Hall.]

Extraordinary Superstition.—We are informed by a lady who lived in France three years or more that it is the custom of the peasants of that country to place in their sleeping apartments, when a lover is absent, a small waxen figure, representing the Virgin Mary with a child in her arms. So long as this figure remains whole and undisturbed, the confidence in the absent party is undisturbed; but if the figure breaks, or meets with any accident, then is it decided that the absent one is faithless.—Scarcely a provincial dwelling is without one or more of these marks of superstition.

From the Baltimore Sun of Tuesday.

Democratic National Convention.

The delegates to the above convention assembled pursuant to general appointment this morning, Monday, May 27th, in that elegant apartment known as the Egyptian Saloon in the Odd Fellows' Hall, North Gay street, where every possible accommodation had been made for their accommodation and for the business of the Convention, together with ample facilities for the large body of reporters representing the press from all parts of the Union. At 12 o'clock the delegations having been successively admitted as they arrived at the Hall, in their united capacity presented as respectable and dignified a body as we have ever seen convened on similar or any other occasions. The familiar faces of honorable gentlemen, whose talents, elevated position and popular character have made their names and fame, household words throughout the country, were encountered at every glance by the eye practised in the political world; while others composing the assembly, maintained, in all appearance, the dignified character which pervaded the whole.

The hour having arrived, Mr. Saunders, of North Carolina, rose and nominated as Chairman of the Convention, for its preliminary organization, Mr. H. B. Wright, of Pennsylvania, which nomination was unanimously carried, and Mr. Wright was accordingly conducted to the Chair.

Mr. Saunders then nominated as Secretary of this Convention, Mr. Ritchie, a son of Mr. Thomas Ritchie editor of the Richmond Enquirer, which was also unanimously adopted.

Mr. S. then submitted a motion that this Convention be governed by the same rules as those which were adopted by the Conventions of 1832 and 1835. Cave Johnson objected to action upon this resolution, suggesting its withdrawal, until a committee should be appointed to examine the credentials of delegates.

Mr. N. Clifford, of Maine, expressed his surprise at the novel and extraordinary resolution proposed by the gentleman of N. C., Mr. Saunders, at a time when it was impossible to say who was entitled to vote upon it. He had heard it rumored that some of the States were represented by more delegates than their Congressional representation allowed them, while others were restricted to that number.

Mr. Saunders responded, denying the novelty of the proposition, and citing the same action in the previous Conventions of '32 and '35.

Mr. Colquitt of Ga., sustained the objection to the motion in some conciliatory remarks, and expressed his willingness to make any sacrifice for the harmony essential to due and profitable deliberation.

Mr. Hopkins, of Va., supported the proposition chiefly on the ground that the same objection might be urged against any other action as the part of the Convention.

At this period, the Chairman offered a resolution that the further proceedings of the Convention be preceded by suitable religious exercises, which was adopted, and thereupon the Rev. Dr. Jones was introduced, who read a succession of appropriate prayers. He was succeeded by the Rev. J. N. McJilton in the reading of the 118th psalm.

At the close of the exercises the Hon. Marcus Morton, of Mass., rose to a few remarks in favor of the proposition.

Gov. Hubbard, of N. H., suggested the reading of the preliminary resolution of the Convention of 1832.

Senator Walker, of Miss., then read the resolution and drafted one therefrom, which after an amendment, was unanimously adopted as follows:—

Resolved, That a committee consisting of one from each State be appointed to report the number of the delegation from each State.

Mr. Jewett, of Maine, offered a resolution in connection with the above, that the committee report the number of votes to which each State is entitled, according to the electoral vote of the State, and examine the credentials of delegates.

Some remarks were here made by a gentleman announcing himself as a "plain farmer," on the necessity of deliberation and of that order requisite thereto. He adverted to the confusion which prevailed around him, and directed attention to several particular instances of impropriety, as the occupation of the aisles, standing upon the seats, &c., and remarked upon the possible necessity of obtaining a larger hall.

After some remarks from several gentlemen on this and other matters incident to the preliminary action of the convention, the question was taken on the resolution of Mr. Jewett, which was adopted.

The mode of appointing the committee was then briefly discussed, and finally that of calling the States respectively for the nomination of one from each delegation was agreed upon. The States being called in their order, as follows, the committee was composed of the gentlemen whose names are annexed to each:

Main—Amasa Stilson.
New Hampshire—Henry Hubbard.
Massachusetts—George Bancroft.
Vermont—Luther B. Hunt.
Rhode Island—Olney Ballou.
Connecticut—Isaac Toucey.
New York—Henry K. Smith.
New Jersey—Phineas P. Kennedy.
Pennsylvania—John Bredin.
Maryland—Benjamin C. Howard.
Delaware—Jarvis N. Sutton.
Virginia—Wm. H. Roane.
North Carolina—John Hill.
South Carolina—Not represented.
Georgia—W. T. Colquitt.
Alabama—B. G. Shields.
Mississippi—Robert J. Walker.
Louisiana—Gilbert Leonard.
Tennessee—Cave Johnson.
Kentucky—John Johnson.
Arkansas—Wm S. Fulton.
Ohio—Thos. W. Bartley.
Indiana—Jesse B. Bright.
Illinois—James Dunlap.
Missouri—Thomas N. Price.
Michigan—Robert S. Wilson.

After the appointment of the committee a desultory debate ensued, on some interrogatory remarks of Mr. Smith of N. Y., with regard to the action of the committee, whether it was designed to be in a separate or joint capacity. Several gentlemen spoke to these remarks, and the convention finally decided that it was a joint committee, having power to make inquiry into the credentials of all the delegations.

The subject of the inconvenience of the Hall for the accommodation of the convention being renewed, a suggestion was made by a member that the convention adjourn, to afford the committee an opportunity to conduct the business to which they were appointed, and that the committee of reception be requested to provide in the mean time a more commodious Hall, for the future sittings of the convention.

Mr. John Kettlewell, of the committee of reception, responded to these remarks, stating that every possible attention had been given to this matter, and expressing his belief that a more suitable place could not be obtained. And if it could, there was no means of notifying the members of the convention in time for their re-assembling, of the place selected. With regard to the disorder which prevailed, he thought that the rules which the convention might adopt for its government, would do more to effect that object than any increase of space for its deliberations.

A motion was then made at 1½ o'clock to adjourn until 4 o'clock, P. M., which was carried.

LATER.

At four o'clock, the Convention re-assembled. There was a discussion on the propriety of excluding all persons from the floor who were not delegates.

The exciting question whether a vote of two-thirds of the delegates should be required to nominate the candidates was discussed with great animation. Senator Walker, of Mississippi, advocated the two-thirds vote in an able speech which was warmly applauded. He showed by the vote of the last Presidential election, that seven of eight Northern States, which only gave ten electoral votes for the democratic candidate, could now rule the Convention if the two-third proposition was not adopted.

Mr. Saunders, of North Carolina, followed, and spoke in strong terms against a misrepresentation in a late number of the Globe, charging the editor with falsehood. He reviewed the history of the Conventions for the last 16 years, and urged that if two-thirds cannot be found to unite upon one man, then the choice should go to the people.

Mr. Butler, of New York, took the floor in reply, and in favor of the majority principle.

At the conclusion of Mr. Butler's remarks, the chairman of the committee on the organization stated that the committee was ready to report. This not being in order, however, a motion was submitted that the committee have leave to report.

A gentleman, whose name we did not learn, moved a postponement, which, as it carried the whole question with it, was lost. The committee were then, on motion, permitted to report. The following list of gentlemen were presented by the committee, as the officers for the permanent organization of the Convention.

President.—Hendricks B. Wright, of Pa.

Vice Presidents.—Stephen Emery, of Me.; Henry Hubbard, of N. H.; Henry H. Childs, of Mass.; Luther H. Hunt, of Vt.; Olney Ballou, of R. I.; R. J. Ingersoll, of Conn.; Samuel Young, of N. Y.; Jas. E. Edsoll, of N. J.; J. L. Dawson, of Pa.; Wm. Frisk, of Md.; James N. Sutton, of Del.; Wm. H. Roane, of Va.; R. M. Saunders, of N. C.; John M. Howard, of Ga.; Benj. G. Shields, of Ala.; Powhattan Ellis, of Miss.; Thomas M. Williams, of La.; Cave Johnson, of Tenn.; Lyne Boyd, of Ky.; Wm. S. Fulton, of Ark.; Nicholas Schoonmaker, of Ohio; Ether A. Brown, of Ind.; Jas. Snow, of Ill.; J. Coffman, of Mo.; Robt S. Wilson, of Mich.

Secretaries.—Wm. F. Ritchie, of Va.; Thos. B. Mitchell, of N. Y.; George A. Vroom, of N. J.; Chas. A. Bradford, of Miss.; Henry H. Carroll, of N. H.; Wm. D. Morgan, of Ohio.

This organization being submitted to the Convention, it was unanimously adopted. The Convention then adjourned to to-morrow morning.

From the Philadelphia Mercury.

Tuesday, May 28th.—The convention met this morning at 9 o'clock, and was called to order by its presiding officer.

Mr. Tibbatts, of Ky., obtained the floor and spoke against the majority and in favor of the two-third principle.

Gov. Morton, of Mass., suggested the propriety of voting at once upon the resolution, and in a few remarks sustained the views advanced by Mr. Butler in favor of the majority principle.

Mr. R. J. Walker, of Miss. next obtained the floor, and replied to the "cutting remarks," as he expressedly of Mr. Butler, on last evening, during which he said it would be impossible, if nominated, to elect Mr. Van Buren. It would be giving him only the empty honor of the nomination, while it would rule the Party.

R. Rantoul, Jr., of Mass., spoke next. He went in favor the two-thirds—being the first northern man who sustained it.

D. S. Dickinson, of New York, and S. Medary of Ohio, spoke in favor of the minority principle.

Mr. Saunders, author of the two-thirds resolution, spoke in its defence, and moved that the vote be taken. Great confusion prevailed.

Mr. Tibbatts, of Ky., offered a resolution that the convention vote on all questions by States, and in accordance with the electoral vote, which was adopted.

The votes were then taken; the States voting through their chairmen; each State being allowed the privilege of voting either a split ticket, or to be controlled by the opinions of their delegation as to voting unanimously or not. This was the first important movement made by the convention, and positively seals the fate of Mr. Van Buren; he cannot and will not be nominated. The following is the result of the vote:—

| | Yeas. |

Mr. Walker, of New York, then rose and stated to the convention that he had just received a letter from the Hon. Silas Wright, which, knowing the anxiety of this members to bring the labors of the convention to a close, he would immediately lay before them.

He then read the letter as follows:

WASHINGTON, 20th May, 1844.

My Dear Sir:—Being advised that the Convention of which you are a member, has conferred upon me the unsought honor of nominating me as a candidate for the office of Vice President, will you, if this information be correct, present my profound thanks to the convention for this mark of its confidence and favor; and say for me that circumstances, which I do not think necessary to detail, but which I very briefly hint at to you, (in another private letter to Mr. B.) render it impossible that I should, consistently with my sense of public duty and private obligations, accept this nomination.

I am, with great respect,
Your obed't servant,
SILAS WRIGHT.

Hon. B. F. BUTLER.

Senator R. J. Walker, of Miss., then rose and moved that the Convention proceed to the nomination of a candidate for Vice Presidency, which motion prevailed. The States being called upon, the delegation from Maine responded by naming Mr. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania; but the Pennsylvania delegation acting under the authority of that gentleman immediately withdrew his name. Levi Woodbury, of New Hampshire; Marcus Morton, of Massachusetts; Gov. Fairfield of Maine; Gen. Cass, of Michigan; and Col. Johnson, of Kentucky, were then severally put into nomination, as the balloting proceeded.

FIRST BALLOT.

The Convention then proceeded to the first ballot for a candidate for the Vice Presidency. Whole number of votes cast 247—necessary to a choice 166. The following was the result:

Fairfield,	57
Woodbury,	56
Cass,	29
Johnson,	26
Stewart,	23
Dallas,	13
Marcy,	5

Mr. Walker, of Miss. then made some explanations in reference to the views of Mr. Dallas upon the subject of a National Bank and the Texian question; after which the Convention proceeded, on motion, to the second ballot, which resulted as follows:

SECOND BALLOT.

Whole number of votes cast 256—necessary to a choice 171. The following was the result;

Dallas,	220
Fairfield,	30
Woodbury,	6

The President then announced that George M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania, having received a sufficient number of votes, was declared to be the nominee of the Convention for the Vice Presidency.

A Resolution was then submitted by a member of the delegation from Maine, and adopted, that the Convention unanimously concur in the nomination of George M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania.

Resolutions were also passed for the appointment of Central Committee, formation of Associations, &c.

After some closing remarks by the President the Convention adjourned, *sine die*.

DEMOCRACY

THE NEWS.

Norwich, Conn., June 6, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT.
JOHN TYLER, of Virginia.

Extract of a letter from General Andrew Jackson to a distinguished Member of Congress, dated
HERMITAGE, March 11, 1844.

"The PRESENT *golden moment* to obtain Texas must not be lost, or Texas *will from necessity be* thrown into *the arms of England*, and be *forever lost to the United States!* Need I call your attention to the situation of the United States—England in possession of Texas, or in strict alliance, offensive and defensive, and contending for California? How easy would it be for Great Britain to interpose a force sufficient to prevent emigration to California from the United States, and supply her garrison from Texas. *Every great American*, when they view this, with the danger to New Orleans from British armies from Texas, *must unite heart and hand to the Annexation of Texas to the United States.* It will be a strong *iron hoop around our Union*, and a *bulwark* against all *foreign invasion or aggression.* I say *again*, let not *this opportunity* slip to regain Texas, or it may elude our grasp forever, or cost us oceans of blood and millions of money, to free us from the evils that may be brought upon us! I hope and trust there will be as many *Patriots* in the Senate, as will *ratify the treaty*, which, I have no doubt, *will be promptly entered into.* I again say to you, that *this moment must not be lost, or Texas necessarily may compel Texas to look elsewhere for protection and safety.*
ANDREW JACKSON."

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY UNITED!!!

We have the satisfaction of presenting in our paper to-day, the name of JOHN TYLER of Virginia, as the regular Democratic candidate for the Presidency. The National Convention which nominated Mr. Tyler, (the proceedings of which may be found in full in our columns,) was the largest and most respectable body of men that ever assembled in this country for the purpose of nominating a President. The proceedings of the Convention were of the most enthusiastic character, marked by a dignified and patriotic bearing, evincing a determination to sustain the great principles of democracy. Having just returned from Baltimore, a few minutes before the hour of putting our paper to press, we have time to say but a few words to-day. We cannot however refrain from congratulating our fellow democrats on account of the mutual good feeling which exists in the great democratic family, and that, however much difference in sentiment there may be as to preferences for men, yet for the maintenance of principle we are determined to present an united front and make common cause against a common enemy.

The friends of Mr. Polk have offered the friends of Mr. Tyler a proposition of union, which, if it can be carried out in detail and in good faith, will secure harmony and concert of action throughout the whole line of the democracy. It is simply that *in all the States but one electoral ticket shall be run*, and that the friends of each shall have their ballots headed with the name of their favorite candidate for the Presidency and submit them to the electors for their choice, giving every voter the opportunity of selecting his ticket; that when the ballots are counted, the candidate for President having the most shall be entitled to and shall receive the electoral vote of the state. Thus will Mr. Tyler obtain the votes of his friends among the people—thus will *Democratic Principles* triumph—thus will whiggery be overthrown, and the great democratic party again united and harmonious. Justice will then be rendered to the great and good man who has so ably administered the government and brought prosperity and honor upon our country. Through this arrangement the democratic party would be enabled to poll its entire strength. Tyler would poll hundreds and thousands of votes which Polk never could receive, and *vice versa*. The friends of John Tyler would rally for the democratic nominees for Congress and state officers with zeal and enthusiasm, and give health, and strength, and vigor, and conquest, to the unflinching democracy in every state of the Union. The friends of John Tyler are not afraid to go before the people in this manner, and will cheerfully go into the fight with the "double headed" electoral ticket. All we have ever asked for John Tyler is a fair verdict from the people. We want his name to go before the free electors of the United States, and we will abide the result. Moreover, it SHALL go before them. His friends have taken a position in this matter, and they will maintain it at all hazards.

Mr. Tyler's Acceptance.

The following is the very able letter addressed by Mr. Tyler to the committee who communicated to him the fact of his nomination for the Presidency by the convention of his friends at Baltimore:

Gentlemen: Your letter of the 25th instant, announcing to me my nomination for the Presidency for the next four years from the 4th of March next, by a democratic convention held in Baltimore, on the 27th of the present month, and delegated by no inconsiderable portions of the people in every state of the Union, demand my warmest acknowledgments. I have not been an inattentive observer of the course of public opinion in my favor, as manifested in numerous primary assemblies, and announced by the proceedings and resolutions of large masses of the people in most of the states of the Union, and to which the delegates lately assembled in Baltimore have so promptly responded—and I beg to assure you, gentlemen, that I am not deficient in due sensibility upon the occasion.

Since my accession to the Presidency I have had to encounter trials of no ordinary character. A great experiment was, under Providence, committed to my hands. It was no other than a test as to the sufficiency of our institutions to meet the contingency which for the first time had occurred in our history, of the death of the President, and the succession of a Vice President to the administration of public affairs. In entering upon the office I had to decide the question whether I would surrender honor, judgment, conscience, and the right of an independent mind, into the hands of a party majority, in whose views and opinions, it became very soon obvious, I could not concur without such surrender; or whether I would brave all consequences in the vindication of the constitutional rights of the executive, and in the discharge of the most sacred obligations of duty to the country. By adopting the first course, I was perfectly aware that my Presidential term would throughout be peaceable and tranquil, and that I should receive the zealous and ardent support of a controlling and dominant party; by pursuing the latter I should incur the most violent denunciations, the bitterest reproaches, the most unrelenting persecutions, while I could look to no active support from any engaged in the administration of public affairs.

The one party, bold and triumphant from the recent exhibition of its strength in the election of 1840, was likely to brook no opposition to its will, no matter upon what reason such opposition might proceed; while the other, still smarting under the signal defeat of its leaders, would not be well inclined to look favorably on one who had, in no small degree, been instrumental in bringing about that defeat. In the mean time I should be left without the means of defence against false ascriptions of motive, and base assaults upon my character, which would be reverberated throughout the Union by the affiliated presses, while I should find but a most circumscribed defence in the columns of a single newspaper, and that, at the time, of a limited circulation. Under all these appalling circumstances, I had to make my election between peace, comfort and tranquility on the one side and the stern and solemn obligations of duty on the other. The first to be obtained by a sacrifice of opinions long cherished, a surrender of the rights of conscience, an abandonment of the obligations arising from my oath of office to support and uphold the constitution, the loss of my own self respect, the scorn of all honorable and fair thinking men, the curses of the present day and the anathemas of futurity—the last to be performed amid the thunders of denunciation and the bitterest outpourings of malice.

In choosing between these alternatives, I did not hesitate a moment. The country is aware of what followed. Bills were sent up from Congress for my approval, which I regarded as violations of the Constitution. They were vetoed. I preferred denunciation to perjury—the anathemas of the moment, to bearing in my bosom a Promethean vulture to tear and to devour me. I was immediately, loudly and violently denounced by the whig press—manifestors were hurled at my head—articles of impeachment, showing alone the malice and weakness in which they originated, were moved against me in the House of Representatives. Every harsh appellation was employed in connection with my name—mobs assembled at midnight at the door of the presidential mansion, and the light of burning effigies threw its glare along the streets of some of the cities. Such were the consequences which followed the vetoes. Under these circumstances, my reliance was placed upon the people. To them I looked for justification and support. Nor was it denied. The congressional elections which shortly afterwards followed, furnished that justification and gave promise of that support. A large whig majority in the House of Representatives was swept out of existence, and a still larger democratic majority was made to occupy its place. The political battle was fought on the issues which duty had compelled me to raise, and an opinion more decisive upon those issues had never taken place. Many of those who had voted for Gen. Harrison and myself, whose political opinions were coincident with my own, united with the democratic party, and assisted in achieving so great a revolution. But, unhappily for me, the leaders of the democratic party, through the public press, from motives altogether too obvious, deemed it necessary, without any cause whatever connected with the public administration, to open their attacks upon me, and, forming an alliance with the rabid whig press, levelled at me the most vindictive assaults. These assaults have been continued on the part of the high contracting parties from 1842 to the present time, with only a momentary intermission. The generous and high minded men who either defended me in public, or came to my aid in the administration, were treated by both parties with a proud and haughty disdain. If those friends had voted for Gen. Harrison and myself in 1840, they were expelled the whig party—if they had voted for Mr. Van Buren, the doors of Tammany Hall were shut against them. They sought no place in the conventions of either party—and nothing was ultimately left them but to band themselves together—to adopt their own organization, and to make their appeal to the intelligence of the people. How that appeal was received is best answered by referring to the numerous meetings of the people in their primary assemblies, in many instances embracing thousands, who, waiting for no conventions, have nominated me to their fellow citizens as their candidate for the presidency, and sent up to Baltimore for purposes of comparison of views with persons from other sections, delegates to a Democratic Convention, whose proceedings have ratified and confirmed the proceedings of their constituents.

I do not deem myself at liberty to decline the nomination tendered to me under such circumstances. There is much in the present condition of the country which would forbid my doing so. My name has become inseparably connected with the great question of the annexation of Texas to the Union. In originating and concluding that negotiation, I had anticipated the cordial co-operation of two gentlemen, both of whom were most prominent in the public mind as candidates for the Presidency. That co-operation would have been attended with the immediate withdrawal of my name from the question of the succession. In the consummation of that measure the aspirations of my ambition would have been complete. I should have felt that, as an instrument of Providence, I would have been aiding in accomplishing for my country the greatest possible good. The poor and contemptible desire to be in office for the mere sake of office, however exalted, would have had no effect upon me. But such was not the case. Where I had reason to expect support, I have met with stern, and for aught that I know, unrelenting opposition.

My motives have once more been most violently assailed—and matters have proceeded to such an extremity that the opinion of a learned jurist of the state of New York has been obtained, and is now published to the world, that I have made myself the legitimate subject of impeachment for having negotiated the treaty of annexation, and sought to carry it out by measures which seemed to me to be imperatively called for by honor, by justice and every consideration of public duty. I am therefore left no alternative. I shall shrink from no responsibility—shall seek to appease no spirit of discontent. If annexation is to be accomplished, it must, I am convinced, be done immediately. Texas is in no condition to delay. She will not stake her interests upon possible but remote contingencies. If the present treaty should be ratified, or any measure in any other form shall be presented which will result in success at the present session of Congress, you will leave me at liberty, gentlemen, to pursue the course in regard to the nomination which you have communicated to me, that my sense of what is due to myself and the country may seem to require. The question with me is between Texas and the Presidency. The latter, even if within my grasp, would not, for a moment be permitted to stand in the way of the first. But, in the present posture of affairs, I can waive no responsibility.

You do me nothing but justice in ascribing to me a firm and unshaken purpose to uphold the political principles which were sanctioned by Jefferson, and consecrated by his immediate successors. I yield to no man in the sincerity of my devotion to them; and while I remain at the head of the government, it will be my continued effort to sustain and advance them.

Be pleased to accept assurances of my high regard and esteem.
JOHN TYLER.
WASHINGTON, May 30, 1844.

City Election.

The election of City Officers for the ensuing year was held on Monday last. There were two tickets in the field—the regular whig ticket, headed with the name of Gordon Chapman, and a "Mechanics' ticket" with the name of Joseph B. Thatcher for mayor. In all other respects, the tickets were similar, except in the substitution on the Mechanics' ticket, of the name of Wm. C. Osgood in place of John Breed, as one of the Common Councilmen. Breed was defeated. Mr. Thatcher's friends exerted themselves manfully, but, as we predicted, Mr. Chapman was elected. The vote was as follows:

For Mayor, Gordon Chapman,	237
" Joseph B. Thatcher,	191

The following is a list of the officers chosen:

Mayor—Gordon Chapman.

Aldermen—Joseph Williams, Erastus Williams, Wm. W. Coit, Thomas Robinson.

Common Councilmen—Wm. C. Osgood, Alvan Wickham, R. W. Roath, Leander Griswold, Charles Thurber, Geo. Hebard, Geo. A. Pratt, Daniel Bassett.

Treasurer—Lyman Brewer.

Clerk—David Young.

Sheriffs.—Frederick Prentice, E. Y. Thomas.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.—The steamship Caledonia arrived at Boston on Saturday last, making her passage from Liverpool in 13½ days, and bringing fifteen days later intelligence.

There is no great attraction in the aspect of trade. Cotton had declined. The London Times gives a rumor that O'Connell is about to be married to the sister of a staunch tory. The continued dry weather was beginning to have an unfavorable effect on the growing English crops.

The interminable proceedings arising out of the state trials seem to be as far from ending as ever, and those who fondly expected to see O'Connell or his expiating his alliances within the walls of a prison, have been doomed to cruel disappointment.

There are rumors from Paris that the health of Louis Phillipe is declining, but these rumors do not appear to obtain much credit.

The French government has declared its intention to abolish negro slavery in the French colonies, and that in so doing they should be guided by the example and experience of Great Britain.

REJECTION OF CAPT. LESTER.—The nomination of Charles F. Lester by the President, as Collector for the District of New London, was rejected by the Senate of the United States on Friday last. This outrage on common decency was perpetrated through the malice and blackheartedness of the man who disgraces the seat which he occupies in that body, and who is commonly known as Jabe Huntington. The ways and means by which he accomplished his dastardly and diabolical purpose, will be subject of comment hereafter. Suffice it to say at present, that Capt. Lester receives, as he justly merits, the purest sympathies of every man, woman and child in the district—for that individual who endorses the unjust and wicked malignity of Huntington, deserves not the name of man, but is rightly classed with brutes. The effort on the part of the President to restore Capt. Lester to the enjoyment of an office which was by means most foul wrested from him, is deserving of the highest praise, and secures for Mr. Tyler the lasting gratitude of every honorable man. We shall take occasion to refer again to this subject.

☞ We are gratified to learn that the President has ordered the restoration of Horatio N. Tracy, as a First Lieutenant in the Revenue service, and thereby done *justice* to an able and efficient public officer.—*Madisonian.*

☞ Chancellor Kent, in reply to some silly whig, says he has no doubt Capt. Tyler can and ought to be impeached. Chancellor Kent is a federalist of the old school, and in his dotage.—*N. H. Register.*

☞ The democrats of Maryland have nominated Hon. Jos. Carroll, of Baltimore, for Governor.

Sad Accident.—Last evening, about 6 o'clock, as Mrs. Dennis Carrington, with two of her children, were riding through York-st, one of the bolts which held the carriage, broke, causing it to upset, breaking one of the legs of her little daughter, and severely bruising herself.—*N. Haven Register of 29th.*

☞ Six thousand Prussians have purchased a tract of land in Texas.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
Washington City, May 30, 1844.

PROPOSALS will be received at this Department, until 2 o'clock, on Saturday, the 15th day of July next, for the delivery of the following Coals, at the places and in the quantities hereinafter designated, viz:

At Boston, Mass., and at New York City, Anthracite Coal (sugar loaf).

At Lake Erie, Lake Ontario, Key West, Florida, and the mouth of the Mississippi, Bituminous Coal. Not less than 500 tons to be delivered at each place; but this Department reserving to itself the right to order as much more as it may think proper.

All of the above coals are to be of the *very best quality*, and to be delivered and landed at the contractor's risk and expense at such points in the above specified places as shall be designated in the contract, or by the officer to whose inspection the coals shall be subject on delivery. At the mouth of the Mississippi the coal to be delivered in good and substantial flat boats, the boats to be the property of the Government. The ton of anthracite coal to be estimated at 2,240 pounds, and the bituminous coal at five pecks to the bushel, and 28 bushels to be considered equivalent to the ton—those to be subject to the inspection of officers to be designated by this Department. The coal to be delivered within two months after the execution of the contract.

The Coals must be *lump*, and be taken from mines the most approved for the goodness of their quality and freeness from sulphur and other impurities—satisfactory evidence of which must accompany the bids, as no bids will be considered which are not accompanied by this evidence and no coal will be received which shall not correspond with the descriptions and requirements herein made.

Contracts will be prepared to be executed by those whose offers shall be accepted, for the faithful performance of which a bond with two good and sufficient sureties will be required in one-third the amount of the contract, payment to be made in full when the contracts are complied with fully to the satisfaction of this Department.

The proposals to be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Coal for the Revenue Service."

McCLINTOCK YOUNG.
Secretary of the Treasury,
June 5th. *ad interim* 28

Hall's self protecting Bee Hives,
FOR sale by R. W. MATHEWSON.
June 5th. 28

Golden Bell Hair Powder.
A superior article; for sale by
R. W. MATHEWSON.
June 5th. 28

Cologne Water.
THE very first in the market; by the bottle or gallon at MATHEWSON'S
June 5th 28

NEW CARPETING!
WE have just received a large lot of Super and Three ply Carpeting from the *two largest* Carpet manufactories in the United States. The patterns from these large establishments are much in advance of other manufactures, and the colors and quality surpass any other in the market. We will sell these new Styles for less than the same quality can be bought in this county. We have a large lot of Splendid Rugs at half of former prices; a new lot of cheap Venetian Carpets from 30 to 50 cts. per yard. Oil cloths at the lowest rates.
Before you buy, call and examine Carpets &c., at the cheap Cash Store of A. WATTLES & CO.
June 5th. 3w38

Prints are down.
Now is your time to buy Calicoes at a great saving.
WE shall sell Calicoes (this week) that we sold at 8 for 6¼ cts, some worth 10 at 8 cts, and wide French styles at 11, worth one shilling. Among the above styles are some bargains *Attend to them in time*, at A. WATTLES & CO.
June 6th. 3w38

Sack Salt.
300 SACKS Marshalls Factory filled Salt; just received by Steamer Quinebaug, in prime order; for sale by H. WHITAKER & CO.
Commercial-st June 5th. 28

Smok'd Herring.
100 Boxes, No 1 Scale Herring; just rec'd in good order; for sale low by
H. WHITAKER & CO.
Commercial-st. June 5th. 28

ORANGES & LEMONS.
75 BOXES ORANGES,
65 do Lemons,
500 do Filberts, Brazil, and Madeira Nuts, just received by Steamer Quinebaug, and for sale low by
H. WHITAKER & CO.
Commercial-st. June 5th. 28

SCYTHES.
HALE & Whipple, Darling, Sibley & Gleason's cheisel steel backs and German steel Scythes; for sale by their Agt. H. WHITAKER & CO.
Commercial-st. June 5th. 28

Figs.
150 DRUMS, of first rate Figs, fresh and nice, just rec'd and for sale low by
H. WHITAKER & CO.
Commercial-st. June 5th. 28

FLOUR.
500 Bbls. first rate superfine Flour, in fine order to float, for sale by H. WHITAKER & CO.
Commercial-st June 5th. 28

SCYTHE SNATHS.
100 Doz. Patent Scythe Snaths,
100 do Com'n do
For sale by H. WHITAKER & CO.
Commercial-st. June 5th. 28

BOSTON BOOT AND SHOE STORE!

No. 18 Shetucket Street.

THE Subscriber has taken the above Store and fitted it up in first rate order for the sale of

Boots and Shoes.

Having had long experience in said business, he flatters himself he shall be able to furnish the Ladies and Gentlemen of Norwich and vicinity, with a superior article, at *twenty per cent.* cheaper than ever before offered in this market. The Ladies are particularly invited to call, as they will here find one of the largest assortment of

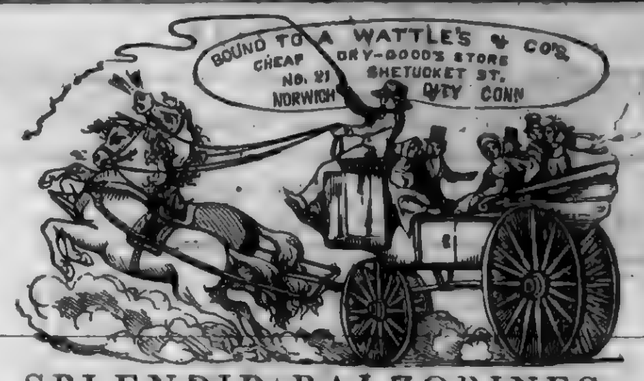
Shoes, Half Gaiters and Slippers,

of the latest and most approved styles,—made by first rate workmen and warranted—*at all prices.*

Also, Gentlemen will find it for their advantage to give a call before purchasing elsewhere, as there will be kept at this establishment the best selected assortment of fashionable BOOTS AND SHOES to be found in this State, and at prices to suit the times.

Boys', Misses' and Children's BOOTS, SHOES, BUSKINS, HALF GAITERS, &c., all of which will be sold cheap for ☞ *CASH!* ☜

All Goods bought at this Store will be warranted.
R. GOODWIN.
Norwich, May 16th, 1844.



SPLENDID BALZORINES.

WE are now opening a large lot of Balzorines from the celebrated Manufacturers, Dunlap, Meigs & Co. For fineness of texture and beauty of style, these Goods excell all others.—We have all qualities from 2,25 to $7 a pattern. Splendid double chair made col'd Gros de Naples Silks, are among the New Goods at the Cheap Cash Store of
A. WATTLES & CO.
June 5th. 3w38

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.
TEXAS! ANNEXATION!!

THE Subject of ANNEXATION being one of great interest to the public, the Subscribers have determined to present it in a form which will be sure to give satisfaction to all. Therefore,

TRACY & SETCHEL,

have reduced their prices of

BOOTS AND SHOES

15 PER CENT—and have ANNEXED prices of the very lowest grade to their Superior Stock of Goods, which they are now selling

Cheap! Cheaper!! Cheapest!!!

We invite all,
Great and Small,
Little and tall,
To give us a call,

No. 84 Main-Street, OPPOSITE THE FRANKLIN HOUSE,
before purchasing elsewhere.
Norwich, June 4th. 6w23

HILL'S ACADEMY,
AT ESSEX, CONN.

THE Summer Term of this Institution will commence on Monday June 10th, 1844; and continues eleven weeks.
AUGUSTUS J. FOSTER, Principal.
H. M. THOMPSON, Associate.
May 29th, '44. 3w37

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office, Norwich Ct., June 2d, 1844.

Almy Sampson	Herrick Ebenezer
Arnold Charles	Hubbell M
Adams Nehemiah	Holbrook Charles
Armstrong Sullivan C	Harris Julia Ann Mrs.
Adams Adelia Miss	Hayes William
Almy Albert H	Hapgood Rowland N
Austin Thomas H	Hawkins J P
Atwater on Abner H	Hyde Lois P
Bailey Seldon A	Harris Clarissa B Miss
Barnes James	Jones G A
Burns Michael	Jennings L A Miss
Bennett Aaron	Johnson Sarah C. Mrs.
Beckwith James	Kelly Caroline Mrs.
Brainerd Elijah	Latham James M
Babcock Hannah Miss	Lewis Lucy M Miss
Broughton Mary Miss	Lee Orlando B
Banks B O	Lewis Russel
Burton Edward	Lo man J N
Bently George R	Lee Irn
Bolham Charles D	Mitchell William 2
Babcock Susan Mrs.	Newton B B
Miss Willard	Newton Sophia F Miss
Billings John	Oliver Henry J
Billings Peleg	Olin Martin
Burrows O	Perry Henry
Brooks George A	Felton Frederick W
Beach William	Payne Daniel
Blake John E	Parker W
Carroll Joseph	Perkins Daniel
Cole Elizabeth Ann Miss	Pettigrill Thomas
Church Betsy B Mrs	Roath Walter
Chaffee Louisa Ann Miss	Richmond Edwin
Cox William T	Rayond J & E
Cutler Mary Miss	Ripley Geo B
Cox George H	Randall D S
Cook H & D W	Richards Samuel C
Collins Willieth	Rice Joseph W
Church Patty Miss	Robins Huldah Mrs. 2
Carroll Joseph	Sabert Francis T
Card Matilda Miss	Smith Darius
Caulkin John	Shumway Perit
Crofoot Ann	Spoor John
Case J E	Spencer Caroline Miss
Chollar John	Shaw Lemuel G
Case Almira	Tuff James
Colton H F	Tyler Hannah W Mrs.
Cook Henry	Thurlo John T
Cahill John	Thayer Lester
Craken & Lally	Treadway Charles
Dorrance Samuel	Thrasp on John G
Dimber Emery	Thompson Henry G
Deane Charles	Vickers Dorothy Mrs. 2
Desmond William	Van Cott Rachel Mrs.
Edward Peleg	Weaver W A
Frink Molly Miss	Walker H
Foster Wealthea Mrs.	Wheeler George W
Fillmore Comfort D	Wolcott James
Gilchrist John	Warren C Miss
Goodwin R	Williams John
Gordon Sally Miss	Webb Laura Miss
Gaston Margaret	Young Charlotte Mrs. 2
Harrington Emeline Miss	Young Adeline M Miss
Howard Lucretia Miss	

☞ Persons calling for the above letters will please to say they are advertised.

N. B. All Letters intended to be sent out of the U. States, by ship or steamer, the inland postage must be paid or they will not be forwarded.
28 ENOCH C. CHAPMAN, P. M.

Brooms.
200 Doz. good Brooms; just received, and for sale by H. WHITAKER & CO.
Commercial-st. June 5th. 28

COPARTNERSHIP,

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of

BREWER & LEWIS,

and will transact the STOVE AND TIN WARE business at No. 16 *Shetucket Street*, a few rods from the corner of Main, where they offer for sale a lot of very superior Tin Ovens manufactured expressly for the present season, which will Boil as well as Bake, also a large quantity of Milk Pans, as cheap as the cheapest, together with a general assortment of Tin Ware, Stoves, &c.

Tin Roofing, Copper and Tin Eave Troughs, Conductor Pipes, &c., made and put up in a workmanlike manner. Jobbing and repairing done at the shortest notice.
JOHN M. BREWER,
WM. LEWIS.
Norwich, May 28th '44. 27

UNPARALLELED BARGAINS
IN
DRY GOODS,
PRICES REDUCED!!!

SPRING STOCK selling off, Mouslin de Laine, Crape Chusans, Scindias, Camellon Brocades, Crapes, Taisans, Foulard Silks, Organdie Muslins, &c, &c., will for a few days be sold at any sacrifice to clear them out.

Bonnets, Ribbons, and Flowers,

must be disposed of without regard to cost.

Balzorines, and Silk Muslins;

the most beautiful assortment in the place and *must be sold*, together with many other choice fancy goods, well worthy the attention of buyers. Call soon and secure bargains at LINCOLN & WILLIAMS.
No. 24 Shetucket-St., on the Corner.
May 29. 27

Godfrey's Cordial.
THE pleasantest anodyne for children; for sale by
R. W. MATHEWSON.
May 22. 26

FARE AND FREIGHT REDUCED!
ON and after Monday, 27th inst. the Steamers WORCESTER and CLEOPATRA.

Cabin Passage	$2.00;
Deck do	1,50.

Merchandise Goods, 3 cents per foot; Goods heavily ch'd by Weight, $2 per Ton.
E. A. BILL, Steam Boat Agent.
Norwich, May 23d, 1844. 27

Summer Stuffs.
LINCOLN & WILLIAMS,
ARE prepared to sell all kinds of Summer Stuffs, less than they can be bought at any other Store. Good worsted Gambroons for 25 cents; colored Jeans for 10 cents, heavy summer Drills for only one shilling, and a great variety of tweeds Mixtures and linens very low at No. 24 Shetucket-street.
May 16. 27

Gardner & Butts
WILL deliver Goods bought of them at the city or Greeneville, *free of expense.*
May 16 26

Another Glorious Opportunity.
WATCHES! WATCHES!!
At No. 80 CHATHAM STREET.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has entered into the above Establishment with one of the most beautiful and useful assortment of Watches, both Gold and Silver, from England and France, as low as $20 and 25. Watches and Jewelry exchanged or bought on the most advantageous terms to the purchaser.

Watches and Clocks repaired in the most substantial manner.

All articles purchased of him not approved of will be exchanged. Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange. The highest price paid for old Gold.
JOHN MYERS.
New York, May 22d 1m

Glass Ware.
122 Packages of Vials and Bottles; for sale by
WILLIAM B. TYLER.
May 23.

Notice.
THE subscribers have this day entered into Copartnership under the firm of
COOK & AYER,
in the manufacture of Bone Buttons. Would inform the public that they are prepared to fill all orders for the above named article, of any size or pattern, on short notice.

Also will keep constantly on hand a supply of Neat's foot Oil; Bone dust for Manure, &c. Mill sixty rods north of the Franklin House, Norwich City.
GEO. W. COOK,
NATHAN AYER.
May 15th. 26

FERRE'S
CREAM OF SAPONINE,
A NEW ARTICLE FOR SHAVING.
The Proprietor has been favored with the following from the Pastor of the First Congregational Church in this City.

FERRE'S CREAM SAPONINE, after a thorough trial, I consider much preferable to any other article which I have ever used in shaving. Its properties are so valuable as to commend it to general use.
JOHN R. CRANE.
Middletown, March 18th, 1844.

From Doct. Woodward.

Mr. Ferre—Dear Sir—Having made sufficient trial of the Cream Saponine I purchased of you, I do not hesitate to say it is superior to any thing I have ever used for the purpose it is intended. It possesses the properties of penetrating and softening the beard in a much greater degree than any other Soap. I can cheerfully recommend it to the public, with a full confidence that it will meet the just expectations of those who may try it. CHARLES WOODWARD, M. D.
Middletown, March 25, 1844.

Mr. Ferre:—Sir—I have for many years used many kinds of Soap, with a view of finding the best quality, and have never been perfectly satisfied until I used your invaluable CREAM SAPONINE, which I consider so valuable, that I would use no other if presented gratis—too high a recommendation cannot be given it.
Respectfully, yours,
ELI WILCOX.
Middletown, March 25, 1844.

From the Rev. Arthur Granger, Pastor of the South Congregational Church in this City.

Mr. E. C. Ferre—Sir! I have used your article for shaving several weeks past, and for convenience and comfort find it superior to any thing I have ever used.
ARTHUR GRANGER.
Middletown, March 30, 1844.
May 22d. 1m

ORIGINAL STAINED

H. S. COOK

RETURNS thanks to the many people who have favored him with their custom the past year, and respectfully informs them that he has removed to the

NEW STORE—No. 15 Shetucket-st.,

where he is prepared to Cut and Make GENTLEMEN'S and BOYS' GARMENTS in the best and most

FASHIONABLE MANNER.

Cutting done at short notice.

Remember the Number is—**15 Shetucket st.**

Norwich, April 17. tf21

BONNETS! BONNETS! BONNETS!

Just received and now opening at

ELY & CO'S.,

5 CASES Super Plain and Fancy Braid Bonnets, comprising every Style and quality the market affords, direct from the manufacturers, all of which will be sold at less prices than can be found elsewhere in this city; also a large lot of **Bonnet Silks and Ribbons;** Ladies wishing anything in the ***Millinery Line,*** can save 15 per cent by calling at

ELY & CO'S, 33 and 35 SHETUCKET-STREET.

May 4th 1844. tf24

NEW ARRIVAL!

AT THE NEW

DRY GOODS STORE,

Corner of WATER and SHETUCKET-STREETS,

LINCOLN AND WILLIAMS,

HAVE within the past week made large additions to their Stock of Goods, and have now the most magnificent assortment in the place, particularly of dress goods, such as

Bulgarines.

Of French, English, and American Manufacture, at all prices from 25 to 62½ cents per yd.

Taizans and Camellons,

A new assortment of colors and Patterns, 25 per cent less than last week's prices.

Camelion Brocades,

That new and desirable article, at a price which needs but to be named to warrant a sale.

Crape Chusans,

The most splendid patterns ever imported, and no more in the country like them.

Muslins and Lawns,

More than 50 pieces comprising many new patterns, and colors.

Barages.

Both light and dark colors some extra rich satin stripe

Taizan Prints,

Something entirely new, besides many other styles of dress goods names not recollected.

Rich Silks.

A few patterns very choice, direct from *Broadway.*

Cashmere and Silk Shawls,

Will be sold at old prices without regard to the late rise.

Ribbons, Ribbons,

About 200 pieces this day received, at all prices from 6 to 50 cents, the choicest assortment in the Place; also Flowers, Laces, and every variety of MILLINERY GOODS, at wholesale and retail, lower than they can be had anywhere else.

Summer Stuffs,

Such as French Cassimeres, Elastic Gambroons, common do. French Drillings; Grass Linens, Brown Linens Denims, Mixtures, Coating Ginghams, and all the variety the market affords.

Linen Hdkfs.

100 Doz. like the first lot for 12½ cents each, very finer ones for 37 1-2, worth 50 cents, and still fine qualities at less prices than they can be bought at any other store.

White Goods.

300 pieces Jaconett, Sarsnett and Mull Cambrics, Nonsook Muslins, Lace, Striped and Swiss Muslins, Corded Cambrics, plaid Muslin's also curtain Muslins, and extra fine furniture Dimity, French Quilts, extra, quality Blankets, Irish Linen Sheeting, Barnsley do. Linens for Curtains, printed Curtain Cambrics, &c. &c., and we pledge ourselves that they shall all be sold at the very *lowest prices.*

Merchants and Pedlars are hereby notified that we *do sell Goods at wholesale,* and now has room exclusively for cash business.

LINCOLN & WILLIAMS.

Norwich, April. 24th. No. 24 Shetucket-street, on the corner. 22

CONNECTICUT BONNET STORE.

NEW GOODS! SPRING STOCK!

APRIL 1st. 1844.

HITCHCOCK & PAYSON,

Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

STRAW GOODS!

RIBBONS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, BAND BOXES, &c. &c.

FOR CASH!

AT No. 17 SHETUCKET-STREET.

NORWICH Conn.

HAVING made extensive arrangements for their Spring Trade, they are prepared to exhibit a *LARGE AND FASHIONABLE STOCK OF BONNETS!* of every description of their own Manufacture of Florence, Rutland, and Fancy Braids, also Neapolitans, Fancy do; Birdseye and Prince Alberts, Rice Rutlands, English do; French Chips, Domestic Straws, &c. &c. Also a Rich Assortment of Fancy Dress HATS & CAPS; together with a heavy and well selected Stock of MILLINERY GOODS, and Artificial Flowers;—comprising in all the largest and most desirable Stock of Bonnets and Millinery Goods, ever introduced into this Market.

They pledge themselves to offer their GOODS at prices that will bear a comparison with any other establishment in the United States. Confident that their Stock will at all times be worthy of the attention of Purchasers, they respectfully solicit a call.

BONNETS altered Blocked and Pressed in the best manner, at Short Notice. PRICE for Blocking and Pressing, 25 cts.

Norwich, April 3d. '44. 19

EMPORIUM OF FASHION!

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and MOST FASHIONABLE

CLOTHING STORE

IN NORWICH—91 Main-Street.

Visited from all Quarters of the Country by the Professional Men of Fashion, Aristocracy, or Gentry, Sportsmen and Mechanics.

THE Wonderful success of this Popular Establishment, is allowed by all who have visited it to be owing to the rich Variety of Fashionable Garments, and the unaccountable *low prices,* which bid defiance to all competition in Trade. No pains is spared in selecting Fashionable and Desirable Goods, and the good taste which garments are cut and made in this Establishment is allowed to be superior in the extreme.

GENTLEMEN, it cannot be any ones fault but your own, if, after visiting us, you do not go pleased with a fashionable tasty garment. For indeed we have employed a score or two of Tailors to study Fashions; and by fashion we live. We stand ready at a moments warning to furnish Material, cut, and make any Garment Gentlemen may see fit to order, in as good style as fashion and taste shall dictate.

The following is a list of the many thousand Garments, which may be had at this great place of resort.

FROCK and Dress COATS, of English, French and German Manufacture,	$6	20,00
English, French, and American Doe Skin Pants.	3	6,75
Tweed Cassimere Sack Coats, New Style,	3	6.75
Kentucky Jean Coats, all colors,	1,25	4,00
Plane Whole, and half gaiter pants, of French and English Doe Skin,	3,00	7,00

Summer Clothing an Endless Variety.

Brown Holland, and Grass Cloth, Dress and Sack Coats,	$1	3,00
Middlesex Plaids, Striped, and plain Ginghams Coats of all prices.		
Summer Pants of Linen Drill, plain White, Plaid and Striped, fm	1.00 to	4,00
Cotton Drill pants, for	75cts to	1,00

Vests we have the largest assortment that can be found. Embracing

Silk Velvets, from	3 to	4,50
Silk Satin Vests, a superior article	2 "	4,00
Silk and Worsted, fm	1,00	3,50
Cotton and Silk, fm	75cts	2,00
Nice Rich figured Satin Vests, for	3,00	5,00
Plaid, Corded, and figured Marsella	,75	2,50
Rich White figured Satin Vests, suitable for Balls or Matrimonial ceremonies,	3	5,00
Rich Spriged Marsella, and Tyrolese Quiltings, fm	3	400

Summer Shirts, Bosoms, Collars Gloves, and Suspenders of all qualities and prices, ,25 1.00

Rich Scarfs, fm ,25cts 1,00

Gentlemen throughout the Country are invited to call at the Cheapest Clothing Store in Norwich,—91 MAIN-STREET. Next door to Charles Clark's Hat Store.

J. T. FAY.

April 17th, 1844. 21

G. B. PRINDLE,

HAS removed his One Price Watch, Jewelry, and Clock Establishment, to the Store (lately occupied by J. Ireson & Son's shoe dealers,) No. 144 Main-street,—opposite the sign post.

Full assortment of choice goods—and no variation in prices tolerated—a child may purchase as low as the closest buyer.

April 24th, '44 tf22

Live Geese Feathers.

A PRIME lot, for sale by

LINCOLN & WILLIAMS,

24 Shetucket-street.

March 9th. tf17

Leeches,

SWEDISH LEECHES, for sale by

JOHN L. DEVOTION.

No. 119 Main-st. one door East of Quinebaug Bank.

April 6th. 3w20

Summer Arrangements

OF FARE AND FREIGHT,—TO AND FROM NEW YORK.

DAILY NIGHT LINE.

THE splendid steamer CLEOPATRA Capt. I. K. DUERAE, will leave Norwich Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and New York Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

The splendid steamer WORCESTER, Capt. J. H. VANDERBILT, will leave Norwich Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and New York, Mondays Wednesdays, and Fridays.

N. B. All persons are forbid Trusting any one on account of the above Boats or owners.

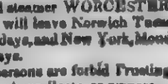
E. A. BILL,

Agent for the above Boats.

Norwich, April 20th, 1844. 23

FOR NEW LONDON DAILY

THE NEW STEAMER ANGELINA,



CAPT. LOVELL.

COMMENCED her regular Trips on Wednesday, March 27th.

Leaving Norwich, at 8 o'clock A. M.

" New London, at about half-past 2 P.M.

For further information, enquire of E. A. BILL.

Norwich, April 3d. '44 19

FOR STONINGTON.

THE Steamer ANGELINA Capt. Lovell, will run regular to Stonington; Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; touching at the intermediate Landings.

Leaving Norwich at 3 o'clock A. M. returning the same afternoon in time to take the Cars for Worcester. For further information Enquire of

E. A. BILL.

Norwich, April 16 '44 21

Norwich and Worcester Rail Road—

DAILY LINE TO NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 29d, 1844

CARS will leave Allyn's Point for Worcester and Boston every morning, except Monday, immediately upon the arrival of the Steamer from New York.

Leave Worcester for Norwich and New York every evening, except Sunday, at 6 1-4, upon the arrival of the Train from Boston.

Accommodation Trains,

DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Norwich - - 5 3-4 A M, and 4 1-2 P M.

" Worcester - 10 A M, and 4 P M.

Freight Trains,

DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Norwich 8 1-2 AM.—Worcester 11-0 A M.

The Morning Train from Norwich, and the Morning and Evening Trains from Worcester, connect with the Boston and Worcester, and the Western Railroads.

Fares are less when paid for Tickets than when paid in the Cars.

All Baggage at the risk of its owner, unless receipted for by an authorized agent of the corporation.

EMERSON FOOTE, Supt.

Norwich April 23d, 1844. tf22

STEAM PROPELLER LINE,

BETWEEN

Norwich and New York.

The Steamer QUINEBAUG, Capt. JEDEDIAH WILLIAMS, will leave Norwich every Tuesday, and New York every Friday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

All goods forwarded for the Propeller Line, will be taken into store free of any expense to the shippers; freight taken at packet prices.

The steamer Shetucket, Capt. Geo. W. Geer, will take her place in the Line with the steamer Quinebaug, in the course of ten or fifteen days.

For freight or passage enquire of the Capt. on board or to LEAVENS & HUNTINGTON, H. WHITAKER & Co. NORTON, CONVERSE, & Co. } Norwich

J & A. BRIGGS, 40 South-st. New York.

May 1st. 23

REMITTANCES TO AND PASSAGE FROM ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

WE beg to inform our friends in Norwich, Conn. and its vicinity, that we have appointed Mr. JAMES McCLELLAND, of that city, as our agent.

Persons sending for their relatives, or remitting money to the old country, will find it their interest and their friends comfort to give him a call.

ROCHE BROTHERS & CO.,

38 Fulton street, New York.

Jan. 24th, 1844. 19

BOTON PACKETS,

THE Schooner MAIL, Capt. CROWELL

" " SPY, Capt. LEWIS.

HAVE commenced running between Norwich and Boston, for the season, and will take freight on the most reasonable terms. For further information enquire of

HAWES, GRAY & CO. Boston.

H. WHITAKER & CO. Commercial-street, Norwich Ct.

March 24th, '44 18

Paints, Oils, Varnishes &c.

WILLIAM S. TYLER,

(at the Old Stand of S. Tyler & Son, Water-street.)

OFFERS FOR SALE AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,

White Lead dry	Linseed Oil
do do ground	Spts. Turpentine
do do in Oil	Copal Varnish Coach
Lethargo	do do Furniture
Red Lead	Black Leather Varnish
Venetian Red	Locker
French Yellow	Bright Varnish
Vermilion	Glass Paper
Span. Brown	Emery all sizes
do White	Terra de Senna
Paris do	Rot. stone
Turkey Umber	do do ground
Spruce Yellow	Verdagris dry
Prussian Blue	do in Oil
do do Pale	Red Chalk
Chrome Yellow	Gum shellac
ack Lead	do Copal
Emerald Green	Rosin and Pitch
French do	Putty
Chrome do	Glazier's Diamond
Drop Black	Blue Verditer
Lamp do	Green do
Blue do	Ground Umber
Vandyke Brown	Paint Brushes
India Red	Sash Tools
Rose Pink	Striping Pencils
Pumice Stone	Paint Rinsers
do do ground	&c., &c.

Norwich, March 8th, '44. 3m15

Crape Chusans, Challys,

EOLIANS, SATIN, BROCADES, FIGURED and PLAIN ALPACCAS. Also, a lot of MOURNING CHUSANS extra cloth, may now be found at ELY & CO'S.

March 3d. tf19

Refined Alcohol.

20 Bbls full, 80 per cent Alcohol; for sale low by

D. M. PRENTICE.

Commercial-st. May 7th. 20

WRIGHT'S

Indian Vegetable Pills,

OF THE

N. American College of Health.

THESE extraordinary Pills are composed of plants which grow spontaneously on our own soil, and are, therefore, better adapted to our constitution than medicines concocted from foreign drugs, however well they may be compounded; and as the INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS are founded upon the principle that the human body is, in truth,

SUBJECT TO BUT ONE DISEASE,

viz, corrupt humors, and that medicines cures this disease on

NATURAL PRINCIPLES

by cleansing and purifying the body; it will be manifest, that if the constitution be not entirely exhausted, a perseverance in their use, according to directions, is absolutely certain to drive disease of every name from the body.

When we wish to restore a Swamp or Morass to fertility, we drain it of the superabundant waters.—In like manner, if we wish to restore the body to health, we must cleanse it of impurity.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

Will be found one of the best, if not the very best medicines in the world for carrying out this

GRAND PURIFYING PRINCIPLE,

because they expel from the body all morbid and corrupt humors—the cause of disease—in any easy and NATURAL MANNER; and while they every day give

EASE AND PLEASURE,

disease of every name is rapidly driven from the body.

The above named INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS have been three years before the American public; and we can now say, without fear of contradiction, that of all the various medicines which have heretofore been popular, not one has given such universal satisfaction, or obtained such a permanent hold upon the affections of the people. Not only do all who use it invariably experience relief, and recommend it in the strongest terms; but it has effected some of the most astonishing cures ever performed by medicine.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS,

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are attaining great celebrity in New England as well as other parts of the United States. The attempts of persons to defraud the public by the sale of spurious articles, meet with general reprobation. Mr. Wright is an indefatigable business man, and shows an army of cures by the medicine, which warrant confidence in the virtues of his Indian Vegetable Pills.

From the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

People are pretty well satisfied by this time, that Calomel and the other thousand and one mineral preparations of the shops are better adapted, as a general rule, to kill rather than cure the patient.—As a matter of course, vegetable medicines are therefore in great request. There are very many humbugs, however, among the latter, and we would advise all those who have the least regard for their health, to try the *INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS of the North American College of Health,* sold at 169 Race street, Philadelphia—as they are the preparation of one intimately acquainted with the healing art.

From the Boston Daily Times.

INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

Of all the public advertised medicines of the day, we know of none that we can more safely recommend for the "ills that flesh is heir to," than the Pills that are sold at the depot of the North American College of Health, No 193 Tremont street Boston. Several instances we know of, where they are used in families with the highest satisfaction. And no longer ago than yesterday, we heard an eminent physician of this city recommend them in high terms. There need to be in the community a great repugnance to the use of QUACK medicines, as they are all indiscriminately termed, but it was mainly owing to the regular M. D.'s constantly denouncing them. They are, however, becoming more liberal in this respect, and the consequence is, that good vegetable medicines are now more extensively used than formerly.

AGENTS.

SAMUEL TYLER, Norwich, will sell by the dozen to those who wish to purchase to sell again.

R. W. ROATH,	Norwich.
Geo. D. Fuller,	Norwich Town.
S. C. Osgood,	Bean Hill.
Tracy Huntington & Co.	Yanticville.
A. L. Hyde,	Franklin.
A. G. Bailey,	Lebanon.
G. Robinson,	"
Stephen Fitch,	Fitchville.
H. Morey,	Bozrahville.
J. W. Stanton,	Jewett City
Albert Ray & Co.	Greeneville.
C. & G. Lewis,	Uncasville
B. F. Collins,	Mystic.
B. F. Hazle,	Mystic Bridge.
Wm. Browning,	Gales Ferry.
Nathan Beckwith,	New London.
J. H Lewis & Co.	Westerly R. I.
E. W. Babcock & Co.	" "
R. Burnett,	Groton.
R. M Smith,	"
E. Faxon Jr.	Stonington.
Wm. B. Hull,	North Stonington.

New England Office, 198 Tremont-street Boston.

May 1st. 1844. 23

Impurity of Blood cause Pain and

occasions disease upon that part of the body which from any cause may be weakest. Thus in persons whose blood is impure, should they have a cold, the impure matter would settle upon their lungs, and consumption be the trouble; so with other affections. All trouble is saved by using the BRANDRETH PILLS, which cannot injure, and which cannot be overdone. Only use them in the commencement of any disease, use them in full doses and you will be up and well, while those who are too wise to take such a simple medicine, are bed-ridden, or prematurely end their days. The Brandreth Pills are only beginning to be appreciated; they are found to never deceive; they are the only internal medicine required in this climate.

Be careful of pretended universal purgatives, which cannot be used without injury to the body as Brandreth's Pills can. What are they? Are they not imitations of the Brandreth Pills recommended in advertisements stolen from Dr. Brandreth? Were they not originally counterfeit pills purporting to be the genuine Brandreth Pills? But in consequence of the new labels on the Brandreth Pills boxes are they not obliged to come out under colors equally false? Observe the makers and travelling agents! Are they not men whom Dr. Brandreth hath cast off, not for good conduct truly? Is this not true as applicable to the *pretended "Indian,"* and, in fact, to nearly all the advertised pills of the day? Shall the public trust their lives in the hands of these unprincipled men? Surely not.

The Brandreth Pills *give strength* for weakness—they are liked best by those who have taken the most of them. Dr. Brandreth can give *personal* reference to thousands who have been *restored* from a bed of sickness by their use, when every other means had proved entirely unavailable. These cases are continually occuring in this city and in every part of the Union. Get Brandreth's Pills if you are not perfectly healthy, and they will restore you—if medicine can do it—because they expel those humors which are the cause of impurity of the blood, and at the same time the body is strengthened by the operation of this most excellent medicine

The following names are a list of Dr. B. Brandreth's agents in New London Co.

Norwich, R. W. Roath; New London, Nathan Belden; Colchester, L. A. Kellogg; Franklin, Amos L. Hyde; Liberty Hill, Austin Gay; Lebanon, Gurdon Robinson; Yanticville, Tracy, Huntington & Co.; Fitchville, S. Fitch; Norwich Town, Geo. D. Fuller; Milltown, Wm. B. Hull; Stonington, Horace Lewis; Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Portersville, Smith, Cady & Co; Centre Groton, R. W. Smith; Groton, John Hudson: Hamburg, H. A. Brockway; Salem, E. S. Williams; Montville, James Turner; Hadlyme, Z. Brockway.

Window Glass,

300 Boxes Window Glass, assorted Sizes, for sale unusually low by

JOHN L. DEVOTION.

No. 119 Main-st. one door East of Quinebaug Bank

April 10th. 3w20

BOWEN & McNAMEE,

16 WILLIAM-STREET cor. OF BEAVER,

NEW YORK.

HAVE received, by late arrivals, the most desirable stock of

Silk and Fancy Goods

ever exhibited, to which the attention of merchants, from various sections of the country, is respectfully invited.

It is their determination to present an assortment, unsurpassed in Richness and Variety, comprising the Newest and most Fashionable Styles offered in this market.

Special attention is invited to the following articles viz:—

RICH PRINTED LAWNS, consisting of every variety of style.

EXTRA RICH FRENCH AND SCOTCH PRINTED BALZORINES, entirely new styles.

PARIS MUSLIN DE LAINES, very rich printed also plain coloured, black and blue black do.

SILK SHAWLS, consisting of rich figured Chameleon, black Ottoman, figured Foulé de Soie, &c.

RICH DRESS SILKS, consisting of extra heavy Brocade, Chameleon, Satin Striped, Plain Fig'd &c.

SHAWLS, Paris Broche, embroidered Cashmere French Plaid, figured Kabyle, Muslin de Laine, c.

FRENCH KID GLOVES, best manufacture, black white and colored.

FANCY CRAVATS AND SHAWLS, the most desirable, assortment ever offered.

LACES, great variety, consisting of English and German Thread, also Cotton and Gimp Edgings, at very low prices.

ITALIAN LUSTRING AND GROS DE RINES of the best manufacture.

FRENCH PRINTS—Hartman's and Gros Odier's manufacture, various styles, best quality.

ALSO,

MILLINERY GOODS, in great variety, consisting of rich Hat Silks, splendid changeable, chine, and striped Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, trimming Laces, &c.

ALSO,

Black and blue black Bombazines; Pongee and Spitalfield Hdkf; Italian Sewings; Satin and Taffeta Ribbons; Kid, Silk and Filet Gloves; Embroidery; Linen Cambric Hdkfs; Satin Vestings; Silk Velvets; black and blue black French Crapes; Love Hdkfs and Veils, Silk Hosiery; Sinchows; Suchan Pongee; Lace Veils; India Sarsnett; Levantine Hdkfs; Italian Cravats; Buck and Beaver Gloves; India Nankeens; Paper Muslins, &c.

41

ANTHONY GORTON,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Corner of Main and Union-Streets, Norwich Conn.,

OVER THE STORE, OF S. DENISE & Co.

HAVING long received a liberal share of patronage, is determined to merit a continuance of favors, and all who are desirous of procuring the most

Thorough made Garment,

AND

Good Fit,

in the *most fashionable style,* at prices SO LOW that no reasonable man would object to, should call at

A. GORTON'S,

where he will be happy to receive orders in his line of Business—promising to render perfect satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

N. B. Particular care will be taken in cutting garments that are made out of his establishment.

He cars and call on

ANTHONY GORTON.

Norwich, Feb. 1, 1844. tf1

Moffatt's Pills and Bitters.

THE celebrated Life and Phœnix Bitters, prepared and sold by Dr. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York may now be said to be the most respectably established and extensively adopted family medicines in the United States. They have not only won the sanction and recommendation of all the candid and philanthropic portion of the medical profession, who have observed their invariably efficacy in general derangements of the stomach and bowels, and their astonishing effects in many varieties of acute and chronic disease, but what is far better, these medicines have recommended themselves and fully and fairly achieved the distinguished and now certainly pre-eminent position which they now occupy in public and domestic estimation. They are proved by their works, and make no appeals to vulgar credulity. If the proprietor were disposed to make an invidious comparison between these self-established medicines and any others he might confidently assert and challenge contradiction that there is no medicine known to the medical profession, or named in the books, concerning which so many clear, unquestionable and convincing evidences of usefulness and remarkable cures are recorded as those which he can adduce concerning the Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters. If it be admitted that sufferers are the best judges as to whether a remedy has relieved them and restored them to health and strength, then is the evidence in behalf of these medicines decisive and irresistable. Dr. Moffat is in possession of an accumulation of voluntary testimonials from respectable persons and families in parts of the union, far and near, who give their names and residencies to the unsolicited statement that they have been completely and speedily cured of the following diseases, and of many others not here enumerated by these Life Medicines alone, when other medicines have been long employed in vain, viz: Scrofula in its most dreadfully advanced and destructive stages, when large portions of the flesh and bones of the face had been destroyed; Piles of five, ten, twenty, thirty, and even thirty-five years standing; Rheumatism, both acute and chronic of the most hopeless character; Turgescence of the Liver and various other liver complaints Bilious cholic, and every conceivable variety of bilious affections; Marasmus, Phthisic of consumption in more advanced stages than any on record: dyspepsia in all its chronic and acute varieties with its frightful train of distressing symptoms; worms of all kinds both in children and grown persons; diarrhœa, both serious and bilious; costiveness both habitual and occasional; fever and ague in its three principal varieties, and intermittent and remittent fevers of all kinds; hypocondriasis, and other extremely complicated nervous debility in general; salt rheum, scald, and erupsive diseases generally, including Erysipelas or St. Anthony's fire, and sallow unhealthy complexion; palpitation of the heart and determination of blood to the head, settled pains in the organs, limbs, back, head and side, affections of the system which arise from complicated causes.

The certificates of these cured are in the proprietor's possession, and will readily be shown to all who desire to see them A small selection from them have been published in Moffat's Medical Manual, of which a new and enlarged edition is preparing for the press.—The reason why these medicines, which in ordinary family use operate merely as mild and effectual laxatives, cure so great a variety of formidable diseases is that while as cathartics, cleansing the alimentary canal and relieving the liver, and the absorbent vessels of all impurities, they lay the foundation for the cure of all specific diseases, they are compounded of unique and unprecedented variety of choice and exquisite ingredients, some of which are almost unknown to the profession, which exert a specific action upon many complaints, without in the slightest degree affecting the general system, otherwise than as simple purifiers, when those complaints are not present. Both the Pills and the Bitters are mild and agreeable in their operations, causing neither prostration nor nausea, and requiring neither confinement nor peculiar diet. Their effects are uniformly to produce an immediate sense of renovated health and new life and vigor to both body and mind. They cannot be taken without benefit and they should be procured both by individuals and heads of families, and consequently kept on hand not only as remedies but as preventatives of disease. They are sold wholesale and retail by Dr. William Moffat, 375 Broadway, N. Y., and also by

SAMUEL TYLER, Norwich city

SUMMER CLOTHS.

Any person or persons wishing Summer Cloths are respectfully invited to examine the following Invoice and then call at ELY & CO'S, and examine the goods just opened, and for sale at exceedingly low prices.

2 Cases Blue Denims,
2 do do Drills,
2 do Plaid do
1 Case Mixtures,
½ do Colored and Plaid Linens,
½ Cases Gambroons of all colors.
Kentucky Jeans, and Grass Cloths,
Brown Linens, Linen Drillings,
Fine Drat de Ete, and Summer Cambletts
Fine Cashmerets, Superfine Satinets,

May 4th 1844. 24

Perfumery, Cosmetics, &c.

MILK of Roses, Cologne Water, Bay Rum, Rowland's Genuine Macassar Oil, Balm Columbia, Buffalo Oil, Lip Salve, Lavender Water, Pearl Powder, East India Hair Dye, Bears Oil, Freckle Wash, Depilatory Powder, Bears Grease, Tooth Powder, Shaving Cream, Tooth Paste, Windsor Soap, Jamaica Hair Tonic, Hair Powder, Cologne Stands, Powder Puffs, Nursery and Rose Toilett Powder, Cold Cream, Cream of Lillies, Water of Beauty, Gouraud's Powder Subtiles, Tooth Wash, Spanish Lilly Water, Gum Taster, Tooth and Hair Brushes, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c., for sale by JOHN L. DEVOTION.

No. 119 Main-st. one door East of Quinebaug Bank

April 3d, '44. 3m19

Concentrated

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF

SARSAPARILLA,

WARRANTED equal to any other preparation of Sarsaparilla; for sale at 20 cents per bottle, by

JOHN L. DEVOTION,

No. 119 Main street,

one door East of the Quinebaug Bank.

April 17 3 mos 21

Wood and Willow ware,

Wholesale and Retail.

A LARGE lot just received from the manufacturer, of all kinds and descriptions, consisting in part of Tubs of all sizes, Pails and Cow Pails; Nest Boxes, Bowls, Trays, Wash-Boards, Clothes-Pines, Mortars, and other articles too many to enumerate, all of which will be sold at prices unusually low. Also a good supply of Willow and other Baskets. A fresh supply of Teas, with GROCERIES of all kinds, may constantly be found at the store of

FAIRFIELD & ARMSTRONG.

P. S. Goods delivered free of expense to any part of the city.

April 3d. 22

WM. H. ALLEN.

DENTIST,

OFFICE, NO. 94 SHETUCKET STREET, (UP STAIRS)

WHERE he will perform all operations necessary for the preservation of the teeth and gums in the best possible manner, Teeth inserted from 1 to a complete set. Teeth cleaned, filled, extracted, and all irregularities, whether they proceed from disease or want of proper care, remedied.

March 23 tf14

DENTISTRY.

Dr. G. H. & C. Parkhurst,

HAVE opened an Office, No. 69, Main street, 5 doors west of the Franklin House, where they will wait on all who will favor them with their patronage. Teeth set from one to a full set. Every necessary operation performed on the teeth, and warranted. Their long experience enable them to treat judiciously all diseases connected with the teeth.

Nov. 30. 1y1

GROCERIES,

DELANO & SCHERMERHORN.

NO 50, FRONT STREET.

NEW-YORK.

KEEP constantly on hand a general assortment of choice Groceries.

Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

New-York, Nov. 1st, 1843. 6m6

COAL.

THE subscriber is now prepared to furnish for Family use and for manufacturing purposes, the above article, of superior quality, and at prices satisfactory.

JOHN G. HUNTINGTON.

August 9th. 1843—3m37. [Central Wharf.

Silks! Silks!

SUCH as the Camelion Brocades, Helvetian, blue black Gro de Royal, light do, Satin striped do, plain and striped Amurois Gro de Rhine, Gro de Swisse and every other style a person wishes at

ELY & CO'S.

April 3d. tf19

Eastern and Western Lumber.

100,000 FEET Albany Mer. Boards, 18 [14, and 16 feet.

25,000 Albany clear do

50,000 Eastern Mer. Boards and Plank.

25,000 ft. " clear, 1½, 2 and 3 inch.

25,000 ft. Spruce flooring.

50,000 ft. Clapboards of various kinds.

400 M. Pine and Cedar Shingles.

For sale by E. CHAPELL,

Norwich. [35.] Central Wharf.

PRINTS and MUSLIN DE LAINES.

12 CASES PRINTS, direct from the manufacturers agents. Also, 70 pieces of MOUSE de LAINES, of beautiful style and quality. Call at

ELY & CO'S

No. 33 and 35 Shetucket-street.

March 3d. tf19

JOHN L. DEVOTION.

No. 119 Main-st, one door East of Quinebaug Bank,

HAS for sale Young Hyson, Hysonskin and Pouchong TEA; Ground Coffee, Nutmegs, Mace Ground Cloves, Allspices, Pepper and Cinnamon; English Mustard, Canton Ginger, Citron, Olive Oil, Preserved Pine Apples and Limes, Sperm Candles, Starch, Yellow Soap, Bath Brick, Preserved Citron and Oranges, Shelled Almonds, Sal Eratis, &c. &c.

April 10th. 3w20

Copartnership Notice.

THE subscribers having associated themselves in business under the name and firm of

PRENTICE & AVERY,

Offer for sale at their Store, No. 37, Water-street, formerly occupied by A. C. Hall, a general assortment of

Groceries,

which were selected the past week in New York with much care, and will be disposed of cheap for cash or Country produce.

WM. R. PRENTICE.

WM. W. AVERY.

Norwich, April 23. tf22

Notice.

THE Subscriber having set up in this place one of *Cleavlands celebrated Machines with MARBLE BLOCKS* for

Pressing Bonnets,

and engaged a *Man* of superior Workmanship, we are prepared to alter, bleach and Press Straw, Florence Fancy Bonnets, and Leghorn Hats in a Style superior to any other Establishment in this State at very short Notice.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

Price for Bleaching & Pressing 25 cts.

No 17 Shetucket St. Norwich.

HITCHCOCK & PAYSON.

April 4th 19

Fancy Cassimeres and Vestings.

For a choice lot, call at ELY & CO'S, and save your 10 per cent by buying cheap.

May 1. 28

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE NORWICH NEWS
WM. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
OFFICE No. 36, SHETUCKET STREET
One door North of the American House.

☞ *Advertisements, &c., left at the Post Office, Box 133, or at the Printing Office in Shetucket Street, will receive prompt attention.*

TERMS.

FOR THE NEWS ONE YEAR (IN ADVANCE) $1,50
When not paid in advance, 2,00

CHARLES A. CONVERSE,
Dealer in
English, French and German Hardware, Cutlery, and Guns.
139 MAIN-STREET.
Norwich.

BOOK AND JOB
PRINTING,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
EXECUTED
IN THE NEATEST, MOST EXPEDITIOUS AND CHEAPEST MANNER.
At 120 Main-Street,
Norwich Conn.,

THE Subscriber has taken pains to add such materials to his Printing Office, as will enable him to execute every description of Printing, in a style *superior to what has ever before been done in this part of the State;* and having availed himself of facilities which he has never before had for turning out work rapidly, and at a very small expense, he has lately revised his prices, and is now prepared to print

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, HANDBILLS, WAY BILLS, BILL-HEADS, BILLS OF LADING, CLOCK BILLS, BANK CHECKS,

STEAM-BOAT AND STAGE BILLS, BUSINESS AND VISITING CARDS, &c, &c, &c.

At a cheaper rate than ever before. He is determined he will not be out done IN DOING GOOD WORK *at a very low price.* WILLIAM TRENCH.
April 24th. 22

PRICES REDUCED FIFTY PER CENT!
COOLEY'S
PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
REMOVED TO 95 MAIN STREET.

SHE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT to the new and beautiful building immediately adjoining the Norwich Bank, (and a few doors west of the Franklin House,) where he will continue to execute all descriptions of Printing, in a style not inferior to any in this section of the country.

PRICES REDUCED FIFTY PER CENT!
The subscriber's *whole attention* will hereafter be given to *Book and Job Printing;* and as his connexions are very superior, and his arrangements such that he can execute Printing in the most expeditious manner, he will after this date *REDUCE* his scale of Prices, on every description of work, from *TWENTY FIVE* to *FIFTY PER CENT.*

COMMON HANDBILLS
Will be printed in good style for from *FIFTY CENTS* to *ONE DOLLAR* per *HUNDRED!*

CARDS
of any size, from *TWENTY-FIVE* to *FIFTY CENTS* per *PACK. Cards INCLUDED!*

☞ All other Printing proportionally low.
Observe the number, ☐ 95 MAIN STREET. ☜
N. B. All Orders ready for Delivery at the precise time agreed on, (extraordinaries only excepted,) or *no charge will be made.*
J. G. COOLEY, 95 Main-Street
Norwich Nov. 1843. 6m5

COAL.
ANTHRACITE COAL of various kinds in the Lump, or broken and screened, for sale by the Cargo or single Ton by
EDWARD CHAPPELL,
Central Wharf.
Norwich, Sept. 12. 42

JOHN S. GRAY,
IMPORTER OF
EARTHEN WARE, CHINA AND GLASS, WAREHOUSE
62 State-street,
Hartford Conn.,
May 13th '44. 25

Linen Cambrics Hdkfs.
ELY & CO, are now offering a lot of fine Linen Hdkfs. at prices so low as to be well worth the attention of all persons wishing a *good article* at a small price.
33 & 35 Shetucket-street.
May 4. 21

NOTICE.
THE Subscribers having purchased of T. F. Albertson his entire Stock, Tools and Fixtures, feel prepared and competent to enter into any contract in our line of business. All kinds of work pertaining to the House Ship, Sign and ornamental
PAINTING
IMITATIONS OF WOOD
of all kinds, Granite and Marble of all descriptions well executed in the very best workmanlike manner and at short notice.
PAPER-HANGING & GLAZING,
executed in the best manner and with despatch.
☞ Paints and Stains of all colors, mixed and prepared ready for use at our Paint Shop, first door south of Bolles' new brick block, Market Square.
N. B. None but first rate workmen employed by
NICHOLS & CHAPMAN.
Norwich, March 18, 1844. 1f16

PATENT MACHINES.
THE cheapest and best Horse Powers ever offered to the public for driving Circular Saws, Cider, Shingle and Sugar Mills, Turning Lathes, Threshing Machines, &c. Also the best Threshing Machines for grain and hay seed, may be had of the subscriber—also the right to vend them in various parts of the country. Horse Powers from $40 to $50. Threshing Machines from $20 to $25. Both Machines easily converted in a one horse wagon.
N. B. A few more Agents wanted to sell on commission. A. KINGSLEY.
Norwich, July 19, 1843. 34

Canadian Horse Liniment,
THIS Article is one of the most Valuable Remedies, ever discovered; for Sprains, Bruises, Galls, Scratches, Fresh Wounds, and Sores of every description on Horses. Sold only by
WILLIAM S. TYLER,
and SAMUEL TYLER,
Norwich, March 6th, '44. m15

Dr. WRIGHT'S Indian Vegetable Pills.
THE Citizens of Norwich are respectfully informed that Mr. SAMUEL TYLER, and Mr. R. W. ROATH, are the only Agents for the above valuable Medicine in the city of Norwich.
April 25th. 3m23

ORANGES & LEMONS.
75 BOXES ORANGES,
65 do Lemons,
300 do Filberts, Brazil, and Madeira Nuts, just received by Steamer Quinebaug, and for sale low by
H. WHITAKER & CO.
Commercial-st. June 5th. 28

The Norwich News.

VOL. IV.—NO. 29. NORWICH, CONN., THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1844. WHOLE NO. 185.

MERCHANT'S HOTEL,
NORWICH CONN.,

THE subscribers having leased and fitted up the MERCHANT'S HOTEL, in first rate order; and are now ready for the reception of company.

This house is located in the centre of business, on an elevation of land which commands a delightful view of the river Thames and of the beautiful scenery on either side, and is a most desirable place of resort either for the pleasure seeker or the man of business. No pains will be spared to make the Merchants Hotel what a public house should be,—a house of comfort to the weary traveler. The table will always be supplied with the choicest viands and luxuries of the season. Large and airy sleeping apartments and acceptable beds will be provided, and the charges be such as to compete with the times.

A few boarders can also be accommodated with good board at reasonable prices. If the servants do not perform their duty it is particularly requested that travelers and others would inform the landlord to that effect.

There is attached to the above house, a general Stage Office, where the Stage arrives and departs daily, also a first rate LIVERY STABLE, where good horses, and careful drivers can be had at a moments notice.

☞ Passengers carried to and from the Hotel to the Cars and Boats, *free of charge.*
E. & W. COTTRELL.
April 24th, '44. 1t22

FRANKLIN TEMPERANCE HOUSE, Franklin Square, Main-street,
NORWICH, CONN.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the Travelling public generally, that he has leased the above named establishment and has made many alterations and improvements in furnishing the House with new furniture throughout, so as to place it in every respect in the best condition for a company, for whose comfort it is peculiarly well calculated, having large airy rooms, commanding a fine view of the river and the beautiful scenery of the surrounding hills. The Table will be supplied with the best that the market affords. Carriages always in readiness to convey passengers to the House, Boats and Cars, free of expense. Horses and Carriages can be furnished and good Stabling provided by the proprietor. Prices to correspond with the times.

The above House will be under the superintendence of Mr. Woodard.
B. F. PENDLETON, Proprietor.
Norwich, April 23, 1844. 1 22

STUD HORSE,
GREEN MOUNTAIN MORGAN.

THE Subscriber would give notice that the celebrated Stud Horse, GREEN MOUNTAIN MORGAN, may be found at my Stable in the town of Windham, during the Season. Terms made known on application to me.
ELISHA H. HOLMES.
Windham, May 15, 1844. 25

HOUSE FURNISHING ARTICLES,
NEW PATTERNS, NEW STYLES AND
Splendid Goods.
CHARLES A. CONVERSE,
139 MAIN-STREET.

HAS on hand a complete variety of the above goods which he will sell (although the tariff has advanced *the cost of importing,* them) at less than former prices—

KNIVES and Forks in cases and in sets of 51 pieces; Buck, Ivory, Cocoa, Horn and Bone Handles, Carvers and Forks, Britannia Tea and Coffee Pots, Sugars, Creams, Ladles, Tumblers, Lamps, Molasses Cups, &c; Plated and Brass Candlesticks, Revolving Castors, Fruit Trays, Brass Andirons, Brass-head, Steel, and common Iron Shovel and Tongs, Bakers, Tea Bells, Spice Boxes, Tea Caddys, Silver Plated, German Silver, Britania and Iron Table and Tea Spoons, Wire and Hair Sieves, Hearth, Crumb, Scrubbing, Furniture and Floor Brushes, Fancy and common Bellows, Coffee Roasters, Porcelain Ware, Brass and Iron Kettles, Pails, Tea Kettles, Basins, Bake Pans, Spiders Iron Furnaces, Meat Forks, skimmers, Toast Irons, Griddles, Waffle Irons, Mouse Traps, Scrapers, Funders, Coal Hods, Scoops and Sifters, Iron Boilers, Stair Rods, Fire Carriers, Crimping and Ruffle Irons, Carpet Hammers, Hall Lamps, Sauce Pans, Stew Pans, Spittoons, Coffee Mills, Snuffers and Trays, Cork Screws, Nut Crackers and Picks, Tea Trays, single and in sets, with plain and rich Gilt Borders, Flat Irons and Stands—Pad Locks and Keys, Basting Spoons, Steelyards, Silver Forks, Chopping Knives, Paste Makers, &c., &c.,
Norwich, Feb. 29th. 14

NEW SPRING GOODS,
Now opening 50 cases of rich Goods adapted to the spring trade comprising all styles of Staple and Fancy Goods.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION has been paid to the Cloth trade by an Experienced Purchaser, so that Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Satinets, and Trimmings will be sold much cheaper than ever.

SILKS, Fig'd Shaded, watered, Striped and Oriental dress silks; Extra Blk, and Blue Blk, Gros de Odier, Gros de Rhin Mattend; Italian Florence, Bonnet Silks, Rich Hat and Cap Ribbons, Laces, Crapes, Bombazines, Alepines, Alpacas, Bombazines, Chalies, Rich de Laines in endless variety; Chusans, Tissues, &c cheaper than ever.

SHAWLS, White, Elk, Green and mode colored Cashmere, Brocha, Scotsins, Damask de Laines, Highland and Rob-Roys full 30 per cent less than in 1843.

FURNISHING GOODS, Table Linens, Damask Cloths, Napkins, Dapers, Linen Sheetings Pillow Case Linens, Oriental counterpanes, Marsailles Quilts, 5-4 Sheetings, Fine and Heavy 4-4 and 5-4 brown Goods, Burlaps, Tickings.

CARPETS, Rich new patterns at less than manufacturers prices, Rugs, Mattresses, &c. &c.

For bargains Call at the Old Stand of
ELY & CO.
33 and 35 Shetucket-street.
Norwich, Feb 28th, '44 1f14

FINE EATING!
PRATT & HOOKER,
(Franklin Square,)
HAVE on hand a first rate assortment of *PROVISIONS & GROCERIES,* which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.
Norwich, April 24th. 22

Fancy Cassimeres and Vestings.
For a choice lot, call at ELY & CO'S, and save your 15 per cent by buying cheap.
May 4. 24

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office, Norwich Ct., June 23, 1844.

Almy Sampson	Herrick Ebenezer
Arnold Charles	Hubbard M
Adams Nahum h	Holman Chel's
Armstrong nathan G	Harris nila n Mrs.
Adams delia Miss	Hia ca William
Almy Albert H	Hurlbut Richland N
Ans in Thomas H	Hoskins J P
Anderson Oliver H	Hayle [illegible]
Bailey eldon A	Harris Clarietta B Miss
Barnes James	Jones G A
Burns Michael	Jennings L. & Miss
Burgess [illegible]	Johnson Sarah A. Mrs.
Beckwith James	Kelly Caroline Mrs.
Bushnell Elijah	Latham James M
Babcock Hannah S Miss	Lewis Lucy M Miss
Brown Hannah Mary Miss	Lee O Linda B
Banks D H	Lewis Russel
Brown Edward	Lo man J N
Bently George H	Lee Ira
Coburn Charles D	Mack L William 2
Cubberly Susan Mrs.	Newton S H
Chas Willard	Newton Sophia F Miss
Billings Joseph	Olivi Ellen J
Billings Peleg	Cleary Martin
Burrows G	Perry Henry
Brooks George A	Patten Patrick W
Buck William	Payne Daniel
Blake John E	Parker W
Carroll Joseph	Perkins Daniel
Cole Elizabeth Ann Miss	Pettingell Thomas
Church Betsy B Miss	Rouin Walter
Chaffee Lauriana Miss	Richmond Edwin
Day William T	Raymond J & E
Cutler Maria Miss	Rogers Geo H
Cox George H	Ramsdell D S
Cook H & D W 3	Remards Samuel C
Carlton William	Rice Joseph W
Church Cindy Miss	Robbins Hubbah Mrs. 2
Carroll Joseph	Sabert Francis T
Cadwell [illegible]	Smith Darius
Coutts John	Shumway Doris
Carpenter Isaac	Spencer John
Case J E	Spencer Caroline Miss
Cheeseborough John	Stanton Samuel G
Colton H F	Teff James
Cook Henry	Tyler Daniel, W Mrs.
Cahill John	Thurston Thomas
Conklin & Lally	Tyler Lucius
Durfee Samuel	Tillinghast G
Dunbar Emery	Thompson Henry G
Deane Charles	Vinton Dorothy Mrs.
Desmond William	Van Cott Rachel Mrs.
Edward Peleg	Weaver W A
Funk Mary Miss	Walker H
Foster Wealthea Mrs.	Wheeler George W
Fitmore Comfort D	Wescott James
Gilbert John	Warren [illegible]
Gilbert [illegible]	Williams John
Gardiner Miss	Wells Laura Miss
Gaylord Margaret	Young Charlotte Mrs. 2
Harrington Caroline Miss	Young Adelaide M Miss
Howard Lucretia Miss	

☞ Persons calling for the above Letters will please to say—they are advertised.
N. B. All Letters intended to be sent out of the United States, by ship or steamer, the inland postage must be paid or they will not be forwarded.
28 ENOCH C. CHAPMAN, P. M.

FERRE'S
CREAM OF SAPONINE,
A NEW ARTICLE FOR SHAVING.
The Proprietor has been favored with the following from the Pastor of the First Congregational Church in this City.

FERRE'S CREAM SAPONINE, after a thorough trial, I consider much preferable to any other article which I have ever used in shaving. Its properties are so valuable as to commend it to general use.
JOHN R. CRANE.
Middletown, March 18th, 1844.

From Dogt. Woodward.

Mr. Ferre—Dear Sir—Having made sufficient trial of the Cream Saponine I purchased of you, I do not hesitate to say it is superior to any thing I have ever used for the purpose it is intended. It possesses the properties of penetrating and softening the beard in a much greater degree than any other Soap. I can cheerfully recommend it to the public, with a full confidence that it will meet the just expectations of those who may try it. CHARLES WOODWARD, M. D.
Middletown, March 25, 1844.

Mr. Ferre:—Sir—I have for many years used many kinds of Soap, with a view of finding the best quality, and have never been perfectly satisfied until I used your invaluable CREAM SAPONINE, which I consider so valuable, that I would use no other if presented gratis—too high a recommendation cannot be given it.
Respectfully, yours.
ELI WILCOX.
Middletown, March 25, 1844.

From the Rev. Arther Granger, Pastor of the South Congregational Church in this City.

Mr. E. C. Ferre—Sir—I have read your article for Shaving several weeks past, and for convenience and comfort find it superior to any thing I have ever used.
ARTHUR GRANGER.
Middletown, March 30, 1844.
May 22d. 26

COPARTNERSHIP,
THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of
BREWER & LEWIS,
and will transact the STOVE AND TIN WARE business at No. 16 *Shetucket Street,* a few rods from the corner of Main, where they offer for sale a lot of very superior Tin Ovens manufactured expressly for the present season, which will Roll as well as Bake, also a large quantity of Milk Pans, as cheap as the cheapest, together with a general assortment of Tin Ware, Stoves, &c,
Tin Roofing, Copper and Tin Eave Troughs, Conductor Pipes, &c., made and put up in a workmanlike manner. Jobbing and repairing done at the shortest notice. JOHN M. BREWER,
WM. LEWIS.
Norwich, May 29th. '44. 27

WALTER CLAPP,
BOOKSELLER & BOOKBINDER,
97 MAIN-STREET, NORWICH,
Opposite M. Safford's News Room.
Nov 8th, 1843 1y50

Cheaper than Ever,
EXTRA RICH SPRING GOODS; now opening at ELY & CO'S 33 & 35 Shetucket-st. Among which may be found the following lots
30 pc. Rich Balzorines,
75 do Lawns and Muslins,
Rich Dress Silks,
15 do (all wool) Cashmere de Laine,
Sup'r Kid Gloves of every shade and color,
1 Case Parasols,
43 Boxes Fancy Mitts,
Rich Thread Laces,
A large lot of White Gambrics Check and Stripe, Mourning Balzorines.
All the above Goods together with a general and well selected Stock. They pledge themselves to sell at so small profits, that there can be no objection to the purchaser.
May 4. 21

Crape Chusans, Challys,
FOLIANS, SATIN, BROCADES, FIGURED and PLAIN ALPACCAS. Also, a lot of MOURNING CHUSANS quite rich, may now be found at ELY & CO'S.
March 30. 6f19

From the N. Y. Mercury.

The Musquito's Song.

In a summer's night I take my flight
To where the maids is repose;
And while they're slumbering sweet and sound,
I bites 'em on the nose:
The warm red blood that tints their cheeks,
To me is precious dear,
For 'tis my delight to buzz and bite
In the season of the year.

When I get my fill, I wipe my bill,
And sound my tiny horn;
And off I fly to the mountain high
Ere breaks the golden morn;
But at eve I sally forth again
To circle the sleepless ear;
For 'tis my delight to buz and bite
In the season of the year.

On the chamber wall about I crawl,
Till landlord goes to bed;
Then my bugle I blow, and down I go
To light upon his head.
O, I love to see the fellow slap,
And I laugh to hear him swear;
For 'tis my delight to buzz and bite
In the season of the year. Scrons, O. G.

Woman's Love.

O, deep within my inmost heart,
The treasured image lies
Enshrined with all that's holy there
That death or change defies;
And yet my woman's tongue could ne'er
Frame words to tell thee thou art dear!

No—woman's love is ever found
A silent hidden thing,
Where hopes and fears alternate rise,
Like shadows o'er a spring,
That in some lone and silent wood
Is gushing in the solitude.

No—like the voiceless perfume breathed,
Where flowrets deck the ground,
That hidden in their verdant screen,
Else scarcely might be found,
I would that o'er the sense might steal
The half a woman's heart can feel!

For the News.

The Tourist.

No. 1.

It was towards the close of a fine day in the Autumn of 1843, that I had been travelling in the valley of the Housatonic, skirted with some of the wildest and most beautiful scenery of New England, that a neat looking country inn invited me to rest from the fatigues of my journey. There was an air of neatness and pleasantness around, that assured me I had not fallen upon one of the common inlets of this world's degradation. I soon found that two others had taken possession of the same peaceable quarters, who were to be my companions for the night. One of them was a man who had already passed the meridian of life, tall and well formed, bending forward in his gait, in whose countenance intelligence and good nature were so blended as to give you the assurance, that it would cost no special effort to please and be pleased. The other was one of those indescribable personages, in whom every particular seemed to have been expressly arranged, to remind one of a backwoods-man of Vermont. With the former I had conversed freely in relation to many of the interesting topics of the day, and now our attention was turned to the constitution, the efficiency and the perpetuity of our government. Our backwoodsman had remained in *statu quo* from the beginning, but an occasional glance reminded me, that his attention was upon us; yet it was a question with me, after all, whether our words were not to his comprehension as sounding brass. I had before this learned, however, that we may derive profit, if not pleasure, from every one, and I took an occasion to ask his opinion on a point of controversy between us. I must confess, I had turned my head in expectation of being compelled to give loose reins to a suffocating sense of the ridiculous; or else be obliged to show a disrespect to the speaker, who had ventured to throw himself on the courtesy of a stranger. But never shall I forget his attitude, when, swinging himself leisurely in his chair, he commenced a discussion, which showed an amplitude of research, a penetration of judgment, and depth of reason, that held me in speechless wonder and surprise. As he proceeded, his eye dilated; his form rose to the dignity of the lawgiver; every line of his countenance was irradiated with thought; and in the change which had passed before me, nothing less can describe the fullness of my emotions, than an overpowering sense of the moral sublime. The backwoodsman of Vermont had become one of the greatest jurists and practitioners at the Connecticut Bar.

Lemuel Church Esq., (for such was the name of this distinguished individual,) is a man *sui generis* resembling no one, caring for no one, yielding to no one. Ordinarily he has no dignity, no grace, no form, no comeliness. His person is diminutive, boxy, and awkward. His apparel, which is none of the finest, most indifferently fits a frame, which is none of the most graceful. Fancy to yourself a crazy and rickety old waggon, of the hard and dimmer-settling style of the last generation, with the half of a bottom and the remnant of one end; with a checkered coverlet thrown over the back of the seat, on which is deposited a mellow all wanes of hay to soften the asperities of his jolting excursions; with a horse which, if it might be supposed that he had any degree of understanding, and you should essay to console him with the poor reflection, that life's journey was almost over with, would languidly answer "yes"—and then jog along, as if the faces of habit would have it so; with a straight and well worn white birch staddle, which would reach quiet beyond the whole establishment either way, horse and all—and you can have no visionary conception of this distinguished man.

Were you called upon to proceed to a place, where you had never been before, to argue a point in law, and after being comfortably seated before an unstinted fire, a half-uneasy, half-comic conscious should tempt you to inquire who was your antagonist, and one couched down in a chair in the corner, with his lathily and dangingly crossed, who had all the while been scanning you with the most significant glances, out from under his slouched and crumpled hat, should most indifferently and leisurely say to you "I am he"—be by no means disposed to allow yourself to indulge in any expression of the ridiculous, which is struggling for the mastery within you; for, be assured, this is the Sampson whom you will have to wrestle with before you are done.

Ordinarily, his bearing would not arrest your attention sooner than the thousand of the undistinguished multitude, who are passing and repassing you in the busy mart; unless, indeed, your quizzing eye should single him out for a moment, as being the most singular, instead of the most distinguished man of the whole. It is only when interested and excited in conversation, when a sally of wit is waiting to have at you, that you can, even and anon, catch that unaccountable fire of his eye, which betrays occasional glimpses of the giant intellect within, which a word to engird itself for the mastery of mind.

I have before intimated that C. is no ordinary man; but it is chiefly as an advocate that we intend to speak of him. In the constitution of his mind there is more of the solid, than the ornamental; more of that which convinces, than of that which dazzles. His reasoning is from premise to conclusion, and from one to the other he strides straight forward like a giant.—He is, indeed, most wary in choosing his positions; but where once he has selected his ground, he has planted himself, never to move from it till he conquers, for he has that rare endowment that ensures him a triumph, even in his fall. In the course of his argument there is no effort at display. No passages of unwonted brilliancy call for your applause. All these are held subordinate to the one tenor of his reason. His perception of the point around which the controversy must turn, resembles the tact of intuition, and when he has settled within himself, and by a process of his own, the grand conclusion on which he must rest his cause, comes the display of the energy of his reason, in which his strength consists. He never asks you, he never entices you by the splendor of his diction, to follow him to the goal on which his eye is intently fixed, and where he is triumphantly to arrive. With the master-tact of an arch-magician, he contrives to rivet your attention, and then he forces you, willing or not, to the end whither he is hastening, with the surprising energy of his own career. Fortifying position after position, raising obstruction after obstruction, you heed him mightily, wrestling with his labor, and if he is a host within himself, no less than a host can follow him. Amid fog, and gins, and snares, and pitfalls, he is never bewildered, striding forward unentangled and on solid ground.

In attacking the strong hold of his adversary, he is most cautious in selecting the point of his assault; but he never triumphs by a feint or a surprise.—You see him come up before it, with battle-axe in hand, and as he wields stroke after stroke with that engine of destruction, you see wing after wing, and battlement after battlement tumbling around him; and when he leaves it behind him, not one stone is left upon another. But no sooner has he rased the fortress, than he turns him to torture the garrison—From the shafts of his sarcasm, there can be no hiding-place for his antagonist under the sun. There is no essaying to turn the malignity of the accuser, into pity for the accused. When he has reached the point where he turns him to his torture, the lines of his countenance, which were before full of impassioned earnestness and lofty enthusiasm, become intensive with mingled pity and scorn, and curling his lip with a half formed smile of ineffable condescension, and pointing his long and bony finger to make the aim and effect more sure, with a tone, before which, his victim might wish to shrink away as the most insignificant of mortals, he hurls a shaft which no armor can resist, which no parrying can turn aside.

A quick movement running through the house, as if the breathing time of his audience had come, tells you his argument is closed. And now, in his turn, he awaits the onset of his antagonist with that intrepid coolness which, in itself, would be an armor proof against the dint of the most deadly of weapons.—Every nerve is as firm as the nerve of a Stoic, every feature is as rigid as iron. Not a tremor plays, for an instant, on that countenance, where thought has engraven its mastery in indelible lines. He seems to retire within himself, as within a citadel, against which lances are shivered, and the strokes of the battle-axe thunder in vain; and there dark-planning and alone, he rests himself, herculean and secure.—When he rises to speak, every thing about him is angular and awkward. He rises slowly and clumsily; his arms hang dandling by his side; his diminutive form is crouched and bent forward; his eye is dull and expressionless; his first words are often ill chosen and ill spoken; but as the current of his thoughts begins to flow, as he becomes warmed with his subject, his eye deepens with unwonted fire, his form gradually rises to the stature of the orator, with, ever and anon, an emphasis of his finger, preparatory to giving full play to every muscle, and godlike action to every limb. LYRA.

Plainfield, May 18, 1844.

From the N. Y. True Sun.

June.

The natural history of this month exceedingly pleasing. The lover of nature, shut up in town, cannot at will peruse its volume, teeming with interest and full of instruction. This advantage lies chiefly with those who reside in the country, and yet very few know how much happiness might be derived from the scientific study of nature. The naturalist in town consoles himself, however, with the intention of making an early trip to the country. In the mean time he makes the most of his slender opportunities. He watches thermometer and barometer, and regularly notes their changes. He looks upwards to the sky, and carefully observes whether it be cirrus, or stratus, or cumulus, or the pleasure-spoiling nimbus, which their hangs out his sign. He notes the leafing of the city trees, the stray birds which are beguiled into the parks, thinking they are still in the country, and sticks with ready pin the first strange insect which comes in his way, and transfers it to the inside of his hat. In short, he makes the most of his scanty opportunities, and yet finds a fund of enjoyment even in these momentary observations.

But in the country at this season nature is bright and beautiful. Yet the intelligent observer is not content with its external beauty only. The laws which govern these marvels are studied, their results of observation being weighed and compared for the purpose.

Let us note for one moment the range which is presented to the scientific observer in the country. His observations of the weather, such as relate to the course of the winds, temperature, barometric pressure, character of clouds, quantity of rain fallen, open a wide, interesting field of research worthy of the best efforts of the philosophic mind. If any one will examine the annual report of the Regents of the University, he will see at a glance how carefully such records are preserved by them, and with how much attention these subjects are beginning to be treated in the institutions subject to their visitation.

Then the progress of vegetation is very curious. The forwardness of plants, shrubs and trees, the times of flowering, of fruit ripening, of the harvest, the peculiarities attending them, all tend to deductions of the highest importance, affecting questions of climate, choice of seeds, trees and farm products, and make a wide difference in the outlays and profits, expenses and comfort of communities.

So with observations of an entomological character. Although in our Northern climate the variety of insects is not very attractive, having nothing of that brilliant exterior, peculiar to them in the tropics, yet we are not without many interesting specimens. Nor are their habits unworthy of study. Farmers and orchardists well know that their greatest enemies are frequently to be found in this class of beings.

The feathered tribes are interesting subjects for observation in the country. Even the most uncultivated minds love the song of birds, and rejoice when their singing time is come. Besides this wide field, there are others connected with physiology, with phenomena of an atmospheric character, and the appearance of the heavens when, in addition to their general beauty, we appreciate the astronomic wonders which attend the jewels of the night. But we must forbear enlarging on this topic though a favorite one with us, regretting that Natural History does not enter more largely into the education of the agriculturists and persons living in the country. The Flora of this month is very beautiful. The first flowers of summer are simple, as the season advances the more complex appear. One of the rarest of our wild plants, not yet in blossom in this vicinity we believe, but which belongs to the flowery calendar of this month, is the Cypripedium of the family of Orchidees, the four species of which are peculiar to this country. It is sometimes called the moccasin flower, from its curious shape. We learn from distinguished authority that the roots of this plant are sent to England for sale and bring a good price.

The Lupines now begin to show their blue flowers. We noticed some days since in Thorburn's window, in John street, a beautiful specimen which looked as if it had just been dug up in the Long Island woods. The Elder (Sambucus Canadensis) is now in blossom the wild strawberry and the woodbine. As the month advances, we shall find the tree cranberry, red and white clover, hound's tongue, scorpion grass, American water cress, sheep laurel (Kalmia Angustifolia) dog wood, orchis, arethusa, clematis, hawkweed, supposed to be a cure for the bite of the rattlesnake, Jacob's ladder (Smilax peduncularis) a beautiful plant which we have cultivated with success, and the side saddle flower (Sarracenia purpurea.) This is found near Albany, and has been particularly described by an accurate observer, Dr. J. Eights.

These flourish in "Sphagnous pools." They require moisture, and their leaves are arranged in a whorl about the flower stem; these catch the rain, and contribute it to the general support. Some of these leaves will hold half a pint of water. There is another contrivance of nature with regard to this plant, which is very curious. The botanists tell us that a certain quantity of animal matter is necessary to its existence. It has, therefore, a cup-like leaf, with an opening which permits the entrance of insects, but not their return. They are drowned in the vegetable cisterns, and are decomposed. The Coleoptera are the principal victims of the Sarracenia. This plant is a native American, but has been adopted into the aristocratic conservatories of Europe. The bush honeysuckle, veronica, blue eyed grass, round leaf winter-green, heliantheumum, used by quack doctors to cure scrofula, oxeye daisy, ground ivy, (an ingredient of Certain preparations of headache snuff,) sweet brier, olive wood, swamp rose, Seneca snake root, white honeysuckle, Solomon's seal, anemone, bloom; convolvulus, evening primrose, which is called Flora's time keeper, from the circumstance that it closes its yellow corollas at sunset and opens them again at sunrise; are all to be found during the present month in their proper localities.

We will enlarge our catalogue a little further. Verbena, beard tongue, Gay lady's slipper, (cypripedium spectabile,) Polke root, (veratrum viride,) which destroys insects, and is the dreadful enemy of cockroaches; the clasping bell flower, snap dragon, mothewort, white avens, (geum virginianum) the dog's bane, a fly catching plant, and the root of which has medical qualities like ipecacuana; and the mountain laurel, (kalmia latifolia) are contributions to the Flora of June. We recently noticed an error in relation to the localities of this plant, which was put forth at the Brooklyn Institute. It is to be found everywhere between Carolina and this State, and abounds in the mountains east of the Hudson—reaching northward to the Helderberghs. In 1790 many persons died near Philadelphia from eating honey, which was supposed to have been extracted from this plant.

We have given after all but the names of very few of our wild plants, coming to blossom the present month. We have noticed some of the most admired.

We are also beginning to see the insect world in living action. The caterpillars in all their various changes, the butterflies, the moths, saw-flies, water-flies, gall flies, and fire-flies, (Lampyris corusca,) are all at hand in countless numbers.

The birds of the season begin to resume their haunts, and the woods now leafed and shady protect them from human eyes, while building their nests.

The wild pigeon will now descend in multitudinous flocks, to furnish us with palatable food.

The night-hawk, whose habits would supply materials for a long article of themselves is now seen, and an occasional straggler may be observed at nightfall zigzagging through the park.

Without having exhausted any part of our subject we break off, and with reluctance.

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) MUTILATED

The Christian Mirror thinks dancing, at the present day, differs somewhat from the bible dancing of ancient times. We do not think the change is greater in dancing than in worship, which differs now-a-days from the patriarchal and apostolic times.

Tobacco.—An amusing fact connected with the opposition to the general use of tobacco, is related of Fagon, the physician to Louis the XIV. In the midst of an oration on the pernicious effects of tobacco, the orator made a pause, and taking his snuff box from his pocket, refreshed himself with a pinch to enable him to renew his argument.

☞ In extra polite circles the *right mare* is now termed "the nocturnal horse of the feminine gender."

THE NEWS.

Norwich, Conn., June 18, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT.

JOHN TYLER, of Virginia.

Extract of a letter from General Andrew Jackson to a distinguished Member of Congress, dated
HERMITAGE, March 11, 1844.

"The PRESENT *golden moment* to obtain Texas must not be lost, or Texas *must from necessity* be thrown into *the arms of England*, and be *forever lost to the United States!* Need I call your attention to the situation of the United States—England in possession of Texas, or in strict alliance, offensive and defensive, and contending for California! How easy would it be for Great Britain to interpose a force sufficient to prevent emigration to California from the United States, and supply her garrison from Texas. *Every real American*, when they view this, with the danger to New Orleans from British armed from Texas, *must unite heart and hand in the Annexation of Texas to the United States.* It will be a strong *iron hoop around our Union*, and a *bulwark* against all *foreign invasion or aggression.* I say *again*, let *not this opportunity* slip to regain Texas, or it may elude our grasp forever, or cost us oceans of blood and millions of money, to free us from the evils that may be brought upon us! I hope and trust there will be as many *Patriots* in the Senate, as will *ratify the treaty*, which, I have no doubt, *will be promptly entered into.* I again say to you, that *this moment must not be lost, or real necessity may compel Texas to look elsewhere for protection and safety.*

ANDREW JACKSON."

John Tyler's Position.

Numerous and exalted as have been the acts of President Tyler, which should and do commend him to the gratitude, the esteem, and the support of his fellow-citizens, and more especially of the Democracy of the country, there is one—the last and most important of all—which places him on the highest pinnacle of honorable renown, and which will cause future generations to look back upon his times and call him blessed. Prompted by the highest motives of patriotism, and governed by the most undaunted firmness and the strictest principles of honor and rectitude, he has, it is true, done much for the Nation's honor at home and abroad, and he has, in numerous instances, by the exercise of a wise and salutary provision of the Constitution—the *Veto Power*—thrown unsurmountable obstacles in the way of a selfish and tyrannical faction, and arrested those measures of partial, corrupt, and ruinous legislation, which it was their ardent desire and effort to have established and fastened upon the country. For all this, no scriptions of praise from the people can be too great—no evidences of regard too profound.

But in his last great endeavor at compassing his country's good—at securing the honor and stability of the Union, now threatened by insidious efforts from abroad, and irritating, unconstitutional interference at home—at widening her bounds, or, rather, securing that which was once her's, and which should never have been separated from her, thus, as it were, completing the magic circle which binds us together, the pride, the wonder and example of the world—he has become more than himself; his name is rendered more closely allied than ever to all that is wise, patriotic, and above all, *democratic*. President Tyler stands forth at the present time, the acknowledged CHAMPION of the great measure of annexing Texas to the United States. Commencing with and going through the preliminary steps, we find that he has led to the formation of an honorable, safe and unexceptionable Treaty for the acquisition of that desirable Territory. It has been for some time before the public and before the ratifying department of the Government. If it be rejected, the importance of the question will not in the slightest degree be lessened, but rather enhanced, and the honor of being the author and chief advocate of the measure cannot be justly wrested from him or in any manner appropriated by others.

Such, then, is John Tyler's position in relation to a question, on which, as is now universally admitted, *the result of the approaching Presidential Election is to turn.* There may be, and doubtless are, other questions of vast moment, involved in the issue—

Resolved, [illegible] in the Territory of Oregon is clear and unquestionable; that no portion of the same ought to be ceded to England or any other power; and that the re-occupation of Oregon and THE RE-ANNEXATION OF TEXAS AT THE EARLIEST PRACTICABLE PERIOD, are great American measures, which this Convention recommends to the cordial support of the democracy of the Union.

The "ANNEXATION OF TEXAS at the EARLIEST PRACTICABLE PERIOD!" How is this understood at the South—everywhere, in fact, where the question possesses its principal interest? IMMEDIATE Annexation, of course; for if annexation be "practicable" now, that is certainly the "earliest" period.

Thus, then, has the great Democratic party of the country, through its delegates assembled in two National Conventions, taken its stand, both by act and resolution, boldly, openly, and decidedly for IMMEDIATE ANNEXATION. And in hundreds of the largest and most enthusiastic ratification meetings, held by the democracy throughout the length and breadth of the land since, has this sentiment been responded to with deafening shouts of rapture and applause. It is the very measure, as we have before remarked, on which the coming Presidential Election—and a more important Election of the kind, this country will never have witnessed before—will depend. And it is, as we in the first place endeavored to show, the VERY MEASURE, above all others, that has imparted a lustre to the honored name of JOHN TYLER, from the fact that he is the AUTHOR of, and the LEADER in the present FINAL effort at effecting its desired accomplishment.

This then brings us to the consideration of a question which we trust will be examined and decided upon with a spirit of candor and high-minded justice, by that portion of the democratic party, to whose notice our remarks shall come—the question, "What does *Justice* to President Tyler require should be done in the present emergency, and with the facts, we have stated, in view?" We shall resume the subject next week.

A Just Tribute.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce of Monday, says that in history, when the party struggles of the day are forgotten, Mr. Tyler's administration will be recorded as one of the most wise and successful that has ever occurred. It will be remembered that he had the courage, in opposition to the strong views of the dominant party, to arrest legislative interference in the concerns of the currency. It will be remembered that he has settled the most difficult questions that have ever arisen, in our foreign relations, and secured the public peace. It will be remembered, long after the late Baltimore nomination is forgotten, that he made a direct and urgent effort to regain, by peaceful means, a territory belonging to the confederacy, which is hereafter, in the language of one of his most strenuous opponents, Mr. Thompson, of Kentucky, to be got at any price, "even at the price of blood." It will be remembered that he sought to soften the asperities of party, and that he put himself in opposition to its dictation at a time when, by yielding to it, he might have made his path smooth and easy as his own natural disposition.

The inference that is to be drawn from the events of the last four years must be left to more impartial judgment than can now be obtained.

The Norwich Post Office.

The Senate, at the instigation of *Jabez Huntington*, having some time ago rejected the nomination of Enoch C. Chapman, Esq., as Postmaster of this city, the name of FREEMAN C. CHAPMAN was last week sent in by the President as a substitute. Whether this nomination will meet with any better fate than the first, is more than we can say; although, judging from the principles which seem to determine the action of this whig Senate in the ratification or rejection of nominees for office, presented by Mr. Tyler, we should feel that we were running no great risk in predicting that it would *not* be ratified.

We need hardly say it was very well known that the management of the Post Office affairs of this city, under the present incumbent, gave universal satisfaction, (as, indeed, it has continued to do up to the present moment,)—that it was never better under any former Postmaster—and that numerously-signed petitions in his favor were forwarded to this effect; yet Mr. Chapman was rejected, through the instrumentality of Huntington, and for the sole reason that he was a *democrat* and a *friend of the Administration*. It is true, something in the shape of an excuse for this action was urged; it was said that Mr. Chapman had obtained the office unfairly, Mr. Downer having been removed without cause. Mr. Downer was found associating in political meetings with the *villifiers* and foul-mouthed *calumniators* of the President, after having received the appointment under professions of friendship for him; and this alone would have been a sufficient reason, with any whig administration, for removing him, had he been a whig; indeed, hundreds and thousands of honest, capable office-holders were decapitated by "butcher Granger," for no reason at all save *political opinion's sake*.

Besides, the hypocrisy of this excuse will be at once apparent, when the case of Mr. Lester, the efficient and popular Collector of the Customs at New London, is considered. Mr. Lester was removed from the Collectorship, under circumstances of peculiar hardship. Men of all parties sympathized with him,—regretted his removal; he was a good officer, a gentleman universally esteemed; and the feeling throughout the district was strong in favor of his reappointment. Accordingly, the President with a nobleness and generosity which does him great honor lent a willing ear to the representations of Mr. Lester's friends,—re-appointed him to the office,—and at the opening of Congress, or shortly after, sent in his nomination to be ratified; and there it has lain, together with a pile of voluminous petitions in his favor, directly under Huntington's nose, the entire session. And yet, after months of anxious expectancy, the news came last week, as announced in our paper, that Charles F. Lester had been rejected!—rejected in opposition to the wishes of nine-tenths, yes, nineteen-twentieths, of the population of the district over which he was nominated as a Custom House Collector!!—rejected through the malignity of that bitter, heartless federalist, Huntington!

What's the excuse in *this* case? We hear none offered; none *can* be offered.

Thus 'tis seen that when the President sends in good, efficient and popular men, as nominees for offices in his quarter, this man Huntington comes forward and prevails upon his brother whig cubs in the Senate, to reject them! And this is done time and again, and without good reason—without *any* reason. Who, then, can blame the President for withholding nominations? What is the use in presenting the names of men, if they are to be spurned in this outrageous manner, without cause? The President, as it seems to us, would be justified in declining to make another nomination in every case where it is evident that the previous rejection was the result of sheer malice and political spite.

We are compelled, from all these circumstances, to believe that Jabez Huntington, and his tribe of lick-pittles at home here, have actually been felicitating themselves with the hope that they would yet be enabled, under the present administration, to procure the appointment of men of their own kidney, to government offices in this district. If so, the sooner they divest themselves of this delusion the better. We can assure them the idea is perfectly ridiculous. Jabe may reject and keep on rejecting till doomsday, but what will it amount to? Just nothing at all. The present incumbents will hold their offices, if no other appointments in their steads are confirmed, until next Spring or Summer, and perhaps longer; but should the President nominate farther, it may be set down as certain that he will nominate no man that is not a staunch democrat and an avowed friend to his administration; meantime, it does appear to us that if Mister Jabez W. Huntington wishes to keep the good people of eastern Connecticut constantly impressed with the important fact that he has arrived at the sublime dignity of U. S. Senator, he will better effect his object by attending to the legitimate duties of his station, and trying to copy a little decency from his more honorable associates.

We return to the point whence we started, namely, the nomination of Freeman C. Chapman, Esq., as Postmaster of this city, in place of the present incumbent. The *Courier*, we observe, is very much stirred up about the matter—doesn't like the present incumbent—doesn't like the new nominee—both "positive evils"—he, *Sykes*, if "called upon," couldn't choose between them, (as though there were any danger of the worthless scamp being made an umpire in the case!)—the citizens of Norwich "will wash their hands of the whole matter, &c., &c.,—all going to show that the Huntington tribe are expecting to get a man into the Post Office in this city that will please *them!* What impudent assurance! Rather, what a modest, *moderate* demand—that John Tyler, after having been abused, villified, slandered, denounced as a traitor, twice threatened with impeachment, and in every possible manner, that the ingenuity of devils could devise, insulted and maltreated by these Huntington whigs and their federal associates throughout the country, simply because he was honest, entertained democratic sentiments, and stuck by the Constitution—that President Tyler, we say, should, in the bestowment of the Executive patronage, be so considerate of the "feelings and wishes" of these creatures, as to consult *them* as to whom he shall appoint to offices!! and if, perchance, he cannot be induced to name from their own number, to leave it to them to say whom he *shall* name!!! Really, this is fully equal to the very *reasonable* request of the Frenchman, that his neighbor, if he declined having a *red-hot poker* run into him at all, should at least pay the expenses of *heating!*

We are furthermore informed that the nomination of Mr. Chapman is an "insult" to the "citizens of Norwich." The same would be said, doubtless, of the nomination of any other plain, straight-forward democrat. The whigs have peculiar ideas of what is "insulting." Mr. Chapman is well known to this community, as an open, firm and uncompromising democrat,—a man of business habits, pursuing an honorable avocation with honesty and industry. With double the capital mentally, bodily, and financially, he doesn't make half the show, it is true, that some of the fallen barons do—but this doesn't scoil him for being Postmaster. If he has made himself particularly obnoxious to the Coons by his political course, and by occasionally suspending one of those interesting animals in front of his premises, for the inspection of the curious, we don't know that this should lessen him in the esteem of honorable men. We are not surprised that the whigs should dislike his nomination, but we do object to an old, respectable citizen being alluded to in such contemptuous terms by a worthless, sneaking, contemptible new-comer like the rascal Sikes. It doesn't look well. That's all."

Legislature Adjourned.

The legislature finished up its business and adjourned *sine die*, on Friday morning last, after a session of little more than five weeks. Most of the members from the "eastern counties," arrived in this city, the same evening, by the Steamer Thorn. Some thirty or forty new acts or amendments to old ones have been passed, which we shall of course publish soon. As a general thing, the whigs have managed matters pretty shrewdly, but, if we mistake not, they will find that the eyes of the people have been fastened upon them, and that some things they have done they had better have left *undone*, while in other respects they have failed to come up to the expectations even of their own friends in the State.

Washingtonian Meeting.

We have no time to speak of the exercises of the meeting on Tuesday evening of last week, further than to say that they were most capital throughout. Some little difficulty had been created at the previous meeting which led to a premature adjournment, and it was undoubtedly supposed by many that the trouble would be revived last week. But every thing went off harmoniously, peaceably, and we trust and believe, profitably to all concerned. Several new signers to the pledge were obtained. Messrs. Dean, Newcomb, Satchel, Monroe, Conklin, and others, addressed the meeting, which was also enlivened by excellent singing from the choir. Something further was done in relation to the Celebration on the 4th of July, when, on motion, an adjournment took place.

Our temperance friends by the way, will be glad to notice by a reference to the legislative reports, that a law has been past in relation to the matter of disturbing Temperance Meetings.

The Morning Courier.

We regret to perceive that Mr. Atwill has withdrawn from the Courier. Though we have had some passes with him since his connection with that paper, we presume the wounds on either side have never been more than skin deep. We are indebted to him for his courtesy to us on frequent occasions, and we wish him that success and prosperity in life which we know his lively pen will command. What his present designs are we are not informed. To his successors, Messrs. Hitchcock and Stafford, we extend the right hand of fellowship.—*N. Haven Palladium.*

☞ The pitiful wretch who does the dirty work for the federal party in the columns of the Norwich Courier, is out in his vile sheet of Saturday with about a column of vituperation regarding the Collectorship at New London. The insignificant puppy talks about the matter as if he supposed this community attached some sort of importance to his opinions. Held up by the seat of his pantaloons, with a visage as repulsive as it is indicative of the meanness of his heart, the poor creature attempts to say something in defence of his unprincipled employers, and to throw out a threat that in case Capt. Lester *dare* complain of the ill treatment which he has received from the Huntingtons, he, Sykes, will say something to his, (Lester's) disadvantage. Poor fool!—in the name of Capt. Lester, we defy you and the villainous gang with whom you associate, to tarnish if possible, in the slightest degree, the reputation of Capt. Lester. He is too far above you to fear you. As for Wolcott Huntington, let him go to work,—he can never again grow fat on the Collectorship of New London.

The efforts of Sykes to injure the editor of this paper are as futile as they are ridiculous, and are only made to lessen the force of the many and deserved castigations which he has received from us. We who have lived in this community from boyhood fear not the attacks of one who, during a residence of only three or four years, has proved himself a blackguard and *liar*.

☞ What do the Washingtonians think of the prospect of having "the law of '39" restored? Did or did not the whigs promise to restore it, if they only could obtain the power? We shall pay some attention to this subject soon.

☞ The trial of Polly Bodine will take place in about a fortnight.

Sale of the Presbyterian Meeting House and Sabbath School Room at Auction—The Town Clock—Wharf Bridge looking up!

On Wednesday afternoon of last week, in pursuance of a published advertisement, the Meeting House and Sabbath School Room of the 2d Congregational Society of this city were sold at public auction. It would have required a considerable expenditure of money to have repaired the damages recently sustained by the former, from fire, and, after all, it would have been an old edifice, inconvenient in many respects, and not at all up to the spirit and tastes of the times; so, after several meetings of the Society, for consultation, it was resolved to dispose of both buildings to the highest bidder, and proceed to the erection of a new and more commodious and splendid house of worship on the same grounds.

Quite a large number of the members of the Society, and citizens generally, assembled to witness the sale, which was conducted by Dr. Wm. P. Eaton, amateur auctioneer. Very little excitement, however, prevailed in the bidding, and the "tall steeple" was quietly "knocked down" to our old friend, Capt. W. W. Coit, for $305, and the Sabbath School Room do. for $320. The sales were no sooner closed, than Coit coolly turned on his heels, saying, "*I offered them $1,000 last night for the same property!*" We might here preach quite an instructive homily from this text, as illustrative of the usual blundering, suicidal management of the men who had the direction of the sale of this property. Three hundred and Seventy-five Dollars were thus lost to the Society by refusing to take up with a fair and liberal offer, in the hopes of getting a *little more* at public sale.

Among other appurtenances not included in the sale, was the Church Clock. This was reserved, and we trust it may not be out of place here to say, that we duly appreciate and feel highly flattered by this delicate compliment and mark of respect for the editor of this paper. It will be recollected that we had the honor of being the agent for the purchase and erection of the Clock in question, the first and last that ever graced the city. We believe it has worked admirably, as a general thing—regularly "tolling the hours of departing day," announcing the successively returning periods of "grub" and "refreshing slumber," and, in short, performing all those functions so useful to watch-less people and "small families without" clocks. By a fortuitous concurrence of circumstances, it has happened that we have always been so situated, as regards our place of business, as to be able to avail ourselves of the convenience of referring to this time-piece; and to the hands in our office, particularly, it has been a great saving of time and shoe-leather. We trust that, when again erected, its position will be equally favorable for observation.

We have said that Capt. Coit was the purchaser of those buildings. We have since learned that they are to be immediately removed, (such being one of the conditions of sale,) and that the Meeting House is to be forthwith re-erected and converted into dwelling houses, on the *Wharf Bridge*, on the ground occupied by what is generally known as the "Lanman Sheds," now owned by Coit. We trust that this may have a renovating and purifying effect upon that unique portion of the city, now filled up principally with grog-shops, lumber-yards and nine-pin alleys, and that the odor of sanctity which the old Church will carry with it, may impregnate and sanctify the entire neighborhood! Without intending any personal insult, we must be allowed to remark that, where *Parsons* are, it is very natural to find Churches.

This, by the way, is but one of the many grand projects and improvements now being carried on by our friend the ex-Steamboat Captain, in various parts of the city. On the West side, on the Bridge, on the Jail Hill, and everywhere, we believe, except in Hard Scrabble, he is buying lands and Meeting Houses, erecting buildings, constructing new roads, laying aqueduct pipes, cultivating the soil, improving the breed of cattle, &c., &c. On some future occasion, when we have more time, we may give a graphic sketch of all these doings, illustrated perhaps with maps and engravings, and show incontestibly that Coit is destined yet to be the greatest landholder, the richest man in the town of Norwich! He hasn't managed Steamboats and sung "Mear" for nothing.

THE "LOUISVILLE JOURNAL."—We observed in the Courier of last week, a paragraph to the effect that the "Norwich News" had been calling upon the "Louisville Journal" (a whig paper) to do "justice to John Tyler." Our readers will bear us witness that this is a mistake. We do not exchange with the paper in question, nor have we ever held the slightest intercourse with it. That there *is*, however, a paper by the name of "Louisville Journal," we believe is very generally known, even in these parts,—its editor having established a sort of reputation for low, blackguard wit, and more especially rendered himself notorious throughout the country by the concoction and publication, some two years ago, of *a most obscene* and *infamous libel* against a prominent member of his own party—we mean the Hon. Daniel Webster. Whether it be a providential visitation for his vileness and wickedness, we cannot say; but certain it is, that within a short time past this man has been deprived of the use of both hands—these limbs are palsied and useless! and he is said to be dependent upon an amanuensis for the commission to paper of the fitful and blasphemous thoughts which engross his mind. And this, reader, is the editor of the leading *Clay organ* in Kentucky!

But there are others no better than him. Take the pitiable cripple of this "Louisville Journal"—the wine-bibbing bully and "State Prison bird" of the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer—the low slang-whanger and libeller, Squeers, of the Hartford Journal—and the long-faced lying rascal who conducts the Norwich Courier, and, ye Gods! what a precious collection of "piety" and "decency" they would make! What an admirable "four-in-hand" for his Satanic majesty!

☞ It is said that our friend Capt. John Dunham, (just think of the thing!) has been making himself quite officious during the session of the Legislature at New Haven, as a member of the "third House."—John returned last Friday evening, portmanteau in hand, looking as big as a toadfish that somebody had been tickling under the gills. His first act, on arriving home, we understand, was to shake his fist with impotent malice towards our establishment!

☞ We see it stated in the Courier, and also in the Temperance paper, the Spectator, that the "Mechanic's" and Whig tickets at the late city election were *identical*, with exception of the candidates for Mayor. This is pretty nearly, but not strictly true. *John Breed* was on the whig ticket as one of the Common Councilmen. The "Natives," or Thatcher men, (composed of all parties,) substituted on their ticket the name of *Wm. C. Osgood*, in place of Breed, and this suited the great body of the whigs so well that they dropped Breed like a hot potatoe, or a rotten mackerel, and elected Mr. Osgood by a large majority.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The Legislature of this State convened on the 5th inst. Henry Hibbard was chosen Speaker of the House. Albert G. Allen, Clerk.

☞ The population of Lowell now numbers 23,149, being an increase since 1840 of 4,353.

The Collectorship at New London.

The following well-written and justly expressed article, in relation to the rejection of Capt. Lester from the post of Collector at New London, we extract

From the New London Gazette.

We have this week to chronicle an instance of petty malice and useless malignity, parallels to which, we thank God, are rare in our country. Most of our readers are probably aware ere this, of the rejection of CHARLES F. LESTER, Esq., by the U. S. Senate, as Collector of this port, and sure we are, that there are but few in this district or state, of either party, at all acquainted with Mr. Lester, who do not regret it.—The circumstances attendant upon it, are such as to stamp the act as one of personal revenge, worthy only of a man who would sacrifice every consideration of justice for the gratification of mere private pique.

The qualifications of Mr. Lester are well known, and need no comment from us. No man has ever filled the station who has given such universal satisfaction, and who was better fitted for its duties, but, notwithstanding this, and the known wish of almost every business man in our city, Jabez W. Huntington has succeeded, after a lapse of some months, during which Mr. Lester's name has been before the Senate, in effecting his rejection! Such an act proceeding from the motives which actuated Mr. Huntington, calls for an expression of indignation from every honest mind, and our Senator we are certain, will yet find that in this matter he has passed the bounds where endurance remain a virtue. We shall take occasion again to advert to this subject.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD.—We understand that at the annual meeting of the Stockholders of this company holden on Tuesday of last week, the following gentlemen were chosen Directors for the ensuing year: D. Tyler, W. P. Green, J. A. Rockwell, of Norwich; A. DeWitt, of Oxford, Mass.; W. W. Ward, of Boston; S. R. Brooks, Elisha Townsend, Jacob Little, Alfred Brooks, and John Rankin, of New York; A. W. H. Clapp, of Portland, Me.

A MASS MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATS of the city of New York, was held in the Park on Tuesday of last week, to respond to the nomination of Messrs. Polk and Dallas. A committee had been previously despatched to prevail upon Mr Van Buren to preside on the occasion, but he declined, at the same time, however, communicating expressions of his high regard for those gentlemen, and saying that they were well worthy of the support of the democracy. The meeting was addressed by Hon. Benj. Butler, Hon. C. C. Cambreling, and others, and a decided and hearty endorsement of the project of immediate annexation—the leading measure of John Tyler's Administration—made by the great assemblage of democrats presents.

The whigs are indignant at the democrats, because they did not nominate Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency! and have all of a sudden discovered that he is not only a great and good man, but a confounded clever fellow—"the best man the locos could have nominated!" *Cause why?* The whig song-books and lies which they have been industriously manufacturing for the last year, to be used against Mr. Van Buren, are now useless. Cart loads of this trash are now on hand in Washington, which will rot on the hands of its owners.—*New Haven Register.*

True as a book! If any one doubts it, let him look into the columns of the Courier, and see the disappointment expressed in the columns of abuse there heaped upon the candidates of the Democratic party.

☞ The Madisonian publishes several additional documents appertaining to the Texas treaty.

☞ Large and liberal donations have been made by the citizens of every portion of Louisiana, for the relief of the sufferers by the late disastrous conflagration in New Orleans.

Laughable.—To hear the Hartford Courant praise Mr. Frelinghuysen for being in favor of the last war! The Courant was the mouth-piece of the Hartford Convention in the last war, and abused Mr. Madison more than any other two federal papers in New England!—*New Haven Register.*

☞ A new novel by Cooper, entitled "Ashore and Afloat," will appear soon. Then look out for a new batch of libel suits.

☞ A Mr. Culbertson, near Cincinnati, employs 60 hands to pack strawberries during the season, and sends daily 125 *bushels* of the fruit to the city market

☞ The city of Providence lost, during the last year, only $2,000 by fire. The expenses of the same city were $83,000.

HARPER'S PICTORIAL BIBLE.—Messrs. Safford & Parks, the agents, have received the 4th number of this splendid work. Price 25 cents per number.

☞ Three splendid Arabian horses, a present to the President of the United States, passed through this city on Wednesday last. The Arab who had them in charge returned to his own country in the barque Eliza, which left Salem for Zanzibar on the 21st May.

☞ The Hon. Geo. S. Catlin will accept our thanks for public documents.

WONDERFUL! THRICE WONDERFUL!!—The "Jalap Committee," as the New Haven Register calls them,—that is, the "How d'ye do, Mr. Niles?" committee—after holding off as long as they could, probably through shame,—at length reported, the day before the adjournment of the Legislature, that a committee appointed by the U. S. Senate had investigated the case of Mr. Niles, and decided that he was fit to take his seat in that body; that this fact had knocked them all into back water, but to make amends for their disappointment, they had been enabled to make a grand and wonderful discovery, to wit, that the act of Mr. Niles' going on to Washington and entering once more upon the active duties of life, had been brought about by the advice and direction of his friends!! This is shocking, truly.

ACCIDENTS.—We are informed that one of the workmen (name unknown to us) engaged in making repairs upon "Rockwell's Factory," at Bean Hill, was by some accident precipated from the third story to the ground, on Monday. He happened to light, our informant says, on a *bushel basket*, which was all probably that saved his life. As it was, he escaped with a broken wrist and several severe contusions about his body.

A workman on the Wharf Bridge was also severely hurt on Monday evening, by the falling of a pile of lumber.

Resignation of a Bishop.—Rt. Rev. H. U. Onderdonk has, by reason of physical infirmity, resigned his duties as Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Rhett, of the House of Representatives, is talked of for the mission to Austria, and Mr. C. J. Ingersoll for that to Austria.

Bank Robbers Sentenced.—The Worcester (Mass) Spy reports a trial of Abijah, James and Jeremiah Learned, for robbing the Millbury Bank of $17,500 on the 15th of August last. The sentences were very severe. Abijah was sentenced to two days solitary imprisonment, and confinement to hard labor in the state prison *for the term of ten years*. Jeremiah was sentenced to solitary imprisonment for two days, and confinement to hard labor in the state prison *five years*.

CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE.

Monday Morning, June 3d.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Cleveland.

Journal of Saturday's proceedings read.

The committee on taxation reported adversely to the bill providing that all the real estate of banks and insurance companies shall be taxed where the real estate lies, and the business of all traders taxed where the business is done; bill negatived and report accepted.

The same committee reported against the bill for the collection of taxes referred to them, and recommended a new bill in lieu thereof.

Bill relating to the rights of married women, resumed on motion of Mr. Copp. The bill is as follows:

"*An Act to extend the rights of married women.*"

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the real estate of the wife of which she may be seized at the time of the marriage, or that she may acquire by inheritance or devise, during the coverture, shall not be liable to be taken on Attachment or Execution, for the debts or liabilities of the husband during the life of the wife, or the lives of children issues of such marriage. *Provided*, That this Act shall not affect contracts made or to be made prior to the first day of July, 1844.

Mr. Beardsley of Monroe wished to amend by adding in the 6th line, after the word "coverture"—"or any crops which may be standing or growing on the same;" amendment adopted.

Mr. Beardsley wished to make a further suggestion for the benefit of the friends of the bill, that they might see its worthless character to effect the end proposed by it. The bill provides that the real estate of the wife of which she is seized at her marriage shall be protected. But this will not prevent an attachment of the profits of the estate, which are the husband's interest, and which are alone to benefit the wife during his life.

Mr. Swift coincided with the remarks of Mr. B. and remarked at some length, showing the entire uselessness of the bill as a protection for the wife. The principles of law which this bill designs to uproot is one of centuries' standing, and any attempts to affect this great principle, should be one of extreme delicacy and caution. You separate the property of man and wife, and you loosen the union existing between them. This bill should more properly be called a bill to introduce disunion and discord into families. He thought we had no time to perfect a bill like this at this part of the session, he therefore moved that it be postponed to the next session of the General Assembly.

Mr. Copp opposed the amendment. The friends of this bill do not expect to perfect it at this session.

Mr. Palmer thought that the bill was one which was calculated to open the door for fraud and mischief and that the Legislature in the exercise of a sound discretion could not pass it. Any gentleman can see that it is liable to the objections raised by the gentlemen from Monroe and Westport. He agreed with the latter gentleman, that the law should be more properly entitled an act for the more effectual separation of husband and wife. The bill will be received with no particular favor in any part of the land.

Mr. Brooks said it might appear strange that after the opinions expressed as to the nullity of the bill, opinions from such a source, so entitled to credit, that he should say any thing about it. But one thing made him believe there was more in the bill than was allowed. The gentlemen have *laboured so hard* to kill a bill which was a mere nullity, that I believe there is something in the bill after all—that it effects the purpose its friends have in view. He advocated the merits of the bill and claimed that if the present law had existed for centuries, a great wrong had existed for centuries which should be done away with.

Messrs. Lippitt, and Merriman of New Haven, remarked further upon the bill, when Mr. Swift varied his motion so as to postpone indefinitely; motion to postpone indefinitely, carried.

Resolution raising a committee to wait upon the Governor and request the return of a resolution appointing Frederick Morgan Judge of Probate for the district of Colchester for further consideration.

Report of the committee on the State Prison, read; 200 copies ordered printed.

Resolution appointing the following State Bank Directors for the year ensuing: passed.

James M. Bunce, for the Hartford Bank; Ellery Hill, for the Farmer's Bank at Hartford; Daniel Buck Jr., and Horace Freeman, for Phœnix Bank; and William Montgomery for the Danbury Bank.

The judiciary committee reported in favor of petition of Dyer Hughes and others of Hampton, for an act confirming the doings of a town meeting; report accepted and petition granted.

The bill repealing the law of 1838 and 1839, in relation to fugitive slaves, was here resumed.

Mr. Palmer moved to amend by striking out that part of the law, making it a penalty of $500 to violate the following provisions of the law, viz: that "No judge, justice of the peace or other officer, appointed under the authority of this State, shall be authorized, as such to make, issue or serve any warrant or process for the arrest or detention of any person claimed to be a fugitive from labor or service as a slave, under the laws of any other State, or to grant a certificate of the title of any claimant to the service of any person so claimed to be a fugitive as aforesaid, with a view to his detention or removal out of the State." Amendment adopted, and bill as amended passed.

Bill relating to the partition of real estate resumed. Mr. Swift moved to amend so as to give the Court power to appoint persons to sell the estate divided; adopted and as amended passed.

Resolution which passed this House, that 2000 copies of the bill and report relative to taxation, reported by a committee of last session, be printed, came from the Senate negatived. House reconsidered and concurred.

This brought the bill and report again before the House.

Mr. Pratt moved that the whole subject be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Swift moved to lay on the table; carried. Adjourned to 2 o'clock.

Afternoon.

House came to order at 2 o'clock.

Bill for a public act providing a mode of establishing disputed line between adjoining towns; passed.

The joint select committee to whom was referred the petition of P. P. F. Degrand and others, for a charter for a rail road from New Haven to New York line, reported a resolution incorporating said Company, allowing them a capital stock of $2,000 000, with power to increase it to $3,000,000, with shares of $100 each. This bill comes from the Senate amended so as to make the stock liable to taxation in the same manner as personal estate.

A long debate here ensued between Messrs. Copp, Dixon, Beardsley of Monroe, and Burnham of Windham, in support of the amendment, and Messrs. Merriman, Warner, Swift, Brooks and Foster of N. Haven in opposition.

On the amendment to the railroad charter subjecting the stock of the company to taxation, the yeas and nays were ordered. The vote stood yeas 96, nays 58—so the amendment was adopted by the House.

The bill requires a drawer of 36 feet in the viaduct over the Housatonic—Senate amended making the number of feet 40, House concurred, bill laid on the table. Adjourned to 9 o'clock, to morrow morning.

Tuesday Morning, June 4.

House assembled at 9 o'clock. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Hodson. Reading of the Journal dispensed with.

On motion of Mr. Swift, the House resumed the consideration of the report of the committee on the railroad from New-Haven to New York line; resolution chartering said company, passed and report accepted.

The same committee reported in favor of the petition of Charles R. Alsop and others, for a railroad, from Middletown to strike the Hartford and New Haven railroad, in the town of Wallinford, with a resolution incorporating a company for this purpose, with a capital of $50,000 with the liberty to increase it to $100,000—and allowing ten years for the completion of the road.

Mr. Arnold moved to alter the time to 5 years; adopted. Bill in form as amended passed.

Bill for a public act for the registration of voters, came from the Senate amended. Only one of the amendments made in the House was concurred in by the Senate.

Mr. Strong moved that the House re-consider and concur as to the amendments rejected by the Senate.

Mr. Palmer objected to the motion. The bill in its present shape is far more objectionable than when it left the House.

Mr. Strong said much time has been already spent upon this bill. One amendment is made upon another, and it will be seen from previous action that one amendment only gives rise to another. The Senate

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) MUTILATED

have matured the bill and for one I am willing to take it from their hands without another long discussion. Mr. S. concluded by moving the previous question.—The question on reconsidering and concurring with the Senate stood—ayes 75, nays 61—so the House concurred with the Senate. The House concurred in several other amendments to the bill originating in the Senate: bill as amended passed.

The committee on the license laws, to whom was referred numerous petitions relative to the sale of liquors, reported against the expediency of action upon the petitions in consequence of the great difficulty arising from past legislation and existing conflicting opinions upon the subject—but reported a bill leaving the subject of licensing in the hands of the selectmen and civil authority, who shall constitute a board for this purpose.

Mr. Burnham of Windham, moved to lay on the table, and that 300 copies be printed; carried.

The committee on the school fund reported against the bill relating to the school fund, requiring of the Commissioner a bond of $20,000 and constituting an annual board of examiners to inquire into the fund; bill negatived and report accepted.

Resolution, appointing Ansel Coates Judge of Probate for the District of North Stonington, came from the Senate amended by substituting the name of Elias Hewett; House concurred.

Adjourned to 2 o'clock.

Afternoon.—House met at 2 o'clock.

The resolution which passed this House appointing Gurdon Chapman and Albert Latham Commissioners for the county of New London, came from the Senate amended by substituting the names of Wm. Randall and Norton A. Weaver; House reconsidered and concurred.

The resolution which passed this House appointing Thomas L. Kingsley, Judge of Probate for the district of Lebanon, came from the Senate amended by substituting the name of Learned Hebbard; motion to re-consider lost—ayes 76, nays 78.

The Judiciary committee reported against the bill entitled an act to secure a fair and impartial trial by Jury, imposing a penalty for conversation or interference with a Juror during the trial of a case; bill lost and report accepted.

Resolution appointing Frederick Morgan Judge of Probate for the district of Colchester, came from the Senate amended by substituting the name of B. Carroll. Motion to re-consider lost—ayes 75, noes 78.

Resolution appointing Francis Parsons, Selah Strong, and Philo Hurd, Directors of the Connecticut State Prison for the year ensuing, passed.

Resolution appointing William L. Crocker, Judge of Probate for the district of Bozrah, came from the Senate amended by substituting the name of Elijah Huntington; motion to re-consider and concur with the Senate, lost—ayes 63, noes 74.

Resolution appointing Nathan Daboll Judge of Probate for the District of Groton came from the Senate amended by substituting the name of Joseph Durfee; motion to re-consider and concur with the Senate lost.

Bill for a public act, relative to constituting and regulating Courts; read twice and referred to the judiciary committee.

The judiciary committee reported in favor of the bill for a public act giving the Courts power in cases of appeal from the commissioners on insolvent estates, to appoint auditors as in case of book debt; passed and report accepted.

The same committee reported in favor of the bill taking away from Justices of Peace, jurisdiction in all cases where they shall have brought the action or drawn the declaration themselves.

The same committee reported a bill providing the mode of procedure when the Judge of the County Court is disqualified; bill passed and report accepted.

The committee on incorporations other than Banks, reported a resolution extending the limits of the city of Norwich, over a burying ground lately laid out; resolution passed and report accepted.

The State Prison committee recommended acceptance of the Hartford County Commissioners' Report referred to them; accepted.

The Judiciary committee reported against the bill making all actions of Trespass so far criminal actions as to subject the parties guilty to imprisonment; bill lost and report accepted.

The committee on Claims reported against the resolution to draw a Treasury order in favor of Stephen Tracy and others; resolution lost and report accepted.

The committee on the Judiciary report upon the petition of Wesleyan University for a law prohibiting credit to students, that they had not had sufficient opportunity to inquire into the matter, and recommend its continuance to next session report accepted and petition continued.

A journal to 8 o'clock to-morrow.

Wednesday Morning, June 5.

House met at 8 o'clock. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Strong. Reading of Journal dispensed with.

The committee on banks reported in regard to the petition of Charles P. Huntington and others, for leave to vote by proxy in choice of Bank Directors—a bill repealing the present law prohibiting such voting; laid on the table.

The bank committee reported a bill repealing the law giving judicial power to bank commissioners, and referring such power to the proper tribunal. The bill gives power to the bank commissioners to bring the officers of a bank immediately before the Judges of the Supreme or County Courts, who have power to hear and decide between the two parties. After some debate in which Messrs. Swift, Palmer, Merriman, Bulkeley, Arnold and Copp took part.

Mr. Palmer called for the yeas and nays on the passage of this question—Yeas 94, Nays 73—so the bill passed.

The bill repealing the law prohibiting the voting upon stock by proxy, was here resumed and passed.

Bill for a public act to regulate and restrain the traffic in wines and spiritous liquors, resumed. This act empowers the civil authority and selectmen of each town, to constitute a *board with discretionary power*, to grant or withhold licenses to retail wines or spiritous liquors.

Mr. Atkins moved to amend by striking out the 6th Section, which is in these words, "This act shall not be construed to effect the business of importers, wholesale dealers, apothecaries, or physicians;" amendment carried.

Mr. Sturdevant of Durham said this bill is one which calls forth more feeling than any subject which has been before this House. In my opinion the act now before us does not meet in any respect, the wishes of the numerous petitioners to this assembly. This is a bill which throws us back 20 years; it is virtually the old license system re-enacted. If we pass this and go back to our constituents we shall hear a voice from every part of the State, which we shall be obliged to heed. Mr. S. moved to amend the bill by erasing all after the enacting clause and adding a new bill which he offered. The bill proposed leaves the matter to the towns in town meeting, much in the same way as by the law of 1839.

Mr. Grant was opposed to legislation of any kind upon this subject, but if we are to have any, he preferred the law of 1839. He believed in the Washingtonian principle, the power of moral suasion, and was unwilling to strangle its effects by legislation.

After further remarks by Messrs. Arnold, Atkins, Huntington, Brooks, Z. R. Robbins, and Merriman of New Haven, Mr. P. H. Wells moved the previous question on the question to adopt the amendment of Mr Sturdevant. The yeas and nays having been ordered, the vote stood—yeas 64, nays 93. So the amendment was lost.

The original bill being now before the House, Mr. Burnham of Windham moved to amend so as to except legally licensed taverners from the provisions of the bill; lost.

Mr. Grant moved that the main question be put and the yeas and nays called—yeas 50, nays 94, so the bill was lost.

Afternoon.

House met at 2 o'clock.

The Speaker announced as a committee on the debenture of this House—Messrs. Bulkeley, Ames, and Arnold.

The Bank committee reported a bill repealing the law of 1843 in regard to Saving's banks and societies, which prohibited such Banks from investing funds in stocks, and requiring security on mortgaged real estate, to double the amount of the loan. After much debate between Messrs. Swift, Palmer, Arnold, Merriman and Dixon, Mr Palmer called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered. Yeas 26—Nays 127—so the bill was lost.

Report of committee on rail roads, on petition of Hartford and N. Haven rail road company, favorable in part, read. They report a resolution altering their charter, allowing extension, authorizing branches, &c. A sort of union seems to be intended between the Hartford and Springfield company, and the Hartford and N. Haven company. The Senate have inserted a clause in the bill in form, subjecting the stock of taxation—House concurred. Senate have stricken out the section exempting the company from the obligation imposed upon the Hartford and Springfield company, to build a drawer in their bridge over the Connecticut; the drawer was required to be at the west end of the bridge, and the channel where they now expect to cross is on the east side. Mr. Dixon supported the amendment. Messrs. Spencer and Foster advocated the exemption of the company from this burthen; the bridge now designed, is to be within a mile and a half of Enfield bridge, which has no drawer; the bridge intended in the old charter, expected to be just above Hartford. Pending the question the House adjourned.

Thursday Morning, June 6.

House met at 8 o'clock. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Baldwin. Reading of the Journal dispensed with.

Report of committee on petition of Hartford and New Haven rail road company resumed and further discussion, relative to the amendment of the Senate, compelling the company to build a draw in their bridge over the Connecticut.

House concurred with the Senate in obliging the company to build a draw; bill in form laid on the table.

The committee on debenture reported.

The House was occupied some time in ascertaining the deduction to be made in the pay of members in consequence of absence on business.

On motion of Mr. Copp the committee were instructed to add to the name of Daniel Taylor from Colchester, the sum reported by committee on claims.

The Rail Road Resolutions were then resumed.

Mr. Copp offered a resolution as an amendment, which provides that the charter shall be liable to be amended or repealed at pleasure of the General Assembly, and that the charter shall have no effect till sanctioned by a vote of the directors of said company and such vote lodged in the Secretary's office; amendment passed—resolution as amended passed.

Resolution appointing Seth P. Beers Commissioner of the School Fund for the year ensuing; passed.

The committee of conference upon the resolution appointing Judge of Probate for Colchester District, reported that Mr. Morgan declines. House concurred with the Senate in the appointment of David B. Carroll in his place.

Adjourned to 2 o'clock.

Thursday afternoon, June 6.

House came to order at 2 o'clock.

The judiciary committee asked to be discharged from the consideration of the petition of 130 ladies of Meriden, praying for an act to punish the crime of seduction and licentiousness. Committee discharged and petition continued to next session.

The judiciary committee reported against the expediency of any action upon the petition of J. L. Comstock, for an act for the preservation of trout, and of Samuel Merwin, for a law to protect lobster pots.

The select com., to whom was referred several petitions in relation to extension of right of suffrage, reported against the expediency of present legislation; report accepted.

The same committee reported against the bill to exempting colored people from taxation; bill carried—ayes 90—noes 24.

The committee on Banks recommended the following state Bank Directors.

For the Hartford Bank, James M. Bunce; Phœnix, Daniel Buck, Jr., Horace Freeman; Farmers and Mechanics', Ellery Hills; New Haven, Caleb Brintnall; Norwich, Russell Hubbard; Merchants', Lafayette S. Foster; Connecticut, Joseph Brooks; Bridgeport, David Hatch; Fairfield County, Eli B. Bennett; Danbury, William Montgomery; Windham, Justin Swift; Middlesex county, William C. Bowers; Middletown, Charles W. Newton; New London, Peter D. Irish.

The same committee reported a bill altering the charter of the Whaling Bank, so as to allow individual stockholders to hold $10,000 each; bill passed.

Resolution appointing Ezra Chappell, William Mather Jr, and Nelson Brewster, bank commissioners, for the year ensuing.

The committee on the militia reported a committee to revise the militia laws and to report to next General Assembly—Gen. Dennis Kimberly, Col. Philip S. Galpin, and Col. Colin M. Ingersoll.

Resolution appointing Henry Dutton and Lemar Church commissioners on the Housatonic rail road for the year ensuing; passed.

The committee on incorporations other than Banks recommended a continuance of Frederick Croswell and others for incorporation of Odd Fellows; report accepted and petition continued.

The resolution which passed this House, approving the action of Gov. Cleveland in receiving the proceeds of the public lands, came from the Senate amended, by erasing all after the word Resolved, and inserting the following;

Resolved by this Assembly, That the amount received from the United States and paid into the Treasury of this State, as the just share of this State of the monies arising from the sale of the public lands, shall hereafter be considered as a part of the funds belonging to this State.

And be it further resolved, That in case this State should hereafter be entitled to receive of the General Government any further sum or sums from the proceeds of the public lands, that his Excellency the Governor be authorized and required to take immediate measures for the collection of the same and its safe payment into the Treasury of this State.

Mr. Foster of New Haven, called for the yeas and nays on the amendment, carried—yeas 57—nays 43. Resolution as amended passed.

The committee to whom was referred that part of the Governor's message relating to Texas, reported a series of resolutions.

Mr. Palmer moved to amend by erasing all after the word "resolved" and inserting new resolutions which he offered. Mr. P called for the yeas and nays on the amendment. Yeas 62, nays 90. So the amendment was lost.

Mr. Foster called for the yeas and nays on the original resolutions. Yeas 93, nays 60. So the resolution passed. Bill for a public act for the protection of Temperance meetings, passed.

Mr. Foster offered a resolution appointing Charles S. Brown, Justice of peace for New London County; passed. Resolution appointing David A. Fox, Justice for the same county; lost.

The committee to whom was referred that part of the Governor's message relative to Rev. John M. Niles, made their report.

Thursday Evening, June 6th.

Mr. Palmer appealed from the decision of the chair that a motion to re-consider and amend by erasing the name of William L. Crocker and inserting that of Gardner Avery was in order, and called for the yeas and nays on that question yeas 56, nays 67—so the decision of the chair was sustained; amendment carried. Ayes 86, nays 62. Resolution as amended passed.

Resolution appointing Thomas L. Kingsley Judge of Probate Lebanon, was then called up, and a motion made to amend by inserting the name of Elisha Waterman.

Petition of Charles W. Hinman and bill reported in relation to vessels showing lights; continued till next session.

Resolution in favor of Hiram Hawkins, for $50, not passed. Resolution for $20, in favor of Albert E. Tiffany; do. to pay Daniel Taylor of Colchester; each indefinitely postponed.

Resolution to pay Noyes Darling, Samuel H. Huntington, and Asa Fish, a committee on taxation of last session, came from the Senate negatived; committee of conference appointed.

Resolution to pay Richard Merriman $75 for expenses incurred in collecting military fine, came from Senate not passed. House concurred.

Resolution to pay John Isham $14.58 for successfully contesting, with other remonstrants, the seat of Daniel Taylor, Colchester, came from the Senate rejected; House concurred.

Bill for an act respecting small school districts, indefinitely postponed. 2 1-2 o'clock, House adjourned to 7 1-2 o'clock to morrow morning.

Friday Morning, June 7.

House met at 7 1-2 o'clock. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Winter.

The committee on contingent expenses made their report.

Report of committee of last session on the reformation and punishment of juvenile offenders—continued to next session.

Petition of Horace R. Chaffee and others, in relation to persons of color; continued to next session.

Bill requiring steamboats to have 3 boats with 12 oars each; indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Foster, of New Haven offered a resolution as an amendment to the constitution, the effect of which is to erase the word "white."

Mr. Grant called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. Arnold moved to lay on the table—withdrawn.

Mr. Bulkely moved to indefinitely postpone.

Mr. Foster called for the yeas and nays—motion to postpone withdrawn. Yeas 30, nays 112. So the resolution was lost.

Bill for a public act relative to Rail Roads, indefinitely postponed.

Messrs. Foster of New Haven; and Brooks, appointed a committee to wait on the Senate, and inform them that the House are ready to adjourn.

Messrs. Huntington and Cook of Wallingford, appointed a committee to wait upon the Governor and inform him that the two Houses have finished their business and are ready to adjourn.

The Speaker called to the Chair Mr Huntington, when Mr. Catlin of Litchfield, offered a resolution of thanks to the Hon. Charles J. McCurdy, for the able, dignified and impartial manner in which he has presided over the deliberation of the House; resolution passed.

The speaker having resumed his seat, Mr. Huntington rose and informed the chair that such a vote had passed. The Speaker then arose and addressed the House in a brief parting speech.

The usual committee was appointed by the convention to wait on the Governor, and inform him of the readiness of the House to adjourn, soon after which his Excellency appeared, and took his seat on the right of the Lieut Governor and Speaker.

Prayer was then offered by Rev. President Day, when the Governor administered the oath of office to such County Court and Probate Judges and Justices of the Peace, as were present, and bid the members farewell The House was then adjourned in due form.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, June 3

In Senate.—Most of this day's session was devoted to the consideration of private bills. The following resolution was submitted by Mr. Archer:

Resolved, That the President be requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to communicate to the Senate the correspondence between the late Minister of the United States in Mexico and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of that Republic upon the subject of an order issued by the Mexican Government expelling all natives of the United States from Upper California and other departments of the Mexican Republic. And, also, the correspondence between the said American Minister and the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs upon the order prohibiting to foreigners the privilege of the retail trade in Mexico, and which has taken place subsequently to that heretofore communicated to Congress on the subject.

After which, the Senate went into Executive Session.

In the House, the General Appropriation Bill was taken up, and a debate upon it, ramifying in various directions—now touching upon the Tariff, now upon Texas, and chiefly resting upon the Democratic nominations at Baltimore—consumed the whole day.

Congress.—Morse's Telegraph.—The Senate on the 5th inst., received in a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury a report on the completion of Professor Morse's telegraph from Washington to Baltimore.—The secretary speaks in high terms of the practicability of the telegraph. The bill to quiet the title to the "Pea Patch Island," by the substitution of the name of Roger B. Taney for that of Horace Dinney, as referred, was at last passed—yeas 30, nays 6. At half-past 11 o'clock the Senate went into executive session, and after deliberating with closed doors for several hours, adjourned.

In the House, the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill was taken up in committee of the whole and debated until 2 o'clock—the time fixed by resolution to terminate the discussion; and the committee then proceeded to act upon the seperate sections and the amendments offered thereto. This business occupied the committee some four hours, and then the bill was reported to the House with the amendments made thereto, on several of which the House acted—one being an amendment which prescribed that the purchase of stationery for the House of Representatives should be of American manufacture—and then adjourned.

In Senate, June 6, A memorial against annexation from the yearly meeting of Friends in the West, was presented by Mr. White. An attempt was made by Mr. Berrien to lay it on the table, which failed, and it was received by a vote of 21 to 12.

The Senate went into Executive Session at an early hour.

In the House.—Messrs. James, Botts, and Elmer were heard in relation to Mr. Jones' and Botts contested seat. The committee who had the matter in charge report Mr. Jones duly elected.

The General Appropriation bill was taken up, and the amendments made in the committee of the whole on the Sate of the Union, were acted upon, a considerable number being rejected. All the amendments not being disposed of, the bill was not ordered to a third reading.

Congress.—In the Senate, on the 7th instant, the bill reported some time ago by the committee on finance, for the remission of duty on railroad iron imported, was taken up for consideration in the committee of the whole, and explained by Mr. Evans. To render it less objectionable to the iron interests of Maryland and Pennsylvania, he submitted some amendments proposed by the finance committee.

In the House, same day, the speaker presented a communication from the Postmaster General in relation to some strictures made upon him in a previous debate by Mr. Garrett Davis; which was referred to the committee on the post-office and post-roads. The standing committees were then called on for reports, and an unusual number were made. The House next disposed of the civil and diplomatic bill, by passing it through its final stages; and then took up the bill making appropriations for the naval service for the ensuing fiscal year, which had come back from the Senate with some amendments made therein. After disposing of the amendments, the bill was ordered to be engrossed, and was passed.

In the Senate, on the 8th instant, Mr. Buchanan presented five memorials in favor of the extension of time of the naturalization laws, which were appropriately referred. The civil and diplomatic appropriation bill from the House of Representatives was then taken up and referred to the committee on finance.

The House had some action on the post office bill; but transacted no business of a generally important character.

Justices of the Peace for Norwich.

The following is the list of appointments of Justices of the Peace for the city and town of Norwich for the ensuing year. We shall publish the lists for the rest of the County as soon as they can be obtained. So also of the other appointments.

Joseph Williams, James Stedman, Roswell Morgan, George Hill, Henry Strong, John A Rockwell, Oliver Woodworth, Lewis Hyde, La Fayette S. Foster, Samuel C. Morgan, Ephraim R. Otis, Gurdon Chapman, George Perkins, Samuel Story, Ebenezer Learned Jr., Isaac Bromley, Charles J. Larman, Gardner Thurston, George B. Ripley, Othniel Gager, Ebenezer Fuller, Charles Thurber, David Young, Thomas Robinson, Philo M. Judson, Oliver P. Wattles, John T. Wait, Joseph A. Yerrington, Nathan Schofield, Charles F. Avery, Elijah Clark, Asa Manning, William Clark, Ralph H. Avery, James A. Howey, Rufus L. Fanning, John Q. Cox, James B. Satchel.—*Courier.*

Fourth of July.

We have been requested to say that a general meeting of the friends of Temperance in the city will be holden at the Town Hall on Wednesday evening of this week to take into consideration the subject of celebrating the coming Fourth of July.

Clerical Delinquency—Rich Developments Promised.—We were yesterday let into a sort of secret—that is, a secret as yet to be withheld from the public. The substance of the information is that a very fine man, a Presbyterian minister, an editor of a religious family paper, a man esteemed for his piety, grace and meekness, and who resides and has a parsonage and "flock" in New Jersey, has for the last five years been a constant attendant at the gaming table, and a speculator as to where "them little jokers" might be located. He has also, it is avowed, been a contributor to the purses of certain ladies that keep houses not exactly tolerable for a moral community, and has been seen in the third tiers of theatres in this city frequently. All these things have come to light, we are told, through the agency of one of the "*nymphe du pave* with which this city is infested, who has sustained some slight at the hands of the reverend and highly respectable clerical delinquent; and we understand from a deacon whose feelings are much hurt, that an investigation will speedily take place, and the whole matter be placed circumstantially before the public.—Thus we go. Charity covereth a multitude of sins, and so does the assumed garb of piety.—*N. Y Aurora.*

Astonishing Feats!!!

Our city has been frequently visited by magicians, ventriloquists, showmen, and slight-of-hand performers of every description and calibre; but we must say that we have never seen anything that, for wonderful dexterity, admirable performance, excellent and laughter-provoking qualities, and last though not least, decorous, unexceptionable management, surpassed the performances of Mr. WATERMAN, at the Town Hall last evening. His exhibition will be repeated this evening, and we advise all who wish to see the most curious, laughable, wonderful, and astonishing developments to attend by all means. Admission, 12 1-2 cts

As an illustration of Mr. Waterman's powers as a ventriloquist (and this forms but a small portion of his numerous attractions,) we quote

From a Fall River Paper

Mr. Waterman, the celebrated Magician, and slight of hand player, and Ventriloquist, has been performing to crowded houses in New Bedford—his Ventriloquial powers are great; on Friday evening a woman was there with her child, about a year old—the child soon fell asleep and the anxious mother covered it over with her cloak—Waterman noticedit, and resolved to have some fun; directly their was a terible crying under the cloak—the mother patted, &c: it was still for a moment, then began to cry louder, the mother again patted, but the more she patted, the louder it cried; then she uncovered it when the little incocent appeared to be sleeping as calmly as a dead babe, but the moment she covered it up again, it gave such a horrid yell that frighted the mother and all around her—she got up to leave the hall, when it stopped crying and began to grunt and squeal like a *pig*; that frightened the poor woman almost out of her wits, and down she let the baby fall on the floor, when it did cry in good earnest—Mr. W. then stepped forward and begged the mother's pardon for what he had done.

GREAT SALE

OF THIN

SUMMER CLOTHING!

For June and July

AT THE

CLOTHING EMPORIUM,

91 Main-Street.

THIN COATS, of every Style from 75c to 4,00
Thin PANTS, of every Style " 75c to 4,00
VESTS, of every description " 75c to 4,00

Gentlemen all we have to say is, come on we are ready for you, with thousands of genteel Garments to set upon the *Human* form to gratify the mind and clothe the body, at 91 MAIN-STREET, next door to Charis Clark's *Hat* Store.

J. T. FAY.

June 12 29

AGAIN TRIUMPHANT

Over a host

OF COMPETITIONS!!!

J. IRESON & SON, still continue to offer Goods at such prices as to put it completely out of the power of any concern to compete with them.

It is a well known fact that we have been selling

BOOTS and SHOES

for the last few months, at prices far below those of any other establishment in this city or state, and notwithstanding the abortive attempts of other dealers to undersell us we still continue to go ahead and hold out a list of prices that challenge competition.

Below is given a few specimens of our prices and we leave the public to judge if they can find a lower rate in New England.

List of Prices.

Ladies

Lt. & Black Gaiter Shoes,	95	Kid Walking Shoes	80
" " " "	37	Kid Slippers	34
" " " "	50	Kid Col'd.	25

Misses

Lt. Col'd. Gaiters for	20	Kid Slippers for	25

Mens

Kip Brogans	75	Calf Boots	1,50
Col'd Slippers	40	Kip "	1,25
Calf Brogans	1,00	Thick do.	1,50

A few thousand Pairs Children's Shoes for ,17

The public may rest assured of finding any and every article usually kept in a Boot and Shoe Store and at prices that we have stated above,

J. IRESON & SON.
No. 140 Main Street.

June 12. 3w29

The Best

MOLASSES

IN this City, may be found at the CHEAP Grocery Store of GARDNER & BUTTS.
No. 13 West End Water-street.

June 12 3w29

SCYTHES, SNATHES,

RAKES, FORKS, &C. &C.

THE Subscribers have just received a supply of the above articles which they will sell at the lowest market prices. These Scythes are manufactured by Phillips, Messer & Colby, New London, New Hampshire. There has been some of them brought into this market once before and they were so universally liked that we were induced to get some of them. They are remarkable for lightness, stiffness, shape, and their *superiority* in *cutting*. Farmers in want of Scythes are invited to call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. GARDNER & BUTTS.
No. 13. West End of Water-Street.

June 12 3w29

Rutabaga Seed

IN fine order; for sale by R. W. MATHEWSON.

June 12 3w29

Hyhrse Premium Starch

FOR sale by R. W. MATHEWSON.

June 12 29

This way if you please!

A nimble dollar is better than a slow ten, on the same principle that a "nimble sixpence is better than a slow shilling" All therefore who are in want of GROCERIES & PROVISIONS!! of excellent quality and at most reasonable prices, cheaper in fact than at any other Store in the city, are invited to call on TALCOTT & WILLIAMS,
Corner of Main and Washington Streets.

June 12. 3w29

Teas.

ANOTHER lot of that cheap TEA for 50 cts.—the cheapest in the city; just received by TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.

June 12. 3w29

SODA WATER.

WITH New York Syrups, cold and nice at MATHEWSON'S.

June 12 29

The Handsomest Ginghams!

EVER seen in Norwich, have just been received by LINCOLN & WILLIAMS.

June 12 129

Just Received.

ANOTHER lot of that prime Molasses, that has been selling so fast at TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.'

June 12. 3w29

Salt! Salt!

100 SACKS of Table Salt; just received and for sale cheaper than ever, by TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.

June 12 3w29

NEW STYLES LACES.

10 PIECES new style Cardinal Lace,
10 " Figured Gimpure, extra handsome,
20 " Black Gimpure; Nett, Blond and Figured Laces from 1 to 3 yards wide.

Also, 15000 yards Trimmings, Laces and Edgings black and white of all widths qualities and prices, now opening at the very lowest prices by LINCOLN & WILLIAMS.

June 12. 129

SUMMER SHAWLS.

BLACK NETT AND BARAGE SHAWLS, a new assortment at very low prices, this day received by LINCOLN & WILLIAMS.

June 12 129

The Truth! The whole Truth! and nothing but the Truth!

ANY person who will call at TALCOTT & WILLIAMS', on the corner of Main and Washington Streets, will find Groceries and Provisions cheaper than can be bought elsewhere in the city.

June 12. 3w29

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES.

IN pursuance of law, I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known, that PUBLIC SALES will be held at the undermentioned Land Office in the STATE OF ILLINOIS, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the Land Office at DIXON, commencing on Monday the twelfth day of August next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships and fractional townships, viz:

North of the Base Line and East of the Fourth Principal Meridian.

Fractional township twenty-six, of range one.

Fractional townships twenty-five and twenty-six, of range two.

Township twenty-six, of range three.

Townships twenty-seven and twenty-eight, and fractional township twenty-nine, of range five.

Fractional township eighteen, north of the old Indian boundary, of range six, seven, eight, nine, ten, and eleven.

Townships nineteen, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, and twenty-six, of range six.

Townships nineteen, twenty, twenty-four, twenty-five, and twenty-six, of range seven.

Townships nineteen, twenty, twenty-eight, and fractional township twenty-nine, of range eight.

Townships nineteen, twenty, twenty-eight, and fractional township twenty-nine, of range nine.

Townships nineteen, twenty, and twenty-one, of ranges ten and eleven.

North of the Base Line and East of the Third Principal Meridian.

The part of township thirty-five, north of the old Indian boundary line, and the south fraction of the southeast quarter of section twelve, in township forty-six, of range one.

North of the Base Line and West of the Third Principal Meridian.

East half of the southeast quarter of section seventeen, and west half of the southeast quarter of section thirty, in township thirty-two, of range one.

At the Land Office at CHICAGO, commencing on Monday, the nineteenth day of August next, for the disposal of the public lands hereinafter described, to wit:

North of the Base Line and East of the Third Principal Meridian.

That part of township thirty-nine, lying north of the old Indian boundary, of range twelve.

East half of the northwest quarter and the west half of the northeast quarter of section fourteen, and the northwest quarter of section six, in township forty, of range eight.

North half of section eight, and the northeast quarter of section eighteen, in township thirty-eight, of range eight.

Northwest quarter of section thirty-five, in township thirty-seven, of range six.

Southwest quarter of section eleven, in township thirty-eight, of range ten.

West half of the southwest quarter of section twenty-two, in township forty-six, of range twelve.

Northeast fractional quarter of fractional section ten, in township thirty-nine, of range eight.

Southwest quarter of section nine, in township forty-six of range twelve.

Northeast quarter of section eleven, in township thirty-nine, of range ten.

At the Land Office at QUINCY, commencing on Thursday, the eighth day of August next, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of fractional section four, on which is the site of old Fort Edwards, in township four, north of range nine, west of the 4th principal meridian.

At the Land Office at DANVILLE, commencing on Monday, the twenty-sixth day of August next, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of the undermentioned townships, to wit:

North of the Base Line and West of the Second Principal Meridian.

Townships twenty-eight, twenty-nine, and thirty, of range fourteen.

North of the Base Line and East of the Third Principal Meridian.

Townships twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, and thirty, of range nine.

Townships twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, and thirty, of range ten.

Townships twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, and thirty, of range eleven.

Townships twenty-six, twenty-seven, and twenty-eight, except the western tier, or sections six, seven, eighteen, nineteen, thirty, and thirty-one, in each township, of range seven.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military, or other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer, and no private entries of land in the townships so offered will be admitted, until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this second day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President:
THOS. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, and make payment therefor as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township embracing the tract claimed, above designated; otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

THOS. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

June 13. 29

UNPARALLELED BARGAINS

IN

DRY GOODS,

PRICES REDUCED!!!

SPRING STOCK selling off, Mousln de Laine, Crape Chusans, Scindias, Camelion Brocades, Crapes, Taisans, Foulard Silks, Organdie Muslins, &c, &c., will for a few days be sold at any sacrifice to clear them out.

Bonnets, Ribbons, and Flowers, must be disposed of without regard to cost.

Balzorines, and Silk Muslins, the most beautiful assortment in the place and *must be sold*, together with many other choice fancy goods, well worthy the attention of buyers. Call soon and secure bargains at LINCOLN & WILLIAMS.
No. 24 Shetucket-St., on the Corner.

May 29. 27

Brooms.

200 Doz. good Brooms; just received, and for sale by *H. WHITAKER & CO.*

Commercial-st. June 5th. 29

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
Washington City, May 30, 1844.

PROPOSALS will be received at this Department, until 3 o'clock, on Saturday, the 15th day of July next, for the delivery of the following Coals, at the places and in the quantities hereinafter designated, viz:

At Boston, Mass., and at New York City, Anthracite Coal (sugar loaf).

At Lake Erie, Lake Ontario, Key West, Florida, and the mouth of the Mississippi, Bituminous Coal. Not less than 500 tons to be delivered at each place; but this Department reserving to itself the right to order as much more as it may think proper.

All of the above coals are to be of the *very best quality*, and to be delivered and landed at the contractor's risk and expense at such points in the above specified places as shall be designated in the contract, or by the officer to whose inspection the coals shall be subject on delivery. At the mouth of the Mississippi the coal to be delivered in good and substantial flat boats, the boats to be the property of the Government. The ton of anthracite coal to be estimated at 2,240 pounds, and the bituminous coal at five pecks to the bushel, and 28 bushels to be considered equivalent to the ton—these to be subject to the inspection of officers to be designated by this Department. The coal to be delivered within two months after the execution of the contract.

The Coals must be *lump*, and be taken from mines the most approved for the goodness of their quality and freeness from sulphur and other impurities—satisfactory evidence of which must accompany the bids, as no bids will be considered which are not accompanied by this evidence and no coal will be received which shall not correspond with the descriptions and requirements herein made.

Contracts will be prepared to be executed by those whose offers shall be accepted, for the faithful performance of which a bond with two good and sufficient sureties will be required in one-third the amount of the contract, payment to be made in full when the contracts are completed with fully to the satisfaction of this Department.

The proposals to be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Coal for the Revenue Service."

McCLINTOCK YOUNG.
Secretary of the Treasury,
ad interim.

June 5th. 29

Half'self protecting Bee Hives,

FOR sale by R. W. MATHEWSON.

June 5th. 29

Golden Bell Hair Powder.

A superior article; for sale by R. W. MATHEWSON.

June 5th. 29

Cologne Water.

THE very first in the market; by the bottle or gallon at MATHEWSON'S

June 5th. 29

NEW CARPETING!

WE have just received a large lot of Super and Three ply Carpeting from the *two largest* Carpet manufactures in the United States. The patterns from these large establishments are much in advance of other manufactures, and the colors and quality surpass any other in the market. We will sell these new Styles for less than the same quality can be bought in this county. We have a large lot of Splendid Rugs at half of former prices; a new lot of cheap Venetian Carpets from 20 to 30 cts, per yard. Oil cloths at the lowest rates.

Before you buy, call and examine Carpets &c., at the cheap Cash Store of A. WATTLES & CO.

June 5th. 3w26

Prints are down.

Now is your time to buy Calicoes at a great saving.

WE shall sell Calicoes (this week) that we sold at 8 for 6½ cts, some worth 10 at 8 cts, and wide French styles at 11, worth one shilling. Among the above styles are some bargains *Attend to them in time*, at A. WATTLES & CO.

June 5th. 3w29

Sack Salt.

300 SACKS Marshalls Factory filled Salt; just received by Steamer Quinebaug, in prime order; for sale by H. WHITAKER & CO.

Commercial-st June 5th. 29

Smok'd Herring.

100 Boxes, No 1 Scale *Herring*; just rec'd in good order; for sale low by H. WHITAKER & CO.

Commercial-st. June 5th. 29

SCYTHES.

HALE & Whipple, Darling, Sibley & Gleason's casteel steel backs and German steel Scythes; for sale by their Agt. *H. WHITAKER & CO.*

Commercial-st. June 5th. 29

Figs.

150 DRUMS, of first rate Figs, fresh and nice, just rec'd and for sale low by *H. WHITAKER & CO.*

Commercial-st. June 5th. 29

FLOUR.

500 Bbls. first rate superfine Flour, in fine order afloat, for sale by *H. WHITAKER & CO.*

Commercial-st June 5th. 29

SCYTHE SNATHS.

100 Doz. Patent Scythe Snaths,
100 do Com'n do
For sale by *H. WHITAKER & CO.*

Commercial-st. June 5th. 29

FARE AND FREIGHT REDUCED!

ON and after Monday, 27th inst. per Steamers WORCESTER and CLEOPATRA.

Cabin Passage $2.00.
Deck do 1,50.

Measurement Goods, 3 cents per foot; Goods usually ch'd by Weight, $2 per Ton.

E. A. BILL, Steam Boat Agent.

Norwich, May 23p, 1844. 27

Summer Stuffs.

LINCOLN & WILLIAMS.

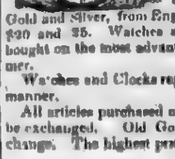
ARE prepared to sell all kinds of Summer Stuff, less than they can be bought at any other Store. Good worsted Gambroons for 25 cents; colored Jeans for 10 cents, heavy summer Drills for only one shilling, and a great variety of tweeds Mixtures and Linens very low at No. 24 Shetucket-street.

May 29. 27

Another Glorious Opportunity.

WATCHES! WATCHES!!

AT No. 86 CHATHAM STREET.



THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has entered into the above Establishment with one of the most beautiful and useful assortment of Watches, both Gold and Silver, from England and France, as low as $20 and 25. Watches and Jewelry exchanged or bought on the most advantageous terms to the customer.

Watches and Clocks repaired in the most accurate manner.

All articles purchased of him not approved of will be exchanged. Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange. The highest price paid for old Gold.

JOHN MYERS.

New York, May 22d 42

Glass Ware.

122 Packages of Vials and Bottles; for sale low by WILLIAM S. TYLER

H. S. COOK

RETURNS thanks to the many people who have favored him with their custom in times past, and respectfully informs them that he has removed to the

NEW STORE—No. 15 Shetucket-st.,

where he is prepared to Cut and Make GENTLEMEN'S and BOYS' GARMENTS in the best and most

FASHIONABLE MANNER.

Cutting done at short notice.

Remember the Number is—15 Shetucket st.

Norwich, April 17. tf21

BONNETS! BONNETS! BONNETS!

Just received and now opening at

ELY & CO'S.,

5 CASES Super Plain and Fancy Braid Bonnets, comprising every Style and quality the market affords, direct from the manufacturers, all of which will be sold at less prices than can be found elsewhere in this city; also a large lot of **Bonnet Silks and Ribbons;** Ladies wishing anything in the ***Millinery Line,*** can save 15 per cent by calling at ELY & CO'S, 33 and 35 SHETUCKET-STREET.

May 4th 1844. tf24

NEW ARRIVAL,

AT THE NEW

DRY GOODS STORE,

Corner of WATER and SHETUCKET-STREETS,

LINCOLN AND WILLIAMS,

HAVE within the past week made large additions to their Stock of Goods, and have now the most magnificent assortment in the place, particularly of dress goods, such as

Balzorines.

Of French, English, and American Manufacture, at all prices from 25 to 62½ cents per yd.

Taizans and Camelions.

A new assortment of colors and Patterns, 25 per cent less than last week's prices.

Camelion Brocades,

That new and desirable article, at a price which needs but to be named to warrant a sale.

Crape Chusans,

The most splendid patterns ever imported, and no more in the country like them.

Muslins and Lawns,

More than 50 pieces comprising many new patterns, and colors.

Barages,

Both light and dark colors some extra rich stripe

Taizan Prints,

Something entirely new, besides many other styles of dress goods names not recollected.

Rich Silks,

A few patterns very choice, direct from *Broadway.*

Cashmere and Silk Shawls,

Will be sold at old prices without regard to the late rise.

Ribbons, Ribbons,

About 200 pieces this day received, at all prices from 8 to 50 cents, the choicest assortment in the Place; also Flowers, Laces, and every variety of MILLINERY GOODS, at wholesale and retail, lower than they can be had anywhere else.

Summer Stuffs,

Such as French Cassimeres, Elastic Gambroons, common do. French Drillings; Grass Linens, Brown Linens Denims, Mixtures, Coating Ginghams, and all the variety the market affords.

Linen Hdkfs.

100 Doz. like the first lot for 12½ cents each, very finer ones for 37 1-2, worth 50 cents, and still fine qualities at less prices than they can be bought at any other store.

White Goods.

300 pieces Jaconett, Swanett and Mull Cambrics, Nonsook Muslins, Lace, Striped and Swiss Muslins, Corded Cambrics, Plaid Muslin's also curtain Muslins, and extra fine furniture Dimity, French Quilts, extra, quality Blankets, Irish Linen Sheeting, Barnsley do. Linens for Curtains, printed Curtain Cambrics, &c. &c., and we pledge ourselves that they shall all be sold at the very *lowest prices.*

Merchants and Pedlars are hereby notified that we *do sell Goods at wholesale,* and now has a room exclusively for that business.

LINCOLN & WILLIAMS.

Norwich, April. 24th. No. 24 Shetucket-street, on the corner. 23

CONNECTICUT BONNET STORE,

NEW GOODS! SPRING STOCK!

APRIL 1st. 1844.

HITCHCOCK & PAYSON,

Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

STRAW GOODS!

RIBBONS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, BAND BOXES, &c. &c.

FOR CASH!

AT No. 17 SHETUCKET-STREET.

NORWICH Conn.

HAVING made extensive arrangements for their Spring Trade, they are prepared to exhibit a *LARGE AND FASHIONABLE STOCK OF BONNETS!* of every description of their own Manufacture of Florence, Rutland, and Fancy Braids, also Neapolitans, Fancy do; Birdseye and Prince Alberts, Rice Rutlands, English do; French Chips, Domestic Straws, &c. &c. Also a Rich Assortment of Fancy Dress HATS & CAPS; together with a heavy and well selected Stock of MILLINERY GOODS, and Artificial Flowers;—comprising in all the largest and most desirable Stock of Bonnets and Millinery Goods, ever introduced into this Market.

They pledge themselves to offer their GOODS at prices that will bear a comparison with any other establishment in the United States. Confident that their Stock will at all times be worthy of the attention of Purchasers, they respectfully solicit a call.

BONNETS altered Bleached and Pressed in the best manner, at Short Notice. Price for Bleaching and Pressing, 25 cts.

Norwich, April 3d. '44. 19

EMPORIUM OF FASHION,

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and MOST FASHIONABLE

CLOTHING STORE

IN NORWICH—91 Main-Street.

Visited from all Quarters of the Country by the Professional Men of Fashion, Aristocracy, or Gentry, Sportsmen and Mechanics.

THE Wonderful success of this Popular Establishment, is allowed by all who have visited it to be owing to the rich Variety of Fashionable Garments, and the unaccountable *low prices,* which bid defiance to all competition in Trade. No pains is spared in selecting Fashionable and Desirable Goods, and the good taste which garments are cut and made in this Establishment is allowed to be superior in the extreme.

GENTLEMEN, it cannot be any once fault but your own, if, after visiting us, you do not get pleased with a fashionable tasty garment. For indeed we have employed a score or two of Tailors to study Fashions; and by fashion we live. We stand ready at a moments warning to furnish Material, cut, and make any Garment Gentlemen may see fit to order, in as good style as fashion and taste shall dictate.

The following is a list of the many thousand Garments, which may be had at this great place of resort.

FROCK and Dress COATS, of English, French and German Manufacture,	$6	20,00
English, French, and American Doe Skin Pants,	3	6,75
Tweed Cassimere Sack Coats, New Style,	3	6.75
Kentucky Jane Coats, all colors,	1,25	4,00
Plane Whale, and half gauge pants, of French and English Doe Skin,	3,00	7,00

Summer Clothing an Endless Variety.

Brown Holland, and Grass Cloth, Dress and Sack Coats,	$1	3,00
Middlesex Plaids, Striped, and plain Gingham Coats of all prices.		
Summer Pants of Linen Drill, plain White, Plaid and Striped, fm	1,00	to 4,00
Cotton Drill pants for	75cts	to 1,00

Vests we have the largest assortment that can be found, Embracing

Silk Velvets, from	3 to	4,50
Silk Satin Vests, a superior article	2 "	4,00
Silk and Worsted, fm	1,00	3,50
Cotton and Silk, fm	75cts	2,00
Nice Rich figured Satin Vests, for	3,00	5,00
Plaid, Corded, and figured Marsells	,75	2,50
Rich White figured Satin Vests, suitable for Balls or Matrimonial ceremonies,	3	5,00
Rich Spriged Marsells, and Tyrolese Quiltings, fm	2	400
Summer Shirts, Bosoms, Collars Gloves, and Suspenders of all qualities and prices,	,25	1.00
Rich Scarffs, fm	,25cts	1.00

Gentlemen throughout the Country are invited to call at the Cheapest Clothing Store in Norwich,—91 MAIN-STREET. Next door to Charles Clark's Hat Store.

J. T. FAY.

April 17 h, 1844. 21

G. B. PRINDLE,

HAS removed his One Price Watch, Jewelry, and Clock Establishment, to the Store (lately occupied by J Breson & Son's shoe dealers,) No. 144 Main-street,—opposite the sign post.

Full assortment of choice goods—and no *variation in prices* tolerated—a child may purchase as low as the closest buyer

April 24th, '44 tf23

Live Geese Feathers.

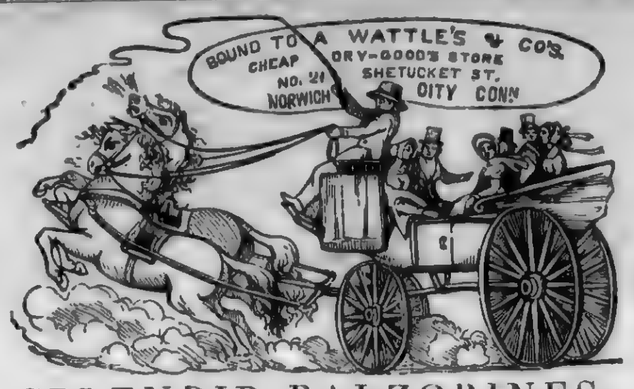
A PRIME lot, for sale by LINCOLN & WILLIAMS, 24 Shetucket-street.

March 9th. tf17

LUMBER.

THE subscriber has on hand a large quantity of the above article of all kinds, and qualities, which, he will sell low JOHN G. HUNTINGTON.

August, 9th, 1843—3m37 [Central Wharf



SPLENDID BALZORINES.

WE are now opening a large lot of Balzorines from the celebrated Manufacturers, Dollfus, Meiss & Co For fineness of texture and beauty of style, these Goods excell all others.—We have all qualities from 2.25 to $7 a pattern. Splendid double chair mode col'd Gro de Naples Silks, are among the New Goods at the Cheap Cash Store of

A. WATTLES & CO.

June 5th. 3w23

HIGHLY IMPORTANT,

TEXAS! ANNEXATION!!

THE Subject of ANNEXATION being one of great interest to the public, the Subscribers have determined to present it in a form which will be sure to give satisfaction to all. Therefore,

TRACY & SETCHEL,

have reduced their prices of

BOOTS AND SHOES

15 PER CENT—and have ANNEXED prices of the very lowest grade to their Superior Stock of Goods, which they are now selling

Cheap! Cheaper!! Cheapest!!!

We invite all,
Great and Small,
Little and tall,
To give us a call,

No. 84 Main-Street, OPPOSITE THE FRANKLIN HOUSE,

before purchasing elsewhere.

Norwich, June 4th. 6w28

Summer Arrangements

OF FARE AND FREIGHT,—TO AND FROM NEW YORK.

DAILY NIGHT LINE.

THE splendid steamer CLEOPATRA Capt. I. K. DUTTON, will leave Norwich Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and New York Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

The splendid steamer WORCESTER, Capt. J. H. VANDERBILT, will leave Norwich Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and New York, Mondays Wednesdays, and Fridays.

N. B. All persons are forbid Trusting any one on account of the above Boats or owners.

E. A. BILL.
Agent for the above Boats.

Norwich, April 20th, 1844. 22

FOR NEW LONDON DAILY

THE NEW STEAMER ANGELINA,

CAPT. LOVELL.

COMMENCED her regular Trips on Wednesday, March 27th.

Leaving Norwich, at 8 o'clock A. M.
" New London, at about half-past 2 P.M.

For further information, enquire of E. A. BILL.

Norwich, April 3d. '44 19

FOR STONINGTON.

THE Steamer ANGELINA Capt. Lovell, will run regular to Stonington; Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; touching at the intermediate Landings.

Leaving Norwich at 8 o'clock A. M. returning the same afternoon in time to take the Cars for Worcester. For further information Enquire of

E. A. BILL.

Norwich, April 16 '44 21

Norwich and Worcester

Rail Road—

DAILY LINE TO NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 22d, 1844

CARS will leave Allyn's Point for Worcester and Boston every morning, except Monday, immediately upon the arrival of the Steamer from New York.

Leave Worcester for Norwich and New York every evening, except Sunday, at 6 1-4, upon the arrival of the Train from Boston.

Accommodation Trains,
DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Norwich - - 5 3-4 A M, and 4 1-2 P M.
" Worcester - 10 A M, and 4 P M.

Freight Trains,
DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Norwich 6 1-2 AM.—Worcester 7 1-2 A M.

The Morning Train from Norwich, and the Morning and Evening Trains from Worcester, connect with the Boston and Worcester, and the Western Railroads.

Fares are less when paid for Tickets than when paid in the Cars.

All Baggage at the risk of its owner, unless receipted for by an authorized agent of the corporation.

EMERSON FOOTE, Supt.

Norwich April 22d, 1844. tf22

STEAM PROPELLER LINE,

BETWEEN

Norwich and New York.

The Steamer QUINEBAUG, Capt. JEREMIAH WILLIAMS, will leave Norwich every Tuesday, and New York every Friday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

All goods forwarded for the Propeller Line, will be taken into store free of any expense to the shippers; freight taken at packet prices.

The steamer Shetucket, Capt. Geo. W. Geer, will take her place in the Line with the steamer Quinebaug, in the course of ten or fifteen days.

For freight or passage enquire of the Capt. on board or to LEAVENS & HUNTINGTON, H. WHITAKER & Co. NORTON, CONVERSE, & Co. } Agents in Norwich
J & A. BRIGGS, 40 South-st. New York.

May 1st. 23

Notice.

THE Subscriber having set up in this place one of *Cleveland's celebrated Machines with MARBLE BLOCKS* for

Pressing Bonnets,

and engaged a *Man* of superior Workmanship, we are prepared to alter, bleach and Press Straw, Florence Fancy Bonnets, and Leghorn Hats in a Style superior to any other Establishment in this State at very short Notice.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

Price for Bleaching & Pressing 25 cts.
No 17 Shetucket St. Norwich.

HITCHCOCK & PAYSON.

April 4th 19

Paints, Oils, Varnishes &c.

WILLIAM S. TYLER,

(at the Old Stand of S. Tyler & Son, Water-street.)

OFFERS FOR SALE AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,

White Lead dry	Linseed Oil
do do ground	Spts. Turpentine
do do in Oil	Copal Varnish Coach
Litharge	do do Furniture
Red Lead	Black Leather Varnish
Venetian Red	Lacker
French Yellow	Bright Varnish
Verdition	Glass Paper
Span. Brown	Emery all sizes
do White	Terra de Senna
Paris do	Rot. stone
Turkey Umber	do do ground
Spruce Yellow	Verdagris dry
Prussian Blue	do in Oil
do do Pale	Red Chalk
Chrome Yellow	Gun chellac
Back Lead	do Copal
Fuscalid Green	Rosin and Pitch
French do	Putty
Chrome do	Glazier's Diamond
Drop Black	Blue Verditer
Lamp do	Green do
Blue do	Ground Umber
Vandyke Brown	Paint Brushes
India Red	Sash Tools
Rose Pink	Striping Pencils
Pumice Stone	Paint Rinsers
do do ground	&c., &c,

Norwich, March 6th, '44. 3m15

NEW FOUNDERY.

THE Subscribers have established on Franklin-St near Spalding's Mill,

A Foundery for Iron Castings.

And have this day entered into a Copartnership for the purpose of transacting business appertaining to the same, under the name and firm of

"MILL FURNACE CO."

They are now prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, and on the best possible terms; every description of Machine, Stove, Plough, and other castings, Moulded with the utmost care (under the direction of an experienced workman,) and made from the very best quality of Scotch and American Pig Iron,—near by is the Machine Shop lately established by Messrs. COLE & BATES, who are now ready to do all work in their line in a satisfactory and workmanlike manner. The connection of the Foundry, with the machine Shop—making it convenient for those who wish castings fitted and finished in any form or shape.

CHARLES A. CONVERSE.
ALBERT T. CONVERSE.

Orders for Casting may be left at the Hard Ware Store of C. A. Converse, 139 Main-st., and old Castings bought at the Foundery or at 139 Main-st.

Norwich, May 15th '44. 6w25

IRA GORTON,

DRAPER & TAILOR,

OVER MR. DORANCE LADD'S CONFECTIONERY STORE OPPOSITE THE NORWICH BANK,

WOULD GIVE

NOTICE,

THAT having so far recovered his health as to attend to his business again, he is ready to wait on old and new customers, whose patronage he again solicits. Having received the latest fashions from New York, and having none but the best workmen (New York workmen not excepted,) he will warrant all work done at his shop to be of the best kind and done at short notice. He would inform the tailors out of town that they can have the fashions by sending to the subscriber after them.

N. B. People out of town coming to Norwich to get Cutting done will please call upon the subscriber as he does all of his cutting himself, and will warrant all garments cut to suit his customers.

IRA GORTON.

Norwich, March 27th, '44. tf18

SUMMER CLOTHS.

Any person or persons wishing Summer Cloths are respectfully invited to examine the following invoice and then call at ELY & CO'S, and examine the goods just opened, and for sale at exceedingly low prices.

2 Cases Blue Denims,
3 do do Drills,
2 do Plaid do
1 Case Mixtures,
1 do Colored and Plaid Linens,
2 cases Gambroons of colors.
Kentucky Jeans, and Grass Cloths,
Brown Linens, Linen Drillings.
Fine Drab de Etes, and Summer Cambletts
Fine Cashmerets, Supernne Satinets,

May 4th 1844. 24

JOHN L. DEVOTION,

Druggist and Apothecary,

No. 119 Main-st one door East of Quinebaug Bank.

HAS during the past week, been making large addition to his extensive stock of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Glass Ware, Window Glass, Brushes, Perfumery &c. To which he invites the attention of Physicians, Country Merchants, and families, with the assurance that every article in his line shall be sold at wholesale or retail *at the lowest prices.*

May 22d. 3m26

BOWEN & McNAMEE,

16 WILLIAM-STREET COR. OF BEAVER,

NEW YORK.

HAVE received, by late arrivals, the most desirable stock of

Silk and Fancy Goods

ever exhibited, to which the attention of merchants, from various sections of the country, is respectfully invited.

It is their determination to present an assortment, unsurpassed in Richness and Variety, comprising the Newest and most Fashionable Styles offered in this market.

Special attention is invited to the following articles viz:—

RICH PRINTED LAWNS, consisting of every variety of style.

EXTRA RICH FRENCH AND SCOTCH PRINTED BALZORINES, entirely new styles.

PARIS MUSLIN DE LAINES, very rich printed also plain coloured, black and blue black do.

SILK SHAWLS, consisting of rich figured Chameleon, Black Ottoman, figured Poult de Soie, &c.

RICH DRESS SILKS, consisting of extra heavy Brocade, Chameleon, Satin Striped, Plain Fig'd &c.

SHAWLS, Paris Broche, embroidered Cashmere French Plaid, figured Kabyle, Muslin de Laine, c.

FRENCH KID GLOVES, best manufacture, black white and colored.

FANCY CRAVATS AND SHAWLS, the most desirable, assortment ever offered.

LACES, great variety, consisting of English and German Thread, also Cotton and Gimp Edgings, at very low prices.

ITALIAN LUSTRING AND GROS DE RINES of the best manufacture.

FRENCH PRINTS—Hartman's and Gros Odier's manufacture, various styles, first quality.

ALSO,

MILLINERY GOODS, in great variety, consisting of rich Hat Silks, splendid changeable, chine, and striped Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, trimming Laces, &c.

ALSO,

Black and blue black Bombazines: Pongee and Spitalfield Hdkf; Italian Sewings; Satin and Taffeta Ribbons; Kid, Silk and Fjlet Gloves; Embroidery; Linen Cambric Hdkfs; Satin Vestings; Silk Velvets; black and blue black French Crapes; Lace Hdkfs and Veils, Silk Hosiery; Sinchews; Suchan Pongee; Lace Veils; India Sarsnett; Levantine Hdkfs; Italian Cravats; Buck and Beaver Gloves; India Nankeens; Paper Muslins, &c. 11

ANTHONY GORTON,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Corner of Main and Union-Streets.

Norwich Conn.,

OVER THE STORE, OF S. DENNIS & Co.

HAVING long received a liberal share of patronage, is determined to merit a continuance of favors, and all who are desirous of procuring the most

Thorough made Garment,

AND

Good Fit,

in the *most fashionable style,* at prices SO LOW that no reasonable man would object to, should call at

A. GORTON'S,

where he will be happy to receive orders in his line of Business—promising to render perfect satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

N. B. Particular care will be taken in cutting garments that are made out of his establishment.

Be sure and call on

ANTHONY GORTON.

Norwich, Feb. 7, 1844. tf11

BOTON PACKETS,

THE Schooner MAIL, Capt. CROWELL
" " SPY, Capt. LEWIS.

HAVE commenced running between Norwich and Boston, for the season, and will take freight on the most reasonable terms. For further information enquire of

HAWES, GRAY & CO. Boston.
H. WHITAKER & CO. Commercial-street. Norwich Ct.

March 24th, '44 18

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

WILLIAM S. TYLER

Offers for sale a large and well selected stock of genuine Drugs & Medicines, Chemicals, Glass Ware, &c. &c., to Dealers and others at the lowest prices. A few of the leading Articles are as follows:

Antimony Crude	Arabic Rina
Æther Sulph	" Gulbanin Manna
" Ni rous	" Tragacanth &c.
" Chlorie	Biera Piera
Aqua Ammonia	Hive Syrup
" Rosa &c	Herbs of all kinds
Aethiops Min	Isinglass Fucia
Blue Pill Eug	" American
Borax Ref.	" Coopers Superior
Bugundy Pitch	Lunar Caustic
Bayberry Bark, Ground	Magnesia Carb
Barbadoes Tar	" Calc
Balsam Copavi	" Henry's True
" Fir	Morphine Sulphate
" Peruo Pola &c	" Acetate Meriate &c.
Cacao Cutcha,	Oil Peppermint
Juniper &c	" Cinnamon, Cloves
Brimstone Roll and Flour	" Organum, Tansy
Cathartides	" Bergamot, Lemon
Cobalt ates of Iron	" Wintergreen
" Ammoniac &c	" Valerian, Savin
Colcinth Pulv.	" Anise, Sassafras
Cream Tartar P	in short all kinds
Cort Peu P	Ox Zinc
Aurantic	" Bizmuth
Angustura &c. &c.	Phosphorus and
Cochineal S G	Phosphates
Chloride Lime	Pill Cochi
" Soda	Quicksilver
Chamomile Flowers	Rad Gentian Rhei
Calomel Eug	" Columbo Ipecac
Corus Sublimate	" Serp Virg
Cayenne Pepper, African	" Valerian Jalap
Dovers Powers	" Sarsaparilla
Eng. Venesia	" Scilla Curcuma
Ergot	" Seneka &. &.
Emp. Epispartic	Sponge fine and coarse
" Diac Olives	Sem Annis Cami
"Hydrag Adhesive &c.	" Fennel Colchicum
Extract Belladoni	" Cardamon &c
" Valesian Cicuta	Sup. Carb Soda
" Hyocyami &c.	Sal Epsome
Fol. Senna Anthos	" Rochelle
" Digitale &c.	" Soda
Gum Opium Myrrh	" Nitre &c.
" Camphor, Aloes	Sugar of Lead
Gunie Gambage	Spatulas
Tartar Vitriol	Soda Powders
Copavi Casulas	Seidlitz do
Citrate Iron	Veratrine
Elateriam	Hydriodate Potash
Iodure of Mercury Ducto	Strychnine
do do Proto	Croton Oil Salacine
Oxymurinte Potash	Iodide Iron
Piperine Potassa Cyanuret	Aconita Ext
Prussiate Potash	Oil Black Pepper
Sulphate Quinine	

Syringes, Apothecaries Scales & Weights, Tooth Instruments, Lancets, Pessaries, Catheters, Trusses, various kinds, Teeth & Flesh Brushes, together with most every article used in the practice of Medicine may be found at Tyler's Drug & Chemical Store, Water Street.

May 22d. 26

Horse Liniment,

THIS article is unrivaled, and will be found to produce all the good effects of any Liniment that can be prepared; for Sprains, Bruises, Galls, Scratches, and all cases of Swellings and lameness with which horses or cattle are affected; prepared and sold by WM. A. BREWSTER.

Let it be tried, and the purchaser will be satified

West Killingly, May 7th. 24

Perfumery, Cosmetics, &C.

MILK of Roses, Cologne Water, Bay Rum, Rowland's Genuine Maccassar Oil, Balm Columbia, Buffalo Oil, Lip Salve, Lavender Water, Pearl Powder, East India Hair Dye, Bears Oil, Freckle Wash, Depilatory Powder, Bears Grease, Tooth Powder, Shaving Cream, Tooth Paste, Windsor Soap, James' Hair Tonic, Hair Powder, Cologne Stands, Powder Puffs, Nursery and Rose Toilett Powder, Cold Cream, Cream of Lillies, Water of Beauty, Gouraud's Powdres Subtiles, Tooth Wash, Spanish Lilly White, Cour laster, Tooth and Hair Brushes, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c., for sale by JOHN L. DEVOTION.

No. 119 Main-st. one door East of Quinebaug Bank

April 8d, '44. 3m19

Concentrated

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF

SARSAPARILLA,

WARRANTED equal to any other preparation of Sarsaparilla, for sale at 25 cents per bottle, by

JOHN L. DEVOTION,
No. 119 Main street,
one door East of the Quinebaug Bank.

April 17 3 mos 21

Wood and Willow ware,

Wholesale and Retail!

A LARGE lot just received from the manufacturers, of all kinds and descriptions, consisting in part of Tubs of all sizes, Pails and Can Pails, Nest Boxes, Bowls, Trays, Wash-Boards, Clothes-Lines, Matches, and other articles too many to enumerate, all of which will be sold at prices *unusually low.* Also, a good supply of Willow and other Baskets. A fresh supply of Teas, with GROCERIES of all kinds, may constantly be found at the store of

FAIRFIELD & ARMSTRONG.

P. S. Goods delivered free of expense one mile of the city.

April 3d. 21

WM. H. ALLEN.

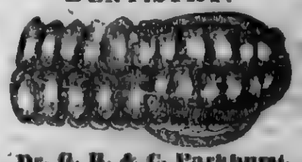
DENTIST,

OFFICE, NO. 9½ SHETUCKET STREET, (UP STAIRS)

WHERE he will perform all operations necessary for the preservation of the teeth and gums in the best possible manner. Teeth inserted from 1 to a complete set. Teeth cleaned, filled, extracted, and all irregularities, whether they proceed from disease or want of proper care, remedied.

March 23 tf17

DENTISTRY.



Dr. G. B. & C. Parkhurst,

HAVE opened an Office, No. 89, Main street, 2 doors west of the Franklin House, where they will wait on all who will favor them with their patronage. Teeth set from one to a full set. Every necessary operation performed on the teeth, and warranted. Their long experience enables them to treat judiciously all diseases connected with the teeth.

Nov. 30. 1yr1

GROCERIES,

DELANO & SCHERMERHORN.

NO 50, FRONT STREET,

NEW-YORK.

KEEP constantly on hand a general assortment of desirable Groceries.

Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

New-York, Nov. 1st, 1843. 3m 4

COAL.

THE subscriber is now prepared to furnish for Family use and for manufacturing purposes, the above article, of superior quality, and at prices satisfactory. JOHN G. HUNTINGTON,

August 9th, 1843—3m37. [Central Wharf.

Silks! Silks!

SUCH as the Camelion Brocades, Helenine, blue black Gro de Royal, light do, Satin striped do, plain and striped Armures Gro de Rhine, Gro de Swiss and every other style a person wishes at

ELY & CO'S.

April 3d. tf19

Eastern and Western Lumber.

100,000 FEET Albany Mer. Boards, 12 [14, and 16 feet.

25,000 Albany clear do
50,000 Eastern Mer. Boards and Plank.
25,000 ft. " clear, 1¼, 1½ and 2 inch.
25,000 ft. Spruce flooring.
50,000 ft. Clapboards of various kinds.
400 M. Pine and Cedar Shingles.

For sale by E. CHAPELL,
Norwich. [25.] Central Wharf.

PRINTS and MUSLIN DE LAINES.

12 CASES PRINTS, direct from the manufacturers agents. Also, 70 pieces of MOUSE de LAINES, of beautiful style and quality. Call at

ELY & CO'S.

No. 33 and 35 Shetucket-street.

March 3d. tf19

Copartnership Notice.

THE subscribers having associated themselves in business under the name and firm of

PRENTICE & AVERY,

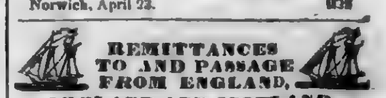
Offer for sale at their Store, No. 37, Water-street, formerly occupied by A. C. Hall, a general assortment of

Groceries,

which were selected the past week in New York with much care, and will be disposed of cheap for cash or Country produce.

WM. R. PRENTICE,
WM. W. AVERY.

Norwich, April 23. tf21



REMITTANCES TO AND PASSAGE FROM ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

WE beg to inform our friends in Norwich, Conn and its vicinity, that we have appointed Mr JAMES McCLELLAND, of that city, as our agent. Persons sending for their relatives, or remitting money to the old country, will find it their interest and their friends comfort to give him a call.

ROCHE BROTHERS & CO.,
35 Fulton street, New York.

Jan. 24th, 1844. 19

BOARD.

A Gentleman, and Wife can be accommodated with board, and pleasant rooms. Also three young Gentlemen; Terms reasonable. Enquire at the office of the News.

Norwich, Jan. 17th, 1844. tf8

Rheumatic Liniment,

Prepared and sold by Dr. WM. A. BREWSTER, West Killingly Ct.

THIS Liniment has effected so many extraordinary and surprising Cures; that it is now offered to the public, with full confidence that its merits will be suitably appreciated; and that purchasers will be fully satisfied with its effects. It is intended to be used externally for Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Wounds, and all cases of lameness.

May 8th. 3

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE NORWICH NEWS
WM. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
OFFICE No. 36, SHETUCKET STREET
One door North of the American House.
☞ *Advertisements, &c., left at the Post Office, Box 139, or at the Printing Office in Shetucket Street, will receive prompt attention.*
TERMS.
For the News one year (in advance) $1,50
When not paid in advance, 2,00

CHARLES A. CONVERSE.
Dealer in
English, French and German
Hardware, Cutlery, and Guns.
189 Main-Street.
Norwich.

BOOK AND JOB
PRINTING,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
EXECUTED
IN THE NEATEST, MOST EXPEDITIOUS AND CHEAPEST MANNER.
At 129 Main-Street,
Norwich Conn.,

THE Subscriber has taken pains to add such materials to his Printing Office, as will enable him to execute every description of Printing, in a style *superior to what has ever before been done in this part of the State*; and having availed himself of facilities which he has never before had for turning out work rapidly, and at a very small expense, he has lately revised his prices, and is now prepared to print

Books,	Bill-heads,
Pamphlets,	Bills of Lading,
Circulars,	Clock Bills,
Handbills,	Bank Checks,
Way Bills,	

STEAM-BOAT AND STAGE BILLS, BUSINESS AND VISITING CARDS,
&c, &c, &c.

At a cheaper rate than ever before. *He is determined he will not be out done* IN DOING GOOD WORK *at a very low price.* WILLIAM TRENCH.
April 24th. 22

FERRE'S
CREAM OF SAPONINE,
A NEW ARTICLE FOR SHAVING.
The Proprietor has been favored with the following from the Pastor of the First Congregational Church in this City.

Ferre's CREAM SAPONINE, after a thorough trial, I consider much preferable to any other article which I have ever used in shaving. Its properties are so valuable as to commend it to general use.
JOHN R. CRANE.
Middletown, March 18th, 1844.

From Doct. Woodward.
Mr. Ferre—Dear Sir—Having made sufficient trial of the Cream Saponine I purchased of you, I do not hesitate to say it is superior to any thing I have ever used for the purpose it is intended. It possesses the properties of penetrating and softening the beard in a much greater degree than any other Soap. I can cheerfully recommend it to the public, with a full confidence that it will meet the just expectations of those who may try it. CHARLES WOODWARD, M. D.
Middletown, March 25, 1844.

Mr. Ferre:—Sir—I have for many years used many kinds of Soap, with a view of finding the best quality, and have never been perfectly satisfied until I used your invaluable Cream Saponine, which I consider so valuable, that I would use no other if presented gratis—too high a recommendation cannot be given it.
Respectfully, yours,
ELI WILCOX.
Middletown, March 25, 1844.

From the Rev. Arther Granger, Pastor of the South Congregational Church in this City.
Mr. E. C. Ferre—Sir: I have used your article for shaving several weeks past, and for convenience and comfort find it superior to any thing I have ever used.
ARTHUR GRANGER.
Middletown, March 30, 1844.
May 22d. 26

COPARTNERSHIP,
THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of
BREWER & LEWIS,
and will transact the STOVE AND TIN WARE business at No. 36 *Shetucket Street*, a few rods from the corner of Main, where they offer for sale a lot of very superior Tin Ovens manufactured expressly for the present season, which will Boil as well as Bake, also a large quantity of Milk Pans, as cheap as the cheapest, together with a general assortment of Tin Ware, Stoves, &c,
Tin Roofing, Copper and Tin Eave Troughs, Conductor Pipes, &c., made and put up in a workmanlike manner. Jobbing and repairing done at the shortest notice. JOHN M. BREWER,
WM. LEWIS.
Norwich, May 28th. '44. 27

WALTER CLAPP,
BOOKSELLER & BOOKBINDER,
Shetucket-street, Norwich,
Nov. 9th, 1843. 1y50

Cheaper than ever.
EXTRA RICH SPRING GOODS; now opening at ELY & CO'S 33 & 35 Shetucket-st Among which may be found the following lots
39 pc. Rich Balzorines,
75 do Lawns and Muslins,
Rich Dress Silks,
15 do (all wool) Cashmere de Lains,
Sup'r Kid Gloves of every shade and color.
1 Case Parasols,
45 Boxes Fancy Mitts,
Rich Th'd Laces,
A large lot of White Cambrics Check and Stripe, Mourning Balzorines.
All the above Goods together with a general and well selected Stock. They pledge themselves to sell at so small profits, that the price can be no objection to the purchaser.
May 4. 21

Crape Chusans, Challys,
EOLIANS, SATIN, BROCADES, FIGURED and PLAIN ALPACCAS. Also, a lot of MOURNING CHUSANS extra rich, may now be found at ELY & CO'S.
March 28. 1f19

COAL.
ANTHRACITE COAL of various kinds in the Lump, or broken and screened, for sale by the Cargo or single Ton by
EDWARD CHAPPELL,
Central Wharf.
Norwich, Sept. 12. 42

JOHN S. GRAY,
IMPORTER OF
CHINA AND GLASS, WAREHOUSE
62 State-street,
Hartford Conn.,
May 18th '44. 25

Linen Cambrics Hdkfs.
ELY & CO, are now offering a lot of fine Linen Hdkfs. at prices so low as to be well worthy the attention of all persons wishing a good article at a small price.
33 & 35 Shetucket-street.
May 4. 21

The Norwich News.

VOL. IV.—NO. 30. NORWICH, CONN., THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1844. WHOLE NO. 186.

NOTICE.
THE Subscribers having purchased of T. F. Albertson his entire Stock, Tools and Fixtures, feel prepared and competent to enter into any contract in our line of business. All kinds of work pertaining to the House Ship, Sign and ornamental
PAINTING
IMITATIONS OF WOOD
of all kinds, Granite and Marble of all descriptions well executed in the very best workmanlike manner and at short notice.
PAPER-HANGING & GLAZING,
executed in the best manner and with despatch.
☞ Paints and Stains of all colors, mixed and prepared ready for use at our Paint Shop, first door south of Bolles' new brick block, Market Square.
N. B. None but first rate workmen employed by
NICHOLS & CHAPMAN.
Norwich, March 12, 1844. 1f16

PATENT MACHINES.
THE cheapest and best Horse Powers ever offered to the public for driving Circular Saws, Cider, Shingle and Sugar Mills, Turning Lathes, Threshing Machines, &c. Also the best Threshing Machines for grain and hay seed, may be had of the subscriber—also the right to vend them in various parts of the country. Horse Powers from $40 to $50. Threshing Machines from $20 to $25. Both Machines easily conveyed in a one horse wagon.
N. B. A few more Agents wanted to sell on commission. A. KINGSLEY.
Norwich, July 19, 1843. 34

Canadian Horse Liniment,
THIS Article is one of the most Valuable Remedies, ever discovered; for Sprains, Bruises, Galls, Scratches, Fresh Wounds, and Sores of every description on Horses. Sold only by
WILLIAM S. TYLER,
and SAMUEL TYLER.
Norwich, March 5th, '44. m15

WRIGHT'S
Indian Vegetable Pills,
OF THE
N. American College of Health.
THESE extraordinary Pills are composed of plants which grow spontaneously on our own soil, and are, therefore, better adapted to our constitution than medicines concocted from foreign drugs, however well they may be compounded; and as the INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS are founded upon the principle that the human body is, in truth,
SUBJECT TO BUT ONE DISEASE,
viz, corrupt humors, and that medicines cures this disease on
NATURAL PRINCIPLES
by cleansing and purifying the body; it will be manifest, that if the constitution be not entirely exhausted, a perseverance in their use, according to directions, is absolutely certain to drive disease of every name from the body.
When we wish to restore a Swamp or Morass to fertility, we drain it of the superabundant waters.—In like manner, if we wish to restore the body to health, we must cleanse it of impurity.
THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS
Will be found one of the best, if not the very best medicines in the world for carrying out this
GRAND PURIFYING PRINCIPLE,
because they expel from the body all morbid and corrupt humors—the cause of disease—in any easy and NATURAL MANNER; and while they every day give
EASE AND PLEASURE,
disease of every name is rapidly driven from the body.
The above named INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS have been three years before the American public; and we can now say, without fear of contradiction, that of all the various medicines which have heretofore been popular, not one has given such universal satisfaction, or obtained such a permanent hold upon the affections of the people. Not only do all who use it invariably experience relief, and recommend it in the strongest terms; but it has effected some of the most astonishing cures ever performed by medicine.
From the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.
THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS,
Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are attaining great celebrity in New England as well as other parts of the United States. The attempts of persons to defraud the public by the sale of spurious articles, meet with general reprobation. Mr. Wright is an indefatigable business man, and shows an army of cures by the medicine, which warrant confidence in the virtues of his Indian Vegetable Pills.
From the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times.
THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.
People are pretty well satisfied by this time, that Calomel and the other thousand and one mineral preparations of the shops are better adapted, as a general rule, to kill rather than cure the patient.—As a matter of course, vegetable medicines are therefore in great request. There are very many humbugs, however, among the latter, and we would advise all those who have the least regard for their health, to try the *INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS of the North American College of Health*, sold at 169 Race street, Philadelphia—as they are the preparation of one intimately acquainted with the healing art.
From the Boston Daily Times.
INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.
Of all the public advertised medicines of the day, we know of none that we can more safely recommend for the "ills that flesh is heir to," than the Pills that are sold at the depot of the North American College of Health, No 198 Tremont street Boston. Several instances we know of, where they are used in families with the highest satisfaction. And no longer ago than yesterday, we heard an eminent physician of this city recommend them in high terms. There used to be in the community a great repugnance to the use of QUACK medicines, as they are all indiscriminately termed, but it was mainly owing to the regular M. D.'s constantly denouncing them. They are, however becoming more liberal in this respect, and the consequence is, that good vegetable medicines are now more extensively used than formerly.
AGENTS.
SAMUEL TYLER, Norwich, will sell by the dozen to those who wish to purchase to sell again.

R. W. ROATH,	Norwich.
Geo. D. Fuller,	Norwich Town.
S. C. Osgood,	Bean Hill.
Tracy Huntington & Co.	Yantic Ville.
A. L. Hyde,	Franklin.
A. G. Bailey,	Lebanon.
G. Robinson,	"
Stephen Fitch,	Fitchville.
H. Morey,	Bozrahville
J. W. Stanton,	Jewett City
Albert Ray & Co.	Greenville.
C. & G. Lewis,	Uncasville
B. F. Collins,	Mystic.
B. F. Hoxie,	Mystic Bridge
Wm. Browning,	Gales Ferry.
Nathan Beckwith,	New London.
J. H Lewis & Co.	Westerly R. I.
E. W. Babcock & Co.	" "
R. Burnett,	Groton.
R. M Smith,	"
E. Faxon Jr.	Stonington.
Wm. B. Hull,	North Stonington.

New England Office, 198 Tremont-street Boston.
May 1st. 1844. 23

The Handsomest Ginghams!
EVER seen in Norwich, have just been received by LINCOLN & WILLIAMS.
June 13 1f29

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
Washington City, May 30, 1844.

PROPOSALS will be received at this Department, until 3 o'clock, on Saturday, the 15th day of July next, for the delivery of the following Coals, at the places and in the quantities hereinafter designated, viz:
At Boston, Mass., and at New York City, Anthracite Coal (sugar loaf).
At Lake Erie, Lake Ontario, Key West, Florida, and the mouth of the Mississippi, Bituminous Coal. Not less than 500 tons to be delivered at each place; but this Department reserving to itself the right to order as much more as it may think proper.
All of the above coals are to be of the *very best quality*, and to be delivered and landed at the contractor's risk and expense at such points in the above specified places as shall be designated in the contract, or by the officer to whose inspection the coals shall be subject on delivery. At the mouth of the Mississippi the coal to be delivered in good and substantial flat boats, the boats to be the property of the Government. The ton of anthracite coal to be estimated at 2,240 pounds, and the bituminous coal at five pecks to the bushel, and 28 bushels to be considered equivalent to the ton—these to be subject to the inspection of officers to be designated by this Department. The coal to be delivered within two months after the execution of the contract.
The Coals must be *lump*, and be taken from mines the most approved for the goodness of their quality and freeness from sulphur and other impurities—satisfactory evidence of which must accompany the bids, as no bids will be considered which are not accompanied by this evidence and no coal will be received which shall not correspond with the descriptions and requirements herein made.
Contracts will be prepared to be executed by those whose offers shall be accepted, for the faithful performance of which a bond with two good and sufficient sureties will be required in one-third the amount of the contract, payment to be made in full when the contracts are complied with fully to the satisfaction of this Department.
The proposals to be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Coal for the Revenue Service."
McCLINTOCK YOUNG.
Secretary of the Treasury,
June 5th. *ad interim* 28

Half'self protecting Bee Hives,
FOR sale by R. W. MATHEWSON,
June 5th. 28

ORANGES & LEMONS.
75 BOXES ORANGES,
65 do Lemons,
500 do Filberts, Brazil, and Madeira Nuts, just received by Steamer Quinebaug, and for sale low by
H. WHITAKER & CO.
Commercial-st. June 5th. 28

FINE EATING!
PRATT & HOOKER,
(Franklin Square,)
HAVE on hand a first rate assortment of *PROVISIONS & GROCERIES,*
which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.
Norwich, April 24th. 23

Golden Bell Hair Powder.
A superior article; for sale by
R. W. MATHEWSON.
June 5th. 28

Cologne Water.
THE very first in the market; by the bottle or gallon at MATHEWSON'S
June 5th. 28

NEW CARPETING!
WE have just received a large lot of Super and Three ply Carpeting from the *two largest* Carpet manufactures in the United States. The patterns from these large establishments are much in advance of other manufactures, and the colors and quality surpass any other in the market. We will sell these new Styles for less than the same quality can be bought in this county. We have a large lot of Splendid Rugs at half of former prices; a new lot of cheap Venetian Carpets from 20 to 30 cts, per yard. Oil cloths at the lowest rates.
Before you buy, call and examine Carpets &c., at the cheap Cash Store of A. WATTLES & CO.
June 5th. 3w28

Prints are down.
Now is your time to buy Calicoes at a great easing.
WE shall sell Calicoes (this week) that we sold at 8 for 6¼ cts, some worth 10 at 8 cts, and wide French styles at 11, worth one shilling. Among the above styles are some bargains *Attend to* them in time, at A. WATTLES & CO.
June 5th. 3w28

Another Glorious Opportunity.
WATCHES! WATCHES!!
AT No. 80 CHATHAM STREET.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has entered into the above Establishment with one of the most beautiful and useful assortment of Watches, both Gold and Silver, from England and France, as low as $20 and 25. Watches and Jewelry exchanged or bought on the most advantageous terms to the customer.
Watches and Clocks repaired in the most accurate manner.
All articles purchased of him not approved of will be exchanged. Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange. The highest price paid for old Gold.
JOHN MYERS.
New York, May 22d 1f26

Sack Salt.
300 SACKS Marshalls Factory filled Salt; just received by Steamer Quinebaug, in prime order; for sale by H. WHITAKER & CO.
Commercial-st June 5th. 28

Smok'd Herring.
100 Boxes, No 1 Scale *Herring*; just rec'd in good order; for sale low by
H. WHITAKER & CO.
Commercial-st. June 5th. 28

SCYTHES.
HALE & Whipple, Darling, Sibley & Gleason's casteel steel backs and German steel Scythes; for sale by their Agt. H. WHITAKER & CO.
Commercial-st. June 5th. 28

Figs.
150 DRUMS, of first rate Figs, fresh and nice, just rec'd and for sale low by
H. WHITAKER & CO.
Commercial-st. June 5th. 28

SCYTHE SNATHS.
100 Doz. Patent Scythe Snaths,
100 do Com'n do
For sale by H. WHITAKER & CO.
Commercial-st. June 5th. 28

The Fatal Marriage.

BY J. AUSTIN SPERRY.

The bell in the steeple of the old "German Reformed Church," in the town of ——, was ringing its solemn peal, one Sabbath morning in the summer of 1817, and numbers of the congregation, with faces more smiling than usual, were wending their way up the side of the hill upon which the time-honored place of worship stood. A new pastor was to grace its pulpit that morning, and the eagerness with which they approached, betokened that high expectations were entertained of his introductory sermon. His name and guesses as to his talent and Christian zeal, and the benefits that were anticipated from his ministerial labors, were rife upon every lip until they reached the door of the sanctuary. There, of course, speculation ceased, and group after group entering, took their seats, and waited in silent expectation for the beginning of services. At length the new minister arose, and presented himself to their impatient eyes. However grave and not "given to worldly things," churchmen may be, personal appearance forms no small item in their estimate of a debutante on such occasions, and in this the young clergyman possessed no slight advantage. His features were not only handsome but noble, and there was a combination of suavity and dignity in his manner which once engaged respect and admiration. When he entered upon his discourse, his hearers were not disappointed in their anticipations, and as he proceeded, their first good impressions strengthened. His style was simple, clear and forcible. Handsome, eloquent, and withal distinguished; for, though young, he had attained some eminence as well in the scientific and literary world, as in the church—it will not be wondered that his new charge were delighted with him. When the services were concluded, the fathers of the flock pressed forward to shake him cordially by the hand and proffer congratulations. Among the rest as he passed down the aisle, a tall, sinewy man, with bushy, gray eyebrows, and face corrugated by age, and perhaps cares, reached over the door of the pew in which he and his family was standing, and grasping his hand with warmth said,
"Brother De Coursey allow me to express my joy of your coming among us, and the pleasure your sermon has given; it has been long since I have heard one which pleased me more. May your journey here be to the profit of our souls"
This old man was Ephraim Weston, an elder of the church, and the most wealthy citizen of ——. The portion of the family who were with him, consisted of a wife and two daughters. Of the latter, the eldest was a young woman of surpassing loveliness, and the pastor, as he conversed with her father, very often wandered involuntarily to her face. His earnest glances caused her to cast down her eyes with a manner of modest simplicity, the effect of which was truly charming. De Coursey tarried a few moments with the old man, and then abruptly bidding him adieu, passed on hurriedly; for he felt that the thought which that blushing young face called up, were no consonate with the time or place.
Weeks passed, and the minister daily grew in favor with the members of his little congregation. By the influential among them, he was soon courted and caressed, and the more humble soon learned to regard his condescension to grace their family circle as the greatest of honors. Every attention which could be thought acceptable was lavished upon him, and sufficient adulation greeted his ears to excite vanity, if he possessed any, to its utmost. Among them all, no one was more wrapped up in him than Ephraim Weston, who had conceived a sudden and warm attachment to him, and to the wonder of all who knew his disposition, eagerly sought his society, and repeatedly solicited his visits to his house. In fact, De Coursey soon became a regular evening guest at the old elder's mansion, and was frequently to be seen arm in arm with him in the street. This intimacy did not fail to attract notice of the envious; it become the daily theme of their gossip, and the old adage "too thick to thrive," was more than once repeated. The intimacy continued, notwithstanding, until at length it ceased to be a subject of remark.
The young minister's cheerful demeanor and brilliant powers of conversation, made him a general favorite with the members of the old churchman's family, and perhaps more a favorite with the eldest daughter, for whose ear he had a whispered eloquence very different from that which his intercourse with others. From the first time he had seen her, he had been impressed with her beauty, and on subsequent acquaintance had discovered in her lively, but unsophisticated mind, a rich fancy and a confiding disposition, which completely enlisted his affections.
Julia was just twenty—the age at which woman's character begins to be fully developed, and her charms to be matured. And her character had in it all that is admirable and lovely in a female. Gentle, modest, amiable, generous, possessing vivacity without forwardness—beautiful without vanity; accomplished, intelligent, and the child of affluence, yet free from the concomitants of these qualities, pride and affectation—none who knew her could fail to esteem and love her. She was one of those rare instances in which we behold a combination of all the virtues with but few of the foibles of the sex. One feature of her mind though it added to her endowments, was not calculated to promote her happiness in life It was too much confidence—a proneness to place too much reliance in the sincerity of the world. She lacked that discernment of human character, which is seldom acquired but with bitter experience. Pure-minded and innocent herself she judged others by her own heart, and in so doing, she prepared for herself disappointments that were to cost her many tears of anguish in after life.
There was much romantic enthusiasm in Julia's disposition, tinged too with a fervor of religion. It was not strange, therefore, that to her, who beheld but the bright side of every thing, the new pastor should appear the hero of a thousand. So young, and yet so eminent for his talents and his Christian virtues—his praise in every mouth—his judgment looked up to and his opinions regarded with deference even by heads silvered with the honorable hue of age; in short, almost worshipped by the little society over which he presided, not to speak of those other qualities of so much appreciation in a woman's eye, he seemed to her a being of a nobler sphere than that in which he moved—and when he sought her in the character of a lover, he found her heart already prepared to his will. Her affections were deep, strong and unchanging—they were entirely his own.
The moment was one fraught with emotion to Julia when he first made an avowal of his feelings and solicited her hand. They had been strolling in the garden attached to her father's mansion, and had paused to watch the grandeur of an autumn sunset. They stood silently contemplating the scene until the last crimson hues faded from the western sky, and the pale lustre of the moon began to fall upon the objects around them. De Coursey turned and directed her attention to the brightening planet.
"See," said he, "when the sun is absent with his rays yon mild orb cheers the earth with his borrowed light. Do you not see in this an emblem of mans lot? While he tarries here, deprived of the glory of his Maker's presence he is cheered by the sweet smiles of woman, who He hath given for a helpmate. The love of your sex, when it is pure, is a reflection of that higher love, as the moon's light is a reflection of the sun's."
She did not reply but her mind was busy with thoughts which his words called up. After some moments of silence, De Coursey again spoke—
'Have you ever loved, Julia?
She raised her eyes archly to his face, as if to see if he had asked the question seriously and encountering his glance of earnest tenderness, her face colored as she replied—
'Never—that is—I mean"—
'I thank you for that pretty blush," exclaimed De Coursey; 'it tells me what you mean. Are not our hearts one? Dear Julia, can you trust to me your future hopes?"
She placed her hand silently in his, and he said,
'Now my happiness is complete—I crave no more for your gentle love supplies all I wish for of this world.'
Julia's happiness, too, was complete. Henceforth her thoughts and feelings were centered in but one object—the noble, the pure minded who had gained her heart's first, warmest affections.
De Coursey disclosed the attachment to the father. Weston did not for an instant withhold his approbation. He had from the first witnessed the intimacy between his daughter and the young pastor with inward satisfaction and now but too proud at the prospect of having the man he so highly esteemed for his son-in-law.
'Take her,' said he, 'and may God bless your union and keep you happy.'
A period of six months distant from the day of the minister's proposal, was appointed for the nuptials. Ere half that time had elapsed a dissension sprung up which threatened to blast his hopes. He advanced from the pulpit doctrines which to his congregation were new and strange. The old elder was bigoted and his pride of opinion sprung up at the first innovation upon his old tenets. He expostulated and reasoned with De Coursey, and finally in anger, denounced him as no christian. The latter, perhaps more than became his holy office was proud and sensitive. The old man's words touched him to the quick, and he replied with haughtiness that the opinions he promulgated sprang from honest conviction—he wished to enforce them upon no one, but so long as he believed them to be correct he should maintain them.
'They are the sentiments of an upstart,' returned the elder, with a flush of excitement that ill accorded with his professions as a follower of the Cross; 'they are contrary to the Bible and religion, and so long as you continue to entertain them there must be a cessation of intercourse between us, and I desire that you discontinue your visits to my family.
De Coursey, of course, was no more a guest at the house of the elder, but he met Julia elsewhere. Her love for him which had grown beneath her father's eye we might say, was even fostered by his approving smile, had obtained too deep root to be shaken by the storm that was now gathering. In heart she was already wedded to him, and his she owned herself whatever should befal. Her father forbade her intercourse with him, and, to prevent it effectually, kept her confined to the house and narrowly watched; but this opposition only strengthened her attachment.—Debarred of his presence, in the solitude of her chamber her thoughts were with him. She thought of the anguish he must endure for her sake. She well knew the rancor of her father's feelings, and wept for the prosecutions that must ensue to him who was now a thousand fold dearer to her than ought else in the world. She dwelt, in memory, upon the praise which every lip had bestowed upon him, his pure character his holy office, his Christian virtues; and her fertile imagination invested him with many excellences which he not indeed any man, had ever possessed.
(*Concluded next week.*)

From the Boston Transcript.

Bristol Brick; or how the Yankee outwitted the Englishmen.

Housekeepers and others in the habit of using the Brick known by the above name are apt to think (if they think at all about its manufacture) that it came from Bristol, (Eng.) or that the sand necessary to mix with it is certainly brought from that locality. It is indeed to be found but in one region in England; but through the acuteness of an Englishman in America, it has been discovered that the Old Granite State of New Hampshire furnished enough of the raw material to supply the home market. The Newburyport Herald states that an operative in the Bristol works came to this country about five years ago, thinking that he might discover something which would enable him to share the monopoly of the trade with the Bristol manufacturers. Just as he was ready to return, disappointed, while standing in the doorway of a store in Boston, a cart full of sand stopped at the door. He immediately went to it, and putting his hand into the sand pronounced unhesitatingly that it was the very article for which he had been so long searching. He ascertained that it came from land of Elihu French, of Southampton, N. H., and at once repaired to the spot. Here he found a little over an acre of the sand reaching to a much greater depth than at Bristol, and the sand being in good demand among founders, the owner had been in the habit of supplying several founderies with it. He attempted to purchase the land, and failing in this, offered to go in partnership with the owner of it, in the manufacture. But with true New Hampshire pertinacity, Mr. French turned a deaf ear to all propositions. He was opposed to all partnerships, all innovations, and all magnificent speculations, and would have nothing to do with them, but if the Englishman would go to work and make some bricks for him he would pay him a good price for his labor.—Accordingly the Englishman manufactured a considerable quantity and received his pay, the Yankee looking on the work, and probably supposing he had learned the art. But after the Englishman, having given up all hope of purchasing, had departed, Mr. F. found he had not learned the secret of manufacture, and that he could not make a single brick. The work was then suspended until two years afterwards, when the same man came over from England again, in the hope of bringing the Yankee to terms. But he found him as obstinate as ever, and after ascertaining that he could do nothing with the owner of the land, very good naturedly imparted to him the secret of the manufacture for a bonus of $1500. This was in 1827, and from that time to the present, Mr. French has been constantly engaged in manufacture, doing most of the labor himself, and hiring but very little. Of course the quantity made has been very limited, but the demand has been steadily increasing, and he intends to make 100,000 bricks this year.
The bricks made by Mr. French are every way equal to the imported Bristol article, and by some are esteemed superior. They command the same price as the imported, and are readily taken by the dealers at $30 a thousand—they weigh three pounds each.
Mr. French was a silver smith by trade, and is now 66 years of age. Though reputed to be quite wealthy, he makes no display about his premises; but is pleased to receive visitors, and treats them, as we can bear witness, in a respectable manner, answering all their inquiries in a frank and affable manner. On asking him what he would take for his lot, he offered, as he had got nearly to the end of life's journey, to take $50,000 and a mortgage on the lot for $50,000.

An Affecting Incident.

The following touching incident is from the New York Mirror;
An eminent clergyman one evening became the subject of conversation, and a wonder was expressed that he was never married. 'That wonder,' said Miss Potter, 'was once expressed to the reverend gentleman himself in my hearing, and he told a story in answer which I will tell you, and perhaps, slight as it may seem, it is the history of other hearts as sensitive and as delicate as his own. Soon after his ordination he preached once every Sabbath for a clergyman in a village not twenty miles from London.
Among his auditors, from Sunday to Sundfly, he observed a young lady, who always occupied a certain seat, and whose close attention began insensibly to grow to him an object of thought and pleasure. She left the church as soon as the service was over, and it so chanced that he went on for a year without knowing her name; but his sermon was not written without many a thought how she would approve it, nor preached with satisfaction unless he read approbation in her face. Gradually he came to think of her at other times than when writing sermons, and to wish to see her on other days than Sunday; but the weeks slipped on, and though he fancied that she grew paler and thinner, he never mustered resolution enough to ask her name or seek to speak with her. By those silent steps, however, love had worked into his heart, and he made up his mind to seek her acquaintance and marry her if possible, when one day he was sent for to minister at a funeral.
The face of the corpse was the same that had looked up to him Sunday after Sunday, till he learned to make it a part of his religion and life. He was unable to perform the service, and another clergyman officiated; and after she was buried, her father took him aside and apologized for giving him pain, but he could not resist the impulse to tell him that his daughter had mentioned his name with her last breath, and he was afraid a concealed affection for him had hurried her to the grave. Since that said the clergyman in question, my heart has been dead within me, and I look forward only to the time when I shall speak to her in Heaven.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

Morse's Electro-Magnetic Telegraph.

Prof. Morse has just made his first annual report to the Treasury Department as superintendent of the United States Electro-Magnetic Telegraph. He gives a detailed account of his proceedings under the law of 1842 making the appropriation for an experiment, and directing the mode of its expenditure. He states that a very considerable part of the appropriation, thirty thousand dollars, was dissipated in the attempt first made to carry the wires through the earth in lead pipe. His own original design had been to raise them upon posts as they now are, but he yielded to the representations that were made of the strong probability of the wires being broken through wantonness of malice at some point of their extended course.
Besides the less expense, a great advantage of the plan of using posts to support the conductors, over that of laying them in pipe under the earth, is the greater facility of finding where the communication is broken, of repairing the wires and remedying the irregularity.
The report states, after the completion of the work to Baltimore, as intended at the time of the commencement, $3,000 will be left of the amount of the appropriation. The estimated cost per mile for two wires on posts, according to the report from the Committee in the last Congress who brought the plan before the House, was $400. The cost in England of the same method has been $602.
The Professor goes on to detail some of the results of his mode of transmitting intelligence since it has been in full operation.—To show its applicability to the purposes of business, take an instance or two. One of his associates in the enterprise wanted notice given to the cashier of a Bank at Baltimore, not to pay a certain bill. But the event proved that the tendency of people having bills against you to draw out the cash, yields not in promptitude and rapidity of lightning itself; for the answer was almost instantaneously returned the "bill is paid." Another example was as follows: A gentleman, a stranger in Washington, found himself under the necessity of raising the wind by the sale of a draft. He represented that he had the cash deposited in one of the Baltimore banks. The brokers sent a boy to the telegraph office with a note, requesting the operator to direct his assistant to inquire at the bank if such were the fact. In ten minutes the answer was returned, 'Mr.—has $——in this bank, subject to draft or order.'
A TELEGRAPHIC BUREAU. In view of the great use which will be made of this new mail system, and of its peculiar character, which makes it a proper object for the control of government, Mr. Morse contemplates the erection of a distinct bureau in the Post Office or Treasury Departments, for the management and regulations of its concerns. And in connection with the suggestion, we would barely hint for the consideration of the Post Office Committee, whether the furnishing of this facility, with the improvements that may be expected to be made in it, would not prove a more efficient weapon in the hands of the government for breaking up the private expresses, than the enactment of the severe penal law which they have reported for the purpose.
EXTENSION OF THE TELEGRAPH TO N. Y.—Accompanying the report is a memorial of Mr. Morse, respecting the continuation of his telegraph. He first proposes to sell out to the government the right to the invention for the route from Washington to New York, for a sum which the Committee on Commerce, who have the subject in charge, may decide to be just and reasonable. He then proposes as an alternative, to construct the line of Telegraphs through to New York, and put it in possession of the government, fit for use for a compensation to conform with an estimate which he submits. The plan is to have between Baltimore and New York, three stations of communication, Wilmington, Philadelphia, and Trenton, N. J., all intelligence to be announced at each of the four points simultaneously. Here is an abstract of the estimate:
Distance from Baltimore to New York, 203 miles. Cost per mile of double wire on posts, according to the estimate of original report to Congress on the adoption of the scheme,

	$400
203 miles at $400 per mile	$81,000
Instruments, &c.	5,000
Salaries of superintendent, &c. during construction,	6,800
Total Cost,	$93,400
Ascertained cost per mile in using posts to support the wires,	$350
At this rate the line of wire for the two hundred and three miles would cost but,	$71,050
Salaries and instruments as before,	9000
Total Cost,	80,500

But the establishments of the stations at the intermediate points would require, it seems, four independent wires; the cost of the additional ones is put down at $26,390. Adding this amount to the estimated cost for the whole distance, at the greatest probable rate per mile, $400, and you have $116,590, or the cost at the lesser rate of $350, and you have $106,444 for the whole distance.
But the improvements which the experience of two years have enabled Mr. Morse to put in practice, show that a saving of fifteen per cent. may be effected upon the above estimates.

Total cost, upon the old estimate, at 350 per mile,	106,444
15 per cent off,	14,000
	91,844
At 400 per mile,	$116,590
15 per cent off,	16,190
	$100,452

To take a mean estimate between these two, as the projector proposes, will probably be as sure a means as any other of getting at the real cost of constructing the telegraph on the plan submitted from Baltimore to New York; this mean amount is $98,808.
The next question is how will the government be remunerated for this outlay? It is supposed that it will be chiefly used for purposes of commercial intercommunication. The expense of keeping up the telegraph is estimated to be only equal to the salaries of two of the first class of government clerks, that is $2,000. Of course it is impossible to tell all the improvements which will be made in this mode of intercourse or how generally it will come to be used but it would seem quite safe to assume that ten times this amount would be collected from the merchants of the three great cities which the line will connect in a single year; since it must altogether monopolize all that business correspondence which require the greatest attainable rapidity.
"There are many very curious and startling considerations which this unprecedented revolution in our modes of communication suggest. Here is one which strikes me as peculiary interesting. What system will you hereafter regulate your Washington Correspondence upon? Will not X. be in Othello's predicament? Where will be his occupation? For, do you know, a part of the great design is to have wires branching off from the central station in each great city to the different newspaper offices. What will be the use of Washington letters when the news will be recorded on the register upon your editorial table, before it could possibly be put in the Post Office here, or before it could even be made up in collected and arranged form?
But again, if this mysterious, invisible, imp-like compound of attraction projection, can set in motion iron fingers, and compel them to write what his master dictates, why can it not make other fingers set the same in type? Would not this be beating the devil and Dr. Faustus too? And yet all this I fully anticipate. Why even this is nothing.
Professor Morse told me, the other day, that he had not the least doubt that he should be able to open a regular correspondence with the man in the moon, as soon as a battery and station should be established there, and characters for expression should be agreed upon between them.
The memorial proposals are now in the hands of the Committee on Commerce, and I have no doubt they will speedily report a bill appropriating the required amount for carrying the plan through. I will keep your readers advised of the progress of this interesting affair.

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE NEWS.

Norwich, Conn., June 20, 1844.

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION FOR PRESIDENT.

JOHN TYLER of Virginia.

Extract of a letter from General Andrew Jackson to a distinguished Member of Congress, dated

HERMITAGE, March 11, 1844.

"The PRESENT *golden moment* to obtain Texas must not be lost, or Texas *must from necessity* be thrown into *the arms of England*, and be *forever lost to the United States!* Need I call your attention to the situation of the United States—England in possession of Texas, or in strict alliance, offensive and defensive, and contending for California? How easy would it be for Great Britain to interpose a force sufficient to prevent emigration to California from the United States, and supply her garrison from Texas. *Every real American*, when they view this, with the danger to New Orleans from British arms from Texas, *must unite heart and hand in the Annexation of Texas to the United States.* It will be a strong *iron hoop around our Union*, and a *bulwark* against *all foreign invasion or aggression.* I say *again*, let not *this opportunity* slip to regain Texas, or it may elude our grasp forever, or cost us oceans of blood and millions of money, to free us from the evils that may be brought upon us! I hope and trust there will be as many *Patriots* in the Senate, as will *ratify the treaty*, which, I have no doubt, *will be promptly entered into.* I again say to you, that *this moment must not be lost, or real necessity may compel Texas to look elsewhere for protection and safety.*

ANDREW JACKSON."

TEXAS TREATY REJECTED!

For it 16—Against it 35!

The Texas treaty has just been rejected in a full Senate, by a vote of 35 to 16. Fifty-two Senators were present, and fifty-one voted, Mr. Hannegan of Ia. declining to vote.

The following are the yeas and nays. It will be seen that Mr. Henderson of Miss. was the only Whig who voted for the treaty. Benton and Wright, voted against it, carrying Allen, Atherton, Niles, Fairfield and Tappan, and throwing Hannegan, of Ia., off the track. Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Louisiana, Kentucky, among the Slave States, were unanimously against the treaty, and North Carolina, Georgia Missouri, had a divided vote.

For the Treaty.		*Against the Treaty.*	
Alabama	2	Maine	2
South Carolina	2	New Hampshire	1
Mississippi	2	Massachusetts	2
Pennsylvania	2	Vermont	2
New Hampshire	1	Connecticut	2
North Carolina	1	Rhode Island	2
Illinois	2	New York	2
Arkansas	2	New Jersey	2
Georgia	1	Delaware	2
Missouri	1	Maryland	2
	—	Virginia	2
	16	North Carolina	1
		Georgia	1
		Louisiana	2
		Tennessee	2
		Michigan	2
		Kentucky	2
		Ohio	2
		Missouri	1
		Indiana	1
			35

Divided: New Hampshire, North Carolina, Missouri, and Georgia.

Declined to vote: Mr. Hannegan, of Ind.

Necessary vote for the Treaty, 34 !

For it 16 !!

The following are the yeas and nays upon the treaty, the democrats voting against it being marked in *italic*:

YEAS.—Atchison, Bagby, Breese, Buchanan, Colquitt, Fulton, Haywood, Henderson, Huger, Lewis, McDuffie, Semple, Sevier, Sturgeon, Walker, Woodbury—16.

NAYS.—*Allen*, Archer, *Atherton*, Barrow, Bayard, *Benton*, Berrien, Choate, Clayton, Crittenden, Dayton, Evans, *Fairfield*, Foster, Francis, Huntington, Jarnagin, Johnson, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, *Niles*, Pearce, Phelps, Porter, Rives, Simmons, Tallmadge, *Tappan*, Upham, White, Woodbridge, *Wright*—35.

Hannegan, absent.

Annexation proposed in a new form.—Almost on the vote upon the treaty was announced, and the injunction of secrecy removed, Mr. Benton gave notice that on Monday he would introduce a bill *to annex Texas to the Union.*

[*From the Madisonian of Tuesday evening.*]

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—The subjoined message was sent to Congress this morning by the President of the United States.

It will be seen by our readers that certain information (never yet published) was transmitted by the President to the Senate, some time since, in relation to the designs of Great Britain on Texas, and which was before that body when they rejected the treaty.—If it shall appear that information of such grave importance has been discredited and disregarded by senators, and in consequence the worst of evils shall be entailed on the country, who can describe the length, and breadth, and depth of the fearful indignation with which the enemies of the administration will be visited by the people?

Our readers, and the people of the whole Union, will doubtless read this message with unusual interest, for it demands their serious attention.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

To the House of Representatives of the United States.

The treaty negotiated by the executive with the Republic of Texas, without a departure from any form of proceeding customarily observed in the negotiation of treaties, for the annexation of that Republic to the United States, having been rejected by the Senate, and the subject having excited on the part of the people no ordinary degree of interest, I feel it to be my duty to communicate, for your consideration, the rejected treaty, together with all the correspondence and documents which have heretofore been submitted to the Senate in its executive sessions. The papers communicated embrace not only the series already made public by orders of the Senate, but others, from which the veil of secrecy has not been removed by that body, but which I deem to be essential to a just appreciation of the entire question. While the treaty was pending before the Senate, I did not consider it compatible with the just rights of that body, or consistent with the respect entertained for it, to bring this important subject before you. The power of Congress is, however, fully competent, in some other form of proceeding, to accomplish every thing that a formal ratification of the treaty could have accomplished; and I therefore feel that I should but imperfectly discharge my duty to yourselves or the country, if I failed to lay before you every thing in the possession of the executive which would enable you to act with full light on the subject, if you should deem it proper to take any action upon it.

I regard the question involved in these proceedings as one of vast magnitude, and as embracing itself to interests of an elevated and enduring character. A capable entertainment in territory with our own—of immense resources, which require only to be brought under the influence of our confederate and free system in order to be fully developed—promising at no distant day, through the fertility of its soil, nearly if not entirely to duplicate the exports of the country, thereby making an addition to the carrying trade to an amount almost incalculable, and giving a new impulse of immense importance to the commercial, manufacturing agricultural and shipping interests of the Union, and at the same time affording protection to an exposed frontier, and placing the whole country in a condition of security and repose—a territory settled mostly by emigrants from the United States, who will bring back with them in the act of reciprocation an unconquerable love of freedom and an ardent attachment to our free institutions. Such a question could not fail to interest most deeply in its success those who, under the constitution, have become responsible for the faithful administration of public affairs. I have regarded it as not a little fortunate that the question involved was no way sectional or local, but addressed itself to the interests of every part of the country, and made its appeal to the glory of the American name.

It is due to the occasion to say that I have carefully reconsidered the objections which have been urged to immediate action upon the subject without in any degree having been struck with their force. It has been objected that the measure of annexation should be preceded by the consent of Mexico. To preserve the most friendly relations with Mexico; to concede to her not grudgingly but freely all her rights; to negociate fairly and frankly with her as to the question of boundary; to render her, in a word, the fullest and most ample recompense for any loss she might convince us she had sustained, fully accords with the feelings and views the executive has always entertained.

But negociations in advance of annexation would prove not only abortive, but might be regarded as offensive to Mexico, and insulting to Texas. Mexico would not, I am persuaded, give ear for a moment to an attempt at negotiation in advance, except for the whole territory of Texas. While all the world besides regards Texas as an independent power. Mexico chooses to look upon her as a revolted province.—Nor could we negotiate with Mexico for Texas, without admitting that our recognition of her independence was fraudulent, delusive, or void. It is only after acquiring Texas that the question of boundary can arise between the United States and Mexico, a question purposely left open for negotiation with Mexico, as affording the best opportunity for the most friendly and pacific arrangements. The executive has dealt with Texas as a power independent of all others both *de facto* and *de jure*. She was an independant state of the confederation of Mexican republics. When, by violent revolution, Mexico declared the confederation at an end, Texas owed her no longer allegiance, but claimed, and has maintained the right for eight years to a separate and distinct position. During that period, no army has invaded her with a view to her reconquest, and if she has not yet established her right to be treated as a nation independent *de facto* and *de jure*, it would be difficult to say at what period she will attain to that condition.

Nor can we by any fair or any legitimate inference be accused of violating any treaty stipulations with Mexico. The treaties with Mexico give no guarantee of any sort, and are co-existant with a similar treaty with Texas. So have we treaties with most of the nations of the earth which are equally as much violated by the annexation of Texas to the United States, as would be our treaty with Mexico. The treaty is merely commercial, and intended as the instrument for more accurately defining the rights and securing the interests of the citizens of each country. What bad faith can be implied or charged upon the government of the United States for successfully negotiating with an independent power upon any subject not violating the stipulations of such treaty, I confess my inability to discern.

The objections which have been taken to the enlargement of our territory were urged with much zeal against the acquisition of Louisiana—and yet the futility of such has long since been fully demonstrated. Since that period a new power has been introduced into the affairs of the world, which has for all practical purposes brought Texas much nearer to the seat of government than Louisiana was at the time of its annexation. Distant regions are, by the application of the steam engine, brought within a close proximity.

With the views which I entertain on the subject, I should prove faithless to the high trust which the constitution has devolved upon me if I neglected to invite the attention of the representatives of the people to it at the earliest moment that a due respect for the Senate would allow me so to do. I should find, in the urgency of the matter, a sufficient apology, if one was wanting, since annexation is to encounter a great if not certain hazard of final defeat, if something be not now done to prevent it. Upon this point I cannot too impressively invite your attention to my message of the 16th May, and to the documents which accompany it, which have not heretofore been made public. If it be objected that the names of the writers of some of the private letters are withheld, all that I can say is, that it is done for reasons regarded as altogether adequate, and that the writers are persons of the first respectability and citizens of Texas, and have such means of obtaining information as to entitle their sentiments to full credit. Nor has any thing occurred to weaken, but, on the contrary, much to confirm, my confidence in the statements of General Jackson, and my own statement, made at the close of that message, in the belief, amounting almost to certainty, "that instructions have already been given by the Texian government to propose to the government of Great Britain, forthwith, on the failure, (of the treaty,) to enter into a treaty of commerce, and an alliance, offensive and defensive.

I also particularly invite your attention to the letter from Mr. Everett, our envoy at London, and containing an account of a conversation in the House of Lords, which lately occurred between Lord Brougham and Lord Aberdeen, in relation to the question of annexation. Nor can I do so without the expression of some surprise at the language the minister of foreign affairs employed upon the occasion. That a kingdom which is made what it now is by repeated acts of annexation, beginning from the time of the Heptarchy, and concluding with the annexation of the kingdoms of Ireland and Scotland, should perceive any principle, either novel or serious, in the late proceedings of the American executive in regard to Texas, is well calculated to excite surprise. If it be pretended that, because of commercial or political relations which may exist between two countries, neither has a right to part with its sovereignty, and that no third power can change those relations by a voluntary treaty of union or annexation, then it would seem to follow that an annexation to be achieved by force of arms, in the prosecution of a just and necessary war, could in no way be justified! and yet it is presumed that Great Britan would be the last nation in the world to maintain any such doctrine. The commercial and political relations of many of the countries of Europe have undergone repeated changes by voluntary treaties, by conquest, and by partitions of their territories, without any question as to the right, under the public law. The question, in this view of it, can be considered as neither serious nor novel.

I will not permit myself to believe that the British minister designed to bring himself to any such conclusion; but it is impossible for us to be blind to the fact, that the statements contained in Mr. Everett's despatch are well worthy of serious consideration.—The government and people of the United States have never evinced, nor do they feel, any desire to interfere in public questions not affecting the relations existing between the states of American continent.

We leave the European powers exclusive control over matters affecting their continent and the relations of their different states.

The United States claim a similar exemption from any such interference on their part. The treaty with Texas was negotiated from considerations of a high public policy influencing the conduct of the two republics. We have treated with Texas as an independent power, solely with a view of bettering the condition of the two countries. If annexation in any form occur, it will arise from the free and unfettered action of the people of the two countries; and it seems altogether becoming in me to say that the honor of the country, the dignity of the American name, and the permanent interests of the United States would forbid acquiescence in any such interference. No one can more highly appreciate the value of peace to both Great Britain and the United States and the capacity of each to do injury to the other than myself; but peace can best be preserved by maintaining firmly the rights which belong to us as an independent community.

So much I have considered it proper for me to say, and it becomes me only to add, that while I have regarded the annexation to be accomplished by treaty as the most suitable form in which it could be accomplished, should Congress deem it proper to resort to any other expedient compatible with the constitution, and likely to accomplish the object, I stand prepared to yield my most prompt and active co-operation.

The great question is not as to the manner in which it shall be done, but whether it shall be accomplished or not.

The responsibility of deciding this question is now devolved upon you. JOHN TYLER.

Washington, June 10, 1844.

From the Washington Spectator.

The Veto.

Once more the executive veto has been interposed to save the constitution from violation, and arrest a policy of legislation whose corruption has disgraced or rendered bankrupt half the states of the Union, and tends inevitably to destroy the government itself. We believe that this is the fifth veto on bills of internal improvement passed by Congress; yet so fierce and resolute is the thirst for public plunder, that, although beaten back from the public treasury, the assault is renewed again. Fortunate for the country and the republican principles of the constitution, the President has once more arrested this policy, and has enrolled his name with that of Madison, Monroe, and Jackson, in his just and noble efforts to save the constitution and protect the people from its baneful influences. Every true hearted republican will commend the deed and rejoice at the downfall of this worst of all federal heresies. Our only regret is that so many democrats should be found upholding and vindicating it; yet even they, we trust, although governed by local influences, must admire and approve of the course of the President. It is an awkward position for a democrat to be following the lead of John Quincy Adams—a man whose whole study of the constitution seems to have been directed to the one great object of destroying it. From such a leader and such a course, heaven save the country! but who can save a democrat?

To the House of Representatives of the United States:

I return to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, the bill entitled "An act making appropriations for the improvement of certain harbors and rivers," with the following objections to its becoming a law:

At the adoption of the constitution, each state was possessed of a separate and independant sovereignty and an exclusive jurisdiction over all streams and water courses within its territorial limits. The articles of confederation in no way affected this authority or jurisdiction, and the present constitution, adopted for the purpose of correcting the defects which existed in the original articles, expressly reserves to the states all the powers not delegated.—No such surrender of jurisdiction is made by the states by this government by any express grant; and if it is possessed, it is to be deduced from the clause in the constitution which invests Congress with authority "to make all laws which are necessary and proper for carrying into execution" the granted powers. There is, in my view of the subject, no pretence whatever for the claim to power which the bill now returned substantially sets up. The inferential power, in order to be legitimate, must be clearly and plainly incidental to some granted power, and necessary to its exercise. To refer it to the head of convenience or usefulness, would be to throw open the door to a boundless and unlimited discretion, and to invest Congress with an unrestrained authority.

The power to remove obstructions from the water courses of the states, is claimed under the granted power "to regulate commerce with foreign nations, among the several states and with the Indian tribes." but the plain and obvious meaning of this grant is, that Congress may adopt rules and regulations prescribing the terms and conditions on which the citizens of the United States may carry on commercial operations with foreign states or kingdoms, and on which the citizens or subjects of foreign states or kingdoms may prosecute trade with the United States or either of them; and so the power to regulate commerce among the several states, no more invests Congress with jurisdiction over the water courses of the states than the first branch of the grant does over the water courses of foreign powers which would be an absurdity. The right of common use of the people of the United States to the navigable waters of each and every State arises from the express stipulation contained in the constitution, that "the citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states;" while therefore, the navigation of any river in any state is by the laws of such state, allowed to the citizens thereof, the same is also secured by the constitution of the United States, on the same terms and condition to the citizens of every other State; and so of any other privilege or immunity. The application of the revenue of this government, if the power to do so was admitted, to improving the navigation of the rivers, by removing obstructions or otherwise, would be for the most part productive only of local benefit. The consequences might prove disastrously ruinous to as many of our fellow citizens as the exercise of such power would benefit. I will take one instance furnished by the present bill, out of no invidious feeling, for such it would be impossible for me to feel, but because of my greater familiarity with locations in illustration of the above opinion. Twenty thousand dollars are proposed to be appropriated towards improving the harbor of Richmond, in the state of Virginia. Such improvement would furnish advantages to the city of Richmond, and add to the value of the property of its citizens, while it might have a most disastrous influence over the wealth and prosperity of Petersburg, which is situated some twenty-five miles distant, on a branch of James river, and which now enjoys its fair portion of the trade. So too, the improvement of James river to Richmond, & of the Appomatox to Petersburg, might, by inviting the trade to those two towns, have the effect of prostrating the town of Norfolk. This, too, might be accomplished without adding a single vessel to the number now engaged in the trade of the Chesapeake Bay, or bringing into the treasury a dollar of additional revenue. It would produce, most probably, the single effect of concentrating the commerce now profitably enjoyed by three places upon one of them. This case furnishes an apt illustration of the effect of this bill in several other particulars.

There cannot, in fact, be drawn the slightest discrimination between the improving the streams of a state under the power to regulate commerce, and the most extended system of internal improvements on land. The excavating a canal or paving a road, are equally as much incidents to such claims of power, as the removing obstructions from water-courses. Nor can such power be restricted by any fair course of reasoning, to the mere fact of making the improvement. It reasonably extends also to the right of seeking a return of the means expended, through the exaction of tolls and the levying of contributions. Thus while the constitution denies to this government the privilege of acquiring a property in the soil of any state, even for the purpose of erecting a necessary fortification without a grant from such state, this claim to power would invest it with control and dominion over the waters and soil of each state without restriction. Powers so incongruous cannot exist in the same instrument.

The bill is also liable to a serious objection, because of its blending appropriations for numerous objects, but few of which agree in their general feature. This necessarily produces the effect of embarrassing executive action. Some of the appropriations would receive my sanction if seperated from the rest, however much I might deplore the reproduction of a system which, for some time past has been permitted to sleep with apparently the acquiescence of the country. I might particularize the Delaware Breakwater as an improvement which looks at the security from the storms of our Atlantic seaboard of the vessels of all the country engaged either in the foreign or coastwise trade, as well as to the safety of the revenue; but when in connection with that, the same bill embraces improvements of rivers at points far in the interior, connected alone with the trade of such river, and the exertion of mere local influences, no alternative is left to me but to use the qualified *veto*, with which the executive is invested by the constitution, and to return the bill to the House in which it originated for its ultimate reconsideration and decision.

In sanctioning a bill of the same title with that returned, for the improvement of the Mississippi, and its chief tributaries, and certain harbors on the lakes, if I bring myself apparently in conflict with any of the principles herein asserted, it will arise on my part exclusively from the want of a just appreciation of localities. The Mississippi occupies a footing altogether different from the rivers and water courses of the different states. No one state, or any number of states, can exercise any other jurisdiction over it than for the punishment of crimes and the service of civil process. It belongs to no particular state, but of common right, by express reservation to all the States. It is reserved as a great common highway for the commerce of the whole country.

To have conceded to Louisiana, or to any other state admitted as a new state into the Union, the exclusive jurisdiction and consequently, the right to make improvements, and to levy tolls on the segments of the river embraced within its territorial limits, would have been to have disappointed the chief object in the purchase of Louisiana which was to secure the free use of the Mississippi to all the people of the United States. Whether levies on commerce were made by a foreign or domestic government would have been equally burdensome and objectionable.

The United States therefore, is charged with its improvement for the benefit of all, and the appropriation of government means to its improvement becomes indispensably necessary for the good of all.

As to the harbors on the lakes, the act originates no new improvements, but makes appropriations for the continuance of works already begun. It is as much the duty of the government to construct good harbors without reference to the location or interests of cities for the shelter of the extensive commerce of the lakes, as to build breakwaters on the Atlantic coast for the protection and trade of that ocean These great inland seas are visited by destructive storms, and the annual loss of ships, and cargoes, and consequently of revenue to the government, is immense. If, then there be any work embraced by that act, which is not required in order to afford shelter, and security to the shipping against the tempests which so often sweep over those great inland seas, but has, on the contrary, originated more in a spirit of speculation and local interest than in one of the character alluded to, the House of Representatives will regard my approval of the bill, more as the result of misinformation, than any design to abandon or modify the principles laid down in this message. Every system is liable to run into abuse, and none more so than that under consideration, and measures cannot be too soon taken by Congress to guard against this evil.

JOHN TYLER.

WASHINGTON, June 11th, 1844.

What does justice to John Tyler, require from the Democratic Party?

In our last number we briefly alluded to some of the prominent acts of President Tyler, whereby a debt of gratitude is justly due to him from the democratic party, which can be discharged in no other way than by a united and vigorous support of his claims to the next Presidency. We referred to his noble exercise of the Veto power, which destroyed the darling schemes and expectations of the Whigs, giving to democracy new life and vigor, and which drew from the party the loudest thanksgivings, even causing the old Hero of the Hermitage, to assert that "Ten years were by this act of John Tyler, added to his life." From John Tyler have the democracy of the country received that succor which has raised it from degradation to a position never more proud and happy—to John Tyler is the country indebted for its present prosperity. View the acts of President Tyler in whatever light you please, and the convictions of an honest heart will prompt you to render unto him the credit of having done more than any other man living for the preservation of our National honor, and to perpetuate the prosperity of our domestic institutions.

Justice to John Tyler, is now the rallying cry of the honest yeomanry of the country. The Convention which has lately met at Baltimore, composed as it was of men who have ever been the staunch and unwavering supporters of democratic principles and measures, have proclaimed in tones not to be misunderstood, their determination to discharge their duty to John Tyler and to their country, by honoring him with the next Presidency. In his hands the Constitution has been preserved in safety, and the glorious principles of democracy ably and fearlessly sustained. Notwithstanding every effort has been made to thwart and perplex Mr. Tyler, no proceeding administration has been more successful, or closed under circumstances more honorable to its chief. All that was necessary to fill the measure of John Tyler's glory, was the ratification of the Texas treaty;—and had not jealousy and party bitterness usurped the place of patriotism in the breasts of the majority who voted against it in the United States Senate, Texas would have been annexed to this country during the Administration of Mr. Tyler, and he would have been content to have retired to his farm satisfied with having accomplished the crowning act of his administration.

In view of all the facts connected with the history of John Tyler, what does justice demand for him from the democracy of the country? We have said that he has received the unanimous nomination of the Baltimore Convention for the next Presidency. A Convention composed of sterling and unflinching democrats, delegated by the people themselves, representing every State and District in the Union. That his nomination, taking into view all the circumstances, is *the* nomination of the democratic party, none but those blindly prejudiced will attempt to deny. The other Convention constituted as it was of men, delegated and instructed by a few managers in each State in the Union, to carry out their own selfish and unholy schemes, cannot be considered to have been the people's Convention—and its legality can be fairly questioned, as neither of the candidates were nominated who had been the choice of the various sections represented in that Convention. It was clearly the duty of that Convention, after it was found impossible to unite on Van Buren, Cass, Johnson nor Buchanan, to have taken up John Tyler, who is the candidate of a great portion of the democracy, and whose name has for the past few years, been more closely identified with the democratic party than either of the other candidates named above. Had the delegates to the Van Buren Convention, represented the views of the masses in their several districts, we believe that John Tyler would have received a respectable vote in that Convention. If such had been the case, and the nomination had resulted in favor of either the other prominent candidates, whose claims have been urged by their friends; the friends of Tyler would have felt bound to have acquiesced. As it is, we contend that the nomination of John Tyler is the only one in which the people have participated; and to the nomination of John Tyler will the pure democracy adhere, believing as they do that justice, honor and patriotism, demand it.

POSTMASTER AT NORWICH.—We are happy to announce that John Townsend, Esq. of this town has been appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, Postmaster at Norwich. Mr. Townsend is well known as a genuine democrat, and a respectable citizen.

WHO IS HENRY CLAY?—Let some of the greatest men which the country has produced answer this question.

Jackson's Opinion of Mr. Clay.—Under such circumstances *how contemptible* does this *demagogue* appear, when he descends from the high place in the Senate, and roams about the country retailing slander upon the living and the dead.—*Andrew Jackson.*

Jefferson's Opinion of Clay.—Henry Clay is merely a splendid orator, without any valuable knowledge from experience or study, or ANY DETERMINED PUBLIC PRINCIPLES founded in political science, either practicable or theoretical.—*Jefferson.*

Democratic Whig.—Mr. E. K Foster voted to allow the negroes the right of suffrage. Last year he voted to take it from a white man if he was poor.

Boston and New York Rail Road and Steam Boat Lines.

We notice in the Boston Times, of the 19th inst., a long editorial, denouncing the Norwich and Stonington Rail Road Companies, and Commodore Vanderbilt, the enterprising proprietor of the elegant Steamers which ply between this city and New York. The editor asserts that an alliance has been formed between the two lines, whereby a monopoly has been established, and that the summer fare is kept at a price altogether too high, and calls upon the public to resist imposition by patronising an opposition boat which has recently been started outside between New York and Providence.

What other causes may operate upon the mind of the editor of the Times, than that alluded to above, to induce him to come out against two Steam Boat and Rail Road Lines,—superior, probably, to any others in the world, we of course are ignorant. We will venture to guess, however, that his fiery indignation has not been excited by the *wicked "combination"* alone. For we cannot believe that one so liberal as the editor of the Times, would prefer to have placed on the two great thorough fares between Boston and New York, old rickity and unsafe Boats, to say nothing of filthy and worn out Cars, for the purpose of enabling him or any of his friends, to travel at "half price." The Steam Boats on both routes are acknowledged by all to exceed in elegance as well as safety, any other Boats in this country. Enormous sums have been invested in them, not to please and accommodate the public *solely*; but to reap, as the proprietors have an undoubted right to anticipate, fair dividends on their investments.

The editor calls attention to a communication which is appended to his article, recommending the public to patronize the opposition Boat (to which we have alluded,) now placed on the route between Providence and New York, via Newport. He states that the fare is fixed by that line at a "fair rate." We entertain not a doubt that the fare is sufficiently high by that line—and even *dear* at the price charged; but should a "burst up," or some other accident occur, whereby numerous lives are sacrificed from a desire to travel cheap, let all concerned, editors, as well as others, be indicted for a conspiracy to break down good and safe lines for the paltry consideration of saving a picayune.

It is well known that Commodore Vanderbilt has done more than any other man living to oppose monopolies—that his Boats are more comfortable and better managed than any other Boats in the country. The fare charged by his line in connection with the Norwich and Worcester Rail Road, is only about one half what it was formerly, although his investment of capital is probably ten times greater than that invented by the old Company. He in fact charges only one half as much for passage between New York and Norwich, a distance of 130 miles, as is charged at the present time by the New York and Philadelphia Company, which only extends about 90 miles. The contrast between the two lines, needs no effort from us to picture. If we mistake not, the editor of the Times has recently enjoyed the privileges and comforts of the New York and Philadelphia Rail Road and Steam Boat Line, and is fully acquainted with the extortion and villainy of not only that Company, but also with the horrible conduct of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Rail Road and Steam Boat Company.—But he says not a word about "*monopoly*" in those cases. We therefore infer that when he attacks Com. Vanderbilt for charging two dollars for conveying passengers in floating palaces, with every convenience and luxury attached, a distance of 130 miles, and says nothing about other Companies charging the *same amount* for a distance of 40 miles in rough Cars and comfortless Steam Boats, he is actuated by some other motive than a desire to promote the public good.

P. S. Since writing the above we learn that the fare between New York and Boston, viz. Norwich, has been reduced to three dollars and that one of the Boats, the Worcester, has been withdrawn from the line. It is impossible to keep a daily line of Steam Boats running between this place and New York, unless the patronage is sufficient to pay expenses.

Democratic Meeting.

A portion of the Democratic party had what they called, a Polk and Dallas "ratification meeting" at the Town Hall on Friday evening last. A goodly number of Polk and Dallas men were present, besides a great many Tyler democrats, some whigs, and not a few ill bred boys. The proceedings of the meeting were as spirited as circumstances would permit. The speeches were good and well received—particularly when allusion was made in an honorable way, to honest John Tyler. We thank Mr. Adams, one of the gentlemen who addressed the meeting, for the very handsome manner, in which he thought proper to speak of old Veto. We noticed that this portion of his speech produced the loudest and most enthusiastic applause. The meeting was held to a late hour, and adjourned after giving three cheers for Polk and Dallas. Let the spirit manifested at this meeting continue to prevail, and the united democracy of the country will for the fourth time, administer a rebuke to Henry Clay that will be as lasting as it is will be severe.

THE ELECTORS FOR PRESIDENT.—The following shows the number of Electoral votes to which each State is entitled under the new Congressional Apportionment:

Maine	9	South Carolina	9
New Hampshire	6	Georgia	10
Massachusetts	12	Alabama	9
Vermont	6	Louisiana	6
Rhode Island	4	Mississippi	6
Connecticut	6	Tennessee	13
New York	36	Kentucky	12
New Jersey	7	Ohio	23
Pennsylvania	26	Indiana	12
Delaware	3	Michigan	5
Maryland	8	Illinois	9
Virginia	17	Missouri	7
North Carolina	11	Arkansas	3

Whole number of votes, 275

Necessary to elect, 138

To know how many members in the House each State is entitled to, substract two (for Senators from the quoto of electors above,) and the remainder will be the number of its Representatives.

THE COLLECTORSHIP.—Col. Gerard Carpenter of Norwich has been appointed by the President, Collector for the District of New London, in place of Charles F. Lester, Esq., rejected by the infamous persecution of Jabez W. Huntington. The nomination and confirmation of Col. Carpenter, is hailed with joy by every honorable mind, as under him, Mr. Lester (than whom a more competent officer never discharged the duties of Collector,) will be employed as Deputy Collector. Jabez is welcome to all the honor and profit he has gained by abusing Charles F. Lester.—Notwithstanding all the trials and afflictions endured by Mr. L., we know that he would not exchange positions with Jabez W. Huntington.

☞ A "Cat Fight."—A squabble occurred between brother Trench, editor of the Aurora, and a celebrated M. D., of this city on Saturday last. No blood was shed on the occasion,—it we except the bleeding of brother Trench by a land shark of something tantamount to a five dollar bill, and there the matter rests.

The following excellent remarks by the editor of the Phil. Spirit of the Times, we commend to the attention of others of the democratic party, who profess to be fighting for the maintenance of principles rather than men. If the spirit exhibited by the editor of the Times prevailed more generally, how easy would it be to accomplish a victory over Henry Clay, and the unprincipled demagogues with whom he is associated, in November next.

MR. POLK AND MR. TYLER.—We strongly protest against the ill-timed and unmerited abuse which certain Democratic journals seem disposed to expend upon President Tyler. The party has much to be grateful for to that gentleman, and should rather treat him with that kindness and courtesy which his opposition to Whig usurpation has entitled him to from us, than to vituperous attacks. Besides, we want the whole united Democratic vote in the Union against Mr. Clay, and abuse of President Tyler is not the way to win the confidence of his friends. We told the Pennsylvanian so a year ago, and we are glad to find that it has discovered its error, adopted our notion, and changed its course. We hope the other party journals will do the same. Let us go for union and harmony. We shall need it. We have no votes to waste in the party. We shall want them all—every single one. We find in the New York Aurora the following proposition of a union which pleases us much. It is just, honest, and perfectly fair. We should like to see the plan adopted. It is this:

That in all the States but one electoral ticket shall be run, and that the friends of each shall have their ballots headed with the name of their favorite candidate for the Presidency, and submit them to the electors for their choice, giving every voter the opportunity of selecting his ticket; that when the ballots are counted, the candidate for President having the most shall be entitled to and shall receive the electoral vote of the State.

NOMINATION.—David Hayden has been nominated as Collector of the port of New Orleans.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

During a recent sojourn at Washington, we made the acquaintance of this gentleman, and found him possessed of the most estimable qualities. He unites great ability to perfect honesty and truthfulness of character, and his appointment cannot fail of being most unexceptionable to the citizens of New Orleans. Besides this, he is a warm and disinterested friend of President Tyler, and will take care to undo the partisan acts of his immediate predecessor in office, by purging the Custom House at New Orleans, of the treacherous friends and violent partizans who now traduce President Tyler, and oppose the acts of his administration. His intended course, in this respect, is worthy of all imitation by every one who fills a like office to that for which he has been nominated by the President.

A short acquaintance with Mr. Hayden induces us to give place with much pleasure, to the above merited compliment which we extract from the Boston Times. Mr. Hayden is a native of Waterbury, Conn., having left that place about sixteen years since.

A NEW PAPER.—We have received the first number of the "Democratic Banner," a democratic paper just started at Stamford, Conn. and published by Whitts and Gray. The Banner supports Mr. Polk for the Presidency, and judging from the appearance of the first number, it will be an able auxiliary in the great contest close at hand. We would have advised the publishers to have placed the name of honest John Tyler at their mast head, yet as they differ with us in opinion, we yield to them all respect, especially as they and we are laboring for one great object, the defeat of Henry Clay.

☞ Sikes in obedience to the commands of John Dunham, frequently exhibits in the columns of his dirty little Courier, the name of Christopher Culver, whom he designates as "Captain" Christopher Culver. This "Captain" Christopher Culver is represented by the creature Sikes, as being some notable person who has received great injustice from somebody. We have ever carefully refrained from alluding to the wonderful "Captain," although frequently provoked so to do—knowing very well that he is too well known in these diggins to require any biography from our pen. But the object of Sikes is to create a false impression abroad. Now if "Captain" Christopher Culver, or his friends desire to avail themselves of the benefits of the Press to obtain notoriety, by signifying their wishes to us, the "Captain" shall receive such notice as facts will warrant. Sikes must not be too free in puffing "Captain" Christopher Culver at our expense.

TYLER AND TEXAS.—We are glad to observe, says the Harrisburg Signal, the spirit and determination with which the friends of President Tyler are going into the contest. They are not to be deterred from his support by the threats of designing demagogues.—Conscious of the rectitude of their cause, they will present a bold and undivided front, "regardless of denunciation from any quarter." Mr. Tyler having accepted the nomination made at Baltimore, is now fairly before the country for its highest honors. His friends will see that *justice*—so long withheld through the *agency* of demagogueism—shall be awarded to him. The day of retribution has at last come, and *politicians* will be taught a lesson that will not soon be forgotten.

THE WALL STREET REPORTER, New York, has put at its head the name of John Tyler for President. The editor says: "It is not our present intention to refer to the prosperous condition of the county, as compared with the period when the decease of Gen. Harrison placed the reins of government in the hands of JOHN TYLER. Suffice it to say, that the Conservative principle adopted, has resulted in beneficial effects. We therefore, under these considerations, take the stand of advocating the policy of supporting the nomination of the Tyler Convention; and we doubt not that as soon as the sober thought of the constituency manifests itself, that the nomination will secure a favorable consideration.

CAUTION.—A correspondent of the Boston Advertiser says that within three weeks, three boys have died soon after eating fruit sold in our market under the name of *checkerberries*. On a post mortem examination, it was ascertained that poison was the cause of the fatal sickness, by eating dogberries, which were mixed with the checkerberries. These berries resemble each other in size and color, being of a bright red—but while the checkerberry is a harmless and agreeable fruit, the dogberry is tasteless and poisonous.

☞ The following paragraph which we copy from the New London Advocate, is highly creditable to the conductor of that paper. We are glad to find an editor, who is ready to waive his partialities as a politician when they conflict with his duty as a citizen.—How much higher must such an individual stand in the eyes of all upright men than the craven, mean principled creature, whose attack upon Mr. Lester, has appeared in a late number of the Norwich Courier.—*Norwich Aurora.*

The Collectorship.

Mr. Gerard Carpenter, of Norwich, has been nominated by the President to the Collectorship of this port, in place of Charles F. Lester, Esq., *rejected.*—Judging from the expressions of opinion that we hear, the news of the deposal of Mr. Lester is received, generally, with profound regret; and we most sincerely sympathise with him in this his second rejection from a station which he has filled with satisfaction to all who have had official intercourse with him.—*New London Advocate.*

ORIGINAL STAINED

A Witty Retort.—The following capital story is told of Elder Ray, a travelling preacher in Ohio, and, withall, a very eccentric character. The elder, in his travels, always rode on horseback, and was remarkable for having the best piece of horseflesh in the neighborhood, justly priding himself for his taste in this matter. One day when going the rounds of his parish, he was met by a lawyer, who accosted him in this manner: 'Elder Ray, you ministers do not follow the example of your master—he was content to ride on a jackass'. The elder, with a ready wit replied, 'The fact is, the whole country has been secured so completely for jackasses to make lawyers of, there is not one left for us poor ministers to ride.'

The lawyer was never known after that to question the taste of the elder in riding a good horse.

An Extensive Movement.

The Herald Correspondent, mentions on the authority of the Hon. Cave Johnson, of Tennessee, that it is intended to hold an immense democratic mass meeting at Nashville, some time in August—the day not yet fixed. Gen. Jackson will preside at it, and most distinguished speakers will be invited from all parts of the United States. Mr. McDuffie is reported to have said, that he will mount his horse, and make electioneering speeches all the way to and from the Nashville mass meeting. Others will probably do likewise.—*Times.*

☞"Henry Clay is to come in," said a rapid coon the other day. "Yes," said a Democrat standing by, "he is *bound* in the sum of five thousand dollars!" The coon made tracks!

REWARDS.—The Postmaster General has offered a reward of $200 for the capture of Amos W. Allen, late Postmaster at Clinton, Alabama, who escaped on the 31st ult., from the jail at Tuscaloosa, wherein he was confined "for having stolen money from the United States Mail, on which he has been an extensive depredator."

A reward of $300 has been offered for the recovery of the money stole from the steamer Hiwassee, lying at Louisville on the 28th ult.

☞Joe Smith, the Mormon prophet, has petitioned Congress for permission to raise one hundred thousand men, and arm and equip them for the propagation of Christianity, and the arts and refinements of civilized society in the western wilderness.

☞The Governor of Alabama has issued a proclamation, recommending the third Friday in June next to be observed as a day of fasting humiliation and prayer throughout the State.

A HIT.—The Philadelphia Spirit of the Times has found another rhyme for the coon candidate for the Vice Presidency. Here it is:

The chosen that have the biggest Bos in,
Are great for Clay and Frelinghuysen!

Official.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,
By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Fredrick Forrest, now a commander, to be a captain in the Navy, vice Ed. R. Shubrick, deceased.

John Anderson, to be collector of the customs for the district of Portland and Falmouth, Me., vice Nathan Cummings, removed.

Elon Bradbury, to be collector of the customs for the district of Passmaquoddy, Maine, vice Anson G. Chandler, rejected by the Senate.

Gerard Carpenter, to be Collector, of the customs for the District of New London, Conn., vice Charles F. Lester, rejected by the Senate.

William Binns, to be collector of the customs for the district of Newport, Rhode Island, vice Edward Wilbur, rejected by the Senate.

Michell Hinsdell, to be receiver of public moneys at Kalamazoo, Michigan, vice Henry Gilbert, rejected by the Senate.

William S. Edsall, to be register of the land office at Fort Wayne, Indiana, vice William Polk, deceased.

George S. Isley, reappointed deputy postmaster at Savannah, Georgia.

Woodson Wren, reappointed deputy postmaster at Natchez, Mississippi.

Alfred Huger, reappointed deputy postmaster at Charleston, South Carolina.

Edward J. Mallet, reappointed deputy postmaster at Providence, Rhode Island.

Thomas M. Hope, as Marshal for the district of Illinois.

Lyman B. Langworthy as collector and inspector for the district of Genessee and Rochester.

Samuel S. Downs, as collector and inspector at Little Egg Harbor, N. J.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Express.
WASHINGTON, June 13.

James S. Green, of New Jersey, for Secretary, came from the President, and was referred to one of the committees for consideration.

Samuel Williams was nominated and confirmed, as Collector of Boston.

Charles G. Ferris was rejected, as the Collector of New York, 25 to 15, I believe,—certainly by a very large majority.

Robert Wickliffe, jr. was confirmed, as Charge d'Affaires to Sardinia.

Mr. Handy was confirmed for the Naval Office at Baltimore.

REJECTIONS MADE BY THE SENATE.

Gregory Dillon, as Appraiser for the port of New York.

John McKibbon, as Appraiser for the port of New York.

Fredrick Hall, Receiver of Public Moneys at Ionia, Michigan vice Samuel Dexter, was resigned.

Thomas E. Tilton, as naval officer, district of Baltimore.

George W. Mullett, as surveyor and inspector of the revenue for the district of Salem and Beverly, Massachusetts.

George Dennet, as collector of the customs for the district of Portsmouth New Hampshire.

Wm. Shrier as navy agent at New York.

Freeman C. Chapman as deputy postmaster at Norwich, Conn.

Elijah Ashley, as deputy postmaster at Springfield Mass.

Henry Crocker as collector of the district of Boston.

The Treaty.—The coalition that has been formed in the Senate between the Benton men and Clay men, came up most harmoniously to the work on Saturday, and rejected the Texan Treaty by a vote of 16 to 35.

It is said that Benton, acting upon the ground that no body shall make any political capital out of the measure but himself, immediately introduced a bill for the annexation of Texas, *provided the consent of Mexico is obtained.* No one can suppose such an absurd proposition will be entertained for a moment by Texas, after she has been treated with by our government as of age to speak for herself; and it is probable that the mover of it had no other motive, than to break off the indignation which his conduct in sure to call down upon him from his constituents.—*Worcester Palladium.*

Justice of John Tyler.—Major Noah, in reference to Texas, in Monday's Messenger, makes the following remarks, the truth of which few democrats will deny:

If, therefore, we are to have a President of the United States, elected specially with reference to annexation, then I unhesitatingly say, that John Tyler ought to be the man. If Texas is a valuable, desirable acquisition, he *is* the man who secured it to the Union. If annexation threatens injurious consequences to the country, he has to bear the responsibility. He has been abused, traduced, threatened with impeachment and disgrace for negotiating the treaty; where therefore is the justice in thrusting him rudely aside and selecting Polk, because he is in favor of Texas; because he is in favor of doing that very act, for which Tyler is menaced with impeachment and national vengeance? We cannot countenance such unjust, indefensible inconsistencies.

That "Dam Roaring."

A young buck went to see the daughter of a Presbyterian elder, lately, whose house was near a mill dam. Being the spring time of the year, the waters made considerable of a roaring as they tumbled over the dam. The modest young gentleman tapped lightly at the door at first, and received no answer. Again and again he repeated his knock, but he was unheard. Mustering up courage proceeded to inflict some very severe thumps on the door, which brought the staid old gentleman out.

'I suppose said the youngster, who had become slightly cavaye from being compelled to stand outside so long. 'I suppose you could not hear me knocking for the dam roaring?'

'The DAM roaring! What do you mean, sir? How dare you speak in that way?' said the divine, somewhat angered at hearing the young man swear in his presence.

'I mean to say, sir, that I suppose you could not hear my knocking on account of the *dam* roaring.

'*Dam* roaring, again! You young scoundrel! Have you the impudence to insult me with a repetition of those words. Begone sir!'

'My dear sir,' quoth the now bewildered youth, 'I intended to say, that I presumed I could not be heard, because of the DAM ROARING,' laying particular emphasis on the last two words.

'Insult on insult,' shouted the infuriated man, and he rushed at the poor fellow with the evident intention of abolishing him, but was restrained by the voice of his daughter exclaiming—

'Papa, I suppose the young man intended to say, that he could not be heard on account of the roaring of the dam.

'Oh! I beg your pardon, sir, I beg your pardon—walk in, walk in—really—ah!—well—I declare! The dam roaring! capital! come in, come in, really, this is too rich.'

It is needless to add that the youngster went in, and in the excellent society of the young lady aforesaid, he soon forgot the DAM ROARING.—*Pittsfield Sun.*

From the N. Y. Aurora.

☞The Rev. N. E. Johnson, ex-editor of the Evangelist of this city, and late pastor of the Presbyterian church at Bloomfield, New Jersey, (where he had a parsonage and $800 per annum,) has been deposed from the ministry and disgraced for visiting, during a period of five years, the third tiers of the Park and Bowery theatres, the gaming houses in Park Row, the stews in Church street, (one Mrs. Brown's place most particularly,) and dram shops, &c., practising the most revolting licentiousness and getting (habitually) drunk. Of this we spoke several days since, withholding from motives of charity, the delinquent's name, at the time of writing, however, believing that our article would hasten the investigation and the punishment. The Tribune, noticing the matter yesterday, says,

There are those who will make this exposure the foundation of slurs upon religion, or upon the denomination to which Mr J. belonged. This is unjust. Bad men will 'steal the livery of Heaven to serve the devil in,' and often evade all human detection for a long time. The general sensation which the disclosure of such a man's villainy is sure to excite is an involuntary testimonial to the general purity of character maintained by professing christians.

No. The exposure will only tend to make the community of real and professing christians more careful of those to whom they entrust the teaching of their children, and in whom they expect to find instruction for themselves in religion and example. It is the curse of the church that men who, if not so bad as this Johnson, are anything but fitted for the station, are if trust into the vestments of the priest and permitted to hypocritically preach what we facetiously termed the truths of the gospel. Many a pulpit contains, as its rightful occupant, a worse wretch than can be found in the stews or the cell of the felon. All this is owing to the blind confidence placed in the professions of wide-mouthed religio-politicians. Prove men and then trust them.

We have been shown a daguerreotype of Johnson by George W. Dixon, the bank marshal. He is tall and slender, of dark complexion, and has a black and keen eye—is aged about thirty-five years, and has a wife and child.

Sentence of a Wife Convicted of Killing her Husband.—Caroline Sweeney, having been convicted in the Criminal Court of Philadelphia, of manslaughter, in killing her husband, was on Saturday sentenced to five years solitary confinement and hard labor in the Eastern Penitentiary. The prisoner is a young woman of mild, prepossessing countenance. She has an infant at the breast, which she held in her arms during the whole trial, and for which she has appeared to manifest all a mother's devotion. The crime which consigns her to the felon's cell, she committed when in a state of beastly intoxication.

From the Worcester Palladium.

BENTON'S SPEECH. The federal members of Congress have become suddenly enamored with Senator Benton, and are sending over the country, in every direction, his speech opposition to the Treaty of Annexation. It is evident that Benton and Clay's opposition to the treaty have a common origin: the former is in favor of regaining the old Province of Texas, and objects to the treaty that it embraces the Republic of Texas, which is of much larger dimensions. The *motive* for the preference is revealed by Mr Clay, when he says that they who rely upon the annexation of Texas to strengthen the slave power in the government, will find themselves disappointed in their expectations; for, in the first place, it will tend inevitably to make several of the present slave States, free States; and, in the second place, the Republic of Texas, if united, will make five States; and not more than two out of the five can ever be slave States—there soil and climate not being adapted to a profitable employment of slave labor. This is evidently one of Clay's strong objections; and we do Benton an injustice in expressing the belief that the objection is his also.

Mr. Benton, with singular disingenuousness, labors to give the impression that the Treaty robs Mexico of a large slice of her Territory. Now the terms of the treaty do no such thing. Instead of fixing the boundaries, as Mr. Benton would give the impression, it purposely leaves an open question, for future negotiation, the whole boundary between Texas and Mexico. In his despatch to the representives of our government in Mexico, the Secretary of State uses this language;

"Every precaution has been taken to make the terms of the treaty as little objectionable to Mexico as possible; and, among others, the boundary of Texas has been left without specification, so that when the line of boundary should be made an open question, to be fairly and fully discussed and settled according to the rights of each, and the mutual interests and security of the two countries.

It looks strange to see Mr. Benton receiving the caresses of the whig party.

From the Boston Times.

THE UNION DEMOCRATIC TICKET.—The plan submitted by the friends of Col. Polk, for a perfect union of the entire democracy of the country on grounds alike honorable to the two distinguished democratic candidates for the Presidency, if carried out in good faith on the part of all is not only feasible and simple in its details, but it will insure the inevitable defeat of the contemptible amalgamation of disjointed federalism so aptly characterized as the union of the Kentucky blackleg and the New Jersy puritan. The friends of Tyler and Polk have one common object in view, viz: the defeat of the Blackleg and Demagogue, and the triumph of democratic principles. For this object mutual concessions should be made and old differences headed.

To Mr. Tyler the country is indebted for its present unparalleled prosperity, and the democracy for signal services in the hour of its adversity in behalf of its measures and its principles. Let these facts be felt and appreciated by all, and hereafter there will be little danger of a division in our ranks. Justice will assuredly be done to the President, AND WITH THAT JUSTICK THE DEMOCRACY CANNOT FAIL TO TRIUMPH.

There need be no difficulties to surmount in effecing the objects we have in view if honor and fairness prevail. The same electoral tickets will be voted for by the Tyler and the Polk democrats of Massachusetts with the simple endorsement of "for Tyler" or "for Polk," (according to the preference of the voter) upon each vote. If a majority of the votes given for the ticket in this State shall be endorsed "for Tyler" that will show the preference of a majority of the democratic electors for Tyler, and the vote in the Electoral Colleges would be for Tyler in conformity with such preference. But if on the other hand a majority should be endorsed "for Polk," of course the vote of the State would be given for Mr. Polk. By this combination no injustice is done. The will of the party fairly governs in the choice of a President and its entire strength is harmoniously brought to bear against Henry Clay. This is a consummation devoutly to be wished by every opponent of federal candidates and measures and in the spirit of sincerity, of honor, of truth, the determined friends of Honest JOHN TYLER, in old Massachusetts are ready to pledge their efforts and their votes for the cause, if the friends of Mr. Polk are equally prompt in pledging their hearty co-operation in this plan which originated with themselves.

The nomination of Mr. Tyler by a Convention of ten thousand delegates fresh from the people, representing a large body of the truest and earliest democrats of the land, was no empty farce to be played off for imposition; but it was the result of a solemn resolve to render justice to a democratic President.

The hosts of democrats in the South and West, and here too, in the North and East, who have proclaimed JOHN TYLER as their standard bearer in the campaign of 1844, have no idea of abandoning their favorite and deeply injured friend at this period. They will stand by him, and by the democracy of the country until the common foe of democracy—the gambler and duellist of Kentucky—is doomed for another time to feel the deep stings of disappointed ambition and the party shall triumph in twenty of the twenty six States of the Confederacy.

Let our rallying cry be "UNION—TYLER—TEXAS and DEMOCRACY!" and soon we shall see the foe scatter before our serried column as the British whigs fled before Jackson's army at New Orleans in the days of AULD LANG SYNE.

WORCESTER June 12, 1844.

Shoemaking by Machinery. The Journal de Paris says that an operative in the Rue des Vieilles Andriettes has invented a machine to make shoes by means of which any person possessing sufficient strength to turn a wheel, can in the course of a day finish fifty pairs of excellent shoes of every size.

Proceedings of Congress.

Washington, Friday, June 14.

SENATE.

The President sent a message to the Senate, covering correspondence between the late Minister to Mexico and the Mexican Secretary of State.

Texas.

Mr. McDuffie expressed great desire to reply to Mr. Benton's speech upon the subject of Texas.

Mr. Evans persuaded Mr. McDuffie to postpone his remarks until the expiration of the morning hour, and then until to-morrow morning.

The Civil and Diplomatic Bill was passed, and sent to the House.

President and Vice President.

The bill to make choice of electors for President and Vice President on one day was called up, Mr. Berrien explained the amendment of the Judiciary Committee which was that the amendment should not apply to the next election because it would necessarily lead to the convening of State Legislature to fulfil the provisions of the law.

The amendment gave rise to warm debate, when Mr. Barrow, in order that the Senate migt proceed to more important business, moved that the resolution be laid upon the table. The motion prevailed 26 to 25.

Naval Pension Bill.

The Naval Pension Bill was called up and passed, on motion of Mr. Evans.

Naval Appropriation Bill

This was called, and several amendments, moved by the Naval Committee, were agreed to. The Senate non-concurs with the house in regard to the abolition of whipping and the disallowance of grog.

In the House little was done.

One o'clock, P. M. The House was considering bills to pay certain Cherokee claims.—This gave rise to a long debate; Cave Johnson and Mr. Clingham were the principal speakers.

The bill to fix the time of the Presidential election was taken up in the Senate, and laid on the table by a vote of 26 yeas to 25 nays.

Twenty minutes to two. The bill making the Territory of Iowa a State was passed the House of Representatives.

CASE OF T. W. DORR.—The Providence Transcript of the 15th instant says; "the court adjourned last night without deciding finally in the case.—Eigeteen points urged in favor of a new trial had been argued and decided by the court against him. A motion was made for postponement of sentence, but not allowed. Yesterday in arrest of Judgment exception was taken to the jurisdiction of the court The question was argued by the counsel for the state but owing to the ill health of Mr. Atwell, the court adjourned without finally deciding, and gave him until a week from Monday to hand in his argument in writing.

DIED.

At Voluntown May 25th Widow Abigail Chapman aged 83 years.

At Saybrook, May 26th James C. son of Adam Chapman of Voluntown aged 21 years.

Notice.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between WILLIAMS & BAKER is this day by mutual consent dissolved. S. S. WILLIAMS.
Norwich, June 18th. JAMES BAKER.

The business will hereafter be conducted by the subscriber, in all its various branches.
JAMES BAKER.

One word to those indebted to the late firm. If you wish to save cost and trouble call immediately and settle with S. S. Williams who is duly authorized to settle all accounts.

He will be happy to wait upon you at any time prior to July 20th. All accounts that remain unsettled after that time, will be left with an Attorney for collection.

J. B.
Norwich, June 20th. 6w30

DR. KELLEY

WILL be at Mr. Billings, on Friday, the 28th of June, until 2 o'clock in the afternoon at Hebron, on Saturday, the 29th, until 2 o'clock in the afternoon; from there to New York.
June 19. 30

THEY COME!

THEY COME!

An entire new lot of Rich Paris, also Silk and Wool Paris, Balzorines. These goods are superior (if possible) to those which passed off so quick last week. New styles Scyindia muslins for dresses. Beautiful high colored M de Laines, very cheap, a few Scotch Lawns of New Patterns, 4-4 Brown French Linens for travelling dresses, 8-4 White Fig'd Lace for shawls, Black Silk Netts, Cardinals, 8-4 Swiss muslins for Long Shawls. We have every desirable and fashionable style of dress goods and we will at all times furnish our customers with the best qualities of goods at the lowest New York or Boston prices. 10 pieces new styles Carpeting now opening at the cheap Dry Good and Carpet store of A. WATTLES & CO.
Round Black Sign, 21 Shetucket St., Norwich Ct.
June 20 3w30

CORDGIMPS,

Also Three new Styles of skirts (all of them peculiar in their make) decidedly the best article ever imported. Cheap book Mus ins for linings, skirts &c. For every new thing call at the Round Black Sign, Shetucket Street.
June 20 3w30

BY EXPRESS!

JUNE 12,

WE have received this day by the Express, another large lot of those fine **Gaiter Boots**, for Gentlemens' use, which sold so rapidly last week, at **140** Main-Street.
J. IRESON & SON.
June 19. 3w30

A FRESH SUPPLY of Maynard & Noyes Soda, and Sedlets Powders, just received, and for sale by SAMUEL TYLER.
June 19. 30

PURE

BUFFALO OIL,

THE experience of thousands has proved the great utility of Buffalo Oil in preserving and beautifying the human Hair, and preventing premature baldness. It strengthens the roots, prevents its falling off, and produces a healthful supply of Hair where baldness is justly apprehended, and it has in many instances been known to cause a vigorous growth of Hair, of places entirely bald. The excellency of Buffalo Oil in promoting the growth of the Hair, has been long known, and when skillfully prepared the most surprising effects have been known to result from its use; but the imposition on the public of other articles purporting to be Buffalo Oil has greatly injured its character.

This Oil is extracted from the Buffalo, perfumed, put up in bottles, and is preferable to any of the Macassar, Bear, or other Oils now in use. For sale by
SAMUEL TYLER.
June 20 3w30

Notice,

THE Subscriber would respectfully notify the public, that the

WATCH HILL HOUSE,

has been thoroughly repaired, and is now open for the accommodation of all those who are disposed to favor him with their patronage. And he would also take this opportunity of tending his thanks to his friends for the patronage he has heretofore received, and he cherishes the thoughts that they will still continue to favor him. The subscriber will also have in readiness Horses and Carriages, to convey people to the Bathing House, and also to Pawcatuck Bridge.

Nelson Brown & Co., will also run a line of Sail Boats, to intersect the Steam Boat Angelina at Stonington to take passengers to Watch Hill, and will furnish Boats for the accommodation of the Watch Hill visitors.

The Boats will commence running to the Angelina between Stonington and Watch Hill, Tuesday, the 25th day of June 1844.
JOSEPH C. NASH.
Watch Hill, June 13. 30

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES

IN pursuance of law, I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known, that PUBLIC SALES will be held at the undetermined Land Office in the STATE OF ILLINOIS, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the Land Office at DIXON, commencing on Monday the twelfth day of August next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned township and fractional townships, viz:

North of the Base Line and East of the Fourth Principal Meridian.

Fractional township twenty-six, of range one.

Fractional townships twenty-five and twenty-six, of range two.

Township twenty-six, of range three.

Townships twenty-seven and twenty-eight, and fractional township twenty-nine, of range five.

Fractional township eighteen, north of the old Indian boundary, of range six, seven, eight, nine, ten, and eleven.

Townships nineteen, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, and twenty-six, of range six.

Townships nineteen, twenty, twenty-four, twenty-five, and twenty-six, of range seven.

Townships nineteen, twenty, twenty-eight, and fractional township twenty-nine, of range eight.

Townships nineteen, twenty, twenty-eight, and fractional township twenty-nine, of range nine.

Townships nineteen, twenty, and twenty-one, of ranges ten and eleven.

North of the Base Line and East of the Third Principal Meridian.

The part of township thirty-five, north of the old Indian boundary line, and the south fraction of the southeast quarter of section twelve, in township forty-six, of range one.

North of the Base Line and West of the Third Principal Meridian.

East half of the southeast quarter of section seventeen, and west half of the southeast quarter of section thirty, in township thirty-two, of range one.

At the Land Office at CHICAGO, commencing on Monday, the nineteenth day of August next, for the disposal of the public lands hereinafter described, to wit:

North of the Base Line and East of the Third Principal Meridian.

That part of township thirty-nine, lying north of the old Indian boundary, of range twelve.

East half of the northwest quarter and the west half of the northeast quarter of section fourteen, and the northwest quarter of section six, in township forty, of range eight.

North half of section eight, and the northeast quarter of section eighteen, in township thirty-eight, of range eight.

Northwest quarter of section thirty-five, in township thirty-seven, of range six.

Southwest quarter of section eleven, in township thirty-eight, of range ten.

West half of the southwest quarter of section twenty-two, in township forty-six, of range twelve.

Northeast fractional quarter of fractional section ten, in township thirty-nine, of range eight.

Southwest quarter of section nine, in township forty-six of range twelve.

Northeast quarter of section eleven, in township thirty-nine, of range ten.

At the Land Office at QUINCY, commencing on Thursday, the eighth day of August next, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of fractional section four, on which is the site of old Fort Edwards, in township four, north of range nine, west of the 4th principal meridian.

At the Land Office at DANVILLE, commencing on Monday, the twenty-sixth day of August next, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of the undermentioned townships, to wit:

North of the Base Line and East of the Second Principal Meridian.

Townships twenty-eight, twenty-nine, and thirty, of range fourteen.

North of the Base Line and East of the Third Principal Meridian.

Townships twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, and thirty, of range nine.

Townships twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, and thirty, of range ten.

Townships twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, and thirty, of range eleven.

Townships twenty-six, twenty-seven, and twenty-eight, except the western tier, or sections six, seven, eighteen, nineteen, thirty, and thirty-one, in each township, of range seven.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military, or other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer and no private entries of land in the townships so offered will be admitted, until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this second day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.
JOHN TYLER.

By the President:
THOS. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, and make payment therefor as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township embracing the tract claimed, above designated; otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

THOS. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.
June 13. 29

Salt! Salt!

100 SACKS of Table Salt; just received and for sale cheaper than ever, by TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.
June 13 3w29

BOOTS AND SHOES,

SHOES AND BOOTS!

GREAT BARGAINS

CAN BE OBTAINED BY CALLING AT

J. IRESON & SON'S

Cheap Boot and Shoe Depot,

140 Main-street, Norwich.

WE have within a few days made large and desirable additions to our former stock, making the largest and most extensive variety of LADIES' AND GENTLEMENS' FINE AND COARSE WORK ever before offered in this city, at remarkable low prices. A very few of the many kinds follow:

Ladies'

Fine French Kid Buskins,
" " " Welts,
" " " Slips,
" " " Ties,
" " " Spring Heel,
" " Morocco Buskins,
" " " Welts,
" " " Slips,
" " " Ties,
" " Bronze Buskins,
" " " Slips,
Black Gaiter Boots,
" Walking Shoes,

Black Satin Slippers,
White " "
Blue Black "
Black Lasting Gaiters,
Blue Black "
Black Figured "
Light " "
Bloom Lustring "
Light Kid Buskins,
" " Tip Gaiters,
Bronze " "
Shaw's New York Slippers,
Lane's " " "

Gentlemens'

Fine French Calf Boots,
" " Peg "
" " Kid Gaiters,
Black Cloth Gaiters,
Goat Brogans,
Calf "
Peg Shoes,
Sew'd "
Calf Water Proof Boots,

Fine Goat Peg'd Boots,
" Seal " "
" Grain " "
Peg'd Goat Brogans,
" Seal "
" Calf "
Fine Velvet Slippers,
Morrocco Dancing Pumps,
Thick Double Sol'd Boots,

Misses'

Fine French Kid Buskins,
" " " Welts,
" " " Slips,
" " Morrocco Boots,
" " Leather "

Black Gaiter Shoes,
Light " "
Colored Kid Buskins,
" " Slippers,
Common " "

Boys'

Fine Peg'd Calf Boots,
" Sew'd " "
" " " Brogans,
" " " Shoes,
Thick Peg'd Boots,

Goat Peg'd Brogans,
Calf " "
Seal " "
Kid Dancing Pumps,
Thick Peg'd Shoes.

Childrens'

Grain Welt Cacks,
" Spring Heel Cacks,
Fancy Buskins,
Black Foxed Shoes,
Leather Boots,

Button Gaiter Cacks,
" " Cloth do
Lace Spring Heel Buskins,
" " " Booting,
Kid " " Boots.

A FEW THOUSAND PAIRS OF INFANTS' COLORED SOCKS, light and dark Shoes, Colored Gaiters, together with every variety of heavy and common Sew'd and Peg'd work.

Our wholesale department having lately been replenished, we are now prepared to supply our customers from the country or in the city, by the case of sett with almost any kinds of Goods in our line, on the most reasonable terms. J. IRESON & SON, 140 Main-st.
Norwich, June 19. 3w30

Dr. WRIGHT'S Indian Vegetable Pills.

THE Citizens of Norwich are respectfully informed that Mr. SAMUEL TYLER, and Mr. R. W. ROATH, are the ONLY Agents for the above valuable Medicine in the city of Norwich.
April 25th. 3m28

GREAT SALE

OF THIN

SUMMER CLOTHING!

For June and July

AT THE

CLOTHING EMPORIUM,

91 Main-Street.

THIN COATS, of every Style from 75c to 4,00
Thin PANTS, of every Style " 75c to 4,00
VESTS, of every description " 75c to 4,00

Gentlemen all we have to say is, come on we are ready for you, with thousands of genteel Garments to set upon the Human form to gratify the mind and clothe the body, at 91 MAIN-STREET.
next door to Charis Clark's Hat Store.
J. T. FAY.
June 13 29

AGAIN TRIUMPHANT

Over a host

OF COMPETITIONS!!!

J. IRESON & SON, still continue to offer Goods at such prices as to put it completely out of the power of any concern to compete with them.

It is a well known fact that we have been selling

BOOTS and SHOES

for the last few months, at prices far below those of any other establishment in this city or state, and notwithstanding the abortive attempts of other dealers to undersell us we still continue to go ahead and hold out a list of prices that challenge competition.

Below is given a few specimens of our prices and we leave the public to judge if they can find a lower rate in New England.

List of Prices.

Ladies

Lt. & Black Gaiter Shoes, 25 Kid Walking Shoes 60
" " " " 37 Kid Slippers 34
" " " " 50 Kid Col'd. 25

Misses

Lt. Col'd. Gaiters for 50 Kid Slippers for 35

Mens

Kip Brogans 75 Calf Boots 1,50
Col'd Slippers 40 Kip " 1,25
Calf Brogans 1,00 Thick do. 1,50

A few thousand Pairs Children's Shoes for ,17

The public may rest assured of finding any and every article usually kept in a Boot and Shoe Store and at prices that we have stated above.
J. IRESON & SON.
No. 140 Main Street.
June 12. 3w29

The Best

MOLASSES

IN this City, may be found at the CHEAP Grocery Store of GARDNER & BUTTS.
No. 13 West End Water-street.
June 13 3w29

SCYTHES, SNATHES,

RAKES, FORKS, &C. &C.

THE Subscribers have just received a supply of the above articles which they will sell at the lowest market prices. These Scythes are manufactured by Phillips, Messer & Colby, New London, New Hampshire. There has been some of them brought into this market once before and they were so universally liked that we were induced to get some of them. They are remarkable for lightness, stiffness, shape, and their *superiority in cutting.* Farmers in want of Scythes are invited to call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. GARDNER & BUTTS.
No. 13. West End of Water-Street.
June 13 3w29

Ruta Baga Seed

IN fine order; for sale by R. W. MATHEWSON.
June 13 3w29

Just Received.

ANOTHER lot of that prime Molasses, that has been selling so fast at TALCOTT & WILLIAMS'
June 13. 3w29

FLOUR.

500 Bbls. first rate superfine Flour, in fine order and choice, for sale by H. WHITAKER & CO.
Commercial-st June 5th. 29

FARE AND FREIGHT

REDUCED!

ON and after Monday, 27th inst. per Steamers WOOUSUCKS and CLEOPATRA.

Cabin Passage $2,00.
Deck do 1,50.

Measurement Goods, 8 cents per foot; Goods usually ch'd by Weight, $2 per Ton.

E. A. BILL, Steam Boat Agent.
Norwich, May 23d, 1844. 27

Summer Stuffs.

LINCOLN & WILLIAMS.

ARE prepared to sell all kinds of Summer Stuffs, less than they can be bought at any other Store. Good worsted Gambroons for 25 cents; colored Jeans for 10 cents, heavy summer Drills for only one shilling, and a great variety of tweeds Mixtures and Linens very low at No. 24 Shetucket-street.
May 23. 27

Glass Ware.

122 Packages of Vials and Bottles; for sale low by WILLIAM S. TYLER.
May 23. 30

UNPARALLELED BARGAINS

IN

DRY GOODS,

PRICES REDUCED!!!

SPRING STOCK selling off, Mousslin de Laine, Crape Chusans, Scindias, Camelion Brocades, Capes, Taissas, Foulard Silks, Organdie Muslins, &c. &c., will for a few days be sold at any sacrifice to clear them out.

Bonnets, Ribbons, and Flowers, must be disposed of without regard to cost.

Bairerinos, and Silk Muslins,

the most beautiful assortment in the place and must be sold, together with many other choice fancy goods, well worthy the attention of buyers. Call soon and secure bargains at LINCOLN & WILLIAMS.
No. 24 Shetucket-St., on the Corner.
May 29. 27

Brooms.

200 Do. good Brooms just received, and for sale by H. WHITAKER & CO.
Commercial-st. June 5th. 29

NEW STYLES LACES.

10 PIECES new style Cardinal Laces,
10 " Figured Gimpure, extra handsome,
20 " Black Gimpure; Nett, Blond and Figured Laces from 1 to 3 yards wide.

Also, 15000 yards Trimmings, Laces and Edgings black and white of all widths qualities and prices, now opening at the very lowest prices by
LINCOLN & WILLIAMS.
June 12. 29

SUMMER SHAWLS.

BLACK NETT AND BARAGE SHAWLS, a new assortment at very low prices, this day received by LINCOLN & WILLIAMS.
June 12 29

The Truth! The whole Truth! and nothing but the Truth!

ANY person who will call at TALCOTT & WILLIAMS', on the corner of Main and Washington streets, will find Groceries and Provisions cheaper than can be bought elsewhere in the city.
June 12. 29

Hybrue Premium Starch

FOR sale by R. W. MATHEWSON.
June 13 29

This way if you please!

A nimble dollar is better than a slow ten, on the same principle that a "nimble sixpence is better than a slow shilling." All therefore who are in want of GROCERIES & PROVISIONS!! of excellent quality and at most reasonable prices, cheaper in fact than at any other Store in the city, are invited to call on TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.
Corner of Main and Washington Streets.
June 12. 3w29

ORIGINAL STAINED

Silks! Silks!

SUCH as the Camelion Brocades, Helenine, blue black Gro de Royal, light do, Satin striped do, plain and striped Armures Gro de Rhine, Gro de Swiss and every other style a person wishes at
ELY & CO'S.
April 3d. tf19

PRINTS and MUSLIN DE LAINES.

12 CASES PRINTS, direct from the manufacturers agents. Also, 70 pieces of MOUSE de LAINES, of beautiful style and quality. Call at
ELY & CO'S.
No. 33 and 35 Shetucket-street.
March 30. tf19

SUMMER CLOTHS.

Any person or persons wishing Summer Cloths are respectfully invited to examine the following invoice and then call at ELY & CO'S, and examine the goods just opened, and for sale at exceedingly low prices.

2 Cases Blue Denims,
3 do do Drills,
2 do Plaid do
1 Case Mixtures,
1 do Colored and Plaid Linens,
2 cases Gambroons of all colors.
Kentucky Jeans, and Grass Cloths,
Brown Linens, Linen Drillings,
Fine Drat de Ete, and Summer Cambletts
Fine Cashmerets, Superfine Satinets,
May 4th 1844. 24

Copartnership Notice.

THE subscribers having associated themselves in business under the name and firm of
PRENTICE & AVERY,
Offer for sale at their Store, No. 37, Water-street, formerly occupied by A. C. Hall, a general assortment of

Groceries,

which were selected the past week in New York with much care, and will be disposed of cheap for cash or Country produce.
WM. R. PRENTICE.
WM. W. AVERY.
Norwich, April 23. tf22

BOARD.

A Gentleman, and Wife can be accommodated with board, and pleasant rooms. Also three young Gentlemen; Terms reasonable. Enquire at the office of the News.
Norwich, Jan. 17th, 1844. tf8

Rheumatic Liniment,

Prepared and sold by Dr. WM. A. BREWSTER. West Killingly Ct.

THIS Liniment has effected so many extraordinary and surprising Cures; that it is now offered to the public, with full confidence that its merits will be suitably appreciated; and that purchasers will be fully satisfied with its effects. It is intended to be used externally for Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Wounds, and all cases of lameness.
May 6th.

Live Geese Feathers.

A PRIME lot, for sale by
LINCOLN & WILLIAMS,
24 Shetucket-street.
March 9th. tf17

LUMBER.

THE subscriber has on hand a large quantity of the above article of all kinds, and qualities, which, he will sell low JOHN G. HUNTINGTON.
August, 9th, 1843—5m37 (Central Wharf

Eastern and Western Lumber.

100,000 FEET Albany Mer. Boards, 12 [14, and 16 feet.
25,000 Albany clear do
50,000 Eastern Mer. Boards and Plank.
25,000 ft. " clear, 1¼, 1½ and 2 inch.
25,000 ft. Spruce flooring.
150 000 ft. Clapboards of various kinds.
400 M. Pine and Cedar Shingles.
For sale by E. CHAPELL,
Norwich. [25.] Central Wharf.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having set up in this place one of *Clevelands celebrated Machines with MARBLE BLOCKS for*

Pressing Bonnets,

and engaged a Man of superior Workmanship, we are prepared to alter, bleach and Press Straw, Florence Fancy Bonnets, and Leghorn Hats in a Style superior to any other Establishment in this State at very short Notice.
The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
Price for Bleaching & Pressing 25 cts
No 17 Shetucket St. Norwich.
HITCHCOCK & PAYSON.
April 3d. 19

JOHN L. DEVOTION,

Druggist and Apothecary.

No. 119 *Main-st one door East of Quinebaug Bank.*

HAS during the past week, been making large addition to his extensive stock of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Glass Ware, Window Glass, Brushes, Perfumery &c. To which he invites the attention of Physicians, Country Merchants, and families, with the assurance that every article in his line shall be sold at wholesale or retail *at the lowest prices.*
May 22d. 3m28

Horse Liniment,

THIS article is unrivaled, and will be found to produce all the good effects of any Liniment that can be prepared; for Sprains, Bruises, Galls, Scratches, and all cases of Swellings and lameness with which horses or cattle are affected; prepared and sold by
WM. A. BREWSTER.
Let it be tried, and the purchaser will be satisfied
West Killingly, May 7th. 24

PRICES REDUCED FIFTY PER CENT!

COOLEY'S

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,

REMOVED TO 95 MAIN-STREET.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT to the new and beautiful building immediately adjoining the Norwich Bank, (and a few doors west of the Franklin, House,) where he will continue to execute all descriptions of Printing, in a style not inferior to any in this section of the country.

PRICES REDUCED FIFTY PER CENT!

The subscriber's *whole attention* will hereafter be Given to *Book and Job Printing*; and as his connections are very superior, and his arrangements such that he can execute Printing in the most expeditious manner, he will after this date *REDUCE* his scale of Prices, on every description of work, from *TWENTY FIVE* to *FIFTY PER CENT.*

COMMON HANDBILLS

Will be printed in good style for from *FIFTY CENTS* to *ONE DOLLAR* per *HUNDRED!*

CARDS

of any size, from *TWENTY-FIVE* to *FIFTY CENTS* per *PACK, Cards INCLUDED!*

☞ All other Printing proportionally low.

Observe the number, ☞ 95 MAIN STREET. ☜

N. B. All Orders ready for Delivery at the precise time agreed for, (extraordinaries only excepted,) *or no charge will be made.*

J. G. COOLEY, 95 Main-Street
Norwich Nov. 1843. 6m5

SODA WATER.

WITH New York Syrups, cold and nice at
MATHEWSON'S.
June 13 29

BOSTON PACKETS,

THE Schooner MAIL, Capt. CROWELL
" " SPY, Capt. LEWIS.

HAVE commenced running between Norwich and Boston, for the season, and will take freight on the most reasonable terms. For further information enquire of
HAWES, GRAY & CO, Boston.
H. WHITAKER & CO. Commercial-street.
Norwich Ct.
March 24th, '44 18

STEAM PROPELLER LINE,

BETWEEN

Norwich and New York.

The Steamer QUINEBAUG, Capt. JEDEDIAH WILLIAMS, will leave Norwich every Tuesday, and New York every Friday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

All goods forwarded for the Propeller Line, will be taken into store free of any expense to the shippers; freight taken at packet prices.

The steamer Shetucket, Capt. Geo. W. Geer, has taken her place in the Line with the steamer Quinebaug, and will leave Norwich every Saturday and New York every Tuesday.

For freight or passage enquire of the Capt. on board or to LEAVENS & HUNTINGTON, } Agents
H. WHITAKER & Co. } in
NORTON, CONVERSE, & Co. } Norwich
J. & A. BRIGGS, 40 South-st. New York.
May 1st. 23

REMITTANCES TO AND PASSAGE FROM ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

WE beg to inform our friends in Norwich, Conn and its vicinity, that we have appointed Mr JAMES McCLELLAND, of that city, as our agent Persons sending for their relatives, or remitting money to the old country, will find it their interest and their friends comfort to give him a call.
ROCHE BROTHERS & CO.,
35 Fulton street, New York.
Jan. 24th, 1844. tf9

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

WILLIAM S. TYLER

Offers for sale a large and well selected stock of genuine Drugs & Medicines, Chemicals, Glass Ware, &c. &c., to Dealers and others at the lowest prices. A few of the leading Articles are as follows:

Antimoney Crude	Arabiac Rina
Æther Sulph	" Gulbamin Manna
" Nitrous	" Tragacanth &c.
" Chloric	Hiera Picra
Aqua Ammonia	Hive Syrup
" Rosa &c	Herbs of all kinds
Aethiops Min	Isinglass Fussia
Blue Pill Eug	" American
Borax Ref.	" Coopers Superior
Burgundy Pitch	Lunar Caustic
Bayberry Bark, Ground	Magnesia Carb
Barbadoes Tar	" Calc
Balsam Copavi	" Henry's True
" Fir	Morphine Sulphate
" Perue Polu &c	" Acetate Meriate &c.
Cec Cubebs,	Oil Peppermint
Juniper &c	" Cinnamon, Cloves
Brimstone Roll and Flour	" Origanum, Tansy
Catharidies	" Burgamot, Lemon
Castor ustes of Iron	" Wintergreen
" Ammonine &c	" Valerian, Savin
Colcinth Pulv.	" Anise, Sassafrass
Cream Tartar P	in short all kinds
Cort Peu P	Ox Zinc
Aurantie	" Bismuth
Angustura &c. &c.	Phosphorus and
Cochineal S G	Phosphates
Chloride Lime	Pill Cochi
" Soda	Quicksilver
Chamomile Flowers	Red Gentian Rhei
Calomel Eug	" Columbo Ipecac
Corse Sublimate	" Serp Virg
Cayenne Pepper, African	" Valerian Jalap
Dovers Powders	" Sarsaparilla
Ens. Venesis	" Scilla Curcuma
Ergot	" Leneha &. &.
Emp. Epispartic	Sponge fine and coarse
" Disc Olives	Sem Annis Carui
" Hydrag Adhesive &c.	" Fennel Colchicum
Extract Belladoni	" Cardamon &c
" Valerian Cicuta	Sup. Carb Soda
" Hyocyami &c.	Sal Epsome
Fol. Senna Anthos	" Rochelle
" Digitalis &c.	" Soda
Gum Opium Myrrh	" Nitre &c.
" Camphor, Aloes	Sugar of Lead
Gum Gamboge	Spatulas
Tartar Vitriol	Soda Powders
Copavi Casules	Seidlitz do
Citrate Iron	Veratrine
Elaterium	Hydri dale Potash
Iodure of Mercury Ducto	Strychnine
do do Proto	Croton Oil Salacine
Oxymuriate Potash	Iodide Iron
Piperine Potasse Cyanuret	Aconite Ex
Prusiate Potash	Oil Black Pepper
Sulphate Quinine	

Syringes, Apothecaries Scales & Weights, Teeth Instruments, Lancets, Preservies, Catheters, Trusses, various kinds, Teeth & Flesh Brushes, together with most every article used in the practice of Medicine may be found at Tyler's Drug & Chemical Store, Water Street.
May 22d. 28

Perfumery, Cosmetics, &C.

MILK of Roses, Cologne Water, Bay Rum, Rowland's Genuine Maccassar Oil, Balm Columbia, Buffalo Oil, Lip Salve, Lavender Water, Pearl Powder, East India Hair Dye, Bears Oil, Freckle Wash, Depilatory Powder, Bears Grease, Tooth Powder, Shaving Cream, Tooth Paste, Windsor Soap, James' Hair Tonic, Hair Powder, Cologne Stands, Powder Puffs, Nursery and Rose Toilett Powder, Cold Cream, Cream of Lillies, Water of Beauty, Gouraud's Powders Subtiles, Tooth Wash, Spanish Lilly White, Coral Paste, Tooth and Hair Brushes, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c., for sale by JOHN L. DEVOTION.
No. 119 Main-st. one door East of Quinebaug Bank
April 3d, '44. 3m19

Concentrated

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF

SARSAPARILLA,

WARRANTED equal to any other preparation of Sarsaparilla, for sale at 25 cents per bottle, by
JOHN L. DEVOTION,
No. 119 Main street,
one door East of the Quinebaug Bank.
April 17 3 mos 21

Wood and Willow ware,

Wholesale and Retail!

A LARGE lot just received from the manufaturer, of all kinds and descriptions, consisting in part of Tubs of all sizes, Pails and Can Pails, Nest Boxes, Bowls, Trays, Wash-Boards, Clothes-Pines, Mortars, and other articles too many to enumerate, all of which will be sold at prices *unusually low.* Also, a good supply of Willow and other Baskets. A fresh supply of Teas, with GROCERIES of all kinds, may constantly be found at the store of
FAIRFIELD & ARMSTRONG.
P. S. Goods delivered free of expense to any part of the city.
April 3d. 21

G. B. PRINDLE,

HAS removed his One Price Watch, Jewelry, and Clock Establishment, to the Store (lately occupied by J. Ireson & Son's shoe dealers,) No. 144 Main-street,—opposite the sign post.
Full assortment of choice goods—and no *variation* in prices tolerated—a child may purchase as low as the closest buyer
April 24th, '44 tf22

MERCHANT'S HOTEL,

NORWICH CONN.

THE subscribers having leased and fitted up the MERCHANT'S HOTEL, in first rate order; and are now ready for the reception of company. This house is located in the centre of business, on an elevation of land which commands a delightful view of the river Thames and of the beautiful scenery on either side, and is a most desirable place of resort either for the pleasure seeker or the man of business. No pains will be spared to make the Merchants Hotel what a public house should be,—a house of comfort to the weary traveler. The table will always be supplied with the choicest viands and luxuries of the season. Large and airy sleeping apartments and acceptable Beds will be provided, and the charges be such as to compete with the times.

A few boarders can also be accommodated with good board at reasonable prices. If the servants do not perform their duty it is particularly requested that travelers and others would inform the landlord to that effect.

There is attached to the above house, a general Stage Office, where the Stage arrives and departs daily. also a first rate LIVERY STABLE, where good horses, and careful drivers can be had at a moments notice.

☞ Passengers carried to and from the Hotel to the Cars and Boats, *free of charge.*
E. & W. COTTRELL.
April 24th, '44. tf22

FRANKLIN TEMPERANCE

HOUSE, Franklin Square, Main-street,

NORWICH, CONN.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the Travelling public generally, that he has leased the above named establishment and has made many alterations and improvements in furnishing the House with new furniture throughout, so as to place it in every respect in the best condition for company, for whose comfort it is peculiarly well calculated, having large airy rooms, commanding a fine view of the river and the beautiful scenery of the surrounding hills. The Table will be supplied with the best that the market affords. Carriages always in readiness to convey passengers to the House, Boats and Cars, free of expense. Horses and Carriages can be furnished and good Stabling provided by the proprietor. Prices to correspond with the times.

The above House will be under the superintendence of Mr. Woodard.
B. F. PENDLETON, Proprietor.
Norwich, April 23, 1844. tf22

WM. H. ALLEN.

DENTIST,

OFFICE, NO. 2½ SHETUCKET STREET, (UP STAIRS.)

WHERE he will perform all operations necessary for the preservation of the teeth and gums in the best possible manner. Teeth inserted from 1 to a complete set. Teeth cleaned, filled, extracted, and all irregularities, whether they proceed from disease or want of proper care, remedied.
March 23 tf17

DENTISTRY.

Dr. G. H. & C. Parkhurst,

HAVE opened an Office, No. 89, Main street, doors west of the Franklin House, where they will wait on all who will favor them with their patronage. Teeth set from one to a full set. Every necessary operation performed on the teeth, and warranted Their long experience enables them to treat judiciously all diseases connected with the teeth.
Nov. 20. 1yrl

Summer Arrangements

OF FARE AND FREIGHT,—TO AND FROM NEW YORK.

DAILY NIGHT LINE.

THE splendid steamer CLEOPATRA Capt. I. K. DUTTON, will leave Norwich Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and New York Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

The splendid steamer WORCESTER, Capt. J. H. VANDERBILT, will leave Norwich Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and New York, Mondays Wednesdays, and Fridays.

N. B. All persons are forbid Trusting any one on account of the above Boats or owners.
E. A. BILL.
Agent for the above Boats.
Norwich, April 20th, 1844. 22

FOR NEW LONDON DAILY

THE NEW STEAMER ANGELINA,

CAPT. LOVELL.

COMMENCED her regular Trips on Wednesday, March 27th.
Leaving Norwich, at 6 o'clock A. M.
" New London, at about half-past 3 P.M.
For further information, enquire of E. A. BILL.
Norwich, April 3d. '44 19

FOR STONINGTON.

THE Steamer ANGELINA Capt. Lovell, will run regular to Stonington; Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; touching at the intermediate Landings.

Leaving Norwich at 8 o'clock A. M. returning the same afternoon in time to take the Cars for Worcester. For further information Enquire of
E. A. BILL.
Norwich, April 16 '44 21

Norwich and Worcester Rail Road—

DAILY LINE TO NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 22d, 1844

CARS will leave Allyn's Point for Worcester and Boston every morning, except Monday, immediately upon the arrival of the Steamer from New York.

Leave Worcester for Norwich and New York every evening, except Sunday, at 5 1-4, upon the arrival of the Train from Boston.

Accommodation Trains,

DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Norwich - - 5 3-4 A M, and 4 1-2 P M.
" Worcester - 10 A M, and 4 P M.

Freight Trains,

DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Norwich 5 1-2 AM.—Worcester 7 1-2 A M.

The Morning Train from Norwich, and the Morning and Evening Trains from Worcester, connect with the Boston and Worcester, and the Western Railroads.

Fares are less when paid for Tickets than when paid in the Cars.

All Baggage at the risk of its owner, unless receipted for by an authorized agent of the corporation.
EMERSON FOOTE, Supt.
Norwich April 22d, 1844. tf22

COAL.

THE subscriber is now prepared to furnish for Family use and for manufacturing purposes, the above article, of superior quality, and at prices satisfactory.
JOHN G. HUNTINGTON,
August 9th, 1843—5m37. (Central Wharf.

BOSTON BOOT AND SHOE STORE!

No. 18 Shetucket-Street.

THE Subscriber has taken the above Store and fitted it up in first rate order for the sale of

Boots and Shoes.

Having had long experience in said business, he flatters himself he shall be able to furnish the Ladies and Gentlemen of Norwich and vicinity, with a superior article, at *twenty per cent.* cheaper than ever before offered in this market. The Ladies are particularly invited to call, as they will here find one of the largest assortment of

Shoes, Half Gaiters and Slippers,

of the latest and most approved styles,—made by first rate workmen and warranted—*at all prices.*

Also, Gentlemen will find it for their advantage to give a call before purchasing elsewhere, as there will be kept at this establishment the best selected assortment of fashionable BOOTS AND SHOES to be found in this State, and at prices to suit the times.

Boys', Misses' and Children's BOOTS, SHOES, BUSKINS, HALF GAITERS, &c., all of which will be sold cheap for ☞ *CASH!* ☜

All Goods bought at this Store will be warranted.
R. GOODWIN.
Norwich, May 15th, 1844. 25

BOWEN & McNAMEE,

16 WILLIAM-STREET COR. OF BEAVER,
NEW YORK.

HAVE received, by late arrivals, the most desirable stock of

Silk and Fancy Goods

ever exhibited, to which the attention of merchants, from various sections of the country, is respectfully invited.

It is their determination to present an assortment, unsurpassed in Richness and Variety, comprising the Newest and most Fashionable Styles offered in this market.

Special attention is invited to the following articles viz:—

RICH PRINTED LAWNS, consisting of every variety of style.

EXTRA RICH FRENCH AND SCOTCH PRINTED BALZORINES, entirely new styles.

PARIS MUSLIN DE LAINES, very rich printed also plain coloured, black and blue black do.

SILK SHAWLS, consisting of rich figured Chameleon, black Ottoman, figured Poult de Soie, &c.

RICH DRESS SILKS, consisting of extra heavy Brocade, Chameleon, Satin Striped, Plain Fig'd &c,

SHAWLS, Paris Broche, embroidered Cashmere French Plaid, figured Kabyle, Muslin de Laine, &c.

FRENCH KID GLOVES, best manufacture, black white and colored.

FANCY CRAVATS AND SHAWLS, the most desirable, assortment ever offered.

LACES, great variety, consisting of English and German Thread, also Cotton and Gimp Edgings, at very low prices.

ITALIAN LUSTRING AND GROS DE RINES of the best manufacture.

FRENCH PRINTS—Hartman's and Gros Odier's manufacture, various styles, first quality.

ALSO,

MILLINERY GOODS, in great variety, consisting of rich Hat Silks, splendid changeable, chine, and striped Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, trimming Laces, &c.

ALSO,

Black and blue black Bombazines: Pongee and Spitalfield Hdkf; Italian Sewings; Satin and Taffeta Ribbons; Kid, Silk and Filet Gloves; Embroidery; Linen Cambric Hdkfs; Satin Vestings; Silk Velvets; black and blue black French Crapes; Love Hdkfs and Veils, Silk Hosiery; Sinchews; Sachan Ponges; Lace Veils; India Sarsnett; Lavantine Hdkfs; Italian Cravats; Buck and Beaver Gloves; India Nankeens; Paper Muslins, &c.
11

ANTHONY GORTON,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Corner of Main and Union-Streets.

Norwich Conn.,

OVER THE STORE, OF S. DENNIS & Co.

HAVING long received a liberal share of patronage, is determined to merit a continuance of favors, and all who are desirous of procuring the most

Thorough made Garment,

AND

Good Fit,

in the *most fashionable style,* at prices SO LOW that no reasonable man would object to, should call at
A. GORTON'S,
where he will be happy to receive orders in his line of Business—promising to render perfect satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

N. B. Particular care will be taken in cutting garments that are made out of his establishment.

Be sure and call on
ANTHONY GORTON.
Norwich, Feb. 7, 1844. tf11

IRA GORTON,

DRAPER & TAILOR,

OVER MR. DORANCE LADD'S CONFECTIONARY STORE

OPPOSITE THE NORWICH BANK,

WOULD GIVE

NOTICE,

THAT having so far recovered his health as to attend to his business again, he is ready to wait on old and new customers, whose patronage he again solicits. Having receives the latest fashions from New York, and having none but the best workmen (New York workmen not excepted,) he will warrant all work done at his shop to be of the best kind and done at short notice. He would inform the tailors out of town that they can have the fashions by sending to the subscriber after them.

N. B. People out of town coming to Norwich to get Cutting done will please call upon the subscriber as he does all of his cutting himself, and will warrant all garments cut to suit his customers.
IRA GORTON.
Norwich, March 27th, '44. tf18

NEW FOUNDERY.

THE Subscribers have established on Franklin-St. near Spalding's Mill,

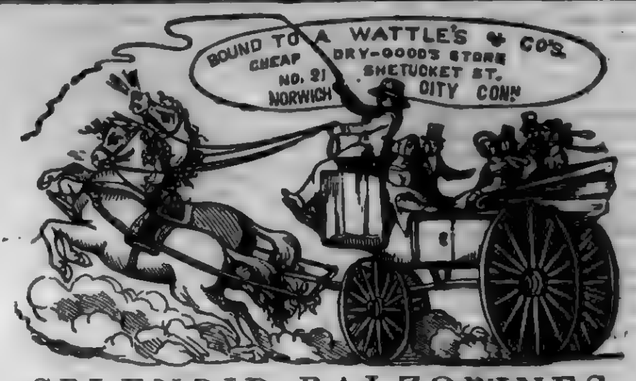
A Foundery for Iron Castings.

And have this day entered into a Copartnership for the purpose of transacting business appertaining to the same, under the name and firm of

"MILL FURNACE CO."

They are now prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, and on the best possible terms; every description of Machine, Stove, Plough, and other castings, Moulded with the utmost care (under the direction of an experienced workman,) and made from the very best quality of Scotch and American Pig Iron,—near by is the Machine Shop lately established by Messrs. COLE & BATES, who are now ready to do all work in their line in a satisfactory and workmanlike manner. The connection of the Foundery, with the machine Shop—making it convenient for those who wish castings fitted and finished in any form or shape.
CHARLES A. CONVERSE.
ALBERT T. CONVERSE.

Orders for Casting may be left at the Hard Ware Store of C. A. Converse, 139 Main-st.; and old Castings bought at the Foundery or at 139 Main-st.
Norwich, May 15th '44. 6w25



SPLENDID BALZORINES.

WE are now opening a large lot of Balzorines from the celebrated Manufacturers, Dollfus, Meize & Co For fineness of texture and beauty of style, these Goods excell all others.—We have all qualities from 9,25 to $7 a pattern. Splendid double chair mode ed'd Gro de Naples Silks, are among the New Goods at the Cheap Cash Store of
A. WATTLES & CO.
June 5th. 1m31

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

TEXAS! ANNEXATION!!

THE Subject of ANNEXATION being one of great interest to the public, the Subscribers have determined to present it in a form which will be sure to give satisfaction to all. Therefore,

TRACY & SETCHEL,

have reduced their prices of

BOOTS AND SHOES

15 PER CENT—and have ANNEXED prices of the very lowest grade to their Superior Stock of Goods, which they are now selling

Cheap! Cheaper!! Cheapest!!!

We invite all,
Great and Small,
Little and tall,
To give us a call,

No. 94 Main-Street, OPPOSITE THE FRANKLIN HOUSE,

before purchasing elsewhere.
Norwich, June 4th. 6w26

H. S. COOK

RETURNS thanks to the many people who have favored him with their custom in times past, and respectfully informs them that he has removed to the

NEW STORE—No. 15 Shetucket-st.,

where he is prepared to Cut and Make GENTLEMEN'S and BOYS' GARMENTS in the best and most

☞ **FASHIONABLE MANNER.** ☜

☞ ***Cutting done at short notice.***

Remember the Number is—☞ 15 Shetucket st.
Norwich, April 17. tf21

BONNETS! BONNETS! BONNETS!

Just received and now opening at

ELY & CO'S.,

5 CASES Super Plain and Fancy Braid Bonnets, comprising every Style and quality the market affords, direct from the manufacturers, all of which will be sold at less prices than can be found elsewhere in this city; also a large lot of **Bonnet Silks and Ribbons;** Ladies wishing anything in the ***Millinery Line,*** can save 15 per cent by calling at
ELY & CO'S, 33 and 35 SHETUCKET STREET.
May 4th 1844. tf24

NEW ARRIVAL,

AT THE NEW

DRY GOODS STORE,

Corner of WATER and SHETUCKET-STREETS,

LINCOLN AND WILLIAMS,

HAVE within the past week made large additions to their Stock of Goods, and have now the most magnificent assortment in the place, particularly of dress goods, such as

Balzorines.

Of French, English, and American Manufacture, at all prices from 25 to 62½ cents per yd.

Taizans and Camelions,

A new assortment of colors and Patterns, 25 per cent less than last week's prices.

Camelion Brocades,

That new and desirable article, at a price which needs but to be named to warrant a sale.

Crape Chusans,

The most splendid patterns ever imported, and no more in the country like them.

Muslins and Lawns,

More than 50 pieces comprising many new patterns, and colors.

Barages,

Both light and dark colors some extra rich satin stripe

Taizan Prints,

Something entirely new, besides many other styles of dress goods names not recollected.

Rich Silks,

A few patterns very choice, direct from *Broadway.*

Cashmere and Silk Shawls,

Will be sold at old prices without regard to the late rise.

Ribbons, Ribbons,

About 200 pieces this day received, at all prices from 8 to 50 cents, the choicest assortment in the Place; also Flowers, Laces, and every variety of MILLINERY GOODS, at wholesale and retail, lower than they can be had anywhere else.

Summer Stuffs,

Such as French Cassimeres, Elastic Gambroons, common do. French Drillings; Grass Linens, Brown Linens Denims, Mixtures, Coating Ginghams, and all the variety the market affords.

Linen Hdkfs.

100 Doz. like the first lot for 12½ cents each, very finer ones for 37 1-2, worth 50 cents, and still fine qualities at less prices than they can be bought at any other store.

White Goods.

300 pieces Jaconett, Sarsnett and Mull Cambrics, Nonsuck Muslins, Lace, Striped and Swiss Muslins, Corded Cambrics, plaid Muslin's also curtain Muslins, and extra fine furniture Dimity, French Quilts, extra, quality Blankets, Irish Linen Sheeting, Barnsley do. Linens for Curtains, printed Curtain Cambrics, &c. &c., and we pledge ourselves that they shall all be sold at the very *lowest prices.*

Merchants and Pedlars are hereby notified that we *do sell Goods at wholesale,* and now have a room exclusively for that business.
LINCOLN & WILLIAMS.
Norwich, April. 24th. No. 24 Shetucket-street, on the corner. 29

CONNECTICUT BONNET STORE

NEW GOODS! SPRING STOCK!

APRIL 1st. 1844.

HITCHCOCK & PAYSON,

Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

STRAW GOODS!

RIBBONS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, BAND BOXES, &c. &c.

FOR CASH!

AT No. 17 SHETUCKET-STREET.

NORWICH CONN.

HAVING made extensive arrangements for their Spring Trade, they are prepared to exhibit a *LARGE AND FASHIONABLE STOCK OF BONNETS!* of every description of their own Manufacture of Florence, Rutland, and Fancy Braids, also Neapolitans, Fancy do; Birdseye and Prince Alberts, Rice Rutlands, English do; French Chips, Domestic Straws, &c. &c. Also a Rich Assortment of Fancy Dress HATS & CAPS; together with a heavy and well selected Stock of MILLINERY GOODS, and Artificial Flowers;—comprising in all the largest and most desirable Stock of Bonnets and Millinery Goods, ever introduced into this Market.

They pledge themselves to offer their GOODS at prices that will bear a comparison with any other establishment in the United States. Confident that their Stock will at all times be worthy of the attention of Purchasers, they respectfully solicit a call.

BONNETS altered Bleached and Pressed in the best manner, at Short Notice. Price for Bleaching and Pressing, 25 cts.
Norwich, April 3d, '44. 19

Fancy Cassimeres and Vestings,

For a choice lot, call at ELY & CO'S, and save your 15 per cent by buying cheap.
May 6. 26

TEAS.

ANOTHER lot of that cheap TEA for 50 cts. the cheapest in the city; just received by
TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.
June 18. 3w29

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE NORWICH NEWS
WM. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
OFFICE No. 36, SHETUCKET STREET
One door North of the American House.
Advertisements, &c., left at the Post Office, Box 129, or at the Printing Office in Shetucket Street, will receive prompt attention.
TERMS.
For the News one year (in advance) $1,50
When not paid in advance, 2,00

CHARLES A. CONVERSE.
Dealer in
English, French and German
Hardware, Cutlery, and Guns.
139 Main-Street.
Norwich.

BOOK AND JOB
PRINTING,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
EXECUTED
IN THE NEATEST, MOST EXPEDITIOUS AND CHEAPEST MANNER.
At 120 Main-Street,
Norwich Conn.,

THE Subscriber has taken pains to add such materials to his Printing Office, as will enable him to execute every description of Printing, in a style superior to what has ever before been done in this part of the State; and having availed himself of facilities which he has never before had for turning out work rapidly, and at a very small expense, he has lately revised his prices, and is now prepared to print

Books, Bill-Heads,
Pamphlets, Bills of Lading,
Circulars, Clock Bills,
Handbills, Bank Checks,
Way Bills,
STEAM-BOAT AND STAGE BILLS, BUSINESS AND VISITING CARDS,
&c, &c, &c.

At a cheaper rate than ever before. He is determined he will not be out done in doing good work at a very low price. WILLIAM TRENCH.
April 24th. 23

FERRE'S
CREAM OF SAPONINE.
A NEW ARTICLE FOR SHAVING.
The Proprietor has been favored with the following from the Pastor of the First Congregational Church in this City.

Ferre's CREAM SAPONINE, after a thorough trial, I consider much preferable to any other article which I have ever used in shaving. Its properties are so valuable as to commend it to general use.
JOHN R. CRANE.
Middletown, March 18th, 1844.

From Doct. Woodward.
Mr. Ferre—Dear Sir—Having made sufficient trial of the Cream Saponine I purchased of you, I do not hesitate to say it is superior to any thing I have ever used for the purpose it is intended. It possesses the properties of penetrating and softening the beard in a much greater degree than any other Soap. I can cheerfully recommend it to the public, with a full confidence that it will meet the just expectations of those who may try it. CHARLES WOODWARD, M. D.
Middletown, March 25, 1844.

Mr. Ferre:—Sir—I have for many years used many kinds of Soap, with a view of finding the best quality, and have never been perfectly satisfied until I used your invaluable Cream Saponine, which I consider so valuable, that I would use no other if presented gratis—too high a recommendation cannot be given it.
Respectfully, yours, ELI WILCOX.
Middletown, March 25, 1844.

From the Rev. Arther Granger, Pastor of the South Congregational Church in this City.
Mr. E. C. Ferre—Sir: I have used your article for shaving several weeks past, and for convenience and comfort find it superior to any thing I have ever used.
ARTHUR GRANGER.
Middletown, March 30, 1844.
May 22d. 26

COPARTNERSHIP,
THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of
BREWER & LEWIS,
and will transact the STOVE AND TIN WARE business at No. 16 Shetucket Street, a few rods from the corner of Main, where they offer for sale a lot of very superior Tin Ovens manufactured expressly for the present season, which will Boil as well as Bake, also a large quantity of Milk Pans, as cheap as the cheapest, together with a general assortment of Tin Ware, Stoves, &c;
Tin Roofing, Copper and Tin Base Troughs, Conductor Pipes, &c., made and put up in a workmanlike manner. Jobbing and repairing done at the shortest notice. JOHN M. BREWER,
WM. LEWIS.
Norwich, May 16th '44. 27

WALTER CLAPP,
BOOKSELLER & BOOKBINDER,
Shetucket-street, Norwich,
Nov. 8th, 1843. 1y50

Cheaper than ever.
EXTRA RICH SPRING GOODS; now opening at ELY & CO'S 33 & 35 Shetucket-st Among which may be found the following lots
30 pc. Rich Balzorines,
75 do Lawns and Muslins,
Rich Dress Silks,
15 do (all wool) Cashmere de Laine,
Sup'r Kid Gloves of every shade and color.
1 Case Parasols,
45 Boxes Fancy Mitts,
Rich Th'd Laces,
A large lot of White Cambrics Check and Stripe, Mourning Balzorines.
All the above Goods together with a general and well selected Stock. They pledge themselves to sell at so small profits, that the price can be no objection to the purchaser.
May 4. 21

Crape Chusans, Challys,
EOLIANS, SATIN, BROCADES, FIGURED and PLAIN ALPACCAS. Also, a lot of MOURNING CHUSANS extra rich, may now be found at ELY & CO'S.
March 3d. 1f19

COAL.
ANTHRACITE COAL of various kinds in the Lump, or broken and screened, for sale by the Cargo or single Ton by
EDWARD CHAPPELL,
Central Wharf.
Norwich, Sept. 12. 42

JOHN S. GRAY,
IMPORTER OF
EARTHEN WARE, CHINA AND GLASS, WAREHOUSE
62 State-street,
Hartford Conn.,
May 15th '44. 25

Linen Cambrics Hdkfs.
ELY & CO, are now offering a lot of fine Linen Hdkfs. at prices so low as to be well worthy the attention of all persons wishing a good article at a small price.
33 & 35 Shetucket-street.
May 4. 21

The Norwich News.

VOL. IV.—NO. 31. NORWICH, CONN., THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1844. WHOLE NO. 187.

NOTICE.
THE Subscribers having purchased of T. F. Albertson his entire Stock, Tools and Fixtures, feel prepared and competent to enter into any contract in our line of business. All kinds of work pertaining to the house Ship, Sign and ornamental
PAINTING
IMITATIONS OF WOOD
of all kinds, Granite and Marble of all descriptions well executed in the very best workmanlike manner and at short notice.
PAPER-HANGING & GLAZING,
executed in the best manner and with despatch.
Paints and Stains of all colors, mixed and prepared ready for use at our Paint Shop, first door south of Bolles' new brick block, Market Square.
N. B. None but first rate workmen employed by
NICHOLS & CHAPMAN.
Norwich, March 13, 1844. 1f18

PATENT MACHINES.
THE cheapest and best Horse Powers ever offered to the public for driving Circular Saws, Cider, Shingle and Sugar Mills, Turning Lathes, Threshing Machines, &c. Also the best Threshing Machines for grain and hay seed, may be had of the subscriber—also the right to vend them in various parts of the country. Horse Powers from $40 to $50. Threshing Machines from $20 to $25. Both Machines easily conveyed in a one horse wagon.
N. B. A few more Agents wanted to sell on commission. A. KINGSLEY.
Norwich, July 19, 1843. 34

WRIGHT'S
Indian Vegetable Pills,
OF THE
N. American College of Health.
THESE extraordinary Pills are composed of plants which grow spontaneously on our own soil, and are, therefore, better adapted to our constitution than medicines concocted from foreign drugs, however well they may be compounded; and as the INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS are founded upon the principle that the human body is, in truth,
SUBJECT TO BUT ONE DISEASE,
viz, corrupt humors, and that medicines cures this disease on
NATURAL PRINCIPLES
by cleansing and purifying the body; it will be manifest, that if the constitution be not entirely exhausted, a perseverance in their use, according to directions, is absolutely certain to drive disease of every name from the body.
When we wish to restore a Swamp or Morass to fertility, we drain it of the superabundant waters.—In like manner, if we wish to restore the body to health, we must cleanse it of impurity.
THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS
Will be found one of the best, if not the very best medicines in the world for carrying out this
GRAND PURIFYING PRINCIPLE,
because they expel from the body all morbid and corrupt humors—the cause of disease—in any easy and NATURAL MANNER; and while they every day give
EASE AND PLEASURE,
disease of every name is rapidly driven from the body.
The above named INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS have been three years before the American public; and we can now say, without fear of contradiction, that of all the various medicines which have heretofore been popular, not one has given such universal satisfaction, or obtained such a permanent hold upon the affections of the people. Not only do all who use it invariably experience relief, and recommend it in the strongest terms; but it has effected some of the most astonishing cures ever performed by medicine.
From the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.
THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.
Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are attaining great celebrity in New England as well as other parts of the United States. The attempts of persons to defraud the public by the sale of spurious articles, meet with general reprobation. Mr. Wright is an indefatigable business man, and shows an army of cures by the medicine, which warrant confidence in the virtues of his Indian Vegetable Pills.
From the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times.
THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.
People are pretty well satisfied by this time, that Calomel and the other thousand and one mineral preparations of the shops are better adapted, as a general rule, to kill rather than cure the patient.—As a matter of course, vegetable medicines are therefore in great request. There are very many humbugs, however, among the latter, and we would advise all those who have the least regard for their health, to try the INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS of the North American College of Health, sold at 189 Race street, Philadelphia—as they are the preparation of one intimately acquainted with the healing art.
From the Boston Daily Times.
INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.
Of all the public advertised medicines of the day, we know of none that we can more safely recommend for the "ills that flesh is heir to," than the Pills that are sold at the depot of the North American College of Health, No 198 Tremont street Boston. Several instances we know of, where they are used in families with the highest satisfaction. And no longer ago than yesterday, we heard an eminent physician of this city recommend them in high terms. There used to be in the community a great repugnance to the use of QUACK medicines, as they are all indiscriminately termed, but it was mainly owing to the regular M. D.'s constantly denouncing them. They are, however becoming more liberal in this respect, and the consequence is, that good vegetable medicines are now more extensively used than formerly.
AGENTS.
SAMUEL TYLER, Norwich, will sell by the dozen to those who wish to purchase to sell again.

R. W. ROATH,	Norwich.
Geo. D. Fuller,	Norwich Town.
S. C. Osgood,	Bean Hill.
Tracy Huntington & Co.	Yantic ville,
A. L. Hyde,	Franklin.
A. G. Bailey,	Lebanon.
G. Robinson,	"
Stephen Fitch,	Fitchville.
H. Morey.	Bozrahville
J. W. Stanton,	Jewett City
Albert Ray & Co.	Greeneville.
C. & G. Lewis,	Uncasville
B. F. Collins,	Mystic.
S. F. Hoxie,	Mystic Bridge
Wm. Browning,	Gales Ferry.
Nathan Beckwith,	New London.
J. H Lewis & Co.	Westerly R. I.
E. W. Babcock & Co.	" "
R. Burnett,	Groton.
R. M Smith,	"
E. Faxon Jr.	Stonington.
Wm. B. Hull,	North Stonington.

New England Office, 198 Tremont-street Boston.
May 1st, 1844. 23

The Handsomest Ginghams!
EVER seen in Norwich, have just been received by LINCOLN & WILLIAMS.
June 12 1f29

Glass Ware.
122 Packages of Vials and Bottles; for sale low by WILLIAM S. TYLER.
May 23. 26

Salt! Salt!
100 SACKS of Table Salt; just received and for sale cheaper than ever, by
TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.
June 12. 3w29

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES

IN pursuance of law, J. John Tyler, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known, that PUBLIC SALES will be held at the undetermined Land Office in the STATE OF ILLINOIS, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the Land Office at DIXON, commencing on Monday the twelfth day of August next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships and fractional townships, viz:

North of the Base Line and East of the Fourth Principal Meridian.

Fractional township twenty-six, of range one.

Fractional townships twenty-five and twenty-six, of range two.

Township twenty-six, of range three.

Townships twenty-seven and twenty-eight, and fractional township twenty-nine, of range five.

Fractional township eighteen, north of the old Indian boundary, of range six, seven, eight, nine, ten, and eleven.

Townships nineteen, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, and twenty-six, of range six.

Townships nineteen, twenty, twenty-four, twenty-five, and twenty-six, of range seven.

Townships nineteen, twenty, twenty-eight, and fractional township twenty-nine, of range eight.

Townships nineteen, twenty, twenty-eight, and fractional township twenty-nine, of range nine.

Townships nineteen, twenty, and twenty-one, of ranges ten and eleven.

North of the Base Line and East of the Third Principal Meridian.

The part of township thirty-five, north of the old Indian boundary line, and the south fraction of the southeast quarter of section twelve, in township forty-six, of range one.

North of the Base Line and West of the Third Principal Meridian.

East half of the southeast quarter of section seventeen, and west half of the southeast quarter of section thirty, in township thirty-two, of range one.

At the Land Office at CHICAGO, commencing on Monday, the nineteenth day of August next, for the disposal of the public lands hereinafter described, to wit:

North of the Base Line and East of the Third Principal Meridian.

That part of township thirty-nine, lying north of the old Indian boundary, of range twelve.

East half of the northwest quarter and the west half of the northeast quarter of section fourteen, and the northwest quarter of section six, in township forty, of range eight.

North half of section eight, and the northeast quarter of section eighteen, in township thirty-eight, of range eight.

Northwest quarter of section thirty-five, in township thirty-seven, of range six.

Southwest quarter of section eleven, in township thirty-eight, of range ten.

West half of the southwest quarter of section twenty-two, in township forty-six, of range twelve.

Northeast fractional quarter of fractional section ten, in township thirty-nine, of range eight.

Southwest quarter of section nine, in township forty-six of range twelve.

Northeast quarter of section eleven, in township thirty-nine, of range ten.

At the Land Office at QUINCY, commencing on Thursday, the eighth day of August next, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of fractional section four, on which is the site of old Fort Edwards, in township four, north of range nine, west of the 4th principal meridian.

At the Land Office at DANVILLE, commencing on Monday, the twenty-sixth day of August next, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of the undermentioned townships, to wit:

North of the Base Line and West of the Second Principal Meridian.

Townships twenty-eight, twenty-nine, and thirty, of range fourteen.

North of the Base Line and East of the Third Principal Meridian.

Townships twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, and thirty, of range nine.

Townships twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, and thirty, of range ten.

Townships twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, and thirty, of range eleven.

Townships twenty-six, twenty-seven, and twenty-eight, except the western tier, or sections six, seven, eighteen, nineteen, thirty, and thirty-one, in each township, of range seven.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military, or other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of) and no longer and no private entries of land in the townships so offered will be admitted, until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this second day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President:
THOS. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, and make payment therefor as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township embracing the tract claimed, above designated; otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

THOS. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.
June 13. 29

AGAIN TRIUMPHANT
Over a host
OF COMPETITIONS!!!
J. IRESON & SON, still continue to offer Goods at such prices as to put it completely out of the power of any concern to compete with them.
It is a well known fact that we have been selling
BOOTS and SHOES
for the last few months, at prices far below those of any other establishment in this city or state, and notwithstanding the abortive attempts of other dealers to undersell, we still continue to go ahead and hold out a list of prices that challenge competition.
Below is given a few specimens of our prices and we leave the public to judge if they can find a lower rate in New England.
List of Prices.
Ladies

Lt. & Black Gaiter Shoes.	25	Kid Walking Shoes	80
" " " "	37	Kid Slippers	34
" " " "	50	Kid Col'd.	93

Misses

Lt. Col'd. Gaiters for	20	Kid Slippers for	25

Mens

Kip Brogans	75	Calf Boots	1,50
Col'd Slippers	40	Kip "	1,25
Calf Brogans	1,00	Thick do.	1,50

A few thousand Pairs Children's Shoes for 17
The public may rest assured of finding any and every article usually kept in a Boot and Shoe Store and at prices that we have stated above.
J. IRESON & SON.
No. 140 Main Street.
June 13. 3w29

Just Received.
ANOTHER lot of that prime Molasses, that has been selling so fast at—
TALCOTT & WILIAMS.'
June 13. 3w29

THE COURTSHIP.

Young Colin loved the blooming Kate
But secret kept the flame;
And in her presence when he sate,
He felt upon his mind a weight,
A tremor in his frame.

The lover who in secret keeps
His feelings 'neath control,
Well knows, though anguish never sleeps,
That Love's enchantment often steeps
In luxury the soul.

Thus Colon lived; sighs were his food;
Tears mingled in his cup;
He oft was seen in solitude,
Sigh to the breeze in musing mood—
'Love drank his spirit up.'

At length resolved no more to stand
'Twixt love and seeming pride—
To make an offer of his hand—
(Confessing all his feeling,) and
Ask Kate to be his bride—

He goes when Sol's declining ray
Spoke evening shadows nigh;
Love wounded his heart—love lit his way—
Made it as when the god of day
Beamed radiance from the sky.

Need we his journeying relate
To her who caused him pain?
Let this suffice—his haste was great,
And soon besides the lovely Kate
Behold the love-sick swain!

The cur was sleeping on the hearth,
And silence over was stirred,
Save when the cat, in frolic mirth,
To some sly antic trick gave birth,
Or when upon the silence forth
The cricket's chirp was heard.

Kate dreamed of purely wedded bliss—
Her thoughts were glad and bland,
Excepting (was it aught amiss?)
From Colin's lip a burning kiss,
A pressure from his hand.

In silence solemn, deep profound,
The lover felt love's smart;
He spake not, moved not, looked not around,
And when Kate sighed, the aching sound
Fell icy on his heart.

Haste thee, O Colon! to reveal
Love's trembling witching powers!
He stammered, stopped—then turned pale,
'I think,' said he, 'that *your cat's tail*
Is longer, far, than ours!'

The Fatal Marriage.

BY J. AUSTIN SPERRY.

Concluded.

Meanwhile Ephraim Weston began to reflect and repent of his haste, and to long for a reconciliation; but these amicable feelings were soon dissipated by more cause of exasperation. The young minister, now freed from the slight restraint which respect for the old man's opinions had before imposed on him, came out freely and fully with his new doctrines; and so startling were they, that the greater part of his congregation rose openly against him. The opposition at length became so decided that he was forced to resign his charge. He now deemed it prudent to leave the place at least until the excitement of the affair should have subsided. Accordingly he prepared for his departure although the few of his congregation who remained his firm friends urgently pressed him to stay and endeavor to establish a new church. Ere he left all his efforts to obtain an interview with Julia were frustrated by the watchfulness of her father, whose enmity towards him had by this time become as bitter as his friendship before had been sincere.

After the minister's departure, Julia was restored to her former freedom. It was not long before she found an opportunity of conversing upon the subject which absorbed her thoughts, with one of the banished pastor's staunchest adherents, a gentleman with whom she had been intimate. This person detailed to her the history of his own clandestine marriage, and subsequent happy reconciliation with his father-in-law. He used many persuasive arguments to convince her that a similar act upon her part would be attended with the same result, and so palpable was his reasoning to her unskilful mind, that she easily consented. Through his agency a secret correspondence was carried on between the unfortunate pair, and a plan matured. Her purpose fixed, Julia learned so well to dissemble her feelings, that her father, with delight saw, as he thought, the alienation of her heart from its first love; and when, a few months afterwards, De Coursey returned to——, believing that her attachment had entirely ceased, he scarcely deemed precaution necessary to prevent its renewal.

The winter had now passed, and a mild spring was beginning to clothe the earth in a garb of freshness and beauty. It was upon a delightful evening in April, that a lively party had collected at the mansion of one of the most respectable citizens of——. Among the many guests who participated in the convivialities of the occasion were Ephraim Weston and his lovely daughter. The old gentleman was alive to nothing but enjoyment. He mingled with the younger portion of the assembly, and laughed and joked with a countenance whose furrows of three score years appeared to slide into the smoothness of manly prime. What had contributed no little to his unusual flow of spirits, was Julia's conduct towards the young pastor who was present. She had passed him as a stranger, with a cold eye and motionless lip. A load was removed from the old man's heart when he saw this, and a glow of satisfaction overspread his features; he little knew what guile had crept into the heart of his hitherto beautiful and artless child.

The evening wore on, and at about ten o'clock Weston discovered that in the group of smiling faces gathered immediately around him, Julia's was wanting. His eye wandered over the room in search of her, but she was not there. Many of the company were promenading in the hall, and supposing she was there, he again joined in the light remarks of those about him. A short while afterwards, strange murmurs in the hall caused the lively hum of conversation which prevailed throughout the room to cease, and all eyes were turned in the direction of the sound. Some of the guests who were standing in and about the door now fell back, and De Coursey, with Julia hanging timidly to his arm, entered. Weston stood as if paralysed, and the rest of the company were motionless as statutes with astonishment, as the minister advanced with a proud step and an eye gleaming with triumph, and presented the trembling girl to them as Mrs. De Coursey. The father's deep groan of anguish was the first sound which broke the silence, and the old man closing his eyes as if to shut out the sight, clasped his hands convulsively upon his breast.

"Father, forgive me," faltered the young bride, springing forward and kneeling at his feet.

"Hence, wretched girl!" exclaimed Weston, in a voice that trembled with passion. "From this hour I disown you—and may God, in his justice, visit this disobedience upon your head and on his who has robbed a father of his child.

He turned away from her. She rose and would have clung to his arm, but he dashed her from him, fainting into the arms of her husband, and strode sternly from the room.

De Coursey bent over his young wife, with a countenance in which solicitude and anger were blended, and chafed her fair temples, until she returned to consciousness. Inwardly and bitterly did he denounce the unfeeling father, and, perhaps, too, a thought of revenge crossed his mind, for he had not yet learned wholly to suppress the evil passions of his nature. Alas! that we should say it, he had not that religion of the heart which becomes one filling the high office of a Christian minister—his religion was rather of forms and outward observances. He had entered the pulpit to point out the mote in his fellow-beings' eyes, ere he had plucked the beam from his own.

Poor Julia! hers was a melancholy bridal. When she returned to herself, there were but few around her. The unhappy scene had ended the amusements of the evening, and threw a chill upon every heart. One by one the guests had left, until they were almost alone. And, now she was fully restored, those remaining offered their feeble congratulations with an embarrassed manner, and a constrained smile; De Coursey shortly after led her weeping to the home he had prepared for her. But how different had been the result from what she had anticipated! She had been taught to expect a few chiding words and then a happy reconciliation: but she was deceived. Her father had spurned her from him with a look of deep agony and malediction that fell like lightning on her heart.

There is an old adage that "no good comes of clandestine marriages;" and Julia's is but another of the many instances which have furnished evidence of its truth. A few weeks passed away. Weston repulsed the intercessions of his friends, and resolutel, refused to see or become reconciled to his daughter; and De Coursey now left ——, with his young wife to take up his residence in the city. He quit the pulpit and betook himself to literary pursuits. He was ambitious, and so much did he become engrossed with thirst for "the bubble reputation," that he began to neglect the beautiful young being, who had given up father, friends, early home and all for him. In fact, Julia's mind was not formed for unity with his. He had not mistaken her character, but he had deceived her with regard to his own. He knew that there would be little sympathy between his cold proud aspiring mind, and her warm, gentle, and confiding heart. But he had looked upon her, in her innocence and beauty, and he could not resist the feelings which her sweet smile and guileless words inspired. He had assumed language and manners foreign to his real character and won her.

The change in her husband's manner, and the memory of her father's curse, preyed upon Julia's mind. She became sad and dejected, she had no relish for the gay society of the city. She loved De Coursey tenderly and devotedly, and in proportion as his tenderness decreased, the sadness which hung upon her spirit deepened, until at length it settled into an habitual melancholy. De Coursey grew weary of the sickly smile and tearful eye, and sought, in the excitement of his daily pursuits, a compensation for that pleasure which home did not afford him. When they were together, there was no longer any sympathy between them. His visions of fame and scheme for wealth, so different from the pure and holier thoughts he had once poured into her ear—those whisperings of higher than earthly things which in former days he was wont to link with his dreams of love—struck no answering chord in her bosom; and the repining of her grief-laden heart, were to him a joyless substitute for her former radiant silvery-toned laugh. With each day his feelings became more estranged.

Four years after marriage, Julia sat weeping in her chamber, a heart-broken mother. The pledge of her blighted love, an idiot boy, was a poor solace for her sorrows. De Coursey had become a babbler in politics and was now absent in the service of the government, bearer of despatches to a foreign court, and Julia had just received a letter from him. It was not the warm greeting of a fond husband, impatient to return and clasp to his bosom a dear-loved wife, but a cold unsatisfactory, duty constrained epistle, and the young wife's tears fell thick and fast upon the hastily scribbled characters. She laid aside the letter with a sigh, and turned to the simple face of her sleeping changeling. It was a sad object upon which to pour out the full feelings of a mother's heart, and while she gazed sorrowing upon its features, her mind wandered back through the dark past, to the scenes of her childhood—to those days ere her eyes were dimmed with tears, when her soul unwrung with grief, and her pure spirit was buoyant with a thousand hopes. How painfully faithful was her memory! All the happy visions of her early home—the familiar faces of the companions and sharers of her youthful pleasures—the warm caresses of fond parents—the countless joyous hours of childhood—all crowded back upon her mind, a melancholy host, to mock her woe.—Her thoughts overcame her, and she wept afresh.—At length, as if she had formed a sudden resolution, she rose, wiped her eyes, and proceeded to a table upon which were her writing materials, she sat down calmly to write, for the first time since her marriage, to her father. She pleaded to him for forgiveness, and told him of her deep misery and sufferings. She longed to return with her broken heart to that home she had so harshly left—to hear him recall the malediction he had invoked, and bless again his repentant child. This letter, when finished, was dispatched, but she looked in vain for the answer—none came.

Three months elapsed since the departure of De Coursey, and he did not return. Poor Julia began to feel that she was sinking to an early grave. Her cheek had grown wan, and the impress of death was but plain upon her brow. But her sad features were still beautiful, though she was drooping like a faded flower. As she felt her spirit nearing "that bourne whence no return," her desire to close her eyes upon the dear spot which gave her birth, grew stronger, and she determined to go back to her stern father. His curse was fulfilled—her sin was expiated—he could not cast her from him in the hour of death. She wrote a last affecting adieu to her husband, and started with her idiot child, for——. She was met upon the way by a friend, whom the relenting parent had sent to bring her to his home.

Deeply affecting was the meeting between the parent and his child. The old man had truly and bitterly repented his harshness, and after forgiving her he turned to Heaven for his forgiveness. Julia lingered but a few weeks after her return to her father's roof. It was near twilight one mild evening, that her feeble form reclined upon a couch by the window, which overlooked the garden, and her father sat sorrowing by her side. She felt something revived by the breeze which fanned her brow, and at her request her father assisted her from a couch to her chair. She looked forth upon the garden. Just such an evening, upon that spot, De Coursey had first told her of his love. Her mind wandered back to that hour, and at the thought at all that had happened since then, her eyes filled, and the large tear drops coursed one after another over her pale cheek. Her father watched her sad, changing features, and a film covered his own eyes.

'Oh, my child! my poor child!' he murmured in a voice trembling with age, and broken with emotion "let us raise our hearts in prayer."

She bowed her head upon his bosom, and he prayed aloud. When the old man ceased, he felt her head heavy upon his breast—his fingers wandered to her temples—they were cold. Her spirit had flown to bear his petitions to the throne of mercy!

Ephraim Westons gray hairs soon followed his daughter down in sorrow to the tomb. De Coursey returned from his mission abroad; wore crape on his hat a twelvemonth and married again. How much truth is there in the inspired one of Avon.

—'However men do praise themselves,
Their fancies are more giddy and infirm,
More longing, wavering, sooner lost and won,
Than women's are."

Discovery of a singular Piece of Antiquity—the Remains of the celebrated Pirate, Captain Kidd's vessel.

On Monday we were invited to inspect, at the office of Mr. A. G. Thompson, wall street, a piece of ordinance, recently raised from the bed of the river, at the mouth of the race, a little above Verplank's Point. It is of the carronade class, about three feet long, capable of carrying ab ut a 24 lb. shot, and such as were frequently used on board of vessels from the time of Elizabeth to the early part of the reign of the Georges. It has a large handle at the breech, where it measures upwards of three feet round, and a heavy square sight over the mouth; altogether, a very different instrument of warfare to those used at the present time.

There are circumstances attending this which may not be uninteresting to many. Between the years 1696 and 1700, it may be remembered that the whole of this coast was infested by gangs of desperate pirates and freebooters, or buccaneers, as they were [illegible] termed; and none so much dreaded as the notorious Capt. William Kidd. He was often hunted by ships of [illegible] tions, and a heavy price was set upon his head; so much so that England was obliged at length to fit out a couple of large vessels on purpose to capture him if possible.

It was well known that his principal place of resort and refuge was Long Island Sound, and here, in a short time these vessels made their appearance, and they either discovered the object of their expedition, or he espied them, it is not known exactly which. He ran his vessel close under Gardiner's Island, where himself and crew landed themselves with such treasures as they could conveniently carry about their persons, and landed on the island, where a considerable portion of their booty was buried, and Kidd informed Mr. Gardner, who resided on the island at the time, where it was deposited, telling him at the same time that he must answer for it with his life when he returned. Kidd then set sail up the North River, and reached the point before mentioned, where finding escape with his vessel impossible, or that he could not proceed further with safety, determined upon destroying her. The crew then, it is supposed, separated, and scattered themselves over different parts of the interior. Shortly after, Kidd and some five or six of his crew crossed over to Boston, where they were taken prisoners.

Upon being interrogated he informed the then Governor of Massachusetts where he had deposited his booty on Gardner's Island, adhering that only himself and Gardner knew where it laid, and the Governor sent over parties to obtain it, but Mr. Gardner refused to point it out until he was perfectly satisfied that he was safe from the menaces of Kidd and his associates. Upon its recovery and examination, it was found to be upwards of a quarter of a million in value. Mr. Gardner then received a receipt for the same from the governor, which instill to the possession of one of the descendants of that gentleman.—Kidd was further interrogated as to what had become of the remainder of his treasures, for it was generally believed that he had a much greater amount, having but a very short time previously captured three Spanish galleons with cargoes valued at near upon ten millions of dollars. In reply, Kidd, it is said, observed that whatever else there was, went down with his vessel. Shortly after this, he and his companions were conveyed to England, where they were tried and found guilty of murder, and executed in the early part of 1701.

Several attempts have been made at different times by various parties to ascertain where about the remains of this vessel lay; and it is said that some 25 or 30 years since parties were sent from England to ascertain if possible its situation, but without success. Some 10 or 15 years since, Mr A. G. Thompson, of Wall street, whom we believe to be a descendant of the Gardners' previously alluded to in conjunction with other gentlemen, secured the land and got a grant from the State to search for the remains of this vessel. They acting on the traditions handed down from "sire to son" and other connecting links after some years toil and expense, were fortunate enough to find evidence of having discovered the remains of a vessel near unto the spot where it is said Kidd had destroyed him. During their research by boring and pricking they have several times brought up pieces of charred wood. This will in some degree answer to the account given of its being the identical vessel, it having been set fire to. Further, the size of the hull as near as can be ascertained, is about the same as that in which it is said Kidd sailed; already it is known to exceed 160 feet in length and in other respects as near as possible about the size of one of our forty gun frigates. The hull, with the exception of the stern part, is in a pretty perfect state. It is supposed it was the stern part that blew up after she was set fire to, and caused her to sink sooner than might have been expected by this daring desperado.

A gentleman of considerable scientific attainments, by the name of Sergeant, has recently invented a superior diving dress, and under his direction, an experienced diver was last week employed to descend and more particularly examine the hull, and the result has been what we have before stated, the raising of the piece of ordnance. The diver on this occasion, also found another piece close to where the other lay, of rather larger dimensions, which could not then be raised.

He scraped from it some of the rust with which it is pretty thickly coated, and upon applying a chemical test thereto, it was found to have come off a brass gun. Now it is known that Kidd's guns were principally of this metal. The hull lies in about 25 feet of water, with two feet of mud over; not above two or three rods distant from low water mark at the mouth of the race a little above Verplanck point.

This spot was formerly called Gibralter Point at the foot of the Dunderbergh Mountain, and answers exactly with all the more correct accounts of the spot where Kidd is said to have set fire to his vessel.

Whether there be treasure or not in the hull remains to be seen; but the parties who feel most interested in the matter are immediately about putting into operation, the most efficient means possible for raising it and ascertain; and if that is impossible, to remove its contents in detail. Diving bells and other apparatus, together with the assistance of some able divers have been obtained for this purpose. With the recent result of similar expectations in respect of the hull of the *Telemaque* on the French coast, and the recovery of the treasures with which she was supposed to have been freighted, we are rather doubtful of the result. However it will put the matter at rest.

A Story of the Creek Campaign.—While Gen' Jackson was operating in the Creek county, some twenty odd years ago, he invariably gave orders that all encampments should be made near the main body, to prevent surprise and alarm; but he had one officer Capt. G. who, although a brave man, was rather careless, and disposed to prowl and 'bush-whack' about on his own hook and account. When the main camp fires were lit at night, he would frequently be seen off on some hill, a mile, perhaps, from the others, and in a very exposed situation. Gen. Jackson finally got as tired of giving orders in relation to the encampment as Capt. G. was of receiving them, and seeing his fire one night on a distant hill, the commander sent an aid to arrest the brave and eccentric officer.

'Capt. G.' said the aid, 'I am ordered to take your sword from you.'

'Are you?'

'I am.'

'Well, take the sword to Gen. Jackson, and tell him to keep the d——d old thing. I only give a dollar and a half for it when it was new, and know where I can get one twice as good for the same money.'—*Pioneer.*

Elihu Burritt has a better fancy of the steam horse than we remember to have met elsewhere before. This is his way of describing him:

"I love to see one of those huge creatures; with sinews of brass and muscles of iron, strut from his smoky stable, and, saluting the long train of [illegible] with a dozen sonorous puffs from his nostrils, fall gently back into his harness. There he stands champing and foaming upon the iron track, his great heart a furnace of glowing coals; his lymphatic blood is boiling in his veins; the strength of a thousand horses is nerving his sinews—he pants to be gone. He would 'smoke' St. Peter's across the desert of Sahara, if it could be fairly hitched to it, but there is a little sober-eyed, tobacco chewing man in the saddle who holds him not one finger, and can take away his breath in a moment should he grow restive and vicious. I am always deeply interested in this man; for begrimed as he may be with coal, diluted in oil and steam, I regard him as the genius of the whole machinery, as the physical mind of that huge steam horse."

To bring the drowned to Life.—Immediately on the body is removed from the water, press the chest suddenly and forcibly, downward and backward, and instantly discontinue the pressure. Repeat this without interruption, until a pair of bellows can be procured. When obtained introduce the nozzle well up on the base of the tongue. Surround the mouth with a towell or handkerchief and close it. Direct a bystander to press firmly upon the projecting part of the neck (called Adam's apple) and use the bellows vigorously. Then press upon the chest to expel the air from the lungs, to imitate natural breathing. Continue this at least an hour, unless signs of natural breathing come on. Wrap the body in blankets, place it near a fire, and do everything to preserve the natural warmth, as well as to impart an artificial heat if possible. Everything however is secondary to inflating the lungs. ☞ Send for a medical man immediately.

Avoid all friction until respiration shall be in some degree restored.

Valentine Mott, Surgeon General of the American Shipwreck Soc.
New York, 1844.

ORIGINAL STAINED

Public Acts.

Passed by the General Assembly, May Session, 1844.

An Act to repeal an Act entitled "An Act to divide the city of New Haven into wards for the election of Officers."

An act to repeal an Act entitled "An Act relative to Students at Literary Institutions."

Act to make valid doings of Town meetings therein named.

An Act in alteration of an Act entitled "An Act in addition to the Act entitled "An Act relating to Guardians and Minors."

Act in addition to and alteration of an Act to incorporate Fairfield County Bank.

Act in addition to an Act entitled "An Act authorizing the Governor to appoint a Secretary and Notaries public."

Act to incorporate the Philological Society.

Act in addition to and alteration of an Act regulating proceedings in Equity.

Act in alteration of an Act entitled "An Act relating to Ferries, and in alteration of "An Act in addition thereto."

Act relative to the city of New Haven.

Act in addition to an Act entitled "An Act to regulate the election of Senators, and to Divide the State into Districts for that purpose."

Act in addition to an Act entitled "An Act prescribing the number of Jurymen for each town in this State.

Act in addition to an Act entitled "An for constituting and regulating Courts, and for appointing the times and places of holding the same."

Act in addition to an Act entitled "An Act relating to Turnpike Roads."

Act to provide for the Registration of the names of the Electors of this State.

Act relating to the partition of Real Estate.

Act to repeal an Act therein mentioned, and for other purposes.

Act providing the mode of establishing Disputed Lines between adjoining towns.

Act in addition to an Act entitled "An Act for the regulation of Civil Actions."

Act regulating Special Electors Meetings for the choice of Representatives in the Congress of the United States.

Act concerning Courts.

Act in addition to Act entitled "Act concerning Banks."

Act in addition to an Act entitled "an Act in addition to and alteration of an act for the settlement of estates, testate, and Intestate, and insolvent," approved May 31, 1843: and also in addition to an act entitled "an act in addition to an act entitled "an act in addition to an act entitled "an act in addition to an act against Fraudulent Conveyances." Approved May 28, 1811.

Act concerning Banks.

Act confirming the assessment of Taxes.

Act in addition to and in alteration & amendment of Charter and of the several acts relating to city of Hartford.

Act relating to the Books and Papers of the late Connecticut land Company."

Act regulating the time of holding Electors' Meetings for the choice of Presidential Electors.

Act in alteration of an Act incorporating the Whaling Bank.

Act in addition to an Act concerning Petitions and Memorials to the General Assembly.

Act to prohibit the retailing of wines and spiritous liquors on public days and other times.

Act in addition to an Act entitled, "An Act of the assessment of Taxes."

Act to confirm the proceedings of a meeting of the Commissioners of the county of Middlesex, and the Representatives of the towns in said county.

Act in addition to an Act entitled "An Act for the observation of the Sabbath or Lord's day, and days of Public Fasting and Thanksgiving.

Act in addition to an alteration of an Act entitled, "An Act altering the limits of the city of Bridgeport."

PUBLIC ACTS.
OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

PASSED MAY SESSION, 1844.

No. 1.

An Act to repeal an Act entitled "An Act to Divide the City of New Haven into wards for the Election of Officers."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly Convened, That the Act entitled "An Act to divide the City of New Haven into Wards for the Election of Officers," passed at the session of the General Assembly in May 1843, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

This Act shall take effect from the day of its passage.

CHARLES J. McCURDY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
REUBEN BOOTH, President of the Senate.
Approved, May 9, 1844.
ROGER S. BALDWIN.

No. 2.

An Act to repeal an Act entitled "An Act relative to Students at Literary Institutions."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly Convened, That the Act entitled "An Act relative to Students at Literary Institutions," passed at the May Session of the General Assembly, 1842, be and the same is hereby repealed.

CHARLES J. McCURDY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
REUBEN BOOTH President of the Senate
Approved, May 20, 1844.
ROGER S. BALDWIN.

No. 3.

An Act to make valid the doings of a Town Meeting therein named.

Whereas at the annual town meeting of the town of Hamden, held on the first Monday of October, A. D. 1843, the town clerk of said town being absent, the selectmen of said town appointed a clerk *pro tem* in place of one being appointed by said meeting as the law in such cases provides; now therefore—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly Convened, That appointments of said annual town meeting in all other respects done in accordance with law, shall, and are hereby declared to be valid and binding as they would have been had said Clerk *pro tem* been appointed by said meeting.

CHARLES J. McCURDY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
REUBEN BOOTH President of the Senate.
Approved, May 31, 1844
ROGER S. BALDWIN.

No. 4.

An Act in alteration of an Act entitled "An Act in addition to the Act entitled 'An Act relating to Guardians and Minors.'"

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That whenever any Guardian shall have rendered his account against his ward, and upon adjustment of such account by the Court of Probate it shall appear that the whole estate of such is less than five hundred dollars, in such case it shall not be the duty of the guardian to render his account thereafter annually, but such guardian shall render his account thereafter when thereto required by the Court of Probate.

CHARLES J. McCURDY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
REUBEN BOOTH, President of the Senate,
Approved, May 28, 1844.
ROGER S. BALDWIN.

No. 5.

An Act in addition to and alteration of an Act to Incorporate the Fairfield County Bank.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That the tenth and eleventh sections of said Act, be, and same are hereby repealed, and the Branch of said Bank is abolished.

Sec. 2. That the stockholders of the Danbury Bank, their successors and assigns, shall be and remain a corporation and body politic, by the name of the President, Directors and Company of the Danbury Bank, to be located in and transact their business at Danbury in Fairfield County; and by that name shall be and her by are, made capable to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, defend and be defended in all courts; and the said corporation and the officers and the stockholders thereof shall have the same powers, rights and privileges conferred on said Fairfield County Bank by said Act to which this is in addition, which are not inconsistent with the laws of this state, and shall be subject to the same restrictions, limitations and duties as are imposed by said Act, excepting as is herein otherwise provided for.

Sec. 3. That the capital stock of said Danbury Bank shall consist of one moiety of the capital stock of said Fairfield County Bank, the same shall be divided, assigned, and distributed to said Danbury Bank, on or before the first Monday of July next, by one of the bank commissioners of this state and two disinterested persons to be selected by the directors of said banks. The residue of the stock of the said Fairfield County Bank shall be and remain the stock of the Fairfield County Bank; and the proprietors of shares so to be assigned shall be the stockholders of said Danbury Bank. The affairs of said Danbury Bank shall be managed by not more than seven nor less than five directors, to be chosen by the stockholders in general meeting, not less than four of whom shall be residents in said Danbury; and the first meeting of the stockholders for the choice of directors shall be holden at the banking-house, in Danbury, on the first Monday of July next. The directors chosen at said meeting shall continue in office until the second Tuesday of June, 1845, and the annual meetings of the stockholders shall ever after be holden on the second Tuesday of June, in each year, and notice thereof shall be published in a newspaper printed in Danbury, or elsewhere in the county of Fairfield, and in such other manner as the directors may order.

Sec. 4. All the estate, property, and rights of property, moneys and assets whatsoever, belonging to the Fairfield County Bank, on said first Monday of July next, shall be equally divided between said two banks; the one moiety thereof to the Fairfield County Bank and the other moiety to said Danbury Bank by the directors of said two banks; and in case said directors cannot agree in making such divisions, then the same shall be made by one of the bank commissioners of this State, and two disinterested persons to be selected by said directors.

Sec. 5. All the bills, notes, demands and liabilities whatsoever of the Fairfield County Bank, owing or outstanding on the first Monday of July next, shall thereafter be paid on demand, by either of said banks, at their place of doing business, where the same shall be presented for payment; and said banks are hereby made jointly and severally liable in any proper action for the recovery of such demands; and when so paid, the same shall not be put in circulation, or re-issued upon any pretence whatever, but the same shall be cancelled or destroyed by the two boards of directors, and said banks shall respectively account each with the other of them, relative to and of and concerning all payments to be made by either of them, in pursuance of the provisions thereof; and in thus accounting each of them shall be liable for one half of all the payments so made. This Act shall take effect on the first Monday of July next.

Sec. 6. This Act, and every part thereof may at any time be altered, amended or repealed by the General Assembly.

CHARLES J. McCURDY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
REUBEN BOOTH, President of the Senate.
Approved, May 31, 1844.
ROGER S. BALDWIN.

No. 6.

An Act in addition to an Act entitled "An Act authorizing the Governor to appoint a secretary and Notaries Public."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That all commissions of Notaries Public granted prior to the second day of May, 1844, shall expire on the 20th day of June, 1844; any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

CHARLES J. McCURDY.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
REUBEN BOOTH, President of the Senate.
Approved, May 3 , 1844.
ROGER S. BALDWIN.

No 7.

An act to incorporate the Philological Society.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the General Assembly convened* That James Murdock, William Tully, A. B. Chapin, Josiah W. Gibbs, Romeo Elton, Theodore D. Woolsey, Edward E. Salisbury, Charles Wm. Bradley, James L. Kingsley, Erastus D. North, and Wm. A. Larned, their associates and successors, be, and hereby are created, constituted and declared to be a body politic and corporate, by the name of 'The Philological Society; and by that name they, and their associates and successors, may and shall have perpetual succession, shall be capable of suing and being sued, pleading and being impleaded, defending and being defended in all our courts and places whatsoever; and also to purchase, receive, hold, convey any estate, real and personal, to an amount not exceeding twenty five thousand dollars; and may have and use a common seal, such as they may devise, and the same alter at pleasure; may elect officers and establish rules relative to the admission of future members, and ordain, establish, and put in execution such by-laws and regulations not contrary to the provisions of this charter, the laws of this State and of the United States, as shall be deemed necessary or expedient for the government of said corporation.

Sec. 2. If it shall so happen that an election of any annual officers of said corporation shall not take place in any year at the time appointed therefor, said corporation shall not for that reason be dissolved, but such election may be held thereafter, and such officer or officers may exercise his or their official function until a new election be made.

Sec. 3. All the estate, real and personal, which may at any time be owned by said corporation shall be exempt from taxation so long as the same shall be used and the avails and the income thereof shall be devoted to and expended in the objects of philological science.

Sec. 4. The first meeting to organize said corporation under the provisions of this charter shall be holden on Tuesday at the residence of James Murdock, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

Sec. 5. This act or any part thereof may be altered or repealed, at the pleasure of the General Assembly.

Approved May 31, 1844.

No. 8.

An act in addition to and in alteration of an act regulating Proceding in Equity.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That whenever upon any petition returnable to the Superior Court a temporary injunction shall have been granted by a Judge of the County Court, the defendant in such case may prefer his petition to dissolve the same to either Judge of the Superior Court to whom such petition shall be preferred shall have been granted; and the Judge of the Superior Court to whom such petition shall be preferred shall have the same power and authority to dissolve such injunction as though the same had been originally granted by him.

Sec. 2 When any temporary injunction shall have been granted by any Judge of the Superior Court, and by reason of sickness or any other cause, it shall not be convenient for such Judge to hear and decide upon an application to dissolve the same, such judge or in case of his absence or disability, and chief Judge of the Supreme Court of Errors may order and direct that the same shall be heard and determined by some other judge of said court and, thereupon the judge so designated and appointed shall have the same power and authority in the premises as though said injunction had been originally granted by him.

Sec. 3. The costs of an application to dissolve any injunction may be taxed and allowed at their discretion by the court whenever a final decree shall be made in such case. Approved May 31, 1844

The Somebodys, the Nobodys, and the Anybodys.—"Mamma," said Miss Juliana Selina Carolina Languish, "who are those Middletons—are they *anybody?*"

"Why, my dear, young Middleton joined in the hunt last week, and was introduced at the last ball, and he keeps a tiger, so you know he must be *somebody.*"

"Yes, mamma, but I can't help thinking that they are only *retired.* Very good sort of people no doubt, and that sort of thing but there is something about them that makes me think that they are *nobody after all.*

"My dear, they must be *somebody.*"

"No mamma, they want to pass *for somebody*, but as everybody knows, there is always a something which tells you directly whether anybody is anybody and it is not a bit of use for anybody who *is nobody* to pretend to be *somebody.*"

THE NEWS.

Norwich, Conn., June 27, 1844.

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION FOR PRESIDENT.

JOHN TYLER of Virginia.

"HERMITAGE, May 3, 1844.

"The Senator who votes against the ratification of the Treaty must be a traitor to the best interest of our beloved country, whatever pretext he may attempt to shield himself under.

ANDREW JACKSON."

☞"When the party struggles of the day are forgotten, Mr. Tyler's administration will be recorded as one of the most wise and successful that has ever occurred. It will be remembered that he had the courage, in opposition to the strong views of the dominant party, to arrest legislative interference in the concerns of the currency. It will be remembered that he has settled the most difficult questions that have ever arisen in our foreign relations, and secured the public peace

It will be remembered, long after the late Baltimore nomination is forgotten, that he made a direct and urgent effort to regain, by peaceful means, a territory belonging to the confederacy, which is hereafter, in the language of one of his most strenuous opposers, Mr. Thompson of Kentucky, to be got at any price, "even at the price of blood." It will be remembered that he sought to soften the asperity of party, and that he put himself in opposition to its dictation at a time when by yielding to it he might have made his path smooth and easy as his own natural disposition."

[New York Journal of Commerce.]

Annexation of Texas.

We devoutly believe, that if this project had come up under the auspices of some well beloved whig, such as Clay, not a whisper of condemnation would have been heard, from any portion of the federal whig party. But in samuch as President Tyler must have the praise of it, if it be realized now, why, it is the very naughtiest act of the very naughtiest "administration that ever cursed any country." If the diabolical malice, and assassin like spirit with which Mr. Tyler has been pursued by the federal whigs were not matters of deep indignation to every right principled man, we could sometimes be amused at the various and contradictory reasons assigned for the non ratification of this most important treaty. But the whig piety is so "great"—its sire are so ineffably consequential—its lies are uttered with such oracular gravity—its *no principles* are promulgated in such a careful business like manner, that its dignity would be excessively outraged by even a smile, much more a sneer. The whigs would, we suppose, fain have us believe, that President Tyler, in the inception and in the prosecution of this annexation enterprise, was actuated by some murderous intent, and meant, most manifestly, to stab to the heart, the vital interest of this young republic. And we suppose they mean to put the present administration upon its defence, for having dared to anticipate Mr. Clay in this work.—But it was always our opinion that war could be best carried on offensively, and we are therefore glad to find that Mr. Tyler does not stop to defend the measure, but presses it forward, relying on coming years for public approbation.

The annexation of Texas, what is it? why, just the extension of our old Louisiana boundary to its proper limits. Just the amicable agreement of two independent territories, to unite in partnership for better or for worse. Just the addition to the United States of a magnificent territory, with capabilities beyound the dreams of enterprise and avarice. Just the stretching over the rising republic of Texas, the broad shield of our protection. The citizens of Texas are our brethren, who have bravely sliced off a broad patch from the ill peopled and ill governed territory of the Mexicans, and are now filling it up with the monuments of civilization. Talk of bowie knives, and "bloody murder" as much as you like, the work which the Texians have accomplished, is justly the admiration of the age, and will be more so to the ages to come. Why then, should we, who have so recently gone through two struggles for independence, withhold from the gallant citizens of the one starred Republic, our sympathy and our assistance?

But here steps in the abolitionist, and in a most doleful strain, tells us that the annexation of Texas is striking hands with the thieves and robbers and slaveholders of that country, and giving a preponderancy to the slaveholding section of our country. But, dear fellow, if Texas be not annexed, will that circumstance, save it from the pains and penalties of slavery? Has the emancipation of the British west India Islands, diminished the productions of slave-labor, or the consumptions of those productions? Has the independence of St. Domingo, wrought out any good for its unhappy black population? To these questions none but a negative answer can be given, and satisfied as we must be that slavery exists in the United States in its mildest form, we are willing that the bondmen of Texas should share these mitigated burdens rather than those imposed on the children of Ham every where else. Besides, it is not proposed to admit Texas except as a territory, and this will leave the question of the admission of slave States as open as before. In fact, no additional preponderancy is given the slave section of the Union, until with the reception of a new State, new members are added to the Senate, and new influences are felt at the seat of government.

But abolitionists are so brimfull of their peculiar topic, and so utterly empty of every thing else, that we do not believe an angel of light could convince one of them, that he could enter Heaven except on the back of a run away negro. Abolitionists are blind as moles to the utterly wretched condition of *free* Africa, and the almost hopeless degradation of the Ethiopian race every where, even in a state of barbarous freedom—but are endowed with a hundred eyes to see the horrors of American slavery. The woes and sufferings of the English and Irish operatives, a hundred fold greater than those of the southern slaves, touch no chord of sympathy in their breasts. The barbarous rod of oppression which England holds over the poor Hindoos, may fall every hour upon their defenceless heads, and your thorough going abolitionist would look on in pleased, unconcerned apathy. Poland may be crushed to earth, and your anti-slavery man not dream that any thing was going wrong. To come nearer home—the whigs may, with infernal ingenuity, and fiendish perseverance, devise and prosecute a masterly plan to subvert the liberties of the people, and bring us under the yoke of a national debt, a national bank, a standing army and a hereditary aristocracy, and your political abolitionist, when he comes to the scratch, will desert every principle he cherished and advocated, and drop his vote into the ballot box to help them forward in their unhallowed work.

To argue with an abolitionist therefore, we hold to be an act of temerity too laborious for quiet well behaved citizens—and to citizens one of them, altogether above our utmost hope. Our remarks are therefore addressed to reasonable, calm thinking men.

Present Position of John Tyler.

In 1840, John Tyler of Virginia, was nominated by the whigs at Harrisburg, for the office of Vice President of the United States. The bluer portions of that Convention would no doubt, have preferred an anti-Jeffersonian, but for the "good of the party" Mr. Tyler was selected, *expressly and solely*, because he was an original democrat of the Virginia school. The principles avowed at that Convention, and in fact, promulgated during that memorable campaign every where, left him as well as General Harrison at full liberty to act as their democratic prepossessions prompted. They were elected. John Tyler succeeds to the Presidency, on the demise of Gen. Harrison. Then was the time of prosperity with Mr. Tyler, which more than adversity, tries men's souls. If he had apostatized from his political faith, he might have been lapped in the elysium of party, and hushed by the lullabye of whiggery, have snugly slept out his presidential term, unmolested by the smallest whisper of disapprobation.—But when the whigs had got Tyler into the white House, it presently leaked out, to their infinite astonishment and dismay, that their hero had a mind of his own! alack and alas?!—the democrat before election proves to be a democrat after election, and the poor whigs had caught a Tartar!!

Well, we suppose it can be proved that such a yell of fury, never made the welkin ring under the starry canopy before. The immaculate "Tyler too" was,—hey, presto!—changed in an instant to a very demon. He was fit only for "treasons, stratagems, and spoils," because he had no federal "music in his soul!"

The truth lies in a nutshell. Federal whiggery, which during the presidential campaign of 1840, was a monstrous embodied LIE, gets dreadful mad, and "curses like a very drab" because its former pet proves to be an honest man.

Now if we could, perchance find a calm, decent minded whig, we would fain ask him, what object John Tyler proposed to himself when he burst the swaddling bands of party, and vetoed the Bank bills? Why, he was then, even then, riding the very highest wave of popular favor. What would he have more? If he had been the scoundrel he was and is charged to be, he could not hope, by the veriest political necromancy in the world, to have risen higher than he was. All he could promise to himself personally, was, the exchange of luxurious indolence and "wreathed smiles," and honied words, for an iron tempest of party wrath.

Verily, if John Tyler was an "unprincipled scoundrel" he was the silliest one we ever remember to have read of!

But if he be honest, the annals of history may be searched in vain for a parallel instance of self denial and self devotion to the good of Fatherland!

President Tyler has recently proposed by treaty, quietly, and harmoniously to annex Texas to this union. Forthwith the whole pack, "Tray Blanche and Sweetheart" are barking in full chorus against it. By a singular inconsistency, Mr. Tyler is charged sometimes with wishing to ride into power again upon the hobby of Texas, and at others with wishing to ride the Country itself to speedy destruction.

Mr. Tyler has a strong consolation in the midst of this rain of foul epithets. He is growing popular every hour. Men will not stand by, as they have been wont to do, and hear their Chief magistrate villified by party leaders. Defenders of his bold, manly, honest course are starting up by the highways and hedges every where. The people begin to appreciate him as the worthy compeer of Old Hickory. He with a vast majority to back him, attacked the full grown Bank monster and strangled him. Tyler, *without a party*, has slain two cubs of the old monster, and with the Texas question has *lassoed* whiggery, and brought it up all standing. See if he don't choke the foul thing to death!

As John Tyler is before the Country as a candidate for the next presidency, we would beg leave to ask the democratic yeomanry of Connecticut, what qualification they wish in their favorite, which he does not possess. If his honesty, and capacity, there can now be no doubt. Even his traducers, in their hearts, respect his firmness, and wise foresight. He has followed the leading of duty and has endured reproach and persecution such as few men before him have borne, for truth's sake. What badge of merit would they ask? John Tyler has saved—twice saved the country from the scourge of a monster Bank. He is now, urging with his whole strength, the peaceable annexation to this Country, of one of the finest territories in the world,—a territory which, if lost now, is lost forever, nay, worse than lost. If Texas be not made a friend, by indissoluble ties, she immediately becomes an appanage of our dangerous rival and deadly foe, and thus a constant thorn in our side, and eventually a formidable neighbor.

☞The attention of our readers—or that portion of them who think of visiting the sea-side during the warm season, is directed to the advertisement of the Watch Hill House, published in our paper. We are assured by those who have visited that pleasant resort, that every attention is paid to the comfort and happiness of visitors.

MURDER AND LYNCH LAW IN MISSISSIPPI.—The Natchez Courier of 4th inst. contains the particulars of an atrocious murder in Jefferson county, Miss. with the summary execution of two of the murderers. It seems that a Mr. Wm. Boyd, a planter living near Torry's store, was to correct one of his negroes for some offence, when the fellow turned upon his master and was about to overpower him. The latter called upon two negro women, who were at work in the same field, for assistance; but instead of helping they fell upon him with their hoes and soon put him to death. The three negroes secreted the body of Mr. B., in a brush heap; but in two days time it beginning to smell they removed it to a log pile, set every thing on fire, and burnt the body to ashes. The negroes, suspecting that the absence of their master would soon be known, assumed boldness enough to tell some of the neighbors that Mr. B., had been absent for some days—that his horse had come up saddled, bridled, &c., and that they suspected foul play. A search was immediately instituted by the neighbors, and after some time they came upon the spot in the field where the combat had taken place between Mr. Boyd and the negroes. One thing led to another until the negroes were all arrested, when they acknowledged their crime as stated above. The excitement among the people assembled was very great. About one hundred persons were collected on Friday last, 31st ult. one week from the day of the murder.—They appointed a jury of eighteen men to decide what should be done with the negroes. Fourteen of the jury were for hanging the negroes, the man and one of the women, were hung instantly. The other woman being pregnant, was spared.

☞The Steamer Worcester has again taken her place in the line, and we now have a daily Boat between this City and New York.

☞One thousand bushels of wheat, of *this year's growth*, has been received at Norfolk from North Carolina.

Shall Henry Clay be the next President?

This question rests with the democratic party to decide. No one in his sober senses doubts that, united, the elections in nearly all the States can be carried by the democrats—and a rebuke more deadly in its nature, administered to Clay and his fellow coons, than has ever yet taken place. The only difficulty to overcome is a preference for men—and this we consider no difficulty at all—providing, the democrats agree to disagree in a matter, comparatively, of minor importance, and act in concert for the maintenance of principles. The union which has been proposed and acceded to by the prominent friends of Tyler and Polk, if carried out in good faith, will effectually seal the fate of Clay, rid the country forever of his presumptuous claims, and save us from the odious enactments which his election would be sure to bring upon us. The following calculation will show the importance of union, without which it is impossible to defeat the election of Henry Clay. *Neither will it answer for either of the Democratic Candidates to withdraw from the contest*, for it is necessary to have every vote which either Mr. Tyler or Mr. Polk can secure, with a *union electoral ticket*, to save the doubtful States. Let then, union and harmony prevail, and the democracy can accomplish a glorious victory at the ensuing presidential election.

Dem. certain.		*Whig, certain.*	
Maine,	9	Massachusetts,	12
New Hampshire,	6	Vermont,	6
South Carolina,	9	Rhode Island,	4
Alabama,	9	Delaware,	3
Mississippi,	6	North Carolina,	11
Louisiana,	6	Kentucky,	12
Michigan,	5		—
Arkansas,	3		48
Missouri,	7		
Illinois,	9		
	—		
	59		
Doubtful.			
Connecticut,	6		
New York,	36		
New Jersey,	7		
Pennsylvania,	26		
Maryland,	8		
Virginia,	17		
Georgia,	10		
Tennessee,	13		
Indiana,	12		
Ohio,	23		
	—		
	156		

The States which we have classed as doubtful, are democratic States, and with a union Ticket can *all be carried* by the democracy. Maryland and Connecticut are the only States about which there is the least doubt—and these States can be secured with the *union electoral ticket*, headed with the names of Tyler and Polk. But should Mr. Tyler or Mr. Polk withdraw, or should separate electoral Tickets be run, it is probable that Mr. Clay would secure every one of those States by a majority or plurality vote. Therefore, fellow democrats, be wise in time; let every concession be made—for be assured, **WE LIVE OR WE DIE TOGETHER!**

BRUTAL OUTRAGE.—On the night of the 1st inst., says the Hudson (N. Y.) Gazette, Polly Melius, a married lady of Germantown, in this county, while going home on the highway, was insolently assaulted by Henry Lade, a near neighbor, and brother-in-law to Polly. Lade's wife was unwell, and by his request, Polly had called at his house to remain with his wife, during his absence from home a short time. Lade returned a little past ten o'clock in the evening, and appeared to be intoxicated; soon after which, Polly started to go home, and had gone but a few rods when Lade came out of his house, hailed her, and said they wished her to come again on the morrow to bake; he then suddenly came up to her, caught hold of her, and attempted to throw her upon the ground. Failing in this, he struck her, then took a pocket or jack knife from his pocket, and cut her throat in a frightful manner. In this condition she went home, a distance of forty or fifty rods. The wound was transverse, from three to four inches in length. The trachea or wind pipe was entirely severed, and the oesphagus or gullet, cut or wounded, so much so that fluids when swallowed passed out at the wound. Lade, when arrested, about three o'clock the next morning, was at home in bed. He expressed surprise on hearing of the transaction. Blood was found in different places on his clothes. He is now in jail.

SUPPOSED MURDER IN NEW BOSTON, N. H.—The Manchester, (N. H.) Democrat relates some circumstances supposed to be connected with the mysterious disappearance of an individual named Joseph Sedell, from Low Plain, New Hampshire, several years ago. He was believed to have gone to New Boston, and as he did not return home, search was made in the neighborhood. A small pond in the vicinity was drained, in consequence of a report that a man who had belonged to Low Plain had been robbed, murdered and sunk in the pond. There had been time to remove the body before the pond was drained. But no information of him has come to the knowledge of the public, and there is no doubt that he is dead.

A young woman recently disclosed the following mysterious narrative; She states that when she was about five years old she lived in a small hut some distance from neighbors, and that her only companion was her mother, now belonging to the poor house on the plain.

That it had stormed desperately one night, and the strange man came to the lonely hut looking for shelter. He had gone to sleep, stretched upon the floor before the fire, and hearing a groan in the night she woke up, and saw her mother killing the stranger with a knife. She lay still in great terror; and saw her mother take money from the stranger's pocket and hide it; saw her drag the body into a narrow spare behind the chimney and cover it with brushwood used for fuel, after which the miserable murderess crept into bed by her side. And at the first peep of morning she saw her mother rise again, drag the body from behind the chimney to the pond, tie stones to it, and with a pole force it down into the thick mud at the bottom.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—The Ohio Atlas, published at Elyria, Lorraine county, in that State, says: "While the cannon was being fired in this place on Monday evening, on the reception of the news from the democratic Convention, it was prematurely discharged, and blew off an arm of one of the gunners, Peter Sherman, and badly fractured the other. Joel Chub, another gunner, had the right hand blown off, and Nelson Lothrop a thumb. Sherman's recovery was thought doubtful."

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS'S Impeachment Resolutions, moved by him on the introduction of the President's Message to the House on the Texas question, is another indication of the *British* feeling which has so long actuated his movements. He has one more step to take, which is that once recommended by him to Daniel Webster, viz: "*Join the enemy.*"

Judging of the merits of a newspaper by its size, is like measuring a man's brains by his altitude.—*Neal.*

IMMEDIATE ANNEXATION.—The details of the despatches brought from Mexico by Mr. Thompson, the special messenger, have not transpired as yet. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Mercury, under date of the 19th, says: "Judging from what has transpired of the despatches (now in progress of translation) the Mexican government is fully alive to the dangers of their position, and are willing, cheerfully, that immediate annexation should take place. They see the American influence is the only antagonist and proper corrective to that of England, and that Texas incorporated into the Union, gives them secure and well defined boundary on the north, relives their custom-house from the incubus of British smuggling which now lies heavy on it, and forever shuts out all chances of territorial acquisitions by England in that quarter. They will, therefore, (says the despatches) cheerfully agree to immediate annexation for a reasonable consideration, to be hereafter adjusted.

"The Mexican special bearer of despatches, who left Vera Cruz two hours before Mr. Thompson, has not yet arrived. Owing to his ignorance of our manners and language, he lost his baggage, and returned back from Petersburg in pursuit of it. He is hourly expected, when the Mexican minister and our Secretary of State will probably proceed to open negotiations for the settlement of the question with Mexico, and thus disarm Mr. Benton and other opposers of the treaty, who will cut rather a ridiculous figure after their frantic and miserable opposition to Tyler and Texas."

EXECUTION OF HALL, THE MURDERER OF MR. BLOOM.—This criminal who so boastingly demanded a public execution, was executed at Middletown, Conn., on Thursday, at 3, P. M. As the hour approached, his courage utterly failed him, and he had to be lifted upon the gallows. There he gave way to a wild burst of feeling, at one moment, as we are informed, calling on God and the Savior, and next using the most horrible imprecations and blasphemous language. The rope was cut in so awkward manner as to prevent his instantly falling through the trap, and for a few moments he sustained his weight on one side of it. This prolonged his misery. The scene is said to have been a very shocking one. "The way of the transgressor is hard."—*Sun.*

☞We learn that a clergyman, Rev. Joy Hamlet Fairchild, of Exeter, N. H. and formly of South Boston, attempted to commit suicide in Boston, on Thursday morning by cutting his throat with a razor. The wound inflicted is very severe, but it is thought he will recover. Mr. Fairchild, has been respected for many years as an able, pious and faithful Congregational clergyman; but there has lately been strong reason to suspect that his moral conduct has been corrupt, and that he is unworthy of, exercising the holy duties of his office.

We shall publish the full particulars in our next paper.

MISSIONARIES OF CHINA.—Doctor Devan and lady missionaries of the Baptist Church, sailed yesterday morning in the barque Valparaiso for Canton. Interesting religious exercises were held on board the ship by Rev. Dr. Cone and others. Mrs. Devan is the daughter of David Hale, Esq. of the Journal of Commerce.—*Philadelphia Mercury.*

OVERFLOW OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—The Louisville Journal learns from passengers, that "great damage has been done on the Mississippi. About fifteen miles above Princeton, near a certain Bend, the levee has given way, and cotton has been destroyed to the amount of at least three thousand bales. Another breach about five miles below Princeton has caused a loss of cotton amounting to twelve or fifteen hundred bales. From a breach a little below Lake Providence, the amount of loss cannot be less than a thousand bales."

A GOOD REASON.—A few days since, the Grand Jury ignored a bill against a huge negro, for stealing chickens, and before discharging him from custody, the Judge bade him stand up, and after a severe reprimand, he concluded as follows:

"You may go now, John, but (shaking his finger at him,) let me warn you never to appear here again."

John, with delight beaming in his big white eyes, and with a broad grin, displaying a row of beautiful ivory replied:

"I wouldn't his here dis time, Judge, any de Constable fotch me."

DEATH FROM THE BITE OF A SPIDER.—James Long, a citizen of Anderson district, S. C., died on the 22d ult., from the bite of a spider. He lived only four days after being bitten.

A dandy wishing to be witty, accosted the old hellman as follows: 'You take all sorts of trumpery in your cart, don't you?—Yes—jump in, jump in.

☞The editors of the Picayune have received a real striped pig—a pig as striped as a sabre—and which was raised high up on the Arkansas in the Creek Nation. He is rather a rough-looking customer, and appears as though he might have a slight cross of the hyena in him, but is withal a well-behaved and extremely sagacious animal.

BRITISH GOODS IN TEXAS.—When Mr. Thompson, the government messenger, left Galveston, that harbor was filled with the flags of European nations, while but one American ensign was to be found.—English cotton and other goods could and can be purchased in Galveston for 30 per cent. less cost, than at the auction sales of the city of New York, and as a matter of course, a vast smuggling trade is organized and is being still further increased for Mexico and the United States.

☞The pauper editor of the old Courier is very pompous—taking unto himself airs which make high heaven blush. Well it is an old saying, "place a begger on horseback, and he will ride to the devil"—and it is pretty evident that the pauper has made one trip to his Satanic Majesty, and is now on a second tour. As an illustration of the impudence and worthlessness of the scamp, we will state a fact.—While pauper Sikes was being educated at New Haven, by charity, a poor washer woman, actuated by commendable motives, volunteered to do his washing, which service she continued to render without charge until he impudently complained that she did not wash *to suit him!* The poor woman very indignantly informed the gentleman that if he was not satisfied with her work, gratuitously performed, he could take his duds to somebody who would do it better and *cheaper.*

A correspondent of the Buf. Gaz. gives the following recipe for removing stains from table Cloths &c. As the season of fruits is at hand, it may not be unexceptionable to our readers.

Sweet milk, applied before the spot is wet with water will remove the stains made by all kinds of fruit or berries, except peaches, for which no remedy has yet been discovered. Having tried this method frequently, and with unvaried success, I would recommend it, to such others, as may not have become acquainted with its efficacy.

ORIGINAL STAINED

☞The following article from the Mediscolas of Thursday breathes the true spirit. Such doctrines, from such a quarter, boldly e ffored, will do more to win the hearts of the democracy to the cause of John Tyler than all the cunning and contrivance of office seeking demagogues that can stand in the ten miles square of the district. Let every friend of John Tyler peruse it with care, inculcate its precepts among the multitude, and from this time henceforth let our guns be pointed to the enemy. Cease bickerings and petty desires for personal objects. Let there be a union, perfect and harmonious throughout the whole line of the republican ranks.

SHALL MR. CLAY BE ELECTED BY DEFAULT?

In 1841 and 1842, Mr. Clay's true strength was exhibited. His party was defeated in about three-fourths of the states—and in 1843 the majority against his party elected to Congress was about seventy.

What, we ask, has Mr. Clay done, since these shameful defeats to inspire his friends with confidence in his election this fall? What act has he performed since his retirement from the Senate, to render him more popular than he was when his friends everywhere were overthrown by the triumphant democracy? None, that we are aware of.

Yet the cause of the exultation of the Clay party, and the corresponding expression attributed to many of the republicans, is very obvious. The former see or presumé they see, irreconcilable quarrels and fatal divisions in the ranks of their opponents; and many of the latter fear, that the anticipations of their enemies are more than to be realized. Hence the result—and a very natural one, too—that doubt and despondency have seized upon some of our democratic friends in this meridian, while the whigs affect to regard the victory as already achieved.

It will not do for this state of things to exist many days longer, or it will be too late to make a successful rally. And there is no necessity for the wheels of the car of democracy to be any longer clogged with democratic victims. Let us henceforth slay our enemies instead of our friends. Let the next democrat who lifts his hand against any member of his own party have a mark of universal condemnation set upon him, and all will soon be well.

The moment that all who are opposed to a National Bank, distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, abolishment of the veto power in the constitution, and all those in favor of the immediate annexation of Texas, combine and unite against Mr. Clay; that moment the whig party will again be in a minority—a helpless and hopeless minority.

But such a combination, such a rally cannot be accomplished so long as impassionate differences and disputes between party leaders and sections of the republican party are tolerated. The man or press that can be induced at such a moment as the present to aim a blow in any other direction than that occupied by the common enemy, should be distrusted by the party, and others, more faithful, should be instantly installed. The party should bestow its confidence and support on the men and capable of effecting the greatest amount of good.

The whig presses are now teeming with the false charge against the democratic party, (and which originated, we are sorry to say, with a leading democratic editor,) that the "Texas project was a scheme to dissolve the Union!" This charge, which is intended to injure both the democratic party and the great measure of annexation, is utterly false and base as false. The author of the measure, Mr. Tyler, would regard dissolution as the greatest calamity that can befall his country. He would hold in abhorrence any man who would propose such an alternative, under any circumstances likely to rise during his day and generation. He has always believed, and still believes, that the annexation of Texas would be as fruitful of benefits to the north as the south. But this charge has been founded on the ill considered expressions of a very small number of individuals, who have never yet clearly evinced a disposition to become the partisans of the President; and so far from the administration and the democratic party being responsible for their declarations, they do not hesitate to disown any such extreme notions.

There can be no doubt but that this fabrication has been coined to break the force of the terrible consequences likely to follow the conduct of the whigs in relation to the great national measure which has just been defeated. But it will not avail them. Before the idea of next November, the question of annexation will have a million advocates in the east and north.

There is no necessity for the election of Mr. Clay; the only way in which he can succeed must be in default of union and harmony in the republican ranks. If the party be united, it cannot fail to win the day.

Mr. Clay could not improve the administration of the government, nor render the country more happy and prosperous. The wheels of government are now in successful operation, and the people are about as well contented as ever they were.

We do not see what good Mr. Clay could accomplish; but we apprehend much evil would be inflicted. His term would be the reign of vengeance. We have not the slighest doubt but that he would particularly wreak his vengeance on those whigs who have crossed his path during the last twenty years. After using them as stepping stones to reach power he would turn and spurn them away with his foot. He neither forgets nor forgives.

The chief pleasure anticipated by Mr. Clay in the "one term," is the consciousness that, torture and slay as he will, the people cannot have retributive justice afterwards at the polls. And we predict, should Mr. Clay be elected, the whig party will go to pieces in thirty days after the inauguration. The lean and hungry pack will devour themselves, after they run through the catalogue of doomed victims.

We should judge, from Mr. Clay's last Lexington speech, that those against whom the thunders of his vengeance will be first launched, and whose sufferings and final destruction will afford him the greatest pleasure, are those whigs in office who refused to join the hue and cry against the President after the vetoes.—The mere fact of a whig having "retained" office after Mr. Clay had publicly renounced and personally abused Mr. Tyler, will be sufficient evidence of his guilt to convict him. And if some of this class shall urge, in justification of the retention of their places, that they were, by so doing, the better enabled to injure the President insidiously, the reply will be, "if ye have labored for us, ye have also had your pay, though it came from the enemy—off with their heads, and put in their places those who have *not* been paid for their labor."

Next in order among the victims for sacrifice will be that class of whigs who sustained Mr. Webster when he refused to retire from the cabinet with Messrs. Ewing, Bell, Badger, Granger, and Crittenden. The most will be the old supporters and defenders of Gen Jackson in '25, '28 and '32, when he was so bitterly assailed by Mr. Clay, and who, by some strange anomaly in politics, are now found in the federal ranks. They will be appalled when Mr. Clay shall enroll his tablets and discover to them his solemn vows, of fifteen and twenty years standing, to accomplish their destruction. In vain will they threaten to abandon the party—Mr. Clay will be a "one term President!"

Rumored Duel.—We announced under the head of "latest notices" in yesterday's paper, that a duel was on the tapis, to be fought this morning in Kentucky. We learn that one of the parties, Mr. Hopkins, left here yesterday, after practising a few days, to meet Henry Clay, Jr. at Aberdeen, just below Maysville, this morning, to fight with pistols at ten paces. Colonel Throckmorton, of Louisville, Mr. Southgate, and others, are in company, and intend settling the affair if possible. This quarrel originated at Lexington, by young Clay, who is the youngest son of the Hon. Henry Clay, calling Hopkins a liar. Hopkins sent Clay a challenge, to which Clay replied that he was willing to apologise, that he was hasty, &c., but Hopkins it would seem had rather run the chance of being shot, and refused to arrange the matter. If he fights with young Clay he will "catch it," for he is said to be as good as if not the best shot in Kentucky.—*Cin. Com.*

Found amongst the posthumous papers of an elderly single gentleman supposed to have died of ossification of the heart. The world is so apt to mistake the true character of bachelors, as physicians are the diseases of their patients.

Extract.

"I wish I were a married man,
And had a little baby;
I'd buy a little wagon-cart,
And draw it round some, may be."

Deplorable Catastrophe at St. Louis—Seduction and Homicide.

We find in the St. Louis Gazette of the 7th inst. and in the Democrat of the 8th, accounts of a sad occurrence which had occasioned great excitement in that city. It appears that a young man of the name of Low, of the firm of Low & Peck, auctioneers of St. Louis, had been for some months acquainted with the only daughter of Mr. Edward Ford, boot and shoe maker, which intimacy resulted in the ruin of the girl Low had sent her off to New Orleans, and denied all participation in her flight or knowledge of her destination.

About seven weeks ago, Low went down to N. Orleans, and returned with the girl as far as St. Genevieve, where he left her, and proceeded to St. Louis, where he arrived on the 6th inst. Mr. Ford was apprised of the fact, and, with a friend named Walsh, went to the gentleman's office on the 7th inst., and told him he desired a private interview. They retired into Mr. L's room. Ford inquired what he had done with his daughter, and Low told him it was "none of his d——d business." Ford then asked if he intended to marry her, or what were his intentions towards her. Low retorted that it was none of his business, and ordered him out of the room. Ford drew a pistol and shot him in the forehead, a little above the right eye, and then quietly gave himself up to a person who was an unwilling witness of the transaction. Low was not dead at 4 o'clock P. M. on the 5th, but his physician had no hope of his recovery.

Ford underwent an examination, and the examination was deferred until Monday, the 10th instant;—meanwhile, Mr. Ford was released on bail of $5000.

The editor of the Gazette says:—We passed an hour with the wounded man. The spectacle was a sad one. The victim a young man of some 28 or 30 years, and who has been considered more than usually prepossessing in personal appearance, was sitting on a rocking chair, with his head bending forward, and supported by a friend. From a frightful wound in the forehead was trickling a dark current, which fell in clotted drops to the floor, already covered with gore; and, from time to time, it was mingled with fragments of brain, which, with every movement of the patient gushed from the perforated skull."

The daughter of Mr. Ford was married about 4 years since to a man named Hazard, who deserted her three weeks afterwards, committed forgery, then bigamy, and is now in the penitentiary. The Gazette states that Ford, previous to her elopement with Low, was in the habit of beating her. Promises of marriage had passed between the parties, but these Mr. Low declining fulfilling, in consequence of certain reports derogatory to the character of Miss Ford.

Low, when he first returned to consciousness from the effect of his wound, was told he could not live, and at once arranged all his affairs. His last words to his executor were these: "Pay all my debts, and if any thing is left, give it to Mary."

From the N. Y Express.

Serious Charge of Baratry.

William Frisbie, captain of the sloop "Rival," which arrived here on the 11th inst., was arrested last evening by officers Denison and Drinker, upon the very serious charge of baratry, to effect which he has also committed forgery and perjury. The following are the circumstances: The 'Rival' was chartered by Messrs. Contant & Whitney, of the Bahamas, to carry freight, consisting of pine apples, wood, castile soap, iron, copper, &c., consigned to Daniel Draper of Boston. Accordingly a cargo valued at $1500 was taken in, partly at Nassau, and the rest at Eleuthera, another of the Bahama Islands, and the sloop sailed from the former place on the 1st inst. The captain, however, changed her course and steered for this port, where he arrived on the 12th inst., and after remaining in quarantine two days, came up on Friday last, when Frisbie having made a new set of papers, entered the cargo at the Custom House, as being consigned to himself and having made the necessary affidavits it was passed. He then proceeded to sell it to different persons at much less than the real value, and had succeeded on Saturday in disposing of the whole; but only $50 had been received by him. In the meantime, the consignee at Boston seeing the arrival of the sloop announced, wrote to a person to make some inquiries, which led to the arrest of the prisoner. He was at once conveyed to the Police Office, the United States Marshall's office being closed on Sunday, and temporarily committed by the presiding justice. At one time the offence was punishable by death, but by a recent law it is considered piracy in a minor degree, and we believe renders the person convicted of it, liable to imprisonment in the State Prison for a term of fifteen and not less than ten years.

The Charge of Baratry.—Capt. Frisbie, of Branford, an account of whose arrest in New York on the above charge we published yesterday, has been examined and bound over in the sum of $2000 to take his trial at the July term of the U. S. Circuit Court. Bail was given by his father, Calvin Frisbie, Esq., and Lewis Squire, and the captain released from custody.

☞A very amusing scene recently took place in the market of Pittsburgh between an old lady, a vender of butter, and a purchaser. It appeared that the purchaser, being of opinion that the rolls of butter weighed more than the size of them would lead one to suppose, had the impudence to open one of them, and that, too, in the presence of the vender, and exposed to the gaze of all a *stone*, which would probably weigh half a pound. They know more in that section of the country than we do.

Clay and Frelinghuysen.—The Trenton, New Jersey Emporium says, that "immediately after the murder of Mr. Cilley, at a meeting held in the Presbyterian church in Newark, Mr. Frelinghuysen denounced the conduct of Mr. Clay, and charged him *as accessory to the murder.*"

A Child to Boast of.—A farmer's wife, in speaking of the smartness, aptness and intelligence of her son, a lad six years old, to a lady acquaintance said—

"He can read fluently in any part of the Bible, repeat the whole catechism, and weed onions as well as his father."

"Yes, mother," added the young hopeful, "and yesterday I licked Ned Rawson, throwed the cat in the well, and stole old Hinckley's gimblet;"

Somnambulism.—A truly astonishing surgical operation took place in this village one day of last week by amputation of a limb. The unfortunate individual is a colored man who for ten or twelve years past has had little or no use of his left leg—it having been injured from some cause unknown to us.

The poor fellow was placed in the *Somnambolic* state, and while under the influence, before a large number of our citizens the withered limb was amputated in the almost incredible space of a half minute; and on being awoke he declared that he experienced not the slightest pain during the operation. It may be well enough to add, also that the chap at the time lay dead drunk on a pile of wood which he had engaged to saw and some one of our boys discovering his insensibility—took up his buck-saw, and off his wooden leg. The "Sunday Mercury" will please copy the above.—*Tompkins Democrat.*

Benton at Home.—In his anti-annexation speech Col. Benton, in order to make a thrust at some of the prominent friends of annexation, purposely confounds hostility of the slave trade, which our Government has long and consistently manifested, with the Abolition schemes of Great Britain. Such a pitiful attempt will not screen him from the indignation of his constituents. The two objects have no direct connexion with each other, and all his ingenuity will not enable him to make them appear the same.—*Missouri Reporter.*

What's in a Name?—The St Louis Republican says: "A few days after the Oregon emigrants took up their line of march, one of the ladies, Mrs—*Snooks*, gave birth to a fine boy, who was at once, fitted out with the flourishing name of Oregon Snooks.—

From the New Haven Register.

☞Parson Sykes of Norwich Courier, at Sebing, would beat even Deacon Newton of Middletown Constitution, and give him ten in the game. Speaking of the profane language addressed to Mr. Speaker Polk, by Mr. Henry Clay, "Go home," &c. he says it was Mr. Clay of Alabama, a democrat! Rather funny, parson, for a democrat to tell his best friend such tale as that! Furthermore, Mr. Clay of Alabama, was not in the House at the time.

The Girls.—The Editor of the Portland Express, in discoursing upon early rising, talks in this wise. Up with you! Don't sleep away this beautiful morning. Mary, Ellen, Abby, Sarah, Olive, Caroline, Eliza, Jane, Hannah, Martha! and all the rest of you lazy girls, arouse—wake up—rise, and see the sun shine, and brush away the dew from the beautiful grass. You not only lose the best portion of the day, while you linger in bed, but you depress your spirits and contract sluggish habits. What if you are sleepy? Jump out of bed—fly round—stir about, and in a few moments you will be as bright as larks.—We wouldn't give a straw for girls who won't get up in the morning. What are they good for? Lazy, dumpish creatures—they are not fit for wives or companions. Our advice to young men who are looking out for wives is—never select a female who dozes away the precious morning hours. She may be a helpmeet, but will never prove a help meet."

Case of Manslaughter.—A dreadful affair occurred on Monday night in one of our most public streets, near one of the most celebrated restaurants in this city, known as the Shakspeare, and kept by Mr. Edward Windust, in Park Row, near the corner of Ann street. The circumstances connected with the affair are these: A young mulatto lad, about 17 or 18 years of age, named John Edward Robinson, employed as a waiter at house No 3, Ann street, came into Mr. Windust's cellar about nine o'clock, by the Ann street entrance, (No. 7,) to give some orders, and while there had some alteration with one of Mr. Windust's barkeepers or waiters, named Patrick Daley, a young Irishman, about 22 years of age.—R. said something offensive to Daley, and he, in company with another Irish waiter, pursued R. up the Ann street steps and up the street. Just after the pursued had passed the door of his house, he dodged around and still pursued by the waiters, although some distance ahead of them, he opened his door, went in, and shut it after him. The deceased and his companion then walked towards Mr. Windust's but when they had got about half way there, Robinson came out of his house with a stick of wood, apparently about three feet long and two and half inches wide, and coming up behind the pair, unnoticed by them, struck Daley a blow on the left temple. D. fell over backwards, and the negro boy ran into the house, taking the stick with him. Daley was taken to his employer's and Dr. Hugh Caldwell called to prescribe for him. The doctor bled him about ten ounces, but without affording him any relief. He remained with him about one hour, and then left.—The wounded man died soon after. He was partially sensible after the blow, and in answer to a question put by the doctor as to whether his head was affected, he replied that it was. Robinson was arrested and taken to the Tombs yesterday morning.

The coroner held an inquest yesterday afternoon, and examined a great number of witnesses, the substance of whose testimony we have given above.

Dr. Caldwell testified that the wound was a contused one, and extended back in a straight line about six inches, and that on lifting the scalp he found an infusion of blood. His opinion was that the wound was caused by a blow with some blunt instrument, and that the blow caused a concussion of the brain, from which he died.

The jury found that he died from the effects of a blow inflicted by John Edward Robinson.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Attempt at Suicide by a young Female.—A young and interesting girl named Julia Ann Hazleton, aged 17 years, came to this city from Vermont about 8 months since, for the purpose of embarking for Europe, with a family as governess to children. After she arrived here, she was dissuaded from her purpose by some milliner girls in Grand street, and went to Mrs. Rhodes, in Grand street, near Goerck, and learned the dress making trade. Mrs. Rhoades about a fortnight since left for New Haven, Conn., and the young girl then went to an emigrant boarding house, kept by Mrs. Knowles, in Washington street, called the York House, and became acquainted with a boatman who plies from pier No. 1 North River, who promised her marriage, and on that pretence he took her last Saturday to a house of prostitution in Elm street, near Pearl, stating that an Alderman was to arrive to perform the ceremony. After waiting till a late hour, and no Alderman appearing, she was induced to remain all night, and the wretch who had deceived her, and whose name is James Harrington, after having induced her to yield to his base wishes, left her on the following morning, to return. He did not return, and yesterday morning, having no means of paying her board, she was turned out of doors. She immediately proceeded to Pier No. 1 North River, and there saw Harrington. She inquired if it was his intention to marry her. His reply was, "he would see her d——d first," upon which, in a moment of despair, she ran on to the Battery, and threw herself into the river. She was fortunately seen by some persons to attempt self-destruction, rescued from a watery grave, and taken before the Moral Reform Society, and by them handed over to Mrs. Beatty, of No. 317 Washington street. The poor girl is in a very low and dejected state, but will be well attended to by Mrs. Beatty, who has been provided with medical aid.—*N. Y. Sun.*

New York Sabbath convention.—The friends of the Christian Sabbath in this State, are requested by a notice in the Saratoga Sentinel and many other papers in the interior, to meet at Saratoga Springs on the 28th of August, at 10 o'clock A. M., to consult on the best ways and means of promoting, by example, by the diffusion of information and other kinds of moral influences, the due observances of the Lord's Day. The signatures of some of the most influential men in the State are appended to the call.—*N. Y. Sun.*

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ACADIA

SIXTEEN DAYS LATER FROM

ENGLAND!

O'Connell Sentenced to one year's Imprisonment in the Penetentiary, and fined £2000.

The steamship Acadia, Capt. Ryrie, was telegraphed from Nantasket station, Boston harbor, at 11 o'clock, A. M., Wednesday, and arrived at her moorings, East Boston, at half past two o'clock. She left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 4th inst., making the run from Liverpool to Boston in 16 days.

Her passage was lengthened somewhat by the strong westerly winds which have prevailed during the whole voyage, and detained off Halifax some hours by the thick fog. By her we have received London and Liverpool papers of the 4th.

We are under obligations for Wilmer & Smith's European Times, giving all the news up to the 4th.

The most absorbing event of the last fortnight, with the exception of O'Connell's imprisonment, has been the contest for South Lancashire. Messrs. Brown, Shipley, and Co., stood on the free trade, Mr. William Entwisle on the agricultral, interest. It was a fierce struggle, which ended in the return of Mr. Entwilse by nearly 600 votes.

☞The King of Naples has appointed a commission of twenty-two members to collect and prepare for publication all the remarkable unpublished manuscripts connected with the history of his territories, which are to be met with in either the public or private libraries. It is supposed that the labors of this commission will, owing to the immense number of manuscripts, continue from twelve to fifteen years.

Nothing of the least interest to the transatlantic world, has occurred in the British Parliament since the last packet sailed, with the exception of the debate on Canada.

The King of the French has postponed for the present his visit to England. It is however, his intention, should no unforeseen obstacles intervene, to arrive there in September.

IRELAND

State Prosecutions—Court of Queen's Bench.

Trinity Term opened on Wednesday, 23d ult. but sentence was not pronounced until Friday, when there was a full attendance. On the sitting of the full Court on that day, the case of "The Queen against Daniel O'Connell and others" having been called.

Mr. Justice Perrin proceeded to deliver his judgment.

Mr. O'Connell, accompanied by Mr. Smith, O'Brien, M. P., and by Mr. Steele, entered the traverser's bar at half-past ten; and a scene ensued which, we believe, is altogether unprecedented in a court of justice. All the barristers of the outer bar, with the exception of comparatively few, rose and greeted Mr. O'Connell with loud and repeated rounds of cheers, accompanied with clapping of hands. This demonstration of acclamation continued for a few minutes.

The Court refused the motion to set aside the judgment, under the conviction that, as the law stood, they had no power to grant it. At four o'clock, amid breathless anxiety, Mr. Justice Burton, in an address during which he shed tears, passed

Sentence on the Traversers!

DANIEL O'CONNELL.—To be imprisoned for twelve calendar months; and to pay a fine of £2,000, and to enter into securities to keep the peace for seven years; himself in £5,000, and two sureties of £2,500 each.

JOHN O'CONNELL, JOHN GRAY, T. STEELE, R. BARRETT, C. G. DUFFY, and T. M. RAY: To be imprisoned for nine calendar months; to pay a fine of £50, and to enter into securities to keep the peace for seven years; themselves respectively in £1,000, and two sureties of £500 each.

Sentence having been passed,

Mr. O'Connell immediately rose, and said he wished to remind the Court, that he had made a solemn affidavit, declaring that he had never entered into a conspiracy with the other traversers, or committed the crime with which he was charged. He had now only to say it was his painful conviction that justice had not been done.

A sudden and vociferous cheer from nearly all parts of the court followed this result; and although it was accompanied by the clapping of hands amongst the junior bar, and was two or three times repeated, the Judges did not interfere, although evidently displeased.

The Traversers immediately surrendered into the custody of the Sheriff.

After a delay of about an hour and a half, which gave time to allay the excited feelings of the people out of court, as well as for the necessary preparations, the Traversers were conveyed to the Richmond Penitentiary, in the Circular-road, their future place of confinement. They proceeded thither in three carriages attended by a large body of police. A great many people ran along and kept up with the carriages, and there was also a large assemblage outside the Penitentiary on his arrival. When Mr. O'Connell stepped out of the carriage he was greeted with loud cheers, and immediately entered the gateway. Within the court-yard a large number of respectable persons, many of them his most intimate friends, were drawn up in two lines. They received Mr. O'Connell in silence and uncovered, and, as he walked up between the lines, he shook hands with them.

He thus entered the Governor's house, which we understand, he and his other fellow prisoners will be allowed to occupy. The Penitentiary is a vast pile of building, in an airy and salubrious part of the suburbs of Dublin. The Governor's house is large and has a garden attached, in which Mr. O'Connell with his daughters, Mrs. Fitzsimon and Mrs. French walked alone, soon after his arrival. The prisoners, as they must now be called, dined together about half-past six. They were all cheerful. We are happy to state that there was not the slightest breach of the peace during the proceedings. The following address, which had been prepared in anticipation of the sentence, was issued on Thursday:—

ADDRESS OF O'CONNELL TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

PEACE AND QUIET.

People of Ireland, Fellow Countrymen, Beloved Fellow Countrymen.—The sentence is passed. But there is another appeal from that sentence. The appeal lies to the House of Lords. I solemnly pledged myself to bring an appeal against that sentence, and I assure you there is every prospect that it will be received. Peace, then, and quiet. Let there not be one particle of riot, tumult or violence.

This is the crisis in which it will be shown whether the people of Ireland will obey me or not. Any person who violates the law, or is guilty of any violence, insult, or injury to persons or property, shows himself an enemy to his country—

The people of Ireland—the sober, steady, honest, religious people of Ireland—have hitherto obeyed my commands and kept quiet. Let every man stay at home. Do not crowd the streets, and in particular let no man approach the precincts of the Four Courts.

Now, people of Dublin, and people of Ireland generally, I shall know, and the world will know, whether you love and respect me or not. Show your love and regard for me by your obedience to the law—your peaceable conduct, and the total avoidance of any riot or violence.

PEACE, ORDER, AND TRANQUILITY.

Preserve the Peace, and the Repeal cause will necessarily be triumphant. Peace and quiet I ask for in my name, and as you regard me. Peace and quiet I ask for in the name of Ireland, and as you love your native land. Peace, quiet, order, I call for under the solemn sanction of religion. I conjure you to observe quiet, and I ask it in the adorable name of the ever living God. Gratify me and your friends by your being quiet and peaceable.

The enemies of Ireland would be delighted at your violating the peace, or being guilty of any disorder.

Disappoint them, and gratify and delight by peace, order, and quiet.

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

The new repeal leader will be Mr. W. S. O'Brien, a member of the Imperial Parliament.

In all probability, the repeal rent will be enormously increased, the agitation will be renewed, but the country will be kept quiet.

Married.

In Middletown, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. Horace Hills, Jr. Mr. William A. Fuller, of Lebanon, to Miss Emily E. Yeomans, of that city.

In Hartford, on the 12th inst., by Rev. Dr. Bushnell Mr. Robert H. Fairchild, of Williamsburg, Mass., to Miss Emily Cotton, of Middletown.

DIED.

In this City June 14th. C Everet V. Tyler, youngest Son of Samuel & Hannah W. Tyler aged 18.

In New Haven, on the 14th inst., Mr. Wells D. Graham, aged 38 years.

In New Haven, on the 9th inst., an infant son of Elisur B. and Rebecca Read, aged 2½ months.

In New Haven, on the 13th inst., Ithiel Town, Esq. in the 60th year of his age. Mr. T. has been for many years extensively known as an eminent architect; his taste for this science, led him many years since to begin a collection of works relating to this and the associated arts, which has been enlarged till it has become the most comprehensive private collection probably found in this country.

In New Haven, on the 14th inst. Gen. Nathaniel Terry of Hartford, aged 59—long a distinguished member of the bar of this State. He was a native of Enfield, and graduated at Yale College in 1786. His remains were taken to Hartford for interment.

In New Haven, on the 13th inst. Timothy Dwight, Esq. aged 66. Mr. Dwight was the oldest son of the late President Dwight. He was a native of Stratford but had been a resident of New Haven more than forty years. He commenced business in New York, and removed to that city when about 25 years of age, and has ever since been one of her most prominent merchants, and for the last few years has been engaged extensively in manufacturing screw augers, having but very recently retired from active business. Mr. D was a man of strict integrity, was distinguished for energy and decision of character. His intelligence and general information together with his ardent and consistent piety, qualified him for eminent usefulness in the christian church, of which he was for many years an active and efficient member.

In Chester, on the 16th ult., of consumption, Mr. Seth Tibbals, aged 67—formerly of Durham.

In Boston, on the 13th inst., of consumption, John P. Bush, Esq., late editor of the Ulica Observer. He had just arrived in Boston from the West Indies, where he went for the improvement of his health.

In Cheshire, June 9th, Mr. Levi Douglass, aged 79.

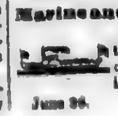
In Washington, June 2. Mr. Samuel Baldwin, 75.

In Manchester, Mrs. Asenath Hollister, aged 81.

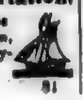
FIRE INSURANCE.

R. W. MATHEWSON, Agent of the *MUTUAL SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY* of New Haven, offers to Insure every variety of Property against loss or damage by Fire; at the lowest rates. Houses favorably situated, will be insured four years, for the premium for three, no charge for policy when risks are transferred at the same rate of premium.

Marine and Inland Transportation.



Insurance against all losses to every part of the Union, on favorable terms, by applying as above.



June 26. 31

BOOTS AND SHOES,

SHOES AND BOOTS!

GREAT BARGAINS

CAN BE OBTAINED BY CALLING AT

J. IRESON & SON'S

Cheap Boot and Shoe Depot,

140 Main-street, Norwich.

WE have within a few days made large and desirable additions to our former stock, making the largest and most extensive variety of LADIES' AND GENTLEMENS' FINE AND COARSE WORK ever before offered in this city, at remarable low prices. A very few of the many kinds follow:

Ladies'

Fine French Kid Buskins,
" " " Welts,
" " " Slips,
" " " Ties,
" " " Spring Heel,
" " Morocco Buskins,
" " " Welts,
" " " Slips,
" " " Ties,
" " Bronze Buskins,
" " " Slips,
Black Gaiter Boots,
" Walking Shoes,
Black Satin Slippers,
White " "
Blue Black "
Black Lasting Gaiters,
Blue Black "
Black Figured "
Light " "
Bronze Lustring "
Light Kid Buskins,
" " Tip Gaiters,
Bronze " "
Shaw's New York Slippers,
Lane's " " "

Gentlemens'

Fine French Calf Boots,
" " Peg "
" " Kid Gaiters,
Black Cloth Gaiters,
Goat Brogans,
Calf "
Peg. Shoes,
Sew'd "
Calf Water Proof Boots,
Fine Goat Peg'd Boots,
" Seal " "
" Grain " "
Peg'd Goat Brogans,
" Seal "
" Calf "
Fine Velvet Slippers,
Morrocco Dancing Pumps,
Thick Double Sol'd Boots,

Misses'

Fine French Kid Buskins,
" " " Welts,
" " " Slips,
" " Morrocco Boots,
" " Leather "
Black Gaiter Shoes,
Light " "
Colored Kid Buskins,
" " Slippers,
Common " "

Boys'

Fine Peg'd Calf Boots,
" Sew'd " "
" " " Brogans,
" " " Shoes,
Think Peg'd Boots,
Goat Peg'd Brogans,
Calf " "
Seal " "
Kid Dancing Pumps,
Thick Peg'd Shoes.

Childrens'

Grain Welt Cacks,
" Spring Heel Cacks,
Fancy Buskins,
Black Fouxed Shoes,
Leather Boots,
Button Gaiter Cacks,
" " Cloth do
Lace Spring Heel Buskins,
" " " Boots,
Kid " " Boots.

A FEW THOUSAND PAIRS OF INFANTS' COLORED SOCKS, light and dark Shoes, Colored Gaiters, together with every variety of heavy and common Sew'd and Peg'd work.

Our wholesale department having lately been replenished, we are now prepared to supply our customers from the country or in the city, by the case of sett with almost any kinds of Goods in our line, on the most reasonable terms. J. IRESON & SON, 140 Main-st.

Norwich, June 19. 3w30

Notice,

THE Subscriber would respectfully notify the public, that the

WATCH HILL HOUSE,

has been thoroughly repaired, and is now open for the accommodation of all those who are disposed to favor him with their patronage. And he would also take this opportunity of tending his thanks to his friends for the patronage he has heretofore received, and he cherishes the thoughts that they will still continue to favor him. The subscriber will also have in readiness Horses and Carriages, to convey people to the Bathing House, and also to Paucatuck Bridge.

Nelson Brown & Co., will also run a line of Sail Boats, to intersect the Steam Boat Angelina at Stonington to take passengers to Watch Hill, and will furnish Boats for the accommodation of the Watch Hill visitors.

The Boats will commence running to the Angelina between Stonington and Watch Hill, Tuesday, the 25th day of June 1844.

JOSEPH C. NASH.

Watch Hill, June 13. 30

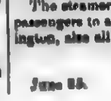
This certifies, I have been grevously afflicted with a horrid humor. It filled my blood rendering me extremely feeble; suffering indescribably in consequence of a sore face, sore eyes, fiery smartin:, with scabby breaking out all over; nearly destroyed one of my eyes; seated in one limb so as to weaken and lame the knee, threatning to make me a cripple. All my limbs were covered with dreadful sores. Afflictions had rendered me unfit for labor. Summer of 1840, heard of the effects of Dr. Ashcraft's blood physic, at length found him myself, procured medicine, though late in the fall, soon found in the effect more benefit than from all medicine before, gained health all winter, by April my face and person were smoothed all over, my crippled limb, limber and well, and I could eat, rest, and labor with comfort, place then my general health has been good. Thank the good Lord for vegetable medicine.

FRANCES SHARP.

Montville, Ct., Oct. 23d, 1843.

Dr. Ashcraft's residence; West of Wheat Bridge, fronting High street, Norwich.

TAKEN UP.



ON the 13th inst., a white Mare supposed to be about 12 or 14 years old, switch tail, natural trotter, and has a slight touch of the heaves. The owner is requested to pay charges and take her away. AZARIAH ARMSTRONG.

Windham, June 24, 1844. p3w31

DR. KELLEY

WILL be at Mr. Billings, on Friday, the 28th of June, until 2 o'clock in the afternoon at Hebron, on Saturday, the 29th, until 2 o'clock in the afternoon; from there to New York.

June 19. 31

THEY COME!

THEY COME!

An entire new lot of Rich Paris, also Silk and Wool Paris, Balzorines. These goods are superior (if possible) to those which passed off so quick last week. New styles Seyindia muslins for dresses. Beautiful high colored M de Laines, very cheap, a few Scotch Lawns of New Patterns, 4-4 Brown French Linens for travelling dresses, 8-4 White Fig'd Lace for shawls, Black Silk Nett for Cardinals, 8-4 Swiss muslins for Long Shawls. We have every desirable and fashionable style of dress goods and we will at all times furnish our customers with the best qualities of goods at the lowest New York or Boston prices. 10 pieces new styles Carpeting now opening at the cheap Dry Good and Carpet store of A. WATTLES & CO.

Round Black Sign, 21 Shetucket St., Norwich Ct.

June 20 3w30

WHITE HOUSE

Opened at

EASTON POINT.

THE Proprietor has enlarged his Establishment, and made many improvements in and about his house; also has built a new Wharf, which makes a convenient landing, he has also purchased Sail, Pleasure, and Fishing Boats; and the proprietor devotes his whole time to those who may give him a call. This place is not excelled by any for pleasure, or comfort; there is connected with this establishment suitable Bathing Houses, &c. Fishing, Sporting, and the like is not excelled by any.

The steamer Angeline, on her passage will convey passengers to and from Norwich, New London, Stonington, also all the intermediate landings.

Groton Bank, Easton Point.

A. FISK, Proprietor.

June 25. 31

The Best MOLASSES

IN this City, may be found at the CHEAP Grocery Store of GARDNER & BUTTS, No. 12 West End Water-street.

June 12 3w29

Dr. WRIGHT'S Indian Vegetable Pills.

THE Citizens of Norwich are respectfully informed that Mr. SAMUEL TYLER, and Mr. R. W. ROATH, are the ONLY Agents for the above valuable Medicine in the city of Norwich.

April 26th. 3m29

GREAT SALE

OF THIN

SUMMER CLOTHING!

For June and July

AT THE

CLOTHING EMPORIUM,

91 Main-Street.

THIN COATS, of every Style from 75c to 4,00
Thin PANT'S, of every Style " 75c to 4,00
VESTS, of every description " 75c to 4,00

Gentlemen all we have to say is, come on we are ready for you, with thousands of genteel Garments to set upon the Human form to gratify the mind and clothe the body, at 91 Main-street.

next door to Charis Clark's Hat Store.

J. T. FAY

June 12 29

PURE

BUFFALO OIL,

THE experience of thousands has proved the great utility of Buffalo Oil in preserving and beautifying the human Hair, and preventing premature baldness. It strengthens the roots, prevents its falling off, and produces a healthful supply of Hair where baldness is justly apprehended, and it has in many instances been known to cause a vigorous growth of Hair, of places entirely bald. The excellency of Buffalo Oil in promoting the growth of the Hair, has been long known, and when skilfully prepared the most surprising effects have been known to result from its use; but the imposition on the public of other articles purporting to be Buffalo Oil has greatly injured its character.

This Oil is extracted from the Buffalo, performed, put up in bottles, and is preferable to any of the Mesmer, Bear, or other Oils now in use. For sale by

SAMUEL TYLER.

June 20 3w28

CORD GIMP,

Also Three new Styles of skirts (all of them peculiar in their make) decidedly the best article ever imported. Cheap book Muslins for linings, skirts &c. For every new thing call at the Round Black Sign, Shetucket Street.

June 20 3w30

BY EXPRESS!

JUNE 12,

WE have received this day by the Express, the other large lot of those fine Gaiter Boots for Gentlemens' use, which sold so rapidly last week, at 140 Main-street.

J. IRESON & SON.

June 19. 3w30

A FRESH SUPPLY of Maynard & Noyes Soda and Seltzer Powders, just received, and for sale by SAMUEL TYLER.

June 19. 30

Notice.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between WILLIAMS & BAKER is this day by mutual consent dissolved. S. S. WILLIAMS.

Norwich, June 18th. JAMES BAKER.

The business will hereafter be conducted by the subscriber, in all its various branches.

JAMES BAKER.

One word to those indebted to the late firm. If you wish to save cost and trouble call immediately and settle with S. S. Williams who is duly authorized to settle all accounts.

He will be happy to wait upon you at any time prior to July 20th. All accounts that remain unsettled after that time, will be left with an Attorney for collection.

J. B.

Norwich, June 20th. 3w 30

ORIGINAL STAINED

Silks! Silks!

SUCH as the Camelion Brocades, Helenine, blue bloo Gro de Royal, light do, Satin striped do, plain and striped Armures Gro de Rhine, Gro de Berlaud every other style a person wishes at

ELY & CO'S.

April 23.

PRINTS and MUSLIN DE LAINES.

12 CASES PRINTS, direct from the manufacturers agents. Also, 70 pieces of MOUSE de LAINES, of beautiful style and quality. Call at

ELY & CO'S.

No. 29 and 33 Shetucket-street.

March 30. tf19

SUMMER CLOTHS.

Any person or persons wishing Summer Cloths are respectfully invited to examine the following Invoice and then call at ELY & CO'S, and examine the goods just opened, and for sale at exceedingly low prices.

2 Cases Blue Denims,
8 do do Drills,
2 do Plaid do
1 Case Mixtures,
1 do Colored and Plaid Linens,
8 cases Gamphroons of all colors.
Kentucky Jeans, and Grass Cloths,
Brown Linens, Linen Drillings,
Fine Drat de Ete, and Summer Camblets
Fine Casharets, Superfine Satinets,

May 4th 1844. 24

BOARD.

A Gentleman, and Wife can be accommodated with board, and pleasant rooms. Also three young Gentlemen; Terms reasonable. Enquire at the office of the News.

Norwich, Jan. 17th, 1844. tf8

Rheumatic Liniment,

Prepared and sold by Dr. WM. A. BREWSTER. West Killingly Ct.

THIS Liniment has affected so many extraordinary and surprising Cures; that it is now offered to the public, with full confidence that its merits will be suitably appreciated; and that purchasers will be fully satisfied with its effects. It is intended to be used externally for Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Wounds, and all cases of lameness.

May 8th.

SCYTHES.

HALE & Whipple, Darling, Sibley & Gleason's casteel steel backs and German steel Scythes; for sale by their Agt. H. WHITAKER & CO.

Commercial-st. June 5th. 28

Figs.

150 DRUMS, of first rate Figs, fresh and nice, just rec'd and for sale low by

H. WHITAKER & CO.

Commercial-st. June 5th. 28

SCYTHE SNATHS.

100 Doz. Patent Scythe Snaths,
100 do Com'n do

For sale by H. WHITAKER & CO.

Commercial-st. June 5th. 28

Sack Salt.

300 SACKS Marshalls Factory filled Salt; just received by Steamer Quinebaug, in prime order; for sale by H. WHITAKER & CO.

Commercial-st June 5th. 28

Smok'd Herring.

100 Boxes, No 1 Scale Herring; just rec'd in good order; for sale low by

H. WHITAKER & CO.

Commercial-st. June 5th. 28

Another Glorious Opportunity.

WATCHES! WATCHES!!

AT No. 80 CHATHAM STREET.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has entered into the above Establishment with one of the most beautiful and useful assortment of Watches, both Gold and Silver, from England and France, as low as $23 and $5. Watches and Jewelry exchanged or bought on the most advantageous terms to the customer.

Watches and Clocks repaired in the most accurate manner.

All articles purchased of him not approved of will be exchanged. Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange. The highest price paid for old Gold.

JOHN MYERS.

New York, May 23d tf26

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
Washington City, May 30, 1844.

PROPOSALS will be received at this Department, until 3 o'clock, on Saturday, the 15th day of July next, for the delivery of the following Coals, at the places and in the quantities hereinafter designated, viz:

At Boston, Mass., and at New York City, Anthracite Coal (sugar loaf).

At Lake Erie, Lake Ontario, Key West, Florida, and the mouth of the Mississippi, Bituminous Coal. Not less than 500 tons to be delivered at each place; but this Department reserving to itself the right to order as much more as it may think proper.

All of the above coals are to be of the *very best quality*, and to be delivered and landed at the contractor's risk and expense at such points in the above specified places as shall be designated in the contract, or by the officer to whose inspection the coals shall be subject on delivery. At the mouth of the Mississippi the coal to be delivered in good and substantial flat boats, the boats to be the property of the Government. The ton of anthracite coal to be estimated at 2,240 pounds, and the bituminous coal at five packs to the bushel, and 28 bushels to be considered equivalent to the ton—these to be subject to the inspection of officers to be designated by this Department. The coal to be delivered within two months after the execution of the contract.

The Coals must be *lump*, and be taken from mines the most approved for the goodness of their quality and freeness from sulphur and other impurities—satisfactory evidence of which must accompany the bids, as no bids will be considered which are not accompanied by this evidence and no coal will be received which shall not correspond with the descriptions and recommendations herein made.

Contracts will be prepared to be executed by those whose offers shall be accepted, for the faithful performance of which a bond with two good and sufficient sureties will be required in one-third the amount of the contract, payment to be made in full when the contracts are complied with fully to the satisfaction of this Department.

The proposals to be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Coal for the Revenue Service."

McCLINTOCK YOUNG.
Secretary of the Treasury,
ad interim 26

June 5th.

FINE EATING!

PRATT & HOOKER,

(Franklin Square,)

HAVE on hand a first rate assortment of PROVISIONS & GROCERIES, which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.

Norwich, April 24th. 22

Summer Stuffs.

LINCOLN & WILLIAMS.

ARE prepared to sell all kinds of Summer Stuffs, less than they can be bought at any other Store. Good worsted Gambroons for 25 cents; colored Jeans for 16 cents, heavy summer Drills for only one shilling, and a great variety of tweeds Mixtures and Linens very low at No. 24 Shetucket-street.

May 29. 37

BOSTON PACKETS.

THE Schooner MAIL, Capt. CROWELL
" " SPY, Capt. LEWIS.

HAVE commenced running between Norwich and Boston, for the season, and will take freight on the most reasonable terms. For further information enquire of

HAWES, GRAY & CO. Boston.
H. WHITAKER & CO. Commercial-street.
Norwich Ct.

March 24th, '44 18

STEAM PROPELLER LINE,

BETWEEN

Norwich and New York.

The Steamer QUINEBAUG, Capt. JEDEDIAH WILLIAMS, will leave Norwich every Tuesday, and New York every Friday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

All goods forwarded for the Propeller Line, will be taken into store free of any expense to the shippers; freight taken at packet prices.

The steamer Shetucket, Capt. Geo. W. Geer, has taken her place in the Line with the steamer Quinebaug, and will leave Norwich every Saturday and New York every Tuesday.

For freight or passage enquire of the Capt. on board or to LEAVENS & HUNTINGTON, H. WHITAKER & Co. NORTON, CONVERSE, & Co. } Agents in Norwich
J & A. BRIGGS, 40 South-st. New York.

May 1st. 33

REMITTANCES TO AND PASSAGE FROM ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

WE beg to inform our friends in Norwich, Conn and its vicinity, that we have appointed Mr JAMES McCLELLAND, of that city, as our agent Persons sending for their relatives, or remitting money to the old country, will find it their interest and their friends comfort to give him a call.

ROCHE BROTHERS & CO.,
55 Fulton street, New York.

Jan. 24th, 1844. tf9

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

WILLIAM S. TYLER

Offers for sale a large and well selected stock of genuine Drugs & Medicines, Chemicals, Glass Ware, &c. &c., to Dealers and others at the lowest prices. A few of the leading Articles are as follows:

Antimoney Crude	Arabiac Rino
Ether Sulph	" Gulbanin Manna
" Nitrous	" Tragacanth &c.
" Chloric	Hiera Picra
Aqua Ammonia	Hive Syrup
" Rose &c	Herbs of all kinds
Aethiops Min	Isinglass Fucia
Blue Pill Eug	" American
Borax Ref.	" Coopers Superior
Burgundy Pitch	Lunar Caustic
Bayberry Bark, Ground	Magnesia Carb
Barbadoes Tar	" Calc
Balsam Copavi	" Henry's True
" Fir	Morphine Sulphate
" Peruv Polu &c	" Acetate Meriate &c.
Cubebs,	Oil Peppermint
Juniper &c	" Cinnamon, Cloves
Brimstone Roll and Flour	" Origanum, Tansy
Catharidics	" Burgamot, Lemon
Cassbonates of Iron	" Wintergreen
" Ammoniac &c	" Valerian, Savin
Colocinth Pulv.	" Anise, Sassafras
Cream Tartar P	In short all kinds
Cort Peu P	Ox Zinc
Aurantia	" Bismuth
Angostura &c. &c.	Phosphorus and
Cochineal S G	Phosphates
Chloride Lime	Pill Cochi
" Soda	Quicksilver
Chamomile Flowers	Red Gentian Rhei
Calomel Eug	" Columbo Ipecac
Corox Sublimate	" Serp Virg
Cayenne Pepper, African	" Valerian Jalap
Dovers Powers	" Sarsaparilla
Eau. Venesia	" Scilla Curcuma
Ergot	" Senaka &. &.
Emp. Epispartic	Sponge fine and coarse
" Disc Olives	Sem Annis Carui
"Hydrag Adhesive &c,	" Fennel Colchicum
Extract Belladoni	" Cardamom &c
" Valesian Cicuta	Sup. Carb Soda
" Hyocyami &c.	Sal Epsome
Fol. Senna Anthos	" Rochelle
" Digitals &c.	" Soda
Gum Opium Myrrh	" Nitre &c.
" Camphor, Aloes	Sugar of Lead
Guaie Gamboge	Spatulas
Tartar Vitriol	Soda Powders
Copavi Casulas	Seidlitz do
Citrate Iron	Veratrine
Elaterium	Hydri date Potash
Iodure of Mercury	Doste Strychnine
" "	Proto Croton Oil Salacine
Oxymuriate Potash	Iodide Iron
Piperine Potassa Cyanuret	Aconita Ex
Prussiate Potash	Oil Black Pepper
Sulphate Quinine	

Syringes, Apothecaries Scales & Weights, Teeth Instruments, Lancets, Pessaries, Catheters, Trusses, various kinds, Teeth & Flesh Brushes, together with most every article used in the practice of Medicine may be found at Tyler's Drug & Chemical Store, Water Street.

May 23d. 26

Perfumery, Cosmetics, &c.

MILK of Roses, Cologne Water, Bay Rum, Rowland's Genuine Maccassar Oil, Balm Columbia, Buffalo Oil, Lip Salve, Lavender Water, Pearl Powder, East India Hair Dye, Bears Oil, Freckle Wash, Depilatory Powder, Bears Grease, Tooth Powder, Shaving Cream, Tooth Paste, Windsor Soap, James' Hair Tonic, Hair Powder, Cologne Stands, Powder Puffs, Nursery and Rose Toilett Powder, Cold Cream, Cream of Lillies, Water of Beauty, Gourand's Powdres Subtiles, Tooth Wash, Spanish Lilly White, Cour laster, Tooth and Hair Brushes, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c., for sale by JOHN L. DEVOTION.

No. 119 Main-st. one door East of Quinebaug Bank

April 3d, '44. 2m19

Concentrated COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

WARRANTED equal to any other preparation of Sarsaparilla, for sale at 25 cents per bottle, by

JOHN L. DEVOTION,
No. 119 Main street,
one door East of the Quinebaug Bank.

April 17 3 mos 21

Wood and Willow ware,

Wholesale and Retail!

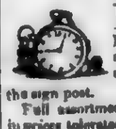
A LARGE lot just received from the manufacturer, of all kinds and descriptions, consisting in part of Tubs of all sizes, Pails and Can Pails, Nest Boxes, Bowls, Trays, Wash-Boards, Clothes-Pines, Mortars, and other articles too many to enumerate, all of which will be sold at prices *unusually low*. Also, a good supply of Willow and other Baskets. A fresh supply of Teas, with GROCERIES of all kinds, may constantly be found at the store of

FAIRFIELD & ARMSTRONG.

P. S. Goods delivered free of expense to any part of the city.

April 24. 21

G. B. PRINDLE,



HAS removed his One Price Watch, Jewelry, and Clock Establishment, to the Store (lately occupied by J. Ireson & Son's shoe dealers,) No. 144 Main-street,—opposite the sign post.

Full assortment of choice goods—and no variation in prices tolerated—a child may purchase as low as the closest buyer

April 24th, '44 tf23

MERCHANT'S HOTEL,

NORWICH CONN.,

THE subscribers having leased and fitted up the MERCHANT'S HOTEL, in first rate order; and are now ready for the reception of company. This house is located in the centre of business, on an elevation of land which commands a delightful view of the river Thames and of the beautiful scenery on either side, and is a most desirable place of resort either for the pleasure seeker or the man of business. No pains will be spared to make the Merchants Hotel what a public house should be,—a house of comfort to the weary traveler. The table will always be supplied with the choicest viands and luxuries of the season. Large and airy sleeping apartments and acceptable Beds will be provided, and the charges be such as to compete with the times.

A few boarders can also be accommodated with good board at reasonable prices. If the servants do not perform their duty it is particularly requested that travelers and others would inform the landlord to that effect.

There is attached to the above house, a general Stage Office, where the Stage arrives and departs daily, also a first rate LIVERY STABLE, where good horses, and careful drivers can be had at a moments notice.

☞ Passengers carried to and from the Hotel to the Cars and Boats, *free of charge*.

E. & W. COTTRELL.

April 24th, '44. tf22

FRANKLIN TEMPERANCE HOUSE, Franklin Square, Main-street, NORWICH, CONN.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the Travelling public generally, that he has leased the above named establishment and has made many alterations and improvements in furnishing the House with new furniture throughout, so as to place it in every every respect in the best condition for company, for whose comfort it is peculiarly well calculated, having large airy rooms, commanding a fine view of the river and the beautiful scenery of the surrounding hills. The Table will be supplied with the best that the market affords. Carriages always in readiness to convey passengers to the House, Boats and Cars, free of expense. Horses and Carriages can be furnished and good Stabling provided by the proprietor. Prices to correspond with the times.

The above House will be under the superintendence of Mr. Woodard.

E. F. PENDLETON, Proprietor.

Norwich, April 23, 1844. tf22

WM. H. ALLEN. DENTIST,

OFFICE, NO. 84 SHETUCKET STREET, (UP STAIRS)

WHERE he will perform all operations necessary for the preservation of the teeth and gums in the best possible manner. Teeth inserted from 1 to a complete set. Teeth cleaned, filled, extracted, and all irregularities, whether they proceed from disease or want of proper care, remedied.

March 23 tf17

DENTISTRY.

Dr. G. R. & C. Parkhurst,

HAVE opened an Office, No. 89, Main street, doors west of the Franklin House, where they will wait on all who will favor them with their patronage. Teeth set from onete a full set. Every necessary operation performed on the teeth, and warranted Their long experience enable them to treat judiciously all diseases connected with the teeth.

Nov. 30. 1yr1

FOR NEW LONDON DAILY

THE NEW STEAMER ANGELINA,

CAPT. LOVELL.

COMMENCED her regular Trips on Wednesday, March 27th.

Leaving Norwich, at 8 o'clock A. M.
" New London, at about half-past 2 P.M.

For further information, enquire of E. A. BILL.

Norwich, April 3d. '44 19

FOR STONINGTON.

THE Steamer ANGELINA Capt. Lovell, will run regular to Stonington; Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; touching at the intermediate Landings.

Leaving Norwich at 8 o'clock A. M. returning the same afternoon in time to take the Cars for Worcester. For further information Enquire of

E. A. BILL.

Norwich, April 16 '44 21

Horse Liniment,

THIS article is unrivaled, and will be found to produce all the good effects of any Liniment the can be prepared; for Sprains, Bruises, Galls, Scratches, and all cases of Swellings and lameness with which horses or cattle are affected; prepared and sold by

WM. A. BREWSTER.

Let it be tried, and the purchaser will be satified

West Killingly, May 7th. 24

Notice.

THE Subscriber having set up in this place one of *Cleveland's celebrated Machines with MARBLE BLOCKS for*

Pressing Bonnets,

and engaged a *Man* of superior Workmanship, we are prepared to alter, bleach and Press Straw, Florence Fancy Bonnets, and Leghorn Hats in a Style superior to any other Establishment in this State at very short Notice.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

Price for Bleaching & Pressing 25 cts.
No 17 Shetucket St. Norwich.

HITCHCOCK & PAYSON.

April 3d. 18

Eastern and Western Lumber.

100,000 FEET Albany Mer. Boards, 12 [14, and 16 feet.
25,000 Albany clear do
50,000 Eastern Mer. Boards and Plank.
25,000 ft. " clear, 1¼, 1½ and 2 inch.
25,000 ft. Spruce flooring.
50,000 ft. Clapboards of various kinds.
400 M. Pine and Cedar Shingles.

For sale by E. CHAPELL,
Norwich. [25.] Central Wharf.

Live Geese Feathers.

A PRIME lot, for sale by

LINCOLN & WILLIAMS,
24 Shetucket-street.

March 9th. tf17

LUMBER.

THE subscriber has on hand a large quantity of the above article of all kinds, and qualities, which, he will sell low JOHN G. HUNTINGTON.

August, 9th, 1843—3m37 [Central Wharf

Ruta Baga Seed

IN fine order; for sale by

E. W. MATHEWSON.

June 12 3w30

BOSTON BOOT AND SHOE STORE!!

No. 18 Shetucket-Street.

THE Subscriber has taken the above Store and fitted it up in first rate order for the sale of

Boots and Shoes.

Having had long experience in said business, he flatters himself he shall be able to furnish the Ladies and Gentlemen of Norwich and vicinity, with a superior article, at *twenty per cent*, cheaper than ever before offered in this market. The Ladies are particularly invited to call, as they will here find one of the largest assortment of

Shoes, Half Gaiters and Slippers,

of the latest and most approved styles,—made by first rate workmen and warranted—*at all prices*.

Also, Gentlemen will find it for their advantage to give a call before purchasing elsewhere, as there will be kept at this establishment the best selected assortment of fashionable BOOTS AND SHOES to be found in this State, and at prices to suit the times.

Boys', Misses' and Children's BOOTS, SHOES, BUSKINS, HALF GAITERS, &c., all of which will be sold cheap for ☞ *CASH!* ☜

All Goods bought at this Store will be warranted.

R. GOODWIN.

Norwich, May 15th, 1844. 22

BOWEN & McNAMEE,

16 WILLIAM-STREET COR. OF BEAVER, *NEW YORK.*

HAVE received, by late arrivals, the most desirable stock of

Silk and Fancy Goods

ever exhibited, to which the attention of merchants, from various sections of the country, is respectfully invited.

It is their determination to present an assortment, unsurpassed in Richness and Variety, comprising the Newest and most Fashionable Styles offered in this market.

Special attention is invited to the following articles viz:—

RICH PRINTED LAWNS, consisting of every variety of style.

EXTRA RICH FRENCH AND SCOTCH PRINTED BALZORINES, entirely new styles.

PARIS MUSLIN DE LAINES, very rich printed also plain coloured, black and blue black do.

SILK SHAWLS, consisting of rich figured Chameleon, Black Ottoman, figured Poult de Soie, &c.

RICH DRESS SILKS, consisting of extra heavy Brocade, Chameleon, Satin Striped, Plain Fig'd &c.

SHAWLS, Paris Broche, embroidered Cashmere French Plaid, figured Kabyle, Muslin de Laine, &.

FRENCH KID GLOVES, best manufacture, black white and colored.

FANCY CRAVATS AND SHAWLS, the most desirable, assortment ever offered.

LACES, great variety, consisting of English and German Thread, also Cotton and Gimp Edgings, at very low prices.

ITALIAN LUSTRING AND GROS DE RINES of the best manufacture.

FRENCH PRINTS—Hartman's and Gros Odier's manufacture, various styles, first quality.

ALSO,

MILLINERY GOODS, in great variety, consisting of rich Hat Silks, splendid changeable, chine, and striped Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, trimming Laces, &c.

ALSO,

Black and blue black Bombazines; Pongee and Spitalfield Hdkf; Italian Sewings; Satin and Taffeta Ribbons; Kid, Silk and Filet Gloves; Embroidery; Linen Cambric Hdkfs; Satin Vestings; Silk Velvets; black and blue black French Crapes; Love Hdkfs and Veils, Silk Hosiery; Sinchews; Suchan Pongee; Lace Veils; India Persaunt; Levantine Hdkfs; Italian Cravats; Buck and Beaver Gloves; India Nankeens; Paper Muslins, &c.

11

ANTHONY GORTON,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Corner of Main and Union-Streets.

Norwich Conn.,

OVER THE STORE, OF S. DENNIS & Co.

HAVING long received a liberal share of patronage, is determined to merit a continuance of favors, and all who are desirous of procuring the most

Thorough made Garment, AND Good Fit,

in the *most fashionable style*, at prices SO LOW that no reasonable man would object to, should call at

A. GORTON'S,

where he will be happy to receive orders in his line of Business—promising to render perfect satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

N. B. Particular care will be taken in cutting garments that are made out of his establishment.

Be sure and call on

ANTHONY GORTON.

Norwich, Feb. 7, 1844. tf11

COAL.

THE subscriber is now prepared to furnish for Family use and for manufacturing purposes, the above article, of superior quality, and at prices satisfactory.

JOHN G. HUNTINGTON,

August 9th, 1843—3m37. [Central Wharf.

PRICES REDUCED FIFTY PER CENT!

COOLEY'S PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,

REMOVED TO 95 MAIN STREET.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT to the new and beautiful building immediately adjoining the Norwich Bank, (and a few doors west of the Franklin House,) where he will continue to execute all descriptions of Printing, in a style not inferior to any in this section of the country.

PRICES REDUCED FIFTY PER CENT!

The subscriber's *whole attention* will hereafter be given to *Book and Job Printing*; and as his convenences are very superior, and his arrangements such that he can execute Printing in the most expeditious manner, he will after this date *REDUCE* his scale of Prices, on every description of work, from *TWENTY FIVE to FIFTY PER CENT.*

COMMON HANDBILLS

Will be printed in good style for from *FIFTY CENTS* to *ONE DOLLAR per HUNDRED!*

CARDS

of any size, from *TWENTY-FIVE* to *FIFTY CENTS per PACK, Cards INCLUDED!*

☞ All other Printing proportionally low.

Observe the number, ☞ 95 MAIN STREET. ☜

N. B All Orders ready for Delivery at the precise time agreed on, (extraordinaries only excepted,) *or no charge will be made*

J. G. COOLEY, 95 Main-Street

Norwich Nov., 1843. 6m5

SODA WATER.

WITH New York Syrups, cold and nice at

MATHEWSON'S.

June 12 11

Brooms.

200 Do. good Brooms; just received, and for sale by H. WHITAKER & CO.

Commercial-st. June 5th. 28

NEW STYLES LACES.

10 PIECES new style Cardinal Laces,
10 " Figured Gimpure, extra handsome,
20 " Black Gimpure; Neat, Blood and Figured Laces from 1 to 3 yards wide.

Also, 15000 yards Trimmings, Laces and Edgings black and white of all widths qualities and prices, now opening at the very lowest prices by

LINCOLN & WILLIAMS.

June 12. tf29

SUMMER SHAWLS.

BLACK NETT AND BARAGE SHAWLS, a new assortment at very low prices, this day received by LINCOLN & WILLIAMS.

June 12

SCYTHES, SNATHES,

RAKES, FORKS, &C. &C.

THE Subscribers have just received a supply of the above articles which they will sell at the lowest market prices. These Scythes are manufactured by Phillips, Messer & Colby, New London, New Hampshire. There has been some of them brought into the market once before and they were so universally liked that we were induced to get some of them. They are remarkable for lightness, stiffness, shape, and their *superiority in cutting*. Farmers in want of Scythes are invited to call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. GARDNER & BUTTS.

No. 12, West End of Water-Street.

June 12 3w29

This way if you please!

A nimble dollar is better than a slow ten, on the same principle that a "nimble sixpence is better than a slow shilling" All therefore who are in want of GROCERIES & PROVISIONS!! of excellent quality and at most reasonable prices, cheaper in fact than at any other Store in the city, are invited to call on TALCOTT & WILLIAMS,

Corner of Main and Washington Streets.

June 12. 3w29

The Truth! The whole Truth! and nothing but the Truth!

ANY person who will call at TALCOTT & WILLIAMS', on the corner of Main and Washington streets, will find Groceries and Provisions cheaper than can be bought elsewhere in the city.

June 12. 3w29

FARE AND FREIGHT REDUCED!

ON and after Monday, 27th inst. per Worcester and Cleopatra.

Cabin Passage $2.00.
Deck do 1.50.

Measurement Goods, 3 cents per foot; Goods usually chr'd by Weight, $3 per Ton.

E. A. BILL, Steam Boat Agent.

Norwich, May 23p, 1844. 27.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

TEXAS! ANNEXATION!!

THE Subject of ANNEXATION being one of great interest to the public, the Subscribers have determined to present it in a form which will be sure to give satisfaction to all. Therefore,

TRACY & SETCHEL,

have reduced their prices of

BOOTS AND SHOES

15 PER CENT—and have ANNEXED prices of the very lowest grade to their Superior Stock of Goods, which they are now selling

Cheap! Cheaper!! Cheapest!!!

We invite all,
Great and Small,
Little and tall,
To give us a call,

No. 84 Main-Street, OPPOSITE THE FRANKLIN HOUSE,

before purchasing elsewhere.

Norwich, June 4th. 6w28

H. S. COOK

RETURNS thanks to the many people who have favored him with their custom in times past, and respectfully informs them that he has removed to the

NEW STORE—No. 15 Shetucket-st.,

where he is prepared to Cut and Make GENTLEMEN'S and BOYS' GARMENTS in the best and most

☞ FASHIONABLE MANNER. ☜

☞ *Cutting done at short notice.*

Remember the Number is—☞ 15 Shetucket st.'

Norwich, April 17. tf21

BONNETS! BONNETS! BONNETS!

Just received and now opening at

ELY & CO'S.,

5 CASES Super Plain and Fancy Braid Bonnets, comprising every Style and quality the market affords, direct from the manufacturers, all of which will be sold at less prices than can be found elsewhere in this city; also a large lot of **Bonnet Silks and Ribbons** Ladies wishing anything in the *Millinery Line*, can save 15 per cent by calling at

ELY & CO'S, 33 and 35 SHETUCKET STREET.

May 4th 1844. tf24

NEW ARRIVAL,

AT THE NEW

DRY GOODS STORE,

Corner of WATER and SHETUCKET-STREETS,

LINCOLN AND WILLIAMS,

HAVE within the past week made large additions to their Stock of Goods, and have now the most magnificent assortment in the place, particularly of dress goods, such as

Balzorines.

Of French, English, and American Manufacture, at all prices from 25 to 62½ cents per yd.

Taizans and Camelions.

A new assortment of colors and Patterns, 25 per cent less than last week's prices.

Camelion Brocades,

That new and desirable article, at a price which needs but to be named to warrant a sale.

Crape Chusans,

The most splendid patterns ever imported, and no more in the country like them.

Muslins and Lawns,

More than 50 pieces comprising many new patterns, and colors.

Barages,

Both light and dark colors some extra rich satin stripe

Taizan Prints,

Something entirely new, besides many other styles of dress goods names not recollected.

Rich Silks,

A few patterns very choice, direct from *Broadway*.

Cashmere and Silk Shawls,

Will be sold at old prices without regard to the late rise.

Ribbons, Ribbons,

About 200 pieces this day received, at all prices from 8 to 50 cents, the choicest assortment in the Place; also Flowers, Laces, and every variety of MILLINERY GOODS, at wholesale and retail, lower than they can be had anywhere else.

Summer Stuffs,

Such as French Cassimeres, Elastic Gambroons, common do. French Drillings; Grass Linens, Brown Linens Denims, Mixtures, Coating Ginghams, and all the variety the market affords.

Linen Hdkfs.

100 Doz. like the first lot for 12½ cents each, very finer ones for 37 1-2, worth 50 cents, and still fine qualities at less prices than they can be bought at any other store.

White Goods.

300 pieces Jaconett, Barnett and Mull Cambrics, Nonsook Muslins, Lace, Striped and Swiss Muslins, Corded Cambrics, plaid Muslin's also curtain Muslins, and extra fine furniture Dimity, French Quilts, extra, quality Blankets, Irish Linen Sheeting, Barnsley do. Linens for Curtains, printed Curtain Cambrics, &c. &c., and we pledge ourselves that they shall all be sold at the very *lowest prices*.

Merchants and Pedlars are hereby notified that we do *sell Goods at wholesale*, and now have a room exclusively for that business.

LINCOLN & WILLIAMS.

Norwich, April. 24th. No. 24 Shetucket-street, on the corner. 22

CONNECTICUT BONNET STORE

NEW GOODS! SPRING STOCK!!

APRIL 1st. 1844.

HITCHCOCK & PAYSON,

Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

STRAW GOODS!

RIBBONS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, BAND BOXES, &c. &c.

FOR CASH!

AT No. 17 SHETUCKET-STREET.

NORWICH Conn.

HAVING made extensive arrangements for their Spring Trade, they are prepared to exhibit a *LARGE AND FASHIONABLE STOCK OF BONNETS!* of every description of their own Manufacture of Florence, Rutland, and Fancy Braids, also Neapolitans, Fancy do; Birdseye and Prince Alberts, Rice Rutlands, English do; French Chips, Domestic Straws, &c. &c. Also a Rich Assortment of Fancy Dress HATS & CAPS; together with a heavy and well selected Stock of MILLINERY GOODS, and Artificial Flowers;—comprising in all the largest and most desirable Stock of Bonnets and Millinery Goods, ever introduced into this Market.

They pledge themselves to offer their GOODS at prices that will bear a comparison with any other establishment in the United States. Confident that their Stock will at all times be worthy of the attention of Purchasers, they respectfully solicit a call.

BONNETS altered Bleached and Pressed in the best manner, at Short Notice. PRICE for cleaching and Pressing, 25 cts.

Norwich, April 3d. '44. 19

Fancy Cassimeres and Vestings,

For a choice lot, call at ELY & CO'S, and save your 15 per cent by buying cheap.

May 1. 24

Teas.

ANOTHER lot of that cheap TEA for 50 cts. the cheapest in the city; just received by

TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.

June 12. 3w29

ORIGINAL STAINED

JULY

THE NORWICH NEWS
WM. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
OFFICE No. 36, SHETUCKET STREET
One door North of the American House.
☞ Advertisements, &c., left at the Post Office, Box 194, or at the Printing Office in Shetucket Street, will receive prompt attention.
TERMS.
For the News one year (in advance) $1,50
When not paid in advance, 2,00

CHARLES A. CONVERSE,
Dealer in
English, French and German
Hardware, Cutlery, and Guns.
139 Main-Street.
Norwich.

MERCHANT'S HOTEL
NORWICH CONN..
THE subscribers having leased and fitted up the MERCHANT'S HOTEL, in first rate order; and are now ready for the reception of company. This house is located in the centre of business, on the elevation of land which commands a delightful view of the river Thames and of the beautiful scenery on either side, and is a most desirable place of resort either for the pleasure seeker or the man of business. No pains will be spared to make the Merchants Hotel what a public house should be,—a house of comfort to the weary traveler. The table will always be supplied with the choicest viands and luxuries of the season. Large and airy sleeping apartments and acceptable Beds will be provided, and the charges be such as to compete with the times.
A few boarders can also be accommodated with good board at reasonable prices. If the servants do not perform their duty it is particularly requested that travellers and others would inform the landlord to that effect.
There is attached to the above house, a general Stage Office, where the Stage arrives and departs daily, also a first rate LIVERY STABLE, where good horses, and careful drivers can be had at a moments notice.
☞ Passengers carried to and from the Hotel to the Cars and Boats, free of charge.
E. & W. COTTRELL.
April 24th, '44. 1f23

FRANKLIN TEMPERANCE
HOUSE, Franklin Square, Main-street,
NORWICH, CONN.
THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the Travelling public generally, that he has leased the above named establishment and has made many alterations and improvements in furnishing the House with new furniture throughout, so as to place it in every respect in the best condition for company, for whose comfort it is peculiarly well calculated, having large airy rooms, commanding a fine view of the river and the beautiful scenery of the surrounding hills. The Table will be supplied with the best that the market affords. Carriages always in readiness to convey passengers to the House, Boats and Cars, free of expense. Horses and Carriages can be furnished and good Stabling provided by the proprietor. Prices to correspond with the times.
The above House will be under the superintendence of Mr. Woodard.
H. F. PENDLETON, Proprietor.
Norwich, April 23, 1844. 1f23

DENTISTRY.

Dr. G. R. & C. Parkhurst,
HAVE opened an Office, No. 89, Main street, doors west of the Franklin House, where they will wait on all who will favor them with their patronage. Teeth set from one to a full set. Every necessary operation performed on the teeth, and warranted. Their long experience enable them to treat judicious ly all diseases connected with the teeth.
Nov. 30. 1yrl

BOSTON
BOOT AND SHOE
STORE!
No. 16 Shetucket-Street.
THE Subscriber has taken the above Store and fitted it up in first rate order for the sale of
Boots and Shoes.
Having had long experience in said business, he flatters himself he shall be able to furnish the Ladies and Gentlemen of Norwich and vicinity, with a superior article, at twenty per cent. cheaper than ever before offered in this market. The Ladies are particularly invited to call, as they will here find one of the largest assortment of
Shoes, Half Gaiters and Slippers,
of the latest and most approved styles,—made by first rate workmen and warranted—at all prices.
Also, Gentlemen will find it for their advantage to give a call before purchasing elsewhere, as there will be kept at this establishment the best selected assortment of fashionable BOOTS AND SHOES to be found in this State, and at prices to suit the times.
Boys', Misses' and Children's BOOTS, SHOES, BUSKINS, HALF GAITERS, &c., all of which will be sold cheap for ☞ CASH! ☜
All Goods bought at this Store will be warranted.
R. GOODWIN.
Norwich, May 15th, 1844. 25

ANTHONY GORTON,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Corner of Main and Union-Streets.
Norwich Conn.,
Over the Store, of S. Dennis & Co.
HAVING long received a liberal share of patronage, is determined to merit a continuance of favors, and all who are desirous of procuring the most
Thorough made Garment,
AND
Good Fit,
in the most fashionable style, at prices SO LOW that no reasonable man would object to, should call at
A. GORTON'S,
where he will be happy to receive orders in his line of Business—promising to render perfect satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.
N. B. Particular care will be taken in cutting garments that are made out of his establishment.
Be sure and call on
ANTHONY GORTON.
Norwich, Feb. 7, 1844. tf1

COAL.
THE subscriber is now prepared to furnish for Family use and for manufacturing purposes, the above article, of superior quality, and at prices satisfactory.
JOHN G. HUNTINGTON,
August 9th, 1843—3m27. [Central Wharf.

The Norwich News.

VOL. IV.—NO. 32. NORWICH, CONN., THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1844. WHOLE NO. 188.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES

IN pursuance of law, I, John Tyler, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known, that PUBLIC SALES will be held at the undetermined Land Office in the STATE OF ILLINOIS, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the Land Office at DIXON, commencing on Monday the twelfth day of August next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships and fractional townships, viz:

North of the Base Line and East of the Fourth Principal Meridian.

Fractional township twenty-six, of range one.

Fractional townships twenty-five and twenty-six, of range two.

Township twenty-six, of range three.

Townships twenty-seven and twenty-eight, and fractional township twenty-nine, of range five.

Fractional township eighteen, north of the old Indian boundary, of range six, seven, eight, nine, ten, and eleven.

Townships nineteen, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, and twenty-six, of range six.

Townships nineteen, twenty, twenty-four, twenty-five, and twenty-six, of range seven.

Townships nineteen, twenty, twenty-eight, and fractional township twenty-nine, of range eight.

Townships nineteen, twenty, twenty-eight, and fractional township twenty-nine, of range nine.

Townships nineteen, twenty, and twenty-one, of ranges ten and eleven.

North of the Base Line and East of the Third Principal Meridian.

The part of township thirty-five, north of the old Indian boundary line, and the south fraction of the southeast quarter of section twelve, in township forty-six, of range one.

North of the Base Line and West of the Third Principal Meridian.

East half of the southeast quarter of section seventeen, and west half of the southeast quarter of section thirty, in township thirty-two, of range one.

At the Land Office at CHICAGO, commencing on Monday, the nineteenth day of August next, for the disposal of the public lands hereinafter described, to wit:

North of the Base Line and East of the Third Principal Meridian.

That part of township thirty-nine, lying north of the old Indian boundary, of range twelve.

East half of the northwest quarter and the west half of the northeast quarter of section fourteen, and the northwest quarter of section six, in township forty, of range eight.

North half of section eight, and the northeast quarter of section eighteen, in township thirty-eight, of range eight.

Northwest quarter of section thirty-five, in township thirty-seven, of range six.

Southwest quarter of section eleven, in township thirty-eight, of range ten.

West half of the southwest quarter of section twenty-two, in township forty-six, of range twelve.

Northeast fractional quarter of fractional section ten, in township thirty-nine, of range eight.

Southwest quarter of section nine, in township forty-six of range twelve.

Northeast quarter of section eleven, in township thirty-nine, of range ten.

At the Land Office at QUINCY, commencing on Thursday, the eighth day of August next, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of fractional section four, on which is the site of old Fort Edwards, in township four, north of range nine, west of the 4th principal meridian.

At the Land Office at DANVILLE, commencing on Monday, the twenty-sixth day of August next, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of the undermentioned townships, to wit:

North of the Base Line and West of the Second Principal Meridian.

Townships twenty-eight, twenty-nine, and thirty, of range fourteen.

North of the Base Line and East of the Third Principal Meridian.

Townships twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, and thirty, of range nine.

Townships twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, and thirty, of range ten.

Townships twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, and thirty, of range eleven.

Townships twenty-six, twenty-seven, and twenty-eight, except the western tier, or sections six, seven, eighteen, nineteen, thirty, and thirty-one, in each township, of range seven.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military, or other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of) and no longer and no private entries of land in the townships so offered will be admitted, until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this second day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President:
THOS. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre emption to any lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, and make payment therefor as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township embracing the tract claimed, above designated; otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

THOS. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.
June 18. 29

AGAIN TRIUMPHANT
Over a host
OF COMPETITIONS!!!
J. IRESON & SON, still continue to offer Goods at such prices as to put it completely out of the power of any concern to compete with them.
It is a well known fact that we have been selling
BOOTS and SHOES
for the last few months, at prices far below those of any other establishment in this city or state, and notwithstanding the abortive attempts of other dealers to undersell us we still continue to go ahead and hold out a list of prices that challenge competition.
Below is given a few specimens of our prices and we leave the public to judge if they can find a lower rate in New England.
List of Prices,
Ladies

Lt. & Black Gaiter Shoes,	25	Kid Walking Shoes	80
" " " "	37	Kid Slippers	34
" " " "	50	Kid Col'd.	25

Misses

Lt. Col'd. Gaiters for	20	Kid Slippers for	25

Mens

Kip Brogans	75	Calf Boots	1,50
Col'd Slippers	40	Kip "	1,25
Calf Brogans	1,00	Thick do.	1,50

A few thousand Pairs Children's Shoes for ,17
The public may rest assured of finding any and every article usually kept in a Boot and Shoe Store and at prices that we have stated above.
J. IRESON & SON.
No. 140 Main Street.
June 12. 3w29

Just Received.
ANOTHER lot of that prime Molasses, that has been selling so fast at
TALCOTT & WILIAMS
June 18. 3w29

Moffatt's Pills and Bitters.
THE celebrated Life and Phœnix Bitters, prepared and sold by Dr. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, may now be said to be the most respectably established and extensively adopted family medicines in the United States. They have not only won the sanction and recommendation of all the candid and philanthropic portion of the medical profession, who have observed their invariably efficacy in general derangements of the stomach and bowels, and their astonishing effects in many varieties of acute and chronic disease, but what a far better, these medicines have recommended themselves and fully and fairly achieved the distinguished and now certainly pre-eminent position which they now occupy in public and domestic estimation. They are proved by their works, and make no appeals to vulgar credulity. If the proprietor were disposed to make an invidious comparison between these self established medicines and any others he might confidently assert and challenge contradiction that there is no medicine known to the medical profession, or named in the books, concerning which so many clear, unquestionable and convincing evidences of usefulness and remarkable cures are recorded as those which he can adduce concerning the Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters. If it be admitted that sufferers are the best judges as to whether a remedy has relieved them and restored them to health and strength, then is the evidence in behalf of these medicines decisive and irresistable. Dr. Moffat is in possession of an accumulation of voluntary testimonials from respectable persons and families in parts of the union, far and near, who give their names and residences to the unsolicited statement that they have been completely and speedily cured of the following diseases, and of many others not here enumerated by these Life Medicines alone, when other medicines have been long employed in vain, viz: Scrofula in its most dreadfully advanced and destructive stages, when large portions of the flesh and bones of the face had been destroyed; Piles, five, ten, twenty, thirty, and even thirty five years standing; Rheumatism, both acute and chronic, of the most hopeless character; Turgescence of the Liver and various other liver complaints Bilious cholic, and every conceivable variety of bilious affections; Marasmus, Phthisic of consumption in more advanced stages than any on record, dyspepsia in all its chronic and acute varieties with its frightful train of distressing symptoms; worms of all kinds both in children and grown persons; dirrhœa, both serious and bilious; costiveness both habitual and occasional; fever and ague in its three principal varieties, and intermittent and remittent fevers of all kinds; hypocondriasis, and other extremely complicated nervous debility in general; salt rheum, scald, and eruptive diseases generally, including erysipelas, Erysipelas or St. Anthony's fire, and sallow unhealthy complexion; palpitation of the heart and determination of blood to the head, settled pains in the organs, limbs, back, head and side, affections of the system which arise from considerated causes.
The certificates of these cured are in the proprietor's possession, and will readily be shown to all who desire to see them. A small selection from them have been published in Moffat's Medical Manual, of which a new and enlarged edition is preparing for the press.—The reason why these medicines, which in ordinary family use operate merely as mild and effectual laxatives, cure so great a variety of formidable diseases is, that while as cathartics, cleansing the alimentary canal and relieving the liver, and the absorbant vessels of all impurities, they lay the foundation for the cure of all specific diseases, they are compounded of unique and unprecedented variety of choice and exquisite ingredients, some of which are almost unknown to the profession, which exert a specific action upon many complaints, without in the slightest degree affecting the general system otherwise than as simple purifiers, when those complaints are not present. Both the Pills and the Bitters are mild and agreeable in their operations, causing neither prostration nor nausea, and requiring neither confinement nor peculiar diet. Their effects are uniformly to produce an immediate sense of renovated health and new life and vigor to both body and mind. They cannot be taken without benefit and they should be procured both by individuals and heads of families, and consequently kept on hand not only as remedies but as preventatives of disease. They are sold wholesale and retail by Dr. William Moffat, 375 Broadway, N. Y., and also by
SAMUEL TYLER, Norwich city

☞ Impurity of Blood causes Pain and
occasions disease upon that part of the body which from any cause may be weakest. Thus in persons whose blood is impure, should they have a cold, the impure matter would settle upon their lungs, and consumption be the trouble; so with other affections. All trouble is saved by using the BRANDRETH PILLS, which cannot injure, and which cannot be overdone. Only use them in the commencement of any disease, use them in full doses and you will be up and well, while those who are too wise to take such a simple medicine, are bed-ridden, or prematurely end their days. The Brandreth Pills are only beginning to be appreciated; they are found to never deceive; they are the only internal medicine required in this climate.
Be careful of pretended universal purgatives, which cannot be used without injury to the body as Brandreth's Pills can. What are they? Are they not imitations of the Brandreth Pills recommended in advertisements stolen from Dr. Brandreth? Were they not originally counterfeit pills purporting to be the genuine Brandreth Pills? But in consequence of the new labels on the Brandreth Pills boxes are they not obliged to come out under colors equally false? Observe the makers and travelling agents? Are they not men whom Dr. Brandreth hath cast off, not for good conduct truly? In this not true as applicable to the *pretended "Indian,"* and, in fact, to nearly all the advertised pills of the day? Shall the public trust their lives in the hands of these unprincipled men? Surely not.
The Brandreth Pills *give strength* for weakness—they are liked best by those who have taken the most of them. Dr. Brandreth can give *personal* reference to thousands who have been *restored* from a bed of sickness by their use, when every other means had proved entirely unavailable. These cases are continually occuring in this city and in every part of the Union. Get Brandreth's Pills if you are not perfectly healthy, and they will restore you—if medicine can do it—because they expel those humors which are the cause of impurity of the blood, and at the same time the body is strengthened by the operation of this most excellent medicine
The following names are a list of Dr. B. Brandreth's agents in New London Co.
Norwich, R. W. Roath; New London, Nathan Belden; Colchester, L. A. Kellogg; Franklin, Amasa L. Hyde; Liberty Hill, Austin Gay; Lebanon, Gordon Robinson; Yantic ville, Tracy, Huntington & Co.; Fitchville, S. Fitch; Norwich Town, Geo. D. Fuller; Milltown, Wm. B. Hull; Stonington, Horace Lewis; Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Portersville, Smith, Cady &Co; Centre Groton, R. W. Smith; Groton; John Hudson: Hamburg, H. A. Brockway; Salem, F. S. Williams; Montville, James Turner; Hadlyme, Z. Brockway.

GREAT SALE
OF THIN
SUMMER CLOTHING!
For June and July
AT THE
CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
91 Main-Street.
THIN COATS, of every Style from 75c to 4.00
Thin PANTS, of every Style " 75c to 4,00
VESTS, of every description " 75c to 4.00
Gentlemen all we have to say is, come on we are ready for you, with thousands of genteel Garments to set upon the *Human* form to gratify the mind and clothe the body, at 91 Main-street.
next door to Charls Clark's *Hat Store.*
J. T. PAY.
June 12 29

CORD GIMP,
Also Three new Styles of skirts (all of them peculiar in their make) decidedly the best article ever imported. Cheap book Muslins for linings, skirts &c. For every new thing call at the Round Black Sign, Shetucket Street.
June 20 3w30

From the Ohio State Tribune.

PAST AND PRESENT.

Oh! what a change has taken place,
Since Grandpapa's young days!
The maiden then could wash and scrub,
And cook in different ways.

Her finery then adorned the dress,
But what was plain and neat;
Their hands no gaudy rings shew'd forth,
Nor tight shoes on their feet.

Their frocks were made of calico,
At fourteen cents a yard;
'Twas not the fashion in those days,
To 'call and leave your card.'

With rosy cheek and modest mien,
And joy upon their brow;
At morn and eve they sallied forth,
To milk the brindle cow.

The ladies in these latter days,
Can play a piece of music;
Or sing some wild Italian air,
Enough to make one sick.

Fine silks and satins, gold and lace,
They say are 'all the fashion;'
And if one speaks of all these things
They fly into a passion.

A fancy hat with gaudy plumes,
Our ladies' heads bedecks;
With watches glittering at their sides,
And gold chains on their necks.

They sew a little, paint and dance,
'Till twelve o'clock they set up;
And when at length the morning dawns,
They're very loth to get up

Thus do our ladies spend their time,
Unlike the girls of 'yore;'
But lest their feelings I should wound,
I now will say no more.

Dayton, O. J. W.

[*From the Boston Times.*]

Attempted Suicide of Rev. Joy H. Fairchild—Melancholy and Painful Disclosures.

Most Melancholy.—We learn that a clergyman, Joy Hamlet Fairchild, of Exeter, N. H., and formerly of South Boston, attempted to commit suicide this morning by cutting his throat with a razor. The wound inflicted is very severe, but it is thought he will recover.

Mr. Fairchild has been respected for many years as an able, pious, and faithful Congregational minister—but there has lately been strong reasons to suspect that his moral conduct has long been corrupt and that he is unworthy of exercising the holy duties of his office. We learn that an Ecclesiastical Council was to have been held next week to investigate charges alleged against him, and the mental excitement from shame and mortification, was doubtless the cause of his determination to add to his sins by attempting to rush unbidden into the presence of his Maker. [Mercantile Journal of last evening.]

We heard the particulars of this melancholy affair yesterday morning and the probable causes that led to the unhappy result. It was a subject of much doubt with us for some time, whether to give publicity to them or not—but realizing that all sorts of rumors were prevailing in Exeter, and in this city, particularly at South Boston, and that distorted statements might be made through the press we felt bound, both in reference to the past position of Mr. Fairchild, and the nature of the allegations brought against him to give to the public the information which has come to our knowledge and which is gathered alike from the friends of Mr. Fairchild as well as from those who feel that the unhappy charges against him are true.

The notice in the Mecantile gives us an opportunity to present some detailed statements in regard to the whole matter. What the Mercantile says as to the former high standing of Mr. F. is true.—Whether that position is now to be shaken with the public, it is for it to decide and not for us. We submit the particulars. Since Mr. Fairchild left the Church at South Boston he has been settled over a Congregational church in Exeter, N. H. Previous to his leaving South Boston there were many unpleasant rumors about a too familiar intimacy between him and two married ladies in his immediate society—and many other things have been hinted lately, touching a young lady, by the name of R. D., who was a member we believe of the Rev. Mr. Shaler's Society in Brookline, who lived in Mr Fairchild's family from 1840 to 1841-2, and was recommended by Mr. Shaler to Mr. F, as of unexceptionable character. Mr. Fairchild has a wife and four children.

Such was the prevalence of the first rumors at South Boston, and they also reached Exeter—that a council was called consisting of three clergymen from this city and three laymen—two of the latter being from Exeter. The result to which they came was as follows. This document has been printed and circulated freely.

At the request of the Rev. J. H. Fairchild, of Exeter, N. H., the undersigned met at South Boston, on the 8th of May, 1843, to investigate charges against his moral character, in an anonymous Circular which had been recently distributed in Exeter and elsewhere.

In the Circular the Deacons of the Phillips' Church in South Boston were referred to as having facts in their possession sustaining the aforesaid charges.

Having been applied to by members of the Rev. Mr. Fairchild's church in Exeter, to communicate these facts, the Deacons of Phillips Church properly declined to do so except in the presence of Rev. Mr. Fairchild. Accordingly, the undersigned were requested by him with the concurrence of the Deacons at South Boston, to hear those facts with him, and with two brethren of his church in Exeter.

The Deacons of the Philips' church then stated that they did not know the origin of the circular and that there were assertions in it which they believed to be utterly false. They disavowed any intention or wish to injure the reputation of Mr. Fairchild, and stated that though impressions had been made upon them by what had come to their knowledge derogatory to his character, they had been cautious and reserved, (and as some might think to a fault) in not making a public disclosure of them, or of the circumstances from which they were derived. But now, as they had been referred to in the Circular, and had been appealed to by members of the church in Exeter, they were willing if requested by Mr Fairchild to state all the facts within their knowedge which had served to excite against him suspicions of conduct or intentions inconsistent with the christian character.

The Deacons of Philips' Church, at the request of Mr. Fairchild, then made a statement, accompanied with the testimony of other individuals, members of said church. A correspondence of great length growing out of the facts in question was also read.

After a protracted and laborious investigation of all the particulars touching this subject, the undersigned are constrained to say that the circumstances brought to view as tending to excite suspicion against the Rev. Mr. Fairchild, do not impair our confidence in his moral or christian character. In this remark, we include also alledged misconduct on his part, while pastor of a church in East Hartford, Conn.; and we are happy to state that after a severe and proper scrutiny, nothing has appeared in any part of his life, which prevents us from according to him our full confidence as a minister of Christ.

We are happy therefore, to assure the church in Exeter, under the care of Rev. Mr. Fairchild, that, so far as our knowledge extends, they may continue to cherish an undiminished confidence in him

We indulge the hope that our judgment of the case having been virtually though not formally invited by those who have submitted the testimony, will have weight with them, and that the Rev. Mr. Fairchild will be able to pursue the work of the ministry with his former faithfulness and success.

H. WINSLOW.
N. ADAMS.
W. A. STEARNS.
THO. M. VINSON.
NATH'L DANA.
DANIEL NOYES.

Boston, May 15th, 1844.
A true copy—attest,
W. A. STEARNS, Scribe.

There are many other circumstances which probably did not come to the knowledge of the committee then—or they would have had much more difficulty in coming to a result, then they appeared to have had. We will allude to them after premising that the young lady is now about 22 years of age, and that her family reside in E——, Maine; also that after leaving Mr. Fairchild's she lived awhile at Dr. C——n's, in Abington, and R. C. W——n's in this city. The statement of the young lady is, that Mr. F. had criminal intercourse with her about December, 1841, at his house; that she was *enciente* by him and gave birth to a female child, in September, 1842, at E——Me, and in the house her father—where she had been sent in pursuance of an arrangement with Mr. F. This account if corroborated by her declarations to her family previous to the birth of her child, and by a long statement from a married sister of the young lady, a Mrs. E——s, who speaks of an interview which she had with Mr. F. by appointment, and in company with her sister R., in particular reference to this unhappy affair.

She declares in a plain manner, that they met on the Common in Park street mall, on a certain evening in April 1842, about 8 o'clock—that the situation of R. was made known to him, at which he expressed much concern, and freely admitted the fact of intercourse with her. He wanted to keep it a secret and offered to pay so much a year for the support of the child and urged them never to disclose the facts. He agreed says the sister, to pay $100 if she would go directly home, and did so that evening, agreeing also to pay something afterwards.

The child was born, and the father afterwards came up and went with the sister to obtain redress, an appointment was fixed, when Mr. F. gave $50 more and agreed to pay the same sum every year till the whole amounted to $500, if his health permitted him to preach. It was also stated on the Common by him that if R. revealed the circumstances, it would deprive him of the means of paying anything.

We had an interview yesterday with a gentleman who came from Exeter, a member of Mr. Fairchild's society, and who had conversed with Mr. F. on the matter previous to his attempt at suicide. He declared to him that he was innocent of the offence charged, but that it was not in his power to disprove it, the evidence being against him—that it was an attempt on the part of the girl's family and his enemies to get money out of him and ruin his character. That he had taken legal advice before paying the money, and was told that he could not escape the consequences of the revelation if disclosed, and the public would believe the version given.

He also remarked that the only consideration on which he paid the money was this—that it was in the power of the girl to ruin him by her story, and that the money was given to secure her secrecy—that she had met with disappointment in love, since that had acted strangely, and then finding herself in difficulty, had threatened to swear the child on him and now said he was the father. Such has been the declaration of Mr. Fairchild. The following letter was said to be written by him to the young lady at E., and the public can put their own construction upon it. We learn he admits it to be his;

'I now write you another letter, not for the purpose of denying what you say I have done, for that denial I have made from the beginning. I wish to say nothing more upon the subject, what has been done cannot be undone. I have not heard one word said about the matter by any body, but it is possible that I may have some enemies who would be glad to injure me by exciting suspicions against me, if they should hear what has happened to you.

The bare possibility of this gives me pain. On this account I now write. You and your father are under the strongest possible obligations to protect me from all harm, you are bound to save me from all suspicion, you are never to mention my name in such a way as to lead any one to suspect me. Your father must never let it be known that he has ever seen me or spoken to me on the subject, and you must do the same. If any question should ever be asked respecting the matter, I shall be ignorant of the whole subject, and so must you be. I shall never let it be known that I know anything about it, and I shall expect you to do the same. It was solely on this account that I agreed to what I did. I should not have done any such thing if your father and you had not given me your solemn oath before God, that you would see me harmless and that you would save me from being suspected. In order to do this, you are never to let it be known that I have ever exchanged a word with you on the subject. Your father told me he considered it his duty to save me from harm as much as it was to seek the salvation of his soul—and your duty is the same. Tell your father not to talk about the matter to your neighbors or to nobody, for he may let drop some expression which will excite suspicion.

A wise head keeps a close mouth. If you write any letters to your friends, never allude to me in any way. You must never write to me at all. If people should ever guess about the matter, tell them to guess till they are tired of it. Say nothing to them, but if they should happen to guess me, then your oath bids you clear me. The same is true of your father. I hope what is past has been forgiven of God, but if you violate your oath to me you must expect the curse of God upon you. Think of the consequences of doing so. It would not only ruin me, but it would greatly injure you. I should then never be able to do any thing more for you. I have always treated you kindly, and can you have a heart to ruin me? I do belive that you will never break your promise, and never give me any more pain and distress. I have suffered beyond expression already. Don't add any thing to it; tell your father that I consider him bound never to let any mortal know that he has ever seen me or spoken one word on the subject; for I shall never let it be known that I have seen him. If any person should ever ask him whether he did not suspect me, his oath binds him to clear me at once.—He must never tell what my business is or where I live; tell him to say nothing about money. If you and he will thus fulfill your promise, you may be sure that I will fulfill mine. Let me charge you before God never to violate your oath and promise

After you have read this letter to your father you must burn it immediately.

We further learn that such was the agitation of the subject here and in Exeter, that Mr. Fairchild came to Boston on Monday last, learned that a Council was to sit on the matter next Monday, observed the position of things and returned on Tuesday to Exeter. Tuesday night he called a church meeting, reiterated the circumstances detailed above with much feeling and with evident distress—remarking that the evidence was strong against him, that he had only to oppose it with his own simple denial, and concluding his appeal by declaring that he was innocent. He then asked for a dismission and it was granted.

From that time up to yesterday morning he was in a high state of mental excitement, and finally sought to end this world's troubles by committing suicide. Dr. Perry of Exeter was called on soon after, and extended all the relief in his power. The last account yesterday, mentioned that he would probably recover.

Such is the unhappy tale. We have sketched it, we believe, with entire impartiality, and would close by saying that whatever may be the result of this melancholy affair to the immediate actors, the circumstances cannot but inflict a deadly stab on individual character, on domestic peace and the cause of pure and undefiled religion.

A Yankee Shoemaker.

'You hain't no occasion for a jer, her nothing, I spose,' said a jolly son of St. Crispin from the land of wooden nutmegs, as he entered a shoe establishment, with his kit nicely done up in his apron.

'Wonder if I hain't,' was the reply of the Boss. 'Why, I should like a dozen if I could get 'em, but what kind of a shoe can you make?'

'O, as to the matter o' that,' said the snob, 'I reckon I can make a decent pair of a craft.'

'Spread your kit then,' said the Boss; 'I'll give you a pair to try, and if your work suits I can give you a steady seat of work.'

Crispin was soon at it hammering and whistling away as happy as a clam at high water, and the Boss was called away on some business which detained him two or three hours—meanwhile the tampering jer has produced a thing which bore some resemblance to a shoe, and feeling somewhat ashamed of it hid it in a pile of leather chips that lay on the floor, and proceeded to make another which he had barely time to finish when his employer entered and began to examine it.

'Look here, mister,' said he, 'I guess you needn't make the mate to this, it is the greatest botch that was ever made in my shop, that's a fact.'

'Praps you'd like to bet a trifle on that,' said the snob.

'Bet,' responded the boss, 'why I'll bet a ten dollar bill against a hand of tobacco that there never was a shoe made in this shop half so bad as this.'

'Done,' says Crispin at the same time casting a sly wink at his shopmates, 'but stop, let me see if I've got so much of the weed with me. Oh yes, here's a whole hand of Cavendish,' and laying it on the cutting board, he ventured to suggest the propriety of having the best skin laid along side of it, which was no sooner done, than he proceeded to draw from his hiding place the other shoe.

'Here boss,' said he, 'you must decide the bet; say which of the two shoes is the worst.' 'Well, I guess I'm fairly sucked in this time,' replied the boss, pushing the Cavendish and skin-plaster towards the rightful owner, and throwing a ninepence to the youngest apprentice. The boy needed no further instruction as to his duty, but was off in the twinkling of a hobgoblin, and soon returned with a quart of blackstrap. After all hands had sufficiently regaled themselves, the shrewd yankee put his sticks together, and bidding the boss a hearty good bye, started again on tramp, very well satisfied with his forenoon's work.

Singular excitement and laughable superstition.

At daylight, on the morning of the 24th ult, the lower chamber of New Orleans were informed that a witch had been arrested the night previous, was then locked up under the mayor's office, and would be buried at 4 o'clock in the afternoon on the *Place d'Armes*. Among other reports, it was asserted that the witch (described as a huge negress, demoniac and decidedly witchlike and supernatural in appearance,) had the power of slipping out of her skin at pleasure, and could change her complexion every five minutes if she chose—and, furthermore, that at the time of her arrest, having just slipped out of her skin, some persons who had been watching her had filled it with salt, she was unable to enter it again, and was at that time as raw as a *piece of raw beef*. She had been seen to take off her skin, wash it in the *Mississippi*, dry it in the moon's rays, and put it on again.

The result of this tale was a terribly immense assemblage of all the low and ignorant creatures in the city before the place where the sorceress was supposed to be confined, and the police, by no means—not even that of inundating them with water, let off through a hose pretty savagely—could disperse the crowd. The excitement was intense—fearful. The Bee says that as the hour of 4 approached, a large crowd assembled in Congo square near the Calaboose and in the Place d'Armes, some for the purpose of witnessing the execution, and others with all due solemnity describing the manner in which the sentence was to be carried out.

The hour of six having arrived, and the crowd began to grow impatient at the tardiness of the officers of justice for keeping them so long in waiting to witness the *outdoufe*, a negress dressed in white satin, and having on her head a white satin bonnet with an ostrich feather, was seen standing near the church. Her peculiar appearance attracted the attention of the juvenile portion of the "evil one" whom they were waiting to behold. In an instant she was beset, and before the police officers, who were standing close by at the time, could rescue her, her clothes were almost torn from her body and it was with the utmost difficulty that they succeeded in getting her inside of the high constable's office to save her from falling a victim to superstition in this, heretofore supposed, enlightened age.

They also beset two vehicles—one of which contained a criminal and the other a vagrant—supposed by them to contain "the witch," and the drivers with difficulty escaped.

A Good One.—A young buck of the soaplock order who more an unshaved face, because, as he said, it looked 'foreign,' lately accosted a Yankee as follows;

'I say, fellow, some individuals think I am a Frenchman, and some take me for *Etalyean*—now what do you think I am?'

'I think you are a darned fool,' replied Jonathan.

A Poor Man's library.—In the town of Cambridge, Mass., there is perhaps the best library in this country. It belongs to a plain unassuming man, a leather dresser by trade, who has managed to collect and read twelve or fifteen thousand volumes on every valuable subject, and attended besides to his regular business. The students have dubbed him L. L. D., the learned leather dresser, and he fully merits the title, for he is indeed a learned man.—*Portland Express.*

As one of the children in a school was reading from the Epistle of Paul to the Romans, he came to the verse in which Paul says—'I am a debtor both to the Greeks and to the barbarians; both to the wise and the unwise, whereupon a small boy, his eyes flashing with intelligence, jumped up and sang out—'I say master why dont he go into Chancery—father did—Judge——

Hush, Ben, sit down. The Judge did not flourish when Paul did. Read on the next.

Equal Distribution.—When the British under Lord Nelson were bearing down to attack the combined fleets of Trafalgar, the 1st Lieut. of the Revenge, on going to see that all hands were at their quarters, observed one of the men devoutly kneeling by the side of his gun: so very unusual an attitude in an English sailor, exciting his surprise and curiosity, he went and asked the man if he was afraid? 'Afraid,' answered the tar, "No; I was only praying that the enemy's shot might be disributed in the same proportion as the prize money, the greatest part among the officers."

An excellent rule for living happy in society is never to concern one's self with the affairs of others, unless they desire it. Under pretence of being useful, people often show more curiosity than kindness

ORIGINAL STAINED

PUBLIC ACTS
OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

PASSED MAY SESSION, 1844.

No. 9.

An Act in alteration of an Act entitled "An Act relating to Ferries," and in alteration of "An Act in addition" thereto.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened, That the fare for a horse, man, and load, at Enfield and Suffield Ferry at the mouth of Fresh Water brook, in future be six and a quarter cents; and for each four wheeled carriage drawn by one horse in future be twelve and a half cents; and that so much of said Act as is inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

CHARLES J. McCURDY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
REUBEN BOOTH President of the Senate.
Approved, May 2

No. 10.

An Act relating to the city of New Haven.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That from and after the first day of September, A. D. 1844, the "Fire Limits" of said city shall include all the land within the following boundary, and also a strip of land one hundred and fifty feet wide, without and beyond said boundary in all its parts, including the corners at the various angles of the same, to wit; beginning near the residence of the late Gilbert Tutton at the north-west corner of Water and Meadow streets thence up the westerly line of said Meadow street to the southerly side of George street; thence up the southerly side of George street to the westerly line of York street; thence by the westerly line of York street to the northerly line of Grove street; thence by the northerly side of Grove street to the westerly line of State street; thence by the westerly line of Hancock Avenue to the easterly line of Olive street extended; thence to the northerly line of Green Street where it is intersected by the easterly line extended east of Wooster square; thence by the easterly line of said street to the southerly line of Chapel street; thence by the southerly side of Chapel street to the easterly line of Brewery street, thence by the easterly side of Brewery street to the northern side of Water street—thence to the outside of the Pier or end of Long Wharf; and thence to the place of beginning. *Provided*, that nothing in this section contained, shall be so constructed as to prevent, or interfere with any contract now existing.

Sec. 2. All the provisions of the several acts relating to buildings within the present fire limits of said city, shall extend to and be in full force throughout the "fire limits" herein established, excepting that portion of said fire limits especially excepted by an "Act in addition to an Act to secure the city of New Haven from fire, approved May 23, 1838.

Sec. 3. From and after the first day of July, 1844, no building situated within the "fire limits" of said city shall be used or occupied for either of the following purposes, viz; Coach, Carriage or Wagon maker's shop, Sash or Blind factory, Clock maker's shop or factory, Blacksmith's shop, Brass or Iron Foundery, Bakery, Pottery, for Planing, Sawing, or Turning by Machinery, Tallow Chandler's or Soap boiler's shop, without permission first obtained from the Common Council of said city, unless such building shall have been used for the same purpose before said 1st day of July, 1844; and each and every person who shall violate either of the provisions of this section, shall forfeit and pay to the Treasurer of said city a penalty not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, according to the nature and aggravation of the offence.

Sec. 4 No building shall hereafter be erected within the fire limits of said city which shall in any way connected with, or attached to; either by doorway, platform, shed, or otherwise, any other building having therein a chimney, fireplace, or stove, unless the outer walls of such first named building shall be compleated entirely of brick and mortar or stone and mortar; and each and every person who shall violate either of the provisions of this section, shall forfeit and pay to the Treasurer of said city, a penalty not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, according to the nature and aggravation of the offence.

Sec. 5. The Court of Common Council of said city may authorize the alteration, by taking down, rebuilding or changing the chimneys therein, or in such other way as they may deem proper, of any building in said city; and may also authorize the removal of any building within said city to such place as they shall designate and each and every person who shall remove any building through any street in said city, or who shall aid or assist therein without permission first obtained from said Common Council, shall severally forfeit and pay to the Treasurer of said city a penalty not less than twenty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, and also a further penalty of ten dollars for every day he or they shall permit such building to remain in any street in said city, without license as aforesaid.

Sec. 6. Whenever the number of Common Council of the said city shall exceed twelve, the Court of Common Council thereof, at their first meeting after each annual city meeting, may determine the number of members not less than seven which shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Sec. 7. Whenever the proprietor or proprietors of any premises in said city shall neglect to raise, level or grade or to pave or flag any sidewalk in such manner and within such time as the common council of said city shall prescribe, the said common council may employ some person or persons to do the same, and may ascertain and adjust the expense and assess the same to such proprietor or proprietors.

The Collector of taxes of said city, shall have full power to collect the assessments thus made from the proprietors respectively, to be paid within the time limited by said common council, to proprietors for building any gutter in front of any premises in said city, shall be a lien respectively upon the premises, upon or in front of which such gutter or pavement may be situated.

The Mayor or one of the Alderman of said city shall issue his warrant directed to said Collector, setting forth the name or names of the person or persons against whom such assessment may be made, either for pavement or gutter, and the amount assessed to each—directing said Collector to collect such assessment or respectively from the goods or chattels of such person or persons; and for want thereof from the sale of said premises upon which such assessments may be a lien as aforesaid, and the title thus conveyed by said premises upon which such assessments may be a lien as aforesaid, and the title thus conveyed by said Collector, shall be good and valid in law.

Sec. 8. The Mayor and Aldermen of said city, shall constitute a board for the licensing and regulating of hacks, carriages, and other vehicles for the conveyance of passengers for hire in said city; and also for the drivers thereof, and the regulation of said board not inconsistent with the laws of this State, when recorded upon the records of the common council of said city, by the city clerk, who shall be the clerk of said board, and published once or more in each of two successive weeks in a newspaper printed in said city, shall have force of laws of this State, and such regulations and the said publication thereof may be proved in all courts by a copy certified by said clerk of said record. Each and every owner or driver of any hack carriage, or other vehicle used for the conveyance of passengers in said city without license—and each and every person who shall violate any provision of any regulation, so made recorded and published aforesaid, shall severally forfeit and pay to the Treasurer of said city a penalty of twenty dollars.

Sec. 9. This act shall not take effect until approved by a legal meeting of said city, the warning for which shall specify such purpose; and such section shall be acted upon separately and shall be in force or not, as the same may be approved or rejected by such meeting and shall take effect as soon as thus approved, or such parts thereof as shall thus be approved.

CHARLES J. McCURDY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
REUBEN BOOTH, President of the Senate.
Approved June 4, 1844. ROGER S. BALDWIN.

No. 11.

An Act in addition to an Act entitled "An Act to regulate the Election of Senators and to divide this State into districts for that purpose."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the town of Naugatuck, in the County of New Haven, shall be and remain a part of the Fifth Senatorial District.

CHARLES J. McCURDY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
REUBEN BOOTH, President of the Senate.
Approved June 4, 1844. ROGER S. BALDWIN.

No. 12.

An Act in addition to an Act entitled "An Act prescribing the number of Jurymen for each town in this State.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the town of Naugatuck, in New Haven county, shall be and is hereby entitled to select seven jurymen and no more, in the manner and for the purposes prescribed in the Act regulating Civil Actions; and that the town of Waterbury, in New Haven county, shall hereafter be entitled to select twelve jurymen, and no more.

CHARLES J. McCURDY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
REUBEN BOOTH, President of the Senate.
Approved June 4, 1844. ROGER S. BALDWIN.

No. 13.

An Act in addition to an Act entitled "An Act for constituting and regulating Courts, and for appointing the times and places of holding the same."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the town of Naugatuck shall be and constitute a part of the Probate district of Waterbury. Provided, however, that all matters and business begun or entered in the Court of Probate for the district of New Haven shall be completed therein, in the same manner as if this Act had not been passed.

CHARLES J. McCURDY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
REUBEN BOOTH, President of the Senate.
Approved June 4, 1844. ROGER S. BALDWIN.

No. 14.

An Act in addition to an Act entitled "An Act relating to Turnpike Roads.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That whenever the gate or gates of any turnpike road are thrown open by the commissioners on such road, in consequence of such road not being kept in good and sufficient repair, upon the complaint and application of twenty electors of the town or either of the towns through which the said road passes, to the selectmen of the town or any of the towns in which the said road is out of repair, to have the same repaired, said selectmen shall notify the directors of such complaint; and if, after such complaint and notice said company shall neglect or refuse to put said road in repair, to the acceptance of the commissioners thereon, for the term of thirty days, the selectmen of such town or towns shall, if so directed by a legal meeting of the inhabitants of such town or towns, repair such portion of said road as is within the limits of the said town or towns respectively, at the expense of such town or towns, and to make an account of the expense of such repairs and lodge the same with the Treasurer of the town where such expenses accrued. And said treasurer shall notify the directors or one of the directors of said company, or the secretary or agent thereof of such bill of expense; and no company against whom such expenses have accrued as aforesaid; shall shut, erect, or keep up any toll-gate, or claim or receive any toll on such road until they have first paid said bill or bills of expense to the town or towns having made the repairs aforesaid.

CHARLES J. McCURDY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
REUBEN BOOTH, President of the Senate.
Approved June 4, 1844. ROGER S. BALDWIN.

THE HOLY CITY.—We noticed the destruction of a printing press by Joe Smith's orders, in Nauvoo, recently. The Warsaw (Ill.) Signal of a recent date contains the annexed rich morsel, headed "Further particulars from Nauvoo." We shall have to chronicle fearful scenes ere long:

We have conversed with a gentleman of undoubted veracity, who was in Nauvoo and present in the council room at the time the ordinance to destroy the Expositor press was under consideration, and from him we received the following items from the speeches of Joe and Hiram Smith:

Joe became very much excited in the course of his speech, and appeared wrathy at his own followers, because of their not entering into his schemes with sufficient zeal. In giving vent to his feelings, he used the following language; "If you (the people of Nauvoo) will not stick by me, and wade to your knees in blood for my sake, you may go to hell, and be damned and I will go and build another city.

Hiram directed his fire to the press; and in relation to the editor of his paper, he made use of the following language; We had better send a message to long-eared Sharp, that if he does not look out, he might be visited with a PINCH OF SNUFF that will make him SNEEZE." At this burst of oratory the council were convulsed with laughter.

In relation to our press, he said: "If any person would go to Warsaw, boldly, in daylight, and break the press of the Signal office with a sledge hammer, he would bear him out in it, if it cost his farm. He could only be taken with a warrant at any rate, and what good will that do?"

These extracts will show that the rulers of Nauvoo have doffed their saintly robes, and have come out in their true characters of hellish fiends. Yes! Hiram, Joe, &c. are as truly devil, as though they had served an apprenticeship of half of eternity in the infernal pit.

Ancient Federalism.—We are glad to see that Congress has remitted the fine imposed upon Mr. Charles Holt, of 1800. Mr. H., was editor of a democratic paper in New London, in this State, and under the "alien and sedition law" of the reign of terror, he was sentenced by the District Court to pay a fine for speaking too freely of the conduct of the elder Adams. The principal and interest now amounts to $728. This was the 'Native American-ism' of that day.

MILLERISM.—*Extract from a letter of G. F. Cox on the Advent.*—And will only add, that I believe as firmly as ever that the last great events of Daniel's prophecy are yet to be fulfilled—and that we are on the eve of their fulfilment—and that the Saviour will soon appear for the final redemption of his people and the establishment of his everlasting kingdom—even so, amen."

G. F. COX.

Saco, May 28th, 1844.

A Case of Cancer has been cured in Maine by bathing the sore several times a day with brandy and salt.

Jumped Overboard.—As the sheriff of Ulster, county was conveying a prisoner down the river on Friday, on board the Norwich, about eleven o'clock when in the bay the prisoner jumped overboard.—He was manacled and was probably drowned.

Harry Lord Moore, son of A. D. K. Moore formerly of New York, died on Saturday, at Philadelphia, from injuries received some days since by the explosion of a pistol that he had charged to fire for his own amusement.

Fists.—R. L. Wickliffe and B. R. Hardin of Bardstown, Ky., from an angry controversy about Texas, on Wednesday last, proceeded to ratify the treaty of hostilities by annexing their fists to each other's noses.

AW! OW! OW!—The *Spirit of the Times* says that when the Kensington riots were raging at their height the house of Patrick Fisher was barred and his family, driven before the raging flames and dreading the vengeance of the mob, made a precipitate flight to the woods. A daughter of Mr. F. twelve or thirteen years of age, who from her infancy had never been able either to talk or walk, was actually frightened into both speech and the power of walking by the terrible scene of battle and conflagration. The girl can now run about like other children of her age, and is now in perfect possession of her faculty of speech.

THE NEWS.

Norwich, Conn., July 4, 1844.

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION FOR PRESIDENT.

JOHN TYLER of Virginia.

"HERMITAGE, May 3, 1844.

"The Senator who votes against the ratification of the Treaty must be a traitor to the best interest of our beloved country, whatever pretext he may attempt to shield himself under.

ANDREW JACKSON."

☞"When the party struggles of the day are forgotten, Mr. Tyler's administration will be recorded as one of the most wise and successful that has ever occurred. It will be remembered that he had the courage, in opposition to the strong views of the dominant party, to arrest legislative interference in the concerns of the currency. It will be remembered that he has settled the most difficult questions that have ever arisen in our foreign relations, and secured the public peace.

It will be remembered, long after the late Baltimore nomination is forgotten, that he made a direct and urgent effort to regain, by peaceful means, a territory belonging to the confederacy, which is hereafter, in the language of one of his most strenuous opponents, Mr. Thompson of Kentucky, to be got at any price, "even at the price of blood." It will be remembered that he sought to soften the asperity of party, and that he put himself in opposition to its dictation at a time when by yielding to it he might have made his path smooth and easy as his own natural disposition."

[New York Journal of Commerce.]

Veto of the Eastern Harbor Bill.

President Tyler has again come to the rescue of his country, and not only saved to the national Treasury a round sum of money, but checked the insidious growth of those baneful internal improvement principles, which we hoped were effectually dissipated.—Gen. Jackson, by his veto of the Maysville Road Bill, had deserved and commanded the almost entire acquiescence of the country, and since then, no attempt of consequence has been made to revive the doctrines then exploded—until the getting up of the Eastern and Western Harbor Bills. It seemed that the navigation of the Mississippi River, the great thoroughfare of the west, and the joint property of the union, needed to be improved, and that the Eastern members agreed to support the making of adequate appropriations for that purpose, provided they were permitted to smuggle into their Bill appropriations for the improvement of the harbors along the Atlantic coast.—The bargain was concluded, the Western members consenting to swallow the bill, however distasteful. Thus arranged, the bill passed by a small majority, and would have become a law, if John Tyler had not arrested the thing of shreds and patches, and thrown it back, where Tom Cloyes wished his pig, and Harry Clay wished Jas. K. Polk,—"from whence it came and where it belongs."

Many a compromise of sectional interest has been made in a similar way, and many an unconstitutional bill has passed both Houses of Congress by corrupt bargain and sale. The Constitution, which in letter and spirit both, forbids internal improvements by the General Government, unless in some few instances for objects purely and clearly national, has been stretched so frequently and so far by these sly expediency mongers, that it has almost lost its old rigidity, and has become as supple and elastic as Indian Rubber. There needs to be, now and then, the interposition of some wise and powerful hand to restore vigour and tone to this much abused instrument.

Andrew Jackson and John Tyler each came to its rescue again and again, and both have won a name with posterity, more exalted than that conferred by the military prowess of the one, or the distinguished statesmanship of the other. In vetoing the Bank Bills, and the Improvement Bill, John Tyler, has manifested a moral courage, which few of the race have ever exhibited. He is more than a statesman—he is a Hero!

Among many men of talent, and honest views, there is a woful misapprehension of the genius and spirit of our Federal Government. It must ever be remembered, that ours is a new and heretofore untried experiment. No Republic on a large scale, has ever existed on earth before our own. It did not escape the penetration of those sagacious men who framed our Constitution of government, that the greatest obstacle to the stability of a free government, is found in the perpetual clashing of sectional interests? That obstacle would be trifling, if those interests could always be quietly, and peacefully compromised, and if a spirit of concession and forbearance were always to prevail. But inasmuch as no dependence could be placed in the constant prevalence of such a harmonious spirit, our wise fathers found themselves obliged to put down those sectional interests and selfish wishes under the iron rod of a strong, despotic, central government, or leave those sections of the country, to exercise the functions of sovereignty themselves. They chose the latter alternative. The Constitution framed by them, recognised the existence of *separate, independent* sovereignties, united together for certain clearly specific purposes. One of the fist principles, and in fact, the spirit that runs through the whole of this noble charter of human rights, is this—that the real *sovereignty* of this Federal Republic resides in the States; and that the powers of the general government, were none other, and existed no where, but in a few well defined and clearly expressed functions. Any other than the most literal construction is manifestly forbidden, not only by the genius and spirit of our Free Institutions generally, but by the imperative necessities, of the case itself. On account of this sectional spirit, which always must exist, and will ever strive to maintain its particular rights, and sometimes *wrongs*, it has ever been found necessary to crush and subdue this spirit, and with it, the spirit of liberty itself, or so to frame the constitution of government, as to permit each section of the country to take care of its local concerns unmolested.

So we see that there is no other alternative with us, but to maintain inviolate, the rights of the States or be trodden down under the iron heel of despotism.

The whig party, we are sorry to say, seem almost wholly to have lost sight of the true genius of our glorious constitution. Their aim and policy is constantly towards consolidation. We do not differ with them so much in regard to the abstract utility of this or that particular object, as we do in respect to the proper meaning and true intent of this great Charter of our rights. We have no objection to every improvement being made, and every facility afforded to draw out the latent resources of our own country. But we prefer that the States should act in their sovereign capacity, in this enterprise, rather than the general government. We have no objection to a banking system honestly and faithfully managed. But we have a strong objection to a Bank of the United States. We would fain see the harbor of New London improved, and the channel of the Thames cleared out. But clearly, this is the proper business of the section immediately interested. We would fain see our beloved country prosperous, rich, powerful. But we had rather see her free, and her people intelligent and happy.

Look at Great Britian. Her policy has made her the richest, most prosperous, and most powerful nation on the globe. And yet twenty millions of her people are little better than paupers and slaves. Upon the shrine of mammon, she has sacrificed, the bone and sinew of her ancient yeomanry, the blood, body and soul of her people. Long, long, may it be, before our country shall barter its liberties and its inestimable rights for wealth and power!

Evidently Alarmed!

The following extract from the New London Clay whig Advocate, of last week, exhibits pretty plainly the effect of "union" physic—as proposed to be administered by the democratic party,—even in advance of its being fairly taken. The Advocate man is well aware that Clay cannot carry the State of Connecticut unless by a division in the democratic ranks.—Therefore it was that the whig party were so anxious previous to the last election, to connect the Presidential question with our State politics—knowing as they did, that a large portion of the democratic party were opposed to the re-nomination of Mr. Van Buren; and if the success of the democratic ticket was to *secure* the nomination of *that* gentleman, a sufficient number would remain neutral as to prevent such a result. The prospect of the democratic party being united in the great contest, soon to come off, while at the same time every voter is enabled to express his preference for man, is gall and wormwood to the whigs. Read!

"Our opponents have placed before the people James K. Polk and John Tyler, with the understanding that there shall be but one electoral ticket, upon which the name of Polk or Tyler is to be written in order to indicate the preference of the voter. If the voter prefers Polk, then he is to write the name of Polk on the electoral ticket—if he prefers Tyler then the name of Tyler is to be written on the ticket, and the Presidential electors are to cast their votes for the individual who is the choice of the majority of the party. This, all will readily see, is a device to draw the friends of Mr. Tyler to the support of Polk, for the majority of democrats indicating upon their electoral ticket their preference for, Polk, the result will be that the democratic Presidential electors, wherever they may be chosen, will cast their votes for Polk. We have then Polk and Tyler harnessed together, to run in opposition to Clay. That such a course is unprecedented, and calculated to deceive, all will readily understand. And that the getters-up of this 'annexation' will use their utmost efforts to prevent the success of Mr. Clay in Connecticut, we have no reason to doubt; their recent defeat has stung them to the quick; they will rally in strong force, and the mongrel ticket of Polk and Tyler, will bring every man into party traces. In view of these things, let us not repose upon the laurels that we won in April—and least of all does it become the Whigs of New London to lay by their armor and think the victory won."

A NEW PAPER.—We have received the first number of the "Democratic Banner," a democratic paper just started at Stamford, Conn., and published by Waitte and Gray. The Banner supports Mr. POLK for the Presidency, and judging from the appearance of the first number, it will be an able auxiliary in the great contest close at hand. We would have advised the publishers to have placed the name of honest JOHN TYLER at their mast head, yet as they differ with us in opinion, we yield to them all respect, especially as they and we are laboring for one great object, the defeat of Henry Clay.—*Norwich Aurora.*

The best way friend FAULKNER, "to defeat Henry Clay," is to give due credit to "honest John Tyler" for the good he has done, and then wheel into line, under the chosen democratic standard bearer, JAMES K. POLK. We are confident you will do so. You are too good a democrat, to hold out long against your friends, and especially when we have a candidate, that you yourself will admit is unexceptionable. We expect you to do good service in the coming campaign; "you can, and you will."—*Democratic Banner.*

"Give due credit to honest John Tyler for the good he has done, and then" turn to him the cold shoulder! Oh shame! where is thy blush! Is *this* democracy? No! thank Heaven, the creed of democracy does not include in it the word *ingratitude*.

"The chosen democratic standard bearer"—yes, "chosen" to be sure. But *who* "chose" him—the *rank and file* of the democratic party, or Mr. B. F. Butler? Who but John Tyler, is the *legitimate* candidate of the democratic party, after having been *unanimously nominated* by a *democratic* Convention, composed of full delegations from every State and district in the Union? Especially, as neither of the candidates whose merits have been discussed by the people in connection with Mr. Tyler's previous to the Conventions, could get a nomination *against* him? Against Mr. Polk we have nothing to say—we have known him as an able man—a genuine democrat—a real "hickory" if you please, ever since we have been on the political stage—and we shall labor to induce every man who will not do justice to John Tyler, by voting for him, *to vote for Polk.*

Mr. Tyler we sincerely and honestly believe is *the regular candidate of the democratic party* and as such we shall sustain him. But if our "friends" think not—why, it is pleasing to know that we can entertain different opinions, "and not fall out by the way."

We say that the democracy of this country depend as much upon John Tyler for deliverance from death in 1844 as they did upon him for life and health after having been completely overthrown in the great battle of 1840. Will you, gentlemen of the "Banner" refuse salvation? Take warning from the past—bring to mind the insanity of certain men in the State Convention previous to the last election. As for ourself—we are "a good democrat"—we are proud of the name—and we intend to do "good service in the coming campaign"—"we can and we will."

Fourth of July.

We have neglected to say any thing with regard to celebrating the anniversary of our National Independence in this place, for several reasons. The most prominent of which is, that in this community there is but little of that old fashioned liberality—that social, patriotic and brotherly spirit, which formerly characterized the inhabitants, now remaining. The contrast between the past and the present, is sickening—we need not explain it,—so it is. Political and sectarian bigotry, avarice and selfishness predominates over every thing else. To attempt to unite a respectable number for the purpose of celebrating the day which gave birth to our independence in a proper manner, would be useless—therefore we have not thought proper to attempt it. We presume that the usual sectarian performances will come off—besides a discharge of a few fire crackers and torpedoes—although our liberal Common Council have made a bye law, *inflicting a heavy penalty* for doing thus much even.

OUTRAGE AT NAUVOO.—The steamer Osprey arrived at St. Louis on the 12th, and reports that on Monday night, the 11th, the office of the "Expositor"—the Anti-Jo Smith paper, was destroyed by a band of the Prophet's dupes. The "Expositor" was established by a number of mormons who opposed Jo Smith's course, and the disclosures made through it, completely enraged Jo and his supporters. The Council, therefore, declared that paper a *nuisance*, and then sent the City Marshal with an armed *posse* to destroy the office. The work of destruction was completed about ten o'clock at night.

Washington Correspondence

Of the Philadelphia Mercury and Journal.

WASHINGTON, June 21, 1844.

The unjust and uncourteous course of the Senate, in regard to the nominations sent to them by the President, is very properly blamed by all the Whigs, now that the flush of the excitement is over. The principal effect of this course has been only to proclaim their spleen and rapaciousness to the world, and to furnish an index of what will be their course, should they attain power. The unscrupulous spirit of proscription manifested by them in the Senate, happily in a degree only because of their limited power, shows how general the sweep will be, should they once get possession of the patronage of the Executive. The old and time-honored servants of the Government, grown grey in the discharge of their duties, and whose places it would be impossible to supply from men strange to their routine of business, will be ruthlessly swept away, and open-mouthed demagogues substituted in their room. Previous to leaving the city, John White, the Whig ex-Speaker of the House, is reported to have said, on passing the Treasury building, "not one of those rascals shall feed at the public crib after next March." This expression is the condensed essence of his party, and shows the spirit in which the late nominations of the President were rejected. No cause of inability or want of integrity was advanced as a reason for rejection; nothing but a bitter spleen that any but themselves should possess office, was sufficient cause for the malevolence of their course. They were very willing to barter with the President for offices for themselves, but as they could effect no such arrangement, they gave full vent to their venom by rejecting many of the distinguished Democrats nominated to them for prominent offices. The effect of their course has been still more closely to attach the Democracy to the President. The bonds of sympathy are tighter drawn, as they perceive the harrassments and persecutions carried on against Mr. Tyler, for sustaining their cause and standing in the breach between them and their foes. The appointments which have been, and will be made since the adjournment of Congress, are of a character to give entire satisfaction not only to the Democratic party, but to the country at large. Better selections could not be made.

The Globe is still at its invidious task of disorganizing the Democratic party, by preaching up the merits of the repudiated candidate, Mr. Van Buren—

"Still harping on my daughter."

It sees no merit in any other man, and edifies its readers with dolorous lamentations over his fallen fortunes. It becomes still more perceptible from day to day, that the Globe and Van Buren clique will not support the Democratic nominations. Mr. Benton has thus far sedulously avoided any expressions that would commit him to their support, and clearly evinces his desire that the Democratic party should experience defeat and destruction, rather than victory, if he and his cliquers are to be debarred from the spoils of office. His position is truly a desperate one, and he foresaw it. He knew that the nomination and election of Mr. Van Buren was the only hope for his continuance in public life. As Secretary of State, the object of his ambition, he could have given free play to his dictatorial temper, put his minions on office; and *rebuild his somewhat embarrassed fortunes.* These props are now all struck from beneath him. His defeat for Senator in his own State is well nigh certain, and then he sinks into his native and merited insignificance, unsupported by the clique influence which elevated him to importance. His new Whig allies are withdrawing from his side, as they perceive his destruction inevitable, and secretly laugh over the floundering of the expiring demagogue, a lamentable instance of a politician's errors, when the heart has ceased to prompt the head.

Tyler Democratic Meetings.

Our exchanges from every part of the country are filled with the proceedings of meetings of the democracy, who respond to the nomination of JOHN TYLER, for the Presidency. "Tyler and Texas" is the popular cry, and mistaken shall we be if old Veto does not "secure all the honors and the game also."

The following Resolutions, passed at a mass meeting in Pennsylvania, will show the spirit that actuates the democrats of that State.

Whereas, President Tyler has been nominated by one of the largest Democratic Conventions ever assembled in the United States; and whereas, John Tyler is a pure Democrat of the Jeffersonian school, and entitled to our warmest support; therefore,

Resolved, That John Tyler is our first, second and third choice for the Presidency, and we proclaim to all whom it may concern, that in no event will we see him set aside for any other candidate.

Resolved, That we honor President Tyler for vetoing two (monstrous) bank bills, for signing the tariff, for his efforts to annex Texas to the United States, and for consenting to a postponement of the distribution of the sales of the public lands during the time the Treasury may be in debt.

Resolved, That Pennsylvania is a Tariff State, and therefore, it is idle, yea more, it is madness to think of any free trade candidate carrying the electoral vote of this State.

Resolved, That we respect John Tyler for his many acts to better the condition of the country, and the people, but far more, for placing his signature to the present tariff,—this act alone has revived the drooping energies of the nation, and given prosperity to the whole people.

Resolved, That we approve of the action of the Baltimore Democratic Convention, in placing John Tyler as their candidate for the Presidency; if other Conventions were tool hardy enough to place a third candidate in the field, upon their heads rests the responsibility. It is enough for us to know that *Old Veto* is the choice of the pure and unbought Democracy of the country.

Resolved, That we expect every Tyler-man to do his duty—if not, we will be amongst the first to ask the appointing power to discharge all enemies of the principles and measures we advocate, and place honest friends in their places, who will do justice to our much persecuted President.

On motion, the proceedings of the meeting were ordered to be published in the Philadelphia Evening Mercury, and all other papers friendly to the present administration.

D. MARTIN, Chairman.

JAMES MCCARY, Secretary.

We might fill the whole of our paper with the proceedings of Tyler Democratic meetings—and gladly would we do so if propriety would permit. There seems to be a wilful blindness on the part of a portion of the democracy, and should we present to them evidence of the popularity of President Tyler's nomination, equal in power to that of the brightness of the sun, yet they would declare that they could not see. Well, we have a duty to perform to the party and to the country, and we mean to discharge it—but if, after all, we are defeated, let the responsibility rest where it belongs, upon those who through narrow minded prejudice, have refused to listen to reason, and madly sacrificed the great principles of democracy on the alter of ambition and selfishness.

☞ It affords us pleasure to state that during the past three weeks we have received great accessions to our subscription list, and that owing to the discontinuance of the New London Gazette, we are now enabled to present to our advertising customers facilities equal to any other paper in Connecticut. Advertisers are requested to hand in their notices on Monday, if possible.

President Tyler and the Indian Tribes.

We are indebted to a correspondent of the Philadelphia Mercury for the following judicious, just and appropriate remarks:

One of the many and most popular measures of President Tyler, on assuming the Executive chair, was to authorize a strict and impartial inquiry into the long standing persecutions and abuse of the Indian tribes, whose murmurs and petitions for redress and protection had been, for years past, treated with neglect and cold indifference. Mr. Tyler's determination of purpose was, if possible, to alleviate their sufferings and have speedy justice rendered to them in future, that under the fostering hand of government, represented by agents of unexceptionable character and good standing in society, the aggressions and gross frauds hitherto practised upon them, might be prevented. By such conciliatory means it was hoped that, in the course of time, the sons of the forest might be brought to a state of civilization and imbued with a true Christian feeling towards their white brethren.

For three years has the President kept his unwavering eye fixed on this truly philanthropic measure, as important to the *Western* and *South western States*, and indeed to the whole Union. Notwithstanding other objects of vast moment to the public interest, both at home and abroad, were constantly crowding upon his attention, still he strictly adhered to his purpose of meeting out full and ample justice to the poor Indians, that they should no longer be driven to war for the redress of their injuries, which were too notorious to admit of dispute.

And now, with what pride and satisfaction can the President look around and see that within the very short space of three years, this great object, so near his heart, has been fully accomplished. That object for more than a quarter of a century had been attempted in vain, and during that time the Treasury had been almost drained to keep the Indian in awe and prevent them from taking up the tomahawk to revenge themselves on the white inhabitants of the border. These inhabitants are now relieved from the terrors which encompassed them and are enabled to pursue their avocations in perfect safety. The Indians on the frontier have buried the tomahawk and now visit the border inhabitants on the most friendly terms, thus cultivating a lasting feeling of amity. Delegation after delegation from the remotest and uncivilized tribes have made long and expensive journies to the seat of Government, to take their "great and good father" by the hand, to whose protection they feel most grateful, and the more so when they contrast their present treatment with that they have met from the hands of former administrations.

The closing of the Florida war, (which cost *forty millions of dollars*,) by President Tyler in the first year of his administration, his quiet removal of the Florida Indians westward, his permanent establishment of peace with all the Indian tribes, and his wise and just policy in preventing the white man from trespassing on the rights of their red neighbors, will be a saving to the nation of millions of money and innumerable lives. It prevents the necessity of regular military posts beyond the Mississippi, which have hitherto been maintained and which now may be dispensed with, and the money heretofore expended on them many be applied to purposes of positive benefit to the country, in extending her unprecedented onward movement which is surprising the whole civilized world.

Yantic Cemetery—Norwich City.

By a notice in to-day's paper it will be seen that the Lots in the new Cemetery are to be disposed of on the 12th inst. A plan of the Cemetery, has been placed on our table, exhibiting in beautiful form the laying out of the ground, and the position of the lots, numbered by sections. There are thirty-two sections, thirteen of which contain 24 lots each; four sections, 22 lots each; four sections, 15 lots each; five sections, 8 lots each; four sections, 4 lots each; one 15 lots, one 9 lots, and one 1 lot—making 533 lots; in addition to which is a large space reserved for a "Potters Field"—also a convenient location for private tombs. The Committee are deserving of great credit for their good taste and judgment displayed in the arrangement of the new Cemetery. In after time it will be a mournful yet beautiful place of resort.

☞ We like a good joke so well that we cannot refrain from publishing the following, although it may *cut* our folks some. The blackguard language of the Herkimer Journal, of course goes for what it is worth.

WHAT IS HIS NAME?—A good anecdote, in illustration of the readiness of Loco Focoism to swallow any dose prescribed by the party leaders, however unpalatable it might be, was told by Mr. Tracy, one of the speakers at the late Convention at Utica. It was this; A Loco Foco of Utica was riding up the line of the Chenango Canal a mile or two out of the city, when he was accosted by one Dudley, a Loco Foco lock-tender, who inquired of him the news from the Baltimore Convention. The answer was that *Mr. Polk*, of Tennessee, had been nominated. "Good!" exclaimed our lock-tender, "first rate! the best and strongest man we've got! *What did you say his name was?*"—*Herkimer Journal.*

TRUTH FROM AN ENEMY.—"If there be any real merit in the Texas question, (says the New York Express, a Whig paper,) it belongs to Mr. Tyler, its author and defender. There is not the slightest ground for sustaining Mr. Polk and abandoning Mr. Tyler, if annexation is to be the battle cry. Indeed it is most ungenerous and unjustifiable to steal the credit due to the Captain for the sake of forwarding the interests of Mr. Polk. If the South mean to make an issue on this, to the President it unquestionably belongs to reap all the advantage of the proposition. He will run as a candidate, and if there be any blame which can be based upon it, it belongs to him exclusively. We cannot see with what pretension to fairness and decency, the Loco Focos can call Mr. Polk the Texas candidate, when Mr. Tyler is its most notorious friend. This inconsistency must prove fatal to the Tennessee statesman."

We copy the following article, not because we agree with the editor in all his ideas, but to show to those who contend that *Mr. Tyler* should *withdraw*, what are the sentiments of the democracy of Ohio on that subject. Our opinion is,—as it is well known,—if we are to have but one democratic candidate, Mr. Tyler is the man—but we doubt the propriety of either Mr Tyler or Mr. Polk *withdrawing*—the object is, or ought to be, not so much the elevation of a man, as the *defeat Clay*, and save the country from the unholy rule of a set of federal desperadoes. This can only be done, as things are, by the *united influence* of Tyler and Polk. It is too late to talk about securing the strength of the party on one candidate.

From the Ohio Olive Branch.

Not so Fast!!

The Polkites are industriously circulating a report that Tyler and Johnson are withdrawn. Not just yet gentlemen. Tyler withdrawn, eh! Why should he be! He has been nominated by the people in their primary meetings, held all over the country, and in the principal cities of the Union, and in a National Convention assembled in Baltimore, composed, as our enemies were constrained to admit, of 2000 Delegates, then why, we repeat the question, should he be withdrawn! For what purpose! To make room for J. K. Polk, a man the people never thought of for President, for whom not a single delegate was instructed

ORIGINAL STAINED

to vote, a candidate ushered before the community by the last trembling throes of a dissolving body, after days of strife, ill will, contention and high exasperated feelings? a mere make shift candidate at that? No, gentlemen, we tell you nay.

Let Mr. Polk, like a high minded honorable man, as we believe him to be, treat his nomination as Mr. Wright, of New York, treated his, have nothing to do with it at all, refuse distinctly and absolutely to stand, and all will yet be well. Clay may yet be defeated, the Flag of Democracy still float triumphantly over the white house, and the country saved from the blighting mildew touch of Whigism.

We have nothing at this time to say against Mr. Polk, morally or politically. We desire to wage no war against him. We are his friend. We belong to the same great republican family that he does; we have fought side by side with him in support of Jackson and Van Buren and the undying principles of our party for a quarter of a century, but we fear that the *modus operandi* by which he was nominated and the peculiar circumstances that surround him and our party at this moment, that he is not so available as Mr. Tyler, than whom a firmer democrat does not live.

It is true that they should not both be candidates, but who shall decline? We say unhesitatingly, that in view of all the circumstances, Mr. Polk should refuse the nomination, and the party should rally around Mr. Tyler, and thus defeat Mr. Clay. Will he do it?

Sentence of Thomas W. Dorr.

The rumor that Dorr had been sentenced is confirmed in the last papers from Providence. He was brought before the court at Newport at 9 o'clock on the 25th inst. Mr. Dorr addressed the court for about twenty minutes. In the course of his remarks he said, "I would not change my place as a prisoner at the bar for a seat beside your honors." The sentence was imposed as follows:

"The sentence of the court is, that you, Thomas Wilson Dorr, be *imprisoned in the state prison in Providence for and during the term of your natural life, and be there kept at hard labor in solitary confinement!*"

Of course this infamously severe sentence will be neutralized by the pardoning power. It would be a libel upon that power to suppose that such a rigorous sentence and unmerited imposition would be consummated. It is a heavier punishment than is, in three cases out of six, awarded to the unmitigated murderer. It is too abominable—too inhuman—too far-fetched to be imposed upon even a desperate destroyer of life.

Imprisonment *for life!*—and in SOLITARY confinement—and for what? The title of Algerine has been well affixed to every persecutor of this unfortunate man, and the humiliating designation will be transmitted to posterity even unto the farthest remove. Where such a sentence for such an offence could be conceived dwells but a small counterfeit of liberty, and but few of her lovers harbor in the vicinity. Mr. Dorr will most undoubtedly be released by an unconditional pardon.

It is said that the Governor of Rhode Island has declared he will not pardon Dorr unless that gentleman will swear allegiance, which he determinedly refuses to do. This we have heard since writing the above. The Bay State Democrat in noticing this sentence says;—"Thus has the triumph of arbitrary power over the principles of American liberty been consummated in the midst of our Union, and a pure minded, virtuous and patriotic man been made the victim of tyranny for advocating the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence. This sentence of imprisonment will disgrace his persecutors, and crown him with honor. Like the great O'Connell, he suffers in the cause of freedom, and like him will his name be revered by every friend of that cause. From first to last the conduct of Mr. Dorr has been such as his friends have reason to be proud of, and his entrance to his prison will be to him a triumphal procession.—*N. Y. Aurora.*

A petition has been presented to the Senate of Rhode Island, signed by Sullivan Dorr, praying that the General Assembly, now in session, will liberate his son, Thomas W. Dorr, or if that cannot be done, that the punishment might be commuted to imprisonment in the county jail in the county of Newport, instead of the state prison. The petition was laid on the table.

Mr. Randolph, who presented the petition, said Mr. T. W. Dorr had no part in its offer, and was not desirous that any effort of the kind should be made in his behalf; and Mr. Bartlett said that Mr. T. W. Dorr would not unite in any petition that might be offered.

LIEUTENANT ROBERTS, R. N. the pioneer of Atlantic steamboat navigation who had been in a dying state from the time of his arrival in the Acadia, breathed his last in the Massachusetts General Hospital on Thursday last, aged 67 years. He was was buried on Friday in the Park street Church, Boston, in a quiet unostentatious manner.

Great Fire at Hudson.—A destructive fire occurred at Hudson on Friday evening. It appears that the steamboat Fairfield, which plies between New York and Hudson, was to leave the latter place at 6 o'clock, and while kindling her fires a spark from her pipe fell upon a large four story frame building occupied by Seneca Butts as a wool warehouse. It being very dry and a strong wind from the westward, this building, with the large quantity of wool which it contained, was soon destroyed. The fire soon spread to Still street, and destroyed there upwards of twenty buildings.

Babe the Pirate.

The New York Republic, in noticing the appearance of Babe, tried and found guilty of piracy, says: "We became acquainted with some singular facts in relation to Babe, which were developed yesterday afternoon. It appears that Babe, instead of being a foreigner as he has hitherto represented himself to be, is the son of highly respectable parents, citizens of this city, who a few days since called upon him in his cell, and made themselves known to him. He for some time strenuously disowned them, and denied all knowledge of them; but finally, either from conscientious compunctions, or from the directness of the proof of their unenviable claim presented by the unhappy parents, he confessed that he was indeed their long-lost son. His father has since engaged the services of John Anthon, Esq., in behalf of the wretched young man, with a view to obtaining pardon for him from the President. We further learn that Captain Sherman, to whom the Sarah Lavinia was sold by the under writers, after she was brought into port, has had carpenters engaged in repairing her; and yesterday, while the men were engaged, they found secreted in the run, under the cabin floor, a hatchet covered with blood and human hair—another link in the chain of proof that the death of the captain and mate was produced by fiendish violence, and that the verdict against Babe was righteous one. Captain Sherman yesterday afternoon brought the hatchet, in the state in which it was found, to the Marshal's office, where it remains.

THE MORMON DIFFICULTIES.—The St. Louis papers of the 15th instant were hourly looking for an outbreak at Nauvoo. The excitement in the neighborhood of Warsaw was hourly increasing, and nearly 2,000 persons, armed and equipped, had placed themselves under the control of the Sheriff, to assist in arresting Joe Smith. The 19th instant was the day set for a general rendezvous of the forces, and unless the Executive has interfered in the matter we are afraid it has, ere this, resulted in bloodshed.

☞ A gentleman who has lately visited the Hermitage, says the N. Y. True Sun, writes that he found General Jackson in a state of great bodily debility, but clear in intellect; his memory in regard to the events of the day unimpaired, and his discourse upon the questions of general interest which occupy the attention of the public, marked with great vigor.

FROM ST. DOMINGO.—By the arrival of the brig Caucasian Capt. Gilchrist, 14 days from St. Domingo City, we learn that it was perfectly quiet at that place; they were, however, prepared in case any difficulties should occur; business was beginning to revive. The market was glutted with American produce, and the brig Antwan, with an assorted cargo from New York, was compelled to leave for some other port, not being able to sell her cargo at St. Domingo.

From the New York Express, of June 26.

Marriage of the President of the United States.

His excellency JOHN TYLER, President of the United States, was married this morning to Miss JULIA GARDNER, eldest daughter of the late Hon. David Gardner, of Long Island.

The ceremony took place at the Church of Ascension on Fifth Avenue, and the marriage services were performed by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Onderdonk. The ceremony was a private one,—not more than a dozen people being in the Church, besides the bridal party, but from the position of the parties, it may be no breach of decorum to gratify public curiosity with some of the particulars.

The bride is a very beautiful and delicately-formed woman, of apparently about twenty years of age. She was robed simply in white, with a gauze veil depending from a circle of white flowers wreathed in her hair. The bride was given away by her brother. The wedding party consisted of a brother and sister of the bride, John Tyler Jr., and lady, two Misses Wickliffe, daughters of the Post Master General, Mr. Postmaster Graham, and one or two others, whom we did not recognize.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies the bridal party departed for the family residence of the Gardner's, on Long Island. For some time past we believe they have occupied a residence in Lafayette Place, in this city. The wedding *cortege* consisted of five carriages, that in which the President and his lady was conveyed drawn by four horses, the coachmen and footmen wearing bridal honors, &c.

From the N. Y. Aurora.

The Marriage of the President.

Our city was somewhat excited by the announcement in the morning papers that the President had arrived, on Tuesday night, in the cars from Philadelphia, accompanied by his son John Tyler, Jr., Esq., and his friend Col. Graham, postmaster of this city. He met the President, by his request, in Philadelphia.

It was the President's desire that his visit to the city, at this time, should have been as private as possible, but his arrival was announced in some of the morning papers, and as usual, rumor was busy with the motives which occasioned this visit, when it was announced in the afternoon papers that he was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Miss Julia, daughter of the Hon. David Gardner, deceased, late of this city.

The marriage took place, as will be seen in another column, at the Church of the Ascension. There were present his son, John Tyler, Jr., Esq., Mrs. Gardner, the mother, the two brothers and the sister of the bride, Colonel and Mrs. Graham, Miss Legare, sister of the late lamented Secretary of State, and the two daughters of the Hon. Chas. A. Wickliffe, Postmaster General.

It was the President's wish that no parade of any kind should be made; but the announcement that he had arrived prevented this, and accordingly Col. Bankhead had caused his band to be in readiness at the ferry boat, where he was in attendance with several of the officers from the station on Governor's Island.

At about 4 o'clock the President and his bride, with the wedding party, reached the wharf at the foot of Liberty street, and embarked on board a steam boat, where a number of ladies and gentlemen, friends of the President had assembled. The boat left the wharf at about half past 4 o'clock, and proceeded in a circle round the North river side of the harbor, amidst salutes fired from the North Carolina, the Princeton, the two Mexican steam ships of war and the forts. The day was fine, and the river, as usual was studded with various steamboats and vessels under sail, which greatly enlivened the scene, and showed off our splendid harbor in all its wonted glories. During the firing from one of the Mexican steam vessels, an incident occurred which added much to the beauty and interest excited by the manning of the yards of the various vessels of war, towards which all eyes were alternately turned, when lo, from one of the guns of the largest Mexican steamer came forth a most perfect aerial ring, which rose for some time, and then gradually and gracefully sunk until its rim touched the water, when it was immediately broken and vanished on the instant.

Whether this beautiful ring was produced by accident or designed, it was a tasteful and graceful ornament; and as it appeared for a moment suspended in the air, it seemed to say "I am the emblem of connubial bliss which has sealed the distinguished vows of this day, and if I pass away into the deep before you, it is only to bear my testimony of the depth and solemnity of the marriage vow."

After a pleasant sail around the harbor, the steamboat proceeded to the place appointed to meet the cars, and the President and his lady left Jersey City on their way to Washington.

The President will remain but one day at the seat of government, and then proceed directly to his farm in Virginia, where he intends spending a few days in retirement.

GOOD APPOINTMENT.—We are gratified to learn that GEORGE ROBERTS, Esq., editor of the Boston Times, has been appointed by President Tyler to the responsible and lucrative situation of naval officer of the port of Boston, in the place of Mr. Davies, (whig) removed. We learn that this appointment was tendered to Mr. Roberts, unsolicited by him or any of his friends—a circumstance highly creditable to Mr. R., who has ever been an ardent and faithful supporter of the President and his administration with his pen, his time, his purse. We hail this appointment with joy, and take it as an earnest that *hereafter* all favor at the hands of the president will be bestowed within the circle of his friends. The appointment is as well complimentary to the press, of which Mr. Roberts is a conspicuous member, to the true friends of the administration, of whom, in Massachusetts, he has been "as the hub to the wheel."—*N. Y. Aurora.*

Singular.—The Ledger says that recently Mr. Fagan, of that city, arose in his sleep and walked out of his chamber window in the second story, falling upon the front door marble step. A man who slept in the same room noticed him get up and open the window, but being half asleep he did not know what he was about until he heard a concussion of his body striking the pavement below. He immediately ran to Mr. Fagan's assistance. The latter was not aware of what had happened, but seemed to think that he had fallen asleep upon the step, and had fallen off upon the pavement. At first he felt no pain, but after he had been helped to his chamber, he began to feel sore. Having been made acquainted with the extent of his ill, he sent for physicians. Upon consultation, they found that his spine had been injured by the fall, beside being severely injured in other respects. He now lies in considerable pain, and requires constant attention.

☞ The Hon. Geo. McDuffie has resigned his seat in the U. S. Senate. It is said that he goes with Mr. Pickens, into the Legislature of South Carolina, there to carry through a law to *tax all Northern Manufactures brought into South Carolina.*

SICKNESS.—An unusual disease prevails to a great extent in Jonesville, Tenn., and in the vicinity, which has proved fatal in many instances. It is characterized by "violent sore throat, fever, and swelling of the face, or parts affected, and of the glands of the neck, with slight variations in different cases, according to temperament and physical ability of the patient." —*Louisville Journal.*

TYLER CELEBRATION OF THE 4TH OF JULY.—The friends of Tyler and Texas in Philadelphia are to have a grand celebration of the 4th. An energetic committee of one hundred has been organized to make the preparations.

☞ Chauncy Morse, of Canterbury, Ct. a member of Society of Friends left his home on Wednesday, June 16, under circumstances which led his family to think that he is under some mental derangement. He has not since been heard of. He had on when he left a brown colored cassimere frock coat, with strait collar—a light cassimere vest, also straight collar—grey mixed Kentucky jean pantaloons—calf skin boots—black hat (believed to be silk) with low crown and broad brim—is about fifty years of age, has quite dark eyes, is somewhat grey, about five feet and from 7 to 9 in height. Any one who can give information in regard to him, will confer a great favor upon his distressed family by immediately directing a letter to John E. Morse, Canterbury, Conn.

DISTRESSING CASUALTY.—We learn, says the Hartford Times, from a gentleman from Bolton, that a daughter of Mr. Julius Strong, of that place, aged 11 years, came to her death on Friday, the 21st inst., in the following distressing manner: Having left her books in the school house, she returned for them, and finding the door locked, entered through a window. In making her egress, the window fell and caught her on the neck, her body hanging outside the building and head within. In this situation she was discovered by a physician, who was passing the school house soon after the accident occurred, who immediately resorted to every expedient to restore life that medical ingenuity could suggest, but to no effect—the vital spark had fled. The little sufferer must have died in great agony. In her struggles to relieve herself from her distressing situation, she had literally torn off her toe nails on the side of the building.—She was an amiable and promising child, and her death has caused deep regret in the family circle, and among her school mates.

☞ The Providence Gazette states that on Friday evening a mob of 2000 people assembled in that city, and evinced every favorable disposition towards Thomas W. Dorr. The police arrested several noisy men in the crowd. During the night two or three military companys were under arms.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.—We learn from the Louisville Journal that contrary to all expectation, Chancellor Bibb accepts the office of Secretary of the Treasury lately conferred upon him, resigning of course, the office of Chancellor of the State of Kentucky which he has held ever since his retirement from service in the Senate of the United States.

☞ They have formed an anti-swearing association in Orono, with a pledge, to which there are about one hundred signers. There is no habit so disgusting and degrading as that of profaning the name of the Deity or using vulgar oaths. We need such a society as that in Orono.

HON. J. Q. ADAMS.—Ex-President Adams has issued a card in the National Intelligencer, stating in reply to various invitations, that his age and other considerations have forbidden him from taking any active part in public meetings of any description.

The Law respecting Newspapers.

We invite the attention of all concerned to the following duties of subscribers to publishers:

"1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers the publishers may continue to send them till all arrearages are paid.

3 If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills and ordered their papers discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and their paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take a newspaper or periodical from the office, or removing and leaving it uncalled for, is 'prima facie' evidence of *intentional Fraud.*"

ANNE ROYAL.—We never fail of getting something extremely rich from every number of Anne Royal's Huntress. Our scissors so regularly leap to the embrace of her column as we to our dinner. Here is an article from "one of the boys" in her office, A more original *morceau* never went in type. Anne considers it the very acme of precocious attempt at composition.

HARD TIMES, HARD TIMES.—This is the cry in doors and out—at any rate it is so with me, the poor devil or imp of the Huntress office. Here I have to wait upon the foreman and another chuckle-headed boy his helper. I have to set type, learn grammar, and spell words for Mrs. Royal—pump water, (thank my stars, the pump is at the door—but is very hard to pump,) and then I have to wash inky aprons, or help to do it.

But this is not all. I have to saw wood and carry water for mother, and heaps of things besides. But Mrs. Royal tells me that 'if I be a good boy and stick to my learning, that I may one day be a great lawyer, and then a member of Congress." I shall try: I most know grammer now; Mrs. R. learns me herself; she learns me all three gratis, and bought me a bench to set on.

DIED.

At Bean Hill, on the 22d inst. Clarissa Allen, aged 14.

In this City, on Sunday the 23d inst. Harriet D. daughter of Thomas H. and Sophiah Peckham in the 25th, year of her age.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF NORWICH.

ARRIVED.

June 25, Slp. Jasper, Sydleman, N. Y.; slp. Chelsea, Chapman, N.Y.; slp. Arsenal, Camfield, Albany; slp; Gipsey, Rogers, Kingston; sch. Mail, Crowell, Boston.

" 26, Slp. Andrew Jackson, Ewen, Albany; slp. Contractor, Bellows, Long Island; sch. Uncas, Rogers, Richmond; sch. Henry Clay, Martin, Philadelphia; slp. Hudson, Coit, Albany; steam Propeller Shetucket, Geer, N.Y.

" 27, Slp. Crusade, Nash, N.Y.; sch. Rob Roy, Avery, N. Y..

" 28 Slp. Geo. Washington, Gees, N.Y.; sch. Leontine, Hill, Bangor; sch. Erie, Patterson, Bangor;

" 29, Sch. Choctaw, Loomis, Mobile, (Ala.); slp. Amity, Terry, Southampton; sch. Fortune, Allen, Thomaston, (Me.); steam sch. Quinebaug, Williams, N. Y.

July 1st Slp. Brunette Smith, Providence; sch. Doris Drinkwater, Thomaston; slp. Thomas W. Thorn, Palmer N. Y.; sch. Eleanor Dolbeare, Kingston.

SAILED.

June 25, Steam Propeller Quinebaug, Williams, fr N.Y.; slp. Gipsey Boyers, fr L.I.

" 26, Slp. Glide, Smith, fr N.Y.; sch. Mail, Crowell, fr Hartford; sch. Danl. Webster, Delanoy, fr Greenport.

" 27, Slp. Energy, Holloway, fr Hartford; sch. Leopard, Rogers, fr Harwick.

" 28, Slp. Andrew Jackson, Ewen, fr Albany; steam Propeller Shetucket, Geer, fr N.Y.

" 29, Sch. Uncas, Rogers, fr Kingston; sch. Choctaw, Loomis, fr Guilford; sch. Banner, Tryon, fr N. Y.; sch. Fortune, Allen, fr Belfast; sch. Leontine, Hill; slp. Amity, Terry, fr L. I.; slp. Hudson, Coit, fr Albany.

July 1st. Oscar fr L. I.

" 2, Steam Propeller Quinebaug, Williams fr N. Y.

Auction.

A large lot of Oak and Chestnut Timber, Plank, Knees, Futtocks, &c., will be sold at auction at the Clark Ship Yard on Saturday, the 6th inst., at 9 o'clock, A. M.

GILES M. EATON, Trustee.

Norwich, July 4, 1844. 1w32

Wanted Immediately,

A smart, active, young man, from 16 to 20 years of age, to do light work under cover, to whom good wages will be given. Enquire at the office of the News.

Norwich, July 4th, 1844. 2w32

WRIGHT'S Indian Vegetable Pills, OF THE N. American College of Health.

THESE extraordinary Pills are composed of plants which grow spontaneously on our own soil, and are, therefore, better adapted to our constitution than medicines concocted from foreign drugs, however well they may be compounded; and as the INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS are founded upon the principle that the human body is, in truth,

SUBJECT TO BUT ONE DISEASE,

viz, corrupt humors, and that medicines cures this disease on

NATURAL PRINCIPLES

by cleansing and purifying the body; it will be manifest, that if the constitution be not entirely exhausted, a perseverance in their use, according to directions, is absolutely certain to drive disease of every name from the body.

When we wish to restore a Swamp or Morass to fertility, we drain it of the superabundant waters.—In like manner, if we wish to restore the body to health, we must cleanse it of impurity.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

Will be found one of the best, if not the very best medicines in the world for carrying out this

GRAND PURIFYING PRINCIPLE,

because they expel from the body all morbid and corrupt humors—the cause of disease—in any easy and NATURAL MANNER; and while they every day give

EASE AND PLEASURE,

disease of every name is rapidly driven from the body.

The above named INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS have been three years before the American public; and we can now say, without fear of contradiction, that of all the various medicines which have heretofore been popular, not one has given such universal satisfaction, or obtained such a permanent hold upon the affections of the people. Not only do all who use it invariably experience relief, and recommend it in the strongest terms; but it has effected some of the most astonishing cures ever performed by medicine.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

WRIGHT'S Indian Vegetable Pills are attaining great celebrity in New England as well as other parts of the United States. The attempts of persons to defraud the public by the sale of spurious articles, meet with general reprobation. Mr. Wright is an indefatigable business man, and shows an array of cures by the medicine, which warrant confidence in the virtues of his Indian Vegetable Pills.

From the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

People are pretty well satisfied by this time, that Colonel and the other thousand and one mineral preparations of the shops are better adapted, as a general rule, to kill rather than cure the patient.—As a matter of course, vegetable medicines are therefore in great request. There are very many humbugs, however, among the latter, and we would advise all those who have the least regard for their health, to try the *INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS of the North American College of Health,* sold at 169 Race street, Philadelphia—as they are the preparation of one intimately acquainted with the healing art.

From the Boston Daily Times.

INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

Of all the public advertised medicines of the day, we know of none that we can more safely recommend for the "ills that flesh is heir to," than the Pills that are sold at the depot of the North American College of Health, No 196 Tremont street Boston. Several instances we know of, where they are used in families with the highest satisfaction. And no longer ago than yesterday, we heard an eminent physician of this city recommend them in high terms. There used to be in the community a great repugnance to the use of QUACK medicines, as they are all indiscriminately termed, but it was mainly owing to the regular M. D.'s constantly denouncing them. They are, however becoming more liberal in this respect, and the consequence is, that good vegetable medicines are now more extensively used than formerly.

AGENTS.

SAMUEL TYLER, Norwich, will sell by the dozen to those who wish to purchase to sell again.

R. W. ROATH,	Norwich.
Geo. D. Fuller,	Norwich Town.
S. C. Osgood,	Bean Hill.
Tracy Huntington & Co.	Yantic Ville.
A. L. Hyde,	Franklin.
A. G. Bailey,	Lebanon.
G. Robinson,	"
Stephen Fitch,	Fitchville.
H. Morey,	Bozrahville

Great Clearing out—sale of DRY GOODS. LINCOLN & WILLIAMS,

HAVE an extensive assortment of Spring and Summer Goods which must be sold immediately, *at cost or even less than cost,* any price to insure a sale at 26 Shetucket Street

July 3d. 2w32

Hosiery, Hosiery,

THE cheapest lot of Hosiery ever offered in the city can be found at LINCOLN & WILLIAMS.

June 8th. 3w31

YANTIC CEMETERY.

THE Subscribers by order of the Court of Common Council, will offer for sale the choice of the several Lots in the YANTIC CEMETERY, on the 13th day of July at 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises. A plan of the lots with the prices marked, below which they will not be sold, may be seen by calling at Tracy, Huntington & Co's store, Yanticville; George D. Fuller's store, Norwich Town; D. S. Tucker's store, Norwich Falls; or at Thomas Robinson's Book store, Norwich City.

ERASTUS WILLIAMS, THOS. ROBINSON, } *Committee.*

June 27th. 3t

Teas,

18 CHESTS of TEAS, of various kinds—Hyson, Young Hyson, Pouchong, &c., for sale by TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.

July 3d. 3w33

Seidlitz, Rochelle, and Soda POWDERS,

PREPARED by Maynard & Noyes, Boston; for sale by SAMUEL TYLER, and WILLIAMS & TYLER.

July 3d. 32

Leeches,

A FRESH lot of German Leeches, just received, and for sale by SAMUEL TYLER and WILLIAMS & TYLER.

July 3d. 3w33

Variegated Shaving Soap,

THIS article we offer for sale, may be depended upon for its excellent flavor and serviceable qualities. It is as good an article for shaving or washing as can be found. We have 15 boxes, just received.

TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.

July 3d. 3w33

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

CRADLES, Cradle Wagons, with wheels, Tubs, Trays, Keelers, Pails, Can Pails, Sieves, Measures, Dippers, Sugar Boxes Baskets; Barrel Covers, Mats, of all kinds, &c. &c. &c.

The above comprise as good an assortment of Wood and Willow Ware as can be found in the city, and may be bought fifteen percent cheaper than at any other store in the place.

TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.

July 3d. 3w33

Coffee,

20 BAGS of burnt and unburnt Coffee, a prime article, just received and for sale by TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.

July 3d. 3w33

LIST OF LETTERS

remaining in the Post office, Norwich Ct., July 1st, 1844.

Austin Alfred Miss	Kimball Wm.
Avery E M Miss	Kinney Noel S
Austin Peter	Lewis D A
Avery E H	Leth op Edwin
Adams Robert	Lunary Andrew
Austin Thomas H	Lagua Albert
Anson Eliza Mrs.	Lapp Wm.
Ashcraft Nathan S	Lathen Lebrian Mrs.
Andrews Geo. L	Lewis Elsie A
Baldwin Emma Miss	McNurry James
Barton Albert	Maples Lathrop
Bawsie William	Miner John
Bell James	Miller Geo.
Bushnell Wm.	Merick Edwin L
Bacon Eliza W Miss	Marks Ann E.
Barns John S	Miner Dan.
Beebe Elizabeth Mrs.	Monroe Abby
Bridgham Jane Miss	Morgan A H
Barnow E. P.	Miner Mary Miss
Blake Edward	Nichols Amneth Miss
Bolles Henry	Nole a Abby Miss
Brown John	Nor Rev. Sam'l.
Burnsted Lucretia Mrs	Nicholson Eunice Miss
Bradbury James	Northam Mary B Mrs.
Brown Edward	Northrop Mary B Miss
Cook & Ayer	Osgood Saml. J
Curtis Frances J Miss	Gallery Thomas
Chappel Chloe B Mrs.	Perkings Lucy A Miss
Carroll Wm H	Pierce Ann M Miss
Carroll Elizabeth Mrs.	Perry Harriet A Miss
Coal Ann Mar a Mrs.	Parker Mary Miss
Cochran Lilla Miss	Pridbury Geo.
Congdon Sarah Miss	Palmer Wm S
Church Rose Mrs.	Roath Walter
Case Almira Miss	Ridgeway T J
Carroll Geo. H	Ruggles Nancy Mrs.
Cottrell E P	Roath Geo. A
Cooley Geo. W	Roath Mar ha S Miss
Car el Geo	Rogers Eliza E Miss
Carriel Harriet A Miss	Read Pamela Miss
Chatfield Hon. A G	Story E Miss
Cooley Erastus	Studley Clarrissa M Mrs.
Collier Michael	Sprague Sebulon
Carpenter Abel	Smith G W
Caldwell Andrew	Smith Asheah D Mrs.
Chapin Thomas F.	Stan on Ralph
Carroll Geo. H	Smith John
Cook W P	Steere Scott
Cleghorn John	Smith Sidney
Collyhan Wm.	Starr Ezra co
Collyhan & Robinson	Smith Mary Ann Miss
Dorman William	Scott Welcome
Eadie Andrew	Smith Jacob W
Eggleston John	Stevens Maria C
Fisher Geo. A	Smith Lyman
Foster Lorinda Mrs.	Southwick Asa B
Flint Geo. A	Smith Thomas M
Findley John	Stebbens Rebecca Mrs.
Fitz Elizabeth Miss	Thompson Joseph L
Geer H W	Thompson Harriet A Miss
Greenman Nathan	Tracy Luther
Gladding Joseph S	Tyler Samuel
Gardner Daniel W	Tenney Wm.
Gester Margaret	Thomas Maria Miss
Gladwin Geo F	Tanners Edwin
Graham John	Thayer E W
Gleason Elizabeth T	Tanner Irene
Hastings Geo.	Tiff James
Howell Richard	Van Cott Isaac
Hooker Jonathan W	Wilson Albert
Hale Eleazer	Woodward Daniel J
Seeing Sophia Mrs.	Willoughby Archer
Huntington W H	Weaver Fennow S
Holden Samuel	Whitcomb Asa
Hoit William	Wilson Hough
Holmes James	Westmore B F.
Henry Geo R	Watson Lucy Miss
Jones G A	Ward Francis D
Jewett Wm H	Walker Sheldon H
Jacobs Jeremiah	Wright John
Knight Eunice Miss	Webb George

☞ Persons calling for the above Letters will please to say—they are advertised.

N. B. All Letters intended to be sent out of the U. States, by ship or steamer, the inland postage must be paid or they will not be forwarded.

JOHN H. TOWNSEND, P. M.

Tremendous EXCITEMENT.

THERE has been a tremendous excitement raised about the quantity and quality of GROCERIES kept at the Store of the Subscribers, on Main and Washington-Streets, and also as to the *expeditious manner* in which they are disposed of from day to day. Customer after customer comes, tells what he wants, is never disappointed, buys readily, and goes away satisfied that he has been well treated, and, what is more, has got his money's worth. We intend to present constant inducements to our city and country patrons to favor us with their calls. Accordingly, one of the firm has just returned from New York, with a large additional assortment of the best Goods to be found in the market. They were selected with care, bought cheap, and will be sold at wholesale or retail, as heretofore, at great bargains. Call and see.

TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.

July 3d. 3w33

Spices,

OF every variety, fresh and pungent, for sale by TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.

July 3d. 3w33

Sugars,

11 BOXES of Brown Havana Sugar of different qualities, also an excellent article of crushed and pulverized Sugars, may be found for sale at TALCOTT & WILLIAMS'

July 3d. 3w33

Starch,

10 BOXES Saf Starch—white and clear, for sale by TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.

July 3d. 3w33

Raisins,

32 BOXES Raisins, of the first quality, for sale by TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.

June 3d. 3w33

Sack Salt.

300 SACKS Marshalls Factory filled Salt; just received by Steamer Quinebaug. In prime order; for sale by H. WHITAKER & CO.

Commercial-st. June 5th. 28

Smok'd Herring.

100 Boxes, No 1 Scale *Herring*; just rec'd in good order; for sale low by H. WHITAKER & CO.

Commercial-st. June 5th. 28

SCYTHES.

HALE & Whipple, Darling, Sibley & Gleason' easteel steel backs and German steel Scythes; for sale by their Agt. H. WHITAKER & CO.

Commercial-st. June 5th. 28

Figs.

150 DRUMS, of first rate Figs, fresh and nice, just rec'd and for sale low by H. WHITAKER & CO.

Commercial-st. June 5th. 28

SCYTHE SNATHS.

100 Doz. Patent Scythe Snaths, 100 do Com'n do

For sale by H. WHITAKER & CO.

Commercial-st. June 5th. 28

Norwich and Worcester Rail Road. DAILY LINE TO NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 22d, 1844.

CARS will leave Allyn's Point for Worcester and Boston every morning, except Monday, immediately upon the arrival of the Steamer from New York.

Leave Worcester for Norwich and New York every evening, except Sunday, at 6 1-4, upon the arrival of the Train from Boston.

Accommodation Trains,
DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Norwich - - 5 3-4 A M, and 4 1-2 P M.
" Worcester - 10 A M, and 4 P M.

Freight Trains,
DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Norwich 6 1-2 AM.—Worcester 7 1-2 A M.

The Morning Train from Norwich, and the Morning and Evening Trains from Worcester, connect with the Boston and Worcester, and the Western Railroads.

Fares are less when paid for Tickets than when paid in the Cars.

All Baggage at the risk of its owner, unless receipted for by an authorized agent of the corporation.

EMERSON FOOTE, Supt.

Norwich April 22d, 1844.

PURE BUFFALO OIL,

THE experience of thousands has proved the great utility of Buffalo Oil in preserving and beautifying the human Hair, and preventing premature baldness. It strengthens the roots, prevents its falling off, and produces a healthful supply of Hair where baldness is justly apprehended, and it has in every instance been known to cause a vigorous growth of Hair, of places entirely bald. The excellency of Buffalo Oil in promoting the growth of the Hair, has been long known, and when skilfully prepared the most surprising effects have been known to result from its use; but the imposition on the public of other articles purporting to be Buffalo Oil has greatly injured its character.

This Oil is extracted from the Buffalo, perfumed, put up in bottles, and is preferable to any of the Macassar, Bear, or other Oils now in use. For sale by

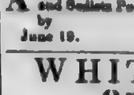
SAMUEL TYLER.

June 20 3 20

A FRESH SUPPLY of Maynard & Noyes Soda, and Seidlitz Powders, just received, and for sale by SAMUEL TYLER.

June 19. 60

WHITE HOUSE Opened at EASTON POINT.



THE Proprietor has enlarged his Establishment, and made many improvements in it and about his house; also has built a new Wharf, which makes a convenient landing, he has also purchased Sail, Pleasure, and Fishing Boats; and the proprietor devotes his whole time to those who may give him a call. This place is not excelled by any for pleasure or comfort; there is connected with this establishment suitable Barbing Houses, &c. Fishing, Sporting, and the like is not excelled by any.

The steamer Angelina, on her passage will convey passengers to and from Norwich, New London, Stonington, also all the intermediate landings.

Groton Bank, Easton Point.

S. PISK, Proprietor.

June 25.

The Best MOLASSES

IN this City, may be found at the CHEAP Grocery Store of GARDNER & BUTTS. No. 13 West End Water-street,

June 12 3w29

Dr. WRIGHT'S Indian Vegetable Pills.

THE Citizens of Norwich are respectfully informed that Mr. SAMUEL TYLER, and Mr. R. W. ROATH, are the ONLY Agents for the above valuable Medicine in the city of Norwich.

April 25th.

Notice,

THE Subscriber would respectfully notify the public, that the

WATCH HILL HOUSE,

has been thoroughly repaired, and is now open for the accommodation of all those who are disposed to favor him with their patronage. And he would also take this opportunity of tending his thanks to his friends for the patronage he has heretofore received, and he cherishes the thoughts that they will still continue to favor him. The subscriber will also have in readiness Horses and Carriages, to convey people to the Bathing House, and also to Paucatuck Bridge.

Nelson Brown & Co., will also run a line of Sail Boats, to intercept the Steam Boat Angelina at Stonington to take passengers to Watch Hill, and will furnish Boats for the accommodation of the Watch Hill visitors.

The Boats will commence running to the Angelina between Stonington and Watch Hill, Tuesday, the 25th day of June 1844.

JOSEPH C. NASH.

Watch Hill, June 18. 30

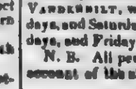
This certifies, I have been grievously afflicted with a horrid humor. It filled my blood rendering me extremely feeble; suffering indescribably in consequence of a sore face, sore eyes, fiery smarting, with scabby breaking out all over; nearly destroyed one of my eyes; seated in one limb so as to weaken and lame the knee, threatning to make me a cripple. All my limbs were covered with dreadful sores. Afflictions had rendered me unfit for labor. Summer of 1840, heard of the effects of Dr. Ashcraft's blood physic, at length found him myself, procured medicine, though late in the fall, soon found in the effect more benefit than from all medicine before, gained health all winter, by April my face and person were smoothed all over, my crippled limb, limber and well, and I could eat, rest, and labor with comfort, since then my general health has been good. Think the good Lord for vegetable medicine.

FRANCES SHARP.

MONTVILLE, Ct., Oct. 23d, 1843.

Dr. Ashcraft's residence; West of Wheat Bridge, fronting High street, Norwich.

TAKEN UP.



ON the 12th inst., a white Mare supposed to be a hot 12 or 14 years old, switch tail, natural trotter, and has a slight touch of the hooters.

The owner is requested to pay charges and take her away. AZARIAH ARMSTRONG.

Windham, June 24, 1844. 3w31

FIRE INSURANCE.

R. W. MATHEWSON, Agent of the *MUTUAL SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY* of New Haven, offers to insure safely against loss or damage by Fire; at the lowest rates. Houses favorably situated, will be insured four years, for the premium for three, no charge for policy when risks are transferred at the same rate of premium.

Marine and Inland Transportation,

Insurance against all losses to every part of the Union, on favorable terms, by applying as above.

Silks! Silks!

SUCH as the Camelion Brocades, Helenine, blue blue Gro de Royal, light do, Satin striped do. plain and striped Armures Gro de Rhine, Gro de Swiss and every other style a person wishes at

ELY & CO'S.

April 3d. tf19

PRINTS and MUSLIN DE LAINES.

12 CASES PRINTS, direct from the manufacturers agents. Also, 70 pieces of MOUSE de LAINES, of beautiful style and quality. Call at

ELY & CO'S.

No. 33 and 35 Shetucket-street.

March 3d. tf19

SUMMER CLOTHS.

Any person or persons wishing Summer Cloths are respectfully invited to examine the following Invoice and then call at ELY & CO'S, and examine the goods just opened, and for sale at exceedingly low prices.

2 Cases Blue Denims,
2 do do Drills,
2 do Plaid do
1 Case Mixtures,
1 do Coloured and Plaid Linens,
2 cases Gambroons of all colors.
Kentucky Jeans, and Grass Cloths,
Brown Linens, Linen Drillings,
Fine Drat de Ete, and Summer Cambletts
Fine Cashareta, Superfine Satinets,

May 4th 1844. 24

Rheumatic Liniment.

Prepared and sold by Dr. WM. A. BREWSTER. West Killingly Ct.

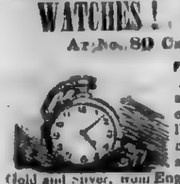
THIS Liniment has effected so many extraordinary and surprising Cures; that it is now offered to the public, with full confidence that its merits will be suitably appreciated; and that purchasers will be fully satisfied with its effects. It is intended to be used externally for Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Wounds, and all cases of lameness.

May 8th.

Another Glorious Opportunity.

WATCHES! WATCHES!!

AT No. 80 CHESTNUT STREET.



THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has entered into the above Establishment with one of the most beautiful and useful assortment of Watches, both Gold and Silver, from England and France, as low as $20 and 25. Watches and Jewelry exchanged or bought on the most advantageous terms to the customer.

Watches and Clocks repaired in the most accurate manner.

All articles purchased of him not approved of will be exchanged. Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange. The highest price paid for old Gold.

JOHN MYERS.

New York, May 22d tf26

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
Washington City, May 30, 1844.

PROPOSALS will be received at this Department, until 3 o'clock, on Saturday, the 15th day of July next, for the delivery of the following Coals, at the places and in the quantities hereinafter designated, viz:

At Boston, Mass., and at New York City, Anthracite Coal (egg or nut).

At Lake Erie, Lake Ontario, Key West, Florida, and the mouth of the Mississippi, Bituminous Coal. Not less than 500 tons to be delivered at each place; but this Department reserving to itself the right to order as much more as it may think proper.

All of the above coals are to be of the *very best quality*, and to be delivered and landed at the contractor's risk and expense at such points in the above specified places as shall be designated in the contract, or by the officer to whose inspection the coals shall be subject on delivery. At the mouth of the Mississippi the coal to be delivered in good and substantial flat boats, the boats to be the property of the Government. The ton of anthracite coal to be estimated at 2,240 pounds and the bituminous coal at five pecks to the bushel, and 28 bushels to be considered equivalent to the ton—these to be subject to the inspection of officers to be designated by this Department. The coal to be delivered within two months after the execution of the contract.

The Coals must be *lump*, and be taken from mines the most approved for the goodness of their quality and freeness from sulphur and other impurities—satisfactory evidence of which must accompany the bids, as no bids will be considered which are not accompanied by this evidence and no coal will be received which will not correspond with the descriptions and requirements herein made.

Contracts will be prepared to be executed by those whose offers shall be accepted, for the faithful performance of which a bond with two good and sufficient sureties will be required in one-third the amount of the contract, payment to be made in full when the contracts are complied with fully to the satisfaction of this Department.

The proposals to be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Coal for the Revenue Service."

McCLINTOCK YOUNG.
Secretary of the Treasury,
ad interim 28

June 5.

FINE EATING!

PRATT & HOOKER,

(Franklin Square.)

HAVE on hand a first rate assortment of *PROVISIONS & GROCERIES*, which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.

Norwich, April 24th. 23

G. B. PRINDLE,

HAS removed his One Price Watch, Jewelry, and Clock Establishment, to the Store (lately occupied by J. Ireson & Son's shoe dealers,) No. 144 Main-street,—opposite the sign post.

Full assortment of choice goods—and no *variation* in prices tolerated—a child may purchase as low as the closest buyer.

April 24th, '44 tf23

Concentrated
COMPOUND EXTRACT OF

SARSAPARILLA,

WARRANTED equal to any other preparation of Sarsaparilla, for sale at 25 cents per bottle, by

JOHN L. DEVOTION,
No. 110 Main street,
one door East of the Quinebaug Bank.

April 17 3 mos 21

Wood and Willow ware,

Wholesale and Retail!

A LARGE lot just received from the manufacturer, of all kinds and descriptions, consisting in part of Tubs of all sizes, Pails and Can Pails, Nest Boxes, Bowls, Trays, Wash-Boards, Clothes-Pines, Mortars, and other articles too many to enumerate, all of which will be sold at prices *unusually low*. Also, a good supply of Willow and other Baskets. A fresh supply of Teas, with GROCERIES of all kinds, may constantly be found at the store of

FAIRFIELD & ARMSTRONG.

P. S. Goods delivered free of expense to any part of the city.

April 3d. 21

Eastern and Western Lumber.

100,000 FEET Albany Mer. Boards, 12 [14, and 16 feet.
25,000 Albany clear do
50,000 Eastern Mer. Boards and Plank.
25,000 ft. " clear, 1¼, 1½ and 2 inch.
25,000 ft. Spruce flooring.
80 000 ft. Clapboards of various kinds.
400 M. Pine and Cedar Shingles.

For sale by E. CHAPELL,
Norwich. [20.] Central Wharf.

BOSTON PACKETS,

THE Schooner MAIL, Capt. CROWELL
" " SPY, Capt. LEWIS.

HAVE commenced running between Norwich and Boston, for the season, and will take freight on the most reasonable terms. For further information enquire of

HAWES, GRAY & CO. Boston.
H. WHITAKER & CO. Commercial-street. Norwich Ct.

March 24th, '44 16

STEAM PROPELLER LINE,

BETWEEN

Norwich and New York.

The Steamer QUINEBAUG, Capt. JEDEDIAH WILLIAMS, will leave Norwich every Tuesday, and New York every Friday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

All goods forwarded for the Propeller Line, will be taken into store free of any expense to the shippers; freight taken at packet prices.

The steamer Shetucket, Capt. Geo. W. Geer, has taken her place in the Line with the steamer Quinebaug, and will leave Norwich every Friday and New York every Tuesday.

For freight or passage enquire of the Capt. on board or to LEAVENS & HUNTINGTON, } Agents
H. WHITAKER & Co. } in
NORTON, CONVERSE, & Co. } Norwich
J. & A. BRIGGS, 40 South-st. New York.

May 1st. 23

REMITTANCES TO AND PASSAGE FROM ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

WE beg to inform our friends in Norwich, Conn and its vicinity, that we have appointed Mr JAMES McCLELLAND, of that city, as our agent. Persons sending for their relatives, or remitting money to the old country, will find it their interest and their friends comfort to give him a call.

ROCHE BROTHERS & CO.,
25 Fulton street, New York.

Jan. 24th, 1844. 1f9

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

WILLIAM S. TYLER

Offers for sale a large and well selected stock of genuine Drugs & Medicines, Chemicals, Glass Ware, &c. &c., to Dealers and others at the lowest prices. A few of the leading Articles are as follows:

Antimoney Crude	Arabic Rind
Æther Salph	" Galbanin Manna
" Nitrous	" Tragacanth &c.
" Chloric	Hiera Picra
Aqua Ammonia	Hive Syrup
" Rose &c	Herbs of all kinds
Aethiops Min	Isinglass Russia
Blue Pill Eug	" American
Borax Ref.	" Coopers Superior
Butgundy Pitch	Lunar Caustic
Bayberry Bark, Ground	Magnesia Carb
Barbadoes Tar	" Calc
Balsam Copavi	" Henry's Troc
" Fir	Morphine Sulphate
" Peruo Polu &c	" Acetate Meriate &c.
Cubebs	Oil Peppermint
Juniper &c	" Cinnamon, Cloves
Brimstone Roll and Flour	" Origanum, Tansy
Cathartidies	" Bergamot, Lemon
Carbonates of Iron	" Wintergreen
" Ammonia &c	" Valerian, Savin
Colocinth Polv.	" Anise, Sassafras
Cream Tartar P	in short all kinds
Cort Pen P	Ox Zinc
Aurantic	" Bismuth
Angustura &c. &c.	Phosphorus and
Cochineal S G	Phosphates
Chloride Lime	Pill Cochi
" Soda	Quicksilver
Chamomile Flowers	Red Gentian Rhei
Calomel Eug	" Columbo Ipecac
Corne Sublimate	" Serp Virg
Cayenne Pepper, African	" Valerian Jalap
Dovers Powers	" Sarsaparilla
Ens. Venesia	" Scilla Cucuma
Ergot	" Senekn &c. &c.
Emp. Epispartic	Sponge fine and coarse
" Disc Olives	Sem Annis Carui
" Hydrag Adhesive &c.	" Fennel Colchicum
Extract Belladoni	" Cardamom &c
" Valesian Cicuta	Sup. Carb Soda
" Hyocyami &c.	Sal Epsome
Fol. Senna Antbos	" Rochelle
" Digitalis &c.	" Soda
Gum Opium Myrrh	" Nitre &c.
" Camphor, Aloes	Sugar of Lead
Guaie Gamboge	Spatalas
Tartar Vitriol	Soda Powders
Copavi Casulas	Seidlitz do
Citrate Iron	Veratrine
Elaterium	Hydri date Potash
Iodure of Mercury	Durio Strychnine
do do	Proto Croton Oil Sulphine
Oxymuriate Potash	Iodide Iron
Piperine Potassa	Cyanuret Aconite Ex
Prussiate Potash	Oil Black Pepper
Sulphate Quinine	

Syringes, Apothecaries Scales & Weights, Teeth Instruments, Lancets, Pessaries, Catheters, Trusses, various kinds, Teeth & Flesh Brushes, together with most every article used in the practice of Medicine may be found at Tyler's Drug & Chemical Store, Water Street.

May 22d. 16

Live Geese Feathers.

A PRIME lot, for sale by

LINCOLN & WILLIAMS,
21 Shetucket-street.

March 9th. tf17

LUMBER.

THE subscriber has on hand a large quantity of the above article of all kinds and qualities, which, he will sell low JOHN G. HUNTINGTON.

August, 9th, 1843—5m37 (Central Wharf

NEW STYLES LACES.

10 PIECES new style Cardinal Laces,
10 " Figured Gimpure, extra handsome,
20 " Black Gimpure; Nett, Blond and Figured Laces from 1 to 3 yards wide.

Also, 15000 yards Trimmings, Laces and Edgings black and white of all widths qualities and prices, now opening at the very lowest prices by

LINCOLN & WILLIAMS.

June 12. tf29

SUMMER SHAWLS.

BLACK NETT AND BARAGE SHAWLS, a new assortment at very low prices, this day received by LINCOLN & WILLIAMS.

June 12 tf29

Crape Chusans, Challys,

EOLIANS, SATIN, BROCADES, FIGURED and PLAIN ALPACCAS. Also, a lot of MOURNING CHUSANS extra rich, may now be found at ELY & CO'S.

March 3d. tf19

COAL.

ANTHRACITE COAL of various kinds in the Lump, or broken and screened, for sale by the Cargo or single Ton by

EDWARD CHAPPELL,
Central Wharf.

Norwich, Sept. 12. 42

BY EXPRESS!

JUNE 12,

WE have received this day by the Express, another large lot of those fine **Gaiter Boots**, for Gentlemens' use, which sold so rapidly last week, at **140** Main-Street.

J. IRESON & SON.

June 12. 3w30

BOOTS AND SHOES,

SHOES AND BOOTS!

GREAT BARGAINS

CAN BE OBTAINED BY CALLING AT

J. IRESON & SON'S

Cheap Boot and Shoe Depot,

140 Main-street, Norwich.

WE have within a few days made large and desirable additions to our former stock, making the largest and most extensive variety of LADIES'-AND-GENTLEMENS' FINE AND COARSE WORK ever before offered in this city, at remarkable low prices. A very few of the many kinds follow:

Ladies'

Fine French Kid Buskins,	Black Satin Slippers,
" " " Welts,	White " "
" " " Slips,	Blue Black "
" " " Ties,	Black Lasting Gaiters,
" " " Spring Heel,	Blue Black "
" " Morocco Buskins,	Black Figured "
" " " Welts,	Light " "
" " " Slips,	Bronze Lustring "
" " " Ties,	Light Kid Buskins,
" " Bronze Buskins,	" " Tip Gaiters,
" " " Slips,	Bronze " "
Black Gaiter Boots.	Shaw's New York Slippers,
" Walking Shoes,	Line's " " "

Gentlemens'

Fine French Calf Boots,	Fine Goat Peg'd Boots,
" " Pez "	" Seal " "
" " Kid Gaiters,	" Grain " "
Black Cloth Gaiters,	Peg'd Goat Brogans,
Goat Brogans,	" Seal "
Calf "	" Calf "
Peg Shoes,	Fine Velvet Slippers,
Sew'd "	Morrocco Dancing Pumps,
Calf Water Proof Boots,	Thick Double Sol'd Boots,

Misses'

Fine French Kid Buskins,	Black Gaiter Shoes,
" " " Welts,	Light " "
" " " Slips,	Colored Kid Buskins,
" " Morrocco Boots,	" " Slippers,
" " Leather "	Common " "

Boys'

Fine Peg'd Calf Boots,	Goat Peg'd Brogans,
" Sew'd "	Calf " "
" " " Brogans,	Seal " "
" " " Shoes,	Kid Dancing Pumps,
Thick Peg'd Boots,	Thick Peg'd Shoes.

Childrens'

Grain Welt Socks.	Button Gaiter Socks,
" Spring Heel Socks.	" " Cloth do
Fancy Buskins,	Lace Spring Heel Buskins,
Black Fozed Shoes,	" " " Boots,
Leather Boots,	Kid " " Boots.

A FEW THOUSAND PAIRS OF INFANTS' COLORED SOCKS, light and dark Slates, Colored Gaiters, together with every variety of heavy and common Sew'd and Peg'd work.

Our wholesale department having lately been replenished, we are now prepared to supply our customers from the country or in the city, by the case of pair with almost any kinds in Goods in our line, on the most reasonable terms. J. IRESON & SON, 140 Main st.

Norwich June 19. 3w30

WM. H. ALLEN.

DENTIST,

OFFICE, NO. 9½ SHETUCKET STREET, (UP STAIRS;)

WHERE he will perform all operations necessary for the preservation of the teeth and gums in the best possible manner. Teeth inserted from 1 to a complete set. Teeth cleaned, filled, extracted, and all irregularities, whether they proceed from disease or want of proper care, remedied.

march 23 tf17

FOR NEW LONDON DAILY

THE NEW STEAMER ANGELINA,

CAPT. LOVELL.

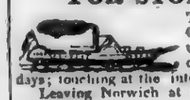
COMMENCED her regular Trips on Wednesday, March 27th.

Leaving Norwich, at 8 o'clock A. M.
" New London, at about half-past 3 P.M.

For further information, enquire of E. A. BILL.

Norwich, April 3d. '44 19

FOR STONINGTON.



THE Steamer ANGELINA Capt. Lovell, will run regular to Stonington; Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; touching at the intermediate Landings.

Leaving Norwich at 8 o'clock A. M. returning the same afternoon in time to take the Cars for Worcester. For further information Enquire of

E. A. BILL.

Norwich, April 16 '44 21

Horse Liniment.

THIS article is unrivaled, and will be found to produce all the good effects of any Liniment that can be prepared; for Sprains, Bruises, Galls, Scratches, and all cases of Swellings and lameness with which horses or cattle are affected; prepared and sold by

WM. A. BREWSTER.

Let it be tried, and the purchaser will be satisfied

West Killingly, May 7th. 24

COPARTNERSHIP,

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of

BREWER & LEWIS,

and will transact the STOVE AND TIN WARE business at No. **16** *Shetucket Street*, a few rods from the corner of Main, where they offer for sale a lot of very superior Tin Ovens manufactured expressly for the present season, which will Boil as well as Bake, also a large quantity of Milk Pans, as cheap as the cheapest, together with a general assortment of Tin Ware, Stoves, &c.

Tin Roofing, Copper and Tin Eave Troughs, Conductor Pipes, &c., made and put up in a workmanlike manner. Jobbing and repairing done at the shortest notice.

JOHN M. BREWER,
WM. LEWIS.

Norwich, May 29th '44. 27

WALTER CLAPP,

BOOKSELLER & BOOKBINDER,

SHETUCKET-STREET, NORWICH.

Nov. 8th, 1843. 1y90

Cheaper than ever,

EXTRA RICH SPRING GOODS; now opening at ELY & CO'S 33 & 35 Shetucket-st AMONG which may be found the following lots.

30 pc. Rich Balzorines,
75 do Lawns and Muslins,
Rich Dress Silks,
15 do (all wool) Cashmere de Lains,
Sup'r Kid Gloves of every shade and color.
1 Case Parasols,
45 Boxes Fancy Mitts,
Rich Tri'd Laces.

A large lot of White Cambrics Check and Stripe, Mourning Balzorines.

All the above Goods together with a general and well selected Stock. They pledge themselves to sell as so small profits, that the price can be no objection to the purchaser.

May 4. 21

BOWEN & McNAMEE,

16 WILLIAM-STREET cor. OF BEAVER,
NEW YORK.

HAVE received, by late arrivals, the most desirable stock of

Silk and Fancy Goods

ever exhibited, to which the attention of merchants, from various sections of the country, is respectfully invited.

It is their determination to present an assortment, unsurpassed in Richness and Variety, comprising the Newest and most Fashionable Styles offered in this market,

Special attention is invited to the following articles viz:—

RICH PRINTED LAWNS, consisting of every variety of style.

EXTRA RICH FRENCH AND SCOTCH PRINTED BALZORINES, entirely new styles.

PARIS MUSLIN DE LAINES, very rich printed also plain coloured, black and blue black do.

SILK SHAWLS, consisting of rich figured Chameleon, Black Ottoman, figured Poult de Soie, &c.

RICH DRESS SILKS, consisting of extra heavy Brocade, Chameleon, Satin Striped, Plain Fig'd &c,

SHAWLS, Paris Broche, embroidered Cashmere French Plaid, figured Kanvis, Muslin de Laine, c.

FRENCH KID GLOVES, best manufacture, black white and colored.

FANCY CRAVATS AND SHAWLS, the most desirable assortment ever offered.

LACES, great variety, consisting of English and German Thread, also Cotton and Gimp Edgings, at very low prices.

ITALIAN LUSTRING AND GROS DE RINES of the best manufacture.

FRENCH PRINTS—Hartman's and Gros Odier's manufacture, various styles, first quality.

ALSO,

MILLINERY GOODS, in great variety, consisting of rich Hat Silks, splendid changeable, chine, and striped Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, trimming Laces, &c.

ALSO,

Black and blue black Bombazines: Pongee and Spitalfield Hdkf; Italian Sewings; Satin and Taffeta Ribbons; Kid, Silk and Filet Gloves; Embroidery; Linen Cambric Hdkfs; Satin Vestings; Silk Velvets; black and blue black French Crapes; Love Hdkfs and Veils, Silk Hosiery; Sinchews; Suchan Pongee; Lace Veils; India Sarsnett; Lovantine Hdkfs; Italian Cravats; Buck and Beaver Gloves; India Nankeens; Paper Muslins, &c. 11

PRICES REDUCED FIFTY PER CENT!

COOLEY'S

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,

REMOVED TO 95 MAIN STREET.

SHE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT to the new and beautiful building immediately adjoining the Norwich Bank, (and a few doors west of the Franklin House,) where he will continue to execute all descriptions of Printing, in a style not inferior to any in this section of the country.

PRICES REDUCED FIFTY PER CENT!

The subscriber's *whole attention* will hereafter be given to *Book and Job Printing*; and as his conveniences are very superior, and his arrangements such that he can execute Printing in the most expeditious manner, he will after this date *REDUCE* his scale of Prices, on every description of work, from *TWENTY FIVE* to *FIFTY PER CENT.*

COMMON HANDBILLS

Will be printed in good style for from *FIFTY CENTS* to *ONE DOLLAR* per *HUNDRED!*

CARDS

of any size, from *TWENTY-FIVE* to *FIFTY CENTS* per *PACK, Cards INCLUDED!*

☞ All other Printing proportionally low.

Observe the number, ☞ 95 MAIN STREET. ☜

N. B. All Orders ready for Delivery at the precise time agreed on, (extraordinaries only excepted,) *or no charge will be made*

J. G. COOLEY, 95 Main-Street

Norwich Nov., 1843. 6m5

SODA WATER.

WITH New York Syrups, cold and nice at

MATHEWSON'S.

June 12 29

Brooms.

200 Do. good Brooms; just received, and for sale by H. WHITAKER & CO.

Commercial-st. June 5th. 26

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

EXECUTED

IN THE NEATEST, MOST EXPEDITIOUS AND CHEAPEST MANNER.

At 129 Main-Street,
Norwich Conn.,

THE Subscriber has taken pains to add such materials to his Printing Office, as will enable him to execute every description of Printing, in a style *superior to what has ever before been done in this part of the State;* and having availed himself of facilities which he has never before had for turning out work rapidly, and at a very small expense, he has lately revised his prices, and is now prepared to print

BOOKS,	BILL-HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,	BILLS OF LADING,
CIRCULARS,	CLOCK BILLS,
HANDBILLS,	BANK CHECKS,
WAY BILLS,	

STEAM-BOAT AND STAGE BILLS, BUSINESS AND VISITING CARDS,
&c, &c, &c.

At as cheaper rate than ever before. *He is determined he will not be out doing in neat and work at a very low price.* WILLIAM TRENCH.

April 24th. 22

PATENT MACHINES.

THE cheapest and best Horse Powers ever offered to the public for driving Circular Saws, Cider, Shingle and Sugar Mills, Turning Lathes, Threshing Machines, &c. Also the best Threshing Machines for grain and hay seed, may be had of the subscriber—also the right to vend them in various parts of the country. Horse Powers from $40 to $50. Threshing Machines from $20 to $25. Both Machines easily conveyed in a one horse wagon.

N. B. A few more Agents wanted to sell on commission. A. KINGSLEY.

Norwich, July 19, 1843. 34

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having purchased of T. F. Alberson his entire Stock, Tools and Fixtures, feel prepared and competent to enter into any contract in our line of business. All kinds of work pertaining to House Ship, Sign and ornamental

PAINTING

IMITATIONS OF WOOD

of all kinds, Granite and Marble of all descriptions well executed in the very best workmanlike manner and at short notice.

PAPER-HANGING & GLAZING,

executed in the best manner and with despatch.

☞ Paints and Stains of all colors, mixed and prepared ready for use at our Paint Shop, first door south of Bolles' new brick block, Market Square.

N. B. None but first rate workmen employed by

NICHOLS & CHAPMAN.

Norwich, March 13, 1844. tf16

HIGHLY IMPORTANT,

TEXAS! ANNEXATION!!

THE Subject of ANNEXATION being one of great interest to the public, the Subscribers have determined to present it in a form which will be sure to give satisfaction to all. Therefore,

TRACY & SETCHEL,

have reduced their prices of

BOOTS AND SHOES

15 PER CENT—and have ANNEXED prices of the very lowest grade to their Superior Stock of Goods, which they are now selling

Cheap! Cheaper!! Cheapest!!!

We invite all,
Great and Small,
Little and tall,
To give us a call,

No. 84 Main-Street, OPPOSITE THE FRANKLIN HOUSE,

before purchasing elsewhere.

Norwich, June 4th. 6w29

H. S. COOK

RETURNS thanks to the many people who have favored him with their custom in times past, and respectfully informs them that he has removed to the

NEW STORE—No. 15 Shetucket-st.,

where he is prepared to Cut and Make GENTLEMEN'S and BOYS' GARMENTS in the best and most

☞ FASHIONABLE MANNER. ☜

☞ *Cutting done at short notice.*

Remember the Number is—☞ **15 Shetucket st.**

Norwich, April 17. tf21

BONNETS! BONNETS! BONNETS!

Just received and now opening at

ELY & CO'S.,

5 CASES Super Plain and Fancy Braid Bonnets, comprising every Style and quality the market affords, direct from the manufacturers, all of which will be sold at less prices than can be found elsewhere in this city; also a large lot of **Bonnet Silks and Ribbons;** Ladies wishing anything in the *Millinery Line,* can save 15 per cent by calling at

ELY & CO'S, 33 and 35 SHETUCKET STREET.

May 4th 1844. tf24

NEW ARRIVAL,

AT THE NEW

DRY GOODS STORE,

Corner of WATER and SHETUCKET-STREETS,

LINCOLN AND WILLIAMS,

HAVE within the past week made large additions to their Stock of Goods, and have now the most magnificent assortment in the place, particularly of dress goods, such as

Balzorines.

Of French, English, and American Manufacture, at all prices from 25 to 62½ cents per yd.

Taizans and Camelions,

A new assortment of colors and Patterns, 25 per cent less than last week's prices.

Camelion Brocades,

That new and desirable article, at a price which needs but to be named to warrant a sale.

Crape Chusans,

The most splendid patterns ever imported, and no more in the country like them.

Muslins and Lawns,

More than 50 pieces comprising many new patterns, and colors.

Barages.

Both light and dark colors some extra rich satin stripe

Taizan Prints,

Something entirely new, besides many other styles of dress goods names not recollected.

Rich Silks,

A few patterns very choice, direct from *Broadway.*

Cashmere and Silk Shawls,

Will be sold at old prices without regard to the late rise.

Ribbons, Ribbons,

About 200 pieces this day received, at all prices from 8 to 50 cents, the choicest assortment in the Place; also Flowers, Laces, and every variety of MILLINERY GOODS, at wholesale and retail, lower than they can be had anywhere else.

Summer Stuffs,

Such as French Cassimeres, Elastic Gambroons, common do. French Drillings; Green Linens. Brown Linens Denims, Mixtures, Coasing Ginghams, and all the variety the market affords.

Linen Hdkfs.

100 Doz. like the first lot for 12½ cents each, very finer ones for 37 1-2, worth 50 cents, and still fine qualities at less prices than they can be bought at any other store.

White Goods,

300 pieces Jaconett, Saranett and Mull Cambrics, Nonsenk Muslins, Lace, Striped and Swiss Muslins Corded Cambrics, Fold Muslin's also curtain Muslins, and extra fine furniture Dimity, French Quilts, extra, quality Blankets, Irish Linen Sheeting, Barnsley do. Linens for Curtains, printed Curtain Cambrics, &c. &c., and we pledge ourselves that they shall all be sold at the very *lowest prices.*

Merchants and Pedlers are hereby notified that we *do sell Goods at wholesale* and now have a room exclusively for that business. LINCOLN & WILLIAMS.

Norwich, April. 24th. No. 21 Shetucket-street, on the corner. 22

CONNECTICUT BONNET STORE

NEW GOODS! SPRING STOCK!!

APRIL 1st. 1844.

HITCHCOCK & PAYSON,

Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMSETIC

STRAW GOODS!

RIBBONS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, BAND BOXES, &c. &c.

FOR CASH!

AT No. 17 SHETUCKET-STREET.

NORWICH Conn.

HAVING made extensive arrangements for their Spring Trade, they are prepared to exhibit a *LARGE AND FASHIONABLE STOCK OF BONNETS!* of every description of their own Manufacture of Florence, Rutland, and Fancy Braids, also Neapolitans, Fancy do; Birdseye and Prince Alberts, Rice Rutlands, English do; French Chips, Domestic Straws, &c. &c. Also a Rich Assortment of Fancy Dress HATS & CAPS; together with a heavy and well selected Stock of MILLINERY GOODS, and Artificial Flowers;—comprising in all the largest and most desirable Stock of Bonnets and Millinery Goods, ever introduced into this Market.

They pledge themselves to offer their GOODS at prices that will bear a comparison with any other establishment in the United States. Confident that their Stock will at all times be worthy of the attention of Purchasers, they respectfully solicit a call.

BONNETS altered Bleached and Pressed in the best manner, at Short Notice. PRICE for Bleaching and Pressing, 25 cts.

Norwich, April 31, '44. 19

Fancy Cassimeres and Vestings,

For a choice lot, call at ELY & CO'S, and save your 15 per cent by buying cheap.

May 4. 26

The Handsomest Ginghams!

EVER seen in Norwich, have just been received by LINCOLN & WILLIAMS.

June 12 tf29

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE NORWICH NEWS
WM. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
OFFICE No. 36, SHETUCKET STREET
One door North of the American House.

☞ *Advertisements, &c., left at the Post Office, Box 132, or at the Printing Office in Shetucket Street, will receive prompt attention.*

TERMS.

FOR THE NEWS ONE YEAR (IN ADVANCE) $1,50
When not paid in advance, 2,00

CHARLES A. CONVERSE.
Dealer in
English, French and German
Hardware, Cutlery, and Guns.
189 MAIN-STREET.
Norwich.

MERCHANT'S HOTEL
NORWICH CONN.,

THE subscribers having leased and fitted up the MERCHANT'S HOTEL, in first rate order; and are now ready for the reception of company. This house is located in the centre of business, on an elevation of land which commands a delightful view of the river Thames and of the beautiful scenery on either side, and is a most desirable place of resort either for the pleasure seeker or the man of business. No pains will be spared to make the Merchants Hotel what a public house should be,—a house of comfort to the weary traveler. The table will always be supplied with the choicest viands and luxuries of the season. Large and airy sleeping apartments and acceptable Beds will be provided, and the charges be such as to compete with the times.

A few boarders can also be accommodated with good board at reasonable prices. If the servants do not perform their duty it is particularly requested that travelers and others would inform the landlord to that effect.

There is attached to the above house, a general Stage Office, where the Stage arrives and departs daily, also a first rate LIVERY STABLE, where good horses, and careful drivers can be had at a moments notice.

☞ Passengers carried to and from the Hotel to the Cars and Boats, *free of charge.*

E. & W. COTTRELL.
April 24th, '44. 1f22

FRANKLIN TEMPERANCE
HOUSE, Franklin Square, Main-street,
NORWICH, CONN.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the Travelling public generally, that he has leased the above named establishment and has made many alterations and improvements in furnishing the House with new furniture throughout, so as to place it in every respect in the best condition for company, for whose comfort it is peculiarly well calculated, having large airy rooms, commanding a fine view of the river and the beautiful scenery of the surrounding hills. The Table will be supplied with the best that the market affords. Carriages always in readiness to convey passengers to the House, Boats and Cars, free of expense. Horses and Carriages can be furnished and good Stabling provided by the proprietor. Prices to correspond with the times.

The above House will be under the superintendence of Mr. Woodard.

B. F. PENDLETON, Proprietor.
Norwich, April 23, 1844. 1f22

BOOK AND JOB
PRINTING,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
EXECUTED
IN THE NEATEST, MOST EXPEDITIOUS AND CHEAPEST MANNER.
At 129 Main-Street,
Norwich Conn.,

THE Subscriber has taken pains to add such materials to his Printing Office, as will enable him to execute every description of Printing, in a style *superior to what has ever before been done in this part of the State;* and having availed himself of facilities which he has never before had for turning out work rapidly; and at a very small expense, he has lately revised his prices, and is now prepared to print

BOOKS,	BILL-HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,	BILLS OF LADING,
CIRCULARS,	CLOCK BILLS,
HANDBILLS,	BANK CHECKS,
WAY BILLS,	

STEAM-BOAT AND STAGE BILLS, BUSINESS AND VISITING CARDS,
&c., &c., &c.

At a cheaper rate than ever before. *He is determined he will not be out done in doing good work at a very low price.* WILLIAM TRENCH.
April 24th. 23

WRIGHT'S
Indian Vegetable Pills,
OF THE
N. American College of Health.

THESE extraordinary Pills are composed of plants which grow spontaneously on our own soil, and are, therefore, better adapted to our constitution than medicines concocted from foreign drugs, however well they may be compounded; and as the INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS are founded upon the principle that the human body is, in truth,
SUBJECT TO BUT ONE DISEASE,
viz, corrupt humors, and that medicine cures this disease on
NATURAL PRINCIPLES
By cleansing and purifying the body; it will be manifest, that if the constitution be not entirely exhausted, a perseverance in their use, according to directions, is absolutely certain to drive disease of every name from the body.

When we wish to restore a Swamp or Morass to fertility, we drain it of the superabundant waters.—In like manner, if we wish to restore the body to health, we must cleanse it of impurity.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS
Will be found one of the best, if not the very best medicines in the world for carrying out this
GRAND PURIFYING PRINCIPLE,
because they expel from the body all morbid and corrupt humors—the cause of disease—in any easy and NATURAL MANNER; and while they every day give
EASE AND PLEASURE,
disease of every name is rapidly driven from the body.

The above named INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS have been three years before the American public; and we can now say, without fear of contradiction, that of all the various medicines which have heretofore been popular, not one has given such universal satisfaction, or obtained such a permanent hold upon the affections of the people. Not only do all who use it invariably experience relief, and recommend it in the strongest terms; but it has effected some of the most astonishing cures ever performed by medicine.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.
THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS,

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are attaining great celebrity in New England as well as other parts of the United States. The attempts of persons to defraud the public by the sale of spurious articles, meet with general reprobation. Mr. Wright is an indefatigable business man, and shows an army of cures by the medicine, which warrant confidence in the virtues of his Indian Vegetable Pills.

From the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times.
THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

People are pretty well satisfied by this time, that Calomel and the other thousand and one mineral preparations of the shops are better adapted, as a general rule, to kill rather than cure the patient.—As a matter of course, vegetable medicines are therefore in great request. There are very many humbugs, however, among the latter, and we would advise all those who have the least regard for their health, to try the *INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS of the North American College of Health,* sold at 169 Race street, Philadelphia—as they are the preparation of one intimately acquainted with the healing art.

From the Boston Daily Times.
INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

Of all the public advertised medicines of the day, we know of none that we can more safely recommend for the "ills that flesh is heir to," than the Pills that are sold at the depot of the North American College of Health, No 198 Tremont street Boston. Several instances we know of, where they are used in families with the highest satisfaction. And no longer ago than yesterday, we heard an eminent physician of this city recommend them in high terms. They used to be in the community a great repugnance to the use of QUACK medicines, as they are all indiscriminately termed, but it was mainly owing to the regular M. D.'s constantly denouncing them. They are, however becoming more liberal in this respect, and the consequence is, that good vegetable medicines are now more extensively used than formerly.

AGENTS.

SAMUEL TYLER, Norwich, will sell by the dozen to those who wish to purchase to sell again.

R. W. ROATH,	Norwich.
Geo. D. Fuller,	Norwich Town.
S. C. Osgood,	Bean Hill.
Tracy Huntington & Co.	Yantiville.
A. L. Hyde,	Franklin.
A. G. Bailey,	Lebanon.
G. Robinson,	"
Stephen Fitch,	Fitchville.
H. Morey,	Bozrahville
J. W. Stanton,	Jewett City
Albert Ray & Co.	Greeneville.
C. & G. Lewis,	Uncasville
E. F. Collins,	Mystic.
E. F. Hoxie,	Mystic Bridge
Wm. Browning,	Gales Ferry.
Nathan Beckwith,	New London.
J. H Lewis & Co.	Westerly R. I.
E. W. Babcock & Co.	" "
R. Burnett,	Groton.
R. M Smith,	"
E. Faxon Jr.	Stonington.
Wm. B. Hull,	North Stonington.

New England Office, 198 Tremont-street Boston.
May 1st. 1844. 23

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post office, Norwich Ct., July 1st, 1844.

Austin Alfred Miss	Kimball Wm.
Avery E M Miss	Kinney Joel S
Austin Peter	Lewis D A
Avery E H	Lath op Edwin
Adams Robert	Linsary Andrew
Austin Thomas H	Ligan Albert
Anson Eliza Mrs.	Lester p Wm.
Ashwat Nathan B	Lothan Labrine Mrs.
Andrews G o L	Lewis Eliza A
Baldwin Emma Miss	Mowry J mes
Burton Albert	Mapes Lathrop
Isaacus William	Miner John
Bell James	Miller Geo
Bushnell Wm.	Merlick Edwin L
Bacon Eliza W Mrs.	Marks Ann L
Lucas John S	Minor Dan.
Beebe Elizabeth Mrs.	Monroe Abby
Bridgham Jane Miss	Mc can A H
Barstow E P.	Miner Mary Miss
Blak Edward	Nicho s Meneth Miss
Bolles Henry	Nels n Abby Miss
Brown J hn	Not Rev. sam'l
Burnsted Lucretia Mrs.	Nicho dson Eu ice Miss
Bradbury James	Northam Mary H Mrs.
Brown Edward	Northrop Mary S Miss
Cook & Ayer	Osgood Sam'l J
Curtis Frances J Miss	Ostey Thomas
Cleaspe Lthon B Mrs.	Pellings Lucy A Miss
Carroll Wm H	Pierce Ann M Miss
Carroll Elizabeth Mrs.	Perry Harriet A Miss
Cold Ann Maria Mrs.	Parke Mary Miss
Cochran Lilla Miss	Pinbury Geo.
Conklin Sarah Miss	Palmer Wm S
Church Irene Mrs.	Roath Walter
Close Almira Miss	Ridg way T J
Carrol Geo. H	Riggs Nancy Mrs.
Carrol E P	Roath Geo. A
Cooley Geo. W	Roath Martha S Miss
Carter Geo	Rogers Eliza E Miss
Carriel Harriet A Miss	Rand Cordelia Miss
Chatfield Hon. A G	Story E Miss
Cooley Emma	Studley Clarissa M Mrs.
Cutler Michael	Sprague Zebulon
Carpenter Abel	Smith G W 2
Cadwell Andrew	Smith Asbah D Mrs.
Chapin Thomas F.	Stanton Ralph
Carroll Geo. H	Smith John
Cook W P	Steere Scott
Cleghorn John	Smith Sidney
Callyhan Wm.	Starr Eunice
Callyhan & Roseboom	Smith Mary Ann Miss
Drummond William	Scott Melcome
Bodie Andrew	Smith Jacob W
Eggleston John	Stevens Maria C
Fisher Geo. A	Smith Lyman
Foster Lorinda Mrs.	Southwick Aaron
Fitz Geo. A	Stokes Thomas M
Findley John	Stebbens Rebecca Mrs.
Fitz Elizabeth Miss	Thompson Joseph L
Gerrish W	Thompson Harriet A Miss
Greenman Nathan	Tiney Luther
Gladding Joseph	Tyler Samuel
Gardner Daniel W	Tomney Wm.
Gaster Margaret	Thomas Maria Miss
Gladwin Geo P	Tanners Edwin
Graham John	Thayer E W
Gleason Elizabeth T	Turner Irene
Hasington Geo.	Tiff James
Howell Richard	Vaughan Isaac
Hooker Jonathan W	Wilson Albert
Hall Eleazer	Woodward Daniel J
Hosting Sophia Mrs.	Willoughby Archer
Huntington W H	Weaver Fenner H
Holden Samuel	Whitcomb Asa
Hunt William	Wilson Hugh
Holmes James	Watrous Mr.
Henry Geo E	Waterman Lucy Miss
Jones G A	Ward Francis D
Jewett Wm H.	Walker Sheldon H
Jacobs Jeremiah	Wright John
Knight Eunice Miss	Webb George

☞ Persons calling for the above Letters will please to say—they are advertised.

N. B. All Letters intended to be sent out of the U. States, by ship or steamer, the inland postage must be paid or they will not be forwarded.

31 JOHN H. TOWNSEND, P. M.

PURE
BUFFALO OIL,

THE experience of thousands has proved the great utility of Buffalo Oil in preserving and beautifying the human Hair, and preventing premature baldness. It strengthens the roots, prevents its falling off, and produces a healthful supply of Hair where baldness is justly apprehended, and it has in many instances been known to cause a vigorous growth of Hair, of places entirely bald. The excellency of Buffalo Oil in promoting the growth of the Hair, has been long known, and when skilfully prepared the most surprising effects have been known to result from its use; but the imposition on the public of other articles purporting to be Buffalo Oil has greatly injured its character.

This Oil is extracted from the Buffalo, perfumed put up in bottles, and is preferable to any of the Macassar, Bear, or other Oils now in use. For sale by
SAMUEL TYLER.
June 30 3m30

A FRESH SUPPLY of Maynard & Noyes Soda, and Sellets Powders, just received, and for sale by SAMUEL TYLER.
June 19. 30

The Handsomest Ginghams!
EVER seen in Norwich, have just been received by LINCOLN & WILLIAMS.
June 13 1f29

Fancy Cassimeres and Vestings,
For a choice lot, call at ELY & CO'S, and save your 15 per cent by buying cheap.
May 4. 24

WHITE HOUSE
Opened at
EASTEN POINT.

THE Proprietor has enlarged his Establishment, and made many improvements in and about his house; also has built a new Wharf, which makes a convenient landing, he has also purchased Sail, Pleasure, and Fishing Boats; and the proprietor devotes his whole time to those who may give him a call. This place is not excelled by any for pleasure, or comfort; there is connected with this establishment suitable Bathing Houses, &c. Fishing, Sporting, and the like is not excelled by any.

The steamer Angelina, on her passage will convey passengers to and from Norwich, New London, Stonington, also all the intermediate landings.

Groton Bank, Easten Point.
S. FISK, Proprietor.
June 25.

The Best
MOLASSES

IN this City, may be found at the CHEAP Grocery Store of GARDNER & BUTTS.
No. 12 West End Water-street.
June 13 3w29

Notice,

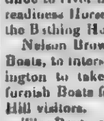
THE Subscriber would respectfully notify the public, that the
WATCH HILL HOUSE,
has been thoroughly repaired, and is now open for the accommodation of all those who are disposed to favor him with their patronage. And he would also take this opportunity of tending his thanks to his friends for the patronage he has heretofore received, and he cherishes the thoughts that they will still continue to favor him. The subscriber will also have in readiness Horses and Carriages, to convey people to the Bathing House, and also to Paucatuck Bridge.

Nelson Brown & Co., will also run a line of Sail Boats, to intersect the Steam Boat Angelina at Stonington to take passengers to Watch Hill, and will furnish Boats for the accommodation of the Watch Hill visitors.

The Boats will commence running to the Angelina between Stonington and Watch Hill, Tuesday, the 25th day of June 1844.

JOSEPH C. NASH.
Watch Hill, June 13. 30

TAKEN UP.



ON the 13th inst., a white Mare supposed to be a bot 12 or 14 years old, with a tail natural trotter, and has a slight touch of the heaves.

The owner is requested to pay charges and take her away. AZARIAH ARMSTRONG.
Windham, June 24, 1844. p3w31

FIRE INSURANCE.

R. W. MATHEWSON, Agent of the *MUTUAL SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY* of New Haven, offers to insure every variety of Property against loss or damage by Fire; at the lowest rates. Houses favorably situated, will be insured four years, for the premium for three, no charge for policy when risks are transferred at the same rate of premium.

Marine and Inland Transportation.

Insurance against all losses to every part of the Union, on favorable terms, by applying as above.

THEY COME!
THEY COME!

An entire new lot of Rich Paris, also Silk and Wool Paris Balzorines. These goods are superior (if possible) to those which passed off so quick last week. New styles Seyindia muslins for dresses. Beautiful high colored Mde Laines, very cheap, a few Scotch Lawns of New Patterns, 4-4 Brown French Linens for travelling dresses, 8-4 White Fig'd Lace for shawls, Black Silk Netl for Cardinals, 8-4 Swiss muslins for Long Shawls. We have every desirable and fashionable style of dress goods and we will at all times furnish our customers with the best qualities of goods at the lowest New York or Boston prices. 10 pieces new styles Carpeting now opening at the cheap Dry Good and Carpet store of A. WATTLES & CO.
Round Black Sign, 21 Shetucket St, Norwich Ct.
June 20 3w30

Tremendous
EXCITEMENT.

THERE has been a tremendous excitement raised about the quantity and quality of GROCERIES kept at the Store of the Subscribers, on Main and Washington-Streets, and also as to the *expeditious manner* in which they are disposed of from day to day. Customer after customer comes, tells what he wants, is never disappointed, buys readily, and goes away satisfied that he has been well treated, and, what is more, has got his money's worth. We intend to present constant inducements to our city and country patrons to favor us with their calls. Accordingly, one of the firm has just returned from New York, with a large additional assortment of the best Goods to be found in the market. They were selected with care, bought cheap, and will be sold at wholesale or retail, as heretofore, at great bargains. Call and see.

TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.
July 3d. 3w32

Spices,

OF every variety, fresh and pungent, for sale by TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.
July 3d. 3w32

Great Clearing out—sale of
DRY GOODS.
LINCOLN & WILLIAMS,

HAVE an extensive assortment of Spring and Summer Goods which must be sold immediately, *at cost or even less than cost,* any price to insure a sale at 24 Shetucket-Street
July 3d. 3w32

Hosiery, Hosiery,

THE cheapest lot of Hosiery ever offered in the city can be found at LINCOLN & WILLIAMS.
June 3d. 3w32

YANTIC CEMETERY,

THE Subscribers by order of the Court of Common Council, will offer for sale the choice of the several Lots in the YANTIC CEMETERY, on the 12th day of July at 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises. A plan of the lots with the prices marked, below which they will not be sold, may be seen by calling at Tracy, Huntington & Co's store, Yanticville; George D. Fuller's store, Norwich Town; D. H. Tucker's store, Norwich Falls; or at Thomas Robinson's Book store, Norwich City.

ERASTUS WILLIAMS, } Committee.
THOS. ROBINSON, }
June 27th. 32

Teas,

18 CHESTS of TEAS, of various kinds—Hyson, Young Hyson, Pouchong, &c., for sale by TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.
July 3d. 3w32

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN pursuance of law, I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that public sales will be held at the undermentioned land offices, in the STATE OF INDIANA, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit;

At the Land Office at WINAMOC, commencing on Monday, the twenty-first day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands hereinafter described, viz;

North of the Base Line and East of the Second Principal Meridian.

The northeast quarter of the section and the west half of the southeast quarter of section thirty six, in township thirty-four, of range one.

The lots one, two, three and four, in the south half of section twelve, in township thirty-six, of range one.

West half of southwest quarter of section twenty-one, southeast and southwest quarters of section twenty-two, northwest and southwest quarters of section twenty-seven, north half and southwest quarter of section twenty-four and sections twenty-five and thirty-six, in township thirty-six, of range two.

At the Land Office at VINCENNES, commencing on Monday, the twenty-eighth day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands hereinafter described, viz:

North of the Base Line and West of the Second Principal Meridian.

Sections one and two, the fraction of section three north of the Indian boundary line, north half of the northeast quarter of section eleven, and north half of section twelve, in township four, of range five.

The fractional northwest quarter, east of river, of section six in township four, of range seven.

The fractions of sections six, seven, and thirty, and thirty-one, on the south side of White River, in township two, of range seven.

The fractions of sections thirty-two and thirty three, on the south side of White river, in township five, range seven.

At the Land Office at JEFFERSONVILLE, commencing on Monday, the fourth day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands within the small fraction of section twenty-two, in township four, of range two, situated in a bend on the south side of White river and north of the Indian boundary line, and also of the south east quarter of section thirty-four, in township three of range two—all lying north of the base line and east of the meridian.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military or other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no private entries in the townships so offered, will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this twenty-fourth day of June, Anno Domini, 1844.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President;
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the land offices, and make payment therefor *as soon as practicable after seeing this notice,* and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township embracing the tract claimed above designated, otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

THO. H. BLAKE.
Commissioner of the General Land Office.
July 10 33

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN pursuance of law, I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that a public sale will be held at the Land Office at MINERAL POINT, in the TERRITORY OF WISKONSIN, commencing on Monday the fourteenth day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands hereinafter designated, to wit;

North of the Base Line and East of the Fourth Principal Meridian.

Township ten, of ranges one, two and three.

Township nine, of ranges three and four.

North of the Base Line and West of the Fourth Principal Meridian.

Townships ten and eleven, of ranges one and two.

Townships nine, ten and eleven, of ranges three, four and five.

Fractional townships nine and ten, bordering on the Mississippi river, and township eleven of range six.

Fractional townships ten and eleven, of range seven.

The fractional southwest quarter of section fifteen, lots, five, six, seven, and eight, in section seventeen, lot No. five in section eighteen; lot number one in section nineteen, fractional north half of twenty, fractional north half of twenty-one and fractional north-west quarter of section twenty-two in township seven of range six.

Two islands forming parts of sections seven, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, and twenty-nine in township one, of range two.

Eight islands, forming parts of sections fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, thirty-five, and thirty-six, in township two, of range three.

Two islands, forming parts of sections five, six, seven eight, nine, ten, fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen, in township two, of range three, and sections one, two, and three, eleven, and twelve, in township two, or range four.

Three islands, parts of sections three, four, five, nine, ten, eleven, and twelve, in township two, of range four.

An island, forming parts of sections four, five and six, in township two, of range four, section one, in township two of range five, sections thirty-one and thirty-two, in township three of range four, and sections twenty-seven, twenty-eight, thirty-four, thirty-five, and thirty-six, in township three, of range five.

An island, forming part of sections twenty-seven twenty-eight, thirty-three and thirty-four, in township three, of range five.

An island, forming part of section sixteen, in township three, of range five, and sections thirteen and twenty-four in township three, of range six.

Such portions of the above designated islands [which are all in the Missisippi river] as fall within the limits of the sixteenth section, will be excluded from the sale.

North of the Base Line and East of the Fourth Principal Meridian.

Section eleven, in township three, of range one.

Northwest quarter of section thirty-four, in township one, of range three.

Section one, in township two, in range three.

Sections one, two, twelve, thirteen, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-seven, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-eight, thirty-four and thirty-six, in township three, in range three.

Sections five, six, seven, eight, fifteen, eighteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, and thirty-five, and the west half and the northeast quarter of section seventeen, in township three, of range four.

Section twenty-six, in township four, of range three.

Section one, in township one, of range five.

Sections one, two, three, in township six, of range five.

Lands appropriated by the law for the use of schools military, or other purposes, will be excluded from sale

The sale will be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer, and no private entries of land in the townships so offered, will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this twenty-fourth day of June, Anno Domini, 1844.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President:
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the land offices, and make payment therefor *as soon as practicable after seeing this notice,* and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township embracing the tract claimed above designated, otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

THO. H. BLAKE.
Commissioner of the General Land Office.
July 10 33

The Maiden's Remonstrance.

BY MRS. F. S. SCOTT.

Oh! say not that you love me now,
'Twould shame my cheek, and flush my brow;
The dream of other days is fled,
Love must be numbered with the dead.
The joys of other days are fled,
And I must henceforth live alone;
Alone in heart, alone in mind,
Estranged from all my fellow-kind;
Alone in woman's changeful mood—
The dearest part of solitude.
Nay, look not on me, thou art fair,
And I, undone in my despair;
Thou'rt with the fearless, with the gay,
Where bright-eyed mirth keeps holiday;
Thou where the laugh is echoing,
And I, a care-worn, joyless thing.
Pleasure and joy each claims a part,
Quick'ning the life-pulse of thy heart
Bright, is the course, *my* life all pain,
How, then, could we twain meet again
No, say farewell! The quivering sigh,
The scorching tear drop of the eye,
The woman's silent agony,
The life's struggle, death's last tone,
Shall touch no heart save mine alone.
No look, or word, or act of mine,
Shall e'er upbraid that heart of thine;
For thou was to my first vow true,
Till o'er the rainbow tinted hue
Of our young love Fate threw a cloud,
The which Time changed to a shroud—
A pall-like image spreading far
O'er life's young morning's drowning star;
It deepened into darkest gloom
And oped love's pathway to the tomb!
Ah! never more, no, never more,
Can we twain speak of days of yore.
The fleeting blush, the downcast eye,
The question answered with a sigh,
Are mine no more. The autumn leaves,
Which fading earth each year receives,
Are like my heart, thus differing,
This buds no more at early spring.
Then ask my breast how it could share
The blooming flowers implanted;
No, seek another! let her be
All that I could have been to thee,
Ere grief and pride, and shame and woe,
Had made this bosom's pulse best slow.
Let not her lip in scorn be curled,
It shows *a knowledge of the world;*
Hope not for fire in her dark eye,
It tells a *want of sympathy.*
The tear of feeling rarely flows
From eyes of fire o'er cheeks of rose.
Such worms as these will rankle on
Until their ruthless work be done;
Sapping the trunk of what should be
A goodly, fair, and gracious tree.
Then let her be but young and true,
Her mind expanding to the view
All clearly pale, a paleness bought
With the deep store of inward thought;
And let her own a quiet grace,
With all her heart seen in her face;
And when her lip to thine is pressed,
When brightens on her lip and eye
The mellowed touch of ecstasy,
Think thou, as she her joy doth tell,
"I once knew one who loved as well!"

*It is a beautiful fancy of the old writers that the withered leaves being received in autumn into the bosom of Earth, are nourished and restored by her, and sent forth again in spring endowed with new life and youth and beauty.

Love, Woman's Chief Attraction.

BY LONGFELLOW.

What I most prize in Woman
Is her Affection—not her intellect.
Compare me with the great men of the earth—
What am I? Why, a pigmy among giants!
But if thou lovest—mark me, I say lovest—
The greatest of thy sex excels thee not!
The world of the Affection is my world—
Not that of Man's Ambition. In that stillness
Which most becomes a Woman—calm and holy—
Thou sittest by the fireside of the Heart,
Feeding its flame. The element of fire
Is pure. It cannot change its nature:
But burns as brightly in a gipsy camp
As in a palace hall.

From the Cincinnati Chronicle.

A Story,

WITH A MORAL, BEING A LEAF FROM THE JOURNAL OF ABSALOM ALLEN.

"It will never do, Jedediah," said my uncle Obed Allen to my youngest brother—"it will never do—this flirting with all the young girls, and trifling with their guileless affections!"

My brother Jedediah was a handsome young fellow. He had a fine person, when his Sunday clothes were on—a clear, black eye, and red cheeks. He wore a pair of whiskers at eighteen. During his vacations, our village girls were all in a tumult: All were anxious to have the honor of his attentions—and many an eye has closed, with a tear under its lid, after waiting the whole evening at the window, with the expectation of seeing Jedediah ride up to the horse-block.

He saw their sly glances at him, as he stood of a Sunday in the gallery at church, and led the choir.—He knew that they thought him handsome,—that he was admired—and he was fool enough to be flattered by such things. His vanity grew, at last, to be his ruling passion; and he thought the party tedious, where half the eyes in the room were not directed towards him.

He spent his vacations wholly with the girls—riding with one, walking with another, and "setting up" with another. He made declaration in a garland of flowers, and expressed his adoration to every bright eye in the village, with a bouquet of the sweetest and freshest rose-buds he could gather. As long as their admiration had the charm of novelty, he was all devotion—but when that was gone, he flew away, like a surfeited bee, to some fresher flower.

At the time Obed addressed him as I have stated, we were sitting at the breakfast table. Jedediah had just returned from a walk among the hills, with Isabel Johnson, one of the sweetest girls of our village. As he came into the room, he snapt the dew out of his whiskers with high glee, and sung out at the top of his voice,—"I say, Absalom," said he, "that Bell Johnson is not to be sneezed at of a damp day. She's real cauliflower. What a foot she's got. Did'st ever see her dance, uncle Obed? You'd think her the shadow of a gossamer, she's so light. Ah, Absalom, my boy, such a tramp as we have had! Such flowers as we gathered! Faith, every time she trod her little foot upon the violets, there came up such a cloud of perfume, you would have thought Madam Flora was lighting up every one of her incense burning altars. But hark ye! We stopped a while upon the brink of the ledge on old chesnut hill, and looked down upon the water as it tumbled over the milldam. Bell gazed at it, as if she saw ten thousand little naiads dancing minuets upon the bubbles. While she was looking, I took her little paw, *so*—then I squeezed it gently, *so*—and whispered in her ear, *so*—But, uncle Obed, mum's the word— * * * * Bell and I know who's who!"

It was then uncle Obed spoke. "It won't do, Jedediah,' said he, and his voice choaked with emotion as he spoke; 'it won't do, I say! All this may be 'strawberries and cream' to such a crazy pate as yours. It may be fine fun to win the heart of such an innocent thing as Bell Johnson, just to throw it away again, like a worthless orange, after you have squeezed all the juice out. But mark my words, Jedediah. I have seen more days than you, and observed somewhat of the ways by which Providence brings its righteous ends about. Justice is sure of foot, Jedediah, though slow—mark that. And for every idle word and deed of yours, there will be a day of account, here or elsewhere. It is true, I have seen some precious scoundrels in my day, die quietly in their beds, who deserved to die at the end of the halter. And the preacher says, 'there is one event to all, both the righteous and the wicked.' But, observe, my pretty fellow, I never knew a graceless rogue that trifled with a woman's affections, who did not, ever after, find a bitter curse in his cup. Judgement follows hard upon such misdeeds. I believe there is a special woe denounced upon the wretch—and he might as well attempt to fly into the regions of infinite space, as to try to escape it.

Leave off these wicked ways, then, Jedediah, if you would prosper. If you would live, to lie down without dreaming of fire and brimstone, or would die without hearing the wail of a broken hearted one knelling in your ears. But let this motto be your guide, when you go among the sweet innocent flowers whom God has raised up here,

"*Never excite expectations you do not intend to gratify!*"

Here uncle Obed's voice grew husky. He took a long and deep draught from his mug of cider, and then rose from the table and walked out of the room.

As he closed the door behind him, Jedediah drew a long breath, looked at me, half mad and half ashamed, and then contemptuously whistled—*wh-e-e-w!!!*

My foolish brother continued to flirt with Isabel, until her whole being was locked up in his. Her friends cautioned her in vain—she was blind to the suggestions even of her better judgement. At length, when he had completely triumphed over her gentle heart, he left her, and sought some other sweet flower to blight, as he had done this.

Isabel bore his coldness awhile with apparent indifference. But the loss're gradually left her eye, her cheeks grew pale and thin, and her fine red lips took a death like purple hue. She murmured not against him. She complained to no one. Her friends observed that she mingled more with the pious, and less the gay. It was evident, however, that the machinery of her existence was gradually running down; and every day was expected to bring some story of her sickness or death. At length she almost shunned society, and spent her time, when the weather would permit, in wandering among the hills and the forests.

One evening, of a pleasant day which she had spent away from home in this manner, her parents observed that she did not return at her usual hour. They became alarmed, and roused a party of their neighbors, they went in pursuit of her. They travelled the forest and thicket for a long while in vain. They shouted her name through the deep glens, and blew their horns from the tops of the hills. But echo alone replied.

At length, about midnight, one of the party, on his return, discovered her on the edge of a high ledge of rocks, seated at the foot of an old beach, which hung far over the precipice. He called on her as soon as he discovered her. She returned no answer. He thought she might be asleep, and he clambered up the rocks to where she sat. He called again, and louder, but she answered not. Then he touched her shoulder, and gently shook her, and started back with horror. *She was dead*—cold and stiff; though as she sat, she looked more like one enjoying a quiet slumber. Her left arm rested on the trunk of the tree, and the fingers of her right hand were laid upon the letters of my brother's name, cut in the smooth bark. It seemed as if she had been trying to trace them out in the dark. Doubtless such was the fact, and that her broken spirit had passed away while busied in this strange but natural effort.

She was buried in the village churchyard, the next day without any parade. But the story of her life and death, became one of the traditions of the place, and the stranger may hear it told by any one of the villagers, should he chance to ask whose neat white marble monument, it is which stands in the corner of the yard, with a strangely quaint device sculptured upon it. Our schoolmaster had been a rejected lover of Isabel's, and he procured the artist, who executed the monument, to carve upon it, an emblem of his own devising. It consisted simply of her name, in beautiful German capitals under which there was a drooping white lily, in full bloom around whose stalk, a small adder had coiled himself, head thrust into the cup of the flower, as if he were sucking away the life juice of the lovely plant. This was her only epitaph. No one, who knew her story, could be at a loss, as to the design.

My brother was absent when she died. When he returned and heard the story of her death, he showed some signs of emotion. For several days he kept aloof from society, you could read remorse in his eye, and at times, there was a twitching of the muscles of his face, as if he felt the gnawing of the Worm which never dies."

But it soon wore off, and he became as gay as ever. He mingled with his usual lightness in all the frolics of the village. He smiled as sweetly as ever upon our *belles*, and alas, poor human nature, they returned them as sweetly as ever.

I must confess that I thought sometimes of my uncle Obed's warnings, and looked for some dreadful fulfilment of the deceiver's curse. I felt a foreboding that a judgment would come. It did come.

After he had graduated he studied law and established himself in a adjoining county, in his profession. He had fine talents for the bar, and rose rapidly in the estimation of the public. Several years rolled away, and at the age of twenty-nine, he found himself wealthy, and of high reputation. He still remained, however, as reckless and wild in his intercourse with society mingling in all its gayest circles.

In the winter of his 39th year, he caught a dreadful cold, while on a sleigh ride, which made great inroads upon his health, and brought on symptoms of consumption. His physician told him, that he could not survive the rigors of another New England winter, and recommended a voyage to Cuba. I went with him as his nurse, and the following winter we spent in Havana. Here he rapidly regained his health, and as he spoke Spanish as fluently as a Castilian, he mingled a great deal with the Spaniards. His fine person and fascinating manners, soon found him a passport to the favor of many black eyed donnas. He seemed perfectly happy while basking in the sunshine of their smiles. But alas, poor fellow, slow footed justice was about to overtake him.

On some great occasion, the Governor General gave a splendid ball at this place. We were both invited. I was satisfied with looking on the gay scene, but he mingled in all its luxuries.

I observed that he waltzed several times with the beautiful wife of a young Spanish officer of high rank. The last time he handed her a seat; he plucked a moss rose bud from a vase, which stood near him, and dropped it into her bosom. Here he stopped and whispered something in her ear, and when he raised her head, I observed that a deep blush was passing over her face, and a smile of peculiar meaning curling her lips. He forgot that the eye of Spanish jealousy knew "neither slumber nor sleep."

Two days afterwards he was found by the city guard, about day-light, on the pavement in front of this Spaniard's house; a broken guitar laying beside him, and the Spanish dirk sticking in each side both thrust quite through his heart.

* * * * * * *

I was at no loss to guess whose hand directed the blow. But I thought of Bell Johnson and uncle Obed's warning, and felt that the Spaniard was but an instrument, raised up by one who has said," Vengeance is mine!"

The sentence was just, and I did not murmur.

* * * * * * *

It is more than twenty years since these events occurred. But they are as fresh in my memory, as if they occurred but yesterday; and now whenever I see a gifted young man, flirting trifling with the gentle feelings of a lovely girl, a sight too often seen in these degenerate days, I think of Jedediah, and feel tempted to say to him, in the words of my uncle Obed. "Beware how you excite expectations, you do not mean to gratify!"

ABSALOM ALLEN, Genl.

WHEELING *out*—"Clay Enthusiasm"—The Delaware County Republican, a radical whig paper, has refused to support Clay and Frelinghysen! The people every where are arriving at the same conclusion

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

In pursuance of law, I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America do hereby declare and make known, that public sales will be held at the undermentioned Land Offices in the STATE OF ARKANSAS, at the periods hereinafter Designated, to wit:

At the Land Office at BATESVILLE, commencing on Monday the eleventh day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz:

North of the base line and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Townships five, six, ten and eleven, of range one.
Township four, five and nine, of range two
Fractional township five, and six, west of White River, of range four.
Fractional township four, west of White River and township eight, of range five.
Fractional township twelve, north of old Indian boundary, of range eight.
Fractional township eleven, north of old Indian boundary, and township twelve of range nine.
Fractional township eleven, North of old Indian boundary, and township twelve and thirteen of range ten.
Townships twelve and thirteen, of range eleven.
Fractional township nine, north of the old Indian boundary, and township twelve, of range twelve.
Fractional townships eight and nine, north of the old Indian boundary, and township twelve, of range thirteen.
Fractional township eight, north of the old Indian boundary, and townships nine, twelve and fifteen, of range fourteen.
Township fifteen, of range fifteen.
Township seventeen, of range sixteen.
Townships thirteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen and eighteen, of range seventeen.

" At the Land Office at FAYETTEVILLE, commencing on Thursday the fourteenth day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz:

North of the Base line and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Township seventeen, of range eighteen.
Townships sixteen, nineteen and twenty, of range nineteen.
Township sixteen, of range twenty-one.
Township twenty-one of range twenty-two.
Townships twelve, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty and twenty-one, of range twenty-four.
Townships sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, and nineteen, of range twenty-five.
Township fourteen, of range twenty-seven.
Townships eighteen, nineteen, twenty and twenty-one, of range twenty-eight.
Township fourteen, of range twenty-nine.
Township twelve, of range thirty-one.

At the Land Office at JOHNSONS COURT-HOUSE commencing on Monday the eighteenth day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz:

North of the Base line and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Townships four and five, of range eighteen.
Township four, of range nineteen.
Townships nine and ten; of range twenty.
Townships nine and ten of range twenty-one.
Township ten, of range twenty-two.
Township eleven, of range twenty-four.
Township three, of range twenty-five.
Township five, of range twenty-six.
Townships six, and eleven, of range twenty eight.
Township five, of range twenty-nine.

At the Land Office at WASHINGTON, commencing on Thursday, the twenty-first day, November next, for the disposal of the public lands hereinafter described, viz.

South of the Base line and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Township ten, of range twenty-one.
The fractional sections seventeen, eighteen, nineteen and twenty, east of Red river, in the bend of Old River Lake, in township eighteen, of range twenty-five.
Townships five, six, and eighteen, of range twenty-seven.
Townships two, three, five, six and seventeen, of range twenty-eight.
Townships four and five, of range twenty-nine.
Townships five, six, and seven of range thirty.

At the Land Office at LITTLE ROCK commencing on Monday, the twenty-fifth day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz;

North of the Base Line and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Sections one and twelve, in township seven, of range seven.
Fractional township seven, north of the old Indian boundary, of range fourteen.

South of the Base Line and West of the Meridian.

Sections one, two, three, four, five, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-two twenty-three twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six twenty-seven and thirty-six, north half and southeast quarter of section six, fractions of section eight, east of Rock Roe Bayou and White river, North half and southeast quarter, and including part east of White river, of section twenty-one of north half and southeast quarter of section thirty five and including part east of White river in township one of range three.
Township nine and ten, of range five.
Township five, of range six.
Townships fifteen and eighteen of range nine.
Fractional section twenty-one south half of twenty-two and north half and southwest quarter of section twenty seven, east of Arkansas river in township three and township fifteen, of range ten.
Townships twelve, thirteen, fourteen and fifteen, of range twelve.
Township eighteen and nineteen, and the fractional sections one to six, inclusive, in township twenty of range thirteen and fourteen.

At the Land Office at Helena, commencing on Thursday, the twenty-eighth day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands hereinafter described, viz:

South of the Base Line and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

The fractional sections two and three, north of Scrub Grass Bayou, sections four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one and thirty-two, north of Arkansas river, and fractional sections thirty-three and thirty-four, in township eight, of range one.
Township seventeen, of range three.

Lands appropriated by law, for the use of schools, military or other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer; and no private entries of land, in the townships so offered, will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this twenty-fourth day of June, Anno Domini, 1844.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President:
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, and make payment therefor *as soon as practical after seeing this notice*, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township, embracing the tract claimed, above designated; otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.
July 10. 3t

Dyson E. Stair.—The notoriety which this man has earned in the school of liars and blackguards, has made his name a proverb, to be associated with whatever is grovelling and vulgar.—*Norwich Aurora.*

THE NEWS.

Norwich, Conn., July 11, 1844.

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION FOR PRESIDENT.

JOHN TYLER of Virginia.

" HERMITAGE, May 3, 1844.

" The Senator who votes against the ratification of the Treaty must be a traitor to the best interest of our beloved country, whatever pretext he may attempt to shield himself under.

ANDREW JACKSON."

☞"When the party struggles of the day are forgotten, Mr. Tyler's administration will be recorded as one of the most wise and successful that has ever occurred. It will be remembered that he had the courage, in opposition to the strong views of the dominant party, to arrest legislative interference in the concerns of the currency. It will be remembered that he has settled the most difficult questions that have ever arisen in our foreign relations, and secured the public peace.

It will be remembered, long after the late Baltimore nomination is forgotton, that he made a direct and urgent effort to regain, by peaceful means, a territory belonging to the confederacy, which is hereafter, in the language of one of his most strenuous opponents, Mr. Thompson of Kentucky, to be got at any price, "even at the price of blood." It will be remembered that he sought to soften the asperity of party, and that he put himself in opposition to its dictation at a time when by yielding to it he might have made his path smooth and easy as his own natural disposition."

[New York Journal of Commerce.]

The attention of our readers is directed to the Sales of Public Lands advertised in our paper to-day. Emigrants going west will find this paper useful to them.

Henry Clay.

Believing as we do, that the principles and doctrines of Democracy have an intrinsic worth and an inherent strength amply sufficient to sustain it, without resorting to clap trap, trickery, flattery or denunciation as defensive means, we will not, in our brief notice of its principal antagonist, do ought but speak the truth in soberness. It must be premised that the whig party, of which Mr. Clay is the great champion, claims to embody the better portion of American society, and to embrace the learning, talent, morality and piety, of the land. Such men as James Watson Webb and George D. Prentice, the one a duelist a gambler and a debauchee, the other a common drunkard, with a well acted simulation of sincerity, will roll up their eyes in pious horror, and talk as gravely as a Jesuit, of the abounding corruptions of the times, and the shocking immoralities of loco focoism, and of the exalted capacity of Henry Clay to stay the torrent of vice rolling over the land, and bring back our country to the pristine simplicity, integrity, and glory of its halcyon days. And what is more, our good folks believe them, and many no doubt think in the sincerity of their hearts that these things are verily so. With a delusion that is neither strange nor unprecedented, very many among the whigs, with better hearts than heads, sit down and bewail the "damning sins" of this administration, and the untold abominations of loco focoism, and most inconsistently rise up and glorify their coming deliverer, Henry Clay.

Mr. Clay was once a democrat, and zealously, unaffectedly and eloquently, advocated its highest truths. That he was and is ambitious, no one pretends to deny, but while he had a name to make and a fortune to gain, he followed the course of every young aspiring demagogue, and by popular arts, sought to win the affection of the masses. That he was ever honest, we utterly deny, for in all his chameleon like course, his tergiversations have ever tended to his own advantage, and most disastrously to human rights. Before the year 1824, he was most bitterly hostile to John Quincy Adams; so much so, that when associated together at Ghent, to negotiate a treaty of peace, their quarrels well nigh rendered nugatory the sincere desire of both this country and Great Britain to put an end to the war. It is well known, that their doctrines were wide as the poles apart, on all the great questions of national policy discussed then and every where among the statesmen of our country. In an evil hour for the reputation of Mr. Clay, the bait of office was thrown before him, and in seizing it, he at once gave the lie to all his former professions, and proclaimed himself ready to sacrifice principle for place. Like the new born friendship of Pilate and Herod, this summerset of Clay, and this reconciliation with his old enemy, Mr. Adams, was a conjuncture; ominous, baleful and deadly. Gen. Jackson was sacrificed, and with him, the hopes and wishes of a vast majority of Mr. Clay's quondam friends. No matter—Mr. Adams became President and Mr. Clay, Secretary of State. Pah! What was democratic principle when compared to a good fat office!

There was a time when Henry Clay, and—save the mark!—*Webster*, were utterly opposed to a National Bank. But inasmuch as money is not only the sinews of war, but the bone and muscles of a renegade politicians. Mr. Clay sold himself body, soul, and all, to the monster "for a consideration." From its powerful enemy he became suddenly its powerful friend—and its feed Attorney. Money is indeed a most potent enchantress, for it transformed at once, in the speeches and writings of Henry Clay, a very monster of corruption into a miracle of beauty. All at once, the "prating demagogue" becomes in the eyes of Federal Whiggery, a most "potent, grave, and reverend seignior," and Statesman. Forgotten, are his youthful errors. Forgotten are his sins of riper years. Forgotten are the crimes of the gambler and the duelist. And forthwith the monster and its pet, make night hideous with their mutual laudations.

The private character of Mr. Clay is well known. That he has always been a gambler—that he is a gambler at this present writing is too notorious to be denied. That he has been repeatedly engaged in duels, as principal and accessory, is as well known to the professing christians of Norwich as to his private friends. That he is a slave holder, every quaker whig knows as well as he knows his own existence, while he drops a vote for Clay into the ballot box with one hand, and uplifts the other in denunciation of the criminalities and guilt of slavery. That he is a foul mouthed profane swearer, the most fastidious whig knows well, even while he attempts to cover up this vice of his favorite in one breath, and to rebuke blasphemy in the next. That he has no sympathy with the hard handed democracy—that he is aristocratic in his propensities and style of living, are matters as obvious to every passer by, as any other uncontroverted fact.

Can Henry Clay hope to become President by the unbought suffrages of the unterrified democracy? No, by no means. His hopes rest on a far different foundation. The old federal party was not dead but sleeping during the halcyon days of Monroe. It has completely revived and is as active, vigilant and cunning as ever. It has become enlarged by accretions from various portions of our society. First, many have joined it, because like Clay, they love money better than their Country. Secondly, many more have joined it because they are completely hoodwinked and deceived by the Jesuitism of whig *no principle*. Lastly, a long tail follows after federalism, composed of those who are led by flattery or hope of office, or are dragged along by the degrading chains of dependance. The Devil followed not St. Dunstan more unwillingly, when he was seized by the nose with a pair of pincers, than do this last class the leadership of their tyrants. Altogether, this is a motley host, and must be met bravely and boldly, if we would hope for victory Democrats, are you ready? Your Country is at its hour of utmost need. Speed to the rescue!

Our readers will bear witness that since the adjournment of the Baltimore Conventions, we have zealously advocated terms of peace with the Bentonian portion of the democracy. If we know our own heart, we desire nothing so much as the defeat of Henry Clay—and it is sought but this desire that has induced us to accept and advocate strongly, the proposition which was made to the friends of Mr. Tyler, by the friends of Mr. Polk, soon after the Baltimore Conventions, to run a union electoral ticket. It seemed to us that in Connecticut, especially, the plan was not only feasible, but in fact, is *the only plan* by which the whole strength of the democratic party can be concentrated and the State saved. We do not, however, meet with a response from the Hartford Times and the New Haven Register. A studied silence seems to be preserved by the editors of both those papers—the object of which is to us unaccountable. The Norwich Aurora has expressed itself frankly and favorably. We have nothing more to say about "union"—and we endorse fully, the following remarks from the Patriot & Eagle of last Saturday.

The position in which the friends of President Tyler have placed him, by the proceedings of the late Tyler National Convention, leaves the party no alternative but prompt and energetic measures in his behalf. Whatever may be the result, it is our duty to the President, to ourselves, and to the country, to make vigorous and united efforts. Organization in each county and town is indispensable. An Electoral Ticket should be at once nominated and every necessary measure adopted to fully carry out the views of the party, and render to Mr. Tyler that justice which is due him from the democratic party of the whole country. The Tyler papers should be broad cast through the land, which will be expected to be done by the friends of the government. Mere professions of friendship will no longer answer for the reality. Let every friend show his hand openly, boldly and sincerely, and talk no more of Polk or Clay—speak in plain, intelligible language, applying the proper tests to learn the purposes, objects and feelings of all office-holders and others who claim to be the friends of the administration. Professions alone have too long been relied upon as proof of friendship, without a single overt act to confirm them. "This looking one way and rowing another" will no longer be tolerated by the true friends of the administration—political hypocrites should be exposed, and, if they hold office, removed. Much has been said by many of the liberal democratic papers of an honorable union of the democratic party throughout the country, but even this has not been responded to by the radical "rule or ruin" presses, which are claimed to belong to the democratic party. Therefore no more can be looked for at our hands to again unite the true democracy and insure success to the Republican Ticket in November next. Our hands are washed of all the results that are sure to follow a future division of the party by the rash steps taken in this matter by the radical Bentonians of the country. Let those, then who desire the success of the democratic party, use their exertions and all honorable means to promote the election of the People's candidate, and by this means furnish the evidence that such is their end and aim. Consequences any farther than for the good of the great whole are not to be looked after, and if Henry Clay is elected, the stain, be it remembered, will not be found upon our hands. We say then rally, rally, organize, organize efficiently. Let a State Tyler Convention be called at once, and the party efficiently organized in every hamlet and village in the State, and Presidential Electors appointed for our candidate so enthusiastically nominated at the Tyler Convention at Baltimore.

4th of July.

The 4th passed off here pretty much as we anticipated. At sunrise, the bells were rung and the usual number of guns were fired. The city flag waved gracefully from the top of the Court House during the day, and the boys, in defiance of the city bye law, discharged their squibs and fire-crackers at will. The steamer Angelina made several trips to New London and Stonington, touching at Palmer's wharf, where an Abolition meeting was held, thus affording very many who came in from the country an opportunity to snuff the sea breeze, and to sympathise with that portion of the human family who are yet in bondage. The steamer Thorn also made an excursion to Long Island, and we believe was well freighted with passengers. We understand that there was a Clam-bake at Greeneville, but we have received no particulars touching the matter. This comprises all that was done during the day, worthy of notice. A disgusting effort at self-glorification was made by the "how do do" committee, Chas. W. Rockwell, but that being a whig operation, we do not think it proper to include a notice of it under the head of fourth of July. No accident occurred during the day, that we have heard of, if we except an involuntary performance by two ladies, who turned a summerset from the hinder part of a wagon in front of the American House, occasioned by a sudden start of the horse, and a tip over of the seat. An unusual display was made, but no damage done.

MR. CLAY'S TWO HEATS.—Mr. Clay has been twice before the people for their votes, and has been twice beaten by large majorities.

His first heat was in 1824, and resulted as follows:

Candidates.	*Votes.*
Jackson	99
Adams	84
Crawford	41
Total	224
Clay	37
Majority against Clay	187

He tried it again in 1832, with the following success:

Candidates.	*Votes.*
Jackson	219
Floyd	11
Wirt	7
Total	237
Clay	49
Majority against Clay	188

Being one more against him than in 1824. If Mr. Clay loses a vote in eight years, how long will it be before he is elected?—*Albany Argus.*

☞We understand that the Rev. Mr. Paddock has sold his House and Lot to Mr. William Prentice, of this city. Price, $4000.

ACCEPTANCE OF MR. BIBB.—It was stated in the Globe of Saturday evening, that Judge Bibb had *declined* the office of Secretary of the Treasury, but it will be seen by the following letter in reply to an invitation to a "Bar Dinner," that he has accepted and may soon be looked for at Washington:

——— LOUISVILLE, June 24th, 1844.

To the gentlemen of the bar and other officers of the Louisville Chancery Court.

The expressions in your letter to me of this day, on my retiring from the office of chancellor, will be treasured in my heart's core, and left as a legacy to my children. To be commended by a bar so numerous and talented as that of the city of Louisville, a commendation by those who are themselves worthy of commendation is the most valuable species of praise.

After a service of more than nine years in the office of Chancellor, I had intended, before resigning the office, to have spoken somewhat in the nature of a valedictory. But I could not trust myself to the flood of emotions which swelled in my bosom, lest I should betray a weakness unbecoming the dignity of a judge.

The duties of the chancellor at Louisville, under the general equity jurisdiction, arising out of statutable enaction, operating so extensively at the commercial city of Louisville, render the office very onerous. Nevertheless, as the office and duties of chancellor are most agreeable to my temper of mind, if the Legislature of Kentucky, in their general views of public policy, had been pleased to afford a salary adequate to the support of myself and family, and commensurate with the arduous duties of this office, I should have preferred to labor in it, rather than in another with the duties of which I am not so familiar.

To the people of Kentucky I owe a debt of gratitude for the generous support which they extended to me as a practioner of law, and for the various offices of honor which they have conferred upon me from time to time. But honor alone will not make the pot boil, nor clothe a family. Yet I shall feel, whilst laboring in the new station to which I have been called, that I am working for the people of Kentucky and for the whole people of the United States, for my country and the whole country.

I have said more than I expected to say when I began and will hasten to a conclusion. The sudden death of a beloved daughter [the intelligence of which came to me since your letter was delivered] will be a sufficient apology for declining your invitation.

Be pleased to accept, gentlemen of the committee, for yourselves, and for the others whom you represent, my cordial thanks for the unbroken current of courtesy and kindness which I have experienced from you during my official services, and for this last act and testimonial with which you have been pleased to present me after the close of that service.

May God bless and prosper you and yours to the end of a long life. Your fellow-citizen,

GEO. M. BIBB.

To Messrs. Garnett Duncan, Jas. Guthrie, Henry Pirtle, and others of the committee.

☞Wonder if Sykes has yet found out who is Postmaster. "Monday" has passed, and Enoch is there—much to the gratification of every decent man and woman in the city. It is supposed that Jabe would sell his "interest" in Post office stock pretty cheap. The propriety of Jabe's receiving eight dollars per day for his services at Washington during the past winter, is seriously questioned—especially as he did not succeed in accomplishing the only business he has paid any attention to.

☞The whigs have turned out John DeWitt, Esq. from the office of Clerk of the Courts, and appointed James Stedman, Esq. in his place. The only reason for turning out Mr. DeWitt was that he is a democrat.

We do not complain that the whigs have given the office of Clerk of the Courts to one of their own kidney—it was for this that Mr. Stedman has made himself active in the whig cause—that he has abused democrats—that he has travelled to the landing so many times to attend coon gatherings. His distress is probably now relieved, and the principles of his party fulled carried out. The inconvenience experienced by Mr. DeWitt will only be temporary, for it is pretty evident that the reign of economy in this State will be short. We advise the whiggies to "go it while they are young"—for the time is coming when they can't.

☞By a notice in to-day's paper, it will be seen that the new Cemetery is to be consecrated by religious exercises on the 12th inst., (Friday) after which the choice of lots will be disposed of at Auction.

☞It is rumored that the proprietors of the new Temperance House, in this city, were shabbily treated by the Washingtonians on the 4th inst. How about the fair promises, &c., made to the keeper of the Franklin, previous to the removal of the "critter," that the establishment should be *liberally* supported by the Temperance community? "All flesh is grass."

☞The Troy Whig says, the Rev. Charles T. Torrey, late editor of the Albany Patriot, was arrested on Tuesday night, in Baltimore, and committed to jail for further hearing, by Walton Gray, Esq. On Wednesday, he was subjected to a further examination, and fully committed to await the requisition of the Governor of Virginia.

He is charged with having enticed away several slaves of Mr. Taylor, near Winchester, Virginia.

Torrey is a native of Scituate, Mass., a graduate of Yale College, and a grandson of the late Hon. Charles M. Turner, M. C., from Massachusetts, during the last war, and for several years Steward of the Marine Hospital at Chelsea, near Boston.

☞Col. Polk has written a letter to Mr. Kane, of Philadelphia, dated June 19th, in which he says, "I am in favor of a tariff for revenue, such a one as will yield a sufficient amount to the Treasury to defray the expenses of the Government economically administered. In adjusting the details of a revenue tariff, I have heretofore sanctioned such moderate discriminating duties, as would produce the amount of revenue needed, and at the same time afford reasonable incidental protection to our home industry. I am opposed to a tariff for protection *merely*, and not for revenue."

Connecticut State Treasury.—By the Comptroller's report, it appears that on March 31st, 1843, there was a balance in the Treasury, of $23, 105,351 and on March 31st, 1844, the balance had increased to $32, 431,91!! This is creditable to the democrats, who thus show how well and economically affairs have been managed by them.

☞A gentleman in company happening to speak of the quality of hemp imported from Russia, suddenly recollected that the grand-father of a lady present had been hanged some twenty years ago. He instantly turned to the lady and sincerely begged pardon for mentioning hemp in her presence, and assured her that he had not intended the slightest disrespect to "her revered ancestor."

☞It may not be known that the yankee comedian Hill, is a graduated physician with a diploma to practise. Such, however, is the fact, and he has established himself on Broadway, in New York, in the business of a surgeon dentist, where he draws teeth, fills and inserts them on the most accommodating terms.

☞An old beggar of Yorkshire, has just succeeded to a fortune 95,000*l.* by the death of a nephew who went out, some years since, to India, and recently died intestate.

Arrival of the Steamship BRITANNIA.

Fifteen days later From England!

The steamship Britannia, Capt. Hewitt, was telegraphed about a quarter before five o'clock, Wednesday morning, and arrived at her wharf at East Boston, at six o'clock precisely—making her passage in thirteen days and a half.

We are indebted to Willmer & Smith's European Times for the greater part of our extracts.

COMMERCIAL.—The cotton market is slowly but steadily recovering from the depression it has long experienced, and the opinion of some of the best practical men is, that the corner has been turned, the staple seen its lowest point, and the future is full of hope and promise. A variety of circumstances, the consideration of which, in detail, would trench beyond our limited space, could be adduced to favor and support this cheering hypothesis.

Mr. Viller's motion for a repeal of the corn laws stands, at present, for Tuesday, the 25th inst.

The railroad from Carlsruhe to Strasburgh was open on the 28th May.

It is calculated that £200,000 have been already expended in portraits of Queen Victoria.

Leigh Hunt has recently received an income for life of £150 annually, from the father of Shelly, the Poet.

Mr. Healy, an American artist, is at present in London, executing a commission for the King of the French.

In Mr. O'Connell's case, the writ of error is being carried before the House of Lords, and Thursday, July 4th, is fixed for the opening of the case.

Thomas Campbell, Esq., the talented poet died at Boulogne on the 15th ult.

Her Majesty the Queen and the royal family, are in the enjoyment of excellent health.

The Great Western was to sail from Liverpool on the 22d, for New York.

It is stated that Louis Phillippe, King of the French, intends to take his departure from Paris to London in September next.

Visit of the Emperor of Russia.—In our last paper we announced the arrival of this distinguished personage on a visit to this country. His Imperial Majesty arrived at Woolwich on Saturday evening week, at ten o'clock. The arrival of the Emperor had, up to a short period antecedent, for some unexplained reason, been kept a profound secret. The Emperor travelled *incog.*, and was conveyed, along with suite, in three Dutch steamers. Immediately on landing, his Majesty and suite entered the carriages in waiting to convey them to Ashburnham house, the residence of Baron Brunow, which they reached at half-past eleven the same evening, and after partaking of coffee, his Majesty repaired to the rooms prepared for him.

The Emperor Nicholas is in the 48th year of his age. He is very tall, of a dark complexion, has a fine, manly appearance, and the most unaffected demeanor. He paid a visit to England some twenty years ago, accompanied by his brother, the Grand Duke Michael.

On Sunday morning his Majesty was waited on, soon after nine, by Prince Albert. Their meeting was of the most affectionate and cordial character. The Emperor threw his arms round the neck of the Prince Consort, and embraced him fervently, Prince Albert returning the salute with great apparent feeling.

The Emperor of Russia, after a week's stay in England, took leave of the Royal circle on Sunday, the 9th ult. A Review was got up for his special amusement in Windsor Park, at which the Duke of Wellington superintended the military manœuvering.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert took leave of the Emperor on board the black Eagle. Their parting was of the most cordial and affectionate character.—At seven o'clock precisely, all being in readiness, the vessel let go her moorings and dropped down the river under a royal salute from the dockyard, the troops, presenting arms as the steamer passed. The Russian imperial standard floated from the mainmast of the Black Eagle, and, attended by the Lightning steamer, she proceeded rapidly through Woolwich Reach.

It is supposed that the Emperor of Russia, during his week's visit to England, distributed about £25, 000 in acts of liberality. While in England he always slept on the ground, on a leather tick, stuffed with straw, as being more conducive to health than a feather bed.

The Emperor of Russia has announced his intention to give annually, as long as he lives the sum of £500, to be added to the race fund of Ascott; thus following the example of his son, who contributes £300, every year at Newmarket, to be run for under the name of the Clearwitch Stakes.

O'CONNELL AND REPEAL.—The imprisonment of O'Connell is too novel in itself, and involves too many great national considerations, not to be turned to account. One of the results of his incarceration is perceptible in the immense increase of the repeal rent, which has suddenly jumped from hundreds up to thousands per week. Last week the amount received reached upwards of three thousand guineas! and in all probability it will go on increasing.

This answers a double purpose; it shows that the means employed to degrade and punish the people's man have raised him still higher in their esteem, and thus it speaks to the Government in the language of defiance; while the receipt of such timely aid is most acceptable to the repeal coffers, exhausted as they have been by the overwhelming cost of the defence. Mr. O'Connell has comfortable quarters—airy apartments, and two gardens to walk in, and he is permitted to see his friends at seasonable times and in considerable numbers.

The Corporation of Dublin, on the 6th ult. adopted an address to the Queen on the subject of Mr. O'Connell's imprisonment, and an address of sympathy to Mr. O'Connell himself. A petition to the House of Commons was also agreed to, praying that Mr. O'Connell may be liberated.

A number of deputations from various places to present addresses to Mr. O'Connell and his fellow prisoners, have been refused admission.

The usual meeting of the Association was held on the 17th June. The proceedings commenced at one o'clock, and five hours were almost entirely occupied in handing in money to swell the amount of the repeal rent; many of the announcements were received with loud cheers. The amount of the week's rent was about £3600.

PUBLIC FEELING TOWARDS MR. O'CONNELL.

The demonstrations of sympathy with O'Connell have been strongly evinced throughout the country. The repeal button has been universally adopted, and public meetings have been called and held for the purpose of expressing opinions on the State trials and on the incarceration of the martyrs, in Glasgow, Birmingham, Dublin and Liverpool. Addresses to Mr. O'Connell, have been voted by the corporation bodies in Dublin, and other cities. These contributions have greatly increased the repeal fund.

FRANCE.

It is announced in the French journals that the Emperor of Morocco has proclaimed a holy war against France, and, in conjunction with Ab-del-Kader, is making active preparations for invading the territory claimed by the latter country. It appears from despatches just received from Algiers, that actual hostilities have already commenced on the frontiers of Morocco.

The suspended departure of the Prince de Joinville to take command of the squadron to act against Morocco, had been the occasion of much surprise.

Louis Phillippe gave a splendid fete at Versailles on the 9th, to 1500 of the expositors of national industry.

CHINA.

The news from China extends to the 19th of March. A ship was seized with opium on board, in the port of Shanghai, and sent down to Victoria, where she was subsequently liberated on the payment of a fine of 500 dollars. This seizure appears to have been brought about by a British merchant, who compelled both the Chinese authorities and the British Consul to take official notice of the opium being on board. Several chests were thrown into the sea, and others injured. This step has brought the question of treaty and of the opium smuggling to discussion.

We learn from the Madisonian, that President Tyler returned with his fair bride to the capital on the evening of last Thursday. The Madisonian says:

On Saturday the bride received company. Though there was no announcement in the papers, it was generally known that on that day the White House would be open to those who wished to pay their compliments to the Chief Magistrate and his bride, and during the hours of reception the rooms were thronged.

The Heads of Departments, the Foreign Ministers in their court dresses, and the officers of the Army and Navy in uniform, in company with the ladies of their acquaintance, made a brilliant show, and his honor the Mayor and his lady, and most of the elite of the capital, whether in public or private stations, offered their congratulations and bade the lady of the Mansion welcome.

The bride, when Miss Gardnier, had with her fair sister, who is now her guest, spent part of two winters with us, and delighted all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance by the attractions of her person and mind—gifted as she has been with every advantage of education and foreign travel—and by the charms of her graceful manners, which shone, as every one felt, in their appropriate sphere on Saturday

A most magnificent bride's cake and sparkling champaigne awaited the welcoming guests, and the distinctions of party and of opinion were all forgotten, and kind feelings and generous impulses seemed to gladden the hearts of all.

In the afternoon the President's garden, in which the band from the Navy Yard play every Saturday afternoon, was more thronged than we ever remember to have seen it. On the Portico of the White House the President and his bride again received the welcome of their friends, and not until the shades of evening were gathering around, and the music had ceased, did the throng disperse, so great was the desire to see and welcome the beautiful and accomplished lady who is hereafter to preside in the Executive Mansion.

☞A lady having the misfortune to have her husband hang himself on an appletree, the wife of a neighbor immediately came to beg a branch of that tree to have it grafted into her own orchard; "for who knows," said she, "but it may bear the same fruit."

From the Boston Post.

Mr. Polk's Acceptance of the Nomination.

We present below, from the manuscript copies in our possession, the correspondence between the committee of the democratic national convention and its nominee for the presidency, the HON. JAMES K. POLK. His reply is short and appropriate. It will be seen that, if chosen, he is determined not to be a candidate for a second term. This, if we mistake not the popular feeling, will be received as a decisive proof of the unambitious honesty, the purity and the patriotism of the democratic candidate, and will increase his wide and spreading popularity with the masses of the people:—

Baltimore, May 29, 1844.

Sir—As a democrat national convention of delegates from the several states of this Union, convened on the 27th inst., and now sitting in the city of Baltimore, for the purpose of nominating candidates to be reported for the presidency and vice presidency of the United States at the ensuing election, the Hon. James K. Polk of Tennessee, having been designated, by the whole number of votes given, to be the candidate of the democratic party for president of the United States, was declared to be unanimously nominated for that office.

The undersigned were appointed by the convention a committee to request your acceptance of the nomination thus unanimously tendered to you; and cannot forbear to express the high gratification which they experience in the performance of this duty, and the hope which they confidently entertain, in common with their colleagues of the convention, that the devotion to the cause of democratic principles which always characterized your conduct, will not suffer you to turn a deaf ear to the call of your country, when, in a manner so honorable to yourself, she demands your distinguished services.

With the utmost respect and esteem,
We have the honor to your ob't serv'ts,
HENRY HUBBARD,
WILLIAM H. ROANE,
BENJ. H. BREWSTER,
ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS,
ROBERT RANTOUL, Jr.,
Committee of the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore.

Hon. J. K. POLK, Columbia, Tennessee.

Columbia, Tenn. June 12, 1844.

Gentlemen—I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 29th ultimo, informing me that the democratic national convention, then assembled at Baltimore had designated me to be the candidate of the democratic party for president of the United States, and that I had been unanimously nominated for that office.

It has been well observed that the office of president of the United States should never be sought nor declined. I have never sought it, nor shall I feel at liberty to decline it, if conferred upon me by the voluntary suffrages of my fellow-citizens. In accepting the nomination I am deeply impressed with the distinguished honor which has been conferred upon me by my republican friends, and am duly sensible of the great and mighty responsibilities which must ever devolve on any citizen who may be called upon to fill the high station of president of the United States.

I deem the present to be a proper occasion to declare, that if the nomination made by the convention shall be confirmed by the people and result in my election, I shall enter upon the discharge of the high and solemn duties of the office with the settled purpose of not being a candidate for re-election. In the event of my election it shall be my constant aim, by a strict adherence to the old republican landmarks, to maintain and preserve the prosperity, and at the end of four years I am resolved to retire to private life. In assuming this position I feel that I not only impose on myself a salutary restraint, of enabling the democratic party to make a free selection of a successor who may be best calculated to give effect to their will, and guard all the interest of our beloved country.

With great respect, I have the honor
to be your ob't servant,
JAMES K. POLK.

To Messrs Henry Hubbard, William H. Roane, enjamin H Brewster, Romulus, M. Saunders, Robert Rantoul, Jr., committee of the democratic national convention at Baltimore.

Widows' Pensions.—The act granting pensions to the widows of certain revolutionary soldiers, of the third of March, one thousand eight hundred forty-three, is received and extended for and during the term of four years from and after the fourth of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty four, to have the same effect as if the act had been a grant of pensions for five years, instead of one year, from and after the fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred, and

ORIGINAL STAINED

dety-three. Such widows as have been or shall be admitted by special acts of Congress to the benefit of the pension act of the seventh of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, or to the benefit of the former act, are now admitted; subject, however, to the rules, limitations, and conditions in said act.

SUICIDE.—An Albany paper, referring to the number of suicides which fill daily the newspapers, makes the following remarks on the sight of self-murder.

"If a person now-a-days meets with a slight check to the ambitious schemes which he has been nourishing, he cut his throat; if a robber is detected with his stolen property, and happens to imagine that he cannot get clear, he bleeds himself to death; if a woman has aspersion cast on her fame, she must forsooth take to winding a towel or a handkerchief round her neck until she is choked; if another has just lost her prudence and broke through the rules prescribed by community, she takes to the canal as her refuge; if a man cannot get his vessel through the locks of some inland navigation, he smothers himself with charcoal." And we may add, that no reasonable cause can be assigned for some suicides; the man who is rich kills himself in the same way that a man does to avoid poverty—the well man tired of life does as the sick man does—the religious devotee cannot discover hidden mysteries, and plunges into eternity; persons get tired of existence and long for a change, whatever it may be. It is a disease of the mind which affects the head; calmness, patience, resignation, hope and religion, are the preventative of suicide. It is a crime to steep your hands in the blood of another. It is not less so to lay violent hands upon yourself.

CASSIUS M. CLAY.—The following is part of a letter addressed to J. C. Ray of New Bedford, by Cassius M. Clay of Kentucky, in answer to an inquiry as to the emancipation of his slaves:

"Of as much value is a good *name*, as to beget confidence among distant strangers. But I do not expect to *escape slander*. They are at last resorting to that *here* now, when all things else fail to destroy my influence. But truth and justice are mighty, and must prevail!" The man who said I did not emancipate any of my slaves, LIED. I never emancipated any of my mother's slaves—that was also false! It is true I never emancipated but *nine* slaves, but they were all I owned, and I have incurred as much responsibility here by emancipating at all, as if I had set free a thousand. I have about twenty-five more slaves, which are entailed on my children by my late father, in which I have a life estate only, and this is the cause why my emancipation has been magnified. I propose making the condition of those as good as that of the freed ones—until I hope general emancipation in the State will bring *liberty* to all.

LATEST FROM THE MORMON WAR—THE GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS IN THE FIELD.

The Warsaw Signal extra, dated June 21, has the following:

News has just been received from Carthage that the Governor arrived there in the morning, and addressed the people in the course of the day.

It is understood that he takes decided ground against the Mormons, assuring the people that he would take measures to check their lawless course, and to thoroughly investigate all the charges alleged against them, and to bring them to punishment.

He said he approved of all the people had done in their defence, and he hoped they would not lay down their arms, until the laws had ample satisfaction.

He addressed a letter to the Mayor and Council of Nauvoo, asking them to send to him two of his most most discreet citizens to make such explanations of their recent conduct as they may have to offer, and to come unarmed or he would not receive them.

As a means of defence, and to the end that Joe Smith may not dictate his own terms, the Governor has ordered out the 4th brigade of militia, composed of the counties of Hancock, Brown and McDonough part of the force to be stationed at Carthage, and the balance at Warsaw, and to take such measures for the security of these places as the commanding officers may deem necessary.

A message was also despatched by the Governor to Alton with an order for *all* the armsin the State Arsenal, to be transported to Warsaw, and used in arming the people.

FROM NAUVOO—REPORTED FLIGHT OF THE PROPHET.

We have a little later news from Illinois, Gov. Ford, as we published before, is at Carthage, and had sent a letter to Joe Smith to treat with him, by sending some discreet persons with full powers. In the mean time he had ordered out the fourth brigade of Illinois Militia and stationed a part at Warsaw and a part at Carthage. Arms in the Arsenal at Alton were all ordered to Warsaw. The whole country is under arms. The Cincinnatti Commercial of the 29th ultimo gives reports on the authority of passengers from St. Louis that Joe Smith has fled from Nauvoo. The people, however, were determined to 'root out' the whole Mormon sect and capture Smith at all hazards. We consider the report of Smith's flight doubtful, though the Commercial presumes it to be true.

"Gen. Thomas Edwards, of Bridgeport, Ct. who has for many years been a prominent member of the loco foco party, and who was their candidate for Congress a few years since, has come out for Clay and Frelinghuysen. He is said to be a man of extensive influence. Alfred Edwards, his son, heretofore known as a successful loco orator, is now on a tour through the State, using all his influence for the whig ticket."—*N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.*

This is the first whig conversion we have seen; and we wish the coons much joy for the timely succor that "Gen. Edwards and his son Alfred" brings them; the first being a supernuated town negro, nicknamed General—and his son Alfred a poor idiot, who amuses Bridgeport boys by trying to spell, for coppers—in which he raises such utter rebellion against Webster, that the urchins cheer him right merrily.—Try again, "Mr. Shot-in-the-calf," you've been humbugged this time.—*Register.*

CLAY'S BOND.

Some of the whigs still contending that Mr. Clay is not under bonds, we copy the following letter from the Hon. Jacob Brinkerhoff to the editor of the Louisville Republican to put the matter beyond cavil.

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1844.

H. A. TENNY, Esq:

Dear Sir: Yours of the 31st ult. is received.—You ask me the following questions:

"1st. Is Henry Clay under bonds to keep the peace?"

I answer he is; and, herewith enclosed, I send you a copy of his recognizance, duly authenticated by the certificate, and seal of the Clerk of the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia.

"2dly. What is the amount of said bond; and under what circumstances was it given?"

The first branch of the inquiry is answered by the copy above mentioned; and it is well known that, at the time of the date of the recognizance, Mr. Clay was under arrest to prevent his fighting a duel with Mr. King, then senator from Alabama, now minister to France—a challenge having been passed and accepted between them. The challenge grew out of a personal controversy in the senate, relative to the comparative personal respectability of Mr. Clay and Francis P. Blair, Esq, editor of the Globe.

"3dly. When will said bond expire by limitation, if at all."

The recognizance being a debt of record, and not being limited by its own terms, I suppose its obligation will not expire until the principal obligor shall become President of the United States, which will be NEVER.

Respectfully your obt. servant.
JACOB BRINKERHOFF.

Reported Duel—Some days since an article in the Richmond Whig, published as editorial, reflected with such malignity, abuse and severity on the President, as to have provoked from the President's son, Mr. John Tyler, Jr., a notice in the Enquirer, in which he applied to the writer of the editorial in the Whig such epithets as were suitable to the case. Mr. H. Pleasants, brother of the editor of the Whig, having written the offensive article in that paper, is said to have put himself in hostile communication with Mr. T., and the parties combatant, with their friends, it is understood, took the Norfolk route to North Carolina, to give and receive satisfaction with pistols. Here they were detained for a short period, and the rumor was that the seconds improved the opportunity to adjust the affair in a manner honorable to both parties.

Late information says that the affair was not settled, and that the parties went up last Wednesday morning on the railroad to Margaretsville, in Northampton, N. C., in the neighborhood of which place the duel was to come off, on the 4th, at 2 o'clock.

Democratic Tyler Celebrations.

The Tyler democrats of Philadelphia celebrated the glorious fourth in an appropriate manner in each of the four congressional districts. The friends of President Tyler turned out in their strength and gave ocular evidence of their determination to sustain the man who, for the past three years, has labored incessantly, and almost alone, in the patriotic desire to place the institutions of his country on a firm and solid basis—to preserve the constitution, handed down to us by our forefathers, inviolate—to adjust our relations with foreign powers with advantage and honor to ourselves—and, in fine to administer the affairs of government with an eye single for the good of his country, and the perpetuity of her glorious institutions. Gen. Hall's American House, Sixth st., above Chestnut, was the place selected by those residing in the city, or first congressional district, for holding their jubilee; and at the early hour of 12 o'clock, the large rooms were crowded for the purpose of hearing the Declaration of Independence read and the oration delivered.

At 2 o'clock dinner was announced, and about two hundred "good men and true," sat down to a sumptuous repast, prepared in the General's best style. The regular toasts were patriotic and appropriate, and were drunk with great enthusiasm, while several original and pointed songs were given with much effect. From the regular toasts we select the following as a specimen of the sentiments prevailing in the company:

The President of the United States—Orthodox in his principles—decisive in action—unyielding in his acts—he yet pursues the just medium, unterrified by the anger of opposing factions. 26 cheers Air—President's March.

The Baltimore Democratic National Tyler Convention—We will sustain his nomination. 26 cheers Air—Come brave with me the sea, love.

Texas—Ours by right—ours by policy and kindred. We will possess her. 13 cheers. Air—Should auld acquaintance.

A national Bank, Distribution, and a high and fluctuating Tariff—Dangerous in any hands—but destructive under the control of dishonest men. We will have none of them. 13 cheers. Air—Ole Dan Tucker.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. Holahan, Rhoads and Maguire, were dispatched to the gentlemen dining at Trotter's, (Fairmount,) with the following sentiment;

The democratic friends of President Tyler, dining at Trotter's—Co-laborers in the same cause—we hail them as efficient and worthy auxiliries.

This toast was accepted, and a committee appointed on the part of the gentleman dining at the Robert Morris Hotel, who brought in the following sentiment;

The democratic friends of John Tyler dining at Hall's—We hail them as friends and worthy safeguards of our veto President. We, their fellow citizens dining at the Robert Morris House, pledge them our sacred honors to defend our principles and candidate to the last extremity.

The committee having charge of this last sentiment were Messrs. Hayman, Tieray, and Heintzelman.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF NORWICH.

ARRIVED.

July 3, Steam sch. Shetucket, Geer, N. Y.; slp, Speaker, Lovell, Albany; slp. Glide, Smith, N.Y.; sch. Dolphin, Chase, Harwich.
" 5, sch. Daniel Webster, Delanor, Newburg; sch. Bunker Hill, Marsons Gardner; sch. Mary, Roe, Bangor; sch. Oriental, Brown, Machias; slp. Aurora, Geer, N.Y.
" 6, Steamer Quinebaug, Williams, N.Y.; sch. Premium, Nickerson, Boston.
" 8, Slp. Leader, Baker, Yarmouth; sch. Perseverance, Hobron, Kingston; sch. Constellation, Corthen, New London.

SAILED.

July 2, Sch. Henry Clay, Martin, fr Philadelphia;
" 3, Slp. Crusade Nash, N.Y.; sch. Doris, Drinkwater, fr Thomaston.
" 5, Steam Propeller Shetucket, Geer, fr N.Y.
" 6, Slp. Geo. Washington, Geer, fr N.Y.
" 7, Sloop Thomas W. Thorn, Palmer, fr N. Y.; sch. Rob Roy, Avery, fr N.Y.
" 8 Slp. Energy, Holloway, fr Hartford; smack Dolphin, Chase fr Harwich; sch. Bunker Hill, Marsons, fr Gardnier.
Pleasure Boat Tremont, Capt. O. C. Hillard, for New Haven. The Tremont is well stocked with provisions, &c. for a cruise of ten days. The duty before the mast will be strictly attended to by seaman W. H. Allen, during the cruise.
" 9, Steam Propeller Quinebaug, Williams, N.Y. slp. Speaker, Lovell, fr Albany.

Starch,

10 BOXES Sof Starch—white and clear, for sale by TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.
July 3d. 3w33

Raisins.

32 BOXES Raisins, of the first quality, for sale by TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.
June 24. 3w33

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN pursuance of law, I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that a public sale will be held at the Land Office at NEWNANSVILLE, in the territory of FLORIDA, commencing on Monday, the sixteenth of December next, for the disposal of the unappropriated vacant public lands within the limits of the townships hereinafter designated, to wit;

South of the Base Line, and East of the Meridian.

Townships twenty, twenty one and twenty two, of range eighteen.

The two easternmost tiers of sections in township fifteen, the two easternmost tiers of sections and sections twenty two, twenty seven and thirty four, in township sixteen, the east half of township seventeen, and the east half of township eighteen and the sections twenty one, twenty eight and thirty three in the same township, and all of township nineteen and twenty, except the two westernmost tiers of sections in the former, of range nineteen.

Townships fourteen fifteen and sixteen, of ranges twenty, twenty one, and twenty two.

Townships fifteen and twenty, of range twenty three.

Lands appropriated by law, for the use of schools, military, or other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The sale will be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer; and no private entries of lands, in the townships so offered, will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this 24th day of June, A. D. 1844.
JOHN TYLER.

By the President.
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, and make payment therefor, as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township embracing the tract claimed above designated; otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.
July 10 33

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN pursuance of law, I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales will be held at the undermentioned Land Offices, in the State of MISSOURI, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit;

At the Land Office at PLATTSBURG, commencing on Monday, the twenty-first day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz;

North of the Base Line, and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Township sixty two, of range twenty nine.

Townships sixty two, sixty three and sixty four, of range thirty.

Townships sixty one and sixty four, of range thirty one.

Townships sixty one, sixty two and sixty four, of range thirty two.

The parts of townships fifty two, fifty four, fifty six, fifty eight, fifty nine and sixty, lying west of the former west boundary of the state, and townships sixty one, sixty two, sixty three, on both sides of that boundary, of range thirty three.

Fractional township fifty, townships fifty one, fifty three, fifty five, fifty seven, fifty nine, sixty one, sixty three, and sixty four, of range thirty four.

Also at the same place, commencing on Monday, the eighteenth day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz:

North of the Base Line, and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Townships fifty two, fifty four, fifty six, fifty eight, sixty, sixty two, sixty four, of range thirty five.

Fractional township fifty two, north part of fractional township fifty three, north of former military reservation, township fifty five.

Fractional townships fifty eight and fifty nine, and townships sixty one and sixty three of range thirty six.

Fractional township fifty four, townships sixty, sixty two, and sixty four, of range thirty seven.

Fractional townships fifty eight and fifty nine, and townships sixty one and sixty three, of range thirty eight.

Township sixty two, of range thirty nine.

Fractional township sixty one, of range forty.

Township sixty four, of range forty one.

At the Land Office at CLINTON, commencing on Thursday, the twenty fourth day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz:

North of the Base Line and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Township forty five, of range twenty nine.

Townships thirty five, thirty six, thirty seven, forty five, and forty six of range thirty.

Townships thirty six, thirty seven, thirty eight, forty five, and forty six, of range thirty one.

Townships thirty five, thirty six, thirty seven, thirty eight, thirty nine, forty five, forty six, and forty eight, of range thirty two.

Townships thirty five, thirty six, thirty seven, thirty eight, and thirty nine, of range thirty three.

At the Land Office at Palmyra, commencing on Monday, the twenty fifth day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz.,

North of the Base Line and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Township sixty six, of ranges eleven and twelve.

Townships sixty five and sixty six, of range thirteen.

At the Land Office at FAYETTE, commencing on Monday, the twenty eighth day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz.

North of the Base Line, and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Townships sixty two, sixty three and sixty four, of range fourteen.

Township sixty four, of range fifteen.

Townships sixty one, sixty two, sixty three, sixty four, of range nineteen.

Township sixty four of range twenty.

Also, at the same time and place, for the disposal of the public lands on the islands in the Missouri river, hereinafter designated

Islands numbered twenty, twenty one, and twenty two, in township fifty three, of range twenty.

Island numbered twenty four, in township fifty two of range eighteen.

Island numbered twenty five, in township fifty two of range nineteen.

Islands numbered thirty, thirty one, and thirty two, in township forty eight, of range fifteen.

Islands thirty three, thirty four, thirty five, thirty six, thirty seven, thirty eight, thirty nine, forty and forty one, in township forty six, of range thirteen.

Island numbered forty two, in township forty six, of range thirteen.

Islands numbered forty three and forty four, in township forty five, of range thirteen.

Island number forty five, in township forty five, of range twelve.

At the Land Office at ST. LOUIS, commencing on Thursday, the first day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands on the islands in the Missouri river, hereinafter described, viz;

North of the base line, and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Island number fifty two, in townships forty four, of range nine.

Islands number fifty three, fifty four, fifty five, fifty six, and fifty seven, except the southeast fractional quarter of section seventeen, township forty five, of range eight, on island number fifty five, in township forty five, ranges eight and nine.

Islands number sixty one and sixty two, except the southwest quarter of section twenty eight and the fractional section thirty three, in township forty six, of range four.

Islands number sixty three, sixty four and sixty five, in townships forty five and forty six, of range three and four.

Islands sixty six, sixty seven, sixty eight, sixty nine seventy and seventy one, in township forty five, of range three.

Island number seventy two, in township forty five, of range two.

Islands number seventy three, seventy four, seventy five and seventy six, except the east fractional half of southwest quarter, and the west fractional half of the southwest quarter of section five, in township forty four, of range one, on island number seventy four, in townships forty four and forty five, of range one.

Island number seventy seven, in township forty four, of range one.

At the Land Office at Jackson, commencing on Monday, the fourth day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz:

North of the Base Line, and East of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Township twenty two, except sections five, six and seven, of range nine.

Southeast quarter of section one, fractional sections twelve, thirteen and fourteen, south half of fifteen, section twenty two, and fractional sections twenty three, twenty six and seven, in township sixteen and townships twenty eight and twenty nine, of range twelve.

Fractional townships sixteen and seventeen, except sections five and six, in the latter of range thirteen.

The east half of township twenty five, township twenty six, except the two westernmost tiers of sections, and township twenty seven, except the northwest quarter of section six and lot number six of the northeast quarter of same sections, of range fourteen.

Townships twenty three and twenty four, except the western tier of sections in the latter of range fifteen.

Fractional townships twenty three and twenty eight, of range sixteen.

Fractional townships twenty two and twenty three of range seventeen.

At the Land Office at SPRINGFIELD, commencing on Thursday, the seventh day of November next for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, to wit:

North of the Base Line, and West of the Meridian.

Township thirty four, of ranges twenty two and twenty three.

Township thirty, of range twenty five.

Township thirty one, of ranges nineteen, twenty, twenty one, twenty two, twenty three and twenty five.

Townships thirty three and thirty four, of ranges thirty two and thirty three.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military or other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer, and no private entries of land, in the townships so offered, will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this 24th day of June, Anno Domini, 1844.
JOHN TYLER

By the President:
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any of the lands within the limits of the township above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, and make payment therefor, as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township, embracing the tract claimed above designated, otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.
July 10 33

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN pursuance of law, I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales will be held at the undermentioned Land Office in the STATE OF ILLINOIS, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:—

At the Land Office at QUINCY, commencing on Tuesday, the first day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands hereinafter described, viz: North of the Base Line and East of the 4th principal Meridian.

Fractional section three, east half of four, east half and southwest quarter of nine, northeast quarter of seventeen, west half of section and west half of northeast quarter of thirty-one, in township one, of range one.

Fractional sections twenty-three, twenty-four and twenty-six, on the left bank of Spoon river, descending, except the southeast quarter in each, and, fractional section, thirty-five on the left bank of Spoon river, descending, except the northeast quarter, in township six, of range one.

Southeast quarter of section twenty-three, east half and southwest quarter of twenty-four, all of twenty-five and twenty-six, southeast quarter of twenty-seven, and all of section thirty-four, in township two, of range one.

East halves of sections seven and fourteen, and all of twelve and thirteen, in township two, of range two.

West half of southwest quarter of section three, all of six, northeast quarter of seven, west half of northeast quarter and fraction of the southeast quarter, north of river, of eight, southeast quarter of twelve; all of thirteen and fourteen, northeast fraction of northeast quarter, north of river, and fraction of east half, south of river, of fifteen, north half of seventeen, all of twenty-four and twenty-five, southeast quarter of twenty-six, northwest and southeast quarters of thirty-one, east half of thirty-five, and all of thirty-six, in township four of range three.

Fractional township four, of range four.

Northwest quarter of section one east half of southwest quarter of six, all of seven, west half of section, and west halves of the northeast and southeast quarters of eight, northeast quarter of ten, east half of eleven, south half of twelve, west half and southeast quarter of thirteen, southwest quarter of section and south half of southeast quarter of fourteen, southeast quarter of fifteen, north half of seventeen, west half of northwest quarter of eighteen, northeast quarter of twenty, all, except the west half of the southeast quarter of twenty-one, all of twenty-two, twenty-three, and twenty-four, southwest quarter of section twenty-five, all of twenty-six, twenty-seven, and twenty eight, north half, and southeast quarter of twenty-nine, west half and southeast quarter of thirty, east half and southwest quarter of thirty-one, and all of thirty-two, thirty-three and thirty-four in township five, of range four.

Southwest quarter and west subdivision of the southeast quarter of section five, and all of sections four and seven, on the main land, in township six, of range six.

The additions on the west to sections six, seven, eighteen, nineteen, thirty and thirty-one, in each of the townships seven and eight, of range six.

South half of section eight, and the north half of section seventeen, in township seven, of range seven.

Northwest quarter of section five, north half of section six, southeast quarter of nineteen, south half of twenty, all of twenty-nine, south half of thirty, east half and southwest quarter of thirty-one and all of thirty-two, in township eight, of range eight.

Section thirty-five, in township nine, of range eight.

Fractions of sections twenty-one, twenty-eight and twenty-nine, forming an island in the Illinois river, in township eleven, of range nine.

Fractional township (consisting of fractional section six) twelve, of range ten.

South of the Base Line and West of the fourth Principal Meridian.

Fractional section one, southwest quarter of two, southeast quarter of three, east half of nine, south fractional half and northeast quarter of twenty-one, in township one, of range one.

Fractional section five, and the east half and southwest quarter of section seven, in township two, of range one.

East fractional half and northwest quarter of section thirty, northeast quarter of thirty-one, and all of thirty-two, including an island in the Illinois river, in township twelve, of range one.

East half of section one, fractional section four, northeast quarter of five, northeast quarter of nine, and northwest quarter of ten, in township thirteen, of range one.

Southwest fractional quarter of section five, in township fourteen, of range one.

Northeast and southeast quarter of section thirty-six, in township two, of range two.

East half of section one, west fractional half of twelve, an island in sections thirteen and fourteen, northeast fractional quarter of fourteen, and fractional section twenty-three, in township three, of range two.

East half and southwest quarter of section nine, and west half of southeast quarter of section seventeen, in township four, of range two.

Southwest quarter of southwest quarter of section twenty-three, southeast quarter of section and southwest quarter of section thirty-five, in township five, of range two.

Fractional section one, southeast quarter and "Slim Island" in section thirteen, southwest quarter of twenty-four, southeast quarter of twenty-six, east fractional half of thirty-five, in township six, of range two.

Islands A and B, in the Illinois river, in sections thirty-five and thirty-six, in township six and sections one and two, in townships seven, of range two.

Fractional section two, including an island in Illinois river, east halves of sections ten and fifteen, southeast quarter of twenty-two and east halves of twenty-seven and thirty-four, in township seven, of range two.

West half of northeast quarter, and southwest quarter of section ten, northwest quarter of section twenty-two, and south half of the northeast quarter and southeast quarter of section thirty-four, in township eight, of range two.

Northwest quarter of section fourteen, south half of northwest quarter, southwest quarter of the southwest quarter and east half of the southwest quarter of twenty-six, and the fractions of sections twenty-six, thirty-five and thirty-six on "Hurricane Island," in township nine of range two.

Northwest quarters, including part on the island, and southwest quarter, exclusive of part on the island, of sections one; east fractional half, exclusive of part on the island, of section two, fractional section eleven, on the main, and east half of southeast quarter, on the island, of same section, in township ten, of range two.

Southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section twelve, in township twelve of range two.

West half and southeast quarter of the northwest quarter, west half and southeast quarter of the southeast quarter, and east half and southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section nineteen, west half, except the east half of northwest quarter, of section twenty-nine, fractional section thirty, north half and southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of thirty-one, the west half of section and the fraction of the southeast quarter, west of Bay Creek, in section thirty-two, in township eight of range three.

West half, west of Bay Creek, of section four, east half of five, south fraction half and northeast quarter, west of Bay Creek, of section nine, south fractional half of fifteen, southwest quarter of twenty-three and northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section twenty-six, in township nine, of range three.

Southwest quarter of section one, Island No 54 in section eleven, southwest quarter of thirteen and north fractional half of twenty-four, in township two of range three.

Southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section thirty-six, in township eleven of range three.

Fractional southwest quarter of section fifteen, west fractional half and southeast quarter, on the main, of section twenty-three, in township eight of range four.

Fractional section nineteen, south half of twenty, on Island No. 40 in sections twenty-seven, twenty-eight, thirty-three and thirty-four, in township seven, of range five.

South fractional half, west of river, of section five, south half and northwest quarter, on the main of section seven, west half of section thirty-five, and the fractions of sections, seven, eight, seventeen and eighteen on Islands, numbered 36 and 37, in township six, of range six.

Southwest quarter of section eight, southeast quarter and fractional west half, including part on Island No 34, of section seventeen, in township five; and northwest quarter of section one, in township six of range seven.

Fractional southwest quarter, on Island No. 27, of section twenty-nine, and west half, on same island, of section thirty-two, in township three, of range eight.

The part of Island No 17, in fractional section four, the north fractional half and the southeast fractional quarter of section five, on Island No. 11, and the fractional section eight, on the same Island, the east fraction of the southeast quarter, on the main, of section eight, and islands numbered fifteen, nineteen and twenty in the Mississippi river, in township one, of range nine.

Fractional southeast and northwest quarter, on the main, of section thirty-four, the west half of section twenty-one, on island No. 22, and west fractional half and northwest and northeast subdivisions of the northeast quarter of twenty-eight, on the same island; islands numbered twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-six, in the Mississippi river, except the south division of Island No. 23, containing 67 75-100 acres, all in township two, of range nine.

Southwest quarter of section one, and fractional section two, in township three, of range nine.

North of the Base Line and West of Fourth Principal Meridian.

Southeast quarter of section thirteen, sections twenty-four, twenty-five and twenty-six, east half and southwest quarter of twenty-seven, southeast quarter of twenty-eight, south half of thirty-two, and all of section thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five and thirty-six, in township one, of range one.

Fractional section four, the fractions of sections five, eight, seventeen and twenty on islands numbered 2 and 7, the southeast fraction, on the main, of section eight, west fractional half of section nine, all of section nine, all of section nineteen on islands No. 12; islands numbered 9, 10 and 11, in sections seventeen and twenty, the north half, on the main, and south half, on island No. 12, of section twenty, the fractions, on the main, of section seventeen, northwest quarter of section twenty-nine, together with part on Island No. 12, all of thirty on the main, and on island No. 12, and west half of section thirty-one, in township eight, of range six.

West half of section one, section two, three, four, nine, ten, and eleven, northwest quarter of twelve, northeast quarter and east half of the northwest quarter of section fourteen, east half and southwest quarter, and west detached fractions of northwest quarter of section fifteen, fractional sections twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two, south half and northeast quarter of twenty-seven, fractional sections twenty-eight twenty-nine, thirty-two, and thirty-three, and northwest quarter of section thirty-four, in township nine, of range six.

Fractional townships ten, of range six.

Southwest quarter of section four, and that portion of island No. 13 within the township seven, of range seven.

Fractional township eight, of range seven.

Northwest quarter of section eleven, and islands number fourteen and fifteen, in township seven, of range eight.

Section four, except west half of northeast quarter section five, except the southwest quarter of southeast quarter, fractional section six, seven and seventeen, all except the south subdivision of east detached part, section eighteen, all except the northwest and southeast quarters of the northeast quarter of the section nineteen, fractional section twenty, south fractional half of twenty-eight, all of twenty-nine and thirty, east half of southwest quarter of section, and west detached part of the northwest quarter on island No. 14 of section thirty one, fractional section thirty-two, and a fraction of section thirty-three on island No. 17, in township one, of range nine.

West half of southwest quarter and southwest quarter of northwest quarter of section three, all of four, north half and southeast quarter of southeast quarter of five, island No. 2, in section seven, west half of southeast quarter and southeast of southeast quarter of section eighteen, northeast quarter and east halves of northwest, and southwest quarters of nineteen, and all of section thirty and thirty-one, in township three, of range nine.

Island No. 8, and part of Islands No. 3, and 7 in sections one, two and three, in township four, of range nine.

Islands five and six, and parts of Islands three, four, and seven, in sections thirty-five and thirty-six in township five, of range nine.

Southeast part of section one, on Island No. 11, and sections twelve and thirteen, being parts of Island No. 11, in township one of range ten.

South subdivision of section one, on Island No. 7, east half and southwest quarter of the northeast quarter, and southeast quarter of section thirteen, southeast quarter and east half of northeast quarter of section twenty-four, east half of section twenty-five, Island number ten, and northwest fractions on the main, of section thirty-six, in township two, of range ten.

The fractional township three, including Islands number four, five and six, of range ten.

At the Land Office at DIXON, commencing on Monday the seventh day of October next, for the disposals of public lands on the following islands in Rock river, viz:

Islands number one, two, three, four, six, and seven, in township twenty-one, of range seven; and Island number five, in township twenty-one, of ranges seven and eight.

North of the Base Line and East of of the Fourth Principal Meridian.

At the Land Office at CHICAGO, commencing on Thursday the tenth day of October next, for the disposal of public lands within the limits of fractional sections thirty-one and thirty-two, south of the old Indian boundary and west of the line B. C. in township thirty six, of range five, of the third principal meridian.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military or other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The sales will each be kept open, for two weeks (unless the lots are sooner disposed of) and no longer; and no private entries of land in townships so offered, will be admitted, until after the expiration of two weeks.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington this twenty-fourth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.
JOHN TYLER.

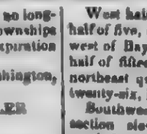
By the President;
THO: H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

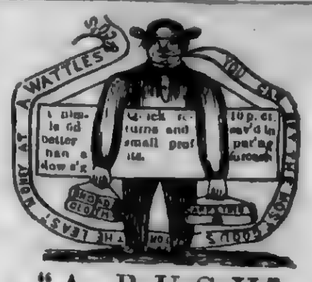
Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfacion of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, and make payment therefore *as soon as practicable after seeing the notice*, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township embracing the tract claimed, above designated; otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of General Land Office.
July 10 33

TAKEN UP



BY the subscriber on the 24th inst., one bay Mare, supposed to be 13 or 14 years old has a small star in her forehead, short switch tail, a sore on her off shoulder caused, to appearance from a kick; had a small rope on her neck when taken up.
WILLIAM R. DUFEE
East Killingly, June 29th. 33



"A RUSH"

Will be made for the following BARGAINS!

THEREFORE some quick and sweet for your selves good trades. Good

M. DE LAINES, worth 20 cts. will be closed out at 12½.

BALZORINES, that have sold at 25 cts for 18 cts.; new style Calicos, that have sold at 10 cts. for 7½.

BLEACHED LINEN TOWELS, at 12½ cts.

BLEACHED LINEN TABLE CLOTHS, from 25 to 100. Look at them for they are cheap.

COTTON HOSE, from 6 1-4 to 10 cts. a pair.

BROWN LINEN DRILLS, (for Men' wear) at 12½ cts. a yard.

A large lot of table Linens and Linen Sheetings, very cheap; also, a lot of Wide Linen Carpeting, good colors and new Styles, (no matter where they are or where they come from) which must be sold immediately at 25 cts.; new Styles of Cotton Carpeting in the same lot which must be sold; Looking Glasses, very cheap; Trunks, $1, under price; Ladies Dress Goods, will move out of the Store (for a few days) without regard to cost.

Save your money by making your purchases at the cheap cash Store of A. WATTLES & CO.
Round Black Sign, 21 Shetucket-st.
July 10. 3w33

Carpeting, Carpeting,

STILL another lot of Splendid new styles of Three Ply super and fine Carpeting; we now have a full stock of the best qualities of *Foreign and Domestic Carpeting*, and our facilities for getting the newest foreign styles enable us to furnish our customers with modern patterns at the lowest prices. Wilton, Brussells, and Tufted Rugs, at one half of former prices. Oil Cloths and Mattings, (from Auction) very cheap; Looking Glasses at importers prices.

For Dry Goods, Carpeting, &c., call at the cheap cash Store of A. WATTLES. & CO.
Round black Sign, 21 Shetucket-st.
July 10. 3d

TO BUILDERS,

PROPOSALS, will be received by the Subscribers, until July 13th inst., to build a Brick School House in West Chelsea.

R. L. FANNING,
Z. L. SMITH,
R. S. STANTON. } Committee.
Norwich, July 10. 1w33

MISS JACKSON,

HAS REMOVED HER

Millinery Establishment,

to 27 Shetucket-Street.

WHERE she will be happy to see her former customers, and friends generally. She intends still to keep a large assortment of *Millinery* in all its various branches.

Dress making done at short notice.
July 10. 33

PHRENOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

MESSRS. O. S. & S. N. FOWLER,

WILL commence a course of Lectures on *Phrenology and Physiology*, and their application to life, health, happiness, education, self-improvement, memory, marriage, hereditary descent, woman, morals, religion, &c. &c., or on the nature and relations of MAN to the laws of his nature, and the conditions of happiness and virtue.

In Norwich, the time and place to be specified in subsequent advertisements and the bills of the day.

They will also be prepared to examine heads and furnish charts, and written opinions of character, talents, defects, &c., and to furnish busts, books, and all information appertaining to these sciences.

All Norwich papers please copy.
July 10. 33

London Porter,

OF superior quality, at
MATHEWSON'S.
July 10. 33

Leeches,

REAL Imported, for sale by
R. W. MATHEWSON
July 10. 33

Bird Seed,

OF every kind, for sale by
R. W. MATHEWSON.
July 10. 33

"Brandy of every hue"

OLD Otard Dupey, Vintage of 1834, also Ambigonette, superior articles for the season, Cognac and Apple Brandy of extra strength for bathing, for sale by R. W. MATHEWSON.
July 10. 33

CONSECRATION.

THE Court of Common Council of the City of Norwich, believing it will be in accordance with the feelings of the Christian community, to consecrate the

YANTIC CEMETERY

by religious services, have fixed upon the 12th day of July inst. at 2 o'clock P. M., for that purpose.

The Rev. Mr. Hood will deliver an Address.
The Rev. Mr. Paddock will offer Prayers.
Hymns prepared for the occasion will be sung.

All the other Clergymen of the town are invited be present, and to offer such remarks on the occasion as they may think proper.

Immediately after the Consecration Services are ended, the choice of the several Lots in the Cemetery will be offered at *AUCTION.*

GURDON CHAPMAN, *Mayor.*
July 4th, 1844. 1w33

Seidlitz, Rochelle, and Soda POWDERS,

PREPARED by Maynard & Noyes, Boston; for sale by SAMUEL TYLER, and WILLIAM S. TYLER.
July 3d. 33

Leeches,

A FRESH lot of German Leeches, just received and for sale by SAMUEL TYLER and WILLIAM S. TYLER.
July 3d, 3w33

Coffee,

20 BAGS of burnt and unburnt Coffee, a prime article, just received and for sale by TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.
July 3d. 3w33

ORIGIN

HIGHLY IMPORTANT,
TEXAS! ANNEXATION!!

THE Subject of ANNEXATION being one of great interest to the public, the Subscribers have determined to present it in a form which will be sure to give satisfaction to all. Therefore

TRACY & SETCHEL,

have reduced their prices of

BOOTS AND SHOES

15 PER CENT—and have ANNEXED prices of the very lowest grade to their Superior Stock of Goods, which they are now selling

Cheap! Cheaper!! Cheapest!!!

We invite all,
Great and Small,
Little and tall,
To give us a call,

No. 34 Main-Street, OPPOSITE THE FRANKLIN HOUSE,
before purchasing elsewhere.
Norwich, June 4th. 6w28

H. S. COOK

RETURNS thanks to the many people who have favored him with their custom in times past, and respectfully informs them that he has removed to the

NEW STORE—No. 15 Shetucket-st.,

where he is prepared to Cut and Make GENTLEMEN'S and BOYS' GARMENTS in the best and most

FASHIONABLE MANNER.

Cutting done at short notice.
Remember the Number is—**15 Shetucket st.**
Norwich, April 17. tf21

BONNETS! BONNETS! BONNETS!

Just received and now opening at

ELY & CO'S.,

5 CASES Super Plain and Fancy Braid Bonnets, comprising every Style and quality the market affords, direct from the manufacturers, all of which will be sold at less prices than can be found elsewhere in this city; also a large lot of **Bonnet Silks and Ribbons;** Ladies wishing anything in the ***Millinery Line,*** can save 15 per cent by calling at
ELY & CO'S, 33 and 35 SHETUCKET-STREET.
May 4th 1844. tf24

CONNECTICUT BONNET STORE

NEW GOODS! SPRING STOCK!!

APRIL 1st. 1844.

HITCHCOCK & PAYSON,

Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMSETIC
STRAW GOODS!
RIBBONS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, BAND BOXES, &c. &c.
FOR CASH!
AT No. 17 SHETUCKET-STREET.
NORWICH Conn.

HAVING made extensive arrangements for their Spring Trade, they are prepared to exhibit a *LARGE AND FASHIONABLE STOCK OF BONNETS!* of every description of their own Manufacture of Florence, Rutland, and Fancy Braids. also Neapolitans, Fancy do; Birdseye and Prince Alberts, Rice Rutlands, English do; French Chips, Domestic Straws, &c. &c. Also a Rich Assortment of Fancy Dress HATS & CAPS; together with a heavy and well selected Stock of MILLINERY GOODS, and Artificial Flowers;—comprising in all the largest and most desirable Stock of Bonnets and Millinery Goods, ever introduced into this Market.

They pledge themselves to offer their GOODS at prices that will bear a comparison with any other establishment in the United States. Confident that their Stock will at all times be worthy of the attention of Purchasers, they respectfully solicit a call.

BONNETS altered Bleached and Pressed in the best manner, at Short Notice. PRICE for Bleaching and Pressing, 25 cts.
Norwich, April 31, '44. 19

BOWEN & McNAMEE,

16 WILLIAM-STREET cor. OF BEAVER,
NEW YORK.

HAVE received, by late arrivals, the most desirable stock of

Silk and Fancy Goods

ever exhibited, to which the attention of merchants, from various sections of the country, is respectfully invited.

It is their determination to present an assortment, unsurpassed in Richness and Variety, comprising the Newest and most Fashionable Styles offered in this market,

Special attention is invited to the following articles viz:—

RICH PRINTED LAWNS, consisting of every variety of style.

EXTRA RICH FRENCH AND SCOTCH PRINTED BALZORINES, entirely new styles.

PARIS MUSLIN DE LAINES, very rich printed also plain coloured, black and blue black do.

SILK SHAWLS, consisting of rich figured Chameleon, Black Ottomas, figured Poult de Soie, &c.

RICH DRESS SILKS, consisting of extra heavy Brocade, Chameleon, Satin Striped, Plain Fig'd &c.

SHAWLS, Paris Broche, embroidered Cashmere French Plaid, figured Kabyle, Muslin de Laine, c.

FRENCH KID GLOVES, best manufacture, black white and colored.

FANCY CRAVATS AND SHAWLS, the most desirable, assortment ever offered.

LACES, great variety, consisting of English and German Thread, plain Cotton and Gimp Edgings, at very low prices.

ITALIAN LUSTRING AND GROS DE RINES of the best manufacture.

FRENCH PRINTS—Hartman's and Gros Odier's manufacture, various styles, first quality.

ALSO,

MILLINERY GOODS, in great variety, consisting of rich Hat Silks, splendid changeable, chine, and striped Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, trimming Laces, &c.

ALSO,

Black and blue black Bombasines: Ponges and Spitalfield Hdkf; Italian Sewings; Satin and Taffeta Ribbons; Kid, Silk and Filet Gloves; Embroidery; Linen Cambric Hdkfs; Satin Vestings; Silk Velvets; black and blue black French Crapes; Lace Hdkfs and Veils, Silk Hosiery; Stockings; Suchan Pongee; Lace Veils; India Sarsnett; Levantine Hdkfs; Italian Cravats; Buck and Beaver Gloves; India Nankeens; Paper Muslins, &c. 11

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES

IN pursuance of law, I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known, that PUBLIC SALES will be held at the undermentioned Land Office in the STATE OF ILLINOIS, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the Land Office at DIXON, commencing on Monday the twelfth day of August next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships and fractional townships, viz:

North of the Base Line and East of the Fourth Principal Meridian.

Fractional township twenty-six, of range one.

Fractional townships twenty-five and twenty-six, of range two.

Township twenty-six, of range three.

Townships twenty-seven and twenty-eight, and fractional township twenty-nine, of range five.

Fractional township eighteen, north of the old Indian boundary, of range six, seven, eight, nine, ten, and eleven.

Townships nineteen, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, and twenty-six, of range six.

Townships nineteen, twenty, twenty-four, twenty-five, and twenty-six, of range seven.

Townships nineteen, twenty, twenty-eight, and fractional township twenty-nine, of range eight.

Townships nineteen, twenty, twenty-eight, and fractional township twenty-nine, of range nine.

Townships nineteen, twenty, and twenty-one, of ranges ten and eleven.

North of the Base Line and East of the Third Principal Meridian.

The part of township thirty-five, north of the old Indian boundary line, and the south fraction of the southeast quarter of section twelve, in township forty-six, of range one.

North of the Base Line and West of the Third Principal Meridian.

East half of the southeast quarter of section seventeen, and west half of the southeast quarter of section thirty, in township thirty-two, of range one.

At the Land Office at CHICAGO, commencing on Monday, the nineteenth day of August next, for the disposal of the public lands hereinafter described, to wit:

North of the Base Line and East of the Third Principal Meridian.

That part of township thirty-nine, lying north of the old Indian boundary, of range twelve.

East half of the northwest quarter and the west half of the northeast quarter of section fourteen, and the northwest quarter of section six, in township forty, of range eight.

North half of section eight, and the northeast quarter of section eighteen, in township thirty-eight, of range eight.

Northwest quarter of section thirty-five, in township thirty-seven, of range six.

Southwest quarter of section eleven, in township thirty-eight, of range ten.

West half of the southwest quarter of section twenty-two, in township forty-six, of range twelve.

Northeast fractional quarter of fractional section ten, in township thirty-nine, of range eight.

Southwest quarter of section nine, in township forty-six of range twelve.

Northeast quarter of section eleven, in township thirty-nine, of range ten.

At the Land Office at QUINCY, commencing on Thursday, the eighth day of August next, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of fractional section four, on which is the site of old Fort Edwards, in township four, north of range nine, west of the 4th principal meridian.

At the Land Office at DANVILLE, commencing on Monday, the twenty-sixth day of August next, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of the undermentioned townships, to wit:

North of the Base Line and West of the Second Principal Meridian.

Townships twenty-eight, twenty-nine, and thirty, of range fourteen.

North of the Base Line and East of the Third Principal Meridian.

Townships twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, and thirty, of range nine.

Townships twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, and thirty, of range ten.

Townships twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, and thirty, of range eleven.

Townships twenty-six, twenty-seven, and twenty-eight, except the western tier, or sections six, seven, eighteen, nineteen, thirty, and thirty-one, in each township, of range seven.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military, or other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer and no private entries of land in the townships so offered will be admitted, until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this second day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President:
THOS. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, and make payment therefor as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township embracing the tract claimed, above designated; otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

THOS. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.
June 13. 29

Moffatt's Pills and Bitters.

THE celebrated life and Phœnix Bitters prepared and sold by Dr. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York may now be said to be the most respectably established and extensively adopted family medicines in the United States. They have not only won the sanction and recommendation of all the candid and philanthropic portion of the medical profession, who have observed their invariably efficacy in general derangements of the stomach and bowels, and their astonishing effects in many varieties of acute and chronic disease, but what a far better, these medicines have recommended themselves and fully and fairly achieved the distinguished and now certainly pre-eminent position which they now occupy in public and domestic estimation. They are proved by their works, and make no appeals to vulgar credulity. If the proprietor were disposed to make an invidious comparison between these self-established medicines and any others he might confidently assert and challenge contradiction that there is no medicine known to the medical profession, or named in the books, concerning which so many clear, unquestionable and convincing evidences of usefulness and remarkable cures are recorded as those which he can adduce concerning the Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters. If it be admitted that sufferers are the best judges as to whether a remedy has relieved them and restored them to health and strength, then is the evidence in behalf of these medicines decisive and irresistable. Dr. Moffat is in possession of an accumulation of voluntary testimonials from respectable persons and families in parts of the union, far and near, who give their names and residencies to the unsolicited statement that they have been completely and speedily cured of the following diseases, and of many others not here enumerated by these Life Medicines alone, when other medicines have been long employed in vain, viz: Scrofula in its most dreadfully advanced and destructive stages, when large portions of the flesh and bones of the face had been destroyed; Piles: (five, ten, twenty, thirty, and even thirty-five years standing;) Rheumatism, both acute and chronic, of the most hopeless character; Turgescence of the Liver and various other liver complaints Bilious cholic, and every conceivable variety of bilious affections; Narcissus, Phthisic of consumption in more advanced stages than any on record: dyspepsia in all its chronic and acute varieties with its frightful train of distressing symptoms; worms of all kinds both in children and grown persons; diarrhœa, both serious and bilious; costiveness both habitual and occasional; fever and ague in its three principal varieties, and intermittent and remittent fevers of all kinds; hypocondrosis, and other extremely complicated nervous debility in general; salt rheum, scald, and erupsive diseases generally, including Leonthesis, Erysipelas or St. Anthony's fire, and sallow unhealthy complexion; palpitation of the heart and determination of blood to the head, settled pains in the organs, limbs, back, head and side, affections of the system which arise from complicated causes.

The certificates of these cures are in the proprietor's possession, and will readily be shown to all who desire to see them. A small selection from them have been published in Moffat's Medical Manual, of which a new and enlarged edition is preparing for the press.—The reason why these medicines which in ordinary family use operate merely as mild and effectual laxatives, cure so great a variety of formidable diseases is, that while as cathartics, cleansing the alimentary canal and relieving the liver, and the absorbant vessels of all impurities, they lay the foundation for the cure of all specific diseases, they are compounded of unique and unprecedented variety of choice and exquisite ingredients, some of which are almost unknown to the profession, which exert a specific action upon many complaints, without in the slightest degree affecting the general system otherwise than as simple purifiers, when those complaints are not present. Both the Pills and the Bitters are mild and agreeable in their operations, causing neither prostration nor nausea, and requiring neither confinement nor peculiar diet. Their effects are uniformly to produce an immediate sense of renovated health and new life and vigor to both body and mind. They cannot be taken without benefit and they should be procured both by individuals and heads of families, and consequently kept on hand not only as remedies but as preventatives of disease. They are sold wholesale and retail by Dr. William Moffat, 375 Broadway, N. Y., and also by

SAMUEL TYLER, Norwich city

Impurity of Blood causes Pain and

occasions disease upon that part of the body which from any cause may be weakest. Thus in persons whose blood is impure, should they have a cold, the impure matter would settle upon their lungs, and consumption be the trouble; so with other affections. All trouble is saved by using the BRANDRETH PILLS, which cannot injure, and which cannot be overdone. Only use them in the commencement of any disease, use them in full doses and you will be up and well, while those who are too wise to take such a simple medicine, are bed-ridden, or prematurely end their days. The Brandreth Pills are only beginning to be appreciated; they are found to never deceive; they are the only internal medicine required in this climate.

Be careful of pretended universal purgatives, which cannot be used without injury to the body as Brandreth's Pills can. What are they? Are they not imitations of the Brandreth Pills recommended in advertisements stolen from Dr. Brandreth? Were they not originally counterfeit pills purporting to be the genuine Brandreth Pills? But in consequence of the new labels on the Brandreth Pills boxes are they not obliged to come out under colors equally false? Observe the makers and traveling agents? Are they not men whom Dr. Brandreth hath cast off, not for good conduct truly? Is this not true as applicable to the *pretended "Indian,"* and, in fact, to nearly all the advertised pills of the day? Shall the public trust their lives in the hands of these unprincipled men? Surely not.

The Brandreth Pills *give strength* for weakness—they are liked best by those who have taken the most of them. Dr. Brandreth can give *personal* reference to thousands who have been *restored* from a bed of sickness by their use, when every other means had proved entirely unavailable. These cases are continually occuring in this city and in every part of the Union. Get Brandreth's Pills if you are not perfectly healthy, and they will restore you—if medicine can do it—because they expel those humors which are the cause of impurity of the blood, and at the same time the body is strengthened by the operation of this most excellent medicine

The following names are a list of Dr. B. Brandreth's agents in New London Co.

Norwich, R. W. Huth; New London, Nathan Belden; Colchester, L. A. Kellogg; Franklin, Amasa L. Hyde; Liberty Hill, Austin Gay; Lebanon, Gurdon Robinson; Yanticville, Tracy, Huntington & Co.; Fitchville, S. Fitch; Norwich Town, Geo. D. Fuller; Milltown, Wm. B. Hull; Stonington, Horace Lewis; Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Portersville, Smith, Cady &Co; Centre Groton, R. W. Smith; Groton, John Hudson; Hamburg, H. A. Brockway; Salem, E. S. Williams; Montville, James Turner; Hadlyme, Z. Brockway.

GREAT SALE
OF THIN
SUMMER CLOTHING!
For June and July
AT THE
CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
91 Main-Street.

THIN COATS, of every Style from 75c to 4.00
Thin PANTS, of every Style " 75c to 4.00
VESTS, of every description " 75c to 4.00

Gentlemen all we have to say is, come on we are ready for you, with thousands of genteel Garments to set upon the *Human form* to gratify the mind and clothe the body, at **91** MAIN-STREET.
next door to Charls Clark's *Hat* Store.
J. T. FAY.
June 12 29

Cheaper than ever,

EXTRA RICH SPRING GOODS; now opening at ELY & CO'S 33 & 35 Shetucket-st. Among which may be found the following lots

30 ps. Rich Balzorines,
75 do Lawns and Muslins,
Rich Dress Silks,
15 do (all wool) Cashmere de Laine,
Sup'r Kid Gloves of every shade and color.
1 Case Parasols,
45 Boxes Fancy Mitts,
Rich Ti'd Laces.

A large lot of White Cambrics Check and Stripe, Mourning Balzorines.

All the above Goods together with a general and well selected Stock. They pledge themselves to sell at so small profits, that the price can be no objection to the purchaser.
May 4. 21

WALTER CLAPP,
BOOKSELLER & BOOKBINDER,
SHETUCKET-STREET, NORWICH,
Nov 8th, 1843. 1y50

Live Geese Feathers.

A PRIME lot, for sale by
LINCOLN & WILLIAMS,
24 Shetucket-street.
March 9th. tf17

LUMBER.

THE subscriber has on hand a large quantity of the above article of all kinds, and qualities, which, he will sell low JOHN G. HUNTINGTON.
August, 9th, 1843—5m37 [Central Wharf

NEW STYLES LACES.

10 PIECES new style Cardinal Laces,
10 " Figured Gimpure, extra handsome,
20 " Black Gimpure; Nett, Blond and Figured Laces from 1 to 3 yards wide.

Also, 15000 yards Trimmings, Laces and Edgings black and white of all widths qualities and prices, now opening at the very lowest prices by
LINCOLN & WILLIAMS.
June 12 tf29

SUMMER SHAWLS.

BLACK NETT AND BARAGE SHAWLS, a new assortment at very low prices, this day received by LINCOLN & WILLIAMS.
June 12 tf29

Crape Chusans, Challys,

EOLIANS, SATIN, BROCADES, FIGURED and PLAIN ALPACCAS. Also, a lot of MOURNING CHUSANS extra rich, may now be found at ELY & CO'S.
March 30. tf19

COAL.

ANTHRACITE COAL of various kinds in the Lump, or broken and screened, for sale by the Cargo or single Ton by
EDWARD CHAPPELL,
Central Wharf.
Norwich, Sept. 12. 42

PATENT MACHINES.

THE cheapest and best Horse Powers ever offered to the public for driving Circular Saws, Cider, Shingle and Sugar Mills, Turning Lathes, Threshing Machines, &c. Also the best Threshing Machines for grain and hay seed, may be had of the subscriber—also the right to vend them in various parts of the country. Horse Powers from $40 to $50. Threshing Machines from $20 to $25. Both Machines easily conveyed in a one horse wagon.

N. B. A few more Agents wanted to sell on commission. A. KINGSLEY.
Norwich, July 19, 1843. 34

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having purchased of T. F. Albertson his entire Stock, Tools and Fixtures, feel prepared and competent to enter into any contract in our line of business. All kinds of work pertaining to House Ship, Sign and ornamental

PAINTING,
IMITATIONS OF WOOD

of all kinds, Granite and Marble of all descriptions well executed in the very best workmanlike manner and at short notice.

PAPER-HANGING & GLAZING,

executed in the best manner and with despatch.

☞Paints and Stains of all colors, mixed and prepared ready for use at our Paint Shop, first door south of Boliss' new brick block, Market Square.

N. B. None but first rate workmen employed by
NICHOLS & CHAPMAN.
Norwich, March 13, 1844. tf16

BOSTON
BOOT AND SHOE
STORE!
No. 18 Shetucket-Street.

THE Subscriber has taken the above Store and fitted it up in first rate order for the sale of

Boots and Shoes.

Having had long experience in said business, he flatters himself he shall be able to furnish the Ladies and Gentlemen of Norwich and vicinity, with a superior article, at *twenty per cent*, cheaper than ever before offered in this market. The Ladies are particularly invited to call, as they will here find one of the largest assortment of

Shoes, Half Gaiters and Slippers,

of the latest and most approved styles,—made by first rate workmen and warranted—*at all prices.*

Also, Gentlemen will find it for their advantage to give a call before purchasing elsewhere, as there will be kept at this establishment the best selected assortment of fashionable BOOTS AND SHOES to be found in this State, and at prices to suit the times.

Boys', Misses' and Children's BOOTS, SHOES, BUSKINS, HALF GAITERS, &c., all of which will be sold cheap for ☞ *CASH!* ☜

All Goods bought at this Store will be warranted.
R. GOODWIN.
Norwich, May 15th, 1844. 26

ANTHONY GORTON,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Corner of Main and Union-Streets.
Norwich Conn.,
OVER THE STORE, OF S. DENNIS & Co.

HAVING long received a liberal share of patronage, is determined to merit a continuance of favors, and all who are desirous of procuring the most

Thorough made Garment,
AND
Good Fit,

in the *most fashionable style*, at prices SO LOW that no reasonable man would object to, should call at
A. GORTON'S,
where he will be happy to receive orders in his line of Business—promising to render perfect satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

N. B. Particular care will be taken in cutting garments that are made out of his establishment.

Be sure and call on
ANTHONY GORTON.
Norwich, Feb. 7, 1844. tf11

COPARTNERSHIP,

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of

BREWER & LEWIS,

and will transact the STOVE AND TIN WARE business at No. **16** *Shetucket Street*, a few rods from the corner of Main, where they offer for sale a lot of very superior Tin Ovens manufactured expressly for the present season, which will Boil as well as Bake, also a large quantity of Milk Pans, as cheap as the cheapest, together with a general assortment of Tin Ware, Stoves, &c.

Tin Roofing, Copper and Tin Eave Troughs, Conductor Pipes, &c., made and put up in a workmanlike manner. Jobbing and repairing done at the shortest notice. JOHN M. BREWER,
WM. LEWIS.
Norwich, May 22th. '44. 27

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

CRADLES, Cradle Wagons, with wheels, Tubs, Trays, Keelers, Pails, Can Pails, Sieves, Measures, Dippers, Sugar Boxes Baskets, Barrel Covers, Mats, of all kinds, &c. &c. &c.

The above comprise as good an assortment of Wood and Willow Ware as can be found in the city, and may be bought fifteen per cent cheaper than at any other store in the place.
TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.
July 3d.

BOSTON PACKETS,

THE Sch. MAIL, Capt. CROWELL
" SPY, Capt. LEWIS.

HAVE commenced running between Norwich and Boston, for the season, and will take freight on the most reasonable terms. For further information enquire of
HAWES, GRAY & CO. Boston.
H. WHITAKER & CO. Commercial-street.
Norwich Ct.
March 24th, '44 18

STEAM PROPELLER LINE,
BETWEEN
Norwich and New York

The Steamer QUINEBAUG, Capt. JEDEDIAH WILLIAMS, will leave Norwich every Tuesday, and New York every Friday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

All goods forwarded for the Propeller Line, will be taken into store free of any expense to the shippers; freight taken at packet prices.

The steamer Shetucket, Capt. Geo. W. Geer, has taken her place in the Line with the steamer Quinebaug, and will leave Norwich every Friday and New York every Tuesday.

For freight or passage enquire of the Captain on board or to LEAVENS & HUNTINGTON, H. WHITAKER & Co. NORTON, CONVERSE, & Co. } Agents in Norwich
J & A. BRIGGS, 40 South-st. New York.
May 1st. 23

Summer Arrangements.
OF FARE AND FREIGHT,—TO AND FROM NEW YORK.
DAILY NIGHT LINE.

THE splendid steamer CLEOPATRA Capt. I. K. DUSTAN, will leave Norwich Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and New York Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

The splendid steamer WORCESTER, Capt. J. H. VANDERBILT, will leave Norwich Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and New York, Mondays Wednesdays, and Fridays.

N. B. All persons are forbid Trusting any one on account of the above Boats or owners.
E. A. BILL.
Agent for the above Boats.
Norwich, April 20th, 1844.

Norwich and Worcester Rail Road—
DAILY LINE TO NEW YORK AND BOSTON.
COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 22d, 1844

CARS will leave Allyn's Point for Worcester and Boston every morning, except Monday, immediately upon the arrival of the Steamer from New York.

Leave Worcester for Norwich and New York every evening, except Sunday, at 6 1-4, upon the arrival of the Train from Boston.

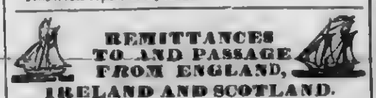
Accommodation Trains,
DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
Leave Norwich - - 5 3-4 A M, and 4 1-2 P M.
" Worcester - 10 A M, and 4 P M.

Freight Trains,
DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
Leave Norwich 6 1-2 AM.—Worcester 7 1-2 A M.

The Morning Train from Norwich, and the Morning and Evening Trains from Worcester, connect with the Boston and Worcester, and the Western Railroads.

Fares are less when paid for Tickets than when paid in the Cars.

All Baggage at the risk of its owner, unless receipted for by an authorized agent of the corporation.
EMERSON FOOTE, Supt.
Norwich April 22d, 1844.



WE beg to inform our friends in Norwich, Conn and its vicinity, that we have appointed Mr JAMES McCLELLAND, of that city, as our agent

Persons sending for their relatives, or remitting money to the old country, will find it their interest and their friends comfort to give him a call.

ROCHE BROTHERS & CO.,
35 Fulton street, New York.
Jan. 24th, 1844.

FOR NEW LONDON
DAILY
THE NEW STEAMER ANGELINA,

CAPT. LOVELL.

COMMENCED her regular Trips on Wednesday, March 27th.
Leaving Norwich, at 8 o'clock A. M.
" New London, at about half-past 3 P.M.
For further information, enquire of E. A. BILL.
Norwich, April 3d. '44

FOR STONINGTON.

THE Steamer ANGELINA Capt. Lovell, will run regular to Stonington; Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; touching at the intermediate Landings.

Leaving Norwich at 8 o'clock A. M. returning the same afternoon in time to take the Cars for Worcester. For further information Enquire of
E. A. BILL.
Norwich, April 16 '44 21

WM. H. ALLEN,
DENTIST,

OFFICE, NO. 9½ SHETUCKET STREET, (UP STAIRS)

WHERE he will perform all operations necessary for the preservation of the teeth and gums in the best possible manner. Teeth inserted from 1 to a complete set. Teeth cleaned, filled, extracted, and all irregularities, whether they proceed from disease or want of proper care, remedied.
March 23 tf17

DENTISTRY.

Dr. G. R. & C. Parkhurst,

HAVE opened an Office, No. 89, Main street, doors west of the Franklin House, where they will wait on all who will favor them with their patronage. Teeth set from one to a full set. Every necessary operation performed on the teeth, and warranted Their long experience enable them to treat judiciously all diseases connected with the teeth.
Nov. 30. 1yrl

Horse Liniment.

THIS article is unrivaled, and will be found to produce all the good effects of any Liniment that can be prepared; for Sprains, Bruises, Galls, Scratches, and all cases of Swellings and lameness with which horses or cattle are affected; prepared and sold by
WM. A. BREWSTER.
Let it be tried, and the purchaser will be satisfied
West Killingly, May 7th. 24

Silks! Silks!

SUCH as the Camelion Brocades, Helenine, blue blue Gro de Royal, light do, Satin striped do, plain and striped Armures Gro de Rhine, Gro de Swisand every other style a person wishes at
ELY & CO'S.
April 30. tf18

PRINTS and MUSLIN DE LAINES.

12 CASES PRINTS, direct from the manufacturers agents. Also, 70 pieces of MOUSE de LAINES, of beautiful style and quality. Call at
ELY & CO'S.
No. 33 and 35 Shetucket-street.
March 30. tf19

SUMMER CLOTHS.

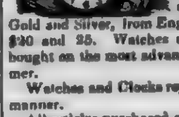
Any person or persons wishing Summer Cloths are respectfully invited to examine the following Invoice and then call at ELY & CO'S, and examine the goods just opened, and for sale at exceedingly low prices.

2 Cases Blue Denims,
2 do do Drills,
2 do Plaid do
1 Case Mixtures,
1 do Colored and Plaid Linens,
2 cases Gambroons of all colors.
Kentucky Jeans, and Grass Cloths,
Brown Linens, Linen Drillings,
Fine Drat de Ete, and Summer Cambletts
Fine Casharets, Superfine Satinets,
May 4th, 1844. 24

Rheumatic Liniment,
Prepared and sold by Dr. WM. A. BREWSTER, West Killingly Ct.

THIS Liniment has effected so many extraordinary and surprising Cures; that it is now offered to the public, with full confidence that its merits will be suitably appreciated; and that purchasers will be fully satisfied with its effects. It is intended to be used externally for Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Wounds, and all cases of lameness.
May 8th.

Another Glorious Opportunity.
WATCHES! WATCHES!!
AT No. 80 CHATHAM STREET.



THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has entered into the above Establishment with one of the most beautiful and useful assortment of Watches, both Gold and Silver, from England and France, as low as $20 and 25. Watches and Jewelry exchanged or bought on the most advantageous terms to the customer.

Watches and Clocks repaired in the most accurate manner.

All articles purchased of him not approved of will be exchanged. Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange. The highest price paid for old Gold.
JOHN MYERS.
New York, May 23d tf26

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, May 20, 1844.

PROPOSALS will be received at this Department, until 3 o'clock, on Saturday, the 15th day of July next, for the delivery of the following Coals, at the places and in the quantities hereinafter designated, viz:

At Boston, Mass., and at New York City, Anthracite Coal (sugar loaf).

At Lake Erie, Lake Ontario, Key West, Florida, and the mouth of the Mississippi, Bituminous Coal. Not less than 500 tons to be delivered at each place; but this Department reserving to itself the right to order as much more as it may think proper.

All of the above coals are to be of the *very best quality*, and to be delivered and landed at the contractor's risk and expense at such points in the above specified places as shall be designated in the contract, or by the officer to whose inspection the coals shall be subject on delivery. At the mouth of the Mississippi the coal to be delivered in good and substantial flat boats, the boats to be the property of the Government. The ton of anthracite coal to be estimated at 2,240 pounds and the bituminous coal at five pecks to the bushel, and 28 bushels to be considered equivalent to the ton—these to be subject to the inspection of officers to be designated by this Department. The coal to be delivered within two months after the execution of the contract.

The Coals must be *lump*, and be taken from mines the most approved for the hardness of their quality and freeness from sulphur and other impurities—satisfactory evidence of which must accompany the bids, as no bids will be considered which are not accompanied by this evidence and no coal will be received which shall not correspond with the descriptions and requirements herein made.

Contracts will be prepared to be executed by those whose offers shall be accepted, for the faithful performance of which a bond with two good and sufficient sureties will be required in one-third the amount of the contract, payment to be made in full when the contracts are complied with fully to the satisfaction of this Department.

The proposals to be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Coal for the Revenue Service."
McCLINTOCK YOUNG.
Secretary of the Treasury,
June 3. *ad interim* 28

FINE EATING!
PRATT & HOOKER,
(Franklin Square,)

HAVE on hand a first rate assortment of *PROVISIONS & GROCERIES,* which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.
Norwich, April 24th. 23

G. B. PRINDLE,

HAS removed his One Price Watch, Jewelry, and Clock Establishment, to the Store (lately occupied by J. Ireson & Son's shoe dealers,) No. 144 Main-street,—opposite the sign post.

Full assortment of choice goods—and no variation in prices tolerated—a child may purchase as low as the closest buyer
April 24th, '44 tf23

Concentrated
COMPOUND EXTRACT OF
SARSAPARILLA,

WARRANTED equal to any other preparation of Sarsaparilla, for sale at 25 cents per bottle, by
JOHN L. DEVOTION,
No. 119 Main street,
one door East of the Quinebaug Bank.
April 17 3 mos 21

Wood and Willow ware,
Wholesale and Retail!

A LARGE lot just received from the manufacturer, of all kinds and descriptions, consisting in part of Tubs of all sizes, Pails and Can Pails, Nest Boxes, Bowls, Trays, Wash-Boards, Clothes-Pines, Mortars, and other articles too many to enumerate, all of which will be sold at prices *unusually low.* Also, a good supply of Willow and other Baskets. A fresh supply of Teas, with GROCERIES of all kinds, may constantly be found at the store of
FAIRFIELD & ARMSTRONG.
P. S. Goods delivered free of expense to any part of the city.
April 3d. 21

Eastern and Western Lumber.

800,000 FEET Albany Mer. Boards, 12 [14, and 16 feet.
25,000 Albany clear do.
50,000 Eastern Mer. Boards and Plank.
25,000 ft. " clear, 1¼, 1½ and 2 inch.
25,000 ft. Spruce flooring.
50,000 ft. Clapboards of various kinds.
400 M. Pine and Cedar Shingles.
For sale by B. CHAPELL,
Central Wharf.

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE NORWICH NEWS
WM. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
OFFICE No. 36, SHETUCKET STREET
One door North of the American House.

☞ *Advertisements, &c., left at the Post Office, Box 132, or at the Printing Office in Shetucket Street, will receive prompt attention.*

TERMS.

For the News one year (in advance) $1.50
When not paid in advance, 2.00

The Norwich News.

VOL. IV.—NO. 34. NORWICH, CONN., THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1844. WHOLE NO. 190.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES

IN pursuance of law, I, John Tyler, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known, that PUBLIC SALES will be held at the undetermined Land Office in the STATE OF ILLINOIS, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the Land Office at DIXON, commencing on Monday the twelfth day of August next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships and fractional townships, viz:

North of the Base Line and East of the Fourth Principal Meridian.

Fractional township twenty-six, of range one.

Fractional township twenty-five and twenty-six, of range two.

Township twenty-six, of range three.

Township twenty-seven and twenty-eight, and fractional township twenty-nine, of range five.

Fractional township eighteen, north of the old Indian boundary, of range six, seven, eight, nine, ten, and eleven.

Township nineteen, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, and twenty-six, of range six.

Township nineteen, twenty, twenty-four, twenty-five, and twenty-six, of range seven.

Township nineteen, twenty, twenty-eight, and fractional township twenty-nine, of range eight.

Township nineteen, twenty, twenty-eight, and fractional township twenty-nine, of range nine.

Township nineteen, twenty, and twenty-one, of range ten and eleven.

North of the Base Line and East of the Third Principal Meridian.

The part of township thirty-five, north of the old Indian boundary line, and the south fraction of the southeast quarter of section twelve, in township forty-six, of range one.

North of the Base Line and West of the Third Principal Meridian.

East half of the southeast quarter of section seventeen, and west half of the southeast quarter of section thirty, in township thirty-two, of range one.

At the Land Office at CHICAGO, commencing on Monday, the nineteenth day of August next, for the disposal of the public lands hereinafter described, to wit:

North of the Base Line and East of the Third Principal Meridian.

That part of township thirty-nine, lying north of the old Indian boundary, of range twelve.

East half of the northwest quarter and the west half of the northeast quarter of section fourteen, and the northwest quarter of section six, in township forty, of range eight.

North half of section eight, and the northeast quarter of section eighteen, in township thirty-eight, of range eight.

Northwest quarter of section thirty-five, in township thirty-seven, of range six.

Southwest quarter of section eleven, in township thirty-eight, of range ten.

West half of the southwest quarter of section twenty-two, in township forty-six, of range twelve.

Northeast fractional quarter of fractional section ten, in township thirty-nine, of range eight.

Southwest quarter of section nine, in township forty-six of range twelve.

Northeast quarter of section eleven, in township thirty-nine, of range ten.

At the Land Office at QUINCY, commencing on Thursday, the eighth day of August next, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of fractional section four, on which is the site of old Fort Edwards, in township four, north of range nine, west of the 4th principal meridian.

At the Land Office at DANVILLE, commencing on Monday, the twenty-sixth day of August next, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of the undermentioned townships, to wit:

North of the Base Line and West of the Second Principal Meridian.

Townships twenty-eight, twenty-nine, and thirty, of range fourteen.

North of the Base Line and East of the Third Principal Meridian.

Townships twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, and thirty, of range nine.

Townships twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, and thirty, of range ten.

Townships twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, and thirty, of range eleven.

Townships twenty-six, twenty-seven, and twenty-eight, except the western tier, or sections six, seven, eighteen, nineteen, thirty, and thirty-one, in each township, of range seven.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military, or other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer and no private entries of land in the townships so offered will be admitted, until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this second day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President:
THOS. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, and make payment therefor as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township embracing the tract claimed, above designated; otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

THOS. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.
June 13. 29

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN pursuance of law, I, John Tyler, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that public sales will be held at the undermentioned land offices, in the STATE OF INDIANA, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the Land Office at WINAMOC, commencing on Monday, the twenty-first day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands hereinafter described, viz:

North of the Base Line and East of the Second Principal Meridian.

The northeast quarter of the section and the west half of the southeast quarter of section thirty six, in township thirty-four, of range one.

The lots one, two, three and four, in the south half of section twelve, in township thirty-six, of range one.

West half of southwest quarter of section twenty-one, southeast and southwest quarters of section twenty-two, northwest and southwest quarters of section twenty-seven, north half and southwest quarter of section twenty-four and sections twenty-five and thirty-six, in township thirty-six, of range two.

At the Land Office at VINCENNES, commencing on Monday, the twenty-eighth day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands hereinafter described, viz:

North of the Base Line and West of the Second Principal Meridian.

Sections one and two, the fraction of section three north of the Indian boundary line, north half of the northeast quarter of section eleven, and north half of section twelve, in township four, of range five.

The fractional northwest quarter, east of river, of section six in township four, of range seven.

The fractions of sections six, seven, and thirty, and thirty-one, on the south side of White River, in township two, of range seven.

The fractions of sections thirty-two and thirty three, on the south side of White river, in township five, range seven.

At the Land Office at JEFFERSONVILLE, commencing on Monday, the fourth day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands within the small fraction of section twenty-two, in township four, of range two, situated in a bend on the south side of White river and north of the Indian boundary line, and also of the south east quarter of section thirty-four, in township three of range two—all lying north of the base line and east of the meridian.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military or other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no private entries in the townships so offered, will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this twenty-fourth day of June, Anno Domini, 1844.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President;
Tho. H. Blake,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, *and make payment therefor, as soon as practicable after seeing this notice*, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the tract claimed, above designated; otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.
July 10 3

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN pursuance of law, I, John Tyler, President of the United States of America do hereby declare and make known, that public sales will be held at the undermentioned Land Offices in the STATE OF ARKANSAS, at the periods hereinafter Designated, to wit:

At the Land Office at BATESVILLE, commencing on Monday the eleventh day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz:

North of the base line and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Townships five, six, ten and eleven, of range one.

Township four, five and nine, of range two

Fractional townships five, and six, west of White River, of range four.

Fractional township four, west of White River and township eight, of range five.

Fractional township twelve, north of old Indian boundary, of range eight.

Fractional township eleven, north of old Indian boundary, and township twelve of range nine.

Fractional township eleven, North of old Indian boundary, and townships twelve and thirteen of range ten.

Townships twelve and thirteen, of range eleven.

Fractional township nine, north of the old Indian boundary, and township twelve, of range twelve.

Fractional townships eight and nine, north of the old Indian boundary, and township twelve, of range thirteen.

Fractional township eight, north of the old Indian boundary, and townships nine, twelve and fifteen, of range fourteen.

Township fifteen, of range fifteen.

Township seventeen, of range sixteen.

Townships thirteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen and eighteen, of range seventeen.

At the Land Office at FAYETTEVILLE, commencing on Thursday the fourteenth day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz;

North of the Base line and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Township seventeen, of range eighteen.

Townships sixteen, nineteen and twenty, of range nineteen.

Township sixteen, of range twenty-one.

Township twenty-one of range twenty-two.

Townships twelve, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty and twenty-one, of range twenty-four.

Townships sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, and nineteen, of range twenty-five.

Township fourteen, of range twenty-seven.

Township eighteen, nineteen, twenty and twenty-one, of range twenty-eight.

Township fourteen, of range twenty-nine.

Township twelve, of range thirty-one.

At the Land Office at JOHNSONS COURT-HOUSE commencing on Monday the eighteenth day of November next, for the disposal of the public land within the undermentioned townships, viz:

North of the Base line and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Townships four and five, of range eighteen.

Township four, of range nineteen.

Townships nine and ten; of range twenty.

Townships nine and ten of range twenty-one.

Township ten, of range twenty-two.

Township eleven, of range twenty-four.

Township three, of range twenty-five.

Township five, of range twenty-six.

Townships six, and eleven, of range twenty eight.

Township five, of range twenty-nine.

At the Land Office at WASHINGTON, commencing on Thursday, the twenty-first day, November next, for the disposal of the public lands hereinafter described, viz.

Southof the Base line and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Township ten, of range twenty-one.

The fractions, of sections seventeen, eighteen, nineteen and twenty, east of Red river, in the bend of Old River Lake, in township eighteen, of range twenty-five.

Townships five, six, and eighteen, of range twenty-seven.

Townships two, three, five, six and seventeen, of range twenty-eight.

Townships four and five, of range twenty-nine.

Townships five, six, and seven of range thirty.

At the Land Office at LITTLE ROCK commencing on Monday, the twenty-fifth day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz;

North of the Base Line West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Sections one and twelve, in township seven, of range seven.

Fractional township seven, north of the old Indian boundary, of range fourteen.

South of the Base Line and West of the Meridian.

Sections one, two, three, four, five, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-two twenty-three twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six twenty-seven and thirty-six, north half and southeast quarter of section six, fractions of section eight, east of Rock Roe Bayou and White river, North half and southeast quarter, and including part east of White river, of section twenty-one of north half and southeast quarter of section thirty five and including part east of White river in township one of range three.

Township nine and ten, of range five.

Township five, of range six.

Townships fifteen and eighteen of range nine.

Fractional section twenty-one south, half of twenty-two and north half and southwest quarter of section twenty seven, east of Arkansas river in township three and township fifteen, of range ten.

Townships twelve, thirteen, fourteen and fifteen, of range twelve.

Towships eighteen and nineteen, and the fractional sections one to six, inclusive, in township twenty of range thirteen and fourteen.

At the Land Office at Helena, commencing on Thursday, the twenty-eighth day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands hereinafter described, viz:

South of the Base Line and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

The fractional sections two and three, north of Scrub Grass Bayou, sections four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one and thirty-two, north of Arkansas river, and fractional sections thirty-three and thirty-four, in township eight, of range one.

Township seventeen, of range three.

Lands appropriated by law, for the use of schools, military or other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer; and no private entries of land, in the townships so offered, will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this twenty-fourth day of June, Anno Domini, 1844.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President:
Tho. H. Blake,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, and make payment therefor as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township, embracing the tract claimed, above designated; otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.
July 10. 32

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN pursuance of law, I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that a public sale will be held at the Land Office at NEWNANSVILLE, in the territory of FLORIDA; commencing on Monday, the sixteenth of December next, for the disposal of the unappropriated vacant public lands within the limits of the townships hereinafter designated, to wit;

South of the Base Line, and East of the Meridian.

Townships twenty, twenty one and twenty two, of range eighteen.

The two easternmost tiers of sections in township fifteen, the two easternmost tiers of sections and sections twenty two, twenty seven and thirty four, in township sixteen, the east half of township seventeen, and the east half of township eighteen and the sections twenty one, twenty eight and thirty three in the same township, and all of townships nineteen and twenty, except the two westernmost tiers of sections in the former, of range nineteen.

Townships fourteen fifteen and sixteen, of ranges twenty, twenty one, and twenty two.

Townships fifteen and twenty, of range twenty three.

Lands appropriated by law, for the use of schools, military, or other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The sale will be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer; and no private entries of lands, in the townships so offered, will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this 24th day of June, A. D. 1844.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President.
Tho. H. Blake;
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, and make payment therefor, as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township embracing the tract claimed above designated; otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

Tho. H. Blake,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.
July 10 33

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN pursuance of law, I, John Tyler, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales will be held at the undermentioned Land Offices, in the State of MISSOURI, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit;

At the Land Office at PLATTSBURG, commencing on Monday, the twenty-first day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned township, viz;

North of the Base Line, and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Township sixty two, of range twenty nine.

Townships sixty two, sixty three and sixty four, of range thirty.

Townships sixty one and sixty four, of range thirty one.

Townships sixty one, sixty two and sixty four, of range thirty two.

The parts of townships fifty two, fifty four, fifty six, fifty eight, fifty nine and sixty, lying west of the former west boundary of the state, and townships sixty one, sixty two, sixty three, on both sides of that boundary, of range thirty three.

Fractional township fifty, townships fifty one, fifty three, fifty five, fifty seven, fifty nine, sixty one, sixty three, and sixty four, of range thirty four.

Also at the same place, commencing on Monday, the eighteenth day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz:

North of the Base Line, and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Townships fifty two, fifty four, fifty six, fifty eight, sixty, sixty two, sixty four, of range thirty five.

Fractional township fifty two, north part of fractional township fifty three, north of former military reservation, township fifty five.

Fractional townships fifty eight and fifty nine, and townships sixty one and sixty three of range thirty six.

Fractional township fifty four, townships sixty, sixty two, and sixty four, of range thirty seven.

Fractional townships fifty eight and fifty nine, and townships sixty one and sixty three, of range thirty eight

Township sixty two, of range thirty nine.

Fractional township sixty one, of range forty.

Township sixty four, of range forty one.

At the Land Office at CLINTON, commencing on Thursday, the twenty fourth day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz:

North of the Base Line and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Township forty five, of range twenty nine.

Townships thirty five, thirty six, thirty seven, forty five, and forty six of range thirty.

Townships thirty six, thirty seven, thirty eight, forty five, and forty six, of range thirty one.

Townships thirty five, thirty six, thirty seven, thirty eight, thirty nine, forty five, forty six, and forty eight, of range thirty two.

Townships thirty five, thirty six, thirty seven, thirty eight, and thirty nine, of range thirty three.

At the Land Office at Palmyra, commencing on Monday, the twenty fifth day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz.,

North of the Base Line and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Township sixty six, of ranges eleven and twelve.

Townships sixty five and sixty six, of range thirteen.

At the Land Office at FAYETTE, commencing on Monday, the twenty eighth day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz.

North of the Base Line, and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Townships sixty two, sixty three and sixty four, of range fourteen.

Township sixty four, of range fifteen.

Townships sixty one, sixty two, sixty three, sixty four, of range nineteen.

Township sixty four of range twenty.

Also, at the same time and place, for the disposal of the public lands on the islands in the Missouri river, hereinafter designated

Islands numbered twenty, twenty one, and twenty two, in township fifty three, of range twenty.

Island numbered twenty four, in township fifty two of range eighteen.

Island numbered twenty five, in township fifty two of range nineteen.

Islands numbered thirty, thirty one, and thirty two, in township forty eight, of range fifteen.

Islands thirty three, thirty four, thirty five, thirty six, thirty seven, thirty eight, thirty nine, forty and forty one, in township forty six, of range thirteen.

Island numbered forty two, in township forty six, of range thirteen.

Islands numbered forty three and forty four, in township forty five, of range thirteen.

Island number forty five, in township forty five, of range twelve.

At the Land Office at ST. LOUIS, commencing on Thursday, the first day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands on the islands in the Missouri river, hereinafter described, viz:

North of the base line, and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Island number fifty two, in township forty four, of range nine.

Islands number fifty three, fifty four, fifty five, fifty six, and fifty seven, except the southeast fractional quarter of section seventeen, township forty five, of range eight, on island number fifty five, in township forty five, ranges eight and nine.

Islands number sixty one and sixty two, except the southwest quarter of section twenty eight and the fractional section thirty three, in township forty six, of range four.

Islands number sixty three, sixty four and sixty five, in townships forty five and forty six, of range three and four.

Islands sixty six, sixty seven, sixty eight, sixty nine seventy and seventy one, in township forty five, of range three.

Island number seventy two, in township forty five, of range two.

Islands number seventy three, seventy four, seventy five and seventy six, except the east fractional half of southwest quarter, and the west fractional half of the southwest quarter of section five, in township forty four, of range one, on island number seventy four, in townships forty four and forty five, of range one.

Island number seventy seven, in township forty four, of range one.

At the Land Office at Jackson, commencing on Monday, the fourth day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz:

North of the Base Line, and East of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Township twenty two, except sections five, six and seven, of range nine.

Southeast quarter of section one, fractional sections twelve, thirteen and fourteen, south half of fifteen, section twenty two, and fractional sections twenty three, twenty six and seven, in township sixteen and townships twenty eight and twenty nine, of range twelve.

Fractional townships sixteen and seventeen, except sections five and six, in the latter of range thirteen.

The east half of township twenty five, township twenty six, except the two westernmost tiers of sections, and township twenty seven, except the northwest quarter of section six and lot number six of the northeast quarter of same sections, of range fourteen.

Townships twenty three and twenty four, except the western tier of sections in the latter of range fifteen.

Fractional townships twenty three and twenty eight, of range sixteen.

Fractional townships twenty two and twenty three of range seventeen.

At the Land Office at SPRINGFIELD, commencing on Thursday, the seventh day of November next for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, to wit:

North of the Base Line, and West of the Meridian.

Township thirty four, of ranges twenty two and twenty three.

Township thirty, of range twenty five.

Township thirty one, of ranges nineteen, twenty, twenty one, twenty two, twenty three and twenty five.

Townships thirty three and thirty four, of ranges thirty two and thirty three.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military or other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer, and no private entries of land, in the townships so offered, will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this 24th day of June, Anno Domini, 1844.

JOHN TYLER

By the President:
Tho. H. Blake,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any of the lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, and make payment therefor, as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township, embracing the tract claimed above designated, otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

Tho. H. Blake,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.
July 10 33

Seidlitz, Rochelle, and Soda POWDERS,

PREPARED by Maynard & Noyes, Boston; for sale by SAMUEL TYLER, and WILLIAM S. TYLER.
July 3d. 3w

Leeches,

A FRESH lot of German Leeches, just received and for sale by SAMUEL TYLER and WILLIAM S. TYLER.
July 3d. 3w33

Coffee,

20 BAGS of burnt and unburnt Coffee, a prime article, just received and for sale by TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.
July 3d. 3w33

"Brandy of every hue"

OLD Otard Dupey, Vintage of 1834, also Assignette, superior articles for the season, Common and Apple Brandy of extra strength for bathing, for sale by S. W. MATHEWSON.
July 10. 33

From the New York Sun.

Full particulars of the Philadelphia Riots on Sunday—desperate conflict between the Irish Greens' and the Mob—attack on St. Phillip de Neri, Roman Catholic Church—conflict between the City Troops and the Rioters—appalling destruction of Life—names of the Killed and wounded—the Mob routed!!

PHILADELPHIA, Monday morning.

We are again at the mercy of a lawless mob. Violence stalks abroad in our streets in the persons of a law defying, God despising crowd of worthless vagabonds. The Holy Sabbath has been selected by these ruffians for a display of their deadly animosity towards the free institutions of the Republic—a day made sacred by religion and law, has been selected by this mob as the most appropriate for the performance of its devil work. A day to be respected above all others by orderly and peaceable decorum, has been chosen for the display of furious passion, lawless violence, mob, murder, &c., &c.

The mob returned to St. Phillip de Neri Church on Saturday evening, somewhat exasperated by the fact that Priest Dunn's brother, an unnaturalized resident, had recently organized a company to protect the Church, and the twenty-five muskets found were the arms that company obtained from the Governor of the State. The company were disbanded on Saturday afternoon, partly, in consequence of their Captain, W. H. Dunn, being an alien, although he had declared his intentions to become a citizen. About 11 at night, the commander of the civil military, Gen. Cadwallader, ordered the mob to disperse, but they refused; and as he was about to command his troops to "fire," Mr. Naylor, (late member of Congress) rushed before the troops and begged them not to fire on the mob. The General immediately imprisoned Naylor in the church. Naylor is reported to have said that the General had no right to fire on the mob, and that if he did, he (Naylor) would be the first killed.

At this time the Native American leaders were patrolling the streets near the Church, in the capacity of Policemen, under the Alderman of the Ward, and endeavoring to keep order among their fellow citizens. Mr. Levin, Mr. Grover, and other leading Natives, were active among the rioters, endeavoring to preserve order, but the arrest of Naylor, was not at all to the taste of the despots of the mob. No Russian Autocrat, Turkish Sultan, or absolute tyrant, ever took the law into his own hands with a greater contempt for a people and a government, than did our Philadelphia monarchs of the mob.

They dragged two cannon up to the Church, and after ineffectual attempts to burst it open by firing three or four shots from the field pieces at the doors and windows, they battered in the doors and released Naylor. This occurred about noon on yesterday. The mob have been at work all night, and from early dawn, endeavoring to accomplish their object. A speech was made to the mob by Mr Naylor, in which he requested them to go home, and they said they would if the Hibernia Greens (Irish military company) were taken out of St. Phillip de Neri Church.

The Greens were not turned out as promptly as the mob appeared to desire,—and the church was assailed and the Greens driven out. The soldiers had agreed with the mob to retire with their fire locks uncovered, and some of them who did not comply with the arrangement were pelted with stones. The Greens stood the fire of stones, hisses and groans for a short time, when four or five of them having fallen wounded, when they turned on their pursuers and fired a volley of ball cartridge among the mob. "Greek met Greek" here and awful was the result. Two or three of the mob were made to bite the dust, and several were wounded. The spirit of carnage and bloodshed was now let loose.

The mob pressed hard upon the Greens, and succeeded in breaking the lines, when the soldiers fled, closely followed by the mob. Squads of forty or fifty of the rioters pursued each soldier as he fled through the streets. The day was oppressive, the very hottest part of the day too, so that the soldiers could make but litll headway against their pursuers, loaded as they were with knapsacks, guns, and heavy clothing.

The result was to be anticipated; the mob overhauled some of the fugitives, and pounded them unmercifully, using their own guns and bayonets to wound and maim them. In some instances the Greens defended themselves with the desperation of doomed men, but only here and there was there found one, who managed to escape more or less violence. I heard of one strapping six footer who kept about thirty of the mob at bay for over an hour, but fell at last wounded in the head with stones.

One of them, private Robert Gallagher, ran into a house at the N. W. corner of Sixth and Small streets, and up stairs. The mob rushed in · he fired down stairs; one Native was slightly injured; he was captured. His captors held the butt end of the musket out of the window to show that they had secured it. A boy in the street mistaking their intention, fired a pistol at the window, and wounded Robert Lyons, a native in the arm. In the meantime, Mr. Gallagher was *dragged down stairs, beaten horribly, mutilated, drawn through Small street to Sixth street, and treated with savage inhumanity.* The Moyamensing police released the dying man from the mob, but were driven off by the rioters afterwards, and the bleeding victim was at length borne off to the Southwark watch house.

St. Philips church was now left unprotected. The mob rushed into it like a torrent and an awful scene of desolation and destruction commenced. Three leaders and a peace posse of Natives, succeeded in saving much of the church furniture, and until 9 o'clock P. M. riot reigned supreme.

Apout 8 P. M., a part of first division arrived on the ground. General Cadwallader, demanded and obtained possession of the church. All was quiet. Multitudes of excited people arrived, but no demonstrations of violence. The Committee commenced retiring from the church two by two.

At this moment Captain Hill of the City Guards, posted on Queen, above Second st., got into a collision with some elderly person. Capt Hill struck at the latter with his sword. The man got the sword from Capt H., a crowd gathered, Capt H. was knocked down, an attempt was made to stab him, one of the soldiers rushed forward to bayonet the one about to murder Capt. H., some boys threw stones at the military, confusion ensued; a riot; Gen. Cadwallader rushed up excited; gave the word (it is said) to fire; a murderous discharge of several volleys took place from the muskets of the City Guards and Cadwallader Grays, up and down 2d street, and down Queen st., at any and every citizen on the ground, without any previous warning or discrimination. This was a terrible procedure.

The streets were filled to overflowing with crowds of people, and the air was instantly filled with cries of agony. Women and children passing from house to house, and a Mrs. Lislie, wife of Capt. Lislie, of Front below Queen street, where she had been visiting, was shot through the left arm.

Many of the committee were also wounded, and one killed. About five others were killed on the spot, whose names we could not obtain, and a great number wounded mortally. The rioters immediately congregated at the Wharton Market, organized, armed themselves with muskets, obtained two pieces of ordinance, repaired to the scene of bloodshed, and at 9 P. M. commenced a sanguinary battle with the military—cannon and small arms being freely used on both sides.

The Ledger says; 'As we write, the city is again thrown into a ferment by fresh riots,' and adds—

'The present riot has been the work of a desperate set of men, who were opposed by the native American party. The latter were posted to guard the Church of St. Philip against the attacks of these men, belonging to no party, actuated by no principle, not even that of blind revenge, but moved merely by a reckless disregard of all civil restraints and rioting for the love of riot.'

St. Philip's Church being left unprotected, the mob rushed into it like a torrent, and an awful scene of desecration and destruction commenced. Three leaders and a peace posse of Natives succeeded in saving much of the church furniture. The rioters left this church, about 6 o'clock, P. M. on Sunday.

Seven o'clock Sunday evening. The military appeared in great force on the ground. They drove the crowd down Queen street, and strove to disperse them in Second and Queen streets. It is said that the warning given by the officers was unheeded, and that stones were thrown at them.

The soldiery were then commanded to charge upon the crowd; they did so, but the crowd stood resolutely before their bayonets. The word was then given to fire, and immediately a volley was discharged down Queen street. In a few minutes it was followed by a second.

An elderly man was shot through the chest and lived about a quarter of an hour. He was so much like Mr. Jacob Koradoffer, residing in Second street, below Christian, that he was taken to his residence. He died in about ten minutes after being hail down in the house. His name is not yet known.

A lame man, said to be named Crozer, was carried into the Commissioners' Hall, with the loss of the whole of his lower jaw. He died almost instantly.

Another shot in the heel, another in the right arm, and another in the leg with a spent ball.

Half past 8 o'clock. A large meeting of the crowd, armed with muskets, convened at Wharton Market, and with two field pieces, wheels muffled, proceeded from thence up Front street, with the avowed intention of attacting the military. We then left the ground In a moment after, we heard the discharge of a cannon. This was followed by a firing of small arms in regular reports, succeeded by a regular volley.—From this moment the air was shook at intervals by heavy discharges, accompanied by shouts.

It was now evident that the military and the crowd were engaged in one of the most deadly of conflicts. Females were seen running distracted through the streets, wringing their hands and uttering the names of brother, husband, father, with the wildest gesticulation.

Crowds were gathered about at the corners of the streets, astonished and shocked at the extent to which these deplorable outbreaks have been carried. As we came to the office desultory firing was heard.

10 o'clock—The German Battalion has just arrived at Gen. Patterson's quarters.

Five of the persons wounded were taken to the hospital during yesterday afternoon and evening.

They are—Robert Lyons wounded in the afternoon when the assult was made upon the volunteers. The shot took effect in the left arm.

A man shot in the hip, dangerously.

Another through the front of his abdomen, badly wounded.

Eleven o'clock, P. M. The military and mob are fighting with desperation on both sides. There is a continual discharge of cannon to be heard, followed by the regular roll and rattle of the muskets of the former. It is reported, by an express from the scene of action, that six of the military have been killed in all. Among the number it is said, is Capt. Scott, of the Cadwallader Grays.

Mr. Elisha Justus, not of the military, we have just heard, has been killed by a ball. He was a man about thirty five years of age, and worked it is said, in Baldwin's factory. Reports alone have to be depended upon for the particulars of this terrible business, as no person except the military and those engaged with them, dare venture near the place of battle. How many of those opposed to the military have been killed it is impossible to ascertain.

At half past 11 a man was shot at the corner of 2d and Queen streets, but whether by the mob or military is not known.

Capt. Teal is the name of one person killed. The name of the man who was killed at the corner of Second and Queen, is John Cook. He is an oysterman, and is from New York, and had charge of the piece which was fired upon the military. He was struck in the groin by a grape shot, after he had discharged the gun three times. He was carried into the Wesaco Engine house, where he was dying at the last accounts.

The 'Sun' (Phila) the Organ of the native party, comments upon the unnecessary severity of the officers in command of the military, attributes to them great cruelty and undue violence, and say they act of like drunken men rather than soldiers. The same paper gives an account of the proceedings at a meeting of Natives, held during the evening, at which strong measures were taken to prevent an attack upon the Churches.

LATEST AND LAST.

Correspondence of the Express.

Monday Morning, July 8, 4 o'clock.

The morning papers will give you very late details of the horrible events of the past night. I write at this moment, to say merely, that, as I write, *everything seems quite quiet in Southwark, where all these Riots have been raging.*

Passengers by the cars Monday afternoon, who left Philadelphia, at 7 o'clock, A. M., heard heavy cannonading in the direction of the Catholic Church of St. Philips, just as the boat was leaving the dock.

KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The following is believed to be a list of the killed and wounded. Other names will be found in the report above.

John Cook, an oysterman, about 30 years of age, was killed on the spot.

Elijah Justis, shot through the heart with a ball.

Wm Creaier, residing in Plumb street above Second, had face shot off with a load of slugs—died immediately.

Capt Teal, an old patriot, 50 years old, ball entered the neck, a ball entered the stomach, dead.

Joseph McDaniel shot through the heart, ball passed out the opposite side, dead.

Theodore Slack, residing in Queen street, above Second—wounded in the leg.

Dr. Appleton wounded in the leg and arm.

Thomas Street, an old man residing near Second and Race, wounded in the knees.

A young lady 18 years of age, whose name we could not learn, shot with a ball through the thigh.

Mr. Briggs wounded in the leg, residing in Job street above Front

Henry Slack, residing in Carpenter, above Sixth, wounded in the thigh with a slug.

Henry Jones, wounded in the right shoulder, residing in Christian above third.

Two horses of the military shot dead near Second and Catherine.

One of the Troops fell from his horse, supposed to be shot.

Capt R. K. Scott, Commander of the Cadwalader Grays, was shot, it is feared mortally in the spine.

Thomas D Grover, received a bayonet thrust through his coat.

Capt. Lislie's wife residing in Catharine street, below Third, wounded in the arm.

Mr. Gray, residing in Pean street above South wounded in both legs.

Up to half past eleven o'clock, the following persons had been brought to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

Robert Lyons, shot in the arm in the afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

The following, were brought in the evening;

Kaneberger, shot in the hip, dangerously wounded.

Carter, shot in the abdomen, dying.

James Tully shot in the arm.

William Lanning shot in both legs, compound fractures.

John Houston, shot in the shoulder.

Jas. Sanders, shot in the breast—dying.

Jas W. Barr, shot in the head.

At 12 o'clock last night, the member of the Greens who was so dreadfully beaten was still living, but with little hopes of recovery. His name is Patrick Memmis.

At a late hour last night the following persons were reported as killed, and wounded.

A spectator was taken to the Wesacoe Hose House.

Col. Pleasanton of the artillery, was struck by a ball in the groin, but having several peices of silver in his pocket the ball struck and was fattened by one of them.

Jacob Cornsafler, in Second below Christian, was shot dead, through the head, 65 years old, a respectable citizen of Southwark.

Captain Lyle's wife was shot dead, while holding a child in her arms, standing in her own door.

Joseph Stiby, residing in Southwark, wounded in the shoulder and thigh—mortally.

3 o'clock.

Every thing we learn at the scene of action, is now comparatively quiet.

An Express was started to Harrisburgh for the Governor about 5 o'clock for the purpose of getting His Excellency to attend.

ORIGINAL STAINED

PUBLIC ACTS
OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

PASSED MAY SESSION, 1844.
No. 15.

An Act to provide for the Registration of the names of the Electors of the State.

SEC. 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That the select men and town clerk in every town in this State shall constitute a board to make registration of the names of the electors in such town, and to ascertain and determine, who are entitled to vote therein for all the officers to be elected on the first Monday in April, annually, and also of all who are entitled to vote at the next and each successive election of electors of President and Vice President of the United States; and said board shall be called the Board of Registration.

SEC. 2. The town clerk shall officiate as clerk of said board, and in case of his absence, said board may appoint any person clerk thereof, who shall be sworn to a faithful discharge of duty; and the members of the board before they enter upon the duties herein prescribed, shall take the following oath:—You each of you *solemnly swear* [or *affirm*, as the case may be] *that you will faithfully, impartially, and according to your best judgement, perform the duties of a member of the Board of Registration, for the current year, in conformity with the laws of this State. So help you God.*

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the board in each town, in the month of March, annually, by diligent inquiry, to ascertain the names of all electors in such town who are legally qualified to vote for all the officers to be chosen at the next State election, and also of those who are entitled to vote only for a portion of them; and shall complete separate alphabetical lists of such names, and lodge the same, authenticated by the signatures of the members of said board, or a majority of them, in the office of the town clerk, for public inspection, on or before the third Monday of the same month.

SEC. 4. In order to ascertain who are legally entitled to vote at the election of electors of President and Vice President of the United States, at the next and at each succeeding election of such electors, said board shall in the month of October next preceding any such election, proceed as before named, to make out an alphabetical list of all the electors who are entitled to vote at such election; which list shall be authenticated in the manner named in the preceding section, and lodged in the office of the town clerk, on or before the third Monday of the same month.

SEC. 5. True copies of said list, attested by the clerk of the board, shall, on or before said third Monday of March and said third Monday of October, be posted up in such places as the inhabitants of the town at any lawful meeting may direct; and in case of failure to designate such places, the board shall cause copies of such lists to be posted upon three or more public places in their respective towns.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the board in each town to meet at such convenient place as they may appoint on the last Monday in March, annually, and on the Monday of the next week preceding any election of electors of President and Vice President, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on said days, to correct and revise such lists; and they shall remain in session for that purpose and for the purpose hereinafter prescribed, till five o'clock, P. M. of the said days, with the liberty of any necessary recess during said time; and said board may adjourn from time to time, but shall if necessary, be in session on the Saturday next preceding the day of any of the elections aforesaid, from 10 o'clock, A. M till two o'clock, P. M. and longer, if necessary in perfecting such lists and to examine and decide upon all applications to be admitted to the privilege of an elector and to administer the oath by law provided to those so found to be qualified. Any person claiming to be an elector in such town shall have a right to apply to said board for the registration of his name, and also for that of any other person or persons omitted in the registry and may also object to the registration of the name of any person, (either inserted by the board or proposed to be inserted,) on the ground that such person is not legally entitled to vote in said town.—Said board shall make such erasures from and such additions to the lists as they shall find to be necessary to render the same a complete and perfect registry of the electors of such town entitled to vote at those elections, which lists shall be authenticated as aforesaid. *Provided*, that the name of no person shall be erased from the lists till he shall have had a fair opportunity to be heard thereon.

SEC. 7. The board shall give notice of the time and place of holding their sessions to correct and revise the registry lists upon the lists posted up, as before directed, and by advertising the same in one or more newspapers, if any are published in the same town. And in addition to the sessions of the board before named, they shall hold a session on the day of election, before the opening of the elector's meeting and at the place where said meeting is held, which said session shall be for the purpose of admitting and registering all electors of such town, those applicants only legally qualified to be so admitted, who shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, or shall have become qualified by virtue of a residence in the town since the last meeting of the board.

SEC. 8. Duplicate copies of said corrected lists shall be made, one of which shall, on the Saturday next preceding any day of election as aforesaid, be lodged in the office of the town clerk for inspection; and the other shall, before the opening of the polls on the respective days of election, as aforesaid be delivered to the presiding officer of such elector's meetings, who shall conform thereto in receiving the votes for all officers to be elected at said meetings, except so far as the same may be altered in the manner in this Act prescribed. And said presiding officer shall receive the votes of all persons whose names are on said list of voters, as certified by said board, and he shall not receive the vote of any person whose name is not on said lists. The name of each elector, at the time of voting, shall be checked by the town clerk, or one of the selectmen or by one or more persons appointed by them.

SEC. 9. The original list of voters, as made out by the board and the list or lists used on the day of election, with the marks or checks upon the same, shall by the presiding officer of said meeting, within twenty-four hours after the final adjournment of the same, be lodged in the office of the town clerk, where the same shall be kept on file and carefully preserved.

If any member of the Board of Registration, or if any presiding officer of an election' meeting, or if any clerk without just or reasonable cause refuse or neglect to discharge any of the duties herein prescribed, or shall, on conviction, be subject to a fine of two hundred dollars, payable to the treasurer of the county in which said officer resides; and if said member, presiding officer or clerk shall be guilty of fraud in performing said duties, he shall be subject to a fine of five hundred dollars, payable to the treasury of this State, or to imprisonment in the county jail for a term of time not exceeding six months, or to such fine and imprisonment both, at the discretion of the court having cognizance of the same.

SEC. 11. If any person shall wilfully give a false name or any false answer to the Board of Registration, when in session, he shall forfeit the sum of fifty dollars, to be paid into the treasury of the state; and if any person whose name is not on the registry list, shall vote or attempt to vote at either of the elections named in this Act, on the assumed name of any other person whose name is on said list, he shall on conviction, be subject to a fine of one hundred dollars, payable to the treasury of this state, and to one year's imprisonment in the county jail.

SEC. 12. The selectmen and town clerk of the several towns in this state, in lieu of the time by law now provided for the purpose, shall meet at the place of holding electors' meetings, or at such other place as shall be designated by said towns or the selectmen thereof, on the last Monday of March, and on Monday of the week next preceding any election of electors of President and Vice President of the United States, at nine o'clock, A. M. of said days, for the purpose of examining and deciding upon all applications to be admitted to the privileges of an elector, and shall continue in session for that purpose, and for the purpose hereinafter described, till 5 o'clock P. M. of said days, if so long a time be necessary, and may adjourn said meetings from time to time. *Provided*, that no person shall be admitted an elector on any day of election, except such as shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, or shall have become qualified by virtue of a residence in the town, since the last meeting of the board.

SEC. 13. The board for the admission of electors may, at their discretion, and shall at the instance of any person as elector in the town where the board may sit, examine applicants for said privilege, and witnesses under oath, and if any person shall, in giving his testimony before such board, be guilty of wilful false swearing, such person shall, on conviction thereof, suffer the punishment prescribed by law for the crime of perjury.

SEC. 14. Every legally qualified elector of any town in this State, and a *bona fide* resident therein shall be authorized to vote in any other town in the state, for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary, Treasurer, Comptroller, and Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, and any such elector who may lawfully vote for Representatives in any town in the congressional district in which he resides or who shall have resided for the period of four months next preceding in such congressional district shall be authorized to vote in any town in the congressional district in which he resides, at any election for a member of congress, in said district; and any such elector who may lawfully vote for Representatives, in any town in the county in which he resides, or who shall have resided in such county for the period of four months next preceding shall be authorized to vote in any town in the county in which he resides at any election for Sheriff of said county. *Provided*, if such elector offers his vote in any other town than the one in which he may lawfully vote for Representatives, he shall produce a certificate from the town clerk of the town in which he shall have been made an elector, of such his admission. And said Town clerk and selectmen, in addition to the sessions prescribed by this Act, shall be in session during the time of voting, for the purpose of registering the names of such legally qualified electors only as reside in other towns than the one in which they offer to vote; and the certificates required by law to be produced by such electors, shall be placed in the possession of the town clerk, who shall preserve the same. And said board of Registration shall also be in session during the time for voting, for the purpose of registering the names of such persons only as are electors resident in said town, entitled to vote for Representatives therein, and who have heretofore been admitted or registered as electors of said town, and have been omitted on said list by mistake; but no person whose name has been refused registration at any former meeting of the board shall be permitted to make application for the registration of his name during the said time of voting.

And if any person being an elector shall vote in more than one town on the same day for Representative or Senator, or for either of the officers named in this section, he shall on conviction thereof suffer imprisonment in the county jail for the term of one year and be subject to a fine of fifty dollars, payable to the treasury of this state.

SEC. 15. Whenever an adjourned meeting of the electors of the town shall be held for a choice of a Representative or Representatives to the General Assembly, said Board of Registration shall also at the place where said meeting is held, hold a session on the day of the election, previous to the opening of the meeting which said session shall be only for the purpose of registering the names of such electors as shall have become qualified to vote for Representative or Representatives in said town since the last meeting of the electors of said town, by completing a four months residence therein. And the Board of Registration shall receive for their services under this Act such compensation as the town may direct, payable out of the town treasury.

SEC. 16. Any person who shall wilfully tear down or destroy any registry list which shall have been posted up by order of the Board of Registration in any town, shall on conviction thereof, be subject to a fine of seven dollars, payable to the treasury of the town.

SEC. 17. So much of the Act passed in 1842, entitled 'An Act regulating Elections' as requires a record of every person depositing his vote, and so much of the same as re-enacts any part of the Act passed at the special session of the General Assembly begun and held on the twenty-first day of December, 1836, which is inconsistent with this Act, and also so much of the said Act of 1842 as is inconsistent with this Act and all Acts or parts or Acts relating to elections and admission of Electors, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed, *Provided*, that all offenders against said Act or Acts or any of them, may be prosecuted, convicted and punished in the same manner as if said Act or Acts were not repealed.

CHARLES J. McCURDY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
REUBEN BOOTH, President of the Senate.
Approved June 6, 1844. ROGER S. BALDWIN.

The Philadelphia Troubles.

REBELLION UNDISMAYED.—We are pained to learn that a party of insurgents are still bent on resisting the laws, and are seeking for the means of doing so. We entreat our fellow citizens not to enter into or countenance such mad proceedings. They can never succeed. Why should they sacrifice life in the madness of a determination to have revenge on those who went to the combat only to protect property, and with no selfish wish!—[*Gazette.*

☞ MORE OF THE WOUNDED DEAD.—Henry C. Saunders and David Kithcart, two more of the wounded at the Hospital, have died since our last report. The Coroner was engaged in investigating the cases this morning. An inquest was held by the Coroner last evening at Germantown upon the body of sergeant Geyer.—[*Ib.*

CAN IT BE TRUE.—We ought not to complain when foreign writers abuse us, for we are certainly not backward in painting our own characters sufficiently dark. A physician informed the Cincinnati Inquirer that in his practice, of a single year, he had, been required to officiate in seventy cases of seduction that is, to prevent disclosure, of course. The question arises, then, if one physician has such a practice what is the amount of such practice in the whole city? When the penitentiary opens its doors to punish such crimes there will be no cause of concealment. We doubt however the correctness of the above.

COFFEE.—Among the numerous auction sales which are daily announced in this city, is the following;—'Under the inspection of the Wardens of this Port for account of who it may concern, will be sold by A. B.——bags of superior yellow Java coffee, *damaged* on the voyage of importation.' We can readily imagine how quickly this damaged coffee, saturated with salt water and nearly putrid, would be snapped up by merchants who roast and sell 'fresh ground coffee;' how soon it would be dried over a furnace, mixed with a few beans, and a slight sprinkling of fresh Havanna toasted, and sold to families as the pure article. It reminds us of the quaint saying of the Yankee, 'where them sausingers are made dogs are scarce.' There are some groceries where pure sound coffee is ground and sold, but they are 'few and far between.' The safest course is to purchase your own coffee, pick and clean it carefully, wash and thoroughly dry it, then toast it and grind it as you require it. Few of the refectories and public houses of this city burn and prepare their own coffee. There is no article more adulterated than coffee, although it is cheap; it is therefore always desirable to prepare your own coffee, and it will be then impossible to have a deleterious article.

From the Madisonian.

Economy of this Administration.

By a statistical table in the Globe of yesterday showing the sums appropriated for the different Departments during the present fiscal year, it is ascertained that the amount will be $21, 777,534 21

Deduct appropriation for the Post Office Department, the receipts of that Department paying its own expenses, $4,530,000

Appropriation of average in the naval service, 532,000 62

For American seamen, 40, 500 ——— $5,102,500 62

$16,675,353 59

Thus it will be seen, under Mr Tyler's Democratic Administration, the expenditures of the government have been reduced to *less* than *seventeen millions per annum.*

Under other auspices, the expenditures have reached nearly forty millions.

The receipts from the customs, and the sales of the public lands, during the present year, will probably amount to *forty millions.*

Thus President Tyler will have the satisfaction of seeing the public debt annihilated during his term.

Surely the country cannot have a better Chief Magistrate.

THE NEWS.

Norwich, Conn., July 18, 1844.

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION FOR PRESIDENT.

JOHN TYLER of Virginia.

"HERMITAGE, May 2, 1844.

"The Senator who votes against the ratification of the Treaty must be a traitor to the best interest of our beloved country, whatever pretext he may attempt to shield himself under.

ANDREW JACKSON."

☞ "When the party struggles of the day are forgotten, Mr. Tyler's administration will be recorded as one of the most wise and successful that has ever occurred. It will be remembered that he had the courage, in opposition to the strong views of the dominant party, to arrest legislative interference in the concerns of the currency. It will be remembered that he has settled the most difficult questions that have ever arisen in our foreign relations, and secured the public peace.

It will be remembered, long after the late Baltimore nomination is forgotten, that he made a direct and urgent effort to regain, by peaceful means, a territory belonging to the confederacy, which is hereafter, in the language of one of his most strenuous opponents, Mr. Thompson of Kentucky, to be got at any price, "even at the price of blood." It will be remembered that he sought to soften the asperity of party, and that he put himself in opposition to its dictation at a time when by yielding to it he might have made his path smooth and easy as his own natural disposition."

[New York Journal of Commerce.]

Dorr and O'Connell.

We are accustomed to congratulate ourselves and each other on the improvements of the age, and the advancements of civilization. Some, with more vivid imaginations than the rest of their fellows, will have it, that the world is sliding rapidly into a millennial state, in which righteousness and holiness are to embrace, and peace and truth are to kiss each other. That there may be such a state in the indefinite future we are not disposed to deny, but that the human mind or human opinion is at all verging to such a desirable consummation, we cannot perceive. There may be just at present, a prevalent distaste for blood letting, capital punishment, war, and the like—but the reason of this is, that the generation now on the stage were in their youth so surfeited with the bloody horrors growing out of the French revolution, that the very thought of it, has made them a little sick ever since. Not that men are less cruel, or more humanized than of yore—but the upper classes of society, who give the tone to manners and morals, were so thoroughly treated in France, with the sharp remedies for social diseases, which formerly had been almost exclusively applied to the lower orders, that they became satisfied, and have withdrawn their patronage from guillotines, pikes, and other murderous weapons. The fact is, that they have found that two can play at that sort of game—the plebeian as well as the patrician.

The imprisonment of Dorr and O'Connell furnish satisfactory proof, if any were needed after the Philadelphia riots and the scenes at Nauvoo, that the spirit of tyranny did not stay behind, when our fathers fled to this country from civil and ecclesiastical oppression, and that it sometimes stalks about as rampant in this land of liberty, as it doth at all times in the old world. Several scenes have been enacted of late most significant and portentous, among which, the trial and conviction of Thomas W. Dorr is not the least. A majority of the citizens of Rhode Island, had, in the exercise of extra judicial, but most equitable and rightful powers, chosen Mr. Dorr their Governor and Chief Magistrate. For attempting to exercise those powers, he is seized, and after a mockery of a trial, is condemned to hard labor and imprisonment for life. About the same time, Daniel O'Connell, for doing something,—but what we have never exactly ascertained—is condemned under English law to a heavy fine, and imprisonment for a term of years. One thing however, we do know of Mr. O'Connell. He as well as Dorr, is the champion of human rights. Both these men are condemned, and severely punished in the face of day for advocating the cause of freedom, and that too, under the free and equal laws of two of the freest States on earth.

Reader, are not these things tremendously significant? If these things are done in the green tree, what shall be done in the dry? Do they not speak to you in thunder tones, and bid you look well to the defence of your freedom?

Power is continually stealing from the many to the few. And when the few once get power, they hold on to it, with a tenacity which death itself can hardly relax. The Algerines of Rhode Island know well, that by the restricted rights of suffrage, under the King's charter, the government of that State is perpetually lodged in the hands of the aristocracy. Now an Oligarchy is the most tyrannical form of government in the world—the most jealous of its prerogatives, the most cruel and vindictive in its resentments. We all know how it was in Venice. But the famous Council of Ten never displayed a bloodier spirit, when they rendered the Bridge of Sighs populous with passing victims, than did the Algerine aristocracy, when the people of Rhode Island demanded a share in the government. True, little blood was shed—but the whole pomp and circumstance of war was up and in readiness at the instant. When the people of Rhode Island humbly knocked at the door of the legislature, and begged as a boon, their birth right, they were driven away with mockery and contempt. When they rose up in the dignity of insulted manhood, and demanded justice, they were met with the bayonet, and driven back by force.

Power is continually stealing from the many to the few. The few possess it in Rhode Island, and as a consequence, Thomas W. Dorr is at hard labor in the State Prison in Providence. Be you sure, that the aristocracy of Rhode Island will not relinquish their ill gotten and ill used power, nor the Royal charter which confers it upon them, without a violent and bloody struggle. Be you sure, that exclusive privileges, however acquired, whether by Royal decree, by legislative enactment, or by popular favor, will never be given up without a severe contest. Man love power better than money or even life itself. They will freely hazard both to keep it. Be careful, then, how you give your fellow man any powers which you cannot readily recall.

We have no pity for Mr. Dorr. He is above it, if we had. Such names as Dorr and O'Connell have become house hold words, and upon their heads rest the blessings of the poor. For the cause of humanity they have hazarded every thing and are now suffering the extremity of tyranny. What then? They are happier in their chains, than tyrants even were in their gilded palaces, for they are *right*, and their tyrants are wrong. This makes all the difference in the world. Who would not be a Howard rather than a Jeffreys? Who does not envy the fair fame of John Hampden? To lift the burdens from groaning suffering humanity—to bid men think, speak, act, like men, this is the highest prerogative of philanthropy, and this have Thomas W. Dorr, and Daniel O'Connell done.

Henry Clay

Cannot be the next President. Come, brother whig, let us sit down and reason this matter over. If you will listen for a moment, we'll tell you why we think that the "mill boy of the Slashes" stands no kind of a chance. You will please bear in mind that in 1840 Van Buren had over Eleven Hundred thousand votes, while Harrison had over Twelve Hundred thousand. In four States—we think New York, Pennsylvania, Maine, and Indiana, Harrison had about 10000 majority—a change of 5000 votes would have given Matty the electoral votes of those States, and made him President of these United States. Thus you see, that with all the Coonskin machinery of the whig party, it was a close rub after all. Now what on earth has given Harry of the west any better chance than Harrison? What changes, what political aspect of the times has brightened up the prospects of Mr. Clay since 1840? Nothing at all. You may look as close as you will, and you cannot find a single circumstance more favorable to the whig cause than those which clustered around the campaign of 1840.

But on the contrary, dear brother coon, there are several circumstances in the campaign of 1844, wanting in the former contest, which look equally for the whigs. In the first place, there is no string to pull about East Rooms, Bloodhounds, Gold Spoons, English Carriages, and other unpopularities of a waning administration. You cannot harp upon a national debt, hard times, sheeps heads and plucks, two dollars a day and Roast Beef, and other et ceteras which made up the staple of whig argumentation in the contest of 1840. You now have the best times you can get under a tariff—we say nothing of a Bank—you said nothing about it then, and did not make it a part of your doctrines. You cannot then, promise better times under Clay, but only a continuance of the present good times.

Again. The Texas Question has just killed Clay as "dead as a nit." Look at the South and Southwest and weep! If you expect to get a vote south of Mason's and Dixon's line for Harry Clay, you have got a credulous as w capacious enough to hold moon beaxes, animal magnetism, and all that. *We* tell you, that Harry cannot get even his own state. Remember our prediction. Kentucky, with every slave holding state, goes against Clay, and for Tyler or Polk. Well then, Maine, New Hampshire, Illinois and Michigan are dead against Clay. Do you doubt it? And what will you say, darling, of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio? will you not give us at least half of the votes of these three states? We shall take the liberty to claim half of them at any rate. Now how do we stand.

The Southern States give	111 votes.
Maine, New Hampshire, Illinois, Michigan	20
N. York, Pennsylvania, Ohio—one half—46	
	182

There are 275 electoral votes—necessary to a choice 138. Thus you see, my sweetfellow, that we can throw out to you, Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina, and still have enough left to defeat Harry.

But we would like to stake a snug sum of money on the chance of getting New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio entire. We would consider it as good as money at 100 per cent interest.

There is a moral certainty of the defeat of Mr. Clay. The Eleven Hundred thousand democrats of 1840 will number Fifteen Hundred thousand at least, in 1844. Stand from under!

A National Bank.

The whigs are exceedingly careful, now as in 1840, not to present a national Bank, as an object to be attained by the triumph of their party. But we are assured that the re-establishment of the monster is the favorite project of Mr. Clay, for although the question of a Bank was waived before, yet we find that it was one of the very first objects which was attended to by the whig leaders, when they had got the reins of government into their hands. Gen. Harrison had hardly reached Washington before he was ordered by Mr. Clay to call an extra session of Congress. One of the first bills passed at this session was one chartering this very institution, about which the whigs had been as whist as mice during the pendency of the election. This was confessedly the measure of Mr. Clay, and it proves to us conclusively, that a Bank, and that alone, is the *primum mobile*, of the "great" Clay whig party.

If Mr. Clay is elected President, we have of course, and instanter, a mammoth 50 000,000 Bank. Keep it before the people, that Henry Clay was the attorney of the old Bank,—that he is the chosen champion of those great capitalists who wish to rule our Country with a rod of iron, by means of another Bank—and that this is the only tangible issue presented in the contest into which we have entered. Look at the old Bank. Sustained by the government, it bestrode the country like a Colossus, and wielded the money sceptre over the destinies of the country. The government withdrew its support, and with all its pomp and splendor it withered from the world. It was rotten in the midst of all its glory. It stood on the magic words, *credit—the faith of the government.* It had no inherent strength, but while it made such a goodly outside show, very many trusted to it; and when it fell, it spread ruin and desolation all around it. Widows, orphans, charitable institutions and so on like—the class least able to bear pecuniary loss—these lost in many instances their all in the ruin of this swindling concern.

If you wish to fasten on our country a huge irresponsible money power, vote for Henry Clay. If you wish to change the paper system from a good servant into a bad master, vote for Clay. If you wish to render your State Banks the humble cringing vassals of an all powerful central corporation, support Harry of the West. If you wish to merge the State sovereignties into a consolidated government, vote the whig ticket. If you wish to reinstate the swindlers and sharpers of the Biddle school upon their former bad eminence, throw up your hat for the mill boy of the Slashes. If you wish to forge your own fetters—to make the rich richer and the poor poorer, hurrah for Clay and a Bank.

But if you respect the rights of the poor—if you wish to save widows and orphans from the devouring jaws of the financial wolves who are howling for their prey, oppose with all your might, Clay and a Bank. If you would save your Country from the scourge of aristocratic domination—resist manfully and strenuously, Clay and a Bank.

"Union" Again.

Since the publication of our last paper, we have seen and conversed with many democrats, and among others, several prominent individuals of the party, who have recently visited various parts of the State, and been present at public meetings, and we are assured that there is but one feeling existing among the democracy of Connecticut, and that is strongly in favor of the "union electoral ticket"—granting to every man the right of expressing his preference for Tyler or Polk, and thereby concentrate the whole strength of the democratic party and save the State at the ensuing Presidential election.

We have not a doubt that the democracy—the rank and file of the party—are anxious on this subject. They have no secret designs of a selfish nature to promote—jealousy forms no part of their composition. It is not so, however, with the cliques. There may be found in every town a few, who pretend to embody more than an usual share of democratic purity, but whose acts poorly sustain their professions, who would prefer that the State should give its vote for Henry Clay than that it should be saved by an honorable compromise with that portion of the democratic party who are disposed to do justice to their benefactor and saviour, honest John Tyler.

We have but few words to add, on this subject at present. We are disposed to enter into any arrangement that is honorable, to defeat the election of Henry Clay. John Tyler is our candidate—but John Tyler alone cannot defeat Clay in Connecticut, nor can James K. Polk. But the strength of these two gentlemen concentrated, can distance the "mill boy of the slashes," and place Connecticut where she ought to be, with the democratic States of the Union.

HON. G. M. BIBB.—The Mediterranean says this distinguished jurist and statesman assumed the duties of the HEAD OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT several days ago, amidst the congratulations of his many friends at the capitol, whose attachments date from the period when he was a member of the U. S. Senate.

THE NEW SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, although he may be seventy years old, has more mental and physical vigor and activity than many politicians of forty. His form is erect, his step agile and steady, his speech fluent and remarkably distinct, and his eye clear, quick and exceedingly brilliant. Time has dealt lightly by him, and his future course will doubtless evince his capacity to render distinguished services to his country in his present sphere of action.

THE SHORT ANCHOR.—This excellent paper, edited by Rev. Charles W. Denison, and devoted to the interests of Seamen, we notice by the last number, is rapidly growing in public favor. It now enjoys a circulation of 4500 copies—and is increasing, on an average, 200 per month. The editor remarks: "At this moment the Short Anchor is perhaps being read on board vessels and at ports in the most distant quarters of the globe. A young sailor friend now sitting by us, expresses the great pleasure he felt on first seeing the paper while afloat in the Mediterranean. May it thus be borne by the hands of our brother sailors to every clime on earth!"

Amen, say we to the last sentence of the editor's remarks. Let every person who desires to promote the temporal and eternal welfare of the sailor, strive to extend the circulation of a publication which is exclusively devoted to his interest.

NEW YORK AURORA.—We notice that Mr. Herrick has withdrawn from the Aurora, and is succeeded by Thomas Dunn English, Esq., a gentleman favorably known to the literary public as an author, and who, we are assured, will sustain to say the least, the high character the Aurora has hitherto maintained. The new editor defines his position in a brief and piquant article publish in the Aurora of Saturday last, and "pledges himself that the vigor and tone henceforward to be infused into the columns of this paper, shall be continued until the motto of "Tyler, Texas, and no Bank," shall float triumphant over the land, or go down in a glorious and desperate struggle to proclaim to the future, how Truth fell before a corrupt combination of corrupt men."

Consecration.

On Friday last the new Cemetery at the Falls in this City, was consecrated by appropriate religious exercises. At 2 o'clock, the services commenced—first, with Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Arms; 2d, Reading of selected passages of Scripture, by Rev. Mr. Clark; 3d, Singing an original Hymn; 4th, an Address by Rev. Mr. Bond; 5th, Prayer by Rev. Mr. Paddock; 6th, Singing an original Hymn.

Before the close of the exercises, a shower of rain caused many to leave the ground, ourself among the number—consequently we are unable to speak of the sale of Lots which was advertised to take place after the Consecration.

ROBINSON'S BEER.—Our acknowledgments are due Mr. J. R. Robinson for the receipt at various times, of liberal supplies of his excellent Root Beer. We recommend Robinson's Beer as being equal, if not superior, to any we have ever drank.

Concert.

A Concert will be given at the Town Hall, tomorrow (Wednesday) evening, by an amateur vocalist, from New York, assisted by Mr. Cole, of this city. We have seen in several papers very flattering notices of the performances of the gentleman who proposes to entertain our citizens, and we trust that he will be honored with a full and respectable audience.

RENUNCIATION OF A MINISTER.—The Easton (Md.) Gazette of Saturday contains a letter from the Rev. M. Hanel, in which he renounces his connection, as a member and minister, with the Methodist Episcopal church. He assigns, as a principal reason for so doing, his disapprobation of the exciting proceedings in the late General Conference.

MOVEMENT OF U. S. TROOPS.—The Dragoons at Fort Leavenworth have received orders to proceed on an expedition to the Platte—we presume, says the Arkansas Intelligencer, for the purpose of putting a stop to the warlike movements of the Sioux, Ottoes, and other tribes in that region.

INFAMOUS OUTRAGE.—The Hartford Times states that a wicked and criminal outrage was perpetrated on Friday evening, on the person of a respectable lady of that city. The lady entered an out-house, in the yard of her residence, and closed the door. In a moment after, the door was suddenly burst open, and a negro clambed her by the throat, before she had time, or could collect presence of mind sufficient to give the alarm. He choked her so that she fainted, and he left her senseless; she remained so for some time, when she recoved sufficiently to get into the house. Her injuries are quite severe. The Mayor has offered a reward of $100 for the detection of the scoundrel, and the husband of the lady $100 also. There was a great excitement in Hartford, at the last accounts, in consequence of this outrage, and if the villain is caught, he will not escape the most condign punishment.

A COLORED LAWYER.—The Portland, (Me.) Advertiser, of July 4th, says that "Mr. Macon B. Allen, of Portland (and formerly of Boston Mass.) colored, whose application for admission to the bar in April last, under the new act, was, as we stated in our paper at the time, refused on the ground that the applicant was not a citizen of Maine, in the contemplation of said act, subsequently applied *under the old law* to be admitted by examination. He was thereupon called before the examiners, a committee of the Cumberland bar, and sustained a satisfactory examination—the committee recommending him to the Court as a fit candidate—and accordingly he was yesterday admitted, in the District Court, to practice as an Attorney and Counsellor at Law in the Courts of this state."

A MAN SHOT AT ST. LOUIS.—The St. Louis New Era of the 26th gives an account of the death of a robber named McCloud, who, with two companions—William Harrison and English Tom—had robbed a house under the pretended authority of a forged search warrant. The Captain of the Watch, having traced McCloud from the house where he had been concealed, to the street, hailed him, calling his name. McCloud stopped; the captain then advanced, put his hand on his shoulder, and told him he was his prisoner. Hardly were the words out of his mouth before McCloud sprang back, told him to stand off, drew out a pistol and fired. The ball slightly grazed the captain's face. McCloud then drew from his pocket another pistol, when the captain fired, he having had his pistol drawn. McCloud turned and ran about 80y steps, fell, and instantly expired. By this time the police, with the Mayor, arrived on the spot. They proceeded to the house from which McCloud came, and there they found Harrison, dressed in women's clothes, and armed to the teeth. They arrested him, and then proceeded to another house, where they found and secured English Tom.

THE COUSTOM HOUSE.—The New York Aurora of the 9th inst., says: The new collector, Gov. Van Ness took possession of the "white House" yesterday. Mr. Curtis retired with much dignity and grace—with a reputation which may well be envied by all previous and succeeding collectors of this port. Gov. Van Ness commenced by removing the assistant collector, Isaac S. Hone, Esq., and Mr. Sutcliffe, the cashier. Our well esteemed friend, that sterling democrat and prince of good fellows, Cornelius B. Bogardus, was appointed in the place of Mr. Hone, and Charles W. Van Ness, a nephew of the collector, takes the place of cashier. Major Joseph Hopkins has been appointed inspector of light houses for this district in place of Mr. Cornwell.

The appointments thus far evince on the part of the collector good judgment and a proper respect for the wishes of the commercial interest. The selection of Mr. Bogardus for assistant collector is a most excellent one, and is received on all hands with much favor. We regard it as an indication that wise democratic counsel will prevail in all the subordinate appointments, and as an evidence that the system of humbug advocated by certain officious gentlemen is not destined to prevail. Bogardus is a democrat after our own heart—liberal, consistent, and warmly in favor of union, concession and harmony. If Gov. Van Ness will confine his appointments to this class of democrats, he will gain unbounded popularity and respect among the genuine democracy of our city.

COMICAL INCIDENT.—A friend of the editor of the Providence Gazette, on the evening of the 4th, got into a group collected to see fireworks. While standing there, a man who stood near took off his hat, and shouted out "hurrah for Clay!" No one noticed him. He raised his voice a little louder, and shouted a second time, "hurrah for Clay!" still no notice was taken of him, by either old or young. Not to be passed by in that manner, he bellowed out a third time, (jumping up and clapping his hands) "hurrah for Clay!" when a little child who had been, with pleasure filled eye, watching the golden rain of a rocket, looked up in its mother's face, and with a trembling voice and pallid cheek said, "Ma—ma, a'nt that man crazy?"

ACCIDENT.—The Boston Transcript says, "An interesting daughter of the Rev. Dr. Noyes was killed at his residence in Cambridge, on Saturday afternoon, under the following painful circumstances: The mother promised the little one a walk, and while preparing for it, the daughter ran into an adjoining chamber, and playfully threw open the blinds. In doing this she fell from the window of the second story, and the first warning the mother had of the calamity, was the screams of her child. She was found bleeding upon the brick pavement, her arm broken above the elbow, and her head shockingly bruised, so much so that she expired in intense agony in a few hours. This unfortunate little one was about four years of age, and its death, under such painful circumstances, has overwhelmed its parents with grief. Dr. Noyes had previously been appointed to address the seniors in the College chapel, on Sunday afternoon, it being the last Sabbath previous to 'class day,' when they leave the institution. The sympathies of the audience were consequently much excited, and his prayers were those of one in the deepest affliction."

THE STUFFED CAT.—An old chiffonier (or rag-picker) died in Paris in a state of abject poverty. His only relation was a niece, who lived as a servant with a green grocer. The girl always assisted her uncle as far as her means would permit. When she learned of his death, which took place suddenly, she was on the point of marriage with a journeyman baker, to whom she had been long attached. The nuptial day was fixed, but Sunette had not yet bought her wedding clothes. She hastened to tell her lover that the wedding must be deferred—she wanted the price of her bridal finery to lay her uncle decently in the grave. Her mistress ridiculed the idea, and exhorted her to leave him to be buried by charity. Sunette refused. The consequence was a quarrel, by which the woman lost her place and her lover, who sided with her mistress. She hastened to the miserable garret where her uncle had expired, and by the sacrifice not only of her wedding attire, but nearly all her slender wardrobe, she had the old man decently interred. Her pious task fulfilled, she sat alone in her uncle's room, weeping bitterly, when the master of her faithless lover, a good looking man entered.

"So, my Suzette, I find you have lost your place," said he. "I come to offer you one for life. Will you marry me?"

"I, sir?" You are joking."

"No, faith, I want a wife, and I can't find a better one."

"But everybody will laugh at you for marrying a poor girl like me."

"Oh! if that is your only objection, we shall soon get over it—come, come along, my mother is prepared to received you."

Sunette hesitated no longer, but she wished to take with her a memorial of her deceased uncle. It was a cat he had had for many years. The old man was so fond of the animal that he determined that even death should not separate them, for he had her stuffed and placed her on the tester of his bed.

As Suzette took down puss, she uttered an exclamation of surprise at finding her so heavy. The lover hastened to open the animal, when out fell a shower of gold. There was a thousand Louis concealed in the body of the cat, and this sum which the old miser had starved himself to amass, became the just reward of the worthy girl and her disinterested lover.

A Good Joke.—It is a good joke that while Thos. W. Dorr is incarcerated in a State Prison for endeavoring to prostrate a British charter, the governor of Rhode Island who opposed him, Samuel Ward King, is under a charge of feloniously stealing and embezzling $60, 000 of the funds of the Rhode Island, Agricultural Bank. The whigs can probably tell us to which man—of the two governors Dorr and King—is most deserving of the felon's striped garments.

☞ A boy was recently killed in a cotton factory, in Pittsburgh, and the mother has since died of grief.

ORIGINAL STAINED

From the Quincy Herald, Extra.

DEATH OF THE PROPHET!—JOE AND HIRAM SMITH ARE DEAD!—The steamboat Boreas, just in from Warsaw, brings shocking intelligence from the scene of the Mormon war. The following slip from the office of the Warsaw Signal explains the dreadful tragedy.

'Joe Smith and Hiram are dead—shot this afternoon. An attack from the Mormons is expected every hour. Will not the surrounding counties rush instantly to our rescue?

'WARSAW, June 27, 1844.'

It seems that the circumstances attending the killing of the Mormon Prophet and his brother Hiram, is as follows;—On yesterday Gov. Ford left Carthage with about one hundred and twenty soldiers, for the purpose of taking possession of the Nauvoo Legion and their arms. They arrived at Nauvoo about noon and called for the Assembling of the Legion.

About 2000 men with arms immediately responded to its call. These troops were put under the command of Col. Singleton, of Brown county, who accompanied Gov. Ford to Nauvoo.

The Governor finding all quiet, left Nauvoo about 3 o'clock P. M. with a company of sixty men for the purpose of encamping about seven miles from this city.

At about the same time that Governor Ford left Nauvoo, the prophet and his brother were killed at Carthage, under the following circumstances, as near as we can ascertain them.

Joe and Hiram were both confined in the debtor's prison of the Carthage Jail, awaiting their trial on a charge of treason. The jail was strongly guarded by soldiers and anti-Mormons, who had been placed there by the Governor.

A Mormon attempted to rush by the guard for the purpose of forcing his way into the jail. He was opposed by the guard, and fired a pistol at one of the guard, giving him a slight wound.

A general confusion ensued in the crowd around the jail. Joe and his Mormon fellow prisoners it seems had provided themselves with pistols, and commenced firing upon the guard within. He then attempted to escape from the window, when a hundred balls entered his body, and he fell a lifeless corpse.

His brother Hiram shared the same fate. Richards, a leading Mormon, was badly wounded. Their our intelligence ends—what took place after, God only knows. Mormons immediately left for Nauvoo to carry the news of the death of the prophet. It is feared that the Mormons at Nauvoo will be so exasperated as to exterminate the Governor and his small force.

The Boreas brought down most of the women and children from Warsaw. It is feared their town is in ashes before this.

Our citizens were aroused this morning by the ringing of bells and a call to arms. Our three independant companies are already in marching order. Major Flood has ordered out the militia of his regiment, and the steamer Boreas is waiting to convey them to the scene of action.

From the N. Y. True Sun.

LATE FROM THE MORMON COUNTRY.—DEATH OF JOE SMITH CONFIRMED.—We have received the Cincinnati Chronicle of the evening of the 3d inst., which confirms the account published in the Gazette of the same day, so far as the death of Joe Smith is concerned; but in regard to the manner in which his death occurred, the statement in the Chronicle varies essentially from that copied into the Gazette from the Quincy Herald. If this later intelligence is correct, then was the killing of the Smiths an atrocious murder, as deserving of capital punishment as any deliberate homicide ever committed. The Chronicle, which professes to derive its information from a person who was an eye witness of the affair, says;—Joe and Hiram Smith were in the debtor's apartment of the Carthage jail, and had been guarded by 50 or 60 soldiers; but all being quiet, the governor, previous to going to Nauvoo, dismissed all except 8 or 10 of the guard. There was no attempt made by any of the Mormons to rescue the prisoners, nor did Joe and his brother use or have any arms. The mob, consisting of sixty men, disguised, rushed in through the guard, and first fired through the door of the jail, wounding Joe as is supposed, through the leg;—whereupon he and his brother rushed for the window, and were in the act of jumping out, when Joe received three balls thro' his body and fell of out the window upon the ground, when one of the mob immediately stabbed him two or three times with a sword. Hiram who fell inside of the building, received twelve or fifteen balls through his body. Joe's body was taken to Nauvoo. The Mormons were exasperated, but were kept in subjection by the leaders, and more particularly by Joe's mother, who seemed to have the most influence.

Louisiana Elections.

This election which was for Members of Congress Members of the Legislature and Delegates to a State convention for the revision of the Constitution, took place on the 1st inst.

In the Parish of Orleans, comprising the three Municipalities of the city of New Orleans, six Whigs and four Democrats are elected to the Assembly. The highest Whig candidate received 1167 votes, the highest Demacrat, 1774. Seven of the ten Delegates elected to the Convention are whigs.

The Picayune says—'At some two or three of the wards the polls were closed the greater part of the day, the judges on one side refusing to take the ballots of those who held Elliot certificates, while the opposite judge, could not receive any others until they were admitted.

CONGRESS.—The first Congressional district comprise the 1st and 3d Municipalities of New Orleans and the parishes of St. Bernard and Plaquimine, John Slidell the Democratic candidate, appears to be re-elected in this district without opposition. A year ago his majority in the district was 347.

In the second district Alcee Labranche is unhesitatingly re-elected. He is a democrat.

Third District—John B. Dawson, Dem. re-elected without opposition.

Fourth District—Not heard from, but the democratic candidate is without doubt elected.

In the present Congress, the entire delegation from Louisiana (four members) is democratic.

A year ago the city of New Orleans gave a Democratic majority of 63 votes; now about a tie. In Nov. 1840, (Presidential election) a whig majority of 933. In July 1842, (Governor) a Whig majority of 251.

Upon the whole this is rather a poor beginning for Mr. Clay, whom the whigs say is going in with a greater rush, than did Gen. Harrison who carried Louisiana by upwards of 3000 majority.

The Republican (Democrat) of the 2d says;

"In the first Municipality and indeed throughout the city, the polls were virtually closed during a great part of the day, from the same causes and for the same reasons. But even as it is we have good reason to suppose that we have gained a victory in this city. The Cohorts of Federalism have been overthrown and the Crescent city is once more where she should be—among the democracy of the country."

From the N. Y. Express of July 13.

ANOTHER MYSTERIOUS MURDER—EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY OF THE BODY.—Hoboken has been the scene of another cold blooded murder, which, in its details, when developed, if such should ever be the case, will no doubt prove to be of equal atrocity with that of the murder of Mary Rogers, over which a dark mystery still hangs. In the present instance, a clue has been already obtained, which it is hoped will lead to the discovery of the guilty parties. On Friday evening, a gentleman, named Stout, was on a shooting excursion about a mile and a half from Hoboken, commonly called West Hoboken, and towards the evening of that day, he heard the report of a pistol on a rising ground covered with rushwood, about 200 yards from him. He drew near the spot and heard persons speaking in a low voice, and soon afterwards two men emerged from the neighborhood of the place, one taking the direction of the race course while the other stopped at a pond of water and wiped as it appeared, some spots from his pantaloons, and then hurried on and joined his companion. Mr. Stout, having no suspicion of foul play, was proceeding on his way, when his attention was arrested by a groan which proceeded from the spot from which the men emerged, but he gave little attention to it and passed on.

The circumstances however continued to haunt him and on his return to Hoboken he mentioned it to several persons who treated it lightly. Mr. Stout nevertheless could not rest during the night, and on Saturday morning he persuaded some friends to accompany him to the spot, and as they drew near, his dog made a stat—they followed the track, and to their consternation and horror, saw the feet of a man jutting out from a pile of stones. They were with some difficulty removed, and the body of a man was discovered beneath them. On examining his body they found three wounds on his breast, two apparently inflicted with a knife, and the other being a gun-shot, wound immediately over the heart. From the appearance of the body it had been dead but a short time. The pantaloons pocket on the left side was turned inside out, and in the other four sovereigns and some silver were found.

The body was conveyed to Hoboken, by direction of the Coroner, and it was discovered, by papers found on his person, that the name of the deceased was A. G. A. Martin or Meecher, who had lately arrived in this country from Denmark, and had been residing at 42 Dey Street. He is supposed to have brought considerable property with him, and is known to have carried a gold watch and a heavy chain, neither of which have been found.

From the New London Advocate.

Most Mysterious Affair.

Our city has been thrown into a feverish excitement during the past week in consequence of the mysterious and unaccountable disappearance of Mr. David P. Cornwall, the proprietor of a rope walk in the North part of the town. On Wednesday evening last, about 9 o'clock, Mr. C. left his residence on Winthrop's Neck in a snow boat, to go to Gales's Ferry, the residence of his father-in-law, whither his wife had gone, to pass the 4th of July, since which time no trace of him can be discovered. Early the next morning, the boat in which he had left, was found about a half a mile from the starting place, near the shore, half full of water and one of the oars gone. This however, was not generally known in the city until Friday. It was at first supposed that he had come in contact with a steamboat, two of which came down that evening, and thus got upset and drowned; but the boat showed no marks of collision, and the wind was such at the time that a boat left to itself would have 'drifted' in almost any other direction—certainly if not directly to the opposite shore, as near it as the current would permit. When Mr. C. left home it was known that he had about his person between 3 and $500 in money, and in the boat with him a new suit of of clothes tied in a handkerchief, and a new hat. None of these have been found. Mrs. Cornwall we are informed, felt some anxiety at his not arriving at Gale's Ferry on Thursday but supposed he had been detained on business. Not being able to quiet her fears she returned to the city on Friday, when the impression became general that Mr. Cornwall had come to an untimely end; and a number of boats, and a large number of people left the city to search the river between the Neck and Gale's Ferry, while others examined the shores; but no trace of the body or the clothes could be discovered.

On Saturday, Thames Lodge No 9. I. O. of O. F., of which Mr. C. was a member, offered a reward of $50 for the recovery of the body, and the search was renewed with double diligence. A sloop was procured, on board of which was placed a field-piece, with the hope that by firing it the body might be raised. The experiment was tried eighteen times, in as many different places on the river, but without success. The most painful suspicions are excited, though we believe they rest upon no particular individual or individuals, and several circumstances have since transpired, in some degree confirming them. Mr. Champion, residing on the farm of Mr. Lewis, near the river, distinctly heard a cry sounding like murder on Wednesday night, in the direction in which the boat was found. A watchman on board the ship John and Elisabeth, heard a similar cry on the same night. He thought nothing about it at the time, but when the circumstances connected with Mr Cornwall's disappearance became known to him. he recollected that he heard a cry sounding like murder—that the night was still with the exception of a light breeze from the northward, the direction from him in which the boat was found. A person fishing at a point on the river about where the boat was found, says he heard, about fifteen minutes before 10 o'clock, on Wednesday night, a boat approaching where he was, from the direction of Winthrop's neck, and at the same time apparently crossing the river from Groton shore towards the sound proceeding from the other boat, and that in a few moments he heard a sound as of blows, and then all was still. Supposing it might be another party of fishermen he took little notice of the circumstance. A lady sitting at the door of her residence on Winthrop's Neck, heard a similar noise, and on comparing the time at which she heard the sound with that of the other person above mentioned, the statements agree exactly.

We express no opinion in regard to the affair, not enough light having yet been elicited to determine by what means or how Mr. C. has disappeared. It is to be hoped, however, that the proper authorities will take the matter in hand forthwith, and if murder has been committed, ferret out the perpetrators. All suspicious persons who were absent from home on Wednesday night, should be called upon to give an account of themselves and the Grand Jury if there be such a body in the town, should inquire into the circumstances, that some clue may be discovered to unravel this mystery. Mr. C. was about 28 years of age, had been for several years a resident of New London, and had, by his many virtues became endeared to all who knew him.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF NORWICH.

ARRIVED.

July 9, Slp. Navigator, Hulls, River Head; steam sch. Shetucket, Geer, Y.Y.; slp. Lady Adams, Havens, N. Y.

" 10, Slp. Olympus, Osborne, Philadelphia; slp. John Adams, Penny, Kingston.

" 12, Sch. Banner, Tryon, N.Y.; slp. Gen Washington, Geer, N.Y.

" 13, Steam Propeller, Quinebaug, Williams, N.Y. sch. Spy, Lewis, Boston; slp. Young Barber, Horton, Southampton; slp. Splendid, Benjamin, Southampton; slp. Majesty, Brown, Southampton; slp. Rialto, Staples, Bangor; slp. Hudson, Coit, Kingston.

SAILED

July 9, Sch. Premium, Nickerson, Boston; sch. Mary, Rose, Bangor.

" 10, Slp. Brunette, Smith, Providence.

" 11, Brig Baltic, Bangor; sch. Daniel Webster, Delaney, Newburg; sch. Fortune, Allen, Belfast; slp. Aurora, Geer, N. Y.

" 12, Sch. Perseverance, Hobron, Kingston; steam sch. Shetucket, Geer, N. Y.

" 13, Slp. Consolation, Corthen, New London;

" 14, Slp. Chelsea, chapman N.Y.

" 15, Sch. Spy, Lewis, Boston.

" 16, Steam sch. Quinebaug, Williams, N.Y.

OFFICE OF COM. GEN OF SUBSISTENCE, WASHINGTON, July 9, 1844.

SEPARATE proposals will be received at this office until the 1st day of October next for the delivery of provisions in bulk, for the use of the troops of the United States, upon inspection, as follows:

At New Orleans.

224 barrels of Pork.
580 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
200 bushels of new white field beans.
4,400 pounds of good hard soap.
960 pounds of good hard sperm candles.
80 bushels good clean dry fine salt.
200 gallons of good cider vinegar

At Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

224 barrels of pork.
276 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
120 bushels of new white field beans.
2,000 pounds of good hard soap.
900 pounds of good hard sperm candles.
50 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
700 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Pickens, or Barrancas, Pensacola, Florida.

112 barrels of pork
240 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
100 bushels of new white field beans.
2,200 pounds of good hard soap.
400 pounds of good hard sperm candles.
40 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
400 gallons of good cider vinegar

At the Public Landing, six miles from Fort Towson, mouth of the Chickasahi.

360 barrels of pork
1,000 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
200 bushels of new white field beans.
2,000 pounds of good hard soap.
2,000 pounds of good hard sperm candles.
160 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
2,000 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered in all the month of April, and to leave Natchitoches by the 20th February, 1845.

At Jefferson Barracks, Missouri.

672 barrels of pork.
1,560 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
600 bushels of new white field beans.
13,000 pounds of good hard soap.
2,880 pounds of good hard sperm candles.
240 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
2,760 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien, Mississippi River.

320 barrels of pork
650 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
140 bushels of new white field beans.
3,600 pounds of good hard soap
600 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
60 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
800 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1845.

At Fort Atkinson, west bank of the Mississippi, opposite Fort Crawford, at Dousman and Rices' Ware-house.

50 barrels of pork.
175 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
30 bushels of new white field beans.
1,000 pounds of good hard soap.
300 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
25 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
100 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1845.

At Fort Snelling, St Peters.

125 barrels of pork.
300 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
125 bushels of new white field beans.
1,000 pounds of good hard soap.
1,100 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
60 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
400 gallons of good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered from the 15th May, 1845, to the 15th June, 1845.

At Fort Leavenworth, Missouri River.

225 barrels of pork.
780 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
275 bushels of new white field beans.
6,400 pounds of good hard soap.
9,130 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
125 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
1,200 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1845.

At Fort Scott, on the Marmaton river, Missouri—70 miles land transportation from Independence, on the Missouri river.

125 barrels of pork.
400 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
90 bushels of new white field beans.
2,300 pounds of good hard soap.
1,000 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
65 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
500 gallons of good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1845.

At Fort Winnebago, on the Fox river, at the portage of Fox and Wisconsin rivers.

30 barrels of pork
100 barrels of fresh superfine flour
15 bushels of new white field beans
1,000 pounds of good hard soap
250 pounds of good hard tallow candles
20 bushels of good clean dry fine salt
200 gallons of good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1845.

At Fort Brady, Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan.

45 barrels of pork
135 barrels of fresh superfine flour
50 bushels of new white field beans
1,100 pounds of good hard soap
375 pounds of good hard soap
20 bushels of good clean dry fine salt
130 gallons of good cider vinegar

One half on 1st June, 1845, remainder in all October 1845.

At Fort Mackinac, Michigan.

50 barrels of pork
235 barrels of fresh superfine flour
60 bushels of new white field beans
1,500 pounds of good hard soap
500 pounds of good hard tallow candles
20 bushels of good clean fine dry salt
450 gallons of good cider vinegar

One half on 1st June, 1845, remainder in all October 1845.

At Fort Gratiot, Michigan.

80 barrels of pork.
220 barrels of fresh superfine flour
75 bushels of new white field beans
1,600 pounds of good hard soap
700 pounds of good hard tallow candles
25 bushels of good clean dry fine salt
400 gallons of good cider vinegar

One half on 1st June, 1845 remainder in all October, 1845.

At Detroit, Michigan.

170 barrels of pork
400 barrels of fresh superfine flour
100 bushels of new white field beans
2,800 pounds of good hard soap
1,350 pounds of good hard tallow candles
52 bushels of good clean dry fine salt
700 gallons of good cider vinegar

One half on 1st June, 1845, remainder in all October, 1845.

At Buffalo New York.

75 barrels of pork
300 barrels of fresh superfine flour
175 bushels of new white field beans
3,800 pounds of good hard soap
1,000 pounds of good hard tallow candles
64 bushels of good clean dry fine salt
800 gallons of good cider vinegar

One half on 1st June, 1845, remainder in all October, 1845.

At Fort Niagara, New York.

15 barrels of pork
120 barrels of fresh superfine flour
50 bushels of new white field beans
1,000 pounds of good hard soap
500 pounds of good hard tallow candles
20 bushels of good clean dry fine salt
170 gallons of good cider vinegar

One half on 1st June, 1845, remainder in all October, 1845.

At Fort Ontario Oswego, N. Y.

20 barrels of pork
110 barrels of fresh superfine flour
20 bushels of new white field beans
700 pounds of good hard soap
300 pounds of good hard tallow candles
14 bushels of good clean dry fine salt
60 gallons of good cider vinegar

One half on 1st June, 1845, remainder in all October, 1845.

At Sackett's Harbor New York.

125 barrels of pork
260 barrels of fresh superfine flour
120 bushels of new white field beans
3,000 pounds of good hard soap
1,100 pounds of good hard tallow candles
60 bushels of good clean dry fine salt
500 gallons of good cider vinegar

One half on 1st June, 1845, remainder in all October, 1845.

At Plattsburgh, New York.

40 barrels of pork
110 barrels of fresh superfine flour
40 bushels of new white field beans
900 pounds of good hard soap
250 pounds of good hard tallow candles
15 bushels of good clean dry fine salt
175 gallons of good cider vinegar

At Fort Preble, Portland, Maine.

25 barrels of pork
125 barrels of fresh superfine flour
50 bushels of new white field beans
700 pounds of good hard soap
50 pounds of good hard tallow candles
10 bushels of good clean dry fine salt
100 gallons of good cider vinegar

At Fort Sullivan, Eastport Maine.

20 barrels of pork
130 barrels of fresh superfine flour
35 bushels of new white field beans
800 pounds of good hard soap
175 pounds of good hard tallow candles
4 bushels of good clean dry fine salt
80 gallons of good cider vinegar

At Fort Constitution, Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

30 barrels of pork
125 barrels of fresh superfine flour
15 bushels of new white field beans
850 pounds of good hard soap
400 pounds of good hard tallow candles
20 bushels of good clean dry fine salt
100 gallons of good cider vinegar

At Fort Trumbull, New London, Conn.

30 barrels of pork
95 barrels of fresh superfine flour
32 bushels of new white field beans
800 pounds of good hard soap
50 pounds of good hard tallow candles
4 bushels of good clean dry fine salt
100 gallons of good cider vinegar

At Fort Columbus, Governor's Island, New York Harbor, New York.

230 barrels of pork
650 barrels of fresh superfine flour
250 bushels of new white field beans
6,500 pounds of good hard soap
1,000 pounds of good hard tallow candles
100 bushels of good clean dry fine salt
1,150 gallons of good cider vinegar

At Fort Hamilton, Narrows, New York Harbor, New York.

192 barrels of pork
390 barrels fresh superfine flour
150 bushels of new white field beans
3,200 pounds good hard soap
1,080 pounds of good hard tallow candles
90 bushels of good clean dry fine salt
690 gallons of good cider vinegar

At Fort Mifflin Pennsylvania.

25 barrels of pork
120 barrels of fresh superfine flour
18 bushels of new white field beans
800 pounds of good hard soap
360 pounds of good hard tallow candles
12 bushels of good clean dry fine salt
120 gallons of good cider vinegar

At Fort McHenry, near Baltimore, Maryland.

56 barrels of pork
120 barrels of fresh superfine flour
50 bushels of new white field beans
1,100 pounds of good hard soap.
360 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
20 bushels of good clean fine salt.
230 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Severn, Annapolis, Maryland.

56 barrels of pork.
130 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
50 bushels of new white field beans.
1,100 pounds of good hard soap.
360 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
20 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
230 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Monroe, Old Point Comfort, Va.

800 barrels of pork.
930 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
300 bushels of new white field beans.
6,750 pounds of good hard soap.
2,500 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
120 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
1,200 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Johnston, Smithville, North Carolina.

20 barrels of pork.
140 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
42 bushels of new white field beans.
700 pounds of good hard soap.
230 pounds of good hard sperm candles.
12 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
150 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Macon, Beaufort, North Carolina.

84 barrels of pork.
135 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
75 bushels of new white field beans.
1,700 pounds of good hard soap.
360 pounds of good hard sperm candles.
30 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
330 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Moultrie, Charleston South Carolina.

120 barrels of pork.
450 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
100 bushels of new white field beans.
3,500 pounds of good hard soap.
940 pounds of good hard sperm candles.
76 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
600 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Oglethorpe Barracks, Savannah, Georgia.

50 barrels of pork.
200 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
45 bushels of new white field beans.
1,200 pounds of good hard soap,
480 pounds of good hard sperm candles.
30 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
200 gallons of good cider vinegar.

NOTE.

All bidders are requested to extend the amount of their bids for each article, and exhibit their total amount of each bid.

The periods and quantities of each delivery at those posts where they are not specified, will be, one-fourth 1st June, 1st September, 1st December, 1845, and 1st March, 1846.

The hogs of which the pork is packed to be fattened on corn, and each hog to weigh not less than two hundred pounds, and consist of one hog to each barrel, excluding the feet, legs ears and snout. Side pieces may be substituted for the hams. The pork is to be salted with Turk's Island salt, and then carefully packed with the same artists in pieces not exceeding ten pounds each.

When the packing has been completed, contractor must furnish to this office a certificate from the packer, that the pork has been so salted and packed. The pork is to be contained in seasoned heart of white oak barrels, fully hooped; the beans and salt in barrels, and the soap and candles in strong boxes of convenient size for transportation.

Salt will only be received by measurements of thirty-two quarts to a bushel. The candles to have cotton wicks. The provisions for Prairie-du-Chien and St. Peters must pass St. Louis, for their ultimate destination, by the 15th April, 1845. A failure in this particular will be considered a breach of contract, and the Department will be authorized to purchase to supply these posts. The provisions will be inspected at the time and place of delivery, and all expenses to be paid by contractors until they are deposited at such storehouse as may be designated by the agents of the Department.

The commissionary General reserves the privilege of increasing or diminishing the quantities, or of dispensing with any or all articles required at any port, at any time before entering into contract, and also of increasing or reducing the quantities of each delivery one third subsequent to contract, on giving sixty days' previous notice.

Bidders, not heretofore contractors, are required to accompany their proposals with evidence of their ability, together with the names of their sureties whose responsibility must be certified by the District Attorney, or by some person well known to the Government; otherwise their proposals will not be acted on.

Advances cannot be made in any case, and evidence of inspection and full delivery will be required at this office before requisition will be made upon the Treasury for payment, which will be effected in such public money as may be convenient to the points of delivery, the places of purchase, or the residence of the contractors, at the option of the Treasury Department.

No drafts on this office will be accepted or paid under any circumstances.

Each proposal will be sealed in a separate envelope, and marked "Proposals for furnishing Army Subsistence."

GEO. GIBSON, C. G. S.

July 17—2Sept. 15.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN pursuance of law, I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales will be held at the undermentioned Land Office in the STATE OF ILLINOIS, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:—

At the Land Office at QUINCY, commencing on Tuesday, the first day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands hereinafter described, viz: North of the Base Line and East of the 4th principal Meridian.

Fractional section three, east half of four, east half and southwest quarter of nine, northeast quarter of seventeen, west half of section and west half of northeast quarter of thirty-one, in township one, of range one.

Fractional sections twenty-three, twenty-four and twenty-six, on the left bank of Spoon river, except the southeast quarter in each, and, fractional section, thirty-five on the left bank of Spoon river, descending, except the northeast quarter, in township six, of range one.

Southeast quarter of section twenty-three, east half and southwest quarter of twenty-four, all of twenty-five and twenty-six, southeast quarter of twenty-seven, and all of section thirty-four, in township two, of range one.

East halves of sections seven and fourteen, and all of twelve and thirteen, in township two, of range two.

West half of southwest quarter of section three, all of six, northeast quarter of seven, west half of northeast quarter and fraction of the southeast quarter, north of river, of eight, southeast quarter of twelve; all of thirteen and fourteen, northeast fraction of northeast quarter, north of river, and fraction of east half, south of river, of fifteen, north half of seventeen, all of twenty-four and twenty-five, southeast quarter of twenty-six, northwest and southeast quarters of thirty-one, east half of thirty-five, and all of thirty-six, in township four of range three.

Fractional township four, of range four.

Northwest quarter of section one, the east half of southwest quarter of six, all of seven, west half of section, and west halves of the northeast and southeast quarters of eight, northeast quarter of ten, east half of eleven, south half of twelve, west half and southeast quarter of thirteen, southwest quarter of section and south half of southeast quarter of fourteen, southeast quarter of fifteen, north half of seventeen, west half of northwest quarter of eighteen, northeast quarter of twenty, all, except the west half of the southeast quarter of twenty-one, all of twenty-two, twenty-three, and twenty-four, southwest quarter of section twenty-five, all of twenty-six, twenty-seven, and twenty eight, north half, and southeast quarter of twenty-nine, west half and southeast quarter of thirty, east half and southwest quarter of thirty-one, and all of thirty-two, thirty-three and thirty-four in township five, of range four.

Southwest quarter and west subdivision of the southeast quarter of section five, and all of sections four and seven, on the main land, in township six, of range six.

The additions on the west to sections six, seven, eighteen, nineteen, thirty and thirty-one, in each of the townships seven and eight, of range six.

South half of section eight, and the north half of section seventeen, in township seven, of range seven.

Northwest quarter of section five, north half of section six, southeast quarter of nineteen, south half of twenty, all of twenty-nine, south half of thirty, east half and southwest quarter of thirty-one and all of thirty-two, in township eight, of range eight.

Section thirty-five, in township nine, of range eight.

Fractions of sections twenty-one, twenty-eight and twenty-nine, forming an island in the Illinois river, in township eleven, of range nine.

Fractional township (consisting of fractional section six) twelve, of range ten.

South of the Base Line and West of the fourth Principal Meridian.

Fractional section one, southwest quarter of two, southeast quarter of three, east half of nine, south fractional half and northeast quarter of twenty-one, in township one, of range one.

Fractional section five, and the east half and southwest quarter of section seven, in township two, of range one.

East fractional half and northwest quarter of section thirty, northeast quarter of thirty-one, and all of thirty-two, including an island in the Illinois river, in township twelve, of range one.

East half of section one, fractional section four, northeast quarter of five, northwest quarter of nine, and northwest quarter of ten, in township thirteen, of range one.

Southwest fractional quarter of section five, in township fourteen, of range one.

Northeast and southeast quarter of section thirty-six, in township two, of range two.

East half of section one, west fractional half of twelve, an island in sections thirteen and fourteen, northeast fractional quarter of fourteen, and fractional section twenty-three, in township three, of range two.

East half and southwest quarter of section nine, and west half of southeast quarter of section seventeen, in township four, of range two.

Southwest quarter of southwest quarter of section twenty-three, southeast quarter of section and southwest quarter of section thirty-five, in township five, of range two.

Fractional section one, southeast quarter and "Slim Island" in section thirteen, southwest quarter of twenty-four, southeast quarter of twenty-six, east fractional half of thirty-five, in township six, of range two.

Islands A and B, in the Illinois river, in sections thirty-five and thirty-six, in township six and sections one and two, in townships seven, of range two.

Fractional section two, including an island in Illinois river, east halves of sections ten and fifteen, southeast quarter of twenty-two and east halves of twenty-seven and thirty-four, in township seven, of range two.

West half of northeast quarter, and southwest quarter of section ten, northwest quarter of section twenty-two, and south half of the northeast quarter and southeast quarter of section thirty-four, in township eight, of range two.

Northwest quarter of section fourteen, south half of northwest quarter, southwest quarter of the southwest quarter and east half of the southwest quarter of twenty-six, and the fractions of sections twenty-six, thirty-five and thirty-six on "Hurricane Island," in township nine of range two.

Northwest quarters, including part on the island, and southwest quarter, exclusive of part on the island, of sections one; east fractional half, exclusive of part on the island, of section two, fractional section eleven, on the main, and east half of southeast quarter, on the island, of same section, in township ten, of range two.

Southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section twelve, in township twelve of range two.

West half and southeast quarter of the northwest quarter, west half and southeast quarter of the southeast quarter, and east half and southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section nineteen, west half, except the east half of northwest quarter, of section twenty-nine, fractional section thirty, north half and southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of thirty-one, the west half of section and the fraction of the southeast quarter, west of Bay Creek, in section thirty-two, in township eight of range three.

West half, west of Bay Creek, of section four, east half of five, south fraction half and northeast quarter west of Bay Creek, of section nine, south fractional half of fifteen, southwest quarter of twenty-three and northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section twenty-six, in township nine, of range three.

Southwest quarter of section one, Island No 54 in section eleven, southwest quarter of thirteen and north fractional half of twenty-four, in township ten of range three.

Southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section thirty-six, in township eleven of range three.

Fractional southwest quarter of section fifteen, west fractional half and southeast quarter, on the main, of section twenty-three, in township eight of range four.

Fractional section nineteen, south half of twenty, on Island No. 40 in sections twenty-seven, twenty-eight, thirty-three and thirty-four, in township seven, of range five.

South fractional half, west of river, of section five, south half and northwest quarter, on the main of section seven, west half of section thirty-five, and the fractions of sections, seven, eight, seventeen and eighteen on Islands, numbered 36 and 37, in township six, of range six.

Southwest quarter of section eight, southeast quarter and fractional west half, including part on Island No 34, of section seventeen, in township five; and northwest quarter of section one, in township six of range seven.

Fractional southwest quarter, on Island No. 27, of section twenty-nine, and west half, on same island, of section thirty-two, in township three, of range eight.

The part of Island No 17, in fractional section four, the north fractional half and the southeast fractional quarter of section five, on Island No. 11, and the fractional section eight, on the same Island, the east fraction of the southeast quarter, on the main, of section eight, and islands numbered fifteen, nineteen and twenty in the Mississippi river, in township one, of range nine.

Fractional southeast and northwest quarter, on the main, of section thirty-four, the west half of section twenty-one, on Island No, 22, and west fractional half and northwest and northeast subdivisions of the northeast quarter of twenty-eight, on the same island; islands numbered twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-six, in the Mississippi river, except the south division of Island No. 23, containing 27 75-100 acres, all in township two, of range nine.

Southwest quarter of section one, and fractional section two, in township three, of range nine.

North of the Base Line and West of Fourth Principal Meridian.

Southeast quarter of section thirteen, sections twenty-four, twenty-five and twenty-six, east half and southwest quarter of twenty-seven, southeast quarter of twenty-eight, south half of thirty-two, and all of sections thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five and thirty-six, in township one, of range one.

Fractional section four, the fractions of sections five, eight, seventeen and twenty on islands numbered 2 and 7, the southeast fraction, on the main, of section eight, west fractional half of section nine, all of section nine, all of section nineteen on islands No. 12; islands numbered 9, 10 and 11, in sections seventeen and twenty, the north half, on the main, and south half, on Island No. 12, of section twenty, the fractions, on the main, of section seventeen, northwest quarter of section twenty-nine, together with part on Island No. 12, all of thirty on the main, and on island No. 12, and west half of section thirty-one, in township eight, of range six.

West half of section one, section two, three, four, nine, ten, and eleven, northwest quarter of twelve, northeast quarter and east half of the northwest quarter of section fourteen, east half and southwest quarter, and west detached fractions of northwest quarter of section fifteen, fractional sections twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two, south half and northeast quarter of twenty-seven, fractional sections twenty-eight twenty-nine, thirty-two, and thirty-three, and northwest quarter of section thirty-four, in township nine, of range six.

Fractional township ten, of range six.

Southwest quarter of section four, and that portion of Island No. 13 within the township seven, of range seven.

Fractional township eight, of range seven.

Northwest quarter of section eleven, and islands number fourteen and fifteen, in township seven, of range eight.

Section four, except west half of northeast quarter section five, except the southeast quarter of southeast quarter, fractional section six, seven and seventeen, all except the south subdivision of east detached part, section eighteen, all except the northwest and southeast quarters of the northeast quarter of the section nineteen, fractional section twenty, south fractional half of twenty-eight, all of twenty-nine and thirty, east half of southwest quarter of section, and west detached part of the northwest quarter on Island No. 14 of section thirty-one, fractional section thirty-two, and a fraction of section thirty-three on island No. 17, in township one, of range nine.

West half of southwest quarter and southwest quarter of northwest quarter of section three, all of four, north half and southeast quarter of southeast quarter of five, Island No. 2, in section seven, west half of southeast quarter and southeast of southeast quarter of section eighteen, northeast quarter and east halves of northwest, and southwest quarters of nineteen, and all of section thirty and thirty-one, in township three, of range nine.

Island No. 8, and part of Islands No. 9, and 7 in sections one, two and three, in township four, of range nine.

Islands five and six, and parts of Islands three, four, and seven, in sections thirty-five and thirty-six in township five, of range nine.

Southeast part of section one, on Island No. 11, and sections twelve and thirteen, being parts of Island No. 11, in township one of range ten.

South subdivision of section one, on Island No. 7, east half and southwest quarter of the northeast quarter, and southeast quarter of section thirteen, southeast quarter and east half of northeast quarter of section twenty-four, east half of section twenty-five, Island number ten, and northwest fractions on the main, of section thirty-six, in township two, of range ten.

The fractional township three, including Islands number four, five and six, of range ten.

At the Land Office at DIXON, commencing on Monday the seventh day of October next, for the disposals of public lands on the following islands in Rock river, viz:

Islands number one, two, three, four, six, and seven, in township twenty-one, of range seven; and Island number five, in township twenty-one, of range seven and eight.

North of the Base Line and East of the Fourth Principal Meridian.

At the Land Office at CHICAGO, commencing on Thursday the tenth day of October next, for the disposal of public lands within the limits of fractional sections thirty-one and thirty-two, south of the old Indian boundary and west of the line B. C. in township thirty six, of range five, of the third principal meridian.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military or other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The sales will each be kept open, for two weeks (unless the lots are sooner disposed of) and no longer; and no private entries of land in townships so offered, will be admitted, until after the expiration of two weeks.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington this twenty-fourth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President:
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, and make payment therefore *as soon as practicable after seeing the notice,* and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township embracing the tract claimed, above designated; otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of General Land Office.

July 10. 2t

London Porter,

OF superior quality, at MATHEWSON'S.

July 10. 3t

Leeches,

REAL Imported, for sale by R. W. MATHEWSON

July 10. 3t

PHRENOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

MESSRS. O. S. & S. N. FOWLER,

WILL commence a course of Lectures on *Phrenology and Physiology,*

H. S. COOK

RETURNS thanks to the many people who have favored him with their custom in times past, and respectfully informs them that he has removed to the

NEW STORE—No. 15 Shetucket-st.,

where he is prepared to Cut and Make GENTLEMEN'S and BOYS' GARMENTS in the best and most

FASHIONABLE MANNER.

Cutting done at short notice.

Remembember the Number is—15 Shetucket st.

Norwich, April 17. 1f21

BONNETS! BONNETS! BONNETS!

Just received and now opening at

ELY & CO'S.,

5 CASES Super Plain and Fancy Braid Bonnets, comprising every Style and quality the market affords, direct from the manufacturers, all of which will be sold at less prices than can be found elsewhere in this city; also a large lot of **Bonnet Silks and Ribbons**; Ladies wishing anything in the ***Millinery Line***, can save 15 per cent by calling at

ELY & CO'S, 33 and 35 SHETUCKET-STREET.

May 4th 1844. 1f24

CONNECTICUT BONNET STORE

NEW GOODS! SPRING STOCK!

APRIL 1st, 1844.

HITCHCOCK & PAYSON,

Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMSETIC

STRAW GOODS!

RIBBONS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, BAND BOXES, &c. &c.

FOR CASH!

AT No. 17 SHETUCKET STREET.

NORWICH Conn.

HAVING made extensive arrangements for their Spring Trade, they are prepared to exhibit a *LARGE AND FASHIONABLE STOCK OF BONNETS!* of every description of their own Manufacture of Florence, Rutland, and Fancy Braids, also Neapolitans, Fancy do; Birdseye and Prince Alberts, Rice Rutlands, English do; French Chips, Domestic Straws, &c. &c. Also a Rich Assortment of Fancy Dress HATS & CAPS; together with a heavy and well selected Stock of MILLINERY Goods, and Artificial Flowers;—comprising in all the largest and most desirable Stock of Bonnets and Millinery Goods, ever introduced into this Market.

They pledge themselves to offer their GOODS at prices that will bear a comparison with any other establishment in the United States. Confident that their Stock will at all times be worthy of the attention of Purchasers, they respectfully solicit a call.

BONNETS altered Bleached and Pressed in the best manner, at Short Notice. PRICE for Bleaching and Pressing, 25 cts.

Norwich, April 3d. '44. 1y

CHARLES A. CONVERSE.

Dealer in

English, French and German

Hardware, Cutlery, and Guns.

139 MAIN-STREET.

Norwich.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN pursuance of law, I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that a public sale will be held at the Land Office at MINERAL POINT, in the TERRITORY OF WISKONSIN, commencing on Monday the fourteenth day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands hereinafter designated, to wit;

North of the Base Line and East of the Fourth Principal Meridian.

Township ten, of ranges one, two and three.

Township nine, of ranges three and four.

North of the Base Line and West of the Fourth Principal Meridian.

Townships ten and eleven, of ranges one and two.

Townships nine, ten and eleven, of ranges three, four and five.

Fractional townships nine and ten, bordering on the Mississippi river, and township eleven of range six.

Fractional townships ten and eleven, of range seven.

The fractional southwest quarter of section fifteen, lots, five, six, seven, and eight, in section seventeen, lot No. five in section eighteen; lot number one in section nineteen, fractional north half of twenty, fractional north half of twenty-one and fractional north-west quarter of section twenty-two in township seven of range six.

Two islands forming parts of sections seven, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, and twenty-nine in township one, of range two.

Eight islands, forming parts of sections fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, thirty-five, and thirty-six, in township two, of range three.

Two islands, forming parts of sections five, six, seven eight, nine, ten, fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen, in township two, of range three, and sections one, two, and three, eleven, and twelve, in township three, of range four.

Three islands, parts of sections three, four, five, nine, ten, eleven, and twelve, in township two, of range four.

An island, forming parts of sections four, five and six, in township two, of range four, section one, in township two of range five, sections thirty-one and thirty-two, in township three of range four, and sections twenty-seven, twenty-eight, thirty-four, thirty-five, and thirty-six, in township three, of range five.

An island, forming part of sections twenty-seven twenty-eight, thirty-three and thirty-four, in township three, of range five.

An island, forming part of section sixteen, in township three, of range five, and sections thirteen and twenty-four in township three, of range six.

Such portions of the above designated islands (which are all in the Mississippi river) as fall within the limits of the sixteenth section, will be excluded from the sale.

North of the Base Line and East of the Fourth Principal Meridian.

Section eleven, in township three, of range one.

North west quarter of section thirty-four, in township one, of range three.

Section one, in township two, in range three.

Sections one, two, twelve, thirteen, twenty-one, twenty two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-seven, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-eight, thirty-four and thirty-six, in township three, in range three.

Sections five, six, seven, eight, fifteen, eighteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, and thirty-five, and the west half and the northeast quarter of section seventeen, in township three, of range four.

Section twenty six, in township four, of range three.

Section one, in township one, of range five.

Sections one, two, three, in township six, of range five.

Lands appropriated by the law for the use of schools military, or other purposes, will be excluded from sale

The sale will be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer, and no private entries of land in the townships so offered, will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this twenty-fourth day of June, Anno Domini, 1844.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President:

THO. H. BLAKE,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the land offices, and make payment therefor *as soon as practicable after seeing this notice*, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township embracing the tract claimed above designated, otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

THO. H. BLAKE.

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

July 10 33

Bird Seed,

OF every kind, for sale by

E. W. MATHEWSON.

July 10. 33

BOWEN & McNAMEE,

16 WILLIAM-STREET cor. OF BEAVER,

NEW YORK.

HAVE received, by late arrivals, the most desirable stock of

Silk and Fancy Goods

ever exhibited, to which the attention of merchants, from various sections of the country, is respectfully invited.

It is their determination to present an assortment, unsurpassed in Richness and Variety, comprising the Newest and most Fashionable Styles offered in this market,

Special attention is invited to the following articles viz:—

RICH PRINTED LAWNS, consisting of every variety of style.

EXTRA RICH FRENCH AND SCOTCH PRINTED BALZORINES, entirely new styles.

PARIS MUSLIN DE LAINES, very rich printed also plain coloured, black and blue black do.

SILK SHAWLS, consisting of rich figured Chameleon, black Ottoman, figured Poult de Soie, &c.

RICH DRESS SILKS, consisting of extra heavy Brocade, Chameleon, Satin Striped, Plain Fig'd &c,

SHAWLS, Paris Broche, embroidered Cashmere French Plaid, figured Kabyle, Muslin de Laine, c.

FRENCH KID GLOVES, best manufacture, black white and colored.

FANCY CRAVATS AND SHAWLS, the most desirable, assortment ever offered.

LACES, great variety, consisting of English and German Thread, also Cotton and Gimp Edgings, at very low prices.

ITALIAN LUSTRING AND GROS DE RINES of the best manufacture.

FRENCH PRINTS—Hartman's and Gros Odier's manufacture, various styles, first quality.

ALSO,

MILLINERY GOODS, in great variety, consisting of rich Hat Silks, splendid changeable, chine, and striped Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, trimming Laces, &c.

ALSO,

Black and blue black Bombazines: Ponges and Spitalfield Hdkf; Italian Sewings; Satin and Taffeta Ribbons; Kid, Silk and Filet Gloves; Embroidery; Linen Cambric Hdkfs; Satin Vestings; Silk Velvets; black and blue black French Crapes; Love Hdkfs and Veils, Silk Hosiery; Sinchews; Sochan Ponges; Lace Veils; India Sarsnett; Levantine Hdkfs; Italian Cravats; Buck and Beaver Gloves; India Nankeens; Paper Muslins, &c. 11

TAKEN UP

BY the subscriber on the 24th inst., one bay Mare, supposed to be 12 or 14 years old has a small star in her forehead, short switch dock, a scar on her off shoulder caused, to appearance, from a kick; had a small rope on her neck, when taken up.

WILLIAM R. DUFEE.

East Killingly, June 29th. 33

"A RUSH"

Will be made for the following BARGAINS!

THEREFORE come quick and secure for yourselves good trades. Good

M. DE LAINES, worth 20 cts. will be closed off at 12½.

BALZORINES, that have sold at 25 cts for 18 cts.

new style Calicos, that have sold at 10 cts. for 7½.

BLEACHED LINEN TOWELS, at 12½ cts.

BLEACHED LINEN TABLE CLOTHS, from 25 to 100. Look at them for they are cheap.

COTTON HOSE, from 6 1-4 to 16 cts. a pair.

BROWN LINEN DRILLS, (for Mens' wear) at 12½ cts. a yard.

A large lot of table Linens and Linen Sheetings, very cheap; also, a lot of Wide Linen Carpeting, good colors and new Styles, (no matter whose they are or where they come from) which must be sold immediately at 25 cts.; new Styles of Cotton Carpeting in the same lot which must be sold; Looking Glasses, very cheap; Trunks, $1, under price; Ladies Dress Goods, will move out of the Store (for a few days) without regard to cost.

Save your money by making your purchases at the cheap cash Store of A. WATTLES & CO.

Round Black Sign, 31 Shetucket-st.

July 10. 3w33

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

EXECUTED

IN THE NEATEST, MOST EXPEDITIOUS AND CHEAPEST MANNER.

At 129 Main-Street, Norwich Conn.,

THE Subscriber has taken pains to add such materials to his Printing Office, as will enable him to execute every description of Printing, in a style *superior to what has ever before been done in this part of the State;* and having availed himself of facilities which he has never before had for turning out work rapidly, and at a very small expense, he has lately revised his prices, and is now prepared to print

BOOKS,	BILL-HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,	BILLS OF LADING,
CIRCULARS,	CLOCK BILLS,
HANDBILLS,	BANK CHECKS,
WAY BILLS,	

STEAM-BOAT AND STAGE BILLS, BUSINESS AND VISITING CARDS, &c, &c., &c.,

At a cheaper rate than ever before. He is determined he will not be out done IN DOING GOOD WORK at a very low price. WILLIAM TRENCH.

April 24th. 29

Another Glorious Opportunity.

WATCHES! WATCHES!!

AT No. 80 CHATHAM STREET.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has entered into the above Establishment with one of the most beautiful and useful assortment of Watches, both Gold and Silver, from England and France, as low as $20 and 25. Watches and Jewelry exchanged or bought on the most advantageous terms to the customer.

Watches and Clocks repaired in the most accurate manner.

All articles purchased of him not approved of will be exchanged. Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange. The highest price paid for old Gold.

JOHN MYERS.

New York, May 23d 1f26

MERCHANT'S HOTEL

NORWICH CONN.,

THE subscribers having leased and fitted up the MERCHANT'S HOTEL, in first rate order; and are now ready for the reception of company. This house is located in the centre of business, on an elevation of land which commands a delightful view of the river Thames and of the beautiful scenery on either side, and is a most desirable place of resort either for the pleasure seeker or the man of business. No pains will be spared to make the Merchants Hotel what a public house should be,—a house of comfort to the weary traveler. The table will always be supplied with the choicest viands and luxuries of the season. Large and airy sleeping apartments and acceptable Beds will be provided, and the charges be such as to compete with the times.

A few boarders can also be accommodated with good board at reasonable prices. If the servants do not perform their duty it is particularly requested that travelers and others would inform the landlord to that effect.

There is attached to the above house, a general Stage Office, where the Stage arrives and departs daily. also a first rate LIVERY STABLE, where good horses, and careful drivers can be had at a moments notice.

☞ Passengers carried to and from the Hotel to the Cars and Boats, *free of charge.*

E. & W. COTTRELL.

April 24th, '44. 1f23

FRANKLIN TEMPERANCE

HOUSE, Franklin Square, Main-street,

NORWICH, CONN.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the Travelling public generally, that he has leased the above named establishment and has made many alterations and improvements in furnishing the House with new furniture throughout, so as to place it in every respect in the best condition for company, for whose comfort it is peculiarly well calculated, having large airy rooms, commanding a fine view of the river and the beautiful scenery of the surrounding hills. The Table will be supplied with the best that the market affords. Carriages always in readiness to convey passengers to the House, Boats and Cars, free of expense. Horses and Carriages can be furnished and good Stabling provided by the proprietor. Prices to correspond with the times.

The above House will be under the superintendence of Mr. Woodard.

B. F. PENDLETON, Proprietor.

Norwich, April 23, 1844. 1f22

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Washington City, May 30, 1844.

PROPOSALS will be received at this Department, until 3 o'clock, on Saturday, the 15th day of July next, for the delivery of the following Coals, at the places and in the quantities hereinafter designated, viz:

At Boston, Mass., and at New York City, Anthracite Coal (sugar loaf).

At Lake Erie, Lake Ontario, Key West, Florida, and the mouth of the Mississippi, Bituminous Coal. Not less than 500 tons to be delivered at each place; but this Department reserving to itself the right to order as much more as it may think proper.

All of the above coals are to be of the *very best quality*, and to be delivered and landed at the contractor's risk and expense at such points in the above specified places as shall be designated in the contract, or by the officer to whose inspection the coals shall be subject on delivery. At the mouth of the Mississippi the coal to be delivered in good and substantial flat boats, the boats to be the property of the Government. The ton of anthracite coal to be estimated at 2,240 pounds, and the bituminous coal at five packs to the bushel, and 28 bushels to be considered equivalent to the ton—these to be subject to the inspection of officers to be designated by this Department. The coal to be delivered within two months after the execution of the contract.

The Coals must be *lump*, and be taken from mines the most approved for the goodness of their quality and freeness from sulphur and other impurities—satisfactory evidence of which must accompany the bids, as no bids will be considered which are not accompanied by this evidence and no coal will be received which shall not correspond with the descriptions and requirements herein made.

Contracts will be prepared to be executed by those whose offers shall be accepted, for the faithful performance of which a bond with two good and sufficient sureties will be required in one-third the amount of the contract, payment to be made in full when the contracts are complied with fully to the satisfaction of this Department.

The proposals to be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Coal for the Revenue Service."

McCLINTOCK YOUNG,

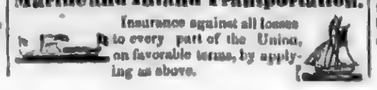
Secretary of the Treasury,

June 5. *ad interim* 28

FIRE INSURANCE.

R. W. MATHEWSON, Agent of the *MUTUAL SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY* of New Haven, offers to Insure every variety of Property against loss or damage by Fire; at the lowest rates. Houses favorably situated, will be insured four years, for the premium for three, no charge for policy when risks are transferred at the same rate of premium.

Marine and Inland Transportation.



Insurance against all losses to every part of the Union, on favorable terms, by applying as above.

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

CRADLES, Cradle Wagons, with wheels, Tubs, Trays, Keelers, Pails, Can Pails, Sieves, Measures, Dippers, Sugar Boxes Baskets, Barrel Covers, Mats, of all kinds, &c. &c. &c.

The above comprise as good an assortment of Wood and Willow Ware as can be found in the city, and may be bought fifteen per cent cheaper than at any other store in the place.

TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.

July 3d. 3w29

Cheaper than ever,

EXTRA RICH SPRING GOODS; now opening at ELY & CO'S 33 & 35 Shetucket-st. Among which may be found the following lots

20 ps. Rich Balzorines,
75 do Lawns and Muslins,
Rich Dress Silks,
15 do (all wool) Cashmere de Laine,
Sup'r Kid Gloves of every shade and color.
1 Case Parasols,
45 Boxes Fancy Mitts,
Rich Th'd Laces,

A large lot of White Cambrics Check and Stripe, Mourning Balzorines.

All the above Goods together with a general and well selected Stock. They pledge themselves to sell at so small profits, that the price can be no objection to the purchaser.

May 4. 24

GREAT SALE

OF THIN

SUMMER CLOTHING!

For June and July

AT THE

CLOTHING EMPORIUM,

91 Main-Street.

THIN COATS, of every Style from 75c to 4,00
Thin PANTS, of every Style " 75c to 4,00
VESTS, of every description " 75c to 4,00

Gentlemen all we have to say is, come on we are ready for you, with thousands of genteel Garments to set upon the *Human form* to gratify the mind and clothe the body, at 91 MAIN-STREET.

next door to Charls Clark's *Hat Store.*

J. T. FAY.

June 18 29

COPARTNERSHIP,

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of

BREWER & LEWIS,

and will transact the STOVE AND TIN WARE business at No. 16 *Shetucket Street*, a few rods from the corner of Main, where they offer for sale a lot of very superior Tin Ovens manufactured expressly for the present season, which will Boil as well as Bake, also a large quantity of Milk Pans, as cheap as the cheapest, together with a general assortment of Tin Ware, Stoves, &c,

Tin Roofing, Copper and Tin Eave Troughs, Conductor Pipes, &c., made and put up in a workmanlike manner. Jobbing and repairing done at the shortest notice. JOHN M. BREWER,

WM. LEWIS.

Norwich, May 25th. '44. 27

ANTHONY GORTON,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Corner of Main and Union-Streets.

Norwich Conn.,

OVER THE STORE, OF S. DENNIS & CO.

HAVING long received a liberal share of patronage, is determined to merit a continuance of favors, and all who are desirous of procuring the most

Thorough made Garment,

AND

Good Fit,

in the most fashionable style, at prices SO LOW that no reasonable man would object to, should call at

A. GORTON'S,

where he will be happy to receive orders in his line of Business—promising to render perfect satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

N. B. Particular care will be taken in cutting garments that are made out of his establishment.

Be sure and call on

ANTHONY GORTON.

Norwich, Feb. 7, 1844. 1f11

BOSTON BOOT AND SHOE STORE!

No. 18 Shetucket-Street.

THE Subscriber has taken the above Store and fitted it up in first rate order for the sale of

Boots and Shoes.

Having had long experience in said business, he flatters himself he shall be able to furnish the Ladies and Gentlemen of Norwich and vicinity, with a superior article, at *twenty per cent*, cheaper than ever before offered in this market. The Ladies are particularly invited to call, as they will here find one of the largest assortment of

Shoes, Half Gaiters and Slippers,

of the latest and most approved styles,—made by first rate workmen and warranted—*at all prices.*

Also, Gentlemen will find it for their advantage to give a call before purchasing elsewhere, as there will be kept at this establishment the best selected assortment of fashionable BOOTS AND SHOES to be found in this State, and at prices to suit the times.

Boys', Misses' and Children's BOOTS, SHOES, BUSKINS, HALF GAITERS, &c., all of which will be sold cheap for ☞ *CASH!* ☜

All Goods bought at this Store will be warranted.

R. GOODWIN.

Norwich, May 15th, 1844. 25

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having purchased of T. F. Albertson his entire Stock, Tools and Fixtures, feel prepared and competent to enter into any contract in our line of business. All kinds of work pertaining to House Ship, Sign and ornamental

PAINTING,

IMITATIONS OF WOOD

of all kinds, Granite and Marble of all descriptions well executed in the very best workmanlike manner and at short notice.

PAPER-HANGING & GLAZING,

executed in the best manner and with despatch.

☞ Paints and Stains of all colors, mixed and prepared ready for use at our Paint Shop, first door south of Bolles' new brick block, Market Square.

N. B. None but first rate workmen employed by

NICHOLS & CHAPMAN.

Norwich, March 13, 1844. 1f16

Tremendous

EXCITEMENT.

THERE has been a tremendous excitement raised about the quantity and quality of GROCERIES kept at the Store of the Subscribers, on Main and Washington-Streets, and also as to the *expeditious manner* in which they are disposed of from day to day. Customer after customer comes, tells what he wants, is never disappointed, buys readily, and goes away satisfied that he has been well treated, and, what is more, has got his money's worth. We intend to present constant inducements to our city and country patrons to favor us with their calls. Accordingly, one of the firm has just returned from New York, with a large additional assortment of the best Goods to be found in the market. They were selected with care, bought cheap, and will be sold at wholesale or retail, as heretofore, at great bargains. Call and see.

TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.

July 3d. 3w33

Live Geese Feathers.

A PRIME lot, for sale by

LINCOLN & WILLIAMS,

34 Shetucket-street.

March 9th. 1f17

LUMBER.

THE subscriber has on hand a large quantity of the above article of all kinds and qualities, which, he will sell low JOHN G. HUNTINGTON.

August, 9th, 1843—3m27 [Central Wharf

NEW STYLES LACES.

10 PIECES new style Cardinal Laces,
10 " Figured Gimpure, extra handsome,
20 " Black Gimpure; Nett, Blond and Figured Laces from 1 to 8 yards wide.

Also, 15000 yards Trimmings, Laces and Edgings black and white of all widths qualities and prices, now opening at the very lowest prices by

LINCOLN & WILLIAMS.

June 18. 1f29

Crape Chusans, Challys,

EOLIANS, SATIN, BROCADES, FIGURED and PLAIN ALPACCAS. Also, a lot of MOURNING CHUSANS extra rich, may now be found at ELY & CO'S.

March 3d. 1f19

COAL.

ANTHRACITE COAL of various kinds in the Lump, or broken and screened, for sale by the Cargo or single Ton by

EDWARD CHAPPELL,

Central Wharf.

Norwich, Sept. 12. 49

PATENT MACHINES.

THE cheapest and best Horse Powers ever offered to the public for driving Circular Saws, Cider, Shingle and Sugar Mills, Turning Lathes, Threshing Machines, &c. Also the best Threshing Machines for grain and hay seed, may be had of the subscriber—also the right to vend them in various parts of the country. Horse Powers from $40 to $50. Threshing Machines from $20 to $25. Both Machines easily conveyed in a one horse wagon.

N. B. A few more Agents wanted to sell on commission. A. KINGSLEY.

Norwich, July 1st, 1843. 34

Horse Liniment,

THIS article is unrivaled, and will be found to produce all the good effects of any Liniment that can be prepared; for Sprains, Bruises, Galls, Scratches, and all cases of Swellings and lameness with which horses or cattle are affected; prepared and sold by

WM. A. BREWSTER.

Let it be tried, and the purchaser will be satisfied

West Killingly, May 7th. 24

Silks! Silks!

SUCH as the Camelion Brocades, Helenine, blue blac Gro de Royal, light do, Satin striped do, plain and striped Armures Gro de Rhine, Gro de Swissand every other style a person wishes at

ELY & CO'S.

April 3d. 1f19

PRINTS and MUSLIN DE LAINES.

12 CASES PRINTS, direct from the manufacturers agents. Also, 70 pieces of MOUSE de LAINES, of beautiful style and quality. Call at

ELY & CO'S.

No. 33 and 35 Shetucket-street.

March 3d. 1f19

The Handsomest Ginghams!

EVER seen in Norwich, have just been received by LINCOLN & WILLIAMS.

June 12 1f29

Teas,

18 CHESTS of TEAS, of various kinds—Hyson, Young Hyson, Pouchong, &c., for sale by

TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.

July 3d. 3w32

Great Clearing out—sale of

DRY GOODS.

LINCOLN & WILLIAMS,

HAVE an extensive assortment of Spring and Summer Goods which must be sold immediately, *at cost or even less than cost*, any price to insure a sale at 34 Shetucket-Street

July 3d. 3w32

Hosiery, Hosiery,

THE cheapest lot of Hosiery ever offered in the city can be found at LINCOLN & WILLIAMS.

June 3d. 3w32

Eastern and Western Lumber.

800,000 FEET Albany Mer. Boards, 12 {14, and 16 feet.

25,000 Albany clear do
50,000 Eastern Mer. Boards and Plank.
35,000 ft. " clear, 1¼, 1½ and 2 inch.
25,000 ft. Spruce flooring.
50,000 ft. Clapboards of various kinds.
400 M. Pine and Cedar Shingles.

For sale by E. CHAPELL,

Central Wharf.

FINE EATING!

PRATT & HOOKER,

(Franklin Square,)

HAVE on hand a first rate assortment of *PROVISIONS & GROCERIES,* which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.

Norwich, April 24th. 32

G. B. PRINDLE,

HAS removed his One Price Watch, Jewelry, and Clock Establishment, to the Store (lately occupied by J. Ireson & Son's shoe dealers,) No. 144 Main-street,—opposite the sign post.

Full assortment of choice goods—and no *variation* in *prices* tolerated—a child may purchase as low as the closest buyer

April 24th, '44 1f22

WALTER CLAPP,

BOOKSELLER & BOOKBINDER,

SHETUCKET-STREET, NORWICH,

Nov. 8th, 1843. 1y50

Wood and Willow ware,

Wholesale and Retail!

A LARGE lot just received from the manufacturer, of all kinds and descriptions, consisting in part of Tubs of all sizes, Pails and Can Pails, Nest Boxes, Bowls, Trays, Wash-Boards, Clothes-Pines, Mortars, and other articles too many to enumerate, all of which will be sold at prices *unusually low.* Also, a good supply of Willow and other Baskets. A fresh supply of Teas, with GROCERIES of all kinds, may constantly be found at the store of

FAIRFIELD & ARMSTRONG.

P. S. Goods delivered free of expense to any part of the city.

April 3d. 2

SUMMER CLOTHS.

Any person or persons wishing Summer Cloths are respectfully invited to examine the following invoice and then call at ELY & CO'S, and examine the goods just opened, and for sale at exceedingly low prices.

2 Cases Blue Denims,
2 do do Drills,
2 do Plaid do
1 Case Mixtures,
1 do Colored and Plaid Linens,
2 cases Gambroons of all colors.
Kentucky Jeans, and Grass Cloths,
Brown Linens, Linen Drillings,
Fine Drat de Etc, and Summer Cambletts
Fine Cashareets, Superfine Satinets,

May 4th 1844. 24

BOSTON PACKETS,

THE ship MAIL, Capt. CROWELL
" SPY, Capt. LEWIS,

HAVE commenced running between Norwich and Boston, for the season, and will take freight on the most reasonable terms. For further information enquire of

HAWES, GRAY & CO. Boston.

H. WHITAKER & CO. Commercial-street.

Norwich Ct.

March 24th, '44 16

STEAM PROPELLER LINE,

BETWEEN

Norwich and New York

The Steamer QUINEBAUG, Capt. JEREMIAH WILLIAMS, will leave Norwich every Tuesday, and New York every Friday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

All goods forwarded for the Propeller Line, will be taken into store free of any expense to the shippers; freight taken at packet prices.

The steamer Shetucket, Capt. Gen. W. Geer, has taken her place in the Line with the steamer Quinebaug, and will leave Norwich every Friday and New York every Tuesday.

For freight or passage enquire of the Capt. on board or to LEAVENS & HUNTINGTON, } Agents in
H. WHITAKER & Co. } Norwich
NORTON, CONVERSE, & Co. } New York.
J & A. BRIGGS, 40 South-st. New York.

May 1st. 23

Summer Arrangements,

OF FARE AND FREIGHT,—TO AND FROM NEW YORK.

DAILY NIGHT LINE.

THE splendid steamer CLEOPATRA Capt. E. K. DUSTAN, will leave Norwich Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and New York Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

The splendid steamer WORCESTER. Capt. J. H. VANDERBILT, will leave Norwich Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and New York, Mondays Wednesdays, and Fridays.

N. B. All persons are forbid Trusting any one on account of the above Boats or owners.

E. A. BILL.

Agent for the above Boats.

Norwich, April 20th, 1844. 2

Norwich and Worcester Rail Road—

DAILY LINE TO NEW YORK, AND BOSTON.

COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 22d, 1844.

CARS will leave Allyn's Point for Worcester and Boston every morning, except Monday, immediately upon the arrival of the Steamer from New York.

Leave Worcester for Norwich and New York every evening, except Sunday, at 6 1-4, upon the arrival of the Train from Boston.

Accommodation Trains,

DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Norwich - - 5 3-4 A M, and 4 1-2 P M.
" Worcester - 10 A M, and 4 P M.

Freight Trains,

DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Norwich 5 1-2 AM.—Worcester 7 1-2 A M.

The Morning Train from Norwich, and the Morning and Evening Trains from Worcester, connect with the Boston and Worcester, and the Western Railroads.

Fares are less when paid for Tickets than when paid in the Cars.

All Baggage at the risk of its owner, unless receipted for by an authorized agent of the corporation.

EMERSON FOOTE, Supt.

Norwich April 22d, 1844

REMITTANCES TO AND PASSAGE FROM ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

WE beg to inform our friends in Norwich, Conn and its vicinity, that we have appointed Mr JAMES McCLELLAND, of that city, as our agent Persons sending for their relatives, or remitting money to the old country, will find it their interest and their friends comfort to give him a call.

ROCHE BROTHERS & CO.,

35 Fulton street, New York.

Jan. 24th, 1844. 1f9

FOR NEW LONDON DAILY

THE NEW STEAMER ANGELINA,

Capt. LOVELL.

COMMENCED her regular Trips on Wednesday, March 27th.

Leaving Norwich, at 6 o'clock A. M.
" New London, at about half-past 2 P.M.

For further information, enquire of E. A. BILL.

Norwich, April 3d. '44 19

FOR STONINGTON.

THE Steamer ANGELINA Capt. Lovell, will run regular to Stonington; Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; touching at the intermediate Landings.

Leaving Norwich at 8 o'clock A. M. returning the same afternoon in time to take the Cars for Worcester. For further information Enquire of

E. A. BILL.

Norwich, April 16 '44. 21

WM. H. ALLEN.

DENTIST,

OFFICE, NO. 9½ SHETUCKET STREET, (UP STAIRS)

WHERE he will perform all operations necessary for the preservation of the teeth and gums in the best possible manner. Teeth inserted from 1 to a complete set. Teeth cleaned, filled, extracted, and all irregularities, whether they proceed from disease or want of proper care, remedied.

March 23 1f17

DENTISTRY.

Dr. G. B. & C. Parkhurst,

HAVE opened an Office, No. 89, Main street, doors west of the Franklin House, where they will wait on all who will favor them with their patronage. Teeth set from onete a full set. Every necessary operation performed on the teeth, and warranted Their long experience enable them to treat judiciously all diseases connected with the teeth.

Nov. 30. 1yr1

SUMMER SHAWLS.

BLACK NETT AND BARAGE SHAWLS, a new assortment at very low prices, this day received by LINCOLN & WILLIAMS.

June 12 1f30

ORIGINAL STAINED

MISSING ISSUE(S)

AUG.

MISSING ISSUE(S)

THE NORWICH NEWS.
WM. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
OFFICE No. 36, SHETUCKET STREET
One door North of the American House.

CHARLES A. CONVERSE,
Dealer in
English, French and German
Hardware, Cutlery, and Guns.
129 MAIN-STREET.
Norwich.

GREAT SALE
OF THIN
SUMMER CLOTHING!
For June and July
AT THE
CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
101 Main-Street.

THIN COATS, of every Style from 75c to 4,00
Thin PANTS, of every Style " 75c to 4,00
VESTS, of every description " 75c to 4,00

Gentlemen all we have to say is, come on we are ready for you, with thousands of genteel Garments to set upon the Human form to gratify the mind and clothe the body, at 1 MAIN-STREET.
next door to Charla Clark's Hat Store.
J. T. FAY.
June 13 29

COPARTNERSHIP,
THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of
BREWER & LEWIS,
and will transact the STOVE AND TIN WARE business at No. 16 Shetucket Street, a few rods from the corner of Main, where they offer for sale a lot of very superior Tin Ovens manufactured expressly for the present season, which will Boil as well as Bake, also a large quantity of Milk Pans, as cheap as the cheapest, together with a general assortment of Tin Ware, Stoves, &c.
Tin Roofing, Copper and Tin Eave Troughs, Conductor Pipes, &c., made and put up in a workmanlike manner. Jobbing and repairing done at the shortest notice.
JOHN M. BREWER,
WM. LEWIS.
Norwich, May 28th. '44. 27

ANTHONY GORTON,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Corner of Main and Union-Streets.
Norwich Conn.,
OVER THE STORE, OF S. DENNIS & Co.
HAVING long received a liberal share of patronage, is determined to merit a continuance of favors and all who are desirous of procuring the most
Thorough made Garment,
AND
Good Fit,
in the most fashionable style, at prices SO LOW that no reasonable man would object to, should call at
A. GORTON'S,
where he will be happy to receive orders in his line of Business—promising to render perfect satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.
N. B. Particular care will be taken in cutting garments that are made out of his establishment.
Be sure and call on
ANTHONY GORTON.
Norwich, Feb. 7, 1844. 1f11

BOSTON
BOOT AND SHOE
STORE!
No. 18 Shetucket-Street.
THE Subscriber has taken the above Store and fitted it up in first rate order for the sale of
Boots and Shoes.
Having had long experience in said business, he flatters himself he shall be able to furnish the Ladies and Gentlemen of Norwich and vicinity, with a superior article, at twenty per cent. cheaper than ever before offered in this market. The Ladies are particularly invited to call, as they will here find one of the largest assortment of
Shoes, Half Gaiters and Slippers,
the latest and most approved styles,—made by cut rate workmen and warranted—at all prices.
Also, Gentlemen will find it for their advantage to give a call before purchasing elsewhere, as there will be kept at this establishment the best selected assortment of fashionable BOOTS AND SHOES to be found in this State, and at prices to suit the times.
Boys', Misses' and Children's BOOTS, SHOES, BUSKINS, HALF GAITERS, &c., all of which will be sold cheap for CASH!
All Goods bought at this Store will be warranted.
R. GOODWIN.
Norwich, May 15th, 1844. 25

LUMBER.
THE subscriber has on hand a large quantity of the above article of all kinds and qualities, which, he will sell low JOHN G. HUNTINGTON.
August, 9th, 1843—6m37 [Central Wharf

WALTER CLAPP,
BOOKSELLER & BOOKBINDER,
SHETUCKET-STREET, NORWICH,
Nov. 8th, 1843. 1y60

Wood and Willow ware,
Wholesale and Retail!
A LARGE lot just received from the manufacturer, of all kinds and descriptions, consisting in part of Tubs of all sizes, Pails and Can Pails, Nest Boxes, Bowls, Trays, Wash-Boards, Clothes-Lines, Mortars, and other articles too many to enumerate, all of which will be sold at prices unusually low. Also, a good supply of Willow and other Baskets. A fresh supply of Teas, with GROCERIES of all kinds, may constantly be found at the store of
FAIRFIELD & ARMSTRONG.
P. S Goods delivered free of expense to any part of the city
April 3d. 19

Silks! Silks!
SUCH as the Camelion Brocades, Helenine, blue blue Gro de Royal, light do, Satin striped do, plain and striped Armures Gro de Rhine, Gro de Swiss and every other style a person wishes at
ELY & CO'S.
April 3d. 1f19

PRINTS and MUSLIN DE LAINES.
12 CASES PRINTS, direct from the manufacturers agents. Also, 70 pieces of MOUSE de LAINES, of beautiful style and quality. Call at
ELY & CO'S.
No. 33 and 35 Shetucket-street.
March 2d. 1f19

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, EQUIPMENT AND REPAIRS, 11th, July, 1844.

PROPOSALS will be received at this Bureau until 3 o'clock, P. M. of the 15th August next, for furnishing and delivering the following quantities of Flax and Cotton Canvass, Hammock and Bag Stuff, and Sewing Twine, of American manufacture, viz.

FLAX CANVASS.

200 bolts	of No. 1	—each bolt to weigh	47½	lbs.	av.
200 do	No. 2	do	do 42½		do.
600 do	No. 3	do	do 35		do.
200 do	No. 5	do	do 30		do.
200 do	No. 6	do	do 25		do
200 do	No. 7	do	do 22½		do.

COTTON CANVASS.

100 bolts	of No. 4	—each bolt to weigh	38	lbs.	av
100 do	No. 5	do	do 33		do
100 do	No. 6	do	do 31		do
45 do	No 10	do	do 26		do.

HAMMOCK AND BAG STUFF.

200 bolts Hammock stuff—each bolt to weigh 30 lbs
100 do Bag do do 60 lbs

The Norwich News.

VOL. IV.—NO. 37. NORWICH, CONN., THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1844. WHOLE NO. 193.

SEWING TWINE.

2000 pounds Flax Sewing Twine.
1500 do Cotton Sewing Twine.

The Flax Canvass to be 25 inches wide, and each bolt to contain 40 running yards.

The Cotton Canvass to be 20 inches wide, and each bolt to contain 50 running yards.

The Hammock Stuff to be 42 inches wide, and each bolt to contain 50 running yards.

The Bag Stuff to be 42 inches wide, and each bolt to contain 50 running yards.

One half of each kind and number of said Flax and Cotton Canvass and Hammock and Bag Stuff, and Sewing Twine, must be delivered at the Navy Yard, Gosport, Virginia; one fourth at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, New York; and one-fourth at the Navy Yard, Charlestown, Massachusetts.

One half of the quantities to be delivered at each of said Navy Yards, must be delivered off or before the first of November next, and the remainder on or before the first of April next.

Flax Canvass. The warp and Filling to be spun exclusively from long, well dressed Flax, water rotted, and of the very best quality, without any mixture of shorts or tow. The yarns to be evenly spun and properly twisted—the warp to be rather more twisted than the filling. The yarns to be boiled in a solution of the best American pot ashes, in the proportion of 7 pounds of ashes to every 100 pounds of green yarn, and one gallon of water to every pound of green yarn, then to be thoroughly washed and rinsed in pure water, and carefully dried. The yarns to be thus prepared between April and November. No deleterious substance, starch, tallow, glue, paste, nor any description of weavers' dressing to be used in the manufacture. All cylindering, calendering, pressing and beating is strictly prohibited.

The Cotton Canvass to be of the best quality of materials and workmanship. Said Flax and Cotton Canvass, Hammock and Bag Stuff and Twine, must be fully equal to the samples of each of said Navy Yards—be subject to such tests and inspection as the chief of said bureau may direct or authorise and be in all respects to the satisfaction of the commandants of said Navy Yards respectively, or to the chief of said Bureau, or it will not be received.

All deliveries must be at the expense of the contractor, and the article must conform to the stipulations and condition of the contracts to be entered into.

Bonds, with two approved sureties in one-third the estimated amounts of the respective contracts will be required, and ten per centum in addition, will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made as collateral security for the faithful performance of the contract, which will not be paid until the contract shall have been complied with, unless specially authorised by the chief of the bureau, or Secretary of the Navy.

July 25—ta18

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS, by the act of Congress, approved on the third of March, 1843, entitled "An act providing for the sale of certain lands in the States of Ohio and Michigan, ceded by the Wyandot tribe of Indians and for other purposes," the President is authorized to cause the lands in the States of Ohio and Michigan "to which the Indian title was extinguished by a treaty with the Wyandot tribes of Indians, concluded at Upper Sandusky, March seventeenth, eighteen hundred and forty-two," to be offered at public sale, under the superintendence of the respective Registers and Receivers of the Land Offices at Upper Sandusky and Detroit:

Now know ye, that I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States do hereby declare and make known that PUBLIC SALES will be held at the undermentioned Land Offices in the States of OHIO and MICHIGAN, at the periods hereinafter designated, for the disposal of the public lands (with certain exceptions) hereinafter named, to the Indian title to which was extinguished by said treaty, upon the terms and conditions prescribed in the acts of Congress aforesaid, to wit:

At the Land Office at UPPER SANDUSKY, in the State of Ohio, commencing on Monday, the *fourteenth day of October* next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned township and fractional townships, viz:

South of the Base Line and East of the First Principal Meridian.

Fractional townships one, two and three, of range thirteen.

Fractional townships one and three, and township two of range fourteen.

Fractional townships one, two and three, of range fifteen; with the exception of the following tracts, viz: the section or part of section numbered sixteen in every township, which shall remain for the support of common schools.

The tract in township two, of range fourteen, which includes the town of Upper Sandusky, laid off by the Surveyor General into town lots, out lots, streets and avenues.

The tract of two acres of land in section twenty-nine in township two, of range fourteen, including the "Stone Meeting House and Burying Ground, near to and north of Upper Sandusky;" and the tract of one half acre in the southeast quarter of section eight in township three, of range fourteen, designated as the "Grave Yard Reserve," on the farm of Silas Armstrong.

Also at the same time and place, for the disposal of the town lots and out lots in the town of UPPER SANDUSKY, in township two south, of range fourteen east, on the left bank, descending, of the Sandusky river, viz:

Town lots numbered one to three hundred and eighty, inclusive, except four lots, which are required to be selected by the Register and Receiver prior to the day of sale, "for the use of and to be vested in the town when it shall become corporate.

Out lots numbered one to two hundred and seventeen, inclusive.

The lot designated as the "Grave Yard," containing one acre, near the council House, within the town, is to be withheld from sale.

The minimum price of the town lots is fixed by law at twenty dollars per lot, and of the out lots at the rate of fifteen dollars per acre.

At the Land Office at DETROIT, in the State of MICHIGAN, commencing on Monday, the *seventh day of October next*, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of the undermentioned sections, viz:

South of the Base Line, East of the Meridian, and on both sides of the Huron River.

Sections twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-four, thirty-five, and thirty-six, and the fraction of section twenty-two containing eight acres, on the south side of Huron river, all in township four, of range nine.

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer, and no private entries of land in the townships so offered will be admitted, until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Of the lands designated in this proclamation, lying within the limits of Ohio, the minimum price at public and private sale is fixed at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per acre, and of those within the limits of Michigan, the minimum price is in like manner fixed at the rate of two dollars per acre.

When a tract on which improvements exist shall be offered, if, in addition to the minimum price of the land, as above stated, the appraised value of the improvements be not also bidden, such tract shall be withdrawn from this sale and shall again be offered at a subsequent public sale, due public notice thereof first being given, when directed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office."

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this twenty-fourth day of June, Anno Domini 1844.

J. TYLER.

By the President:
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN pursuance of law, I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales will be held at the undermentioned Land Offices in the STATE OF ILLINOIS, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:—

At the Land Office at QUINCY, commencing on Tuesday, the first day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands hereinafter described, viz: North of the Base Line and East of the 4th principal Meridian.

Fractional section three, east half of four, east half and southwest quarter of nine, northeast quarter of seventeen, west half of section and west half of northeast quarter of thirty-one, in township one, of range one.

Fractional sections twenty-three, twenty-four and twenty-six, on the left bank of Spoon river, descending, except the southeast quarter in each, and fractional section, thirty-five on the left bank of Spoon river, descending, except the northeast quarter, in township six, of range one.

Southeast quarter of section twenty-three, east half and southwest quarter of twenty-four, all of twenty-five and twenty-six, southeast quarter of twenty-seven, and all of section thirty-four, in township two, of range one.

East halves of sections seven and fourteen, and all of twelve and thirteen, in township two, of range two.

West half of southwest quarter of section three, all of six, northeast quarter of seven, west half of northeast quarter and fraction of the southeast quarter, north of river, of eight, southeast quarter of twelve; all of thirteen and fourteen, northeast fraction of northeast quarter, north of river, and fraction of east half, south of river, of fifteen, north half of seventeen, all of twenty-four and twenty-five, southeast quarter of twenty-six, northwest and southeast quarters of thirty-one, east half of thirty-five, and all of thirty-six, in township four of range three.

Fractional township four, of range four.

Northwest quarter of section one east half of southwest quarter of six, all of seven, west half of section, and west halves of the northeast and southeast quarters of eight, northeast quarter of ten, east half of eleven, south half of twelve, west half and southeast quarter of thirteen, southwest quarter of section and south half of southeast quarter of fourteen, southeast quarter of fifteen, north half of seventeen, west half of northwest quarter of eighteen, northeast quarter of twenty, all, except the west half of the southeast quarter of twenty-one; all of twenty-two, twenty-three, and twenty-four, southwest quarter of section twenty-five, all of twenty-six, twenty-seven, and twenty eight, north half, and southeast quarter of twenty-nine, west half and southeast quarter of thirty, east half and southwest quarter of thirty-one, and all of thirty-two, thirty-three and thirty-four in township five, of range four.

Southwest quarter and west subdivision of the southeast quarter of section five, and all of sections four and seven, on the main land, in township six, of range six.

The additions on the west to sections six, seven, eighteen, nineteen, thirty and thirty-one, in each of the townships seven and eight, of range six.

South half of section eight, and the north half of section seventeen, in township seven, of range seven.

Northwest quarter of section five, north half of section six, southeast quarter of nineteen, south half of twenty, all of twenty-nine, south half of thirty, east half and southwest quarter of thirty-one and all of thirty-two, in township eight, of range eight.

Section thirty-five, in township nine, of range eight.

Fractions of sections twenty-one, twenty-eight and twenty-nine, forming an island in the Illinois river, in township eleven, of range nine.

Fractional township (consisting of fractional section six) twelve, of range ten.

South of the Base Line and West of the fourth Principal Meridian.

Fractional section one, southwest quarter of two, southeast quarter of three, east half of nine, south fractional half and northeast quarter of twenty-one, in township one, of range one.

Fractional section five, and the east half and southwest quarter of section seven, in township two, of range one.

East fractional half and northwest quarter of section thirty, northeast quarter of thirty-one, and all of thirty-two, including an island in the Illinois river, in township twelve, of range one.

East half of section one, fractional section four, northeast quarter of five, northeast quarter of nine, and northwest quarter of ten, in township thirteen, of range one.

Southwest fractional quarter of section five, in township fourteen, of range one.

Northeast and southeast quarter of section thirty-six, in township two, of range two.

East half of section one, west fractional half of twelve, an island in sections thirteen and fourteen, northeast fractional quarter of fourteen, and fractional section twenty-three, in township three, of range two.

East half and southwest quarter of section nine, and west half of southeast quarter of section seventeen, in township four, of range two.

Southwest quarter of southwest quarter of section twenty-three, southeast quarter of section and southwest quarter of section thirty-five, in township five, of range two.

Fractional section one, southeast quarter and "Slim Island" in section thirteen, southwest quarter of twenty-four, southeast quarter of twenty-six, east fractional half of thirty-five, in township six, of range two.

Islands A and B, in the Illinois river, in sections thirty-five and thirty-six, in township six and sections one and two, in townships seven, of range two.

Fractional section two, including an island in Illinois river, east halves of sections ten and fifteen, southeast quarter of twenty-two and east halves of twenty-seven and thirty-four, in township seven, of range two.

West half of northeast quarter, and southwest quarter of section ten, northwest quarter of section twenty-two, and south half of the northeast quarter and southeast quarter of section thirty-four, in township eight, of range two.

Northwest quarter of section fourteen, south half of northwest quarter, southwest quarter of the southwest quarter and east half of the southwest quarter of twenty-six, and the fractions of sections twenty-six, thirty-five and thirty-six on "Hurricane Island," in township nine of range two.

Northwest quarters, including part on the island, and southwest quarter, exclusive of part on the island, of sections one; east fractional half, exclusive of part on the island, of section two, fractional section eleven, on the main, and east half of southeast quarter, on the island, of same section, in township ten, of range two.

Southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section twelve, in township twelve of range two.

West half and southeast quarter of the northwest quarter, west half and southeast quarter of the southeast quarter, and east half and southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section nineteen, west half, except the east half of northwest quarter, of section twenty-nine, fractional section thirty, north half and southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of thirty-one, the west half of section and the fraction of the southeast quarter, west of Bay Creek, in section thirty-two, in township eight of range three.

West half, west of Bay Creek, of section four, east half of five, south fraction half and northeast quarter west of Bay Creek, of section nine, south fractional half of fifteen, southwest quarter of twenty-three and northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section twenty-six, in township nine, of range three.

Southwest quarter of section one, island No 51 in section eleven, southwest quarter of thirteen and north fractional half of twenty-four, in township ten of range three.

Southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section thirty-six, in township eleven of range three.

Fractional southwest quarter of section fifteen, west fractional half and southeast quarter, on the main, of section twenty-three, in township eight of range four.

Fractional section nineteen, south half of twenty, on Island No. 40 in sections twenty-seven, twenty-eight, thirty-three and thirty-four, in township seven, of range five.

South fractional half, west of river, of section five, south half and northwest quarter, on the main of section seven, west half of section thirty-five, and the fractions of sections, seven, eight, seventeen and eighteen on Islands, numbered 36 and 37, in township six, of range six.

Southwest quarter of section eight, southeast quarter and fractional west half, including part on Island No 34, of section seventeen, in township five; and northwest quarter of section one, in township six of range seven.

Fractional southwest quarter, on Island No. 27, of section twenty-nine, and west half, on same island, of section thirty-two, in township three, of range eight.

The part of Island No 17, in fractional section four, the north fractional half and the southeast fractional quarter of section five, on Island No. 11, and the fractional section eight, on the same island, the east fraction of the southeast quarter, on the main, of section eight, and islands numbered fifteen, nineteen and twenty in the Mississippi river, in township one, of range nine.

Fractional southeast and northwest quarter, on the main, of section thirty-four, the west half of section twenty-one, on island No, 22, and west fractional half and northwest and northeast subdivisions of the northeast quarter of twenty-eight, on the same island; islands numbered twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-six, in the Mississippi river, except the south division of Island No. 23, containing 67 75-100 acres, all in township two, of range nine.

Southwest quarter of section one, and fractional section two, in township three, of range nine.

North of the Base Line and West of Fourth Principal Meridian.

Southeast quarter of section thirteen, sections twenty-four, twenty-five and twenty-six, east half and southwest quarter of twenty-seven, southeast quarter of twenty-eight, south half of thirty-two, and all of section thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five and thirty-six, in township one, of range one.

Fractional section four, the fractions of sections five, eight, seventeen and twenty on islands numbered 3 and 7, the southeast fraction, on the main, of section eight, west fractional half of section nine, all of section nineteen on islands No. 13; islands numbered 9, 10 and 11, in sections seventeen and twenty, the north half, on the main, and south half, on island No. 12, of section twenty, the fractions, on the main, of section seventeen, northwest quarter of section twenty-nine, together with part on Island No. 12, all of thirty on the main, and on island No. 12, and west half of section thirty-one, in township eight, of range six.

West half of section one, section two, three, four, nine, ten, and eleven, northwest quarter of twelve, northeast quarter and east half of the northwest quarter of section fourteen, east half and southwest quarter, and west detached fractions of northwest quarter of section fifteen, fractional sections twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two, south half and northeast quarter of twenty-seven, fractional sections twenty-eight twenty-nine, thirty-two, and thirty-three, and northwest quarter of section thirty-four, in township nine, of range six.

Fractional townships ten, of range six.

Southwest quarter of section four, and that portion of Island No. 13 within the township seven, of range seven.

Fractional township eight, of range seven.

Northwest quarter of section eleven, and islands number fourteen and fifteen, in township seven, of range eight.

Section four, except west half of northeast quarter section five, except the southwest quarter of southeast quarter, fractional section six, seven and seventeen, all except the south subdivision of east detached part, section eighteen, all except the northwest and southeast quarters of the northeast quarter of the section nineteen, fractional section twenty, south fractional half of twenty-eight, all of twenty-nine and thirty, east half of southwest quarter of section, and west detached part of the northwest quarter on island No. 14 of section thirty one, fractional section thirty-two, and a fraction of section thirty-three on island No. 17, in township one, of range nine.

West half of southwest quarter and southwest quarter of northwest quarter of section three, all of fourth north half and southeast quarter of southeast quarter of five, island No. 2, in section seven west half of southeast quarter and southeast of southeast quarter of section eighteen, northeast quarter and east halves of northwest, and southwest quarters of nineteen, and all of section thirty and thirty-one, in township three, of range nine.

Island No. 6, and part of islands No. 3, and 7 in sections one, two and three, in township four, of range nine.

Islands five and six, and parts of Islands three, four, and seven, in sections thirty-five and thirty-six in township five, of range nine.

Southeast part of section one, on Island No. 11, and sections twelve and thirteen, being parts of Island No. 11, in township one of range ten.

South subdivision of section one, on Island No. 7, east half and southwest quarter of the northeast quarter, and southeast quarter of section thirteen, southeast quarter and east half of northeast quarter of section twenty-four, east half of section twenty-five, Island number ten, and northwest fractions on the main, of section thirty-six, in township two, of range ten.

The fractional township three, including Islands number four, five and six, of range ten.

At the Land Office at DIXON, commencing on Monday the seventh day of October next, for the disposals of public lands on the following islands in Rock river, viz:

Islands number one, two, three, four, six, and seven, in township twenty-one, of range seven; and Island number five, in township twenty-one, of ranges seven and eight

North of the Base Line and East of of the Fourth Principal Meridian.

At the Land Office at CHICAGO, commencing on Thursday the tenth day of October next, for the disposal of public lands within the limits of fractional sections thirty-one and thirty-two, south of the old Indian boundary and west of the line B. C. in township thirty six, of range five, of the third principal meridian.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military or other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks (unless the lots are sooner disposed of) and no longer, and no private entries of land in townships so offered will be admitted, until after the expiration of two weeks.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington this twenty-fourth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President.
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, and make payment therefor *as soon as practicable after seeing the notice*, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township embracing the tract claimed, above designated; otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of General Land Office.
July 10. 33

From the Boston Daily Mail.

Examination of Rev. Joy H. Fairchild for the alledged Seduction of Miss Rhoda Davidson.

EXETER, N.H., July 27, 1844.

This Council met at the 1st Congregational Church, in Exeter, N. H. on Wednesday last at 10 o'clock, A. M. The Council was called to order by Rev. J. French of North Hampton, N. H., and on his motion it was organized by the choice of Dr. Dana, of Newburyport, of Moderator, by whom the Council was opened with prayer. The Rev. Luther F. Dimmick was chosen Scribe, and Rev. R. W. Clark, assistant Scribe.

Mr. Fairchild was present, and sat with his wife at a table near the pulpit. He requested permission to have the aid of the Rev. Mr. Phelps of Groton, in the examination of evidence and papers, and the Council voted to comply with his request.

Mr. FAIRCHILD hoped, as he had sent in a letter of resignation to the Church, that that event would take place first, and be now acted upon.

The Council voted that the paper containing Mr. Fairchild's resignation, and the action upon it should be read. It was dated Exeter, June, 15th, 1844, and the Church voted to comply with his request. At the semi-annual meeting on the 9th of July, Mr. Fairchild requested a committee to be raised to unite in calling an Ecclesiastical Council, to dissolve his pastoral associations, and to examine the documents of the South Suffolk Association, and the Church voted to call such a Council to dissolve his connection.

Mr. Fairchild arose and stated that his letter might perhaps strike the members strangely, and he would endeavor to explain himself. He received a letter from brother Adams in relation to some charges which had been made against him, and requesting him to write him an answer upon the subject. He preferred seeing him in person, rather than writing, and accordingly went to see him at his house in Boston; there he heard of the papers, containing the charges read. He denied their truth, but did not know where to find witnesses to rebut those charges. He returned home in a state of mind almost bordering on despair, and hardly knew what he did. He wrote the paper to the Church. He wrote for this reason; he could not disprove those charges, and he could not bear the idea of implicating the Church with him. The affair mentioned took place in another town and State years ago, and he could not involve this Church in any such difficulty with him.

The committee composing the Suffolk South Association, are Rev. Mr. Riddell, Chairman, Rev. Edward Beecher, D. D., and Rev. N. Adams, and it was moved that the papers of the Association be received from the committee. Before this question was put, it was suggested by a member that as this meeting was one of the greatest delicacy and importance, the Council should be held private; he was willing to gratify the public curiosity in any reasonable way, but he thought the debates were unfit to be listened to in public. This measure was strenuously urged by two or three others, from the general reasons, that understanding the matter was to be subjected to a legal investigation, they were unwilling that the proceedings of this Council should clash at all with such a tribunal. Rev. Dr. Burges of Dedham advocated this point with great zeal.

On the other side it was argued that no such evil consequences could reasonably be expected to arise; that this was a case of public importance, many statements false and injurious had undoubtedly appeared, and the public demanded a public investigation to get the truth, and not to throw a cloak over *sin*, if sin it be. It was believed to have far more a bad tendency to keep these matters concealed than to have them open to the public ear, and after some discussion, the motion to shut the doors was negatived by an overwhelming vote.

The chairman of the committee, the Rev. Mr. Riddell, now stated that the committee appeared before this Council, by invitation of Mr. Fairchild and the church, as a committee of the Suffolk South Association of Boston, for the purpose of bringing before the committee, the subject of the immoral character of Mr. Fairchild, who is a member of the Association. This association appointed three gentlemen to inquire into the facts of the case. After proceeding in their investigation as far as they could, they made a report to the Association of the subject before them. Being informed by a letter from Mr. Fairchild that a council would be held in Exeter, the Association appointed a committee for the purpose of laying the fact before the Council. They were here in obedience to the call, and they proposed to present the matter in the following order. To submit a brief statement as to the manner in which the subject came into the Suffolk South Association.

2d That the charges in their full extent be stated to the Council, and that witnesses be introduced and and be examined and cross examined.

3d That the Rev. Dr. Beecher should sum up the evidence in the case and bring it before the Council, to enable them how to act.

Rev. Mr ADAMS now gave a brief history of the affair, and how it came to be investigated. He said that sometime in the spring of the present year a circular was issued from Exeter, and scattered in this place and elsewhere. It came to his knowledge from Mr. Fairchild himself, whom he met in Boston, and it was agreed that as the subject referred to acts of an immoral nature, they should be investigated, and the question was how shall it be done? The charge appeared to be an informal and an irresponsible one, and it was thought proper that the investigation should also be informal. At the request of Mr. Fairchild, six individuals came together in May, composed of three clergymen, and three laymen. The investigation was a laborious and protracted one, and the result was, that there was nothing in these charges to remove our confidence in Mr. Fairchild, as a christian. It happened, that an individual, in whose family Miss Rhoda Davidson had lived, heard that she had become a mother, and that the reported father was a minister; he remembered this in connexion with the charges made against Mr. Fairchild, and he communicated his thoughts to another, a brother of his church. The subject was investigated by some of the laymen, which resulted in the facts that are to be presented here. These facts were embodied in the papers which were sent to him. The charges were not known to exist at the time that the first investigation was made by any gentleman upon the committee of investigation. The papers being put into his hands, he wrote a letter to Mr. Fairchild, stating the substance of them, and informed him that he would evidently see that it was due to himself and the committee that he should have an opportunity to answer. On Monday Mr. Fairchild came to his house, and the brethren composing the committee of investigation met there, and those letters were read to Mr. F. We came to the result that there were three ways for him to conduct. First, on the supposition of his guilt we told him if he were guilty the best way would be to confess. Second, if innocent, to indict the individuals whom he thought conspired to injure him, and bring them before a legal tribunal, and third, to call an Ecclesiastical Council.

He came to the conclusion that the subject ought to be submitted to the Suffolk South Association, and in compliance with his request a meeting was called.

They proceeded to investigate the case by examining witnesses, and obtaining certificates of the facts. He had an interview with Mr. Fairchild a few weeks since, and it was his wish that the subject be referred back to the Association, for the reason that the alledged misconduct took place before his connection with the Church at Exeter. This being the understanding, the witnesses were obtained and he was informed that he would have an opportunity of examining them. A letter was received from him, stating that he had altered his mind, and that he would prefer an Ecclesiastical examination, and the committee after a long examination made the report to the Association. Mr. Adams stated that the committee appeared here as one of inquiry, as searchers after truth, and to lay before the Council such a view of the evidence as had been impressed upon their minds after examining the witnesses.

Mr. Fairchild here requested Mr. Adams to read his letter that he had referred to in reference to changing his mind.

It was read, and stated that Mr. Fairchild had, upon due reflection and consultation, concluded that the most proper course would be to request the committee to appear before the council, that he might hear the charges preferred against him, prove his innocence, and meet his accusers face to face. Mr. Adams pursued the history of the affair; it had been ascertained that the young female, Miss Davidson, had had an illegitimate child, and that those with whom she had lived had become involved in the matter. The subject was incidentally discussed in different places, and on different occasions, and considerable interest in the case arose from the fact, that she had lived in a gentleman's family who had acted as *her* guardian. Mr. A. went on to state how the reputed father became known, from certain papers that were put into the hands of the committee by an individual.

Mr. FAIRCHILD Will Mr. Adams state to the Council who put the papers into his hands?

Mr. Adams—The Rev. Mr. Aiken, who stated that he had received them from Drake, of Philip's Church, South Boston.

Mr. Riddell here stated some facts in relation to the early part of the history of the developements in the case and what fell to them, and as Deacon William Lovejoy of East Boston had been alluded to, he stated that gentlemans connection with Rhoda Davidson, and how he came to take an interest in her welfare. Deacon Lovejoy stated to him that he had known Rhoda some years ago, that he was a native of a town adjacent to the one where she lived. On a visit there about eight years ago he met her mother and in course of conversation, she requested him to take the girl into his family and bring her up till she was of age, and wishing to do such a favor he consulted his wife, and they concluded to receive for an indefinite time, and they either brought the girl home with them, or she came into their family to live soon after. She remained with them about six months, when they found her another place, and she left. But they felt an interest in her welfare and she occasionally calling to see them, an acquaintance was kept up. At length she returned home to Maine, and they lost sight of her till there came a report that she was the mother of an illegitimate child; that it was not known who the father was, except that he was a minister. Deacon L. did not suspect any particular person, till the result of the investigating committee at South Boston, and Rev. Mr. Phelps gave him a letter. Knowing where the girl had lived that is a conversation with Mr. Charles Homer, upon the subject of Mr. Fairchild's case he mentioned what he thought of it. Mr. Homer went to Deacon Vinton, one of the Deacons of Phillips' church South Boston and told him of the rumor, and the idea that prevailed that the father of the child was a minister. Deacon Vinton mentioned it to Deacon Drake. He knowing that the young woman had lived with the Rev. Mr. Shaler of Brookline, he went out to see him and inquire what he knew about it. He urged Mr. Shaler if he knew where she was to see her, and induce her to say who the father of her child is. He then spoke of the subsequent interview with Mr Shaler and the girl, in which she revealed the name and her declaration was put in writing.

Mr. Fairchild—did you not learn that the girl was a cousin of Mrs Lovejoy.

Mr. Riddell—I dont remember hearing any thing of that kind.

Mr. Fairchild—That fact will come out in the evidence.

Mr. Riddell now read to the Council the statement of charges brought against the Rev. Joy H. Fairchild which were—

That sometime in the summer of 1840, Mr. Fairchild did seduce and have criminal connection with a young woman, by the name of Miss Rhoda Davidson, of Edgecomb, Maine, while she was a domestic in his family, and from that time till September, 1842, had criminal connection with her; that she had an illegitimate child, and that she affirms he is the father.

To prove these charges Mr. Riddell stated that he was now ready to introduce Miss Davidson, her sister, Mrs. Mary Eastry, and the Rev. Mr. Shaler, of Brookline. These witnesses, he remarked, had been examined by the committee, but he did not think it proper to use any documentary evidence or papers but had brought the witnesses therefore for the purpose of giving Mr. Fairchild an opportunity to cross-examine them. Before the witnesses were introduced a discussion arose as to the course which the council should adopt in relation to evidence and the propriety of using nothing as in the investigation, but good and valid testimony—and the committee thought that such a course was more important in this case in consequence of a legal investigation which had taken place in Boston. Dr. Beecher remarked that the District Attorney, Mr. Parker in speaking of the subject objected to the general course taken by Ecclesiastical councils in introducing much that was not evidence, and had urged upon him the importance of being cautious how evidence was taken.

Rev. Mr. Emmerson remarked that he had heard that the Grand Jury of Suffolk had found a bill, and his opinion was if that was the case, that the trial before the Circuit Court should precede that of an ecclesiastical council as the former had the power of compelling the attendance of witnesses and obtaining a thorough investigation and he inquired if a bill of indictment had been found.

Dr. Beecher, remarked that if a bill had been found, the council ought not to know it, except in a formal way. He could make no statements that should go before the public; he had heard at one time that a bill had not been found, and at another time that one had been, and he supposed there had.

Rev. Mr. Adams said, that the District Attorney seemed to be disposed to defer the action of the Grand Jury till after the decision of the council, rather than Mr. Fairchild should stand before them in the position of a culprit.

Mr. Riddell said, the committee did not intend to introduce any documentary evidence, except for the purpose of rebutting documentary evidence.

A desultory conversation now took place upon the subject of administering oaths, and whether an oath could be legally administered. An appeal was made to Judge Farrar, who was in the room. He stated that it was no offence to administer an oath in that way, although there was no legal validity in such an oath, and that it would not subject the party to an indictment for perjury.

Mr. Phelps said, that the evidence he had was not strictly legal; he should produce a number of affidavits from Maine, that would show a moral if not a legal bearing.

Mr. Fairchild remarked that his evidence, except in one case, was obtained from professors of religion, and under oath from Justices of the Peace.

Mr. Adams, said he should rejoice at any evidence Mr. F. might obtain, bearing upon the truth of the case.

Mr. Riddell thought that in order to insure confidence in Ecclesiastical Councils, we should use good and valid testimony. Mr. Fairchild believed he should suffer for the impression made in relation to the indictment. It was easy for any one to go before a Grand Jury and make a statement—an enemy might do it, and it was well known that only one side was heard. He thought that the indictment was mentioned to intimidate him and throw out obstacles in the way.

Mr. Beecher stated that Mr. Parker suggested that the Ecclesiastical trial should go on, and that legal measures be adhered to.

Mr. Fairchild remarked that as it was stated by Mr. Riddell how the course marked out by the Committee in their investigations here, and that Dr. Beecher was to sum up the evidence, he would ask Dr. B if he is to advocate, that side of the case, and give an opinion.

Dr. Beecher replied, that as a member of the Suffolk Association, and as a member of the Church of Christ, he should state the truth, let it cut where it will. It was now agreed that the witness should be examined, and to prevent any correspondence from taking place between them, while one witness was under examination, the other should be out of the room.

Mr. Burgess again renewed his motion that the Council have a secret session. This caused more

ORIGINAL STAINED

discussion and waste of time, and was decided in the negative, almost unanimously.

[The principal witness, Miss Rhoda Davidson, of Edgecomb, Maine, was now called in. She came in with the wife of the Rev. Mr. Shaler of Brookline, and took the oath prescribed to her in the name of God, by Mr. Parsons, one of the delegates from Rye, N. H. Miss Davidson is now 28 years of age; she is in form and features, handsome, with a face indicative of intelligence, and with manners peculiary winning. She gave her testimony very intelligibly, and with apparent candor and firmness. Under the circumstances, considering the number of hours she was upon the stand and the painful nature of the case, and the rigid cross-examination she endured for the defence and by the Council generally, her prompt declarations, I must say, she was an extraordinary witness. Her examination commenced at 2 o'clock P. M. Wednesday.]

Rhoda Davidson went to live with the Rev. Mr. Fairchild, at South Boston, in the summer of 1840; his treatment of her for some time was very kind, until about three months, when Mrs. Fairchild went on a journey into the country. One afternoon he called her into his study, and she sat down in the corner of the room; and witnesses went on to state—He wanted me to give him an account of my religious belief, experience, &c. I did so, and he began to tell me what a good girl I was, and how glad he was that I had come to live with him. He said that I might have thought strange that he had always been so kind to me, and that the reason was, that I was much like a young lady he loved very much before he married his first wife; that she died, and that this was the foundation of his regard for me.—Mr. Fairchild began to profess great love for me; said he was very glad I had come into his family to live; I said I thought it very strange that he should make such demonstrations, being a married man, and that if he were not, I was not good enough to become a minister's wife. At this time I was sitting on the sofa; he came up to me, and I think put his arms around my neck, and kissed me, and again stated how glad he was that I had come to his house. After this conversation, he said that I must not tell it to any one as it would injure him, and mentioned the sore miseries of another minister who had made similar remarks, who was ruined. I had considerable confidence in Mr. Fairchild, and kept it to myself. It was not long after this before I got up to retire; he followed me to the door, and there hugged me pretty tight and hard; I went up to bed and went to sleep, but hadn't been so long when Mr. Fairchild awoke me; he asked me if I knew my window was up, and remarked that he thought it imprudent, as it might rain, and he shut it down, and then he laid down upon the bed by my side, and told me to be still, saying that he wouldn't harm me, "you know I would'nt!" Soon he began to move the bedclothes, said he was cold, and began to get into bed; I got out; he took hold of my wrist and held me, I said Mr. Fairchild I don't think that you are here for any good purpose; I don't recollect his reply, but he said a good deal, and observed that I ought to have confidence in him; I told him that rather than submit to his desires, I would rather he would cut my throat; he said I could'n't state he would do me any harm; he quoted some passages of scripture, and said, that such a thing was the foundation of affection; that I was affection, and God had made it so; that there was no lust where there was affection, that it was right in the sight of God! It was at this time that he referred to David & Solomon and he asked me if I didn't think that David was a good man; he said that God did not frown upon David until he killed Uriah. I asked him if God did not say that every man should have his own wife; he said God did not say so, it was Paul; he talked to me some more upon this subject. At length I was compelled to consent to his wishes or scream; but I did not want to scream for fear of exposing him and ruining his family; I had great confidence in him, and always supposed that he was a good man, and I did not wish to expose him, if his words were true; he tried to make me agree that when his wife went into the country that he should come into my room once a week; but I made no such agreement; his object that night was accomplished; I wept a great deal after this, and he staid in the room about an hour trying to console me; I told him that it was disgraceful in the eyes of the world, that the guilt of a sinful woman in this way shone in her countenance: and the next morning he laughed me out of it, and asked me if I had looked in the glass that morning. About a week after Mrs. Fairchild returned home, I had some disagreement with her, and I told him in his study, that I thought I could not stay; he told me to go up stairs and pray over it, and I would think differently; he mentioned that I must not mind what his wife said, that at times she was a very amiable woman, and I should like her. I staid with him about a year. Mrs. Fairchild was about going on another journey, and she was anxious that I should come back and live with her again. I went to Brookline to live with the Rev Mr. Shaler, and went away to learn a trade; but previous to my going to a place, I thought it proper to get a recommendation, and I went to Mr. Fairchild, and he gave me a good one. Subsequent to this I proceeded to return to Mr. Fairchild's to stay until they got a girl; I staid with him six or seven weeks, and I asked him to get another girl, that I must go, and at length he went to Boston and bought one home; I don't recollect at what time this was. [The witness then went on to state that after leaving Mr. Fairchild's, she went to live at her cousin's in Porter street, from there to another cousin's in West Centre street, where she remained about three weeks, then she got a place with a Mrs. Wood, but left on account of understanding that she was bad pay; then she went back to her cousin's in Centre street, and there remained till she got a place to live in the family of Dr. Chapin, in East Abingdon.] On the 12th January, I made a call at Mr. Fairchild's house to see the family; Mrs. F. had gone into the country; Mr. F. came to the door and asked me into the study, and he talked a little while upon general matters, and expressed himself as being glad to see me. He took off my bonnet and shawl, and then began to do some improper things; I had made up my mind that he should not do anything improper with me, if I had the power to resist him; I got up and was going down stairs, my feelings overcame me and I burst into tears, I thought that I would not go into the street in that way as people might think that I had done something improper; Mr. Fairchild came down and persuaded me to go back to his study; I did so, and he succeeded in accomplishing his desires; I told him that it was the last time he should do so, the last time he should ever have his will over me, and it was. I went to live with Dr. Chapin in East Abington, and was there till sometime in April, I came back to Boston and went to Mr. Jonathan Hoyt's, and afterwards to Rev. Mr. Waterston's in Temple street, I was not very well, and made known my complaint to my sister and Mrs. Hoyt, she said if I were married she could think directly what ailed me; my sister asked me if I had had any intercourse with the other sex, I told her I had, and with a married man and of high standing, but I didn't wish to tell her the name, I told her, however, who it was, and she told me to go to him, and say that if he didn't get me out of the difficulty I would expose him, I took the hourly and went to South Boston; I saw Mr. Fairchild at his house, I represented my case to him, and talked to him plainly upon the subject, he told me not to talk so loud, and said his wife was in the study and would hear, he told me to go out as soon as possible, go to the old Bridge and he would overtake me, I went accordingly and he met me, he asked me what I meant by saying what I did? I told him my fears, he replied that "you know I could not do such a thing."

After some other conversation he offered to give me $200 if I would say nothing more about the matter. I told him that my sister knew of it and he would have to satisfy her also. I did'nt mean exactly in the way of money. Mr. E. said "I'll tell you what I'll do; if you'll meet me at quarter before 8 o'clock this evening at Park street Mall, I will be there." I agreed to it, and went to Mrs Hoyt's where I saw my sister and told her what I had done She consented to go with me and meet him. At the time we went down Park street and there saw Mr Fairchild waiting for us; we walked to the great tree on the common, and up to the rising ground, and there Mr. Fairchild gave to my sister one hundred dollars. He told me that I had better go home, I said how can I go home and not let Mr. Waterson know it, and besides he knows I have not got any money. Mr. Fairchild said I can give the money to your sister and she can give it to you, and you can tell Mr. Waterston that your sister let you have the money. Before Mr. Fairchild handed my sister the money he said 'you solemnly swear before God that you will never divulge this!' and he remarked that I must never reveal it, for if I did it would ruin him for the ministry, and deprive him of the means of doing anything more for me. At that time I understood, Mr. Fairchild that he would send $90 every fall to my father, and give my sister $10 a year to keep the secret.

About a week after this, on Saturday, I went home in the John W. Richmond, and the next day being Sunday, I went to church; I understood that there was a letter in the post office for me, and I got it out and opened it, and upon reading the first few lines I knew who it came from; at the bottom of the letter it said 'burn this immediately.' I did so. The letter was from Mr. Fairchild, and the substance of it was, that what I feared was the matter of me was not the case; he wished me to keep the secret and desired me to take my medicines as usual. The child was born on the 8th September, 1842. On the middle of summer, while I was at home, I received another letter from Mr. Fairchild, the purport of it was the same as the preceding one; I also burnt this in compliance with his request. Before the birth of my child, my father, who had gone a fishing, returned home; he questioned me as to who was the father of the child; I did not tell him directly it was Mr. Fairchild, but talked to him in a way that he thought he could understand, without violating the oath I had taken never to reveal it. He could not believe Mr. F. was the father, because he had heard of his being such a fine man, and also a Christian; he went to Boston, and saw Mr. F. I returned to Boston on the 1st September, 1843, and went to my sister's. [The witness now told where she had lived until she went to live at Taunton, where Rev. Mr. Shaler called to see her, and communicated to her what was said about her having an illegitimate child, and as she had lived at his house and Mr. Fairchild's, that suspicion rested between himself and Mr. F., and advised her to divulge the name of her seducer and the father of her child] Mr. Shaler urged me to tell who it was, and told me if I would divulge the secret, he would stand between me and all harm. I told him that I wanted to see my sister first upon the subject, and get her advice. I did so, and she told me that she didn't think of giving me advice, but told me to act my own pleasure. That night I returned to Boston, in the cars, in company with Mr. S., and told him who was the father of the child. I never received $90 from Mr. Fairchild; my father wrote to me and informed me that he had received $25 from him.

At the usual hour of adjournment, 7½ o'clock, Friday evening, all the evidence not having been introduced, the Council voted to hold an evening session, and accordingly adjourned for half an hour. The time from 8 until 9½ o'clock, was devoted to the reading of documentary evidence, and the discussion of some important facts relative to it. In this connexion Rev. Mr. Adams referred incidentally to certain phrases in Mr. Fairchild's letter sent to Rhoda, at Edgecombe, Me., which has been preserved and is in evidence, and his impressions which he stated, and Mr. Fairchild's reply had a most thrilling effect upon the Council. After all the evidence had been introduced the Council voted to be in private. Nothing more, however was done, except to adjourn to this day at 10 o'clock, A. M. with the understanding that if further light be needed, other evidence may be introduced.

[The trial will be continued in our next paper.]

The improvements in the manufacture and making up of leather, have also greatly reduced the price of another article—shoes. By further inventions to render leather water-proof likewise, much has been done to protect the health and promote economy. Those who have not turned their attention to this subject may be surprised to learn that leather made water-proof in the best manner will last at least one-third longer than other kinds. Allowing, therefore, three dollars per head for each person in the United States for shoes, the cost of this article in the whole country would be $50,000,000; one-third of which saved, would be over $16,000,000. Some of the preparations for rendering leather water-proof are much less expensive than others. A very simple composition of rosin, beeswax and tallow, applied warm, both to the soleand uppers, so that the leather is thoroughly saturated with the mixture, has been found to be very effectual for the purpose.—*Ellsworth.*

☞ Folks don't go to bed now-a-days—they retire. Nobody eats their dinner—people take some refreshment. Nobody goes to church—but people attend divine service. There is no Sunday—it is Sabbath. No one gets his teeth pulled—they are extracted. Instead of drinking tea or coffee, the fashionable sips a little. No one tears a hole in his pantaloons—but it is no rare thing that he lacerates them. The Ladies don't go a visiting—they only make calls. Young men don't go a courting—they only step in to pass the evening. Our grandmas used hard-backed chairs, but our belles have stuffed backs to their seats!

The editor of the Cincinnati Commercial saw a beautiful and well-dressed young lady, in that city, drunk, a few days since, with a cigar in her mouth.

From the Philadelphia Mercury.

The Necessity of Union Recognised.

Several of the ablest Democratic papers have lately taken a stand which is creditable to their liberality and intelligence, and which, if generally imitated, might yet effect the salvation of the party. Stupidity itself must admit that without the co-operation of the Tyler branch of the party, the Democracy must be defeated. On the other hand, it is equally certain that if the present unhappy disagreements in the Democratic ranks were composed, our force in the ensuing contest would be irresistible. Now, as the Tyler men in their adherence to the candidate of their choice act upon principle and are pledged by the most solemn vows of constancy to maintain the cause they have espoused, their co-operation can be expected only on such terms as will leave their honor untainted and accord with their ideas of patriotism and with their estimation of these true, essential Democratic principles by which they profess to be guided and influenced. We might consent to sacrifice men, but we can never sacrifice principles, and we are now so situated that we cannot sacrifice the man without immolating a vital principle of our party on the same altar.

Our position thus defined and understood, we are ready to meet our alienated brethren half way in the spirit of conciliation and brotherly kindness. "Come then and let us reason together;"—the common enemy is before us; their banners have already "fanned our people cold," the war-cry rings in our ears; it is no time for intestine feuds. He that now attempts to make divisions among us is a traitor; all who endeavor to heal our dissensions are our benefactors.

The venerable editor of the Richmond Enquirer, with a wisdom becoming his age, has been one of the first to move in this great and noble scheme of pacification. We this day copy from the Boston Post, the leading Democratic paper in New England, an article conceived in the same spirit and replete with such manly candor and just appreciation of facts, that it may be studied with advantage by all who really desire to restore to the Republican party its unanimity and co-operative energy.

☞ We learn that President Tyler, the Secretary of War, General Duff Green and others, after enjoying the "*fish frolic*," in the Grove near the U. S. naval Hospital—at which they all made neat and appropriate speeches in response to toasts given in honor to them—embarked at 6 1-2 o'clock on board the U. S. steam Cutter Legare with a view of returning to Old Point. The head of the Legare could not, we learn, be got after much effort, in the direction of Old Point, and the President and suite had to re-embark on board the U. S. steamer Engineer. We learn that the Legare was afterwards put with head in the direction of Old Point, and that the two boats arrived there about 10 o'clock.—*Norf. Beacon.*

☞ William J. Graves, the murderer of Cilley, says a correspondent of the Congregational Journal, has his residence in Louisville, Ky., is reputed wealthy, and lives in great style, in one of the largest and most elegant dwellings in the city. But his mind is ill at ease; a worm is at the root of his enjoyment; conscience is his tormentor; he is haunted and troubled with fears and terrors. O, that he might be led to that blood that speaketh better things than the blood of Abel. It is blood that cleanseth from all sin, when accepted with penitence and faith.—*Boston Recorder.*

What, then, must be the guilt of THE MAN who pushed Graves to that deed of blood? And what of the man who denounced and now scorns the deed for the sake of office? And what of those ministers and religious men who support THE MAN for the highest office in the nation?—*Boston Daily Chronicle.*

THE NEWS.

Norwich, Conn., August 8, 1844.

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION FOR PRESIDENT.

JOHN TYLER of Virginia.

To the Democratic Electors of Connecticut

In pursuance of a resolution adopted at the Democratic State Caucus, held in New Haven, in May last, requesting the State Central Committee to call Conventions for the nomination of Presidential Electors, in such districts, and at such time and place in each district, as they should think proper, we hereby give notice to the Democratic Electors of the State, that we deem it most advisable to hold a *Mass Convention* in each of the *old six Congressional Districts*; each of which shall nominate one person to stand on the General electoral ticket. Said Conventions to be held as follows, to wit;

For the County of New London, at NORWICH, on Monday, Sept. 2d.

For the Counties of Windham and Tolland, at HAMPTON, on Wednesday, Sept. 4th

For the County of Hartford, at HARTFORD, on Friday, Sept. 6.

For the County of Litchfield, at LITCHFIELD, on Tuesday, Sept. 10.

For the County of Fairfield, at BRIDGEPORT, on Thursday, Sept 12th.

For the Counties of *New Haven and Middlesex*, at WALLINGFORD, on *Saturday*, Sept. 14th.

The Conventions will assemble at *10 o'clock in the forenoon*, respectively.

Each town in the several Districts, being entitled to as many delegates as may chose to attend, it is desirable that all should be punctual at the hour, that the nominations may be made in season to give public Speakers an opportunity to address the Conventions.

In addition to several distinguished individuals who have been invited and are expected from other States we are desirous that each Electoral District furnish one popular Speaker from their own number to attend all the meetings on the Circuit.

Hon. *Chauncey F. Cleveland*, Hon. *John M. Niles*, and the several Members of Congress from this State, and also our Delegates to the late National Convention at Baltimore, will be invited to attend.

The noble spirit evinced by the Democrats of Connecticut, and the favorable prospects under which we are rallying to the contest, and we trust, to victory, affords us assurance that these Conventions will be fully attended by the ever ready Democracy of our State! We are called upon by every principle connected with our free institutions—by all that is dear to the patriot's heart, to assemble, and adopt such measures as shall aid in the glorious result of electing men to the high office of President and Vice President of the United States, who shall be instrumental in handing down to future generations, a constitution ungarbled, principles uncontaminated, and a faith unshaken in the everlasting stability of our vast Republic, and in the capacity of a free people for self-government.

Rally, then Democrats of Connecticut! Every man to his post, like a true soldier in the hour of battle; And let our war-cry be

Democracy and Victory.

EDWIN STEARNS,
HENRY D. SMITH,
LINUS COE,
MINOT A. OSBORNE,
ISAAC N. PRIOR,
} Democratic State Central Committee.

Middletown, July 23d, 1844.

Democracy.

For six thousand years, the world has been ruled on the monarchical system. It seems to have been conceded on all hands, that men need protecting and governing, because they are incapable of protecting and governing themselves. The wisest and best men of our race have taught from time immemorial, that restraints too, are necessary, in order to hold society together, inasmuch as the depravity of man would break all bonds, and shiver the social compact to atoms.

Well, the experiment has been pretty fairly tried, and it has been found that man's protector has proved his tyrant and his scourge. And with regard to the preservation of society by coercive means, it has been found, that ambition has in all ages done far more than anarchy, to destroy society itself. The history of the world should be written, like Draco's laws, in blood, for it is but a horrible record of oppression, carnage, and slaughter. And then as regards property. It has been *preserved* indeed, on the monarchical system, by heaping it up in a few hands, after stripping it from the many.

Now we are willing that the experiment our country is now making on the capacity of man for self government should be carried to its fullest extent. We are not afraid of the people, but are willing that they should try to rule, till their incapacity is completely proved. If they find it necessary to erect another Bastile, if they pile up a pyramid of seventy thousand skulls, if they enact another St. Bartholomew tragedy, if they invent another inquisition with its fiendish instruments of torture, if, in a word, it be found necessary in order to support a popular government, to surround it with all the terrors of despotism, why, give us back the old system, that's all. We might as well die of sword as of famine.

The advocates of strong government are fond of quoting the French Revolution as proof positive that restraints are necessary to preserve society. But what was the French Revolution? Why, just this. The accumulated wrongs of near a thousand years, which memory had busily scored up, were paid off and cancelled in less than six. The burden had become intolerable, and the people arose in their might and threw it off. We should not wonder at all if there was some wrong doing, in the heat and fury of their just revenge. But the French Revolution was a most righteous retribution. And if God, in his holy wrath, ever sent on any portion of the world his almighty scourge, He did so when that tremendous popular fury, was let loose which converted France into one great Golgotha, and Europe into one vast battle field. But charge not the reign of terror upon freedom. It sprang from despotism, rather, and was nursed in the debaucheries of Versailles. It was the resiliency of that popular spirit which had been bent double without breaking, by the crushing tyranny of a thousand years. No wonder that the recoil was murderous.

We are willing that the people, despite of the Jacobinism of Paris fifty years ago, should, in this fortunate country, carry their free principles to their farthest possible limit. We would, that our government were strictly democratic, and that every vestige of aristocracy were purged out of it. We would, that every officer of government were strictly and directly accountable to the people. We should be glad if every President, every Senator, every Judge, were chosen directly by the people. We think, that every corporate body, should be bound directly to the people in strong penalties, to fulfill the contract they have undertaken. They should hold their charters for a limited period, and should be made to act under the constant risk of the annulment of their charters. No law should be enacted, but such as either in principle or in practice, made for the greatest good of the greatest number. No favoritism, no privileges, should be allowed in the legislation of a free government. No particular facilities for climbing the ladder of fortune should be granted to any man or set of men. The law, like the air and light of Heaven, should cheer and warm itself, unseen and unfelt. It should administer cheap and speedy justice. It should protect with equal vigilance, the property of the rich, and the rights of the poor. It should leave honest industry to work its way to wealth, untrammelled, and should leave the irreclaimably idle and vicious in the poverty they have chosen for themselves.

This is our idea of a free government. And we believe it is capable of being realized. But our government, free as it is, still is far short of our *beau ideal*. Neither our senators nor our judges are chosen by the people. The latter are hardly responsible to the people at all. The legislation of our country is most of it partial and therefore unjust, and being so, is but a sub house business, which parties take pains to build up and pull down. Favoritism and privilege, in the shape of protective tariffs, and banks, and rail roads, and turnpike roads, independent of, and irresponsible to the people, are thick as blackberries all over the land. Justice, simple justice between man and man, which, as a necessary of life, ought to be the cheapest thing in the world, is so dear and expensive a luxury, that the poor cannot afford to seek after it, and the rich only can enjoy it. Honest industry unless it shelter itself under the wing of associated capital, can hardly maintain itself, much less thrive, against the powerful competition of monopolies. Agriculture, meek, patient, much enduring agriculture, is annually fleeced to support the army and navy, and carry on the machinery of government, while commerce and manufactures, if required to yield a pittance to public purposes, stop our ears with its cries for protection. Verily, government gets little more from them than the devil got from his man, great cry and little wool. Under the guise of protection to home industry, we are silently and surely engrafting on our free Constitution some of the worst features of the English system. A system that beggars a million, that one man may be rich.

Ours is ostensibly a democratic government. Let us see to it, that it be really and truly so, and not merely so in name.

The enemies of democracy are working insidiously industriously and constantly, to clog up every democratic wheel in our democratic machine. Let us see to it that they do not succeed.

Louisiana.

The result of the recent election in this State is full of gratification to the Whigs. It is a triumph for them, and gives bright and glorious promise for success in the coming Presidential election. Louisiana was a part of the Union from which, under the present condition of affairs,—the question of *Annexation*, on which the recent Baltimore nominations were based, and the location of Texas on her borders, the Whigs had expected no good tidings.—*Courant.*

This is rather cool, under the circumstances of the case. The Democrats have carried three out of four members of Congress—a majority of the Senate, and a majority of the Convention, which is of more importance than all the rest; in the House the federalists have a majority, but a very small one! And this is the result which is "full of gratification to the Whigs."

The Courant alludes to the Texas question in connexion with the Louisiana election. This is rather unfortunate for the Courant. The only member of Congress the federalists have elected *is a friend of Annexation*. Most of the whig members of the House are also friends of that measure. The legislature just elected is very nearly *unanimously* in favor of the Annexation of Texas—every member of Congress is in favor of it—and now we would ask the Courant whether the Louisiana election affords any evidence that the Texas question is unpopular? We say it is a proof of the popularity of that measure; and when the bare question of the Presidency is involved, the Courant will learn some things which it affects to be ignorant of at this time. But, admitting that every whig elect is opposed to Annexation, and every Democrat in favor of it, and the result is a glorious Democratic triumph—a sure evidence that Louisiana is in favor of Annexation.—*Times.*

Odd Fellows Celebration at Norwich, Ct.

The Uncas Lodge, No. 11, I. O. of O. F. of this city, are making arrangements for the celebration of the 5th anniversary of Odd Fellowship in the State of Connecticut, on the 3d of September next. We are of opinion that the matter, altogether, will exceed any thing of the kind ever witnessed in Conn.,—as it is expected that in addition to the numerous members of the brotherhood here, very many will be present from other parts of the State. An Oration will be delivered by a distinguished member of the Order. It is to be hoped that fair weather may favor the proceedings.

For the News.

No. 2.—Romance of Politics.

Permit me to turn from the course I had originally chosen for myself, to speak of the Romantic among the greatest nation in the world. There is romance in love; romance in religion; and romance in politics. In 1840, element was seized upon as the golden chain, which bound a party to victory. Again, in 1844, the arch-magicians of that party, are about to recite an incantation, which shall bring to their bidding the spirits of the most potent charmers of the human heart.

We have read, that on a feast day of Persia, three young men stood up before the king, to declare unto him what on earth was the strongest. The first said wine was the strongest; the second, that the king was the strongest; and the third, that woman was the strongest, and unto him the garment of purple, and the chain of gold was awarded on the right hand of the king; for his wisdom was above that of his fellows.

That was the strong temptation of earth, translated by the prophet to heaven, when he wrote in the Koran, that Houries would beckon his followers to their embraces, and sip wine with them in the shade of the palm groves of Paradise. No wonder Mahomet has triumphed! No wonder, that when he opens to his followers a heaven of the enticements of this world, his religion has gained over a third part of mankind!

But there is another element in the enthusiasm which triumphed in 1840; for that was a victory of romance and not of principle. The soldiers of Bonaparte, weak and disheartened by their long labors, often fell down and fainted by the way. On a sudden the band would strike up some soul-stirring air; when reanimated as if by magic, and lifted up above the sufferings which threatened to overwhelm them, they would again return to their herculean toil, till that mighty train of artillery bristled on the summit of the Alps, where, for a space, slept the thunders of Marengo.

It is said by one of the greatest Philosophers of modern times, that when the hordes of northern barbarians swept over the west of Europe, the church carried the world over an era of paganism, by filling and captivating their imaginations. By her temples, embellished with the highest inventions of art; by the gorgeous ordering of her worship; by the overpowering effect of the sublime chanting of her anthems to the most High, they were brought to bow at that shrine, where have been so long forging shackles for the human mind.

From these facts, which we have cited from history, at large, we are prepared to speak of the design of the political movements of 1840, and to test the GLORY of that triumph!

We maintain, then, that this triumph was not one of principle; for where now are those principles? where is the Bank bubble? Alas! it has burst! where is the Distribution project? In the space of half a column, we can prove that this, too, is absurd. But we all have the benefit of this. Hold to it, then, if ye will, though ye should bankrupt the Treasury! though ye should violate the Constitution; though ye should set at naught the articles of cession of the several States; though ye attempt to do that which in itself is impossible and absurd.

The high Tariff scheme, too, in less than four years, will be exploded—or rather will explode itself; for every Tariff is a calamitous measure for the North and the South, without stability; and no high Tariff can ever be stable. The high tariff scheme of 1844, is therefore wedded to ruin, and before 1848 shall have arrived, not an argument shall be speciously labored for it, not a whisper shall be breathed of it. The political intriguers of that day, shall invoke darkness to cover it, as they do with the bank scheme of 1840 in 1844.

In 1840, no great principles were decided; no great measures were cooked for the national palate, in the soothing of that political chaldron. In 1844, the same comedy is to be acted on the national stage. wine, woman, music, and display, were the body and soul of the excitement and triumph of 1840, and on the same enticements hangs the result of 1844. Driven from every other ground, on these the whig party have planted themselves as their last desperate chance. They have thrown out this, their life-boat, to the troubled waters, sink or swim!

We have seen the straighest of the sect of the enthusiasts, give up their faith for a day, to sip wine in a log cabin with the veriest drunkard and debauchee. We have seen those, whom earth would deem fit for the kingdom of heaven, throw up their hats, and shout long and loud, when the trumpet sounded, along with the heartless and principless, the defamers of God, and the calumniators of humanity; and then return home, and vow never to repeat the act during the years of their lives.

Enthusiasm! Enthusiasm is their watchword! Enthusiasm is their principle! In Enthusiasm alone have they hope, and by that shibboleth they must conquer! Patriotic speeches by the ladies, and banners presented to their gentlemen-loves, who, in their turn, must vow never to let them grovel, till they return from the Crusades, victorious and renowned. Redoubtable knights! Spirit of Quixotte, rise thou up fresh from thy gory achievements, in this the day of thy great renown! Bands of music, orchestras, glee-clubs, and wandering minstrels, whose music transports us to the very heaven of heavens—gatherings unparalleled, tremendous—people pouring in like the floods of the ocean—processions sweeping on as far as the eye can reach, with a forest of banners streaming like pennons to the winds—balconies and terraces, and windows, and doors filled with the ladies, who with dimpled smiles, kiss their 'kerchiefs, and wave, them with their snowy arms to their true knights below.

These are the paraphernalia of the great whig struggle of 1844. And shall these put in jeopardy the great democratic principles of the Union? Principles unostentatious and noiseless in their operation but which are cherished in the hearts of the sturdy yeomanry of our land as their blood-bought treasure; and loved by their wives and their daughters—fervently loved—as the strength of their country, and the security of their homes? Never! Democracy is truth. History has shown it. Reason has demonstrated it. The common voice of humanity has proclaimed it. And the claims of truth may be resisted for four years; they may be even treated contemptuously for eight years; but whenever it is crushed never to rise again, the limitation of this union has expired.

Plainfield, July 25, '44. L.

New Whig Paper in Norwich.

We congratulate the Whig party, on account of the recent accession to their strength by the enlistment of the "Norwich Spectator," under the flag of Clay and Frelinghuysen. The Whigs in this section have for several years suffered for the want of a well conducted Whig press—and the project of starting a new paper has long been talked of, but never accomplished until now, the "Spectator" volunteering to come to their relief. In olden time, the Norwich Courier was conducted with not a little federal tact—but the moment it fell into the hands of the pauper Sykes, all its life and spirit vanished.

We thought something was ahead, when a week or two since, Sykes attacked the "Spectator," charging it with siding the "loco foco"—although at the time, we knew nothing of the contemplated change in the character of that paper. His remarks with regard to the News, and a young man formerly employed in this office, (who he says is now employed in the "Spectator" office,) is worthy only of our silent contempt. We will say, however, that James F. Forsyth, is as much the superior of Doreon Ebenezer Sykes, in every point of view—moral, political, and social—as an honest man is superior to a contemptible, hypocritical, charity-educated, lazy, broken down political priest.

Mr. Cooley, of the "Spectator" will undoubtedly make a good whig paper and get support. He is a young man—enterprising, industrious and a practical printer—none other can succeed in the newspaper business—especially in the country. We certainly wish him success, so far as his business in a pecuniary point of view is concerned,—as to his whiggery—that is another matter.

Hon. Royal R. Hinman.

It is due this gentleman to state that our remarks in the last number of the News, with regard to the course of the "Patriot & Eagle," were not intended to apply to him. It did not occur to us when we penned our article that Mr. H. had ever been connected with that paper,—but we now recollect having seen a paragraph in the "Patriot," some months since, announcing that he would no longer act as its editor.

There is not a more worthy democrat, or more sincere friend of John Tyler, in the State of Connecticut, than Royal R. Hinman. To him is justly due the credit of first raising the flag of Independent Democracy in this State,—to him may we trace the beginning of a reform which has resulted in the overthrow of political juntos, and effected a complete revolution in the democratic party.

In common with the whole democratic party, we should rejoice to hear that Mr. Hinman's talents are appreciated, and that justice has been rendered to a true friend of the present administration.

☞ In a temperance procession in Portland, Me. on the 4th instant, a banner bearing the name of Henry Clay was introduced, and carried until the popular voice compelled its removal. Both parties opposed partisan temperance.

☞ A splendid coach built to order in New Haven for a gentleman of Valparaiso, has been sent to New York to be shipped for that port.

From the Norwich Courier.

The Steamer Worcester.

It is not often that an Editor can break away, even for a day, from the duties and drudgery [of doing the dirty work of the federal party] of the Editorial chair. But fortunate—thrice fortunate, is that Editor who can occasionally step from his office on board of such a floating palace as the Worcester, and be transported as by some enchanters wand from one city to another with as much ease, comfort, and almost as much quiet to himself as he could find in the seclusion of his own home.

It is, in truth, one of the greatest marvels of the age the luxurious contrast which the present means of locomotion presents in comparison with what the traveller used to find, [when Sykes took a seat with other loafers in the 'Jim Crow' car,] only a few short years since

Much however, as we have travelled by Steamboats and Railroads, we have never yet found anything that suited us so well as the entire rail road and and steamboat route from Boston to New York, by way of Norwich.

There is a regularity, punctuality and expedition in the times of running on the Road, and then when you step from the cars to the boat, there is an order, cleanliness and *roominess*, [glad if Sykes found *room sufficient*, once in his life, to swell and 'look big' —he must have been a curiosity,] and a system of perfect discipline among the hands and a courteous bearing on the part of the Captain, Clerk, and every other officer on board, that no one short of a universal grumbler, can fail to be satisfied—delighted. [Sykes delighted! How did he look, Capt?]

Coming from New York to Norwich the other evening, we were not a little surprised to note the comparative rates of speed between the superb Worcester and the Massachusetts, the crack boat of the Stonington line. Though lying along side of each other at New York and starting out at precisely the same moment, the Worcester soon left her rival far in the rear; and when night came on we could barely discover the receding lights of the Massachusetts, twinkling faintly in the distance. Expressing to a friend our surprise at the superiority of the Worcester, we were assured that what so much excited our admiration was a matter of almost every day's occurrence. Long live the Worcester; and the Worcester's commander!—may their shadow never be less, and their Bacon never degenerate.

Temperance Olio.

Our citizens have been highly entertained during the past week with the performances of a company of reformed men, who have exhibited "the greatest moral dramatic play in the world, called the Drunkard's Reform!!! or the Lost Saved. In three acts, with new and appropriate scenery." "The scenes describe the life of a young man whose ambition prompts him to endeavor to sustain an honorable station in society. He is happy with a lovely wife and children—temptation beets his path; and he gradually falls a victim to that dreadful vice, intemperance. He is separated from his family, and at last is discovered in the city of Boston, in a most miserable condition, suffering from the effects of delirium tremens, and despised by those who tempted him—but through the influence of the noble cause of Washingtonianism, he is induced to sign the pledge, and becomes a man once more."

The exhibitions have been well attended, and we doubt not will have a good effect.

Nuisance.—Quite a hubbub has been raised in our usually quiet city during the past week, owing to a singular order issued from the board of Common Council directing the "removal of all nuisances." Old grunters and pigs, have come in for a share of *public* attention, and laughable has been the scene exhibited in their being driven away from their favorite styes to some distant place to "board." We understand that friend Lee of the County House, has opened a "pig boarding pen," but we have not learned whether person Sykes has yet been removed to the place prepared for swinish gentry. He cannot escape attention if the order for the "removal of nuisances" is strictly carried out.

☞ New Arrangements.—The Long Island and Norwich Rail Road Companies, have purchased of Cornelius Vanderbilt, Esq., the Steamers Worcester, Cleopatra, and New Haven. The Worcester and Cleopatra will continue to run as usual between this place and New York, and the New Haven will run daily between Allen's Point (terminus of the N. & W. Rail Road) to Greenport, Long Island—terminus of the Long Island Rail Road. We suppose that it is now settled that the Norwich Road only, connects with the Long Island Road.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

☞ Our merchants, like those of Tyre of old, are certainly princes, and he who doubts it need but to walk through the business streets of New York to satisfy himself of the fact. Let him look at the buildings they occupy, palaces in all but the name, or step within them and examine the merchandise they contain. The piles of silks, velvets of every hue and shade, laces fine as the gossamer thread, or shawls costly as the gems of a diadem.

Thus thought we, when occasion required us to visit, a day or two since, the establishment of our neighbors, Messrs. Bowen & McNamee, No. 46 William street, and in company with one of [illegible] gentlemen, we took a general view of the premises. The building which they occupy is one of the first class, and all of it is in use in the various departments of their business.

The basement story is appropriated to the lace trade; the ground floor to the general stock and counting room; the third story to goods of which silk and woollen are the component parts; the fourth to shawls of various designs, patterns and qualities, and the fifth to the manufacture of parasols and umbrellas. Each floor has its appropriate clerks, and the whole establishment, we are told, gives employment to about one hundred persons. The assortment of silk and fancy goods in this vast depot is large beyond the conception of those who have not, like ourself, had the opportunity of a personal inspection. The stock, we believe, is one of the largest, if not the very largest of any house engaged in the same business in the United States. Certainly, in beautiful variety and richness we never saw any thing to compare with the goods which were upon this occasion exhibited before us.

Mr. Bowen, one of the firm referred to above, is a native of Woodstock, Ct.,—where his father and other connections now reside. It is but a few years since he went to New York, and in the establishment of Arthur Tappan & Co., obtained that knowledge of business which in connection with the strictest principles of honor and integrity, has placed him at the head of the mercantile profession. Mr. McNamee, we have not the pleasure of being acquainted with, but his reputation as a merchant, stands equally high —and it is to these gentlemen that we would recommend all purchasers to apply for whatever they may want of goods in their line.

Mr. Bowen in his prosperity does not forget the town of his birth—for he has by liberal donations given new life to Woodstock by establishing an Academy there, which is now in a flourishing condition. We delight to record such instances of merited prosperity.

☞ A fellow who was very desirous of witnessing the execution of Hall, at Middletown, Ct., but was not allowed to enter the jail-yard, was greatly displeased. "It is too bad," said he, "here I pay taxes to support the Government, and can't have the *privilege of seeing the man hang.*"

ORIGINAL STAINED

PUBLIC ACTS
OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

No. 30.

An Act in alteration of an Act incorporating the Whaling Bank.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That any person may hold of the capital stock of the Whaling Bank actually paid in, an amount not exceeding ten thousand dollars; and so much of the third section of an Act incorporating the Whaling Bank as limits the amount which any person may hold to five thousand, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved, June 7, 1844.

No. 31.

An Act in addition to an Act concerning Petitions and Memorials to the General Assembly.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That a petition for the incorporation of a railroad or canal company, or for an alteration in the charter of any such company shall hereafter be heard by the General Assembly, unless public notice thereof shall be given by advertisement, setting forth the route as near as may be of such proposed railroad or canal, or some part thereof is located or proposed to be located, or the proposed alteration of such charter, in some newspaper printed in the county where such railroad or canal, or if there be no newspaper printed in such county, then, in a newspaper printed in an adjoining county, at least three weeks before the first day of the session in which such hearing is had. *Provided* that nothing herein shall be so construed as to dispense with any other notice required by law.

Approved, June 7, 1844.

No. 32.

An Act to prohibit the retailing of Wines and Spirituous Liquors on public days and at other times.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That hereafter, no person or persons shall directly or indirectly sell or offer for sale at retail, any wine or spirituous liquors in the open fields, commons, highways or turnpikes, or at any tent, booth, stage-stand or other place erected or located for a temporary purpose, on a public day or days of camp-meetings, or on any temporary occasion, whatever, on penalty of a fine of seven dollars for each offence to be paid into the town treasury where the offence is committed, on conviction thereof by due process of law.

No jailor or innkeeper connected with any jail shall be allowed to keep for sale on his premises, after the first Monday of January next, or after the expiration of his present license, any wines or spirituous liquors, or allow the same to be kept for sale by others, or to be given to any prisoner, except as medicine, or when prescribed by a physician; and any breach of this section, shall subject such jailor to a fine of seventeen dollars, for the use of the town where such jail is located, to be recovered before any court having cognizance of the offence.

It shall be the duty of constables and informing officers to make complaint of any person or persons who shall violate this Act, and any justice of the peace is authorized to entertain such complaint.

Approved June 7, 1844.

No. 33.

An Act in addition to and alteration of an Act entitled "An Act altering the limits of the City of Bridgeport."

Whereas, in pursuance of the second section of the Act aforesaid, the County Court for the County of Fairfield, at the term of said Court held at Danbury, on the second Tuesday of August, 1839, on the application of the common council of the city of Bridgeport, liquidated and ascertained the sum to be paid by the inhabitants residing in the part of said city set off by the Act aforesaid, to which this is an addition, as their proportion of the liabilities of said city; and whereas, the selectmen of the town of Bridgeport have omitted to assess the sums to be paid by said inhabitants upon their polls and rateable estate, according to the provisions of the Act aforesaid; and whereas, doubts have arisen in consequence of said omission whether the provisions of said Act setting off said part can now be carried into full effect.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That whenever the mayor, aldermen, common council and freemen of the city of Bridgeport, shall lay a tax according to the provisions of the by-laws of said city, to pay any portion of the liabilities of said city which were liquidated by the County Court as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the selectmen of the town of Bridgeport, for the time being, or a majority of them, within thirty days after the laying of such tax, to assess upon the polls and rateable estate of the inhabitants residing in the part set off from said city as aforesaid according to the assessment list of said town last perfected, before such assessment shall be made, a sum bearing the same proportion to the amount of said tax as the amount of the liabilities (which, according to the decision of said court, it was the duty of the inhabitant of the part so set off to pay) bears to the remaining portion of the liabilities aforesaid: And so from time to time when said city of Bridgeport shall have laid taxes for the purpose aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the selectmen of said town, for the time being, to make assessments as aforesaid, until the whole of said liabilities with the interest, shall have been provided for.

Sec. 2. That it shall be the duty of said selectmen or a majority of them, to make out rate-bills of the assessments aforesaid, under their hand, and cause a warrant to be issued for the collection thereof, signed by a justice of the peace and directed to the collector for the time being, of the city of Bridgeport, who shall proceed with and collect the same, and pay the amount so collected over to the treasurer of said city, in the same manner as though said tax had been laid by said city.

Sec. 3. That so much of the Act aforesaid, to which this is an addition, as is inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved June 7, 1844.

No. 34.

An Act in addition to an Act entitled "An Act for the due observation of the Sabbath or Lord's day, and days of public Fasting and Thanksgiving."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the provisions of the fifth and sixth sections of the aforesaid Act be, and the same are hereby extended to the public meetings of all Temperance Societies, or any meeting for the promotion of the cause of Temperance in this State.

Approved June 7, 1844.

No. 35.

An Act to confirm the proceedings of a meeting of the Commissioners of the County of Middlesex, and the Representatives of the towns of said County.

Whereas, at a meeting of the commissioners of Middlesex County and the representatives of the towns in said county, held at Haddam, in the county aforesaid, on the 25th day of December, 1843, it was voted that a tax of seven and a half mills on a dollar be held on all the polls and rateable estate of said county, on the list of 1843, to be collected and paid into the treasury of said county, on or before the first day of July, 1844, (five and a half mills of which being for the purpose of erecting a jail in the town of Haddam aforesaid, in such manner that it will answer the purpose of a jail and county work-house, and two mills of which being for the ordinary expenses of said county,) and inasmuch as there are doubts whether the proceedings of said meeting and the tax so laid as aforesaid were in all respects according to law, in consequence of the assessment lists of 1843, of the several towns aforesaid not having then been made, corrected and completed so as to be the rule for the county tax aforesaid to be levied and apportioned thereon, according to law. Therefore

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the proceedings and vote of the meeting of the commissioners and representatives aforesaid, so far as the same were intended to lay a tax on the polls and rateable estate of said county, on the list of 1843, shall not be deemed to be invalid in consequence of said list not having then been made, corrected and completed, as by law required, but the same shall be, and hereby are declared to be as valid to all intents and purposes as if the list of 1843, in each town in said county, had been and then was in all respects completed and perfected as by law required. *Provided*, however, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to validate any other defect, if any, in the proceedings of the said commissioners and representatives.

Approved June 7, 1844.

No. 36.

An Act in addition to an Act entitled "An Act for the Assessment of Taxes."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the personal and real estate of any person of color in this state shall be exempt from taxation. *Provided*, that this Act shall not be construed to effect any list heretofore made and completed, or any tax which is now or may hereafter be laid thereon.

CHARLES J. McCURDY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
REUBEN BOOTH, President of the Senate.
ROGER S. BALDWIN,
Approved June 7, 1844.

No. 37.

Proposed Amendment to the Constitution.

At a General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, holden at New Haven, on the first Wednesday of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

Resolved by the House of Representatives, That the following be proposed as an amendment of the Constitution of this state, as a substitute for the second section of the sixth article of the Constitution, and of the amendment of said second section; which proposed amendment, when approved and adopted in the manner prescribed by the Constitution, shall be to all intents and purposes a part thereof—to wit:

Every white male citizen of the United States who shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, who shall have resided in the state for a term of one year next preceding, and in the town in which he may offer himself to be admitted to the privileges of an elector at least six months next preceding the time he may so offer himself, and shall sustain a good moral character, shall, on his taking such oath as may be prescribed by law, be an elector.

Resolved, That the foregoing proposed amendment to the Constitution of this state, be continued to the next session of the General Assembly of this state, to be holden at Hartford, on the first Wednesday of May next, and be published with the laws of this state passed at the present session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES June 1st, 1844.
Passed. Yeas 132—Nays 18.
LUC'S G. PECK, Clerk H. of R.
CHARLES H. TUTHILL, Ass't Clerk H. of R.

Died.—At Bolton, Conn., on the 4th inst., Hon. JABEZ L. WHITE, Jr., in the 54th year of his age.

In this bereavement, a large circle of connections have lost a beloved friend, and society one of its brightest ornaments. Social and sympathizing, Dr. White in his practice as a physician, during a period of thirty years, in which he has been signally successful, gained the love and affection of a numerous acquaintance. The poor and unfortunate always found in him a friend who was ever ready to administer to their necessities. In all the relations of life his conduct was such as to endear him to all who come within the sphere of his influence.

Dr. White has many times been honored with a seat in the councils of the State, as Representative and Senator. And lastly as Treasurer of the State—in all of which positions, he discharged his duties honorably to himself and satisfactorily to his constituents.—*Com.*

Murder on the Sound.

An Irish woman named Catherine Hewson, who had only been in the country a few weeks, was arrested at the Depot of the Providence Railroad, yesterday morning in the city of Boston, charged with the murder of an infant child, by throwing it overboard during the passage of the steamboat Massachusetts from New York to Stonington on Tuesday night. She had the child in her arms when she embarked at New York, and was seen with it in the early part of the night; but yesterday morning upon the arrival of the boat at Stonington she was discovered to be without it. She was immediately questioned about the missing infant by some passengers and Capt. Comstock, and she at once admitted that she had thrown it overboard, but not until it had died from the effect of opiums, with which it was seized after she brought it on board. She further said, that the reason she did not mention that the child was dead, was, that she knew no one on board of the boat.

The child was only three weeks of age. The mother states herself to be the wife of John Hewson, whom she supposes to be in Mobile, and that her object in coming here was to get to him. The child was born on the passage from Liverpool to New York, a week before she arrived at the latter port.

The woman was committed after a brief examination.

Bridgeport Bonds.—The Supreme Court of Errors, in this State has decided, that the private property of the citizens of Bridgeport *is holden for* the payment of the city bonds, issued to raise money to invest in the Housatonic Rail Road. It will be recollected that this good whig city, having *repudiated* this debt, by refusing to pay the interest, the Sheriff after attaching all the city property, and selling it, seized on the property of several of the citizens, to pay this debt. He was sued for trespass, and the question was finally taken to the highest Court in the State, where it has been decided in favor of the Sheriff—thus making her citizens holden individually, for this debt of some $120,000 or more.

On receipt of this decision, a City Meeting has been called to devise the ways and means of paying that portion now due. It will be a *hard one* for that small but enterprising city; and should be a warning to other cities not to rashly incur heavy responsibilities.

ADMITTED TO PRACTICE.—Robert Tyler, Esq., on motion of Dr. Joel B. Sutherland, in the Court of Common Pleas, on Saturday morning, was admitted to practice as an Attorney at Law.—*Phil. Mercury.*

☞ We take the following from the Pittsburg Age, with the single remark, that if they call such folks ladies in Pittsburg, they certainly would not be so called here:

We learn that a great curiosity was exhibited in St. Clair street the other day; a regular fist fight between a couple of *ladies!* We believe there was no blood shed, but the way the hair flew was awful to the beholders!

☞ "Bob, you've heard that Balsam's sermon spoken—pray do you believe it?"

"Why the Bible says he did, and I presume we must credit it; though to tell the truth, I am inclined to be somewhat liberal in my ideas."—

"Well, says Snip, "I never believed it till lately, but the other day I was in a Wheel-wright's shop, and there was a wheel-*spoke* there."

Bob supported himself against a lamp-post and asked what it said.

"The fact was," said Snip, "the wheel was rather *retired* and so I stood—besides there was such *hubbub* that I could'nt hear a word."

Bob vanished, and was last seen in the vicinity of the Insane Hospital.

☞ The Pochassett Cotton Factory, situated in Cranston, on the middle road to East Greenwich, four miles from this city, was burnt down on Wednesday afternoon last; the fire was first discovered in the picker-room, where it had made so much headway that all attempts to extinguish it were unavailing. The factory contained 1000 spindles. Nothing was saved. It was insured at the Providence Washington Insurance Office, in this city, for $1500. The house and store near by took fire a number of times, in several places, but by great exertions they were saved.—The loss was about $5000.—*Pres. Jour.*

AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY.—The Norfolk Herald of Monday says; We understand that Dr. William Collins of Portsmouth, Va. has been appointed by the President of the United States, First Auditor of the Treasury, in the place of Tully R. Wise, Esq. deceased.

Mr. Tyler.—At the invitation of a large number of the citizens of Richmond, President Tyler left Old Point on Tuesday morning, in the steamer Curtis Peck, for that city.

ESCAPE OF A MURDERER.—We learn from the Memphis Tenn. Eagle that Charles Lewis, who murdered Mr. Isaac Goodel, a member of the Tennessee Legislature, at Gallatin, a few weeks since has escaped, probably to Texas. The circumstances of the murder are related as follows: A wagon arrived with a poke stock stuck up in it; some one directing Mr. Goodall's attention to it, he remarked, "I'll pull it down." "If you do," remarked Lewis, "I'll kill you." Not thinking the demon to be in earnest, Mr. Goodell did take hold of the weed and pulled it out of the wagon. Lewis immediately drew a pistol, upon noticing which, Goodall laid the palm of his hand on his shoulder and kindly remarked, "why you're not offended are you, Lewis?" when the wretch, without a word shot him through and killed him. The Governor has issued a proclamation offering $700 reward for his apprehension.

DOCTOR JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is the only remedy that can arrest with certainty the various pulmonary affections under which thousands sink to the grave.

No one ever used this Expectorant, as directed without finding relief. It positively cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs and Throat, Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Croup, Consumption, &c. It does all it promises; and when you try it fairly, you will be compelled to say that half its merits had not been told you.

Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne, 20 South Third street, Philadelphia.

For sale by WILLIAM S. TYLER, 31 Water-st and SAMUEL TYLER, Main-st.

Norwich, Aug. 7. 2m37

IT IS TRULY STRANGE, how parents can suffer their children to pine away and die with Summer Complaint and similar affections of the Stomach and Bowels when it is so well known and universally acknowledged by thousands that Jayne's Carminative Balsam, is superior to all other remedies for curing Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa and other mental derangements of the Bowels both of children and adults. Hundreds of Physicians prescribe it;—and it positively will not fail one time in twenty of curing the poor sufferer in less than one third of the usual time it can be done by any and all other means prescribed.

Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne, No 20 South Third street, Philadelphia. No charge for advice.

For sale by WILLIAM S. TYLER; 31 Water-st. and SAMUEL TYLER Main street.

Norwich, Aug. 7. 2m37

"IS THIS MEDICINE?" we exclaimed the other day on tasting some of JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE. It certainly has none of the nauseous flavor which one associates with the idea of physic. Children consider it quite a treat, and in taking it their palates are gratified, and their health restored at the same time. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE not only destroys worms but carries off the mucus in which they are imbedded and effects a radical and permanent cure. Every mother knows the prominent symptoms of worms, such as veracity, leanness, fetid breath, grinding of the teeth during sleep, paleness of the lips, itching of the nose, &c., but there are other indications not so generally recognised. A dry cough, dull eyes, enlargement of the abdomen, and many other symptoms common to other diseases, frequently denote the presence of worms. If their existence is even suspected, this Vermifuge should be administered, because it can do no harm in any case, and may do incalculable good.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne, No 20 South Third street, Philadelphia.

For sale by WILLIAM S. TYLER, 31 Water-st. and SAMUEL TYLER, Main street.

Norwich, Aug. 7. 2m37

DIED

On the 5th, inst. Mr. Wm. P. Brown, of the firm of Brown & Griswold, aged 40 Years.

In Preston, on the 3d inst., Mrs. Betsey J. Stanton, wife of Joon W. Stanton and only daughter of Wm. Kimball, Esq., aged 24 years.

Mrs. S. was beloved in life, and lamented in death, and while a large circle of friends deeply mourn her loss, they rejoice in the confident assurance that her spirit now rests with God in glory.—*Com.*

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF NORWICH.

ARRIVED.

July, 30, Slp. Benj. Franklin, White, Albany; slp Mary Burns, Bunnell, New Jersey; sch Olympus, Osborne, Kingston; sch Adventurer, Lewis Kingston;
" 31, Sch Andes, Keeney, Kingston; slp William, Holte, Kingston; slp Linnæus, Wilmot, Brookhaven; slp Splendid, Benjamin, Southampton.
Aug. 1, Steam sch Shetucket, Geer, New York; slp Speaker, Lovell, Albany; sch Rob Roy, Avery, Philadelphia; slp Hudson, Coit, Kingston.
" 2, Slp Thomas W. Thorn, Palmer, N. Y.; steam sch Quinebaug, Williams, N.Y.; slp Glide, Smith, N. Y.; slp John F. Crouch, Tomlin, Phil.; sch Dand. Webster, Delanoy, Coxsackie.

SAILED

July 30, Slp Chelsea, Chapman, N. Y.
" 31, Slp Tunepiece, Mills, Brookhaven; slp Mary Burns, Bunnell N. Y.;
Aug. 2, Lady Adams, Havens, N. Y.; slp Splendid, Benjamin, Southampton; sch Olympus, Osborne, Southampton; sch H. Clay, Martin Phil; steam sch Shetucket, Geer, N. Y.
" 3, Slp Benj. Franklin, White, Albany; slp William, Holte, Kingston; slp Speaker Lovell, Albany; sch Adventurer, Lewis, Kingston; sch Andes Keeny, Kingston.
" 5, Slp Hudson, Coit, Kingston.
6, slp Gen Washington, Geer, N. Y.; steamer Quinebaug, Williams, N. Y.

PORT OF STONINGTON.

ARRIVED.

July 28, slp Chian Dickens, N. Y.; slp Traveler, Bryant Kingston.
" 29, slp Ann Eliza Baylies, Kingston.
" 30, Huntress, Baker, Kingston, slp Range Havens Riverhead.
" 31 slp Amity, Terry, Southampton; slp Driver, Barker, Branford; slp Star Barber, Albany; Velocity, Smith, Kingston; slp Guilford, Mitchill, Haddam.
Aug. 2, slp Geo. and Mary, Kelley, Hartford.

SAILED.

July 29, slp Franklin, Wilcox, Nantucket.
" Sch Sun, Noyes, Richmond; sch Rachel Post, Bliven, N. Y.
July 30, Whale Ship Mary and Susan, Hubbard.
" " Ship Mercury, Pendleton, for N. W. Coast.
Aug. 2, slp Driver, Barker, Providence.
" 3 slp Guilford, Mitchell, Haddam.

INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
PORT OF NORWICH, AUG. 6, 1844.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD

WILL be paid to the person who will give such information as will lead to the detection and conviction of the rascal who unhung and carried away the Rudder belonging to the Revenue Boat. One Dollar will be paid to the person who will return said Rudder.

W. FAULKNER,
37 Inspector.

LIVE

GEESE FEATHERS,

A FIRST rate lot just received and will be sold in any quantity at a low price by

LINCOLN & WILLIAMS.
August 7 3w37

New and Elegant

FALL DRESS GOODS.

LINCOLN & WILLIAMS

HAVE this day received a great quantity of new Dress goods, consisting of new and beautiful styles M. D. Laines, Chusans, Crapes, and Afghan Satins, which will be sold very low at No. 24 Shetucket-St.

August 7 2w37

GEO. W. CONCKLIN,

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTER,

No. 31 Water-Street,
Norwich, Conn.,

Every description of Letter Press Printing neatly and promptly executed.

August 7. 1f37

NORWICH,
July 25th, 1844.

AT a meeting of the Court of Common Council held the 24th day of July, A. D. 1844, the following appointments of City officers was made, viz:

ENGINEERS OF FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Col. James Spaulding, Chief Engineer Fire Dpm't.
Abner T. Pierce, 1st Assist. do. do. do.
Noah L. Cole, 2d do. do. do. do.

FIRE WARDENS.

Wards No 1.—A. G. Frink, Charles Coit, R. W. Booth, John Dunham.
Ward No. 2—John G. Huntington, John Bread, Henry B. Norton, Elijah A. Bill.
Ward No 3.—Daniel Bassett, J. B. Wheelock, William Phillips, Asa Manning.

STREET COMMISSIONERS.

Dist. No. 1—Jesse D. Noyes,
" " 2 James S. Goddard,
" " 3 Thomas Robinson,
" " 4 Gurdon Pendleton,

A true copy of Record,
3w37 DAVID YOUNG, Clerk.

Hair Brushes.

A LARGE and Elegant assortment of Hair and Cloth Brushes. Also a new article of Shoe Brushes. For sale by SAMUEL TYLER.
No. 138 Main-Street.
August 7. 3w37

Perfumery.

A Splendid assortment of Perfumery, put up in a handsome style, consisting of Cologne, Lavender, Rose Jassamine, Musk, volatile Rose smelling Salts, (cut glass Bottles) &c. For sale by SAMUEL TYLER, 138 Main-st.,
August 7. 3w37

Notice.

I hereby forbid all persons harboring or trusting my wife Fidelia Bently, on my account, for I shall pay no debts of her contracting or expenses which may accrue on her account after this date.

ELEAZAR BENTLY.
Lebanon, July 29th, 1844. 37

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post office, Norwich Ct., August 5th, 1844.

Ayers Elisha	King Andrew D
Andrews James C Jr.	Kelly Martin
Adams Joseph	Kimball Moses
Arnold Jermima Miss	Kennedy Archibald 2
Butler Comfort	Lyon Orlando
Bailey Selden	Lathrop Lucinda
Brewster Park	Lull O N
Barney Frances Mrs.	Lenery Andrew
Barrows Henry A.	Lynch John
Bater John	Laman James A
Burrows Mercy Mrs.	Lippet Andrew C
Beckwith Ezra P.	Ladd Rufus M
Beebe Stephen	Lanman Charles
Brown Elida A Mrs.	Miller John B
Benjamin Esther Miss	McCaulis Jane Miss
Berry Seth E	Mc Curdy James
Burgess Nathan G	Mulcahy Jeremiah
Brewster Catherine F Mrs.	McNeil John
Beebe Joab F	Maynard Jesse
Brennan Dennis	Mann Zadock H
Barber Reuben	Mason Thomas
Brewster Benj. F	Marsh Abby Miss
Mr. E. S. B.	Maynard Roswell E
Bromley Mary Mrs.	Moore E T
Colton H F	Main William H
Chapel Mary Jane Miss	Northrop Ann M Mrs.
Clark Sarah S Mrs.	O'Halleran John
Cunningham Barney	O'Holland John
Cummins Elizabeth Mrs.	Prentice Hannah E
Comstock Henry	Pierce William B
Crocker Jared F	Paul Mercy A
Ellis John G 3	Perkins John
Cook William P	Paul J E
Clark Anna E Miss	Palmer George
Cobby Ruth Miss	Pell James
Carroll Joseph	Parish Archapus S
Champion Maria H Mrs.	Pelton Fredrick W
Cranston Samuel C	Quinn Francis
Caulkins Edward M	Quinby Abigail
Clark Harriet	Rogers D M Rev.
Clark Leonard S	Robinson Emeline Miss
Case Almira Miss	Randall Lusc Miss
Currier Titus Jr. 2	Roath Elizabeth
Caughlan Daniel	Riply George B
Cutler Thomas O	Roath Edward A
Currie Richard	Richmond John
Dill Lemuel	Rogers & Baker
Dean Charles	Robinson Pamelia
Daily Lucy Miss	Smith Jane
Dart Nancy N Miss	Smith Azor C
Daniels Henry S	Spicer Abel Chapman
Dimorest Francis	Sly Moziah 2
Desaulmer L L L	Smith Sarah B Miss
Eddy N H & Co.	Story Harriet N
Eddy A or G	Symons Lucretia
Fisher George A 2	Shipman L L Miss
Foster Samuel P	Sharp Mary Miss
Foley William	Stoddard Henry
Findley Hester	Sperry Willis
Fish Susan J.	Spicer Isaac
Fallan Patt	Schumelhorn Philip
Fenny John R	Smith Nancy B
Gifford Harriet M Miss	Thomas Sarah Maria Miss
Green Timothy	Tracy Ebenezer
Gladwin George P	Tanner Edwin M
Goodrich Charles	Thompson David
Green Caleb	Tilden Elizabeth Mrs.
Greenman John	Tomes Mrs.
Homer Joseph W	Usher J M Rev.
Huntington James Mrs.	Vergason Jedediah
Harling Sophia Miss	Williams Saml. S
Holmes Nathan	Wilson Leonard
Huntington Sarah T B	Whiting William E
Huntington Wm. M	Wells Orson
Hedge Susan Miss	Wakefield L Henry
Hill Charles	Wallace Hugh
Huntington Edward	Wilson, Hugh & Son
Helme James	Wightman Julia S
Kinne Thomas	

☞ Persons calling for the above Letters will please to say—they are advertised.

N. B. All Letters intended to be sent out of the U. States, by ship or steamer, the inland postage must be paid or they will not be forwarded.

37 JOHN H. TOWNSEND P. M

IN BANKRUPTCY.

SALES BY AUCTION,

at Norwich, Ct., August 20th, 1844.

BY virtue of a decree of the District Court of the United States for the District of Connecticut, the undersigned will sell, by public auction, the property and rights of property belonging to the estate of GEORGE H. MAY, of Norwich, in said District, a Bankrupt under the provision of a late Act of Congress entitled "An Act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," at the office of CLEVELAND & HOVEY, in said Norwich, *on Tuesday the 20th day of August* 1844, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon. Said property (as stated in said bankrupt's Inventory,) consists of,

1. A certain Plantation, tract or parcel of Land containing 5000 acres, by survey bearing date the 14th day of November, 1838, situated in Cannon County, in the State of Tennessee, on the East Fork of Stones' River and Saunders' Fork of Smiths' Fork:

2. A promissory note against Joseph George, Jr. for the sum of $189,75, dated February 10, 1842 and payable sixty days after date;

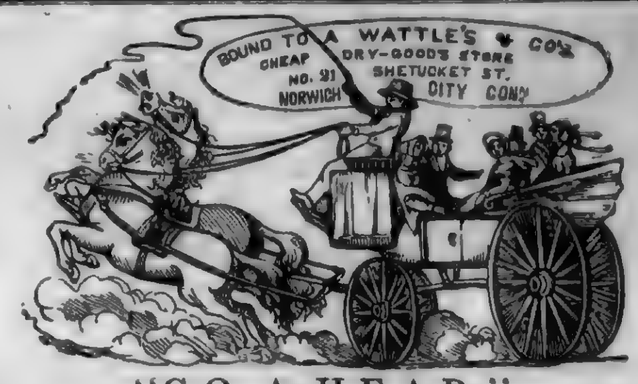
3. A promissory note against Henry D. Knapp for the sum of $1113,49, dated June 18, 1842, and payable four months after date;

4. An interest in a promissory note against Scranton & Olmsted for the sum of $202.

Terms made known at the time of sale.

Dated at Norwich the 25th, day of July 1844.

JAS. A. HOVEY, Assignee.
July 31. 36



"GO A-HEAD,"

IS OUR MOTTO.

AND we have gone a-head by purchasing a very large lot of *FASHIONABLE FALL DRY GOODS.* Among the new goods are the richest Fall Styles of CASHMERES ever brought to this County—splendid French Mous de Laine, of new and elegant styles, at low prices. Blue Black Bombasines, eighteen per cent less than usual. A few more of those rich changeable Silks, that were so much admired ten days since. Heavy black and colored Silk Shawls, Linen Handkerchiefs, from 12 1-2 to 100.

With the Cash you can get the most goods for your money—at the cheap Dry Goods and Carpet Store of
August 8—3w37 A. WATTLES & CO., round black Sign, 21 Shetucket-st.

MILITARY GOODS!!!

CHARLES A. CONVERSE

General Dealer in Hard Ware Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Fancy and Military Goods, etc.

139 *Main-Street.*

MILITARY TRIMMINGS, LACES AND EQUIPMENTS,

suitable and proper for Cavalry, Artillery and Riflemen.

U. S. Army, Navy and Revenue, General Staff and Company Officer's. Straight Swords and Sabres, plated and gilt; silver plated and gilt Sword Chains; white, red, and yellow Sword Belts; silver plated, gilt and silvered Belt Clasps and Plates; red and yellow silk and worsted Sashes; red, blue, white, black, green and mixed colored Fountain and Cock Plumes, made of Vulture and Swan's Feathers; Chapeau's; silver and gilt Chapeau Trimmings; Caps for Infantry, Artillery and Riflemen; gilt, silver plated and silvered Buttons, convex, ball and other patterns; plated and gilt Sword Knots, and Tassels; plated and gilt Aiguelettes; plated, gilt, white and yellow, thread, wire and tinsel Laces, suitable for Division, Regimental and Company Officers and Soldiers; gilt and plated Stars, plain and embroidered; Plume Sockets, Holster Tips; gilt, plated and worsted Fringes; silver and gilt Cord and Braid; plated and gilt Epaulettes and Wings; worsted Shoulder Knots and Puffs; Priming Wires and Brushes; Knapsacks; white Belt Webbing; Cartridge Boxes; Bilts bradion and curb; Rosette; red, white and yellow Webbing; silver and brass Stirrups; Muskets; Rifles; Pistols; Fencing Foils, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

☞ The above named Goods have been all recently selected by C. A. C., who has had a long practical experience in the Military Business, purchased for cash, at cost of importation, and will be sold at lower prices than MILITARY GOODS have ever before been offered in this or any other State. Norwich August 6 1844—6w37.

SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.

BY virtue of a decree from the District Court of the United States for the District of Connecticut, the following property and rights of property belonging to the estate of AVERY D. HERSKELL of Preston, in said District, a legally declared bankrupt, will be sold by public auction at the office of CLEVELAND & HOVEY, in the City of Norwich, on the 20th day of August, 1844, at 9 o'clock A. M., namely—

One horse waggon and Harness; one buffalo robe; 1 plough; 2 ox chains; one grind stone; 1 wheel barrow; 1 sword; and several chases in auction.

Dated at Norwich the 25th day of July, 1844.

JAS. A. HOVEY, Assignee,
July 31. 36

IN BANKRUPTCY.

SALES BY PUBLIC AUCTION

at Norwich, Ct., August 20th. 1844,

BY virtue of sundry decrees from the Hon. District Court of the United States, for the District of Connecticut, the undersigned will sell, by public auction, the property and rights of property of Bankrupts hereafter mentioned; at the office of CLEVELAND & HOVEY, in the City of Norwich, on Tuesday the 20th *day of August*, 1844, commencing at 9 o'clock in the forenoon:

ASSETS OF JOSHUA FENNER, of Griswold, consisting of book accounts against sundry individuals, and a supposed interest in certain machinery lately used in the manufacture of Cotton:

ASSETS OF ABRAHAM RUSSELL Jr. late of said Norwich, consisting of a promissory note against Horatio N. Robinson for the sum of 131,58, dated Oct. 15, 1842, and payable at the Livingston County Bank, N. Y.

ASSETS OF EMORY & PARKER, of Norwich, consisting of a quantity of Shoe Lasts, and a great number of book accounts, a list of which will be furnished at the time of sale:

ASSETS OF SAMUEL L. HYDE, late of said Norwich, consisting of claims of different descriptions against sundry persons, a list of which will be duly furnished:

ASSETS OF THOMAS J. AVERY, late of New London, now of East Lyme, consisting of book accounts, notes, and acceptances against a great number of persons, a description of which will be furnished at the time of sale. Terms made known at the commencement of the sale.

Dated at Norwich, this 25th day of July, 1844.

JAS. A. HOVEY, Assignee in Bankruptcy.
July 31. 36

Norwich Seminary.

THE Fall Term of this Institution will commence on Monday, August 12th.

The Principal will be assisted by the requisite number of competent teachers, and an effort will be made to impart a systematic and thorough knowledge of the branches pursued.

But little change will be made in the arrangements of the school. And it is hoped that those who have heretofore patronized this Institution will continue to favor it with their confidence and support.

The Terms of Tuition will be for

Common Branches,	4,00
Higher English Branches,	5,00
Language and Book Keeping,	6,00

FRANCIS S. HOYT.
July 31. 36

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT.

In matter of WATERMAN C. CLARK. } IN BANKRUPTCY.

AT a DISTRICT COURT held at Canterbury within said District, on the 3d day of July, 1844, it is *ordered*, that at the District Court Room in New Haven in said District, on the 27th day of August, 1844, a *dividend* and *distribution* of the *assets* of Waterman C. Clark of the town of Windham in the county of Windham and District of Connecticut, duly declared a bankrupt, be made among his creditors, who shall have proved their debts, and filed the proof thereof in the Clerk's office, before that day, and notice of this order shall be given to all persons interested, by a publication of a copy of this order in the Norwich News printed in said District, to be made at least twenty days before the day of such distribution.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this 3d day of July, 1844.

CHAS. A. INGERSOLL, *Clerk.*

The foregoing is a true copy of the original.

CHAS. A. INGERSOLL, *Clerk.*
July 24. 35

Wanted.

TEN thousand pair of Men's Woolen half Hose. To be delivered immediately at the cheap Dry Goods and Carpet Store of A. WATTLES & CO., 21 Shetucket-st.
July 31st. 1w36

New Goods, New Goods.

A large lot of new goods will be opened this week at the cheap Dry Goods & Carpet Store.

Round Black Sign, 21 Shetucket-st.
July 31st. 3w36

H. S. COOK
MERCHANT TAILOR,

NO 15 SHETUCKET STREET,
Norwich, Conn.,

Gentlemens' and Boys' Garments cut and made in the latest styles.

Garments to be made out of the shop, cut at short notice.

☞ The strictest Punctuality will be an Invariable Rule. 4m

July 31. 1f36

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT.

In matter of DAVID LESTER. } IN BANKRUPTCY.

AT a DISTRICT COURT held at Canterbury, within said District, on the 3d day of July 1844, it is *ordered*, that at the District Court Room in New Haven, in said District, on the 27th day of August 1844, a *dividend* and *distribution* of the *assets* of David Lester, of the town of Plainfield, in the county of Windham and District of Connecticut, duly declared a bankrupt, be made among his creditors, who shall have proved their debts, and filed the proof thereof in the Clerk's office, before that day, and notice of this order shall be given to all persons interested, by a publication of a copy of this order in the Norwich News, printed in said District, to be made at least twenty days before the day of such distribution.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this 3d day of July, 1844.

CHAS. A. INGERSOLL, *Clerk.*

The foregoing is a true copy of the original.

CHAS. A. INGERSOLL, *Clerk.*
July 24. 35

AT A COURT OF PROBATE holden at Killingly within and for the District of Killingly on the 20th day of July, A. D., 1844

PRESENT, THOMAS BACKUS Esq., Judge:

Upon the petition of Asa Mitchell of Killingly, in the county of Windham shewing to this court, that he is Guardian of Araminda Mitchell and Mar Mitchell, both of said Killingly, within said district minors. That said minors are the owners of real estate situated in said Killingly—viz: the one half of the dwelling house with its privileges and appurtenances now occupied by George Blanchard, the land on which the same stands, and about one eighth of an acre thereto adjoining, being that part of the real estate of Morris Mitchell, late of said Killingly deceased, which has been distributed, and set out to said minors as heirs at law to said Morris—valued at one hundred dollars.

That it would be for the interest of said minors that said real estate should be sold and the avails thereof applied as the law in such case provides and directs, praying for liberty to sell said property for the purpose aforesaid, as per petition on file.

It is ordered by this Court, That said guardian give notice of said application, by causing the same to be published in a newspaper printed in Norwich in the county of New London three weeks successively, at least six weeks before the hearing; and that said petition will be heard at the Probate Office in said district on the fifth day of October next, at nine o'clock, forenoon:

Certified from Record.

THOMAS BACKUS, JUDGE.
June 29 3w35

DR. MERRILL,

New London, Conn.,

WOULD respectfully inform those who may be afflicted with disease, that he still continues to detect disease with the Stethoscope in connexion with Percussion, with great success. During the last four months, eight patients have been cured of disease of lungs; sixteen of diseased liver; thirty-seven of dyspepsia; two of dropsy of the chest; one of disease of vertebræ; one of enlargement of the heart; two of Bronchitis; also many acute cases of different diseases.

Office in Court Street, two doors from the Post Office

July 31st. 1f36

DR. BARKER,

EARNESTLY requests those indebted to him to call and settle during the early part of August.
July 31st. 36

ORIGINAL STAINED

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN pursuance of law, I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that a public sale will be held at the Land Office at MINERAL POINT, in the TERRITORY OF WISKONSIN, commencing on Monday the fourteenth day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands hereinafter designated, to wit;

North of the Base Line and East of the Fourth Principal Meridian.

Township ten, of range one, two and three.

Township nine, of ranges three and four.

North of the Base Line and West of the Fourth Principal Meridian.

Townships ten and eleven, of ranges one and two.

Townships nine, ten and eleven, of ranges three, four and five.

Fractional townships nine and ten, bordering on the Mississippi river, and township eleven of range six.

Fractional townships ten and eleven, of range seven.

The fractional southwest quarter of section fifteen, lots, five, six, seven, and eight, in section seventeen, lot No. five in section eighteen; lot number one in section nineteen, fractional north half of twenty, fractional north half of twenty-one and fractional north-west quarter of section twenty-two in township seven of range six.

Two islands forming parts of sections seven, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, and twenty-nine in township one, of range two.

Eight islands, forming parts of sections fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, thirty-five, and thirty-six, in township two, of range three.

Two islands, forming parts of sections five, six, seven eight, nine, ten, fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen, in township two, of range three, and sections one, two, and three, eleven, and twelve, in township two, of range four.

Three islands, parts of sections three, four, five, nine, ten, eleven, and twelve, in township two, of range four.

An island, forming parts of sections four, five and six, in township two, of range four, section one, in township two of range five, sections thirty-one and thirty-two, in township three of range four, and sections twenty-seven, twenty-eight, thirty-four, thirty-five, and thirty-six, in township three, of range five.

An island, forming part of sections twenty-seven twenty-eight, thirty-three and thirty-four, in township three, of range five.

An island, forming part of section nineteen, in township three, of range five, and sections thirteen and twenty-four in township three, of range six.

Such portions of the above designated islands [which are all in the Mississippi river] as fall within the limits of the sixteenth section, will be excluded from the sale.

North of the Base Line and East of the Fourth Principal Meridian.

Section eleven, in township three, of range one.

Northwest quarter of section thirty-four, in township one, of range three.

Section one, in township two, in range three.

Sections one, two, twelve, thirteen, twenty-one, twenty two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-seven, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-eight, thirty-four and thirty-six, in township three, in range three.

Sections five, six, seven, eight, fifteen, eighteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, and thirty-five, and the west half and the northeast quarter of section seventeen, in township three, of range four.

Section twenty-six, in township four, of range three.

Section one, in township one, of range five.

Sections one, two, three, in township six, of range five.

Lands appropriated by the law for the use of schools military, or other purposes, will be excluded from sale

The sale will be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer, and no private entries of land to the townships so offered, will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this twenty-fourth day of June, Anno Domini, 1844.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President:
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

At the Land Office at DANVILLE, commencing on Monday, the twenty-sixth day of August next, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of the undermentioned townships, to wit:

North of the Base Line and West of the Second Principal Meridian.

Townships twenty-eight, twenty-nine, and thirty, of range fourteen.

North of the Base Line and East of the Third Principal Meridian.

Townships twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, and thirty, of range nine.

Townships twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, and thirty, of range ten.

Townships twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, and thirty, of range eleven.

Townships twenty-six, twenty-seven, and twenty-eight, except the western tier, or sections six, seven, eighteen, nineteen, thirty, and thirty-one in each township, of range seven.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military, or other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer and no private entries of land in the townships so offered will be admitted, until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this second day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President:
THOS. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption in any lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, and make payment therefor as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township embracing the tract claimed, above designated; otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

THOS. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.
June 13. 29

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN pursuance of law, I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that public sales will be held at the undermentioned land offices, in the STATE OF INDIANA, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit;

At the Land Office at WINAMOC, commencing on Monday, the twenty-first day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands hereinafter described, viz;

North of the Base Line and East of the Second Principal Meridian.

The northeast quarter of the section and the west half of the southeast quarter of section thirty six, in township thirty-four, of range one.

The lots one, two, three and four, in the south half of section twelve, in township thirty-six, of range one.

West half of southwest quarter of section twenty-one, southeast and southwest quarters of section twenty-two, northwest and southwest quarters of section twenty-seven, north half and southwest quarter of section twenty-four and sections twenty-five and thirty-six, in township thirty-six, of range two.

At the Land Office at VINCENNES, commencing on Monday, the twenty-eighth day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands hereinafter described, viz:

North of the Base Line and West of the Second Principal Meridian.

Sections one and two, the fraction of section three north of the Indian boundary line, north half of the northeast quarter of section eleven, and north half of section twelve, in township four, of range five.

The fractional northwest quarter, east of river, of section six in township four, of range seven.

The fractions of sections six, seven, and thirty, and thirty-one, on the south side of White River, in township two, of range seven.

The fractions of sections thirty-two and thirty three, on the south side of White river, in township five, range seven.

At the Land Office at JEFFERSONVILLE, commencing on Monday, the fourth day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands within the small fraction of section twenty-two, in township four, of range two, situated in a bend on the south side of White river and north of the Indian boundary line, and also of the south east quarter of section thirty-four, in township three of range two—all lying north of the base line and east of the meridian.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools military or other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no private entries in the townships so offered, will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this twenty-fourth day of June, Anno Domini, 1844.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President;
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, *and make payment therefor, as soon as practicable after seeing this notice*, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the tract claimed, above designated; otherwise such claim will be forfeited

THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.
July 10 33

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES

IN pursuance of law, I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known, that PUBLIC SALES will be held at the undetermined Land Office in the STATE OF ILLINOIS, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the Land Office at DIXON, commencing on Monday the twelfth day of August next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships and fractional townships, viz:

North of the Base Line and East of the Fourth Principal Meridian.

Fractional township twenty-six, of range one.

Fractional township twenty-five and twenty-six, of range two.

Township twenty-six, of range three.

Townships twenty-seven and twenty-eight, and fractional township twenty-nine, of range five.

Fractional township eighteen, north of the old Indian boundary, of range six, seven, eight, nine, ten, and eleven.

Townships nineteen, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, and twenty-six, of range six.

Townships nineteen, twenty, twenty-four, twenty-five and twenty-six, of range seven.

Townships nineteen, twenty, twenty-eight, and fractional township twenty-nine, of range eight.

Townships nineteen, twenty, twenty-eight, and fractional township twenty-nine, of range nine.

Townships nineteen, twenty, and twenty-one, of ranges ten and eleven.

North of the Base Line and East of the Third Principal Meridian.

The part of township thirty-five, north of the old Indian boundary line, and the south fraction of the southeast quarter of section twelve, in township forty-six, of range one.

North of the Base Line and West of the Third Principal Meridian.

East half of the southeast quarter of section seventeen, and west half of the southeast quarter of section thirty, in township thirty-two, of range one.

At the Land Office at CHICAGO, commencing on Monday, the nineteenth day of August next, for the disposal of the public lands hereinafter described, to wit:

North of the Base Line and East of the Third Principal Meridian.

That part of township thirty-nine, lying north of the old Indian boundary, of range twelve.

East half of the northwest quarter and the west half of the northeast quarter of section fourteen, and the northwest quarter of section six, in township forty, of range eight.

North half of section eight, and the northeast quarter of section eighteen, in township thirty-eight, of range eight.

Northwest quarter of section thirty-five, in township thirty-seven, of range six.

South west quarter of section eleven, in township thirty-eight, of range ten.

West half of the southwest quarter of section twenty-two, in township forty-six, of range twelve.

Northeast fractional quarter of fractional section ten, in township thirty nine, of range eight.

Southwest quarter of section nine, in township forty-six of range twelve.

Northeast quarter of section eleven, in township forty-nine, of range ten.

At the Land Office at QUINCY, commencing on Tuesday, the eighth day of August next, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of fractional section four, on which is the site of old Fort Edwards, in township four, north of range nine, west of the fourth principal meridian.

Township twelve, of range thirty-one.

At the Land Office at JOHNSONS COURT-HOUSE commencing on Monday the eighteenth day of November next, for the disposal of the public land within the undermentioned townships, viz:

North of the Base Line and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Townships four and five, of range eighteen.

Township four, of range nineteen.

Townships nine and ten; of range twenty

Townships nine and ten of range twenty-one

Township ten, of range twenty-two.

Township eleven, of range twenty-four

Township three, of range twenty-five.

Township five, of range twenty-six.

Townships six, and eleven, of range twenty eight

Township five, of range twenty-nine.

At the Land Office at WASHINGTON, commencing on Thursday, the twenty-first day, November next, for the disposal of the public lands hereinafter described, viz.

South of the Base line and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Township ten, of range twenty-one.

The fractions, of sections seventeen, eighteen, nineteen and twenty, east of Red river, in the bend of Old River Lake, in township eighteen, of range twenty-five.

Townships five, six, and eighteen, of range twenty-seven.

Townships two, three, five, six and seventeen, of range twenty-eight.

Townships four and five, of range twenty-nine.

Townships five, six, and seven of range thirty.

At the Land Office at LITTLE ROCK commencing on Monday, the twenty-fifth day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz;

North of the Base Line West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Sections one and twelve, in township seven, of range seven.

Fractional township seven, north of the old Indian boundary, of range fourteen.

South of the Base Line and West of the Meridian.

Sections one, two, three, four, five, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-two twenty-three twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six twenty-seven and thirty-six, north half and southeast quarter of section six, fractions of section eight, east of Rock Roe Bayou and White river, North half and southeast quarter, and including part east of White river, of section twenty-one of north half and southeast quarter of section thirty five and including part east of White river in township one of range three.

Township nine and ten, of range five.

Township five, of range six.

Townships fifteen and eighteen of range nine.

Fractional section twenty-one south half of twenty-two and north half and southwest quarter of section twenty seven, east of Arkansas river in township three and township fifteen, of range ten.

Township twelve, thirteen, fourteen and fifteen, of range twelve.

Townships eighteen and nineteen, and the fractional sections one to six, inclusive, in township twenty of range thirteen and fourteen.

At the Land Office at Helena, commencing on Thursday, the twenty-eighth day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands hereinafter described, viz:

South of the Base Line and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

The fractional sections two and three, north of Scrub Grass Bayou, sections four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one and thirty-two, north of Arkansas river, and fractional sections thirty-three and thirty-four, in township eight, of range one.

Township seventeen, of range three.

Lands appropriated by law, for the use of schools, military or other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer; and no private entries of land, in the townships so offered, will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this twenty-fourth day of June, Anno Domini, 1844.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President:
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, and make payment therefor *as soon as practicable after seeing this notice*, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township, embracing the tract claimed, above designated; otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.
July 10. 33

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN pursuance of law, I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that a public sale will be held at the Land Office at NEWNANSVILLE, in the territory of FLORIDA, commencing on Monday, the sixteenth of December next, for the disposal of the unappropriated vacant public lands within the lines of the townships hereinafter designated, to wit;

South of the Base Line, and East of the Meridian

Townships twenty, twenty one and twenty two, of range eighteen.

The two easteramost tiers of sections in township fifteen, the two easteramost tiers of sections and sections twenty two, twenty seven and thirty four, in township sixteen, the east half of township seventeen, and the east half of township eighteen and the sections twenty one, twenty eight and thirty three in the same township, and all of township nineteen and twenty, except the two westernmost tiers of sections in the former, of range eighteen.

Townships fourteen fifteen and sixteen, of ranges twenty, twenty one, and twenty two.

Townships fifteen and twenty. of range twenty three.

Lands appropriated by law, for the use of schools, military, or other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The sale will be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer; and no private entries of lands, in the townships so offered, will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this 24th day of June, A. D. 1844.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President.
THO. H. BLAKE;
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, and make payment therefor, as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township embracing the tract claimed above designated; otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.
July 10 33

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN pursuance of law, I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales will be held at the undermentioned Land Offices, in the State of MISSOURI, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit;

At the Land Office at PLATTSBURG, commencing on Monday, the twenty-first day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz;

North of the Base Line, and East of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Township sixty two, of range twenty nine.

Townships sixty two, sixty three and sixty four, of range thirty.

Townships sixty one and sixty four, of range thirty one.

Townships sixty one, sixty two and sixty four, of range thirty two.

The parts of townships fifty two, fifty four, fifty six, fifty eight, fifty nine and sixty, lying west of the former west boundary of the state, and townships sixty one, sixty two, sixty three, on both sides of that boundary, of range thirty three.

Fractional township fifty, townships fifty one, fifty three, fifty five, fifty seven, fifty nine, sixty one, sixty three, and sixty four, of range thirty four.

Also at the same place, commencing on Monday, the eighteenth day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz:

North of the Base Line, and west of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Townships fifty two, fifty four, fifty six, fifty eight, sixty, sixty two, sixty four, of range thirty five.

Fractional township fifty two, north part of fractional township fifty three, north of former military reservation, township fifty five

Fractional townships fifty eight and fifty nine, and townships sixty one and sixty three of range thirty six.

Fractional township fifty four, townships sixty, sixty two, and sixty four, of range thirty seven.

Fractional townships fifty eight and fifty nine, and townships sixty one and sixty three, of range thirty eight

Township sixty two, of range thirty nine.

Fractional township sixty one, of range forty.

Township sixty four, of range forty one.

At the Land Office at CLINTON, commencing on Thursday, the twenty fourth day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands within the under mentioned townships, viz:

North of the Base Line and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian

Township forty five, of range twenty nine.

Townships thirty five, thirty six, thirty seven, forty five, and forty six of range thirty.

Townships thirty six, thirty seven, thirty eight, forty five, and forty six, of range thirty one.

Townships thirty five, thirty six, thirty seven, thirty eight, thirty nine, forty five, forty six, and forty eight, of range thirty two.

Townships thirty five, thirty six, thirty seven, thirty eight, and thirty nine, of range thirty three.

At the Land Office at Palmyra, commencing on Monday, the twenty fifth day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz.,

North of the Base Line and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Township sixty six, of ranges eleven and twelve.

Townships sixty five and sixty six, of range thirteen.

At the Land Office at FAYETTE, commencing on Monday, the twenty eighth day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz.

North of the Base Line, and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Townships sixty two, sixty three and sixty four, of range fourteen.

Township sixty four, of range fifteen.

Townships sixty one, sixty two, sixty three, sixty four, of range nineteen.

Township sixty four of range twenty.

Also, at the same time and place, for the disposal of the public lands on the islands in the Missouri river, hereinafter designated

Islands numbered twenty, twenty one, and twenty two, in township fifty three, of range twenty.

Island numbered twenty four, in township fifty two of range eighteen.

Island numbered twenty five, in township fifty two of range nineteen.

Islands numbered thirty, thirty one, and thirty two, in township forty eight, of range fifteen.

Islands thirty three, thirty four, thirty five, thirty six, thirty seven, thirty eight, thirty nine, forty and forty one, in township forty six, of range thirteen.

Island numbered forty two, in township forty six, of range thirteen.

Islands numbered forty three and forty four, in township forty five, of range thirteen.

Island number forty five, in township forty five, of range twelve.

At the Land Office at ST. LOUIS, commencing on Thursday, the first day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands on the islands in the Missouri river, hereinafter described, viz:

North of the Base Line, and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Island number fifty two, in township forty four, of range nine.

Islands number fifty three. fifty four, fifty five, fifty six, and fifty seven, except the southeast fractional quarter of section seventeen, township forty five, of range eight, on island number fifty five, in township forty five, ranges eight and nine.

Islands number sixty one and sixty two, except the southwest quarter of section twenty eight and the fractional section thirty three, in township forty six, of range four.

Islands number sixty three, sixty four and sixty five, in township forty five and forty six, of range three and four.

Islands sixty six, sixty seven, sixty eight, sixty nine seventy and seventy one, in township forty five, of range three.

Island number seventy two, in township forty five, of range two.

Islands number seventy three, seventy four, seventy five and seventy six, except the east fractional half of southwest quarter, and the west fractional half of the southwest quarter of section five, in township forty four, of range one, on island number seventy four, in township forty four and forty five, of range one.

Island number seventy seven, in township forty four, of range one.

At the Land Office at Jackson, commencing on Monday, the fourth. day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz:

North of the Base Line, and East of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Township twenty two, except sections five, six and seven, of range nine.

Southeast quarter of section one, fractional sections twelve, thirteen and fourteen, south half of fifteen, section twenty two, and fractional sections twenty three, twenty six and seven, in township sixteen and townships twenty eight and twenty nine, of range twelve.

Fractional townships sixteen and seventeen, except sections five and six, in the latter of range thirteen.

The east half of township twenty five, township twenty six, except the two westernmost tiers of sections, and township twenty seven, except the northwest quarter of section six and lot number six of the northeast quarter of same sections, of range fourteen.

Townships twenty three and twenty four, except the western tier of sections in the latter of range fifteen.

Fractional townships twenty three and twenty eight, of range sixteen

Fractional townships twenty two and twenty three of range seventeen

At the Land Office at SPRINGFIELD, commencing on Thursday, the seventh day of November next for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, to wit:

North of the Base Line, and West of the Meridian.

Township thirty four, of ranges twenty two and twenty three.

Township thirty, of range twenty five.

Township thirty one, of ranges nineteen, twenty, twenty one, twenty two, twenty three and twenty five.

Townships thirty three and thirty four, of ranges thirty two and thirty three.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military or other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer, and no private entries of land, in the townships so offered, will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this 24th day of June, Anno Domini, 1844.

JOHN TYLER

By the President:
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any of the lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, and make payment therefor, as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township, embracing the tract claimed above designated, otherwise such claim will be forfeited

THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

BONNETS! BONNETS! BONNETS!

Just received and now opening at

ELY & CO'S.,

5 CASES Super Plain and Fancy Braid Bonnets, comprising every Style and quality the market affords, direct from the manufacturers, all of which will be sold at less prices than can be found elsewhere in this city; also a large lot of **Bonnet Silks and Ribbons;** Ladies wishing anything in the *Millinery Line*, can save 15 per cent by calling at ELY & CO'S, 33 and 35 SHETUCKET-STREET.

May 4th 1844. 1f24

Trusses

OF every kind, for sale by R. W. MATHEWSON.
July 24. 36

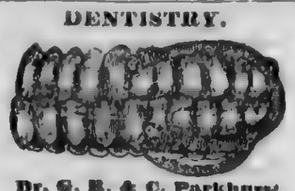
Bird Seed.

HEmp, Rape, Maw and Canary Seed, for sale by R. W. MATHEWSON.
July 24. 36

Turnip Seed.

YELLOW Aberdeen, White Flat, and Long Turnip Seed, from Boston; for sale by R. W. MATHEWSON.
July 24. 36

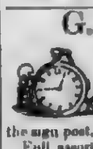
DENTISTRY.



Dr. G. R. & C. Parkhurst,

HAVE opened an Office, No. 89, Main street, 2 doors west of the Franklin House, where they will wait on all who will favor them with their patronage. Teeth set from one to a full set. Every necessary operation performed on the teeth, and warranted Their long experience enable them to treat judiciously all diseases connected with the teeth.
Nov. 30. 1yr1

G. B. PRINDLE,



HAS removed his One Price Watch, Jewelry, and Clock Establishment, to the Store (lately occupied by J. Breson & Son's shoe dealers,) No. 144 Main-street,—opposite the mail post.

Full assortment of choice goods—and no variation in prices tolerated—a child may purchase as low as the closest buyer
April 24th, '44 1f22

BOSTON PACKETS,

THE ch MAIL, Capt. CROWELL.
" SPY, Capt. LEWIS.

HAVE commenced running between Norwich and Boston, for the season, and will take freight on the most reasonable terms. For further information enquire of
HAWES, GRAY & CO. Boston.
H. WHITAKER & CO. Commercial-street. Norwich Ct.
March 24th, '44 18

STEAM PROPELLER LINE,
BETWEEN
Norwich and New York

The Steamer QUINEBAUG, Capt. JEDEDIAH WILLIAMS, will leave Norwich every Tuesday, and New York every Friday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

All goods forwarded for the Propeller Line, will be taken into store free of any expense to the shippers; freight taken at packet prices.

The steamer Shetucket, Capt. Geo. W. Geer, has taken her place in the Line with the steamer Quinebaug, and will leave Norwich every Friday and New York every Tuesday.

For freight or passage enquire of the Capt. on board or to LEAVENS & HUNTINGTON, H. WHITAKER & Co. NORTON, CONVERSE, & Co. } Agents in Norwich. J & A. BRIGGS, 40 South-st. New York.
May 1st. 23

Summer Arrangements.
OF FARE AND FREIGHT,—TO AND FROM NEW YORK.
DAILY NIGHT LINE.

THE splendid steamer CLEOPATRA Capt. E. K. DUTTON, will leave Norwich Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and New York Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

The splendid steamer WORCESTER. Capt. J. H. VANDERBILT, will leave Norwich Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and New York, Mondays Wednesdays, and Fridays.

N. B. All persons are forbid Trusting any one on account of the above Boats or owners.

E. A. BILL.
Agent for the above Boats.
Norwich, April 20th, 1844. 1

Norwich and Worcester Rail Road—
DAILY LINE TO NEW YORK, AND BOSTON.
COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 22d, 1844

CARS will leave Allyn's Point for Worcester and Boston every morning, except Monday, immediately upon the arrival of the Steamer from New York.

Leave Worcester for Norwich and New York every evening, except Sunday, at 5 1-4, upon the arrival of the Train from Boston.

Accommodation Trains,
DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
Leave Norwich - - 5 3-4 A M, and 4 1-2 P M.
" Worcester - 10 A M, and 4 P M.

Freight Trains,
DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
Leave Norwich 5 1-2 AM.—Worcester 7 1-2 A M.

The Morning Train from Norwich, and the Morning and Evening Trains from Worcester, connect with the Boston and Worcester, and the Western Railroads.

Fares are less when paid for Tickets than when paid in the Cars.

All Baggage at the risk of its owner, unless receipted for by an authorized agent of the corporation.

EMERSON FOOTE, Supt
Norwich April 22d, 1844

REMITTANCES TO AND PASSAGE FROM ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

WE beg to inform our friends in Norwich, Conn and its vicinity, that we have appointed Mr JAMES Mc LELLAND, of that city, as our agent Persons sending for their relatives, or remitting money to the old country, will find it their interest and their friends comfort to give him a call.

ROCHE BROTHERS & CO.,
35 Fulton street, New York.
Jan. 24th, 1844. 1f9

FOR STONINGTON.

THE Steamer ANGELINA Capt. Lovell, will run regular to Stonington; Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; touching at the intermediate Landings.

Leaving Norwich at 8 o'clock A. M. returning the same afternoon in time to take the Cars for Worcester. For further information Enquire of
E. A. BILL.
Norwich, April 16 '44 21

Leeches,

REAL imported, for sale by R. W. MATHEWSON
July 10. 36

MISS JACKSON,
HAS REMOVED HER
Millinery Establishment,
to 27 Shetucket-Street.

WHERE she will be happy to see her former customers, and friends generally. She intends still to keep a large assortment of *Millinery* in all its various branches.

Dress making done at short notice.
July 10. 39

FOR NEW LONDON DAILY
THE NEW STEAMER ANGELINA,

CAPT. LOVELL.

COMMENCED her regular Trips on Wednesday, March 27th.

Leaving Norwich, at 8 o'clock A. M.
" New London, at about half-past 2 P.M.
For further information, enquire of E. A. BILL.
Norwich, April 3d. '44 19

WM. H. ALLEN.
DENTIST,
OFFICE, NO. 2½ SHETUCKET STREET, (UP STAIRS)

WHERE he will perform all operations necessary for the preservation of the teeth and gums in the best possible manner. Teeth inserted from 1 to a complete set. Teeth cleaned, filled, extracted, and all irregularities, whether they proceed from disease or want of proper care, remedied.
March 23 1f7

FINE EATING!
PRATT & HOOKER,
(Franklin Square,)

HAVE on hand a first rate assortment of *PROVISIONS & GROCERIES,* which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.
Norwich, April 24th. 22

Eastern and Western Lumber.

800,000 FEET Albany Mer. Boards, 12 [14, and 16 feet.
25,000 Albany clear do
50,000 Eastern Mer. Boards and Plank.
25,000 ft. " clear, 1¼, 1½ and 2 inch.
26,000 ft. Spruce flooring.
50 000 ft. Clapboards of various kinds.
400 M. Pine and Cedar Shingles.
For sale by E. CHAPELL,
Central Wharf.

PATENT MACHINES.

THE cheapest and best Horse Powers ever offered to the public for driving Circular Saws, Cider, Shingle and Sugar Mills, Turning Lathes, Threshing Machines, &c. Also the best Threshing Machines for grain and hay seed, may be had of the subscriber—also the right to vend them in various parts of the country. Horse Powers from $60 to $80. Threshing Machines from $30 to $35. Both Machines easily convered in a one horse wagon.

N. B. A few more Agents wanted to sell on commission. A. KINGSLEY.
Norwich, July 19, 1843. 34

Another Glorious Opportunity.

WATCHES! WATCHES!
AT No. 80 CHATHAM STREET.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has entered into the above Establishment with one of the most beautiful and useful assortment of Watches, both Gold and Silver, from England and France, as low as $20 and 25. Watches and Jewelry exchanged or bought on the most advantageous terms to the customer.

Watches and Clocks repaired in the most accurate manner.

All articles purchased of him not approved of will be exchanged. Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange. The highest price paid for old Gold.

JOHN MYERS.
New York, May 22d 1f26

MERCHANT'S HOTEL
NORWICH CONN.,

THE subscribers having leased and fitted up the MERCHANT'S HOTEL, in first rate order; and are now ready for the reception of company. This house is located in the centre of business, on an elevation of land which commands a delightful view of the river Thames and of the beautiful country on either side, and is a most desirable place of resort either for the pleasure seeker or the man of business. No pains will be spared to make the Merchants Hotel what a public house should be,—a house of comfort to the weary traveler. The table will always be supplied with the choicest viands and luxuries of the season. Large and airy sleeping apartments and acceptable Beds will be provided, and the charges be such as to compete with the times.

A few boarders can also be accommodated with good board at reasonable prices. If the servants do not perform their duty it is particularly requested that travelers and others would inform the landlord to that effect.

There is attached to the above house, a general Stage Office, where the Stage arrives and departs daily, also a first rate LIVERY STABLE, where good horses, and careful drivers can be had at a moments notice.

☞ Passengers carried to and from the Hotel to the Cars and Boats, *free of charge.*

E. & W. COTTRELL.
April 24th, '44. 1f23

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
Franklin Square, Main-street,
NORWICH, CONN.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the Travelling public generally, that he has leased the above named establishment and has made many alterations and improvements in furnishing the House with new furniture throughout, so as to place it in every respect in the best condition for company, for whose comfort it is peculiarly well calculated, having large airy rooms, commanding a fine view of the river and the beautiful scenery of the surrounding hills. The Table will be supplied with the best that the market affords. Carriages always in readiness to convey passengers to the House, Boats and Cars, free of expense. Horses and Carriages can be furnished and good Stabling provided by the proprietor. Prices to correspond with the times.

The above House will be under the superintendence of Mr. Woodard.

B. F. PENDLETON, Proprietor.
Norwich, April 23, 1844. 1f23

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE NORWICH NEWS.
WM. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
OFFICE No. 36, SHETUCKET STREET
One door North of the American House.

The Norwich News.

VOL. IV.—NO. 38. NORWICH, CONN., THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1844. WHOLE NO. 194.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN pursuance of law, I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales will be held at the undermentioned Land Office in the STATE OF ILLINOIS, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:—

At the Land Office at QUINCY, commencing on Tuesday, the first day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands hereinafter described, viz: North of the Base Line and East of the 4th principal Meridian.

Fractional section three, east half of four, east half and southwest quarter of nine, northeast quarter of seventeen, west half of section and west half of northeast quarter of thirty-one, in township one, of range one.

Fractional sections twenty-three, twenty-four and twenty-six, on the left bank of Spoon river, descending, except the southeast quarter in each, and fractional section, thirty-five on the left bank of Spoon river, descending, except the northeast quarter, in township six, of range one.

Southwest quarter of section twenty-three, east half and southwest quarter of twenty-four, all of twenty-five and twenty-six, southeast quarter of twenty-seven, and all of section thirty-four, in township two, of range one.

East halves of sections seven and fourteen, and all of twelve and thirteen, in township two, of range two.

West half of southwest quarter of section three, all of six, northeast quarter of seven, west half of northeast quarter and fraction of the southeast quarter, north of river, of eight, southeast quarter of twelve; all of thirteen and fourteen, northeast fraction of northeast quarter, north of river, and fraction of east half, south of river, of fifteen, north half of seventeen, all of twenty-four and twenty-five, southeast quarter of twenty-six, northwest and southeast quarters of thirty-one, east half of thirty-five, and all of thirty-six, in township four of range three.

Fractional township four, of range four.

Northwest quarter of section one east half of southwest quarter of six, all of seven, west half of section, and west halves of the northeast and southeast quarters of eight, northeast quarter of ten, east half of eleven, south half of twelve, west half and southeast quarter of thirteen, southwest quarter of section and south half of southeast quarter of fourteen, southeast quarter of fifteen, north half of seventeen, west half of northwest quarter of eighteen, northeast quarter of twenty, all, except the west half of the southeast quarter of twenty-one, all of twenty-two, twenty-three, and twenty-four, southwest quarter of section twenty-five, all of twenty-six, twenty-seven, and twenty eight, north half, and southeast quarter of twenty-nine, west half and southeast quarter of thirty, east half and southwest quarter of thirty-one, and all of thirty-two, thirty-three and thirty-four in township five, of range four.

Southwest quarter and west subdivision of the southeast quarter of section five, and all of sections four and seven, on the main land, in township six, of range six.

The additions on the west to sections six, seven, eighteen, nineteen, thirty and thirty-one, in each of the townships seven and eight, of range six.

South half of section eight, and the north half of section seventeen, in township seven, of range seven.

Northwest quarter of section five, north half of section six, southeast quarter of nineteen, south half of twenty, all of twenty-nine, south half of thirty, east half and southwest quarter of thirty-one and all of thirty-two, in township eight, of range eight.

Section thirty-five, in township nine, of range eight.

Fractions of sections twenty-one, twenty-eight and twenty-nine, forming an island in the Illinois river, in township eleven, of range nine.

Fractional township (consisting of fractional section six) twelve, of range ten.

South of the Base Line and West of the fourth Principal Meridian.

Fractional section one, southwest quarter of two, southeast quarter of three, east half of nine, south fractional half and northeast quarter of twenty-one, in township one, of range one.

Fractional section five, and the east half and southwest quarter of section seven, in township two, of range one.

East fractional half and northwest quarter of section thirty, northeast quarter of thirty-one, and all of thirty-two, including an island in the Illinois river, in township twelve, of range one.

East half of section one, fractional section four, northeast quarter of five, northeast quarter of nine, and northwest quarter of ten, in township thirteen, of range one.

Southwest fractional quarter of section five, in township fourteen, of range one.

Northeast and southeast quarter of section thirty-six, in township two, of range two.

East half of section one, west fractional half of twelve, an island in sections thirteen and fourteen, northeast fractional quarter of fourteen, and fractional section twenty-three, in township three, of range two.

East half and southwest quarter of section nine, and west half of southeast quarter of section seventeen, in township four, of range two.

Southwest quarter of southwest quarter of section twenty-three, southeast quarter of section and southwest quarter of section thirty-five, in township five, of range two.

Fractional section one, southeast quarter and "Slim Island" in section thirteen, southwest quarter of twenty-four, southeast quarter of twenty-six, east fractional half of thirty-five, in township six, of range two.

Islands A and B, in the Illinois river, in sections thirty-five and thirty-six, in township six and sections one and two, in townships seven, of range two.

Fractional section two, including an island in Illinois river, east halves of sections ten and fifteen, southeast quarter of twenty-two and east halves of twenty-seven and thirty-four, in township seven, of range two.

West half of northeast quarter, and southwest quarter of section ten, northwest quarter of section twenty-two, and south half of the northeast quarter and southeast quarter of section thirty-four, in township eight, of range two.

Northwest quarter of section fourteen, south half of northwest quarter, southwest quarter of the southwest quarter and east half of the southwest quarter of twenty-six, and the fractions of sections twenty-six, thirty-five and thirty-six on "Hurricane Island," in township nine of range two.

Northwest quarters, including part on the island, and southwest quarter, exclusive of part on the island, of sections one; east fractional half, exclusive of part on the island, of section two, fractional section eleven, on the main, and east half of southeast quarter, on the island, of same section, in township ten, of range two.

Southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section twelve, in township twelve of range two.

West half and southeast quarter of the northwest quarter, west half and southeast quarter of the southeast quarter, and east half and southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section nineteen, west half, except the east half of northwest quarter, of section twenty-nine, fractional section thirty, north half and southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of thirty-one, the west half of section and the fraction of the southeast quarter, west of Bay Creek, in section thirty-two, in township eight of range three.

West half, west of Bay Creek, of section four, east half of five, south fraction half and northeast quarter west of Bay Creek, of section nine, south fractional half of fifteen, southwest quarter of twenty-three and northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section twenty-six, in township nine, of range three.

Southwest quarter of section one, Island No 54 in section eleven, southwest quarter of thirteen and north fractional half of twenty-four, in township ten of range three.

Southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section thirty-six, in township eleven of range three.

Fractional southwest quarter of section fifteen, west fractional half and southeast quarter, on the main, of section twenty-three, in township eight of range four.

Fractional section nineteen, south half of twenty, on Island No. 40 in sections twenty-seven, twenty-eight, thirty-three and thirty-four, in township seven, of range five.

South fractional half, west of river, of section five, south half and northwest quarter, on the main of section seven, west half of section thirty-five, and the fractions of sections, seven, eight, seventeen and eighteen on Islands, numbered 36 and 37, in township six, of range six.

Southwest quarter of section eight, southeast quarter and fractional west half, including part on Island No 34, of section seventeen, in township five; and northwest quarter of section one, in township six of range seven.

Fractional southwest quarter, on Island No. 27, of section twenty-nine, and west half, on same island, of section thirty-two, in township three, of range eight.

The part of Island No 17, in fractional section four, the north fractional half and the southeast fractional quarter of section five, on Island No. 11, and the fractional section eight, on the same Island, the east fraction of the southeast quarter, on the main, of section eight, and islands numbered fifteen, nineteen and twenty in the Mississippi river, in township one, of range nine.

Fractional southeast and northwest quarter, on the main, of section thirty-four, the west half of section twenty-one, on island No, 22, and west fractional half and northwest and northeast subdivisions of the northeast quarter of twenty-eight, on the same island; islands numbered twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-six, in the Mississippi river, except the south division of Island No. 23, containing 67 75-100 acres, all in township two, of range nine.

Southwest quarter of section one, and fractional section two, in township three, of range nine.

North of the Base Line and West of Fourth Principal Meridian.

Southeast quarter of section thirteen, sections twenty-four, twenty-five and twenty-six, east half and southwest quarter of twenty-seven, southeast quarter of twenty-eight, south half of thirty-two, and all of section thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five and thirty-six, in township one, of range one.

Fractional section four, the fractions of sections five, eight, seventeen and twenty on islands numbered 2 and 7, the southeast fraction, on the main, of section eight, west fractional half of section nine, all of section nine, all of section nineteen on islands No. 12; islands numbered 9, 10 and 11, in sections seventeen and twenty, the north half, on the main, and south half, on island No. 12, of section twenty, the fractions, on the main, of section seventeen, northwest quarter of section twenty-nine, together with part on Island No. 12, all of thirty on the main, and on island No. 12, and west half of section thirty-one, in township eight, of range six.

West half of section one, section two, three, four, nine, ten, and eleven, northwest quarter of twelve, northeast quarter and east half of the northwest quarter of section fourteen, east half and southwest quarter, and west detached fractions of northwest quarter of section fifteen, fractional sections twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two, south half and northeast quarter of twenty-seven, fractional sections twenty-eight twenty-nine, thirty-two, and thirty-three, and northwest quarter of section thirty-four, in township nine, of range six.

Fractional township ten, of range six.

Southwest quarter of section four, and that portion of island No. 13 within the township seven, of range seven.

Fractional township eight, of range seven.

Northwest quarter of section eleven, and islands number fourteen and fifteen, in township seven, of range eight.

Section four, except west half of northeast quarter section five, except the southwest quarter of southeast quarter, fractional section six, seven and seventeen, all except the south subdivision of east detached part, section eighteen, all except the northwest and southeast quarters of the northeast quarter of the section nineteen, fractional section twenty, south fractional half of twenty-eight, all of twenty-nine and thirty, east half of southwest quarter of section, and west detached part of the northwest quarter on island No.14 of section thirty-one, fractional section thirty-two, and a fraction of section thirty-three on island No. 17, in township one, of range nine.

West half of southwest quarter and southwest quarter of northwest quarter of section three, all of four, north half and southeast quarter of southeast quarter of five, island No. 8, in section seven, west half of southeast quarter and southeast of southeast quarter of section eighteen, northeast quarter and east halves of northwest, and southwest quarters of nineteen, and all of section thirty and thirty-one, in township three, of range nine.

Island No. 6, and part of Islands No. 3, and 7 in sections one, two and three, in township four, of range nine.

Islands five and six, and parts of Islands three, four, and seven, in sections thirty-five and thirty-six in township five, of range nine.

Southeast part of section one, on Island No. 11, and sections twelve and thirteen, being parts of Island No. 11, in township one of range ten.

South subdivision of section one, on Island No. 7, east half and southwest quarter of the northeast quarter, and southeast quarter of section thirteen, southeast quarter and east half of northeast quarter of section twenty-four, east half of section twenty-five, Island number ten, and northwest fractions on the main, of section thirty-six, in township two, of range ten.

The fractional township three, including Islands number four, five and six, of range ten.

At the Land Office at DIXON, commencing on Monday the seventh day of October next, for the disposals of public lands on the following islands in Rock river, viz:

Islands number one, two, three, four, six, and seven, in township twenty-one, of range seven; and Island number five, in township twenty-one, of ranges seven and eight

North of the Base Line and East of of the Fourth Principal Meridian.

At the Land Office at CHICAGO, commencing on Thursday the tenth day of October next, for the disposal of public lands within the limits of fractional sections thirty-one and thirty-two, south of the old Indian boundary and west of the line B. C. in township thirty six, of range five, of the third principal meridian.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military or other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks (unless the lots are sooner disposed of) and no longer, and no private entries of land in townships so offered; will be admitted, until after the expiration of two weeks.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington this twenty-fourth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President:
THO: H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, and make payment therefore *as soon as practicable after seeing the notice*, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township embracing the tract claimed, above designated; otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of General Land Office.

July 10. 33

OFFICE OF COM. GEN OF SUBSISTENCE,
WASHINGTON, July 9, 1844.

SEPARATE proposals will be received at this office until the 1st day of October next for the delivery of provisions, in bulk, for the use of the troops of the United States, upon inspection, as follows:

At New Orleans.
231 barrels of Pork.
520 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
200 bushels of new white field beans.
4,400 pounds of good hard soap.
960 pounds of good hard sperm candles.
80 bushels good clean dry fine salt.
900 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Baton Rouge, Louisiana.
294 barrels of pork.
216 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
120 bushels of new white field beans.
2,000 pounds of good hard soap.
900 pounds of good hard sperm candles.
50 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
700 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Pickens, or Barrancas, Pensacola, Florida.
112 barrels of pork
250 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
100 bushels of new white field beans.
2,200 pounds of good hard soap.
400 pounds of good hard sperm candles.
40 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
460 gallons of good cider vinegar

At the Public Landing, six miles from Fort Towson, mouth of the Chisimichi.
360 barrels of pork.
1,000 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
300 bushels of new white field beans.
9,000 pounds of good hard soap.
2,000 pounds of good hard sperm candles.
160 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
2,000 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered in all the month of April and to leave Natchitoches by the 20th February, 1845.

At Jefferson Barracks, Missouri.
672 barrels of pork.
1,560 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
600 bushels of new white field beans.
13,000 pounds of hard soap
2,880 pounds of good hard sperm candles.
240 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
2,760 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien, Mississippi River.
230 barrels of pork
450 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
120 bushels of new white field beans
3,600 pounds of good hard soap.
400 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
80 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
800 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1845.

At Fort Atkinson, west bank of the Mississippi, opposite Fort Crawford, at Dousman and Rices' Ware-house.
50 barrels of pork.
175 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
35 bushels of new white field beans.
1,000 pounds of good hard soap.
300 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
35 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
100 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1845.

At Fort Snelling, St Peters.
125 barrels of pork.
360 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
135 bushels of new white field beans.
3,700 pounds of good hard soap.
1,100 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
60 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
400 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered from the 15th May, 1845, to the 15th June, 1845.

At Fort Leavenworth, Missouri River.
225 barrels of pork.
780 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
275 bushels of new white field beans.
6,500 pounds of good hard soap.
2,130 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
135 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
1,930 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1845.

At Fort Scott, on the Mormaton river, Missouri—70 miles land transportation from Independence, on the Missouri river.
125 barrels of pork
400 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
90 bushels of new white field beans.
2,300 pounds of good hard soap.
1,000 pounds of good hard tallow candles
60 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
500 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1845.

At Fort Winnebago, on the Fox river, at the portage of Fox and Wiskonsin rivers.
30 barrels of pork
100 barrels of fresh superfine flour
15 bushels of new white field beans
1,000 pounds of good hard soap
350 pounds of good hard tallow candles
20 bushels of good clean dry fine salt
200 gallons of good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1845.

At Fort Brady, Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan.
45 barrels of pork
125 barrels of fresh superfine flour
50 bushels of new white field beans
1,100 pounds of good hard soap
375 pounds of good hard sperm candles
20 bushels of good clean dry fine salt
120 gallons of good cider vinegar

One half on 1st June, 1845, remainder in all October 1845.

At Fort Mackinac, Michigan.
50 barrels of pork
235 barrels of fresh superfine flour
60 bushels of new white field beans
1,500 pounds of good hard soap
500 pounds of good hard tallow candles
20 bushels of good clean fine dry salt
400 gallons of good cider vinegar

One half on 1st June, 1845 remainder in all October, 1845.

At Detroit, Michigan.
170 barrels of pork
400 barrels of fresh superfine flour
100 bushels of new white field beans
2,800 pounds of good hard soap
1,350 pounds of good hard tallow candles
52 bushels of good clean dry fine salt
700 gallons of good cider vinegar

One half on 1st June, 1845, remainder in all October, 1845.

At Buffalo New York.
75 barrels of pork
500 barrels of fresh superfine flour
175 bushels of new white field beans
2,800 pounds of good hard soap
1,000 pounds of good hard tallow candles
64 bushels of good clean dry fine salt
800 gallons of good cider vinegar

One half on 1st June, 1845, remainder in all October, 1845.

At Fort Niagara, New York.
15 barrels of pork
120 barrels of fresh superfine flour
50 bushels of new white field beans
1,000 pounds of good hard soap
500 pounds of good hard tallow candles
20 bushels of good clean dry fine salt
150 gallons of good cider vinegar

One half on 1st June, 1845, remainder in all October, 1845.

At Fort Ontario Oswego, N. Y.
20 barrels of pork
110 barrels of fresh superfine flour
20 bushels of new white field beans
700 pounds of good hard soap
200 pounds of good hard tallow candles
14 bushels of good clean dry fine salt
60 gallons of good cider vinegar

One half on 1st June, 1845, remainder in all October, 1845.

At Sackett's Harbor New York.
175 barrels of pork
350 barrels of fresh superfine flour
120 bushels of new white field beans
3,000 pounds of good hard soap
1,100 pounds of good hard tallow candles
60 bushels of good clean dry fine salt
500 gallons of good cider vinegar

One half on 1st June, 1845, remainder in all October 1845.

At Plattsburgh, New York.
40 barrels of pork
110 barrels of fresh superfine flour
40 bushels of new white field beans
800 pounds of good hard soap
250 pounds of good hard tallow candles
15 bushels of good clean dry fine salt
175 gallons of good cider vinegar

At Fort Preble, Portland, Maine.
25 barrels of pork
125 barrels of fresh superfine flour
50 bushels of new white field beans
700 pounds of good hard soap
50 pounds of good hard tallow candles
10 bushels of good clean dry fine salt
100 gallons of good cider vinegar

At Fort Sullivan, Eastport Maine.
30 barrels of pork
130 barrels of fresh superfine flour
35 bushels of new white field beans
800 pounds of good hard soap
175 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
4 bushels of good clean dry fine salt
40 gallons of good cider vinegar

At Fort Constitution, Portsmouth, New Hampshire.
30 barrels of pork
135 barrels of fresh superfine flour
15 bushels of new white field beans
650 pounds of good hard soap
400 pounds of good hard tallow candles
20 bushels of good clean dry fine salt
150 gallons of good cider vinegar

At Fort Adams, Newport R. I.
50 barrels of pork
350 barrels of fresh superfine flour
75 bushels of new white field beans
2,500 pounds of good hard soap
1,100 pounds of good hard tallow candles
50 bushels of good clean dry fine salt
300 gallons of good cider vinegar

At Fort Trumbull, New London, Conn.
30 barrels of pork
95 barrels of fresh superfine flour
32 bushels of new white field beans
800 pounds of good hard soap
50 pounds of good hard tallow candles
4 bushels of good clean dry fine salt
100 gallons of good cider vinegar

At Fort Columbus, Governor's Island, New York Harbor, New York.
280 barrels of pork
650 barrels of fresh superfine flour
250 bushels of new white field beans
5,500 pounds of good hard soap
1,800 pounds of good hard tallow candles
100 bushels of good clean dry fine salt
1,150 gallons of good cider vinegar

At Fort Hamilton, Narrows, New York Harbor, New York.
158 barrels of pork
390 barrels fresh superfine flour
150 bushels of new white field beans
3,300 pounds good hard soap
1,080 pounds of good hard tallow candles
90 bushels of good clean dry fine salt
690 gallons of good cider vinegar

At Fort Mifflin Pennsylvania.
25 barrels of pork
120 barrels of fresh superfine flour
15 bushels of new white field beans
800 pounds of good hard soap
360 pounds of good hard tallow candles
12 bushels of good clean dry fine salt
120 gallons of good cider vinegar

At Fort McHenry, near Baltimore, Maryland.
56 barrels of pork
130 barrels of fresh superfine flour
50 bushels of new white field beans.
1,100 pounds of good hard soap.
360 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
20 bushels of good clean fine salt.
230 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Monroe, Old Point Comfort, Va.
300 barrels of pork.
930 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
300 bushels of new white field beans.
6,750 pounds of good hard soap.
2,500 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
120 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
1,300 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Johnston, Smithville, North Carolina.
20 barrels of pork.
140 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
42 bushels of new white field beans.
700 pounds of good hard soap.
230 pounds of good hard sperm candles.
12 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
150 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Macon, Beaufort, North Carolina.
84 barrels of pork.
185 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
75 bushels of new white field beans.
1,700 pounds of good hard soap.
369 pounds of good hard sperm candles.
20 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
330 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Moultrie, Charlesion South Carolina.
120 barrels of pork.
450 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
160 bushels of new white field beans.
3,500 pounds of good hard soap.
940 pounds of good hard sperm candles.
76 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
600 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Oglethorpe Barracks, Savannah, Georgia.
50 barrels of pork.
200 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
45 bushels of new white field beans.
1,200 pounds of good hard soap,
480 pounds of good hard sperm candles.
80 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
300 gallons of good cider vinegas.

NOTE.

All bidders are requested to extend the amounts of their bids for each article, and exhibit her total amount of each bid.

The periods and quantities of each delivery at those posts where they are not specified, will be, one-fourth 1st June, 1st September, 1st December, 1845, and 1st March, 1846.

The hogs of which the pork is packed to be fattened on corn, and each hog to weigh not less than two hundred pounds, and consist of one hog to each barrel, excluding the feet, legs ears and snout. Side pieces may be substituted for the hams. The pork is to be salted with Turk's Island salt, and then carefully packed with the same article in pieces not exceeding ten pounds each.

When the packing has been completed, contractor must furnish to this office a certificate from the packer, that the pork has been so salted and packed. The pork is to be contained in seasoned heart of white oak barrels, fully hooped; the beans and salt in barrels, and the soap and candles in strong boxes of convenient size for transportation.

Salt will only be received by measurements of thirty-two quarts to a bushel. The candles to have cotton wicks. The provisions for Prairie-du-Chien and St. Peters must pass St. Louis, for their ultimate destination, by the 15th April, 1845. A failure in this particular will be considered a breach of contract, and the Department will be authorized to purchase to supply these posts. The provisions will be inspected at the time and place of delivery, and all expenses to be paid by contractors until they are deposited at such storehouse as may be designated by the agents of the Department.

The commissionary General reserves the privilege of increasing or diminishing the quantities, or of dispensing with any or all articles required at any port, at any time before entering into contract, and also of increasing or reducing the quantities of each delivery one third subsequent to contract, on giving sixty days' previous notice.

Bidders, not heretofore contractors, are required to accompany their proposals with evidence of their ability, together with the names of their sureties whose responsibility must be certified by the District Attorney, or by some person well known to the Government; otherwise their proposals will not be acted on.

Advances cannot be made in any case, and evidence of inspection and full delivery will be required at this office before requisition will be made upon the Treasury for payment, which will be effected in such public money as may be convenient to the points of delivery, the places of purchase, or the residence of the contractors, at the option of the Treasury Department.

No drafts on this office will be accepted or paid under any circumstances.

Each proposal will be sealed in a separate envelope and marked "Proposals for furnishing Army Subsistence."

GEO. GIBSON, C. G.

July 17—4Sept. 15.

From the Boston Daily Mail.

Examination of Rev. Joy H. Fairchild for the alledged Seduction of Miss Rhoda Davidson

EXETER, N.H., July 28, 1844.

Continuation of Rhoda Davidson's Testimony.

[Here the witness said she had finished her narrative. Rev. Mr. Riddle now examined her interrogatively.]

Question, Were you a member of the Baptist church at the time you went to live with Mr. Fairchild?

Ans. I was a Calvinist Baptist at Brookline.

Ques. You spoke of Mr. Fairchild's showing you some favors, can you specify any of them?

Ans. Sometimes when I wanted to go to Boston he would give me a ticket in the hourly, and whenever there was anything wanting about the house, he was very good in getting it.

Ques. You remarked that you had confidence in Mr. Fairchild, and did not think he had any improper designs: do you know what reasons you had for this confidence, &c.?

Ans. I always supposed he was a Christian—that he would live up to what he preached, and would know and act up to what was right in the sight of God.

Q. When Mr. Fairchild come into your room that night, and spoke to you about the window being open, was he dressed or undressed?

Ans. He had on his night clothes.

[We omit here some part of the testimony of Miss Davidson, as it is only a repetition of what she has before stated.—Ed. of the News.]

Q. Did Mr. Fairchild during that interview on the common charge you with accusing him falsely?

Ans. He did not.

Q. Did he make such a statement to your sister?

Ans. He did not.

Q. Were any of your family aware of your receiving such a letter as was sent to you at Edgecombe.

Ans. My younger sister knew of it.

Q. Did your father and mother know of it.

Ans. I think they did not. My father told me if such was the case, referring to my situation, he would disown me. I don't think at first that he suspected my situation, though he told me after that he did, when I first went home. I never told my father or sister as to the number of times Mr. Fairchild had illicit intercourse with me.

Q. I wish to ask you a very important question, and I desire that you would give a decisive answer. Have you ever had connection with any other man?

Ans. I never have.

Q. Was there any person who paid addresses to you at the time you were living with Mr. Fairchild?

Ans. There was not.

Q. Was there, previous to your being there?

Ans. There was.

Q. And who was it?

Ans. It was Mr. John S. Ellis; after I went to live with Mr. Fairchild, the attentions of Mr. Ellis were not continued, as he only came there once while I was there. The reason why Mr. Ellis ceased to pay attentions to me was because he was not a professor of religion, I was advised on this account to discontinue his addresses. Mrs. Shaler came to see me, to inquire in reference to the rumors she had heard respecting me; said she had heard reports from the eastward, and she wanted to be satisfied of the fact. I have never denied that Mr. Fairchild was the father of my child. I recollect of Mrs. Shaler urging me to tell who was the father, when she informed me I had been excommunicated from the Church. I told her the father was an orthodox professor. The witness here mentioned the different places where she had lived prior to her going to Rev Mr. Fairchild's, and said her only motive for changing was to suit herself better.

CROSS EXAMINATION.

[The examination now being finished, the witness who had been sitting on the left of the pulpit, was requested to remove her seat to the right hand. She did so, and was brought face to face to Mr. Fairchild. The following is the substance of the cross-examination, which was elicited by interrogatories. The cross-examination was conducted by Mr. Fairchild.]

I lodged in the attic story, the window was in the skylight; you had to pass the bed to get to it; I did not scream when you laid upon the bed, but I have wished since that I had; the reason that I did not, was because I had too much respect for you and your character.

Mr. Fairchild—What a good, virtuous girl, and not scream.

I have given my reasons; I might have said that John S. Ellis intended to marry me; I have never said any thing derogatory to the character of my sister; I never called her an improper person, might have said that she believed in any thing; and that I might have said that she was void of moral principles; might have said that Mr. H. was an improper man, do not recollect on what condition I agreed to go back to live with you, but know very well what I said about going back again, and you recollect what you told me the last time I came, I hired with you six or seven weeks.

Q. Didn't I call you up into my study one day after your abusive treatment to my wife, and say Rhoda, leave my house immediately?

Ans. I don't recollect of your ever telling me to leave your house.

I don't recollect how many times I called at your house after I left Abington, but think I was in the habit of coming often, have said that I thought it was December when I called to see you, just before I went to Abington: and went into your study.

By Mr. Phelps—Did you not feel afraid to go up into Mr. Fairchild's study, alone with him?

Ans. I didn't feel afraid of the man, for I always had my own way.

By Mr. Fairchild—Did Mrs. Chapin ever say to you when you applied to her for medicine, that if you were a married woman, she should know what ailed you?

Ans. I dont recollect of ever having applied to her for medicines.

Q. Did you ever say that I once told you when my wife had gone her journey that I hoped some accident would happen to the cars, and hoped that my wife would be killed but the children saved.

Ans. My impression was that you said you hoped that some accident would happen and your wife be destroyed but the lives of your children spared.

By Rhoda Davidson (the witness,) Do you recollect of your saying that if your wife were out of the way, you would get a house-keeper, and give me an education?

Mr. Fairchild—I am not on the stand as a witness.

I never told any one that I was the sister of Mrs. Turnbull; said that Mr. Turnbull married my sister to her husband, and I recollect of Mrs. Matthews asking me if Mrs. Turnbull was my sister, and I told her no, recollect of your giving my sister $100 on Boston Common, the condition was that I should keep it a secret, and you told my sister that if I was in the way I stated, you would see me out of it.

Question by the witness—Do you not recollect of saying that you would send me the money, if you had to take it out of your own tea and coffee?

Mr. Fairchild—My recollection does not serve me there; do you recollect of my making a solemn declaration to your sister, that I was not guilty, but agreed to comply with your wishes to preserve my character and for the welfare of the Church.

Ans. I do not recollect of your saying anything of the kind, you never denied it, but seemed to think it couldn't be the case.

My motive in destroying those letters you sent to me, was to keep my promise and to save you from harm. The substance of those letters was that it couldn't be the case, and advising me to take my medicine.

Q. Didn't they say that the money was obtained from me by false pretences that I denied it now, and should continue to deny it till I died, that I had rather die than have such an accusation from a female, when I had never had anything to say to her, and that I gave the money to save my character.

Ans. I recollect of your once saying that you had rather have given all you had in the world, than to have had my sister, a third person know of it.

After answering this question the witness turned to Mr. Fairchild, and asked with great emphasis: "Do you mean to deny that you ever had criminal intercourse with me?"

Mr. Fairchild. I do most distinctly.

Witness. I know that you have no apparent accountability to a Supreme Being.

Mr. Fairchild. Mr. Moderator, I claim protection from you.

Witness. I may have overstepped the bounds of propriety, and I hope to be excused.

Question. What did you say to Mrs. Fairchild about a young man, a Phrenologist, who walked home with you, and examined your head.

Ans. He told me that I was none too careful.

Q. Don't you recollect that you said he told you about a particular organ, and told you that organ was wonderfully developed.

Ans. I do not recollect much about it.

I never said Mr. Shaler paid my tuition at school have said that they were in the habit of introducing me to their company, I never said I had criminal intercourse with you for two years, I might have told my sister that I only had connection with you but once, I didn't want to tell her how bad it was; I have told a great many that you overpowered me and almost forced me. I told Mr Shaler when I came to Boston with him, who the father of the child was, he came to see me at Taunton, upon the subject, he said the suspicion rested on some minister with whom she had lived and he was implicated, and that was one inducement he made for me to tell, there was no inducement held out to expose you except to tell who was the father of the child.

Q. Have you ever said that you were afraid to meet my friends, or me, for fear that I should kill you.

Ans. I think you would kill me if you should meet me alone.

Q. Have you ever said that you were afraid to meet my friends.

Ans. I have said I should be afraid to meet any one of your accomplices who might kill me if you did not.

Q. Have you ever seen anything to lead you to this belief?

Ans. I think you would be glad if I were out of the way.

Q. Did you not refuse to see my friends in order to gratify those who were unfriendly to me?

Ans. I did not.

In answer to Mr. Phelps—Mr. Fairchild agreed to pay $200 if I would keep the secret, but when he found my sister knew it a different arrangement was made he was to give me $100, and $50 a year to myself, and my sister $10 to keep the secret.

I don't think I've ever conversed with Deacon Drake since I've revealed this: I first made known to my father who was the father of my child about a fortnight before the birth of the child. I don't know how that the letter of Mr. Fairchild's which was saved happened to be published; I gave it to Mr. Shaler, and I don't know what he did with it. Among the motives held out by Mr. Shaler for me to disclose who was the father of the child was, that it was reported its father was a minister, and he said, "you know I'm an innocent man and its rather hard to bear suspicion," and said also people suspect Mr. F., and they'll take him up on suspicion, and that I should have to go to the Police Court and swear toit, and it would be better for me to disclose at once. The witness was asked whether she meant to say that she thought it was right that Mr. Fairchild should do so to did; she replied that she thought Mr. F. was a good man, and that his knowledge being greater than hers, she felt a sort of confidence in him; I suppose I could have secured myself against his approaches if I had told him I should expose him. Mrs. F. treated me generally the same as both times I lived at the house the only difference I had with her was in relation to work done in the house; Mrs. F. once told me or gave me to understand that if her husband was like some men in the world she would'n live with him; this was said at the time that I supposed Mrs. F. wanted I to get something from me about her husband.

By the Committee, Riddell. The witness was questioned as to what she said relative to her letter about Mr. F either by himself or through an accomplice to take her life. She said that she began to have these fears when Mr. F. came to the city, and she heard from Mr. Howe that he was going to Court about me; and I thought if he could get rid of me it would end be better; I dont know that my fears were increased by Mr. F's act upon himself; I never told my father that he had connection with me but once.

Mrs. Mary Estes sister of Rhoda Davidson was called. Before examining this witness, Mr. Fairchild requested permission to have the aid of a legal gentleman to cross examine the witness. He had suffered much he said in consequence of the loss of such aid, in the singular course which had been pursued in this examination. Rev. Mr. Phelps remarked that he had been requested by Mr. Fairchild, while visiting Exeter about a fortnight since, to aid him in looking over his papers and taking notes, but it was not expected that he should be known at all to public, as Mr. F. was to perform all the speaking. The committee expressed no objection to a gentleman being selected by Mr. Fairchild to aid him in getting out the truth, as that was the object of the Council. The only objection was that if the impression should go abroad that a lawyer was called to aid in the examination it might prove unfavorable.

On the other side, it was argued that the request was made for the counsellor not in his capacity as such, but as a lawyer, a man skilled out in search of the truth.

After some discussion a proposition was made by Rev. Mr. Kimball that any person interested in the investigation now going on, be allowed to have legal counsel in the examination of witnesses, and Mr James Bell, of Exeter, was admitted on the part of Mr Fairchild to examine witnesses.

But some objection being still urged by the committee, the request was withdrawn by Mr. Fairchild, and the vote was re-considered.

Mrs. Mary Estes, (sister of Rhoda Davidson) was called and sworn. The attention of the witness was called as to her interview with the Rev. Mr. Fairchild and her sister on the Common. She said that in the Spring of 1841 she returned from New York; saw her sister soon after her return from Abington; she complained to her of her health; said she was taking medicine from Dr. Channing; I told her if she was a married woman, I should think she was in different circumstances than what she was. She at length told me she had had intercourse with a man, and one of high standing, but did'nt tell who it was; but after persuasion, she told me it was Mr. Fairchild; I then told her to go to him and see what was to be done; I gave her the money to go to South Boston, and she went there as she told me; she told me what she said to Mr. Fairchild about her fears of what ailed her, and that he agreed to meet her at the old Bridge, and that on his meeting her he agreed to give her $200 if she would go home and say nothing more

ORIGINAL STAINED

whom by she told him that I knew of it and that she wouldn't take the money till she saw me, and he proposed to meet me and my sister on the Common at 6 o'clock that evening. We went to Park street that evening, and there saw Mr. Fairchild; he shook hands with me and said he was sorry to meet me on such an occasion, and he went on to state how Rhoda came to his house and that during his wife's absence he had criminal intercourse with her, that the devil had tempted him, but he hoped God would forgive him, and that his dear wife would forgive him, and that I would forgive him. I told him I thought both were to blame, but that he, as a professor of religion was the most to blame, that he should have seen that she was kept from harm. He said if she were in that situation, he would give her $100 if she would go home, and she and I would keep it secret and he would do all in his power for her if he had to take it out of his own pocket. Rhoda remarked that Mr. and Mrs. Waterston, where she lived, knew she had no money, and that they knew I had no money and where would they think I got money to go home with; he said I can give this money to your sister, she can give it to you, and you can say your sister gave it to you without telling a lie. Mr. F. wished them to bind me to a secret by giving me $10 a year; I told him it was not for the money, but the good of my sister I wished, he then took the money and counted it in $5 bills, and there was $100; I then returned with my sister to Mr. Waterson's house; I called on my sister the next morning and told her I was going to Billerica that afternoon, and told her she must go home, and do the best that she could; I never heard any more from her till the summer, when I received a letter in which she said Mr. Fairchild was the father of her child; I heard from her next in October when my father came to Billerica, and told me Rhoda had a daughter, that Mr. Fairchild was the father, and that he was going to South Boston to meet him, that he did not wish to go himself for fear of exciting suspicion, and he wanted me to go; I went to see Mr. Fairchild the next day at his house; I went into the parlor; he asked me how it was with Rhoda; I told him Rhoda had a daughter; he then asked me to go up into his study; he then said "I am not the father of that child." I then said Mr. Fairchild you have once admitted to me that you have had intercourse with her; I said what is to be done; my father is here to meet you, and has said if you don't do what is right about it, he will fetch Rhoda to Boston, and she should swear the child on you. He then took out his pocket-book and gave me $5, and asked where my father was, and said I will meet your father at 11 o'clock at the Post Office; I said he wanted to go out of town before that, and he agreed to meet him on the old Bridge in half an hour; I told my father what Mr. F. had said; Mr. F. met us as he agreed to; when we were all together, he asked me if I would not go somewhere while he and my father had some conversation, and he would meet me with my father on the Common.

I told him I should not tell any one my business, and told him I would meet them on the Common at the time he appointed; went to my cousin's till the time arrived, and then met Mr. F. near Beacon street mall; we walked down to Tremont mall together and there we met my father; they said nothing about what they had talked about, but that it was agreed to keep it a secret, and Mr. F. wanted to bind me by an oath to God and man that I would keep it a secret, and agreed to do so; I have never spoken to Mr. F. since upon the subject.

Cross examined by Mr. Fairchild—The condition that you agreed to give the money was, that you had had intercourse with her, and that it should be kept a secret; you gave her $100; it appears to me that you gave her a $5 bill at that time, and I think agreed to give me $10 a year; I first told my husband that Rhoda had accused you of being the father of her child in the spring when he came from New York; she said that the conversation between you and her took place in your study; I never said it was in the entry; she told me she had been forced and over-persuaded by you; you did not give my father any money in my presence; think I heard you say to my father that you would give him $50 a year, for seven years, and think you gave him $50 then; no instruments were made to me not to disclose the matter.

Q. What effect did it have on your mind, when you heard of my attempt on my life?

Ans. I always wished you to live and repent of your evil deeds; it had no other effect upon my mind. (The witness said she was sick at the time.) I made my mother a visit last summer, and was gone about four weeks; you gave to me the money, that I gave Rhoda on the Common; when I found Rhoda was in the same situation she was. I guessed two persons, Mr Snider and Mr. Fairchild; I had no reason of guessing these two only because Rhoda said that it was a man in high standing, and a minister; when I mentioned Mr Snider she cleared him at once but when I said Mr. Fairchild she stammered, and I was convinced; she always placed a great confidence, deal of confidence in a minister, and I always told her if a minister should attempt to cut her throat, I believed she'd let him do so; my sister gave me $10 out of the $100 given her by Mr. Fairchild. I might have said to her that she might give me some of it; in June 1842 while I was residing in Billerica, I received a letter from my sister; destroyed it; think it very likely that I told Mr. Fairchild on the common that I would keep it a secret; live at South Boston, and was at home last Thursday all day.

By Mr. Biddell—The witness mentioned the names of some ladies and gentlemen, friendly to Mr. Fairchild and to Rhoda who called to see her at South Boston.

By Mr. Fairchild—I have never said that my father told me that Rhoda informed him that you were the father of the child upon her return home in the spring.

Monday Evening, 7 o'clock. The Council convened to-day a half past 10 o'clock, A. M., but no more evidence has been introduced, and it is understood that there will not be any more given. Two of the Committee of the Suffolk South Association, Rev. Mr. Biddell and Rev. Dr. Beecher are in town ready to afford any information that may be required of them. The Council have been in private all day, reviewing the evidence and discussing all the knotty points, but up to the date of this have come to no decision, and I learn that it is very probable they will occupy most of to-morrow in their deliberations. The result shall be sent when it comes out.

☞ A few afternoons since, a little fellow by the name of Wheeler fell asleep under his bench in the Assistant's room of one of the Primary Schools of this city, not being noticed was locked in. He was only four or five years old; and when his mother found he did not come home, as evening set in, she was much alarmed. Every place but the right one, was ransacked. The painful conclusion was come to at midnight, that he had fallen into the water somewhere, and was drowned. In the meantime, the little fellow (as he told the story to his playmates,) after several hours sound sleep, awoke. It was a moonlight night and he arose, went into the Principal's room, and pretty soon found he could not get out. He had a spell of crying, laid down in the entry, and slept till morning. Before he took his second nap, however, he says he saw rats running about in the school room; and rummaging in the entry he picked up some things and threw at them. In the morning when he aroused, his appetite no doubt being pretty keen, he made considerable noise, which at last attracted the attention of a passer-by, who opened the window and took him out. It was about seven o'clock when he marched into his mother's house, (she having despaired of ever seeing him again,)—told his night's adventures, took his breakfast, and was in his seat again at school, at eight o'clock. That boy will make his way in the world without being pushed.—*Portland Advertiser.*

We received yesterday Colonel Benton's speech in reply to Mr. McDuffie, in neat pamphlet form, printed at the whig office of Mr. Gideon, at Washington, and franked by Mr. Jarnagin, whig senator from Tennessee. It seems the whigs will immortalize Colonel Benton, by circulating throughout the nation nearly a million of copies of his several speeches against the great American measure of annexation. He is now ready to take his position in their ranks "dyed in the wool."—*St Louis Reporter.*

A young Russian artist, on being told that God was greater than the Emperor, replied, "Yes! but then the Emperor is young."

From the Cincinnati Chronicle.

Courtship of the Elder Adams.

Some ten years since, I spent a college vacation in the town of Weymouth, Norfolk county, Massachusetts. While there I attended church one Sunday morning, at what was called the old Weymouth meeting house, and heard a sermon from the venerable pastor, Rev. Jacob Norton. About the same time I made Norton a visit, and became much interested in the old gentleman. I mentioned my agreeable visits to an angel lady of the parish, whose acquaintance I had made. She informed me that Mr. Norton was ordained their pastor when he was about twenty-one years of age. She observed that most of his present parishioners could remember no other pastor; but that she could well remember his predecessor, the Rev. Mr. Smith, and that he and Mr. Norton had filled the same pulpit for the better part of the last eighty years.

"Mr. Smith," said she, "was an excellent man, and a very fine preacher; but he had high notions of himself and family—in other words, he was something of an aristocrat. One day, said she to me, to illustrate to you a little the character of old parson Smith, I will tell you an anecdote that relates to himself and some other persons of distinction. Mr. Smith had two charming daughters—(the eldest of these daughters was Mary, the other's name I have forgotten)—who were the admiration of the beaux, and the envy of all the belles of the country around. But while the careful guardians of the parson's family were holding consultation on the subject, it was rumored that two young lawyers, (I think both of the neighboring town of Quincy,) a Dr. Cranch and a Mr. Adams, were paying their addresses to the Misses Smith. As every man, woman and child of a country parish in New England, is acquainted with whatever takes place in the parson's family, all the circumstances of the courtship soon transpired. Mr. Cranch was of a respectable family of some note; was considered a young man of promise, and altogether worthy of the alliance he sought. He was very acceptable to Mr. Smith, and was greeted by himself and his family with great respect and cordiality. He was received by the eldest daughter as a lover, and was, in fact, a young man of much respectability. He afterwards rose to the dignity of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Massachusetts, and was the father of the present Hon. Judge Cranch, of the District of Columbia.

The suitor of the other daughter was John Adams, who afterwards became President of the United States. But at that time, in the opinion of Mr. Smith and family, he gave but slender promise of the distinction to which he afterwards arrived. His pretensions were scorned by all the family, excepting the young lady to whom his addresses were especially directed. Mr. Smith showed him none of the ordinary civilities of the house; he was not asked to partake of the hospitalities of the table; and it is reported that his horse was doomed to share with his master the neglect and mortification to which he was subjected, for he was frequently seen shivering in the cold, and gnawing the post at the parson's door, of long winter evenings. In fine, it was reported that Mr. Smith had intimated to him that his visits were unacceptable, and would do him a favor by discontinuing them; he told his daughter that John Adams was not worthy of her; that his father was an honest tradesman and farmer, who had tried to initiate John into the arts of husbandry and shoemaking, but without success; and that he had sent him to college as a last resort. He in fine begged his daughter not to think of making an alliance with one so much beneath her.

Miss Smith was among the most dutiful of daughters; but she saw Mr. Adams through a medium very different from that which her father viewed him. She would not for the world offend or disobey her father; but still John saw something in her eye and manner which seemed to say "*persevere*," and on that hint he acted.

Mr. Smith, like a good parson and an affectionate father, told his daughters if they married with his approbation, he would preach each of them a sermon on the Sabbath after the joyful occasion, and that they should have the privilege of choosing the text.

The espousal of the eldest daughter Mary arrived, and she was united to Mr. Cranch in the holy bonds, with the approval, the blessings and benedictions of her parents and her friends. Mr. Smith then said—"my dutiful child, I am now ready to prepare your sermon for next Sunday; what do you select for your text?" "My dear father," said Mary, "I have selected the latter part of the 42d verse of the 10th chapter of Luke."

"Mary hath chosen the good part, which shall never be taken from her."

"Very good, my daughter," said her father, and so a sermon was preached.

Mr. Adams persevered in his suit in defiance of all opposition. It was many years after, and on a different occasion, and in resistance of very different opposition, that he uttered these memorable words, "sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish, I give my heart and hand to this measure."

But though the measures were different, the spirit was the same. Besides he had already carried the main point of attack of the young lady—and he knew the surrender of the citadel must soon follow. After the usual hesitation and delay that attend such an unpleasant affair, Mr. Smith seeing that resistance was fruitless, yielded the contested point with as much grace as possible, as many a prudent father has done before and since that time. Mr. Adams was united to that lovely Miss Smith.

After the marriage was over, and all things were settled in quiet, Mrs. Adams remarked to her father, "you preached sister Mary a sermon on the occasion of her marriage—won't you preach me one likewise?" "Yes, my dear girl," said Mr. Smith, "choose your text, and you shall have your sermon." "Well," said the daughter, "I have chosen the 33d verse of the 7th chapter of Luke."

"*For John came neither eating bread nor drinking wine; and ye say he hath a devil.*"

The old lady, my informant, looked me very archly in the face when she repeated this passage, and observed, if Mary was the most dutiful daughter, I guess the other had the most wit."

I could not ascertain whether the last sermon was ever preached.

I may not be inappropriate to remark, how well these ladies justified the preference of the distinguished individuals who had sought them in marriage. Of them it will hardly be extravagant to say, they were respectively an honor to their husbands, the boast of their sex, and the pride of New England. Mrs. Adams in particular, who, from the elevated position in which her husband was placed before the world, and brought before the public eye, was supposed to hold the same elevated rank with the gentle sex, that Mr. Adams did among men, and she is reported to have rendered her husband much assistance in his multiplied labors of the pen.

A young Yankee had formed an attachment for a daughter of a rich old farmer, and after agreeing with his "bonnie lassie," went to the old fellow to ask consent, and during the ceremony, which was an awkward one for Jonathan, he whittled away at a stick. The old man watched the movements of the knife, at the same time continued to talk upon the prospects of his future son-in-law, as *he* supposed, until the stick was dwindled down to nought. He then spoke as follows; "You have fine property, you have steady habits, and are good enough looking, but you can't have my daughter! Had you made *something* no matter what, of the stick you have whittled away, you could have had her. As it is, you cannot. Your property will go as the stick did, little by little, until all is gone, and your family reduced to beggary. I have read your true character; you have my answer." Jonathan conveyed the unhappy news to his anxious fair one, who, after hearing the story, burst out "a crying," saying, "Why, you tarnal fool, you, why didn't you say you'd made a *bitter* on't, if nothing more? Git out! I'll marry the first feller that points his eye at me—I will so—boo-o-o."

It is painful to observe how soon the dead are forgotten. The tide of fashion, or business, or pleasure, rolls on—rapidly obliterates the memory of the departed—and sweeps away with it the attention of the mourner to the ruling folly of the hour.

"These posey and love come not:
It is a world of stone;
The grave is bought—is closed—forgot,
And then life hurries on."

In 1840, the question was "two dollars a day and roast beef." In 1844, should Webster be a candidate, the question will probably be "chowder." Important issues for the people to decide.

THE NEWS.

Norwich, Conn., August 15, 1844.

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION FOR PRESIDENT.

JOHN TYLER of Virginia.

The Whig Party

Is identical with the old Federal Party. It is said in England that the King never dies. So it is true in America, that the aristocratic party never does, and never will die, however its individual members may drop off. This party may always be ascertained as always distrusting the people. True to the instinct of self preservation, it is perpetually enlisted on the side of those principles of policy, which convert the toil of the many, into an instrument of self aggrandisement for the few. You will always be able to tell a member of this party, by his grand conceptions, sweeping assertions and immense projects. He is always inventing some wholesale method of getting rich. He would be very much inclined to be a stock jobber, if it were not for the vulgar competion. As it is, he does not dabble in stocks, except when he shall be sure not to burn his fingers. But in the invention of a Paixhan cannon, in the construction of a steam balloon, in some magnificent project of financiering, and in fine, in every sublime undertaking, involving vast interests, your true federal whig of large calibre, is perfectly at home. A little whig is known by his nervous apprehension of riots, Dorrism, and Irishmen. He shudders at the thought of men, ignoble, vulgar, dirty, dram drinking men, being suffered to go at large without yokes about their necks. A hard hand benumbs him by its touch, as would an electric eel. Prisons, gallowses, whipping posts, branding irons and all that, are "the only safeguards of virtue, in a well regulated community." Thus far the *little* whig. The honest, pious whig, is ever deploring the evils of party spirit. Office seekers he has in especial abhorrence. None but the best men ought, in his estimation to rule. He is constantly invoking a spirit of conciliation, and devoutly believes in his heart of hearts, that every body will soon be of one way of thinking. As a matter of course the right way of thinking is *his* way, and of the best men, he himself is the very paragon. There is another kind of whig, plenty enough, which we will denominate the *chameleon* whig. This man never differs with any other man whom he converses with, on any subject involving principle, and chiefly differs from his fellows in condition and action, in always holding office when his party is uppermost, and frequently when it is not. His principles are like a peddler's profits—just as he lights o'chaps. Among all men, he has a Lord Burghley shake of the head, which he manages with infinite tact. Every body is astonished at his sagacity, and marvellous fitness for all sorts of office.

Reader, you and I can at once pick out among our neighbors, illustrious examples of all these kinds of whigs, who agree in nothing but in hatred of popular rights, and most bountiful love of number One.

We have said that the old Federal and the modern whig parties were identical. Any one may be satisfied of that who will compare the doctrines and acts of the two, in regard to *popular rights*. The old federal party was ridden by the night mare of the French Revolution, and therefore was found constantly engaged in putting curbs and restraints on the people. Its alien and sedition laws, its stand up laws, its gag laws, and the blueness of its legislation generally, evinced the most lamentable want of confidence in the popular mind. It viewed popular opinion as uniformly and invariably destructive, unless chained up. It did not dare to leave property to the unerring instincts of self interest; but was ever engaged in raising bulwarks around it. It did not dare to leave religion to the omnipotence of God, but was ever employed in fettering and binding the conscience to the obedience of one religious faith. The federal party in its creed, did not seem to recognize the existence of any such thing as popular reason, opinion, conscience, but was most miserably and uselessly employed in creating a public conscience, out of the chaos or rather nonentity of mob thought.

The modern whig has indeed been driven from some of the positions on which the old federalist stood. But this only makes him cling the closer to those tottering pillars of aristocracy which yet are found in our fabric of freedom. However he may wish it, the whig dares not advocate a union of church and state, because it has been found to his infinite surprise and dismay, that religion prospers most when it is suffered to go on unshackeled and untrammelled. But he cannot believe that a huge Bank is not essential to our prosperity, *because* it is a great Regulator. He cannot believe, that any thing can take care of itself. He wishes to protect manufactures, to lay restrictions on trade, to lay the rule and plummet on agriculture. He wishes to govern every thing, and would, if he could, compel the very operations of nature to conform to some orthodox standard. He believes that the British constitution is the perfection of human reason, because every thing is taxed under it, except perhaps the light and air of Heaven. A moneyless man is with him little better than a chattel, and no more fit to have a share in the government, than a negro slave.

We have not overdrawn this picture of whigism. The orators of the whig party would not acknowledge the likeness, and sometimes, pending an election, will affect considerable democratic feeling. But corner them up closely, and you'll get from them all and every the most obnoxious principles of old Federalism.

We feel it an urgent duty to warn our fellow democrats constantly, to guard our institutions vigilantly against the encroachments of this dangerous party. We must be active, and sleepless, and untiring, in our resistance against whiggery in all its shapes. It is the most cruel foe to the rights of man. It is worse, far worse, than a bold and open enemy, for it comes under false colors, and steals along its course, under the mark of patriotism. Crush it in its beginnings, or it will by and bye, crush you.

Democracy and Victory.

Let this be the war-cry of every democrat. A few weeks only will intervene before the great crisis will have passed—when it will be decided whether the great principles of democracy—principles most dear to a large majority of the freeman of this nation—shall be sustained, or whether through selfish bickerings and blind devotion to ancient usages, the whole is lost and the country saddled with all the abominable measures of an unprincipled party. Well may the enemies of democracy chuckle, when they see us wrangling among ourselves, as to who is or shall be the greatest—well may they ridicule the purity of our professions, when on the eve of the most important election that has ever come before the American people, we leave the discussion of subjects connected with the interests of the country to descend into a petty warfare about men, blindly and foolishly arguing ourselves, because of differences as to the merits of this or that man—the legality of this or that nomination.

If ever the abomination of caucus dictation was manifest, that time is the present. All the difficulties which hinder the progress of democracy proceed from this system, which is corrupt, and ought to be abandoned. It is anti-democratic, and subversive of the rights of the people. A free exercise of the right of suffrage is prevented, and freemen are made slaves to do the building of designing and cunning managers. We have seen it, we have felt it. How the difficulty could be remedied is not a subject now to be discussed—although we are confident that a system can be devised which in its operation shall equally concentrate the action of the democracy of the Union, and preserve more fully the purity of our great principles.

There are now two candidates before the democracy of the Union, for the Presidency. It is well. We would not object to an addition of so many more candidates. We would rather that the election of President should be carried into the House of Representatives, than that the people should not exercise freely their rights of suffrage, or that Henry Clay, should by an unpopular nomination on the part of the democracy, be elected President. But in the present case there is no probability of the election going to the House. All that is necessary to be done is to award to each candidate the credit which is his due. We need not enter deeply into a discussion of the relative merits of the men—all we want to know is whether either, if elected, will administer the government on democratic principles. DEMOCRACY AND VICTORY should be the rallying cry—SECURE THE TRIUMPH OF THE DEMOCRATIC ELECTORAL TICKET, and leave the business of deciding who shall be the President, to the electors, as the Constitution has wisely provided. We have no objection to any person voting for the "man in the moon" if he prefers doing so, provided he will vote for the democratic ticket. Secure the election of the democratic ticket and there is no fear but that the voice of the majority will be fairly expressed. Let Union and harmony, then, prevail;—leave quarelling about matters of minor importance and go into the fight with a determination to maintain inviolate the great principles of democracy.

The Union must be Preserved.

It is cheering to notice the spirit that is daily more and more strongly manifested by the democracy to unite in support of the great principles that protect the rights of the many and which have been obtained at so much cost of blood and treasure. Every where do we find men who have been disposed to act under a mistaken idea of what is essential to the well being of the cause, breaking the chains of prejudice, and nobly casting away all considerations of a personal nature, coming out in support of principles, which alone ought to be the spring of action in the present contest.

Circumstances have created a seeming division in the ranks of democracy—but we misjudge, if, after all, our divisions do not prove to be the cannons that will restore to health the condition of the party which during the past few years has struggled with difficulties of its own creation, and which are always sure to follow a deviation from the principles of truth. Errors have crept in by the amalgamation of material deadly in its nature—or in other words, by the connection with the democratic party of men who belong not with us—and who have not only joined us, but have cunningly secured to themselves a commanding influence, which in its result has created dissensions, and brought upon us all that we have suffered. It is to such influences that we may now look with a jealous eye—for it is from this quarter that bad counsels proceed—that difficulties arise which distract and divide us.

"United we stand—divided we fall." This motto comes to us with much force at the present time—and to a consideration of its truth may we attribute the return of reason which is now so manifest throughout the country. The prospects of the party are daily brightning. "Democracy and Victory," is the war-cry! Discomfiture to our enemies, by the defeat of Henry Clay, is the object sought for. We would have every man cast his vote for honest John Tyler—but whether he is for Tyler or Polk, is note matter for us now to quarrel about. Let us "lick" the whigs first, and afterwards, those who want to quarrel, let them go at it!

In another article we have spoken of the cheering prospects connected with the interests of democracy. We are happy to find since writing the article alluded to, that our view of the matter is strengthened by the opinions of our brethren of the Press, and particularly that portion who have until lately entertained the most dismal forebodings. The New York Aurora comes to us with the following article, every word of which we endorse. Let the spirit which is now manifested be cherished, and all will be well.

Confidence.

It amuses us to note the confident tone assumed by the Whig press, predicted on the strife among the ranks of the Democratic party. That party being united, the Whigs know they must be defeated. Hence they foment our internal disturbances, introduce their agents amongst us, endeavor to prevent one portion of the party from doing justice to the motives of the remainder, and then laughing at their success, count upon an easy overthrow. They believe that the election of Mr. Clay is almost reduced to a certainty, for they think that the breach between the separated Democracy is too wide to close.

But the Whigs are mistaken in this as they have been in many of their calculations before. That portion of the Democracy who particularly support John Tyler, hate Mr. Clay, politically, with an intensity which is augmented by his personal hostility to their leader. So long as the leaders of a part of the party refuse to accord John Tyler that justice which his actions and motives demand, his friends are obliged to maintain an antagonistical position to others of the party. But of late, better feelings have arisen in the minds of those who have hitherto persevered in wrong, and they begin to see the propriety as well as necessity of performing what should have been performed before this time. We have well-founded hopes that a reconciliation will take place among the Democracy, and a re-union on terms of the most perfect equality be effected. Such reconciliation rings the political death-knell of Mr. Clay. Both of the hitherto warring bodies will endeavor to atone for former hostilities by a succession of good offices; harmony, peace, and confidence will take the place of discord, storm, and distrust; and the united Democracy march in firm and terrible phalanx to meet and crush their crafty and remorseless adversaries.

If the happy consummation of which we speak be effected, and we are confident that it is close at hand, the friends of Mr. Clay may forever despair of success. Their magnificent schemes will return to their airy beginning—their high-toned Federal measures will not be again seriously considered, and they as a party will have to assume some other shape, or pass altogether from political existence.

The whigs feel this. They show their alarm in their frantic appeals to their followers, to awake and equip themselves for battle; they show their terror by their abuse of John Tyler and James K. Polk; and the silence so many of their presses of late preserved concerning the administration is changed into a noise of abuse and reviling that rouses the indignation of every truly honest man. They would thwart this union which they dread. They endeavor alternately to cajole, to bribe, and to terrify both the sundered fragments of the democratic party, by predicting unheard of calamities from the completion of concord; and the appeal to the injured pride of both parties. But their efforts are in vain. The bright days are approaching. The work is going on. A month will not pass—perhaps less will suffice to effect it—before one common banner will be carried before the friends of political equality, and the cries of an internal war will be smothered forever in the Democratic camp.

From the Patriot & Eagle.

THE NORWICH NEWS.—We discovered an article in the Norwich News of last week, doubting whether we were the true expositors of Tylerism in Conn; and charging us with 'playing into the hands of the federalists.' We thought the article unjust and imprudent, as we are both fighting in the same political field. We have only to say upon the subject, that our 'editorials' are not 'fixed up' or written by Clay men, neither do they make the selections for the Patriot and Eagle. We had intended to publish no article which did not perfectly coincide with the principles laid down in the Madisonian and Old School Republican, as we have considered these papers as the leading Tyler papers in the country. If Mr. Jones and Dr. Miller are leaning to the federalists, then is the Patriot and Eagle. Let the News read her political homilies to them also. The fact is, the Tyler party stand between the two great parties and it is difficult to move without being suspected by one or the other of them. If the position of the Tyler party is such, that by sustaining our candidate for the Presidency it should operate in favor of Mr. Clay or Mr. Polk, it is not our fault, but is owing entirely to our position, and it is neither the fault of John Tyler, his friends, or the public journals which support him. Our intention is now, and ever has been, to sustain Mr. Tyler, and him alone, regardless also of political consequences that might follow for being true to our own nominee.

John Tyler's flag has been flying at our mast head from the beginning, and John Tyler has been our first choice ever since he so manfully threw himself into the gap, and in opposition to the leaders of both political parties, and without the assistance of any party, but firm in his Democratic Republican principles, and strong in his moral courage, he rolled back the Whig phalanx and saved the Democratic party from annihilation. In our opinion, John Tyler deserves more from the Democratic party than any other man living. With these views and these feelings can the News expect us to pull down this flag, and abandon John Tyler and strike his name from the head of our columns, and that too before that branch of the Democratic party that support Polk and Dallas have done justice to John Tyler? We cannot and we shall not do it. If the Locos wish to do justice to John Tyler, why do they not come forward and show their desire to accomplish that object? and if they are honest and desire the assistance of the Tyler party, why do they not make some proposition to unite the old Democratic party either by a Union ticket, such as has been proposed by some papers, or in some other way show their wish for harmony? Whenever they do this, we shall be as ready to unite for the good of the party as any other paper; but until this is done, we must go on in our own way. We agree with the News that the Democratic party have not any votes to lose, that every one is needed. But to whom or to what branch of the party does it belong to make the proposition? evidently to the Polk and Dallas party. Do they make any now? Do they intend to make any? We do not think they do.

The News also intimates that Joseph Pratt, (uncle Jo, as he calls him,) is rather inclined to side with the Whigs. Uncle Jo is so well known by all the Democrats of this State that there is not any use in defending him, but we will merely say, that Mr. Pratt has been always found an unflinching Democratic Republican from olden time, when the stand up law was in force in this State—when he, with a very few untertrified Democrats had the courage to stand and be counted and to have the finger of scorn pointed at him by the Federalists. But we need not refer to those times that tried men's souls—those times that those young Democrats, who call Mr. Pratt to account, know nothing of but by hear-say, and therefore cannot appreciate the persecution which was practiced at that time. We will only say further that 'Uncle Jo' will always be found battling manfully on the side of true Democratic Republican principles of the Jeffersonian school.

We have not discovered in the columns of the Madisonian any thing which looks like a desire to use John Tyler as a *stepping stone* for Henry Clay to reach the Presidency. On the contrary, the Madisonian has labored to bring about a fair compromise by the adoption of a union electoral ticket—extracting in every instance we believe, such articles as have appeared in democratic papers favoring the plan. The Madisonian, if we understand its policy, is not laboring to destroy Mr. Tyler and the whole democratic party under a false garb of friendship to that gentleman, but is disposed to make concessions for the good of democracy, although it claims that Mr. Tyler is the only legitimate opponent of Henry Clay and of right ought so to be considered and supported by the democratic party. The Madisonian and the Norwich News, favor a plan which in its result, *will concentrate the strength of the democracy and secure for Mr. Tyler a free expression of the honest sentiments of the party.* We know not what course the Old School Republican pursues in connection with this subject, as we do not see that paper—but Dr. Miller, its editor, we do know—and we venture to assert that he is not in favor of two electoral tickets being run by the democratic party in any State in the Union.

The Patriot says: "Our intention is now and ever has been, to sustain Mr. Tyler, and him alone." This is just what we would have the Patriot do—it is the course that we are pursuing—but neither the Patriot nor the News will very effectually sustain Mr. Tyler, by adopting a course which in its operation, will secure for him a limited support, while at the same time it will be sufficient to insure Mr. Clay's success. No! No!! Let us stick to our candidate, sink or swim! But when the Patriot talks about "pursuing a course regardless of political consequences," it says what in our opinion, will not meet the approval of Old Veto.

But what has taken our attention, and severely exercised us with a fit of laughter, is the following sentence in the Patriot's reply: "With these views and feelings, can the News expect us to pull down this flag and abandon John Tyler and strike his name from our columns?" We emphatically answer yes!—unless you will so fight under that flag as to secure a victory for your General!

A little further on and the Patriot says that when the Polk party manifest a desire to unite with Mr. Tyler's friends, "it will be as ready to unite for the good of the party as any other paper." In reply to this we will merely say to the writer of the above, whoever he may be, just look at the Patriot, a few weeks back, and you will find an article *ridiculing* the idea of union. How does *this* and *that* agree!

We deny having intimated that Mr. Pratt is inclined to favor the whigs. We know "uncle Jo" too well to intimate any such thing. We said nothing more than that Mr. Pratt was part if not sole owner of the press and types on which the Patriot and Eagle is printed—and we sounded the note of alarm in his ear, believing that the enemy were laying a snare to capture him and the whole Tyler force in Connecticut—and we are happy to know that "uncle Jo," now that his eyes are opened, agrees with us fully in sentiment.

In conclusion—as we have not time nor room to say more—we will set a big apple that the above article was written by a man who, if an Independent Tyler ticket is not run, will vote for Henry Clay.

New Era in Steam Travelling.

The present week commences a new era in the business of Steam Boats and Rail Roads. The Long Island Road, which is now in full operation, opens another thoroughfare between Boston and New York, and there are now six Steamboats of the first class, running in connection with the different Rail Roads, etc, Norwich, Stonington and Greenport to New York.

The improvements in travelling are wonderful. It is only a few years since, 24 hours was considered a very quick passage between this city and New York. Now the distance is travelled in 4½ hours. The train which came in from Boston on Monday morning last, was only 4 hours 3 minutes from Boston to Allens' Point, a distance of 110 miles, including stops. The New Haven performed her passage to Greenport in 2½ hours, and the train from Greenport to New York in 3 hours, making the whole trip from Boston to New York, a distance of about 240 miles, in 9 hours 33 minutes.

We think our friends at Hartford and New Haven, will now give up all expectation of successfully competing with the Norwich and Stonington Rail Roads.

Dentistry.

Happening into the office of Dr. Parkhurst a few days since, we were shown the most elegant specimen of dentistry that ever met our eye. It consisted of a complete set of manufactured teeth elegantly arranged and fit for use—ready to be placed in the mouth of some unfortunate toothless being—who (through the ingenuity and skill of Dr. P. will now be enabled to bite or grin as the pump of combativeness or mirth may dictate. We were assured by the Doctor that the set of teeth shown to us could not only be used without inconvenience, but that they were better than those produced by nature; as they would neither ache nor decay. This is certainly an age of improvement—glass eyes, cork legs, porcelain teeth and wooden heads—why a man now-a-days cannot properly claim to be a gentleman unless he is fitted out with one or all of these embellishments.

For the News.

To the Colchester Amateur Club.

Languid and ill, I reclined on my pillow,
And my fancy was ranging the region of dreams,
When music, more soft than the soft wavy billow,
Stole in on my ear:—and I seemed by the streams

Of Damascus to wander—and to roam on the height
Which o'erlooks the fair paradise,* Mahomet praised,
When he gazed on its beauties; and my soul, from delight
And enjoyment, to rapture—high rapture was raised.

All nature in harmony joined;—earth and sky,
In peans of praise, sweet swelled the glad song;
And spirits bent gently their forms from on high,
The notes of thanksgiving and praise to prolong.

Soft, measured, and slow fell these notes on my ear,
Which kindled my fancy with kindliest glow,
When a group of young Heavens seemed near and more near,
To the cadence† of the spot where the music did flow.

Are *they* worthy the sounds—and desire they to crown,
With garlands their visitants, the love notes between?
See! they scatter fresh flowers—and roses fall down
On the heads they would honor—unheeded!—unseen!

I listen—and hear in a soft manly tone,
"Flow gently sweet Afton, disturb not her rest,"
But my *dream is disturbed, and my Heavens have flown,*
To their pillow, to resail in dreams still more blest.

And my visitants on; and slow and more slow,
Fall their notes, made by distance more tenderly sweet;
And faint and more faint, and low and more low
Come the cadences soft—and the fall of their feet.

And gently sweet slumber resumed her mild wave,
And my lids sank to rest while with buoyancy light,
And a hymn of thanksgiving, I prayed that they
Might learn "*what a best giveth true songs† in the night.*"

* It is written that when Mahomet, from the mountains which overlook Damascus, first gazed upon that city with its gardens, its olive trees, and its well watered plain, in which "Abana and Pharpar" are still beautiful, he said: "There is but one paradise promised to the faithful; I will not rest in the earthly, lest I lose the heavenly."

† Job, 35-10.

Colchester, July 22d, '44.

Post Office Department.

We take the following article from the columns of the Madisonian, and commend it to the attention of our readers:—

Government Express—More Post Office Tyranny.—We learn from the Rochester Democrat that Pomeroy's express was not allowed to go westward on Tuesday. The Tonawanda railroad agents refused to permit the ordinary baggage to be placed on the road, and afterwards compelled the agent, with his valise, to remain behind also. This delay will produce great inconvenience, as the express agent had a large amount of bank exchanges, drafts, notes, &c., with him.

The difficulty originated in an order of the Postmaster General, designed to prevent the public from forwarding their letters by a conveyance other than that of the Post Office Department.

It is time Mr. Wickliffe was taught that in the regulations of railways, the people have as strong a claim for accommodation as the Post Office Department. We are surprised that the directors of the Tonawanda road manifest so little independence as to abet this Government tyranny. The head of the Post Office Department is very impotent to effect practical oppression, unaided by the owners of railways and steamboats.

The Rochester Advertiser says that this prohibition on the part of the company is the result of a notice received from the General Post Office, informing the company of the intention to levy a fine of $50 for each time they convey the private letter express. The Auburn and Rochester Railroad Company have received a similar notice, and the directors had a meeting on Tuesday, at Canandaigua, at which they also determined not to carry any mailable packages on their road for the expresses.

We clip the above from the Journal of Commerce as a fair specimen of the candor of that press and others, in their warfare upon the Postmaster General. This editor, and others of the same kidney, seem to treat the Post Office, and the laws of Congress for its government, as though they were the private property of Mr. Wickliffe, and the laws were the dictation of his individual will.

The act of Congress prohibits a carrier of the mail, under a penalty of fifty dollars from transporting letters in his conveyance (not in mails.) The railroads are carriers of the mail, at exorbitant prices, paid by the department. For the mail between Albany and Buffalo, about sixty thousand dollars per annum is paid. Pomeroy and others have assumed the right to carry letters on this post route on the railroad cars. They pay the railroad company for sending their agent and his baggage daily, about six thousand dollars per annum. They have openly advertised to take letters at six cents. They contended, and Judge Conklin has recently decided, they could not be convicted of a violation of the law, unless the railroad companies were first made liable, and this could only be effected by the Department giving them notice of the fact, that the act of Congress was evaded or violated. The Department, under the advice of the law officer of the government, has of course given notice to the agents of the railroads of the illegal acts of Pomeroy and others. The companies, seeing they would incur the penalty of fifty dollars for each time they should transport Pomeroy's agent, after being informed he had letters in his possession to be carried in violation of law, have honestly and in good faith determined to deny to Pomeroy and others the permission to carry letters

ORIGINAL STAINED

and mail matter over their roads, and have refused passage to such agents, when the fact was made known to them.

Mr. Wickliffe claims no right "to regulate railways." It is his duty to see that the laws made for the government of the Department and the regulations growing out of the contracts, prescribing the duties of the contractors, &c., should be observed and strictly enforced, and he would be faithless to his country and to his oath, were he to remain silent and passive, and suffer the Department under his charge to be injured or broken down by the cupidity of any company or set of men. It is too much to expect the Department to pay to the Railroad company sixty thousand dollars annually to carry *empty mail bags*, and to allow Pomeroy & Company to *carry the letters*, thus cheating and defrauding the Government of the postage absolutely required to pay the expenses of the Department. Are the public prepared to sanction a system of fraud so injurous to its interest, to force a curtailment of the mail service, or drive the Department into bankruptcy? Do these reckless men really believe that the nation has lost all patriotism, all sense of moral justice, and that they will triumph over the laws of the land with the approbation of the people? No man who ever was at the head of the Post Office Department devoted more assiduously his time and talents to its service and complicated duties than the present Postmaster General; and at no time since it was established, has there been so much service, or the service better performed, than at present. The mail is transported over more miles of post-roads, more rapidly, to more post offices, and cheaper than at any former period. Indeed, considering the difficulties and embarrassments which the Postmaster General has been constrained to contend with, it is matter of astonishment to all who have looked into this subject, that he has been enabled to give so much service at the present time, and still defray the expenses out of the income of the Department.

If the postage is too high, it should be reduced; but Congress (not the Postmaster General) has the power to make the reduction. Why, then, slander a faithful officer for the performance of a duty required by law? It is time that every honest man should frown indignantly on the attempt to break down the Department, and mark with contempt and scorn the lawless acts of unprincipled individuals. What would be said of the Southern portion of this country, who think the tariff too high, if they were openly to encourage smuggling by individuals, and defend and justify these acts, upon the plea that the duties on foreign merchandize were too oppressive and ruinous, and that this course was the only way to force Congress to repeal the tariff?

We ask the editors of the press to reflect upon the consequences of encouraging a disregard of the laws made in pursuance of the power given by the Constitution to Congress, and they cannot fail to see a train of evils, which must follow, demoralizing as destructive of honor and order in the National government.

North Carolina Election.

The election in this State on the 1st. inst., was for the Governor and members of the Legislature. They are chosen biennally. Two years ago, Morehead's (whig) majority in the State was 4592. The Senate stood,—whig 30, democrats 20; House, whigs, 55, democrats 67. The annexed schedule shows the losses and gains in the counties heard from.

In 1840, Morehead's majority for Governor was over 5000, and in November of the same year the whig majority for President was 12,694.

	Governor, '44.		Governor, '42	
Counties.	Hoke.	D. Graham.	W. Henry.	Morehead
Johnston	585	689	580	557
New Hanover	1101	283	885	801
Duplin	872	168	801	482
Wayne	846	260	660	216
Greene	804	240	196	274
Sampson	732	458	603	385
Brunswick		24	309	283
Columbus	274	197	351	129
Pitt	441	607	379	872
Edgecombe	1410	116	1185	74
Orange	1645	1751	1472	1576
Pasquotank	177	593	144	631
Perquimons	317	306	94	353
Halifax	878	569	419	967
Franklin	710	361	646	353
Granville	985	976	851	901
Warren	710	127	730	108
Northampton		193 maj.	430	532
Chowan	301	272	231	248
Hertford	289	306	231	248
Washington		237	58	394
Wake	1771	1073	1185	953
Bertie	409	867	474	400
Beaufort	486	862	592	750
Bladen	228		438	301
Camden	94	517	77	458
Caswell	1088	277	1109	214
Cumberland	1070	692	869	553
Chatham	704	1158	707	992
Guilford	462	1920	418	1655
Nash	790	67	765	30
Robertson	600	516	557	534
Anson	532	1174	372	205
Cabarrus	477	659	492	610
Craven		27 maj.	656	549
Lincoln	640 maj.		1579	670
Mecklenburg	1055	741	1192	984
Moore	512	584	504	521
Person	620	276	548	310
Richmond	113	678	92	655
Rockingham	931	449	954	383
Randolph		744 maj.	309	1154
Rowan and Davie	736 354	809 505	914	1199
44 Counties	24,924	23,216	25,808	23,338

Whig gain thus far 746 votes. There are 74 counties.

Should the rest of the State come in as before, they would be a tie in the Senate, and a whig majority of sixteen in the House.

Coming to Scowly.—The Pennsylvanian re-publishes the well-known article from the Richmond Enquirer, and prefaces it with the following remarks:

The Richmond Enquirer of a recent date, has the following editorial article, which commends itself to the good sense and good feeling of the party every where, and should contribute largely to the forgetting of any minor differences among those who are really democrats, which might, if persevered in afford aid and comfort to the common enemy, but which could not, under any concurrence of circumstances, be of advantage to those by whom they are entertained. The Enquirer speaks we think, in the proper tone, and takes the right view of this important matter, the object being to compact the ranks of democracy, and to bring them into the field with an unbroken front, against the forces of Henry Clay and a National Bank, against which each division of the republican army, whether arrayed under the banner of Polk and Dallas, or advocating the claims of Mr. Tyler, is fully and conscientiously committed. There are, that we can perceive, no insurmountable obstacles to such desirable concord,—nothing, in fact, which deserves the name of obstacle; and it is but a natural presumption that the approaching decisive contest will find all men in their congenial places, the democrat among democrats, where his services will be effective—the federalist among federalits, to encounter defeat—and none so situated that they cannot strike an available blow for the principles which are dear to them.

A poor tenant calling upon his landlord, found him at dinner, and was requested to stand while he conversed with him. "What news, my friend?" said the squire. "None as I know of," replied the farmer, "except that a sow of mine had a litter of thirteen pigs last night, and she has only twelve teats." "What will the thirteenth do?" asked the landlord. "Do as I do," returned Hodge; "it will stand and look on while the others eat."

The Franklin Democrat says, "We have in our office a bunch, consisting of 113 stalk, all of which sprang from one kernel of rye, on the land of Mr. Rector L. Ross, of Montague."

☞ Intelligence from Key West, received at Charleston, speaks of the apprehension of a white man and seven negroes on the 18th inst. Jonathon Walker, a white man, who was with them, confessed himself an abolitionist from Massachusetts, and that he had induced the negroes to runaway from Pensacola.—The prisoner was to be sent to Pensacola for trial.

☞ The Hartford Times, of last week, announces another change in the proprietorship of the Newspaper Aurora. The Times seems to be in advance of the Aurora in the publishment of matters concerning the latter—and if we are rightly informed, in advance of facts. The paragraph in question is undoubtedly intended as an attack upon Mr. Trench for some real or supposed estrangement from Hartford influence, and exhibits the same grossness of feeling that we have at different times, heretofore, found occasion to censure. It is an article that pleases the whigs, as is apparent from the readiness with which that vilest of all newspapers, the Norwich Courier, copies and endorses it. It may appear singular to some that the late editor of the Aurora should thus be dismissed by the Times gentry with a kick.—Not so to us—it is only a sample of what the young man who has been induced by the Hartford Regency to put his neck into the yoke, may expect, when, at a time not far distant, he will find himself going the way of all his predecessors. New London and Windham County democracy dont longer pay obeisance to the dogmas of the Hartford Times.

☞ We are requested to announce that R. W. Roath has received a full and splendid assortment of Trimmings for Odd Fellows' Regalia, consisting of Fringes, Laces, &c. &c., which he will sell at a great reduction of prices. "The proof of the pudding is in trying"—give him a call.

☞ We are compelled for want of room, to omit the Notice from the Central State Committee, announcing the District Conventions to be holden in the month of Sept. It will again appear in our next paper.

The Marine List we also omit for the same reason.

For the News.

New Discovery in Phrenology.

Many of our citizens have been highly delighted for several days past, with the interesting lectures of Messrs. Fowlers on Phrenology; illustrating the science—showing the location of the several organs—their respective uses &c. We doubt not that they are in the main correct. Yet we dissent in one point. The development of self-esteem in the fair sex, is located in a different part of the system.

The Bustle is the test of mathematical demonstration, and from its location no one would doubt it to be an animal propensity. Should it not prove however, an infallible test on close examination, it can result in no loss; since on Phrenological principles it must improve the faculty of observation.—*Com.*

☞ We understand that Rev. James Pratt, of Portland, Me. Rector of the Episcopal Church at that place has accepted an invitation to deliver an Oration before the Society of Odd Fellows in this city on the 3d of Sept. next.

We desire to put a question to our friends of the Episcopal Watchman, concerning one George S. White, an Englishman, now residing in Windham County. Has the aforesaid Mr. White any authority from the Bishop, to *preach* or administer the *ordinances*; or has he been cut off from these rites?—*Com.*

Ink Spots.—Spots made by black writing Ink on the pages of a book, may be removed by washing them with a solution of oxalic acid in water. The spot must be afterwards washed with clear water. In this way the writer has easily removed fresh ink and left the page white, and old spots have been nearly obliterated.

☞ The famous Major Noah has turned another political somerset—making the third or fourth, we believe, within a year. He is now strong for Clay and Frelinghuysen. The Major watches as closely as any man which way the wind blows, but like unto all other weathercocks it seldom blows him any good.—*Albany Knick.*

☞ When adversity assails you don't grow cross. It prevents not only all sympathy for your misfortune, but also all offers of assistance. People of benevolent feelings are repulsed by your snappishness. They are obliged to stand afar off, lest you bite them.—Take the mater cooly, and live a Christian, and God will help you—and your fellow men also.

☞ The editor of the New Haven Register has been shown a hen's egg, measuring eight and a half inches in circumference! The husband of this hen, we understand, feeling so big over her doings, that he don't associate with common roosters at all—he sleeps away down the road on a fence.—*Alb. Knick.*

Married.

In New London, July 11th, Mr. Wm E. Almy, to Miss Ann K. Frink. Mr. Andrew A. Hobron of Philadelphia, to Miss Lucretia Hobron. Mr Francis S. Hunter, to Miss Lucy Darrow.

In New Haven on the 6th inst. by Rev. Dr. Croswell, Rev. Wm. F. Morgan, late assistant minister of Trinity Parish, to Miss Catharine Trowbridge.

DIED

In this city on the 13th inst., Eliza, only daughter of Doct. Wm. P. Eato , aged about 13 years.

In East Hartford on the 6th inst. Mr. Timothy Kennedy, aged 76. Same day Dr. Timmothy Hall, aged 87. His death was caused by being thrown from his waggon. He was a revolutionary pensioner and was universally beloved and esteemed by all in the town and wherever he was known.

Merchants Bank, August 13, 1844.

THE Stockholders of this Bank are hereby notified that their annual Meeting for the choice of Officers, will be held at their Banking House, in Norwich on the 9th day of September next at 10 o'clock A. M.
JOEL W. WHITE, Cash.
August 14. 3t

HENRY LEE, M. D.

HOMŒOPATHIC PRACTITIONER. Rooms in the American House.
References.—A. Gerald Hull, M. D. 496 Broadway, N. Y. Chas. Skiff, M. D. New Haven, Ct., Taft, M.D. Hartford Ct.
August 14. 3t

Paints, Oils, Varnishes &c.

ENGLISH and American Linseed Oil, warranted pure; Coach and Furniture Varnish; White Lead; Dry and Ground in Oil, Spirits Turpentine Litharge, Red Lead, Spanish Brown, English and American Venetian Red, Putty; Window Glasses all sizes, Glue various qualities, Japan and Bright Varnish, Chrome Red, Dry Verdigris, Pure do ground in Oil, Chrome Green Prussian Blue, Ultramarine, Paris Green, Chrome Yellow, Chinese and English Vermilion, Blue, Brown, Green and Black Smalts, Gold Bronze, Brass Leaf, Silver and Copper Bronze, Sable and Camels Hair Pencils, Gum Copal and Shellac, French and Spruce Yellow, Pumice Stone, Black Lead, Spanish and Paris White, Red and White Chalk, Rose Pink Terra de Sienna Turkey Umber, Drop Black, India Red, Glass and Emery Paper, Black Paint ground in Oil, distilled Verdigris, Paint and Varnish Brushes, Sash Tools, Lamp Black &c. For sale at the lowest prices at wholesale or retail by
JOHN L. DEVOTION, 110 Main-st.
One door East of the Quinebaug Bank.
August 14. 3m38

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS, by the act of Congress, approved on the third of March, 1843, entitled "An act providing for the sale of certain lands in the States of Ohio and Michigan, ceded by the Wyandot tribe of Indians and for other purposes," the President is authorized to cause the lands in the States of Ohio and Michigan "to which the Indian title was extinguished by a treaty with the Wyandot tribes of Indians, concluded at Upper Sandusky, March seventeenth, eighteen hundred and forty-two," to be offered at public sale, under the superintendence of the respective Registers and Receivers of the Land Offices at Upper Sandusky and Detroit;

Now know ye, that I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States do hereby declare and make known that PUBLIC SALES will be held at the undermentioned Land Offices in the States of OHIO and MICHIGAN, at the periods hereinafter designated, for the disposal of the public lands (with certain exceptions) hereinafter named; the Indian title to which was extinguished by said treaty, upon the terms and conditions prescribed in the acts of Congress aforesaid, to wit:

At the Land Office at UPPER SANDUSKY, in the State of Ohio, commencing on Monday, the *fourteenth day of October* next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned township and fractional townships, viz:

South of the Base Line and East of the First Principal Meridian.

Fractional townships one, two and three, of range thirteen.

Fractional townships one and three, and township two of range fourteen.

Fractional townships one, two and three, of range fifteen; with the exception of the following tracts, viz: the section or part of section numbered sixteen in every township, which shall remain for the support of common schools.

The tract in township two, of range fourteen, which includes the town of Upper Sandusky, laid off by the Surveyor General into town lots, out lots, streets and avenues.

The tract of two acres of land in section twenty-nine' in township two, of range fourteen, including the "Stone Meeting House and Burying Ground, near to and north of Upper Sandusky;" and the tract of one half acre in the southeast quarter of section eight in township three, of range fourteen, designated as the "Grave Yard Reserve," on the farm of Silas Armstrong.

Also at the same time and place, for the disposal of the town lots and out lots in the town of UPPER SANDUSKY, in township two south, of range fourteen east, on the left bank, descending, of the Sandusky river, viz:

Town lots numbered one to three hundred and eighty, inclusive, except four lots, which are required to be selected by the Register and Receiver prior to the day of sale, "for the use of and to be vested in the town when it shall become corporate.

Out lots numbered one to two hundred and seventeen, inclusive.

The lot designated as the "Grave Yard," containing one acre, near the council House, within the town, is to be withheld from sale.

The minimum price of the town lots is fixed by law at twenty dollars per lot, and of the out lots at the rate of fifteen dollars per acre.

At the Land Office at DETROIT, in the State of MICHIGAN, commencing on Monday, the *seventh day of October next*, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of the undermentioned sections, viz:

South of the Base Line, East of the Meridian, and on both sides of the Huron River.

Sections twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-four, thirty-five, and thirty-six, and the fraction of section twenty-two containing eight acres, on the south side of Huron river, all in township four, of range nine.

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer, and no private entries of land in the townships so offered will be admitted, until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Of the lands designated in this proclamation, lying within the limits of Ohio, the minimum price at public and private sale is fixed at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per acre, and of those within the limits of Michigan, the minimum price is in like manner fixed at the rate of two dollars per acre.

When a tract on which improvements exist shall be offered, if, in addition to the minimum price of the land, as above stated, the appraised value of the improvements be not also bidden, such tract shall be withdrawn from this sale and shall again be offered at a subsequent public sale, due public notice thereof first being given, when directed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office."

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this twenty-fourth day of June, Anno Domini 1844.
J. TYLER.

By the President:
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

THE RESPECTABLE individuals who have certified to the virtue of C. BRINKERHOFF'S HEALTH RESTORATIVE, are those who have experienced its remedial effect either in their own individual cases, or within the circle of their families. Without an exception they are persons whose veracity is unquestioned, and they frankly state their entire confidence in the Proprietor and his medicine. Dr Jas. R. Chilton, the eminent Analytical Chemist of New York, having had a bottle under trial, has testified that it is composed of vegetable matter entirely. For Liver Complaint, Weakness and Pain in the Side and Chest, Severe Coughs and Colds and profuse Nights Sweats, the Health Restorative has evinced the most decided curative properties, strengthening the weak and dilapidated part, and soothing the most aggravating and alarming cough and expectoration. Some of the most eminent of the Medical Faculty and Divines are ready to be referred to in proof of its really restoring qualities, and have left their names and certificates with Mr. Brinkerhoff, the Proprietor, for that purpose.

HORACE EVERETT 96 Hudson St N. Y. the General Agent for the U. States, has appointed SAMUEL TYLER, 138 Main-st., and WILLIAM S. TYLER, 131 Water-st., as Agents for Norwich Ct.
Norwich, August 15. 3t

Maynard & Noyes',

EXTRA Citric or Rochelle and Soda Powders, a fresh supply, just received by
R. W. MATHEWSON.
August 14. 3t

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

A Fresh supply of this excellent remedy for Coughs, Asthma, Bleeding at the Lungs &c. For sale by
R. W. MATHEWSON
August 14. 3t

THE LADIES will find a beautiful article of Perforated Paper; black, cut, and bugle beads; Portfolios; steel, gilt and silver Beads, Card Cases, Hair Brushes, Combs of all kinds, Cologne, and Lavender water; Prestog Salts, Gillott's Victoria Steel Pens, fancy Hair Pins, white Wax, Emory Bags, Warner's drill eyed needles; silk and bead Purses, some finely ornamented with steel beads, Motto Seals, Sun Scissors, Pen knives, Jet Buttons, &c. &c., at
R. W ROATH
On the corner opposite Norwich Bank
Norwich Aug. 13 3w 38

Fancy Goods.

R. W. Roath has just returned from Boston, and is now opening a large assortment of useful Fancy Goods at his Watch and Jewelry Store, on the corner opposite the Norwich Bank.
August 14. 3w38

R. W. ROATH, is appointed Agent for Prescott's celebrated Double Bass Viols, and Melodians. The Public are invited to examine an assortment of the above instruments, just received at the Music store on the corner opposite Norwich Bank.
Aug 13 3w 38

Clocks,

THE Subscriber has just received a large assortment of Brass and Wood wheel Thirty Hour and Alarm Clocks, and some very fine eight day Mantel Clocks, for sale chap by R. W. ROATH.
on the corner opposite Norwich Bank.
August 14. 3w38

LIST OF LETTERS

remaining in the Post office, Norwich Ct., August 5th, 1844.

Ayers Elisha		King Andrew D	
Adams James C Jr.		Kelly Martin	
Adams Joseph		Kimball Moses	
Arnold Jermima Miss		Kennedy Archibald	2
Butler Comfort		Lyon Orlando	
Bailey Sylden		Lathrop Eulinda	
Brewster Park		Lull O N	
Barney Frances Mrs.		Lenory Andrew	
Barrows Henry A.		Lynch John	
Baier John		Laman James A	
Burrows Mercy Mrs.		Lippet Andrew C	
Beckwith Exra P.		Ladd Rufus M	
Beebe Stephen		Lanman Charles	
Brown Elida A Mrs.		Miller John B	
Benjamin Esther Miss		McCaulie Jane Miss	
Berry Seth E		Mc Curdy James	
Burgess Nathan G		Mulcahy Jeremiah	
Brewster Catherine F Mrs.		McNeil John	
Beebe Josh F		Maynard Jesse	
Brennan Dennis		Mann Zadock H	
Barber Reuben		Mason Thomas	
Brewster Benj. F		Marsh Abby Miss	
Mr. E. S. B.		Maynard Roswell E	
Bromley Mary Mrs.		Moore E T	
Colton H F		Main William H	
Chapel Mary Jane Miss		Northrop Ann M Mrs.	
Clark Sarah S Mrs.		O'Hallaran John	
Cunningham Barney		O'Holland John	
Cummins Elizabeth Mrs.		Prentice Hannah E	
Comstock Henry		Pierce William B	
Crocker Jared F		Paul Mercy A	
Cox John Q	3	Perkins John	
Cook William P		Paul J E	
Clark Anna E Miss		Palmer George	
Cobby Ruth Miss		Pell James	
Carroll Joseph		Parish Archaptus S	
Champion Marie H Mrs.		Pelton Fredrick W	
Cranston Samuel C		Quinn Francis	
Caulkins Edward M		Quinby Abigal	
Clark Harriet		Rogers D M Rev.	
Clark Leonard S		Robinson Emeline Miss	
Case Almira Miss		Randell Lose Miss	
Carrier Titus Jr.	2	Roath Elizabeth	
Caughlan Daniel		Riply George B	
Cutler Thomas O		Roath Edward A	
Currie Richard		Richmond John	
Dill Lemuel		Rogers & Baker	
Dean Charles		Robinson Pamelia	
Daily Lucy Miss		Smith Jane	
Dart Nancy N Miss		Smith Azor C	
Daniels Henry S		Spicer Abel Chapman	
Dimoreal Francis		Sly Moziah	2
Desaulnier L L L		Smith Sarah B Miss	
Eddy N H & Co.		Storry Harriet N	
Eddy A or O		Symons Loretta	
Fisher George A	2	Shipman L L Miss	
Foster Samuel P		Sharp Mary Miss	
Foley William		Stoddard Henry	
Finsley Hester		Sperry Willis	
Fish Susan J.		Spicer Isaac	
Fallon Patt		Schemehorn Philip	
Fenny John R		Smith Nancy B	
Gifford Harriet M Miss		Thomas Sarah Maria Miss	
Green Timothy		Tracy Ebenezer	
Gladwin George F		Tanner Edwin M	
Goodrich Charles		Thompson David	
Green Caleb		Tilden Elizabeth Mrs.	
Greenman John		Tomson Mrs.	
Homer Joseph W		Usher J M Rev.	
Huntington James Mrs.		Ferguson Jedediah	
Harding Sophia Miss		Williams Saml. S	
Holmes Nathan		Wilson Leonard	
Huntington Sarah T R		Whiting William E	
Huntington Wm. M		Wells Orson	
Hedge Susan Miss		Wakefield L Henry	
Hill Charles		Wallace Hugh	
Huntington Edward		Wilson, Hugh & Son	
Helme James		Wightman Julia S	
Kinne Thomas			

☞ Persons calling for the above Letters will please to say—they are advertised.

N. B. All Letters intended to be sent out of the U. States, by ship or steamer, the inland postage must be paid or they will not be forwarded.
37 JOHN H. TOWNSEND P. M

LIVE

GEESE FEATHERS,

A FIRST rate lot just received and will be sold in any quantity at a low price by
LINCOLN & WILLIAMS.
August 7 3w37

New and Elegant

FALL DRESS GOODS.

LINCOLN & WILLIAMS

HAVE this day received a great quantity of new Dress goods, consisting of new and beautiful styles M. D. Laines, Chusans, Crapes, and Afghan Satins, which will be sold very low at No. 24 Shetucket-St.
August 7 1w37

Notice.

At a Court of Probate, holden at Groton, within and for the district of Groton on the 6th day of August, A. D. 1844.

Present NATHAN DABOLL, Esq., Judge.

THIS Court limits and appoints the term of six months from the 25th day of August, for the creditors to the estate of Albert Haley late of said Groton deceased; to exhibit their claims against said estate to the administrator or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law those indebted to said estate by book are requested to settle the same immediately.
STEPHEN HALEY, Administrator.
August 14, 1844. 3w38

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

ELY & CO.,

No. 38 & 85 Shetucket-Street,

HAVE this day received a large, rich and well selected lot of Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS, expressly for Fall Trade direct from the Importers, and Manufacturers Agents. Being all bought from first hands and at Cash prices; they pledge themselves that in no case will they be undersold.

They call particular attention to the following rich Goods all of which will be sold at great bargains.

17 ps Super Blk and Blue Blk Bombasines.
A large lot of Splendid Fall patterns De Laines.
do do do Crape Chusans and Crape de Laines.
A few ps Afghan Satins.
do do do Romelias and Chamelion Stripes.
1 Case Ginghams the richest in the world.
A lot of Sj lended Cassimere Shawls.
A large assortment of Satin and Silk Velvet Cravats, together with almost every style of Dry Goods that can be called for.
August 14. 3t

Buy where you can buy Cheap.

ELY & CO., have this day received 3 Cases AB pieces Silk and Cot. warp of every quality from 37½ to 93 cents per yd, and are prepared to sell them from 8 to 10 pr cent less than can be bought in Norwich. Please call and examine for yourselves.
August 14. 3t

NORWICH & WORCESTER RAIL ROAD.

DAY LIGHT LINE

Between Boston and New York, via., the Long Island Rail Road.

A New York Train, via., Greenport and the Long Island Rail Road, will leave Worcester every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, upon the arrival of the Train from Boston at ¾ A. M.

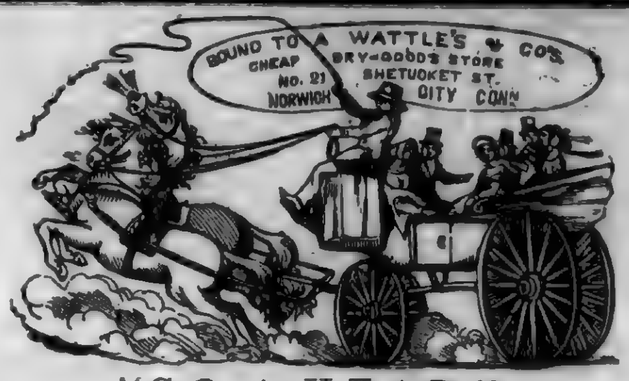
Will leave Allens' Point for Boston every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, upon the arrival of the Boat from Greenport about 2 P. M.
EMERSON FOOTE, Supt.,
Norwich, August 13, '44. 3t

Flour.

500 Bbls Super Fine Flour, from new wheat, this day landing from steam Propeller Quinebaug and for sale by H. WHITAKER & CO., Commerce-st.
August 13 3t

3000 Bushels

REAL Turks Island Salt, now landing from sloop George Washington and for sale by H. WHITAKER & CO., Commerce-st.
August 13 3t



"GO A-HEAD,"

IS OUR MOTTO.

AND we have gone ahead by purchasing a very large lot of FASHIONABLE FALL DRY GOODS. Among the new goods are the richest Fall Styles of CASHMERES ever brought to this County—splendid French Mous de Laine, of new and elegant styles, at low prices. Also Black Bombazines, eighteen per cent less than usual. A few more of those rich changeable Silks, that were so much admired ten days since. Heavy black and colored Silk Shawls, Linen Handkerchiefs, from 12 1-2 to 150.

With the Cash you can get the most goods for your money—at the cheap Dry Goods and Carpet Store of
August 8—3w37 A. WATTLES & CO., round Black Sign, 21 Shetucket-st.

MILITARY GOODS!!!

CHARLES A. CONVERSE

General Dealer in Hard Ware Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Fancy and Military Goods, etc.

130 Main-Street.

MILITARY TRIMMINGS, LACES AND EQUIPMENTS,

suitable and proper for Cavalry, Artillery and Riflemen.

U. S. Army, Navy and Revenue, General Staff and Company Officer's, Straight Swords and Sabres, plated and gilt; silver plated and gilt Sword Chains; white, red, and yellow Sword Belts; silver plated, gilt and silvered Belt Clasps and Plates; red and yellow silk and worsted Sashes; red, blue, white, black, green and mixed colored Fountain and Cock Plumes, made of Vultors and Swan's Feathers; Chapeau's; silver and gilt Chapeau Trimmings; Caps for Infantry, Artillery and Riflemen; gilt, silver plated and silvered Buttons, convex, bell and other patterns; plated and gilt Sword Knots and Tassels; plated and gilt Aiguelettes; plated, gilt, white and yellow, thread, wire and tinsel Laces, suitable for Division, Regimental and Company Officers and Soldiers; gilt and plated Brass, plain and embroidered; Plume Sockets, Holster Tips; gilt, plated and worsted Fringes; silver and gilt Cord and Braid; plated and gilt Epaulettes and Wings; worsted Shoulder Knots and Puffs; Priming Wires and Brushes; Knapsacks; white Belt Webbing; Cartridge Boxes; Bitts bradoon and curby Rosettes; red, white and yellow Webbing; silver and brass Stirrups; Muskets; Rifles; Pistols; Fencing Foils, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

☞ The above named Goods have been all recently selected by C. A. C., who has had a long practical experience in the Military Business, purchased for cash, at cost of importation, and will be sold at lower prices than MILITARY GOODS have ever before been offered in this or any other State.
Norwich August 6 1844—6w37.

GEO. W. CONCKLIN,

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTER,

No. 81 Water-Street,

Norwich, Conn.,

Every description of Letter Press Printing neatly and promptly executed.
August 7. 1f37

Norwich, July 25th, 1844.

AT a meeting of the Court of Common Council held the 24th day of July, A. D. 1844, the following appointments of City officers was made, viz:

ENGINEERS OF FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Col. James Spaulding, Chief Engineer Fire Dpm't.
Abner T. Pierce, 1st Assist. do. do. do.
Noah L. Cole, 2d do. do. do. do.

FIRE WARDENS.

Wards No 1.—A. G. Frink, Charles Colt, R. W. Roath, John Dunham.
Ward No. 2—John G. Huntington, John Breed, Henry B. Norton, Elijah A. Bill.
Ward No 3.—Daniel Bassett, J. B. Wheelock, William Phillips, Asa Manning.

STREET COMMISSIONERS.

Dist. No. 1—Jesse D. Noyes,
" " 2 James B. Goddard,
" " 3 Thomas Robinson,
" " 4 Gurdon Pendleton;
A true copy of Record,
8w37 DAVID YOUNG, Clerk,

Hair Brushes.

A LARGE and Elegant assortment of Hair and Cloth Brushes. Also a new article of Shoe Brushes. For sale by SAMUEL TYLER.
No. 138 Main-Street.
August 7. 3w37

Perfumery.

A Splendid assortment of Perfumery, put up in a handsome style, consisting of Cologne, Lavender, Rose Jassamine, Musk, Volatile Rose smelling Salts, (cut glass Bottles) &c. For sale by
SAMUEL TYLER, 138 Main-st.,
August 7. 3w37

Notice.

I hereby forbid all persons harboring or trusting my wife Fidelia Bently, on my account, for I shall pay no debts of her contracting or expenses which may accrue on her account after this date.
ELEAZAR BENTLY.
Lebanon, July 29th, 1844. 37

IN BANKRUPTCY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

in Norwich, Ct., August 20th, 1844.

BY virtue of a decree of the District Court of the United States for the District of Connecticut, the undersigned will sell, by public auction, the property and rights of property belonging to the estate of GEORGE H. MAY, of Norwich, in said District, a Bankrupt under the provision of a late Act of Congress entitled "An Act to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States;" at the office of CLEVELAND & HOVEY, in said Norwich, *on Tuesday the 20th day of August* 1844, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon; Said property (as stated in said Bankrupt's Inventory,) consists of,

1. A certain Plantation; tract or parcel of Land containing 5000 acres, by survey bearing date the 14th day of November, 1838, situated in Cannon County, in the State of Tennessee, on the East Fork of Stones' River and Saunders' Fork of Smiths' Fork:

2. A promissory note against Joseph George, Jr. for the sum of $189,75; dated February 19, 1842 and payable sixty days after date:

3. A promissory note against Henry D. Knapp for the sum of $1113,49; dated June 16, 1842, and payable four months after date:

4. An interest in a promissory note against Scranton & Olmsted for the sum of $202.

Terms made known at the time of sale.
Dated at Norwich the 25th, day of July, 1844.
JAS. A. HOVEY, Assignee.
July 31. 3t

DR. BARKER,

EARNESTLY requests those indebted to him to call and settle during the early part of August
July 31st. 3t

Wanted.

TEN thousand pair of Men's Woolen half Hose. To be delivered immediately at the cheap Dry Goods and Carpet Store of A. WATTLES & CO., 21 Shetucket-st.
July 31st. 3w36

New Goods, New Goods.

A large lot of new goods will be opened this week at the cheap Dry Goods & Carpet Store.
Round Black Sign, 21 Shetucket-st.
July 31st. 3w36

H. S. COOK

MERCHANT TAILOR,

NO 15 SHETUCKET STREET,

Norwich, Conn.,

Gentlemen' and Boys' Garments cut and made in the latest styles.
Garments to be made out of the shop, cut at short notice.
☞ The strictest Punctuality will be an Invariable Rule. 4w
July 31. 1f36

SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.

BY virtue of a decree from the District Court of the United States for the District of Connecticut, the following property and rights of property belonging to the estate of AVERY D. HERSKELL of Preston, in said District, a legally declared bankrupt, will be sold by public auction at the office of CLEVELAND & HOVEY, in the City of Norwich, on the 20th day of August 1844, at 9 o'clock A. M., namely—

One horse waggon and Harness; one buffalo robe; 1 plough; 2 ox chains; one grind stone; 1 wheel barrow; 1 sword; and several chairs in auction.
Dated at Norwich the 25th day of July, 1844.
JAS. A. HOVEY, Assignee.
July 31. 3t

IN BANKRUPTCY.

SALES BY PUBLIC AUCTION

at Norwich, Ct., August 20th, 1844.

BY virtue of sundry decrees from the Hon. District Court of the United States, for the District of Connecticut, the undersigned will sell, by public auction, the property and rights of property of Bankrupts hereafter mentioned; at the office of CLEVELAND & HOVEY, in the City of Norwich, on Tuesday the 20th *day of August*, 1844, commencing at 9 o'clk A. M. in the forenoon!

ASSETS OF JOSHUA FENNER, of Griswold; consisting of book accounts against sundry individuals, and a supposed interest in certain machinery lately used in the manufacture of Cotton!

ASSETS OF ABRAHAM RUSSELL, Jr. late of said Norwich, consisting of a promissory note against Horatio N. Robinson for the sum of 124,[illegible] dated Oct. 15, 1842, and payable at the Livingston County Bank, N. Y.

ASSETS OF EMORY & PARKER, of Norwich, consisting of a quantity of Shoe Lasts and a great number of book accounts, a list of which will be furnished at the time of sale:

ASSETS OF SAMUEL L. HYDE; late of said Norwich, consisting of claims of different descriptions against sundry persons, a list of which will be duly furnished:

ASSETS OF THOMAS J. AVERY; late of New London, now of East Lyme, consisting of book accounts, notes, and acceptances against a great number of persons, a description of which will be furnished at the time of sale. Terms made known at the commencement of the sale.

Dated at Norwich, this 25th day of July, 1844.
JAS. A. HOVEY, Assignee in Bankruptcy.
July 31. 3t

Norwich Seminary.

THE Fall Term of this Institution will commence on Monday, August 12th.

The Principal will be assisted by the requisite number of competent teachers, and an effort will be made to impart a systematic and thorough knowledge of the branches pursued.

But little change will be made in the arrangements of the school. And it is hoped that those who have heretofore patronized this Institution will continue to favor it with their confidence and support.

The Terms of Tuition will be for

Common Branches,	4,00
Higher English Branches,	5,00
Language and Book Keeping,	6,00

FRANCIS S. HOVEY.
July 31. 3t

ORIGINAL STAINED

GREAT SALE
OF THIN SUMMER CLOTHING!
For June and July
AT THE
CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
191 Main-Street.

THIN COATS, of every Style from 75c to 4,00
Thin PANTS, of every Style " 75c to 4,00
VESTS, of every description " 75c to 4,00

Gentlemen all we have to say is, come on we are ready for you, with thousands of genteel Garments to set upon the Human form to gratify the mind and clothe the body. at 191 MAIN-STREET.
next door to Charles Clark's Hat Store.
I. T. FAY.
June 18 29

ANTHONY GORTON,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Corner of Main and Union-Streets.
Norwich Conn.,
OVER THE STORE, OF S. DENISE & Co.

HAVING long received a liberal share of patronage, is determined to merit a continuance of favor and all who are desirous of procuring the most
Thorough made Garment,
AND
Good Fit,
in the *most fashionable style*, at prices SO LOW that no reasonable man would object to, should call at
A. GORTON'S,
where he will be happy to receive orders in his line of Business—promising to render *perfect* satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

N. B. Particular care will be taken in cutting garments that are made out of his establishment.

Be sure and call on
ANTHONY GORTON.
Norwich, Feb. 7, 1844. tf1

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN pursuance of law, I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that a public sale will be held at the Land Office at MINERAL POINT, in the TERRITORY OF WISKONSIN, commencing on Monday the fourteenth day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands hereinafter designated, to wit;

North of the Base Line and East of the Fourth Principal Meridian.

Township ten, of ranges one, two and three.
Township nine, of ranges three and four.

North of the Base Line and West of the Fourth Principal Meridian.

Townships ten and eleven, of ranges one and two.
Townships nine, ten and eleven, of ranges three, four and five.
Fractional townships nine and ten, bordering on the Mississippi river, and township eleven of range six.
Fractional townships ten and eleven, of range seven.
The fractional southwest quarter of section fifteen, lots, five, six, seven, and eight, in section seventeen, lot No. five in section eighteen; lot number one in section nineteen, fractional north half of twenty, fractional north half of twenty-one and fractional north-west quarter of section twenty-two in township seven of range six.
Two islands forming parts of sections seven, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, and twenty-nine in township one, of range two.
Eight islands, forming parts of sections fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, thirty-five, and thirty-six, in township two, of range three.
Two islands, forming parts of sections five, six, seven eight, nine, ten, fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen, in township two, of range three, and sections one, two, and three, eleven, and twelve, in township two, of range four.
Three islands, parts of sections three, four, five, nine, ten, eleven, and twelve, in township two, of range four.
An island, forming parts of sections four, five and six, in township two, of range four, section one, in township two of range five, sections thirty-one and thirty-two, in township three of range four, and sections twenty-seven, twenty-eight, thirty-four, thirty-five, and thirty-six, in township three, of range five.
An island, forming part of sections twenty-seven twenty-eight, thirty-three and thirty-four, in township three, of range five.
An island, forming part of section sixteen, in township three, of range five, and sections thirteen and twenty-four in township three, of range six.
Such portions of the above designated islands [which are all in the Mississippi river] as fall within the limits of the sixteenth section, will be excluded from the sale.

North of the Base Line and East of the Fourth Principal Meridian.

Section eleven, in township three, of range one.
Northwest quarter of section thirty-four, in township one, of range three.
Section one, in township two, in range three.
Sections one, two, twelve, thirteen, twenty-one, twenty two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-seven, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-eight, thirty-four and thirty-six, in township three, in range three.
Sections five, six, seven, eight, fifteen, eighteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, and thirty-five, and the west half and the northeast quarter of section seventeen, in township three, of range four.
Section twenty-six, in township four, of range three.
Section one, in township one, of range five.
Sections one, two, three, in township six, of range five.

Lands appropriated by the law for the use of schools military, or other purposes, will be excluded from sale

The sale will be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer, and no private entries of land in the townships so offered, will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this twenty-fourth day of June, Anno Domini, 1844.
JOHN TYLER.

By the President:
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the land offices, and make payment therefor *as soon as practicable after seeing this notice*, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township embracing the tract claimed above designated, otherwise such claim will be forfeited.
THO. H. BLAKE.
Commissioner of the General Land Office.
July 10 33

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, EQUIPMENT AND REPAIRS, 11th, July, 1844.

PROPOSALS will be received at this Bureau until 3 o'clock, P. M. of the 15th August next, for furnishing and delivering the following quantities of Flax and Cotton Canvass, Hammock and Bag Stuff, and Sewing Twine, of American manufacture, viz.

FLAX CANVASS.

300 bolts of No. 1—each bolt to weigh 47½ lbs. av.
200 do No. 2 do do 42½ do.
600 do No. 3 do do 35 do.
200 do No. 5 do do 30 do.
200 do No. 6 do do 25 do.
200 do No. 7 do do 22½ do.

COTTON CANVASS.

100 bolts of No. 4—each bolt to weigh 38 lbs. av
100 do No. 5 do do 36 do
100 do No. 6 do do 31 do
45 do No. 10 do do 26 do

HAMMOCK AND BAG STUFF.

900 bolts Hammock stuff—each bolt to weigh 80 lbs.
150 do Bag do do 60 lbs

SEWING TWINE.

2000 pounds Flax Sewing Twine.
1000 do Cotton Sewing Twine.

The Flax Canvass to be 22 inches wide, and each bolt to contain 40 running yards.

The Cotton Canvass to be 20 inches wide, and each bolt to contain 50 running yards.

The Hammock Stuff to be 42 inches wide, and each bolt to contain 50 running yards.

The Bag Stuff to be 42 inches wide, and each bolt to contain 50 running yards.

One half of each kind and number of said Flax and Cotton Canvass and Hammock and Bag Stuff, and Sewing Twine, must be delivered at the Navy Yard, Gosport, Virginia; one fourth at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, New York; and one-fourth at the Navy Yard, Charlestown, Massachusetts.

One half of the quantities to be delivered at each of said Navy Yards, must be delivered on or before the first of November next, and the remainder on or before the first of April next.

Flax Canvass. The warp and Filling to be spun exclusively from tow, well dressed Flax, water rotted, and of the very best quality, without any mixture of shorts or tow. The yarns to be evenly spun and properly twisted—the warp to be rather more twisted than the filling. The yarns to be boiled in a solution of the best American pot ashes, in the proportion of 7 pounds of ashes to every 100 pounds of green yarn, and one gallon of water to every pound of green yarn, then to be thoroughly washed and rinsed in pure water, and carefully dried. The yarns to be thus prepared between April and November. No deleterious substance, starch, tallow, glue, paste, nor any description of weavers' dressing to be used in the manufacture. All cylindering, calendering, pressing and beating is strictly prohibited.

The Cotton Canvass to be of the best quality of materials and workmanship. Said Flax and Cotton Canvass, Hammock and Bag Stuff and Twine, must be fully equal to the samples of each of said Navy Yards—be subject to such tests and inspection as the chief of said bureau may direct or authorise and be in all respects to the satisfaction of the commandants of said Navy Yards respectively, or to the chief of said Bureau, or it will not be received.

All deliveries must be at the expense of the contractor, and the article must conform to the stipulations and condition of the contracts to be entered into.

Bonds, with two approved sureties in one-third the estimated amounts of the respective contracts will be required, and ten per centum in addition, will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made as collateral security for the faithful performance of the contract, which will not be paid until the contract shall have been complied with, unless specially authorised by the chief of the bureau, or Secretary of the Navy.
July 25—ta15

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN pursuance of law, I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that public sales will be held at the undermentioned land offices, in the STATE OF INDIANA, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit;

At the Land Office at WINAMOC, commencing on Monday, the twenty-first day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands hereinafter described, viz;

North of the Base Line and East of the Second Principal Meridian.

The northeast quarter of the section and the west half of the southeast quarter of section thirty six, in township thirty-four, of range one.
The lots one, two, three and four, in the south half of section twelve, in township thirty-six, of range one.
West half of southwest quarter of section twenty-one, southeast and southwest quarters of section twenty-two, northwest and southwest quarters of section twenty-seven, north half and southwest quarter of section twenty-four and sections twenty-five and thirty-six, in township thirty-six, of range two.

At the Land Office at VINCENNES, commencing on Monday, the twenty-eighth day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands hereinafter described, viz:

North of the Base Line and West of the Second Principal Meridian.

Sections one and two, the fraction of section three north of the Indian boundary line, north half of the northeast quarter of section eleven, and north half of section twelve, in township four, of range five.
The fractional northwest quarter, east of river, of section six in township four, of range seven.
The fractions of sections six, seven, and thirty, and thirty-one, on the south side of White River, in township two, of range seven.
The fractions of sections thirty-two and thirty three, on the south side of White river, in township five, range seven.

At the Land Office at JEFFERSONVILLE, commencing on Monday, the fourth day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands within the small fraction of section twenty-two, in township four, of range two, situated in a bend on the south side of White river and north of the Indian boundary line, and also of the south east quarter of section thirty-four, in township three of range two—all lying north of the base line and east of the meridian.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools military or other purposes, will be excluded from sale,

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no private entries in the townships so offered, will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this twenty-fourth day of June, Anno Domini, 1844.
JOHN TYLER,

By the President;
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, *and make payment therefor, as soon as practicable after seeing this notice*, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the tract claimed, above designated; otherwise such claim will be forfeited.
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.
July 10 3

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN pursuance of law, I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America do hereby declare and make known, that public sales will be held at the undermentioned Land Offices in the STATE OF ARKANSAS, at the periods hereinafter Designated, to wit:

At the Land Office at BATESVILLE, commencing on Monday the eleventh day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz:

North of the base line and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Townships five, six, ten and eleven, of range one.
Township four, five and nine, of range two
Fractional townships five, and six, west of White River, of range four.
Fractional township four, west of White River and township eight, of range five.
Fractional township twelve, north of old Indian boundary, of range eight.
Fractional township eleven, north of old Indian boundary, and township twelve of range nine.
Fractional township eleven, North of old Indian boundary, and township twelve and thirteen of range ten.
Townships twelve and thirteen, of range eleven.
Fractional township nine, north of the old Indian boundary, and township twelve, of range twelve.
Fractional township eight and nine, north of the old Indian boundary, and township twelve, of range thirteen.
Fractional township eight, north of the old Indian boundary, and township nine, twelve and fifteen, of range fourteen.
Township fifteen, of range fifteen.
Township seventeen, of range sixteen.
Townships thirteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen and eighteen, of range seventeen.

At the Land Office at FAYETTEVILLE, commencing on Thursday the fourteenth day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz:

North of the Base line and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Township seventeen, of range eighteen.
Townships sixteen, nineteen and twenty, of range nineteen.
Township sixteen, of range twenty-one.
Township twenty-one of range twenty-two.
Townships twelve, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty and twenty-one, of range twenty-four.
Townships sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, and nineteen, of range twenty-five.
Township fourteen, of range twenty-seven.
Townships eighteen, nineteen, twenty and twenty-one, of range twenty-eight.
Township fourteen, of range twenty-nine.
Township twelve, of range thirty-one.

At the Land Office at JOHNSONS COURT-HOUSE commencing on Monday the eighteenth day of November next, for the disposal of the public land within the undermentioned townships, viz:

North of the Base line and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Townships four and five, of range eighteen.
Township four, of range nineteen.
Townships nine and ten, of range twenty.
Townships nine and ten of range twenty-one.
Township ten, of range twenty-two.
Township eleven, of range twenty-four.
Township three, of range twenty-five.
Township five, of range twenty-six.
Townships six, and eleven, of range twenty eight.
Township five, of range twenty-nine.

At the Land Office at WASHINGTON, commencing on Thursday, the twenty-first day, November next, for the disposal of the public lands hereinafter described, viz.

Southof the Base line and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Township ten, of range twenty-one.
The fractions of sections seventeen, eighteen, nineteen and twenty, east of Red river, in the bend of Old River Lake, in township eighteen, of range twenty-five.
Townships five, six, and eighteen, of range twenty-seven.
Townships two, three, five, six and seventeen, of range twenty-eight.
Townships four and five, of range twenty-nine.
Townships five, six, and seven of range thirty.

At the Land Office at LITTLE ROCK commencing on Monday, the twenty-fifth day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz;

North of the Base Line West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Sections one and twelve, in township seven, of range seven.
Fractional township seven, north of the old Indian boundary, of range fourteen.

South of the Base Line and West of the Meridian.

Sections one, two, three, four, five, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen fourteen, fifteen, twenty-two twenty-three twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six twenty-seven and thirty-six, north half and southeast quarter of section six, fractions of section eight, east of Rock Roe Bayou and White river, North half and southeast quarter, and including part east of White river, of section twenty-one of north half and southeast quarter of section thirty five and including part east of White river in township one of range three.
Township nine and ten, of range five.
Township five, of range six.
Townships fifteen and eighteen of range nine.
Fractional section twenty-one south half of twenty-two and north half and southwest quarter of section twenty seven, east of Arkansas river in township three and township fifteen, of range ten.
Township twelve, thirteen, fourteen and fifteen, of range twelve.
Towships eighteen and nineteen, and the fractional sections one to six, inclusive, in township twenty of range thirteen and fourteen.

At the Land Office at Helena, commencing on Thursday, the twenty-eighth day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands hereinafter described, viz:

South of the Base Line and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

The fractional sections two and three, north of Scrub Grass Bayou, sections four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one and thirty-two, north of Arkansas river, and fractional sections thirty-three and thirty-four, in township eight, of range one.
Township seventeen, of range three.
Lands appropriated by law, for the use of schools, military or other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer; and no private entries of land, in the townships so offered, will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this twenty-fourth day of June, Anno Domini, 1844.
JOHN TYLER.

By the President:
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, and make payment therefor *as soon as practical after seeing this notice*, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township, embracing the tract claimed, above designated; otherwise such claim will be forfeited.
THO. H. BLAKE.
Commissioner of the General Land Office.
July 10. 33

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN pursuance of law, I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that a public sale will be held at the Land Office at NEWNANSVILLE, in the territory of FLORIDA, commencing on Monday, the sixteenth of December next, for the disposal of the unappropriated vacant public lands within the lines of the townships hereinafter designated, to wit;

South of the Base Line, and East of the Meridian.

Township twenty, twenty one and twenty two, of range eighteen.
The two easternmost tiers of sections in township fifteen, the two easternmost tiers of sections and sections twenty two, twenty seven and thirty four, in township sixteen, the east half of township seventeen, and the east half of township eighteen and the sections twenty one, twenty eight and thirty three in the same township, and all of townships nineteen and twenty, except the two westernmost tiers of sections in the former, of range nineteen.
Townships fourteen fifteen and sixteen, of ranges twenty, twenty one, and twenty two.
Townships fifteen and twenty. of range twenty three.
Lands appropriated by law, for the use of schools, military, or other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The sale will be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer; and no private entries of lands, in the townships so offered, will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this 24th day of June, A. D. 1844.
JOHN TYLER.

By the President.
THO. H. BLAKE;
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, and make payment therefor, as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township embracing the tract claimed above designated; otherwise such claim will be forfeited.
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.
July 10 33

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN pursuance of law, I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales will be held at the undermentioned Land Offices, in the State of MISSOURI, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit;

At the Land Office at PLATTSBURG, commencing on Monday, the twenty-first day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz;

North of the Base Line, and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Township sixty two, of range twenty nine.
Townships sixty two, sixty three and sixty four, of range thirty.
Township sixty one and sixty four, of range thirty one.
Townships sixty one, sixty two and sixty four, of range thirty two.

The parts of townships fifty two, fifty four, fifty six, fifty eight, fifty nine and sixty, lying west of the former west boundary of the state, and townships sixty one, sixty two, sixty three, on both sides of that boundary, of range thirty three.
Fractional township fifty, townships fifty one, fifty three, fifty five, fifty seven, fifty nine, sixty one, sixty three, and sixty four, of range thirty four.

Also at the same place, commencing on Monday, the eighteenth day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz:

North of the Base Line, and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Townships fifty two, fifty four, fifty six, fifty eight, sixty, sixty two, sixty four, of range thirty five.
Fractional township fifty two, north part of fractional township fifty three, north of former military reservation, township fifty five.
Fractional townships fifty eight and fifty nine, and townships sixty one and sixty three of range thirty six.
Fractional township fifty four, townships sixty, sixty two, and sixty four, of range thirty seven.
Fractional townships fifty eight and fifty nine, and townships sixty one and sixty three, of range thirty eight
Township sixty two, of range thirty nine.
Fractional township sixty one, of range forty.
Township sixty four, of range forty one.

At the Land Office at CLINTON, commencing on Thursday, the twenty fourth day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz:

North of the Base Line and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Township forty five, of range twenty nine.
Townships thirty five, thirty six, thirty seven, forty five, and forty six of range thirty.
Townships thirty six, thirty seven, thirty eight, forty five, and forty six, of range thirty one.
Townships thirty five, thirty six, thirty seven, thirty eight, thirty nine, forty five, forty six, and forty eight, of range thirty two.
Townships thirty five, thirty six, thirty seven, thirty eight, and thirty nine, of range thirty three.

At the Land Office at Palmyra, commencing on Monday, the twenty fifth day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz.,

North of the Base Line and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Township sixty six, of ranges eleven and twelve.
Townships sixty five and sixty six, of range thirteen.

At the Land Office at FAYETTE, commencing on Monday, the twenty eighth day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz.

North of the Base Line, and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Townships sixty two, sixty three and sixty four, of range fourteen.
Township sixty four, of range fifteen.
Townships sixty one, sixty two, sixty three, sixty four, of range nineteen.
Township sixty four, of range twenty.
Also, at the same time and place, for the disposal of the public lands on the islands in the Missouri river, hereinafter designated
Islands numbered twenty, twenty one, and twenty two, in township fifty three, of range twenty.
Island numbered twenty four, in township fifty two of range eighteen.
Island numbered twenty five, in township fifty two of range nineteen.
Islands numbered thirty, thirty one, and thirty two, in township forty eight, of range fifteen.
Islands thirty three, thirty four, thirty five, thirty six, thirty seven, thirty eight, thirty nine, forty and forty one, in township forty six, of range thirteen.
Island numbered forty two, in township forty six, of range thirteen.
Islands numbered forty three and forty four, in township forty five, of range thirteen.
Island number forty five, in township forty five, of range twelve.

At the Land Office at ST. LOUIS, commencing on Thursday, the first day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands on the islands in the Missouri river. hereinafter described, viz:

North of the Base Line, and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Island number fifty two, in townships forty four, of range nine.
Islands number fifty three. fifty four, fifty five. fifty six, and fifty seven, except the southeast fractional quarter of section seventeen, township forty five, of range eight, on island number fifty five, in township forty five, ranges eight and nine.
Islands number sixty one and sixty two, except the southwest quarter of section twenty eight and the fractional section thirty three, in township forty six, of range four.
Islands number sixty three, sixty four and sixty five, in townships forty five and forty six, of range three and four.
Islands sixty six, sixty seven, sixty eight, sixty nine seventy and seventy one, in township forty five, of range three.
Island number seventy two, in township forty five, of range two.
Islands number seventy three, seventy four, seventy five and seventy six, except the east fractional half of southwest quarter, and the west fractional half of the southwest quarter of section five, in township forty four, of range one, on island number seventy four, in townships forty four and forty five, of range one.
Island number seventy seven, in township forty four, of range one.

At the Land Office at Jackson, commencing on Monday, the fourth day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz:

North of the Base Line, and East of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Township twenty two, except sections five, six and seven, of range nine.
Southeast quarter of section one, fractional sections twelve, thirteen and fourteen, south half of fifteen, section twenty two, and fractional sections twenty three, twenty six and seven, in township sixteen and townships twenty eight and twenty nine, of range twelve.
Fractional townships sixteen and seventeen, except sections five and six, in the latter of range thirteen.
The east half of township twenty five, township twenty six, except the two westernmost tiers of sections, and township twenty seven, except the northwest quarter of section six and lot number six of the northeast quarter of same sections, of range fourteen.
Townships twenty three and twenty four, except the western tier of sections in the latter of range fifteen.
Fractional townships twenty three and twenty eight, of range sixteen
Fractional townships twenty two and twenty three of range seventeen.

At the Land Office at SPRINGFIELD, commencing on Thursday, the seventh day of November next for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, to wit:

North of the Base Line, and West of the Meridian.

Township thirty four, of ranges twenty two and twenty three.
Township thirty, of range twenty five.
Township thirty one, of ranges nineteen, twenty, twenty one, twenty two, twenty three and twenty five.
Townships thirty three and thirty four, of ranges thirty two and thirty three.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military or other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer, and no private entries of land, in the townships so offered, will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this 24th day of June, Anno Domini, 1844.
JOHN TYLER

By the President:
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any of the lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, and make payment therefor, as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township, embracing the tract claimed above designated, otherwise such claim will be forfeited.
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

BONNETS! BONNETS! BONNETS!
Just received and now opening at
ELY & CO'S.,

5 CASES Super Plain and Fancy Braid Bonnets, comprising every Style and quality the market affords, direct from the manufacturers, all of which will be sold at less prices than can be found elsewhere in this city; also a large lot of **Bonnet Silks and Ribbons;** Ladies wishing anything in the *Millinery Line*, can save 15 per cent by calling at
ELY & CO'S, 23 and 36 SHETUCKET-STREET.
May 4th 1844. tf24

DENTISTRY.

Dr. G. R. & C. Parkhurst,

HAVE opened an Office, No. 89, Main street, doors west of the Franklin House, where they will wait on all who will favor them with their patronage. Teeth set from one to a full set. Every necessary operation performed on the teeth, and warranted Their long experience enable them to treat judiciously all diseases connected with the teeth.
Nov. 30. 1yrl

G. B. PRINDLE,

HAS removed his One Price Watch, Jewelry, and Clock Establishment, to the Store (lately occupied by J. Ireson & Son's shoe dealers,) No. 144 Main-street,—opposite the sign post.

Full assortment of choice goods—and no *variation* in *prices* tolerated—a child may purchase as low as the closest buyer
April 24th, '44 tf22

BOSTON PACKETS,

THE ch MAIL, Capt. CROWELL.
" SPY, Capt. LEWIS.

HAVE commenced running between Norwich and Boston, for the season, and will take freight on the most reasonable terms. For further information enquire of
HAWES, GRAY & CO. Boston.
H. WHITAKER & CO. Commercial-street. Norwich Ct.
March 24th, '44 18

STEAM PROPELLER LINE,
BETWEEN
Norwich and New York

The Steamer QUINEBAUG, Capt. JEREMIAH WILLIAMS, will leave Norwich every Tuesday, and New York every Friday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

All goods forwarded for the Propeller Line, will be taken into store free of any expense to the shippers; freight taken at packet prices.

The steamer Shetucket, Capt. Geo. W. Gere, has taken her place in the Line with the steamer Quinebaug, and will leave Norwich every Friday and New York every Tuesday.

For freight or passage enquire of the Capt. on board or to LEAVENS & HUNTINGTON, H. WHITAKER & Co. NORTON, CONVERSE, & Co. } Agents in Norwich
J & A. BRIGGS, 40 South-st. New York.
May 1st. 23

Summer Arrangements.
OF FARE AND FREIGHT,—TO AND FROM NEW YORK.
DAILY NIGHT LINE.

THE splendid steamer CLEOPATRA Capt. I. K. DUTTON, will leave Norwich Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and New York Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

The splendid steamer WORCESTER. Capt. J. H. VANDERBILT, will leave Norwich Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and New York, Mondays Wednesdays, and Fridays.

N. B. All persons are forbid Trusting any one on account of the above Boats or owners.
E. A. BILL.
Agent for the above Boats.
Norwich, April 20th, 1844. 2

Norwich and Worcester Rail Road—
DAILY LINE TO NEW YORK, AND BOSTON.
COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 22d, 1844.

CARS will leave Allyn's Point for Worcester and Boston every morning, except Monday, immediately upon the arrival of the Steamer from New York.

Leave Worcester for Norwich and New York every evening, except Sunday, at 6 1-4, upon the arrival of the Train from Boston.

Accommodation Trains,
DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
Leave Norwich - - 5 3-4 A M, and 4 1-2 P M.
" Worcester - 10 A M, and 4 P M.

Freight Trains,
DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
Leave Norwich 5 1-2 AM.—Worcester 7 1-2 A M.

The Morning Train from Norwich, and the Morning and Evening Trains from Worcester, connect with the Boston and Worcester, and the Western Railroads.

Fares are less when paid for Tickets than when paid in the Cars.

All Baggage at the risk of its owner, unless receipted for by an authorized agent of the corporation.
EMERSON FOOTE, Supt.
Norwich April 22d, 1844

REMITTANCES TO AND PASSAGE FROM ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

WE beg to inform our friends in Norwich, Conn and in vicinity, that we have appointed Mr JAMES Mc LELLAND, of that city, as our agent

Persons sending for their relatives, or remitting money to the old country, will find it their interest and their friends comfort to give him a call.
ROCHE BROTHERS & CO.,
35 Fulton street, New York.
Jan. 24th, 1844. 19

FOR STONINGTON.

THE Steamer ANGELINA Capt. Lovell, will run regular to Stonington; Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; touching at the intermediate Landings.

Leaving Norwich at 8 o'clock A. M. returning the same afternoon in time to take the Cars for Worcester. For further information Enquire of
E. A. BILL.
Norwich, April 16 '44 21

DR. MERRILL,
New London, Conn.,

WOULD respectfully inform those who may be afflicted with disease, that he still continues to detect disease with the Stethoscope in connexion with Percussion, with great success. During the last four months, eight patients have been cured of diseased lungs; sixteen of diseased liver; thirty-seven of dyspepsia; two of dropsy of the chest; one of diseased vertebra; one of enlargement of the heart; five of Bronchitis; also many acute cases of different diseases.

Office in Court Street, two doors from the Post-Office.
July 31st. tf36

FOR NEW LONDON DAILY
THE NEW STEAMER ANGELINA,

CAPT. LOVELL.

COMMENCED her regular Trips on Wednesday, March 27th.
Leaving Norwich, at 8 o'clock A. M.
" New London, at about half-past 2 P.M.
For further information, enquire of E. A. BILL.
Norwich, April 2d. '44 19

WM. H. ALLEN.
DENTIST,
OFFICE, NO. 84 SHETUCKET STREET, (UP STAIRS)

WHERE he will perform all operations necessary for the preservation of the teeth and gums in the best possible manner. Teeth inserted from 1 to a complete set. Teeth cleaned, filled, extracted, and all irregularities, whether they proceed from disease or want of proper care, remedied.
March 23 tf17

FINE EATING!
PRATT & HOOKER,
(Franklin Square,)

HAVE on hand a first rate assortment of *PROVISIONS & GROCERIES*, which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.
Norwich, April 24th. 22

Eastern and Western Lumber.

800,000 FEET Albany Mer. Boards, 12 [14, and 16 feet.
25,000 Albany clear do.
50,000 Eastern Mer. Boards and Plank.
25,000 ft. " clear, 1¼, 1½ and 2 inch.
25,000 ft. Spruce flooring.
50 000 ft. Clapboards of various kinds.
400 M. Pine and Cedar Shingles.
For sale by E. CHAPELL,
Central Wharf.

PATENT MACHINES.

THE cheapest and best Horse Powers ever offered to the public for driving Circular Saws, Cider, Shingle and Sugar Mills, Turning Lathes, Threshing Machines, &c. Also the best Threshing Machines for grain and hay seed, may be had of the subscriber—also the right to vend them in various parts of the country. Horse Powers from $40 to $80. Threshing Machines from $30 to $25. Both Machines easily convered in a one horse wagon.

N. B. A few more Agents wanted to sell on commission. A. KINGSLEY.
Norwich, July 19, 1843. 34

Another Glorious Opportunity.
WATCHES! WATCHES!
AT No. 80 CHATHAM STREET.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has entered into the above Establishment with one of the most beautiful and useful assortment of Watches, both Gold and Silver, from England and France, as low as $20 and 25. Watches and Jewelry exchanged or bought on the most advantageous terms to the customer.

Watches and Clocks repaired in the most accurate manner.

All articles purchased of him not approved of will be exchanged. Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange. The highest price paid for old Gold.
JOHN MYERS.
New York, May 22d tf26

Silks! Silks!

SUCH as the Camelion Brocades, Heliotrope, blue blue Gro de Royal, light do, Satin striped do, plain and striped Armures Gro de Rhine, Gro de Swissand every other style a person wishes at
ELY & CO'S
April 24. tf19

PRINTS and MUSLIN DE LAINES.

12 CASES PRINTS, direct from the manufacturers agents. Also, 70 pieces of MOUSE de LAINES, of beautiful style and quality. Call at
ELY & CO'S.
No. 23 and 36 Shetucket-street.
March 30. tf19

Wood and Willow ware,
Wholesale and Retail!

A LARGE lot just received from the manufacturer, of all kinds and descriptions, consisting in part of Tubs of all sizes, Pails and Can Pails, Nest Boxes, Bowls, Trays, Wash-Boards, Clothes-Pines, Mortars, and other articles too many to enumerate, all of which will be sold at prices *unusually low*. Also, a good supply of Willow and other Baskets. A fresh supply of Teas, with GROCERIES of all kinds, may constantly be found at the store of
FAIRFIELD & ARMSTRONG.
P. S Goods delivered free of expense to any part of the city
April 3d. 19

BOSTON BOOT AND SHOE STORE!
No. 18 Shetucket-Street.

THE Subscriber has taken the above Store and fitted it up in first rate order for the sale of
Boots and Shoes.

Having had long experience in said business, he flatters himself he shall be able to furnish the Ladies and Gentlemen of Norwich and vicinity, with a superior article, at *twenty per cent.* cheaper than ever before offered in this market. The Ladies are particularly invited to call, as they will here find one of the largest assortment of
Shoes, Half Gaiters and Slippers,
in the latest and most approved styles;—made by first rate workmen and warranted—*at all prices.*

Also, Gentlemen will find it for their advantage to give a call before purchasing elsewhere, as there will be kept at this establishment the best selected assortment of fashionable BOOTS AND SHOES to be found in this State, and at prices to suit the times.

Boys', Misses' and Children's BOOTS, SHOES, RUSKINS, HALF GAITERS, &c., all of which will be sold cheap for ☞ *CASH!* ☜

All Goods bought at this Store will be warranted.
R. GOODWIN.
Norwich, May 15th, 1844. 25

WALTER CLAPP,
BOOKSELLER & BOOKBINDER,
SHETUCKET-STREET, NORWICH.
Nov. 8th, 1843. 1y50

LUMBER.

THE subscriber has on hand a large quantity of the above article of all kinds and qualities, which he will sell low JOHN G. HUNTINGTON.
August, 9th, 1843—3m37 [Central Wharf

ORIGINAL STAINED

MISSING ISSUE(S)

THE NORWICH NEWS.

WM. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE No. 36, SHETUCKET STREET
One door North of the American House.

The Norwich News.

VOL. IV.—NO. 40. NORWICH, CONN., THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1844. WHOLE NO. 196.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN pursuance of law, I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales will be held at the undermentioned Land Office in the STATE OF ILLINOIS, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:—

At the Land Office at QUINCY, commencing on Tuesday, the first day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands hereinafter described, viz: North of the Base Line and East of the 4th principal Meridian.

Fractional section three, east half of four, west half and southwest quarter of nine, northeast quarter of seventeen, west half of section and west half of northeast quarter of thirty-one, in township one, of range one.

Fractional sections twenty-three, twenty-four and twenty-six, on the left bank of Spoon river, descending, except the southeast quarter in each, and fractional section, thirty-five on the left bank of Spoon river, descending, except the northeast quarter, in township six, of range one.

Southeast quarter of section twenty-three, east half and southwest quarter of twenty-four, all of twenty-five and twenty-six, southeast quarter of twenty-seven, and all of section thirty-four, in township two, of range one.

East halves of sections seven and fourteen, and all of twelve and thirteen, in township two, of range two.

West half of southwest quarter of section three, all of six, northeast quarter of seven, west half of northeast quarter and fraction of the southeast quarter, north of river, of eight, southeast quarter of twelve; all of thirteen and fourteen, northeast fraction of northeast quarter, north of river, and fraction of east half, south of river, of fifteen, north half of seventeen, all of twenty-four and twenty-five, southeast quarter of twenty-six, northwest and southeast quarters of thirty-one, east half of thirty-five, and all of thirty-six, in township four of range three.

Fractional township four, of range four.

Northwest quarter of section one east half of southwest quarter of six, all of seven, west half of section, and west halves of the northeast and southeast quarters of eight, northeast quarter of ten, east half of eleven, south half of twelve, west half and southeast quarter of thirteen, southwest quarter of section and south half of southeast quarter of fourteen, southeast quarter of fifteen, north half of seventeen, west half of northwest quarter of eighteen, northeast quarter of twenty, all, except the west half of the southeast quarter of twenty-one, all of twenty-two, twenty-three, and twenty-four, southwest quarter of section twenty-five, all of twenty-six, twenty-seven; and twenty-eight, north half, and southeast quarter of twenty-nine, west half and southeast quarter of thirty, east half and southwest quarter of thirty-one, and all of thirty-two, thirty-three and thirty-four in township five, of range four.

Southwest quarter and west subdivision of the southeast quarter of section five, and all of sections four and seven, on the middle land, in township six, of range six.

The additions on the west to sections six, seven, eighteen, nineteen, thirty and thirty-one, in each of the townships seven and eight, of range six.

South half of section eight, and the north half of section seventeen, in township seven, of range seven.

Northwest quarter of section five, north half of section six, southeast quarter of nineteen, south half of twenty, all of twenty-nine, south half of thirty, east half and southwest quarter of thirty-one and all of thirty-two, in township eight, of range eight.

Section thirty-five, in township nine, of range eight.

Fractions of sections twenty-one, twenty-eight and twenty-nine, forming an island in the Illinois river, in township eleven, of range nine.

Fractional township (consisting of fractional section six) twelve, of range ten.

South of the Base Line and West of the fourth Principal Meridian.

Fractional section one, southwest quarter of two, southeast quarter of three, east half of nine, south fractional half and northeast quarter of twenty-one, in township one, of range one.

Fractional section five, and the east half and southwest quarter of section seven, in township two, of range one.

East fractional half and northwest quarter of section thirty, northeast quarter of thirty-one, and all of thirty-two, including an island in the Illinois river, in township twelve, of range one.

East half of section one, fractional section four, northeast quarter of five, northeast quarter of nine, and northwest quarter of ten, in township thirteen, of range one.

Southwest fractional quarter of section five, in township fourteen, of range one.

Northeast and southeast quarter of section thirty-six, in township two, of range two.

East half of section one, west fractional half of twelve, an island in sections thirteen and fourteen, northeast fractional quarter of fourteen, and fractional section twenty-three, in township three, of range two.

East half and southwest quarter of section nine, and west half of southeast quarter of section seventeen, in township four, of range two.

Southwest quarter of southwest quarter of section twenty-three, southeast quarter of section and southwest quarter of section thirty-five, in township five, of range two.

Fractional section one, southeast quarter and "Slim Island" in section thirteen, southwest quarter of twenty-four, southeast quarter of twenty-six, east fractional half of thirty-five, in township six, of range two.

Islands A and B, in the Illinois river, in sections thirty-five and thirty-six, in township six and sections one and two, in townships seven, of range two.

Fractional section two, including an island in Illinois river, east halves of sections ten and fifteen, southeast quarter of twenty-two and east halves of twenty-seven and thirty-four, in township seven, of range two.

West half of northeast quarter, and southwest quarter of section ten, northwest quarter of section twenty-two, and south half of the northeast quarter and southeast quarter of section thirty-four, in township eight, of range two.

Northwest quarter of section fourteen, south half of northwest quarter, southwest quarter of the southwest quarter and east half of the southwest quarter of twenty-six, and the fractions of sections twenty-six, thirty-five and thirty-six on "Hurricane Island," in township nine of range two.

Northwest quarters, including part on the island, and southwest quarter, exclusive of part on the island, of sections one; east fractional half, exclusive of part on the island, of section two, fractional section eleven, on the main, and east half of southeast quarter, on the island, of same section, in township ten, of range two.

Southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section twelve, in township twelve of range two.

West half and southeast quarter of the northwest quarter, west half and southeast quarter of the southeast quarter, and east half and southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section nineteen, west half, except the east half of northwest quarter, of section twenty-nine, fractional section thirty, north half and southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of thirty-one, the west half of section and the fraction of the southeast quarter, west of Bay Creek, in section thirty-two, in township eight of range three.

West half, west of Bay Creek, of section four, east half of five, south fraction half and northeast quarter west of Bay Creek, of section nine, south fractional half of fifteen, southwest quarter of twenty-three and northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section twenty-six, in township nine, of range three.

Southwest quarter of section one, Island No 54 in section eleven, southwest quarter of thirteen and north fractional half of twenty-four, in township ten of range three.

Southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section thirty-six, in township eleven of range three.

Fractional southwest quarter of section fifteen, west fractional half and southeast quarter, on the main, of section twenty-three in township eight of range four.

Fractional section nineteen, south half of twenty, on Island No. 40 in sections twenty-seven, twenty-eight, thirty-three and thirty-four, in township seven, of range five.

South fractional half, west of river, of section five, south half and northwest quarter, on the main of section seven, west half of section thirty-five, and the fractions of sections, seven, eight, seventeen and eighteen on Islands, numbered 36 and 37, in township six, of range six.

Southwest quarter of section eight, southeast quarter and fractional west half, including part on Island No 24, of section seventeen, in township five; and northwest quarter of section one, in township six of range seven.

Fractional southwest quarter, on Island No. 27, of section twenty-nine, and west half, on same island, of section thirty-two, in township three, of range eight.

The part of Island No 17, in fractional section four, the north fractional half and the southeast fractional quarter of section five, on Island No. 11, and the fractional section eight, on the same Island, the east fraction of the southeast quarter, on the main, of section eight, and islands numbered fifteen, nineteen and twenty in the Mississippi river, in township one, of range nine.

Fractional southeast and northwest quarter, on the main, of section thirty-four, the west half of section twenty-one, on Island No. 22, and west fractional half and northwest and northeast subdivisions of the northeast quarter of twenty-eight, on the same island; islands numbered twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-six, in the Mississippi river, except the south division of Island No. 23, containing 67 72-100 acres, all in township two, of range nine.

Southwest quarter of section one, and fractional section two, in township three, of range nine.

North of the Base Line and West of Fourth Principal Meridian.

Southeast quarter of section thirteen, sections twenty-four, twenty-five and twenty-six, east half and southwest quarter of twenty-seven, southeast quarter of twenty-eight, south half of thirty-two, and all of section thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five and thirty-six, in township one, of range one.

Fractional section four, the fractions of sections five, eight, seventeen and twenty on islands numbered 2 and 7, the southeast fraction, on the main, of section eight, west fractional half of section nine, all of section nine, all of section nineteen on islands No. 12; islands numbered 9, 10 and 11, in sections seventeen and twenty, the north half, on the main, and south half, on island No. 12, of section twenty, the fractions, on the main, of section seventeen, northwest quarter of section twenty-nine, together with part on Island No. 12, all of thirty on the main, and on island No. 12, and west half of section thirty-one, in township eight, of range six.

West half of section one, section two; three, four, nine, ten, and eleven, northwest quarter of twelve, northeast quarter and east half of the northwest quarter of section fourteen, east half and southwest quarter, and west detached fractions of northwest quarter of section fifteen, fractional sections twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two, south half and northeast quarter of twenty-seven, fractional sections twenty-eight twenty-nine, thirty-two, and thirty-three, and northwest quarter of section thirty-four, in township nine, of range six.

Fractional township ten, of range six.

Southwest quarter of section four, and that portion of island No. 12 within the township seven, of range seven.

Fractional township eight, of range seven.

Northwest quarter of section eleven, and islands number fourteen and fifteen, in township seven, of range eight.

Section four, except west half of northeast quarter section five, except the southwest quarter of southeast quarter, fractional section six, seven and seventeen, all except the south subdivision of east detached part, section eighteen, all except the northwest and southeast quarters of the northeast quarter of the section nineteen, fractional section twenty, south fractional half of twenty-eight, all of twenty-nine and thirty, east half of southwest quarter of section, and west detached part of the northwest quarter on island No.14 of section thirty one, fractional section thirty-two, and a fraction of section thirty-three on island No. 17, in township one, of range nine.

West half of southwest quarter and southwest quarter of northwest quarter of section three, all of four, north half and southeast quarter of southeast quarter of five, island No. 2, in section seven, west half of southeast quarter and southeast of southeast quarter of section eighteen, northeast quarter and east halves of northwest, and southwest quarters of nineteen, and all of section thirty and thirty-one, in township three, of range nine.

Island No. 8, and part of Islands No. 3, and 7 in sections one, two and three, in township four, of range nine.

Islands five and six, and parts of islands three, four, and seven, in sections thirty-five and thirty-six in township five, of range nine.

Southeast part, of section, one, on Island No. 11, and sections twelve and thirteen, being parts of Island No. 11, in township one of range ten.

South subdivision of section one, on Island No. 7, east half and southwest quarter of the northeast quarter, and southeast quarter of section thirteen, southeast quarter and east half of northeast quarter of section twenty-four, east half of section twenty-five, island number ten, and northwest fractions on the main, of section thirty-six, in township two, of range ten.

The fractional township three, including Islands number four, five and six, of range ten.

At the Land Office at DIXON, commencing on Monday the seventh day of October next, for the disposal of public lands on the following islands in Rock river, viz:

Islands number one, two, three, four, six, and seven, in township twenty-one, of range seven; and Island number five, in township twenty-one, of range seven and eight

North of the Base Line and East of the Fourth Principal Meridian.

At the Land Office at CHICAGO, commencing on Thursday the tenth day of October next, for the disposal of public lands within the limits of fractional sections thirty-one and thirty-two, south of the old Indian boundary and west of the line B. C. in township thirty six, of range five, of the third principal meridian.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military or other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks (unless the lots are sooner disposed of) and no longer, and no private entries of land in townships so offered, will be admitted, until after the expiration of two weeks.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington this twenty-fourth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President:
THOS. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, and make payment therefore *as soon as practicable after seeing this notice*, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township embracing the tract claimed, above designated; otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of General Land Office.

July 10. 33

OFFICE OF COM. GEN. OF SUBSISTENCE,
WASHINGTON, July 9, 1844.

SEPARATE proposals will be received at this office until the 1st day of October next for the delivery of provisions, in bulk, for the use of the troops of the United States, upon inspection, as follows:

At New Orleans.

384 barrels of Pork.
580 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
800 bushels of new white field beans.
4,400 pounds of good hard soap.
360 pounds of good hard sperm candles.
80 bushels good clean dry fine salt.
920 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

294 barrels of pork.
276 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
120 bushels of new white field beans.
2,600 pounds of good hard soap.
900 pounds of good hard sperm candles.
50 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
700 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Pickens, or Barrancas, Pensacola, Florida.

112 barrels of pork.
260 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
100 bushels of new white field beans.
4,200 pounds of good hard soap.
400 pounds of good hard sperm candles.
40 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
460 gallons of good cider vinegar

At the Public Landing, six miles from Fort Towson, mouth of the Chickasiff.

380 barrels of pork.
1,000 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
200 bushels of new white field beans.
9,000 pounds of good hard soap.
8,000 pounds of good hard sperm candles.
160 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
2,000 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered in all the month of April and to leave Natchitoches by the 20th February, 1845.

At Jefferson Barracks, Missouri.

672 barrels of pork.
1,560 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
600 bushels of new white field beans.
13,000 pounds of good hard soap.
2,890 pounds of good hard sperm candles.
240 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
2,760 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien, Mississippi River.

280 barrels of pork.
410 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
120 bushels of new white field beans.
3,600 pounds of good hard soap.
400 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
80 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
640 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1845.

At Fort Atkinson, west bank of the Mississippi, opposite Fort Crawford, at Dousman and Rice's Warehouse.

50 barrels of pork.
175 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
30 bushels of new white field beans.
1,000 pounds of good hard soap.
200 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
30 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
100 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1845.

At Fort Snelling, St Peters.

425 barrels of pork.
360 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
150 bushels of new white field beans.
3,000 pounds of good hard soap.
1,100 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
60 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
400 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered from the 15th May, 1845, to the 15th June, 1845.

At Fort Leavenworth, Missouri River.

295 barrels of pork.
780 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
275 bushels of new white field beans.
6,500 pounds of good hard soap.
6,130 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
150 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
1,500 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1845.

At Fort Scott, on the Mormaton river, Missouri—70 miles land transportation from Independence, on the Missouri river.

125 barrels of pork.
400 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
90 bushels of new white field beans.
2,200 pounds of good hard soap.
1,000 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
60 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
500 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1845.

At Fort Winnebago, on the Fox river, at the portage of Fox and Wiskonsin rivers.

80 barrels of pork.
100 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
15 bushels of new white field beans.
1,000 pounds of good hard soap.
350 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
20 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
200 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1845.

At Fort Brody, Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan.

45 barrels of pork.
145 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
50 bushels of new white field beans.
1,100 pounds of good hard soap.
215 pounds of good hard soap.
20 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
120 gallons of good cider vinegar.

One half on 1st June, 1845, remainder in all October 1845.

At Fort Mackinac, Michigan.

50 barrels of pork.
325 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
50 bushels of new white field beans.
1,500 pounds of good hard soap.
500 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
30 bushels of good clean fine dry salt.
400 gallons of good cider vinegar.

One half on 1st June, 1845, remainder in all October, 1845.

At Fort Gratiot, Michigan.

56 barrels of pork.
220 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
75 bushels of new white field beans.
600 pounds of good hard soap.
700 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
36 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
400 gallons of good cider vinegar.

One half on 1st June, 1845, remainder in all October, 1845.

At Detroit, Michigan.

175 barrels of pork.
400 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
100 bushels of new white field beans.
2,600 pounds of good hard soap.
1,350 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
65 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
700 gallons of good cider vinegar.

One half on 1st June, 1845, remainder in all October, 1845.

At Buffalo New York.

75 barrels of pork.
600 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
175 bushels of new white field beans.
2,800 pounds of good hard soap.
1,600 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
60 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
800 gallons of good cider vinegar.

One half on 1st June, 1845, remainder in all October, 1845.

At Fort Niagara, New York.

15 barrels of pork.
120 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
50 bushels of new white field beans.
1,000 pounds of good hard soap.
500 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
30 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
150 gallons of good cider vinegar.

One half on 1st June, 1845, remainder in all October, 1845.

At Fort Ontario Oswego, N. Y.

90 barrels of pork.
110 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
80 bushels of new white field beans.
700 pounds of good hard soap.
300 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
14 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
80 gallons of good cider vinegar.

One half on 1st June, 1845, remainder in all October, 1845.

At Sackett's Harbor New York.

125 barrels of pork.
360 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
120 bushels of new white field beans.
3,000 pounds of good hard soap.
1,100 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
36 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
400 gallons of good cider vinegar.

One half on 1st June, 1845 remainder in all October 1845.

At Plattsburgh, New York.

40 barrels of pork.
110 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
40 bushels of new white field beans.
900 pounds of good hard soap.
250 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
18 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
175 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Preble, Portland, Maine.

25 barrels of pork.
125 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
50 bushels of new white field beans.
700 pounds of good hard soap.
50 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
10 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
100 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Sullivan, Eastport Maine.

20 barrels of pork.
130 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
35 bushels of new white field beans.
800 pounds of good hard soap.
175 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
4 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
60 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Constitution, Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

30 barrels of pork.
125 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
15 bushels of new white field beans.
350 pounds of good hard soap.
400 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
20 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
150 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Adams, Newport R. I.

50 barrels of pork.
350 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
75 bushels of new white field beans.
2,500 pounds of good hard soap.
1,100 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
50 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
300 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Trumbull, New London, Conn.

30 barrels of pork.
98 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
32 bushels of new white field beans.
800 pounds of good hard soap.
50 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
4 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
100 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Columbus, Governor's Island, New York Harbor, New York.

260 barrels of pork.
650 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
350 bushels of new white field beans.
6,500 pounds of good hard soap.
1,800 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
100 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
1,150 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Hamilton, Narrows, New York Harbor, New York.

168 barrels of pork.
390 barrels fresh superfine flour.
150 bushels of new white field beans.
3,100 pounds good hard soap.
1,080 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
90 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
590 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Mifflin Pennsylvania.

35 barrels of pork.
120 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
15 bushels of new white field beans.
600 pounds of good hard soap.
360 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
12 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
190 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort McHenry, near Baltimore, Maryland.

56 barrels of pork.
130 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
50 bushels of new white field beans.
1,100 pounds of good hard soap.
360 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
20 bushels of good clean fine salt.
230 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Severn, Annapolis, Maryland.

56 barrels of pork.
130 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
50 bushels of new white field beans.
1,100 pounds of good hard soap.
360 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
20 bushels of good clean fine salt.
230 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Monroe, Old Point Comfort, Va.

300 barrels of pork.
930 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
300 bushels of new white field beans.
6,750 pounds of good hard soap.
2,800 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
120 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
1,200 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Johnston, Smithville, North Carolina.

120 barrels of pork.
140 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
42 bushels of new white field beans.
700 pounds of good hard soap.
220 pounds of good hard sperm candles.
12 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
150 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Macon, Beaufort, North Carolina.

64 barrels of pork.
185 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
75 bushels of new white field beans.
1,700 pounds of good hard soap.
360 pounds of good hard sperm candles.
30 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
330 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Moultrie, Charleston South Carolina.

120 barrels of pork.
450 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
160 bushels of new white field beans.
3,500 pounds of good hard soap.
940 pounds of good hard sperm candles.
78 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
600 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Oglethorpe Barracks, Savannah, Georgia.

50 barrels of pork.
200 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
45 bushels of new white field beans.
1,300 pounds of good hard soap.
480 pounds of good hard sperm candles.
30 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
300 gallons of good cider vinegar.

NOTE.

All bidders are requested to extend the amount of their bids for each article, and exhibit her total amount of each bid.

The periods and quantities of each delivery at those posts where they are not specified, will be, one-fourth 1st June, 1st September, 1st December, 1845, and 1st March, 1846.

The hogs of which the pork is packed to be fattened on corn, and each hog to weigh not less than two hundred pounds, and consist of one hog to each barrel, excluding the feet, legs ears and snout. Side pieces may be substituted for the hams. The pork is to be salted with Turk's Island salt, and then carefully packed with the same article in pieces not exceeding ten pounds each.

When the packing has been completed, contractor must furnish to this office a certificate from the packer, that the pork has been so salted and packed. The pork is to be contained in seasoned heavy oak barrels, fully hooped; the beans and salt in barrels, and the soap and candles in strong boxes of convenient size for transportation.

Salt will only be received by measurements of thirty-two quarts to a bushel. The candles to have cotton wicks. The provisions for Prairie-du-Chien and St. Peters must pass St. Louis, for their ultimate destination, by the 15th April, 1845. A failure in this particular will be considered a breach of contract, and the Department will be authorized to purchase to supply these posts. The provisions will be inspected at the time and place of delivery and all expenses to be paid by contractors until they are deposited at such storehouse as may be designated by the agents of the Department.

The commissionary General reserves the privilege of increasing or diminishing the quantities, or of dispensing with any or all articles required at any post, at any time before entering into contract, and also of increasing or reducing the quantities of each delivery one third subsequent to contract, on giving sixty days' previous notice.

Bidders, not heretofore contractors, are required to accompany their proposals with evidence of their ability, together with the names of their sureties whose responsibility must be certified by the District Attorney, or by some person well known to the Government; otherwise their proposals will not be acted on.

Advances cannot be made in any case, and evidence of inspection and full delivery will be required at this office before requisition will be made upon the Treasury for payment, which will be effected in such public money as may be convenient to the points of delivery, the places of purchase, or the residence of the contractors, at the option of the Treasury Department.

No drafts on this office will be accepted or paid under any circumstances.

Each proposal will be sealed in a separate envelope and marked "Proposals for furnishing Army Subsistence."

GEO. GIBSON, C. G.

July 17—18sp. 18.

Life in the Autumn Woods.

BY P. P. COOKE.

Summer has gone,
And fruitful autumn has advanced so far
That there is warmth, not heat in the broad sun,
And you may look, with naked eye, upon
The ardors of his car;
The stealthy frosts, whom his spent looks embolden,
Are making the green leaves golden.

What a brave splendor;
Is in the October air! How rich and clear,
And bracing, and all-joyous! *we must render,*
Love to the spring time, with its sprouting tender,
As to a child quite dear;
But autumn is a thing of perfect grace,
A manhood not yet hoary.

I love the woods,
In this good season of the liberal year;
I love to seek their leafy solitudes,
And give myself to melancholy moods,
With no intruder near,
And find strange lessons as I sit and ponder,
On every natural wonder.

But not alone,
As Shakspeare's melancholy courtier loved Ardennes,
Love I the browsing forests; and I own
I would oft have mused, as he, but flown
To hunt with Amiens—
And little thought, as up the bold deer bounded,
Of the sad creature wounded.

A brave and good,
But world worn knight*—soul wearied with his part
In this vext life—gave man for solitude,
And built a lodge and lived in Wanty wood,
To hear the bellinf† Hart.
It was gentle taste but its sweet sadness
Yields to the Hunters madness.

What passionate,
And keen delight is in the proud swift chase!
Go out what time the lark at Heavens red gate
Sours joyously† singing—quite infuriate,
With the high pride of his place;
What time the unrisen sun arrays the morning,
In its first bright adorning.

Hark the quick horn—
As sweet to hear any chirion—
Piercing with silver call the ear of morn;
And mark the steeds, stout Ostrial and Topthorne
And Greystell and the Don—
Each one of them his fiery mood displaying,
With pawing and with neighing.

Urge your swift horse,
After the crying hounds in this fresh hour;
Vanquished high hills; stamperious streams perforce,
On the free plain give free wings to your course,
And you will know the power
Of the brave chase—and how of griefs the sorest
A cure is in the forest.

Or stalke the deer;
The same red lip of dawn has kissed the hills,
The gladdest sounds are crowding on your ear.
There is a life in all the atmosphere:—
Your very nature fills
With the fresh hour, as up the hill aspiring,
You climb with limbs untiring.

It is a fair
And goodly sight to see the antlered stag,
With the long sweep of his swift walk, repair
To join his brothers, or the plethoric Bear,
Lying on some rich drag
With pinky eyes half closed, but broad head shaking
At gad flies keep him waking.

And these you see,
And seeing them, you travel to their death,
With a slow stealthy step from tree,
Nothing the wind however faint it be,
The hunter draws a breath
In times like these which he will say repays him
For all care waylays him.

A strong joy fills
(A joy beyond the tongue's expressive power)
My heart in autumn weather—fills and thrills,
And I would rather stalk the breezy hills,
Descending to my bower
Nightly, by the sweet spirit of Peace attended,
Than pine where life is splendid.

*Sir Thomas Wortly.

†*Belling* is an old word for the peculiar cry of the Heart. See a letter written by George Ellis; in Lockhart's Life of Scott, giving an account of Sir Thomas Wortly and his reason for building his lodge. *Southern Literary Messenger.*

Washington's Farewell to his Army —Dec. 4, 1783.

Can tyrant's but by tyrants conquered be,
And freedom find no champion and no child,
Such as Columbia saw arise, when she
Sprang forth a Pallas, armed and undefiled?
Or must such minds be nourished in the wild,
Deep in the unpeopled forest 'midst the roar
Of cataracts, where nursing Nature smiled
On infant WASHINGTON? Has earth no more
Such seed within her breast, or Europe no such shore?

BYRON.

The Revolution was over. The eight years conflict had ceased, and the warriors were now to separate forever, turning their weapons into plough shares, and their camps into workshops. The spectacle, although a subl me and glorious one was yet attended with sorrowful feelings—for alas! in the remains of that gallant army of patriot soldiers now about to disband without support—stalked poverty, want and disease. The country had not the means to be grateful.

The details of the condition of many of the officers and soldiers at that period, according to History and the oral tradition, were melancholy to the extreme. Possessing no means of patrimonial inheritance to fall back upon—thrown out of even the perilous support of soldiers, at the commencement of the winter, and hardly fit for any other duty than that of the camp—their situation can be as well imagined as described.

A single instance, as a sample of the situation of the officers, as related of the conduct of Baron Steuben, may not be amiss. When the main body of the army was disbanded at Newburgh, and the veteran soldiers were bidding a parting farewell to each other, lieutenant colonel Cochran, an aged soldier of the New Hampshire line, remarked with tears in his eyes, as he shook hands with the Baron

For myself, I could stand it, but my wife and daughters are in the garret of that wretched tavern and I have no means of removing them.'

'Come, come,' said the Baron, 'don't give way thus. I will pay my respects to Mrs. Cochran and her daughters.'

When the good old soldier left them, their countenances were warm with gratitude; for he had lifted them all he had.

In one of the Rhode Island regiments were several companies of black troops, who had served throughout the whole war, and their bravery and discipline were unsurpassed. The Baron observed one of these wounded colored men on the wharf at Newburgh apparently in great distress.

'What's the matter, brother soldier?

'Why, Master Baron, I want a dollar to get home with, now the Congress has no further use for me.'

The Baron was absent a few minutes, and returned with a silver dollar, which he had borrowed.

'There is all I could get—take it.'

The colored man received it with joy, hailed a sloop which was passing down the river to New York, and as he reached the deck, took off his hat and said

'God bless Master Baron.'

These are only single illustrations of the condition of the army at the close of the war. Indeed Washington had this in view, at the close of his farewell address to the army at Rock-hill, in November, 1783

'And being now to conclude these, his last public orders, to take his ultimate leave in a short time of the military character, and to bid a final adieu to command, he can only add a short prayer in their behalf his commendations to their country and his prayer to the God of armies.'

'May ample justice be done them here; and may the choicest of heaven's favors both here and hereafter, attend those who, under divine auspices, have secured innumerable blessings for others.'

With these wishes, and this benediction the commander-in-chief is about to retire from service. The curtain of separation will soon be drawn, and the military scene to him will be closed for ever.

New York had been occupied by Washington on the 25th of November. A few days after, he notified the President of Congress, which body was then in session at Annapolis, in Maryland, and as the war was now closed, he should consider his duty to proceed thence, and surrender to that body the commission which he had received from him more than seven years before.

The morning of the 4th of December, 1783, was a sad and heavy one to the remnants of the American Army in the city of New York. The news of that day was to witness the farewell of Washington he was to bid adieu to his military comrades forever. The officers had been with him in the solemn council, the privates which had fought and charged in the heavy fight under his orders, were to bear his commands no longer—the manly form and dignified countenance of the 'great captain,' was henceforth to live in their memories.

As the hour of noon approached, the whole garrison, at the request of Washington himself, was put in motion and marched down Broad street to Francis' tavern his head quarters. He wished to take leave of private soldiers alike with the officers, and bid them all adieu. His favorite light infantry were drawn up in a line facing inwards, from Pearl street to the foot of White Hall, where a barge was in readiness to convey him to Powell's Hook. Within the dining room of the tavern were assembled the general and field officers to take their farewell.

Assembled here was Knox, Greene, Steuben, Gates Clinton, and others, who had served him faithfully and truly in the "tented field;" but alas where were those who had entered the war with him seven years before? There bones crumbled in the soil from Canada to Georgia. Montgomery had yielded his life at Quebec, Wooster and Danbury, Woodruff was barbarously murdered, whilst a prisoner at the battle of Long Island, Mercer fell mortally wounded at Princeton, the brave and chivalric Laurens, after displaying the most heroic courage at the trenches at Yorktown, died in a trifling skirmish in South Carolina—the brave but eccentric Lee was no longer living, and Putnam like a helpless child was stretched upon a bed of sickness. Indeed the battle field and time had thinned the ranks which had entered with him in the conflict.

Washington had entered the room—the hour of separating had come. As he raised his eye, and glanced on the faces of those assembled, a tear coursed down his cheek, and his voice was tremulous as he saluted them. Nor was he alone—men

"Albeit unused to the melting mood,"

stood around him, whose uplifted hands to cover their brows told that the tear which they in vain attempted to conceal, bespoke the anguish they could not hide.

After a moments conversation, Washington called for a glass of water. It was brought to him—turning to his officers, he thus addressed them—"With my heart full of love and gratitude I now take my final leave of you. I must devoutly wish that your latter days may be as prosperous and happy as your former ones have been glorious and honorable. He then raised the glass to his lips, drank, and added, "I cannot come to each of you to take my leave, but will be obliged to you if each of you will take me by the hand."

Gen. Knox, who stood nearest, burst into tears and advanced, incapable of utterance. Washington grasped him by the hand and embraced him. The officers came up successively and took an affectionate leave. No words were uttered, but all was the silent eloquence of tears. Where were words at such a scene? Nothing. It was the feeling of the hour—the thing, though unspoken.

When the last of the officers had embraced him, Gen. Washington left the room, followed by his comrades, and passed through the lines of light infantry. His step was measured—his head uncovered, and the tears flowing thick and fast, as he looked from side to side at the veterans to whom he now bid adieu forever. Shortly after an event occurred more touching than all the rest. A gigantic soldier, who stood by his side at Trenton, stepped forth from the ranks and extended his hand

"Farewell, my beloved General, farewell."

Washington grasped his hand in convulsive emotions in both of his. All discipline was now at an end, the officers could not restrain the men as they rushed forward to take Washington by the hand, and the sobs of the soldiers told how deeply engraved upon their affections was the love of their commander.

At length Washington got for the brigade at Whitehall, and entered it. At the first stroke of the boat he rose, and turning to his companions of his glory, by waving his hat bade them a silent adieu. Their answers were only in tears. Officers and men, with glistening eyes watched receding boat, till the form of their noble commander was lost in the distance.

Contrast the farewell of Washington to his army at Whitehall, in 1783, and the adieu of Napoleon to his army at Fontainbleau, in 1814. The one had accomplished every wish of his heart—his noble exertion had achieved the independence of his country, and he longed to retire to the bosom of his home—his ambition was satisfied. He fought for no crown or sceptre, but for equality and the mutual happiness of his fellow beings. No taint of tyranny, no breath of slander, no whisper of duplicity, marred the fair proportions of his public or private life.—

"He was a man,
We near shall look upon his like again.

The other great soldier was the disciple of selfish ambition. He raised the iron weapon of war to crush that he might rule. What to him were the cries of widows and orphans? He passed to a throne by his stepping stones. Ambition—self, were the gods of his fellow men for the aggrandisement of personal glory. Enthusiasm points with fearful wonder to the name of Napoleon, while justice, benevolence, freedom, and all the concomitants which constitute the true happiness of man, shed almost a circle halo around the name and character of Washington

The Last Joke. A poor man called on a wealthy individual a short time since to solicit charity.—The rich man listened to his story, and gravely replied—"You had better call on your wealthy relations."

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE NEWS.

Norwich, Conn, August 29, 1844.

☞ The editor of the News has just returned to his post after an absence of ten days. This will account for the numerous blunders committed in the typography of last week's paper, and the meager appearance of the present number. Next week we shall commence the battle with renewed vigor.

Withdrawal of Mr. Tyler.

We have the satisfaction of presenting to our readers this week, the Letter of John Tyler, addressed to his friends throughout the Union, announcing his withdrawal from the present Presidential contest. The Letter will speak for itself—and it affords fresh proof of the honesty and democracy of John Tyler. The self-sacrificing spirit of Mr. Tyler cements more strongly, if possible, the love and respect of his friends, and has completely disarmed those of the democratic party who have shown a disposition to misrepresent and abuse the man who in serving his country has *saved them*.

We have advocated the claims of John Tyler to the next Presidency. It will ever be a source of gratification to us that we have done so. Nothing but his withdrawal would have caused us, under existing circumstances, to cease our support, even had our Press *labored alone* in the great duty of rendering unto him justice. In our support of Mr. Tyler, however, we have never found it necessary to separate for a moment from the party with which we have always acted. While we have differed with our fellow democrats in our preference, we have always yielded to them the same right—only urging that the action of all should be such as to secure the triumph of democratic principles.

But we must, necessarily, be brief in our comments to-day. We have much to do and little time to spare before our paper goes to Press. We therefore cut short our remarks by saying (in the words of the New York Aurora) that we have but one course to pursue—a course which renders us the most intense pleasure. We are enlisted heart and soul in the war for the success of Democratic measures. As a candidate who is, for the time being, the incarnation of those measures, who is of high character for integrity as a man, rectitude as a politician, and ability as a statesman, we have JAMES K. POLK, of Tennessee His election to the Presidency we advocate. The breath of slander has left the spotless mirror of his reputation undimmed by a tarnish. His enemies, failing to discover any fault about him, have invaded the sanctuary of the dead, and with ruffian hands, have raked up the mouldering ashes of his ancestors to find a cause for censure. Their attempts have failed; but a storm of anger, arising out of the indignant hearts of honest men, hovers over the heads of the offenders. This storm has gathered new force from the happy union now consummated—and by November, will fall in thunder, a terrible token of the justice of American freemen.

From the N. Y. Standard.

Withdrawal of Mr. Tyler.

We insert to-day the Address of the President to his friends throughout the Union, announcing that he is no longer a candidate for the Executive Chair. We have been compelled, by circumstances to which we shall not now allude, to curtail our Editorial matter for this week and we can but briefly call the attention of our readers to this well written paper from Mr. Tyler. It has an impress of sincerity and honesty of purpose about it, which must commend it to all fair-minded men, and moreover there is a patriotic spirit breathing in every line of it, evincing a desire to make, as the President has made, every personal sacrifice consistent with honor to the public good. He has met the earnest wishes of a large portion of the Democratic party, conveyed to him from leading members of the party, and expressed by some of the most influential of the Democratic Journals. Among other presses which invoked Mr. Tyler's withdrawal, was the Richmond Enquirer, whose veteran Editor discoursed as follows in one of his late numbers;

From the Richmond Enquirer.

"Democratic Union."

"Not long since we ventured to express our opinion about the great importance of a complete reunion of the old Republican party. After acknowledging the many and signal services which had been rendered by President Tyler to the Democracy, we appealed to him and his friends to unite with their republican brethren; assuring them that they would be received by the friends of Polk and Dallas 'with cordiality, confidence and joy.' With scarcely a dissenting voice, the democratic press of the Union has re-echoed these sentiments; and no one can now doubt, that it is the ardent wish of the Republican party, that Mr. Tyler should co-operate with us 'as brethren and as equals.' We have not time or space for many quotations; but we will refer to the views of two democratic journals, one in the North, the other in the South. The New York Democrat says; 'Almost every democratic paper we open responds to our recommendation of union and harmony in the democratic ranks, oblivion to the past, energy and zeal for the future. Throw open the doors of Tammany Hall broadly for all the friends of John Tyler to enter,' &c. The Nashville Union, speaking no doubt the views of all our friends in Tennessee, quotes our article, and a most able editorial of the Boston Post, endorsing our statements, and says in regard to both, 'We participate in their public sentiments—we profess equal good fellowship.' Our esteemed friend of the Pennsylvanian was pleased also to confirm the sentiments we expressed—he humbly views have also received the full approbation of a patriot statesman, than whom no one possesses more fully the affection and confidence of the whole Democratic party. In a letter of the 26th July, he says, 'Mr. Tyler's withdrawal at once, would unite all the democrats into one family without distinction. * * I had such confidence in Mr. Tyler's good sense and patriotism, that I was sure he would withdraw in due time, as I believed him to be a good Democrat.' (Is it necessary for us to specify 'the man of iron nerve,' whose pen indited these sentences?)

We appeal then to the patriotism of John Tyler and we invoke him in the name of the Democracy of the Union, to place his third and final veto upon the Bank of the United States, by uniting with us, his old Republican State Rights anti-Bank friends and thereby insuring the defeat of the Dictator, who would re-establish this corrupt and despotic corporation upon the fragments of the Constitution and the ruins of American Liberty! It was James K. Polk who declared upon the floor of Congress, 'The question is, whether we shall have a Republic without a Bank, or a bank without a Republic.' Noble and glorious sentiment! as bold and beautiful, as true and eloquent, and presenting, in bold relief, the dreadful consequences from which we were saved by the moral firmness and patriotic votes of John Tyler.']

[The Enquirer then proceeds to show that Col. Polk and President Tyler agree in sentiment on all the prominent questions now before the people in contrast with Mr. Clay's dictatorial and despotic measures and temper, and closes as follows:

'The appeal then, which we make, is to the patriotism of John Tyler. The motives which we present are public motives—pure, elevated, and disinterested. We ask him to come to the rescue of the Constitution and of his own great measures and principles. Come and save us from the dominion of a despotic bank; save to us the veto itself, that great conservative safe-guard of the Constitution; save to us Texas from the grasp of England, into whose hands she will be certainly thrown by the election of Henry Clay; come, at the head of your gallant and devoted friends, and render our common victory and triumph certain and complete; come, and the grateful voices of more than a million of freemen, rescued by your votes from the domination of a Monarch Bank, will proclaim your welcome—welcome—thrice welcome into the ranks of your Republican brethren.'

To my friends throughout the Union.

The reasons which influenced me to accepting the nomination for the Presidency, made by a Convention of my friends in May last, at Baltimore, have lost much of their original force. I had been not only most violently assailed by the Ultraists of both parties, but had been threatened with impeachment for having negociated a Treaty proposing the annexation of Texas to the Union, as a portion of its territory, and for having adopted precautionary measures, clearly falling within the range of Executive discretion, to ward off any blow which might have been seriously aimed at the peace and safety of the country in the event of the rejection of the Treaty by the Senate. The opinion of a person once ranked amongst the distinguished jurists of the country, found its way into the newspapers, apparently as the precursor of such proceeding. A report had also been made, at a previous session of Congress, by a committee of the House of Representatives, which proceeded from the pen of a man who filled no limited space in the eye of the world, in which—because of the exercise of the Veto power in arrest of the unconstitutional and pernicious measures of a United States Bank, and a donation to the States of so much of the public lands, at a moment of great embarrassment to the Treasury, and when loans were necessary to sustain the Government—I was charged with the commission of grave offences to the above particulars and with deserving all the pains and disgrace flowing from the high power of impeachment, a measure, as it was intimated, only not resorted to by the House because of a doubt entertained whether the proceeding would be sustained by public sentiment. I had, it is true, protested against that report as originating in wrong, and dictated by party rancor and malevolence; but my Protest was refused a place on the journals of the House, and thus, in future times, my name might have been tarnished by the fact of a solemn declaration, highly implicating my character, remaining uncontradicted and unreversed on the public journals. The party majority which had sanctioned a proceeding so unjust had, it is true, been swept out of existence by the elections which shortly afterwards followed; but, at the time of my acceptance of the nomination, although a large and overwhelming majority of the opposite party had been brought into power by the People, as if for the express purpose of sustaining me in what I had done, yet that very party had made no public movement indicative of a friendly feeling, and a portion of its members, who seemed to control the rest, exhibited the bitterest hostility, and the most unrelenting spirit of opposition. Under these circumstances, there was but one course left to me consistent with honor, which was, to maintain my position unmoved by threats, and uninitimidated by denunciations. Those of my countrymen, who had come to my support, had done so in self-sacrificing spirit, without the indulgence of any other expectation than that my character should be vindicated, and that the policy of my Administration should be examined; and I felt that it would better become me to abide the most signal defeat than to incur the disgrace of deprecating the action of a party, the chief object of whose leaders seemed to be to fasten upon me disgrace. I had also an indistinct hope, that the great question of the annexation of Texas, might, in some degree, be controlled by the position I occupied. These motives induced my acceptance of the nomination made by my friends. Before the close of the session of Congress, however, developments were so clearly and distinctly made as to the threatened impeachment, that no trace of such a measure was left. Mr. J. Q. Adams' report implicating my motives and conduct in my Vetoes of the Bank and other bills, was deprived of all of its force and furtive effect, by a Report made by a committee, of which Mr. Ellis, of New York, was Chairman, accompanied by resolutions, which passed the House of Representatives some few days before the close of the session by a large and commanding majority, not only rescuing my motives from all imputation, but justifying and upholding my policy. The voice of the People in the elections of 1843 was thus directly responded to by that of their Representatives, and but little remained for me personally, either to expect or desire. Since the adjournment of Congress, the language of many of the leading presses of the country, and resolutions adopted by large assemblages of the People in their primary meetings have still further endorsed the proceedings of the House in approbation of the acts of the Administration. I could not, however, look exclusively to my own wishes, which would have led me immediately to retire from a contest which seemed no longer to be possessed of an object worthy of much further attention. But I was not at liberty to do so without first consulting with such of my most prominent and steadfast friends as I could most readily confer with; men who had shared with me in much of the abuse which I had encountered, and would partially have participated in all the obloquy, if any, which might, in the future, attach to me. So far as I have been able to consult them, they have yielded their assent to the course which my own judgment suggests as proper; and I now announce to them and the country, my withdrawal from the Presidential canvass.

I cannot omit to accompany this public announcement with a few remarks, addressed to the Republican portion of what was called the Whig party of 1840. I make no appeal to that other portion, which was formerly known during the early period of our political history, as Federalists, at a later day as National Republicans, and now pass under the general appellation of Whigs. Such an appeal would be wholly out of place, since their political principles are entirely at war with those I have advocated through life. I mean no imputation on their motives or their patriotism. I doubt not that the old Federal party, in the lead of which stood the elder Adams, were as deeply and sincerely convinced of the necessity of the Alien and Sedition laws, as the present is that of a Bank of the United States, with other measures equally fatitudinous, along with the abolition of the Veto power, whereby to convert the Government into a mere majority machine—to make it the Government of a single nation, instead of what it is, a political compact between free, sovereign and independent States by which so much power, no more has been granted to a common Agent of all the States, as *they* entertained to be necessary for the promotion of their mutual happiness. No; to them I have nothing to say. If I have received their support at any time, it has not been from attachment to me or my political principles, but from some supposed influence which I might bring to bear, as a secondary agent, in advancing their purposes. All the obligations which I have received for such reasons, have been more than counterbalanced by the unremitting opposition which I have encountered at their hands since I attained my present station, and the constant and unmitigated abuse which their leaders have poured out in a torrent upon my head; designed, as I verily believe in the first instance, to drive me from the Government; and in the last to overwhelm me with obloquy and reproach. But I have a right to address myself to those who, like myself co-operated with them in the contest of 1840—who were, and always had been the advocates of the principles of the old Republican party—whose strenuous efforts have always been directed to preserving the compact of Union, unbroken and inviolate—who have sustained at all times the principles of the Republican party of 1798-9—who have participated, from time to time, in all Republican triumphs—whose fathers were victorious over the elder Adams in the election of Mr. Jefferson, as they themselves were over the younger in the election of General Jackson. To this portion of the Whig party of 1840, I feel that I have a full right to address myself, and I now seriously put it to them to say, whether any expectation of good to the country which they had formed in the election of General Harrison and myself to the Presidency and Vice Presidency has been disappointed? Many of us had been thrown into opposition to General Jackson during his last term, having voted for him upon his first and second election, because of certain doctrines put forth in his Proclamation, and because of certain measures which followed that celebrated State paper. Our opposition proceeded from no spirit of faction, but from what we esteemed it to be, a sacred regard to the high and essential principles of the Republican party—and regarding his successor as in a great degree identified with what we esteemed as errors in General Jackson's Administration, our opposition, was continued to him. The state and condition of the country also seemed to require change in the general Administration. Have you been disappointed in the reform which you promised yourselves by going into that contest? You demanded a rigid economy to be observed in the public expenditures. Have you in this been disappointed? You required accountability on the part of all public agents. Has it not been fulfilled? Let the fact that a defaulter has become almost unknown for the last three years answer the question. You asked that a course of policy should be adopted which should purify and reform the currency. Was the currency of the country ever in a better condition? Let the rate of the Exchanges between all parts of the country answer the inquiry. Has the day ever been, when the currency was sounder or the rates of Exchange lower? You sought once more to put the mechanical arts in active operation, and to relieve commerce from the blight which had fallen upon it. The first has revived, and the last has unfurled its sails, which now whiten almost every sea. The paralysis which had fallen upon public credit, to an extent so great that the poor sum of $5,000,000 of Government stock was offered to European and American capitalists without our being able to find for it a purchaser, has passed away, and a well supplied Exchequer gives evidence not only of the expansion of trade, but of the stable basis on which rests the public credit. The very stock for which no bidders could at one time be found, now readily commands in the market an advance of fifteen or twenty dollars in the hundred. In the mean time I submit it to you to say, whether the principles of the Republican party have not been closely observed in all that has been done. Did those principles require that we should recommence a new cycle of twenty years, the predecessor of which a Bank of the United States had fulfilled in 1836? Beginning by increasing the derangements of business for years attended in its mid career with comparative prosperity, then resorting to efforts by all its large means to force a recharter, and ending its existence amid the curses and denunciations of the many it had ruined. Most of you had, like myself, through all time, pronounced the Bank to be unconstitutional. Had your opinions on this subject undergone a change in 1840, and did you contemplate that General Harrison and myself—who during the whole contest avowed our opinions to be unchanged in that respect, in numerous addresses to the public,—would be deserving of denunciation if either of us should refuse to perjure ourselves by sanctioning a Bank charter, which believing it to be unconstitutional, our solemn oath of office required us to *vote against it, veto?* Tell me, moreover, brother Republicans of 1840, had you then brought yourselves to the conclusion that even admitting a possible abuse of the Veto power, it was proper to erase from the Constitution that great barrier and check to unconstitutional and highly inexpedient legislation, thereby making the will of Congress supreme and installing the majority of that body in the full possession of all the powers of Government? Or did you, or do you now still cling to the opinion in which the qualified Veto originated, that a Government without checks and balances is the worst form of Oligarchy—and that too many guards, in order to secure public liberty, cannot be thrown over its different departments? If, indeed, you are advocates of a change so vital as that proposed, then may not only the Garrisons and Tappans of our own country rejoice, but a shout should ascend from the Abolition Convention "of the whole world," at the fact that our Federal system had given way before the power of a consolidated government, whose will uttered forth by sectional majorities, was absolute, admitting of no check or resistance from any quarter whatever. If, indeed, these be your opinions, then have I most grievously disappointed the hopes in which you indulged in connection with my election and my Administration. I must, nevertheless, most solemnly aver that had I been aware that such would have been expected and required of me—if I could have believed that you, whose candidate I was nominated for the Vice Presidency, would have required of me in the contingency which unhappily occurred, that I should commence my Administration with an act of perjury, and sanctioned measures abhorrent to every principle of my past life and at war with the prosperity of the country and the continuance of liberty, I would not have suffered my name, humble as it was, to have been breathed in the canvass. No, I claim the proud privilege of an American citizen to think for myself on all subjects, and to act in pursuance of my own convictions—and it would require a total change of my nature in order to convert me into a mere instrument of party, or of party dictation.

I would appeal not only to yourselves but to all my countrymen to say, whether in the matters appertaining to our foreign affairs, they anticipated more success in the adjustment difficulties and in the formation of highly important Treaties than it has been my province to cause to be negotiated. Long standing difficulties have been adjusted, which threatened most seriously the peace of the country. Nor has any opportunity been lost for enlarging the commerce of the county, and giving new markets to our agricultural and manufactured products. If the country has not reaped full fruition of benefit from all the Treaties thus negotiated, it surely has not been the fault of the Administration. The loss of two of those Treaties through the action of the Senate, cannot but be deplored by me as great public calamities. By the Treaty with the German States, we had opened the way to a more extended commerce with 27,000,000 of people, in our cottons, tobacco, rice and lard, at duties on tobacco, rice and lard greatly reduced, and with a stipulation for the free admission of cotton; while we had agreed to receive at somewhat reduced duties articles from those States which entered into the most limited competition, if at all, with a few similar articles of American product. The Treaty was particularly interesting from the fact, that for the first time, after repeated struggles on the part of my predecessors, to accomplish a reduction of duty on tobacco, the Government had succeeded in doing so. It was negotiated under resolutions originating with the tobacco States, and with the presumed sanction of Congress who had raised, as is believed, the mission to Vienna, from a second to a first rate mission, with direct reference to the tobacco interest, and had also appropriated a sum of money, some years ago, to enable the Executive to employ an agent in Germany to acquire information as to the tobacco trade, the services of which agent had only ceased a short time prior to the negotiation of the Treaty. My hope still however is, that the benefits of the Treaty and the Treaty itself may not be lost to the country. I think it proper to add that there was no design to deprive the House of Representatives of any rightful and constitutional action over the subject, which it might properly exercise. It was, on the contrary, my intention to have submitted the Treaty, and all papers calculated to elucidate it, to the House of Representatives, if it had been ratified by the Senate, for such action as they might have deemed it proper to adopt—of course pursued in all cases in which the action of the House is required to vote supplies of money, or fulfill any other objects falling within the scope of their power.

In negotiating the Treaty for the annexation of Texas, which was rejected by the Senate, motives have been ascribed to the Administration which had no place in its mind or heart. One gentleman, occupying a prominent place in the Democratic party, whether for good or evil it does not become me to say, has assigned in an address recently delivered in Missouri, two prominent motives for its negotiation; 1st, Personal ambition, and, 2dly, a purpose to dissolve the Union. Mr. Clay also, in a recent letter written to the editor of a newspaper in Alabama, has called the Treaty *infamous*, and ascribed to it the same origin, diabolic objects. I reject both their assaults upon the Treaty and its negotiators. What object of mere personal ambition in any way connected with office could have influenced the Administration in negotiating the Treaty? The public archives furnished the strongest reasons to believe that the Treaty would have met the unqualified approval of both Mr. Clay and Mr. Van Buren While the one was Secretary of State to Mr. Adams and the other to General Jackson, each in his turn attempted to obtain the annexation of Texas. Mr. Clay's negotiation was carried on with Mexico in the third year of her Revolutionary struggle, while Spain regarded her as a revolted Province, and her armies were in possession of many of the strong holds of the country. What reason, then, could I have had for supposing for an instant that a Treaty with Texas, after eight years of actual independence, with no Mexican soldier within her territory, and subject only to occasional border interruptions, could or would have met with opposition from him or his friends? and meeting with no such opposition on the part either of Mr. Van Buren or Mr. Clay, and their friends, it would puzzle a sounder casuist than I profess to be, to conceive in what possible way it could have interrupted the relations of those two gentlemen, who stood at the moment at the head of their respective parties, and were looked upon by all as competitors for the Presidency. It is well known that, when the negotiation for the acquisition of Texas was commenced, and up to a period succeeding the signing of the Treaty, it was my confident conviction, expressed to many, that it would, from the circumstances I have stated, receive the support both of Mr. Clay and Mr. Van Buren, so that neither would be affected by its negotiation.

If it had been charged that the Administration was prompted by the ambition of securing the greatest boon to the country, and the whole country, in the acquisition of a territory so important in itself, and so inseparably connected with the interest of every State in the Union, I would have pleaded guilty, without a moment of hesitation. I confess I felt ambitious to add another bright star to the American constellation. It would have been a source of pride to me, if that measure had been carried, to have witnessed from the retirement that awaits me, the annual expansion of our coastwise and foreign trade, and the increased prosperity of our agriculture and manufactures, through the rapid growth of Texas, which would have followed the ratification of the Treaty. Yes I freely confess that this would have furnished me an unfailing source of gratification to the end of my life. I should have seen also the Union of the States becoming stronger and stronger through their reciprocal affection—local jealousies suppressed, and fanatical schemes and schemers alike prostrate. I should have witnessed the blessed results of our Federative system as it embraced the finest country in the world and brought under its influence a people devoted like ourselves to the maintenance and perpetuation of free government. This was the kind of ambition which prompted the negotiation of the Treaty. Its ratification was the sole ho or which I coveted and all that I now desire. What *sinister motives* could have originated the negotiation at this time that did not exist in 1827? What was there *now* to have rendered a Treaty *infamous* which did not exist then? If it be said that we had a Treaty of Limits with Mexico, I ask if in 1827, we had not also a Treaty of Limits with Spain? We had recognized the independence of Mexico, and, therefore virtually claimed that we had a perfect right to treat with her for the annexation of Texas, and in fact if we had so pleased, for Mexico entire. Eight years ago we recognized Texas as independent, and surely our right to negotiate with her, implied no worse faith than in 1827 to negotiate with Mexico for her. The idea that because of the existence of a Treaty of Limits with any nation, we must forever thereafter deny to all parts of the territory of such nation the right of revolution or change, can only excite, with an American citizen a smile. Was it deemed necessary, in 1827, to consult the States, to consult the Senate, or to consult the House of Representatives, or the People? Was it considered necessary to obtain the assent of *every* State, as would seem now to be proposed, before forming a Treaty of Annexation? If the assent of every State is necessary, then may we bid adieu to the prospect of annexation now or hereafter. The Constitution devolves the treaty-making power on two-thirds of the States, through their Senators, and it is altogether a new doctrine that a Treaty should not be negotiated without the assent of all. Danger to the Union through the exercise of the power of a constitutional majority in the *making* of a Treaty, is a doctrine for the first time advanced, and having no foundation in point of fact. I regard the preservation of the Union as the first great American interest. I equally disapprove of all threats of its dissolution, whether they proceed from the North or the South. The glory of my country, its safety and its prosperity alike depend on Union and he who would contemplate its destruction, even for a moment, and form plans to accomplish it, deserves the deepest anathemas of the human race. I believed, and still believe that the annexation of Texas would add to its strength, and serve to perpetuate it for ages yet to come; and my best efforts, while I remain in office will be directed to securing its acquisition, either now or at a future day. Whether any efforts will avail to secure this object, since the rejection of the Treaty, remains still to be seen. I abandon all hope upon the subject if it shall be esteemed necessary to obtain for it the approval of every State. The case rarely occurs that any Treaty receives the unanimous approval of the Senate.

I have been called upon in justice to myself, to make these remarks in withdrawing from the position in which my friends had placed me. I might present other inquires growing out of the course of the Administration both in regard to our domestic and foreign relations, as to which principles have been maintained, which may arrest the attention of future and even remote Administrations—but let what I have said suffice. All that I ask of my countrymen is a candid review of my acts, and an impartial comparison of the condition of the country now with what it was three years ago. I appeal from the vituperation of the present day to the pen of impartial history, in the full confidence that neither my motives nor my acts will bear the interpretation on which has, for *sinister purposes*, been placed upon them.

JOHN TYLER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20, 1844.

From the N. Y. Plebeian.

Most Enthusiastic Meeting of the Democratic Empire Club Last Evening- Every Member "ready and willing!!!"

The gathering of the Empire Club last evening certainly exceeded in enthusiasm anything which we could have possibly anticipated. The large room was densely crowded, and even the stairs presented a line of uncompromising Democrats. The meeting was called to order at half past 8 o'clock, by the President, Captain ISAIAH SYNDERS, who commenced by reading a letter from an individual, whose name was not read, accusing a certain individual as the author of the infamous letter which appeared in the Express on Thursday last. No action was, however, taken upon it. Two or three invitations were read, and the following committee appointed to draft resolutions: Messrs. Potter, Voorhis, McSpeddon, Seen, and Calahan.

Mr. Porter shortly afterwards reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the members of the Empire Club had with unbounded satisfaction the withdrawal of John Tyler from the place of candidate for the Presidency. That his views, expressed in a letter from him published in this city this evening, are entitled to marked consideration and approbation. That to the many acts of public life, in which he has laid the Democratic party under obligations to his firmness and principle, we regard this withdrawal under the peculiar circumstances, as his crowning glory. That he has redeemed himself, and that in his honorable retirement, he will have the gratification of knowing that the mass of the people give to him their best wishes.

Resolved, That this voluntary resignation of any pretensions to be considered a candidate, proves that however John Tyler may, for a time, have been misled by factious misrepresentations, and pretended friends, that he has been at heart a Democrat, and that in his vetoes of iniquitous measures of legislation, he has carried out the instructions given him under solemn circumstances and preserved the Constitution uncontaminated.

Resolved, That, as a small portion of the great Democratic party, we tender him our hearty thanks.

Resolved, That notwithstanding the unprincipled and desperate measures resorted to by the federal faction to cripple if possible the energy, by abusing the character of its members, the Empire Club feel cheered on, by a consciousness that their efficiency alone could have called from a corrupt and obscure press in this city, a wail of such deep regret and disappointment as has recently been heard by the public.

Resolved, That such attacks coming from such quarter shall have no further effect than to form an incentive to renewed exertions on the part of the members of this Club. They are above intimidation when acting in the cause of right, and they believe the principles of Democracy to possess so strong and inherent a vitality, that against them all the railings of federal faction will prove as feeble as the beat of insect wings on chains of adamant.

Resolved, That we hail with proud satisfaction the returns received from our sister States: That abundant evidence has been produced that Democratic truth is sweeping over the land to extend the blessings of liberty to, and elevate the character of man.

Resolved, That when the Convention to assemble at Syracuse on the 3d day of September next, shall have made their nominations for the officers of Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the State, the members of the Empire Club will give their unqualified support to them, and use every energy to secure their election by an overwhelming majority.

[*Reported for the News.*]

The Democrats of Norwich, met at the Town Hall on Saturday Evening, to form themselves into an Association, and to take steps for a thorough organization of the party for the presidential battle.

Chauncey Burgess, Esq., was appointed chairman *pro tem*, and R. W. Mathewson, Secretary.

Jacob W. Kinney, Esq., introduced the business of the meeting by presenting a report from the committee who were appointed some weeks ago to draft a constitution and nominate officers for the Association. The report was accepted, the constitution adopted, and the following officers were appointed:

For President.

EPAPHRAS PORTER.

Vice Presidents.

CHAUNCEY BURGESS. JESSE FULLER.

Secretaries.

WM. C. POTTER. HENRY B. TRACY.

Committee of Correspondence.—Wm. P. Eaton, John T. Adams and Oliver P. Wattles.

John T. Adams, Esq., was called upon for a speech, and for an hour and a half the audience listened with deep interest to the soul-stirring eloquence of that gentleman.

Mr. Adams spoke of the prospects of the Democracy in the coming elections, contrasted the State elections which had lately been held with those of 1840, and showed that in nine States only a popular majority of about 44,000 in favor of the Coons, had changed to a majority of 31,000 in favor of Democracy. These facts, said Mr. Adams, point with unerring certainty to the triumphant success of the Democratic party next fall.

The Texas question was next alluded to. Mr. Adams declared that in the annexation of Texas every feeling of his heart was interested. And, said he, I have yet to learn of a single argument that can be urged against annexation. The citizens of Texas were our brethren. They had gone out from among us to people a portion of country the most fertile upon the face of the globe, and they now ask to be recognized as members of our common family. Texas as an independent State, recognised as such by both Great Britain and France has a right to be annexed. Our commercial manufacturing, and agricultural interests all render annexation a matter of momentous interest to this country; and if we relinquish this valuable territory, we yield to Great Britain the most important advantage.

But it is contended, said Mr. A. that the abolition of slavery would be retarded by annexation. God forbid! said Mr. A. that I should advocate any measure that will produce such an effect. No man desires more to see the shackles of the slave knocked off than myself. Mr. A. then went on to prove by the most conclusive arguments that the annexation of Texas would have directly the contrary effect, and that the interests of humanity demand most imperatively the consummation of this measure.

The Tariff question was next descanted upon, and the hypocrisy of the coons in pretending to be the exclusive friends of protection exposed.

The applause of the meeting at different intervals in the remarks of Mr. Adams bore evidence of the interest with which he was listened to. Such a speech is eminently calculated to do good; and all we regret is, that we cannot give it entire, to our readers accompanied by all the energy and spirit with which it was delivered.

Patriotism

Is a rare commodity in these days. Let any man throw off the yoke of his party and act singly for his country, as the present national executive has done—let him square all his actions by the standard of utility rather than the dictation of intriguers and demagogues—in a word, let him be an honest man, (that word comprehends the history of John Tyler more perfectly than of almost any man living)—and the party presses of the day are sure to pounce upon him with all the rancor of demons, and to heap upon him the coarsest vituperations and the most malignant slanders. In such a manner the whigs have in a prominent degree behaved towards President Tyler; and we regret to say there have been some democrats who have followed in their wake. The selfish and the unprincipled of both parties have done all they could to traduce the fair name of this exalted functionary; and all because he has had too much integrity and too much love of country to follow their lead when patriotism, honor, righteousness, all pointed in another direction.

But patriotism is not entirely a dead letter in the American bosom. There are some, thank God, who dare to be honest, and to award to an honest patriot the praise which he has fairly merited. In the memory of these men the name of John Tyler will be embalmed, and be handed to posterity as one of the richest legacies that the present times have bequeathed to the country. "The pen of impartial history" will do justice to a worthy man when selfishness and calumny have found their level, and are buried deep in the shades of the oblivious past.

Andrew Jackson.

From our boyhood up we have been accustomed to look upon the name of this hero and statesman with a degree of veneration that but few names could awaken in our breast. No man has been more calumniated as a civilian or a soldier, and no man has deserved less that his countrymen should speak against. Bold hearted, energetic, and successful in the field—in the cabinet he has rendered himself equally conspicuous and useful; original, sagacious, and skillful as a general—as a President he is not less pre-eminent for the possession of those most noble qualities of character.

Andrew Jackson is not merely a great man. He is not simply one of the extraordinary individuals that this country or the present age has produced. The lamented Legget has better described him when he pronounces him one of the greatest men of all time. And the name of this illustrious patriot will be remembered with thrilling interest long after himself shall have slept in the dust. He will be remembered as a great political reformer when his glory as a military chieftain, brilliant and dazzling as that now appears, shall have vanished, and when the effects of his statesmanship alone remain to testify that such a man as Andrew Jackson has lived.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.—John A. Bryan, of Ohio, to be Charge d'Affaire to the Republic of Peru.

Thomas D. Mosely, to be Attorney of the United States, for the Middle District of Tennessee, in the place of John M. Lea, resigned.

Horatio Ball, to be a Justice of the Peace in the County of Alexandria, in the District of Columbia.

Consuls.—Robert Walsh, of Pennsylvania, for the City of Paris.

Alexander Todd, for Alexandria in Egypt, in the place of John Gliddon, deceased.

Robert L. McIntosh, for the port of Lafowchoo, in China.

John B. Williams, of Massachusetts, for the Auckland Island, in the Pacific Ocean, in lieu of his appointment for the "Bay of Islands," in New Zealand, revoked.

☞ The largest diamond in the world, it is said belongs to the Emperor of Brazil. It is still uncut and in its rough state, and weighs 1,680 carats, (equal to about two ounces and two thirds,) and according to the jeweller's rate it must be worth the enormous sum of £5,544,000, about $26,000,000! It could, however, be probably bought for the sum of $9,3000,000! no small sum for a rough stone weighing only about 2 1-2 ounces. This diamond was found by a negro slave, belonging to the Emperor, whose whole soul was bent on some day having his freedom, and he labored almost unceasingly for years in a river where small diamonds had been occasionally found, in the hope of being able to find a precious stone that would enable him to accomplish his wish. He labored hard and unceasingly, until he was almost a mere skeleton, and at length his noble purpose was crowned with success in the finding of the diamond now in the possession of the Emperor. Any one curious about these matters can see a *fac simile* appearance of this immense diamond in the mineralogical gallery of the Cambridge University.

☞ The Boston Times, after announcing the nomination of Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT for the office of Governor of the State of Massachusetts, says: "This is a strong and popular nomination, and in the support of which we hope to see every democrat in the "old Bay State" engaged, heart and soul. The proceedings of the Convention generally, continues the Times, as they have fallen under our observation, appear to be in the right spirit. The skies look bright for the democracy of Massachusetts."

THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION IN PENNSYLVANIA.—In consequence of the death of Mr. Muhlenberg, the Democratic State Central Committee of Pennsylvania, were to meet on Wednesday at Harrisburg, to take such steps as may be necessary under the circumstances of the case. The election for Governor will take place upon the 8th of October. The general sentiment seemed to point to Francis R. Shunk as the person who would be selected.

ALEXANDER H. EMMONS Esq.—We have been presented by this gentleman with a beautiful oil painting (female head and bust,) executed in the style of Sully, and pronounced by good judges to be a superior specimen of the graphic art. We are rejoiced at the great success of Mr. Emmons, as a painter. Formerly a citizen of this place, he has among us many friends who watch with much interest his progress in the road to fame. Mr. Emmons is now located at Hartford, Ct. We understand that he contemplates visiting Norwich some time during the ensuing Autumn, having engaged to execute several portraits for our citizens.

HEROISM OF A MOTHER.—The Cincinnati Enquirer gives the following instances of the heroism of a mother, in the endeavor to save the life of her child, which in this case unfortunately;—"A little girl, about three years of age, while playing upon the deck of the ladies' cabin, fell overboard just above North Bend. Its mother saw it fall and in an instant jumped over to its rescue. She could not swim, of course, and getting into the water she was as helpless as the child. No one on board saw the girl fall, or the mother leap into the river, and the boat passed on without any knowledge of what had occurred. Fortunately the accident happened near the shore, and their perilous situation was seen by a man and a boy, who were fishing close by. The mother, by the dint of struggling and an endeavor to swim, succeeded in reaching the spot where the child sank, and as it came up the third time she grasped it by a little handkerchief that was around it, but the knot untied and the little unfortunate again sank to rise no more. In the mean time, the man who was fishing rowed his skiff up in time to save the woman from the same fate. She was taken ashore a good deal exhausted, but in a short time she was entirely restored. Her name is Mrs. Tod, and she got on board at Herrod's Creek, with the purpose of visiting her friends in Ripley. She returned on the mail boat with a heavy heart, to her home, inconsolable for her great loss. It was her only child."

ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE FROM PRISON IN NEW YORK.—Between nine and ten o'clock, Friday night, in the City Prison, the attention of deputy keepers Styles and Sparks was attracted by a noise in the prison, and proceeded to the cell occupied by George Potter and Daniel Roach, alias Nathaniel Rhodes, the former of whom has been convicted of grand larceny in picking a gentleman's pocket in Broadway, and the latter convicted by confession of a burglary in the first degree.

There the officers discovered a hole in the cell door, and that the prisoners had prepared themselves for escape, by cutting up the bedding in strips and forming it into a rope to enable them to descend. A small clasp knife and a dinner knife were also found with them, the latter having been converted into a saw. Rhode alleges that the whole affair was concocted by Potter. Both prisoners were immediately put in irons.

ACCIDENT ON THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—We learn (says the N. Y. True Sun,) from the Brooklyn Star, that on Wednesday morning, as the 8 o'clock train was on the way to Greenport, the engine struck the hind part of a light wagon in which were Mrs. Southard, an elderly woman, wife of Wm. Southard, residing on the Plains, and a man whose name could not be ascertained, breaking the wagon to pieces, and killing Mrs. Southard instantaneously.

The horse was not injured. The man was driving her across the track through an excavation near Carroll Place, although the alarm was given from the engine. The man was thrown into the air and alighted upon the sand thrown up on the side of the road in excavating; his head is much hurt, and his shoulder dislocated. He may possibly recover. The woman was thrown upon the track and instantly killed, probably by the cars running over her.

It is said that the whig girls at Nashville wear *coon tails* in their bonnets for plumes. The democratic girls of the same place wear hickory twigs.

ORIGINAL STAINED

ANOTHER STEAMER for the Boston and foreign mail line, has been launched at Glasgow. She is called the Cambria—tonage 1 1 tons—length 230 feet. It is expected that she will exceed in speed the fastest of the present line. She leaves Liverpool for Boston on the 4th of September.

DAN THOMAS, the negro man was found guilty at the present term of the Hartford County Court, of an assault with an attempt at rape, upon the person of Mrs. Ensign, on the 5th of July, has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the State Prison—the full extent of the law.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE that the whig candidates for Governor in North Carolina and Kentucky, when members of Congress, voted *against* the present Tariff—as also did John Quincy Adams. Further, that Daniel Webster himself asserted in Faneuil Hall, that had it not been for votes of the democratic members in favor of the bill, it would *not have become a Law!* What can the coon orators and presses say to these facts?

☞ The wife of Mr. William King, of Fulton, Mo. was recently murdered by her black servant girl, who struck her with an axe while asleep, nearly severing the head from the body! The servant girl, by her own acknowledgement, committed the horrid deed without cause or provocation on the part of her mistress, who, she says, always treated her kindly. This is a case of almost unparalleled atrocity, for which the perpetrator is now in jail awaiting her trial in November next.

☞ The Richmond Whig says:—"Col. Benton has made a speech at Boonville, Missouri, which will finish what is left of the Texas humbug. He reiterates his former positions, repeats the charge of meditated treason and disunion, and introduces many new and extraordinary facts. His speech will be read with eager curiosity and will appear to-morrow."

QUITE LIKELY.—An exchange paper says "the reason why most people think more of their stomachs than they do of their souls, is because their stomachs are a confounded sight the biggest."

THE OLD DEMOCRATIC SPIRIT IS AWAKE.—There is to be a mass meeting of the democracy of Rhode Island, and also those favorable to a constitutional release of Thomas W. Dorr, at Providence, on the 5th of September. Friends of the cause are invited from all parts of the country, and a large gathering will doubtless take place.

DRUNKARDS SHALL NOT MARRY.—The Government of the principality of Waldek, in Germany, have given public notice that no license to marry will hereafter be granted to any individual who is addicted to drunkenness; or if having been so he must exhibit full proofs that he is no longer a slave to this vice. The same government have also directed that in every report made by the ecclesiastical, municipal, and police authorities, upon petition for license to marry, the report shall distinctly state whether either of the parties desirous of entering into matrimonial connexion, is addicted to intemperance or otherwise.

☞ Passengers in the Steamer Acadia are about to present Capt. Harrison with a service of silver in token of their admiration for his skill and seamanship in conducting them across the Atlantic during the prevalence of Westerly winds. This is Mr. H.'s first voyage as commander.

AN EARTHQUAKE.—About 9 o'clock, Sunday evening, a violent shock was felt all along the Sound shore of Connecticut, West of New Haven.

OUTRAGE IN PHILADELPHIA.—A meeting of Native Americans was to have taken place on Saturday evening, 17th inst., at Roxborough, about six miles from the city of Philadelphia, but a large body of the Irish from Manayunk made their appearance, and with violent threats prevented the same from being held. There was great excitement prevailing among the people there, about the matter, and serious fears were entertained of a disturbance.

The Boston papers contain accounts of several conflagrations which took place in that city on Saturday of last week, and caused doubtless by incendiaries, by which about 30 buildings were destroyed, in Brighton-st. Allen-st. Lowell-st., and South Margin-st. The loss is estimated at not less than $50,000—part of which was insured.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.—We learn from the Little Rock (Arkansas) Advocate, that the steamboat Mariotta, on her passage up Arkansas river, on Thursday morning, the 25th ult., when preparing to pass a swift place in the cut-off at Marshall's plantation, 12 miles below Pine Bluffs, and just as she was leaving the shore, collapsed a flue, which scattered destruction around throughout deck and cabin, and after drifting down a few hundred yards, she struck a snag and sunk in seven or eight feet of water; some of the passengers in the meantime leaping overboard and swimming ashore.

Most of the baggage of the passengers was saved, and those persons who did not jump overboard, were immediately taken off the wreck by persons near at hand, who immediately came to their relief with skiffs and other small boats. No lives were lost.

ANNEXATION—A WHIG VIEW OF IT.—The N. Y. Courier and Enquirer (Whig) is in favor of the Annexation of Texas, for the following considerations which it gives:

First. The Annexation of Texas would of necessity, exclude the further introduction of slaves from abroad into that beautiful country, because the laws of the Union would be extended over it, and those laws make the slave trade *Piracy*.

Second. It would not increase the number of slaves in the country, but merely increase the territory occupied by them.

Third. It is a well known fact that whenever slave labor is most valuable, it is the *interest* of the master to treat the slave most kindly. Whenever his labor produces the large sum in return, the master can afford, and find interest in providing for him better food clothing and shelter; and consequently every person who has at heart the welfare of a slave, should zealously advocate any and every measure, which is calculated to *compel* the slave-holders in the *Northern Slave States*, to send them further South.

Fourth. With the rich lands of Texas inhabited by our own people and constituting a portion of our Union, no slave holder in Delaware, Virginia, Kentucky, or Missouri, could afford to retain his slaves, but would find it to his interest to send them further South.

Fifth. The annexation of Texas would greatly increase the wealth and rapidly extend the commerce of the country.

Sixth. Texas in twenty years will grow all the cotton that Great Britain will require. She will admit British goods free of duty, and in return Great Britain will exclude the *Cotton* of the United States from her ports, unless we too receive her goods free, and if we refuse, as we doubtless would, they would be *smuggled* into the country through Texas!

The truth of these positions cannot be questioned But say the opponents of this measure—"The influence of the South will preponderate by the admission of new slave States!" Is this true? Can a new State be admitted without the sanction of Congress; and will not the North always refuse the admission of a new slave State into the Union without the admission of a free State at the same time!

Then what becomes of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri? Texas is a part of the Union, and in a very few years those become free States of necessity. Delaware is virtually so at this time; and Maryland, Kentucky, and Virginia would have been if the abolitionists had not interfered with them. In short we cannot find a military valid argument against the annexation of Texas into the Union, while we are of the deliberate opinion that philanthrophy and policy are alike in favor of the measure.

We believe we have not seen this powerful argument of the leading whig press in New York copied into the Troy Whig or any other Northern federal paper. Was it designed *exclusively* to convince the Southern Coons, that Northern whiggery is *sound* on the Texas question.

A QUESTION FOR THE PEOPLE.—Mr. Thompson says that when in Mexico, he heard from a reliable source, that the Mexican Government, had paid money to the editors of the Intelligencer. The editors of that paper have not denied or explained the charges. They, nevertheless, denounce the Treaty for annexation, and assert that the advocates of annexation are speculators in Texas lands and dealers in Texas scrip, maintaining the cause of Mexico as earnestly as if they were paid for it. If it be true that they have the Mexican dollars in their pockets, is it too much to say, that their denunciation of the dealers in Texas land and Texas scrip, is as cool a piece of impudence as they could well be guilty of?—*Madisonian.*

WINE AND SPIRITS.—A return has been laid before the House of Commons, Boston, which shows that the total quantity of wine imported into the United Kingdom, in the year ending Jan. 5, 1844, was 6,807,033 gallons, and in bond 10,640,042 gallons; of this the Spanish and Portuguese wines formed the great majority, the former amounting to 3,630,402, and the latter to 5,298, 420 gallons. The total quantity of spirits in gallons imported was Rum, 3, 739, 754; Brandy, 2,408,378, and Geneva, 302,689; and the net amount of duty as follows:—Rum, £971, 905; Brandy, £1,185, 478; Geneva, £15,861; and for spirits of the manufacture of the United Kingdom, £4,903,201; making, with some other items, a total of £7,095, 261. The rates of duty per gallon are: Rum, 9s 5d; Brandy and Geneva, 22s 10d; spirits manufactured in England, 7s 10d; Scotland 2s 8d; Ireland, 2s 8d.

AMERICAN HOUSE, NORWICH.—This large and popular Hotel, has passed into the hands of Henry Clark, Esq., late of Hartford. The house has been newly furnished, and a general improvement effected throughout the whole establishment. Mr. Clark possesses all the necessary requisites for an accomplished landlord, and we have not a doubt, will be a great favorite of the public.

☞ We recommend all our friends to attend the democratic mass meetings to be held next week. Let us see if Connecticut cannot be redeemed from the withering blight of whiggery. It is just as easy as the boy knew his father for the democrats of this state by close union, to carry a democratic electoral ticket through.

I. O. of O. F. Celebration.

☞ On Tuesday next, the 3d of Sept., the Uncas Lodge No. 11, I. O. of O. F. will celebrate the 5th anniversary of Odd Fellowship in this city. We understand that an Oration will be delivered by Rev. Mr. Pratt, an Episcopal clergyman, and a member of the Order. The oration will be delivered in the Episcopal Church. The use of the Car Depot has been granted by the Rail Road Company, for the accommodation of the Society and invited guests, as a place for partaking of dinner. The order of arrangements will be published as soon as complete.

All who take an interest in the subject of Odd Fellowship, will do well to attend.

Since writing the above, we have received from the Committee of arrangements the following programme.

Odd Fellows' Celebration, Sept., 3d.

The Committee of arrangements would publish the following general order of exercises for the approaching celebration of the fifth anniversary of the institution of Odd Fellowship in Connecticut, the details of which will be announced in due season:

The different Lodges will form at 9 o'clock A. M. at places to be hereafter designated, immediately after which the procession will be formed under the direction of P. G. Philo M Judson, Chief Marshal, and proceed to the Episcopal Church, where services will commence at 10 o'clock, consisting of

Music, by the Choir of Uncas Lodge.
Prayer, by Rev. C. W. Bradley, P. G. M.
Oration by Rev. James Pratt, Rector of the Episcopal Church, Portland, Me. After the services at the Church, the procession will proceed to the Car House at the upper Rail Road Depot, where dinner will be provided of which all members of the order are invited to partake.

Interesting speaking and an abundance of good music may be expected at the table. William E. Chambers, the only surviving member of the few who instituted the first Lodge of Odd Fellows in this country, will give some interesting facts connected with the rise and progress of the Order in the United States. There will be ample room for spectators if any should desire to be present.

The Church will be opened at 9 1-2 o'clock, but none can be admitted till after the arrival of the procession, except ladies, clergymen, and the present and past officers of Christ's Church.

JAMES A. HOVEY.

From the Madisonian.

OUR COURSE.—Mr. Tyler having withdrawn from the Presidential contest, it may not be obtrusive or improper for us to say that our course hereafter will be the same that it has been hitherto; viz; straightforward in the old Madisonian and Jeffersonian Republican path This is the path which Mr. Tyler has pursued, and will undoubtedly continue to pursue, as a politician and Chief Magistrate.

It was our sincere desire to see Mr. Clay defeated by the man he had so unjustly persecuted for demolishing the monster bank; but being disappointed in that wish, we can see no reason why he should not be defeated by another, particularly since his obnoxious principles, which we have been combating for years, have undergone no change.

The principles of Mr. Polk are precisely the same that are entertained by Mr. Tyler. This we say on no doubtful authority. The same may be confidently said of Mr. Dallas. Therefore we shall advocate the election of

POLK AND DALLAS.

And they will be elected easily. Let us glance at the recent elections a moment;

	1844. Whig maj.	1840. about Whig maj.	Dem. gain.
North Carolina,	2,500	12,500	10,000
Kentucky,	4,440	25,440	21,000
Indiana, (Dem maj.	3,000	43,000	10,000
Illinois, do	6,000 Dem.	2,000	4,000
Louisiana, do	2,000 Whig	3,000	5,000
Democratic gain in five states,			50,000

These five States cast 395,000 votes in 1844, and it appears that the Democratic gain has been upwards of 13 per cent. The number of votes cast in 1840 amounted to about 1,400,000—13 per cent gain on the whole would be 181,000, which would overcome Gen. Harrison's majority of 145,000, and leave a balance of 36,000 majority for Col. Polk. Besides, there are some 200,000 anti-Bank republicans who supported Mr. Tyler, who will not only go for Mr. Clay, but will vote for Colonel Polk. This will be apparent in the State elections this fall, preceding the Presidential election. And why should it not be so? When Mr. Tyler was denounced for his vetoes, all the old Jackwoman Republicans who had voted for him as an anti-Bank candidate, immediately abandoned the Whigs, and the ensuing elections indicated very plainly the feeble hold the Bank party. Some twenty of the States were carried by the Democratic party, every Tyler man heartily uniting with it. And surely none of the Veto forces will blackballot hereafter, particularly as Mr. Clay proclaimed his purpose to pursue them with hot vengeance, in his notorious Lexington speech. In electing him, they would be furnished the fuel to burn themselves at the stake.

On the other hand, Polk and Dallas have both been the steady and consistent friends and supporters of Mr. Tyler ever since the vetoes. On many occasions, on the stump and elsewhere, Col. Polk has nobly vindicated the President against the assaults of his Clay accusers. And notwithstanding Mr. Dallas has not taken any active part in politics, he has often expressed his decided approbation of the President's course during the last three years. In short, from what we have known, and from what we know, we have no hesitation in saying, the next to Mr. Tyler, of all the great men of the nation, the friends of the Administration could not have made a better selection for their standard-bearer than James K. Polk. Of this we assure our friends *without the least hesitation.*—*Madisonian.*

A Market for Wives.

In the district of Bemis Soosr, a mountainous country, inhabited entirely by the Berber tribes of Morocco, there is one place where, during the fair, a barter of a very curious kind takes place. This fair is held only once a year, and is chiefly resorted to for the purpose of bachelor's finding wives, married men adding to their matrimonial treasures, and the maidens or widows getting husbands. In fact, the whole affair resolves itself into the women selling themselves; but to escape the ignominy of such a proceedure, the traffic is carried on in the following manner:—Each lady desiring to enter into wedlock, dresses herself in her best and most becoming attire, and taking with her a piece of cloth of her own weaving, sits down unveiled in the market place. The men, both young and old, who are candidates for matrimony, parade about the market, examining the texture of the cloth displayed by the ladies, and scrutinizing at the same time their looks and behavior. Should the customer be pleased with the maiden, he enquires the price of the cloth; she replies by naming what she would expect as a dowery, and the amount of this she raises or depresses, according as the candidate for her heart may please her, resorting to the demand of an exorbitant sum should she be averse to the purchaser. During this barter, the enamored swain is able, in some degree to judge of her temper and character. If they come to an agreement, the parents of the girl are appealed to; and they have the right of assent, the parties adjourn to a public notary, the contract is made, and the purchased bride is carried off to her new home. In this traffic, widows are at a low rate price in general, and divorced ladies sell their clothes very cheap. The wife thus purchased cannot be resold, however much the purchaser may repent his bargain. She is his lawful wedded wife, and retains the purchase money, which is her jointure or dowery. It is evident that this curious system of barter has been resorted to by these Mahommedan mountaineers as a means of evading the law of the Prophet, which interdicts all courtship before marriage.

To the Democratic Electors of Connecticut

In pursuance of a resolution adopted at the Democratic State Caucus, held in New Haven, in May last, requesting the State Central Committee to call Conventions for the nomination of Presidential Electors, in such districts, and at such time and place in each district, as they should think proper, we hereby give notice to the Democratic Electors of the State, that we deem it most advisable to hold a *Mass Convention* in each of the *old six Congressional Districts*; each of which shall nominate one person to stand on the General electoral ticket. Said Conventions to be held as follows, to wit;

For the County of New London, at NORWICH, on Monday, Sept. 2d

For the Counties of Windham and Tolland, at HAMPTON, on Wednesday, Sept. 4th

For the County of Hartford, at HARTFORD, on Friday, Sept. 6.

For the County of Litchfield, at LITCHFIELD, on we are desirous that each Electoral District furnish one popular Speaker from their own number to attend all the five meeting on the Circuit.

Hon Chauncey F. Cleveland, Hon. *John M. Niles*, and the several Members of Congress from this State, and also our Delegates to the late Nations' Convention at Baltimore, will be invited to attend.

The noble spirit evinced by the Democrats of Connecticut, and the favorable prospects under which we are rallying to the contest, and we trust, to victory, affords us assurance that these conventions will be fully attended by the ever ready Democracy of our State! We are called upon by every principle connected with our free institutions—by all that is dear to the patriot's heart, to assemble, and adopt such measures as shall aid in the glorious result of electing men to the high office of President and Vice President of the United States, who shall be instrumental in handing down to future generations, a constitution ungarbled, principles uncontaminated, and a faith unshaken in the everlasting stability of our vast Republic, and in the capacity of a free people for self-government.

Rally, then Democrats of Connecticut! Every man to his post, like a true soldier in the hour of battle! And let our watch-cry be

Democracy and Victory.

EDWIN STEARNS,
HENRY D. SMITH,
LINUS COE,
MINOT A. OSBORNE,
ISAAC N. PRIOR,
} Democratic State Central Committee.

Middletown, July 23d, 1844.

This certifies, I was taken with inflamed sore eyes, at the age of twelve, which affection continued and increased; spread through my blood; prostrated my health and nearly ruined my constitution. Was under the care of eminent M. Drs., in the State of New York months without effecting a cure. Was under the care of an eye Dr. of this town, a length of time without cure. Much was extended without benefit. My health decreased; it became a chronic disease. Was confined at home, much of the time to my bed, unable to read or do anything else. The Physician's opinion was I should loose my eye sight. Neck, shoulders, stomach, very spoted; left eye almost blind, over which I wore a bandage, over the right, a shade.—About twenty-one years of age, obtained of Dr. Ashcraft, blood physic, which arrested my sufferings and improved my health. The medicine at first seemed simple, but the use of it with the blessing of Providence, cleansed my blood, cured my eye, smoothed my skin, and restored my health, which I have enjoyed two years. Can read, write and sew, by candle light without inconvenience. Thanks to the good Lord for vegetable medicine.

MARTHA A. FORSYTH, Aged twenty-three.
New-London, Dec. 1843.

There reader, if you had rather be stained with poisons, and finger out a miserable existence, than to be cured, safe, quick, and cheap, never blame me; I say you can be cured. N. B. A.

Notice.

THE democratic general committee of Norwich are requested to meet at the office of the Aurora Wednesday evening the 25th August at 7½ o'clock.
August 20. 40

Franklin.

The Democratic Electors of the town of Franklin are requested to meet at the inn of Minor Parker, Esq., in said town on Friday evening next, at 7 o'clock to make arrangements for attending a Mass Convention to be holden at Norwich on Monday, Sept 2d to nominate a Presidential Elector and do any other proper business.

A punctual attendance is requested.

Per Order of the Town Committee.
August 29. 40

Married.

On Thursday, P. M. 15th inst. by Rev. A. Bond, Charles Benjamin, Esq. of Demarara, and Mrs Olive Harvey of this city.

Died.

In this City on the 25 inst. Mr. Septimous Clark, aged 72 years.

In Lebanon, on Saturday evening last, Miss. Betsey Hyde, aged 71 years

Notice.

DR. KELLEY will be in Norwich, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 3d and 4th of September, at the Merchants' Hotel, and Lecture at Poquetanuck Wednesday evening.
Aug. 28. 40

Wanted.

A BOY 15 or 16 years of age, as a clerk in a Drug-gist Store. Inquire of WM. S. TYLER.
August 29 40

BOARDING.

A GENTLEMAN and Lady, or two or three single Gentlemen, can be accommodated with good Board in a private family living on Church-street. Inquire at this office.
Norwich, Aug. 23.

NEW GOODS

JUST RECEIVED.

NEW AND SEASONABLE DRY GOODS

CONSISTING in part of Camelion Stripe Dry Goods; new style M. de Laines; Cashmeres; Cash de Cons; Dress Goods; Alpaca Lustre; Alpaccas; Ashburton Edgings in great variety; Prints; Bleac'd and Brown Sheetings, &c., &c. Which will be sold at prices to suit every reasonable customer.

by TWEDY, BARROWS, & CO.
No 116 & 120 Main-Street.
Aug. 31. 3w39

Commencement of Fall Trade. Great inducements to purchasers of

DRY GOODS.

LINCOLN & WILLIAMS

HAVE received their fall stock of goods purchased mostly direct from the importers and agents at the lowest prices and are now prepared to offer bargains in most kinds of goods such as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Broadcloths & Cassimeres.

We can and will sell lower than any other store for proof 'look round' and then come and see.

Rich Dress Silks.

A most splendid assortment of new fall styles which are well worthy the attention of buyers.

Oriental Poplins.

20 pieces more of those beautiful goods and selling still cheaper.

Elegant Dress Goods.

In this department we defy competition either in price or style, handsome high col'd Cashmeres for only 30 cents a yard, de'Laines and crapes, Chusans and Brocades of new design and the richest colors.

Domestic Goods.

Flannels, Bleached & Brown Sheetings Tickings, Jeanes Prints, &c. &c. also Linens, Diapers, French quilts, Table covers printed Bed Spreads, and every variety of

Paris Kid Gloves.

More than 40 Doz. comprising every color and size all of "Bajou's" celebrated manufacture and at 62½ cents a pair.

Alpaccas and Orleans Cloths.

100 pieces comprising all qualities. Silk Warps from 75 cents to $1,25; cotton warps from 30 cents to $1,00. Linen warps at any price.

Few Styles of Shawls.

Real French Cashmere of new patterns stripe and all wool, rich chamelion silk damask from $4.50 to $12,00 a great variety of low priced Shawls, some for 10s 6d worth $300.

Mill'nery & Lace Goods.

New fall ribbons very handsome and cheaper than ever. More than 10,000 yards Laces and edgings gimpure cap Laces new patterns, a full assortment of Cambrics and Muslin trimmings.

Furnishing Goods.

with the best lot of

White live Geese Feathers.

Ever brought to Norwich, 5000 pounds of which have just been received direct from the west and will be warranted for one or five years. Persons buying feathers of us get them pure and undulterated, and at prices 10 per cent lower than at any other place for the same quality. LINCOLN & WILLIAMS.
34 Shetucket St. corner of Water.

MERCHANTS BANK, August 13, 1844.

THE Stockholders of this Bank are hereby notified that their annual Meeting for the choice of Officers, will be held at their Banking House, in Norwich on the 2d day of September next at 10 o'clock A. M.

JOEL W. WHITE, Cash.
August 14. 38

New Crop Turkey Opium.

THE finest article to be found for sale by R. W. MATHEWSON.
August 28, 1844. 40.

Scotch Ale and Porter.

SUPERIOR articles for sale by R. W. MATHEWSON.
August 28, 1844. 40

At a Court of Probate holden at Ledyard, within and for the District of Ledyard on the 24th day of August, A. D. 1844.

Present ERASTUS WILLIAMS Esq., Judge.

THIS Court limits and allows the term of six months from and after the 28th day of August, A.D. 1844, for the creditors of the estate of John Stanton, late of Ledyard, within said district deceased, to exhibit their claims against the same to Robert Stanton of Norwich, Administrator on said estate.

And directs said Administrator to give public notice of this order by advertising in a newspaper published in New London County, and by posting a copy of said order on the public signpost in said town of Ledyard, nearest the place where the deceased last dwelt. Certified from record.

S. W. WOOD, Clerk.
August 29. p3w40

WANTED.

TEN Thousand Sheep and Lamb SKINS, with the wool on, for which the highest cash price will be paid by C. B. ROGERS.
Yantic, Aug. 26, 1844. 40

New Bedford Oil.

On Consignment.

500 GALLONS Bleached Fall Sperm Oil,
500 " " Winter " "
1000 " pure Head Oil—Winter.
1000 " " " " —Fall,
2000 " " Winter Sperm—unbleched.
2000 " " Fall " "

just landing from sloop Empress, and for sale on liberal terms by A. H. ALMY,
51 Water-Street.
August 29. 40.

Selling to be Sold again.

MERCHANTS are respectfully invited to call and examine the very extensive stock of FALL DRY GOODS, now on hand and for sale, as low as can be bought in New York or Boston.

At No 118 & 120 Main-Street.
TWEEDY BARROWS & CO
Aug 29 3w40

☞ MILITARY GOODS!!! ☜

CHARLES A. CONVERSE

General Dealer in Hard Ware Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Fancy and Military Goods, etc.

189 Main-Street.

MILITARY TRIMMINGS, LACES AND EQUIPMENTS,

suitable and proper for Cavalry, Artillery and Riflemen.

U. S. Army, Navy and Revenue, General Staff and Company Officer's, Straight Swords and Sabres, plated and gilt; silver plated and gilt Sword Chains; white, red, and yellow Sword Belts; silver plated, gilt and silvered Belt Clasps and Plates; red and yellow silk and worsted Sashes; red, blue, white, black, green and mixed colored Fountain and Cock Plumes, made of Vulture and Swan's Feathers; Chapeau's; silver and gilt Chapeau Trimmings; Caps for Infantry, Artillery and Riflemen; gilt, silver plated and silvered Buttons, convex, bell and other patterns; plated and gilt Sword Knots and Tassels; plated and gilt Aiguelettes; plated, gilt, white and yellow, thread, wire and tinsel Laces, suitable for Division, Regimental and Company Officers and Soldiers; gilt and plated Stars, plain and embroidered; Plume Sockets, Hair Tips; gilt, plated and worsted Fringes; silver and gilt Cord and Braid; plated and gilt Epaulette and Wings; worsted Shoulder Knots and Puffs; Priming Wires and Brushes; Knapsacks; white Belt Webbing; Cartridge Boxes; Bitts bradoon and curb; Rosettes; red, white and yellow Webbing; silver and brass Stirrups; Muskets; Rifles; Pistols; Fencing Foils, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

☞ The above named Goods have been all recently selected by C. A. C., who has had a long practical experience in the Military Business, purchased for cash, at cost of importation, and will be sold at lower prices than MILITARY GOODS have ever before been offered in this or any other State.

Norwich August 6 4814—6w37.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS

ELY & CO.,

No. 33 & 35 Shetucket-Street.

HAVE this day received a large, rich and well selected lot of Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS expressly for Fall Trade direct from the Importers, and Manufacturers Agents. Being all bought from first hands and at Cash prices; they pledge themselves that in no case will they be undersold.

They call particular attention to the following rich Goods all of which will be sold at great bargains

17 pc Super Blk and Blue Blk Bombazines.
A large lot of Splendid Fall patterns De Laines.
do do do Grape Chusans and Crape de Laines.
A few pc Afghan Satins.
do do do Homelias and Chamelion Stripes.
1 Case Ginghams the richest in the world.
A lot of Splendid Cassimere Shawls.
A large assortment of Satin and Silk Velvet Gravats, together with almost every style of Dry Goods that can be called for.
August 14. 38

This day opened by ELY & CO., 33 & 35 Shetucket-Street.

A Case of the richest dress Silks ever offered at any one time in this city. Consisting of 50 pc. just imported, entirely new patterns, and for style; price and quality; they cannot be equaled in New London County. Call examine and judge for yourselves.
Aug. 10th.

—ALSO—

One case super Repp Cassimeres of beautiful colors and supe for style well worthy the attention of Ladies wishing rich Fall Dresses.

—ALSO—

One case superior Blue Blk. Crape Cashmeres an entire new article for Ladies Cloaks and Dresses.

—ALSO—

De Laines, Crape De Laines, Cashmeres, &c., in endless variety may now be found at ELY & CO., 33 & 35 Shetucket-st.
Aug. 19.

—ALSO—

A new lot Linen Th'd Laces together with an assortment of Muslin and Cambric Edgings and Insertings, with Lisle, th'd Gimpure and low priced Edgings without regard to quantity now being sold at reduced prices by

ELY & CO.

33 & 35 Shetucket-Stree.

August 21.—39. ELY & CO.

To House Keepers,

(*or those who expect to be*)

ELY & CO., keep constantly on hand for sale at the lowest prices. Furnishing Goods of every style consisting in part of Table Linens, Linen Toweling, Linen and Cotton Sheetings; Curtain Cambrics, &c., and so on to the end of the chapter.

Shawls, Shawls,

A lot of low priced Shawls a very pretty style and good quality together with a lot of superior Cashmeres of new pattern. Cheap as usual.

BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS.

Be it known unto all men that ELY & CO.,

HAVE the best Cloth Room in New London County, that they have now on hand and are almost daily receiving Broadcloths of every shade or color, of every price, and quality English, French, German and American manufacturer; Rich, Plaid, French, Cassimere & Stripe do. Plain Cassimeres of all colors, and all prices. Vestings, some Satin and Velvet Plaids from two to six dollars per yd extra rich. Cheap do. Satinetts &c.

And be it also known that is no case and under no circumstances will they be undersold. Call—examine and judge.

Remember

33 & 35 Shetucket-Stree.

ELY & CO.

Paints, Oils, Varnishes &c.

ENGLISH and American Linseed Oil, warranted pure; Coach and Furniture Varnish; White Lead; Dry and Ground in Oil, Spirits Turpentine Litharge, Red Lead, Spanish Brown, English and American Venetian Red, Putty; Window Glasses all sizes, Glue various qualities, Japan and Bright Varnish, Chrome Red, Dry Verdigris, Pure do ground in Oil, Chrome Green Prussian Blue, Ultramarine, Paris Green, Chrome Yellow, Chinese and English Vermilion, Blue, Brown, Green and Black Smalts, Gold and Brass Leaf, Siver and Copper Bronze, Sable and Camels Hair Pencils, Gum Copal and Shellac, French and Spruce Yellow, Pomice Stone, Black Lead, Spanish and Paris White, Red and White Chalk, Rose Pink Terra de Sienna Turkey Umber, Drop Black, India Red, Glass and Emery Paper, Block Paint ground in Oil, distilled Verdigris, Paint and Varnish Brushes, Sash Tools, Lamp Black &c. For sale at the lowest prices at wholesale or retail by

JOHN L. DEVOTION, 119 Main-st.
One door East of the Quinebaug Bank.
August 14. 3m38

WANTED

RAIL ROAD TIES,

20,000 Rail Road Ties on or before the first day of April next, to be delivered in Norwich, or any other place, as may be agreed upon by the contracting parties; for which cash will be paid on the first of April next.

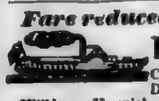
N. B. All Ties delivered on or before the first day of October next in Norwich, will be paid for on delivery.

FULLER & BROAD.
For particulars enquire of ENOCH FULLER.
Office near the Franklin House.
Norwich, August 21st., 1844. 038.

Fancy Goods.

R. W. Roath has just returned from Boston, and is now opening a large assortment of useful Fancy Goods at his Watch and Jewelry Store, on the corner opposite the Norwich Bank.
August 14. 3w38

Fare reduced to New York.



BY the Steamer Cleopatra & Worcester.

Cabin Fare $1,50
Deck $1,00

Will leave Norwich at 6 o'clock, P. M., instead of 7 o'clock as heretofore.

E. A. BILL, Steam Boat Agent
Aug 21 38

Molasses.

25 HHDS. F. R. Molasses, 'Mayaguez,' now landing from sloop Chelsea.
25 do Cardenas, landing from schr. Spy.
25 do Cin. Muscovado—in store.

A. H. ALMY, 51 Water-st
August 21, 1844. 38

Attention Light Guards!

YOU are requested to meet at the Armory on Wednesday evening, August 21st., at 7½ o'clock to transact business of importance. Each member of the company is requested to attend the evening drills until further notice. The Armory is open for drill from Monday to Friday evening of each week—a punctual attendance is requested.

Per order of the Captain.
POMEREY CLARK, Orderly.
Aug. 21. 39

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

A Fresh supply of this excellent remedy for Coughs, Asthma, Bleeding at the Lungs &c. For sale by R. W. MATHEWSON.
August 14. 38

H. S. COOK

MERCHANT TAILOR,

NO 15 SHETUCKET STREET,

Norwich, Conn.,

Gentlemen' and Boys' Garments cut and made in the latest styles.

Garments to be made out of the shop, cut at short notice.

☞ The strictest Punctuality will be an Invariable Rule. 40

July 31. 1f37

R. W. ROATH, is appointed Agent for Present's celebrated Double Bass Viols, and Melodeons. The Public are invited to examine an assortment of the above instruments, just received at the Music store on the corner opposite Norwich Bank.
Aug. 13 3w 38.

GEO. W. CONCKLIN,

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTER,

No. 51 Water-Street, Norwich. Conn.,

Every description of Letter Press Printing neat'y and promptly executed.
August 7. 1f37

HENRY LEE M. D.

HOMŒOPATHIC PRACTITIONER, Rooms at the American House.

References.—A. Gerald Hull M. D. 406 Broadway N. Y. Chas. Skiff M. D. New Haven, Ct., Tait & Hartford Ct.
August 14. 3m

C. BRINKERHOFF'S HEALTH

RESTORATIVE.

THE RESPECTABLE individuals who have certified as to the virtue of C. BRINKERHOFF'S HEALTH RESTORATIVE, are those who have experienced its remedial effect either in their own individual cases, or within the circle of their families. Without an exception they are persons whose veracity is unquestioned, and they frankly state the entire confidence in the Proprietor and his medicine. Dr. Jas. R. Chilton, the eminent Analytical Chemist of New York, having had a bottle under trial, has certified that it is composed of vegetable matter entirely. For Liver Complaint, Weakness and Pain in the Side and Chest, Severe Coughs and Colds and profuse Nights Sweats, the Health Restorative has evinced the most decided curative properties, strengthening the weak and dilapidated part, and soothing the most aggravating and alarming cough and expectoration. Some of the most eminent of the Medical Faculty and Divines are ready to be referred to in proof of its really restoring qualities, and have left their names and certificates with Mr. Brinkerhoff, the Proprietor, for that purpose.

HORACE EVERETT 96 Hudson St N. Y. General Agent for the U. States, has appointed SAMUEL TYLER, 138 Main-st., and WILLIAM S. TYLER, 131 Water-st., as Agents for Norwich Ct.
Norwich, August 16. 3

For Military.

BLUE Broad Cloths, expressly for military, just received, and for sale very low by TWEEDY BARROWS & CO.
Norwich, August 21st., 1844. 3w39

ORIGINAL STAINED

GREAT SALE
OF THIN
SUMMER CLOTHING!
For June and July
AT THE
CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
91 Main-Street.

THIN COATS, of every Style from 75c to $6,00
Thin PANTS, of every Style " 75c to 4,00
VESTS, of every description " 75c to 4,00

Gentlemen all we have to say is, come on we are ready for you, with thousands of genteel Garments to set upon the Human form to gratify the mind and clothe the body, at MAIN-STREET.
next door to Charle Clark's Hat Store.
J. T. FAY.
June 13 29

ANTHONY GORTON,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Corner of Main and Union-Streets.
Norwich Conn.,
OVER THE STORE, OF S. DENNIS & Co.

HAVING long received a liberal share of patronage, is determined to merit a continuance of favor and all who are desirous of procuring the most
Thorough made Garment,
AND
Good Fit,
in the *most fashionable style*, at prices SO LOW that no reasonable man would object to, should call at
A. GORTON'S,
where he will be happy to receive orders in his line of Business—promising to render perfect satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

N. B. Particular care will be taken in cutting garments that are made out of his establishment.

Be sure and call on
ANTHONY GORTON.
Norwich, Feb. 7, 1844. 1f11

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN pursuance of law, I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that a public sale will be held at the Land Office at MINERAL POINT, in the TERRITORY OF WISKONSIN, commencing on Monday the fourteenth day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands hereinafter designated, to wit;

North of the Base Line and East of the Fourth Principal Meridian.

Township ten, of ranges one, two and three.
Township nine, of ranges three and four.

North of the Base Line and West of the Fourth Principal Meridian.

Townships ten and eleven, of ranges one and two.
Township nine, ten and eleven, of ranges three, four and five.

Fractional townships nine and ten, bordering on the Mississippi river, and township eleven of range six.

Fractional townships, ten and eleven, of range seven.

The fractional southwest quarter of section fifteen, lots, five, six, seven, and eight, in section seventeen, lot No. five in section eighteen; lot number one in section nineteen. Fractional north half of twenty, fractional north half of twenty-one and fractional north-west quarter of section twenty-two in township seven of range six.

Two islands forming parts of sections seven, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, and twenty-nine in township one, of range two.

Eight islands, forming parts of sections fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, thirty-five, and thirty-six, in township two, of range three.

Two islands, forming parts of sections five, six, seven eight, nine, ten, fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen, in township two, of range three, and sections one, two, and three, eleven, and twelve, in township two, or range four.

Three islands, parts of sections three, four, five, nine, ten, eleven, and twelve, in township two, of range four.

An island, forming parts of sections four, five and six, in township two, of range four, section one, in township two of range five, sections thirty-one and thirty-two, in township three of range four, and sections twenty seven, twenty-eight, thirty-four, thirty-five, and thirty-six, in township three, of range five.

An island, forming part of sections twenty-seven twenty-eight, thirty-three and thirty-four, in township three, of range five.

An island, forming part of section nineteen, in township three, of range five, and sections thirteen and twenty four in township three, of range six.

Such portions of the above designated islands (which are all in the Mississippi river) as fall within the limits of the sixteenth section, will be excluded from the sale.

North of the Base Line and East of the Fourth Principal Meridian.

Section eleven, in township three, of range one.
Northwest quarter of section thirty-four, in township one, of range three.
Section one, in township two, in range three.

Sections one, two, twelve, thirteen, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-seven, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-eight, thirty-four and thirty-six, in township three, in range three.

Sections five, six, seven, eight, fifteen, eighteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, and thirty-five, and the west half and the northeast quarter of section seventeen, in township three, of range four.

Section twenty-six in township four, of range three.
Section one, in township one, of range five.
Sections one, two, three, in township six, of range five.

Lands appropriated by the law for the use of schools military, or other purposes, will be excluded from sale

The sale will be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no private entries of land in the townships so offered, will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this twenty-fourth day of June, Anno Domini, 1844.
JOHN TYLER.

By the President;
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the land offices, and make payment therefor *as soon as practicable after seeing this notice*, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township embracing the tract claimed above designated, otherwise such claim will be forfeited.
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.
July 10 33

COPARTNERSHIP

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of
BREWER & LEWIS,
and will transact the STOVE AND TIN WARE business at No. 16 *Sheticket Street*, a few rods from the corner of Main, where they offer for sale a lot of very superior Tin Ovens manufactured expressly for the present season, which will Roll as well as Bake, also a large quantity of Milk Pans, as cheap as the cheapest, together with a general assortment of Tin Ware, Stoves, &c,

Tin Roofing, Copper and Tin Eave Troughs, Conductor Pipes, &c., made and put up in a workmanlike manner Jobbing and repairing done at the shortest notice. ALVIN M. BREWER,
WM. LEWIS.
Norwich, May 25th. '44. 27

Notice.

AT a Court of Probate, holden at Groton, within and for the district of Groton on the 6th day of August, A. D 1844

Present NATHAN DABOLL, Esq., Judge.

THIS Court limits and appoints the term of six months from the 25th day of August, for the creditors to the estate of Albert Haley late of said Groton deceased; to exhibit their claims against said estate to the administrator or be debarred a recovery against said creditors to law those indebted to said estate are requested to settle the same immediately by book or note to the subscriber.
ELEPHEL. HALEY, Administrator.
August 14, 1844. 3w38

Buy where you can buy Cheap.

ELY & CO., have this day received 8 Cases Alpacas Silk and Cot. warp of every quality from 37½ to 99 cents per yd, and are prepared to sell them from 5 to 10 pr cent less than can be bought in Norwich Please call and examine for yourselves.
August 14. 38

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN pursuance of law, I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that public sales will be held at the undermentioned land offices, in the STATE OF INDIANA, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit;

At the Land Office at WINAMOC, commencing on Monday, the twenty-first day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands hereinafter described, viz;

North of the Base Line and East of the Second Principal Meridinn.

The northeast quarter of the section and the west half of the southeast quarter of section thirty six, in township thirty-four, of range one.

The lots one, two, three and four, in the south half of section twelve, in township thirty-six, of range one.

West half of southwest quarter of section twenty-one, southeast and southwest quarters of section twenty-two, northwest and southwest quarters of section twenty-seven, north half and southwest quarter of section twenty-four and sections twenty-five and thirty-six, in township thirty-six, of range two.

At the Land Office at VINCENNES, commencing on Monday, the twenty-eighth day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands hereinafter described, viz:

North of the Base Line and West of the Second Principal Meridian.

Sections one and two, the fraction of section three north of the Indian boundary line, north half of the northeast quarter of section eleven, and north half of section twelve, in township four, of range five.

The fractional northwest quarter, east of river, of section six in township four, of range seven.

The fractions of sections six, seven, and thirty, and thirty-one, on the south side of White River, in township two, of range seven.

The fractions of sections thirty-two and thirty three, on the south side of White river, in township five, range seven.

At the Land Office at JEFFERSONVILLE, commencing on Monday, the fourth day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands within the small fraction of section twenty-two, in township four, of range two, situated in a bend on the south side of White river and north of the Indian boundary line, and also of the south east quarter of section thirty-four, in township three of range two—all lying north of the base line and east of the meridian.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools military or other purposes, will be excluded from sale,

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no private entries in the townships so offered, will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this twenty-fourth day of June, Anno Domini, 1844.
JOHN TYLER.

By the President;
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, *and make payment therefor, as soon as practicable after seeing this notice*, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the tract claimed, above designated; otherwise such claim will be forfeited.
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.
July 10 3

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN pursuance of law, I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America do hereby declare and make known, that public sales will be held at the undermentioned Land Offices in the STATE OF ARKANSAS, at the periods hereinafter Designated, to wit:

At the Land Office at BATESVILLE, commencing on Monday the eleventh day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz.

North of the base line and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Townships five, six, ten and eleven, of range one
Townships four, five and nine, of range two
Fractional townships five, and six, west of White River, of range four.
Fractional township four, west of White River and township eight, of range five.
Fractional township twelve, north of old Indian boundary, of range eight.
Fractional township eleven, north of old Indian boundary, and township twelve of range nine.
Fractional township eleven, North of old Indian boundary, and townships twelve and thirteen of range ten.
Townships twelve and thirteen, of range eleven.
Fractional township nine, north of the old Indian boundary, and township twelve, of range twelve.
Fractional townships eight and nine, north of the old Indian boundary, and township twelve, of range thirteen.
Fractional township eight, north of the old Indian boundary, and township nine, twelve and fifteen, of range fourteen.
Township fifteen, of range fifteen.
Township seventeen, of range sixteen.
Townships thirteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen and eighteen, of range seventeen.

At the Land Office at FAYETTEVILLE, commencing on Thursday the fourteenth day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz:

North of the Base line and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Township seventeen, of range eighteen.
Townships sixteen, nineteen and twenty, of range nineteen.
Township sixteen, of range twenty-one.
Township twenty-one of range twenty-two.
Townships twelve, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty and twenty-one, of range twenty-four.
Townships sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, and nineteen, of range twenty-five.
Township fourteen, of range twenty-seven.
Townships eighteen nineteen, twenty and twenty one, of range twenty-eight.
Township fourteen, of range twenty-nine.

Clocks,

THE Subscriber has just received a large assortment of Brass and Wood wheel Thirty Hour and Alarm Clocks, and some very fine eight day Mantel Clocks, for sale cheap by R. W. ROATH,
on the corner opposite Norwich Bank.
August 14. 3w38

Just Received.

BLACK French Twill'd Broad Cloth. Very Superior new style Cassimeres. Black Satin for Vesting, and for sale low by TWEEDY, BARROWS & CO.
Norwich, August 21st., 1844. 3w39

Premium Starch.

The best in the market can be found at
R. W MATHEWSON'S.
August 21. 30

THE LADIES will find a beautiful article of Perforated Paper; black, cut, and bugle beads Portfolios; steel, gilt and silver Beads, Card, Cases Hair Brushes, Combs of all kinds, Cologne, and Lavender water; Prestog Salts, Giffott's Victoria Steel Pens, fancy Hair Pins, white Wax, Emory Bags, Warner's drill'd eyed needles; silk and bead Purses, some finely ornamented with steel beads, Motto Seals, fine Scissors, Pen knives, Jet Buttons, &c. &c., at
R. W ROATH.
On the corner opposite Norwich Bank
Norwich Aug. 13 3w 38

Seminary for Young Ladies.
Foot of Washington Street.

THIS Seminary under the direction of Mr. & Mrs HUNTINGTON will commence its next academic year on Tuesday, the third of September.

Six new scholars, will be received for the year.

Circulars may be obtained at the Seminary Rooms.

Norwich City, August 21st., 1844. 29

Township twelve, of range thirty-one.

At the Land Office at JOHNSONS COURT-HOUSE commencing on Monday the eighteenth day of November next, for the disposal of the public land within the undermentioned townships, viz:

North of the Base line and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Townships four and five, of range eighteen.
Township four, of range nineteen.
Townships nine and ten; of range twenty.
Townships nine and ten of range twenty-one.
Township ten, of range twenty-two.
Township eleven, of range twenty-four.
Township three, of range twenty-five.
Township five, of range twenty-six.
Townships six, and eleven, of range twenty eight.
Township five, of range twenty-nine.

At the Land Office at WASHINGTON, commencing on Thursday, the twenty-first day, November next, for the disposal of the public lands hereinafter described, viz.

South of the Base line and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Township ten, of range twenty-one.

The fractions, of sections seventeen, eighteen, nineteen and twenty, east of Red river, in the bend of Old River Lake, in township eighteen, of range twenty-five.

Township five, six, and eighteen, of range twenty-seven.

Townships two, three, five, six and seventeen, of range twenty-eight.

Townships four and five, of range twenty-nine.

Townships five, six, and seven of range thirty.

At the Land Office at LITTLE ROCK commencing on Monday, the twenty-fifth day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz;

North of the Base Line West of the Fifth Principal Meridian

Sections one and twelve, in township seven, of range seven.

Fractional township seven, north of the old Indian boundary, of range fourteen.

South of the Base Line and West of the Meridian

Sections one, two, three, four, five, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen fourteen, fifteen, twenty-two twenty-three twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six twenty-seven and thirty-six, north half and southeast quarter of section six, fractions of section eight, east of Rock Roe Bayou and White river, North half and southeast quarter, and including part east of White river, of section twenty-one of north half and southeast quarter of section thirty five and including part east of White river in township one of range three.

Township nine and ten, of range five.
Township five, of range six.
Townships fifteen and eighteen of range nine.

Fractional section twenty-one south half of twenty-two and north half and southwest quarter of section twenty seven, east of Arkansas river in township three and township fifteen, of range ten.

Townships twelve, thirteen, fourteen and fifteen, of range twelve.

Townships eighteen and nineteen, and the fractional sections one to six, inclusive, in township twenty of range thirteen and fourteen.

At the Land Office at Helena, commencing on Thursday, the twenty-eighth day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands hereinafter described, viz:

South of the Base Line and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

The fractional sections two and three, north of Bernh Grass Bayou, sections four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one and thirty-two, north of Arkansas river, and fractional sections thirty-three and thirty-four, in township eight, of range one.

Township seventeen, of range three.

Lands appropriated by law, for the use of schools, military or other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer; and no private entries of land, in the townships so offered, will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this twenty-fourth day of June, Anno Domini, 1844.
JOHN TYLER.

By the President:
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, and make payment therefor *as soon as practical after seeing this notice*, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township, embracing the tract claimed, above designated; otherwise such claim will be forfeited.
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.
July 10. 33

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN pursuance of law, I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that a public sale will be held at the Land Office at NEWNANSVILLE, in the territory of FLORIDA, commencing on Monday, the sixteenth of December next, for the disposal of the unappropriated vacant public lands within the lines of the townships hereinafter designated, to wit;

South of the Base Line, and East of the Meridian.

Township twenty, twenty one and twenty two, of range eighteen.

The two easternmost tiers of sections in township fifteen, the two easternmost tiers of sections and sections twenty two, twenty seven and thirty four, in township sixteen, the east half of township seventeen, and the east half of township eighteen and the sections twenty one, twenty eight and thirty three in the same township, and all of townships nineteen and twenty, except the two westernmost tiers of sections in the former, of range nineteen.

Townships fourteen fifteen and sixteen, of ranges twenty, twenty one, and twenty two.

Townships fifteen and twenty. of range twenty three.

Lands appropriated by law, for the use of schools, military, or other purposes, will be excluded from sale

The sale will be kept open for two weeks; (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer; and no private entries of lands, in the townships so offered, will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this 24th day of June, A. D. 1844.
JOHN TYLER.

By the President.
THO. H. BLAKE;
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, and make payment therefor, as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township embracing the tract claimed above designated; otherwise such claim will be forfeited.
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.
July 10 33

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN pursuance of law, I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales will be held at the undermentioned Land Offices, in the State of MISSOURI, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit;

At the Land Office at PLATTSBURG, commencing on Monday, the twenty-first day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz;

North of the Base Line, and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Township sixty two, of range twenty nine.
Townships sixty two, sixty three and sixty four, of range thirty.
Townships sixty one and sixty four, of range thirty one.
Townships sixty one, sixty two and sixty four, of range thirty two.

The parts of townships fifty two, fifty four, fifty six, fifty eight, fifty nine and sixty, lying west of the corner west boundary of the state, and townships sixty one, sixty two, sixty three, on both sides of that boundary, of range thirty three.

Fractional township fifty, township fifty one, fifty three, fifty five, fifty seven, fifty nine, sixty one, sixty three, and sixty four, of range thirty four.

Also at the same place, commencing on Monday, the eighteenth day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz:

North of the Base Line, and west of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Townships fifty two, fifty four, fifty six, fifty eight, sixty, sixty two, sixty four, of range thirty five.

Fractional township fifty two, north part of fractional township fifty three, north of former military reservation, township fifty five.

Fractional townships fifty eight and fifty nine, and townships sixty one and sixty three of range thirty six.

Fractional township fifty four, townships sixty, sixty two, and sixty four, of range thirty seven.

Fractional townships fifty eight and fifty nine, and townships sixty one and sixty three, of range thirty eight

Township sixty two, of range thirty nine.
Fractional township sixty one, of range forty.
Township sixty four, of range forty one.

At the Land Office at CLINTON, commencing on Thursday, the twenty fourth day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz:

North of the Base Line and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Township forty five, of range twenty nine.
Townships thirty five, thirty six, thirty seven, forty five, and forty six of range thirty.
Townships thirty six, thirty seven, thirty eight, forty five, and forty six, of range thirty one.
Townships thirty five, thirty six, thirty seven, thirty eight, thirty nine, forty five, forty six, and forty eight, of range thirty two.
Townships thirty five, thirty six, thirty seven, thirty eight, and thirty nine, of range thirty three.

At the Land Office at Palmyra, commencing on Monday, the twenty fifth day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz.,

North of the Base Line and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Township sixty six, of ranges eleven and twelve.
Townships sixty five and sixty six, of range thirteen.

At the Land Office at FAYETTE, commencing on Monday, the twenty eighth day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz.

North of the Base Line, and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Townships sixty two, sixty three and sixty four, of range fourteen.
Township sixty four, of range fifteen.
Townships sixty one, sixty two, sixty three, sixty four, of range nineteen
Township sixty four of range twenty.

Also, at the same time and place, for the disposal of the public lands on the islands in the Missouri river, hereinafter designated

Islands numbered twenty, twenty one, and twenty two, in township fifty three, of range twenty.

Island numbered twenty four, in township fifty two of range eighteen.

Island numbered twenty five, in township fifty two of range nineteen.

Islands numbered thirty, thirty one, and thirty two, in township forty eight, of range fifteen.

Islands thirty three, thirty four, thirty five, thirty six, thirty seven, thirty eight, thirty nine, forty and forty one, in township forty six, of range thirteen.

Island numbered forty two, in township forty six, of range thirteen.

Islands numbered forty three and forty four, in township forty five, of range thirteen.

Island number forty five, in township forty five, of range twelve.

At the Land Office at ST. LOUIS, commencing on Thursday, the first day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands on the islands in the Missouri river, hereinafter described, viz:

North of the Base Line, and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Island number fifty two, in townships forty four, of range nine.

Islands number fifty three, fifty four, fifty five, fifty six, and fifty seven, except the southeast fractional quarter of section seventeen, township forty five, of range eight, on island number fifty five, in township forty five, ranges eight and nine.

Islands number sixty one and sixty two, except the southwest quarter of section twenty eight and the fractional section thirty three, in township forty six, of range four.

Islands number sixty three, sixty four and sixty five, in townships forty five and forty six, of range three and four.

Islands sixty six, sixty seven, sixty eight, sixty nine seventy and seventy one, in township forty five, of range three.

Island number seventy two, in township forty five, of range two.

Islands number seventy three, seventy four, seventy five and seventy six, except the east fractional half of southwest quarter, and the west fractional half of the southwest quarter of section five, in township forty four, of range one, on island number seventy four, in townships forty four and forty five, of range one.

Island number seventy seven, in township forty four, of range one.

At the Land Office at Jackson, commencing on Monday, the fourth day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz:

North of the Base Line, and East of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Township twenty two, except sections five, six and seven, of range nine.

Southeast quarter of section one, fractional sections twelve, thirteen and fourteen, south half of fifteen, section twenty two, and fractional sections twenty three, twenty six and seven, in township sixteen and townships twenty eight and twenty nide, of range twelve.

Fractional townships sixteen and seventeen, except sections five and six, in the latter of range thirteen.

The east half of township twenty five, township twenty six, except the two westernmost tiers of sections and township twenty seven, except the northwest quarter of section six and lot number six of the northeast quarter of same sections, of range fourteen.

Townships twenty three and twenty four, except the western tier of sections in the latter of range fifteen

Fractional townships twenty three and twenty eight, of range sixteen

Fractional townships twenty two and twenty three of range seventeen.

At the Land Office at SPRINGFIELD, commencing on Thursday, the seventh day of November next for the disposal of the public lands within the under mentioned townships, to wit:

North of the Base Line, and West of the Meridian.

Township thirty four, of ranges twenty two and twenty three.
Township thirty, of range twenty five.
Township thirty one, of ranges nineteen, twenty, twenty one, twenty two, twenty three and twenty five.
Townships thirty three and thirty four, of ranges thirty two and thirty three.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military or other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer, and no private entries of land, in the townships so offered, will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this 24th day of June, Anno Domini, 1844.
JOHN TYLER

By the President:
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any of the lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, and make payment therefor, as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township, embracing the tract claimed above designated, otherwise such claim will be forfeited.
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

CHARLES A. CONVERSE,
Dealer in
English, French and German
Hardware, Cutlery, and Guns.
139 MAIN-STREET.
Norwich.

3000 Bushels

REAL Turks Island Salt, now landing from sloop George Washington and for sale by H. WHITTAKER & CO., Commerce-st.
August 15 38

DENTISTRY.

Dr. G. R. & C. Parkhurst,

HAVE opened an Office, No. 89, Main street, doors west of the Franklin House, where they will wait on all who will favor them with their patronage. Teeth set from one to a full set. Every necessary operation performed on the teeth, and warranted Their long experience enable them to treat judiciously all diseases connected with the teeth.
Nov. 30. 1yr1

G. B. PRINDLE,

HAS removed his One Price Watch, Jewelry, and Clock Establishment, to the Store (lately occupied by J. Breson & Son's shoe dealers,) No. 144 Main-street,—opposite the sign post.

Full assortment of choice goods—and no *variation in prices* to-rated—a child may purchase as low as the closest buyer
April 24th, '44 1f33

BOSTON PACKETS,

THE ch MAIL, Capt. CROWELL.
" SPY, Capt. LEWIS.

HAVE commenced running between Norwich and Boston, for the season, and will take freight on the most reasonable terms. For further information enquire of
HAWES, GRAY & CO. Boston.
H. WHITTAKER & CO. Commercial-street.
Norwich Ct.
March 24th. '44 1f

STEAM PROPELLER LINE,
BETWEEN
Norwich and New York

The Steamer QUINEBAUG, Capt. JEDEDIAH WILLIAMS, will leave Norwich every Tuesday, and New York every Friday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

All goods forwarded for the Propeller line, will be taken into store free of any expense to the shippers freight taken at packet prices.

The steamer Shetucket, Capt. Geo. W. Geer, has taken her place in the line with the steamer Quinebaug, and will leave Norwich *every* Friday and New York every Tuesday.

For freight or passage enquire of the Capt. on board or to LEAVENS & HUNTINGTON, H. WHITTAKER & Co. NORTON, CONVERSE, & Co. } Agents in Norwich
J & A. BRIGGS, 40 South-st. New York.
May 1st. 22

Summer Arrangements.
OF FARE AND FREIGHT,—TO AND FROM NEW YORK.
DAILY NIGHT LINE.

THE splendid steamer CLEOPATRA Capt. I. K. DUTTON; will leave Norwich Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and New York Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

The splendid steamer WORCESTER, Capt. J. H. VANDERBILT, will leave Norwich Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and New York, Mondays Wednesdays, and Fridays.

N. B. All persons are forbid Trusting any one on account of the above Boats or owners.
E. A. BILL.
Agent for the above Boats.
Norwich, April 20th, 1844. 2

Norwich and Worcester Railroad.
DAILY LINE TO NEW YORK, AND BOSTON.
COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 22d, 1844

CARS will leave Allyn's Point for Worcester and Boston every morning, except Monday, immediately upon the arrival of the Steamer from New York.

Leave Worcester for Norwich and New York every evening, except Sunday, at 6 1-4, upon the arrival of the Train from Boston.

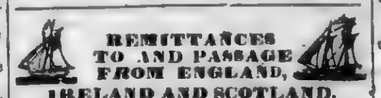
Accommodation Trains,
DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
Leave Norwich - - 5 3-4 A M, and 1 1-2 P M.
" Worcester - 10 A M, and 4 P M.

Freight Trains,
DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
Leave Norwich 5 1-2 AM;—Worcester 7 1-2 A M

The Morning Train from Norwich, and the Morning and Evening Trains from Worcester, connect with the Boston and Worcester, and the Western Railroads.

Fares are less when paid for Tickets than when paid in the Cars.

All Baggage at the risk of its owner, unless receipted for by an authorized agent of the corporation.
EMERSON FOOTE, Supt.
Norwich April 22d, 1844



REMITTANCES TO AND PASSAGE FROM ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

WE beg to inform our friends in Norwich, Conn and its vicinity, that we have appointed Mr JAMES McLELLAND, of that city, as our agent Persons sending for their relatives, or remitting money to the old country, will find it their interest and their friends comfort to give him a call.
ROCHE BROTHERS & CO.,
35 Fulton street, New York.
Jan. 24th, 1844. 1f9

FOR STONINGTON.

THE Steamer ANGELINA Capt. Lovell, will run regular to Stonington; Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; touching at the intermediate Landings.

Leaving Norwich at 8 o'clock A. M. returning the same afternoon in time to take the Cars for Worcester. For further information Enquire of
E. A. BILL.
Norwich, April 16 '44 21

DR. MERRILL,
New London, Conn.,

WOULD respectfully inform those who may be afflicted with disease, that he still continues to detect disease with the Stethoscope in connexion with Percussion, with great success. During the last four months, eight patients have been cured of diseased lungs; sixteen of diseased liver, thirty seven of dyspepsia; two of dropsy of the chest; one of diseased vertebra; one of enlargement of the heart; five of Bronchitis; also many acute cases of different diseases.

Office in Court Street, two doors from the Post-Office.
July 31st 36

FOR NEW LONDON DAILY
THE NEW STEAMER ANGELINA,

CAPT. LOVELL.

COMMENCED her regular Trips on Wednesday March 27th.

Leaving Norwich, at 6 o'clock A. M.
" New London, at about half-past 2 P.M.

For further information, enquire of E. A. BILL.
Norwich, April 3d. '44 19

WM. H. ALLEN.
DENTIST,
OFFICE, No. 9½ SHETUCKET STREET, (UP STAIRS)

WHERE he will perform all operations necessary for the preservation of the teeth and gums in the best possible manner. Teeth inserted from 1 to a complete set. Teeth cleaned, fill'd, extracted, and all irregularities, whether they proceed from disease or want of proper care, remedied.
March 23 4f17

FINE EATING!
PRATT & HOOKER,
(Franklin Square.)

HAVE on hand a first rate assortment of *PROVISIONS & GROCERIES*, which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.
Norwich, April 24th. 32

Eastern and Western Lumber.

800,000 FEET Albany Mer. Boards, 12 [14, and 16 feet.
25,000 Albany clear do
50,000 Eastern Mer. Boards and Plank.
25,000 ft. " clear, 1¼, 1½ and 2 inch.
25,000 ft. Spruce flooring.
50 000 ft. Clapboards of various kinds.
400 M. Pine and Cedar Shingles.
For sale by E. CHAPELL,
Central Wharf.

PATENT MACHINES.

THE cheapest and best Horse Powers ever offered to the public for driving Circular Saws, Cider, Shingle and Sugar Mills, Turning Lathes, Threshing Machines, &c. Also the best Threshing Machines for grain and hay seed, may be had of the subscriber—also the right to vend them in various parts of the country. Horse Powers from $40 to $60. Threshing Machines from $20 to $25. Both Machines easily conveyed in a one horse wagon.

N. B. A few more Agents wanted to sell on commission. A. KINGSLEY.
Norwich, July 19, 1843. 3f

Another Glorious Opportunity:
WATCHES! WATCHES!
AT No. 80 CHATHAM STREET.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has entered into the above Establishment with one of the most beautiful and useful assortment of Watches, both Gold and Silver, from England and France, as low as $10 and 25. Watches and Jewelry exchanged or bought on the most advantageous terms to the customer.

Watches and Clocks repaired in the most accurate manner.

All articles purchased of him not approved of will be exchanged. Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange. The highest price paid for old Gold.
JOHN MYERS.
New York, May 22d 1f26

NORWICH & WORCESTER RAILROAD.
DAY LIGHT LINE
Between Boston and New York, via., the Long Island Rail Road.

A New York Train, via., Greenport and the Long Island Rail Road, will leave Worcester every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, upon the arrival of the Train from Boston at 9½ A. M.

Will leave Allens' Point for Boston every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, upon the arrival of the Boat from Greenport about 2 P M.
EMERSON FOOTE, Supt.
Norwich, August 12, 44 38

Flour.

500 Bbls Super Fine Flour, from new wheat, this day landing from steam Propeller Quinebaug and for sale by H. WHITAKER CO., Commerce-st.
August 14 38

LUMBER.

THE subscriber has on hand a large quantity of the above article of all kinds and qualities, which, he will sell low JOHN G. HUNTINGTON.
August, 9th, 1843—3m37 [Central Wharf

Maynard & Noyes',

EXTRA Sodiits or Rochelle and Soda Powders fresh supply, just received by
R. W. MATHEWSON.
August 14. 30

Wood and Willow ware,
Wholesale and Retail!

A LARGE lot just received from the manufactory of all kinds and descriptions, consisting in part of Tubs of all sizes, Pails and Can Pails, Nest Boxes, Bowls, Trays, Wash-Boards, Clothes-Pines, Dippers, and other articles too many to enumerate, all of which will be sold at prices *unusually low*. Also a good supply of Willow and other Baskets. A fresh supply of Teas, with GROCERIES of all kinds, may constantly be found at the store of
FAIRFIELD & ARMSTRONG.

P. S. Goods delivered free of expense to any part of the city
April 3d. 6

BOSTON BOOT AND SHOE STORE!
No. 18 Shetucket-Street.

THE Subscriber has taken the above Store and fitted it up in first rate order for the sale of
Boots and Shoes.

Having had long experience in said business, he flatters himself he shall be able to furnish the Ladies and Gentlemen of Norwich and vicinity, with a superior article, at *twenty per cent*, cheaper than ever before offered in this market. The Ladies are particularly invited to call, as they will here find one of the largest assortment of
Shoes, Half Gaiters and Slippers,
the latest and most approved styles,—made by first-rate workmen and warranted—*at all prices.*

Also, Gentlemen will find it for their advantage to give a call before purchasing elsewhere, as there will be kept at this establishment the best selected assortment of fashionable BOOTS AND SHOES to be found in this State, and at prices to suit the times.

Boys', Misses' and Children's BOOTS, SHOES, BUSKINS, HALF GAITERS, &c., all of which will be sold cheap for ☞ *CASH!* ☜

All Goods bought at this Store will be warranted.
R. GOODWIN.
Norwich, May 15th, 1844. 28

WALTER CLAPP,
BOOKSELLER & BOOKBINDER,
SHETUCKET-STREET, NORWICH,
Nov. 6th, 1843 1y60

ORIGINAL STAINED

SEPT.

MISSING ISSUE(S)

THE NORWICH NEWS.
WM. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE No. 38, SHETUCKET STREET
One door North of the American House.

The Norwich News.

VOL. IV.—NO. 42. NORWICH, CONN., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1844. WHOLE NO. 198.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN pursuance of law, I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales will be held at the undermentioned Land Office in the STATE OF ILLINOIS, at the periods hereinafter designated to wit:—

At the Land Office at QUINCY, commencing on Tuesday, the first day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands hereinafter described, viz: North of the Base Line and East of the 4th principal Meridian.

Fractional section three, east half of four, east half and southwest quarter of nine, northeast quarter of seventeen, west half of section and west half of northeast quarter of thirty-one, in township one, of range one.

Fractional sections twenty-three, twenty-four and twenty-six, on the left bank of Spoon river, descending, except the southeast quarter in each, and fractional section, thirty-five on the left bank of Spoon river, descending, except the northeast quarter, in township six, of range one.

Southeast quarter of section twenty-three, east half and southwest quarter of twenty-four, all of twenty-five and twenty-six, southeast quarter of twenty-seven, and all of section thirty-four, in township two, of range one.

East halves of sections seven and fourteen, and all of twelve and thirteen, in township two, of range two.

West half of southwest quarter of section three, all of six, northeast quarter of seven, west half of northeast quarter and fraction of the southeast quarter, north of river, of eight, southeast quarter of twelve; all of thirteen and fourteen, northeast fraction of northeast quarter, north of river, and fraction of east half, south of river, of fifteen, north half of seventeen, all of twenty-four and twenty-five, southeast quarter of twenty-six, northwest and southeast quarters of thirty-one, east half of thirty-five, and all of thirty-six, in township four of range three.

Fractional township four, of range four.

Northwest quarter of section one east half of southwest quarter of six, all of seven, west half of section, and west halves of the northeast and southeast quarters of eight, northeast quarter of ten, east half of eleven, south half of twelve, west half and southeast quarter of thirteen, southwest quarter of section and south half of southeast quarter of fourteen, southeast quarter of fifteen, north half of seventeen, west half of northwest quarter of eighteen, northeast quarter of twenty, all, except the west half of the southeast quarter of twenty-one, all of twenty-two, twenty-three, and twenty-four, southwest quarter of section twenty-five, all of twenty-six, twenty-seven, and twenty eight, north half, and southeast quarter of twenty-nine, west half and southeast quarter of thirty, east half and southwest quarter of thirty-one, and all of thirty-two, thirty-three and thirty-four in township five, of range four.

Southwest quarter and west subdivision of the southeast quarter of section five, and all of sections four and seven, on the main land, in township six, of range six.

The additions on the west to sections six, seven, eighteen, nineteen, thirty and thirty-one, in each of the townships seven and eight, of range six.

South half of section eight, and the north half of section seventeen, in township seven, of range seven.

Northwest quarter of section five, north half of section six, southeast quarter of nineteen, south half of twenty, all of twenty-nine, south half of thirty, east half and southwest quarter of thirty-one and all of thirty-two, in township eight, of range eight.

Section thirty-five, in township nine, of range eight.

Fractions of sections twenty-one, twenty-eight and twenty-nine, forming an island in the Illinois river, in township eleven, of range nine.

Fractional township (consisting of fractional sections etc) twelve, of range ten.

South of the Base Line and West of the fourth Principal Meridian.

Fractional section one, southwest quarter of two, southeast quarter of three, east half of nine, south fractional half and northeast quarter of twenty-one, in township one, of range one.

Fractional section five, and the east half and southwest quarter of section seven, in township two, of range one.

East fractional half and northwest quarter of section thirty, southeast quarter of thirty-one, and all of thirty-two, including an island in the Illinois river, in township twelve, of range one.

East half of section one, fractional section four, northeast quarter of five, northeast quarter of nine, and northwest quarter of ten, in township thirteen, of range one.

Southwest fractional quarter of section five, in township fourteen, of range one.

Northeast and southeast quarter of section thirty-six, in township two, of range two.

East half of section one, west fractional half twelve, an island in sections thirteen and fourteen, northeast fractional quarter of fourteen, and fractional section twenty-three, in township three, of range two.

East half and southwest quarter of section nine, and west half of southeast quarter of section seventeen, in township four, of range two.

Southwest quarter of southwest quarter of section twenty-three, southeast quarter of section and southwest quarter of section thirty-five, in township five, of range two.

Fractional section one, southeast quarter and "Slim Island" in section thirteen, southwest quarter of twenty-four, southeast quarter of twenty-six, east fractional half of thirty-five, in township six, of range two.

Islands A and B, in the Illinois river, in sections thirty-five and thirty-six, in township six and sections one and two, in townships seven, of range two.

Fractional section two, including an island in Illinois river, east halves of sections ten and fifteen, southeast quarter of twenty-two and east halves of twenty-seven and thirty-four, in township seven, of range two.

West half of northeast quarter, and southwest quarter of section ten, northwest quarter of section twenty-two, and south half of the northeast quarter and southeast quarter of section thirty-four, in township eight, of range two.

Northwest quarter of section fourteen, south half of northwest quarter, southwest quarter of the southwest quarter and east half of the southwest quarter of twenty-six, and the fractions of sections twenty-six, thirty-five and thirty-six on "Hurricane Island," in township nine of range two.

Northwest quarters, including part on the island, and southwest quarter, exclusive of part on the island, of section one; east fractional half, exclusive of part on the island, of section two, fractional section eleven, on the main, and east half of southeast quarter, on the island, of same section, in township ten, of range two.

Southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section twelve, in township twelve of range two.

West half and southeast quarter of the northwest quarter, west half and southeast quarter of the southeast quarter, and east half and southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section nineteen, west half, except the west half of northwest quarter, of section twenty nine, fractional section thirty, north half and southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of thirty-one, the west half of section and the fraction of the southeast quarter, west of Bay Creek, in section thirty-two, in township eight of range three.

West half, west of Bay Creek, of section four, east half of five, south fraction half and northeast quarter west of Bay Creek, of section nine, south fractional half of fifteen, southwest quarter of twenty-three and northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section twenty-six, in township nine, of range three.

Southwest quarter of section one, island No 54 in section eleven, southwest quarter of thirteen and north fractional half of twenty-four, in township ten of range three.

Southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section thirty-six, in township eleven of range three.

Fractional southwest quarter of section fifteen, west fractional half and southeast quarter, on the main, of section twenty-three, in township eight of range four.

Fractional section nineteen, south half of twenty, on Island No. 40 in sections twenty-seven, twenty-eight, thirty-three and thirty-four, in township seven, of range five.

South fractional half, west of river, of section five, south half and northwest quarter, on the main of section seven, west half of section thirty-five, and the fractions of sections, seven, eight, seventeen and eighteen on Islands, numbered 36 and 37, in township six, of range six.

Southwest quarter of section eight, southeast quarter and fractional west half, including part on Island No 34, of section seventeen, in township five; and northwest quarter of section one, in township six of range seven.

Fractional southwest quarter, on Island No. 27, of section twenty-nine, and west half, on same island, of section thirty-two, in township three, of range eight.

The part of Island No 17, in fractional section four, the north fractional half and the southeast fractional quarter of section five, on Island No. 11, and the fractional section eight, on the same island, the east fraction of the southeast quarter, on the main, of section eight, and islands numbered fifteen, nineteen and twenty in the Mississippi river, in township one, of range nine.

Fractional southeast and northwest quarter, on the main, of section thirty-four, the west half of section twenty-one, on island No. 33, and west fractional half and northwest and northeast subdivisions of the northeast quarter of twenty-eight, on the same island; islands numbered twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-six, in the Mississippi river, except the south division of Island No. 23, containing 67 75-100 acres, all in township two, of range nine.

Southwest quarter of section one, and fractional section two, in township three, of range nine.

North of the Base Line and West of Fourth Principal Meridian.

Southeast quarter of section thirteen, sections twenty-four, twenty-five and twenty-six, east half and southwest quarter of twenty-seven, southeast quarter of twenty-eight, south half of thirty-two, and all of section thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five and thirty-six, in township one, of range one.

Fractional section four, the fractions of sections five, eight, seventeen and twenty on islands numbered 3 and 7, the southeast fraction, on the main, of section eight, west fractional half of section nine, all of section nine, all of section nineteen on island No. 13; islands numbered 9, 10 and 11, in sections seventeen and twenty, the north half, on the main, and south half, on island No. 12, of section twenty, the fractions, on the main, of section seventeen, northwest quarter of section twenty-nine, together with part on Island No. 12, all of thirty on the main, and on island No. 12, and west half of section thirty-one, in township eight, of range six.

West half of section one, section two, three, four, nine, ten, and eleven, northwest quarter of twelve, northeast quarter and east half of the northwest quarter of section fourteen, east half and southwest quarter, and west detached fractions of northwest quarter of section fifteen, fractional sections twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two, south half and northeast quarter of twenty-seven, fractional sections twenty-eight twenty-nine, thirty-two, and thirty-three, and northwest quarter of section thirty-four, in township nine, of range six.

Fractional townships ten, of range six.

Southwest quarter of section four, and that portion of island No. 13 within the township seven, of range seven.

Fractional township eight, of range seven.

Northwest quarter of section eleven, and islands number fourteen and fifteen, in township seven, of range eight.

Section four, except west half of northeast quarter section five, except the southwest quarter of southeast quarter, fractional section six, seven and seventeen, all except the south subdivision of east detached part, section eighteen, all except the northwest and southeast quarters of the northeast quarter of the section nineteen, fractional section twenty, south fractional half of twenty-eight, all of twenty-nine and thirty, east half of southwest quarter of section, and west detached part of the northwest quarter on island No. 14 of section thirty-one, fractional section thirty-two, and a fraction of section thirty-three on island No. 17, in township one, of range nine.

West half of southwest quarter and southwest quarter of northwest quarter of section three, all of four, north half and southeast quarter of southeast quarter of five, island No. 9, in section seven, west half of southeast quarter and southeast of southeast quarter of section eighteen, northeast quarter and east halves of northwest, and southwest quarters of nineteen, and all of section thirty and thirty-one, in township three, of range six.

Island No. 3, and part of Islands No. 8, and 7 in sections one, two and three, in township four, of range nine.

Islands five and six, and parts of Islands three, four, and seven, in sections thirty-five and thirty-six in township five, of range nine.

Southeast part of section one, on Island No. 11, and sections twelve and thirteen, being parts of Island No. 11, in township one of range ten.

South subdivision of section one, on Island No. 7, east half and southwest quarter of the northeast quarter, and southeast quarter of section thirteen, southeast quarter and east half of northeast quarter of section twenty-four, east half of section twenty-five, Island number ten, and northwest fractions on the main, of section thirty-six, in township two, of range ten.

The fractional township three, including Islands number four, five and six, of range ten.

At the Land Office at DIXON, commencing on Monday the seventh day of October next, for the disposals of public lands on the following islands in Rock river, viz:

Islands number one, two, three, four, six, and seven, in township twenty-one, of range seven; and Island number five, in township twenty-one, of ranges seven and eight

North of the Base Line and East of of the Fourth Principal Meridian.

At the Land Office at CHICAGO, commencing on Thursday the tenth day of October next, for the disposal of public lands within the limits of fractional sections thirty-one and thirty-two, south of the old Indian boundary and west of the line B. C. in township thirty six, of range five, of the third principal meridian.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military or other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks (unless the lots are sooner disposed of) and no longer, and no private entries of land in townships so offered; will be admitted, until after the expiration of two weeks.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington this twenty-fourth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President:
THO: H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, and make payment therefore as *soon as practicable after seeing the notice*, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township embracing the tract claimed, above designated; otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of General Land Office.

July 10. 33

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS, by the act of Congress, approved on the third of March, 1843, entitled "An act providing for the sale of certain lands in the States of Ohio and Michigan, ceded by the Wyandot tribe of Indians and for other purposes," the President is authorized to cause the lands in the States of Ohio and Michigan "to which the Indian title was extinguished by a treaty with the Wyandot tribes of Indians, concluded at Upper Sandusky, March seventeenth, eighteen hundred and forty-two," to be offered at public sale, under the superintendence of the respective Registers and Receivers of the Land Offices at Upper Sandusky and Detroit:

Now know ye, that I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States do hereby declare and make known that PUBLIC SALES will be held at the undermentioned Land Offices in the States of OHIO and MICHIGAN, at the periods hereinafter designated, for the disposal of the public lands (with certain exceptions) hereinafter named; the Indian title to which was extinguished by said treaty, upon the terms and conditions prescribed in the acts of Congress aforesaid, to wit;

At the Land Office at UPPER SANDUSKY, in the State of Ohio, commencing on Monday, the *fourteenth day of October* next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned township and fractional townships, viz:

South of the Base Line and East of the First Principal Meridian

Fractional townships one, two and three, of range thirteen.

Fractional townships one and three, and township two of range fourteen.

Fractional townships one, two and three, of range fifteen; with the exception of the following tracts, viz: the section or part of section numbered sixteen in every township, which shall remain for the support of common schools.

The tract in township two, of range fourteen, which includes the town of Upper Sandusky, laid off by the Surveyor General into town lots, out lots, streets and avenues.

The tract of two acres of land in section twenty-nine' in township two, of range fourteen, including the "Stone Meeting House and Burying Ground, near to and north of Upper Sandusky;" and the tract of one half acre in the southeast quarter of section eight in township three, of range fourteen, designated as the "Grave Yard Reserve," on the farm of Silas Armstrong.

Also at the same time and place, for the disposal of the town lots and out lots in the town of UPPER SANDUSKY, in township two south, of range fourteen east, on the left bank, descending, of the Sandusky river, viz:

Town lots numbered one to three hundred and eighty, inclusive, except four lots, which are required to be selected by the Register and Receiver prior to the day of sale, "for the use of and to be vested in the town when it shall become corporate.

Out lots numbered one to two hundred and seventeen, inclusive.

The lot designated as the "Grave Yard," containing one acre, near the council House, within the town, is to be withheld from sale.

The minimum price of the town lots is fixed by law at twenty dollars per lot, and of the out lots at the rate of fifteen dollars per acre.

At the Land Office at DETROIT, in the State of MICHIGAN, commencing on Monday, the *seventh day of October next*, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of the undermentioned sections, viz:

South of the Base Line, East of the Meridian, and on both sides of the Huron River.

Sections twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-four, thirty-five, and thirty-six, and the fraction of section twenty-two containing eight acres, on the south side of Huron river, all in township four, of range nine.

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer, and no private entries of land in the townships so offered will be admitted, until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Of the lands designated in this proclamation, lying within the limits of Ohio, the minimum price at public and private sale is fixed at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per acre, and of those within the limits of Michigan, the minimum price is in like manner fixed at the rate of two dollars per acre.

When a tract on which improvements exist shall be offered, if, in addition to the minimum price of the land, as above stated, the appraised value of the improvements be not also bidden, such tract shall be withdrawn from this sale and shall again be offered at a subsequent public sale, due public notice thereof first being given, when directed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office."

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this twenty-fourth day of June, Anno Domini 1844.

J. TYLER.

By the President:
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN pursuance of law, I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that a public sale will be held at the Land Office at MINERAL POINT, in the TERRITORY OF WISKONSIN, commencing on Monday the fourteenth day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands hereinafter designated, to wit;

North of the Base Line and East of the Fourth Principal Meridian.

Township ten, of ranges one, two and three.

Township nine, of ranges three and four.

North of the Base Line and West of the Fourth Principal Meridian.

Townships ten and eleven, of ranges one and two.

Townships nine, ten and eleven, of ranges three, four and five.

Fractional townships nine and ten, bordering on the Mississippi river, and township eleven of range six.

Fractional townships ten and eleven, of range seven.

The fractional southwest quarter of section fifteen, lots, five, six, seven, and eight, in section seventeen, lot No. five in section eighteen; lot number one in section nineteen, fractional north half of twenty, fractional north half of twenty-one and fractional north-west quarter of section twenty-two in township seven of range six.

Two islands forming parts of sections seven, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, and twenty-nine in township one, of range two.

Eight islands, forming parts of sections fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, thirty-five, and thirty-six, in township two, of range three.

Two islands, forming parts of sections five, six, seven eight, nine, ten, fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen, in township two, of range three, and sections one, two, and three, eleven, and twelve, in township two, or range four.

Three islands, parts of sections three, four, five, nine, ten, eleven, and twelve, in township two, of range four.

An island, forming parts of sections four, five and six, in township two, of range four, section one, in township two of range five, sections thirty-one and thirty-two, in township three of range four, and sections twenty-seven, twenty-eight, thirty-four, thirty-five, and thirty-six, in township three, of range five.

An island, forming part of sections twenty-seven twenty-eight, thirty-three and thirty-four, in township three, of range five.

An island, forming part of section nineteen, in township three, of range five, and sections thirteen and twenty-four in township three, of range six.

Such portions of the above designated islands [which are all in the Mississippi river] as fall within the limits of the sixteenth section, will be excluded from the sale.

North of the Base Line and East of the Fourth Principal Meridian.

Section eleven, in township three, of range one.

Northwest quarter of section thirty-four; in township one, of range three.

Section one, in township two, in range three.

Section one, two, twelve, thirteen, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-seven, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-eight, thirty-four and thirty-six, in township three, in range three.

Sections five, six, seven, eight, fifteen, eighteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, and thirty-five, and the west half and the northeast quarter of section seventeen, in township three, of range four.

Section twenty-six, in township four, of range three.

Section one, in township one, of range five.

Sections one, two, three, in township six, of range five.

Lands appropriated by the law for the use of schools military, or other purposes, will be excluded from sale

The sale will be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer, and no private entries of land in the townships so offered, will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this twenty-fourth day of June, Anno Domini, 1844.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President:
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the land offices, and make payment therefor *as soon as practicably after seeing this notice*, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township embracing the tract claimed above designated, otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

THO. H. BLAKE.
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

July 10 33

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN pursuance of law, I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that public sales will be held at the undermentioned land offices, in the STATE OF INDIANA, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit;

At the Land Office at WINAMOC, commencing on Monday, the twenty-first day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands hereinafter described, viz:

North of the Base Line and East of the Second Principal Meridian.

The northeast quarter of the section and the west half of the southeast quarter of section thirty six, in township thirty-four, of range one.

The lots one, two, three and four, in the south half of section twelve, in township thirty-six, of range one

West half of southwest quarter of section twenty one, southeast and southwest quarters of section twenty-two, northwest and southwest quarters of section twenty-seven, north half and southwest quarter of section twenty-four and sections twenty-five and thirty-six, in township thirty-six, of range two.

At the Land Office at VINCENNES, commencing on Monday, the twenty-eighth day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands hereinafter described, viz:

North of the Base Line and West of the Second Principal Meridian.

Sections one and two, the fraction of section three north of the Indian boundary line, south half of the northeast quarter of section eleven, and north half of section twelve, in township four, of range five.

The fractional northwest quarter, east of river, of section six in township four, of range seven.

The fractions of sections six, seven, and thirty, and thirty-one, on the south side of White River, in township two, of range seven.

The fractions of sections thirty-two and thirty three, on the south side of White river, in township five, range seven.

At the Land Office at JEFFERSONVILLE, commencing on Monday, the fourth day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands within the small fraction of section twenty-two, in township four, of range two, situated in a bend on the south side of White river and north of the Indian boundary line, and also of the south east quarter of section thirty-four, in township three of range two—all lying north of the base line and east of the meridian.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools military or other purposes, will be excluded from sale,

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no private entries in the townships so offered, will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this twenty-fourth day of June, Anno Domini, 1844.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President;
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS!

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, *and make payment therefor, as soon as practicable after seeing this notice*, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the tract claimed, above designated; otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN pursuance of law, I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that a public sale will be held at the Land Office at NEWNANSVILLE, in the territory of FLORIDA, commencing on Monday, the sixteenth of December next, for the disposal of the unappropriated vacant public lands within the lines of the townships hereinafter designated, to wit;

South of the Base Line, and East of the Meridian.

Townships twenty, twenty one and twenty two, of range eighteen.

The two easternmost tiers of sections in township fifteen, the two easternmost tiers of sections and sections twenty two, twenty seven and thirty four, in township sixteen, the east half of township seventeen, and the east half of township eighteen and the sections twenty one, twenty eight and thirty three in the same township, and all of townships nineteen and twenty, except the two westernmost tiers of sections in the former, of range nineteen.

Townships fourteen fifteen and sixteen, of ranges twenty, twenty one, and twenty two.

Townships fifteen and twenty, of range twenty three.

Lands appropriated by law, for the use of schools, military, or other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The sale will be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer; and no private entries of lands, in the townships so offered, will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this 24th day of June, A. D. 1844.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President.
THO. H. BLAKE;
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, and make payment therefor, as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township embracing the tract claimed above designated; otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office

From the Portland American.

The Strawberry Boy.

On a fine morning in the summer of '32, a handsome but well dressed boy called at the door of a rich mansion in L———e square in New York city, and offered some baskets of strawberries for sale. Having disposed of the fruit, he was about to start, when his eyes were arrested by the appearance of a beautiful girl some 13 years old, who crossed the hall near the door. She was the only daughter of the gentleman of the house and though he gazed on her but a single moment the kind look she bestowed on him, struck a chord in his heart, which until that moment had never vibrated.

'She is very lovely,'—he exclaimed mentally,—but she is the daughter of this great *millionaire*—she can be nothing to me.'

He returned to the field in search of more fruit, but the remembrance of that sunny face attended him closely in his rambles.

'I am young'—he continued to himself—'would I could make myself worthy of her! But then she is far above me'—and this thought though it did not banish the feeling—hushed it.

A week had passed—and the little strawberry boy stood, with a palpitating heart, at the rich man's door. His fruit was purchased as before, and he received his money from the same white hand of that fair being, whom, from the moment he first saw her, he dared to *love!*

She spoke kindly to him and bade him to call again.

He did not forget the order. He called again and again—but the season was advancing, and the fruit was becoming a scarcity.

'I shall not be able to bring you any more,' he said one morning, 'I am sorry, for it was a pleasure to call here. But we shall meet hereafter.'

The young heart, which fluttered in the bosom of that lovely girl was touched at the musical, though somewhat melancholy tone in which this was uttered and she kindly replied that 'she would remember him.'

'We shall meet again, Miss, when—I promise you—you shall not be ashamed to acknowledge the acquaintance of the poor strawberry boy.'

She thought the language singular—but they parted.

* * * * * * * *

Three years had elapsed. The tide of speculation which was then swelling in our country, had not yet reached the 'flood,' and the man of wealth, with his beautiful daughter, rolled in his splendid carriage along Broadway, upon a fine Sabbath morning on the way to Trinity Church. Charlotte was 'just turned sixteen'—and the bright bud was just changing to the rose. She was fair indeed!

The services had ended—the magnificent carriage stood at the Church door—the elegantly comparisoned horses pawed the ground uneasily—the liveried footman held the door—and the wealthy merchant handed his lovely daughter into the coach, amid the low obeisance of her gay admirers.

Why does she not observe the homage of her thousand butterfly flatterers?

A young plainly dressed stranger stands quietly at the side of the door of the Church—her gaze for an instant is riveted on his features.

'Who can it be?' She remembers—no she *cannot* remember.

The carriage rolls slowly towards the stately mansion of the man of wealth and he discovers an uncommon quietness in his daughter's demeanour.

'My dear Charlotte, are you not ill?'

'No father, no—I—am—very well.'

They arrived at the door—the stranger was there! They alight—he extends a slight a, very slight—but respectful bow to the heiress.'

A blush tinges that bright cheek, she has recognized him.

Charlotte retires to her chamber, she was unhappy but surely 'the stranger was nothing to *her*—or she to *him!*

* * * * * * * *

Time rolled on. It was the coldest night of the uncommon cold winter of '35—and the memorable 16th of December. A fire broke out in the evening—in one of the principal streets of the great commercial metropolis. It raged violently, and at early morning on the succeeding day, a great portion of the city, lay in ashes!

The rich merchant—as was his wont—alighted at the head of Wall street; *and saw the ruins.* He hastened to the scene—*Where was his store, his goods—his all?* The smouldering ruins before him answered.

But he was *insured*—he should save something at least. His policies were looked after during the day—they had expired the week previous!

The millionaire was comparatively a beggar! He had a stout heart, though, that 'rich poor man'—and well he braved the storm. He found, however, that it would be necessary to break up his establishment, to meet some immediate pressing liabilities. His furniture was sacrificed, his mansion was disposed of—his splendid horses and carriages were put into other hands; and even 'Jessie,' Charlotte's pretty coal-black favorite, was doomed to pass from them, under the hammer.'

But could not some friend be found who would purchase 'Jessie,' and retain her until the fury of the blast had passed.

No. Every body was poor; every body had been ruined by the 'great fire'—nobody had money. Besides, it was expensive keeping horses.

'Poor Jessie,' sighed her mistress, 'I hope she will fall into good hands.'

But nobody wanted 'Jessie'—and she was thrown away upon a stranger.

'Who did you say was the purchaser?' inquired Charlotte of her father

'A Mr. Manly, I think,' said the father.

And who was Mr. Manly? He was the POOR STRAWBERRY BOY.

"The birds when winter shades the sky,
Fly o'er the seas away."

* * * * * * * *

"And thus the friends who hover near
When fortune's sun is warm,
Are startled, if a cloud appear,
And fly before the storm."

Another year had fled. Misfortune had followed misfortune in rapid succession, and the revulsion of '37 had finally reduced our man of wealth to bankruptcy. The following advertisement may be found in the papers of that day.

Will be sold at public auction on Wednesday next, on the premises, the right of redemption to that beautiful Cottage, with about half an acre of land adjoining, laid out in a garden, well stocked with fruit trees and shrubbery, situated on the south side of Staten Island, and mortgaged to John Jacob A———r, for the sum of ten thousand three hundred dollars—etc. etc. Sale positive—title indisputable—possession given immediately—terms, cash.'

The rich man—*that was*—in vain appealed to his sunshine friends for aid. They must have security; the times were hard, they had lost a deal of money; people sometimes live too fast; it wasn't their fault; very sorry but couldn't help him.

From bad to worse he had succeeded; and now reduced to the last extremity, he had retired to his beautiful retreat hoping that rigid economy and fresh application to his mercantile affairs, would retrieve his rapidly sinking fortune.

But his star was descending; and his more Murky brethren forgot that he *had been* 'one of them.' Unfortunately, he had no security to offer; and the cottage was sold.

It was a bright day in Autumn; the purchasers were few; there was little competition, and the cottage passed into other hands. The purchaser gave notice that he should take possession forthwith.

And what was to become of his lovely child. His last home had been taken from him, and the fair girl was motherless. The heart of the fond father misgave him when he received information that the premises must be immediately vacated.' The daughter wept in silence upon the bosom of her affectionate and unhappy parent.

He had been a proud man, but his pride was now humbled, and calmly he resigned himself to the stroke of affliction. He too, wept. Oh! it was fearful to see that strong man weep!

But his troubles were more nearly at an end.

The day following that upon which the sale had occurred, had well nigh sped. The afternoon was bright as balmy, and the father sat with his daughter, in the recess of one of the windows which looked out upon the road. He had received a note from the purchaser of the cottage, informing him that he should call upon him in the afternoon for the purpose of examining the premises more fully than he had had an opportunity of doing. They awaited his visit.

A stranger on horseback halted suddenly in front of the court-yard gate, and turning the head of his black steed, he ambled quietly to the door.

"Oh! father," shouted Charlotte, forgetting for the moment her darling 'Jessie,' and a knock at the door called her at once to recollection.

The door was opened by the once princely proprietor of the mansion in L———e square. Before him stood a courteous looking young man, who inquired for Mr. S———.

That's my name, sir; and I have the honor of addressing———

'Mr. Manly, sir—now the owner of this cottage. I have just received the deed from the hands of my attorney, and with your permission shall examine the estate.

'Walk in sir; you are matter here, and I shall retate as soon as your pleasure requires it. 'My daughter,' he continued, as the stranger entered the parlor, 'This is Mr. Manly, Charlotte. The purchaser of our little cottage.'

'The person whom you *once knew* as the poor *strawberry boy*,' continued Mr. Manly, as he took her extended hand.

'My dear sir,' said Manly, addressing the father, 'I am the owner of this cottage. Seven years ago I had the happiness to receive from this fair hand a few shillings in payment for fruit, which I carried to the door of the then affluent S———, of L———e square—I was But a boy, sir—and a poor boy too; but poor as I was, and wealthy as was the lady, I dared to *love* her! Since then, I have travelled many leagues; I have endured every hardship, with but a single object in view; that of making myself worthy of your daughter. Fortune has been no niggard with me, sir; my endeavors have been crowned with success, and I come here to day, not to take possession of this lovely cottage alone, but to lay my fortune at the feet of worth and beauty, and to offer this fair being a heart which exists but for herself alone.

The astonishment of the parent was unbounded. If Charlotte had not loved before, she now looked upon the handsome and generous stranger with naught but displeasure. Secretly, she had entertained a feeling certainly 'akin to affection' for him, whom she had remembered for seven long years; who had crossed her path so strangely; who had purchased the very cottage from which she expected to be driven, and—but the sequel is soon told.

Charlotte loved, and shortly after gave her hand to Manly. They remained in the cottage which was newly furnished; and many times afterwards did she mount her favorite Jessie, and at the side of her fond and devoted husband roamed through the romantic scenes which abounded on that far-famed Island.

The once wealthy Mr. S———, is now a happy grandfather; and as he tosses the young Manly on his knee, he likes to tell the story of

THE POOR STRAWBERRY BOY.

A Horse Crawling through a Post.—A story is told of the Rev. Mr. Sprague, of Dublin N. H., which sets the remarkable simplicity of the learned parson in a ludicrous light. Paying a visit to one of his parishioners, he threw the bridle off his horse over the post of a rail fence near the house. During his stay the animal contrived to disengage the bridle from the post and get it under his feet—seeing which, a servant girl drew the reins through one of the mortices and over the top of the post in the form of a noose. The parson going to untie his horse, was indescribably astonished to find the bridle which he had simply thrown over the post, thus passed threwone of the hole.

'This beats all,' ejaculated he to himself, 'I never saw the like of it in all my life before! To be sure, we read of a camel going through the eye of a needle—but this was in the days of miracles. No, no; I never saw the like of this before! He examined it anew; he tried to get the bridle out, but it surpassed his ingenuity. 'Yes, it must be,' said he, 'the horse has actually crawled through the post-hole—there's no other way to account for it!' Full of this impression, and despairing of making the animal retrace his steps, he whipped out his knife and was about cutting the reins, when the same girl, perceiving his quandary, released the horse and explained the mystery. But if the simple parson had been astonished before, he was little less so now, to find his own penetration surpassed by that of a servant girl. 'Hah, girl,' said he, 'I believe you're right—but how in the name of wonder should a girl like you know more than a man of my learning. It's astonishing! astonishing!—Miraculous! miraculous!'

Constellation.

NEW RAILROAD ROUTE FROM NEW HAVEN TO BOSTON.—The following statement illustrates the comparative distances between New Haven and Boston, by the route soon to be completed through Hartford and Springfield, and by the proposed route through Middletown:

STATEMENT OF DISTANCES:

New Haven to Boston, by proposed route.	
New Haven to Wallingford,	10 miles.
Wallingford to Middletown,	18 "
Middletown to Norwich,	33 "
Norwich to Plainfield,	18 "
Plainfield to Stonington R. R.	24 "
Thence to Providence,	18 "
Providence to Boston,	41 "
Total,	148
New Haven to Boston, via Springfield Mass.	
New Haven to Hartford,	37 miles.
Hartford to Springfield,	36 "
Springfield to Worcester,	39 "
Worcester to Boston,	45 "
Total,	157
	148

Difference in favor of proposed route, 10

Total extent of new road to be constructed on this proposed route, 68 miles.

We make the following extracts from a Circular issued by a Committee of the citizens of Middletown:

"At the last session of the Legislature of the state of Connecticut, a charter was granted for a Railroad in continuation of the Hartford and New Haven Railroad, to the line of New York State, in order to perfect a continuous road from Boston to New York city, in all seasons of the year.

Another charter was also granted, to connect the city of Middletown with the Hartford and New Haven Railroad; and it is now proposed to continue this road from Middletown, East Providence and Boston, via Norwich by occupying a part of the Norwich and Worcester road to the most convenient point diverging therefrom to the Providence and Stonington road; or by such other route as, upon examination shall, shall prove most practicable.

This project, if carried out, will place Providence, Norwich, Middletown and the intermedite towns forever on the great mail route from Boston to New York City.

☞ A few days ago a body of a respectable single woman was found floating dead in the Schuylkill river, opposite Philadelphia. The papers state that she had once before attempted suicide, and being restored was asked why she meditated self-destruction. She replied, "I am lonely!"

There is much pathos in these simple words, and we find that a writer in one of the Philadelphia papers has worked from them a touching poem.

☞ John Ross, the Cherokee Chief, aged 56 years, was married in Philadelphia, Monday evening, Sept. 2d, to Miss Mary B. Stapler, aged eighteen years, lately a member of the Society of Friends. Several daughters, nephews and relatives of the Chief, numbering twenty, all half breed Indians, joined in the festivities of the evening. Mr. Ross is said to possess property valued at half a million of dollars.

ORIGINAL STAINED

From the Portland (Me.) American.

Mr. Tyler and the Globe.

We cannot, in common justice to the President, as well as from a profound regard for the great interests of the Democratic party fail to express our hearty disapprobation of the course of the Washington Globe with reference to Mr. Tyler's withdrawal.

That paper has pursued Mr. Tyler with a bloodhound restlessness; and the thousands of strong, lion-hearted democrats who, without sacrificing either principle or party, acknowledge him, were also hunted with savage ferocity. After the nomination of Polk and Dallas, however, we hoped it would turn its efforts towards the *harmonizing* of the various interests of the party. And indeed, our hopes have been to some extent realised. It has manifested symptoms of returning consciences, truly gratifying to those who desire, above all else, the triumph of principle. To be sure, once in a while it has shown its teeth without occasion—but as a whole it has behaved so well that we choose to say nothing.

But what should have induced it to make an attack upon the President—taking his withdrawal itself as the text—passes our keenest comprehension. We are entirely at a loss for a motive. They may understand it perfectly at Washington, but here, 'way down east,' we can no more see through it than through a wet blanket.

We maintain that the Administration has been essentially Democratic—that Mr. Tyler, by his vetoes, has saved the country from a series of disasters—that his general policy should endear him to every friend of human rights—and that his return to the regular ranks of the Democratic party merits the warmest gratitude. All who look at the matter through other than *golden* spectacles, will see it thus. Why then should the Globe take *this* opportunity to add fresh fuel to the fire it has already so unwisely kindled? We are glad at any rate, to perceive that it meets with no response from the Democratic press.

We shall beat Henry Clay, but to do it handsomely we want all the strength we can raise. At this crisis to drive out thousands who are willing to unite with us in the contest, is not folly merely—but downright madness. The man who attempts to do it—no matter how high his position—is a traitor to the party, and should be so branded. The motto 'UNION IS STRENGTH,' is as true now as ever. An immense majority of the people are heartily opposed to the election of Henry Clay, and in favor of democratic principles. If we but bind that majority together, we shall sweep the land like a tornado. DEMOCRATS! are you all ready to shake hands?

From the Windham County (Vt.) Democrat.

The Union Complete.

We are happy to announce to our readers the withdrawal of Mr. Tyler from the Presidential contest. His letter addressed 'to his friends throughout the Union,' signifying the same, is creditable both to his talents and patriotism. We are obliged to defer its publication to another week, on account of political matter of more immediate importance. Every shadow of hope is by this event—an event not unexpected to the Democracy—taken from Mr. Clay and his supporters.

It has been amusing to mark the ominous eagerness with which the Whig party seizes upon every symptom of disagreement in the ranks of the Democracy. The anti-annexation slip of a portion of the New York Democrats, give them a 'hook to hang a hope on,' and the way they loaded it with forlorn hopes, was sufficiently significant of the desperation of their case. They have learned, with no small degree of chagrin that the Democracy can move with united front in support of Democratic principles and Democratic candidates, in defiance of personal preferences and prejudices. The Democrats of Vermont, and probably of New England, as a majority, are at least doubtful upon the expediency of immediate annexation; an considerble portion of the Democracy of the country we think, are in favor of annexation on terms involving war with Mexico, or the extension of the institution of slavery. Annexation is a national question—the division of the Whig as well as the Democratic party upon this question, prove it to be a national one, and also furnishes a sufficient security, that let who will be President, annexation will be determined for or against by a mixed vote of Democrats and Whigs—the third party representation against it, of course.

From the Ohio Democratic Guard.

☞ Mr. Tyler has published in the Madisonian, an address to his 'friends throughout the United States,' withdrawing from the Presidential contest. In his annunciation of his determination to withdraw he sketches in a very graphic manner the condition of parties when he was a candidate for the Vice Presidency, and his course since he become the Executive of the nation. We have ever felt indebted to Mr. Tyler since his gallant stand against the greatest enemy which the American people have had to encounter, and for this alone, he is entitled to, and will receive, the lasting gratitude of every Democrat.

MORE TROUBLES ON THE RENSSELAER MANOR—THE SHERIFF "TARRED ON THE HEEL."

The Albany Daily Advertiser of yesterday says—

'We understand that Sheriff Batterman and his deputies, Osterhout, Banker and Leonard, met a rough reception at the hands of certain of the tenants of the Van Rensselaer manor, on Saturday.

The scene of the outrage was about three miles from the village of Rensselaerville. The sheriff was stopped, his business demanded, and at a signal given by one of the men, whom he recognised, he was surrounded by some seventy, disguised as usual as Indians, and disarmed. The sheriff was thrown on the ground, and while in that situation his boots and socks were pulled off, a covering of tar, put on his legs and feet, his socks then drawn on, more tar applied, and then his boots drawn on. His duplies escaped by calling out "down with the rent." This the sheriff refused to do, and hence the treatment he received.

A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says—

A disguised justice of peace then administered an oath to each of the deputies, that they would never again accompany the sheriff to serve process upon a tenant. The sheriff here implored the Indians to give the wagons and horses to the deputies and let them return to Albany—he wanted the cowards out of his sight. This was refused, and he was informed that he also must take the oath. He answered that he had already taken the oath to perform his duty, and that he would die before he would violate it.

Here was a dilemma. The Indians must shoot this man or let him go, after deliberation they concluded to let him go. But now to their surprise he refused to go. He said he would not ride in the company of cowards and scoundrels, and that he had come out to make a levy on the property of a tenant, (naming him) and though his writ had been stolen, yet he *would* go to the man's house, and tell him that an execution had been issued against his property—and he *would* proceed to make a levy. The Indians said they would hang him if he undertook to go. The sheriff replied that they would have to hang him if they prevented his going.

The obdurate courage of the man became perplexing. They consulted anew, and after awhile determined to make the Deputies carry him back to Albany. They sent to catch the horses which had been unhitched from the wagon, harnessed up, and then informed the deputies that they would then avoid tar and feathers only by taking the Sheriff tied as he was to Albany. They promised to do it. One of them approached to take him to the wagon; but the expression of his officer's eyes, inflamed at this new indignity was so terrible that he went back into the crowd.

The deputies were made to get into the wagon.—The Sheriff was shoved towards it, resisting to the utmost—he was lifted up—he clung to the edge of the box with his hands and his cheek—one of his deputies unbraced his fingers and while the other dragged upon the collar of his coat, the Indians shoved from behind. He was at last rolled in, and the wagon was rapidly driven off. Two miles from there, it stopped and the rope that bound the Sheriff's arms was cut.

The Indians were counted twice, and were sixty three in number. All were armed—all were wrapped in impenetrable disguise—the spot was lonely—the man was alone—every thing favoured the commission of a murder. But in these trying circumstances the sheriff was true to himself and his office.

THE NEWS.

Norwich, Conn, Sept 12, 1844.

Democratic Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAMES K. POLK.

OF TENNESSEE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

GEORGE M. DALLAS,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Union is Success.

The withdrawal of Mr. Tyler from the Presidential canvass has at length brought the scattered members of the old democratic party into complete harmony. The democratic whigs, who voted against Van Buren in 1840, now have no excuse for withholding their support for Mr. Polk. Fortunate is it for us, and for the great and good cause we advocate, that circumstances have at length obliged men of all parties to throw off all disguise, and stand up for democracy, or whiggery. With a full knowledge of all the dividing doctrines of the two greatest of these parties, we most cheerfully and hopefully, throw ourselves into the scale of "Polk Dallas and Democracy."

The dividing lines between us and the whigs are well marked and clearly drawn. The whigs contend for a Bank, for the assumption of the State debts, for an expensive government, a high Protective Tariff, and a National debt. We oppose all these. The whigs are opposed to Dorr, and therefore to universal suffrage. We oppose Kings' Charters and restricted suffrage. The whigs contend for a strong government and a liberal construction of the Constitution. We contend for a government of specified powers, and for a strict construction of the Constitution. In opposing whiggery, we do not fight a man of straw, but the "embodiment" of most dangerous doctrines, fraught with incalculable evils to us and our institutions.

Now, we are satisfied that James Knox Polk will carry out all the measures contemplated by President Tyler, and we hope and trust with as firm a hand as would our favorite candidate. Mr. Polk is the friend and confidant of Andrew Jackson, whose name is identified with the brightest period of our country's history, and synonymous with straight forward, uncompromising democracy. He is a man of the first order of talent, his enemies themselves being judges. If he is not so eloquent as Mr. Clay, he has a better judgment. If he is not at present so well known, he will be better known by and bye. If he does not belong to "all the decency" party like Clay, he is personally far more decent and moral. His is that kind of business, every day talent which is eminently calculated for the simplicity of Republican Institutions. Abstractions will not puzzle him. His honest straight forwardness will not be turned aside by sophistry, nor will his fixed principles be warped from the right, by either the arts or the opposition of any and all his enemies.

We therefore, in common with all the real friends of Mr. Tyler, throw ourselves into the scale of Polk and Democracy. And we are most happy in believing, that for the first time since Van Buren pursued those extreme measures which startled even his best friends, the democratic party is completely united. And when was a united democratic party ever defeated in a Presidential election? Tis a thing to be dreamed of by men of strong imaginations, but to men of sober matter judgment, the possibility of our defeat is utterly chimerical. The elections thus far are as favorable as the most sanguine could have hoped. Indeed, in Mr. Clay's own State, the demonstrations are so strong against him, as to give rise to strong expectations that Kentuckey will go for Polk, Dallas, and Victory. Tennessee is no doubt perfectly safe. North Carolina is by no means certain for the whigs. And as for good old Connecticut, the indications from the recent mass meetings are bright in our favor.

For very many reasons, personal, social and political, we shall rejoice in the defeat of Mr. Clay. He has most ignobly thrown himself into the hottest of the strife, and vied with the most clamorous in heaping opprobrious epithets on the Chief Magistrate. He has publicly and shamelessly manifested a nervous solicitude in regard to the pending election such as no candidate ever showed before. He is an immoral man, a duellist and a gambler. He has a forked tongue, preaching one creed for the South and another for the North. He "breathes out threatnings and slaughter" against his political foes,

"Full of sound and fury."

His partizan feelings have altogether got the better of his patriotism, so much so, that we devoutly believe he would walk to The Presidential Chair over the grave of his country's liberties. He reminds us of Aaron Burr, that arch intriguer, who stuck at no means to reach the goal of his ambition, and when thwarted, turned traitor in revenge. His political principles are at war with the interests of the country, and utterly hostile to the rights of the common people. When such a man is defeated in his desperate and unhallowed reachings after the Chair of State, the whole country has reason to rejoice.

In strong contrast with Henry Clay is the democratic candidate James Knox Polk. He is strictly a moral man. He is *not* known as a duellist or gambler, but he is known as possessing oratorical powers of a very high order, coupled with good sound every day common sense. He has been a member and the speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Governor of his own State, all which offices he has filled with distinguished reputation. His principles are thoroughly out and out democratic without the smallest evasiveness or reserve about them. They are known to be identical at the North and at the South, at the East and at the West. During the presidential canvass he is at home answering questions freely and frankly, but leaving to his fellow citizens the sole business of deciding between his claims and those of his rival. He will not, if defeated, vent his spite against his opponents, in opprobrious language, like Clay, but he will acquiesce, like a good democrat as he is, in the will of the majority. If successful, his question will not be concerning an applicant and incumbent of office, is he my personal friend, and a furious partizan of mine—but "is he honest? is he capable?"

Now gentle reader, we suppose, if you are a democrat, you will vote for Polk without further urging. And if you are a whig, we suppose you'll vote for Clay, though our reasons for a contrary course were as powerful in your estimation as in our own. And so we must leave you.

Odd Fellows' Celebration—Great turn out of the Ladies—bouquets—wreaths, &c.

The Celebration of the 5th anniversary of Odd Fellowship in Connecticut, by Uncas Lodge, No. 11, of this City, took place on Tuesday of last week. The day was pleasant—not a cloud obscured the horizon—and the rain, which fell during the preceding night, settled the dust so that no inconvenience was experienced while on the line of march.

At an early hour, the steamer Angelina arrived from New London, with about one hundred members of the Order belonging to Thames Lodge, No. 9, of that City, and Unity Encampment, No. 4, accompanied by a large number of ladies and citizens generally. A brass band of music also accompanied the members of the Order from New London. The fine appearance of the members of Thames Lodge was a subject of general remark. Dressed in full regalia, which was of the nicest material and finish, the procession, as it passed over the Rail Road bridge from the boat, attracted much attention and admiration. It being the first public exhibition of Odd Fellows in regalia, ever made in this city, a large concourse of people assembled about the landing place, to catch a first view of the insignia, banners, &c. of the Order. The members of Thames Lodge were escorted by the brass band to their quarters, the Franklin House.

At 9 o'clock, the members of Uncas Lodge met at their Hall in Shetucket street, from whence they proceeded, in full regalia, escorted by the Boston Brass Band, to Main street, down Main to the junction of Water st., where the members of Palmyra Encampment joined the procession, which then proceeded up Main st. to Franklin square, and was joined by the members of Thames Lodge, Unity Encampment, and such members of the Order as were present from various Lodges in and out of the State. The procession then advanced in the following order:—P. M. Judson, P. G., Marshal.

Boston Brass Band.
Marshal and Aids.
O. G. with drawn sword.
Uncas Lodge, No. 11.
Palmyra Encampment.
Norwich Brass Band.
Thames Lodge, No. 9.
Unity Encampment, No. 4.
M. W. G. M. Rev. James Pratt, of Maine, M. W. G. M. John L. Devotion, of Conn., and Rev. C. W. Bradley, P. G. M. of Conn.
Rev. Junius M. Willey, of Mercantile Lodge, No. 8; P. G. Reid, of Brooklyn, N. Y.
Invited Guests.
N. G. Jno. T. Wait, President of the Day.
Committee of Arrangements.

It is admitted by all that the procession as it moved from Franklin square, was the most beautiful exhibition ever witnessed in this City. The banners, (a description of which is given, in part, below,) were of the most elegant material and finish, and the regalia, beautiful at any time, was rendered doubly so by the reflection of the sun, which shone in all its splendor, and seemed to vie with the art of man in adding beauty to the scene. The Encampment regalia was made of black silk velvet, trimmed with gold—and the Lodge regalia of white satin, trimmed with silver lace, fringe, scarlet ribbon, &c. Never did we witness on any previous occasion, such a general turn out of the Ladies. Sidewalks, windows and doors were filled, and the smiles of approval and waving of 'kerchiefs, greeted the procession at every step. Little Misses with baskets of flowers were seen tripping along the line of procession distributing beautiful bouquets, while it was passing through Washington street, and sundry other demonstrations of respect occurred, which we may notice hereafter.

The whole number of persons in the procession was between three and four hundred. The banners, of which we have spoken, we will now attempt to describe, in part.

That of Uncas Lodge, No. 11, was of blue silk, trimmed with yellow fringe, hung by heavy silk tassels to the Standard, on the ends of which were gilt hands. The device on this Banner was, a female figure covered with a mantle, representing Charity, in the attitude of supplication—appealing with tearful earnestness to the "All seeing Eye" above for protection. Two orphans were at the feet of the female, around whom the arms of Charity were thrown. Motto "In God we Trust." "Faith, Hope, Charity." On the reverse, in a rich gilt scroll suspended by three links from the beak of the Eagle, in whose talons were the arrows and olive branch, was represented the figure of Uncas, the Mohegan Chief, in his hand a bow, and emblems of the Order at his feet. "Uncas Lodge, I. O. O. F., Instituted March 10, 1843." "We visit the sick, we relieve the distressed."

Palmyra Encampment—This was a very beautiful banner—its embellishments surpassed, perhaps, any other in the procession. It was of black silk, trimmed with gold, and hung by large silk tassels to the standard, on the top of which was a pastoral crook—the ends of the cross pieces terminating in gilt Roman spears. The design was a heavy gilt Tent, in front of which appeared the High Priest in full costume. The Tent was surrounded a by a representation of the emblems of the Order in beautiful gilt medallions—on the reverse was represented the ruins of Palmyra, embellished with a heavy gilt scroll on which was encircled the name of Palmyra Encampment, No. 3, Instituted June 15, 1843.

Thames Lodge.—This banner was made of blue silk, trimmed with blue fringe and suspended from the standard by heavy blue tassels. Design—representation of a sick brother, his wife receiving from the officers of the Lodge, a benefit—on the reverse was represented, in a rich gilt scroll, a view of the river Thames—the sun rising in the distance, and an Indian in a canoe in the fore ground. At the bottom of the scroll was the national colors of France, England and the United States bound together with three links.

The procession passed through Main st. to Washington st., up Washington st. to the Monument of Uncas, from thence to Broadway, down Broadway to Union st., through Union st. to Church st., down Church st. to the Episcopal Church, where opening to the right and left, the procession entered the Church preceded by the Orator of the day, Rev. James Pratt, M. W. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Maine, N. G. Jno. T. Wait, President of the Day, and Col. J. L. Devotion, M. W. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut. The galleries were literally crammed with ladies, and we are sorry to say, hundreds were unable to gain admittance. The body slips and a portion of the side slips were occupied by members of the Order—the officers of the different Lodges represented, were seated within the chancel. The balance of side slips were occupied by the citizens generally. The services commenced with a

Grand Voluntary.

BY DR. B. F. BARKER.

HYMN.

Come, brothers come! we rear a shrine
In honor of the mystic Three,
Whose power shall link with fire divine,
Our souls in sweet fraternity.
Come, brothers, come—
And let the pulse of buoyant youth
Beat high for Friendship, Love and Truth.

Here Friendship's fire shall ever burn,
Faith watching by its vestal flame;
While honor, vigilant and stern,
Shall keep its alter free from shame.
Come, brothers, come—
And let the pulse of buoyant youth
Beat high for Friendship, Love and Truth.

Here Love a brother's grief shall calm,
And light with joy his sorrowing hours;
Here Hope shall minister a balm
Far sweeter than the breath of flowers.
Come, brothers, come—
And let the pulse of buoyant youth
Beat high for Friendship, Love and Truth.

And Truth shall here unveil her face,
And spread abroad her radiant wing:
Her brightest beams shall fill the place,
And light upon the darkness fling.
Come, brothers, come—
And let the pulse of buoyant youth
Beat high for Friendship, Love and Truth.

Come, brothers, come! we'll gather round
With joyful eyes and cheerful song;
Now shall the chain, whose links have bound
Heart unto heart, grow bright and strong.
Come, brothers, come—
And let the pulse of buoyant youth
Beat high for Friendship, Love and Truth.

Service by Rev. Junius M. Willey.

HYMN.

We sing of Friendship's blessing
Life's gloomy way to cheer,
And with it onward pressing,
Life's trials will not fear;—
'Mid evil and temptation,
Its word shall be our guide,
While in its inspiration,
Our trusting souls abide.

Of Love, most high and holy,
Our joyous voices sing;
Although an offering lowly—
Our fervent praise we bring;
All-conquering Love! O never
Shall thy great conflict fail,—
On earth—in heaven—forever—
Thy mission shall prevail.

Of Truth, all pure and glorious,
We sing with tuneful voice,
And in its work victorious,
Unitedly rejoice:
Truth, that deception spolleth—
That darkness scatters wide—
And as for right it toileth,
Doth in God's strength abide.

Grant us, all-gracious Spirit,
Thy council, now, to bless,
And let our souls inherit
Effective righteousness:
Such as forever moveth
In vigorous age or youth,
Where thine own eye approveth,
In Friendship, Love and Truth.

Address.

BY REV. JAMES PRATT,
Rector of the Episcopal Church, Portland,

At the conclusion of the Address a collection was taken for the benefit of the poor of the parish, amounting to $32 50.

PARTING HYMN.

Brothers, we thank you all,
For this your friendly call
On us this day;
Long may you happy be,
In truth and harmony,
Honor and secrecy,
Ever unite.

Organ.

After the exercises at the Church were closed, the procession was again formed and proceeded through Main street to the Car building of the Norwich and Worcester Rail Road Company, which had been generously and politely furnished by the officers of that company as a place for providing dinner for the members of the Order. The Car House was tastefully decorated with flags and motto's, pines and ever-greens, which with the beautiful flowers that adorned the tables, three in number, over 200 feet in length, presented a scene truly enchanting. The tables were covered with a bountiful supply of all the delicacies and luxuries which the market afforded. John T. Wait, N. G. of Uncas Lodge, presided as President, assisted by the P. G's of Uncas Lodge and the officers of Thames Lodge, as Vice Presidents. The Throne of Grace was addressed by Rev. Mr. Thompson, Chaplain of Thames Lodge, after which the company sat down to dinner.

Dinner being finished, speeches were delivered by P. G. M. Ch's. W. Bradley, G. M. J. L. Devotion, and many others, accompanied with toasts, and music by the bands in attendance. The following were the

SEVEN REGULAR

Toasts.

1st.

The third day of September.—The day we celebrate—May each returning anniversary ever awaken in the hearts of true Odd Fellows, those sentiments of Friendship, Love, and Truth, which gave birth to our noble institution.

2d.

Odd Fellowship.—The great end it aims to attain is—'to lessen the aggregate of human misery, and swell the measure of human happiness.'

3d.

Truth, Hope, and Charity—The main pillars of Odd Fellowship; tear them away, and the beautiful fabric of our order would crumble into dust.

4th.

The great Watch-words and Pass-words of our Order.—Honor, Justice, Truth, Friendship, Temperance, Universal Kindness, Brotherly Love;—indelibly impressed upon our memories and made our rules of action, they will guide us safely through life, and when the silver cord of life is loosed, and our connection with an earthly Lodge ended, they will gain us admission into the Celestial Lodge above.

5th.

The founders of the first Lodge of Odd Fellows in this Country—The surviving members of that Band still stand out as bright examplars of the principles of our Order, and the names and deeds of their departed associates live in the memories of more than 200,000 of their brethren.

6th.

Our visiting Brothers—May the high honor which this occasion derives from their presence be repaid by those acts of kindness and expressions of esteem, which the members of Uncas Lodge ever delight in according to all honorable brothers of the Order.

7th.

The Ladies—although 'ancient usage,' as well as present custom prevents their mingling with us at the table, yet they are not the less kindly remembered by us, or by every one who has a taste to appreciate the most beautiful and finished work of his Maker.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By P. G. M. Rev. C. W. Bradley. The Rev'd orator of the day,—the able expositor of our principles, the *Maine* stay of the order.

M. W. Grand Master Pratt, replied to this sentiment in a very happy and felicitous manner.

By Rev. Bro. I. M. Willey. The head of the order in Connecticut, who brings to the promotion of our systematic benevolence, a consistent and untiring *Devotion*.

The Grand Master of Conn. briefly responded to the foregoing,—thanking the Bro. for the *service* which he had rendered the Order on that occasion and concluded by offering the following sentiment,

May the sunshine of prosperity visit the dwelling of every true Odd Fellow.

The following sentiment was received from R. W. H. L. Miller, deputy Grand Master of Conn., who was unavoidably prevented from being present.

The cardinal principles of our order,—*Brotherly Love*—not in *opposition* to the Gospel, for that teaches that *if a man love not his Brother whom he hath seen, he cannot love God whom he hath not seen.*

By C. A. Converse, P. G. (addressing) The Ladies—They look like Odd Fellows already, and I make no doubt they take us as such—*do you not Ladies?*—"*yes! yes! yes!*"

It is necessary here to state that a large collection of ladies were present to witness the ceremonies.

By John T. Wait, N. G. The Norwich & Worcester R. R. Co.;—the kindness of its officers, and the excellence of its dining room.

By P. M. Judson, P. G. Odd Fellowship—the good Samaritan, which never passes by on the other side.

By Walter Clapp, P. C. Friendship, Love, and truth—a chain of three links forged by the author of all good; may Odd fellows never wear any other.

The following Volunteer Toasts are from members of Thames Lodge, New London.

By Rev. Bro. W. J. Greenwood, of Thames Lodge, No. 9.—One of the oddest things in all creation, a true Odd Fellow—in the eyes of ignorance, selfishness and bigotry.

By H. Sayre, N. G.—May the hospitalities of this occasion, the kindness and attention shown us be long remembered.

By A. G. Wightman, P. G.—Our Order in general may its march be onward.

By Rev. Bro. R. A. G. Thompson.—The principles of our Order, when faithfully investigated and fully understood are highly calculated to convince every honest man of its real worth and permanent utility, and that it is adapted fully to benefit Odd Fellows and be made a blessing to mankind.

By G. W. Brown, V. G.—The Odd Fellows of Connecticut, with *Devotion* in their cause they are sure of prosperity.

By the same.—UNCAS LODGE, No. 11.—An honor to her city; and to the Order, the favorite *offspring* of a fond *mother*.

After the volunteer toasts were delivered, a beautiful wreath of flowers was received by the President from a Lady, accompanied with a request that it be placed on the head of M. W. G. M. Pratt, Orator of the day, which was very handsomely done by Dr. B. F. Barker, who also made a very neat speech on the occasion. He closed with the following sentiment:

The Ladies—Ever *seen* with us in actively carrying out the principles of Odd Fellowship.

At 4 o'clock the procession again formed, and the members of Thames Lodge and Unity Encampment were escorted to the Boat. The Orator of the day was then escorted to his lodgings, after which, the members of Uncas Lodge proceeded to their Hall and dismissed.

Altogether, the celebration of Uncas Lodge was the prettiest affair that ever came off in this city; and we doubt not that the very able and satisfactory address of Mr. Pratt will have a tendency to destroy much of that prejudice which has heretofore existed against it.

The following lines, written by a brother of the Order, has been handed us for publication.

Lines,

suggested by the celebration of Uncas Lodge, No 11, I. O. of O. F., in this city, Sept. 3d,

BY A MEMBER OF UNCAS LODGE.

When first our Pilgrim sires, a hardy few
This then primeval land were scattered through,
When where yon wide stretched Plains now greet our sight,
Bathed in a flood of yellow summer light—
Where many a blooming spot and goodly dome
Points to where wealth and taste have made their home—
When, where our city fair for years has smil'd,
There spread then but an umbrageous wild—
When yonder River, whose now echoing shore
Rever'rates to the Locomotive's roar—
On whose broad shining bosom gaily borne
The snowy sails of many harbors swarm—
Our noble Thames! remote and nameless then,
Far from the homes and haunts of christian men,
No stately craft its lonely waters knew,
Than the Red hunter's tiny bark canoe.
Where now the husbandman rejoicing tills
In comfort and content, secure from ills,
His fruitful fields,—where sings the speckled lark,
The painted savage lurked in forests dark—
And where bright gardens bloom to the sunny day,
The gaunt wolf prowl'd, and glaring—marked his prey

'Twas when those high soul'd exiles, harass'd sore
By savage foes on this inclement shore—
When by the Indian's midnight torch, there fell
Full many a cherish'd home in forest dell—
And 'neath the bloody Pequot's slaught'ring knife,
Fell young and old,—fell grandsire, child, and wife—
Mohegan's forest chief their friend became,
And to their ranks was added his dread name—
A name—at which the Pequots dusky cheek
Paled, with the fear his tongue would never speak;
The name we cherish and our Father's lov'd,
Who still to them a faithful ally prov'd;
The name of *Uncas*, once a name of power,
We of this modern day now claim as *ours*.

But—changed the scene.—Through these now smiling groves,
No longer now the Indian warrior rover,
No more can rival tribes on Sachem's Plain,
Their scenes of horrid strife enact again.
But in their stead, *we* come,—a peaceful band
Of proven Brothers,—marching hand in hand.
No bloody trophies are by us displayed,
No shouts of triumph from our ranks are heard,
But to the sound of music soft and sweet,
Behold!—the measured tread of many feet—
And brightly glist'ning on each breast we see
The emblems of our lov'd Fraternity.

No warfare wage we with a kindred race,
But in the foremost rank we take our place—
Wherever aught of pain or woe we find,
Or any of the ills of human kind,
We tend the suff'rers couch—his pains allay—
And send the needy joyful on their way.

Yon sick'ning wretch—exiled from home and friends
In the hot Lazar house his frame extends
In Fever's heat,—and rolls his glazing eye
Once more aloft,—then turns him round to die.
But no—low bending o'er his couch he sees
A kindly face,—and hears the word of peace.
The mystic sign is passed,—his friends are near
To sooth his fever'd brain,—his heart to cheer—
Once more the suff'rer dreams of home and wife,
And Hope fresh springing—calls him back to life.

Or should the fate which all must meet, o'ertake
That pining Brother,—he scorns dreads the blow,
He knows that those dear friends will ne'er forsake
His wife and little ones,—though he lies low;
That o'er them will be stretch'd a succoring arm,
To guard, provide for, and to shield from harm.

In mourning weeds we slowly then convey
His lov'd remains to meet with kindred clay—
Weep when we hear his virtues called to mind,
And to our hearts his memory enshrine.
These are our principles, these the acts that we
Meet to commemorate on this joyful day,
And while advancing—as advance we must,
Rememb'ring still that 'In God is our Trust!'
As each year brings again the joyful time,
Our Order shall with added lustre shine—
And beaming on our ranks from Heaven above,
Shall shine our motto,—'Friendship, Truth, and Love.'

The Meeting at Hampton.

We were unable to attend the Mass Meeting at Hampton, but the editor of the Aurora has politely and generously furnished us with a full report of the doings including the very able speech of our worthy friend, Dr. Eaton. Owing however, to the lateness of the hour, when the copy came to hand, we cannot do more than publish the Resolutions, in connection with the following letter from a correspondent of the New Haven Register, which gives a brief but interesting account of the proceedings.

Great Democratic Convention and Barbecue at Hampton.

HAMPTON, Ct, Wednesday evening, Sept., 4.

The democracy of Windham and Tolland have been 'up and doing' to-day. The largest assembly ever convened on the East side of the River, and I hazard nothing in saying, inferior to none ever held in the State of Connecticut, is now breaking up and 'homeward bound', after a glorious day of rejoicing and congratulations over the prospects of our cause. FOUR THOUSAND is a fair estimate of their numbers. Whig reckoning would have raised it to *fifteen* or *twenty*, but I give it as I conscientiously believe. And when one reflects that Hampton is situated in the midst of the roughest part of the State—that there are no public means of conveyance running into it, and no city population to swell up a crowd—he cannot doubt that the spirit which has actuated this upgathering of thousands, is one of mighty justice, and one that *must* prevail. There is indeed a spirit among our friends in this quarter that should be aroused over all the State. The Democrats here laugh at one who doubts Connecticut will give her votes for Polk and Dallas. But to the Convention. The different delegations arrived on the ground by half past ten—most of them had 'found it convenient' to bring their music, and we have had through the day continual martial strains from no less than *seven* fine brass bands! The 'emblems' too have not been wanting. An immense delegation came in from Windham with Columbia and Hebron. It was preceded by three bands. An American flag with 'Polk and Dallas' in the Union ground, was carried at the van. Windham followed with a large banner representing an Eagle with a scroll on which was 'Eternal vigilance is the price of Liberty,' 'Justice,' and 'Equality;' and over the eagle in large letters, 'The Democracy of old Windham.' The reverse was, 'No U. States Bank—No Distribution—No Assumption—and Polks motto of 'fair and just protection.' Willimantic bore a beautiful blue and pink banner with the motto 'Liberty and equal rights,' and a red 'lone star' in the blue ground. Hebron carried for her motto—'The Democracy of Hebron will never succumb to an 'old hunker.' Each wagon was shaded with young hickories. Ashford turned out *en masse*, with a band of music—banner—'Polk's Tariff—Fair and just protection to the whole Union.' Reverse—

'Get out of the way old Kentucky,
Stand aside for one more lucky.'

Canterbury came in with four horse teams: banner, an Eagle and scroll with "J. K. Polk and G. M. Dallas." "The Democrats of Canterbury! though often defeated never disheartened." Reverse—An American flag with streamers for Oregon and Texas. Brooklyn with a banner, "The Democracy of Brooklyn united and efficient." "Equal rights to all. Killingly came in with a very heavy delegation: banner—"The democracy of Killingly will do their duty. Every breeze whispers change." Reverse—"Our Union is complete,"—a hickory tree and motto, "Hurrah for Young Hickory, Dallas and victory." Mansfield sent a fine band, a long string of waggons: banner—"The democracy of Mansfield—the friends of Polk and Dallas—we go for liberty." Woodstock turned out nobly, with a capital brass band. Plainfield also. But I should task you too much with a description of every delegation as it came in. Let me not, however, forget one banner which attracted the universal attention. It was a well painted representation of a Democratic Farmer *poking* up a bank of Clay and *stirring* out of it a nest of coons named "Bank," "Distribution," "Monopolies," &c. while by his side stood ready for the start his two mastiffs "Loco' and "Veto." Over all were the significant words "*Polk 'em boys.*" It added to the effect, that the designer and getter up of this banner was an ardent Harrison man in 1840.—Another immense banner hangs across the street in front of Governer Cleveland's. On one side is Polk's Tariff motto, and on the other "Shall we have a Bank without a Republic, or a Republic without a Bank?" A hickory of 100 feet is planted by this, from which floats a noble ensign with the "lone star" just entering the Union. Hickories are also raised at the entrance of the town.

The arrangements in fact do great credit to the Hampton Democracy, Mason Cleveland, Esq., has acted as a most efficient Marshal of the day; and the services of Peleg Child, Esq., of Woodstock, should not be forgotten.

The Convention was organized by the appointment of JUDGE PINNEY, of Ellington, as President pro tem. Committees were appointed to select officers, draft resolutions, and nominate a candidate for Presidential Elector; and after a most humorous opening to a spirited address by Dr. Eaton, of Norwich, the convention adjourned for dinner.

A table had been prepared for 700, loaded with roast pigs, &c., and arranged around the *mammoth* ox roasted whole for the occasion. A blessing was invoked, and four stalwart carvers "went into" the animal with an ardor that was only equalled by the demand of the customers. When the first crowd were satisfied, another came on—and I learned from the landlord that near 1200 were supplied from his tables! The mass without did not seem to suffer in numbers from their loss. *Cold Water* was of course the order of the day. The Washingtonians, by the by, will have to look to the springs in this region, for the wells in the neighborhood of the taverns are entirely exhausted by the drain that has been made upon them by "man and beast."

After the dinner, the procession was formed and the line of march taken to a beautiful grove of chesnut saplings which seemed to have been made for the purpose, about a mile from the village center. The staging was erected at the bottom and the mass as it arrived, drew around in a semi-circle, with the bands in the center and the banners uplifted around the borders. Over the President's seat hung a brilliant banner of 'Young Hickory, *Dallas* and victory.' The effect was soul-stirring—and three hearty cheers were given for the 'Young Hickory of Ten-

ORIGINAL STAINED

nesses.' Doct. Eaton then concluded his address.—The Committee reported officers for the convention. Vernon Stiles, Esq. of Thompson was nominated for the chair, which he took with a brief but eloquent speech. Spirited resolutions were then read and passed by acclamation—those declaring our confidence in Polk and Dallas were greeted with three cheers for each. The committee for the nomination of Presidential elector for the district then reported the name of

Benjamin Pinney, of Ellington.

Addresses were then delivered by Hon. Isaac Toucey, Charles A. Ingersoll, Esq. of N. Haven, John T. Adams Esq. of Norwich, Jonathan Sheddard and William J Flag Esqs. of New Haven, and Hon. Geo. S. Catlin of Windham—all and each were eloquent and were listened to with the earnest and patient attention of the crowded mass.

Mr. Catlin, as chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, then came forward and reported the following:

1. *Resolved*, That the approaching Presidential Election is of the most commanding and unparalleled interest and importance;—involving as it does the recognition and guarantee of the approved and time-honored principles and policy of the Democracy on one hand; and on the other the odious and heretical doctrines which from the earliest period of our history as a Nation hitherto, have characterized a self-appointed, and self-aggrandizing Aristocracy.

2. *Resolved*, That we repose undiminished and unbounded confidence in the wisdom and justice of the same principles and the same policy to which the democratic party has adhered with such indomitable faithfulness throughout all its past struggles—principles and policy from the success of which, we have realized the rapid and continual growth of that intelligence, virtue and prosperity which have guided us to that proud civilization where every American citizen may feel that, of all the Nations under Heaven, ours is emphatically the highly favored.

3. *Resolved*, That in declaring for a strict construction of the Constitution, and for a return to the same spirit and tendencies which characterized the the general government, as administered by the republican fathers of that constitution—in urging an entire separation of the Revenues of the government from the management—or control of monied incorporations; and that the Treasury of the United States, shall be made what by the Constitution it was designed to be—the repository of the monies of the United States;—in advocating a Tariff of duties which, with the sales of the public lands shall produce an amount of Revenue sufficient for the wants of a just and economical administration of the Government; and such an adjustment of the duties so imposed as will secure a just and reasonable Protection to all the great interests of the whole Union, embracing Agriculture, Manufactures, the Mechanic Arts, Commerce, and Navigation;—and in insisting upon a thorough reform of all existing abuses in the management of our pub lic affairs, and upon the administration of the most liberal justice alike to all our citizens, we do but avow t is principles which we have uniformly maintained, and which we have often most triumphantly vindicated.

4. *Resolved*, That the establishment of a Fifty Million United States Bank—the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands; and the assumption of Two Hundred Millions of State Debts by the General Government, are measures of our opponents alike unconstitutional, inexpedient, and unjust; and that the system of alternate silence and clamor, cunning and deception, and insinuation and assertion, by which they are perfidiously seeking to incorporate them with the true principles and policy of the Government, should at once arouse all our energies, vigilance, and patriotism, to one united and persevering effort to secure the integrity of the Constitution, the purity and freedom of elections, and the essential sovereignty of the States.

5 *Resolved*, That in the approaching struggle for the maintenance of these principles and views of policy, in the success of which is involved the perpetuity of our free Institutions, the prosperity of our common country, and the safety of the just and equal rights and privileges of the people, the selection of JAMES K. POLK, of Tennessee to be the Democratic standard bearer meets with our cheerful concurrence and hearty approbation. In the purity of his private character, the ability and zeal which have distinguished his long and faithful public services, and in the integrity and sameness of the truly democratic principles by which his whole political life has been governed, we find the fullest assurance that his election to the Presidency will redound to the honor and glory of the Union, and to the advancement of the cause of universal Freedom.

6. *Resolved*, That the cordiality and pleasure with which we hail the nomination of GEORGE M. DALLAS, to the Vice Presidency of the United States, are only equalled by the merits of his distinguished public services and the virtues of his private life. This favorite son of the Key Stone State, has won the confidence of the democracy of the Union, and shall receive, as he eminently deserves, our hearty and determined support.

7. *Resolved*, That to secure the permanent ascendency of these principles, and the election of the distinguished men whom we have named for the highest offices in the Republic, the only reliance, under Providence, upon the intelligence and integrity of the People, whose capacity and right of self government we have ever been found to acknowledge and assert. With that spirit of despotism which would spurn away or condemn to ignominious punishment those who dared to re-assert the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence, or of Constitutional liberty, we have no sympathy, and can entertain no sentiment but of hatred and unqualified condemnation.

8. *Resolved*, That JOHN TYLER, by his wise and fearless interposition of the Veto power has preserved the Country from the iron rule of an irresponsible monster institution, unknown to the Constitution, and dangerous to the liberties of the People; and has averted the evils which the lawless scheme of Distribution would entail upon the Government and upon honest industry. In his dignified and honorable retirement from the position in which a portion of the democratic party had early placed him as a candidate for the Presidency, we have renewed and gratifying assurance that in the coming strife of the Republican Party, he and they will be found doing good and effective service for the success of those principles which the great Apostle of liberty avowed and which his democratic successors have so fully illustrated.

9. *Resolved*, That in resuming their true and just position in the party with which they had made their early, and long continued efforts in the cause of equal rights; and in devoting their best energies to secure the signal overthrow of the federal whig party, whose temporary triumph they have such ample occasion to deplore, those democrats whose absence from our councils for a season, we deeply regretted, have manifested an independence, integrity and love of liberty which is as excellent as it is gratifying, and most cheerfully and cordially do we tender them the right hand of our political fellowship.

10. *Resolved*, That in the favorable results of the recent State elections, in the high spirit and tone of the Republican Press; and in the irrepressible enthusiasm which now swells from every column of a re-united, re-assured, and invincible democracy, as well as in the undoubting confidence in which we serve a just and holy cause, we descry the never deceptive, never failing signs of a brilliant and successful campaign, crowned by a victory, alike glorious and triumphant.

From the New York Aurora.

HURRAH! HURRAH!! HURRAH!!!

"Get out o' the way, you're quite too late;
The Coons can't carry the Empire State!"

SILAS WRIGHT is nominated as the Democratic candidate for Governor, and ADDISON GARDINER for Lieutenant Governor of New York. Put down FORTY THOUSAND majority for POLK, DALLAS AND WRIGHT.

Polk, Dallas and Wright,
Will carry the day;
Will win the fight,
In spite of old Clay.
For Wright will be right,
And his foes will be slight;
And our own "heart of oak,"
Be true, honest Polk,
Will give Harry a stroke,
While with bold, manly face,
Where no guile you can trace,
Nor sinning, nor mirror,
Looks on George M. Dallas!

Outpouring of the People.

The Great Whig Mass Convention at Albany beaten by the Jerseymen! Thirty thousand voters in the field at the small town of Bound Brook—three thousand ladies—four thousand vehicles—and ten thousand horses!

A late correspondence of the New York Plebian says that 'onward went the cars at Elizabeth town, and there we were met by the firing of cannon, the music of a splendid martial band, and the stentorian huzzas of the populace. Here additional cars were placed on the track. Ladies cars—gentlemen's cars—cattle cars—freight cars—baggage cars—indeed, every thing in the shape and form of a rail car was placed on the track; and the long train, filled with the indomitable democracy, almost to suffocation—inside the above—with music and banners,—with the puffing and blowing of the locomotive, commenced its journey toward the point of assemblage. As it proceeded, a tall Hickory, planted in front of a farmer's house, would elicit a cheer; then another—and another—and another—and at each house, and at each village, the women and children would send out gratulation, making the whole journey from Elizabeth town to Bound Brook one of continual cheering. 'A more noisy, good-naturedly, patriotically noisy set of people I never saw before, said a whig friend of ours, (and the only one in the whole train,) as we were flying on our way. The cars were ornamented with flags and national banners. Every corner of the road brought to the view an erect Hickory—every farmer's house was marked by that emblem of Polk of Tennessee. The great meeting was mostably addressed

Where we expected a cold affirmation to a part of our measures, we heard the loud response, the unmistakeable pledge to the whole. "Polk and Dallas," "Oregon and Texas," "Protection to ALL, not to the few," "Opposition to Distribution, to Assumption, and unswerving maintenance of the Constitution as it is."—These were the sentiments of a terrifically immense concourse. The meeting astonished us—it astonished every one who attended,—it terrified the few Federalists who blindly ventured there. It was the banner meeting thus far in the fight, and one like it in every State cannot fail to be attended with victory in each. New Jersey is safe for POLK AND DALLAS, and the combined powers of wealth, fraud, Federalism, perfidity, cannot fail to see the hand writing on the wall, "*Mene, mene, tekel, upharsin.*"

1840 and 1844.

Ask the federalists why they anticipate success at the coming Presidential election? Regardless of the strong expression of public sentiment against them, as evinced by the elections, and their only answer is, because they carried it in 1840. They forget that in 1840 they had "no principles for the public eye," and that in 1844 there has been a full revelation of their principles, disgusting to the public eye and loathesome to the public mind. They forget that in 1840 they dropped their old candidate because he was found to be unavailable, and that in 1844 they have been compelled to take him up despite their own convictions that he is now more unavailable than ever. They forget that in 1840 they united with a large fraction of the Democratic party in support of Harrison and Tyler as Democratic candidates and that having thrown off disguise and betrayed and vilified their associates, in 1844 they find the latter arrayed against them almost to a man. They forget that in 1840 the measures of Clay's extra session, which served as a revelation of the whig party had never seen the light, and that in 1844 they stand out as a *beacon*, warning every friend of his country, never more to repose confidence in whig promises.—*Times.*

PUBLIC DISCUSSION.—Benj. F. Hallet has lately held a public discussion with a whig orator in Maine named Fessenden, the latter being the challenger. The whigs themselves confess that the challenger got the worst of it.

"*Personally*," says Henry Clay, "I have no objection to the admission of Texas." Why oppose it then? Merely for the purpose of getting votes—is that your game? Demagogues take that course. But this is an admission on the part of the "embodiment," that the admission of Texas, is not a bad measure, as the Whigs represent it.

THE DEMOCRACY AT WASHINGTON AND THE PRESIDENT.—Speaking of a recent meeting, the Washington papers say:—"The auditory by this time was very large, exceeding in size any political canvass, and numbers present may be computed when it is recollected that the Whigs *estimated* that there were ten or twelve thousand persons present at there ratification meeting.

The speaking having terminated, the immense mass moved in procession to the President's House, and having formed in front of it, three mighty cheers were given for "JOHN TYLER," three for "POLK AND DALLAS," three for "Texas and Oregon." The procession was then re-formed, and with their music and banners, and transparencies—an imposing spectacle—marched down the Avenue to Seventh street, and thence to the steamboat wharf; when, after taking an appropriate leave of our Alexandria friends, the Democrats of the city returned to their respective homes.

The whole affair was creditable to the occasion and to the democracy of the District."

That Carriage.

The Whig papers are teeming with descriptions of the 'magnificent carriage to take *President* Clay to Washington from Wheeling,' *after his election.*—They had better prepare a political hearse for him, if he waits at Wheeling till after the election, to take him 'home, where he belongs.'

PRESIDENT POLK, (if elected,) we understand, will travel to Washington like a plain Democrat, in a plain stage coach, and in a 'rough and tumble' style just like the rest of the passengers.

Elopement Extraordinary.—The colored inhabitants of Franklin street, New Haven, were thrown into great tribulation on Monday evening, by the startling news of the elopement of George Livingston with the wife of Austin McGuire. The wretched condition of the husband and wife of the two departed, was made manifest by their prompt appeal to the tribunal of Justice. After judicial consideration it was adjudged that 'even exchange was no robbery,' and the said McGuire and Mrs. Livingston, therefore, agreed to take each other 'for better for worse,' and returned on their way rejoicing. So says the New Haven Courier.

☞ We sincerely regret to learn the death of the Rev. Mr. Andrews, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in 27th street, in this city by drowning, on Tuesday last. He was on board the Columbus on his way to Sing Sing, and on the rupture of one of the steam pipes passing to the cylinder, became alarmed and jumped overboard. In the confusion, he was not missed until the boat reached Tarrytown. He was in feeble health, and has left a family of five children to lament his untimely fate.—*N. Y. Sun.*

We have already noticed the death of Joseph Bonaparte, late King of Spain and King of Naples, at an advanced age, and as he had long resided in this country and was generally and favorably known, he merits a passing paragraph of praise. It is a remarkable circumstance that the revolution in France of 1793 drove to the United States the present King of French and his brother, and also Talleyrand, and they all lived in Philadelphia, frequently in want of a dollar, or a dinner. Had the good but unfortunate Louis XVI. escaped when he made the attempt, he would in all probability have found himself safe in this country, and we should have had the Bourbon and the Orleans dynasties seeking an asylum in a Republic whose examples operating upon the Reformers of France had actually drawn them for protection to the very country which had been the real cause of all those troubles. So with Napoleon, who was the child of that revolution; he also was anxious to come to the United States after the battle of Waterloo—strange that unfortunate monarchs should only find themselves safe in a government of the people where every man is a sovereign. Joseph Bonaparte and the sons of Murat, his brother-in-law, lived in New Jersey, in a quiet retired manner, much esteemed among his neighbors, and uniformly liberal to the poor. His estate, New Bordentown, remains unsold, and we believe unoccupied—he was a large holder of stock of the U. S. Bank, which, if he did not dispose of, must have been a dead loss to him. His house was burnt to the ground—his valuable paintings, furniture, jewels, &c. &c. all scattered and lost but finally, all was returned safely to him—a proof, as he said in a letter, of the exceeding honesty of the people; and he added, that the people of this country were not aware how happy they were under their government and laws. A letter speaking of him says:—The mind of the ex-King had outlived chilling effects of age, and his heart retained its pristine vigor. His conversation was most agreeable and full of intellect, abounding in brilliant sallies full of good-heartedness, rich in anecdote, and always deeply stamped with upright and elevated sentiments. He almost always spoke of France, and neither age nor exile had altered the warmth of his patriotism. He was a man of liberal ideas, and took great interest in their progress in France. His wishes for the happiness and glory of his country were as enlightened as they were sincere.

From the Providence Republican Herald.

Democratic Mass Meeting at Providence, R. I.

WEDNESDAY THE FOURTH.

At an early hour on Wednesday morning, our streets thronged with people—the larger portion of them from other towns—and carriages were still arriving from every point of compass. At eight o'clock, Market Square was a complete jam, and it was with no little squeezing and jostling that one could traverse any of the streets of the vicinity.—Thousands of strangers were already amongst us, and Thousands more were fast urging their pace towards the places designated for the meeting of the Convention and the forming of the possession. At about half past 9 o'clock, the Chief Marshall, Col. Wales, and several of his assistants, appeared at the head of the mass in the vicinity of the City Hotel, and a procession was formed, which preceded by a band of music, passed through Broad into High street, and again down Westminister street to a point opposite the place of starting. Here it halted to await the arrival of the boat which was to bring the New York delegation, and which was momentarily expected.

At about 11 o'clock the boat was announced and a cavalcade of horsemen started to escort the delegates, about 700 in number, into the city.

At about this hour the cars from Boston, Taunton and New Bedford, had arrived at the Depot, loaded with Delegates from those places and New Hampshire, who formed, together with those who had previously arrived from these places, in Wickenden street, full eight hundred strong, and joined the New York Delegation as it came up, amid cheers and enthusiastic shouts.

The steamer King Philip, from Fall River and Bristol, laden to the water edge, with passengers, arrived about the same time, the whole mass, forming a very respectable possession of itself, in point of numbers, was escorted up South Main street through Market Square, Market, Weybosset and Broad streets, into Westminister, where it joined the main body of the possession, and proceeded with it back across the bridge, up North Main Street, through Smith street, and to the place of meeting.

As the possession moved up Smith's Hill, we could not refrain from pausing a moment to view its grandeur, which in truth surpassed anything of the kind we had ever beheld. First came a cavalcade of fifty or sixty horsemen, led by the Chief Marshal; then a band of music; then several committees, on foot; then the invited guests; then carriages, ten or twelve in number, containing, chiefly, revolutionary soldiers; then the delegations from the several wards, each with its banner flung out to the breeze, and proclaiming in words and devices the sentiments of the noble hearted men who followed them. We must notice these banners separately, and perhaps this is the better time to do it.

1st Ward.—A morning banner, with the inscription, "Sacred to the memory of the Hon. J. Gilley." We could not look upon it without thinking of the *bloody hand* which wrote the challenge, calling poor Gilley to the land of spirits.

2nd Ward.—A spread Eagle, and beneath it "Liberty shall be restored to the people."

3d Ward.—Device—a Balance, with "whiggery" in the upward scale. Motto—"whiggery in the balance and found wanting."

4th Ward.—On one side, "Thomas Wilson Dorr" on the reverse, "I will not compromise the rights of the people."

5th Ward.—Device—a broken Anchor—Motto—'whiggery has done this."

6th Ward.—Inscription, "Thomas W. Dorr the chief of the people—1842."

The ladies, full 2000 strong—blithe beautiful and patriotic—an honor to our cause, our State, and themselves, next caught the eye, as the procession moved forward. One of their tasteful banners had upon it, "We are Rhode Island women—we come for the cause of liberty, freedom, and equal and just laws." Another bore the words, "Ladies' Benevolent Suffrage Association." Another carried the simple inscription, "Truth"—on the reverse Gov. Dorr's reply to the question of the Court why sentence should not be pronounced against him. And still another, and perhaps the best of all, had "If this be treason, make the most of it."

And now the New York delegation came in sight the untarnished Democracy of the Empire State—men who had surmounted obstacles almost insurmountable and came more than two hundred miles, some of them more than three hundred—to cheer on onward in the good work which Democracy has for its supporters: they came in numbers powerful, and with dauntless, joyous hearts, and they met with a hearty welcome. From the time they left the boat till they arrived at the City Hotel, they were greeted with cheers at almost every step; and the constant waving of handkerchiefs from the windows on either side, assured them that, as one of their number (Mr. Weld) afterwards remarked, they were *terrible* only to Algerine tyrants; our ladies certainly did not appear to apprehend any danger from their presence. And here we may as well remark that the procession through the entire distance which it moved, was hailed with shouts and acclamations from the bystanders, which at times would drown the music of the bands, and make the very earth seem alive with sounds.

At the head of the New York Delegation was carried a very beautiful portrait of Gov. Dorr. The likeness we thought was remarkably correct, and wherever it was seen, a loud huzza rent the air, like the peeling voice of a thunder cloud. When the delegation moved with it in front of the speaker's rostrum three times three good hearty cheers—such as we have never before have heard from mortal lips rang out from more than TWENTY THOUSAND VOICES. A more general, enthusiastic shout was never called forth for any man, however exalted in station, or persecuted in his person. The delegation also carried a full length portrait of Martin Van Buren, and this also was greeted with great applause wherever it went. One of their banners, the largest we believe, had on it the Democratic Presidential nominations; another bore, "No National Bank;" another "No assumption of State debts;" another "No Distribution of the proceeds of the public lands;" another, "no mutilation of the Constitution—the veto power inviolate;" another, "Rhode Island, she that soweth in tears shall reap in joy;" and another was the "lone star" of our sister republic, with "The annexation of Texas," for a motto.

The other Delegations we did not notice particularly for we were in haste to get on the ground. There were men—good men and true—from New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, but they had no banners that we noticed, and we cannot therefore judge of their numbers or state the position they occupied in the procession. Most of the banners besides those we have given were from our sister towns, and these we will now notice commencing with

JOHNSTON.—On one side, "The principles of Thomas W. Dorr are honored and his name reverened by the Democracy of Johnston." On the reverse, "Johnston is ready to do battle for James K. Polk and George M Dallas.

SCITUATE.—"United we stand—divided we fall."

SMITHFIELD.—Polk and Dallas Association—"The rights of all, and all our rights."

GLOCESTER.—A flag—on one side, "Thomas W. Dorr;" on the reverse, "Truth will prevail.

Cumberland was well represented, about six hundred of her sterling Democrats being present; and indeed every town in the State, or about every one had some of her true sons in that procession.

At precisely ten minutes past 12 o'clock, the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, Judge Cowell, called the meeting to order.

Thomas F. Carpenter was appointed to preside, assisted by thirty-one vice presidents, the number of towns in the state. The meeting was opened by prayer by the Rev. M. Wakeman, a Methodist clergyman, after which the assembly were addressed by the president, who dwelt upon the unjust imprisonment of Dorr, and spoke with enthusiasm of the approaching moment when the voice of the people would compel his liberation. He anticipated this result from the election of the democratic candidate for the presidency of the United States, which he regarded as decisive of the controversy between the suffrage party in Rhode Island and their enemies.

Judge Cowell read a series of resolutions prepared for the occasion, after which Governor Hubbard made an address vindicating the course of Dorr and his friends, by a reference to the principles which are the foundation of all republican governments. He spoke of Dorr personally with much feeling, and related some anecdotes of his disinterested and magnanimous conduct. He was followed by Mr. Welles, of New York; Mr. J. C. Smith, of Connecticut, and Governor Morton, Mr. Jocelyn, and Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts. Governor Morton condemned in strong terms the severities of the Rhode Island government against the suffrage party, but exorted the people to peace and forbearance. The resolutions were passed, letters from Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Wright, and others read, and the meeting adjourned at five o'clock in the afternoon, having been assembled five hours.

The penitentiary in which Dorr is confined, bristled with a defence of military and cannon, as if the landlords party were afraid of an attack. The greatest order prevailed on the ground, and no disturbance of any kind took place.

Whig Boasting.

For several weeks past the whigs have been very loud in their boastings, and quite free in their offers to bet on the elections. They are however, getting at present, a little shy. Unexpectedly, one or two of their bullies have been taken at their offers, within a few days, and they are well aware that they have parted with their money, "never to see it more." If there are any more whigs who are particularly anxious to part with their money, they can have an opportunity, as we are authorised to say that there is Three Thousand Dollars deposited in one of the Banks in this city "waiting for a customer."

Last Saturday evening a noisy whig boasted in our hearing that a certain coon, who burrows not far from Franklin square, was ready and anxious to meet with a "loco foco" who would dare stake $1000 on the election of Henry Clay. Fifty dollars bonus, it was stated, had been offered by this coon to any man who would bring him a customer. Thinking that we could not make fifty dollars easier, we immediately called upon cooney and offered to arrange the matter—telling him that the money was ready, and that we were ready to receive the "bonus." Cooney stammered—his faith in the election of Clay diminished—he "was very busy"—"would think of it"—&c. But, said we, are you not ready—it has been stated that you have offered to stake that amount for a week past. "Yes" he replied, "and I will think of it and let you know on Monday morning." It is now Tuesday night, and we have heard nothing from him yet.

The Hon. Post Master General and family arrived in this city on Tuesday of last week, and immediately proceeded to the beautiful country seat of Asa Titch, Esq., a few miles north of us. He left for Washington, Thursday evening.

Mr. Frelinghuysen arrived here on Saturday last, and is spending a few days with a friend, up town.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND THE TARIFF.—It was a Democratic Congress that passed the Tariff Act of 1816.

It was a Democratic Congress that passed the Tariff Act of 1824.

It was a Democratic Congress that passed the Tariff Act of 1828—against which Henry Clay voted.

It was a Democratic Congress that passed the Tariff Act of 1832.

It was by Democratic votes that the Tariff Act of 1842 was passed.

It was a Democratic House of Representatives that refused, in 1844, to disturb the present Tariff Act.

Office of the Reading Democratic Press,
Tuesday morning, 5 o'clock, Sept. 3, 1844.

FOUR MEN KILLED—BURSTING OF A BOILER ON THE READING AND POTTSVILLE RAILROAD.—We are again called upon to record one of the most frightful accidents that ever occurred upon this Road. The boiler of the engine burst last night at 9 o'clock, about 2 miles from Reading, instantly killing Joseph Ward, engineer, James McCabe, conductor, Frank Tye and Peter Mahan, firemen, whose lifeless bodies were found several hours after, in a frightful state of mutilation, in a field hard by, in which lay also the boiler, which had been torn from the wheels with irresistible force, and hurled from the bed and wheels of the engine, which were entirely demolished. The watch in Mr. McCabe's pocket was found to have stopped at 20 minutes after 9, and from this circumstance this accident must have occurred at that hour last night. At the time of the accident the train was under full headway, and the explosion must have been instantaneous as it was fatal. It was raining in abundance, and vivid flashes of lightning were playing in the heavens, and it is supposed that a heavy bolt of electricity struck the engine. It must have been caused by lightning, as all other circumstances prove that to no other cause could it be attributed. The mangled bodies of the slain were brought to town last night, and exhibited frightful evidence of the combined power of steam and electricity, and its effects upon the engine named 'Richmond,' destroying her completely, tearing every joint asunder, scattering the men and fragments in all directions.

Temperance Tea Party.

Mr. Editor,

There is to be a *Temperance Tea Party* given by the ladies of the *Martha Washington Society*, on Friday evening the 20th inst., at the brick building of Ralph Polles, Esq., in Water-st. During the coming week the ladies and gentlemen of the city will have an opportunity to contribute in such form as they may prefer to this delightful object. The proceeds of the festival are to be expended in assisting the destitute among us during the approaching season.—*Com.*

The Rector and Wardens of Christ Church gratefully acknowledge the receipt of $32,50 from the hands of C. A. Converse, Esq., Secretary of Com. of arrangements, contributed by the I. O. of O. F. at their late celebration of Uncas Lodge for the benefit of the poor of the parish, and will dispose of the same agreeably to the wishes of the contributors.

Norwich, Sept. 6. 1844.

DIED.

In this town on the 31st. of August last, Lucy Ann, wife of Albert A. Ray, and daughter of Joseph A. Yarrington, Esq.; aged 24 years.

In Downingsville, in the county of Caroline, Va., on the 2d of August, Enos Downing, Esq., in the 63d year of his age. The deceased was a native of the State of Connecticut, from whence he emigrated to Virginia about thirty-seven years ago; by a system of industry and frugality rarely equalled he has amassed a large fortune. He was remarkable for his honesty and integrity of character, and acted for some years as a highly respectable Justice upon the bench of the County Court. He has left a wife and four children, who will most sensibly feel their loss.

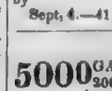
Provisions.

FIFTY bbls Mess Pork, "on consignment,"
25 do Sword Fish,
23 do No 1 Mackerel,
11 do Blue Fish, just received and for sale by A. H. ALMY.
Sept. 4.—41 (late NICHOLS, EVANS & ALMY.)

Oil.

5000 GALLS. Fall and Winter Sperm Oil
3000 " Bleached Whale do
2000 " Unbleached do do
for sale by H. WHITAKER & CO.
Sept. 3. 41

Fresh Teas.



25 half chests Y H Tea.
25 do do *superior* Y H Tea;
25 do do do Pouchong do.
11 do do do Old Hyson,
for sale by A H, ALMY.
Sept. 4. tf

Pumps.

A FEW superior *WELL PUMPS*, for sale by H. WHITAKER & CO.
Sept 3 41

Molasses.

100 Hhds Porto Rico and Muscova do Molasses, just received by H. WHITAKER & CO., Commerce st.
Sept. 3 41

Liverpool Salt.

TWO HUNDRED Sacks Worthington "factory filled" Salt, for sale low by A. H. ALMY.
Sept 3 tf

Scythes.

HALE & WHIPPLE'S DARLING'S, and SIBLEY & GLEASON'S Cast Steel, Steel Backs and German Steel Sythes, for sale by their Agents, H. WHITAKER & CO. Commerce st.
Sept. 3 41

Cotton.

50 Bales repacked Cotton, suitable for Wick, Twine and Batts
75 " Upland,
50 " Mobile for sale by H. WHITAKER & CO.
Sept. 3 41 Commerce St.

Sugar.

FIFTY BOXES Brown Havanna Sugar,
10 " White do do
now landing from sloops Crusade and Lady Adams and for sale by A. H. ALMY.
Sept 3 41

Saleratus.

FIFTY Casks Saleratus, 1st quality,
25 do do 2d do
for sale by A. H. ALMY.
Sept 3 41

Molasses.

19 Hhds Prime Molasses will be sold on advantageous terms from schooner Banner, by A. H. ALMY.
Sept 3 41

Drab and Brown Moreen.

5 PIECES this day received at LINCOLN & WILLIAMS.
Sept. 4 1844. 41

Powder.

100 KEGS for Blasting and Sporting, at wholesale and retail, for sale by E. A. BILL.
Sept. 4 1844. 41

BOOTS AND SHOES
FOR THE TRADE.

J. BRESON & SON Respectfully invite the attention of Country Merchants and Dealers to their extensive stock of THICK WORK they have this week received. Among their assortment may be found
Men's Cowhide Boots, Shoes, and Brogans,
do heavy Calf do do do do
do do Kip do do do do
Boy's do do do do do do
all of which will be sold by the case of dozen at prices that cannot fail to suit the purchaser. Also, a large assortment of LADIES' AND GENTLEMAN'S FINE WORK, by the case or set.
No. 140 MAIN ST., opposite the big tree on the side walk.
Sept. 3w41

CAMP MEETING.

COMENCING on Monday the 9th inst., at Smith's Point 6½ miles from Norwich, the Steamer Angelina will make several Passages each day during the week, commencing at 6 o'clock in the morning at Norwich for the Camp Ground and New London.
Fare 12½ cents. E. A. BILL
Norwich Sept. 1844. 41

At a Court of Probate, held at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 2d day of September, A. D. 1844.

Present *George Perkins* Judge.

SIX months from the 4th day of September, 1844, are limited and allowed for the creditors of Septimus Clark, late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, to Hannah Clark, the executrix of the last will and testament of the said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

And the said Executrix is directed to give notice of this order by advertising three weeks in succession in a newspaper printed in said Norwich, in the County of New London, and by posting on one of more public sign posts in said Norwich.

THOMAS ROBINSON, CLERK.
Sept 4. 1844. 141

HAMS,

A FINE lot of Pork and Beef HAMS, just received direct from the smoke House and for sale cheap by GARDNER & BUTTS.
No. 13 Water-st. Sept. 11. 42

WANTED.

5000 SHEEP SKINS, with the wool on for which the highest prices, in cash will be paid by GARDNER & BUTTS.
No. 13 Water-st. Sept. 11. 42

Wanntedi

A Young woman for light work and the usual attendance. Enquire of the Printer
Sept. 11 1844 42

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post office, Norwich Ct., Sept. 1st, 1844

A
Avery F B
Allen W H.
Allen Elizabeth
Abbe Joseph
Aikman Robert
Ayer Elisha
Ayery John
Adams Maria Mrs.
B
Bennet Wm
Bennet Chas, P.
Bennet Sarah Mrs.
Brewster John H.
Beckwith Oliver
Bradbury James
Briggs Charlite Miss
Burdick John A
Brewster Edmund
Burdick O W
Brewer & Lewis
Brewster William
Butler Mortimore S
Butts L D
Barrows Julia Miss
Babcock Sarah A Mrs
Brown John
Bliss Nathan
Bradkett Lucy Mrs
Brown C J
C
Chadwick Wm
Callyhan Sarah Mrs
Case Mary S Miss
Conley Francis H Miss
Calhoun George W 2
Chapel Mary Jane Miss
Carter Asa E
Case Abbey Miss
Crowell Asa
Corey Charles L
Canera Daniel
Carver Waterman
Cox George H
Cox John Q
Culver Lydia Miss
D
Dacey John
Dumphy B
Donohoe William
Donavan James
Dean Silas T
Dorety Thomas
E
Ellis Sarah Mrs
F
Fish Susan J
Folkerts John
Fielding Emma T Miss
Franklin Beersneba Mrs
Fisher Harriet F Miss
Franklin W H
Ferryl Margaret Mrs
Fay Aaron D
Fowler Michael
G
Gilbert Nathaniel 2
Gleason Anson
Gorton Eliza Ann Miss
Gardner Gage
Gilmantin Ellen Miss 2
Geer Almira Miss
Geer Erastus
Grover Nancy H Mrs
H
Hall Harrison
Handley John
Halligan Pat
Hains Eliza J Miss
Holms Jane L Mrs
Hulbert Abijah
Hopkins Geo
Holm Joseph H
I
Isaacs C
J
Jrun Hearrick
James Lydia
Jewett Lee S
Jorey Joseph
K
Kennedy Mary Miss
Killy Wm
Kingley Caroline Mrs
Kilgore Thomas
Kennedy Daniel
Kingsley A
L
Loyd James
Loyd Sarah A Miss
Lathers & Brewster
Lewis Lydia Miss
Lewis Edward
Larkin Edmund
Latham Eleazer
M
Maples Joshua
Martin David
Minn Lucy Ann
Mead Nathan B
Molkey W B
McCarlis Jane Miss
McNeil Charles
Martin Jonathan W
Miller Betsey Mrs
McGoon Peter
Mengerty Dennis
Allen Henry W
Morrow James
Moore Wm
Murray Mary Ann Miss
Mulchy Jeremiah
Maynard Jesse
Magnum Patrick
McNeil Susan Mrs
N
Nodet David
Nelson & Co.
Newton Alva J Mrs
Nugent Martha Miss
Newton Dennis
P
Pendleton David
Perkins Lucy Miss
Prentice Saml B
Parker W
Polly Kezzie
Preston Elisha
R
Rogers Mary Ann Miss
Rowell Enos
Rosenbush John
Reply Geo B
Rogers Henry
Richards Sara P Miss
Rockwell Horace
Rogers Fred W H
Rigmore Julia M
Reynolds George
Rogers & Walker
Riply Hannah
Robertson John
Rogers Joseph
Rice Thomas H
Rose Peter
Heath Eulinas
S
Smith Jesse 2
Smith James L
Standish Rev J G
Smith Hiram
Smith Sidney
Smith Capt
Smith Edmund
Smith Asa
Sheldon Edwin
Storer Gemima
Smith Edwin Agt
Stoddard Fanny Miss
Studley Sarah Mrs
Smith Thomas M
Street Jane F Miss
Southerland Joseph
T
Tyrce Jedidiah 2
Tourtelot Elizabeth Miss
Tryce Adelia H Mrs
Thatcher Joseph B
W
Williams A B & Co
Williams Laura A Miss
Williams Jed
Walden Margaretta
Wiliams Richard S
Welles L B
Whitman Rev A E
Wilson Alcert
Whittemore Daniel
Wheeler Charlotte F Miss

☞ Persons calling for the above Letters will please to say—they are advertised.

N. B. All Letters intended to be sent out of the U. States, by ship or steamer, the inland postage must be paid or they will not be forwarded.

41 JOHN H. TOWNSEND P. M.

COME AND SEE.

THE Latest fashions of Fall dress Goods. The Subscribers feel confident that they can and are exhibiting the richest & most beautiful stock of Goods ever offered in this market. Their assortment is also very extensive, having been making Continual additions, for the last two weeks, they are enabled to furnish almost every article usually kept in their line of business & many that cannot be found at any other Dry Good Establishment. We do not pretend to give the particular styles. As it would be useless to undertake d aying that the beauty and richness of our stock cannot be surpassed. As to the prices of our goods we be a only to we will sell a little lower than the lowest notwithstanding the great hue, and cry of some that they are giving their goods away. Now we do not wish to deceive the people by saying that they can come and buy goods for a song, but recollect we have said and do say that we shall sell a little lower than the lowest.

Fo 118 & 120 Main street.
41 TWEEDY & BARROWS.

WANTED
RAIL ROAD TIES,

20,000 Rail Road Ties on or before the first day of April next, to be delivered in Norwich, or any other place, as may be agreed upon by the contracting parties; for which cash will be paid on the first of April next.

N. B. All Ties delivered on or before the first day of October next in Norwich, will be paid for on delivery. FULLER & BROAD.

For particulars enquire of ENOCH FULLER. Office near the Franklin House.
Norwich, August 21st., 1844. 1139.

Molasses.

25 HHDS. P. R. Molasses, 'Mayaguez,' now landing from sloop Chelsea.
25 do Cardenas, landing from schr. Spy.
25 do Cin. Muscovado—in store.
A. H. ALMY, 51 Water-st
August 21, 1844. 39

T. I. Salt.

3000 BUSHELS real Turks Island Salt, now landing from sloop Geo. Washington, and for sale by H. WHITAKER & CO. Commerce st.
Sept 3 41

Selling to be Sold again.

MERCHANTS are respectfully invited to call and examine the very extensive stock of FALL DRY GOODS, now on hand and for sale, as low as can be bought in New York or Boston.
At No 118 & 120 Main-Street.
TWEEDY BARROWS & CO.
Aug. 28 3m40

BOARDING.

A GENTLEMAN and Lady, or two or three single Gentlemen, can be accommodated with good Board in a private family living on Church-street. Inquire at this office.
Norwich, Aug. 29.

New Crop Turkey Opium.

THE finest article, to be found for sale by R. W. MATHEWSON.
August 28, 1844. 40.

Masons Wanted.

WANTED immediately two or three masons to work on a stone building. Apply to Zo
Fox Regrah
Boyral. Sept 1844. 41

ORIGINAL STAINED

Scotch Ale and Porter.

SUPERIOR articles for sale by
R. W. MATHEWSON.
August 28, 1844. 40

At a Court of Probate holden at Ledyard, within and for the District of Ledyard on the 24th day of August, A. D. 1844.

Present ERASTUS WILLIAMS Esq., Judge.

THIS Court limits and allows the term of six months from and after the 28th day of August, A.D. 1844, for the creditors of the estate of John Stanton, late of Ledyard, within said district deceased, to exhibit their claims against the same to Robert Stanton of Norwich, Administrator on said estate.

And directs said Administrator to give public notice of this order by advertising in a newspaper published in New London County, and by posting a copy of said order on the public signpost in said town of Ledyard, nearest the place where the deceased last dwelt. Certified from record.

S. W. WOOD, Clerk.
August 29. p3w40

WANTED.

TEN Thousand Sheep and Lamb SKINS, with the wool on, for which the highest cash price will be paid by C. B. ROGERS.
Yantic, Aug. 28, 1844. 40

New Bedford Oil.

On Consignment.

500 GALLONS Bleached Fall Sperm Oil,
300 " " Winter " "
1000 " pure Head Oil—Winter.
1000 " " " —Fall.
2000 " " Winter Sperm—unbleached.
3000 " " Fall " "

just landing from sloop Empress, and for sale on liberal terms by A. H. ALMY,
31 Water-Street.
August 29. 40.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

In pursuance of law, I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales will be held at the undermentioned Land Offices, in the State of MISSOURI, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit;

At the Land Office at PLATTSBURG, commencing on Monday, the twenty-first day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz;

North of the Base Line, and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Township sixty two, of range twenty nine.

Township sixty two, sixty three and sixty four, of range thirty.

Township sixty one and sixty four, of range thirty one.

Township sixty one, sixty two and sixty four, of range thirty two.

The parts of townships fifty two, fifty four, fifty six, fifty eight, fifty nine and sixty, lying west of the river west boundary of the state, and townships sixty one, sixty two, sixty three, on both sides of that boundary, of range thirty three.

Fractional township fifty, townships fifty one, fifty three, fifty five, fifty seven, fifty nine, sixty one, sixty three, and sixty four, of range thirty four.

Also at the same place, commencing on Monday, the eighteenth day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz:

North of the Base Line, and west of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Townships fifty two, fifty four, fifty six, fifty eight, sixty, sixty two, sixty four, of range thirty five.

Fractional township fifty two, north part of fractional township fifty three, north of former military reservation, township fifty five.

Fractional township fifty eight and fifty nine, and township sixty one and sixty three of range thirty six.

Fractional township fifty four, townships sixty, sixty two, and sixty four, of range thirty seven.

Fractional townships fifty eight and fifty nine, and townships sixty one and sixty three, of range thirty eight.

Township sixty two, of range thirty nine.

Fractional township sixty one, of range forty.

Township sixty four, of range forty one.

At the Land Office at CLINTON, commencing on Thursday, the twenty fourth day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz:

North of the Base Line and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Township forty five, of range twenty nine.

Townships thirty five, thirty six, thirty seven, forty five, and forty six of range thirty.

Townships thirty six, thirty seven, thirty eight, forty five, and forty six, of range thirty one.

Townships thirty five, thirty six, thirty seven, thirty eight, thirty nine, forty five, forty six, and forty eight, of range thirty two.

Townships thirty five, thirty six, thirty seven, thirty eight, and thirty nine, of range thirty three.

At the Land Office at Palmyra, commencing on Monday, the twenty fifth day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz.,

North of the Base Line and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Township sixty six, of ranges eleven and twelve.

Townships sixty five and sixty six, of range thirteen.

At the Land Office at FAYETTE, commencing on Monday, the twenty eighth day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz.

North of the Base Line and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Townships sixty two, sixty three and sixty four, of range fourteen.

Township sixty four, of range fifteen.

Townships sixty one, sixty two, sixty three, sixty four, of range nineteen

Township sixty four of range twenty.

Also, at the same time and place, for the disposal of the public lands on the islands in the Missouri river, hereinafter designated

Islands numbered twenty, twenty one, and twenty two, in township fifty three, of range twenty.

Island numbered twenty four, in township fifty two of range eighteen.

Island numbered twenty five, in township fifty two of range nineteen.

Islands numbered thirty, thirty one, and thirty two, in township forty eight, of range fifteen.

Islands thirty three, thirty four, thirty five, thirty six, thirty seven, thirty eight, thirty nine, forty and forty one, in township forty six, of range thirteen.

Island numbered forty two, in township forty six, of range thirteen.

Islands numbered forty three and forty four, in township forty five, of range thirteen.

Island number forty five, in township forty five, of range twelve.

At the Land Office at ST. LOUIS, commencing on Thursday, the first day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands on the islands in the Missouri river, hereinafter described, viz:

North of the Base Line, and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Island number fifty two, in township forty four, of range nine.

Islands number fifty three, fifty four, fifty five, fifty six, and fifty seven, except the southeast fractional quarter of section seventeen, township forty five, of range eight, an island number fifty five, in township forty five, range eight and nine.

Islands number sixty one and sixty two, except the northwest quarter of section twenty eight and the fractional section thirty three, in township forty six, of range four.

Islands number sixty three, sixty four and sixty five, in township forty five and forty six, of range eight and four.

Islands sixty six, sixty seven, sixty eight, sixty nine seventy and seventy one, in township forty five, of range three.

Island number seventy two, in township forty five, of range two.

Islands number seventy three, seventy four, seventy five and seventy six, except the east fractional half of southwest quarter, and the west fractional half of the southwest quarter of section five, in township forty four, of range one, on island number seventy four, in townships forty four and forty five, of range one.

Island number seventy seven, in township forty four, of range one.

At the Land Office at Jackson, commencing on Monday, the fourth day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz:

North of the Base Line, and East of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Township twenty two, except sections five, six and seven, of range nine.

Southeast quarter of section one, fractional sections twelve, thirteen and fourteen, south half of fifteen, section twenty two, and fractional sections twenty three, twenty six and seven, in township sixteen and townships twenty eight and twenty nine, of range twelve.

Fractional townships sixteen and seventeen, except sections five and six, in the latter of range thirteen.

The east half of township twenty five, township twenty six, except the two westernmost tiers of sections, and township twenty seven, except the northwest quarter of section six and lot number six of the northeast quarter of same sections, of range fourteen.

Townships twenty three and twenty four, except the western tier of sections in the latter of range fifteen

Fractional townships twenty three and twenty eight, of range sixteen.

Fractional townships twenty two and twenty three of range seventeen.

At the Land Office at SPRINGFIELD, commencing on Thursday, the seventh day of November next for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, to wit:

North of the Base Line, and West of the Meridian.

Township thirty four, of ranges twenty two and twenty three.

Township thirty, of range twenty five.

Township thirty one, of ranges nineteen, twenty, twenty one, twenty two, twenty three and twenty five.

Townships thirty three and thirty four, of ranges thirty two and thirty three.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military or other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer, and no private entries of land, in the townships so offered, will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this 24th day of June, Anno Domini, 1844.

JOHN TYLER

By the President:
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any of the lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, and make payment therefor as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township, embracing the tract claimed above designated, otherwise such claim will be forfeited. THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

H. S. COOK
MERCHANT TAILOR,
NO 15 SHETUCKET STREET,
Norwich, Conn.,

Gentlemens' and Boys' Garments cut and made in the latest styles.

Garments to be made out of the shop, cut at short notice.

☞ The strictest Punctuality will be an Invariable Rule. 40

July 31. 1f36

Paints, Oils, Varnishes &c.

ENGLISH and American Linseed Oil, warranted pure; Coach and Furniture Varnish; White Lead; Dry and Ground in Oil. Spirits Turpentine Litharge, Red Lead, Spanish Brown, English and American Venetian Red, Putty; Window Glasses all sizes, Glue various qualities, Japan and Bright Varnish. Chrome Red, Dry Verdigris, Pure do ground in Oil, Chrome Green Prussian Blue, Ultramarine, Paris Green, Chrome Yellow, Chinese and English Vermilion, Blue, Brown, Green and Black Smalts, Gold and Brass Leaf, Silver and Copper Bronze, Sable and Camels Hair Pencils, Gum Copal and Shellac, French and Spruce Yellow, Pumice Stone, Black Lead, Spanish and Paris White, Red and White Chalk, Rose Pink Terra de Sienna Turkey Umber, Drop Black, India Red, Glass and Emery Paper, Black Paint ground in Oil, distilled Verdigris, Paint and Varnish Brushes, Sash Tools, Lamp Black &c. For sale at the lowest prices at wholesale or retail by

JOHN L. DEVOTION, 119 Main-st.
One door East of the Quinebaug Bank.
August 14 3m38

C. BRINKERHOFF'S
HEALTH
RESTORATIVE.

THE RESPECTABLE individuals who have certified as to the virtue of C. BRINKERHOFF'S HEALTH RESTORATIVE, are those who have experienced its remedial effect either in their own individual cases, or within the circle of their families. Without an exception they are persons whose veracity is unquestioned, and they frankly state their entire confidence in the Proprietor and his medicine. Dr Jas. R. Chilton, the eminent Analytical Chemist of New York, having had a bottle under trial, has testified that it is composed of vegetable matter entirely. For Liver Complaint, Weakness and Pain in the Side and Chest, Severe Coughs and Colds and profuse Nights Sweats, the Health Restorative has evinced the most decided curative properties, strengthening the weak and dilapidated part, and soothing the most aggravating and alarming cough and expectoration. Some of the most eminent of the Medical Faculty and Divines are ready to be referred to in proof of its really restoring qualities, and have left their names and certificates with Mr. Brinkerhoff, the Proprietor, for that purpose.

HORACE EVERETT 96 Hudson St N. Y. the General Agent for the U. States, has appointed SAMUEL TYLER, 136 Main-st., and WILLIAM S. TYLER, 131 Water-st., as Agents for Norwich Ct.
Norwich, August 16. 38

HENRY LEE M. D.

HOMŒOPATHIC PRACTITIONER. Rooms in the American House.

References.—A. Gerald Hull M. D. 496 Broadway, N. Y. Chas. Skiff M. D. New Haven, Ct., Taft M.D. Hartford Ct.
August 14. 38

G. B. PRINDLE,

HAS removed his One Price Watch, Jewelry, and Clock Establishment, to the Store (lately occupied by J. Ireson & Son's shoe dealers,) No. 144 Main-street,—opposite the sign post.

Full assortment of choice goods—and no variation in prices tolerated—a child may purchase as low as the closest buyer
April 24th, '44 1f23

GEO. W. CONCKLIN,
BOOK AND JOB
PRINTER,
No. 51 Water-Street,
Norwich, Conn.,

Every description of Letter Press Printing neatly and promptly executed.
August 7. 1f37

For Military.

BLAUE Broad Cloths, expressly for military, just received, and for sale very low by TWEEDY, BARROWS & CO.
Norwich, August 21st., 1844. 3w39

Summer Arrangements
OF FARE AND FREIGHT,—TO AND FROM NEW YORK.
DAILY NIGHT LINE.

THE splendid steamer CLEOPATRA Capt. I. K. DUTTON, will leave Norwich Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and New York Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

The splendid steamer WORCESTER, Capt. J. H. VANDERBILT, will leave Norwich Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and New York, Mondays Wednesdays, and Fridays.

N. B. All persons are forbid Trusting any one on account of the above Boats or owners.

E. A. BILL,
Agent for the above Boats.
Norwich, April 20th, 1844. 3

NORWICH & WORCESTER RAIL ROAD.
DAY LIGHT LINE
Between Boston and New York, via., the Long Island Rail Road.

A New York Train, via., Greenport and the Long Island Rail Road, will leave Worcester every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, upon the arrival of the Train from Boston at 9½ A. M.

Will leave Allens' Point for Boston every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, upon the arrival of the Boat from Greenport about 2 P. M.

EMERSON FOOTE, Supt.
Norwich, August 12, '44. 38

Norwich and Worcester Rail Road.
DAILY LINE TO NEW YORK, AND BOSTON.
COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 22d, 1844

CARS will leave Allen's Point for Worcester and Boston every morning, except Monday, immediately upon the arrival of the Steamer from New York.

Leave Worcester for Norwich and New York every evening, except Sunday, at 6 1-4, upon the arrival of the Train from Boston.

Accommodation Trains,
DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
Leave Norwich - - 5 3-4 A M, and 4 1-2 P M.
" Worcester - 10 A M, and 4 P M.

Freight Trains,
DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
Leave Norwich 5 1-2 AM,—Worcester 7 1-2 A M

The Morning Train from Norwich, and the Morning and Evening Trains from Worcester, connect with the Boston and Worcester, and the Western Railroads.

Fares are less when paid for Tickets than when paid in the Cars.

All Baggage at the risk of its owner, unless receipted for by an authorized agent of the corporation.

EMERSON FOOTE, Supt.
Norwich April 22d, 1844

STEAM PROPELLER LINE,
BETWEEN
Norwich and New York

The Steamer QUINEBAUG, Capt. JEDEDIAH WILLIAMS, will leave Norwich every Tuesday, and New York every Friday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

All goods forwarded for the Propeller Line, will be taken into store free of any expense to the shippers freight taken at packet prices.

The steamer Shetucket, Capt. Geo. W. Geer, has taken her place in the Line with the steamer Quinebaug, and will leave Norwich every Friday and New York every Tuesday.

For freight or passage enquire of the Capt. on board or to LEAVENS & HUNTINGTON, H. WHITAKER & Co. NORTON, CONVERSE, & Co. } Agents in Norwich
J & A. BRIGGS, 40 South-st. New York.
May 1st. 38

BOSTON PACKETS,

THE ch MAIL, Capt. CROWELL. SPY, Capt. LEWIS.

HAVE commenced running between Norwich and Boston, for the season, and will take freight on the most reasonable terms. For further information enquire of

HAWES, GRAY & CO. Boston.
H. WHITAKER & CO. Commercial-street. Norwich Ct.
March 24th, '44 18

REMITTANCES TO AND PASSAGE FROM ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

WE beg to inform our friends in Norwich, Conn and vicinity, that we have appointed Mr JAMES McLELLAND, of that city, as our agent Persons sending for their relatives, or remitting money to the old country, will find it their interest and their friends comfort to give him a call.

ROCHE BROTHERS & CO.,
25 Fulton street, New York.
Jan. 24th, 1844. 1f9

FOR STONINGTON.

THE Steamer ANGELINA Capt. Lovell, will run regular to Stonington; Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; touching at the intermediate Landings.

Leaving Norwich at 8 o'clock A. M. returning the same afternoon in time to take the Cars for Worcester. For further information Enquire of

E. A. BILL.
Norwich, April 16 '44 21

FOR NEW LONDON DAILY
THE NEW STEAMER ANGELINA,

CAPT. LOVELL.

COMMENCED her regular Trips on Wednesday March 27th.

Leaving Norwich, at 8 o'clock A. M.
" New London, at about half-past 3 P.M.
For further information, enquire of E. A. BILL.
Norwich, April 3d. '44 19

DR. MERRILL,
New London, Conn.,

WOULD respectfully inform those who may be afflicted with disease, that he still continues to detect disease with the Stethescope in connexion with Percussion, with great success. During the last four months, eight patients have been cured of diseased lungs; sixteen of diseased liver; thirty-seven of dyspepsia; two of dropsy of the chest; one of diseased vertebra; one of enlargement of the heart; five of Bronchitis; also many acute cases of different diseases.

Office in Court Street, two doors from the Post-Office.
July 31st 36

WM. H. ALLEN.
DENTIST,

OFFICE, NO. 9½ SHETUCKET STREET, (UP STAIRS)

WHERE he will perform all operations necessary for the preservation of the teeth and gums in the best possible manner. Teeth inserted from 1 to a complete set. Teeth cleaned, filled, extracted, and all irregularities, whether they proceed from disease or want of proper care, remedied.
March 23 1f17

DENTISTRY.

Dr. G. B. & C. Parkhurst,

HAVE opened an Office, No. 89, Main street, 3 doors west of the Franklin House, where the will wait on all who will favor them with their patronage. Teeth set from one to a full set. Every necessary operation performed on the teeth, and warranted Their long experience enable them to treat judiciously all diseases connected with the teeth.
Nov. 30. 1yrl

CHARLES A. CONVERSE.
Dealer in
English, French and German Hardware, Cutlery, and Guns.
189 MAIN-STREET.
Norwich.

FINE EATING!
PRATT & HOOKER,
(Franklin Square,)

HAVE on hand a first rate assortment of *PROVISIONS & GROCERIES,* which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.
Norwich, April 24th. 22

PATENT MACHINES.

THE cheapest and best Horse Powers ever offered to the public for driving Circular Saws, Cider, Shingle and Sugar Mills, Turning Lathes, Threshing Machines, &c. Also the best Threshing Machines for grain and hay seed, may be had of the subscriber—also the right to vend them in various parts of the country. Horse Powers from $40 to $60. Threshing Machines from $20 to $35. Both Machines easily conveyed in a one horse wagon.

N. B. A few more Agents wanted to sell on commission. A. KINGSLEY.
Norwich, July 19, 1843. 34

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
Franklin Square, Main-street,
NORWICH, CONN.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the Travelling public generally, that he has leased the above named establishment and has made many alterations and improvements in furnishing the House with new furniture throughout, so as to place it in every respect in the best condition for a company, for whose comfort it is peculiarly well calculated, having large airy rooms, commanding a fine view of the river and the beautiful scenery of the surrounding hills. The Table will be supplied with the best that the market affords. Carriages always in readiness to convey passengers to the House, Boats and Cars, free of expense. Horses and Carriages can be furnished and good Stabling provided by the proprietor. Prices to correspond with the times.

The above House will be under the superintendence of Mr. Woodard.

B. F. PENDLETON, Proprietor
Norwich, April 23, 1844. 1f22

ANTHONY GORTON,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Corner of Main and Union-Streets, Norwich Conn.,
OVER THE STORE, OF S. DENNIS & Co.

HAVING long received a liberal share of patronage, is determined to merit a continuance of favor and all who are desirous of procuring the most
Thorough made Garment,
AND
Good Fit,
at the *most fashionable style,* at prices SO LOW that no reasonable man would object to, should call at

A. GORTON'S,

where he will be happy to receive orders in his line of Business—promising to render perfect satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

N. B. Particular care will be taken in cutting garments that are made out of his establishment.

Be sure and call on
ANTHONY GORTON.
Norwich, Feb. 7, 1844. 1f11

COPARTERTSHIP

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of

BREWER & LEWIS,

and will transact the STOVE AND TIN WARE business at No. 16 *Shetucket Street,* a few rods from the corner of Main, where they offer for sale a lot of very superior Tin Ovens manufactured expressly for the present season, which will Boil as well as Bake, also a large quantity of Milk Pans, as cheap as the cheapest, together with a general assortment of Tin Ware, Stoves, &c,

Tin Roofing, Copper and Tin Eave Troughs, Conductor Pipes, &c., made and put up in a workmanlike manner Jobbing and repairing done at the shortest notice. JOHN M. BREWER,
WM. LEWIS.
Norwich, May 8th. '44. 2f

Wood and Willow ware,
Wholesale and Retail!

A LARGE lot just received from the manufacturer of all kinds and descriptions, consisting in part of Tubs of all sizes, Pails and Can Pails, Nest Boxes, Bowls, Trays, Wash-Boards, Clothes-lines, Mortars, and other articles too many to enumerate, all of which will be sold at prices *unusually low.* Also, a good supply of Willow and other Baskets. A fresh supply of Teas, with GROCERIES of all kinds, may constantly be found at the store of

FAIRFIELD & ARMSTRONG.

P. S. Goods delivered free of expense to any part of the city
April 24. 9

LUMBER.

THE subscriber has on hand a large quantity of the above article of all kinds, and qualities, which, he will sell low JOHN G. HUNTINGTON.
August, 9th, 1843—3m37 [Central Wharf

Another Glorious Opportunity.
WATCHES! WATCHES!
AT No. 80 CHATHAM STREET.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has entered into the above Establishment with one of the most beautiful and useful assortment of Watches, both Gold and Silver, from England and France, as low as $20 and 25. Watches and Jewelry exchanged or bought on the most advantageous terms to the customer.

Watches and Clocks repaired in the most accurate manner.

All articles purchased of him not approved of will be exchanged. Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange. The highest price paid for old Gold.

JOHN MYERS.
New York, May 23d 1f26

Eastern and Western Lumber.

800,000 FEET Albany Mer. Boards, 12 [14, and 16 feet.
25,000 Albany clear do
50,000 Eastern Mer. Boards and Plank.
25,000 ft. " clear, 1¼, 1½ and 2 inch.
25,000 ft. Spruce flooring.
50,000 ft. Clapboards of various kinds.
400 M. Pine and Cedar Shingles.

For sale by E. CHAPELL,
Central Wharf.

WALTER CLAPP,
BOOKSELLER & BOOKBINDER,
SHETUCKET-STREET, NORWICH,
Nov. 6th, 1843 1y50

OFFICE OF COM. GEN. OF SUBSISTENCE,
WASHINGTON, July 9, 1844.

SEPARATE proposals will be received at this office until the 1st day of October next for the delivery of provisions in bulk, for the use of the troops of the United States, upon inspection, as follows:

At New Orleans.
281 barrels of Pork
520 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
200 bushels of new white field beans.
4,100 pounds of good hard soap
960 pounds of good hard sperm candles.
80 bushels good clean dry fine salt.
900 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Baton Rouge, Louisiana.
224 barrels of pork
276 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
120 bushels of new white field beans.
2,000 pounds of good hard soap.
900 pounds of good hard sperm candles.
50 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
700 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Pickens, or Barraques, Pensacola, Florida.
112 barrels of pork
280 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
160 bushels of new white field beans.
2,200 pounds of good hard soap.
400 pounds of good hard sperm candles.
40 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
400 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At the Public Landing, six miles from Fort Towson, mouth of the Chickasiah.
260 barrels of pork
1,000 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
300 bushels of new white field beans.
2,000 pounds of good hard soap.
2,000 pounds of good hard sperm candles.
180 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
2,000 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered in all the month of April and to leave Natchitoches by the 15th February, 1845

At Jefferson Barracks, Missouri.
378 barrels of pork.
1,560 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
500 bushels of new white field beans.
12,000 pounds of good hard soap
2,880 pounds of good hard sperm candles.
240 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
2,700 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien, Mississippi River.
220 barrels of pork
450 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
120 bushels of new white field beans.
3,600 pounds of good hard soap.
400 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
80 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
800 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1845.

At Fort Atkinson, west bank of the Mississippi, opposite Fort Crawford, at Dousman and Rices' Warehouse.
5 barrels of pork.
175 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
30 bushels of new white field beans.
1,000 pounds of good hard soap.
300 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
30 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
100 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1845.

At Fort Snelling, St Peters.
125 barrels of pork.
300 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
150 bushels of new white field beans.
3,000 pounds of good hard soap.
1,100 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
150 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
1,200 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1845.

At Fort Scott, on the Marmaton river, Missouri—70 miles land transportation from Independence, on the Missouri river.
125 barrels of pork.
400 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
90 bushels of new white field beans.
2,300 pounds of good hard soap.
1,000 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
65 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
500 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1845.

At Fort Winnebago, on the Fox river, at the portage of Fox and Wiskonsin rivers.
31 barrels of pork
100 barrels of fresh superfine flour
15 bushels of new white field beans
1,000 pounds of good hard soap
350 pounds of good hard tallow candles
20 bushels of good clean dry fine salt
200 gallons of good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1845.

At Fort Brady, Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan.
45 barrels of pork
115 barrels of fresh superfine flour
50 bushels of new white field beans
1,100 pounds of good hard soap
35 pounds of good hard soap
20 bushels of good clean dry fine salt
130 gallons of good cider vinegar

One half on 1st June, 1845, remainder in all October 1845.

At Fort Mackinac, Michigan.
50 barrels of pork
235 barrels of fresh superfine flour
60 bushels of new white field beans
1,500 pounds of good hard soap
500 pounds of good hard tallow candles
30 bushels of good clean dry fine salt
400 gallons of good cider vinegar

One half on 1st June, 1845, remainder in all October, 1845.

At Fort Gratiot, Michigan.
66 barrels of pork.
220 barrels of fresh superfine flour
75 bushels of new white field beans.
1,000 pounds of good hard soap
300 pounds of good hard tallow candles
35 bushels of good clean dry fine salt
400 gallons of good cider vinegar

One half on 1st June, 1845, remainder in all October, 1845.

At Detroit, Michigan.
175 barrels of pork
600 barrels of fresh superfine flour
100 bushels of new white field beans
2,500 pounds of good hard soap
1,350 pounds of good hard tallow candles
53 bushels of good clean dry fine salt
700 gallons of good cider vinegar

One half on 1st June, 1845, remainder in all October, 1845.

At Buffalo New York.
75 barrels of pork
500 barrels of fresh superfine flour
175 bushels of new white field beans
3,000 pounds of good hard soap
1,000 pounds of good hard tallow candles
64 bushels of good clean dry fine salt
800 gallons of good cider vinegar

One half on 1st June, 1845, remainder in all October, 1845.

At Fort Niagara, New York.
15 barrels of pork
190 barrels of fresh superfine flour
60 bushels of new white field beans
1,000 pounds of good hard soap
350 pounds of good hard tallow candles
23 bushels of good clean dry fine salt
170 gallons of good cider vinegar

One half on 1st June, 1845, remainder in all October, 1845

At Fort Ontario Oswego, N. Y.
20 barrels of pork
110 barrels of fresh superfine flour
20 bushels of new white field beans
700 pounds of good hard soap
300 pounds of good hard tallow candles
14 bushels of good clean dry fine salt
60 gallons of good cider vinegar

One half on 1st June, 1845, remainder in all October, 1845.

At Sackett's Harbor New York.
125 barrels of pork
280 barrels of fresh superfine flour
120 bushels of new white field beans
2,000 pounds of good hard soap
1,100 pounds of good hard tallow candles
50 bushels of good clean dry fine salt
500 gallons of good cider vinegar

One half on 1st June, 1845, remainder in all October 1845

At Plattsburgh, New York.
40 barrels of pork
110 barrels of fresh superfine flour
40 bushels of new white field beans
900 pounds of good hard soap
250 pounds of good hard tallow candles
15 bushels of good clean dry fine salt
175 gallons of good cider vinegar

At Fort Preble, Portland, Maine.
25 barrels of pork
125 barrels of fresh superfine flour
50 bushels of new white field beans
700 pounds of good hard soap
50 pounds of good hard tallow candles
10 bushels of good clean dry fine salt
100 gallons of good cider vinegar

At Fort Sullivan, Eastport Maine.
90 barrels of pork
150 barrels of fresh superfine flour
25 bushels of new white field beans
800 pounds of good hard soap
175 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
4 bushels of good clean dry fine salt
80 gallons of good cider vinegar

At Fort Constitution, Portsmouth, New Hampshire.
50 barrels of pork
120 barrels of fresh superfine flour
15 bushels of new white field beans
850 pounds of good hard soap
400 pounds of good hard tallow candles
20 bushels of good clean dry fine salt
150 gallons of good cider vinegar

At Fort Adams, Newport R. I.
50 barrels of pork
350 barrels of fresh superfine flour
75 bushels of new white field beans
2,500 pounds of good hard soap
1,100 pounds of good hard tallow candles
50 bushels of good clean dry fine salt
300 gallons of good cider vinegar

At Fort Trumbull, New London, Conn
30 barrels of pork
95 barrels of fresh superfine flour
22 bushels of new white field beans
800 pounds of good hard soap
50 pounds of good hard tallow candles
4 bushels of good clean dry fine salt
100 gallons of good cider vinegar

At Fort Columbus, Governor's Island, New York Harbor, New York.
250 barrels of pork
650 barrels of fresh superfine flour
250 bushels of new white field beans
9,500 pounds of good hard soap
1,800 pounds of good hard tallow candles
100 bushels of good clean dry fine salt
1,150 gallons of good cider vinegar

At Fort Hamilton, Narrows, New York Harbor, New York.
165 barrels of pork
390 barrels fresh superfine flour
150 bushels of new white field beans
2,300 pounds good hard soap
1,080 pounds of good hard tallow candles
90 bushels of good clean dry fine salt
690 gallons of good cider vinegar

At Fort Mifflin Pennsylvania.
25 barrels of pork
120 barrels of fresh superfine flour
15 bushels of new white field beans
800 pounds of good hard soap
360 pounds of good hard tallow candles
12 bushels of good clean dry fine salt
130 gallons of good cider vinegar

At Fort McHenry, near Baltimore, Maryland.
56 barrels of pork
120 barrels of fresh superfine flour
50 bushels of new white field beans.
1,100 pounds of good hard soap.
360 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
20 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
230 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Monroe, Old Point Comfort, Va.
300 barrels of pork.
970 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
300 bushels of new white field beans.
6,750 pounds of good hard soap.
2,500 pounds of good hard tallow candles.
130 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
1,300 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Johnston, Smithville, North Carolina.
20 barrels of pork.
140 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
42 bushels of new white field beans.
700 pounds of good hard soap.
220 pounds of good hard sperm candles.
12 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
150 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Macon, Beaufort, North Carolina.
34 barrels of pork.
185 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
75 bushels of new white field beans.
1,700 pounds of good hard soap.
360 pounds of good hard sperm candles.
30 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
330 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Moultrie, Charleston South Carolina.
120 barrels of pork.
450 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
160 bushels of new white field beans.
3,500 pounds of good hard soap.
940 pounds of good hard sperm candles.
70 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
600 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Oglethorpe Barracks, Savannah, Georgia.
50 barrels of pork.
200 barrels of fresh superfine flour.
45 bushels of new white field beans.
1,200 pounds of good hard soap,
480 pounds of good hard sperm candles.
30 bushels of good clean dry fine salt.
200 gallons of good cider vinegar.

NOTE.

All bidders are requested to extend the amount of their bids for each article, and exhibit her total amount of each bid.

The periods and quantities of each delivery at those posts where they are not specified, will be, one-fourth 1st June, 1st September, 1st December, 1845, and 1st March, 1846.

The hogs of which the pork is packed to be fattened on corn, and each hog to weigh not less than two hundred pounds, and consist of one hog to each barrel, excluding the feet, legs ears and snout. Side pieces may be substituted for the hams. The pork is to be salted with Turk's Island salt, and then carefully packed with the same articles in pieces not exceeding ten pounds each.

When the packing has been completed, contractor must furnish to this office a certificate from the packer, that the pork has been so salted and packed. The pork is to be contained in seasoned heart of white oak barrels, fully hooped; the beans and salt in barrels, and the soap and candles in strong boxes of convenient size for transportation.

Salt will only be received by measurements of thirty-two quarts to a bushel. The candles to have cotton wicks. The provisions for Prairie-du-Chien and St. Peters must pass St. Louis, for their ultimate destination, by the 15th April, 1845. A failure in this particular will be considered a breach of contract, and the Department will be authorized to purchase to supply these posts. The provisions will be inspected at the time and place of delivery and all expenses to be paid by contractors until they are deposited at such storehouse as may be designated by the agents of the Department.

The commissionary General reserves the privilege of increasing or diminishing the quantities, or of dispensing with any or all articles required at any post, at any time before entering into contract, and also of increasing or reducing the quantities of each delivery one third subsequent to contract, on giving sixty days previous notice.

Bidders, not heretofore contractors, are required to accompany their proposals with evidence of their ability, together with the names of their sureties whose responsibility must be certified by the District Attorney, or by some person well known to the Government; otherwise their proposals will not be acted on.

Advances cannot be made in any case, and evidence of inspection and full delivery will be required at this office before requisition will be made upon the Treasury for payment, which will be effected in such public money as may be convenient to the points of delivery, the places of purchase, or the residence of the contractors, at the option of the Treasury Department.

No drafts on this office will be accepted or paid under any circumstances.

Each proposal will be sealed in a separate envelope and marked "Proposals for furnishing Army Subsistence." GEO. GIBSON, C. G.
July 17—4Sept. 15.

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE NORWICH NEWS.
WM. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

OFFICE No. 38, SHETUCKET STREET
One door North of the American House.

The Norwich News.

VOL. IV.—NO. 43. NORWICH, CONN., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1844. WHOLE NO. 199.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN pursuance of law, I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales will be held at the undermentioned Land Office in the STATE OF ILLINOIS, at the periods hereinafter designated to wit:—

At the Land Office at QUINCY, commencing on Tuesday, the first day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands hereinafter described, viz: North of the Base Line and East of the 4th principal Meridian.

Fractional section three, east half of four, east half and southwest quarter of nine, northeast quarter of seventeen, west half of section and west half of northeast quarter of thirty-one, in township one, of range one.

Fractional sections twenty-three, twenty-four and twenty-six, on the left bank of Spoon river, descending, except the southeast quarter in each, and fractional section, thirty-five on the left bank of Spoon river, descending, except the northeast quarter, in township six, of range one.

Southeast quarter of section twenty-three, east half and southwest quarter of twenty-four, all of twenty-five and twenty-six, southeast quarter of twenty-seven, and all of section thirty-four, in township two, of range one.

East halves of sections seven and fourteen, and all of twelve and thirteen, in township two, of range two.

West half of southwest quarter of section three, all of six, northeast quarter of seven, west half of northeast quarter and fraction of the southeast quarter, north of river, of eight, southeast quarter of twelve; all of thirteen and fourteen, northeast fraction of northeast quarter, north of river, and fraction of east half, south of river, of fifteen, north half of seventeen, all of twenty-four and twenty-five, southeast quarter of twenty-six, northwest and southeast quarters of thirty-one, east half of thirty-five, and all of thirty-six, in township four of range three.

Fractional township four, of range four.

Northwest quarter of section one east half of southwest quarter of six, all of seven, west half of section, and west halves of the northeast and southeast quarters of eight, northeast quarter of ten, east half of eleven, south half of twelve, west half and southeast quarter of thirteen, southwest quarter of section and south half of southeast quarter of fourteen, southeast quarter of fifteen, north half of seventeen, west half of northwest quarter of eighteen, northeast quarter of twenty, all, except the west half of the southeast quarter of twenty-one, all of twenty-two, twenty-three, and twenty-four, southwest quarter of section twenty-five, all of twenty-six, twenty-seven, and twenty-eight, north half, and southeast quarter of twenty-nine, west half and southeast quarter of thirty, east half and southwest quarter of thirty-one, and all of thirty-two, thirty-three and thirty-four in township five, of range four.

Southwest quarter and west subdivision of the southeast quarter of section five, and all of sections four and seven, on the main land, in township six, of range six.

The additions on the west to sections six, seven, eighteen, nineteen, thirty and thirty-one, in each of the townships seven and eight, of range six.

South half of section eight, and the north half of section seventeen, in township seven, of range seven.

Northwest quarter of section five, north half of section six, southeast quarter of nineteen, south half of twenty, all of twenty-nine, south half of thirty, east half and southwest quarter of thirty-one and all of thirty-two, in township eight, of range eight.

Section thirty-five, in township nine, of range eight.

Fractions of sections twenty-one, twenty-eight and twenty-nine, forming on island in the Illinois river, in township eleven, of range nine.

Fractional township (consisting of fractional sections six) twelve, of range ten.

South of the Base Line and West of the fourth Principal Meridian.

Fractional section one, southwest quarter of two, southeast quarter of three, east half of nine, south fractional half and northeast quarter of twenty-one, in township one, of range one.

Fractional section five, and the east half and southwest quarter of section seven, in township two, of range one.

East fractional half and northwest quarter of section thirty, northeast quarter of thirty-one, and all of thirty-two, including on island in the Illinois river, in township twelve, of range one.

East half of section one, fractional section four, northeast quarter of five, northeast quarter of nine, and northwest quarter of ten, in township thirteen, of range one.

Southwest fractional quarter of section five, in township fourteen, of range one.

Northeast and southeast quarter of section thirty-six, in township two, of range two.

East half of section one, west fractional half of section twelve, on islands in sections thirteen and fourteen, northeast fractional quarter of fourteen, and fractional section twenty-three, in township three, of range two.

East half and southwest quarter of section nine, and west half of southeast quarter of section seventeen, in township four, of range two.

Southwest quarter of southwest quarter of section twenty-three, southeast quarter of section and southwest quarter of section thirty-five, in township five, of range two.

Fractional section one, southeast quarter and "Slim Island" in section thirteen, southwest quarter of twenty-four, southeast quarter of twenty-six, east fractional half of thirty-five, in township six, of range two.

Islands A and B, in the Illinois river, in sections thirty-five and thirty-six, in township six and sections one and two, in townships seven, of range two.

Fractional section two, including an island in Illinois river, east halves of sections ten and fifteen, southeast quarter of twenty-two and east halves of twenty-seven and thirty-four, in township seven, of range two.

West half of northeast quarter, and southwest quarter of section ten, northwest quarter of section twenty-two, and south half of the northeast quarter and southeast quarter of section thirty-four, in township eight, of range two.

Northwest quarter of section fourteen, south half of northwest quarter, southwest quarter of the southwest quarter and east half of the southwest quarter of twenty-six, and the fractions of sections twenty-six, thirty-five and thirty-six on "Hurricane Island," in township nine of range two.

Northwest quarters, including part on the island, and southwest quarter, exclusive of part on the island, of sections one; east fractional half, exclusive of part on the island, of section two, fractional section eleven, on the main, and east half of southeast quarter, on the island, of same section, in township ten, of range two.

Southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section twelve, in township twelve of range two.

West half and southeast quarter of the northwest quarter, west half and southeast quarter of the southeast quarter, and east half and southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section nineteen, west half, except the east half of northwest quarter, of section twenty nine, fractional section thirty, north half and southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of thirty-one, the west half of section and the fraction of the southeast quarter, west of Bay Creek, in section thirty-two, in township eight of range three.

West half, west of Bay Creek, of section four, east half of five, south fraction half and northeast quarter west of Bay Creek, of section nine, south fractional half of fifteen, southwest quarter of twenty-three and northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section twenty-six, in township nine, of range three.

Southwest quarter of section one, Island No 84 in section eleven, southwest quarter of thirteen and north fractional half of twenty-four, in township ten of range three.

Southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section thirty-six, in township eleven of range three.

Fractional southwest quarter of section fifteen, west fractional half and southeast quarter, on the main, of section twenty-three, in township eight of range four.

Fractional section nineteen, south half of twenty, on Island No. 40 in sections twenty-seven, twenty-eight, thirty-three and thirty-four, in township seven, of range five.

South fractional half, west of river, of section five, south half and northwest quarter, on the main of section seven, west half of section thirty-five, and the fractions of sections, seven, eight, seventeen and eighteen on Islands, numbered 36 and 37, in township six, of range six.

Southwest quarter of section eight, southeast quarter and fractional west half, including part on Island No 34, of section seventeen, in township five; and northwest quarter of section one, in township six of range seven.

Fractional southwest quarter, on Island No. 27, of section twenty-nine, and west half, on same island, of section thirty-two, in township three, of range eight.

The part of Island No 17, in fractional section four, the north fractional half and the southeast fractional quarter of section five, on Island No. 11, and the fractional section eight, on the same island, the east fraction of the southeast quarter, on the main, of section eight, and islands numbered fifteen, nineteen and twenty in the Mississippi river, in township one, of range nine.

Fractional southeast and northwest quarter, on the main, of section thirty-four, the west half of section twenty-one, on island No. 23, and west fractional half and northwest and northeast subdivisions of the northeast quarter of twenty-eight, on the same island; islands numbered twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-six, in the Mississippi river, except the south division of Island No. 23, containing 67 76-100 acres, all in township two, of range nine.

Southwest quarter of section one, and fractional section two, in township three, of range nine.

North of the Base Line and West of Fourth Principal Meridian.

Southeast quarter of section thirteen, sections twenty-four, twenty-five and twenty-six, east half and southwest quarter of twenty-seven, southeast quarter of twenty-eight, south half of thirty-two, and all of section thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five and thirty-six, in township one, of range one.

Fractional section four, the fractions of sections five, eight, seventeen and twenty on islands numbered 3 and 7, the southeast fraction, on the main, of section eight, west fractional half of section nine, all of section nine, all of section nineteen on islands No. 13; islands numbered 9, 10 and 11, in sections seventeen and twenty, the north half, on the main, and south half, on island No. 12, of section twenty, the fractions, on the main, of section seventeen, northwest quarter of section twenty-nine, together with part on Island No. 12, all of thirty on the main, and on island No. 13, and west half of section thirty-one, in township eight, of range six.

West half of section one, section two, three, four, nine, ten, and eleven, northwest quarter of twelve, northeast quarter and east half of the northwest quarter of section fourteen, east half and southwest quarter, and west detached fractions of northwest quarter of section fifteen, fractional sections twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two, south half and northeast quarter of twenty-seven, fractional sections twenty-eight twenty-nine, thirty-two, and thirty-three, and northwest quarter of section thirty-four, in township nine, of range six.

Fractional township ten, of range six.

Southwest quarter of section four, and that portion of island No. 13 within the township seven, of range seven:

Fractional township eight, of range seven.

Northwest quarter of section eleven, and islands number fourteen and fifteen, in township seven, of range eight.

Section four, except west half of northeast quarter section five, except the southwest quarter of southeast quarter, fractional section six, seven and seventeen, all except the south subdivision of east detached part, section eighteen, all except the northwest and southeast quarters of the northeast quarter of the section nineteen, fractional section twenty, south fractional half of twenty-eight, all of twenty-nine and thirty, east half of southwest quarter of section, and west detached part of the northwest quarter on island No. 16 of section thirty-one, fractional section thirty-two, and a fraction of section thirty-three on island No. 17, in township one, of range nine.

West half of southwest quarter and southwest quarter of northwest quarter of section three, all of four, north half and southeast quarter of southeast quarter of five, island No. 8, in section seven, west half of southeast quarter and southeast of southeast quarter of section eighteen, northeast quarter and east halves of northwest, and southwest quarters of nineteen, and all of section thirty and thirty-one, in township three, of range nine.

Island No. 6, and part of islands No. 3, and 7, in sections one, two and three, in township four, of range nine.

Islands five and six, and parts of islands three, four, and seven, in sections thirty-five and thirty-six in township five, of range nine.

Southeast part of section one, on Island No. 11, and sections twelve and thirteen, being parts of Island No. 11, in township one of range ten.

South subdivision of section one, on Island No. 7, east half and southwest quarter of the northeast quarter, and southeast quarter of section thirteen, southeast quarter and east half of northeast quarter of section twenty-four, east half of section twenty-five, Island number ten, and northwest fractions on the main, of section thirty-six, in township two, of range ten.

The fractional township three, including Islands number four, five and six, of range ten.

At the Land Office at DIXON, commencing on Monday the seventh day of October next, for the disposals of public lands as the following islands in Rock river, viz:

Islands number one, two, three, four, six, and seven, in township twenty-one, of range seven; and Island number five, in township twenty-one, of ranges seven and eight

North of the Base Line and East of of the Fourth Principal Meridian.

At the Land Office at CHICAGO, commencing on Thursday the tenth day of October next, for the disposal of public lands within the limits of fractional sections thirty-one and thirty-two, south of the old Indian boundary and west of the line B. C. in township thirty six, of range five, of the third principal meridian.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military or other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks (unless the lots are sooner disposed of) and no longer, and no private entries of land in townships so offered; will be admitted, until after the expiration of two weeks.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington this tweny-fourth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President:
THO: H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, and make payment therefore *as soon as practicable after issuing the notice*, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township embracing the tract claimed, above designated; otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of General Land Office.

July 10 23

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS, by the act of Congress, approved on the third of March, 1843, entitled "An act providing for the sale of certain lands in the States of Ohio and Michigan, ceded by the Wyandot tribe of Indians and for other purposes," the President is authorized to cause the lands in the States of Ohio and Michigan "to which the Indian title was extinguished by a treaty with the Wyandot tribes of Indians, concluded at Upper Sandusky, March seventeenth, eighteen hundred and forty-two," to be offered at public sale, under the superintendence of the respective Registers and Receivers of the Land Offices at Upper Sandusky and Detroit:

Now know ye, that I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States do hereby declare and make known that PUBLIC SALES will be held at the undermentioned Land Offices in the States of OHIO and MICHIGAN, at the periods hereinafter designated, for the disposal of the public lands (with certain exceptions) hereinafter named; the Indian title to which was extinguished by said treaty, upon the terms and conditions prescribed in the acts of Congress aforesaid, to wit:

At the Land Office at UPPER SANDUSKY, in the State of Ohio, commencing on Monday, the *fourteenth day of October* next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned township and fractional townships, viz:

South of the Base Line and East of the First Principal Meridian

Fractional townships one, two and three, of range thirteen.

Fractional townships one and three, and township two of range fourteen.

Fractional townships one, two and three, of range fifteen; with the exception of the following tracts, viz: the section or part of section numbered sixteen in every township, which shall remain for the support of common schools.

The tract in township two, of range fourteen, which includes the town of Upper Sandusky, laid off by the Surveyor General into town lots, out lots, streets and avenues.

The tract of two acres of land in section twenty-nine in township two, of range fourteen, including the "Stone Meeting House and Burying Ground, south of Upper Sandusky;" and the tract of one half acre in the southeast quarter of section eight in township three, of range fourteen, designated as the "Grave Yard Reserve," on the farm of Silas Armstrong.

Also at the same time and place, for the disposal of the town lots and out lots in the town of UPPER SANDUSKY, in township two south, of range fourteen east, on the left bank, descending, of the Sandusky river, viz:

Town lots numbered one to three hundred and eighty, inclusive, except four lots, which are required to be selected by the Register and Receiver prior to the day of sale, "for the use of and to be vested in the town when it shall become corporate.

Out lots numbered one to two hundred and seventeen, inclusive.

The lot designated as the "Grave Yard," containing one acre, near the council House, within the town, is to be withheld from sale.

The minimum price of the town lots is fixed by law at twenty dollars per lot, and of the out lots at the rate of fifteen dollars per acre.

At the Land Office at DETROIT, in the State of MICHIGAN, commencing on Monday, the *seventh day of October next*, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of the undermentioned townships, viz:

South of the Base Line, East of the Meridian, and on both sides of the Huron River.

Sections twenty-three, twenty-four, *twenty-five*, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-four, thirty-five, and thirty-six, and the fraction of section twenty-two containing eight acres, on the south side of Huron river, all in township four, of range nine.

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer; and no private entries of land in the townships so offered will be admitted, until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Of the lands designated in this proclamation, lying within the limits of Ohio, the minimum price of public and private sale is fixed at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per acre, and of those within the limits of Michigan, the minimum price is in like manner fixed at the rate of two dollars per acre.

When a tract on which improvements exist shall be offered, if, in addition to the minimum price of the land, as above stated, the appraised value of the improvements be not also bidden, such tract shall be withdrawn from this sale and shall again be offered at a subsequent public sale, due public notice thereof first being given, when directed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office."

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this twenty-fourth day of June, Anno Domini 1844.

J. TYLER.

By the President:
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN pursuance of law, I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that a public sale will be held at the Land Office at MINERAL POINT, in the TERRITORY OF WISKONSIN, commencing on Monday the *Twelfth* day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands hereinafter designated, to wit;

North of the Base Line and East of the Fourth Principal Meridian.

Township ten, of ranges one, two and three.

Township nine, of ranges three and four.

North of the Base Line and West of the Fourth Principal Meridian.

Townships ten and eleven, of ranges one and two.

Townships nine, ten and eleven, of ranges three, four and five.

Fractional townships nine and ten, bordering on the Mississippi river, and township eleven of range six.

Fractional townships ten and eleven, of range seven.

The fractional southwest quarter of section fifteen, lots, five, six, seven, and eight, in section seventeen, lot No. five in section eighteen; lot number one in section nineteen, fractional north half of twenty, fractional north half of twenty-one and fractional north-west quarter of section twenty-two in township seven of range six.

Two islands forming parts of sections seven, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, and twenty-nine in township one, of range two.

Eight islands, forming parts of sections fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, thirty-five, and thirty-six, in township two, of range three.

Two islands, forming parts of sections five, six, seven eight, nine, ten, fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen, in township two, of range three and sections one, two, and three, eleven, and twelve, in township two, or range four.

Three islands, parts of sections three, four, five, nine, ten, eleven, and twelve, in township two, of range four.

An island, forming parts of sections four, five and six, in township two, of range four, section one, in township two of range five, sections thirty-one and thirty-two, in township three of range four, and sections twenty-seven, twenty-eight, thirty-four, thirty-five, and thirty-six, in township three, of range five.

An island, forming part of sections twenty-seven twenty-eight, thirty-three and thirty-four, in township three, of range five.

An island, forming part of section nineteen, in township three, of range five, and sections thirteen and twenty-four in township three, of range six.

Such portions of the above designated islands (which are all in the Mississippi river) as fall within the limits of the sixteenth section, will be excluded from the sale.

North of the Base line and East of the Fourth Principal Meridian.

Section eleven, in township three, of range one.

Northwest quarter of section thirty-four, in township one, of range three.

Section one, in township two, in range three.

Sections one, two, twelve, thirteen, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-seven, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-eight, thirty-four and thirty-six, in township three, in range three.

Sections five, six, seven, eight, fifteen, eighteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, and thirty-five, and the west half and the northeast quarter of section seventeen, in township three, of range four.

Section twenty-six, in township four, of range three.

Section one, in township one, of range five.

Sections one, two, three, in township six, of range five.

Lands appropriated by the law for the use of schools military, or other purposes, will be excluded from sale

The sale will be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer, and no private entries of land in the townships so offered, will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this twenty-fourth day of June, Anno Domini, 1844.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President:
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the land offices, and make payment therefor *as soon as practicable after seeing this notice*, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township embracing the tract claimed above designated, otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

THO. H. BLAKE.
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

July 10 23

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN pursuance of law, I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that public sales will be held at the undermentioned land offices, in the STATE OF INDIANA, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit;

At the Land Office at WINAMOC, commencing on Monday, the twenty-first day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands hereinafter described, viz:

North of the Base Line and East of the Second Principal Meridian.

The northeast quarter of the section and the west half of the southeast quarter of section thirty six, in township thirty-four, of range one.

The lots one, two, three and four, in the south half of section twelve, in township thirty-six, of range one.

West half of southwest quarter of section twenty-one, southeast and southwest quarters of section twenty-two, northwest and southwest quarters of section twenty-seven, north half and southwest quarter of section twenty-four and sections twenty-five and thirty-six, in township thirty six, of range two.

At the Land Office at VINCENNES, commencing on Monday, the twenty-eighth day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands hereinafter described, viz:

North of the Base Line and West of the Second Principal Meridian.

Sections one and two, the fraction of section three north of the Indian boundary line, north half of the northeast quarter of section eleven, and north half of section twelve, in township four, of range five.

The fractional northwest quarter, east of river, of section six in township four, of range seven.

The fractions of sections six, seven, and thirty, and thirty-one, on the south side of White River, in township two, of range seven.

The fractions of sections thirty-two and thirty three, on the south side of White river, in township five, range seven.

At the Land Office at JEFFERSONVILLE, commencing on Monday, the fourth day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands within the small fraction of section twenty-two, in township four, of range two, situated in a bend on the south side of White river and north of the Indian boundary line, and also of the south east quarter of section thirty-four, in township three of range two—all lying north of the base line and east of the meridian.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools military or other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no private entries in the townships so offered, will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this twenty-fourth day of June, Anno Domini, 1844.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President;
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, and *make payment therefor, as soon as practicable after receiving this notice*, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the tract claimed, above designated; otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN pursuance of law, I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that a public sale will be held at the Land Office at NEWNANSVILLE, in the territory of FLORIDA, commencing on Monday, the sixteenth of December next, for the disposal of the unappropriated vacant public lands within the lines of the township hereinafter designated, to wit;

South of the Base Line, and East of the Meridian.

Township twenty, twenty one and twenty two, of range eighteen.

The two easternmost tiers of sections in township fifteen, the two easternmost tiers of sections and sections twenty two, twenty seven and thirty four, in township sixteen, the east half of township seventeen, and the east half of township eighteen and the sections twenty one, twenty eight and thirty three in the same township, and all of townships nineteen and twenty, except the two westernmost tiers of sections in the former, of range nineteen.

Township fourteen fifteen and sixteen, of ranges twenty, twenty one, and twenty two.

Township fifteen and twenty, of range twenty three.

Lands appropriated by law, for the use of schools, military, or other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The sale will be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer; and no private entries of lands, in the townships so offered, will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this 24th day of June. A. D. 1844.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President.
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, and make payment therefor, as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township embracing the tract claimed above designated; otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

From the Newark Morning Post.

BY J. V. BEAGLEY.

AIR—New York Gals.

We are the true Democracy,
We've seen all sights that are to see,
But something makes our feelings swell
Like the lies the British Whiggies tell,
British whiggies with two faces,
Sinking fast your hopeless case is,
Coons can't come with Polk and Dallas,
Ah! ah! ah! good bye Clay.

See them strut and how they wonder,
Why the mothies don't knock under,
But next fall we'll let them see,
We regard our liberty.
British Whiggies, &c.

Why should workies have to toilsome,
We can view our father's glories,
While the proud Whigs bragadocia,
Had to leave for Nova Scotia.
British whiggies, &c.

They've got the cakes to lack the dinner,
I'ut both will be too late to dinner,
They'll find the White House table spread,
For Mr. Polk in proper bread,
British whiggies, &c.

O Theodore you ought to know,
That you and Harry are no go,
We are commanded, 'tis no gammon
Not to worship God and mammon.
British whiggies, &c.

Line you whiggies fast and leave,
And from your folly humbug, turn,
Our President is bound to be,
James K. Polk of Tennessee.
British whiggies, &c.

The Holy Alliance in the Field against us.

The following article from the pen of M. M. Noah, one of the ablest Whig editors of 1840, should kindle the fire of patriotism in every American bosom. The liberty of this great nation is involved in the approaching Presidential election, and many of the Whigs begin to see it, and are startled at the sight, and begin to rally by thousands under the Democratic banner—to save the country. The Line of Clay—the fate of Whiggery—has been announced in the recent elections, in language that cannot be misunderstood.

The Holy Alliance in the field against us—Great Britain defining the territorial limits of the United States—Texas lost—The Presidential election—Duty we owe to our country.

That the election of a President of the United States is the fruitful source of all our national troubles, and may be the grave of our national independence, few, who are close observers of the signs of the times, can for a moment doubt. What can be done, if practical or available, the other initiative the fault of one side begets fault in the other: appeals are made to passions, to interest, to promotion, but not to principles, and we are a divided people; the North is aiming a blow at the South; the South meditates retaliation; mass meetings are calling in all directions; speeches are made, banners are waving, songs are singing, the whole nation is in motion, not in behalf of the country, its rights, safety, or independence, but to elect a President of the United States, a mere temporary officer, entrusted with the execution of the laws, and the moment he is declared elected, to work the same body of men forthwith go to choose his successor; the whole country is transformed into one broad field for electioneering purposes, and thus divided, and possessing within ourselves the elements of our own destruction, we are *gradually falling under the yoke of Great Britain.* A nation of nearly twenty millions of people, of immense resources, of commanding positions, of noble and free institutions, with every variety of soil and climate, with abundance of the good things of this earth, with energy, courage, and enterprise—a nation, if united, a match for the world in arms, now divided, weakened, at war with each others motives and conduct, blackening and defaming each other, the public interest entirely neglected in Congress, the Executive assailed in every direction, by partizans, and the very rights conferred upon him by the Constitution disputed and violated—all this an cumulated evil brought upon ourselves by the Presidential election. This is a sorry but a true picture in any light in which it may be regarded. But a new, a serious, and an undoubted evil now assails us which cannot fail giving to the approaching Presidential election new features and an entire new direction.

The Holy Alliance, led on by England, is in the field against us. The alliance of grasping monarchs, to repress and outrage liberty, wherever it is found, which, was established in 1815, is now reorganized and renewed, and its first step, as indicated by France and England, is to limit the territorial possessions of the United States, and to say to us in the voice of a master, *thus far thou shalt go and no further.* We who imagined ourselves free from European interference, who fondly hoped that unobstructed, we could carry the banner of freedom from the Rocky mountains to Cape Horn, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, are now told by the allied sovereigns, through the influence of England, that the mouth of the Mississippi is to be our boundary, and that we must have no footing in the Gulf of Mexico. We shall no doubt, have abundance of indignation, from the very Senators who voted against our repossessing Texas—but the deed is done, the fiat is gone forth; France and England has moved in the matter, and we must submit or fight. We cannot fight all Europe. France, our old ally, has been sold to England by her minister Guizot and by the hereditary policy of Louis Phillippe. Russia is at this moment cementing with England the ties of the old alliance, and forging new fetters for liberty. We must submit, and a submissive nation can no longer be a free one. Our own divisions have brought this evil upon us; but it is impossible to prevent this English, Texas, and Holy Alliance question, from mingling with the Presidential election, and the whole Democracy of the country it seems to us, is every where rallying in favor of Polk, and with this new issue, so startling, so absorbing, so exciting, the whole Union will be in a blaze. In the patriotism, the ability, the love of country, of Henry Clay, his friends have abiding confidence. He is, they believe, the last man who will desert the cause of liberty; but unfortunately, he has that remnant of Federalism, that wing of the old English anti-war party, actively in the field for him, incorporated in his ranks and in his counsels; that determined ambitious, proscriptive body of men, which defeated him in 1840, in evidence of their power, and who are, should he succeed, bent on controlling the Administration, and who have always aimed to the possession of power, and who, during the late war, would have sacrificed the liberties of the country to have secured the permanent control of the Administration. In this State the demonstration has already been made. J. A. King, a Federalist of the old school, is placed at the head of the united Clay clubs, and at the great gathering of the Whigs in Cherry Valley, he is the first presented for their applause and to address the masses. The Whig presses everywhere are bitterly proscriptive of the Democracy. Democratic men and Democratic measures are bitterly denounced. A National Bank and a high protective tariff are inscribed upon their banners, and the entire British interests are fighting on their side.

The crisis of that party, which originated with Jefferson, and has been sustained under Madison, Tompkins, Monroe, Jackson, and Van Buren, has arrived; the defeat of that party at the ensuing election will be final and conclusive; without power to retrieve lost ground, with a new generation, new issues, new men, new principles, with attacks on the institutions of the South, with a fumbling abolition party, led on and sustained by Great Britain, and a decided British party in power, we shall, under these adverse circumstances, continue to be divided people, until the last remnant of a manly resistance to foreign dictation is left us, and we shall be a subdued and sinking people.

The loss of Texas is nothing to us; but to be told by Great Britain, who has conquered and retained possessions from every nation on earth, that we shall not have it, and that our boundary must be limited by our present possession is in itself a righteous cause of war. We must rally for the country, for liberty for our just rights—we must oppose every attempt to bring this country under the influence and dictation of Europe, and the first step must be taken to bring a Democratic Administration into power. The present struggle, if adverse, seals our fate.

"Warn the Committees!"

The dying exclamation of the illustrious Jefferson as his dimming senses reverted to the great conflict which in health and vigor, he had waged against the enemies of the rights of man, oh shl now is the rallying cry of the Democracy of Indiana, and he rung unceasingly until the Great Contest of November. That contest is to settle the question, whether our free institutions shall exist as they are, and as they came from the hands of the sages and heroes of 1776 or whether they shall be changed and gradually remodelled to correspond with the aristocratic government of England. This is the sum and substance of the issue. Need we then urge our friends to redoubled efforts, increased activity and untiring vigilance! All this will be needful, for though we are sure a majority of the people were with us at the late election, we are equally sure that our adversaries will make the most desperate efforts to carry the State for Clay in November. Already have their leaders sounded the notes of preparation and of warning to their coadjutors and followers. They must be met and resisted—steadily, firmly and energetically. We therefore sound the alarm in person, and 'Warn the Committees,' wherever they are, and every friend of Democratic liberty where committees are not, to shake off at once every feeling of listless ease and inactivity, and henceforth do what the Whigs were so often and earnestly exhorted to do previous to the August election, 'WORK, WORK, WORK!' This done, and we are *sure of victory in November.* August has proved conclusively that we have the numbers; let us not fail, then, at the next trial, for the want of proper activity and energy.—*Indiana Sentinel.*

How goes the Fight?—Gloriously!

The New York Herald says:—We have calmly and impartially surveyed the whole ground; and after an attentive examination of all the returns which have, up to this moment, come to hand, from the various States where elections have been held, or are in progress, we find that there is a very large, and decided democratic gain since the Harrison campaign. In North Carolina—in Indiana—in Alabama—in Illinois—in Kentucky even—the increase in the democratic vote is remarkably striking. In these States not heard officially from, the same result is anticipated, and in the great influential states of Pennsylvania, Ohio and New York, the struggle is expected to be very close indeed. Pennsylvania, it is thought, and not without some good foundation, will go for the democrats. Altogether the prospects of the success of the democratic party have within the last few weeks brightened up amazingly, and many of the gloomy clouds which rested on the future fortunes of Polk and Dallas are clearing away, like the mists of the night which had wrapped up the wood-crowned summits of the Jersey hills, fleeing before the bright beams of the morning sun.

Mr. Clay's third letter on Texas.

Can you believe it?—It is an absolute fact.—Mr. Clay has come out with a *third letter on Texas!*—In his first letter he was unequivocally *opposed* to annexation—this was for the North. In his second letter, he is *half way between* annexation and anti-annexation—this is for the middle states. In his third letter Mr. CLAY has declared out and out IN FAVOR OF ANNEXATION—this is for the Southern states:

"I have however no hesitation in saying, that far from having any personal objection to the annexation of Texas, I SHOULD BE GLAD TO SEE IT.

HENRY CLAY."

"*Ashland, July 27, 1844.*"

The Cotton Mills of Massachusetts.—An intelligent friend from Massachusetts informs us, that an inconsiderable proportion of the more sensible and modern cotton manufactures in that quarter are in favor of the election of Polk in preference to Clay—the incidental protection inseparable from a revenue tariff, they say is all they need or want; and that they vastly prefer *that*, with a prospect of stability, to the excessive hot-bed protection of the Whig tariff, which they well know can never be permanently submitted to by the country at large.—*Morning News.*

Determination.

We never knew a man who determined to be something, who did not prosper in whatever he engaged in. Those who *feel* the almost omnipotent power within them and *act* as if they felt it, never stop by the way—never linger to doubt in fear and dismay.—With an energy that knows no abatement, and a zeal which nothing can quench, they push on and up, until they see the full accomplishment of their hopes. There are many minds, equally as gifted as Newton's or Locke's or Franklin's, but they neglect the means to bring their powers; are too lazy to exert themselves, and therefore die, benefiting the world no little as the brute.

There is every thing to encourage young men to be studious, industrious, energetic and persevering.—The world is before you. You can become useful and distinguished, and secure a name that will never die. You lack nothing but a determined spirit and a well trained mind. If half the time that many squander in idleness, were applied to the real objects of life, we would behold an entirely different state of society. Upwards and onwards would be the march of mind, and its healthy action would be felt in every department of life.

Instead of the growing inclination for exciting scenes and grovelling pursuits, mankind would study the real objects of life, and each individual would strive to make his neighbour better, happier and more intelligent.

Commence then young men, to *live* as well as *stay*—to work and not lounge—to study your own character and elevate your mind, instead of debasing them in the dust. A little perseverance—a strong effort—a determined spirit, are all you need. With these you will succeed and become in a few years, what as yet you have not dared to hope for.

THE POPLAR TREE.—There is no tree so common in this country, and so little appreciated as the poplar; even as a shade to mansions it has fallen into disuse or has been compelled to give way for the pride of India. The Penny Magazine, a valuable periodical, has been at pains to collect the various uses of the poplar;—In the natural state the bark forms the principal food of beavers in those countries where the animal abounds, and deer, goats, and other quadrupeds are fonder of the spray and buds of this than any other tree. The young shoots and leaves produced in the form of suckers from the roots, are greedily eaten by cattle and sheep. The wood is white and tender, and is employed by turners, by coopers, for herring casks, milk pails, &c; by sculptors and engravers, by joiners and cabinet makers, and the makers of various minor articles, such as clogs, butchers' trays, pack-saddles, &c. In France sabots are made of the wood, and also the bars and pins which serve to retain the bottoms of casks, underpinning for flooring, laths, rounds of ladders, and wooden vessels of different kinds. The leaves are employed in France, Germany, and Sweden as food for cattle, sheep and goats, either in a green or dried state; and they are cut every two months for that purpose during summer. The powdered bark, given in doses of half a pound each, is useful for some of the diseases of horses. In Russia the bark is used in domestic medicine for scorbutic cases. In the Highlands of Scotland the bark of the young trees is sometimes made into torches. As fuel, the wood; if of inferior quality, cut, on account of its giving out heat with great rapidity, it is deemed fitter for heating ovens and close stoves.

WAR.

Between France and Morocco.

By the Foreign Intelligence inserted in the last Telegraph, our readers were apprised that war had actually commenced between France and Morocco, and that the Prince de Joinville, commanding the French squadron, had bombarded and knocked down a portion of the fortifications and city of Tangiers. Negotiations it is true, were going on, with a view of renewing peace, but the resumption of hostilities was almost certain, it seemed as the first attack being made by the Moors, all the concessions must come from them. In allusion to a war between these two powers, the New York Sun makes the following remarks:—

The war which has been commenced between Morocco and France, may be considered altogether a religious war and derives additional interest from this fact, as the time, it is said, is fast approaching when a war between Christians and Mussulmen will break out in Asia and Africa. While the possession of the kingdom of Algiers was supposed to be a mere temporary policy on the part of France, the Emperor refused to join the Emir, Abd-el-Kader; but as Algiers is to become a fixed territory of France, and as there is reason to believe the Sultan as head of the Church has remonstrated against the neutrality of Morocco, the blow has most manifestly, we think, been struck against France, and now a most important character will be given to this war, the result of which upon the Christian powers nearest at this moment be fully anticipated. France like England is a country not to be trifled with. Possessing a powerful navy and a very large army *anxious for employment* in any way not striking at the peace of Europe, the present occasion will be promptly and effectually embraced to throw in additional force into that country.

Morocco is a powerful kingdom, containing six millions of inhabitants, and well protected by the range of the Atlas mountains—he can bring 100,000 soldiers, white and black into the field at different points; but the great object which France has been long aiming at can now be achieved, and that is possession of the coasts of Morocco. Having Algiers and all the coast in that kingdom, already in her possession, and doing a brisk mercantile trade, she by this war declared against her by Morocco, will possess herself of Tangiers, Tetuan, Salee, and Mogadore, and will no doubt, negotiate with Spain for the possession of the strong fortifications of Ceuta, which faces Gibraltar, without attempting to penetrate into the interior. England will find France in possession of a great military, commercial and naval position, reaching from Mogadore in the Atlantic to the straits of Gibraltar, and possessing every seaport on the African side from Cape Spartel to Bona a distance of 1500 miles, nor will the victorious arms of France stop there, but once in possession of the strong holds in Morocco and Algiers, the kingdom of Tunis and probably Tripoli will go next, until that part of Northern Africa which was the granary of the world under the Romans, will be found in possession of the Gauls. The Arabs in these countries can only make a predatory war on. While the French possess the seaports properly defended, they can not be easily dislodged, and the mussulman power in the north of Africa ceases altogether. These possessions from the contiguity to Europe and on the Mediterranean, will be more valuable to France than all her other colonies. In the meantime England will be most active in secret if not open efforts, to check the advances of France; all the English vessels on that coast have been intriguing for several years against France, and Tangiers will be the naval rendezvous of all Europe. A Dutch squadron has been ordered there—the British forces in the Mediterranean will rendezvous at Gibraltar and our squadron to look after our commerce will cruise in that neighborhood. Honest John Bull in instigating the Emperor of Morocco to attack the French has not exhibited his usual good sense and policy—and Sir Robert Peel will not find it as easy to persuade Monsieur Guizot to abandon the conquest of Africa to be ready to induce him to protest against our occupying Texas.

Mr. Tyler's Address.—We publish to day Mr. Tyler's address to his friends throughout the Union in which he retires from the position he had been placed in as a candidate for the Presidency. His address is an able and well written commentary on the administration of the Government. There is also a showing of candor and impartiality which does him infinite credit. We ask of our readers a candid perusal of the document, and a comparison of its statements with the facts of the case. Mr. Tyler claims for himself the credit of having administered the Government upon the rule of strict construction which he had all his life professed, and which was known to the Whig party which elected him to the Vice Presidency. He claims for his diplomatic intercourse with other nations a measure of success creditable to any administration, and points to the rejection of two import at treaties by the Senate as subjects of the deepest regret. We of course, allude to the treaty of intercourse with certain Germanic States and the treaty for the re-annexation of Texas to the United States. In all this we see nothing but what we think is in the highest degree creditable to his administration. He is now approaching the day of his retirement from office and is not in a situation to tempt the sycophant to a display of his talents at flattery and deception. We feel therefore free to recognize what we have all along believed, that his administration has been one of the ablest and most upright which our history has produced. It is not possible that we should agree with every act of his, in the details of a three years official duty; but if his were fixed to one act, the treaty of Texas, his administration would have set in a halo of glory. The Senate which rejected that treaty may have an opportunity of retracing that misguided and unfortunate step, but in all the loss of Texas result from that act of fresh folly, the condemnation of future generations will be the reward of every man who voted against the treaty.—*Milledgeville. (Ga.) Union.*

Gov. Dorr's Imprisonment.—The following excellent letter was received by the Rhode Island Democrat: Committee of Correspondence, from Hon. Robert D. le Owen:

New Harmony, Ind., Aug. 30, 1844.

Gentlemen:—I much regret that previous engagements will prevent my having the pleasure of accepting the invitation you have been kind enough to tender me for the 5th of Sept. next, to a Democratic Mass Meeting in your city.

The case of Dorr and of Equal rights in Rhode Island, is one which excites deep sympathy and now commands much of public attention in Indiana. Our public men have taken up the issue in numerous instances in their addresses, especially since Henry Clay, in his Raleigh speech, so distinctly defined his position. It is a subject which lies in a way to direct, to the hearts of our people, and perhaps beyond any other kindred topic, the good old county Democratic feeling and indign ant resentment against oppression, that burst forth in the revolutionary days, and made not of a few independent colonies, the glorious Republic of which it is our privilege to be citizens.

If the heart-felt sympathies of the Democracy of the West for success in the noble struggle in which their brethren in Rhode Island are engaged, may avail ought in encouraging you, you have the full benefit of them. We yield to none in the community higher respect than that of Dorr, and his event, probably, that has occurred for many years, has affected with a deeper sensibility the minds of our people than this unjust conviction, and most unmerited imprisonment.

I am, gentlemen, respectfully,

Your fellow citizen,

ROBERT DALE OWEN.

Messrs. Benj. Cowell, W. R. Danforth and others, Committee.

A Word in Season.

Pathe a:—If you vote for Henry Clay for President, don't, reader, be chosen your sons for profanity, for gambling, or for dueling, if they practice such huge sins. By consistent! If such practices are commendable in Henry Clay, they are right and proper to be adopted by your sons; and by voting for him you show your preference for the same, and encourage them to endeavor to rise to eminence, by walking in his footsteps. But if you would have them avoid these practices, and be temperate, moral, virtuous, and religious and therefore useful members of society, and ornaments to the nation, then show your regard for correct principles, for morality and religion, and by voting for James K. Polk, show that you believe only the pure, the moral, the true; and encourage your sons to detest evil, and aspire to be great and good.—*Hartford Times.*

Another Letter from Mr. H. Clay.—Mr. H. Clay is out with another letter, in which he digs into the Abolitionists, the very people whose votes his friends in the North have lately been striving to secure. We commend this last effort of the "Complete Letter-Writer" to the attention of the "Liberty men." It will no doubt have a salutary effect on the prospects of Mr. Birney. Hail Columbia! What a commentary on the speeches of Choate, Slade, and Horace Greely!—*New York Sun.*

From the Lexington, (Kentucky) Observer and Reporter.

Ashland, Sept. 2, 1844.

Mr. Wickliffe:—The editor of a neighboring print, (the Kentucky Gazette, of Lexington,) calling my attention to a letter of C. M. Clay, Esq., under date of the 10th July, 1844, and addressed to Colonel J. J. Speed, of Ithaca, has appealed to me with such earnestness, and with a purpose of such unaffected sincerity, to say whether I approve or disapprove of that letter, that I have not the heart to deny to that editor the very great gratification which he will derive from the perusal of this note, especially when it gives me so little trouble to write it.

Mr. C. M. Clay's letter was written without my knowledge, without any consultation with me, and without any authority from me. I never saw it until I read it in the public prints. That gentleman is an independent citizen, having a perfect right to entertain and avow his own opinions. I am not responsible for them, and he is not for mine. So far as he ventures to interpret *my sentiments*, he has entirely misconceived them. I believe him to be equally mistaken as to those in the circle of my personal friends and neighbors generally.

In my speech, addressed to the Senate of the United States, and in resolutions which I offered to that body, in my address to Mr. Mendenhall, about two years ago, and on various other public occasions, I have fully, freely, and explicitly avowed my sentiments and opinions on the subjects of the institution of slavery and abolition. I adhere to them without any reservation. I have neither entertained, nor expressed, publicly or privately, any others. And my friends and neighbors generally, so far as I have interchanged sentiments with them, coincide entirely with me.

The sentiments and opinions so expressed by me, may be briefly stated to be, 1st. That Congress has no power or authority over the institution of slavery. 2d. That the existence, maintenance and continuance of that institution depend, exclusively, upon the power and authority of the respective states within which it is situated. And 3d. That Congress cannot interfere with slavery in the district of Columbia, without a violation of good faith to the States of Maryland and Virginia, implied, if not expressed, in the terms, objects, and purposes of the grant of ten miles square to the general government.

So far from the success of the whig cause having any injurious tendency, as has been alleged, I believe it will have a powerful effect in tranquillizing and harmonizing all parts of the Union, and in giving confidence, strength and security to all the great interests of our country.

I hope that your editorial neighbor will now be satisfied. And as I trust that I do not exaggerate the pleasure which this renewed expression of my views and opinions will give him, is it too much to anticipate that he will forthwith renounce the error of his ways, and come straight out a staunch and sterling whig. Yours, respectfully.

H. CLAY.

Height of Honor.

Silas Wright.

The position of Mr. Wright is a most remarkable one. He is a plain man, with nothing of the courtier about him, and nothing of the peculiar social attractiveness which adorns Mr. Clay, and which is so efficient in creating personal friendships and working out political strength. He has no children, and is in no way the inheritor of fame. He has never sought office, and we do not believe he has ever desired it. At any rate, he has never been so excited about politics, in any way, as to lose his temper, or resort to any one of those tricks so often counted the essential machinery of political man. In the agitations of debate he is always calm and courteous, and never, in all his life, was guilty for a moment of those personalities which so often dishonor public men, and the people whom they represent. Calm, urbane and dignified he is always, however violent may be the storm. Mr. Wright carries on an immense correspondence with his own hand, and with such industry as never to allow the business of one day to lie over for the next. He will not go to bed until the business of the day is done. Whoever writes him a letter on any matter, is sure to get an immediate answer, written in a plain round hand, short, but containing all that there is to say.

It is honorable to the American character that such a man should rise high in public esteem. We speak now, not of his political views, but of the man. But the elevation to which he has risen is certainly remarkable. Within a hundred days he has been tendered a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, to which he would have been confirmed by the unanimous voice of the Senate and of the country. He has been offered the nomination of a great party to the first, and then to the second place of executive office in the nation, and now the same party tender him the chief magistracy of the Empire State. All these stations have been tendered to him and urged upon him with a unanimity among his own party broken only by the fear of removing him from his present place as a Senator—and they have all been declined, not by way of finesse, but because he is unwilling to fill post long so little suited to his taste. What other man in our country has had the opportunity of rejecting so many honors?—*Journal of Commerce.*

Very Good.—Hon. Daniel Webster and the Hon. Clay model toast, to be drunk with a ribbon, while upon the stage, and in the procession at Albany.—*Pro. Trans.*

All very nice, but look at this. In one of the famous articles, published in the Madisonian, Webster says:

We must premise by once more adverting to the fact that Mr. Clay has now been a regular candidate for five elections, and defeated, either by the people, or in convention, in every one. Under whatever favorable auspices the Whig party begin the contest, with whatever advantage of position, whatever popular feeling and excitement in its favor, whatever apparently well founded topics of complaint against its opponents, the adoption of Mr. Clay, as a candidate, has proved fatal to the cause.

The inscription of his name on their standard has been the signal for general disperion, and the sure harbinger of a total overthrow. Like the Carmack Veil to the Mclvers, Mr. Clay's appearance to the Whigs has been the certain presage of impending destruction. A great portion of the Boston Democratic property, of a year ago, was the same cause of his relinquishment by the Harrisburg convention. All this he is to sustain him was to court defeat.

In 1832, '36, and '39, a serious scene was passing in this country. Mr. Clay's friends were (as now) moving heaven and earth to make him the Whig candidate for the Presidency; but they were not the only persons desirous of bringing about that state of things, in a different way, and under the operation of far different motives. The friends of the late Administration sincerely labored to produce the same result. Mr. Van Buren opened his course which he could employ, and he is a man who can work by many intelligences, to keep Gen. Harrison out of the field, and to reduce the controversy to a contest between himself and Mr. Clay. The late Mr. Grundy, a gentleman of great shrewdness, and Mr. Silas Wright, a man of shrewdness also, and whose self possession has enabled him, in the Senate, more than once, to foil the great whig leader of the last Congress, are known to have desired nothing, and to have sought nothing more than that Mr. Clay should be the whig candidate; nay did every thing in their power, consistent with their political faith, to bring about that end, as the accomplishment from Harrisburg, that Mr. Clay was not the candidate, and that General Harrison was. From that moment, and never before, alarm spread through the Van Buren camp.

And so, at the present day, the belief that Mr. Clay is to be the whig candidate, is somewhat gratifying to some of Mr. Van Buren's friends.

In short, the sober truth of which Mr. Clay's friends can never be convinced, and of which he is less likely than they to be persuaded, is, that with no indisputable sterling reputation, and no ways particularly his zealous friends, he has yet to hold upon the confidence of the great mass of the community.

More than twenty years have proved this. The people of the United States, not underrating his talents and abilities for certain objects, yet doubt see in him that mild, moderate guardian and parental character for which they love to contemplate the Chief Magistrate. Mr. Clay is dogmatical, and opinionated. Between him and his friends, even the most attached, there is no intercourse of independent mind with independent mind; there is no mutuality of respect and deference; nothing like confidence on equal terms. Years have not softened those repelling qualities, and when his supporters approach him, he expects and will admit nothing but reality and homage. All this is not said lightly and inconsiderately. There is not one of his friends who will not admit the truth. With these characteristics, however, he may draw admiration, he cannot inspire love and confidence. The feeling, in general, and it is true, that he has no sympathy with the great body of his countrymen, but that he builds his hopes of success upon brilliant achievements, or political manœuvres, or compromises, of which he has as many, and is generally as successful in them as Sir Hugh Evans, in the Merry Wives of Windsor, and on the unscrupulous devotion of his upholders and partizans.

Even then, if Mr. Clay were to be supported now once again for the sixth time, by the Whig party, there would, there could be no hope of his ultimate success, unless, indeed, within the last year or two, he has himself wholly changed for the better, or new lights have broken in upon the people. Of the fate of the Whigs, should they put Mr. Clay's name forward, let the recent events in twenty of the twenty-six states tell.

The very suspicion that he is to be the candidate, joined to the knowledge of his movements in the last Congress, and his conduct during his retirement, has been sufficient to change a triumphant Harrison majority, in twenty states, into a well beaten Clay minority. In 1844, the result will be the same.

To raise Mr. Clay is impossible. To sink with him, if the attempt be made, inevitable.

Great Whig Mass Meeting at Salem.—Ha! ha! ha!—he! he! he!—hi! hi! hi!—ho! ho! ho! Who'll hold our jacket while we enjoy a hearty laugh a real sin-cracking cachinnation? The Whiggies chartered two steamboats to convey their immense masses from Philadelphia to the Salem meeting this morning. One of the boats was about one third full and the other was not wanted at all and did not run. Imagine the distress and mortification of the poor coons. We have often known them to have reason to be ashamed of themselves,—but we never saw them so completely disappointed before. It is thought that most of those who did go had free tickets and went for the sake of the excursion only.

Bring out the Big Drum.

MAINE IS COMING.

"Rub-a-dub-rrrrrub-a-dub-dub-dum."

ELECTION RETURNS FROM MAINE.

Oh! have you heard the news of on Maine—Maine—Maine?
And how the p'ts they have left Po'k,
In a go last way to we up Clay—
And break it on the mons or work—Bank—Bank!
And break down the monster Bank!

HURRAH FOR THE WHITE EAGLE OF TENNESSEE.

We have further returns from the Boston Post: We continue to receive the most cheering assurances of the triumph of the sterling Democracy of Maine. This splendid achievement of the Maine brigade of the Democratic forces will be hailed with joy and gladness throughout the land, as one in the series of brilliant victories which are to be won by the Democrats throughout the fall campaign.

In 221 towns, which will be found recapitulated below, Anderson's majority over all is 1068; his majority over Robinson, FIVE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-TWO! The Democratic net gain, compared with the Whig vote only, is EIGHT THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOUR! and over Whig and scattering it is FOUR THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SEVEN!

The towns to be heard from, in 1840, gave 2700 majority for the Democratic electoral ticket! Anderson's majority, therefore, will be HIS MORE OF FIVE THOUSAND OVER ALL!

Robert P. Dunlap is elected to congress in the third district, lately represented by a whig, by a triumphant majority.

John D. McCrate, a worthy democrat, is probably chosen in the fourth district by 2 or 300 majority.

Hannibal Hamlin is re-elected in the fifth district, in spite of the bitter whig opposition!

Mr. Williams, democrat, has carried the seventh district.

In the first district the democrats are all powerful on governor, but have failed on the congressman through division: there is no choice; and the district is safe for the democrats whenever they unite.

The fifth is yet uncertain—and the whigs are able to hold on to old federal Kennebec only.

As to the legislature—the whigs will scarcely make a show in the senate, and will have only one-third of the house.

In short, Maine has done nobly, and will be prepared to give POLK and DALLAS a tremendous vote; a vote worthy of the chivalric land the cause.

Clay's latest letter.—*He has come out a Mormon.*—Henry Clay has been trying to court the votes of the Mormons by the oily tongue of flattery. If there were any Turks in the United States, like Napoleon, he would profess to turn Mahomedan for the sake of their suffrages.

The Ontario Messenger says: "A late number of the Nauvoo Times and Seasons, contains a letter written by Henry Clay to the Mormon Prophet, with a view to secure their votes for himself. From this precious letter, we make this brief extract which needs no comment:"

"I have pressed with lively interest the progress of the latter day saints."

The funniest part of this whole matter is that the Mormons, as we learn by a late number of the "Prophet," have resolved in Illinois, where they are very strong, to vote elsewhere—to vote for Polk and Dallas. Clay always gets dished.

Peace Maker's Banner.

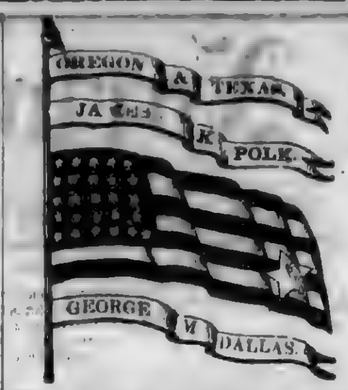
"BEING A FRIEND OF MR. GRAVES, I COULD NOT INVOKE THE AUTHORITY OF THE POLICE TO PREVENT THE DUEL."—*Henry Clay's Letter to Wise.*

It was of that very duel, for which Mr. Clay wrote the challenge, that Cilley fell a victim to the most foul conspiracy that was ever formed against the life of one of the purest and most gifted of men.

A Good reason for Henry Clay.—Of the late of the whigs should they put Mr. Clay's name forward, let the recent events in twenty of the twenty-six states tell. The very suspicion that he is to be the candidate, joined to the knowledge of his movements in the last Congress, and his conduct during his retirement, has been sufficient to change a triumphant Harrison majority, in 26 states, into a well beaten Clay minority. In 1844 the result will be the same.—*Daniel Webster.*

Now is the Time.—All the Whigs that intend to join the Democrats had better do so without delay.—The books will be opened for names until November, and no longer. A man that votes for Clay is too far gone ever to be a good Democrat, and ten years hard fighting on our side, will not entitle him to full rations. Thousands of good Democrats voted for Harrison, but not one of them can vote for Clay—the denouncer of Jackson, the enemy of Democracy, and the base villifier of his principles.—*Plebian.*

President Tyler's Letter.—We take great pleasure in laying Mr. Tyler's letter before our readers, withdrawing his name from the canvass for the Presidency. It adds a new proof to the many evidences already before the country, of his sincere devotion to Republican principles, and of his patriotism and political consistency. The reason assigned for his course are such as must prove both satisfactory and gratifying to his numerous friends, personal and political; and will relieve great numbers of the sound Democracy, in various sections of the Union, from all embarrassment in their future course in the pending contest. The election of the Democratic nominees, Polk and Dallas, is now doubly certain. The position assumed by Mr. Tyler places the event of their success by a triumphant and overwhelming majority, beyond all doubt. *Locate the fate of Henry Clay forever and ever.*—*Nashville Union.*



THE NEWS.

Norwich, Conn, Sept. 19, 1844.

Democratic Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAMES K. POLK.

OF TENNESSEE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

GEORGE M. DALLAS,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Crisis.

We are rapidly approaching the final and decisive contest between democracy and federalism, or between those who advocate a Bank and other stringent measures regarding commerce and manufactures, and those who advocate freedom in every thing and the rights of the people. The hosts are already marshalled, and the trumpets sound to battle. Federalism alias whiggery is putting forth its utmost strength—is making exertions worthy of a better cause. We must not suppose, because we do not hear the clamor and hurrah of 1840, that therefore less is done now than then. On the contrary, for the very reason that so little popular enthusiasm can be drummed up for the whig candidate, will there be put into operation means more unscrupulous and not less effectual than have hitherto been so successfully used. Every democrat who can be intimidated, fettered or bought, will be made into a whig for the service. Every doubtful man will be made, if possible to lean the other way. And every whig, the lame, the halt, the blind, will be brought up to the polls, and his vote made to count. All the tricks and arts of pipe laying, *nice calculating*, and gerrymandering, will be brought to bear on the Presidential election. In fine, the whigs, you may be sure, will "work like niggers" to get Henry Clay into the White House at Washington.

The occasion is worthy of still greater exertions on the part of those who are opposed to the desperate machinations of the whigs. If Clay succeeds, the cause of democracy is put back for a long series of years of bondage. He will come into the Chair of State laden with the bitterness of three disappointments. His vengeance, long stayed, will run riot over the field of battle and spoils of victory. The vanquished will receive no quarter. The half achieved reforms of the democratic policy, will be promptly arrested, and "buck again," will be the order of the day. The sanguine hopes of the friends of humanity will be arrested, and the pure and beneficent light of our experiment as a free institution will for awhile at least suffer a sad eclipse.

Well, all these things may or may not happen, as we democrats please to have it. Henry Clay and Henry Clay's policy never suited a majority of the people, and never will suit them. We have heretofore urged on our brethren the necessity of union and harmony, in order to meet successfully the coming crisis. We wish again to repeat and reiterate our warning, before it is too late. Nothing impossible is asked, nothing dishonorable, nothing impolitic. In fact, nothing more is asked of any democrat than a high minded and high principled course of conduct, having as its certain consequent, success.

Do you dread a Bank as you do the plague? Do you love economy in National affairs no less than in your domestic matters? Are you unwilling that a corrupt monied aristocracy should trample you in the dust? Do you dread a debt of two hundred millions? Then every man, who ever bore the name of democrat must come up to the work, with as much zeal and devotedness, as though the entire election depended on his single vote. He must not stop to gratify his private personal feelings, but look steadily at the common enemy, and do battle manfully. The friend of Tyler is still as much as ever, the enemy of Clay. The friend of Van Buren is as much interested in the defeat of gulliggery, as the bosom companion of Mr. Polk. And the adherents of Cass, Johnson, and others, have as large a stake in the coming election, as any other democrats. They must all fight.

We trust, if there be not magnanimity enough, there is self-interest enough in the democratic party to bring about a union of all the scattered members on fair principles. We do dread the ascendency of Clay whiggery in this country. And to defeat him, we are willing to give up many prejudices, many predilections and much personal feeling. In the ascendency of democratic principle, there is truth and there is hope. On that broad platform we all stand, and here we can extend shoulder to shoulder with the common enemy.

POLK, DALLAS, TEXAS, OREGON, these are our watch-words. And why should'nt we have them all? Polk is a glorious fellow, full to over flowing of the real genuine democratic principle. Dallas is all we could wish, and will be on hand at all times. Texas was ours once, and should be ours now. Oregon is ours now and ever. Again we ask, why should not we have them all?

The election approaches fast. The time for working grows shorter every day. What we have to do, must be done soon, or not at all. We conjure every democrat to feel personal responsibility on this important occasion. We can carry the election triumphantly, if we are active and industrious, and we can lose it shamefully, if we are supine and indolent. Democrats! Do your duty!

The whigs are playing their game of brag, when the world is listening, but when two or three of them get together privately, they do nothing, but console each other, on the dismal times before them. Nothing now keeps up their sinking hopes, but the money they have thrown into the contest. They have no arguments that are available, and they therefore are trying the power of money. We may be sure, that this useful commodity will not be wanting, in the day of trial. And we may be certain, that the whigs will carry the day, if effort and cash can do it.

Admit for a moment that the day is theirs—that Clay is at the White House. Then we shall see for what the whigs have been contending. The applicants for office will break into Washington, like a horde of famishing vandals. A troop of capitalists will come thither to attend on the accouchement of Congress, and the birth of another Bank. Forthwith the young monster, will be let loose, to ravage, to regulate, and to destroy. And then will the nation be plunged into debt, and after the dismal scene of an impoverished people and a splendid government, will the "embodiment" exult, for the day is his, and the chair of State.

Bishop Onderdonk of Pa.—The special Episcopal Convention which held its session at St. Andrews Church in Philadelphia last week was called to act on the resignation of Bishop Onderdonk, and also to take into consideration certain reports affecting his moral character. On Friday, the Bishop sent an Address to the Convention, which was read by the Secretary, admitting that he (the Bishop) had, on account of his sufferings by reasons of disease, been compelled for years to resort to the use of stimulants. He further stated that, inasmuch as he had reason to believe he was to be adjudged for other reasons than that assigned by him for resigning—ill health—he would *recall his resignation*. The Convention, however, disregarded this and voted by a large majority to accept his resignation. The Convention then adjourned without, as we understand it, taking any action upon the reports affecting the moral character of the Bishop.

Grand Moving Dioramas.

Illustrations of the Holy Bible, on eight thousand feet of Canvass.—The exhibition of this splendid diorama in the room under the Baptist Church in this city is well worthy the attention of all our citizens. The departure of the Israelites from Egypt with their Horses and Chariots, Camels and Elephants—the downfall of Babel—Christ tempted on the mount—Destruction of Jerusalem—Opening of the sixth Seal, &c., &c., &c., are all beautifully represented, and highly instructive. Parents should not fail of taking their children to view this exhibition, and it would not be a bad idea to have an afternoon set apart for the benefit of Sunday School Children, attended by their Superintendent, or some other person competent to explain and enforce the meaning of the representations.

Whig Boasting—*more backing out.*—Since the publication of our last paper, another case of whig courage has been put to the test in this city, and resulted as heretofore, in the backing out of the whig boaster. The circumstances, as related to us, are: Cooney was in a grocer's shop—head quarters of east Chelsea whiggery—boasting of the certainty of Clay's election; said he would like to meet the loco foco who would dare bet one hundred dollars that Clay would not be the next President—the money is here, said he, slapping his pocket, but the loco foco cannot be found who *dare* cover it. At this moment a broad shouldered democrat happened to be passing, and attracted by the loud tones of the coon, "dropped in" and learning the cause of the tumult, stepped to the desk, drew a check for the amount, saying, there sir, is my check for one hundred dollars, it will be paid at sight, *cover it with your money* if you are so confident. What did cooney do—he backed out, amid the jibes and jeers of all present, coons as well as democrats. So much for whig confidence.

Long Island Railroad.—The grand march of improvement (says the Boston Daily Mail) in overcoming time and space was most triumphantly illustrated last Saturday, from Brooklyn to Boston via Norwich. The train under the conduct of Mr. Thomas Tucker left Brooklyn at ten minutes past 8 o'clock, and arrived in Boston at fifteen minutes past 6 o'clock, having performed the journey, of 245 miles in 9 hours and 26 minutes. The running time was from Brooklyn to Greenport, 96 miles, 3 hours and 36 minutes; from Greenport to Allen's Point to Worcester, 99 miles, 3 hours and 9 minutes; from Worcester to Boston 45 miles, 1 hour and 40 minutes. Passengers who have availed themselves of the excellent facilities which this route furnishes, speak in the highest terms of praise of the delightful country through which the road traverses, the excellence of the cars, and the beautiful accommodations, and above all of the worthy and urbane conductor, Mr. Thomas Tucker. This gentleman was formerly connected with the Worcester and Norwich Railroad, and his exemplary character is too well known to need any praise from us. He is just the man needed upon the Long Island Road, and we congratulate the Directors in having secured his valuable services.

From the Times.

The Litchfield Gathering.

The following letter, contains an account of the Mass Meeting at Litchfield. It was, we are advised by those who were present, one of the largest, if not the largest Mass Meeting ever collected in Connecticut. The enthusiasm of the people, and the firm and resolute determination of the farmers of Litchfield County cannot be excelled.

The long processions of vehicles that came in first from Plymouth and Harwington, in the south east, then from Woodbury and the region south, and successively from the west, north west and north east—teams of from one to two hundred vehicles, bearing hickory boughs appropriate flags and mottoes, was most cheering. Among the teams was a large team drawn by ten yoke of oxen—many of four or more horses.

The Coon appeared in the procession, fresh up, and his ugly thieving carcass was in its lifeless condition, emblematic of defunct Whiggery. Log Cabins were to let, and the whole Whig nimbus exploded. All the signs indicate the uprising of the Democratic masses in Connecticut. Litchfield County is sound, by those who have attended the several mass meetings, to have excelled any that preceded it.

Litchfield, Sept. 10, 1844.

Mr. Editor.—The Litchfield County Mass Convention which has just adjourned, is acknowledged to have been the largest ever held in the County. The delegation began to come in about 10 o'clock this morning, and the constant stream of wagons filled with enthusiastic voters, and bearing various flags, received as they were with continued cheers, presented a most brilliant spectacle.

TWELVE HUNDRED WAGONS

were counted, and the number of persons in attendance is estimated at from

FIVE TO EIGHT THOUSAND

I can give you no idea of the intense enthusiasm manifested by the Democrats during the four or five hours occupied by the speakers; the air was rent with frequent and hearty cheers, and the immense assemblage seemed unwilling to depart even at the late hour which they separat d.

William S. Holabird, Esq., presided with great dignity and address. Hon. John M. Niles was first introduced to the meeting, amid the loudest demonstrations of applause; his remarks were very clear and forcible, and were warmly responded to by the Democratic yeomanry of Litchfield County. He was followed by the Hon. Chauncey F. Cleveland, Hon Isaac Toucey, Dr. Rowles of Tennessee, Hon. Geo. S. Catlin, Wm. J. Hammersley, Esq., Hon. Samuel H. Huntington, Dr. Douglass, John Cotton Smith, Jun., and that warm-hearted and patriotic son of Erin, Jno. Ryan, of Norfolk. In this hasty communication, I have only time to say that the speakers were all well received, and that the attention of the audience did not flag for a moment.

ORIGEN S. SEYMOUR, Esq.,

was unanimously nominated as a candidate for Elector.

The interest taken in the coming election by the Democratic masses in Litchfield County is unprecedented, and you may rest assured they will give a glorious account of themselves in November.

Yours in haste.

☞ There are 80,000 laborers employed in the mines of Prussia. The annual revenue arising from them amounts to about 130,000,000f., $2,000,000 thalers.

Fall Trade—Sheetucket-Street Dealers—new and beautiful Dry Goods—Great inducements offered to Purchasers.

The extensive Dry Goods establishments of Lincoln & Williams, Ely & Co., and A. Wattles & Co., in Sheetucket Street, are this week opening fresh importations of Dry Goods, which exceed in beauty and quality any thing which has heretofore been brought to this market. Purchasers have already found that Sheetucket-Street is the great and fashionable emporium for Dry Goods—that here the largest assortment and most desirable goods can be found—and that goods are sold as cheap as the cheapest.

P. S. See Tweedy, Barrows & Co's advertisements in to-day's paper.

An Awful Warning.—The N. Y. Republic says that on Friday evening, the 19th ult., on board the packet boat Onandaiga, a man died in a very sudden and awful manner. He had taken the liberty to avow himself an infidel, and to pour the most horrid anathemas upon Christianity and its author, and was exceedingly enraged against any that dared to reprove him. While engaged in this wickedness, and while in the very act of cursing the followers of Christ, he fell upon the deck of the boat, and instantly expired. All present, says the individual who gave us the facts in the case, were admonished of the truth of the declaration, "God is not mocked."

☞ A London paper states, on high authority, that the King of France has had several fits, and is in a most precarious state of health, physicians watching him day and night.

☞ Dr. B. F. Barker, of this City, accompanied by his lady, contemplate visiting Europe soon. He has, we understand, engaged passage in the packet ship St. Nicholas, which sails from New York, Oct. 1. It is the intention of Dr. B. to visit the medical institutions of England, France, and Italy. He leaves in this city a host of friends who will anxiously await his return.

From the Ohio Statesman.

"Stoop to the Dunghill for Praise."—*Freeling's system.*

INSOLENT ATTACK UPON THE SOBERING CLASSES BY THE WHIG CANDIDATE FOR THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

In Senate of the United States, March 13, 1832. The question being on authorising the Secretary of the Senate to subscribe for 50 copies at $6 00 a piece, of an octavo volume of 600 pages, prepared in defence of the United States Bank, Mr. Frelinghuysen said:

——"What is an opposite, what so proper, what so necessary, as to place before the Senate the information furnished by this book? He would not step aside to defend the bank. It had been called a monopoly. What did it monopolize? Nothing but the public confidence. It had brought a spotted currency into a sound currency, and, thereby, it was the poor man's friend. If he sought popularity, he could *STOOP to the DUNGHILL for praise*; he would vote in favor of the Bank as the poor man's friend."—Gales & Seaton's Register of Debates, vol. 9, p. 532.

☞ The disheartened Coons of New London County, assembled at Milltown, on Friday last. The Coons of this city made up a purse and carried all who would go free gratis. Whether they run the gates, or served the tavern keepers, as they did them between this city and Hartford, we have not as yet ascertained. We should judge, however, from the appearance of things, that it was a slim concern, truly characteristic of Coonery.

There were a few "distinguished" speakers there, among whom was the Hon. Wm. W. Ellsworth, who occupied, it is said, 2 hours in delivering what they called a speech—it was too dry for any effect. Not one of them alluded to Maine—they are aware of the fact that she is wide awake. The delegation from this town, returned about eight in the evening. On their arrival in Main Street—they halted—the band, ceased playing, they were then cheered by a few boys on the side walk, after which the band struck up and played the "Coon's March," and they then dispersed to their different holes.—*Com.*

Dreadful Scam—*but perfectly characteristic.*—On Monday night last, the American flag which has waved for several days from the top of the young hickory in Main street, was taken down and stolen by the unprincipled thievish coons of this city. The actors are deserving of pity rather than anger.

Shocking Accident.—We learn from the Worcester Palladium, that a young man by the name of Abijah Waters, son of Col. Reuben Waters, in West Sutton, on the 3d inst. met with a most shocking accident from the discharge of a double barrel gun. While loading one barrel, the other discharged itself, and the contents passed through the right hand and lodged in his face and eyes. Both eyes are entirely destroyed, and his face badly mangled. His hand has been amputated. In this painful condition, with the prospect of never more beholding the light of the sun, or the countenances of his parents and friends, this young man exhibits the utmost composure and reconciliation of mind. Let the melancholy condition of this unfortunate youth, be a warning to all, how they handle guns.

Right Resolutions.—Let the Democrats in every State of the Union adopt the following laconic, though expressive resolutions. They were passed at a recent Democratic meeting in Tennessee:

1. Resolved, That we CAN elect POLK and DALLAS.

2. Resolved, That WE WILL.

Webster and Clay.—Webster might with propriety adopt the language of the song with respect to the great "embodiment":

"Oh! no, I never mention him,
His name is never heard—
My lips are now forbid to speak
That once familiar word!"

Hear Him.—During the agitation of the Tariff question in Congress in 1842, Mr. Clay held the following language:

"Let me not be misunderstood, and let me entreat that I may not be misrepresented. I AM NOT ADVOCATING THE REVIVAL OF A HIGH PROTECTIVE TARIFF. I AM FOR ABIDING BY THE PRINCIPLES OF THE COMPROMISE ACT."

Here we have the Southern face—our coon friends will take care to present the northern face.

☞ A few days ago, a Hickory Pole was erected at Fort Lee, on which occasion there was a strong muster of the democrats. Hardly had they scattered, when a proud and stately Eagle perched upon its top, and ever since, returns at intervals from his high mountain eyrie to his lofty position, to have a smell of pure air.

"Polk-Wright" is the name of a new Democratic Association in the city of New York.

Quantity of Blood in the Human Body.—In man, the quantity of blood existing in the body, at any given moment, is probably from thirty to forty pints. Of these, an ounce and a half, or about three table spoons full, are out at every stroke; which, multiplied into 75, (the average rate of the pulse) give 112 1-2 ounces, or seven pints in a minute, i. e., 30 hogsheads in a day.

RATHER TALL LADIES.—There is a young lady living at or near Flemingsburg, Ky., who has, it is said, attained the height of seven feet four inches. *Her sweetheart will vote for Polk and Dallas.*

A DEAD MAN.—Henry Clay—*politically.*

A WELL-CONSTRUCTION!—"On more occasions than one, when it was previously known that I was to pass on a particular road, I have found my way *obstructed* by hickory boughs."—[Henry Clay's Speech at Raleigh.

Mr. Clay will find in November a worse obstruction in the shape of a *Young Hickory bough* than he ever met before. It will not only throw him heels over head, but his whole party also. No wonder he complains so dolefully of having his "way obstructed by hickory boughs."—[Chapman.

☞ We notice that the Hon. Samuel G. Goodrich, (better known as "Peter Parley,") of Boston, is roaming about the country amusing the users of both sexes, with his (nonsensical) witticism

The whigs of New York, have nominated Millard Fillmore, for Governor; Samuel J. Wilkins for Lieut. Governor.

☞ A large Store House, containing about 5,000 barrels of flour, was consumed a few days since at Rochester, N. Y.—Insurance—$1,000.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BALTIMORE.—On Thursday afternoon the stable and lumber yard of Messrs. Coates & Glenn, corner of Pratt and Green streets were destroyed together with contents, and two horses. Loss $60,000. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

FIRE AT BOSTON.—On the morning of the 11th inst., a fire broke out in the carpenter shop of Messrs. Hall & Tarr, in the rear of Congress and Devonshire street, or between that and the Exchange Coffee House Stables, and in a moment, as it were, owing to the combustible materials, the whole building was in a blaze. The carpenter shop of Wm. G. Blood, and that of Mr. O'Donnell, were also consumed. The Exchange Coffee House Stables were also on fire, (for the fourth time within two years) but were only partially burnt.

The conflagration caused an immense volume of smoke, and drew together, at an early hour, an immense concourse of people. It is said that it represented a democratic gathering.

ANOTHER ESCAPE FROM N. Y. CITY PRISON.—Yesterday morning, while an attempt was being made by counsel to take Solomon Vickery from Prison, on a writ of Habeas Corpus, to release him, from the process issued from Philadelphia for the crime of riot and murder, *on* which he had been arrested, having been brought from his cell, he adroitly made his escape from the Keeper's room; and no trace could be found of him. The Keeper of the Prison had just left his office at the time into which Vickery had been brought.

ANOTHER FIREMAN'S RIOT IN PHILADELPHIA.—The Phila. U. S. Gazette states that during Sunday afternoon, Gallowhill street, from Broad street down to Brewster, was kept in a continual state of turmoil, in consequence of the fights which took place between the Western and Mechanic Fire-Companies. One of the sixteen, named Patrick Clark, was arrested and committed to Moyamensing Prison, and bound over in $500. A good riddance from another man.

☞ On Saturday morning last, an Irish woman, named Mary Fox, was found dead in the house in which she resided, in Newport, R. I., with marks of violence on her body. Her husband, an intemperate man, and two other men, who slept in the same house, have been arrested and committed for examination.

SICKNESS AND DEATH.—The Alton Telegraph of the 30th ult. says:—During our recent absence on the circuit, we have seen more sickness through the country than we have ever before witnessed since our residence in the State. The disease, however, generally speaking yields to medicine, as we are informed by the physicians. At Greenville, the health is good; but in the whole surrounding country there are scarcely enough well persons to take care of those who are sick. The oldest physicians at that place informed us they had never seen as many cases of illness, not even in 1826.

WAR AMONG THE INDIANS.—A gentleman lately arrived at St. Louis, Mo., from the Missouri River, reports that a battle took place, about the 6th of August, on the Indian Territory, between a party of Pawnees. The latter had eighty men killed, and the Sacs none. The Sacs returned to their village with five scalps. The Pawnees stole five horses from their enemy, and thus brought on the fight.

☞ A gentleman rode up to a public house in the country and asked "Who is the master of this house?" "I am, sir," replied the landlady, "my wife has been dead about three weeks."

'A SMART SISTER.—The Boston Bee says there is a girl down this way who cuts two cords of wood a day, attends to all the household affairs, drives home the cows, can lift a barrel of cider, and occasionally whips the schoolmaster when none of the boys are able to do it.

ACCIDENT TO JOHN QUINCY ADAMS AND HIS LADY.—Mr. Adams and his lady were both considerably injured a day or two since at the City Ferry, New York, by falling between the dock and a pier, while on a journey from Washington to Quincy. Mr. Adams says his injuries have "nearly laid him up, and will confine him for several weeks." It is stated that the escape of both Mr. and Mrs. A. was a very narrow one.

AN OLD FREEMAN OFFICER.—The Herkimer County Democrat says:—"At the recent caucus in this town, the venerable revolutionary patriot, Benjamin Harvey, *one hundred and nine years of age*, attended and was made chairman of the meeting. He presided with dignity, had scrutinized the proceedings with care, and at the close signed them himself in a good and bold hand, without the aid of glasses."

A NOBLE WOMAN.—In the great democratic procession at Providence there were not less than 3000 ladies of Rhode Island, wives and daughters of the suffrage men. Many of them carried banners with appropriate devices and inscriptions. One of them bore a banner with the inscription, "If this be treason make the most of it!" While holding it in front of the rostrum, she was subjected to the petty insults of an Algerine interloper. These she bore without designing a retort, until forbearance was no longer commendable; then striking her banner with full force upon his head, she exclaimed,—"If that be treason, make the most of it!"—The scoundrel of tyranny fled in an instant.

MASS MEETING AT LYNN.—On Sweasey Hill in Lynn, Friday last, 25,000 democrats assembled at a clam-bake, and were addressed by democrats from various quarters—among whom was the Hon. Robert Rantoul, Jr.

According to the memorials from persons interested in the Newfoundland fishery, the value of fish caught yearly, is a million sterling, and employment is offered to 20,000 fishermen.

A good book and a good woman are excellent things to those who know how to justly appreciate their value; but there are many who judge of both only by their covering.

The Hint Taken.—A young lady having purchased an assortment of music at a warehouse, on returning to her carriage, recollected a piece which she had neglected to buy.—'Sir,' said she, on re-entering the shop 'there is yet one thing which I had forgotten, and which I now require you to give.'

'And what is that?' inquired the young music seller. 'It is sir, 'One kiss before we part.'

The gay youth vaulted instantaneously over the table, and saluted the fair stranger.

EDITORIAL HARDSHIPS.—An editor of a temperance paper in South Carolina, apologizes for the dullness of his sheet, by urging that he has totally exhausted every topic connected with the good cause he advocates. In his grief, he declares himself almost ready to cry out with the North Carolina boy, who was moving to Texas. "The mare's loose!—dad's dead!—the skillet's broke!—Sal's so drunk she don't know herself from seven dollars and a half—and I don't care a d—n if I never see Texas!"

FOUND GUILTY.—Alfred Hill, of New Hampshire has been found guilty of murder to the second degree, in causing the death of Laura Ellen Delany, an orphan girl aged eight years, apprenticed to him by the superintendent of the poor. He was sentenced at Exeter, on Thursday, to thirty days solitary confinement, and hard labor in the state prison during life.

The Retrograde Movement of Whiggery—Whig Loss since 1840.

The Presidential vote in 1840 exhibited a Whig majority of 145,585, excluding South Carolina.—Since then the State elections have exhibited a succession of Democratic victories.

The following table will show the Federal loss, and the democratic gain, in seventeen States. The result is compiled from authentic sources, and refers to the most recent election for Governor in the States. They show exclusively that Whiggery is progressing *backwards*, and that every new trial seems to increase their speed. No candid man, be a Whig or democrat, can examine the figures without forming a conclusion that Henry Clay, and all his Federal measures, are doomed to a defeat for which there will be no parallel in former party triumphs.

MASSACHUSETTS.	
Whig majority in 1840	30930
" " 1843	3657
Whig loss	17273
MAINE.	
Whig majority in 1840	511
Dem. " 1844	8000
Whig loss	8511
VERMONT.	
Whig majority in 1840	14452
" 1844 about	6000
Whig loss	16452
RHODE ISLAND.	
Whig majority in 1840	1977
" 1843	1747
Whig loss	230
CONNECTICUT.	
Whig majority in 1840	6317
" 1843	1247
Whig loss	5070
NEW YORK.	
Whig majority in 1840	13390
Dem. " 1843	21862
Whig loss	35272
PENNSYLVANIA.	
Whig majority in 1840	349
Dem. " 1841	33003
Whig loss	33352
DELAWARE.	
Whig majority in 1840	1083
" " in 1842	9
Whig loss	1074
MARYLAND.	
Whig majority in 1840	4776
" " in 1841	631
Whig loss	4145
NORTH CAROLINA.	
Whig majority in 1840	12561
" " in 1844 about	3000
Whig loss	9561
GEORGIA.	
Whig majority in 1840	8321
" " in 1843	3050
Whig loss	5271
KENTUCKY.	
Whig majority in 1840	25878
" " in 1844	4600
Whig loss	21278
TENNESSEE.	
Whig majority in 1840	19106
" " in 1843	3832
Whig loss	15269
OHIO.	
Whig majority in 1840	33875
" " in 1843	3443
Whig loss	36818
INDIANA.	
Whig majority in 1840	13998
Dem. " in 1843, about	4000
Whig loss	17998
MICHIGAN.	
Whig majority in 1840	1802
Dem. " in 1841 about	5000
Whig loss	6802
MISSISSIPPI.	
Whig majority in 1840	4343
Dem. " in 1841	2303
Whig loss	6646

The following will show in a condensed form the loss in each State, and the total loss in the 17 States:

Massachusetts	17273
Maine	8511
Vermont	10452
Rhode Island	230
Connecticut	5070
New York	35272
Pennsylvania	33352
Delaware	1074
Maryland	4145
North Carolina	9561
Georgia	5271
Kentucky	21273
Tennessee	15268
Ohio	36818
Indiana	17998
Michigan	7802
Mississippi	4946
Total loss in 17 States	203,504

Friends of Henry Clay, take a glance at the above and let us know what you think of your prospects.—We tell you that our candidate will have 200,000 majority of the popular vote, and at least nineteen out of the twenty-six States. But don't be frightened, you shall have another chance in 1848, though you may be beaten worse.

☞ A forgery has been detected at the Merchants Bank in Providence. It was was perpetrated by a man, who came into the Bank dressed like a minister. The amount was $1000. The names forged were those of Rev. Dr. Hanshaw, and the Rev. Wm. R. Babcock.

20,000 in New Jersey.

The Democratic Mass Meeting, at Trenton N. J. on Wednesday of last week, was an overwhelming gathering of the Republicans of that State. The number present was 20,000. The Newark Morning Post says:

It was particularly gratifying to our people to welcome the Association of Southern Democrats, who met us in Council on this occasion. This Association is composed of Southern democrats, who are staying in New York on business, but who in the midst of their business do not forget the high and important duties which they owe to their country.—They procured a band of Music, adopted badges of distinction and constituted a most interesting feature of the meeting. Their badges were painted on red satin, and bore this noble motto:—

"THE UNION MUST BE PRESERVED. THE SUNNY SOUTH WILL NOT BE FOUND WANTING IN NOVEMBER."

Another pleasing feature in the Trenton meeting was the general attendance of the farmers from all parts of the country. They began to collect on the day previous and from an early hour on the morning of the meeting they could be seen wending their way in wagons, carts, and vehicles of all shapes and forms, towards the old and classical region where the great Washington stayed the tide of British success and by one bold stroke of masterly generalship, turned the fortunes of war in favor of his oppressed country.

The exciting scene which will revealed during the assembling of the this countless multitude, beggars all attempts at description.

The following letter of Gen. Andrew Jackson was written in answer to an inquiry of a gentleman of North Carolina:

HERMITAGE, July 12, 1844.

SIR:—I have just received your letter of the 30th ult., informing me that [ ] recently declared "that he travelled through Tennessee at the time Gov. Polk was for the first time a candidate for governor, and that his opponents (the whigs) then brought the charge of his *grandfather's* being a tory, against him, and that the *democrats* of Tennessee met the charge by throwing it upon the North Carolina branch of the Polk family—that is, Col. Thomas Polk;" and you desire me to state, for your information, and that of the people, what I know of the facts.

In reply, I state with pleasure, that I know all the old stock of the Polks—Col. Thomas Polk, father of Col. William Polk, and *Ezekiel Polk*, grandfather of Col. James K. Polk. *They were all good "76 whigs."* Old Col. Thomas Polk was the first mover of independence in Mecklenburg county. *All the Polks then groton were good "76 whigs*—and Col. Wm. Polk, son of Thomas, was twice wounded in the war of the revolution, and I think he had a brother killed in battle. I never knew one branch of the family to be charged with toryism before. If such a rumor was circulated during the canvass referred to, I never heard of it.

I am gratified thus to be able to give my testimony to the revolutionary services and patriotism of the *Polk family*, with many of whose members I have been intimate the great part of my life.

It seems that in these times no character is safe against the slanderer, for there never was less excuse for it than in the case of Col Polk. I have known him since he was a boy. A citizen more exemplary in his moral deportment, more punctual and exact in business, more energetic and manly in the expression of his opinion, and more patriotic, does not live.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
ANDREW JACKSON.

WAR! WAR! WAR!—The Wig Makers have declared hostilities against our neighbor, Dr. JAYNE, on account of his HAIR TONIC, which is knocking all their business into a 'cocked hat.' Ladies and gentlemen, old and young, are flocking to the Doctor's stand. Heads long divested of even the first rudiments of hair, after using DR. JAYNE'S TONIC, soon appear with new and flowing locks, which Absalom himself might have envied. Beardless boys are seen with large bushy whiskers, and ladies smile again through their ringlets, more beautiful and bewitching than ever. Bald heads are doffing their wigs, and throwing them to the moles and bats; while the wig makers stand aghast as they behold the demolition of their business. What will be the consequence of this war, we know not, as the niggers are outrageous, and the Doctor remains firm, and declares that 'some things can be as well done as others' and that Bald Heads may as well wear their own hair as the hair of others.'—*Weekly Messenger.*

Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne, 20 South Third st. Philadelphia.

For sale by WILLIAM S. TYLER, 31 Water-st. and SAMUEL TYLER Main street.

Norwich, Aug. 7. 3m37

IT IS TRULY STRANGE, how parents can suffer their children to pine away and die with Summer Complaint and similar affections of the Stomach and Bowels when it is so well known and universally acknowledged by thousands that Jayne's Carminative Balsam, is superior to all other remedies for curing Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa and other mental derangements of the Bowels both of children and adults. Hundreds of Physicians prescribe it;—and it positively will not fail one time in twenty of curing the poor sufferer in less than one third of the usual time it can be done by any and all other means prescribed.

Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne, No 20 South Third street, Philadelphia. No charge for advice.

For sale by WILLIAM S. TYLER, 31 Water-st. and SAMUEL TYLER Main street.

Norwich, Aug. 7. 3m37

DOCTOR JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is the only remedy that can arrest with certainty the various pulmonary affections under which thousands sink to the grave.

No one ever used this Expectorant, as directed without finding relief. It positively cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs and Throat, Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Croup, Consumption, &c. It does all it promises; and when you try it fairly, you will be compelled to say that half its merits had not been told you.

Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne, 20 South Third street, Philadelphia.

For sale by WILLIAM S. TYLER, 31 Water-st and SAMUEL TYLER, Main-st.

Norwich, Aug. 7. 3m37

'IS THIS MEDICINE?' we exclaimed the other day on tasting some of JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE. It certainly has none of the nauseous flavor which one associates with the idea of physic. Children consider it quite a treat, and in taking it their palates are gratified, and their health restored at the same time. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE not only destroys worms but clears off the mucus in which they are imbedded and effects a radical and permanent cure. Every mother knows the prominent symptoms of worms, such as verminly, leanness, fetid breath, grinding of the teeth during sleep, paleness of the lips, itching of the nose, &c., but there are other indications not so generally recognised. A dry cough, dull eyes, enlargement of the abdomen, and many other symptoms common to other diseases, frequently denote the presence of worms. If their existence is even suspected, this Vermifuge should be administered, because it can do no harm in any case, and may be incalculable good.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne, No 20 South Third street, Philadelphia.

For sale by WILLIAM S. TYLER, 31 Water-st. and SAMUEL TYLER, Main street.

Norwich, Aug. 7. 2m37

Married.

In this City on the 7th, by Rev. R. O Williams, Mr. C. H. Burdick, to Miss Sarah A. Sherman both of Newport, R. I.

In this town (Yantic) by Rev. Mr. Arms, Mr. Nathan Bingham to Miss Sarah T. Woodworth, daughter of Burrell Woodworth, Esq.

In this city, by the Rev. D. N. Beatty, Mr. William C. Hoxie of Griswold to Miss Mary C. Eccleston of Norwich.

The printer was generously remembered.

DIED.

In this town on the 10th inst., Mrs. Huldah Griswold, wife of Mr. Abel Griswold, aged 41.

In this city, on Friday last, Mr. Josiah F. Holyoke aged 37 years.

UNPARALLELED BARGAINS,

Great Inducements to purchasers of Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts and Vestings.

To the PUBLIC.

WE feel confident in saying that our assortment of the above named Goods is much larger than can be found at any other Store in this or any other place in Connecticut. We do not wish to *brag* or make any assertion which we "can't back up." We say what we say in all truth, believing that our assortment cannot be equalled, and the astonishing low prices will defy competition. We invite friends and strangers, and all who wish to purchase good Goods at low prices, to examine our Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

Received from late Auctions, 7 pc. English Blue Black Cloths, from 2,00 to 6,00 a yd. 3 pc. Black French do., first rate Goods; 15 pc. American manufacture; colors, Green, Invisible do, Olive Brown, light and dark Mixed, 5 pc Blue English Cloths; 1 package Fancy Cassimeres, 1 do Black; 1 package Satin and Fancy Vestings.

Any gentleman can save 3 dollars by buying a suit of Cloths at this establishment.

TWEEDY, BARROWS & CO., Jobbers and Retailers.

Sept. 3w43

NORWICH & WORCESTER RAIL ROAD.

ON AND AFTER SEPT. 17th.

Accomodation trains Leave,
Norwich at 6 A. M. & 4 1-2 P. M.
Worcester " 10 A. M. & 4 1-4 P. M.

Freight trains Leave,
Norwich 8 1-2 A. M.
Worcester 6 o'clock and 50 m. A. M.

☞ Train leaves Allyns' Point early every morning except Monday, upon the arrival of the Boat from New York.

Leaves Worcester at 4 1-4 every evening except Sunday upon the arrival of the train from Boston.

LONG ISLAND TRAIN

Leaves Allyns' Point every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday about 2 P. M. upon the arrival of the boat from Greenport.

Leaves Worcester every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9 3-4 A. M. upon the arrival of the train from Boston.

Fares are less when paid at the Ticket offices than in the cars.

All Baggage at the risk of the owner unless receipted for by an authorized agent of the corporation.

EMERSON FOOTE, Supt.

Sept. 16, 1844. 43.

A Word in Season.

ALL those having accounts at Jewett City Post Office, are requested to call and settle on or before the first day of October. All those who neglect this call may expect no further credit at this Office.

SAMUEL BUTTON, P. M.

Jewett City, Sept. 16, '44. 3w43

JOHN L. DEVOTION.

Wholesale and Retail.

Druggist and Apothecary.

No 119 MAIN STREET.

One door East of the Quinebaug Bank.

OFFERS for sale a large and well selected assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Glass Ware, Window Glass, Surgeons Instruments, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Rare Medicinal Wines and Liquors, Brushes, Quaker Herbs, &c. &c. &c.

Sept. 18 3 w 43.

Shaving Cream.

FEELD'S Analytic, Glenn's, Ferry's, Columbian, Kimball's Plant, American Gentleman's, and Taylor's Shaving Cream, for sale by

JOHN L. DEVOTION.

3 w No. 119 Main Street. 43

TO THE LADIES.

FOR the last 3 weeks, we have been making very great additions to our former Stock of Dress Goods among which are 50 pieces Rep de Cons, (an entirely new article,) among which are some of the most beautiful styles ever imported. Also we have received de Laines, and Crape do. in almost endless variety. Blue Blk Alpaccas, Changeable plaid & striped Lustrins, Imperial Afghans, Barages, Silks of every style and quality, are also among the new goods just received. All the styles of goods which we have mentioned, with a great variety of others too numerous to mention will be sold at least 10 per cent cheaper than any other store in Norwich by

TWEEDY, BARROWS & CO.

Sept. 18th, 1844. 3w43

SPORTSMEN ATTEND.

KINNEY & RAWSON keep constantly on hand Dupont & Wilkes & John Hall & Sons best English

Sporting Powder.

Dupont's Powder in half quarter Kegs, and in canister.

Indian Rifle, do in canisters.

ALSO,

Superior tinning powder & patent Safety Fuse, at

42 Water st.

Sept 18 1y43

TO MERCHANTS.

TWEEDY BARROWS & Co, have within the last three weeks, added to their former stock:—

16 Bales Brown Sheeting
2 " " Shirtings
5 Cases Bleached Shirtings & Sheetings
12 " Fancy Prints
1 " Mourning "
1 " Blue Merrimack
3 " Brown & Black Canton Flannel
2 " Scarlet Twilled Flannel
1 " Plain "
1 " White English "
4 Brown drillings
4 Cases Black & colored Cambrics
3 Bales Strip'd Shirtings
2 Cases Linsey Woolseys
75 pieces Rep de Cons & Crape de Laines
20 " Imperial Chusans
100 Blue Black Alpaccas
2 Cases Umbrellas, different Qualities.

ALSO a large assortment of Fancy Goods, viz:—Pins, Needles, Combs, Linen & Cotton pound Thread &c., all of which will be sold low for cash or approved Credit, by

TWEEDY BARROWS & CO. Jobbers.

Sept 18 3w43

REMEMBER

the old Stand, No. 78 Main-St.,

OPPOSITE THE FRANKLIN HOUSE,

WHERE J. M. NELSON still continues to carry on the Tailoring business in all its various branches. The subscriber is now ready to make all kinds of Gentlemen's garments in the latest styles. The subscriber has received the Fall and Winter fashions for 1844-5. All garments made at this establishment warranted to fit.

N. B. Cutting done at short notice. Wanted also, six or eight first rate Tailoresses to whom good encouragement will be given.

JAMES M. NELSON.

Sept. 18. 43

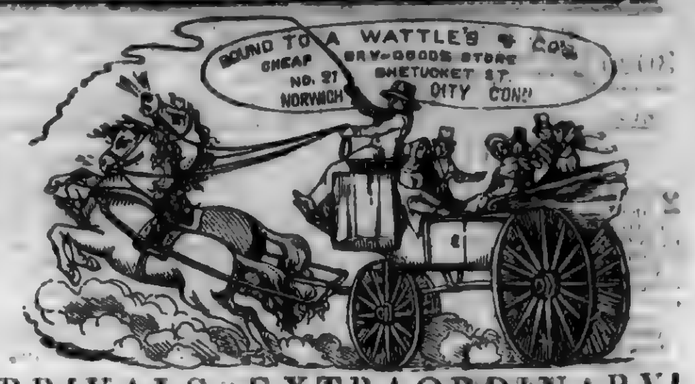
STILL THEY COME!

4 CASES BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, at every price and quality, from 79 cts to $7, per yd., all of which they can, *shall* and *will* sell from 10 to 15 per cent cheaper than any Dry Goods Establishment in New London County. And they are prepared to prove the above named fact satisfactory to any person or persons, who will call at their extensive Dry Goods Establishment

No. 30 & 32 Shetucket-st.

ELY & CO.

Sept. 18, 43



ARRIVALS EXTRAORDINARY!

From New York and Boston

AUCTIONS.

WE ARE now opening large quantities of FASHIONABLE FALL GOODS, which were selected with great care for the closest market (i. e. Norwich) in the country. Merchants and young house keepers are requested to examine. A new lot of rich Chamelion Silks, high colored new style French Cashmere Shawls, mode colored Broche Shawls, new styles Royal Scotts, changeable mode colored Bombazines, 52 pieces of black, blue black and mode colored Alpaccas, from 30 cts to 1,00; 5-4 French Parisinnes at $1,75 a patterns, beautiful French Prints at 20 cts, Plaid Belzinas at 25 cts. Particular attention is invited to Thirty-two different styles colors and qualities of Bombazines which will be sold low by the piece or dress. We are retailing fine English Broadcloths at $3. Our assortment is large of French and Belgium Cloths. We have another invoice of black and blue Broadcloths at the low price of $1.25 per yard; Red and White Flannels from 12 1-2 cts to 62 1-2; more of those heavy Satinetts at 37 1-2 cts; new styles of French and American Cassimeres, new and elegant patterns of super. and Three Ply Carpeting cheap; Floor Oil Cloths; Red and White Mattings; transparent window Shades; Looking Glasses from 25cts to $25. French Baskets, all sizes.

House keepers can find a full assortment of Linen goods, such as Linen Sheetings, damask Table Cloths, Napkins &c. Country Merchants can find desirable goods by the piece as low as the same quality can be purchased at New York or Boston Jobbing Houses.

We are Agents for the best Dye House in Boston, only one dollar for dying Ladies Dresses, Garments of every description colored in the best manner, Forward your bundles to the cheap Dry Goods and Carpet Store of

A. WATTLES & CO.,

21 Shetucket-st.—Sept 18, '44. 1f43

Merchants

WHO "SORT UP" in the City of Norwich, are respectfully invited to call and examine the stock of

Lincoln & Williams

where they are assured of finding many goods below the market price, such as Alpaccas, Woolen Flannels, Cotton Flannels, Satinetts, Dress Goods, &c., &c., and every variety of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods at the lowest market prices and on reasonable terms,

at 21 Shetucket st.

Sept. 18 43.

Manufacturers

WISHING to exchange Sheetings, Flannels, Satinetts, or anything of the kind for Dry Goods, can be supplied at the lowest New York and Boston prices, at LINCOLN & WILLIAMS'.

Sept. 18 43

Farmer's

WHO visit Norwich to Purchase their Fall and Winter Supplies, will find it much to their interest to call and examine our stock, and if good Goods and low prices are what they want, there will be no necessity for *looking further*—a limited quantity of good Socks and Stocking Yarn taken in exchange. LINCOLN & WILLIAMS.

Sept. 18 43

Pedlars

CAN find the best assortment of "YANKEE NOTIONS" (excepting Razors,) in the place, and every kind of Goods wanted by Travelling Merchants at low prices, *for cash*, at

Sept. 18 43 LINCOLN & WILLIAMS.

ELY & CO,

HAVE also received a fresh lot of Dry Goods, consisting of a large assortment of Silks Rept Cashmeres, Twilled Cashmeres, Crape de Laines, Crape de Ecosse, Mous. de Laine and C. and E. also a few pc. French Cashmere de Laine, superior quality and splendid patterns; also a few pc. Semandrins, together with a lot of Coburg Cloths of rich shaded colors; also a few pc. three colored shaded Silks, selling cheap and fast.

They have the pleasure of saying that they have much the largest and most splendid Stock of rich Goods ever offered in this market and they will sell them at prices that will defy all competition.

ELY & CO.

Sept. 18. 43

Shawls! Shawls!

A LARGE lot of cheap Silk and Wool Shawls and a new lot of those rich Printed Cashmeres the richest in the city, just received and for sale by

ELY & CO.

Sept. 18 43

Scythes.

HALE & WHIPPLE'S DARLING'S, and SIBLEY & GLEASON'S Cast Steel, Steel Backs and German Steel Scythes, for sale by the Agents,

H. WHITAKER & CO.

Sept. 3 Commerce st. 41

Cotton.

50 Bales repacked Cotton, suitable for Wick, Twine and Batts
75 " Upland,
50 " Mobile for sale by

H. WHITAKER & CO.

Sept. 3 41 Commerce St.

Sugar.

FIFTY BOXES Brown Havana Sugar,
10 " " White do do
new landing from sloops Cruzalle and Lady Adams and for sale by

A. H. ALMY.

Sept 3 41

Pumps.

A FEW superior *WELL PUMPS*, for sale by

H. WHITAKER & CO.

Sept 3 41

Molasses.

1 cask Prime Porto Rico and Muscovado do Molasses, just received by

H. WHITAKER & CO.,

Sept. 3 Commerce st. 41

Liverpool Salt.

TWO HUNDRED Sacks Worthington "Factory filled" Salt, for sale low by

A. H. ALMY.

Sept 3 1f

Provisions.

FIFTY bbls Mess Pork, "on consignment,"
25 do Sword Fish,
33 do No 1 Mackerel,
11 do Blue Fish, just received and for sale by

A. H. ALMY.

Sept. 4.—41 (late Newton, Evans & Almy.)

Oil.

5000 GALLS. Fall and Winter Sperm Oil
2000 " Bleached Whale do
2000 " Unbleached do do

for sale by

H. WHITAKER & CO.

Sept. 3. 41

Fresh Teas.

25 half chests Y. H. Tea,
30 do do superior Y. H. Tea,
26 do do do Pouchong do,
11 do do do Old Hyson,

for sale by A. H. ALMY.

Sept. 3 1f

MERCHANT'S HOTEL.

NORWICH CONN.

THE subscribers having leased and fitted up the MERCHANT'S HOTEL, in first-rate order, are now ready for the reception of company. This house is located in the center of business, on an elevation of land which commands a delightful view of the river Thames and of the beautiful country on either side, and is a most desirable place of resort either for the pleasure seeker or the man of business. No pains will be spared to make the Merchants Hotel what a public house should be—a home of comfort to the weary traveler. The table will always be supplied with viands and luxuries of the season. Large and airy sleeping apartments and superior Beds will be provided, and the charges be such as to compare with the times.

A few boarders can also be accommodated with good board at reasonable prices. If the servants do not perform their duty it is particularly requested that travelers and others would inform the landlord to that effect.

There is attached to the above house, a general Stage Office, where the Stages arrive and depart daily, also a first rate LIVERY STABLE, where good horses, and careful drivers can be had at short notice.

☞ Passengers carried to and from the Hotel in the Cars and Boat, *free of charge.*

E. & W. COTTRELL.

April 24th, '44. 1f22

BOARDING.

A GENTLEMAN and Lady, or two or three single Gentlemen, can be accommodated with good Board in a private family living on Church-street. Inquire at this office.

Norwich, Aug. 29.

New Crop Turkey Opium.

THE finest article, to be found for sale by

R. W. MATHEWSON.

August 28, 1844. 46

Masons Wanted.

WANTED immediately two or three masons to work on a stone building. Apply to Joel Fox Bozrah

Bozral, Sept 1844. 41

HAMS,

A FINE lot of Pork and Beef HAMS, just received direct from the smoke House, and for sale cheap by

GARDNER & BUTTS.

No. 13 Water-st. Sept. 11. 42

WANTED.

5000 SHEEP SKINS, with the wool on for which the highest prices in cash will be paid by

GARDNER & BUTTS.

No. 13 Water-st. Sept. 11. 42

Wanted.

A YOUNG woman for light work and the usual attendance. Enquire of the Printer.

Sept. 11 1844. 42

At a Court of Probate, held at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 2d day of September, A. D. 1844.

Present George Perkins Judge.

SIX months from the 4th day of September, 1844, are limited and allowed for the creditors of Septimus Clark, late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, to Hannah Clark, the executrix of the last will and testament of the said deceased, or to be barred recovery according to law.

And the said Executrix is directed to give notice of this order by advertising three weeks in succession in a newspaper printed in said Norwich, in the County of New London, and, by posting up one or more public sign posts in said Norwich.

THOMAS ROBINSON, CLERK.

Sept 4, 1844. p41

Drab and Brown Moreen.

5 PIECES this day received at

LINCOLN & WILLIAMS.

Sept. 4 1844. 41

Powder.

100 KEGS for Blasting and Sporting, at wholesale and retail, for sale by

E. A. BILL.

Sept. 4 1844. 41

BOOTS AND SHOES

FOR THE TRADE.

J. IRESON & SON Respectfully invite the attention of Country Merchants and Dealers to their extensive stock of THICK WORK they have this week received. Among their assortment may be found

Men's Cowhide Boots, Shoes, and Brogans,
do heavy Calf do do do do
do do Rip. do do do do
Boy's do do do do do do

all of which will be sold by the case or dozen at prices that cannot fail to suit the purchaser. Also, a large assortment of LADIES' AND GENTLEMAN'S FINE WORK, by the case or set.

No. 140 MAIN ST., opposite the big tree on the side walk.

Sept 3w41

Saleratus.

FIFTY Cases Saleratus, 1st quality,
25 do do 2d do

for sale by

A. H. ALMY.

Sept 3 41

Molasses.

10 Hhds Prime Molasses will be sold as advantageous terms from a homer Dunner, by

A. H. ALMY.

Sept 3 1f41

T. I. Salt.

3000 BUSHELS real Turks Island Salt, now landing from sloop Gen. Washington, and for sale by M. WHITAKER & CO.
Commerce st.
Sept. 3 41

WANTED
RAIL ROAD TIES,

20,000 Rail Road Ties on or before the first day of April next, to be delivered in Norwich, or any other place, as may be agreed upon by the contracting parties; for which cash will be paid on the first of April next.

N. B. All Ties delivered on or before the first day of October next in Norwich, will be paid for on delivery.
FULLER & BROAD.

For particulars enquire of ENOCH FULLER.
Office near the Franklin House.
Norwich, August 21st., 1844. tf39.

Molasses.

25 HHDS. P. R. Molasses, 'Mayagez,' now landing from sloop Chelsea.
25 do Cardenas, landing from schr. Spy.
25 do Cin. Muscovado—in store.
A. H. ALMY, 51 Water-st.
August 21, 1844. 39

COAL.

THE subscriber is now prepared to furnish for Family use and for manufacturing purposes, the above article, of superior quality, and at prices satisfactory.
JOHN G. HUNTINGTON,
August 9th, 1843—3m37. [Central Wharf.

WANTED.

TEN Thousand Sheep and Lamb SKINS, with the wool on, for which the highest cash price will be paid by C. B. ROGERS.
Yantic, Aug. 26, 1844. 40

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN pursuance of law, I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales will be held at the undermentioned Land Offices, in the State of MISSOURI, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit;

At the Land Office at PLATTSBURG, commencing on Monday, the twenty-first day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz;

North of the Base Line, and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Township sixty two, of range twenty nine.

Townships sixty two, sixty three and sixty four, of range thirty.

Townships sixty one and sixty four, of range thirty one.

Townships sixty one, sixty two and sixty four, of range thirty two.

The parts of townships fifty two, fifty four, fifty six, fifty eight, fifty nine and sixty, lying west of the river west boundary of the state, and townships sixty one, sixty two, sixty three, on both sides of that boundary, of range thirty three.

Fractional township fifty, townships fifty one, fifty three, fifty five, fifty seven, fifty nine, sixty one, sixty three, and sixty four, of range thirty four.

Also at the same place, commencing on Monday, the eighteenth day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz:

North of the Base Line and west of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Townships fifty two, fifty four, fifty six, fifty eight, sixty, sixty two, sixty four, of range thirty five.

Fractional township fifty two, north part of fractional township fifty three, north of former military reservation, township fifty five.

Fractional townships fifty eight and fifty nine, and townships sixty one and sixty three of range thirty six.

Fractional township fifty four, townships sixty, sixty two, and sixty four, of range thirty seven.

Fractional townships fifty eight and fifty nine, and townships sixty one and sixty three, of range thirty eight.

Township sixty two, of range thirty nine.

Fractional township sixty one, of range forty.

Township sixty four, of range forty one.

At the Land Office at CLINTON, commencing on Thursday, the twenty fourth day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz:

North of the Base Line and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Township sixty five, of range twenty nine.

Townships thirty five, thirty six, thirty seven, forty five, and forty six of range thirty.

Townships thirty six, thirty seven, thirty eight, forty five, and forty six, of range thirty one.

Townships thirty five, thirty six, thirty seven, thirty eight, thirty nine, forty five, forty six, and forty eight, of range thirty two.

Townships thirty five, thirty six, thirty seven, thirty eight, and thirty nine, of range thirty three.

At the Land Office at Palmyra, commencing on Monday, the twenty fifth day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz.,

North of the Base Line and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Township sixty six, of ranges eleven and twelve.

Townships sixty five and sixty six, of range thirteen.

At the Land Office at FAYETTE, commencing on Monday, the twenty eighth day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz.

North of the Base Line, and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Townships sixty two, sixty three and sixty four, of range fourteen.

Township sixty four, of range fifteen.

Townships sixty one, sixty two, sixty three, sixty four, of range nineteen.

Township sixty four of range twenty.

Also, at the same time and place, for the disposal of the public lands on the islands in the Missouri river, hereinafter designated

Islands numbered twenty, twenty one, and twenty two, in township fifty three, of range twenty.

Island numbered twenty four, in township fifty two of range eighteen.

Island numbered twenty five, in township fifty two of range nineteen.

Islands numbered thirty, thirty one, and thirty two, in township forty eight, of range fifteen.

Islands thirty three, thirty four, thirty five, thirty six, thirty seven, thirty eight, thirty nine, forty and forty one, in township forty six, of range thirteen.

Island numbered forty two, in township forty six, of range thirteen.

Islands numbered forty three and forty four, in township forty five, of range thirteen.

Island number forty five, in township forty five, of range twelve.

At the Land Office at ST. LOUIS, commencing on Thursday, the first day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands on the islands in the Missouri river, hereinafter described, viz:

North of the Base Line, and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Island number fifty two, in townships forty four, of range nine.

Island number fifty three, fifty four, fifty five, fifty six, and fifty seven, except the southeast fractional quarter of section seventeen, township forty five, of range eight, on island number fifty five, in township forty five, ranges eight and nine.

Islands number sixty one and sixty two, except the southwest quarter of section twenty eight and the fractional section thirty three, in township forty six, of range four.

Islands number sixty three, sixty four and sixty five, in townships forty five and forty six, of range three and four.

Islands sixty six, sixty seven, sixty eight, sixty nine seventy and seventy one, in township forty five, of range three.

Island number seventy two, in township forty five, of range two.

Islands number seventy three, seventy four, seventy five and seventy six, except the east fractional half of southwest quarter, and the west fractional half of the southwest quarter of section five, in township forty four, of range one, on island number seventy four, in townships forty four and forty five, of range one

Island number seventy seven, in township forty four, of range one.

At the Land Office at Jackson, commencing on Monday, the fourth day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz:

North of the Base Line, and East of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Township twenty two, except sections five, six and seven, of range nine.

Southeast quarter of section one, fractional sections twelve, thirteen and fourteen, south half of fifteen, section twenty two, and fractional sections twenty three, twenty six and seven, in township sixteen and township twenty eight and twenty nine, of range twelve.

Fractional townships sixteen and seventeen, except sections five and six, in the latter of range thirteen.

The east half of township twenty five, township twenty six, except the two westernmost tiers of sections, and township twenty seven, except the northwest quarter of section six and lot number six of the northeast quarter of same sections, of range fourteen.

Townships twenty three and twenty four, except the western tier of sections in the latter of range fifteen

Fractional township twenty three and twenty eight, of range sixteen.

Fractional townships twenty two and twenty three of range seventeen.

At the Land Office at SPRINGFIELD, commencing on Thursday, the seventh day of November next for the disposal of the public lands within the under mentioned townships, to wit:

North of the Base Line, and West of the Meridian.

Township thirty four, of ranges twenty two and twenty three.

Township thirty, of range twenty five.

Township thirty one, of ranges nineteen, twenty, twenty one, twenty two, twenty three and twenty five.

Townships thirty three and thirty four, of ranges thirty two and thirty three.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military or other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer, and no private entries of land, in the townships so offered, will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this 24th day of June, Anno Domini, 1844.
JOHN TYLER

By the President:
Tho. H. Blake,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any of the lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, and make payment therefor as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township, embracing the tract claimed above designated, otherwise such claim will be forfeited.
Tho. H. Blake,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

H. S. COOK
MERCHANT TAILOR,
NO 15 SHETUCKET STREET,
Norwich, Conn.,

Gentlemens' and Boys' Garments cut and made in the latest styles.

Garments to be made out of the shop, cut at short notice.

☞ The strictest Punctuality will be an Invariable Rule. ☜

July 31. tf36

Paints, Oils, Varnishes &c.

ENGLISH and American Linseed Oil, warranted pure; Coach and Furniture Varnish; White Lead; Dry and Ground in Oil, Spirits Turpentine Litharge, Red Lead, Spanish Brown, English and American Venetian Red, Putty; Window Glasses all sizes, Glue various qualities, Japan and Bright Varnish, Chrome Red, Dry Verdigris, Pure do ground in Oil, Chrome Green Prussian Blue, Ultramarine, Paris Green, Chrome Yellow, Chinese and English Vermilion, Blue, Brown, Green and Black Smalts, Gold and Brass Leaf, Silver and Copper Bronze, Sable and Camels Hair Pencils, Gum Copal and Shellac, French and Spruce Yellow, Pumice Stone, Black Lead, Spanish and Paris White, Red and White Chalk, Rose Pink Terra de Sienna, Turkey Umber, Drop Black, India Red, Glass and Emery Paper, Black Paint ground in Oil, distilled Verdigris, Paint and Varnish Brushes, Sash Tools, Lamp Black &c. For sale at the lowest prices at wholesale or retail by
JOHN L. DEVOTION, 119 Main-st.
One door East of the Quinebaug Bank.
August 14 3m36

C. BRINKERHOFF'S
HEALTH
RESTORATIVE.

THE RESPECTABLE individuals who have certified as to the virtue of C. BRINKERHOFF'S HEALTH RESTORATIVE, are those who have experienced its remedial effect either in their own individual cases, or within the circle of their families. Without an exception they are persons whose veracity is unquestioned, and they frankly state their entire confidence in the Proprietor and his medicine. Dr Jas. R. Chilton, the eminent Anatytical Chemist of New York, having had a bottle under trial, has testified that it is composed of vegetable matter entirely. For Liver Complaint, Weakness and Pain in the Side and Chest, Severe Coughs and Colds and profuse Nights Sweats, the Health Restorative has evinced the most decided curative properties, strengthening the weak and dilapidated part, and soothing the most aggravating and alarming cough and expectoration. Some of the most eminent of the Medical Faculty and Divines are ready to be referred to in proof of its really restoring qualities, and have left their names and certificates with Mr. Brinkerhoff, the Proprietor, for that purpose.

HORACE EVERETT 98 Hudson St N. Y. the General Agent for the U. States, has appointed SAMUEL TYLER, 136 Main-st., and WILLIAM S. TYLER, 131 Water-st., as Agents for Norwich Ct.
Norwich, August 15. 38

HENRY LEE M. D.

HOMŒOPATHIC PRACTITIONER. Rooms in the American House.

References.—A. Gerold Hull M. D. 406 Broadway, N. Y. Chas. Skiff M. D. New Haven, Ct., Taft M.D. Hartford Ct.
August 14. 38

G. B. PRINDLE,

HAS removed his One Price Watch, Jewelry, and Clock Establishment, to the Store (lately occupied by J. Breson & Son's shoe dealers,) No. 144 Main-street,—opposite the sign post.

Full assortment of choice goods—and no *variation* in *prices* tolerated—a child may purchase as low as the closest buyer
April 24th, '44 tf23

COME AND SEE.

THE Latest fashions of Fall dress Goods. The Subscribers feel confident that they can and are exhibiting the richest & most beautiful stock of Goods ever offered in this market. Their assortment is also very extensive, having been making Continual additions, for the last two weeks, they are enabled to furnish almost every article usually kept in their line of business & many that cannot be found at any other Dry Good Establishment. We do not pretend to give the particular styles. As it would be useless to undertake denying that the beauty and richness of our stock cannot be surpassed. As to the prices of our goods we have only to say we will sell a little lower than the lowest notwithstanding the great hue, and cry of some that they are giving their goods away. Now we do not wish to deceive the people by saying that they can come and buy goods for a song, but recollect we have said and do say that we shall sell a little lower than the lowest.

Fo. 118 & 120 Main street.
41 TWEEDY & BARROWS.

Summer Arrangements
OF FARE AND FREIGHT,—TO AND FROM NEW YORK.
DAILY NIGHT LINE.

THE splendid steamer CLEOPATRA Capt. I. K. Dustan, will leave Norwich Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and New York Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

The splendid steamer WORCESTER. Capt. J. H. Vanderbilt, will leave Norwich Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and New York, Mondays Wednesdays, and Fridays.

N. B. All persons are forbid Trusting any one on account of the above Boats or owners.
E. A. BILL.
Agent for the above Boats.
Norwich, April 20th, 1844. 2

NORWICH & WORCESTER RAIL ROAD.
DAY LIGHT LINE
Between Boston and New York, via., the Long Island Rail Road.

A New York Train, via., Greenport and the Long Island Rail Road, will leave Worcester every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, upon the arrival of the Train from Boston at 9½ A. M.

Will leave Allens' Point for Boston every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, upon the arrival of the Boat from Greenport about 2 P. M.
EMERSON FOOTE, Supt.
Norwich, August 12, '44. 36

Norwich and Worcester Rail Road.
DAILY LINE TO NEW YORK, AND BOSTON.
COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 29th, 1844

CARS will leave Allen's Point for Worcester and Boston every morning, except Monday, immediately upon the arrival of the Steamer from New York.

Leave Worcester for Norwich and New York every evening, except Sunday, at 6 1-4, upon the arrival of the Train from Boston.

Accommodation Trains,
DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
Leave Norwich - - 5 3-4 A M, and 4 1-2 P M.
" Worcester - 10 A M, and 4 P M.

Freight Trains,
DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
Leave Norwich 8 1-2 AM.—Worcester 7 1-2 A M

The Morning Train from Norwich, and the Morning and Evening Trains from Worcester, connect with the Boston and Worcester, and the Western Railroads.

Fares are less when paid for Tickets than when paid in the Cars.

All Baggage at the risk of its owner, unless receipted for by an authorized agent of the corporation.
EMERSON FOOTE, Supt.
Norwich April 22d, 1844

STEAM PROPELLER LINE,
BETWEEN
Norwich and New York

The Steamer QUINEBAUG, Capt. Jedediah Williams, will leave Norwich every Tuesday, and New York every Friday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

All goods forwarded for the Propeller Line, will be taken into store free of any expense to the shippers freight taken at packet prices.

The steamer Shetucket, Capt. Geo. W. Gerr, has taken her place in the Line with the steamer Quinebaug, and will leave Norwich every Friday and New York every Tuesday.

For freight or passage enquire of the Capt. on board or to LEAVENS & HUNTINGTON, } Agents
H. WHITAKER & Co. } in
NORTON, CONVERSE, & Co. } Norwich
J. & A. BRIGGS, 40 South-st. New York.
May 1st. 23

BOSTON PACKETS,

THE ch MAIL, Capt. CROWELL.
" SPY, Capt. LEWIS.

HAVE commenced running between Norwich and Boston, for the season, and will take freight on the most reasonable terms. For further information enquire of
HAWES, GRAY & CO. Boston.
H. WHITAKER & CO. Commercial-street.
Norwich Ct.
March 24th, '44 18

REMITTANCES TO AND PASSAGE FROM ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

WE beg to inform our friends in Norwich, Conn and vicinity, that we have appointed Mr JAMES McLELLAND, of that city, as our agent Persons sending for their relatives, or remitting money to the old country, will find it their interest and their friends comfort to give him a call.
ROCHE BROTHERS & CO.,
25 Fulton street, New York.
Jan. 24th, 1844. tf8

FOR STONINGTON.

THE Steamer ANGELINA Capt. Lovell, will run regular to Stonington; Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; touching at the intermediate Landings.

Leaving Norwich at 5 o'clock A. M. returning the same afternoon in time to take the Cars for Worcester. For further information Enquire of
E. A. BILL.
Norwich, April 16 '44 21

FOR NEW LONDON DAILY
THE NEW STEAMER ANGELINA,
CAPT. LOVELL.

COMMENCED her regular Trips on Wednesday March 27th.
Leaving Norwich, at 8 o'clock A. M.
" New London, at about half-past 3 P.M.
For further information, enquire of E. A. BILL.
Norwich, April 3d. '44 18

DR. MERRILL,
New London, Conn.,

WOULD respectfully inform those who may be afflicted with disease, that he still continues to detect disease with the Stethoscope in connexion with Percussion, with great success. During the last four months, eight patients have been cured of diseased lungs; sixteen of diseased liver; thirty-seven of dyspepsia; two of dropsy of the chest; one of diseased vertebra; one of enlargement of the heart; five of Bronchitis; also many acute cases of different diseases.

Office in Court Street, two doors from the Post-Office.
July 31st 36

WM. H. ALLEN.
DENTIST,

OFFICE, NO. 94 SHETUCKET STREET, (UP STAIRS) WHERE he will perform all operations necessary for the preservation of the teeth and gums in the best possible manner. Teeth inserted from 1 to a complete set. Teeth cleaned, filled, extracted, and all irregularities, whether they proceed from disease or want of proper care, remedied.
March 23 tf17

DENTISTRY.

Dr. G. E. & C. Parkhurst,

HAVE opened an Office, No. 69, Main street, door west of the Franklin House, where they will wait on all who will favor them with their patronage. Teeth set from one to a full set. Every necessary operation performed on the teeth, and warranted Their long experience enables them to treat judiciously all diseases connected with the teeth.
Nov. 30. 1yr1

CHARLES A. CONVERSE,
Dealer in
English, French and German Hardware, Cutlery, and Guns.
139 MAIN-STREET.
Norwich.

FINE EATING!
PRATT & HOOKER,
(Franklin Square,)

HAVE on hand a first rate assortment of *PROVISIONS & GROCERIES,* which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.
Norwich, April 24th. 29

PATENT MACHINES.

THE cheapest and best Horse Powers ever offered to the public for driving Circular Saws, Cider, Shingle and Sugar Mills, Turning Lathes, Threshing Machines, &c. Also the best Threshing Machines for grain and hay seed, may be had of the subscriber—also the right to vend them in various parts of the country. Horse Powers from $40 to $50. Threshing Machines from $20 to $25. Both Machines easily convexed in a one horse wagon.

N. B. A few more Agents wanted to sell on commission. A. KINGSLEY.
Norwich, July 19, 1843. 34

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
Franklin Square, Main-street,
NORWICH, CONN.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the Travelling public generally, that he has leased the above named establishment and has made many alterations and improvements in furnishing the House with new furniture throughout, so as to place it in every respect in the best condition for company, for whose comfort it is peculiarly well calculated, having large airy rooms, commanding a fine view of the river and the beautiful scenery of the surrounding hills. The Table will be supplied with the best that the market affords. Carriages always in readiness to convey passengers to the House, Boats and Cars, free of expense. Horses and Carriages can be furnished and good Stabling provided by the proprietor. Prices to correspond with the times.

The above House will be under the superintendence of Mr. Woodard.
B. P. PENDLETON, Proprietor
Norwich, April 23, 1844. tf22

ANTHONY GORTON,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Corner of Main and Union-Streets.
Norwich Conn.,
OVER THE STORE, OF S. DENNIS & Co.

HAVING long received a liberal share of patronage, is determined to merit a continuance of favor and all who are desirous of procuring the most
Thorough made Garment,
AND
Good Fit,
in the *most fashionable style,* at prices SO LOW that no reasonable man would object to, should call at
A. GORTON'S,
where he will be happy to receive orders in his line of Business—promising to render perfect satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

N. B. Particular care will be taken in cutting garments that are made out of his establishment.

Be sure and call on
ANTHONY GORTON.
Norwich, Feb. 7, 1844. tf11

COPARTNERSHIP

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of
BREWER & LEWIS,
and will transact the STOVE AND TIN WARE business at No. 16 *Shetucket Street,* a few rods from the corner of Main, where they offer for sale a lot of very superior Tin Ovens manufactured expressly for the present season, which will Boil as well as Bake, also a large quantity of Milk Pans, as cheap as the cheapest, together with a general assortment of Tin Ware, Stoves, &c,

Tin Roofing, Copper and Tin Eave Troughs, Conductor Pipes, &c., made and put up in a workmanlike manner Jobbing and repairing done at the shortest notice.
JOHN M. BREWER,
WM. LEWIS.
Norwich, May 25th. '44. 27

Wood and Willow ware,
Wholesale and Retail!

A LARGE lot just received from the manufacturer of all kinds and descriptions, consisting in part of Tubs of all sizes, Pails and Can Pails, Nest Boxes, Bowls, Trays, Wash-Boards, Clothes-Pines, Mortars, and other articles too many to enumerate, all of which will be sold at prices *unusually low.* Also, a good supply of Willow and other Baskets. A fresh supply of Teas, with GROCERIES of all kinds, may constantly be found at the store of
FAIRFIELD & ARMSTRONG.

P. S. Goods delivered free of expense to any part of the city.
April 3d.

LUMBER.

THE subscriber has on hand a large quantity of the above article of all kinds and qualities, which, he will sell low JOHN G. HUNTINGTON.
August, 9th, 1843—3m37 [Central Wharf

Another Glorious Opportunity.
WATCHES! WATCHES!
AT No. 80 CHATHAM STREET.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has entered into the above Establishment with one of the most beautiful and useful assortment of Watches, both Gold and Silver, from England and France, as low as $20 and 25. Watches and Jewelry exchanged or bought on the most advantageous terms to the customer.

Watches and Clocks repaired in the most accurate manner.

All articles purchased of him not approved of will be exchanged. Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange. The highest price paid for old Gold.
JOHN MYERS.
New York, May 22d tf26

Eastern and Western Lumber.

800,000 FEET Albany Mer. Boards, 12 [14, and 16 feet.
25,000 Albany clear do
50,000 Eastern Mer. Boards and Plank.
25,000 ft. " clear, 1¼, 1½ and 2 inch.
25,000 ft. Spruce flooring.
50,000ft. Clapboards of various kinds.
400 M. Pine and Cedar Shingles.
For sale by B. CHAPELL,
Central Wharf.

WALTER CLAPP,
BOOKSELLER & BOOKBINDER,
SHETUCKET-STREET, NORWICH,
Nov. 8th, 1843 1y56

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN pursuance of law, I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America do hereby declare and make known, that public sales will be held at the undermentioned Land Offices in the STATE OF ARKANSAS, at the periods hereinafter Designated, to wit:

At the Land Office at BATESVILLE, commencing on Monday the eleventh day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz:

North of the base line and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Townships five, six, ten and eleven, of range one.

Townships four, five and nine, of range two

Fractional townships five, and six, west of White River, of range four.

Fractional township four, west of White River and township eight, of range five.

Fractional township twelve, north of old Indian boundary, of range eight.

Fractional township eleven, north of old Indian boundary, and township twelve of range nine.

Fractional township eleven, North of old Indian boundary, and township twelve and thirteen of range ten.

Townships twelve and thirteen, of range eleven.

Fractional township nine, north of the old Indian boundary, and township twelve, of range twelve.

Fractional townships eight and nine, north of the old Indian boundary, and township twelve, of range thirteen.

Fractional township eight, north of the old Indian boundary, and township nine, twelve and fifteen, of range fourteen.

Township fifteen, of range fifteen.

Township seventeen, of range sixteen.

Townships thirteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen and eighteen, of range seventeen.

At the Land Office at FAYETTEVILLE, commencing on Thursday the fourteenth day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz:

North of the Base line and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Township seventeen, of range eighteen.

Townships sixteen, nineteen and twenty, of range nineteen.

Township sixteen, of range twenty-one.

Township twenty-one of range twenty-two.

Townships twelve, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty and twenty-one, of range twenty-four.

Townships sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, and nineteen, of range twenty-five.

Township fourteen, of range twenty-seven.

Townships eighteen nineteen, twenty and twenty one, of range twenty-eight.

Township fourteen, of range twenty-nine.

Township twelve, of range thirty-one.

At the Land Office at JOHNSONS COURT-HOUSE commencing on Monday the eighteenth day of November next, for the disposal of the public land within the undermentioned townships, viz:

North of the Base line and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Townships four and five, of range eighteen.

Township four, of range nineteen.

Townships nine and ten; of range twenty.

Townships nine and ten of range twenty-one.

Township ten, of range twenty-two.

Township eleven, of range twenty-four.

Township three, of range twenty-five.

Township five, of range twenty-six.

Townships six, and eleven, of range twenty eight.

Township five, of range twenty-nine.

At the Land Office at WASHINGTON, commencing on Thursday, the twenty-first day, November next, for the disposal of the public lands hereinafter described, viz.

South of the Base line and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Township ten, of range twenty-one.

The fractions, of sections seventeen, eighteen, nineteen and twenty, east of Red river, in the bend of Old River Lake, in township eighteen, of range twenty-five.

Townships five, six, and eighteen, of range twenty-seven.

Townships two, three, five, six and seventeen, of range twenty-eight.

Townships four and five, of range twenty-nine.

Townships five, six, and seven of range thirty.

At the Land Office at LITTLE ROCK commencing on Monday, the twenty-fifth day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz:

North of the Base Line West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Sections one and twelve, in township seven, of range seven.

Fractional township seven, north of the old Indian boundary, of range fourteen.

South of the Base Line and West of the Meridian.

Sections one, two, three, four, five, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen fourteen, fifteen, twenty-two twenty-three twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six twenty-seven and thirty-six, north half and southeast quarter of section six, fractions of section eight, east of Rock Roe Bayou and White river, North half and southeast quarter, and including part east of White river, of section twenty-one of north half and southeast quarter of section thirty five and including part east of White river in township one of range three.

Township nine and ten, of range five.

Township five, of range six.

Townships fifteen and eighteen of range nine.

Fractional section twenty-one south half of twenty-two and north half and southwest quarter of section twenty seven, east of Arkansas river in township three and township fifteen, of range ten.

Townships twelve, thirteen, fourteen and fifteen, of range twelve.

Townships eighteen and nineteen, and the fractional sections one to six, inclusive, in township twenty of range thirteen and fourteen.

At the Land Office at Helena, commencing on Thursday, the twenty-eighth day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands hereinafter described, viz:

South of the Base Line and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

The fractional sections two and three, north of Bayou Grass Bayou, sections four; five, six, seven, eight, nine, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one and thirty-two, north of Arkansas river, and fractional sections thirty-three and thirty-four, in township eight, of range one.

Township seventeen, of range three.

Lands appropriated by law, for the use of schools, military or other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer; and no private entries of land, in the townships so offered, will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this twenty-fourth day of June, Anno Domini, 1844.
JOHN TYLER.

By the President:
Tho. H. Blake,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, and make payment therefor *as soon as practical after seeing this notice,* and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township, embracing the tract claimed, above designated; otherwise such claim will be forfeited.
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

☞ Impurity of Blood causes Pain and

occasions disease upon that part of the body which from any cause may be weakest. Thus in persons whose blood is impure, should they have a cold, the impure matter would settle upon their lungs, and consumption be the trouble; so with other affections. All trouble is saved by using the BRANDRETH PILLS, which cannot injure, and which cannot be overdone. Only use them in the commencement of any disease, use them in full doses and you will be up and well, while those who are too wise to take such a simple medicine, are bed-ridden, or prematurely end their days. The Brandreth Pills are only beginning to be appreciated; they are found to never deceive; they are the only internal medicine required in this climate.

Be careful of pretended universal purgatives, which cannot be used without injury to the body as Brandreth's Pills can. What are they? Are they not imitations of the Brandreth Pills recommended in advertisements stolen from Dr. Brandreth? Were they not originally counterfeit pills purporting to be the genuine Brandreth Pills? But in consequence of the new labels on the Brandreth Pills boxes are they not obliged to come out under colors equally false? Observe the makers and travelling agents? Are they not men whom Dr. Brandreth hath cast off, not for good conduct truly? Is this not true as applicable to the *pretended "Indian,"* and, in fact, to nearly all the advertised pills of the day? Shall the public trust their lives in the hands of these unprincipled men? Surely not.

The Brandreth Pills *give strength* for weakness—they are liked best by those who have taken the most of them. Dr. Brandreth can give *personal reference* to thousands who have been *restored* from a bed of sickness by their use, when every other means had proved entirely unavailable. These cases are continually occuring in this city and in every part of the Union. Get Brandreth's Pills if you are not perfectly healthy, and they will restore you—if medicine can do it—because they expel those humors which are the cause of imperfect of the blood, and at the same time the body is strengthened by the operation of this most excellent medicine

The following names are a list of Dr. B. Brandreth's agents in New London Co.

Norwich, R. W. Roath; New London, Nathan Belden; Colchester, L. A. Kellogg; Franklin, Amos D. Hyde; Liberty Hill, Austin Gay; Lebanon, Gurdon Robinson; Yanticville, Tracy, Huntington & Co.; Fitchville, S. Fitch; Norwich Town, Geo. D. Fuller; Milltown, Wm. B. Hull; Stonington, Horace Lewis; Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Portersville, Smith, Cady &Co; Centre Groton, R. W. Smith; Groton, John Hobson: Hamburg, H. A. Brockway; Salem, E. S. Williams; Montville, James Turner; Hadlyme, R. Brockway.

WRIGHT'S
Indian Vegetable Pills,
OF THE
N. American College of Health.

THESE extraordinary Pills are composed of plants which grow spontaneously on our own soil, and are, therefore, better adapted to our constitution than medicines concocted from foreign drugs, however well they may be compounded; and as the INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS are founded upon the principle that the human body is, in truth,

SUBJECT TO BUT ONE DISEASE,

viz, corrupt humors, and that medicines cause this disease on

NATURAL PRINCIPLES

by cleansing and purifying the body; it will be manifest, that if the constitution be not entirely exhausted, a perseverance in their use, according to directions, is absolutely certain to drive disease of every name from the body.

When we wish to restore a Swamp or Morass to fertility, we drain it of the superabundant waters.—In like manner, if we wish to restore the body to health, we must cleanse it of impurity.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

Will be found one of the best, if not the very best medicines in the world for carrying out this

GRAND PURIFYING PRINCIPLE,

because they expel from the body all morbid and corrupt humors—the cause of disease—in any easy and NATURAL MANNER; and while they every day give

EASE AND PLEASURE,

disease of every name is rapidly driven from the body.

The above named INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS have been three *years before* the American public; and we can now say, without fear of contradiction, that of all the various medicines which have heretofore been popular, not one has given such universal satisfaction, or obtained such a permanent hold upon the affections of the people. Not only do all who use it invariably experience relief, and recommend it in the strongest terms; but it has effected some of the most astonishing cures ever performed by medicine.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are attaining great celebrity in New England as well as other parts of the United States. The attempts of persons to defraud the public by the sale of spurious articles, meet with general reprobation. Mr. Wright is an indefatigable business man, and shows an every of cures by the medicine, which warrant confidence in the virtues of his Indian Vegetable Pills.

From the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

People are pretty well satisfied by this time, that Calomel and the other thousand and one mineral preparations of the shops are better adapted, as a general rule, to kill rather than cure the patient.—As a matter of course, vegetable medicines are there, free in great request. There are very many humbugs however, among the latter, and we would advise all those who have the least regard for their health, to try the *INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS of the North American College of Health,* sold at 198 Race street, Philadelphia—as they are the preparation of one intimately acquainted with the healing art.

From the Boston Daily Times.

INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

Of all the public advertised medicines of the day, we know of none that we can more safely recommend for the "ills that flesh is heir to," than the Pills that are sold at the depot of the North American College of Health, No 198 Tremont street Boston. Several instances we know of, where they are used in families with the highest satisfaction. And no longer ago than yesterday, we heard an eminent physician of this city recommend them in high terms. There used to be in the community a great repugnance to the use of QUACK medicines, as they are all indiscriminately termed, but it was mainly owing to the regular M. D.'s constantly denouncing them. They are, however becoming more liberal in this respect, and the consequence is, that good vegetable medicines are now more extensively used than formerly.

AGENTS.

SAMUEL TYLER, Norwich, will sell by the dozen to those who wish to purchase to sell again.

R. W. ROATH,	Norwich.
Geo. D. Fuller,	Norwich Town.
S. C. Osgood,	Bean Hill.
Tracy Huntington & Co.	Yanticville.
A. L. Hyde,	Franklin.
A. G. Bailey,	Lebanon.
G. Robinson,	"
Stephen Fitch,	Fitchville.
H. Morey,	Bozrahville.
J. W. Stanton,	Jewett City,
Albert Ray & Co.	Greenville.
C. & G. Lewis,	Uncasville
B. F. Collins,	Mystic.
B. F. Hosie,	Mystic Bridge
Wm. Browning,	Gales Ferry.
Nathan Beckwith,	New London.
J. H Lewis & Co.	Westerly R. I.
E. W. Babcock & Co.	" "
R. Burnett,	Groton.
R. M Smith,	"
E. Paxon Jr.	Stonington.
Wm. B. Hull,	North Stonington.

New England Office, 198 Tremont-street Boston.
May 1st. 1844. 23

GEO. W. CONCKLIN,
BOOK AND JOB
PRINTER,
No. 51 Water-Street,
Norwich, Conn.,

Every description of Letter Press Printing neatly and promptly executed.
August 7. tf37

For Military.

BLUE Broad Cloths, expressly for military, just received, and for sale very low by TWEEDY, BARROWS & CO.
Norwich, August 21st., 1844. 3w39

NORWICH NEWS.

Terms per Annum	2 00
For Advertising per square of ten lines,	1 00
For more than three insertions per week	25

THE NORWICH NEWS.
WM. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
OFFICE No. 36, SHETUCKET STREET
One door North of the American House.

The Norwich News.

VOL. IV.—NO. 144. NORWICH, CONN., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1844. WHOLE NO. 200.

Summer Arrangement
OF FARE AND FREIGHT,—TO AND FROM NEW YORK.
DAILY NIGHT LINE.

THE splendid steamer CLEOPATRA Capt. I. K. DOUTER, will leave Norwich Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and New York Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

The splendid steamer WORCESTER, Capt. J. H. VANDERBILT, will leave Norwich Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and New York, Mondays Wednesdays, and Fridays.

N. B. All persons are forbid Trusting any one on account of the above Boats or owners.

E. A. BILL.
Agent for the above Boats.
Norwich, April 20th, 1844. 3

NORWICH & WORCESTER RAIL ROAD.

ON AND AFTER SEPT. 17th.

Accomodation trains Leave,
Norwich at 6 A. M. & 4 1-2 P. M.
Worcester " 10 A. M. & 4 1-4 P. M.

Freight trains Leave,
Norwich 8 1-2 A. M.
Worcester 6 o'clock and 50 m. A. M.

St. Bt. Train leaves Allyns' Point early every morning except Monday, upon the arrival of the Boat from New York.

Leaves Worcester at 3 1-4 every evening except Sunday upon the arrival of the train from Boston.

LONG ISLAND TRAIN

Leaves Allyns' Point every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday about 2 P. M. upon the arrival of the boat from Greenport.

Leaves Worcester every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9 3-4 A. M. upon the arrival of the train from Boston.

Fares are less where paid at the Ticket offices than in the cars.

All Baggage at the risk of the owner unless receipted for by an authorized agent of the corporation.

EMERSON FOOTE, Supt.
Sept. 18, 1844. 43.

STEAM PROPELLER LINE,
BETWEEN
Norwich and New York

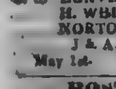
The Steamer QUINEBAUG, Capt. JEDEDIAH WILLIAMS, will leave Norwich every Tuesday, and New York every Friday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

All goods forwarded for the Propeller Line, will be taken into store free of any expense to the shippers. Freight taken at packet prices.

The steamer Shetucket, Capt. Geo. W. Geer, has taken her place in the Line with the steamer Quinebaug, and will leave Norwich every Friday and New York every Tuesday.

For freight or passage enquire of the Capt. on board or to LEAVENS & HUNTINGTON, H. WHITAKER & Co., NORTON, CONVERSE, & Co. } Agents in Norwich. J. & A. BRIGGS, 40 South-st. New York.
May 1st. 23

BOSTON PACKETS,



THE Sch. MAIL, Capt. CRAWELL. SPY, Capt. LEWIS.

HAVE commenced running between Norwich and Boston, for the season, and will take freight on the most reasonable terms. For further information enquire of
HAWES, GRAY & CO. Boston.
N. WHITAKER & CO. Commercial-street, Norwich Ct.
March 24th, '44 18

REMITTANCES TO AND PASSAGE FROM ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

WE beg to inform our friends in Norwich, Conn and its vicinity, that we have appointed Mr JAMES Mc LELLAND, of that city, as our agent. Persons sending for their relatives, or remitting money to the old country, will find it their interest and their friends comfort to give him a call.

ROCHE BROTHERS & CO.,
60 Pearl-street, New-York.
Jan. 24th, 1844. 1f9

FOR NEW LONDON DAILY
THE NEW STEAMER ANGELINA,

CAPT. LOVELL.

COMMENCED her regular Trips on Wednesday March 27th.
Leaving Norwich, at 8 o'clock A. M.
" New London, at about half-past 2 P. M.
For further information, enquire of E. A. BILL.
Norwich, April 3d. '44 19

FOR STONINGTON.

THE Steamer ANGELINA Capt. Lovell, will run regular to Stonington; Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; touching at the intermediate Landings.

Leaving Norwich at 8 o'clock A. M. returning the same afternoon in time to take the Cars for Worcester. For further information Enquire of
E. A. BILL.
Norwich, April 16 '44 21

DENTISTRY.

Dr. G. R. & C. Parkhurst,

HAVE opened an Office, No. 89, Main street, 2 doors west of the Franklin House, where they will wait on all who will favor them with their patronage. Teeth set from one to a full set. Every necessary operation performed on the teeth, and warranted. Their long experience enables them to treat judiciously all diseases connected with the teeth.
Nov. 30. 1yrl

WM. H. ALLEN.
DENTIST,

OFFICE, NO. 84 SHETUCKET STREET, (UP STAIRS)

WHERE he will perform all operations necessary for the preservation of the teeth and gums in the best possible manner. Teeth inserted from 1 to a complete set. Teeth cleaned, filled, extracted, and all irregularities, whether they proceed from disease or want of proper care, remedied.
March 27

DR. MERRILL,
New London, Conn.,

WOULD respectfully inform those who may be afflicted with disease, that he still continues to detect disease with the Stethoscope in connexion with Percussion, with great success. During the last four months, eight patients have been cured of diseased lungs; sixteen of diseased liver; thirty-seven of dyspepsia; two of dropsy of the chest; one of diseased vertebra; one of enlargement of the heart; five of Bronchitis; also many acute cases of different diseases.

Office in Court Street, two doors from the Post-Office.
July 31st 26

Paints, Oils, Varnishes &c.

ENGLISH and American Linseed Oil, warranted pure; Coach and Furniture Varnish; White Lead; Dry and Ground in Oil, Spirits Turpentine Litharge, Red Lead, Spanish Brown, English and American Venetian Red, Putty, Window Glasses all sizes, Glue various qualities, Japan and Bright Varnish, Chrome Red, Dry Verdigris, Paris do ground in Oil, Chrome Green Prussian Blue, Ultramarine, Paris Green, Chrome Yellow, Chinese and English Vermilion, Blue, Brown, Green and Black Smalts, Gold and Brass Leaf, Silver and Copper Bronze, Sable and Camels Hair Pencils, Gum Copal and Shellac, French and Spruce Yellow, Pumice Stone, Black Lead, Spanish and Paris White, Red and White Chalk, Rose Pink Terra de Sienna Turkey Ocher, Drop Black, India Red, Glass and Emery Paper, Black Paint ground in Oil, distilled Verdigris, Paint and Varnish Brushes, Sash Tools, Lamp Black &c. For sale at the lowest prices at wholesale or retail by
JOHN L. DEVOTION, 119 Main-st.
One door East of the Quinebaug Bank.
August 14 2m38

H. S. COOK
MERCHANT TAILOR,
NO 15 SHETUCKET STREET,
Norwich, Conn.,

Gentlemens' and Boys' Garments cut and made in the latest styles.

Garments to be made out of the shop, cut at short notice.

☞ The strictest Punctuality will be an Invariable Rule. ☜
July 31. 1f36

WANTED
RAIL ROAD TIES,

20,000 Rail Road Ties on or before the first day of April next, to be delivered in Norwich, or any other place, as may be agreed upon by the contracting parties; for which cash will be paid on the first of April next.

N. B. All Ties delivered on or before the first day of October next in Norwich, will be paid for on delivery.
FULLER & BROAD.
For particulars enquire of ENOCH FULLER.
Office near the Franklin House.
Norwich, August 21st., 1844. 1f39.

CHARLES A. CONVERSE.
Dealer in
English, French and German Hardware, Cutlery, and Guns.
139 MAIN-STREET,
Norwich.

FINE EATING!
PRATT & HOOKER,
(Franklin Square.)

HAVE on hand a first rate assortment of *PROVISIONS & GROCERIES,* which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.
Norwich, April 24th. 22

PATENT MACHINES.

THE cheapest and best Horse Powers ever offered to the public for driving Circular Saws, Cider, Shingle and Sugar Mills, Turning Lathes, Threshing Machines, &c. Also the best Threshing Machines for grain and hay seed, may be had of the subscriber—also the right to vend them in various parts of the country. Horse Powers from $40 to $50. Threshing Machines from $20 to $25. Both Machines easily conveyed in a one horse wagon.

N. B. A few more Agents wanted to sell on commission.
A. KINGSLEY.
Norwich, July 19, 1843. 34

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
Franklin Square, Main-street,
NORWICH, CONN.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the Travelling public generally, that he has leased the above named establishment and has made many alterations and improvements in furnishing the House with new furniture throughout, so as to place it in every respect in the best condition for a company, for whose comfort it is peculiarly well calculated, having large airy rooms, commanding a fine view of the river and the beautiful scenery of the surrounding hills. The Table will be supplied with the best that the market affords. Carriages always in readiness to convey passengers to the House, free of expense. Horses and Carriages can be furnished and good Stabling provided by the proprietor. Prices to correspond with the times.

The above House will be under the superintendence of Mr. Woodard.
B. F. PENDLETON, Proprietor
Norwich, April 23, 1844. 1f22

MERCHANT'S HOTEL.
NORWICH CONN.,

THE subscribers having leased and fitted up the MERCHANT'S HOTEL, in first rate order; and are now ready for the reception of company. This house is located in the center of business, on an elevation of land which commands a delightful view of the river Thames and of the beautiful scenery on either side, and is a most desirable place of resort either for the pleasure seeker or the man of business. No pains will be spared to make the Merchants Hotel what a public house should be—a house of comfort to the weary traveler. The table will always be supplied with viands and luxuries of the season. Large and airy sleeping apartments and accessed Beds will be provided, and the charges be such as to compet with the times.

A few boarders can also be accomodated with good board at reasonable prices. If the servants do not preform their duty it is particularly requested that travelers and others would inform the landlord to that effect.

There is attached to the above house, a general Stage Office, where the Stage arrives and departs daily, also a first rate LIVERY STABLE, where good horses, and careful drivers can be had at short notice.

☞ Passengers carried to and from the Hotel to the Cars and Boat, *free of charge.*
E. & W. COTTRELL.
April 24th, '44. 1f23

Eastern and Western Lumber.

800,000 FEET Albany Mer. Boards, 12 [14, and 16 feet.
25,000 Albany clear do.
50,000 Eastern Mer. Boards and Plank.
25,000 ft. " clear, 1¼, 1½ and 2 inch.
25,000 ft. Spruce flooring.
50,000 ft. Clapboards of various kinds.
400 M. Pine and Cedar Shingles.
For sale by E. CHAPELL,
Central Wharf.

COAL.

THE subscriber is now prepared to furnish for Family use and for manufacturing purposes, the above article, of superior quality, and at prices satisfactory.
JOHN G. HUNTINGTON,
August 9th, 1843—3m37. [Central Wharf.

WANTED.

TEN Thousand Sheep and Lamb SKINS, with the wool on, for which the highest cash price will be paid by O. B. ROGERS.
Yantic, Aug. 26, 1844. 40

Another Glorious Opportunity.
WATCHES! WATCHES!
AT No. 180 CHATHAM STREET.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has entered into the above Establishment with one of the most beautiful and useful assortment of Watches, both Gold and Silver, from England and France, as low as $20 and 25. Watches and Jewelry exchanged or bought on the most advantageous terms to the customer.

Watches and Clocks repaired in the most accurate manner.

All articles purchased of him not approved of will be exchanged. Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange. The highest price paid for old Gold.
JOHN MYERS.
New York, May 22. 1f26

Wood and Willow ware,
Wholesale and Retail!

A LARGE lot just received from the manufacturer of all kinds and descriptions, consisting in part of Tubs of all sizes, Pails and Can Pails, Nest Boxes, Bowls, Trays, Wash-boards, Clothes-lines, Mortars, and other articles too many to enumerate, all of which will be sold at prices *unusually low.* Also, a good supply of Willow and other Baskets. A fresh supply of Teas, with GROCERIES of all kinds, may constantly be found at the store of
FAIRFIELD & ARMSTRONG.

☞ Goods delivered free of expense to any part of the city.
April 3d. 9

COPARTERTSHIP

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of

BREWER & LEWIS,

and will transact the STOVE AND TIN WARE business at No. 16 *Shetucket Street,* a few rods from the corner of Main, where they offer for sale a lot of very superior Tin Ovens manufactured expressly for the present season, which will Boil as well as Bake, also a large quantity of Milk Pans, as cheap as the cheapest, together with a general assortment of Tin Ware, Stoves, &c.

Tin Roofing, Copper and Tin Eave Troughs, Conductor Pipes, &c., made and put up in a workmanlike manner. Jobbing and repairing done at the shortest notice.
JOHN M. BREWER,
WM. LEWIS.
Norwich, May 29th, '44. 37

ANTHONY GORTON,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Corner of Main and Union-Streets,
Norwich Conn.,
OVER THE STORE, OF S. DENNIS & CO.

HAVING long received a liberal share of patronage, is determined to merit a continuance of favor and all who are desirous of procuring the most

Thorough made Garment,
AND
Good Fit,

in the *most fashionable style,* at prices SO LOW that no reasonable man would object to, should call at
A. GORTON'S,
where he will be happy to receive orders in his line of Business—promising to render perfect satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

N. B. Particular care will be taken in cutting garments that are made out of his establishment.

Be sure and call on
ANTHONY GORTON.
Norwich, Feb. 7, 1844. tf11

LUMBER.

THE subscriber has on hand a large quantity of the above article of all kinds and qualities, which, he will sell low
JOHN G. HUNTINGTON.
August, 9th, 1843—3m37 [Central Wharf

WALTER CLAPP,
BOOKSELLER & BOOKBINDER,
SHETUCKET-STREET, NORWICH,
Nov. 8th, 1843 1f36

HAMS,

A FINE lot of Pork and Best HAMS, just received direct from the smoke House and for sale cheap by GARDNER & BUTTS
No. 13 Water-st. Sept. 11. 42

WANTED.

5000 SHEEP SKINS, with the wool on for which the highest prices, in cash will be paid by GARDNER & BUTTS.
No. 13 Water-st. Sept. 11. 42

Wanted.

A Young woman for light work and the usual attendance. Enquire of the Printer.
Sept. 11 1844. 42

ELY & CO,

HAVE also received a fresh lot of Dry Goods, consisting of a large assortment of Silks Kept Cashmeres, Twilled Cashmeres, Crape de Laines, Crape de Ecosse, Mous de Laine &c. &c. Also a few pc. French Cashmere de Laine, superior quality and splendid patterns; also a few pc. Bemaudries, together with a lot of Coburg Cloths of rich shaded colors; also a few pc. three colored shaded Silks, selling cheap and fast

They have the pleasure of saying that they have much the largest and most splendid Stock of rich Goods ever offered in this market and they will sell them at prices that will defy all competition.
ELY & CO.
Sept. 18. 43

Shawls! Shawls!

A LARGE lot of cheap Silk and Wool Shawls and a new lot of those rich Printed Cashmeres too richest in the city, just received and for sale by
ELY & CO.
Sept. 18 43

Farmer's

WHO visit Norwich to Purchase their Fall and Winter Supplies, will find it much to their interest to call and examine our stock, and if good Goods and low prices are what they want, there will be no necessity for *looking further*—a limited quantity of good Socks and Stocking Yarn taken in exchange.
LINCOLN & WILLIAMS.
Sept. 18 43

Pedlars

CAN find the best assortment of "YANKEE NOTIONS" (excepting Razors,) in the place, and every kind of Goods wanted by Travelling Merchants at low prices, *for cash,* at
Sept. 18 43 LINCOLN & WILLIAMS.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, AND THE HON. CHARLES A. WICKLIFFE, POSTMASTER GENERAL, ON THE SUBJECT OF THE REDUCTION OF POSTAGE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9, 1844.

HON. C. A. WICKLIFFE, Post Master General:

SIR—By a resolution of the Chamber of Commerce, passed at a meeting held this day, when your letter, under date of 26th ult., addressed to a Committee of that body in reply to one from them, was laid before the Chamber, I was instructed to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, and as the subject was one of general interest, the Chamber also desired, in case there was no objection on your part, to have the correspondence that has passed between us, laid before the public.

Presuming there is no objection to the publication, I have the honor to subscribe,

Your obedient and humble servant,
JAS. D. P. OGDEN,
President of the Chamber of Commerce.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Sept. 12th, 1844.

To J. P. OGDEN, President of the Chamber of Commerce:

SIR—Your favor of the 9th September is received this day. By it, I am informed that a resolution of of the Chamber of Commerce of New York instructed you to acknowledge the receipt of mine, in answer to the letter of the Chamber which you did me the honor some time since to send. And you express the desire of the Chamber of Commerce, as the subject of the Correspondence is one of general interest, that the same might be published if there were no objections on my part.

I have no objection to the publication of my letter, in connexion with that of the Chamber of Commerce, to which it is a reply, and cheerfully consent to the same.

With respect, your obedient servant,
C. A. WICKLIFFE.

NEW YORK, 23d August, 1844.

HON. C. A. WICKLIFFE, Post Master General, Washington:

SIR—The undersigned, a Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, feel great satisfaction in tendering their thanks to your Department, for having, in accordance with the request of the Chamber, in aid of public convenience, and without interfering with that of any portion of our citizens, established the principal office for the general mail delivery in the commercial or business part of our city. The mercantile community have always claimed the earliest receipt, and the latest period for depositing their letters, not merely as a matter of accommodation, but as a right absolutely required by the interest of commerce; as the time unnecessarily lost to them in the receipt and dispatch of the mails, under the system of the lower or branch office at so important a point as New York, has always been productive of more or less disadvantage, often of serious injury, not only to merchants, who are the agents of commerce, but to all concerned in the general trade of the country.

The undersigned beg leave to avail themselves of the present occasion to press upon the consideration of your Department the urgent necessity of an early and material reduction in the rate of postage. The Post Office Department, it is understood, has always been expected to maintain itself, and we think all regulations for its government should have this object in view, and we entirely accord with your opinion, as expressed to Congress, that "this is a safe and sound principal" on which to place the Department in furtherance of the public good, and the maintenance and security of so important and necessary a branch of public service. If, however, in consequence of that reduction in the rates of postage so loudly called for by public opinion, and so imperiously required by the permanent interests and future usefulness of the Post Office, its expenses should be found, for a time, to exceed its revenues, we think the duty would devolve on Congress, as a matter of course, to make the necessary appropriation to supply the deficiency. The Chamber of Commerce desires to see the Post Office Department maintained in efficiency and vigor.

The conveyance of letters by private expresses, even if legal, is not considered a proper source to be permanently relied on for so responsible a trust. This mode will only be adopted on such routes as are most convenient, and continued only so long as they may prove profitable; and there is always danger that before long, competition may not only hazard the security, but perhaps terminate the existence of the system itself. But if the system of private expresses, in consequence of the facilities afforded by rail roads, should continue to be conducted with despatch and regularity, between some of our principal cities, still the distant routes, composing the greatest portion in extent of the mail service of the Union, can only be continued at a very heavy expense to the National Treasury. The authority and the shield, no less than the responsibility and the means of the National Government, applied and administered under wise, liberal, and protective laws, are considered the only proper and efficient safeguards, whereby to secure to all portions of the Union, the prompt, safe, and regular conveyance of the mails under the power vested in Congress "To establish Post Offices and Roads." But in order to meet the expectation and regain the confidence and favor of the public, the Committee would respectfully recommend that the rates of postage be reduced as soon as possible, and with special reference to supercede private expresses, to five cents for a single letter for any distance under five hundred miles, and to ten cents for all greater distances, entertaining no doubt that increased correspondence at this reduction, would soon increase the revenue of the Post Office more than any higher rate of postage. With regard to newspapers, pham, blets, and other mailable matter, the experience of the Department would best enable it to recommend the course to be adopted with that portion of the mail service; the Committee having only to express a hope, that in this respect a proper liberality may be extended, and to suggest the expediency of the prepayment of all transient newspapers, which would relieve the mails from much cumbersome matter, and the Department from a heavy expense, as large masses of such newspapers, as we are informed, are never taken from the office. To enable the Post Office to sustain itself under this cheap system of postage, the exclusive right to carry letters for hire should be given to the United States Mail Service, and any infringement of the right should be guarded against by clear and positive acts of Congress. Annual appropriations should be made for the transportation of the letters and documentary correspondence of the several Departments of Government, as it does not seem reasonable that the social and business correspondence of the country, which is to support the mails, should also be taxed for the services performed for Government. The franking privilege also, so important and necessary in itself, has become, in consequence of gross abuse, a serious burden on the service, and a heavy charge on the Post Office. The interference of Congress to regulate and restrict the use of this valuable privilege is required to protect the essential rights of the Department.

The undersigned cannot close this communication without acknowledging the promptness displayed in conveying and delivering the letters by the last steamer from Boston, and in making the suggestions herein contained, with the sanction and approbation of the Chamber of Commerce, they would also ask to be favored with your own views on this important subject, assuring you that their sole aim and object is to sustain the Post Office, and at the same time obtain relief from the present heavy and onerous tariff of postage.

We have the honor to remain,
Your obedient servants,
JAS. D. P. OGDEN,
JAMES G. KING,
C. W. LAWRENCE,
JAMES LEE, } Committee

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
New York, August 22, 1844.

At a meeting of the Chamber, held this day, the preceding communication of a Committee, addressed to the Hon. Charles A. Wickliffe, Post Master General of the United States, was presented for the sanction of the Chamber, and *unanimously* adopted.

Extract from the minutes.

{L. S.} JAS. D. P. OGDEN, President.

Attest;
PROSPER M WETMORE, Secretary.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, August 26, 1844.

To
JAMES D. P. OGDEN,
JAMES G. KING,
C. W. LAWRENCE,
JAMES LEE, } Esquires.
Committee of the Chamber of Commerce,
New York.

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor under date of 23d inst., written under the sanction of your Board, and I lose no time in replying to the same in accordance with your request.

I am gratified to know that the recent arrangements for the Post Office in your city, meet with your approbation, and I must be permitted to express the satisfaction I feel upon the information received from all quarters, that it is approved by the whole community whose interest and convenience, connected with the safety and security of the public property, constituted the principal objects of the change.

I did not take this important step without the advantages of a personal examination of the localities of the various sites proposed, as well as the suitableness of the buildings; and in arriving at the adjustment of the matter; so satisfactory to all concerned, it is due to a faithful public officer to state, that I have been greatly aided by the indefatigable exertions of the Post Master of your city, who has manifested great zeal for its accomplishment, and much anxiety that the accommodation of all portions of your extensive and extended population should be locally and permanently secured.

My highest ambition in the administration of the complicated duties of this department is, to extend its usefulness and render its operations acceptable to the public, so far as I can consistently with the laws made for its government, which it is my duty to regard and enforce.

You have in your letter been pleased to communicate your views, and those of the Chamber of Commerce, whom you represent, upon the question of the reduction of postage and the necessity of maintaining and protecting the Department against the inroads upon its revenue, by the agency of private expresses or mails, which threaten to impair, if not ultimately to destroy, its usefulness; and you desire to have my views on this important subject.

I have no objections, gentlemen, to express to the Chamber of Commerce, the opinions which I have long entertained, and which I have officially expressed in reply to a resolution of the Senate of the United States in January, 1842.

I am gratified to find that our opinions harmonise so well, for I cordially concur in opinion with the Chamber of Commerce, that the business of establishing Post Offices and Post Roads rightfully belongs to Congress, and can be best conducted under the control of the Federal Government, a power which in its appropriate sphere pervades the whole Union.

Individual enterprise or cupidity may be invoked to take charge of the correspondence of the country upon rail roads and steam routes, and between our great commercial cities, but the distant and scattered portions of our population, the towns and villages whose business tends to swell the tide of our national commerce, would be wholly neglected. A merchant in New York would find it difficult to get one of these private letter mail expresses, to transport his letters from New York to the town of Independence, in Missouri, at ten times the rate now charged by the Government, and this example fully illustrates what would be the effect of these private mail expresses, upon at least ten thousand of the fourteen thousand Post Offices, and on the corresponding portion of the thirty-five millions of miles of mail transportion now in operation.

I fully agree with the Chamber, also upon another important principle which lies at the foundation of the Post Office operations, and on which the legislation of Congress for fifty years has been based, viz: "that the Post Office Department has always been expected to sustain itself, and that all regulations for its government should have this object in view. This is a safe principle."

I will not detain you by reference to statistics, to exhibit the deplorable financial condition of the Department, in 1841, when I assumed its administration; neither is it necessary that I should remind the Chamber of Commerce of New York of the then bankrupt condition of the public treasury or the general depression of business of all kinds; the latter condition of affairs then operating powerfully on the receipts of the Post Office Department.

The principle above announced—the depressed state of the revenue of the Department, and the laws of Congress, admonished me of the necessity of a strict economy as well as the rigid enforcement of those laws in relation to postage, and I have earnestly essayed to give the best services which the means of the Department afforded, and have sought to increase those means only by the enforcement of constitutional laws.

It may be safely assumed as a fact, that, with you, all the advocates for the reduction of postage, maintain the principle that the expenses of the Department should be defrayed by its own revenues, and I have witnessed no manifestation by Congress of an intention to abandon this principle.

I am aware that it has been imputed to me that I am opposed to all reduction of postage upon any terms or conditions. The gross injustice done me in this, will appear by reference to facts and to public documents, which may have escaped your attention. Neither has my opinion in reference to the franking privilge and its abuses, to which you refer, been concealed or withheld, when it was fit and proper to express it.

In the official report of the Department to Congress in 1841, looking to the wants of the service and the intimations of public opinion upon the subject of the reduction of postage, and with a desire to place the Department, in reference to its liabilities and revenue, in a condition to adopt a system of reduced postage, I urged upon Congress the propriety of relieving the Department from the expense of rail road transportation of the mail, by some permanent and suitable arrangement with these companies, as a consideration for the transportation of the public correspondence and the franking privilege granted to public officers.

From this report I beg leave to make the following extract:—

"The great question involved is, whether Congress should make these contracts, and pay the consideration out of the resources of the government, or whether the Department shall levy the amount by continuing the present rates of postage upon letters, and in all time to come, devote so large a portion thereof to the payment for rail road transportation as to deny to the more distant and less favored portions of the country any increased mail facilities; The cost of rail road transportation for the last year stands at $432,568. I repeat the inquiry made on a former occasion: is it just that the whole burden of the public correspondence, now nearly equal to half a million of dollars annually, should be sustained by a tax upon the business and friendly correspondence of the community? If the Government exact from our citizens no more than the cost and expense of transmitting their letters, they have no right to complain; but when an additional sum is needed to defray the expense of the correspondence of the Government and its officers, that sum, like the tax, for every other public service, should be drawn from the common resources of the country."

"It is proposed that, in lieu of an annual drain from the Treasury to pay the postage upon the public correspondence, the United States now secure and pay for the perpetual right to transport the mails over rail roads. Can this right be now secured upon fair and reasonable terms? is a question worthy to be tested by fair experiment. I am of opinion it can be secured upon most, if not all of the important roads, upon reasonable terms and upon ample guarantees."

"The Senate of the United States, in July, 1842, passed a resolution, 'directing the Post Master General to communicate to the Senate, at the commencement of the session, an estimate showing what reduction of the number of miles on which postage is now charged in the several cases designated by law, would be necessary to introduce the federal coinage, so as not to diminish the aggregate revenue of the Post Office Department.'

The letter to enable me to comply with this resolution, I called to my aid the practical experience of the postmasters at Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. After having given the facts and opinions required by the resolution, I thought it a fit and proper occasion to present the question of the further reduction of postage direct, based upon the principle that the Department should sustain itself. From this Report I make an extract: 'If Congress will relieve the Departmens from the amount now paid annually for railroad transportation, by a permanent arrangement with the Rrect leading lines of intercommunication, and also regulate the franking privilege, and restrain it within proper limits, then I am prepared to meet the demands of the public sentiment, and recommend a further reduction upon letters to five and ten cents.

That Report proceeded to show the effects of this reduction upon the revenue—and reiterates my former opinions that Congress should assume the responsibility of meeting the amount required to defray the expenses of railroad transportation, then estimated at half a million dollars annually. In the conclusion of the Report, I repeated the expression of my opinion, that the reduction of the postage to five and ten cents should be preceded or accompanied by specific legislation, whereby the department should be relieved from the amount paid for railroad transportation and by a total repeal of the franking privilege, or a strict confinement of it to official business, and ample protection against inroads upon the revenue by private expresses and other modes of evading the payment of postage." In this recommendation, I had the united and hearty concurrence of Mr. Graham, Postmaster of Boston, Mr. Graham, Postmaster of New York, and Mr. Montgomery Postmaster of Philadelphia.

The Congress to which this recommendation and report was made, not having adopted any measure in relation thereto, at the commencement of last session of Congress, in my annual report upon the condition and operations of the Department, I confined myself, so far as related to the reduction of postage to a statement of the facts and results which belonged to the question of the reduction of postage in England. I did not venture to recommend the adoption by the United States of the system of Great Britain because I was satisfied from the sparseness of our population the denseness of theirs, and the immensely increased distances and worse roads over which our service extends, and the fact that in England business is chiefly conducted by correspondence, while most of our internal trade is personally transacted, the postage system of England, if adopted in this country would not yield by any means a sufficient revenue to defray the expenses of the Department. This opinion remains unchanged; it was not hastily formed, but was the result of a most laborious examination of the penny system of England for the time it had been in existence, and with the most anxious desire that my judgment would enable me to recommend its adoption by the United States.

While the principle is adhered to of requiring the Department to maintain itself, it is indispensable that any great reduction of the rates of postage should be accompanied by a provision to supply any deficiency in the revenue of the Department which might thence result. Such provision for the temporary deficiency which may occur being thus provided for, the tariff of postage might at once be reduced.

The bill which passed the Senate at the last session of congress was objectionable in many particulars; but that feature of it which established the rate of postage by weight, while it would have been destructive to the revenue of the Department, would have operated most unjustly upon the community, since the writer of a single letter would have been charged with the same amount as would have been paid by another who could transmit six letters under one cover, if written upon paper of a lighter texture; absorbing in this manner the increased number of letters which is relied upon as the sole means of sustaining the revenue of the Department under the reduced system of postages and I cannot reconcile to my views of justice to the citizen, that the extensive franking privileges which it reserved to the members of Congress and others should under the reduced system be thrown as a burden upon the business and domestic correspondence of the country.

I have thus gone into details, to comply with your request, to "favor you with my views on this important subject," regretting that such details have been indispensably necessary to make them fully known to you, and *through* you to the Chamber of Commerce who I trust will see in the course I have pursued, an entire willingness on my part to meet the demands of a just public sentiment, by a reduction of the rates of postage; while, as the head of so important a branch of the public service, I should have been justly obnoxious to censure, had I recommended any such reduction, without the adoption of the corrective measures to which I have called your attention, with the evidence before me that they were necessary to save the Department from bankruptcy, and the public from the evils incident to a defective and unsatisfactory exercise of its functions.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
CHARLES A. WICKLIFFE.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Democrat.

PRESIDENT TYLER'S WITHDRAWAL.

In another portion of our paper we lay before our readers Mr. Tyler's withdrawal from the Presidential canvass. It is a noble and well written document, dignified in its language, and will do much to advance the interests of the democratic party. We wish that every voter in the Union might be furnished with a copy of this letter; but the Whig press alarmed at its extensive influence, will withhold it from their readers. The Boston Atlas has issued a decree, in substance, that the Whig press must not publish this document, and every editor in the Federal family is bound, by an oath of allegiance, to obey. As it is, however, the President has completely triumphed over Clay and his followers, and rendered the election of Polk and Dallas certain.

From the Savannah Georgian

PRESIDENT TYLER'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Tyler's address to his friends, withdrawing himself from the Presidential contest is a document which deserves and will receive the warm approval and generous appreciation of the great body of the Democratic party, and will add to the many claims he already has upon their respect and gratitude.

Vermont.

The *St. Albans* (Vermont) *Republican* regrets extremely that it was not till *after the election* in that State, that Mr. Clay's letter came, 'informing his friends and the public that *Annexation has nothing to do with the question of Slavery,* and assuring them that he shall be glad to see it brought about as soon as it can be done 'on fair terms.'

An intelligent gentleman, intimately acquainted with affairs in Vermont, assures us that he is confident Slade could not have carried the State if that letter had come out before the election; and that he does not believe that Clay will carry it by the popular vote in November. There will probably be no election by the people.

Mr. Clay pretended that he would leave the election in the hands of the people, and 'retire to await their decision,' but we find him continually writing letters, praising himself and his prospects.

If any of you friends have had the least doubt of the vote of Virginia in November, let them dissipate it. Old Virginia is sound to the core—she has never left her moorings, nor will she when victory is in our very grasp.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

— From the New Haven Register.

The Largest Convention ever held in Connecticut!

THE DEMOCRACY OF NEW-HAVEN AND MIDDLESEX IN MASS,

☞ *On the old Jeffersonian Battle Ground at* Wallingford!

Long will Saturday, 11th of September, be remembered by the democracy of this District. By thousands they came together, like brothers. From the furrowed field and the busy workshop—from the banks of the Connecticut and the blue hills of the Island—by railroad, by wagon, horseback, and footmore—they poured into Wallingford, like the men of the Revolution, when they knew their rights and dared to maintain them. SIX THOUSAND were estimated to have been upon the ground at one time. From that to seven thousand, was a fair estimate of those in attendance upon the Convention. And was there a man that looked on that outspread mass, and heard those cloud-cleaving hurrahs, who did not feel that there was a spirit awake which was leading the democracy of old Connecticut to a Victory! From New Haven, our friends turned out nobly. A procession (under the direction of IRA MERWIN, Esq., as Chief Marshall,) was formed before the Democratic Head Quarters, at 8 o'clock, composed of the greater part of the New Haven, Woodbridge, Derby, Milford, Orange and Oxford delegations, preceded by the celebrated Blues' Band; and followed by a company of drums and fifes from Woodbridge, playing *Jefferson and Liberty*. At the head of the New Haven delegation, a vigorous *Young Hickory* was borne, and a banner, "The Democracy of New Haven—The Gibralter of Whiggery shall feel the force of our charge, and the weight of our shot." Another of its banners had on one side the American Eagle, with the motto, "Democratic energy is the hope of the Republic"—and on the reverse, the spirited words of the old soldier and patriot, Jackson:

☞ *"Democrats! your shoulders are at the wheel! go to Heaven for success! and PUSH ON THE COLUMN!"*

Polk's motto on the Tariff, was on several large banners. The sons of Erin carried "O'Connel and Dorr—victims of British and Aristocratic tyranny." The mechanics of Brewsterville bore an elegant banner of their own device: on one side was a finely painted portrait each of Polk and Dallas, with national insignia around them, and a motto, "The New Haven Democrats will do their duty." On the reverse was represented the famous "captain Scott" bringing down the coon from the Hickory tree, and the striking motto, "Whig principles: Protection to Incorporated Wealth. Taxation and Low Wages to Labor"! The *Alabamians* among us had a neat banner, the staff mounted with a ball of *cotton*, and the motto, "Alabama—whiggery writes no mark on her bow." Reverse, "No favored classes, no monopolies." South Carolina, too, was represented with a motto, "*Dum spiro, spero*—South Carolina always democratic—ever with you."

Woodbridge followed New Haven with a fine turn-out, drum and fife, and a beautiful banner representing two young hickories, Polk and Dallas, growing in the shade of the *Old* hickory, with an inscription "Proudly stands our hickory tree! Sore shall be our victory!"

On the other side was "*Whiggery upset*"—a rotten ash-tree, roots in the air, and the coons tumbling from its branches, or hanging by their tails.

DERBY turned out in her strength. The banners were, "James K. Polk and light and equal taxes—Henry Clay and oppressive taxes. *Choose ye.*"—Through a *covering* of crape, we read on another "Dorr and Liberty." "Polk, Dallas and Victory," was carried by Humphreysville democrats; and from another district, was a banner with a motto embroidered by the ladies, bearing "Truth crushed to earth in 1840, will rise again in 1844."

ORANGE had the lone star, with Polk, Dallas, and Annexation.

ORAWGE did well; its motto "The unconquerable democracy of Orange: *No U. S. Bank, no assumption of State debts.*"

MILFORD brought up the line, with a banner "Persecuted but not dismayed.' Another, representing the coon *squirming*, motto "The embodiment in November will feel the lash of the hickory saplings." The agonized coon seemed to have been looking at another banner with a motto, "Oh have you heard the news from Maine, nine, nine?"

The procession numbered about 500; but before it arrived at the Depot, the train of cars that had been prepared for it, were filled by others who did not wait for the procession, and ladies. On the departure of the first train, a second, of *twenty-two cars* was sent up with the balance, making about eleven hundred in all.

On arrival of the first train at Wallingford depot, John Cotton Smith, *Jr* Esq., was called to the *stump* and addressed the multitude in an entertaining manner, until the other train came up.

Old HARMONY, with a very large delegation and blazing with the motto of "Hamden always true," encircled with hickory leaves, was first on the ground at the depot. The workmen of Whitneyville had a splendid fat horse team and a large banner with a motto, "We maintain the principles of '76." With this staunch democratic town for a lead, the line of march was taken to the shady green in the centre of Wallingford, near the dwelling of J. P. Whittlesey, Esq. On its entrance in the Main-st., it was welcomed with a tremendous cheering and waving of flags and handkerchiefs from the doors and windows. And here was an *omen!* While a cheer went up from the whole line, in honor of the noble hickory the democrats had planted in the same hole in which the Jeffersonian's raised a liberty pole in 1840, a kite with Clay and Frelinhuysen on it, which some coons had set flying over the tower, broke its line and sailed "over the hills and far away," leaving the mortified coons to wind up the line, amid the laughs and cheers of the democrats.

MERIDEN, with a grand turn out, and splendid new band, took the right of the ground. "Whiggery flummed," with an eagle ripping up a coon, was on its banner. "The Meriden Hickory Club" carried another. As the delegations came on the ground they fell in to the left of the one preceding.

FROM CHESHIRE, NAUGATUCK, WATERBURY, PROSPECT, WOLCOTT, &c., an immense train of teams, green with hickory branches and gay with banners, gave a grand appearance as it came over the hills, to the westward. They came upon the ground on foot, preceded by the fine band from Waterbury. The national flag was carried at the head of the Waterbury delegation, with a banner representing a young hickory, with a lone star in its branches and beneath, the name of Polk and Dallas. Cheshire had a large banner, with a motto, "The democracy of Cheshire—we are determined to be victorious and we will be."

OLD BRANFORD came in nobly, with an appropriate banner representing a ship under full sail; motto—"the empire of democracy." GUILFORD and MADISON came on to the ground in the procession, with their "convenient" music. Madison banner, one side "Opposition to Hamiltonian principles and Clay duplicity." Reverse—

"Young Hickory comes, the good and great,
To steer our gallant ship of State."

In this delegation we believe, was the banner bearing the capital motto, "Get your own living, (painting of a table on)—$2 a day and a whole ox."

The "OLD BLACK REPUBLICAN" thundered in with Morgan crows at the head, and a banner, "The old 15th never filters—never tires." Reverse, "Equal protection to all the great interests of the whole Union." The Middletown banner represented the "good old ship Constitution," with democratic principles inscribed on her sails and "Oregon and Texas" at her main and fore. James K Polk for captain, and a democratic crew just jumping aboard—the downhearted whigs leaving her in a small boat for the river. In this train was a banner with motto, "No exclusive protection which taxes the people, (a plow) to enrich the landlord." DURHAM, with a band of music, bore a splendid painting of the American Eagle, with "Oregon and Texas" for the motto. We do not know whether any whig calculated how many hundred beams or how many miles long this old 15th train was.

We found it impossible to take notes of all the delegations as they came in. One came in from one street, when it was met by another from the opposite direction. Not a town in the district that had not its representatives on the ground. And we must be excused by those who are justly entitled to, but of whom we are unable to give more particular account.

At about 11 o'clock the grand procession was formed, under the immediate direction of ISRAEL HAMLESON, Esq., of Wallingford, Chief Marshal. Old Wallingford took the lead, with a splendid banner, representing on one side a figure of Justice with her scales, with a motto, 'equal and exact justice to all men.' Reverse, a bee-hive—motto, "By industry we hope to prosper." But immediately preceding this, a magnificent pyramid of dahlias was carried—the offering of the democratic ladies—and from a pole through it, the "Main coon of 1844" was hanging.

The delegations moved into line in the order in which they arrived, attended with their respective marshals. There have been numerous estimates of procession. We believe the whig estimate does not fall much short of 3,000—being one thousand more than the Democratic count of the whig procession in New Haven. That the procession at Wallingford was the largest that was ever formed in the State of Connecticut, we have no hesitation in saying. And it was one of the grandest scenes an American freeman delights to look upon. When the head reached the ground for the convention, it could look back for a half or three quarters of mile and see the host still drawing its length along with the banners flaunting to the breeze, and the music of the bands swelling upward with every fall.

THE GROUND

Where this mass of freemen assembled, could not have been better selected. It seemed that nature had done all she could to arrange and beautify the spot where the democracy were to meet in council. It was a gentle slope, crowned with forest trees. The platform stand capable of holding one hundred persons, was placed midway between the base and summit of the hill. In front of the stand, the national standard floated from a noble hickory, as also did the banners of Polk and Dallas. To omit nothing, we should mention that the OX which had been roasted whole, was placed on a long table in the grove, near the pond, where were also to be had eatables of every kind. Ardent spirits were forbidden the ground; and we did not see any for sale during the day. It was a soul-stirring sight, as the procession entered the ground, squadron on squadron, with its band of music, and the hearty cheers that rent the air. In half an hour, the procession had reached the ground and such a sea of heads, it was never our luck to see before. At this moment the music of the Waterbury Band was heard coming up the hill, escorting about 200 ladies to the ground, who carried in their midst a beautiful portrait of Polk, wreathed with flowers. Tremendous cheers were given them as they took their seats.

The mass were called to order by Edwin Stearns, Esq., chairman of the State Central Committee. The Hon. JOHN STEWART, was appointed President, pro tem. and MINOT A. OSBORN, Secretary.

On motion, a committee of one from each senatorial district was appointed, to nominate officers for the convention; whereupon the following named gentlemen were chosen:—District No. 4—Isaac N. Prior; No 5—Samuel Wire; No. 8—Levi S. Parsons; No. 18—H. D. Smith; No 19—Wm. Palmer, Jr.

On motion, one from each senatorial district was appointed to draft resolutions for the convention, and an address to the electors of this electoral district; and the following gentlemen were chosen:—District No. 4—Norris Wilcox; No. 5—Alfred Blackman; No. 8—John R. Wilcox; No. 18—Elihu Spencer; No. 19—John C. Palmer.

On motion, it was voted, that a committee of one from a town be appointed to bring forward a suitable candidate for an Elector of President and Vice President of the United States; and the following named persons were chosen:—New Haven, Isaac N. Prior; Hamden, Abiel Leonard; Woodbridge, Wm. Clarke; Milford, Jason Clarke; Orange, Dennis B. Stone; Derby, Ezekiel Gilbert; Oxford, John M. Hart; Middlebury, Thomas B. Wooster; Waterbury, Benjamin Fuller; Naugatuck, George L. Smith; Bethany, Ezra S. Sperry; Wolcott, Moses Pond; Southbury, Chas. Hickok; Guilford, Wm. Spencer; Branford, Wm. Tyler; North Branford, Daniel Barker, East Haven, Jeremiah B. Davidson; North Haven, Ezra Stiles; Madison, Austin Dowd; Wallingford, Theddeus Cooke: Meriden, John H. Gay; Cheshire, Wm. L. Foot; Prospect, Joseph Payne; Middletown, Edwin Stearns; Durham, Richard Robinson; Chatham, Cyrus Hurd; Portland, Wm R. Smith; Chester, L'Hommedieu; Clinton, Ely A. Elliott; East Haddam, Richard W. Miller; Killingworth, Jeremiah Buell; Haddam, Samuel Arnold, 2d; Saybrook, Charles W. Stone; Westbrook, Orimel D. Wright.

The committee appointed to nominate officers for the convention, reported the following, which were unanimously approved:—

CHARLES B. POND, *President.*

VICE PRESIDENTS.

4th District, Noyes Darling.
5th " Samuel Wire.
6th " John R. Wilcox.
18th " Joseph Cox.
19th " Charles Arnold.

SECRETARIES.

John C. Palmer—Charles R. Ingersoll.

Mr. Pond on taking the Chair, addressed the Convention for about half an hour, and brought down cheer on cheer. He reminded his fellow democrats of the scenes which the democratic party witnessed in old Wallingford during the days of Jefferson, from which time until now, he believed, this old town had been democratic. He concluded by introducing to the Convention the Hon. Ralph I. Ingersoll. Mr. I. was greeted with hearty cheers, and spoke for more than an hour. He alluded to the principles of the Democratic party, and the measures which they proposed, among which was the *Independent* Treasury, a revenue Tariff, giving protection to all the great interests—re-annexation of Texas, and the assertion of our right to Oregon. He introduced to the Convention in conclusion, the Hon. C. F. Cleveland. Our gallant governor then came forward and the welkin rang with shouts as he commenced his speech—he too alluded to old Wallingford and her democracy and showed that the Federalism of 1800 is the Whiggery of 1844; "Is there a Whig present," said he, "who denies it?" *No!* said a whig in the crowd. "You are an honest man," said the Governor; "now tell me don't you think the election of Thomas Jefferson a curse to the country?" *Yes!* said the whig. "I wish," said the Governor, "all the whig party would tell their opinion as honestly as you have."

Gov. Cleveland spoke about forty minutes, and introduced the Hon. Isaac Toucey of Hartford. It being found impossible for more than half the crowd to hear the speakers, it was proposed that another stand be erected; so accordingly a wagon was rolled out to the south of the principal stand, and a large body of men were gathered around it—here Messrs. Coleman, of Alabama, Stoddard of New Haven, and Doct. Douglass, of New London, eloquently addressed the multitude during the day.—Notwithstanding this large body of men were drawn off from the original mass, another stand was called for, and a joiner's bench was carried up to the top of the hill, and from it, Messrs. C. M. Ingersoll of N. Haven, W. J. Davy of Kentucky, W. J. Flagg of New Haven, L. Johnson of Hamden, an old Revolutionary soldier, whose name we did not learn, Mr. Craney, and B. B. Mix, of New Haven successively addressed the crowd before them. But to return to the principal stand, and to Mr. Toucey; he was loudly cheered throughout his masterly speech, and riveted the attention of the thousands before him who had the pleasure of hearing him—we wished we could have taken notes of this and the other speeches which were made. Hon. George S. Catlin followed Mr. Toucey. Mr. Catlin is one of the best speakers we ever listened to, and the multitude manifested their approbation of his remarks in loud and continued cheers. John Cotton Smith, Jr. Esq., next came forward and made a very majestic and eloquent speech, bringing down the applause of his hearers. It was now five o'clock, and the cars were soon to leave—other gentlemen were prevented from speaking.

The Committee to nominate Presidential electors, reported the name of RALPH I. INGERSOLL, which was approved of by the universal *aye*.

The Committee of Resolutions reported the following:

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the nomination made by the National Democratic Convention, held at Baltimore in May last, of JAMES K. POLK of Tennessee for the office of President of the United States, that we recognize in Governor POLK a Democrat, firm, unflinching, capable & honest, & that while "in his private life (to borrow the language of the illustrious Jackson) he has been remarkable for the exercise of those charities which distinguished the amiable, unobtrusive, and useful christian," he has ever devoted his eminent abilities to fearless, consistent, and successful supports of those democratic principles for which WASHINGTON and JACKSON fought in the first and second wars of our Independence, and which the democratic party have ever struggled, as they are now struggling, to uphold and defend.

Resolved, That we also cordially approve of the nomination made by the same Convention of GEORGE M. DALLAS of the State of Pennsylvania for the office of Vice Presidency of the United States, a Democrat who from his earliest youth has been indentified with the unconquerable "Keystone" of the Democratic Arch—the bold, talented and eloquent advocate of democratic principles, than whom none is more worthy to second and strengthen the administration of the Government, under the Presidency of the patriotic citizen with whom he is associated; and we hereby pledge ourselves to use all proper means for the success of the cause with which the names of POLK and DALLAS are identified, from this time till the closing of the ballot boxes in November next, when millions of freemen will unite in shouting—

"Hurrah for Young Hickory,
Polk Dallas and VICTORY."

Resolved, That we are in favor of the Independent Treasury system, for the safe keeping and disbursing of the public money, and utterly opposed to another monster of iniquity in the shape of a National Bank, now openly contended for by the Whig candidate for the Presidency;—that we appeal to the candor of our opponents, whether it is not time for them to give up their delusion on this subject, since one of its former most powerful advocates, DANIEL WEBSTER, has been constrained to admit, even in Faneuil Hall, that a Bank of the United States is and ought to be "OUT OF THE QUESTION," and "the man who pursues that, follows an OBSOLETE IDEA."

Resolved, That we are in favor of an economical administration of the government, and opposed to that reckless policy carried out by the Whig majorities in Congress, immediately after their success in 1840 which increased a temporary indebtedness of six millions of dollars to a permanent funded debt of more than twenty millions in less than three years.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a Revenue Tariff, which will give "fair and just protection to all the great interests of the whole nation, embracing Agriculture, Manufactures, the Mechanic Arts, Commerce and Navigation, and that any partial system, intended to benefit a few wealthy capitalists at the expense of all others, and compelling the great mass of the workingmen of the country, the Farmers, to give more for what they buy, and get less for what they sell, must be wrong in principle, and should be promptly corrected by the Representatives of a Democratic people.

Resolved, That we are in favor of appropriating the public funds whether derived from the sale of public lands, or the ordinary taxes of the people, to the payment of the public debt and the legitimate expenditures of the General Government, economically administered; that the distribution of the Land money is but another mode of distributing what is raised by taxation,—for if the first is distributed, the loss to the Treasury can only be made up by the collection of an unnecessary surplus in the form of taxes; and HENRY CLAY himself declared in 1832, that 'If the collection for the purpose of such a surplus is to be made from the pockets of one portion of the people, to be ultimately returned to the same pockets, the process would be attended with the certain loss of interest while the money is performing the unnecessary circuit. If it is to be collected from one portion of the people and given to another, it would be unjust. If it is to be given to the States in their corporate capacity, to be used by them in their public expenditures, he knew of no principle in the Constitution that authorizes the Federal Government to become such a collector for the States, nor of any principle of safety or propriety which admits of the States becoming the recipients of such a gratuity from the General Government.'

Resolved That we are in favor of the re-annexation of Texas to the United States, on fair and just terms, and at the earliest time practicable,—a measure of hardly less importance to our country than the acquisition of Louisiana under the administration of the immortal Jefferson—that the Southern market for our goods would be immediately enlarged, and the employment of our Northern shipping be vastly extended; and as the Presidential candidate of our opponents has recently admitted that he does 'not think that the subject of slavery ought to affect the question one way or the other,' and that 'whether Texas be independent or incorporated into the United States he does not believe it will prolong or shorten that institution'—that personally he has no objection to it, but 'SHOULD BE GLAD TO SEE IT' our opponents who have hitherto objected to the annexation only in reference to the slave question, have no longer any ground of principle left to stand upon. As was said of Louisiana by Mr. Jefferson, we may say with reference to Texas, that 'the fertility of the country, its climate and extent, promise in due season important aids to our Treasury, an ample provision for our posterity, and a wide spread field for the blessings of freedom and equal laws.'

Resolved, That as the right of the United States to the territory of Oregon is not less clear than their right to any of the public territories, it is the duty of the general government to extend the laws of the Republic over that interesting country, at the earliest practicable period.

Resolved, That the thanks of the democracy are due to PRESIDENT TYLER, for the faithful and fearless discharge of his constitutional duties, by the interposition of the Executive veto, in saving us from one of the greatest curses that ever afflicted a free people—and the recent letter which he has addressed to his friends throughout the Union, vindicating his course and the principles by which he has been guided, entitles him to the lasting gratitude of every true Republican.

Resolved, That the State Elections that have taken place since the National nominations were made are cheering to the heart of every Democrat—six of the nine States that have voted, viz: Louisiana, Alabama, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri and Maine, have given in each a popular majority for the democratic candidates, while only *three*, Kentucky, North Carolina and Vermont, have given popular majorities the other way; and when we find that in these nine States there is an aggregate Democratic gain, of not less than 85,000 votes, as compared with the 'hard cider' campaign of 1840, no reasonable doubt can remain on the mind of every unbiassed man that such a glorious beginning of the contest, is destined to a more glorious democratic victory, in its result than has ever yet crowned the efforts of a free people, determined to be free.

The Convention then adjourned with nine cheers for Polk and Dallas—the music struck up all about us, the delegations moved off, and three trains of cars were soon filled with democrats on their way to New Haven. We repeat it, *it was the greatest Convention ever held in Connecticut.*

OHIO.

The Chillicothe Advertiser furnishes a letter subscribed by the following persons, all of whom voted the Tippecanoe ticket in 1840, but say they will vote for POLK and DALLAS in November:

JOHN G. WISHON,	JOHN VANSCOY,
WILLIAM MATHEWS,	JACOB WILES,
LEONARD WISHON,	JOHN HENDERSON,
GEORGE WHALEY,	WM. H. HOLLAND,
PETER STUTTSER,	BARTHOLOMEW LAND.

The Ohio Statesman of the 4th instant, says:

"We are requested to say that Geo. M. Glover, of Praire township, and Solomon Glover, of Norwich, can no longer go Whiggery. Sick and disgusted with broken promises, they are determined hereafter to oppose Whiggery in all its shapes, and to vote with the Democracy for Polk and Dallas, Tod, and victory."

From the Hagerstown (Md.) Mail.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I have made up my mind to leave the Whig party, with which I have heretofore acted. I intend to vote for Polk, Dallas, and Carroll. Yours, &c.,
L. J. FAGUE.

From the Young Hickory.

To the President of the Pine Hill Clay Club:

SIR: You will please strike my name from the Pine Hill Clay Club. I am now satisfied that the Federal party are pursuing a course insulting to the intelligence of the people, ruinous to the country, and the working portion of its people. For the last few years I have supported, on all occasions, Federal candidates for office, and the last vote I gave was for Francis Brengle. I am now determined to go hand in hand with the people for the triumph of Polk, Dallas, and Carroll.

ARCHIBALD McNEAL.

September 2, 1844.

THE NEWS.

Norwich, Conn, Sept. 26, 1844.

Democratic Nominations

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAMES K. POLK.

OF TENNESSEE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

GEORGE M. DALLAS,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

For Presidential Electors.

ISAAC TOUCEY, of Hartford.
RALPH I. INGERSOLL, of New Haven.
CODDINGTON BILLINGS, of New London.
ORIGEN S. SEYMOUR, of Litchfield.
SILAS H. HICKOK, of Danbury.
BENJAMIN PINNEY, of Ellington.

☞ **"Fair and just Protection to all the great interests of the Whole Union, embracing Agriculture, Manufactures, the Mechanic Arts, Commerce and Navigation."**

JAMES K. POLK.

"Duties should be laid without reference to the protection of any domestic article whatever."

HENRY CLAY.

☞ We beg the indulgence of that portion of our readers, who prize the News for its miscellaneous character, rather than its politics. The election is close at hand, after which we shall be enabled to give a greater variety of matter, than we now do. Have patience, *ladies*, we will devote a good portion of our time to your pleasure and profit, after election.

Mr. Clay—the Letter Writer.

If we understand aright, Mr. Clay has no committee men to pump Harrison had in 1840, to guide his meditations, and make him answer wisely all questions relating to his principles. But if he be not absolutely under keepers, he is at least assisted by advisers, among whom his nephew Cassius is not the least. When the tormenting Texas question first came up, Clay in his distress called out, "help me Cassius, or I sink." So Cassius dictated the celebrated anti-Annexation letter, for the benefit of the abolitionists at the North. This did not suit a large class of Mr. Clay's most judicious friends, and among them, a host of Kentucky boys. These demanded a different avowal from the "embodiment," and their importunities drew forth that Jesuitical production from Clay, worthy of Machiavelli himself, in which he declares himself the victim of contending spirits, or rather the seat of war between the spirits and the flesh, his spirit being in favor of Annexation, but his flesh being opposed to it. This answer was designed for any body in particular. But the Annexation ultras at the South taking umbrage at the "flesh" motto, in Mr. Clay's corporeity, insisted that this must be entirely purged away before they would vote for him. Poor Clay, like a Badgered Fox, was now fairly headed, but just when every body had given him up as a gone case, out comes a third letter, declaring him an Annexation man, body bones, and breeches! Hurrah for Henry Clay, the embodiment of all sorts of opinions! If any body has a reasonable excuse for not voting for him, it must be a queer one.

Now there is the Christian Freeman, at Hartford, doing battle manfully for Birney and against Clay. But pray, brother Burleigh, is not Mr. Clay entirely opposed to the Annexation of Texas? And does not his nephew Cassius endorse his uncle's anti-slavery principles? Why, sir, you must be hard to suit, if among all Mr. Clay's and Cassius' letters and speeches, he cannot be made out to your mind, an abolitionist of the first water. And what honest man south of Mason's and Dixon's line has the slightest reason for opposing Mr. Clay? Is not he tooth and nail in favor of Annexation? Deny it, and we will bring you chapter and verse to prove it. Is not he opposed to protective tariffs? Deny it if you dare, and we will bring you more than one eloquent speech against them. Is not he opposed to a Bank? Aye, if ample and indisputable records furnish any evidence of a man's opinions, Mr. Clay is one of the strongest opposers of a Bank in the world. Is not he a strenuous advocate of State Rights, and has not he a pretty considerable sprinkling of nullification about him? Why, we can furnish Mr. Rhett, or Mr. McDuffie, with a whole volume of testimony on these points from Mr. Clay's writings. Then come back to the north again, and surely the manufacturer knows, without any further evidence, that Mr. Clay is the very "embodiment" and personification of the Protective system. The capitalist knows that Mr. Clay is the very genius of a National Bank, and as he tosses on his uneasy pillow, dreams every night, of stock, and vaults, and millions, and White Houses, and East Rooms, and Henry Clay in them all! The sly, sanctimonious dealer in Slaves residing in Boston or Savannah, and the southern planter disporting himself at the *Paradise* of Rhode Island, need no proof of Mr. Clay's slavery predilections, for he says explicitly, that his slaves, at least, are "sleek and fat."

What then, does *any body* want in Mr. Clay's principles, to make him a perfect man for the presidency, which he cannot furnish to order? Be you for a Bank or against a Bank—be you in favor or opposed to protection of the manufacturing interest—be you in favor or opposed to the annexation of Texas—be you an abolitionist or a slave holder—be you a law and order man, or a nullifier, or aka a Dorrite—be you an advocate of State Rights, in favor or opposed to the the assumption of State debts—a friend of economy in the government, or a friend of extravagance and debt, be you whig, democrat, or federalist, or *mormon*, be you *anything*, and in favor or opposed to *anything*, Henry Clay is your man! He is just what you are—or *has been*,—or very probably *will be!* Hurrah for Henry Clay! Three cheers for the grand universal Embodiment!!! The Genius of universal emancipation and the owner of fat sleek negroes! The friend and the foe of Texas, Oregon, a Bank, the Protective system, State Rights Assumption, the Public Lands, and everything!! Was there ever such a candidate for the Presidency!!!

☞ We are requested to direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of 'Great Natural Curiosities' exhibiting near the Universalist Church in this city. It is spoken well of by our exchange papers, but we have not room to add more.

The Christian's Objection to Mr. Clay—the difficulty overcome.

"Stop," says the professor of religion "Stop! Mr. Clay is a duellist, a gambler, a profane swearer, and I must pause before I give him my support. I shall deny my principles, prove recreant to plain duty, if I help to elevate such an ungodly man to so high a station. The Ruler of any people should be a man fearing God and working righteousness. He should be governed by christian principle, or rather his principles should be the counterpart, of the morality of the gospel. Christian morality is my first, my second, my third requisite in a candidate for the Chief Magistracy. I need not tell you that duelling, gambling, and profane swearing are foul blots in the character of any man of 57 years of age, and are much more conspicuous in so distinguished a man as Mr. Clay. Mr. Clay manifests no penitence for his having been many times engaged as principal or accessory in duels, nor for playing cards for money every time he can get a chance, nor for swearing roundly if he loses his cash. You remember when he left his place in the Senate Chamber a few years ago, and went into Representatives Hall where an important question was about being taken. Mr. Clay being much interested in the decision, watched when the yeas and nays were counted and when the vote was declared to be a tie, and Mr. Polk then speaker, gave his casting vote in the affirmative, he doubled up his fist and shook it at Mr. Polk in great excitement, exclaiming, "Go home God Damn you where you belong." Can I vote for such a man?"

Hush, hush, my good friend, quiet your conscience. Religion and morality will not suffer during Mr. Clay's administration. If Mr. Clay is a sinner, don't you see the whigs have associated with him, the saint, Frelinhuysen?

Democratic Meeting at the Town Hall—Address of Hon. G. S. Catlin—Great turn out—Enthusiasm, &c.

The democratic meeting at the Town Hall last Thursday evening was a rouser. Long before the hour appointed, the crowd began to assemble, and when the meeting was organized, there was a perfect jam of the unterrified and unconquerable democracy, who greeted Mr. Catlin, our talented representative, with a shout of welcome which made the house tremble on its foundation. Never before have we witnessed a better spirit than was manifested on this occasion—never did we listen to a better or more argumentative speech. Mr. Catlin consumed about two hours in the delivery of his remarks, and if he did not satisfy every man present of the necessity of rallying under the banner of Polk and Dallas, it was not because truth and correct policy were not fully portrayed. We should like very much to spread this speech of Mr. Catlin, before our readers, but at present we are so much crowded with matter that we are unable to do so. Suffice it, therefore, to say, that the speaker commenced by giving an account of the progress of the 'Ball' which was set in motion by the democracy of New London county, and which has rolled throughout the state, gathering to its support thousands of good men and true, who will be found in the field fighting for their country on the first Monday of November next. It was then rolled over the line and received by the invincible democracy of New York, who with 'Polk—Wright' spirit, added, if possible, to its impetus, threatening destruction to all the Clay-grovelling advocates of special legislation. Mr. Catlin then went into an examination of the tariff and dwelt long and ably on this point, showing that the democratic party were the advocates of a Tariff not only for revenue, but for protection—to all classes alike however—the high and low, the rich and the poor. He next took up the subject of the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands—showing the impolicy and the unconstitutionality of such a measure.

His remarks on this subject were quite lengthy, and we believe, satisfied every reasonable man present, whatever may have been his politics, that a measure replete with so much evil, should never be adopted. The annexation of Texas next occupied the speaker's attention. He showed that Mr. Adams, Mr. Clay, Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren, each had exerted themselves to reannex that country to this—that no reasons existed now which did not exist then against the measure—that in *fact* all these gentlemen were as much in favor of it now as they ever were—Mr. Clay only opposing it because of his chameleon like propensity to twist and turn every way to reach the goal of his ambition, as evidenced by one of a series of letters written by 'the great embodiment' on that and other subjects. He then exposed the secret designs of the whig party with reference to the establishment of a monster Bank—and amused the audience, not a little, by reading a portion of a letter written by a prominent whig in the state of Virginia, *denouncing his own party* for their duplicity on this subject. He then wound up by a general review of the political aspect of the times—gave cheering accounts of the democratic cause, its triumphs and its prospects, showing that James K. Polk, the 'young hickory' of Tennessee was destined to be the next President of the United States, and that through him the constitution and the rights of the People would be preserved. Mr. Catlin closed amidst the cheers and applause of the numerous assemblage present. Wm. P. Eaton, Esq. then gave a finishing touch to the proceedings of the evening, in a manner peculiar to himself, and which set the whole audience in a roar of laughter. The meeting adjourned to Thursday evening of the present week, when it is expected that the democracy of Norwich will be addressed by a gentleman from Massachusetts.

"Now by St. Paul the work goes bravely On."

Every breeze from the north, the south, the east and the west, brings most cheering accounts of the movements of the democracy. The nomination of James K. Polk, the Young Hickory of Tennessee, and George M. Dallas of Pennsylvania, with the self-sacrificing and patriotic withdrawal of honest John Tyler, has inspired new life into the bosoms of the honest yeomanry of the country, and a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, will now be made to rescue the Constitution from the ruthless grasp of an desperate a set of men as ever lived in any nation Never were the democracy more united—never were they more ready for battle. Every thing at stake—honor, religion and National prosperity—the battle will be fought with a determination never excelled—never equalled. We rejoice in view of the prospect before us—it reminds us of times in '28. Then as now, we had something to fight for—then as now the lines were distinctly marked out. The people are enlisting on the side of democracy, and the result is too evident to every candid mind to need the help of prophecy. Three times three for Polk and Dallas, and three times three for honest John Tyler!

"A Chowder on the Thames."

Our attention has been called to a communication published in the Courier of Thursday last, headed "A Chowder on the Thames." Written by a young man, who it seems, has been "chowdering"—fallen "in love," and made a fool of himself. We cannot spare time nor room to notice all the silly things the writer has thought proper to announce through the columns of the Norwich Courier. Suffice it to say, that "early in Autumn," on "a heavenly day that cannot die," "six ladies and two gentlemen"—(the ladies, he say were "bewitching spirits," but it is more generally believed that the gentlemen is bewitched or cracked—no matter which) went down the river to eat a chowder—stopped at the house of a "large hearted whig," eat apples, and, says the author, "with tears in my eyes do I tell it—*I fell in love.*" Me then exclaims, "Friend have pity upon a poor *sinner*—I never *saw her before*, and how could *I help it?*" The object of his affection was one of the "bewitching spirits" who he says, "clung to his side like a frightened dove to its nest." But, we pass over this part of his story, and allow the young gentleman to tell his own tale. It is necessary to say, however, that they left the house of the "large hearted whig," and proceeded down the river as far as Mr. O'Brien's, of whom he speaks as follows:

"Know you Father O'Brien the Thames Fisherman, and his wife—his pretty daughter too? Their home is a pleasant cottage, in a quiet vale on the banks of the Thames. The landlord caught us the fish—the Landlady got us the pork, the potatoes, the buiscuit and the onions—the writer of this history packed away the delicious mixture in a pot, and the Landlord's daughter, like Molly of old, put the kettle on, and cooked the chowder."

"We dined at the fashionable hour of five P. M.—My adorable was again at my side, and the way the chowder evaporated at our end of the table was truly alarming She had never eaten any before, and when I saw her walking into it so affectionately, I made up my mind that she was a genius, and was satisfied. A wife without genius is'nt worth having. How can a woman make bread and *take care of babies* unless endowed by heaven with a genius for those intellectual pursuits? *The most extreme class of geniuses in this sale of tears, are those who are lovers of fish and fishing.*

After leaving the table it was agreed that the whole company should remain quiet for about an hour which was *accommodating ourselves to a matter of necessity.* The only dissenting voice was that of a pretty girl, whose half dozen lovers had been left behind. She is a very susceptable young person, but as she does'nt love chowder, I must "let expressive silence speak her praises."

But now comes the most exquisite part of the whole matter. If the reader is apt to faint, let a bottle of camphor be obtained for use in case of "necessity."

"By accident my beloved and the writer managed to saunter to the *shade of an apple tree near by.* She tried to *excuse herself* by saying that it was very dusty, but that would not do. Poetry became our theme, and having a copy with me I read to her the Genevieve of Coleridge. Rightly has that poem been called the greatest *love poem* in the language—and I believe it to be the *greatest instrument* for *making love* in the world. With *burning eloquence* I poured into her ear the woiel tale, while

"She listened with a fitting blush
With down-cast eyes and modest grace,
And she forgave me that I gazed,
Too fondly in her face."

And I told the flattering caution to my soul that

"'Twas partly love, and partly fear
And partly, 'twas a bashful art,
That I might rather *feel* than *see*,
The swellings of her heart!"

We said at the beginning of this "review" of a "Chowder on the Thames" that our attention had been called to it—but we did not say by whom. We have now however, to state, that *Mr. O'Brien*—the identical "Father O'Brien,—the Thames Fisherman," who, with his family, the love sick and *fallen* youth has *paraded before the public* in the Norwich Courier, has called at our office and desired us to *say*, that the author of the "Chowder excursion," Mr. L——, of Norwich, with six or eight others, came to his house a few days since, (as related by the young man himself)—that he Mr. O'B., although not in the habit of getting dinners for the public, *did* "catch the fish"—his wife "furnished the pork, the potatoes, the buiscuit, and the *onions*." His daughter "put the kettle on," and "cooked the chowder," and the young gentleman, when he and his party were ready to leave, after staying there nearly all day, had the generosity to give him *one dollar*, for the expense and trouble he and his his family had been at in entertaining him, "bewitching spirits" and all. This, however, would never have been noticed by Mr. O'Brien, had not the young gentleman thought proper to flourish us extensively as so *limited a capital*. He thinks it quite sufficient that his hitherto "quiet and pleasant cottage" should be invaded—himself and family taxed—his "potatoes," "buiscuits," and "onions" devoured—without being held up before the public in a ridiculous article, published in the Norwich Courier. We advise Mr. L. to discontinue his "pencillings by the way" and devote his time to some calling more befitting his talents. "Harmless pleasantries," indulged in at the expense of respectable and unsuspecting young females, may be fun to him, but not quite so agreeable or profitable to the victims of his folly.

Jabez W. Huntington's Liberality.

We notice in the Courier's report of "Jabez's" speech at the Town Hall, a few days since, that the *honorable* gentleman enquired "who they were in the community that did most for the relief of the poor? Were they *Whigs* or were they *Locos*." The gentleman's inquiry can be easily answered—at least so far as *he* is concerned—by relating a fact.

Not a long time since, Jabez was present with several others, at the Post Office up Town. One of the company stated that *Mr. Pitcher*, a neighbor of Jabez, was very poor and quite infirm—and proposed that a subscription be made to supply the old gentleman with wood. Every individual present gave 50 cents, except Jabez W. Huntington. He was too liberal to do any such thing. Now if Jabez is a fair specimen of whig liberality, we think his question is not only answered, but that he is the last man who should attempt to institute a comparison of the kind referred to.

Martha Washington Temperance Tea Party.

It is pleasant to discover occasionally, amidst all the rubbish of this world, made up as it is of selfishness, bigotry and pride, something of a redeeming nature. Especially is it cheering to notice in a community like our own, any thing which has a tendency, even for a moment, to soften bitterness of spirit, and to unite all in one common object, the amelioration of the destitute and the

time, who was "at home" on the present occasion, never found a readier market for that luxury. The brass band was also in attendance, and enlivened the scene with their well turned notes. We understand that about two hundred and forty dollars were taken, including two donations of three and five dollars, the whole of which is to be devoted to the benefit of the sick and destitute of our city.

The New York Chamber of Commerce and the Post Master General.

On the first page of to-day's paper may be found an interesting correspondence between the New York Chamber of Commerce and the Hon. Chas. A. Wickliffe, Postmaster General. We invite the attention of all our readers to the correspondence—the letter of Mr. Wickliffe especially. It is a just and candid review of the whole subject, and will have the effect to destroy much of that prejudice which has existed against the Postmaster General—created by the unmanly and illiberal conduct of individuals, who, setting the laws at defiance, have not been content with crippling the Post office department, but have heaped upon the Postmaster General—as faithful and competent a public officer as ever lived—all the opprobrium and abuse which men, engaged in *unlawful* business, know well how to discharge.

The attempt which is now making to break down the Post office Department, is the grossest case of anti-American, unpatriotic and wicked rebellion against the government that has ever occurred in this country, and we mistake if the halter don't bring some of the individuals within its coil yet, although *dishonest judges* may be found to *wink* at their nefarious practices.

☞ We are frequently asked the question, why we do not notice and rebuke the pauper Sykes, for his abuse of all those citizens who are known to be democrats. We will answer, that the name of *Dorson Ebenezer Sykes*, has become a stench in the nostrils of our readers. Not respected by his own party, and despised by *all* virtuous men, his abuse of respectable citizens who differ with the whig party in sentiment, is considered at not the least importance—he, therefore, like a certain animal called a hog, is suffered to wallow in his own filth, unmolested and uncared for.

Appointments.

Hon. R. B. Hoxsey, (dem.) has been appointed Collector of the Customs for the district of New Haven in place of James Donaghe (whig,) removed. The change is right—Mr. Donaghe ought to have been removed long ago—and he would have been, had he not deceived the President by false professions.

Edward A. Mitchill Esq., (dem.) has been appointed Postmaster at New Haven, in place of Henry Huggins, Esq., (whig,) removed. Right.

Philip Sage, Esq., (dem.) has been appointed Collector for the district of Middletown, in place of ——— Baldwin, (whig,) removed. O. K.

Grapes.—We have had presented to us from Col. Samuel Tyler, several bunches of his Madeira, or sweet water Grapes, raised and for sale by him. They are a delicious fruit, and we advise those who are fond of Grapes to call on the Col., and supply themselves. They may be kept through the winter.

From the Hartford Times.

Maine Complete!

The Portland Daily American of Sept. 16th, contains the returns from all the towns in Maine. The result is a noble one, and tells plainly that the popular tide is strongly in favor of the Democratic cause. It is not the nine electoral votes of Maine, which have been so well secured for Polk and Dallas, that we consider of surpassing interest; but it is the result, showing the popular sentiment with regard to the two political parties of the country. This sentiment is not confined to the boundaries of Maine. Even in Vermont, where federalism has held so complete a sway, there is a comparative loss of more than 12,000 in the federal strength. In New York, the tide of Democracy is swelling beyond all bounds, and it cannot be stayed. The triumph of Polk and Dallas will be as signal as that of Andrew Jackson in 1832.

We copy from the Portland American:

FINAL RESULT!

Returns from the Whole State!

We give below returns from all the towns in the state, and the following is the final result:

For Anderson (Dem.)	45,651
" Robinson (Whig)	37,850
Democratic majority over whiggery,	10,801
For Appleton (Ab.)	6,192

DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY OVER EVERYTHING,

4,609!

The Democratic Net Gain since 1840, is

11,047!

Whig Loss in Maine.

The whig voters in Maine do not all appear to have acted on the principle laid down by the Courier writer, that they must not be governed by moral principle, in voting for President, for we find that the whig loss is much greater than the democratic gain. This is accounted for, on the indisputable ground, that many whigs could not be prevailed upon to unite with Mr. Clay's supporters. We find the vote to be as follows:

Democratic vote for Governor,	45,651
Abolition,	6,191
Total vote not whig,	54,842
Whig vote,	37,858
Majority against the whigs,	16,992
Add whig majority in 1840,	246
Whig loss,	17,238

Final Result in Maine.

Democracy over Whiggery,
10,801.

Democracy over every thing,
4,609.

Comparative Whig loss since 1840,
17,238.

A Trick Exposed.—The Coon papers are publishing with great glee, under the caption of "*Important Movement in Pennsylvania*," the proceedings of a meeting *purporting to be Democratic*, lately held in Dickinson Township, Cumberland county, and renouncing adherance to Polk and Dallas. As an answer to this the Pennsylvanian says: "It is only necessary to state that the men who composed this meeting, are not now, and never have been, recognized by the Democracy of old Cumberland. Thos. C. Miller, who heads the movement, was last year the *Federal candidate for Congress* in the Cumberland district and beaten by Judge Black, an unflinching Democrat. All the men who participated in the meeting referred to, supported the Federal candidates for the county offices last year, and were essentially 'used up' by the Democracy. They are now where they have been for a number of years, with the Federalists. At the recent mass meeting in Cumberland county, there were not less than 10,000 Democrats on the ground, and among them, a delegation of from 5 to 600 from Miller's own neighborhood! This does not look as though the Democracy of Cumberland county had abandoned James K. Polk for President;"

The Whig or office Seekers Convention.

On Thursday, this week, comes off at this place, another scene in the presidential drama, viz. the Whig *alias* Coon-petticoat-Convention. Unprecedented efforts have been made to get together on this occasion, all the big and little whigs that can be induced to come at their own expense, from far and near, and those who refuse to dance and pay too, will have their expenses paid for them. It is supposed that the strength of Henry Clay in Connecticut, can be correctly ascertained by this Convention; for it is said that arrangements have been made to have every man in the state, who is known to be a Clay man, present! The abolitionists too, are expected to take part in this Convention—the services of Cassius M. Clay having been engaged especially for their benefit. This Cassius M Clay, is the same man that Henry Clay refers to in the following letter.

Mr. C. M. Clay's letter was written without my knowledge, without any consultation with me, and without any authority from me. I never saw it until I read it in the public prints. That gentleman is an independent citizen, having a perfect right to entertain and avow his own opinions. I am not responsible for them, and he is not for mine. So far as he ventures to interpret my feelings, he has entirely misconceived them. I believe him to be equally mistaken as to those in the circle of my personal friends and neighbors generally.

In my speech, addressed to the Senate of the United States, and in resolutions which I offered to that body, in my address to Mr. Mendenhall, about two years ago, and on various other public occasions, I have fully, freely, and explicitly avowed my sentiments and opinions on the subjects of the institution of slavery and abolition. I adhere to them without any reservation. I have neither entertained, nor expressed, publicly or privately, any others. And my friends and neighbors generally, so far as I have interchanged sentiments with them, coincide entirely with me.

The sentiments and opinions so expressed by me, may be briefly stated to be, 1st. That Congress has no power or authority over the institution of slavery. 2d. That the existence, maintenance and continuance of that institution depend, exclusively, upon the power and authority of the respective states within which it is situated. And 3d, That Congress cannot interfere with slavery in the district of Columbia, without a violation of good faith to the States of Maryland and Virginia, implied, if not expressed, in the terms, objects, and purposes of the grant of ten miles square to the general government.

H. CLAY.

If the abolitionists can gather any comfort from the above letter, written by Mr. Clay himself, we shall be glad of it. It will be seen however, that he distinctly asserts that Mr. Cassius M. Clay is not his authorized trumpet blower, nor does he (Henry Clay) have anything to do with abolition, the best way you can fix it. He strikes at the very foundation of all the hopes of the abolitionist, declaring that Congress has no right to meddle with the subject of slavery—even in the district of Columbia.

Now it is well known that the leaders of the abolition party are federalists—men who will vote for Henry Clay. Their attempts to deceive honest men, the democratic portion of that party, have been frustrated by Henry Clay himself—who distinctly avows himself no abolitionist, and he of course does not wish any man to vote for him under that supposition. This letter of Mr. Clay has raised him a peg in the estimation of high minded men even among his opponents—but to the dishonest abolition Clay federalists it is a poser. We are anxious to hear what Mr. Cassius M. Clay may have to say on the subject.

We sincerely hope that the whigs may have a good convention—and that it may be well attended by the *ladies*. It is quite important that their *votes* be attained—for it is very certain that there are not whig men sufficient to make a respectable show, when compared with the hosts of supporters of James K. Polk and George M. Dallas.

Young Hickory.—A beautiful young Hickory which grew in the old democratic town of Windham was raised in front of our office, on Monday afternoon last. It is nearly one hundred feet in height, straight as an arrow, and is a firm and unyielding emblem of democracy.

To Gentlemen who "get Shaved."

You will find in our advertisement columns to-day, the advertisement of Mr. Peck, Hair Dresser, &c., late of Hartford, who has opened a Dressing Room, next door to the American House, west. Mr. Peck is a white man, and a first rate workman. We speak from experience.

Orrin Bailey, the leader of the Clay Minstrels—a great man among the whigs—has been arrested and held to bail in $1,000, by Alderman Hudson, for assisting to destroy a hickory pole, erected by the Locos at Leech's tavern, near Darby, a few days since, during a whig meeting. A number of other whigs, who acted with Baily, have also been arrested and bound over in $500 and $400 each, to answer at the court.—*N. Y. Herald.*

ANOTHER GREAT MEETING OF THE YOUNG DEMOCRACY OF NEW YORK—GREAT RESPONSE TO THE CALL OF THE DEMOCRATS—20 000 YOUNG MEN IN THE FIELD ON BEHALF OF DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES— FIVE MEETINGS AT ON TIME.

Another glorious meeting of the democracy was held in the Park, New York, on Friday evening, to give expression to their enthusiastic devotion to democratic principles, and to their approbation of the exponents of those principles presented for the suffrages of the people—Polk and Dallas, Wright and Gardner.

The New York Morning News says that six o'clock was the hour of assembling, but long before that hour several thousand had gathered in front of the City Hall, from the balcony of which a fine brass band entertained them with national and operatic airs till the commencement of the proceedings. In the mean time the multitude was every moment increasing in numbers, which by 6 o'clock, P. M. had swelled so as to densely cover the whole area between the pillars of the Hall and the stand erected for the officers and speakers. At that hour the White Eagle Club of the 14th Ward, led by Dodworth's celebrated band, after taking a turn round the Park, and saluting Old Tammany, and the rendezvous of the Empire Club, marched into the Park, and planting their new and magnificent banner in front of the stage, and their field pieces in the rear, fired a National salute with the latter, and mingled with the crowded mass, who received the Club with nine Cheers.

A loud peal of artillery announced the arrival of the company on the ground. Shortly after, George H. Purser proposed Andrew Nichol, Esq., as president, which was carried unanimously. The officers were then appointed.

The meeting was addressed by several distinguished speakers, and a number of able and spirited resolutions were adopted—among them we notice the following—

Resolved, That the withdrawal of President Tyler from the Presidential canvass is an additional evidence of his devotion to the interests of the people, and sensible of the services heretofore rendered by him to his country by the exercise of the veto power we now recognise in this last act an elevated patriotism strongly commending him to every true Democrat.

So immense had the assemblage in the Park become by 7 o'clock, and such was the anxiety of all to participate in the proceedings, that they divided off, and formed seven supplemental meetings, each composed of from 1000 to 3000 persons, at which several eloquent and effective speeches were made, and from which such an incessant cheering proceeded as to keep up a continuous thunder of applause.

Town Meetings!

The time for immediate, instant action has arrived. We should one and all, be moving in Connecticut. Our Town Elections take place in two weeks, and *the Whigs have made, and are making, silent and yet most* unparalleled efforts to secure as many of these elections as possible.

Democrats, awake! You have not a moment to lose. The town elections have great additional importance from the fact that the REGISTER LAW was last spring re-enacted, and *the freeman's rights are placed in the Board of Town Officers*. It is the aim and object of the unprincipled federal factions to elect a set of petty tyrants in every town, in order to secure by fraud what they begin to feel they cannot obtain by fair means.

The swelling tide of popular enthusiasm in favor of the Democratic cause and candidates, has alarmed the terror-stricken whigs, who begin to feel that the slight power which they obtained last spring, by most unworthy means, is melting from their hands; and that Connecticut, feeling the impulse that is hurrying on the Democratic States in one great current, will unite with the other twenty for Polk, Dallas and Victory.

Our Mass Meetings have been held. Our speakers have never been excelled, and well have they done their duty. The writers also have fought and are fighting well the battles of Democracy. We are under obligations to each and all of them; but speaking and writing are not sufficient to carry our State. *Action* is required. *Vigilant exertion* on the part of every man is needed. Let every Democrat labor in the cause. Let him strengthen his neighbour in the Democratic faith, and let him if possible convince one or more of his whig neighbours of the errors and evil tendencies of the whig party—their special laws for capital at the expense of labor—their tyranny over the working man—their laws so oppressive to the agricultural interests—their efforts to introduce and establish the British system of high-taxes, which causes pauperism and degradation—their anti-American feelings in relation to Oregon and Texas—their devotion to a National Bank, and the banking interest.

It is a time when every Democrat should arouse, and we believe, from the evidence we have seen, that they have the right feeling. This feeling is spreading.—Persons are listening to the great truths of Democracy, who have never heeded them before. Let this be encouraged, and above all, let there be systematic, efficient action. *Perfect your organization*, fellow Democrats, *in every town*. We warn you that the whigs are desperate—that they are striving by every means to take you by surprise AT THE TOWN ELECTIONS. There should be *no delay* in any town in organize and make the most simple and complete arrangements they have ever made for the elections which take place on the first Monday of October.—Are you each and all prepared?—*Hartford Times.*

A New Glee to an Old Rhyme.

For Three Voices.

Factory Stockholders.

So we go up, up, up!

Farmers.

And so we go down, down, down!

Mr. Clay.

So we go backwards and forwards,
And so we go round, round, round,

How pleasing thus to have recalled an old nursery melody, to which we have all been dandled in maternal arms! Whether it is much of a 'glee' to the singers of the second part, may perhaps admit of question. We rather think that, between the first and the third, they (the Farmers) 'catch it' pretty severely.

TENNESSEE.

Sullivan County, Tenn. Aug. 18, 1844.

We find the following in the Jonesboro' Sentinel.

Sir; We have been Whigs—supported Judge White, Gen. Harrison, and James C Jones; but we never promised to vote for Henry Clay and his odious measures. You will therefore please publish to the world that we hereby renounce Whiggery, in all its forms and pledge ourselves to support Polk, Dallas, and the Constitution.

James Chattin,	Jacob John son,
Samuel Foust,	Starmin Seamore,
John Pectol,	William Darnell,
Joseph Kettron,	William Blalock,
John Catron,	George Roler,
Ansel Bright,	William Sans.

CALL YOU THIS PROTECTION.

The following article which we copy from the Hudson Gazette, shows what it is the Whigs mean when they talk about protecting the mechanics of our country. It is just the kind of protection that 'Vultures give to lambs.'

"No Reduction of Wages."

This motto was carried in the celebrated Whig procession from Stockport on the 4th of July, 1840.—And in the procession from the same town on the 4th of July last was the following:

"Protect your own Mechanics."

How do they protect their mechanics? Go ask the operatives in those manufactories, and see if their wages have been raised since the passage of the tariff as promised by their employers in 1840. No, they have not; but on the other hand they have reduced. When the tariff bill was first passed increasing the duty on all manufactured goods, and enabling the manufacturers to make their *thousands*, the first step some of them took in this country was to REDUCE THE WAGES OF THEIR OPERATIVES.—Again last week Mr. Marshall of the Hudson Print Works, reduced the wages of a large number of his operatives, thus showing his love for the laborers and the manner in which he would protect them! Twenty-six we understand quit work, among whom were some of the signers of the celebrated circular setting forth the *benefits* they derived from the tariff. We understand there has been a Compromise, and part of the hands have gone to work again.

A Card.

Rev. S. B. PADDOCK, having been unable to acknowledge particularly the numerous mementoes of affection presented by the people of his late charge, takes this method to return them his sincere thanks for all their acts of kindness towards him and his Family, for the period of 22½ years—and to assure them of the continuance of his fervent prayers to the Throne of grace, that heaven's richest blessings may descend upon them.

Norwich, Sept. 20th, '44. 144

Democratic Meeting.

THE DEMOCRATS of Norwich, are requested to assemble at the Town Hall, on Thursday evening of the present week. Several gentlemen will address the meeting, and it is expected that a gentleman from Massachusetts, will be present to address us. Per order of the Town Committee.

Sept. 25th. 44

Notice.

THE Democrats of the town of Bozrah, are requested to meet at the Town Hall, on Friday evening, October 4th. to nominate candidates for Town officers for the year ensuing.

Per order of the Town Commitee.

Bozrah, Sept. 24th, 1844. 144

A Word in Season.

ALL those having accounts at Jewett City Post Office, are requested to call and settle on or before the first day of October. All those who neglect this call may expect no further credit at this Office. SAMUEL BUTTON, P. M.

Jewett City, Sept. 18, '44. 3w43.

I. H. PECK.

Fashionable Hair Dresser.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Norwich, that he has taken the room directly opposite the Rail Road Depot, and one door west of the American House, where he may be found ready and willing to wait upon all those who may favor him with a call.

Hair Cutting and Shaving done in the most superior style, and workmanlike manner, and warranted to please

N. B. Particular attention paid to Cutting Childrens Hair. Also, Razors set and put in complete order at short notice, and warranted.

Sept. 23 1844. 144

MOREENS,

MOREENS.

DRAB and BLACK, this day received direct from Europe, per Steamer, of the best quality, and for sale at 80 cents per yard. By

ELY & CO.

They are also prepared to dispose of their rich Stock of Dry Goods. at any price Customers may suggest, and 10 per cent less than they can expect to buy, and no monopoly, no humbuggery.

Sept. 23. tf144.

WANTED.

1000 KNOTT'S White, & Mixed woolen yarn.
500 Prs. Mens Woolen Hose.
500 " " " ½ hose.
100 " Boys " " & half hose.

For the above articles a fair price will be paid, provided they are good. by

C. C. HILLIARD.

N. B. The above goods may always be found in any quantity, at 28 Shetucket st.

Sept 26 3w44

GREAT NATURAL

CURIOSITIES!

WILL BE EXHIBITED

IN THIS CITY,

On Tuesday, and Wednesday, Sept. 24th, and 25th, near the *Universalist Church*, in Cliff-st. On Thursday, the 26th, near the *Mass Meeting*.

ENORMOUS LIVING SERPENTS! Consisting of an *East India Boa Constrictor*, and a *South American Anaconda!*

These Animals are perfectly harmless and entirely under the control of Mr. JOHN G. SWAN, the Tamer and Domesticator, who handles them in every possible manner with perfect safety, and who will explain their habits, manner of living, &c.

Master LAMPMAN, the remarkable

Giant Youth!

16 years of age, 7 feet high, and reaching with his arm the extraordinary height of 9 *Feet* 6 *inches*. Two SHETLAND PONIES, the smallest ever seen in the United States. Monkey and Pony Exercises. An Egyptian Mummy! This Specimen was brought to this country from Paris, about 18 years ago, together with the SARCOPHAGUS! Which accompanies it. They were taken from the Catacombs, near Grand Cairo, by the celebrated traveller Belzoni. The Art of Embalming has been lost upwards of 2000 years, and this is probably the only opportunity the citizens of this place will have of witnessing the most Ancient relics of Antiquity ever exhibited.

Chinese Golden Pheasants! Two Splendid Macaws, from the Spanish Main. White Cockatoo, from the East Indies, Parrot, &c. Black Lorenzoni, from New Holland.

A Double CALF,

From Lubec, in a perfect state of preservation, A most remarkable freak of Nature, having but one body, with two distinct heads, eight legs, two tails, &c.

Musical Anacoridas! Recently imported from Germany. This Instrument contains the Holiday Sports of Peasantry after labor; also Natives of North America, Asia, Africa, &c. This piece of Mechanism must be seen to be appreciated.

The Cota Mana, recently imported. White Faced Ape! An Egyptian Weasel, this Animal is spoken of by Naturalists as famous for destroying Crocodiles' Eggs, and Reptiles. Just added, a beautiful BLACK BEAR! From the White Mountains. And a variety of other Animals, Insects and Reptiles!

Together with an ETHEOPIAN CONCERT.

Admittance 12 1-2 Cents.

Sept. 25th, '43. 144

TO THE LADIES.

FOR the last 3 weeks, we have been making very great additions to our former Stock of Dress Goods, among which are 50 pieces Rep de Cosa, (an entirely new article,) among which are some of the most beautiful styles ever imported. Also we have received deLaines, and Crape do. in almost endless variety. Blue Blk Alpaccas, Changeable plaid & striped Lunettus, Imperial Afghans, Barages, Silks of every style and quality, are also among the new goods just received. All the styles of goods which we have mentioned, with a great variety of others too numerous to mention will be sold at least 10 per cent cheaper than any other store in this city by

TWEEDY BARROWS & CO.

Sept. 18th, 1844. 3w43

SPORTSMEN ATTEND.

KINNEY & RAWSON keep constantly on hand Pigeons & Wilkes & John Hall & Sons best English **Sporting Powder.**

Dupont's Powder in half & quarter Kegs, and in canister.

Indian Rifle, do in canisters.

ALSO,

Superior blasting powder & patent Safety Fuse, at 42 Water st.

Sept 18 1y43

REMEMBER

the old Stand, No. 78 Main-St.,

OPPOSITE THE FRANKLIN HOUSE,

WHERE J. M. NELSON still continues to carry on the Tailoring business in all its various branches. The subscriber is now ready to make all kinds of Gentlemen's garments in the latest styles. The subscriber has received the Fall and Winter fashions for 1844-5. All garments made at this establishment warranted to fit.

N. B. Cutting done at short notice. Wanted also, six or eight first rate Tailoresses to whom good encouragement will be given.

JAMES M. NELSON.

Sept. 18. 43

Merchants

WHO "SORT UP" in the City of Norwich, are respectfully invited to call and examine the stock of

Lincoln & Williams

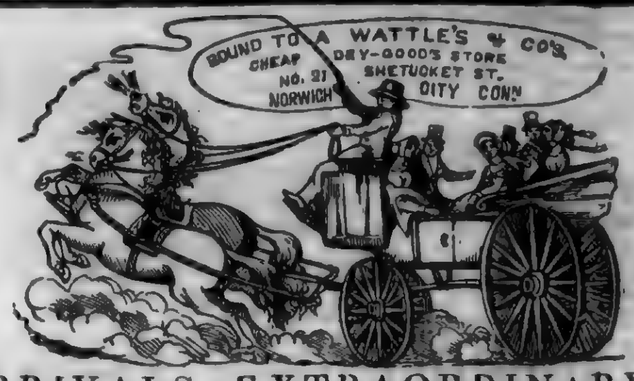
where they are assured of finding many goods below the market price, such as Alpaccas, Woolen Flannels, Cotton Flannels, Sattinetts, Dress Goods, &c, &c., and every variety of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods at the lowest market prices and on reasonable terms, at 24 Shetucket st.

Sept. 18 43

Manufacturers

WISHING to exchange Sheetings, Flannels, Sattinets, or anything of the kind for Dry Goods, can be supplied at the lowest New York and Boston prices, at LINCOLN & WILLIAMS'.

Sept 18 43



ARRIVALS EXTRAORDINARY!

From New York and Boston

AUCTIONS.

WE ARE now opening large quantities of FASHIONABLE FALL GOODS, which were selected with great care for the closest market (i. e. Norwich) in the country. Merchants and young house keepers are requested to examine. A new lot of rich Chamelion Silks, high colored new style French Cashmere Shawls, mode colored Broche Shawls, new style Rep'd Ecosse, changeable mode colored Bombazines, 53 pieces of black blue black and mode colored Alpaccas, from 30 cts to 1,00; 6-4 French Parisinnes at $1,75 a pattern, beautiful French Prints at 20 cts, Plaid Belzons at 25 cts. Particular attention is invited to Thirty-one different styles colors and qualities of Bombazines which will be sold low by the piece or dress. We are retailing fine English Broadcloths at $8. Our assortment is large of French and Belgium Cloths. We have another invoice of black and blue Broadcloths at the low price of $1,95 per yard; Red and White Flannels from 12 1-2 cts to 62 1-2; more of those heavy Satinets at 47 1-2 cts; new styles of French and American Cassimeres, new and elegant patterns of super. and Three Ply Carpeting cheap; Floor Oil Cloths; Red and White Mattings; mosquito curtains and window Shades; Looking Glasses from 25cts to $25. French Baskets, all sizes.

House keepers can find a full assortment of Linen goods, such as Linen Sheetings, do ass Table Cloths, Napkins &c. Country Merchants can find desirable goods by the piece as I know the same quality can be purchased at New York or Boston Jobbing Houses.

We are Agents for the best Dye House in Boston, only one dollar for dying Ladies Dresses, Garments of every description colored in the best manner, Forward your bundles to the cheap Dry Goods and Carpet Store of A. WATTLES & CO.,

21 Shetucket-st.—Sept 19, '44. tf43

WITH A RUSH.

THE GREAT COMMERCIAL DEPOT,

For the Sale of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

No. 33 & 35 Shetucket-Street,

IS NOW filled with the richest Stock of Goods ever offered in this City just received from the New York and Boston Importing Houses—bought within the last few days at the lowest reduced market prices; and must be sold for at least 55 per cent less than can be bought in Norwich. This establishment is acknowledged to possess advantages in the Dry Goods Trade, that places it beyond the power of a rival. It contains much the largest Stock, much the best assortment, much the richest and most desirable Styles. It also possesses the advantages of an experienced buyer who spends all his time watching the signs of the times in the New York and Boston Markets and buying bargains which enable them to sell at prices so much below their real value. Customers wishing anything in the Dry Goods line will find no kind of any objection at the extensive Dry Goods Store of ELY & CO.

Sept. 21 1844.

Alpaccas of good quality.

May now be found at ELY & CO'S, for any price to suit customers.

Sept. 24, '44. 144

ELY & CO.

HAVE just opened 75 cases Dry Goods consisting in part of the following which they offer at less than the usual market prices.—

220 ps. BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS.
27 ps. Beaver Cloths.
70 " Satinett.
4 Cases Prints.
3 Bales Flannels.
1 Case Rich Dress Silks.
37 Bales Sheetings.
20 " Drills and Tickings.
375 ps. Crape de Laines, Cashmere de Ecosse, Rept Cashmeres, Mous. de Laines, Semandiras, Cashmere Twills, &c., for Ladies Dresses.

September 24th. '44.

40 ps. Corsons the richest Dress Goods in the world.
SHAWLS, without regard to quantity, of all prices from 1,50 to $16. Rich stripe Cashmere, do. new styles.
5 Cases Alpacca Silk and Cot. warp.
1 Case Coburge.
1 " Orientals, Silk warps.
1 " do. do. do.

All of which were bought and bought cheap, will be sold and sold cheap by ELY & CO.

Sept. 24th, '44. 144

May now be found,

AT ELY & CO'S, 33 & 35 Shetucket-st.

A SMALL lot of all wool Cashmeres and a few ps. Corsons the richest and most splendid styles of Dress Goods imported this season. Also a very pretty assortment of French Muslin Collars, now opening at ELY & CO'S.

Sept. 24th, 1844. tf144

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

FOR FALL TRADE,

At No. 28 Shetucket-Street.

C. C. HILLIARD,

RESPECTFULLY invites the attention of the public to his NEW STOCK of GOODS just received from importers and agents. His facilities are such that he is enabled to sell goods as Cheap as the Cheapest either by wholesale or retail.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

In splendid variety, such as M. de Laine, Cashmere d'Ecosse, Rep Cashmere, Crape de Laine, printed Saxonies, besides new varieties constantly arriving, making our assortment superb.

ALPACCAS,

Of every color—prices from 2s to $1,12 1-2 per yd. On this article we defy competition, and agree to sell 20 per ct cheaper than last year's prices.

BROADCLOTHS,

Cassimeres, Satinetts, Vestings, we can and will sell at the very lowest prices. A description of our stock is needless. Call and examine for yourselves.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!!

We offer at last year's prices, while every one knows that the market prices now has advanced 20 per ct.

DOMESTICS,

Bleached and brown Sheetings and Shirtings, Shirting Stripes, Cotton Flannels, by the yd, piece or bale.

BEST PARIS KID GLOVES,

At 62 1-2 cts per pair. As there is a great difference even in French Kid, it is important to be known where the best may be found.

CAMBRIC AND MUSLIN

Edgings and Insertings—a beautiful variety.

ALPACCA APRONS,

1 yd square, beautifully figured, and a new article of COTTON CAPS should be purchased by every one who would study economy.

The ZEPHER WORSTED

Department is still sustained, and contains by far the best assortment to be found in this city. Customers may always depend upon finding every quality of canvass, needles and every article usually found in THREAD AND NEEDLE Stores.

In connection with the whole, we have a

BASKET AND UMBRELLA

Store, with an unequalled variety of traveling and work Baskets, and Umbrellas by the single one or dozen at New York prices

—ALSO—

A general assortment of Housekeeping Articles.

Sept. 24th. 3w144

UNPARALLELED BARGAINS,

Great Inducements to purchasers of Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts and Vestings.

To the PUBLIC.

WE feel confident in saying that our assortment of the above named Goods is much larger than can be found at any other Store in this or any other place in Connecticut. We do not wish to *brag* or make any assertion which we "can't back up." We say what we say in all truth, believing that our assortment cannot be equalled, and the astonishing low prices will defy competition. We invite friends and strangers, and all who wish to purchase good Goods at low prices, to examine our Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

Received from late Auctions, 7 ps. English Blue Black Cloths, from 2,00 to 6,00 a yd. 3 ps. Black French do., first rate Goods; 15 ps. American manufacture; colors, Green, Invisible do. Olive Brown, light and dark Mixed, 5 ps Blue English Cloths; 1 package Fancy Cassimeres, 1 do Black Satin, 1 package Satin and Fancy Vestings.

Any gentleman can save 3 dollars by buying a suit of Clothes at this establishment.

TWEEDY, BARROWS & CO., Jobbers and Retailers.

Sept. 3w43

JOHN L. DEVOTION.

Wholesale and Retail.

Druggist and Apothecary.

No. 119 Main Street,

one door East of the Quinebaug Bank,

OFFERS for sale a large and well selected assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Glass Ware, Window Glass, Surgeons Instruments, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Pure Medicinal Wines and Liquors, Brushes, Quaker Herbs &c &c &c.

Sept 18 6 w 42.

Shaving Cream.

FIELD'S Anodyne, Glenn's, Ferry's, Columbian, Kimball's Pearl, American Gentleman's, and Taylor's Shaving Cream, for sale by

JOHN L. DEVOTION.

4 w No. 119 Main Street. 42

STILL THEY COME!

4 CASES BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, of every price and quality, from 75 cts to $7. per yd., all of which they now, about and will sell from 10 to 15 per cent cheaper than any Dry Goods Establishment in New London County. And they are prepared to prove the above named fact satisfactory to any person or persons, who will call at their extensive Dry Goods Establishment.

No. 33 & 35 Shetucket-st.

ELY & CO.

Sept. 14. 43

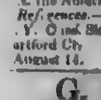
HENRY LEE M. D.

HOMEOPATHIC PRACTITIONER. Rooms in the American House.

References.—A. Gerald Hull M. D. 466 Broadway, N. Y. Chas Still M. D. New Haven, Ct., Talt M.D. Hartford Ct.

August 14. 38

G. B. PRINDLE,



HAS removed his One Price Watch, Jewelry, and Clock Establishment, to the Store (lately occupied by J. Ireson & Son's shoe dealers,) No. 144 Main-street,—opposite the post office.

Full assortment of choice goods—and reasonable prices tolerated—a child may purchase as low as the closest buyer

April 24th, '44 1f32

C. BRINKERHOFF'S HEALTH RESTORATIVE.

THE RESPECTABLE individuals who have certified as to the virtue of C. BRINKERHOFF'S HEALTH RESTORATIVE, are those who have experienced its remedial effect either in their own individual cases, or within the circle of their families. Without an exception they are persons whose veracity is unquestioned, and they frankly state their entire confidence in the Proprietor and his medicine. Dr. Jas. R. Chilton, the eminent Analytical Chemist of New York, having had a bottle under trial, has testified that it is composed of vegetable matter entirely. The Liver Complaint, Weakness and Pain in the Side and Chest, Severe Coughs and Colds and profuse nights Sweats, the Health Restorative has evinced the most decided curative properties, strengthening the weak and dilapidated part, and soothing the most aggravating and alarming cough and expectoration. Some of the most eminent of the Medical Faculty and Divines are ready to be referred to in proof of its vitally restoring qualities, and have left their names and certificates with Mr. Brinkerhoff, the Proprietor, for that purpose.

HORACE EVERETT 96 Hudson St N. Y. the General Agent for the U. States, has appointed SAMUEL TYLER, 138 Main-st, and WILLIAM S. TYLER, 171 Water-st., as Agents for Norwich Ct.

Norwich, Aug. 15. 38

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN pursuance of law, I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales will be held at the under-mentioned Land Office in the STATE OF ILLINOIS, at the periods hereinafter designated viz:—

At the Land Office at QUINCY, commencing on Monday, the first day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands hereinafter described, viz: North of the Base Line and East of the 4th principal Meridian.

Fractional section three, east half of four, east half and southwest quarter of nine, northeast quarter of seventeen, west half of section and west half of southeast quarter of thirty-one, in township one, of range one.

Fractional sections twenty-three, twenty-four and twenty-six, on the left bank of Spoon river, descending, except the southeast quarter in each, and fractional section, thirty-five on the left bank of Spoon river, descending, except the northeast quarter, in township six, of range one.

Southeast quarter of section twenty-three, east half and southwest quarter of twenty-four, all of twenty-five and twenty-six, southeast quarter of twenty-seven, and all of section thirty-four, in township two, of range one.

East halves of sections seven and fourteen, and all of twelve and thirteen, in township two, of range two.

West half of southwest quarter of section three, all of six, northeast quarter of seven, west half of northeast quarter and fraction of the southeast quarter, north of river, of eight, southeast quarter of twelve; all of thirteen and fourteen, northeast fraction of northeast quarter, north of river, and fraction of east half, south of river, of fifteen, north half of seventeen, all of twenty-four and twenty-five, southeast quarter of twenty-six, southwest and southeast quarters of thirty-one, east half of thirty-five, and all of thirty-six, in township four of range three.

Fractional township four, of range four.

Northwest quarter of section one east half of southwest quarter of six, all of seven, west half of section, northwest halves of the northeast and southeast quarters of eight, northeast quarter of ten, east half of seven, south half of twelve, west half and southeast quarter of thirteen, southwest quarter of section and north half of southeast quarter of fourteen, southeast quarter of fifteen, north half of seventeen, west half and northwest quarter of eighteen, northeast quarter of twenty, all, except the west half of the southeast quarter of twenty-one, all of twenty-two, twenty-three, and twenty-four, southwest quarter of section twenty-five, all of twenty-six, twenty-seven, and twenty-eight, north half, and southeast quarter of twenty-nine, west half and southeast quarter of thirty, east half and southwest quarter of thirty-one, and all of thirty-two, thirty-three and thirty-four in township five, of range four.

Southwest quarter and west subdivision of the southwest quarter of section five, and all of sections four and seven, on the main land, in township six, of range six.

The additions on the west to sections six, seven, eighteen, nineteen, thirty and thirty-one, in each of the townships seven and eight, of range six.

South half of section eight, and the north half of section seventeen, in township seven, of range seven.

Northwest quarter of section five, north half of section six, southeast quarter of nineteen, south half of twenty, all of twenty-nine, south half of thirty, east half and southwest quarter of thirty-one and all of thirty-two, in township eight, of range eight.

Section thirty-five, in township nine, of range eight.

Fractions of sections twenty-one, twenty-eight and twenty-nine, forming an island in the Illinois river, in township eleven, of range nine.

Fractional township (consisting of fractional section six) twelve, of range ten.

South of the Base Line and West of the fourth Principal Meridian.

Fractional section one, southwest quarter of two, southeast quarter of three, east half of nine, south fractional half and northeast quarter of twenty-one, in township one, of range one.

Fractional section five, and the east half and southeast quarter of section seven, in township two, of range one.

East fractional half and northwest quarter of section thirty, northeast quarter of thirty-one, and all of thirty-two, including an island in the Illinois river, in township twelve, of range one.

East half of section one, fractional section four, east quarter of five, northeast quarter of nine, and northwest quarter of ten, in township thirteen, of range one.

Southwest fractional quarter of section five, in township fourteen, of range one.

Northeast and southeast quarter of section thirty-six, in township two, of range two.

East half of section one, west fractional half twelve, an island in sections thirteen and fourteen, northeast fractional quarter of fourteen, and fractional section twenty-three, in township three, of range two.

East half and southwest quarter of section nine, and west half of southeast quarter of section seventeen, in township four, of range two.

Southwest quarter of southwest quarter of section twenty-three, southeast quarter of section and southeast quarter of section thirty-five, in township five, of range two.

Fractional section one, southeast quarter and "Slim Island" in section thirteen, southwest quarter of twenty-five, southeast quarter of twenty-six, east fractional half of thirty-five, in township six, of range two.

Islands A and B, in the Illinois river, in sections thirty-five and thirty-six, in township six and sections one and two, in townships seven, of range two.

Fractional section two, including an island in Illinois river, east halves of sections ten and fifteen, west east quarter of twenty-two and east halves of sections seven and thirty-four, in township seven, of range two.

West half of northeast quarter, and southwest quarter of section ten, northwest quarter of section twenty-two, and south half of the northeast quarter and southeast quarter of section thirty-four, in township eight, of range two.

Northwest quarter of section fourteen, south half of northwest quarter, southwest quarter of the southwest quarter and east half of the southwest quarter of twenty-six, and the fractions of sections twenty-six, thirty-five and thirty-six on "Hurricane Island," in township nine of range two.

Northwest quarters, including part on the island, and southwest quarter, exclusive of part on the island, of sections one; east fractional half, exclusive of part on the island, of section two, fractional section eleven, on the main, and east half of southeast quarter, on the island, of same section, in township ten, of range two.

Southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section twelve, in township twelve of range two.

West half and southeast quarter of the northwest quarter, west half and southeast quarter of the southeast quarter, and east half and southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section nineteen, west half, except the east half of northwest quarter, of section twenty nine, fractional section thirty, north half and southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of thirty-one, the west half of section and the fraction of the southeast quarter, west of Bay Creek, in section thirty-two, in township eight of range three.

West half, west of Bay Creek, of section four, east half of five, south fraction half and northeast quarter west of Bay Creek, of section nine, south fractional half of fifteen, southwest quarter of twenty-three and northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section twenty-six, in township nine, of range three.

Southwest quarter of section one, Island No 54 in section eleven, southwest quarter of thirteen and north fractional half of twenty-four, in township ten of range three.

Southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section thirty-six, in township eleven of range three.

Fractional southwest quarter of section fifteen, west fractional half and southeast quarter, on the main, of section twenty-three, in township eigh of range four.

Fractional section nineteen, south half of twenty, on Island No 40 in sections twenty-seven, twenty-eight, thirty-three and thirty-four, in township seven, of range five.

South fractional half, west of river, of section five, south half and northwest quarter, on the main of section seven, west half of section thirty-five, and the fractions of sections, seven, eight, seventeen and eighteen on islands, numbered 36 and 37, in township six, of range six.

Southwest quarter of section eight, southeast quarter and fractional west half, including part on Island No 34, of section seventeen, in township five; and northwest quarter of section one, in township six of range seven.

Fractional southwest quarter, on Island No. 27, of section twenty-nine, and west half, on same island, of section thirty-two, in township three, of range eight.

The part of Island No 17, in fractional section four, the north fractional half and the southeast fractional quarter of section five, on Island No. 11, and the fractional section eight, on the same island, the east fraction of the southeast quarter, on the main, of section eight, and islands numbered fifteen, nineteen and twenty in the Mississippi river, in township one, of range nine.

Fractional southeast and northwest quarter, on the main, of section thirty-four, the west half of section twenty-one, on Island No. 22, and west fractional half and northwest and northeast subdivisions of the northeast quarter of twenty-eight, on the same island; islands numbered twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-six, in the Mississippi river, except the south division of Island No. 23, containing 67 75-100 acres, all in township two, of range nine.

Southwest quarter of section one, and fractional section two, in township three, of range nine.

North of the Base Line and West of Fourth Principal Meridian.

Southeast quarter of section thirteen, sections twenty-four, twenty-five and twenty-six, east half and southwest quarter of twenty-seven, southeast quarter of twenty-eight, south half of thirty-two, and all of section thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five and thirty-six, in township one, of range one.

Fractional section four, the fractions of sections five, eight, seventeen and twenty on islands numbered 2 and 7, the southeast fraction, on the main, of section eight, west fractional half of section nine, all of section nine, all of section nineteen on islands No. 12; islands numbered 9, 10 and 11, in sections seventeen and twenty, the north half, on the main, and south half, on island No. 12, of section twenty, the fractions, on the main, of section seventeen, northwest quarter of section twenty-nine, together with part on Island No. 12, all of thirty on the main, and on island No. 13, and west half of section thirty one, in township eight, of range six.

West half of section one, section two, three, four, nine, ten, and eleven, northwest quarter of twelve, northeast quarter and east half of the northwest quarter of section fourteen, east half and southwest quarter, and west detached fractions of northwest quarter of section fifteen, fractional sections twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two, south half and northeast quarter of twenty-seven, fractional sections twenty-eight twenty-nine, thirty-two, and thirty-three, and northwest quarter of section thirty-four, in township nine, of range six.

Fractional townships ten, of range six.

Southwest quarter of section four, and that portion of island No. 18 within the township seven, of range seven.

Fractional township eight, of range seven.

Northwest quarter of section eleven, and islands number fourteen and fifteen, in township seven, of range eight.

Section four, except west half of northeast quarter section five, except the southwest quarter of southeast quarter, fractional section six, seven and seventeen, all except the south subdivision of east detached part, section eighteen, all except the northwest and southeast quarters of the northeast quarter of the section nineteen, fractional section twenty, south fractional half of twenty-eight, all of twenty-nine and thirty, east half and southwest quarter of section, and west detached part of the northwest quarter on island No. 14 of section thirty-one, fractional section thirty-two, and a fraction of section thirty-three on island No. 17, in township one, of range nine.

West half of southwest quarter and southwest quarter of northwest quarter of section three, all of four, north half and southeast quarter of southeast quarter of five, island No. 2, in section seven, west half of southeast quarter and southeast of southeast quarter of section eighteen, northeast quarter and east halves of northwest, and southwest quarters of nineteen, and all of section thirty and thirty-one, in township three, of range nine.

Island No. 6, and part of Islands No. 3, and 7 in sections one, two and three, in township four, of range nine.

Islands five and six, and parts of Islands three, four, and seven, in sections thirty-five and thirty-six in township five, of range nine.

Southeast part of section one, on Island No. 11, and sections twelve and thirteen, being parts of Island No. 11, in township one of range ten.

South subdivision of section one, on Island No. 7, east half and southwest quarter of the northeast quarter, and southeast quarter of section thirteen, southeast quarter and east half of northeast quarter of section twenty-four, east half of section twenty-five, Island number ten, and northwest fractions on the main, of section thirty-six, in township two, of range ten.

The fractional township three, including Islands number four, five and six, of range ten.

At the Land Office at DIXON, commencing on Monday the seventh day of October next, for the disposals of public lands on the following islands in Rock river, viz:

Islands number one, two, three, four, six, and seven, in township twenty-one, of range seven; and Island number five, in township twenty-one, of ranges seven and eight

North of the Base Line and East of of the Fourth Principal Meridian.

At the Land Office at CHICAGO, commencing on Thursday the tenth day of October next, for the disposal of public lands within the limits of fractional sections thirty-one and thirty-two, south of the old Indian boundary and west of the line B. C. in township thirty six, of range five, of the third principal meridian.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military or other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks (unless the late are sooner disposed of) and no longer, and no private entries of land in townships so offered, will be admitted, until after the expiration of two weeks.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington this twenty-fourth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President:
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, and make payment therefore *as soon as practicable after seeing the notice*, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township embracing the tract claimed, above designated, otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of General Land Office.

July 10. 38

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS, by the act of Congress, approved on the third of March, 1843, entitled "An act providing for the sale of certain lands in the States of Ohio and Michigan, ceded by the Wyandot tribe of Indians and for other purposes," the President is authorized to cause the lands in the States of Ohio and Michigan "to which the Indian title was extinguished by a treaty with the Wyandot tribes of Indians, concluded at Upper Sandusky, March seventeenth, eighteen hundred and forty-two," to be offered at public sale, under the superintendence of the respective Registers and Receivers of the Land Offices at Upper Sandusky and Detroit:

Now know ye, that I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States do hereby declare and make known that PUBLIC SALES will be held at the undermentioned Land Offices in the States of OHIO and MICHIGAN, at the periods hereinafter designated, for the disposal of the public lands (with certain exceptions) hereinafter named; the Indian title to which was extinguished by said treaty, upon the terms and conditions prescribed in the acts of Congress aforesaid, to wit:

At the Land Office at UPPER SANDUSKY, in the State of Ohio, commencing on Monday, the *fourteenth day of October* next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned township and fractional townships, viz:

South of the Base Line and East of the First Principal Meridian

Fractional townships one, two and three, of range thirteen.

Fractional townships one and three, and township two of range fourteen.

Fractional townships one, two and three, of range fifteen; with the exception of the following tracts, viz: the section or part of section numbered sixteen in every township, which shall remain for the support of common schools.

The tract in township two, of range fourteen, which includes the town of Upper Sandusky, laid off by the Surveyor General into town lots, out lots, streets and avenues.

The tract of two acres of land in section twenty-nine in township two, of range fourteen, including the "Stone Meeting House and Burying Ground, near to and north of Upper Sandusky;" and the tract of one half acre in the southeast quarter of section eight in township three, of range fourteen, designated as the "Grave Yard Reserve," on the farm of Elias Armstrong.

Also at the same time and place, for the disposal of the town lots and out lots in the town of UPPER SANDUSKY, in township two south, of range fourteen east, on the left bank, descending, of the Sandusky river, viz:

Town lots numbered one to three hundred and eighty, inclusive, except four lots, which are required to be selected by the Register and Receiver prior to the day of sale, "for the use of and to be vested in the town when it shall become corporate.

Out lots numbered one to two hundred and seventeen, inclusive.

The lot designated as the "Grave Yard," containing one acre, near the council House, within the town, is to be withheld from sale.

The minimum price of the town lots is fixed by law at twenty dollars per lot, and of the out lots at the rate of fifteen dollars per acre.

At the Land Office at DETROIT, in the State of MICHIGAN, commencing on Monday, the *seventh day of October next*, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of the undermentioned sections, viz:

South of the Base Line, East of the Meridian, and on both sides of the Huron River.

Sections twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-four, thirty-five, and thirty-six, and the fraction of section twenty-two containing eight acres, on the south side of Huron river, all in township four, of range nine.

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer, and no private entries of land in the townships so offered will be admitted, until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Of the lands designated in this proclamation, lying within the limits of Ohio, the minimum price of public and private sale is fixed at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per acre, and of those within the limits of Michigan, the minimum price is in like manner fixed at the rate of two dollars per acre.

When a tract on which improvements exist shall be offered, if, in addition to the minimum price of the land, as above stated, the appraised value of the improvements be not also bidden, such tract shall be withdrawn from this sale and shall again be offered at a subsequent public sale, due public notice thereof first being given, when directed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office."

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this twenty-fourth day of June, Anno Domini 1844.

J. TYLER.

By the President:
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN pursuance of law, I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that a public sale will be held at the Land Office at MINERAL POINT, in the TERRITORY OF WISKONSIN, commencing on Monday the fourteenth day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands hereinafter designated, to wit:

North of the Base Line and East of the Fourth Principal Meridian.

Township ten, of ranges one, two and three.

Township nine, of ranges three and four.

North of the Base Line and West of the Fourth Principal Meridian.

Townships ten and eleven, of ranges one and two.

Townships nine, ten and eleven, of ranges three, four and five.

Fractional townships nine and ten, bordering on the Mississippi river, and township eleven of range six.

Fractional townships ten and eleven, of range seven.

The fractional southwest quarter of section fifteen, lots, five, six, seven, and eight, in section seventeen, lot No. five in section eighteen; lot number one in section nineteen, fractional north half of twenty, fractional north half of twenty-one and fractional north-west quarter of section twenty-two in township seven of range six.

Two islands forming parts of sections seven, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, and twenty-nine in township one, of range two.

Eight islands, forming parts of sections fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, thirty-five, and thirty-six, in township two, of range three.

Two islands, forming parts of sections five, six, seven eight, nine, ten, fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen, in township two, of range three and sections one, two, and three, eleven, and twelve, in township two, or range four.

Three islands, parts of sections three, four, five, nine, ten, eleven, and twelve, in township two, of range four.

An island, forming parts of sections four, five and six, in township two, of range four, section one, in township two of range five, sections thirty-one and thirty-two, in township three of range four, and sections twenty-seven, twenty-eight, thirty-four, thirty-five, and thirty-six, in township three, of range five.

An island, forming part of sections twenty-seven twenty-eight, thirty-three and thirty-four, in township three, of range five.

An island, forming part of section nineteen, in township three, of range five, and sections thirteen and twenty-four in township three, of range six.

Such portions of the above designated islands [which are all in the Mississippi river] as fall within the limits of the sixteenth section, will be excluded from the sale.

North of the Base Line and East of the Fourth Principal Meridian.

Section eleven, in township three, of range one.

Northwest quarter of section thirty-four, in township one, of range three.

Section one, in township two, in range three.

Sections one, two, twelve, thirteen, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-seven, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-eight, thirty-four and thirty-six, in township three, in range three.

Sections five, six, seven, eight, fifteen, eighteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, and thirty-five, and the west half and the northeast quarter of section seventeen, in township three, of range four.

Section twenty-six, in township four, of range three.

Section one, in township one, of range five.

Sections one, two, three, in township six, of range five.

Lands appropriated by the law for the use of schools military, or other purposes, will be excluded from sale

The sale will be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer, and no private entries of land in the townships so offered, will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this twenty-fourth day of June, Anno Domini, 1844.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President:
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, and make payment therefor *as soon as practicable after seeing this notice*, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township embracing the tract claimed above designated; otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

July 10 38

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN pursuance of law, I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that public sales will be held at the undermentioned land offices, in the STATE OF INDIANA, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the Land Office at WINAMOC, commencing on Monday, the twenty-first day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands hereinafter described, viz:

North of the Base Line and East of the Second Principal Meridian.

The northeast quarter of the section and the west half of the southeast quarter of section thirty six, in township thirty-four, of range one.

The lots one, two, three and four, in the south half of section twelve, in township thirty-six, of range one

West half of southwest quarter of section twenty-one, southeast and southwest quarters of section twenty-two, northwest and southwest quarters of section twenty-seven, north half and southwest quarter of section twenty-four and sections twenty-five and thirty-six, in township thirty six, of range two.

At the Land Office at VINCENNES, commencing on Monday, the twenty-eighth day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands hereinafter described, viz:

North of the Base Line and West of the Second Principal Meridian.

Sections one and two, the fraction of section three north of the Indian boundary line, north half of the northeast quarter of section eleven, and north half of section twelve, in township four, of range five.

The fractional northwest quarter, east of river, of section six in township four, of range seven.

The fractions of sections six, seven, and thirty, and thirty-one, on the south side of White River, in township two, of range seven.

The fractions of sections thirty-two and thirty three, on the south side of White river, in township five, range seven.

At the Land Office at JEFFERSONVILLE, commencing on Monday, the fourth day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands within the small fraction of section twenty-two, in township four, of range two, situated in a bend on the south side of White river and north of the Indian boundary line, and also of the south east quarter of section thirty-four, in township three of range two—all lying north of the base line and east of the meridian.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools military or other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no private entries in the townships so offered, will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this twenty-fourth day of June, Anno Domini, 1844.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President:
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, *and make payment therefor, as soon as practicable after seeing this notice*, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township embracing the tract claimed above designated; otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN pursuance of law, I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that a public sale will be held at the Land Office at NEWNANSVILLE, in the territory of FLORIDA, commencing on Monday, the sixteenth of December next, for the disposal of the unappropriated vacant public lands within the lines of the townships hereinafter designated, to wit;

South of the Base Line, and East of the Meridian.

Townships twenty, twenty one and twenty two, of range eighteen.

The two easternmost tiers of sections in township fifteen, the two easternmost tiers of sections and sections twenty two, twenty seven and thirty four, in township sixteen, the east half of township seventeen, and the east half of township eighteen and the sections twenty one, twenty eight and thirty three in the same township, and all of townships nineteen and twenty, except the two westernmost tiers of sections in the former, of range nineteen.

Townships fourteen fifteen and sixteen, of ranges twenty, twenty one, and twenty two.

Townships fifteen and twenty, of range twenty three.

Lands appropriated by law, for the use of schools, military, or other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The sale will be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer; and no private entries of lands, in the townships so offered, will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this 24th day of June. A. D. 1844.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President.
THO. H. BLAKE;
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, and make payment therefor, as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township embracing the tract claimed above designated; otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN pursuance of law, I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that public sales will be held at the undermentioned Land Offices in the STATE OF ARKANSAS, at the periods hereinafter Designated, to wit:

At the Land Office at BATESVILLE, commencing on Monday the eleventh day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz:

North of the base line and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Townships five, six, ten and eleven, of range one.

Townships four, five and nine, of range two

Fractional townships five, and six, west of White River, of range four.

Fractional township four, west of White River and township eight, of range five.

Fractional township twelve, north of old Indian boundary, of range eight.

Fractional township eleven, north of old Indian boundary, and township twelve of range nine.

Fractional township eleven, North of old Indian boundary, and townships twelve and thirteen of range ten.

Townships twelve and thirteen, of range eleven.

Fractional township nine, north of the old Indian boundary, and township twelve, of range twelve.

Fractional townships eight and nine, north of the old Indian boundary, and township twelve, of range thirteen.

Fractional township eight, north of the old Indian boundary, and townships nine, twelve and fifteen, of range fourteen.

Township fifteen, of range fifteen.

Township seventeen, of range sixteen.

Townships thirteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen and eighteen, of range seventeen.

At the Land Office at FAYETTEVILLE, commencing on Thursday the fourteenth day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz:

North of the Base line and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Township seventeen, of range eighteen.

Townships sixteen, nineteen and twenty, of range nineteen.

Township sixteen, of range twenty-one.

Township twenty-one of range twenty-two

Township twelve, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty and twenty-one, of range twenty-four.

Township sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, and nineteen, of range twenty-five.

Township fourteen, of range twenty-seven.

Township eighteen nineteen, twenty and twenty one, of range twenty-eight.

Township fourteen, of range twenty-nine.

Township twelve, of range thirty-one.

At the Land Office at JOHNSONS COURT-HOUSE commencing on Monday the eighteenth day of November next, for the disposal of the public land within the undermentioned townships, viz:

North of the Base line and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Townships four and five, of range eighteen.

Township four, of range nineteen.

Townships nine and ten, of range twenty.

Townships nine and ten of range twenty-one.

Township ten, of range twenty-two.

Township eleven, of range twenty four.

Township three, of range twenty-five.

Township five, of range twenty-six.

Townships six, and eleven, of range twenty eight.

Township five, of range twenty-nine.

At the Land Office at WASHINGTON, commencing on Thursday, the twenty-first day, November next, for the disposal of the public lands hereinafter described, viz.

South of the Base line and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Township ten, of range twenty-one.

The fractions, of sections seventeen, eighteen, nineteen and twenty, east of Red river, in the bend of Old River Lake, in township eighteen, of range twenty-five

Townships five, six, and eighteen, of range twenty-seven.

Townships two, three, five, six and seventeen, of range twenty-eight.

Townships four and five, of range twenty-nine.

Townships five, six, and seven of range thirty.

At the Land Office at LITTLE ROCK commencing on Monday, the twenty-fifth day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz:

North of the Base Line West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Sections one and twelve, in township seven, of range seven.

Fractional township seven, north of the old Indian boundary, of range fourteen.

South of the Base Line and West of the Meridian.

Sections one, two, three, four, five, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen fourteen, fifteen; twenty-two twenty-three twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six twenty-seven and thirty-six, north half and southeast quarter of section six, fractions of section eight, east of Rock Roe Bayou and White river, North half and southeast quarter, and including part east of White river, of section twenty-one of north half and southeast quarter of section thirty five and including part east of White river in township one of range three.

Township nine and ten, of range five.

Township five, of range six.

Townships fifteen and eighteen of range nine.

Fractional section twenty-one south half of twenty-two and north half and southwest quarter of section twenty seven, east of Arkansas river in township three and township fifteen, of range ten.

Townships twelve, thirteen, fourteen and fifteen, of range twelve.

Townships eighteen and nineteen, and the fractional sections one to six, inclusive, in township twenty of range thirteen and fourteen.

At the Land Office at Helena, commencing on Thursday, the twenty-eighth day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands hereinafter described, viz:

South of the Base Line and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

The fractional sections two and three, north of Scrub Grass Bayou, sections four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one and thirty-two, north of Arkansas river, and fractional sections thirty three and thirty-four, in township eight, of range one.

Township seventeen, of range three.

Lands appropriated by law, for the use of schools, military or other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer; and no private entries of land, in the townships so offered, will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this twenty-fourth day of June, Anno Domini, 1844.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President:
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, and make payment therefor *as soon as practical after seeing this notice*, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township, embracing the tract claimed, above designated; otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Impurity of Blood causes Pain and

occasions disease upon that part of the body which from any cause may be weakest. Thus in persons whose blood is impure, should they have a cold, the impure matter would settle upon their lungs, and consumption be the trouble; so with other affections. All trouble is saved by using the BRANDRETH PILLS, which cannot injure, and which cannot be overdone. Only use them in the commencement of any disease, use them in full doses and you will be up and well, while those who are too wise to take such a simple medicine, are bed-ridden, or prematurely end their days. The Brandreth Pills are only beginning to be appreciated; they are found to never deceive; they are the only internal medicine required in this climate.

Be careful of pretended universal purgatives which cannot be used without injury to the body. Brandreth's Pills can. What are they? Are they not imitations of the Brandreth Pills recommended in advertisements stolen from Dr Brandreth? Were they not originally counterfeit pills purporting to be the genuine Brandreth Pills? But in consequence of the new labels on the Brandreth Pills boxes are they not obliged to come out under colors equally false? Observe the makers and travelling agents? Are they not men whom Dr. Brandreth hath cast off, not for good conduct truly? Is this not true as applicable to the *pretended "Indian,"* and, in fact, to nearly all the advertised pills of the day? Shall the public trust their lives in the hands of these unprincipled men? Surely not.

The Brandreth Pills *give strength* for weakness—the are liked best by those who have taken the most of them. Dr. Brandreth can give *personal reference* to thousands who have been *restored* from a bed of sickness by their use, when every other means had proved entirely unavailable. These cases are continually occuring in this city and in every part of the Union. Get Brandreth's Pills if you are not perfectly healthy, and they will restore you—if medicine can do it—because they expel those humors which are the cause of impurity of the blood, and at the same time the body is strengthened by the operation of this most excellent medicine

The following names are a list of Dr. B. Brandreth's agents in New London Co.

Norwich, R. W. Roath; New London, Nathan Belden; Colchester, L. A. Kellogg; Franklin, Amos L. Hyde; Liberty Hill, Austin Gay; Lebanon, Gurdon Robinson; Yanticville, Tracy, Huntington & Co; Fitchville, S. Fitch; Norwich Town, Geo. D. Fuller; Milltown, Wm. B. Hull; Stonington, Horace Lewis; Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Portersville, Smith, Cady & Co; Centre Groton, R. W. Smith; Groton, John Hudson: Hamburg, H. A. Brockway; Salem, E. S. Williams; Montville, James Turner; Hadlyme, Z. Brockway.

WRIGHT'S Indian Vegetable Pills, OF THE N. American College of Health.

THESE extraordinary Pills are composed of plants which grow spontaneously on our own soil, and are, therefore, better adapted to our constitution than medicines concocted from foreign drugs, however well they may be compounded; and as the INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS are founded upon the principle that the human body is, in truth,

SUBJECT TO BUT ONE DISEASE,

viz. corrupt humors, and that medicines cure the disease on

NATURAL PRINCIPLES

by cleansing and purifying the body; it will be manifest, that if the constitution be not entirely exhausted, a perseverance in their use, according to directions, is absolutely certain to drive disease of every name from the body.

When we wish to restore a Swamp or Morass to fertility, we drain it of the superabundant waters.—In like manner, if we wish to restore the body to health, we must cleanse it of impurity.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

Will be found one of the best, if not the very best medicines in the world for carrying out this

GRAND PURIFYING PRINCIPLE,

because they expel from the body all morbid and corrupt humors—the cause of disease—in any way and NATURAL MANNER; and while they every day give

EASE AND PLEASURE,

disease of every name is rapidly driven from the body.

The above named INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS have been three years before the American public; and we can now say, without fear of contradiction, that of all the various medicines which have heretofore been popular, not one has given such universal satisfaction, or obtained such a permanent hold upon the affections of the people. Not only do all who use it invariably experience relief, and recommend it in the strongest terms; but it has effected some of the most astonishing cures ever performed by medicine.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

WRIGHT'S Indian Vegetable Pills are obtaining great celebrity in New England as well as other parts of the United States. The attempts of persons to defraud the public by the sale of spurious articles, meet with general reprobation. Mr. Wright is an indefatigable business man, and shows an array of facts by the medicine, which warrant confidence in the virtues of his Indian Vegetable Pills.

From the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

People are pretty well satisfied by this time, that Calomel and the other thousand and one mineral preparations of the shops are better adapted, as a general rule, to kill rather than cure the patient.—As a matter of course, vegetable medicines are there, for in great request. There are very many humbugs however, among the latter, and we would advise all those who have the least regard for their health, to try the *INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS of the North American College of Health*, sold at 168 Race street, Philadelphia—as they are the preparation of one intimately acquainted with the healing art.

From the Boston Daily Times.

INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

Of all the public advertised medicines of the day, we know of none that we can more safely recommend for the "ills that flesh is heir to," than the Pills that are sold at the depot of the North American College of Health, No 168 Tremont street Boston. Several instances we know of, where they are used in families with the highest satisfaction. And no longer ago than yesterday, we heard an eminent physician of this city recommend them in high terms. There used to be in the community a great repugnance to the use of QUACK medicines, as they are all indiscriminately termed, but it was mainly owing to the regular M. D.'s constantly denouncing them. They are, however becoming more liberal in this respect, and the consequence is, that good vegetable medicines are now more extensively used than formerly.

AGENTS.

SAMUEL TYLER, Norwich, will sell by the dozen to those who wish to purchase to sell again.

R. W. ROATH,	Norwich.
Geo. D. Fuller,	Norwich Town.
S. C. Osgood,	Bean Hill.
Tracy Huntington & Co.	Yanticville.
A. L. Hyde,	Franklin.
A. G. Bailey,	Lebanon.
G Robinson,	"
Stephen Pitch,	Pitchville.
H. Morey.	Bozrahville
J. W. Stanton,	Jewett City
Albert Ray & Co.	Greene

OCT.

THE NORWICH NEWS.
WM. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
OFFICE, No. 36, SHETUCKET STREET
One door North of the American House.

The Norwich News.

VOL. IV.—NO. 45. NORWICH, CONN., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1844. WHOLE NO. 201.

Summer Arrangement
OF FARE AND FREIGHT,—TO AND FROM NEW YORK.
DAILY NIGHT LINE.

THE splendid steamer CLEOPATRA Capt. I. K. Duryea, will leave Norwich Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and New York Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

The splendid steamer WORCESTER, Capt. J. H. Vanderbilt, will leave Norwich Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and New York, Mondays Wednesdays, and Fridays.

N. B. All persons are forbid Trusting any one on account of the above Boats or owners.

E. A. BILL.
Agent for the above Boats.

Norwich, April 20th, 1844. 2

NORWICH & WORCESTER RAIL ROAD.

ON AND AFTER SEPT. 17th.

Accomodation Trains Leave,
Norwich at 6 A. M. & 4 1-2 P. M.
Worcester " 10 A. M. & 4 1-4 P. M.

Freight Trains Leave,
Norwich 5 1-4 A. M.
Worcester 6 o'clock and 50 m. A. M.

N. B. Train leaves Allyne' Point early every morning except Monday, upon the arrival of the Boat from New York.

Leaves Worcester at 5 1-4 every evening except Sunday upon the arrival of the train from Boston.

LONG ISLAND TRAIN

Leaves Allyne' Point every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday about 2 P. M. upon the arrival of the boat from Greenport.

Leaves Worcester every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9 3-4 A. M. upon the arrival of the train from Boston.

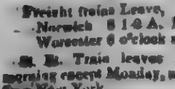
Fares are less when paid at the Ticket offices than in the cars.

All Baggage at the risk of the owner unless receipted for by an authorized agent of the corporation.

EMERSON FOOTE, Supt.

Sept. 26, 1844. 43.

STEAM PROPELLER LINE,
BETWEEN
Norwich and New York



The Steamer QUINEBAUG, Capt. Jeremiah Williams, will leave Norwich every Tuesday, and New York every Friday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

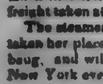
All goods forwarded for the Propeller Line, will be taken into store free of any expense to the shippers freight taken at packet prices.

The steamer Shetucket, Capt. Gen. W. Geer, has taken her place in the Line with the steamer Quinebaug, and will leave Norwich every Friday and New York every Tuesday.

For freight or passage enquire of the Capt. on board or to LEAVENS & HUNTINGTON, } Agents
M. WHITAKER & Co. } in
NORTON, CONVERSE, & Co. } Norwich
J. & A. BRIGGS, 40 Southst. New York.

May 1st. 23

BOSTON PACKETS,



THE Sch. MAIL, Capt. CROWELL.
" SPY, Capt. LEWIS.

HAVE commenced running between Norwich and Boston, for the season, and will take freight on the most reasonable terms. For further information enquire of

HAWES, GRAY & CO. Boston.
H. WHITAKER & CO. Commercial-street.
Norwich Ct.

March 24th, '44 18

REMITTANCES TO AND PASSAGE FROM ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND

WE beg to inform our friends in Norwich, Conn and its vicinity, that we have appointed Mr JAMES Mc LELLAND, of that city, as our agent Persons sending for their relatives, or remitting money to the old country, will find it their interest and their friends comfort to give him a call.

ROCHE BROTHERS & CO.,
55 Fulton street, New York.

Jan. 24th, 1844. 169

FOR NEW LONDON DAILY
THE NEW STEAMER ANGELINA,

CAPT. LOVELL.

COMMENCED her regular Trips on Wednesday March 27th.

Leaving Norwich, at 6 o'clock A. M.
" New London, at about half-past 3 P.M.

For further information, enquire of E. A. BILL.

Norwich, April 3d. '44 19

FOR STONINGTON.

THE Steamer ANGELINA Capt. Lovell, will run regular to Stonington; Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; touching at the intermediate Landings.

Leaving Norwich at 6 o'clock A. M. returning the same afternoon in time to take the Cars for Worcester. For further information Enquire of

E. A. BILL.

Norwich, April 16 '44 21

DENTISTRY.

Dr. G. R. & C. Parkhurst,

HAVE opened an Office, No. 69, Main street, doors west of the Franklin House, where they will wait on all who will favor them with their patronage. Teeth set from one to a full set. Every necessary operation performed on the teeth, and warranted Their long experience enable them to treat judiciously all diseases connected with the teeth.

Nov. 30. 1yrl

WM. H. ALLEN.
DENTIST,

OFFICE, NO. 94 SHETUCKET STREET, (UP STAIRS)

WHERE he will perform all operations necessary for the preservation of the teeth and gums in the best possible manner. Teeth inserted from 1 to a complete set. Teeth cleaned, filled, extracted, and all irregularities, whether they proceed from disease or want of proper care, remedied.

March 21

DR. MERRILL,
New London, Conn.,

WOULD respectfully inform those who may be afflicted with disease, that he still continues to detect disease with the Stethoscope in connexion with Percussion, with great success. During the last four months, eight patients have been cured of diseased lungs; sixteen of diseased liver; thirty-seven of dyspepsia; two of dropsy of the chest; one of diseased vertebra; one of enlargement of the heart; five of Bronchitis; also many acute cases of different diseases.

Office in Court Street, two doors from the Post-Office.

July 31st 36

Paints, Oils, Varnishes &c.

ENGLISH and American Linseed Oil, warranted pure; Coach and Furniture Varnish; White Lead; Dry and Ground in Oil, Spirits Turpentine Litharge, Red Lead, Spanish Brown, English and American Venetian Red, Putty; Window Glasses all sizes, Glue various qualities, Japan and Bright Varnish, Chrome Red, Dry Verdigris, Pure do ground in Oil, Chrome Green, Prussian Blue, Ultramarine, Paris Green, Chrome Yellow, Chinese and English Vermilion, Blue, Brown, Green and Black Smalts, Gold and Brass Leaf, Silver and Copper Bronze, Sable and Camels Hair Pencils, Gum Copal and Shellac, French and Spruce Yellow, Pumice Stone, Black Lead, Spanish and Paris White, Red and White Chalk, Rose Pink Terra de Sienna Turkey Umber, Drop Black, India Red, Glass and Emery Paper, Black Paint ground in Oil, distilled Verdigris, Paint and Varnish Brushes, Sash Tools, Lamp Black &c. For sale at the lowest prices at wholesale or retail by

JOHN L. DEVOTION, 119 Main-st.
One door East of the Quinebaug Bank.

August 14 3m38

H. S. COOK
MERCHANT TAILOR,
NO 15 SHETUCKET STREET,
Norwich, Conn.,

Gentlemens' and Boys' Garments cut and made in the latest styles.

Garments to be made out of the shop, cut at short notice.

☞ The strictest Punctuality will be an Invariable Rule. (4)

July 31. 1f30

WANTED
RAIL ROAD TIES,

20,000 Rail Road Ties on or before the first day of April next, to be delivered in Norwich, or any other place, as may be agreed upon by the contracting parties; for which cash will be paid on the first of April next.

N. B. All Ties delivered on or before the first day of October next in Norwich, will be paid for on delivery.

FULLER & BROAD.
For particulars enquire of ENOCH FULLER.
Office near the Franklin House.

Norwich, August 21st, 1844. 1f39.

CHARLES A. CONVERSE.
Dealer in
English, French and German Hardware, Cutlery, and Guns.
180 MAIN-STREET,
Norwich.

FINE EATING!
PRATT & HOOKER,
(Franklin Square,)

HAVE on hand a first rate assortment of *PROVISIONS & GROCERIES,* which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.

Norwich, April 24th. 22

PATENT MACHINES.

THE cheapest and best Horse Powers ever offered to the public for driving Circular Saws, Cider, Shingle and Sugar Mills, Turning Lathes, Threshing Machines, &c. Also the best Threshing Machines for grain and hay seed, may be had of the subscriber—also the right to vend them in various parts of the country. Horse Powers from $40 to $50. Threshing Machines from $20 to $25. Both Machines easily convered in a one horse wagon.

N. B. A few more Agents wanted to sell on commission. A. KINGSLEY.

Norwich, July 19, 1843. 1f

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
Franklin Square, Main-street,
NORWICH, CONN.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the Travelling public generally, that he has leased the above named establishment and has made many alterations and improvements in furnishing the House with new furniture throughout, so as to place it in every respect in the best condition for a tavern, for whose comfort it is peculiarly well calculated, having large airy rooms, commanding a fine view of the river and the beautiful scenery of the surrounding hills. The Table will be supplied with the best that the market affords. Carriages always in readiness to convey passengers to the House, Books and Cars, free of expense. Horses and Carriages can be furnished and good Stabling provided by the proprietor. Prices to correspond with the times.

The above House will be under the superintendence of Mr. Woodard.

S. F. PENDLETON, Proprietor

Norwich, April 23, 1844. 1f22

MERCHANT'S HOTEL.
NORWICH CONN.,

THE subscribers having leased and fitted up the MERCHANT'S HOTEL, in first rate order; and are now ready for the reception of company. The house is located in the center of business, on an elevation of land which commands a delightful view of the river Thames and of the beautiful scenery on either side, and is a most desirable place of resortment either for the pleasure seeker or the man of business. No pains will be spared to make the Merchants Hotel what a public house should be—a house of comfort to the weary traveler. The table will always be supplied with viands and luxuries of the season. Large and airy sleeping apartments and accomodated Beds will be provided, and the charges be such as to compet with the times.

A few boarders can also be accomidated with good board at reasonable prices. If the servants do not preform their duty it is particularly requested that travelers and others would inform the landlord to that effect.

There is attached to the above house, a general Stage Office, where the Stage arrives and departs daily, and a first rate LIVERY STABLE, where good horses, and careful drivers can be had at short notice.

☞ Passengers carried to and from the Hotel to the Cars and Boat, *free of charge.*

E. & W. COTTRELL.

April 24th, '44. 1f23

Eastern and Western Lumber.

800,000 FEET Albany Mer. Boards, 12 [14, and 16 feet.
25,000 Albany clear do
50,000 Eastern Mer. Boards and Plank.
25,000 ft. " clear, 1¼, 1½ and 2 inch.
25,000 ft. Spruce flooring.
50,000ft. Clapboards of various kinds.
400 M. Pine and Cedar Shingles.

For sale by E. CHAPELL,
Central Wharf.

COAL.

THE subscriber is now prepared to furnish for Family use and for manufacturing purposes, the above article, of superior quality, and at prices satisfactory.

JOHN G. HUNTINGTON,

August 9th, 1843—3m37. [Central Wharf.

WANTED.

TEN Thousan Sheep and Lamb SKINS, with the wool on, for which the highest cash price will be paid by C. B. ROGERS.

Yantic, Aug. 26, 1844. 40

Another Glorious Opportunity.
WATCHES! WATCHES!
AT NO. 80 CHATHAM STREET.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has entered into the above Establishment with one of the most beautiful and useful assortment of Watches, both Gold and Silver, from England and France, as low as $20 and 25. Watches and Jewelry exchanged or bought on the most advantageous terms to the customer.

Watches and Clocks repaired in the most accurate manner.

All articles purchased of him not approved of will be exchanged. Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange. The highest price paid for old Gold.

JOHN MYERS.

New York, May 23d 1f26

Wood and Willow ware,
Wholesale and Retail!

A LARGE lot just received from the manufacturer of all kinds and descriptions, consisting in part of Tubs of all sizes, Pails and Can Pails, Nest Boxes, Bowls, Trays, Wash-Boards, Clothes-lines, Mortars, and other articles too many to enumerate, all of which will be sold at prices *unusually low.* Also, a good supply of Willow and other Baskets. A fresh supply of Teas, with GROCERIES of all kinds, may constantly be found at the store of

FAIRFIELD & ARMSTRONG.

P. S. Goods delivered free of expense to any part of the city.

April 3d. 9

COPARTERTSHIP

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of

BREWER & LEWIS,

and will transact the STOVE AND TIN WARE business at No. 16 *Shetucket Street*, a few rods from the corner of Main, where they offer for sale a lot of very superior Tin Ovens manufactured expressly for the present season, which will Boil as well as Bake, also a large quantity of Milk Pans, as cheap as the cheapest, together with a general assortment of Tin Ware, Stoves, &c.

Tin Roofing, Copper and Tin Eave Troughs, Conductor Pipes, &c., made and put up in a workmanlike manner Jobbing and repairing done at the shortest notice.

JOHN M. BREWER,
WM. LEWIS.

Norwich, May 28th. '44. 1f

LUMBER.

THE subscriber has on hand a large quantity of the above article of all kinds and qualities, which, he will sell low JOHN G. HUNTINGTON.

August, 9th, 1843—5m37 [Central Wharf

WALTER CLAPP,
BOOKSELLER & BOOKBINDER,
SHETUCKET-STREET, NORWICH,

Nov. 8th. 1843 1y50

ELY & CO,

HAVE also received a fresh lot of Dry Goods, consisting of a large assortment of Silks Slept Cashmeres, Twilled Cashmeres, Crape de Laines, Crape de Ecosse, Mous de Laine &c. &c. Also a few pc. French Cashmere de Laine, superior quality and splendid patterns; also a few pc. Serinadines, together with a lot of Colored Cloths of rich shaded colors; also a few pc three colored shaded Silks, selling cheap and fast

They have the pleasure of saying that they have much the largest and most splendid Stock of rich Goods ever offered in this market and they will sell them at prices that will defy all competition.

ELY & CO.

Sept. 18. 42

Shawls! Shawls!

A LARGE lot of cheap Silk and Wool Shawls and a new lot of those rich Printed Cashmeres the richest in the city, just received and for sale by

ELY & CO.

Sept. 18 42

Farmer's

WHO visit Norwich to Purchase their Fall and Winter Supplies, will find it much to their interest to call and examine our stock, and if good Goods and low prices are what they want, there will be no necessity for *"hunting further"*—a limited quantity of good Socks and Stocking Yarn taken in exchange.

LINCOLN & WILLIAMS.

Sept. 18 42

Pedlars

CAN find the best assortment of "YANKEE NOTIONS" (excepting Razors,) in the place, and every kind of Goods wanted by Travelling Merchants at low prices, *for cash,* at

Sept. 18 42 LINCOLN & WILLIAMS.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

In pursuance of law, I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales will be held at the after-mentioned Land Offices, in the State of MISSOURI, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit;

At the Land Office at PLATTSBURG, commencing on Monday, the twenty-first day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz;

North of the Base Line, and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Township sixty two, of range twenty nine.

Townships sixty two, sixty three and sixty four, of range thirty.

Townships sixty one and sixty four, of range thirty one.

Township sixty one, sixty two and sixty four, of range thirty two.

The parts of townships fifty two, fifty four, fifty six, fifty eight, fifty nine and sixty, lying west of the former west boundary of the state, and townships sixty one, sixty two, sixty three, on both sides of that boundary, of range thirty three.

Fractional township fifty, townships fifty one, fifty three, fifty five, fifty seven, fifty nine, sixty one, sixty three, and sixty four, of range thirty four.

Also at the same place, commencing on Monday, the eighteenth day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz:

North of the Base Line, and west of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Townships fifty two, fifty four, fifty six, fifty eight, sixty, sixty two, sixty four, of range thirty five.

Fractional township fifty two, north part of fractional township fifty three, north of former military reservation, township fifty five.

Fractional townships fifty eight and fifty nine, and townships sixty one and sixty three of range thirty six.

Fractional township fifty four, townships sixty, sixty two, and sixty four, of range thirty seven.

Fractional townships fifty eight and fifty nine, and townships sixty one and sixty three, of range thirty eight

Township sixty two, of range thirty nine.

Fractional township sixty one, of range forty.

Township sixty four, of range forty one.

At the Land Office at CLINTON, commencing on Thursday, the twenty fourth day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands within the under mentioned townships, viz:

North of the Base Line and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Township forty five, of range twenty nine.

Townships thirty five, thirty six, thirty seven, forty five, and forty six of range thirty.

Townships thirty six, thirty seven, thirty eight, forty five, and forty six, of range thirty one

Townships thirty five, thirty six, thirty seven, thirty eight, thirty nine, forty five, forty six, and forty eight, of range thirty two.

Townships thirty five, thirty six, thirty seven, thirty eight, and thirty nine, of range thirty three.

At the Land Office at Palmyra, commencing on Monday, the twenty fifth day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz.,

North of the Base Line and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Township sixty six, of ranges eleven and twelve.

Townships sixty five and sixty six, of range thirteen.

At the Land Office at FAYETTE, commencing on Monday, the twenty eighth day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz.

North of the Base Line, and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Township sixty two, sixty three and sixty four, of range fourteen.

Township sixty four, of range fifteen.

Township sixty one, sixty two, sixty three, sixty four, of range sixteen

Township sixty four of range twenty.

Also, at the same time and place, for the disposal of the public lands on the islands in the Missouri river, hereinafter designated

Islands numbered twenty, twenty one, and twenty two, in township fifty three, of range twenty.

Island numbered twenty four, in township fifty two of range eighteen.

Island numbered twenty five, is township fifty two of range nineteen.

Islands numbered thirty, thirty one, and thirty two, in township forty eight, of range fifteen.

Islands thirty three, thirty four, thirty five, thirty six, thirty seven, thirty eight, thirty nine, forty and forty one, in township forty six, of range thirteen.

Island numbered forty two, in township forty six, of range thirteen.

Islands numbered forty three and forty four, in township forty five, of range thirteen.

Island number forty five, in township forty five, of range twelve.

At the Land Office at ST. LOUIS, commencing on Thursday, the first day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands on the islands in the Missouri river, hereinafter described, viz:

North of the Base Line and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Island number fifty two, in township forty four, of range nine.

Islands number fifty three, fifty four, fifty five, fifty six, and fifty seven, except the southeast fractional quarter of section seventeen, township forty five, of range eight, on island number fifty five, in township forty five, ranges eight and nine.

Islands number sixty one and sixty two, except the southwest quarter of section twenty eight and the fractional section thirty three, in township forty six, of range four.

Islands number sixty three, sixty four and sixty five, in townships forty five and forty six, of range three and four.

Islands sixty six, sixty seven, sixty eight, sixty nine, seventy and seventy one, in township forty five, of range three.

Island number seventy two, in township forty five, of range two.

Islands number seventy three, seventy four, seventy five and seventy six, except the east fractional half of southwest quarter, and the west fractional half of the southwest quarter of section five, in township forty four, of range one, on island number seventy four, in townships forty four and forty five, of range one.

Island number seventy seven, in township forty four, of range one.

At the Land Office at Jackson, commencing on Monday, the fourth day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz:

North of the Base Line, and East of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Township twenty two, except sections five, six and seven, of range nine.

Southeast quarter of section one, fractional sections twelve, thirteen and fourteen, south half of fifteen, section twenty two, and fractional sections twenty three, twenty six and seven, in township sixteen and township twenty eight and twenty nine, of range twelve.

Fractional townships sixteen and seventeen, except sections five and six, in the latter of range thirteen

The east half of township twenty five, township twenty six, except the two westernmost tiers of sections, and township twenty seven, except the northwest quarter of section six and lot number six of the northeast quarter of same sections, of range fourteen.

Township twenty three and twenty four, except the western tier of sections in the latter of range fifteen

Fractional townships twenty three and twenty eight, of range sixteen

Fractional township twenty two and twenty three of range seventeen.

At the Land Office at SPRINGFIELD, commencing on Thursday, the seventh day of November next for the disposal of the public lands within the under mentioned townships, to wit:

North of the Base Line, and West of the Meridian.

Township thirty four, of ranges twenty two and twenty three.

Township thirty, of range twenty five.

Township thirty one, of ranges nineteen, twenty, twenty one, twenty two, twenty three and twenty five.

Townships thirty three and thirty four, of ranges thirty two and thirty three.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military or other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer, and no private entries of land, in the townships so offered, will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this 24th day of June, Anno Domini, 1844.

JOHN TYLER

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any of the lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, and make payment therefor, as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township, embracing the tract claimed above designated, otherwise such claim will be forfeited. THO. H. BLAKE.

By the President:
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

The Disinterred.

Why from its sacred home
Beared the tired dust?
Would ye too, bid the winged spirit come
Back to a broken trust?

The grave, the last resting-place of our frail humanity,' has been invested, by the common consent of mankind, with so much of sanctity, that its wanton desecration is always looked upon with horror; and even those disinterments which are sometimes, in cases of suspected murder, necessary for the ends of justice, are generally conducted with as little publicity as possible. Exceptions, however, there are to this, as to most other prejudices and customs of society; and there are on record some disinterments so remarkable as regards the feelings that accompanied them as to have become matters not only of history, but also of poetry, and that too of the highest order. Many have thrown the halo of poetic coloring round the romantic story of Inez de Castro, the unhappy lady of Portugal, who, being privately married to Don Pedro, the heir of the kingdom, was assassinated by the order of her royal father-in-law, as not being noble enough to share the power of kingdom. This occurred in 1355, and Don Pedro submitted in silence to the blow that thus ruined his happiness. For thirteen years, during the life time of his father, he took no measure of revenge, only brooding on his loss; but no sooner did the death of the king render his own power supreme than he put to a cruel death the assassins of his wife, and issued orders for a splendid coronation in the cathedral of Santa Clara in Coimbra.

There, at midnight, in the presence of the assembled chivalry and beauty of the land, all that remained of Inez de Castro, 'his beautiful bride,' was cloaked in purple and cloth of gold, a royal crown was placed on those hollow temples once so fair to look upon; she was raised high on a chair of state, and Pedro stood beside her, to see that none of the shuddering nobles failed to do homage by touching that fleshless hand. Time, place and circumstance, all conspired to make the spectacle one of splendid horror. Never before or since was the great lesson of the frailty of human life and the nothingness of earthly grandeur so sternly taught; for even he who had summoned this vast assemblage, that he might thus vindicate the fame of Inez and his own fidelity to her, was only mocked by the pageantry of the scene. It restored her to him, indeed, but not in the living and breathing loveliness which had won his affections. He had avenged her death, he had made those nobles who feared degradation if she came to be queen over them, humble themselves before her dust. Still, the heart yearned for more; but all that remained for him to do was to restore his queen to the loneliness of the sheltering grave. She was re-interred with great state in the church of Alcobaca; and her tomb, rich in elaborate sculpture, and containing at a later period the remains of Don Pedro also, was long a shrine for the visits of pious or curious travellers. It was finally deserted and destroyed by the soldiery during the Peninsular war.

The histories of Spain and Portugal, almost more than those of any other country, mingle with their records of campaigns, treaties, and insurrections, those traits of individual character and feeling, which are of the deepest interest not only to the general reader, but the student of human nature. Beneath a proud and cold exterior, the Spaniard concealed a passionate tenderness and jealousy in love, and a lofty courage and honorable faith in arms, which made the national character, some three centuries ago, *beau ideal* of European chivalry. Never were sovereigns more deservedly celebrated than Ferdinan and Isabella, who by their marriage, and the subsequent expulsion of the Moors, consolidated the Spanish Monarchy, and who were, moreover the friends and patrons of Columbus; yet, fortunate as they were in all their undertakings, they could not escape a painful kind of misfortune, they were unhappy in their children.—Their eldest son, Juan, gave promise of much goodness, but he died just as he attained to manhood; their eldest daughter Isabella, beautiful and virtuous, died soon after her marriage with the prince, of Portugal; their youngest daughter Catharine, married to our Henry VIII. deserved, for her many virtues, to have met more happiness than fell to her lot with her tyrant husband Joanna, their second daughter, married Philip of Austria, surnamed the Handsome, was unlike all her family; she neither inherited the talents and virtues of her illustrious mother, nor the worldly wisdom of her sagacious father; and she had no attraction of person or manner to compensate the deficiency. She was singularly wayward and imbecile, and her affections, for want of due regulation, annoyed the husband on whom they were indiscreetly and fitually lavished. Philip was not only young and handsome but gay and fond of pleasure; he disliked the haughty formality of the Castilian court, and treated the royal circle, including his wife, with an insolent indifference that offended the pride of the Spanish character, and awoke, in the bosom of Joanna, a jealousy that alternated with love and bigotry in directing her conduct. During the life of Isabella, the quarrels of the young couple, though frequent and violent, ended in reconciliations; for the queen, who was a true wife, a wise and affectionate parent, a kind mistress, and a judicious and warm friend, could bend all who came within her influence to her own will; but when death deprived Joanna of this best monitor, her capricious conduct entirely estranged the affections of Philip. As she was the next in succession to her mother, she was immediately declared sovereign of Castile; and after some delay, and in despite of opposition from her father, Philip was joined with her, and he assumed his new authority with an eager enjoyment that contrasted strongly with the morbid indifference of Joanna. Scarcely, however, was Philip seated on his much-coveted throne, scarcely had he taken his first draught of the intoxicating cup that seemed filled with happiness, when he was seized by fever; and in the very prime of manhood, just as he had attained the summit of power, after a few days of severe suffering, he died. Then came that "late remorse of love," which made the really injured Joanna forget all his unkindness and neglect; the shock was so severe and unexpected, that she could not at first be brought to comprehend that he was really dead; but when that was beyond all doubt, her mind, which had been long harassed by the conflict between love, jealousy and a blind and bigoted religious belief, became absorbed with the one idea that he might be restored to life. Her confessor had told her of some monkish legend, which related, that even after fourteen years, by faith and prayer, a dead king had been restored to life, and she resolved to watch and pray, that a similar miracle might be wrought on her behalf. Full of this hope, she looked, without shedding a tear, on the remains of her idolized husband; she suffered the royal obsequies to be performed with all the usual pomp; but, as soon as they were concluded, and the actors in the ceremony were all dismissed, she caused the body to be exhumed, and taken back to her own apartments. Yet even here, in her lonely vigil over the coffined clay, she betrayed the same jealousy that had mingled with her love for him in his lifetime, and she suffered no female to approach the apartment. We, who now sit in judgement on her conduct, know that thus to feel and act was madness: but with the charity that is

"So holy in the heart,
And gentle on the tongue,"

let us draw a veil over infirmities, and pity her sorrows. Though quite incapable of exercising the functions of royalty, she would not relinquish her right to the sovereign power of Castile; she still watched and waited for the return of Phillip, withholding for him the right to govern which had descended to their son the well known Emperor Charles V. This prince, though manifesting towards the close of life something of the superstitious melancholy of his mother's temperament, seems to have inherited the characteristic of his maternal ancestors, Ferdinand and Isabella; as if talent, like a vein of precious metal, could be lost for a time only to re-appear, in another generation, with greater richness, brilliancy and depth.

Great as are diversities of human character, it is scarcely possible to find two individuals whose sex and station in life being the same, present so great a contrast to each other as Joanna of Castile, and Catherine II. of Russia. Both had sensible and highly-gifted mothers, who diligently superintended their education, to fit them for the sovereign stations they were expected to fill. Joanna's natural incapacity defeated her mother's care, but Catherine has superior talents, and profited by the instructions bestowed upon her. They were both married early; and while Joanna's misery arose out of her exceeding affection for the gay, careless, handsome Phillip, Catherine's career of crime commenced in her aversion to the imbecile, ill-favored, brutal Peter; yet, offensive as were his habits, they form no excuse for the guilty ambition which led her to connive at, if she did not contrive, his murder.—Scarcely could his body have been cold, when his murderers proclaimed her his successor; he was interred, after a short public exposure of his corpse to the gaze of the public, in a convent, and Catherine at once assumed all the powers of the imperial autocrat. For thirty-five years she retained this vast authority in her own hands, not even suffering her son Paul to enjoy any share of it, much less to ascend that throne, to which at the completion of his minority, he had an undoubted right.

Unlike the weary, solitary widowhood of Joanna, Catherine spent her days in the bustle of the camp and the gaiety of the court, maintaining to the last day of her life her established habits of activity.—After completing her seventieth year, she fell into a stupor or swoon, in which she remained thirty-seven hours, and then, uttering a fearful shriek, expired. It has been thought that she would, if her senses had returned after the first seizure, have named some other than her son as her successor, so great an aversion had she always seemed to entertain towards him; but he was, as of right, immediately proclaimed czar. One of the first acts of his reign was to order the disinterment of the body of his father; he caused the coffin to be opened in his presence, and shed tears over the remains of his murdered parent. The coffin was then closed, a crown was placed upon it, and it was removed with great pomp to the palace, and thence to the citadel, the royal burying-place. The body of the empress had, in the mean time been embalmed, and the two coffins were placed side by side. Separated, for so many years, husband and wife met again—

"Where none had related, and none had replied?"

he from his mouldering rest and companionship with the worm, she from a long course of luxury and unbounded indulgence in vices that every law, social, moral, and divine, discountenances and forbids. One by the royal mandate, watched over their solemn rest a man of gigantic stature, with iron nerves; yet did he not tremble as he kept his vigil with the dead? He was more than suspected of being the murderer of Peter; but Paul could not so far outrage his mother's memory as openly to proclaim such a terrible fact, he therefore revenged his father by thus honoring his remains, and making Alexious Orloff, the reputed murderer, watch over and follow them to the tomb.

BRANDRETH.—We make it a rule never to puff "quack medicines," as they are familiarly called, but give place to the following from the Boston Evening Gazette. We do not agree with the editor in his views of therapeutic action, but we are compelled to admit the merit of the medicine referred to from cases which have fallen under our own notice. We do this against the most violent prejudice, having been a medical graduate ourselves; but must utter what we know to be correct even against our own will.—*N. Y. Aurora.*

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.—The virtues of these pills we have seen fully tested; as far as our experience goes, we consider them as a mild, safe, and most effectual, purgative, and as a general family medicine, especially in a country so subject to sudden changes as ours, they are valuable and should always be kept in the house, that they may be at once resorted to in case of emergency. With a box of Brandreth pills, the patient may be said to have his physician at his side, capable of administering relief in all varieties of disease. "For nearly four years," says the editor of the New York Sun, "no doctor, save Dr. Brandreth has crossed our threshold, and no medicine beside the doctor's pills used. Our belief is, Keep your bowels and blood pure, and every kind of disease will be prevented or cured." We believe so too. "The Brandreth pills," adds the editor, "are eminently calculated to do this, and hereby much lessen the sum of human misery. Our opinion exactly. What is disease? asks Dr. Brandreth. What is unhealthy virus? How is it that the teeth of a dog, of an adder, or of a rattlesnake, should be capable of imparting maladies before which the most powerful or the most feeble fall victims? Is it not that the virus has the same power over the fluids of the human body that yeast has upon fermenting liquors? Now some persons have their blood in so pure a state that they cannot receive infection of any kind. Many cases have occurred where a rabid dog has the same day bitten several persons, some of whom have escaped entirely, while others have died. This is only to be accounted for on the principle that there was no impure blood upon which to act in those persons who escaped. All can be in this condition who wish, and who are willing to persevere with the BRANDRETH PILLS until their blood is entirely regenerated and freed from all impurity. The pills are purely vegetable, and so innocent that the youngest child may take them with perfect safety. Dr. Brandreth has spent many years analyzing the medical properties contained in vegetables and plants; the Dr. is yet pursuing his labors; when his investigations are finished, the public will have the result. "I was placed," says the Dr., "upon the threshold at a very early period of my existence, by those who had spent a long life in the study of the multiplying power which vegetable purgatives have upon each other. I have nearly twenty years studied, and practiced, this theory, almost to the exclusion of every other science; and have discovered a purgative principle in several plants, which have not heretofore been supposed to possess this quality.—It is my intention, at some future day, to say more upon this subject, for I think, besides the purgative properties alluded to, that there are other properties in these new purgatives which have a strong similitude to healthy human bile; the investigation is complete with interest, and when I have finished it, the public shall have the result.

Mayor Harper of New York, again earnestly renews his request that passengers arriving in the steamboats will not employ any hack or cab driver, who comes on board the boat or who leaves the carriage, but to prefer those who obey the laws. He is determined to do away the nuisances so long complained of there.

The Albany Argus of Friday says: The country in this vicinity begins to be fairly baked with drought. Springs are so far dried up that farmers in the back towns of this county are compelled to go half a mile to water their cattle. This drought exceeds anything we have had since the summer of '41. As might be anticipated, the river is very low. The weather also continues very warm.

Punch says he once saw a father knock his son down, and thought it was the most *striking* picture of *son down,* he ever saw.

A letter from New York says: 'The great talk among the gossips is the 'Bell Ringers,' who came out at Niblo's last night. It comprises seven performers who ring forty-two bells, with which they produce strains of melody, the description of which would not be believed. Suffice it to say, that with dinner-bells they perform marches airs, waltzes, symphonies, and overtures with all the effect of an orchestra; strains soft as an Aeolean harp, up to the deep roll of the base drum, are given with most startling effects.

A letter published in the Charleston Mercury says: 'A new disease of the congestive character, and like common scarlet fever have carried more to the grave in the last six months in Tennessee, than ever was known in as many years. In the neighborhood of Jonesboro' 400 died in five months.'

A Yankee schoolmaster in Georgia, wrote the following as a copy for one of his pupils 'All men are created equal—except niggers.'

☞The publication of the following correspondence between a Committee of Democrats of New York, and the President of the United States, has been delayed in consequence of the absence of the gentleman who had charge of the same:

NEW YORK, August 5, 1844.

To his excellency JOHN TYLER:

At a meeting of Democrats held at the Carleton House, this evening, the enclosed resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the undersigned appointed a committee to transmit the same to you. Knowing that you feel equally with us a close interest in the success of Republican principles in the approaching contest, we take great pleasure in discharging the duty assigned us, and sincerely trust that there may be such a union of the Democratic party as shall secure a permanent Democratic triumph.

We remain, with high regard,
Your obedient servants,
ABM. HATFIELD,
CORN'S. P. VAN NESS,
WM. F. HALLET,
GEORGE D. STRONG,
L. B. SHEPARD,
THOS. J. AGNEW,
J. O. FOWLER,
JEREMIAH TOWLE.

Resolved, That the Democratic party owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Tyler for his firmness and patriotism in vetoing a bill to re-charter a Bank of the United States, and to distribute the proceeds of the Public lands, and also for his recommendation to Congress to remit the fine unjustly imposed by Judge Hall on Gen. Jackson, and we cannot withhold our approbation of those most important measures of his administration, which have been based on a strict adherence to the principles of the constitution, and a desire to promote the welfare and prosperity of our common country.

Resolved, That a union of all those who profess the great and leading principles of the Democratic faith, however they may have been estranged by circumstances, is equally demanded by the highest considerations of patriotism, and the unerring dictates of an enlightened policy.

Resolved, That the Democratic friends of President Tyler, are committed to the same general principles as the supporters of Mr. Polk, and therefore it is desirable and important that they should act unitedly in the coming Presidential contest in the support of the same electoral ticket, and thereby defeat the Federal candidate, Henry Clay.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 22, 1844.

Gentlemen:—Your letter, transmitting to me a copy of resolutions passed at a Conference of democrats of the city and county of New York, held at the Carleton House on the 5th of August, which was handed to me a few days since, is entitled to receive my warmest acknowledgements. The evidence which the 'Resolution,' furnishes of the ultimate place I am to occupy in the estimation of my fellow citizens, could not fail to prove acceptable to me. The Madisonian of yesterday will convey to you the information of my withdrawal from the Presidential canvass—along with my reasons for having adopted that step; and I beg to assure you, that the resolutions of the Democratic Conference of the city and county of New-York, have not proved altogether inoperative in producing that determination.

It has long since been made known to the country that, upon sending to my second Veto Message to Congress, I submitted in solemn form to the then Cabinet—Mr. Webster, Mr. Ewing, Mr. Bell, and Mr. Granger being present—the question, whether, in connection with that message, in order to relieve my motives from all manner of imputation, I should not accompany it with a positive declaration that I would not permit my name to be used in association with the question of the Presidential succession; and it has also been admitted by the person who has figured more largely before the public as my assailant than any other of that Cabinet, that the unanimous decision to which the Cabinet came, was that it would be impolitic and unwise for me to adopt that step. The omission to which he resorted in his publication, was; that he gave that advice because he regarded such a declaration out of place in a Veto Message, was entirely an after-thought, and never once, to my knowledge, breathed in the Cabinet. What time or place could be more appropriate than a message which asserted a great constitutional principle, in order to a veto which upon the country, every imputation of improper motive in its author ought carefully to be guarded against, it is not easy to explain. I yielded, at the reasons urged upon me, my own convictions, and encountered shortly after the attacks of some of those very men who gave me that advice, and who were the first to impute to me the worst and basest of motives. For, almost all the time which has since passed, I have been the object of the most violent attacks in newspapers, in public speeches, and in resolutions adopted at public meetings. No abuse, however excessive, has failed to be lavished upon me.

I was well prepared to expect this on my accession to the Presidency after the death of General Harrison. A just regard to my own character, left me no alternative but to maintain my position firmly, and, unassisted by the combination which existed against me, to press forward in the discharge of my duty to the country, and, if I could not win its confidence, not only to protect it from injury, but to advance, as far as I could, its highest interests.

The experiment of free government subjected to a new and severe trial in the succession, for the first time, of a Vice President to the Presidency, is now rendered secure in the course which the great party your represent have manifested the resolution to pursue. I deem it only necessary to refer you to my published address, as containing a full exposition of my political views.

I tender to you, gentlemen, assurances of my high respect.

JOHN TYLER.

To Messrs. Hatfield, Van Ness, Hallet, Strong, Shepard, Agnew, Fowler, and Towle, Committee of the Democratic Conference of the city and county of New York.

The Dying Douglass.

The last *Nashville Union* gives the following happy and brilliant passage from Mr. Gansevort Melville's speech at the great mass meeting at that place:

After having dwelt at considerable length upon other topics of discussion, Mr. Melville, in the course of his speech, emphatically repelled the idea which the Whigs of Tennessee are so laberious in inculcating, that Mr. Van Buren is giving but a cold and lukewarm support of the nominations of Polk and Dallas, and, after demonstrating the warm desire which he feels for the success of the democratic candidates, spoke at length of the career, character, and elevated position of Martin Van Buren in terms which drew from the auditors oft repeated and enthusiastic responses. In speaking of the magnanimity of Mr. Van Buren's latest public act, his letter to the New York committee, Mr. Melville said:

"And here let us take from the simple page of history an illustration of kindred heroism. During the long and bloody border warfare which existed between the English and Scotch for several centuries, many well contested and glorious actions were fought, but none better contested or more glorious than the battle of Otterbourne, which took place in the latter part of the fourteenth century. The opposing forces were well matched in point of numbers, bravery and discipline, and each headed by a leader of acknowledged prowess. The English rallied under the banner of the princely house of Percy, which, on that field, was represented well by the pride and hope of his ancient lineage, gallant Harry Percy—the Harry Hotspur of Shakespeare. The Scotch swarmed round a standard that bore aloft a bloody heart, the well known badge of the haughty Douglass. James, Earl of Douglass, archtaitain worthy of his heroic name, led them to the encounter. Thus equal in numbers, courage, and generalship, the battle raged for several hours, and the event was yet uncertain. The Scottish leader in the hope of deciding the contest, gave the signal for a general charge, and sword in hand, and spur on heel, he led it gallantly. While waving his arm to his troops to invite them onward, an arrow pierced his heart. He fell from his saddle. His chiefs thronged around him. Death was perceptible on his brow. Everything near and dear to him was flitting from his grasp. His vast baronial estates, feudal honors, military fame, wife, children and friends were to him as naught. They claimed not one single memory. He thought not of himself—his thoughts were all his country's. But one idea occupied his mind and concentrated all his being. 'The life blood was ebbing from his side—he felt it not. The hand of death was upon him—he heeded it not. His chiefs had raised him from the ground. Opening his glazing eyes he said; 'I am dying. There is a tradition in our family that a dead Douglass shall win a field; and I trust it is may this day be accomplished. Advance my standard—sh out my war-cry, and avenge my fall.' They left him there to die. They did as they were directed. They charged upon the enemy with the hurricane charge of men determined to do or die. The enemy that heretofore had maintained their ground gave way, and were driven before that charge as the chaff before the wind. The result was no longer doubtful—the victory was most decisive. Hotspur and his brother were taken prisoners. HENRY CLAY is the HARRY HOTSPUR of the Whig party. (Here the speaker was broken in upon with a shout from tens of thousands of voices that seemed to rend the very heavens.)

Mr Melville proceeded. In this historical reminiscence let him read his fate. We have lost our favor ite leader, but we remember his parting words. And in November, 1844, there will be another charge skin to that of Otterbourne—a charge of the labor and manhood of the land—the iron legions that never quail—the storied phalanx of the unterrified democracy. The result of that charge loomily foreseen: for in obedience to that great universal law of nature which bids the weaker give place to stronger, Henry Clay and his cohorts, struggle as they may, must go down before it. That onslaught of the united democratic forces, in November next, will close the chequered political life of the great Kentucky statesman—will seal the fate of the modern Hot-spur heralds the advent of the rising star of Tennessee, and vindicate thesupremacy of that heaven-born spirit of progress, love, and truth, which is one and identical with true democracy. (The cheering that followed Mr. Melville's speech, and attended its delivery at intervals, throughout, was long, loud and enthusiastic.)

From the Boston Times.

General Jackson and his Neighbors—Interesting Correspondence.

A number of Gen. Jackson's old neighbors and personal friends, says the Nashville Union, some time since, determined to have made for the purpose, and to present him with an Arm Chair, so constructed as to render it peculiarly convenient for an invalid, whose habits were necessarily sedentary. The Chair itself is a plain, neat, republican piece of furniture—just such as it was known would be most acceptable to the time-honored veteran for whose use it was intended. After the Chair was completed, it was forwarded to the General. The correspondence on the subject shows the kind, respectful, and affectionate sentiments of the donors, and the patriotic, pious, and resigned feelings, in his retirement, of the philosopher, Christian and statesman to whom the present was transmitted. Love of country, next after duty to heaven, is shown to be the sentiment predominant in the mind of the sage and statesman of the Hermitage. Long may he live to cherish it, and to inculcate and impress its importance upon the minds of his countrymen.

The letter to the General is exceedingly appropriate and patriotic. The veteran Hero replied as follows:

HERMITAGE, Sept. 10, 1844.

Gentlemen:—I acknowledge, with sincere thankfulness, the receipt of the beautiful ARM CHAIR described in your letter of the 6th inst., and gladly accept it.

It is one of the consolations of old age, as it approaches the close of its earthly labors, to find that it is an object of affectionate solicitude. He who takes a correct view of the career of man, must see that, at best, he is but a poor creature, with little power to do good, and that the sphere of that little has been wisely laid by Providence, in the cultivation and improvement of his social relations; thus increasing, at the same time, his dependence on his fellow man and the measure of his future accountability. If thus judged, gentlemen, I am deemed worthy of this tribute of your affection, it will indeed lessen the infirmities of my advancing age, because it will enable me to look back upon the past with increased satisfaction.

In the retrospect of my life, I like to dwell on the tokens I have received of neighborly love and of my country's goodness. They fill my b som with gratitude, and call into exercise those affections and sentiments which we are taught to cherish as the best preparation for a final separation from the world, and for a meeting with our God.

I thank you, gentlemen, for the two partial terms in which you have adverted to my agency in guarding the interests of our beloved country. Having borne a part in the warfare of our independence, and felt the rod of oppression, it was natural for me to take a deep interest in the cause of liberty, and imbibe a jealousy of foreign influence in our national affairs. Obeying this feeling I have done no more than my duty when called into the field of battle, or into other branches of the public service; and I have sought no higher reward than the approbation of my fellow citizens.

In respect to the question which has arisen out of the proposition to annex Texas to the United States, and which furnishes much reason to fear that, owing to British influence, it may not be settled in the manner best calculated to promote the peace and happiness of our country—you are aware that I have expressed my opinion on all suitable occasions. The decision of the whole question is with the American people; and they will test the accuracy of my views respecting its importance when I am removed from the stage of action. Except for their good, I can have no interest in the question.

Wishing you, gentlemen, health and prosperity, I subscribe myself, with many thanks for your kindness, your friend and fellow citizen,

ANDREW JACKSON.

Messrs. Mason, Vannoy and others, of Nashville.

An insult well answered.—At a late democratic meeting in Virginia, Col. Davenac (Jackson's companion in arms at New Orleans,) was one of the speakers. After he had concluded, a whig asked the privilege of replying, which was granted, when he commenced taunting Col. D. with being a "*foreigner!*" to which he replied:

"Sir—I am sorry to interrupt you, but I can permit no man to use such language in my presence. Judging from your appearance, I was an American citizen before you were born. I have a son, born an American citizen older than you. As for myself, I have been *four times naturalized*. I was naturalized by the sanctity of the treaty of Louisiana, the highest force of law known to the Constitution. The rights of an American citizen were conferred upon me by the law creating the Territorial government of Louisiana; and I was admitted to all the rights, blessings, and obligations which belong to you, my fellow citizens, by the law bringing the State of Louisiana into our glorious confederacy." The turning to the whig speaker, his eye flashing as on the plains of New Orleans, and his heart swelling with the majesty of old recollections, he continued: "Sir, you look now as if you desired to know where and when was the fourth time of my naturalization, and who were my sponsors? The consecrated spot on which I received the right of naturalization, was the battle-ground of New Orleans; the alter was victory; the baptismal Water was blood and fire; Andrew Jackson was my godfather; and patriotism and freedom and glory, were my god-mothers." The mighty mass of listeners rose spontaneously, and gave nine cheers for our gallant speaker. The coon was soon missing.

An Industrious Pair.—A friend in Indiana, who has recently taken a wife, and adopted farming as a life profession; writes us, that during the present year he has raised with his own labor alone, one hundred and fifty bushels of wheat, one hundred bushels of oats, one thousand bushels of corn, one hundred bushels of potatoes, and other vegetables in abundance, while his better half has made one hundred and fifty weight of cheese, one hundred weight of butter, and spun and wove seventy-five yards of cloth. He expresses himself contented with his lot, and no wonder. Fine "help-meets" are raised in Hoosierdom.—*Salem Co.*

THE NEWS.

Norwich, Conn, Oct. 3, 1844.

Democratic Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES K. POLK.
OF TENNESSEE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
GEORGE M. DALLAS,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

For Presidential Electors.
ISAAC TOUCEY, of Hartford.
RALPH I. INGERSOLL, of New Haven,
CODDINGTON BILLINGS, of New London.
ORIGEN S. SEYMOUR, of Litchfield,
SILAS H. HICKOK, of Danbury.
BENJAMIN PINNEY, of Ellington.

☞**"Fair and just Protection to all the great interests of the Whole Union, embracing Agriculture, Manufactures, the Mechanic Arts, Commerce and Navigation."**

JAMES K. POLK.

"Duties should be laid without reference to the protection of any domestic article whatever."

HENRY CLAY.

The New London County Coon Convention—"Great cry and little wool."

Thursday of last week was the day appointed for a gathering together of the Coons in this city, from the various towns in New London County. For many days previous, the Coon committees were busily engaged in making preparations for the great event! National Flags in great numbers were procured, and with appropriate coon mottos attached to them, suspended across our streets. Banners, sufficient to supply the delegations that might come here without any of their own, were painted at great expense. Rostrums for the orators engaged for the occasion, and seats for the accommodation of several thousand persons, were erected on the Plain. Provision was made for feeding and lodging all the coons that might honor the convention with their attendance. Hand bills were sent into every part of New London and Windham Counties, as well as into the kingdom of Rhode Island, inviting and urging the faithful to be on hand at the time, and assist as far as they could, by their presence, in keeping up the drooping spirits and upholding the sinking fortunes of the coon party. All were assured that they would be provided with entertainment "without money and without price."

Thursday morning came, and with it came a slight sprinkling of rain. The storm was not severe, however—the rain poured not down in torrents, as is represented by Sikes in his last Saturdays' Courier. But it rained just hard enough to keep fair weather and despondent soldiers in their camp, feeble and sickly coons in their burrows. The rain continued, at intervals, to fall moderately until about the middle of the forenoon, when it ceased, and soon the weather became very pleasant. The coons, nevertheless, came into the city only in small delegations. And those that did come, bore such lengthened visages, that we could not look upon them with any other feeling than that of pity and sorrow. Every feature appeared to be distorted, and despair and sadness sat upon every countenance. They seemed to feel that Providence was frowning upon them for their iniquities and corruptions, and was admonishing them to stop in their wicked career, and desist from their unhallowed operations. It is too much to expect, however, that they will learn wisdom from this, and effect a reformation in their future conduct and lives. The leaders especially, are past reformation—past hope. They have been steeped too long in political corruption to expect from them much that is good in future. "They are joined to their idols; let them alone." Finding that the Convention was to be a most miserable failure, the coon committee, gave notice that it would be held at the upper Rail Road Depot, and that no procession would be formed. The reason assigned for this change in the order of arrangements, was the inclemency of the weather. But every body here knew that this was not the *true* reason; for before the convention was assembled in the Depot, it had nearly or quite ceased raining. If it rained at all then, it rained but very moderately—and the clouds soon passed off, and the weather was quite pleasant during the remainder of the day. The true reason why a procession was not formed in the forenoon was—the managers did not wish the numbers of coons that had congregated together at that time to be known to the community. They thought that if they went into the Depot, they could not be counted, and that a great number of democrats would attend for the purpose of witnessing the proceedings, and so make out a pretty respectable convention. After the convention was organized, we went to the Depot where it had assembled, and found a little more than half of that building occupied with people, among whom we recognized a great number of democrats. Alas! the poor coons, how unhappy they appeared. Destitute of animation—destitute of enthusiasm—cold and dispirited—they seemed as if they had lost their all, and were sensible of the tremendous overthrow that awaits them in November.

Cassius M. Clay, the man who in 1838 introduced into the Legislature of Kentucky, Resolution, urging upon Congress the duty of annexing Texas to the United States, and who about two years ago rendered himself somewhat notorious by engaging in a street fight in the town of Lexington, and gouging out one of the eyes of his antagonist, was the first speaker that mounted the rostrum. He was received with cheers. But they were so faint that they must have been any thing but gratifying to him. However, let that pass. He made a speech of considerable length, full of hypocrisy, inconsistency, meanness and folly, which every honest man should feel utterly ashamed of. His great effort was to secure the votes of the abolitionists, and to this end, he talked long about the evils of slavery, the danger of extending and perpetuating that institution to be apprehended from the annexation of Texas to our Union, the friendship of Henry Clay to the principles of liberty, and his repugnance to slavery, and such sort of stuff. His speech from beginning to end, was a tissue of misrepresentations and deceptions. No intelligent man could have heard it without disgust, and no honest man, without being convinced that Cassius M. Clay is a consummate liar and hypocrite—a miserable and unprincipled demagogue. In the course of his speech, he alluded to the proceedings of the Baltimore Democratic Convention. He said that "that body, disregarding entirely the wishes of those who created it, set aside and sacrificed every man in the democratic party that had been thought of for the Presidency, AND PICKED UP A SCAPE GOAT IN TENNESSEE whom nobody wanted or knew, and gravely called upon the people to support him for the first office in this great nation." Such is the language with which Col. Polk, one of the purest men in the country, was assailed by this servile tool of Henry Clay, at a meeting of "all the decency and respectability" in the State of Connecticut. It is however just such language as we had reason to expect from such a source. For what else could we hope from the servant, after the master had addressed the same Col. Polk while presiding over the deliberations of the House of Representatives of the U. States, but a few years before, in such terms as—"Go home G—d d—n you where you belong." We have not the space necessary for a publication of this infamous speech. We wish we had for it is well calculated to convert honest men from coonery to democracy, and will unless we much mistake the public sentiment, have that effect upon many who heard it delivered. In bringing his remarks to a close he undertook to excuse himself for introducing his celebrated resolutions into the Legislature of Kentucky in favor of annexing Texas to the Union. He said it was true that he was the author of such resolutions in 1838—and he admitted it because he found that they had been printed and put in circulation through our city that morning in handbill form—but that he should not have introduced and advocated them if he had been as old then as he is now, and if he had known as much as he does now about Constitutional law. He made dreadful work of it—and finally concluded his apology by saying that he had become satisfied that it was unconstitutional to annex foreign Territory to our Government, because there was no *express provision* in the Constitution which authorized it, and this was one of the reasons which induced him now to oppose the project of annexing Texas. It was but a few moments after, that he stated that Louisiana and Florida were rightfully and constitutionally purchased and made a part of our Union. He concluded what he had to say by appealing to those who heard him, to do all in their power to secure the election of Henry Clay, because he said the great embodiment had stood by their tariff—because *he had stood by* THEIR BANK, and because at all times, in good report and evil report, he had stood by them and their cherished institutions! He was followed by Samuel H. Wally, *Jr.*, of Massachusetts, and Hiram Ketchum, of New York. We did not hear the speeches of these gentlemen and are therefore unable to say any thing about them. When they finished speaking, a procession was formed and the coons marched through our principal streets and were counted in several places on their route. And reader how many do you think there were of them? Just 738 all told!! Does this not look as if the coons were sweeping every thing before them? Does it not satisfy coonery, disinterested man, of the truth of that beautiful coon rhyme—

"Hurrah! hurrah! the country's risin
For Harry Clay and Frelinghuysen!"

But to return to our subject. The coons assembled at the Depot again in the evening, but their number was very meagre and as for enthusiasm there was none of it there. Daniel P. Tyler, Esq., Secretary of State, and Jabez W. Huntington, Senator for Congress, addressed the meeting. They tried to rekindle in the bosoms of those present, the fires which burned so fervidly in 1840, but it was of no use. They had seen too plainly the hand writing on the wall—"*Mene, mene, tekel, upharsin*"—to have their hopes of victory, aroused to an extent approximating even to enthusiasm. They felt like doomed men as they are. We wish, however, that they could conduct themselves with more philosophy, in view of their prospects, although we admit that there is something in the idea of being defeated, as they are certain to be in November, not very pleasant, and which is calculated perhaps, naturally, to disturb the equanimity of the most philosophic. For the present therefore, we will leave them.

All the Respectability.

There was *one*, at least—how many more we will not undertake to say, in the whig procession on Thursday last, who was so much affected by the *enthusiasm* of the day, or a powerful dose of *rum*, as to be unable to walk straight. When passing through Shetucket-street, he pitched headlong from the sidewalk into the street—but was picked up, and again joined the procession—being held up by a whig at his side. Now if this statement, like other facts which we have had occasion to publish, is denied, we can prove it by several whigs who as well as ourself witnessed the occurrance. Furthermore, during the evening, a fight occurred in Water-street between several of the whigs, who came from the neighboring towns and were intoxicated. This we have from respectable authority.

We do not pretend that the whig party are answerable for the misconduct of the individuals referred to—or that because it has connected with it drunkards and vagabonds, the whole party are to be stigmatised as of like character. We do say, however, that the circumstances referred to should teach our opponents that it is very silly in them to lay claim to more than an equal share of decency.

Democratic Flags and Banners.

On Thursday last, a great number of Flags and Banners, were hung out by the democrats of this city, duly inscribed with the names of their favorite candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. This was occasioned in part as a preparatory measure, with reference to the Democratic meeting which was advertised to take place at the Town Hall, in the evening, and partly in consequence of information having been obtained that the whigs had provided themselves with a great number of flags and banners—some of them very insulting to the democracy—to awe if possible by their display, the honest yeomanry of this county, and to create a false impression in the minds of their brethren from other places, that there was not a sufficient number of democrats in Norwich to make a respectable show on the first Monday of November next.

If flags and banners, however, indicated any thing, the whigs have not much to boast of—for with all their effort to make "a show," the democrats beat them almost two to one. When the democrats commenced hanging out their flags—(the national flag)—with the names of James K. Polk and George M. Dallas attached thereto, the whigs were dreadful mad, and claimed that it was "insulting" to the whig party; but the democrats had nothing more to do or say in justification than to direct their attention to one of *their* principal flags, suspended over Main-street, with the following words, in large letters, inscribed thereon—"Get out of the way Polk-Cats." The democrats of this city were not only wide awake on the day of the whig Convention, but they will be found equally so on the first Monday of November.

How many were Present?

If in subject of much controversy, how many were present at the whig Convention on Thursday last. Some say 500—some 1000—and others put the number as high as 1500. We are of opinion that there were but more than 800 present at their meeting. The number of men in the procession, as it passed our office was just 513—and no more. It is true that there were more than this number in the procession, but not one over 513 were voters. The truth of the matter, if there was any importance attached to it, could be correctly and easily ascertained by a committee in each town paying a little attention to it. More or less, they found dreadful poor entertainment after they got here, and we mistake if the majority of them did not go home quite sick and faint.

Straws show which way the wind blows.

The whigs, since their Convention, are the crossest creatures that we ever came in contact with. A democrat cannot safely approach within speaking distance of them. What is the matter?—don't Cassius M. Clay's physic work good? Well, Cassius didn't help his dear uncle's case much, that's a fact. His acknowledging that Henry Clay is a Slave holder, and not the most exemplary christian that ever lived, in addition to the assertion of Henry Clay himself, that he would sooner see his right hand wither than sign a bill abolishing slavery in the district of Columbia, is not exactly the right kind of bait to catch abolitionists. The whigs had better stick to the old Coon. He works better for their cause than any argument they can bring forward.

"All the Decency."

The democrats of Westville (in this town) erected a fine young Hickory on Wednesday of last week. During the night succeeding, the tree was cut down by the whigs. The act proves that all the indecency is not confined to the democrats.

☞The democratic meeting at the Town Hall on Thursday night last, was the largest political meeting ever held in this city—if we except the two Mass Conventions. The Hall was filled to overflowing with men,—and we have heard it remarked by those who attended the whig Convention at the Car House, that there were more *voters* at the democratic meeting at the Town Hall in the evening, than there were at any one time, at the whig Convention during the day. This is our opinion.

Cassius M. Clay and the Abolitionists.

The recent visit of Cassius M. Clay, the nephew of Henry Clay, into New England, for the purpose of persuading the Liberty men to abandon their candidate and their principles, and to vote with the whigs, is having just the effect that such an impudent and infamous proposition might be supposed would have on the minds of men who are actuated by higher motives than the elevation of a gambler and duellist to the presidency. Was there ever a greater insult offered to any body of men, than that which has proceeded from this hypocritical "liberator." After having been rebuked by Henry Clay himself for his false representations of his uncle's views on the subject of slavery, he has the impudence—notwithstanding Mr. Clay's decided announcement that he is opposed to the abolition of slavery, even in the District of Columbia, except on certain conditions—to come and propose to the abolitionists of New England that they abandon their principles and go over in a body to the support of a slaveholder for the presidency.

On Friday evening last, the day after the whig Convention, the abolitionists came together at the Town Hall to take into consideration the proposition of Cassius. The Hall was full, although there were not, in our opinion, more than twenty or thirty individuals present who profess to be abolitionists, in a political sense. The whigs were present in great numbers. The meeting was organised by the appointment of Mr. D. Huntington, chairman, Mr. Wm. H. Coit then addressed the meeting at considerable length. He was followed by Edmund Perkins, Esq., who spoke in a manner creditable to himself and creditable to the party to which he belongs. He called upon his Liberty brethren to remain true to their principles, independent of every other consideration—that the "rights of man" was of more importance than the re-establishment of a National Bank, or any other measure connected with whig policy. If the whigs wished to prevent the election of Mr. Polk, let them unite with the abolitionists and vote for Mr. Birney. The inconsistency of any man, professing to be a Liberty man, voting for Henry Clay was fully shown. The speech of Mr. Perkins was replete with good sense, and we wish it was in our power to do him justice. He was followed by Mr. Palmer, of Montville, who as well as the gentlemen who had preceded him, treated the proposition of Cassius M. Clay with scorn. He was a Liberty man, in the fullest sense of the term—was so from principle. Human liberty is of more importance than dollars and cents. He gave cheering accounts of the progress of the Liberty cause, and although it had received a blow from the hand of one of its principal advocates, it was destined to live and ultimately to triumph. Mr. Charles Deane was called on to speak. He said, in effect, that although he was in favor of human Liberty, yet he was in favor of Clay; but he could not muster impudence sufficient to advocate the abandonment on the part of the Liberty men of their cherished principles and hopes. Mr. D. sat down. One or two other gentlemen spoke, but we did not know their names. The whigs expressed their disappointment by hisses, yells, &c., but it was of no use—the Liberty men advocated their views independently and plainly, and treated with contempt the effort of Cassius M. Clay to sell them body and soul to the whig party. The meeting was adjourned to Friday evening of the present week.

☞As a wish has been expressed by many ladies that an opportunity might be afforded them of listening to the speeches of our democratic brethren at one or more of their regular meetings, we are authorised to say that arrangements will be made for their accommodation. Seats will always be reserved for the ladies at the west side of the Hall.

The Homœpathic Practice and "Magnetic Battery."

The Therapeutic doctrine taught by the celebrated Hahnemann appears to be fast gaining ground in every section of the country. Like every other innovation in the science of medicine, it is doomed, without doubt, to meet the strong opposition of the faculty. We boast here in Norwich of a good faculty—they are endeared to our hearts—endeared by all the tender ties and anxious associations of the sick room; but if there is any thing good, or better, in Homœpathy, let it come up in the name of humanity! It belongs to the very *genius* of the age to make improvements, and shall it be said that the science of medicine remains untouched and unimproved while every thing else is in progressive motion? Invalids who fail to procure relief from other sources, are hereby recommended to call on Dr. Lee. See his advertisement in another column, headed "Magnetic Battery."

For the Norwich News.

A Democratic Dream.

Last Sunday afternoon, I took a walk to the "Springfield Jockey Club" race course. I was stoning about the ungodly practice of horse racing, its evil tendencies, the ruin it had brought upon many a poor fellow, and the drunkenness and gambling that follow in its train. I laid myself down upon the green earth, shaded by a tree, solitary and alone. I called to mind all the races I had ever seen or read of. While my mind was thus wrapped in contemplation, I fell asleep, and commenced dreaming as follows:

I thought I saw a race course that encircled the whole twenty-six States. Every body seemed to be talking about a match race that was about to be run, hundreds were betting, and the whole country appeared to be in commotion. Directly I heard a great shout, louder than the seven thunders saying "*make way, make way*, here comes the horses." I looked, and behold, two splendid looking horses were led to the stand. One was an oldish looking horse, and he was called 'Harry of the west.' The other was but a colt, and was called 'Young Hickory.' Directly I saw the two riders, beautifully dressed. One was called Frelinghuysen, and the other Dallas.

Frelinghuysen had on a black hat, lettered 'Abolitionists,' a blue Jacket, lettered 'Federalism,' and a pair of striped Breeches, lettered 'Whiggery,' with coon skin leggings.

Dallas was dressed in a suit of perfect white, with the word 'Democracy,' interwoven in a white silk cap, with threads of gold.

Frelinghuysen mounted 'Harry of the west,' but was required to carry his saddle bags full of dead weight, such as bank charters, bankrupt notices, blood stained challenges, five hundred packs of cards, violated instructions, speeches against foreigners, speeches denouncing the settlers on the public lands as robbers and pirates, and a cotton bale full of slanders against old Hickory, labelled 'war pestilence and famine.'

Dallas sprung upon Young Hickory, quick as thought, and came up to the starting post in fine style. He had a whip in his hand, lettered 'Equal Rights,' and a spur on the right foot lettered, 'Texas,' and on the left, 'Oregon.' Every eye was now fixed on the two horses as the sound of the bugle announced that the moment for starting had arrived. The bugle sounded again, and they were off like a streak of lightning. As they passed through Maine the ghost of the murdered Cilly rose shaking its gory locks, and so frightened the old horse that his rider was well nigh being thrown. Young Hickory crossed the line of the State 9 miles (electoral votes) ahead of the old horse.

The young horse leaped over the granite rocks of New Hampshire, with the speed of an arrow, gaining 6 miles more.

In passing through Vermont, the young horse was checked by the swamps of abolitionism, while the old horse, being used to such swamps, gained 6 miles.

They pass into the Bay State, under whip and spur, but the northern winds chilled the blood of the young southern horse, and by the bargain, intrigue, and corruption of John Q. Adams, the old horse succeeded in gaining 12 miles.

They leaped into Connecticut, neck and neck, the old horse taking the short route over the Hartford Convention bridge, pointed out by blue lights, and left the young horse 6 miles in the rear.

The old horse, cheered by the Algerines passed through Rhode Island, 4 miles ahead, crushing beneath his iron hoofs the hope of a republican institution, while the champion of liberty weeps in a dungeon.

Now the old horse darts by Kinderhook, but young Hickory gains upon him every jump, and directly passed him, amidst a shout that shakes the heavens and the earth, soon leaving him 36 miles behind. The race through New Jersey was close. The rider of the young horse seemed to understand the ground and gained 7 miles. Away they bound through Delaware, the old horse gained 2 miles. The old horse had the lead in Maryland, and with great effort gained 2 miles. As they entered Pennsylvania, the old horse began to blow, his bottom failing, and was defeated by young Hickory 36 miles. Away they went through Ohio, over mountain and valley, but the young horse (increasing in speed) left Harry 23 miles behind. Now they reach Indiana, and the young horse gains 12 more. Next they go it over the prairies of Illinois, but the old horse meets with obstructions among the old settlers, and loses 9 miles more. Over Missouri the old horse is repeatedly swamped, along the Oregon passes, the young horse, gained 7 miles. Next they reach Michigan, and the Wolverines give 100 cheers for young Hickory, as he gains 5 miles more. Now they dash into Kentucky, the old horse is lashed and spurred till the blood flows from him in streams, and succeeds in gaining 12 miles upon the young horse. As they pass by the Hermitage, 'By the eternal,' the young horse gains with the greatest ease 13 miles. The old horse is failing, and is left behind 6 miles in going through Mississippi, young Hickory just in a trot. The young horse trots over Alabama, and gains 9 miles. Next over Arkansas, gains 3 miles. Now through Louisiana, young Hickory gains 6 miles. The Texas spur being used to advantage the old horse rallied for the last time. Georgia is crossed by Young Hickory, head up, and tail up, gaining 10 miles more. In North Carolina the lash is applied to the old horse, but without effect, the young colt, gains 11 miles. South Carolina is walked over by the young horse, who gained 9 miles more. The old horse enters Virginia, and is revived as it passes the 'Slashes of Hanover' and makes a few desperate plunges and falls upon the earth Dead—the young horse gaining 17 miles more, and as fresh as when he started.

OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

Maryland	October 3
Georgia	do 7
Arkansas	do 7
New Jersey	do 8
Pennsylvania	do 8
Ohio	do 8
South Carolina	do 8

Maryland elects a Governor and Legislature—the Governor for three years. Gov. Thomas, the Present incumbent, (whig,) was elected by a majority of 666 votes. The whig candidate now is Thomas G. Pratt; democratic candidate, James Cowell.

The Senate is elected one-third each year, and the House of Delegates are elected every year.

Georgia has an election for Governor and Legislature and Members of Congress. Arkansas the same.

New Jersey votes under her new Constitution, and the Governor will be chosen by the People, instead of the Legislature, as formerly. A Legislature and members at Congress also to be chosen.

Pennsylvania, besides a Governor and Legislature, has twenty-four members of Congress to elect, and one vacancy to fill in the present Congress. Ohio has a like struggle for Congress and the Legislature. South Carolina elects seven members of Congress and a State Legislature.

FEDERAL INFAMY!

Most Foul and Impudent Conduct!!

Look out for Forgeries and Frauds!!!

A short time since the Albany Evening Journal, edited by Thurlow Weed, who is notorious for his former Anti-Masonic propensities, and the "good enough Morgan till after election," which he got up—this Albany Evening Journal, published a FORGERY, which purported to be taken from Mr. "*Roorback's* work. The forged article stated, as will be seen at the bottom of the right hand column, published below, that JAMES K. POLK, while Speaker of the House of Representatives, *sold 43 Slaves with his initials burnt into their flesh*. This charge of *branding hot iron into the flesh of Slaves*, has been extensively published, in staring capitals, in the Federal papers, and followed up by them in articles like this, which is copied from the New York American:

"This same James K. Polk, whose manacled bondsmen and bondswomen were seen by the tourist, in 1839, on their way to die in the sugar mills of Louisiana, with the initials of his name;

J. K. P.

Burnt into their flesh, is now the 'Democratic' candidate for the Presidency of the United States."

There is something absurb in this forgery, for the practice of branding is not tolerated in the South; it is not allowed, and James K. Polk is the last man that would do such a thing even if it was allowed.

The *Albany Evening Journal*, one of the bitterest Federal papers in the Union, originated this foul forgery; at the same time it says it copied the article "from an exchange paper," but does not say what paper; the Evening Journal was the first paper in which it was seen, so far as we can learn. The Courant of September 21st copied the branding article from the Evening Journal, *and gave credit to that paper for it*, The Albany Argus, of Saturday explodes the whole thing, as follows:

"We doubted the genuineness of the extract.—We doubted the existence of such a tourist as Mr. Roorback; and we yesterday called upon the *E. J.* to tell us who he was, where his book was to be had, and requesting the favor of a loan of its copy. But the *Evening Journal* of yesterday had no reply to make. *It was dumb*. The secret of its silence we have fortunately the means of solving, and if the conductor of that sheet is capable of it, his cheek will tingle with the blush of shame, under the exposure we are about to make.

As we suspected, "*Roorback*" *is a fictitious name*. No such man ever travelled or wrote a book about this country. It is a disguise assumed to cloak the real author of as gross calumny upon the country and one of its public men, and as bold and disgraceful a forgery, as was ever perpetrated.—The pretended extract from Roorback's tour in thirty-six, when James K. Polk was speaker of the House of Representatives, is in fact partly a garbled extract from Featherstonhaugh's tour in thirty-four, when John Bell was speaker, and in part an OUT AND OUT MANUFACTURE OF THE EVENING JOURNAL! Mr. Featherstonhaugh makes no mention of Speaker Polk, for the reason that when he wrote, Gov. Polk was not speaker. To make the extract suit its purpose, the Evening Journal dates Mr F.'s tour two *years* ahead, when Governor Polk was speaker. Mr. Featherstonhaugh says nothing about brands or the initials J. K. P. on the backs of his slave party. The Evening Journal supplies that omission. Indeed, the whole of the extract which has applicability to Speaker Polk, and the part displayed in capitals as the important part of it, is WHOLLY A FABRICATION OF THE EVENING JOURNAL, made out of whole cloth! Mr. Featherstonhaugh laid the scene of his story at New River. The Evening Journal, in order to bring the matter nearer Governor Polk's door, changes the venue to Duck River.

That the public may see how much of this extract is Mr. Featherstonhaugh's, and how much of it is "Roorback's," or the Evening Journal's, we place them side by side, below, the genuine extract from Featherstonhaugh's tour, and the Evening Journal's pretended extract from "Roorback."

FEATHERSTONHAUGH.	Eve. Jour. of "ROORBACK."
"Just as we reached New River, in the early grey of the morning, we came up with a singular spectacle, the most striking one of the kind I have ever witnessed. It was a camp of negro slave drivers, just packing up to start; they had about three hundred slaves with them, who had bivouacked the preceding night *in chains* in the woods; these they were conducting to Natchez, upon the Mississippi River to work upon the sugar plantations in Louisiana. It resembled one of those coffles of slaves spoken of by Mungo Park, except that they had a caravan of nine wagons and single-horse carriges, for the purpose of conducting the white people, and of the blacks that should fall lame, to which they were now putting the horses to pursue their march. The female slaves were, some of them, sitting on logs of wood, whilst others were standing, and a great many little black children were warming themselves at the fires of the bivouac. In front of them all, and prepared for the march, stood, in double files, about two hundred male slaves, *manacled and chained to each other*. I had never seen so revolting a sight before! Black men in fetters, torn from the lands where they were born, from the ties they had formed, and from the comparatively easy condition which agricultural labor affords, and driven by white men, with liberty and equality in their mouths, to a distant and unhealthy country, to perish in the sugar-mills of Louisiana, where the duration of life for a sugar-mill slave does not exceed *seven years*! To make this spectacle still more disgusting and hideous, some of the principal white slave-drivers, who were tolerably well dressed, and had broad-brimed white hats on *with black crape around them*, were standing near, laughing and smoking cigars."	"Just as we reached the Duck River in the early grey of the morning, we came up with a singular spectacle, the most striking one of the kind I have ever witnessed. It was a camp of negro slave drivers, just packing up to start. They had about three hundred slaves with them, who had bivouacked the preceding night *in chains* in the woods; these they were conducting to Natchez, on the Mississippi river, to work upon the sugar plantations in Louisiana. It resembled one of the coffles of slaves spoken of by Mungo Park, except that they had a caravan of nine wagons and single horse carriages for the purpose of conducting the white people, and any of the blacks that should fall lame, to which they were now putting the horses to pursue their march. The female slaves were, some of them, sitting on logs of wood, whilst others were standing, and a great many little black children were warming themselves by the fire of the bivouac. In front of them all, and prepared for the march, stood, in double files, about two hundred male slaves, *manacled and chained to each other*. I had never seen so revolting a sight before! Black men in fetters, torn from the lands where they were born, from the ties they had formed, and from the comparatively easy condition which agricultural labor affords, and driven by white men, with liberty and equality in their mouths, to a distant and unhealthy country, to perish in the sugar-mills of Louisiana, where the duration of life for a sugar-mill slave does not exceed seven years! [*Forty three of these unfortunate beings had been purchased, I was informed, of the Hon J. K. Polk, the present Speaker of the House of Representatives; the mark of the branding iron with the initials of his name on their shoulder distinguished them from the rest.*]

It certainly gives us no pleasure to expose such shameful frauds as these to the indignant gaze of an insulted public. They are derogatory to the character of the press of this country, and every man connected with it. They strike a blow to its just moral influence. They are outrages on the moral sense of the community, and cannot fail to bring the press into disrepute. They are an imputation upon the sense of justice which distinguishes the American people, and as such, can harm only their author, and the cause they are intended to aid.

A lady in this village, says the Concord, (Mass.) Freeman, reduced to the verge of death by brain fever, whose case was considered hopeless by her regular physician, has been suddenly and unexpectedly restored to health by the application of cold water. The cure, if we are rightly informed, is a remarkable one, and will be likely to bring this new system of edicine into favorable notice.

"NO HATE SO FIERCE AS LOVE ESTRANGED."

We copy the following mild and complimentary effusion from the Alexandria Gazette, a Whig paper:

"The Abolitionists of the North are playing a game which but confirms and clinches the opinion we have always entertained of them—and that is, that they are utterly, as a class, destitute of honest political sentiments, or regard for their own professed principles—and that those who play *fast* and loose with them, are no better, in reality, than the Abolitionists themselves. And we trust the Whigs everywhere at the North will scorn to ask their favors, conciliate their opposition, or to seek their alliance. THEY ARE NOT TO BE TRUSTED; and it is better to be without their aid than to have it on such terms as they bring it to bear—terms which look only to their own SELFISH PURPOSES."

☞ In the Hon. Charles A. Wickliffe's letter in favor of the annexation of Texas to the United States, he says:

"The charge that this treaty was commenced and concluded with the purpose or desire to dissolve the Union, is a libel upon the living and the dead. It was commenced and concluded with an honest desire to consolidate, protect and perpetuate the Union.

I am for the annexation of Texas, and I am for the Union, with or without Texas, and reprobate all threats to dissolve it, whether they come from the east or the south.

Mr. Tyler was more fortunate than Mr. Adams, Mr. Clay, or Gen. Jackson, in his efforts to acquire this lost territory of ours. The treaty, in its provisions, was just and honorable to Texas, the United States, and the citizens of both. No usage of our government has been violated by the executive department in the measures connected with the negotiations of this treaty. No principle of international law has been infracted. No just cause of war was thereby given to Mexico. It is not questioned that if Mexico had desired a war with the United States, she might have made this the pretext for one. A nation has the power to declare war, as well without as with just cause."

Shall we have another National Bank?

This after all is the great question to be decided in the coming election. Unlike their conduct in 1840, the whigs generally avow the establishment of another bank to be among their cardinal measures.—Mr. Clay "the great embodiment" so expressed himself, we believe in his Raleigh speech last spring.—That a large majority of the people of United States are hostile to such an institution, no reasonable man can doubt, and were the single question of the United States Bank presented to the people of this country, it would be rejected by overwhelming majorities. The danger then, if any, is that this great question may be overlooked as it was in 1840. We came near having the monster in our midst in return for the whig victory of that year. Thanks to John Tyler for destroying it. No one will deny that a bank with greater powers than the old one possessed would follow the election of Henry Clay. We are sure that we need not take up any considerable space in showing the inutility of such an institution, or how dangerous it might prove to the liberties of our country. The history of the late U. S. Bank is fresh in the recollections of every body; and the career of the United States banks which had their existence previous to the last, yet lingering on the borders of memory. When we consider the political character of the men who originated the first bank—the character and tendencies of their darling institution are also known. Mr. Morris the author of the first bank ever chartered in America, in a memorable speech of his in 1787, avowed himself in favor of "a senate *for life*," and "*an aristocracy based upon wealth and property*," and in Elliot's debates of the convention which framed the constitution of the United States, the sentiments and speech of Alexander Hamilton, the leader of the federal party, *and author of the first United States Bank*, are recorded as follows:—

"I believe the British government forms the best model he world ever produced. All communities divide themselves into the few, and the many; the first are *the rich* and *the well born*, the other *the mass of the people*. The people are turbulent and changing, they seldom judge or determine right. See the excellency of the British executive. Nothing short of SUCH AN EXECUTIVE can be efficient."

Such were the sentiments of the originators of a national bank in this country, and if our opponents were honest enough to own it, such would be found to be the real sentiments of those who would inflict this curse upon the people at this time. Knowing that their labor would be in vain to attempt to support their federal principles in the way which Hamilton pointed out in the above speech, their object is to substitute an *aristocratic bank* for and as tending to ARISTOCRATIC GOVERNMENT. The States are told that they must have a FIFTY MILLION MONSTER BANK to control them and the people! The exchanges are regular, the State banks are generally in good condition, why then is another U. S. Bank needed? Is it that the *money power* may be enabled to *control the elections*? We shall have more to say on this subject again. Let every freeman answer at the ballot box in November, the question we have put at the head of this article.—*N. H. Reg.*

The Albany Argus of Friday says: The country in this vicinity begins to be fairly baked with drought. Springs are so far dried up that farmers in the back towns of this county are compelled to go half a mile to water their cattle. This drought exceeds anything we have had since the summer of '41. As might be anticipated, the river is very low. The weather also continues very warm.

CLAY'S PERSECUTION OF THE REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.—That Henry Clay and Theodore Frelinghuysen both voted against the proposition to amend the pension act of 1832, so as to extend its provisions to the soldiers "who fought under Wayne, Clarke, St. Clair, Harmer, and Hamtramck, and to those who were in service "under the authority of the United States against any tribe of Indians, prior to the 1st January, 1795." See Congress debates, vol. 8, part 1, page 960.

That Henry Clay voted against a proposition to amend the same bill, so as to extend its provisions to the widows of soldiers at the Revolution. See same volume, same page.

That James K. Polk voted in 1826 for the bill for the relief of the surviving officers of the army of the Revolution.

That James K. Polk voted for an amendment to the bill to provide for the widows of officers and soldiers who fell or died in the Revolutionary war.

That James K Polk voted in 1829 for the bill to "provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the Revolutionary war."

That James K. Polk voted in 1829 for the bills granting pensions to those who defended our frontiers in the Indian wars from 1776 to 1795—and for the bill supplementary to the acts for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolution.

One thousand dollars, each, is the reasonable price of French dresses, for ladies, recently imported, and for sale at a fashionable shop in Broadway.

The following article from the New York Sun, a no-party paper, we commend to the attention of our readers.

ANOTHER VIEW OF THE ANNEXATION QUESTION.—Long before annexation was made an electioneering watchword, we pointed out its commercial and geographical importance to the United States, and laid down as upon a map the dim, but not invisible lines of British policy. Before John Tyler had broached the subject of annexation, or the rival candidates had seized upon it as political capital, we took the ground that Texas now becoming as a cotton growing State of some weight in the balance of nations, must belong to us or to England. We admitted her undefined boundary, and that we were bound in justice to take nothing from the Mexicans which belonged to Mexico. Not an argument has been advanced in all the excitement, letter-writing and discussion since aroused, which we did not urge upon the people months and months in advance, and in season for action; neither have we seen one position fairly disproved. Precisely the reverse; Clay, VanBuren and Polk, have repeated our arguments, and if well sifted, we all approximate wonderfully near to a common opinion. The day is not far off when all those who now oppose annexation 'on any terms,' will not only have changed their opinions, but will not be able to recollect that they ever entertained them. Party spirit urged a faction-divided Senate—under the singular and un-American plea that it data not offend England, and did not believe in a title to independence exactly like our own—a good one in the Court of nations—to reject a domain which even now is equal in value to what all the Southern States were at the time the colonies took upon themselves sovereignty and independence. Ten years hence, every one of those Senators who opposed annexation, and voted against it, will wish that act of his life buried in oblivion. Not one will be willing to own that *he* was so narrowly sectional in his views, so ignorant of the requirements of national honor, so basely partizan, so blindly unpatriotic, as that vote proved the majority of the United States Senate to be in the spring of 1844. Abundant sophistry and plenty of the bitterness of prejudice has been brought to bear against the question, but no calculations—no distinct statements, not one *reason* which a sane man would have dared to offer to a Washington or Jefferson, were they living now to guide our councils has been brought forward. It is beginning to be sufficiently evident that England is the moving spring of the projected subjugation of the Anglo American race in Texas. There has do bitter been some sensible men who believed England very innocent in the matter, but these persons had never examined the case, and by this time at all events, have changed their minds, and with others ask what England has in view. The conquest of Texas by Mexico implies to nearly half a million of Anglo American Protestants nurtured under our institutions, the loss of liberty, of conscience freedom of the press, trial by Jury, and security of person or property, and England will scarcely venture openly to reduce Texas to this or secure it as a dependency, conquered for her by proxy. She will aim a surer blow at the Union by mediating with Mexico and securing for Texas some sort of national existence upon anti-annexation conditions. That will save her the expense of supporting a colony while free trade treaties will give her every desired advantage, and tell seriously on every section of the Union.

The United States would be much shorn in that great lever of international power, the ability to supply or stop half of the looms of Europe. The South would feel the rivalry where ever she sells her staple; the East would soon feel a fountain of wealth, that should have flowed into her coffers, pass into those of the enemy; the West would lose an excellent market just opening for her products, and the commercial cities would see all this business done by European ships in harbors where the stars and stripes would have dominion. In an earlier and more propitious season we urged these facts upon the consideration of our public men, but the voice of reason is unheard in the clamor of party. The annexation of Texas, a year ago, so possible and on such easy terms, has been so complicated by the selfish intrigues of party candidates, that if accomplished at all, it would cost the Union a heavy price, but to annex may cost the Union itself. We have found thus far our predictions of the importance of Texas, and the secret interference of England verified to the letter, and now we will go a step farther. It is the North, the hitherto opponent of annexation, that will ultimately suffer most if Texas is kept out of the family circle. The new impulse, which that favorable market of consumption and supply would give the cotton manufactures of Europe, could not be entirely unfelt here, and new demands for "protection" would be raised. This the South, already wounded and depressed in their dearest interest, would not consent to; it would be more profitable to unite with Texas. A Southern confederacy on free-trade principles would be hailed wit joy by Europe. The European powers would be prompt to acknowledge and aid such a confederacy, and the manufacturing States, losing at once the principal aliment of their factories and the chief buyers of fabrics, would learn in three years what was due the brethren of the South, and perhaps admit that between States as well as individuals "'tis wise to be loving and just."

Married.

In this city, on the 10th inst., in Christ Church, by Rev Wm. F. Morgan, Joseph W. Sawtell, of Louisville, Ky., to Sarah Eaton Knight, daughter of Mr. A. F. Knight, of Boston.

On the 26d. inst, in Christ Church, by Rev. Wm. F. Morgan, Mr. James Colt of Plainfield, to Miss Mary Ann Lathrop, of Norwich.

In this city, Sept. 30th by Rev. William F. Morgan, Mr. George H Newhall of Lynn, Mass., to Miss Sarah W. Allyn of this city.

Democratic Meeting.

THE DEMOCRATS of Norwich, are requested to assemble at the Town Hall, on Thursday evening of the present week. Several gentlemen will address the meeting.

Per order of the Town Committee.

Oct. 3. 45

"The Magnetic Battery."

THE trials that have been made of the recently improved "Magnetic Battery," confirm the belief that it is destined to produce great and important changes in the healing art. In all cases of distortion and curvature of the spine; where anchylosis is not formed, permanent relief can be obtained by the daily use of the battery and the proper co-ordinate medication. The remote as well as proximate cause of this malady is a loss of vital action of the muscles of one side while the antagonist muscles remain in full force. By this gradual deformity the internal organs, as the heart, liver, stomach, lungs, &c., become displaced and consequently loose their healthy action, until permanent disease and fatility is the result. The only rational or possible method of relief in these cases, is to restore the lost action of the weakened muscles—this, no course of medication hitherto devised, is so well calculated to effect, as this form of practice. The effects of the action of the machine upon the muscles in these cases, is most extraordinary, most wonderful, and gives us true conception of the unlimited power, of the all pervading forces by which we obtain such results. Nor less specific is this plan of treatment in the different forms of consumption—as upwards of 70 cases of *tubercular consumption* have been successfully treated by one physician in N. Y., during the last 8 months. The details of these remarkable cures and the addresses of the patients are open to all enquirers. In attestation of the powers of this instrument to effect results to which it makes pretentions, the following is quoted from Mr. Ellsworth's report dated Jan. 31st, 1844,—when speaking of Morse's Telegraph:

"Intimately connected with this branch of science employed in effecting results obtained by the Telegraph are the medicinal applications of the Magnetic Battery, mentioned in the report of one of the examiners. This same wonderful agent—the electro Magnetic fluid, which also gilds the metals and separates the beautiful ores, dissolves the calculus (stone in the bladder) without pain, rescuing thus many victims otherwise doomed to a lingering death, or the sad alternative of a most excruciating operation. The facility with which medicines are infused into the system by the aid of the battery leads us to hail the approach of a quicker alleviation of human woes, and the future success of experiments fraught with the brighest anticipations.

HENRY L. ELLSWORTH.
Commissioner of Patents.

To his Hon. the President of the Senate of U. S."

Other forms of disease have been treated with equal success in this way—such as scirrhus, cancer, scrofula, white-swellings, paralysis, lumbago, sciatica, rheumatism, Deafness, swelling of the tonsils, &c. &c.

HENRY LEE,
Homœopathic physician.

Rooms at the "American House."

October 2, '44. 1y45

Notice.

THE Democrats of the town of Bozrah, are requested to meet at the Town Hall, on Friday evening, October 4th, to nominate candidates for Town officers for the year ensuing.

Per order of the Town Committee.

Bozrah, Sept. 24th, 1844. 144

Notice.

THE Democratic Electors of the town of Franklin, are requested to meet at the Central Hotel, in said town on the 5th day of October at 2 o'clock in the afternoon to nominate town officers for the year ensuing. Per order of town Committee.

Franklin, Sept. 30th. 45

Proposals for Indian Goods.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington City, D. C., until Friday the 1st day of November next, at one o'clock, for furnishing the following goods in the quantities annexed, or thereabouts for the use of the Indians:

2,700 pairs 3 point Mackinaw blankets, white
2,100 do 2½ do do do do
1,000 do 2 do do do do
900 do 1½ do do do do
500 do 1 do do do do
130 do 2 do do do green
130 do 2 do do do scarlet
2,600 yards cloth—indigo blue—fancy and grey list
250 do do grass green do do
2,500 do do indigo blue, saved list
850 do do grass green, do
400 do do scarlet, do
3,500 do strouds—blue
200 do do scarlet
800 pounds worsted yarn—2 fold
150 doz. handkerchiefs, cotton flag
100 do do Madras
130 do do black silk
70 do cotton shawls, 3-4, assorted
18,000 yards calico, domestic
3,000 do do English and French
3,000 do cotton, bleached shirting
9,000 do do unbleached do
7,000 do do do sheeting
3,000 do do domestic checks
5,000 do do do stripes
5,000 do do do plaids
300 dozen socks, woollen
7,000 yards plaid linsey
6,000 do flannels, assorted
1,500 flannel shirts
1,500 calico do
800 pounds thread, cotton
150 do do linen
48 do sewing silk
40 gross worsted gartering
2,000 yards sattinet
1,000 do bed ticking
370 pieces ribbons—assorted
750 pounds beads do
75 gross clay and fancy pipes
50 pounds Vermillion
3,000 pounds brass kettles
1,500 tin kettles
30 dozen frying pans
1,000 tin pans
1000 tin cups
50 dozen fire steels
Looking glasses—$125 worth
20 gross buttons—assorted
40 gross squaw awls
30 gross brass nails
7000 fish hooks
120 dozen fish lines
Needles, assorted—$40 worth
200 dozen combs, assorted
90 do scissors do
46 gross iron spoons
150 dozen table knives and forks
Pewter and tin plates—$140 worth
10 packs pins
Thimbles, $25 worth
75 augers
Gimlets, $20 worth
20,000 gun flints
36 gross gun worms
360 dozen butcher knives
15 do axes
70 do ball axes
47 do squaw axes
64 do hatchets
North-west guns, to the amount of about $7,000 two-thirds to be 36 inches in the barrel, and one-third 42 inches in the barrel.

A schedule of the articles, with samples, (except of the plaid linseys, which must be of better quality than those heretofore furnished—samples to be presented by the bidders with their bids) may be seen at the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in Washington, exhibiting the amount of money to be expended for each article, but the Department reserves the right to increase or diminish the quantity of any of the articles named, or substitute others in lieu thereof.

The whole amount in money to be applied to the purchase of goods will be about $85,000, of which some $40,000 will be wanted on the seaboard, and the residue in the West. Goods of American manufacture, all other things being equal, will be preferred.

The party proposing to supply the the articles will make an invoice of all the items embraced in the above list, and affix the prices in dollars and cents, at which he or they will furnish them, deliverable in New York; (that portion of the goods wanted West may be bidden for deliverable at St. Louis) on or before the 15th day of May next, assuming the quantity of each article as specified in this advertisement, and extending the cost, making an aggregate of the whole invoice before sending it on. The goods will be inspected at New York by an agent of the United States, who will be appointed by the Department for the purpose, and to ascertain the conformity of the articles purchased with the samples exhibited, when the contract shall be made, and with the terms of the contract itself, which shall contain a clause that if the articles are not furnished within the time prescribed, or if they are of insufficient quality, in the opinion of the agent aforesaid, and if within five days after notice of such insufficiency, the party shall not furnish others in lieu thereof, of the required quality, the United States shall be authorized to purchase them of others, and to charge any increase of price they may be compelled to pay therefor to the contractor, who shall pay the said difference to the United States.

As these goods will not be ready for delivery before the middle of May, separate proposals will be received for their transportation from New York or St. Louis, to their destination in the Indian country, up to *first of March next*.

Bonds will be required, in the amount of the bid, with two good sureties, the sufficiency of whom to be certified by a United States Judge or District Attorney, for the faithful performance of the contracts. Payment will be made after the contract is completed, and the delivery of the goods to an agent of the Department; upon a duplicate invoice certified by him.

Communications to be marked, "Proposals for Indian goods."

The bids will be submitted with the following heading, and none will be received that are not made in the form and terms here prescribed:

"I (or we) propose to furnish for the service of the Indian Department, the following goods, at the prices affixed to them respectively, viz:

(Here insert the list of goods)

Deliverable in the city of New York or St. Louis, on or before the ——— day of ——— next, and in case of the acceptance of his proposal, the quantity being prescribed by the Department, I (or we) will execute a contract according to this agreement, and give satisfactory security to the Department, within eight days after the acceptance of this bid, and in case of failure to enter into such contract, and give such security, I (or we) will pay to the United States the difference between the sums bidden by me, (or us,) and the sum which the United States may be obliged to pay for the same articles."

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
September 28, 1844.
T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Oct. 3 (Nov45)

WALTER CLAPP,

BOOKSELLER & BOOKBINDER,

SHETUCKET-STREET, NORWICH,

Nov. 8th, 1843 1y50

NEW GOODS!

MISS FORSYTH

WOULD inform her old patrons and friends generally, that she has just returned from New York with a large and beautiful assortment of

MILLINERY GOODS,

selected with great care during the last week, and of the latest fashions, which she now offers on the most reasonable terms—such as Bonnets, Ribbons, Laces, Flowers, etc. etc.

No. 163, Main Street, opposite Merchants Hotel.

Norwich, October 3. 1f45

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

Miss JACKSON,

HAS returned from New York, and is this week opening a large and choice selection of rich Millinery, to which she solicits the attention of the Ladies, at her rooms, No. 27 Shetucket-street.

Oct. 3. 1w45

Attention, Light Guards.

THERE will be a meeting of the Light Guards at their Armory on Thursday the 5th day of Oct., at 6 o'clock P. M. to act upon a proposal made by several members of the Company to change the Caps—and also to procure Knapsacks. As this is a subject of mutal interest to all, it is expected that every member of the Company will be "*on hand*" at the appointed time. Per Order of the Capt.

THOS. S. WARD, O. S.

Oct. 3. 45

In Bankruptcy.

Sales by Auction at Norwich, Ct., October 24, 1844.

BY Virtue of a Decree of the District Court of the U. States for the District of Connecticut, the property and rights of property assigned by *Thomas Gibbons Trumbull*, late of New Jersey and now of Colchester, Conn., in Bankruptcy, will be sold by public Auction at the office of Cleveland & Hovey, in the city of Norwich on the 24th day of October, 1844, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M.

The property consists of 1. An interest in a Farm, known as the Elizabeth Town Point Farm, situated in Elizabeth Town, N. J., and containing about acres. 2. An interest in a lot of land on the corner of Water and Catherine-streets, in Elizabeth Town. 3. interest in several lots of land at Elizabeth Port, N. J. 4. An interest in two lots of land in the city of Trenton, N. J. 5. An equitable interest in 14 lots of land in Joliet, Illinois, the legal title to which is in Aaron L. Middlebrook of Elizabeth Town. 6. An interest in two lots of land situated on Garden and Prospect-streets, Newark, N. J. 7. James B. Burnett's Bond for $4205, with interest from Jan. 5, 1838, secured by mortgage, and payable in 9 years and 6 months from the 5th of April 1837. 8. George W. Halsted's Bond for 750 dollars with interest, payable in 6 years from January 2, 1837, and secured by mortgage. 9. George W. Halsted's Bond, and mortgage for 1000 dollars, payable in five years from January 2, 1837, with interest. 10. An interest in Jonathan Crane's Bond and mortgage for 4000 dollars; and in John Kean's Bond and mortgage for 4000 dollars; and in 11. Charles Davis' Bond and mortgage for 2000 dollars. 12. An interest in 2 Shares of E. Town Ferry Stock, and in 30 Shares of stock in Malleable Iron Company at Elizabeth Town. 13. A Note against R. D. Spencer for 1392 dollars.

Dated at Norwich the 24th day of September, 1844. JAMES A. HOVEY, Assignee.

October 3d, '44. 45

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT.

In the matter of RICHARD FENNER. } IN BANKRUPTCY.

AT A DISTRICT COURT held at Canterbury, within said District, on the 24th day of September, 1844, it is *ordered*, that at the District Court Room in Canterbury, in said District, on the 24th day of October, 1844, a *dividend* and *distribution* of the *assets*, of Richard Fenner of the town of Canterbury, in the county of Windham, and District of Connecticut, duly declared a bankrupt, be made among his creditors, who shall have proved their debts, and filed the proof thereof in the Clerk's office, before that day, and notice of this order shall be given to all persons interested, by a publication of a copy of this order in the Norwich News, printed in said District, to be made at least twenty days before the day of such distribution.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this 24th day of September 1844.

CHAS. A. INGERSOLL, Clerk.

The foregoing is a true copy of the original order.

CHAS. A. INGERSOLL, Clerk.

Oct. 3d. 45

PIANO, for Sale.

A Superior toned Piano Forte, Rose Wood Case; for sale. For information, enquire of the editor of the Norwich News.

Oct. 2, 3w45

NOTICE.

ON and after Thursday 3d inst., the Steamer Worcester and Cleopatra, will leave for New York at 5 o'clock, instead of 6 as heretofore.

E. A. BILL, Steamboat Agent.

Norwich, Oct. 1, 1844.

Notice.

THE legal voters in town meeting in the town of Norwich, are hereby warned to meet at the Town Hall in said Norwich, on the first Monday in October, 1844, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to choose the annual officers for said town, to act upon the report of the Selectmen respecting the town accounts, to lay a tax for the year ensuing; and also to take into consideration the subject of discontinuing or repairing the highway leading from the Yantic Factory to Wawecus' Hill; and to do any other business which may legally come before said meeting.

Dated Norwich, Oct. 1st., A.D. 1844.

ZEBULON R. ROBBINS,
BENJ. HUNTINGTON, } Selectmen.
EDWIN GAVITT.

Oct. 1st. 45

LINCOLN & WILLIAMS

HAVE received their fall stock of goods purchased mostly direct from the importers and agents at the lowest prices and are now prepared to offer bargains in most kinds of goods such as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Broadcloths & Cassimeres.

We can and will sell lower than any other store for proof look round and then come and see.

Rich Dress Silks.

A most splendid assortment of new fall patterns which are well worthy the attention of buyers.

Elegant Dress Goods.

In this department we defy competition either in price or styles, handsome high col'd Cashmeres for only 30 cents a yard, de'Laines and crapes, Chusans and Brocades of new design and the richest colors.

Domestic Goods.

Flannels, Bleached & Brown Sheetings Tickings, Jeanes Prints, &c. &c. also Linens, Diapers, French quilts, Table covers printed Bed Spreads, and every variety of

Paris Kid Gloves.

More than 40 Doz. comprising every color and size all of "Bejon's" celebrated manufacture and at 62½ cents a pair.

Alpaccas and Orleans Cloths.

100 pieces comprising all qualities. Silk Warps from 75 cents to $1.25; cotton warps from 30 cents to $1,00. Linen warps at any price.

Few Styles of Shawls.

Real French Cashmere of new patterns stripe and all wool, rich chameleon silk damask from $4.50 to $12.00 a great variety of low priced Shawls, some for 10s 64 worth $300.

White live Geese Feathers.

Ever brought to Norwich, 5000 pounds of which have just been received direct from the west and will be warranted for one or five years. Persons buying feathers of us get them pure and undiluted, and at prices 10 per cent lower than at any other place for the same quality. LINCOLN & WILLIAMS.

A Word in Season.

ALL those having accounts at Jewett City Post Office, are requested to call and settle on or before the first day of October. All those who neglect this call may expect no further credit at this Office.

SAMUEL BUTTON, P. M.

Jewett City, sept. 18, '44. 3w43.

Merchants

WHO "SORT UP" in the City of Norwich, are respectfully invited to call and examine the stock of

Lincoln & Williams

where they are assured of finding many goods below the market price, such as Alpaccas, Woolen Flannels, Cotton Flannels, Sattinetts, Dress Goods, &c., &c., and every variety of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods at the lowest market prices and on reasonable terms, at 21 Shetucket st.

Sept. 18 43

Manufacturers

WISHING to exchange Sheetings, Flannels, Sattinetts, or anything of the kind for Dry Goods can be supplied at the lowest New York and Boston prices, at LINCOLN & WILLIAMS'.

Sept. 18 43

REMEMBER

the old Stand, No. 78 Main-St.,

OPPOSITE THE FRANKLIN HOUSE,

WHERE J. M. NELSON still continues to carry on the Tailoring business in all its various branches. The subscriber is now ready to make all kinds of Gentlemen's garments in the latest styles. The subscriber has received the Fall and Winter fashions for 1844-5. All garments made at this establishment warranted to fit.

N. B. Cutting done at short notice. Wanted also, six or eight first rate Tailoresses to whom good encouragement will be given.

JAMES M. NELSON.

Sept. 18. 43

TO THE LADIES.

FOR the last 3 weeks, we have been making very great additions to our former Stock of Dress Goods, among which are 50 pieces Rep de Cons, (an entirely new article,) among which are some of the most beautiful styles ever imported. Also we have received deLaines, and Crape do. in almost endless variety. Blue Blk Alpaccas, Changeable plaid & striped Lusettas, Imperial Afghans, Barages, Silks of every style and quality, are also among the new goods just received. All the styles of goods which we have mentioned, with a great variety of others too numerous to mention will be sold at least 10 per cent cheaper than any other store in this city by

TWEEDY BARROWS & CO.

Sept. 18th, 1844 3w43

SPORTSMEN ATTEND.

KINNEY & RAWSON keep constantly on hand Pigeons & Wilkes & John Hall & Sons best English

Sporting Powder.

Dupont's Powder in half& quarter Kegs, and in canister.

Indian Rifle do in canisters.

ALSO,

Superior blasting powder & patent Safety Fuse, at 42 Water st.

Sept 18 1y43

WANTED.

1000 KNOTT'S White, & Mixed woolen yarn.
500 Prs. Mens Woolen Hose.
500 " " " ½ hose.
100 " Boys " " & half hose.

For the above articles a fair price will be paid, provided they are good. by

C. C. HILLIARD.

N. B. The above goods may always be found in any quantity, at 28 Shetucket st.

Sept 18 3w44

MOREENS,

MOREENS.

DRAB and BLACK, this day received direct from Europe, per Steamer, of the best quality, and for sale at 30 cents per yard. By

ELY & CO.

They are also prepared to dispose of their rich Stock of Dry Goods, at any price Customers may suggest, and 10 per cent less than they can expect to buy, and no monopoly, no humbuggery.

Sept. 24. tf144.

J. H. PECK.

Fashionable Hair Dresser.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Norwich, that he has taken the room directly opposite the Rail Road Depot, and one door west of the American House, where he may be found ready and willing to wait upon all those who may favor him with a call.

Hair Cutting and Shaving done in the most superior style, and workmanlike manner, and warranted to please.

N. B. Particular attention paid to Cutting Childrens Hair. Also, Razors set and put in complete order at short notice, and warranted.

Sept. 23 1844. 144

TO MERCHANTS.

TWEEDY BARROWS & Co, have within the last three weeks, added to their former stock:—

16 Bales Brown Sheeting
2 " " Shirtings
5 Cases Bleached Shirtings & Sheetings
12 " Fancy Prints
1 " Mourning " "
1 " Blue Merrimack
3 " Brown & Black Cotton Flannel
2 " Scarlet Twilled Flannel
1 " Plain " "
1 " White English "
4 Brown drillings
4 Cases Black & colored Cambrics
3 Bales Strip'd Shirtings
2 Cases Linsey Woolseys
75 pieces Rep de Cons & Crape de Laines
20 " Imperial Chusans
100 Black Alpaccas
2 Cases Umbrellas, different Qualities.

ALSO a large assortment of Fancy Goods, viz:—Pins, Needles, Combs, Linen & Cotton pound Thread &c., all of which will be sold low for cash or approved Credit, by

TWEEDY BARROWS & CO. Jobbers.

Sept 18 3w43

JOHN L. DEVOTION.

Wholesale and Retail.

Druggist and Apothecary.

No 119 MAIN STREET.

one door East of the Quinebaug Bank.

OFFERS for sale a large and well selected assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Glass Ware, Window Glass, Surgeons Instruments, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Pure Medicinal Wines and Liquors, Brushes, Quaker Herbs &c &c &c.

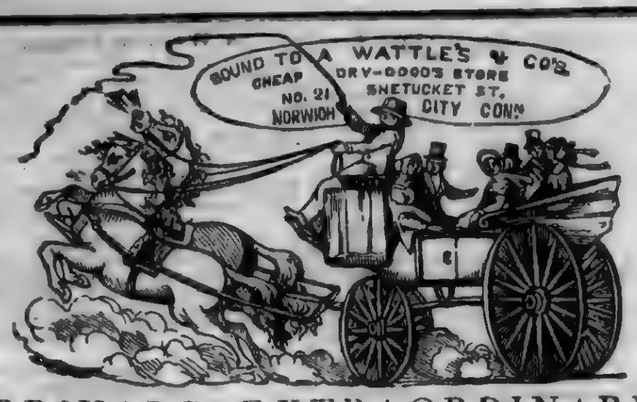
Sept 18 3 w 43.

Shaving Cream.

FIELD'S Anodyne, Glean's, Ferrel's, Columbian, Kimball's Pearl, American Gentleman's, and Taylor's Shaving Cream, for sale by

JOHN L. DEVOTION.

4 w No. 119 Main Street. 43



ARRIVALS EXTRAORDINARY!

From New York and Boston

AUCTIONS.

WE ARE now opening large quantities of FASHIONABLE FALL GOODS, which were selected with great care for the closest market (i. e. Norwich) in the country. Merchants and young house keepers are requested to examine. A new lot of rich Chamelion Silks, high colored new style French Cashmere Shawls, mode colored Broche Shawls, new styles Rep'd Ecosse, changeable mode colored Bombazines, 53 pieces of black blue black and mode colored Alpaccas, from 30 cts to 1.00; 5-4 French Parisinnes at $1.75 a pattern, beautiful French Prints at 20 cts Plaid Belzoras at 25 cts. Particular attention is invited to Thirty-one different styles colors and qualities of Bombazines which will be sold low by the piece or dress. We are retailing fine English Broadcloths at $8. Our assortment is large of French and Belgium Cloths. We have another invoice of black and blue Broadcloths at the low price of $1.95 per yard; Red and White Flannels from 12 1-2 cts to 62 1-2; more of those heavy Satinets at 47 1-2 cts; new styles of French and American Cassimeres, new and elegant patterns of super. and Three Ply Carpeting cheap; Floor Oil Cloths; Red and White Mattings; transparent window Shades; Looking Glasses from 25cts to $25. French Baskets, all sizes.

Housekeepers can find a full assortment of Linen goods, such as Linen Sheetings, damask Table Cloths Napkins &c. Country Merchants can find desirable goods by the piece as know the same quality can be purchased at New York or Boston Jobbing Houses.

We are Agents for the best Dye House in Boston, only one dollar for dying Ladies Dresses, Garments of every description colored in the best manner, Forward your bundles to the cheap Dry Goods and Carpet Store of A. WATTLES & CO.,

91 Shetucket-st.—Sept 18 '44. 1f43

WITH A RUSH.

THE GREAT COMMERCIAL DEPOT,

For the Sale of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

No. 33 & 35 Shetucket-Street,

IS NOW filled with the richest Stock of Goods ever offered in this City just received from the New York and Boston Importing Houses—bought within the last few days at the lowest REDUCED market prices; and must be sold for at least 55 per cent less than can be bought in Norwich. This establishment is acknowledged to possess advantages in the Dry Goods Trade, that places it beyond the power of a rival. It contains much the largest Stock, much the best assortment, much the richest and most desirable Styles. It also possesses the advantages of an experienced buyer who spends all his time watching the signs of the times in the New York and Boston Markets and buying bargains which enable them to sell at prices so much below their real value. Customers wishing anything in the Dry Goods line will find prices no kind of any objection at the extensive Dry Goods Store of ELY & CO.

Sept. 21 1844.

Alpaccas of good quality.

May now be found at ELY & CO'S., for any price to suit customers.

Sept. 24, '44. 144

ELY & CO.

HAVE just opened 75 cases Dry Goods consisting in part of the following which they offer at less than the usual market prices.—

320 pcs. BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS,
27 pc. Beaver Cloths.
70 " Satinett.
4 Cases Prints.
3 Bales Flannels.
1 Case Rich Dress Silks.
27 Bales Sheetings.
20 " Drills and Tickings.
375 pc. Crape de Laines, Cashmere de Ecosse, Rept Cashmeres, Mous. de Laines, Semandiras, Cashmere Twills, &c., for Ladies Dresses.

September 24th, '44. 1f144

10 pc. Coreans the richest Dress Goods in the world.
SHAWLS, without regard to quantity, of all prices from 1,50 to $16. Rich stripe Cashmere, do. new styles.
5 Cases Alpaccas Silk and Cot. warp.
1 Case Coburgs.
1 " Orientals, Silk warps.
1 " do. do. do.
All of which were bought and bought cheap will be sold and sold cheap by ELY & CO.
Sept. 24th, '44. 144

May now be found,

AT ELY & CO'S, 33 & 35 Shetucket-st.

A SMALL lot of all wool Cashmeres and a few pc. Coreans the richest and most splendid styles of Dress Goods imported this season. Also a very pretty assortment of French Muslin Collars, now opening at ELY & CO'S.

Sept. 24th, 1844. 1f144

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

FOR FALL TRADE,

At No. 22 Shetucket-Street.

C. C. HILLARD,

RESPECTFULLY invites the attention of the public to his NEW STOCK of GOODS just received from importers and agents. His facilities are such that he is enabled to sell goods as Cheap as the Cheapest either by wholesale or retail.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

In splendid variety, such as M. de Laine, Cashmere d Ecosse, Rep Cashmere, Crape de Laine, printed Saxony &c. besides new varieties constantly arriving, making our assortment superb.

ALPACCAS,

Of every color—prices from 25 to $1.12 1-2 per yd. On this article we DEFY competition, and agree to sell 20 per ct cheaper than last year's prices.

BROADCLOTHS,

Cassimeres, Satinetts, Vestings, we can and will sell at the VERY LOWEST PRICES. A description of our stock is needless. Call and examine for yourselves.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!!

We offer at LAST YEAR'S PRICES, while every one knows that the market prices now has advanced 20 per ct.

DOMESTICS,

Bleached and brown Sheetings and Shirtings, Shirting Stripes, Cotton Flannels, by the yd, piece or bale.

BEST PARIS KID GLOVES,

At 62 1-2 cts per pair. As there is a great difference even in French Kid, it is important to be known where the best may be found.

CAMBRIC AND MUSLIN

Edgings and Insertings—a beautiful variety.

ALPACCA APRONS,

1 yd square, beautifully figured, and a new article of COTTON CAPS should be purchased by every one who would study economy.

The ZEPHER WORSTED

Department is still sustained, and contains by far the best assortment to be found in this city. Customers may always depend upon finding every quality of canvass, needles and every article usually found in THREAD AND NEEDLE Stores.

In connection with the whole, we have a

BASKET AND UMBRELLA

Store, with an unequalled variety of traveling and work Baskets, and Umbrellas by the single one or dozen at New York prices

—ALSO—

A general assortment of Housekeeping Articles.

Sept. 23th.

UNPARALLELED BARGAINS,

Great Inducements to purchasers of Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts and Vestings.

To the PUBLIC.

WE feel confident in saying that our assortment of the above named Goods is much larger than can be found at any other Store in this or any other place in Connecticut. We do not wish to *brag* or make any assertion which we "can't back up." We say what we say in all truth, believing that our assortment cannot be equalled, and the astonishing low prices will defy competition. We invite friends and strangers, and all who wish to purchase good Goods at low prices, to examine our Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

Received from late Auctions, 7 pc. English Blue Black Cloths, from 2,00 to 6,00 a yd. 3 pc. Black French do., first rate Goods; 15 pc. American manufacture; colors, Green, Invisible do, Olive Brown, light and dark Mixed, 5 pc Blue English Cloths; 1 package Fancy Cassimeres, 1 do Black; 1 package Satin and Fancy Vestings.

Any gentleman can save 3 dollars by buying a suit of Clothes at this establishment.

TWEEDY, BARROWS & CO, Jobbers and Retailers.

Sept. 3w43

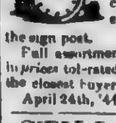
HENRY LEE M. D.

HOMŒOPATHIC PRACTITIONER. Rooms in the American House.

References.—A. Gerald Hull M. D. 496 Broadway, N. Y. Chas. Skiff M. D. New Haven, Ct., Taft M.D. Hartford Ct.

August 14. 38

G. B. PRINDLE,



HAS removed his One Price Watch, Jewelry, and Clock Establishment, to the Store (lately occupied by J. Ireson & Son's shoe dealers,) No. 144 Main-street,—opposite the sign post.

Full assortment of choice goods—and no variation in prices to all—a child may purchase as low as the closest buyer

April 24th, '44 1f23

STILL THEY COME!

4 CASES BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, at every price and quality, from 75 cts to $7. per yd., all of which they can, *shall* and *will* sell from 10 to 15 per cent cheaper than any Dry Goods Establishment in New London County. And they are prepared to prove the above name fact satisfactory to any person or persons, who will call at their extensive Dry Goods Establishment.

No. 33 & 35 Shetucket-st.

ELY & CO.

Sept. 18. 48

C. BRINKERHOFF'S HEALTH RESTORATIVE.

THE RESPECTABLE individuals who have certified as to the virtue of C. BRINKERHOFF'S HEALTH RESTORATIVE, are those who have experienced its remedial effect either in their own individual cases, or within the circle of their families. Without an exception they are persons whose veracity is unquestioned, and they frankly state their entire confidence in the Proprietor and his medicine. Dr Jas R. Chilton, the eminent Analytical Chemist of New York, having had a bottle under trial, has testified that it is composed of vegetable matter entirely. For Liver Complaint, Weakness and Pain in the Side and Chest, Severe Coughs and Colds and profuse Nights Sweats, the Health Restorative has evinced the most decided curative properties, strengthening the weak and dilapidated part, and soothing the most aggravating and alarming cough and expectoration. Some of the most eminent of the Medical Faculty and Divines are ready to be referred to in proof of its really restoring qualities, and have left their names and certificates with Mr. Brinkerhoff, the Proprietor, for that purpose.

HORACE EVERETT 96 Hudson St N. Y. the General Agent for the U. States, has appointed SAMUEL TYLER, 138 Main-st, and WILLIAM S. TYLER, 131 Water-st., as Agents for Norwich Ct.

Norwich, August 15. 38

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS, by the act of Congress, approved on the third of March, 1843, entitled "An act providing for the sale of certain lands in the States of Ohio and Michigan, ceded by the Wyandot tribe of Indians and for other purposes," the President is authorized to cause the lands in the States of Ohio and Michigan "to which the Indian title was extinguished by a treaty with the Wyandot tribes of Indians, concluded at Upper Sandusky, March seventeenth, eighteen hundred and forty-two," to be offered at public sale, under the superintendence of the respective Registers and Receivers of the Land Offices at Upper Sandusky and Detroit:

Now know ye, that I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States do hereby declare and make known that PUBLIC SALES will be held at the undermentioned Land Offices in the States of OHIO and MICHIGAN, at the periods hereinafter designated, for the disposal of the public lands (with certain exceptions) hereinafter named; the Indian title to which was extinguished by said treaty, upon the terms and conditions prescribed in the acts of Congress aforesaid, to wit:

At the Land Office at UPPER SANDUSKY, in the State of Ohio, commencing on Monday, the *fourteenth day of October* next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned township and fractional townships, viz:

South of the Base Line and East of the First Principal Meridian

Fractional townships one, two and three, of range thirteen.

Fractional townships one and three, and township two of range fourteen.

Fractional townships one, two and three, of range fifteen; with the exception of the following tracts, viz: the section or part of section numbered sixteen in every township, which shall remain for the support of common schools.

The tract in township two, of range fourteen, which includes the town of Upper Sandusky, laid off by the Surveyor General into town lots, out lots, streets and avenues.

The tract of two acres of land in section twenty-nine in township two, of range fourteen, including the "Stone Meeting House and Burying Ground, near to and north of Upper Sandusky;" and the tract of one half acre in the southeast quarter of section eight in township three, of range fourteen, designated as the "Grave Yard Reserve," on the farm of Silas Armstrong.

Also at the same time and place, for the disposal of the town lots and out lots in the town of UPPER SANDUSKY, in township two south, of range fourteen east, on the left bank, descending, of the Sandusky river, viz:

Town lots numbered one to three hundred and eighty, inclusive, except four lots, which are required to be selected by the Register and Receiver prior to the day of sale, "for the use of and to be vested in the town when it shall become corporate.

Out lots numbered one to two hundred and seventeen, inclusive.

The lot designated as the "Grave Yard," containing one acre, near the council House, within the town, is to be withheld from sale.

The minimum price of the town lots is fixed by law at twenty dollars per lot, and of the out lots at the rate of fifteen dollars per acre.

At the Land Office at DETROIT, in the State of MICHIGAN, commencing on Monday, the *seventh day of October next*, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of the undermentioned sections, viz:

South of the Base Line, East of the Meridian, and on both sides of the Huron River.

Sections twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-four, thirty-five, and thirty-six, and the fraction of section twenty-two containing eight acres, on the south side of Huron river, all in township four, of range nine.

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer, and no private entries of land in the townships so offered will be admitted, until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Of the lands designated in this proclamation, lying within the limits of Ohio, the minimum price at public and private sale is fixed at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per acre, and of those within the limits of Michigan, the minimum price is in like manner fixed at the rate of two dollars per acre.

When a tract on which improvements exist shall be offered, if, in addition to the minimum price of the land, as above stated, the appraised value of the improvements be not also bidden, such tract shall be withdrawn from this sale and shall again be offered at a subsequent public sale, due public notice thereof first being given, when directed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office."

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this twenty-fourth day of June, Anno Domini 1844.

J. TYLER.

By the President:
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN pursuance of law, I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that public sales will be held at the Land Office at MINERAL POINT, in the TERRITORY OF WISKONSIN, commencing on Monday the fourteenth day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands hereinafter designated, to wit;

North of the Base Line and East of the Fourth Principal Meridian.

Township ten, of ranges one, two and three.

Township nine, of ranges three and four.

North of the Base Line and West of the Fourth Principal Meridian.

Townships ten and eleven, of ranges one and two.

Townships nine, ten and eleven, of ranges three, four and five.

Fractional townships nine and ten, bordering on the Mississippi river, and township eleven of range six.

Fractional townships ten and eleven, of range seven.

The fractional southwest quarter of section fifteen, lots, five, six, seven, and eight, in section seventeen, lot No. five in section eighteen; lot number one in section nineteen, fractional north half of twenty, fractional north half of twenty-one and fractional north-west quarter of section twenty-two in township seven of range six.

Two islands forming parts of sections seven, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, and twenty-nine in township one, of range two.

Eight islands, forming parts of sections fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, thirty-five, and thirty-six, in township two, of range three.

Two islands, forming parts of sections five, six, seven eight, nine, ten, fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen, in township two, of range three and sections one, two, and three, eleven, and twelve, in township two, or range four.

Three islands, parts of sections three, four, five, nine, ten, eleven, and twelve, in township two, of range four.

An island, forming parts of sections four, five and six, in township two, of range four, section one, in township two of range five, sections thirty-one and thirty-two, in township three of range four, and sections twenty-seven, twenty-eight, thirty-four, thirty-five, and thirty-six, in township three, of range five.

An island, forming part of sections twenty-seven twenty-eight, thirty-three and thirty-four, in township three, of range five.

An island, forming part of section nineteen, in township three, of range five, and sections thirteen and twenty-four in township three, of range six.

Such portions of the above designated islands (which are all in the Mississippi river) as fall within the limits of the sixteenth section, will be excluded from the sale.

North of the Base Line and East of the Fourth Principal Meridian

Section eleven, in township three, of range one.

Northwest quarter of section thirty-four, in township one, of range three.

Section one, in township two, in range three.

Sections one, two, twelve, thirteen, twenty-one, twenty two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty seven, twenty-five, twenty six, twenty-eight, thirty-four and thirty-six, in township three, in range three.

Sections five, six, seven, eight, fifteen, eighteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, and thirty-five, and the west half and the northeast quarter of section seventeen, in township three, of range four.

Section twenty-six, in township four, of range three.

Section one, in township one, of range five.

Sections one, two, three, in township six, of range five.

Lands appropriated by the law for the use of schools military, or other purposes, will be excluded from sale

The sale will be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer, and no private entries of land in the townships so offered, will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this twenty-fourth day of June, Anno Domini, 1844

JOHN TYLER.

By the President:
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the land offices, and make payment therefor *as soon as practicable after seeing this notice*, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township embracing the tract claimed above designated, otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

THO. H. BLAKE.
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN pursuance of law, I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that public sales will be held at the undermentioned Land Offices, in the STATE OF INDIANA, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit;

At the Land Office at WINAMOC, commencing on Monday, the twenty-first day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands hereinafter described, viz;

North of the Base Line and East of the Second Principal Meridian.

The northeast quarter of the section and the west half of the southeast quarter of section thirty six, in township thirty-four, of range one.

The lots one, two, three and four, in the south half of section twelve, in township thirty-six, of range one

West half of southwest quarter of section twenty-one, southeast and southwest quarters of section twenty-two, northwest and southwest quarters of section twenty-seven, north half and southwest quarter of section twenty-four and sections twenty-five and thirty-six, in township thirty six, of range two.

At the Land Office at VINCENNE, commencing on Monday, the twenty-eighth day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands hereinafter described, viz:

North of the Base Line and West of the Second Principal Meridian.

Sections one and two, the fraction of section three north of the Indian boundary line, north half of the northeast quarter of section eleven, and north half of section twelve, in township four, of range five.

The fractional northwest quarter, east of river, of section six in township four, of range seven.

The fractions of sections six, seven, and thirty, and thirty-one, on the south side of White River, in township two, of range seven.

The fractions of sections thirty-two and thirty three, on the south side of White river, in township five, range seven.

At the Land Office at JEFFERSONVILLE, commencing on Monday, the fourth day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands within the small fraction of section twenty-two, in township four, of range two, situated in a bend on the south side of White river and north of the Indian boundary line, and also of the south east quarter of section thirty-four, in township three of range two—all lying north of the base line and east of the meridian.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools military or other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no private entries in the townships so offered, will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this twenty-fourth day of June, Anno Domini, 1844.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President;
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, *and make payment therefor, as soon as practicable after seeing this notice*, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the tract claimed, above designated; otherwise such claim will be forfeited

THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN pursuance of law, I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that a public sale will be held at the Land Office at NEWNANSVILLE, in the territory of FLORIDA, commencing on Monday, the sixteenth of December next, for the disposal of the unappropriated vacant public lands within the lines of the townships hereinafter designated, to wit;

South of the Base Line, and East of the Meridian.

Townships twenty, twenty one and twenty two, of range eighteen.

The two easternmost tiers of sections in township fifteen, the two easternmost tiers of sections and sections twenty two, twenty seven and thirty four, in township sixteen, the east half of township seventeen, and the east half of township eighteen and the sections twenty one, twenty eight and thirty three in the same township, and all of townships nineteen and twenty, except the two westernmost tiers of sections in the former, of range nineteen.

Townships fourteen fifteen and sixteen, of ranges twenty, twenty one, and twenty two.

Townships fifteen and twenty, of range twenty three.

Lands appropriated by law, for the use of schools, military, or other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The sale will be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer; and no private entries of lands, in the townships so offered, will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this 24th day of June, A. D. 1844.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President.
THO. H. BLAKE;
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, and make payment therefor, as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township embracing the tract claimed above designated; otherwise such claim will be forfeited

THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN pursuance of law, I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales will be held at the undermentioned Land Offices in the STATE OF ARKANSAS, at the periods hereinafter Designated, to wit:

At the Land Office at BATESVILLE, commencing on Monday the eleventh day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned township, viz.

North of the base line and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Townships five, six, ten and eleven, of range one.

Townships four, five and nine, of range two

Fractional townships five, and six, west of White River, of range four.

Fractional township four, west of White River and township eight, of range five.

Fractional township twelve, north of old Indian boundary, of range eight.

Fractional township eleven, north of old Indian boundary, and township twelve of range nine.

Fractional township eleven, North of old Indian boundary, and townships twelve and thirteen of range ten.

Townships twelve and thirteen, of range eleven.

Fractional township nine, north of the old Indian boundary, and township twelve, of range twelve.

Fractional townships eight and nine, north of the old Indian boundary, and township twelve, of range thirteen.

Fractional township eight, north of the old Indian boundary, and townships nine, twelve and fifteen, of range fourteen.

Township fifteen, of range fifteen.

Township seventeen, of range sixteen.

Townships thirteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen and eighteen, of range seventeen.

At the Land Office at FAYETTEVILLE, commencing on Thursday the fourteenth day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned township, viz:

North of the Base line and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Township seventeen, of range eighteen.

Township sixteen, nineteen and twenty, of range nineteen.

Township sixteen, of range twenty-one.

Township twenty-one of range twenty-two.

Townships twelve, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty and twenty-one, of range twenty-four.

Townships sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, and nineteen, of range twenty-five.

Township fourteen, of range twenty-seven.

Townships eighteen nineteen twenty and twenty one, of range twenty-eight.

Township fourteen, of range twenty-nine.

Township twelve, of range thirty-one.

At the Land Office at JOHNSONS COURT-HOUSE commencing on Monday the eighteenth day of November next, for the disposal of the public land within the undermentioned townships, viz:

North of the Base line and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Townships four and five, of range eighteen.

Township four, of range nineteen.

Townships nine and ten; of range twenty.

Townships nine and ten of range twenty-one.

Township ten, of range twenty-two.

Township eleven, of range twenty four.

Township three, of range twenty-five.

Township five, of range twenty-six.

Townships six, and eleven, of range twenty eight.

Township five, of range twenty-nine.

At the Land Office at WASHINGTON, commencing on Thursday, the twenty-first day, November next, for the disposal of the public lands hereinafter described, viz.

South of the Base line and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Township ten, of range twenty-one.

The fractions, of sections seventeen, eighteen, nineteen and twenty, east of Red river, in the bend of Old River Lake, in township eighteen, of range twenty-five

Townships five, six, and eighteen, of range twenty-seven.

Townships two, three, five, six and seventeen, of range twenty-eight.

Townships four and five, of range twenty-nine.

Townships five, six, and seven of range thirty.

At the Land Office at LITTLE ROCK commencing on Monday, the twenty-fifth day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz;

North of the Base Line West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Sections one and twelve, in township seven, of range seven.

Fractional township seven, north of the old Indian boundary, of range fourteen.

South of the Base Line and West of the Meridian.

Sections one, two, three, four, five, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen fourteen, fifteen, twenty-two twenty-three twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six twenty-seven and thirty-six, north half and southeast quarter of section six, fractions of section eight, east of Rock Roe Bayou and White river, North half and southeast quarter, and including part east of White river, of section twenty-one of north half and southeast quarter of section thirty five and including part east of White river in township one of range three.

Township nine and ten, of range five.

Township five, of range six.

Township fifteen and eighteen of range nine.

Fractional section twenty-one south half of twenty-two and north half and southwest quarter of section twenty seven, east of Arkansas river in township three and township fifteen, of range two.

Townships twelve, thirteen, fourteen and fifteen, of range twelve.

Townships eighteen and nineteen, and the fractional sections one to six, inclusive, in township twenty of range thirteen and fourteen.

At the Land Office at Helena, commencing on Thursday, the twenty-eighth day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands hereinafter described, viz:

South of the Base Line and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

The fractional sections two and three, north of Scrub Grass Bayou, sections four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one and thirty-two, north of Arkansas river, and fractional sections thirty-three and thirty-four, in township eight, of range one

Township seventeen, of range three.

Lands appropriated by law, for the use of schools, military or other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer; and no private entries of land, in the townships so offered, will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this twenty-fourth day of June, Anno Domini, 1844.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President:
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, and make payment therefor *as soon as practical after seeing this notice*, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township, embracing the tract claimed, above designated; otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

☞Impurity of Blood causes Pain and

occasions disease upon that part of the body which from any cause may be weakest. Thus to persons whose blood is impure, should they have a cold, the impure matter would settle upon their lungs, and consumption be the trouble; so with other affections. All trouble is saved by using the BRANDRETH PILLS, which cannot injure, and which cannot be overdone. Only use them in the commencement of any disease, use them in full doses and you will be up and well, while those who are too wise to take such a simple medicine, are bed-ridden, or prematurely end their days. The Brandreth Pills are only beginning to be appreciated; they are found to never deceive; they're the only internal medicine required in this climate.

Be careful of pretended universal purgatives which cannot be used without injury to the body as Brandreth's Pills can. What are they? Are they not imitations of the Brandreth Pills recommended in advertisements taken from Dr. Brandreth? Were they not originally counterfeit pills purporting to be the genuine Brandreth Pills? But in consequence of the new labels on the Brandreth Pills leaves are they not obliged to come out under colors equally *false*? Observe the makers and travelling agents? Are they not men whom Dr. Brandreth hath cast off, not for good conduct truly? Is this not true so applicable to the *pretended "Indian,"* and, in fact, to nearly all the advertised pills of the day? Shall the public trust their lives in the hands of these unprincipled men? Surely not.

The Brandreth Pills *give strength for weakness*—the are liked best by those who have taken the most of them. Dr. Brandreth can give *personal* reference to thousands who have been *restored* from a bed of sickness by their use, when every other means had proved entirely unavailable. These cases are continually occuring in this city and in every part of the Union. Get Brandreth's Pills if you are not perfectly healthy, and they will restore you—if medicine can do it—because they expel those humors which are the cause of impurity of the blood, and at the same time the body is strengthened by the operation of this most excellent medicine

The following names are a list of Dr. B. Brandreth's agents in New London Co.

Norwich, R. W. Roath; New London, Nathan Belden; Colchester, L. A. Kellogg; Franklin, Amasa L. Hyde; Liberty Hill, Austin Gay; Lebanon, Gurdon Robinson; Yanticville, Tracy, Huntington & Co.; Fitchville, S. Fitch; Norwich Town, Geo. D. Fuller; Milltown, Wm. B. Hull; Stonington, Horace Lewis; Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Portersville, Smith, Cady &Co; Centre Groton, R. W. Smith; Groton, John Hudson: Hamburg, H. A. Brockway; Salem, E. S. Williams; Montville, James Turner; Hadlyme, E. Brockway.

WRIGHT'S

Indian Vegetable Pills,

OF THE

N. American College of Health.

THESE extraordinary Pills are composed of plants which grow spontaneously on our own soil, and are, therefore, better adapted to our constitution than medicines concocted from foreign drugs, however well they may be compounded; and as the INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS are founded upon the principle that the human body is, in truth,

SUBJECT TO BUT ONE DISEASE,

viz, corrupt humors, and that malicious cause this disease on

NATURAL PRINCIPLES

by cleansing and purifying the body, it will be manifest, that if the constitution be not entirely exhausted, a perseverance in their use, according to directions, is absolutely certain to drive disease of every name from the body.

When we wish to restore a Swamp or Morass to fertility, we drain it of the superabundant water.—In like manner, if we wish to restore the body to health, we must cleanse it of impurity.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

Will be found one of the best, if not the very best medicines in the world for carrying out this

GRAND PURIFYING PRINCIPLE,

because they expel from the body all morbid and corrupt humors—the cause of disease—in any easy and NATURAL MANNER; and while they every day give

ease and pleasure,

disease of every name is rapidly driven from the body.

The above named INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS have been three years before the American public; and we can now say, without fear of contradiction, that of all the various medicines which have heretofore been popular, not one has given such universal satisfaction, or obtained such a permanent hold upon the affections of the people. Not only do all who use it invariably experience relief, and recommend it in the strongest terms; but it has effected some of the most astonishing cures ever performed by medicine.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are attaining great celebrity in New England as well as other parts of the United States. The attempts of persons to defraud the public by the sale of spurious articles, meet with general reprobation. Mr. Wright is an indefatigable business man, and shows an array of cures by the medicine, which warrant confidence in the virtues of his Indian Vegetable Pills.

From the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

People are pretty well satisfied by this time, that Calomel and the other thousand and one mineral preparations of the shops are better adapted, as a general rule, to kill rather than cure the patient.—As a matter of course, vegetable medicines are therefore in great request. There are very many humbugs however, among the latter, and we would advise all those who have the least regard for their health, to try the *INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS of the North American College of Health*, sold at 198 Race street, Philadelphia—as they are the preparation of one intimately acquainted with the healing art.

From the Boston Daily Times.

INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

Of all the public advertised medicines of the day, we know of none that we can more safely recommend for the "ills that flesh is heir to," than the Pills that are sold at the depot of the North American College of Health, No 198 Tremont street Boston. Several instances we know of, where they are used in families with the highest satisfaction. And no longer ago than yesterday, we heard an eminent physician of this city recommend them in high terms. These used to be in the community a great repugnance to the use of QUACK medicines, as they are all indiscriminately termed, but it was mainly owing to the regular M. D.'s constantly denouncing them. They are, however becoming more liberal in this respect, and the consequence is, that good vegetable medicines are now more extensively used than formerly.

AGENTS.

SAMUEL TYLER, Norwich, will sell by the dozen to those who wish to purchase to sell again.

R. W. ROATH,	Norwich.
Geo. D. Fuller,	Norwich Town.
S. C. Osgood,	Bean Hill.
Tracy Huntington & Co.	Yanticville.
A. L. Hyde,	Franklin.
A. G. Bailey,	Lebanon.
G. Robinson,	"
Stephen Fitch,	Fitchville.
H. Morey,	Bozrahville
J. W. Stanton,	Jewett City
Albert Ray & Co.	Greenville.
C. & G Lewis,	Uncasville
B. F. Collins,	Mystic.
B. F. Hosie,	Mystic Bridge
Wm. Browning,	Gales Ferry.
Nathan Beckwith,	New London.
J. H Lewis & Co.	Westerly R. I.
E. W. Babcock & Co.	" "
R. Burnett,	Groton.
R. M Smith,	"
E. Faxon Jr.	Stonington.
Wm. B. Hull,	North Stonington.

New England Office, 198 Tremont-street Boston.
May 1st. 1844. 23

GEO. W. CONCKLIN,

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTER,

No. 51 Water-Street,

Norwich. Conn.,

Every description of Letter Press Printing neatly and promptly executed.

August 7. 1f37

For Military.

BLUE Broad Cloths, expressly for military, just received, and for sale very low by TWEEDY BARROWS & CO.

Norwich, August 21st., 1844. 3w39

NORWICH NEWS.

Terms per Annum	2 00
For Advertising per square of ten lines,	1 00

For more than three insertions per week 25

THE NORWICH NEWS.
WM. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
OFFICE No. 36, SHETUCKET STREET
One door North of the American House.

The Norwich News.

VOL. IV.—NO. 46. NORWICH, CONN., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1844. WHOLE NO. 202.

Summer Arrangement
OF FARE AND FREIGHT,—TO AND FROM NEW YORK.
DAILY NIGHT LINE.

THE splendid steamer CLEOPATRA Capt. I K. Duryea, will leave Norwich Mondays Wednesdays, and Fridays; and New York Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
The splendid steamer WORCESTER. Capt. J. H. Vanderbilt, will leave Norwich Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and New York, Mondays Wednesdays, and Fridays.
N. B. All persons are forbid Trusting any one on account of the above Boats or owners.
E. A. BILL.
Agent for the above Boats.
Norwich, April 20th, 1844. 9

NORWICH & WORCESTER RAIL ROAD.
ON AND AFTER SEPT. 17th.
Accomodation trains Leave,
Norwich at 6 A. M. & 4 1-2 P. M.
Worcester " 10 A. M. & 4 1-4 P. M.
Freight trains Leave,
Norwich 6 1-2 A. M.
Worcester 6 o'clock and 50 m. A. M.
N. B. Train leaves Allyns' Point early every morning except Monday, upon the arrival of the Boat from New York.
Leaves Worcester at 6 1-4 every evening except Sunday upon the arrival of the train from Boston.
LONG ISLAND TRAIN
Leaves Allyns' Point every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday about 2 P. M. upon the arrival of the boat from Greenport.
Leaves Worcester every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9 3-4 A. M. upon the arrival of the train from Boston.
Fares are less when paid at the Ticket offices than in the cars.
All Baggage at the risk of the owner unless receipted for by an authorized agent of the corporation.
EMERSON FOOTE, Supt.
Sept. 19, 1844. 43

STEAM PROPELLER LINE,
BETWEEN
Norwich and New York

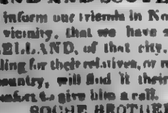
The Steamer QUINEBAUG, Capt. Jeremiah Williams, will leave Norwich every Tuesday, and New York every Friday, at 4 o'clock P. M.
All goods forwarded by the Propeller Line, will be taken into store free of any expense to the shippers freight taken at packet prices.
The steamer Shetucket, Capt. Geo. W. Geer, has taken her place in the Line with the steamer Quinebaug, and will leave Norwich every Friday and New York every Tuesday.
For freight or passage enquire of the Capt. on board or to LEAVENS & HUNTINGTON, } Agents
H. WHITAKER & Co. } in
NORTON, CONVERSE, & Co. } Norwich
J. & A. BRIGGS, 40 South-st. New York.
May 1st. 23

BOSTON PACKETS,

THE 6th MAIL, Capt. CROWELL.
" SPY, Capt. LEWIS.
HAVE commenced running between Norwich and Boston, for the season, and will take freight on the most reasonable terms. For further information enquire of
HAWES, GRAY & CO. Boston.
H. WHITAKER & CO. Commercial-street.
Norwich Ct.
March 04th, '44 18

REMITTANCES TO AND PASSAGE FROM ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND
WE beg to inform our friends in Norwich, Conn and its vicinity, that we have appointed Mr JAMES Mc LELLAND, of that city, as our agent Persons sending for their relatives, or remitting money to the old country, will find it their interest and their friends comfort to give him a call.
ROCHE BROTHERS & CO.,
55 Fulton street, New York.
Jan. 24th, 1844. 69

FOR NEW LONDON
DAILY
THE NEW STEAMER ANGELINA,



CAPT. LOVELL.
COMMENCED her regular Trips on Wednesday March 27th.
Leaving Norwich, at 8 o'clock A. M.
" New London, at about half-past 2 P.M.
For further information, enquire of E. A. BILL.
Norwich, April 3d. '44 19

FOR STONINGTON.

THE Steamer ANGELINA Capt. Lovell, will run regular to Stonington; Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; touching at the intermediate Landings.
Leaving Norwich at 8 o'clock A. M. returning the same afternoon in time to take the Cars for Worcester. For further information Enquire of
E. A. BILL.
Norwich, April 16 '44 21

DENTISTRY.

Dr. G. R. & C. Parkhurst,
HAVE opened an Office, No. 89, Main street, doors west of the Franklin House, where they will wait on all who will favor them with their patronage. Teeth set from onete a full set. Every necessary operation performed on the teeth, and warranted Their long experience enable them to treat judiciously all diseases connected with the teeth.
Nov. 30. 1y21

WM. H. ALLEN.
DENTIST,
OFFICE, NO. 84 SHETUCKET STREET, (UP STAIRS)
WHERE he will perform all operations necessary for the preservation of the teeth and gums in the best possible manner. Teeth inserted from 1 to a complete set. Teeth cleaned, filled, extracted, and all irregularities, whether they proceed from disease or want of proper care, remedied.
March 21

DR. MERRILL,
New London, Conn.,
WOULD respectfully inform those who may be afflicted with disease, that he will continues to detect disease with the Stethoscope in connexion with Percussion, with great success. During the last four months, eight patients have been cured of diseased lungs; sixteen of diseased liver; thirty-seven of dyspepsia; two of dropsy of the chest; one of diseased vertebra; one of enlargement of the heart; five of Bronchitis; also many acute cases of different diseases.
Office in Court Street, two doors from the Post-Office.
July 4th 36

Paints, Oils, Varnishes &c.
ENGLISH and American Linseed Oil, warranted pure; Coach and Furniture Varnish; White Lead; Dry and Ground in Oil, Spirits Turpentine Litharge, Red Lead, Spanish Brown, English and American Venetian Red, Putty; Window Glasses all sizes, Glue various qualities, Japan and Bright Varnish, Chrome Red, Dry Verdigris, Pure do ground in Oil, Chrome Green Prussian Blue, Ultramarine, Paris Green, Chrome Yellow, Chinese and English Vermilion, Blue, Brown, Green and Black Smalts, Gold and Brass Leaf, Silver and Copper Bronze, Sable and Camels Hair Pencils, Gum Copal and Shellac, French and Spruce Yellow, Pumice Stone, Black Lead, Spanish and Paris White, Red and White Chalk, Rose Pink Terra de Sienna Turkey Umber, Drop Black, India Red, Glues and Emery Paper, Black Paint ground in Oil, distilled Verdigris, Paint and Varnish Brushes, Sash Tools, Lamp Black &c. For sale as low as lowest prices at wholesale or retail by
JOHN L. DEVOTION, 119 Main-st.
One door East of the Quinebaug Bank.
August 14 3m33

H. S. COOK
MERCHANT TAILOR,
NO 15 SHETUCKET STREET,
Norwich, Conn.,
Gentlemens' and Boys' Garments cut and made in the latest styles.
Garments to be made out of the shop, cut at short notice.
☞ The strictest Punctuality will be an Invariable Rule. ☜
July 31. 1f36

WANTED
RAIL ROAD TIES,
20,000 Rail Road Ties on or before the first day of April next, to be delivered in Norwich, or any other place, as may be agreed upon by the contracting parties; for which cash will be paid on the first of April next.
N. B. All Ties delivered on or before the first day of October next in Norwich, will be paid for on delivery.
FULLER & BROAD.
For particular enquire of ENOCH FULLER.
Office near the Franklin House.
Norwich, August 21st., 1844. 039.

CHARLES A. CONVERSE.
Dealer in
English, French and German
Hardware, Cutlery, and Guns.
139 MAIN-STREET.
Norwich.

FINE EATING!
PRATT & HOOKER,
(Franklin Square,)
HAVE on hand a first rate assortment of *PROVISIONS & GROCERIES,* which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.
Norwich, April 24th. 23

PATENT MACHINES.
THE cheapest and best Horse Powers ever offered to the public for driving Circular Saws, Cider, Shingle and Sugar Mills, Turning Lathes, Threshing Machines, &c. Also the best Threshing Machines for grain and hay seed, may be had of the subscriber—also the right to vend them in various parts of the country. Horse Powers from $40 to $50. Threshing Machines from $30 to $35. Both Machines easily conveyed in a one horse wagon.
N. B. A few more Agents wanted to sell on commission.
A. KINGSLEY.
Norwich, July 18, 1843. 34

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
Franklin Square, Main-street,
NORWICH, CONN.
THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the Travelling public generally, that he has leased the above named establishment and has made many alterations and improvements in furnishing the House with new furniture throughout, so as to place it in every respect in the best condition for a company, for whose comfort it is peculiarly well calculated, having large airy rooms, commanding a fine view of the river and the beautiful scenery of the surrounding hills. The Table will be supplied with the best that the market affords. Carriages always in readiness to convey passengers to the House, Boats and Cars, free of expense. Horses and Carriages can be furnished and good Stabling provided by the proprietor. Prices to correspond with the times.
The above House will be under the superintendence of Mr. Woodard.
S. P. PENDLETON, Proprietor
Norwich, April 23, 1844. 1f23

MERCHANT'S HOTEL.
NORWICH CONN.,

THE subscribers having leased and fitted up the MERCHANT'S HOTEL, in first rate order; and are now ready for the reception of company. This house is located in the center of business, on an elevation of land which commands a delightful view of the river Thames and of the beautiful scenery on either side, and is a most desireable place of sojournment either for the pleasure seeker or the man of business. No pains will be spared to make the Merchants Hotel what a public house should be—a house of comfort to the weary traveler. The table will always be supplied with viands and luxuries of the season. Large and airy sleeping apartments and accessed Beds will be provided, and the charges be such as to compet with the times.
A few boarders can also be accomodated with good board at reasonable prices. If the servants do not preform their duty it is particularly requested that travelers and others would inform the landlord to that effect.
There is attached to the above house, a general Stage Office, where the Stage arrives and departs daily, also a first rate LIVERY STABLE, where good horses, and careful drivers can be had at short notice.
☞ Passengers carried to and from the Hotel to the Cars and Boat, *free of charge.*
E. & W. COTTRELL.
April 24th, '44. 1f23

Eastern and Western Lumber.
800,000 FEET Albany Mer. Boards, 12 [14, and 16 feet
25,000 Albany clear do
50,000 Eastern Mer. Boards and Plank.
25,000 ft. " clear, 1¼, 1½ and 2 inch.
25,000 ft. Spruce flooring.
50,000 ft. Clapboards of various kinds.
400 M. Pine and Cedar Shingles.
For sale by E. CHAPELL,
Central Wharf.

COAL.
THE subscriber is now prepared to furnish for Family use and for manufacturing purposes, the above article, of superior quality, and at prices satisfactory.
JOHN G. HUNTINGTON,
August 9th, 1843—3m37. [Central Wharf.

WANTED.
TEN Thousand Sheep and Lamb SKINS, with the wool on, for which the highest cash price will be paid by G. B. ROGERS.
Yantic, Aug. 26, 1844. 40

Another Glorious Opportunity.
WATCHES! WATCHES!
AT No. 80 CHATHAM STREET.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has entered into the above Establishment with one of the most beautiful and useful assortment of Watches, both Gold and Silver, from England and France, as low as $20 and 25. Watches and Jewelry exchanged or bought on the most advantageous terms to the customer.
Watches and Clocks repaired in the most accurate manner.
All articles purchased of him not approved of will be exchanged. Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange. The highest price paid for old Gold.
JOHN MYERS.
New York, May 22d 1f26

Wood and willow ware,
Wholesale and Retail!
A LARGE lot just received from the manufacturer of all kinds and descriptions, consisting in part of Tubs of all sizes, Pails and Can Pails, Nest Boxes, Bowls, Trays, Wash-Boards, Clothes-Pins, Mortars, and other articles too many to enumerate, all of which will be sold at prices *unusually low.* Also, a good supply of Willow and other Baskets. A fresh supply of Teas, with GROCERIES of all kinds, may constantly be found at the store of
FAIRFIELD & ARMSTRONG.
P. S. Goods delivered free of expense to any part of the city.
April 3d.

COPARTNERSHIP
THE undersigned have this day *formed* a copartnership under the firm of
BREWER & LEWIS,
and will transact the STOVE AND TIN WARE business at No. 16 *Shetucket Street,* a few rods from the corner of Main, where they offer for sale a lot of very superior Tin Ovens manufactured expressly for the present season, which will Boil as well as Bake, also a large quantity of Milk Pans, as cheap as the cheapest, together with a general assortment of Tin Ware, Stoves, &c.
Tin Roofing, Copper and Tin Eave Troughs, Conductor Pipes, &c., made and put up in a workmanlike manner Jobbing and repairing done at the shortest notice.
JOHN M. BREWER,
WM. LEWIS.
Norwich, May 29th '44. 27

LUMBER.
THE subscriber has on hand a large quantity of the above article of all kinds, and qualities, which he will sell low JOHN G. HUNTINGTON.
August, 9th, 1843—3m37 [Central Wharf

ELY & CO,
HAVE also received a fresh lot of Dry Goods, consisting of a large assortment of Silks Rept Cashmeres, Twilled Cashmeres, Crape de Laines, Crape de Ecosse, Mous de Laine &c. &c. Also a few pc. French Cashmere de Laine, superior quality and splendid patterns; also a few pc. Bonnandrins, together with a lot of Coburg Cloths of rich shaded colors; also a few pc. three colored shaded Silks, selling cheap and fast
They have the pleasure of saying that they have much the largest and most splendid Stock of rich Goods ever offered in this market and they will sell them at prices that will defy all competition.
ELY & CO.
Sept. 18. 43

Shawls! Shawls!
A LARGE lot of cheap Silk and Wool Shawls and a new lot of those rich Printed Cashmeres too richness in the city, just received and for sale by
ELY & CO.
Sept. 18 43

Farmer's
WHO visit Norwich to Purchase their Fall and Winter Supplies, will find it mean to their interest to call and examine our stock, and if good Goods and low prices are what they want, there will be no necessity for *looking further*—a limited quantity of good Socks and Stocking Yarn taken in exchange.
LINCOLN & WILLIAMS.
Sept. 18 43

Pedlars
CAN find the best assortment of "YANKEE NOTIONS" (excepting Razors,) in the place, and every kind of Goods wanted by Travelling Merchants at low prices, *for cash,* at
Sept. 19 43 LINCOLN & WILLIAMS.

Shaving Cream.
FIELD'S Anodyne, Glenn's, Ferro's, Columbian, Kimball's Pearl, American Gentleman's, and Taylor's Shaving Cream, for sale by
JOHN L. DEVOTION.
1 w No. 119 Main Street. 43

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN pursuance of law, I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales will be held at the undermentioned Land Offices, in the State of MISSOURI, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the Land Office at PLATTSBURG, commencing on Monday, the twenty-first day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz;

North of the Base Line, and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Township sixty two, of range twenty nine.
Township sixty two, sixty three and sixty four, of range thirty.
Township sixty one and sixty two, of range thirty one.
Township sixty one, sixty two and sixty four, of range thirty two.
The parts of townships fifty two, fifty four, fifty six, fifty eight, fifty nine and sixty, lying west of the former west boundary of the state, and township sixty one, sixty two, sixty three, on both sides of that boundary, of range thirty three.
Fractional township fifty, townships fifty one, fifty three, fifty five, fifty seven, fifty nine, sixty one, sixty three, and sixty four, of range thirty four.

Also at the same place, commencing on Monday, the eighteenth day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz:

North of the Base Line, and west of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Townships fifty two, fifty four, fifty six, fifty eight, sixty, sixty two, sixty four, of range thirty five.
Fractional township fifty three, north part of fractional township fifty three, north of former military reservation, township fifty five.
Fractional townships fifty eight and fifty nine, and townships sixty one and sixty three of range thirty six.
Fractional township fifty four, townships sixty, sixty two, and sixty four, of range thirty seven.
Fractional townships fifty eight and fifty nine, and townships sixty one and sixty three, of range thirty eight
Township sixty two, of range thirty nine.
Fractional township sixty one, of range forty.
Township sixty four, of range forty one.

At the Land Office at CLINTON, commencing on Thursday, the twenty fourth day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz:

North of the Base Line and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Township forty five, of range twenty nine.
Township thirty five, thirty six, thirty seven, forty five, and forty six of range thirty.
Township thirty six, thirty seven, thirty eight, forty five, and forty six, of range thirty one.
Township thirty five, thirty six, thirty seven, thirty eight, thirty nine, forty five, forty six, and forty eight, of range thirty two.
Township thirty five, thirty six, thirty seven, thirty eight, and thirty nine, of range thirty three.

At the Land Office at Palmyra, commencing on Monday, the twenty fifth day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz.,

North of the Base Line and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Township sixty six, of ranges eleven and twelve.
Township sixty five and sixty six, of range thirteen.

At the Land Office at FAYETTE, commencing on Monday, the twenty eighth day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz.

North of the Base Line, and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Township sixty two, sixty three and sixty four, of range fourteen.
Township sixty four, of range fifteen.
Township sixty one, sixty two, sixty three, sixty four, of range nineteen.
Township sixty four of range twenty.

Also, at the same time and place, for the disposal of the public lands on the islands in the Missouri river, hereinafter designated

Islands numbered twenty, twenty one, and twenty two, in township fifty three, of range twenty.
Island numbered twenty four, in township fifty two of range eighteen.
Island numbered twenty five, in township fifty two of range nineteen.
Islands numbered thirty, thirty one, and thirty two, in township forty eight, of range fifteen.
Islands thirty three, thirty four, thirty five, thirty six, thirty seven, thirty eight, thirty nine, forty and forty one, in township forty six, of range thirteen.
Island numbered forty two, in township forty six, of range thirteen.
Islands numbered forty three and forty four, in township forty five, of range thirteen.
Island number forty five, in township forty five, of range twelve.

At the Land Office at ST. LOUIS, commencing on Thursday, the first day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands on the islands in the Missouri river, hereinafter described, viz:

North of the Base Line, and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Island number fifty two, in township forty four, of range nine.
Islands number fifty three, fifty four, fifty five, fifty six, and fifty seven, except the southeast fractional quarter of section seventeen, township forty five, of range eight, on island number fifty five, in township forty five, ranges eight and nine.
Islands number sixty one and sixty two, except the southwest quarter of section twenty eight and the fractional section thirty three, in township forty six, of range four.
Islands number sixty three, sixty four and sixty five, in townships forty five and forty six, of range three and four.
Islands sixty six, sixty seven, sixty eight, sixty nine seventy and seventy one, in township forty five, of range three.
Island number seventy two, in township forty five, of range two.
Islands number seventy three, seventy four, seventy five and seventy six, except the east fractional half of southwest quarter, and the west fractional half of the southwest quarter of section five, in township forty four, of range one, on island number seventy four, in township forty four and forty five, of range one.
Island number seventy seven, in township forty four, of range one.

At the Land Office at Jackson, commencing on Monday, the fourth day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz:

North of the Base Line, and East of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Township twenty two, except sections five, six and seven, of range nine.
Southeast quarter of section one, fractional sections twelve, thirteen and fourteen, south half of fifteen, section twenty two, and fractional sections twenty three, twenty six and seven, in township sixteen and township twenty eight and twenty nine, of range twelve.
Fractional townships sixteen and seventeen, except sections five and six, in the latter of range thirteen.
The east half of township twenty five, township twenty six, except the two westernmost tiers of sections, and township twenty seven, except the northwest quarter of section six and lot number six of the northeast quarter of same sections, of range fourteen:
Townships twenty three and twenty four, except the western tier of sections in the latter of range fifteen
Fractional townships twenty three and twenty eight, of range sixteen
Fractional townships twenty two and twenty three of range seventeen.

At the Land Office at SPRINGFIELD, commencing on Thursday, the seventh day of November next for the disposal of the public lands within the under mentioned townships, to wit:

North of the Base Line, and West of the Meridian.

Township thirty four, of ranges twenty two and twenty three.
Township thirty, of range twenty five.
Township thirty one, of ranges nineteen, twenty, twenty one, twenty two, twenty three and twenty five.
Townships thirty three and thirty four, of ranges thirty two and thirty three.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military or other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer, and no private entries of land, in the townships so offered, will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this 24th day of June, Anno Domini, 1844.
JOHN TYLER
By the President:
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.
Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any of the lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, and make payment therefor, as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township, embracing the tract claimed above designated, otherwise such claim will be forfeited.
THO H. BLAKE.

From the N. Y. Aurora.

The Travellers.

AIR—THE GREY GOOSE.

Two travellers one November's day,
To Washington City they took their way,
They touted it off and the people say,
That one was Polk and the other was Clay—
Ri tu &c.

Now when they came to the White house door;
They saw each other, they hadn't before;
And Clay exclaimed as he turned up his nose,
"Why, here's a fellow whom nobody knows."
Ri tu &c.

Says Polk, says he, "I have heard folk tell"—
There's such a matter as knowing too well—
And Clay replied, with oaths so strong,—
"Go home, G—d d—n you, to where you belong!"
Ri tu &c.

Then Polk exclaimed, in a quiet speech,
"Suppose you practice the deed you preach—
For out in the West is your home that's clear,
While the people have made me a nice home here."
Ri tu &c.

So with that they rapped at the door, and out
Came Captain Veto, with honesty stout,
And said, "Good folks, pray what's the matter,
You're kicking up here such a dence of a clatter."
Ri tu &c.

Says Clay to Tyler and smiled with glee—
"Dear Captain John, don't you know me?"
"Oh, yes!" says the Captain "that same old coon,
Take my advice and you'll clear out soon."
Ri tu &c.

Then Harry he grinned and groaned and swore,
And stamped and raved at the White House door;
But Tyler he hinted that 'twas of no use,
If he did not clear out he'd let the dogs loose.
Ri tu &c.

Then Tyler turned to Polk who stood
And looked on the scene with a pleasant mood,
And said, "step up my good friend Jim;
I'll let you in, but I can't let him.
Ri tu &c.

"The people won't suffer this ruler of Clay,
And what they command I'm in haste obey;
Come in and get warm in the nation's hall;
On the fourth of March you shall have it all!"
Ri tu &c.

Together they entered, while down at the gate,
The lawyer Clay bemoaned his fate:
While Tyler to Polk inside to say,
"The people have given a polse to Clay."
Ri tu &c.

An Incident.
In the Peninsular War.
BY MRS. E. F. ELLETT.

It was at a bloody and critical period of the war in the Peninsular, that Morillo, then commanding the fifth Spanish army, about four thousand strong, in conjunction with Penne Villemur, passed down the Portuguese frontier to the Lower Guadiana, intending to fall on Seville as soon as Soult should advance to the succor of Badajos. In the beginning of April, while the French were disheartened by the sudden news of the fall of that city, Penne Villemur and Morillo, issuing out of Portezel, crossed the Lower Guadiana and seized San Lucar de Mayor. This place was ten miles from Seville, which was only garrisoned by a Spanish Swiss battalion in Joseph's service, aided by "*Excepticos,*" and by sick and convalescent men. The Spaniards who occupied the heights in front of the Triana bridge, and attacked the French entrenchments, hoping to raise a popular commotion. Balla-teros, on the other side, had advanced with eleven thousand men, intending to fall on Seville from the left of the Guadalquivir.

But the hopes entertained by the Spaniards of being speedily in possession of Seville, were cut off by a piece of deceit.

False information being adroitly given by a Spaniard in the French interest, led Ballasteros to believe Soult was close at hand; whereupon he immediately returned to the Conda: while Penne Villemur, also warned that the French would soon return, retired to Gibraleon.

This disappointment and failure in the execution of a favorite project, cherished for many months, irritated beyond control, the naturally severe temper of Morillo. It was evening, and the division of the army under him were encamped some hours' march on their retreat. Preparations might have been seen for a military execution, and a couple of peasants, capture in their last skirmish, were according to the cruel practice of many chiefs in those times, to be put to death The captives were guarded by a file of soldiers, and the executioners, waiting the word of command to draw up, were leaning on their weapons, and talking over the events of the last two days.

Just then one of the inferior officers, returning to his tent, after giving some orders to the men, was interrupted by a boy apparently ten years of age, who seizing his hand, and speaking in an accent slightly foreign, besought him, with piteous entreaties, to procure him admittance to the general.—The officer found on inquiry, that he was the son of one of the prisoners, a soldier distinguished for his eminent personal bravery, who had not been taken, even when overwhelmed by numbers, without giving and receiving many severe wounds.

This soldier, weary and wounded, but invincible in courage and spirit, for he scorned to ask the clemency of his conqueror, was now to suffer death with his companion in misfortune. The terrible order had been given, for Morillo would not be impeded in his march by prisoners, and he so hated his country's enemies, that the bravest and most generous of them could have found no mercy at his hands. The prisoner's little boy, refusing to be seperated from his father, had been suffered by the Spaniards to follow him.

You shall see the general, boy, since you wish it,' said the officer, in reply to the child's passionate entreaties, 'but he will not grant your father's life, San Lucas—but these French dogs have given us too much trouble already.'

They entered the general's tent. Morillo, by the light of a lamp burning on the table, was reading a despatch he had just received. Two of his officers stood near him; there was no one else in the tent. The brow of the chief was contracted, and his eyes flashed as if what he read displeased him; and he looked up with an impatient exclamation as the officer entered with the boy. The child as soon as Morillo was pointed out to him, rushed forward and knelt at his feet.

'What does this mean?' demanded the general.

'Spare him, spare my father!' sobbed the youthful applicant.

The officer explained his relationship to one of the prisoners about to be executed.

'Ah, that reminds me,' said the chief, looking at his watch, 'Pedro, nine is the hour. Let them be punctual, and have the business soon over.'

Again with moving entreaties the child besought his father's life.

'Did thy father send thee hither?' asked the general sternly.

'No, senor he did not,'

'And how darest thou, then—?'

'My father has done nothing to deserve death, answered the lad. 'He is a prisoner of war.'

'Ha! who taught thee to question my justice? answer me.'

'No one, senor; but brave generals do not always kill their prisoners.'

'I kill whom I choose,' thundered Morillo, 'and I hate the French. Boy thy father shall die. I have said it; begone!'

The officer made a silent sign to the petitioner, to intimate that there was no hope, and that he must begone. But the boy's countenance suddenly changed; he walked up to the general, who had turned away, and placed himself directly before him, with a look of calm resolution, worthy of a martyr.

'Here me, senor,' said he, 'my father is grey headed, he is wounded; his strength is failing, even though he stands up to receive the fire of your men. I am young, and strong and well; let them shoot me in his place, and let my father go free.'

It is impossible to doubt the sincerity of this offer, for the face of the devoted child was kindled up with enthusiasm. A deep flush rushed to the brow of Morillo, and for a moment he looked on the boy in silence.

'Thou art willing to die for thy father,' at length he said; 'then to suffer pain for him will be nothing. Wilt thou lose one of thy ears to save him?'

'I will, was the firm reply.

'Lend me thy sword, Pablo,' and in an instant, at one blow, the general struck off the boy's ear. The victim wept, but resisted not, nor raised his hand to wipe away the streaming blood.

'So far good; wilt thou lose the other ear?'

'I will to save my father,' answered the boy resolutively.

Morillo's eyes flashed. The heroism of a child compelled even his admiration; but unswerved from his cruel purpose, he made off the other ear with his still reeking sword.

There was a dead silence. 'And now, senor,' said the boy, breathing quickly, and looking up into the general's face.

'And now,' answered Morillo, depart. *The father of such a child is dangerous to Spain; he must pay the forfeit of his life.*

The maimed child went forth from the presence of his human foe. Presently the report of fire arms announced that he had witnessed the execution of his father.

Must we blame the cruelty of individuals for such enormities?—or not rather the relentless spirit of war, that builds up the glory of its heroes on a scaffolding of death and sacrifices daily to the projects of ambition, the promptings of humanity.

A FAT LADY OUT ON THE RAILROAD DECK."

We see the following laughable account of the trials of a fat lady at sea going the rounds. The account is given in the lady's own words."

"Our cabin had two boxes in it called berths, though coffins would be much nearer the thing, for you think more of your latter end at sea a great deal. One of these is situated over the other like two shelves, and these together make what is called a state room. What would you think of having to dressing nor nothing? But you shall hear all. My berth is the uppermost one, and I have to climb up to it, putting one foot on the lower one and the other away out on the washstand which is a great stretch, and makes it very straining; then I lift one knee on the berth and roll into it sideways. This is very inconvenient to a woman of my size and very dangerous. Last night I put my foot on Mrs. Brown's face as she laid asleep close to the edge of the lower one, and nearly put her eyes out, and I have torn nearly all the skin off my knees, and then I have been burnt, and my head is swelled. To dismount is another feat of horsemanship only fit for a sailor. You cannot sit up for the floor overhead, and so you have to turn round and roll your legs out first, and then hold on till you touch bottom somewhere, and then let yourself down upright. It is dreadful work, and not very decent for a delicate female if the steward happens to come in when you are in the act in this way. I dont know which is the hardest, to get in or out of a berth; both are the most difficult things in the world, and I shall be glad when I am done with it. I am obliged to dress in bed before I leave it, and nobody who hasn't tried to put on their clothes lying down can tell what a task it is. Lacing stays behind your back, and you get your face nearly smothered with bedclothes, and feeling for the eyelet hole with one hand and trying to put the tag in with the other, while you are rolling about from side to side, is no laughing matter. Yesterday I fastened my pillow to my bustle by mistake in a hurry, and never knew it till the people laughed and said the sea agreed with me. I had grown so fat. But putting on stockings is the worst, there ain't enough room to stoop forward; so you have to bring your foot to you, and stretching out on your back, lift up your leg till you can reach it, and drag it on. Outsiders people don't always do this easy, I can tell you. You would pity me if you could conceive; but you can't—no, nobody but a woman can tell what a female suffers being confined in a berth at sea."

Outrageous Carelessness.

The passengers by the Evening Train from New York, had one of the most miraculous escapes from instant death we have long had to record. On reaching Bristol it was observed that the train had on great headway, and as the locomotive and baggage cars entered the depot they were detached, and the passenger cars passed on, still having very great headway. The brakeman found it impossible to check the cars, and the consequence was, that the first car dashed through the end of the car house.

Providentially there was a barrel of water at the end of the house, which threw the car off the track, and its speed was in some measure checked, but it was not stopped until the first car was half way out of the car house, hanging over the wharf. The confusion which ensued may be imagined, but it is impossible to describe the scene.

We are happy, however, to add that no lives were lost, and but one person was seriously injured, a little girl, who was standing on the platform below, whose leg was broken by some of the falling timbers of the car house. The escape of the passengers is miraculous, for if the forward car had gone four feet further, it must have been precipitated to the platform below, some twenty feet, and dragged the other cars with it. *U. S. Gazette.*

Here is something for married folks. The sentiment has probably "been extensively circulated in this community"—and elsewhere:

"'Our Marrying Clergymen,' by a 'Groomsman' embodies certain hot aspertities, which we suspect may herald some private animosity. Doubtless the manner of some of our clergymen at nuptial ceremonies might be improved; specially if they had the bad taste to spread around them an atmosphere of ice. Not unfrequently, however, you will find the officiating minister the rarest wit and pleasantest companion of the whole assemblage. Such an one was telling us, the other evening of a remark that he once heard a married man make, whose rib proved to be 'the better half' in the wrong sense of the term—'I loved my wife,' he said, 'at first, as much as any body ever did love a wife. For the first two months, I actually wanted to eat her up; and ever since then, I've been sorry I did not. What a horrid cannibal.' *Knickerbocker.*

TERRIBLE.—Whilst the Whigs were denouncing the Democrats as the enemies of law and order, their orators are at their old tricks In 1840 they threatened to march to Washington and overturn Mr. Van Buren's administration by force, if they should be defeated at the ballot boxes. When General Jackson removed the deposites, they talked loudly about 10,000 bayonets to glisten in Pennsylvania Avenue, if the deposites were not restored by the Old Hero. At the Whig gathering in Nashville, a few days ago, Mr. S. S. Prentiss of Mississippi, exclaimed: "when the night before him was a fearful and terrible one. The people had come up to fight the enemies of their country with mimic banners and weapons; but if we fail of success in the ensuing contests, we may find it necessary to *employ the real weapons of war.*"

Why do not the Whig papers ridicule this cutpurse of Southern chivalry? Mr. Prentiss will find it difficult, we apprehend, to carry out his notions of law and order; but the poor swaggerer is accustomed to talk big.—*St. Louis Reporter.*

☞ "We are going fast," said one whig to another. "Going where?" "Going to—pot. Everything goes against us; and every man must work like a beaver, or we are dished. The State elections go bad; the democratic candidates are better than ours; their cause is better; sick women have lost their influence; the popular current is against us, and unless we can turn it we are down. But here comes a hero!" The whigs have slopped—*Cumberland Region.*

☞ Some who have been complaining that they cannot see any meaning in Hickory Poles, may think differently after reading the following

ODE,

Written for the raising of the Hickory Tree at Washington.

BY WILLIAM A. WEAVER.

Freemen, raise the Hickory Tree,
Our standard bearer it shall be;
The emblem of the cause that's just—
No longer let it trail in dust,
But point to Him in whom we trust,
To Heaven the Hickory tree.

On Saratoga's fields of gore,
The hill, the dale, the Hickory bore;
Our grandsires fought beneath its shade,
And foemen fell in every glade,
By shot, or shell, or glistening blade,
Where grew the Hickory Tree.

And patriot sires on Yorktown's plain,
Shed their pure blood, not bled in vain,
To save their altars, hearth and soil
From the invader's grasp and spoil;
And nights were spent in battle toil,
Beneath the Hickory Tree.

And Camden's plain, and Eutaw's spring,
Heard the loud artillery ring;
At Guilford's Court was heard the clash
Of bayonet, and the whirlwind dash
Of cavalry, with ball and flash,
All by the Hickory Tree.

Where rolls Ohio's silver tide,
And her pure waters sparkling glide,
Beneath the shade red warriors slept,
Its still unceasing vigil kept
O'er a fair captive there who wept,
Bound to the Hickory Tree.

But there was one who knew to trace,
Like death-hound, to their resting place!
Hark! The sharp crack of rifle rings,
A leaden death is sent on wings—
'Tis Boone, who from the covert springs!
Blood fed the Hickory tree.

Where rolls the Mississippi's tide,
"Beauty and Booty" for his guide,
At length a fierce invader came—
Strong in arms and high in frame—
The Briton met defeat and shame,
Where grew the cypress tree.

For there was he, and in the van,
With war stained front, that iron man;
Old Hickory 'twas, the champion,
Who led the battle, saw it won,
And the dark waters darker run,
Where grew the cypress tree.

To the fair wind your banners fling,
With "No Bank" let the welkin ring,
"No Distribution" o'er our boat,
But "Polk and Dallas" float,
And "Texas" be the rallying shout
Around the Hickory Tree.

The Constitution and the laws,
We go for, with the "Veto Clause;"
"Monopolies" here none shall reign,
While flows the warm blood through each vein,
But "Equal Rights" we will maintain,
By the old Hickory Tree.

Then freemen, raise the Hickory Tree,
Our standard bearer it shall be;
The emblem of a cause that's just—
No longer let it trail in dust,
But point to Heaven, in which we trust,
Young Hickory's favorite tree.

Polk it at the Whigs!

Poke it at them, that Henry Clay perjured himself to get a seat in the United States Senate.

Poke it at them, that in 1841 he denounced the U. S. Bank as 'unconstitutional,' and dangerous to the liberties of the country.

Poke it at them, that in 1816 he received $17,000 of the Bank, and then thought it constitutional and necessary.

Poke it at them, that the last National Bank squandered $400,000 of the 'deposits' in Biddle's celebrated Cotton speculation.

Poke it at them, that he ran as the Bank candidate in 1832, and was supported by it with all its means.

Poke it at them, that he procured the calling of the extra session in order to get his favorite British Bank of Fifty Millions of capital, in operation as soon as possible.

Poke it at them, that he defended the notorious Burr through sympathy and friendship, and refused to accept of his fee from him.

Poke it at them, that he advocated the admission of Missouri as a Slave State, and declared if he could not 'have black slaves,' he '*must* have white ones.'

Poke it at them, that he denounced Gen. Jackson for his course in the Seminole war and was the first to rise and the General's leave next day.

Poke it at them, that he first appeared as the champion of the Protective System.

Poke it at them, that he abandoned protection in 1832, and in 1842 said there was "no necessity of protection for protection."

Poke it at them, that he is now claimed as the *father* of the protective policy.

Poke it at them, that he received only 37 out of 235 electoral votes for President, in 1824.

Poke it at them, that he was charged with the intention of electing Adams, to be made Secretary of State in return.

Poke it at them, that he DID vote for Adams, and DID get the promised office.

Poke it at them, that he ran for President as the Bank candidate of 1832, and was beaten nearly half a million of votes by Old Hickory.

Poke it at them, that he is now running as the Bank candidate against Young Hickory.

Poke it at them, that he insulted the gallant Col. Davisson in order to get a shot at him, but was prevented.

Poke it at them, that he shot at Humphrey Marshall three times, (hit him once) got a ball in his own leg.

Poke it at them, that he violated the constitution of Kentucky and perjured himself, when he challenged Marshall.

Poke it at them, that he challenged John Randolph and deliberately attempted to take his life.

Poke it at them, that he violated the constitution of the United States and perjured himself when he challenged Randolph.

Poke it at them, that he acknowledged he wrote the challenge which was copied by Graves and caused the death of the lamented Cilley.

Poke it at them, that he is NOW, though at the advanced age of 71, under bonds to prevent his committing wilful and deliberate murder.

Oppression of Laborers.

In New England, the federalists have made a practice of inducing laborers to vote their ticket by withholding employment from them in case of their refusal to do so. Workmen have been discharged for voting the democratic ticket, and many more have been influenced by a knowledge of the consequences which would follow a democratic vote. This is an infamous practice, and worthy of tyrants only.—It should be frowned down by every freeman in the land. In Maine, at the late election, this practice was met by the democrats in the manner set forth in the following article. The plan adopted is a good one. Most certainly should he be protected in the exercise of his right to vote.

From the Maine Democratic Flag.

Firebrand in a Hornet's Nest.

The following is a copy of a handbill that was posted up in our streets last Friday:

"Several instances have come to our knowledge of attempts to deter citizens from voting in this city at the approaching election, in accordance with their political preferences, by threats of depriving them of employment, we pledge ourselves to procure for persons who shall be discharged by their employers for such cause, situations as advantageous to them as those they shall thus lose.

Samuel Veazie,	Ephraim Moulton,
H. Strickland,	Jabez True,
H. J. Pillsbury,	John Williams,
S. P. Strickland,	Andrew Freeze,
Charles Stetson,	H. Winslow,
J. S. Chadwick,	C. L. Boynton,
J. Norwood,	D. F. Leavitt,
Otis Small,	J. W. Hathaway.

This notice created commotion in the whig camp like that produced in the hornet's nest by thrusting a stick into it.

THE NEWS.

Norwich, Conn, Oct. 10, 1844.

Democratic Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAMES K. POLK.

OF TENNESSEE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

GEORGE M. DALLAS,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

For Presidential Electors.

ISAAC TOUCEY, of Hartford.
RALPH I. INGERSOLL, of New Haven.
CODDINGTON BILLINGS, of New London.
ORIGEN S. SEYMOUR, of Litchfield.
SILAS H. HICKOK, of Danbury.
BENJAMIN PINNEY, of Ellington.

☞ **"Fair and just Protection to all the great interests of the Whole Union, embracing Agriculture, Manufactures, the Mechanic Arts, Commerce and Navigation."**

JAMES K. POLK.

"Duties should be laid without reference to the protection of any domestic article whatever."

HENRY CLAY.

The Difference.

There are a few whigs, who have not entered seriously into the present political campaign, because they have no hopes at all of success. These men content themselves and try to content others, with the idea that there is no substantial difference between the principles of the two parties—or rather that, whichever party prevails, the whig policy substantially, will be the policy of the country. Now we can tell these men, that there is a great and increasing difference between us and the whigs, our policy and theirs, and further, that the whigs can never find their principles upon the nation. Why should they?

Look at it. We wish for an economical, simple government, and are willing to support it. We are willing to tax ourselves to pay the expense of this government, by means of moderate imposts. We are willing to protect home industry, so far as discrimination in moderate imposts can do it and no farther. We are afraid of a Bank. We are afraid of the principle of protection, unless it be extended to all the interests of the country. We believe that legislation should protect the rights of the poor as well as the property of the rich. Now the whigs avow a protective tariff, as one of the first principles of their creed. Protection of home industry it is called, but protection of home *capital* it is in reality. This protection, if carried as far as the whigs wish it, will necessarily raise a large surplus revenue, after the wants of an economical government have been supplied. Hence arise a number of other doctrines, going to make up what is called, Clay's American System. A large revenue supposes of course, lavish expenditure, and a Bank. It brings along with it, internal improvements, a national debt, and a splendid government. Another doctrine, growing out of the peculiar circumstances of the times, is assumption of the State Debts, or the payment of them with the public lands. This is a favorite measure of the whigs, for it chimes nicely with a high tariff.

We believe these doctrines to be obnoxious to the people of this country. We know them to be wide as the poles from democracy.

There are some foolish whigs, who believe us to be opposed to the industrial interests of the country, because we do not fall in with the ultra protection notions of capitalists. Such whigs never saw though a mill stone, and never will. We must not fail to remember, that taxes are duties, and duties are taxes—that the thirty or forty millions raised this year by imposts, came out of the pockets of the people. We must remember that the great body of the people are not manufacturers, but consumers of manufactured goods, and that it is for their interest to get them as cheap as possible. We are willing to hear candidly, all the arguments you can bring for preferring the manufactures of New England to those of England, if you will constantly bear in mind, that the manufactures of our country, if supported by a tariff, must be supported out of the pockets of consumers, who are not personally interested. Besides, we beg you to remember, that the capitalists—the owners of factories thrive much faster than their workmen under a tariff—that in fact, wages are little more with, than without a tariff. Now if the whigs will remember the rights of their democratic workmen, and their democratic consumers, we doubt not they will lay a tariff of duties about right—a tariff high enough to support an economical government, discriminating so as to protect our own capital. In that case, indeed, we should not disagree.

There are many pious men, who believe that democracy is hostile to religion. We know that a prosperous church is almost always conservative, because it fears any change. We acknowledge also, that the democratic party is the movement party, and that it always goes for change, where abuses exist.

Now the strong conservatism of almost all churches, is proof positive in our judgment of the worldly spirit pervading them, and of the lack of faith in their members. If the church be wholly of God, and its members be wholly devoted to God as they should be, all the changes in the world cannot harm her or them. She is founded on a rock, and tempests beat against her strong bulwarks in vain. But if hay, wood and stubble, have entered into the composition, of this building, and it be founded on the sand of worldly policy, no wonder its members are conservative. They are afraid of their money, of the enviable reputation they have built up by a convenient and easy sanctimony; a church whose support is wealth, and whose prosperity depends on its popularity, dares not rely on God, and shudders all over at the thought of popular freedom. All these excellent christians advocate a Bank, a high tariff, and during six days of the week at least, they serve mammon with a devotion worthy of a better divinity. They are afraid of the people. They dare not come to the light, lest their deeds should be reproved. Every movement, forward of the age, meets in them, most bitter and thorough opposers. Is there no difference between the tenets of these men, and the liberal doctrines of democracy?

Reported for the News.

Adjourned Superior Court—Judge Hinman, Presiding.

An adjourned session of the September Term of the Superior Court in this County, was held at the Court House, in this City, on the 27th, 28th and 30th days of September. The only case of any apparent interest tried at this adjourned session, was the Petition of Fidelia Bently, against Eleazer Bently, Jr., for divorce. The parties are residents of the town of Lebanon, in this county—have been married about fifteen years, and have several children. The charges set forth in the petition of Mrs. Bently, were—that from the time of her intermarriage with Bently up to the 25th day of July last, his treatment of her had been tyrannical, abusive and cruel;—that he had not provided comfortable support and clothing for herself and her children;—that in the year 1832, when the petitioner was in feeble health, and had a young child that was suffering from sickness, her husband deserted her bed, and took another apartment to compel her to take the sole care of herself and child, and that he might not be disturbed by its cries, and that he had not returned to her bed except occasionally, not exceeding one year in the whole of the twelve years, since that period;—that several years before this, in a violent fit of unprovoked passion, he turned the petitioner out of doors in the rain, denying her even a bonnet, and closed his doors against her, and that she walked half a mile for shelter and relief;—that on the 25th day of July last, after he had been horse-whipping and kicking one of their little sons, till he screamed out, she took her husband by the arm and entreated him not to kill the boy. That Bently then seized her, pulled her about the room towards the outer door, and bid her go where she pleased;—that at this time he also used threatening language towards her, and attempted to strike her with his fist; from which he was prevented by the timely interference of a neighbor;—that after this, not deeming it prudent to remain longer in the power of her husband, she had been compelled to resort elsewhere for a home.

These were the principal grounds for a divorce, set forth in this petition, which was brought on the statute passed in 1843, giving the Superior Court power to grant divorces "for habitual intemperance and intolerable cruelty."

The Counsel for the Respondent contended, first, that the petitioner could not introduce any evidence of acts of cruelty, &c., on the part of the Respondent, prior to the passage of the act in 1843; otherwise the law would operate retrospectively, impairing the obligation of a contract, and would fall within the prohibition contained in the Constitution of the U. S.—that no State shall pass any "law impairing the obligations of contracts"; and in the second place, that subsequent to all the acts of cruelty but the last, claimed in the petition to have been committed by the Respondent, they had lived together as husband and wife, and that this subsequent co-habitation was, in the judgement of the law, up to that time, a *condonatio injuria*, a forgiveness of the offence, and so far a bar to the divorce—the same principle of law governing in this case as if the ground of divorce was adultery.

The Court having overruled these objections, the Petitioner examined a number of witnesses, and read several depositions in support of the allegations set forth in the petition.

The Respondent then introduced testimony not only going to rebut the charges against him in the petition, but also, for the purpose of showing that the Petitioner had been guilty of wanton and improper conduct towards him, that she had refused to admit him to her bed, and had openly admitted that her affections were entirely estranged from him.

The testimony being closed on both sides, his Honor the Judge remarked to the Counsel for the Petitioner, that he would cheerfully hear arguments in support of the claims of the Petitioner, but upon such testimony as had been presented to the Court, he doubted exceedingly whether they would be able to persuade him to grant a divorce. Upon this intimation from the Bench, the Counsel for Mrs. Bently withdrew the Petition.

H. Strong, and *L. F. S. Foster, Esqs.*, were Counsel for the Petitioner, and *Ex-Gov. Cleveland*, and *J. T. Wait Esq.*, for the Respondent.

Consul to Liverpool.—Hon. JOEL W. WHITE, of this City, has been appointed by the President, Consul to Liverpool. The appointment of Judge White is a good one, and it is received by the friends of that gentleman and the democratic party of this State, as an evidence of the purity of John Tyler's democracy, while at the same time it evinces a discreet judgment in the selection of a suitable person to fill that important station. A better selection than Mr. White could not have been made from this State. He is eminently qualified for a discharge of the duties connected not only with the Consulate, but also the Commercial business which he may be called upon to attend to.

Judge White is about 50 years of age, and from his youth has been engaged in active business pursuits. For many years he was a merchant, but for several years past he has been Cashier of the Merchant's Bank, in this City. He has repeatedly discharged the duties of Representative and Senator in the Legislature of Connecticut, honorably to himself and to his constituents. Various other responsible offices have also been held by Mr. W. under our State Government. With the democracy of the eastern part of the State of Conn. he is deservedly popular, and by every citizen is he respected as an honest, upright and worthy man. Since the memorable Veto, he has extended an open and unqualified support to the administration of John Tyler. Always a firm and unflinching Jeffersonian democrat, he recognized in the political course of the President, a disciple of the old school, and he was one of the first of those among the democrats, who announced their determination to sustain an honest man in the discharge of his obligations to the constitution and to the country. His sincerity and frankness, in the espousal of Mr. Tyler's cause, has forced from the whigs the admission that he was an *honest* Tyler man.

Mr. White's business talents and habits peculiarly fit him for the duties of his new position. To untiring industry he unites exact method, great perseverance, and the nicest sense of honor in all transactions between man and man. Such a man cannot fail to reflect credit on the country, when entrusted with her interests, either at home or abroad.

Town Elections.

On Monday last the whigs of this town, after quarrelling and pulling each others hair for more than a week, about who should be Selectmen and who Assessors, marched up to the Town Hall pretty much after the manner of "the Dutch, when they took Holland." The poor creatures were so frightened by the disastrous news from Maryland and Delaware, that they really imagined that the "loco's" were about to whip them, here too, even without an effort on our part. Consequently the greatest exertions were made to secure the vote of every coon, and it is generally believed that they succeeded in getting together their whole strength—as it is certain that one cotton mill, at least, stopped operation in order that the obsequious individuals there employed might be enabled to attend Town meeting. The democrats offered them but little opposition, having no regular nominated ticket, it being generally understood that no effort would be made on a party to take from the poor disappointed whigs what little comfort they had left, in the enjoyment of such contemptible offices as a little town like this affords. After the meeting was organized, however, we understand that a democratic ticket was made and voted for by such as were present. This circumstance operated like spirit gas on the minds of the whigs—they frisked and jumped about—swore and blustered—whiggery was triumphant—Clay would be elected—Bank, Distribution, Government pap, &c. were secured—and why? because whiggery had triumphed over no opposition at our town election.

To balance Norwich we have to offer for the comfort of whiggery, the following information.

A letter from New London, says:

"Our triumph at the Town Election of this day is complete. We have carried the democratic ticket for Town officers throughout. Our Town Clerk and first Selectman, the last vote, 56 majority. All the remainder, from 75 to 125."

A Correspondent from Windham, says:

We have just come out of our annual Town meeting, and have achieved a most triumphant victory. The democrats had a meeting this morning and unanimously nominated all the town officers, including Select Men and Town Clerk—and in less than three hours the candidates were all elected by an average majority, of at least 100. Let the coons beware of the ides of November. Yours &c.

North Stonington,	Democratic majority	150
Killingly,	" "	40
Scotland,	" "	14
Franklin,	" "	13

Brooklyn, also Democratic.

North Stonington, it will be remembered, is THE BANNER TOWN OF THE COONS, and has given 150 majority for the democrats. This looks a little as if the coonies had waked up the wrong passenger when they held a carousal, in that place, and presented THAT GORGEOUS BANNER!

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA!

Sentence of O'Connel Reversed!—Peace between France and Morocco—Parliament Prorogued.

The Caledonia arrived at Boston, on Thursday morning at 8 o'clock, after a passage of thirteen days and a-half, with dates to the 19th ult. The news is highly important. It will be seen that the sentence of O'Connell has been reversed. The ministry have been completely defeated in the matter. It has paralyzed them, and their speech for the Queen, at the prorogation of Parliament says not a word upon Irish affairs. We append a condensed summary of the news from Wilmer & Smith's European Times.

Parliament was prorogued on the 5th ult. The young Prince was christened on the 6th, by the name of Alfred Ernest Albert.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.—The Queen and Prince Albert left London on Monday, the 9th instant, for Dundee, in the steam yacht Prince Albert, accompanied by the leading members of the Court, where they arrived on Wednesday, and immediately proceeded to Blair Athol. The Queen received a hearty cheer when she left the Thames, and an equally hearty greeting on her landing in Scotland.

At the entrance of the Castle, the cottage was met by a body of Lord Glenlyon's clansmen, who ran by the side of the carriages up to the grand portico: there four companies of forty each, armed in the Highland style, were drawn up, and a pibroch from the pipers, sounded a welcome. At the entrance to the mansion the Queen was received by Lady Glenlyon; who was accompanied by the Master of Glenlyon, and Mrs. Home Drummond, her ladyship's mother. Her Majesty appeared much pleased; and addressing a few remarks to Lady Glenlyon, entered the mansion, with Prince Albert. Soon afterwards, the Prince came out into the front of the castle and inspected the armed clansmen; and the queen presented herself at the window.

The guard of honor drawn up at the landing-place at Dundee, consisted of the Sixtieth Regiment or Queen's Royal Rifles. Parties of the Scots Greys were stationed at intervals of six miles along the road to relieve each other in escorting the carriages. At Blair Athol, the care of the Sovereign was left to the faithful Highlanders.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.—The war between France and Morocco is at an end. The Sultan has given way, and dreading the power he has provoked, sues for terms. The telegraphic dispatches transmitted by the Prince de Joinville from Tangier on the 10th inst. states that

'The Moorish government has demanded peace. The first arrived at Tangiers this day. The Governor of the town came on board to renew his demand. Our conditions have been signified and accepted, and the treaty signed. During the day the Consulate General has been re-established, and its flag saluted by the town. Orders to cease all hostility, and to leave the island of Mogadore, will be dispatched this afternoon.'

This intelligence, which has been most favorably received in France, has been also gratefully received in England, as it will prevent any possible chance of a collision between the two countries.

IRELAND.—THE LIBERATION OF O'CONNELL.—PUBLIC FEELING IN IRELAND.—The excitement in Dublin when it became known that the House of Lords had reversed the judgment of the Irish court was intense. Great crowds had assembled on Kingstown pier. The packet arrived before five o'clock; some repeal agents on board, holding up white flags, inscribed 'Judgment reversed by the House of Lords—O'Connell is free!' the crowd hurrued—the news spread—and cheers re-echoed throughout the city. Mr. O'Connell's rooms in Richmond Penitentiary were at once invaded by a crowd of congratulators. He is said to have borne the intelligence 'with the same calmness that it was manifest he would have had shown had it been of an opposite nature.' The Repeal Association held a special meeting to concert measures for giving eclat to the occasion; and it was resolved to escort Mr. O'Connell from gaol in procession.

The order for the liberation of the traversers reached Dublin on Friday the 9th inst., on the evening of which O'Connell left the prison privately, accompanied by his sons, John and Daniel. The other traversers also left in the course of the day. O'Connell was soon recognised; and as he passed along a crowd collected and followed him; forming a great concourse when they all reached Merrion-square. Having gained his home, he came out into the balcony, and made a short speech; containing little besides an expression of thanks for the tranquillity which the people had maintained during his incarceration. On being dismissed, the crowd quietly dispersed.

The Evening Freeman speaks of O'Connell's reception by the Repeal Association, after his liberation, as follows:

'Peal upon peal arose the acclamation—roar rose on roar, as billow follows billow—the poor and the wealthy—the rough and the gentle—the feeble and the vigorous—the young and the old—joined, as with one voice, in the outpouring of their exultation at the triumph—the constitutional triumph which Ireland had achieved over the injustice of her foes. No language could do justice to that scene—no imagination exaggerate it. Gradually he who was its object reared his tall form to its full height; his breast swelled—his eye elated—his aspect assumed a look of mingled severity, pride, and conscious power, which communicated to his form the grandeur of a hero, and the enthusiasm of a prophet.'

FRANCE.—After long denying the fact, the Paris papers admit that the Tahiti question between the French and English government is settled. The Courrier Francois states that 24,000 francs will be the amount of the compensation offered to Mr. Pritchard for the outrage inflicted upon him by M. D'Aubigny. Captain Bruat has succeeded to the rank of Capitaine de Vaisseau of the first class.

Advices from Alexandria, of Aug. 30, announce that Mehemet Ali contemplated an expedition against the Abyssinians, "to punish them," he said "for their frequent inroads on the territory of Aleche.

MOROCCO.—Letters from Gibraltar announce that the admiral on the station, Sir E. Owen, annoyed at the appearance of the letters in the Times, commenting on the Prince de Joinville's operations off Tangiers, had published an order prohibiting the writing of letters on the part of British officers for publication in the newspapers.

The Paris Moniteur publishes a long report from the Prince de Joinville of what he designates "the purely military part of his operations on the coast of Morocco." He gives full details of the position of all the ships at Tangier, the number of guns fired, and of the killed and wounded, and goes over the same ground as regards the bombardment of Mogadore. It does not appear very clearly what the object of the despatch is, as it gives no new information, except in its brief postscript, which is dated on the 25th of August.—

"P. S. On the 23rd our establishment on the island was completed, and I sent away to Cadiz a part of the squadron. In the course of the day, a gun was fired from one of the towers of the town commanding the country; and the ball having fallen in the midst of us in the port, we destroyed with shells the houses near this tower. I then sent Lieutenant Touchard, the chief of my staff, with one hundred men, to fix scaling ladders against the tower. The detachment scaled the wall without opposition, and spiked the last gun that could play upon us. From the height of the tower, the town could be seen; it appeared deserted, and horribly devasted. This operation, which was not absolutely necessary, has had the advantage of showing the garrison of the island, that, with its own forces and the resources of the local station, it keeps the town completely at its mercy."

The agent to Lloyd's Committee mentions a loss sustained by the French navy—

"The Greenland, one of the largest of the French war-steamers, was totally lost, on the West coast of Morocco, on some rocks about three leagues from Larache, on the 30th instant."

INDIA.—The Indian Mail of the 31st July from Marseilles, brings letters and papers from Bombay to that date.

The 64th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry, which was notorious for insubordination when ordered to march for Scinde some months back, has again signalized itself by an open mutiny on the 20th and 21st of June, at Shikarpore, where it was stationed. The mutineers were overpowered and will be punished.

A party of forty cavalry, sent about twelve miles from Shikarpore, to protect a body of grass-cutters, was attacked by some Beloochees in the pay of Shere Mahomed, in consequence of the neglect of the Native officers commanding, who retired from the road to smoke with their soldiers. The grass-cutters and twelve men and one native officer were killed by the assailants. This has produced a stringent order from Sir Charles Napier.

Scinde was tranquil.

The reports from Afghanistan are conflicting.—Dost Mohommed appears to be exerting himself to the utmost to strengthen his position. His son, the infamous Akbber, had been created a Wuzeer, but was described as in delicate health, being supposed to be in a decline.

Rumor spoke of the conquest of Herat by the Persians.

The monsoon was exceedingly favorable. Forty inches of rain had fallen at Bombay within three weeks. The fall had been generally in the country. Various reports were circulated about the indigo crop in Bengal, which is said to have suffered from drought and locusts.

The tobacco crop at Manilla was represented as having failed.

The Municipe Council of Toulon have made great preparations to receive the Prince de Joinville in triumph on his expected return to France; having voted 20,000 francs for the purpose, besides 500 francs to bestow to the widow of each sailor from Toulon killed at Tangier or Mogador. The Prince is looked for in Paris about the 15th instant. There is talk that he will be made Lord High Admiral of France; a post filled in 1270, by Florent de Varennes, and last borne by the Duc d'Angoulems.

The Constitutionnel contradicts the rumor that Abdel Kader had been taken prisoner by the army in Morocco.

Paris letters of Thursday state, that the Government had arrived at a decision respecting the Polytechnic School, unobjectionable, yet destroying the scholars power, to meddle in any future popular movement. Government propose to remove the establishment out of Paris, and to place it in the environs, but beyond the fortifications; and are in treaty for the chateau of the late M. Lafitte at Maisons, for the purposes of the institution, which is to be forthwith re-organised and re-established.

SPAIN.—Spain, according to some accounts, is threatened with another revolution. In one of the most important towns of Spain there is a regiment of 1800 men, and in the province of which that town is the capital, there are two battalions ready to turn their arms to Espartero's side; and agents are at work in the towns of Navarre and the Basque Provinces. The directors of a movement intended for the 15th of last month postponed it, because they feared that their plans were discovered by Government; but they have re-assembled in Madrid, and are as busy as ever. Zurbano, the popular military chief, who resided near Logrono, has lately disappeared. Something, says the writer whom we quote, may be looked for in the north part of Spain, or in Madrid, in October.

Elections of Deputies and Senators are in progress throughout Spain, and proceed favorably to the Government, Progressistas abstaining from all interference.

ITALY.—The Augsburg Gazette of the 28th of August gives some details of an apprehended outbreak, in the Roman States, but they are unimportant.

Delaware Election—The Democracy have Triumphed.

The result in this State, as we stated on Saturday, is for the democracy. The N. Y. Journal Commerce, and Philadelphia Gazette, whig, give it up. The federalists have lost one of the States which we gave them in our Presidential estimate, and Maryland, another of the federal States, is just as good as lost to them.—*Boston Times.*

ACCIDENT ON THE STONINGTON RAILROAD.—The Boston train, says the N. Y. True Sun, was detained four hours beyond "time" last evening, in consequence of a collision with the Stonington accommodation train. Herndon's Express messenger informs us that both locomotives were shattered to pieces; three baggage crates and one passenger car, which were near the engines, were thrown off the track and wrecked. One young lady was wounded in the face by a splinter from the cars, her eye torn from its socket and dreadfully lacerated; a gentleman had his shoulder dislocated; but, with these exceptions, none of the passengers or hands were seriously injured, although few escaped without bruises or thumps.

A DEMOCRATIC INCIDENT.—During the last war with Great Britain a tremendous struggle was made by both parties to preserve the naval supremacy of Lake Champlain. Commodore McDonough, who commanded the American fleet, determined to risk a general engagement. So confident were the British of success, that a small vessel, loaded with British subjects, came into the Bay where the battle was fought, as spectators to witness the prostration of the "star spangled banner." The action was commenced by the British vessel firing a broadside. At that instant says the historian, a chicken cock, which had escaped from one of the coops on McDonough's vessel, flew upon one of the guns and by a loud crow, seemed to hurl back a defiance on the haughty foe. The instant this was heard, the whole body of sailors, officers, and all, greeted the gallant bird with three cheers. Sailors are naturally superstitious; and Mr. Cooper in his Naval History, says the crowing of the fowl "had a powerful effect upon the known tendencies of the seamen." During the battle, the chicken cock flew upon some of the rigging and from there, far above the heads of the combatants, could be heard between the pauses of that fearful fight, the war cry of that gallant and fearless bird. For this circumstance as well as for its prompt resentment of any invasion of its territory, and its deep rooted hatred of red coat invasion, the democracy in some states have adopted it as an emblem of their party.

MARYLAND ELECTION—THE FEDERALISTS IN DESPAIR

Democratic gain from 1840, 5,242. The result in Maryland has been glorious for the democracy. This state has been given up to the federalists by the democrats in their estimate, but the result of the late canvass shows that the state, in all human probability, will be lost to Mr. Clay in November.—The N. Y. Herald says that the result produced a great excitement throughout the city, and caused almost a fresh panic amongst the whigs, with a corresponding rise of spirits amongst the democrats.—The Herald also mentions as one of the causes of the federal loss that a great many of the tobacco planters of Maryland, who were favorable to the infamous Zoll-Verein Treaty, have abandoned the party, because the Senate rejected that treaty at the late session of Congress, and it further remarks that "it is, indeed, evident that the popular tide is running strongly against Mr. Clay and the whigs, and that the power of this tide is felt not in Maryland alone, but from Maine to Georgia."

This fact is evident to all who are the slightest and politically blinded.

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce of Saturday, in its first and second edition, makes out the following result: That Thomas G. Pratt (fed.) is elected Governor by a majority of 512 over Carroll, (dem.)

The Journal gives returns from all the counties.

Present federal majority in the state	[illegible]
Democratic gain from last Feb.	[illegible]
Federal gain from 1840	1171
Democratic gain from 1840	5242
Federal gain from 1839	[illegible]
Do. from 1836	[illegible]
Democratic gain from 1836	[illegible]

The number of votes polled at this election, making allowance for the six counties where only the majorities are given, is 5567 more than at the Presidential election in 1840.

The federalists, as they have had for 5 years out of 7, have a majority on joint ballot.

[Confidential.]

ANNAPOLIS, Sept. 18, 1844.

My Dear Sir—

I received your favor of the 13th instant, in which you stated that you will be in Boston on the 18th, where it is impossible this letter can reach you; and I therefore send it to the Hon. Willie Green, to be forwarded to you.

I am perfectly persuaded of your friendly intentions, and feel grateful for them. Not you can have no conception, unless you have been here, of the injury which your letter to the "Tribune" was doing; and that was nothing in comparison to that which it was likely to inflict upon the Whig cause in the States of Tennessee, North Carolina, and Georgia. Our friend, John Speed Smith, as well as others, thought it even endangered the State of Kentucky. This effect resulted from your undertaking to speak of private feelings and those of my near and particular friends, and your statement that you had been long years operating in the abolition cause.

Under these circumstances, there is an absolute necessity for the note which I published, although I regretted it extremely. I endeavored so to shape it as not to wound your feelings, and I hope I did not.

Had you been here you would have concurred with myself and other friends in thinking it indispensable.

You must be well aware of the very great delicacy of my position.

At the North, I am represented as an ultra supporter of the institution of slavery, whilst at the south I am described as an abolitionist; when I am neither the one nor the other. As we have the same surname, and are moreover, related, great use is made at the South against me, of whatever falls from you. There you are even misrepresented as being my cousin; hence the necessity of the greatest circumspection and especially that you should avoid commenting here.

You are watched wherever you go, and every word you publicly express will be tortured—and perverted as my own are.

After all I am afraid you are too sanguine in supposing that any considerable number of the Liberty men can be induced to support me. How can that be expected after they have voted against Mr. Slade?

With assurances of my thankfulness for your friendly purpose, and with my best respects to Mrs. Clay,

I am truly and faithfully,
Your friend, H. CLAY.

C. M. CLAY, Esq.

From the New York Sun.

VALUE OF OFFICE.—*The Presidency—the People.*—There is at the present time a most violent and exciting contest for the Presidency prevailing throughout the Union, and a stranger on reading the partizan journals would arrive at the inevitable conclusion that both candidates are utterly unworthy of public confidence—that neither possessed the required qualifications for the distinguished office, and could not safely be entrusted with the reins of power. One of the candidates has filled various important offices with admitted ability; and the other has been Speaker of the House of Representatives, and enjoys the entire confidence of his friends and partizans. Were neither candidates for office both would sustain a high rank in the estimation of the country, and be considered as eminent if not illustrious citizens. The moral of all this may be found in the fact that a candidate for office in our country, must be prepared to encounter the most violent opposition—the most unmitigated abuse in his person, in his principles, in his morals, and even in his ancestors, until at length it is a question of serious consideration whether any honor, or any station in our country is equivalent to all the pains and penalties which a candidate must encounter. But the evil does not end here; the incumbent of office shares no better fate than the candidate, and he is not permitted to surrender his trust without being fairly driven from office with insult and contumely. Our attention has been directed to this subject by a paragraph in a Baltimore paper, alluding to the President of the United States, in the following manner;—

"President Tyler has set an example of rectitude and want of moral principle, that we hope never to see imitated by those who may succeed him. Happily for the country he has but a few months more in which to play his 'fantastic tricks,' when he will descend from his exalted station as never President descended before, an object of scorn and contempt to the American people and to the world. Never did a President so falsify his promises, and so disappoint public expectation—and never was a conspicuous man reduced to a more humiliating condition."

It will surprise the stranger on reading the above, to learn that no part relating to the administration of President Tyler is true. He leaves a country in an unexampled state of prosperity, which he found in bankruptcy and distress;—he leaves a surplus of probably fifteen millions in the treasury, which he found empty when he came into power;—he has settled the eastern boundary question peacably—he has negotiated several important treaties—placed the United States on a most amicable footing with all the nations of the earth—secured by treaty a vast and valuable accession of territory in Texas, which the senate was pleased to reject—has preserved the public coffers from plunder and defalcation; and his administration altogether, will bear comparison with the most successful of any of his predecessors: and what is most remarkable, he has conducted the affairs of government with both parties in Congress against him—and beat on defeating all his measures. His offence, towards the party which elected him, was his conscientious refusal to sign the Bank charter; and the opposition opposed him because he was not of their choice. We see in this, that a public man must rely altogether on known integrity of purpose, and look to the people and the country for justice and for approval.

Snow fell on the Alleghany Mountains, to the depth of nearly two inches, on Saturday night the 28th September.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. In pursuance of law, I JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declared and make known, that public sales will be held at the undermentioned Land Office, in the States of OHIO and ILLINOIS, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the Land Office at UPPER SANDUSKY, OHIO, commencing on Monday the sixth day of January next, for the disposal of the public lands hereinafter designated, being sections or parts of sections alternate to the sections granted by law to the State of Ohio, for constructing the Miami and Dayton Canal.

North of the Base Line and East of the First Principal Meridian.

Section one, three, eleven and thirteen, in township one, of range three.

North half, southwest quarter and fractional southeast quarter of section one; all of sections three, nine, eleven, fifteen, seventeen, twenty-one, twenty-five, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-three, and thirty-five; and the west half and fractional northeast quarter of section thirteen, in township two, of range three.

Section thirty-five, in township three, of range three.

The east half, the northwest quarter, and the southeast fraction of the southwest fractional quarter of section one; and all of sections three, five, seven, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-three, and thirty-five, in township one of range four.

Sections three, eleven, fifteen, twenty-three, twenty-nine, thirty-one, and thirty-three; east fraction of section nine, east of reserve; south fraction of section nineteen, south of reserve; fractions of section twenty-one, south and east of reserve; the fractional east half (east of river) and the west half of section twenty-seven; the east half, the north part of the northwest quarter; the south part of the northwest quarter; the north fraction of the southwest quarter and the southeast fraction of the southwest quarter of section thirty-five, in township two, of range four.

Sections twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-one, thirty-three, and thirty-five, in township three, of range four.

The northeast quarter, the east fraction of the northwest quarter; the north fraction of the southeast quarter, and the southwest fractional quarter of section seven; the northeast and northwest fractional quarter (south of river,) and the south half of section seventeen; all of sections nineteen, twenty-nine, thirty-one, and thirty-three; the northeast fraction of the north half; the fractional northwest quarter, the southwest quarter, and the west fraction of the southeast quarter of section twenty-one; the northeast and northwest fractional quarters (north of river,) and the southeast and southwest fractional quarters of section twenty-seven; and the northeast fraction (north of river,) the fractional east half of the northwest quarter (north of river,) the west fraction of the southwest quarter (south of river,) the east half of the southwest quarter, and the west fraction of the southeast quarter of section thirty-five, in township one of range five.

South of the Base Line and East of the First Principal Meridian.

Section twenty-five, in township five, of range three.

Sections one, thirteen, and twenty-five, in township six, of range three.

Sections one, three, five, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-seven, thirty-three and thirty-five, in township one, of range four.

Sections one, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, twenty-one twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-seven, thirty-three, and thirty-five; the south half, the northwest quarter, the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter, and the south half of the northeast quarter of section three, in township two, of range four.

Sections one, three, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, twentyone, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-three and thirty-five, in township three, of range four.

Sections one and three; the east half of section nine; all of sections eleven, thirteen, fifteen, twenty-three, twenty-five, and twenty-seven, the south half and the fraction of the north half (north of river, of section thirty-three, and the fractional southwest quarter (south of river) and the fraction of the southeast fractional quarter (east of river) of section thirty-five, in township four, of range four.

The northeast quarter, the west part of the southwest fractional quarter, the east part of the northwest fractional quarter, the west part of the northwest fractional quarter (south and west of river) and the fraction of the northwest fractional quarter (north of river) of section one; all of sections three, five, nine, thirteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-three, twenty-seven and thirty-one; the west half of section seven; the northwest fractional quarter (north of river;) the northwest quarter, the southeast fractional quarter, the southwest fractional quarter, (north of river) and the fraction of the southwest quarter (south of river) of section eleven; the west half of the northeast quarter, the northwest quarter, the fractional north half of the northwest quarter; the fractional south-half of the southeast quarter, and the fraction of the northeast quarter (south of river) of section fifteen; the west half, the west half of the northeast quarter, and the west half of the southeast quarter of section twenty-one; the east half, the east half of the northwest quarter, the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter, and the southwest quarter of section twenty-five; the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter, the northwest quarter, and east half of the southwest quarter, and the northwest and southeast quarters of section twenty-nine; the west half and northeast quarter of section thirty-three; and the east half and northwest quarter of section thirty-five, in township five, of range four.

The north half of section one; the northeast quarter, the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter, the east half of the northwest quarter, and the west half of the southwest quarter of section five; all of sections seven, nineteen, twenty-nine, and thirty-one; the southeast quarter and the south half of the southwest quarter of section eleven; the east half of the southeast quarter, the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter and the west half of section thirteen; the east halves of the northeast and southeast quarters of section fifteen; the west half of the northeast quarter, the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter, the west half and the southeast quarter of section seventeen; the west half of the northwest quarter, the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter, the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter, of the southwest quarter, and the west half the southwest quarter of section twenty-one; the south half of section twenty-three; the northeast and southwest quarters, the south half of the northwest quarter, and the east half of the southeast quarter of section twenty-five; the northeast quarter, the southeast quarter of the south east quarter, and the southwest quarter of section twenty-seven; the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter, the southeast quarter, the south half of the northwest quarter, and the east half of the southwest quarter of section twenty-nine; the west half of the northeast quarter, the southeast quarter, the south half of the northwest quarter, and the east half of the southwest quarter of section thirty-three; and the east half and northwest quarter of section thirty-five, in township five, of range four.

The northwest and southwest quarters, and the west half and northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section five; all of section seven; the north half of the northwest quarter of section nine; and the southwest quarter of section eleven, in township eight, of range four.

Sections three, five, seven, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-five, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-one, and thirty-five; the east half, the southwest quarter, and the northwest fractional quarter, east of river, of section twenty-three; the north half, the west half of the southwest quarter, the east fraction of the southwest quarter, north of river, and the west fraction of the southeast quarter, north of river, section thirty-three, in township one, of range five.

Sections one, three, five, seven, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-three, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-one, thirty-three, and thirty-five; the east half, the fraction of the west half, west of river; the east fraction of the southwest quarter, and the east fraction of the northwest quarter of section nine; the southwest quarter, the northeast fractional quarter, the fraction of the north half, west of river, and the east fraction of the southeast quarter of section twenty-one, and the west half, the west half of the southeast quarter, and the northeast quarter of section twenty-five, in township two, of range five.

Sections one, three, five, seven, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-one, thirty-three, and thirty-five, in township three, of range five.

Sections one, three, seven, thirteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-five twenty-nine, thirty-one, and thirty-three; the west part of the northeastern quarter, the northwest quarter, and the south half section five; the west half of the northwest quarter and the south half of section nine; the west half of section fifteen, and the northwest part of the northwest quarter, the southwest fraction of the northwest quarter, the southwest quarter, the south half of the southeast quarter, and the fraction of the southeast quarter, east of river, of section twenty-seven, in township four, of range five.

Fractional section three, west of reserve; all of sections five, seven, nine, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-one, thirty-one, and thirty-three; the fraction of section fifteen, west of reserve; and the fraction of section twenty-seven, west of reserve; in township five, of range five.

The east half of the northeast Quarter and the southwest Quarter of the southwest Quarter of section five; all of sections seven and thirty-one; the northeast Quarter and the east half of the northwest Quarter of section nine; the east half and northwest Quarter of the northeast Quarter, the northeast and southwest Quarters of the northwest Quarter, and the southwest Quarter of section seventeen; the west half, the northeast Quarter, the west half of the southeast Quarter, and the northeast Quarter of the southeast Quarter of section nineteen; the west half and the west half of the northeast Quarter of section twenty-one, and the east half, the southwest Quarter, and the east half and southwest Quarter of the northwest Quarter of section twenty-nine, in township six, of range five.

Sections three, five, nine, fifteen, twenty-one, and twenty-seven; the east half of the northwest Quarter the east half of the northwest Quarter, the east half of section, and the east half and southwest Quarter of the southwest Quarter of section seven; the east half the northwest Quarter, and the northwest Quarter of the southwest Quarter of section nineteen; and the west half of the northeast Quarter and the southwest Quarter of section thirty-three, in township seven, of range five.

Sections five and nine, and the northeast Quarter, the south half the northwest Quarter, and the southeast and southwest fractional Quarters of section seven in township eight, of range five.

And fractional section nineteen, in township four, of range six.

At the Land Office at CHILLICOTHE, OHIO, commencing on Monday, the twentieth day of January next, for the disposal of the public lands hereinafter described, being sections or parts of sections alternate to the sections granted by law to the state of Ohio, for constructing the Miami and Dayton Canal.

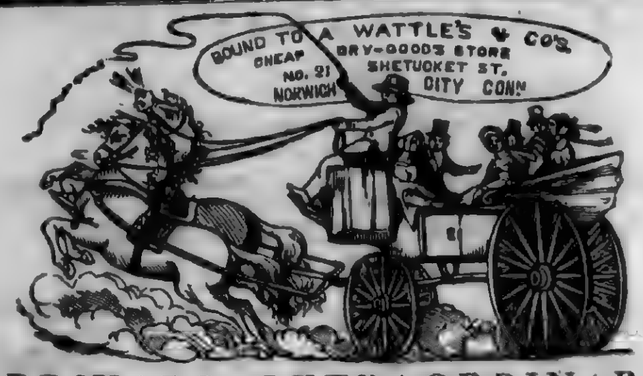
North of the River and East of the First Principal Meridian.

The west side of fractional section one; the north end of section three, all of sections five, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, seventeen, twenty-one, twenty-three and twenty-seven; the west half and the west half of the southeast Quarter of section twenty-five, and the west half of the southwest Quarter, the north half and the southwest Quarter of section thirty five, in township eleven, of range four.

Fractional section thirty-three, in township twelve, of range four.

The southwest Quarter of section one, and the west half of the northwest Quarter of the same section; the northeast Quarter of section three; the northwest Quarter and the west half of the northeast Quarter of section five; the south half and the east half of the northwest Quarter of section eleven; the west half of the northwest Quarter of section thirteen: and the northeast, and northwest Quarters, and the east half of the southwest Quarter of section fifteen, in township nine, of range five.

Fractional sections three and five, the north half, the southwest quarter, and the east half of the southwest quarter of section seven; the northwest, northeast, and southeast quarters of section nine; all of sections eleven, fifteen, seventeen, and twenty-three; the east half of the northeast quarter the northwest quarter and the south half of section nineteen; the northwest quarter, the east half of the southwest quarter and the east half of section twenty-one; the north half of section twenty-five; the northeast quarter of section twenty-seven; the northwest quarter, the west half of the northeast quarter, and the west half of the southeast quarter of section twenty-nine; the west half and the west half of the northeast quarter of section twenty-one; the west half of section twenty-five; the west half of section twenty-five; the west half of section twenty-five



ARRIVALS EXTRAORDINARY!

From New York and Boston

AUCTIONS.

WE ARE now opening large quantities of FASHIONABLE FALL GOODS, which were selected with great care for the closest market (i. e. Norwich) in the country. Merchants and young house keepers are requested to examine. A new lot of rich Chamelion Silks, high colors, new style French Cashmere Shawls, mode colored Broche Shawls, new styles Rep'd Ecosse, changeable mode colored Bombazines, 53 pieces of black, blue black and mode colored Alpaccas, from 30 cts to 100; 5-4 French Parisinnes at $1.75 a pattern, beautiful French Prints at 20 cts, Plaid Reins as at 25 cts. Particular attention is invited to Thirty-one different styles colors and qualities of Bombazines which will be sold low by the piece or dress. We are retailing fine English Broadcloths at $3. Our assortment is large of French and Belgium Cloths. We have another invoice of black and blue Broadcloths at the low price of $1,95 per yard; Red and White Flannels from 12 1-2 cts to 62 1-2; more of those heavy Satinets at 47 1-2 cts; new styles of French and American Cassimeres, new and elegant patterns of super. and Three Ply Carpeting cheap; Floor Oil Cloths; Red and White Mattings; transparent window Shades; Looking Glasses from 25cts to $35. French Baskets, all sizes.

House keepers can find a full assortment of Linen goods, such as Linen Sheetings, damasks Table Cloths, Nap'kins &c. Country Merchants can find desirable goods by the piece as know the same quality can be purchased at New York or Boston Jobbing Houses.

We are Agents for the best Dye House in Boston, only one dollar for dying Ladies Dresses, Garments of every description colored in the best manner, Forward your bundles to the cheap Dry Goods and Carpet Store of A. WATTLES & CO.,

91 Shetucket-st.—Sept 18, '41. tf43

WITH A RUSH.

THE GREAT COMMERCIAL DEPOT,

For the Sale of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

No. 33 & 35 Shetucket-Street,

IS NOW filled with the richest Stock of Goods ever offered in this City just received from the New York and Boston Importing Houses—bought within the last few days at the lowest REDUCED market prices; and must be sold for at least 55 per cent less than can be bought in Norwich. This establishment is acknowledged to possess advantages in the Dry Goods Trade, that places it beyond the power of a rival. It contains much the largest Stock, much the best assortment, much the richest and most desirable Styles. It also possesses the advantages of an experienced buyer who spends all his time watching the signs of the times in the New York and Boston Markets and buying bargains which enable them to sell at prices so much below their real value. Customers wishing anything in the Dry Goods line will find price, no kind of an objection at the extensive Dry Goods Store of ELY & CO.

Sept. 21 1844.

Alpaccas of good quality.

May now be found at ELY & CO'S, for any one to suit customers.

Sept. 24, '41. 144

ELY & CO.

HAVE just opened 76 cases Dry Goods consisting in part of the following which they offer at less than the usual market prices.—

250 pc. BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS.
27 pc. Beaver Cloths.
70 " Satinett.
4 Cases Prints.
3 Bales Flannels.
1 Case Rich Dress Silks.
37 Bales Sheetings.
20 " Drills and Tickings.
375 pc. Crape de Laines, Cashmere de Ecosse, Rep Cashmeres, Mous. de Laines, Semandiras, Cashmere Twills, &c., for Ladies Dresses.
10 pc. Coreans the richest Dress Goods in the world.
SHAWLS, without regard to quantity, of all prices from 1,50 to $16. Rich stripe Cashmere, do. new styles.
5 Cases Alpaccas Silk and Cot. warp.
1 Case Coburgs.
1 " Orientals, Silk warps.
1 " do. do. do.

All of which were bought and bought cheap, will be sold and sold cheap by ELY & CO.

Sept. 24th, '41. 144

May now be found,

AT ELY & CO'S, 33 & 35 Shetucket-st.

A SMALL lot of all wool Cashmeres and a few pc. Coreans the richest and most splendid styles of Dress Goods imported this season. Also a very pretty assortment of French Muslin Collars, now opening at ELY & CO'S.

Sept. 24th, 1844. tf144

September 24th, '44. tf144

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

FOR FALL TRADE,

At No. 23 Shetucket-Street.

C. C. HILLARD,

RESPECTFULLY invites the attention of the public to his NEW STOCK of GOODS just received from importers and agents. His facilities are such that he is enabled to sell goods as Cheap as the Cheapest either by wholesale or retail.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

In splendid variety, such as M. de Laine, Cashmere d'Ecosse, Rep Cashmere, Crape de Laine, printed Saxon & besides new varieties constantly arriving, making our assortment superb.

ALPACCAS,

Of every color—prices from 25 to $1,12 1-2 per yd. On this article we DEFY competition, and agree to sell 20 per ct cheaper than last year's prices.

BROADCLOTHS,

Cassimeres, Satinetts, Vestings, we can and will sell at the VERY LOWEST PRICES. A description of our stock is needless. Call and examine for yourselves.

BLANNELS! FLANNELS!!

We offer at LAST YEAR'S PRICES, while every one knows that the market prices now has advanced 20 per ct.

DOMESTICS,

Bleached and brown Sheetings and Shirtings, Shirting Stripes, Cotton Flannels, by the yd, piece or bale.

BEST PARIS KID GLOVES,

At 62 1-2 cts per pair. As there is a great difference even in French Kid, it is important to be known where the best may be found.

CAMBRIC AND MUSLIN

Edgings and Insertings—a beautiful variety.

ALPACCA APRONS,

1 yd square, beautifully figured, and a new article of COTTON CAPS should be purchased by every one who would study economy.

The **ZEPHER WORSTED**

Department is still sustained, and contains by far the best assortment to be found in this city. Customers may always depend upon finding every quality of canvass, needles and every article usually found in THREAD AND NEEDLE Stores.

In connection with the whole, we have a

BASKET AND UMBRELLA

Store, with an unequalled variety of traveling and work Baskets, and Umbrellas by the single one or dozen at New York prices

—ALSO—

A general assortment of Housekeeping Articles.

Nor. 21th.

UNPARALLELED BARGAINS,

Great inducements to purchasers of Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts and Vestings.

To the PUBLIC.

WE feel confident in saying that our assortment of the above named Goods is much larger than can be found at any other Store in this or any other place in Connecticut. We do not wish to *brag* or make any assertion which we "can't back up." We say what we say in all truth, believing that our assortment cannot be equalled, and the astonishing low prices will defy competition. We invite friends and strangers, and all who wish to purchase good Goods at low prices, to examine our Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

Received from late Auctions, 7 pc. English Blue Black Cloths, from 2,00 to 6,00 a yd. 3 pc. Black French do., first rate Goods; 15 pc. American manufacture; colors, Green, Invisible do, Olive Brown, light and dark Mixed, 5 pc Blue English Cloths; 1 package Fancy Cassimeres, 1 do Black; 1 package assorted Fancy Vestings.

Any gentleman can save 3 dollars by buying a suit of Clothes at this establishment.

TWEEDY BARROWS & CO., Jobbers and Retailers.

Nor. 1, 18 3w41

HENRY LEE M. D.

HOMŒOPATHIC PRACTITIONER. Rooms in the American House.

References.—A. Gerald Hull M. D. 496 Broadway, N. Y. Chas. Skiff M. D. New Haven, Ct., Tait M.D. Hartford Ct.

August 14. 38

G. B. PRINDLE,

HAS removed his One Price Watch, Jewelry, and Clock Establishment, to the Store (lately occupied by J. Ireson & Son's shoe dealers,) No. 144, Main-street,—opposite the post.

Full assortment of choice goods—and no *variation in prices* to rate—a child may purchase as low as the closest buyer

April 24th, '41 tf23

STILL THEY COME!

4 CASES BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, of every price and quality, from 75 cts to $7, per yd., all of which they *can, shall and will* sell from 10 to 15 per cent cheaper than any Dry Goods Establishment in New London County. And they are prepared to prove the above named fact satisfactory to any person or persons who will call at their extensive Dry Goods Establishment.

No. 33 & 35 Shetucket-st.

N. B. ELY & CO, 49

C. BRINKERHOFF'S HEALTH RESTORATIVE.

THE RESPECTABLE individuals who have certified as to the virtue of C. BRINKERHOFF'S HEALTH RESTORATIVE, are those who have experienced its remedial effect either in their own individual cases, or within the circle of their families. Without an exception they are persons whose veracity is unquestioned, and they frankly state their entire confidence in the Proprietor and his medicine. Dr. Jas. R. Chilton, the eminent Analytical Chemist of New York, having had a bottle under trial, has testified that it is composed of vegetable matter entirely. For Liver Complaint, Weakness and Pain in the Side and Chest, Severe Coughs and Colds and profuse Night Sweats, the Health Restorative has evinced the most decided curative properties, strengthening the weak and dilapidated part, and soothing the most aggravating and alarming cough and expectoration. Some of the most eminent of the Medical Faculty and Divines are ready to be referred to in proof of its really restoring qualities, and have left their names and certificates with Mr. Brinkerhoff, the Proprietor, for that purpose.

HORACE EVERETT 96 Hudson & N. Y. the General Agent for the U. States, has appointed SAMUEL TYLER, 136 Main-st., and WILLIAM S. TYLER, 131 Water-st., as Agents for Norwich Ct.

Norwich, August 15. 38

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS, by the act of Congress, approved on the third of March, 1843, entitled "An act providing for the sale of certain lands in the States of Ohio and Michigan, ceded by the Wyandot tribe of Indians and for other purposes," the President is authorized to cause the lands in the States of Ohio and Michigan to which the Indian title was extinguished by a treaty with the Wyandot tribes of Indians, concluded at Upper Sandusky, March seventeenth, eighteen hundred and forty-two," to be offered at public sale, under the superintendence of the respective Registers and Receivers of the Land Offices at Upper Sandusky and Detroit:

Now know ye, that I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States do hereby declare and make known that PUBLIC SALES will be held at the undermentioned Land Offices in the States of OHIO and MICHIGAN, at the periods hereinafter designated, for the disposal of the public lands (with certain exceptions) hereinafter named; the Indian title to which was extinguished by said treaty, upon the terms and conditions prescribed in the acts of Congress aforesaid, to wit:

At the Land Office at UPPER SANDUSKY, in the State of Ohio, commencing on Monday, the *fourteenth day of October* next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned township and fractional township, viz:

South of the Base Line and East of the First Principal Meridian.

Fractional townships one, two and three, of range thirteen.

Fractional township one and three, and township two of range fourteen.

Fractional township one, two and three, of range fifteen; with the exception of the following tracts, viz: the section or part of section numbered sixteen in every township, which shall remain for the support of common schools.

The tract in township two, of range fourteen, which includes the town of Upper Sandusky, laid off by the Surveyor General into town lots, out lots, streets and avenues.

The tract of two acres of land in section twenty-nine in township two, of range fourteen, including the "Stone Meeting House and Burying Ground, near to and north of Upper Sandusky;" and the tract of one half acre in the southeast quarter of section eight in township three, of range fourteen, designated as the "Grave Yard Reserve," on the farm of Silas Armstrong.

Also at the same time and place, for the disposal of the town lots and out lots in the town of UPPER SANDUSKY, in township two south, of range fourteen east, on the left bank, descending, of the Sandusky river, viz:

Town lots numbered one to three hundred and eighty, inclusive, except four lots, which are required to be selected by the Register and Receiver prior to the day of sale, "for the use of and to be vested in the town when it shall become corporate.

Out lots numbered one to two hundred and seventeen, inclusive.

The lot designated as the "Grave Yard," containing one acre, near the council House, within the town, is to be withheld from sale.

The minimum price of the town lots is fixed by law at twenty dollars per lot, and of the out lots at the rate of fifteen dollars per acre.

At the Land Office at DETROIT, in the State of MICHIGAN, commencing on Monday, the *seventh day of October next*, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of the undermentioned sections, viz:

South of the Base Line, East of the Meridian, and on both sides of the Huron River.

Sections twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-four, thirty-five, and thirty-six, and the fraction of section twenty-two containing eight acres, on the south side of Huron river, all in township four, of range nine.

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer, and no private entries of land in the townships so offered will be admitted, until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Of the lands designated in this proclamation, lying within the limits of Ohio, the minimum price at public and private sale is fixed at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per acre, and of those within the limits of Michigan, the minimum price is in like manner fixed at the rate of two dollars per acre.

When a tract on which improvements exist shall be offered, if, in addition to the minimum price of the land, as above stated, the appraised value of the improvements be not also bidden, such tract shall be withdrawn from this sale and shall again be offered at a subsequent public sale, due public notice thereof first being given, when directed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office."

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this twenty-fourth day of June, Anno Domini 1844.

J. TYLER.

By the President:
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN pursuance of law, I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that public sales will be held at the undermentioned land offices, in the STATE OF INDIANA, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit;

At the Land Office at WINAMOC, commencing on Monday, the twenty-first day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands hereinafter described, viz;

North of the Base Line and East of the Second Principal Meridian.

The northeast quarter of the section and the west half of the southeast quarter of section thirty six, in township thirty-four, of range one.

The lots one, two, three and four, in the south half of section twelve, in township thirty-six, of range one.

West half of southwest quarter of section twenty-one, southeast and southwest quarters of section twenty-two, northwest and southwest quarters of section twenty-seven, north half and southwest quarter of section twenty-four and sections twenty-five and thirty-six, in township thirty-six, of range two.

At the Land Office at VINCENNES, commencing on Monday, the twenty eighth day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands hereinafter described, viz:

North of the Base Line and West of the Second Principal Meridian.

Sections one and two, the fraction of section three north of the Indian boundary line, north half of the northeast quarter of section eleven, and north half of section twelve, in township four, of range five.

The fractional northwest quarter, east of river, of section six in township four, of range seven.

The fractions of sections six, seven, and thirty, and thirty-one, on the south side of White River, in township two, of range seven.

The fractions of sections thirty-two and thirty three, on the south side of White river, in township five, range seven.

At the Land Office at JEFFERSONVILLE, commencing on Monday, the fourth day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands within the small fraction of section twenty-two, in township four, of range two, bitounded in a bend on the south side of White river and north of the Indian boundary line, and also of the south east quarter of section thirty-four, in township three of range two—all lying north of the base line and east of the meridian.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools military or other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no private entries in the townships so offered, will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this twenty-fourth day of June, Anno Domini, 1844.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President;
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, *and make payment therefor, as soon as practicable after seeing this notice*, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the tract claimed, above designated; otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN pursuance of law, I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that a public sale will be held at the Land Office at MINERAL POINT, in the TERRITORY OF WISKONSIN, commencing on Monday the fourteenth day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands hereinafter designated, to wit;

North of the Base Line and East of the Fourth Principal Meridian.

Township ten, of ranges one, two and three.

Township nine, of ranges three and four.

North of the Base Line and West of the Fourth Principal Meridian.

Townships ten and eleven, of ranges one and two.

Townships nine, ten and eleven, of ranges three, four and five.

Fractional townships nine and ten, bordering on the Mississippi river, and township eleven of range six.

Fractional townships ten and eleven, of range seven.

The fractional southwest quarter of section fifteen, lots, five, six, seven, and eight, in section seventeen, lot No. five in section eighteen; lot number one in section nineteen, fractional north half of twenty, fractional north half of twenty-one and fractional north-west quarter of section twenty-two in township seven of range six.

Two islands forming parts of sections seven, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, and twenty-nine in township one, of range two.

Eight islands, forming parts of sections fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, thirty-five, and thirty-six, in township two, of range three.

Two islands, forming parts of sections five, six, seven eight, nine, ten, fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen, in township two, of range three and sections one, two, and three, eleven, and twelve, in township two, or range four.

Three islands, parts of sections three, four, five, nine, ten, eleven, and twelve, in township two, of range four.

An island, forming parts of sections four, five and six, in township two, of range four, section one, in township two of range five, sections thirty-one and thirty-two, in township three of range four, and sections twenty-seven, twenty-eight, thirty-four, thirty-five, and thirty-six, in township three, of range five.

An island, forming part of sections twenty-seven twenty-eight, thirty-three and thirty-four, in township three, of range five.

An island, forming part of section nineteen, in township three, of range five, and sections thirteen and twenty-four in township three, of range six.

Such portions of the above designated islands [which are all in the Mississippi river] as fall within the limits of the sixteenth section, will be excluded from the sale.

North of the Base Line and East of the Fourth Principal Meridian

Section eleven, in township three, of range one.

Northwest quarter of section thirty-four, in township one, of range three.

Section one, in township two, in range three.

Sections one, two, twelve, thirteen, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-seven, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-eight, thirty-four and thirty-six, in township three, in range three.

Sections five, six, seven, eight, fifteen, eighteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, and thirty-five, and the west half and the northeast quarter of section seventeen, in township three, of range four.

Section twenty-six, in township four, of range three.

Section one, in township one, of range five.

Sections one, two, three, in township six, of range five.

Lands appropriated by the law for the use of schools military, or other purposes, will be excluded from sale

The sale will be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer, and no private entries of land, in the townships so offered, will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this twenty-fourth day of June, Anno Domini, 1844

JOHN TYLER.

By the President:
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the land offices, and make payment therefor *as soon as practicable after seeing this notice*, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township embracing the tract claimed above designated, otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

THO. H. BLAKE.
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN pursuance of law, I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that public sales will be held at the Land Office at NEWNANSVILLE, in the territory of FLORIDA, commencing on Monday, the sixteenth of December next, for the disposal of the unappropriated vacant public lands within the lines of the townships hereinafter designated, to wit;

South of the Base Line, and East of the Meridian.

Townships twenty, twenty one and twenty two, of range eighteen.

The two easternmost tiers of sections in township fifteen, the two easternmost tiers of sections and sections twenty two, twenty seven and thirty four, in township sixteen, the east half of township seventeen, and the east half of township eighteen and the sections twenty one, twenty eight and thirty three in the same township, and all of townships nineteen and twenty, except the two westernmost tiers of sections in the former, of range nineteen.

Townships fourteen fifteen and sixteen, of ranges twenty, twenty one, and twenty two.

Townships fifteen and twenty, of range twenty three.

Lands appropriated by law, for the use of schools, military, or other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The sale will be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer; and no private entries of lands, in the townships so offered, will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this 24th day of June, A. D. 1844.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President.
THO. H. BLAKE;
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated is required to establish the same to the satisfacting of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, and make payment therefor, as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township embracing the tract claimed above designated; otherwise such claim will be forfeited

THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN pursuance of law, I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America do hereby declare and make known, that public sales will be held at the undermentioned Land Offices in the STATE OF ARKANSAS, at the periods hereinafter Designated, to wi

At the Land Office at BATESVILLE, commencing on Monday the eleventh day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz.

North of the base line and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Townships five, six, ten and eleven, of range one.

Township four, five and nine, of range two

Fractional township five, and six, west of White River, of range four.

Fractional township four, west of White River and township eight, of range five.

Fractional township twelve, north of old Indian boundary, of range eight.

Fractional township eleven, north of old Indian boundary, and township twelve of range nine.

Fractional township eleven, North of old Indian boundary, and township twelve and thirteen of range ten.

Townships twelve and thirteen, of range eleven.

Fractional township nine, north of the old Indian boundary, and township twelve, of range twelve.

Fractional township eight and nine, north of the old Indian boundary, and township twelve, of range thirteen.

Fractional township eight, north of the old Indian boundary, and township nine, twelve and fifteen, of range fourteen.

Township fifteen, of range fifteen.

Township seventeen, of range sixteen.

Townships thirteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen and eighteen, of range seventeen.

At the Land Office at FAYETTEVILLE, commencing on Thursday the fourteenth day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz:

North of the Base line and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Township seventeen, of range eighteen.

Townships sixteen, nineteen and twenty, of range nineteen.

Township sixteen, of range twenty-one.

Township twenty-one of range twenty-two.

Townships twelve, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty and twenty-one, of range twenty-four.

Townships sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, and nineteen, of range twenty-five.

Township fourteen, of range twenty-seven.

Townships eighteen nineteen, twenty and twenty one, of range twenty-eight.

Township fourteen, of range twenty-nine.

Township twelve, of range thirty-one.

At the Land Office at JOHNSONS COURT-HOUSE commencing on Monday the eighteenth day of November next, for the disposal of the public land within the undermentioned townships, viz:

North of the East line and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Township four and five, of range eighteen.

Township four, of range nineteen.

Township nine and ten, of range twenty.

Township nine and ten of range twenty-one.

Township ten, of range twenty-two.

Township eleven, of range twenty-four.

Township three, of range twenty-five.

Township five, of range twenty-six.

Township six, and eleven, of range twenty eight.

Township five, of range twenty-nine.

At the Land Office at WASHINGTON, commencing on Thursday, the twenty-first day, November next, for the disposal of the public lands hereinafter described, viz.

South of the Base line and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Township ten, of range twenty-one.

The fractions, of sections seventeen, eighteen, nineteen and twenty, east of Red river, in the bend of Old River Lake, in township eighteen, of range twenty-five.

Townships five, six, and eighteen, of range twenty-seven.

Townships two, three, five, six and seventeen, of range twenty-eight.

Townships four and five, of range twenty-nine.

Townships five, six, and seven of range thirty.

At the Land Office at LITTLE ROCK commencing on Monday, the twenty-8th day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz;

North of the Base Line West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Sections one and twelve, in township seven, of range seven.

Fractional township seven, north of the old Indian boundary, of range fourteen.

South of the Base Line and West of the Meridian.

Sections one, two, three, four, five, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen fourteen, fifteen, twenty-two twenty-three twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six twenty-seven and thirty-six, north half and southwest quarter of section six, fractional of section eight, east of Rock Roe Bayou and White river, North half and southeast quarter, and including part east of White river, of section twenty-one of north half and southeast quarter of section thirty five and including part east of White river in township one of range three.

Township nine and ten, of range five.

Township five, of range six.

Townships fifteen and eighteen of range nine.

Fractional section twenty-one south half of twenty-two and north half and southwest quarter of section twenty seven, east of Arkansas river in township three and township fifteen, of range ten.

Township twelve, thirteen, fourteen and fifteen, of range twelve.

Township eighteen and nineteen, and the fractional sections one to six, inclusive, in township twenty of range thirteen and fourteen.

At the Land Office at Helena, commencing on Thursday, the twenty-eighth day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands hereinafter described, viz:

South of the Base Line and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

The fractional sections two and three, north of bereh Grass Bayou, sections four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one and thirty-two, north of Arkansas river, and fractional sections thirty-three and thirty-four, in township eight, of range one.

Township seventeen, of range three.

Lands appropriated by law, for the use of schools, military or other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer; and no private entries of land, in the townships so offered, will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this twenty-fourth day of June, Anno Domini, 1844.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President:
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, and make payment therefor *as soon as practical after seeing this notice*, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township, embracing the tract claimed, above designated; otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

☞Impurity of Blood causes Pain and

occasions disease upon that part of the body which from any cause may be weakest. Thus in persons whose blood is impure, should they have a cold, the impure matter would settle upon their lungs, and consumption be the trouble; so with other affections. All trouble is saved by using the BRANDRETH PILLS, which cannot injure, and which cannot overdone. Only use them in the commencement of any disease, use them in full doses and you will be well, while those who are too wise to take such a simple medicine, are bed-ridden, or prematurely and their days. The Brandreth Pills are only beginning to be appreciated; they are found to never deceive; they're the only internal medicine required in the country.

Be careful of a spurious universal purgative which cannot be used without injury to the body as Brandreth's Pills can! What are they? Are they not imitations of the Brandreth Pills recommended in advertisements stolen from Dr. Brandreth? Were they not originally counterfeit pills purporting to be the genuine Brandreth Pills? But in consequence of the new labels on the Brandreth Pills brave are they not obliged to come out under colors equally false? Oh, nerve the makers and traveling agents? Are they not men whom Dr. Brandreth hath cast off, not for good conduct truly? Is this not true as applicable to the *pretended "Indian,"* and, in fact, to nearly all the advertised pills of the day? Shall the public trust their lives in the hands of these unprincipled men? Surely not.

The Brandreth Pills *give strength* for weakness—the are lifted best by those who have taken the most of them. Dr. Brandreth can give *personal* reference to thousands who have been *restored* from a bed of sickness by their use, when every other means had proved entirely unavailable. These cases are continually occurring in this city and in every part of the Union. Get Brandreth's Pills if you are not perfectly healthy, and they will restore you—if medicine can do it—because they expel those humors which are the cause of imparity of the blood, and at the same time the body is strengthened by the operation of this most excellent medicine

The following names are a list of Dr. B. Brandreth's agents in New London Co.

Norwich, R. W. Roath; New London, Nathan Belden; Colchester, L. A. Kellogg; Franklin, Amos Le Hyde; Liberty Hill, Austin Gay; Lebanon, Gardner Robinson; Yanticville, Tracy, Huntington & Co.; Fitchville, S. Fitch; Norwich Town, Geo. D. Fuller; Milltown, Wm. H. Hull; Stonington, Morgan Lewis; Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Porterville, Smith, Cady & Co; Centre Groton, R. W. Smith; Groton, John Hudson: Hamburg, H. A. Brockway; Salem, E. S. Williams; Montville, James Turner; Hadlyme, E. Brockway.

WRIGHT'S Indian Vegetable Pills,

OF THE

N. American College of Health.

THESE extraordinary Pills are composed of plants which grow spontaneously on our own soil, and are, therefore, better adapted to our constitution than medicines concocted from foreign drugs, however well they may be compounded; and as the INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS are founded upon the principle that the human body is, in truth,

SUBJECT TO BUT ONE DISEASE,

viz, corrupt humors, and that medicines cures this disease on

NATURAL PRINCIPLES

by cleansing and purifying the body; it will be manifest, that if the constitution be not entirely exhausted, a perseverance in their use, according to directions, is absolutely certain to drive disease of every name from the body.

When we wish to restore a Swamp or Marsh to fertility, we drain it of the superabundant waters. In like manner, if we wish to restore the body to health, we must cleanse it of impurity.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

Will be found one of the best, if not the very best medicines in the world for carrying out this

GRAND PURIFYING PRINCIPLE,

because they expel from the body all morbid and corrupt humors—the cause of disease—in any easy and NATURAL MANNER; and while they every day give

EASE AND PLEASURE,

disease of every name is rapidly driven from the body.

The above named INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS have been three years before the American public; and we can now say, without fear of contradiction, that of all the various medicines which have heretofore been popular, not one has given such universal satisfaction, or obtained such a permanent hold upon the affections of the people. Not only do all who use it invariably experience relief, and recommend it in the strongest terms; but it has effected some of the most astonishing cures ever performed by medicine.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are attaining great celebrity in New England as well as other parts of the United States. The attempts of persons to defraud the public by the sale of spurious articles, meet with general reprobation. Mr. Wright is an indefatigable business man, and shows an array of cures by the medicine, which warrant confidence in the virtues of his Indian Vegetable Pills.

From the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

People are pretty well satisfied by this time, that Calomel and the other thousand and one mineral preparations of the shops are better adapted, as a general rule, to kill rather than cure the patient.—As a matter of course, vegetable medicines are there, fore in great request. There are very many humbugs however, among the latter, and we would advise all those who have the least regard for their health, to try the *INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS of the North American College of Health*, sold at 193 Race street, Philadelphia—as they are the preparation of one intimately acquainted with the healing art.

From the Boston Daily Times.

INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

Of all the public advertised medicines of the day, we know of none that we can more safely recommend for the "ills that flesh is heir to," than the Pills that are sold at the depot of the North American College of Health, No 193 Tremont street Boston. Several instances we know of, where they are used in families with the highest satisfaction. And no longer ago than yesterday, we heard an eminent physician of this city recommend them in high terms. There used to be in the community a great repugnance to the use of QUACK medicines, as they are all indiscriminately termed, but it was mainly owing to the regular M. D.'s constantly denouncing them. They are, however becoming more liberal in this respect, and the consequence is, that good vegetable medicines are now more extensively used than formerly.

AGENTS.

SAMUEL TYLER, Norwich, will sell by the dozen to those who wish to purchase to sell again.

R. W. ROATH,	Norwich.
Geo. D. Fuller,	Norwich Town.
S. C. Osgood,	Bean Hill.
Tracy Huntington & Co.	Yanticville.
A. L. Hyde,	Franklin.
A. G. Bailey,	Lebanon.
G. Robinson,	"
Stephen Fitch,	Fitchville.
H. Morey,	Bozrahville.
J. W. Stanton,	Jewett City.
Albert Ray & Co.	Greeneville.
C. & G. Lewis,	Uncasville
B. F. Collins,	Mystic.
B. F. Hoxie,	Mystic Bridge
Wm. Browning,	Gales Ferry.
Nathan Beckwith,	New London.
J. H Lewis & Co.	Westerly R. I.
E. W. Babcock & Co.	" "
R. Burnett,	Groton.
R. M Smith,	"
E. Faxon Jr.	Stonington.
Wm. B. Hull,	North Stonington.

New England Office, 193 Tremont-street Boston.

May 1st. 1844. 23

GEO. W. CONCKLIN,

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTER,

No. 51 Water-Street, Norwich. Conn.,

Every description of Letter Press Printing neatly and promptly executed.

August 7 tf37

For Military.

BLUE Broad Cloths, expressly for military, just received, and for sale very low by TWEEDY BARROWS & CO.

Norwich, August 21st., 1844. 3w40

NORWICH NEWS.

Terms per Annum - - 2 00
For Advertising per square of ten lines, 1 00
For more than three insertions per week 25

THE NORWICH NEWS.
WM. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
OFFICE No. 38, SHETUCKET STREET
One door North of the American House.

Wood and Willow ware,
Wholesale and Retail!

A LARGE lot just received from the manufacturer of all kinds and descriptions, consisting in part of Tubs of all sizes, Pails and Can Pails, Nest Boxes, Bowls, Trays, Wash-Boards, Clothes-lines, Mortars, and other articles too many to enumerate, all of which will be sold at prices *unusually low*. Also, a good supply of Willow and other Baskets. A fresh supply of Teas, with GROCERIES of all kinds, may constantly be found at the store of
FAIRFIELD & ARMSTRONG.
P. S. Goods delivered free of expense to any part of the city.
April 30. 9

COPARTERTSHIP

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of
BREWER & LEWIS,
and will transact the STOVE AND TIN WARE business at No. 16 *Shetucket Street*, a few rods from the corner of Main, where they offer for sale a lot of very superior Tin Ovens manufactured expressly for the present season, which will Boil as well as Bake, also a large quantity of Milk Pans, as cheap as the cheapest, together with a general assortment of Tin Ware, Stoves, &c.
Tin Roofing, Copper and Tin Eave Troughs, Conductor Pipes, &c., made and put up in a workmanlike manner. Jobbing and repairing done at the shortest notice.
DAN M. BREWER,
WM. LEWIS.
Norwich, May 28th, '44. 27

Farmer's

WHO visit Norwich to Purchase their Fall and Winter Supplies, will find it much to their interest to call and examine our stock, and if good Goods and low prices are what they want, there will be no necessity for *looking further*—a limited quantity of good Socks and Stocking Yarn taken in exchange.
LINCOLN & WILLIAMS.
Sept. 12 43

Pedlars

CAN find the best assortment of "YANKEE NOTIONS" (excepting Razors,) in the place, and every kind of Goods wanted by Travelling Merchants at low prices, *for cash*, at
Sept. 12 43 LINCOLN & WILLIAMS.

Eastern and Western Lumber.

800,000 FEET Albany Mer. Boards, 12 [14, and 16 feet.
25,000 Albany clear do
50,000 Eastern Mer Boards and Plank.
25,000 ft. " clear, 1¼, 1½ and 2 inch.
25,000 ft. Spruce flooring.
50,000ft. Clapboards of various kinds.
400 M. Pine and Cedar Shingles.
For sale by E. CHAPELL,
Central Wharf

C. BRINKERHOFF'S HEALTH RESTORATIVE.

THE RESPECTABLE individuals who have certificates to the virtue of C. BRINKERHOFF'S HEALTH RESTORATIVE, are those who have experienced its remedial effect either in their own individual cases, or within the circle of their families. Without an exception they are persons whose veracity is unquestioned, and they frankly state their entire confidence in the Proprietor and his medicine. Dr. Jas. R. Chilton, the eminent Analytical Chemist of New York, having had a bottle under trial, has certified that it is composed of vegetable matter entirely. For Liver Complaint, Weakness and Pain in the Side and Chest, Severe Coughs and Colds and profuse Nights Sweats, the Health Restorative has evinced the most decided curative properties, strengthening the weak and dilapidated part, and soothing the most aggravating and alarming cough and expectoration. Some of the most eminent of the Medical Faculty and Divines are ready to be cited as to proof of its really astonishing qualities, and have left their names and certificates with Mr. Brinkerhoff, the Proprietor, for that purpose.
HORACE EVERETT 96 Hudson St N. Y. the General Agent for the U. States, has appointed SAMUEL TYLER, 138 Main-st., and WILLIAM S. TYLER, 131 Water-st., as Agents for Norwich Ct.
Norwich, August 15. 36

SHAVING CREAM.

FIELD'S Anodyne, Glenn's, Ferre's, Columbian, Kimball's Pearl, American Gentleman's, and Taylor's Shaving Cream, for sale by
JOHN L. DEVOTION.
No. 119 Main Street. 43

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

In pursuance of law, I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales will be held at the under mentioned Land Offices, in the State of MISSOURI, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the Land Office at PLATTSBURG, commencing on Monday, the twenty-first day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned township, viz:

North of the Base Line, and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Township sixty two, of range twenty nine.

Township sixty two, sixty three and sixty four, of range thirty.

Township sixty one and sixty four, of range thirty one.

Townships sixty one, sixty two and sixty four, of range thirty two.

The parts of townships fifty two, fifty four, fifty six, fifty eight, fifty nine and sixty, lying west of the former west boundary of the state, and townships sixty one, sixty two, sixty three, on both sides of that boundary, of range thirty three.

Fractional township fifty, townships fifty one, fifty three, fifty five, fifty seven, fifty nine, sixty one, sixty three, and sixty four, of range thirty four.

Also at the same place, commencing on Monday, the eighteenth day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz:

North of the Base Line, and west of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Townships fifty two, fifty four, fifty six, fifty eight, sixty, sixty two, sixty four, of range thirty five.

Fractional township fifty two, north part of fractional township fifty three, north of former military observation; township fifty five.

Fractional townships fifty eight and fifty nine, and townships sixty one and sixty three of range thirty six.

Fractional township fifty four, townships sixty, sixty two, and sixty four, of range thirty seven.

Fractional townships fifty eight and fifty nine, and townships sixty one and sixty three, of range thirty eight.

Township sixty two, of range thirty nine.

Fractional township sixty one, of range forty.

Township sixty four, of range forty one.

At the Land Office at CLINTON, commencing on Thursday, the twenty fourth day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz:

North of the Base Line and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Township forty five, of range twenty nine.

Township thirty five, thirty six, thirty seven, forty five, and forty six of range thirty.

Township thirty-six, thirty seven, thirty eight, forty five, and forty six, of range thirty one.

Township thirty five, thirty six, thirty seven, thirty eight, thirty nine, forty five, forty six, and forty eight, of range thirty two.

Township thirty five, thirty six, thirty seven, thirty eight, and thirty nine, of range thirty three.

At the Land Office at Palmyra, commencing on Monday, the twenty fifth day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned township, viz.,

The Norwich News.

VOL. IV.—NO. 47. NORWICH, CONN., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1844. WHOLE NO. 203.

North of the Base Line and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Township sixty six, of range eleven and twelve.

Townships sixty five and sixty six, of range thirteen.

At the Land Office at FAYETTE, commencing on Monday, the twenty eighth day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz.

North of the Base Line, and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Townships sixty two, sixty three and sixty four, of range fourteen.

Township sixty four, of range fifteen.

Townships sixty one, sixty two, sixty three, sixty four, of range nineteen.

Township sixty four of range twenty.

Also, at the same time and place, for the disposal of the public lands on the islands in the Missouri river, hereinafter designated

Islands numbered twenty, twenty one, and twenty two, in township fifty three, of range twenty.

Island numbered twenty four, in township fifty two of range eighteen.

Island numbered twenty five, in township fifty two of range nineteen.

Islands numbered thirty, thirty one, and thirty two, in township forty eight, of range fifteen.

Islands thirty three, thirty four, thirty five, thirty six, thirty seven, thirty eight, thirty nine, forty and forty one, in township forty six, of range thirteen.

Island numbered forty two, in township forty six, of range thirteen.

Islands numbered forty three and forty four, in township forty five, of range thirteen.

Island number forty five, in township forty five, of range twelve.

At the Land Office at ST. LOUIS, commencing on Thursday, the first day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands on the islands in the Missouri river, hereinafter described, viz:

North of the Base Line and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Island number fifty two, in township forty four, of range nine.

Islands number fifty three, fifty four, fifty five, fifty six, and fifty seven, except the southeast fractional quarter of section seventeen, township forty five, of range eight, on island number fifty five, in township forty five, ranges eight and nine.

Islands number sixty one and sixty two, except the southwest quarter of section twenty eight and the fractional section thirty three, in township forty six, of range four.

Islands number sixty three, sixty four and sixty five, in townships forty five and forty six, of range three and four.

Islands sixty six, sixty seven, sixty eight, sixty nine seventy and seventy one, in township forty five, of range three.

Island number seventy two, in township forty five, of range two.

Islands number seventy three, seventy four, seventy five and seventy six, except the east fractional half of southwest quarter, and the west fractional half of the southwest quarter of section five, in township forty four, of range one, on island number seventy four, in townships forty four and forty five, of range one.

Island number seventy seven, in township forty four, of range one.

At the Land Office at Jackson, commencing on Monday, the fourth day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz:

North of the Base Line, and East of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Township twenty two, except sections five, six and seven, of range nine.

Southeast quarter of section one, fractional sections twelve, thirteen and fourteen, south half of fifteen, section twenty two, and fractional sections twenty three, twenty six and seven, in township sixteen and township twenty eight and twenty nine, of range twelve.

Fractional townships sixteen and seventeen, except sections five and six, in the latter of range thirteen.

The east half of township twenty five, township twenty six, except the two westernmost tiers of sections, and township twenty seven, except the northwest quarter of section six and lot number six of the northeast quarter of same section, of range fourteen.

Township twenty three and twenty four, except the western tier of sections in the latter of range fifteen

Fractional township twenty three and twenty eight, of range sixteen.

Fractional township twenty two and twenty three of range seventeen.

At the Land Office at SPRINGFIELD, commencing on Thursday, the seventh day of November next for the disposal of the public lands within the under mentioned townships, to wit:

North of the Base Line, and West of the Meridian.

Township thirty four, of ranges twenty two and twenty three.

Township thirty, of range twenty five.

Township thirty one, of ranges nineteen, twenty, twenty one, twenty two, twenty three and twenty five.

Township thirty three and thirty four, of ranges thirty two and thirty three.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military or other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer, and no private entries of land, in the townships so offered, will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this 24th day of June, Anno Domini, 1844.
JOHN TYLER

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any of the lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, and make payment therefor, as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township, embracing the tract claimed above designated, otherwise such claim will be forfeited. THO. H. BLAKE.
By the President:
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. In pursuance of law, I JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declared and make known, that public sales will be held at the undermentioned Land Offices, in the States of OHIO and ILLINOIS, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the Land Office at UPPER SANDUSKY, OHIO, commencing on Monday the sixth day of January next, for the disposal of the public lands hereinafter designated, being sections or parts of sections alternate to the sections granted by law to the State of Ohio, for constructing the Miami and Dayton Canal.

North of the Base Line and East of the First Principal Meridian.

Section one, three, eleven and thirteen, in township one, of range three.

North half, southwest quarter and fractional southeast quarter of section one; all of sections three, nine, eleven, fifteen, seventeen, twenty-one, twenty-five, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-three, and thirty-five; and fractional northeast quarter of section thirteen, in township two, of range three

Section thirty-five, in township four, of range three.

The east half, the northwest quarter, and the northeast fraction of the southwest fractional quarter of section one; and all of sections three, five, seven, nine eleven, thirteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-three, and thirty-five, in township one of range four.

Sections three, eleven, fifteen, twenty-three, twenty-nine, thirty-one, and thirty-three; east fraction of section nine, east of reserve; south fraction of section nineteen, south of reserve; fractions of section twenty-one, south and east of reserve; the fractional east half (east of river) and the west half of section twenty-seven; the east half, the north part of the northwest quarter; the south part of the northwest quarter; the north fraction of the southwest quarter and the southwest fraction of the southwest quarter of section thirty-five, in township two, of range four.

Sections twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-one thirty-three, and thirty-five, in township three, of range four

The northeast quarter, the east fraction of the northwest quarter; the north fraction of the southeast quarter, and the southwest fractional quarter of section seven; the northeast and northwest fractional quarter (south of river,) and the south half of section seventeen; all of sections nineteen, twenty-nine, thirty-one, and thirty-three; the northeast fraction of the north half; the fractional northwest quarter, the southwest quarter, and the west fraction of the southeast quarter of section twenty-one; the southeast and northwest fractional quarters (north of river,) and the southeast and southwest fractional quarters of section twenty-seven; and the northeast fraction (north of river.) the fractional east half of the northwest quarter (north of river,) the west fraction of the southwest quarter (south of river,) the east half of the southwest quarter, and the west fraction of the southeast quarter of section thirty-five, in township one of range five.

South of the Base Line and East of the First Principal Meridian.

Section twenty-five, in township five, of range three.

Sections one, thirteen, and twenty-five, in township six, of range three.

Sections one, three, five, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-seven, thirty-three and thirty-five, in township one, of range four.

Sections one, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, twenty-one twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-seven, thirty-three, and thirty-five; the south half, the northwest quarter, the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter, and the south half of the northeast quarter of section three, in township two, of range four.

Sections one, three, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, twenty one, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-three and thirty-five, in township three, of range four.

Sections one and three; the east half of section nine; all of sections eleven, thirteen, fifteen, twenty-three, twenty-five, and twenty-seven, the south half and the fraction of the north half (north of river, of section thirty-three, and the fractional southwest quarter (south of river) and the fraction of the southeast fractional quarter (east of river) of section thirty-five, in township four, of range four.

The northeast quarter, the west part of the southwest fractional quarter, the east part of the northwest fractional quarter, the west part of the northwest fractional quarter (south and west of river) and the fraction of the northwest fractional quarter (north of river) of section one; all of sections three, five, nine, thirteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-three, twenty-seven and thirty-one; the east half of section seven; the northeast fractional quarter (north of river); the northwest quarter, the southeast fractional quarter, the southwest fractional quarter, (north of river) and the fraction of the southwest quarter (south of river) of section eleven; the west half of the northeast quarter, the northwest quarter, the fractional north half of the southwest quarter; the fractional south half of the southeast quarter, and the fractional east half of the northeast quarter (south of river) of section fifteen; the west half, the west half of the northeast quarter, and the west half of the southeast quarter of section twenty-one; the east half, the east half of the northwest quarter, the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter, and the south east quarter of section twenty-five; the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter, the northwest quarter, and east half of the southwest quarter, and the northwest and southeast quarters of section twenty-nine; the west half and northeast quarter of section thirty-three; and the east half and northwest quarter of section thirty-five, in township five, of range four.

The north half of section one; the northeast quarter, the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter, the east half of the northwest quarter, and the west half of the southwest quarter of section five; all of sections seven, eleventeen, twenty-nine, and thirty-one; the southeast quarter and the south half of the southwest quarter of section eleven; the east half of the southeast quarter, the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter, and the south half of the southwest quarter of section twenty-three; the northeast and southwest quarters, the south half of the northwest quarter, and the east half of the southeast quarter of section twenty five; the southeast quarter, the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter, the north half and the east half of the southeast quarter of section thirty-five; the west half of the northeast quarter; the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter, the west half and the southeast quarter of section seventeen; the west half of the northwest quarter, the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter, the south half of the southeast quarter, the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter, and the south half of the southwest quarter of section twenty-one; the southeast quarter, the south half of the southwest quarter, and the east half of the northeast quarter of section twenty-five; the west half and the southeast quarter of section twenty-nine; the east half of the northeast quarter, the south half of the southeast quarter, the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter, and the south half of the southwest quarter of section thirty-five, in township six, of range five.

Sections three, five, nine, fifteen, twenty-one, and twenty-seven; the east half of the northwest quarter the east half of the northwest quarter, the east half of section, and the east half and southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section seven; the east half the northwest quarter, and the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section nineteen; and the east half of the northeast quarter and the southwest quarter of section thirty-three, in township seven, of range five.

Sections five and nine, and the northeast quarter, the south half the northwest quarter, and the southeast and southwest fractional quarters of section seven in township eight, of range five.

And fractional section nineteen, in township four, of range six.

At the Land Office at CHILLICOTHE, OHIO, commencing on Monday, the twentieth day of January next, for the disposal of the public lands hereinafter described, being sections or parts of sections alternate to the sections granted by law to the state of Ohio, for constructing the Miami and Dayton Canal.

North of the River and East of the First Principal Meridian.

The west side of fractional section one; the north end of section three, all of sections five, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, seventeen, twenty-one, twenty-three and twenty-seven; the west half and the west half of the southeast Quarter of section twenty-five, and the west half of the southeast Quarter, the north half and the southwest Quarter of section thirty five, in township eleven, of range four.

Fractional section thirty-three, in township twelve, of range four.

The southwest Quarter of section one, and the west half of the northwest Quarter of the same section; the northeast Quarter of section three; the northwest Quarter and the west half of the northeast Quarter of section five; the south half and the east half of the northwest Quarter of section eleven; the west half of the northeast, and northwest Quarters, and the west half of the southwest Quarter of section fifteen, in township nine, of range five.

Fractional sections three and five, the north half, the southeast quarter, and the east half of the southwest quarter of section seven; the northwest, northeast, and southeast quarters of section nine; all of sections eleven, fifteen, seventeen, and twenty-three; the east half of the northeast quarter the northwest quarter and the south half of section nineteen; the northwest quarter, the east half of the southwest quarter and the east half of section twenty-one; the north half of section twenty-five; the northeast quarter, the west half of the northeast quarter, and the west half of the southeast quarter of section twenty-nine; the west half of the southwest quarter of section thirty-one; the west half of the southeast quarter of section thirty-three, and the east half and northwest quarter of section thirty-five, in township ten of range five.

Fractional section thirty-five, in township eleven, of range five.

And the west half of the northwest quarter of section seven, in township seven, of range six.

The minimum price of the lands here designated in the state of Ohio, is fixed by law at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per acre, and they are not subject to entry under any pre-emption law of Congress.

At the Land Office at QUINCY, ILLINOIS, commencing on Monday, the ninth day of December next for the disposal of the public lands within the east half of the southwest quarter of section eighteen; and the east half of the southeast quarter of section twenty-nine, in township ten north, of range six east, of 4th principal meridian.

At the land office at DIXON, ILLINOIS, commencing on Monday, the sixteenth day of December next, for the disposal of the public lands within the east part of the northeast fractional quarter of section twenty-one, and the east part of the northwest fractional quarter of the same section, in township forty-three, north of range one, east of the third principal meridian.

The northeast quarter of section eleven, in township twenty-six, of range eight, east of the 4th principal meridian; the west part of the northwest fractional quarter of section one, and the northeast fractional quarters of section two, in township sixteen, of range six, west of the 4th principal meridian.

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer; and no private entries of any lands herein described, will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this second day of September, Anno Domini, 1844.
J. TYLER.

By the President,
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any lands within the limits of the tracts above described, lying in the State of Illinois, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, and make payment therefor as soon as practicable after seeing this notice and before the day appointed for the commencement of the sale of the lands embracing the tract claimed above designated, otherwise such claim will be forfeited. THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office. 46

REMEMBER
the old stand, No. 78 Main-St.,
OPPOSITE THE FRANKLIN HOUSE,

WHERE J. M. NELSON still continues to carry on the Tailoring business in all its various branches. The subscriber is now ready to make all kinds of Gentlemen's garments in the latest styles. The subscriber has received the Fall and Winter fashions for 1844-5. All garments made at this establishment warranted to fit.
N. B. Cutting done at short notice. Wanted also, six or eight first rate Tailoresses to whom good encouragement will be given.
JAMES M. NELSON.
Sept. 19 43

Stray Dog.

CAME into the premises of the subscriber, a 'Setter Dog.' The owner may obtain the dog by calling on me, and paying expenses.
WILLIAM S. PALMER.
Norwich, Oct. 3, 1844. 46

Beware of the First Glass!
A Tale of the middle walks of Life.
BY T. S. ARTHUR, OF LOUISIANA.

"Taste not the wine within the cup—
Let not that curse be thine!—
'Tis rich and red, but grief and woe
Are hid its rosy depths below."—WILLIS.

Ellen Canning had, when yet a mere child, plighted her troth to love and to honor a talented though dissolute young man, of slender income and expensive habits. In vain her relatives argued that such an union could produce nought save misery; but the warm-hearted girl had pleaded so earnestly, that since Harry Marston had separated himself from his former gay companions, he no longer frequented theatres, barrooms, clubs or billiard rooms, as to draw a reluctant consent from her father, though the old gentleman hinted that the loss of his situation as book-keeper for the extensive western commission house of the B—s was owing to his sad propensity for tippling. Though Ellen could not defend the past, she spoke with proud security of the future, in the simple appeal 'but he has joined a *Temperance Society* now, papa.'

Alas, poor girl! she knew not that he whose cause she was so warmly pleading had often before signed the temperance pledge, and as often, unable to resist temptation, back-slidden from his promise, although he felt it estranged him from the esteem and confidence of kindred and friends. For the first few months after their marriage, Marston's conduct bade fair to fulfil his wife's prophecy for the future; but again, strange infatuation! he without any particular cause or inducement, tried another first glass, and, by way of indemnifying himself for past abstinence, drank to such excess as to lose his employment of book-keeper, and once more alienate the respect and confidence of his friends—all save *one*,—that one, his patient, suffering, uncomplaining wife—*she* still sustained the same.

Soon they were reduced from a respectable competence to poverty, and, by as rapid a transition, from poverty to absolute penury; and Ellen, with an infant daughter, was at last compelled, by the fear of seeing her babe die from the want of the care and comforts she might secure to it beneath her father's roof, to accept for it and herself that asylum which was not extended to her drunken husband.

Although Mr. Canning refused to admit Marston an inmate of his family, still for Ellen's sake he furnished the miserable and now thoroughly repentant man with respectable clothing, (even his clothes had been pawned at the *cabarets* for *drams*) and in consideration of his once more signing the temperance pledge, under a solemn promise not to violate it, he furnished him also with letters to a respectable mercantile house in Cincinnati. He left New Orleans immediately and was shortly after his arrival installed in Cincinnati as book-keeper to the firm to which he was recommended. For a year his conduct gave entire satisfaction; out of his salary he sent regular remittances to New Orleans to pay off the debts contracted during his term of inebriety. During the year his regular upright conduct and attention to business so pleased his employers that, unsolicited, they raised his salary, inasmuch that he ventured to write to Mr. Canning, to whom he had promised neither wife to his wife, nor by any verbal message to endeavor to induce her to join him. He now wrote, confident in his present upright course and tried abstinence, praying that Ellen might be permitted to come to him. A kind answer was returned, and in another month Ellen was joined him in Cincinnati.

Another year was passed, and Marston was left comparatively wealthy by the death of his father, (a coffee planter in the West Indies,) and had entered the commercial house of which he had been a book-keeper, as a partner. During that year he family had received the addition of a boy, a beautiful, healthy child, and Marston might ever be seen, when returning from his office, carrying the rosy boy in his arms, his favorite, pride, and plaything. What though he felt all a father's pride in his eldest child, the beautiful little Althea, with her deep blue eyes and dark curling hair, at if was she to him more as a stranger, and he never replied to a question of her age, that she was four years old, without pausing involuntarily at the thought of how small a portion of that time she had been permitted to know him. None of those harrowing recollections were his, as he caused the rosy laughing boy to laugh, or nightly watched him to sleep.

And Ellen was happy—happy in the affectionate kindness of the man whom she had never upbraided in his folly and degradation, now that he was restored to her, to himself and society. She once more, as in days when great alone by name she knew, felt thankful for life and existence, and deemed that future days were yet in store for her.

And thus the brightest dream of a fond wife and mother's existence seemed to be broken, rudely and forever by that fatal curse—one *more first glass*. Yet so it was with poor Ellen's dream of hope and happiness.

On returning from his office one evening Marston, being caught in a shower, dropped in a tavern where were assembled many of his acquaintances, some reading the papers, others talking politics around the bar. Marston complained of being wet, and was advised to take a glass of brandy; he knew full well his propensity, and that to be temperate he must abstain entirely, yet he was now no longer the dependent clerk, whose inebriety might be punished with instant dismissal and loss of character, he stood high now as a merchant and man of wealth; whom could it injure—that one glass? Besides, to whom was he accountable?

Man! dare to ask to whom accountable! to your wife, your children, and—your God! Had he not showed that he could keep his word when necessary? Had he not abstained totally for the last three years? Then whom could this one glass injure? The sequel showed.

When Marston returned home later than usual his wife hastened to meet him with his infant boy in her arms. Pushing past her, he complained of the headache, but Ellen was not deceived, the smell of brandy, though of late unused to it, was never to be mistaken. She had seen him thus before.

The babe clapped his rosy hands and crowed for joy as he stretched out his little arms to be taken, but Marston complaining of his nose put him rudely back. The child delighted put his head in his mother's bosom and sobbed himself to sleep. The first glass being indulged in but created a desire for more, and the next day 'twas with unspeakable horror that Ellen saw, by her husband's manner on his return to dinner, that he had been drinking, but she knew not how deeply.

Seeing that she was afraid to trust the child in his arms as was her wont, Marston with the obstinacy peculiar to inebriety insisted upon taking him. But the little fellow remembering his repulse of the preceding night, or perhaps frightened by the violence of his manner, clung the closer to his mother. Marston, as has been said, had been drinking more deeply than his wife suspected. The fumes of the liquor he had swallowed had risen to his brain, and maddened at what he called "the first's obstinacy," he snatched him from his mother. Ellen clasped her hands as she saw him furiously sweep out high, and called or rather screamed, "Oh, hurt him not, Harry!" but ere the words were ended the helpless, unoffending babe was dashed to the first landing of the stairs.

A scream from his wife so wild and heart-rending that the agony of death seemed to have passed in it, roused Marston to a full sense of what he had done. He ran to raise the quivering form of that boy, late so much his joy and pride, and here him bleeding and mangled to a bed. *He was completely sobered.*

Finding that life was not extinct, he turned his attention to his wife, while a servant was despatched for a physician. Long and fruitless seemed every effort to recall that life which from that young stricken mother seemed forever fled. But I pass over the horror with which she shrunk from his support and inquired for her child, and the agony with which she heard that though he might live, his spine had been injured, and *he would be a cripple for life.*

Marston might again be seen carrying the babe about in his arms, but how different his manner—how altered the former gay tone of his voice! He now no longer called on the rosy, laughing boy, to notice all that passed around, but stilled the plaintive moanings of the little sufferer on his breast, with a tenderness and solicitude that spoke the deep feeling that lay in the father's heart for his crippled boy.

The patient little victim was six months old at the time of the *accident*, as that act of violence was reported to the physician and servants to be, and he lived till his birth-day came round, when his fringed eyelids closed "calmly as the night's repose, like flowers at set of sun"—and he breathed his last.

Marston never again tasted of "the wine within the cup," business prospered with him, and he was accounted by the world a prosperous and a happy man. But they saw him not when tears fell like upon the upturned face of the little Althea, as she asked "*why* little brother died?"

Not long after the death of the little darling, Ellen returned home to her father's, in New Orleans—to die.

Doctors called her malady *consumption*, but her husband *alone* knew that her sum of earthly happiness had set for ever when his arm had, with mental force, tore from her breast its cherished darling and hurled it to—its grave.

He asked not, hoped not for her to live, although with the sacrifice of his own, gladly would he have bought the life of her he had so injured, for he felt that though young, amiable and loved, still most death now be welcomed by his Ellen, as the kind friend who would terminate her earthly sufferings.

And when a few weeks after, a letter sealed with black was placed in his hands, he read it through with the settled calmness of despair, and bowed his head down on the fair brow of his living child, he murmured—"Althea, your mother has gone to your little brother, my child. *God's will be done.*

Maryland Election.

The whigs are enough to make a cat laugh. They are certainly the most original dogs in the world. After having been, as good as beaten in Maryland, after having nearly lost their ale, one of their strong holds, they come out and hurra over the "victory" with as much apparent delight, as if they really had defeated their opponents. The yankee who was forced on board of a British man of war during one of the struggles between this country, and John Bull, and who with a bayonet at his breast, was made to shout "long life to the king," did it with as much sincerity and heartiness, as the whigs crow over such an election result as that in Maryland. The state Central Committee put forth a "congratulatory" address, for instance which apparently gushes forth from hearts overflowing with joy! It commences thus, "We send you glad tidings from Maryland." Glad tidings! In other words, we send you the glorious, the gratifying announcement that Maryland, which was whig in 1840, by upwards of 4700 majority, Maryland which did whig last spring by a majority nearly, if not quite as large, Maryland which we fully calculated on at this election by 5000 majority, has given us a majority of only 592. "Let our brother whigs throughout the Union, confide in this communication, and imitate the example of Maryland!!!" Thus closes the address. Had the democrats put such language into the mouth of this whig central committee, they would have been pronounced a little satirical.—*Pres. Sta.*

Maryland will go for Polk and Dallas!

The returns from Maryland are all in, and the result is not 5000 whig majority as we anticipated, but a majority of only 592!!! Well if the whigs can't get a state like Maryland, which *every body* has conceded to them by a majority; doubts that which the present election gives them, from whence are they to obtain their great strength? We have along thought Mr. Clay was *sure of six states*. We do not now think he can possibly count with a certainty upon more than *four*, viz: Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island and Kentucky.—*B.*

BROKE OUT IN A NEW PLACE.—Millerism is not dead yet. Considerable excitement prevails in Philadelphia on the subject. Mr. Hough, a tailor in Fifth street, has closed his store, and placed the following on his window shutters:—

This shop is closed in honor
of the king of Kings,
Who will appear about the
22d of October.
Get ready, friends, to crown
him Lord of all.

ANOTHER.—Mr. Ducker, the lighterman of one of the largest houses in Brooklyn, on Saturday last discharged all his workmen, declaring that the world would not last beyond the 21st instant, and possibly not beyond the 18th.

SUICIDE AT WEEHAWKEN.—Yesterday afternoon the body of a man, in an advanced stage of decomposition, was discovered suspended to a tree in the woods on Weehawken Hill; about two miles from the landing at Hoboken. The spot is in the immediate vicinity of the supposed scene of the murder of Mary Rogers. The dress of the deceased was a black homespun coat, with plaid pantaloons; and from the appearance of the body, it is thought the fatal act was committed about a week ago. It appears that the miserable man was determined to make sure work, as the veins of his left arm had been severed by a knife or other sharp instrument. There is a rock close by the tree from which he was suspended; and it is presumed that he mounted to the top of it before putting the rope round his neck. He then, after adjusting the rope, probably opened the veins of his arm, slided from the rock in a fainting condition, and was strangled. He had the appearance of a man about 20 years of age. No papers were found on his person, nor any other means of identifying him. The Coroner, Mr. Benson of Hoboken, was to hold an inquest on the body, this morning. Mr. B. will afford any information in his power in relation to the matter.—*N. Y. True Sun, of 9th inst.*

Author of the Roorback Forgery—A Whig Editor at fault:

The Journal of Commerce states, that the original authorship of the Roorback forgery has been traced to a Mr. Linn of Ithaca, who gave it to a young whig, Mr. Mc Kinley, of that town, to copy and to hand to the editor of the Ithaca Chronicle, with a prefatory communication signed "An Abolitionist."

Mr. Linn has published an explanatory statement, to the effect that this imposture was a mere experiment to show the degraded character of the party press. That it was concerted between him and a whig gentleman of Ithaca, to test the truth of a declaration of the former, "that the editor of the Ithaca, Chronicle, moral and religious as he was allowed to be, would publish any falsehood, however gross, if he could thereby effect a political object." Mr. Linn copied the extract from Featherstonhaugh, adding that the slaves spoken of belonging to Jas. K. Polk. This was not strong enough, and the abomination of the "branding" was added by his associate in the experiment. The communication and the extract were given to the editor of the Chronicle, and the name of Mr. Linn disclosed to him. When Mr. Linn understood that the communication was accepted and would appear, thinking the experiment had gone far enough, he disclosed to Mr. Mc Kinley, who had brought it to the Chronicle, its nature and object, and he adds that he believes (as circumstances would appear to show was the fact) that the nature of the imposture was disclosed to the editor of the Chronicle before the publication of the piece.

Mr. Linn is certainly not a democrat. He testifies himself to his high respect for Mr. Clay.

"So far as he interferes in political matters at all, (says the Tompkins Democrat,) his agency for several years past has been favorable to the whig cause; he voted for Gen. Harrison in 1840, and is now partial to Clay."

CRUELTY TO A WOLFE.—Joseph Sechelor was arrested in Baltimore, charged with assaulting Mrs. Barbara Wolfe. He was committed. We hope, for the sake of the sex, that that *Bachelor* [illegible] his conduct.

Murder in Wisconsin.

EXETER, Green Co, Sept 26, 1844.

To the Editor of the Tribune:

DEAR SIR: In your paper of the 8th of August is an account of a "horrid murder committed at this place some time in June on "A. M. Greene." This is a mistake; it should have been Arthur Smith; he was a son of Deacon Arthur Smith of Scipio, county of Cayuga, in the State of New York. He was an amiable young man, and by his untimely death an aged father, a number of brothers and sisters and a numerous circle of friends and relations are called to mourn. One of his brothers, Benoni Smith, Esq. of Scipio, is now here investigating this mysterious affair, and settling the estate of the deceased; the murderer has not been detected; suspicion rests upon one of his nearest neighbours and greatest friends. Mr. Smith was educated to the mercantile business; in the early part of his life he was a clerk to his brother in Scipio; afterwards for about six years, he was in the employ of J. C. Heartt, Brothers & Co. of Troy, New York, and emigrated to this country about six years ago; he was universally beloved and respected, and his loss is deplored by this entire community. A reward of $300 has been offered for the apprehension of the murderer. He was plowing on the Prairie with three yoke of oxen; the prairie plow is so constructed that it runs without holding; he was about two miles from any house except his own, which was distant one mile; his house was entered, his trunk broke open, but the money, viz $200 in gold which was probably the object of pursuit was not found; it was rolled in a piece of cloth; the plowman carries with him an axe and a file with which he repairs and sharpens his plow; the axe was in the act of filing; as blood was found on the plow and the edge about half filed; he was probably first shot, then beaten to death with the axe. After the was entirely demolished in this way he was drawn about twenty rods into the grass and bushes, and had lain ten or twelve days; when found, his wallet and paper money were taken, what amount is unknown.

FROM RIO JANEIRO.—ALLEGED OUTRAGE ON THE FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES.—The Jornal do Commercio of the 2nd of August contains the following communication from the captain of an American trading vessel. If the statement of Captain Dumas be true, the outrage committed is one for which immediate satisfaction should be demanded.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 1, 1844.

On the second day of June, at 1 o'clock P. M. the English man-of-war brig Alert, was lying to at anchor, five miles off Cabinda. Her boat came alongside, manned by two officers, one boy, and four native sailors (called Crewmen.) The Capt. of the Alert, Mr. Bosanquet, (after I told him that the brig owned the Cyrus, of New Orleans, and visited once by him before to save himself the trouble to visit my vessel twice, and at the same time asked him who he was, and to show me a power from my government to visit me,) answered, putting his hands on his breast—'this tells who I am;' and said to me, "I will come on board and you will see." "Very well sir; a protest shall be made for violating the treaty." The gentleman he got on deck with his officers and crew, he ordered his men to open my hatches fore and aft—went down himself with his company, and came on deck after he found that the vessel had nothing but water ballast, (nothing else,) then came towards me, and said in a rough manner—"I want to see your papers." My answer was in the same tone—"Silence, when a man like you takes the liberty to jump on board of an American vessel, against the Captain's will, opening hatches, searching the cabin, and all over the ship, without speaking a word to me; and besides that, I must show you my papers—please tell me who you are? You are not in uniform; any pirate can come to me to an anchor like your brig, and need a boat with an English flag, as you do. Please show me a power to visit me—then, on the spot, I will show you papers." He said—'I have got, but it is on board.' "Well go and get it." 'My word is good enough.' I said that I was not obliged to believe him—then he asked for the papers. 'You shall not see them.' 'Well, if you don't show me your papers I will take you to be a pirate, and from this moment I take charge of the brig.' My answer was—'As long as that flag is hoisted, and my papers are on board, I shall be the captain of my own ship; or if you wish to take charge of her, you must send for more force, or order your brig to come alongside to fire into me, until I am killed, holding the ensign halliards in my hands.' During the conversation I had my log book in my hand; then, thinking I would show my papers quicker, he said to me—'The reason why you cannot show me the papers is because you have sold your vessel—I was told so.' 'It is not true; if my vessel was sold I would not have the American flag up; I nor my crew would be on board now.' Vexed to find that he could not succeed in any way, to then said, 'Well, I will go in the cabin and make search all over.'

Immediately I placed the American flag before the cabin door, which was held tight by myself, the mate and two of my men: and I observed that he could not step into the cabin without trampling on the United States' flag.' His answer was, that it made no difference to him,' and he instantly rushed into the cabin, followed by his officer and a negro, who trampled the flag under their feet in presence of my crew. Then I said, 'Boys, our flag is insulted; it will cost dear to the English nation!' They all came on deck and the Captain told me to let him have my log book. My answer was, 'Never! and as long as I had a drop of blood in my veins no British subject would take it from me.' Then he observed, that he had the power to obtain it by force;' at the same time he ordered one of his negroes to take the book from me, who obeyed the order given to him. I stepped back, pushing the negro, and called on my mate and crew to assist me and to arm themselves with handspikes and knives, and be ready to strike, in case the British officer gave a new order. At this the British captain turned pale, as with the voice of a coward, said to me, 'Captain, stop your crew—I don't want to see any bloodshed or butchery;' then nothing took place. He wanted to go into the cabin to make a search. I observed to him that 'my papers were on board, in my trunk,' and showed him the key. He said, 'Let me have the key, or I shall take it by force.' My answer was 'Have you forgotten what took place for the log book before? Do you wish to begin again?' Then he said, 'I will go in the cabin, and have the trunk broken open.' I gave him no answer. He sent his officers and a negro to act. I followed them with my mate.—They broke open the trunk, and took the papers out of it. I observed to the officer that I had money in my trunk, a gold watch, etc. He made no answer and we all went on deck. He handed the pape s to his captain. I then told him, 'Now you are satisfied with your chief d'œuvres, please to give me my papers, as I wish to sail to morrow.' 'No, sir, I will keep them with me, and pocket them, and go off.' I then said to him, 'As long as my papers are taken away from me, I shall have to leave my vessel,'—and, thereupon, me and my crew abandoned her; leaving everything on board; trunks, instruments, chronometer, &c. &c.

P. C. DUMAS.

United States Consulate, Rio de Janeiro.

I, the undersigned, Consul of the United States, hereby certify the signature to the foregoing document to be that of P. C. Dumas, late master of the American brig Cyrus, of New Orleans.

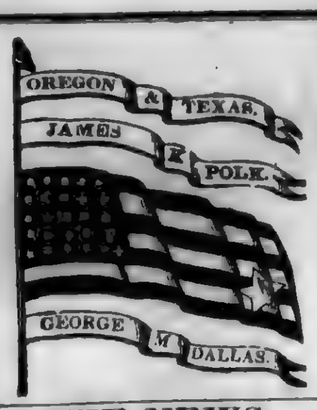
Given under my hand and seal of office, this 5th day of August, 1844.

(Seal.) GEO. WM. GORDON,
Consul, United States.

P. S.—Capt. Dumas arrived in this city yesterday in the brig Oriole, from Rio de Janeiro.

A distinguished Whig of this city, who has bet largely upon the success of the Whig cause in the next election, declared a few days since to a Democratic friend, that the letters and speeches of the Whigs were killing the party; and that if Webster made a few more speeches, and Clay wrote three more letters, he should at once commence to bet on the other side.—*N. O. Republican.*

'BARRED GOLD.'—The Whig papers are foolishly charging that the British are sending out their gold to assist in the election of Polk and Dallas. The same papers maintain because we go for the annexation of Texas and the occupancy of Oregon, that we are determined to kick up a war with Great Britain. We submit whether it is not a 'very remarkable co-incidence' that the British send gold to the Democratic party, when that party, the Whigs charge will certainly set up a war with Great Britain when they elect Polk and Dallas.



THE NEWS.

Norwich, Conn, Oct. 17, 1844.

Democratic Nominations

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAMES K. POLK.

OF TENNESSEE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

GEORGE M. DALLAS,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

For Presidential Electors.

ISAAC TOUCEY, of Hartford.
RALPH I. INGERSOLL, of New Haven.
CODDINGTON BILLINGS, of New London.
ORIGEN S. SEYMOUR, of Litchfield.
SILAS H. HICKOK, of Danbury.
BENJAMIN PINNEY, of Ellington.

☞ **"Fair and just Protection to all the great interests of the Whole Union embracing Agriculture, Manufactures, the Mechanic Arts, Commerce and Navigation."**

JAMES K. POLK.

"Duties should be laid without reference to the protection of any domestic article whatever!

HENRY CLAY.

The Day of Battle

Is near at hand. In less than one little month, there will have been decided, one of the most important questions that has ever been brought before the country. Either Henry Clay, with his miserable American system, comprising a high tariff, a Fifty Million Bank, a two hundred Million Debt, a splendid government, and the et cetersa of aristocratic rule—or James K. Polk, with a simple economical government, a moderate revenue tariff, freedom from debt, &c., &., will preside over our national affairs. To the people of Connecticut, this subject especially commends itself, for we, particularly, are jealous of our personal rights, and fond of economy, in national as well as domestic matters. We must contend earnestly against the elevation of Henry Clay, that bold bad man, to the presidency. And if we do our duty, Connecticut will wheel into line, and form one of that bright constellation, which is destined to shed a bright and lasting light around Polk and Democracy.

Cassius M. Clay, nephew of Henry Clay, has been among us, to solve that most difficult of all problems, viz: how an abolitionist can consistently support a slave holder for the office of President. If we can judge from the tone of public feeling and the state of the anti-slavery pulse, he has not been very successful in his labors of love for his dear uncle Harry. We are afraid that the office which has been promised him will go into other hands, and that poor Cassius will merely get his labor for his pains. For it is beginning to be acknowledged by the whigs, that they cannot carry New York, or prevent Birney from receiving a large number of votes in all the non slaveholding States.

But we bid all our readers beware of the thousand insidious influences that will be brought to bear upon this election. The indebted States know well that their debts are as good as paid when Clay reaches the White House. The Boston Committee in correspondence with the London Capitalists, have immense funds at their disposal and will pour them out like water to accomplish their object. We must beware of money. It is a potent instrument and the whigs know how to use it. To money we must oppose numbers and incorruptible integrity. Let no man be browbeat or flattered from his duty. Let no workman be afraid of his whig employer, but vote as conscience dictates, and leave consequences to cause as they may. But particularly let us suffer no man to tyrannize over his workmen and dependants. There are numerous petty tyrants of this description, who must be marked and their power neutralized. Every man who wields a vote, must exert it in November, for Polk and against Clay. Not a voter must stay at home if he can drag his limbs, or be dragged to the ballot boxes. Every man must feel that in closely and severely contended elections, a half-dozen votes or even a single vote, have sometimes miraculous power. There is a possibility, and even a probability that Connecticut may be turned by a single vote, at the November trial. Remember that. Do your duty faithfully and God defend the right.

It is too freely conceded that Connecticut will go for the whigs. Too much concession will embolden our opponents and discourage our friends. Although we have made our calculations for the success of our ticket without the aid of Connecticut, yet we must not fail to add our own State to the democratic team, if possible. If the abolitionists stand up to their own rack, fodder or no fodder, we verily believe we can poll more votes than the whigs. We've got them in the State, and if all our boys turn out, we can whip the whigs just as easy as the boy knew his father. Come on then. Come one, come all. Save your country at this most critical crisis through which she has to pass.

The Roorback forgeries, the widow Bringhurts, and the numberless falsehoods and deceptions of the whig party, evince the desperate determination of the leaders of that party, to rule or ruin. They know it is Clay's last chance. They know that if defeated now, their chance of success in future is perfectly desperate. This present election decides the policy of the country for ages. The whig party will no doubt disband, and under some new form and name, such as Native American, or some equally deceptive title, will recommence their intrigues, and suffer new defeats. But the Coon will die with Harry Clay. The political strength of the party will depart with the mill boy of the Slashes.

"Farewell, a long farewell to all their greatness."

The Private Mail Case Decided.—Judge Randolph, of the U. S. District Court of Pennsylvania, (says the Journal of Commerce of Tuesday) yesterday delivered his opinion in the case of Mr. J. W. Hale, against whom a verdict was rendered a short time since for forty penalties of $50 each, for carrying letters out of the regular mail on a postroute, for profit. Judge Randall decided that Mr Hale was liable for the penalties under the act of Congress, and ordered judgment to be entered against him and in favor of the United States, for the sum of $2,000. The case will be taken up to the Supreme Court of the United States for revision, as there seems to be a difference of opinion among the District Judges of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Maryland, as to the application of the Post-office laws to the Private Mail Companies.

☞ "Have you heard from Pennsylvania?"

The first news which was received in this city from Philadelphia, on Thursday last, made the coons quite delirious with joy. Crowds might be seen, here and there assembled, from whom the question constantly proceeded—"Have you heard from Pennsylvania?" A democrat could not pass along without being hailed and insulted at every step, by the poor degraded creatures. The great majority which Markle, the coon candidate for Governor, obtained in the city and county of Philadelphia, by the amalgamation of the coons and the Native Americans, was taken as positive evidence that the State of Pennsylvania, would sustain the wickedness and corruption of the coon party. We assured them that they were too sanguine—that the Key Stone State never would record her vote in favor of whiggery; but as we declined to "bet," our opinion was treated as of nothing worth. When the cars arrived from New York, at 1-2 past 2 P. M., a general rush was made for news. The Tribune was opened, and with straining eyes and jaws extended, the anxious coons impatiently looked for the latest returns, which read as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA.

Markle probably defeated.

Our returns by Express and otherwise last evening do not sustain the hopes justified by our first news from Philadelphia, and it now seems that MARKLE is defeated. * * * Here are the returns as they have reached us—not to be *implicitly relied on*, but on the whole *pretty near* the truth.

There is a gain for Markle, but made altogether in Philadelphia, while we loose in almost every County. We feel that Shunk is pretty certainly elected, though the West may, by bare possibility, change the result. But *Clay* will get *thousands* of votes that were *not given* to Markle. If Shunk has *less* than 5000 majority, we shall have strong hopes of carrying the State for Clay

We have a rumor that Hon. Alex. Ramsey, Whig, is beaten for Congress in Dauphin, Lebanon and Schuylkill Districts.

Correspondence of the Tribune.

EASTON, Northampton Co. Pa. Oct. 9th 6 A. M.

Messrs. Greeley & McElrath:

I have remained up all night to give you the returns of our Election just over, and I am sorry that I am not able to give a better account of ourselves. We were doing very well until the returns from the Mount Bethels came in, and they have hit us hard. The people here, who never heard of Gen. Markle before his being taken up, are too many under the impression that he is not as qualified as he should be, and many Whigs it is said, in the country voted against him. I have, as you requested, sent an express to Lehigh Co. which I expect in about the time the stage leaves.—

Yours truly.

Oh, ye Gods! what a change was instantaneously produced. Every coon's mouth was as close as an oyster—the democrats, glad to find themselves alive and kicking, set up a shout that frightened the coons so, they immediately made tracks for their burrows and nothing more was seen of them until Saturday morning. Thus were the enemies of equal rights disappointed—and thus will they continue to be disappointed throughout the contest. They had made great preparations to celebrate the "Whig victory in Pennsylvania"—and a procession in the evening by "torch lights," firing of cannon, &c., was arranged; but it was thought advisable to postpone any further manifestations of joy, until such time as they might hear of something to rejoice about.

Now what are the facts concerning the Pennsylvania election? By a bargain with the "Native Republicans," the Federalists have gained in Philadelphia County, as compared with 1840 to the number of 5,-868 votes. This bargain was that the Federalists should fall on to the Native Congress ticket, and elect that, and the Natives should vote for the Federal candidate for Governor. But this local gain is thrown to the winds, by the noble *gains of* the Democracy in the interior.

Compared with the Presidential election in 1840, the whig gain of 5868 in Philadelphia city and county has been reduced to 1951 in the other fifteen counties heard from. In other words, while the whigs have gained 3868 on the Governor, in the city and county of Philadelphia, by the aid of the American Republicans, they have lost, compared with the same election, 3917 in the other counties heard from. It is plain that if they continue to lose in the same ratio in the rest of the State, Shunk is elected by **6,000** majority.

LEGISLATURE.—So far as heard from, the Senate stands 19 democrats and 9 whigs. The four districts to come in were represented in the last Senate by 1 democrat and 3 whigs. The result for members of the House of Representatives, so far as has been ascertained, is 26 democrats and 28 whigs. The counties to be heard from, last year elected 28 democrats and 10 whigs. The maintenance of our strength in the State Legislature is of great importance, for the reason that it will have to choose next winter, a U. S. Senator, in consequence of the expiration of Mr. Sturgeon's term.

But what effect will this coalition have on the Presidential question. A correspondent of the New York Aurora, writing from Philadelphia, since the election says: "Great denunciation of the bargain and sale will indulged in throughout the day by all classes of our community, more especially by the Natives themselves, who have been, it seems, as much or more over-reached by the superior gambling abilities of the Clay-men than even the Democrats. The contract entered into with the Natives by the whigs, was to give the former the whole city and county election, with the exception of Markle, for whom the Natives, not having any gubernatorial candidate of their own, were to vote, in return, for the success of their city and county ticket. The whigs, having thus secured the Native vote for Markle, voted the county ticket of the Natives, and elected, their Auditor, County Commissioner, Assembly and Congressional candidate for the first and third districts (county,) but artfully held on their own city nominations and elected them. So that the Natives are defeated in the very point most at heart and for which they basely sold themselves to the support of Markle—that was, the control of the city corporation, with the immense pickings and stealings thereto annexed. They therefore, considering themselves chiseled by Whig chicanery, denounce the latter in no measured terms. The resentment of their leaders is increased by the reflection that the offices which the Whigs have secured for them are worth but little, and that they have in selling the party—lost the confidence of the decent portion of the party, who protested against being transferred like live stock up for sale. The consequence of this dissatisfaction on the part of the rank and file, will be a transition of most of them to the Democratic lines, and a unanimous vote for Polk and Dallas."

The Washington Spectator newspaper has been united to "the Constitution," a new paper to be edited by John Heart, Esq., the late Editor of the Spectator, and Wm. A. Harris, Esq., both gentlemen of ability. 'The Constitution' will be published at Washington, early this week, and will advocate the doctrines of the Democratic party.

Most Enthusiastic Gathering of the Windham and Willimantic Clay Club.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated

Willimantic, Oct. 12th, 1844.

In my last I omitted to inform you of the great meeting which the young coons held here on Thursday evening of last week.

Great pains had been taken to secure one of the most imposing assemblies that politics had ever called together in our excited village. Hand bills of the largest size are kept on hand by the Clay Club, and the neighboring villages were notified that Ex-Gov. Ellsworth, would be present and address the citizens upon the subject of the Tariff and Texas. The ladies were particularly invited to attend.

The Meeting House was at an early hour illuminated. The individual who lighted the House waited an hour, and all who come were *one man, and one boy.* The coons were all waiting for the arrival of the Ex-Gov. He did not come, and the coons themselves have not been seen or smelt from that day to this.

Yours, &c.

For the News.

Great Mass Convention at Mansfield.

On Thursday last the coons were called upon to assemble in District Mass meeting at Mansfield, and the Committee promised them a rich entertainment in addresses from JOHN B. ELDRIDGE, Esq., and *other distinguished gentlemen from abroad.* Well, it was a beautiful, warm sunny day, and the coons began to assemble. Eldridge came, but without any of the "help" that was expected. After waiting an hour or two, for the Convention to "fill up," Eldridge surveyed the *mass* around him, and upon a full count of the men and boys present (including himself,) there were found to be the "immense and enthusiastic" number of 24 and no more!! Eldridge was so overwhelmed, that he refused to speak. He resumed his seat in his carriage, and with the *scattering masses* sloped!!

Yours, &c.

Mansfield, Oct. 7th, 1844.

The Pennsylvania Election—Our Prospects as to the General Result.

The result of the election in Pennsylvania is anxiously looked for by the great body of the people throughout the Union. If the Democratic party have succeeded in Pennsylvania, the most ardent friend of Henry Clay will abandon all hopes of electing him. It matters not, so far as the chances of Mr. Clay are concerned, which way Ohio and New Jersey may vote in the electoral vote, so long as Pennsylvania and New York are found in the Democratic ranks.

The following States are conceded to the Democracy by both parties; Maine, New Hampshire, Virginia, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Missouri, Illinois, Arkansas, and Michigan. Not a single individual of either party has the least doubt in the result of the above States. If we add to these States New York and Pennsylvania, it makes an aggregate electoral vote of 142, three over the necessary number to elect. New York and Pennsylvania we consider as certain for Polk and Dallas as New Hampshire or South Carolina.

Now let us for a moment refer to some of the other States which we consider certain to cast their electoral vote for the Democratic nominees. We will begin with Georgia. We consider that Georgia is as certain for Polk and Dallas as New Hampshire. Nearly all the influential and leading men of Georgia are with us. We hear daily from that State, and our friends do not express a doubt of the result. There it, we believe, a greater change in Georgia, in proportion to the popular vote, than in any other State in the Union Louisiana, we think we can claim with much certainty. At the State election held July last, which was well contested, the Democratic majority was about 1,050. It would have been much larger had not the Whig candidates, generally, advocated the annexation of Texas. When the people of Louisiana have to decide between Col. Polk and Henry Clay, or Texas *in* or Texas *out* of the Union, no candid man doubts the result.

North Carolina, Tennessee, Maryland and Delaware. The great gains made by the Democracy in these States, since 1840, and a absolute victory in Delaware, and nearly an equal contest in Maryland, render these States extremely doubtful. If we were to express our opinion respecting the electoral vote of these States, we should claim North Carolina and Tennessee, and concede to the Whigs Maryland and Delaware. Though judging from the last election held in these States, the two latter might be claimed with more propriety than the former. But a majority of the people of North Carolina and Tennessee are friends of Annexation, and opponents of the present Tariff; and upon these grounds, we would claim these States, while we would concede Maryland and Delaware to our opponents.

Next in the list of States claimed by both parties is Indiana. Our opinion respecting Indiana is that she will cast her vote for Polk and Dallas. We base our opinion in part upon the numerous letters we have received from distinguished men in that State, who are well acquainted with public opinion there, and in part upon a decided majority of the popular vote at the last election, when a full vote was polled.

There remains yet the State of Ohio, that may be classed among the doubtful. We consider the chance in this State about even-handed. The balance of the States, casting 40 electoral votes we concede to Mr. Clay. They are Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Kentucky.

Our opponents feel that they are already defeated. Even should they carry Pennsylvania, their prospects are utterly hopeless. Take Pennsylvania from Polk and give him Ohio and he would still be elected; or give him Indiana or North Carolina, or Tennessee and Georgia, and he is still elected. We have not considered Pennsylvania as doubtful. But if she should go for Clay he would have to get nearly all the doubtful States to be elected.

Under all these circumstances and contingencies, which we have, we believe, impartially stated, we are not surprised that the friends of Henry Clay are alarmed. If Pennsylvania elects Shunk the great Whig party will abandon the contest; if they carry Pennsylvania the chances are yet ten to one against him. If the result does not prove the accuracy of our statement we shall be mistaken. We shall see.—*New York Plebian.*

A BALANCED ACCOUNT BETWEEN TWO "MIGHTY MINDS."

Cr.	*Dr.*
"Henry Clay has too many heresies about him to have my support for the Presidency." [*Daniel Webster.*	"I care not what are Webster's motives, whether it be for love of office or because the popular current is setting our way, I look upon him with utter contempt; and if any thing could sink a party, his name would."—[*Henry Clay.*]

☞ Delaware, which has now "moved in," took the $800 prize banner at the late Mass U. S Whig Convention held at Baltimore! In the standard-bearer of whiggery has fallen!

Generations of human beings doomed to remediless bondage by the vote of Henry Clay!!

Friends of human Liberty! read the following statement which we copy from the "Emancipator," published at Boston, Mass., and then tell us, will you vote for Henry Clay?

A Coincidence.

In the year 1819, a bill passed the House of Representatives in Congress, providing that all slaves which should hereafter be born in Arkansas, should become free on arriving at the age of twenty-five. The vote, however, was reconsidered, and the provision finally rejected by the casting vote of the speaker, HENRY CLAY. Had the bill become a law, the first slaves born under its provisions in 1817, would have become free in 1844. Those men and women, native born Americans, who are this year arriving at the age of twenty-five, and looking forward to interminable servitude, both for themselves *and their posterity*, are slaves forever by the sole vote of Henry Clay. And the very year that his vote first becomes thus diabolically operative upon the actual condition of men, he is a candidate for the presidency, and abolitionists are called upon to reward him for that vote, and are told that voting for him is the only way to prove the sincerity of their opposition to slavery. Says the Christian Citizen: "It is a fact most singular and painfully significant, that the very year in which he is set up for the highest office in the nation, would have been a year of jubilee to thousands now held in hopeless slavery, had it not been for his successful resistance to the principles of freedom. It is a bitter thought—would that it might reach his heart—that, *had it not been for his single vote, every slave born in Arkansas in 1819, would have been unchained from his g loomful destiny in 1845.* The vote! it doomed generations of human beings to remediless bondage."

CHARACTER OF COL. POLK.—At a Whig mass meeting near Wellville, Ohio, Col. John A. Rogers, a distinguished and talented speaker in Tennessee, was present by invitation, to address the assemblage, which he did at length. With the magnanimity characteristic of an honorable opponent, he prefaced his remarks by stating that "it was proper for him to declare, that Col. Polk as a man and a gentleman, had no superior: that he had known him in private life, and served with him in the Legislative Hall; that in point of talent he had few equals, and his integrity of character was above suspicion."

Consistency working.—From various quarters the word comes in that many of the better sort of whigs have determined not to vote for Mr. Clay. They are said to reason on this wise: "We have long prayed that we might have christian rulers set over us who will obey God's laws, and we have often given our opinions that wicked rulers bring judgments on the land. Our consistency is about to be tested. It is well known that Mr. Clay has fought two duels and been connected with two others, one of which was fatal, and that his hands have been stained with human blood. And some of the best men in the country testify that he has lately gambled for money. Here then is undeniable proof that Mr Clay has violated the laws of God and man—and there is no evidence of his repentance. If we vote for such a man, how can we hereafter object to any candidates on account of irreligious and immoral character?—And what is our preaching worth, unless it is fortified by our practice?

WEST INDIES.—*An Earthquake—Fire.*—The earthquake, 30th of August, was very severely felt at Trinidad. All the clocks stopped, indicating next morning the moment of the occurrence. The tremulous motion was from S. E. to N. W.; air calm, and a bright moon. The waters of the Gulph were extremely agitated. The day previously the pluviometer indicated two ins. of water in a very short time, and the lower part of the town was completely inundated. At the time of the earthquake the theremometer was at 72 deg. At Demerara the shock was terrific. The course of the tremulous motion was from N. N. E. Many of the chronometers stopped, and all the crews of vessels on the river thought they were run foul of by other vessels; brick buildings were rent apart; the inhabitants were in great terror. It all happened on a bright moonlight night. Water tanks, cisterns, etc. lost their contents. It was felt with the most severity at the penal settlement, the site of which is rocky. The concussion of the buildings themselves, and the heavy iron fastenings of their doors and gates, created a tremendous uproar, high above which, however, rose the screams and bellowings of the prisoners, praying to be released. One of them, an obdurate ruffian, told the guard who opened his cell as the day dawned, that he had never before known that there was a God Almighty. When the fit of terror lasted, an infant might have led him. The shock was also experienced at Grenada, St. Vincent and St. Lucia.

The U. S. Gazette (from which paper we condense these interesting items,) has accounts confirmatory of the destructive fire at Basse Terre, on the 26th of August, (denied in a Boston paper.) The Guadeloupe Official Gazette states the damage at 50,000,000 of francs. The town was visited on the 14th by a terrified gale causing damage to the shipping in port.

Barbadoes dates to the 16th September report "American produce wretchedly unsaleable at losing rates."

CONSUMPTION.—A bold effort was made in Darmstadt in Germany to cure Consumption. The seat of the ulceration having been discovered by means of a Stethascope, the matter was discharged outward by an incision being made in the cavity of the breast, penetrating the lungs. The cure was finally effected by medicine injected into the wound by a syringe.

OIL CONTRACT.—The contract for 10,000 gallons Sperm Oil, and 5000 gallons Water pressed Oil, from head matter, for the supply of the Light Houses in Massachusetts, was closed on Monday at the Boston Custom House, in favor of E. M. Robinson, of New Bedford, at 90 cents per gallon for the former, and 93 for the latter. The Oil is to be of the best quality.

SURGICAL OPERATION IN ENGLAND.—Mary Ann Leaken, who had a disease in the knee, had her leg amputated five inches from the hip joint while in a mesmeric state, and without pain. She was not aware that the operation was being performed.

A Mrs. Whitney, of Conway, Mass., aged 74, hung herself on Monday of last week. Fears were entertained by her that from the pecuniary embarrassment of her husband they should be brought to want; she considered death preferable to poverty. She was found with both hands hold of the rope at her neck, having to appearance attempted to loosen it, but was too far gone to save herself.

☞ The editor of the Globe informs Bushrod Taylor that he is ready to take his bet of $10,000 on the Presidential election.

An awful thought.—President Humphrey, of Amherst College, in a sermon on duelling, said—"the blood is on the hands of every man who votes for a duellist."—*Boston Post.*

RAILROAD IN BROADWAY.—The Tribune states that the Common Council of N. Y. have decided that it is advisable to have a Railroad through Broadway, and are only waiting for a few more petitions before they move in the matter. Nearly all landholders and shopkeepers on that street have already signed petitions.—The track will be quite narrow, the cars being long and having but one seat, and drawn by one horse. The tracks will go round Bowling Green and up to 21st street. No stoppages excepting to take up or set down passengers will be allowed, and officers will be detailed to enforce this regulation. No omnibuses will be then permitted in Broadway. It is proposed that the road shall not be granted to a private company, but built by the City, the proceeds to be applied to the payment of the public debt. A company has already offered $200,000 per annum for five years for the use of the road.

OHIO ELECTION.

The Ohio Statesman, received this morning, brings returns from 79 Counties. The Statesman says: "The vote is very close indeed—there cannot be three if more than one thousand difference. This is a gain of over TWENTY THOUSAND since the Presidential election of 1840; and is a certain indication that Polk and Dallas will be elected by two thirds of the States.

"We have gained THREE Members of Congress, one in Fairfield—one in the Chillicothe, and one in the Perry and Morgan districts. We have lost one in the Huron, and we fear that Mr. McNulty is beaten by a few votes in his district. From the popular vote, our friends feel very sure they can carry the State for Polk and Dallas on the first Monday in November."

GEORGIA REDEEMED!

The returns which have been received from this State are of the most gratifying character. In one third of the counties there has been a democratic gain of more than seventeen hundred, the entire whig majority at the last election—a fact which of itself secures the State for Polk and Dallas beyond a reasonable doubt. Four out of the eight members of Congress elected are democrats, and the chances are that the democrats will have one at least of the remaining four. A letter from Augusta to a gentleman in New York, says in substance:—"The news comes in gloriously. The cause of democracy is everywhere successful, and the State of Georgia has by this election announced her determination to go for Polk and Dallas."

The New York Morning News, speaking of this result, says:—"It will be a severe blow to our opponents; for there is hardly a State they have claimed with more determination than Georgia."

The Indignation of the Whigs.

We would think by reading the Whig papers that they are the worst treated and persecuted set of fellows that ever set foot upon this earth of ours. All their indignation arises from the disturbance which occurred on Thursday evening last—a disturbance arising entirely from their own misconduct. Now, why all this indignation? In 1840 a Whig procession entered the Park, preceded by a band of mounted men, trampled the Democrats under foot, assaulted every one they could find, and even attacked and beat our magistracy. Ald. Orville J. Nash of the Seventeenth Ward was shockingly beaten by them as were other public officers. They then, some four or five thousand strong, attacked the office of the New Era, broke down its doors, demolished its windows, and scattered its type. We did not hear any indignation from them at that time. But now they attempt the same kind of procedure, and because our people wont let them, they, forsooth, get indignant, very indignant, and say hard things and call very bad names. They are mad because we say "you must not assault Democrats; you must not break into newspaper offices; you must not throw stones, for if you do, the law shall protect us, and if the law wont, we'll protect ourselves." The bullies, thieves and pickpockets the Whigs have hired to browbeat the Democracy, cannot, as in 1840, do it again with impunity. The Democracy are determined to maintain the peace—the Whigs must not violate it. If they do, the peace will be maintained, and its violators punished legally and summarily. Do you hear that?—*N. Y. Plebeian.*

☞ The Nashville Union has the following paragraph;

President Tyler.—At the time of publishing the letter of President Tyler, withdrawing his name from the Presidential candidacy, we spoke of it as an act worthy of a true Republican and a sound patriot. The democratic press throughout the country approved it in the same cordial spirit. We annex a paragraph from the Arkansas Banner, as a specimen of the hearty welcome which the President receives at the lips of the American democracy;

Mr. Tyler's Withdrawal.—Mr. Tyler has withdrawn from the Presidential canvass. His letter, announcing the fact, is upon our fourth page. We commend its perusal to every one. It is able, eloquent and above all, it is truthful. Those who know us, know very well the high estimation in which we have ever held the talents, the integrity and the patriotism of John Tyler. He has never done but one act to disturb our faith in him, and that was his temporary association with the whigs of 1840. His subsequent course has amply atoned for that obliquity; and we are sincere in the belief that few men ever lived to whom the country owes a heavier debt of gratitude, than to John Tyler. Ultraists of both parties have greatly misrepresented and traduced him. The 'sober second thought' of the people will do him justice. The whig papers are afraid to publish his letter—the National Intelligencer has refused. It contains a plain statement of truths which the whigs are afraid to circulate. Let every democratic paper spread it before the people.

DEMOCRATIC LITTLE DELAWARE.

The Coons have lost their BANNER STATE! and Delaware is redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled from Coon domination and Bank slavery. The Democratic triumph in Delaware is entirely and conclusively affirmed by the official accounts. John M. Clayton is "non est inventus."

Sussex county (official) Democratic majority on the Inspectors, ticket,	257
Kent county, Coon majority,	144
New Castle co., do	93
	20
	23

If the average majority throughout the State, on the Inspectors' and Assessors' tickets, is taken, it will give a Democratic average majority of 23.

In 1840, *every township* (or hundred) *in every county* of the State of Delaware, gave a majority for General Harrison, and in 1844, the DEMOCRATS HAVE CARRIED THE STATE! This is another of the great Coon triumphs.

Our friends in Wilmington were firing cannon, on Saturday, in honor of their triumphant victory.—*Plebian.*

☞ *Duelling.*—When James K. Polk was twenty-five years of age he was a member of the Legislature of Tennessee. At that time he got through a law punishing duelling. Henry Clay, at the age of sixty-eight, and when a United States Senator, was under bonds from violating the law to prevent duelling! Mark the difference!!—*New York Morning News.*

Town Elections—Oct. 7.

AS FAR AS HEARD FROM.

Democratic.	*Federal.*
Windsor.	Waterbury.
Berthlemstead.	Coventry.
Haddam.	Manchester.
East Haddam.	Canton.
Bloomfield.	Southington, 3 maj.
Windham	Berlin.
Glastenbury.	Middletown.
Suffield.	Vernon.
Naugatuc.	North Branford.
Mansfield.	Plymouth.
Bolton.	Salem.
Colebrook.	Hebron.
Litchfield.	Avon.
New London.	Burlington.
New Milford.	Bristol.
Marlborough.	Farmington.
Hartland.	Stafford.
Winchester.	Norfolk.
Woodstock.	New Hartford.
Portland.	Plainfield.
Chatham.	Canterbury.
Meriden.	Cheshire.
Lebanon.	Durham.
Bozrah.	Middlebury.
Franklin.	Madison.
North Stonington.	Pomfret.
Colombia.	Stamford.
Killingly.	Preston.
Brooklyn.	Thompson.
Greenwich.	Chaplin.
New Canaan.	Clinton.
Bethany.	Darien.
Branford.	Derby.
Wallingford.	East Haven.
North Haven.	Griswold.
Hamden.	Lisbon, 1 maj.
Oxford.	Lyme.
Wolcott.	Montville.
Killingworth.	Orange.
Newton.	Woodbridge.
Woodbury.	
Cornwall.	
East Lyme.	
Groton.	
Hampton.	
Ledyard.	
Salisbury.	
Sharon.	
Sterling.	
Voluntown.	
Washington.	
Waterford.	

Divided—Ashford—divided on a compromise the Democrats have 3 of the board, the Federalists 2, and the Abolitionists 1.

Guilford, heretofore Whig has elected one Democrat, one Whig, and one Abolitionist.

Stonington also divided.

Injustice to Rev. Dr. Beecher.

The hypocrisy which oozes out from time to time in the vain attempts of Mr. Clay's *orthodox* supporters to reconcile their conduct as politicians with their duty as Christians is not a little remarkable. At one time they tried hard to get Dr. Beecher to unsay those memorable words in his celebrated Sermon on Dueling, by which he denounced the guilt of MURDER upon whoever supports a duelist for office. But Dr. Beecher, though, in his political predilections a whig, was not the man to recal a declaration so solemn and awful in its meaning. What he had uttered he believed in his inmost soul, and he could take nothing back to accommodate Mr. Clay or the very pious (!) private and demure who support his election to the presidency.

It however chanced that the Dr. was called on to make a prayer at a whig gathering in Cincinnati, and complied, just as any other good Christian minister would have done at that or any other public meeting at which he might by accident have been present. The whig papers immediately got up a shout that the venerable Dr. Beecher, the author of the sermon on dueling, had entered the lists for Clay. The prayer at Cincinnati was distorted into an invocation for the success of whiggery, and its author was extensively proclaimed as one of the warmest adherents of the great duelist.

The moral sense of the Christian community was shocked by such declarations. An injury was reflected upon the cause of religion and upon the reputation of this eminent divine, for which he had no redress but in the publication of the following letter. Let us see whether those whigs who have been ready to cover the gray hairs of Dr. Beecher with shame in their zeal and efforts to subserve party interests will publish it:

"WALNUT HILLS, Sept. 20, 1844.

Messrs. Editors of the Inquirer and Message:

Dear Sirs—I perceive that misapprehension is prevalent as to my motives and conduct in attending a Whig meeting not long since. I felt it due to myself and to the cause I represent, to make the following statement, which I doubt not you will do me the favor to publish.

I attended this meeting for no political purpose, but only to hear a distinguished vocalist, whose voice without appearing to be of uncommon volume, did by the power of distinct articulation, command with apparent ease, the ear of thousands. I heard him only once, and immediately after retired.

In the mean time, soon after my arrival, I was invited to come on the stand and offer a prayer—a request which in my whole life I have never refused.

The prayer commenced with giving thanks to God for his divine interposition in delivering our fathers from despotic power and persecution in their native land—inspiring them with the principles of intelligent, civil and religious liberty—bearing them in safety over the waves of the ocean—sustaining under the perils of the wilderness, and giving them right judgments and true laws—and when wars invaded with savage and civilized men, giving them courage and victory—that in the war of the revolution, he raised up such an one as Washington, and gave to the people and government unity of council, to the army victory, and to our nation independence—that since, in every exigency of peril, he has vouchsafed deliverance, and continued our institutions and prosperity to the present hour; in conclusion, imploring that he would still inspire the people with wisdom in the selection of those, who shall enact their laws and administer their government—and that it may be done with such purity, and unity, and impartiality, and efficiency as shall perpetuate our institutions, and hasten the day when fraud and violence shall cease, and all nations shall worship God and exult in the liberty wherewith Jesus Christ hath made them free.

There was not in my heart a thought or feeling—nor on my tongue a word of a political or partizan character. I prayed for God's blessing on no party and on no man in particular; but with all my heart for his blessing on my country, one and undivided forever.

I do not profess to give all the words with which this train of thought was clothed, but the outline is correct, and the language nearly verbatim, and there was not a word or sentence at variance with it.

Had I fallen in with any other political meeting and been invited to offer a prayer, I should have done it, and probably in the same general strain of thought.

Respectfully yours,

LYMAN BEECHER.

IMPORTANT ELECTION DECISION.—The court of Common Pleas this morning decided that by the naturalization of a man all of his minor children residing in the United States are, *ipso facto*, made citizens and entitled to vote as such. Many had supposed that every one from abroad must be naturalized; but, Judge King referred to the Act of Congress of 14th April, 1802, and to a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in Cranch's Reports, where it is expressly laid down that "*the children of persons duly naturalized shall if dwelling in the United States, be considered as citizens of the United States.*"—*Phil Gazette.*

☞ We understand the democratic ladies of Naugatuck caused a beautiful young hickory to be raised on the hill, on the site of the old one. A banner prepared by them, is waving from the top.

READ THE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Always do this, if you would know, what it concerns every one to know, where to lay out your money to the best advantage; but more particularly do so now. The fall business is just commencing and bids fair to be one of the liveliest known for years—the city is full of strangers—competition is at its height—our merchants and traders have laid in their winter's stock, the most of them—and everything looks promising, brisk and lively. Those who have anything worth buying, or who are willing to give good bargains, *always advertise*. They know it is the sure way to do a *brisk* business, and by selling quick they are enabled to sell cheap, and not charge the interest money of a stock kept long on hand upon the articles they sell. Advertisers are those who go upon the principle inculcated in the adage "a nimble sixpence is better than a slow shilling"—they sell cheap and can afford to as they turn their money often.

If you would save yourself much trouble, vexation and loss of time (and time is money, says Franklin) don't go about to be jostled by the crowd always congregated in a city—looking in at this window or that, and hesitating where you shall make your purchases, but read the advertisements—keep the run of *them* and you will have no difficulty. You will find in the end that you save much time and money by so doing, as well as shield yourself from no little vexation, toil and trouble. Read the advertisements—keep the run of them—and never take up a newspaper without glancing over the advertising columns. This is good advice and profitable.

Married.

In Sterling on the 14th inst. by Rev. Peleg Peckham, Mr. William B. Fenner to Miss Maria D. daughter of H. C. Coll, Esq., all of Sterling.

Fales's Cathartic Lozenges,

THOUGH prepared from a great many Vegetable Substances, are as palateable and pleasant to eat as any other Confectionary Compound.

☞ This preparation is decidedly the best among all the known cathartic preparations; for while its operation is as sure as Salts, Castor Oil, Calomel and Jalop, or any other, cathartic medicine, it has the advantage over all in being pleasant to eat, while all other cathartics are generally disagreeable to take. Price 25 cents per box, with full directions, and may be found at the Depository, No. 2 Broad street.

FALES'S WORM LOZENGES.

Are a safe and sure remedy for Worms. Children love them. They act like a charm in removing the symptoms, such as starting in sleep, grating the teeth, paleness about the mouth and nose, occasional sickness at the stomach, precarious appetite, swelled bowels, and general feverish habit. The child falls into a quiet sleep, the worms are stupified and expelled, and the child, as far as heard from, in every instance has been cured.

Price 25 cents per box, with full directions; sold at 2 Broad street.

FALES'S COUGH LOZENGES.

Are beneficial in all common Colds and Coughs, Whooping Cough, Inflamation in the Throat and Lungs, in the Croup or Hives, and more certain to operate satisfactory than the celebrated HIVE SYRUP. The most happy effect is obtained in a few moments; the symptoms disappear and the disease is broken up by the magical effect of these Lozenges.

Full directions accompany each box, and found at the Depository, 2 Broad street.

FALES'S DYSENTERY LOZENGES.

Are a safe and agreeable remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhoea of adults, and for Dysentery, Diarrhoea, and Bowel Complaints of children. Particular attention must be paid to the directions which accompany each box.

FALES'S CAMPHOR LOZENGES,

Are beneficial in all common and sick headache, and where there is a sense of tightness or weight over the eyes, in eruptive diseases, such as Measles and Small Pox. Also in Mania, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Hysteria, in St. Vitus Dance, and in all cases of Languor and Oppression of the Vital Powers, and may be taken with safety by women and children in all conditions.

Full directions accompany each box.

FALE'S CYPRIAN HAIR TONIC,

Is now so extensively known and justly celebrated that further comment upon it will be useless; we can say, however, with truth, that among the many thousands who have purchased the Tonic in this or other countries, none have returned with complaints while thousands have expressed not only their approbation, but their wonder and admiration of beholding its effects. A few bottles only can be had, at 2 Broad street.

CLEAR OUT YOUR RATS.

The gnawings and antics of these destructive creatures can be hushed forever in your House or Store, if you will procure a box of the genuine

MADAGASCAR RAT EXTERMINATOR

and use it according to directions. You cannot depend upon it unless obtained at J. J. FALES' No 2 Broad street corner of State street, and

For Sale by the following

AGENTS.

Norwich, Samuel Tyler and John L. Devotion; New London, Wm. Stearns, Stoddard & Allen, A. Beckwith; Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Mystic Bridge Keeney & Brown; Noank, Brown & Wilbur; Stonington Point, Elisha Faxon, Jr.; Lyme, Joseph Brockway; Hadlyme, Ely P. Wells; East Haddam, R. W. Millet; Moodus, Sheffield Lewis; Leesville, Richmond & Upham; Middle Haddam, Child & Carrier; Portland, John Payne; South Glastenbury, Oliver Brainard and Wm. W. Post & Co; Colchester, A. M. Hurlbut; Willimantic, Jason Safford and R. Moulton; Scotland, James Burnet; Howard's Valley, G. D. Spencer; Hampton, Wm. Brown; Andover, Loomis & Button; South Coventry, D. M. Buell; Mansfield, Geo. T. Clark and Z. Storrs & Son; Chaplain, Walter Goodell; Phoenixville, John B. Adams; Eastford, Joseph Dorrett and Calvin Whitney; Ashford, E. B. Hibbard.

Oct. 16. p1y47

"The Magnetic Battery."

THE trials that have been made of the recently improved "Magnetic Battery," confirm the belief that it is destined to produce great and important changes in the healing art. In all cases of distortion and curvature of the spine; where anchylosis is not formed, permanent relief can be obtained by the daily use of the battery and the proper co-ordinate medication. The remote as well as proximate cause of this malady is a loss of vital action of the muscles of one side while the antagonist muscles remain in full force. By this gradual deformity the internal organs, as the heart, liver, stomach, lungs, &c., become displaced and consequently loose their healthy action, until permanent disease and fatality is the result. The only rational or possible method of relief in these cases, is to restore the lost action of the weakened muscles—this, no course of medication hitherto devised, is so well calculated to effect, as this form of practice. The effects of the action of the machine upon the muscles in these cases, is most extraordinary, most wonderful, and gives us true conception of the unlimited power, of the all pervading forces by which we obtain such results. Nor less specific is this plan of treatment in the different forms of consumption—as upwards of 70 cases of *tuberculer consumption* have been successfully treated by one physician in N. Y., during the last 8 months. The details of these remarkable cures and the addresses of the patients are open to all enquirers. In attestation of the powers of this instrument to effect results to which it makes pretentions, the following is quoted from Mr. Ellsworth's report dated Jan. 31st, 1844,—when speaking of Morse's Telegraph:

"Intimately connected with this branch of science employed in effecting results obtained by the Telegraph are the medicinal applications of the Magnetic Battery, mentioned in the report of one of the examiners. This same wonderful agent—the electro Magnetic fluid, which also gilds the metals and separates the beautiful ores, dissolves the calculus (stone in the bladder) without pain, rescuing thus many victims otherwise doomed to a lingering death, or the sad alternative of a most excruciating operation. The facility with which medicines are infused into the system by the aid of this battery leads us to hail the approach of a quicker alleviation of human woes, and the future success of experiments fraught with the brightest anticipations.

HENRY L. ELLSWORTH,
Commissioner of Patents.

To his Hon. the President of the Senate of U. S."

Other forms of disease have been treated with equal success in this way—such as scirrhus, cancer, scrofula, white-swellings, paralysis, lumbago, sciatica, rheumatism, Deafness, swelling of the tonsils, &c. &c.

HENRY LEE,
Homœopathic physician.

Rooms, at the "American House."
October 2, 44. 1y45

Hair Cutting! Hair Cutting!!
SHAVING! SHAVING!!

WOULD you submit to have your hair shorn by a Sheep-Shearer? or your beard shaved by a Butcher? Oh no, you would not! but we occasionally get into such hands, and who act very ungainly, well if you do not wish a continuance of such unskillful treatment, go forthwith to *Peck* the Inimitable Hair Cutter, who will arrange your Hair with judgment, neatness, taste and skill, and who will remove your beard (no matter how difficult) with ease and comfort; in a word he is *Toute* science.

J. H. Peck's Hair Cutting and Shaving Room, No. 46 Shetucket-St., opposite the Rail Road Depot.
Norwich, Oct. 17, 1844. 47

Chemical Oil.

OF a very superior quality, just received by
R. W. MATHEWSON.
Oct. 16. 47

Mould and Sperm Candles.

FOR sale by R. W. MATHEWSON.
47

Ferre's Cream Saponine.

A NEW supply just received by
R. W. MATHEWSON.

Dye Stuffs.

PUT up in quantities for every variety of colors with printed directions for use, by
R. W. MATHEWSON.
Oct. 16. 47

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES.

IN pursuance of law I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States, of America, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales will be held at the undermentioned Land Offices, in the STATE OF LOUISIANA, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the Land Office at NATCHITOCHES, commencing on Monday, the sixteenth day of December next, for the disposal of the unappropriated vacant public lands, to which no "private claims" are alleged, under existing laws, within the limits of the undermentioned township viz:

North of the 31st Degree of Latitude and West of the Meridian.

Township seven, of range five.

Fractional townships eleven, on the south side of Red river, of range nine.

Township twenty-three, of range fourteen.

At the Land Office at OUACHITA, commencing on Monday the twenty-third day of December next, for the disposal of the unappropriated vacant public lands, to which no "private claims" are alleged, under existing laws, within the limits of the undermentioned township, viz:

North of the 31st Degree of Latitude and East of the Meridian

Township fourteen, of range five.

Fractional township one, of range nine.

At the Land Office at OPELOUSAS commencing on Monday, the thirtieth day of December next, for the disposal of the unappropriated vacant public lands, to which no "private claims" are alleged, under existing laws, within the limits of the undermentioned townships, and fractional township, viz:

North of the 31st Degree of Latitude, East of the Meridian Line and South of Red river

Fractional township three, of range three.

Township one, and fractional township three of range four.

Fractional township four, of ranges five and six.

South of the 31st Degree of Latitude and West of the Meridian.

Townships seven and eight, except section thirty-one in the latter, of range eleven.

Townships seven and eight, except section thirty-six in the latter, of range twelve.

Sections one, two, three, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five and thirty-six, in township seven, of range thirteen.

Sections one to five inclusive, eight to fifteen inclusive, twenty-one to twenty-nine inclusive and thirty-two to thirty-six inclusive, in township eight, of range thirteen.

Sections two to four inclusive, ten to fifteen inclusive, twenty-three to twenty-six inclusive, and section thirty-five, in township nine, of range thirteen.

At the Land Office at NEW ORLEANS, commencing on Monday, the thirteenth day of January next, for the disposal of the unappropriated vacant public lands, to which no "private claims" are alleged, under existing laws, within the limits of the undermentioned townships, and parts of townships, viz.

South of the 31st Degree of Latitude, East of the Meridian, and West of the Mississippi river.

Fractional township one, except parts of lots eight and nine, comprising sections ninety-one and ninety-two, of range seven.

Fractional township two except parts of lots three to nine inclusive, comprising sections sixty-four to seventy inclusive, sections eleven to thirty-four inclusive, fronting on the Atchafalaya, sections fifty-four to fifty-eight inclusive, and section eighty-eight, of range seven.

Fractional township one, except parts of lots five, six, seven, eight, and nine, comprising sections seventeen to twenty-one, inclusive, west of Lake Depassau, and sections thirteen, fourteen, twenty-three, and twenty-four of range eight.

Fractional township two, except parts of lots one to seven inclusive, comprising sections twenty-one to twenty-six inclusive, and section forty-four, west of Lake Depassau, of range eight.

The sections one, three, four, six, and eight, on the west side of Bayou Fordache, and sections sixty-two, sixty-three, seventy, seventy-seven, and ninety-five, in township four, of range eight.

Fractional township two, of range nine.

Fractional township four, except section forty-four, of range nine.

Township five of range ten.

Township six, except the sections seven, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty eight, twenty-nine thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, and thirty four, of range ten.

The sections eighty-six, eighty-seven, and ninety-six, in township seven, of range ten.

Fractional township four, of range eleven.

Township six, of range eleven.

The sections twenty-three to twenty-six inclusive, and the sections thirty-two to thirty- six inclusive, in township eight, of range eleven.

Fractional townships six, seven, and eight, of range twelve.

The section three, in township ten, of range twelve.

Fractional township eleven, except sections two to seven inclusive, of range twelve.

Fractional township ten, of range fourteen.

Fractional township thirteen, except sections ten, fourteen, twenty-three, and thirty-six, of range twelve

Fractional township fourteen, east of Grand river of range twelve.

Fractional township fourteen, east of Grand river, except sections one, two, and thirty four, of range thirteen.

Fractional township fifteen, north of Lake Pontchartrain, of range thirteen.

The fractional sections thirty-three, thirty-eight, forty and fifty, in township fourteen, of range fourteen.

The lots of sections seventeen to forty-one inclusive, in township sixteen, of range sixteen.

The lots or sections one to fifteen, inclusive, and lots seventeen to sixty-six inclusive, in township seventeen, of range sixteen.

The lots or sections forty-seven, forty-eight, and forty-nine, and sections seventy-four, seventy-five, and seventy-six, and sections eighty two to eighty seven, inclusive, in township seventeen of range seventeen.

The lots forty- nine, fifty-one, fifty-two and fifty-eight, in township eighteen of range twenty-one.

Fractional township fifteen, of range twenty-three.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools military, or other purposes, will be excluded from sale

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer, and no private entries of land in the townships so offered will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this second day of September, Anno Domini, 1844.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President:
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, and make payment therefor *as soon as practicable after seeing this notice*, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township embracing the tract claimed above designated, otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

THO. H. BLAKE.
Commissioner of the General Land Office.
Oct 17 47

Fruit and Forest Trees.

Ornamental Shrubs, Plants, &c.

THE above articles of every variety furnished in the best order and at the shortest notice—the Autumn is considered the safest season for transplanting, and much better selections can be made than in the Spring.

An acquaintance with the principal Nurseries in the country, and an experience of eight in making selections and furnishing trees enables the subscriber to assure satisfaction to all who send in their orders.

R. W. MATHEWSON
Oct. 16. 47

CHEAP! CHEAP!!

FROM

25 to 50 per Cent

less than the Cost of Importation.

BOWEN & McNAMEE,

No. 16 WILLIAM-STREET, corner of Beaver,

NEW YORK.

In consequence of the late extensive

AUCTION PEREMTORY SALES OF

DRESS GOODS,

ARE now offering UNPRECEDENTED INDUCEMENTS to Merchants from all sections of the country, who need only call to be satisfied that they are now making sales at from 25 to 50 per cent less than the cost of importation.

The following articles demand *special attention.*

EXTRA RICH CASHMERE D'ECOSSE, Paris Pompadour styles, lately sold at $1 12½ to $1 25 cents per yard, now offered at 75 cents.

NEW STYLE "EXPOSITION" CASHMERE D'ECOSSE most splendid styles ever offered, and exhibited at the late great Fair in Paris, and cost from 95 cents to $1 06 now offered at 62½ to 75 cents per yard.

SPLENDID PARIS MUSLIN DE LAINES, richest and most fashionable styles, lately sold at 87½ cents to $1, now offered at 50 to 62 1-2 cents per yd.

Also, One Hundred Cases

ENGLISH & SCOTCH MUSLIN DE LAINES, CASHMERE D'ECOSSE, CHUSANS, AFFGHAN SATINS, CHAMELEON BROCADES, VELVET DE LAINES, and various other styles DRESS GOODS, now offered at

25 to 50 per cent Lower than Former Prices!

Those in want of Dress Goods, (together with every description of Silk and Fancy Goods,) will do well to call and be convinced that the above is literally true.

P. S. Auction prices from day to day, will be the standard from which sales shall be made, without reference to cost of importation, or late former prices.

New York, Oct. 9th, '44. 1y46

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post office Norwich Ct., Oct. 7th, 1844.

Allen Wm. A	Lucas Jane A Miss
Austin Thomas H	Law Sarah Mrs.
Amerson Norwich 3	Lampher Joshua
Allen Edwin	Leylana James
Apley John L	Lee Levi
Arnold Francis	Lamphire Hannah Mr.
Avery & Bissel	Limeburgh William
Beckwith Elisha W	Leffingwell Lyman Rev.
Beckwith Elizabeth S	Mitchell A
Bennet H. A. Mrs.	Myres & Bailey
Bull Caroline B. Miss	McCaudy Daniel
Barstow Rufus T	McCarlin Jane Miss
Bacon James	Morey Rowland B
Burnham Geo. V	Manwaring John
Barns Ann Miss	Monroe George
Barton Sarah Miss	Morse Sarah Miss
Bassel Daniel	Medick Lovina
Barney Frances Mrs.	Maynard Jesse
Bennet Hiram	Mead Rev. Doctor
Brown E. J.	Maples Sarah
Backus Isaac & Co.	McClelan James 2
Bacon Thomas R.	Niles & Watson Messrs.
Blackman Geo. F	Osgood & Webb
Button Sabina Mrs.	Osborne Arnham
Barry Caroline A Mrs.	Pratt & Hooker
Clark Rev. M. G. 2	Peebles Peter
Clark Griffin	Parmalee E
Cherry A	Potter Whitman
Cox John Q.	Peckham James
Cutler Thos. O	Phillips & Spafford
Combs Chas P	Palmer Chauncey
Coe Benj. H	Palmer Sarah B
Carr John	Pearce Lucy A Mrs.
Carroll Joseph W	Palmer Marvin
Cook J H & D W	Palmer Chas.
Clark Mary S Miss	Rose Julia Miss
Clapp Walter	Root Martha S M
Corning Jedediah	Ramsell Albert E
Caldwald Andrew	Roark Thomas
D Howard	Stoddard Fanny
Davis R	Smith Nancy
Durand Patrick	Stoddard Messrs.
Dockerey James	Spooner Rev. Albert
Durand Milton	Speirs John
Dunham John	Studley Sarah C. Mrs.
Dawson Eliza	Smith Robert W
Eddy N H & Co.	Smith Jas. L
Edwards Harriet N Miss	Smith Mary Ann Miss
Field Ira	Scott Welcome S
Fenton George	Staples Eliza W 2
Fay Geo. W	Smith Thomas M
Ford Frances Mrs.	Smith B Nancey
Franklin Horace	Scott Eliza Ann
Farris Capt.	Shafler William
Gilbert N	Stevens Lucy E Mrs.
Gould Clarissa Mrs.	Spooner Alder B
Gay Seth Capt.	Tuttle John
Glasko Isaac C	Town E R Miss
Gardner Sidney A	Thomas D Y Miss
Gleason Anson	Thompson Martin
Godfrey R I Miss	Turner William Miss
Huntington Chas. P	Thompson Sarah M.
Harrington Emeline Miss	Tanner Susan M Miss
Haynes Hariet Miss	Warner Sophronia Mrs.
Holt William	Whitman Rev. N L
Hubbard Caroline Augusta Miss	Wescott Emily
Hooker Jonathan W	Whitmarsh Mary Ann Mrs
Hill Mr.	Wheeler Jas. H
Hurlbert Alfred	Walsh John
Hemingway Deculvus	William Geo.
Hyde Heldeid Mrs.	White Harote Mrs.
Hilton Otis	Wentworth Noyes B
Hosmen Lucy Mrs.	Wills Joseph
Irwin Mary E Miss	Walden Almy C Mrs.
Jones Gordon A	Williams Laura Miss
Kinyon Eliza A Miss	Zerban Alexander
Keenen John	Van Zandt J

☞ Persons calling for the above Letters will please to say—they are advertised.

N. B. All Letters intended to be sent out of the U. States, by ship or steamer, the inland postage must be paid or they will not be forwarded.

JOHN H. TOWNSEND P. M.

FASHIONABLE CLOAK GOODS.

No. 24 Shetucket-street, Norwich, Ct.

AS the season for purchasing Cloaks, is at hand, the following assortment is worthy the attention of buyers.

A A Tilbet Cloths Blue Black, Emerald, Plumb, Stone, Drab, Royal, Purple, and other fashionable colors.

5	pieces	Silk warp Orleanas,	
5	"	" " Cashmeres,	
10	"	" and Cotton warp Indianas,	
8	"	plain Blue Black Silk and Wool Stockings,	
4	"	Silk warp Alpaccas,	6s to 7s
10	"	do do	8s to 6s,
20	"	do do	4s 6d to 5s,
10	"	do do	3s 9d to 5s 6d,
1	"	Cotton warp Alpaccas, worth	6s,
6	"	do do	do 4s to 5s,
20	"	do do	do 3s to 4s.
18	"	do do	do 2s 3d to 3s,
15	"	do do	do 1s 6d to 3s,

Also, French Wool Plaids, Scotch Plaids, Tartan Plaids and a great variety of Changeable and Figured Goods, all of which were purchased at the present ruinous prices and must be sold accordingly at

LINCOLN & WILLIAMS', 24 Shetucket-st.

MILLINERY GOODS,

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS.

LINCOLN & WILLIAMS

Have just received from the Importers, a splendid assortment of RICH RIBBONS, VELVETS, SILKS, LACES and other Millinery Goods, purchased at the present depressed prices, and will be sold at a great sacrifice from the cost of importation. MILLINERS and others making their Fall Purchases will find the richest styles, the greatest variety, and above all, *the lowest prices*, at 24 Shetucket-street, on the corner.

The Latest Fashions

By Steamer CALEDONIA.

UNPARALLELED ATTRACTIONS!!!

NEW DRESS GOODS.

Call and see at

LINCOLN & WILLIAMS, 24 Shetucket-st.

Blankets! Blankets!

ROSE AND WHITNEY BLANKETS of superior quality, at LINCOLN & WILLIAMS

French, English and American WOOLEN GOODS.—LINCOLN & WILLIAMS have now a complete stock of fine and low priced CLOTHS, Blue Black and Fancy Colors. Particular attention is invited to a few more pieces of those fine heavy Blue Black English Cloths at $3 00 a yard, which have sold at the rate of six pieces in five days. The reason why?—they are worth two dollars a yard more than we ask for them.

BEAVERS

of all qualities, from $1 75 to $5 00 per yard.

SATINETS

FROM 2s 6d to 5s a yard; Kentucky Jeans, Kersseys, Plaids, Serges, and the cheapest lot of Over Coat Bindings in the country. Purchasers may make a saving by calling at 24 Shetucket-street, corner Water-streets. LINCOLN & WILLIAMS.

Oct 16 1y47

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

BOOTS AND SHOES,

At the Norwich SHOE STORE,

No. 84, Main-Street,

OPPOSITE THE

FRANKLIN HOUSE.

WHERE the subscriber has just received a large addition to his Stock. Consisting of almost every variety of BOOTS, SHOES and RUBBERS suitable for the FALL TRADE. Among which are MENS', BOYS', YOUTHS', and CHILDRENS'

THICK BOOTS,

comprising as good an assortment as can be found in Norwich, which will be sold at the very *lowest prices.*

Also, LADIES', MISSES', and CHILDRENS',

Shoes, Bootees, Gaiters, &c. &c.

RUBBERS,

Plain and Figured of all sizes. Also, a beautiful article of LINED RUBBERS, all of which will be sold as low as at any Store in Norwich, by Yours respectfully CHARLES TRACY.

Please call and examine. (Norwich, Oct. 8. 6w47

WHIGS AND DEMOCRATS!

PRESIDENT OR NO PRESIDENT,

The People must have Clothes.

AND in consequence of the great political excitement we have made new additions to our SALES ROOM in order to give room for the great multitude who intend visiting the

EMPORIUM OF FASHIONS

for purchasing Clothing this fall and winter—upwards of Fifty Thousand Garments, are for sale at this popular CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT MANUFACTURED in all styles of every quality—and all sizes both Great and Small, with prices to suit the Rich and Poor. Remember, the place is 91 Main-st.

Next door to Charles Clark's Hat Store.

J. T. FAY.

Oct. 16. 1y47

A VOICE

FROM THE GREAT

COMMERCIAL DEPOT,

READ AND BELIEVE!!

THE TIME HAS COME!!!

When

CLOAK CLOTHS

will be wanted, and OVER COAT

CLOTHS MUST BE SOLD. And for this reason

ELY & CO., HAVE received and are now offering an extensive assortment of every desirable style of GOODS, for the above purposes at such astonishing low Prices that the dictates of wisdom must be to call at the above named establishment and prepare for the approaching *COOL* season by purchasing Goods of every style from A. A Tilbets to Cotton Warp A'paccas at less than two thirds their real value—for proof, call and see at ELY & CO'S. 33 & 38 Shetucket st.

They have Come,

MILLINERY GOODS.

THE newest styles of Velvets, Satins, Modes, for Hats together with Velvet Satin, double faced, Ribbons to match with other Millinery articles, comprising the most splendid assortment ever exhibited in this city, just received by ELY & CO.

N. B. All the above named stock of Millinery Goods for reasons which will be given to purchasers will be sold at

COST,

which are the lowest importers prices, come and look.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

French Thibets,

Of every shade of Color and all qualities with col'd Silk Velvets and trimmings to match, may now be found at ELY & CO.

Where also may be found some splendid Cashmere Shawls, new styles, cheaper than ever, just received by ELY & CO.

33 & 38 Shetucket-street.

October 16th. 1y47

ARRIVALS EXTRAORDINARY!

The Subscriber has received per recent

ARRIVALS,

ON CONSIGNMENT

A MOST splendid lot of

BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS, SATINETS,
BEAVER CLOTHS, &c., &c., &c.

which can be bought cheap for cash. Call and examine

☞ Gentlemens' and Boy's Garments Cut and made in the latest Styles.

HENRY L. COOK, Merchant Tailor.

No. 15 Shetucket-street.

Norwich, Oct. 16, '44. 1y47

'A PERFECT RUSH'

IS made after the cheap Calicos (worth 22cts) that are selling so fast at 12 1-2. Large Linen Table Cloths at 2s; 25 cent prints for one shilling, Brown Cloths from 1 1 1-2 to $5, Ribb and plain mode col'd hose at 9d. Another lot of those fine velvet faced Broad Cloths for Gentlemens' Cloaks.

For Bargains in Dry Goods or Carpeting call at the "Cheap Store" of A. WATTLES & CO.

'Round Black Sign' 21 Shetucket-st.

Oct. 16th. 3w47

SPORTSMEN ATTEND.

KINNEY & RAWSON keep constantly on hand Pigeons & Wilkes & John Hall & Sons best English

Sporting Powder.

Dupont's Powder in half & quarter Kegs, and in canister.

Indian Rifle, do in canisters,

ALSO,

Superior blasting powder & patent Safety Fuse, at 42 Water st.

Sept 18 1y43

WANTED.

1000 KNOTT'S White, & Mixed woolen yarn.
500 Prs. Mens Woolen Hose.
500 " " " ½ hose.
100 " Boys " " " ¾ half hose.

For the above articles the fair price will be paid, provided they are good, by C. C. HILLIARD.

N. B. The above goods may always be found in any quantity, at 38 Shetucket st.

Sept 26 3w44

NEW GOODS!

MISS FORSYTH

WOULD inform her old patrons and friends generally, that she has just returned from New York with a large and beautiful assortment of

MILLINERY GOODS,

selected with great care during the last week, and of the latest fashions, which she now offers on the most reasonable terms—such as Bonnetts, Ribbons, Laces, Flowers, etc. etc.

No. 163, Main Street, opposite Merchants Hotel.

Norwich, October 3. tf43

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

Miss JACKSON,

HAS returned from New York, and is this week opening a large and choice selection of rich Millinery, to which she solicits the attention of the Ladies, at her rooms, No. 27 Shetucket-street.

Oct. 3. p3w43

JOHN L. DEVOTION,

Wholesale and Retail.

Druggist and Apothecary.

No 119 MAIN STREET,

one door East of the Quinebaug Bank.

OFFERS for sale a large and well selected assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Glass Ware, Window Glass, Surgeons Instruments, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Pure Medicinal Wines and Liquors, Brushes, Quaker Herbs &c &c &c.

Sept 16. 6w43

ORIGINAL STAINED

Proposals for Indian Goods.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington City, D. C., until Friday the 1st day of November next, at one o'clock, for furnishing the following goods in the quantities annexed, or thereabouts for the use of the Indians:

2,700 pairs 3 point Mackinaw blankets, white
2,100 do 2½ do do do do
1,000 do 2 do do do do
900 do 1½ do do do do
500 do 1 do do do do
120 do 3 do do do green
120 do 3 do do do scarlet
2,600 yards cloth—indigo blue—fancy and grey flat
350 do do grass green —do do
3,500 do do indigo blue, saved flat
850 do do grass green, do
400 do do scarlet, do
8,500 do strouds-blue
280 do do scarlet
600 pounds worsted yarn—3 fold
150 doz. handkerchiefs, cotton flag
100 do do Madras
110 do do black silk
70 do cotton shawls, 3-4, assorted
18,000 yards calico, domestic
3,000 do do English and French
3,000 do cotton, bleached shirting
9,000 do do unbleached do
7,000 do do do sheeting
3,000 do do domestic checks
5,000 do do do stripes
5,000 do do do plaids
800 dozen socks, woollen
7,000 yards plaid linsey
6,000 do flannels, assorted
1,500 flannel shirts
1,500 calico do
800 pounds thread, cotton
150 do do linen
40 do sewing silk
40 gross worsted gartering
2,000 yards sattinet
1,000 do bed ticking
270 pieces ribbons—assorted
750 pounds beads do
75 gross clay and fancy pipes
50 pounds Vermilion
3,000 pounds brass kettles
1,500 tin kettles
30 dozen frying pans
5,000 tin cups
1000 tin cups
50 dozen fire steels
Looking glasses—$125 worth
20 gross buttons—assorted
60 gross squaw awls
30 gross brass nails
7000 fish hooks
120 dozen fish lines
Needles, assorted—$40 worth
900 dozen combs, assorted
66 do scissors do
40 gross iron spoons
750 dozen table knives and forks
Pewter and tin plates—$110 worth
10 packs pins
Thimbles, $25 worth
75 augers
Gimlets, $20 worth
20,000 gun flints
35 gross gun worms
960 dozen butcher knives
75 do axes
70 do hall axes
47 do squaw axes
94 do hatchets
North-west guns, to the amount of about $7,000 breathing to be 36 inches in the barrel, and smoothbore 42 inches in the barrel.

A sample of the articles, with samples, (except of the plaid linseys, which must be of better quality than those heretofore furnished—samples to be presented by the bid here with their bids) may be seen at the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in Washington, exhibiting the amount of money to be expended for each article, but the Department reserves the right to increase or diminish the quantity of any of the articles named, or substitute others in lieu thereof.

The whole amount in money to be applied to the purchase of goods will be about $80,000, of which no $40,000 will be wanted on the seaboard, and the residue in the West. Goods of American manufacture, all other things being equal, will be preferred.

The party proposing to supply the articles will make an invoice of all the items embraced in the above list, and affix the prices in dollars and cents, at which he or they will furnish them, deliverable in New York (that portion of the goods wanted West may be billded for deliverable at St. Louis) on or before the 15th day of May next, assuming the quantity of each article as specified in this advertisement, and extending the cost, making an aggregate of the whole invoice before sending it on. The goods will be inspected at New York by an agent of the United States, who will be appointed by the Department for the purpose, and to ascertain the conformity of the articles purchased with the samples exhibited, when the contract shall be made, and with the terms of the contract itself, which shall contain a clause that if the articles are not furnished within the time prescribed, or if they are of insufficient quality, in the opinion of the agent aforesaid, and if within five days after notice of such insufficiency, the party shall not furnish others in lieu thereof, of the required quality, the United States shall be authorized to purchase them of others, and to charge any increase of price they may be compelled to pay therefor to the contractor, who shall pay the said difference to the United States.

As these goods will not be ready for delivery before the middle of May, separate proposals will be received for their transportation from New York or St. Louis, to their destination in the Indian country, up to first of March next.

Bids will be required, in the amount of the bid, with two good sureties, the sufficiency of whom to be certified by a United States Judge or District Attorney, for the faithful performance of the contracts. Payment will be made after the contract is completed, and the delivery of the goods to an agent of the Department, upon a duplicate invoice certified by him.

Communications to be marked, "Proposals for Indian goods."

The bids will be submitted with the following heading, and none will be received that are not made in the form and terms two prescribed:

"I (or we) propose to furnish for the service of the Indian Department, the following goods, at the prices affixed to them respectively, viz:

(Here insert the list of goods.)

Deliverable in the city of New York or St. Louis, on or before the ——— day of ——— next, and in case of the acceptance of his proposal, the quantity below prescribed by the Department, I (or we) will execute a contract according to this agreement, and give satisfactory security to the Department, within eight days after the acceptance of this bid, and in case of failure to enter into such contract, and give such security, I (or we) will pay to the United States the difference between the sums bidden by me, (or us,) and the sum which the United States may be obliged to pay for the same articles."

ORLANDO TWOMBLY AFFAMS.
September 28, 1844.
T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Oct. 3 — 4mov45

Attention, Light Guards.

THERE will be a meeting of the Light Guards at their Armory on Thursday the 5th day of Oct., at 5 o'clock P. M. to act upon a proposal made by several members of the Company to change the Caps and also to procure Knapsacks. As this is a subject of mutual interest to all, it is expected that every member of the Company will be "on hand" at the appointed time. Per Order of the Capt.

THOS. S. WARD, O. S.

Oct. 2. — 45

NOTICE.

ON and after Thursday 3d inst., the Steamer Worcester and Cleopatra, will leave for New York at 5 o'clock, instead of 6 as heretofore.

E. A. HILL, Steamboat Agent.

Norwich, Oct. 1, 1844.

REMITTANCES TO AND PASSAGE FROM ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

WE beg to inform our friends in Norwich, Conn and its vicinity, that we have appointed Mr JAMES Mc LELLAND, of that city, as our agent. Persons sending for their relatives, or remitting money to the old country, will find it their interest and their friends comfort to give him a call.

ROCHE BROTHERS & CO.,
55 Fulton street, New York.

Jan. 24th, 1844. — 1y

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT.

In the matter of RICHARD FENNER. } IN BANKRUPTCY.

AT A DISTRICT COURT held at Canterbury, within said District, on the 24th day of September, 1844. It is *ordered*, that at the District Court Room in Canterbury, in said District, on the 24th day of October, 1844, a *dividend* and *distribution* of the *assets*, of Richard Fenner of the town of Canterbury, in the county of Windham, and District of Connecticut, duly declared a bankrupt, be made among his creditors, who shall have proved their debts, and filed the proof thereof in the Clerk's office, before that day, and notice of this order shall be given to all persons interested, by a publication of a copy of this order in the Norwich News, printed in said District, to be made at least twenty days before the day of such distribution.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this 24th day of September 1844.

CHAS. A. INGERSOLL, Clerk.

The foregoing is a true copy of the original order.

CHAS. A. INGERSOLL, Clerk.

Oct. 3d. — 48

In Bankruptcy.

Sales by Auction at Norwich, Ct., October 24, 1844.

BY Virtue of a Decree of the District Court of the U. States for the District of Connecticut, the property and rights of property assigned by *Thomas Gibbons Trumbull*, late of New Jersey and now of Colchester, Conn., in Bankruptcy, will be sold by public Auction at the office of Cleveland & Hovey, in the city of Norwich on the 24th day of October, 1844, commencing at 9 o'clock; A. M.

The property consists of 1. An interest in a Farm, known as the Elizabeth Town Point Farm, situated in Elizabeth Town, N. J., and containing about acres. 2. An interest in a lot of land on the corner of Water and Catherine-streets, in Elizabeth Town. 3. Interest in several lots of land at Elizabeth Port, N. J. 4. An interest in two lots of land in the city of Trenton, N. J. 5. An equitable interest in 11 lots of land in Joliet, Illinois, the legal title to which is in Aaron L. Middlebrook of Elizabeth Town. 6. An interest in two lots of land situated on Garden and Prospect-streets, Newark, N. J. 7. James B. Burnett's Bond for $1305, with interest from Jan. 9, 1838, secured by mortgage, and payable in 9 years and 6 months from the 5th of April 1837. 8. George W. Halsted's Bond for 750 dollars with interest, payable in 6 years from January 2, 1837, and secured by mortgage. 9. George W. Halsted's Bond, and mortgage for 1000 dollars, payable in five years from January 2, 1837, with interest. 10. An interest in Jonathan Crane's Bond and mortgage for 4000 dollars; and in John Kean's Bond and mortgage for 4000 dollars; and in 11. Charles Davis' Bond and mortgage for 2000 dollars. 12. An interest in 2 Shares of E. Town Ferry Stock, and in 50 Shares of stock in Malleable Iron Company at Elizabeth Town. 13. A Note against R. D. Spencer for 1392 dollars.

Dated at Norwich the 24th day of September, 1844. JAMES A. HOVEY, Assignee.

October 3d, '44. — 65

MOREENS, MOREENS.

DRAB and BLACK, this day received direct from Europe, per Steamer, of the best quality, and for sale at 30 cents per yard. By

ELY & CO.

They are also prepared to dispose of their rich Stock of Dry Goods at any price Customers may suggest, and 10 per cent less than they can expect to buy, and no monopoly, no humbuggery.

Sept. 24. — tf144.

WM. S. TYLER,

Offers for sale a large and well selected stock of genuine Drugs & Medicines, Chemicals, Glass Ware, &c. &c., to Dealers and others at the lowest prices. A few of the leading Articles are as follows:

Antimony Crude	Arabic Gum
Æther Sulph	" Balsamic Mixture
" Nitrous	" Tragacanth &c.
" Chloric	Hiera Picra
Aqua Ammonia	Hive Syrup
" Rose &c	Herbs of all kinds
Aethiops Min	Isinglass Russia
Blue Pill Eug	" American
Borax Ref.	" Coopers Superior
Burgundy Pitch	Lunar Caustic
Bayberry Bark, Ground	Magnesia Carb
Barbadoes Tar	" Calc
Balsam Copavi	" Henry's True
" Fir	Morphine Sulphate
" Peruvian &c	" Acetate Meriate &c.
Boro Cubeb,	Oil Peppermint
Juniper &c	" Cinnamon, Cloves
Brimstone Roll and Flour	" Origanum, Tansy
Cathbidies	" Bergamot, Lemon
Carbonates of Iron	" Wintergreen
" Ammonia &c	" Valerian, Savin
Colocinth Pulv.	" Anise, Sassafras
Cream Tartar P	in short all kinds
Cort Peu P	Ox Zinc
Aurantic	" Bismuth
Angostura &c. &c.	Phosphorus and
Cochineal S G	Phosphates
Chlori le Lime	Pill Cochi
" Soda	Quicksilver
Chamomile Flowers	Red Gentian Rhet
Calomel Eug	" Columb. Ipecac
Corrs Sublimate	" Serp Virg
Cayenne Pepper, African	" Valerian Jalap
Dovers Powers	" Sarsaparilla
Ens. Venesis	" Scilla Curcuma
Ergot	" Senecka &. &.
Emp. Epispartic	Sponge fine and coarse
" Disc Olives	Sem Annis Carui
"Hydrag Adhesive &c.	" Fennel Coriandrum
Extract Belladonni	" Cardamom &c
" Valerian Cicuta	Sup. Carb Soda
" Hyocyami &c.	Sal Epsome
Fol. Senna Anthos	" Rochelle
" Digitalis &c.	" Soda
Gum Opium Myrrh	" Nitre &c.
" Camphor, Aloes	Sugar of Lead
Guaic Gamboge	Spatulas
Tartar Vitriol	Soda Powders
Copavi Cassias	Seidlitz do
Citrate Iron	Veratrine
Elaterium	Hydri date Potash
Iodure of Mercury Ducto	Strychnine
do do Proto	Croton Oil Salacine
Oxymuriate Potash	Iodide Iron
Piperine Potassa Cyanuret	Aconita Ex
Prussiate Potash	Oil Black Pepper
Sulphate Quinine	

Syringes, Apothecaries Scales & Weights, Teeth Instruments, Lancets, Pessaries, Catheters, Trusses, various kinds, Teeth & Flesh Brushes, together with most every article used in the practice of Medicine may be found at Tyler's Drug & Chemical Store, Water Street.

PIANO, for Sale.

A Superior toned Piano Forte, Rose Wood Case; for sale. For information, enquire of the editor of the Norwich News.

Oct. 2. — 3w45

Summer Arrangement

OF FARE AND FREIGHT,—TO AND FROM NEW YORK.

DAILY NIGHT LINE.

THE splendid steamer CLEOPATRA Capt. I K. DUTTON, will leave Norwich Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and New York Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

The splendid steamer WORCESTER, Capt. J. H. VANDERBILT, will leave Norwich Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and New York, Mondays Wednesdays, and Fridays.

N. B. All persons are forbid Trusting any one on account of the above Boats or owners.

E. A. HILL,
Agent for the above Boats.

Norwich, April 20th, 1844. — 2

NORWICH & WORCESTER RAILROAD.

ON AND AFTER SEPT. 17th.

Accomodation trains Leave,
Norwich at 6 A. M. & 4 1-2 P. M.
Worcester " 10 A. M. & 4 1-4 P. M.

Freight trains Leave,
Norwich 8 1-2 A. M.
Worcester 6 o'clock and 50 m. A. M.

St. Bt. Train leaves Allyns' Point early every morning except Monday, upon the arrival of the Boat from New York.

Leaves Worcester at 8 1-4 every evening except Sunday upon the arrival of the train from Boston.

LONG ISLAND TRAIN

Leaves Allyns' Point every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday about 2 P. M. upon the arrival of the boat from Greenport.

Leaves Worcester every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9 3-4 A. M. upon the arrival of the train from Boston.

Fares are less when paid at the Ticket offices than in the cars.

All Baggage at the risk of the owner unless receipted for by an authorized agent of the corporation.

EMERSON FOOTE, Supt.

Sept. 18, 1844. — 43

DENTISTRY.

Dr. G. B. & C. Parkhurst,

HAVE opened an Office, No. 89, Main street, doors west of the Franklin House, where they will wait on all who will favor them with their patronage. Teeth set from one to a full set. Every necessary operation performed on the teeth, and warranted. Their long experience enable them to treat judicious by all diseases connected with the teeth.

Nov. 26. — 1yr1

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN pursuance of law, I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America do hereby declare and make known, that public sales will be held at the undermentioned Land Offices in the STATE OF ARKANSAS, at the periods hereinafter Designated, to wit:

At the Land Office at BATESVILLE, commencing on Monday the eleventh day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz.

North of the base line and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Townships five, six, ten and eleven, of range one.
Township four, five and nine, of range two
Fractional township five, and six, west of White River, of range four.
Fractional township four, west of White River and township eight, of range five.
Fractional township twelve, north of old Indian boundary, of range eight
Fractional township eleven, north of old Indian boundary, and township twelve of range nine.
Fractional township eleven, North of old Indian boundary, and township twelve and thirteen of range ten.
Township twelve and thirteen, of range eleven.
Fractional township nine, north of the old Indian boundary, and township twelve, of range twelve.
Fractional township eight and nine, north of the old Indian boundary, and township twelve, of range thirteen.
Fractional township eight, north of the old Indian boundary, and township nine, twelve and sixteen, of range fourteen.
Township fifteen, of range fifteen.
Township seventeen, of range sixteen.
Township thirteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen and eighteen, of range seventeen.

At the Land Office at FAYETTEVILLE, commencing on Thursday the fourteenth day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz:

North of the Base line and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Township seventeen, of range eighteen.
Township sixteen, nineteen and twenty, of range nineteen.
Township sixteen, of range twenty-one.
Township twenty-one of range twenty-two.
Township twelve, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty and twenty-one, of range twenty-four
Township sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, and nineteen, of range twenty-five,
Township fourteen, of range twenty-seven.
Township sixteen nineteen, twenty and twenty one, of range twenty-eight.
Township fourteen, of range twenty-nine.
Township twelve, of range thirty-one.

At the Land Office at JOHNSONS COURT-HOUSE commencing on Monday the eighteenth day of November next, for the disposal of the public land within the undermentioned townships, viz:

North of the Base line and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Township four and five, of range eighteen.
Township four, of range nineteen.
Townships nine and ten; of range twenty.
Townships nine and ten of range twenty-one.
Township ten, of range twenty-two.
Township eleven, of range twenty-four.
Township three, of range twenty-five.
Township five, of range twenty-six.
Townships six, and eleven, of range twenty eight.
Township five, of range twenty-nine.

At the Land Office at WASHINGTON, commencing on Thursday, the twenty-first day, November next, for the disposal of the public lands hereinafter described, viz.

South of the Base line and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Township ten, of range twenty-one.

The fractions, of sections seventeen, eighteen, nineteen and twenty, east of Red river, in the bend of Old River Lake, in township eighteen, of range twenty-five.

Townships five, six, and eighteen, of range twenty-seven.

Townships two, three, five, six and seventeen, of range twenty-eight.

Townships four and five, of range twenty-nine.

Townships five, six, and seven of range thirty.

At the Land Office at LITTLE ROCK commencing on Monday, the twenty-8th day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz:

North of the Base Line West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Sections one and twelve, in township seven, of range seven.

Fractional township seven, north of the old Indian boundary, of range fourteen.

South of the Base Line and West of the Meridian.

Sections one, two, three, four, five, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen fourteen, fifteen, twenty-two twenty-three twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six twenty-seven and thirty-six, north half and southeast quarter of section six, fractions of section eight, east of Rock Roe Bayou and White river, North half and southeast quarter, and including part east of White river, of section twenty-one of north half and southeast quarter of section thirty five and including part east of White river in township one of range three.

Township nine and ten, of range five.
Township five, of range six.
Townships fifteen and eighteen of range nine.

Fractional section twenty-one south, half of twenty-two and north half and southwest quarter of section twenty seven, east of Arkansas river in township three and township fifteen, of range ten.

Townships twelve, thirteen, fourteen and fifteen, of range twelve.

Townships eighteen and nineteen, and the fractional sections one to six, inclusive, in township twenty of range thirteen and fourteen.

At the Land Office at Helena, commencing on Thursday, the twenty-eighth day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands hereinafter described, viz:

South of the Base Line and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

The fractional sections two and three, north of berub Grass Bayou, sections four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one and thirty-two, north of Arkansas river, and fractional sections thirty-three and thirty-four, in township eight, of range one.

Township seventeen, of range three.

Lands appropriated by law, for the use of schools, military or other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer; and no private entries of land, in the townships so offered, will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this twenty-fourth day of June, Anno Domini, 1844.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President:
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, and make payment therefor *as soon as practical after seeing this notice*, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township, embracing the tract claimed, above designated; otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN pursuance of law, I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that public sales will be held at the undermentioned land offices, in the STATE OF INDIANA, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit;

At the Land Office at WINAMOC, commencing on Monday, the twenty-first day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands hereinafter described, viz:

North of the Base Line and East of the Second Principal Meridian.

The northeast quarter of the section and the west half of the southeast quarter of section thirty six, in township thirty-four, of range one.

The lots one, two, three and four, in the south half of section twelve, in township thirty-six, of range one.

West half of southwest quarter of section twenty-one, southeast and southwest quarters of section twenty-two, northwest and southwest quarters of section twenty-seven, north half and southwest quarter of section twenty-four and sections twenty-five and thirty-six, in township thirty-six, of range two.

At the Land Office at VINCENNES, commencing on Monday, the twenty eighth day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands hereinafter described, viz:

North of the Base Line and West of the Second Principal Meridian.

Sections one and two, the fraction of section three north of the Indian boundary line, north half of the northeast quarter of section eleven, and north half of section twelve, in township four, of range five.

The fractional northwest quarter, east of river, of section six in township four, of range seven.

The fractions of sections six, seven, and thirty, and thirty-one, on the south side of White River, in township two, of range seven.

The fractions of sections thirty-two and thirty three, on the south side of White river, in township five, range seven.

At the Land Office at JEFFERSONVILLE, commencing on Monday, the fourth day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands within the small fraction of section twenty-two, in township four, of range two, situated in a bend on the south side of White river and north of the Indian boundary line, and also of the south east quarter of section thirty four, in township three of range two—all lying north of the base line and east of the meridian.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools military or other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no private entries in the townships so offered, will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this twenty-fourth day of June, Anno Domini, 1844.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President:
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption above enumerated, *is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, and make payment therefor, as soon as practicable after seeing this notice*, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the tract claimed, above designated; otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN pursuance of law, I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that a public sale will be held at the Land Office at NEWNANSVILLE, in the territory of FLORIDA, commencing on Monday, the sixteenth of December next, for the disposal of the unappropriated vacant public lands within the lines of the townships hereinafter designated, to wit;

South of the Base Line, and East of the Meridian.

Township twenty, twenty one and twenty two, of range eighteen.

The two easternmost tiers of sections in township fifteen, the two easternmost tiers of sections and sections twenty two, twenty seven and thirty four, in township sixteen, the east half of township seventeen, and the east half of township eighteen and the sections twenty one, twenty eight and thirty three in the same township, and all of townships nineteen and twenty, except the two westernmost tiers of sections in the former, of range nineteen.

Townships fourteen fifteen and sixteen, of ranges twenty, twenty one, and twenty two.

Townships fifteen and twenty, of range twenty three.

Lands appropriated by law, for the use of schools, military, or other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The sale will be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer; and no private entries of lands, in the townships so offered, will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this 24th day of June, A. D. 1844.

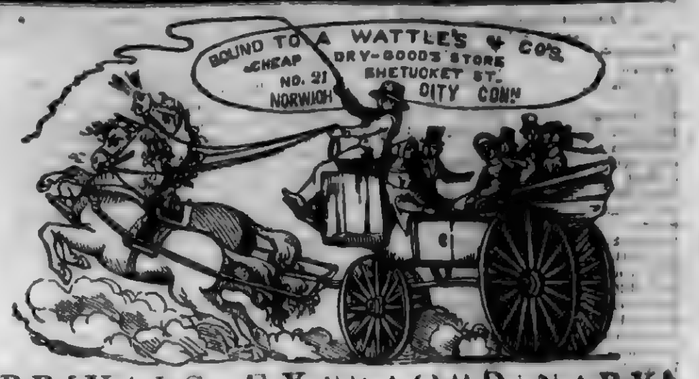
JOHN TYLER.

By the President.
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, and make payment therefor, as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township embracing the tract claimed above designated; otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.



ARRIVALS EXTRAORDINARY!

From New York and Boston

AUCTIONS.

WE ARE now opening large quantities of FASHIONABLE FALL GOODS, which were selected with great care for the closest market (i. e. Norwich) in the country. Merchants and young house keepers are requested to examine. A new lot of rich Chamelion Silks, black colored new style French Cashmere Shawls, mode colored Broche Shawls, new styles Rept Ecosse, changeable mode colored Bombazines, 53 pieces of black blue black and mode colored Alpaccas, from 30 cts to 1.00; 5-4 French Parisiennes at $1 75 a pattern, beautiful French Prints at 20 cts, Plaid Belzas as at 25 cts. Particular attention is invited to Thirty-one different styles colors and qualities of Bombazines which will be sold low by the piece or dozen. We are retailing fine English Broadcloths at $3. Our assortment is large of French and Belgium Cloths. We have another invoice of black and blue Broadcloths at the low price of $1.25 per yard; Red and White Flannels from 12 1-2 cts to 62 1-2; more of those heavy Satinets at 37 1-2 cts; new styles of French and American Cassimeres, new and elegant patterns of superfine and Three Ply Carpeting cheap; Floor Oil Cloths; Red and White Mattings; transparent window Shades; Looking Glasses from 25cts to $15. French Baskets, all sizes.

House keepers can find a full assortment of Linen goods, such as Linen Sheetings, damask Table Cloths, Napkins &c. Country Merchants can find desirable goods by the piece, as low as the same quality can be purchased at New York or Boston Jobbing Houses.

We are Agents for the best Dye House in Boston, only one dollar for dying Ladies Dresses; Garments of every description colored in the best manner. Forward your bundles to the cheap Dry Goods and Carpet Store of A. WATTLES & CO.

21 Shetucket-st.—Sept 18, '44. — 1y43

WITH A RUSH.

THE GREAT COMMERCIAL DEPOT,

For the Sale of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

No. 23 & 25 Shetucket-Street,

IS NOW filled with the richest Stock of Goods ever offered in this City just received from the New York and Boston Importing Houses—bought within the last few days at the lowest REDUCED market prices; and must be sold for at least 25 per cent less than can be bought in Norwich. This establishment is acknowledged to possess advantages in the Dry Goods Trade, that places it beyond the power of a rival. It contains much the largest Stock, much the best assortment, much the richest and most desirable Styles. It also possesses the advantages of an experienced buyer who spends all his time watching the signs of the times in the New York and Boston Markets and buying bargains which enable them to sell at prices so much below their real value. Customers wishing anything in the Dry Goods line will find prices, no kind of any objection at the extensive Dry Goods Store of ELY & CO.

Sept. 21 1844.

Alpaccas of good quality.

MAY now be found at ELY & CO'S, for any price to suit customers.

Sept. 24, '44. — 144

Shawls! Shawls!

A LARGE lot of cheap Silk and Wool Shawls and a new lot of those rich Printed Cashmeres the richest in the city, just received and for sale by ELY & CO.

Sept. 18 — 43

ELY & CO,

HAVE also received a fresh lot of Dry Goods, consisting of a large assortment of Silks Rept Cashmeres, Twilled Cashmeres, Crape de Laines, Crape de Ecosse, Mous de Laine &c. &c. Also a few pc. French Cashmere de Laine, superior quality and splendid patterns; also a few pc. Semoundins, together with a lot of Coburg Cloths of rich shaded colors; also a few pc three colored shaded Silks, selling cheap and fast.

They have the pleasure of saying that they have much the largest and most splendid Stock of rich Goods ever offered in this market and they will sell them at prices that will defy all competition.

ELY & CO.

Sept. 18. — 43

STILL THEY COME!

4 CASES BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, at every price and quality, from 75 cts to 27. per yd., all of which they can, shall and will sell from 10 to 15 per cent cheaper than any Dry Goods Establishment in New London County. And they are prepared to prove the above named fact satisfactory to any person or persons, who will call at their extensive Dry Goods Establishment.

No. 23 & 25 Shetucket-st.

ELY & CO.

ut 1 — 43

ELY & CO.

HAVE just opened 70 cases Dry Goods consisting in part of the following which they offer at less than the usual market prices.—

820 pc. BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS.
27 pc. Beaver Cloths.
70 " Satinett.
4 Cases Prints.
2 Bales Flannels.
1 Case Rich Dress Silks.
37 Bales Sheetings.
20 " Drills and Tickings.
375 pc. Crape de Laines, Cashmere de Ecosse, Rept Cashmeres, Mous. de Laines, Semandiras, Cashmere Twills, &c., for Ladies Dresses.
10 pc. Coreans the richest dress Goods in the world.

SHAWLS, to suit every regard to quantity of all prices from 1.50 to $16. Rich stripe Cashmere, do, new styles.
5 Cases Alpaccas Silk and Cot. warp.
1 Case Coburgs.
1 " Orleans, Silk warps.
1 " do. do. do.

All of which were bought and bought cheap, will be sold and sold cheap by ELY & CO.

Sept. 24th, '44. — 144

May now be found,

AT ELY & CO'S, 23 & 25 Shetucket-st.

A SMALL lot of all wool Cashmeres and a few pc. Coreans the richest and most splendid styles of Dress Goods imported this season. Also a very pretty assortment of French Muslin Collars, now opening at ELY & CO'S.

Sept. 24th, 1844. — tf144

GREAT ATTRACTION

FOR THE

LADIES,

SPLENDID EXHIBITION

OF FALL AND WINTER.

Bonnets, Ribbons, Feathers, Artificial Flowers and Fashionable Millinery, at the

CONNECTICUT BONNET STORE,

HITCHCOCK AND PAYSON

Manufacturers of all kinds of Straw, Silk and Velvet Bonnets, and Dealers in Ribbons, Feathers, Artificial Flowers, Band Boxes, &c., &c.

WOULD respectfully inform the Ladies of Norwich, and all the *region round about*, that we have one of the **Largest, Best Selected and Cheapest** Stock of GOODS, that can possibly be found in this city. And we invite the Ladies to call and examine for themselves.

Bonnets altered Bleached and Pressed. Millinery department under the direction of Miss D. D. Clement.

Don't forget the place to buy Cheap. No. 17 Shetucket-Street.

Norwich, Oct 8th, '44. — tf46

GEO. W. CONCKLIN,

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTER,

No. 51 Water-Street,

Norwich, Conn.,

Every description of Letter Press Printing neatly and promptly executed.

August 7 — tf37

Merchants

WHO "SORT UP" in the City of Norwich, are respectfully invited to call and examine the stock of

Lincoln & Williams

where they are assured of finding many goods below the market price, such as Alpaccas, Woolen Flannels, Cotton Flannels, Sattinetts, Dress Goods, &c., &c., and every variety of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods at the lowest market prices and on reasonable terms, at 24 Shetucket st.

Sept. 18 — 43

G. B. PRINDLE,

HAS removed his One Price Watch, Jewelry, and Clock Establishment, to the Store (lately occupied by J. Irons & Son's shoe dealers,) No. 144 Main-street,—opposite the sign post.

Full assortment of choice goods—and no variation in prices to suit—a child may purchase as low as the closest buyer

April 24th, '44. — tf38

Notice.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, on the 26th of September, a small dark brown Horse, supposed to be about seven years old, short mane.

GORDON LADD.

Windham, Oct. 8, 1844. — p46

Manufacturers

WISHING to exchange Sheetings, Flannels, Satinets, or anything of the kind for Dry Goods can be supplied at the lowest New York and Boston prices, at LINCOLN & WILLIAMS.

Sept. 18 — 46

NORWICH NEWS.

Terms per Annum $2 00
For Advertising per square of ten lines, $1 00

ORIGINAL STAINED

The Norwich News.

ADVERTISING SUPPLEMENT.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN pursuance of law, I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America do hereby declare and make known, that public sales will be held at the undermentioned Land Offices in the STATE OF ARKANSAS, at the periods hereinafter Designated, to wit:

At the Land Office at BATESVILLE, commencing on Monday the eleventh day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz:

North of the base line and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Townships five, six, ten and eleven, of range one.

Townships four, five and nine, of range two

Fractional townships five, and six, west of White River, of range four.

Fractional township four, west of White River and township eight, of range five.

Fractional township twelve, north of old Indian boundary, of range eight.

Fractional township eleven, north of old Indian boundary, and township twelve of range nine.

Fractional township eleven, North of old Indian boundary, and townships twelve and thirteen of range ten.

Townships twelve and thirteen, of range eleven.

Fractional township nine, north of the old Indian boundary, and township twelve, of range twelve.

Fractional townships eight and nine, north of the old Indian boundary, and township twelve, of range thirteen.

Fractional township eight, north of the old Indian boundary, and townships nine, twelve and fifteen, of range fourteen.

Township fifteen, of range fifteen.

Township seventeen, of range sixteen.

Townships thirteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen and eighteen, of range seventeen.

At the Land Office at FAYETTEVILLE, commencing on Thursday the fourteenth day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz:

North of the Base line and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Township seventeen, of range eighteen.

Townships sixteen, nineteen and twenty, of range nineteen.

Township sixteen, of range twenty-one.

Township twenty-one of range twenty-two.

Townships twelve, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty and twenty-one, of range twenty-four.

Townships sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, and nineteen, of range twenty-five.

Township fourteen, of range twenty-seven.

Townships eighteen nineteen, twenty and twenty one, of range twenty-eight.

Township fourteen, of range twenty-nine.

Township twelve, of range thirty-one.

At the Land Office at JOHNSONS COURT-HOUSE commencing on Monday the eighteenth day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz:

North of the Base line and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Townships four and five, of range eighteen.

Township four, of range nineteen.

Townships nine and ten; of range twenty.

Townships nine and ten of range twenty-one.

Township ten, of range twenty-two.

Township eleven, of range twenty-four.

Township three, of range twenty-five.

Township five, of range twenty-six.

Townships six, and eleven, of range twenty eight.

Township five, of range twenty-nine.

At the Land Office at WASHINGTON, commencing on Thursday, the twenty-first day, November next, for the disposal of the public lands hereinafter described, viz.

South of the Base line and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Township ten, of range twenty-one.

The fractions, of sections seventeen, eighteen, nineteen and twenty, east of Red river, in the bend of Old River Lake, in township eighteen, of range twenty-five.

Townships five, six, and eighteen, of range twenty-seven.

Townships two, three, five, six and seventeen, of range twenty-eight.

Townships four and five, of range twenty-nine.

Townships five, six, and seven of range thirty.

At the Land Office at LITTLE ROCK commencing on Monday, the twenty-fifth day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz:

North of the Base Line West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Sections one and twelve, in township seven, of range seven.

Fractional township seven, north of the old Indian boundary, of range fourteen.

South of the Base Line and West of the Meridian.

Sections one, two, three, four, five, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen fourteen, fifteen, twenty-two twenty-three twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six twenty-seven and thirty-six, north half and southeast quarter of section six, fractions of section eight, east of Rock Roe Bayou and White river, North half and southeast quarter and including part east of White river, of section twenty-one of north half and southeast quarter of section thirty five and including part east of White river in township one of range three.

Township nine and ten, of range five.

Township five, of range six.

Townships fifteen and eighteen of range nine.

Fractional section twenty-one south, half of twenty-two and north half and southwest quarter of section twenty seven, east of Arkansas river in township three and township fifteen, of range ten.

Townships twelve, thirteen, fourteen and fifteen, of range twelve.

Townships eighteen and nineteen, and the fractional sections one to six, inclusive, in township twenty of range thirteen and fourteen.

At the Land Office at Helena, commencing on Thursday, the twenty-eighth day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands hereinafter described, viz:

South of the Base Line and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

The fractional sections two and three, north of Scrub Grass Bayou, sections four, five, six, seven eight, nine, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one and thirty-two, north of Arkansas river, and fractional sections thirty-three and thirty-four, in township eight, of range one.

Township seventeen, of range three.

Lands appropriated by law, for the use of schools, military or other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer; and no private entries of land, in the townships so offered, will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this twenty-fourth day of June, Anno Domini, 1844.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President:
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, and make payment therefor *as soon as practicable after seeing this notice*, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township, embracing the tract claimed, above designated; otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN pursuance of law, I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that a public sale will be held at the Land Office at NEWNANSVILLE, in the territory of FLORIDA, commencing on Monday, the sixteenth of December next, for the disposal of the unappropriated vacant public lands within the lines of the townships hereinafter designated, to wit;

South of the Base Line, and East of the Meridian.

Townships twenty, twenty one and twenty two, of range eighteen.

The two easternmost tiers of sections in township fifteen, the two easternmost tiers of sections and sections twenty two, twenty seven and thirty four, in township sixteen, the east half of township seventeen, and the east half of township eighteen and the sections twenty one, twenty eight and thirty three in the same township, and all of townships nineteen and twenty, except the two westernmost tiers of sections in the former, of range nineteen.

Townships fourteen fifteen and sixteen, of ranges twenty, twenty one, and twenty two.

Townships fifteen and twenty, of range twenty three.

Lands appropriated by law, for the use of schools military, or other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The sale will be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer; and no private entries of lands, in the townships so offered, will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this 24th day of June. A. D. 1844.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President.
THO. H. BLAKE;
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, and make payment therefor, as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township embracing the tract claimed above designated; otherwise such claim will be forfeited

THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES

IN pursuance of law I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States, of America, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales will be held at the undermentioned Land Offices, in the STATE OF LOUISIANA, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the Land Office at NATCHITOCHES, commencing on Monday, the sixteenth day of December next, for the disposal of the unappropriated vacant public lands, to which no "private claims" are alleged, under existing laws, within the limits of the undermentioned townships viz:

North of the 31st Degree of Latitude and West of the Meridian.

Township seven, of range five.

Fractional towships eleven, on the south side of Red river, of range nine.

Townships twenty-three, of range fourteen.

At the Land Office at OUACHITA, commencing on Monday the twenty-third day of December next, for the disposal of the unappropriated vacant public lands, to which no "private claims" are alleged, under existing laws, within the limits of the undermentioned townships, viz:

North of the 31st Degree of Latitude and East of the Meridian

Township fourteen, of range five.

Fractional township one, of range nine.

At the Land Office at OPELOUSAS commencing on Monday, the thirtieth day of December next, for the disposal of the unappropriated vacant public lands, to which no "private claims" are alleged, under existing laws, within the limits of the undermentioned townships, and fractional townships, viz:

North of the 31st Degree of Latitude, East of the Meridian Line and South of Red river.

Fractional township three, of range three.

Township one, and fractional township three of range four.

Fractional township four, of ranges five and six.

South of the 31st Degree of Latitude and West of the Meridian.

Townships seven and eight, except section thirty-one in the latter, of range eleven.

Townships seven and eight, except section thirty-six in the latter, of range twelve.

Sections one, two, three, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five and thirty-six, in township seven, of range thirteen.

Sections one to five inclusive, eight to fifteen inclusive, twenty-one to twenty-nine inclusive and thirty-two to thirty-six inclusive, in township eight, of range thirteen.

Sections two to four inclusive, ten to fifteen inclusive, twenty-three to twenty-six inclusive, and section thirty-five, in township nine, of range thirteen.

At the Land Office at NEW ORLEANS, commencing on Monday, the thirteenth day of January next, for the disposal of the unappropriated vacant public lands, to which no "private claims" are alleged, under existing laws, within the limits of the undermentioned townships, and parts of towships, viz.

South of the 31st Degree of Latitude, East of the Meridian, and West of the Mississippi river.

Fractional township one, except parts of lots eight and nine, comprising sections ninety-one and ninety-two, of range seven.

Fractional township two except parts of lots three to nine inclusive, comprising sections sixty-four to seventy inclusive, sections eleven to thirty-four inclusive, fronting on the Atchafalaya, sections fifty-four to fifty-eight inclusive, and section eighty-eight, of range seven.

Fractional township one, except parts of lots five, six, seven, eight, and nine, comprising sections seventeen to twenty-one, inclusive, west of Lake Depassau, and sections thirteen, fourteen, twenty-three, and twenty-four of range eight.

Fractional township two, except parts of lots one to seven inclusive, comprsing sections twenty-one to twenty-six inclusive, and section forty-four, west of Lake Depassau, of range eight.

The sections one, three, four, six, and eight, on the west side of Bayou Fordache, and sections sixty-two, sixty-three, seventy, seventy-seven, and ninety-five, in township four, of range eight.

Fractional township two, of range nine.

Fractional township four, except section forty-four, of range nine.

Township five of range ten.

Township six, except the sections seven, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-eight, twenty-nine thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, and thirty four, of range ten.

The sections eighty-six, eighty-seven, and ninety six, in township seven, of range ten.

Fractional township four, of range eleven.

Township six, of range eleven.

The sections twenty-three to twenty-six inclusive, and the sections thirty-two to thirty- six inclusive, in township eight, of range eleven.

Fractional townships six, seven, and eight, of range twelve.

The section three, in township ten, of range twelve.

Fractional township eleven, except sections two to seven inclusive, of range twelve.

Fractional township ten, of range fourteen.

Fractional township thirteen, except sections ten, fourteen, twenty-three, and thirty-six, of range twelve

Fractional township fourteen, east of Grand river of range twelve.

Fractional township fourteen, east of Grand river, except sections one, two, and thirty four, of range hirteen.

Fractional township fifteen, north of Lake Pontourd, of range thirteen.

The fractional sections thirty-three, thirty-eight, forty and fifty, in township fourteen, of range fourteen

The lots or sections seventeen to forty-one inclusive, in township sixteen, of range sixteen.

The lots or sections one to fifteen, inclusive, and lots seventeen to sixty-six inclusive, in township seventeen, of range sixteen.

The lots or sections forty-seven, forty-eight, and forty-nine, and sections seventy-four, seventy-five, and seventy-six, and sections eighty two to eighty seven inclusive, in township seventeen of range seventeen.

The lots forty- nine, fifty-one, fifty-two and fifty-eight, in township eighteen of range twenty-one.

Fractional township fifteen, of range twenty-three.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools military, or other purposes, will be excluded from sale

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer, and no private entries of land in the townships so offered will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this second day of September, Anno Domini, 1844.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President:
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, and make payment therefor *as soon as practicable after seeing this notice*, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township embracing the tract claimed above designated, otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

THO. H. BLAKE.
Commissioner of the General Land Office.
Oct 17 47

Keep it before the People.

That Henry Clay's coalition with John Quincy Adams by means of which he secured the office of Secretary of State is fully proven, and that the result of that coalition was his desertion of Democracy principles which he had before maintained, and his adhesion to old Hartford Convention Federalism, and the measures of the administrations of the elder and younger Adams.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE,

That he took the lead in all the violent and incendiary attacks upon the glorious administration of General Jackson, that he conspired with Nicholas Biddle against the Government and the people, and arrayed all the power, and used all the corrupt influence of the United States Bank in the political field in endeavoring to overwhelm them.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE,

That Henry Clay introduced and passed in the United States Senate, the infamous resolution declaring General Jackson guilty of an impeachable offence against the constitution—the Senate being the only tribunal where such an offence was triable, thus making himself at once the accuser and the judge of the Old Hero,

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE,

That after the country had condemned a National Bank, and the whig party had expressly denied as they did in 1840, that it was their intention to establish such an institution, Henry Clay in the face of the public condemnation of such a measure, at the extra Session of 1841 used the most violent exertions to force it upon the country. And that after the veto of John Tyler he proclaimed that the veto power should be stricken from the Constitution.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE,

That during the last three years, while the country was getting $30,000,000 in debt, he has been advocating a Distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the States, to enable the States to get themselves in order that there may become hope of restoring the mania of speculation which always has and always will lead to universal bankruptcy.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE,

That during the whole course of his political life he as disturbed and disarranged the Tariff policy of the Government, at one time running the duties down to 10 per cent. ad valorem, and at another running them up to an amount equivalent in many cases to prohibition. That he is now advocating a Revenue Tariff at the South, and a Protective Tariff at the North.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE,

That he is at the head of those who advocate the assumption of State debts by General Government, that this is a measure merely postponed to that of Distribution, and to be forced upon the country at the earliest period of whig legislative convenience.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE,

That under the construction which Daniel Webster and Henry Clay give to the Federal Constitution, if carried out, the Government would become a consolidated government, and the reserved rights of the States would be destroyed.

ORIGINAL STAINED

Proposals for Indian Goods.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington City, D. C., until Friday the 1st day of November next, at one o'clock, for furnishing the allowing goods in the quantities annexed, or thereabouts for the use of the Indians:

2,700 pairs 3 point Mackinaw blankets, white
2,100 do 2½ do do do do
1,000 do 2 do do do do
900 do 1½ do do do do
500 do 1 do do do do
120 do 2 do do do green
120 do 3 do do do scarlet
2,000 yards cloth—indigo blue—fancy and grey list
250 do do grass green do do
3,500 do do indigo blue, sewed list
850 do do grass green, do
400 do do scarlet, do
1,000 do strouds—blue
200 do do scarlet
600 pounds worsted yarn—3 fold
150 dzn. handkerchiefs, cotton flag
100 do do Madras
120 do do black silk
70 do cotton shawls, 3-4, assorted
12,000 yards calico, domestic
3,000 do do English and French
2,000 do cotton, bleached shirting
9,000 do do unbleached do
7,000 do do do sheeting
2,000 do do domestic checks
5,000 do do do stripes
5,000 do do do plaids
200 dozen sacks, woollen
2,000 yards plaid linsey
4,000 do flannels, assorted
1,500 flannel shirts
1,500 calico do
600 pounds thread, cotton
150 do do linen
40 do sewing silk
140 gross worsted gartering
2,000 yards satinet
1,000 do bed ticking
270 pieces ribbons—assorted
250 pounds beads do
75 gross clay and fancy pipes
50 pounds Vermillion
3,000 pounds brass kettles
1,500 tin kettles
60 dozen frying pans
2,000 tin pails
1000 tin cups
50 dozen fire steels
Looking glasses—$125 worth
20 gross buttons—assorted
40 gross square awls
30 gross brass nails
7000 fish hooks
120 dozen fish lines
Needles, assorted—$60 worth
200 dozen combs, assorted
20 do scissors do
40 gross iron spoons
150 dozen table knives and forks
Pewter and tin plates—$140 worth
10 packs pins
Thimbles, $25 worth
75 augers
Gimblets, $20 worth
20,000 gun flints
35 gross gun worms
260 dozen butcher knives
15 do axes
70 do half axes
42 do square axes
64 do hatchets
North-west guns, to the amount of about $7,000 two-thirds to be 36 inches in the barrel, and one-third 42 inches in the barrel.

A schedule of the articles, with samples, (except of the plaid linseys, which must be of better quality than those heretofore furnished—samples to be presented by the bidders with their bids) may be seen at the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in Washington, exhibiting the amount of money to be expended for each article, but the Department reserves the right to increase or diminish the quantity of any of the articles named, or substitute others in lieu thereof.

The whole amount in money to be applied to the purchase of goods will be about $85,000, of which some $40,000 will be wanted on the seaboard, and the residue in the West. Goods of American manufacture, all other things being equal, will be preferred.

The party proposing to supply the the articles will make an invoice of all the items embraced in the above list, and affix the prices in dollars and cents, at which he or they will furnish them, deliverable in New York; (that portion of the goods wanted West may be bidden for deliverable at St. Louis) on or before the 15th day of May next, assuming the quantity of each article as specified in this advertisement, and extending the cost, making an aggregate of the whole invoice before sending it on. The goods will be inspected at New York by an agent of the United States, who will be appointed by the Department for the purpose, and to ascertain the conformity of the articles purchased with the samples exhibited, when the contract shall be made, and with the terms of the contract itself, which shall contain a clause that if the articles are not furnished within the time prescribed, or if they are of insufficient quality, in the opinion of the agent aforesaid, and if within five days after notice of such insufficiency, the party shall not furnish others in lieu thereof, of the required quality, the United States shall be authorised to purchase them of others, and to charge any increase of price they may be compelled to pay therefor to the contractor, who shall pay the said difference to the United States.

As these goods will not be ready for delivery before the middle of May, separate proposals will be received for their transportation from New York or St. Louis, to their destination in the Indian country, up to *first of March next*.

Bonds will be required, in the amount of the bid, with two good sureties, the sufficiency of whom to be certified by a United States Judge or District Attorney, for the faithful performance of the contracts. Payment will be made after the contract is completed, and the delivery of the goods to an agent of the Department, upon a duplicate invoice certified by him.

Communications to be marked, "Proposals for Indian goods."

The bids will be submitted with the following heading, and none will be received that are not made in the form and terms here prescribed:

"I (or we) propose to furnish for the service of the Indian Department, the following goods, at the prices affixed to them respectively, viz:

(Here insert the list of goods)

Deliverable in the city of New York or St. Louis, as the case may be, on or before the ——— day of ——— next, and in case of the acceptance of his proposal, the quantity being prescribed by the Department, I (or we) will execute a contract according to this agreement, and give satisfactory security to the Department, within eight days after the acceptance of this bid, and in case of failure to enter into such contract, and give such security, I (or we) will pay to the United States the difference between the sums bidden by me, (or us,) and the sum which the United States may be obliged to pay for the same articles."

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
September 28, 1844.

T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Oct. 3 — 1m&nov45

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. In pursuance of law, I JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declared and make known, that public sales will be held at the undermentioned Land Offices, in the States of OHIO and ILLINOIS, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the Land Office at UPPER SANDUSKY, OHIO, commencing on Monday the sixth day of January next, for the disposal of the public lands hereinafter designated, being sections or parts of sections alternate to the sections granted by law to the State of Ohio, for constructing the Miami and Dayton Canal.

North of the Base Line and East of the First Principal Meridian.

Section one, three, eleven and thirteen, in township one, of range three.

North half, southwest quarter and fractional southeast quarter of section one; all of sections three, nine, eleven, fifteen, seventeen, twenty-one, twenty-five, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-three, and thirty-five; and the west half and fractional northeast quarter of section thirteen, in township two, of range three.

Section thirty-five, in township three, of range three.

The east half, the northwest quarter, and the northeast fraction of the southwest fractional quarter of section one; and all of sections three, five, seven, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-three, and thirty-five, in township one of range four.

Sections three, eleven, fifteen, twenty-three, twenty-nine, thirty-one, and thirty-three; east fraction of section nine, east of reserve; south fraction of section nineteen, south of reserve; fractions of section twenty-one, south and east of reserve; the fractional east half (east of river) and the west half of section twenty-seven; the east half, the north part of the northwest quarter; the south part of the northwest quarter; the north fraction of the southwest quarter and the southwest fraction of the southwest quarter of section thirty-five, in township two, of range four.

Sections twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-one thirty-three, and thirty-five, in township three, of range four.

The northeast quarter, the east fraction of the northwest quarter; the north fraction of the southeast quarter, and the southwest fractional quarter of section seven; the northeast and northwest fractional quarter (south of river,) and the south half of section seventeen; all of sections nineteen, twenty-nine, thirty-one, and thirty-three; the northeast fraction of the north half; the fractional northwest quarter, the southwest quarter, and the west fraction of the southeast quarter of section twenty-one; the northeast and northwest fractional quarters (north of river,) and the southeast and southwest fractional quarters of section twenty-seven; and the northeast fraction (north of river,) the fractional est half of the northwest quarter (north of river,) the west fraction of the southwest quarter (south of river,) the east half of the southwest quarter, and the west fraction of the southeast quarter of section thirty-five, in township one of range five.

South of the Base Line and East of the First Principal Meridian.

Section twenty-five, in township five, of range three.

Sections one, thirteen, and twenty-five, in township six, of range three.

Sections one, three, five, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-seven, thirty-three and thirty-five, in township one, of range four.

Sections one, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, twenty-one twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-seven, thirty-three, and thirty-five; the south half, the northwest quarter, the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter, and the south half of the northeast quarter of section three, in township two, of range four.

Sections one, three, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, twentyone, twenty-three, twenty-five, twnety-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-three and thirty-five, in township three, of range four.

Sections one and three; the east half of section nine; all of sections eleven, thirteen, fifteen, twenty-three, twenty-five, and twenty-seven, the south half and the fraction of the north half (north of river, of section thirty-three, and the fractional southwest quarter (south of river) and the fraction of the southeast fractional quarter (east of river) of section thirty-five, in township four, of range four.

The northeast quarter, the west part of the southwest fractional quarter, the east part of the northwest fractional quarter, the west part of the northwest fractional quarter (south and west of river) and the fraction of the northwest fractional quarter (north of river) of section one; all of sections three, five, nine, thirteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-three, twenty-seven and thirty-one; the east half of section seven; the northeast fractional quarter (north of river;) the northwest quarter, the southeast fractional quarter, the southwest fractional quarter, (north of river) and the fraction of the southwest quarter (south of river) of section eleven; the west half of the northeast quarter, the northwest quarter, the fractional north half of the southwest quarter; the fractional south-half of the southeast quarter, and the fraction of the northeast quarter (south of river) of section fifteen; the west half, the west half of the northeast quarter, and the west half of the southeast quarter of section twenty-one; the east half, the east half of the northwest quarter, the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter, and the southwest quarter of section twenty-five; the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter, the northwest quarter, and east half of the southwest quarter, and the northwest and southeast quarters of section twenty-nine; the west half and northeast quarter of section thirty-three; and the east half and northwest quarter of section thirty-five, in township five, of range four.

The north half of section one; the northeast quarter, the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter, the east half of the northwest quarter, and the west half of the southwest quarter of section five; all of sections seven, nineteen, twenty-nine, and thirty-one; the southeast quarter and the south half of the southwest quarter of section eleven; the east half of the southeast quarter, the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter and the west half of section thirteen; the east halves of the northeast and southeast quarters of section fifteen; the west half of the northeast quarter, the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter, the west half and the southeast quarter of section seventeen; the west half of the northwest quarter, the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter, the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter, of the southwest quarter, and the west half the southwest quarter of section twenty-one; the south half of section twenty-three; the northeast and southwest quarters, the south half of the northwest quarter, and the east half of the southeast quarter of section twenty-five; the northeast quarter, the southeast quarter of the north west quarter, and the west half of the southeast quarter of section twenty-seven; the northwest quarter and the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section thirty-three; the east half of the northwest quarter, the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter, and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section thirty-five, in township six, of range four.

The northwest and southwest quarters, and the west half and northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section five; all of section seven; the north half of the northwest quarter of section nine; and the southwest quarter of section eleven, in township eight, of range four.

Sections three, five, seven, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-five, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-one, and thirty-five; the east half, the southwest quarter, and the northwest fractional quarter, east of river, of section twenty-three; the north half, the west half of the southwest quarter, the east fraction of the southwest quarter, north of river, and the west fraction of the southeast quarter, north of river, section thirty-three, in township one, of range five.

Sections one, three, five, seven, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-three, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-one, thirty-three, and thirty-five; the east half, the fraction of the west half, west of river; the east fraction of the southwest quarter, and the east fraction of the north west quarter of section nine, the southwest quarter, the northeast fractional quarter, the fraction of the north half, west of river, and the east fraction of the southeast quarter of section twenty-one, and the west half, the west half of the southeast quarter, and the northeast quarter of section twenty-five, in township two, of range five.

Sections one, three, five, seven, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-one, thirty-three, and thirty-five, in township three, of range five.

Sections one, three, seven, thirteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-five twenty-nine, thirty-one, and thirty-three; the west part of the northeastern quarter, the northwest quarter, and the south half section five; the west half of the northwest quarter and the south half of section nine; the west half of section fifteen, and the northwest part of he northwest quarter, the southwest fraction of the northwest quarter, the southwest quarter, the south half of the southeast quarter, and the fraction of th southeast quarter, east of river, of section twenty-seven, in township four, of range five.

Fractional section three, west of reserve; all of sections five, seven, nine, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-one, thirty-one, and thirty-three; the fraction of section fifteen, west of reserve; and the fraction of section twenty-seven, west of reserve; in township five, of range five.

The east half of the northeast Quarter and the southwest Quarter of the southwest Quarter of section five; all of sections seven and thirty-one; the northeast Quarter and the east half of the northwest Quarter of section nine; the east half and northwest Quarter of the northeast Quarter, the northeast and southwest Quarters of the northwest Quarter, and the southwest Quarter of section seventeen; the west half, the northeast Quarter, the west half of the southeast Quarter, and the northeast Quarter of the southeast Quarter of section nineteen; the west half and the west half of the northeast Quarter of section twenty-one, and the east half, the southwest Quarter, and the east half and southwest Quarter of the northwest Quarter of section twenty-nine, in township six, of range five.

Sections three, five, nine, fifteen, twenty-one, and twenty-seven; the east half of the northwest Quarter the east half of the northwest Quarter, the east half of section, and the east half and southwest Quarter of, the southwest Quarter of section seven; the east half the southwest Quarter, and the northwest Quarter of the southwest Quarter of section nineteen; and the east half of the northeast Quarter and the southwest Quarter of section thirty-three, in township seven, of range five.

Sections five and nine, and the northeast Quarter the south half the northwest Quarter, and the south, east and southwest fractional Quarters of section seven in township eight, of range five.

And fractional section nineteen, in township four, of range six.

At the Land Office at CHILLICOTHE, OHIO, commencing on Monday, the twentieth day of January next, for the disposal of the public lands hereinafter described, being sections or parts of sections alternate to the sections granted by law to the state of Ohio, for constructing the Miami and Dayton Canal.

North of the River and East of the First Principal Meridian.

The west side of fractional section one; the north end of section three, all of sections five, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, seventeen, twenty-one, twenty-three and twenty-seven; the west half and the west half of the southeast Quarter of section twenty-five, and the west half of the southeast Quarter, the north half and the southwest Quarter of section thirty five, in township eleven, of range four.

Fractional section thirty-three, in township twelve, of range four.

The southwest Quarter of section one, and the west half of the northwest Quarter of the same section; the northeast Quarter of section three; the northwest Quarter and the west half of the northeast Quarter of section five; the south half and the east half of the northwest Quarter of section eleven; the west half of the northwest Quarter of section thirteen: and the northeast, and northwest Quarters, and the east half of the southwest Quarter of section fifteen, in township nine, of range five.

Fractional sections three and five, the north half, the southeast quarter, and the east half of the southwest quarter of section seven; the northwest, northeast, and southeast quarters of section nine; all of sections eleven, fifteen, seventeen, and twenty-three; the east half of the northeast quarter the northwest quarter and the south half of section nineteen; the northwest quarter, the east half of the southwest quarter and the east half of section twenty-one; the north half of section twenty-five; the northeast quarter of section twenty-seven; the northwest quarter, the west half of the northeast quarter, and the west half of the southeast quarter of section twenty-nine; the west half of the southwest quarter of section thirty-one; the west half of the southeast quarter of section thirty-three, and the east half and northwest quarter of section thirty-five, in township ten of range five.

Fractional section thirty-five, in township eleven, of range five.

And the west half of the northwest quarter of section seven, in township seven, of range six.

The minimum price of the lands here designated in the state of Ohio, is fixed by law at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per acre, and they are not subject to entry under any pre-emption law of Congress.

At the Land Office at QUINCY, ILLINOIS, commencing on Monday, the ninth day of December next for the disposal of the public lands within the east half of the southwest quarter of section eighteen; and the east half of the southeast quarter of section twenty-nine, in township ten north, of range six east, of 4th principal meridian.

At the land office at DIXON, ILLINOIS, commencing on Monday, the sixteenth day of December next, for the disposal of the public lands within the east part of the northeast fractional quarter of section twenty-one, and the east part of the northwest fractional quarter of the same section, in township forty-three, north of range one, east of the third principal meridian.

The northeast quarter of section eleven, in township twenty-six, of range eight, east of the 4th principal meridian; the west part of the northwest fractional quarter of section one, and the northeast fractional quarters of section two, in township sixteen, of range six, west of the 4th principal meridian.

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer; and no private entries of any lands herein described, will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this second day of September, Anno Domini, 1844.

J. TYLER.

By the President,
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any lands within the limits of the tracts above described, lying in the State of Illinois, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, and make payment therefor as soon as practicable after seeing this notice and before the day appointed for the commencement of the sale of the lands embracing the tract claimed above designated, otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office
46

Chemical Oil.

OF a very superior quality, just received by
R. W. MATHEWSON.
Oct. 16. 47

NORWICH NEWS.
Terms per Annum — 2 00
For Advertising per square of ten lines, — 1 00

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE NORWICH NEWS.
WM. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
OFFICE No. 36, SHETUCKET STREET
One door North of the American House.

Impurity of Blood causes Pain and

occasions disease upon that part of the body which from any cause may be weakest. Thus in persons whose blood is impure, should they have a cold, the impure matter would *settle* upon their lungs, and consumption be the trouble; so with other affections All trouble is saved by using the BRANDRETH PILLS, which cannot injure, and which cannot be overdone. Only use them in the commencement of any disease, use them in full doses and you will be up and well, while those who are too wise to take such a simple medicine, are bed-ridden, or premature ly send their days. The Brandreth Pills are only beginning to be appreciated; they are found to never deceive; they are the only internal medicine required in this climate.

Be careful of pretended universal purgative which cannot be used without injury to the body as Brandreth's Pills can. What are they? Are they not imitations of the Brandreth Pills recommended in advertisements stolen from Dr. Brandreth? Were they not originally counterfeit pills purporting to be the genuine Brandreth Pills? But in consequence of the new labels on the Brandreth Pills boxes are they not obliged to come out under colors equally false? Or were the makers and travelling agents? Are they not men whom Dr. Brandreth hath cast off, not for good conduct truly? Is this not true as applicable to the *pretended "Indian,"* and, in fact, to nearly all the advertised pills of the day? Shall the public trust their lives in the hands of these unprincipled men? Surely not.

The Brandreth Pills *give strength* for weakness—they are liked best by those who have taken the most of them. Dr. Brandreth can give *personal* reference to thousands who have been *restored* from a bed of sickness by their use, when every other means had proved entirely unavailable. These cases are continually occurring in this city and in every part of the Union. Get Brandreth's Pills if you are not perfectly healthy, and they will restore you—if medicine can do it—because they expel those humors which are the cause of impurity of the blood, and at the same time the body is strengthened by the operation of this most excellent medicine

The following names are a list of Dr. B. Brandreth's agents in New London Co.

Norwich, R. W. Roath; New London, Nathan Beldon; Colchester, L. A. Kellogg; Franklin, Amos L. Hyde; Liberty Hill, Austin Gay; Lebanon, Gurdon Robinson; Yanticville, Tracy, Huntington & Co.; Packerville, S. Fitch; Norwich Town, Geo. D. Fuller; Milltown, Wm. B. Hull; Stonington, Horace Lewis; Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Portersville, Smith, Cady & Co; Centre Groton, R. W. Smith; Groton, John Hudson: Hamburg, H. A. Brockway; Salem, E. S. Williams; Moodsville, James Turner; Hadlyme, Z. Brockway.

WRIGHT'S
Indian Vegetable Pills,
OF THE
N. American College of Health.

THESE extraordinary Pills are composed of plant which grow spontaneously on our own soil, and are, therefore, better adapted to our constitution than a medicine concocted from foreign drugs, however well they may be compounded; and as the INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS are founded upon the principle that the human body is, in truth,

SUBJECT TO BUT ONE DISEASE,

viz, corrupt humors, and that medicines cures this disease on

NATURAL PRINCIPLES

by cleansing and purifying the body; it will be manifest, that if the constitution be not entirely exhausted, a perseverance in their use, according to directions, is absolutely certain to drive disease of every name from the body.

When we wish to restore a Swamp or Morass to fertility, we drain it of the superabundant water.—In the same manner, if we wish to restore the body to health, we must cleanse it of impurity.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

Will be found one of the best, if neither very best medicines in the world for carrying out this

GRAND PURIFYING PRINCIPLE,

because they expel from the body all morbid and corrupt humors—the cause of disease—in any easy and NATURAL MANNER; and while they every day give

EASE AND PLEASURE,

disease of every name is rapidly driven from the body.

The above named INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS have been three years before the American public; and we can now say, without fear of contradiction, that of all the various medicines which have heretofore been popular, not one has given such universal satisfaction, or obtained such a permanent hold upon the affections of the people. Not only do all who use it invariably experience relief, and recommend it in the strongest terms; but it has effected some of the most astonishing cures ever performed by medicine.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS,

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are attaining great celebrity in New England as well as other parts of the United States. The attempts of persons to defraud the public by the sale of spurious articles, meet with general reprobation. Mr. Wright is an indefatigable business man, and shows an army of cures by the medicine, which warrant confidence in the virtues of his Indian Vegetable Pills.

From the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

People are pretty well satisfied by this time, that Colonel and the other thousand and one mineral preparations of the shops are better adapted, as a general rule, to kill rather than cure the patient.—As a matter of course, vegetable medicines are there, now in great request. There are very many humbugs however, among the latter, and we would advise all those who have the least regard for their health, to try the *INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS of the North American College of Health*, sold at 169 Chestnut street, Philadelphia—as they are the preparation of one intimately acquainted with the healing art.

From the Boston Daily Times.

INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

Of all the public advertised medicines of the day, we know of none that we can more safely recommend for the "ills that flesh is heir to," than the Pills that are sold at the depot of the North American College of Health, No 198 Tremont street Boston. Several instances we know of, where they are used in families with the highest satisfaction. And no longer ago than yesterday, we heard an eminent physician of this city recommend them in high terms. There used to be in the community a great repugnance to the use of QUACK medicines, as they are all indiscriminately termed, but it was mainly owing to the popular M. D.'s constantly denouncing them. They do, however becoming more liberal in this respect, and the consequence is, that good vegetable medicines are now more extensively used than formerly.

AGENTS.

SAMUEL TYLER, Norwich, will sell by the dozen to those who wish to purchase to sell again

R. W. ROATH,	NORWICH.
Geo. D. Fuller,	Norwich Town.
S. G. Osgood,	Bean Hill.
Tracy Huntington & Co.	Yanticville.
A. L. Hyde,	Franklin.
J. G. Bailey,	Lebanon.
G. Robinson,	"
Stephen Fitch,	Fitchville.
H. Mercy,	Bozrahville
J. W. Stanton,	Jewett City
Albert Bay & Co.	Greenville.
C. & G. Lewis,	Uncasville
B. F. Collins,	Mystic.
B. P. Hosie,	Mystic Bridge
Wm. Browning,	Gales Ferry.
Nathan Beckwith,	New London.
J. H Lewis & Co.	Westerly R. I.
E. W. Babcock & Co.	" "
R. Burnett,	Groton.
R. M. Smith,	"
E. Faxon Jr.	Stonington.
Wm. B. Hull,	North Stonington

New England Office, 198 Tremont-street, Boston
May, 1st. 1844. 23

The Norwich News.

VOL. IV.—NO. 48. NORWICH, CONN., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1844. WHOLE NO. 204.

Moffatt's Pills and Bitters,

THE celebrated Life and Phœnix Bitters, prepared and sold by Dr. S. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, may now be said to be the most respectably established and extensively adopted family medicines in the United States. They have not only won the sanction and recommendation of all the candid and philanthropic portion of the medical profession, who have observed their invariably efficacy in general derangements of the stomach and bowels, and their astonishing effects in many varieties of acute and chronic disease, but what is far better, these medicines have recommended themselves, and fully and fairly achieved the distinguished and now certainly pre-eminent position which they now occupy in public and domestic estimation. They are proved by their works, and make no appeals to vulgar credulity. If the proprietor were disposed to make an invidious comparison between these self established medicines and any others, he might confidently assert and challenge contradiction that there is no medicine known to the medical profession, or named in the books, concerning which so many clear, unquestionable and convincing evidences of usefulness and remarkable cures are recorded as those which he can adduce concerning the Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters. If it be admitted that sufferers are the best judges as to whether a remedy has relieved them and restored them to health and strength, then is the evidence in behalf of these medicines decisive and irresistable. Dr. Moffat is in possession of an accumulation of voluntary testimonials from respectable persons and families in parts of the union, far and near, who give their names and residencies to the unsolicited statement that they have been completely and speedily cured of the following diseases, and of many others not here enumerated by these Life Medicines alone, when other medicines have been long employed in vain, viz: Scrofula in its most dreadfully advanced and destructive stages, when large portions of the flesh and bones of the face had been destroyed; Piles of five, ten, twenty, thirty, and even thirty-five years standing; Rheumatism, both acute and chronic, of the most hopeless character; Turgescence of the Liver, and various other liver complaints Bilious cholic, and every conceivable variety of bilious affections; Marasmus, Phthisis of consumption in more advanced stages than any on record; dyspepsia in all its chronic and acute varieties with its frightful train of distressing symptoms; worms of all kinds both in children and grown persons; diarrhœa, both serious and bilious; costiveness both habitual and occasional; fever and ague in its three principal varieties, and intermittent and remittent fevers of all kinds; hypocondriasis, and other extremely complicated nervous debility in general; salt rheum, scald, and erupsive diseases generally, including Elephantiasis, Erysipelas or St. Anthony's fire, and sallow unhealthy complexion; palpitation of the heart and determination of blood to the head, settled pains in the organs, limbs, back, head and side, affections of the urine which arise from complicated causes.

The certificates of these cured are in the proprietor's possession, and will readily be shown to all who desire to see them A small selection from them have been published in Moffat's Medical Manual, of which a new and enlarged edition is preparing for the press.—The reason why these medicines which in ordinary family use operate merely as mild and effectual laxatives, can so great a variety of formidable diseases to, that while as cathartics, cleansing the alimentary canal and relieving the liver, and the absorbant vessels of all impurities, they lay the foundation for the cure of all specific diseases, they are compounded of unique and unprecedented variety of choice and exquisite ingredients, some of which are almost unknown to the profession which exert a specific action upon many complaints without in the slightest degree affecting the general system otherwise than as simple purifiers, when those complaints are not present. Both the Pills and the Bitters are mild and agreeable in their operations, causing neither prostration nor nausea, and requiring neither confinement nor peculiar diet. Their effects are uniformly to produce an immediate sense of renovated health and new life and vigor to both body and mind. They cannot be taken without benefit and they should be procured both by individuals and families, and consequently kept on hand not only as remedies but as preventatives of disease. They are sold wholesale and retail by Dr. William Hodge, 375 Broadway, N. Y., and also by

SAMUEL TYLER, Norwich City.

Fales's Cathartic Lozenges,

THOUGH prepared from a great many Vegetable Substances, are as palatable and pleasant to eat as any other Confectionary Compound.

☞ This preparation is decidedly the best among all the known cathartic preparations; for while its operation is as sure as Salts, Castor Oil, Calomel and Jalap, or any other, cathartic medicine, it has the advantage over all in being pleasant to eat, while all other cathartics are generally disagreeable to take. Price 25 cents per box, with full directions, and may be found at the Depository, No. 2 Broad street.

FALES'S WORM LOZENGES.

Are a safe and sure remedy for Worms. Children love them. They act like a charm in removing the symptoms, such as starting in sleep, grating the teeth, paleness about the mouth and nose, occasional sickness at the stomach, precarious appetite, swelled bowels, and general feverish habit. The child falls into a quiet sleep, the worms are stupified and expelled, and the child, as far as heard from, in every instance has been cured.

Price 25 cents per box, with full directions; sold at 2 Broad street.

FALES'S COUGH LOZENGES.

Are beneficial in all common Colds and Coughs, Whooping Cough, Inflamation in the Throat and Lungs, in the Croup or Hives, and more certain to operate satisfactory than the celebrated HIVE SYRUP. The most happy effect is obtained in a few moments; the symptoms disappear and the disease is broken up by the magical effect of these Lozenges.

Full directions accompany each box, and found at the Depository, 2 Broad street.

FALES'S DYSENTERY LOZENGES

Are a safe and agreeable remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhœa of adults, and for Dysentery. Diarrhœa, and Bowel Complaints of children. Particular attention must be paid to the directions which accompany each box.

FALES'S CAMPHOR LOZENGES,

Are beneficial in all common and sick headache, and where there is an sense of tightness or weight over the eyes, in eruptive diseases, such as Measles and Small Pox. Also in Mania, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Hysteria, in St. Vitus Dance, and in all cases of Languor and Oppressions of the Vital Powers, and may be taken with safety by women and children in all conditions.

Full directions accompany each box.

FALE'S CYPRIAN HAIR TONIC,

Is now so extensively known and justly celebrated that further comment upon it will be useless; we can say, however, with truth, that among the many thousands who have purchased the Tonic in this or other countries, none have returned with complaints while thousands have expressed, not only their approbation, but their wonder and admiration of beholding its effects. A few bottles only can be had, at 2 Broad street.

CLEAR OUT YOUR RATS,

The gnawings and antics of these destructive creatures can be hushed forever in your House or Store, if you will procure a box of the genuine

MADAGASCAR RAT EXTERMINATOR

and use it according to directions. You cannot depend upon it unless obtained at J. J. FALES' No 2 Broad street corner of State street, and

For Sale by the following
AGENTS.

Norwich, Samuel Tyler and John L. Devotion; New London, Wm. Stearns, Stoddard & Allen, A. Beckwith; Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Mystic Bridge Keeney & Brown; Noank, Brown & Wilbur; Stonington Point, Elisha Faxon, Jr.; Lyme, Joseph Brockway; Hadlyme, Ely P. Wells; East Haddam, E. W. Miller; Moodus, Sheffield Lewis; Leesville, Richmond & Upham; Middle Haddam, Child & Carrier; Portland, John Payne; South Glastonbury, Oliver Brainard and Wm. W. Post & Co; Colchester, A. M. Hurlbut; Willimantic, Jason Safford and B. Moulton; Scotland, James Burnet; Howard's Valley, G. D. Spencer; Hampton, Wm. Brown; Andover, Loomis & Patton; South Coventry, D. M. Buell; Mansfield, Geo. T. Clark and Z. Storrs & Son; Chaplain, Walter Goodell; Phœnixville, John B. Adams; Eastford, Joseph Durrett and Calvin Whitney; Ashford, E. B. Hibbard.

Oct. 16. p1y47

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post office at Norwich Ct., Oct. 7th, 1844.

Allen Wm. A	Lucas Jane A Miss
Austin Thomas H	Law Sarah Mrs.
Assessors Norwich 2	Lampher Joshua
Allen Edwin	Leylans James
Apley John L	Lee Levi
Arnold Francis	Lamphire Hannah Mrs.
Avery & Bissel	Limeburgh William
Beckwith Elisha W	Leffingwell Lyman Rev.
Beckwith Elizabeth S	Mitchell A
Bennet H. A. Mrs.	Myres & Bailey
Bull Caroline E. Miss	McCaudy Daniel
Barstow Rufus T	McCarlis Jane Miss
Bacon James	Morey Rowland S
Burnham Geo. V	Manwaring John
Barns Ann Miss	Monroe George
Barton Sarah Miss	Morse Sarah Miss
Bassel Daniel	Modick Lovina
Barney Frances Mrs.	Maynard Jesse
Bennet Hiram	Mead Rev. Doctor
Brown E. J.	Maples Sarah
Beckus Isaac & Co.	McClelan James 2
Bacon Thomas R.	Niles & Watson Messrs.
Bleckman Geo. F	Osgood & Webb
Burton Sabina Mrs.	Osborne Abraham
Barry Caroline A Mrs.	Pratt & Hooker
Clark Rev. M. G. 2	Peebles Peter
Clark Griffin	Parmalee E
Cherry A	Potter Whitman
Cox John G.	Peckham James
Cutler Thos. O	Phillips & Spafford
Combs Chas P	Palmer Chauncey
Coe Benj. H	Palmer Sarah H
Carr John	Pearce Lucy A Miss
Carroll Joseph W	Palmer Marvin
Cook J H & D W	Palmer Chas.
Clark Mary S Miss	Rose Julia Miss
Clapp Walter	Root Martha S Mrs
Conning Jedediah	Russell Albert E
Caldwell Andrew	Roark Thomas
D Howard	Stoddard Fanny
Davis R	Smith Nancy
Durand Patrick	Stoddard Messrs.
Dockeray James	Spooner Rev. Albert
Durand Milton	Speirs John
Dunham John	Studley Sarah C. Mrs.
Dawson Eliza	Smith Robert W
Eddy N H & Co.	Smith Jas. L
Edwards Harriet N Miss	Smith Mary Ann Miss
Field Ira	Scott Welcome S
Fenton George	Staples Eliza W 2
Fay Geo. W	Smith Thomas M
Ford Frances Mrs.	Smith B Nancey
Franklin Horace	Scott Eliza Ann
Farris Capt.	Shaffer William
Gilbert N	Stevens Lucy E Mrs.
Gould Clarissa Mrs.	Spooner Alden B
Gay Seth Capt.	Tuttle John
Glasko Isaac C	Town E R Miss
Gardner Sidney A	Thomas D Y Miss
Gleason Anson	Thompson Martin
Godfrey R I Miss	Turner William Miss
Huntington Chas. P	Thompson Sarah M.
Harrington Emeline Miss	Tanner Susan M Miss
Haynes Harriet Miss	Warner Sophronia Mrs.
Holt William	Whitman Rev. N L
Hubbard Caroline Augusta Miss	Wescott Emily
	Whitmarsh Mary Ann Mrs
Hooker Jonathan W	Wheeler Jas. H
Hill Mr.	Walsh John
Hurlbert Alfred	William Geo.
Hemingway Decolvus	White Hersie Mrs.
Hyde Melinda Mrs.	Wentworth Noyes S
Hilton Otis	Willis Joseph
Hosmen Lucy Mrs.	Walden Almy C Mrs.
Irwin Mary E Miss	Williams Laura Miss
Jones Gurdon A	Zerban Alexander
Kinyon Eliza A Miss	Van Zandt J
Keenen John	

☞ Persons calling for the above Letters will please to say—they are advertised.

N. B. All Letters intended to be sent out of the U. States, by ship or steamer, (by inland postage must be paid or they will not be forwarded.

46 JOHN H. TOWNSEND P. M.

Hair Cutting! Hair Cutting!
SHAVING! SHAVING!

WOULD you submit to have your hair shorn by a Sheep-Shearer? or your beard shaved by a Butcher? Oh no, you would not! but we occasionally get into such hands, and who act very ungainly, well if you do not wish a continuance of such unskillful treatment, go forthwith to *Peck* the Inimitable Hair Cutter, who will arrange your Hair with judgment, neatness, taste and skill, and who will remove your beard (no matter how difficult) with ease and comfort; in a word he is "*Teafe* science.

J. H. Peck's Hair Cutting and Shaving Room, No. 40 Shetucket-St., opposite the Rail Road Depot.

Norwich, Oct. 17, 1844. 47

A PERFECT RUSH'

IS made after the cheap Calicos (worth 22cts) that are selling so fast at 12 1-2. Large 4 Linen Table Cloths at 9s; 25 cent prints for one shilling, Broad Cloths from 1 1-2 to $5, Ribb and plain mode colored hose at 9d. Another lot of those fine velvet faced Broad Cloths for Gentlemens' Cloaks.

For Bargains in Dry Goods or Carpeting call at the "Cheap Store" of A. WATTLES & CO.

'Round Black Sign' 91 Shetucket-st.

Oct. 16th. 3w47

SPORTSMEN ATTEND.

KINNEY & RAWSON keep constantly on hand Pigeons & Wilkes & John Hall & Sons best English **Sporting Powder.**

Dupont's Powder in half, quarter Kegs, and in canister.

Indian Rifle, do in canisters.

ALSO,

Superior blasting powder & patent Safety Fuse, at 43 Water st.

Sept 18 1y43

NEW GOODS!
MISS FORSYTH

WOULD inform her old patrons and friends generally, that she has just returned from New York with a large and beautiful assortment of

MILLINERY GOODS,

selected with great care during the last week, and of the latest fashions, which she now offers on the most reasonable terms—such as Bonnets, Ribbons, Laces, Flowers, etc. etc.

No. 163, Main Street, opposite Merchants Hotel.

Norwich, October 3. 1f45

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MISS JACKSON,

HAS returned from New York, and is this week opening a large and choice selection of rich Millinery, to which she solicits the attention of the Ladies, at her rooms, No. 27 Shetucket-street.

Oct. 3. p3w45

JOHN L. DEVOTION.
Wholesale and Retail.
Druggist and Apothecary.
No 119 MAIN STREET.
one door East of the Quinebaug Bank.

OFFERS for sale a large and well selected assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Glass Ware, Window Glass, Surgeons Instruments, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Pure Medicinal Wines and Liquors, Brushes, Quaker Herbs &c &c &c.

Sept 18 8 w 42.

ALTER LAPP.
BOOKSELLER & BOOKBINDER.
SHETUCKET-STREET, NORWICH.

Nov. 8th, 1843. 1y50

[From the Genessee Democrat.]

Song of Texas.

AIR—"*A life on the Ocean Wave.*"

Make room for our banner bright,
That flaps in the lifting gale,
For the orb that lights the light
In Jacinto's stared vale.
Though clouds, all dark of hue,
It rose with radiant face;
O! grant to a sister true,
Ye stars, in your train a place!

The blood of the Saxon flows
In the veins of men who cry,
"Give ear, give ear" unto those
Who pine for their native sky!
We call on our mother-land
For a home in freedom's hall—
While stretching forth the hand,
O! build no dividing wall!

The Mexican vanquish no more;
In strife we have tamed his pride:
The coward raps not at your door,
Speak out! shall it open wide?
O, the wish of our hearts is strong,
That the star of Jacinto's light
Have place in the flashing throng
That spangle your banner bright.

From the New Haven Register.

Hark! hear ye not that mighty sound,
That earthquake-like rushed swift along,
And shook the vaulted region round!
Hark! 'tis the yeoman's cheering song,
Who say this shall our motto be,
Huzza for Polk and Victory!

For every region of our land,
The swelling shouts increasing rise,
And trumpets with their music bland
Prolong the anthem to the skies.
Awake, awake Democracy!
Huzza for Polk and Victory!

A gallant band I behold them now,
And what is this we hear them say,
As on they come? 'tis this they vow,
We never will vote for Henry Clay!
But this shall o'er our motto be,
Huzza for Polk and Victory!

Yes, noble Polk of Tennessee
Shall be our watchword and our cry—
Then rally, brave democracy,
And proudly wave your flags on high!
And on then let this motto be,
Huzza for Polk and Victory!

The whigs are fleeing swift and far,
Some East, some South, some North and West,
And mate, alas! they know not where,
But guess Salt River'll make their nest.
So now, three cheers, Democracy!
For Polk, Dallas, and Victory!

From the Milwaukie Courier.

A Prediction.

You're going to be swallowed, Whigs,
I feel it in my bones;
You're swamped to a dead certainty,
You'll soon see Davy Jones.
It's not a vision which I tell,
But that truth will prevail;
Said river will engulph you all,
I hear the rising gale.

Come! what have you been thinking of,
Amid the signs and warnings?
You cabin spoons at midnight hour,
And guestings in the mornings!
Your fate is sealed and watered, Whigs,
Postmarked, the whole collection,
And mailed for "saline depths," to be
Delivered per direction.

I think I see salt river's bed
Heaved up with a loud roaring,
And now the Whig party sinks,
The flood on it armer pouring.
Down, down, the poor coon party goes
Beneath the people's frown
And old log cabins, gourds and all,
Dragged after upside down.

"Let's pray," says one old frightened coon;
Another, "let us reason;"
Another says, "I think we orter
Thought of that in season."
And while they sink beneath the surf,
The waters o'er them risen,
Their feet stick in the Clay below,
Pressed down by Frelinghuysen.

I see it all as plain as day,
Behold the swing flood,
When like a lot of crawfish Whigs,
You'll wallow in Clay mud.
Come out at once, you're ruined Whigs,
Be not so cold and callous:
Get in our boat and save yourselves,
And vote for POLK and DALLAS.

From the N. Y. Aurora.

Awful Consternation among the Millerites—tremendous outpouring of the friends of the end of the world—the very last warning of George Storrs rejected by the Sheriff's posse—Midnight Cry and Midnight Police.

PHILADELPHIA, OCT. 14, 1844

Yesterday (Sunday) set in with a cloudy and gloomy horizon and a north easterly wind that indicated an approaching storm—the forerunner, as has been laid down and preached up, of an awful scene set apart by George Storrs and Father Miller for to-morrow week; viz. the consummation of time, and the conflagration of all mundane things, including Polk and Dallas, with two hundred Presidential and Vice Presidential electors. The murky atmosphere combined with other influences which have been for a week or two at work, on our community, and which the brethren ascribe to a supernatural source, produced a perfect rush throughout the whole of yesterday to the Julians street church, in which the advocates of the world's conclusion on the 23d inst., have been holding their "demonstration for the last year. So great was the crowd of the afternoon service that thousands were obliged to leave without an entrance even to the vestibule of the Church—the building having been completely jammed with a dense mass of anxious believers long before the hour of commencing. Among this terrified congregation there were to be seen the aged and young, the learned and simple, the wealthy and indigent, the serious matron and tender maiden, the robust and healthy, and the infirm and diseased, all wound up to the highest pitch of excitement, anxiety, alarm, terror, and consternation.

After several vain efforts to procure order and compose the multitudes piled up in the lobby and galleries of the church, the speaker—brother B., a short, thick man with a sombre face and sad gutteral voice, began to announce the startling tidings which had already spread dismay and terror among the timid and nervous of our population. He was listened to in solemn silence and with breathless attention from the moment he proclaimed that 'this was the last message which he would ever have to deliver them.' The arguments or rather calculations with which this conclusion was supported, engaged the learned divine and historian for more than an hour and concluded with a defiance of contradiction or of denial of any one of the positions assumed or inferences drawn. If silence signifies assent and if horror stricken countenances an evidence of conviction of frightful doctrines uttered, there were but few of his hearers who were not convinced by the cogent reasoning of the speaker, of whose calculations, however, I must be permitted to say, they were not understood by his hearers nor would it seem by himself. Still, things least understood are generally of most force, and what the learned would supercilliously reject as impossible is most frequently swallowed by the credulous crowd as beyond dispute and positively certain. So did it seem with this large assemblage of Millerites, who have evidently made up their minds to consider Father Miller and George Storrs, men of extraordinary wisdom and virtue, because they lie with unusual boldness and arrogate omniscience with impious self assurance.

Immediately after the sermon, and during the vehement and passionate appeal to the congregation, to prepare themselves for their approaching exits from the theatre of life, a circumstance occurred which proves what awful consequences may result from the over-wrought excitement produced by services of the character of the Millerites. It was already stated that the vestibule of the church, as also the staircases leading to the galleries, were thronged with masses of human beings. At the close of the tempestuous prayer which followed the terrifying sermon, a part of the gallery stair ballustrade gave way, and precipitated one or two young men to the floor, without however, serious injury. In the thronged state of the house and the overexcited and the terrified agitation of the audience, there was in an instant the greatest confusion, uproar, and dismay. Many, especially of the females, supposing the dreadful hour predicted had arrived, rushed towards the doors of the church, which were already blocked up by the crowd outside the building; another rush was made by the occupants of the galleries, was supposed the crush to have been caused by the giving way of the gallery uprights. These counteracting efforts to gain the street produced a scene of confusion and tumult (besides of actual danger from the rocking, vibratory motion of the immense weight upon the somewhat unseasoned flooring and walls) which defy all description. The fainting of women, shrieks of girls, crying of children, heavy tread and trampling, and violent jostling of men, mingled with shouts and execrations presented a scene the like of which it is hoped may never again be seen in our city. There were fortunately none either killed or wounded, but how many were thrown by fright or terror into nervous convulsions, which will result, in consequence of their previously excited and disordered state of mind, in derangement or madness cannot now be known.

Much indignation was created among the population in this section of the city, and an extensive combination instantly formed to prevent by force the re-assembling of the Millerites at the evening service. This mode of remedying a grievance, be it ever so destructive, cannot be approved, and yet some measure seems indispensable for averting the dreadful evils which every day spring up from the unnecessary and unwise discussion and announcement of doctrines and systems of faith and morals, pernicious in themselves, and ruinous in their consequences. Whether it is to be left to the vote of Judge Lynch or will be prohibited by a law regulating the character and qualifications of public religious instructions, will hardly be thought of by your legislators, until the evil reaches some of their own doors; but the masses should be protected by law from the depredations of religous, as they are from those of medical, quacks, (in our State,) is a truth which every day more firmly establishes.

The Sheriff's posse were called upon and promptly repressed the tumult by postponing the service and closing the church.

From the New Haven Courier.

WALLINGFORD, Oct 14th, 1844.

MESSRS. EDITORS—Being present at the Miller Camp Meeting on the Sabbath, I thought a sketch of what was done there might not be uninteresting to the readers of the Courier. The whole course of proceedings represents more the ludicrous extravagancies of some runaways from a mad house, than the devotional services of a sect of Christians. Their tents are pitched on a side hill, near the dam, and as soon as a subject is pronounced converted by adescent of the Holy Spirit, they are immediately taken to the pond and immersed. They profess to work miracles, heal the sick, and make the lame to walk, and solemnly protest that miracles have been performed. During the past week a man who had been almost bereft of sense, and lame for years, was brought them, and a young man commenced his incantations upon him, for his restoration to health. After telling the subject that he must have faith, and calling upon the Lord to assist him, he told the man to heave away his crutches and to come to him. The man dropped his crutches and attempted to walk. But alas! neither his faith nor his legs would sustain him, and he could not walk any better for the grotesque performances of this fanatic, and after calling in the prayers of his brethren, and an hour's trial of his skill in the healing art, the poor idiot was given up as a case incurible.

The place where they assembled for prayer is board ed up much like a sheep pen, with a laying of straw strewed upon the ground within it. In this inclosure women, old and young, and men, are mingled promiscuously, rolling and pitching, stretched at full length, and in some instances unable to rise, having worked themselves up to such a pitch that a total prostration of the nervous system follows as a natural consequence.

On Wednesday of last week, a man who had come from a remote part of the town, for the purpose of voting on Monday, at the town meeting, and who became intoxicated on that day, was returning home, and stopped at the Camp Ground. Standing upon the dam, being then under the influence of liquor, he fell and was precipitated down some fifteen feet upon the rocks below, and was immediately killed.—This was counted by the Millerites as a judgment from heaven.

O! that poor weak man should attempt to pry into things of a wisely hidden futurity, and be led away by the working of a diseased imagination, to outrage reason's throne, and make himself a fit subject for a lunatic asylum. The 21st of this month is to put the finesse on this world. The number present would hardly be estimated at less than a thousand.

Yours, &c
T. O. F.

A Good one.—A prophetic incident occurred at a democratic meeting in Westchester county a short time since. It was observed, as a very unusual circumstance indeed, that a great number of that staid, quiet, non-political, and very worthy class of our citizens, the Quakers, were present, seemingly much pleased and interested in the meeting—when a venerable and staunch old democrat approached one of those who was an acquaintance and the following dialogue ensued:—

Farmer—"Well, neighbor, I am really glad to see so many of your folks here to help on a good cause; it is so uncommon too, to see your people at a political gathering—you must surely think well of our candidate!"

Quaker—"Yes, friend, thee has a *pure* ticket—the hand of Mr. Polk has never been *stained with human blood!*"

CASSIUS M CLAY. The Albany Patriot, abolitionist thus notices Cassius's speech in that city:—

"We must say, however painful it may be to his, or his friend's feelings, that in Albany he played his part poorly—and our respect for him, our hope of him, till he evinces larger acquaintance with human nature, with facts having reference to emancipation, with the first principles of ethics, with the Bible and history, has vanished; hence forward, Cassius M. Clay is nothing to us or our great cause, but a Whig, as ready to state fiction for fact, as any other Whig in our knowledge, but unlike many others with less of shrewdness to play his part well and less of hardness of heart, than most whig orators and leaders. We hope our friends in Central and Western New York will not allow him to speak without having him reviewed. He will do us no harm, for he has far less power than many whig speakers on that subject.

From the New York Sun.

POWER OF FASCINATION OF SERPENTS.—A correspondent commenting upon the death of Dr. Sewall at Saratoga, by the bite of a rattlesnake, as previously related in our columns, remarks as follows relative to the fascination so generally imputed to the rattle snake.

"The serpent's power to charm is regarded with skepticism by a great many, but there are very many authentic instances on record. In William's History of Vermont, a high authority, you will find some very interesting facts and arguments on this subject; but a case has come within my own knowledge which is worthy of publication and may throw some light upon it. It has generally been believed to be the fascination of the serpent's eye. This may have some effect, for probably there is no living eye which has such piercing brilliancy and fascinating beauty; but I have seen little birds under the spell fluttering about the snake and drawing gradually, like the infatuated votary of vice, to its deadly temptor. It cannot be this altogether. The snake at each times keeps its head vibrating, its forked tongue darting, and its tail trembling, while the whole body moves like that of a creeping caterpillar. The case alluded to above was related to me by Nehemiah Gallup, a revolutionary veteran, who died about a year since, in Groton, Ct. He said that, in the revolutionary war, when attached to Fort Griswold, in that town, opposite to New London, he, in company with a number of other soldiers, went out on a hunting excursion and finding a rattlesnake, some of which are occasionally killed (one I believe last season, near the corners) in that town, they fixed their bayonets, and forming a circle amused themselves by teasing him till they all began to grow giddy and sick, when they killed him. They went on their way thinking no more about it, but gradually grew worse, and on reaching their quarters were so seriously indisposed as to require medical advice; being troubled with excessive nausea at the stomach and vomiting. Their physician made particular inquiry in reference to their food, &c., for some time previous, when one of them accidentally told of their adventure with the snake. He at once replied that he was no longer at a loss to account for their sickness, and inquired if they perceived any peculiar odor at the time. They each recollected that they did. He replied, 'I have seen on the lines in the state of New York many instances of this kind. That snake was charming you with a stupifying effusion which they emit at pleasure, and had you not despatched him as you did, probably he would have despatched some of you.' He gave emetics and they recovered. 'Many years afterwards,' said Mr. Gallup, 'I went into a room where two rattlesnakes were exhibited, and immediately on entering the room I perceived the same odor, though not so strong, and was so sick that I had to leave the room.' I have never seen this idea advanced by any one else. It seems more reasonable than the other, and is worthy of consideration."

Curious relic.—Among the relics of the Historical Society of New Haven, Ct., there is a cane manufactured from the root of the tree on which that Salem witches were hung; the old oak chest formerly in possession of the family of Aaron Burr; the arm chair of Roger Williams; General Putnam's old revolutionary sign with a port air of General Wolf painted thereon; a part of the keel of Capt. Cook's old ship 'Endeavor' that passed round the world, and finally ended her last days at Newport, R. I.; the marine and glass found with Capt. Nathan Hale, who was hung by the British, on Long Island, as a spy, during the revolution, in retaliation for the execution of Andre; and last, but not least, the order book of the British Adjutant, containing the "orders" of the British army on the day of the memorable battle of Bunker Hill, one sheet of which is stained and stamped for eternal endurance with a drop—a single drop of human blood!

Love and Ambition.

Amid the many signs of that immortality of which our nature is so conscious, none has the certainty, the conviction, of affection: we feel that love, which is stronger and better than life, was made to outlast it In the memory that surveys the lost and the dear, we have mute evidence of a power over the grave. and religion, while it holds forth the assurance of a blessed re-union, is acknowledged and answered from our own heart.—We stand beside the tomb, but we look beyond it—and sorrow is as the angel that sits at the gates of heaven.

COUNTERFEITING.—The following letter has been published in the Washington papers, for the purpose of putting the public on their guard against counterfeits of the description therein given,

LONDON, 17th Sept, 1844.

SIR—A circumstance has this day come to my knowledge, which I think should be communicated to the American government without delay.

On Saturday last, the officers of the Mint brought me a false sovereign to examine and report its specific gravity: we found it to be 12,56 (with reference to distilled water as unity at 62 Fr.) which is about half the value of standard gold. The imitation of the coin is so perfect, as to have deceived the die sinker himself, and its execution altogether is of such a quality as to excite the most intense interest and anxiety in all who have seen it.

The impression of the sovereign imitated is that of Queen Victoria, and is so exquisitely done as to defy detection by comparison, except in two or three very minute instances; the most obvious of which is the difference in the cutting of the ground or field in that quarter of the shield containing the single lion. With the aid of a magnifying glass, the dots on the ground of the *false* coin will be found to be more distinct, being crossed or further sunder than in the real coin. The specimen we have seen was gilt, of course the color of fine gold, but on being cut it shows the redness arising from the alloy of copper.

It is supposed that this false coin must be principally intended for circulation on the continent or rather in the United States, (on account of the large amount of sovereigns known to be in circulation among you,) because although the state of the coin indicates some degree of wear, there has not yet been any passed through the hands of the bank of England, the issuers being without doubt aware of the rigid scrutiny now exercised there; and although your government may not take steps therein without farther information, you cannot be wrong in communicating the matter of fact to the proper authorities, who may then institute such inquiries as may be thought necessary.

I am with great respect sir your obliged and faithful servant.

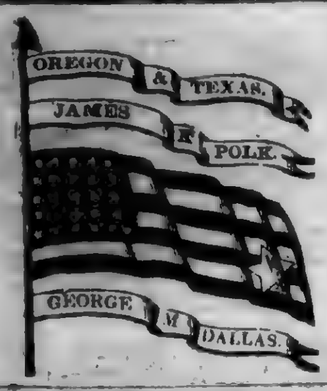
signed)
R. B. BATES.

Lieut. M. F. Maury, U S. N., Hydrographical Office, Washington City.

☞ The philosopher of the Boston Post thinks "there is a great deal of fun in this world that has not been used at all yet." We hope he will get his share of it.

A father in Indiana lately flogged his daughter to death! The coroner's jury rendered this verdict—"Death occasioned by *tight lacing*."

We certainly think that the most glorious and beautiful of God's works is a pretty young wo



THE NEWS.

Norwich, Conn, Oct. 24, 1844.

Democratic Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAMES K. POLK.

OF TENNESSEE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

GEORGE M. DALLAS,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

For Presidential Electors.

ISAAC TOUCEY, of Hartford.
RALPH I. INGERSOLL, of New Haven,
GODDINGTON BILLINGS, of New London.
ORIGEN S. SEYMOUR, of Litchfield.
SILAS H. HICKOK, of Danbury.
BENJAMIN PINNEY, of Ellington.

☞ **"Fair and just Protection to all the great Interests of the Whole Union embracing Agriculture, Manufactures, the Mechanic Arts, Commerce and Navigation."**

JAMES K. POLK.

"Tariffs should be laid without reference to the protection of any domestic article whatever.

HENRY CLAY.

☞ An advertisement of a patent accompanies this number.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Several Communications have been received and placed on file for publication after election. The letter of our friend at Woodstock, dated the 9th, came to hand on the 16th—too late for our last paper.

We must not disguise the fact, that in the last and present elections, a new element has entered into the strife, unknown to the old times of democracy and federalism. The old federal party did assume high pretentions of honor and honesty, which we are willing to allow, rendered them free from many imputations which attach to, and disgrace the modern whigs. The old federalist thought himself a gentleman, and in order to maintain the character, he disdained the arts which conciliate the ignoble vulgar. Caucusing, stumping, mass meetings, log cabins and coon-skins, why, the old federalist would have burnt his fingers off rather than defile them with such dirty stuff. He wore his silk stockings, carried his gold headed cane with an air, and gloried in all those distinguished marks which stamped aristocracy indelibly upon his person and manners.

Not so with the modern whig. He has stolen all the democratic thunder, and uses it with unceremonious ease which the veriest jacobin never dreamed of touching. We wonder that the descendants of the Ellsworths, the Trumbulls, the Huntingtons, are not afraid of ghostly visitations from the shades of their proud old sires, when they mingle in the dishonest orgies of modern coon carousals. Methinks the cheeks of these degenerate offshoots of federalism must burn with shame now and then, brazen as they have been, at the degradation of their own partizanship, as compared with that of their wise and better fathers. But we have no hope of their reformation for they have become so accustomed to their dirty trade as to obliterate every trace of gentleman from their faces and actions.

The new element alluded to above, is MONEY. Here is the most fearful enemy which democracy has to encounter. Modern whiggery has adopted the dangerous maxim that the end sanctifies the means, and is now ready to meet the democracy of the country and crush them if possible, by any and every means.

We devoutly believe that an overwhelming majority of the people of this country are opposed to the whig policy. Hundreds of thousands act with the whigs, because they are the victims of misrepresentation, or of coercion. If these men knew the depths of whig depravity—if they could see but a tithe of the deep and rankling vengeance, rankling at the coon's heart, they would be dismembered before they would lend themselves to such a party. If they dreamed of all Mr. Clay designs to do in case of success, they would shrink back from his support.

The whigs have no business with power in this country. Their doctrines are at war with the genius of our free institutions. Like the old federalists of 1800, they wish to engraft aristocracy upon the tree of liberty—unlike them, they resort to means which honest men abhor and contemn. Their successes hitherto have ensued in consequence of foul practices—bargain and sale, as in the case of the election of Adams by Clay's help—concealment of principles and downright lying, as in the case of the election of 1840. What is the case at present? All the knowing ones are well aware, that a Bank, a mammoth Bank, and nothing but a Bank is the real *animus* of whig exertion. And yet you cannot find a word about a bank in any whig print from Maine to Florida. They dare not advocate one openly, and so they raise a tremendous, blinding dust at the north about protection, another at the south about free trade, and another at the west about distribution, and so on. One man manufactures Romback forgeries and raises bugbears to frighten children with. Another man pities Van Buren, and another don't know Col. Polk. Cassius M. Clay tells the abolitionists that uncle Harry is sound to the core on that subject, and uncle Harry writes to the slave-holders that all of Cassius' pledges are mere common. Widow Bringhurts, and Hornby's are created out of non entity and paraded before the world as evidences of whig triumphs. Any thing and every thing in fine, is said and done to lead people blindfolded into the jaws of another monster Bank.

Are the people of the country prepared to submit to whig deception? Not yet. Corruption has indeed made rapid strides of late, but there is still virtue enough in the means to defeat their machinations. Put popular virtue into action, and it is powerful enough to preserve our freedom. Let it sink into apathy, and it may be surprised into defeat and ruin. Now in the present contest there are two circumstances, which have hitherto secured the triumph of the democracy. They are fully awake, and they are united. These are sufficient under any circumstances to carry them to victory.

We wish again to remind our friends in Connecticut that they may defeat their opponents if they will.

We must not give Connecticut into the embrace of coonism, without a severe struggle. At the risk of tedious repetition, we again call on our friends to do their duty. Do not let a man stay away from the polls. Look to the timid and wavering, and confirm them in the truth and duty. If you find a democratic workman with the fear of his whig employer before his eyes, take prompt measures to relieve him. Disabuse every mind, poisoned by whig slanders. Help the old and the lame to the ballot box. Take every pains possible to insure a majority in your town.

Hurrah for action! Polk, Dallas, Texas, Oregon, and Victory!!!

The Democratic Meeting,

On Thursday evening last, was one of unusual interest. A goodly number of the bone and sinew, the hard-handed and strong-hearted democracy was there, and in their cheerful countenances could be seen the satisfaction with which they regarded the present brilliant prospects of the cause which has their hearts. It was pleasant thus to meet together, and congratulate each other upon the certain evidences which the late elections have furnished that the democratic candidates for the presidency and vice presidency will be elected. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Trench, Rogers, Burgess, Eaton, and Adams.

Mr. Trench adverted briefly to the sure indications which are greeting us from every quarter, of the onward progress of our cause, and which point with unerring certainty to the election of Polk and Dallas.

Dr. Rogers next took the stand, and for nearly an hour entertained the audience in his happiest manner. He recapitulated the slanders which have been uttered against Col. Polk, and proved their utter falsity. He then exposed the misrepresentations of the whigs on the subject of the tariff, and showed the correctness of the views entertained by Col. Polk and the democratic party.

Dr. Burgess being now called upon, responded in a few pertinent remarks.

'Eaton,' 'Eaton,' then resounded from every part of the room. Dr. Eaton rose to answer to the call.—He had not intended, he said, to speak, but could not turn a deaf ear to the urgent solicitations of his fellow citizens. He would notice for a moment the attempt of the coons to operate upon the fears of the people, by telling them that the country would be ruined if the democrats should succeed. For fifty out of fifty six years the government had been administered by the democrats, and had it been ruined? No, sir. To the fostering care of the democratic party we are indebted for becoming within the space of fifty years the most powerful nation on the face of the globe. Compare the condition of the laboring classes, and particularly of the agriculturist, under the present whig tariff, with the prosperity that all enjoyed during the eight years of Jackson's administration! Then the farmer was enabled from the profits of his farm to clear it of incumbrance. Such was the benefit of democratic rule, and such would continue to be the advantages which the people would enjoy, if the democratic party were successful.

As nine o'clock drew near John T. Adams, Esq. rose amid the cheers of the audience, and for twenty minutes held the assembly spell-bound by the lofty strains of his eloquence. After Mr. Adams concluded, the meeting adjourned.

The editor of the New Bedford Mercury—a coon paper—is a bold man. The Norwich Courier could not have been more prevaricating, or shown more of cool impudence, than has the Mercury in speaking of the celebrated "confidential" letter of Mr. H. Clay to his kinsman Cassius:—

"Cassius M. Clay has received no such letter—it is not in Mr. Clay's hand-writing, but the signature is either his or a good imitation of his writing."

This coon editor would have his readers believe that the letter in question was a forgery when he knows from his inmost heart to the contrary. A fair specimen this of coon honesty.

A PREDICTION FROM THE "GOSPEL." *What will the whigs say to this?*—Daniel Webster, the veritable, godlike Daniel, made the following portentous declaration in a speech before the whigs of Philadelphia, a short time previous to the late election:—

"The election of a President of the United States DEPENDS on the gubernatorial election of Pennsylvania."

Well, 'the gubernatorial election of Pennsylvania' has been held, and notwithstanding that valiant old soldier, Gen. Markle, the popular captain who had fought so bravely under Harrison and mortgaged his property to raise troops in his country's service, headed the whig ticket—notwithstanding the coalition in the city and county of Philadelphia, which secured to the whigs the entire strength of the Native Americans—whiggery is routed, handsomely routed in the Keystone State; and Shunk, the democratic candidate for governor, is elected by more than 5000 majority.

The contest then is decided, and James K. Polk, beyond all question, is destined to be the next president of the United States. Daniel Webster has said it, and he surely must be good authority with the coons.

In the Norwich Courier of Thursday there is a malicious thrust at our late esteemed fellow-citizen, J. W. White, Esq., which purports to be copied from the Hartford Courant, but which undoubtedly emanated in the first instance from this city. It is a tissue of misrepresentations from beginning to end, and will reap for its author the contempt of right-minded men of all parties.

Mons. Tonson again.

The name of Bela Badger, so extensively connected with the astounding frauds of 1840, has scarcely yet been forgotten. The scenes of pipe laying with which that man was connected in those days of corruption have blackened his memory *forever*. Yet he—the polluted, vice-stained Bela Badger—is an active electioneerer for the 'whigs' of 1844,—and editor of a coon newspaper. What a cause must that be that is sustained by such a champion.

How many

Laborers are menaced with starvation if they *dare* to vote the democratic ticket. Poor men must submit to follow their employers like cattle to the market, or be deprived of the means of subsistence for themselves and families. And this tyranny over mind, this shackling of the opinions of men, is exercised in republican America—in New-England—yes, in Connecticut. The bare possibility that a party practicing such things can get uppermost in the councils of this nation, is enough to make the patriot weep, and tremble when he looks at the future.

$5,000

Was offered to Daniel Webster to take the stump in Pennsylvania, and go over the State, previous to the late election. This was the golden argument which set the 'godlike' in motion, after he had determined to make no whig speeches in the present presidential campaign.

$5,000 more has been raised in the city of Boston, to pay a brace of coons for traversing the same State of Pennsylvania previous to the presidential election.

We publish the above as we hear and believe it. If not true, let those who know the facts correct us.

The Mass Convention of the Liberty Party.

Which was held in this city on Friday last, was quite a respectable affair. The day was more stormy one than had occurred for sometime; but yet there was real among the Liberty folks, and they manifested it by coming, some ten, some twenty, and some thirty miles to hold their mass Convention. The first business, the appointment of officers for the Convention and of some committees, was attended to in the morning, the Convention having opened at 11 o'clock, after which the Throne of Grace was addressed by Rev. Mr. Livesay. Lewis Tappan Esq., occupied the remainder of the morning hour in discoursing upon the great subject of liberty, and at 1 o'clock, P. M., the meeting took a recess of one hour.

Mr. Stanton was the principal speaker in the afternoon and also in the evening. Much ability was displayed by both the speakers.

Of the Liberty movement we have hitherto said but little; and we feel no disposition at this time to pursue an altered course. However we may differ from them in regard to the propriety of their particular measures, we subscribe as strongly as they do to the principle as laid down in the Declaration of Independence, "that all men are created equal," &c. and hence have no disposition to oppose efforts for the advancement of human liberty, from whatever quarter they come. Nevertheless, we go for "Polk and Dallas," and look in so doing to secure the 'highest liberty of the largest number."

"No! I cannot."

Such is the language of thousands who are importuned to vote for Henry Clay. Their prejudices are with the whig party, and with it they have uniformly voted through all the past contests between democracy and federalism; but for Henry Clay they neither will nor can give their suffrages. The Christian has a vow registered in heaven that he will aid in elevating no man to power who has a heart, to shed his brother's blood, or is a profaner of the holy Sabbath. The philanthropist has sworn upon the altar of humanity that no man who has done so much to oppress and degrade his species shall, through his assistance, reach the presidency. The patriot has resolved that no mere intriguer for place—no 'old hunker' who has worn out his life in struggling for power, not hesitating to jeopard the liberties of his country to attain his object—shall be indebted to him for success.

Now there are Christians, philanthropists, and patriots who are honestly though mistakenly in favor of whig principles, and these can never vote for Henry Clay. Of such there were many who voted for John Quincy Adams in 1828, yet refused to vote for Clay in 1832. They are always ready to swell a whig vote when no sacrifice of moral or religious principle is called for; but when urged to vote for Mr. Clay, their answer is, 'No! I cannot.'

Bargain and Corruption!

Through the influence of these magical words, the people were roused to assert their rights in 1828, and we shall be mistaken if the evidence furnished them in the late election in Pennsylvania, that the federalists have had these elements in motion in the city and county of Philadelphia, does not rouse them again. Indeed the coons seem to be satisfied that the majority which a corrupt bargain has yielded them cannot be kept. Read the following from a Philadelphia correspondent of the New-York Tribune:—

"But our friends must not suppose that we are going to get 5,000 majority, as we have on the gubernatorial question, in the city and county. This vast majority, in my opinion, will be reduced to 3,000, if not less."

We learn that Lewis Tappan, Esq. while in this city last week, stated upon his personal knowledge, that Henry Clay is one of the most skillful and practiced gamblers in the country, and the most profane man he has ever been acquainted with. The authority of such a man as Mr. Tappan, whatever may be thought of his peculiar notions on abolition, is certainly as good as that of Dr. Beecom; and as his testimony is of a positive character, while that of the Dr. is merely negative, it is on that account entitled to the more consideration.

We have authority for saying that the statement in Sykes's paper that Hon. George S. Catlin had expressed a belief of Mr. Clay's election, is *FALSE*. Pocket that, Doctor.

☞ The editor of the St. Louis Reville has a friend, who, having come into possession of five sovereigns, and not wishing to spend them, went into a pawnbroker's and pawned them for ten shillings!

JOHN GORDON.—This unfortunate individual will be executed in Providence, R. I., for the murder of Amasa Sprague, on Friday the fourteenth of February next.

MORSE'S TELEGRAPH SPOKED BY LIGHTNING.—During a thunder storm at Baltimore, on Tuesday, the superintendents of Morse's Magnetic Telegraph removed the galvanic batteries and suspended the operations of the telegraph, to avoid being injured by the electrical discharges from the clouds; the lightning having been attracted by the wires, counteracted the effect of the discharges from the batteries, and interrupted the operation of the telegraph.

On the withdrawal of the batteries, the wires were operated upon by each successive flash of lightning, the telegraph working precisely in the same way as when in operation for the transmission of intelligence thus proving (what few doubt) that the electricity of the atmosphere and that generated by the galvanic battery are identical, or alike in their operation upon conducting substances.

THE MORMON WAR.—Governor Ford, of Illinois, appears to have acted with commendable prudence in ordering out a large military force to protect the Mormons. It seems that the murderers of Joe and Hiram Smith, learning that the courts of Illinois, now in session, were about to take proceedings against them, projected a deep laid scheme for the massacre of the Mormon population. A *military* wolf hunt was planned by these desperate ruffians, in concert with one or two thousand persons in Missouri; the hunt to be preceded by a military ball at Warsaw on the 24th, intending to organize there and march upon Nauvoo.—The plan came to the ears of the Governor, and he promptly issued his orders for the equipment of 2,500 men for the protection of Nauvoo. The people of Hancock and the other counties who are opposed to the Mormons have expressed their determination to prevent the murderers of Joe and Hiram Smith from being arrested, and as the courts are now in session in some of the counties, it is more than probable that the Governor may need all the force he has summoned to aid him in the execution of the law.

Woodstock "right side up."

The annual town meeting for the choice of town officers was held in this town on the 1st Monday in October, and resulted in the election of the Democratic candidates against the opposition of Whiggery, abolitionism, &c., &c., by a handsome majority. This town has then been in the hands of the whigs or neutralized by the abolitionists, or third party since the year 1837.—*Com.*

A SLAVE RELEASED. We extract the following from the Boston Courier:—Robert F. Lucas, a colored man, was on Friday last, taken before Chief Justice Shaw, on a writ of habeas corpus. He was taken from the frigate United States, Captain Stribling, now in this port. In 1841, by written consent of Mr. Upshur, then Secretary of State, Lucas was received on board the frigate, then lying at Norfolk, as the slave of Edward Fitzgerald, the purser of the frigate. He was entered on the muster-roll, and was under the command of the captain of the vessel. His duty was to wait upon Fitzgerald and another officer as their servant. This was according to the usual practice of the navy. The frigate, after sailing on a cruise, was ordered to Boston, and arrived here on the 3d inst. Lucas having expressed a desire for his freedom, two of his shipmates, who were discharged on their arrival, gave the information under which the habeas corpus issued. Captain Stribling claimed Lucas, on the ground that he was in the service of the United States, and not yet entitled to his discharge. Fitzgerald claimed him as his slave, and his counsel contended that he was brought here without the consent of his master, and, therefore, that he might carry him back to Virginia. Judge Shaw delivered a very able opinion, in which all the points taken by the counsel in the argument were considered. He came to the result, that Lucas was not lawfully enlisted under the laws of the United States; nor did his going voluntarily on board the frigate with his master make the enlistment a voluntary one, because a slave can give no consent. Lucas was entitled to his discharge from the United States, as not lawfully enlisted. Then he was here not as a runaway, but in consequence of the voluntary act of his master; and there was no law authorising his restraint. The result was, that the slave was entitled to go where he pleased, in freedom.

LONG ISLAND TRAVEL.—Several persons, says the Boston Times, from the south represent the travel upon the Long Island Railroad as extremely pleasant—and to those who have not traveled over the road, they recommend a trial of the comforts they experienced. One party came over the road recently in three hours and a half, a distance of 96 miles, and through to this city in 10 hours and a quarter, making the whole distance 241 miles. They say, moreover, that the cars are provided with every comfort, and the agents are not only civil, but possess the qualification and set towards the passengers as gentlemen.

☞ The President of the United States has recognized Albert Schumaker, of Baltimore, as Consul of Hamburg for the United States.

ORESTES A. BROWNSON.—The New York True Sun states that his transcendental genius has finally joined the Catholics. In a note at the close of the October number of his "Review" occurs this sentiment, which is supposed to refer to his religious belief:—"After years of wandering, doubt and perplexity, we have found a resting-place, and the heart the repose it has sought."

Ohio,

The federalists have barely saved on the gubernatorial votes, and lost on the members of Congress.—The Harrison majority of 23,500 is dwindled to less than 2,000, and the chances are that even this will be swept away, and that Ohio will shout into the democratic line on the 1st of November.

Georgia

Has done nobly. Her sweeping majority of 8,340 for Harrison has faded before the towering popularity of Polk & Dallas, and on this the largest vote ever polled in the State, she shows a democratic majority of 2,500. This is well.

U. S. SENATE.—The terms of seventeen U. S. Senators expire on the 4th of March next, thirteen of whom are Whig and five Democrats. The Whigs have secured the Senator in Vermont, N. Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, Indiana and Ohio, by the election of a majority of the Legislatures of these States. In Connecticut a whig Senator has been chosen for the next six years, and whigs will be chosen in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. The Whigs are sure of nine out of seventeen Senators in the class of 1845, and have a chance in some of the other States. Of the Senators who hold over, sixteen are Whigs; to which add nine, as above, and the Whigs have twenty-five, being one short of half the entire number. Two more will give them a majority. The other States in which Senators are yet to be chosen, are Maine, Pennsylvania and Missouri, each of which have elected Democratic Legislatures, New York, Delaware, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Michigan.

PENNSYLVANIA.—We lost in Pennsylvania, says the Democratic Union, at the recent Governor's election, at least 10,000 votes from local causes, which will not exist at the presidential election. Every where whiggery availed itself of the dissention in our ranks, and made them inure to the benefit of Markle. The "Native" question in Philadelphia—the "removal" question in Luzerne and Columbia—the "Molltown" divisions in Old Berks—all tended to the benefit of whiggery. In November, however, the coast is clear of all such conflicting interests. The contest will be narrowed down to a simple question between Democracy and Federalism, between a National Bank and Polk and Dallas, and whiggery will have only its own legs to stand upon. There will be no chance for combinations and bargains, but every tub will stand on its own bottom. We declare it as our confident belief, that the Democratic majority will be five times greater than now.

ACCEPTED.—Major Donelson has accepted the appointment of Charged' Affairs to Texas, recently tendered him by the President.

A colored man, named Augustus Holliday, died from the effects of intemperance and exposure, in Philadelphia, on the 17th inst.

COUNTERFEITER ARRESTED.—Jefferson Cunningham was arrested in New Orleans on the 9th instant, charged with passing counterfeit money.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The election took place in this State on the 14th inst. for Representatives in Congress and members of the State Legislature. In the Charleston district, as we learn from the Courier, the Hon. Isaac E. Holmes, (dem.) is re-elected to Congress without opposition.

RESIGNED.—An officer of the customs in N. York, says the True Sun, has resigned the office he held under government in the following note, addressed to the Collector and accompanied by a Second Advent document:

"NEW YORK, Sept. 4th, 1844.

"Dear Sir; Inclosed is my warrant, which I resign into your hands. For reasons, I refer to the accompanying document. And may the Lord by his spirit convince you of the truth and prepare you to meet him with yours in the hope of a better inheritance.

To the Hon. C. P. VAN NESS."

PROOF OF MR. CLAY'S ARISTOCRACY.—Mr. Clay during the course of a discussion in the House of Representatives, had taken occasion to say that—"for all his professions of Democracy, every one knew that 'the gentleman from Virginia' was personally and practically the veriest aristocrat in the House:" to which Mr. Randolph, pointing that terrible finger of his, at the unfortunate object of his sarcasm, replied: "if a man's principles are to be at all determined by the company he keeps, then surely does the charge of aristocracy apply far more forcibly to the gentleman from Kentucky than myself. Sir, he passes his nights in the company of *Kings, Queens and Knaves.*"

WHO WOULD'NT BE A DOCTOR OR A WET NURSE?—The fee presented to Dr. Locock, first physician, accoucher to the Queen, is, it is understood, upon the birth of a royal infant, £1000. Dr. Ferguson £500 and Sir James Clark, the same amount. Mrs. Lilly, the Queen's monthly nurse, receives 'the month' £300. This amount is generally swelled to upwards of £500, the extras being derived from the handsome presents the nurse receives from each guest invited to the christening. The wet nurse is said to receive £180 per month for her services, besides the gratifying prospect of some portion of her family being provided for, either in the army or navy, or in some of the public offices.

GAS.—A Mormon preacher in Boston varies his performances by occasionally swallowing laughing gas. We think the only difference between his preaching and inhaling, is that in the one case he lets it out, and in the other sucks it in.

THE MORMON WAR.—Governor Ford of Illinois was encamped in the vicinity of of Nauvoo on the 3d inst. with six hundred men. Reinforcements were joining him from all parts of the State. Fifteen hundred men left on the 24th, intending to rendezvous at Bushville, as ordered by the Governor. The Governor's army for the protection of the Mormons will number about five hundred. The Mormons are emigrating from Nauvoo in large numbers.

"I am in favor of immediate annexation," said a lady to Mississippi to a repudiator. "So am I" replied he, "so let's unite." "No, no, you repudiated the Union Bank note, and may do it again," was the sarcastic reply.

☞ The widow of Hon. Jonathan Cilley (who was killed in the famous duel with Graves) died at Thomaston, on Monday the 14th inst.

☞ Some wretch week before last fired pistols, at two different times, through the window among the family of Dr. Patterson, in Baltimore. The balls were found embedded in the wall. They escaped individuals by a few inches only.

A fire occurred in Dikestown, Ohio, on the morning of the 10th inst., which consumed much valuable property. Among the property destroyed was the printing office, and all of the material of the Hickory Sprout newspaper, owned and edited by Mr. Tomlinson.

☞ The New York Democrat has merged itself into the New York Plebeian, and the latter paper will now be called the 'Plebeian and Democrat.'

☞ The latest item of news is, that a young lady swallowed a needle and thread, and at the last accounts she was completly *sewed up*. Fact!

EVILS OF NATIVE AMERICANISM.—The following paragraph is taken from a correspondence in the N. Y. Aurora, from Philadelphia:

"Two of a Native committee, appointed to celebrate their recent triumph (through whig assault) in this county by a discharge of cannon, were severly wounded on Saturday last, by the explosion of an old piece of ordnance they had procured for the occasion. One of them has since died. This is the *thirty-third* death which has resulted in various ways from the organization of the Native faction in this city. It is certainly a most unfortunate and pernicious faction, having caused all this evil, without a tincture of good."

☞ A man by the name of Charles Fox, recently hung himself to the bough of a tree in a swamp, near New Orleans.

COURAGE AND PRESENCE OF MIND.—A man down east, whose name should be given to the world, although only 21 years of age, has married a widow aged 42, with eleven children.

The following extract is taken from the N. Y. True Sun of the 17th inst:

"In the Midnight Cry, of Thursday last, in the account of Sister Mathewson, who died one day of lingering disease (her physician, it is said in a parenthesis, being 'an infidel.') Previous to her death her spirit was caught up into heaven, and then a voice, 'which she supposed to be that of the Saviour,' told her she must return to earth. She then died—revived in about half an hour, and has ever since—about eighteen weeks been proclaiming to all who will hear, 'that the time is short.' She takes no food whatsoever, except two cups of tea with milk and sugar daily!—exhorts sinners all day, and at night converses and sings, as she says, with the angels, whose forms encompassing her bed she beholds!

This *ecstatic* inhabits South Coventry, Conn., and is daily visited by multitudes!"

AN HONORABLE FIGHT.—At a discussion on the 5th inst., at Henrico Court House, Va., between Mr. Butts and Jones, late Speaker of the House of Representatives, a quarrel ensued, and a regular fight took place between them, says an exchange.

ALL THE DECENCY.—While Gen. CASS, the war-worn patriot, was addressing the Democrats at Columbus, Ohio, he was grossly insulted by some of the Whigs who were present. The respectable Whigs left small for their party. At the closing of his speech, the subjoined note was thrown upon the stand. Let it speak for itself:

GENERAL CASS: Sir: I have been a Whig thirty years, and thought I would live and die one; but from the insult shown to you by my party a few minutes ago, by the introduction of the Cotton bags and noise, I renounce them forever, and will join you if you have no objection. JAMES P. JONES.

Columbus, Ohio.

P. S.—I have come forty-seven miles to hear and see you, and am sorry you were insulted.

USED TO IT.—The Boston Post says that the New Hampshire Democrats are preparing for a great coon-skinning on the first Monday in November. There is no state in the Union where the pelts come off so easy as they do in the Granite State. The coons have got so used to the process that they submit with good grace to the hiding operation.

STEAMER BURNT.—The steamer Fairport was burned on the evening of the 12th instant, while lying at a wharf on the St. Clair River, three miles below Point de Chien. No lives were lost. Her policy of insurance expired but five days before the accident.

Keep it before the People.

That Henry Clay's coalition with John Quincy Adams by means of which he secured the office of Secretary of State is fully proven, and that the result of that coalition was his desertion of Democratic principles which he had before maintained, and his adhesion to old Hartford Convention Federalism, and the measures of the administrations of the elder and younger Adams.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

That he took the lead in all the violent and incendiary attacks upon the glorious administration of General Jackson, that he conspired with Nicholas Biddle against the Government and the people, and arrayed all the power, and used all the corrupt influence of the United States Bank in the political field in endeavoring to overwhelm them.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

That Henry Clay introduced and passed in the United States Senate, the infamous resolution declaring General Jackson guilty of an impeachable offence against the constitution—the Senate being the only tribunal where such an offence was triable, thus making himself at once the accuser and the judge of the Old Hero.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

That after the country had condemned a National Bank, and the whig party had expressly denied as they did in 1840, that it was their intention to establish such an institution, Henry Clay in the face of the public condemnation of such a measure, at the extra Session of 1841 used the most violent exertions to force it upon the country. And that after the veto of John Tyler he proclaimed that the veto power should be stricken from the Constitution.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

That during the last three years, while the country was getting $30,000,000 in debt, he has been advocating a Distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the States, to enable the States to get themselves in order that there may be some hope of restoring the mania of speculation which always has and always will lead to universal bankruptcy.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

That during the whole course of his political life he has disturbed and disarranged the tariff policy of the Government, at one time running the duties down to 10 per cent. ad valorem, and at another running them up to an amount equivalent in many cases to prohibition. That he is now advocating a Revenue Tariff at the South, and a Protective Tariff at the North.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

That he is at the head of those who advocate the assumption of State debts by General Government, that this is a measure merely postponed to that of Distribution, and to be forced upon the country at the distant period of whig legislative convenience.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

That under the construction which Daniel Webster and Henry Clay give to the Federal Constitution if carried out, the Government would become a consolidated government, and the reserved rights of the States would be destroyed.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

That after pledging in 1840, that the Government should be carried on for $13,000,000, he proposed in the U. S. Senate an annual expenditure of $26,000,000—that with a majority of friends in both houses whom he could and did control, his promised expenditure of $12,000,000 was increased to over $19,000,000—and that in two years of whig ascendancy, when everything went on as he directed, the national debt was increased from the amount left by Mr. Van Buren of $1,000,000 to over $80,000,000.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

That he declared in March, 1819, when a member of the Democratic Party "*I maintain that the sovereign people are authorized, whenever they can, to rise and break their fetters,*" and yet that he now, at the head of Federalism, opposes the people of Rhode Island, in their efforts to throw off a charter government, given them by Charles II, king of England.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

That he is in favor of plunging the country in debt, for the purpose of establishing a gigantic scheme of Internal Improvements by the General Government, which would take such works out of the hands of private enterprise, which the managers, do of little or no utility to the nation, and which would in the short space of four years run the country in debt more than $200,000,000.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

That Henry Clay is the only man, belonging to any party, that has ever traveled over the country personally, electioneering for the highest office in the gift of the American people.

That he has offered to Great Britain all that portion of the Oregon Territory north of 49 degrees, after admitting that she had no color of title to the same.

That he opposed every measure for the protection and security of the Oregon settlers against the British and Indians.

That he not only refuses to take measures for the re-annexation of TEXAS, but that he is opposed to re-annexation, "*for reasons of perpetual peace.*"

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

That Henry Clay and the whig party have taken open grounds against the rights of our naturalized citizens—that they have identified themselves with the disorganizing political faction, known as the Native American party, and also with the abolitionists.

That he has opposed all the vetoes of General Jackson and President Tyler, and that the country has approved them all.

That he is passionate, tyrannical, insolent and vindictive.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

That while he is now advocating a Protective Tariff, he favors every other interest over the agricultural, and that too when 13,000,000 of people subsist by agriculture and only 200,000 by manufacturing—thus compelling the many to enrich the few, by means of duties upon articles which farmers must have, at the same time declaring that "Agriculture needs no protection." That the agriculturalist by his policy is confined to a home market for his products, and at the same time contributes from his consequent low prices to the enriching of other classes.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

That he is the only leading advocate of an artificial and inflated currency—that he is opposed to the true interests of labor.

YELLOW FEVER.—At the Charity Hospital, New Orleans, there were 3 deaths by yellow fever, 3 discharged, and 2 cured, on the 9th of October.

CONGRESS.—There will be evidently a large Democratic majority in the House of Representatives, and a whig majority in the Senate. Let the whigs remember that no President has ever been elected by the people, without having a majority of his friends in the House of Representatives.

The Democrats would have elected six out of the eight members of Congress in Georgia, says the Hartford Times, had the State been fairly districted. But the coons districted the State, and they never show fairness in such cases.

ORIGINAL STAINED

Clay's Unpopularity.

When Clay was run against Jackson in 1832 he was beaten by more than 300,000 on a vote of less than a million. He could not then, nor can he now command the full strength of the federal party. Thousands and tens of thousands among the federalists have uniformly repudiated him when he has yearned after the presidency, and they will again.

John Quincy Adams had some popularity, and in 1828 received double the number of votes that could be mustered for Clay out of an increased population afterwards. In 1836 and 1840 the federalists refused to nominate the "great embodiment," calculating, as they had reason to, that he would hang like a millstone upon their hopes.

In 1844 they had to take him, with all the odium that had attached itself to his name. He *would have a run*. The success of Harrison intoxicated him, and he was determined to be a candidate, if he could not be *the only* candidate of the party.

Well the party have given him this trial and it is destined to be the last—the dying struggle of Henry Clay for the presidency. *He will be defeated—it cannot be otherwise.*

Federal Decency.

A prominent trait in the federal character is to suppress public discussion. No party that differs from the federalists can publicly maintain that difference except by the cowering influence of physical force. Since Cassius M. Clay has been transported from the shades of Ashland to lecture to abolition audiences, and solicit their support for the great embodiment of modern whiggery, there have been several attempts by the abolitionists, in different directions, to hold meetings for the purpose of considering the proposition of Mr. C. M. Clay. Wherever those meetings have ventured to dissent from the advice given them by that gentleman, and to speak of federalism and its candidate in proper terms, they have been sure to be disturbed, if not broken up.

The several meetings which the Liberty folks have held in this place, including the evening session of their Mass meeting which was held last Friday, have been seriously incommoded, by disturbances from the federalists. A large meeting was held in Boston a few evenings since, and addressed by Mr. Birney and others, which some of the federalists tried to break up, because one of the speakers said *"that Mr. Clay had done more to strengthen, extend, and perpetuate slavery, than any other man living or dead."*

In twenty counties, officially heard from, the vote for the sale of the main line of public works in Pennsylvania—For the sale, 43,837; against the sale, 11,441. Majority so far, 32,196.

On the evening of the 12th inst., the residence of Sheriff Wylly, at Savannah, was partially destroyed by fire.

Origen S. Seymour, Esq. has been removed from the office of clerk of the courts for Litchfield county, and G. H. Hollister, Esq. appointed in his place.

This, says a correspondent of the Hartford Times, is the first removal from that office ever made in the county, since its first organization. It will work no good to the federalists.

Bet—George H. Proffit has bet $5000 with Senator Barrow on the election of James K. Polk.

Tremendous!—The Cleveland Plaindealer, Extra, dated the 14th, inst. makes the Whig majority in Ohio, with the aid of a large number of abolitionists, only 618!!!

Dr. Dorr's appeal to the people of the Union.

Extract from his Speech to the Court before sentence was pronounced.

Better men have been worse treated than I have been, though not often in a better cause. In the service of that cause I have no right to complain that I am called upon to suffer hardships, whatever may be the estimate of the injustice which inflicts them.

All these proceedings will be reconsidered by that ultimate tribunal of public opinion, whose righteous decision will reverse all the wrongs which may be now committed, and place that estimate upon my actions to which they may be fairly entitled.

The process of this court does not reach the man within. The court cannot shake convictions of the mind, nor the fixed purpose which is sustained by integrity of heart.

Claiming no exemptions from the infirmities which beset us all, and which may attend us in the prosecution of the most important enterprises, and, at the same time, conscious of the rectitude of my intentions and of having acted from good motives in an attempt to promote the equality and to establish the just freedom and interest of my fellow-citizens, I can regard with equanimity the last infliction of the court; nor would I, even at this extremity of the law, in view of the opinions which by you are animated, exchange the place of a prisoner at the bar for a seat by your side upon the bench.

The sentence which you will pronounce, to the extent of the power and influence which this court can exert, is A CONDEMNATION OF THE DOCTRINES OF '76 AND A REVERSAL OF THE GREAT PRINCIPLES WHICH SUSTAIN AND GIVE VITALITY TO OUR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC, and which are regarded by the great body of our fellow citizens as a portion of the right of a free people.

From this sentence of the court, I APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE OF OUR STATE AND OF THE COUNTRY. THEY SHALL DECIDE BETWEEN US. I commit myself, without distrust to their final award."

American Citizens!—Do you accept this appeal? Will you vote for HENRY CLAY, who has identified himself with the *Algerines* of Rhode Island as appears by his Raleigh speech, and thus doom the Patriot DORR to perpetual imprisonment in a DUNGEON CELL!

Mr. Duncan—of Louisiana—told the whigs of Roxbury on the 19th ult., that Mr Clay was very popular in Egypt and Greece.—*Boston Post.*

No doubt. Mr. Duncan and other Clay men know he is unpopular at home, and are compelled to search abroad, in countries where liberty is trampled upon, to find some signs of his popularity with the friends of the institutions of such countries! It went operate however as a recommendation in *America.*

A Job for a Dentist.—A young chap, says the New York Mercury, who we once knew in the country, and always full of fun and frolic, found, one day, an old jaw bone of some defunct horse lying beside the road. He picked it up, and took it to the dentist of the village, for the purpose of having it 'operated on' as he said.

'Why do you bring this here?' asked the dentist, giving a suspicious look at both the boy and the old jaw-bone.

'Well, doctor,' replied the youth, 'I want you to tighten all these 'ere loose teeth what rattle, and fill them 'are three up with putty, and warrant 'em.'

'Get out of my office you scamp,' said the enraged Tooth logist, or I'll help you out with my foot.'

The little joker retreated, in double quick time, for the door; but ere he closed it, he turned round and said, with a cunning smile,

'Now, look here, doctor, you needn't get mad about it; it's a first rate job for you; and father says, if you only do it well, you may come and operate on his old saw, pull a broken tooth out of his harrow, and take a look at Nabby's comb.'

☞An exchange paper says a pig of cast iron was planted early in the spring in a fine prairie on Texas, and we have received advices that a large tree has grown on the spot, bearing tea-kettles, flatirons, crowbars, and gridirons.

PRENTICE versus CLAY AND DUELING.

The subjoined is a document of some years' standing. Its antiquity however detracts nothing from its truth or applicability. If being a *duelist* disqualified for the office of President *sixteen* years ago, with how much more force does the objection bear *now?* Then the practice had not been so thoroughly repudiated as it has *since* been—*now is.* If Gen. Jackson's duels and dueling propensities induced Mr. Prentice to take a violent stand in opposition to him in 1828, what new light has since broken in upon the Editor of the Journal that has created the new born zeal so strikingly evinced by him in the advocacy of Mr Clay's election, Mr. Clay being a duelist? What light?

Whoever reads the following from the pen of the editor of the Louisville Journal, and his articles written about *these days*, will come to the conclusion, that he has not only "turned his coat," but his *sashes* and *shirt* likewise.

The following was written by Mr Prentice, using the name of Jackson where that of Clay occurs:

THE REVIEW.

HARTFORD, AUGUST 11, 1828

THE PRESIDENCY—No. 8.

"If we had no other reason for opposing *Henry Clay's* election we could certainly oppose it on the ground of his being a duelist. This is a consideration, which during the present controversy, has been urged with too little earnestness. During the pendency of the last presidential election, Mr. Crawford was regarded in N. England as Mr Adams' most formidable rival. On what ground was he opposed? Almost exclusively on that of his having been a *duelist.* The moral people of New England would not endure the thought of seeing the highest office in the nation conferred on a man, however exalted his general character, who had taken the life of a fellowcizen without the authority of law."

"In our present number it is our design to consider *Henry Clay* merely as a *duelist.* Our readers are probably aware, there exists throughout the States an *express law against dueling*—and that in many of them conviction of the crime renders the perpetrator incapable of holding any office of trust. Does any one doubt the justice of this law, or the propriety of enforcing it? Certainly not. With what propriety, then, can a party, who call themselves the friends of lawland good order, support a chief magistrate, who may almost be said to be a duelist by profession? While laws exist, shall they not be respected? After saying that a duel shall incapacitate a man for office, shall we be found supporting for the *highest* office in the land, one who has constantly repeated the offence through life? Is this the way to secure obedience to our laws, or respect to ourselves? Either let the laws against dueling be *executed*, or let them be *repealed.* Shall we dismiss from office the hero of a single duel, whilst, at the same moment, we are attempting to confer the supreme power upon a man whose character as a duelist has come to be notorious? Shall we punish one man for a single offence? Shall we make a mockery of legislation, by treating our own enactments with contempt, and honoring above all others, the man who has laughed them to scorn? We trust that the American people will never render themselves so perfectly contemptible.

"We but infrequently hear dueling justified on the ground of *fashion.* We know 'tis fashionable—but what has rendered it so? The disposition which the public has shown to honor those who are guilty of it. She! it always be fashionable? If not, how is its progress to be arrested? It can never be arrested but by the force of public opinion, and public opinion will never be arrayed against it, so long as the professed duelist is made the recipient of civil honors. It has long been an object with the philanthropist to bring dueling into disgrace—but how could this object be accomplished, if Henry Clay were to be appointed to the Presidency? By an infliction of the ignoble penalties of the law? After according supreme honor to Clay, where would be either the justice, propriety, or decency of treating other duelists as *common felons?* Nor would such a course produce the desired effect. However rigorously we might enforce the laws against them, we should never be able to disgrace their conduct in public estimation. The people of the United States are intelligent enough to know, that a course of conduct which in one man is consistent with a noble and honorable reputation cannot be necessarily disgraceful in another. All are intelligent enough to know that, after appointing a notorious duelist to the Presidency, we could not, consistently with our own self respect, attempt to render the practice of dueling ignominious. Every word against the practice would be an insult to the civil head of the nation.—If we called it ignominious, we should in effect call the character of our Chief Magistrate ignominious; and how could we proclaim his ignominy, without at the same time proclaiming that of the nation.

"On the subject of dueling, we trust that we are no bigots. Although it is an offence against law, we acknowledge it to be one of which many valuable men have been guilty; and this is one of the reasons why we would wish to discourage it by every means in our power. Great attempts have been made—great attempts are still made—to induce the community to set their faces against it. If Clay is elected to the Presidency, all their attempts will prove to have been made in vain. We trust it may not be so. We trust that the people of the U. S will second, at the ballot boxes, the exertions which they have made in private, to bring the war of the brethren into disgrace. We trust that they will have too deep a sense of the force of example to intrust the guardianship of the laws to one who has gained his chief notoriety from their infraction—too much regard to their own consistency to echo the praises of one duelist, and stamp the mark of infamy upon the character of another.

"Is the crime of murder a disqualification for the Presidency? Henry Clay is registered as a murderer in the records of the Eternal for every victim whom he has sacrificed at the shrine of honor. And more than this, he is a murderer, even by the sanguinary mode of the duelist. The blood of the murdered *Cilley* calls to him from the ground—and the wanton sacrifice of the lives of defenceless prisoners has left a guilty spot upon his hands which all the waters of the ocean cannot purify.

"We have no new allegations to prefer against Henry Clay—and we wish none—but we exhort our readers by their love of truth, of justice, and of liberty, not to be unmindful of the charges that have already been proved against him. Let them not forget that the *voice of his murdered victim is crying to him from the ground.*"

"There, neighbor Prentice, swallow that pill, and when it shall have been properly digested, we will administer a suitable tonic, which we hope may favor your speedy recovery from the turn-coat fever which has so annoyed you of late.

Cassius M. Clay is at the Astor House, in New York.

Gale at Buffalo—Injury to Black Rock Harbor—Dreadful loss of Life.

The following letter, received, says the Albany Argus, at the Canal Department, from the Superintendent at Buffalo, shows the extent of damage done at Black Rock Harbor, by the great gale on Friday night.

BUFFALO, Oct. 19, 1844.

Dear Sir:—About 10 o'clock last evening, a hurricane commenced blowing here, which has continued with little abatement until the present moment.—The destruction of life and property in the city, on the lake and river, is immense. Families have been driven from their houses, on both sides of the Creek, and dead bodies are continually found in the harbor and on the banks of the river.

The state will sustain heavy damages. About fifteen rods of Squaw Island, below Gelstone's saw mill, are driven away; and the water in the harbor is consequently drained off. The tow path and docking are damaged in several places. The repairs of the breach, &c., will cost $5,000 or $10,000. I shall drive the work night and day until completed.

So far there are nine men, ten women and thirteen children, thirty-two in all. But a few have as yet been recognized.

Married.

In New Haven, on the 9th inst, by the Rev. Dr. Bacon, Mr. Benjamin P. Foot to Miss Emily Frisbie, both of Branford.

In New Haven, on the 8th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Strong, Mr. Friend D. Hitchcock, of Cheshire, to Miss Lucy Elizabeth, daughter of Roswell Doolittle.

DIED.

In this city very suddenly on the 10th inst. Mr Thomas Potter, aged 54.

Democratic Meeting.

THE DEMOCRATS of Norwich, are requested to assemble at the Town Hall, on Thursday evening of the present week. Several gentlemen will address the meeting.

Per order of the Town Committee.

Oct. 24. 48

North of the 31st Degree of Latitude and West of the Meridian.

Township seven, of range five.

Fractional townships eleven, on the south side of Red river, of range nine.

Townships twenty-three, of range fourteen.

At the Land Office at OUACHITA, commencing on Monday the twenty-third day of December next, for the disposal of the unappropriated vacant public lands, to which no "private claims" are alleged, under existing laws, within the limits of the undermentioned townships, viz:

North of the 31st Degree of Latitude and East of the Meridian

Township fourteen, of range five.

Fractional township one, of range nine.

At the Land Office at OPELOUSAS commencing on Monday, the thirtieth day of December next, for the disposal of the unappropriated vacant public lands, to which no "private claims" are alleged, under existing laws, within the limits of the undermentioned townships, and fractional townships viz:

North of the 31st Degree of Latitude, East of the Meridian Line and South of Red river.

Fractional township three, of range three:

Township one, and fractional township three of range four.

Fractional township four, of ranges five and six.

South of the 31st Degree of Latitude and West of the Meridian.

Townships seven and eight, except section thirty-one in the latter, of range eleven.

Townships seven and eight, except section thirty-six in the latter, of range twelve.

Sections one, two, three, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five and thirty-six, in township seven, of range thirteen.

Sections one to five inclusive, eight to fifteen inclusive, twenty-one to twenty-nine inclusive and thirty-two to thirty-six inclusive, in township eight, of range thirteen.

Sections two to four inclusive, ten to fifteen inclusive, twenty-three to twenty-six inclusive, and section thirty-five, in township nine, of range thirteen.

At the Land Office at NEW ORLEANS, commencing on Monday, the thirteenth day of January next, for the disposal of the unappropriated vacant public lands, to which no "private claims" are alleged, under existing laws, within the limits of the undermentioned townships, and parts of townships, viz.

South of the 31st Degree of Latitude, East of the Meridian, and West of the Mississippi river:

Fractional township one, except parts of lots eight and nine, comprising sections ninety-one and ninety-two, of range seven.

Fractional township two except parts of lots three to nine inclusive, comprising sections sixty-four to seventy-inclusive, sections eleven to thirty-four inclusive, fronting on the Atchafalaya, sections fifty-four to fifty-eight inclusive, and section eighty-eight, of range seven.

Fractional township one, except parts of lots five, six, seven, eight, and nine, comprising sections seventeen to twenty-one, inclusive, west of Lake Depassau, and sections thirteen, fourteen, twenty-three, and twenty-four of range eight.

Fractional township two, except parts of lots one to seven inclusive, comprising sections twenty-one to twenty-six inclusive, and section forty-four, west of Lake Depassau, of range eight.

The sections one, three, four, six, and eight, on the west side of Bayou Fordache, and sections sixty-two, sixty-three, seventy, seventy-seven, and ninety-five, in township four, of range eight.

Fractional township two, of range nine.

Fractional township four, except section forty-four, of range nine.

Township five of range ten.

Township six, except the sections seven, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-eight, twenty-nine thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, and thirty four, of range ten.

The sections eighty-six, eighty-seven, and ninety six, in township seven, of range ten.

Fractional township four, of range eleven.

Township six, of range eleven.

The sections twenty-three to twenty-six inclusive, and the sections thirty-two to thirty-six inclusive, in township eight, of range eleven;

Fractional townships six, seven, and eight, of range twelve.

The section three, in township ten, of range twelve.

Fractional township eleven, except sections two to seven inclusive, of range twelve.

Fractional township ten, of range fourteen.

Fractional township thirteen, except sections ten, fourteen, twenty-three, and thirty-six, of range twelve

Fractional township fourteen, east of Grand river of range twelve.

Fractional township fourteen, east of Grand river, except sections one, two, and thirty four, of range thirteen.

Fractional township fifteen, north of Lake Pontchartrain, of range thirteen.

The fractional sections thirty-three, thirty-eight, forty and fifty, in township fourteen, of range fourteen

The lots or sections seventeen to forty-one inclusive, in township sixteen, of range sixteen.

The lots or sections one to fifteen, inclusive, and lots seventeen to sixty-six inclusive, in township seventeen, of range sixteen.

The lots or sections forty-seven, forty-eight, and forty-nine, and sections seventy-four, seventy-five, and seventy-six, and sections eighty two to eighty seven inclusive, in township seventeen of range seventeen

The lots forty-nine, fifty-one, fifty-two and fifty-eight, in township eighteen of range twenty-one.

Fractional township fifteen, of range twenty-three.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools military, or other purposes, will be excluded from sale

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer, and no private entries of land in the townships so offered will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this second day of September, Anno Domini, 1844.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President:

THO. H. BLAKE,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, and make payment therefor *as soon as practicable after seeing this notice*, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township embracing the tract claimed above designated, otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

THO. H. BLAKE.

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Oct 17 47

NOTICE.

TAKEN up by the subscriber on the 14th inst. a Brown Mare, long switch tail, one white hind leg, star in the forehead. The owner can have her by proving property, paying charges, and takeing her away. Enquire of JOHN THOMPSON,

South Coventry, Oct. 24, 1844. 48

HERE YOU HAVE THEM!

THOSE Patent India Rubbers have arrived, and are ready for examination. Also, a large lot of plain and figured Rubbers, at wholesale and Retail by

J. IRESON & SON, 140 Main-st.

Oct 24 49

Prices Reduced.

BROWN & Bl'd. Sheetings and Shirtings bought since the fall and selling 20 per cent cheaper than the Market price.

TWEEDY, BARROWS & CO.

Oct. 24. 3w48

Good for the Money!!

NEVER before has it been our privilege to offer such extraordinary Bargains in

Cassimeres, Satinets & Vestings.

It is true that many hundreds have during a few weeks past supplied themselves with the above goods from our Store and in the worst competition have found ours the cheapest.

Large Invoices from the late Peremptory auction sales of woolen goods enable us to offer greater inducements now than at any time previous. The latest arrivals were 3 cases Broadcloths containing 10 pieces each, 3 packages Fancy Col'd & Blk Cassimeres, 1 do Doeskins, 3 cases Satinets, 3 cases Velvet & woolen Vestings.

BROADCLOTHS varying in colors and prices from $3, to $7,50 per yd. CASSIMERES from ,75 to $2,75 per yd. Doeskins cheap, and Vestings at prices to suit customers. Gentlemen will oblige the subscribers, and greatly promote their own interest by calling before purchasing elsewhere.

TWEEDY BARROWS & CO.

No. 116 & 120 Main-st.

N. B. Those merchants judging from the cheapness of our cloths need not be troubled about our selling them less than cost. T. B & CO,

Oct. 24. 3w48

Every Day brings something new

REC'D and opened this morning 1 case high col'd prints made in imitation of Cashmeres. These with many others will be sold very cheap.

TWEEDY, BARROWS & CO,

Oct 24 3w48

CHARLES A. CONVERSE,

General Dealer in English, French, German, and American Hardware and Cutlery Also Guns Military Goods, Saddlery, Ware, &c.,

139 Main-Street.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the Trade generally that he is now opening a fine assortment of Hard Ware goods of late importation and manufacture and begs leave also to state that he has in view to offer during the present season a larger and more complete assortment than heretofore, and at the lowest possible Cash prices, to which he solicits the attention of purchasers.

This stock consists of every kind and quality of Table and Pocket Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Military Goods, Brass Goods, Builders and Cabinet makers Trimmings, House Furnishing articles, Fancy Goods, Hollow Ware, Saddle, Harness and Coach Trimmings, Mechanics' Tools, Stoves, Hanging and Solar Lamps, Brittania Goods, Japanned Ware.

Oct 24. 13w49

Read, Ladies.

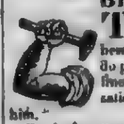
DRESS & Cloak Goods from 20 to 50 per cent cheaper than former prices.

For a few days past we have been replenishing our former stock of French, English and American Dress and Cloak Goods with the most modern styles, and shall hold out inducements to purchasers that will ensure them a ready sale. Among the bargains may be found 70 pc Silk and Cotton Warp Alpaccas. 14 packages Rep de Cons, Chusans, Cashmeres, De Laines, 2 do Bombazines, 2 do Blk and Blue Blk Silks. 1 do Rob Roy Plaids, 2 do Shawls, Alpaccas for 37½ cts per yd, Silk Warp do 62½, Linen Hdkfs. 12½cts.

TWEEDY BARROWS & CO.

Oct 24. 3w48

Blacksmithing.



THE Subscriber would notify the Public that he continues his business in Bath Street, and is prepared to do promptly every kind of work in his line, and pledges himself to give perfect satisfaction to all who may patronize him.

Particular attention paid to Ox and Horse Shoeing. He has a man in his employ that devotes his whole attention to the branch of Horse Shoeing, he pledges himself from his long experience to give perfect satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

WANTED.

One or two smart boys to learn the trade to whom good encouragement will be given.

WM. TUDDS.

Oct 24. 48

School Books!

THE Subscriber has just made a large addition to his stock of School Books Stationery &c.

Merchants, Teachers and others will be supplied very liberal terms. THOMAS ROBINSON.

Oct 24. 48

AT a Court of Probate holden at Killingly within and for the District of Killingly on the fifteenth day of October, A. D., 1844.

Present, *Thomas Backus*, Judge.

THIS Court limits six months from the first publication of this order for the creditors of the estate of Roland Leavins, late of Killingly in said district, deceased to exhibit their respective claims against the same to Warren W. White of said Killingly, the administrator on said estate, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law. And said administrator is directed to give public notice of this order by publishing the same in a newspaper printed in Norwich, New London County, and by posting the same on a signpost in said Killingly nearest the last residence of said deceased.

Certified from record.

THOMAS BACKUS, Judge.

Oct. 24. p3w48.

LINCOLN & WILLIAMS

HAVE received their fall stock of goods purchased mostly direct from the importers and agents at the lowest prices and are now prepared to offer bargains in most kinds of goods such as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Broadcloths & Cassimeres.

We can and will sell lower than any other store for proof 'look round' and then come and see.

Rich Dress Silks.

A most splendid assortment of new fall styles which are well worthy the attention of buyers.

Elegant Dress Goods.

In this department we defy competition either in price or styles, handsome high col'd Cashmeres for only 30 cents a yard, de'Laines and crapes, Chusans and Brocades of new design and the richest colors.

Domestic Goods.

Flannels, Bleached & Brown Sheeting Tockings, Jeans Plains, &c. &c. also Linens, Diapers, French quilts, Table covers printed Bed Spreads, and every variety of

Paris Kid Gloves.

More than 40 Doz. comprising every color and size all of "Bajou's" celebrated manufacture and at 62½ cents a pair.

Alpaccas and Orleans Cloths.

100 pieces comprising all qualities. Silk Warps from 75 cents to $1,25; cotton warps from 30 cents to $1,00. Linen warpest any price.

Few Styles of Shawls.

Real French Cashmere of new patterns stripe and all wool, rich chenelion silk damask from $4,50 to $12,00 a great variety of low priced Shawls, some for 10s 6d worth $900.

White live Geese Feathers.

Ever brought to Norwich, 5000 pounds of which have just been received direct from the west and will be warranted for one or five years. Persons buying feathers of us get them pure and undubterated, and at prices 10 per cent lower than at any other place for the same quality. LINCOLN & WILLIAMS.

One Look will satisfy

ANY one, that our assortment of Heavy Blk, Blue Black 4 Fancy VELVETS is the largest and cheapest in town.

TWEEDY BARROWS & CO.

Oct. 24. 3w48

Sheet Zinc.

800 the best quality for sale by

C. A. CONVERSE, 139 Main-st.

COAL HODS.

POKERS Shovels, Riddles, Scoops, Shovels; for sale by C. A. CONVERSE 139 Main-Street

Oct. 24. 6w48

Something to keep the neck warm.

TWO great Heaps of woolen Comforters just rec'd for sale by the dozen or single one

by TWEEDY BARROWS & CO.

Oct. 24. 3w48

Handsomest ever seen.

20 DOZ. Ladies Silk Cravats of the newest styles just received and selling cheap by

TWEEDY BARROWS & CO.

Oct. 24; 3w48

Nurse Wright's Soothing Syrup.

FOR children Teething, for sale by

R. W. MATHEWSON

Oct. 22. 48

UNITED STATES CLOTHING STORE,

FIFTY THOUSAND GARMENTS FOR SALE

AT THE

EMPORIUM OF FASHIONS,

91 Main-street.

It is

estimated that upwards

of FIFTY THOUSAND PEOPLE will visit

this Popular CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT

this fall and winter for the PURPOSE OF BEING CLOTHED.

THE unaccountable low prices at which we are selling CLOTHING have influenced a multitude to visit us for no other reason than to save their money. And we challenge the whole world to produce a Clothing Establishment that can get up such superior articles of Clothing and sell them at such low prices.

The superb and costly variety of styles at such remarkable low prices, is astonishing the whole fashionable circle of community. Look back and see how you have been paying your money for Clothing, and then contrast it with the prices we are selling at.

Frock and Dress Coats	from $6 to 8,00	Fine Cassimere and Doeskin pants from	$3 to 5,00
Rich figured and plain Vests "	$1 to 4,00	Silk, Satin, plain and figured Vests	$2 to 4,00
Over Coats, wadded, quilted and tufted with velvet facings from		$6	18,00
Pilot Cloth and Beaver Coats	"	$1	12,00
Beaver and Satinet Pants	"	1,50	3,50
Socks, of English American and Tweed Goods	"	3,	9,00

Drawers, under Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Gloves and Suspenders Stocks and Cravats, in any quantity.

Next door to Charles Clark's Hat Store.

J. T. FLY.

Oct. 23.

BOOTS, BOOTS, BOOTS,

HEAR! HEAR! HEAR!

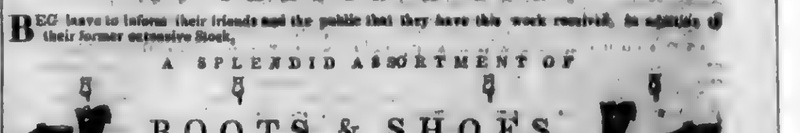
TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!!

GREAT APPLAUSE!

J. IRESON & SON,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public that they have this week received, in addition to their former extensive Stock,

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF



BOOTS & SHOES.

Designed expressly for the FALL AND WINTER TRADE,

Consisting of almost every variety usually manufactured—which we offer to our customers at a VERY SMALL advance from cost.

The attention of Country Merchants is respectfully directed to our assortment of thick work, and particularly Cow Hide Boots, of which every case is warranted.

J. IRESON & SON,

140 Main Street.—Oct. 22. 48

FASHIONABLE CLOAK GOODS,

No. 24 Shetucket-street, Norwich, Ct.

AS the season for purchasing Cloaks, is at hand, the following assortment is worthy the attention of buyers

A A Thibets (in the Blue Black, Emerald, Plumb, Stone, Drab, Royal, Purple, and other fashionable colors.

2	pieces	Silk warp Orientals,	
5	"	" " Cashmeres,	
16	"	" and Cotton warp Indians,	
8	"	plain Blue Black Silk and Wool Cloakings,	
4	"	Silk warp Alpaccas,	5s to 7s
10	"	do do	5s to 6s.
20	"	do do	4s 6d to 5s,
10	"	do do	4s 9d to 5s 6d,
1	"	Cotton warp Alpaccas, worth	6s,
6	"	do do	do 4s to 5s,
20	"	do do	do 3s to 4s,
10	"	do do	do 2s 6d to 3s,
15	"	do do	do 1s 6d to 3s,

Also, French Wool Plaids, Scotch Plaids, Tartan Plaids and a great variety of Changeable and Figured Goods, all of which were purchased at the present ruinous prices and must be sold accordingly at

LINCOLN & WILLIAMS', 24 Shetucket-st.

The Latest Fashions

By Steamer CALEDONIA.

UNPARALLELED ATTRACTIONS!!!

NEW DRESS GOODS

Call and see at

LINCOLN & WILLIAMS, 24 Shetucket-st.

Blankets! Blankets!

ROSE AND WHITNEY BLANKETS of superior quality, at LINCOLN & WILLIAMS

French, English and American

WOOLEN GOODS.—LINCOLN & WILLIAMS have now a complete stock of fine and low priced CLOTHS, Blue Black and Fancy Colors. Particular attention is invited to a few more pieces of those fine heavy Blue Black English Cloths at $3 00 a yard, which have sold at the rate of six pieces in five days. The reason why!—they are worth one dollar a yard more than we ask for them.

BEAVERS

of all qualities, from $1 75 to $5 00 per yard.

SATINETS

FROM 38 to 62 c a yard; Kentucky Jeans, Kersseys, Plaids, Serges, and the cheapest lot of Overcoat Bindings in the country. Purchasers may make a saving by calling at, 24 Shetucket-street, corner Water-street. LINCOLN & WILLIAMS.

Oct 16 1m7

MILLINERY GOODS,

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS.

LINCOLN & WILLIAMS

Have just received from the Importers, a splendid assortment of RICH RIBBONS, VELVETS, SILKS, LACES and other Millinery Goods, purchased at the present depressed prices, and will be sold at a great sacrifice from the cost of importation. MILLINERS and others making their Fall Purchases will find the richest styles, the greatest variety, and above all, *the lowest price*, at 24 Shetucket-street, on the corner.

A VOICE

FROM THE GREAT

COMMERCIAL DEPOT,

READ AND BELIEVE!!!

THE TIME HAS COME!!!

When

CLOAK CLOTHS,

will be wanted, and OVER COAT

CLOTHS MUST BE SOLD. And for this reason

ELY & CO., HAVE received and are now offering an extensive assortment of every desirable style of GOODS, for the above purposes at such astonishing low Prices that the dictates of wisdom must be to call at the above named establishment and prepare for the approaching *COOL* season by purchasing Goods of every style from A. A Thibets to Cotton warp Alpaccas at less than two thirds their real value—for proof, call and see at ELY & CO'S. 33 & 35 Shetucket st.

They have Come,

MILLINERY GOODS.

THE newest styles of Velvets, Satins, Modes, for Hats together with Velvet Satin, double faced, Ribbons to match with other Millinery articles, comprising the most splendid assortment ever exhibited in this city, just received by ELY & CO.

N. B. All the above named stock of Millinery Goods for reasons which will be given to purchasers will be sold at

COST,

which are the lowest Importers prices, come and look.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

French Thibets,

Of every shade of Color and all qualities with colored Silk Velvets and trimmings to match, *they* may be found at ELY & CO.

Where also may be found some splendid Cashmere Shawls, new styles, cheaper than ever, just received by ELY & CO.

33 & 35 Shetucket-street.

October 19th. 1m46

ARRIVALS EXTRAORDINARY!

The Subscriber has received per recent

ARRIVALS,

ON CONSIGNMENT

A MOST splendid lot of

BROADCLOTHS,

VESTINGS,

BEAVER CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES,

SATINETS,

&c. &c. &c.

which can be bought cheap for cash. Call and examine

☞ Gentlemens' and Boy's Garments Cut and made in the latest Styles.

HENRY L. COOK, Merchant Tailor

No. 15 Shetucket-street.

Norwich, Oct. 15, '44.

ORIGINAL STAINED

Pedlars

CAN find the best assortment of "YANKEE NOTIONS" (excepting Razors,) in the place, and every kind of Goods wanted by Travelling Merchants at low prices, *for cash*, at
Sept. 18 43 LINCOLN & WILLIAMS.

C. BRINKERHOFF'S HEALTH RESTORATIVE.

THE RESPECTABLE individuals who have certified as to the virtue of C. BRINKERHOFF'S HEALTH RESTORATIVE, are those who have experienced its remedial effect either in their own individual cares, or within the circle of their families. Without an exception they are persons whose veracity is unquestioned, and they frankly state their entire confidence in the Proprietor and his medicine. Dr Jas. R. Chilton, the eminent Analytical Chemist of New York, having had a bottle under trial, has testified that it is composed of vegetable matter entirely. For Liver Complaint, Weakness and Pain in the Side and Chest, Severe Coughs and Colds and profuse Nights Sweats, the Health Restorative has evinced the most decided curative properties, strengthening the weak and dilapidated part, and soothing the most aggravating and alarming cough and expectoration. Some of the most eminent of the Medical Faculty and Divines are ready to be referred to in proof of its really restoring qualities, and have left their names and certificates with Mr. Brinkerhoff, the Proprietor, for that purpose.

HORACE EVERETT 96 Hudson St N. Y. the General Agent for the U. States, has appointed SAMUEL TYLER, 138 Main-st., and WILLIAMS & TYLER, 131 Water-st., as Agents for Norwich Ct.
Norwich, August 15. 39

CHEAP! CHEAP!!

FROM
25 to 50 per Cent less than the Cost of Importation.

BOWEN & McNAMEE,

No. 16 *WILLIAM-STREET, corner of Beaver,*
NEW YORK.
In consequence of the late extensive
AUCTION PEREMTORY SALES OF
DRESS GOODS,

ARE now offering UNPRECEDENTED INDUCEMENTS to Merchants from all sections of the country, who need only call to be satisfied that they are now making sales at from 25 to 50 per cent less than the cost of importation.

The following articles demand *special attention*:
EXTRA RICH CASHMERE D'ECOSSE, Paris Pompadour styles, lately sold at $1 12½ to $1 25 cents per yard, now offered a 75 cents.

NEW STYLE "EXPOSITION" CASHMERE D'ECOSSE more splendid styles *ever offered*, and exhibited at the late great Fair in Paris, and cost from 95 cents to $1 05 now offered at 62½ to 75 cents per yard.

SPLENDID PARIS MUSLIN DE LAINES, richest and most fashionable styles, lately sold at 87½ cents to $1, now offered at 50 to 62 1-2 cents per yd.

Also, One Hundred Cases
ENGLISH & SCOTCH MUSLIN DE LAINES, CASHMERE D'ECOSSE, CHUSANS, AFFGHAN SATINS, CHAMELEON BROCADES, VELVET DE LAINES, and various other styles DRESS GOODS, now offered at

25 to 50 per cent Lower than Former Prices!

Those in want of Dress Goods, (together with every description of Silk and Fancy Goods,) will do well to call and be convinced that the above is literally true.

P. S. Auction prices from day to day, will be the standard from which sales shall be made, without reference to cost of importation, or late former prices.
New York, Oct. 9th, '44. 4w6

"The Magnetic Battery."

THE trials that have been made of the recently improved "Magnetic Battery," confirm the belief that it is destined to produce great and important changes in the healing art. In all cases of distortion and curvature of the spine; where anchylosis is not formed, permanent relief can be obtained by the daily use of the battery and the proper co-ordinate medication. The remote as well as proximate cause of this malady is a loss of vital action of the muscles of one side while the antagonist muscles on the other side are in full force. By this gradual deformity the internal organs, as the heart, liver, stomach, lungs, &c., become displaced and consequently loose their healthy action, until permanent disease and fatality is the result. The only rational or possible method of relief in these cases, is to restore the lost action of the weakened muscles—this, no course of medication hitherto devised, is so well calculated to effect, as this form of practice. The effects of the action of the machine upon the muscles in these cases, is most extraordinary, most wonderful, and gives us a true conception of the unlimited power, of the all pervading forces by which we obtain such results. Nor less specific is this plan of treatment in the different forms of consumption—as upwards of 70 cases of *tubercular consumption* have been successfully treated by one physician in N. Y., during the last 8 months. The details of these remarkable cures and the addresses of the patients are open to all enquirers. In attestation of the powers of this instrument to effect results to which it makes pretensions, the following is quoted from Mr. Ellsworth's report dated Jan 31st, 1844,—when speaking of Morse's Telegraph:

"Intimately connected with this branch of science employed in effecting results obtained by the Telegraph are the medicinal applications of the Magnetic Battery, mentioned in the report of one of the examiners. This same wonderful agent—the electro Magnetic Bell, which also gilds the metals and separates the beautiful ores, dissolves the calculus (stone in the bladder) without pain, rescuing thousands of my victims otherwise doomed to a lingering death, or the sad alternative of a most excruciating operation. The facility with which medicines are infused into the system by the aid of this battery leads us to hail the approach of a quicker alleviation of human woes, and the future success of experiments fraught with the brightest anticipations.

HENRY L. ELLSWORTH,
Commissioner of Patents.

To his Hon. the President of the Senate of U. S."

Other forms of disease have been treated with equal success in this way—such as scirrhus, cancer, scrofula, white-swellings, paralysis, lumbago, sciatica, rheumatism, Deafness, swelling of the tonsils, &c. &c. HENRY LEE,
Homœopathic physician.
Rooms, at the "American House."
October 2, 41. 1y45 w

Fruit and Forest Trees.

Ornamental Shrubs, Plants, &c.

THE above articles of every variety furnished in the best order and at the shortest notice—the Autumn is considered the safest season for transplanting, and much better selections can be made than in the Spring.

An acquaintance with the principal Nurseries in the country, and an experience of eight in making selections and furnishing trees enables the subscriber to assure satisfaction to all who send in their orders.
R. W. MATHEWSON
Oct. 16. 47

Mould and Sperm Candles.

FOR sale by R. W. MATHEWSON. 7

Perry's Cream Saponine.

A NEW supply just received by
R. W. MATHEWSON.

Dye Stuffs.

PUT up in quantities for every variety of colors with printed directions for use, by
R. W. MATHEWSON.
Oct. 16 47

NORWICH & WORCESTER RAIL ROAD.

ON AND AFTER SEPT. 17th.
Accomodation trains Leave,
Norwich at 6 A. M. & 4 1-2 P. M.
Worcester " 10 A. M. & 4 1-4 P. M.

Freight trains Leave,
Norwich 8 1-2 A. M.
Worcester 6 o'clock and 50 m. A. M.

St. St. Train leaves Allyn's Point early every morning except Monday, upon the arrival of the Boat from New York.

Leaves Worcester at 6 1-4 every evening except Sunday upon the arrival of the train from Boston.

LONG ISLAND TRAIN

Leaves Allyn's Point every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday about 2 P. M. upon the arrival of the boat from Greenport.

Leaves Worcester every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9 3-4 A. M. upon the arrival of the train from Boston.

Fares are less when paid at the Ticket offices than in the cars.

All Baggage at the risk of the owner unless receipted for by an authorized agent of the corporation.
EMERSON FOOTE, Supt.
Sept. 18, 1844. 42.

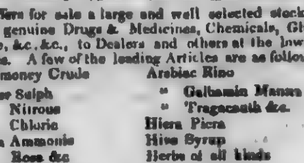
WM. S. TYLER,

Offers for sale a large and well selected stock of genuine Drugs & Medicines, Chemicals, Glass Ware, &c. &c., to Dealers and others at the lowest prices. A few of the leading Articles are as follows:

Antimoney Crude	Arabiac Rino
Æther Sulph	" Galbanin Manna
" Nitrous	" Tragacanth &c.
" Chloric	Hiera Picra
Aqua Ammonia	Hina Syrup
" Rose &c	Herba of all kinds
Aethiops Min	Isinglass Russia
Blue Pill Eng	" American
Borax Ref.	" Coopers Superior
Burgundy Pitch	Lunar Caustic
Bayberry Bark, Ground	Magnesia Carb
Barbadoes Tar	" Calc
Balsam Copavi	" Henry's True
" Fir	Morphine Sulphate
" Peruv Polu &c	" Acetate Meriate &c.
Bacc Cubebs,	Oil Peppermint
Juniper &c	" Cinnamon, Cloves
Brimstone Roll and Flour	" Origanum, Tansy
Catharidies	" Bergamot, Lemon
Cauboutics of Iron	" Wintergreen
" Ammoniac &c	" Valerian, Savin
Colocinth Pulv.	" Anise, Sassafras
Cream Tartar P	in short all kinds
Cort Peu P	Ox Zinc
Aurantic	" Bismuth
Angostura &c. &c.	Phosphorus and
Cochineal S G	Phosphates
Chloride Lime	Pill Cochi
" Soda	Quicksilver
Chamomile Flowers	Red Gentian Root
Calomel Sug	" Columbo Ipecac
Corrosive Sublimate	" Serp Virg
Cayenne Pepper, African	" Valerian Sulap
Dovers Powers	" Sarsaparilla
Ens. Venesis	" Scilla Cucumis
Ergot	" Senecka &c. &c.
Emp. Epispartic	Sponge fine and coarse
" Disc Olives	Sen Annia Carni
"Hydrag Adhesive &c.	" Fennel Colchicum
Extract Belladoni	" Cardamon &c
" Valerian Cicuta	Sup. Carb Soda
" Hyocyami &c.	Sal Epsome
Fol. Senna Anthos	" Rochelle
" Digitalis &c.	" Soda
Gum Opium Myrrh	" Nitre &c.
" Camphor, Aloes	Sugar of Lead
Gamboge	Spatulas
Tartar Vitriol	Soda Powders
Copavi Cassiae	Seidlitz do
Citrate Iron	Veratrine
Elaterium	Hydri date Potash
Iodure of Mercury	Ducto Strychnine
do do	Proto Croton Oil Salacine
Oxymuriate Potash	Iodide Iron
Piperine Potassa Cyanuret	Acanitin Ex
Prussiate Potash	Oil Black Pepper
Sulphate Quinine	

Syringes, Apothecaries Scales & Weights, Teeth Instruments, Lancets, Pessaries, Catheters, Trusses, various kinds, Teeth & Flesh Brushes, together with most every article used in the practice of Medicine may be found at Tyler's Drug & Chemical Store, Water Street.

DENTISTRY.



Dr. G. R. & C. Parkhurst,

HAVE opened an Office, No. 89, Main street, doors west of the Franklin House, where they will wait on all who will favor them with their patronage. Teeth set from onete a full set. Every necessary operation performed on the teeth, and warranted Their long experience enable them to treat judiciously all diseases connected with the teeth.
Nov. 20. 1yrl

Wood and Willow ware,

Wholesale and Retail!

A LARGE lot just received from the manufacturer of all kinds and descriptions, consisting in part of Tubs of all sizes, Pails and Can Pails, Nest Boxes, Bowls, Trays, Wash-Boards, Clothes-lines, Mortars, and other articles too many to enumerate, all of which will be sold at prices *unusually low*. Also, a good supply of Willow and other Baskets. A fresh supply of Teas, with GROCERIES of all kinds, may constantly be found at the store of
FAIRFIELD & ARMSTRONG.
P. S. Goods delivered free of expense to any part of the city
April 3d. 9

COPARTNERSHIP

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of

BREWER & LEWIS,

and will transact the STOVE AND TIN WARE business at No. 16 *Shetucket Street*, a few rods from the corner of Main, where they offer for sale a lot of very superior Tin Ovens manufactured expressly for the present season, which will Boil as well as Bake, also a large quantity of Milk Pans, as cheap as the cheapest, together with a general assortment of Tin Ware, Stoves, &c,

Tin Roofing, Copper and Tin Eave Troughs, Conductor Pipes, &c., made and put up in a workmanlike manner Jobbing and repairing done at the shortest notice.
JOHN M. BREWER,
WM. LEWIS.
Norwich, May 29th. '44. 27

Farmer's

WHO visit Norwich to Purchase their Fall and Winter Supplies, will find it much to their interest to call and examine our stock, and if good Goods and low prices are what they want, there will be no necessity *for looking further*—a limited quantity of good Socks and Stocking Yarn taken in exchange. LINCOLN & WILLIAMS.
Sept. 18 43

Eastern and Western Lumber.

800,000 FEET Albany Mer. Boards, 12 14, and 16 feet.
25,000 Albany clear do
50,000 Eastern Mer. Boards and Plank.
25,000 ft. " clear, 1¼, 1½ and 2 inch.
25,000 ft. Spruce flooring.
50,000 ft. Clapboards of various kinds.
400 M. Pine and Cedar Shingles.
For sale by E. CHAPELL,
Central Wharf.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,

Franklin Square, Main-street,
NORWICH, CONN.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the Travelling public generally, that he has leased the above named establishment and has made many alterations and improvements in furnishing the House with new furniture throughout, so as to place it in every respect in the best condition for company, for whose comfort it is peculiarly well calculated, having large airy rooms, commanding a fine view of the river and the beautiful scenery of the surrounding hills. The Table will be supplied with the best that the market affords. Carriages always in readiness to convey passengers to the House, Boats and Cars, free of expense. Horses and Carriages can be furnished and good Stabling provided by the proprietor. Prices to correspond with the times.

The above House will be under the superintendence of Mr. Woodard.
B. F. PENDLETON, Proprietor
Norwich, April 23, 1844. 1f23

MERCHANT'S HOTEL.

NORWICH CONN.,

THE subscribers having leased and fitted up the MERCHANT'S HOTEL, in first rate order; and are now ready for the reception of company. This house is located in the center of business, on an elevation of land which commands a delightful view of the river Thames and of the beautiful scenery on either side, and is a most desireable place of resortment either for the pleasure seeker or the man of business. No pains will be spared to make the Merchants Hotel what a public house should be—a house of comfort to the weary traveler: The table will always be supplied with viands and luxuries of the season. Large and airy sleeping apartments and accepted Beds will be provided, and the charges be such as to compet with the times.

A few boarders can also be accomodated with good board at reasonable prices. If the servants do not preform their duty it is particularly requested that travelers and others would inform the landlord to that effect.

There is attached to the above house, a general Stage Office, where the Stage arrives and departs daily, also a first rate LIVERY STABLE, where good horses, and careful drivers can be had at short notice.

☞ Passengers carried to and from the Hotel to the Cars and Boat, *free of charge*.
E. & W. COTTRELL.
April 24th, '44. 1f23

COAL.

THE subscriber is now prepared to furnish for Family use and for manufacturing purposes, the above article, of superior quality, and at prices satisfactory. JOHN G. HUNTINGTON,
August 9th, 1843—3m37. [Central Wharf.

WANTED.

TEN Thousand Sheep and Lamb SKINS, with the wool on, for which the highest cash price will be paid by C. B. ROGERS,
Yantic, Aug. 26, 1844. 40

Another Glorious Opportunity.

WATCHES! WATCHES!

AT No. 80 CHATHAM STREET.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has entered into the above Establishment with one of the most beautiful and useful assortment of Watches, both Gold and Silver, from England and France, as low as $20 and 25. Watches and Jewelry exchanged or bought on the most advantageous terms to the customer.

Watches and Clocks repaired in the most accurate manner.

All articles purchased of him not approved of will be exchanged. Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange. The highest price paid for old Gold.
JOHN MYERS.
New York, May 23d 1f20

LUMBER.

THE subscriber has on hand a large quantity of the above article of all kinds and qualities, which, he will sell low JOHN G. HUNTINGTON.
August, 9th, 1843—3m37 [Central Wharf

REMITTANCES TO AND PASSAGE FROM ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

WE beg to inform our friends in Norwich, Conn and its vicinity, that we have appointed Mr JAMES Mc LELLAND, of that city, as our agent Persons sending for their relatives, or remitting money to the old country, will find it their interest and their friends comfort to give him a call.
ROCHE BROTHERS & CO.,
55 Pekin street, New York.
Jan. 24th, 1844. 1f9

MOREENS,

MOREENS.

DRAB and BLACK, this day received direct from Europe, per Steamer, of the best quality, and for sale at 30 cents per yard. By

ELY & CO.

They are also prepared to dispose of their rich Stock of Dry Goods, at any price Customers may suggest, and 10 per cent less than they can expect to buy, and no monopoly, no humbuggery.
Sept. 24. 1f144.

Summer Arrangement.

OF FARE AND FREIGHT,—TO AND FROM NEW YORK.

DAILY NIGHT LINE.

THE splendid steamer CLEOPATRA Capt. I. K. Dodge, will leave Norwich Mondays Wednesdays, and Fridays; and New York Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

The splendid steamer WORCESTER, Capt. J. H. Vanderbilt, will leave Norwich Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and New York, Mondays Wednesdays, and Fridays.

N. B. All persons are forbid Trusting any one on account of the above Boats or owners.
E. A. BILL.
Agent for the above Boats.
Norwich, April 20th, 1844. 2

REMEMBER

the old Stand, No. 78 Main-St.,

OPPOSITE THE FRANKLIN House,

WHERE J. M. NELSON still continues to carry on the Tailoring business in all its various branches. The subscriber is now ready to make all kinds of Gentlemen's garments in the latest styles. The subscriber has received the Fall and Winter fashions for 1844-5. All garments made at this establishment warranted to fit.

N. B. Cutting done at short notice. Wanted also, six or eight first rate Tailoresses to whom good encouragement will be given.
JAMES M. NELSON.
Sept. 18. 43

STEAM PROPELLER LINE,

BETWEEN

Norwich and New York

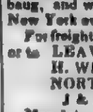
The Steamer QUINEBAUG, Capt. Jeremiah Williams, will leave Norwich every Tuesday, and New York every Friday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

All goods forwarded for the Propeller Line, will be taken into store free of any expense to the shippers freight taken at packet prices.

The steamer Shetucket, Capt. Geo. W. Geer, has taken her place in the Line with the steamer Quinebaug, and will leave Norwich every Friday and New York every Tuesday.

For freight or passage enquire of the Capt. on board or to LEAVENS & HUNTINGTON, } Agents
H. WHITAKER & Co. } in
NORTON, CONVERSE, & Co. } Norwich
J & A. BRIGGS, 40 South-st. New York.
May 1st. 33

BOSTON PACKETS,



THE Sch MAIL, Capt. CROWELL.
" SPY, Capt. LEWIS.

HAVE commenced running between Norwich and Boston, for the season, and will take freight on the most reasonable terms. For further information enquire of
HAWES, GRAY & CO. Boston.
H. WHITAKER & CO. Commercial-street.
Norwich Ct.
March 24th, '44 10

FOR NEW LONDON DAILY

THE NEW STEAMER ANGELINA,

CAPT. LOVELL.

COMMENCED her regular Trips on Wednesday March 27th.
Leaving Norwich, at 8 o'clock A. M.
" New London, at about half-past 2 P.M.
For further information, enquire of E. A. BILL.
Norwich, April 24. '44 18

FOR STONINGTON.

THE Steamer ANGELINA Capt. Lovell, will run regular to Stonington; Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; touching at the intermediate Landings.

Leaving Norwich at 8 o'clock A. M. returning the same afternoon in time to take the Cars for Worcester. For further information Enquire of
E. A. BILL.
Norwich, April 16 '44 21

WM. H. ALLEN. DENTIST,

OFFICE, NO. 94 SHETUCKET STREET, (UP STAIRS)

WHERE he will perform a operations necessary for the preservation of the teeth and gums in the best possible manner. Teeth inserted from 1 to a complete set. Teeth cleaned, filled, extracted, and all irregularities, whether they proceed from disease or want of proper care, remedied.
Norwich 23

DR. MERRILL,

New London, Conn.,

WOULD respectfully inform those who may be afflicted with disease, that he still continues to detect disease with the Stethoscope in connexion with Percussion, with great success. During the last four months, eight patients have been cured of diseased lungs; sixteen of diseased liver; thirty-seven of dyspepsia; two of dropsy of the chest; one of diseased vertebra; one of enlargement of the heart; five of Bronchitis; also many acute cases of different diseases.

Office in Court Street, two doors from the Post-Office.
July 9th 36

Paints, Oils, Varnishes &c.

ENGLISH and American Linseed Oil, warranted pure; Coach and Furniture Varnish; White Lead; Dry and Ground in Oil, Spirits Turpentine Litharge, Red Lead, Spanish Brown, English and American Venetian Red, Putty; Window Glasses all sizes, Glue various qualities, Japan and Bright Varnish, Chrome Red, Dry Verdigris, Pure do ground in Oil, Chrome Green Prussian Bule, Ultramarine, Paris Green, Chrome Yellow, Chinese and English Vermilion, Blue, Brown, Green and Black Smalts, Gold and Brass Leaf, Siver and Copper Bronze, Sable and Camels Hair Pencils, Gum Copal and Shellac, French and Spruce Yellow, Pumice Stone, Black Lead, Spanish and Paris White, Red and White Chalk, Rose Pink Terra de Sienna Turkey Umber, Drop Black, India Red, Glass and Emery Paper, Black Paint ground in Oil, distilled Verdigris, Paint and Varnish Brushes, Sash Tools, Lamp Black &c. For sale at the lowest prices at wholesale or retail by
JOHN L. DEVOTION, 119 Main-st.
One door East of the Quinebaug Bank.
August 14 3m36

H. S. COOK MERCHANT TAILOR,

NO 15 SHETUCKET STREET,
Norwich, Conn.,

Gentlemens' and Boys' Garments cut and made in the latest styles.

Garments to be made out of the shop, cut at short notice.

☞ The strictest Punctuality will be an Invariable Rule. 44
July 31. 1f36

WANTED

RAIL ROAD TIES,

20,000 Rail Road Ties on or before the first day of April next, to be delivered in Norwich, or any other place, as may be agreed upon by the contracting parties; for which cash will be paid on the first of April next.

N. B. All Ties delivered on or before the first day of October next in Norwich, will be paid for on delivery. FULLER & BROAD.
For particulars enquire of ENOCH FULLER,
Office near the Franklin House.
Norwich, August 21st., 1844. 1f39

CHARLES A. CONVERSE.

Dealer in English, French and German Hardware, Cutlery, and Guns.
189 MAIN-STREET.
Norwich.

FINE EATING!

PRATT & HOOKER,
(Franklin Square,)

HAVE on hand a first rate assortment of *PROVISIONS & GROCERIES*, which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.
Norwich, April 24th. 23

PATENT MACHINES.

THE cheapest and best Horse Powers ever offered to the public for driving Circular Saws, Cider, Shingle and Sugar Mills, Turning Lathes, Threshing Machines, &c. Also the best Threshing Machines for grain and hay seed, may be had of the subscriber—also the right to vend them in various parts of the country. Horse Powers from $40 to $50. Threshing Machines from $20 to $25. Both Machines easily conveyed in a one horse wagon.

N. B. A few more Agents wanted to sell on commission. A. KINGSLEY.
Norwich, July 19, 1843. 34

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

BOOTS AND SHOES,

At the Norwich SHOE STORE,
No. 84 Main-Street,
OPPOSITE THE
FRANKLIN HOUSE.

WHERE the subscriber has just received a large addition to his Stock. Consisting of almost every variety of BOOTS, SHOES and RUBBERS suitable for the FALL TRADE. Among which are MENS', BOYS', YOUTHS', and CHILDRENS'

THICK BOOTS,

comprising as good an assortment as can be found in Norwich, which will be sold at the very *lowest prices*. Also, LADIES', MISSES', and CHILDRENS'.

Shoes, Bootees, Gaiters, &c. &c.

RUBBERS,

Plain and Figured of all sizes. Also, a beautiful article of LINED RUBBERS, all of which will be sold as low as at any Store in Norwich, by Yours respectfully CHARLES TRACY.
Please call and examine. [Norwich, Oct. 8. 6w41

WHIGS AND DEMOCRATS!

PRESIDENT OR NO PRESIDENT,

The People must have Clothes.

AND in consequence of the great political excitement we have made new additions to our SALES ROOM in order to give room for the great multitude who intend visiting the

EMPORIUM OF FASHIONS

for purchasing Clothing this fall and winter—upwards of Fifty Thousand Garments, are for sale at this popular CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT MANUFACTURED in all styles of every quality—and all classes both Great and Small, with prices to suit the Rich and Poor. Remember, the place is 81 Main-st.
Next door to Charles Clark's Hat Store.
J. T. FIT.
Oct. 16. 1m47

WITH A RUSH,

THE GREAT COMMERCIAL DEPOT,

For the Sale of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

No. 33 & 35 Shetucket-Street,

IS NOW filled with the richest Stock of Goods ever offered in this City just received from the New York and Boston Importing Houses—bought within the last few days at the lowest REDUCED market prices; and must be sold for at least 55 per cent less than can be bought in Norwich. This establishment is acknowledged to possess advantages in the Dry Goods Trade, that places it beyond the power of a rival. It contains much the largest Stock, much the best assortment, much the richest and most desirable Styles. It also possesses the advantages of an experienced buyer who spends all his time watching the signs of the times in the New York and Boston Markets and buying bargains which enable them to sell at prices so much below their real value. Customers wishing anything in the Dry Goods line will find price, no kind of any objection at the extensive Dry Goods Store of ELY & CO.
Sept. 24 1844.

Alpaccas of good quality.

MAY now be found at ELY & CO'S., for any price to suit customers.
Sept. 24, '44. 144

Shawls! Shawls!

A LARGE lot of cheap Silk and Wool Shawls and a new lot of those rich Printed Cashmere the richest in the city, just received and for sale by ELY & CO.
Sept. 16 43

ELY & CO,

HAVE also received a fresh lot of Dry Goods, consisting of a large assortment of Silks Rept Cashmeres, Twilled Cashmeres, Crape de Laines, Crape de Ecosse, Mous de Laine &c. &c. Also a few pc. French Cashmere de Laine, superior quality and splendid patterns; also a few pc. Semandries, together with a lot of Coburg Cloths of rich shaded colors; also a few pc. three colored striped Silks, selling cheap and fast.

They have the pleasure of saying that they have much the largest and most splendid Stock of rich Goods ever offered in this market and they will sell them at prices that will defy all competition.
ELY & CO.
Sept. 18. 43

STILL THEY COME!

4 CASES BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, at every price and quality, from 75 cts to $7. per yd., all of which they *can, shall and will* sell from 10 to 15 per cent cheaper than any Dry Goods Establishment in New London County. And they are prepared to prove the above named fact satisfactory to any person or persons, who will call at their extensive Dry Goods Establishment.
No. 33 & 35 Shetucket-st.
ELY & CO,
vi. 1 43

ELY & CO.

HAVE just opened 75 cases Dry Goods consisting in part of the following which they offer at less than the usual market prices:—

220 pc. BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS,
27 pc. Beaver Cloths.
70 " Satinett.
4 Cases Prints.
3 Bales Flannels.
1 Case Rich Dress Silks.
37 Bales Shertings.
20 " Drills and Tickings.
375 pc. Crape de Laines, Cashmere de Ecosse, Rept Cashmeres, Mous. de Laines, Semmadiras, Cashmere Twills, &c., for Ladies Dresses.
10 pc. Coreans the richest Dress Goods in the world.
SHAWLS, without regard to quantity, of all prices from 1,50 to $16. Rich stripe Cashmere, do. new styles.
5 Cases Alpaccas Silk and Cot. warp.
1 Case Coburgs.
1 " Orientals, Silk warps.
1 " do. do. do.

All of which were bought and bought cheap, will be sold and sold cheap by ELY & CO.
Sept. 24th, '44. 144

May now be found,

AT ELY & CO'S, 33 & 35 Shetucket-st.

A SMALL lot of all wool Cashmeres and a few pc. Coreans the richest and most splendid styles of Dress Goods imported this season. Also a very pretty assortment of French Muslin Collars, now opening at ELY & CO'S.
Sept. 24th, 1844. 1f144

GREAT ATTRACTION

FOR THE

LADIES,

SPLENDID EXHIBITION
OF FALL AND WINTER

Bonnets, Ribbons, Feathers, Artificial Flowers and Fashionable Millinery, at the

CONNECTICUT BONNET STORE,

HITCHCOCK AND PAYSON

Manufacturers of all kinds of Straw Silk and Velvet Bonnets, and Dealers in Ribbons, Feathers, Artificial Flowers, Band Boxes, &c., &c.

WOULD respectfully inform the Ladies of Norwich, and all the *region round about*, that we have one of the **Largest, Best Selected and Cheapest** Stock of GOODS, that can possibly be found in this city. And we invite the Ladies to call and examine for themselves.

Bonnets altered Bleached and Pressed. Millinery department under the direction of Miss D. D. Clement.

Don't forget the place to buy Cheap. No. 17 Shetucket-Street.
Norwich, Oct 8th, '44. 1f46

GEO. W. CONCKLIN,

BOOK AND JOB
PRINTER,
No. 51 Water-Street,
Norwich, Conn.,

Every description of Letter Press Printing neatly and promptly executed.
August 7 1f37

Merchants

WHO "SORT UP" in the City of Norwich, are respectfully invited to call and examine the stock of

Lincoln & Williams

where they are assured of finding many goods below the market price, such as Alpaccas, Woolen Flannels, Cotton Flannels, Satinetts, Dress Goods, &c. &c., and every variety of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods at the lowest market prices and on reasonable terms, at 21 Shetucket st.
Sept. 18 43

WANTED.

1000 KNOTT'S White, & Mixed woolen yarn.
500 Prs. Mens Woolen Hose.
500 " " " ¾ hose.
100 " Boys " " & half hose.

For the above articles a fair price will be paid, provided they are good. by C. C. HILLIARD.

N. B. The above goods may always be found in any quantity, at 28 Shetucket st.
Sept 28 3w44

G. B. PRINDLE,

HAS removed his One Price Watch, Jewelry, and Clock Establishment, to the Store (lately occupied by J. Ireson & Son's shoe dealers,) No. 144 Main-street,—opposite the sign post.

Full assortment of choice goods—and no variation in prices tolerated—a child may purchase as low as the closest buyer
April 24th, '44 1f22

Notice.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, on the 28th of September, a small dark brown Horse supposed to be about seven years old, short mane.
GURDON LADD
Windham, Oct. 9, 1844. p46

Manufacturers

WISHING to exchange Sheetings, Flannels, Satinets, or anything of the kind for Dry Goods can be supplied at the lowest New York and Boston prices, at LINCOLN & WILLIAMS'.
Sept. 18 43

Chemical Oil.

OF a very superior quality, just received by
R. W. MATHEWSON.
Oct. 16. 47

NORWICH NEWS.

Terms per Annum 2 00
For Advertising per square of ten lines, 1 00

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE NORWICH NEWS,
WM. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
OFFICE No. 34, SHETUCKET STREET
Next door North of the American House.

CHEAP! CHEAP!!
FROM
25 to 50 per Cent
less than the Cost of Importation.

BOWEN & McNAMEE,
No. 16 WILLIAM-STREET, corner of Beaver,
NEW YORK.
In consequence of the late extensive
AUCTION PEREMTORY SALES OF
DRESS GOODS,
ARE now offering UNPRECEDENTED INDUCEMENTS to Merchants from all sections of the country, who need only call to be satisfied that they are now making sales at from 25 to 50 per cent less than the cost of importation.

The following articles demand *special attention*
EXTRA RICH CASHMERE D'ECOSSE, Paris Pompadour styles, lately sold at $1 12½ to $1 25, now offered at 75 cents.
NEW STYLE "EXPOSITION" CASHMERE D'ECOSSE most splendid styles ever offered, and published at the late great Fair in Paris, and cost from 50 cents to $1 05 now offered at 62½ to 75 cents per yard.
SPLENDID PARIS MUSLIN DE LAINES, richest and most fashionable styles, lately sold at 87½ cents to $1, now offered at 50 to 62 1-2 cents per yd.

Also, One Hundred Cases
ENGLISH & SCOTCH MUSLIN DE LAINES, CASHMERE D'ECOSSE, CHUSANS, AFFGANS & TINS, CHAMELEON BROCADES, VELVET DE LAINES, and various other styles DRESS GOODS, now offered at
25 to 50 per cent Lower than Former Prices!
Those in want of Dress Goods, (together with every description of Silk and Fancy Goods,) will do well to call and be convinced that the above is literally true.
P. S. Auction prices from day to day, will be the standard from which sales shall be made, without reference to cost of importation, or late former prices.
New York, Oct. 8th, '44. 1f46

"The Magnetic Battery."
THE trials that have been made of the recently improved "Magnetic Battery," confirm the belief that it is destined to produce great and important changes in the healing art. In all cases of disease then and curvature of the spine, where anchylosis is not formed, permanent relief can be obtained by the daily use of the battery and the proper co-ordinate medicines. The sensitive as well as paralytic causes of this malady is a loss of vital action of the muscles of one side while the antagonist muscles remain in full force. By this gradual deformity the internal organs, as the heart, liver, stomach, lungs, &c., become displaced and consequently loose their healthy action, until permanent disease and fatality is the result. The only rational or possible method of relief in these cases, is to restore the lost action of the weakened muscles—this, no course of medication hitherto devised, is so well calculated to effect, as this form of practice. The effects of the action of the machine upon the muscles in these cases, is most extraordinary, most wonderful, and gives us true conception of the unlimited power of the all prevading forces by which we obtain such results. Nor less specific is this form of treatment in the different forms of consumption—as upwards of 70 cases of *incipient consumption* have been successfully treated by one physician in N. Y., during the last 6 months. The details of these remarkable cures and the addresses of the patients are open to all enquirers. In attestation of the powers of this instrument to effect results to which it makes pretensions, the following is quoted from Mr. Ellsworth's report dated Jan. 31st, 1840—other testimony of Mr. ---'s Telegraph:
"Intimately connected with this branch of science employed in effecting results obtained by the Telegraph are the medicinal applications of the Magnetic Battery, mentioned in the report of one of the examiners. This same wonderful agent—the electric Magnetic fluid, which also gilds the metals and ornaments the beautiful ores, dissolves the calculus (stones in the bladder) without pain, restores those many victims others are doomed to a lingering death, or the sad alternative of a most excruciating operation." The facility with which medicines are infused into the system by the aid of this battery leads us to hail the approach of a quicker alleviation of human woes, and the future success of experiment fraught with the brightest anticipations.
HENRY L. ELLSWORTH,
Commissioner of Patents.
To his Hon the President of the Senate of U. S."
Other forms of disease have been treated with equal success in this way—such as scirrhus, cancer, scrofula, white-swellings, paralysis, lumbago sciatica, rheumatism, Deafness, swelling of the tonsils, &c. &c.
HENRY LEE,
Homœopathic physician.
Rooms, at the "American House."
October 2, 44. 3y45

COPARTNERSHIP
THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of
BREWER & LEWIS,
and will transact the STOVE AND TIN WARE business at No. 16 *Shetucket Street*, a few rods from the corner of Main, where they offer for sale a lot of very superior Tin Ovens manufactured expressly for the present season, which will Boil as well as Bake, also a large quantity of Milk Pans, as cheap as the cheapest, together with a general assortment of Tin Ware, Stoves, &c.
Tin Roofing, Copper and Tin Eave Troughs, Conductor Pipes, &c., made and put up in a workmanlike manner. Jobbing and repairing done at the shortest notice.
JOHN M. BREWER,
WM. LEWIS.
Norwich, May 28th, '44. 3f

Farmer's
WHO visit Norwich to Purchase their Fall and Winter Supplies, will find it much to their interest to call and examine our stock, and if good Goods and low prices are what they want, there will be no necessity for *looking further*—a limited quantity of good Socks and Stocking Yarn taken in exchange.
LINCOLN & WILLIAMS.
Sept. 18 3f

Eastern and Western Lumber.
800,000 FEET Albany Mer. Boards, 12 [14, and 16 feet.
35,000 Albany clear do
50,000 Eastern Mer. Boards and Plank.
25,000 ft. Ohio clear, 1¼, 1½ and 2 inch.
25,000 ft. Spruce flooring.
50,000 ft. Clapboards of various kinds.
400 M. Pine and Cedar Shingles.
For sale by E. CHAPELL.

Fruit and Forest Trees.
Ornamental Shrubs, Plants, &c.
THE above articles of every variety furnished to the best order and at the shortest notice—the Autumn is considered the safest season for transplanting, and much better selections can be made then in the Spring.
In consultation with the principal Nurseries in the country, and an experience of eight in making selections and furnishing trees enables the subscriber to assure satisfaction to all who send in their orders.
E. W. MATHEWSON
Oct. 16. 47

Mould and Sperm Candles.
FOR sale by E. W. MATHEWSON. 47

The Norwich News.

VOL. IV.—NO. 49. NORWICH, CONN., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1844. WHOLE NO. 205.

MERCHANT'S HOTEL.
NORWICH CONN.
THE subscribers having leased and fitted up the MERCHANT'S HOTEL, in first rate order; and are now ready for the reception of company. This house is located in the center of business, on an elevation of land which commands a delightful view of the river Thames and of the beautiful scenery on either side, and is a most desireable place of resortment either for the pleasure seeker or the man of business. No pains will be spared to make the Merchants Hotel what a public house should be—a house of comfort to the weary traveler. The table will always be supplied with viands and luxuries of the season. Large and airy sleeping apartments and accomodated Beds will be provided, and the charges be such as to comport with the times.
A few boarders can also be accomodated with good board at reasonable prices. If the servants do not preform their duty it is particularly requested that travelers and others would inform the landlord to that effect.
There is attached to the above house, a general Stage Office, where the Stage arrives and departs daily, also a first rate LIVERY STABLE, where good horses, and careful drivers can be had at short notice.
☞ Passengers carried to and from the Hotel to the Cars and Boat, *free of charge.*
E. & W. COTTRELL.
April 24th, '44. tf22

COAL.
THE subscriber is now prepared to furnish for Family use and for Manufacturing purposes, the above article, of superior quality, and at prices satisfactory.
JOHN G. HUNTINGTON,
August 7th, 1843—3m37. [Central Wharf.

Franklin Square, Main-street,
NORWICH, CONN.
THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the Travelling public generally, that he has leased the above named establishment and has made many alterations and improvements in furnishing the House with new furniture throughout, so as to place it in every respect in the best condition for company, for whose comfort it is peculiarly well calculated, having large airy rooms, commanding a fine view of the river and the beautiful scenery of the surrounding hills. The Table will be supplied with the best that the market affords. Carriages always in readiness to convey passengers to the House, Boats and Cars, free of expense. Horses and Carriages can be furnished and good Stabling provided by the proprietor. Prices to correspond with the times.
The above House will be under the superintendance of Mr. Woodard.
B. P. PENDLETON, Proprietor
Norwich, April 29, 1844. tf23

Fales's Cathartic Lozenges,
THOUGH prepared from a great many Vegetable Substances, are as palatable and pleasant to eat as any other Confectionary Compound.
☞ This preparation is decidedly the best among all the known cathartic preparations; for while its operation is as sure as Salts, Castor Oil, Calomel and Jalop, or any other, cathartic medicine, it has the advantage over all in being pleasant to eat, while all other cathartics are generally disagreeable to take. Price 25 cents per box, with full directions, and may be found at the Depository, No. 2 Broad street.

FALES'S WORM LOZENGES.
Are a safe and sure remedy for Worms. Children love them. They act like a charm in removing the symptoms, such as starting in sleep, grating the teeth, paleness about the mouth and nose, occasional sickness at the stomach, precarious appetite, swelled bowels, and general feverish habit. The child falls into a quiet sleep, the worms are stupified and expelled, and the child, as far as heard from, in every instance has been cured.
Price 25 cents per box, with full directions; sold at 2 Broad street.

FALES'S COUGH LOZENGES.
Are beneficial in all common Colds and Coughs, Whooping Cough, Inflamation in the Throat and Lungs, in the Croup or Hives, and more certain to operate satisfactory than the celebrated HIVE SYRUP. The most happy effect is obtained in a few moments; the symptoms disappear and the disease is broken up by the magical effect of these Lozenges.
Full directions accompany each box, and found at the Depository, 2 Broad street.

FALES'S DYSENTERY LOZENGES.
Are a safe and agreeable remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhœa of adults, and for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Bowel Complaints of children. Particular attention must be paid to the directions which accompany each box.

FALES'S CAMPHOR LOZENGES,
Are beneficial in all common and sick headache, and where there is a sense of tightness or weight over the eyes, in eruptive diseases, such as Measles and Small Pox. Also in Mania, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Hysteria, in St. Vitus Dance, and in all cases of Languor and Oppressions of the Vital Powers, and may be taken with safety by women and children in all conditions.
Full directions accompany each box.

FALES'S CYBRIAN HAIR TONIC,
Is now so extensively known and justly celebrated that further comment upon it will be useless; we can say, however, with truth, that among the many thousands who have purchased the Tonic in this or other countries, none have returned with complaints while thousands have expressed not only their approbation, but their wonder and admiration of beholding its effects. A few bottles only can be had, at 2 Broad street.

CLEAR OUT YOUR RATS.
The gnawings and antics of these destructive creatures can be hushed forever in your House or Store, if you will procure a box of the genuine
MADAGASCAR RAT EXTERMINATOR
and use it according to directions. You cannot depend upon it unless obtained at J. J. FALES' No 96 Commercial, corner of Lewis & Commercial Streets, Boston, or of the following:
AGENTS.
Norwich, Samuel Tyler and John L. Devotion; New London, Wm. Stearns, Stoddard & Allen, A. Beckwith; Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Mystic Bridge Keeney & Brown; Noank, Brown & Wilbur; Stonington Point, Elisha Fanon, Jr.; Lyme, Joseph Brockway; Hadlyme, Ely P. Wells; East Haddam, R. W. Miller; Moodus, Sheffield Lewis; Leesville, Richmond & Upham; Middle Haddam, Child & Carrier; Portland, John Pelton; South Glastenbury, Oliver Brainard and Wm. W. Post & Co; Colchester, A. M. Huribut; Willimantic, Jason Safford and R. Moulton; Scotland, James Burnet; Howard's Valley, G. D. Spencer; Hampton, Wm. Brown; Andover, Loomis & Sutton; South Coventry, D. M. Postl; Mansfield, Geo. T. Clark and Z. Storrs & Son; Chaplain, Walter Goodell; Phœnixville, John B. Adams; Hartford, Joseph Dorsett and Calvin Whitney; Ashford, E. B. Hibbard.
Oct. 16. ply47

SPORTSMEN ATTEND.
KINNEY & RAWSON keep constantly on hand Pigeons & Wilkes & John Hall & Sons best English Sporting Powder.
Dupont's Powder in half & quarter Kegs, and in canister:
Indian Rifle, do in canisters.
ALSO,
Superior blasting powder & patent Safety Fuse, at 42 Water st.
Sept 18 1y43

Manufacturers
WISHING to exchange Sheetings, Flannels, Satinets, or anything of the kind for Dry Goods can be supplied at the lowest New York and Boston prices, at LINCOLN & WILLIAMS'.
Sept 18 48

☞ Impurity of Blood causes Pain and
occasions disease upon that part of the body which from any cause may be weakest. Thus in persons whose blood is impure, should they have a cold, the impure matter would settle upon their lungs, and consumption be the trouble; so with other affections. All trouble is saved by using the BRANDRETH PILLS, which cannot injure, and which cannot be overdone. Only use them in the commencement of any disease, use them in full doses and you will be up and well, while those who are too wise to take such a simple medicine, are bed-ridden, or prematurely end their days. The Brandreth Pills are only beginning to be appreciated; they are found to never deceive; they are the only internal medicine required in this climate.
Be careful of pretended universal purgative which cannot be used without injury to the body as each quadreth's Pills can. What are they? Are they not imitations of the Brandreth Pills recommended in advertisements stolen from Dr. Brandreth? Were they not originally counterfeit pills purporting to be the genuine Brandreth Pills? But in consequence of the new labels on the Brandreth Pills boxes are they not obliged to come out under colors equally false? Oh serve the makers and travelling agents? Are they not men whom Dr. Brandreth hath cast off, not for good conduct truly! Is this not true as applicable to the *pretended "Indian,"* and, in fact, to nearly all the advertised pills of the day? Shall the public trust their lives in the hands of these unprincipled men? Surely not.
The Brandreth Pills *give strength* for weakness—they are liked best by those who have taken the most of them. Dr. Brandreth can give *personal* reference to thousands who have been *restored* from a bed of sickness by their use, when every other means had proved entirely unavailable. These cases are continually occuring in this city and in every part of the Union. Get Brandreth's Pills if you are not perfectly healthy, and they will restore you—if medicine can do it—because they expel those humors which are the cause of impurity of the blood, and at the same time the body is strengthened by the operation of this most excellent medicine.
The following names are a list of Dr. B. Brandreth's agents in New London Co.
Norwich, R. W. Roath; New London, Nathan Belden; Colchester, L. A. Kellogg; Franklin, Amos L. Hyde; Liberty Hall, Austin Gay; Lebanon, Gurdon Robinson; Yantic ville, Tracy, Huntington & Co.; Fitchville, S. Fitch; Norwich Town, Geo D. Fuller; Milltown, Wm. B. Hull; Stonington, Horace Lewis; Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Porterville, Smith, Clay & Co; Centre Groton, R. W. Smith; Groton, John Hudson: Hamburg, H. A. Brockway; Salem, E. S. Williams; Montville, James Turner; Hadlyme, Z. Brockway.

WRIGHT'S
Indian Vegetable Pills,
OF THE
N. American College of Health.
THESE extraordinary Pills are composed of plants which grow spontaneously on our own soil, and are, therefore, better adapted to our constitution that medicines concocted from foreign drugs, however we they may be compounded; and as the INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS are founded upon the principle that the human body is, in truth,
SUBJECT TO BUT ONE DISEASE,
viz, corrupt humors, and that medicines cure this disease on
NATURAL PRINCIPLES
by cleansing and purifying the body; it will be manifest, that if the constitution be not entirely exhausted, a perseverance in their use, according to directions, is absolutely certain to drive disease of every name from the body.
When we wish to restore a Swamp or Morass to fertility, we drain it of the superabundant waters.—In like manner, if we wish to restore the body to health, we must cleanse it of impurity.
THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS
Will be found one of the best, if not the very best medicines in the world for carrying out this
GRAND PURIFYING PRINCIPLE,
because they expel from the body, all morbid and corrupt humors—the cause of disease—in any easy and NATURAL MANNER; and while they every day give
EASE AND PLEASURE,
diseases of every name is rapidly driven from the body.
The above named INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS have been three years before the American public; and we can now say, without fear of contradiction, that of all the various medicines which have heretofore been popular, not one has given such universal satisfaction, or obtained such a permanent hold upon the affections of the people. Not only do all who use it invariably experience relief, and recommend it in the strongest terms; but it has effected some of the most astonishing cures ever performed by medicine.
From the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.
THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.
WRIGHT'S Indian Vegetable Pills are attaining great celebrity in New England as well as other parts of the United States. The attempts of persons to defraud the public by the sale of spurious articles, meet with general reprobation. Mr. Wright is an indefatigable business man, and shows an array of cures by the medicine, which warrant confidence in the virtues of his Indian Vegetable Pills.
From the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times.
THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.
People are pretty well satisfied by this time, that Calomel and the other thousand and one mineral preparations of the shops are better adapted, as a general rule, to kill rather than cure the patient.—As a matter of course, vegetable medicines are therefore in great request. There are very many humbugs however, among the latter, and we would advise all those who have the least regard for their health, to try the *INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS of the North American College of Health*, sold at 169 Race street, Philadelphia—as they are the preparation of one intimately acquainted with the healing art.
From the Boston Daily Times.
INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.
Of all the public advertised medicines of the day, we know of none that we can more safely recommend for the "ills that flesh is heir to," than the Pills that are sold at the depot of the North American College of Health, No 198 Tremont street Boston. Several instances we know of, where they are used in families with the highest satisfaction. And no longer ago than yesterday, we heard an eminent physician of this city recommend them in high terms. There used to be in the community a great repugnance to the use of QUACK medicines, as they are all indiscriminately termed, but it was mainly owing to the regular M. D.'s constantly denouncing them. They are, however becoming more liberal in this respect, and the consequences is, that good vegetable medicines are now more extensively used than formerly.

Pedlars
CAN find the best assortment of "YANKEE NOTIONS" (excepting Razors,) in the place, and every kind of Goods wanted by Travelling Merchants at low prices, *for cash*, at
Sept. 18 48 LINCOLN & WILLIAMS.

Out Look will satisfy
ANY one, that the assortment of Heavy Silk, Blue Black & Fancy VELVETS is the largest and cheapest in town.
TWEEDY BARROWS & CO.
Oct. 24. 4w45

Sheet Zinc.
800 the best quality for sale by C. A. CONVERSE, 139 Main-st.

A Picture of Human Life.

Behold that scene; yon trembling man,
On whose smooth brow soft breezes sleep!
No breath disturbs the azure plain,
Or moves the surface of the deep.

Fond o'er the tide the vessels run,
Nor fear the rocks, nor dread the wind;
Unfold the canvass to the sun,
Regardless of the storm behind.

But hark! from yonder burning clouds,
The tempest breaks, loud thunders roar,
Which split the mast, rent all the shrouds,
And dash them headlong on the shore.

Of flattering gales too soon betrayed
To leave their port, and tempt the wave,
Those billows where they lately play'd,
Become, alas! too soon their grave.

In this sad scene thyself behold!
Nor dare thy blind the image wrong;
The rocks, that dash our bones, as bold
The storms that wax our life, as strong.

Op'ning by fortune's smiles to-day,
Our fame looks fair, our hopes bloom;
To-morrow, with'ring, all decay,
Shadow'd by care, or a tomb.

Our Nominee—A New Coon Song.

Three coons, as *wisdom* sat, one day,
By a rum-shop door, report both my.
Said one as he raised his glass, said he,
"What shall we do for a nominee?
Chorus—"Our nominee—oh, he, ha, ha, he!
What *shall* we do for a nominee?"
For they loved a joke, these coons all three,
And they laughed to think of a nominee.

"Of course we cannot the very best
Expect where a *moral* test!
They live a life too loose and free,
To make a right good nominee."
Good morning—oh, he, he, he!"
They laughed and winked, these jokers three,
To think how rakish, loose and free
Lived many a would-be nominee,

"Should Webster pass the turnpike gate,
And be our next full candidate,
I'm sure our friends will from us flee,
And will not vote *that* nominee.
That nominee—oh, haw, haw, he!
'Tis all in vain, that nominee."
They loved a laugh these tippers three,
And laughed at that *old* nominee.

"And then the Loco Foco folk
Have nominated JAMES K POLK;
And he so popular will be,
We can't get in our nominee.
Our nominee—oh, he, he, he!
'T is all in vain, who'er he be
By jing," exclaimed these coonies three—
"We *can't* get in our nominee.

"But if a victim must be beat,
We'll take some one that's *used to it*,
Like certain eels—and CLAY shall be
Again our beaten nominee.
O yes! he's used to it—he, he, he!
The very man it ought to be!"
And loud they laughed, these tippers three,
At their *off beaten* nominee.

From the Ohio Statesman.

The answer of twenty-eight Methodists to the Rev. Dr. Bascom's certificate of Mr. Clay's Morality.

Why is it that so much sensibility, is excited? why such holy horror manifested? why so much fluttering heard among the partizan presses throughout the length and breadth of the land, when the morality of a candidate for the most exalted station within the power of the people to confer on any man is made the subject of legitimate inquiry? Is it because that people are to be debarred the privilege of investigation into the life and conduct of the man who seeks elevation at their hands; or are they required by a hireling and subsidized press blindly to intrust their destinies into the hands of an individual whose deeds they are denied the right to scrutinize?
A virtuous man fears no scrutiny into his conduct—he invites investigation—requires no explorers, however strict the ordeal may be—requires no partizan press to sustain him, or to be 'the bidding of the master hand.' If on the other hand, 'all is not right in Denmark'—if his life has been passed in vicious and immoral acts, in violation of the laws of God and man—if the fabric be not pure and unstained, and cannot sustain itself—the flood-gates of abuse and recrimination are opened, and levelled forth with a relentless hand; certificates are 'manufactured to order,' to delude the people, and to bolster up a sullied reputation; and even ministers of the Gospel forsake their sacred calling, and are persuaded to venture into the political arena, and by their endorsement to prop the character of a man whose life (and we speak knowingly) has been one continued scene of vice and immorality from his earliest manhood to a decayed old age.
How was the moral and religious world astounded when the certificate of the Rev. Dr. H. B. Bascom, which so recently appeared, was heralded forth by a licentious press, endorsing the character of that man whose name has been a by-word among his own brethren for years past, carrying along with it, not the faintest evidence of morality and virtue, but on the other hand, associated by them with all the prevailing vices which characterize the worldly and vicious man.
We would for his sake—we would for the sake of that church of which he is a bright and shining ornament—we would, as his brother, for the sake of that religion which he professes, and for the sake of that reputation which he has hitherto sustained as a candid and conscientious man—cover this last act with an impenetrable veil, and hide it in oblivion, never thence to be brought forth and reckoned against him. But there is a duty, an imperative one, which we owe to ourselves, to our children, to our church, our religion, and our country, which no personal consideration must shake, and from the discharge of which we must neither falter nor depart, even when the name of the Rev. H. B. Bascom is opposed to us. It is fresh in the minds and remembrance of the whole country, that a letter was addressed by Dr. J. G. Goble to the Rev. H. B. Bascom; with the inquiry whether the charges preferred against the Hon. Henry Clay, of being a Sabbath-breaker, a profane swearer and gambler, were correct or not. Now mark the reply of the Rev. Dr. Bascom to the charges: 'I have been in *intimate and confidential intercourse* with the Hon Henry Clay, in private and public life, for more than twenty years, and *know* the charges enumerated in your letter against the private character of Mr. Clay to be utterly and barely *false*. Mr. Clay does not belong to the church; but in view of the ordinary accredited principles of moral character, no charge can be brought against him without violating the obligations of *truth* and sound justice; and to *each* and *every* charge in your letter, I return for an answer, that I regard them one and all, shamefully unjust, because *not true*, either in *whole or in part*."
The reversed doctor sweeps the platter—gives the whole figure, without exception or reservation, and in this wholesale denial, can arrogate to himself the credit at least of going further and stronger in denying these charges, than any man of any class, sort, description, or cloth, has ever ventured to go. He strikes the current, and leaves himself no chance of equivocating to land, but a fair one of sinking before he has even in sight.
This wonderful certificate covers the ground of Mr. Clay's morality 'in whole,' and not 'in part,' for twenty years or more; and to that period, so embraced, we shall respond, and take the doctor's 'intercourse, as intimate and confidential, public and private,' and no more.
Every reader of the paragraph referring to the doctor's public intercourse with Mr. Clay, would very naturally infer that he had held, for 'twenty years or more,' some public station under the Government, and consequently was placed in a situation that these charges were utterly and barely false. But the public will be as naturally very much surprised to learn that the reverend gentleman's public life is comprised not 'in twenty long years and more,' but in the entirmate short space of ten short months! In the capacity of chaplain of the lower house of Congress.
Of the reverend doctor, Mr. Clay has ever been a great patron, and was his supporter in that office; and if the report of that day be true, backed his claims to that office with the somewhat novel but singular recommendation, 'that he could produce a speaker, who could preach from all to hell and back again.' That argument was irresistible to members—the reverend doctor was backed against Satan; Mr. Clay endorsed for him then; the doctor was elected; and he, not forgetful of past favors, and cherishing a very commendable gratitude, now backs Mr. Clay, and endorses for him to the full extent, and a little over. The doctor preached, and preached well; but whether he quite came up to the letter, or filled the measure of the recommendation, we regret to say history does not now afford us the slightest record. When the doctor checks again, he will, doubtless discover, that ten months are not 'twenty years of more.'
Take the doctor's statement as true to the letter—grant that he was 'intimate and public confidential intercourse' with Mr. Clay for 'twenty years and more,' and then ask him how he knows that Mr. Clay neither desecrated the Sabbath, profanely swore, and gambled' in that time? Was he at Mr. Clay's elbow all the time? When he was preaching in the halls of Congress, does he *know* that Mr. Clay was not desecrating the Holy day elsewhere? Was he by the side of Mr. Clay day and night so as to *know* that he neither swore nor gambled? All men would suppose that a minister of the gospel would be the last man 'invited to such an entertainment,' to witness the gaming on which Mr. Clay staked his thousands, aye, even during the doctor's brief tenure of public station. And yet the doctor *knows* that Mr. Clay did not gamble, or swear, or break the Sabbath!
But the scene is shifted. The intimate and confidential public intercourse of 'twenty years and more,' closest in ten months, but the 'private one,' is still maintained with so much fidelity, that the reverend doctor is enabled to 'know,' and does know, and affirms that he does positively and unequivocally 'know' that Mr. Clay never swore nor gambled, nor broke the Sabbath, from the beginning of the 'twenty years or more,' up to the 20th day of July, 1844, the date of his certificate. Now, unless the country is willing to admit that the reverend gentleman is endowed with ubiquity, that, by some supernatural agency, he is enabled to 'know' what Mr. Clay is doing in Washington city at all hours of the day and night, on the days of the week, and on the Sabbath, when the reverend gentleman is some hundreds of miles distant, they certainly do not forfeit their claims to common charity, when they question very much whether the doctor does 'know' with as much certainty as he professes to affirm in his certificate or endorsement, and justification of Mr. Clay's claims to that morality with which he is so ready to invite him. But to proceed with the doctor's own history, after the close of his public life and intercourse. His tenure of office abruptly ceases and he becomes an itinerant preacher, travelling through the length and breadth of the land, and never having an opportunity of preaching to Mr. Clay or touching at any point where he passed his time more than once in several years, until he settled down and became connected with the college at Augusta, a town distant about 500 miles from Washington city, where Mr. Clay spent the greater portion of his time, and about 100 miles from Lexington, the place of Mr. Clay's residence.
Under this state of facts, we respectfully propound the question to the doctor, how he could keep on intercourse so intimate and confidential, at these respective distances, as to 'know' and to assert to the world that he does 'know' that these charges are 'barely and utterly false,' 'in whole and in part,' and consequently to follow out the doctor's most decorous and Christian vocabulary, that he who asserts the contrary 'lies most foully in his throat.' We tell the doctor, were he to state personally to Mr. Clay's associates in Washington city, or in Lexington, the contents of his certificate, and appear to do it in sober seriousness, they would either regard it as a pleasant joke of his, or an attempt to impose on their credulity. The reverend doctor has about an equal chance of 'knowing' what or these charges are true or false, as the Pope of Rome has of personally knowing the morality of the Russian Czar. But to render certain the reversed doctor's means of 'knowing' that Mr. Clay is a finished specimen of morality—that virtue claims him as her favorite and special advocate and pattern—he is heralded forth as the renowned President of Transylvania University, and thereby an attempt is made to delude the people with the idea that he has occupied that station for a considerable length of time. Such is not the fact. He has been a resident of Lexington scarce two years, out of the 'twenty years and more,' through all of which this 'intimate intercourse' has been maintained in all its purity, uninterrupted and unbroken; distance and separation to the contrary, notwithstanding. And has not the reverend doctor's faith in Mr. Clay, as the embodiment of all virtue, been shaken at any time during the lapse of these 'twenty years and more' or are his idea of morality isolated, and only peculiar to himself? Does he not 'know' that scarce three months ago General McCalla, of Lexington, an elder of the Presbyterian church of that city, a man without spot or blemish who has been hunted down by Mr. Clay himself—ay even by all the cors which so throng his kennel there, and for what? because he dared to lift the curtain which concealed the deformity, and to publish to the world some of those very charges which, in the face of overwhelming evidence, and not denied, this reverend doctor now pronounces 'utterly and barely false,' published there 'that this very same Mr. Clay, on the 4th day of July, 1844, at a public barbecue, two miles from Lexington, gambled high, and won, from the very friend whom he conveyed to the ground in his own carriage, a considerable sum of money, and proffered to prove the charge if denied by the gentlemen who played at the table and by a host of his political friends and neighbors.
Was the charge denied? Did any of the tenants of the kennel, or Mr. Clay himself utter the faintest shadow of denial? Did either of Mr. Clay's certificate-makers of the recent occurrence at the Blue Lick Springs, (who, by the by, were both present as we are informed, at least when this game at the barbecue was played, when the friend's pockets were relieved of their 'small change') then, unsolicited and unasked, step forward and certify that Mr. Clay did no gambling, then and there?
Silence, profound silence was the watchword rushed from the chief to his satellites, and silence it was. They were afraid to deny the charge which Gen. Mc Calla made and could prove by fifty unwilling witnesses of his own party.
And for the reversed gentleman, slept over all this! He 'knows' the charge was made, that proof was offered, but none was challenged; and yet he 'knows' that Mr. Clay does not 'gamble' and proclaims the charge to the world as 'barely and utterly false.' He denies the general assertion of the entire week of a violator of the gospel.
'Once more.' Let the reversed gentleman go to Ashland, and ask the man whom he so highly endorses whether the beautiful picture of the 'Virgin Mary,' which decorates the wall of his drawing-hall, was not won at the gaming table? Let him descend from his throne of 'twenty years and not this same 'embodiment' of all the attributes of virtue and morality, whether the still more beautiful picture of the 'Bouquet of Flowers,' which meets the eye as you enter the drawing room of that stately mansion was not staked against money, and won at the same place of vice and depravity!
Let him yet leave that mansion until he make the still more portentous inquiry of the sage of Ashland's shady grove, (who once backed him against Satan, and whom he now backs to the period and beyond,) whether he did not propose, at the same place of iniquity to put up a high stake against the picture of the Virgin Mary, and to play cards for the pictures of the Mother of our Savior? Ask him again, most reverend doctor, whether the proposition was not made to the Hon. A. C. of New York, and what was the reply—whether it was not that 'the picture of the Mother of our Redeemer was not obtained by gambling, and that he could not gamble it off.
Let these questions be asked and answered in honesty and truth; and, if denied, let the proof be called for, and then, sir, you may be placed in a situation to "know whether this charge of "gambling is utterly and barely false," or whether it stands written in imperishable characters against the man whom you attempt to sustain and endorse "the public and private, intimate and confidential, intercourse of 20 years and more," with additional proof of your confidence to the contrary notwithstanding. Was the intimate and confidential intercourse still kept up by you, doctor, when Clay left his home to travel to Louisville to the races? Ay, even on the race field itself, and to the locked rooms of the hotel where these "moral sports" were finished for the day, and do you "know" that Mr. Clay did not bet high on the race field, and gamble high at the hotel? Were you so "intimate and confidential" with your honorable friend when he was travelling up and down the river on steamboats, and you at home, by your own fireside, so to know that he did not descend from the pinnacle of morality on which your ready hand has placed him, and kill the time which hung heavily on his hands by resort to the gentle and very "moral" amusement of the gaming table; ay, and even forget that Saturday night had passed away, and the Sabbath had dawned on them bullets and a bragger, or the four honors in his own hand? This last is technical language, doctor; but your 'intimate and confidential intercourse' and association with Mr. Clay for the long period of 'twenty years and more,' may, by this time, have taught you to understand its legitimate meaning. And still, doctor, your honorable friend and patron is the veriest pink of morality, according to 'the most exclusive principles,' as taught by our church and our religion.
And you 'know,' too, doctor, that Mr. Clay is the 'Sabbath-breaker,' and that charge, too, is 'utterly false.' Does your church and religion teach, or can they teach you to certify, that the man who travels to the races at Louisville on the Sabbath day does not profane the holy purpose for which it was set apart.
Does the Bible, or the sanctity of your hallowed office as a minister and teacher of its precepts, instruct you to declare that man free from the charge of desecration of that holy day, who, surrounded by pomp and pageantry, and all the circumstances of a festive occasion, addressed a crowd on political subjects, amid the shouts and huzzas of an assembled and Sabbath-breaking multitude? And yet, doctor, you know that Mr. CLAY is no "Sabbath-breaker," and is moral in the full extent of its "accredited principles," and all this is virtuous, moral, and lawful, and you owe it to "truth and justice, and the claims of society" so to declare and certify it. And you, too, "know," doctor, "that Mr. Clay is no profane swearer." Have you ever heard it whispered that this same Mr. Henry Clay so far forgot the dignity of his station as a grave Senator and the sage of Ashland, and that morality according to its most "accredited principles" of which you, doctor, certify he possesses an overflowing and unbounded a quantity, so as to say on the floor of Congress to Gov. Polk, "Go home, God damn you, where you belong?" The charge has been made by members of Congress who heard the expression of his infuriate passion; and neither Mr. Clay nor any of his partizan present have ever had the hardihood to deny the charge. And yet you, doctor, endorse him, and certify that he is no profane swearer, and that you 'know' the fact, and owe it to "truth and justice to say so," and that he who asserts the fact affirms that which is "utterly and barely false."
This covers the ground of the reversed doctor's certificate which has been so much extolled and glorified, that a credulous people would be very apt to suppose that, on its "accredited principles," the lecture was fully settled beyond all cavilling and controversy, and that Mr. Clay, no longer amenable to the bar of public opinion, had received at the reversed doctor's hands a receipt in full.
A few words addressed to you, doctor, in the relations, and with all kindness, of members of the same Christian Church, and we have discharged a duty so unpalatable to us as it is extraordinary and unauthorized in you, as a minister of the church to which we belong, to give currency and the sanction of that church, by your name and authority, to a certificate of "accredited" morality to the drunkard, the profane swearer, the Sabbath-breaker, and gambler. We know, from better testimony than yours can possibly be, who ever had an opportunity of knowing, the falsity from the general character in these particulars, and other which we could enumerate, that your honorable and "moral" friend is guilty of the charges which you denounce as utterly and barely false, in whole and in part, "in your startling" certificate, authorized by you to be proclaimed and published to the world as containing "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." We "know" the man whom you have "accredited" with such pure and unblemished morality, drafted the unhallowed challenge which hurried into eternity, scarce six years ago, a deluded victim to the bloody "code of honor." We "know" that the man whom you herald to the world as one of inflexible and "accredited virtue," has twice stood forth on the field of blood to uphold that "code of honor" which defies the laws of God and man, shooting, in cold blood, at one antagonist, and desperately wounding the other, and even now reckless and unrepentant, at the advanced age of near threescore years and ten, standing on the brink of eternity, and proclaiming to the world most emphatically, and in daring and defying language of his God, "that he cannot foresee what contingency may arise, and that he cannot reconcile it to his sense of *propriety* to make a declaration one way or the other" that he will "do no murder, "consign a fellow-creature, with all his sins on his head, unprepared and unassoiled, to meet the frowns of an angry God. And thinks the man, our erring brother, but our brother still, whom you can reconcile it to your sense of "propriety," as a man professing the principles of our holy religion, a teacher of its hallowed sacred precepts, to endorse and certify as a man of pure and "accredited" morality and virtue.
One word for ourselves, and we have done. We are members of the same political party, which is termed the Whig party, believing its principles to be right and correct; and while we participate in the sentence expressed at a public meeting in New Jersey by our conscientious candidate for the Vice Presidency, the Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, "that all the participators in the act which cost the life of Chilley (Mr. Clay included) were murderers," we would cheerfully and gladly unite our suffrages on him, while we owe it to ourselves, our country, and our children, never to uphold or sustain by our suffrages "the Sabbath-breaker, the profane swearer, the gambler, or the man of blood."
TWENTY—EIGHT METHODISTS.

The Proof!
Clay's Gambling Proved!

Gen. John McCalla, of Kentucky having been reflumed by the Federal press for some statement he made in regard to Henry Clay's gambling and swearing propensities, has published a card with a host of certificates from men in high standing in Kentucky, in which all his charges are triumphantly proved. We copy two or three of the shortest.

LEXINGTON, Sept. 3, 1844.
SIR: Your letter of the 24 of September, instant, was handed to me from the post office. In it you say, Having heard that I was present at a *horse race* near Lexington, on the 4th of July, 1844, at which Mr. Clay was a guest; you request me to state whether he (Mr. Clay) played cards on that occasion for money. 2d. Whether I have known Mr. Clay for many years *intimately*, and whether he has not been in the habit of profane swearing during the whole course of my acquaintance with him.

ORIGINAL STAINED

[Continued from the first page.]

In answer to the first interrogatory, I state that, being informed there was to be a meeting of the people near my farm, and not far from Lexington, and being on my farm on the day you state, I rode to the place where I was told they would be assembled. When I reached the place, I found about fifty persons assembled; but if there was a bargeo, certainly, have forgot it. On my arrival, I saw a number of card tables set out, and a party were engaged at play on most of them; *and among the parties engaged I did play, I observed one in which Mr. Clay was engaged at playing at cards*, and I saw another sitting up, as I supposed, by the party, of which Mr. Clay constituted one, as long as I remained, which was about four hours. I think Mr. Clay continued to play, except when he rose to drink or dine; at least, as I started for home, I passed near where he had been playing when I first saw him engaged at play, and he was still playing at the same table. In relation to your second interrogatory, I decline answering it, from the consideration that I have no recollection of any case that has happened, such as you are desirous of information upon, other than what must have occurred in our personal intercourse, and of that I will not speak; certainly not to Mr Clay's prejudice.

Very respectfully,
ROBERT WICKLIFFE.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 11th, 1844.

I certify that in the month of February, 1843, I embarked on the steamboat Vicksburg, at the town of Vicksburg, Mississippi on a voyage from New Orleans to Louisville. The Hon. Henry Clay was on board of said boat at the time, and remained on the till she arrived at Memphis, where he left the boat. I state that *Mr. Clay was engaged in games of cards* part of the time whilst we were together, and that he was playing for money, which was staked, in gold pieces, on the table. The play was continued each night, until I retired to my birth, at the hour of ten or eleven o'clock.

J. B. BLAND.

At a sale of the property of Thomas H Clay, in the beginning of the year 1843, Henry Clay his father, was present, and becoming very much displeased at the low prices for which some of the property sold, he swore very angrily, and among other things, said that he did 'not care a G——d damn whether the creditors got a damned cent of their debts or not, if they stood by and saw the property sacrificed.'

THOMAS MONTAGUE.

Sept. 10, 1844.

What do the moral whigs of N. London County say to this? Will they give their votes for a man who at the advanced age of nearly seventy years, is found openly engaged in GAMBLING; associating and playing with the professed gamblers on steamboats, and at out-door meetings. Why, if he had done this in Norwich, he would have been in jail in less than an hour.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Department of State,

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

I CERTIFY that B. K. Morsell and W. Thompson, whose names are subscribed to the paper hereunto annexed, are now, and were at the time of subscribing the same, Justices of the Peace for the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia, duly commissioned, and that full faith and confidence are due to their acts as such.

In testimony whereof, I, JOHN C. CALHOUN, Secretary of State of the United States, have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the Seal of the Department of State to be affixed.

(L.S.)

Done at the City of Washington, this seventeenth day of July, A.D. 1844, and of the Independence of the United States of America the sixty-ninth.

J. C. CALHOUN.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
District of Columbia, to wit:

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on this ninth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, before me, two of the Justices of the Peace of the county of Washington, of the District of Columbia, personally appeared Henry Clay and Willie Green, and severally acknowledged themselves to owe the United States of America—that is to say, the said Henry Clay five thousand dollars, and the said Willie Green five thousand dollars each, to be levied of their bodies, goods, and chattels, lands and tenements, to and for the use of the said United States, if the said Henry Clay shall make default in the performance of the condition underwritten.

The condition of the above obligation is such, that if the above named Henry Clay shall keep the peace of the United States towards all persons, and particularly towards William R. King, then this recognizance shall be void, otherwise shall remain in full force and virtue in law.

Acknowledged before me,
B. K. MORSELL, *J. P.*
W. THOMPSON, *J. P.*

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington county, to wit:

I, William Brent, Clerk of the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia for the county of Washington, hereby certify that the above is a true and perfect copy of the original recognizance in the case of the United States against Henry Clay, filed and recorded in my office.

(L.S.)

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the seal of said Court, this 16th day of July, 1844.

W. BRENT, *Clerk.*

BY THE SECRETARY
ROGER S. BALDWIN,
GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

A PROCLAMATION.

The countless and unmerited blessings which our Heavenly Father, in the beneficent dispensations of His Providence, has so freely bestowed upon the people of this State and Nation, not only demand of us the expression of our heart-felt gratitude as individuals, but the homage of our united and public acknowledgements, as a Christian community.

I do therefore recommend that *Thursday the 28th day of November next*, be observed throughout this State, as a day of PUBLIC THANKSGIVING AND PRAISE to Almighty God, and of joyful celebration of His kindness and love. And I invite the ministers and people of all denominations to assemble on that day, in their respective houses of worship, and with grateful hearts, and appropriate solemnities, to render thanks to the Father of all mercies for the distinguished manifestations of His protecting Providence, and the multiplied favors He has so bountifully dispensed during the current year; particularly for the preservation of our lives, and the general exemption of our citizens from the ravages of disease; for the continuance to us of the blessings of peace, and the undisturbed enjoyment of our civil and religious privileges; for the preservation of the public faith; the enlightened administration of justice; the maintenance of the supremacy of the law, and the internal tranquility and order which have so generally prevailed in our State; for the success which has attended the efforts of Christian philanthropy; the continued advancement of the cause of temperance; the prosperous condition of our seminaries of learning; the increase of knowledge and the more general diffusion of the means of social enjoyment and domestic comfort; for the bountiful supply of the fruits of the earth, and the rewards of industry in all the departments of useful labor and enterprise; and above all, for the divine revelation, and perfect example of His Son, our Glorious Redeemer and Judge, and the hope of a blessed immortality through His merits and intercession.

And let those whom God has blessed with prosperity and abundance, be reminded by the return of this joyous festival, of their duty, as stewards of His munificence, to impart freely thereof to the poor and destitute, that they also, may be enabled to enter His gates with thanksgiving and His courts with praise.

Given under my hand and seal of the State, at New Haven, this 15th day of Oct. in the year of our Lord 1844, and of the Independence of the United States the 69th.

ROGER S. BALDWIN.

By His Excellency's command:
DANIEL P. TYLER, Secretary of State.

THE NEWS.

Norwich, Conn, Oct. 21, 1844.

Democratic Nominations

FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES K. POLK.
OF TENNESSEE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
GEORGE M. DALLAS,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

For Presidential Electors.

ISAAC TOUCEY, of Hartford.
RALPH I. INGERSOLL, of New Haven.
CODDINGTON BILLINGS, of New London.
ORIGEN S. SEYMOUR, of Litchfield.
SILAS H. HICKOK, of Danbury.
BENJAMIN PINNEY, of Ellington.

☞ **"Fair and just Protection to all the great interests of the Whole Union embracing Agriculture, Manufactures, the Mechanic Arts, Commerce and Navigation."**

JAMES K. POLK.

"Duties should be laid without reference to the protection of any domestic articles whatever.

HENRY CLAY.

☞ An advertising supplement accompanies this number.

Democratic Meeting.

There will be a democratic meeting at the Town Hall this (Thursday) evening, to be addressed by Hon. Robert Rantoul, Jr. Let every democrat be present.

John Tyler and Henry Clay.

The matter is now pretty well settled, that James K. Polk is to be the next President of the United States. The chances for him and against Clay increase every hour and must result in the triumph of truth and democracy.

To John Tyler, more than any other man, this glorious result will be owing. It will be doubly mortifying to Mr. Clay, to find that two men, whom he has abused worse than any others, are advanced by the stern strong voices of the people to the very foremost rank. One of these men—Mr. Tyler—was designated by Clay as "a snap, a flash in the pan." Mr. Polk he hads with an oath, to go home where he belonged. Strange blinding! Unconscious prophecy! Mr. Polk is going home—to the White House—out at the bidding of Mr. Clay, but at the bidding of the people. When John Tyler refused to submit to the tyrannical dictation of Mr. Clay, and preferred his conscience and his principles to party fanfaism, what was the consequence? Why, the corruptest party that ever cursed this or any other country, hung and burnt him in effigy, anathemized him, gnashed their teeth with rage, and poured out their venom without measure. A just and most righteous retribution has overtaken them, proving conclusively that God's Providence, yet takes cognizance of public as well as private crimes.

Just look at it. Mr. Tyler was selected because he was an anti-Bank man. It was part of the most corrupt and abominable frauds of 1840, that men opposed to a bank should be selected, because the people could be deceived thereby, and because it was supposed that the new President and Vice President were mere men of Straw, who could be moved about by the dictator Clay, at his pleasure. It would have been mighty pleasant to the dishonest heart of whiggery, if Harrison and Tyler had been knaves or fools, any thing but honest, intelligent men. And when they found that Tyler was honest, and capable, and had no intention of either changing his principles or of taking to himself a master, then they reviled him, for the very fact of his integrity.

We want words to express our detestation of this unmanly, infamous course towards the man of their own choice. If Mr. Tyler had crawled, after the fashion—if he had possessed the chameleon powers of Mr. Clay, then there had been some excuse for the epithet traitor which the whigs gave him. But no. The whigs would not have had Mr. Tyler avow himself a Bank man pending his election for the world. They wished him to be an anti-Bank candidate and a Bank incumbent. They wished him to enact a somewhat similar part as the poor old decrepit cardinal did, who was chosen Pope under the impression that he was not likely to last long, but who, when fairly seated in St. Peter's Chair, threw off his assumed decrepitude and proved one of the most vigorous Pontiffs that ever wore the Tiara—to the great chagrin and vexation of many ambitious aspirants! In a word, the rascally whigs wished John Tyler to be as great a rascal as themselves!

The defeat of Henry Clay will crown the work of retribution which the democracy of this country began even in 1841. We should have given up our hopes of future freedom, if the heinous frauds of 1840 had been prospered. A people that could *stay deceived*, after feeding on the chaff of that infamous campaign, is unfit for self government.

The whigs, poor deluded scamps, are trying to re-enact some of the pranks of 1840. They have associated with the sinner Clay the saint Frelinghuysen, to make him go down with the moral and religious people of the north. They have been sadly puzzled with the Texas question, inasmuch that Clay has indelibly recorded his own shame, by contradicting himself over and over, in his vain endeavours to get over this seven Bridge. Thanks to an intelligent democracy, this jesuitism is about to be rebuked, and Clay and whiggery are about to be consigned to the tomb of all the Capulets.

Let us take warning by the fate of our opponents. Honesty is the best policy. Let us always have our principles clearly defined, and select men whose principles shall be the counterpart of democracy. Never select a man as available, who may be "soft," or doubtful, much less one of opposite principles. Let our conduct and our sentiments be always open and frank,—our candidates always be strong unwavering democrats, and then God defend the right.

We had occasion some weeks since, to give the abolitionists what Obadiah Dwight would call "a good walking." Since then, Cassius Clay has visited us and with all the abolitionists he could muster, urged them to support his dear uncle for the Presidency. And some of them who are better whigs than abolitionists, who love party better than liberty, will do so. But if they do, we shall take the liberty of saying to them, that they are the most inconsistent bitters in the world, and that all their professions of anti-slavery philanthropy will forever after this go for nothing with us. They claim superior benevolence—and yet they sustain a man whose whole life has been devoted to upholding the "peculiar" domestic institution. They greedily drank in the disingenuous doctrines of Cassius Clay, because they love darkness rather than light. And so they follow the footsteps of whiggery, which has always existed by acting contrary to profession. Well, let them go—we can do without them.

Before our next paper goes to press, the great question will have been decided. We shall wait in some anxiety, because all things future are uncertain—but in more confidence, for the whole political horizon around us is bright with hope. The democrats from Maine to Georgia are thoroughly aroused, and are completely awake. When were they ever defeated under similar circumstances? Never. They will surely be victorious now.

In conclusion let us say again to the democrats of our own State, get Connecticut into the line of conquering States, if you can. You have more voters than the whigs, and if you get them all out, they'll tell like a thunder clap on the general result. Let us fraternize with New Hampshire, and share in her glory.

The Rights of Freemen outraged.

"Tell it not in Gath—publish it not in the streets of Ashcelon," that in republican America—in this "land of the free and home of the brave,—a class of individuals live, breathe, and move about, whose sole and unremitting efforts are directed to the curtailment of civil and political liberty. Here are, we blush to say it, men high in influence and in the power which wealth has secured to them, who hesitate not to make use of their elevated position to wrest from the humble poor the sacred privilege of thinking and acting independently upon matters in which their dearest political rights are involved. And who are these men and whom do they thus seek to oppress?

Does the hardy farmer who cultivates the soil, and by the sweat of his brow supplies our tables with necessary food—does he seek to abridge the rights of his fellow-citizens? Does the mechanic at his bench, the operative in your manufacturing establishment, or the day laborer, seek to perpetrate this outrage—this consummation of injustice and oppression? No; it is none of these. Tyranny—that grasping, despotic tyranny which seeks to shackle mind and fetter its free thoughts—never had its origin among the working classes. Honest industry spurns, loathes with utter abhorrence, every form of oppression.

Who then are the plotters of this great wrong? Who are the individuals that at the very shrine of liberty are conspiring for its overthrow? They are the nabobs who ride in splendid coaches, lounge upon costly sofas, and sleep upon beds of down. They are the capitalists who fatten upon the hard toil of the operatives in their manufactories. They are the idle speculators who 'toil not neither do they spin,' but make their gain from the slow earnings of their more industrious fellow-citizens. Such are the men who would restrict the liberty of Americans, and reduce to vassalage the free born! Men who are mere hangers-on in society, and who contribute nothing from one year's end to another towards their own or others' subsistance—these are the men who would strip a portion of society of their most valued privileges.

And the individuals who are sought to be restricted thus in their political privileges are the producing classes—the bone and sinew of the land. Indolence aims to bring labor under its control. The rich who are dependent for the food they eat, the clothes they wear, and the houses they live in, upon the industry of the laboring classes, menace the very men by whom they are fed and clothed with starvation if those men dare to act independently in the exercise of the elective franchise. Instances have come to our knowledge of repeated attempts within a brief period by these parts upon the body politic to practice this their system of oppression upon the laboring poor. One petty despot in Brooklyn, N. Y. boasts of having made a hundred federal votes in this manner. How much will be accomplished in this city, or in Connecticut, to rob the poor of the inestimable privilege of voting independently, we cannot say. Not enough, we hope, to give the State into the hands of federalism. The democracy MUST HAVE Connecticut, and the tyrants who seek to force her from our embrace, and throw her into the arms of federalism, must be hunted out, and made to feel the deep, withering scorn of indignant freemen. They should be shunned as the traitor is shunned. The seal of public condemnation should be set against them, and the rights, the privileges, the society of freemen should be denied them.

Connecticut must be redeemed!

We repeat it, Connecticut must be redeemed. It is in your power, fellow-democrats, to secure the State of Connecticut for Polk and Dallas, and will you not do it? Union and proper vigilance would have given you the State in April. Union you now have, and if you are only active and vigilant, our State will give its electoral vote to the democratic candidates for the presidency and vice presidency. Be confident, be bold; push the battle forward vigorously, and a purse-proud aristocracy, with the slaves that have been bought or frightened into their servility, will vanish at your approach. It is for liberty that you are about to contend—liberty of speech, of thought, and of action. The party that you oppose would strip you of all these. 'Vote the whig ticket or starve,' is the threatening language of the federal employer to his workmen; and the worthless scoundrels who attempt by such means to prevent a free expression of opinion at the ballot-box, are vile enough to resort to other means equally base to accomplish their UNHALLOWED PURPOSES.

Upon you it depends, brethren of the democratic faith, to defend for the oppressed laborer the liberty he DARES NOT assert. You who have courage and independence, must exercise them for the timid.—THEN Connecticut WILL BE REDEEMED!—the cause of the oppressed will be vindicated!—the rights of man will be asserted and sustained!—and the banner of democracy will wave in proud triumph over our heads!

An old Hunker.

For more than twenty years Henry Clay has been a standing candidate for the presidency. He is an old hunker; and no man who believes in the democratic principle of rotation should vote for him. It is as bad to re-nominate an old hunker, as to re-elect a man who has twice been president. Nobody but a federalist who believes in the divine right of kings would hang to the skirts of a man who had been 40 years in office, and 20 years a candidate for President.

☞ Let no democrat stay away from the polls next Monday. Every vote is of consequence. Forty-four years ago, Aaron Burr, the bosom companion at a later period of Henry Clay, was the antagonist of Thomas Jefferson, both having been returned to Congress as candidates for the presidency. Four votes given in the city of New-York, secured the election of representatives to Congress whose votes were just sufficient to elect Mr. Jefferson, and defeat the traitor Burr.

Election News.

1844.

PENNSYLVANIA, about	5000 Dem.	majority.
OHIO, about	1000 whig	"
MARYLAND,	548 "	"
DELAWARE,	60 Dem.	"
GEORGIA, about	3000 "	"

1840.

PENNSYLVANIA,	343 whig majority.
OHIO,	23373 whig majority.
MARYLAND,	4776 whig majority.
DELAWARE,	1083 whig majority.
GEORGIA,	5386 whig majority.

Democratic gain—in five States only—about 44,000 votes!!!

Ten Votes!

If the democratic vote of last Spring had been ten larger in every town in the State, a plurality of some hundreds would have been given to the democratic State ticket, both branches of the Legislature would have been democratic, and a worthier man than Jabez W. Huntington would have been returned to the U. S. Senate.

One Thousand plurality

Was the utmost that could be mustered for the federal governor in this State, at the Spring election, and then the democratic party were not united as now. Mr. Van Buren was then the ostensible candidate of the democratic party for re-election, and hundreds, if not thousands refused on that account to vote for the democratic ticket who will, on Monday next, give their suffrages to Polk & Dallas. Hence it is safe to reason that the democrats have only to do their duty to secure Connecticut for Polk and Dallas. Let every democrat be at his post, and victory is certain.

John McDaniel, recently hung at St. Louis, for the murder of Chavis the Mexican, protested his innocence till the last moment of his existence. Since his death there has been found a paper in his box, declaring in the most solemn terms his innocence, and avowing that the crime was committed by Wm. Mason. The idea of hanging a possibly innocent man, is truly horrible.

Unparalleled Enthusiasm.

The largest Democratic meeting of the season!

Never have we attended a political meeting in the city of Norwich of any description that passed off with more enthusiasm than that of last Thursday evening. The meeting was addressed by Hon. B. F. HALLETT, of Massachusetts. For three hours that large assembly listened to the remarks of the speaker with the utmost attention, and would gladly have listened for three hours longer to such an address. Mr. Hallett showed that the country had been indebted to the democrats for all the protection that had ever been given to domestic labor, and asserted that the democrats were still in favor of protecting labor, but opposed to giving the capitalists of the country any privileges beyond what were enjoyed by the workmen for their employ. He showed by statistics that the men who clamor most loudly for a high tariff are the first to oppose any duties by which they are taxed for the benefit of other portions of community. The evils to be deprecated from the establishment of another national bank were likewise dwelt upon with great effect. In fine the policy of the federalists from beginning to end was thoroughly sifted, and shown to be antagonistical to the true interests of the country.

C. J. McNulty, the Ohio Democrat.

We have had next as by an Ohio correspondent, says the New-York Plebeian, the subjoined letter, containing the official returns of the 10th Congressional District of that State. It will be seen that the whig candidate is *technically* elected, and that Mr. McNulty will successfully contest his seat. We trust Mr. McNulty will, indeed we know he will, bring before the nation the villainous means federalism resorts to to defeat a friend of popular government.

NEWARK, Ohio, Oct. 18.

ED. LOFCO: I send you the official vote, as declared in the 10th Congressional District of Ohio:

	C. J. McNulty.	C. Delano.
Knox	3134	2826
Licking	3746	3593
Franklin	2403	2579
	9283	9257
		9283
Delano's majority		18

To produce this result 300 students were permitted to vote in the three counties, who have no legal right to vote, viz: at Kenyon College, Knox county, at Granville College, Licking county, and at Blendon College, Franklin county.

THREE HUNDRED PEPELAYERS voted in the district. Men brought into it to vote and who were out of it as soon as they had voted. About 80 of them are under arrest now.

Two hundred Liberty men or abolitionists deserted their ticket on Congress and voted against McNulty, on account of the 21st or abolition rule in the House of Representatives of the United States. His opponent, Delano, made strict pledges to go for its repeal.

The seat will be contested with success. The district contains the large towns of Columbus, (the State capitol, Newark (on the canal) and Mount Vernon. Each place was drawn on by the whigs for about $10,000 to defeat McNulty. Solitude Ewing left his home and multiplied the district by school districts.—So did Gov. Metcalf of Kentucky.

Never were such exertions made to defeat any man as McNulty, and yet they have not legally succeeded.

DEATH OF A MISSIONARY.—In the intelligence from China, received by the way of London, we find mentioned the death of Mrs. Lucy H., wife of Rev. D. Ball, M. D., of the mission established by the American board. She died at Hong Kong on the morning of the 8th of June, aged 36 years.

DON'T CLAIM PENNSYLVANIA.—The coon partisans exclaim that Pennsylvania has gone as they expected—that they never claimed it. The *Pittsburg American*, a leading coon paper in western Pennsylvania, a few days before the election, said—

"Our intelligence cannot lie. *The State is certain for Markle, by a majority varying slightly around* 10,000. This we guarantee to the whigs throughout the Union, upon a data that cannot deceive us."

THE BALLOT.—It is important privilege in the hands of American freemen. Let no Democrat slight his principles by omitting to use it at this election.

☞ The Democrats in every town should be prepared with wagons &c. to assist the voters in getting to the polls on the first Monday in November, *especially if that day be stormy.*

☞ All sorts of fabricated stories, equal to the "Roorback" affair, will be circulated by the federalists till the election. We are now close upon the day, and these big humbugs affairs, just on the eve of an election, should not be believed. They have no doubt concocted some monstrous story against James K. Polk and George M. Dallas, with which they intend to operate upon the community! We warn our friends against these infamous frauds. Messrs. Polk and Dallas are elevated so far above Henry Clay, on the score of reputation, that it will require some desperate falsehood to make the world believe them worse than the gambler and duellist of Kentucky. Therefore be prepared to disbelieve these stories. Beware of them! The Whigs have their runners now in every part of this city, hissing their lies into the ears of the Democrats. Heed them not—they insult you supposing that they can wheedle you from the great party.

CLAY'S OPINION OF THE RESULT.—A Whig friend told us the following as a fact, a few days since, which we give as too good to be lost. When the news of the Democratic nomination reached Ashland, young Clay, who was impatiently waiting its announcement at the Post office, hastened with the news to his father, who had remained home. 'Well, my son, who is nominated? 'Guess, father.' 'Why Matty, of course.' 'No, father; guess again.' 'Cass?' 'No.' 'The old Indian-killer?' 'No.' 'Stewart?' 'No.' 'Buchanan?' 'No.' 'Then who the devil have they nominated?' 'James K. Polk,' said the son. The old man started from his seat and rushing across the room with disappointed hopes painted in his countenance, exclaimed, "*Beat again, by G——d.*"

Ignorance or Dishonesty.

Passing through the streets a few days since, we chanced to hear a man, who appeared to be a very zealous whig, declaiming with much warmth to a small squad of men, who had gathered around him, on political matters. The uncommon warmth and zeal manifested by the speaker, induced us to pause a moment and ascertain the cause of his earnestness. He appeared to be giving the reason why his auditors should vote the whig ticket. "Why," said he, after expatiating upon the danger to be apprehended from the ascendency of the democratic party, with the air of a man who felt that what he was about to say was to put an end to all cavil or dispute; "The whigs are in *favor of a Tariff!!* and the loco focos are not, and that's why I'm a whig." This was said with such an air of triumph and assurance, as to convince us that the man really supposed such to be the fact. We saw one or two intelligent democrats among his hearers, who, we doubt not, set this ardent whig, (who probably obtained all his political information from the Journal or some other whig paper,) right upon this matter.

After we had passed on, however, we could but reflect upon the dishonesty or ignorance of not a few men who affect to be luminaries in the political world on this matter of a Tariff. "The whigs are in *favor of a Tariff*, and the democrats are opposed to it," is an expression which may be heard from the mouths of intelligent men of that party almost every hour in the day. If the democrats come into power, then all tariffs are to be abolished, and unrestricted free trade is to be introduced, is the doctrine inculcated by whigs with great apparent sincerity.

But these men, most of them, know better—they know the assertion is absolutely untrue. The democratic party have held the power in this country for 12 of the last 16 years—yet whoever heard of their wishing to abolish our revenue laws, or to repeal all Tariffs? For eight years of that twelve, Andrew Jackson was at the head of the government; and does any man believe that that man with iron nerve, who never yet shunned responsibility, would have hesitated to recommend the measure, had he been in favor of it? Did he ever recommend such a measure? Did Mr Van Buren recommend such a measure? Did any Democratic Legislature ever recommend such a measure? No, never. Then why this attempt at deception? Why this constant repetition of the declaration that "the Whigs are in favor of a Tariff?" It is only to mislead the people, to excite their apprehension that the democrats are for destroying all Tariffs, and that by inducing them to yield a blind support to the "Tariff as it is," with all its enormities and inequalities. They feel and know that when their own political friends come to understand the Democratic doctrine on the subject of a Tariff, they can no longer control their votes. They know that every honest whig would say with the Democrats, that the interests of the country require that The Tariff be so adjusted and modified as to afford *equal protection* to all and *exclusive* privileges to none, and not remain as it now is, a system of unrighteous taxation upon the many, for the benefit of the few.—*Augusta (Me.) Age.*

Certificates!

Are they all obtained? You may lose it, and your chance to vote for Young Hickory, if you delay in hour longer. If you find it inconvenient to procure one, report your case immediately to a democratic committee-man. Let not a shot be lost!

Are your names on the Registry List?

No democrat must suppose, that because he is a voter under the constitution, he is a voter under federal law. They will leave off every democrat from the registry list, who they think is not in the way of notificing the published copy; and thus his vote will be lost. It is an outrage—but the more should it stimulate us to vote down its authors.

Direct Taxation—Who are in favor of it?

Much has been said by our political opponents about Democrats being in favor of direct taxes. Nothing is more untrue, or unreasonable. The Democrats have uniformly contended for a tariff of revenue, with incidental protection. That is, a tariff that while it should permit importation, and thus afford revenue to support the government, should at the same time afford such protection to the domestic manufacturer as would enable him to compete successfully with the foreign manufacturer. But, in case duties are imposed so high as to prevent all importations, there can be no revenue, and of course, direct taxation must follow.

Our opponents contend that "protection" must be the *first* object in laying duties, and that to *protect* our manufacturers, they must have the entire supply of the "home market." Now what must be the operation of this doctrine carried out? When you lay your duties so high as to exclude all foreign merchandise, and give the entire home market to the rich manufacturers of this country, the result is inevitable,—and DIRECT TAXATION MUST FOLLOW. DIRECT TAXATION then, is a WHIG measure, and if their principles are carried out, the country must come to it.—*Pittsfield.*

ANOTHER MILLERITE GONE.—A young man by the name of Kulp, about 18 or 19 years of age, committed suicide a few days since, by throwing himself into the Niagara river at Black Rock, N.Y. His parents reside on the main road three or four miles east of Buffalo. He had been for some time infatuated with the Millerite delusion, and for the last two or three days so completely insane that it was necessary to confine him in the house.

By some means he broke out and started off in the direction of Black Rock. His father immediately pursued him, but found it impossible to overtake him before he reached the river, into which he instantly threw himself and was drowned. The distance from the house to the river cannot be less than three and a half or four miles, and this whole distance he ran through the woods and fields, followed by his afflicted father, who vainly struggled to overtake him. Another victim has thus been added to the list of lives lost through this absurd and miserable delusion.

SOUTHERN VIEW.—The New-Orleans Bee, the leading coon paper of the south, says that the assertion of Mr. H. Clay's opposition to the annexation of Texas is a "calumny."

Questions which Workingmen should require the Whigs to answer.

In what manner do you propose to benefit us by the establishment of a United States Bank?

Is not wealth produced by labor?

If wealth is produced by labor, do you propose to give laborers more wealth than they can produce by their own labor?

If you do, what do you expect will produce this wealth, which you promise to give to laborers, over and above what they themselves earn or produce?

Will it be produced by the bankrupt speculators who go round the country, and talk with tears in their eyes about the wages of labor?

Will it be produced by the bankers, the brokers, the speculators on corner lots, the idlers, dandies and purse-proud nabobs, without whose aid the Whig party would not hold together a week?

If it would not be produced by these persons, who will produce the wealth you propose to give us, over and above our earnings.

If you do not confer upon us wealth which we do not produce by our own labor, are not all your pretensions of special regard for laborers a detestable and contemptible humbug, adopted only to impose upon our imagined want of intelligence?

Is not a national Bank a scheme by which a FEW men can live WITHOUT LABOR upon the earnings of the MANY?

Is not a National bank owned and controlled by a FEW?

Does not that few have power to make paper money plenty or scarce at will.

Cannot they make prices high by the issue of an unusual quantity of their money or make prices low by withdrawing from circulation that which is already issued?

Cannot those who own and control a National Bank with their particular friends, in all the cities and villages in the Union, BUY, when they have made prices LOW, and SELL, when by a larger issue of paper they have made prices HIGH?

ANOTHER BIG NAILED TO THE COUNTER.—The following letter has just been received from Col. Alexander of Killingly, and is, it will be perceived, an unqualified denial of the stories in circulation last Saturday, of a change in the politics of that gentleman:—

KILLINGLY, Oct. 18, 1844.

FRIEND FOULKNER: Dear Sir,—Mr. E. Webster has just shown me a letter of yours wherein you state that the whigs of Norwich on Saturday made much noise about your streets in relation to certain remarks which I made on the arrival of the boat that morning from New-York. Whatever I might have said or what answers I might have given to questions asked by the few acquaintances I there met, I am not able now to state, but of one thing I am certain, I did not say any thing that would convey the idea that I had abandoned the old and tried principles of democracy, and embraced those of whiggery.

Very respectfully your friend,
WM. ALEXANDER.

One word to the Agriculturists of Connecticut before the poll opens.

Farmers have you examined well into the causes that have retarded your prosperity for the last very years? We yesterday conversed with a farmer from Albany county, who owns about one hundred acres of as good land as can be found in the county. He told us that his crops for the last two years had been middling, but that present prices were so low that he could not move more than from one to two hundred dollars at the end of the year. He had a farm worth $5,000, and two sons grown up to manhood, and plenty of female assistance in his family so that he had not to expend a single dollar for hired help.

Now then, we see that the capital invested is $5,000, having six adult persons to manage it, and all the former gain for this capital and labor, over and above the support of his family, is from one to two hundred dollars annually! What would the Abbotts and the Appletons say to this? Will these be satisfied with the 100 per cent. upon their capital, and be willing to sell the year round in order to realize that small dividend? Where is this farmer, and what was prohibited the farmer when the present Tariff went into operation? Are prices better now than they were under the low duties under the administration of Van Buren? Do the laborers on farms get three wages than they did then?

Farmers and laborers of the United States, you have the power to restore the former prosperity you enjoyed under the glorious administration of Jackson. To do this, you have but to support the friend of Jackson in the coming contest. Do you wish equal protection to all branches of industry, the agricultural, the mechanical, and the manufacturing, as well as the manufacturing, you have but to deposite your ballots for the Democratic candidates. You will also bring rest content with a profit of two per cent annually upon your capital when the manufacturers of tops and calicoes divide annually from TEN to TWENTY per cent.—*Pittsfield.*

DREADFUL EFFECTS OF THE LATE GALE AT BUFFALO.

The Buffalo papers are filled with accounts of the melancholy disasters produced by the severe and destructive gale with which that city has recently been visited. The whole lower part of the city, it is said, presents one general scene of wreck and desolation. The water was all of two feet higher than it has ever been known before.

In addition to the immense loss of property, the death of a large number of human beings is interest still more awful to record.

The wharves throughout their whole extent have been more or less damaged, in many places being completely torn away, and scattered through the adjacent streets.

The brigs Ashland and Enterprise, the steamers G. Dole, Hunter Hill, Columbia, Emerald, Perry and Chautauqua, the U. S. Steamer Alert, and a large number of other vessels of various descriptions have stuttered severely or been disabled by the storm.

The number of lives lost in the city of Buffalo is estimated at between 40 and 50; besides some 25 supposed to be lost from vessels and steamers during the gale.

BURNING OF THE PROVIDENCE THEATRE—GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

At about one o'clock, on Saturday morning last, a fire was discovered in a wooden building attached to the Providence Theatre. The flames soon spread to the centre of the building destroying every thing which it contained. The scenery and fixtures of the Theatre—the splendid Planetarium, built by Mr. Russell, of Ohio, on which he bestowed the labor of twenty years, was destroyed. Paintings, valuable views of the Heavens, diagrams and instruments of great value belonging to Dr. Lardner, were consumed. The loss experienced by Dr. Lardner will amount to $20,000.

The dwelling house of Mr. C. T. Childs was much burnt. Mr. William Dunn's carpenter's shop, was destroyed. The house of Mr. C. T. Swarts, was much damaged, no insurance. The Pine street Baptist Church was several times on fire but by the activity of the firemen was saved. The cause of the fire has not yet been discovered. There are strong reasons for believing it to be the work of an incendiary.

ORIGINAL STAINED

Read, Committee-men Read!

By the census Registry Law, the Board of detectmen are not allowed to Register names on the day of Election, except of those who arrive at the lawful age *after the last meeting of the Board*. By this means, many new Freemen may loose their votes in towns where the day of admission is on the day of election only. Let this be remedied immediately. And see that the day for admission of Electors, is selected some time in the week previous to the day of Election.

Democrats,

Assist the old Patriots who are infirm and feeble, for they are all Democrats, to the polls on the first Monday of November. Let them vote on this important occasion. Assist each other. Those who have wagons should use them actively on election day. Ascertain before that day, who the proper persons for attention are.

Let every True Democrat

Whether he is on the appointed committees or not, see that every Democratic voter that he knew, is registered; and if he be poor or infirm, let him see that he has some proper conveyance, provided for him, to the polls. Don't let a single vote be lost on any account whatever.

The Poor.

The whigs will not spare any efforts to seduce those voters who are in necessitous circumstances, if not by direct bribery, by indirect means, which in a moral point of view is quite as reprehensible. Hiring a man to do work on that day—loaning him a team, and telling him his only opportunity is election day, are some of the devices of the many. Our friends must be vigilant to detect and prevent these schemes from being successful.

James K. Polk

Is a noble-hearted, a generous, and an enlightened statesman. He is no quibbling, no shuffling politician. But in every respect is worthy of the votes of American freemen—for he is an *American* at heart, and ardently desires the prosperity of American interests. He is the man well fitted to fill the Presidential chair, in 1845.

The Ticket.

Every voter deposits a vote containing the names of six persons for electors. The electors chosen, will meet at Hartford on the first Monday in December and give the six votes of this State for some person for President, and six votes for some person for Vice President.

Democrats! we call upon you to elect the six Democratic electors, and if you respond with energy and fidelity to the call, we shall succeed. Examine your ballots closely, and see that the names of the Democratic electors are on them. Examine them very closely.

Pipe.

The federalists will attempt to lay pipe by certificate votes. For instance, a man who was once a voter of a town in Connecticut, but is not now, may procure a certificate that he was made an elector in such town at a given date. With this certificate he will present himself to vote in some other town, *though now a resident of another State*.—Under such circumstances he has no right to vote anywhere, in every town, for the certificate voters, are that they are fairly entitled to vote.

Some of these certificate men, we have reason to believe intend to vote in New York as well as Connecticut. The Democrats of the border towns should be very vigilant. Caution is necessary in every town.

Was it ever known before?

That the President of the United States relied upon the certificates of others for his moral character? That the head of the only Republic in Christendom was understood to keep the love he was chosen to execute?

That the "foundation of all the morality" could not commend it with his sense of propriety, to declare his opposition to the practice of dueling?

That "the greatest statesman of the age," had not good principles enough to keep up a consistent correspondence?

Were such things ever known before, freemen of Connecticut? Can you answer and as conscientiously if yourself elects Henry Clay to the Presidency?

"The young candidate."—The big editors are calling Mr. Polk the "young candidate," because he will not make a ninny of himself by imitating Mr. Clay's manifold letter-writing. Mr. Polk's opinions are fully known on all questions before the people, and there is no need that he should answer all the foolish questions put to him by designing demagogues. He who does not understand the issues involved in this election must be a superficial observer of men and things.

They are in Distress.

The federal party is in distress, and its leaders are trying to get abolitionists to help them—help them elect Henry Clay, the overbearing slaveholder, the man of immoral character. In order to break up the abolition organization and get their votes, they will resort to falsehood and trickery.—Such is the character of that party. They are in distress now, and will do any unfair thing for relief. But they can't get it.

The Agricultural Laborers of England and the United States.

In England the general rule is, that those who till the soil do not own it. In the United States this general rule is reversed—the American farmer is the owner of the land he tills. In England the consumption of bread stuffs exceeds the production, and they have a high Tariff to protect the land-holder. But is it a fact that this English Tariff protects the Agricultural laborers of England?

The following extract from the New York Tribune of yesterday, will show the hardships endured by those who till the soil of England:

ENGLISH AGRICULTURAL LABORERS.—The wretched condition of this class was made apparent at a meeting of their "order" held recently in Wiltshire where a woman, Mary Ferris, said that the men, timidly at them, were afraid to speak. A voice answered that they who were having no potatoes and water had not the spirit to do so. Mary Ferris proceeded—"She thought that a little more land would be of great service to the laborers generally. Her husband had to maintain her and five children out of 8s. per week. They had half an acre of land; but that was not sufficient, with his low wages, to maintain them in a manner fitting to do a day's work. This last summer they had no potatoes for a considerable length of time, and nothing but 'the 8s. per week. Her children were often crying round her for food, and she did not know how to get any. She said that the men knew nothing of their hardships in comparison to the women; they brought the 8s. home on Saturday night; but the management was left to the women, who could not supply the wants of their families from it. She stated that they did not taste of a morsel of animal food for two months together. All the laborers who did speak complained of their miserable state.

We ask the laborers of the United States to read attentively the above extract, and bear in mind that these sufferings among the farm-laborers of England take place, though England has been legislating through many past generations for the sole purpose of protecting (as it is called) the agricultural interest of the country. The Corn Laws of Great Britain are centuries old, and yet the men who till Britain's soil hear their children cry for bread! Eight shillings a week, to house, feed, clothe, and educate a family! What think you of this, American laborers? Do you want to be protected in the same way?

In the United States the production of agricultural produce, generally exceeds the consumption; consequently neither the agricultural laborers of the United States, nor those few who own land, but do not till it themselves, can receive the least benefit from a duty on foreign agricultural produce. The American farmers want no duty, no tariff on that which they grow and which we do not import. Our duty on farm produce protects nobody. This is admitted by all. Not so with the duty on manufactures. Here it is that the American farmers and laborers are impoverished, that a few wealthy manufacturers may increase their profits. The industry of the country bears nearly all the burden of Government, wealth but little. Farm produce is now selling at prices, on the average, lower than ever before. Goods UP and wheat DOWN has become a maxim since the new Tariff went into operation; and if it continues many years, the American laborer will find his condition not much better than the English laborer.

From the Bridgeport Standard.

On Wednesday last, a young lady named Ruth Ann Darrow, who had been visiting for a few days in the family of Mr. Henry Barnum, went on board of the Eureka, intending, as she said, to visit New York, and return to this city on Saturday. At her particular request, she was accompanied by Mr. Barnum's daughter, who is 9 or 10 years of age. When the boat was somewhere near Sand's Point, the little girl came to Mr. Knapp and said that she had lost her companion. He directed her to enquire of the chambermaid. The latter told her that perhaps Miss D. had gone into the cabin below. After some time the child repeated her inquiry—the boat was then searched and Miss D. could not be found! It seems that when last seen by the child she was at the stern of the boat, back of the Ladies Saloon. While there, she requested the little girl to go into the saloon and get the Sun Shades or Parasols which they had left there. The girl did so and returned immediately, but Miss D. had disappeared. There is no reasonable doubt that after sending the child away, she threw herself overboard! She could easily do this from the stern of the Boat, without being observed, as most of the passengers were below. After the Eureka arrived at the dock, one of the passengers stated, that while walking upon the promenade deck about the time of the supposed disappearance, he noticed in the wake of the boat, an object resembling, as he thought, a human being, struggling in the water. It was at a great distance—the tide was running rapidly and the object was swept from his sight before he could determine what it was. He thought little of the matter at the time, and of course gave no alarm. Miss D. has relatives residing in Poughkeepsie and we believe in Danbury. Her friends here, had remarked nothing unusual in her manner or appearance. It is said that some years since she manifested symptoms of mental derangement.

CAUTION.—Let no democrat place reliance in any reports that the federalists may profess to have next Monday from the city and county of Philadelphia. Remember that federal news is always better at first than afterwards. The cocoa always grow before they get out of the woods. Pennsylvania is sure to be democratic, let Philadelphia go as it will. Mark what we say. We have traveled considerably within the past fortnight, and have the most positive evidence for saying that Pennsylvania will give her electoral vote for Polk and Dallas.

Be not daunted then, fellow-democrats, at any thing you hear. The country is safe. The cocoa may bang and blunder as much as they please. They cannot elect Henry Clay to the presidency.

Mr. Frelinghuysen on dueling.

On the 5th of March, 1838, THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN wrote a letter which was read at a public meeting in New Jersey, from which we make the following extract:

"If ever an occasion called for an expression of public feeling, the late scene of shocking violence [the Cilley duel] most solemnly demands it. Truly 'THE BLOOD OF WAR HAS BEEN SHED IN PEACE,' and this in HIGH PLACES, and among the LAW MAKERS of our country.

"The law of the duelist is an outrage upon every principle of order and humanity. It pets the laws of God and the institutions of a Christian people at defiance, and if this murderous spirit be not met and firmly and fearlessly rebuked by the frown of public sentiment, we ourselves will abide much of the guilt of murder. It can be checked and efficiently repressed whenever the people, true to their high duties, shall rise in the majesty of public opinion, and frown upon the atrocious deeds of violence; and the blood of the murdered, the tears of the bereaved and the commands of a righteous God call upon them to speak, and bear their stern and indignant testimony against this heaven-daring sin."

Now, Mr. Frelinghuysen!—"The blood of the murdered, the tears of the bereaved, and the commands of a righteous God call upon [you] to speak and bear [your] stern and indignant testimony against this Heaven-daring sin."

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) MUTILATED

Married.

In Bridgeport, Mr Gilbert Fowler of Montevideo, S. A., to Miss Elizabeth B. Riley of N. Y.

In Litchfield, Mr. Benjamin K Adams of Cazenovia N. Y. to Miss Emeline Landon.

DIED.

In Hong Kong, China, on the 6th of June last, of quick consumption, Mrs Lucy H Ball, aged 27 years, wife of Rev Dr Ball, missionary in China.

In Savannah Geo. Oct 5th of quick consumption, William L Ladington aged 36 years, formerly of E. Haven Conn.

In Haddam, very suddenly on the same inst. Mrs Anna Rossiter, aged 82, relict of the late Deacon Timothy Rossiter of North Guilford.

In Guilford, on the 19th inst. Hon Reuben Elliott, aged about 80 years.

In Middletown, on the 16th inst. Joseph W Alsop Esq. in the 72d year of his age.

In Ballston, N. Y., on the 2d inst., Col. Uriah Gregory, a revolutionary soldier, aged 90.

LADIES, READ THIS!

Learn to Cut your own Dresses.

MRS. PARKINSON, has the honor to acquaint Ladies of Norwich and vicinity, that she can learn any person with common ingenuity, from the age of 14 to 60, in about four hours, to take their own measure and cut out their Dresses on scientific principles, that will fit the form admirably. She satisfies her pupils or takes no pay. By this plan of Cutting, the pupil is enabled in a short time to cut Dresses, which for elegance and style, are far superior to any Cut on the old plan.

This system is worthy the attention of the most skillful that fit with pins, besides the trouble of trying on the dress is entirely unnecessary. The measure is taken, the dress cut, and a perfect fit warranted. Her terms are so easy that it is in the power of every one to avail themselves of this useful accomplishment.

Terms $2—implements included. Patterns cut to fit the form, 25 cents. Residence at Mrs Huntington's, Shetucket-street—nearly opposite the American House. Oct 30 4m

FOR SALE.

A GOOD Dairy and Tillage Farm, containing 204 acres of land, with a dwelling house, 2 barns and other necessary out buildings in good repair, has a large quantity of thrifty young wood growing thereon and is well watered, and well adapted to the keeping of sheep, it is situated on Plain Hills in the town of Norwich, 5½ miles from the city. The Scotland road runs through the centre of said farm. Terms of payment made easy to the purchaser.

Apply to EDWIN GAVITT.

Norwich, Oct. 30. 4m

Democratic Meeting.

THE DEMOCRATS of Norwich, are requested to assemble at the Town Hall, on Thursday evening of the present week. Hon. Robert Rantoul, of Boston, is is expected, will be present and address the meeting.

Per order of the Town Committee.

Oct. 29. 4m

OPPOSITION.

New Line to Colchester.

A STAGE will leave the American House 38 Shetucket-Street, for Colchester, and Hartford, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 8 o'clock A. M. Returning, will leave Colchester, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, on the arrival of the Stages from Hartford, at about 12 o'clock, M.

Passengers carried to and called for in any part of the city. DANIEL P. SMITH Agent.

Norwich, Oct., 29. '44. 4m

GENERAL STAGE OFFICE,

At the American House

38 *Shetucket-St.*

STAGES, will leave the American House daily for Hartford.

On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock, A. M. via., Lebanon, Columbia and Bolton.

On Tuesdays and Saturdays at 8 o'clock, A. M., via, Colchester, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 6 1-2 o'clock A. M., for Franklin, Windham, Mansfield, Tolland and Springfield.

DAILY for New London, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

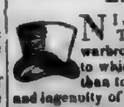
Passengers wishing to take any of the above routes, will be called for by having their names entered on the books at the office, at the American House.

DANIEL P. SMITH, Agent.

Oct. 29th. 4m

Fall Styles of

HATS!



NICHOLS' HATS

There is no article in the wardrobe of a gentleman of taste to which more attention is paid than to the HAT, and the skill and ingenuity of the best workmen are taxed to produce an article which shall suit the public. The subscriber who has had ten years of experience at his business, has just finished his FALL HATS, which he offers to the *beau monde*, as possessing every requisite that can be desired. They are graceful in appearance, faultless in style, becoming to every cast of features, and at the same time light, durable and economical. A single trial will convince the most sceptical that the Hats made by the subscriber may safely defy competition.

ALSO,

Furs, Caps, Buffalo Robes, &c. &c. All of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest. Please call and see, at 137 Main street, two doors north of the Post Office.

W. L. NICHOLS.

Norwich, Oct. 30. 4m

LUMBER.

THE subscriber has on hand a large quantity of the above article of all kinds and qualities, which, he will sell low JOHN G. HUNTINGTON.

(Central Wharf

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN PURSUANCE of law, I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that public sales will be held at the undermentioned Land Offices in the State of ARKANSAS, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the Land Office at BATESVILLE, commencing on Monday the thirteenth day of January next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz:

North of the Base Line and West of the Meridian.

Township six, of range two.
Township four, of range three.
Sections one to six, inclusive, and section twelve in township one, of range four.
The small fraction of section six, in township ten, north and west of the old Choctaw boundary, of range ten.
Township fifteen, of range twelve.
Township thirteen, of range fifteen.

At the Land Office at FAYETTEVILLE, commencing on Monday the thirteenth day of January next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz:

Township fifteen, of range twenty-one.
Township nineteen, of range twenty-three.
Township twenty-one, of range twenty-five.
Townships twenty and twenty-one, of range twenty-seven.
Townships twelve and thirteen, of range thirty.

At the Land Office at JOHNSON COURT HOUSE, commencing on Monday the tenth day of February next, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of township six, north of range twenty-nine, west of the meridian.

At the Land Office at LITTLE ROCK, commencing on Monday the twenty-seventh day of January next, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of sections one, two, eleven, twelve, north half of thirteen, north half of fourteen, east half of twenty-four, and northeast quarter of twenty-five, in township two, south of range three, west of the meridian.

At the Land Office at HELENA, commencing, on Monday the third day of February next, for the disposal of the public lands hereinafter designated, viz:

South of the Base Line and West of the Meridian.

The fraction of township three, on the south and west side of White river, including two islands in sections twenty-eight, thirty-two, and thirty-three, of range one.

The fraction of township two, on the south and west side of White river of range two.

The sections and fractional sections one, two, three, four, nine, ten, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, and the small fractions of sections twenty-four and twenty-five on the north and east side of White river. Also, the sections and fractional sections three, four, five, six, ten, eleven, twelve the north half and southeast quarter of section thirteen, the north half of section fourteen and the northeast quarter of section fifteen, on the south and west side of White river, in township three, of range two.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools military or other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer, and no private entries of land, in the townships so offered, will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this 8th day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

JOHN TYLER

By the President:
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any of the lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, and make payment therefor, as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township, embracing the tract claimed above designated, otherwise such claim will be forfeited. THO. H. BLAKE,

By the President:
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office
Oct. 15. 4m

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN pursuance of law, I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales will be held at the undermentioned Land Offices, in the Territory of IOWA, at the periods hereinafter designated to wit:

At the Land Office at DU BUQUE, commencing on Monday the thirteenth day of January next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, and fractional townships, viz:

North of the Base line and East of fifth principal Meridian.

Townships eighty four, eighty-five and eighty-six, of range one.
Townships eighty-four and eighty-five, of range two.
Townships eighty-four, eighty-five, and eighty-six, of range three.
Townships eighty-four, and eighty-six, of range four.
Township eighty-four, and fractional township eighty-five, embracing two islands in the Mississippi river, forming parts of sections one and twelve, of range five.
Fractional township eighty, including part of an island in the Mississippi, within the limits of sections seven and eighteen.
Fractional township eighty-one, including Sawn Island and the part of "Big Beaver Island" within the township, and townships eighty-three and eighty-four, of range six.
Fractional township eighty-one, including the portion of "Big Beaver Island" within its limits, Little Rock Island, and the south part of an Island forming parts of sections five and six, in the Mississippi river, of range seven,

North of the Base line and West of the fifth principal Meridian.

Township eighty-four, eighty-five and eighty-seven, of range one.

Also, at the same place, commencing on Monday, the twenty-seventh day of January next, for the disposal of the public lands within the townships hereinafter designated, viz:

North of the Base line and West of fifth principal Meridian.

Townships seventy-eight, seventy-nine, eighty, eighty-one, eighty-three, eighty-four, eighty-five and eighty-six, of range nine.
Townships seventy-eight, eighty, eighty-one, eighty-three, eighty-four, eighty-five, and eighty-six, of range ten.
Townships seventy-eight, eighty and eighty-one, of range eleven.
The lot one and two, in fractional section twenty-two, in township ninety-five, of range three.

At the Land Office at FAIRFIELD, commencing on Monday, the tenth day of February next, for the disposal of the public lands within the townships hereinafter designated, viz:

North of the Base line and West of the fifth principal Meridian.

Townships seventy-four, seventy-five, seventy-six and seventy-seven, of range ten.
Township seventy to seventy-seven, inclusive, of range eleven.
Fractional township sixty-seven, and townships sixty-eight to seventy-six, inclusive, of range twelve.

Also, at the same place, commencing on Monday, the twenty-fourth day of February next, for the disposal of the public lands within the townships and fractional townships hereinafter designated, viz:

North of the Base line and West of the fifth principal Meridian.

Fractional township sixty-seven, and townships sixty-eight to seventy-four, inclusive, of range thirteen.
Fractional township sixty-seven, and townships sixty-eight to seventy-three, inclusive, of range fourteen.
Fractional township sixty-seven, and townships sixty-eight to seventy-three, inclusive, of range fifteen.
The east half of the northwest quarter of section eight, in township seventy-seven north, of range three east of the 5th principal meridian.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military or other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer, and no private entries of land, in the townships so offered, will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this eighth day of October, Anno Domini, 1844.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President:
Tho. H. Blake,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, and make payment therefor as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township, embracing the tract claimed above designated, otherwise such claim will be confiscated.

THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.
Oct. 10. 4m

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN Pursuance of law, I JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that public sales will be held at the undermentioned Land Offices in the State of MISSOURI, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the Land Office at FAYETTE, commencing on Monday, the thirteenth day of January next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz:

North of the Base Line, and west of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Townships sixty-five and sixty-six, of ranges fourteen, fifteen, and sixteen.

At the Land Office at CLINTON, commencing on Monday, the twentieth day of January next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships viz:

North of the Base Line and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Township forty-two, of ranges twenty-eight and twenty-nine.
Township thirty-five, of range thirty-one.

At the Land Office at SPRINGFIELD, commence ingon Monday, the twenty-seventh day of January next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned township, viz:

North of the Base Line, and West of the fifth principal Meridian.

Township thirty-four, of range nineteen.
Township thirty-two, of range twenty-one.
Township thirty-two, of range twenty-four.
Township thirty-three and thirty-four, of range twenty-five.

Lands appropriated by law, for the use of schools, military or other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer; and no private entries of land, in the townships so offered, will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this eighth day of October, Anno Domini, 1844.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President:
Tho. H. Blake,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper land office, and make payment therefor as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township embracing the tract claimed above designated, otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.
Oct. 10. 4m

MURFEY & HUNTINGTON,

BEG LEAVE TO INFORM THEIR CUSTOMERS AND FRIENDS THAT THE

EXCITEMENT

INCREASES on account of the late ARRIVALS of NEW GOODS at the CHEAP Cash STORE,—at the Round Black Sign,

21 SHETUCKET STREET. 21

AMONG the bargains may be found French BROAD CLOTHS, which will be sold at the saving of 8s. in a Pattern to the customer; Over Coat Cloths from 62 cts to $6 per yd. comprising various colors and qualities suitable for the coldest season; Cassimeres, superfine French; Fancy English and American do. comprising late and new Styles in a great variety which will be sold cheaper than the cheapest.

ALSO, A fresh lot of Ladies Dress Goods, a beautiful assortment comprising every kind calculated to sell and give excellent satisfaction; Ecosse Chas. M. Delain, Tissues Chinoes high and flaming colors which will be sold from 1,50 to 67 a pattern; all just received direct from the Boston and New York importers which will be sold at prices greatly reduced. Also, a great variety of Cloak Goods of various Styles, Alpaccas Silk and Worsted, Peruvian Cotton and Worsted, Indiana Cloths, Merinos, rich and splendid colors, Bombazines Black, Blue Black, Mogs. and Changeable; at prices lower than ever.

Customers wishing to purchase the above named goods will make a saving by calling at the Round Black Sign, 21 Shetucket-st., before making their purchases.

ALSO. A rich and splendid assortment of Dress Silks, Glace Chameleon rich Plaid, and fig'd Silks, Black and Blue Black Crapins, Satin Striped Arpuzzs, Black and Blue Black Gros de Swins, Gros de Rins, and Italian Lustrings, making prices from 38 cts. to $1, 75 per yd.

SHAWLS.

Broche, Silk and Cotton Broche, Worsted Damask Silk and Worsted plaid Stripe and every Style calculated for the season, at prices very low.

FLANNELS.

Red, White, Green and Yellow Flannels selling off at last years prices. Persons wishing to purchase the above named goods will make a saving by calling at the Round Black Sign.

IRISH AND GERMAN LINENS.

Irish and German Linens, just received 31 per cent cheaper than any ever offered. All Linen Table Cloths 2s, only, large Bl-ached Napkins 12 1-2 cents and one shilling and all Styles of Damask sold at prices to correspond.

HOSE! HOSE!!

Our friends will recollect the cheap lot of Hose, now selling off at prices much lower.

CARPETS.

We have a fine splendid and fashionable assortment of Carpets, Three Ply; super and double super; Oil Cloths, Matting, Check and Chess, Plaid, Cotton, Rag and Hemp do; which will be sold cheaper than any in the country.

LOOKING GLASSES, from 25 cts to $14.

We are also Agents for one of the best Dye Houses in Boston, whose satisfaction gives is unrivalled; Coloring Ladies Dresses for $1 only.

N. B. As it has at all times been the practice at the Round Black Sign, 21 Shetucket-street, to sell the most goods for the least money, we wish to inform our customers and friends, that we wish to make no further alteration but this. MORE GOODS!! MORE GOODS!!! FOR LESS MONEY.

MURFEY & HUNTINGTON.

At the Round Black Sign, 21 Shetucket-street.

[At the old stand of A. Wattles & Co.]

Norwich, Oct. 30. 4m

Nurse Wrights Soothing Syrup.

FOR children Teething, for sale by R. W. MATHEWSON.

Oct. 30. 4m

Spring. Reduced.

BROWN & Bro. Shootings and Shirtings bought since the fall and selling 20 per cent cheaper than the Market price.

TWEEDY, BARROWS & CO.

Oct. 24. 3w48

School Books.

THE Subscriber has just made a large addition to his stock of School Books Stationery &c. Merchants, Teachers and others will be supplied at very liberal terms. THOMAS ROBINSON.

Oct 24. 4m

AT a Court of Probate holden at Killingly within and for the District of Killingly on the fifteenth day of October, A. D., 1844.

Present, *Thomas Backus*, Judge.

THIS Court limits six months from the first publication of this order for the creditors of the estate of Roland Leavins, late of Killingly in said district, deceased to exhibit their respective claims against the same to Warren W. White of said Killingly, the administrator on said estate, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law. And said administrator is directed to give public notice of this order by publishing the same in a newspaper printed in Norwich, New London County, and by posting the same on a signpost in said Killingly nearest the last residence of said deceased.

Certified from record.

THOMAS BACKUS, Judge.

Oct. 24. p3w48.

COAL HODS.

POKERS Sifters, Riddles, Scoops, Shovels, for sale by C. A. CONVERSE 139 Main-Street

Oct. 24. 6w48

NOTICE.

TAKEN up by the subscriber on the 14th inst. a Brown Mare, long switch tail, one white hind leg, star in the forehead. The owner can have her by proving property, paying charges, and takeing her away. Enquire of JOHN THOMPSON.

South Coventry, Oct. 24, 1844. 4m

HERE YOU HAVE THEM

THOSE Patent India Rubbers have arrived, and are ready for examination. Also, a large lot of plain and figured Rubbers, at wholesale and Retail by J. IRESON & SON, 140 Main-st.

Oct 24 4m

PROPOSALS FOR RIFLES AND PISTOLS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
Washington, Oct 21, 1844.

BY direction of the Secretary of War, sealed proposals will be received at this office until three o'clock, P. M., on the 31st of December next, for the manufacture and delivery of the following arms for the use of the United States, viz:

10,000 rifles, percussion lock, new model.
30,000 pistols do do do.

One-fifth of the above arms to be delivered annually, during the ensuing five years, commencing on the 1st of July, 1846. The whole subject to the proof and inspection prescribed by the Ordance Department, packed in strong boxes of the pattern now used, the United States paying a reasonable price for the boxes and transportation to the place of delivery.

The proposals will be sealed, endorsed proposals for Rifles and Pistols, and addressed, under an envelope, to this Office. G. TALCOTT,

Lieut. Col. Ordnance.

To be published in the Madisonian, Globe, and National Intelligencer, St. Louis Reporter, Cincinnati Republican, Columbus (O.) Old School Republican, Pittsburgh Morning Post, Baltimore Sun, Philadelphia Mercury, New York Aurora, Norwich News, Ct., and Boston Times, for two months.

Oct. 30. 2m49

Notice.

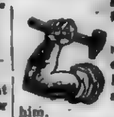
SIX months are allowed by the Court of Probate for the district of Woodstock, for the creditors to the estate of Susan Hughes, late of said Woodstock deceased, to present their claims to said estate to Joshua Robinson, administrator, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

JOSHUA ROBINSON, Administrator.

Dated at Woodstock, this 25th day of Oct. 1844

Oct 25, 1844. 4m

Blacksmithing.



THE Subscriber would notify the Public that he continues his business in Bath Street, and is prepared to do promptly every kind of work in his line, and pledges himself to give perfect satisfaction to all who may patronize him.

Particular attention paid to Ox and Horse Shoeing. He has a man in his employ that devotes his whole attention to the branch of Horse Shoeing, he pledges himself from his long experience to give perfect satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

WANTED,

One or two smart boys to learn the trade to whom good encouragement will be given.

WM TUBBS.

Oct 24. 4m

Read, Ladies.

DRESS & Cloak Goods from 30 to 50 per cent cheaper than former prices.

For a few days past we have been replenishing our former stock of French, English and American Dress and Cloak Goods with the most modern styles, and shall hold out inducements to purchasers that will ensure them a ready sale. Among the bargains may be found 70 pc Silk and Cotton Warp Alpaccas: 14 packages Rep de Chas, Chenets, Cashmeres, De Laines, 3 do Bombazines, 3 do Black and Blue Blk Silk: 1 do Rob Roy Plaids, 3 do Shawls, Alpaccas for 37½ cts per yd, Silk Warp do 62½, Linen Hdkfs. 12½cts.

TWEEDY BARROWS & CO.

Oct 24. 3w48

CHARLES A. CONVERSE,

General Dealer in English, French, German, and American Hardware and Cutlery Also Guns Military Goods, Saddlery, Ware, &c.

139 Main Street.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the Trade generally that he is now opening a fine assortment of Hard Ware goods of late importation and manufacture and begs leave also to state that he has in view to offer during the present season a larger and more complete assortment than heretofore, and at the lowest possible Cash prices, to which he solicits the attention of purchasers.

This stock consists of every kind two quality of Table and Pocket Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Military Goods, Brass Goods, Builders and Cabinet makers Trimmings, House Furnishing articles, Fancy Goods, Hollow Ware, Saddle, Harness and Coach Trimmings, Mechanics' Tools, Stoves, Hanging and Solar Lamps, Britania Goods, Japanned Ware.

Oct 24. 12w48

Every Day brings something new

REC'D and opened this morning 1 case high col'd prints made in imitation of Cashmeres. These with many others will be sold very cheap.

TWEEDY, BARROWS & CO.

Oct 24 3w48

Good for the Money!!

NEVER before has it been our privilege to offer such extraordinary Bargains in

Cassimeres, Satinets & Vestings.

It is to what many hundreds have during a few weeks past supplied themselves with the above goods from our Store and in the worst competition have found ours the cheapest.

Large Invoices from the late Peremptory auction sales of woolen goods enable us to offer greater inducements now than at any time previous. The latest arrivals were 2 cases Broadcloths containing 10 pc each, 3 packages Fancy Col'd & Blk Cassimeres, 1 do Doeskins, 2 cases Satinets, 2 cases Velvet & woolen Vestings.

BROADCLOTHS varying in colors and prices from $3, to $7,50 pr yd. CASSIMERES from 75 to $2,75 per yd. Doeskins cheap, and Vestings at prices to suit customers. Gentlemen will oblige the subscribers, and greatly promote their own interest by calling before purchasing elsewhere

TWEEDY BARROWS & CO.

No. 118 & 120 Main-st.

N. B. Those merchants judging from the cheapness of our cloths need not be troubled about our selling them less than cost. T. B & CO.

Oct. 24. 3w48

Something to keep the neck warm

TWO great Heaps of woolen Comforters just rec'd for sale by the dozen or single one by TWEEDY BARROWS & CO.

Oct. 24. 3w48

Handsomest ever seen.

20 DOZ. Ladies Silk Cravats of the newest styles, just received and selling cheap by TWEEDY BARROWS & CO.

Oct. 24. 3w48

RAIL ROAD.

ON AND AFTER SEPT. 17th.

Accomodation trains Leave,
Norwich at 6 A. M. & 4 1-2 P. M.
Worcester " 10 A. M. & 4 1-4 P. M.
Freight trains Leave,
Norwich 8 1-2 A. M.
Worcester 6 o'clock and 50 m. A. M.

St. Bg. Train leaves Allyns' Point early every morning except Monday, upon the arrival of the Boat from New York.

Leaves Worcester at 6 1-4 every evening except Sunday upon the arrival of the train from Boston.

LONG ISLAND TRAIN

Leaves Allyns' Point every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday about 2 P. M. upon the arrival of the boat from Greenport.

Leaves Worcester every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9 3-4 A. M. upon the arrival of the train from Boston.

Fares also less when paid at the Ticket offices than in the cars.

All Baggage at the risk of the owner unless receipted for by an authorized agent of the corporation.

EMERSON FOOTE, Supt.

Sept. 18, 1844. 43.

WM. S. TYLER,

Offers for sale a large and well selected stock of genuine Drugs & Medicines, Chemicals, Glass Ware, &c. &c., to Dealers and others at the lowest prices. A few of the leading Articles are as follows:

Antimoney Crude	Arabiac Rina
Æther Sulph	" Gulbanin Manna
" Nitrous	" Tragacanth &c.
" Chloric	Hiera Picra
Aqua Ammonia	Hive Syrup
" Rosa &c	Herbs of all kinds
Anthlops Min	Isinglass Russia
Blue Pill Eug	" American
Borax Ref.	" Coopers Superior
Burgundy Pitch	Lunar Caustic
Bayberry Bark, Ground	Magnesia Carb
Barbadoes Tar	" Calc
Balsam Copavi	" Henry's Trop
" Fir	Morphine Sulphate
" Perue Pots &c	" Acetate Meriate &c.
Bean Cubebs	Oil Peppermint
Juniper &c	" Cinnamon, Cloves
Brimstone Roll and Flour	" Origanum, Tansy
Cathartics	" Bergamot, Lemon
Chemicates of Iron	" Wintergreen
" Ammonia &c	" Valerian, Savin
Gal cloth Pots	" Anise, Sassafras
Cream Tartar P	in short all kinds
Cort Peu P	Ox Zinc
Aurantic	" Bismuth
Angostura &c. &c.	Phosphorus and
Cochineal S G	Phosphates
Chloride Lime	Pill Cochi
" Soda	Quicksilver
Chamomile Flowers	Red Gentian Rhet
Calomel Eug	" Columbo Ipecac
Corrosive Sublimate	" Serp Virg
Cayenne Pepper, African	" Valerian Jalap
Dovers Powders	" Sarsaparilla
Elec. Venesus	" Squills Curcuma
Ergot	" Senecka &c. &c.
Emp. Epispastic	Sponge fine and coarse
" Disc Olives	Sem. Annis Carui
" Hydrog Adhesive &c.	" Fennel Colchicum
Extract Belladonna	" Cardamon &c
" Valerian Cicuta	Sup. Carb Soda
" Hyoscyami &c.	Sal Epsome
Fol. Senna Anthos	" Rochelle
" Digitalis &c.	" Soda
Gum Opium Myrrh	" Nitre &c.
" Camphor, Aloes	Sugar of Lead
Gum Gamboge	Spanish
Tartar Vitriol	Soda Powders
Copavi Castiles	Seidlitz do
Citrate Iron	Veratrine
Elaterium	Hydri date Potash
Iodure of Mercury	Doeto Strychnine
do do	Proto Croton Oil Salacine
Oxymuriate Potash	Iodide Iron
Piperine Potassa Cyanuret	Aconita Ex
Prussiate Potash	Oil Black Pepper
Sulphate Quinine	

Syringes, Apothecaries Scales & Weights, Teeth Instruments, Lancets, Pen-knives, Catheters, Trusses, various kinds, Teeth & Flesh Brushes, together with most every article used in the practice of Medicine may be found at Tyler's Drug & Chemical Store, Water Street.

H. S. COOK,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
NO 15 SHETUCKET STREET,
Norwich, Conn.,

Gentlemens' and Boys' Garments cut and made in the latest styles.

Garments to be made out of the shop, cut at short notice.

☞ The strictest Punctuality will be invariable.

Nov 27. Rule 44 1136

WANTED
RAIL ROAD TIES,

20,000 Rail Road Ties on or before the first day of April next, to be delivered in Norwich, or any other place, as may be agreed upon by the contracting parties; for which cash will be paid on the first of April next.

N. B All Ties delivered on or before the first day of October next in Norwich, will be paid for on delivery.

FULLER & BROAD.

For particulars enquire of ENOCH FULLER. Office near the Franklin House.

Norwich, August 21st., 1844. 1139.

WANTED.

TEN Thousand Sheep and Lamb SKINS, with the wool on, for which the highest cash price will be paid by D. S. ROGERS.

Yantic, Aug. 26, 1844. 40

Another Glorious Opportunity.
WATCHES! WATCHES!

AT No. 80 CHATHAM STREET.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has entered into the above Establishment with one of the most beautiful and useful assortment of Watches, both Gold and Silver, from England and France, as low as $20 and $25. Watches and Jewelry exchanged or bought on the most advantageous terms to the customer.

Watches and Clocks repaired in the most accurate manner.

All articles purchased of him not approved of will be exchanged. Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange. The highest price paid for old Gold.

JOHN MYERS.

New York, May 23 1136

LUMBER.

THE subscriber has on hand a large quantity of the above article of all kinds and qualities, which he will sell low JOHN G. HUNTINGTON.

August, 9th, 1843—5m37 [Central Wharf

REMEMBER
the old Stand, No. 78 Main-St.,
OPPOSITE THE FRANKLIN House,

WHERE J. M. NELSON still continues to carry on the Tailoring business in all its various branches. The subscriber is now ready to make all kinds of Gentlemen's garments in the latest styles. The subscriber has received the Fall and Winter fashions for 1844-5. All garments made at this establishment warranted to fit.

N. B. Cutting done at short notice. Wanted also six or eight first rate Tailoresses to whom good encouragement will be given.

JAMES M. NELSON.

Sept. 1 42

Ferre's Cream Superfine.

A NEW supply just received by H. W. MATHEWSON.

BETWEEN
Norwich and New York

The Steamer QUINEBAUG, Capt. JEREMIAH WILLIAMS, will leave Norwich every Tuesday, and New York every Friday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

All goods forwarded by the Propeller Line, will be taken into store free of any expense to the shippers freight taken at packet prices.

The steamer Shetucket, Capt. Geo. W. Geer, has taken her place in the Line with the steamer Quinebaug, and will leave Norwich every Friday and New York every Tuesday.

For freight or passage enquire of the Capt. on board or to LEAVENS & HUNTINGTON, } Agents in
H. WHITAKER & Co. } Norwich
NORTON, CONVERSE, & Co. } Norwich
J. & A. BRIGGS, 60 Southst. New York.

May 1st. 18

BOSTON PACKETS,

THE Sch MAIL, Capt. CROWELL.
" SPY, Capt. LEWIS.

HAVE commenced running between Norwich and Boston, for the season, and will take freight on the most reasonable terms. For further information enquire of

HAWES, GRAY & CO. Boston.
H. WHITAKER & CO. Commercial-street. Norwich Ct.

March 24th. '44 18

FOR NEW LONDON DAILY

THE NEW STEAMER ANGELINA,

CAPT. LOVELL.

COMMENCED her regular Trips on Wednesday March 27th.

Leaving Norwich, at 5 o'clock A. M.
" New London, at about half-past 2 P.M.

For further information, enquire of E. A. BILL.

Norwich, April 22. '44 19

Summer Arrangement.
OF FARE AND FREIGHT.—TO AND FROM NEW YORK.
DAILY NIGHT LINE.

THE splendid steamer CLEOPATRA Capt. I. K. DOUGLAS, will leave Norwich Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and New York Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

The splendid steamer WORCESTER, Capt. J. H. VANDERBILT, will leave Norwich Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and New York, Mondays Wednesdays, and Fridays.

N. B. All persons are forbid Trusting any one on account of the above Boats or owners.

E. A. BILL.
Agent for the above Boats.

Norwich, April 20th, 1844. 3

REMITTANCES TO AND PASSAGE FROM ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

WE beg to inform our friends in Norwich, Conn and a vicinity, that we have appointed Mr JAMES M'CLELLAND, of that city, as our agent Persons wishing for their relatives, or remitting money to the old country, will find it their interest and their friend comfort to give him a call.

ROCHE BROTHERS & CO.,
25 Fulton street, New York.

Jan. 24th, 1844. 1ll

WM. H. ALLEN, DENTIST,

OFFICE, NO. 5½ SHETUCKET STREET, (UP STAIRS)

WHERE he will perform a operations necessary for the preservation of the teeth and gums in the best possible manner. Teeth inserted from 1 to a complete set. Teeth cleaned, filled, extracted, and all irregularities, whether they proceed from disease or want of proper care, remedied.

March 23

DR. MERRILL,
New London, Conn.,

WOULD respectfully inform those who may be afflicted with disease, that he still continues to detect disease with the Stethoscope in connexion with Percussion, with great success. During the last four months, eight patients have been cured of diseased lungs; sixteen of diseased liver; thirty-seven of dyspepsia; two of dropsy of the chest; one of diseased vertebra; one of enlargement of the heart; five of Bronchitis; also many acute cases of different diseases.

Office in Court Street, two doors from the Post-Office.

July 31st 36

DENTISTRY.

Dr. G. R. & C. Parkhurst,

HAVE opened an Office, No. 88, Main street, doors west of the Franklin House, where they will wait on all who will favor them with their patronage. Teeth set from one to a full set. Every necessary operation performed on the teeth, and warranted Their long experience enable them to treat judiciously all diseases connected with the teeth.

Nov. 30. 1yrl

MOREENS,
MOREENS.

DRAB and BLACK, this day received direct from Europe, per Steamer, of the best quality, and for sale at 30 cents per yard. By

ELY & CO.

They are also prepared to dispose of their rich Stock of Dry Goods, at any price Customers may suggest, and 10 per cent less than they can expect to buy, and no monopoly, no humbuggery.

Sept. 24. tf144.

CHARLES A. CONVERSE,
Dealer in
English, French and German Hardware, Cutlery, and Guns.
139 MAIN-STREET.
Norwich.

FINE EATING!
PRATT & HOOKER,
(Franklin Square.)

HAVE on hand a first rate assortment of *PROVISIONS & GROCERIES*, which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.

Norwich, April 24th. 28

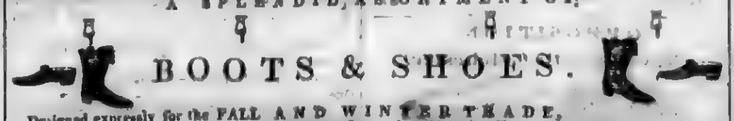
BOOTS, BOOTS, BOOTS,

HEAR! HEAR! HEAR!
TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!!
GREAT APPLAUSE!

J. IRESON & SON,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public that they have this week received, in addition to their former extensive Stock,

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF



BOOTS & SHOES.

Designed expressly for the FALL AND WINTER TRADE, Consisting of almost every variety usually manufactured—which we offer to our customers at a VERY SMALL advance from cost.

The attention of Country Merchants is respectfully directed to our assortment of thick work, and particularly Cow Hide Boots, of which every case is warranted.

J. IRESON & SON,
140 Main Street.—Oct. 22. 48

FASHIONABLE CLOAK GOODS.
No. 24 Shetucket-street, Norwich, Ct.

AS the season for purchasing Cloaks, is at hand, the following assortment is worthy the attention of buyers A A Thibet Cloths Blue Black, Emerald, Plumb, Stone, Drab, Royal, Purple, and other fashionable colors.

5	pieces	Silk warp Orientals,	
5	"	" " Cashmeres,	
15	"	" and Cotton warp Indianas,	
6	"	plain Blue Black Silk and Wool Cloakings,	
4	"	Silk warp Alpaccas,	6s to 7s
10	"	do do	5s to 6s.
20	"	do do	4s 6d to 5s.
10	"	do do	3s 9d to 4s 6d.
1	"	Cotton warp Alpaccas, worth 8s,	
6	"	do do	do 4s to 5s.
20	"	do do	do 3s to 4s.
18	"	do do	do 2s 6d to 3s.
15	"	do do	do 1s 6d to 3s.

Also, French Wool Plaids, Scotch Plaids, Tartan Plaids and a great variety of Changeable and Figured Goods, all of which were purchased at the present unusual prices and must be sold accordingly at

LINCOLN & WILLIAMS', 24 Shetucket-st.

MILLINERY GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS.
LINCOLN & WILLIAMS

Have just received from the Importers, a splendid assortment of RICH RIBBONS, VELVETS, SILKS, LACES and other Millinery Goods, purchased at the present depressed prices, and will be sold at a great sacrifice from the cost of importation. MILLINERS and others making their Fall Purchases will find the richest styles, the greatest variety, and above all, *the lowest prices*, at 24 Shetucket-street, on the corner.

The Latest Fashions
By Steamer CALEDONIA.
UNPARALLELED ATTRACTIONS!!
NEW DRESS GOODS.
Just received at
LINCOLN & WILLIAMS, 24 Shetucket-st.

Blankets! Blankets!

ROSE AND WHITNEY BLANKETS of superior quality, at LINCOLN & WILLIAMS

French, English and American WOOLEN GOODS.—LINCOLN & WILLIAMS

have now a complete stock of fine and low priced CLOTHS, Blue Black and Fancy Colors. Particular attention is invited to a few more pieces of those fine heavy Blue Black English Cloths at $3 00 a yard, which have sold at the rate of six pieces in five days. The reason why—they are worth one dollar a yard more than we ask for them.

DE LAINES
of all qualities, from $1 75 to $5 00 per yard.

SATINETS
FROM 2s 6d to 6s a yard; Kentucky Jeans, Kerseys, Plaids, Serges, and the cheapest lot of Over Coat Drabings in the country. Purchasers may make a saving by calling at 24 Shetucket-street, corner Water-street. LINCOLN & WILLIAMS,

Oct 16 1147

A VOICE
FROM THE GREAT
COMMERCIAL DEPOT,
READ AND BELIEVE!!
THE TIME HAS COME!!!

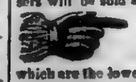
When
CLOAK CLOTHS
will be wanted, and OVER COAT
CLOTHS MUST BE SOLD. And for this reason

ELY & CO. HAVE received and are now offering an extensive assortment of every desirable style of GOODS, for the above purpose at such astonishing low Prices that the dictates of wisdom must be to call at the above named establishment and prepare for the approaching *COOL* season by purchasing Goods of every style from A. A. Thibets to Cotton warp Alpaccas at less than two thirds their real value—for proof, call and see at ELY & CO.'S, 33 & 35 Shetucket-st.

They have Come,
MILLINERY GOODS.

THE newest styles of Velvets, Satins, Modes, for Hats together with Velvet Satin, double faced, Ribbons to match with other Millinery articles, comprising the most splendid assortment ever exhibited in this city, just received by ELY & CO.

N. B. All the above named stock of Millinery Goods for reasons which will be given to purchasers will be sold at



COST,

which are the lowest importers prices, come and look.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
French Thibets,

Of every shade of Color and all qualities with solid Silk Velvets and trimmings to match, may now be found at ELY & CO.

Where also may be found some splendid Cashmere Shawls, new styles, cheaper than ever, just received by ELY & CO.

33 & 35 Shetucket-Street.

October 16th. tf47

GEO. W. CONCKLIN,
BOOK AND JOB
PRINTER,
No. 51 Water-Street,
Norwich. Conn.,

Every description of Letter Press Printing neatly and promptly executed.

August 7. tf37

Wood and Willow ware,
Wholesale and Retail!

A LARGE lot just received from the manufacturer of all kinds and descriptions, consisting in part of Tubs of all sizes, Pails and Can Pails, Nest Boxes, Bowls, Trays, Wash-Boards, Clothes-Lines, Mortars, and other articles too many to enumerate, all of which will be sold at prices *unusually low*. Also, a good supply of Willow and other Baskets. A fresh supply of Teas, with GROCERIES of all kinds, may constantly be found at the store of

FAIRFIELD & ARMSTRONG.

P. S. Goods delivered free of expense to any part of the city

April 30. 8

Hair Cutting! Hair Cutting!
SHAVING! SHAVING!!

WOULD you submit to have your hair shorn by a Sheep-Shearer? or your beard shaved by a Butcher? Oh no, you would not! but we occasionally get into such hands, and who act very ungainly, well if you do not wish a continuance of such unskillful treatment, go forthwith to *Peck* the Inimitable Hair Cutter, who will arrange your Hair with judgment, neatness, taste and skill, and who will remove your beard (no matter how difficult) with ease and comfort; in a word he is *Taste* science.

J. H. Peck's Hair Cutting and Shaving Room, No. 40 Shetucket-St., opposite the Rail Road Depot.

Norwich, Oct. 17, 1844. 47

Paints, Oils, Varnishes &c.

ENGLISH and American Linseed Oil, warranted pure; Coach and Furniture Varnish; White Lead; Dry and Ground in Oil, Spirits Turpentine Litharge, Red Lead, Spanish Brown, English and American Venetian Red, Putty; Window Glasses all sizes, Glue various qualities, Japan and Bright Varnish, Chrome Red, Dry Verdigris, Pure do ground in Oil, Chrome Green Prussian Sule, Ultramarine, Paris Green, Chrome Yellow, Chinese and English Vermilion, Blue, Brown, Green and Black Smalts, Gold and Brass Leaf, Siver and Copper Bronze, Sable and Camels Hair Pencils, Gum Copal and Shellac, French and Spruce Yellow, Pumice Stone, Black Lead, Spanish and Paris White, Red and White Chalk, Rose Pink Terra de Sienna Turkey Umber, Drop Black, India Red, Glues and Emery Paper, Black Paint ground in Oil, distilled Verdigris, Paint and Varnish Brushes, Sash Tools, Lamp Black &c. For sale at the lowest prices at wholesale or retail by

JOHN L. DEVOTION, 119 Main-st.
One door East of the Quinebaug Bank.

August 14 3m38

G. B. PRINDLE.

HAS removed his One Price Watch, Jewelry, and Clock Establishment, to the Store (lately occupied by J. Fraum & Son's shoe dealers,) No. 144 Main-street,—opposite the post-office.

Full assortment of choice goods—and no variation in prices to suit customers—a child may purchase as low as the closest buyer

April 24th, '44 1122

Merchants

WHO "SORT UP" in the City of Norwich, are respectfully invited to call and examine the stock of

Lincoln & Williams

where they are assured of finding many goods below the market price, such as Alpaccas, Woolen Flannels, Cotton Flannels, Satinetts, Dress Goods &c, &c., and every variety of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods at the lowest market prices and on reasonable terms,

24 Shetucket st.

Sept. 10 43

C. BRINKERHOFF'S HEALTH RESTORATIVE.

THE RESPECTABLE individuals who have certified as to the virtue of C. BRINKERHOFF'S HEALTH RESTORATIVE, are those who have experienced its remedial effect either in their own individual cases, or within the circle of their families. Without an exception they are persons whose veracity is unquestioned, and they frankly state their entire confidence in the Proprietor and his medicine. Dr Jas. R. Chilton, the eminent Analytical Chemist of New York, having had a bottle under trial, has testified that it is composed of vegetable matter entirely. For Liver Complaint, Weakness and Pain in the Side and Chest, Severe Coughs and Colds and profuse Nights Sweats, the Health Restorative has evinced the most decided curative properties, strengthening the weak and dilapidated part, and soothing the most aggravating and alarming cough and expectoration. Some of the most eminent of the Medical Faculty and Divines are ready to be referred to in proof of its really restoring qualities, and have left their names and certificates with Mr. Brinkerhoff, the Proprietor, for that purpose.

HORACE EVERETT 96 Hudson St N. Y, the General Agent for the U. States, has appointed SAMUEL TYLER, 138 Main-st., and WILLIAM S. TYLER, 191 Water-st., as Agents for Norwich Ct.

Norwich, August 15. 36

PATENT MACHINES.

THE cheapest and best Horse Powers ever offered to the public for driving Circular Saws, Cider, Shingle and Sugar Mills, Turning Lathes, Threshing Machines, &c. Also the best Threshing Machines for grain and hay seed, may be had of the subscriber—also the right to vend them in various parts of the country. Horse Powers from $40 to $50. Threshing Machines from $20 to $25. Both Machines easily convayed in a one horse wagon.

N. B. A few more Agents wanted to sell on commission. A. KINGSLEY.

Norwich, July 19, 1843. 24

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
BOOTS AND SHOES.
At the Norwich SHOE STORE,
No. 94 Main-Street,
OPPOSITE THE FRANKLIN HOUSE.

WHERE the subscriber has just received a large addition to his Stock. Consisting of almost every variety of BOOTS, SHOES and RUBBERS suitable for the FALL TRADE. Among which are MENS', BOYS', YOUTHS', and CHILDRENS'

THICK BOOTS,

comprising as good an assortment as can be found in Norwich, which will be sold at the *very lowest prices*; Also, LADIES', MISSES', and CHILDRENS',

Shoes, Bootees, Gaiters, &c. &c.

RUBBERS,

Plain and Figured of all sizes. Also, a beautiful article of LINED RUBBERS, all of which will be sold as low as at any Store in Norwich, by Yours respectfully CHARLES TRACY.

Please call and examine. [Norwich, Oct. 5. 6447

WITH A RUSH.

THE GREAT COMMERCIAL DEPOT,
For the Sale of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
No. 33 & 35 Shetucket-Street.

IS NOW filled with the richest Stock of Goods ever offered in this City, just received from the New York and Boston Importing Houses—bought within the last few days at the lowest REDUCED market prices; and must be sold for at least 55 per cent less than can be bought in Norwich. This establishment is acknowledged to possess advantages in the Dry Goods Trade, that places it beyond the power of a rival. It contains much the largest Stock, much the best assortment, much the richest and most desirable Styles. It also possesses the advantages of an experienced buyer who spends all his time watching the signs of the times in the New York and Boston Markets and buying bargains which enable them to sell at prices as much below their real value. Customers wishing anything in the Dry Goods line will find prices, no kind of any objection at the extensive Dry Goods Store of ELY & CO.

Sept. 21 1844.

Alpaccas of good quality.

MAY now be found at ELY & CO'S., for any price to suit customers.

Sept. 24. '44. 144

Shawls! Shawls!

A LARGE lot of cheap Silk and Wool Shawls and a new lot of those rich Printed Cashmeres the richest in the city, just received and for sale by

ELY & CO.

Sept. 19 43

ELY & CO,

HAVE also received a fresh lot of Dry Goods, consisting of a large assortment of Silks Rept Cashmeres, Twilled Cashmeres, Crape de Laines, Crape de Ecosse, Mous de Laine &c. &c. Also a few pa. French Cashmere de Laine, superior quality and splendid patterns; also a few pa. Bensandrins, together with a lot of Coburg Cloths of rich shaded colors; also a few pa. three colored shaded Silks, selling cheap and fast

They have the pleasure of saying that they have much the largest and most splendid Stock of rich Goods ever offered in this market and they will sell them at prices that will defy all competition.

ELY & CO.

Sept. 16. 43

STILL THEY COME!

4 CASES BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, at every price and quality, from 75 cts to $7. per yd., all of which they *can, shall* and *will* sell from 10 to 15 per cent cheaper than any Dry Goods Establishment in New London County. And they are prepared to prove the above named fact satisfactory to any person or persons, who will call at their extensive Dry Goods Establishment.

No. 33 & 35 Shetucket-st.

ELY & CO.

HAVE just opened 70 cases Dry Goods, consisting in part of the following which they offer at less than the usual market prices.—

220 pc. BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS.
27 pc. Beaver Cloths.
70 " Satinett.
4 Cases Prints.
3 Bales Flannels.
1 Case Rich Dress Silks.
37 Bales Sheetings.
20 " Drills and Tickings.
375 pc. Crape de Laines, Cashmere de Ecosse, Rept Cashmeres, Mous de Laines, Bensandrins, Cashmere Twills, &c., for Ladies Dresses.
10 pc. Coverne the richest Dress Goods in the world.

SHAWLS, without regard to quantity, of all prices from 1,50 to $16. Rich style Cashmere, do. new styles.

5 Cases Alpaccas Silk and Cot. warp.
1 Case Coburge.
1 " Orientals, Silk warps.
1 " do. do. do.

All of which were bought and bought cheap, will be sold and sold cheap by ELY & CO.

Sept. 24th, '44. 144

May now be found,

AT ELY & CO'S, 33 & 35 Shetucket-st.

A SMALL lot of all wool Cashmeres and a few pc. Coverns the richest and most splendid styles of Dress Goods imported this season. Also a very pretty assortment of French Muslin Collars, now opening at ELY & CO'S.

Sept. 24th, 1844. 1144

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) MUTILATED

TRACTION
THE
IES,
EXHIBITION
AND WINTER

Artificial Flowers and Fashionable Millinery, at the

BONNET STORE,
AND
PAYSON

Silk and Velvet Bonnets, and Bonnet Flowers, Hand Mass, &c., &c.

Norwich, and all the Region round about, Selected and Cheapest Stock of GOODS, invite the Ladies to call and examine for themselves.

Bonnets altered Bleached and Pressed. Millinery department under the direction of Miss D. D. Clement.

Don't forget the place to buy Cheap. No. 17 Shetucket-Street.

Norwich, Oct 8th, '44. 1146

UNITED STATES CLOTHING STORE.
FIFTY THOUSAND GARMENTS FOR SALE
AT THE
EMPORIUM OF FASHIONS,
91 Main-street.

It is
estimated that upwards
of FIFTY THOUSAND PEOPLE will visit
this Popular CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT
this fall and winter for the PURPOSE OF BEING CLOTHED!

THE unaccountable low prices of which we are selling CLOTHING have influenced a multitude to visit not for no other reason than to save their money. And we challenge the whole world to produce a Clothing Establishment that can get up such superior articles of Clothing and sell them at such low prices.

The superb and costly variety of styles at such remarkable low prices, is astonishing the whole dress circle of community. Look back and see how you have been paying your money for Clothing, and then contrast it with the prices we are selling at.

Frock and Dress Coats	from $5 to 8,00.	Fine Cassimere and Doe skin pants from	$3 to 6,00
Rich figured and plain Vests	" $1 to 4,00.	Silk, Satin, plain and figured Vests	$2 to 4,00
Over Coats, wadded, quilted and tufted with velvet facings from		$6	18,00
Pilot Cloth and Beaver Coats	"	$3	12,00
Beaver and Satinet Pants	"	1,50	3,50
Sacks, of English American and Tweed Goods	"	3,	9,00

Drawers, under Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Gloves and Suspenders Stocks and Cravats, in any quantity

Next door to Charles Clark's Hat Store.

J. T. FAY.

Oct. 23. 1148

ARRIVALS EXTRAORDINARY
The Subscriber has received per recent
ARRIVALS,
ON CONSIGNMENT

A MOST splendid lot of

BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS, SATINETS,
BEAVER CLOTHS, &c., &c., &

which can be bought cheap for cash. Call and examine

☞ Gentlemens' and Boy's Garments Cut and made to the latest Styles.

HENRY L. COOE, Merchant Tailor

No. 15 Shetucket-street.

Norwich, Oct. 16, '44.

NOV

THE NORWICH NEWS.
WM. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
OFFICE No. 36, SHETUCKET STREET
next door North of the American House.

CHEAP! CHEAP!!
FROM
25 to 50 per Cent
less than the Cost of Importation.

BOWEN & McNAMEE,
No. 10 WILLIAM-STREET, corner of Beaver,
NEW YORK.
In consequence of the late extensive
AUCTION PEREMTORY SALES OF
DRESS GOODS,
ARE now offering UNPRECEDENTED INDUCEMENTS to Merchants from all sections of the country, who need only call to be satisfied that they are now making sales at from 25 to 50 per cent less than the cost of importation.

The following articles demand *special attention*
EXTRA RICH CASHMERE D'ECOSSE, Paris Pompadour styles, lately sold at $1 12½ to $1 25 cents per yard, now offered at 75 cents.

NEW STYLE "EXPOSITION" CASHMERE D'ECOSSE most splendid styles ever offered, and exhibited at the late great Fair in Paris, and cost from 95 cents to $1 05 now offered at 62½ to 75 cents per yard.

SPLENDID PARIS MUSLIN DE LAINES, richest and most fashionable styles, lately sold at 87½ cents to $1, now offered at 50 to 62 1-2 cents per yd.

Also, One Hundred Cases
ENGLISH & SCOTCH MUSLIN DE LAINES, CASHMERE D'ECOSSE, CHUSANS, AFFGHAN SATINS, CHAMELEON BROCADES, VELVET DE LAINES, and various other styles DRESS GOODS, now offered at

25 to 50 per cent Lower than Former Prices!

Those in want of Dress Goods, (together with every description of Silk and Fancy Goods,) will do well to call and be convinced that the above is literally true.

P. S. Auction prices from day to day, will be the standard from which sales shall be made, without reference to cost of importation, or late former prices.

New York, Oct. 9th, '44. 1f36

"The Magnetic Battery."

THE trials that have been made of the recently improved "Magnetic Battery," confirm the belief that it is destined to produce great and important changes in the healing art. In all cases of distortion and curvature of the spine, where anchylosis is not formed, permanent relief can be obtained by the daily use of the battery and the proper co-ordinate medication. The remote as well as proximate cause of this malady is a loss of vital action of the muscles of one side while the antagonist muscles remain in full force. By this gradual deformity the internal organs, as the heart, liver, stomach, lungs, &c., become displaced and consequently loose their healthy action, until permanent disease and fatality is the result. The only rational or possible method of relief in these cases, is to restore the lost action of the weakened muscles—this, no course of medication hitherto devised, is so well calculated to effect, as this form of practice. The effects of the action of the machine upon the muscles in these cases, is most extraordinary, most wonderful, and gives us true conception of the unlimited power, of the all pervading forces by which we obtain such results. Nor less specific is this plan of treatment in the different forms of consumption—as upwards of 70 cases of *tuberculer consumption* have been successfully treated by one physician in N. Y., during the last 8 months. The details of these remarkable cures and the addresses of the patients are open to all inquirers. In attestation of the powers of this instrument to effect results to which it makes pretentions, the following is quoted from Mr. Ellsworth's report dated Jan. 31st, 1844,—when speaking of Morse's Telegraph:

"Intimately connected with this branch of science employed in effecting results obtained by the Telegraph are the medicinal applications of the Magnetic Battery, mentioned in the report of one of the examiners. This same wonderful agent—the electro Magnetic fluid, which also rifts the metals and separates the beautiful ores, dissolves the calculus (stone in the bladder) without pain, rescuing thus many victims otherwise doomed to a lingering death, or the sad alternative of a most excruciating operation. The facility with which medicines are infused into the system by the aid of this battery leads us to hail the approach of a quicker alleviation of human woes, and the future success of experiment fraught with the brightest anticipations.

HENRY L. ELLSWORTH,
Commissioner of Patents.

To his Hon. the President of the Senate of U. S."

Other forms of disease have been treated with equal success in this way—such as scirrhus, cancer, scrofula, white-swellings, paralysis, lumbago, sciatica, rheumatism, Deafness, swelling of the tonsils, &c. &c.

HENRY LEE,
Homœopathic physician.
Rooms, at the "American House."
October 2, 44. 1y40

Fales's Cathartic Lozenges,

THOUGH prepared from a great many Vegetable Substances, are as palatable and pleasant to eat as any other Confectionary Compound.

☞This preparation is decidedly the best among all the known cathartic preparations; for while its operation is as sure as Salts, Castor Oil, Calomel and Jalop, or any other, cathartic medicine, it has the advantage over all in being pleasant to eat, while all other cathartics are generally disagreeable to take. Price 25 cents per box, with full directions, and may be found at the Depository, No. 2 Broad street.

FALES'S WORM LOZENGES.

Are a safe and sure remedy for Worms. Children love them. They act like a charm in removing the symptoms, such as starting in sleep, grating the teeth, paleness about the mouth and nose, occasional sickness at the stomach, precarious appetite, swelled bowels, and general feverish habit. The child falls into a quiet sleep, the worms are stupified and expelled, and the child, as far as heard from, in every instance has been cured.

Price 25 cents per box, with full directions; sold at 2 Broad street.

FALES'S COUGH LOZENGES.

Are beneficial in all common Colds and Coughs, Whooping Cough, Inflamation in the Throat and Lungs, in the Croup or Hives, and more certain to operate satisfactory than the celebrated HIVE SYRUP. The most happy effect is obtained in a few moments; the symptoms disappear and the disease is broken up by the magical effect of these Lozenges.

Full directions accompany each box, and found at the Depository, 2 Broad street.

FALES'S DYSENTERY LOZENGES.

Are a safe and agreeable remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhœa of adults, and for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Bowel Complaints of children. Particular attention must be paid to the directions which accompany each box.

FALES'S CAMPHOR LOZENGES,

Are beneficial in all common and sick headache, and where there is a sense of tightness or weight over the eyes, in eruptive diseases, such as Measles and Small Pox. Also in Mania, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Hysteria, in St. Vitus Dance, and in all cases of Languor and Oppressions of the Vital Powers, and may be taken with safety by women and children in all conditions.

Full directions accompany each box.

FALE'S CYPRIAN HAIR TONIC,

Is now so extensively known and justly celebrated that further comment upon it will be useless; we can say, however, with truth, that among the many thousands who have purchased the Tonic in this or other countries, none have returned with complaints while thousands have expressed not only their approbation, but their wonder and admiration of beholding its effects. A few bottles only can be had, at 2 Broad street.

CLEAR OUT YOUR RATS.

The gnawings and antics of these destructive creatures can be hushed forever in your House or Store, if you will procure a box of the genuine
MADAGASCAR RAT EXTERMINATOR
and use it according to directions. You cannot depend upon it unless obtained at J. J. FALES'No 96 Commercial, corner of Lewis & Commercial Streets, Boston, or of the following:

AGENTS.

Norwich, Samuel Tyler and John L. Devotion; New London, Wm. Stearns, Stoddard & Allen, A. Beckwith; Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Mystic Bridge Keeney & Brown; Noank, Brown & Wilbur; Stonington Point, Elisha Faxon, Jr.; Lyme, Joseph Brockway; Hadlyme, Ely P. Wells; East Haddam, R. W. Miller; Moodus, Sheffield Lewis; Leesville, Richmond & Upham; Middle Haddam, Child & Carrier; Portland, John Payne; South Glastonbury, Oliver Brainerd and Wm. W. Post & Co; Colchester, A. M. Hurlbut; Willimantic, Jason Safford and R. Moulton; Scotland, James Burnet; Howard's Valley, G. D. Spencer; Hampton, Wm. Brown; Andover, Loomis & Button; South Coventry, D. M. Buell; Mansfield, Geo. T. Clark and Z. Storrs & Son; Chaplain, Walter Goodell; Phœnixville, John B. Adams; Eastford, Joseph Dorsett and Calvin Whitney; Ashford, E. B. Hibbard.
Oct. 16. p1w47

WRIGHT'S
Indian Vegetable Pills,
OF THE
N. American College of Health.

THESE extraordinary Pills are composed of plants which grow spontaneously on our own soil, and are, therefore, better adapted to our constitution that medicines concocted from foreign drugs, however we they may be compounded; and as the INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS are founded upon the principle that the human body is, in truth,
SUBJECT TO BUT ONE DISEASE,
viz, corrupt humors, and that medicines cures this disease on
NATURAL PRINCIPLES
by cleansing and purifying the body; it will be manifest, that if the constitution be not entirely exhausted, a perseverance in their use, according to directions, is absolutely certain to drive disease of every name from the body.

When we wish to restore a Swamp or Morass to fertility, we drain it of the superabundant waters.—In like manner, if we wish to restore the body to health, we must cleanse it of impurity.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS
Will be found one of the best, if notthe very best medicines in the world for carrying out this
GRAND PURIFYING PRINCIPLE,
because they expel from the body all morbid and corrupt humors—the cause of disease—in any easy and NATURAL MANNER; and while they every day give
EASE AND PLEASURE,
Diseases of every name is rapidly driven from the body.

The above named INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS have been three years before the American public; and we can now say, without fear of contradiction, that of all the various medicines which have heretofore been popular, not one has given such universal satisfaction, or obtained such a permanent hold upon the affections of the people. Not only do all who use it invariably experience relief, and recommend it in the strongest terms; but it has effected some of the most astonishing cures ever performed by medicine.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.
THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

WRIGHT'S Indian Vegetable Pills are attaining great celebrity in New England as well as other parts of the United States. The attempts of persons to defraud the public by the sale of spurious articles, meet with general reprobation. Mr. Wright is an indefatigable business man, and shows an army of cures by the medicine, which warrant confidence in the virtues of his Indian Vegetable Pills.

From the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times.
THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

People are pretty well satisfied by this time, that Calomel and the other thousand and one mineral preparations of the shops are better adapted, as a general rule, to kill rather than cure the patient.—As a matter of course, vegetable medicines are therefore in great request. There are very many humbugs however, among the latter, and we would advise all those who have the least regard for their health, to try the *INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS of the North American College of Health*, sold at 169 Race street, Philadelphia—as they are the preparation of one intimately acquainted with the healing art.

From the Boston Daily Times.
INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

Of all the public advertised medicines of the day, we know of none that we can more safely recommend for the ills that flesh is heir to," than the Pills that are sold at the depot of the North American College of Health, No 168 Tremont street Boston. Several instances we know of, where they are used in families with the highest satisfaction. And no longer ago than yesterday, we heard an eminent physician of this city recommend them in high terms. There used to be in the community a great repugnance to the use of QUACK medicines, as they are all indiscriminately termed, but it was mainly owing to the regular M. D.'s constantly denouncing them. They are, however becoming more liberal in this respect, and the consequence is, that good vegetable medicines are now more extensively used than formerly.

AGENTS.

SAMUEL TYLER, Norwich, will sell by the dozen to those who wish to purchase to sell again.

R. W. ROATH,	Norwich.
Geo. D. Fuller,	Norwich Town.
S. C. Osgood,	Bean Hill.
Tracy Huntington & Co.	Yanticville.
A. L. Hyde,	Franklin.
A. G. Bailey,	Lebanon.
G. Robinson,	"
Stephen Fitch,	Fitchville.
H. Morey,	Bozrahville
Stanton,	Jewett City
Albert Ray & Co.	Greenville.
C. & G. Lewis,	Uncasville
B. F. Collins,	Mystic.
B. F. Hoxie,	Mystic Bridge
Wm. Browning,	Gales Ferry.
Nathen Beckwith,	New London.
J. H Lewis & Co.	Westerly R. I.
E. W. Babcock & Co.	" "
R. Burnett,	Groton.
R. M Smith,	"
E. Faxon Jr.	Stonington.
Wm. B. Hull,	North Stonington

New England Office, 198 Tremont-street.
May 1st. 1844. 1o33

Franklin House,
Franklin Square, Main-street,
NORWICH, CONN.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the Travelling public generally, that he has leased the above named establishment and has made many alterations and improvements in furnishing the House with new furniture throughout, so as to place it in every respect in the best condition for company, for whose comfort it is peculiarly well calculated, having large airy rooms, commanding a fine view of the river and the beautiful scenery of the surrounding hills. The Table will be supplied with the best that the market affords. Carriages always in readiness to convey passengers to the House, Boats and Cars, free of expense. Horses and Carriages can be furnished and good Stabling provided by the proprietor. Prices to correspond with the times.

The above House will be under the superintendence of Mr. Woodard.

E. F. PENDLETON, Proprietor
Norwich, April 23, 1844. 1f28

The Norwich News.

VOL. IV.—NO. 50. NORWICH, CONN., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1844. WHOLE NO. 206.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN pursuance of law, I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America do hereby declare and make known, that public sales will be held at the undermentioned Land Offices in the STATE OF ARKANSAS, at the periods hereinafter Designated, to wit:

At the Land Office at DATESVILLE, commencing on Monday the eleventh day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz.

North of the base line and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Townships five, six, ten and eleven, of range one.
Townships four, five and nine, of range two
Fractional townships five, and six, west of White River, of range four.
Fractional township four, west of White River and township eight, of range five.
Fractional township twelve, north of old Indian boundary, of range eight.
Fractional township eleven, north of old Indian boundary, and township twelve of range nine.
Fractional township eleven, North of old Indian boundary, and townships twelve and thirteen of range ten.
Townships twelve and thirteen, of range eleven.
Fractional township nine, north of the old Indian boundary, and township twelve, of range twelve.
Fractional townships eight and nine, north of the old Indian boundary, and township twelve, of range thirteen.
Fractional township eight, north of the old Indian boundary, and townships nine, twelve and fifteen, of range fourteen.
Township fifteen, of range fifteen.
Township seventeen, of range sixteen.
Townships thirteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen and eighteen, of range seventeen.

At the Land Office at FAYETTEVILLE, commencing on Thursday the fourteenth day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz:

North of the Base line and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Township seventeen, of range eighteen.
Townships sixteen, nineteen and twenty, of range nineteen.
Township sixteen, of range twenty-one.
Township twenty-one of range twenty-two.
Townships twelve, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty and twenty-one, of range twenty-four.
Townships sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, and nineteen, of range twenty-five.
Township fourteen, of range twenty-seven.
Townships eighteen nineteen, twenty and twenty one, of range twenty-eight.
Township fourteen, of range twenty-nine.
Township twelve, of range thirty-one.

At the Land Office at JOHNSONS COURT-HOUSE commencing on Monday the eighteenth day of November next, for the disposal of the public land within the undermentioned townships, viz:

North of the Base line and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Townships four and five, of range eighteen.
Township four, of range nineteen.
Townships nine and ten, of range twenty.
Townships nine and ten of range twenty-one.
Township ten, of range twenty-two.
Township eleven, of range twenty-four.
Township three, of range twenty-five.
Township five, of range twenty-six.
Townships six, and eleven, of range twenty eight.
Township five, of range twenty-nine.

At the Land Office at WASHINGTON, commencing on Thursday, the twenty-first day, November next, for the disposal of the public lands hereinafter described, viz.

Southof the Base line and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Township ten, of range twenty-one.
The fractions, of sections seventeen, eighteen, nineteen and twenty, east of Red river, in the bend of Old River Lake, in township eighteen, of range twenty-five.
Townships five, six, and eighteen, of range twenty-seven.
Townships two, three, five, six and seventeen, of range twenty-eight,
Townships four and five, of range twenty-nine.
Townships five, six, and seven of range thirty.

At the Land Office at LITTLE ROCK commencing on Monday, the twenty-fifth day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz;

North of the Base Line West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Sections one and twelve, in township seven, of range seven.
Fractional township-seven, north of the old Indian boundary, of range fourteen.

South of the Base Line and West of the Meridian.

Sections one, two, three, four, five, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen fourteen, fifteen, twenty-two twenty-three twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six twenty-seven and thirty-six, north half and southeast quarter of section six, fractions of section eight, east of Rock Roe Bayou and White river, North half and southeast quarter, and including part east of White river, of section twenty-one of north half and southeast quarter of section thirty five and including part east of White river in township one of range three.
Township nine and ten, of range five.
Township five, of range six.
Townships fifteen and eighteen of range nine.
Fractional section twenty-one south, half of twenty two and north half and southwest quarter of section twenty seven, east of Arkansas river in township three and township fifteen, of range ten.
Townships twelve, thirteen, fourteen and fifteen, of range twelve.
Townships eighteen and nineteen, and the fraction al sections one to six, inclusive, in township twenty of range thirteen and fourteen.

At the Land Office at Helena, commencing on Thursday, the twenty-eighth day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands hereinafter described, viz:

South of the Base Line and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

The fractional sections two and three, north of Scrub Grass Bayou, sections four, five, six, seven eight, nine, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one and thirty-two, north of Arkansas river, and fractional sections thirty-three and thirty-four, in township eight, of range one.
Township seventeen, of range three.

Lands appropriated by law, for the use of schools, military or other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer; and no private entries of land, in the townships so offered, will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this twenty-fourth day of June, Anno Domini, 1844.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President:
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CEAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper land office, and make payment therefor *as soon as practicable after seeing this notice*, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township embracing the tract claimed above designated, otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

From the Germantown Telegraph.

A Chapter of Millerism.

Now that this absurd 'sham' has measurably passed away, it may be doing a service all round to gather up some of the fragments that our readers may see to what a fearful extent this delusion had reached, and how liable the weak-minded, the superstitious, and the enthusiastic are to be led astray after chimeras, when they are conjured up in the name of Religion, and the poor Bible made to father them. By the same fragments it will be seen, that the apprehension we expressed some time ago, for the personal consequences to the followers of this monstrous humbug, have been realized in more than one instance.

We have accounts from various quarters, in regard to the excitement and condition of these poor people on Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, of last week. The statement will hardly be credited ten years hence, that it were possible at this enlightened period, for any considerable number of people to be influenced in the manner which we have all just witnessed.—We copy from different papers the paragraphs which follow, touching the conduct of these people, as the supposed end of the world approached.

From the Public Ledger, of Wednesday.

The Millerites.—A part of three unfortunate and misguided people pitched their tents on Monday in a field belonging to Isaac Yocomb, on the Darby road, about three miles and a half from the Permanent bridge. The first tent was erected about 12 o'clock. The converts continued increasing in the encampment all that day and night, males and females come in omnibuses, carriages, and on foot. Some of them threw away their property as they went along in the street. The first tent became so crowded that the children were forced into the open air without the proper care of their parents. These little ones were exposed to the pelting of the pitiless storm. Numbers of these poor children were running about the field crying for their mothers and fathers, and some even for food. Yesterday morning a second tent was erected, and the numbers had increased very greatly. The condition of these people is indeed anything but comfortable, and it must become worse from the want of proper food and other necessaries of life, beside sleeping on the damp ground in this inclement season of the year, with scarcely clothing enough to cover them. It is feared that numbers will never leave the ground, and those that do leave it, will do so with scarce a hope of recovery.

From the Daily Sun.

Millerites. A considerable number of these persons encamped near Darby on Monday night, and yesterday morning many of them returned to their homes. During the night, a number of wicked boys approached the encampment, and beat a gong which they had with them, and blew a trumpet. The encampment, of course was thrown into a state of confusion. We learn that several believers in the faith have had their eyes opened and now see the error which they have committed.

From the Pennsylvania Inquirer of Wednesday.

The Millerites. We learn that a body of Millerites encamped on Monday, in the vicinity of Phœnixville, and remained there during the nights of Monday and Tuesday, exposed to all the inclemency of the weather. The scene at all times was frightful. The shouts and screams of the women and children together with the groans, lamentations, and exclamations of the men—were calculated to excite feelings of deep commiseration for the wretched objects of delusion. Yesterday morning, two little children were found in the encampment, perfectly cold, stiff and dead. Many grown persons were also suffering severely, and the persons who reside in the neighborhood, absolutely forced some of the females into their own houses with the object of saving their lives.—Much misery and poverty will no doubt be the result of this delusion.

We are glad to learn, however, that in a number of instances, the delusion has partially subsided, and that the misguided victims have returned to their homes and and places of business. It is hoped that any new attempt to mislead and deceive them, will be promptly checked by the authorities. The great body are no doubt sincere—but is it not possible that some rogues may have been among them, taking advantage of their weakness?

From the Baltimore Sun.

The disorganizing mercenaries who have lately caused such pitiable delusion in the minds of not a few of our citizens, we learn withdrew from the city on Monday morning, leaving the faithful to await the event on the tiptoe of expectation. How appropriately may these impostors address the language of Mohano, the veiled prophet of Khorassin, to their followers: "Ye would be dupes and victims, and ye are."

From the Baltimore Clipper.

We hope, now the truth is made manifest, that those deluded, and much to be pitied persons, who believe in the second coming of Christ, at a stated time seeing their error, will devote themselves to worldly affairs, and throw off all faith in their hypocritical leaders. It is reported, upon what authority we know not, that the destruction of the world has been again postponed; to what day we have not heard. If the report be true the leaders in the delusion will show themselves to be more knaves than fools, and should be held as willful deceivers of the ignorant.—After to-day the deception should not be tolerated, inasmuch as it is productive of so much individual misery and ruin.

From the Harrisburg Intelligencer.

The Millerites.—Quite a number of the faithful at Middletown, settled up their worldly affairs, and on Monday afternoon, proceeded to what is called "Hill Island," in the Susquehanna river, which rises several hundred feet above the level of the stream, there to engage in prayer, &c, and to await the coming of the Messiah.

From the Boston Post.

In Kingston, Mr. A. N. Brown, publisher and printer, has become entirely insane. His brother, carried away by the delusion, has given up everything like work, believing it to be clinging to this world's things. A few days since he was about hauling a load of corn from his fields, when, seized suddenly with the above idea, he fell upon his knees and prayed to God to direct him how to act—whether to carry the corn to the barn or leave it in the field—decision was in favor of the latter course, and it was accordingly dropped for the benefit of the cattle. The believers of the pernicious doctrine in that section, generally, have almost entirely neglected to provide for future wants—and apples are rotting on the trees, and crops in the fields remain unharvested. In Newington, likewise, the fanaticism has made alarming progress.

From the New Hampshire Patriot.

Lamentable.—Moses Clark, of Landaff, we learn committed suicide by drowning, about a week since. A man of good sense and very well informed, he yet fell into the miserable delusion of Millerism, and reason was ousted from her throne. He was highly respected in his town and so well esteemed in Grafton county as to have been elected Chairman of the Road Commissioners. He was a representative from Landaff to the Legislature, for two years previous to the present year, and was a very useful, careful and well informed member. The pecuniary loss to the community and the moral and social evil engendered by this raging malady must be enormous. Men leave their business, neglect their crops, desert their families and discharge all their social and civil duties, under the strange influence of utter nonsense.

Insanity from Millerism.—At Boston, on Monday, Mrs. Abigail Shepherd, a young married woman, was sent to the Worcester Insane Hospital. She had been listening to the vauntings of Himes, Miller & Co. and had become perfectly demented.

It gives us pleasure, however, to state, that the utter fallacy of Millerism is becoming apparent to a large proportion of the late followers, and that they are showing their good sense by returning to business, and providing for themselves and families.

From the United States Saturday Post.

Millerism.

We several times proposed to make the delusion of "Millerism," as it is termed, the subject of an article during its former paroxysms; but forbore partly from a disinclination to meddle with the faith of any man or set of men, and partly because the delusion would, we thought, work its own cure, by the falsification of the prophecy, in the going by of the time at which its consummation was placed. And as that period passed, and "the world and all that it inherits" still remained firm and undestroyed, we took to see the matter completely to an end, and people returning to their accustomed occupations, and to their sober senses.

But, to the great astonishment, we now find the delusion resuming its sway with, if not more general extent, with more extravagance than ever. We learn not only in this city, but at other and distant points, the zeal of pseudo-prophets has again blown up the excitement. We find the believers carried into the most strange conduct, and the most pitiable perversion of all the rules of duty, and all the obligations, both of religion and of prudence. We hear of women arrayed in 'ascension robes,' deserting the care of their households, and sitting down in upper rooms, some even in unfinished garrets, to be as near to heaven as possible, and there awaiting the 'second Advent.' We hear of such crowds besetting the places of evening meeting of the believers, that the arm of civil power is compelled to interpose, and close the places of meeting, to save the peace. We find the disciples of Mr. Miller and his followers closing their stores, giving away their goods, and pasting notices on their shutters, that their shops are closed to wait the coming of the King of Kings."

Painfully absurd as is such conduct, we have no disposition to make it the subject of ridicule, although the temptation to do so is strong; and although perhaps, exposure of the absurdity of such conduct is the best argument against it. But we have collected to-day a list of a few of the most prominent delusions of this nature in the history of the world, and present them as but a part of the experience of the past, in order to show the disappointed in their expectations, that they are not the first in order of time, or the only ones, by many thousands, who have been carried away by such fancies.

Without referring to the delusion of the Jews, who looked for a temporal reign of Christ as an earthly potentate, or the mistaken among the early Christians who confidently predict the second advent of the Saviour as to occur at the end of the Roman Pagan Empire, giving him also an earthly kingdom; or to the manner in which the end of the crusades, and the victory of the Christians over the Moslems would establish that kingdom; we look to later manifestations of the consequences of mistaking the promises of the gospel, and confounding things spiritual and temporal. It is sufficient to say that the later delusions are but a perpetuation of the error of those who, in early times rose, and saying, "I am Christ," deceived many.

In the year 1312, it was predicted and promised that the Mediterranean Sea should be dried up, that believers should pass to Jerusalem on foot, there to build up the new city. After what we have seen in our own time, it will readily be credited that Italy was filled with pilgrims, waiting the drying up of the sea, to commence their journey; and the misery which these persons suffered, and which they inflicted upon their friends and dependents by their infatuation, will easily be imagined.

In 1524, John Stofferus, mathematician and astrologer of Stadia, predicted a great deluge, and he was so far believed that those who owned lands near the sea sold out at a great loss. Books were published giving cheap directions how to escape the inundation; and surveyors actually measured the stars, and pointed out places that would be least exposed to the waters. Boats were built and placed on the tops of high pillars, in which the believers sat, with their families, waiting for the water to come up and float them off. Many arches were contrived, with breathing holes in the tops, where men might live, with the waters around them, until the danger had passed away. The time fixed for the inundation proved a very dry season, and the water proof contrivances were ruined by a continued drought. And notwithstanding the failure of this prediction, we find that Stofferus did not lose his faith; for he then set the final destruction of the world for the year 1586, and died prophesying it.

Meanwhile, Martin Stifelius predicted the end of the world to take place in 1533, giving the day and the hour. He was in his pulpit preaching on the subject, when the time arrived, and his audience was waiting the consummation of all things, when a violent storm arose, and for a short time he and his people were full in the belief that all was over.—The storm passed away—the sky was serene—the day was delightful—and the preacher was dragged from his desk and almost beaten to death.

William Hackett, in 1590, predicted the destruction of England, and had not a few followers. He claimed himself to be Monarch of all Europe, and his followers proclaimed him. He was hanged for sedition—an argument which is not now used against error.

Walter Gostello, in 1658, foretold the restoration of Charles II, and the destruction of London. The first part of his prophecy being fulfilled gave him some credit as a prophet. The second part, it is hardly necessary to say, is as yet unaccomplished. Thomas Venner, who flourished about the same time, declared that earthly kings were impostors, and attempted with a crowd of his followers, to take actual possession of the earth in the name of the Lord, they were opposed by the soldiery. They fought like tigers, believing themselves invulnerable, but were overpowered by numbers, and Venner with twelve others, was hanged.

There were several such prophets in France in the seventh century—but one of the most remarkable of the seers of that era was John Mason, a minister of Water Stratford, near Buckingham, England. Mason believed himself Elias, and announced that Christ was shortly to appear on earth, and fix his throne at Stratford. An immense concourse met at the time appointed, and with fiddles and other musical instruments, with dancing and other tumultuous signs of rejoicing awaited the coronation. Poor Mason died in 1697, a full believer in the delusion that he had frequent conversations with the Savior, and that his divine mission was confirmed.

Whiston, the mathematician, was a believer in the immediate approach of the millenium and lived to see the failure of two predictions. Lord Napier, the inventor of the logarithms, also prophesied the end of the world, and outlived its term, as he had set it. Dr. Lloyd, Bishop of Worcester, at ninety years of age, went to Queen Anna, and prophesied that at the end of four years the King of France would turn Protestant, there would be a war of religion, and the papacy would be destroyed.

To come down to a later time. In 1761, two learned men arrived at Cologne, who conversed with the Jesuits of that city in Latin, Greek, Hebrew and Chaldaic. They gave out that they came from Damascus, and were seven hundred years old; and prophesied that Constantinople would be destroyed in 1767 that the whole world would be shook by an earthquake in 1770, that the sun, moon and stars would fall in 1771, that the world would be burnt in 1773, and the general judgment take place in 1778.

In the year 1773 a hermit frightened the inhabitants of Trieste into the belief that the destruction of that city was immediately to take place; and so general was the faith in which his predictions were received, that the city was absolutely deserted to escape the destruction. But the day passed over without any calamity to any one except the unlucky prophet, for when his disciples returned to resume their business, they found the prophecy of destruction had realized it in his own person. He was hung by the prisoner's shackles.

Toward the close of the seventeenth century, the whole court of France was thrown into terror, and people who had never prayed before began then. In the belief that the immediate destruction of the world was at hand. As the event did not verify their fears, and the world continued to stand, they made up for temporary self-denial by plunging anew into the worst excesses. The reaction made them infinitely greater sinners than they were before.

We have quoted these instances, indeed, among the very many which might be adduced, to remind the reader that this is 'no new thing under the sun.' We are inclined to think that with the failure of this last, as fall it must, for people's expectations cannot be kept up forever, delusions of this particular description will cease, and man will no longer strive to be wise above what is written. Whether the end of the whole world occurs sooner or later, is of little individual consequence to any of us; for death must happen at some time, and is as likely to occur soon as late; and death to the individual is an end of the world so far as he or she is concerned. We do not think of preparing for that by waiting in idleness—nor should any think to prepare for the end of all things, in any other way than by a continuance of the performance of our duties to our Maker, to our fellows and to ourselves.

Since we wrote the preceding, the following eloquent passage from Mosheim relative to the state of the christian world in the tenth century—a period previous to those in which the instances we have quoted above occurred—has fallen under our eye.

'Among the opinions which took possession of the minds of men, none occasioned such an universal panic, nor such dreadful impressions of terror and dismay, as a notion that now prevailed of the immediate day of judgment. This notion, which took its rise from a remarkable passage in the Revelation of St. John, and had been entertained by some teachers in the preceding century, was advanced publicly by many at that time, and spreading itself with amazing rapidity through the European provinces, it threw them into great consternation and anguish. They imagined that St. John had clearly foretold, that when a thousand years from the birth of Christ, Satan was to be let loose from his prison, Anti-Christ to erave and the destruction and conflagration of the world to follow these great and terrible events. Hence prodigious numbers of people abandoned all the civil connections and their paternal relations, and, giving over to the churches and monasteries all their lands, treasures and worldly effects, repaired with the utmost precipitation to Palestine, where they imagined that Christ would descend to judge the world. Others devoted themselves by a solemn and voluntary oath to the service of the churches, convents and priesthood, whom slaves they became in the most rigorous sense of the word, performing daily heavy tasks; and all this from a notion that the Supreme Judge would diminish their sentence, and look upon them with more favorable and propitious eye, on account of their having made themselves the slaves of his ministers. When an eclipse of the sun or moon happened to be visible, the cities were deserted, and their miserable inhabitants fled for refuge to caverns, and hid themselves among the craggy rocks and under the bending summits of steep mountains. The rich attempted to bribe the Deity by rich donations conferred on the sacerdotal and monastic orders, who were looked upon as the immediate vicegerents of heaven. In many places temples, palaces, and noble edifices, both public and private were left to suffer decay; they were deliberately pulled down from a notion that they were no longer of any use, since the final dissolution of all things was at hand. In a word, no language is sufficient to express the confusion and despair the tormented the minds of these miserable mortals on this occasion. The general delusion was indeed opposed and combatted by the discerning few, who endeavored to dispel these groundless terrors, and to efface the notions from which they arose in the minds of the people. But their attempts were ineffectual; nor could the apprehensions of the superstitious multitude be entirely removed before the end of that century. Then when they saw that the so much dreaded period had passed without the arrival of any great calamity, they began to understand that St. John had not foretold what they so much feared.'

Reminiscence of the War.

After the fleet under the command of Sir Thomas Hardy had been fairly beaten off by the little band of heroes at Stonington, (Ct.) on the fourth day of the attack, finding that no impression could be made on the battery which defended the village; and finding also that the militia of the adjacent country had assembled in such force as would prevent the possibility of a landing, the Commodore withdrew his squadron from their inglorious attack, and moving up Fisher's Sound with his whole force, anchored off "Groton Long Point," nearly opposite the mouth of Mystic river, and within about a mile of the shore.

Gen. Isham, who commanded the force which had been collected near Stonington during the four days bombardment, immediately on learning that the enemy had anchored near the mouth of a river where a large amount of property was exposed, and where a defenceless population would be subjected to the incendiarism of the enemy, ordered the 5th regiment, then under the command of Col. Belcher, to proceed forthwith from their encampment near Stonington, and take position at the mouth of Mystic river. The first battalion, consisting of five companies, arrived at Mystic soon after the enemy had anchored. It was commanded by a gentleman who has since received testimonies of the regard and confidence of his fellow citizens. Immediately after his arrival at the point to which he had been ordered, he met with Captain Simeon Haley and Captain Burrows, the former of whom had been one of that little band who gained immortal honor in defending the battery at Stonington, and who will always be kept in grateful remembrance by such of his fellow-citizens as remembered the war and its incidents—the latter we believe also to have been of that brave little company; but of this we are not assured. These two gentlemen made an arrangement with the Commander of the detachments which resulted in one of the detachment which resulted in one of the most brilliant *little* affairs of the war.

In order that the arrangement may be understood by the reader of the present day, it is necessary to state that during the period while the British fleet infested the waters of the Sound, all communication by means of regular coasters was cut off, and that flour, pork, and other heavy articles of necessity were conveyed from place to place along shore, by means of a kind of craft called "Vineyard Boats." These were generally very fast sailers—were sharp at both ends like a whale-boat, with a great breadth of beam, enabling them to carry about twenty five barrels burthen—they were generally navigated by two men only, and of course for safety depended on their speed alone. Many of these boats were taken from time to time during the war with cargoes which were very acceptable to the blockading squadron.

Captain Haley and Burrows had such a boat in readiness, and it was immediately arranged between them and the Major commanding the detachment, that they should place on board their boat so much ballast as should give her the appearance of being deeply laden, and proceed out from the mouth of the river, as if bound westward; and that if chased by a British barge, they were to put back and run the boat ashore at a point agreed on, just outside the entrance of the river. This being arranged, and the boat having started, Captain John Barber, a brother of the commandant of the detachment, who had by this time communicated the plan to Col. Belcher his commanding officer, proceeded with thirty volunteers down towards the place agreed upon; keeping the movements of this little band concealed from the enemy, by marching through such woods and cornfields as could be interposed between his party and the fleet, which was little more than a mile from the shore.

The *ruse* succeeded exactly as designated. As she passing out of the river, Captains Haley and Burrows kept close in shore, and made all sail to the westward, as if anxious to escape observation; but, as they expected, before they passed Avery's Point, a long black row galley shot out from the lee of one of the ships and pulled for them with every assurance of getting a prize—our friends instantly *hauled their wind*, and seemed to make every effort to get back into Mystic river, but before they could reach it they were cut off by the barge, and were apparently forced to beach their boat, which they were careful to do at a spot which Capt. Barber had indicated by setting up a little birch wand over the brow of a sand ridge. Scarcely had our two friends ensconced themselves

selves behind the ridge, and the keel of the British barge grated hard on the shore in hot pursuit, before thirty muskets were levelled at the surprised crew, and before it could be prevented by their commander one division had fired. Of sixteen Britsh, one fell dead pierced by seven bullets, two were badly wounded, and the other thirteen, with the exception of their commander, a lieutenant or sailing master, were floundering in the water into which they threw themselves to avoid a fire which came upon them so unexpectedly. The moment the catastrophe was discovered from the squadron, boats, fully manned, were seen to put off to the rescue; but, before they could arrive to the help of their unfortunate comrades, the little company of militiamen had manned the row-boats, and, with the killed and wounded, had, under the pilotage of their gallant coadjutors, placed themselves within the protection of the fire at their yellow soldiers, who now lined the beach by scores, to witness and assist in the event.

Mr. Stewart, late British Consul for Connecticut, &c., a gentleman who retains a deep and abiding place, as well in the affections as in the respect and esteem of all who knew him, was on board the Ramillies at the time. He has since told our informant, that he was dining with Commodore Hardy under the awning on the quarter deck, at the time the boat was sent in pursuit, and that the Commodore had watched her progress until she touched the beach, when hearing the volley of musketry he seized a spy-glass, and gazing earnestly for a moment, he turned to Mr. S. and remarked, "My poor fellows are Yankees."

It is worthy of remark, that after this event no cruising boat of the kind alluded to in the above sketch was attacked by the boats of the blockading squadron, but ever afterwards were permitted to make their way along shore without molestation.

TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION!

EXPLOSION OF THE LUCY WALKER.

60 TO 80 KILLED AND WOUNDED!!.

The Louisville Morning Courier of the 24th inst. furnishes us with the following account of a most heart-rending catastrophe:

"It is with feelings the most acute and painful that we record the following fearful disaster, and the loss of so many valuable lives. The steamboat Lucy Walker, Capt. Vann, left this place for New Orleans yesterday, crowded with passengers. When about four or five miles below New Albany, and just before sunset, some part of the machinery got out of order, and the engine was stopped to repair it. While engaged in making the necessary repairs, the water in the boilers got too low; and about five minutes after the engine had ceased working, her three boilers exploded with tremendous violence, and horrible and terrible effect.

The explosion was upwards, and that part of the boat above the boilers was blown into thousands of pieces. The U. S. Snag-boat Sopher, Capt. L. B. Dunham, was about two hundred yards distant at the time of the explosion. Capt. Dunham was immediately on the spot, rescuing those in the water, and with his crew rendering all the aid in his power. To him we are indebted for most of our particulars. He informs us that the Lucy Walker was in the middle of the river, and such was the force of the explosion, that parts of the boilers and the boat were thrown on shore. Just after the explosion, the air was filled with human beings and fragments of human beings. One man was blown up fifty yards, and fell with such force as to go entirely through the deck of the boat. Another was cut entirely in two by a peice of the boiler. We have heard of many such heart-rending and sickening incidents.

Before Capt. Dunbar reached the place where the Lucy Walker was, he saw a number of persons who had been thrown into the river, drown. He however saved the lives of a large number of persons by throwing them boards and ropes, and pulling them on his boat with hooks. Immediately after the explosion, the ladies cabin took fire, and before it had been extinguished, she sunk in twelve or fifteen feet of water. Thus is presented the remarkable circumstance of a boat exploding, burning and sinking, all in the space of a few minutes. The screams and exclamations of the females, and those who were not killed, is represented as distressing and awful. We believe none of the females on board were injured—some, however, may have been drowned. The books of the boat were destroyed, and of course it will be impossible ever to ascertain the names of, or the number of those killed.

There were at least fifty or sixty persons killed or missing, and fifteen or twenty wounded, some dangerously. Capt. Dunbar left the wounded at New Albany, all of whom were kindly and well cared for by the hospitable and humane citizens of that town. Captain Dunham deserves the thanks of the community for his humane and vigorous exertions to save the lives of, and his kindness and attention to the sufferers. He stripped his boat of every blanket, sheet, and every thing else necessary for their comfort.

Mr. John Hixon and Mr. Henry Bebee, passengers on the Lucy Walker, deserve notice for their coolness and their efficient exertions in saving the lives of drowning persons. The following are the names of the dead, missing and wounded, so far as we have been able to learn them:

KILLED AND MISSING.

Gen. J. W. Preram, of Richmond, Va.
Samuel M. Brown, Post Office Agent, of Lexington, Ky.
J. R. Cornick, of Virginia.
Charles Doune, of Louisville.
Philip Wallis, formerly of Baltimore.
Rebecca, daughter of A. J. Foster, of Greenville, Virginia.
James Vanderberg, of Louisville.
Mr. Hughes, formerly of Lexington, Ky.
Mr. Matlock, of New Albany, engineer of the steamboat Morgeppa.
Nicholas Ford, formerly of this city.
David Ward, the captain.
Moses Kerby, pilot.
Second mate, second clerk, second engineer, barkeeper, and three deck hands, names unknown.

WOUNDED.

W. B. Peebles—very badly hurt.
Mr. Raines, of Va., do
First engineer, do
Capt. Thompson, pilot—arms fractured.
Mr. Roberts, of Philadelphia, slightly hurt.

It is supposed that John N. Johnson and Richard Phillips were on board—if so, they are lost.

The boat was owned by Captain Vann, of Arkansas, and was insured.

WON'T TAKE TWENTY DOLLARS.—Some waggish students at Yale College, a few years since, were regaling themselves one evening at the Tontine, when an old farmer from the country entered the room (taking it for a bar room,) and inquired if he could obtain a lodging there. The old fellow who was a shrewd Yankee, saw at once that he was to be made the butt and of their jests, but quietly taking off his hat, and telling a worthless little dog he had with him, to lie under the chair, he took a glass of proffered beverage. The students anxiously inquired after the health of the old man's wife and children, and the farmer with affected sympathy, gave them the whole pedigree, with numerous anecdotes regarding his farm, stock, &c.

'Do you belong to the church?' asked one of the wags.

'Yes, the Lord be praised and so did my father before me.'

'Well I suppose you would not tell a lie,' replied the student.

'Not for the world.'

'Now what will you take for that dog?' pointing to the farmer's cur, who was not worth his weight in Jersey mud.

'I won't take twenty dollars for that dog.'

'Twenty dollars! why he is not worth twenty cents.'

'Well I assure you I would not take twenty dollars for him.'

'Come my friend,' said the student, who with his companions was bent on having some capital fun with the old man. 'Now you say you won't tell a lie for the world, let me see if you will not do it for twenty dollars. I'll give you twenty dollars for your dog.'

'I not take it.'

'You will not! Here, let me see if this will tempt you to lie,' added the student, producing a small bag of half dollars, from which he commenced counting numerous small piles upon the table. The farmer was sitting by the table with his hat in his hand, apparently unconcerned.

'There,' added the student, 'there are twenty dollars all in silver; I will give you all that for your dog.'

The old farmer quietly raised his hat to the table and then as quick as thought scraped all the money into it except one half dollar, and then exclaimed:

'I won't take your twenty dollars! Nineteen and a half is as much as the dog is worth; he is your property!'

A tremendous laugh from his fellow students showed the would be-wag that he was completely 'rowed up,' and that he need not look for help from that quarter; so he good naturedly acknowledged beat. The student retained his dog which he keeps to this day, as a lesson to him never to attempt to play his tricks on men older than himself, and especially to be careful how he tries to wheedle a Yankee farmer.

Yale Literary Magazine.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.—We take the following account of a dreadful affair which occurred in the Philadelphia Eastern Penitentiary, from the Ledger of yesterday:

A man, named James Gaston, aged about forty years, and a keeper or nurse in the invalid department of the Eastern Penitentiary, was killed between ten and eleven o'clock yesterday morning, by an insane prisoner, into whose cell he had gone for the purpose of quieting him. The prisoner's name is John Billman a native of Williamsport, Lycoming county. He was convicted of horse stealing some fourteen months ago, and was sentenced to an imprisonment of two years. It appears that it is a practice in this institution to allow the sick prisoners to walk one at a time on the gallery of the corridor, in which the sick ward is located, for exercise and in this practice the prisoner, Billman, had often been indulged. About ten o'clock yesterday morning, an invalid was exercising himself as usual when Billman made considerable noise in his cell for the purpose of getting out, and when the deceased went to the door to ascertain the cause of the uproar he made a dash at the opening, in order to get out. This Mr. Gaston prevented, pushed him back into the cell and followed after, upon which the prisoner seized a piece of board which he had torn from the casement of the room and felled him to the earth, inflicting a severe gash on the back of the head, over the left eye-brow and upon the left ear. A prisoner in an opposite cell and the invalid who was promenading the corridor, on hearing the noise, gave the alarm, but by the time the two attendants below could get to the cell the prisoner had fled, having first taken the pantaloons, hat and vest of the unfortunate keeper, who was lying dead. In addition to the cuts about the head, the chin, throat and breast of the deceased exhibited marks which led to the belief that he had been throttled and stamped upon. In the mean time the prisoner had put on the clothing which he had taken from the body and proceeded toward the outer gate with the intention of escaping. He presented himself to the clerk, Mr. Holloway, and desired to get out, but Mr. H. instantly recognised him, and instead of refusing led him towards the inner part of the building, under pretence of letting him out by a side way.

Here he was encountered by the two assistants, who had been alarmed and were in search of him, and was immediately seized and properly secured. By this time the whole establishment was aroused and gathered around the body of the deceased, Mr. Gaston. The Coroner was sent for and an inquest was held in the afternoon. The witnesses examined established the insanity of Billman, and the keepers had even been cautioned to be on his guard against any paroxysm which might occur. The man himself was brought before the Coroner and his answers indicated the state of his mind. He stated that the keeper had abused him, that he had struck two blows with the board he had, but was too much frightened to recollect what else he did. He also told a story which he had before related to the keepers and which they set down as the ravings of a wandering mind. He said, that when in Lycoming county, he had a difficulty with his father, in the course of which he seized him by the throat till he was motionless. Untetting go his hold, he found his father dead, and to conceal his dead, put a rope round his neck and hung him to the bed-post. That he was arrested upon suspicion of the matter, but the Coroner's inquest brought in a verdict that the old man had committed suicide, and he was consequently released from custody. He made this statement he said, because he was tired of his imprisonment and wanted to go back to Lycoming county and be hanged at once for his greater crime he had there committed. After the examination of all the testimony in the case, the jury returned the following verdict;

'That the deceased came to his death from blows inflicted by John Billman, while he, Billman, was in a state of mental derangement.'

The unfortunate deceased has left a wife and two children to mourn his untimely death.

MAN WANTS BUT LITTLE.

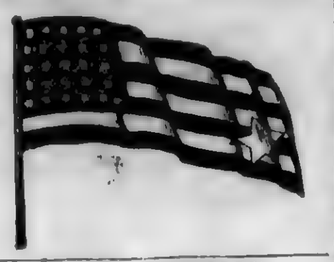
Goldsmith was right when he said,

"Man wants but little here below."

But how few believe the doctrine. All men are striving for so much again as they have obtained; no matter what it is—gold or honors. So they are discontented and unhappy. How much more pleasant life would be if mankind were but contented with what they possess. Enough is sufficient for all, and that is but little. A little farm, a little home, a little wife, a little baby will make a man respectable, contented and happy, as if he possessed a large house, a large farm, or a large wife. It is not what you possess that makes you happy. It is the right use of it. Think of this, ye who are striving for great estates and great honors. Yield up your unhappy feelings and become true and happy men. Certainly you can enjoy but "litt le here below," no matter how much you can possess. All that you have above your real wants, serve but to increase your cares and make you wretched. Be wise.

A SEA HERO.—Shrewsbury, the seaman who was brutally flogged by Capt. Wheldon, the master of a whale ship, has obtained a verdict against him at Boston, for $400 damages. How far this was a just compensation to the unfortunate victim may be judged from the following uncontroverted testimony:—Captain Wheldon, it seems to us, would disgrace the quarter deck of a pirate. When about to flog this sick seaman, the captain took off his coat, rolled up his sleeves, tied his suspenders around his waist, and told his helpless but undismayed victim that he intended to give him something by which he should remember him to the day of his death. [This threat he accomplished to the letter—the young man exhibited the frightful scars to the jury;] and when the dauntless But hitherto respectful sailor told him, "I have a record of your treatment, Capt. Wheldon, in black and white, the brute replyed, "I'll put it down, G—d d—n you in *black* and red. I'll give you the Victoria stripes you d—d English ——,: and after giving him six lashes, every one of which cut to the quick, and sent the blood spouting all over him, he would taunt him with, 'how do you like that, eh? G—d d—n you.' This beautiful exemplification of human nature ennobled and dignified with absolute power on board a whaler, was continued, according to the testimony of some of the witnesses, for an hour and a half, and according to all of them, until the sick man hung, moaning with agony, as if dying, and finally fainted away in the rigging. But it was not to this man alone that the fiend directed his diabolical malice; the whole crew were treated in a similar manner throughout the voyage; a period of three or four years. At Madagascar, Edward Greble was flogged severely with a rope, on the bare back. He was seized up to the main rigging on the starboard side of the ship. He was beaten with a piece of the top-gallant-brace, three-quarters of an inch thick. He was beaten till he was senseless; he hung by his wrists; his back was much lacerated, and in a wretched condition; *he was black and blue from his waist to the crown of his heads.*

A mulatto boy on board asked the captain for something to eat; saying he was hungry—the captain kicked him about the deck, beat him severely and sent him up to the top gallant cross trees—keeping him there during a severe rain storm from 12 at noon until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. He was then called by Capt. Wheldon, who ordered a gun to be handed aft from the waist, ordered him to strip off all his clothing, lashed him with his belly on the gun, hands and feet close to the gun, and ordered all the foremast hands to strike him three blows each, with an oak stave, and forbid him ever after going into the forecastle. The same boy was severely used the night previous to the ship's arrival off Sandy Hook.—*N. Y. Sun.*



THE NEWS.

Norwich, Conn, Nov. 7, 1844.

☞ An advertising supplement accompanies this number.

The Election

Is now decided. Though returns have not been received so as to determine definitely the result, yet it is now too late to say any thing which shall operate on the doubtful mind of any voter. Let us improve the opportunity in just reviewing the scenes, and in passing again over the battle field where so fierce a contest has just been carried on.

The democracy, unchanging, unterrified, marched up to the struggle, with the same principles and the same spirit as of yore, and manfully encountered the hydra headed monster, federalism. This ferocious animal, that has so long devoured and trodden down in the vineyard of our free institutions, came up this year in a new form and with several additional heads, each of which hissed and threatened, and spat from its mouth a vast quantity of venom upon the people and their cause. In truth it was a monster fearful to behold, and would have put to shame all the fabled, Hydras and Gorgons of antiquity.

The old Federal head stood out most prominently. Upon it were two horns, Clay and Frelinghuysen, and an inscription between its eyes "Hatred to popular institutions."

The modern whig head came out parallel with the first head. One of its eyes leered horribly towards the people and the other shot defiance and angry glances. Its look as it tried to bow and couldn't, was inexpressibly ludicrous. The anti-masonic head looked shriveled up and dried. But its harsh and crabbed notes might be heard, as it fumed and fretted at every thing.

The abolition head was small indeed, but stood straight up. The two eyes of it were in "fine phrensy rolling," showing that it was wrapted in visions of slave holding emancipation, or was ashamed to look any body in the face.

The Native American head was the most terrific of all to the beholder. Smoke and flame issued out of its nostrils, and its eyes were bloodshot and fierce. A bloody saliva continually dropped from its formidable jaws, as it howled like a wild beast over its prey.

The Bank head was hooded, and silent. But through convenient eylet holes might have been seen two sharp grey eyes, peering cautiously around.

The Distribution head was pointed toward the west and from a speaking trumpet fixed in its mouth, it uttered great things.

The Tariff head trumpeted toward the north. Either the instrument was cracked, or the voice of this head was hoarse from long blowing. At any rate, the tones were far less musical than formerly.

Strange to say, there was a Texas head. But then it had two faces and two mouths. One of these bawled "Texas" and the other "no Texas."

There was a singular looking little head, that appeared as if it had just started out. Behind its ears was a mark evidently made by a branding iron. On examining this mark there might be read the word "Roorback" and the letters "J. K. P." This little head made a vast deal of noise, and sputtered out a great quantity of nonsense.

There were a great number of stumps upon the monster where heads had been taken off. Most of them were well seared over, others looked tender and raw. They made the animal's neck look decidedly scraggy.

This monster has been met firmly and manfully. If he be killed, as we trust he is, the fame of the victory will be his in its brightness, the glories of all the achievements of old Hercules.

☞ We are not at a loss now for a reason why monarchies and aristocracies have tyrannized over and fleeced the people in all ages of the world. When we see so many men professing to have sound understandings, following the delusive doctrines of whiggery, we can easily conceive that in a more ignorant age, kingcraft and priestcraft might throw their chains around whole nations and make them passive unmurmuring slaves. Here, truth seems to have fair scope, and yet very many despise and spurn it. Here, every body professes liberty and equality, and yet many are found to oppose the democratic party in this free country, and under this democratic government, and in the midst of democratic Institutions. This is so, because some present prejudice or present interest blind their eyes to the danger of aristocratic innovation. Every body knows or ought to know, that upon the firmness and vigilance of a democratic party depends the perpetuity of free institutions in this country. Every defeat given to this party is a deadly stab into the vitals of our free government. We see how it is in Rhode Island. Their Royal Charter disfranchises to all intents and purposes a large portion of the citizens of that State, and reduces them below the political condition of the southern slaves. Three fifths of these are nominally represented in Congress, and are at least counted in making up political estimates. But yet you perceive that the aristocrats of Rhode Island will no more give up their usurpation over the people, than they will their heart's blood. Strange that there should be found one poor man out of this aristocratic corner, who can defend this unrighteous tyranny, and look coldly on the manifold wrongs inflicted on his brethren. Shame on that poor man, who mercilessly sustains a party bound to exclude from any participation in the Government, thousands of poor men like himself. For consistency's sake, let him at least decline to exercise the franchise which he will not grant to others in like circumstances with his own. Would he like to do this? Would he like to have his rights wrested from him? Undoubtedly not. And yet he blindly follows a party, one of whose first principles is that poor men, and emigrants, ought not to participate in the government under which they live. If this poor man should one day find himself in the same pit which he has helped to dig for others, let him not complain. He has sowed the wind and he deserves to reap the whirlwind.

The Long Island Train will pass through this city hereafter on its way to New York Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and return on alternate days.

SINGULAR.—The Rev. Wilson Conner, a Baptist minister in Georgia, fell dead in his pulpit, on the last Sabbath in June, after preaching from these words, "Verily, verily, I say unto you, the hour is coming, and now is, when the dead shall hear the voice of the Son of God, and they that hear shall live."

Our Principles.

Be the result of the contest which has just closed what it may, we feel a proud satisfaction in having done our duty, faithfully and to the utmost of our ability. The glitter of wealth has never been able, through all the past reverses of the democratic party, to entice us from its pure and upright principles; nor, if we had been certain of defeat at the commencement of this contest, would our zeal have been less fervent in the cause of popular rights. We have fought too long for the success of democratic principles—have suffered and have sacrificed too much in our efforts for their spread, to lose now any portion of that democratic fire which heated our youthful blood, and has stirred the pulsations of our heart in later years. Hence we say, whether victory or defeat has crowned our labors for the promotion of our earliest and present political principles, we regret not that we have labored and that our labor has been earnest in the cause of old-fashioned democracy. Rather would we be defeated, and enjoy the inward consciousness that we had fallen defending a righteous cause, than achieve the most brilliant victory, and feel that we had bartered our principles to gain it. Of the happiness which the first would yield no human power could deprive us: for the bitter remorse which would be consequent upon the latter no earthly grandeur could compensate us.

Victory is always more to be desired than defeat; prosperity always more welcome than adversity—yet what wise man prefers the palace where vice dwells to poverty environed by virtue and truth? Who that is a democrat will not feel prouder of his position even if defeated than he would to hail victory with such a chief as Henry Clay, or such principles and measures as characterize the federal party? What American with patriotic emotions swelling his bosom would exchange the glory of being an honest and independent democrat, for the ignominy of a place in the federal ranks, though the former be accompanied by penury, and the latter surrounded by affluence?

Federalism for the sake of success has steeped itself in infamy. The federal party has covered itself with crimes of the most base and unhallowed character in its dying struggle for power. Falsehoods and forgeries, bribery and oppression have all been employed with an unscrupulousness that demons would almost shrink from, to give to the federal party a temporary ascendancy in the councils of the nation; and if, after all, they have succeeded, (a supposition that is hardly within the range of possibilities,) what have they gained that will atone for the immense sacrifice of moral and religious principle which they have made? Can millions of gold outweigh the high claims of morality? Can the upbuilding of a few lordly aristocrats who shall tread poverty under the iron heel of oppression, compensate for the loss which patriotism, religion, humanity itself, must suffer? By no means. The wicked men who have accomplished such a result may flourish awhile in their ill-gotten glory, but their end will be in darkness. Overwhelming defeat and utter dismay will yet overtake them.

But let us look at the more probable, the almost certain result of the late presidential contest—the election of Polk and Dallas. The federalists have lost the day, and the country has won it. A pure man and a patriot has been selected to fill the office of President for the four coming years, and a man of bad political principles and worse morals has been defeated. A national bank with its concomitant evils, its corrupting influences and power for oppression, has been rebuked. The right of independent suffrage has been vindicated. The fertile lands of Texas are ours in prospect. Oregon is ours. A judicious tariff, sufficient to defray the expenses of government—bearing as heavily upon the rich as the poor—protecting the farmer, the mechanic, and the day laborer as well as the manufacturer, becomes the law of the land. Peace reigns. Plenty abounds. The country is saved from bad legislation, and is prosperous and happy.

Federal Rascality.

A circumstance has come to our knowledge within the past week, which is too glaring an instance of scounderelism to pass unnoticed. On Tuesday evening the democrats of Greenville met to elevate a young Hickory tree, which they effected at about 8 o'clock. At 9 o'clock, the same evening, the two upper mills were stopped for the space of three hours to allow several mean, despicable creatures at work in them to bore down the tree. This is the first and only instance during the past season in which these mills have been stopped, their uniform course being to run night and day; and to the overseers thereof must be charged the principal guilt in this nefarious transaction.

Nor is this the only instance lately in which the property of democrats has been destroyed, and their rights trampled upon by intolerant and unprincipled scamps belonging to the federal party. The desperadoes who have consorted to compass the election of Henry Clay, have stuck at nothing. No measures have been too depraved for them to be engaged in; and after all, what have they gained? What that they could gain would compensate for the sacrifice they have made of their consciences and characters?

☞ On our first page may be found an agreeable reminiscence of the late war, in which the name of Capt. Simeon Haley, figures pretty conspicuously. The deed was one of those daring, cunning efforts, which characterises the yankee and which caused Commodore Hardy to exclaim in the bitterness of his spirit, "My poor boys are yankied." Capt Haley is still living, and has recently received from the Secretary of the Treasury, a testimonial of the regard of this functionary in the shape of an appointment as Inspector of the port of Mystic, from which place he was ejected by the whigs, immediately after the election of Gen. Harrison, in 1840. The stern, unflinching democracy of Capt. Haley has made him an subject of federal hatred, and perhaps he has had lavished upon him as much of their abuse and contumely as any other man living. This however, is only an evidence of the political worth of the subject of our remarks, who as a natural consequence, shines the brighter for being continually rubbed. Capt. H. is considerably advanced in age, though active and energetic—and we trust that he may be permitted to enjoy in quietude, during the remainder of his days, the little appointment which has been bestowed upon him as a testimonial of his past services to the country.

A RELIC.—At Treves they have lately exhibited to the faithful, says an exchange paper, a robe which they delare to have been worn by Jesus Christ. This miracle has produced another. A lithographic printer at Metz has bought satin to the amount of 60,000 francs, to cut up in little bits, on each of which is printed a representation of this relic. One single house has sold in three weeks 80,000 medals of the Virgin, another 32,000. The steamboats have transported 12,000 lbs. weight of these objects since the beginning of September.

One person observes "that you might as well try to saw a crowbar in two with a piece of notched gingerbread, as to think of winning the affections of a young lady without money."

Or to think that Clay will be elected.

Autumn.

We have scarcely noticed the quiet trend of autumn amid the political excitement that has absorbed our minds for the past few weeks. And yet autumn has made its annual visit, and its time of tarrying is more than two thirds gone. The summer has yielded its fruits, the farmer has gathered his harvest, the forest has shed its foliage, the earth has lost its carpet of green, and unmistakeable evidences appear that winter is at hand.

With many, life has reached its autumn, and the winter of death is just beyond. Life's stages are all transitory and fleeting. It seems but as a day from the cradle to the grave. In the morning we open our eyes upon existence, and in the evening, worn and weary, we pass into the land of shadows.

PRIZE MEDALS.—Genius must be aroused by the hope of reward. So judges the king of Prussia, and accordingly he has recently announced his attention to give a medal with a purse of 1000 gold crowns once in every five years, for the best work on the history of Germany in the German language.

The London Committee of the Art Union offer £500 for the best British historical picture.

Let similar incentives be offered to genius in this country, and perchance the stormy paths of political excitement may be abandoned by many who at present tread them for the more quiet, more useful, and profitable walks of literature.

It is seldom that we call particular attention to our advertising column, but we would now wish the reader to look over Mr. Brinckerhoff's advertisement. Of all remedies for consumption or any disease of the Liver and Lungs, this bears upon its face the stamp of honesty; and the testimony of its cures are so undoubted that there need be no hesitation in giving it a fair trial. It is a source of sincere satisfaction to find such a real balm for so great diseases, and wholly apart from any species of quackery.

Hurricane in the Bahamas.

It will be noticed says a correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, dated Nassau, N. P. Oct. 16, 1844, that they experienced a severe hurricane on the Banks, on the night of the 5th inst., and that the loss of lives and property occasioned by the extreme severity of the blow, has been greater than that of any previous gale for some years. Of the gale itself, I intend by the next opportunity to give you a somewhat detailed and particular account. I have time now only to speak generally of the loss of property and lives.

Four of the wrecked vessels have been totally lost, and more than twenty people drowned, *as far as yet heard from.* It is feared that small wrecking vessels (not heard from) have also been lost, with all on board. Eight to ten wrecking vessels, *all lying in harbor*, are dismasted, and some of them driven ashore. In this harbor, from the quarter we had the wind (S. E.) all were protected, and no damage was done of any consequence.

☞ The long faces, sorrowful hearts, and empty purses that the just closed presidential election has given birth to, are beginning to be quite a large crop about this time. It is not so easy, however, to calculate accurately their exact number, and as a random guess might overrun or fall short, we will not venture it. Thousands of dollars have been staked and lost—expectations have run high, and golden hopes have been indulged, which, before this number of the News reaches all our readers, will have been dashed to the ground. So mote it be.

☞ Well, the question, the great question, that question which politicians have told us involved the welfare or ruin of the country, has been decided—and how? Wait patiently a few days, kind reader, and we will tell you.

☞ It must be confessed that the Millerites are not the only false prophets now-a-days. There are some politicians who prophesy things sometimes that don't come to pass. For instance democrats prognosticated the election of Col. Polk, as an event of undoubted expectancy; and the federalists have all along been sure, positively and absolutely sure, that Mr. Clay would be president. It is now seen that one of these classes of seers has prophesied falsely.

☞ Another season of excitement, of confusion, of turmoil and of strife, has passed away. The political elements are hushed and we are calm again. A president and vice president have been elected, who are to act prominently in the government of this republic for the four coming years; and the people are prepared to go back to their workshops; their merchandise, their manufactories, and their farms, and to pursue their business once more in the quiet, peaceable way in which they have pursued it heretofore. Newspaper readers will find something else to divert them now than politics. The ladies—the better part of society—may find something to their taste now that the din and smoke, and dust of political excitement are swept away, and the spice and variety of past days appear again in the public prints.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN NEW ORLEANS.—On Tuesday morning, 15th ult, as we learn from the Picayune, a fire broke out about one o'clock in a two story frame building on the south-west corner of St. Louis and Villere streets, entirely consuming the row of frame houses on the west side of the latter street to Conti, and also materially injuring the large frame building on the north-east corner of St. Louis. Although the firemen were promptly on the ground, they were able to do but little in checking the progress of the flames on account of the scarcity of water. A large number of families have thus been rendered homeless.

BORROWING A HAT TO HURRAH WITH.—Henry C. Wright in one of his letters from Dublin to the Boston Liberator, gives a description of the scene which followed O'Connell's liberation. All the people, he says, seemed frantic with joy. "Those who had no caps or hats to swing and throw up, waved the tattered skirts of their old coats, gowns and cloaks. One old woman, withered and shrivelled and bent all up, in her frantic ecstacy, could get hold of nothing to swing, reached up her withered arm, and seized the hat of a well dressed gentleman who was pushing his way past her, pulled it off, and swung it about her head, and gave three cheers and huzzas for the Liberator; then coolly replaced the hat again on his head—the gentleman folding his arms, and letting the old woman swing his hat to her heart's content."

A respectable married lady, at New York, whose name the magistrate desires suppressed, was on Sunday evening the 27th ult., returning from a visit to her mother, who lies dangerously ill, and while passing through the 10th Avenue, near Sixteenth street, was seized by two ruffians in the garb of sailors and carried to an adjacent lot, and forcibly violated by each one; strange as it may seem, not a person happened to be near the spot. The villians fled after the transaction, and the lady was found senseless by a watchman and conveyed to her residence.

A REMARK CITY.—St. Louis, which has a population of only 35,000 actually supports twenty-seven Newspapers.

☞ A colored imposter has been detected in Vicksburg, who has been for several years raising the wind among the abolitionists by representing that he had once been a slave, but purchased his freedom, and was now trying to raise money to purchase the freedom of his and several children, who were yet in bondage in one of the Southern States. It is supposed that he has amassed quite a neat fortune in telling over his tale of woe!

MELANCHOLY DEATH.—Horace Warren, of Williamsburg, aged 51, was found dead on the 23d Oct., says the Northampton Courier, in a pasture in the West part of Westhampton, where it is supposed he must have been seventeen or eighteen days.

FROM ST. DOMINGO.—By the arrival of the Danish schooner, Jane Maria, Capt. Haytien, we are informed, says the New York Tribune, that three days previous to his sailing, the Captain of the schooner Baltimore, Capt. Viguras, of Philadelphia, was taken into custody and lodged in prison, having been charged with passing counterfeit money. The matter had not been investigated when the Jane Maria sailed.

Indians from the United States have made an incursion into Northern Texas, on the Louisiana border. The military around Natchitoches have been ordered out to defend the neighborhood.

REVOLUTIONARY NAVY.—In the Revolution, the American navy appears to have attained its greatest strength not long after the commencement of the contest. In October, 1776, there were twenty-four captains, commanding vessels of from ten to thirty-two guns. After that period, the few additions were insufficient to compensate for their loss. But in 1778, and thenceforward through the war, the naval power of France was on the side of the United States, and partly supplied the wants of a maritime force of our own.

IMPORTANT TO WHALEMEN.—By the decision of Judge Story, in the case of Jenkins vs. the owners of the ship Columbus, it is decided that if an officer or seaman does not render himself on board knowing that the ship is going to sail, he forfeits his pay or wages, although she did not remain 48 hours after he went on shore.

Terrific Gale, at Key West, Florida.

The Light of the Reef, extra, contains a long account of disasters that occurred in that neighborhood, on Friday the 4th inst. The gale lasted sixteen hours and swept houses, fences, trees, vessels, &c., before it. The damage is very heavy. Undoubtedly many lives were lost.

A list of 19 ships, brigs, schooners, and sloops, is given—all of which were wrecked; some of them sunk and a total loss. The Sand Key Light House has received material injury.

At Indian Key, most of the houses were blown down, and the wharves carried away.

☞ The Hallowell (Maine) Cultivator states that the proprietors of the steamer Penobscot will divide from forty to fifty thousand dollars from the steamboat business the present season. This is great business.

The Ohio Statesman states that on the day fixed on for the trial of the 5 whig pipe-layers, who were taken up on the day of the recent election, they were *missing*, and the bondsmen had to foot *the bill*. The bonds were $500 each.

It is strange that these cross-roads running and so deceptive a set of creatures, yet so short-sighted, as not to have learnt before this late hour, that treading one another in like the cat treading the cheese with the lox.

OLE BULL gave a concert at the Musical Fund Hall, Philepelphia, last week.

MELANCHOLY.—The Georgian, published at Savannah, says: "We learn that a man by the name of McLeod, lost his life by being run over by the passenger train on the 24th ult., about 178 miles from Savannah, on the railroad. He was lying on the road, and the engine men did not see him until nearly on him, as he was on a very sharp curve. The unfortunate man resided near Gordon.

"THANKSGIVING" IN MAINE.—The Governor and Council have appointed Thursday, the 5th day of December next, as a day of Public Thanksgiving and Praise.

A SNOW STORM passed over Missouri on Thursday the 23th ult., commencing early in the morning and continuing until three o'clock P. M., next day, Friday.

EPIDEMIC AMONG COWS.—A new disease has broke out among the cows in England, the effect of which is that the milk will not mingle with water.

We learn from the Portland Argus, that Elder Himes has arrived in that city. And determine end of the world till the *new moon.*

GOT HIM AT LAST.—Henry "Roorback" was convicted in the Pittsburg Court of Sessions on Saturday week of "stealing a cloak valued at $20," and sent to Moyamensing. This will put an end to Roorback's tours for some time, we suspect.

"The crisis is at hand." Said the Hartford Courant a few days before the election. It is past now, and we all feel better since the excitement is over.

JACKSON EPIGRAM.—The following epigram was written many years ago, by the father of Mr. Stevens the novelist, on hearing a rumor of the death of Jackson:

"Jackson is dead!" cries noisy fame,
The bard replies: "That cannot be,—
Jackson and glory are the same—
Both born to immortality."

HARPER'S ILLUMINATED BIBLE.

This splendid pictorial edition of the sacred Scriptures continues to issue in successive numbers, and with uniform elegance from the press of the Messrs. Harper of New York. It is indeed a most creditable specimen of American Art, and must be every where received as a desirable family possession. The parts are sold at 25 cents each. No. XI has just been issued. For sale by Safford & Park, Norwich.

TWO BROTHERS HANGED.—Berryman and Charles Jones, convicted at the last Supreme Court of Lumpkin county, Geo., for the murder of Jesse Mooney, were to be executed 25th ult.

STEAMBOAT CHANGES.—The steamer Cleopatra has hauled off for the winter, and the Worcester will hereafter leave this city on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, and New York on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings.

The steamer Angeline has discontinued her trips to Stonington.

The steamer Belle on the New Haven route has taken the place of the Kosciusko on the night line between that city and New York.

The chap who says what follows tells some truth, but not very positively. Give him a leather medal:

"An angel without money is not half so much thought of now a days, as a devil with a bag full of guineas."

ARRIVAL OF THE

GREAT WESTERN,

Eight Days' later from Europe.

This favorite steamer, in charge of her popular commander, Capt. Matthews, arrived in New York on Saturday evening, at 15 minutes past 10 o'clock.

We have files of Liverpool papers to the 12th inst., and of London to the evening previous. They contain little political or general intelligence of interest. Commercial news is favorable.

One of the seamen on board the New York line of packet ship Westminister, named Robt. Murray, having been detected in smuggling tobacco, has been adjudged to pay the penalty of £100, or, in default thereof to remain in prison at the discretion of the Commissioners of Custom.

Great storm in Dublin.—A violent storm from the S. S. E. has prevailed during the last two days and last night it blew with terrible severity, almost equalling that of January, 1839. An immensity of damage has been caused to property in this city and its vicinity, and the loss of life has also been great.

"Frontiers of Russia, Sept., 21.—The report of a matrimonial union between the Grand Duchess Olga and Prince George of Cambridge daily gains more consistency. This is regarded as the result of the journey of the Emperor of Russia to England, and as the commencement of a more intimate alliance between Russia and England. The Prince Royal of Hanover having no family, it is known that the Duke of Cambridge is heir presumptive to the Crown of Hanover."

The Perfection of Pocket Picking.—A few days ago a lady, travelling by one of the numerous omnibuses between Liverpool and the village of Waterloo, got seated beside a member of the swell mob, equipped for his vocation with a cloak and a false pair of hands, the latter being demurely folded before him. While he thus appeared to be sitting as harmless as a lamb, he was busily engaged in cutting through the lady's apparel to get at her pocket, from which he succeeded in extracting her purse, containing 6 sovereigns.

The vessel having on board the Roman Catholic Bishop, the nuns, and others, which sailed some time ago from Brest for the Sandwich Islands, had not arrived at the date of the last accounts. Rumors prevailed in the South Sea that she had foundered off Cape Horn.

Louis Philippe in England.

The King of the French and his suite embarked at Treport on the evening of the 7th inst., for England. The Queen was deeply affected on taking leave of her husband, this being her first separation from the King since her marriage. About day break the following morning the French squadron approached the English coast, and the inhabitants of Portsmouth, the great naval port of England, were early on the look-out for it, and made every necessary preparation for the reception of the distinguished visitors.

The Corporation of Portsmouth, headed by the Mayor and the Recorder, went on board of the Gomer, and there presented the King with a congratulatory address, welcoming him to the shores of England.

His Majesty received the address, most graciously.

About an hour had passed, when Prince Albert and the Duke of Wellington came on board, and were cordially received by his Majesty. The landing was effected amidst the most enthusiastic cheering, which almost drowned the roar of the artillery. In a few minutes the royal party reached the railway station, over which was the inscription—"Welcome, Louis Philippe."

The King, Prince Albert, and the youthful Duc de Montpensier took their places in the splendid new royal carriage. The Duke of Wellington rode in his own carriage, placed upon a truck. On the engine were Mr. Chaplin, the chairman and Mr. Locke, the engineer of the railway, and, all being ready, amid a general and final cheer the train shot rapidly away. It reached the Flamborough station about half-past twelve, and, after a minutes' delay, his majesty and suite, having passed through the state appartments, entered the royal carriages.

In ten minutes they reached the Castle, and her Majesty walked down from the grand vestibule to the courtage door to receive her royal visitor.

The meeting of the Sovereigns was of the most affectionate character, without any formal or cold ceremonial greetings. When the King alighted he embraced her Majesty in the most cordial and affectionate manner, and immediately giving her his arm, proceeded towards the grand staircase, where he met the Duchess of Kent and other ladies. Awaiting the arrival of the King were several distinguished gentlemen.

The last time King Louis Philippe visited England, was in 1815, during the hundred days. When Louis XVIII., went to Ghent, the Duke of Orleans took refuge in England, where he remained until the battle of Waterloo enabled him to return to Palais Royal. Louis Philippe has entered the 72d year of his age, having been born on the 6th of Oct., 1773.

From the Providence Gazette.

Martin Luther ransomed by the Friends of Liberty.

On Monday, agreeably to the arrangements previously made by the Democratic party, the Committee appointed for that purpose proceeded to Bristol in a stylish carriage drawn by four white horses accompanied by a respectable cavalcade of citizens in carriages and on horseback. Previous to the day, the committee had sent a message to Mr. Jones, the keeper of the only public house in that town, to have him provide dinner for the party and feed for the horses. This request, from some untoward influences, as the committee expect, could not be complied with. Mr. Jones said he could feed our horses, but could not provide for the men. His lady, however, was very anxious that he should, and told her husband that it could be done as well as not; but it is very certain that the better half did not understand the under current, and hence her voice was unheeded. It should be understood therefore, by the public, that which this tavern keeper, the money of one party is not as good as that of another party.

But to return to the narrative of the redemption of MARTIN LUTHER. The committee proceeded to Bristol and arrived there at about 12 o'clock, M. The committee asked the Jailor to give them the amount of the sum required to redeem Mr. Luther. Mr. Munro, who is a very humane and gentlemanly jailor, proceeded immediately to make up the sum, which was $500 for the fine, and $36 47 cents costs—which amount was immediately paid by the committee, and the following receipt and discharge taken from Mr. Munro the Jailor:

BRISTOL, October 28th 1844.

Received of Hezekiah Willard, Treasurer from the proceeds of the Liberty Stock certificates issued under the direction of the R. I. Democratic State Central Committee, Five Hundred Dollars, being the amount imposed by the Supreme Court at March term 1844, on Martin Luther, convicted at said term of as Moderator of a meeting under the People's Constitution; and also thirty-six dollars forty-seven cents, in full of the cost accued on the trial of his indictment; and do hereby discharge the said Martin Luther from prison.

BENNETT J. MUNRO, Jailor.

The Jailor then UNLOCKED the bolts and bars that held incarcerated the victim of Algerine tyranny; and MARTIN LUTHER who was imprisoned for his fidelith to his principles came forth again to the world amid the shouts, cheers and congratulations of a large concourse of people who had collected around the prison to receive him.

Immediately the cavalcade, headed by the carriage containing Mr. Luther and the committee, proceeded towards this city, through the town of Warren. The committee had already been apprised that neither of the two public houses at Warren were *able willing or would consent* to furnish the company with dinner, and consequently, in the morning, the committee had sent to Mr. Cornell, in Swanzey, to get that accommodation usual in public houses, which for some cause or other was denied in our own State.

On taking the easterly road in Warren—the way to Swanzy—a Hickory Pole was seen on which floated a flag bearing the names of POLK, DALLAS and DORR! At this point, on the eastern margin of the village, the procession stopped, and gave three cheers for DORR, and three more for POLK and DALLAS. By this time one would have supposed himself amid the *charge* of a real Kentucky hog drover; for such a squealing as there was among the little nurslings of this Algerine sire, nobody before ever heard, with now and then a gruff and grunt from an older biped of the family. But talking, yelling, squealing, and grunting was no more than could have been expected, but when the cavalcade was about to depart, the Algerines having failed to raise a row by other means tried the virtue of *sand* and *stones*. These swinish embodiments of Whig law and order set themselves to throwing stones at the men in the cavalcade, and hit several persons, and went so far as to throw them into the carriages after they had moved on. At this some of the party stopped and jumped from their carriages and horses to give these dirty brutes such a chastisement as they merited; but by the personal entreaties and exertions of the committee and others who were for real *law and order*, those fellows escaped a well merited drubbing. Has it come to this? that the people of one party cannot pass through the town where the people of another party live without being stoned.

This town of Warren may be termed the political Sodom of Rhode Island, and must yet be taught by chastisement that good breeding which usually marks other beings who have more association and intercourse with the world than their opportunities ever gave them. One of the multitude, of the larger growth, gave us as a reason for their conduct, that one of the cavalcade had sung out three cheers for Gov. Dorr. It may be true that he did, and he always will, when he chooses too either in Warren, or any other place where a fitting opportunity offers.

The Cavalcade then proceeded to Swanzey, to the house of Mr. Cornell, where they dined, and where the aged mother of Mr. Luther had repaired to meet her persecuted son. She is an amiable old lady, seventy seven years old, full of Christian spirit and patriotism, and is the same lady whom the Algerines threatened to kill when they broke into her house in 1842. At three o'clock the cavalcade left Swanzey for this city, and were greeted and cheered by the democracy continually during the ride and was met on the lines of the city by a large and enthusiastic concourse of citizens who rent the air with shouts as they passed North and Main street up to the place of alighting near the meeting house on Constitution Hill where the procession arrived at a little before six o'clock, P. M.

A CARD.

The undersigned feels himself called upon, and he does it with the most heartfelt pleasure, to return his thanks to his fellow citizens of this and other States, for contributing a fund sufficient to discharge his fine of Five Hundred Dollars and costs, limiting the amount of Ten Cents to each individual.—He feels a gratitude which he has not language to express, not only from personal considerations, but on account of the great principle which it has been his privilege to maintain, and for which to suffer. The whole "head and front of his offending" was, that on the 18th of April, 1842, he presided at a town meeting in Warren, to receive the votes of his fellow citizens for Governor Dorr and other officers, under the People's Constitution. For this act he was indicted under the "Algerine Law," tried before an Algerine court, condemned, and sentenced to six months imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Five Hundred dollars and costs of prosecution, and to remain in prison until the whole should be paid. After the term of his imprisonment had expired he was solicited by several Algerines to throw himself upon the mercy of the Government and sue for pardon. But this he could not and would not do. It would be, virtually, to acknowledge himself guilty of an offence which his reason and conscience wholly disavowed; and he chose rather to suffer wrong than to bring reproach upon the great cause of sovereignty of the people and the principles set forth in our Declaration of Independence. He felt he could do no such thing, and he would die in prison rather than thus to disgrace himself and the cause. But his fellow citizens have now discharged the fine and costs, in a manner most honorable to themselves, and in a way most peculiarly grateful to himself; and while memory holds a place in his breast he shall always feel that gratitude which is due to such noble generosity.

MARTIN LUTHER.

Providence, Oct. 29, 1844.

From the Boston Mail.

Arrest and Suicide of the Bank of England Robber.

Joseph Elder, formerly a clerk in the Bank of England, and who fraudulently obtained about $8,000 in sovereigns from that institution in July or August last, with which he escaped to this country, was arrested in this city on Thursday, and taken to Leverett-street jail, where he ended his life the same night by suicide—having hung himself with his handkerchiefs. He has resided in this city for some time under the name of Ellis, and the police have had an eye upon him. When taken before the U. S. marshal, about 400 sovereigns, and certificates of stock to the value of about $34,000 were found in his possession. He was apparently about 60 years of age, and rather a fine looking man.

A person supposed to be an accomplice, by the name of William Burgess, for whose arrest a warrant has been issued, was traced last night to Nahant, from which place he escaped in a boat without his hat.

Further Particulars.—The Boston Post of Saturday contains the following particulars of the case of Elder, or Ellis, who committed suicide on Thursday night last, in Leverett street jail.

On the 3d of September last, Mr. Richard Bond, clerk in the consol office of the Bank of England, received instructions to prepare two transfers of stock of the three per cents, national debt, owned by William Oxenford a gentleman attached to the custom house. The first assignment was for the amount of 4305l. 3s. 6d., and the second for 1884l. 16s. 7d. sterling. Shortly after Mr. Bond received these instructions, William Burgess, a clerk in another department of the Bank of England, came into the consol office, and pressed Mr. Bond to use despatch in making out the assignments stating that Mr. Oxenford was waiting outside, and minding his horse. He said he knew Mr. O. very well, and had been in the employ of one of his relatives formerly. The papers were accordingly made out at once, and Burgess went out, and brought in Elder, who personated Mr. Oxenford, and was represented to be that gentleman by Burgess. Elder signed the assignments and transfers on the books of the bank as William Oxenford, and forthwith received the money therefor in sovereigns at the proper desk, the amount being a little over $40,000. Nothing more was thought of the matter till it was ascertained that Burgess had been absent from the bank some three days.

This circumstance led to investigation, which resulted in the discovery of the forgery. It was suspected that the successful operators had fled to this country, and Mr. Bond and Mr. Forrester, of the London police, took passage in the steamer of the 19th Sept. and on their arrival here, by making careful inquiries, become pretty well satisfied that the pair had arrived here on the 19th, and proceeded westward. They traced them to Buffalo and Niagara, but there lost sight of them. Mr. Bond proceeded to Detroit, where Judge M'Lean of the U S Supreme Court, was holding a circuit court, and obtained from him, upon deposition as to the facts, a warrant for the arrest of the parties. From certain pecuniary negociations, which they had entered into in Boston, it was thought most likely that they had returned or would return, here. Mr. Bond, and the officer arrived on Wednesday, and at once fell on the right trail. Both men had rendered themselves quite suspicious here, and had been introduced to many people of notoriety and distinction in places of public resort, &c. under the names of Joseph and William Ellis, uncle and nephew.

Elder's boarding house was found to be at 31 Federal street, and on Thursday about 1 o'clock, under direction of Mr. Lincoln, marshal, he was there identified by Mr. Bord, and arrested by constable George J. Cooledge, and Michael Riley, Esq., special U. States deputy. He was brought before G. T. Curtis, Esq. U S. commissioner and an order was passed for his detention for examination yesterday morning. To Mr. Lincoln he admitted that his true name was Elder, and that he had spent most of his time in London. On his person were found about $40 in gold and bills, four pen knives, eye-glass, and other pocket nick nacks; and in his trunk were found 400 sovereigns, and a certificate signed by W. B. Reynolds & Co, who had been his agents in making some investments, that they held, as trustees of Joseph Ellis and William Ellis, 64 shares in the Boston and Providence Railroad stock; 193 shares in the Merchants Bank, 3 shares in the Amoskeag manufacturing company, and $5000 in U. States six per cent stock amounting in all to $34,013 83.

Elder was conveyed to the jail between five and six o'clock, and placed in cell, No. 9 on the lower floor, and at seven yesterday morning, he was found dead by Mr. Holmes, the Jail watchman. He had tied a handkerchief to the iron grate of his window and strangled himself by drawing on the other end, which he had fastened round his neck, without even taking off his stock. After life was extinct, the weight of the body caused the knot of the handkerchief to slip out, and the body fell sideways on the floor of the cell. One arm was considerably projected from the body, and both legs were drawn up. The verdict of the inquest was, suicide, in the manner and form as described. Signed—Jabez Pratt, coroner, James Pierce, foreman, Thomas Gill, Geo. Wright, Jonas Coolidge, Nehemiah Learned, and John Wright, Jr. jurors.

The deceased was about sixty years of age—a little bald and gray. He was of middle height, but quite stout, with an erect carriage, and had the appearance of being a high liver. He was a gay man in female society, and evidence was found among his papers that his efforts to render himself agreeable in conversation with them, were not unsuccessful.

Election Returns.

	Polk.	Clay.	Birney.
Norwich	566	675	86
New London	476	422	68
Bozrah	115	103	7
Colchester	221	331	7
Franklin	22 maj.		
Groton	45 maj.		
Griswold			
Lebanon	35 "		
Ledyard			
Lisbon			
Lyme	190	269	8
E. Lyme	114	128	7
Montville			
N. Stonington	95 maj.		
Preston	tie.		
Salem	3 maj.		
Stonington		122 maj.	
Waterford	198	153	6
Windham	16 maj.		
Killingly	375	343	91
Columbia	70 maj.		
Hebron	175	161	16

All hail, Pennsylvania!

THE KEY STONE STATE SAFE FOR POLK AND DALLAS, BY

10,000 MAJORITY!

The New York Evening Post of Monday evening, says:—"The intelligence from Pennsylvania, showing beyond a doubt that we have carried that State by an increased majority, is the strongest proof we could have or desire that the current of public opinion is with us.—In 41 counties, comprising the strength of the whig party—counties which a few weeks ago gave Markle, the whig candidate for governor a majority of 325, Mr. Polk has now a majority of 2,289. There are 18 counties to be heard from, which, if they give an equal increase, will swell Polk's majority to twice that by which Shunk was elected last month as governor of the State.'

Ohio.

Rumors from Ohio represent a gain from the State election sufficient to give the State to Polk and Dallas. To-morrow morning will give more decisive news from that State.

Married.

In this city, on Sunday, the 3d inst., by the REV. R. O. Williams, Mr. ASHER A. HAZEN to Miss LUCINDA COCHRANE, both of this city.

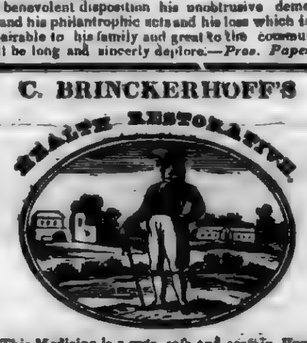
DIED.

On Friday last after a protracted sickness, which for many weeks had afforded but little prospect of recovery, the Hon. Samuel Y. Atwell at his residence in Glocester in the 49th year of his age. The deceased was endowed by nature with superior abilities, and these had been cultivated and improved by sedulous care, laborious study, and by persevering research.—On leaving the University of this place his attention was first turned to medical studies, in which he was making rapid proficiency but he subsequently changed his mind and became a student at law; in which profession he afterwards developed that rare talent for argumentative discussion and that commanding oratory for which he became so eminent. He was deeply read in law; but had his acquaintance with the books of that science been superficial, yet his strong and comprehensive mind intuitively comprehended and embraced those immutable principles of truth and of right on which all law is founded and he would have been, self informed, and able advocate. But his own uncommon native powers were aided by his great legal erudition, and soon after his first successful effort at the bar he acquired a reputation which brought him into extensive practice which continued, increasing, until he was summoned from the theatre of his usefulness and fame to the silent tomb.

But it was not to the bar alone, that the brilliant powers of Mr. Atwell's mind were confined. As a member of our state legislature, and as its speaker, he acquired an enviable reputation and he will long be remembered for his eloquent speeches on numerous occasions as well as for the urbanity, the impartiality and ability with which he discharged the duties of presiding officer.

In his domestic and social relations the deceased was beloved and esteemed for his amiable disposition his benevolent disposition his unobtrusive demeanor and his philantrophic acts and his loss which is irreparable to his family and great to the community will be long and sincerly deplore.—*Pres. Paper.*

C. BRINCKERHOFF'S



This Medicine is a sure, safe and certain Remedy in complaints of the Liver and Lungs. Consumption, Liver Complaint, chronic and severe Coughs and Colds, are almost immediately relieved and ultimately cured by a faithful use of the Restorative. Dr. Chilton, the eminent practical chemist and physician of New York, attaches his certificate stating its entire vegetable composition, after he had made a careful analysis. It is wholly devoid of any irritating property, and manifests so decided healing and purifying qualities as to quickly alleviate the most aggravating cough and change the morbid expectoration. Pains in the chest and side, so often attendant on Lung Complaints, are effectually removed without the least inconvenience, the seat of the difficulty being reached much quicker than by any external application. From the reputation of this medicine in New York, where it has been sold for some years, the most indubitable testimony is giving to its merit. Certificates have been literally showered in on the proprietor from the best of sources, and stating the cases of persons raised even when given up by their physician. The fact of no one single instance of dissatisfaction, known or expressed, is a strong guarantee of its merit. The following certificate is from Dr. Chilton, the well known New York chemist.

"I have analyzed a bottle of medicine called 'C. Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative; and find that it does not contain Mercury, or any other metallic preparation, nor opium in any of its forms. It is composed of vegetable matter entirely."

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.

C. BRINCKERHOFF, Proprietor, N. Y.

Principal Office, 96 Hudson street, New York.

Horace Everett, U. S. Agent, 96 Hudson-street, New York, has appointed,

SAMUEL TYLER 138 Main street, Norwich.

WM. S. TYLER, 131 Water street do

as agents for the above medicine.

Nov. 6 '44 1m50

Found.

AT a New York Importing House by Ely & Co., a splendid assortment of white and colored Feathers, for trimming Ladies' Bonnets, at two-thirds their real value. Also, Velvets of all colors, and velvet Ribbons to match.

Also, a lot of new style muslin Collars selling fast and cheap by ELY & CO.

Nov. 6, 1844. 50

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post office Norwich Ct., November 1st. 1844.

Arnold Joseph J	Mitchell Wm.
Akeman Robert	Morey R B
Avery Jabez	Magunde Patrick
Adams Daniel T	Mitchell D Y
Allen Sarah E	Moore Nancey Miss
Beard Spencer F	Mott J T
Buttolph Nancy Mrs.	Martin Harriet R Mrs.
Burchard Justin	Miner Martha H
Brown Sarah A	Miner Isaac
Beckwith Ezra P	Morgan R M
Bun Charles	Myrers Rev. A B L
Barnes Ann Miss	Martin Thomas
Barns Reubin	Metzger Kacor
Boyce Rev. Mr.	Marsh Fanny Miss
Bowley William	Mahony Timothy
Bacon James	Northrop Sarah A Miss
Billings Cathrine Mrs.	Newell Rev. H 1
Bull William	Nichols Mary E G Mrs.
Bushnell Douglass	Noyes Wm.
Bushnell Wm. C	Osgood Artimas
Brown Edwin J.	Orphin Jas.
Baldwin Henry	Ogelvie J Miss
Clark Ansel	Patrick Chas.
Clark E	Patton John
Copp W H	Potter Sarah Mrs.
Connaughty Patrick	Pease Randolph
Cheeton Adelia Miss	Parker Elizabeth D
Congden W H	Pride Clarra
Carr James M. D.	Phipps Mary
Chappell Joseph	Paine Cynhthia
Clark Jas. S	Pearl Henry
Chapman George	Rogers Jas. 2
Cranston Elizabeth Miss	Richards H S
Case Almira Miss	Rockwell Wm. N
Dorchester Daniel	Ramsell Albert E
Davis H A Miss	Rhodabeck Wm.
Dyer Deelia Ann Mrs.	Rathbon Adams
Emory John W	Raymond Mary E Miss
Edgelers Thos.	Rogers Eleanor Mrs.
Ewin David	Rose Maria Mrs.
Ewin Charles	Routh & Potter
Eddy Gilbert	Sebley Julia A Miss
Flanagan Peter	Sheldon Barber
Fairchild Morse	Sturdervant Luke G
Fletcher Wm.	Smith John
Fish Susan	Silvers Lucy M Miss 2
Fowler Eli G	Sheffield Geo. H
Fances John 5d	Story Ebenezer
Giffeth J W	Swan Wm. B
Greenwood Mary	Sawyer Jeremiah
Gear Sylvs Mr.	Sanders C
Hedden Orlander B	Smith Chas. G
Haggerty Dennis	Sistan Jos. C
Harvey Eliza Mrs.	Smith Mary Anna Miss
Huntington Robert	Tift Alford B
Hillard C C	Treadway F W
Hibbard Tenny J Miss	Tyler Samuel
Hodges Wm.	Thompson Elma Miss
Hilton Eliza A	Warzellow Julia Mrs.
Hopkins Betsey Mrs.	Williams Jedediah
Huntington J P	Webster E 2
Hagerty John	Williams Saml. S
Hedge Franklin	Woodworth E W
Harris H	Williams Lucy C Mrs.
Jenison Joseph	Waters Saphronia Miss
Kennedy Samuel	Wilson L O
Kerwin Helen Miss	Wilcox Lucinda Miss
Lewis Wm. N	Ward Jeremiah
Lathrop Eliza Miss	Wilson James
Lewis Francis	

☞ Persons calling for the above Letters will please say they are advertised.

N. B. All letters intended to be sent out of the U. States, by ship or steamer, the inland postage must be paid or they will not be forwarded

50 JOHN H. TOWNSEND, P. M.

Norwich and Worcester RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Monday Nov. 4th 1844.

Accommodation Trains, daily except Sundays.

Leave Worcester, 10 A. M. 4½ P. M.
" Norwich, 8 A. M. 4½ P. M.

Freight Trains.

Worcester 7 A M. Norwich 8 1-4.

Steam Boat Trains.

Worcester 5½ P. M., every Monday, Wednesdays, and Fridays, on the arrival of the train from Boston.

Leave Allens' Point about 2 A. M., Sundays, Wednesdays and Friday morning upon the arrival of the Boat from New York.

Long Island Trains

Leave Worcester 9½ A. M., every Tuesday Thursday and Saturday, upon the arrival of the train from Boston.

Leave Allyns' Point about 2 P. M., every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday upon the arrival of the Boat from the Long Island Road.

The Morning Train from Norwich, and the Morning and Evening Trains from Worcester connect with the Boston and Western Roads

N. B. Fares are more when paid in the Cars than when paid for Tickets at the different stations.

All Baggage at the risk of the owners unless receipted for by an authorized Agent of the Corporation.

EMERSON FOOTE, Supt.

Norwich Nov. 1st. '44. 50

TRI WEEKLY,

THE STEAMER

WORCESTER,

CAPT. J. R. VANDERBILT.

WILL leave Norwich on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and New York Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 o'clock, P. M.

E. A. BILL, Steam Boat Agent.

Nov. 6. 3m

Board.

BOARD for a gentleman and lady can be had with as pleasant a room as there is on Main-st., by inquiring at this office.

Nov. 6, 1844. 50

OPPOSITION.

New Line to Colchester.

A STAGE will leave the American House 38 Shetucket-Street., for Colchester, and Hartford, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 6 o'clock, A. M. Returning, will leave Colchester, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, on the arrival of the Stages from Hartford, at about 12 oclock, M.

Passengers carried to and called for in any part of the city. DANIEL P. SMITH Agent.

Norwich, Oct., 29. '44. 49

GENERAL STAGE OFFICE,

At the American House

38 Shetucket-St.

STAGES, will leave the American House daily for Hartford.

On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock, A. M. via., Lebanon, Columbia and Bolton.

On Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays at 8 o'clock, A.M., via, Colchester,

Also, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 6 1-2 o'clock A. M., for Franklin, Windham, Mansfield, Tolland and Springfield.

DAILY for New London, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Passengers wishing to take any of the above routes, will be called for by having their names entered on the books at the office, at the American House.

DANIEL P. SMITH, Agent.

Oct. 29th. 49

FOR SALE.

A GOOD Dairy and Tillage Farm, containing 204 acres of land, with a dwelling house, 2 barns and other necessary out buildings in good repair, has a large quantity of thrifty young wood growing thereon and is well watered, and well adapted to the keeping of sheep, it is situated on Plain Hills in the town of Norwich, 6½ miles from the city. The Scotland road runs through the centre of said farm. Terms of payment made easy to the purchaser.

Apply to EDWIN GAVITT.

Norwich, Oct. 30. 1m49

MURFEY & HUNTINGTON,

BEG LEAVE TO INFORM THEIR CUSTOMERS AND FRIENDS THAT THE

EXCITEMENT

INCREASES on account of the late ARRIVALS of NEW GOODS at the CHEAP CASH STORE,—at the Round Black Sign,

21 SHETUCKET STREET. 21

AMONG the bargains may be found French BROAD CLOTHS, which will be sold at the having of 84, in a Pattern to the customer; Over Coat Cloths from 62 cts to $8 per yd. comprising various colors and qualities suitable for the coldest season; Cassimeres, superfine French; Fancy English and American do, comprising late and new Styles in a great variety which will be sold cheaper than the cheapest.

ALSO, A fresh lot of Ladies Dress Goods, a beautiful assortment comprising every kind calculated to sell and give excellent satisfaction, Ecosse Chus. M. Delain, Tissues Chenes high and flaming colors which will be sold from 1,50 to $7 a pattern; all just received direct from the Boston and New York importers which will be sold at prices greatly reduced. Also, a great variety of Cloak Goods of various Styles, Alpaccas Silk and Worsted, Peruvian Cot on and Worsted, Indiana Cloths, Merinos, rich and splendid colors, Bombazines Black, Blue Black, Regt. and Changeable; at prices lower than ever.

Customes wishing to purchase the above named goods will make a saving by calling at the Round Black Sign, 21 Shetucket-st., before making their purchases.

ALSO. A rich and splendid assortment of Dress Silks, Glaze Chamelion rich Plaid, and fig'd Silks, Black and Blue Black Crepine, Satin Striped Armures, Black and Blue Black Gros de Swiss, Gros de Rine, and Italian Lustrings, making prices from 38 cts. to $1, 75 per yd.

SHAWLS.

Brocha, Silk and Cotton Brocha, Worsted Damask Silk and Worsted plaid Stripe and every Style calculated for the season, at prices very low.

FLANNELS.

Red, White, Green and Yellow Flannels selling off at last years prices. Persons wishing to purchase the above named goods will make a saving by calling at the Round Black Sign.

LINEN.

Irish and German Linens, just received 30 per cent cheaper than any ever offered. All Linen Table Cloths 3s, only, large Sheeting Napkins 12 1-2 cents and one shilling and all Styles of Damask sold at prices to correspond.

HOSE! HOSE!!

Our friends will recollect the cheap lot of Hose, now selling off at prices much lower.

CARPETS.

We have a fine splendid and fashionable assortment of Carpets, Three Ply; super and double super; Oil Cloths, Matting, Check and Chess, Floor Cotton, Rag and Hemp do; which will be sold cheaper than any in the country.

LOOKING GLASSES, from 25 cts to $25.

We are also Agents for one of the best Dye Houses in Boston, whose satisfaction given is unrivalled; Coloring Ladies Dresses for $1 only.

N. B. As it has at all times been the practice at the Round Black Sign, 21 Shetucket-street, to sell the most goods for the least money, we wish to inform our customers and friends, that we mean to make no further alteration but this, MORE GOODS!! MORE GOODS!!! FOR LESS MONEY.

MURFEY & HUNTINGTON.

At the Round Black Sign, 21 Shetucket-street.

[At the old stand of A. Wauton & Co.]

Norwich, Oct. 30. 1m49

Nurse Wrights Soothing Syrup.

FOR children Teething, for sale by R. W. MATHEWSON.

Oct. 28. 48

Prices Reduced.

BROWN & Bi'd. Shestings and Sheetings bought since the fall and selling 20 per cent cheaper than the Market price.

TWEEDY, BARROWS & CO.

Oct. 24. 3w48

School Books.

THE Subscriber has just made a large addition to his stock of School Books Stationery &c.

Merchants, Teachers and others will be supplied at very liberal terms. THOMAS ROBINSON.

Oct 24. 48

AT a Court of Probate holden at Killing'y within and for the District of Killingly on the fifteenth day of October, A. D., 1844.

Present, Thomas Backus, Judge.

THIS Court limits six months from the first publication of this order for the creditors of the estate of Roland Beaviss, late of Killingly in said district, deceased to exhibit their respective claims against the same to Warren W. White of said Killingly, the administrator on said estate, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law. And said administrator is directed to give public notice of this order by publishing the same in a newspaper printed in Norwich, New London County, and by posting the same on a signpost in said Killingly nearest the last residence of said deceased.

Certified from record.

THOMAS BACKUS, Judge.

Oct. 24. p3w48.

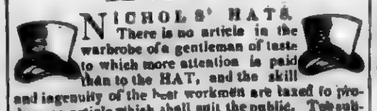
SIX months are allowed by the Court of Probate for the district of Woodstock, for the creditors to the estate of Silas Bigbee, late of said Woodstock deceased, to present their claims to said estate to Joshua Robinson, administrator, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

JOSHUA ROBINSON, Administrator.

Dated at Woodstock, this 25th day of Oct. 1844.

Oct 25, 1844. 49

Fall Styles of HATS!



NICHOLS' HATS. There is no article in the warbrobe of a gentleman of taste to which more attention is paid than to the HAT, and the skill and ingenuity of the best workmen are taxed to produce an article which shall suit the public. The subscriber who has had ten years of experience at his business, has just finished his FALL HATS, which he offers to the *beau monde*, as possessing every requisite that can be desired. They are graceful in appearance, faultless in style, becoming to every cast of features, and at the same time light, durable and economical. A single trial will convince the most sceptical that the Hats made by the subscriber may safely defy competition.

ALSO,

Furs, Caps, Buffalo Robes, &c. &c. All of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest. Please call and see, at 137 Main street; two doors west of the Post Office.

W. L. NICHOLS.

Norwich, Oct. 30. 3M49

LADIES, READ THIS.

Learn to Cut your own Dresses.

MRS. PARKINSON, has the honor to acquaint Ladies of Norwich and vicinity, that she can learn any person with common ingenuity, from the age of 14 to 60, in about four hours, to take their own measure and cut out their Dresses on scientific principles, that will fit the form admirably. She satisfies her pupils or takes no pay. By this plan of Cutting, the pupil is enabled in a short time to cut Dresses, which for elegance and style, are far superior to any Cut on the old plan.

This system is worthy the attention of the most skillful that fit with plan, besides the trouble of trying on the dress is entirely unnecessary. The measure is taken, the dress cut, and a perfect fit warranted. Her terms are so easy that it is in the power of every one to avail themselves of this useful accomplishment.

Terms $3—implements included. Patterns cut to fit the form, 25 cents. Residence at Mrs Huntington's, Shetucket-street—nearly opposite the American House. Oct 30 49

Blacksmithing.

THE Subscriber would notify the Public that he continues his blacksmithing in Bath Street, and is prepared to do promptly every kind of work in his line, and pledges himself to give perfect satisfaction to all who may patronize him.

Particular attention paid to Ox and Horse Shoeing. He has a man to his employ that devotes his whole attention to the branch of Horse Shoeing, he pledges himself from his long experience to give perfect satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

WANTED.

One or two smart boys to learn the trade to whom good encouragement will be given.

WM TUBBS.

Oct 24. 4m

Read, Ladies.

DRESS & Cloak Goods from 10 to 50 per cent cheaper than former prices.

For a few days past we have been replenishing our former stock of French, English and American Dress and Cloak Goods with the most modern styles, and shall hold out inducements to purchasers that will ensure them a ready sale. Among the bargains may be found 70 pc Silk and Cotton Warp Alpacas, 14 packages Rep de Cons, Chusins, Cashmere, De Laines, 3 do Bombazines, 2 do Blk and Blue Blk Silk, 1 do Rob Roy Plaids, 2 do Shawls, Alpacas for 37½ cts per yd, Silk Warp do 62½, Lisles 10 to 12½cts.

TWEEDY BARROWS & CO.

Oct 24. 3w49

CHARLES A. CONVERSE,

General Dealer in English, French, German, and American Hardware and Cutlery Also Wire Military Goods, Saddlery, Ware, &c.

130 Main Street.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the Trade generally that he is now opening a fine assortment of Hard Ware goods of late importation and manufacture and begs leave also to state that he has in view to offer during the present season a larger and more complete assortment than heretofore, and at the lowest possible Cash prices, to which he solicits the attention of purchasers.

This stock consists of every kind and quality of Table and Pocket Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Military Goods, Brass Goods, Builders and Cabinet makers Trimmings, House Furnishing articles, Fancy Goods, Hollow Ware, Saddle, Harness and Coach Trimmings, Mechanics' Tools, Stoves, Hanging and Solar Lamps, Britania Goods, Japanned Ware.

Oct 24. 1m48

Every Day brings something new

REC'D and opened this morning 1 case high col'd prints made in imitation of Cashmeres. These with many others will be sold very cheap.

TWEEDY, BARROWS & CO.

Oct 24 3w49

Good for the Money!!

NEVER before has it been our privilege to offer such extraordinary Bargains in

Cassimeres, Satinets & Vestings.

It is true that many hundreds have during a few weeks past supplied themselves with the above goods from our Store and in the worst competition have found ours the cheapest.

Large Invoices from the late Peremptory auction sales of woolen goods enable us to offer greater inducements now than at any time previous. The latest arrivals were 2 cases Broadcloths containing 10 pc each, 3 packages Fancy Cas'd & Blk Cassimeres, 1 do Doeskins, 2 cases Satinets, 2 cases Velvet & woolen Vestings.

BROADCLOTHS varying in colors and prices from $8, to $7,50 per yd. CASSIMERES from .75 to $2,75 per yd. Doeskins cheap, and Vestings at prices to suit customers. Gentlemen will oblige the subscribers, and greatly promote their own interest by calling before purchasing elsewhere

TWEEDY BARROWS & CO.

No. 118 & 120 Main-st.

WM. S. TYLER,

Offers for sale a large and well selected stock of genuine Drugs & Medicines, Chemicals, Glass Ware, &c. &c., to Dealers and others at the lowest prices. A few of the leading Articles are as follows:

Antimoney Crude	Arabiac Rine
Ether Sulph	" Galbanin Manna
" Nitreus	" Tragacanth &c.
" Chloric	Hiera Picra
Aqua Ammonia	Hive Syrup
" Rose &c	Herbs of all kinds
Aethiops Min	Isinglass Russia
Aloe Pill Eng	" American
Borax Ref.	" Coopers Superior
Burgundy Pitch	Lunar Caustic
Cayberry Bark, Ground	Magnesia Carb
Cathartics Tar	" Calc
Balsam Copaiva	" Henry's True
" Fir	Morphine Sulphate
" Peruv Pots &c	" Acetate Meriate &c.
Cubebs	Oil Peppermint
Juniper &c	" Cinnamon, Cloves
Brimstone Roll and Flour	" Origanum, Tansy
Catharidies	" Bergamot, Lemon
Carbonates of Iron	" Wintergreen
" Ammonia &c	" Valerian, Savin
Cobalt Pots.	" Anise, Sassafras
Cream Tartar P	in short all kinds
Cort Peru P	Ox Zinc
Granite	" Bismuth
Ingastura &c. &c.	Phosphorus and
Lochineal S G	Phosphates
Chloride Lime	Pill Cochi
" Soda	Quicksilver
Chamomile Flowers	Red Gentian Rhell
Clover Bug	" Columbo Ipecac
Cobra Sublimate	" Serp Virg
Cayenne Pepper, African	" Valerian Jalap
Colors Powers	" Sarsaparilla
Cop. Verdis	" Scilla Cureuma
"	" Geneka &c. &c.
Dig. Epispartic	Sponge fine and coarse
" Disc Olives	Stem Annis Carui
Hydrag Acheniae &c.	" Fennel Colchicum
Extract Belladona	" Cardamom &c
" Valerian Cicuta	Sup. Carb Soda
" Hyocyami &c.	Sal Epsome
Fol. Senna Anthos	" Rochelle
" Digitalis &c.	" Soda
Gum Opium Myrrh	" Nitre &c.
" Camphor, Aloes	Sugar of Lead
Gamboge	Spanish
Sulphur Vitriol	Soda Powders
Juniper Casules	Seidlitz do
Iodine Iron	Verastrine
Potassium	Hydriodate Potash
Iodide of Mercury Doto	Strychnine
" do " Proto	Croton Oil Salacine
Lactate Potash	Iodide Iron
Prussiate Potassa Cyanuret Acuella Ex	
Nitrate Potash	Oil Black Pepper
Sulphate Quinine	

Syringes, Apothecaries Scales & Weights, Tooth Instruments, Lancets, Pessaries, Catheters, Trusses, various kinds, Tooth & Flesh Brushes, together with every articles used in the practice of Medicine to be found at Tyler's Drug & Chemical Store, Water-Street.

WANTED

RAIL ROAD TIES,

2,000 Rail Road Ties on or before the first day of April next, to be delivered in Norwich, or any other place, as may be agreed upon by the contract parties; for which cash will be paid on the first April next.

N. B. All Ties delivered on or before the first day October next in Norwich, will be paid for on delivery.

FULLER & BROAD.

For particulars enquire of ENOCH FULLER. Office: near the Franklin House.

Norwich, August 21st., 1844. 1f39.

WANTED.

TEN Thousand Sheep and Lamb SKINS, with the wool on, for which the highest cash price will be paid by C. B. ROGERS.

Keene, Aug 26, 1844. 40

Another Glorious Opportunity.

WATCHES! WATCHES!

AT No. 80 CHATHAM STREET.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has entered into the above Establishment with one of the most beautiful and useful assortment of Watches, both Gold and Silver, from England and France, as low as $12 and 25. Watches and Jewelry exchanged or bought on the most advantageous terms to the customer.

Watches and Clocks repaired in the most accurate manner.

All articles purchased of him not approved of will be exchanged. Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange. The highest price paid for old Gold.

JOHN MYERS.

New York, May 22d 1f26

REMEMBER

The old Stand, No. 78 Main-St.,

(OPPOSITE THE FRANKLIN House,

WHERE J. M. NELSON still continues to carry on the Tailoring business in all its various branches. The subscriber is now ready to make kinds of Gentlemen's garments in the latest styles. The subscriber has received the Fall and Winter fashions for 1844-5. All garments made at this establishment warranted to fit.

N. B.—Cutting done at short notice. Wanted also a few weight first rate Tailoresses to whom good encouragement will be given.

JAMES M. NELSON.

Sept. 1 43

Price's Cream Saponine.

A NEW supply just received by R. W. MATHEWSON.

COPARTNERSHIP

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of

BREWER & LEWIS,

and will transact the STOVE AND TIN WARE business at No. 16 *Sheticket Street*, a few rods from the corner of Main, where they offer for sale a lot of very superior Tin Ovens manufactured expressly for the present season, which will Roll as well as Bake, also a large quantity of Milk Pans, as cheap as the cheapest, together with a general assortment of Tin Ware, Stoves, &c.

Tin Roofing, Copper and Tin Eave Troughs, Conductor Pipes, &c., made and put up in a workmanlike manner. Jobbing and repairing done at the shortest notice.

JOHN M. BREWER,
WM. LEWIS.

Norwich, May 29th. '44. 27

PROPOSALS FOR RIFLES AND PISTOLS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
Washington, Oct 21, 1844.

BY direction of the Secretary of War, sealed proposals will be received at this office until three o'clock, P. M., on the 31st of December next, for the manufacture and delivery of the following arms to the use of the United States, viz:

10,000 rifles, percussion lock, new model.
10,000 pistols do do do.

One fifth of the above arms to be delivered annually, during the ensuing five years, commencing on the 1st of July, 1845. The whole subject to the proof and inspection prescribed by the Ordnance Department, packed in strong boxes of the pattern now used, the United States paying a reasonable price for the boxes and transportation to the place of delivery.

The proposals will be sealed, endorsed proposals for Rifles and Pistols, and addressed, under an envelope, to this Office.

G. TALCOTT,
Lieut. Col. Ordnance.

To be published in the Hartford Times, Globe, and National Intelligencer, St. Louis Reporter, Cincinnati Republican, Columbus (O.) Old School Republican, Pittsburgh Mercury, Post, Baltimore Sun, Philadelphia Mercury, New York Aurora, Norwich News, and Boston Atlas, for two months.

Oct. 21. 2m40

STEAM PROPELLER LINE
BETWEEN
Norwich and New York

The Steamer QUINEBAUG, Capt. JEREDIAH WILLIAMS, will leave Norwich every Tuesday, and New York every Friday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

All goods forwarded for the Propeller Line, will be taken into store free of any expense to the shippers freight taken at packet prices.

The steamer Shetucket, Capt. Geo. W. Geer, has taken her place in the Line with the steamer Quinebaug, and will leave Norwich every Friday and New York every Tuesday.

For freight or passage enquire of the Capt. on board or to LEAVENS & HUNTINGTON, } Agents
H. WHITAKER & Co. } in
NORTON, CONVERSE, & Co. } Norwich
J & A. BRIGGS, 40 Southst. New York.

May 1st. 23

BOSTON PACKETS,

THE Sch MAIL, Capt. CROWELL.
" SPY, Capt. LEWIS.

HAVE commenced running between Norwich and Boston, for the season, and will take freight on the most reasonable terms. For further information enquire of

HAWES, GRAY & CO. Boston.
H. WHITAKER & CO. Commercial-street.
Norwich Ct.

March 26th, '44 18

FOR NEW LONDON DAILY

THE NEW STEAMER ANGELINA,

CAPT. LOVELL.

COMMENCED her regular Trips on Wednesday March 27th.

Leaving Norwich, at 8 o'clock A. M.
" New London, at about half-past 2 P.M.

For further information, enquire of E. A. BILL.

Norwich, April 3d. '44 19

REMITTANCES TO AND PASSAGE FROM ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

WE beg to inform our friends in Norwich, Conn and its vicinity, that we have appointed Mr JAMES M LELLAND, of that city, as our agent Persons sending for their relatives, or remitting money to the old country, will find it their interest and their friend comfort to give him a call.

ROCHE BROTHERS & CO.,
35 Fulton street, New York.

Jan. 24th, 1844. 1f9

WM. H. ALLEN. DENTIST,

OFFICE, NO. 9½ SHETUCKET STREET, (UP STAIRS)

WHERE he will perform a operations necessary for the preservation of the teeth and gums in the best possible manner. Teeth inserted from 1 to a complete set. Teeth cleaned, filled, extracted, and all irregularities, whether they proceed from disease or want of proper care, remedied.

March 23

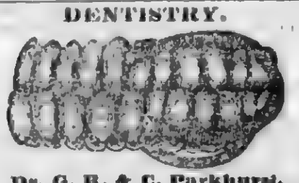
DR. MERRILL,
New London, Conn.,

WOULD respectfully inform those who may be afflicted with disease, that he still continues to detect disease with the Stethoscope in connexion with Percussion, with great success. During the last four months, eight patients have been cured of diseased lungs; sixteen of diseased liver; thirty-seven of dyspepsia; two of dropsy of the chest; one of diseased vertebra; one of enlargement of the heart; five of Bronchitis; also many acute cases of different diseases.

Office in Court Street, two doors from the Post-Office.

July 31st 36

DENTISTRY.



Dr. G. R. & C. Parkhurst,

HAVE opened an Office, No. 89, Main street, doors west of the Franklin House, where they will wait on all who will favor them with their patronage. Teeth set from one to a full set. Every necessary operation performed on the teeth, and warranted. Their long experience enables them to treat judiciously all diseases connected with the teeth.

Nov. 30. 1y6

MOREENS,
MOREENS.
DRAB and BLACK, this day received direct from Europe, per Steamer, of the best quality, and for sale at 30 cents per yard. By
ELY & CO.

They are also prepared to dispose of their rich Stock of Dry Goods at any price Customers may suggest, and 10 per cent less than they can expect to buy, and no monopoly, no humbuggery.

Sept. 24. tf144.

CHARLES A. CONVERSE.

Dealer in
English, French and German Hardware, Cutlery, and Guns.
139 MAIN-STREET.
Norwich.

FINE EATING!
PRATT & HOOKER,
(Franklin Square,)

HAVE on hand a first rate assortment of *PROVISIONS & GROCERIES*, which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.

Norwich, April 24th. 22

COAL HODS.

POKERS Sifters, Riddles, Scoops, Shovels, for sale by C. A. CONVERSE 139 Main-Street

Oct. 24. 6w46

NOTICE.

TAKEN up by the subscriber on the 14th inst., a Brown Mare, long switch tail, one white hind leg, star in the forehead. The owner can have her by proving property, paying charges, and takeing her away. Enquire of JOHN THOMPSON.

South Coventry, Oct. 24, 1844. 48

HERE YOU HAVE THEM

THOSE Patent India Rubbers have arrived, and are ready for examination. Also, a large lot of plain and figured Rubbers, at wholesale and Retail by

J. IRESON & SON, 140 Main-st.

Oct 24 48

BOOTS, BOOTS, BOOTS,

HEAR! HEAR! HEAR!
TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!
GREAT APPLAUSE!

J. IRESON & SON,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public that they have this week received, in addition to their former extensive Stock,

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

BOOTS & SHOES.

Designed expressly for the FALL AND WINTER TRADE, Consisting of almost every variety usually manufactured—which we offer to our customers at a VERY SMALL advance from cost.

The attention of Country Merchants is respectfully directed to our assortment of thick work, and particularly Cow Hide Boots, of which *every case is warranted.*

J. IRESON & SON.

140 Main Street.—Oct. 22. 48

FASHIONABLE CLOAK GOODS.

No. 24 Shetucket-street, Norwich, Ct.

AS the season for purchasing Cloaks, is at hand, the following assortment is worthy the attention of buyers A A Thibet Cloths Blue Black, Emerald, Plumb, Stone, Drab, Royal, Purple, and other fashionable colors.

5	pieces	Silk warp Orientals,	
5	"	" " Cashmeres,	
10	"	" and Cotton warp Indianes,	
5	"	plain Blue Black Silk and Woo Cloakings.	
4	"	Silk warp Alpaccas,	5s to 7s
10	"	do do	5s to 6s.
20	"	do do	4s 6d to 5s.
10	"	do do	3s 9d to 5s 6d.
1	"	Cotton warp Alpaccas, worth	6s,
6	"	do do	do 4s to 5s,
20	"	do do	do 3s to 4s.
18	"	do do	do 2s 6d to 3s,
15	"	do do	do 1s 6d to 3s.

Also, French Wool Plaids, Scotch Plaids, Tartan Plaids and a great variety of Changeable and Figured Goods, all of which were purchased at the present ruinous prices and must be sold accordingly at

LINCOLN & WILLIAMS', 24 Shetucket-st.

MILLINERY GOODS,

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS.

LINCOLN & WILLIAMS

Have just received from the Importers, a splendid assortment of RICH RIBBONS, VELVETS, SILKS, LACES and other Millinery Goods, purchased at the present depressed prices, and will be sold at a great sacrifice from the cost of importation. MILLINERS and others making their Fall Purchases will find the richest styles, the greatest variety, and above all, *the lowest prices*, at 24 Shetucket-street, on the corner.

The Latest Fashions
By Steamer CALEDONIA.
UNPARALLELED ATTRACTIONS!!!
NEW DRESS GOODS.

Call and see at

LINCLON & WILLIAMS, 24 Shetucket-st.

Blankets! Blankets!

ROSE AND WHITNEY BLANKETS of superior quality, at LINCOLN & WILLIAMS

French, English and American

WOOLEN GOODS.—LINCOLN & WILLIAMS have now a complete stock of fine and low priced CLOTHS, Blue Black and Fancy Colors. Particular attention is invited to a few more pieces of those fine heavy Blue Black English Cloths at $3 00 a yard, which have sold at the rate of six pieces in five days. The reason why?—they are worth one dollar a yard more than we ask for them.

BEAVERS

of all qualities, from $1 75 to $3 00 per yard.

SATINETS

FROM 3s 6d to 6s a yard; Kentucky Jeans, Kearseys, Plaids, Serges, and the cheapest lot of Over Coat Bindings in the country. Purchasers *may make* a saving by calling at 24 Shetucket-street, corner Water-streets. LINCOLN & WILLIAMS.

Oct 16 tf47

A VOICE
FROM THE GREAT
COMMERCIAL DEPOT,
READ AND BELIEVE!!
THE TIME HAS COME!!!

When
CLOAK CLOTHS
will be wanted, and OVER COAT
CLOTHS MUST BE SOLD. And for this reason

ELY & CO., HAVE received and are now offering an extensive assortment of every desirable style of GOODS, for the above purposes at such astonishing low prices that the dictates of wisdom must be to call at the above named establishment and prepare for the approaching *COOL* season by purchasing Goods of every style from A. A Thibets to Cotton Warp Alpaccas at less than two thirds their real value—for proof, call and see at ELY & CO'S. 33 & 35 Shetucket-st.

They have Come,
MILLINERY GOODS.

THE newest styles of Velvets, Satins, Modes, for Hats together with Velvet Satin, double faced, Ribbons to match with other Millinery articles, comprising the most splendid assortment ever exhibited in this city, just received by ELY & CO.

N. B. All the above named stock of Millinery Goods for reasons which will be given to purchasers will be sold at

COST,

which are the lowest importers prices, come and look.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
French Thibets,

Of every shade of Color and all qualities with col'd Silk Velvets and trimmings to match, may now be found at ELY & CO.

Where also may be found some splendid Cashmere Shawls, new styles, cheaper than ever, just received by ELY & CO.

33 & 35 Shetucket-street.

October 16th. tf17

GEO. W. CONCKLIN,
BOOK AND JOB
PRINTER,
No. 51 Water-Street,
Norwich. Conn.,

Every description of Letter Press Printing neatly and promptly executed.

August 7 tf37

Manufacturers

WISHING to exchange Sheetings, Flannels, Satinets, or anything of the kind for Dry Goods can be supplied at the lowest New York and Boston prices, at LINCOLN & WILLIAMS'.

Sept. 18 43

Pedlars

CAN find the best assortment of "YANKEE NOTIONS" (excepting Razors,) in the place, and every kind of Goods wanted by Travelling Merchants at low prices, *for cash*, at

Sept. 18 43 LINCOLN & WILLIAMS.

One Look will satisfy

ANY one, that our assortment of Heavy Blk, Blue Black & Fancy VELVETS is the largest and cheapest in town.

TWEEDY BARROWS & CO.

Oct. 24. 2w48

MERCHANT'S HOTEL.
NORWICH CONN.,

THE subscribers having leased and fitted up the MERCHANT'S HOTEL, in first rate order; and are now ready for the reception of company. This house is located in the center of business, on an elevation of land which commands a delightful view of the river Thames and of the beautiful scenery on either side, and is a most desireable place of resortment either for the pleasure seeker or the man of business. No pains will be spared to make the Merchants Hotel what a public house should be—a house of comfort to the weary traveler. The table will always be supplied with viands and luxuries of the season. Large and airy sleeping apartments and accoped Beds will be provided, and the charges be such as to compet with the times.

A few boarders can also be accomidated with good board at reasonable prices. If the servants do not prerform their duty it is particularly requested that travelers and others would inform the landlord to that effect.

There is attached to the above house, a general Stage Office, where the Stage arrives and departs daily, also a first rate LIVERY STABLE, where good horses, and careful drivers can be had at short notice.

☞ Passengers carried to and from the Hotel to the Cars and Boat, *free of charge.*

E. & W. COTTRELL.

April 24th, '44. tf28

COAL.

THE subscriber is now prepared to furnish for Family use and for manufacturing purposes, the above article, of superior quality, and at prices satisfactory.

JOHN G. HUNTINGTON,

August 9th, 1843—3m37. [Central Wharf.

G. B. PRINDLE.

HAS removed his One Price Watch, Jewelry, and Clock Establishment, to the Store (lately occupied by J. Ireson & Son's shoe dealers,) No. 144 Main-street,—opposite the sign post.

Full assortment of choice goods—and no *variation* in *prices* to be noted—a child may purchase as low as the closest buyer

April 24th, '44 tf23

Merchants

WHO "SORT UP" in the City of Norwich, are respectfully invited to call and examine the stock of

Lincoln & Williams

where they are assured of finding many goods below the market price, such as Alpaccas, Woolen Flannels, Cotton Flannels, Satinetts, Dress Goods, &c., &c., and every variety of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods at the lowest market prices and on reasonable terms, at 24 Shetucket st.

Sept. 18 43

Hair Cutting! Hair Cutting!
SHAVING! SHAVING!

WOULD you submit to have your hair shorn by a Sheep-Shearer? or your beard shaved by a Butcher? Oh no, you would not! but we occasionally get into such hands, and who act very ungainly, well if you do not wish a continuance of such unskillful treatment, go forthwith to *Peck* the Inimitable Hair Cutter, who will arrange your Hair with judgment, neatness, taste and skill, and who will remove your beard (no matter how difficult) with ease and comfort; in a word he is *Trade* science.

J. H. Peck's Hair Cutting and Shaving Room, No. 40 Shetucket-St., opposite the Rail Road Depot.

Norwich, Oct. 17, 1844. 47

Wood and Willow ware,

Wholesale and Retail!

A LARGE lot just received from the manufacturer of all kinds and descriptions, consisting in part of Tubs of all sizes, Pails and Can Pails, Nest Boxes, Bowls, Trays, Wash-Boards, Clothes-Pines, Mortars, and other articles too many to enumerate, all of which will be sold at prices *unusually low.* Also, a good supply of Willow and other Baskets. A fresh supply of Teas, with GROCERIES of all kinds, may constantly be found at the store of

FAIRFIELD & ARMSTRONG.

P. S. Goods delivered free of expense to any part of the city

April 3d. 9

SPORTSMEN ATTEND.

KINNEY & RAWSON keep constantly on hand Pigeons & Wilkes & John Hall & Sons best English **Sporting Powder.**

Depont's Powder in half & quarter Kegs, and in canister.

Indian Rifle, do in canisters.

ALSO,

Superior blasting powder & patent Safety Fuse, at 42 Water st.

Sept 18 1y43

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
BOOTS AND SHOES,
At the Norwich SHOE STORE,
No. 84, Main-Street,
OPPOSITE THE
FRANKLIN HOUSE.

WHERE the subscriber has just received a large addition to his Stock. Consisting of almost every variety of BOOTS, SHOES and RUBBERS suitable for the FALL TRADE. Among which are MENS', BOYS', YOUTHS', and CHILDRENS'

THICK BOOTS,

comprising as good an assortment as can be found in Norwich, which will be sold at the *very lowest prices*

Also, LADIES', MISSES', and CHILDRENS',

Shoes, Bootees, Gaiters, &c. &c.
RUBBERS,

Plain and Figured of all sizes. Also, a beautiful article of LINED RUBBERS, all of which will be sold as low as at any Store in Norwich, by Yours respectfully CHARLES TRACY.

Please call and examine. [Norwich, Oct. 8. 6w47

WITH A RUSH.

THE GREAT COMMERCIAL DEPOT,
For the Sale of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
No. 33 & 35 Shetucket-Street,

IS NOW filled with the richest Stock of Goods ever offered in this City just received from the New York and Boston Importing Houses—bought within the last few days at the lowest REDUCED market prices; and must be sold for at least 55 per cent less than can be bought in Norwich. This establishment is acknowledged to possess advantages in the Dry Goods Trade, that places it beyond the power of a rival. It contains much the largest Stock, much the best assortment, much the richest and most desirable Styles. It also possesses the advantages of an experienced buyer who spends all his time watching the signs of the times in the New York and Boston Markets and buying bargains which enable them to sell at prices so much below their real value. Customers wishing anything in the Dry Goods line will find price, no kind of any objection at the extensive Dry Goods Store of ELY & CO.

Sept. 21 1844.

Alpaccas of good quality,

May now be found at ELY & CO'S., for any price to suit customers.

Sept. 24, '44. 144

Shawls! Shawls!

A LARGE lot of cheap Silk and Wool Shawls and a new lot of those rich Printed Cashmeres the richest in the city, just received and for sale by ELY & CO.

Sept. 18 43

ELY & CO,

HAVE also received a fresh lot of Dry Goods, consisting of a large assortment of Silks Rept Cashmeres, Twilled Cashmeres, Crape de Laines, Crape de Ecosse, Mous de Laine &c. &c. Also a few pa. French Cashmere de Laine, superior quality and splendid patterns; also a few pa. Semandrins, together with a lot of Coburg Cloths of rich shaded colors; also a few pa. three colored shaded Silks, selling cheap and fast

They have the pleasure of saying that they have much the largest and most splendid Stock of rich Goods ever offered in this market and they will sell them at prices that will defy all competition.

ELY & CO.

Sept. 18. 43

STILL THEY COME!

4 CASES BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, at every price and quality, from 75 cts to $7. per yd., all of which they can, *shall* and *will* sell from 10 to 15 per cent cheaper than any Dry Goods Establishment in New London County. And they are prepared to prove the above named fact satisfactory to any person or persons, who will call at their extensive Dry Goods Establishment.

No. 33 & 35 Shetucket-st.

ELY & CO.

st. 1 43

ELY & CO.

HAVE just opened 75 cases Dry Goods consisting in part of the following which they offer at less than the usual market prices.—

220 ps. BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS,
27 ps. Beaver Cloths.
70 " Satinett.
4 Cases Prints.
3 Bales Flannels.
1 Case Rich Dress Silks.
37 Bales Sheetings.
20 " Drills and Tickings.
375 ps. Crape de Laines, Cashmere de Ecosse, Rept Cashmeres, Mous. de Laines, Semandrins, Cashmere Twills, &c., for Ladies Dresses.
10 ps. Coreans the richest Dress Goods in the world.

SHAWLS, without regard to quantity, of all prices from 1,50 to $16. Rich stripe Cashmere, do. new styles.

5 Cases Alpaccas Silk and Cot. warp.
1 Case Coburg.
1 " Orientals, Silk warps.
1 " do. do. do.

All of which were bought and bought cheap, will be sold and sold cheap by ELY & CO.

Sept. 24th, '44. 144

May now be found,

AT ELY & CO'S, 33 & 35 Shetucket-st.

A SMALL lot of all wool Cashmeres and a few pa. Coreans the richest and most splendid styles of Dress Goods imported this season. Also a very pretty assortment of French Muslin Collars, now opening at ELY & CO'S.

Sept. 24th, 1844. tf144

GREAT ATTRACTION
FOR THE
LADIES,
SPLENDID EXHIBITION,
OF FALL AND WINTER

Bonnets, Ribbons, Feathers, Artificial Flowers and Fashionable Millinery, at the

CONNECTICUT BONNET STORE,
HITCHCOCK AND PAYSON

Manufacturers of all kinds of Straw, Silk and Velvet Bonnets, and Dealers in Ribbons, Feathers, Artificial Flowers, Band Boxes, &c., &c.

WOULD respectfully inform the Ladies of Norwich, and all the *region round about*, that we have one of the **Largest, Best Selected and Cheapest** Stock of GOODS, that can possibly be found in this city. And we invite the Ladies to call and examine for themselves.

Bonnets altered Bleached and Pressed. Millinery department under the direction of Miss D. D. Clement.

Don't forget the place to buy Cheap. No. 17 Shetucket-Street.

Norwich, Oct 8th, '44. tf46

UNITED STATES CLOTHING STORE.
FIFTY THOUSAND GARMENTS FOR SALE
AT THE
EMPORIUM OF FASHIONS,
91 Main-street.

It is estimated that upwards of FITY THOUSAND PEOPLE will visit this Popular CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT this fall and winter for the PURPOSE OF BEING CLOTHED

THE unaccountable low prices at which we are selling CLOTHING have influenced a multitude to visit usfor no other reason than to save their money. And we challenge the whole world to produce a Clothing Establishment that can get up such superior articles of Clothing and sell them at such low prices.

The superb and costly variety of styles at such remarkable low prices, is astonishing the whole dress circle of community. Look back and see how you have been paying your money for Clothing, and then contrast it with the prices we are selling at.

Frock and Dress Coats	from	$6 to 8,00.	Fine Cassimere and Doe skin pants from $3 to 6,00
Rich figured and plain Vests	"	$1 to 4,00.	Silk, Satin, plain and figured Vests $2 to 4,00
Over Coats, wadded, quilted and tufted with velvet facings from		$6	18,00
Pilot Cloth and Beaver Coats	"	$3	12,00
Beaver and Satinet Pants	"	1,50	3,50
Sacks, of English American and Tweed Goods	"	3,	9,00

Drawers, under Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Gloves and Suspenders Stocks and Cravats, in any quantity

Next door to Charles Clark's Hat Store.

J. T. FAY.

Oct. 23. tf48

ARRIVALS EXTRAORDINARY!
The Subscriber has received per recent
ARRIVALS,
ON CONSIGNMENT

A MOST splendid lot of

BROADCLOTHS,	CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,	SATINETS,
BEAVER CLOTHS,	&c., &c., &

which can be bought cheap for cash. Call and examine

☞ Gentlemens' and Boy's Garments Cut and made in the latest Styles.

HENRY L. COOK, Merchant Tailor
No. 15 Shetucket-street.

Norwich, Oct. 16, '44.

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE NORWICH NEWS.
WM. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
OFFICE No. 36, SHETUCET STREET
A few doors North of the American House.

The Norwich News.

VOL. IV.—NO. 51. NORWICH, CONN., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1844. WHOLE NO. 207.

CHEAP! CHEAP!!
FROM
25 to 50 per Cent
less than the Cost of importation.

BOWEN & McNAMEE,
No. 16 WILLIAM-STREET, corner of Beaver,
NEW YORK.
In consequence of the late extensive
AUCTION PEREMTORY SALES OF
DRESS GOODS,
ARE now offering UNPRECEDENTED INDUCEMENTS to Merchants from all sections of the country, who need only call to be satisfied that they are now making sales at from 25 to 50 per cent less than the cost of importation.

The following articles demand *special attention*
EXTRA RICH CASHMERE D'ECOSSE, Purple Pompadour styles, lately sold at $1 12½ to $1 25 cents per yard, now offered at 75 cents.
NEW STYLE "EXPOSITION" CASHMERE D'ECOSSE most splendid styles ever offered, and exhibited at the late great Fair in Paris, and cost from 95 cents to $1 05 now offered at 62½ to 75 cents per yard.
SPLENDID PARIS MUSLIN DE LAINES, richest and most fashionable styles, lately sold at 87½ cents to $1, now offered at 50 to 62 1-2 cents per yd.

Also, One Hundred Cases
ENGLISH & SCOTCH MUSLIN DE LAINES, CASHMERE D'ECOSSE, CHUSANS, AFFGHAN SATINS, CHAMELEON BROCADES, VELVET DE LAINES, and various other styles DRESS GOODS, now offered at

25 to 50 per cent Lower than Former Prices!

Those in want of Dress Goods, (together with every description of Silk and Fancy Goods,) will do well to call and be convinced that the above is literally true.
P. S. Auction prices from day to day, will be the standard from which sales shall be made, without reference to cost of importation, or late former prices.
New York, Oct. 9th '44. tf68

"The Magnetic Battery,"
THE trials that have been made of the recently improved "Magnetic Battery," confirm the belief that it is destined to produce great and important changes in the healing art. In all cases of dislocation and curvature of the spine, where anchylosis is not formed, permanent relief can be obtained by the daily use of the battery and the proper co-ordinate medication. The remote as well as proximate cause of this malady is a loss of vital action of the muscles of one side while the antagonist muscles remain in full force. By this gradual deformity the internal organs, as the heart, liver, stomach, lungs, &c., become displaced and consequently loose their healthy action, until permanent disease and fatality is the result. The only rational or possible method of relief in these cases, is to restore the lost action of the weakened muscles—this, no course of medication hitherto devised, is so well calculated to effect, as this form of practice. The effects of the action of the machine upon the muscles in these cases, is most extraordinary, most wonderful, and gives us true conception of the unlimited power, of the all pervading forces by which we obtain such results. Nor less specific is this plan of treatment in the different forms of consumption—as upwards of 70 cases of *incipient consumption* have been successfully treated by one physician in N. Y., during the last 8 months. The details of these remarkable cures and the addresses of the patients are open to all enquirers. In attestation of the powers of this instrument to effect results to which it makes pretensions, the following is quoted from Mr. Ellsworth's report dated Jan 31st, 1844,—when speaking of Dover's Telegraph:
"Intimately connected with this branch of science employed in effecting results obtained by the Telegraph are the medical applications of the Magnetic Battery, mentioned in the report of one of the commissioners. This same wonderful agent—the electro Magnetic fluid, which also gilds the metals and separates the beautiful ores, dissolves the calculus (stone in the bladder) without pain, rescuing thus many victims otherwise doomed to a lingering death, by the sad alternative of a most excruciating operation. The facility with which medicines are infused into the system by the aid of this battery leads us to hail the approach of a quicker alleviation of human woes, and the future success of experiment fraught with the brightest anticipations.
HENRY L. ELLSWORTH,
Commissioner of Patents.
To his Hon. the President of the Senate of U. S."
Other forms of disease have been treated with equal success in this way—such as scirrhus, cancer, scrofula, white-swellings, paralysis, lumbago sciatica, rheumatism, Deafness, swelling of the tonsils, &c. &c.
HENRY LEE,
Homœopathic physician.
House, at the "American House."
October 3, 44. 1y45

Fales's Cathartic Lozenges,
THOUGH prepared from a great many Vegetable Substances, are as palateable and pleasant to eat as any other Confectionary Compound.
☞This preparation is decidedly the best among all the known cathartic preparations; for, while its operation is as sure as Salts, Castor Oil, Calomel and Jalop, or any other, cathartic medicine, it has the advantage over all in being pleasant to eat, while all other cathartics are generally disagreeable to take. Price 25 cents per box, with full directions, and may be found at the Depository, No. 2 Broad street.
FALES'S WORM LOZENGES.
Are a safe and sure remedy for Worms. Children love them. They act like a charm in removing the symptoms, such as starting in sleep, grating the teeth, paleness about the mouth and nose, occasional sickness at the stomach, precarious appetite, swelled bowels, and general feverish habit. The child falls into a quiet sleep, the worms are stupified and expelled, and the child, as far as heard from, in every instance has been cured.
Price 25 cents per box, with full directions; sold at 2 Broad street.
FALES'S COUGH LOZENGES.
Are beneficial in all common Colds and Coughs, Whooping Cough, Inflamation in the Throat and Lungs, in the Croup or Hives, and more certain to operate satisfactory than the celebrated HIVE SYRUP. The most happy effect is obtained in a few moments; the symptoms disappear and the disease is broken up by the magical effect of these Lozenges.
Full directions accompany each box, and found at the Depository, 2 Broad street.
FALES'S DYSENTERY LOZENGES.
Are a safe and agreeable remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhœa of adults, and for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Bowel Complaints of children. Particular attention must be paid to the directions which accompany each box.
FALES'S CAMPHOR LOZENGES,
Are beneficial in all common and sick headache, and where there is a sense of tightness or weight over the eyes, in eruptive diseases, such as Measles and Small Pox. Also in Mania, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Hysteria, in St. Vitus Dance, and in all cases of Languor and Oppressions of the Vital Powers, and may be taken with safety by women and children in all conditions.
Full directions accompany each box.
FALE'S CYPRIAN HAIR TONIC,
Is now so extensively known and justly celebrated that further comment upon it will be useless; we can say, however, with truth, that among the many thousands who have purchased the Tonic in this or other countries, none have returned with complaints while thousands have expressed not only their approbation, but their wonder and admiration of beholding its effects. A few bottles only can be had, at 2 Broad street.
CLEAR OUT YOUR RATS.
The ravenings and antics of these destructive crea-

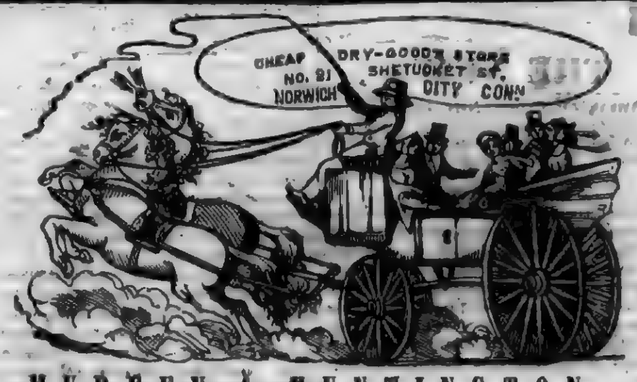
tures can be hushed forever in your House or Store, if you will procure a box of the genuine
MADAGASCAR RAT EXTERMINATOR
and use it according to directions. You cannot depend upon it unless obtained at J. J. FALES'No 96 Commercial, corner of Lewis & Commercial Streets, Boston, or of the following:
AGENTS.
Norwich, Samuel Tyler and John L. Devotion; New London, Wm. Stearns, Stoddard & Allen, A. Beckwith; Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Mystic Bridge Keeney & Brown; Noank, Brown & Wilbur; Stonington Point, Elisha Faxon, Jr.; Lyme, Joseph Brockway; Hadlyme, Ely P. Wells; East Haddam, R. W. Miller; Moodus, Sheffield Lewis; Leesville, Richmond & Upham; Middle Haddam, Child & Garrier; Portland, John Payne; South Glastenbury, Oliver Brainard and Wm. W. Post & Co; Colchester, A. M. Hurlbut; Willimantic, Jason Safford and R. Moulton; Scotland, James Burnet; Howard's Valley, G. D. Spencer; Hampton, Wm. Brown; Andover, Loomis & Sutton; South Coventry, D. M. Bissll; Mansfield, Geo. T. Clark and Z. Storrs & Son; Chaplain, Walter Goodell; Phœnixville, John B. Adams; Eastford, Joseph Dorsett and Calvin Whitney; Ashford, E. B. Hibbard.
Oct. 16 p1y47

WRIGHT'S
Indian Vegetable Pills,
OF THE
N. American College of Health.
THESE extraordinary Pills are composed of plants which grow spontaneously on our own soil, and are, therefore, better adapted to our constitution that medicines concocted from foreign drugs, however we they may be compounded; and as the INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS are founded upon the principle that the human body is, in truth,
SUBJECT TO BUT ONE DISEASE,
viz, corrupt humors, and that medicines cures this disease on
NATURAL PRINCIPLES
by cleansing and purifying the body, it will be manifest, that if the constitution be not entirely exhausted, a perseverance in their use, according to directions, is absolutely certain to drive disease of every name from the body.
When we wish to restore a Swamp or Morass to fertility, we drain it of the superabundant waters.—In like manner, if we wish to restore the body to health, we must cleanse it of impurity.
THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS
Will be found one of the best, if not the very best medicines in the world for carrying out this
GRAND PURIFYING PRINCIPLE,
because they expel from the body all morbid and corrupt humors—the cause of disease—in any easy and NATURAL MANNER; and while they every day give
EASE AND PLEASURE,
disease of every name is rapidly driven from the body.
The above named INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS have been three years before the American public; and we can now say, without fear of contradiction, that of all the various medicines which have heretofore been popular, not one has given such universal satisfaction, or obtained such a permanent hold upon the affections of the people. Not only do all who use it invariably experience relief, and recommend it in the strongest terms; but it has effected some of the most astonishing cures ever performed by medicine.
From the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.
THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.
WRIGHT'S Indian Vegetable Pills are attaining great celebrity in New England as well as other parts of the United States. The attempts of persons to defraud the public by the sale of spurious articles, meet with general reprobation. Mr. Wright is an indefatigable business man, and shows an army of cures by the medicine, which warrant confidence in the virtues of his Indian Vegetable Pills.
From the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times.
THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.
People are pretty well satisfied by this time, that Calomel and the other thousand and one mineral preparations of the shops are better adapted, as a general rule, to kill rather than cure the patient—As a matter of course, vegetable medicines are there, free in great request. There are very many humbugs however, among the latter, and we would advise all those who have the least regard for their health, to try the *INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS of the North American College of Health*, sold at 169 Race street, Philadelphia—as they are the preparation of one intimately acquainted with the healing art.
From the Boston Daily Times.
INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.
Of all the public advertised medicines of the day, we know of none that we can more safely recommend for the "ills that flesh is heir to," than the Pills that are sold at the depot of the North American College of Health, No 169 Tremont street Boston. Several instances we know of, where they are used in families with the highest satisfaction. And no longer ago than yesterday, we heard an eminent physician of this city recommend them in high terms. There used to be in the community a great repugnance to the use of QUACK medicines, as they are all indiscriminately termed, but it was mainly owing to the regular M. D.'s constantly denouncing them. They are, however becoming more liberal in this respect, and the consequence is, that good vegetable medicines are now more extensively used than formerly.
AGENTS.
SAMUEL TYLER, Norwich, will sell by the dozen to those who wish to purchase to sell again.

R. W. ROATH,	Norwich.
Geo. D. Fuller,	Norwich Town.
S. C. Osgood,	Bean Hill.
Tracy Huntington & Co.	Yantieville.
A. L. Hyde,	Franklin.
A. G. Bailey,	Lebanon.
G. Robinson,	"
Stephen Fitch,	Fitchville.
H. Morey,	Bozrahville
Stanton,	Jewett City
Albert Ray & Co.	Greenville.
C. & G. Lewis,	Uncasville
B. F. Collins,	Mystic.
B. F. Hoxie,	Mystic Bridge
Wm. Browning,	Gales Ferry.
Nathan Beckwith,	New London.
J. H Lewis & Co.	Westerly R. I.
E. W. Babcock & Co.	"
R. Burnett,	Groton.
R. M Smith,	"
E. Faxon Jr.	Stonington.
Wm. B. Hull,	North Stonington

New England Office, 198 Tremont-street,
May 1st. 1844. 1o33

Franklin House,
Franklin Square, Main-street,
NORWICH, CONN.
THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the Travelling public generally, that he has leased the above named establishment and has made many alterations and improvements in furnishing the House with new furniture throughout, so as to place it in every respect in the best condition for company, for whose comfort it is peculiarly well calculated, having large airy rooms, commanding a fine view of the river and the beautiful scenery of the surrounding hills. The Table will be supplied with the best that the market affords. Carriages always in readiness to convey passengers to the House, Boats and Cars, free of expense. Horses and Carriages can be furnished and good Stabling provided by the proprietor. Prices to correspond with the times.
The above House will be under the superintendence of Mr. Woodard.
B. F. PENDLETON, Proprietor
Norwich, April 23, 1844 1f28



MURFEY & HUNTINGTON,
BEG LEAVE TO INFORM THEIR CUSTOMERS AND FRIENDS THAT THE
EXCITEMENT
INCREASES on account of the late ARRIVALS of NEW GOODS at the CHEAP Cash STORE,—at the Round Black Sign,
21 SHETUCKET STREET 21
AMONG the bargains may be found French BROAD CLOTHS, which will be sold at the saving of $4, in a Pattern to the customer; Over Coat Cloths from 62 cts to $6 per yd. comprising various colors and qualities suitable for the coldest season; Cassimeres, superfine French; Fancy English and American do. comprising late and new Styles in a great variety which will be sold cheaper than the cheapest.
ALSO, A fresh lot of Ladies Dress Goods, a beautiful assortment comprising every kind calculated to sell and give excellent satisfaction, Ecosse Chas. M. Delain, Ticsaes Chusans high and flaming colors which will be sold from 1.50 to $7 a pattern; all just received direct from the Boston and New York importers which will be sold at prices greatly reduced. Also, a great variety of Cloak Goods of various Styles, Alpaccas Silk and Worsted, Peruvian Cot on and Worsted, Indiana Cloths, Merinos, rich and splendid colors, Bombazines Black, Blue Black, Kept, and Changeable; at prices lower than ever.
Customers wishing to purchase the above named goods will make a saving by calling at the Round Black Sign, 21 Shetucket-st., before making their purchases.
ALSO, A rich and splendid assortment of Dress Silks, Glaze Chamelion rich Plaid, and fig'd Silks, Black and Blue Black Crepine, Satin Striped Armures, Black and Blue Black Gros de Swiss, Gros de Rine, and Italian Lustrings, making prices from 38 cts. to $1. 75 per yd.
SHAWLS.
Broche, Silk and Cotton Broche, Worsted Damask Silk and Worsted plaid Stripe and every Style calculated for the season, at prices very low.
FLANNELS.
Red, White, Green and Yellow Flannels selling off at last years prices. Persons wishing to purchase the above named goods will make a saving by calling at the Round Black Sign.
LINEN.
Irish and German Linens, just received 30 per cent cheaper than any ever offered. All Linen Table Cloths 3c. only, large Bleached Napkins 12 1-2 cents and one shilling and all Styles of Damask sold at prices to correspond.
HOSE! HOSE!!
Our friends will recollect the cheap list of Hose, now selling off at prices much lower.
CARPETS.
We have a fine splendid and fashionable assortment of Carpets, Three Ply; super and double super; Oil Cloths, Matting, Check and Chess, Plaid, Cotton, Rag and Hemp do; which will be sold cheaper than any in the country.
LOOKING GLASSES, from 25 cts to $25.
We are also Agents for one of the best Dye Houses in Boston, whose satisfaction given is unrivalled; Coloring Ladies Dresses for $1 only.
N. B. As it has at all times been the practice at the Round Black Sign, 21 Shetucket-street, to sell the most goods for the least money, we wish to inform our customers and friends, that we wish to make no further alteration but this, MORE GOODS!! MORE GOODS!!! FOR LESS MONEY.
MURFEY & HUNTINGTON.
At the Round Black Sign, 21 Shetucket-street.
[At the old stand of A. Wattles & Co.]
Norwich, Oct. 30. 1f49

The Drunkard's Wife.

A TRUE TALE.

The gray morning was already dawning when a miserable wretch turned into a dirty alley, and entering a low ruinous door groped through a narrow entry and paused at the entrance of a room within. That degraded being had once been a wealthy man, respected by his neighbors and surrounded by friends. But alas! the social glass had first lured him to indulgence, and then to insanity, until he was now a common drunkard.

The noise of his foot-steps had been heard within for the creaking door was timidly opened, and a pale, emaciated boy, about nine years old, stepped out on the landing and asked in a tone of mingled anxiety and dread,

'Is that you father?'

'Yes, we'l to the devil, curse it,' sai' the man, 'why aint you a bed and asleep, you brat?'

The little fellow shrank back at this coarse salutation, but still, though shaking with fear, he did not quit his station before the door.

'What are you standing there gaping for?' said the wretch 'It's bad enough to hear a sick wife grumbling ll day, without having you kept up all night, to chime in, in the morning—get to bed, you imp—do you hear?'

The little fellow did not answer; fear seemed to have deprived him of speech; but still holding on to the door latch with imploring looks, he stood right in the way by which his parent would have entered the room.

'Aint you going to mind?' said the man with an oath, breaking into a furye—'Give me the lamp and go to bed, or I'll break every bone in your body.'

'O father don't talk so loud,' said the little fellow, bursting into tears—'you'll wake mother: she's been worse all day and less'n bad sleep till now.' and as the man made an effort to snatch the lamp, the boy, loosing all personal fear in anxiety for his sick mother, stood firmly across the drunkard's path, and said—'You must'nt you must'nt go in.'

'What does the brute mean?' broke out the intoxicate angrily—this course of leaving you to wait on your mother till you learn to be as obstinate as a mule—will you obey me? take that, and that, you imp!' and raising his hand he struck the little sickly being to the floor, kicked aside the body and strode into the room.

It was truly a fitting place for the home of such a vagabond as he. The walls were low, covered with smoke, and seemed with a hundred cracks. The chimney piece had once been white, but was now of the greasy lead color of age. The ceiling had lost most of the plaster, and the rain soaked through, dropping with a monotonous tick upon the floor. A few broken chairs, a cracked looking glass, and a three legged table, on which was a rimless cup, were in different parts of the room. But the most striking spectacle was before the drunkard. On a rickety bed lay the wife of his bosom, the once rich and beautiful Emily Laguiere, who, through poverty, shame and sickness, had still clung to the lover of her youth. O, woman, thy constancy cannot shake, nor shame, nor misery subdue. Friend after friend had deserted that ruined man; indignity after indignity had been heaped upon him, deservedly; year by year he had fallen lower and lower into the sink of infamy; and yet through every mishap that sainted woman had clung to him—for he was the father of her boy and the husband of her youth. It was a hard task to perform, but it was her duty: and when all the world had deserted him, should she too leave him? She had borne much, but alas! nature could endure no more. Health had fled from her cheeks, and her eyes were dim and sunken. She was in the fast stages of consumption, but it was not that which was killing her—she was dying of a broken heart.

The noise made by her husband awoke her from her troubled sleep, and she half started up in bed, the hectic fire streaming along her cheeks and a wild, fitful light shooting into her sunken eyes. There was a faint shadowy smile lighting up her countenance, but it was as cold as moonlight upon the snow. The sight might have moved a felon's bosom, but what can penetrate the seared and hardened heart of drunkenness? The man besides was in a passion.

"Blast it, woman," said the wretch, as he reeled into the room—"is this the way to receive me after having been out all day in the rain to get something for your brat and you? "Come, don't go to whining I say"—but as his wife uttered a faint cry and fell back senseless on the bed, he seemed to awaken to a partial sense of his condition; he reeled a step or two forward, put his hand up to his forehead, started wildly around, and then gazing almost vacantly upon her, continued,—"but why—what's the matter?"

His poor wife lay like a corpse before him, but a low voice from the other side of the bed answered, and his tones quivered as he spoke.

It was the voice of his son, who had stolen in, and was now sobbing violently as he tried to raise her head in his little arms. He had been for weeks her only nurse, and had long since learned to act for himself. He bathed her temples; he chafed her limbs, he invoked her wildly to awake.

"Dead!" said the man, and he was sobered at once—"dead, dead," he continued in a tone of horror that chilled the blood; and advanced to the bedside, with eyes startling from their sockets, he laid his hand upon her marble brow, and exclaimed—"then, O my God! I have murdered her! Emily, Emily, you are not dead—say no! O! speak, and forgive your repentant husband!" and kneeling by her bed bed-side, he chafed her thin, white hand, watering it with his hot tears as he sobbed her name.

Their efforts at length partially restored her, and the first thing she saw upon reviving, was her husband weeping by her side and calling her "Emily." It was the first time he had done so for years. It stirred old memories in her heart, and called back the shadowy visions of years long past. She was back in her youthful days, before rum had blasted her once noble husband; and when all was as joyous and bright as her own happy bosom. Wo, shame, poverty, desertion, even his brutal language was forgotten, and she only thought of him as the lover of her youth. O! that moment of delight! She faintly threw her arms around his neck, and sobbed for joy.

"Forgive me, forgive me, Emily. I have been a brute, a villain. O! can you forgive me? I have sinned as never man sinned before, and against such as angel as you. O, God! annihilate me for my guilt!"

'Charles!' said the dying woman, in a tone so sweet and low that it floated through the chamber like the whisper of a disembodied spirit—'I forgive you, and may God forgive you too, but O! do not embitter this last moment with such an impious wish.'

The man only sobbed reply, but his frame shook with the tempest of agony within him.

'Charles' at last continued the dying woman, 'I have long wished for this moment, that I might say something to you about our little Henry.'

'God forgive me my wrongs to him too,' murmured the repentant man.

"I have much to say, and I have but little time to say it in. I feel that I shall not see another sun.' A violent fit of coughing interrupted her.

'Oh, no! you must not, will not die!' sobbed her husband, as he supported her sinking head, 'you'll live to see your repentant husband. I am sure you will not die!'

The tears gushed out of his eyes, but she only shook her head. She laid her wan hand on his, and continued feebly:

'Night and day, for a long year, have I prayed for this hour: and never, in the darkest moment, have I doubted that it would come; for I felt that within me whispered that as all had deserted you and I had not, so in the end you would at last come back to your early feelings. O! would it had come sooner, some happiness might have been mine again in this world, but God's will be done! I am weak, I am failing fast. Henry give me your hand.'

The little boy silently placed it in hers; she kissed it, and then laying it within her husband's continued:

'Here is our child, our only born; when I am gone he will have no one to take care of him but you, and as God is above, and as you love your own blood, and as you value a promise to a dying wife, keep, love, cherish him. O! remember he is young and tender—it is the only thing for which I care to live"—she paused; and struggled to subdue her feelings; 'will you promise me, Charles?'

'I will as there is a Maker over me, I will,' sobbed the man; and the frail bed against which he leaned shook with his emotion.'

'And you, Henry, will love your father, and be a good boy, as you love your tender mother, you will?'

'O yes, yes!' sobbed the little fellow, flinging himself wildly on his mother's neck; but mother what shall I do without you? O, dont die!'

'This is too hard,' murmured the dying woman, drawing her child feebly to her. 'Father, give me strength to endure it.'

For a few moments all was still, nothing broke the silence but the sobs of the father and the boy, and the low, death-like tick of the rain dripping through upon the floor. The child was first to move. He seemed instinctively to feel that giving away to his grief pained his mother, and gently disengaged himself from her, he hushed his sobs, and leaning on the bed, gazed anxiously into her face. Her eyes were closed, but her lips moved as if in prayer.

'Henry, where are you?' faintly asked the dying mother.

The boy answered in a low, mournful voice.

'Henry, Henry!' she said, in a louder tone, and then, after a second, added, 'Poor babe, he doesn't hear me.'

The little fellow looked up amazed. He knew not yet how the senses gradually fall the dying; he was perplexed, and his throat choked so that he could not speak. But he placed his hand in his mother's and pressed it.

'Come nearer, my son—nearer—the candle wants snuffing, there lay your face down by mine. 'Henry, love, I cannot see—has the wind—blown—out—the light?'

The bewildered boy gazed wildly into his mother's face, but knew not what to say. He only pressed her hand again.

'O God!' murmured the dying woman, her voice growing fainter—this is death! Charles—Henry—Jesus re—'

The child felt a quick electric shiver in the hand he clasped and looking up, saw that his mother had fallen back upon the pillow. He knew it all at once. He gave one shriek, and fell senseless across her body.

The shriek aroused the drunkard. Starting up from his knees, he gazed wildly on the corpse. He could not endure the look of the still painted face; he covered his face with his hands, and burst into an agony of tears.

Long years have passed since then, and that man is once more a useful member of society. But O! the dreadful price at which this reformation was purchased.

From the Portland Tribune.

Debtor and Creditor.

Are you a creditor? Is that young man, who has recently met with several misfortunes, unable to pay you an honest debt? What course should you take to secure yourself? See him? By no means. If you find a dozen dollars worth of property in his possession, would it be best for you to attach it? No—no. If he is an honest man, you need have no fears, he will pay you just as soon as he is able. If you saddle him with extra expenses you but cripple his means, tie his hands, and prevent him from ever cancelling the debt. If he be a rogue and you see him or attach what property you may think is in his possession, you will be sure of defeat, besides being obliged to pay your own costs.

We have seen honorable creditors who were a glory to humanity, and in the end their kindness was repaid a hundred fold. We have also seen mean, selfishness and contemptible men, to whom if you owed a few dollars, they would give you no peace until you had paid them. Knowing your inability to pay makes them ten fold more savage and malignant towards you and they leave no stone unturned that will injure your character and credit, and prevent you from again doing business in your own name. When they think they see an opportunity to obtain a few dollars, these men will put you to costs, and secure it if they can, even though the expense is more than the property is worth. We have in our mind's eye some such characters—selfish, mean and malignant! They care not a fig whether you starve and die, provided they can get their just dues; nay more, they would follow you to the grave heaping curses on your heads.

Sometimes we have been tempted to say, God is not good, when we know he permits such beings to live and accumulate property, grinding to the very dust, as they do, the best of God's creatures—emphatically the salt of the earth. Why a thunderbolt from heaven, does not annihilate the mean and miserable wretches, we do not know; we are certain they will have their just reward, if there is a just God.

We would say a word to those who have debts due them from unfortunate individuals;—Wait patiently, and you will receive your just debts. Never attempt to drive an honest man—if you do, in nine cases out of ten, it will result to your own injury. A debtor knows who are his best friends, and he makes the strongest exertions to pay those who are the most patient and who, during all his discouragements and misfortunes, have manifested a kind feeling towards him. If you would put forth half the exertion to build up an unfortunate man as you do to pull him down and destroy his means of support, you would not only secure what is due you, but have the satisfaction of knowing that you were instrumental of a large amount of good.

There is need of more sympathy and forbearance. We are disposed to think well of the unfortunate. There are very few men indeed, who would not struggle hard to keep above water, when in a sinking state. We pray you have mercy on such. Be honest—be kind. Lend a helping hand and show a pleasant face, and God will bless you, if man does not.

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.—By a letter received from a gentleman residing in Luray, Page county, Virginia, we are informed that on the 20th of October, a party were exploring a limestone cavern, known in that neighborhood as McCoy's Cave, when one of the gentleman observing that the floor of a small apartment which they were in, sounded as though there was a cavity beneath, he searched carefully for an aperture, and at length found a large stalactite that had evidently fallen from above, he removed it with the assistance of his friends and saw an opening about thirty inches in diameter. They attached a lamp to a number of handkerchiefs tied to each other, and lowered it as far as they would reach—and saw that the bottom was no more than ten or eleven feet below them. The light was so dim that nothing could be distinguished—however, they immediately lowered a small ladder that had been brought for the purpose of exploration; and one of the gentlemen descended;—he stepped upon an object that was unlike the rocks in other parts of the cave, and upon looking at it, discovered to his horror, that it was the body of a man!

The face, hands and legs below the knee (the rest of the body being clothed) had much the appearance of an Egyptian mummy, being dried, and shrunken to the bones.

It was dressed with a pair of buckskin short breeches, fastened at the knees with four buttons: stockings that seemed to have been made of yarn, but only a small portion remained. The coat was of blue cloth, entire, but so rotten that it came to pieces when slightly pulled, vest of a lighter colored cloth, and steel or iron buttons.

There was no hat seen, and the hair which was a dark brown, was slightly gray. The buttons of the coat were of brass, and corroded to a dark green color. In his hand was clutched a chain, with a watch attached, and a broad, flat gold key with a steel barrel.

In his pocket were several pieces of silver coin—three Spanish pistareens, and a smaller one, besides two trunk keys, with a ring to fasten them together. Many speculations were made as to the probable time of his death; all coincided in the opinion that he had fallen through the opening at some period long before, where, unable to get out, he had perished.

The body was decently interred in the burying ground attached to the Presbyterian church near Lu-

ray. No one living can conclude to be the person being missed. From the character of the dress, it is evident that he belonged to the past generation, and a mystery must hover around the affair, to be used as a subject for the future novelist, or funds speculation.

Beauties of Millerism.

We give the following extracts of various journals touching the misery and trouble produced by those mischievous persons who pursue no other means of living than sponging within the property, reason and souls of their poor deluded followers. The public have had enough of this, and we hope the indignation and contempt of the community will follow every man, whoever he may be, who will attempt to put again this Miller ball in motion, and regard him as nothing more nor less than a moral incendiary. We have nothing to say, and we have said nothing about particular cases of wrong doing, but we speak of the legitimate effects of this kind of fanatical preaching, and say, that the leaders in this unholy crusade should be held accountable for the waste of property, industry and reason brought about by this delusion.

We acknowledge all constitutional rights, but recognize no constitutional right in any man, whatever claims he may put forth for honesty and fair dealing, to so deport himself and to so preach as to render the place of his performances a noisy bedlam and nuisance in the community, and also to drive his hearers mad by his wretched sophistries and insane harangues.—*Boston Times.*

FROM EXCHANGES.

A CONFESSION.—Brother Storrs is the last Midnight Cry, says:

'I confess that I have been led into error, and thereby have led others astray, in advising advent believers to leave business entirely and attend meetings only; though I have usually qualified, that advice by excepting business '*absolutely necessary*.'

What compensation is this confession, to the hundreds who have been ruined in property and mind by this delusion?—*Philadelphia paper.*

MORE OF MILLERISM.—Mr. Addison Davis in a letter to the editor of the Essex County Washingtonian says that twenty-six persons are now in the Insane Asylum at Brattleboro, Vt., in consequence of insanity produced by the influence of Millerism.—*City paper.*

We understand that the Overseers of the Poor of this city have been requested to remove two or three females from Barkerville to the Alms House, who have not only embraced the Millerite faith, but it is feared have had too intimate a connection with some of the preachers.—*Bangor Courier.*

A MILLERITE OWNING UP.—The last number of the "Midnight Cry" contains a statement from Brother Storrs" in which he says,—"I confess that I have been led into error."

What compensation is the confession to the hundreds who have been ruined in property and in mind by the delusive prophecies of Brother Storrs and his associates.

Confession will not restore the dead who have perished from exposure—re-illume the spark of reason in the dark intellect—nor clothe the naked and feed the hungry—nor relieve one jot or tittle of the misery, wretchedness and despair which Millerism has inflicted upon its victims. We marvel that the publishers of the Millerite prints have the impudence to continue their issues. Shame, repentance, remorse should strike them dumb.—[*N. Y. True Sun.*

MILLERITE DISCOVERY.—On Tuesday evening in the Millerite Church, corner of Christie and Delancy streets, Mr. Storrs publicly recanted his egregious folly and madness in the matter of the second advent.—He said, what indeed others beside his congregation had already found out, that he was deceived as to the day of the second advent. He said he had been led away by excitement and deceived by *mesmerism!* and now most penitently acknowledged his manifold sins and wickedness. He now exorted them to cleave to work, &c.

This is tolerably cool. Confession is easy, but how is restitution to be made. *Perhaps the leader thinks they have furnished as much excitement as could be expected at the price.*—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

FROM the True Sun.

MAMOTH CAVE, KENTUCKY.—A paragraph has appeared in many of the papers of yesterday and to day, stating that 'twenty six large avenues and a third river larger than those previously known, have been discovered in the mamoth cave.' The author of this statement has certainly never visited this, the greatest wonder in nature.

When the writer of this communication visited the mammoth cave in June, 1842, there had been one hundred and sixty separate branches or avenues explored, and many that he passed, to a journey of about one hundred miles through the most beautiful and interesting parts, had never been entered. About the year '36 or '37, a deep chasm near the 'Bottomless Pit,' (two miles from the mouth,) was bridged. This enabled the curious to pass into unknown regions, and in a short time four lakes or rivers were discovered; the last of which (Jordon) is half a mile across. These waters make this part of the cave very interesting—they are the home of the Eyeless fish, of which so much has been said.

To visit all the interesting parts within this subterraneous world requires a journey of about fifty miles. Some of the avenues contain nothing of interest, and are rarely visited. Many are noted for their numerous stalactites, stalagmites, and stalactite columns; one of the latter, called 'Hercules' Pillar,' is 8 feet in diameter and 10 or 12 feet high. Others are remarkable for their immense rooms, domes and ampitheatres—one of the last, called 'Solomon's Temple,' is about 200 feet in diameter, and 75 or 100 feet high.

ELK SUCKLED BY A WOMAN.—A gentleman, and citizen of Cincinnati, informs the Bulletin that about twenty five years since he was travelling in the territory of Missouri, south of the Missouri river, when he halted at a cabin occupied by a hardy pioneer and his wife, with a growing family of children, among whom was an adopted four-legged *child*, viz., an elk. The woman informed our traveller that the said animal was caught while young from its mother, and of course was deprived of milk, to supply which she taught it to draw her own breast, and that he had continued to thrive under such treatment until he had grown to the size and perfection nearly approaching that of the perfect animal, as described in history, which all know is large and beautiful. The delicacy and tenderness with which the elk took its food from the breast, as described to us, was unique, both standing, the animal's head and back forming a parallel line with the woman's head; in its younger days the woman sat upon a seat which was raised higher as the suckling grew, so as to accommodate the parties.—This is a curious and interesting fact, worthy of record in the events and customs of the earlier settlers of the great west.

A COUNTRY SCHOOL.—"Bible dictionary, class come up," said our schoolmaster.

'Who was Lot's wife.'

'The pillow of salt what Moses laid his head on when he went up to Mount Pisgah, to offer his soul leasc up, cos he had no sheep but himself to do likewise.'

'What is said of Jonah?'

'Jonah swallowed a whale, and was vomeyted up the third day with a parcel of guard seed which he gave to the Queen of Sheba for meedin' his trowsers which he burst in strainin' to get out of the lyon's den, where Daniel had been eating Pulses and Peas's, Candy.

Next Scholar.—'What is said of John the Baptist?'

'And this ere John came out of the wilderness and he was clothed in camomiles hair, and he was girt about the neck with a leather bricle, and his meat was locus and wild onions.'

'What saw the rich man after death?'

'He saw Abraham star off and Lest forever in Boston.'

PENALTY FOR VOTING TWICE.—The Registry Law provides that any elector who shall vote in more than one town for Electors of President and Vice President, shall, on conviction thereof, be fined FIFTY DOLLARS, and be *imprisoned in the County Jail for the term of one year.*—*Hartford Courant.*

ORIGINAL STAINED

LETTER FROM GEN. JACKSON.

HERMITAGE, Oct. 22, 1844.

Dear Sir,—I thank you for the copy of the Intelligencer containing the address of John Q. Adams to the Young Men's Club of Boston, delivered on the 7th inst.

This address is a labored attempt on the part of Mr. Adams to discredit the testimony of Mr. Erving whose statements are referred to in my letter to the Hon. A. V. Brown of February 12th, 1843; and, like most of the productions from a diseased mind, proves little else, but its own weakness and folly.

My letter to Mr. Brown was published on the 20th of March, 1844, in Washington City, where Mr Adams was at the time. It has been the subject of comment in the newspaper press of both parties in all portions of the Union; and the statements of Mr. Erving, and the inferences from them, have not been deemed worthy of the notice of Mr. Adams, until now, just before the close of the presidential canvass, he conceives he have discovered that great injustice had been done him, and he makes a childish appeal to his own 'diary' to screen him from the odium which has fallen upon his treachery to the base interests of his country.

Mr. Adams has been seven months preparing this tissue of deception for the public. I pledge my countrymen, as soon as I can obtain the papers not now in my possession, referred to in the letter to Mr. Brown to prove not only that Mr. Adams has no cause of complaint against me, but that his veracity, like his diplomacy, cannot be propped up by his 'diary.'

I say, in advance of the review I shall take of this extraordinary production, thus heralded before the public on the eve of the presidential election, that the assertion of my having advised the treaty of 1819 is a barefaced falsehood, without the shadow of proof to sustain it; and that the entire address is full of statements at war with truth, and of sentiments hostile to every dictate of patriotism.

Who but a traitor to his country can appeal to Mr. Adams does to the youth of Boston, in the close of his address? "Your trial is approaching. The spirit of freedom and the spirit of slavery are drawing together for the deadly conflict of arms. The annexation of Texas to this Union is the blast of the trumpet for a foreign, civil, servile and Indian war, of which the government of the United States, fallen into Children's hands, has already twice given the signal—first by a shameless treaty rejected by a virtuous Senate; and again by the clause of defiance hurled by the apostle of nullification at the avowed policy of the British empire, peacefully to promote the extinction of slavery throughout the world.—Young men of Boston, furnish your armor—prepare for the conflict; and I say to you in the language of Galgacus to the ancient Britons, think of your forefathers—think of your posterity!' What is this but delusion, or what is worse, a direct appeal to arms to oppose the decision of the American people, should it be favorable to the annexation of Texas to the United States?

I may be blamed for spelling Mr. Erving's name wrong, but I trust I shall never deserve the shame of mistaking the path of duty where my country's rights are involved. I believed, from the disclosures made to me of the transactions of 1819, that Mr. Adams surrendered the interests of the United States when he took the Sabine river as the boundary between us, and Spain when we might have gone to the Colorado, if not to the Rio Del Norte. Such was the general inference from the facts stated by Mr. Erving, and there is nothing in the account now given of the negotiation to alter this impression. The address, on the contrary, does not at all relieve Mr. Adams. It proves that he was then, as now, an alien to the true interests of his country; but he had not then, as now the pretext of co-operation with Great Britain in her peaceful endeavors to extinguish slavery throughout the world.

Is there an American patriot that can read the above extract, and other similar ones that may be taken from the address of this monarchist in disguise, without a feeling of horror? Grant that the thousands of those who think with me, that the addition of Texas to our Union would be a national benefit, are to every one are we to be deterred from the expression of our opinions by threats of armed opposition? and yet in this manner that the peaceful policy of Great Britain is to be carried into execution should the American people decide that we are not in error? Or does Mr. Adams mean to intimate that the will of Great Britain shall be the law for American statesmen, and will be enforced at the point of the bayonet by those who be descended from the patriots of our revolution?

Instead of going to British history for sentiments worthy of the republican youth of our country on an occasion so vitally affecting our national safety and honor, I would recommend those in General Washington's farewell address, and particularly his warning to avoid entangling alliances with foreign nations, and whatever is calculated to create sectional or geographical parties at home.

I am, very truly,
Your obedient servant
ANDREW JACKSON.

GEN. R. HENRY ADAMS.

GENERAL JACKSON'S LETTER.—We presented a day or two since, a letter from General Jackson, in reply to the filthy attack which John Quincy Adams has seen fit to make upon the Sage of the Hermitage. We shall allude to the subject to-morrow, and in the meantime publish another letter from the same source. We need not tell our readers to peruse it with attention. They are alive a apt, we trust, to read every thing which emanates from the pen of the great old favorite, with the utmost attention, reverence and respect.—*N. Y. Sun.*

HERMITAGE, Oct. 21, 1844.

My dear Mr. Blair—On the 14th instant, I had a return of hemorrhage, and two days after a chill.—With the last I contract the first, calomel to check the second, I am greatly debilitated. But being assured by John Quincy Adam's address to the young men of Boston, on the 7th inst. I (sent to me on the 12th instant, by my friend Mr. Robert Armstrong) I made a concise reply thereto—all that my feeble health, and the absence of my papers permitted. I sent this to the Nashville Union, and in that paper of the 23d it will reach you. I trust you will give it a place in your Globe, to meet the falsehood in the address.

You will observe that John Q. Adams reiterates the false statement made by him, 'years ago,' in a new form, for he says, "The very boundary of the Sabine in the Florida treaty was, before it was finally proposed to the Spanish minister Onis, by the direction of President James Monroe, shown by me to that hero for his opinion and advice, which was in its favor." All this statement I pronounce now, as I did the first one, when made eight years ago, a falsehood. If Mr Monroe wished my opinion and advice, why did he not ask it himself? He knew that I came to Washington, under impressions with regard to the government in his cabinet to arrest me, which would not allow me to have interviews, or hold communication with either Mr. Crawford or Mr. Adams.—Yet after the triumphant vote of the House of Representatives, acquitting me of all the improper conduct alledged in the resolutions of Clay and Cobb, I left the city of Washington, having the day after the vote, visited the representative body by invitation. I think on the next I left for West Point Academy.—This base falsehood was, I thought nailed to the counter, when first made by Mr. Adams, by the Globe, and there it has stuck for years; but on the eve of the presidential election, and when Mr. Adams might well deem me suppressed me nearly dead, and so entirely enfeebled by sickness, as to be incapable of reply, he produces it again, with a new face upon it. Providence, kind to me, has disappointed him; and I again declare this new-vamped statement that I was consulted by him on the boundary of the Florida treaty before it was made, and that I agreed to the boundary proposed—the Sabine—is *positively false, his pretended diary to the contrary notwithstanding.*

What honorable or just man can repose belief on his statements, after his receiving from Dr. Blair the copy of a letter marked *confidential*, and producing and reading it to the House of Representatives, arguing that I meant the reverse of its express instruction, to prove me guilty of duplicity? This letter was to Judge Fulton, then acting governor of Arkansas, in the absence of Gov. Pope. He (Adams) saw it *marked confidential.* He also knew that it was purloined from me by his accomplice in this transaction, and, if an honorable man, would at once have returned it to me. Instead of this, he kept it, and read it to the Representative branch of Congress, and totally perverted its meaning.

If others ever such dishonorable conduct practiced by any reputed the least pretension to respectability, beyond—But the sight of perfidy on the part of one once holding the elevated station of the Presidency!—True, he obtained it by intrigue, bargain, and corruption; but the distinction should have imparted some consideration for the public's sense of honor, if he has if he had no sense of the 'ideal.' But his interest now prompts him to shield himself from the charge of giving away to Spain, by the treaty of 1819 the greater part of Louisiana as ceded by France to the U. S. by the treaty of 1803, extending to the Rio Grande Del Norte, and he fabricates the positive falsehood that, before submitting it to Onis, he consulted me, and I agreed to the Sabine, as the boundary. In proof he cites a diary prepared by himself to suit an emergency, and produced it eight years after it was called for by the issue made by me in regard to the fact referred to for the purpose of vouching. I hope he will make known to the public what his diary says as to the published letter taken from me, and handed to Dr Mayo, marked *confidential.* Has he noted in his diary that he knew this published letter was stolen, and that his reading as a lawyer taught him, that in contemplation of law, the receiver of stolen goods, knowing them to be stolen, was as bad as the thief, especially if he converted them to his own use?

But the bold, daring, and unblushing falsehood in his address where (attending to the congressional proceeding touching my conduct in the Seminole campaign) he says my acts in Florida were condemned by the unanimous voice of both Houses of Congress, caps the climax. Who, after such a barefaced falsehood as this, pronounced in the face of the journals of Congress, which show that the House of Representatives by a large majority, on Clay and Cobb's resolutions, exonerated me from all censure and blame, can feel anything but contempt for such a reckless calumniator? The man must be mad, or he is lost to all sense of shame, as well as truth.

I have been interrupted at least ten times since I began this letter, by company, and write with great pain; but am so anxious to bring the address of J. Q. Adams, in connection with the circumstances in my recollection, to your view, that I could not consult my ease, or allow care for health to impose a restraint.

I hope you will show him in his true colors to the American people.

Your friend, in haste,
ANDREW JACKSON.

F. P. BLAIR, Esq.

CALM AFTER A STORM.—An editor in Virginia, now the election is over, is sadly puzzled to know what to say to his readers, and what subject he is to write upon; and with a rueful countenance exclaims, "Othello's occupation's gone." He is not alone in his misery, upwards of a thousand papers have kept up such an incessant political fire since May last, the current of their thoughts has been so belligerent, and their minds have been so bewildered on the subject of protection, low tariff, Texas, lone fleas, coons, cocks, and crowing, that it will take some time to get again into smooth water, to recover their losses, and regain the "even tenor of their way." With some editors it will be impossible to get rid of their iron armor. So we confidently predict that after the returns are all in, and the question settled between Polk and Clay they will go on forthwith for the succession of 1848.

Remarkable Courage and Presentation.—Last week, as the young son George, aged about 4 years, of Rev. J. M. Graves, of Westfield Society in this town, was climbing over the fence on the premises of Rev. Mr. Goodwin, he pitched in or fell into the well. His eldest brother, 8 years old, immediately hastened home, a distance of several rods, and informed Mrs. Graves. She ran as fast as possible, and on arriving at the well, found him holding on to the stones. She lowered the bucket, and told him to take care of it. The courageous little fellow said he could not reach it, but made the attempt, and losing his hold, sunk to the bottom, but on rising again caught hold of the stones. Mrs. Graves then descended the well, but, being unable to secure the little fellow to the bucket, was obliged to ascend to obtain something. This she did, and again descending, succeeded in securing him to the bucket, and he was drawn up in safety. Little George remarked on being got out, that when he went to the bottom he found a dipper, but was unable to hold on to it! There were 8 or 10 feet of water in the well, and it was about the same distance to the water. The courage and presence of mind of Mrs Graves and her little son are deserving of notice.—*Middletown Sentinel.*

A FAN PROPELLER.—It is stated in the English papers that a boat constructed on the principle of a 'fan' propeller has been launched at Greenwich, and a very successful experimental trip performed in her. The boat is named the Mystery, is of about fifty tons burthen and twenty horse power. The engines are fixed lengthways in the vessel. The propeller is similarly constructed to the fan of a windmill, and like the screw, is fixed to the stern. It possesses a two fold action—one perpendicular, which regulates her speed, and the other horizontal, which describes half a circle, and regulates her steerage. This latter action of the "fan" is of such power, that while it supersedes the use of a rudder, it can wheel the boat round in if she moved upon a pivot, and continue to spin her round and round like a top, without making head or stern way, except what little the tide or wind may effect. This peculiar action of the "fan" can be attached to any sailing vessel, from a line of battle ship down to a collier, and can be worked by hands, totally unconnected with steam. Its power though not so great as when worked by steam, is such that it would enable a ship of the line to bring both her broadsides to bear against an enemy in about two minutes.

A COON CAUGHT.—A federal coon was caught, badly caught, in the town of New Paltz, Ulster county, a few evenings since. The story which we believe strictly true, is this:—To a certain hickory pole tree was attached halyards, or cords, for running up of flags, banners, &c.—Those halliyards were cut for two successive nights. On the third night, a democrat set at the foot of the pole a large and heavy springed fox trap, and it caught the coon. He bellowed most lustily to be released. Those who heard him, however, did not 'run their legs off' to extricate the poor fellow from his dilemma; but moved slowly to the place, notwithstanding his screechings were piteous. The caught coon happens to have respectable connexions, and out of respect to their feelings we refrain from publishing his name.—*Albany Telegraph.*

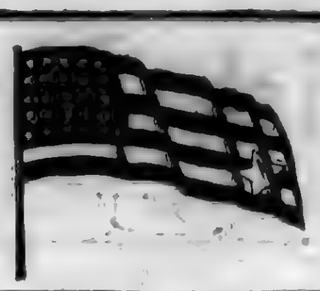
DESTRUCTION OF THE NESTORIAN MISSION.—A letter dated at Constantinople, Aug. 26, 1844, published in the N. Y. American, conveys the following:

"I write in great haste, to inform you that the Mission at Oroomiah, has been broken up (the schools being discontinued,) by the Nestorians themselves, with Mar Yohanna, [the Bishop who visited the United States,] at their head. Many reasons are assigned; but there is a report, which comes from an authoritative source, that the Nestorians often begged to have their scriptures printed for them, but instead; the missionaries are continually making and printing books of their own, and are always preaching to them about leaving off their fasts, &c. Mar Shimon, [the Patriarch,] says they shall be expelled from the country. This which follows is an extract from his letter:

"We would make you further acquainted with what has just happened in Oroomiah, among those Americans who are residing here. Quite a quarrel has taken place between the Bishops and the people on one side, and the Americans on the other, on account of the improper proceedings of the latter in the said town. This led to a council of the zealous and true shepherds, with their rational sheep, and they closed up and disbanded the vain schools which the Americans had established in Oroomiah. We, moreover, have written to them a letter, under seal, that the schools should remain closed, and that the Americans should be sent away from there."

The *American* adds that the letter was communicated from a respectable source.

"Gentlemen of the jury," said a border lawyer, addressing a real shell bark jury, "I say this here magnanimous sun shines in the heavens, though you can't see it cause its behind a cloud—but I know it, though I can't prove it; so my client who rises early and hunts coons like an honest man has a good case, though he can't prove it! Now if you believe what I here tell you about the glorious sun, you are bound on your Bible oath to believe what I tell you about my clients case, and if you don't, then call me a liar, and that I'll stand any how; so if you don't want to swear false and have trouble, you'd better give me your case."



THE NEWS.

Norwich, Conn, Nov. 14, 1844.

☞ An advertising supplement accompanies this number.

Those Indebted

To this Office are informed that the fourth volume of the News closes with the next number. We shall then demand a settlement with all. By referring to our Books, we find that a large number of persons owe us for papers, one, two, three and four years subscriptions. We shall insist on payment at the close of this volume. Those who voluntarily discharge their obligations to us will be entitled to our thanks; those who do not, will deserve our severest condemnation.

The Victory

We tender our heartfelt congratulations to our democratic readers, on the glorious issue of the contest thro' which we have just passed. With the immense Harrison majority of 1840 to back them up—with spurious abolitionism, native Americanism, and many other isms pressed into their service, the whigs have been completely prostrated. They are a used up party. There is no probability that they will ever rally again under their present name and form. But no doubt the elements of democracy and democratic institutions will exist still. We shall hear from them in future years under some new and deceptive guise, wrapped in which, they will again vainly strive to overthrow our glorious fabric of freedom.

We do not wish to exult over the fallen fortunes of Henry Clay, but we cannot but recall a few scenes of his past life, as a lesson to unstable and dishonest politicians. He was once a true democrat opposed to a national Bank, and to all the means and appliances of aristocratic domination. But in an evil hour for his political fortunes, he suddenly became the friend of the Bank, for a *cash consideration.* There is no doubt that money caused Henry Clay to apostatize from his political faith. Having espoused the cause of the Bank, it was no easy matter for him to become the advocate of high tariffs, high taxes, a national debt, an expensive government, lavish expenditures for internal improvements, and the et cetera of what is called the American system. The splendid talents and the high standing of Mr. Clay in the democratic party, only made his defection the more conspicuous. He went out from us voluntarily, for mammon's sake, and since then, neither his talents nor the idolatry of his new friends, nor the support of the party whose tool and whose dictator he was alternately, availed him ought in his lofty aspirings. He has been constantly baffled in all his undertakings.

Again. Dictator Clay, at the extra session of Congress in the summer of 1841 originated and concocted a series of measures, commencing with a Bank. John Tyler, he knew, and all the whigs know, was a strong antibank man, nominated as such and elected as such. Out of between thirty and forty bills passed at this memorable session, President Tyler vetoed only *one.* This one, however happened to be Dictator Clay's favorite. It was his Bank bill which Tyler arrested and for this act of disinterested patriotism, Clay and his party joined together in a *roar* of execrations, from Maine to Georgia. This was indiscreet. It was more. It was the wickedest sort of slander. Clay had apostatized, and for this he had been exalted to the pinnacle of party favor. Tyler refused to apostatize, and for this he was burnt and hanged in effigy, his character defamed, and his name consigned to infamy.

For this deed of shame, the whig party and Clay are prostrate. It is a most righteous retribution. The history of the past four years, has confirmed us in the belief, that God's Providence watches over the affairs of communities, and will not suffer public sins to go unpunished. If the whigs had treated John Tyler well, there is strong reason to believe that they would now have been in a majority, and Clay President elect. They abused him shamefully, and persecuted him without cause; and he with his friends left them, and thus victory has perched upon the banners of their opponents. So mote it be.

The religious community of New England ought not to have taken up cudgels against Henry Clay. His character is too much defiled with gross immoralities; to save the consistency of religious men in supporting him for the highest office in the gift of the people. For this gi ring sin, the Churches of New England have been most signally and deservedly rebuked.

Many nominal abolitionists have loved their whiggery better than their anti-slavery principles, and have voted for a slave-holder for the highest office in the gift of the people. Henceforth let them never pester us with their hypocritical exhortations on the sin of slavery.

Some of our democratic brethren have forsaken us and gone into the enemy's camp, on account of the poor Irish emigrants. Forgetting that the only proper 'native' of this land, are the poor Indians, and that their own fathers came hither to enjoy greater freedom than at home, they seem to have lost all fellow feeling for those who come here to people our broad territory,—to build our rail roads, dig our canals, and rear our houses. This native Americanism is the most narrow, bigoted, selfish, cruel spirit that ever possessed a human being. What! Because Rome persecuted in the dark ages, shall protestants persecute now? Shall we sin against God and man, because they did? Fie, for shame! In New York and Philadelphia, not content with countenancing church burning and rioting in which the poor Irish were the victims, not the aggressors, the whigs united with them, gave up their own candidates, and selected the 'native,' for the sake of defeating the democratic party. Can party profligacy go further?

In the election of Mr. Polk, we see a harbinger of better days in Rhode Island. Gov. Dorr must now be liberated. The omnipotence of public opinion, stronger than weapons of war, will burst his prison doors, and break his fetters. Within five years, he will be the 'law and order' governor of Rhode Island, to the confusion of his enemies, and the gratification of all honest men. Mark our prophecy.

To our democratic readers we say, you are right, go on. You will always triumph, if you are true to yourselves. Our opponents have conducted the contest on the principles of the pocket. Their political sentiments lay in their purses. But they appealed to your love of money in vain, you knew their doctrines were delusive and you spurned them with contempt. Here, in Connecticut, the strong hold of federalism, and Clayism, you maintained your ground manfully, and were barely outnumbered. You can easily regain your rightful ground next spring again, and you will.

The Presidential Election

Has been decided exactly as we supposed it would, in favor of the democracy. James K. Polk and Geo. M. Dallas have been elected President and Vice President of the United States. The contest has been a warm one, and the exertions of the Federalists unscrupulous and unbounded; but they have failed—most signally failed. Their *money* has been spent in vain. The bribery and threats they have employed to bring their obnoxious principles uppermost, have availed them nothing. The sacrifices they have made as moralists, as temperate and religious men, by presenting Mr. Clay to the suffrages of the people, have not benefited them.

The result of this election is most glorious for the democracy, for the country, for mankind. Truth has triumphed over error, freedom over oppression, virtue over corruption. The principles which cost revolutionary blood have triumphed gloriously and overwhelmingly over all opposing influences. The right of the people to govern themselves has been asserted and proudly maintained at the ballot-box; and henceforward let those who would establish a monied oligarchy over American freemen, learn that they attempt an impossibility.

We have thus been furnished with the most gratifying evidence that neither the menaces of wealth, the intrigues of dark-handed corruption, or the syren seductions of vice can divert free and enlightened Americans from the maintenance of republican principles. The virtuous days of the American republic have not yet passed away—the goddess of Liberty has not yet ceased to sway Americans in the choice of their rulers and in the making of their laws. The people of America, thank Heaven! are still capable of governing themselves. Let the patriot rejoice; for the glorious liberty bequeathed us by our patriot ancestry is still ours! Let the philanthropist rejoice; for the fiat of the American people is against oppression! The taskmaster has been frowned from among us! His base attempts to fetter the free born have proved abortive! Let the people all rejoice; for the democracy are triumphant, and equal and impartial legislation is the order of the day.

President Tyler.

The principles of the distinguished patriot who at present fills the chair of state have been signally vindicated at the recent election. Federal malice had spent itself in vituperations upon the President for doing his duty as an honest man and a true friend of his country; and it remained for the people to say whether they would stand by this faithful public servant in a righteous cause, or suffer his name and his measures to be trodden under feet by his vile detractors. Most nobly have they come forward, and by the election of Polk and Dallas rendered a verdict in favor of the administration of John Tyler.

The opposition of Mr. Tyler to a national bank more than any thing else drew upon him the anathemas of the federal party. They had elected him to the vice presidency, knowing his hostility to a bank and his scruples in regard to its constitutionality; and because as president he adhered to the convictions of his whole former life, the bitterest denunciations were heaped upon his head. In the election of Polk and Dallas, the people have shown that they approve Mr. Tyler's policy, and condemn federalism.

The annexation of Texas was proposed by Mr. Tyler. The country had long looked upon Texas as a desirable acquisition; but when Mr. Tyler sought to have Texas annexed, a federal Senate and the whole federal party tried all against it. The election of Polk and Dallas has, on this question, vindicated Mr. Tyler and rebuked federalism.

The country has had a thorough trial of the measures of President Tyler, and since the overthrow of federalism in 1842, has been prosperous beyond all previous precedent. The people are satisfied, and have elected James K. Polk and George M. Dallas to continue the same general policy for the four coming years.

Betting.—Never were a set of men so completely brought up with a "round turn," as our opponents, who have so confidently predicted the election of Mr. Clay, and who have been so anxious to "back" their opinions with bets. Reason and argument was out of the question—unless the friends of Mr. Polk would accept the challenge of every whig bully to "bet," a shout of triumph was immediately raised and the election of the gambler of Kentucky set down as certain. Well, as might naturally be expected, the democrats, rather than be bluffed off in this sort of way, have to a very considerable extent, risked their money, and they have, as they were confident they should, won that of their opponents. The "gallows intended for Mordecai, has resulted in the destruction of Haman." Wailing and gnashing of teeth is the consequence, especially with those who have sought more than others, the destruction of their neighbors and friends politically and pecuniarily, by betting heavily. They affect to consider the country ruined by the triumph of the democratic party, but the fact is, only individuals of the Clay party, who in imitation of their great leader, have staked heavily, are ruined, while the country as it ever has done under a democratic administration will continue to grow and flourish. We regret that any of our whig friends have lost their money by betting—if they had taken our advice, they would not have bet—for we have told them over and again that Henry Clay could never reach the Presidency.

As an instance of the ways and means by which the whigs intended to gamble Mr. Clay into the Presidency, we publish the following paragraph, extracted from the Norwich Courier, edited by Doroon Ebenezer Sykes, who notwithstanding his fill from the pulpit, would have the public believe that he is exceedingly pious and a friend of good order. "Pass round the Capting!" says this hypocritical wolf in sheep's clothing,—yes, "pass him round"—and we will add, let the name of every whig who refuses to pay his bets be "passed around" likewise, with the circumstances connected with the contract—for it is true that not one case in ten can be found in this city where a democrat has made a bet on the late election, without having in the first place been bullied so to do by his opponent.

From the Norwich Courier of November 5.

A BACK OUT!—Capt. PLATT, naval officer at Geneva, offered a bet of from $300 to $500 that POLK would be elected. The offer was accepted by O. H. Matteson, Esq., of Utica. When casting, PLATT backed square out!—PASS ROUND THE CAPTING!

Major Noah says that the young cuts about Niagara Falls, have the faculty of sculling themselves up the perpendicular precipice, and against the tremendous torrent of the great cataract 150 feet.

Wm. S. Archer, of Virginia.—Some of the "native" papers have, nominated Wm. S. Archer, as their candidate in 1848.

☞ It will be seen by an article on the first page, that "Brother Himes" and "Brother Storrs" acknowledge that they have been deceived in relation to the day of mundane dissolution.

The Difference.

William W. Gelt, (of Steam Boat memory) a federal whig, at present a dealer in Lumber, Coal, &c. besides being a general speculator in stocks, lands, &c., and who if Mr. Clay had been elected intended to turn the Presbyterian Meeting House into a Cotton Manufactory, is so exasperated at the defeat of his *pious* plans, that he has discharged every democrat in his employ, as we are informed, who dared to think and act for himself on the subject of the presidency.

Edward Chappell, a whig, also a dealer in Lumber and Coal, has had in his employ for a considerable length of time, a man by the name of David ——, with whom Mr. C. frequently conversed previous to the election, and would have been glad to have converted David to his opinions—but said Mr. C., examine the subject closely, David—attend all the meetings, democratic and whig, and then act as you think proper. David followed the advice of his patron. Well, election day arrived, and Mr. C. noticed that David, instead of being at the polls, continued at his work. The following dialogue then occurred.

Mr. C.—David have you voted?

David.—I have not, sir.

Mr. C.—You have attended the meetings and have heard the discussions of both parties—what is the result?

David.—I have attended the discussions of both parties, and I have thought much on the subject. I prefer to vote the democratic ticket.

Mr. C.—But what makes you prefer the democratic Ticket, David?

David.—Why, sir, the democrats have held the reins of power almost all the time since the organization of the Government. Under democratic rule the country has continued to flourish and prosper. I am disposed to try the democrats another term—but, sir, you have been a friend to me, and if the election of Mr. Clay will promote your interest, I will cast my vote for him.

Mr. C.—No, David. Go and vote in your conscience dictates. If you prefer to vote the democratic Ticket, go and cast your vote independently.

Here is a little example—one that should cause the blush of shame to tinge the face of every petty aristocrat who has been guilty of interfering with the sacred rights of freemen at the late election. Democrats! mark the difference between Edward Chappell and William W. Gelt.

Persecution for Opinion's sake.

We understand that several whigs in this city who happened to have democrats in their employ at the time of the election, have since discharged them for the crime of exercising their right of suffrage according to the dictates of their consciences—as they swore they would do when they took the freeman's oath. This may be fun to whig employers just at present, but we mistake if they do not find that they have backed up the wrong tree, in the long run.

The Game—Democrats dont be deceived.

The whigs are now very busy in concocting the most dismal sock and bolt stories about the fall of Stocks and Real Estate; in consequence of the defeat of Henry Clay. This is a new trimming started for the purpose of intimidating honest but timid democrats, and to get their votes at the next Spring election. What, we would ask, has occurred so soon, even before the Presidential question is decided, to cause a decline in the value of stocks, and real estate, or to make it necessary that whig manufacturers or others should adopt measures for the curtailment of their business? Nothing at all—it is a part and portion of the old screw system which was so often resorted to during the days of the United States Bank;—a system as dangerous in its tendencies to the people as it is corrupt and demoralizing in practice. Be not deceived, brother democrats, we have a cunning, selfish foe to deal with, and posterity will speak well of that man who remains true to his principles.

Two men killed.—Two men fought at the polls in Baltimore; in the course of the affray one drew a revolving pistol and discharged five of the balls at his adversary, one of which hit him in the shoulder. Another man was shot at the polls by a pistol, the ball passing through the fleshy part of his left arm, thence into his left side, striking one of his ribs and glancing five inches deeper. His case was considered hopeless at the last accounts.

MURDERED.—Mr. John Porter Merchant of Stephensburgh, (Ky.,) was murdered in a most brutal manner, a short time since, by Marquis B. Brown, a constable. The house of Mr. Porter had been entered, and his desk robbed of $800. Brown was suspected of the theft, and a day was fixed for his examination before the magistrate. Before the investigation took place, Brown met Porter, shot him and then fell upon him and cut him shockingly with a knife, killed him on the spot. Brown immediately mounted his horse and fled.

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF TEXAS FAVORABLE TO ANNEXATION.—Commodore Moore, of the Texan navy, is said to have stated most explicitly that the President elect of the Republic of Texas is in favor of annexation to our Union, and that all the citizens, American born, are also in favor of annexation. A few of the foreigners are represented as being unfavorable to it. Com. Moore, before he left Texas, had a conversation with Mr. Anson Jones, the President elect, and from him the Commodore was informed of his opinions in favor of annexation.

Aaron Burr once said that "law was whatever was boldly asserted and plausibly maintained."

POLK, Peace, Plenty and Prosperity. Down, Liberty and a free expression of opinion.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.—Joseph Graham, of Ohio, to be Consul of the United States for the port of Buenos Ayres.

FROM TRINIDAD.—The coffee and sugar crops have suffered severely from the late hurricane, of October 5th. A Philadelphia schooner, from Manzanilla, bound to Trinidad, went ashore the same date, six miles to leeward of the port, and all hands perished except the chief officer. He was picked up by a Spanish schooner, and put in the care of the American consul.

☞ The American Fur Company's the brig, John Jacob Astor, was wrecked on Lake Superior, being driven ashore in the gale of 21st September. The J. J. A. was the first vessel that ever navigated the waters of the greatest of our Northern Lakes.

CAUTION.—Two medical students at Philadelphia very nearly lost their lives by sleeping in a room and leaving open the door of their stove, in which there was considerable coal and very little draught. They were found insensible in the morning. Charcoal is not the only fuel that gives out noxious gas.

O the change.

We are credibly informed that there has been a mighty change in the political elements within a few days—a change that philosophers, poets, or statesmen never dreamed of in their wildest vagaries or wisest hopes. The federal party has undergone a complete, thorough, and universal metamorphosis—has been transferred, body and soul, into Native Americanism; and every coon, great or small, black, white, blue, or grey, is now a full blooded Native American. Hurra for changes!

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, of Monday.

The Grand Result.

The following States are already heard from, to an extent sufficient to ascertain the result in each. The figures denote the number of Electoral votes to which they are respectively entitled.

	Clay.	Polk.
Pennsylvania		26
Ohio	23	
Connecticut	6	
R. Island	4	
N. Hampshire		6
Maryland	8	
New York		36
Virginia		17
New Jersey	7	
North Carolina	11	
Michigan		3
Georgia		10
	55	100

States not ascertained but expected.

Massachusetts	12	
Vermont	5	
Kentucky	12	
Maine		8
South Carolina		8
Alabama		9
Illinois		5
Missouri		7
Arkansas		3
	35	104

States not ascertained and not doubtful.

Delaware		3
Mississippi		6
Louisiana		6
Tennessee		13
Indiana		13

GEORGIA ALL RIGHT!

The Question settled!

The last hope of the coons annihilated!

In spite of the overwhelming majorities by which the democratic party have sloped the country since the commencement of the present month, there have been some coons who have hoped till, dreaming of success in face of the astounding defeats which were pouring upon them from every direction. The mighty thunders which came booming along from the great State of Pennsylvania warned them that the keystone of their arch was gone! But still they hoped on!

Next New York spoke, and her potential voice was heard, echoing over land and main the death knell of coonery. But still these poor coons hoped on! They were still sure of Virginia and Ohio; and these States would just elect Mr. Clay.

Virginia came next, announcing her determination to swell the democratic triumph, and another prop of coon hopes was gone. But still they hoped on! Georgia was left them, and by getting Mississippi out of the democratic column, they could still elect Clay.

Georgia has now made her appearance, and the star of democracy is upon her banner. The triumph of Polk and Dallas is complete, and the doom of whiggery irrevocably sealed.

From Georgia forty-five counties have been heard from, embracing all the strong holds of whiggery; and they give Clay a majority of only 2200. The remaining 44 counties gave a democratic majority of 4,000 at the State election in October, and the present returns indicate a democratic majority against that majority in the vote for President.

New Hampshire

Never falters. She has given POLK 15,000 votes more than Clay, and 5000 majority over everything. The climate on the mountains in vain! Hills for bread.

Middlesex County,

The only county in the State that gave its vote for Van Buren in 1840, had the honor of throwing her vote for Polk on the 4th. Starr, of the Sentinel, of a veteran in the cause of democracy, did her duty good service in the late campaign.

Virginia

Never tires. In the darkest as well as the brightest days of the democracy she has always been found at her post.

☞ On the 16th inst. the Pope will have accomplished his 70th year. He has occupied the Holy See since the 28 of February, 1831. The sacred college consists of 60 cardinals, 6 of whom are cardinal bishops, 44 cardinal-priests, and 10 cardinal-deacons. There are still living two cardinals created by Pius VII, Opptzzoni and Riaro Storza, and seven by Leo XII. The 16 remaining were appointed by the present Pope. Monsignor Tardini, the oldest cardinal, is 85 years of age, and the youngest, Monsignor Schwartzenberg, 35.

☞ The Hamburg, (S. C.) Journal of the 23d ult. says that several peach and cherry trees in that city are in bloom, and that the second growth of fruit is on them.

IOWA.—A Convention assembled on the 7th ult. to form a Constitution for a State Government. So we are to have added to our glorious constellation, another star.

It is said that five of the popular Insurance Companies in Boston, have Mechanics for their Presidents: 2 bricklayers, 1 housewright, 1 blockmaker, and 1 tailor.

☞ Between 200 and 300 slaves have been, by will, liberated in King George co. Va., by Nathaniel H. Hoge. He has also made ample provision for their removal to Liberia.

MORMONS.—The Warsaw Signal still complains of Mormon robbers, and says, "If the Latter Day brethren do not soon stop their depredations, we apprehend that a wolf hunt will be got up in earnest."

☞ Thanks to the Democracy for their cheers for the "News" on Friday evening last.

☞ It is said that twenty-six persons are now in the Insane Asylum at Brattleborough, in consequence of insanity brought upon them by the Miller humbug.

☞ The coons have declared in terms as strong as their odious smell, that Mr. Clay should be the next President. This chimes well with the charge the lady gave her son, it was this "that he should not go on to the ice until he knew how to skate." It is as reasonable to suppose that the boy could learn to skate without ever dreaming of ice, as to suppose old Henry could be President without the votes.

ORIGINAL STAINED

Electoral Vote.

NOVEMBER—1844—APRIL.

Towns.	Clay.	Polk.	Sct.	Whig.	Dem.	Sct.
HARTFORD COUNTY.						
Hartford	1500	1059	34	1477	982	45
Avon	143	57	6	147	60	9
Berlin	374	272	40	345	285	49
Bristol	285	229	11	308	287	34
Bloomfield	128	201	18	132	184	20
Burlington	141	134	6	149	119	5
Canton	280	139	29	222	136	12
East Hartford	289	204	1	285	267	3
East Windsor	414	262	1	411	267	
Enfield	206	165	6	201	158	3
Farmington	193	196	62	187	180	66
Glastonbury	217	407	2	227	414	8
Granby	269	269		248	250	1
Hartland	116	123	1	110	119	1
Manchester	220	106	5	214	126	6
Marlborough	69	72	3	60	69	
Simsbury	208	173	1	186	179	8
Southington	215	230	15	184	204	18
Suffield	360	259	3	321	317	
Wethersfield	273	245	14	276	251	12
Rocky Hill	106	108		109	104	4
Windsor	237	319	1	209	273	
	6202	5628	287	6006	5336	366
NEW HAVEN COUNTY.						
New Haven	1735	1207	24	1484	1143	34
Bethany	80	135	4	74	137	3
Branford	118	200		101	178	1
Cheshire	196	189	3	194	196	5
Derby	354	261	3	342	239	2
East Haven	113	97		102	101	1
Guilford	309	203	83	194	208	72
Hamden	231	247		120	219	
Meriden	305	240	26	271	238	40
Madison	159	165	5	187	166	17
Middlebury	60	34	3	110	44	3
Milford	361	98	4	365	114	1
Naugatuck	109	160	1	new town.		
N'th Brandford	118	124	8	120	119	
North Haven	149	161	3	163	171	
Orange	123	90		146	105	1
Oxford	141	198		147	189	
Prospect	66	64	9	69	54	11
Southbury	274	165	6	147	151	7
Wallingford	156	344	14	186	349	14
Waterbury	247	237	15	411	410	24
Wolcott	44	88	8	44	79	8
Woodbridge	122	104		122	106	
	5318	4549	220	5065	3950	281
FAIRFIELD COUNTY.						
Fairfield	379	151	1	334	165	
Bridgeport	543	397	5	450	405	
Brookfield		98		138	163	
Danbury	543	508	4	486	502	8
Darien	135	99	13	120	69	12
Greenwich	328	355	15	336	287	16
Huntington	138	141		108	131	
Monroe	94	201	4	89	190	4
New Canaan	223	285	15	217	225	10
New Fairfield	98	100	3	100	404	5
Newtown	319	307	5	291	304	4
Norwalk	472	336	96	409	232	18
Ridding	198	160	5	174	148	9
Ridgefield	328	302	1	276	189	1
Sherman		86		80	110	15
Stamford	394	298		411	270	1
Stratford	196	149	30	174	143	26
Trumbull	131	148		149	136	1
Weston	177	267	3	150	263	
Westport	217	199	4	210	186	5
Wilton	228	154	6	202	135	6
	5159	4374	128	4805	4400	163
NEW LONDON COUNTY.						
New London	424	478	60	354	452	46
Norwich	875	686	80	744	569	51
Stonington	110	115	7	87	119	9
Colchester	224	222	5	201	219	9
East Lyme	135	114	7	114	95	11
Franklin	86	101	18	71	115	14
Griswold	160	130	7	179	148	7
Groton		51mj		173	148	7
Lebanon	193	218	21	120	254	20
Lyme	173	120		110	144	
Montville				88	96	23
Ledyard	243	198	1	230	208	17
N. Stonington	176	271		169	87	31
Preston	2mj			159	192	
Salem	91	86	1	76	88	
Stonington	415	282	7	352	214	9
Waterford	152	198	6	124	107	4
	3619	3370	175	3339	3286	253
WINDHAM COUNTY.						
Brooklyn	164	124	19	136	153	12
Ashford	200	200	48	207	213	45
Canterbury	62mj.			182	131	1
Chaplin	88	88	18	79	63	15
Hampton	88	88	88	60	149	29
Killingly	333	375	31	212	331	46
Plainfield	218	213	10	200	181	18
Pomfret	66mj.			182	122	34
Sterling	130	181	1	109	109	
Thompson	331	277	41	296	204	49
Voluntown		66mj.		44	142	
Windham	291	341	47	281	316	40
Woodstock	32mj.			227	245	50
	1646	1542	113	2296	2126	436

Whig plurality 116.

TOLLAND COUNTY.						
Tolland	207	180	16	134	176	16
Bolton	97	87	6	69	108	1
Columbia	137	133	2	74	134	
Coventry	231	272	12	222	183	8
Ellington	160	126	6	148	128	15
Hebron	160	174	10	176	154	15
Mansfield	197	233	17	202	214	16
Somers	162	198		142	160	16
Stafford	312	313	4	242	274	22
Union	76	66		82	63	
Vernon	230	99	2	243	97	1
Willington	156	100	4	150	121	7
	2007	1981	84	1890	1893	114
MIDDLESEX COUNTY.						
Middletown	650	642	41	567	617	46
Chatham	68	175		66	172	
Portland	207	196		175	202	
Chester	72	106	7	54	104	6
Clinton	147	90	10	151	103	6
Durham	132	189	9	128	117	5
East Haddam	374	251		254	257	4
Haddam	235	265		219	251	
Killingworth	66	146	6	64	157	5
Saybrook	366	262	35	331	218	49
Westbrook	103	79	29	113	85	29
	2322	2353	130	2124	2282	146
LITCHFIELD COUNTY.						
Barkhampsted	182	181	8	157	196	7
New Hartford	216	118	22	208	109	26
Woodbury	241	270		224	238	4
New Milford	396	426	21	370	325	26
Roxbury	72	158	10	67	134	16
Bethlem	87	125	4	87	102	
Canaan	225	240	4	260	205	5
Colebrook	89	102	16	82	176	18
Cornwall	196	208	12	213	317	10
Goshen	220	98	1	249	85	
Harwinton	124	91	33	147	82	34
Kent	260	217		229	210	1
Norfolk	108	104	38	161	106	34
Plymouth	275	249	38	276	232	35
Salisbury	261	266	3	284	282	3
Sharon	526	241	5	263	240	6
Torrington	303	158	42	234	122	38
Warren	75	93	15	86	88	13
Washington	169	178	20	106	169	22
Watertown	185	115	18	181	107	21
Winchester	302	168	22	219	176	52
Woodbury	234	236	4	241	270	5
	4390	4291	384	4466	4321	369

RECAPITULATION.

Counties.	Clay.	Polk.	Lib.
Hartford	6202	5628	287
New Haven	5778	4522	233
Fairfield	5320	4346	130
New London	3662	3709	306
Windham	2646	2552	363
Middlesex	2322	2354	130
Tolland	2007	1949	121
Litchfield (8 towns)	4390	5321	369
	32326	29381	1939

☞ We shall again publish the above Table of Returns in our next paper revised and corrected.

NEW YORK POLK.

THE EMPIRE ANSWERS TO THE KEYSTONE!

Fire! Fire! Fire!

THE COUNTRY SAFE!

POLK ELECTED.

	1844. Polk.	1844. Clay.	1840. V. B.	1840. Har.
New York city	27838	26183	31933	29966
Kings	10	447	3156	3393
Orange	[illegible]		4846	4571
Richmond	6		861	903
Rockland	924		1657	587
Westchester	101		4345	4083
Suffolk	1050		2402	2415
Queens	881		2550	2522
Columbia	450		4478	4390
Greene	218		2856	2991
Albany		287	5944	5371
Montgomery	427		2296	2828
Herkimer	1148		4450	3118
Saratoga		328	2873	4416
Rensselaer		797	5434	5752
Schenectady		190	1579	1758
Dutchess	300		5462	5350
Ulster	25		4280	4493
Putnam	1730	975	1583	920
Fulton		28	1645	1064
Otsego	1415		5580	4856
Onondaga	300		6561	6557
Monroe		1030	4835	7468
Madison		150	5115	4266
Oswego	800		4287	4163
Cayuga	965		4664	5179
Seneca	125		2472	2466
Oneida	760		7769	7156
Warren	71		1411	1036
Washington		1363	3024	5074
Steuben	1000		4830	4081
Jefferson	700		5639	6257
Lewis	300		1756	1718
Wayne	280		3006	4309
Ontario		1150	3451	4620
Sullivan	122		1660	1475
Delaware	970		3647	3963
Niagara		500		744
Erie		2100		3999
Tompkins	194			414
Yates	15			16
Orleans		875		585
Schoharie	950		3137	2582
Chenango	740		3955	4266
Genesee		1200	3609	7057
Chemung	700		2296	1696
St. Lawrence	2047		4741	4803
Allegany		900		750
Broome		147		254
Catteraugus, rep.	200			491
Cortland	10			455
Clinton	300			105
Essex		600		848
Franklin	50			330
Fulton & Ham.	135			1220
Livingston		1064		1362
New York	1780		977	
Tioga	500		285	
Wyoming		620		1898
	21,005	15,257	11,267	14,550
	15,257			11,267
Maj. for Polk	5,748		Maj. for Har.	13,968

☞ DEMOCRATIC GAIN since 1840, 19,001.

House of Assembly stands Democrats, 70; Whig, 44; Native, 13.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Democrats Elected.

In Districts, 1, J. W. Lawrence; 4, W. E. Morley; 7, J. H. Anderson; 8, W. W. Woodworth; 9, Arch. C. Niven; 10, Samuel Gordon; 11, John P. Collin; 17, C. S. Benton.—8.

Natives and Whigs.

In Districts, 2, H. J. Seaman; 3, Wm. S. Miller; 5, T. Woodruff; 6, W. W. Chambell; 12, R. P. Herrick; 14, E. D. Culver; 61, Hugh White;—7.

STATE SENATORS CHOSEN IN NEW YORK.

Whig & Native.	Democrats.
1st District, George Folsom.	
3d "	R. Denniston,
5th "	E. B. Talcott.
8th " Carlos Emmons.	

A Chinese having been introduced to an American who wore boots, reported that the gentleman stood in two little feather casks.

Some villains dug a pit on the night previous to the Pennsylvania election, near Edentown, and Sunbury Harrisburg, the new canal commissioner was only saved from death by the sagacity of his horses, who started aside, and refused to be driven over the new turned dirt. One traveller was discovered in it, on the following morning, so horribly injured that his life was despaired of.

BUCKWHEAT CAKES.—As this is the season for buckwheat cakes the following receipt will at this time be valuable to those who are fond of them; a friend, who has tried the experiment, says it makes decidedly better cakes, with half the trouble necessary in the usual mode of rising them with yeast: To three pints of buckwheat flour, mixed into a batter, add one teaspoonful of carbonate of soda, dissolved in water; add one ditto of tartaric acid, dissolved in like manner; first apply the carbonate, stir the batter well, and then put in the acid; then the taste of the yeast is entirely superseded, and "cakes as light as a feather" are insured. One great advantage is, that the batter is ready for baking as soon as it is made. *Columbia Spy.*

OVER THE MOUNTAIN.—A letter from Urbana, Illinois, to the editors of the State Register, says:

"A most shocking murder was committed near this place, on Friday last, (4th inst.) by one William Weaver, a notorious desperado, on the body of David Hillibrand, and, I am sorry to say, the murderer has made his escape. He is about five feet ten inches high, about 28 years of age, swarthy complexion, auburn hair, blue eye, high cheek bones, retreating forehead, thin nose and lips, has a down look, but speaks boldly and even insolently, in general; is dressed in a plain suit of dark colored jeans, and an old fur hat. He is extremely fond of liquor, and much addicted to swearing.

The friends and neighbors of the deceased have made a voluntary contribution of $125, as a reward to any one who will deliver the murderer to the sheriff of this country.

GOV. DORR.—The father and mother of Gov. Dorr have petitioned the Rhode Island Legislature for the release of their son. The memorial was referred to "*Censorin Committee*," on the ground that Dorr was a convict, and that the sole object of those who pretended to be his friends, and were anxious for his liberation, was agitation and excitement. What is the sole object of those who treat a political opponent like a felon?—*N. Y. Sun.*

Their object, whatever it may be has sunk them to a depth where charity affords no relief.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.—A newspaper writer has actually found out that one of the objects of Louis Phillippe's visit to England was to arrange the preliminaries of a marriage between the little Comte de Paris and a Princess of England *hereafter to be born!*

☞ It is melancholy we think to see so much of suffering and death as we meet with, and the thought is natural for us to harbor, that we would hope, when it comes to be our case, that there should be some help in the time of need. This no doubt is the sum of individual thought when the energies of the healthful begin to wane, and disease to gain a hold on the vitals. Consumption and those distressing Coughs and Colds so frequent in our climate are repelled and subdued by Brinckerhoff's preparation, as spoken of in his advertisement, and the numerous astonishing cures performed by his Health Restorative will induce the sick to make a fair trial of it at least.

EARTHQUAKE AT SEA.—By the arrival of the brig Judson, from Demerara, we learn, says the N. Y. Sun, by Capt. Russell, that on the 20th Oct., in lat. 193, long. 64, at 11 o'clock, A. M., he felt a severe shock of an earthquake of 3 or 4 minutes duration, which caused the vessel to tremble as if going over a coral reef, being about 100 miles off the Island of Saba at the time.

SUICIDE.—Abraham Josephs, a foreigner and a Jew, committed suicide in the Manufacturers Hotel, Providence, on the afternoon of the 26 inst., by cutting himself. Cause unknown.

☞ It is said, the recent elections have lengthened the (beautiful) visages of the coons to such a degree that the barbers charge a shilling extra for shaving them.

A Michigan paper gives the following freshness of a Yankee girl offering to bet on Polk's election, with any respectable good looking young man who may offer himself:—"The stakes shall be the parties. If Polk is elected, I win and marry the gentleman who bets against me. If he is not, the gentleman wins and marries me."

We have not heard whether that bet was taken, but hope that the girl who offers so valuable a bet on the democratic side has found a good customer.

A black fellow who was disposed to walk upright, took his child to be christened. The minister asked what name should be given to it, to which he seriously replied, a "Scripture name by all means—call my son Beelzebub!"

A tailor in New-York advertises "ready made occasion robes;" and an undertaker "ready made decoration robes". Coffins, probably, are intended by the latter article.

AN EXAMPLE FOR YOUNG MEN. A worthy example for young men is found in the character of N. P. Banks, Esq., of Boston. The following brief history, and merited comment upon the character and talents of this gentleman, are from the Worcester State Sentinel:

N. P. BANKS, Esq.—This gentleman who delivered the eloquent address before the Young Men's Hickory Club on last Friday evening, is one of the most able and eloquent advocates of democracy in this State. Mr. Banks is a young man of splendid talents, who has risen amid much to discourage him, to an enviable eminence as a popular orator, by his own unaided exertions.

He is a practical mechanic, who has earned his bread by the hard hand of honest industry, and at the same time has pursued with indefatigable perseverance the studies which have so admirably cultivated his mind, and fitted him as the successful advocate of popular rights. The history of Mr. Banks, and the eminence he has, though young, already attained, offers an example of indomitable perseverance and well directed energy, worthy of the imitation of all young men. Mr. Banks is a native of Waltham, and a machinist by trade.

The Election in Connecticut

Has resulted in favor of the Federal party—not by a large majority, however. Money, threats, false appeals, deception—all,—all have done their worst. The abolitionists have been worked upon, and in some cases deceived. Laborers, who were dependent, have been coerced, by many circumstances which have already come to our knowledge, fully prove. The Tariff has been harped upon and groaned over, and many have been led to believe that some serious consequences were involved in that question, and that on it depended the prosperity of the country. After President Polk's administration has been concluded, they will see the deception which whiggery has practiced upon them on this point. They will learn that the democrats carefully guard all the great interests of the country. After President Polk's administration has been concluded, they will see the deception which whiggery has practiced upon them on this point. They will learn that the Democrats carefully guard all the great interests of the country and that under an administration of theirs, the country is favored with more sound and stable laws than whiggery is willing to mete out. Democracy will prove itself worthy of the confidence of the people.

Connecticut has never been claimed as a Democratic State in this contest, though when we saw the noble efforts of the Democracy of this town on Monday, and were satisfied of a handsome gain, we felt that there was some chance for us, even here. But Clay has carried the State and none are disappointed, though Republicans have to regret that Connecticut did not take a noble stand on the side of Equal Rights with the other States which are sure to do so.

The vote is larger than ever given in the State, on the part of both the Democratic and Federal parties. The tables which we publish are made up in part of majorities.—when the full vote is in, we shall find that the Democrats have polled a very large vote notwithstanding our opponents have a small majority.—a majority that active exertion and thorough organization on the part of our friends can soon overcome.

The Democrats of Connecticut have no reason to despond, but abundant cause for encouragement. They have a solid foundation—a troop of some 30,000 firemen, reliable on all occasions, and ever ready to contend manfully for equal rights and the best interests of the country. Their swords are as long and as bright as those of their opponents, and are wielded by more unflinching hands and hearts. In a contest of principle, conducted fairly by principle by our opponents, we shall always be successful. We have been beaten by deception, coercion, money—arts and influences to which Democrats never resort.

Go on, then, Democrats, of Connecticut, in sustaining your noble principles. You are engaged in a good cause, and unceasing effort shall soon crown you with success, and wheel our State into the Democratic line.—*Hart. Times.*

Biography of a Porker.

Extract from Mr. Poole's Report, submitted to the Essex Agricultural Socit. at recent festival:

Lynn, too, has her share of swinish honors derived from the extraordinary merits of a single individual of the race, of whom the committee have it in their power to present a biographical sketch. We are indebted to Mr. John Alley, 3d, under whose patronage this individual was reared and educated, for some particulars of his life. Of his origin we know but little, except that he was the son of his mother, who died suddenly when he was a few months old and left him an early orphan. He became remarkable for his rapid growth and the excellence of his appetite, and soon arrived at that middle age of swinehood when his porkship appeared a living epitome of good nature and good living. He continued to expand in size until he became a Daniel Lambert of the race, and possessed great weight in swinish society. His was a solid character, and his specific gravity was only equalled by his gravity of demeanor; indeed there is nothing waggish about him—but his tail. He now become a worthy member of the I. O. Fat Fellows, and attended to their highest degree. His corpulency prevented him from travelling, and although he had never been to Rome, (Rome,) he was familiar with the rich stores of ancient and modern Greece. The state of the money markets gave him no concern, and he cared little for the rise and fall of stocks—except cornstalks, which he always appeared anxious to get down. He early acquired disgust for party politics, by observing the greediness with which some gentlemen have thrust their snouts into the public swill pail. He even thought that some aspiring individuals had much better have a style on their eye than the White House at Washington. In his political views there seemed to be something like inconsistency. He was in favor of protection, and was a vehement advocate of home consumption. He also favored home consumption, and at the same time was a strong advocate for retrenchment, and delighted in cutting down sinecures. He never was a candidate for any public station, and it is believed that his modesty would prevent him from accepting the offer of any office from that of Committee on Swine down to the President of the United States. Notwithstanding that he was ten feet long, from extremity to extremity, the event proved that he was not long for this world, and in his last extremity no friend was found to save him from the hand of the assassin. He was rapidly increasing in size until the time of his departure which was in November last, at the age of two years and six months. At the post mortem examination of his remains, it was found that his enormous bulk had reached the weight of more than twelve hundred pounds. What prodigality of fatness was here! what a mass of pork, concentrated in a single individual? The county of Essex challenges the world to produce his equal. Mr. Alley informed us, with apparent sincerity, that he subsisted mainly on raw Indian meal and potatoes—but the committee had supposed it more likely that he had lived on green turtle soup and pound cake with an occasional meal of boiled salmon and canvass back ducks.

Married.

In this city in Christ Church, on Monday evening last, by Rev. Mr. Morgan Mr. Julius Webb, to Miss Martha Thompson, both of this city.

In Danbury, Oct. 24, by Rev. Mr. Ingalls, Mr. Reuben Taylor to Miss Harriet, daughter of Joel Taylor Esq., all of Danbury.

In Clinton, on the 8th inst., Capt. George H. Stevens, of New Haven, to Miss Sarah E. Florence of Clinton.

In Essex, by Rev. Joseph D. Hull, Richard H. Huntley, Esq., of Greenport, L. I., to Miss Nancy M. Conklin of Essex.

In Guilford, by the Rev. Mr. Bennett, Mr. Charles W. Landon to Miss Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Lindley Benton.

DIED.

In New Haven, on the evening of the 4th inst. Samuel St. John Esq., in the 76th year of his age.

In Clinton on the 17th of October, of lock jaw, Charles Henry Coan, son of Mr. Charles Coan aged 14.

In Madison, on the 4th inst. Mr Jonathan Lee, a revolutionary soldier, aged 82.

CIGARS, CIGARS.

5 M imported Regalia Cigars.
25 " Cuba do
40 " Keatuck & Cuba do
50 " Super or half Spanish do

Any quantity of Black snuff manufactured by the subscriber, and warranted equal to any now in use.

For sale low by E. A. CLARK,
No. 27 Water-st. Nov. 14. 51

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN Pursuance of law, I John Tyler, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that public sales will be held at the undermentioned Land Offices in the State of MISSOURI, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the Land Office at FAYETTE, commencing on Monday, the thirteenth day of January next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz:

North of the Base Line, and west of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Townships sixty-five and sixty-six, of ranges fourteen, fifteen, and sixteen.

At the Land Office at CLINTON, commencing on Monday, the twentieth day of January next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships viz:

North of the Base Line and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Township forty-two, of range twenty-eight and twenty-nine.

Township thirty-five, of range thirty-one.

At the Land Office at SPRINGFIELD, commencing on Monday, the twenty-seventh day of January next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned township, viz:

North of the Base Line, and West of the fifth principal Meridian.

Township thirty-four, of range eighteen.
Township thirty-two, of range twenty-one.
Township thirty-two, of range twenty-four.
Township thirty-three and thirty-four, of range twenty-five.

Lands appropriated by law, for the use of schools military or other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The sales will each be kept open for ten weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer; and no private entries of land, in the townships so offered, will be admitted until after the expiration of the ten weeks.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington this eighth day of October, Anno Domini, 1844.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President:
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper land office, and make payment therefor *as soon as practicable after seeing this notice*, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township embracing the tract claimed above designated, otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.
Oct. 10. 46

PROPOSALS FOR RIFLES AND PISTOLS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
Washington, Oct 21, 1844.

BY direction of the Secretary of War, sealed proposals will be received at this office until three o'clock, P. M., on the 31st of December next, for the manufacture and delivery of the following arms for the use of the United States, viz:

10,000 rifles, percussion lock, new model.
20,000 pistols do do do.

One fifth of the above arms to be delivered annually, during the ensuing five years, commencing on the 1st of July, 1845. The whole subject to the proof and inspection prescribed by the Ordnance Department, packed in strong boxes of the pattern now used, the United States paying a reasonable price for the boxes and transportation to the places of delivery.

The proposals will be sealed, endorsed "proposals for Rifles and Pistols, and addressed, under an envelope, to this Office. G. TALCOTT,
Brevet Col. Ordnance.

To be published in the Madisonian, Globe, and National Intelligencer, St. Louis Reporter, Cincinnati Republican, Columbus (O.) Old School Republican, Pittsburgh Morning Post, Baltimorean, Philadelphia Mercury, New York Aurora, Norwich News, Ct., and Boston Times, for two months.
Oct. 30. 2m49

CLARK'S SNUFF and CIGAR MANUFACTORY, No. 27 Water Street.

WHERE all kinds of CIGARS & BLACK SNUFF can be found at low prices and of as good quality as any other place or of any pedlers. All cigars are warranted to give good satisfaction or to be taken back and the money refunded.

All orders (and particularly the orders from up the R. Road) promptly attended to. 51

BORROWED OR LOST.

ANY Person having either of the following articles in his possession belonging to the Subscriber, will confer a great favor upon him by returning them.

Life of Henry Clay, in 2 vols., half bound.
Geology of the State of Connecticut, by J. G. Percival, a large octavo, bound in cloth.
A Gingham Umbrella, with the name of the Subscriber upon the ferrule. W TRENCH.
Nov. 14.

Potomic Medicine STORE,

Court St. New London, Ct.

DR. MERRILL, would return his sincere thanks to the citizens of New London and vicinity, for the very liberal patronage received during the last eighteen months; and would solicit a continuance of the same. Every package of Medicine sold at this Store is warranted pure. ☞ A full supply has been received this week.

Nov. 10, '44. 51

OPPOSITION.
New Line to Colchester.

A STAGE will leave the American House 38 Shetucket Street, for Colchester, and Hartford, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 8 o'clock, A. M. Returning; will leave Colchester, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, on the arrival of the Stages from Hartford, at about 12 o'clock, M.

Passengers carried to and called for in any part of the city. DANIEL P. SMITH Agent.
Norwich, Oct. 29, '44. 49

FOR SALE.

A GOOD Dairy and Tillage Farm, containing 204 acres of land, with a dwelling house, 2 barns and other necessary out buildings in good repair, has a large quantity of thrifty young wood growing thereon and is well watered, and well adapted to the keeping of sheep. It is situated on Plain Hills in the town of Norwich, 5½ miles from the city. The Scotland road runs through the centre of said farm. Terms of payment made easy to the purchaser.

Apply to EDWIN GAVITT.
Norwich, Oct. 30. 1m49

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post office Norwich Ct., November 1st. 1844.

Arnold Joseph	Mitchell Wm.
Akeman Robert	Morey R B
Avery Jabez	Heguade Patrick
Adams Daniel T	Mitchell D Y
Allen Sarah E	Moore Nancy Miss
Beard Spencer F	Mott J T
Buttolph Nancy Mrs.	Martin Harriet N Mrs.
Burchard Justin	Miner Martha H
Brown Sarah A	Miner Isaac
Beckwith Ezra P	Morgan R M
Bun Charles	Myers Rev. A B L
Barnes Ann Miss	Martin Thomas
Barns Reubin	Metzger Racor
Boyce Rev Mr.	Marsh Fanny Miss
Bowley William	Mahony Timothy
Bacon James	Northrop Sarah A Miss
Billings Catharine Mrs.	Newell Rev. H I
Bull William	Nichols Mary E G Mrs.
Bushnell Douglass	Noyes Wm.
Bushnell Wm. C	Dagood Antinus
Brown Edwin J.	Orphin Joel
Baldwin Henry	Ogalvie J Miss
Clark Ansel	Patrick Chas.
Clark E	Patton John
Copp W H	Potter Sarah Mrs.
Connoughty Patrick	Pease Randolph
Chesten Adelia Miss	Parker Elizabeth D
Congdon W H	Pride Cherra
Carr James M. D.	Phipps Mary
Chappell Joseph	Paine Cynthia
Clark Jas. S	Pearl Henry
Chapman George	Rogers Jas. 2
Cranston Elizabeth Miss	Richards H S
Case Almira Miss	Rockwell Wm. N
Dorchester Daniel	Randell Albert E
Davis H A Miss	Rhodebeck Wm.
Dyer Dorlia Ann Mrs.	Rathbon Adams
Emory John W	Raymond Mary Ellina
Edgelers Thos.	Rogers Eleanor Mrs.
Ewin David	Rose Maria Mrs.
Ewin Charles	Roath & Potter
Eddy Gilbert	Sebley Julia A Miss
Flanagan Peter	Sheldon Barber
Fairchild Moses	Sturdevant Luke G
Fletcher Wm.	Smith John
Fish Susan	Silvers Lucy M Miss 2
Fowler Eli G	Sheffield Geo. H
Fances John 3d	Story Ebenezer
Gifleth J W	Swan Wm. B
Greenwood Mary	Sawyer Jeremiah
Geer Sylvia Mr.	Sanders C
Hedden Orlander S	Smith Chas. G
Haggerty Dennis	Sistan Jos. C
Harvey Eliza Mrs.	Smith Mary Anna Miss
Huntington Robert	Tift Alford B
Hillard C C	Treadway F W
Hibbard Tenny J Miss	Tyler Samuel
Hedges Wm. 2	Thompson Eliza Miss
Hinton Eliza A	Warnellow Julia Mrs.
Hopkins Betsey Mrs.	Williams Jedediah
Hungtington J P	Webster E 2
Haggaty John	Williams Sami. S
Hedge Franklin	Woodworth E W
Harris H	Williams Lucy O Mrs.
Jenison Joseph	Waters Saphronia Miss
Kennady Samuel	Wilson B O
Kerwin Hellen Miss	Wilcox Lucinda Miss
Lewis Wm. N	Ward Jeremiah
Lathrop Elma Miss	Wilson James
Lewis Francis	

☞ Persons calling for the above Letters will please say they are advertised.

N. B. All Letters intended to be sent out of the U. States, by ship or steamer, the inland postage must be paid or they will not be forwarded.

50 JOHN H. TOWNSEND, P. M.

Norwich and Worcester RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Monday Nov. 4th 1844.

Accommodation Trains, daily (except Sundays.
Leave Worcester, 10 A. M. 4½ P. M.
" Norwich, 6 A. M. 4½ P. M.
Freight Trains.
" Worcester 7 A M. Norwich 8 1-4.
Steam Boat Trains.
" Worcester 5½ P. M., every Monday, Wednesdays, and Fridays, on the arrival of the train from Boston.

Leave Allens' Point about 2 A. M., Sundays, Wednesdays and Friday morning upon the arrival of the Boat from New York.

Long Island Trains

Leave Worcester 8½ A. M., every Tuesday Thursday and Saturday, upon the arrival of the train from Boston.

Leave Allyns' Point about 2 P. M., every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday upon the arrival of the Boat from the Long Island Road.

The Morning Train from Norwich, and the Morning and Evening Trains from Worcester connect with the Boston and Western Roads.

N. B. Fares are more when paid in the Cars than when paid for Tickets at the different stations.

All Baggage at the risk of the owners unless receipted for by an authorized Agent of the Corporation.

EMERSON FOOTE, Supt.
Norwich Nov. 1st. '44. 50

Blacksmithing.

WM. S. TYLER,

Offers for sale a large and well selected stock of genuine Drugs & Medicines, Chemicals, Glass Ware, &c. &c., to Dealers and others at the lowest prices. A few of the leading Articles are as follows:

Cologne Goods
Ether Sulph
" Nitrous
" Chloric
Aqua Ammonia
" Rose &c
Anthrax Mix
Blue Pill Eug
Mass Sal.
Burgundy Pitch
Cayenne Pepper Ground
Barbadoes Tar
Balsam Copavi
" Fir
" Peruv Pots &c
Bay Cubeb,
Juniper Ber
Brimstone Roll and Flour
Cathartics
Carbonates of Iron
" Ammoniac &c
Colicinth Pulv.
Cream Tartar P
Cort Peu P
Cerantic
Cinchona &c &c.
Chloride Lime,
" Soda
Chamomile Flowers
Calomel Eug
Cupa Sublimate
Cayenne Pepper, Allcan
Dragons Powers
Ess Venesis
Ergot
Emp Epispastic
" Disc Olives
" Hydrig Adhesive &c.
Extract Belladoni
" Valerian Clouts
" Hyoscyami &c
Gl. Senna Anthos
" Digitalis &c.
Gum Opium Myrrh
" Camph r, Aloes
Gamboge Gamboge
Tartar Vitriol
Copavi Canadian
Citrate Iron
Sisterium
Iodure of Mercury
" do do
Oxymuriate Potash
Prussiate Potash
Sulphate Quinine
Arabiac Rind
" Galbanin Manna
" Tragacanth &c.
Hiera Picra
Hive Syrup
Herbs of all kinds
Isinglass Tunis
" American
" Coopers Superior
Lunar Caustic
Magnesia Carb
" Calc
" Henry's True
Morphine Sulphate
" Acetate Meriate &c.
Oil Peppermint
" Cinnamon, Cloves
" Origanum, Tansy
" Bergamot, Lemon
" Wintergreen
" Valerian, Savin
" Anise, Sassafras
In short all kinds
Ox Bile
" Bismuth
Phosphorus and Phosphates
Pill Cocci
Quicksilver
Red Gentian Rhei
" Columbo Ipecac
" Serp Virg
" Valerian Jalap
" Sarsaparilla
" Scilla Curcinas
" Squcks &c. &c.
Sponge fine and coarse
Sem Annis Carui
" Fenugreek Colchicum
" Cardamon &c
Sup. Carb Soda
Sal Epsom
" Rochelle
" Soda
" Nitre &c.
Sugar of Lead
Spanish
Soda Powders
Saidlitz do
Veratrine
Hydri Iodi Potash
Strychnine
Proto Croton Oil Sulphuric
Iodide Iron
Aconita Ex
Oil Black Pepper

Syringes, Apothecaries Scales & Weights, Tooth Instruments, Lancets, Pessaries, Catheters, Trusses, various kinds, Tooth & Flesh Brushes, together with most every article used in the practice of Medicine may be found at Tyler's Drug & Chemical Store, Water Street.

WANTED
RAIL ROAD TIES,

20,000 Rail Road Ties on or before the first day of April next, to be delivered in Norwich, or any other place, as may be agreed upon by the contracting parties; for which cash will be paid on the first April next.

N. B All Ties delivered on or before the first day of October next in Norwich, will be paid for on delivery.

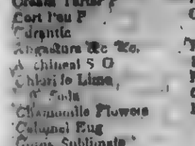
FULLER & BROAD.

For particulars enquire of ENOCH FULLER.
Office near the Franklin House.
Norwich, August 21st., 1844. 639.

WANTED.

Ten Thousand Sheep and Lamb SKINS, with the wool on, for which the highest cash price will be paid by C. H. ROGERS.
Yantic, Aug. 26, 44. 40

Another Glorious Opportunity.
WATCHES! WATCHES!
At No. 80 Chatham Street.



THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has entered into the above Establishment with one of the most beautiful and useful assortment of Watches, both Gold and Silver from England and France, as low as $20 and 25% Watches and Jewelry exchanged or bought on the most advantageous terms to the customer.

Watches and Clocks repaired in the most accurate manner.

All articles purchased of him not approved of will be exchanged. Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange. The highest price paid for old Gold.

JOHN MYERS.
New York, May 22d 1136

REMEMBER
The old Stand, No. 78 Main-St.,
(OPPOSITE THE FRANKLIN HOUSE,)

WHERE J. M. NELSON still continues to carry on the Tailoring business in all its various branches. The subscriber is now ready to make all kinds of Gentlemen's garments in the latest styles. The subscriber has received the Fall and Winter Fashions for 1844-5. All garments made at this establishment warranted to fit.

N. B. Cutting done at short notice. Wanted also one or eight first rate Tailoresses to whom good encouragement will be given.

JAMES M. NELSON.
Sept. 7 42

COPARTNERSHIP

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of

BREWER & LEWIS,

and will transact the STOVE AND TIN WARE business at No. 16 *Sheticket Street*, a few rods from the corner of Main, where they offer for sale a lot of very superior Tin Ovens manufactured expressly for the present season, which will Boil as well as Bake, also a large quantity of Milk Pans, as cheap as the cheapest, together with a general assortment of Tin Ware, Stoves, &c.

Tin Roofing, Copper and Tin Eave Troughs, Conductor Pipes, &c., made and put up in a workmanlike manner. Jobbing and repairing done at the shortest notice.

JOHN M. BREWER,
WM. LEWIS.
Norwich, May 25th. '44 37

PROPOSALS FOR RIFLES AND PISTOLS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
Washington, Oct. 21, 1844.

BY direction of the Secretary of War, sealed proposals will be received at this office until three o'clock, P. M., on the 31st of December next, for the manufacture and delivery of the following arms for the use of the United States, viz:

10,000 rifles, percussion lock, new model.
5,000 pistols do do do.

One fifth of the above arms to be delivered annually, during the ensuing five years, commencing on the 1st of July, 1845. The whole subject to the proof and inspection prescribed by the Ordnance Department, packed in strong boxes of the pattern now used, the United States paying a reasonable price for the boxes and transportation to the place of delivery.

The proposals will be sealed, endorsed proposals for Rifles and Pistols, and addressed, under an envelope, to this Office. G. TALCOTT,
Lieut. Col. Ordnance.

To be published in the Madisonian, Globe, and National Intelligencer, St. Louis Reporter, Cincinnati Republican, Columbus (O) Old School Republican, Pittsburgh Morning Post, Baltimore Sun, Philadelphia Inquiry, New York Aurora, Norwich News, Ct., and Boston Times, for two months.
Oct. 30. 2m40

STEAM PROPELLER LINE
BETWEEN
Norwich and New York

The Steamer QUINEBAUG, Capt. Jeremiah Williams, will leave Norwich every Tuesday, and New York every Friday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

All goods forwarded for the Propeller Line, will be taken into store free of any expense to the shippers, freight taken at packet prices.

The steamer Shetucket, Capt. Geo. W. Greer, has taken her place in the Line with the steamer Quinebaug, and will leave Norwich every Friday and New York every Tuesday.

For freight or passage enquire of the Capt. on board or to LEAVENS & HUNTINGTON, } Agents in
H. WHITAKER & Co. — } Norwich
NORTON, CONVERSE, & Co. } New York.
J. & A. BRIGGS, 46 South-st. New York.
May 1st. 23

BOSTON PACKETS,

THE new MAIL, Capt. CROWELL.
" SPY, Capt. LEWIS.

HAVE commenced running between Norwich and Boston, for the season, and will take freight on the most reasonable terms. For further information enquire of

HAWES, GRAY & CO. Boston.
H. WHITAKER & CO. Commercial-street.
Norwich Ct.
March 24th. '44 18

FOR NEW LONDON DAILY
THE NEW STEAMER ANGELINA,

CAPT. LOVELL,

COMMENCED her regular Trips on Wednesday March 27th.

Leaving Norwich, at 8 o'clock A. M.
" New London, at about half-past 3 P.M.

For further information, enquire of L. A. BILL.
Norwich, April 3d. '44 19

REMITTANCES TO AND PASSAGE FROM ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

WE beg to inform our friends in Norwich, Conn and its vicinity, that we have appointed Mr JAMES M LELLAND, of that city, as our agent. Persons sending for their relatives, or remitting money to the old country, will find it their interest and their friend comfort to give him a call.

ROCHE BROTHERS & CO.,
35 Fulton street, New York.
Jan. 24th, 1844. 1y

WM. H. ALLEN.
DENTIST,

OFFICE, NO. 9½ SHETUCKET STREET, (UP STAIRS)

WHERE he will perform a operations necessary for the preservation of the teeth and gums in the best possible manner. Teeth inserted from 1 to a complete set. Teeth cleaned, filled, extracted, and all irregularities, whether they proceed from disease or want of proper care, remedied.
March 23.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. G. R. & C. Parkhurst,

HAVE opened an Office, No. 89, Main street, doors west of the Franklin House, where they will wait on all who will favor them with their patronage. Teeth set from one to a full set. Every necessary operation performed on the teeth, and warranted. Their long experience enable them to treat judiciously all diseases connected with the teeth.
Nov. 30. 1yrl

MOREENS,
MOREENS.

DRAB and BLACK, this day received direct from Europe, per Steamer, of the best quality, and for sale at 30 cents per yard. By

ELY & CO.

They are also prepared to dispose of their rich Stock of Dry Goods, at any price Customers may suggest, and 10 per cent less than they can expect to buy, and no monopoly, no humbuggery.
Sept. 24. tf144.

CHARLES A. CONVERSE.
Dealer in
English, French and German Hardware, Cutlery, and Guns.
189 MAIN-STREET.
Norwich.

FINE EATING!
PRATT & HOOKER,
(Franklin Square,)

HAVE on hand a first rate assortment of PROVISIONS & GROCERIES, which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.
Norwich, April 24th. 23

LADIES, READ THIS.
Learn to Cut your own Dresses.

MRS. PARKINSON, has the honor to acquaint Ladies of Norwich and vicinity, that she can learn any person with common ingenuity, from the age of 14 to 60, in about four hours, to take their own measure and cut out their Dresses on scientific principles, that will fit the form admirably. She satisfies her pupils or takes no pay. By this plan of Cutting, the pupil is enabled in a short time to cut Dresses, which for elegance and style, are far superior to any Cut on the old plan.

This system is worthy the attention of the most skillful that fit with pins, besides the trouble of trying on the dress is entirely unnecessary. The measure is taken, the dress cut, and a perfect fit warranted. Her terms are so easy that it is in the power of every one to avail themselves of this useful accomplishment.

Terms $5—implement's included. Patterns cut to fit the form, 25 cents. Residence at Mrs Huntington's, Shetucket-street—nearly opposite the American House. Oct 30 49

Manufacturers

WISHING to exchange Sheetings, Flannels, Satinets, or anything of the kind for Dry Goods can be supplied at the lowest New York and Boston prices, at LINCOLN & WILLIAMS'.
Sept 18 43

BOOTS, BOOTS, BOOTS,
HEAR! HEAR! HEAR!
TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!!
GREAT APPLAUSE!

J. IRESON & SON,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public that they have this week received, in addition to their former extensive Stock,

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

BOOTS & SHOES.

Designed expressly for the FALL AND WINTER TRADE, Consisting of almost every variety usually manufactured—which we offer to our customers at a VERY SMALL advance from cost.

The attention of Country Merchants is respectfully directed to our assortment of thick work, and particularly Cow Hide Boots, of which every case is warranted.

J. IRESON & SON.
140 Main Street.—Oct. 22. 1f

FASHIONABLE CLOAK GOODS.
No. 24 Shetucket-street, Norwich, Ct.

As the season for purchasing Cloaks, is at hand, the following assortment is worthy the attention of buyers

A A Thibet Cloths Blue Black, Emerald, Plumb, Stone, Drab, Royal, Purple, and other fashionable colors.

5 pieces Silk warp Orientals,
5 " " Cashmeres,
10 " " and Cotton warp Indians,
9 " plain Blue Black Silk and Wool Cloakings,
4 " Silk warp Alpaccas, 6s to 7s
10 " do do 5s to 6s,
20 " do do 4s 6d to 5s,
10 " do do 3s 9d to 5s 6d,
7 " Cotton warp Alpaccas, worth 6s,
8 " do do do 4s 6d to 5s,
10 " do do do 3s to 4s,
16 " do do do 2s 9d to 3s,
16 " do do do 1s 6d to 2s,

Also, French Wool Plaids, Scotch Plaids, Tartan Plaids and a great variety of Changeable and Figured Goods, all of which were purchased at the present ruinous prices and must be sold accordingly at

LINCOLN & WILLIAMS', 24 Shetucket-st.

The Latest Fashions
By Steamer CALEDONIA.
UNPARALLELED ATTRACTIONS!!!
NEW DRESS GOODS.

Call and see at
LINCOLN & WILLIAMS, 24 Shetucket.

Blankets! Blankets!

ROSE AND WHITNEY BLANKETS of superior quality, at LINCOLN & WILLIAMS

French, English and American

WOOLEN GOODS.—LINCOLN & WILLIAMS have now a complete stock of fine and low priced CLOTHS, Blue Black and Fancy Colors. Particular attention is invited to a few more pieces of those fine heavy Blue Black English Cloths at $5 00 a yard, which have sold at the rate of six pieces in five days. The reason why?—they are worth one dollar a yard more than we ask for them.

BEAVERS

of all qualities, from $1 75 to $5 00 per yard.

SATINETS

FROM 2s 6d to 4s a yard; Kentucky Jeans, Kearseys, Plaids, Serges, and the cheapest lot of Over Coat Bindings in the country. Purchasers may make a saving by calling at 24 Shetucket-street, corner Water-street. LINCOLN & WILLIAMS,
Oct 16 tf47

MILLINERY GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS.
LINCOLN & WILLIAMS

Have just received from the Importers, a splendid assortment of RICH RIBBONS, VELVETS, SILKS, LACES and other Millinery Goods, purchased at the present depressed prices, and will be sold at a great sacrifice from the cost of importation. MILLINERS and others making their Fall Purchases will find the richest styles, the greatest variety, and above all, the lowest prices, at 24 Shetucket-street, on the corner.

A VOICE
FROM THE GREAT
COMMERCIAL DEPOT;
READ AND BELIEVE!!
THE TIME HAS COME!!!

When CLOAK CLOTHS will be wanted, and OVER COAT CLOTHS MUST BE SOLD. And for this reason

ELY & CO., HAVE received and are now offering an extensive assortment of every desirable style of GOODS, for the above purposes at such astonishing low prices that the dictates of wisdom must be to call at the above named establishment and prepare for the approaching *COOL* season by purchasing Goods of every style from A. A. Thibets to Cotton warp Alpaccas at less than two thirds their real value—for proof, call and see at ELY & CO'S. 33 & 35 Shetucket-st.

They have Come,
MILLINERY GOODS.

THE newest styles of Velvets, Satins, Modes, for Hats together with Velvet Satin, double faced, Ribbons to match with other Millinery articles, comprising the most splendid assortment ever exhibited in this city, just received by ELY & CO.

N. B. All the above named stock of Millinery Goods for reasons which will be given to purchasers will be sold at

COST,

which are the lowest importers prices, come and look.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
French Thibets,

Of every shade of Color and all qualities with col'd Silk Velvets and trimmings to match, may now be found at ELY & CO.

Where also may be found some splendid Cashmere Shawls, new styles, cheaper than ever, just received by ELY & CO.

33 & 35 Shetucket-street.
October 16th. tf17

GEO. W. CONCKLIN,
BOOK AND JOB
PRINTER,
No. 51 Water-Street, Norwich, Conn.,

Every description of Letter Press Printing neatly and promptly executed.
August 7 637

Pedlars

CAN find the best assortment of "YANKEE NOTIONS" (excepting Razors,) in the place, and every kind of Goods wanted by Travelling Merchants at low prices, for cash, at
Sept. 19 43 LINCOLN & WILLIAMS.

One Look will satisfy

ANY one, that our assortment of Heavy Blk, Blue Black & Fancy VELVETS is the largest and cheapest in town.

TWEEDY BARROWS & CO.
Oct. 24. 4w43

MERCHANT'S HOTEL.
NORWICH CONN.,

THE subscribers having leased and fitted up the MERCHANT'S HOTEL, in first rate order, and are now ready for the reception of company. This house is located in the center of business, on an elevation of land which commands a delightful view of the river Thames and of the beautiful scenery on either side, and is a most desireable place of resortment either for the pleasure seeker or the man of business. No pains will be spared to make the Merchants Hotel what a public house should be—a house of comfort to the weary traveler. The table will always be supplied with viands and luxuries of the season. Large and airy sleeping apartments and accomodated Beds will be provided, and the charges be such as to compet with the times.

A few boarders can also be accomodated with good board at reasonable prices. If the servants do not preform their duty it is particularly requested that travelers and others would inform the landlord to that effect.

There is attached to the above house, a general Stage Office, where the Stage arrives and departs daily, also a first rate LIVERY STABLE, where good horses, and careful drivers can be had at short notice.

☞ Passengers carried to and from the Hotel to the Cars and Boat, *free of charge.*

E. & W. COTTRELL.
April 24th, '44. tf22

SIX months are allowed by the Court of Probate for the district of Woodstock, for the creditors to the estate of Susan Bugbee, late of said Woodstock deceased, to present their claims to said estate to Joshua Robinson, administrator, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

JOSHUA ROBINSON, Administrator.
Dated at Woodstock, this 23th day of Oct. 1844.
Oct 25, 1844. 49

G. B. PRINDLE.

HAS removed his One Price Watch, Jewelry, and Clock Establishment, to the Store (lately occupied by J. Ireson & Son's shoe dealers,) No. 144 Main-street,—opposite the sign post.

Full assortment of choice goods—and no variation in prices tolerated—a child may purchase as low as the closest buyer
April 24th, '44 tf32

Merchants

WHO "SORT UP" in the City of Norwich, are respectfully invited to call and examine the stock of

Lincoln & Williams

where they are assured of finding many goods below the market price, such as Alpaccas, Woolen Flannels, Cotton Flannels, Sattinetts, Dress Goods, &c, &c., and every variety of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods at the lowest market prices and on reasonable terms, at 24 Shetucket st.
Sept. 18 43

Hair Cutting! Hair Cutting!
SHAVING! SHAVING!

WOULD you submit to have your hair shorn by a Sheep-Shearer? or your beard shaved by a Butcher? Oh no, you would not! but we occasionally get into such hands, and who act very ungainly, well if you do not wish a continuance of such unskillful treatment, go forthwith to *Peck* the Inimitable Hair Cutter, who will arrange your Hair with judgment, neatness, taste and skill, and who will remove your beard (no matter how difficult) with ease and comfort; in a word he is *Taste* science.

J. H. Peck's Hair Cutting and Shaving Room, No. 40 Shetucket-St., opposite the Rail Road Depot.
Norwich, Oct. 17, 1844. 47

Wood and Willow ware,
Wholesale and Retail!

A LARGE lot just received from the manufacturer of all kinds and descriptions, consisting in part of Tubs of all sizes, Pails and Can Pails, Nest Boxes, Bowls, Trays, Wash-Boards, Clothes-Pines, Mortars, and other articles too many to enumerate, all of which will be sold at prices *unusually low.* Also, a good supply of Willow and other Baskets. A fresh supply of Teas, with GROCERIES of all kinds, may constantly be found at the store of

FAIRFIELD & ARMSTRONG.

P. S. Goods delivered free of expense to any part of the city.
April 3d. 9

SPORTSMEN ATTEND.

KINNEY & RAWSON keep constantly on hand Pigeons & Wilkes & John Hall & Sanbeck English **Sporting Powder.**

Dupont's Powder in half, quarter Kegs, and in canister.

Indian Rifle, do in canisters.

ALSO,

Superior blasting powder & patent Safety Fuse, at 42 Water st.
Sept 18 1y43

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
BOOTS AND SHOES,
At the Norwich SHOE STORE,
No. 34, Main-Street,
FRANKLIN HOUSE.

WHERE the subscriber has just received a large addition to his Stock. Consisting of almost every variety of BOOTS, SHOES and RUBBERS suitable for the FALL TRADE. Among which are MENS', BOYS', YOUTHS', and CHILDRENS'

THICK BOOTS,

comprising as good an assortment as can be found in Norwich, which will be sold at the very lowest prices.—Also, LADIES', MISSES', and CHILDRENS',

Shoes, Bootees, Gaiters, &c. &c.
RUBBERS,

Plain and Figured of all sizes. Also, a beautiful article of LINED RUBBERS, all of which will be sold as low as at any Store in Norwich, by Yours respectfully CHARLES TRACY.
Please call and examine. [Norwich, Oct. 8. 4m41

WITH A RUSH!
THE GREAT COMMERCIAL DEPOT,
For the Sale of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
No. 33 & 35 Shetucket-Street.

IS NOW filled with the richest Stock of Goods ever offered in this City, just received from the New York and Boston Importing Houses—bought within the last few days at the lowest REDUCED market prices; and must be sold for at least 25 per cent less than can be bought in Norwich. This establishment is acknowledged to possess advantages in the Dry Goods Trade, that places it beyond the power of a rival. It contains much the largest Stock, much the best assortment, much the richest and most desirable Styles. It also possesses the advantages of an experienced buyer who spends all his time watching the signs of the times in the New York and Boston Markets and buying bargains which enable them to sell at prices as much below their real value. Customers wishing anything in the Dry Goods line will find price, no kind of any objection at the extensive Dry Goods Store of ELY & CO.
Sept. 21 1844.

Alpaccas of good quality.

MAY now be found at ELY & CO'S, for the price to suit customers.
Sept. 24, '44. 144

Shawls! Shawls!

A LARGE lot of cheap Silk and Wool Shawls and a new lot of those rich Printed Cashmere the richest in the city, just received and for sale by ELY & CO.
Sept. 19 43

ELY & CO,

HAVE also received a fresh lot of Dry Goods, consisting of a large assortment of Silks Rept Cashmeres, Twilled Cashmeres, Crape de Laines, Crape de Ecosse, Mous de Laine &c. &c. Also a few pc. French Cashmere de Laine, superior quality and splendid patterns; also a few pc. Semandriss, together with a lot of Coburg Cloths of rich shaded colors; also a few pc. three colored shaded Silks, selling cheap and fast.

They have the pleasure of saying that they have much the largest and most splendid Stock of rich Goods ever offered in this market and they will sell them at prices that will defy all competition.

ELY & CO.
Sept. 18. 42

STILL THEY COME

4 CASES BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, at every price and quality, from 75 cts. to $7. per yd., all of which they can, *shall* and *will* sell from 10 to 15 per cent cheaper than any Dry Goods Establishment in New London County. And they are prepared to prove the above named fact satisfactory to any person or persons, who will call at their extensive Dry Goods Establishment.

No. 33 & 35 Shetucket-st.
ELY & CO.
st. 1 43

ELY & CO.

HAVE just opened 75 cases Dry Goods consisting in part of the following which they offer at less than the usual market prices.—

220 pc. BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,
27 pc. Beaver Cloths.
70 " Satinett.
4 Cases Prints.
3 Bales Flannels.
1 Case Rich Dress Silks,
37 Bales Sheetings.
20 " Drills and Tickings.
375 pc. Crape de Laines, Cashmere de Ecosse, Rept Cashmeres, Mous. de Laines, Semandiras, Cashmere Twills, &c., for Ladies Dresses.
10 pc. Coreana the richest Dress Goods in the world.

SHAWLS, without regard to quantity, of all prices from 1,50 to $16. Rich stripe Cashmere, do. new styles.

5 Cases Alpaccas Silk and Cot. warp.
1 Case Coburge.
1 " Orientals, Silk warps.
1 " do. do. do.

All of which were bought and bought cheap, will be sold and sold cheap by ELY & CO.
Sept. 24th, '44. 144

May now be found,

AT ELY & CO'S, 33 & 35 Shetucket St.

A SMALL lot of all wool Cashmeres and a few pc. Coreana the richest and most splendid styles of Dress Goods imported this season. Also a very pretty assortment of French Muslin Collars, now opening at ELY & CO'S.
Sept. 24th, 1844. tf144

GREAT ATTRACTION
FOR THE
LADIES;
SPLENDID EXHIBITION
OF FALL AND WINTER

Bonnets, Ribbons, Feathers, Artificial Flowers and Fashionable Millinery, at the

CONNECTICUT BONNET STORE,
HITCHCOCK AND PAYSON

Manufacturers of all kinds of Straw, Silk and Velvet Bonnets, and Manufacturers Ribbons, Feathers, Artificial Flowers, Band Boxes, &c., &c.

WOULD respectfully inform the Ladies of Norwich, and all the *region round about*, that we have one of the **Largest, Best Selected and Cheapest** Stock of GOODS that can possibly be found in this city. And we invite the Ladies to call and examine for themselves.

Bonnets altered Bleached and Pressed. Millinery department under the direction of Miss D. D. Clement.

Don't forget the place to buy Cheap. No. 17 Shetucket-Street.
Norwich, Oct 8th, '44. tf46

UNITED STATES CLOTHING STORE.
FIFTY THOUSAND GARMENTS FOR SALE
AT THE
EMPORIUM OF FASHIONS,
91 Main-street:

It is estimated that upwards of FIFTY THOUSAND PEOPLE will visit this Popular CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT this fall and winter for the PURPOSE OF BEING CLOTHED!

THE unaccountable low prices at which we are selling CLOTHING have influenced a multitude to visit us for no other reason than to save their money. And we challenge the whole world to produce a Clothing Establishment that can get up such superior articles of Clothing and sell them at such low prices.

The superb and costly variety of styles at such remarkable low prices, is astonishing the whole from circle of community. Look back and see how you have been paying your money for Clothing, and then contrast it with the prices we are selling at.

Frock and Dress Coats	from	$6 to 8,00.	Fine Cassimere and Doe skin pants from $3 to 6,00.
Rich figured and plain Vests	"	$1 to 4,00.	Silk, Satin, plain and figured Vests $2 to 6,00
Over Coats, wadded, quilted and tufted with velvet facings from			$6 to 18,00
Pilot Cloth and Beaver Coats	"		$5 " 12,00
Beaver and Satinet Pants	"		1,50 " 3,50
Sacks, of English American and Tweed Goods	"		2, " 5,00

Drawers, under Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Gloves and Suspenders Socks and Cravats, in any quantity

Next door to Charles Clark's Hat Store.

J. T. FAY.
Oct. 23. tf46

ARRIVALS EXTRAORDINARY!
The Subscriber has received per recent
ARRIVALS,
ON CONSIGNMENT

A MOST splendid lot of

BROADCLOTHS, VESTINGS, BEAVER CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETS, &c., &c.,

which can be bought cheap for cash. Call and examine

☞ Gentlemens' and Boy's Garments Cut and made in the latest Styles.

HENRY L. COOK, Merchant Tailor
No. 18 Shetucket-street.
Norwich, Oct. 16, '44.

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE NORWICH NEWS.
WM. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
OFFICE No. 36, SHETUCKET STREET,
next door North of the American House

CHEAP! CHEAP!!
FROM
25 to 50 per Cent
less than the Cost of Importation.

BOWEN & McNAMEE,
No. 16 WILLIAM-STREET, one door below Beaver,
NEW YORK.

In consequence of the late extensive
AUCTION PEREMTORY SALES OF
DRESS GOODS,
ARE now offering UNPRECEDENTED INDUCEMENTS to Merchants from all sections of the country, who need only call to be satisfied that they are now making sales at from 25 to 50 per cent less than the cost of importation.

The following articles demand *special attention*.
EXTRA RICH CASHMERE D'ECOSSE, Paris Pompadour styles, lately sold at $1 12½ to $1 25 cents per yard, now offered at 75 cents.
NEW STYLE "EXPOSITION" CASHMERE D'ECOSSE most splendid styles ever offered, and exhibited at the late great Fair in Paris, and cost from 98 cents to $1 05 now offered at 62½ to 75 cents per yard.
SPLENDID PARIS MUSLIN DE LAINES, richest and most fashionable styles, lately sold at 87½ cents to $1, now offered at 50 to 62 1-2 cents per yd.
Also, One Hundred Cases
ENGLISH & SCOTCH MUSLIN DE LAINES, CASHMERE D'ECOSSE, CHUSANS, AFFGHAN SATINS, CHAMELEON BROCADES, VELVET DE LAINES, and various other styles DRESS GOODS, now offered at
25 to 50 per cent Lower than Former Prices!

There is want of Dress Goods, (together with every description of Silk and Fancy Goods,) will do well to call and be convinced that the above is literally true.
P. S. Auction prices from day to day, will be the standard from which sales shall be made, without reference to cost of importation, or late former prices.
New York, Oct. 8th, '44. 1f46

"The Magnetic Battery."
THE trials that have been made of the recently improved "Magnetic Battery," confirm the belief that it is destined to produce great and important changes in the healing art. In all cases of distortion and curvature of the spine; where anchylosis is not formed, permanent relief can be obtained by the daily use of the battery and the proper co-ordinate medication. The remote as well as proximate cause of this malady is a loss of vital action of the muscles of one side while the antagonist muscles remain in full tone. By this gradual deformity the internal organs, as the heart, liver, stomach, lungs, &c., become displaced and consequently loose their healthy action, until permanent disease and fatality is the result. The only rational or possible method of relief in these cases, is to restore the lost action of the weakened muscles—this, the course of medication hitherto devised, is so well calculated to effect, as this form of practice. The effects of the action of the machine upon the muscles in these cases, is most extraordinary, most wonderful, and gives us a true conception of the unlimited power, of the all pervading forces by which we obtain such results. Nor less specific is this plan of treatment in the different forms of consumption—as upwards of twenty cases of *tube-water consumption* have been successfully treated by one physician in N. Y., during the last 8 months. The details of these remarkable cures and the addresses of the patients are open to all enquirers. In attestation of the powers of this instrument to effect results to which it makes pretentions, the following is quoted from Mr. Ellsworth's report dated Jan. 31st, 1844,—when speaking of Morse's Telegraph:
"Intimately connected with this branch of science employed in effecting results obtained by the Telegraph are the medicinal applications of the Magnetic Battery, mentioned in the report of one of the examiners. This same wonderful agent—the electro Magnetic fluid, which also gilds the metals and separates the beautiful ores, dissolves the calculus (stone in the bladder) without pain, rescuing thus many victims otherwise doomed to a lingering death, or the sad alternative of a most excruciating operation. The facility with which medicines are infused into the system by the aid of this battery leads us to hail the approach of a quicker alleviation of human woes, and the future success of experiment fraught with the brightest anticipations.
HENRY L. ELLSWORTH,
Commissioner of Patents.
To his Hon: the President of the Senate of U. S."
Other forms of disease have been treated with equal success in this way—such as scirrhus, cancer, scrofula, white-swellings, paralysis, lumbago, sciatica, rheumatism, Deafness, swelling of the tonsils, &c. &c.
HENRY LEE,
Homœopathic physician.
Rooms, at the "American House."
October 2, 44. 1y45

Fales's Cathartic Lozenges,
THOUGH prepared from a great many Vegetable Substances, are as palatable and pleasant to taste as any other Confectionary Compound.
(☞)-This preparation is decidedly the best among all the known cathartic preparations; for while its operation is as sure as Salts, Castor Oil, Calomel and Jalop, or any other, cathartic medicine, it has the advantage over all in being pleasant to eat, while all other cathartics are generally disagreeable to take. Price 25 cents per box, with full directions, and may be found at the Depository, No. 2 Broad street.

FALES'S WORM LOZENGES.
Are a safe and sure remedy for Worms. Children love them. They act like a charm in removing the symptoms, such as starting in sleep, grating the teeth, paleness about the mouth and nose, occasional sickness at the stomach, precarious appetite, swelled bowels, and general feverish habit. The child falls into a quiet sleep, the worms are stupified and expelled, and the child, as far as heard from, in every instance has been cured.
Price 25 cents per box, with full directions; sold at 2 Broad street.

FALES'S COUGH LOZENGES.
Are beneficial in all common Colds and Coughs, Whooping Cough, Inflamation in the Throat and Lungs, in the Croup or Hives, and more certain to operate satisfactory than the celebrated HIVE SYRUP. The most happy effect is obtained in a few moments; the symptoms disappear and the disease is broken up by the magical effect of these Lozenges.
Full directions accompany each box, and found at the Depository, 2 Broad street.

FALES'S DYSENTERY LOZENGES.
Are a safe and agreeable remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhœa of adults, and for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Bowel Complaints of children. Particular attention must be paid to the directions which accompany each box.

FALES'S CAMPHOR LOZENGES,
Are beneficial in all common and sick headache, and where there is a sense of tightness or weight over the eyes, in eruptive diseases, such as Measles and Small Pox. Also in Mania, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Hysteria, in St. Vitus Dance, and in all cases of Languor and Oppressions of the Vital Powers, and may be taken with safety by women and children in all conditions.
Full directions accompany each box.

FALE'S CYPRIAN HAIR TONIC,
Is now so extensively known and justly celebrated that further comment upon it will be useless; we can say, however, with truth, that among the many thousands who have purchased the Tonic in this or other countries, none have returned with complaints while thousands have expressed not only their approbation, but their wonder and admiration of beholding its effects. A few bottles only can be had, at 2 Broad street.

CLEAR OUT YOUR RATS.
The gnawings and antics of these destructive creatures can be hushed forever in your House or Store, if you will procure a box of the genuine
MADAGASCAR RAT EXTERMINATOR
and use it according to directions. You cannot depend upon it unless obtained at J. J. FALES' No 96 Commercial, corner of Lewis & Commercial Streets, Boston, or of the following:
AGENTS.
Norwich, Samuel Tyler and John L. Devotion: New London, Wm. Stearns, Stoddard & Allen, A. Beckwith; Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Mystic Bridge Keeney & Brown; Noank, Brown & Wilbur; Stonington Point, Elisha Faxon, Jr.; Lyme, Joseph Brockway; Hadlyme, Ely P. Wells; East Haddam, R. W. Miller; Moodus, Sheffield Lewis; Leesville, Richmond & Upham; Middle Haddam, Child & Carrier; Portland, John Payne; South Glastenbury, Oliver Brainard and Wm. W. Post & Co; Colchester, A. M. Hurlbut; Willimantic, Jason Safford and R. Moulton; Scotland, James Burnet; Howard's Valley, G. D. Spencer; Hampton, Wm. Brown; Andover, Loomis & Button; South Coventry, D. M. Buell; Mansfield, Geo. T. Clark and Z. Storrs & Son; Chaplain, Walter Goodell; Phoenixville, John B. Adams; Eastford, Joseph Dorsett and Calvin Whitney; Ashford, E. B. Hibbard.
Oct. 16. p1y47

WRIGHT'S
Indian Vegetable Pills,
—OF THE—
N. American College of Health.
THESE extraordinary Pills are composed of plants which grow spontaneously on our own soil, and are, therefore, better adapted to our constitution that medicines concocted from foreign drugs, however well they may be compounded; and as the INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS are founded upon the principle that the human body is, in truth,
SUBJECT TO BUT ONE DISEASE,
viz, corrupt humors, and that medicines cures this disease on
NATURAL PRINCIPLES
by cleansing and purifying the body, it will be manifest, that if the constitution be not entirely exhausted, a perseverance in their use, according to directions, is absolutely certain to drive disease of every name from the body.
When we wish to restore a Swamp or Morass to fertility, we drain it of the superabundant waters.—In like manner, if we wish to restore the body to health, we must cleanse it of impurity.
THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS
Will be found one of the best, if not the very best medicines in the world for carrying out this
GRAND PURIFYING PRINCIPLE,
because they expel from the body all morbid and corrupt humors—the cause of disease—in any way and NATURAL MANNER; and while they every day give
EASE AND PLEASURE,
diseases of every name is rapidly driven from the body.
The above named INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS have been three years before the American public; and we can now say, without fear of contradiction, that of all the various medicines which have heretofore been popular, not one has given such universal satisfaction, or obtained such a permanent hold upon the affections of the people. Not only do all who use it invariably experience relief, and recommend it in the strongest terms; but it has effected some of the most astonishing cures ever performed by medicine.
From the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.
THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS,
Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are attaining great celebrity in New England as well as other parts of the United States. The attempts of persons to defraud the public by the sale of spurious articles, meet with general reprobation. Mr. Wright is an indefatigable business man, and shows an army of cures by the medicine, which warrant confidence in the virtues of his Indian Vegetable Pills.
From the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times.
THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.
People are pretty well satisfied by this time, that Calomel and the other thousand and one mineral preparations of the shops are better adapted, as a general rule, to kill rather than cure the patient.—As a matter of course, vegetable medicines are therefore in great request. There are very many humbugs however, among the latter, and we would advise all those who have the least regard for their health, to try the *INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS of the North American College of Health*, sold at 169 Race street, Philadelphia—as they are the preparation of one intimately acquainted with the healing art.
From the Boston Daily Times.
INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.
Of all the public advertised medicines of the day, we know of none that we can more safely recommend for the "ills that flesh is heir to," than the Pills that are sold at the depot of the North American College of Health, No 198 Tremont street Boston. Several instances we know of, where they are used in families with the highest satisfaction. And no longer ago than yesterday, we heard an eminent physician of this city recommend them in high terms. There used to be in the community a great repugnance to the use of QUACK medicines, as they are all indiscriminately termed, but it was mainly owing to the regular M. D.'s constantly denouncing them. They are, however becoming more liberal in this respect, and the consequence is, that good vegetable medicines are now more extensively used than formerly.
AGENTS.
SAMUEL TYLER, Norwich, will sell by the dozen to those who wish to purchase to sell again.

R. W. ROATH,	Norwich.
Geo. D. Fuller,	Norwich Town.
S. C. Osgood,	Dean Hill.
Tracy Huntington & Co.	Yantic Ville.
A. L. Hyde,	Franklin.
A. G. Bailey,	Lebanon.
G. Robinson,	"
Stephen Fitch,	Fitchville.
H. Morey,	Bozrahville
Stanton,	Jewett City
Albert Ray & Co.	Greenville.
C. & G. Lewis,	Uncasville
B. F. Collins,	Mystic.
B. F. Hoxie,	Mystic Bridge
Wm. Browning,	Giles Ferry.
Nathan Beckwith,	New London.
J. H Lewis & Co.	Westerly R. I.
E. W. Babcock & Co.	" "
R. Burnett,	Groton.
R. M Smith,	"
E. Faxon Jr.	Stonington.
Wm. B. Hull,	North Stonington

New England Office, 198 Tremont-street,
May 1st. 1844. 3o32

Franklin House,
Franklin Square, Main-street,
NORWICH, CONN.
THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the Travelling public generally, that he has leased the above named establishment and has made many alterations and improvements in furnishing the House with new furniture throughout, so as to place it in every respect in the best condition for company, for whose comfort it is peculiarly well calculated, having large airy rooms, commanding a fine view of the river and the beautiful scenery of the surrounding hills. The Table will be supplied with the best that the market affords. Carriages always in readiness to convey passengers to the House, Boats and Cars, free of expense. Horses and Carriages can be furnished and good Stabling provided by the proprietor. Prices to correspond with the times.
The above House will be under the superintendence of Mr. Woodard.
B. F. PENDLETON, Proprietor
Norwich, April 22. 1y22

The Norwich News.

VOL. IV.—NO. 52. NORWICH, CONN., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1844. WHOLE NO. 208.

BOOTS, BOOTS, BOOTS,
HEAR! HEAR! HEAR!
TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!!
GREAT APPLAUSE!

J. IRESON & SON,
BEG leave to inform their friends and the public that they have this week received, in addition to their former extensive Stock,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
BOOTS & SHOES.
Designed expressly for the FALL AND WINTER TRADE,
Consisting of almost every variety usually manufactured—which we offer to our customers at a VERY SMALL advance from cost.
The attention of Country Merchants is respectfully directed to our assortment of thick work, and particularly Cow Hide Boots, of which *every case is warranted*.
J. IRESON & SON.
140 Main Street.—Oct. 23. 4f

FASHIONABLE CLOAK GOODS.
No. 24 Shetucket-street, Norwich, Ct.
AS the season for purchasing Cloaks, is at hand, the following assortment is worthy the attention of buyers
A A Thibet Cloths Blue Black, Emerald, Plumb, Stone, Drab, Royal, Purple, and other fashionable colors.

5	pieces	Silk warp Orientals,
5	"	" " Cashmeres,
10	"	" and Cotton warp Indians,
6	"	plain Blue Black Silk and Wool Cloakings,
4	"	Silk warp Alpaccas, 5s to 7s
10	"	do do 5s to 8s,
20	"	do do 4s 6d to 5s,
10	"	do do 3s 9d to 5s 6d,
1	"	Cotton warp Alpaccas, worth 6s,
6	"	do do do 4s to 5s,
20	"	do do do 3s to 4s,
18	"	do do do 2s 6d to 3s,
15	"	do do do 1s 6d to 3s.

Also, French Wool Plaids, Scotch Plaids, Tartan Plaids and a great variety of Changeable and Figured Goods, all of which were purchased at the present ruinous prices and must be sold accordingly at
LINCOLN & WILLIAMS', 24 Shetucket-st.

The Latest Fashions
By Steamer CALEDONIA.
UNPARALLELED ATTRACTIONS!!!
NEW DRESS GOODS,
Call and see at
LINCOLN & WILLIAMS, 24 Shetucket-st.

Blankets! Blankets!
ROSE AND WHITNEY BLANKETS of superior quality, at LINCOLN & WILLIAMS

French, English and American
WOOLEN GOODS.—LINCOLN & WILLIAMS have now a complete stock of fine and low priced CLOTHS, Blue Black and Fancy Colors. Particular attention is invited to a few more pieces of those fine heavy Blue Black English Cloths at $5 00 a yard, which have sold at the rate of six pieces in five days. The reason why!—they are worth one dollar a yard more than we ask for them.
BEAVERS
of all qualities, from $1 75 to $5 00 per yard.
SATINETS
FROM 2s 6d to 6s a yard; Kentucky Jeans, Kerseys, Plaids, Serges, and the cheapest lot of Over Coat Bindings in the country. Purchasers *may make* a saving by calling at 24 Shetucket-street, corner Water-street.
LINCOLN & WILLIAMS,
Oct 16 1f47

The Greek Maiden.
BY MARY V. SPENCER.

It was a summer afternoon, and the murmur of bees came drowsily to the ear. The light wind scarcely stirred the leaves, and the sea heaved up and fell lazily. On a bold promontory overlooking the Ægean, sat a Greek maiden, her eyes now straining across the distant water, and now watching the narrow mountain road which led up to the summit where she stood, as if on the lookout for some one, but uncertain by what way he would approach. At length her eyes caught sight of an athletic form bounding up the rocks, and in the splendid costume of his race she recognized her long looked for lover.

'You have come at last, my life,' she said in the passionate language of the east, embracing him, 'never to leave me again, I hope.'

'Would God it were so,' he answered sadly, 'but while our native soil is profaned by the foot of a Turk, every true Greek must be up and in arms. Pray heaven, love, that this scourge may be over soon and then we can be happy.'

Tears filled the maiden's eyes, but she knew her lover was inflexible; and indeed how could she ask him to desert his country's cause, even if he would consent.

'I have watched for you, day by day, from this spot, but I forget every anxiety now that you are here. Let us go in the house, for you look weary.'

'I am indeed so,' was the reply. 'It was through a thousand perils I reached you, for the whole lower country swarms with the enemy, and I had more than one narrow escape.'

The maiden started in alarm.

'What if they should track you here?' she said, with tremulous tones.

'Oh! there is no danger of that,' said her lover, reassuring her. 'I eluded them too adroitly, and they are now looking for me on the other side of the plain. But let us go to the house.'

It was one of those mountain homes where alone security could be found during the late struggle of the Greeks for freedom; and when the young soldier entered its neat walls, he felt a sense of security that had been a stranger to him, in that wild and predatory warfare, for months. The family consisted only of the father and mother of the maiden; and their delight to see him was only equalled by that of the daughter. So all were happy; and as they sat around the evening meal, they forgot for a while even the wrongs of their country, and pictured years of happiness in the future yet in store for them.

The sun was just setting, and the young Greek and his mistress had walked to the door to see the blue Ægean smiling under his departing beams, when suddenly the noise of a rock tumbling headlong, as if dislodged from some neighboring spot and dashing down the precipice, attracted the quick ear of the lover. He looked hurriedly around. The head of a Turk was just rising above the level of the rock, and immediately two or three other turbans were seen following him as he sprang on the little plain where the dwelling stood.

'We are betrayed,' he cried, 'secure yourselves in the house, or seek some spot for concealment. The enemy are on us.'

He drew his yatagan as he spoke, and, at the same instant, the enemy recognising him sprang forward with loud shouts.

'This way,' eagerly said the maiden, 'they are too many for you. Fly, oh! fly,' she exclaimed agonizingly, as he hesitated, 'we have a sure place of refuge if we can gain it unseen.'

Her lover cast a bitter glance at the foe as he counted their overwhelming numbers, and then reluctantly yielded and with quick steps followed his mistress into the house. Her parents had already disappeared. Hastening through the back door, she led her lover into a small grove of trees, and in a few minutes stood before the mouth of a cave, completely concealed from sight by the thick underwood growing over it. Here they took refuge.

For half an hour the fugitives remained in their retreat, though the lion heart of the young Greek chafed to hear his enemies so near, and he unable to strike a blow. At length the sound of their voices died away. Many minutes now were suffered to elapse; but finally the young soldier insisted on his going forth to see if the enemy had departed. His mistress begged him to wait longer, and her entreaties for a while prevailed, but when another half hour had elapsed he cautiously left the cave.

With trembling anxiety they waited his return, and every minute seemed an hour to the maiden. At length even her parents admitted that his absence was unexpectedly long, and could not conceal their fears. The daughter would listen to no entreaties, but insisted on leaving their retreat to ascertain the cause of his absence, and notwithstanding her mother's prayers set forth. What a scene presented itself to her eyes at she emerged into the open air. The night had set in, but the whole heavens were illuminated with a lurid glare, which her heart told her, even before she approached it, came from her burning home, once so happy, and where she had so fondly hoped to spend her wedded life. But a greater sorrow than the destruction of the roof under which she had been born was before her. In vain she searched every where for her lover. The little plain on which the house stood, was circumscribed at the most, and a few minutes was sufficient for a thorough search in every part of it; but no where was her lover to be found. With tearful eyes and faluting heart she approached at last the edge of the precipice, where the enemy had first appeared. She almost fainted when her eyes met the broken yatagan of her lover, and saw the ground wet with large drops of blood, and dented with hurried footsteps as if a deadly struggle had taken place there. She sank on the rock, and leaning her head on her hands, while large tears rolled quick and fast down her cheeks, looked across the darkened sea, over which the still burning embers of her father's house threw a lurid glare. All at once her eye fell upon a sail. It was that, she felt, in which her lover, if alive, was being borne away into captivity, and burying her face on the rock, she gave way to convulsive sobbings.

O! the first sorrow of the young and innocent heart. How it crushes the soul, and makes its wish for death. Long wept the helpless maiden, her only thought being that life was now worthless, and that it would have been better if she had not been born. It would in that moment, have been a relief to her to have found the corpse of her lover, for she could then have enjoyed the melancholy satisfaction of paying it the last rites of sepulture; but now, that it was not here, she knew he was a prisoner, and reserved, perhaps, for the dreadful death of impalement.

Long she wept, there hysterically. Once or twice she looked up, but her eyes were so blinded with tears that she could see nothing but a dim waste before her; and when she fixed her gaze on the spot where the sail had been it was not there.

"It has vanished in the gloom," she murmured 'and I shall never see him more. Would that I were dead!'

The terrible conviction was more than she could endure, her weak nerves gave way, and she fainted. Ah! wisely does heaven, when our sorrows become too great for endurance, fling the veil of insensibility over them.

Morning dawned heavily and slowly, and on that now desolate promontory, the weeping parents watched over their dying daughter. The dreadful shock had destroyed her, and during the night she had passed from one faint fit to another. The agonized hearts of her parents almost broke to see her sufferings, and as they watched over her couch on the hard rock—for the conflagration had left them no better repose, the tears fell thickly from their eyes.

"I shall meet him soon, dearest mother," said the poor girl faintly, as the day began to break. "They cannot separate us in heaven. His sufferings will soon be over——"

"Do not talk so," said her sobbing parent. "He may yet escape, and all of us be happy. Oh! it breaks my heart to hear you."

The sufferer smiled faintly, but shook her head.—A silence of several minutes now ensued broken only by the half stifled sobs of the mother.

"Hark!" suddenly said the maid, "I hear a foot step—oh! God, can it be!" she said rising with flushed cheek and eager eyes, "surely it is his—yet no! it cannot, cannot be," she added plaintively.

All started up and listened attentively. A step was certainly approaching, though the darkness that preceded the dawn prevented them from seeing any one. Suddenly, a form emerged from the shadows, and with a quick joy they recognized him whom they had thought a prisoner.

"Are you indeed alive! Oh! heavenly father, be praised," said the now reviving girl, flinging herself on her lover's bosom; while the parent lifted up their eyes to their Creator and poured forth deep prayers for his providential return and for the life of their child, which they now felt was restored to them.

As soon as the mutual agitation had somewhat subsided, the young Greek narrated the circumstances which had befall him since he left the cave. He had as they supposed, fallen into the hands of the Turks, been threatened with death for not revealing the retreat of his mistress, whom they had seen with him on their first appearance. But, finding him immoveable, they resolved to bear him off. Luckily, a few miles from sea, they had met with a Greek cruiser and been captured, when, taking a light skiff, the young soldier had hastened back to assure his mistress of his safety, and undertake her protection in their now homeless state.

In one of the prettiest vallies of Greece, amid embowering vines and wild flowers, loaded with fragrance, stands a neat dwelling, and there, the toils and perils of war long past, the hero and heroine of our story now reside, surrounded by a family of lovely children. But often, in the gathering twilight, the father, that they may appreciate the blessings of the peace their beautiful country now enjoys, rehearses the story of that eventful life.—*Ladies' Nat. Mag. for No.*

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The Farm House.

Mr. Colman, in his eloquent and instructive Address, delivered at the Annual Cattle show and Fair of the Monroe County Agricultural Society, in Rochester, New York, discourses most pleasingly and philosophically upon the improvement of Agriculture as an art and a profession; and, considering the subject in both relations, proves with peculiar simplicity and force, "that there is not on the part of either men or women, the slightest incompatibility between any household or out-door care, any domestic service, any farm labor whatever, and the highest intellectual cultivation, utmost delicacy and refinement of manners, genuine courtesy and politeness, which are to be found in any condition of life, and which in their true character, constitute the charm of social intercourse." In illustration of this beautiful truth, Mr. Colman brings before the mental eye, the following lovely picture of real life, in which nature, agriculture and intellect, unite to create a household of peace, contentment and happiness:

I recollect on one occasion of passing the night at the house of an agricultural friend in another State. He had been brought up to mercantile life in England, and was a man of excellent education and extensive reading. He had retired from business to a farm, where he designed to pass the evening of his days in the calm pursuits of rural life, to which he was enthusiastically attached. He possessed an independant fortune, but his sound judgement and experience admonished him that an entire remission of labor would be fatal to his peace if not to his health, and that the true secret of rational and social enjoyment, lay in the constant, reasonable and healthful exertion of the bodily and mental power, in the pursuit of some worthy object. Without regard to his fortune, he determined to devote a reasonable portion of his time to the improvement of his farm, to cultivate it in the best manner, and to render it as productive as possible; and make this an object of pursuit as he would have done if his living had depended upon it. He had grown up daughters, who had enjoyed and improved the best advantage of a polite and substantial education which wealth in England could afford. They sympathised in their father's views, and with their brothers took their full share of the labors of the farm.

I found the house as I expected to find it; neatness and order and simple elegance presiding in every department, and "books and work and healthful play" dividing the hours' and placing listlessness and care at defiance. My attention was directed to a beautiful mahogany bee-hive of three stories, and so attached to one of the windows that it was easy at any time by removing a slide to see the busy and indefatigable colonists at their tasks. The order and industry of this household, "skilfully building their cells and gathering honey all the day from every opening flower," were an index to the condition of the well-regulated family whose hospitality I was enjoying.

I shall say nothing of my dreams that night; for that I confess was the golden age of youth and the starry season of poetic fancy and illusion. I will not say what angels in white hovering around my head, decked my chamber with the fairest flowers, and shook from their lily-white hands the sweetest perfumes over my pillow. I rose at the peeping of dawn, while as yet the night was struggling with the morning, as if reluctant to quit her hold; and objects were yet covered with that grey light, which forms the transition state from night to day. I was determined to ransack the premises, before the family should be stirring, and my first visit was to the barn yard to see the cows, which I have always regarded as among the best benefactors of man, and with a veneration approaching almost to idolatry with which this beneficient animal is regarded by the natives of Hindostan.

But I found that I was anticipated; for the well known sound of the streaming milk at once struck my ears, and, as I entered, the vision of one of those girls, who had bid me good night a few hours before, presented itself before me, not in mind's eye, but in real form of substance. With a neat tye cap, a plain cape bonnet, partly, and I believe, a little slyly thrown back, a short loose gown, a white apron, the very emblem of purity, her locks neatly combed on each side of her forehead after the style of the Madonna; and her face as radiant with the freshness of health, as new the morning became radiant with the dawn light, what object could have been more beautiful? Even my kind wife would have forgiven my admiration. "Here," she told me, "was the care of the milk establishment," and never did I enjoy a higher honor than to carry her full pails into the dairy room, presenting in its fixtures and its product, in its white and golden treasures, the perfection of neatness and order. This was the first duty of the morning; and when the breakfast hour arrived, the same bright vision in a style of simple elegance, "when least adorned, adorned the most," presided at their cheerful meal, dispensing not merely the products of her dairy skill and the delicious bread and condiments made by other fair hands in the household, but intermingling with these the brilliant treasures of a cultivated intellect and a well cultivated mind, and the charms of an unaffected and improved politeness.

Escape of Manure from the Soil.

Mr. S. M. Brockeway of Hamburgh, Conn., proposes the following query:—Does manure pass off from a sandy soil by evaporation, or does it descend deep into the earth with the water?

We have no doubt that manure may be carried off in both the ways suggested by our correspondent. If a quantity is taken and exposed to the action of the air and rains, its value is after a while dissipated. A person in close proximity to this manure, may have noticed a disagreeable odor issuing from it. This was an indication that some of the most valuable portions of the manure, were escaping in the form of gas. At the same time that waste is thus going on, rains may be washing away the valuable particles that are not taken off in the atmosphere, till at length by the combined process of wasting and evaporation, nothing is left but a mass of inert matter. Now this wasting process here described, may go on in a greater or less degree when the manure is deposited in the soil—modified, of course, by the nature of the soil, and the depth to which the manure is buried. In a very light and porous soil, a deeper covering is required to prevent waste from evaporation, than would be necessary in one more compact; but the more loose the soil, the greater would be the liability of waste from the descent of the manure by water. That manure, in some cases does thus descend is proved from the fact that earth has been removed to a depth of four feet from the surface, where barns and stables have stood, which exhibited traces of the enriching deposit, and which on being applied to soil, plainly showed its fertilizing properties in the increased luxuriance of vegetation. On moist and cold lands, manure should be kept near the surface; if it is deeply buried, it is inactive. On wet soils especially for grass lands, we should prefer applying manure entirely to the surface. No specific rule can be given in regard to the depth to which manure should be placed in the soil, and the kind of crop to be cultivated. In general, we should prefer to cover it no deeper than should appear to be necessary to prevent the escape of the gases evolved by decomposition; and this depth will depend on the one said, on the character of the soil; on land in some cases would be equal to three in other cases.—*Albany Cultivator.*

IMPORTANT TRUTH. The Newburgh Daily expresses our sentiments and those of the whole craft of "Paper Makers," in the following:

"Newspaper borrowers are always the keenest critics. Their noses snuff pollution and their pure eyes drop water at error which they signal to read, and cheat to obtain. Those who take and pay for their papers are filled with the milk of human kindness; and they commune with indulgence. It takes one of your stealing and borrowing fraternity to out-do the real double distilled bitterness of fault finding."

CONNECTICUT ELECTION
FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.
1844.

	APRIL.			NOVEMBER.		
	Whig.	Dem.	Ab.	Clay.	Polk.	Ab.
Hartford	1477	969	36	1500	1052	41
Avon	104	59	9	143	37	9
Berlin	345	336	49	374	372	42
Bristol	308	237	24	325	238	21
Bloomfield	132	184	20	128	201	18
Burlington	139	170	25	141	134	6
Canton	232	178	16	230	130	20
East Hartford	285	267	3	289	294	1
East Windsor	411	267		414	268	1
Enfield	201	158	3	205	172	6
Farmington	197	180	56	192	198	61
Glastenbury	217	414	9	217	409	9
Granby	258	259		287	391	
Hartland	140	149	1	146	122	1
Manchester	214	176	5	239	166	5
Marlborough	80	80		89	72	3
Rocky Hill	109	126	4	104	122	2
Simsbury	186	179	2	206	172	1
Southington	183	304	40	215	270	16
Suffield	321	317		261	354	3
Wethersfield	276	251	12	275	245	14
Windsor	209	273		237	319	3
	5005	4766	298	5062	4528	287

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

New Haven	1494	1142	24	1726	1107	24
Bethany	75	297	2	80	106	4
Branford	101	172	1	112	200	
Cheshire	194	195	2	196	199	2
Derby	342	289	2	354	261	3
East Haven	102	101		215	97	
Guilford	194	308	78	299	293	83
Hamden	128	249		131	247	
Madison	187	168	17	198	165	4
Meriden	171	233	40	206	248	39
Middlebury	110	44	2	98	46	0
Milford	383	114	1	381	98	4
Naugatuck*						
North Branford	120	119	1	118	124	2
North Haven	163	171		149	161	1
Orange	148	106	1	185	80	
Oxford	147	128		141	108	
Prospect	68	54	11	67	54	9
Southbury	147	151	.7	171	153	6
Wallingford	152	240	14	154	244	14
Waterbury	411	410	24	348	257	16
Woodbridge	123	100		116	96	
Wolcott	44	79	0	63	85	0
	5065	4650	224	5379	4522	223

*New Town.

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

New London	354	433	49	424	478	59
Norwich	944	593	51	875	596	66
Lisbon	87	119	9	130	115	7
Colchester	204	210	6	231	222	9
East Lyme	114	99	11	125	144	17
Franklin	97	115	14	84	101	10
Griswold	172	148	7	190	130	7
Groton	135	214	4	166	217	3
Lebanon	179	224	20	163	218	19
Ledyard	110	143		143	128	
Lisbon	91	94	13	110	108	
Lyme	230	308	17	263	190	6
Montville	163	87	31	191	186	25
N. Stonington	179	198	2	178	271	2
Preston	158	182	9	178	173	5
Salem	78	88		91	85	3
Stonington	353	213	9	422	287	7
Waterford	124	167	8	151	202	6
	3539	3564	257	4063	3709	300

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

Fairfield	335	168		379	180	1
Bridgeport	450	405		512	397	15
Brookfield	138	152		142	176	1
Darien	120	69	12	194	86	19
Danbury	486	502	8	543	508	5
Greenwich	256	287	16	348	355	18
Huntington	109	151		128	141	
Monroe	89	190	5	49	201	4
New Canaan	217	225	10	223	223	15
New Fairfield	100	101	4	88	100	3
Newtown	291	294	5	319	307	5
Norwalk	409	252	16	478	256	20
Redding	174	148	0	193	159	5
Ridgefield	276	189	1	289	208	1
Stamford	411	270	1	465	263	
Sherman	50	110	15	49	145	10
Stratford	171	142	26	194	149	23
Trumbull	149	150	1	151	146	
Weston	139	283		177	267	
Wilton	308	136	8	229	152	6
Westport	210	186	5	210	199	4
	4805	4400	143	5375	4194	140

WINDHAM COUNTY.

Brooklyn	136	123		164	134	12
Ashford	267	213		230	200	67
Canterbury	172	131	1	256	134	2
Chaplin	79	63	15	85	26	7
Hampton	80	249	20	75	229	24
Killingly	312	337	46	343	375	31
Plainfield	200	181	18	216	196	14
Pomfret	188	132	34	195	129	31
Sterling	109	109		120	101	1

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Middletown	567	617	66	660	643	43
Chatham	99	173		99	173	
Chester	94	106	9	78	106	7
Clinton	151	102	6	147	90	10
Durham	139	117	5	133	120	4
East Haddam	264	256	4	274	261	
Haddam	219	251		225	266	
Killingworth	64	157	5	68	146	8
Portland	176	202		207	196	
Saybrook	231	218	43	263	264	22
Westbrook	112	86	30	102	80	29
	2124	2263	147	2323	2364	130

TOLLAND COUNTY.

Tolland	134	176	19	137	180	16
Bolton	80	98	1	85	97	6
Columbia	74	124		71	129	2
Coventry	260	198	6	237	203	12
Ellington	148	208	5	160	196	5
Hebron	176	196	15	168	175	17
Mansfield	209	214	76	198	222	17
Somers	147	190	98	163	189	19
Stafford	243	276	38	313	313	21
Union	62	80		75	66	
Vernon	243	97	4	230	99	3
Willington	160	124	7	156	110	4
	1860	1882	114	1966	1949	131

RECAPITULATION,

	Clay.	Polk.	Abs.
Hartford County	6262	5636	287
N. Haven "	5378	4522	223
N. London "	4082	3709	306
Fairfield "	5375	4594	140
Litchfield "	2619	2552	363
Windham "	4087	3736	323
Middlesex "	2323	2354	130
Tolland "	1965	1949	131
	26091	23046	1823

From the New Haven Register.

We publish the following good old song of Jefferson and Liberty, as particularly appropriate at this time, when the country has just emerged from a contest as important in its results as was that of 1800, in the triumph of Jefferson. Aside from the patriotic spirit which is breathed in every line, there is a harmony in the versification, and a richness in the good old tune, that makes it highly pleasing to republican ears; we hope every democrat will preserve a copy, learn the tune, and be ready to swell the chorus, at the first democratic festival. To such persons as are anxious to get up a persecuting warfare with naturalized citizens, we particularly recommend it:—

Jefferson and Liberty.

The gloomy night before us flies,
The reign of terror now is o'er;
Its gags, inquisitors, and spies,
Its harpies of hordes are no more.

CHORUS.

Rejoice, Columbian's Sons, rejoice!
To Tyrants never bend the knee!
But join with heart, and soul and voice,
For Jefferson and Liberty!

O'er vast Columbia's varied clime,
Her cities, forests, shores and lakes,
In rising majesty sublime,
Immortal Liberty prevails.

Hail! long expected, glorious day!
Illustrious, memorable morn!
That Freedom's Fabric from decay,
Rebuilds for millions yet unborn.

While its hallowed walls, immense,
Array'd in tyranny's defence,
To crush an injured people's cries.

No lording here, with gaping jaws,
Shall wring from Industry its food;
No fiery Bigot's holy laws
Lay waste our fields and streets in blood.

Here strangers from a thousand shores,
Compelled by Tyranny to roam,
Shall find smiled abundant stores,
A sober and a happier home.

Here Art shall lift her laurel'd head,
Wealth, Industry, and Peace divine;
And where dark pathless forests spread,
Rich fields and lofty cities shine.

From Europe's wants and woes remote,
A dreary waste of waves between,
Here Plenty cheers the humblest cot,
And smiles on every village-green.

Here as free as air's unbounded space,
To every soul and sect shall be
That sacred privilege of our race,
The worship of the Deity.

Whose gifts, great Liberty! are thine:
To thee [illegible] we owe to thee;
Immortal may their memories shine,
Who fought and died for Liberty.

What heart but hails a scene so bright,
What soul but inspiration draws!
Who would not guard so dear a right,
Or die in such a glorious cause!

Let foes to freedom dread the name,
But should they touch the sacred tree,
Millions of patriot swords shall flame
O'er Jefferson and Liberty!

From Florida to Lake Champlain,
From Maine to the Pacific shore,
The sons of freedom loud proclaim,
The reign of Whiggery is o'er!

Chorus—Rejoice, Columbia's sons rejoice!
To tyrants never bend the knee,
Rejoice with heart, and hand, and voice!
For JAMES K. POLK, and Liberty!

Who is JAMES K. POLK?

Who's James K. Polk? We know him not,
So insignificant is he!
Where does he live? in Oregon,
New Zealand, or in Tennessee?

Who's James K. Polk? Can echo tell?
Can babbling babes proclaim his name?
We never saw it written on
The bright and shining page of fame!

Who's James K. Polk? At Baltimore,
Where dele,ates in May were sent,
They dared presume to bring him forth
A nominee for president?

Who's James K. Polk? The poorest tool
That human nature ever made—
The advocate of all that's base,
Of dread Disunion and Free Trade!

Who's James K. Polk? 'Tis truly sad
To put him on the course with Clay,
Who will, with safety walk the course,
And without effort win the day!

Who's James K. Polk? Should he succeed—
A thought we cannot entertain—
The nation will to ruin go
And we end Revolution reign!

Who's James K. Polk? Go ask the Whigs
And hear the answer from their tongue—
Give now their story, and plain,
And hands to and spectators hung!

Who's James K. Polk? See briny tears
From eyes, eclipsed with watching, shed—
The sons of beautiful states, tell
The Celts had all the lawyers are dead!

ROOFTER.

THE NEWS.

Norwich, Conn, Nov. 21, 1844.

☞ An advertising supplement accompanies this number.

Completion of Vol. IV.

☞ The present number of the News completes the fourth volume. We therefore call upon all of our subscribers who are in arrears, and others who are indebted to us for advertising, &c., to settle with us to this date. Those who receive the paper by mail, are especially requested to remit to us through the Postmasters of their respective towns, who are authorized to receipt for us, and thus save further expense and trouble. If we are obliged to adopt other means to collect our dues from our mail subscribers, it must be done at their expense, not ours. You who are now reading this notice, if indebted to us, call upon the Postmaster and get him to send the amount under his official frank without delay.

To Daniel Webster.

In a speech made by you in Faneuil Hall Boston, on the evening of the 8th inst, you say that if the election has gone against you and your party, it is owing to false and fraudulent votes. You particularly say that Pennsylvania has gone for your opponents by the greatest frauds. New York, you are astonished to find, has furnished one elector to every five inhabitants. And with that pomp of words with which you habitually clothe your thoughts, you profess to be ready to lead or follow any measure to revise our naturalization laws.

If this language be the hasty and splenetic overflowing of deep disappointment, it may be forgiven, as a thousand rash words uttered in moments of irritation, are forgiven. But if it be the exponent of your deliberate opinion, it merits an answer, not merely as your own, but as the sentiment of your party.

Your charge is grave and if true, the experiment of free government in this country has to all intents and purposes failed. If our officers are not chosen by the people fairly and honestly, our institutions are powerless, and our boasted franchise is but a name. If your charge is false, you are a slanderer, and your acknowledged talents but render you more odious and dangerous.

On what ground do you rest your heavy charge? Why, on the authority of violent party papers and reckless partizan editors. The assertion that friendship for the tariff was preached in Pennsylvania against Mr. Clay, and for Mr. Polk, has never been proved, and questionless, cannot be proved. It is one of those idle assertions to which you sir, should have given no heed. As to the votes in New York, is it astonishing that this "imperial city" should have cast something less than sixty thousand votes, with a greater population than Connecticut, which gave about sixty three thousand? In one vote to five inhabitants, in the land of steady habits, and its three thousand whig majority a proof that Connecticut, as well as New York has been sold bodily to the Pope of Rome? Fie?, Mr. Webster. Your statistics are almost as poor as those of our redoubtable ex-governor Ellsworth, who demonstrated to the satisfaction of all men of no sense, that there was not specie enough in the world for the business of this country.

What are the facts in reference to foreign voting? In Ohio, where there are more "foreigners" than in any other State, Clay has, and Harrison had, a large majority. Is this owing to foreign influence? In Philadelphia the whigs have triumphed for several years in every election, notwithstanding the "foreigners" there are thick as hops. Are the Philadelphia elections carried by "false and fraudulent votes?"

Further. You profess to be a friend to "law and order." You dare not trust the people with the direction of government. What will you say then to the church burners? Have you opened your mouth against the monstrous coalition between your party and the Philadelphia rioters? Where was your solicitude for "law and order," when by winking at the riots and bloodshed in that city, your party was benefitted? Alas sir, you have shown yourself a better partizan than citizen. In railing against the powers that be, in declaiming against the laws, you have shown yourself disorderly, tyrannical, unjust.

You profess to be in favor of the amendment of the naturalization laws. You and your party will undoubtedly take the name of American Republicans, and under this name will strive once more to put down the democracy. Sir, we tell you that this is by far the worst phase through which federalism has passed or is destined to pass. Because forsooth, the Irish emigrants happen to vote with the democratic party, you have it in your hearts to consign them to the same degradation in this county, under which they groaned at home. There is not a particle of evidence to show that you would not receive them with hearty good will into the bosom of your party, and forget at once your prejudice against foreigners. On the contrary, the whole course of the whig party has demonstrated, that for the sake of power they will unite with any thing and every thing. They suppressed their principles, joined a portion of the democratic party, assumed the name of democratic whigs, went through their hard cider orgies, enacted their ostenkin mummeries, and gained the doubtful victory of 1840, by which the stauch old democrats, Harrison and Tyler were elected to the highest offices of government. Such a "victory" as this was enough to undo your party and in fact your party was undone by it.

You have united with the anti-masons, you have sought, most earnestly, an alliance with the abolitionists, and to catch the "native" votes, you gave up your own candidates, and chose others in New Yourk and Philadelphia. You and your party have ever shown yourselves ready to coalesce with the most discordant materials, and to resort to any and every means to strengthen your cause. Are you honest in this sudden rising of indignation against false and fraudulent voting? It was dormant during 1840, it slept while the Catholic churches were burning. Would it not have been converted into a smile, if by a union with the "false and fraudulent voters" and even with the ignorant Irish, your party had carried the day?

You, sir, ought to have sagacity enough to know that in this country, the people rule. You ought to have philanthropy enough to wish, that this country should ever be the asylum of the oppressed. It is here asserted, that men are men and not cattle. How dare you say that you and your fathers are and of right ought to be, the exclusive occupants of this broad territory, because you happened to get here a little while the first? How dare you say that the oppressed of other lands, shall not share in the blessings and the franchises of this free government. Away sir with you and your odious doctrines. They belong to the dark ages, and would find favor in the dismal dungeons of the spanish inquisition. You may stand up in this nineteenth century against the rights of men made in the image of God, and of the same blood as yourself, but if you do, you will be crushed under the rolling chariot wheels of universal emancipation.

☞ We understand that his Excellency WILLIAM C. BOUCK, Governor of New York, has appointed John T. Watt Esq., of this place, a commissioner to take the acknowledgment of deeds and depositions in writing for the State of New York.

Woodstock Academy.

This Institution will close its Fall term the present week. The most sanguine expectations of its friends and patrons have been more than realized and it may now be considered upon a firm basis. The present number of Students is between 60 and 100, having increased rapidly the past year. A public examination will occur in the Congregational church occupying the whole of Wednesday and Thursday morning Thursday afternoon an address will be delivered before the Society, and in the evening a public exhibition will be held, which no doubt will fill the house to its utmost capacity. Our friends in Windham county will avail themselves of the opportunity of being present or lose a rich feast.

We understand the Trustees have lately provided at great expense a new Chemical and Philosophical apparatus, equal if not superior to any used in the best institutions in New England. Success must follow.

Honesty the best Policy.

In politics as well as in morals, honesty is the best policy. The federalists took advantage of the distracted state of the democratic party in 1840, and to strengthen Gen Harrison, nominated Mr. Tyler, whom they well knew to be an anti-bank man and a democrat, for vice-president. They judged, very correctly, that they could not succeed without professing democratic principles, and putting up democrats for office; but, short-sighted creatures, they did not see that the dishonesty they were practising, in holding out false issues, would compass their own downfall, and ruin them forever. They asked for a democratic administration, and it was given them. They clamored for power—both houses of Congress were to their liking. They next wanted to pass laws which would oppress the people; but this they were prevented from doing by the very choice they had made of an honest man and a democrat for vice president. They should have anticipated as much Mordecaiah.

Mr. Tyler, honored be his name, has managed the affairs of state with great ability and firmness. Too honest to be corrupted by the federalists—too pure a patriot to sacrifice his country upon the alter of selfishness—the federalists could neither drive nor coax him from the great principles of human freedom. Liberty to all and impartial legislation were the idols of his youth—the darling schemes of his riper years. Few have ever had it in their power to do so much good—still fewer have accomplished it.

And now behold the reward of his patriotism, his devotion and self-sacrifice in the cause of his country. Contrast the morning with the evening of his administration—the gloominess and distrust which hung around a bankrupt government with the prosperity, confidence, and solvency which his herculean efforts have produced in that same government. The country was depressed and in debt—it is now uplifted and strong in its resources. The historian of future time will do Mr. Tyler justice. When he shall have been laid in the dust, his administration will be acknowledged as one of the most brilliant in American history.

Why is it

That the party which has been so signally defeated in the great presidential struggle of 1844 have changed their names so often since they first took their rise in the country? Is it because particular names are odious or unpopular? Or is it because the principles which that party has always maintained are opposite to the welfare and general interest of the masses? We need not answer these questions. The answer, and the only one that can be given them, is as apparent as the light of the sun at noon-day. The principles of the party that has been known by the name of coons in the last contest, are at war with the rights and interests of the people at large. They militate against human liberty and equality. They introduce distinctions in society that the God of nature never sanctioned; and aim at legislation by which a few are benefitted and the many oppressed.

The present coon party, or their immediate progenitors, were known in 1772 as tories. The next year they took the name of Nova Scotia Cow Boys, and in 1787 were Convention monarchists. In 1789 they were black Cockaders; in 1808 anti-Jefferson Impressment men; in 1811 British Bank men; in 1812 Peace and Submissive men; in 1813 Blue Lights; in 1814 Hartford Conventionists; in 1816 Washington society men; in 1818 no-party men; 1820 Federal Republicans; in 1828 National Republicans; in 1828 anti-Masons; in 1834 anti-Masonic Whigs; in 1839 Independent Democratic Whigs; in 1840 Log Cabin and hard cider men; and in 1844 Coons. Coonery is now demolished, and they are already beginning to hurrah for Native Americanism. This name too, they will drag down and despoil by their corrupt principles and measures; and honored as it may now be, the coons will make it a by-word and a reproach among men. We love the name—the principles of the party who bear it we abominate.

The panic Begun.

The panic so much prophesied by the Coons as a result to follow the election of Mr. Polk, has begun. The coons have started it, and are now terribly afraid they shall not be able to make it work as extensively as they had predicted. One would-be-distinguished Coon has discharged his boot-black and wood-chopper, and is half crazy because he can do nothing further in the way of creating panic. Poor fellow.

Mark them.

The coons who are going forward with so much rancor to proscribe every man who votes the democratic ticket are all dependent, more or less, upon democratic patronage; and would not one of them submit a single month, if the same measure they mete to others were meted to them in return. Mark them, brother democrats! and, though we advise no such tyranny towards them as they would practise upon you, yet we say, let them feel their dependence. Let them know that they are dependent upon you for food and clothing and for comfortable houses to live in, and bid them if they would still enjoy your patronage, to do justly.

WHITE HOUSE.—It is said that one among other consequences of the election of Mr. Polk, will be to locate in the White House at Washington the handsomest and most accomplished lady that ever presided in its stately halls, the present fair occupant excepted. Mrs. P. has for some years been remarkable not only for personal beauty, but for that greater charm, graceful manners and a highly cultivated mind.

GEN. JACKSON.—On the 29th of last month this venerable man presented Gen. Armstrong, his old fellow-soldier, with the sword worn at New-Orleans. An eye witness describes the scene as exceedingly affecting, and we can well conceive it to have been so.

☞ That man is one of the noblemen of nature who when he has it in his power to influence the vote of a freeman contrary to his own convictions scorns to use that power. We admire such a man, whether the party name that he goes by is democrat or whig. He may be mistaken in his views of state or national policy, but in heart and in feeling he is a democrat, and can be nothing else.

Who is my neighbor?

That was a beautiful illustration of the duty of man to his fellow man that the Saviour of the world gave in the parable of the Good Samaritan. There was in that simple allegory a doctrine set forth that selfish men, in or out of the church, have in every age repudiated. There are now and ever have been priests and Levites who have no kind feelings for the 'stranger that is within their gates.' If he is not of their faith or nation, he may pine away in hunger, or languish upon a sick bed—they have no 'bowels of compassion,' for him—no sympathy to exercise over his distressed condition. He must be cast out to suffer and die, because the accident of birth is against him, or, perchance, he has some principles in politics or religion that are not acceptable.

Who is my neighbor? Ask the sectarian in religion, and he points you to the church where his devout aspirations are poured forth, and his voice is heard sending forth its melody in strains of sacred music! Has he employment to give, or is he called upon to 'administer bread to him that perisheth,' his first inquiry is, What church do you belong to? If the answer be unfavorable, the applicant is turned away to starve.

Who is my neighbor? Ask the bigoted federalist, and he tells you that that man and he alone is his neighbor who entertains the same political views. Is he a manufacturer, employing his hundred hands, the man who applies to him for work must vote as he does, or he is spurned from his presence. He acknowledges no one as his neighbor who differs from him politically. 'Vote the whig ticket or starve,' is his menacing language to the poor dependents who cluster around him to beg for employment; and men whom God has made to think for themselves are required to surrender their consciences to his keeping, or——*starve*.

Who is my neighbor? Ask a Howard, and he will lead you to the hovels of the poor, to prison cells, to the widow in her affliction, and the orphan in its friendlessness. Ask a Franklin, and when he tells you 'the world is his country—his countrymen mankind,' you have his answer. Ask the true Christian, and like Franklin he replies, 'The world is a vast neighborhood, and every man my neighbor.'

True religion breaks down conventional differences—sets at nought national prejudice and sectarian bigotry—proclaims itself 'no respecter of persons,' and declares as of 'one blood all nations that dwell upon the face of the earth.' Democracy is its twin sister, and no man can be a true Christian who is not at heart a democrat. Federalism, i. e. modern whiggery, is in the antipodes of both.

A NOBLE ACT.—Mr. O'Sullivan, the editor of the New York Morning News (dem) did a noble and gentlemanly act a few days ago that merits general approbation. He had betted $150 against a beautiful saddle-horse, upon some particular result, and won his wager. The horse was accordingly delivered to the winner. But he, having learned that it was a favorite with the wife of the loser, rode it to the house of the lady, and there assured her, that he could not deprive her of her pet; and begged her acceptance of the animal. The offer thus gracefully made, was graciously accepted.

Foolish Rumors Corrected.

Yesterday and Saturday, says the Philadelphia Daily Key Stone of the 11th inst., some absurd and ridiculous stories were set afloat by the Whigs. One was that Gov. Porter had refused to ratify or sign the election returns; and another, that the Governor was in the city holding a conference with certain Whig leaders. We are enabled on the best authority to say that Gov. Porter has not been in the city for several weeks, and as for his refusal to sign the election returns, nothing of that kind is required of him, and if it were, he would be one of the last to refuse. It is strange that any one should be so silly as to invent such stories, and still stranger that any can be found stupid enough to believe them.

The Celebration.

The democrats of Norwich and vicinity propose to meet at the Town Hall on Thursday evening of this week, at 6 1-2 o'clock, to celebrate in a becoming manner the stupendous victory which has crowned their late earnest struggle in behalf of freedom. Nobly have the friends of popular rights fought for the supremacy of their principles, and nobly have they conquered. The banner of democracy waves in triumph. Let us meet and exchange congratulations that we have so gloriously succeeded. Come one—come all. We have had our day of trial—now is our season of rejoicing.

The Coon Come Down.

——'Is your name Polk?' 'Yes.' 'James Polk?' 'Yes.' 'James K. Polk, of Tennessee?' 'Yes.' 'President of the United States elect?' 'Yes.' 'Well then, I'll come down, I am a gone coon.'

Poor Coon! he is down and dead never to rise. There is no resurrection for him. He is amongst the things lost upon earth.

From the New Haven Daily Herald.

"*Notice.*—It has become generally known to the public that the co-partnership heretofore existing between "Young Hickory, Dallas, and Victory," has been virtually dissolved by the withdrawal of "Victory" from the firm, on account of heavy losses; but the place of the latter is occupied by Defeat, who will do business with them until the final closing up of the concern in November, under the name and firm of Polk, Dallas and Defeat. All persons having accounts with said firm are requested to settle immediately, as the firm is represented insolvent. Creditors (office-holders) must present their claims before the 4th of March next, or they cannot be settled according to law.

FREEMEN OF THE UNION, Ad'r on ad. Estate.

N.B. The Administrators will meet to adjust the claims in November next." Oct. 1844.

From the New Haven Register.

Notice Extra.—Having seen in the New Haven Herald, the above notice of the dissolution of copartnership of "Young Hickory, Dallas and Victory," signed "Freemen of the Union," I do hereby certify that said notice was given without the order of the firm, and do pronounce it to be false. My name was withdrawn from the firm of Clay and Frelinghuysen, for reasons in said notice given, and that one Gen. Defeat, (unknown to me) was admitted into the firm of C. & F. I do also give notice that the business of the firm will be carried on under the names of Polk, Dallas and Victory for the next four years. VICTORY.

We think it proper to say, that the name of Victory was never withdrawn from our firm, and so hereby caution *the people* against crediting such unfounded reports. POLK, DALLAS & VICTORY.

We do hereby certify, that a notice saying that Victory had formed a copartnership with us, is untrue. The partnership having been formed with Gen. Defeat, and by our name will be known till all is settled. CLAY, FRELINGHUYSEN & DEFEAT.

Notice is hereby given, That we the Administrators on the estate of Clay, Frelinghuysen & Defeat, having adjusted the concerns of said company, and finding them bankrupt, do hereby declare said partnership to be virtually dissolved.

FREEMEN OF THE UNION, Adm'rs, &c.

A DUEL.—A duel was fought on the 1st inst., near Fort Smith Landing, in the Cherokee Nation, between George W. Clarke, Esq., editor of the Arkansas Intelligencer, and John D. Logan, one of the editors of the Frontier Whig. They fought with rifles, at sixty yards distance. The hostile meeting grew out of a personal insult given to Mr. Clarke, through the columns of the Whig. After the two ineffectual shots, Logan's friends inquired if Clarke was satisfied; to which he replied that he would be satisfied if Logan would promise never to make personal mention of him again. This promise was made, and the parties separated.

GOV. DORR.—The Philadelphia correspondent of the Providence Herald says, "the first subject that our friends in Pennsylvania will revert to, after the election is over will be the present condition of Gov. Dorr. He has the sympathy of every democrat in Pennsylvania, from George M. Dallas to the humblest member of the party; and many of the whigs too, are denouncing the Algerines in your State in the most unmeasured terms. They boldly avow that had it not been for the "d——d Dorr question," Henry Clay could not have been defeated. When will your tyrants learn wisdom?"

The Sangamo (Ill.) Journal states that Bears are coming down into the North part of Illinois from Wisconsin, and that several have been killed in Winnebago county. This movement of Bears south, it is said betokens a coming hard winter.

☞ Gen. Winfield Scott, and Senator Archer, of Virginia, have been nominated by the Native American party, as candidates for the Presidency in 1848—the former in Philadelphia, and the latter in New York.

☞ Dr. N. M. Miller, of Columbus, Ohio, late editor of the Old School Republican, is appointed to succeed Mr. Tyson as Second Assistant Post Master General. Dr. M. is a veteran in the democratic ranks, and possesses all the necessary qualifications to enable him to discharge the duties connected with his station, honorably to himself and to the Department.

The Democrats of Old Windham

Celebrated the victory of democracy over federalism on Thursday last. Repeated discharges of democratic thunder, let off at intervals of a few minutes, announced to the country round about that the people had signified their acquaintance with James K. Polk, and that he had successfully distanced the Coon of Kentucky. The firing continued during the afternoon and evening. At 7 o'clock, P. M. a company of about 200 sat down to a supper, at Abby's Hotel, and we can truly say that on no previous occasion have we seen a better entertainment provided for so large a company than was furnished by Mr. Abby. After supper, several songs were very well sung, and speeches made, much to the edification of the company. We intended to have given a more extended notice of the celebration at Windham, but owing to the multiplicity of our engagements we have been unable to do so.

Mr. Faulkner:—

Sir:—I find it is currently reported, that I have discharged one of my workmen for voting the whig ticket at our late election, which I pronounce to be absolutely false. I do not call in question any man's political principles in my business, and do not wish a man to falsify the oath he has taken to vote as I do.

GEORGE DRAPER.

Norwich, Nov. 10th, 1844.

OLD MUSTARD—THAT HIS MOUNT.—Perhaps some of our readers don't know who "old Mustard" is. We will tell them, and at the same time give an anecdote about him.

Capt. Wooooo called upon a Whig grocer in this city, a few days since, and inquired for some mustard. He wanted some he said, that was manufactured by a whig as he was determined hereafter to bestow all his patronage upon the whigs, and on no account to purchase any thing that was sold or manufactured by a locofoco. Upon being assured the article he inquired for was of whig manufacture, this magnanimous coon said he would take THREE CENTS WORTH, *and actually paid for the whole amount on the spot.*

First on the Black List.

THE DETROIT *Daily Tocsin*.—This establishment, says the Detroit Free Press, which, in petty imitation of the "Lords of the Forge" in England, asks "protection" from the Government through taxation of the people, turned petty despot on Monday and Tuesday, and discharged several faithful democratic workmen who would not vote the British whig ticket offered to them by their employers, but who exercised the Republican privilege of voting according to their own free choice. Their places will probably be filled with tories from Canada.

Delaware Electoral Vote.

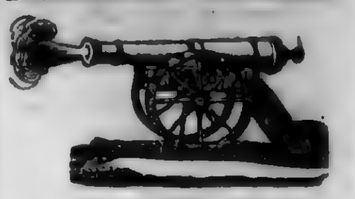
The Delaware Gazette says the electoral vote of that State cannot be cast for Mr. Clay: The law of the State requires "that the inspectors of the several hundreds in each county shall meet on the day next following the day of holding an election for President and Vice President at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Court House of their county, and together with the Sheriff, &c., whilst the law in regard to the State ticket requires that they shall meet on the first Thursday next after the election. There was no meeting of the inspectors in any of the counties of Delaware on Wednesday last, the next day after the election, and consequently the three electoral votes of Delaware cannot be given for Clay and Frelinghuysen."

☞ The statement made in our paper of the 7th inst., alleging that the two upper mills in Greenville had been stopped a few evenings previous to allow *the hands at work in them* to bore down a Young Hickory which had just been planted in that village, though corresponding with information we had then received, is, we are now informed, incorrect in one particular. The mills were stopped, not to enable the workmen, who, it seems, are democrats, to bore down the tree; but that the coons might take advantage of their absence, and destroy it while they were asleep. *Let the overseers of those mills deny, if they dare, that this was their object.*

As for the miserable twattle in Sikes' paper of Saturday, it may pass for what it is worth. It does not affect the main point involved in our first article. We said the mills were stopped for a specified purpose, viz., to allow "several mean despicable creatures to bore down the hickory." This Sykes does not deny, but tries to evade the truth by saying that they were not stopped to allow the workmen in these mills to do the deed. Pray, where is the difference in point of criminality between the former and the latter act? Was it not as much the aim of the overseers to assist in demolishing the tree as if they had employed their own workmen to do it?

DAVID M. NAGLE, who recently published an address to the Irish voters of the United States, under the direction of the Whig Central Committee of New York, was, according to the Plebeian, one of the British spies who betrayed the patriots of '98. His history is published in that paper.

DEMOCRATIC THUNDER.



The Grand Result.

The following States are already heard from, to an extent sufficient to ascertain the result in each. The figures denote the number of Electoral votes to which they are respectively entitled.

	Clay.	Polk.
Maine		9
N. Hampshire		5
Vermont	5	
Massachusetts	12	
Connecticut	6	
R. Island	4	
New York		36
New Jersey	7	
Pennsylvania		26
Delaware	3	
Maryland	8	
Virginia		17
North Carolina	11	
South Carolina		9
Georgia		10
Alabama		7
Mississippi		6
Louisiana		6
Tennessee		13
Kentucky	12	
Ohio	23	
Indiana		12
Illinois		5
Missouri		7
Arkansas		3
Michigan		3
	93	170
Polk's majority		77

Or, as nearly as possible, two to one.

Virginia.

Polk's majority so far is 4,755. All the Counties in the State save 4, are heard from.

Delaware.

The returns from this State give Clay a majority of 160.

South Carolina.

The result in this State is as follows: Senate, 46 Democrats; whigs, 00. House, 124 Democrats; Whigs, 00. Democrats majority on joint ballot 168.

Of the Congressional delegation, the Democrats have elected the whole. The popular vote stands—Democrats about 30,000; Whigs 3061; Democratic majority is about 27,000.

Massachusetts;

For President.

Clay, 67,416; Polk, 59,846. Clay ahead of Polk, 14,578; Birney had, 10,860. Clay's clear maj. 3,718.

For Governor.

Briggs, Ind., 69,032; Bancroft, dem., 64,169; Brigg's ahead of Bancroft, 14664. Sewall, Liberty, had, 8,664; Brigg's majority 5,165.

Congressman; the federalists have elected 7; No choice in Districts, Fourth, Ninth, and Fifth. The two former are now represented by democrats—the latter by a whig.

State Legislature. The Democrats have not elected a single member to the State Senate. So says the Boston Atlas—The federalists have the majority in the lower House.

Michigan.

The majority for Polk will be about 2,500.

The democratic candidates for Congress are elected: McClelland, Hunt and Chipman. The democrats have carried every senatorial district, choosing the whole nine senators elect, which will make that branch of the legislature unanimously democratic for the next year. As far as heard from, forty-one democrats and four whigs are elected to the House of Representatives. Districts which elect eight representatives are to be heard from, which may give the whigs three of four more.

Tennessee.

The following is a summary of the news from that State:—

	President, 1844. Clay.	Polk.	Governor, 1843. Jones.	Polk.
44 counties,	10,646	14,070	10,379	11,064
		10,646		10,379
Polk's majority,		3424		785
Polk's majority in '40		785		
Polk's gain		2749		

Indiana.

	Clay.	Polk.
Eighty-nine counties gave		1875
Add Kosciusko	54	
Allen	12	
	66	1875
		66
Polk's majority		1809

Six counties to be heard from, which gave last year a Dem. majority of 316.

Pennsylvania.

The official reports of the vote in McKean county are, for Polk 419, Clay 360. Polk's majority is 70 in the county and in the State 6,352.

A Pleasant Predicament.

After all will not our Whig friends themselves confess it?—honesty is the best policy. What info they gained by all their miserable coquetings and conditions with the Natives, and their disgraceful abandonment of their own candidates? What have they gained but the addition of shame to sorrow, disgrace to defeat? The *Tribune*, which appears to be the only Whig press holding out against the "transmigration of souls," of which we spoke yesterday, thus touchingly describes the predicament to which they have most justly found themselves reduced by their tortuous, shuffling, shifting, and intriguing course. We have it almost in our heart to pity—but did ever mortal man, in the plight here so pungently and pathetically confessed, receive any other fate than laughter, from the bystanders who may happen to witness the unceremonious process of expulsion under all the circumstances of time, place, manner, and cause alluded to?—*N. Y. Morning News.*

"We have not set forth all the considerations which impel us to oppose the 'Native American' movement, and especially any merging of the Whig party therein. We might gain by such a step a few unreliable allies, who would desert us in the hour of need, but we should lose more than we gained, and those we lost would never come back to us. Test this by the case of our city: Here was a Native party started by Locofocos, and at its first trial taking a large majority of its votes from that side. The next time it obtained some 10,000 votes from that side, while the Whigs, including many not Natives, gave that ticket 15,000 votes. Here seemed the firm commencement of a solid and powerful party. But its next trial was at our last Election, when the anti-Native Whig voted almost entirely for the Native Assembly ticket as the only anti-Taxes ticket they could elect, and the fact at which would bring votes to them on the main is-

ORIGINAL STAINED

was. They confidently expected, and were encouraged to expect a Native vote in turn which would send the Clay Electors out of the city from two to five Thousand votes ahead, which would have secured the election. But what was the result? Half the Locofoco Natives of April abandoned their own ticket and went back to Tammany Hall; half the residue voted for Polk and Dallas Electors with the Native local ticket; the polls were not watched and illegal votes rejected, as we had been promised; and, while the Natives carried all they wanted, but one Congressman, the Whigs were cheated every way, and sent out of the city nearly Two Thousand *behind* —3,500 on Governor. While Whig electioneerers were crowding Native county ballots into the hands of many reluctant brethren, the Natives were handing out Clay or Polk Electors and Fillmore State tickets with entire impartiality! Nay, the Wright votes were pushed off so adroitly by some of the Loco Native distributors as to push Wright far ahead, and greatly swell the majority against Fillmore! While we were losing thousands of votes everywhere on account of our alleged Nativeism, we gained nothing here, and actually went out of the city worse beaten than usual!

"So much for profit and loss. The Natives take all and we get nothing. They might have given us the State and the Union: they chose to serve their own ends and leave us high and dry on the shoals. And now, shall we try this ever again? If you like it and think it advisable, you will do so; but if you feel like some silly countryman who has been decoyed into some disreputable haunt, had his clothes and money stolen, and then been kicked into the street, you will think twice before you consent to tail on to the great Native Procession to-morrow to celebrate *their* victory in our city. You will see quite as well a little way off."

From the Madisonian.

"No Hercules Contra Duos."

The Intelligencer of this morning gives up the contest, and admits very reluctantly that Mr. Clay has been defeated by the 'Young Hickory,' so much concerned at for the impotence imputed to him by the Clay presses. The Intelligencer admits this, provided several States not yet heard from, which the Whigs have not claimed, should, nevertheless, go for Mr. Clay; but the editor does not hesitate to say that such an occurrence is highly improbable, and that it would be 'hoping against hope' to indulge any such expectation.

The Intelligencer attributes the loss of New York to the course of the 'Abolitionists,' and 'fanatics,' whom it now lashes with seeming savage delight. It terms their pertinacious adherences to their own candidate, Birney, 'a co-operation with the Republican party!' We never sent a 'cousin' of Colonel Polk to New York, to preach Abolition doctrines, and to exhort them to support his slave-holding 'cousin.' We never employed the Websters, Grangers, Giddings, Adamses, and Greeleys of our party to negotiate a coalition with the Abolitionists. We never asked their support. On the contrary, we declared, on good authority, we fancy, not six weeks ago, that Colonel Polk and his friends were opposed to all the notions of the Abolition party, and would certainly continue adverse to their projects. And, at the same time, we were quite *pointed* in our advice to them to support their own candidate. They *did* support their own candidate, and because they did it, they are charged by the Intelligencer with co-operating with the Democracy!

The Intelligencer must search for other causes to which to attribute the Whig defeat in New York. We presume the *true* cause was identical in Maine, New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. The disaffected legion of old Jackson men came back to the party on the nomination of Col. Polk, *under the assurance that his election to power would put a period to all undue dictation.* That assurance will be redeemed. It is true the body of men that have returned to the Republican fold in the above named States, wielded their influence in 1840, successfully against Mr. Van Buren, in all of them but one; Mr. Tyler's sentiments were identical with their own; he was a Republican and so were they; and they were prepared to support him at all hazards. But the withdrawal of Mr. Tyler; the intolerance of Mr. Clay's organs, to any nothing of his 'heresies'; and, finally, the determination on the part of Col. Polk to be the President, if elected, rather than the automaton of a dictatorial Club—at once roused and united the party to which we allude, and produced an adamantine determination on their part to put a final end, by one terrible blow, at once to the hopes and the existence itself of Federal Whiggery.

Another Hurricane—loss of Life and Destruction of Property.

We learn from the Western Expositor, printed at Independence, in Jackson county, Missouri, that a destructive hurricane visited that section of the State about 9 o'clock of the night of the 25th. Its effects are tremendously disastrous. That paper says:

It came across the prairie three miles from Westport, which it injured considerably, from whence it passed over our county in a northeast direction, striking the river about half a mile above Wayne city, at C. N. Hall's mill, and have heard of its keeping down the river for some miles, but as yet we have not heard where it commenced nor where it ended. It varied from five to seven hundred yards in width, and pursued a straight direction.

We give the following list of the killed and wounded:

Mrs. McGill, Livingston, killed; Mrs. Stone do.; Mr. Kerr had three children killed, and himself greatly wounded; Miss Mary Middleton and Dr. Martin's son, near Westport, were killed. A stranger who had been moving his family to Platte, and encamped opposite Owen's landing, was found dead, his wagon blown entirely away. Thomas Hedges had all his houses and furniture blown off, and several of his family badly crippled. Samuel Lambert, house and &c. gone, wife and another person badly injured. J. Bradley, houses, &c. blown off. J. King do., Mrs. Higgins, do., and himself badly crippled. Mrs. Ragan, do. and himself and negro man crippled. Calvin McCoy, do. and several of his family crippled; Dr. Martin, do.; C. N. Hall's steam saw mill, roof blown off, grist mill and house blown entirely away—damage about $12,000.

We have heard of several others killed and wounded, and much more property injured, but do not know the particulars. We have no idea that the half has been told, or yet heard of, of the loss of lives and destruction of property, occasioned by this awful tornado.

A Hermitage Tomb.—The editor of the Detroit Free Press, who recently made an excursion to the residence of General Jackson, thus describes the family vault:

"One of the most interesting scenes about the Hermitage, and one eminently characteristic of its distinguished occupant, is the monument erected by General Jackson in his garden to the memory of his departed wife. The whole, from top to base, is built of marble. First, there is a vault of circular form, twelve or fifteen feet in diameter. In the centre stands a pedestal of square hewn marble, six or eight feet high, and the whole is surmounted and sheltered by a marble roof. In the vault, on one side of the pedestal, are the remains of his wife, covered with a marble slab, on which is engraved a sublime description of her worth and virtues. On the other side is a place prepared for his own remains, which is also covered with a marble slab, and on which there is yet no inscription."

Great Fire in Boston.

About half past 1 o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in the extensive Drug Store of Mr. Edward Brinley, No. 4 Dock Square, opposite the east side of Faneuil Hall, which in a few minutes was in a blaze and sent its blaze all over the city. The building, with its contents, except a few articles in the cellar, was consumed. The stock we have heard estimated at 25,000 dollars, and probably this is below its value. We learn that it was nearly covered by insurance.

Faneuil Hall was at one time threatened, and the engines were obliged to play upon it. Its walls are somewhat blackened. The saltpetre and other combustible materials created a strong heat, and it is owing to the exertions of the firemen that we are not compelled to record a much more destructive conflagration. The story ran through the city that Faneuil Hall been set on fire, and a vast number of people were on the ground. We do not learn how the fire originated.—*Daily Atlas of Nov. 12.*

A Mystery and an Excitement.

An excitement which caused the collection of an immense crowd at the intersection of Broadway and Anthony streets, was produced about 7 o'clock last evening by a somewhat mysterious affair. A man was observed at the front of the large building on the southwest corner of the above intersection, on the roof, with a lantern in his hand, there being at the time no light whatever observable inside of the building. Without the slightest trepidation or care, he climed over the balustrade and walked on the eves of the building (six stories above the street) from one end to the other. On being hailed by a watchman, he hastened over the balustrade again, and disappeared; and presently after, a light was seen in the front room of the fourth story. Several watchmen entered the building, but could find nobody in that or any other room, to which they could obtain access; and as far as they could learn, did not succeed in obtaining any solution whatever of the mystery. The author of the excitement, it was supposed, was some crazy individual, but he might have been some daring man, who felt inclined to play a little upon the curiosity and excitability of our citizens.—*N. Y. Morn. News.*

The Forged Flag.

"AMERICANS SHAN'T RULE US."

The following communication corresponds exactly with what everybody, really sincere in the matter, believes to be the case. This flag is still however, flaunting through the columns of the newspapers abroad, which take their cue and their facts from the whig authorities in this city; and we suppose it is of no use to attempt to stop it:—

To the Editors of the Morning News.

Gentlemen—I observe in your paper this morning a notice of the banner on which was inscribed, "Americans shan't rule us." Happening to be in an oyster saloon last evening, I overheard a conversation between two gentlemen in the next box.—One said to the other, "Did you see that banner in the Locofoco procession the other night?" 'No,' was the reply. 'Well I did,' remarked the former gentleman; 'we got it up among ourselves, to exasperate the Natives and get them to vote for Clay.—It was carried by a Whig, surrounded by Whigs, and was only raised up as they passed knots of Whigs on the corners, stationed by a preconcerted movement in order that they could tell their friends, and, if necessary, swear that they saw it.' I then heard the other gentleman ask who it was that painted the banner; the other said it was a man by the name of Christopher, and that his brother Jo. Christopher, carried it.

You are at liberty to publish this, and I will at any time testify to the truth of it.

Respectfully yours,

Nov. 12th, 1844. DAN'L T. MAINER.

The Siamese Twins.

We extract from the letter of a correspondent of the South Carolina Spartan the following account of Chang and Eng, and their families:

'You may be aware that some few years since the Siamese Twins, Chang and Eng, retired from the public gaze, and settled down in this county (Wilkes) as farmers. You will also recollect, that during last year it was published in some of the newspapers that they had married two sisters. This notice was treated as a hoax by some of the journals, and I incline to think that public opinion settled that the twins were still living in single blessedness. To my surprise I find that the supposed hoax is a literal fact, and that the distinguished characters are married men! Mrs. C. and Mrs. E. are well known to several of my personal acquaintances, and are said to be very amiable and industrious. Each of the ladies has presented her particular 'lord' with an heir, in the person of a fine, fat, bouncing daughter!

It is said that Chang and Eng, with their wives and children, contemplate making a tour through this country in a year or two. The twins enjoy excellent health—are very lively, talkative, and apparently happy; and will doubtless prove more interesting and attractive in their second tour than they did in their first over the civilized world. Having families to provide for, as prudent husbands and fathers, they may think their bachelor fortune insufficient for all the little Changs and Engs of which they have the prospect.'

"Sorry!?"

One of the foolish stories circulated by the press of the late whig party is one claiming that some Democrats regret the election of James K. Polk, and express their sorrow at having voted for him. This is among the silliest 'Roorbacks,' of the season. They cannot name an instance of the kind. On the contrary, every Democrat *rejoices* most heartily at the glorious result, and feels highly gratified that the country has been saved from the rash measures—the old John Adams principles of *Henry Clay.* Like the result of 1800, this election will be remembered as a good era in the history of the country. Those who voted for James K. Polk will always have cause to be proud of the act, while many of those who voted for Clay will hereafter be ashamed of the fact.

A good man, an able, cool-headed, and deep-thinking statesman has been elected. A bad man, a rash, imprudent, inconsistent politician has been rejected. For this, Democrats rejoice.—*Hartford Times.*

From the Washington Madisonian.

The Madisonian.

We understand that the malignant and false rumor, that the Madisonian would, ultimately, be discontinued, which originated among the Clay office-holders in this city, when Messrs. Clay, Meagum, and Botts contrived to deprive us of the Executive printing, has been revived, and extensively circulated by our enemies. We have been surprised and mortified to receive letters from distant States asking us if there was any truth in the rumor.

We beg to remark, once for all, that the resources of the Madisonian are now more ample, than ever they have been since its establishment; and that under the next Administration its *means and facilities will be still farther increased.* We beg our editorial brethren, who may have heard any such rumor as we have indicated above, to aid us in putting an end to it.

The Coons last revery.—The following poetic revery was indulged in by the editor of the Louisville Journal on the day of the Presidential election in Kentucky:

Whigs of the Banner City.—The day of the great contest has come! The day of Whig triumph and Locofoco prostration has come. The day which shall work a new era in the country's history has come.—A day has arrived which shall be forever memorable in the annals of civil liberty. This day the clouds of Locofoceism shall disperse before the sun of Whig principles which shall rise never to set. Good men from one extremity of this Union to another shall hail its coming with "exceeding great joy." It will be hailed with bonfires and illuminations, with the roar of cannon and the clang of trumpets, with the song and the dance and all the heartiness of joy. Men will embrace each other and thank God for the deliverance of the country, and anthems of praise to the Giver of all good shall ascend to Heaven.

From Texas.—By the steamboat Republic, at N. Orleans, dates have been received from Texas to the 26th ult. Benjamin F. Love was murdered on the 15th ult. by James Duncan. Mr. David S Richardson was also murdered in his residence on the San Antonio river, Refunio county, about the middle of last month. He was shot at night in his bed. A treaty of peace and amity had been concluded between the government of Texas and all the frontier tribes of Indians.

A gentleman of integrity in Galveston has received a letter from a highly respectable source in Mexico, which states there will be no invasion of Texas this year, and that the citizens of Texas can depend upon what he says to be true.

Excellent crops of corn had been made in the neighborhood of the Brazos, and in most instances secured. The cotton crop in comparatively large, too, and but slightly injured by the rain.

Temperance.—The temperance cause has received an additional impulse in Washington, D. C. A new society has been lately organized at the Navy Yard, called the "United Brothers of Temperance."

The New York Express says, a second suit against the New York Herald, has been commenced by Mr. H. Wickoff, for detamation of character. The damages are laid at $10,000. The trial will positively take place in the January term of the Circuit Court. Several distinguished counsel, it is said, are engaged.

A general meeting and procession of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in New York took place last Saturday week, for the purpose of consecrating their burial ground, in the Greenwich Cemetery.

☞ Two young men were heard saying:—*Bill*—Who is James K. Polk? *Sam.*—He is an eminent lawyer. No; I'll be darned if he aint a brickmaker, for he has used up all the *Clay* in Kentucky.

A big negro would have run as well as Polk.—*Wheeling (Va.) Times.*

Then Mr. Times, you acknowledge that the negro would have beaten Clay.

Mons Big Guns.—Some large guns for the U. S. Government have just been finished at Pittsburgh. They weigh five tons.

A shoemaker at the west part of Boston having posted a notice on his window to the effect that his shoes would last forever, a cotemporary shrewdly remarks that the man must be a believer in the immortality of the *sole.*

Whipping in the Navy Yard.—The Philadelphia Spirit of the Times says; We are pained to record the fact of the renewal of the inhuman, barbarous, and degrading punishment of the lash in our Navy Yard. An instance, the first, we believe, for four or five years occurred yesterday. A young man employed in the yard named Terrill, son of Ebenezer Terrill, a well known old boatswain's mate, who participated in some of the most brilliant actions of the last war, under Jones, Hull and Stewart, was tied up and whipped with the cats by order of Commodore Read, on some trifling complaint of an overseer whose name is Smith, an Englishman. Young Terrill, immediately after receiving the punishment, was discharged at his own request.

Skinner.—The Madisonian says—There is a rumor that a distinguished member of the diplomatic corps, residing at Washington, has sustained a pretty heavy loss by the election of Col. Polk. He bet on Mr. Clay, and it is said he holds up his hands in surprise, and says 'he cannot understand how it is possible for Mr. Clay to be defeated.' It is hard for the aristocracy of Europe to comprehend the power of Democracy, notwithstanding the many lessons of the past.

Oh!—It is said by the papers that a young wife at Lowell, Mass., has presented her husband with five children, in eleven months! An editor asks, 'who can beat that?' The falsehood is hard to beat.

Caution.—The Madisonian of the 13th, says that a person assuming the name and passing himself for the son of C. A. Wickliffe, Post Master General, has swindled the Postmasters of Detroit, Michigan, and Peoria, Illinois, and drawn drafts on Mr. Wickliffe, each draft accompanied by a most affectionate letter, stating the loss of his baggage on the Lakes, &c.

For the News.

Whig Soliloquy.

Alas! for the coon, now his glory is past,
The people quite sober'd have *Polked* him at last;
Hard Cider no longer they eagerly swallow—
The track of the coon, no longer they follow
His promises fine of good hire, and *roast beef,*
Afford *no protection,* and bring no relief;
He is *Polk'd* by his friends and also his foes
Coonings to *Polk* him wherever he goes.

His track is now stated all known his just bounds,
No longer his name is triumph resounds;
Pennsylvania has spoken, and New York lost its thunder,
To send power from his grasp, and hurl whiggery asunder;
From the far flicking east, the star of democracy advances,
Encircling States upon States, quite through to Arkansas;
So *Polk'd* as he is from the East to the West,
His hard-*cider* stomach requires unending rest.

No physic can save him, all remedies fail,
He's a *gone Coon,* all's lost, but the *tip of his tail*;
His skin has grown musty, his body smells rank,
His disease is high tariff and national bank;
Now winter is coming, poor coon, how he'll shiver,
As a Log Cabin passage he takes up Salt River,
And so more he'll *stump speech* for a whig nomination,
For in Ashland secluded he will have meditation,
Where, instead of 'roast beef and two dollars a day,'
He'll be turned in the meadow to feed upon *clay:*
Hard food in the crop will make him die soon—
His epitaph written 'here lies the old coon!'

Ebenezer, Jr.

Marriages.

In New London, on the 6th inst. Mr. Justus Newcomb, to Miss Caroline M. Noyes.

New Haven, on the 14th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Teasdale, Mr. Samuel Vans of Hudson, N. Y. to Miss Jane Brown, of New Haven.

In North Branford, Oct. 27th, by Rev. Mr. Ellis Mr. John C. Mansfield of Northford to Mis Mary A. Auger of North Branford.

Deaths.

In this town, (Yantic Ville,) on the 11th, Oct Mrs. Susan Bingham, aged 46, widow of Mr. Alexander Bingham and daughter of Capt. Nehemiah Waterman, of Boxrb.

In Nort Stonington, Henry Crandall, Esq. aged 44.

In Plainfield, Mr. Samuel Hartshorn, aged 80.

LADIES, READ THIS!

Learn to Cut your own Dresses.

MRS. PARKINSON, has the honor to inform Ladies of Norwich and vicinity, that she can learn any person with common ingenuity, from the age of 14 to 60, in about four hours, to take their own measure and cut out their Dresses on scientific principles, that will fit the form admirably. She satisfies her pupils or takes no pay. By this plan of Cutting, the pupil is enabled in a short time to cut Dresses, which for elegance and style, are far superior to any Cut on the old plan.

This system is worthy the attention of the most skillful tailors, as it will fit with pins, besides the trouble of trying on the dress is entirely unnecessary. The measure is taken, the dress cut, and a perfect fit warranted. Her terms are so easy that it is in the power of every one to avail themselves of this useful accomplishment.

Terms $3—implements included. Patterns cut to fit the form, 25 cents. Residence at Mrs Huntington's, Shetucket-street—nearly opposite the American House. Oct 30 49

NOTICE.

BY Order of the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, will be sold at Auction, (unless previously disposed of by private sale,) on Saturday the 30th inst at 10 o'clock, A. M. all the right, title and interest that George W. Clark holds in a certain piece of land lying on Thames-street, and known as the Ship Yard. GILES M. EATON, Assignee.

Norwich, Nov 19 51

☞ Metallic preparations of medicine are very generally objected to; upon the ground of their well known effects upon the system. No person would be willing to take either Mercury or Opium in any form in a disguised way unless they could have the most positive assurance that the proportion is very small. It is well understood, that the most of Medicines now before the community, possess both these ingredients to a greater or less degree; and their effects upon the system, are every thing but advantageous. Now, when a form of medicine can be obtained that has the Certificate of one of the most eminent Chemists in the world, saying that its compound is entirely vegetable, "what greater assurance can be had," all are ready to exclaim. This is what we desire, because we can use it with, perfect safety. Such is C. Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative. Read his advertisement.

Burning Fluid and Chemical Oil.

NEW supply just received and for sale by R. W. MATHEWSON.

Nov. 20. 53

Clickners Sugar Coated Pills.

SO perfectly covered as to be as pleasant as a sugar plum. For sale by R. W. MATHEWSON.

Nov. 20. 53

For Coughs and Colds.

WISTAR'S Balsam of Wild Cherry.
Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort.
Sherman's Cough Lozenges.
Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life.
Larbor's Ex't., of Liverwort.
Moore's Essence of Life.
Richardson's Pectoral Balsam.

The above popular remedies for the complaints for which they are recommended, are for sale by the Agent. R. W. MATHEWSON.

Nov. 20. 53

PROPOSALS FOR MATRESS COVERS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
7th November, 1844.

PROPOSALS, sealed and endorsed 'Proposals for Matress Covers,' will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock, P. M., on Thursday, the 5th day of December next, for furnishing such number of Matress Covers say (say about 5,000, more or less,) as may be required by this Bureau, or by the respective Commandants of the Navy Yards at Charlestown Massachusetts; Brooklyn, New York; and Gosport, Virginia, until 30th June, 1845.

Said Matress Covers must be closely and neatly sewed, and be fully equal in all respects to the samples deposited at said Navy Yards respectively. 52

Physicians and Country Merchants

ARE invited to call at No. 119 Main Street, and examine the extensive stock of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, &c. &c., which are offered for sale on favorable terms at wholesale or retail by JOHN L. DEVOTION.

Norwich, Nov. 20. 6wth

Shooting Match.

THERE will be a Shooting Match near J. H. Hyde's in Franklin, on Friday and Saturday, Nov. 29th and 30th.

Nov. 20. 52

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted the firm of A. WATTLES & CO., are requested to call before the 1st of January, make payments as all bills due the company will be put out of their hands for collection after that time. A. WATTLES & CO.

Nov. 20 52

Botanic Medicine STORE,

Court St. New London, Ct.

DR. MERRILL, would return his sincere thanks to the citizens of New London and vicinity, for the very liberal patronage received during the last eighteen months; and would solicit a continuance of the same. Every package of Medicine sold at this Store is warranted pure. ☞ A full supply has been received this week.

Nov. 10, '44. 1f51

Boarding.

BOARD for a gentleman and lady can be had with as pleasant a room as there is on Main-st., by inquiring at this office.

Nov. 6, 1844. 50

BORROWED OR LOST.

ANY Person having either of the following articles in his possession belonging to the Subscriber, will confer a great favor upon him by returning them.

Life of Henry Clay, in 2 vols., half bound.
Geology of the State of Connecticut, by J. G. Percival, a large octavo, bound in cloth,
A Gingham Umbrella, with the name of the Subscriber upon the ferrule. W TRENCH.

Nov. 14.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN Pursuance of law, I JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that public sales will be held at the undermentioned Land Offices in the State of MISSOURI, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the Land Office at FAYETTE, commencing on Monday, the thirteenth day of January next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz:

North of the Base Line, and west of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Townships sixty-five and sixty-six, of ranges fourteen, fifteen, and sixteen.

At the Land Office at CLINTON, commencing on Monday, the twentieth day of January next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships viz:

North of the Base Line and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Township forty-two, of range twenty-eight and twenty-nine.

Township thirty-five, of range thirty-one.

At the Land Office at SPRINGFIELD, commencing on Monday, the twenty-seventh day of January next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned township, viz:

North of the Base Line, and West of the 5th principal Meridian.

Township thirty-four, of range nineteen.
Township thirty-two, of range twenty-one.
Township thirty-two, of range twenty-four.
Townships thirty-three and thirty-four, of range twenty-five.

Lands appropriated by law, for the use of schools military or other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer; and no private entries of land, in the townships so offered, will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington this eighth day of October, Anno Domini, 1844.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President:
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper land office, and make payment therefor *as soon as practicable after seeing this notice,* and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township embracing the tract claimed above designated, otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Oct. 10. 46

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE,

THAT THE

UNITED STATES CLOTHING STORE

91 MAIN-STREET,

☞ Is the Cheapest Clothing Store in the known world. ☜

THAT Clothing is made BETTER and sold CHEAPER at this *popular Establishment* hundreds of people testify who daily visit us.

☞ Remember the place is next door to Charles Clark's Hat Store.

91 Main-Street. J. T. FAY.

November 20 1844. 1m50

Norwich and Worcester RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Monday Nov. 4th 1844.
Accommodation Trains, daily except Sundays.
Leave Worcester, 10 A. M. 4½ P. M.
" Norwich, 8 A. M. 4½ P. M.

Freight Trains,

" Worcester 7 A M. Norwich 8 1-4.

Steam Boat Trains.

" Worcester 5½ P. M., every Monday, Wednesdays, and Fridays, on the arrival of the train from Boston.

Leave Allens' Point about 3 A. M., Sundays, Wednesdays and Friday morning upon the arrival of the Boat from New York.

Long Island Trains

Leave Worcester 9½ A. M., every Tuesday Thursday and Saturday, upon the arrival of the train from Boston.

Leave Allyns' Point about 2 P. M., every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday upon the arrival of the Boat from the Long Island Road.

The Morning Train from Norwich, and the Morning and Evening Trains from Worcester connect with the Boston and Western Roads

N. B. Fares are more when paid in the Cars than when paid for Tickets at the different stations.

All Baggage at the risk of the owners unless receipted for by an authorized Agent of the Corporation.

EMERSON FOOTE, Supt.

Norwich Nov. 1st. '44. 50

Fall Styles of HATS!

NICHOLS' HATS.

There is no article in the wardrobe of a gentleman of taste to which more attention is paid than to the HAT, and the skill and ingenuity of the best workmen are taxed to produce an article which shall suit the public. The subscriber who has had ten years of experience at his business, has just finished his FALL HATS, which he offers to the *beau monde,* as possessing every requisite that can be desired. They are graceful in appearance, faultless in style, becoming to every cast of features, and at the same time light, durable and economical. A single trial will convince the most sceptical that the Hats made by the subscriber may safely defy competition.

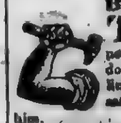
ALSO,

Furs, Caps, Buffalo Robes, &c. &c. All of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest. Please call and see, at 137 Main street, two doors west of the Post Office.

W. L. NICHOLS.

Norwich, Oct. 30. 3m

Blacksmithing.



THE Subscriber would notify the Public that he continues his business in Bath Street, and is prepared to do promptly every kind of work in his line, and pledges himself to give perfect satisfaction to all who may patronize him.

Particular attention paid to Ox and Horse Shoeing. He has a man in his employ that devotes his whole attention to the branch of Horse Shoeing, he pledges himself from his long experience to give perfect satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

WANTED.

One or two smart boys to learn the trade to whom good encouragement will be given.

WM TUBBS.

Oct 24. 48

CHARLES A. CONVERSE,

General Dealer in English, French, German, and American Hardware and Cutlery Also Guns Military Goods, Saddlery, Ware, &c.

139 *Main Street.*

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the Trade generally that he is now opening a fine assortment of Hard Ware goods of late importation and manufacture and begs leave also to state that he has in view to offer during the present season a larger and more complete assortment than heretofore, and at the lowest possible Cash prices, to which he solicits the attention of purchasers.

This stock consists of every kind and quality of Table and Pocket Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Military Goods, Brass Goods, Builders and Cabinet makers Trimmings, House Furnishing articles, Fancy Goods Hollow Ware, Saddle, Harness and Coach Trimmings, Mechanics' Tools, Stoves, Hanging and Sola Lamps, Britannia Goods, Japanned Ware.

Oct 24. 12w48

CIGARS, CIGARS.

5 M Imported Regalia Cigars.
25 " Cuba do.
40 " Kentuck & Cuba do.
50 " Super or half Spanish do

Any quantity of Black snuff manufactured by the subscriber, and warranted equal to any now in use. For sale low by E. A. CLARK,

No. 27 Water-st. Nov. 14. 51

PROPOSALS FOR RIFLES AND PISTOLS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
Washington, Oct 21, 1844.

BY direction of the Secretary of War, sealed proposals will be received at this office until three o'clock, P. M., on the 31st of December next, for the manufacture and delivery of the following arms for the use of the United States, viz:

10,000 rifles, percussion lock, new model.
20,000 pistols do do do.

One fifth of the above arms to be delivered annually, during the ensuing five years, commencing on the 1st of July, 1845. The whole subject to the proof and inspection prescribed by the Ordnance Department, packed in strong boxes of the pattern now used, the United States paying a reasonable price for the boxes and transportation to the place of delivery.

The proposals will be sealed, endorsed proposals for Rifles and Pistols, and addressed, under an envelope, to this Office. G. TALCOTT,
Lieut. Col., Ordnance.

To be published in the Madisonian, Globe, and National Intelligencer, St. Louis Reporter, Cincinnati Republican, Columbus (O.) Old School Republican, Pittsburgh Morning Post, Baltimore Sun, Philadelphia Mercury, New York Aurora, Norwich News, Ct., and Boston Times, for two months.

Oct. 30. 2m49

CLARK'S SNUFF and CIGAR MANUFACTORY, No. 27 Water Street.

WHERE all kinds of CIGARS & BLACK SNUFF can be found at low prices and of as good quality as any other place or of any peddlers. All cigars are warranted to give good satisfaction or to be taken back and the money refunded.

All orders (and particularly the orders from up the R. Road) promptly attended to 51

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post office Norwich Ct., November 1st. 1844.

Arnold Joseph J	Mitchell Wm.
Akeman Robert	Morey R B
Avery Jabez	Meguide Patrick
Adams Daniel T	Mitchell D Y
Allen Sarah E	Moore Nancy Miss
Beard Spencer F	Mott J T
Buttolph Nancy Mrs.	Martin Harriet E Mrs.
Burchard Justin	Miner Martha H
Brown Sarah A	Miner Isaac
Beckwith Ezra P	Morgan R M
Bun Charles	Myrers Rev. A B L
Barnes Ann Miss	Martin Thomas
Barns Reubin	Metzger Eacor
Boyce Rev Mr.	Marsh Fanny Miss
Bowley William	Mahony Timothy
Bacon James	Northrop Sarah A Miss
Billings Cathrine Mrs.	Newell Rev. H I
Bull William	Nichols Mary E G Mrs.
Bushnell Douglove	Noyes Wm.
Bushnell Wm. C	Osgood Artimas
Brown Edwin J.	Orphin Jas.
Baldwin Henry	Ogelvie J Miss
Clark Asael	Patrick Chas.
Clark E	Patton John
Copp W H	Potter Sarah Mrs.
Connaughty Patrick	Pease Randolph
Chesten Adelia Miss	Parker Elizabeth D
Congdon W H	Pride Clarra
Carr James M D.	Phipps Mary
Chappell Joseph	Paine Cynthia
Clark Jas. S	Pearl Henry
Chapman George	Rogers Jas.
Cranston Elizabeth Miss	Richards H S
Case Almira Miss	Rockwell Wm. N
Dorchester Daniel	Samsell Albert E
Davis H A Miss	Rhodabeck, Wm.
Dyer Deslie Ann Mrs.	Rathbon Adeno
Emory John W	Raymond Mary E Miss
Edgelers Thos.	Rogers Eleanor Mrs.
Ewin David	Rose Maria Mrs.
Ewin Charles	Routh & Potter
Eddy Gilbert	Sebley Julia A Miss
Flanagan Peter	Sheldon Barber
Fairchild Morris	Shurdevant Luke G
Fletcher Wm.	Smith John
Fish Susan	Silvers Lucy M Miss 2
Fowler Eli G	Sheffield Geo. H
Fances John 5d	Story Ebenezer
Giffeth J W	Swan Wm. B
Greenwood Mary	Sawyer Jeremiah
Geer Sylvia Mr.	Sanders C
Hedden Orlander S	Smith Chas. G
Haggerty Dennis	Sistan Jos. C
Harvey Eliza Mrs.	Smith Mary Anna Miss
Huntington Robert	Tift Alford B
Hillard C C	Treadway F W
Hibbard Tanny J Miss	Tyler Samuel
Hodges Wm. 2	Thompson Erina Miss
Hilton Eliza A	Warzelloug Julia, Mrs.
Hopkins Betsey Mrs.	Williams Jedediah
Hungtington J P	Webster E 2
Haggaty John	Williams Saml. S
Hedge Franklin	Woodworth E W
Harris H	Williams Lucy C Mrs.
Jenison Joseph	Waters Sophronia Miss
Kennady Samuel	Wilson L O
Kerwin Hellen Miss	Wilcox Lucinda Miss
Lewis Wm. N	Ward Jeremiah
Lathrop Eliza Miss	Wilson James
Lewis Francis	

☞ Persons calling for the above Letters will please say they are advertised.

N. B. All Letters intended to be sent out of the U. States, by ship or steamer, the inland postage must be paid or they will not be forwarded.

50 JOHN H. TOWNSEND, P. M.

C. BRINCKERHOFF'S

This Medicine is a sure, safe and certain Remedy in complaints of the Liver and Lungs. Consumption, Liver Complaint, chronic and severe Coughs and Colds, are almost immediately relieved and ultimately cured by a faithful use of the Restorative. Dr. Chilton, the eminent practical chemist and physician of New York, attaches his certificate stating its entire vegetable composition, after he had made a careful analysis. It is wholly devoid of any irritating property, and manifests so decided healing and purifying qualities as to quickly alleviate the most aggravating cough and change the morbid expectoration. Pains in the chest and side, so often attendant on Lung Complaints, are effectually removed without the least inconvenience, the seat of the difficulty being reached much quicker than by any external application. From the reputation of this medicine in New York, where it has been sold for some years, the most indubitable testimony is giving to its merit. Certificates have been literally showered in on the proprietor from the best of sources, and stating the cases of persons raised even when given up by their physician. The fact of no one single instance of dissatisfaction, known or expressed, is a strong guarantee of its merit. The following certificate is from Dr. Chilton, the well known New York chemist.

"I have analyzed a bottle of medicine called 'C. Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative; and find that it does not contain Mercury, or any other metallic preparation, nor opium in any of its forms. It is composed of vegetable matter entirely."

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.

C. BRINCKERHOFF, Proprietor, N. Y.
Principal Office, 96 Hudson street, New York.
Horace Everett, U. S. Agent, 96 Hudson-street, New York, has appointed,
SAMUEL TYLER 138 Main street, Norwich.
WM. S. TYLER, 131 Water street do
as agents for the above medicine.

Nov. 6 '44 1m50

TRI WEEKLY:

THE STEAMER

WORCESTER,

CAPT. J. H. VANDERBILT,

WILL leave Norwich on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and New York Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 o'clock, P. M.

E. A. BILL,
Steam Boat Agent.

Nov. 6. 50

Found.

AT a New York Importing House by Ely & Co., a splendid assortment of white and colored Feathers, for trimming Ladies' Bonnets at two-thirds their real value. Also, Velvets of all colors, and velvet Ribbons to match.

Also, a lot of new style muslin Collars selling fast and cheap by ELY & CO.

Nov. 6. 1844. 50

ORIGINAL STAINED

J. S. TYLER,

...ns sale a large and well selected stock of ...ine Drugs & Medicines, Chemicals, Glass ..., &c., to Dealers and others at the lowest ... A few of the leading Articles are as follows:

...Crude	Arabian Rine
...Sulph	" Galbanin Manna
" Nitrous	" Tragacanth &c.
Chloric	Hiera Picra
Ammonia	Hive Syrup
Rose &c	Hushes of all kinds
Antiops Min	Isinglass Cusia
Blue Pill Eug	" American
Borax Ref.	" Cooper's Superior
Burgundy Pitch	Lunar Caustic
Cayberry Bark, Ground	Magnesia Carb
Barbadoes Tar	" Calc
Balsam Copaiva	" Henry's True
" Fir	Morphine Sulphate
" Peruvian &c	" Acetate Meriate &c.
Bisc Cubebs,	Oil Peppermint
Juniper &c	" Cinnamon, Cloves
Brimstone Roll and Flour	" Origanum, Tansy
Cathartics	" Bergamot, Lemon
Carbonates of Iron	" Wintergreen
" Ammoniac &c	" Valerian, Savin
Colocinth Pulv.	" Anise, Sassafras
Cream Tartar P	Indigo all kinds
Cort Lau P	Ox Zinc
Curantic	" Bismuth
Angustura &c. &c.	Phosphorus and
Aochineal S G	Phosphates
Chloride Lime	Pill Cochi
" Soda	Quicksilver
Chamomile Flowers	Red Gentian Rhei
Calomel Sug	" Columbo Ipecac
Corda Sublimate	" Serp Virg
Cayenne Pepper, African	" Valerian Jalap
Divers Powers	" Sarsaparilla
Etu. Venesia	" Scilla Cucumis
Eng	" Senecka &c. &c.
Emp. Epispastic	Sponge fine and coarse
" Disc Olives	Sem Annis Carui
Hydrag Adhesive &c.	" Fennel Colchicum
Extract Belladonna	" Cardamom &c
" Valerian Cicuta	Sup. Carb Soda
" Hyocyami &c.	Sal Epsome
Fol. Senna Authes	" Rochelle
" Digitalis &c.	" Soda
Gum Opium Myrrh	" Nitre &c.
" Camphor, Aloes	Sugar of Lead
Gum Gamboge	Spatula
Tartar Vitriol	Soda Powders
Copavi Castilia	Seidlitz do
Citrate Iron	Veratrine
Elixir Iron	Hydri date Potash
Iodure of Mercury Ducto	Strychnine
do do Proto	Croton Oil Salacine
Oxymuriate Potash	Iodide Iron
Prussiate Potasse Cyanuret	Aconita Ex
Prussiate Potash	Oil Black Pepper
Sulphate Quinine	

Syringes, Apothecaries Scales & Weights, Teeth Instruments, Lancets, Fleamers, Catheters, Trusses, various kinds, Teeth & Flesh Brushes, together with almost every article used in the practice of Medicine may be found at Tyler's Drug & Chemical Store, Water-Street.

WANTED
RAIL ROAD TIES,

20,000 Rail Road Ties on or before the first day of April next, to be delivered in Norwich, or any other place, as may be agreed upon by the contracting parties; for which cash will be paid on the first April next.

N. B. All Ties delivered on or before the first day of October next in Norwich, will be paid for on delivery.

FULLER & BROAD.

For particulars enquire of ENOCH FULLER.
Office near the Franklin House.
Norwich, August 21st., 1844. 139

WANTED.

TEN Thousand Sheep and Lamb SKINS, with the wool on, for which the highest cash price will be paid by C. E. ROGERS.
Yantic, Aug. 26, 44. 40

Another Glorious Opportunity.
WATCHES! WATCHES!
At No. 80 Chatham Street.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has entered into the above Establishment with one of the most beautiful and useful assortment of Watches, both Gold and Silver from England and France, as low as $20 and 25. Watches and Jewelry exchanged or brought on the most advantageous terms to the customer.

Watches and Clocks repaired in the most accurate manner.

All articles purchased of him not approved of will be exchanged. Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange. The highest price paid for old Gold.

JOHN MYERS.
New York, May 23d 1126

REMEMBER
the old Stand, No. 78 Main-St.,
OPPOSITE THE FRANKLIN HOUSE,

WHERE J. M. NELSON still continues to carry on the Tailoring business in all its various branches. The subscriber is now ready to make all kinds of Gentlemen's garments in the latest styles. The subscriber has received the Fall and Winter fashions for 1844-5. All garments made at this establishment warranted to fit.

N. B. Cutting done at short notice. Wanted also five or eight first rate Tailoresses to whom good encouragement will be given.

JAMES M. NELSON.
Sept. 1 43

OPPOSITION:
New Line to Colchester.

A STAGE will leave the American House 88 Shetucket-Street, for Colchester, and Hartford, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 8 o'clock, A. M. Returning, will leave Colchester, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, on the arrival of the Stages from Hartford, at about 12 o'clock, M.

Passengers carried to and called for in any part of the city. DANIEL P. SMITH Agent.
Norwich, Oct., 29. '44. 49

GENERAL STAGE OFFICE,
At the American House
88 Shetucket-St.

STAGES will leave the American House daily for Hartford.

On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock, A. M. *via*, Lebanon, Columbia and Bolton.

On Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays at 8 o'clock, A.M., *via*, Colchester.

Also, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 6 1-2 o'clock A. M., for Franklin, Windham, Mansfield, Tolland and Springfield.

DAILY for New London, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Passengers wishing to take any of the above routes, will be called for by having their names entered on the books at the office, at the American House.

DANIEL P. SMITH, Agent.
Oct. 29th. 49

FINE EATING!
PRATT & HOOKER,
(Franklin Square.)

HAVE on hand a first rate assortment of PROVISIONS & GROCERIES, which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.
Norwich, April 24th. 22

STEAM PROPELLER LINE
BETWEEN
Norwich and New York

The Steamer QUINEBAUG, Capt. JEDEDIAH WILLIAMS, will leave Norwich every Tuesday, and New York every Friday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

All goods forwarded for the Propeller Line, will be taken into store free of any expense to the shippers freight taken at packet prices.

The steamer Shetucket, Capt. Geo. W. Gear, has taken her place in the Line with the steamer Quinebaug, and will leave Norwich every Friday and New York every Tuesday.

For freight or passage enquire of the Capt. on board or to LEAVENS & HUNTINGTON, H. WHITAKER & Co. NORTON, CONVERSE, & Co. } Agents in Norwich
J & A. BRIGGS, 40 South-st. New York.
May 1st. 22

BOSTON PACKETS,

THE Sch MAIL, Capt. CROWELL.
" SPY, Capt. LEWIS.

HAVE commenced running between Norwich and Boston, for the season, and will take freight on the most reasonable terms. For further information enquire of

HAWES, GRAY & CO. Boston.
H. WHITAKER & CO. Commercial-street. Norwich Ct.
March 24th, '44 18

FOR NEW LONDON DAILY
THE NEW STEAMER ANGELINA,

CAPT. LOVELL.

COMMENCED her regular Trips on Wednesday March 27th.
Leaving Norwich, at 8 o'clock A. M.
" New London, at about half-past 2 P.M.
For further information, enquire of E. A. BILL.
Norwich, April 2d. '44 19

REMITTANCES TO AND PASSAGE FROM ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

WE beg to inform our friends in Norwich, Goshen and its vicinity, that we have appointed Mr JAMES M LELLAND, of that city, as our agent Persons sending for their relatives, or remitting money to the old country, will find it their interest and their friend comfort to give him a call.

ROCHE BROTHERS & CO.,
36 Fulton street, New York.
Jan. 24th, 1844. 119

WM. H. ALLEN.
DENTIST,
OFFICE, NO. 84 SHETUCKET STREET, (UP STAIRS)

WHERE he will perform a operations necessary for the preservation of the teeth and gums in the best possible manner. Teeth inserted from 1 to a complete set. Teeth cleaned, filled, extracted, and all irregularities, whether they proceed from disease or want of proper care, remedied.
March 23

DENTISTRY.

Dr. G. H. & C. Parkhurst,

HAVE opened an Office, No. 89, Main street, doors west of the Franklin House, where they will wait on all who will favor them with their patronage. Teeth set from onete a full set. Every necessary operation performed on the teeth, and warranted. Their long experience enable them to treat judiciously all diseases connected with the teeth.
Nov. 30. 1yr1

MORENS,
MOREENS.

DRAB and BLACK, this day received direct from Europe, per Steamer, of the best quality, and for sale at 30 cents per yard. By

ELY & CO.

They are also prepared to dispose of their rich Stock of Dry Goods at any price Customers may suggest, and 10 per cent less than they can expect to buy, and no monopoly, no humbuggery.
Sept. 24. tf144.

CHARLES A. CONVERSE:
Dealer in
English, French and German Hardware, Cutlery, and Guns.
139 MAIN-STREET.
Norwich.

Manufacturers

WISHING to exchange Sheetings, Flannels, Satinetts, or anything of the kind for Dry Goods can be supplied at the lowest New York and Boston prices, at LINCOLN & WILLIAMS'.
Sept. 18 43

COPARTNERSHIP

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of

BREWER & LEWIS,

and will transact the STOVE AND TIN WARE business at No. 16 *Shetucket Street*, a few rods from the corner of Main, where they offer for sale a lot of very superior Tin Ovens manufactured expressly for the present season, which will Boil as well as Bake, also a large quantity of Milk Pans, as cheap as the cheapest, together with a general assortment of Tin Ware, Stoves, &c.

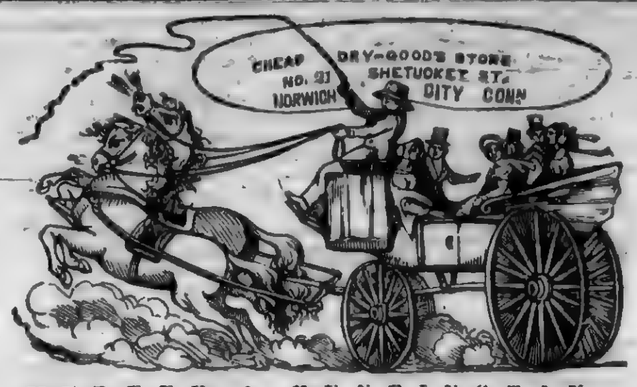
Tin Roofing, Copper and Tin Eave Troughs, Conductor Pipes, &c., made and put up in a workmanlike manner. Jobbing and repairing done at the shortest notice.

JOHN M. BREWER,
WM. LEWIS.
Norwich, May 28th. '44 27

FOR SALE.

A GOOD Dairy and Tillage Farm, containing 204 acres of land, with a dwelling house, 2 barns and other necessary out buildings in good repair, has a large quantity of thrifty young wood growing thereon and is well watered, and well adapted to the keeping of sheep, it is situated on Plain Hills in the town of Norwich, 5½ miles from the city. The Scotland road runs through the centre of said farm. Terms of payment made easy to the purchaser.

Apply to EDWIN GAVITT,
Norwich, Oct. 30. 149



MURFEY & HUNTINGTON,

BEG LEAVE TO INFORM THEIR CUSTOMERS AND FRIENDS THAT THE

EXCITEMENT

INCREASES on account of the late ARRIVALS of NEW GOODS at the CHEAP CASH STORE,—at the Round Black Sign,

21 SHETUCKET STREET. 21

AMONG the bargains may be found French BROAD CLOTHS, which will be sold at the saving of $4, in a Pattern to the customer; Over Coat Cloths from 62 cts to $6 per yd. comprising various colors and qualities suitable for the coldest season; Cassimeres, superfine French; Fancy English and American do. comprising late and new Styles in a great variety which will be sold cheaper than the cheapest.

ALSO, A fresh lot of Ladies Dress Goods, a beautiful assortment comprising every kind calculated to sell and give excellent satisfaction, Ecosse Chas. M. Delain, Tissues Chusans high and flaming colors which will be sold from 1,50 to $7 a pattern; all just received direct from the Boston and New York importers which will be sold at prices greatly reduced. Also, a great variety of Cloak Goods of various Styles, Alpaccas Silk and Worsted, Peruvian Cot on and Worsted, Indiana Cloths, Merinos, rich and splendid colors, Bombazines-Black, Blue Black, Rept. and Changeable; at prices lower than ever.

Customers wishing to purchase the above named goods will make a saving by calling at the Round Black Sign, 21 Shetucket st., before making their purchases.

ALSO. A rich and splendid assortment of Dress Silks, Glaze Chameleon rich Plaid, and fig'd Silks, Black and Blue Black Crapine, Satin Striped Armures, Black and Blue Black Gros de Swiss, Gros de Rine, and Italian Lustrings, making prices from 38 cts. to $1, 75 per yd.

SHAWLS.

Brocha, Silk and Cotton Brocha, Worsted Damask Silk and Worsted plaid Stripe and every Style calculated for the season, at prices very low.

FLANNELS.

Red, White, Green and Yellow Flannels selling off at last years prices. Persons wishing to purchase the above named goods will make a saving by calling at the Round Black Sign.

LINEN.

Irish and German Linens, just received 30 per cent cheaper than any ever offered. All Linen Table Cloths 2s. only, large Bleached Napkins 12 1-2 cents and one shilling and all Styles of Damask sold at prices to correspond.

HOSE! HOSE!!

Our friends will recollect the cheap lot of Hose, now selling off at prices much lower.

CARPETS.

We have a fine splendid and fashionable assortment of Carpets, Three Ply; super and double super; Oil Cloths, Matting, Check and Chena, Plaid, Cotton, Rag and Hemp do; which will be sold cheaper than any in the country.

LOOKING GLASSES, from 25 cts to $25.

We are also Agents for one of the best Dye Houses in Boston, whose satisfaction given is unrivalled; Coloring Ladies Dresses for $1 only.

N. B. As it has at all times been the practice at the Round Black Sign, 21 Shetucket-street, to sell the most goods for the least money, we wish to inform our customers and friends, that we wish to make no further alteration but this, MORE GOODS!! MORE GOODS!!! FOR LESS MONEY.

MURFEY & HUNTINGTON.
At the Round Black Sign, 21 Shetucket-street.
[At the old stand of A. Wattles & Co.]
Norwich, Oct. 30. 149

A VOICE
FROM THE GREAT
COMMERCIAL DEPOT;
READ AND BELIEVE!!
THE TIME HAS COME!!!

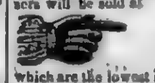
When
CLOAK CLOTHS
will be wanted, and OVER COAT
CLOTHS MUST BE SOLD. And for this reason

ELY & CO., HAVE received and are now offering an extensive assortment of every desirable style of GOODS, for the above purposes at such astonishing low prices that the dictates of wisdom must be to call at the above named establishment and prepare for the approaching *COOL* season by purchasing Goods of every style from A. A Thibets to Cotton warp Alpaccas at less than two third their real value—for proof, call and see at ELY & CO'S. 33 & 35 Shetucket-st.

They have Come,
MILLINERY GOODS;

THE newest styles of Velvets, Satins, Modes, for Hats together with Velvet Satin, double faced, Ribbons to match with other Millinery articles, comprising the most splendid assortment ever exhibited in this city, just received by ELY & CO.

N. B. All the above named stock of Millinery Goods for reasons which will be given to purchasers will be sold at



COST,

which are the lowest importers prices, come and look.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
French Thibets,

Of every shade of Color and all qualities with cold Silk Velvets and trimmings to match, may now be found at ELY & CO.

Where also may be found some splendid Cashmere Shawls, new styles, cheaper than ever, just received by ELY & CO.

33 & 35 Shetucket-street.
October 16th. tf47

GEO. W. CONCKLIN,
BOOK AND JOB
PRINTER,
No. 51 Water-Street,
Norwich, Conn.,

Every description of Letter Press Printing neatly and promptly executed.
August 7 137

Pedlars

CAN find the best assortment of "YANKEE NOTIONS" (excepting Razors,) in the place, and every kind of Goods wanted by Travelling Merchants at low prices, *for cash*, at
Sept. 19 43 LINCOLN & WILLIAMS.

One Look will satisfy

ANY one, that our assortment of Heavy Blk, Blue Black & Fancy VELVETS is the largest and cheapest in town.

TWEEDY BARROWS & CO.
Oct. 24. 3w48

MERCHANT'S HOTEL.
NORWICH CONN.,

THE subscribers having leased and fitted up the MERCHANT'S HOTEL, in first rate order; and are now ready for the reception of company. This house is located in the center of business, on an elevation of land which commands a delightful view of the river Thames and of the beautiful scenery on either side, and is a most desireable place of resortment either for the pleasure seeker or the man of business. No pains will be spared to make the Merchants Hotel what a public house should be—a house of comfort to the weary traveler. The table will always be supplied with viands and luxuries of the season. Large and airy sleeping apartments and accoped Beds will be provided, and the charges be such as to compet with the times.

A few boarders can also be accomodated with good board at reasonable prices. If the servants do not preform their duty it is particularly requested that travelers and others would inform the landlord to that effect.

There is attached to the above house, a general Stage Office, where the Stage arrives and departs daily, also a first rate LIVERY STABLE, where good horses, and careful drivers can be had at short notice.

☞ Passengers carried to and from the Hotel to the Cars and Boat, *free of charge*.

E. & W. COTTRELL.
April 24th, '44. tf28

SIX months are allowed by the Court of Probate for the district of Woodstock, for the creditors to the estate of Susan Bugbee, late of said Woodstock deceased, to present their claims to said estate to Joshua Robinson, administrator, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

JOSHUA ROBINSON, Administrator.
Dated at Woodstock, this 25th day of Oct. 1844.
Oct. 25, 1844. 40

G. B. PRINDLE.

HAS removed his One Price Watch, Jewelry, and Clock Establishment, to the Store (lately occupied by J. Ireson & Son's shoe dealers,) No. 144 Main-street,—opposite the sign post.

Full assortment of choice goods—and no variation in prices tolerated—a child may purchase as low as the closest buyer
April 24th, '44 tf23

Merchants

WHO "SORT UP" in the City of Norwich, are respectfully invited to call and examine the stock of

Lincoln & Williams

where they are assured of finding many goods below the market price, such as Alpaccas, Woolen Flannels, Cotton Flannels, Sattinetts, Dress Goods, &c, &c., and every variety of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods at the lowest market prices and on reasonable terms, at 21 Shetucket st.
Sept. 18 43

Hair Cutting! Hair Cutting!
SHAVING! SHAVING!!

WOULD you submit to have your hair shorn by a Sheep-Shearer? or your beard shaved by a Butcher? Oh no, you would not! but we occasionally get into such hands, and who act very ungainly, well if you do not wish a continuance of such unskillful treatment, go forthwith to *Peck* the Inimitable Hair Cutter, who will arrange your Hair with judgment, neatness, taste and skill, and who will remove your beard (no matter how difficult) with ease and comfort; in a word he is *Truth* science.

J. H. Peck's Hair Cutting and Shaving Room, No. 46 Shetucket-St., opposite the Rail Road Depot.
Norwich, Oct. 17, 1844. 47

Wood and Willow ware,
Wholesale and Retail!

A LARGE lot just received from the manufacturer of all kinds and descriptions, consisting in part of Tubs of all sizes, Pails and Can Pails, Nest Boxes, Bowls, Trays, Wash-Boards, Clothes-Pines, Mortars, and other articles too many to enumerate, all of which will be sold at prices *unusually low*. Also, a good supply of Willow and other Baskets. A fresh supply of Teas, with GROCERIES of all kinds, may constantly be found at the store of

FAIRFIELD & ARMSTRONG.

P. S. Goods delivered free of expense to any part of the city.
April 3d. 9

SPORTSMEN ATTEND.

KINNEY & RAWSON keep constantly on hand Pigeons & Wilkes & John Hall & Sons best English **Sporting Powder.**

Dupont's Powder in half & quarter Kegs, and in canister.

Indian Rifle, do in canisters.

ALSO,

Superior blasting powder & patent Safety Fuse at 42 Water st.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
BOOTS AND SHOES.
At the Norwich SHOE STORE,
No. 84, Main-Street,
OPPOSITE THE
FRANKLIN HOUSE.

WHERE the subscriber has just received a large addition to his Stock. Consisting of almost every variety of BOOTS, SHOES and RUBBERS suitable for the FALL TRADE. Among which are MENS', BOYS', YOUTHS', and CHILDRENS'

THICK BOOTS,

comprising as good an assortment as can be found in Norwich, which will be sold at the *very lowest prices*. Also, LADIES', MISSES', and CHILDRENS',

Shoes, Bootees, Gaiters, &c. &c.
RUBBERS,

Plain and Figured of all sizes. Also, a beautiful article of LINED RUBBERS, all of which will be sold as low as at any Store in Norwich, by Yours respectfully CHARLES TRACY.
Please call and examine. [Norwich, Oct. 8. 6w41

WITH A RUSH!
THE GREAT COMMERCIAL DEPOT,
For the Sale of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
No. 33 & 35 Shetucket-Street,

IS NOW filled with the richest Stock of Goods ever offered in this City just received from the New York and Boston Importing Houses—bought within the last few days at the lowest REDUCED market prices; and must be sold for at least 35 per cent less than can be bought in Norwich. This establishment is acknowledged to possess advantages in the Dry Goods Trade, that places it beyond the power of a rival. It contains much the largest Stock, much the best assortment, much the richest and most desirable Styles. It also possesses the advantages of an experienced buyer who spends all his time watching the signs of the times in the New York and Boston Markets and buying bargains which enable them to sell at prices so much below their real value. Customers wishing anything in the Dry Goods line will find price, and kind of any objection at the extensive Dry Goods Store of ELY & CO.
Sept. 24 1844.

Alpaccas of good quality.

MAY now be found at ELY & CO'S., for any price to suit customers.
Sept. 24, '44. 144

Shawls! Shawls!

A LARGE lot of cheap Silk and Wool Shawls and a new lot of those rich Printed Cashmeres the richest in the city, just received and for sale by

ELY & CO.
Sept. 18 43

ELY & CO.,

HAVE also received a fresh lot of Dry Goods, consisting of a large assortment of Silks Rept Cashmeres, Twilled Cashmeres, Crape de Laines, Crape de Ecosse, Mous de Laine &c. &c. Also a few pa. French Cashmere de Laine, superior quality and splendid patterns; also a few pa. Semandrins, together with a lot of Coburg Cloths of rich shaded colors; also a few pa. three colored shaded Silks, selling cheap and fast.

They have the pleasure of saying that they have much the largest and most splendid Stock of rich Goods ever offered in this market and they will sell them at prices that will defy all competition.

ELY & CO.
Sept. 18. 43

STILL THEY COME.

4 CASES BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, of every price and quality, from 75 cts to $7. per yd, all of which they *can, shall* and *will* sell from 10 to 15 per cent cheaper than any Dry Goods Establishment in New London County. And they are prepared to prove the above named fact satisfactory to any person or persons, who will call at their extensive Dry Goods Establishment.

No. 33 & 35 Shetucket-st.
ELY & CO,
v. 1 43

ELY & CO.

HAVE just opened 75 cases Dry Goods consisting in part of the following which they offer at less than the usual market prices.—

220 pa. BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS.
27 pa. Beaver Cloths.
70 " Satinett.
4 Cases Prints.
6 Bales Flannels.
1 Case Rich Dress Silks.
37 Bales Sheetings.
20 " Drills and Ticklings.
275 pa. Crape de Laines, Cashmere de Ecosse, Rept Cashmeres, Mous. de Laines, Semandrins, Cashmere Twills, &c., for Ladies Dresses.
10 pa. Coreans the richest Dress Goods in the world.

SHAWLS, without regard to quantity, of all prices from 1,50 to $16. Rich stripe Cashmere, do. new styles.

5 Cases Alpaccas Silk and Cot. warp.
1 Case Coburgs.
1 " Orientals, Silk warps.
1 " do. do. do.

All of which were bought and bought cheap, will be sold and sold cheap by ELY & CO.
Sept. 24th, '44. 144

May now be found,

AT ELY & CO'S, 33 & 35 Shetucket-st.

A SMALL lot of all wool Cashmeres and a few pa. Coreans the richest and most splendid styles of Dress Goods imported this season. Also a very pretty assortment of French Muslin Collars, now opening at ELY & CO'S.
Sept. 24th, 1844. tf144

GREAT ATTRACTION
FOR THE
LADIES;
SPLENDID EXHIBITION
OF FALL AND WINTER

Bonnets, Ribbons, Feathers, Artificial Flowers and Fashionable Millinery, at the

CONNECTICUT BONNET STORE;
HITCHCOCK AND PAYSON

Manufacturers of all kinds of Straw, Silk and Velvet Bonnets, and Bonnet Ribbons, Feathers, Artificial Flowers, Hand Boxes, &c., &c.

WOULD respectfully inform the Ladies of Norwich, and all the *region round about*, that we have one of the **Largest, Best Selected and Cheapest** Stock of GOODS that can possibly be found in this city. And we invite the Ladies to call and examine for themselves.

Bonnets altered Bleached and Pressed. Millinery department under the direction of Miss D. D. Clement.

Don't forget the place to buy Cheap. No. 17 Shetucket-Street.
Norwich, Oct 8th, '44. tf46

UNITED STATES CLOTHING STORE.
FIFTY THOUSAND GARMENTS FOR SALE
AT THE
EMPORIUM OF FASHIONS,
51 Main-street.

It is estimated that upwards of FIFTY THOUSAND PEOPLE will visit this Popular CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT this fall and winter for the PURPOSE OF BEING CLOTHED!

THE unaccountable low prices at which we are selling CLOTHING have influenced a multitude to visit us for no other reason than to save their money. And we challenge the whole world to produce a Clothing Establishment that can get up such superior articles of Clothing and sell them at such low prices. The superb and costly variety of styles at such remarkable low prices, is astonishing the whole dress circle of community. Look back and see how you have been paying your money for Clothing, and then contrast it with the prices we are selling at.

Frock and Dress Coats	from $6 to 8,00.	Fine Cassimere and Doe skin pants from	$3 to 6,00
Rich figured and plain Vests	" $1 to 4,00.	Silk, Satin, plain and figured Vests	$2 to 4,00
Over Coats, wadded, quilted and tufted with velvet facings from		$6	18,00.
Pilot Cloth and Beaver Coats	"	$3	12,00
Beaver and Satinet Pants	"	1,50	3,50
Sacks, of English American and Tweed Goods	"	3,	9,00

Drawers, under Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Gloves and Suspenders Stocks and Cravats, in any quantity

Next door to Charles Clark's Hat Store.

J. T. FAY.
Oct. 23. tf48

ARRIVALS EXTRAORDINARY!
The Subscriber has received per recent
ARRIVALS,
ON CONSIGNMENT

A MOST splendid lot of

BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS, SATINETS,
BEAVER CLOTHS, &c., &c., &c

which can be bought cheap for cash. Call and examine

☞ Gentlemens' and Boy's Garments Cut and made in the latest Styles.

HENRY L. COOK, March
No. 15 Shetucket-street.
Norwich, Oct. 4p. '44.

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE NORWICH NEWS.
WM. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
OFFICE No. 36, SHETUCKET STREET
next door North of the American House

The Norwich News.

VOL. V.—NO. 1. NORWICH, CONN., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1844. WHOLE NO. 209.

"The Magnetic Battery."

THE trials that have been made of the recently improved "Magnetic Battery," confirm the belief that it is destined to produce great and important changes in the healing art. In all cases of distortion and curvature of the spine; where anchylosis is not formed, permanent relief can be obtained by the daily use of the battery and the proper co-ordinate medication. The remote as well as proximate cause of this malady is a loss of vital action of the muscles of one side while the antagonist muscles remain in full force. By this gradual deformity the internal organs, as the heart, liver, stomach, lungs, &c., become displaced and consequently loose their healthy action, with permanent disease and fatality as the result. The only rational or possible method of relief in these cases, is to restore the lost action of the weakened muscles—this, no course of medication hitherto devised, is so well calculated to effect, as this form of practice. The effects of the action of the machine upon the muscles in these cases, is most extraordinary, most wonderful, and gives us true conception of the unlimited power, of the all pervading forces by which we obtain such results. Nor less specific is this plan of treatment in the different forms of consumption—as upwards of 70 cases of *tuberculous consumption* have been successfully treated by one physician in N. Y., during the last 8 months. The details of these remarkable cures and the addresses of the patients are open to all enquirers. In attestation of the powers of this instrument to effect results to which it makes pretensions, the following is quoted from Mr. Ellsworth's report dated Jan. 31st, 1844,—when speaking of Mason's Telegraph:

"Intimately connected with this branch of science employed in effecting results obtained by the Telegraph are the medicinal applications of the Magnetic Battery, mentioned in the report of one of the examiners. This same wonderful agent—the electro Magnetic fluid, which also gilds the metals and engraves the beautiful dies, dissolves the calculus (stone in the bladder) without pain, rescuing thus many victims otherwise doomed to a lingering death, or the sad alternative of a most excruciating operation. The facility with which medicines are induced into the system by the aid of this battery leads us to hail the approach of a quicker alleviation to human woes, and the future success of experiment brought with the brightest anticipations.

HENRY L. ELLSWORTH,
Commissioner of Patents.

To his Hon. the President of the Senate of U. S."

Other forms of disease have been treated with equal success in this way—such as scirrhus, cancer, scrofula, white-swellings, paralysis, lumbago sciatica, rheumatism, Deafness, swelling of the tonsils, &c. &c.

HENRY LEE,
Homoeopathic physician.

Boston, at the American House.
October 2, 44. 1y65

Fales's Cathartic Lozenges,

THOUGH prepared from a great many Vegetables, are as palatable and pleasant to eat as any other Confectionary Compound.

☞ This preparation is decidedly the best among all the known cathartic preparations; for while its operation is as sure as Salts, Castor Oil, Calomel and Jalop, or any other, cathartic medicine, it has the advantage over all in being pleasant to eat, while all other cathartics are generally disagreeable to take. Price 25 cents per box, with full directions, and may be found at the Depository, No. 2 Broad street.

FALES'S WORM LOZENGES.

Are a safe and sure remedy for Worms. Children love them. They act like a charm in removing the symptoms, such as starting in sleep, grating the teeth, paleness about the mouth and nose, occasional sickness at the stomach, precarious appetite, swelled bowels, and general feverish habit. The child falls into a quiet sleep, the worms are stupified and expelled, and the child, as far as heard from, in every instance has been cured.

Price 25 cents per box, with full directions; sold at 2 Broad street.

FALES'S COUGH LOZENGES.

Are beneficial in all common Colds and Coughs, Whooping Cough, inflamation in the Throat and Lungs, in the Croup or Hives, and more certain to operate satisfactory than the celebrated HIVE SYRUP. The most happy effect is obtained in a few moments; the symptoms disappear and the disease is broken up by the magical effect of these Lozenges.

Full directions accompany each box, and found at the Depository, 2 Broad street.

FALES'S DYSENTERY LOZENGES.

Are a safe and agreeable remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhœa of adults, and for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Bowel Complaints of children. Particular attention must be paid to the directions which accompany each box.

FALES'S CAMPHOR LOZENGES,

Are beneficial in all colapses and sick headaches, and where there is a sense of lightness or weight over the eyes, in eruptive diseases, such as Measles and Small Pox. Also in Mania, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Hysteria, in St. Vitus Dance, and in all cases of Languor and Oppressions of the Vital Powers, and may be taken with safety by women and children in all conditions.

Full directions accompany each box.

FALE'S CYPRIAN HAIR TONIC,

is now so extensively known and justly celebrated but further comment upon it will be useless; we can say, however, with truth, that among the many thousands who have purchased the Tonic in this or other countries, none have returned with complaints while thousands have expressed not only their approbation, but their wonder and admiration of beholding its effects. A few bottles only can be had, at 2 Broad street.

CLEAR OUT YOUR RATS.

The gnawings and antics of these destructive creatures can be banished forever in your House or Store, if you will procure a box of the genuine

MADAGASCAR RAT EXTERMINATOR

and use it according to directions. You cannot depend upon it unless obtained at J. J. FALES No 98 Commercial, corner of Lewis & Commercial Streets, Boston, or of the following:

AGENTS.

Norwich, Samuel Tyler and John L. Devotion; New London, War. Stearns, Stoddard & Allen, A. Beckwith; Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Mystic Bridge Keeney & Brown; Noank, Brown & Wilbur; Stonington Point, Elisha Faxon, Jr.; Lyme, Joseph Stanhway; Hadlyme, Ely P. Wells; East Haddam, A. W. Miller; Moodus, Sheffield Lewis; Leesville, Richmond & Upham; Middle Haddam, Child & Carrier; Portland, John Payne; South Glastenbury, Oliver Brainard and Wm. W. Post & Co; Colchester, A. M. Hurlbut; Willimantic, Jason Safford and R. Meaken; Scotland, James Burnet; Howard's Valley, G. D. Spencer; Hampton, Wm. Brown; Andover, Loomis & Button; South Coventry, D. M. Bodi; Mansfield, Geo. T. Clark and Z. Storrs & Son; Chaplain, Walter Goodell; Phoenixville, John B. Adams; Westford, Joseph Dorsett and Calvin Whitney; Ashford, E. B. Hibbard.

Oct. 16. p1y47

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. In pursuance of law, I JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declared and make known, that public sales will be held at the undermentioned Land Office, in the State of OHIO and ILLINOIS, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the Land Office at UPPER SANDUSKY, OHIO, commencing on Monday the sixth day of January next, for the disposal of the public lands hereinafter designated, being sections or parts of sections alternate to the sections granted by law to the State of Ohio, for constructing the Miami and Dayton Canal.

North of the Base Line and East of the First Principal Meridian.

Section one, three, eleven and thirteen, in township one, of range three.

North half, southwest quarter and fractional southeast quarter of section one; all of sections three, nine, eleven, fifteen, seventeen, twenty-one, twenty-five, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-third, and thirty-five; and the west half and fractional northeast quarter of section thirteen, in township two, of range three.

Section thirty-five, in township three, of range three.

The east half, the northwest quarter, and the northeast fraction of the southwest fractional quarter of section one; and all of sections three, five, seven, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-three, and thirty-five, in township one of range four.

Sections three, eleven, fifteen, twenty-three, twenty-nine, thirty-one, and thirty-three; east fraction of section nine, east of reserve; south fraction of section nineteen, south of reserve; fractions of section twenty-one, south and east of reserve; the fractional east half (east of river) and the west half of section twenty-seven; the east half, the north part of the northwest quarter; the south part of the northwest quarter; the north fraction of the southwest quarter and the southwest fraction of the southwest quarter of section thirty-five, in township two, of range four.

Sections twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-one thirty-three, and thirty-five, in township three, of range four.

The northeast quarter, the east fraction of the northwest quarter; the north fraction of the southeast quarter, and the southwest fractional quarter of section seven; the northeast and northwest fractional quarter (south of river,) and the south half of section seventeen; all of sections nineteen, twenty-nine, thirty-one, and thirty-three; the northeast fraction of the north half; the fractional northwest quarter, the southwest quarter, and the west fraction of the southeast quarter of section twenty-one; the northeast and northwest fractional quarters (north of river,) and the southeast and southwest fractional quarters of section twenty-seven; and the northeast fraction (north of river,) the fractional east half of the northwest quarter (north of river,) the west fraction of the southwest quarter (south of river,) the east half of the southwest quarter, and the west fraction of the southeast quarter of section thirty-five, in township one of range five.

South of the Base Line and East of the First Principal Meridian.

Section twenty-five, in township five, of range three.

Sections one, thirteen, and twenty-five, in township six, of range three.

Sections one, three, five, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-seven, thirty-three and thirty-five, in township one, of range four.

Sections one, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, twenty-one twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-seven, thirty-three, and thirty-five; the south half, the northwest quarter, the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter, and the south half of the northeast quarter of section three, in township two, of range four.

Sections one, three, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-three, and thirty-five, in township three, of range four.

Sections one and three; the east half of section nine; all of sections eleven, thirteen, fifteen, twenty-three, twenty-five, and twenty-seven, the south half and the fraction of the north half (north of river, of section thirty-three, and the fractional southwest quarter (south of river) and the fraction of the southeast fractional quarter (east of river) of section thirty-five, in township four, of range four.

The northeast quarter, the west part of the southwest fractional quarter, the east part of the northwest fractional quarter, the west part of the northwest fractional quarter (south and west of river) and the fraction of the northwest fractional quarter (north of river) of section one; all of sections three; five, nine, thirteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-three, twenty-seven and thirty-one; the east half of section seven; the northeast fractional quarter (north of river;) the northwest quarter, the southeast fractional quarter, the southwest fractional quarter, (north of river) and the fraction of the southwest quarter (south of river) of section eleven; the west half of the northeast quarter, the northwest quarter, the fractional north half of the southwest quarter; the fractional south half of the southeast quarter, and the fraction of the northeast quarter (south of river) of section fifteen; the west half, the west half of the northeast quarter, and the west half of the southeast quarter of section twenty-one; the east half, the east half of the northwest quarter, the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter, and the southwest quarter of section twenty-five; the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter, the northwest quarter, and east half of the southwest quarter, and the northwest and southeast quarters of section twenty-nine; the west half and northeast quarter of section thirty-three; and the east half and northwest quarter of section thirty-five, in township five, of range four.

The north half of section one; the northeast quarter, the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter, the east half of the northwest quarter, and the west half of the southwest quarter of section five; all of sections seven, nineteen, twenty-nine, and thirty-one; the southeast quarter and the south half of the southwest quarter of section eleven; the east half of the southeast quarter, the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter and the west half of section thirteen; the east halves of the northeast and southeast quarters of section fifteen; the west half of the northeast quarter, the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter, the west half and the southeast quarter of section seventeen; the west half of the northwest quarter, the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter, the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter, of the southwest quarter, and the west half of the southeast quarter, and the west half of the southwest quarter of section twenty-one; the south half of section twenty-three; the northeast and southwest quarters, the south half of the northwest quarter, and the east half of the southeast quarter of section twenty-five; the northeast quarter, the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter, the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter, of the southwest quarter, and the west half of the southeast quarter, and the west half of the southwest quarter of section twenty-seven; the south half of the northwest quarter, the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter, the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter, and the west half of the southeast quarter of section twenty-nine; the east half of section thirty-one; the west part of the northeastern quarter, the northwest quarter, and the south half section five; the west half of the northwest quarter and the south half of section nine; the west half of section fifteen, and the northwest part of the northwest quarter, the southwest quarter, the south half of the southeast quarter, and the fraction of the southeast quarter, east of river, of section twenty-seven, in township four, of range five.

Fractional section three, west of reserve; all of sections five, seven, nine, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-one, thirty-one, and thirty-three; the fraction of section fifteen, west of reserve; and the fraction of section twenty-seven, west of reserve; in township five, of range five.

The east half of the northeast Quarter and the southwest Quarter of the southwest Quarter of section five; all of sections seven and thirty-one; the northeast Quarter and the east half of the northwest Quarter of section nine; the east half and northwest Quarter of the northwest Quarter, the northeast and southwest Quarters of the northwest Quarter, and the southwest Quarter of section seventeen; the west half, the northeast Quarter, the west half of the southeast Quarter, and the northeast Quarter of the southeast Quarter of section nineteen; the west half and the west half of the northeast Quarter of section twenty-one, and the east half, the southwest Quarter, and the east half and southwest Quarter of the northwest Quarter of section twenty-nine, in township six, of range five.

Sections three, five, nine, fifteen, twenty-one, and twenty-seven; the east half of the northwest Quarter the east half of the northwest Quarter, the east half of section, and the east half and southwest Quarter of, the southwest Quarter of section seven; the east half the northwest Quarter, and the northwest Quarter of the southwest Quarter of section nineteen; and the east half of the northeast Quarter and the southwest Quarter of section thirty-three, in township seven, of range five.

Sections five and nine, and the northeast Quarter the south half the northwest Quarter, and the south, east and southwest fractional Quarters of section seven in township eight, of range five.

And fractional section nineteen, in township four, of range six.

At the Land Office at CHILLICOTHE, OHIO, commencing on Monday, the twentieth day of January next, for the disposal of the public lands herein after described, being sections or parts of sections alternate to the sections granted by law to the state of Ohio, for constructing the Miami and Dayton Canal.

North of the River and East of the First Principal Meridian.

The west side of fractional section one; the north and of section three, all of sections five, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, seventeen, twenty-one, twenty-three and twenty-seven; the west half and the west half of the southeast Quarter of section twenty-five, and the west half of the southeast Quarter, the north half and the southwest Quarter of section thirty five, in township eleven, of range four.

Fractional section thirty-three, in township twelve, of range four.

The southwest Quarter of section one, and the west half of the northwest Quarter of the same section, the northeast Quarter of section three; the northwest Quarter and the west half of the northeast Quarter of section five; the south half and the east half of the northwest Quarter of section eleven; the west half of the northwest Quarter of section thirteen: and the northeast, and southwest Quarters, and the east half of the southwest Quarter of section fifteen, in township nine, of range five.

Fractional sections three and five, the north half, the southeast quarter, and the east half of the southwest quarter of section seven; the northwest, northeast, and southeast quarters of section nine; all of sections eleven, fifteen, seventeen, and twenty-three; the east half of the northeast quarter the northwest quarter and the south half of section nineteen; the northwest quarter, the east half of the southwest quarter and the east half of section twenty-one; the north half of section twenty-five; the northeast quarter of section twenty-seven; the northwest quarter, the west half of the northeast quarter, and the west half of the southeast quarter of section twenty-nine; the west half of the southwest quarter of section thirty-three, and the east half, the southwest quarter, and the north half of section thirty-five, in township ten of range five.

Fractional section thirty-five, in township eleven, of range five.

And the west half of the northwest quarter of section seven, in township seven, of range six.

The minimum price of the lands here designated in this state of Ohio, is fixed by law at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per acre, and they are not subject to entry under any pre-emption law of Congress.

At the Land Office at QUINCY, ILLINOIS, commencing on Monday, the ninth day of December next for the disposal of the public lands within the east half of the southwest quarter of section eighteen; and the east half of the southeast quarter of section twenty-nine, in township ten north, of range six east, of 4th principal meridian.

At the land office at DIXON, ILLINOIS, commencing on Monday, the sixteenth day of December next, for the disposal of the public lands within the east part of the northeast fractional quarter of section twenty-one, and the east part of the northwest fractional quarter of the same section, in township forty-three, north of range one, east of the third principal meridian.

The northeast quarter of section eleven, in township twenty-six, of range eight, east of the 4th principal meridian; the west part of the northwest fractional quarter of section one, and the northeast fractional quarters of section two, in township sixteen, of range six, west of the 4th principal meridian.

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer, and no private entries of land, in the townships so offered, will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this 8th day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President;
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any of the lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, and make payment therefor, as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township, embracing the tract claimed above designated, otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

THO. H. BLAKE.
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN PURSUANCE of law, I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that public sales will be held at the undermentioned Land Offices in the State of ARKANSAS, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the Land Office at BATESVILLE, commencing on Monday the thirteenth day of January next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz:

North of the Base Line and West of the Meridian.

Township 1 of range two.
Township four, of range three.
Sections one to six, inclusive, and section twelve in township, of range seven

The small fraction of section six, in township ten, north and west of the old Cherokee boundary, of range ten

Township fifteen, of range twelve.
Township thirteen, of range fifteen.

At the Land Office at FAYETTEVILLE, commencing on Monday the thirteenth day of January next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz:

Township fifteen, of range twenty-one.
Township nineteen, of range twenty-three.
Township twenty one, of range twenty-five.
Townships twenty and twenty-one, of range twenty-seven.
Townships twelve and thirteen, of range thirty.

At the Land Office at JOHNSON COURT HOUSE, commencing on Monday the tenth day of February next, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of township six, north of range twenty-nine, west of the meridian.

At the Land Office at LITTLE ROCK, commencing on Monday the twenty-seventh day of January next, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of sections one, two, eleven, twelve, north half of thirteen, north half of fourteen, east half of twenty-four, and northeast quarter of twenty-five, in township two, south of range three, west of the meridian.

At the Land Office at HELENA commencing, on Monday the third day of February next, for the disposal of the public lands hereinafter designated, viz:

South of the Base Line and West of the Meridian.

The fraction of township three, on the south and west side of White river, including two islands in sections twenty-eight, thirty-two, and thirty-three, of range one.

The fraction of township two, on the south and west side of White river of range two.

The sections and fractional sections one, two, three, four, nine, ten, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, and the small fractions of sections twenty-four and twenty-five on the south and east side of White river. Also, the sections and fractional sections three, four, five, six, ten, eleven, twelve the north half and southeast quarter of section thirteen, the north half of section fourteen and the northeast quarter of section fifteen, on the south and west side of White river, in township three, of range two.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools military or other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks, (unless the landsare sooner disposed of,) and no longer, and no private entries of land, in the townships so offered, will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this 5th day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

JOHN TYLER

By the President;
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any of the lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, and make payment therefor, as soon as practicable after seeing this notice and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township, embracing the tract claimed above designated, otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

THO. H. BLAKE.

By the President;
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office
Oct. 15. 4t

POETRY.

The Burial of the Coon.

Not a drum was heard, not a funeral note,
As his corpse to the hollow we buried
Not a Whiggery discharged his farewell shot
O'er the grave where our Cooney was buried.

We buried him darkly at the dead of night,
The Clay with corn-dodgers (mining,
By the NINTH OF SEPTEMBER'S cursed light,
The star in the east brightly (mining.

No useless coffin enclosed his breast,
Nor in wool, nor banner we bound him;
But he by like a Cooney (shing his rest,
With his hairy cloak around him.

Few and short were the prayers we said,
For few of us prayers could (emember;
But we steadfastly gazed on the face of the dead,
And we bitterly thought of November.

We thought as we hallowed his narrow bed
And smoothed down his lonely pillow,
That the Loco would, shouting, (ance o'er his head,
And we far away up east river.

Lightly they'll talk of the spirit that's gone,
And o'er his cold ashes upbraid him,
But he'll never awake, if they let them sleep on,
In the grave where the whiggies have laid him.

But half of our heavy task was done,
When the clock told the hour for retiring,
And we heard by the distant and random gun
The Loco was suddenly firing.

Slowly we laid him down by a stump,
From the field of his fresh fame and glory,
We carved not a line, we raised not a lump,
But left him alone in his glory.

The Strength of Tyranny.

The tyrant's chains are only strong
While slaves submit to wear them,
And who could bind them on the throng
Determined not to bear them?
Then clank your chains o'er tho' the links
Were as light as fashion's feather;
The heart which rightly feels and thinks
Would cast them all together.

The lords of earth are only great;
While others clothe and feed them!
But where were all their pride and state
Should labor cease to bear them!
The swain is higher than the king—
Before the laws of Nature,
The monarch were a useless thing;
The Swain a useful creature.

We toil, we spin, we delve the mine,
Sustaining each his neighbor—
And who can hold a right divine
To rob us of our labor?
We rush to battle—bear our lot
In every ill and danger,
And who shall make the peaceful cot
To homely joy a stranger?

Perish all tyrants far and near,
Beneath the chains that bind us—
And perish, too, that servile fear
Which makes the slaved they find us.
One grand, one universal claim—
One peal of moral thunder—
One glorious burst in Freedom's name,
And rend our bonds asunder.

☞ Pa, is Tom Thumb a great scholar in arithmetic?

'No, my son;—why do you ask this strange question?'

'Because, Pa, the papers say he figured largely in London.'

'Here, Sally, put this child to bed; he's too bright to live long.'

The Man who lost his Pants.

A VERY AMUSING SKETCH.

The following is a passage from the laughable tale of 'Desperation,' one of the rich articles which are embraced in the 'Literary remains of the late Willis Gaylord Clark.' It is only necessary to premise, that the writer is a Philadelphia student, who after a stolen fortnight, amid the gayeties of a Washington 'season,' finds himself (through the remissness of a chum) at Baltimore, on his way home, without a penny in his pocket. He stops at a fashionable hotel nevertheless, where, after tarrying a day or two, he finally, at the heel of a grand dinner, *omnes soliti* in his private apartment, flanked with abundant Champagne and Burgundy, resolves to disclose all to the landlord. Summoning a servant, he says:

'Ask the landlord to step up to my room, and bring his bill.'

He clattered down stairs, disappeared, and shortly thereafter his master appeared. He entered with a generous smile, that made me hope for the best. His house afforded, and that, just then was *credit*.

'How much do I owe you?' said I. He handed me the bill with all the grace of polite expectancy.

'Let me see—seventeen dollars. How very reasonable! But my dear sir, the most disagreeable part of the matter is now to be disclosed. I grieve to inform you that, at present, I am out of money, but I know by your philanthropic looks, that you will be satisfied when I tell you that *if I had it*, I would give it you with unqualified pleasure. But you see my not having the change with me is the reason I don't do it; and I am sure you will let the matter stand, and say no more about it. I am a stranger to you, that's a fact; but in the place where I came from, all my acquaintances know me as easy as can be.'

The landlord turned all colors. 'Where do you live anyhow?'

'No Washing—I should say Philadelphia.'

His eye flashed with angry disappointment. 'I see how it is, Mister: my opinion is, that you are a blackleg. You don't know *where* your home is. You begin with Washington and then drop it for Philadelphia. You *must* pay your bill!'

'But I can't.'

'Then I'll take your clothes! if I don't block the light!'

'Scoundrel!' said I, rising bolt upright, 'do it if you dare! *do it!*—and leave the rest to me!'

There were no more words. He arose deliberately, and called my only impressition, and walked down stairs.

Physicians say that no two excitements can exist at the same time in one system. External circumstances drove away almost immediately the confusion of my brain.

I arose and looked out of the window. The snow was descending as I dreamed on the pane. What was I to do? An unhappy wight, *sans culottes*, in a strange city; no money, and slightly inebriated. A thought struck me. I had a large full cloak, which, with my other appointments, save those he took, the landlord had spared. I dressed immediately; drew on my boots over my white cotton drawers, not unlike small clothes; put on my cravat, hat, and cast laid a travelling cap from my trunk, jauntingly over my forehead, and flinging my fine mantle gracefully about me, made my way through the hall into the street.

Attracted by shining lamps in the parlors of a new hotel, a few squares from my first lodgings, I entered, received some coins on the books, and bespoke a bed. Everything was fresh and neat; every servant attentive; all argued well. I kept myself closely cloaked; partook a light, and retired to bed to mature my plot.

* * * * * * *

'Waiter, just brush my clothes well, my fine fellow,' said I, in the morning, as he entered my room. Mind the pantaloons; don't spill anything from the pockets; there is money in both.'

'I don't see no pantaloons.'

'The devil you don't! Where are they?'

'Can't tell, I am sure; I don't know, so help me God.'

'Go down, sirrah, and tell your master to come up here immediately.' The publican was with me in a moment.

I had arisen and worked my face before the glass into a fiendish look of passion. 'Landlord,' exclaimed I, with a fierce gesture, 'I have been robbed in your house; robbed, sir, robbed! My pantaloons, and a purse containing three fifty dollar notes, are gone. This is a pretty hotel! Is *this* the way you fulfil the injunctions of Scripture? I am a stranger, and I find myself taken in with a vengeance. I will expose you at once, if I am not recompensed.'

'Pray keep your temper,' said the agitated publican, 'I have just opened this house, and it is getting a good run; would you *ruin its reputation* for an accident? I will find out the villain who robbed you and I will send for a tailor to measure you for your missing garment. Your money shall be refunded. Do you not see that your temper is useless?'

'My dear sir,' I replied, 'I thank you for your kindness. I did not mean to reproach you. If these trousers can be done to day, I shall be satisfied: for time is more precious than money. You may keep the others if you find them, and in exchange for the hundred and fifty dollars which you give me, their contents are yours.

The next evening, with few inexpressibles and one hundred and fifty dollars in my purse, I called on my guardian in Philadelphia for sixty dollars. He gave me a lecture on collegiate desertion, that I shall not soon forget. I enclosed the money back to my honorable landlord by the first post, settled my bill at old Cristy's the first publican, and got my trunk by mail.

Political Courtship.

Jonathan walks in, takes a seat, and looks at Sukey. Sukey rakes up the fire, blows out the candle and don't look at Jonathan. Jonathan hitches, and wiggles about in his chair, and Sukey sits perfectly still. At length Jonathan mustered courage and speaketh,—

Sukey!

Well, Jonathan.

I love you like pizen and sweetmeats.

Dew tell.

It's a fact, and no mistake—wi—will—now—will you have me, Sukey?

Jonathan Higgings, what am your politics?

I'm for Polk, straight.

Wall, sir, you can walk right strait hum, cos I won't have nobody that aint for Clay—that's flat.

Three cheers for the Polkill boy of the flashes," sung out Jonathan.

That's your sort, says Sukey. When shall we be married, Jonathan?

Soon's Clay's elected.

Ahem, A-a-hem.

Spose' he aint elected?

Jonathan did'nt go away till next morning, but whether he answered the last question, this deponent knoweth not.

Economizing.—'You don't want nothing, my dear Sally,' said the good mother, when her only darter got a husband, and was about settling in the world—'you don't want nothing except a dish-kettle, of the iron-ware sort. When your father and I commenced, we had nothing but a fish-kettle. I used to boil my coffee in it, and pour that into a pitcher; then boil my potatoes in it, and put them in a plate, while I used it to stew my meat in; and always after meals I fed the pigs out of the same kettle. You can do a great deal with a dish-kettle, Sally, if you only have a mind to.

ABSURDITIES. To pronounce a man happy because he is rich—or a man healthy because he has enough to eat—to give advice to a fool, or expect punctuality from a drone.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Steaming Food for Cattle.

The following is a portion of the remarks of Mr. Lathbury, an extensive farmer, at a late meeting of one of the English Farmer's Clubs. We copy from the London Agricultural Gazette:

"With regard to the steaming of food, there were various opinions. The experiments which had been tried seem to prove that no advantage attended it in the case of grain or roots; and though it was admitted that the steaming of dry fodder enabled cattle to extract a large portion of nutriment from a given quantity, yet it was doubted whether the cost of the process did not outweigh the advantage gained. He was of opinion that where the cost would be reduced to so insignificant a sum as by this method, the advantage was great.

The effect of steaming was not to alter the nature of the food: it did not convert the poor food into rich: its simple effect was to render more of the nutritious part of the food digestible. By bruising grain every particle was exposed to the action of the juices of the stomach; and cattle could crush the substances of roots and green crops thoroughly with their teeth; but in dry fodder some part of the nutriment escaped the action of the stomach, because the fibre could not be thoroughly broken up by mastication. By cutting fodder into short lengths, and steaming, it was rendered tender, and made to resemble green food. By steaming, hay and straw might be made more nutritious, and we might substitute a portion of straw for hay, and still keep cattle doing as well as on dry hay alone.

During the past winter he had 90 head of cattle and horses, and he fed them during the whole time on steamed hay and straw. Up to the 11th of February, he kept all his stock on one-third hay mixed with two-thirds straw. After that, finding that his cows got in low condition, he used half straw and half hay, and gave the milking beasts a feddering of hay morning and night. As they calved, he added a pound of linseed to their steamed food. With this diet his cows grew fast and got into milk as well as he ever remembered.

Contrasting his consumption of hay in this and former years, he calculated that he had saved 20 tons. The difference between the price 20 tons of hay and 30 tons of straw which supplied its place, reckoning hay at 3l. 10s., and straw at 1l. 4s., would amount to 67l. 10s., while the expense of cutting and steaming amount to less 5l."

Clean Culture.

It is a fact that ground which is kept from vegetation of any kind, will not dry up so much as that on which a crop is grown. There are many who doubt this, but if they would make a proper examination, their doubts will be removed. Make an experiment;—take a piece of ground in the garden and hoe it over every day, or often enough to keep all kinds of vegetation from starting. Sow another piece adjoining with grass or some kind of grain. After a drought of two or three weeks examine both pieces by digging into them with a spade or shovel. The earth of the grass or grain plot, will be found dry like ashes, to the depth of a foot or more. The other will be dried in only two or three inches—below that it will be found moist. Examine the ground in an orchard in a dry time, it will be found dry to a great depth. If there is a tree on your corn-field, see if the ground is not much dryer near it than on similar ground away from the reach of its roots. The fact is, the roots of vegetation bring up the moisture from a greater depth below the surface, than it could be done by simple evaporation. This may be known by noticing how much more moisture is required to support a crop of corn when the stalks are nearly full grown, than in its earliest stages.

Now, from all this we deduce an argument in favor of *clean culture*—that is, a culture which permits no useless vegetation to grow among cultivated crops; the advantage of which would be to give the crop the whole benefit of the moisture and other nutriment of the soil, instead of giving a portion to worthless weeds.

In a dry time, we frequently hear farmers say, 'it will not do to work my corn or potatoes; they need all the grass and weeds to keep the ground from drying up.' Now this as we have shown, is all a mistake—the grass and weeds makes the ground dry faster and deeper. But it has been alleged that corn has been injured by ploughing or working when the weather was very dry. We admit that the effect may have followed under particular circumstances. That is to say, if corn gets too large before it is worked, injury may be done. The reason is, that the roots have become extended, and the plough cuts off so large a portion of them, that the remainder cannot supply the stalk, and it soon withers. This is the way the *fired* corn, sometimes spoken of at the south and west, is generally produced.—*Alb. Cultivator.*

Disease in Potatoes.

We have numerous accounts of the "rot" in potatoes. It is, however, much more prevalent in some districts than in others. In a late visit to the easterly part of Massachusetts, we found very little complaint of this malady. In some cases the vines have blasted, but the tubers, excepting on very wet and heavy land, or where planted late, have not much rotted. As to the original cause, we are still about as much in the dark as ever. Mr. Teschemaker, of Boston, and some others, think the decay is occasioned by a fungus, but what produces the fungus, is not yet ascertained. Some peculiar atmospheric influence has undoubtedly been the remote cause of the defect. The necessary agency of electricity in animal and vegetable life, is well known but what particular combinations, states or conditions of this element, are essential to the developement or continuance of this life, we know not. It is evident, however, that any unusual variation of so important a principle, would sensibly affect vegetation.

Our accounts from Europe, state the disease has been more or less prevalent in many parts of that continent for four years. There is an elaborate article on the subject in the last number of the Quarterly Journal of Agriculture, but nothing particularly new or important is brought out. The rot is said to assume a varied character, and its different forms are designated as the "Wet and Dry rot."

The disease may be called an *epidemic* and in reference to it we feel warranted in laying down the following as facts.

First—that certain localities or neighborhoods have been more subject to it than others. *Second*—that although the *blast of the tops* (in the same variety) seems quite general on all descriptions of soil where the disease prevails, yet the *decay of the tubers* more frequently occurs on wet and heavy, than on light or loamy soils. *Third*, that certain *kinds* of potatoes, which have been generally known as less *hardy* than others, are the first to be affected; and that other and more hardy kinds are made exempt from attack; but in the most infected districts, the malady may effect all—corresponding in this respect to epidemics among animals. Some are more predisposed to the disease than others, yet where it assumes the most malignant form all may be swept off.

In relation to raising potatoes from the ball, we have several times produced them in this way. We have generally obtained several varieties from the same planting of balls—some of which were worthy of cultivation, and some nearly worthless. The same rule prevails here as in raising apples from seed; among many worthless kinds, we get occasionally, a superior one.

The balls should be gathered in the fall, dried which the seeds may be washed and dried; or the balls may be kept in the cellar all winter, and planted in good mellow soil in the spring. When fairly up, they may be carefully transplanted in rows two feet apart, and eight inches in the row, well hoed and kept clean from weeds. Some of them, if the season is good, and they are well managed, will grow to the size of hen's eggs the first season. At the time of digging, sort out the varieties, and plant them separately the next spring. The respective qualities of the different kinds, can be told pretty accurately the second season, when such as it is advisable to preserve, may be adopted, and the others rejected.—*Albany Cultivator.*

☞ Dean Swift remarked, with much truth no doubt, that in the establishment of Colonies, the French commence with a fort, the Spanish with a church, and the English with a grog-shop.

ORIGINAL STAINED

Fraud on Certificates.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y. 10th, 1844.

To the Editor of the Hartford Times:

DEAR SIR:—On Monday last I took the cars at Albany, and went to Westfield, Mass.; then I took the stage and went to Granby. This much I did as I considered in accordance with my duty to vote for James K. Polk for President of the United States, it being the solemn conviction of my best judgment that his election was essential to the Union and the best interests of the country.

On Tuesday I returned to Albany. Wednesday morning went to Troy, and at 4 o'clock P. M. took the cars which were in connection with a line of packet boats on the canal to Whitehall. At the time I left Troy the Whigs were rejoicing over their supposed victory in the State of New York.—the Democrats in Troy gave up the contest, and I felt all the mortification and misery I could feel at defeat, which I supposed to be our condition. I was on the boat, supposed to be a Virginian, and gave it as my opinion also that Virginia would go Whig. Of course I passed as a Whig from Virginia; one gentleman in particular, whom I saw the next day, supposed that to be my character. The next day (Thursday) I heard the same gentleman in conversation with another Whig at Sandy Hill, speaking of the probable result in Connecticut (news of which had not then reached them), disclose the measures of the Connecticut Whigs, which he said had been made known to him by a Whig in the city of New York. That such disclosure was made to him I am fully satisfied, for without such knowledge he could not have so well understood our Registry Law. He says as follows: that Connecticut would give about 3000 majority for Clay; that they had a registry law in that State, and that a great many young men in that State that were voters were absent, traveling in the Southern States; certificates, he said, could be got of any of the town clerks. The plan then was, that persons whose names were registered and who were at home, should vote in the town where he resided, and then take one of the previously obtained certificates and go to a town where neither were known, and vote in the name and on the strength of the certificate. By the means, the gentleman said, it was calculated in New York that the Whigs of Connecticut could manufacture from Thirteen to Fifteen Hundred votes—and carry the State by 3000.

How far this has been done, and what measures can be taken to bring the offenders to justice, I know not. I send you all the information I possess on the subject, for you to make such use of it as you deem expedient.

Yours very respectfully,
MILO A. HOLCOMB.

Cleanliness.

Cleanliness may be defined to be the emblem of purity of mind, and may be recommended under the three following heads: as it is a mark of politeness, as it produces affection, and as it bears analogy to chastity of sentiment. First, it is a mark of politeness, as it is universally agreed upon that no one unadorned with this virtue can go into no company without giving a manifold offence. The different nations of the world are as much distinguished by their cleanliness as by their arts and sciences; the more they are advanced in civilization, the more they consult this part of politeness. Secondly, cleanliness may be said to be the foster mother of affection. Beauty commonly produces love but cleanliness preserves it. Age itself, is not unamiable while it is preserved clean and unsullied like a piece of metal constantly kept smooth and bright; we look on it with more pleasure than on a new vessel cankered with rust. I might further observe, that cleanliness renders us agreeable to others, it makes us easy to ourselves; that it is an excellent preservative of health, and that several vices both of mind and body are inconsistent with the habit of it. In the third place, it bears a great analogy with chastity of sentiment, and naturally inspires refined feelings and passions. We find from experience that though the prevalence of custom the most vicious actions lose their horror by being made familiar to us, while on the contrary, those who live in the neighborhood of good examples fly from the first appearance of what is shocking; and thus pure and unsullied thoughts are naturally suggested to the mind by those objects that perpetually encompass us when they are beautiful and elegant in their kind.—*Jubilee.*

Origin of the Mormon Bible.

The Book of Mormon, or, as it is generally termed, the Mormon Bible, was written by an individual named Solomon Spaulding, more than twenty years ago, but without the least intention on the part of the author of framing a system of delusion for his fellow men. This Spaulding, says one account, was a native of Ashford, in Connecticut, where he was distinguished at an early age for his devotion to study, and for the superiority of his success over that of his schoolmates. He received an academic education and commenced the study of law at Windham; but his most inclining to religious subjects, he abandoned the law, went to Dartmouth College, prepared himself for the ministry, and was regularly ordained. For some reason unknown, he soon abandoned that profession, and established himself as a merchant at Cherry Valley, N. Y. Failing in trade, he removed to Connecut, in Ohio, where he built a forge—but again failed, and was reduced to great poverty. While in this condition he endeavored to turn his education to account by writing a book, the sale of which he hoped would enable him to pay his debts and support his family. The subject selected by him was one well suited to his religious education. It was a historical novel, containing an account of the aborigines of America, who were supposed by some antiquaries to be descended from the Ten Tribes of Israel. The work was entitled "The Manuscript Found," and the history commenced with one Lehi, who lived in the reign of Zedekiah, king of Judea, six hundred years before the Christian era. Lehi, being warned of heaven of the dreadful calamities that were impending over Jerusalem, abandoned his possessions and fled with his family to the wilderness. After wandering for some time they arrived at the Red Sea and embarked on board a vessel. In this, after floating about for a long time, they reached America, and landed at the Isthmus of Darien. From the different branches of this family were made to spring all the Indian nations of this continent. From time to time they rose to high degree of civilization, but desolating wars among themselves scattered and degraded them. The Manuscript was written in the style of the Bible—the old English style of James the First. When the work was ready for the press, Spaulding endeavored to obtain the pecuniary assistance necessary for its publication, but his affairs were in so low a condition that he could not succeed. He then removed to Pittsburgh, and afterwards to Amity in Pennsylvania, where he died. By some means or other, the Manuscript fell into the hands of Joseph Smith Jr., who afterwards published it under the name of the Golden Bible. Smith was the son of very poor and superstitious parents, and was for a long time engaged in digging for Kidd's money, and other feats of like description. Possessing considerable native shrewdness, he became somewhat skilled in feats of necromancy and juggling. He had the address to collect about him a gang of idle and credulous young men, whom he employed in digging for hidden treasures. It is pretended that, in one of the excavations they made the mysterious plates from which the Golden Bible was copied, were found. Such briefly is the origin of the Mormon faith—a humbug to which not a few otherwise sensible men have placed their hopes of happiness here and hereafter!

U. S. SENATE.—The result of the Delaware election secures the choice of a whig to succeed R. H. Bayard, of the same politics, in the U. S. Senate, making a total of 26 Senators which the whigs are sure of, while the Democrats are sure of only 25. The political character of the Senate depends entirely upon the Legislature of Virginia; and as parties in that body are about equally divided, the whole matter must remain in doubt until they take action in the premises. If Virginia elects a whig Senator it will give the whigs a majority, inasmuch as Mr. Dallas, the Vice President, will be ex-officio President of the Senate, and have the casting vote.—*Jour. of Commerce.*

Several members of the Virginia Legislature, claimed as whigs, pledged their votes, during the State canvass, for a Democratic U. S. Senate. In case Virginia should give her electoral vote as they have agreed, a Democrat will be elected.—*Hart. Times.*

A HARD WINTER.—It is prophesied in various quarters that the approaching winter will be very severe—that much suffering will exist among the poor of the Atlantic cities. Whether these predictions be accurate or not, it were well for all benevolent persons to give the matter a thought, and in time make suitable provision for the relief of their suffering fellow beings. It is indeed a melancholy fact that in our large Atlantic cities, a great deal of suffering and destitution are experienced by the poor. In the aggregate, there is no country so rich, so prosperous, and so happy, as this favored land, but in our large cities we are not without numberless cases of extreme poverty and physical distress—isolated to be sure, and not in such masses, and presenting such broad, distinctive features as in Europe, but still heart-rending and painful in the highest degree. Let the benevolent think of this matter in time.

From the St. Louis Republican.

News from Oregon and Santa Fe.

The Western Expositor of Saturday last announces the arrival of Mr. Wm. Gilpin, formerly of this place from Oregon. Mr. Gilpin passed the winter among the American settlements of the Wallamette and the adjacent sea coast, and he describes them as enjoying prosperity when he left them in April last. The emigrant party of 1843, which he accompanied, arrived at their destination in November last, 'after having braved and *overcome* unparalleled dangers and difficulties from savages, from thirst, from hunger, crossing parched, treeless plains, fierce, angry rivers, and forcing their wagons through *a thousand miles of mountains* declared impassable by the most experienced guides and voyagers.' This accession swelled the population of Oregon to upwards of 2,000, and they had formed a government, elected officers, established courts and a record of land titles. 'Farms,' he says, 'freckle the magnificent plains; towns are springing up at convenient points upon the rivers; a dozen excellent mills supply lumber and flour for home use and export; the fisheries are not neglected, and the lands are surveyed. A college, numerous schools, and several churches are scattering education among the young. Money has been sent to New York *for a printing press and steam engine.* Cattle and stock of all kinds are accumulating and rapidly increasing under a mild climate and unfailing pastures. Provisions of all kinds are abundant of the most excellent quality and moderate prices.'

Mr. Gilpin passed the trading fort of Bridger & Vasquez on the 19th of August. This fort is one hundred miles west of Green river, and exactly half way from Independence to Wallamette. The American trappers scattered among the mountains, had there collected to meet the emigrants, of last spring, an advanced party of thirty of whom, with their wagons and cattle, passed on the 17th, *two days* later than the emigration of the preceding year.—Two large companies behind under Gov. Gilliam and Col. Ford, passed subsequently, all in a good time to reach the settlements before the sitting in of the winter.

The Consulship at Liverpool.

We do not know who is the author of the subjoined communication in the New-York Journal of Commerce, but we do know that it speaks only the truth in the testimony it bears of the ability of Mr. White, the newly appointed consul to Europe. Mr. White's nomination for this appointment will soon come before the senate for confirmation; and it remains to be seen whether party spirit or the public good will govern the proceedings of that body in relation to it. It is easy to determine what course will be pursued if the senate, as we hope they will, act with sole reference to the best interests of the country; Mr White will be confirmed by the unanimous vote of the senate. May we hope that such will be the case?

NORWICH, CT., Nov. 16, 1844.

An article in the "Connecticut Courant," touching the merits of the newly appointed Consul at Liverpool, appears to be uncalled for, and demands a passing notice.

Let us examine the qualifications of the Hon. Joel W. White, for the office, and the duties appertaining to the same.

His habits of industry were early formed on a farm. He soon after became a country merchant; then an extensive mail contractor, which caused frequent visits to Washington, and extensive intercourse with public men. He was for twelve years cashier of Banking Institutions, and had consequently much intercourse with the manufactures and merchants of Windham and New London counties, the business of which counties, both commercial and manufacturing is equal if not superior to that of any in the State. His investments in bonds, mortgages and real estate, have been large in western New York, which caused him to make annual visits there. His pursuits at Norwich were various. The improvements of that city shared a part of his attention. His services were for a time given at the Railroad board, and his sagacious counsels were grateful received touching the finances of both city and town. His enterprise led him to take an interest and an active part in the steam navigation of our waters. He was President of a Fire Insurance Company at the time he received the appointment of Consul, and cashier of one of the banks in Norwich. He has served in the Legislature of Connecticut as State Senator, and member, and clerk, of the House of Representatives. He has held the office of Judge of Probate, and discharged its trusts with great satisfaction. He was member and President of the Convention at Baltimore.

These various pursuits in the walks of business, superadded to sound judgment, will be found to fit him for the duties of the important office to which he has been appointed. The Consul is the commercial agent of his Government, and at a seaport his business is particularly with the shipping interest. The Captain of every American ship, within twenty-four hours after his arrival, is to leave the ship's papers with the Consul for safe keeping, who gives a receipt for them, and delivers them up with a certificate of clearance, at her departure, for which he receives the usual fees of office amounting to about ten dollars.

The Consul is regarded by the seamen of our country as their protector. If a sailor is turned on shore the consul sees that the Captain in so doing leaves with him three months pay for his support and expenses. If he is in prison the Consul visits him; if in a hospital he succors him, and when convalescent procures for him a passage home.

The Consul administers oaths, and grants certificates for each invoice of merchandise, affixing the seal of office, for which he receives two dollars. The Consul keeps a schedule of the value and specification of all merchandise shipped to his country. The Consul facilitates the dispatch of ships; and in all cases where there is any difficulty, from whatever cause, he is called upon by the officers and crew of American vessels to render his assistance. There are other duties which civility or hospitality may prompt to, in entertaining his countrymen, that are not strictly of a business kind, which depend there as here, on the disposition and ability of the person holding the office. The Consulate at Liverpool was held for many years by Mr. Maury, who was distinguished among Consuls; but changes since that time have shown that the duties may be performed by men of less experience.

The late incumbent, Mr. Haggerty, was from Richmond, Virginia, a merchant, who vacated the office by death. Hence his successor, Mr. White, is appointed to an office without causing any removal by the President.

Mr. White goes with the intention of attending strictly to the duties of the office, and not pursuing a mercantile business, which more than any other circumstance brings the Consul in conflict with the mercantile community, in the competition of consignments, and a belief on the part of the Merchants that the Consul avails himself of a knowledge of their transactions, by having their invoices left at his office for his certificate. It is known by those who have been associated with Mr. White in business transactions, that his searching mind gives him peculiar facilities in bringing up and settling unfinished business; and in this department it is probable that he may have occasion to act, by reason of the decease of the former Consul, and his leaving the business in the hands of clerks.

If the office should again be made vacant, by the rejection of this appointment upon party principles the question will then recur, do the chances warrant the expectation, that the nomination will be made of a man who, on the whole, will combine as many qualifications for the office as the present incumbent, but if it is judged and determined by the rule laid down by Mr. Jefferson, 'Is he capable? Is he honest?,' or if it turns on tact, talents for business, celerity of funds in his hands, steady devotedness, and untiring perseverance in the performance of his official duties, then the Senate of the United States will confirm the appointment.

THE NEWS.

Norwich, Conn, Nov, 28, 1844.

The New Administration.

We are verily persuaded, that it will be found at the close of Mr. Polk's administration, that censure will have more to feed on from anticipated, than real fault. The whigs hate him because he is the successful rival of their idol, Mr. Clay. They will clog the wheels of his administration as much as they can, by panics, screws, pressures, and such like machinery. But we much mistake the President elect, if he does not pursue the even tenor of his way, unawed by ultra whiggery, and unseduced by radicalism. He is pledged to no clique and is left free—more free than any President in our time—to become the popular president of a whole people. We opine that politicians of all parties will be disappointed, and that Mr. Polk will display greater ability and independence than any body expects. He has not sought the office. He has not stirred an inch out of his tracks, on account of his nomination. He refused to attend a democratic mass meeting held in his own town. He therefore comes into office under peculiarly favorable circumstances, untrammelled, unfettered, unpledged.

With regard to Texas, our whig friends may rest assured that this country will not be annexed, except under proper and favorable circumstances. The United States will not assume the Debt of Texas unless an equivalent is furnished in Texas lands. We shall not incur a war with Mexico, nor with England. We shall indeed get Texas, quietly and peacably. We ought to have it. Slavery will not be prolonged an hour by its annexation. Most probably, the territory will be divided into two nearly equal parts, from one of which slavery will be excluded. Who then can say a word against the annexation of Texas?

It, will unquestionably, be made a prominent measure of Mr. Polk's administration, and Texas will soon be annexed.

The tariff will be considerably modified. The duties on several necessaries of life will be lessened, and on several luxuries will be increased. But the manufacturers of New England need not fear that their interest in the tariff will be seriously affected by these modifications. They are demanded in common justice to all parties, and will be carried out for the common benefit of all. This is right.

We shall have no bank. Consequently, we need not fear the imitation pressures and screws got up by little whigs. If any thing other than a great Bank gets rampant, it soon finds that there are blows to take as well as to give. But a monster Bank nothing can reach. Under its charter of privileges, it sets the government itself at defiance. We rejoice that the people have got their final vote upon this dangerous institution.

There will be no distribution of the public lands among the States. This cunning scheme for getting the government into debt, and for paying the debts of the States, is signally defeated. All honor to those indebted States, who, with every inducement arising from the pressure of debt, to support Clay, nobly gave up their private interests, and voted strong for Polk and Dallas and right. Pennsylvania, Illinois and Mississippi, know well, that the election of Clay would wipe out their debts as completely, as the censure on old Hickory was *expunged* from the journal of the Senate. But they preferred their democratic faith, and they were right and politic both. Maryland, after a severe struggle, decided for a government to pay its debts and did not get it—good enough for them.

Oregon will be occupied. Our supremacy over that immense territory will be asserted and maintained. This will engage the early attention of the new administration.

It is to be hoped, that some depository for the public money will be devised that shall combine security with convenience.

We recommend to our whig friends to wait and see what will turn up. They are quite too much unreconciled to this decision of the people. We are more and more afraid of them and their principles, since we find what a flurry they are in on account of their defeat. If these things are done in the green tree what would have been done in the dry? If they had succeeded, what a battle of fish should we poor toons have been in! Mercy on us!

Let us give the whigs a little good advice: You should remember, that politics, like a game, is uncertain, and if you cannot bear to be sometimes on the losing side, you had better let them entirely alone. When you lose your temper you not only do wrong, but you do wrong very foolishly. It is the silliest thing in the world to get angry. We loose, bad as we are, don't stop to rail and rave when we lose an election, but we brush off the dust, wipe our sweaty brows, scour up our political armor, and get ready for another fight.

The whigs generally were not as cunning and sagacious as Daniel Webster, when they broke with President Tyler, and scolded so terribly. Webster held to his place—said nothing—and waited and hoped for better times. If they had done as he did, they would not have thrown the friends of Mr. Tyler into the ranks of the opposition. But they preferred to scold, and they were soundly whipped.

In railing at the naturalized citizens of foreign birth, the whigs are childishly silly. What is the natural result of this savage antipathy? Why, to just rouse up a corresponding antipathy in the minds of these "foreigners," as they are called. See if a single mother's son of them ever votes for a whig again.

Don't give your opponents nicknames. If you call me a loco foco, you will not make me a whig by it. Ten to one, the nickname will nail me forever to the side of your opponents. Perhaps I shall be nourishing thoughts of revenge for your insulting epithet, and by and by shall pay you at the polls.

Remember that the poor man's vote is as good as the rich man's,—and right enough too. Submit to this as an essential, unfailing ingredient in our free institutions. Dare to trust the people—good, bad and indifferent, as they run. Above all, submit to the will of the majority. Be calm and cool in defeat, and moderate and gentle in victory.

We assure you, brother whigs, that if you follow our advice, it will be all the better for your health. You may possibly, get the better of this blow—if so, you may be glad to have the assistance of some of there wicked foreigners hereafter.

FILIAL LOVE.—It is mentioned by Miss Pardoe, that a "beautiful feature in the character of the Turks is reverence for their mother. Their wives may advise or reprimand unheeded, but their mother is an oracle, consulted, confided in, listened to with respect, or with deference honored, to the latest hour, and remembered with affection and regard even beyond the grave." "Wives may die," say they, "and we can replace them, children may perish, and others may be born to us, but who shall restore the mother when she passes away, and is seen no more?"

It is said there are eighteen gas establishments in London, to supply the great metropolis with light; a capital of $14,000,000 is employed yielding a net income of more than $2,000,000 per annum. One hundred and eighty thousand tons of coal are used, producing nearly 150,000,000 of gas.

The defeat of Henry Clay.

It is difficult to form an adequate idea of all the benefits that this most auspicious event have conferred upon our country and upon the world itself. Of Mr. Clay, now that his hopes as a politician are completely and finally blasted, we desire to say nothing harshly. We rejoice for the sake of our common country that he is not elected president; but we rejoice in no spirit of unkindness to him. We opposed his election to the highest office known to the American constitution, because we believed his election to that office would be productive of many and serious evils.

In the first place the policy of Mr. Clay and the party that would have come into power with him are bad. The legislation of that party has ever been of benefit to the rich, and prejudicial to the poor. To foster capital, to encourage speculation, to create a splendid government, is the great object of the federal party; and if they had succeeded, their measures would have all been directed to the encouragement of capital, and to the extent that they had done so would have operated against labor. As the capitalist neither increases or lessens the amount of wealth in the country, every dollar that he gains impoverishes other portions of community. The laborer produces wealth—the capitalist appropriates it to himself. Hence it is that so many suffer want in what are called good times by capitalists and speculators.

America has long been looked upon as an asylum for the oppressed of other nations. The pleasantness and simplicity of our government, and the equal operation of its laws, have produced results of stupendous importance to the masses. Poverty, the withering mildew to ambition in the old world, seems to have lost its curse the moment it has approached American ground. Obscurity of birth, the incubus that has hung like a millstone upon the aspirations of genius in Europe, has impeded no obstacles to its success here. The aim of legislation has been to throw no obstructions in the way of labor, and to offer no bounty to capital that will place the attainment of wealth beyond the reach of the poor. The election of Mr. Clay would have reversed this order of things, and the class legislation that followed would have gradually, though surely, quenched the light of American freedom.

A second disadvantage that would have grown out of the election of Mr. Clay, is his rashness. With all his experience as a statesman he is destitute of prudence. He is desperate and hot-headed—lacks coolness and reflection. Rash and precipitate in his measures, his political life has been a series of blunders. If he had judged wisely for himself, or for the country, he would never have exerted his influence in favor of John Quincy Adams in 1825, or, after having done so, have accepted the highest office in Mr. Adams's gift. His conduct in that instance, viewed in the most favorable light, was the most blundering that a politician could be guilty of.

In the third place, the election of Mr. Clay would have been disastrous to pure morality. It is matter of notoriety, that the morals of Mr. Clay are bad; and his elevation to the presidency would, as a matter of course, have been tantamount to offering a premium upon crime. It would have been saying to the gambler, the duelist, the Sabbath breaker, and the profane, the vices that give you a hold upon the profligate, 'If you only the better to enjoy the highest honors in the country. And what friend of morality, what genuine Christian is there that would not have shuddered to witness such a consequence from the election of Mr. Clay!

How he takes it.

It is said that Mr. Clay takes his defeat calmly. We are glad of it. Never was man more elated with hope or more certain of success than Mr. Clay; and never has any man been more signally defeated in his expectations. His arrangements had all been made for a four years' residence at the WHITE HOUSE. Even the carriage in which he was to make his triumphal entry into Washington was engaged. How cruel, then, the blow which dashed all these fine hopes to the ground. He had toiled and struggled for twenty long years for the presidency, and after all had failed of reaching it. Already he fancied himself securely seated in the presidential chair, when lo! a mighty voice is heard, thundering the death-knell of his hopes. The people have spoken, and Jas. K. Polk is announced as their choice for president.

Madam Rumor abroad.

Rumors are rife that Mr. Webster will be returned to the U. S. Senate by Massachusetts, Mr. Van Buren by New-York, and Mr. Clay by Kentucky. We should like this report to prove true, but have no idea it will. The senate is destined to lose a great man in the person of Mr. Wright, and much should we rejoice to see his place filled by Mr. Van Buren. Next we want to see John Tyler sent by the Old Dominion to the Senate; and we shall be satisfied.

The youngest man that has ever been elected to the presidency is James K. Polk. The youngest man that has occupied the chair of state up to the present time, is Mr. Tyler, and ably and honestly has he discharged the high and responsible duties that have devolved upon him. The former has only to show the same zeal and honest devotion in his country's service that has been manifested by the latter, to have one of the most brilliant and useful administrations that heaven blessed the country. We believe he will. We have confidence in the ability, judgment, and sterling integrity of Mr Polk, and look for much good to result from his administration.

Causes of the Defeat of Henry Clay.

We are inclined to think, says the Boston Times, that Henry Clay was defeated because the people didn't want him for President. And this would seem to be reason enough; yet the whigs are not altogether satisfied with it.

They have died rather hard; and in this respect have shown a strong resemblance to the "coon" who perched upon the top of a tree, receives a deadly shot from the old hunter, yet loath to "give it up," catches limb after limb, as he falls to the ground never to rise again. To return, however, to the cause of Mr. Clay's defeat. It is thus given by the New York Herald:—

"Mr. Clay has been defeated by the folly, the arrogance, and impudence of his own friends and his own party. *He has been destroyed by whig journalism—by such journalism as you find in the* New York Tribune, *the* New York Courier and Enquirer, *the* Boston Atlas, *the* Richmond Whig, *the* Louisville Journal, *and the* Albany Evening Journal—papers with a greater disregard of truth, justice, honesty and moderation never existed. Now they are weeping and wailing and gnashing their teeth. But they have done the deed. Their lamentations are vain and futile.

With the returns of this contest before them—with all the evidences of their folly before them—how are these journalists now engaged? Instead of extracting wisdom from the folly of the past they are beginning already to perpetuate fresh absurdities, and to commit new follies. In the midst of a prosperity that will set the schemes of all trading politicans at defiance, and lay all panic makers on their backs, they are striving to get up a panic in business, and to proscribe the poorer classes of society because they exercise their right of suffrage as they choose. Some are for repealing the naturalization laws, because a portion of the naturalized citizens voted against them; others are for all species of proscription against those who opposed them. We see indeed on all hands, amongst those whig journals, the same folly, the same absurdity, the same falsehood, the same licentiousness which led to their late defeat, and which must inevitably lead to similar disastrous results hereafter. The victory of the democracy has been won by the skin of its teeth, yet we doubt whether the whigs can avail themselves of their singular position and strong forces to recover power in 1848. We shall wait and see."

Newspaper union.

The Bay State Democrat has been merged in the Boston Daily Times, and will hereafter be published by George Roberts, Esq. the enterprising and talented conductor of the Times. Mr Joslyn, of the Democrat, is to assist in editing the Times, and we need hardly say that the efforts of his pen will prove a valuable acquisition to the columns of the Times, ably as it is now conducted. The Weekly Bay State Democrat will continue its present title, and be issued from the press of the Times. We hope with all our heart that this arrangement will act as a new impetus will act as a new impetus to the Times, raising it higher than ever in the scale of prosperity.

"I would not employ a Catholic to save him from starving," said a noisy federalist the other day. This man, though of little repute, has been known to profess great zeal in religion, and to speak boastingly of his Christian attainments and Christian labors. A divine writer has said, "Though I have the tongues of men and of angels, and have not charity I am as sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal."

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday afternoon last, as the freight cars were on their way from Greenport to Brooklyn, Long Island, John Rogers, a young man, 20 years of age, brakeman, fell upon the track and was almost instantly killed.

Democratic Meeting at the Town Hall.

According to previous arrangements, the Democrats of Norwich assembled at the Town Hall on Thursday evening last for the purpose of celebrating in a becoming manner the recent triumph of democratic principles over federalism and all its concomitants. The Court House was beautifully illuminated—every window on three sides containing several rows of candles, and in front the large American flag belonging to the Democratic Club, was suspended, over which was placed a large transparency representing a full length portrait of General Washington. The occasion was one of rare enthusiasm.—The democracy of Norwich had met to celebrate a great victory, and their beaming countenances showed that they felt its importance. Col. Hovey made a *few remarks* upon opening the meeting, after which Mr. Catlin rose, and for some time held the audience spell bound by his masterly eloquence. There are but few speakers of the age of Mr. Catlin who have the same power to interest an intelligent audience, and Connecticut may be proud that she has such a representative in the Congress of the United States. But we would not speak of him particularly. Adams and Eaton were there, and they too contributed to the vivacity and spirit of the occasion. Several other brief and spirited addresses were delivered, and received with much applause. Ever and anon the roar of the cannon was heard from without, attesting that others besides the gathered multitude within were engaged in celebrating the glorious victory of the democracy over federalism. From half past six o'clock till long, long after the meeting at the Town Hall had dispersed, cannon were fired in honor of the recent triumph.

The following resolutions were introduced by J. T. Adams, Esq, and passed unanimously.

Resolved, That our fervent gratitude and devout acknowledgments are due the Supreme Ruler of Nations for the peace, prosperity, and happiness of our country.

Resolved, That the principles of Democracy are the principles of universal philanthropy, and on them are based our National greatness as on an immovable foundation. That no citizen is so insignificant as to be beneath their regard, and none so mighty as to be exempt from their power. That they recognize all mankind as brethren. That they allow no distinctions except of talent and goodness. That they exclude all bigotry and illiberality. That they permit all men to adopt such religious creeds as their consciences may dictate, without accountability to others of different creeds, and that their effect is to make mankind nobler, better, and happier.

Resolved, That the election which has gloriously resulted in the elevation of JAMES KNOX POLK, to the Presidency, is another proof of the discernment of the People and of their capability for self-government. That from the character of that distinguished statesman and of the party which elected him, we anticipate only wise, conciliatory, and prudent counsels, which shall justly and impartially reconcile all the great interests of the country and bind together, still more closely, our mighty Union, in the gentle ties of good will and reciprocal benefits.

Resolved, That we consider the recent election to be a decision by the People,—1st, That a National Bank is unconstitutional and inimical to the liberties of the People. 2d, That the Veto Power is a conservative provision of the constitution and must be preserved inviolate. 3d, That a distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands is inexpediant, and 4th, That an assumption of the Debts of the several States by the General Government, is unwise and unjust.

Resolved, That in the adjustment of duties on our foreign commerce we desire a system which shall by its justice commend itself to the favor of a large majority of the people of this Union, so that it may be rescued from the instability of party support and party opposition. We desire a system, which while it fosters all important interests shall injure none. We think it right and proper so to discriminate as to protect our domestic industry and so that the duty-tax may fall rather on luxuries and less on articles of necessary, common, and ordinary consumption.

Resolved, That the re-annexation of Texas to this country and the occupation of Oregon would be national benefits and we have full confidence that the extension of our territorial limits, while it increases our national power, strengthens our institutions and brightens the respect of foreign nations. That we love to contemplate our spreading greatness, and it is alike our duty and the dictate of enlightened benevolence to extend to others the blessings we enjoy. That an opposite sentiment proceeds only from a secret distrust of the Democratic principles or enmity to its supremacy.

Resolved, That our joy at the triumph of the Democratic Party is greatly increased by the prospect of the liberty it will bring to the outraged patriot Thomas W. Dorr. That his condemnation and imprisonment, trampled under foot the principles of the Revolution. That his cause is the cause of the American People and lives and glows in our hearts. That we honor him in his solitary dungeon as a martyr in the cause of Freedom and we bid him be of good cheer, for the great day of his liberation is at hand.

The "Roorback"—a whig.

The editor of the Albany Argus states that he is informed on the best authority, that Mr. Linn, of Ithaca, and three other whigs, concerned in getting up the branding iron 'Roorback' forgery, all voted the Clay electoral ticket, at the late election.

ELECTIONS.

Indiana.

The Indianapolis Sentinel gives returns from all the counties except Kosciusko and makes Polk's majority 2474. We have Kosciusko from another source. It gives Clay a majority of 54, consequently it will reduce the above majority to 2420.

Illinois.

Democratic majority thus far, 3412, which the counties to be heard from, will increase to 10,000 or 12,000.

Mississippi.

Democratic majority thus far, 3678, which will be increased by the remaining counties to about 5000.

Louisiana.

Louisiana has given her six Electoral votes to Polk and Dallas.

1844.		Gov. 1843.	
Clay.	Polk.	Whig.	Dem.
2291	2412	1141	2110
	2291		
Polk's maj. thus far 121			

Which will be increased by the remaining counties to about 500. Perhaps more.

Tennessee.

The accounts from this State relative to the Election there, do not vary more than 100—but in their variations the result is involved. The Ohio Statesman figures out a majority of 5 for Polk; the Nashville Whig gives Clay a majority of 30; the Louisville Democrat thinks Clay's majority will not exceed 60. None of these papers claim to be accurate, however. The official returns will settle the question, and it probably will remain in abeyance until they are published.

North Carolina.

The returns from this State are complete. Hyde county gives Clay a majority of 154. This added to 3,907, his majority in the other counties (according to the Raleigh Register,) makes his majority in the State, 3,061.

Ohio.

The official vote of Ohio has been proclaimed, and is as follows: Clay, 155,113; Polk, 149,061; Morgan, 8,050; Clay's majority over Polk, 6,052; majority, compared with both candidates, 1,996. The vote for electors was much larger than for Governor. The whig vote is increased 7,337 over the vote for Bartley, the democratic vote 2,600. The Liberty vote decreased 361.

Table

Of Electoral Votes for Presidents since the formation of the Government, and the Popular Vote of the last four elections.

The following table may be of some value in exhibiting the strength of parties at different periods in our history:

Electoral.

1788 & 1792, Washington was elected unanimously

	Federalists.	*Republicans.*	
1796	Adams.....71	Jefferson,...68	
1800	Adams.....64	Jefferson,..73	
1804	C. C. Pinckney.14	Jefferson,..162	
1808	C. C. Pinckney.47	Madison..122	
1812	De W. Clinton.89	Madison, 128	
1816	Rufus King,...34	Monroe, 183	
1820	J. Q. Adams,... 1	Monroe, 231	
1824	J. Q. Adams,.84	Jackson,..99	Crawford 41 Clay,....37
1828	J. Q. Adams,.83	Jackson,..178	
1832	H. Clay,....49	Jackson,..219	
	Wirt, A.M. 7	Floyd, 11	
1836	Harrison,....73	V. Buren, 170	
	Webster, ...14	White,.... 26	Mangum 11
1840	Harrison,..234	V. Buren,..60	

Popular.

1828	Adams.....507,413	Jackson,...642,806	
1832	H. Clay,.... 329,551	Jackson, ...707,14	
1836	Harrison, White. Webster,	739,736	Van Buren,762,147
1840	Harrison...1,269,782	V. Buren 1,128,127	

It will be noticed that although Mr. Van Buren was defeated in 1840, he yet obtained nearly a million of votes more than Clay had in 1832, and 400,000 more than Harrison, White and Webster in 1836.

☞ Mr. C. Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative is, in our opinion, the most efficacious, mild, and speedy remedy for the cure of consumption, Liver Complaint, Coughs, Colds and Pain in the side and Chest, that we are acquainted with. Without any extravagant pretensions, he asks only a fair trial of it. But we consider the support of those eminent and responsible persons, who testify in favor of it, entirely sufficient to maintain its reputation without any assistance of ours.

FROM CAMPEACHY.—The Mexican schooner Gracious Amada, Capt. Pierson arrived on the 11th inst. at New Orleans from Campeachy, which port she left on the 1st inst. The G. brought up a part of the crew and passengers of the ship Elizabeth, founded at sea some weeks since.

The brig Homer had arrived at Laguna dismasted, and was to be sold, as it was found impossible to repair her.

The master of the Elizabeth and her cabin passengers have written a letter tendering their warmest thanks to the U. S. Consul, J. H. McGregor, Esq., to John A. Zacharie, Esq., of Campeachy, and others, for their exertions in giving them assistance and relief. The local news by this arrival is of no importance whatever.

MR. CLAY is said to have received the news of his defeat with great equanimity. He was at a party and in conversation with a lady, when letters were brought to him announcing that New York and Virginia had given their electoral votes to Mr. Polk. Apologizing to the lady, he turned aside to read. A shrug of the shoulders and a slight confusion of the countenance were the only signs of emotion he exhibited, and having finished reading, he handed the letters to some of his friends who pressed around him to learn the news, and calmly renewed the conversation which had been interrupted to give the death blow to his hopes of obtaining the presidency.

The real property of France is valued at eight thousand millions of dollars, and the income from it three hundred millions of dollars.

With a population of 4,000,000 Sweden has 160,000 distilleries, furnishing more than 400,000,000 gallons yearly.

It is estimated that the recent Mormon war will cost the State of Illinois $50,000. The aggregate expense incurred during the year on account of the Mormons, will not fall short of $60,000.

HISTORICAL FACT.—At the first election for President of the United States, when General Washington was elected, the State of New York had no vote, in consequence of a disagreement between the Senate and Assembly, as to the mode of choosing the electors.

ORIGINAL STAINED

For the News

Lines by a Lady in Fitchville.

Alas! what means this change of late?
How fallen the Whigs from high estate?
Their music and their hootings hushed,
And their long cherished hopes are crushed.

But few short weeks have passed around
Since we all heard their deafening sounds.
A blowing of their bugles shrill—
They thought that they should have their will.

But O poor Whigs, you crow'd too soon—
Your morning Sun has set at noon.
For you can never have your way,
Nor see you get in Henry Clay.

For Democrats are wide awake,
Though such ado they do not make.
And now the poor coons plainly see,
They can't get in their nominee.

For James K. Polk is just the man,
To take the lead of all the Van;
And soon the Democratic thunder,
Will scare the coons away from plunder.

Fitchville, Nov. 21, '44. M. B. B.

PRECOCITY.—We find the following in the Hartford Times:

N. O. Kellogg, Esq., a manufacturer of the town of Vernon, and a whig elector of this district, last week withdrew the sale of his goods from the commission house in this city which had for years acted as his agent, for the avowed reason that they are Democrats, *admitting* at the same time, that he was entirely satisfied with the manner in which this house transacted business for him; but they did not think the best interests of the country would be promoted by the election of Harry Clay. So thinking, the gentlemen of this firm did not, and could not support Mr. Clay, and Mr Kellogg, the Whig elector, transferred the sale of his goods, the "Kellogg Jeans," to another house.

Although Mr. Kellogg is the chosen Elector of the Whigs, we do not hold the whole of that party responsible for his acts—indeed, many of them hold his conduct in such detestation, that he could never again get their votes for any office. As regards the manufacturers, of which he is one, we know that many, probably most of them have the sagacity to perceive, that a course of conduct like this would draw upon them the indignation of the whole community.

Like a great many other men, Mr. Kellogg has overshot the mark. He will find that his illiberal and infamous conduct can be punished, and severely too. He will find that he can be met by a blow at that part where his soul—if indeed he have one—lies. He can receive an attack in his—pocket.

The "Kellogg Jeans" are a common, coarse cloth worn most little by poor men at the north, and farmers at the west, but are more purchased by the planters at the south for the slaves. Very good. *Pass the word around! Let our Democratic Brethren of the North, West, and South, refuse to purchase any of the "Kellogg Jeans."* PREACHING THE PROCLIVITIES!—*N. Y. Aurora.*

Considerable excitement took place, says the N. Y. True Sun, at the railroad depot, at Portland, on Saturday afternoon owing to the elopement of a young lady, daughter of Lachlan Donaldson, Mayor of St. John, who left her home on the 9th instant, in company with a Captain Todd, of the British army. The young lady is about twenty years of age, and of very attractive manners combining much beauty of personal appearance. Todd is about thirty-four years, and has left a wife and two children at St. John. The gentleman left St. John in his carriage three days previous for Fredericktown, and was there joined by the young lady in question, when they proceeded to Houlton, from thence to Bangor, where they took the stage for Portland. The happy pair no doubt contemplated proceeding farther South, but a gentleman who had been upon the scent, suddenly interrupted them, and prevailed upon Miss Donaldson to return.

Two tea-spoonfuls powdered charcoal, says the N. Y. Herald, drank in a half tumbler of water, will, in less than fifteen minutes, give relief to the sick headache, when caused, as in most cases it is, by a superabundance of acid on the stomach.

PAY OF AUTHORS.—Mr. Murray, the publisher, states that at least £200,000 have been paid to authors, for the copyright alone, of articles furnished to the Quarterly Review.

THE LARGEST STATUE IN EUROPE.—The colossal Christopher, the Bothnia Dalekarlian, says the Boston Post, is crowned by the colossal monument erected by the Sutherland tenantry to the memory of the late duke. A pedestal 20 feet high, and containing 80 tons of stone, stands on a pedestal 65 feet in height. The figure, we believe, is an excellent likeness, and forms the largest statute in Europe.

In Brooklyn, N. Y., in the last six weeks, there are in process of erection three hundred and eighty-eight buildings.

It is stated that in the Church of Rome, throughout the world, there are now 147 Arch-bishops, 584 Bishops, 71 Vicars Apostolic, 9 Perfects, and 200,000,000 members.

ROBBERY.—The Providence Transcript says: "The house of Abner Slade in Sweazey, was entered yesterday about eleven o'clock, while the family were at church, and money and valuables, of the value of two hundred dollars stolen."

NEWS.—The New Bedford Mercury informs us, that the Whigs "were never so strong in Dixy as now."

It is said that the Hon. Silas Wright, Governor of New York, will occupy his seat in the U. S. Senate during the month of December. He does not assume his official duties as Governor, until January.

The losses on Cotton which has been held for months in New York, are heavy.

The news of the result in the State of New York reached Louisville on the 13th inst, and was immediately forwarded to Mr. Polk by express.

The American Consul at St. Jago, died on the 2nd, Oct.

Ten Rules of Life.

The following rules of practical life were given by Mr. Jefferson:

1. Never put off till to-morrow what can be done to-day.
2. Never trouble others with what you can do yourselves.
3. Never spend your money before you have it.
4. Never buy what you do not want because it is cheap.
5. Pride costs as much as hunger, thirst and cold.
6. We never repent of eating too little.
7. Nothing is troublesome that we do willingly.
8. How much pain those evils cost us which never happen!
9. Take things by their smooth handle.
10. When angry always count ten before you speak

PLEASANT.—To have one of your friends drop in your office while you are engaged in writing your leader, and talk politics in your left ear, while the devil—is saying "copy!" in your right. Oh! how charming.

WHO IS JAMES K. POLK?—The united voices of three millions of people have answered this question—if not to the satisfaction of the Whigs, they have to the satisfaction of themselves. The election of James K. Polk has exploded the doctrine that a man must be a quaker of a century a candidate for the Presidency in order to be sufficiently known to the people; and the defeat of Mr. Clay shows that a man may be too well known by the people to ever reach that high office. We believe the time is past when the personal popularity of any man, whether acquired by gullibility or gun-powder, will much affect the elections in our country. 'Principles, not men,' will be the watchword of all true republicans, and in such contests the Democracy have nothing to fear. So says the *N. Y. Plebeian.*

☞ Davis, the under-keeper of the New York prison, has been found guilty by the jury of conniving at the liberation of Mong.

FREEDOM.—A colored girl, about seventeen years of age, living with a family in Richmond, Virginia, to a fit of anger, a few days since, threw a little girl, left in her charge, over the stair bannisters, below, a distance of four stories, causing a fracture of the thigh and other injuries, probably fatal. The miscreant then escaped.

The city of London which covers only 50 square miles, has more inhabitants than Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, which occupy 59,751 square miles.

EFFORTS FOR THE LIBERATION OF GOV. DORR.—We learn from the Providence Gazette of Tuesday, that Gen. Fernandez, of Maine, is in Providence endeavoring to do something for the liberation of Mr. Dorr, upon a Writ of Error, and Habeas Corpus. He made an application to have an interview with the imprisoned man, through the Mayor of the city. But the application was denied! How contemptible!

It is said that the Legislature of Delaware will be called together to remedy the inadvertence of the Inspectors of Election in that State.

Mr. Haight, late American Consul at Antwerp, has returned to this country. Mrs Haight, formerly Miss Rodman, of Maryland died on the passage home.

At this season, the fruit stalls in London make quite a display of "*American Apples.*"

Mr. Hiram Tolten, an industrious mechanic of Barien, Ct. and two of his sons, were drowned in Cove Mill Pond on Saturday night, the 9th inst.

In consequence of the death of the Senator from Johnson co. North Carolina, a special election, was held there on the same day with the Presidential election, which resulted in the choice of a democrat. This is a gain, and ties the State Senate.

THE HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD RAILROAD will probably be completed, so as to admit of travel about the 1st of December. The track is all laid with rails, with the exception of a short distance, and the bridge over the Connecticut at Enfield, is about finished. The track is laid on the top of the bridge, or rather there is no covering or railing to the structure, which gives it somewhat of a frail appearance. The track level on the bridge is raised about 15 or 20 feet above the piers (which are of granite) by means of a strong frame or lattice work. The whole structure of the road is spoken of as generally of the best and most lasting character.

The immortal Jack Downing says—'There is nothing that greases the wheels of business like newspaper advertising. Don't'tain't no touch to it.'

A Bishop, congratulating a poor parson, said he lived in very fine air. 'Yes sir,' replied he, 'I should think it so, if I could live upon it, as well as in it.'

TRUE EPITHETS.—Christopher North says, it is no wonder women love cats, for both are grateful, and both domestic, not to mention that they both scratch.

To be a successful reprover, first convince men by substantial deeds of kindness that you love them.

Mr. Polk at Home.

Mr. Polk gains about 400 in his own County, and more than 3500 in the State, compared with 1842, when the contest was unanimously spirited. Compared with 1840, he gains more than ELEVEN THOUSAND. So it appears that he is popular at home, whether he carries or loses the State by 250 votes.

In Kentucky, Henry Clay *loses* about *fifteen thousand*, compared with 1840.—*Hard Times.*

We regret to learn the death of Mrs. John Van Buren, at Albany. This lady was the daughter of the late Judge Vanderpool, and was much admired for her amiable character and a high poetical talent. She passed the last winter at Madeira, for the benefit of her health, and it was hoped by her friends that it was entirely re-established. These hopes have been blasted, and she is now the early tenant of the tomb.—*N. Y. True Sun.*

We regret to learn that Mr. Wildman, of the Palladium, met with a severe accident on Sunday afternoon last. He was returning from a visit to a sick brother in Guilford. The horse took fright, ran, and fell and killed himself. Mr. and Mrs. W. were both thrown from the carriage and injured—Mrs. W. very severely in her arms and side.—*N. H. Register*

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—The public have recently been deprived of a valuable guide in advertising, by the express determination of Mr. Goulbourn, not to prevent the publication of the government returns of the number of stamps issued to each newspaper in England. Blackwood's Magazine for July puts the utility of advertising thus pointedly and truly:—'There is but one way of attaining business—publicity one way of obtaining publicity—advertisement; the newspaper is the fly wheel by which the motive power of commercial enterprise is sustained, and money the steam by which the advertising is kept going.'

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA.

Seventeen Days later from Europe.

The arrival of the Britannia steamer at Boston, on Friday last with dates to the 6th inst. enables us to lay before our readers later intelligence from Europe and Asia.

We make such extracts as will serve to give our readers a bird's eye view of the intelligence by this arrival.

In England and France all seems tranquil and prosperous. Spain is agitated as usual—but is used to it.

In Belgium and Holland the two sovereigns had just opened their Parliaments with speeches of purely local interest.

The overland mail from India, furnishes later dates from China, with accounts of some disturbances at Canton, of which we give the particulars. From India, we have only the usual accounts of disturbances in the Punjab—which of course the English must interfere to put down, and thus gain more territory—of new difficulties, bloodshed and opposition in Afghanistan, &c.

The great event in London was the grand ceremonial of opening the new exchange by the Queen in person. It is the first time since Elizabeth, that a Queen has honored the city with a visit. All the state and magnificence of the Court and the City were resorted to on the occasion. The horsemanship of these worthies, they say, was a caution to Equestrians. When the Lord Mayor had dismounted at the Mansion House to be in readiness to receive Her Majesty, an unlucky and ludicrous occurrence took place, which is thus recorded.

A high pair of Spanish horses formed a portion of the Lord Mayor's equestrian attire. On alighting his lordship was anxious to divest himself of such an incumbrance, having to perform the somewhat arduous duty of preceding the royal party, round the exchange. Several attendants were at hand, and, after a sharp trial, his lordship succeeded in dislodging his foot from one boot; but unfortunately, the second was not so easily removed and repeated attempts to tear or cut it off having failed, his lordship was compelled to head the royal procession with one boot on and one off.

THE CHINESE DISTURBANCES.

The following is the account of the affair we have been able to collect.

The English last year repaired the walls of the Company's garden, which had been broken down at the fire of December, 1844. They have put on a gate, and are in the habit of walking, playing at quoits, and other; wise amusing themselves there.

On the evening of the 13th of August a party of Chinese tried to force themselves into the garden.—They were opposed and the gate shut against them by the gate keeper and two gentlemen, who came to his assistance. Upon this they threw brickbats and broke down the gate, forcing the gentlemen to take refuge in a boat which was fortunately lying in front of the garden. In this they made their escape to the consulate, where inquiries were instituted, and as some of the Chinese were known it was expected measures would be taken to have them punished.

On the following evening, a party of Chinese came armed with brickbats, and attempted to take possession of the other garden. Being opposed, they commenced an indiscriminate attack upon all the foreigners who came within their reach. A party of American gentlemen armed themselves and drove them from the front of the factories. Still cont uning, however, to throw brickbats they were fired upon, and one man killed and another wounded in the arm; which ended the affair for that day. The district magistrate had been applied to for a force to keep the peace, but none arrived until some time after quite restored.

Next morning a meeting of the mob leaders of Canton was held, and a placard was stuck about the streets, informing the foreigners that unless 2000 dollars were paid on account of the man who was shot, the factories should be burned down. Treasure, books, and papers of value, &c., have consequently sent away, and measures adopted for defence.

The English and American consuls have applied to the Chinese authorities for a sufficient force to protect the factories, and a measure has also been sent to the American man of war at the Bogue, to request assistance. That, day, however, passed off quietly, partly, it was believed in consequence of a considerable number of sailors arriving from Whampoa and partly from the effects of a very high tide which flooded the front of the factories.

Marriages.

In Hartford on Sunday evening last, by Rev. Mr. Moore, Mr. NATHAN PECKHAM, formerly of this city, to Miss MARTHA CASE, of Hartford.

In Colchester, on the 19 inst., by Rev. J. R. Arms, Benjamin D. Dean, M. D. of Fall River, Mass., to Miss Sarah T. youngest daughter of Howell Rogers, M. D. of the former place.

In New Haven on the 14th inst., by Rev. Heman Bangs, Mr. Sidney Sperry of Bethany, to Miss A Platt of Orange.

In Troy, N. Y. Nov. 15th, by Rev. Dr. Beman, Hon. John Wentworth, M. C. from Chicago District, Ill nois, (the tallest man in congress,) to Miss E. Maria Loomis, daughter of Riley Loomis, Esq. of Troy.

Deaths.

In New Haven on the 17inst. Alexander, eldest son of James and Martha Craig, aged 26 years.

In Hartford, on the 15th inst Mrs. Chloe Winship, wife of Mr. Nathan Winship, aged 80.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES

IN pursuance of law I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States, of America, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales will be held at the undermentioned Land Offices, in the STATE OF LOUISIANA, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the Land Office at NATCHITOCHES, commencing on Monday, the sixteenth day of December next, for the disposal of the unappropriated vacant public lands, to which no "private claims" are alleged, under existing laws, within the limits of the undermentioned townships viz:

North of the 31st Degree of Latitude and West of the Meridian.

Township seven, of range five.

Fractional township eleven, on the south side of Red river, of range nine.

Township twenty-three, of range fourteen.

At the Land Office at OUACHITA, commencing on Monday the twenty-third day of December next, for the disposal of the unappropriated vacant public lands, to which no "private claims" are alleged, under existing laws, within the limits of the undermentioned townships, viz:

North of the 31st Degree of Latitude and East of the Meridian

Township fourteen, of range five.

Fractional township one, of range nine.

At the Land Office at OPELOUSAS commencing on Monday, the thirtieth day of December next, for the disposal of the unappropriated vacant public lands, to which no 'private claims' are alleged, under existing laws, within the limits of the undermentioned townships, and fractional townships viz:

North of the 31st Degree of Latitude, East of the Meridian Line and South of Red river.

Fractional township three, of range three.

Township one, and fractional township three of range four.

Fractional township four, of ranges five and six.

South of the 31st Degree of Latitude and West of the Meridian.

Townships seven and eight, except section thirty-one in the latter, of range eleven.

Townships seven and eight, except section thirty-in the latter, of range twelve.

Sections one, two, three, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five and thirty-six, in township seven, of range thirteen.

Sections one to five inclusive, eight to fifteen inclusive, twenty-one to twenty-nine inclusive and thirty-two to thirty-six inclusive, in township eight, of range thirteen.

Sections two to four inclusive, ten to fifteen inclusive, twenty-three to twenty-six inclusive, and section thirty-five, in township nine, of range thirteen.

At the Land Office at NEW ORLEANS, commencing on Monday, the thirteenth day of January next, for the disposal of the unappropriated vacant public lands, to which no "private claims" are alleged, under existing laws, within the limits of the undermentioned townships, and parts of townships, viz.

South of the 31st Degree of Latitude, East of the Meridian, and West of the Mississippi river.

Fractional township one, except parts of lots eight and nine, comprising sections ninety-one and ninety-two, of range seven.

Fractional township two except parts of lots three to nine inclusive, comprising sections sixty-four to seventy inclusive, sections eleven to thirty-four inclusive, fronting on the Atchafalaya, sections fifty-four to fifty-eight inclusive, and section eighty-eight, o range seven.

Fractional township one, except parts of lots five, six, seven, eight, and nine, comprising sections seventeen to twenty-one, inclusive, west of Lake Depassau, and sections thirteen, fourteen, twenty-three, and twenty-four of range eight.

Fractional township two, except parts of lots one to seven inclusive, comprising sections twenty-one to twenty-six inclusive, and section forty-four, west of Lake Depassau, of range eight.

The sections one, three, four, six, and eight, on the west side of Bayou Fordache, and sections sixty-two, sixty-three, seventy, seventy-seven, and ninety-five, in township four, o range eight.

Fractional township two, of range nine.

Fractional township four, except section forty-four, of range nine

Township five of range ten;

Township six, except the sections seven, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-eight, twenty-nine thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, and thirty four, of range ten.

The sections eighty-six, eighty-seven, and ninety six, in township seven, of range ten.

Fractional township four, of range eleven.

Township six, of range eleven.

The sections twenty-three to twenty-six inclusive, and the sections thirty two to thirty-six inclusive, in township eight, of range eleven.

Fractional township six, seven, and eight, of range tw lve

The section three, in township ten, of range twelve.

Fractional township eleven, except sections two to seven inclusive, of range twelve.

Fractional township ten, of range fourteen.

Fractional township thirteen, except sections ten, fourteen, twenty-three, and thirty-six, of range twelve

Fractional township fourteen, east of Grand river of range twelve.

Fractional township fourteen, east of Grand river, except sections one, two, and thirty four, of range thirteen.

Fractional township fifteen, north of Lake Pontchartrain, of range thirteen.

The fractional sections thirty-three, thirty-eight, forty and fifty, in township fourteen, of range fourteen.

The lots or sections seventeen to forty-one inclusive, in township sixteen, of range sixteen.

The lots or sections one to fifteen, inclusive, and lots seventeen to sixty-six inclusive, in township sixteen, of range sixteen.

The lots or sections forty-seven, forty-eight, and forty-nine, and sections seventy-four, seventy-five, and seventy-six, and sections eighty two to eighty seven inclusive, in township seventeen of range seventeen

The lots forty-nine, fifty-one, fifty-two and fifty eight, in township eighteen of range twenty-five.

Fractional township fifteen, of range twenty-three.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools military, or other purposes, will be excluded from sale

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer, and no private entries of land in the townships so offered until be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this second day of September, Anno Domini, 1844.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President:
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, and make payment therefor *as soon as practicable after seeing this notice*, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township embracing the tract claimed above designated, otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.
Oct 17 47

Boarding.

BOARD for a gentleman and lady can be had with as pleasant a room as there is in Main-st., by inquiring at this office.
Nov. 6, 1844. 50

BORROWED OR LOST.

ANY person having either of the following articles in his possession belonging to the Subscriber, will confer a great favor upon him by returning them.
Life of Henry Clay, in 2 vols., half bound.
Geology of the State of Connecticut, by J. G. Percival, a large octavo, bound in cloth.
W TRENCH.

NOTICE.

BY Order of the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, will be sold at Auction, (unless previously disposed of by private sale,) on Saturday the 30th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. all the right, title and interest that George W. Clark holds in a certain piece of land lying on Thames-street, and known as the Ship Yard.
GILES M. EATON, Assignee.
Norwich, Nov 19 51

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN Pursuance of law, I JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that public sales will be held at the undermentioned Land Offices in the State of MISSOURI, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the Land Office at FAYETTE, commencing on Monday, the thirteenth day of January next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz:

North of the Base Line, and west of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Townships sixty-five and sixty-six, of ranges fourteen, fifteen, and sixteen.

At the Land Office at CLINTON, commencing on Monday, the twentieth day of January next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships viz:

North of the Base Line and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Township forty-two, of range twenty-eight an twenty-nine.

Township thirty-five, of range thirty-one.

At the Land Office at SPRINGFIELD, commencing on Monday, the twenty-seventh day of January next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned township, viz:

North of the Base Line, and West of the fifth principal Meridian.

Township thirty-four, of range nineteen.

Township thirty-two, of range twenty-one.

Township thirty-two, of range twenty-four.

Township thirty-three and thirty-four, of range twenty-five.

Lands appropriated by law, for the use of schools military or other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer; and no private entries of land, in the townships so offered, will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington this eighth day of October, Anno Domini, 1844.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President:
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper land office, and make payment therefor *as soon as practicable after seeing this notice*, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township embracing the tract claimed above designated, otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.
Oct. 10. 41

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE,

THAT THE

UNITED STATES CLOTHING STORE

91 MAIN-STREET,

☞ is the Cheapest Clothing Store in the known world. ☜

THAT Clothing is made BETTER and sold CHEAPER at this popular Establishment than hundreds of people testify who daily visit us.

☞ Remember the place is next door to Charles Clark's Hat Store,

91 Main-Street. J. T. FAY.

November 26 1844. 1y50

Fall Styles of

HATS!

GENTLEMEN'S HATS.

There is no article in the wardrobe of a gentleman of taste to which more attention is paid than to the HAT, and the skill and ingenuity of the best workmen are taxed to produce an article which shall suit the public. The subscriber who has had ten years of experience at his business, has just finished his FALL HATS, which he offers to the *beau monde*, as possessing every requisite that can be desired. They are graceful in appearance, faultless in style, becoming to every cast of features, and at the same time light, durable and economical. A single trial will convince the most sceptical that the Hats made by the subscriber may safely defy competition.

ALSO,

Furs, Caps, Buffalo Robes, &c. &c. All of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest. Please call and see, at 107 Main street, two doors west of the Post Office.

W. L. NICHOLS.
Norwich, Oct. 26. 4m49

CIGARS, CIGARS.

5 M Imported Regalia Cigars.
25 " Cuba do.
40 " Kentuck & Cuba do
50 " Super or half Spanish do

Any quantity of Black and Mackinaw manufactured by the subscriber, and warranted equal to any now in use.
For sale low by E. A. CLARK,
No. 27 Water-st. Nov. 11. 51

PROPOSALS FOR RIFLES AND PISTOLS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
Washington, Oct 21, 1844.

BY direction of the Secretary of War, sealed proposals will be received at this office until three o'clock, P. M., on the 31st of December next, for the manufacture and delivery of the following arms for the use of the United States, viz:

10,000 rifles, percussion lock, new model.
30,000 pistols do do do.

One fifth of the above arms to be delivered annually, during the ensuing five years, commencing on the 1st of July, 1845. The whole subject to the proof and inspection prescribed by the Ordnance Department, packed in strong boxes of the pattern now used, the United States paying a reasonable price for the boxes and transportation to the place of delivery.

The proposals will be sealed, endorsed proposals for Rifles and Pistols, and addressed, under an envelope, to this Office.

G. TALCOTT,
Lieut. Col. Ordnance.

To be published in the Madisonian, Globe, and National Intelligencer, St. Louis Reporter, Cincinnati Republican, Columbus (O.) Old School Republican, Pittsburgh Morning Post, Baltimore Sun, Philadelphia Mercury, New York Aurora, Norwich News, Ct., and Boston Times, for two months.
Oct. 30. 2m50

CLARK'S

SNUFF and CIGAR

MANUFACTORY, No. 27 Water Street.

WHERE all kinds of CIGARS & BLACK SNUFF can be found at low prices and of as good quality as any other place or any peddlers. All cigars are warranted to give good satisfaction or to be taken back and the money refunded.

All orders (and particularly the orders from up the R. Road) promptly attended to 51

Burning Fluid and Chemical Oil.

NEW supply just received and for sale by
R. W. MATHEWSON.
Nov. 20. 52

Chickners Sugar Coated Pills.

SO perfectly covered as to be as pleasant as a sugarplum. For sale by R. W. MATHEWSON.
Nov. 20. 52

For Coughs and Colds.

WISTAR'S Balsam of Wild Cherry.
Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort.
Sherman's Cough Lozenges.
Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life.
Barber's Ess'c. of Liverwort.
Moore's Escape of Life.
Richardson's Pectoral Balsam.

The above popular remedies for the complaints for which they are recommended, are for sale by the Agent.
R. W. MATHEWSON.
Nov. 20 52

PROPOSALS FOR MATRESS COVERS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
7th November, 1844.

PROPOSALS, sealed and endorsed 'Proposals for Matress Covers,' will be received at this Bureau until 3 o'clock, P. M., on Thursday, the 5th day of December next, for furnishing such number of Matress Covers say (say about 5,000, more or less,) as may be required by this Bureau, or by the respective Commandants of the Navy Yards at Charlestown Massachusetts; Brooklyn, New York; and Gosport, Virginia, until 30th June, 1845.

Said Matress Covers must be closely and neatly sewed, and be fully equal in all respects to the samples deposited at said Navy Yards respectively. 6w

Physicians and Country Merchants

ARE invited to call at No. 119 Main Street, and examine the extensive stock of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, &c. &c., which are offered for sale on favorable terms at wholesale or retail by
JOHN L. DEVOTION.
Norwich, Nov. 20. 6w52

Shooting Match.

THERE will be a Shooting Match near J. H. Hyde's in Franklin, on Friday and Saturday, Nov. 29th and 30th.
Nov. 20. 52

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted the firm of A. WATTLES & CO., are requested to call before the 1st of January, make payments as all bills due the company will be put out of their hands for collection after that time.
A. WATTLES & CO.
Nov. 20 52

Botanic Medicine

STORE,

Court St. New London, Ct.

DR. MERRILL, would return his sincere thanks to the citizens of New London and vicinity, for the very liberal patronage received during the last eighteen months; and would solicit a continuance of the same. Every package of Medicine sold at this Store is warranted pure. ☞ A full supply has just received this week.
Nov. 10, '44. 1y41

TRI WEEKLY.

THE STEAMER

WORCESTER,

CAPT. J. H. VANDERBILT.

WILL leave Norwich on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and New York Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 o'clock, P. M.
E. A. BILL,
Steam Boat Agent.
Nov. 6. 50

Found.

AT a New York Importing House by Ely & Co. a splendid assortment of white and colored Feathers, for trimming Ladies' Bonnets, at two thirds their real value. Also, Velvets of all colors, and velvet Ribbons to match.

Also, a lot of new style muslin Collars selling fast and cheap by
ELY & CO.
Nov. 6, 1844. 50

C. BRINCKERHOFF'S

This Medicine is a sure, safe and certain Remedy in complaints of the Liver and Lungs. Consumption, Liver Complaint, chronic and severe Coughs and Colds, are almost immediately relieved and ultimately cured by a faithful use of the Restorative. Dr. Chilton, the eminent practical chemist and physician of New York, attaches his certificate stating its entire vegetable composition, after he had made a careful analysis. It is wholly devoid of any injurious property, and manifests so decided healing and purifying qualities as to quickly alleviate the most aggravating cough and change the morbid expectoration. Pains in the chest and side, so often attendant on Lung Complaints, are effectually removed without the least inconvenience, the seat of the difficulty being reached much quicker than by any external application. From the reputation of this medicine in New York, where it has been sold for some years, the most indubitable testimony is giving to its merit. Certificates have been literally showered in on the proprietor from the bed of sufferers, and attest the cases of persons raised even when given up by their physician. The fact of no one single instance of disappointation, known or expressed, is a strong guarantee of its merit. The following certificate is from Dr. Chilton, the well known New York chemist.

"I have analyzed a bottle of medicine called 'C. Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative;' and find that it does not contain Mercury, or any other metallic preparation, nor opium in any of its forms. It is composed of vegetable matter entirely."

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.

C. BRINCKERHOFF, Proprietor, N. Y.
Principal Office, 96 Hudson street, New York.
Horace Everett, U. S. Agent, 96 Hudson-street, New York, has appointed,
SAMUEL TYLER 138 Main street, Norwich.
WM. S. TYLER, 131 Water st ct. do
as agents for the above medicine.
Nov. 6 '44 1m50

Norwich and Worcester

RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Monday Nov. 4th 1844.

Accommodation Trains, daily except Sundays.
Leave Worcester, 10 A. M. 4½ P. M.
" Norwich, 6 A. M. 4½ P. M.

Freight Trains,
" Worcester 7 A. M. Norwich 3 P. M.

Steam Boat Trains.
" Worcester 5½ P. M., every Monday, Wednesdays, and Fridays, on the arrival of the train from Boston.

Leave Allyns' Point about 3 A. M., Sundays, Wednesdays and Friday morning upon the arrival of the Boat from New York.

Long Island Trains.
Leave Worcester 9½ A. M., every Tuesday Thursday and Saturday, upon the arrival of the train from Boston.

Leave Allyns' Point about 3 P. M., every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday upon the arrival of the Boat from the Long Island Road.

The Morning Train from Norwich, and the Morning and Evening Trains from Worcester connect with the Boston and Western Roads

N. B. Fares are more when paid in the Cars than when paid for Tickets at the different stations.

All Baggage at the risk of the owners unless receipted for by an authorized Agent of the Corporation.
EMERSON FOOTE, Supt.
Norwich Nov. 1st. '44. 50

Blacksmithing.

THE Subscriber would notify the Public that he continues his business in Bath Street, and is prepared to do promptly every kind of work in his line, and pledges himself to give perfect satisfaction to all who may patronize him.

Particular attention paid to Ox and Horse Shoeing. He has a man in his employ that devotes his whole attention to the branch of Horse Shoeing, he pledges himself from his long experience to give perfect satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

WANTED.

One or two smart boys to learn the trade to whom good encouragement will be given.
WM TUBBS.
Oct 24. 48

CHARLES A. CONVERSE,

General Dealer in English, French, German, and American Hardware and Cutlery Also Guns Military Goods, Saddlery, Ware, &c.,
139 Main Street.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the Trade generally that he is now opening a fine assortment of Hardware goods of late importation and manufacture, and begs leave also to state that he has in view to offer during the present season a larger and more complete assortment than heretofore, and at the lowest possible Cash prices, to which he solicits the attention of purchasers.

This stock consists of every kind and quality of Table and Pocket Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Military Goods, Brass Goods, Builders and Cabinet makers Trimmings, House Furnishing articles, Fancy Goods Hollow Ware, Saddle, Harness and Coach Trimmings, Mechanics' Tools, Stoves, Hanging and Bath Lamps, Britannia Goods, Japanned Ware.
Oct 24. 12m46

ORIGINAL STAINED

Pedlars

CAN find the best assortment of "YANKEE NOTIONS" (excepting Razors,) in the place, and every kind of Goods wanted by Travelling Merchants at low prices, *for cash*, at

Sept. 18 43 LINCOLN & WILLIAMS.

MERCHANT'S HOTEL.
NORWICH CONN.,

THE subscribers having leased and fitted up the MERCHANT'S HOTEL, in first rate order; and are now ready for the reception of company. This house is located in the center of business, on an elevation of land which commands a delightful view of the river Thames and of the beautiful scenery on either side, and is a most desirable place of resortment either for the pleasure seeker or the man of business. No pains will be spared to make the Merchants Hotel what a public house should be—a house of comfort to the weary traveler. The table will always be supplied with viands and luxuries of the season. Large and airy sleeping apartments and accepted beds will be provided, and the charges be such as to compet with the times.

A few boarders can also be accomodated with good board at reasonable prices. If the servants do not preform their duty it is particularly requested that travelers and others would inform the landlord to that effect.

There is attached to the above house, a general Stage Office, where the Stage arrives and departs daily, also a first rate LIVERY STABLE, where good horses, and careful drivers can be had at short notice.

☞ Passengers carried to and from the Hotel to the Cars and Boat, *free of charge*.

E. & W. COTTRELL.

April 24th, '44. 1f32

Franklin House,
Franklin Square, Main-street,
NORWICH, CONN.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the Travelling public generally, that he has leased the above named establishment and has made many alterations and improvements in furnishing the House with new furniture throughout, so as to place it in every respect in the best condition for a family, for whose comfort it is peculiarly well calculated, having large airy rooms, commanding a fine view of the river and the beautiful scenery of the surrounding hills. The Table will be supplied with the best that the market affords. Carriages always in readiness to convey passengers to the House, Boats and Cars, free of expense. Horses and Carriages can be furnished and good Stabling provided by the proprietor. Prices to correspond with the times.

The above House will be under the superintendence of Mr. Woodard.

B. F. PENDLETON, Proprietor.

Norwich, April 23. 22.

WANTED
RAIL ROAD TIES,

20,000 Rail Road Ties on or before the first day of April next, to be delivered in Norwich, or any other place, as may be agreed upon by the contracting parties; for which cash will be paid on the first April next.

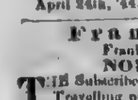
N. B. All Ties delivered on or before the first day of October next in Norwich, will be paid for on delivery.

FULLER & BROAD.

For particulars enquire of ENOCH FULLER, Office near the Franklin House.

Norwich, August 21st., 1844. 1f39.

G. B. PRINDLE.



HAS removed his One Price Watch, Jewelry, and Clock Establishment, to the Store (lately occupied by J. Ireson & Son's shoe dealers,) No. 144 Main-street,—opposite the sign post.

Full assortment of choice goods—and no variation in prices tolerated—a child may purchase as low as the closest buyer

April 24th, '44 1f23

Another Glorious Opportunity.
WATCHES! WATCHES!
At No. 80 Chatham Street.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has entered into the above Establishment with one of the most beautiful and useful assortment of Watches, both Gold and Silver from England and France, as low as $20 and 25 Watches and Jewelry exchanged or brought on the most advantageous terms to the customer.

Watches and Clocks repaired in the most accurate manner

All articles purchased of him not approved of will be exchanged. Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange The highest price paid for old Gold.

JOHN MYERS.

New York, May 22d 1f26

REMEMBER
the old Stand, No. 78 Main-St.,
(OPPOSITE THE FRANKLIN HOUSE,

WHERE J. M. NELSON still continues to carry on the Tailoring business in all its various branches. The subscriber is now ready to make all kinds of Gentlemen's garments in the latest styles. The subscriber has received the Fall and Winter fashions for 1844-5. All garments made at this establishment warranted to fit.

N. B. Cutting done at short notice. Wanted also six or eight first rate Tailoresses to whom good encouragement will be given.

JAMES M. NELSON.

Sept. 1 43

OPPOSITION.
New Line to Colchester.

A STAGE will leave the American House 38 Shetucket-Street, for Colchester, and Hartford, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 8 o'clock, A. M. Returning, will leave Colchester, on Mondays, Wednesdys, and Fridays, on the arrival of the Stages from Hartford, at about 12 o'clock, M.

Passengers carried to and called for in any part of the city. DANIEL P. SMITH Agent.

Norwich, Oct., 29. '44. 49

GENERAL STAGE OFFICE,
At the American House
38 *Shetucket-St.*

STAGES, will leave the American House daily for Hartford.

On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock, A. M. *via.*, Lebanon, Columbia and Bolton.

On Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays at 8 o'clock, A. M., *via.* Colchester,

Also, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 5 1-2 o'clock A. M., *for* Franklin, Windham, Mansfield, Tolland and Springfield.

DAILY for New London, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Passengers wishing to take any of the above routes, will be called for by having their names entered on the books at the office, at the American House.

DANIEL P. SMITH, Agent.

Oct. 29th. 49

FINE EATING!
PRATT & HOOKER,
(Franklin Square,)

HAVE on hand a first rate assortment of *PROVISIONS & GROCERIES*, which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.

Norwich April 24th. 52

STEAM PROPELLER LINE
BETWEEN
Norwich and New York

The Steamer QUINEBAUG, Capt. Jabez Williams, will leave Norwich every Tuesday, and New York every Friday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

All goods forwarded for the Propeller Line, will be taken into store free of any expense to the shippers freight taken at packet prices.

The steamer Shetucket, Capt. Geo. W. Geer, has taken her place in the Line with the steamer Quinebaug, and will leave Norwich every Friday and New York every Tuesday.

For freight or passage enquire of the Capt. on board or to LEAVENS & HUNTINGTON, H. WHITAKER & Co. NORTON, CONVERSE, & Co. } Agents in Norwich

J. & A. BRIGGS, 40 South-st. New York.

May 1st. 23

BOSTON PACKETS,

THE Sch MAIL, Capt. CROWELL.
" SPY, Capt. LEWIS.

HAVE commenced running between Norwich and Boston, for the season, and will take freight on the most reasonable terms. For further information enquire of

HAWES, GRAY & CO. Boston.
H. WHITAKER & CO. Commercial-street.
Norwich Ct.

March 24th, '44 18

FOR NEW LONDON
DAILY
THE NEW STEAMER ANGELINA,

CAPT. LOVELL.

COMMENCED her regular Trips on Wednesday March 27th.

Leaving Norwich, at 8 o'clock A. M.
" New London, at about half-past 2 P.M.

For further information, enquire of E. A. BILL. Norwich, April 3d. '44 19

REMITTANCES
TO AND PASSAGE
FROM ENGLAND,
IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

WE beg to inform our friends in Norwich, Conn and its vicinity, that we have appointed Mr JAMES M LELLAND, of that city, as our agent

Persons sending for their relatives, or remitting money to the old country, will find it their interest and their friend comfort to give him a call.

ROCHE BROTHERS & CO.,
35 Fulton street, New York.

Jan. 24th, 1844. 1f9

Merchants

WHO "SORT UP" in the City of Norwich, are respectfully invited to call and examine the stock of

Lincoln & Williams

where they are assured of finding many goods below the market price, such as Alpaccas, Woolen Flannels, Cotton Flannels, Sattinetts, Dress Goods, &c., &c., and every variety of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods at the lowest market prices and on reasonable terms, at 21 Shetucket st.

Sept. 16 43

Hair Cutting! Hair Cutting!
SHAVING! SHAVING!!

WOULD you submit to have your hair shorn by a Sheep-Shearer? or your beard shaved by a Butcher? Oh no, you would not! but we occasionally get into such hands, and who not very ungainly, well if you do not wish a continuance of such unskillful treatment, go forthwith to *Peck* the Inimitable Hair Cutter, who will arrange your Hair with judgment, neatness, taste and skill, and who will remove your beard (no matter how difficult) with ease and comfort; in a word he is *Taste* science.

J. H. Peck's Hair Cutting and Shaving Room, No. 40 Shetucket-St., opposite the Rail Road Depot.

Norwich, Oct. 17, 1844. 47

MOREENS,
MOREENS.

DRAB and BLACK, this day received direct from Europe, per steamer, of the best quality, and for sale at 30 cents per yard. By
ELY & CO.

They are also prepared to dispose of their rich Stock of Dry Goods. at any price Customers may suggest, and 10 per cent less than they can expect to buy, and no monopoly, no humbuggery.

Sept. 24. 1f144.

CHARLES A. CONVERSE.
Dealer in
English, French and German Hardware, Cutlery, and Guns.
189 MAIN-STREET.
Norwich.

Manufacturers

WISHING to exchange Sheetings, Flannels, Satinets, or anything of the kind for Dry Goods can be supplied at the lowest New York and Boston prices, at LINCOLN & WILLIAMS'.

Sept. 18 11

COPARTNERSHIP

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of

BREWER & LEWIS,

and will transact the STOVE AND TIN WARE business at No. 16 *Shetucket Street*, a few rods from the corner of Main, where they offer for sale a lot of very superior Tin Ovens manufactured expressly for the present season, which will Boil as well as Bake, also a large quantity of Milk Pans, as cheap as the cheapest, together with a general assortment of Tin Ware, Stoves, &c,

Tin Roofing, Copper and Tin Eave Troughs, Conductor Pipes, &c., made and put up in a workmanlike manner. Jobbing and repairing done at the shortest notice.

JOHN M. BREWER,
WM. LEWIS.

Norwich, May 28th. '44 27

FOR SALE.

A GOOD Dairy and Tillage Farm, containing 204 acres of land, with a dwelling house, 2 barns and other necessary out buildings in good repair, has a large quantity of thrifty young wood growing thereon and is well watered, and well adapted to the keeping of sheep, it is situated on Plain Hills in the town of Norwich, 5½ miles from the city. The Scotland road runs through the centre of said farm. Terms of payment made easy to the purchaser.

Apply to EDWIN GAVITT.

Norwich, Oct. 30. 1f49

SPORTSMEN ATTEND.

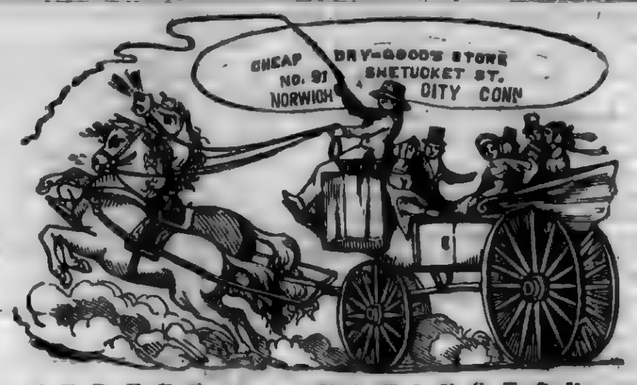
KINNEY & RAWSON keep constantly on hand Pigeons & Wilkes & John Hall & Scotbert English **Sporting Powder.**

Dupont's Powder in half & quarter Kegs, and in canister.

Indian Rifle, do in canisters.

ALSO,

Superior blasting powder & patent Safety Fuse at 42 Water st



MURFEY & HUNTINGTON,

BEG LEAVE TO INFORM THEIR CUSTOMERS AND FRIENDS THAT THE

EXCITEMENT

INCREASES on account of the late ARRIVALS of NEW GOODS at the CHEAP CASH STORE,—at the Round Black Sign,

21 SHETUCKET STREET. 21

AMONG the bargains may be found French BROAD CLOTHS, which will be sold at the saving of 6d, in a Pattern to the customer; Over Coat Cloths from 62 cts to $6 per yd. comprising various colors and qualities suitable for the coldest season; Cassimeres, superfine French; Fancy English and American do. comprising late and new Styles in a great variety which will be sold cheaper than the cheapest.

ALSO, A fresh lot of Ladies Dress Goods, a beautiful assortment comprising every kind calculated to sell and give excellent satisfaction, Ecosse Chusan. M. Delain. Tiessana Chusans high and flaming colors which will be sold from 1,50 to $7 a pattern; all just received direct from the Boston and New York importers which will be sold at prices greatly reduced. Also, a great variety of Cloak Goods of various Styles, Alpaccas Silk and Worsted, Peruvian Cot on and Worsted, Indiana Cloths, Merines, rich and splendid colors, Bombaxines Black, Blue Black, Rept. and Changeable; at prices lower than ever.

Customers wishing to purchase the above named goods will make a saving by calling at the Round Black Sign, 21 Shetucket-st., before making their purchases.

ALSO. A rich and splendid assortment of Dress Silks, Glaze Chamelion rich Plaid, and fig'd Silks, Black and Blue Black Crepine, Satin Striped Azmures, Black and Blue Black Gros de Swiss, Gros de Rine, and Italian Lustrings, making prices from 38 cts. to $1, 75 per yd.

SHAWLS.

Broche, Silk and Cotton Broche, Worsted Damask Silk and Worsted plaid Stripe and every Style calculated for the season, at prices very low.

FLANNELS.

Red, White, Green and Yellow Flannels selling off at last years prices. Persons wishing to purchase the above named goods will make a saving by calling at the Round Black Sign.

LINEN.

Irish and German Linens, just received 20 per cent cheaper than any ever offered. All Linen Table Cloths 2s. only, large Bleached Napkins 12 1-2 cents and one shilling and all Styles of Damask sold at prices to correspond.

HOSE! HOSE!!.

Our friends will recollect the cheap lot of Hose, now selling off at prices much lower.

CARPETS.

We have a fine splendid and fashionable assortment of Carpets, Three Ply; super and double super; Oil Cloths, Matting, Check and Chess, Plaid, Cotton, Rag and Hemp do; which will be sold cheaper than any in the country.

LOOKING GLASSES, from 25 cts to $25.

We are also Agents for one of the best Dye Houses in Boston, where satisfaction given in warranted; Coloring Ladies Dresses for $1 only.

N. B. As it has at all times been the practice at the Round Black Sign, 21 Shetucket-street, to sell the most goods for the least money, we wish to inform our customers and friends, that we wish to make no further alteration but this, MORE GOODS!! MORE GOODS!!! FOR LESS MONEY.

MURFEY & HUNTINGTON.

At the Round Black Sign, 21 Shetucket-street.
[At the old stand of A. Wattles & Co.]

Norwich, Oct. 30. 1f49

A VOICE
FROM THE GREAT
COMMERCIAL DEPOT,
READ AND BELIEVE!!
THE TIME HAS COME!!!

When CLOAK CLOTHS will be wanted, and OVER COAT CLOTHS MUST BE SOLD. And for this reason

ELY & CO., HAVE received and are now offering an extensive assortment of every desirable style of GOODS, for the above purposes at such astonishing low Prices that the dictates of wisdom must be to call at the above named establishment and prepare for the approaching *COOL* season by purchasing Goods of every style from A. A Thibets to Cotton warp Alpaccas at less than two thirds their real value—for proof, call and see at ELY & CO'S. 33 & 35 Shetucket-st.

They have Come,
MILLINERY GOODS.

THE newest styles of Velvets, Satins, Modes, for Hats together with Velvet Satin, double faced, Ribbons to match with other Millinery articles, comprising the most splendid assortment ever exhibited in this city, just received by ELY & CO.

N. B. All the above named stock of Millinery Goods for reasons which will be given to purchasers will be sold at

COST,

which are the lowest importers prices, come and look.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
French Thibets,

Of every shade of Color and all qualities with soft Silk Velvets and trimmings to match, may now be found at ELY & CO.

Where also may be found some splendid Cashmere Shawls, new styles, cheaper than ever, just received by ELY & CO.

33 & 35 Shetucket-street.

October 16th, 1f47

BOOTS, BOOTS, BOOTS,

HEAR! HEAR! HEAR!

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!!

GREAT APPLAUSE!

J. IRESON & SON,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public that they have this week received, in addition to their former extensive Stock,

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

BOOTS & SHOES.

Designed expressly for the FALL AND WINTER TRADE, Consisting of almost every variety usually manufactured—which we offer to our customers at a VERY SMALL advance from cost.

The attention of Country Merchants is respectfully directed to our assortment of thick work, and particularly Cow Hide Boots, of which *every case is warranted.*

J. IRESON & SON.

140 Main Street.—Oct. 22. 48

FASHIONABLE CLOAK GOODS.
No. 24 Shetucket-street, Norwich, Ct.

AS the season for purchasing Cloaks, is at hand, the following assortment is worthy the attention of buyers

A A Thibet Cloths Blue Black, Emerald, Plumb, Stone, Drab, Royal, Purple, and other fashionable colors.

8 pieces	Silk warp Orientals,		
5 "	" " Cashmeres,		
10 "	or and Cotton warp Indiana,		
6 "	plain Blue Black Silk and Wap. Cloakings,		
4 "	Silk weft Alpaccas,	6s to 7s	
10 "	do do	5s to 6s,	
20 "	do do	4s 6d to 5s,	
10 "	do do	3s 9d to 4s 6d,	
1 "	Cotton warp Alpaccas, worth	6s,	
6 "	do do	do 4s to 5s,	
20 "	do do	do 3s to 4s,	
18 "	do do	do 2s 3d to 3s,	
15 "	do do	do 1s 6d to 2s,	

Also, French Wool Plaids, Scotch Plaids, Tartan Plaids and a great variety of Changeable and Figured Goods, all of which were purchased at the present ruinous prices and must be sold accordingly at

LINCOLN & WILLIAMS', 24 Shetucket-st.

MILLINERY GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS.

LINCOLN & WILLIAMS

Have just received from the Importers, a splendid assortment of RICH RIBBONS, VELVETS, SILKS, LACES and other Millinery Goods, purchased at the present depressed prices, and will be sold at a great sacrifice from the cost of importation. MILLINERS and others making their Fall Purchases will find the richest styles, the greatest variety, and above all, *the lowest prices*, at 24 Shetucket-street, cor the corner.

The Latest Fashions
By Steamer CALEDONIA.

UNPARALLELED ATTRACTIONS!!!

NEW DRESS GOODS,
Call and see at

LINCLON & WILLIAMS, 24 Shetucket-st.

Blankets! Blankets!

ROSE AND WHITNEY BLANKETS of superior quality, at LINCOLN & WILLIAMS

French, English and American
WOOLEN GOODS.—LINCOLN & WILLIAMS have now a complete stock of fine and low priced CLOTHS, Blue Black and Fancy Colors. Particular attention is invited to a few more pieces of those fine heavy Blue Black English Cloths at $3 00 a yard, which have sold at the rate of six pieces in five days. The reason why?—they are worth one dollar a yard more than we ask for them.

BEAVERS

of all qualities, from $1 75 to $5 00 per yard.

SATINETS

FROM 2s 6d to 6s a yard; Kentucky Jeans, Kerseys, Plaids, Serges, and the cheapest lot of Over Coat Bindings in the country. Purchasers may make a saving by calling at 24 Shetucket-street, corner Water-streets. LINCOLN & WILLIAMS,

Oct 16 1f47

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
BOOTS AND SHOES,
At the Norwich SHOE STORE,
No. 84 Main-street,
OPPOSITE THE FRANKLIN HOUSE.

WHERE the subscriber has just received a large addition to his Stock. Consisting of almost every variety of BOOTS, SHOES and RUBBERS suitable for the FALL TRADE. Among which are MENS', BOYS', YOUTHS', and CHILDRENS'

THICK BOOTS,

comprising as good an assortment as can be found in Norwich, which will be sold at the very lowest prices. Also, LADIES', MISSES', and CHILDRENS'.

Shoes, Bootees, Gaiters, &c. &c.
RUBBERS,

Plain and Figured of all sizes. Also, a beautiful article of LINED RUBBERS, all of which will be sold as low as at any Store in Norwich, by Yours respectfully CHARLES TRACY.

Please call and examine. [Norwich, Oct. 8. 9w41

WITH A RUSH!.

THE GREAT COMMERCIAL DEPOT,

For the Sale of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,
No. 33 & 35 Shetucket-Street.

IS NOW filled with the richest Stock of Goods ever offered in this City just received from the New York and Boston Importing Houses—bought within the last few days at the lowest REDUCED market prices; and must be sold for at least 55 per cent less than can be bought in Norwich. This establishment is acknowledged to possess advantages in the Dry Goods Trade, that places it beyond the power of a rival. It contains much the largest Stock, much the best assortment, much the richest and most desirable Styles. It also possesses the advantages of an experienced buyer who spends all his time watching the signs of the times in the New York and Boston Markets and buying bargains which enable them to sell at prices so much below their real value. Customers wishing anything in the Dry Goods line will find prices, no kind of any objection at the extensive Dry Goods Store of ELY & CO.

Sept. 21 1844.

Alpaccas of good quality.

MAY now be found at ELY & CO'S., for any price to suit customers.

Sept. 24, '44. 144

Shawls! Shawls!

A LARGE lot of cheap Silk and Wool Shawls and a new lot of those rich Printed Cashmeres the richest in the city, just received and for sale by ELY & CO.

Sept. 16 43

ELY & CO,

HAVE also received a fresh lot of Dry Goods, consisting of a large assortment of Silks Rept Cashmeres, Twilled Cashmeres, Crape de Laines, Crape de Ecosse, Mous de Laine &c. &c. Also a few pc. French Cashmere de Laine, superior quality and splendid patterns; also a few pc. Samandrias, together with a lot of Coburg Cloths of rich shaded colors; also a few pc. three colored shaded Silks, selling cheap and fast

They have the pleasure of saying that they have much the largest and most splendid Stock of rich Goods ever offered in this market and they will sell them at prices that will defy all competition.

ELY & CO.

Sept. 16. 43

STILL THEY COME

4 CASES BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, at every price and quality, from 75 cts to $7, per yd., all of which they can, which and will sell from 10 to 15 per cent cheaper than any Dry Goods Establishment in New London County. And they are prepared to prove the above named fact satisfactory to any person or persons, who will call at their extensive Dry Goods Establishment.

No. 33 & 35 Shetucket-st.

ELY & CO.

tf. 1 43

ELY & CO.

HAVE just opened 75 cases Dry Goods consisting in part of the following which they offer at less than the usual market prices.—

220 ps. BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS,
27 ps. Beaver Cloths.
70 " Satinett.
4 Cases Prints.
3 Bales Flannels.
1 Case Rich Dress Silks.
37 Bales Sheetings.
20 " Drills and Tickings.
375 ps. Crape de Laines, Cashmere de Ecosse, Rept Cashmeres, Mous. de Laines, Samandras, Cashmere Twills, &c., for Ladies Dresses.
10 ps. Coveans the richest Dress Goods in the world.

SHAWLS, without regard to quantity, of all prices from 1,50 to $16. Rich silks Cashmere, do. new styles.

5 Cases Alpaccas Silk and Cot. warp.
1 Case Coburgs.
1 " Orientals, Silk warp.
1 " do. do. do.

All of which were bought and bought cheap, will be sold and sold cheap by ELY & CO.

Sept. 24th, '44. 148

May now be found,

AT ELY & CO'S, 33 & 35 Shetucket-st.

A SMALL lot of all wool Cashmeres and a few pc. Coveans the richest and most splendid styles of Dress Goods imported this season. Also a very pretty assortment of French Muslin Collars, now opening at ELY & CO'S.

Sept. 24th, 1844. tf144

GREAT ATTRACTION
FOR THE
LADIES,
SPLENDID EXHIBITION
OF FALL AND WINTER

Bonnets, Ribbons, Feathers, Artificial Flowers and Fashionable Millinery, at the
CONNECTICUT BONNET STORE,
HITCHCOCK AND PAYSON

Manufacturers of all kinds of Straw, Silk and Velvet Bonnets, and Dealers in Ribbons, Feathers, Artificial Flowers, Hand Boxes, &c., &c.

WOULD respectfully inform the Ladies of Norwich, and all the region round about, that we have one of the Largest, Best Selected and Cheapest Stock of GOODS, that can possibly be found in this city. And we invite the ladies to call and examine for themselves.

Bonnets altered Bleached and Pressed. Millinery department under the direction of Miss D. D. Clement.

Don't forget the place to buy Cheap. No. 17 Shetucket-Street.

Norwich, Oct 8th, '44. 1f40

UNITED STATES CLOTHING STORE,
FIFTY THOUSAND GARMENTS FOR SALE
AT THE
EMPORIUM OF FASHIONS,
91 Main-street.

It is estimated that upwards of FITY THOUSAND PEOPLE will visit this Popular CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT this fall and winter for the PURPOSE OF BEING CLOTHED!

THE unaccountable low prices at which we are selling CLOTHING have influenced a multitude to visit us for no other reason than to save their money. And we challenge the whole world to produce a Clothing Establishment that can get up such superior articles of Clothing and sell them at such low prices.

The superb and costly variety of styles at such remarkable low prices, is astonishing the whole drest circle of community. Look back and see how you have been paying your money for Clothing, and then contrast it with the prices we are selling at.

Frock and Dress Coats from $6 to 8,00.	Fine Cassimere and Doe skin pants from	$2 to 6,00
Rich figured and plain Vests " $1 to 4,00.	Silk, Satin, plain and figured Vests	$2 to 4,00
Over Coats, wadded, quilted and tufted with velvet facings from	$6	18,00
Pilot Cloth and Beaver Coats "	$3	12,00
Beaver and Satinet Pants "	1,50	3,50
Sacks, of English American and Tweed Goods "	3,	9,00

Drawers, under Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Gloves and Suspenders Stocks and Cravats, in any quantity

Next door to Charles Clark's Hat Store.

J. T. FAY.

Oct. 23. tf48

ARRIVALS EXTRAORDINARY!
The Subscriber has received per recent
ARRIVALS,
ON CONSIGNMENT

A MOST splendid lot of

BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES
VESTINGS, SATINETS,
BEAVER CLOTHS, &c., &c., &c.

which can be bought cheap for cash. Call and examine

☞ Gentlemens' and Boy's Garments Cut and made in the latest Styles.

HENRY L. COOK, Merch.

No. 15 Shetucket-street.

Norwich, Oct. 1g. '44.

ORIGINAL STAINED

DEC

THE NORWICH NEWS.
WM. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE No. 36, SHETUCKET STREET
next door North of the American House

The Norwich News.

VOL. V.—NO. 2. NORWICH, CONN., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1844. WHOLE NO. 210.

"The Magnetic Battery."

THE trials that have been made of the recently improved "Magnetic Battery," confirm the belief that it is destined to produce great and important changes in the healing art. In all cases of distortion and curvature of the spine; where anchylosis is not formed, permanent relief can be obtained by the daily use of the battery and the proper co-ordinate medication. The remote as well as proximate cause of this malady is a loss of vital action of the muscles of one side while the antagonist muscles remain in full force. By this gradual deformity the internal organs, as the heart, liver, stomach, lungs, &c., become displaced and consequently loose their healthy action, until permanent disease and fatality is the result. The only rational or possible method of relief in these cases, is to restore the lost action of the weakened muscles—this, no course of medication hitherto devised, is so well calculated to effect, as this form of practice. The effects of the action of the machine upon the muscles in these cases, is most extraordinary, most wonderful, and gives us true conception of the unlimited power, of the all pervading forces by which we obtain such results. Nor less specific is this plan of treatment in the different forms of consumption—as upwards of 20 cases of *tubercular consumption* have been successfully treated by one physician in N. Y., during the last 8 months. The details of these remarkable cures and the addresses of the patients are open to all enquirers. In attestation of the powers of this instrument to effect results to which it makes pretensions, the following is quoted from Mr. Ellsworth's report dated Jan. 31st, 1844,—when speaking of Morse's Telegraph:

"Intimately connected with this branch of science employed in effecting results obtained by the Telegraph are the medicinal applications of the Magnetic Battery, mentioned in the report of one of the examiners. This same wonderful agent—the electro Magnetic fluid, which also gilds the metals and separates the beautiful ores, dissolves the calculus (stone in the bladder) without pain, rescuing thus many victims otherwise doomed to a lingering death, or the sad alternative of a most excruciating operation. The facility with which medicines are infused into the system by the aid of this battery leads us to hail the approach of a quicker alleviation o human woes, and the future success of experiments fraught with the brightest anticipations.

HENRY L. ELLSWORTH,
Commissioner of Patents.

To his Hon. the President of the Senate of U. S."

Other forms of disease have been treated with equal success in this way—such as scirrhus, cancer, scrofula, white-swellings, paralysis, lumbago sciatica, rheumatism, Deafness, swelling of the tonsils, &c. &c.

HENRY LEE,
Homœopathic physician.
Rooms, at the "American House."
October 2, 41. 1y45

Fales's Cathartic Lozenges,

THOUGH prepared from a great many Vegetable Substances, are as palatable and pleasant to eat as any other Confectionary Compound.

☞This preparation is decidedly the best among all the known cathartic preparations; for while its operation is as sure as Salts, Castor Oil, Calomel and Jalop, or any other, cathartic medicine, it has the advantage over all in being pleasant to eat, while all other cathartics are generally disagreeable to take. Price 25 cents per box, with full directions, and may be found at the Depository, No. 2 Broad street.

FALES'S WORM LOZENGES.

Are a safe and sure remedy for Worms. Children love them. They act like a charm in removing the symptoms, such as starting in sleep, grating the teeth, paleness about the mouth and nose, occasional sickness at the stomach, precarious appetite, swelled bowels, and general feverish habit. The child falls into a quiet sleep, the worms are stupified and expelled, and the child, as far as heard from, in every instance has been cured.

Price 25 cents per box, with full directions; sold at 2 Broad street.

FALES'S COUGH LOZENGES.

Are beneficial in all common Colds and Coughs, Whooping Cough, Inflamation in the Throat and Lungs, in the Croup or Hives, and more certain to operate satisfactory than the celebrated HIVE SYRUP. The most happy effect is obtained in a few moments; the symptoms disappear and the disease is broken up by the magical effect of these Lozenges.

Full directions accompany each box, and found at the Depository, 2 Broad street.

FALES'S DYSENTERY LOZENGES.

Are a safe and agreeable remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhœa of adults, and for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Bowel Complaints of children. Particular attention must be paid to the directions which accompany each box.

FALES'S CAMPHOR LOZENGES,

Are beneficial in all common and sick headache, and where there is a sense of tightness or weight over the eyes, in eruptive diseases, such as Measles and Small Pox. Also in Mania, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Hysteria, in St. Vitus Dance, and in all cases of Languor and Oppressions of the Vital Powers, and may be taken with safety by women and children in all conditions.

Full directions accompany each box.

FALE'S CYPRIAN HAIR TONIC,

Is now so extensively known and justly celebrated that further comment upon it will be useless; we can say, however, with truth, that among the many thousands who have purchased the Tonic in this or other countries, none have returned with complaints while thousands have expressed not only their approbation, but their wonder and admiration of beholding its effects. A few bottles only can be had, at 2 Broad street.

CLEAR OUT YOUR RATS.

The gnawings and antics of these destructive Urchins can be hushed forever in your House or Store, if you will procure a box of the genuine

MADAGASCAR RAT EXTERMINATOR

and use it according to directions. You cannot depend upon it unless obtained at J. J. FALES'No 96 Commercial, corner of Lewis & Commercial Streets, Boston, or of the following

AGENTS.

Norwich, Samuel Tyler and John L. Devotion; New London, Wm. Stearns, Stoddard & Allen, A. Beckwith; Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Mystic-Bridge Keeney & Brown; Noank, Brown & Wilbur; Stonington Point, Elisha Faxon, Jr.; Lyme, Joseph Brockway; Hadlyme, Ely P. Wells; East Haddam, E. W. Miller; Moodus, Sheffield Lewis; Leesville, Richmond & Upham; Middle Haddam, Child & Carrier; Portland, John Payne; South Glastenbury, Oliver Brainard and Wm. W. Post & Co; Colchester, A. M. Hurlbut; Willimantic, Jason Safford and R. Moulton; Scotland, James Burnet; Howard's Valley, G. D. Spencer; Hampton, Wm. Brown; Andover, Loomis & Button; South Coventry, D. M. Buell; Mansfield, Geo. T. Clark and Z. Storrs & Son; Chaplain, Walter Goodell; Phoenixville, John B. Adams; Eastford, Joseph Dorsett and Calvin Whitney; Ashford, E. B. Hibbard.

Oct. 16. p1y47

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. In pursuance of law, I JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declared and make known, that public sales will be held at the undermentioned Land Office, in the States of OHIO and ILLINOIS, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the Land Office at UPPER SANDUSKY, OHIO, commencing on Monday the sixth day of January next, for the disposal of the public lands hereinafter designated, being sections or parts of sections alternate to the sections granted by law to the State of Ohio, for constructing the Miami and Dayton Canal.

North of the Base Line and East of the First Principal Meridian.

Section one, three, eleven and thirteen, in township one, of range three,

North half, southwest quarter and fractional southeast quarter of section one; all of sections three, nine, eleven, fifteen, seventeen, twenty-one, twenty-five, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-three, and thirty-five; and the west half and fractional northeast quarter of section thirteen, in township two, of range three

Section thirty-five, in township three, of range three.

The east half, the northwest quarter, and the northeast fraction of the southwest fractional quarter of section one; and all of sections three, five, seven, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-three, and thirty-five, in township one of range four.

Sections three, eleven, fifteen, twenty-three, twenty-nine, thirty-one, and thirty-three; east fraction of section nine, east of reserve; south fraction of section nineteen, south of reserve; fractions of section twenty-one, south and east of reserve; the fractional east half (east of river) and the west half of section twenty-seven; the east half, the north part of the northwest quarter; the south part of the northwest quarter; the north fraction of the southwest quarter and the southwest fraction of the southwest quarter of section thirty-five, in township two, of range four.

Sections twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-one thirty-three, and thirty-five, in township three, of range four

The northeast quarter, the east fraction of the northwest quarter; the north fraction of the southeast quarter, and the southwest fractional quarter of section seven; the northeast and northwest fractional quarter (south of river,) and the south half of section seventeen; all of sections nineteen, twenty-nine, thirty-one, and thirty-three; the northeast fraction of the north half; the fractional northwest quarter, the southwest quarter, and the west fraction of the southeast quarter of section twenty-one; the northeast and northwest fractional quarters (north of river,) and the southeast and southwest fractional quarters of section twenty-seven; and the northeast fraction (north of river,) the fractional east half of the northwest quarter (north of river,) the west fraction of the southwest quarter (south of river,) the east half of the southwest quarter, and the west fraction of the southeast quarter of section thirty-five, in township one of range five.

South of the Base Line and East of the First Principal Meridian.

Section twenty-five, in township five, of range three.

Sections one, thirteen, and twenty-five, in township six, of range three.

Sections one, three, five, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-seven, thirty-three and thirty-five, in township one, of range four.

Sections one, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, twenty-one twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-seven, thirty-three, and thirty-five; the south half, the northwest quarter, the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter, and the south half of the northeast quarter of section three, in township two, of range four.

Sections one, three, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, twentyone, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-three and thirty-five, in township three, of range four.

Sections one and three; the east half of section nine; all of sections eleven, thirteen, fifteen, twenty-three, twenty-five, and twenty-seven, the south half and the fraction of the north half (north of river, of section thirty-three, and the fractional southwest quarter (south of river) and the fraction of the southeast fractional quarter (east of river) of section thirty-five, in township four, of range four.

The northeast quarter, the west part of the southwest fractional quarter, the east part of the northwest fractional quarter, the west part of the northwest fractional quarter (south and west of river) and the fraction of the northwest fractional quarter (north of river) of section one; all of sections three, five, nine, thirteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-three, twenty-seven and thirty-one; the east half of section seven; the northeast fractional quarter (north of river;) the northwest quarter, the southeast fractional quarter, the southwest fractional quarter, (north of river) and the fraction of the southwest quarter (south of river) of section eleven; the west half of the northeast quarter, the northeast quarter, the fractional north half of the southwest quarter; the fractional south-half of the southeast quarter, and the fraction of the northeast quarter (south of river) of section fifteen; the west half, the west half of the northeast quarter, and the west half of the southeast quarter of section twenty-one; the east half, the east half of the northwest quarter, the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter, and the southwest quarter of section twenty-five; the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter, the northwest quarter, and east half of the southwest quarter, and the northwest and southeast quarters of section twenty-nine; the west half and northeast quarter of section thirty-three; and the east half and northwest quarter of section thirty-five, in township five, of range four.

The north half of section one; the northeast quarter, the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter, the east half of the northwest quarter, and the west half of the southwest quarter of section five; all of sections seven, nineteen, twenty-nine, and thirty-one; the southeast quarter and the south half of the southwest quarter of section eleven; the east half of the southeast quarter, the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter and the west half of section thirteen; the east halves of the northeast and southeast quarters of section fifteen; the west half of the northeast quarter, the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter, the west half and the southeast quarter of section seventeen; the west half of the northwest quarter, the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter, the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter, of the southwest quarter, and the west half, the southwest quarter of section twenty-one; the south half of section twenty-three; the northeast and southwest quarters, the south half of the northwest quarter, and the east half of the southeast quarter of section twenty five; the northeast quarter, the southeast quarter of the north west quarter, and the west half of the southwest quarter of section twenty-seven; the northwest quarter and the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section thirty-three; the east half of the northwest quarter, the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter, and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section thirty-five, in township six, of range four.

The northwest and southwest quarters, and the west half and northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section five; all of section seven; the north half of the northwest quarter of section nine; and the southeast quarter of section eleven, in township eight, of range four.

Sections three, five, seven, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-five, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-one, and thirty-five; the east half, the southwest quarter, and the northwest fractional quarter, east of river, of section twenty-three; the north half, the west half of the southwest quarter, the east fraction of the southwest quarter, north of river, and the west fraction of the southeast quarter, north of river, section thirty-three, in township one, of range five.

Sections one, three, five, seven, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-three, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-one, thirty-three, and thirty-five; the east half, the fraction of the west half, west of river; the east fraction of the southwest quarter, and the east fraction of the northwest quarter of section nine, the southwest quarter, the northeast fractional quarter, the fraction of the north half, west of river, and the east fraction of the southeast quarter of section twenty-one, and the west half, the west half of the southeast quarter, and the northeast quarter of section twenty five, in township two, of range five.

Sections one, three, five, seven, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-one, thirty-three, and thirty-five, in township three, of range five.

Sections one, three, seven, thirteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-five twenty-nine, thirty-one, and thirty-three; the west part of the northeastern quarter, the northwest quarter, and the south half section five; the west half of the northwest quarter and the south half of section nine; the west half of section fifteen, and the northwest part of he northwest quarter, the southwest fraction of the northwest quarter, the southwest quarter, the south half of the southeast quarter, and the fraction of th southeast quarter, east of river, of section twenty-one, in township four, of range five.

Fractional section three, west of reserve; all of sections five, seven, nine, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-one, thirty-one, and thirty-three; the fraction of section fifteen, west of reserve; and the fraction of section twenty-seven, west of reserve; in township five, of range five.

The east half of the northeast Quarter and the southwest Quarter of the southwest Quarter of section five; all of sections seven and thirty-one; the northeast Quarter and the east half of the northwest Quarter of section nine; the east half and northwest Quarter of the northeast Quarter, the northeast and southwest Quarters of the northwest Quarter, and the southwest Quarter of section seventeen; the west half, the northeast Quarter, the west half of the southeast Quarter, and the northeast Quarter of the southeast Quarter of section nineteen; the west half and the west half of the northeast Quarter of section twenty-one, and the east half, the southwest Quarter, and the east half and southwest Quarter of the northwest Quarter of section twenty-nine, in township six, of range five.

Sections three, five, nine, fifteen, twenty-one, and twenty-seven; the east half of the northwest Quarter the east half of the northwest Quarter, the east half of section, and the east half and southwest Quarter of, the southwest Quarter of section seven; the east half the northwest Quarter, and the northwest Quarter of the southwest Quarter of section nineteen; and the east half of the northeast Quarter and the southwest Quarter of section thirty-three, in township seven, of range five.

Sections five and nine, and the northeast Quarter the south half the northwest Quarter, and the south, east and southwest fractional Quarters of section seven in township eight, of range five.

And fractional section nineteen, in township four, of range six.

At the Land Office at CHILLICOTHE, OHIO, commencing on Monday, the twentieth day of January next, for the disposal of the public lands herein after described, being sections or parts of sections alternate to the sections granted by law to the state of Ohio, for constructing the Miami and Dayton Canal.

North of the River and East of the First Principal Meridian.

The west side of fractional section one; the north end of section three, all of sections five, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, seventeen, twenty-one, twenty-three and twenty-seven; the west half and the west half of the southeast Quarter of section twenty-five, and the west half of the southeast Quarter, the north half and the southwest Quarter of section thirty five, in township eleven, of range four.

Fractional section thirty-three, in township twelve, of range four.

The southwest Quarter of section one, and the west half of the northwest Quarter of the same section, the northeast Quarter of section three; the northwest Quarter and the west half of the northeast Quarter of section five; the south half and the east half of the northwest Quarter of section eleven; the west half of the northwest Quarter of section thirteen: and the northeast, and northwest Quarters, and the east half of the southwest Quarter of section fifteen, in township nine, of range five.

Fractional sections three and five, the north half, the southeast quarter, and the east half of the southwest quarter of section seven; the northwest, northeast, and southeast quarters of section nine; all of sections eleven, fifteen, seventeen, and twenty-three; the east half of the northeast quarter the northwest quarter and the south half of section nineteen; the northwest Quarter, the west half of the southwest quarter and the east half of section twenty-one; the north half of section twenty-five; the northeast quarter of section twenty-seven; the northwest quarter, the west half of the northeast quarter, and the west half of the southeast quarter of section thirty-three; and the east half and northwest quarter of section thirty-five, in township ten of range five.

Fractional section thirty-five, in township eleven, of range five.

And the west half of the northwest quarter of section seven, in township seven, of range six.

The minimum price of the lands here designated in the state of Ohio, is fixed by law at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per acre, and they are not subject to entry under any pre-emption law of Congress.

At the Land Office at QUINCY, ILLINOIS, commencing on Monday, the ninth day of December next for the disposal of the public lands within the east half of the southwest quarter of section eighteen; and the east half of the southeast quarter of section twenty-nine, in township ten north, of range six east, of 4th principal meridian.

At the land office at DIXON, ILLINOIS, commencing on Monday, the sixteenth day of December next, for the disposal of the public lands within the east part of the northeast fractional quarter of section twenty-one, and the east part of the northwest fractional quarter of the same section, in township forty-three, north of range one, east of the third principal meridian.

The northeast quarter of section eleven, in township twenty-six, of range eight, east of the 4th principal meridian; the west part of the northwest fractional quarter of section one, and the northeast fractional quarters of section two, in township sixteen, of range six, west of the 4th principal meridian.

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer; and no private entries of any lands herein described, will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this second day of September, Anno Domini, 1844.

J. TYLER.

By the President,
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption in any lands within the limits of the tracts above described, lying in the State of Illinois, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, and make payment therefor as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the sale of the lands embracing the tract claimed above designated, otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

THO. H. BLAKE
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN PURSUANCE of law, I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that public sales will be held at the undermentioned Land Offices in the State of ARKANSAS, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the Land Office at BATESVILLE, commencing on Monday the thirteenth day of January next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz:

North of the Base Line and West of the Meridian.

Township six of range two.
Township four, of range three.
Sections one to six, inclusive, and section twelve townships, of range ten

The small fraction of section six, in township ten, north and west of the old Cherokee boundary, of range ten

Township fifteen, of range twelve.
Township thirteen, of range fifteen.

At the Land Office at FAYETTEVILLE, commencing on Monday the thirteenth day of January next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz:

Township fifteen, of range twenty-one.
Township nineteen, of range twenty-three.
Township twenty-one, of range twenty-five.
Townships twenty and twenty-one, of range twenty-seven.
Townships twelve and thirteen, of range thirty.

At the Land Office at JOHNSON COURT HOUSE, commencing on Monday the tenth day of February next, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of township six, north of range twenty-nine, west of the meridian.

At the Land Office at LITTLE ROCK, commencing on Monday the twenty-seventh day of January next, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of sections one, two, eleven, twelve, north half of thirteen, north half of fourteen, east half of twenty-four, and northeast quarter of twenty-five, in township two, south of range three, west of the meridian.

At the Land Office at HELENA commencing, on Monday the third day of February next, for the disposal of the public lands hereinafter designated, viz:

South of the Base Line and West of the Meridian.

The fraction of township three, on the south and west side of White river, including two islands in section twenty-eight, thirty-two, and thirty-three, of range one.

The fraction of township two, on the south and west side of White river of range two.

The sections and fractional sections one, two, three, four, nine, ten, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, and the small fractions of sections twenty-four and twenty-five on the north and east side of White river. Also, the sections and fractional sections three, four, five, six, ten, eleven, twelve the north half and southeast quarter of section thirteen, the north half of section fourteen and the northeast quarter of section fifteen, on the south and west side of White river, in township three, of range two.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools military or other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks, (unless the landsare sooner disposed of,) and no longer, and no private entries of land, in the townships so offered, will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this 8th day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

JOHN TYLER

By the President;
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any of the lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, and make payment therefor, as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township, embracing the tract claimed above designated, otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

THO. H. BLAKE.

By the President;
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.
Oct. 15. 49

POETRY.

From the Democratic Review.

The Ballot Box.

BY M. W. BECK.

Freedom's consecrated bower,
Casket of a priceless gem!
Nobler heritage of power,
Than imperial diadem!
Corner stone, on which was rear'd
Liberty's triumphal doom,
When her glorious form appeared
Midst our own green mountain home!

Purchas'd by no noble blood,
As in mortal veins e'er ran,
By the toil of those who stood
By the side of Washington—
By the hearts that met the foe
On their native battle plain,
Where the arm that strikes the blow,
Never needs to strike again!

Where's the craven that would dare
Mar it with polluted breath?
Scorned and cursed, be his share
The traitor's shame, the traitor's death!
Let his faithless heart be torn,
From his reckless bosom rives,
And upon the whirlwind borne,
To the carrion kite be given!

Guard it, freedom! guard it well!
Spotless as your maiden's fame!
Never let your children fell
Of your weakness—of your shame!
That their fathers basely sold
What was bought with blood and toil,
That your bastered right for gold,
Here on freedom's sacred soil!

Let your Eagle's sleeplessness eye,
Fixed, soaring, sleepless, bright,
Watch, when danger hovers nigh,
From his lofty mountain height:
While the stripes and stars shall wave
O'er this treasure pure and free,
The land's Palladium, it shall save
The home and shrine of Liberty.

From the U. S. Gazette.

The Printer's Doom.

A printer weary and wan;
His face all mortally pale,
As he wearily plodded his homeward way
Before the breaking of early day,
Brake out in a bitter wail.

His voice was husky and low,
As though his lungs were gone;
And he cough'd, gash'd and cough'd again,
And press'd his hand on his heart in pain,
While thus his plaint ran on:

"A world of toil is this!
It hath no joy for me;
'Tis labor by day, and labor by night,
By the light of the sun, and by candle-light—
Labor continually.

Some men have a day of rest,
But Sabbath to me is not:
It is toil all the week, and toil on the day
That God has given to rest and to pray—
Lo! this is the printer's lot!

"When I was a boy," he said,
"I play'd on the hills of green;
I swam in the stream—I fish'd in the brook—
And blessed was I to sit and to look
Unfetter'd on nature's scene.

"For twenty sad years or more,
My life has worn away
In musky rooms of poisonous air,
When I've yearn'd for a sight of the valleys fair
And the light of open day.

"An innocent prisoner doom'd,
My heart is heavy within,
O why should a man untainted by guilt,
Who the blood of a creature never hath spilt,
Be pent, like a felon, for sin?"

The printer then cough'd and sigh'd—
The stars were growing dim,
And he upwards glanced at the morning sky
And he inly thought it were good to die,
And death would be rest to him.

His heart was tired of beating;
He pray'd to the Lord above
To pity a man whose heart had been riven
By toil, for other men's interests given—
And he wept for His mercy and love.

He hied to his humble home;
His infant awoke to cry,
'O father! O mother! I'm hungry for bread!'
And the printer bow'd down, with aching head
On his Mary's lap to die.

O ye who have never known
The richness that's in a crust
When nothing is found on the desolate shelf,
And the sufferer's pocket is empty of pelf,—
Receive my story on trust.

Say not in your careless scorn
What boots the tale to you?
The rymer who traces these roughly-write rhymes,
Hath known of such sufferers in other daytimes,
And the main of his rhyme is true.

Remember this holy truth,—
The man who aloof hath stood
When a heart-broken brother for succor did crave,
And hastretch'd not a finger to bless and to save,
Is verily guilty of blood!

No More—No More.

BY CHARLES F. HOFFMAN.

No more—no more of song to-night,
O, let me thy music flow!
Those notes that once could wake delight,
Come o'er me like a spirit-blight,
A breathing of the faded past,
Whose freshest hopes to earth were cast
Long, long ago.

A livelier strain? nay, play instead,
That movement wild and low,
That chanting for the early dead
Which best becomes spring blossoms fled,
A requiem for each tender ray
That from life's morning stole away
Long, long ago.

The Three Sharpers.

A peasant was conducting a goat to Bagdad; he was mounted on a mule, and the goat followed him, with a bell hung to his neck. Three young bucks observed him, and one of them proposed an even bet that he would take the goat without the countryman's knowledge, notwithstanding the tinkling of the bell. 'Done,' said the second, 'and at the same time I will lay you a wager that I will steal from the fellow the mule he rides upon, without exciting his suspicion' 'That must be a difficult task indeed,' observed the third; 'but if you will double the stakes, I will agree to take from him all the clothes upon his back, and carry them off, without his trying to hinder me!' These proposals being mutually agreed to, the first commenced his task, which was to steal the goat. Having dexterously loosened the fastening to the bell, he slipped it off the goat's neck, tied it to the mule's tail, and made off with the goat undiscovered. The peasant hearing the tinkling of the bell, never doubted but that the goat followed. However, happening to look behind him sometime after, he was strangely surprised at missing the little animal, which he was to sell at market. He now made inquiry of every passenger, in hopes of hearing of his lost goat; at last the second sharper accosted him and told him he had seen a man make down the next lane precipitately dragging along a goat by the hind legs. The peasant, thinking he could run faster than the old mule could carry him, instantly dismounted, and requested the young fellow to hold his mule, while he set off at full speed in pursuit of the thief. After exhausting himself in running, without getting a sight of the man or goat, he returned quite spent and almost breathless to thank the stranger for taking care of his mule, when to add to his misfortune before his mule and keeper and vanished.

The two successful rogues had gained a second retreat, and were triumphing over their associate, while he waited for the countryman at the side of a well, in a part of the road he knew he must pass. Here he sent forth his lamentable cries, and made such bitter wailing, that the peasant was touched with commiseration as he approached him, and reflecting on his own misfortunes, found himself disposed to listen to the affliction of others. As he appeared to be overwhelmed with grief, he thus addressed him; 'How can you take on so piteously? Surely your misfortunes are not so great as mine; I have lost two animals, the value of which is more than half my substance; my mule and my goat might, in time, have made my fortune.' 'A fine loss truly,' said the man at the well, 'to be compared with mine! You have got, like me, to fall into this well a casket of diamonds delivered into my hands and intrusted to my care and discretion, to be carried to the Caliph of Bagdad. No doubt I shall be hanged for my negligence, which will be called an excuse for having clandestinely sold them.' 'Why don't you dive to the bottom of the well, and fetch up your treasure?' said the peasant; 'I know it is not deep.' Alas, replied the sharper, 'I am quite awkward at diving; and had rather run the risk of being hanged, than meet inevitable death by drowning; but if any one who knows the well better than I, would undertake the kind office, upon recovering the jewels I would give him ten pieces of gold.'

The unwary dupe poured out his pious ejaculations to Mahomet for having thrown in his way the means of repairing the loss of his goat and mule. 'Promise are,' said he, in an ecstasy, the ten pieces, and I will recover your casket.' The sharper agreed, and the countryman stripped himself and jumped with such alacrity into the well, that the sharper saw he had no time to lose, and immediately took to his heels with the clothes. The poor peasant felt all around the bottom of the well to no purpose, and then raising himself to the brink to take breath, and recover strength for the second attempt, he found that the stranger had decamped with his apparel. Grown wise too late by woful experience, he returned home by many a lonely path to conceal his shame; and relating his tale to his affectionate wife, the only consolation he received from her was, that from the king upon his throne to the shepherd on the plains, two-thirds of the human race owed the greatest part of the vexations of life to imprudent confidence.' The next day he not only received back both his animals and his clothes, but in one of the pockets he found the full sum he so much coveted, to wit, ten pieces of gold.

A mediocrity of fortune, with a gentleness of mind, will preserve us from fear of envy; which is a desirable condition, for no man wants power to do himself mischief.

Beauty and wit will die—learning and wealth vanish away—all the arts of life be forgotten; but virtue will remain forever.

There is nothing of which a man can live so unconscious, as the extent and strength of his own prejudices.

IMMENSITY OF THE WORLD.—Herschel estimates the star 'Lara' to be more than 51,000 times larger than the sun, which fills a cubical equal space to 681-451,000,000,000,000 miles of the telescope, and between every two there is an interval of more than 20,000,000,000,000 miles of space. Who can think of what lies beyond the telescopic view? In such a thought is not the mind lost in sublimity and grandeur?

An Honest Man.

There is a man in this city, who for many years gained not much more than the bare necessaries of life, by the precarious means of employment that he could obtain from house to house.

Not many months ago, in consequence of his strict faithfulness, a permanent situation was offered to him, worth considerable in the estimation of a man in his circumstances, which he declined to accept until assured that the then present incumbent, for whom he had no peculiar regard, would not be materially injured thereby.

A lifetime of good conduct would be no more satisfactory evidence that a man might be trusted with uncounted gold, than this single manifestation, under the circumstances attending. It would require very strong temptation to induce such a person to injure his neighbour in his property or good name.

How many in the higher walks, who prize themselves upon their honor and honesty, act thus in relation to their fellow men? How many who profess to be actuated by higher motives, manifest such a disposition? There are few also, who do not look first to their own interest, and then, if ever, to that of their fellow men.

There are hundreds of men who hold up their heads in this community, in easy circumstances at least, if not rich, who would beggar a family of children so add a thousand dollars of property.—Some do not seem to know of any other way of rising, than by pulling some one down.—*Albany Argus.*

MALE FASHIONS OF 1850.—In imitation of the ladies fardingales the men of fashion stuffed out their small clothes to a most wonderful size with bran, wool and maize. A few of those days, as he was conversing one day in a party of ladies and gentlemen, was so over stuffed in this way, that the lower garments burst by catching a nail, and the bran fell out in large quantities. Bran stuffing was prohibited; and a coxcomb being brought before a court of justice for having broke through the statute, convinced them that his stuffing was not contraband, but consisted only of the following articles:—a pair of sheets, two table cloths, ten napkins, four shirts, a brush, and several nightcaps, with sundry other small articles.

MARRIED MEN.—The more married men you have says Voltaire, the fewer crimes there will be. Examine the frightful columns of your criminal calenders; you will their find a hundred youths executed fo one father of a family. Marriage renders a man more virtuous and more wise. The father of a family is not willing to blush before his children.

NEW REMEDY FOR FEVER AND AGUE.

A correspondent of the New York True Sun furnishes a new remedy for the fever and ague, which is by do means bad to take. A young lady, who had been sick a week with that complaint, to oblige her lover, consented to be married while yet sick.—The ceremony was performed, and though more than a week has elapsed, she has no attack of the chills, and the patient's health has been rapidly improving without the aid of medicine.—This is a pleasant remedy—the girls had better try it.

Regulate your thoughts when not at study. A man is thinking even while at work. Why may he not be thinking about something that is useful?

Cultivate the faculty of hope. It is better than money—for the more you use it the larger it grows.

Men should rather be censured for want of morals than the want of understanding.

Diogenes, when he once saw an envious man sick and, observed—'No man can tell whether harm hath happened to this man or good to his neighbor, for both equally vex him.

Chinese Provisions.—Whoever borrows to build builds to sell. Love is all eyes, without one good one. We never laugh so loud or so long as when we would hide our grief. The true way of entrenching ourselves is by cutting off our wants. There are no faults truly fatal but those which we will neither acknowledge nor repair. What is a fool? Who has made his fortune?—A pig which is embarrassed by his fat. We should do quickly that which does not press, in order to do slowly that which does press.—*Captain Pudding's Chinese Olio and Tea-Talk.*

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Take Care of Your Woodlands.

There are very few things in which farmers in general exhibit such gross waste and want of forethought as in their treatment of their woodlands. Dependent as the great majority must always be on these for fuel diminishing rapidly as they must be in our climate annually; a large proportion timbered with trees that do not readily sprout up, and will not grow again without some protection; we still see the axe's trace of our original forests as carelessly and as uniformly felled as though they were not the growth of centuries, and like Jonah's gourd would spring up again in a night. In the management of our woodlands some things are deserving of notice, that are too generally overlooked.

The first thing, and it is an indispensable one, is, that the woodlands should be well fenced. We can never have a growth of young timber, particularly on lands originally covered with beech and maple and their kindred trees, unless this is done. It is true thousands of young trees will germinate, but so fond are cattle and sheep of their young foliage, that none of which these animals can have access will be permitted to grow. It is only after a thick growth of underwood, sufficiently tall to be beyond the reach of cattle has been secured, that any animal should be admitted to the wood lots. We have seen a beautiful wood lot on which many thousands of thrifty young trees from three to five feet in height were growing, reduced to an open wood, and the young growth entirely destroyed, by being carelessly thrown into a cattle range; and there is scarcely any wood lot, however destitute of young trees it may now be, that will not be covered with them in a short time if kept safe from the intrusions of animals.

The second thing to be remembered is, never to cut a tree needlessly. There are many who when they want a piece of timber, no matter how small it may be, instead of first seeing whether the want cannot be supplied from some already fallen, or timber already on hand, take their axe and improvidently prostrate any tree they can make subserve their present purpose, without reference to future value or use. Never fell a tree until you have ascertained its value for general purposes, for fuel, and not till you have found it is absolutely necessary.

Another thing not to be forgotten in the treatment of woodlands, is always to select those trees which have arrived at maturity, are the slowest in their growth or have begun to decay. In a thrifty woodland, the greatest amount of growth is usually with the younger timber; for though there will be some large trees that will increase as fast as smaller ones (and, consequently give a much greater annual increase of wood from their greater diameter) yet these will also be many with no perceptible growth or on which the process of decay has actually commenced. Such are the trees that should be selected for timber or fuel; and a double advantage will result from this course, thrifty timber will be saved, and the younger growth benefited by more ample exposure to the sun and air.

It will be found of essential service in the preservation of woodlands, and in increasing their value, to keep all vacancie that may occur, either naturally, or by the falling of trees, filled by transplanting. We know of some farmers who kept a nursery of scions for the express purpose of increasing the value of their wood lots by transplanting this excellent timber tree wherever an opening offers.—Others use those kinds of young trees which are readiest at command, or to which the soil seems most congenial. The kind of tree transplanted is of comparatively little consequence, provided it is of sure and quick growth, and is fit when grown for either timber or for fuel. By attention to the points we have here indicated, the value of our wood lots might not only be greatly increased but the scarcity of wood with which so many of our farmers are already severely threatened averted.—*Albany Cultivator.*

ORIGINAL STAINED

The Popular Vote.

It is impossible at this time, says the Hartford Times, to say what the aggregate popular vote in the late Presidential election was. We intend to lay the precise facts before our readers as soon as they are ascertained—giving the Democratic, Federal and Liberty votes. In the mean time, perhaps a pretty correct idea can be formed of the result from the following table, made up as far as possible from the official canvass, and completed by reported majorities. Where the full vote is given, it can be relied on as nearly if not exactly correct.

ROUGH STATEMENT OF THE POPULAR VOTE.

	Clay.	Polk.	Birney and scat.
Pennsylvania,	161,203	167,535	3,138
Maryland,	35,984	32,676	
Rhode Island,	7,322	4,846	5
New Jersey,	38,318	37,495	131
Ohio,	155,113	149,061	8,050
Delaware,	6,268	5,971	
New York,	232,465	237,470	15,757
North Carolina,	43,225	39,287	
Connecticut,	32,832	29,641	1,910
Massachusetts,	67,962	53,039	10,834
Vermont,	26,775	19,049	3,970
New Hampshire,		9,500	
Virginia,		6,000	
Indiana,		2,250	
Georgia,		2,300	
Maine,		10,600	
Kentucky,	9,000		
Illinois,		13,000	
S. Carolina, est.*		*40,000	
Michigan,		3,500	
Mississippi,		6,000	
Louisiana,		1,200	
Missouri,		8,000	
Arkansas, est.,		4,000	
Alabama,		13,000	
Tennessee, say	100		
	815,877	792,526	
		815,877	
Polk over Clay,		76,643	
Liberty vote,		58,831	
Polk's clear maj.		17,812	

Harrison's majority in 1840 was 145,000, less the vote of South Carolina, which would reduce it to perhaps 120,000.

Van Buren's majority in 1836 was 25,413, less the vote of South Carolina, which would reduce it, say to 10,000 or 15,000

The Abolition vote may be thus stated, partly in round numbers:

Pennsylvania	3,138
Rhode Island	5
New Jersey	131
New York	15,757
Connecticut	1,950
Ohio	8,058
New Hampshire	4,000
Vermont	3,970
Maine	4,000
Massachusetts	10,830
Other States	7,000
Total	58,831

* The Charleston Mercury says the majority will be 30,000.

White Slavery.

The late election has demonstrated the fact that there is a species of white slavery at the North that is more cruel and oppressive than even the black slavery at the South. By some secret understanding among the whig manufacturers and capitalists, the power in their hands was brought to bear in many instances upon the democratic voters in their employ with such force as to compel them in violation of their rights of conscience, either to vote the whig ticket or stay away from the polls. The instances are so numerous as to leave no doubt that it was a concerted movement.

This is a white slavery which the whole democracy of the Union should combine to abolish—by ferreting out the persons or corporations that are guilty of such daring proscription—by publishing their names for the finger of scorn to point at—and by meting out to them as far as may be the same kind of proscription. A majority of the American people are democratic and they can very easily refrain from all business connections with such indirect petty tyrants.

It has been suggested that associations be formed hereafter to ascertain the names of all voters liable to be thus trampled under foot and with the aid of a small fund to enable them to exercise independently their right of suffrage and meet the consequences, whatever they may be. If the white slavery imposed by manufacturers and capitalists cannot thus be suppressed we then shall be in favor of *going behind the veil* and cutting it up by the roots, come what may of it. Doubtless there are very many honorable exceptions among our opponents—men who would spurn the idea of attempting to control the conscience of a freeman, but the late election shows that the evil is an alarming one in the Northern States.—*Worcester Spy.*

From the Nashville Banner.

EX-GOVERNOR POLK'S NEIGHBORS GOING FOR CLAY.

The town of Columbia, where Mr Polk resides, gave Henry Clay 360 votes and James K. Polk only 251.

GEN. JACKSON'S NEIGHBORS HAVE VOTED FOR CLAY.

At the Hermitage precinct, Davidson county, where Gen. Jackson resides his neighbors turned out thus:

For Henry Clay.	*For Young Hickory.*
116	50

The Nashville Union of the 14th remarks upon these statements as follows:

This is MALIGNITY—and, withal, it is *false* in CHARACTER and TENDENCY. We grant that the figures may be correct—but we deny that in either case they are expressive of the unpopularity of the distinguished citizens referred to in their respective neighborhoods.

It is true that a majority of votes were given for Clay in Columbia, but it is not true that they were given by the citizens of that town: for the detail of Gov. Polk in his own precinct being one of the highest points of Whig ambition hundreds of our party were induced to go in from adjacent precincts for this inglorious purpose. It is therefore, no evidence of a lack of neighborhood popularity—but the contrary it is the best possible evidence that it is for this the manner of whig voters from other precincts Gov. Polk should have had a decided majority at the county seat where he resides.

So with the Hermitage precinct. It has been the practice of the personal and political friends of Messrs. Bell, Foster & Co., for four years, to go from Nashville and other precincts of this county to the Hermitage poll on the morning of the election, and there cast their votes. The *object* is self evident. It is to give forth in our country and the world *a false impression*—an impression that a majority of Gen. Jackson's own neighbours are not friendly to him.

To all the gratification which this labor and pains of wrong and misrepresent the great and good old man of the Hermitage afford these disappointed, revengeful malicious, partizan leaders, they are more than welcome. In the language of other days—"it is wasting ammunition against a bomp proof battery."

But the slander of Gen. Polk's home reputation becomes still grosser in view of the fact that Maury county, where he has resided from boyhood, and where he still resides, gave him a majority of **nearly 700 votes**, and the Congressional District which has long represented, composed of Lincoln, Giles, Maury, Bedford, and the new counties of Marshall and Coffee, **gave him a majority of nearly thirty-eight hundred.**"

THE NEWS.

Norwich, Conn, Dec., 6, 1844.

Whig Principles.

The whigs, albeit exceedingly careful how they divulge their principles before election, are never chary or modest in promulgating them afterwards. We never find any difficulty in drawing out their real sentiments where an election has been decided against them. Just at this present, they are peculiarly frank and open in expressing their minds, and it is well for us democrats to treasure up a few of their more obnoxious opinions for future use in time of need.

They now declare war, open war, against all naturalized citizens of foreign birth. This portion of our freemen will, we doubt not, take good care to remember this overflow of good feeling toward them. We are not in the least afraid of their wishes becoming realities, but we do expect that this bountiful hatred will recoil back upon the heads of those who indulge it.

There is another cherished sentiment of the whig party which is more dangerous still. In fact, it strikes at the root of our free institutions and of popular government. This whig sentiment is, proscription for opinion's sake. We knew the whigs always cherished it; but never before, have they been bold enough to avow it so openly. We must meet this matter promptly and boldly, or it will bury us beneath the ruins of our freedom.

Our fathers came to this country, for what? For wealth, fame, glory?

"The wealth of seas, the spoil of war?
They sought a faith's pure shrine!"

Their prime object in seeking this new world, was to enjoy liberty of opinion. At home, they were trodden under foot,—had no share in the government, and no freedom of conscience. They left home, and all familiar objects, and braved the perils of the wilderness, not to get rich, but to think and talk freely. And truly, they were greatly wise in so doing. Who would exchange the liberty they bequeathed to us, for the splendid pageantry and vassalage of a court? Who would consent to wear the livery of despotism, for the glitter of splendid dependences, would exchange the will and the power of noble thought, and free action in this republican land? Not one, but the cringing crawling slave of mammon. The very essence of slavery consists in submitting our volition to the volition of another man. And though we may revel in luxuries, slavery is slavery still. No right minded man would surrender his right of opinion and liberty of conscience for mammon's sake. He values his free thoughts and free words far more highly than dainty dimes, or splendid equipages.

The whigs just say to the working men, do as I bid you, do not dare to have or exercise any opinion of your own, vote as I direct, and we will take care of you. If you think or act or vote otherwise, we will starve you and your families.

The absolute monarch says to the people, beware the bayonet, the cord, the block. These are my means of compelling you into obedience where is the difference between the autocrat of all the Russias and the petty despot of some of our factories. Where the difference between Mahomed Ali, and Kellogg of "Jeans" memory?

Reader, there is all the difference in the world. Not however, in the spirit of the thing, but in the power of compelling obedience. Nicholas and Mahomed Ali have that standing "institution" of ancient and modern times; that "phenomenon," as Carlyle has it, the armed soldier, able and willing to fight for his master. Kellogg has not a single musket or bayonet, or even a whip. In fact, he has no power at all. Let him, if he dares, enact his petty aristocratic pranks. He will find that he must take so many blows as he can give. He will find that with the edge tools he uses, two can play as well as one, and that he is just as vulnerable as his hired laborer or his mercantile factor.

But, brother democrats, just lay these things up in your hearts. Remember that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. Crush this wicked spirit in the bud. You must put it down, or it will, by and by, put you down. If you value your independence of thinking, and your free institutions, lose not a moment. Do not wait for the full growth of this monstrous serpent breed. Destroy them at once while the task is easy, before the poison is collected or the fangs are sharpened. Declare war as our revolutionary sires did, with a preamble. Fight as they did, against a resolve. The whole thing must be grubbed up, root and branch, and killed out of this free soil.

Why, this proscription for opinion's sake is rank rebellion—foul treason against the majesty of our popular government. If such a disobedient spirit were to arise in any despotic country, and such lifting up of the heel against the powers that be, in Austria, the offender would have to cool it for the rest of his life in a political dungeon. Thanks to our freedom, even such a man as Kellogg may spit out his foul treason without risk of imprisonment, but let him know that we laugh at his threats, and leave him to gnaw his file in obscurity and contempt.

If we understand the genius of our government, it is the guardian specially of the personal rights of the poor. Those rights are, those of "life, liberty, the pursuit of happiness." To make our nation strong, powerful, and rich, is entirely a secondary object with this government. Its prime aim is to raise up the poor, the down trodden, from the mire into the sunshine of freedom. It assumes that man is capable of self government. It sets before every man objects worthy of honest ambition, and thus allures them from the passivity of stupid dependence up to the dignity of rational action. It tells all men that they are personally responsible to God for their religious faith, and that no artifices of governments or hierarchies can absolve them from this solemn responsibility. Thus it leaves the individual man naked before his Maker, with all his imperfections on his head, to make his peace with Heaven alone. Our government, in theory at least, leaves every man to become the architect of his own fortunes, without hinderance or impediment. It holds out the balance of justice evenly before all men, knowing well that to load the one scale with benefits will hoist the other with emptiness.

Such is our government—such is democracy. It is really shocking, that in this year of grace 1844, sentiments so adverse to these democratic doctrines of our free government should have circulated so widely. Ah! these men know not what they do. They are twisting the strands of the rope—they are hammering away at the gallows, that will suspend them and all traitors like them. So mote it be.

Congress.

This body commenced its sitting on Monday. On Wednesday the President's message may be expected, and if we mistake not, will prove as important as any that has come from the hands of Mr. Tyler. It, as is conjectured by many, the re-annexation of Texas is recommended, this topic will be a source of much and exciting debate for the coming three months. The federalists will renew their attacks upon the administration with, if possible, tenfold bitterness; and every man who expects or intends to act with the democratic party hereafter will be found on the side of the President.

Thanksgiving.

As far back as we can remember, and we are not "the oldest inhabitant" by several, the custom has prevailed among the governors of Connecticut to proclaim one day in every year as a day of public thanksgiving. It is said that this custom was instituted a great while ago, by a body of men who had encountered the perils of a comparatively unexplored ocean 3,000 miles in extent, to settle upon these shores; and that those men are so nearly allied to us by ancestry as to place us under obligation to follow in their footsteps. Be this as it may, we have never yet known the year that not a thanksgiving day came in, or the thanksgiving day that was not distinguished for its hilarity and its abundance of good things. Among all classes, and in every town and village throughout the State of Connecticut, thanksgiving has been looked forward to with pleasure, and remembered afterwards with satisfaction or discomfort, according as it has been passed. Families that have been broken up and scattered meet around the festive board then, as glad of heart as if they had never been separated, and recount the pleasant scenes and happy hours of the past. And then the quick eye of affection glances around to see if any are missing who have been known and loved in other days. Has a parent or a child, a brother, a sister, a beloved companion, or a very dear friend been summoned to the spirit land since the last meeting? A cloud of sorrow passes over the countenances of the living, the conversation assumes a serious tone, and the pleasure of this interview is chastened by melancholy reflections. There is joy, but it is the joy of sadness that presides at such a meeting.

Let us look at another scene. There are those who have looked forward to this thanksgiving with as bright anticipations as any till of late past few days; but a fearful change has come over them. The glow of health has left their cheeks—their limbs have no longer their wonted strength—in short, disease is upon them. Gloomily to them passes away this day of so much gladness to others. But of upon such a picture we will not dwell. Life is made up of light and shade—of sorrow and joy. Happy is he that can cull flowers among thorns, and extract sweetness from the bitterest dregs.

Good Spunk.

A federal paper in Georgia has already nominated Mr. Clay for another presidential run. That fellow has good spunk, and we should like to see his suggestion adopted. There is no man who represents so well the principles of the present federal party as Henry Clay; and if he cannot be elected, it is certain that no true blue federalist can. Let the embodiment have one more trial, whiggies; and we will pit against him the sturdy Virginian whose powerful arm dealt destruction in the federal ranks in 1811 and 2. With John Tyler and Henry Clay as competitors, the great battle of those years would be re-fought, and it is needless to add would result as triumphantly for the democratic party.

John Quincy Adams.

It pains us to see this old man, distinguished for his great learning and extensive acquaintance with the history of the times, displaying the singular aberrations of mind that have crowned his old age. Mr. Adams has been an ardent, an industrious, a distinguished politician. His experience in public affairs has been equal or superior to that of any man in the nation. He lacks, however, the tact or skill of a great statesman, and for the want thereof has been led into blunders that sully in a great degree his otherwise fair fame. The virtual surrender of the territory of Texas in 1819 was a blunder. The appointment of Henry Clay as secretary of state, after it had been publicly charged that the presidency was purchased with that office, was a great blunder if no worse—His recent attempts to escape from the odium which naturally attaches to those acts, are of a character that will do him no good. It cannot help his cause that he indulges in bitter invectives towards those who differ from him. Such paragraphs as the following, for instance, which purport to sketch the rise and progress of the Texas plot, are in exceedingly bad taste for an old man like Mr. Adams:—

"This notable scheme, in another form, had been racking the brain and feeding the imagination of Andrew Jackson from the time when he became president of the United States."

* * * *

"Samuel Houston, ex-governor of Tennessee, an officer under Jackson during the preceding war, formed the project of taking up a settlement in Texas, of breaking it off from Mexico, and of annexing it to this union. How many others were in combination with him may be known hereafter; but the hero of the hermitage was privy to his project from the beginning, and between his well-known and oft solemnly acknowledged duty as President of the United States, his community of interest with the slaveholders, his passion as a southern planter, his sectional prejudices as a South Carolinian, and his Roman appetite for aggrandizement, he has played for 15 years a game worthy of Tiberius Cesar, Louis XI. of France, or Ferdinand the Catholic of Spain."

The Madisonian remarks: Are statesmen Mr. Adams should have opposed the measure, since he was irreconcilably hostile to it, in a statesmanlike manner. A grave and dignified opposition would have much better befitted one of his years; one who had occupied the most exalted seat in the nation; and it would also have been infinitely better for his future fame, than the rabid and impassioned course which he unfortunately determined to adopt.

Steamboat accident.

On Friday morning the steamer Worcester was several hours behind her usual time, having gone ashore in a thick snow storm, at Sands Point Light, after she had been but an hour and a half out from New-York, the wind blowing heavy and the sea running so high as to endanger her further passage.

The Worcester remained fast at Sands Point Light until near midnight, when she righted and was got off. While ashore, she keeled over and received some hard thumps, insomuch that she was in danger of going to pieces before it was possible to relieve her from her perilous position. The damage sustained is estimated at $2500. A great portion of the cabin floor was obliged to be cut away, and the cabin furniture removed to the promenade deck. Capt. Vanderbilt's conduct upon the occasion is spoken of in the highest terms.

Accident on the Long Island road.

We learn from the New-York Spectator that, as the train was about to stop at East New-York, on Saturday the 23d ult., the brakes being already on the wheels and the whistle sounded, a young lady jumped from the cars before they stopped; her dress caught, and she was thrown down. The wheels unfortunately passed over her, severely crushing both her legs.

Every attention was paid her by the agents of the company. The act was the more imprudent as the trains invariably stop at this place, when going east, if there are passengers, and there were several occasion, and the lady had no reason to suppose she would be conveyed beyond her destination. Happily there was an extra locomotive on the spot, which was promptly dispatched for a surgeon. The young lady, at the last accounts, was scarcely expected to live.

Mr. Lester, American consul at Genoa, is preparing a history of that city.

The Quinebaug bank, of this city, has declared a dividend of 3 1-2 per cent. or the last six months.

The Tennessee Election—Misrepresentations of the Federalists respecting it.

Never was more brazen impudence exhibited by any party than the federalists have shown in their representations of Mr. Polk's standing in his own State. With the fact staring them in the face that Mr. Polk has reduced a strong Harrison majority of 15,000 to barely 100, and with the irresistible conviction upon their minds that it requires the strongest personal popularity to accomplish this much, they have the hardihood to pretend that Mr. Polk has not the confidence and respect of those who know him best. We subjoin some remarks from the Nashville Union which will do something towards setting this matter in its proper light with candid men; and in connection with them we call upon the men here and elsewhere who have attempted to detract from Mr. Polk's well earned fame, to name an instance in the history of the country of a President whose vote in his own State has farther transcended the vote of his party. It cannot be done; and those federalists who prate so much about the personal unpopularity of Mr. Polk, know this well. They know the dishonesty they are guilty of in pretending that the man rather than the party is defeated by the meagre majority which they, with all their industry, falsehood and hard fighting, have been able to obtain.

"The contest in Tennessee," says the Nashville Union, "has resulted in a drawn battle. The majority is so very inconsiderable that it indicates nothing as to the true political character of the State. Under all the circumstances the result in Tennessee may well be claimed as a decided triumph to the Democracy. We entered into the contest with a majority close upon four thousand against us: that majority had been obtained against the Democratic nominee for the Presidency in a contest for the office of Governor, and it was obtained after a fiercely contested struggle. The State was regarded as firmly fixed in the Whig faith. This majority and this conviction that Tennessee was a Whig State had both to be overcome. But more than this—no man could have been nominated against whom the opposition would have been so bitter and reckless as against Col. Polk. Having been for years the acknowledged head of the Democratic party in Tennessee, the whig aspirants all over the State had been busily employed in poisoning the public mind against him. His success in Tennessee would necessarily prostrate many aspirants whose only hopes of promotion were based upon his defeat. This circumstance explains the extraordinary exertions made by the leaders—they fought against one whose success would consign themselves to private life—they fought for themselves, and they fought recklessly and bitterly. Under such circumstances to have overcome the majority of nearly four thousand, and to have met and resisted successfully the extraordinary exertions of the Whig leaders, is, and must be so felt and regarded, as a virtual Democratic triumph. It points to a triumph in our next contest in Tennessee which will be decisive and complete. Every Democrat will enter the field with confidence of success, and with the full importance of consummating the great victory of 1844 by the entire restoration of Tennessee to her ancient Democratic faith. We should have been gratified to add the thirteen electoral votes of our State to the long list of Democratic States, but the failure by a few votes to do so, instead of causing any regret or relaxation, only shows us that victory is within our reach, and will call forth the necessary exertions to place Tennessee in her true position."

Dog eat Dog.

Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, is out upon those coons who had bet largely upon Clay's election and when they found themselves likely to lose, resorted to various tricks to make their less cunning brethren suffer a portion of their losses. This game was carried on to a considerable extent in New York. The first returns from the River counties were suppressed, and false ones circulated purporting that Clay had carried the State. Upon these returns the knowing coons managed to hedge in their old bets, and swindle the more ignorant of their party. We are glad to find a coon editor honest enough to expose such rascally conduct; and we hope the Journal men will next take in hand the scoundrels who, after bullying democrats into betting with them, now meanly sneak from paying those bets.

"Dirtied themselves for Nothing."

We had frequent occasion before the close of the late election to ask those coons who have heretofore professed such zeal for pious rulers, how they could consistently vote for Mr. Clay. It looked to us as surpassingly strange that the men who had turned up their eyes in holy horror at the bare mention of Andrew Jackson's name, years ago, because that venerable man had in his younger days been a duelist, should now advocate with so much vehemence the election of a hoary headed sinner, like Henry Clay, for the presidency. Mr. Clay's deeds have been fought at a later day, and when the public mind is more enlightened to the enormity of the practice—have been fought too, when the highest honors of the country, if we except the presidency, were upon him. How then, we would ask, can you vote for Mr. Clay? You tell your children, and you tell the community that it is their and your duty to vote for men who "fear God and work righteousness," and yet you select for the highest office in the country, a man whose hands are crimsoned with blood—whose nights are spent at the gaming table—who has, in several prominent instances, publicly disregarded the Sabbath—and who is noted for his profanity. Is this consistent?

"Well, I don't know as it is hardly," has been the usual reply of these men; "but then we vote for Mr. Clay to keep out a worse man."

These individuals are now somthing in the condition of the man who went to hear Whitfield at a field meeting. As soon as he got near enough to hear the preacher's voice, he fell down, and began to roll in the dirt, apparently greatly distressed. An acquaintance coming along, asked, "What is the matter?"

"Hush," said he, "don't you hear Mr. Whitfield preach?"

"Mr. Whitfield! that isn't Mr. Whitfield."

"Isn't it, dear me!" exclaimed the poor man, at the same time getting up and brushing his clothes, "then *I've dirtied myself for nothing.*"

So with the pious, conscientious souls who voted for Mr. Clay. They have dirtied themselves for nothing.

JOHN TYLER JR.—According to the Norfolk Beacon, this gentleman is a candidate to represent the First Congressional District of Virginia.

☞ Mr. J. B. Gough, the distinguished temperance lecturer, has traveled, since May, 1843 11,916 miles, delivered 563 regular lectures, spoken in 168 different towns, and obtained 26,020 name to the pledge. Is not this doing work in the noble cause of temperance?

YELLOW FEVER.—The Boston Advertiser says that three persons, a man, woman and child, were lying dead on board a vessel just arrived at Boston from Kingston, Jamaica: having died of yellow fever.—Several persons, slightly ill of the disease, had been removed to the Seaman's Hospital.

Thomas W. Dorr.

It should not be forgotten in the days of Democratic rejoicing, that a noble-hearted and whole souled patriot lies immured in a cold, damp dungeon, not many miles off, for advocating the great principles of civil liberty. The patriot Dorr, who sacrificed his reputation and perilled his life in the great cause of human freedom, is not permitted to join in the festivities which have made glad so many hearts within the last three weeks. A fearful contest has been waged through the length and breadth of the land, and has resulted in the complete triumph of the sublime principles of human rights, and yet Thomas W. Dorr is still a prisoner in Rhode Island, for having battled two years ago in the same cause that has now been crowned with the most signal victory.

The question has often been asked us, and lately with more frequency than ever, "When will Gov. Dorr be liberated?" We would that it were in our power to answer this question in the way that our own feelings dictate it should be answered. We would that we could say, "NOW—now shall Thomas W. Dorr breathe the air of freedom."

It is pretended by the federalists that Gov. Dorr has only to swear fealty to the existing constitution of Rhode Island, and he may go free. This is not true, and no man knowing any thing of the affairs of that State, and having any regard to his reputation for truth, would make such a statement.

But, suppose such were the case, why should such a requisition be made of Gov. Dorr more than of any other citizen of Rhode Island? Even a foreigner, an alien by birth, would receive better treatment than is thus inflicted upon a native born American.

"There is no case on record," says the Boston Times, "in the whole history of the country, of such gross outrage upon private rights, such a palpable violation of the spirit of our institutions, as the imprisonment of Gov. Dorr furnishes; and if a majority of the people of Rhode Island are so bound down by the iron chains of despotism, that they cannot redress the wrong, there is good ground, it seems to us, for the interference of the General Government. Gov. Dorr is a citizen of the United States, and as such, has rights, which, if violated by a single State, ought to be vindicated by the strong arm of the General Government.

"Let the public attention never be withdrawn from the case of Gov. Dorr, till the prison doors are thrown open, and he walks forth free as the air of heaven—*Dorr must be liberated!*"

Dorson on Betting.

A pretty thorough review of "Dorson on betting" appears in the last Spectator, which we commend to the attention of the coons here and elsewhere. Dorson, it seems, had been for a long while and in various ways urging the coons to bet on Clay's election; and when that worthy was defeated, the Spectator took Dorson to task for having countenanced so wicked a species of gambling. Dorson replies that he has never, either penned or published articles in favor of betting; whereupon the Spectator comes forward with a list of quotations from Dorson's paper, all of which confirm its previous declarations, and lay Dorson in a deliberate and unblushing falsehood. Verily Dorson has a great reputation for lying, and stands a chance to have a greater still.

THE TEXAS QUESTION IN TEXAS.—It is stated that Santa Anna has written to President Houston, stating the willingness of the Mexican Government to recognize the Independence of Texas, provided the latter remains independent, and avoids any connection with the United States.

Dr. Wolfley, late surgeon of the United States ship Decatur, fell from a cliff of rocks on the coast of Africa, and injured himself so as to cause his death in four hours.

The Roman Catholics are projecting a literary institution in Beacon county, Arkansas.

There is a law in Mexico, enacting that no one shall be allowed to exercise the right of suffrage after the year 1850, unless he can read and write.

MR. GOUGH, the celebrated temperance lecturer, has been speaking to crowded houses in New York and Brooklyn. He is described as an eloquent speaker, and an enthusiast in the total abstinence cause. The Washingtonians of this city would not make a bad spec to send for him to come and lecture to them. If, as is proclaimed by some, "Washingtonianism is down in Norwich," some orator like Mr. Gough may be able to raise its sinking fortunes. Then send for him, Washingtonians, send for him by all means.

—MR. CLAY.—The Louisville Journal corrects the paragraph in which Mr Clay is represented as saying in reference to his defeat that he was consoled by the fact that he had been supported by the intelligence and patriotism of the nation.' They say that remark as reported to them in writing was "that he was consoled by the fact that he had been supported by *a large a portion* of the intelligence and patriotism of the nation.

☞ The Hartford Courant of yesterday says:—"There was good deal of running ice in the river yesterday, and two or three days continuance of such weather as we have had for the last 48 hours would put a stop to navigation."

HORRIBLE DEATH.—An elderly lady, by the name of Mrs. George, residing some three miles from Richmond, Ky., came to her death in a most horrid and frightful manner on Monday night week. The paper published at Richmond states that the old lady, being helpless, was put to bed at the usual hour. Sometime in the night, becoming cold, it is supposed she got up to warm, and, upon turning round, made a misstep and fell backwards on the fire, and before the alarm was given, was burned nearly to a crisp. Though not quite dead when taken from the fire, she expired in a few hours.

A letter from a resident in Leicester, Livingston county, N.Y. to his friend in Silver Creek, states that a female, dressed in men's clothes, swore in a vote at the recent election in that town. She subsequently stole a horse, was pursued, arrested, and is now in jail.

GENERAL JACKSON'S LAST VOTE.—It appears by an article in the Nashville (Tenn.) Union, that ex-President Jackson was able to attend the polls at the recent Presidential election, and cast his vote for Polk and Dallas; and that it was most probably the last time he will exercise that privilege. It is stated he had great anxiety to live until after the election.

A GALLANT ACT.—Mr. Isaac Craig while crossing a plank at the outlet lock of the Canal in Allegheny City, met a child, and in passing, the child, losing its balance, was precipitated into the Lock, which was at the time filled with water. Mr. C. without hesitation sprang into the Lock, and at the imminent peril of his own life, saved that of the child.

Mr. Clay's Popularity.

It is an undeniable fact, as the last election has most fully attested, that Henry Clay is a popular man among the federalists. No other man could have raised the federal party from the diminutive minority into which it had sunk in 1842 to the condition in which the first of November found it. There was a charm in the name to Henry Clay which drew around him speculators, stock jobbers, and sharpers, of every name and character. All who wanted to grow rich suddenly and without labor, looked to Mr. Clay as the great talisman who was to transmute all substances to gold, or, in other words, to give the power and virtue of the precious metals to worthless paper.

The Nashville Union very properly says:—It is decidedly wrong in those whigs who are now giving vent to their mortification by denouncing Mr. Clay's want of popularity. He was so clearly the strong man of his party, that the name of no other was ever thought of in the Convention which made the nomination. Mr. Clay was at least as strong as his party; but the misfortune with him was, that the party was too weak to carry him through, with all the aid derived from abolitionists and natives. For no other man would the whig party have made as desperate a fight—to no other could they have given so strong a vote. No other candidate could or would have used the same means to derive help from abolition and native American factions—he has more than united the entire whig party proper—he has had extraneous assistance to swell his vote. Let not his disappointed friends, then, cast blame upon him—but rather let them examine into the doctrines of the whig party, and there will be found the true secret of their defeat.

☞ The coons feel great sympathy for Mr. Clay since his defeat. As a sort of soother for him in his troubles some are proposing to present him with a service of silver that shall cost several thousand dollars; and others are for purchasing "Mount Vernon," the home of Washington, and offering it to the "Great Defeated" for a future residence. Poor Harry Clay—he deserves sympathy, that is unquestionable. The most entirety efforts have failed to gain him that coveted place, the presidential chair. He has been industrious, he has been persevering—he has labored in season and out of season—he has wrote letters, made speeches, and attended barbecue dinners—all with one single object before his eye; and when he supposed that darling object of his youth, his manhood, and his riper years was within his grasp, it has vanished forever.

Fire at New Haven.

The Quinnipiac Hotel (lately called the City Hotel), situated corner of Church and Court street, took fire on Tuesday morning, at about half past one o'clock, and was totally destroyed, with nearly all the furniture. A small tenement adjoining, occupied as a shoe store by Alexander Lucas, a colored man, was very much injured, and a portion of the goods and stock of the proprietor was destroyed. The large brick building in Church street, known as the Law building, was somewhat burned in the third story, and the books of the law library were damaged, but not very seriously. The furniture in this building was quite roughly used.

The Quinnipac Hotel was owned by the heirs of the late Wm. Leffingwell. It was leased to Col. Pendleton for a period of ten years, five of which had elapsed. We learn there was an insurance upon the building to the amount of $2900, and also $2000 on furniture—Col. Pendleton owned most of the furniture, all of which, with the building, he rented to the landlord of the hotel, Mr. H. L. Hotchkiss, late of Woodbridge, who lost about three hundred dollars' worth of furniture and about two hundred dollars' worth of provisions, &c. Several boarders lost their clothing, and some only escaped with their lives. But from a change of wind, the Tontine would have been destroyed.

The whole amount of damage we suppose to be not far from five or six thousand dollars. We take the above particulars principally from the Palladium.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.—As the steamer Governor Dudley, on the 19th, was on her way from Wilmington, N. C. to Charleston, and the pilot boat Caroline was proceeding to sea, they came in contact with each other. The light work about one of the wheel houses of the Governor Dudley, is considerably injured. The Caroline had her bowsprit carried away, and is cut down below the water's edge between the stern and fore rigging; she was immediately put ashore on a sand flat near Castle Pinckney, to prevent her sinking.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.—Samuel McClang, of Trenton, to be Marshal of the United States for the of New Jersey.

TRIALS FOR MURDER IN BALTIMORE.—Samuel Jones, Wm. Freeberger, and Charles Brown, indicted for murder, in having caused the death of Alexander McIntosh, a city watchman, by striking him on the head with a spontoon, on the 16th June last, of which injury he died on the 19th day of the same month, were found "guilty of murder in the second degree."

Nearly the entire vote of the Mormon City was given for Polk. The full returns give for Polk 2000; Clay 5. It appears that Mr. Clay's lively interest in the progress of the Latter Day Saints has not done him much good after all.

Women in trouble make better *shifts* than men, and become them better.

Small things often decide a man's destiny, as the rudder of a ship directs her course.

An odd pair of boots and an even pair of legs make a curious fit.

They are trying Polly Bodine again. Her paramour Wale, is out on a bail, to the *large* amount of $2500.

Dr. Lardner is lecturing in Philadelphia, with indifferent success.

☞ It is a matter of pride with every member of the Democratic party, that he is associated in that party, with so many of the distinguished and celebrated literary men of the country—with such men as Bancroft, Brownson, Irving, Everett, Cooper, Paulding, Simms, Verplanck, Halleck, Neal, and a host of other names that adorn the country. The whigs cannot claim all the talents, when the Democracy of the country claim such names as these.

MORE PREDICTION.—The New York Morning News says there is an old lady in Morris county, New Jersey who had a "presentiment" when Gen. Harrison was first announced that he would die within a month of his inauguration. The same wise seer predicts that Mr Polk will not live to be inaugurated—and what is more, there are folks we know who believe it!

☞ Casper C. Childs, Esq., has taken charge of the business department of the *New York Plebeian*. L. D. Slamm, Esq., continues in the editorial chair. The office has been removed to the corner of Nassau and Ann streets.

ORIGINAL STAINED

A Husband's Wrongs.—The Philapelphia Sun gives the following sad story of wrong and injury, as related by the sufferer to a magistrate of that city:—"He stated that he came to this country about two years ago from the north of Ireland, and that from conversations which he had with his wife during the passage, he had reason to doubt the strength of her attachment to him. After they had been in this country twelve or fourteen months a countryman of his came over, who had been acquainted with his wife at home, and finally found his way to the complainant's door. Through the solicitations of his wife he was induced to give him shelter under his roof, and it was not long before there was a marked familiarity between the stranger and his wife. Subsequently, the husband feeling his suspicions confirmed, he ordered him to leave the house, which he did, but returned whenever an opportunity offered. The wife, to get rid of her husband without committing any act of violence, charged him with insanity, and had him confined in the insane department of the Alms House. Upon his release he went over to the State of New Jersey, where he wandered about for six weeks in a condition bordering on distraction. He finally returned to his home almost heart-broken, and offered his forgiveness to his wife, if she would promise a reformation. She treated the matter lightly—and upon several occasions has attempted the poor man's life. The reason for his making the complaint before the magistrate is to get rid of them both. To use his own words, 'his heart is fairly broken, and he did'nt care what become of her now.'"

Having occasion, lately, to look over the obituary records of some of our exchange papers, we noticed the lamentable and appalling fact of the great preponderance of deaths from diseases of the Chest and Lungs. To all thus afflicted, we would recommend a trial of Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative, which is so efficacious in this class of Diseases. See his advertisement in another column.

More Panic.

Somebody—we don't know who—says that the home-have 'expended' laying in some parts, so great is their indignation at the election of Col. Polk. It is further stated that their calculation was to lay two eggs a day if Mr. Clay had been elected, and three eggs every Sunday.

Smith's Weekly Volume.

This is the name of a new quarto newspaper, to be issued weekly from the press of Lloyd P. Smith, Philadelphia, commencing with the 1st of January, 1845. The specimen number is before us, and promises one of the most useful hebdomadals that have ever been published in this country. It is neatly printed, and is filled with valuable information. Price $4 per ann.

The "Morning News" is said to be the name of a new daily, published in New-London by the printer of the "People's Advocate." Its politics we have not been informed.

Inauguration.—Francis R. Shunk, Esq., governor elect of Pennsylvania, will be inaugurated on the third Monday in January next.

The Dickinson College, Pa., narrowly escaped destruction by fire, on Tuesday. It was damaged to the amount of about $200.

The federalists of Ohio talk of sending Mr. Thomas Corwin, late Governor of that State, to the Senate.

We know, says the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times, 2 6 Federal newspapers that have come out for Witherism.

We learn that Gov. Bouck, of the State of New York, has appointed Ex-Governors Marcy and Ex-Chief Justice Savage U. S. Senators, in place of Messrs. Wright and Talmadge, resigned.

The Post Master General has changed the name of the Post Office at Hempstead Harbor, L. I., to Roslyn, by which name only will it be hereafter officially known.

Booth, the tragedian, is playing at Savannah.

The following is given in the Madisonian as an extract from a letter from Com. M. C. Perry, dated U. S. frigate Macedonia, Port Praya, July 31, 1844:—"I have great pain in reporting the decease of Surgeon Lewis Wolfey, of the Decatur, who died on the 21st inst. His remains were interred with the appropriate funeral honors within one of the forts of this place."

The National Sabbath Convention is now in session at Baltimore. The Hon. John Quincy Adams presides. About 1200 delegates are in attendance.

The Baltimore Patriot has official returns from Tennessee. Mr. Clay's majority is 113.

The snow was a foot deep in Albany on Thursday morning.

Annexation.—The Madisonian of Thursday says: 'We must confess that the rumors we get, both from Texas and Mexico, do not afford much encouragement for the advocates of annexation in this country.'

St. Peter's church, Barclay street, New York, was sold on Tuesday last week, under a foreclosure for $18,000. Its character will be unchanged by the transfer.

The U. S. steamer Princeton arrived at Norfolk, on Wednesday morning of last week.

Accident.—On firing at Zanesville on the evening of the 12th, in honor of the election of James K. Polk and George M. Dallas, Mr. John Russell was killed, and one other person slightly injured. Mr. Russell was one of the most worthy citizens of Zanesville, and his death is a severe loss to his family and the country.

Suicide.—On the 3d inst Mr. Silas Beckwith, of New Lyme, Ashtabula County, O., terminated his existence by hanging himself in his own house. He was a man of property, having several thousand dollars at interest, and had a respectable family. He was formerly from New London county, in this State.

About 1800 mules have arrived at New Orleans in two days last month.

We learn from a Congregational clergyman, that the license of Rev. Dorson E. Sykes, editor of the Courier, to preach the gospel, has expired by its own limitation. We trust, for the honor of the Christian religion, that it will not be renewed.

J. B. Lasey, of Virginia, has been appointed Consul of the United States for the port of Nuevitas, in the place of William Hogan.

The New Orleans courier says, Polk's majority in Louisiana is 907.

Virginia has furnished the country with five Presidents, Tennessee with two, Massachusetts with two, and New York with one. It is a remarkable fact that no man north of the Potomac has been twice elected to the presidential chair, and that every southern man elected to the Presidency has served two terms. Col. Polk, however, is pledged to one term.

The first saw-mill ever built, of which there is any record in this country, was in the town of York, Maine, in 1630.

Mr. Clay has announced that he will not again take an active part in public affairs. He intends to to pass the evening of his days in quiet and retirement. His last hope for the presidency, has expired; and he cares not to be seen often in public hereafter.

The whole vote for Birney, in the Union, will be about 51,000, 20,000 less than Polk's majority over Clay.

It is said the Jews of Russia are to be driven into the deserts of the interior, by order of the Emperor Nicholas. There are about 15,000 of them.

A State Convention of the Whigs of this State, to nominate State officers, is to be held at Hartford on Wednesday, the 18th inst. They can't come it Connecticut will be democratic next spring and no mistake.

At Grafton, York county, Va., on the 29th of October, the Rev James B. L. Williams of the Methodist Episcopal, and the Rev. John Curtis, of the Baptist Reformed Church, met agreeably to previous appointment, for the purpose of discussing some doctrinal points upon which they differed; and the latter, who opened the debate, had nearly finished his opening speech when he complained of being unwell. A physician being present, remedies were resorted to, but in a few moments he was a corpse. To add to the solemnity of the scene, his wife and children were present.

Deaths.

In this city, on the morning of the 28 inst., Miss Lucy Prentice, aged 26 years. In the death of this young lady, her friends and companions have sustained an irreparable loss. Her kind sympathy was interested in all the joys and sorrows of those around her. There was no cold repulsion on her brow to meet the advances of love, or check the flow of happiness. May her death be the means of making many embrace their Saviour:

"Gentle and lovely one,
In the cold, sunless chamber of death
Kind hands thy solitary couch have spread,
And thou to rest art gone.
Tears fall, and prayers went up—
At noon and night, from anguished hearts to Heaven;
But tears and prayers might not put back the cup,
That death to thee had given."

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

In pursuance of law, I, John Tyler, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales will be held at the undermentioned Land Offices, in the Territory of IOWA, at the periods hereinafter designated to wit:

At the Land Office at DU BUQUE, commencing on Monday the thirteenth day of January next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, and fractional townships, viz:

North of the Base line and East of fifth principal Meridian.

Township eighty four, eighty-five and eighty-six, of range one.

Township eighty-four and eighty-five, of range two.

Township eighty-four, eighty-five, and eighty-six, of range three.

Township eighty-four, and eighty-six, of range four.

Township eighty-four, and fractional township eighty-five, embracing two islands in the Mississippi river, forming parts of sections one and twelve, of range five.

Fractional township eighty, including part of an island in the Mississippi, within the limits of sections seven and eighteen.

Fractional township eighty-one, including Sawn Island and the part of "Big Beaver Island" within the township, and township eighty-three and eighty-four, of range six.

Fractional township eighty-one, including the portion of "Big Beaver Island" within its limits, Little Rock Island, and the south part of an Island forming parts of sections five and six, in the Mississippi rive, of range seven.

North of the Base line and West of the fifth principal Meridian.

Township eighty-four, eighty-five and eighty-seven, of range one.

Also, at the same place, commencing on Monday, the twenty-seventh day of January next, for the disposal of the public lands within the townships hereinafter designated, viz:

North of the Base line and West of fifth principal Meridian.

Township seventy-eight, seventy-nine, eighty eighty-one, eighty-three, eighty-four, eighty-five and eighty-six, of range nine.

Township seventy-eight, eighty, eighty-one, eighty-three, eighty-four, eighty-five, and eighty-six, of range ten.

Township seventy-eight, eighty and eighty-one, of range eleven.

The lot one and two, in fractional section twenty-two, in township ninety-five, of range three.

At the Land Office at FAIRFIELD, commencing on Monday, the tenth day of February next, for the disposal of the public lands within the townships hereinafter designated, viz:

North of the Base line and West of the fifth principal Meridian.

Township seventy-four, seventy-five, seventy-six and seventy-seven, of range ten.

Township seventy to seventy-seven, inclusive, of range eleven.

Fractional township sixty-seven, and township sixty-eight to seventy-six, inclusive, of range twelve.

Also, at the same place, commencing on Monday, the twenty-fourth day of February next, for the disposal of the public lands within the township and fractional townships hereinafter designated, viz:

North of the Base line and West of the fifth principal Meridian.

Fractional township sixty-seven, and township sixty-eight to seventy-four, inclusive, of range thirteen.

Fractional township sixty-seven, and township sixty-eight to seventy-third, inclusive, of range fourteen.

Fractional township sixty-seven, and township sixty-eight to seventy-three, inclusive, of range fifteen.

The east half of the southwest quarter of section eight, in township seventy-seven north, of range three east of the 5th principal meridian.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military or other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

Theses will each be kept open for weeks two (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer, and no private entries in the townships so offered, will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this eight day of October, Anno Domini, 1841.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President:
Tho. H. Blake,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any lands within the limits of the township above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, and make payment therefor as soon as practical after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township, embracing the tract claimed, above designated; otherwise such claim will be forfeited

THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Oct. 10. 4t

Norwich and Worcester RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Monday Nov. 4th 1844:

Accommodation Trains, daily except Sundays.

Leave Worcester, 10 A. M. 4½ P. M.
" Norwich, 6 A. M. 4½ P. M.

Freight Trains.

" Worcester 7 A. M. Norwich 3 1-4.

Steam Boat Trains.

" Worcester 3½ P. M., every Monday, Wednesdays, and Fridays, on the arrival of the train from Boston.

Leave Allens' Point about 2 A. M., Sundays, Wednesdays and Friday morning upon the arrival of the Boat from New York.

Long Island Trains

Leave Worcester 9½ A. M., every Tuesday Thursday and Saturday, upon the arrival of the train from Boston.

Leave Allyns' Point about 3 P. M., every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday upon the arrival of the Boat from the Long Island Road.

The Morning Train from Norwich, and the Morning and Evening Trains from Worcester connect with the Boston and Western Roads.

N. B. Fares are more when paid in the Cars than when paid for Tickets at the different stations.

All Baggage at the risk of the owners unless receipted for by an authorized Agent of the Corporation

EMERSON FOOTE, Supt.

Norwich Nov. 1st. '44.

THE ART OF DANCING & WALTZING.

MR. H. L. HAZEN

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Norwich, New London, Poquetanuck, Jewett City and Windham, for their liberal patronage, and respectfully informs that his Schools for instruction in the polite accomplishment of Dancing and Waltzing will commence as follows:—

In Norwich on Thursday, December 4th.
New London on Tuesday November, 26th.
Jewett City on Tuesday, December 10th
Poquetanuck on Wednesday, November 6th.
Windham on Friday, December 6th
At 2 o'clock P. M. for Ladies, and at 6 in the Evening for Gentlemen.

Norwich Dec. 4, 1844. 3w2

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office Norwich Ct., December 1st, 1844.

A	Kelley Michael
Arnold A R	Kennear Robert
Allen Peter	Kinney W W
Avery Wm W	L
Avery Abbey	Livermore Marie
Ames Catharine	Lee Levi
Adams Adelia	Lewis Francis
Arnold Harriet L.	Lewis Orin S
Arnold Diana	M
B	Moore Edward T
Bliss Lyman C	McCarthy John
Bliss Edward F	Moore Mary Ann
Bushnell Benj. P	Morey Lovinda
Bacon James	Morgan Amos
Bill Edward	Morey Rowland E.
Brown Jesse G	McCarty George
Breton Mary Jane	Murphy Mary
Barber Matthew	Macernom Ellen
Bromly Wealthy	Martin Jonathan W
C	Maynard Jesse
Carpenter Harriet L	Murray Marshall
Cook J H & D W S	Marsh Abby R
Callyhan & Robinson	McGuigan Mary
Combs Oliver S	Moore Bridget
Carter Abel	Myers Rev A D L
Cree Daniel	Mulcahy Jeremiah
Coats & Gerr	N
Clark Mary Ann	Norwich Reading Room
Cornell James	Northrop Sarah A
Caldwell Andrew	P
Colt Sarah L	Perry Mahalar
Chapman Cynthia M	Pease Randolph
Cox John Q	Plant Elizabeth
Clark E S	Peabody Joseph
Caples Harriet	Palmer Amelia A
D	Prentice Olive Ann
Dolbear S S	Potter N. P.
Dunham John	Parker W
Dunham Caroline	Prentit Henry M
Denton Gabriel W	R
Davis Maria	Roath & Potter
Deering James	Rogers Rev D M
E	Randal John
Elliot Alexander	Ripley Geo. B
English Wm	Rose Julia
F	Raymond Mary
Franklin Horace	Rogers A
Farren Ann	Richards Sarah P
Foster Sam'l. B	Reynolds Mrs. George
Folley Timothy	Rathbone Adams
Follin Thomas.	Rixford & Dimmock
Fox Caroline R	Rolland William
G	S
Greenman C J	Silver Lucy. M.
Greenwood James	Smith T M
Gifford Hewitand	Steadman James H
Gallup & Stoddard	Starr Eunice
Gardner Fanny	Smith Sidney
Guthrie Sarah E	Simon Cynthia
Gilbert Nathaniel	Sisson Abbey
H	Smith Mary Anna 2
Hole George	Sheldin Jane
Haggan Dinos	Sullivan Patrick
Hall Elisha	Stetson Mary W
Headson Phebe B	Stevenson George
Hathaway Welcome	Scott Charles H
Hulge William	Spencer William
Harrington Emeline I	Sutherland Joseph
Harris Ellen Jane	V
Holden Samuel	Vedder A C
Hatch George	W
Hammond John	Ward I Jr. 2
Hyde Joseph	Way Emily C
Holmes Mary	Williams Ann E
Hall Andrew	Whitman Mary 2
J	Wilcox F W
Jather Lydia	Wheeler W A
Jones Joseph	Wilber Julia P
Jones Gordon A.	Wilson James
Johnson C S	Wright Hartland
Jackson Elizabeth Ann	Weaver Fannow
Ingraham Lois	Woodworth H D
K	Whitehead Eliza
Kelly Norman or Sheden	Hay-Warren Joseph
	Y
King Catherine	Young James

Persons calling for the above Letters will please say they are advertised.

N. B. All Letters intended to be sent out of the U. States, by ship or steamer, the inland postage must be paid or they will not be forwarded

JOHN H. TOWNSEND P. M.

To either of the Sheriffs of the city of Norwich—GREETING

YOU are hereby directed to warn a special Meeting of the Freemen of said city to be holden at the Town Hall in said city on Saturday the 7th inst, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to act on the subject of laying a City Tax, and also to act on any part of the subject connected with the loan of the credit of said city to the Norwich & Worcester Rail Road Company, and to transact any other business that may be legally presented before said meeting.

Dated at the city of Norwich, December 2d, 1844.

GURDON CHAPMAN, Mayor.

The above is a true Copy of the original warrant.
Attest, Frederic Lerentice, City Sheriff.

Dec. 3. 2

LOST.

NEAR the store of J. W. Backley in Main street, on the 3d of December, a pair of Gold Spectacles. A reasonable reward will be paid on leaving them at the Post Office.

December 4th, 1844. 2

C. BRINCKERHOFF'S HEALTH RESTORATIVE.

A balmy, invigorating cordial, strengthening and recruiting the languishing and decayed parts in cases of Coughs, Colds, Affections of the Liver, Throat and Lungs. Many well attested cases of true Consumption in the late stages of the disease, have been entirely cured by the Restorative after every other means have failed, authenticated and family friends and the medical faculty will cheerfully certify. If any person is afflicted with the above complaints and wishes to employ a certain and safe remedy, devoid of quackery or pretension, let him call on the Proprietor or his General Agent, and see the most convincing testimony from restored and grateful individuals. The Health Restorative itself, after the use of a single bottle, will afford practical evidence of its unparalleled virtues. Several cases of diseased Lungs and Chest we have seen cured entirely after the use of only a half dozen bottles. Although the Proprietor has for some years almost exclusively restrained its sale to New York city, he, under firm conviction of duty, now has instructed his agent to spread it abroad in every direction, most fervently desiring to see and hear of its use in New York city and its vicinity. The following certificate is from Dr. Chilton, the well known New York chemist.

"I have analyzed a bottle of medicine called 'C. Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative;' and find that it does not contain Mercury, or any other metallic preparation, nor opium in any of its forms. It is composed of vegetable matter entirely."

James R. Chilton, M. D.

C. BRINCKERHOFF, Proprietor. N. Y.
Principal Office, 96 Hudson street, New York.
Horace Everett, U. S. Agent, 96 Hudson-street, New York, has appointed.
SAMUEL TYLER 138 Main street, Norwich.
WM. S. TYLER, 131 Water street. do
as agents for the above medicine.

Dec. 1. 1844. 1m2

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—DISTRICT OF AMERICA.

In the matter of Hyde & Hall } IN BANKRUPTCY.

At a District Court held at Hartford within said District on the 26th day of November 1844 it is *ordered* that of the District Court Room in Canterbury in said District on the first day of January 1845, a *dividend* and *distribution* of the *assets* of Hyde & Hall of the town of Norwich, in the county of New London and District of Connecticut duly declare, a bankrupt, be made among his creditors who shall have proved their debts, and filed the proof thereof in the Clerk's office before that day and notice of this order shall be given to all persons interested by a publication of a copy of this order in the Norwich News, printed in said District, to be made at least twenty days before the day of such distribution.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this 26th day of Nov. A. D. 1844.

Chas. A. Ingersoll, Clerk.

The foregoing is a true copy of the original.
Chas. A. Ingersoll, Clerk

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT.

In the matter of Joshua Fenner } IN BANKRUPTCY.

At a District Court held at Hartford, within said District, on the 25th day of November 1844, it is *ordered*, that at the District Court Room in Canterbury, in said District, on the first day of January, 1845, a *dividend* and *distribution* of the *assets* of Joshua Fenner of the town of Griswold in the county of New London and District of Connecticut, duly declared a bankrupt, be made among his creditors who shall have proved their debts, and filed the proof thereof in the Clerk's office; before that day and notice of this order shall be given to all persons interested, by a publication of a copy of this order in the Norwich News printed in said District, to be made at least twenty days before the day of such distribution.

In whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this 25th day of November, A. D. 1844.

Chas. A. Ingersoll, Clerk.

The foregoing is a true copy of the original.
Chas. A. Ingersoll, Clerk.

UNITED STATE OF AMERICA—DISTRICT OF CONNEDTICUT.

In the matter of Eli Mallory } IN BANKRUPTCY.

At a District Court held at Hartford within said District, on the 26th day of November 1844, it is *ordered*, that at the District Court Room in Canterbury in said District, on the first day of January 1845, a *dividend* and *distribution* of the *assets* of Eli Mallory of the town of Stonington in the county of New London and District of Connecticut, duly declared a bankruptcy, be made among his creditors, who shall have proved their debts, and filed the proof thereof in the Clerk's office, before that day, and notice of this order shall be given to all persons interested, by a publication of a copy of this order in the Norwich News, printed in said District, to be made at least twenty days before the day of such distribution.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this 26th day of November A. D. 1844.

Chas. A. Ingersoll, Clerk.

The following is a true copy of the original.
Chas. A. Ingersoll, Clerk.

Boarding.

BOARD for a gentleman and lady can be had with as pleasant a room as there is on Main-st., by inquiring at this office.

Nov. 8, 1844. 8t

MURFEY & HUNTINGTON,

BEG LEAVE TO INFORM THEIR CUSTOMERS AND FRIENDS THAT THE

EXCITEMENT

Increases on account of the late ARRIVALS of

NEW GOODS,

Per Steamer Britannia from Europe!

NOW OPEN AND FOR SALE CHEAP AT THE

CHEAP CASH STORE—at the "Round Black Sign."

21 SHETUCKET STREET. 21

AMONG the bargains may be found French BROAD CLOTHS, which will be sold at the saving of 50 cts. in a Pattern to the customer; Over Coat Cloths from 62 cts to $6 per yd, comprising various colors and qualities suitable for the coldest season; Cassimeres, superfine French; Fancy English and American do. comprising late and new Styles in a great variety which will be sold cheaper than the cheapest.

ALSO, A fresh lot of Ladies Dress Goods, a beautiful assortment comprising every kind calculated to sell and give excellent satisfaction, Ecosse Chusan. M. Delain. Tiesans Chusans high and flaming colors which will be sold from 1.50 to $7 a pattern; all just received direct from the Boston and New York importers which will be sold at prices greatly reduced. Also, a great variety of Cloak Goods of various Styles. Alpaccas Silk and Worsted, Peruvian Cotton and Worsted, Indiana Cloths, Merinos, rich and splendid colors, Bombazines Black, Blue Black, Kept. and Changeable; at prices lower than ever.

Customes wishing to purchase the above named goods will make a saving by calling at the Round Black Sign, 21 Shetucket-st., before making their purchases.

ALSO. A rich and splendid assortment of Dress Silks, Glaze Chamelion rich Plaid, and Br'd Silks, Black and Blue Black Crapine, Satin Striped Armures, Black and Blue Black Gros de Swiss, Gros de Rine, and Italian Lustrings, making prices from 38 cts. to $1, 75 per yd.

SHAWLS.

Broche, Silk and Cotton Broche, Worsted Damask Silk and Worsted plaid Stripe and every Style calculated for the season, at prices very low.

FLANNELS.

Red, White, Green and Yellow Flannels selling off at last years prices. Persons wishing to purchase the above named goods will make a saving by calling at the Round Black Sign.

LINEN.

Irish and German Linens, just received 20 per cent cheaper than any ever offered. All Linen Table Cloths 3c. only, large Bleached Nap'kins 12 1-2 cents and one shilling and all Styles of Damask sold at prices to correspond.

HOSE! HOSE!!

Our friends will recollect the cheap lot of Hose; now selling off at prices much lower.

CARPETS—

We have a fine splendid and fashionable assortment of Carpets, Three Ply; super and double super; Oil Cloths, Matting, Check and Chena, Plaid, Cotton, Rag and Hemp do; which will be sold cheaper than any in the country.

LOOKING GLASSES, from 25 cts to $25.

We are also Agents for one of the best Dye Houses in Boston, whose satisfaction given is unrivalled; Coloring Ladies Dresses for $1 only.

N. B. As it has at all times been the practice at the Round Black Sign, 21 Shetucket-street, to sell the most goods for the least money, we wish to inform our customers and friends, that we wish to make no further alteration but this. MORE GOODS!! MORE GOODS!!! FOR LESS MONEY.

MURFEY & HUNTINGTON.

At the Round Black Sign, 21 Shetucket-street.
[At the old stand of A. Wattles & Co.]

Norwich, Dec. 4. 1t

CLARK'S SNUFF and CIGAR MANUFACTORY, No. 27 Water Street.

WHERE all kinds of CIGARS & BLACK SNUFF can be found at low prices and of a good quality as any other place or of any peddlers. All cigars are warranted to give good satisfaction or to be taken back and the money refunded.

All orders (and particularly the orders from up the R. Road) promptly attended to 51

Burning Fluid and Chemical Oil.

NEW supply just received and for sale by

R. W. MATHEWSON.

Nov. 20. 52

PROPOSALS FOR MATRESS COVERS.

Navy Department,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing,
7th November, 1844.

PROPOSALS, sealed and endorsed 'Proposals for Matress Covers,' will be received at this Bureau until 3 o'clock, P. M., on Thursday, the 5th day of December next, for furnishing such number of Matress Covers say (say about 5,000, more or less,) as may be required by this Bureau, of by the respective Commandants of the Navy Yards at Charlestown Massachusetts; Brooklyn, New York; and Gosport, Virginia, until 30th June, 1845.

Said Matress Covers must be closely and neatly sewed, and be fully equal in all respects to the samples deposited at said Navy Yards respectively. 52

Physicians and Country Merchants

ARE invited to call at No. 119 Main Street, and examine the extensive stock of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, &c. &c., which are offered for sale on favorable terms at wholesale or retail by

JOHN L. DEVOTION.

Norwich, Nov. 20. 6w52

Shooting Match.

THERE will be a Shooting Match near J. H. Hyde's in Franklin, on Friday and Saturday, Nov. 29th and 30th.

Nov. 26. 52

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted the firm of A. WATTLES & CO., are requested to call before the 1st of January, make payments as all bills due the company will be put out of their hands for collection after that time.

A. WATTLES & CO.

Nov. 20 52

Botanic Medicine STORE,

Court St. New London, Ct.

DR. MERRILL, would return his sincere thanks to the citizens of New London and vicinity, for the very liberal patronage received during the last eighteen months; and would solicit a continuance of the same. Every package of Medicine sold at this Store is warranted pure. A full supply has been received this week.

Nov. 10, '44. 1f51

CHARLES A. CONVERSE,

General Dealer in English, French, German, and American Hardware and Cutlery. Also Guns Military Goods, Saddlery, Ware, &c.,
139 Main Street.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the Trade generally that he is now opening a fine assortment of Hard Ware goods of late importation and manufacture and begs leave also to state that he has in view to offer during the present season a larger and more complete assortment than heretofore, and at the lowest possible Cash prices, to which he solicits the attention of purchasers.

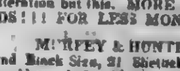
This stock consists of every kind and quality of Table and Pocket Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Military Goods, Brass Goods, Builders and Cabinet makers Trimmings, House Furnishing articles, Fancy Goods Hollow Ware, Saddle, Harness and Coach Trimmings, Mechanics' Tools, Stoves, Hanging and Sole Lamps, Britannia Goods, Japanned Ware.

Oct 24. 13w49

TRI WEEKLY.

THE STEAMER

WORCESTER,



Capt. J. H. VANDERBILT.

WILL leave Norwich on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and New York Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 o'clock P. M.

E. A. BILL,
Steam Boat Agent.

Nov. 6. 50

Found.

AT a New York Importing House by Ely & Co. a splendid assortment of white and colored Feathers, for trimming Ladies' Bonnets, at two thirds their real value. Also, Velvets of all colors, and velvet Ribbons to match.

Also, a lot of new style muslin Collars selling fast and cheap by

ELY & CO.

Nov. 6. 1844. 50

Fall Styles of HATS!

NICHOLS' HATS

There is no article in the warehouse of a gentleman of taste to which more attention is paid than to the HAT, and the skill and ingenuity of the best workmen are taxed to produce an article which shall suit the public. The subscriber who has had ten years of experience at his business, has just finished his FALL HATS, which he offers to the *beau monde*, as possessing every requisite that can be desired. They are graceful in appearance, faultless in style, becoming to every cast of features, and at the same time light, durable and economical. A single trial will convince the most sceptical that the Hats made by the subscriber may safely defy competition.

ALSO,

Furs, Caps, Buffalo Robes, &c. &c. All of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest. Please call and see, at 137 Main street, two doors west of the Post Office.

W. L. NICHOLS.

Norwich, Oct. 30. 1f49

CIGARS, CIGARS.

5 M Imported Regalia Cigars.
25 " Cuba do.
40 " Kentuck & Cuba do
5 " Super or half Spanish do

Any quantity of Black snuff manufactured by the subscriber, and warranted equal to any now in use.

For sale low by E. A. CLARK,
No. 27 Water-st. Nov. 11. 51

PROPOSALS FOR RIFLES AND PISTOLS.

Ordnance Office,
Washington, Oct 21, 1844.

BY direction of the Secretary of War, sealed proposals will be received at this office until three o'clock, P. M., on the 31st of December next, for the manufacture and delivery of the following arms for the use of the United States, viz:

10,000 rifles, percussion lock, new model.
3,000 pistols do do do.

One fifth of the above arms to be delivered annually, during the ensuing five years, commencing on the 1st of July, 1845. The whole subject to the proof and inspection prescribed by the Ordnance Department, packed in strong boxes of the pattern now used, the United States paying a reasonable price for the boxes and transportation to the place of delivery.

The proposals will be sealed, endorsed proposals for Rifles and Pistols, and addressed, under an envelope, to this Office.

G. TALCOTT,
Lieut. Col. Ordnance.

To be published in the Madisonian, Globe, and National Intelligencer, St. Louis Reporter, Cincinnati Republican, Columbus (O.) Old School Republican, Pittsburgh Morning Post, Baltimore Sun, Philadelphia Mercury, New York Aurora, Norwich Herald, Ct., and Boston Times, for two months.

Oct. 31. 2m

ORIGINAL STAINED

Pedlars

CAN find the best assortment of "YANKEE NOTIONS" (excepting Razors,) in the place, and every kind of Goods wanted by Travelling Merchants at low prices, *for cash*, at

Sept. 18 43 LINCOLN & WILLIAMS.

MERCHANT'S HOTEL.

NORWICH CONN.,

THE subscribers having leased and fitted up the MERCHANT'S HOTEL, in first rate order; and are now ready for the reception of company. This house is located in the center of business, on an elevation of land which commands a delightful view of the river Thames and of the beautiful scenery on either side, and is a most desireable place of resortment either for the pleasure seeker or the man of business. No pains will be spared to make the Merchants Hotel what a public house should be—a house of comfort to the weary traveler. The table will always be supplied with viands and luxuries of the season. Large and airy sleeping apartments and accoped Beds will be provided, and the charges be such as to compet with the times.

A few boarders can also be accomidated with good board at reasonable prices. If the servants do not perform their duty it is particularly requested that travelers and others would inform the landlord to that effect.

There is attached to the above house, a general Stage Office, where the Stage arrives and departs daily, also a first rate LIVERY STABLE, where good horses, and careful drivers can be had at short notice.

☞ Passengers carried to and from the Hotel to the Cars and Boat, *free of charge*.

E. & W. COTTRELL.

April 24th, '44. 1132

Franklin House,

Franklin Square, Main-street,

NORWICH, CONN.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the Travelling public generally, that he has leased the above named establishment and has made many alterations and improvements in furnishing the House with new furniture throughout, so as to place it in every respect in the best condition for company, for whose comfort it is peculiarly well calculated, having large airy rooms, commanding a fine view of the river and the beautiful scenery of the surrounding hills. The Table will be supplied with the best that the market affords, Carriages always in readiness to convey passengers to the House, Boats and Cars, free of expense. Horses and Carriages can be furnished and good Stabling provided by the proprietor. Prices to correspond with the times.

The above House will be under the superintendence of Mr. Woodard.

B. F. PENDLETON, Proprietor.

Norwich, April 23. 29.

WANTED

RAIL ROAD TIES,

200,000 Rail Road Ties on or before the first day of April next, to be delivered in Norwich, or any other place, as may be agreed upon by the contract parties; for which cash will be paid on the first April next.

N. B. All Ties delivered on or before the first day of October next in Norwich, will be paid for on delivery. FULLER & BROAD.

For particulars enquire of ENOCH FULLER. Office near the Franklin House.

Norwich, August 21st., 1844. 1139.

G. B. PRINDLE.

HAS removed his One Price Watch, Jewelry, and Clock Establishment, to the Store (lately occupied by J. Larson & Son's shoe dealers,) No. 144 Main-street,—opposite Sign post.

A full assortment of choice goods—and no variation from prices to strangers—a child may purchase as low as the closest buyer

April 24th, '44 1123

Another Glorious Opportunity.

WATCHES! WATCHES!

AT No. 80 CHATHAM STREET.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has entered into the above Establishment with one of the most beautiful and useful assortment of Watches, both Gold and Silver from England and France, as low as $20 and 25 Watches and Jewelry exchanged or bought on the most advantageous terms to the customer.

Watches and Clocks repaired in the most accurate manner.

All articles purchased of him not approved of will be exchanged. Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange. The highest price paid for old Gold.

JOHN MYERS.

New York, May 23 1126

REMEMBER

The old Stand, No. 78 Main-St.,

(OPPOSITE THE FRANKLIN HOUSE,

WHERE J. M. NELSON still continues to carry on the Tailoring business in all its various branches. The subscriber is now ready to make all kinds of Gentlemen's garments in the latest styles. The subscriber has received the Fall and Winter Fashions for 1844-5. All garments made at this establishment warranted to fit.

N. B. Cutting done at short notice. Wanted also two or eight first rate Tailoresses to whom good encouragement will be given.

JAMES M. NELSON.

Sept. 1 33

OPPOSITION.

New Line to Colchester.

A STAGE will leave the American House 38 Shetucket-Street, for Colchester, and Hartford, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 8 o'clock, A. M. Returning, will leave Colchester, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, on the arrival of the Stages from Hartford, at about 12 o'clock, M.

Passengers carried to and called for in any part of the city. DANIEL P. SMITH Agent.

Norwich, Oct., 29. '44. 49

GENERAL STAGE OFFICE.

At the American House

38 *Shetucket-St.*

STAGES, will leave the American House daily for Hartford.

On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock, A. M. *via.*, Lebanon, Columbia and Bolton.

On Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays at 8 o'clock, A. M., *via.* Colchester,

Also, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 6 1-2 o'clock A. M., for Franklin, Windham, Mansfield, Tolland and Springfield.

DAILY for New London, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Passengers wishing to take any of the above routes, will be called for by having their names entered on the books at the office, at the American House.

DANIEL P. SMITH, Agent.

Oct. 29th. 49

FINE EATING!

PRATT & BOOKER,

(Franklin Square,)

HAVE on hand a first rate assortment of *PROVISIONS & GROCERIES*, which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.

Norwich April 24th.

STEAM PROPELLER LINE

BETWEEN

Norwich and New York

The Steamer QUINEBAUG, Capt. JEREMIAH WILLIAMS, will leave Norwich every Tuesday, and New York every Friday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

All goods forwarded for the Propeller Line, will be taken into store free of any expense to the shippers freight taken at packet prices.

The steamer Shetucket, Capt. Geo. W. Gore, has taken her place in the Line with the steamer Quinebaug, and will leave Norwich every Friday and New York every Tuesday.

For freight or passage enquire of the Capt. on board or to LEAVENS & HUNTINGTON, H. WHITAKER & Co. NORTON, CONVERSE, & Co. } Agents in Norwich

J. & A. BRIGGS, 40 South-st. New York.

May 1st. 23

BOSTON PACKETS,

THE Sch MAIL, Capt. CROWELL.
" SPY, Capt. LEWIS.

HAVE commenced running between Norwich and Boston, for the season, and will take freight on the most reasonable terms. For further information enquire of

HAWES, GRAY & CO. Boston.
H. WHITAKER & CO. Commercial-street. Norwich Ct.

March 24th, '44 18

FOR NEW LONDON DAILY

THE NEW STEAMER ANGELINA,

CAPT. LOVELL.

COMMENCED her regular Trips on Wednesday March 27th.

Leaving Norwich, at 8 o'clock A. M.
" New London, at about half-past 3 P.M.

For further information, enquire of E. A. BILL.

Norwich, April 3d. '44 19

REMITTANCES TO AND PASSAGE FROM ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

WE beg to inform our friends in Norwich, Conn and its vicinity, that we have appointed Mr JAMES M LEILAND, of that city, as our agent Persons sending for their relatives, or remitting money to the old country, will find it their interest and their friend comfort to give him a call.

ROCHE BROTHERS & CO.,
35 Fulton street, New York.

Jan. 24th, 1844. 1f9.

Merchants

WHO "SORT UP" in the City of Norwich, are respectfully invited to call and examine the stock of

Lincoln & Williams

where they are assured of finding many goods below the market price, such as Alpaccas, Woolen Flannels, Cotton Flannels, Satinetts, Dress Goods, &c, &c., and every variety of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods at the lowest market prices and on reasonable terms, at 21 Shetucket st.

Sept. 18 43

Hair Cutting! Hair Cutting!

SHAVING! SHAVING!

WOULD you submit to have your hair shorn by a Sheep-Shearer! or your beard shaved by a Butcher! Oh no, you would not! but we occasionally get into such hands, and who act very ungainly, well if you do not wish a continuance of such unskillful treatment, go forthwith to *Peck* the Inimitable Hair Cutter, who will arrange your Hair with judgment, neatness, taste and skill, and who will remove your beard (no matter how difficult) with ease and comfort; in a word he is *Toute* science.

J. H. Peck's Hair Cutting and Shaving Room, No. 40 Shetucket-St., opposite the Rail Road Depot.

Norwich, Oct. 17, 1844. 47

MOREENS,

MOREENS.

DRAB and BLACK, this day received direct from Europe, per Steamer, of the best quality, and for sale at 30 cents per yard. By

ELY & CO.

They are also prepared to dispose of their rich Stock of Dry Goods. at any price Customrs may suggest, and 10 per cent. less than they can expect to buy, and no monopoly, no humbuggery.

Sept. 24. 1f144.

CHARLES A. CONVERSE,

Dealer in English, French and German Hardware, Cutlery, and Guns.

139 MAIN-STREET.

Norwich.

Manufacturers

WISHING to exchange Sheetings, Flannels, Satinets, or anything of the kind for Dry Goods can be supplied at the lowest New York and Boston prices, at LINCOLN & WILLIAMS'.

Sept. 18 43

FOR SALE.

A GOOD Dairy and Tillage Farm, containing 204 acres of land, with a dwelling house, 2 barns and other necessary out buildings in good repair, has a large quantity of thrifty young wood growing thereon and is well watered, and well adapted to the keeping of sheep, it is situated on Plain Hills in the town of Norwich, 5½ miles from the city. The Scotland road runs through the centre of said farm. Terms of payment made easy to the purchaser.

Apply to EDWIN GAVITT.

Norwich, Oct. 30. 1f49

SPORTSMEN ATTEND.

KINNEY & RAWSON keep constantly on hand Pigeons & Wilkes & John Hall & Sons best English **Sporting Powder.**

Dupont's Powder in half & quarter Kegs, and in canister.

Indian Rifle, do in canisters.

ALSO,

Superior blasting powder & patent Safety Fuse at 42 Water st

Clickners Sugar Coated Pills.

SO perfectly covered as to be as pleasant as a sugar plum. For sale by R. W. MATHEWSON.

Nov. 20. 52

For Coughs and Colds.

WISTAR'S Balsam of Wild Cherry.
Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort.
Sherman's Cough Lozenges.
Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life.
Lubor's Ext., of Liverwort.
Moore's Essence of Life.
Richardson's Pectoral Balsam.

The above popular remedies for the complaints for which they are recommended, are for sale by the Agent. R. W. MATHEWSON.

Nov. 20. 52

Blacksmithing.

THE Subscriber would notify the Public that he continues his business in Bath Street, and is prepared to do promptly every kind of work in his line, and pledges himself to give perfect satisfaction to all who may patronize him.

Particular attention paid to Ox and Horse Shoeing. He has a man in his employ that devotes his whole attention to the branch of Horse Shoeing, he pledges himself from his long experience to give perfect satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

WANTED.

One or two smart boys to learn the trade to whom good encouragement will be given.

WM. TUBBS.

Oct 24. 48

BORROWED OR LOST.

ANY Person having either of the following articles in his possession belonging to the Subscriber, will confer a great favor upon him by returning them.

Life of Henry Clay, in 2 vols., half bound.

Geology of the State of Connecticut, by J. G. Percival, a large octavo, bound in cloth.

W TRENCH.

NOTICE.

BY Order of the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, will be sold at Auction, (unless previously disposed of by private sale,) on Saturday the 30th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. all the right, title and interest that George W. Clark holds in a certain piece of land lying on Thames-street, and known as the Ship Yard. GILES M. EATON, Assignee.

Norwich, Nov 19 52

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE,

THAT THE

UNITED STATES CLOTHING STORE

91 MAIN-STREET,

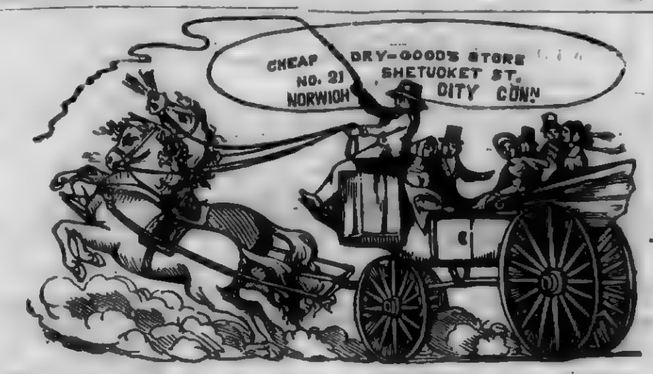
☞ In the Cheapest Clothing Store in the known world. ☜

THAT Clothing is made BETTER and sold CHEAPER at this *popular Establishment* hundreds of people testify who daily visit us.

☞ Remember the place is next door to Charles Clark's Hat Store.

91 Main-Street. J. T. FAY.

November 20 1844. 1f50



MURFEY & HUNTINGTON,

BEG LEAVE TO INFORM THEIR CUSTOMERS AND FRIENDS THAT THE

EXCITEMENT

INCREASES on account of the late ☞ ARRIVALS of NEW GOODS at the CHEAP CASH STORE,—at the Round Black Sign,

21 SHETUCKET STREET, 21

AMONG the bargains may be found French BROAD CLOTHS, which will be sold at the saving of $1 in a Pattern to the customer; Over Coat Cloths from 62 cts to $6 per yd. comprising various colors and qualities suitable for the coldest season; Cassimeres, superfine French; Fancy English and American do. comprising late and new Styles in a great variety which will be sold cheaper than the cheapest.

ALSO, A fresh lot of Ladies Dress Goods, a beautiful assortment comprising every kind calculated to sell and give excellent satisfaction, Ecosse Chas. M. Delain, Tiesans Chusses high and flaming colors which will be sold from 1,50 to $7 a pattern; all just received direct from the Boston and New York importers which will be sold at prices greatly reduced. Also, a great variety of Cloak Goods of various Styles, Alpaccas Silk and Worsted, Peruvian Cot on and Worsted, Indiana Cloths, Merinos, rich and splendid colors, Bombazines Black, Blue Black, Rept. and Changeable; at prices lower than ever.

Customers wishing to purchase the above named goods will make a saving by calling at the Round Black Sign, 21 Shetucket-st., before making their purchases.

ALSO. A rich and splendid assortment of Dress Silks, Glaze Chamelion rich Plaid, and fig'd Silks, Black and Blue Black Crapine, Satin Striped Armures, Black and Blue Black Gros de Swiss, Gros de Rine, and Italian Lustrings, making prices from 38 cts. to $1, 75 per yd.

SHAWLS.

Brocha, Silk and Cotton Brocha, Worsted Damask Silk and Worsted plaid Stripe and every Style calculated for the season, at prices very low.

FLANNELS.

Red, White, Green and Yellow Flannels selling off at last years prices. Persons wishing to purchase the above named goods will make a saving by calling at the Round Black Sign.

LINEN.

Irish and German Linens, just received 30 per cent cheaper than any ever offered. All Linen Table Cloths 2s, only, large Bleached Napkins 12 1-2 cents and one shilling and all Styles of Damask sold at prices to correspond.

HOSE! HOSE!!

Our friends will recollect the cheap lot of Hose, now selling off at prices much lower.

CARPETS.

We have a fine splendid and fashionable assortment of Carpets, Three Ply; super and double super; Oil Cloths, Matting, Check and Chess, Plaid, Cotton, Rag and Hemp do; which will be sold cheaper than any in the country.

LOOKING GLASSES, from 25 cts to $25.

We are also Agents for one of the best Dye Houses in Boston, where satisfaction given is unrivalled; Coloring Ladies Dresses for $1 only.

N. B. As it has at all times been the practice at the Round Black Sign, 21 Shetucket-street, to sell the most goods for the least money, we wish to inform our customers and friends, that we wish to make no further alteration but this, MORE GOODS!! MORE GOODS!!! FOR LESS MONEY.

MURFEY & HUNTINGTON.

At the Round Black Sign, 21 Shetucket-street.

[At the old stand of A. Wattles & Co.]

Norwich, Oct. 30. 1f49

A VOICE

FROM THE GREAT

COMMERCIAL DEPOT,

READ AND BELIEVE!!

THE TIME HAS COME!!!

When CLOAK CLOTHS will be wanted, and OVER COAT CLOTHS MUST BE SOLD. And for this reason

ELY & CO., HAVE received and are now offering an extensive assortment of every desirable style of GOODS, for the above purposes at such astonishing low Prices that the dictates of wisdom must be to call at the above named establishment and prepare for the approaching *COOL* season by purchasing Goods of every style from A. A Thibets to Cotton warp Alpaccas at less than two thirds their real value—for proof, call and see at ELY & CO'S. 33 & 35 Shetucket-st.

They have Come,

MILLINERY GOODS.

THE newest styles of Velvets, Satins, Modes, for Hats together with Velvet Satin, double faced, Ribbons to match with other Millinery articles, comprising the most splendid assortment ever exhibited in this city, just received by ELY & CO.

N. B. All the above named stock of Millinery Goods for reasons which will be given to purchasers will be sold at

COST,

which are the lowest importers prices, come and look

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

French Thibets,

Of every shade of Color and all qualities with col'd Silk Velvets and trimmings to match, may now be found at ELY & CO.

Where also may be found some splendid Cashmere Shawls, new styles, cheaper than ever, just received by ELY & CO.

33 & 35 Shetucket-street.

October 16th. 1f17

BOOTS, BOOTS, BOOTS

HEAR! HEAR! HEAR!

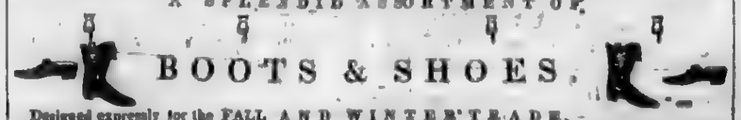
TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!!

GREAT APPLAUSE!

J. IRESON & SON,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public that they have this week received, in addition to their former extensive Stock,

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF



BOOTS & SHOES,

Designed expressly for the FALL AND WINTER TRADE, Consisting of almost every variety usually manufactured—which we offer to our customers at a VERY SMALL advance from cost.

The attention of Country Merchants is respectfully directed to our assortment of thick work, and particularly Cow Hide Boots, of which *every case is warranted.* J. IRESON & SON.

130 Main Street.—Oct. 22. 45

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

BOOTS AND SHOES,

At the Norwich SHOE STORE,

No. 84, Main-Street,

OPPOSITE THE

FRANKLIN HOUSE,

WHERE the subscriber has just received a large addition to his Stock. Consisting of almost every variety of BOOTS, SHOES and RUBBERS suitable for the FALL TRADE. Among which are MENS', BOYS', YOUTHS', and CHILDRENS'

THICK BOOTS,

comprising as good an assortment as can be found in Norwich, which will be sold at the *very lowest prices*

Also, LADIES', MISSES', and CHILDRENS'.

Shoes, Bootees, Gaiters, &c. &c.

RUBBERS,

Plain and Figured of all sizes. Also, a beautiful article of LINED RUBBERS, all of which will be sold as low as at any Store in Norwich, by Yours respectfully CHARLES TRACY.

Please call and examine. [Norwich, Oct. 8. 6m3

WITH A RUSH!

THE GREAT COMMERCIAL DEPOT,

For the Sale of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

No. 33 & 35 Shetucket-Street,

IS NOW filled with the richest Stock of Goods ever offered in this City just received from the New York and Boston Importing Houses—bought within the last few days at the lowest REDUCED market prices; and must be sold for at least 35 per cent less than can be bought in Norwich. This establishment is acknowledged to possess advantages in the Dry Goods Trade, that places it beyond the power of a rival. It contains much the largest Stock, much the best assortment, much the richest and most desirable Styles. It also possesses the advantages of an experienced buyer who spends all his time watching the signs of the times in the New York and Boston Markets and buying bargains which enable them to sell at prices so much below their real value. Customers wishing anything in the Dry Goods line will find price, and kind of any objection at the extensive Dry Goods Store of ELY & CO.

Sept. 21 1844.

Alpaccas of good quality.

MAY now be found at ELY & CO'S., for any price to suit customers.

Sept. 24, '44. 144

Shawls! Shawls!

A LARGE lot of cheap Silk and Wool Shawls and a new lot of those rich Printed Cashmeres the richest in the city, just received and for sale by ELY & CO.

Sept. 18 43

ELY & CO.,

HAVE also received a fresh lot of Dry Goods, consisting of a large assortment of Silks, Rept Cashmeres, Twilled Cashmeres, Crape de Laines, Crape de Ecosse, Mous de Laine &c. &c. Also a few pa. French Cashmere de Laine, superior quality and splendid patterns; also a few pa. Semandrias, together with a lot of Coburg Cloths of rich shaded colors; also a few pa. three colored shaded Silks, selling cheap and fast

They have the pleasure of saying that they have much the largest and most splendid Stock of rich Goods ever offered in this market and they will sell them at prices that will defy all competition.

ELY & CO.

Sept. 18. 43

STILL THEY COME

4 CASES BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, at every price and quality, from 75 cts to $7. per yd., all of which they *can, shall* and *will* sell from 10 to 15 per cent cheaper than any Dry Goods Establishment in New London County. And they are prepared to prove the above named fact satisfactory to any person or persons, who will call at their extensive Dry Goods Establishment.

No. 33 & 35 Shetucket-st.

ELY & CO.

ut. 1 43

ELY & CO.

HAVE just opened 75 cases Dry Goods consisting in part of the following which they offer at less than the usual market prices.—

220 pa. BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS.
27 pa. Beaver Cloths.
70 " Satinett.
4 Cases Prints.
3 Bales Flannels.
1 Case Rich Dress Silks.
37 Bales Sheetings.
20 " Drills and Tickings.
375 pa. Crape de Laines, Cashmere de Ecosse, Rept Cashmeres, Mous. de Laines, Semandras, Cashmere Twills, &c., for Ladies Dresses.
40 pa. Coreans the richest Dress Goods in the world.

SHAWLS, without regard to quantity, of all prices from 1,50 to $16. Rich stripe Cashmere, do. new styles.

5 Cases Alpaccas Silk and Cot. warp.
1 Case Coburgs.
1 " Orientals, Silk warps.
1 " do. do. do.

All of which were bought and bought cheap will be sold and sold cheap by ELY & CO.

Sept. 24th, '44. 144

May now be found,

AT ELY & CO'S, 33 & 35 Shetucket-st.

A SMALL lot of all wool Cashmeres and a few pa. Coreans the richest and most splendid styles of Dress Goods imported this season. Also a very pretty assortment of French Muslin Collars, now opening at ELY & CO'S.

Sept. 24th, 1844. 1f144

GREAT ATTRACTION

FOR THE

LADIES,

SPLENDID EXHIBITION

OF FALL AND WINTER

Bonnets, Ribbons, Feathers, Artificial Flowers and Fashionable Millinery, at the

CONNECTICUT BONNET STORE,

HITCHCOCK AND PAYSON

Manufacturers of all kinds of Straw, Silk and Velvet Bonnets, and Millinerain Ribbons, Feathers, Artificial Flowers, Band Boxes, &c., &c.

WOULD respectfully inform the Ladies of Norwich, and all the *region round about*, that we have one of the **Largest, Best Selected and Cheapest** Stock of GOODS, that can possibly be found in this city. And we invite the Ladies to call and examine for themselves.

Bonnets altered Bleached and Pressed. Millinery department under the direction of Miss D. D. Clement.

Don't forget the place to buy Cheap. No. 17 Shetucket-Street.

Norwich, Oct 8th, '44. 1f40

UNITED STATES CLOTHING STORE.

FIFTY THOUSAND GARMENTS FOR SALE

AT THE

EMPORIUM OF FASHIONS,

91 Main-street.

It is estimated that upwards of FIFTY THOUSAND PEOPLE will visit this Popular CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT this fall and winter for the PURPOSE OF BEING CLOTHED

THE unaccountable low prices at which we are selling CLOTHING have induced a multitude to visit, not for no other reason than to save their money. And we challenge the whole world to produce a Clothing Establishment that can get up such superior articles of Clothing and sell them at such low prices.

The superb and costly variety of styles at such remarkable low prices, is astonishing the whole drapery circle of community. Look back and see how you have been paying your money for Clothing, and then contrast it with the prices we are selling at.

Frock and Dress Coats	from $6 to 8,00.	Fine Cassimere and Doe skin pants from	$3 to 6,00
Rich figured and plain Vests	" $1 to 4,00.	Silk, Satin, plain and figured Vests	$2 to 4,00
Over Coats, wadded, quilted and tufted with velvet facings from		$6	18,00
Pilot Cloth and Beaver Coats	"	$3	12,00
Beaver and Satinet Pants	"	1,50	3,50
Sacks, of English American and Tweed Goods	"	5,	9,00

Drawers, under Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Gloves and Suspenders Stocks and Cravats, in any quantity Next door to Charles Clark's Hat Store.

J. T. FAY.

Oct. 22. 1f48

ARRIVALS EXTRAORDINARY!

The Subscriber has received per recent

ARRIVALS,

ON CONSIGNMENT

A MOST splendid lot of

BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES
VESTINGS, SATINETS,
BEAVER CLOTHS, &c., &c., &c.

which can be bought cheap for cash. Call and examine

☞ Gentlemens' and Boy's Garments Cut and made in the latest Styles.

HENRY L. COOK, Merch.

No. 15 Shetucket-street.

Norwich, Oct. 1st, '44.

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE NORWICH NEWS.
WM. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
OFFICE No. 30, SHETUCKET STREET
east door North of the American House

The Norwich News.

VOL. V.—NO. 3. NORWICH, CONN., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1844. WHOLE NO. 211.

"The Magnetic Battery."

THE trials that have been made of the recently improved "Magnetic Battery," confirm the belief that it is destined to produce great and important changes in the healing art. In all cases of distortion and curvature of the spine; where anchylosis is not formed, permanent relief can be obtained by the daily use of the battery and the proper co-ordinate medication. The remote as well as proximate cause of this malady is a loss of vital action of the muscles of one side while the antagonist muscles remain in full force. By this gradual deformity the internal organs, as the heart, liver, stomach, lungs, &c., become displaced and consequently loose their healthy action, until permanent disease and fatality is the result. The only rational or possible method of relief in these cases, is to restore the lost action of the weakened muscles—this, no course of medication hitherto devised, is so well calculated to effect, as this form of practice. The effects of the action of the machine upon the muscles in these cases, is most extraordinary, most wonderful, and gives us true conception of the unlimited power, of the all pervading forces by which we obtain such results. Nor less specific is this plan of treatment in the different forms of consumption—as upwards of 90 cases of tubercular consumption have been successfully treated by one physician in N. Y., during the last 8 months. The details of these remarkable cures and the addresses of the patients are open to all inquirers. In attestation of the powers of this instrument to effect results to which it makes pretentions, the following is quoted from Mr. Ellsworth's report dated Jan. 31st, 1844,—when speaking of Miner's Telegraph:

"Intimately connected with this branch of science employed in effecting results obtained by the Telegraph are the medicinal applications of the Magnetic Battery, mentioned in the report of one of the examiners. This same wonderful agent—the electro Magnetic fluid, which also gilds the metals and separates the beautiful ores, dissolves the calculus (stone in the bladder) without pain, rescuing thus many victims otherwise doomed to a lingering death, or the sad alternative of a most excruciating operation. The facility with which medicines are infused into the system by the aid of this battery leads us to hail the approach of a quicker alleviation of human woes, and the future success of experiment, fraught with the brightest anticipations.

HENRY L. ELLSWORTH,
Commissioner of Patents.

To his Hon. the President of the Senate of U. S."

Other forms of disease have been treated with equal success in this way—such as scirrhus, cancer, scrofula, white-swellings, paralysis, lumbago sciatica, rheumatism, Deafness, swelling of the tonsils, &c. &c.

HENRY LEE,
Homœopathic physician.

Room, at the "American House."
October 1, 44. 1y45

Paley's Cathartic Lozenges,

THOUGH prepared from a great many Vegetable Substances, are as palatable and pleasant to eat as any other Confectionary Compound.

☞ This preparation is decidedly the best among all the known cathartic preparations; for while its operation is as sure as Salts, Castor Oil, Calomel and Jalop, or any other, cathartic medicine, it has the advantage over all in being pleasant to eat, while all other cathartics are generally disagreeable to take. Price 25 cents per box, with full directions, and may be found at the Depository, No. 2 Broad street.

PALEY'S WORM LOZENGES.

Are a safe and sure remedy for Worms. Children love them. They act like a charm in removing the symptoms, such as starting in sleep, grating the teeth, paleness about the mouth and nose, occasional sickness at the stomach, voracious appetite, costive bowels, and general feverish habit. The child falls into a quiet sleep, the worms are stupified and expelled, and the child, as far as heard from, in every instance has been cured.

Price 25 cents per box, with full directions; sold at 2 Broad street.

PALEY'S COUGH LOZENGES.

Are beneficial in all common Colds and Coughs, Whooping Cough, Inflammation in the Throat and Lungs, in the Croup or Hives, and more certain to operate satisfactory than the celebrated HIVE SYRUP. The most happy effect is obtained in a few moments; the symptoms disappear and the disease is broken up by the magical effect of these Lozenges.

Full directions accompany each box, and found at the Depository, 2 Broad street.

PALEY'S DYSENTERY LOZENGES.

Are a safe and agreeable remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhœa of adults, and for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Bowel Complaints of children. Particular attention must be paid to the directions which accompany each box.

PALEY'S CAMPHOR LOZENGES,

Are beneficial in all common and sick headache, and where there is a sense of tightness or weight over the eyes, in eruptive diseases, such as Measles and Small Pox. Also in Mania, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Hysteria, in St. Vitus Dance, and in all cases of Languor and Oppression of the Vital Powers, and may be taken with safety by women and children in all conditions.

Full directions accompany each box.

PALEY'S CYPRIAN HAIR TONIC,

is now so extensively known and justly celebrated that further comment upon it will be useless; we can say, however, with truth, that among the many thousands who have purchased the Tonic in this or other countries, none have returned with complaints while thousands have expressed not only their approbation, but their wonder and admiration of beholding its effects. A few bottles only can be had, at 2 Broad street.

CLEAR OUT YOUR RATS.

The growing and antics of these destructive creatures can be hushed forever in your House or Store, if you will procure a box of the genuine

MADAGASCAR RAT EXTERMINATOR

And use it according to directions. You cannot depend upon it unless obtained at J. J. PALEY'S No 96 Commercial, corner of Lewis & Commercial Streets, Boston, or of the following.

AGENTS.

Norwich, Samuel Tyler and John L. Devotion; New London, Wm. Stearns, Stoddard & Allen, A. Beckwith; Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Mystic Bridge Keeney & Brown; Noank, Brown & Wilber; Stonington Point, Elisha Faxon, Jr.; Lyme, Joseph Brockway; Hadlyme, Ely P. Wells; East Haddam, E. W. Miller; Moodus, Sheffield Lewis; Leesville, Richmond & Upham; Middle Haddam, Child & Carrier; Portland, John Payne; South Glastonbury, Oliver Brainard and Wm. W. Post & Co; Colchester, A. M. Huribut; Willimantic, Jason Safford and R. Moulton; Scotland, James Burnet; Howard's Valley, G. D. Spencer; Hampton, Wm. Brown; Andover, Lucius & Button; South Coventry, D. M. Buell; Mansfield, Geo. T. Clark and Z. Storrs & Son; Chaplain, Walter Goodell; Phoenixville, John B. Adams; Eastford, Joseph Dorsett and Calvin Whitney; Ashford, E. B. Hibbard.

Oct. 16. p1y47

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. In pursuance of law, I JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declared and make known, that public sales will be held at the undermentioned Land Office, in the States of OHIO and ILLINOIS, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the Land Office at UPPER SANDUSKY, OHIO, commencing on Monday the sixth day of January next, for the disposal of the public lands hereinafter designated, being sections or parts of sections alternate to the sections granted by law to the State of Ohio, for constructing the Miami and Dayton Canal.

North of the Base Line and East of the First Principal Meridian.

Section one, three, eleven and thirteen, in township one, of range three.

North half, southwest quarter and fractional southeast quarter of section one; all of sections three, nine, eleven, fifteen, seventeen, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-three, and thirty-five; and the west half and fractional northeast quarter of section thirteen, in township two, of range three.

Section thirty-five, in township three, of range three.

The east half, the northwest quarter, and the northeast fraction of the southwest fractional quarter of section one; and all of sections three, five, seven, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-three, and thirty-five, in township one of range four.

Sections three, eleven, fifteen, twenty-three, twenty-nine, thirty-one, and thirty-three; east fraction of section nineteen, east of reserve; south fraction of section nineteen, south of reserve; fractions of section twenty-one, south and east of reserve; the fractional east half (east of river) and the west half of section twenty-seven; the east half, the north part of the northwest quarter; the south part of the northwest quarter; the north fraction of the southwest quarter and the southwest fraction of the southwest quarter of section thirty-five, in township two, of range four.

Sections twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-one thirty-three, and thirty-five, in township three, of range four.

The northwest quarter, the east fraction of the northwest quarter; the north fraction of the southeast quarter, and the southwest fractional quarter of section seven; the northeast and northwest fractional quarter (south of river,) and the south half of section seventeen; all of sections nineteen, twenty-nine, thirty-one, and thirty-three; the northeast fraction of the north half; the fractional northwest quarter, the southwest quarter, and the west fraction of the southeast quarter of section twenty-one; the northeast and northwest fractional quarters (north of river,) and the southeast and southwest fractional quarters of section twenty-seven; and the northeast fraction (north of river,) the fractional east half of the northwest quarter (north of river,) the west fraction of the southwest quarter (south of river,) the east half of the southwest quarter, and the west fraction of the southeast quarter of section thirty-five, in township one of range five.

South of the Base Line and East of the First Principal Meridian.

Section twenty-five, in township five, of range three.

Sections one, thirteen, and twenty-five, in township six, of range three.

Sections one, three, five, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-seven, thirty-three and thirty-five, in township one, of range four.

Sections one, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, twenty-one twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-seven, thirty-three, and thirty-five; the south half, the northwest quarter, the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter, and the south half of the northeast quarter of section three, in township two, of range four.

Sections one, three, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-three and thirty-five, in township three, of range four.

Sections one and three; the east half of section nine; all of sections eleven, thirteen, fifteen, twenty-three, twenty-five, and twenty-seven, the south half and the fraction of the north half (north of river, of section thirty-three, and the fractional southwest quarter (south of river) and the fraction of the southeast fractional quarter (east of river) of section thirty-five, in township four, of range four.

The northeast quarter, the west part of the southwest fractional quarter, the east part of the northwest fractional quarter, the west part of the northwest fractional quarter (south and west of river) and the fraction of the northwest fractional quarter (north of river) of section one; all of sections three, five, nine, thirteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-three, twenty-seven and thirty-one; the east half of section seven; the northeast fractional quarter (north of river;) the northwest quarter, the southeast fractional quarter, the southwest fractional quarter, (north of river) and the fraction of the southwest quarter (south of river) of section eleven; the west half of the northeast quarter, the northwest quarter, the fractional north half of the southwest quarter; the fractional south-half of the southeast quarter, and the fraction of the northeast quarter (south of river) of section fifteen; the west half, the west half of the northeast quarter, and the west half of the southeast quarter of section twenty-one; the east half, the east half of the northwest quarter, the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter, and the southwest quarter of section twenty-five; the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter, the northwest quarter, and east half of the southwest quarter, and the northwest and southeast quarters of section twenty-nine; the west half and northeast quarter of section thirty-three; and the east half and northwest quarter of section thirty-five, in township five, of range four.

The north half of section one; the northeast quarter, the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter, the east half of the northwest quarter, and the west half of the southwest quarter of section five; all of sections seven, nineteen, twenty-nine, and thirty-one; the southeast quarter and the south half of the southwest quarter of section eleven; the east half of the southeast quarter, the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter and the west half of section thirteen; the east halves of the northeast and southeast quarters of section fifteen; the west half of the northeast quarter, the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter, the west half and the southeast quarter of section seventeen; the west half of the northwest quarter, the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter, the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter, of the southwest quarter, and the west half the southwest quarter of section twenty-one; the south half of section twenty-three; the northeast and southwest quarters, the south half of the northwest quarter, and the east half of the southeast quarter of section twenty five; the northeast quarter, the southeast quarter of the north west quarter, and the west half of the southeast quarter of section twenty-seven; the northwest quarter and the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section thirty-three; the east half of the northwest quarter, the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter, and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section thirty-five, in township six, of range four.

The northwest and southwest quarters, and the west half and northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section five; all of section seven; the north half of the northwest quarter of section nine; and the southeast quarter of section eleven, in township eight, of range four.

Sections three, five, seven, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-five, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-one, and thirty-five; the east half, the southwest quarter, and the northwest fractional quarter, east of river, of section twenty-three; the north half, the west half of the southwest quarter, the east fraction of the southwest quarter, north of river, and the west fraction of the southeast quarter, north of river, section thirty-three, in township one, of range five.

Sections one, three, five, seven, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-three, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-one, thirty-three, and thirty-five; the east half, the fraction of the west half, west of river; the east fraction of the southwest quarter, and the east fraction of the north west quarter of section nine, the southwest quarter, the northeast fractional quarter, the fraction of the north half, west of river, and the east fraction of the southeast quarter of section twenty-one, and the west half, the west half of the southeast quarter, and the northeast quarter of section twenty five, in township two, of range five.

Sections one, three, five, seven, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-one, thirty-three, and thirty five, in township three, of range five.

Sections one, three, seven, thirteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-five twenty-nine, thirty-one, and thirty-three; the west part of the northeastern quarter, the northwest quarter, and the south half section five; the west half of the northwest quarter and the south half of section nine; the west half of section fifteen, and the northwest part of the northwest quarter, the southwest fraction of the northwest quarter, the southwest quarter, the south half of the southeast quarter, and the fraction of the southeast quarter, east of river, of section twenty-seven, in township four, of range five.

Fractional section three, west of reserve; all of sections five, seven, nine, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-one, thirty-one, and thirty-three; the fraction of section fifteen, west of reserve; and the fraction of section twenty-seven, west of reserve; in township five, of range five.

The east half of the northeast Quarter and the southwest Quarter of the southwest Quarter of section five; all of sections seven and thirty-one; the northeast Quarter and the east half of the northwest Quarter of section nine; the east half and northwest Quarter of the northeast Quarter, the northeast and southwest Quarters of the northwest Quarter, and the southwest Quarter of section seventeen; the west half, the northeast Quarter, the west half of the southeast Quarter, and the northeast Quarter of the southeast Quarter of section nineteen; the west half and the west half of the northeast Quarter of section twenty-one, and the east half, the southwest Quarter, and the east half and southwest Quarter of the northwest Quarter of section twenty-nine, in township six, of range five.

Sections three, five, nine, fifteen, twenty-one, and twenty-seven; the east half of the northwest Quarter the east half of the northwest Quarter, the east half of section, and the east half and southwest Quarter of, the southwest Quarter of section seven; the east half the northwest Quarter, and the northwest Quarter of the southwest Quarter of section nineteen; and the east half of the northeast Quarter and the southwest Quarter of section thirty-three, in township seven, of range five.

Sections five and nine, and the northeast Quarter the south half the northwest Quarter, and the south, east and southwest fractional Quarters of section seven in township eight, of range five.

And fractional section nineteen, in township four, of range six.

At the Land Office at CHILLICOTHE, OHIO, commencing on Monday, the twentieth day of January next, for the disposal of the public lands herein after described, being sections or parts of sections alternate to the sections granted by law to the state of Ohio, for constructing the Miami and Dayton Canal.

North of the River and East of the First Principal Meridian.

The west side of fractional section one; the north end of section three, all of sections five, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, seventeen, twenty-one, twenty-three and twenty-seven; the west half and the west half of the southeast Quarter of section twenty-five, and the west half of the southeast Quarter, the north half and the southwest Quarter of section thirty five, in township eleven, of range four.

Fractional section thirty-three, in township twelve, of range four.

The southwest Quarter of section one, and the west half of the northwest Quarter of the same section, the northeast Quarter of section three; the northwest Quarter and the west half of the northeast Quarter of section five; the south half and the east half of the northwest Quarter of section eleven; the west half of the northwest Quarter of section thirteen; and the northeast, and northwest Quarters, and the east half of the southwest Quarter of section fifteen, in township nine, of range five.

Fractional sections three and five, the north half, the southeast quarter, and the east half of the southwest quarter of section seven; the northwest, northeast, and southeast quarters of section nine; all of sections eleven, fifteen, seventeen, and twenty-three; the east half of the northeast quarter the northwest quarter and the south half of section nineteen; the northwest quarter, the east half of the southwest quarter and the east half of section twenty-one; the north half of section twenty-five; the northeast quarter of section twenty-seven; the northwest quarter, the west half of the northeast quarter, and the west half of the southeast quarter of section twenty-nine; the west half of the southwest quarter of section thirty-one; the west half of the southeast quarter of section thirty-three, and the east half and northwest quarter of section thirty-five, in township ten of range five.

Fractional section thirty-five, in township eleven, of range five.

And the west half of the northwest quarter of section seven, in township seven, of range six.

The minimum price of the lands here designated in the state of Ohio, is fixed by law at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per acre, and they are not subject to entry under any pre-emption law of Congress.

At the Land Office at QUINCY, ILLINOIS, commencing on Monday, the ninth day of December next for the disposal of the public lands within the east half of the southwest quarter of section eighteen; and the east half of the southeast quarter of section twenty-nine, in township ten north, of range six east, of 4th principal meridian.

At the land office at DIXON, ILLINOIS, commencing on Monday, the sixteenth day of December next, for the disposal of the public lands within the east part of the northeast fractional quarter of section twenty-one, and the east part of the northwest fractional quarter of the same section, in township forty-three, north of range one, east of the third principal meridian.

The northeast quarter of section eleven, in township twenty-six, of range eight, east of the 4th principal meridian; the west part of the northwest fractional quarter of section one, and the northeast fractional quarters of section two, in township sixteen, of range six, west of the 4th principal meridian.

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer; and no private entries of any lands herein described, will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this second day of September, Anno Domini, 1844.

J. TYLER.

By the President,
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any lands within the limits of the tracts above described, lying in the State of Illinois, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, and make payment therefor as soon as practicable after seeing this notice and before the day appointed for the commencement of the sale of the lands embracing the tract claimed above designated, otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

THO. H. BLAKE
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Botanic Medicine STORE,

Court St. New London, Ct.

DR. MERRILL, would return his sincere thanks to the citizens of New London and vicinity, for the very liberal patronage received during the last eighteen months; and would solicit a continuance of the same. Every package of Medicine sold at this Store is warranted pure. ☞ A full supply has been received this week.

Nov. 10, '44. 1f51

Boarding.

BOARD for a gentleman and lady can be had with as pleasant a room as there is on Main-st., by inquiring at this office.

Nov. 6, 1844. 3t

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

We have continued cause for expressing our gratitude to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe for the benefits and blessings which our country, under his kind Providence, has enjoyed during the past year. Notwithstanding the exciting scenes through which we have passed, nothing has occurred to disturb the general peace, or to derange the harmony of our political system. The great moral spectacle has been exhibited of a nation, approximating in number to 20,000,000 of people, having performed the high and important function of electing their Chief Magistrate for the term of four years, without the commission of any acts of violence, or the manifestation of a spirit of insubordination to the laws. The great and inestimable right of suffrage, has been exercised by all who were invested with it, under the laws of the different States, in a spirit dictated alone by a desire, in the selection of the agent, to advance the interests of the country, and is place beyond jeopardy the institutions under which it is our happiness to live. That the deepest interest has been manifested by all our countrymen in the result of the election, is not less true, than highly creditable to them. Vast multitudes have assembled, from time to time, at various places, for the purpose of canvassing the merits and pretensions of those who were presented for their suffrages; but no armed soldiery has been necessary to restrain, within proper limits, the popular zeal, or to prevent violent outbreaks. A principle much more controlling was found in the love of order and obedience to the laws, which, with mere individual exceptions, every where possesses the American mind, and controls with an influence far more powerful than hosts of armed men. We cannot dwell upon this picture without recognizing in it that deep and devoted attachment on the part of the People, to the institutions under which we live, which proclaims their perpetuity.—The great objection which has always prevailed against the election, by the People, of their Chief Executive officer, has been the apprehension of tumults and disorders, which might involve in ruin the entire Government. A security against this, is found not only in the fact before alluded to, but in the additional fact that, we live under a confederacy embracing already twenty-six States, no one of which has power to control the election. The popular vote in each State is taken at the time appointed by the laws, and such vote is announced by its Electoral College, without reference to the decision of the other States. The right of suffrage, and the mode of conducting the election, is regulated by the laws of each State; and the election is distinctly federative in all its prominent features. Thus it is that, unlike what might be the results under a consolidated system, riotous proceedings, should they prevail, could only affect the elections in single States, without disturbing, to any dangerous extent, the tranquillity of others. The great experiment of a political confederacy—each member of which is supreme—as to all matters appertaining to its local interests and its internal peace and happiness,—while by a voluntary compact with others, it confides to the united power of all, the protection of its citizens, in matters not domestic—has been so far crowned with complete success. The world has witnessed its rapid growth in wealth and population; and, under the guide and direction of a superintending Providence, the developments of the past may be regarded but as the shadowing forth of the mighty future. In the bright prospects of that future, we shall find, as patriots and philanthropists, the highest inducements to cultivate and cherish a love of union, and to frown down every measure or effort which may be made to alienate the States, or the People of the States, in sentiment and feeling, from each other. A rigid and close adherence to the terms of our political compact, and, above all, a sacred observance of the guaranties of the Constitution, will preserve union on a foundation which cannot be shaken; while personal liberty is placed beyond hazard or jeopardy. The guarantee of religious freedom, of the freedom of the press, of the liberty of speech, of trial by jury, of the habeas corpus, and of the domestic institutions of each of the States—leaving the private citizen in the full exercise of the high and ennobling attributes of his nature, and to each State the privilege which can only be judiciously exerted by itself, of consulting the means best calculated to advance its own happiness; these are the great and important guarantees of the Constitution, which the lovers of liberty must cherish, and the advocates of union must ever cultivate. Preserving these, and avoiding all interpolations by forced construction, under the guise of an imagined expediency, upon the Constitution, the influence of our political system is destined to be as actively and as beneficially felt on the distant shores of the Pacific, as it is now on those of the Atlantic Ocean. The only formidable impediments in the way of its successful expansion (time and space) are so far in the process of modification, by the improvements of the age, as to render no longer speculative the ability of Representatives from that remote region to come up to the Capiol, so that their constituents shall participate in all the benefits of Federal legislation. Thus it is that in the progress of time, the inestimable principles of civil liberty will be enjoyed by millions yet unborn, and the great benefits of our system of Government be extended to now distant and uninhabited regions. In view of the vast wilderness yet to be reclaimed, we may well invite the lover of freedom, of every land, to take up his abode among us, and aid us in the great work of advancing the standard of civilization and giving a wider spread to the arts and refinements of cultivated life. Our prayers should evermore be offered up to the Father of the Universe for his wisdom to direct us in the path of our duty, so as to enable us to consummate these high purposes.

One of the strongest objections which has been urged against confederacies, by writers on Government, is, the liability of the members to be tampered with by foreign Governments, or the People of foreign States, either in their local affairs, or in such as affected the peace of others, or endangered the safety of the whole Confederacy. We cannot hope to be entirely exempt from such attempts on our peace and safety. The United States are becoming too important in population and resources not to attract the observation of other nations. It, therefore, may, in progress of time, occur that opinions entirely abstract in the States in which they may prevail, and in no degree affecting their domestic institutions, may be artfully, but secretly, encouraged with a view to undermine the Union. Such opinions may become the foundation of political parties, until at last, the conflict of opinion, producing an alienation of friendly feeling among the People of the different States, may involve in one general destruction the happy institutions under which we live. It should never be borne in mind, that what is true in regard to individuals, is equally so in regard to States. An interference of one in the affairs of another is the fruitful source of family dissensions and and neighborhood disputes; and the same affects the peace, happiness and prosperity of States. It may be most devoutly hoped that the good sense of the American People will ever be ready to repel all such attempts, should they ever be made.

There has been no material change in our foreign relations since my last annual message to Congress. With all the powers of Europe we continue on the most friendly terms. Indeed, it affords me much satisfaction to state that at no former period has the peace of that enlightened and important quarter of the globe ever been, apparently, more firmly established. The conviction that peace is the true policy of nations, would seem to be growing and becoming deeper among the enlightened every where; and there is no people who have a stronger interest in cherishing the sentiments, and adopting the means of preserving and giving it permanence, than those of the United States. Among these the first and most effective are, no doubt, the strict observance of justice, and the honest and punctual fulfilment of all engagements. But it is not to be forgotten that, in the present state of the world, it is no less necessary to be ready to enforce their observance and fulfilment as reference to ourselves, than to observe and fulfil them, on our part, in regard to others.

Since the close of your last session, a negotiation has been formally entered upon between the secretary of state and her Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary residing at Washington, relative to the rights of their respective nations in and over the Oregon territory. That negotiation is still pending. Should it, during your session, be brought to a definitive conclusion, the result will be promptly communicated to Congress. I would, however, again call your attention to the recommendations contained in previous messages, designed to protect and facilitate emigration to that territory. The establishment of military posts at suitable points upon the extended line of land travel, would enable our citizens to migrate in comparative safety to the fertile regions below the falls of the Columbia, and make the provision of the existing convention for the joint occupation of the territory by subjects of Great Britain, and the citizens of the United States, more available than heretofore to the latter. These posts would constitute places of rest for the weary emigrant, where he would be sheltered securely against the dangers of attack from the Indians and be enabled to recover from the exhaustion of a long line of travel. Legislative enactments should also be made which should spread over him the aegis of our laws, so as to afford protection to his person and property when he shall have reached his distant home. In this latter respect, the British government has been much more careful of the interests of such of her people as are to be found in that country, than the United States. She has made necessary provision for their security and protection against the acts of the vicious, by disposed and lawless; and her emigrant repose in safety under the panoply of her laws. Whatever may be the result of the pending negotiation such measures are necessary. It will afford me the greatest pleasure to witness a happy and favorable termination to the existing negotiation, upon terms compatible with the public honor; and the best efforts of the government will continue to be directed to this end.

It would have given me the highest gratification in this my last annual communication to Congress, to have been able to announce to you the complete and entire settlement and adjustment of other matters in difference between the United States and the government of her Britannic majesty, which were adverted to in a previous message. It is so obviously the interest of both countries, in respect to the large and valuable commerce which exists between them, that all causes of complaint, however inconsiderable, should be, with the greatest possible promptitude, removed—that it must be regarded as cause of regret, that any unnecessary delays should be permitted to intervene. It is true that, in a pecuniary point of view, the matters alluded to are altogether insignificant in amount, when compared with the ample resources of that great nation; but they, nevertheless, more particularly that limited class which arose under seizures and detentions of American ships on the coast of Africa, upon the mistaken supposition indulged in at the time the wrong was committed, of their being engaged in the slave-trade,—deeply affect the sensibilities of this government and people. Great Britain having recognised her responsibility to repair all such wrongs, by her action in other cases, leaves nothing to be regretted upon this subject, as to all cases prior to the treaty of Washington, than the delay in making suitable reparation in such of them as fall plainly within the principle of others, which she has long since adjusted. The injury inflicted by delays in the settlement of these claims, falls with severity upon the individual claimants, and makes a strong appeal to her magnanimity and sense of justice for a speedy settlement. Other matters, arising out of the construction of existing treaties, also remain unadjusted, and will continue to be urged upon her attention.

The labors of the joint commission appointed by the two governments to run the dividing line, established by the treaty of Washington were, unfortunately, much delayed in the commencement of the season, by the failure of Congress, at its last session, to make a timely appropriation of funds to meet the expenses of the American party, and by other causes. The United States Commissioner, however, expresses his expectation that, by increased diligence and energy, the party will be able to make up for lost time.

We continue to receive assurances of the most friendly feelings on the part of all the other European powers; with each and all of whom it is so obviously our interest to cultivate the most amicable relations. Nor can I anticipate the occurrence of any event which would be likely, in any degree, to disturb those relations. Russia, the great northern power, under the judicious sway of her emperor, is constantly advancing in the road of science and improvement; while France, guided by the councils of her wise sovereign, pursues a course calculated to consolidate the general peace. Spain has obtained a breathing spell of some duration from the internal convulsions which have, through so many years, marred her prosperity; while Austria, the Netherlands, Prussia, Belgium, and the other powers of Europe, reap a rich harvest of blessings from the prevailing peace.

I informed the two houses of Congress in my message of December last, that instructions had been given to Mr. Wheaton, our minister at Berlin, to negotiate a treaty with the Germanic States composing the Zoll Verein, if it could be done—stipulating, as far as it was practicable to accomplish it, for a reduction of the heavy and onerous duties levied on our tobacco, and other leading articles of agricultural production; and yielding, in return, on our part, a reduction of duties on such articles the production of their industry, as should not come into competition, or but a limited one, with articles the product of our manufacturing industry. The executive, in giving such instructions, considered itself as acting in strict conformity with the wishes of Congress, as made known through several measures which it had adopted; all directed to the accomplishment of this important result. The treaty was, therefore, negotiated; by which essential reductions were secured in the duties levied by the Zoll Verein, on tobacco, rice, and lard, accompanied by a stipulation for the admission of raw cotton, free of duty. In exchange for which highly important concessions, a reduction of duties, imposed by the laws of the United States on a variety of articles, most of which were admitted free of all duty under the act of Congress commonly known as the Compromise law, and but few of which were produced in the United States, was stipulated on our part. This treaty was communicated to the Senate at an early day of its last session, but not acted upon until near its close; when, for the want, as I am bound to presume, of full time to consider it, it was laid upon the table. This procedure had the effect of virtually rejecting it, in consequence of a stipulation contained in the treaty, that its ratifications should be exchanged on or before a day which has already passed. The executive, acting upon the fair inference that the Senate did not intend its absolute rejection, gave instructions to our minister at Berlin to re-open the negotiation, so far as to obtain an extension of time for the exchange of ratifications. I regret, however, to say that his efforts in this respect have been unsuccessful. I am nevertheless not without hope that the great advantages which were intended to be secured by the treaty, may yet be realized.

I am happy to inform you that Belgium has, by an "arrete royale," issued in July last, assimilated the flag of the United States to her own, so far as the direct trade between the two countries is concerned. This measure will prove of great service to our shipping interest; the trade having heretofore been carried on chiefly in foreign bottoms. I flatter myself that she will speedily resort to a modification of her system relating to the tobacco trade, which would decidedly benefit the agriculture of the United States, and operate to the mutual advantage of both countries.

No definitive intelligence has yet been received from our minister, of the conclusion of a treaty with the Chinese empire; but enough is known to induce the strongest hopes that the mission will be crowned with success.

With Brazil our relations continue on the most friendly footing. The commercial intercourse between that growing empire and the United States, is becoming daily of greater importance to both; and it is the interest of both that the firmest relations of amity and good will should continue to be cultivated between them.

The republic of New Granada still withholds, notwithstanding the most persevering efforts have been employed by our Charge d' Affaires, Mr. Blackford, to produce a different result, indemnity in the case of the brig Morris. And the Congress of Venezuela, although an arrangement has been effected between our minister and the minister of Foreign Affairs of that government, for the payment of $15,000, in discharge of its liabilities in the same case, has altogether neglected to make provision for its payment. It is to be hoped that a sense of justice will soon induce a settlement of these claims.

Our late minister to Chili, Mr. Pendleton, has returned to the United States, without having effected an adjustment in the second class of the Macedonian, which is delayed on grounds altogether frivolous and untenable. Mr. Pendleton's successor has been directed to urge the claim in the strongest terms, and in the event of a failure to obtain a permanent adjustment, to report the fact to the executive at an early a day as possible, so that the whole matter may be communicated to Congress.

At your last session, I submitted to the attention of Congress, the Convention with the Republic of Peru, of the 17th of March, 1841, providing for the adjustment of the claims of citizens of the United States against that Republic; but no definitive action was taken upon the subject. I again invite to it your attention and prompt action.

In my last Annual Message I felt it to be my duty to make known to Congress, in terms both plain and emphatic, my opinion in regard to the war which has so long existed between Mexico and Texas; which since the battle of San Jacinto, has consisted altogether of predatory incursions, attended by circumstances revolting to humanity. I repeat now, what I then said that after eight years of feeble and ineffectual efforts to recover Texas, it was time that the war should have ceased. The United States had a direct interest in the question. The contiguity of the two nations to our territory was but too well calculated to involve our peace. Unjust suspicions were engendered in the mind of one or the other of belligerents against us; and, as a necessary consequence American interests were made to suffer, and our peace became daily endangered. In addition to which, it must have been obvious to all, that the exhaustion produced by the war, subjected both Mexico and Texas to the interference of other powers; which, without the interposition of this Government, might eventuate in the most serious injury to the United States. This Government from time to time, exerted its friendly offices to bring about a termination of hostilities upon terms honorable alike to both the belligerents. Its efforts in this behalf proved unavailing. Mexico seemed, almost without an object, to persevere in the war, and no other alternative was left the Executive but to take advantage of the well known dispositions of Texas, and to invite her to enter into a treaty for annexing her territory to that of the United States.

Since your last session, Mexico has threatened to renew the war, and has either made, or proposes to make formidable preparations for invading Texas.—She has issued decrees and proclamations, preparatory to the commencement of hostilities, full of threats, revolting to humanity; and which, if carried into effect, would arouse the attention of all Christendom. This new demonstration of feeling there is too much reason to believe, has been produced in consequence of the negotiation of the late treaty of annexation with Texas. The executive, therefore, could not be indifferent to such proceedings; and it felt it to be due, as well to itself as to the honor of the country, that a strong representation should be made to the Mexican government upon the subject. This was accordingly done; as will be seen by the copy of the accompanying despatch from the Secretary of State to the United States envoy at Mexico. Mexico has no right to jeopard the peace of the world by urging any longer a useless and fruitless contest. Such a condition of things would not be tolerated on the European continent. Why should it be so this? A war of desolation, such as is now threatened by Mexico, cannot be waged without involving our peace and tranquility. It is idle to believe that such a war could be looked upon with indifference by our own citizens, inhabiting adjoining States; and our neutrality would be violated, in despite of all efforts on the part of the Government to prevent it. The country is settled by emigrants from the United States, under invitations held out to them by Spain and Mexico. Those emigrants have left behind them friends and relatives who would not fail to sympathize with them in their difficulties, and who would be led by those sympathies to participate in their struggles, however energetic the action of government to prevent it. Nor would the numerous and formidable bands of Indians, the most warlike to be found in any land, which occupy the extensive regions contiguous to the States of Arkansas, Missouri, and who are in possession of large tracts of country within the limits of Texas, to remain passive.—The inclinations of those numerous tribes would lead them inviolably to war whenever pretexts exist.

Mexico has no just ground of displeasure against this Government or People for negotiating the treaty. What interest of hers was affected by the treaty? She was despoiled of nothing, since Texas was forever lost to her. The independence of Texas was recognized by several of the leading Powers of the earth. She was free to treat—free to adopt her own line of policy—free to take the course which she believed was best calculated to secure her happiness. Her Government and People decided on annexation to the United States; and the Executive saw, in the acquisition of such a territory, the means of advancing their permanent happiness and glory. What principle of good faith was thus violated? What rule of political morals was thus trampled under foot? So far as Mexico herself was concerned, the measure should have been regarded by her as highly beneficial. Her inability to reconquer Texas had been exhibited, for eight—now nine—years of fruitless and ruinous contest. In the meantime, Texas has been growing in population and resources. Emigration has flowed into her territory, from all parts of the world, in a current which continues to increase in strength. Mexico requires a permanent boundary between that young republic and herself. Texas, at no distant day, if she continues separate and detached from the United States, will inevitably seek to consolidate her strength by adding to her domain the contiguous provinces of Mexico. The spirit of revolt from the control of the Central Government has heretofore manifested itself in some of those provinces; and it is fair to infer that they would be inclined to take the first favorable opportunity to proclaim their independence, and to form close alliances with Texas. The war would thus be endless; or, if cessations of hostilities should occur, they would only endure for a season. The interests of Mexico, therefore, could in nothing be better consulted than in a peace with her neighbors, which would result in the establishment of a permanent boundary. Upon the ratification of the treaty, the Executive was prepared to treat with her on the most liberal basis. Hence the boundaries of Texas were left undefined by the treaty. The Executive proposed to settle these upon terms that all the world should have pronounced just and reasonable. No negotiation upon that point could have been undertaken between the United States and Mexico, in advance of the ratification of the treaty. We should have had no right—no power—no authority, to have conducted such a negotiation; and to have undertaken it, would have been an assumption equally revolting to the pride of Mexico and Texas, and subjecting us to the charge of arrogance; while to have proposed in advance of annexation, to satisfy Mexico for any contingent interest she might have in Texas, would have been to have treated Texas, not as an independent power, but as a mere dependency of Mexico. This assumption could not have been acted upon by the Executive, without utterly defiance your own solemn declaration that that Republic was an independent State. Mexico had, it is true, threatened war against the United States, in the event the Treaty of Annexation was ratified. The Executive could not permit itself to be influenced by this threat. It represented in this, the spirit of our People, who are ready to sacrifice much

equilibrium of peace, it be required of us to forego the unquestionable right of treating with an independent power, of our own continent, upon matters highly interesting to both, and that upon a naked and unsupported pretension of claim by a third power, to control the free will of the power with whom we treat—desired as we may be for peace, and anxious to cultivate friendly relations with the whole world, the Executive does not hesitate to say that, the People of the United States would be ready to brave all consequences, rather than submit to such condition. But no apprehension of war was entertained by the Executive; and I must express frankly, the opinion that, had the treaty been ratified by the Senate, it would have been followed by a prompt settlement, to the entire satisfaction of Mexico, of every matter of difference between the two countries. Seeing then that new preparations for hostile invasion of Texas were about to be adopted by Mexico, and that these were brought about because Texas has adopted the suggestions of the Executive upon the subject of Annexation, it could not positively have folded its arms and permitted a war, threatened to be accompanied by every act that could mark a barbarous age, to be waged against her, because she had done so.

Other considerations of a controlling character influenced the course of the Executive. The treaty which had thus been negotiated, had failed to receive the ratification of the Senate. One of the chief objections which were urged against it, was found to consist in the fact that the question of annexation had not been submitted to the ordeal of public opinion in the United States. However untenable such an objection was esteemed to be, in view of the unquestionable power of the Executive to negotiate the treaty, and the great and lasting interests involved in the question, I felt it to be my duty to submit the whole subject to Congress as the best expounders of popular sentiment. No definitive action having been taken on the subject by Congress, the question referred itself directly to the decision of the States and the People. The great popular election which has just terminated, afforded the best opportunity of ascertaining the will of the States and the People upon it. Pending that issue, it became the imperative duty of the Executive to inform Mexico that the question of annexation was still before the American People, and that, until their decision was pronounced, any serious invasion of Texas would be regarded as an attempt to forestall their judgment, and could not be looked upon with indifference. I am most happy to infer you that no such invasion has taken place, and I trust that, whatever your action may be upon it, Mexico will see the importance of deciding the matter by a resort to peaceful expedients in preference to those of arms. The decision of the People and States on this great and interesting subject has been decisively manifested. The question of annexation has been presented nakedly to their consideration. By the treaty itself, all collateral and incidental issues, which were calculated to divide and distract the public councils, were carefully avoided. These were left to the wisdom of the future to determine. It presented, I repeat, the isolated question of a annexation; and in that form it has been subjected to the ordeal of public sentiment. A controlling majority of the People, and a large majority of the States, have declared in favor of immediate annexation. Instructions have thus come up to both branches of Congress, from their respective constituents, in terms the most emphatic. It is the will of both the People and the States, that Texas shall be annexed to the Union promptly and immediately. It may be hoped that, in carrying into execution the public will, thus declared, all collateral issues may be avoided. Future Legislatures can best decide as to the number of States which should be formed out of the territory, when the time has arrived for deciding that question. So with all others. By the treaty the United States assumed the payment of the debts of Texas, to an amount not exceeding $10,000,000, to be paid, with the exception of a sum falling short of $3,000,000, exclusively out of the proceeds of the sales of her public lands. We could not with honor, take the lands, without assuming the full payment of the incumbrances upon them.

Nothing has occurred since your last session, to induce a doubt that the dispositions of Texas remain unaltered. No intimation of an altered determination, on the part of her Government and People, has been published to the Executive. She still desires to throw herself under the protection of our laws, and to participate of the blessings of our federative system; while every American interest would seem to require it. The extension of our coast-wise and foreign trade to an amount almost incalculable—the enlargement of the market for our manufactures—a constantly growing market for our agricultural productions—safety to our frontiers, and additional strength and stability to the Union—these are the results which would rapidly develope themselves, upon the consummation of the measure of annexation. In such event, I will not doubt but that Mexico would find her true interest in meeting the advances of this Government in a spirit of amity.

Nor do I apprehend any serious complaint from any other quarter; no sufficient ground exists for such complaint. We should therefore be no respecter with the rights of any other nation. There cannot be greater error than the idea, any design on our part to do so with their possessions on this Continent. We have interposed no impediments in the way of such acquisitions of territory, large and extensive as many of them are, as the leading powers of Europe have made from time to time, in every part of the world. We seek no conquest made by war. No intrigue will have been resorted to, or acts of diplomacy employed, to accomplish the annexation of Texas. Free and independent herself, she asks to be received into our Union. It is a question for her own decision, whether she shall be received or not.

The two Governments having already agreed, through their respective organs, on the terms of annexation, I would recommend their adption by Congress in the form of a joint resolution, or act, to be perfected and made binding on the two countries when adopted in like manner by the Government of Texas.

In order that the subject may be fully presented in all its bearings, the correspondence which has taken place, in reference to it, since the adjournment of Congress, between the United States, Texas, and Mexico, is here with transmitted.

The amendments proposed by the Senate to the Convention concluded between the United States and Mexico on the 2nd of November, 1843, have been communicated through our Minister for the concurrence of the Mexican Government; but although urged thereto, no action has yet been had on the subject: nor has any answer been given which would authorise a favorable conclusion in the future.

The Decree of September, 1843, in relation to the retail trade, the order for the expulsion of foreigners, and that of a more recent date in regard to passports—all of which are considered as in violation of the Treaty of Amity and Commerce between the two countries, have led to a correspondence of considerable length between the Minister for Foreign Relations and our Representative at Mexico, but without any satisfactory result. They remain still unadjusted; and many and serious inconveniences have already resulted to our citizens in consequence of them.

Questions growing out of the act of disarming a body of Texian troops under the command of Major Snively, by an officer in the service of the United States, acting under the orders of our Government; and the forcible entry into the Custom-house at Bryarly's Landing, on Red River, by certain citizens of the United States, and taking away therefrom the goods seized by the Collector of the Customs, as forfeited under the laws of Texas, have been adjusted, so far as the powers of the Executive extend. The correspondence between the two Governments in reference to both objects, will be found among the accompanying documents. It contains a full statement of all the facts and circumstances, with the views taken on both sides, and the principles on which the questions have been adjusted. It remains for Congress to make the necessary appropriation to carry the arrangement into effect, which I respectfully recommend".

The greatly improved condition of the Treasury, affords a subject for general congratulation. The calamity which had fallen on trade and commerce, and which subjected the Government to the necessity of resorting to loans, and the issue of Treasury notes, to a large amount, has passed away; and, after the payment of upwards of $7,000,000, on account of the interest, and in redemption of more than $5,000,000 of the public debt, which falls due on the 1st of January next, and setting apart upwards of $2,000,000 for the payment of outstanding Treasury notes, and meeting an instalment of the debts of the corporate cities of the District of Columbia—an estimated surplus of upwards of $7,000,000, over and above the existing appropriations, will remain in the Treasury at the close of the fiscal year. Should the Treasury notes continue outstanding, as heretofore, that surplus will be considerably augmented. Although all interest has ceased upon them, and the Government has invited their return to the Treasury, yet they remain outstanding; affording great facilities to commerce, and establishing the fact that, under a well-regulated system of finance, the Government has resources within itself, which render it independent in time of need, not only of private loans, but also of bank difficulties.

The only remaining subject of regret is, that the remaining stocks of the Government do not fall due at an earlier day; since their redemption would be entirely within its control. As it is, may be well worthy the consideration of Congress, whether the laws establishing the sinking fund—under the operation of which the debts of the Revolution and last war with Great Britain were, to a great extent, extinguished—should not, with proper modifications, (so as to prevent an accumulation of surpluses, and limited to amount to a specific sum,) be re-enacted. Such provision, which would authorise the Government to go into the market for a purchase of its own stock, on fair terms, would serve to maintain its credit at the highest point, and prevent, to a great extent, those fluctuations in the price of its securities which might under other circumstances, affect its credit. No apprehension of this sort is, at this moment, entertained; since the stocks of the Government which but two years ago were offered for sale to capitalists, at home and abroad, at a depreciation, and could find no purchasers, are now greatly above par in the hands of the holders; but a wise and prudent forecast admonishes us to place beyond the reach of contingency the public credit.

It must also be a matter of unmingled gratification, that, under the existing financial system—resting upon the act of 1789, and the resolution of 1816,—the currency of the country has attained a state of perfect soundness; and the rates of exchange between different parts of the Union, which, in 1841, denoted, by their enormous amount, the great depreciation, and in fact worthlessness of the currency in most of the States—are now reduced to little more than the mere expense of transporting specie from place to place, and the risk incidental to the operation. In a new country like that of the United States—where so many inducements are held out for speculation—the depositories of the surplus revenue, consisting of Banks of any description, when it reaches any considerable amount, require the closest vigilance on the part of the government. All banking institutions, under whatever denomination they may pass, are governed by an almost exclusive regard to the interests of the stockholders. That interest consists in the augmentation of profits, in the form of dividends, and a large surplus revenue entrusted to their custody is but too apt to lead to excessive loans and to extravagantly large issues of paper. As a necessary consequence, prices are nominally increased, and the speculative mania everywhere seizes upon the public mind. A fictitious state of prosperity for a season exists; and, in the language of the day, money becomes plenty. Contracts are entered into by individuals, resting on this unsubstantial state of things, but the delusion speedily passes away, and the country is overrun by an indebtedness so weighty as to overwhelm many, and to visit every department of industry with great and ruinous embarrassment. The greatest vigilance becomes necessary on the part of Government to guard against this state of things. The depositors must be given distinctly to understand that the favors of the Government will be altogether withdrawn, or substantially diminished, if its revenues shall be regarded as additions to their banking capital, or as the foundation of an enlarged circulation. The Government, through its revenue has, at all times, an important part to perform in connection with the currency; and it greatly depends upon its vigilance and care, whether the country be involved in embarrassments similar to those which it has had recently to encounter; or, aided by the action of the Treasury, shall be preserved in a sound and healthy condition.

The dangers to be guarded against are greatly augmented by to large a surplus of revenue. When that surplus greatly exceeds in amount what shall be required by a wise and prudent forecast to meet an foreseen contingencies, the Legislature itself may come to be seized with a disposition to indulge in extravagant appropriations to objects, many of which may—and most probably would—be found to conflict with the Constitution. A fancied expediency is elevated above constitutional authority; and a reckless and wasteful extravagance but too certainly follows. The important power of taxation, which, when exercised in its most restricted form, is a burden on labor and production, is resorted to under various pretexts, for purposes having no affinity to the motives which dictated its grant, and the extravagance of Government stimulates individual extravagance. In this spirit of a wild and ill regulated speculation, involves one and all in its unfortunate results. In view of such fatal consequences, it may be laid down as an axiom, founded in moral and political truth, that no greater taxes should be imposed than are necessary for an economical administration of the Government; and that all never exists beyond, should be reduced or modified. This done we do in no way conflict with the exercise of a sound discrimination in the selection of the article to be taxed, which a due regard to the public weal would at all times suggest to the Legislative mind. It leaves the range of selection undefined; and such selection should always be made with an eye to the great interests of the country. Composed as is the Union, of separate and independent States, a patriotic Legislature will not fail in consulting the interests of the parts, to adopt such course as will be best calculated to advance the harmony of the whole; and thus ensure that permanency in the policy of the Government without which all efforts to advance the public prosperity are vain and frivolous. This great and vitally important task rests with Congress; and the Executive can do no more than recommend the general principles which should govern in its execution.

I refer you to the report of the Secretary of War, for an exhibition of the condition of the army; and recommend to you, as well worthy your best consideration, many of the suggestions it contains. The Secretary in no degree exaggerates the great importance, of pressing forward without delay, in the work of erecting and finishing the fortifications, to which he particularly alludes. Much has been done towards placing our cities and roadsteads in a state of security against the hazards of hostile attack, within the last four years; but, considering the new elements which have been, of late years, employed in the propelling of ships, and formidable implements of destruction which have been brought into service, we cannot be too active or vigilant in preparing and perfecting the means of defence. I refer you, also, to his report for a full statement of the condition of the Indian tribes within our jurisdiction. The Executive has abated no effort in carrying into effect the well-established policy of the Government, which contemplates a removal of all the tribes residing within the limits of the several States beyond those limits; and it is now enabled to congratulate the country at the prospect of an early consummation of this object. Many of the tribes have already made great progress in the arts of civilized life; and through the operation of the schools established among them, aided by the efforts of the pious men of various religious denominations—who devote themselves to the task of their improvement—we may fondly hope that, the remains of the formidable tribes which were once the masters of this country will, in their transition from the savage state, to a condition of refinement and cultivation, add another brilliant trophy to adorn the labors of a well-directed philanthropy.

The accompanying report of the Secretary of the Navy, will explain to you the situation of that branch of the service. The present organization of the Department, imparts to its operations great efficiency; but I concur fully in the propriety of a division of the Bureaus. The subjects, as now arranged, are incongruous, and require, to a certain extent, information and qualifications altogether dissimilar.

The operations of the squadron on the coast of Africa has been conducted with all due attention to the object which led to its organization; and I am happy to say that the officers and crews have enjoyed the best possible health, under the system adopted by the officers in command. It is believed the United States is the only nation which has, by its laws, subjecting to the punishment of death, as pirates, those who may be engaged in the slave-trade. A similar enactment on the part of other nations would not fail to be attended by beneficial results.

In consequence of the difficulties which have existed in the way of securing titles for the necessary grounds, operations have not yet been commenced towards the establishment of the Navy Yard at Memphis. So soon as the title is perfected, no further delay will be permitted to intervene. It is well worthy of your consideration, whether Congress should not direct the establishment of a rope-walk, in connection with the contemplated Navy Yard, as a measure not only of economy, but as highly useful and necessary. The only establishment of the sort now connected with the service is located at Boston; and the advantages of a similar establishment, convenient to the hemp-growing region, must be apparent to all.

The report of the Secretary presents other matters to your consideration, of an important character in connection with the service.

In referring you to the accompanying report of the Postmaster General, it affords me continued cause of gratification to be able to advert to the fact, that the affairs of the Department, for the last four years, have been so conducted as, from its unaided resources, to meet its large expenditures. On my coming into office a debt of nearly $500,000 existed against the Department, which Congress discharged by an appropriation from the Treasury. The Department, on the 4th of March next, will be found, under the management of the present efficient head, free of debt or embarrassment, which could only have been done by the observance and practice of the greatest vigilance and economy. The law we have contemplated, throughout, that the Department should be self-sustained; but it may become necessary, with the wisest regard to public interests, to introduce amendments and alterations in the system. There is a strong desire manifested in many quarters, so to alter the tariff of letter postage as to reduce the amount of tax at present imposed. Should such a measure be carried into effect, to the full extent desired, it cannot well be doubted but that, for the first years of its operation, a diminished revenue would be collected, the supply of which would necessarily constitute a charge upon the Treasury. Whether such a result would be desirable, it will be for Congress, in its wisdom, to determine. It may in general be asserted, that radical alterations in any system should rather be brought about gradually, than by sudden changes; and by pursuing this prudent policy in the reduction of letter postage, the Department might still sustain itself through the revenue which would accrue by the increase of letters. The state and condition of the public Treasury has, heretofore, been such as to have precluded the recommendation of any material change. The difficulties upon this head have, however, ceased and a large discretion is now left to the Government.

I cannot too strongly urge the policy of authorising the establishment of a line of steamships regularly to ply between this country and foreign ports, and upon our own waters, for the transportation of the mail. The example of the British Government is well worthy of imitation in this respect. The belief is strongly entertained that the emoluments arising from the transportation of mail matter to foreign countries, would operate of itself as an inducement to cause individual enterprise to undertake that branch of the task; and the remuneration of the Government would consist in the addition readily made to our steam navy in case of emergency by the ships so employed. Should this suggestion meet your approval, the propriety of placing such ships under the command of experienced officers of the Navy will not escape your observation. The application of steam to the purpose of naval warfare, cogently recommends an extensive steam marine as important in estimating the defences of the country. Fortunately, this may be attained by us to a great extent without incurring any large amount of expenditure. Steam vessels to be employed in the transportation of the mails on our principal water-courses, lakes, and parts of our coast, could also be so constructed as to be efficient as war vessels when needed; and would of themselves constitute a formidable force in order to repel attacks from abroad. We cannot be blind to the fact, that other nations have already added large numbers of steam ships to their naval armaments, and that this new and powerful agent is destined to revolutionize the condition of the world. It becomes the United States therefore, looking to their security, to adopt a similar policy; and the plan suggested will enable them to do so at a small comparative cost.

I take the greatest pleasure in bearing testimony to the zeal and untiring industry which has characterized the conduct of the members of the Executive Cabinet. Each, in his appropriate sphere, has rendered the most efficient aid in carrying on the Government, and it will not, I trust, appear out of place for me to bear this public testimony. The cardinal objects which should ever be held in view by those entrusted with the administration of public affairs, are rigidity, and without favor or affection, so to interpret the national will, expressed in the laws, as that injustice should be done to none—justice to all. This has been the rule upon which they have acted; and thus it is believed that few cases, if any, exist, wherein our fellow-citizens, who from time to time have been drawn to the Seat of Government for the settlement of their transactions with the Government, have gone away dissatisfied. Where the testimony has been perfected, and was extended satisfactory, their claims have been promptly audited; and this in the absence of all favoritism or partiality. The Government which is not just to its own people, can neither claim their affection, nor the respect of the world. At the same time the closest attention has been paid to those matters which relate more immediately to the present concerns of the country. Order and efficiency in each branch of the public service, have prevailed, accompanied by a system of the most rigid responsibility on the part of the receiving and disbursing agents. The fact, in illustration of the truth of this remark, deserves to be noticed, that the revenues of the Government, amounting in the last four years to upwards of $120,000,000, have been collected and disbursed, through the numerous Governmental agents, without the loss, by default, of any amount worthy of serious commentary.

The appropriations made by Congress for the improvement of the rivers of the West, and of the harbors on the lakes, are in a course of judicious expenditure under suitable agents; and are destined, it is to be hoped, to realize all the benefits designed to be accomplished by Congress. I cannot, however, sufficiently impress upon Congress, the great importance of withholding appropriations from improvements which are not ascertained, by previous examination and survey, to be necessary for the shelter and protection of trade from the dangers of storms and tempests. Without this precaution, the expenditures are but too apt to enure to the benefit of individuals; without reference to the only consideration which can render them constitutional—the public interests and the general good.

I cannot too earnestly urge upon you the interests of the District over which, by the Constitution, Congress has exclusive jurisdiction. It would be deeply to be regretted should there be, at any time, ground to complain of neglect on the part of a community which, detached as it is from the parental care of the States of Virginia and Maryland, can only expect aid from Congress, as its local legislature.—Among the subjects which claim your attention, is the prompt organization of an asylum for the insane, who may be found, from time to time, sojourning within the District. Such course is also demanded by considerations which apply to branches of the public service. For the necessities in this behalf, invite your particular attention to the report of the Secretary of the Navy.

I have thus, gentlemen of the two Houses of Congress, presented you a true and faithful picture of the condition of public affairs, both foreign and domestic. The wants of the public service are made known to you; and matters of no ordinary importance are urged upon your consideration. Shall I not be permitted to congratulate you on the happy auspices under which you have assembled, and at the important change in the condition of things which has occurred in the last three years? During that period, questions with foreign powers, of vital importance to the peace of our country, have been settled and adjusted. A desolating and wasting war with savage tribes, has been brought to a close. The internal tranquility of the country, threatened by agitating questions, has been preserved. The credit of the Government, which had experienced a temporary embarrassment, has been thoroughly restored. Its coffers, which, for a season, were empty, have been replenished. A currency, nearly uniform, in its value, has taken the place of one depreciated and almost worthless. Commerce and manufactures which had suffered in common with every other interest, have once more revived; and the whole country exhibits an aspect of prosperity and happiness. Trade and labor, no longer governed by a wild and speculative mania, rest upon a solid and substantial footing; and the rapid growth of our cities, in every direction, bespeaks most strongly the favorable circumstances by which we are surrounded. My happiness, in the retirement which shortly awaits me, is the ardent hope which I experience, that this state of prosperity is neither deceptive nor destined to be short lived; and that measures which have not yet received its sanction, but which I cannot but regard as closely connected with the honor, glory, and still more enlarged prosperity of the country, are destined, at an early day, to receive the approval of Congress. Under these circumstances, and with these anticipations, I shall most gladly leave to others, more able than myself, the noble and pleasing task of sustaining the public prosperity. I shall carry with me into retirement the gratifying reflection that, as my sole object throughout has been to advance the public good, I may not entirely have failed in accomplishing it; and this gratification is heightened in no small degree by the fact that when, under a deep and abiding sense of duty, I have found myself constrained to resort to the qualified Veto, it has neither been followed by disapproval on the part of the People, nor weakened in any degree their attachment to that great conservative feature of our Government.

JOHN TYLER.

WASHINGTON, *December*, 1844.

Congress.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 3, 1844.

SENATE.—The Private Secretary of the President appeared with the message, which, being read

Mr. Evans moved the printing of 1,500 copies with the documents, and 3,000 without. Adopted.

Mr. White, of Indiana, gave notice that he would introduce a Bill to extend and complete the Cumberland Road, in the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Also a Bill making provision for the completion of the Erie and Wabash Canal.

The Senate adjourned at half past one.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—An order was adopted to appoint the Standing Committees of the House

Twenty-Fifth Rule Rescinded.—Mr. Adams presented the following:

Resolved, that the 25th Standing Rule of the House be, and the same hereby is rescinded.

Mr. Thompson, of Mississippi, moved to lay the Resolution upon the table, which was lost—ayes 81, noes 101.

The question recurred upon the resolution of Mr. Adams. The yeas and nays being ordered, the vote was ayes 108, noes 88.

Mr. Johnson of Tennessee, now called for the reading of the Message, and it was read accordingly.

The Message having been read, a debate arose upon the question of printing and reference.

Mr. Weller, of Ohio, moved to print 15,000 extra copies of the Message with the accompanying documents, and 5000 without. The motion was adopted.

A debate arose upon referring the Message to a Committee of the Whole, in which Messrs Davis, of Ia., Parmenter, of Massachusetts, Dromgoole of Va. participated.

Surplus Revenue.—Mr. Davis, of Ky., introduced a Joint Resolution to distribute the fourth instalment of the Surplus Revenue to the States, as due them under a former act of Congress. Objections were made as to the order of the Resolution, when the Speaker decided to receive it.

Mr. Weller moved to lay the Resolution upon the table, which motion prevailed. Ayes, 105; Noes, 68.

Naturalization Laws.—Mr. J. R. Ingersoll gave notice of his intensions to to bring in a bill to amend the Naturalization Laws.

Postages.—Notice was also given of an intention to introduce a bill reducing the rates of postage, when the House adjourned.

IN SENATE, Dec. 4th.—The Senate, to-day, elected a chaplain—the Rev. Mr. Tustin, a Presbyterian.—The standing committees were ordered, on motion of Mr. Benton, to be appointed by the president *pro tempore*, instead of by ballot. Mr. Ashley Senator elect from Arkansas, took his seat. The Senate adjourned without doing any business.

IN THE HOUSE, Mr. Burke offered a resolution for the appointment of a select committee to investigate the concerns of the banks of the District of Columbia, and inquire upon what authority they are doing business as banks. The resolution was agreed to, ayes [illegible]

Mr. Duncan's bill for fixing a uniform mode and time for the election of President and Vice President of the United States, was made the special order for Monday next. The House elected, on the 3d ballot, the Rev. Mr. Daly, of Indiana, a Methodist, as its chaplain; and then adjourned.

A GENTLE ACT.—A stranger viewing the desolation caused by the late gale and floods on the low grounds near the foot of Church street, in this city, stopped in front of a small cottage which had been washed from its foundation, and kindly accosted the owner, who was busily engaged in making such repairs as his wrecked domicil, as he was able and inquired why he did not procure a room in a house near by, which seemed to offer a better shelter for a family of several small children. 'Because,' said the sufferer, 'I have no money to pay the rent.' 'But I will pay the rent,' said the stranger. 'That is very kind,' said the poor man, 'but this house is mine; and if I can repair it my family can be made comfortable without further expense. The stranger drew out his wallet and handed the poor man thirty dollars, and before he could recover his surprise, the stranger had turned to go away, and upon being pressed to leave his name, he replied, 'No, the money cost me no more than it was good without my name. Use it in repairing your house.' It is needless to add that materials for the repairs were quickly procured, and one family made comfortable and happy by the generosity of a stranger.—*Buffalo Com. Adv.*

THE OLDEST REPUBLIC ON EARTH.—The American Quarterly Review contains a letter from G. W. Irving, Esq., giving a sketch of his visit to San Marino, a small Republic in Italy, between the Apennines, the Po and the Adriatic. The territory of the State is only 40 miles in circumference, and its population about 7,000. The Republic was founded more than 1,400 years ago, on moral principle, industry and equality, and has preserved its liberty and independence amidst all the wars and discords which have raged around it. Bonaparte respected it, and even sent an embassy to express his sentiments of friendship and fraternity. It is governed by a Captain Regent, chosen every six months by the representatives of the people, (sixty-six in number,) who are chosen every six months by the people. The taxes are light, the farm houses are neat, the fields well cultivated, and on all sides are seen comfort and peace, the happy effects of morality, simplicity, liberty and justice.

Andrew Jackson's Popularity.

We fully agree with the following remarks from the Ohio Statesman:

"There is one remarkable trait about the character of General Jackson that endears him to the people.—It is the secret of his great and overpowering popularity. We allude to the warm and ardent feelings for the laboring masses of mankind. His whole soul has always been directed to their freedom from the oppressions of corporate wealth and aristocratic rule. A more sincere devoted and ardent friend they never can have. In him the working men was truly represented. His love for, and reliance on the laboring masses, bore him up in all his conflicts with the money power; and it was knowledge of his great attachment and confidence in the people, that rendered the money aristocrats so bitter against him.

A COON PREDICTION FULFILLED!—The Louisville Journal, one of the most virulent and rabid papers in Coondom, in September last uttered the following prediction;

'The Nashville Union is calling for justice to James K. Polk.' * * * 'If the Loods will be good enough to wait patiently, the people will do 'justice to James K. Polk' in about six weeks."

That's a fact. The people *here* done "justice to Jim K. Polk," and Henry Clay into the bargain.—*Springfield Dem.*

The New Hampshire Legislature have passed a resolution abolishing regimental musters.

THE NEWS.

Norwich, Conn, Dec. 12, 1844.

The President's Message.

We take pleasure in laying this document before our readers, and doubt not its perusal will give them the same pleasure that it has afforded us. The president speaks of the peaceful commencement, continuance, and close of the recent presidential election, as yielding the strongest evidence of the patriotism and intelligence and deep moral feelings of the people; and expresses the earnest hope that the dissensions which have distracted and broken down other republics may be avoided among us, and that the blessings, civil and religious, which are now extended to us in the highest degree, may thereby be perpetuated.

Our foreign relations are briefly adverted to as of a friendly character in the main. The world at present seems to be in the enjoyment of a state of repose—the horrors of war are banished for the quiet blandishments of peace. A negotiation has been entered upon with Great Britain relative to the rights of the two governments in and over the Oregon territory, but not yet concluded.

The President notices the belligerent aspect that Mexico has assumed towards Texas since the last session of Congress, but refers with gratification to the fact that no serious invasion has taken place. The interests of humanity, the interests alike of Mexico and Texas, demand that the predatory incursions which have been carried on between these two countries since the battle of San Jacinto should cease. "The United States," remarks the President, "have a direct interest in this question. The contiguity of the two nations to our territory is but too well calculated to involve our peace."

The subject of re-annexing Texas is again brought forward and strongly urged upon Congress. The president regards the late election as an index of the will of the people upon this question. Added to this, the measure is strongly demanded by the general interests of this country, and will highly promote the prosperity of its manufactures and its agricultural products. The president is not disposed, in effecting annexation, to pursue any course which will conflict with the rights of Mexico, or give that nation just cause for dissatisfaction.

The condition of the treasury is stated by the President to be greatly improved. Provision has been made for the redemption of more than 5,000,000 dollars of the public debt on the 1st of January; and 2,000,000 more have been set apart for the payment of outstanding treasury notes.

Some improvements, such as erecting and finishing fortifications, are recommended in the War Department; and some suggestions thrown out having connection with the establishment of the new Navy Yard at Memphis.

The Post Office Department, under the able and efficient officer now at its head, has met its large expenditures, and is now free of debt. When Mr. Tyler came into office, a debt of nearly 500,000 dollars existed against the Department, which Congress discharged by an appropriation from the treasury. The practice of great vigilance and economy on the part of Mr. Wickliffe has been necessary to keep the Department free from embarrassment, and much credit is due to that gentleman for having done so. The president recommends a reduction of postage as a measure for which a strong desire has been manifested in different parts of the country.

The president also recommends the establishment of an insane asylum in the District of Columbia, for the benefit of unfortunate individuals "who may be found from time to time sojourning within the District." The only objection to such a project that we know of, is that, it carried out, it might have a tendency to this the two houses of Congress, and might on some occasions prevent quorums from being in attendance. Some benefit, however, might be derived by cooling the distempered brains of some M. C's, who now give no small trouble the country.

Democracy.

Amid all the ravings of disappointed whig ambition, and the screams of whig panic makers, the democracy of the country, the bone and sinew, the rank and file are calm as a summer's morning. Standing immovable on their original ground, without disguise or concealment, asserting the rights of the people, they have just achieved a most glorious victory, against a combination of all the elements best calculated to overbear the popular strength. The whig presses talk of demoguoism and unhallowed influences as operating on the election just passed. But just look at it. The whigs conducted the contest on the principles of the pocket. The capitalist worked like a slave to establish a government that should increase his hoards. The laboring man toiled for an increase of his wages and means of living. Now in New-England—money loving New-England, it must be evident that mere demagoguism and party machinery must be powerless against so strong a tide of money power. And to our mind, it is one of the brightest signs of the times, that the whigs in manufacturing New-England, were not able to sweep away every trace of opposition to their specious doctrines. That so strong a minority exists in old Connecticut, after the searching, withering operations of the whigs, is matter not only of astonishment, but of high gratification. The republic is yet safe. The government, notwithstanding the most unscrupulous efforts, is yet out of the hands of the money-changers. The people have resisted the most artful appeals to their pecuniary interest, and high and dry above the storms of party passion, stand the rock founded institutions of free America.

The fact is the people are wiser and more independent than they are supposed to be. They know that the arguments of the whigs were wretched sophistries. They have not been led by demagogues, but by a vivid apprehension of right and truth. Democracy, while it strenuously maintains the personal rights of the poor, never wars against the property of the rich, nor throws a single obstacle in the way of pecuniary advancement. It does indeed resist unequal privileges and the introduction of that machinery by which the rich are made richer and the poor poorer. But there never was a more unfounded calumny than that propagated by the whigs representing Mr. Polk as unfriendly to New-England interests, and particularly to the tariff. This assertion can be proved by reference to facts.

It has been charged on the democratic leaders that they successfully preached tariff doctrines in Pennsylvania against Mr. Clay. They have charged with representing Mr. Clay as unfriendly to a tariff, and thus misleading the ignorant boors of the Key-Stone State into the support of Mr. Polk. Now, what are the facts?

In June 1844 Mr. Polk replied to a letter written by Mr. Kane of Pennsylvania, propounding certain questions appertaining to the tariff, with a frankness native to his character, and to democracy. Mr. Polk replied that he was in favor of a revenue tariff, sufficient for the wants of an economical government, discriminated so as to protect home manufactures. These are the well known doctrines of the democratic party at large, regarding this important subject. In September 1844, Mr. Clay was addressed by Mr. Hershaw of Georgia, and his opinion was requested on this said tariff. Mr. Clay replies by imitating also the language of Mr. Polk, and saying that he too is in favor of a revenue tariff for an economical government, discriminating in favor of domestic manufactures! The doctrine of the two candidates, as put forth in the two letters above mentioned, was found to be precisely identical, without the shadow of shade difference!! These two letters were published side by side in parallel columns, and thus circulated all over the State of Pennsylvania. And there it was found that all the anti-tariff doctrines preached against Mr. Clay, were his own words, recently uttered, and recently published to the world.

The difficulty of the matter is, Mr. Clay's letter was written for Southern eyes and for a Southern market. Here's where the shoe pinches.

Democracy practises no such dishonest tricks. Mr. Polk has uniformly maintained the same attitude towards every section of the country. He is emphatically without disguise and without concealment. Mr. Van Buren, (the prince of intriguers and dissemblers, according to whig representations,) would have disdained the compromise of a Maine politic principle for the sake of advancement. He would rather have trod in the footsteps of Mr. Clay, as a candidate for the Presidency, than he would have cut off his right hand.

To our fellow democrats we would say, do not insult your fallen enemies, as they did you in 1840. Show them a bright example of dignified democratic forbearance, as you have recently shown them an illustrious and memorable example of your democratic strength. As for the whig panic makers, heed them no more than you would gad flies and mosquitoes in a hot summer day. Brush them aside, and pass on. They are powerless for evil, as they are innocent of all good intentions towards the people. Relax not your vigilance and slumber not in the arms of victory. The spring election is coming on, and Connecticut must be redeemed.

That you have resisted the blandishment and seductive influence of whiggery, is highly creditable to you, and to our free institutions. Our foes for popular government have passed away. The same trial for democracy will not soon occur again, and we trust your firmness of principle will never again be put to so severe a test.

James Knox Polk, at present the "embodiment" of democratic principles, is well known, the whigs to the contrary notwithstanding. His life and political opinions stand out in transparent characters before the world. The sage of the Hermitage is his exemplar and guide. We believe that democracy seeks the greatest good of the greatest number, and that President Polk, in carrying out his well known principles, will promote the highest interests of this mighty nation. We are verily persuaded that he will not be a mere party President, but in the fearless discharge of his duty, will seek the common good of all classes, and of every section of the country. He is pledged to a tariff that shall protect *every* interest alike.

While the democratic party rejoice at their hardly won triumph, let not the whigs mourn as those who have no hope. Mr. Polk, (we have it from the best authority) has neither horns nor heels. Such cavalry as Sikes and Kellogg may indeed gnaw their files, and grow fat if they can, but your honest, deceived whigs had better hold still and keep cool, and not curse Mr. Polk until they see indeed, every thing turned topsy turvy. But if they should find every thing right side up at the close of his presidential term, we trust they will be candid enough to say, that they were *at least, very a little disappointed.*

"This is the first time, fellow-citizens, in the history of our country that a candidate of a minority was ever placed in the executive chair."

So spoke Ex-Gov. Ellsworth, the ever to be remembered sage and statesman who, in 1839, declared that there was "not specie enough in the world to do the business of the United States." And the last declaration of this famous man is about as true as the first. Col. Polk is not the president of a minority, as Mr. Ellsworth ought to know and would know if he had carefully computed the popular vote of the country. But suppose Col. Polk to be elected by a minority, (a supposition by the way which has no foundation in reality,) would this be the "first time in the history of our country that a candidate of a minority was ever placed in the executive chair"? What was John Q. Adams but "a candidate of a minority? Mr. Adams did not even receive a plurality of the popular vote, and yet he was made President.

Suppose another case. There were about 5,000 democrats in the state of New-York who voted for Birney for President, while at the same time they cast their votes with the democracy on the gubernatorial election. Had 6,000 more votes been cast in the same way, Mr. Clay would have carried the State; and by that means have become President, with not only a large majority, but a plurality even of the popular vote against him. What a spectacle would that have been to look at! The people declaring by a majority of 135,000, and by 70,000 plurality, that they did not want Henry Clay for their president, and yet forced to take him!

And such, permit us to say, would have been just the condition of things that would have suited the federalists. They are not willing that the people should choose their own rulers, or make their own laws. Hence we see them, since the people have declared in favor of Mr. Polk, trying to defeat him in the electoral colleges, and to secure the election of Mr. Van Buren or some other man that the people have not called for. Happily, in this as in the rest of their schemes they have signally failed.

Native Americanism.

One of the last strings upon which Mr. Clay pulled to hoist himself into the presidential chair, is said to have been Native Americanism. Just upon the eve of election, a letter from him embracing fully the views of the Natives, is reported to have been shown in the city of New-York. That bait took some, but not quite strong enough to make a President of that 'same old Coon.'

It now appears that upon this question also Mr. Clay had two sides. Last April, according to the Palladium, the leading Coon paper in this State, Mr. Clay wrote a letter 'warning the whigs against Nativism.' Poor fellow! how he turned and turned and floundered for the sake of being President, and 'knodded kwite kum it' at last.

Virginia.

The Richmond Enquirer states that if the members of the Virginia Legislature were, at the election for senator, to vote in accordance with the votes of their counties or districts at the late presidential election, 17 whigs would vote for a democratic senator, and 7 democrats would vote for a whig—leaving a democratic majority of 10 on joint ballot.

POCKETING THE STAKES.—The Buffalo Courier of Monday says: Emerson B. Gould was examined on Saturday, and held to bail in $500, on a charge of appropriating to his own use money put up in a bet between W. R. Lount and H. W. Brooks, and handed to him to be deposited with his employers, Wyncoop & Hathaway, of the U. S. Hotel. When Mr. Lount (dem.) called for the stakes, it was not at all agreeable to find that he had not only lost what he expected to win, but his own money besides. As may naturally be supposed, the culprit is a whig.

ORIGINAL STAINED

Very much like division.

Some of the coons are for going pell-mell into Native Americanism, and merging all that are left of their live Americanism, and merging all that are left of their broken and scattered troops in the ranks of that much-room concerns; and other some are as fierce against the Natives as so many blood hounds. The Tribune of New York, ex-Gov. Ellsworth, and others are urging the coons most vehemently not to disband; but to stick to whiggery. The New Haven Courier, a leading coon print, is with equal vehemence crying out, "Hurrah for the Native Americans!" Precisely where this will end we are not able now to say. If the coons all turn to Native Americans, or the Native Americans all turn to coons, harmony will again be restored, and the party, whatever be its name, will be prepared for action once more.

Such a result, however, is scarcely possible this year; but the way the coons, Native Americans, and all other animals of the same grade of moral and political humanity will get used up in Connecticut next spring will be a caution to some folks,—that's certain. Look out.

Weather in the Sound.

The steamboat Utica, which left New Haven for New York on Tuesday morning at 6, did not arrive until 7 P. M. The Sound was very rough. On Tuesday afternoon the steamboat Worcester left New York for this city, and was unable to proceed farther than Huntington Light. She returned on Wednesday for fuel. The passengers were taken on board the Narragansett, which left at the usual hour.

The Worcester again left New York on Thursday evening, but in consequence of the damage she had received by the severe storm of Thursday evening, Nov. 28th, and Tuesday evening, Dec. 3d, was obliged to put back for repairs.

☞ All the Judges of the Supreme Court are now in attendance at Washington, except Judges Story and Catron. Among the attorneys, thus early in attendance, are Mr. Dallas, of Pa., Mr. Nelson, Attorney General, Mr. Reverdy Johnson, of Md., Mr. Hall, of New York, Mr. Wilde, of Geo., Senator Crittenden, and Mr. Walter Jones, of the District.

☞ A young Frenchman in Cincinnati recently became enamored of another Frenchman's wife, and she returned his passion, and consented to an elopement, first taking all her husband's money, with the exception of two cents. She left him, however her portrait.

☞ There is a yankee out west who advertises that he will mend clocks, lecture on phrenology, administer the laughing gas, milk cows at the halves, and go sclooning at low tide. During his leisure will have no objection to edit a newspaper in the bargain. Further, he is ready to fight for his country whenever an occasion requires.

To the candid reader, we expect the influence of good and fair statements will be admissible to every friend of humanity, any means of abating its ills, will interest his feelings; to such we cordially recommend a perusal of Mr. Brinckerhoff's advertisement of his Health Restorative. Its remarkable cures seem almost as if we were returning to the ancient times of miracles. Its power in subduing Lung Complaints, is certainly beyond the reach of cavil.

☞ A new paper called the American Eagle, devoted to the American Republican party has been commenced at Boston by an association of practical printers. Its typography is good and it is apparently conducted with ability. Further deponent saith not.

A Fire in Durham.

We learn from the Middletown Sentinel, that the new Congregational Church in Durham was burned to the ground on Thanksgiving day. The flames discovered about 2 o'clock, P. M., about an hour after the close of the exercises in the church. It is supposed the fire took from the stove or pipe, the gallery directly over the stove being found on fire. The entire roof was soon in a blaze. A bucket of water was thrown on, which appeared to check it; but as it was all on fire under the roof, and soon burst out, no further effort was made to put it out. The prevalent opinion is that the church took fire accidentally, from a spark flying into a crevice in the wall, or that the heat from the stove was so great as to set fire to the lath.

The church, which had been recently built, was valued at between 4 and 5000 dollars, upon which the Middlesex Mutual Assurance Company had insured $3000.

Rev. Sidney Smith describes himself in a letter to a correspondent of the New York American, as follows:—"I am seventy-years old; and, being a Canon of St. Paul's in London, and Rector of a parish in the country, my time is equally divided between town and country. I am living amidst the best society in the metropolis, am at ease in my circumstances, in tolerable health, a mild whig, a tolerating Churchman, and much given to talking, laughing and noise. I dine with the rich in London, and physic the poor in the country—passing from the sauces of Dives to the sauces of Lazarus. I am, upon the whole, a happy man, have found the world an entertaining world, and am heartily thankful to Providence for the part allotted me in life."

Emigration to Texas.—It will be remembered, says the N. Y. Morning News, that last summer the Prince de Solms passed through this city on his way south, as agent to select lands, either here or in Texas, on which to settle the most discontented subjects of the German principalities. It appears that the preference has been given to Texas, and emigration thither has already commenced. The barque John Delta left Bremen, a short time since, with 250 emigrants for Galveston. However discontented the Germans may be at home under the grinding oppression of their rulers, they form, from their general sobriety, industry and economy, a most valuable class of citizens in a free country.

Virginia Finances.—The Message of Gov. McDowell to the Legislature of Virginia, states that after meeting the current liabilities and paying the Bank debt, there will remain in the Treasury the sum of $100,000.

☞ An oral discussion is now going on in Boston, between Messrs. Dole and Batchelder on the subject of Universal Salvation and Endless Punishment.

Absorption Wit.—The Standard has the following hit upon the whig party, for the great stress they lay upon 'protection';

"Protection.—The whigs are loud for the protection of wool on a sheep's back, but care nothing for it when on a man's head."

Hunker Gem.—The Woonsocket Patriot heads its advertising department with this pithy line. It is full of good practical sense:—"Here plant your dimes and pluck your dollars."

Death of a U. S. Consul.—Hon. Franklin Litchfield, for many years Consul at Port Cabello died at that place on 9th ult.

The population of Cincinnati is now estimated at 70,836.

The Postmaster General's Report.

The income of the Department for the year ending on the 30th of June, 1844, amounted to $4,287,185 92. The total expenditures to $4,196,867 70.

The Postmaster General repeats his recommendation of a reduction of letter postage to five and ten cents the single letter, upon the terms and conditions recommended in his report of 1843; and a repeal or modification of the franking privilege.

New York U. S. Senators.—Gov. Bouck has appointed Lt. Gov. *Daniel S. Dickinson* in place of N. P. Tallmadge, and Hon. *Henry A. Foster*, in place of Mr. Wright, resigned. The statement in our last of the appointment of Ex-Governor Marcy and Ex-Chief Justice Savage, U. S. Senators, in place of Messrs. Wright and Talmadge, was incorrect.

☞ Despatches have been received from Mr. Cushing, U. S. Minister at China, announcing the conclusion of a treaty between this country and China. Mr. C. was about to start for home.

A severe storm of wind and rain occurred at Philadelphia, on Wednesday of last week. A sloop at the foot of Arch street was dismasted.

The Legislature of Ohio was to meet at Columbus on the 2d.

Missouri.—Hon. Thomas H Benton has been re-elected to the U. S. Senate from Missouri, for six years from the 4th of March next, by a majority of 17 votes of the Legislature.

Judge Atchison was also elected for the regular term. He held an Executive appointment last session.

☞ The new line from Boston to New York by way of Springfield is open. The Hartford and Springfield Railroad being completed. It is expected that the whole distance will be performed in about 11 hours.

A clerk in a London pawnbroker's establishment has recently been imprisoned on a charge of robbing his master. It appeared that he was in the habit of pawning his own handkerchief under a false name, and after it remained in pawn some time, of taking it back and destroying the certificate.

Torrey.—The trial of Mr. Torrey, at Baltimore still goes on. In addition to the evidence given yesterday, Thomas Southmayd, *alias* Hatch, *alias* Wilson, an old horse-thief, testified that Mr. Torrey had admitted to him in jail, that he had stolen the slaves, or caused them to be taken away. The defence produced several witnesses to destroy the credibility of the last named witness. After some trifling evidence for the defence, and able arguments by the counsel, the case was adjourned until yesterday morning.

Agency.—We see that Mr. A. T. Smith, late Chief Clerk in the Navy Department, has established himself as an agent, at Washington, to attend to claims on the several executive departments, and before Congress. His knowledge and business habits, will secure success to his clients.

United States Hotel, Washington.—The advertisement of Messrs. Tyler and Birch, proprietors of the above named Hotel, may be found in our columns to day. A recent sojourn of a week at this well managed establishment, enables us to form a correct opinion of the character of the House, and to speak in the highest terms of commendation of its worthy proprietors. This Hotel has only been opened a few weeks, is extensively arranged for a great number of guests, and is furnished with new furniture and beds throughout. We are fully acquainted with the merits of the principal hotels at Washington, and are of opinion that the United States is not behind either of the others in all that renders a public house attractive. The charges at the United States are less than at Coleman's, Fuller's, or Brown's. Our friends are advised to take rooms at the United States, whenever they may have business at Washington.

The man who is always boasting of his readiness to die, is the first one to send for a doctor when he gets sick. A sceptic never scoffs at religion in the last moments.

☞ Mr "Roorback" writes to the coon editors from Michigan, that one of the electors of that state will vote for General Cass. The coons abound in pleasing illusions just now.

Turkies being so plenty in Chicago Illinois, they are going to have two Thanksgivings there—one by Municipal authority and by State authority. So says the Boston Mail.

In Lock Haven, Pa., whiskey is called "Rat Soup" from the fact that an old distiller, but now a teetotaller of that place, stated that he had taken one hundred and seventy dead rats at a time out of one of his whiskey refiners.

It is pretty generally rumored that Mrs. Louis Philippe was rather jealous when she found her husband had been amusing himself with Victoria's Garter. No marriage is expected, because Paris is fortified.

The electoral college of Connecticut met at Hartford on Wednesday, and cast the six votes to which this State is entitled, for Clay and Frelinghuysen. Mr. John Dunham of this place, was appointed special messenger to carry the votes to Washington.

Days of Reception.—The Madisonian announces that Mrs. Tyler's days of reception at the President's Mansion, are Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CALEDONIA.

Fourteen Days later from England.

The steamship CALEDONIA, Capt. E. G. LOTT arrived at her moorings, East Boston, about 10 1-2 o'clock, A. M. on Saturday, having been nearly *eighteen days* on her passage from Liverpool to Boston. She has had an unusually rough time, having encountered several severe gales of wind, besides being detained two days off Halifax and Boston harbors by the dense fogs.

Commercial.—The Cotton Market—that great index of the manufacturing and commercial prosperity of the country—continues in a quiet, healthy state.

Ministerial Changes.—Rumors of ministerial changes are rife. It is very generally believed that three offices, all held by peers, namely, the offices of the First Lord of Admiralty, President of the Board of Control, and Postmaster General, will be vacated by their present occupants before the meeting of Parliament.

The American Consul.—The newly appointed Consul for the United States, the Honorable Joel W. White, has arrived in Liverpool, and having been approved of by the Queen, has commenced his duties at the port of Liverpool. Mr. White has for many years occupied a highly honorable position in America, and is greatly esteemed.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Eglinton and Winton has been proposed as Lord Rector for Glasgow University.

Her Majesty and Royal Consort, when leaving their "Highland Home," left to the poor of the parish of Blair £100.

The quiet little town of Strathhaven, in Lanarkshire, was visited by a fire recently which destroyed upwards of forty houses, a brewery and outworks, and left 100 families destitute.

Illinois Bonds.—*Court of Chancery.*—The Vice Chancellor gave judgment in the case of Hoblitable vs. the state of Illinois, on Monday, the 11th inst.

The State of Illinois did not appear to the bill; but Messrs. Magniac and Co., and Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co., demurred to it, on the score of a general want of equity as regards them.

The allegations in the bill were not facilitated as respected the several parties, and though there appeared to be the substratum of a good case, the Vice Chancellor did not think that it had been sufficiently made out. The demurrer therefore, was allowed.

Frightful Steam-boat Accident.—A lamentable accident occurred at Blackwell, on the Thames, on the evening of Tuesday last, produced by an explosion on board a steamer called the Gipsey Queen, a new iron vessel, of 600 tons, and five men were seriously injured.

Mr. Dan Marble, the American comedian, after delighting the cockneys with his amusing personations of Yankee life, is now in Liverpool, fulfilling an engagement of twelve nights. He is a great favorite.

Agitation on Repeal of duty on Raw Cotton. There has been a large meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on Thursday last, at which strong resolutions were adopted for securing the repeal of the duty on raw cotton.

Irish Bems.—O'Connell after his long rest at Derrynane, is again on the wing, and his return from the West will be marked by some public feastings on the road, at which he will probably lay down the programme of his future movements.

Mr. O'Connell announced that he should re-appear at the meeting of the Association on Monday, the 25th inst., and should then bring forward two copies of great vital importance,—first, an application to Parliament for the impeachment of persons principally concerned in the late monstrous prosecutions.

Mr. O'Connell concludes, thus:—"In fine, fellow countrymen, the pause of experiment is over; let us come again for the peaceful contest, a contest not again to be suspended until the Parliament is again in College Green, with all its ancient authority and jurisdiction. *Hurrah, then, for the Repeal!*"

Poland.—The Silesian Gazette states that in the course of August last, a secret association for political purposes was discovered in the kingdom of Poland, and many arrests were made at Warsaw and at other places. A committee appointed to inquire into the matter have liberated twenty persons, and have condemned three lawyers to hard labor for life in Siberia, and eighteen others to the like punishment for ten years; all the property of the condemned to be confiscated.

France.—According to the statistics of Paris, that city contain only one baker for every 1,864 inhabitants, but one wine dealer for every 89. If this statement is correct Father Mathew would be a very useful man amongst them.

Portugal.—The recent accounts from Portugal speak of an important meeting of wine-growers held at Oporto last week, when Mr. Forester, of the firm of Offley, Webber & Forester, made an interesting statement respecting the cause of the decline in the Oporto wine trade. He attributed it to bad quality, and adulteration.

India.—The Bombay mail of the first of October arrived in London on the 4th inst., and brings accounts of some disturbance in Southern Mahratta country which had been in a disturbed state.

China.—The latest accounts from China are to the 13th of July. On that day, Kehang, the Governor of Canton, died of old age.

Italy.—Letters in the Augsburg Gazette report that a shot had been fired into the palace of the Grand Duke of Tuscany. The Grand Duke was not hurt, but an attendant was wounded. A rigid inquiry has failed to detect the assassin. Italy has been visited by destructive incendiations.

Marriages.

In Buffalo, Nov. 18th, Rev. Alexander T. Rankin, late pastor of the first Presbyterian Church at Fort Wayne, to Mrs. Anne Smith, late of New York city.

In New York, on the 29th ult., Maj. Joseph Perry, to Miss Caroline Wilson, both of Fairfield.

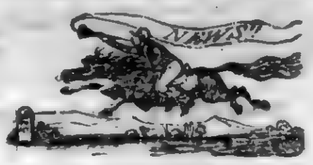
Deaths.

In this city, on the 8th inst, Mr Nathaniel Tracy, aged 61.

In New Haven, on the 29th inst., Mrs. Anna Sperry, widow of the late Earl Sperry, of Bethany, aged 36.

In Roxbury, Nov. 16th, Harriet, wife of Mr. Lewis Fairchild, aged 44.

CLEAR THE ROAD!!!



TO THE

U. STATES CLOTHING STORE.

Cheap! Cheaper!! Cheapest!!!

GENTLEMEN IN WANT OF

READY MADE CLOTHING,

will please call at the UNITED STATES CLOTHING STORE, 91 Main Street, Norwich.

It is estimated by hundreds to be the Cheapest Clothing Establishment in the world, for people to lay out their money to the best advantage.

91 *Main-Street.* Next door to Chas. Clark's Hat Store.

J. T. FAY.

Dec. 11th. 3

U. S. HOTEL,

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber having removed from his old stand, the Exchange Hotel, to the Granite Buildings, now the United States Hotel, on Pennsylvania avenue, between Third and Four-and-a-half-streets one block from the Railroad depot, respectfully solicits a portion of the public patronage. He now has associated with him Mr. James H. Bacon, of Washington City.

The "UNITED STATES," as regard locality, is the most eligible Hotel in the city, and one of the most commodious in the Union. It is but about two minutes walk from the Railroad Depot, and five from the Capitol, and has accommodations for three hundred boarders.

No labor or expense has been omitted to anticipate the wants of both temporary and permanent customers. From our establishment at Piney Point, on the Potomac we will be constantly supplied with abundance of fresh fish and oysters, and our larder stocked with every rarity the market affords.

Sincerely thankful for the past favors, which a liberal Public have ever shown him, he solicits a continuance of their patronage, and he promises that his efforts, and those of his partner, shall be unceasing in studying and providing for the comfort of those who may make the UNITED STATES HOTEL their home.

THOMPSON TYLER.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 9, 1844. 1y3

In Bankruptcy.

THERE will be a sale, by public auction, of a large portion of the Book Accounts and other choses in action belonging to the estate of

HYDE & HALL, in bankruptcy,

at the office of Cleveland & Hovey, in the city of Norwich, on Friday the 20th day of Dec'r inst, commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M.

JAS. A. HOVEY, Assignee.

Norwich, Dec. 9, 1844. 3

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office Norwich Ct., December 1st, 1844.

A	Kelley Michael
Arnold A R	Kennear Robert
Allen Peter	Kinney W W
Avery Wm W	L
Avery Abbey	Livermore Maria
Ames Catharine	Lee Levi
Adams Adelia	Lewis Francis
Arnold Harriet L	Lewis Orin S
Arnold Diana	M
B	Moore Edward T
Bliss Lyman C	McCarthy John
Bliss Edward P	Moore Mary Ann
Bushnell Benj. P	Morey Lovinda
Bacon James	Morgan Amos
Bill Edward	Morey Rowland B.
Brown Jesse G	McCarty George
Breton Mary Jane	Murphy Mary
Barber Matthew	Mecernon Ellen
Brously Wealthy	Martin, Jonathan W
C	Meyhard Jesse
Carpenter Harriet L	Murray Marshall
Cook J H & D W 2	Marsh Abby R
Callynan & Robinson	McGuigan Mary
Combs Oliver S	Moore Bridget
Carier Abel	Myers Rev A B L
Cree Daniel	Melchby Jeremiah
Coats & Gear	N
Clark Mary Ann	Norwich Reading Room
Cornell James	Northrop Sarah A
Caldwell Andrew	P
Colt Sarah L	Perry Mahalar
Chapman Cynthia M	Pease Randolph
Cox John Q	Plant Elizabeth
Clark E S	Peabody Joseph
Caples Horace	Palmer Amelia A
D	Prentice Olive Abe
Dolbeer S S	Potter N. P.
Dunham John	Parker W
Dunham Caroline	Prowitt Henry M
Denton Gabriel W	R
Davis Maria	Roath & Potter
Deering James	Rogers Rev D M
E	Randal John
Elliot Alexander	Ridley Geo. B
English Wm	Rose Julia
F	Raymond Mary
Franklin Horace	Rogers A
Farren Ann	Richards Sarah P
Foster Sam'l. B	Reynolds Mrs. George
Folley Timothy	Rathbone Adams
Fullin Thomas	Rixford & Dimmuck
Fox Caroline A	Holland William
G	S
Greenman C J	Silver Lucy M
Greenwood James	Smith T M
Gifford Haverland	Steadman James E
Gallup & Stoddard	Starr Eunice
Gardner Fanny	Smith Sidney
Guthrie Sarah L	Sisson Cynthia
Gilbert Nathaniel	Sisson Abbey
H	Smith Mary Anna 2
Holmes George	Shellin Jane
Haggan Dinas	Sullivan Patrick
Hull Elisha	Stetson Mary W
Hendson Phebe E	Stevenson George
Hatheway Welcome	Scott Charles H
Hodge William	Spencer William
Harrington Emeline 2	Sutherland Joseph
Harris Ellen Jane	V
Holden Samuel	Vedder A C
Hatch George	W
Hammond John	Ward I Jr. 2
Hyde Joseph	Way Emily C
Holmes Mary	Williams Ann E
Hall Andrew	Whitman Mary 2
J	Wilcox P W
James Lydia	Wheeler W A
Jones Joseph	Wilber Julia F
Jones Gordon R.	Wilson James
Johnson C S	Wright Harmond
Jackson Eliza Ann	Weaver Fannow
Ingraham Lois	Woodworth H D
K	Whitehead Eliza
Kelly Norman or Jeden	Hay Wanton Joseph
	Y
King Catharine	Young James

☞ Persons calling for the above Letters will please say they are advertised.

N. B. All Letters intended to be sent out of the U. States, by ship or steamer, the inland postage must be paid or they will not be forwarded.

2 JOHN H. TOWNSEND P. M.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN PURSUANCE of law, I, John Tyler, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that public sales will be held at the undermentioned Land Offices in the State of ARKANSAS, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the Land Office at BATESVILLE, commencing on Monday the thirteenth day of January next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz:—

North of the Base Line and West of the Meridian.

Township two, of range two.

Township four, of range three.

Sections one to six, inclusive, and section twelve townships, of range four

The small fraction of section six, in township ten, north and west of the old Cherokee boundary, of range ten

Township fifteen, of range twelve.

Township thirteen, of range fifteen.

At the Land Office at FAYETTEVILLE, commencing on Monday the thirteenth day of January next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz:

Township fifteen, of range twenty-one.

Township nineteen, of range twenty-three.

Township twenty-one, of range twenty-five.

Townships twenty and twenty-one, of range twenty-seven.

Townships twelve and thirteen, of range thirty.

At the Land Office at JOHNSON COURT HOUSE, commencing on Monday the tenth day of February next, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of township six, north of range twenty-nine, west of the meridian.

At the Land Office at LITTLE ROCK, commencing on Monday the twenty-seventh day of January next, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of sections one, two, eleven, twelve, north half of thirteen, north half of fourteen, east half of twenty-four, and northeast quarter of twenty-five, in township two, south of range three, west of the meridian.

At the Land Office at HELENA commencing, on Monday the third day of February next, for the disposal of the public lands hereinafter designated, viz:

South of the Base Line and West of the Meridian.

The fraction of township three, on the south and west side of White river, including two islands in sections twenty-eight, thirty-two, and thirty-three, of range one.

The fraction of township two, on the south and west side of White river of range two.

The sections and fractional sections one, two, three, four, nine, ten, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, and the small fractions of sections twenty-four and twenty-five on the north and east side of White river. Also, the sections and fractional sections three, four, five, six, ten, eleven, twelve the north half and southeast quarter of section thirteen, the north half of section fourteen and the northeast quarter of section fifteen, on the south and west side of White river, in township three, of range two.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools military or other purposes, will be excluded from sale

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer, and no private entries of land, in the townships so offered, will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this 8th day of October, Anno Domini one thousand, eight hundred and forty-four.

JOHN TYLER

By the President:
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any of the lands within the limits of the township above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, and make payment therefor, as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day of appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township, embracing the tract claimed above designated, otherwise such claim will be forfeited. THO. H. BLAKE.

By the President:
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Oct 15. 4t

Burning Fluid and Chemical Oil.

NEW supply just received and for sale by

H. W. MATHEWSON.

Nov. 30. 48

THE ART OF

DANCING & WALTZING.

MR. H. L. HAZEN

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Norwich, New London, Poquetanuck, Jewett City and Windham, for their liberal patronage, and respectfully informs that his Schools for instruction in the polite accomplishment of Dancing and Waltzing will commence as follows:—

In Norwich on Thursday, December 4th.
New London on Tuesday November, 26th.
Jewett City on Tuesday, December 10th
Poquetanuck on Wednesday, November 5th.
Windham on Friday, December 6th.

At 2 o'clock P. M, for Ladies, and at 6 in the Evening for Gentlemen.

Norwich, at the New Masonic Hall; New London, at the City Hotel; *Jewett City*, at Mr. Bigelow's Hall; Windham, at Mr. Frink's Hall; Poquetanuck, at Mr. Maples' Hall.

Norwich Dec. 4, 1844. 3w3

Fall Styles of

HATS!

NICHOLS' HATS.

There is no article in the warbrobe of a gentleman of taste to which more attention is paid than to the HAT, and the skill and ingenuity of the best workmen are taxed to produce an article which shall suit the public. The subscriber who has had ten years of experience at his business, has just finished his FALL HATS, which he offers to the *beau monde*, as possessing every requisite that can be desired. They are graceful in appearance, faultless in style, becoming to every cast of features, and at the same time light, durable and economical. A single trial will convince the most sceptical that the Hats made by the subscriber may safely defy competition.

ALSO,

Furs, Caps, Buffalo Robes, &c. &c. All of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest. Please call and see, at 137 Main street, two doors west of the Post Office.

W. L. NICHOLS.

Norwich, Oct. 30. 6m9

TRI WEEKLY

THE STEAMER

WORCESTER,

Capt. J. H. VANDERBILT.

WILL leave Norwich on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and New York Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 o'clock P. M.

E. A. BILL,
Steam Boat Agent.

Nov. 6. 50

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT.

In the matter of COURTLAND STARR } IN BANKRUPTCY.

At a District Court held at Hartford, within said District, on the 26th day of November 1844, it is *ordered*, that at the District Court Room in Canterbury, in said District, on the first day of January, 1845, a *dividend* and *distribution* of the *assets* of Courtland Starr of the town of New London in the of county New London, and District of Connecticut, duly declared a bankrupt, be made among his creditors, who shall have proved their debts, and filed the proof thereof in the Clerk's office, before that day, and notice of this order shall be given to all persons interested, by a publication of a copy of this order in the Norwich News, printed in said District, to be made at least twenty days before the day of such distribution.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this 28th day of November A. D. 1844.

Chas. A. Ingersoll, Clerk.

The following is a true copy of the original.

Chas. A. Ingersoll, Clerk.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT.

In the matter of JAMES SPALDING. } IN BANKRUPTCY.

At a District Court held at Hartford within said District, on the 26th day of November 1844, it is *ordered*, that at the District Court Room in Canterbury in said District, on the first day of January 1845, a *dividend* and *distribution* of the *assets* of James Spalding of the town of Norwich in the county of New London and District of Connecticut, duly declared a bankrupt, be made among his creditors, who shall have proved their debts, and filed the proof thereof in the Clerk's office before that day, and notice of this order shall be given to all persons interested, by a publication of a copy of this order in the Norwich News, printed in said District, to be made at least twenty days before the day of such distribution.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this 26th day of November A. D. 1844.

Chas. A. Ingersoll, Clerk.

The foregoing is a true copy of the original.

Chas. A. Ingersoll, Clerk.

Dec. 4th. 2

UNITED STATE OF AMERICA—DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT.

In the matter of ELI MALLORY. } IN BANKRUPTCY.

At a District Court held at Hartford within said District, on the 26th day of November 1844, it is *ordered*, that at the District Court Room in Canterbury in said District, on the first day of January 1845, a *dividend* and *distribution* of the *assets* of Eli Mallory of the town of Stonington in the county of New London and District of Connecticut, duly declared a bankruptcy, be made among his creditors, who shall have proved their debts, and filed the proof thereof in the Clerk's office, before that day, and notice of this order shall be given to all persons interested, by a publication of a copy of this order in the Norwich News, printed in said District, to be made at least twenty days before the day of such distribution.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this 20th day of November A. D. 1844.

Chas. A. Ingersoll, Clerk.

The foregoing is a true copy of the original.

Chas. A. Ingersoll, Clerk.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT.

In the matter of JOSHUA FENNER. } IN BANKRUPTCY.

At a District Court held at Hartford, within said District, on the 26th day of November 1844, it is *ordered*, that at the District Court Room in Canterbury, in said District, on the first day of January, 1845, a *dividend* and *distribution* of the *assets* of Joshua Fenner of the town of Griswold in the county of New London and District of Connecticut, duly declared a bankrupt, be made among his creditors who shall have proved their debts, and filed the proof thereof in the Clerk's office, before that day and notice of this order shall be given to all persons interested, by a publication of a copy of this order in the Norwich News printed in said District, to be made at least twenty days before the day of such distribution.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this 26th day of November, A. D. 1844.

Chas. A. Ingersoll, Clerk.

The foregoing is a true copy of the original.

Chas. A. Ingersoll, Clerk.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT.

In the matter of HYDE & HALL. } IN BANKRUPTCY.

At a District Court held at Hartford within said District on the 26th day of November 1844 it is *ordered* that at the District Court Room in Canterbury in said District on the first day of January 1845 a *dividend* and *distribution* of the *assets* of Hyde & Hall of the town of Norwich, in the county of New London and District of Connecticut duly declared a bankrupt, be made among his creditors who shall have proved their debts, and filed the proof thereof in the Clerk's office before that day and notice of this order shall be given to all persons interested by a publication of a copy of this order in the Norwich News, printed in said District, to be made at least twenty days before the day of such distribution.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this 26th day of Nov. A. D. 1844.

Chas. A. Ingersoll, Clerk.

The foregoing is a true copy of the original.

Chas. A. Ingersoll, Clerk.

PROPOSALS FOR RIFLES AND PISTOLS.

Ordnance Office,
Washington, Oct 21, 1844.

BY direction of the Secretary of War, sealed proposals will be received at this office until three o'clock, P. M., on the 21st of December next, for the manufacture and delivery of the following arms for the use of the United States, viz:

30,000 rifles, percussion lock, new model.
30,000 pistols do do do.

One fifth of the above arms to be delivered annually, during the ensuing five years, commencing on the 1st of July, 1845. The whole subject to the proof and inspection prescribed by the Ordnance Department, packed in strong boxes of the pattern now used, the United States paying a reasonable price for the boxes and transportation to the place of delivery.

The proposals will be sealed, endorsed proposals for Rifles and Pistols, and addressed, under an envelope, to this Office.

G. TALCOTT,
Lieut. Col. Ordnance

To be published in the Madisonian, Globe, National Intelligencer, St. Louis Reporter, Cincinnati Republican, Columbus (O.) Old School Republican, Pittsburgh Morning Post, Baltimore Sun, Philadelphia Mercury, New York Aurora, Norwich News, Ct., and Boston Times, for two months.

Oct. 30. 2m45

CHARLES A. CONVERSE,

General Dealer in English, French, German, and American Hardware and Cutlery Also Good Military Goods, Saddlery, Ware, &c.

139 *Main-Street.*

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the Trade generally that he is now opening a fine assortment of Hard Ware goods of late importation and manufacture and begs leave also to state that he has in view to offer during the present season a larger and more complete assortment than heretofore, and at the lowest possible Cash prices, to which he solicits the attention of purchasers.

This stock consists of every kind and quality of Table and Pocket Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Military Goods, Brass Goods, Builders and Cabinet makers Trimmings, House Furnishing articles, Fancy Goods, Hollow Ware, Saddle, Harness and Coach Trimmings, Mechanics' Tools, Stoves, Hanging and Heating Stoves, Japanned Goods, Japanned Ware, Lamps, Brass

Oct 24. 12m47

Merchants

Physicians and Country

ARE invited to call at No. 119 Main Street, and examine the extensive stock of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, &c. &c., which are offered for sale on favorable terms at wholesale or retail.

JOHN L. DE WITT.

Norwich, Nov. 20. 6m48

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted the firm of A. WATTLES & CO., are requested to call before the 1st of January, make payments as all bills due the company will be put out of their hands for collection after that time.

A. WATTLES & CO.

Nov. 20

Norwich and Worcester

RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Monday Nov. 4th 1844.

Accommodation Trains, daily except Sundays.

Leave Worcester, 10 A. M. 4½ P. M.
" Norwich, 8 A. M. 4½ P. M.

Freight Trains.

" Worcester 7 A. M. Norwich 6 1-4.

Steam Boat Trains.

" Worcester 5½ P. M., every Monday, Wednesdays, and Fridays, on the arrival of the train from Boston.

Leave Allens' Point about 2 A. M., Sunday, Wednesdays and Friday morning upon the arrival of the Boat from New York.

Long Island Trains

Leave Worcester 9½ A. M., every Tuesday Thursday and Saturday, upon the arrival of the train from Boston.

Leave Allyns' Point about 2 P. M., every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday upon the arrival of the Boat from the Long Island Road.

The Morning Train from Norwich, and the Morning and Evening Trains from Worcester connect with the Boston and Western Roads.

N. B. Fares are more when paid in the Cars than when paid for Tickets at the different stations.

All Baggage at the risk of the owners unless accepted for by an authorized Agent of the Corporation.

EMERSON FOOTE, Ag.

Norwich Nov. 1st. '44.

C. BRINCKERHOFF'S

A balmy, invigorating cordial, strengthening and recruiting the languishing or decayed parts in cases of Coughs, Colds, Affections of the Liver, Throat and Lungs. Many well attested cases of true Consumption in the late stages of the disease, have been entirely cured by the Restorative after every other means have failed, as the relations and family friends and the medical faculty will cheerfully certify. If any person is afflicted with the above complaints and wishes to employ a certain and safe remedy, devoid of quackery or pretension, let him call on the Proprietor or his General Agent, and see the most convincing testimony from restored and grateful individuals. The Health Restorative itself, after the use of a single bottle, will afford practical evidence of its unparalleled virtues. Severe cases of diseased Lungs and Chest we have seen cured entirely after the use of only a half dozen bottles. Although the Proprietor has for some years almost exclusively restrained its sale to New York city, he, under firm conviction of duty, now has instructed his agent to spread it abroad in every direction, most fervently desiring to see and hear of its use in New York city and its vicinity. The following certificate is from Dr. Chilton, the well-known New York chemist.

"I have analyzed a bottle of medicine called 'C. Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative;' and find that it does not contain Mercury, or any other metallic preparation, nor opium in any of its forms. It is composed of vegetable matter entirely."

James R. Chilton, M. D.

C. BRINCKERHOFF, Proprietor, N. Y.

Principal Office, 96 Hudson street, New York.

Horace Everett, U. S. Agent, 96 Hudson street, New York, has appointed,

SAMUEL TYLER 138 Main street, Norwich.
WM. S. TYLER, 131 Water street. do

as agents for the above medicine.

Dec. 1, 1844. 1m6

ORIGINAL STAINED

Pedlars

CAN find the best assortment of "YANKEE NOTIONS" (excepting Razors,) in the place, and every kind of Goods wanted by Travelling Merchants at low prices, for cash, at

Sept. 18 43 LINCOLN & WILLIAMS.

MERCHANT'S HOTEL.

NORWICH CONN.,

THE subscribers having leased and fitted up the MERCHANT'S HOTEL, in first rate order; and are now ready for the reception of company. This house is located in the center of business, on an elevation of land which commands a delightful view of the river Thames and of the beautiful scenery on either side, and is a most desirable place of resortment either for the pleasure seeker or the man of business. No pains will be spared to make the Merchants Hotel what a public house should be—a house of comfort to the weary traveler. The table will always be supplied with viands and luxuries of the season. Large and airy sleeping apartments and accorded Beds will be provided, and the charges be such as to compact with the times.

A few boarders can also be accomidated with good board at reasonable prices. If the servants do not preform their duty it is particularly requested that travelers and others would inform the landlord to that effect.

There is attached to the above house, a general Stage Office, where the Stage arrives and departs daily, also a first rate LIVERY STABLE, where good horses, and careful drivers can be had at short notice.

☞ Passengers carried to and from the Hotel to the Cars and Boat, *free of charge*.

E. & W. COTTRELL.

April 24th, '44. 1733

Franklin House,

Franklin Square, Main-street,

NORWICH, CONN.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the Travelling public generally, that he has leased the above named establishment and has made many alterations and improvements in furnishing the House with new furniture throughout, so as to place it in every respect in the best condition for a company, for whose comfort it is peculiarly well calculated, having large airy rooms, commanding a fine view of the river and the beautiful scenery of the surrounding hills. The Table will be supplied with the best that the market affords. Carriages always in readiness to convey passengers to the House, Boats and Cars, free of expense. Horses and Carriages can be furnished and good Stabling provided by the proprietor. Prices to correspond with the times.

The above House will be under the superintendence of Mr. Woodard.

B. F. PENDLETON, Proprietor.

Norwich, April 24. 33.

WANTED

RAIL ROAD TIES,

20,000 Rail Road Ties on or before the first day of April next, to be delivered in Norwich, or any other place, as may be agreed upon by the contracting parties; for which cash will be paid on the first April next.

N. B All Ties delivered on or before the first day of October next in Norwich, will be paid for on delivery.

FULLER & BROAD.

For particulars enquire of ENOCH FULLER. Office near the Franklin House.

Norwich, August 21st., 1844. 939.

G. B. PRINDLE.

HAS removed his One Price Watch, Jewelry, and Clock Establishment, to the Store (lately occupied by J. Ireson & Son's shoe dealers,) No. 144 Main-street,—opposite Bunge post.

Full assortment of choice goods—and accurate in prices tel-rated—a child may purchase as low as the closest buyer

April 24th, '44 1733

Another Glorious Opportunity.

WATCHES! WATCHES!

AT No. 80 CHATHAM STREET.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has entered into the above Establishment with one of the most beautiful and useful assortment of Watches, both Gold and Silver from England and France, as low as $20 and $51 Watches and Jewelry exchanged or brought on the most advantageous terms to the customer.

Watches and Clocks repaired in the most accurate manner.

All articles purchased of him not approved of will be exchanged. Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange. The highest price paid for old Gold.

JOHN MYERS.

New York, May 22t 1736

REMEMBER

the old stand, No. 78 Main-St.,

(OPPOSITE THE FRANKLIN HOUSE,

WHERE J. M. NELSON still continues to carry on the Tailoring business in all its various branches, The subscriber is now ready to make all kinds of Gentlemen's garments in the latest styles. The subscriber has received the Fall and Winter fashions for 1844-5. All garments made at this establishment warranted to fit.

N. B. Cutting done at short notice. Wanted also two or eight first rate Tailoresses to whom good encouragement will be given.

JAMES M. NELSON.

Sept. 11

OPPOSITION.

New Line to Colchester.

A STAGE will leave the American House 38 Shetucket-Street, for Colchester, and Hartford, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 8 o'clock, A. M. Returning, will leave Colchester, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, on the arrival of the States from Hartford, at about 12 oclock, M.

Passengers carried to and called for in any part of the city. DANIEL P. SMITH Agent.

Norwich, Oct., 29. '44. 49

GENERAL STAGE OFFICE,

At the American House

38 *Shetucket-St.*

STAGES, will leave the American House daily for Hartford.

On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock, A. M. via., Lebanon, Columbia and Bolton

On Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays at 8 o'clock, A.M., via, Colchester,

Also, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 6 1-2 o'clock A. M., for Franklin, Windham, Mansfield, Tolland and Springfield.

DAILY for New London, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Passengers wishing to take any of the above routes, will be called for by having their names entered on the books at the office, at the American House.

DANIEL P. SMITH, Agent.

Oct. 29th. 49

FINE EATING!

PRATT & HOOKER,

(Franklin Square.)

HAVE on hand a first rate assortment of PROVISIONS & GROCERIES, which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.

Norwich, April 24th.

STEAM PROPELLER LINE

BETWEEN

Norwich and New York

The Steamer QUINEBAUG, Capt. JEDEDIAH WILLIAMS, will leave Norwich every Tuesday, and New York every Friday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

All goods forwarded for the Propeller Line, will be taken into store free of any expense to the shippers freight taken at packet prices.

The steamer Shetucket, Capt. Geo. W. Geer, has taken her place in the Line with the steamer Quinebaug, and will leave Norwich every Friday and New York every Tuesday.

For freight or passage enquire of the Capt. on board or to LEAVENS & HUNTINGTON, H. WHITAKER & Co. NORTON, CONVERSE, & Co. } Agents in Norwich

J & A. BRIGGS, 40 South-st. New York.

May 1st. 22

BOSTON PACKETS,

THE Sch MAIL, Capt. CROWELL.
" SPY, Capt. LEWIS.

HAVE commenced running between Norwich and Boston, for the season, and will take freight on the most reasonable terms. For further information enquire of

HAWES, GRAY & CO. Boston.
H. WHITAKER & CO. Commercial-street. Norwich Ct.

March 24th, '44 18

FOR NEW LONDON DAILY

THE NEW STEAMER ANGELINA,

CAPT. LOVELL.

COMMENCED her regular Trips on Wednesday March 27th.

Leaving Norwich, at 2 o'clock A. M.
" New London, at about half-past 2 P.M.

For further information, enquire of E. A. BILL.

Norwich, April 23. '44 19

REMITTANCES TO AND PASSAGE FROM ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

WE beg to inform our friends in Norwich, Connand its vicinity, that we have appointed Mr JAMES M LELLAND, of that city, as our agent Persons residing for their relatives, or remitting money to the old country, will find it their interest and their friend comfort to give him a call.

ROCHE BROTHERS & CO.,
25 Fulton street, New York.

Jan. 24th, 1844. 769

Merchants

WHO "SORT UP" in the City of Norwich, are respectfully invited to call and examine the stock of

Lincoln & Williams

where they are assured of finding many goods below the market price, such as Alpaccas, Woolen Flannels, Cotton Flannels, Satinetts, Dress Goods &c., &c., and every variety of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods at the lowest market prices and on reasonable terms,

at 24 Shetucket st.

Sept. 18 43

Hair Cutting! Hair Cutting!

SHAVING! SHAVING!

WOULD you submit to have your hair shorn by a Sheep-Shearer! or your beard shaved by a Butcher! Oh no, you would not! but we occasionally get into such hands, and who act very ungainly, well if you do not wish a continuance of such unskillful treatment, go forthwith to *Peck* the Inimitable Hair Cutter, who will arrange your Hair with judgment, neatness, taste and skill, and who will remove your beard (no matter how difficult) with ease and comfort; in a word he is *Teste* science.

J. H. Peck's Hair Cutting and Shaving Room, No. 46 Shetucket-St., opposite the Rail Road Depot.

Norwich, Oct. 17, 1844. 47

MORENS,

MORENS.

DRAB and BLACK, this day received direct from Europe, per Steamer, of the best quality, and for sale at 30 cents per yard. By

ELY & CO.

They are also prepared to dispose of their rich Stock of Dry Goods. at any price Customers may suggest, and 10 per cent less than they can expect to buy, and no monopoly, no humbuggery.

Sept. 24. tf144.

CHARLES A. CONVERSE.

Dealer in English, French and German Hardware, Cutlery, and Guns.

139 MAIN-STREET.

Norwich.

Manufacturers

WISHING to exchange Sheetings, Flannels, Satinetts, or anything of the kind for Dry Goods can be supplied at the lowest New York and Boston prices, at LINCOLN & WILLIAMS'.

Sept. 18 43

FOR SALE.

A GOOD Dairy and Tillage Farm, containing 204 acres of land, with a dwelling house, 2 barns and other necessary out buildings in good repair, has a large quantity of thrifty young wood growing thereon and is well watered, and well adapted to the keeping of sheep, it is situated on Plain Hills in the town of Norwich, 5½ miles from the city. The Scotland road runs through the centre of said farm. Terms of payment made easy to the purchaser.

Apply to EDWIN GAVITT.

Norwich, Oct. 30. tf49

SPORTSMEN ATTEND.

KINNEY & RAWSON keep constantly on hand Pigeons & Wilkes & John Hall & Sons best English **Sporting Powder.**

Dupont's Powder in half & quarter Kegs, and in canister.

Indian Rifle, do in canisters.

ALSO,

Superior blasting powder & patent Safety Fuse at 42 Water st

Clickners Sugar Coated Pills.

SO perfectly covered as to be as pleasant as a sugar plum. For sale by R. W. MATHEWSON.

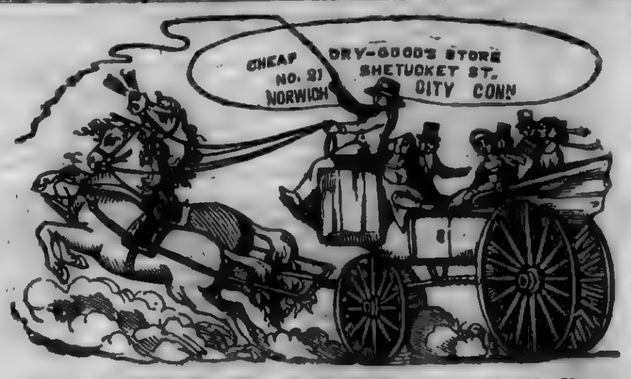
Nov. 20. 53

For Coughs and Colds.

WISTAR'S Balsam of Wild Cherry.
Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort.
Sherman's Cough Lozenges.
Bushan's Hungarian Balsam of Life.
Larbor's Ext., of Liverwort.
Moore's Essence of Life.
Richardson's Pectoral Balsam.

The above popular remedies for the complaints for which they are recommended, are for sale by the Agent. R. W. MATHEWSON.

Nov. 20. 53



MURFEY & HUNTINGTON,

BEG LEAVE TO INFORM THEIR CUSTOMERS AND FRIENDS THAT THE

EXCITEMENT

Increases on account of the late ☞ ARRIVALS of

NEW GOODS,

Per Steamer Britannia from Europe.

NOW OPEN AND FOR SALE CHEAP AT THE

CHEAP CASH STORE—at the "Round Black Sign."

21 SHETUCKET STREET. 21

AMONG the bargains may be found French BROAD CLOTHS, which will be sold at the saving of $4, in a Pattern to the customer; Over Coat Cloths from 62 cts to 66 per yd. comprising various colors and qualities suitable for the coldest season; Cassimeres, superfine French; Fancy English and American do. comprising late and new Styles in a great variety which will be sold cheaper than the cheapest.

ALSO, A fresh lot of Ladies Dress Goods, a beautiful assortment comprising every kind calculated to sell and give excellent satisfaction, Ecosse Chusan. M. Delain. Tiesans Chusans high and flaming colors which will be sold from 1,50 to $7 a pattern; all just received direct from the Boston and New York importers which will be sold at prices greatly reduced. Also, a great variety of Cloak Goods of various Styles, Alpaccas Silk and Worsted, Peruvian Cot on and Worsted, Indiana Cloths, Merinos, rich and splendid colors, Bombazines Black, Blue Black, Kept. and Changeable; at prices lower than even.

Customers wishing to purchase the above named goods will make a saving by calling at the Round Black Sign, 21 Shetucket-st., before making their purchases.

ALSO. A rich and splendid assortment of Dress Silks, Glaze Chamelion rich Plaid, and fig'd Silks, Black and Blue Black Crapins, Satin Striped Armures, Black and Blue Black Gros de Swiss, Gros de Rine, and Italian Lustrings, making prices from 38 cts. to $1, 75 per yd.

SHAWLS.

Brocha, Silk and Cotton Brocha, Worsted Damask Silk and Worsted plaid Stripe and every Style calculated for the season, at prices very low.

FLANNELS.

Red, White, Green and Yellow Flannels selling off at last years prices. Persons wishing to purchase the above named goods will make a saving by calling at the Round Black Sign.

LINEN.

Irish and German Linens, just received 20 per cent cheaper than any ever offered. All Linen Table Cloths 2s, only, large Bleached Napkins 18 1-2 cents and one shilling and all Styles of Damask sold at prices to correspond.

HOSE! HOSE!!

Our friends will recollect the cheap lot of Hose, now selling off at prices much lower.

CARPETS.

We have a fine splendid and fashionable assortment of Carpets, Three Ply; super and double super; Oil Cloths, Matting, Check and Chess, Plaid, Cotton, Rag and Hemp do; which will be sold cheaper than any in the country.

LOOKING GLASSES, from 25 cts to $25.

We are also Agents for one of the best Dye Houses in Boston, whose satisfaction given is universal; Coloring Ladies Dresses for $1 only.

N. B. As it has at all times been the practice at the Round Black Sign, 21 Shetucket-street, to sell the most goods for the least money, we wish to inform our customers and friends, that we wish to make no further alteration but this, MORE GOODS!! MORE GOODS!!! FOR LESS MONEY.

MURFEY & HUNTINGTON.

At the Round Black Sign, 21 Shetucket-street. [At the old stand of A. Wattles & Co.]

Norwich, Dec. 4. tf

A VOICE

FROM THE GREAT

COMMERCIAL DEPOT,

READ AND BELIEVE!!

THE TIME HAS COME!!!

When CLOAK CLOTHS will be wanted, and OVER COAT CLOTHS MUST BE SOLD. And for this reason

ELY & CO., HAVE received and are now offering an extensive assortment of every desirable style of GOODS, for the above purposes at such astonishing low Prices that the dictates of wisdom must be to call at the above named establishment and prepare for the approaching *COOL* season by purchasing Goods of every style from A. A Thibets to Cotton warp Alpaccas at less than two thirds their real value—for proof, call and see at ELY & CO'S, 33 & 35 Shetucket-st.

They have Come,

MILLINERY GOODS.

THE newest styles of Velvets, Satins, Modes, for Hats together with Velvet Satin, double faced, Ribbons to match with other Millinery articles, comprising the most splendid assortment ever exhibited in this city, just received by ELY & CO.

N. B. All the above named stock of Millinery Goods for reasons which will be given to purchasers will be sold at

COST,

which are the lowest importers prices, come and look

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

French Thibets,

Of every shade of Color and all qualities with col'd Silk Velvets and trimmings to match, may now be found at ELY & CO.

Where also may be found some splendid Cashmere Shawls, new styles, cheaper than ever, just received by ELY & CO.

33 & 35 Shetucket-street.

October 16th. tf47

BOOTS, BOOTS, BOOTS

HEAR! HEAR! HEAR!

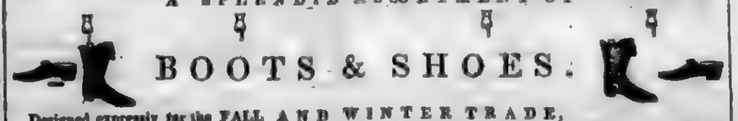
TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!!

GREAT APPLAUSE!

J. IRESON & SON,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public that they have this work received, in addition to their former extensive Stock,

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF



BOOTS & SHOES.

Designed expressly for the FALL AND WINTER TRADE,

Consisting of almost every variety usually manufactured—which we offer to our customers at a VERY SMALL advance from cost.

The attention of Country Merchants is respectfully directed to our assortment of thick work, and particularly Cow Hide Boots, of which *every case is warranted.* J. IRESON & SON,

140 Main Street—Oct. 22. 48

CIGARS, CIGARS.

5 M imported Regalia Cigars.
25 " Cuba do.
40 " Kentuck & Cuba do
50 " Super or half Spanish do

Any quantity of Black snuff manufactured by the subscriber, and warranted equal to any now in use.

For sale low by E. A. CLARK,

No. 27 Water-st. Nov. 14. 51

Blacksmithing.

THE Subscriber would notify the Public that he continues his business in Bath Street, and is prepared to do promptly every kind of work in his line, and pledges himself to give perfect satisfaction to all who may patronize him.

Particular attention paid to Ox and Horse Shoeing. He has a man in his employ that devotes his whole attention to the branch of Horse Shoeing, he pledges himself from his long experience to give perfect satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

WANTED.

One or two smart boys to learn the trade to whom good encouragement will be given.

WM TUBBS.

Oct 24. 46

BORROWED OR LOST.

ANY Person having either of the following articles in his possession belonging to the Subscriber, will confer a great favor upon him by returning them.

Life of Henry Clay, in 2 vols, half bound.

Geology of the State of Connecticut, by J. G. Percival, a large octavo, bound in cloth.

W TRENCH.

CLARK'S

SNUFF and CIGAR

MANUFACTORY, No. 27 Water Street.

WHERE all kinds of CIGARS & BLACK SNUFF can be found at low prices and of as good quality as any other place or of any pedlars. All cigars are warranted to give good satisfaction or to be taken back and the money refunded.

All orders (and particularly the orders from up the R. Road) promptly attended to 51

Found.

AT a New York Importing House by Ely & Co. a splendid assortment of white and colored Feathers, for trimming Ladies' Bonnets, at two-thirds their real value. Also, Velvets of all colors, and velvet Ribbons to match.

Also, a lot of new style muslin Collars selling fast and cheap by ELY & CO.

Nov. 6. 1844. 50

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS

BOOTS AND SHOES,

At the Norwich SHOE STORE,

No. 84, Main-Street,

OPPOSITE THE

FRANKLIN HOUSE.

WHERE the subscriber has just received a large addition to his Stock. Consisting of almost every variety of BOOTS, SHOES and RUBBERS suitable for the FALL TRADE. Among which are MENS', BOYS', YOUTHS', and CHILDRENS'

THICK BOOTS,

comprising as good an assortment as can be found in Norwich, which will be sold at the *very lowest price*

Also, LADIES', MISSES', and CHILDRENS',

Shoes, Bootees, Gaiters, &c. &c.

RUBBERS,

Plain and Figured of all sizes. Also, a beautiful article of LINED RUBBERS, all of which will be sold as low as at any Store in Norwich, by Yours respectfully CHARLES TRACY.

Please call and examine. [Norwich, Oct. 8. 6w47

WITH A RUSH!

THE GREAT COMMERCIAL DEPOT,

For the Sale of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

No. 33 & 35 Shetucket-Street.

IS NOW filled with the richest Stock of Goods ever offered in this City just received from the New York and Boston Importing Houses—bought within the last few days at the lowest REDUCED market prices; and must be sold for at least 55 per cent less than can be bought in Norwich. This establishment is acknowledged to possess advantages in the Dry Goods Trade, that places it beyond the power of a rival. It contains much the largest Stock, much the best assortment, much the richest and most desirable Styles. It also possesses the advantages of an experienced buyer who spends all his time watching the signs of the times in the New York and Boston Markets and buying bargains which enable them to sell at prices so much below their real value. Customers wishing anything in the Dry Goods line will find price, no kind of any objection at the extensive Dry Goods Store of ELY & CO.

Sept. 21 1844.

Alpaccas of good quality.

May now be found at ELY & CO'S., for any price to suit customers.

Sept. 24, '44. 144

Shawls! Shawls!

A LARGE lot of cheap Silk and Wool Shawls and a new lot of those rich Printed Cashmeres the richest in the city, just received and for sale by ELY & CO.

Sept. 18 43

ELY & CO,

HAVE also received a fresh lot of Dry Goods, consisting of a large assortment of Silks Rept Cashmeres, Twilled Cashmeres, Crape de Laines, Crape de Ecosse, Mous de Laine &c. &c. Also a few pc. French Cashmere de Laine, superior quality and splendid patterns; also a few pc. Semendras, together with a lot of Coburg Cloths of rich shaded colors; also a few pc. three colored shaded Silks, selling cheap and fast

They have the pleasure of saying that they have much the largest and most splendid Stock of rich Goods ever offered in this market and they will sell them at prices that will defy all competition.

ELY & CO.

Sept. 18. 43

STILL THEY COME!

4 CASES BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, at every price and quality, from 75 cts to $7. per yd., all of which they *saw, stole* and *sold* sell from 10 to 15 per cent cheaper than any Dry Goods Establishment in New London County. And they are prepared to prove the above named fact satisfactory to any person or persons, who will call at their extensive Dry Goods Establishment.

No. 33 & 35 Shetucket-st.

ELY & CO,

st. 1 43

ELY & CO.

HAVE just opened 75 cases Dry Goods consisting in part of the following which they offer at less than the usual market prices.—

290 pc. BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS.
27 pc. Beaver Cloths.
70 " Satinett.
4 Cases Prints.
3 Bales Flannels.
1 Case Rich Dress Silks.
27 Bales Sheetings.
20 " Drills and Tickings.
375 pc. Crape de Laines, Cashmere de Ecosse, Rept Cashmeres, Mous. de Laines, Semandiras, Cashmere Twills, &c., for Ladies Dresses.
10 pc. Coreans the richest Dress Goods in the world.

SHAWLS, without regard to quantity, of all prices from 1,50 to $16. Rich stripe Cashmere, do. new styles.

5 Cases Alpacous Silk and Cot. warp.
1 Case Coburgs.
1 " Orientals, Silk warps.
1 " do. do. do.

All of which were bought and bought cheap, will be sold and sold cheap by ELY & CO.

Sept. 24th, '44. 144

May now be found,

AT ELY & CO'S, 33 & 35 Shetucket-st.

A SMALL lot of all wool Cashmeres and a few pc. Coreans the richest and most splendid styles of Dress Goods imported this season. Also a very pretty assortment of French Muslin Collars, now opening at ELY & CO'S.

Sept. 24th, 1844. tf144

GREAT ATTRACTION

FOR THE

LADIES,

SPLENDID EXHIBITION

OF FALL AND WINTER

Bonnets, Ribbons, Feathers, Artificial Flowers and Fashionable Millinery, at the

CONNECTICUT BONNET STORE,

HITCHCOCK AND PAYSON

Manufacturers of all kinds of Straw, Silk and Velvet Bonnets, and Dealers in Ribbons, Feathers, Artificial Flowers, Band Boxes, &c., &c.

WOULD respectfully inform the Ladies of Norwich, and all the *region round about*, that we have one of the **Largest, Best Selected and Cheapest** Stock of GOODS; that can possibly be found in this city. And we invite the Ladies to call and examine for themselves.

Bonnets altered Blocked and Pressed. Millinery department under the direction of Miss D. D. Clement.

Don't forget the place to buy Cheap. No. 17 Shetucket-Street.

Norwich, Oct 8th, '44. tf40

UNITED STATES CLOTHING STORE.

FIFTY THOUSAND GARMENTS FOR SALE

AT THE

EMPORIUM OF FASHIONS,

91 Main-street.

It is estimated that upwards of FIFTY THOUSAND PEOPLE will visit this Popular CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT this fall and winter for the PURPOSE OF BEING CLOTHED

THE unaccountable low prices at which we are selling CLOTHING have influenced a multitude to visit us for no other reason than to save their money. And we challenge the whole world to produce a Clothing Establishment that can get up such superior articles of Clothing and sell them at such low prices.

The superb and costly variety of styles at such remarkable low prices, is astonishing the whole dress circle of community. Look back and see how you have been paying your money for Clothing, and then contrast it with the prices we are selling at.

Frock and Dress Coats	from $6 to 8,00.	Fine Cassimere and Doe skin pants from	$3 to 6,00
Rich figured and plain Vests "	$1 to 4,00.	Silk, Satin, plain and figured Vests	$2 to 4,00
Over Coats, wadded, quilted and tufted with velvet facings from		$6	18,00
Pilot Cloth and Beaver Coats	"	$3	12,00
Beaver and Satinet Pants	"	1,50	3,50
Sacks, of English American and Tweed Goods	"	3,	9,00

Drawers, under Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Gloves and Suspenders Stocks and Cravats, in any quantity

Next door to Charles Clark's Hat Store.

J. T. FAY.

Oct. 22. tf46

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE,

THAT THE

UNITED STATES CLOTHING STORE

91 MAIN-STREET,

☞ **Is the Cheapest Clothing Store in the known world.** ☜

THAT Clothing is made BETTER and sold CHEAPER at this *popular Establishment* hundreds of people testify who daily visit us.

☞ Remember the place is next door to Charles Clark's Hat Store.

91 Main-Street, J. T. FAY.

November 20 1844. 150

ORIGINAL STAINED

MISSING ISSUE(S)

THE NORWICH NEWS.
WM. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
OFFICE, SHETUCKET STREET,
Brick Building, 2d Story, opposite Ely & Co's.

The Norwich News.

VOL. V.—NO. 5. NORWICH, CONN., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1844. WHOLE NO. 213.

"The Magnetic Battery."

THE trials that have been made of the remarkable improved "Magnetic Battery," confirm the belief that it is destined to produce great and important changes in the healing art. In all cases of dislocation and curvature of the spine; where anchylosis is not formed, permanent relief can be obtained by the daily use of the battery and the proper co-ordinate medication. The remote as well as proximate cause of this malady is a loss of vital action of the muscles of one side while the antagonist muscles remain in full force. By this gradual deformity the internal organs, as the heart, liver, stomach, lungs, &c., become displaced and consequently loose their healthy action, until permanent disease and fatality is the result. The only rational or possible method of relief in these cases, is to restore the lost action of the weakened muscles—this, no course of medication hitherto devised, is so well calculated to effect, as is this form of practice. The effects of the action of the machine upon the muscles in these cases, is most extraordinary, most wonderful, and gives us true conception of the unlimited power, of the all pervading forces by which we obtain such results. Nor less specific is this plan of treatment in the different forms of consumption—as upwards of 70 cases of *tubercular consumption* have been successfully treated by one physician in N. Y., during the last 8 months. The details of these remarkable cures and the addresses of the patients are open to all enquirers. In attestation of the powers of this instrument to effect results to which it makes pretensions, the following is quoted from Mr. Ellsworth's report dated Jan. 23d, 1844,—when speaking of Morse's Telegraph:

"Intimately connected with this branch of science employed in effecting results obtained by the Telegraph are the medicinal applications of the Magnetic Battery, mentioned in the report of one of the committee. This more wonderful agent—the electro Magnetic fluid, which also gilds the metals and separates the beautiful ores, dissolves the calculus (stone in the bladder) with ut pain, rescuing thus many victims otherwise doomed to a lingering death, or the sad alternative of a most excruciating operation. The facility with which medicines are infused into the system by the aid of this battery leads us to hail the approach of a quicker alleviation of human woes, and the future success of experiment, freught with the brightest anticipations.

HENRY L. ELLSWORTH,
Commissioner of Patents.

To his Hon. the President of the Senate of U. S."

Other forms of disease have been treated with signal success in this way—such as scirrhus, cancer, scrofula, white-swellings, paralysis, lumbago, sciatica, rheumatism, Deafness, swelling of the testicles, &c. &c. HENRY LEE,
Homœopathic physician.
Rooms, at the American House.
October 3, 44. 1y45

Vulcanic Cathartic Lozenges.

THOSE prepared from a great many Vegetable Substances, are as palatable and pleasant to eat as any other Confectionary Compound.

☞ This preparation is decidedly the best among all the known cathartic preparations; for while its operations is as sure as Salts, Castor Oil, Calomel and Jalap, or any other, cathartic medicine, it has the advantage over all in being pleas nt to eat, while all other cathartics are generally disagreeable to take. Price 25 cents per box, with full directions, and may be found at the Depository, No. 8 Broad street.

FALES'S WORM LOZENGES.

Are a safe and sure remedy for Worms. Children love them. They act like a charm in removing the symptoms, such as starting in sleep, grating the teeth, paleness about the mouth and nose, occasional sickness at the stomach, precarious appetite, swelled bowels, and general feverish habit. The child falls into a quiet sleep, the worms are stupified and expelled, and the child, as far as heard from, in every instance has been cured.

Price 25 cents per box, with full directions; sold at 8 Broad street.

FALES'S COUGH LOZENGES.

Are beneficial in all common Colds and Coughs, Whooping Cough, inflamatios in the Throat and Lungs, in the Croup or Hives, and more certain to operate satisfactory than the celebrated HIVE SYRUP. The most happy effect is obtained in a few moments; the symptoms disappear and the disease is broken up by the magical effect of these Lozenges.

Full directions accompany each box, and found at the Depository, 8 Broad street.

FALES'S DYSENTERY LOZENGES.

Are a safe and agreeable remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhœa of adults, and for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Bowel Complaints of children. Particular attention must be paid to the directions which accompany each box.

FALES'S CAMPHOR LOZENGES.

Are beneficial in all common and sick headache, and where there is a sense of tightness or weight over the eyes, in eruptive diseases, such as Measles and Small Pox. Also in Mania, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Hysteria, in St. Vitus Dance, and in all cases of Languor and Oppression of the Vital Powers, and may be taken with safety by women and children in all conditions.

Full directions accompany each box.

FALE'S CYPRIAN HAIR TONIC,

Is now so extensively known and justly celebrated that further comment upon it will be useless; we can say, however, with truth, that among the many thousands who have purchased the Tonic in this or other countries, none have returned with complaints while thousands have expressed not only their approbation, but their wonder and admiration of beholding its effects. A few bottles only can be had, at 8 Broad street.

CLEAR OUT YOUR RATS.

The mowings and antics of these destructive creatures can be hushed forever in your House or Store, if you will procure a box of the genuine

MADAGASCAR RAT EXTERMINATOR

and use it according to directions. You cannot depend upon it unless obtained at V. I. FALES'S, 98 Commercial, corner of Lewis & Commercial Streets, Boston, or of the following.

AGENTS.

Norwich, Samuel Tyler and John L. Devotion; New London, Wm. Stearns, Stoddard & Allen, A. Beckwith; Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Mystic Bridge Keeney & Brown; Noank, Brown & Wilbur; Stonington Point, Elisha Paxton, Jr.; Lyme, Joseph Brockway; Hadlyme, Ely P. Wells; East Haddam, R. W. Miller; Moodus, Sheffield Lewis; Leesville, Richmond & Upham; Middle Haddam, Child & Barrier; Portland, John Payne; South Glastenbury, Oliver Brainard and Wm. W. Post & Co; Colchester, A. M. Hurlbut; Willimantic, Jason Safford and B. Bentley; Scotland, James Bonnet; Howard's Valley, G. D. Spencer; Hampton, Wm. Brown; Andover, Loomis & Button; South Coventry, D. M. Buell; Mansfield, Geo. T. Clark and Z. Storrs & Son; Chaplain, Walter Goodell; Phoenixville, John R. Adams; Pomfret, Joseph Dorset and Calvin Whitney; Ashford, E. B. Hibbard.

Oct. 10. ply47

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. In pursuance of law, I JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declared and make known, that public sales will be held at the undermentioned Land Office, in the States of OHIO and ILLINOIS, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the Land Office at UPPER SANDUSKY, OHIO, commencing on Monday the sixth day of January next, for the disposal of the public lands hereinafter designated, being sections or parts of sections alternate to the sections granted by law to the State of Ohio, for constructing the Miami and Dayton Canal.

North of the Base Line and East of the First Principal Meridian.

Section one, three, eleven and thirteen, in township one, of range three.

North half, southwest quarter and fractional southeast quarter of section one; all of sections three, nine, eleven, fifteen, seventeen, twenty-one, twenty-five, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-three, and thirty-five; and the west half and fractional northeast quarter of section thirteen, in township two, of range three.

Section thirty-five, in township three, of range three.

The east half, the northwest quarter, and the northeast fraction of the southwest fractional quarter of section one; and all of sections three, five, seven, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-three, and thirty-five, in township one of range four.

Sections three, eleven, fifteen, twenty-three, twenty-nine, thirty-one, and thirty-three; east fraction of section nine, east of reserve; south fraction of section nineteen, south of reserve; fractions of section twenty-one, south and east of reserve; the fractional east half (east of river) and the west half of section twenty-seven; the east half, the north part of the northwest quarter; the south part of the northwest quarter; the north fraction of the southwest quarter and the southwest fraction of the southwest quarter of section thirty-five, in township two, of range four.

Sections twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-one thirty-three, and thirty-five, in township three, of range four.

The northeast quarter, the east fraction of the northwest quarter; the north fraction of the southeast quarter, and the southwest fractional quarter of section seven; the northwest and northwest fractional quarter (south of river,) and the south half of section eleven; all of sections nineteen, twenty-nine, thirty-one, and thirty-three; the northeast fraction of the north half; the fractional northwest quarter, the southwest quarter, and the west fraction of the southeast quarter of section twenty-one; the northeast and northwest fractional quarters (north of river,) and the southeast and southwest fractional quarters of section twenty-seven; and the northeast fraction (north of river,) the fractional east half of the northwest quarter (north of river;) the west fraction of the southwest quarter (south of river,) the east half of the southwest quarter, and the west fraction of the southeast quarter of section thirty-five, in township one of range five.

South of the Base Line and East of the First Principal Meridian.

Section twenty-five in township five, of range three.

Sections one, thirteen, and twenty-five, in township six, of range three.

Sections one, three, five, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-seven, thirty-three and thirty-five, in township one, of range four.

Sections one, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, twenty-one twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-seven, thirty-three, and thirty-five; the south half, the northwest quarter, the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter, and the south half of the northeast quarter of section three, in township two, of range four.

Sections one, three, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-three, and thirty-five, in township three, of range four.

Sections one and three; the east half of section nine; all of sections eleven, thirteen, fifteen, twenty-three, twenty-five, and twenty-seven, the south half and the fraction of the north half (north of river, of section thirty-three, and the fractional southwest quarter (south of river) and the fraction of the southeast fractional quarter (east of river) of section thirty-five, in township four, of range four.

The northeast quarter, the west part of the southwest fractional quarter, the east part of the northwest fractional quarter, the west part of the northwest fractional quarter (south and west of river) and the fraction of the northwest fractional quarter (north of river) of section one; all of sections three, five, nine, thirteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-three, twenty-seven and thirty-one; the east half of section seven; the northeast fractional quarter (north of river;) the northwest quarter, the southeast fractional quarter, the southwest fractional quarter, (north of river) and the fraction of the southwest quarter (south of river) of section eleven; the west half of the northeast quarter, the northwest quarter, the fractional north half of the southwest quarter; the fractional south half of the southeast quarter, and the fraction of the northeast quarter (south of river) of section fifteen; the west half, the west half of the northeast quarter, and the west half of the southeast quarter of section twenty-one; the east half, the east half of the northwest quarter, the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter, and the southwest quarter of section twenty-five; the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter, the northwest quarter, and east half of the southwest quarter, and the northwest and southeast quarters of section twenty-nine; the west half and northeast quarter of section thirty-three; and the east half and northwest quarter of section thirty-five, in township five, of range four.

The north half of section one; the northeast quarter, the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter, the east half of the northwest quarter, and the west half of the southwest quarter of section five; all of sections seven, nineteen, twenty-nine, and thirty-one; the southeast quarter and the south half of the southwest quarter of section eleven; the east half of the southeast quarter, the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter and the west half of section thirteen; the east halves of the northeast and southeast quarters of section fifteen; the west half of the northeast quarter, the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter, the west half and the southeast quarter of section seventeen; the west half of the southwest quarter, the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter, the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter, the south half of the southwest quarter, and the west half of the southeast quarter of section twenty-five; the northeast quarter, the southeast quarter of the north west quarter, and the west half of the southeast quarter of section twenty-seven; the northwest quarter and the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section thirty-three; the east half of the northwest quarter, the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter, and the west half of the southeast quarter of section thirty-five, in township six, of range four.

The northwest and southwest quarters, and the west half and northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section five; all of section seven; the north half of the northwest quarter of section nine; and the southeast quarter of section eleven, in township eight, of range four.

Sections three, five, seven, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-five, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-one, and thirty-three; the east half, the southwest quarter, and the northwest fractional quarter, east of river, of section twenty-three; the north half, the west half of the southwest quarter, the east fraction of the southwest quarter, north of river, and the west fraction of the southeast quarter, north of river, section thirty-three, in township one, of range five.

Sections one, three, five, seven, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-three, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-one, thirty-three, and thirty-five; the east half, the fraction of the west half, west of river; the east fraction of the southwest quarter, and the east fraction of the north west quarter of section nine, the southwest quarter, the northeast fractional quarter, the fraction of the north half, west of river, and the east fraction of the southeast quarter of section twenty-one, and the west half, the west half of the southeast quarter, and the northeast quarter of section twenty-five, in township two, of range five.

Sections one, three, five, seven, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-one, thirty-three, and thirty-five, in township three, of range five.

Sections one, three, seven, thirteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-five twenty-nine, thirty-one, and thirty-three; the west part of the northeastern quarter, the northwest quarter, and the south half section five; the west half of the northwest quarter and the south half of section nine; the west half of section fifteen, and the northwest part of the northwest quarter, the southwest fraction of the northwest quarter, the southwest quarter, the south half of the southeast quarter, and the fractional part of the southeast quarter, east of river, of section twenty-seven, in township four, of range five.

Fractional section three, west of reserve; all of sections five, seven, nine, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-one, thirty-one, and thirty-three; the fraction of section fifteen, west of reserve; and the fraction of section twenty-seven, west of reserve; in township five, of range five.

The east half of the northeast Quarter and the southwest Quarter of the southwest Quarter of section five; all of sections seven and thirty-one; the northeast Quarter and the east half of the northwest Quarter of section nine; the east half, and northwest Quarter of the northeast Quarter, the northeast and southwest Quarters of the northwest Quarter, and the southwest Quarter of section seventeen; the west half, the northeast Quarter, the east half, and northwest Quarter of the southeast Quarter of section twenty-one; the west half and the west half of the northeast Quarter of section twenty-one, and the east half, the southwest Quarter, and the east half and southwest Quarter of the northwest Quarter of section twenty-nine, in township six, of range five.

Sections three, five, nine, fifteen, twenty-one, and twenty-seven; the east half of the northwest Quarter the east half of the northwest Quarter, the east half of section, and the east half and southwest Quarter of, the southwest Quarter of section seven; the east half the northwest Quarter, and the northwest Quarter of the southwest Quarter of section nineteen; and the east half of the northeast Quarter and the southwest Quarter of section thirty-three, in township seven, of range five.

Sections five and nine, and the northeast Quarter the south half the northwest Quarter, and the south, east and southwest fractional Quarters of section seven in township eight, of range five.

And fractional section nineteen, in township four, of range six.

At the Land Office at CHILLICOTHE, OHIO, commencing on Monday, the twentieth day of January next, for the disposal of the public lands herein after described, being sections or parts of sections alternate to the sections granted by law to the state of Ohio, for constructing the Miami and Dayton Canal.

North of the River and East of the First Principal Meridian.

The west side of fractional section one; the north and of section three, all of sections five, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, seventeen, twenty-one, twenty-three and twenty-seven; the west half and the west half of the southeast Quarter of section twenty-five, and the west half of the southeast Quarter, the north half and the southwest Quarter of section thirty five, in township eleven, of range four.

Fractional section thirty-three, in township twelve, of range four.

The southwest Quarter of section one, and the west half of the northwest Quarter of the same section, the northeast Quarter of section three; the northwest Quarter and the west half of the northeast Quarter of section five; the south half and the east half of the northwest Quarter of section eleven; the east half of the northwest Quarter of section thirteen; and the northeast, and northwest Quarters, and the east half of the southwest Quarter of section fifteen, in township nine, of range five.

Fractional sections three and five, the north half, the southeast quarter, and the east half of the southwest quarter of section seven; the northwest, northeast, and southeast quarters of section nine; all of sections eleven, fifteen, seventeen, and twenty-three; the east half of the northeast quarter the northwest quarter and the south half of section nineteen; the northwest quarter, the east half of the southwest quarter and the east half of section twenty-one; the south half of section twenty-five; the northeast quarter of section twenty-seven; the northwest quarter, the west half of the southeast quarter of section twenty-nine; the west half of the southwest quarter of section thirty-one; the east half of the northeast quarter of section thirty-three, and the east half and northwest quarter of section thirty-five, in township ten of range five.

Fractional section thirty five, in township eleven, of range five.

And the west half of the northwest quarter of section seven, in township seven, of range six.

The minimum price of the lands here designated in the state of Ohio, is fixed by law at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per acre, and they are not subject to entry under any pre-emption law of Congress.

At the Land Office at QUINCY, ILLINOIS, commencing on Monday, the ninth day of December next for the disposal of the public lands within the east half of the southwest quarter of section eighteen; and the east half of the southeast quarter at section twenty-nine, in township ten north, of range six east, of 4th principal meridian.

At the land office at DIXON, ILLINOIS, commencing on Monday, the sixteenth day of December next, for the disposal of the public lands within the east part of the northeast fractional quarter of section twenty-one, and the east part of the northwest fractional quarter of the same section, in township forty-three, north of range one, east of the third principal meridian.

The northeast quarter of section eleven, in township twenty-six, of range eight, east of the 4th principal meridian; the west part of the northwest fractional quarter of section one, and the northeast fractional quarters of section two, in township sixteen, of range six, west of the 4th principal meridian.

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer; and no private entries of any lands herein described, will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this second day of September, Anno Domini, 1844.

J. TYLER.

By the President,
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any lands within the limits of the tracts above described, lying in the State of Illinois, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, and make payment therefor as soon as practicable after seeing this notice and before the day appointed for the commencement of the sale of the lands embracing the tract claimed above designated, otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

THO. H. BLAKE
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Botanic Medicine STORE,

Court St. New London, Ct.

DR. MERRILL, would return his sincere thanks to the citizens of New London and vicinity, for the very liberal patronage received during the last eighteen months; and would solicit a continuance of the same. Every package of Medicine sold at this Store is warranted pure. ☞ A full supply has been received this week.

Nov. 10, '44. 1f51

Boarding.

BOARD for a gentleman and lady can be had with as pleasant a room as there is on Main-st., by inquiring at this office.

Nov. 6, 1844. 50

POETRY.

The Two Husbands.

BY THOMAS HOOD' ENGLISH.

In olden times there lived a king—
Two daughters fair had he;
Like wood-nymphs, they whom poets sing;
From guile and sinning free.

The elder loved a honest lord,
Forbidding to the view;
Yet to himself and to his word,
And to his honor true.

The younger loved a shining knight,
A skillful troubadour;
For words of sweetness and delight,
He stood the world before.

Each married with the one she chose;
But far apart their state;
One blest her life till living's close—
The other cursed her fate.

"The title of each spouse?" quoth he—
Inquiring fellow, hence?
The troubadour was PATSY;
The baron—COMMON SENSE.

Printing Office Melody.

Pull up my boys, turn quick the rounce
And let the work begin;
The world is pressing on without,
And we must press within.—

And we who guide the public mind,
Have influence far and wide,
And all our deeds are good, although
The Devil's at our side.

Let fly the flicker use my boys!
Who are more proud than we?—
While wait the anxious crowd without,
The force of power we see.

So pull away—none are so great,
As they who run the ear;
And who have dignity like those
Who practice at the bar.

And you who turn the roller there,
Be quick, you lazy man!
Old time is rolling on himself,
So best him if you can.

Be careful of the *light* and *shade*,
Nor let the sheet grow pale;
Be careful of the *monkey tails*
Of every *head and tale*.

Though high in office is our stand,
And *pi* our is our ease,
We should not take our wages thither,
Who fill our lower place.

The *spring work* is fed by us,
Who retail knowledge here,
By feeling that we *find* ourselves,
Not down our hair too dear.

Pull up my boys, turn quick the rounce,
And thus the *chase* we'll join,
We have deposits in the *bank*,
Our drawers are full of *coin*,

And who should more genteely cut,
A FIGURE and a DASH!
Yet sometimes we who press so much,
Ourselves are *pressed for cash*.

Emily Allison;
or, the Sewing Girl.

BY CAROLINE ORNE.

(Concluded.)

'Excuse me, Miss Lester,' said she, 'my firmness seems utterly to have left me to day, and although I know it distressed these poor children, I could not prevent my tears from flowing.'

'I am afraid that your health has suffered in consequence of applying yourself too closely to your sewing.'

'It is true that I have found myself failing of late, but it was not that. There are times when some trifling incident will cause all our sorrow, past and present, to rise up at once, and like a swollen tide threaten to overwhelm us. For a whole year I have worked early and late for a lady, who owes me fifty dollars, and who has never paid me a cent till to-day, when, after much solicitation, she threw me half a dollar, as a person would throw a bone to an ill natured dog. Thinking of the careless, disdainful manner in which she threw me the money, gave the impulse, and many, many painful and bitter things rose up before me with all the vividness of reality. I thought of the days when I was surrounded with as much splendor as she, who had the heart to treat me with as much scorn, is now; and when I had a father who would not suffer the winds of heaven to visit my face too roughly;' and of the time when, by the failure of others, and injudicious investments, he became a bankrupt, and finally sunk into a state of hopeless imbecility. I thought, too, of my aged mother, who, with no one to assist her but me, and with scarcely bread to eat, watched over him a whole year, as she would over a helpless infant, and when he was gone, how like the vine, uprooted and broken by the fall of the decayed tree, round which it twined, she too dropped and died. All the agony and desolation of the hour came back to me, so did the voice that mingled its tones with her funeral knell, as it told me the vessel was lost in which he sailed who would have protected me and saved me from all that I have suffered.'

Miss Lester did all that she could to soothe her excited state of feeling, but finding that the feverish flush on her face increased rather than diminished, and that her pulse was wildly throbbing, she began to be seriously alarmed, and having persuaded her to lie down, took little Letty in her arms, who soon fell asleep. A few minutes afterwards, her brother called for her to return home, and she requested him to go for a physician, who, in the course of fifteen minutes, was at the bed-side of the sufferer. He informed Miss Lester that there was every symptom of inflammatory fever, and unless the most energetic means were ratured to, there was every reason to apprehend that her disease would terminate fatally. Miss Lester remained with her all night, and in the morning procured her a good and careful nurse. She likewise took the children home and committed them to the care of her housekeeper.

'I believe I shall call on Miss Belmont,' said she to her brother; 'and as you will, of course, go with me according to agreement, I advise you to look particularly to the tie of your cravat, and see that your hair is arranged in the most becoming style.'

'How soon will you go?'

'In half an hour.'

'I shall, without fail, be ready to escort you.'

They found Miss Belmont alone, and looking—so Herbert Lester thought—beautiful as an angel. The conversation took a literary turn, and he was charmed to find that she had read extensively, and that his favorite authors were hers. In poetry, particularly, he found that they agreed not only in admiring the same authors, but the same poems, and she recited several pathetic passages which he named, with so much taste and feeling, that he began to imagine that his sister, though her hand was open as day to melting charity,' was dull and frigid when compared with Elvira Belmont.

As soon as Miss Lester found an opportunity, she brought forward the subject which her brother had mentioned the day previous, and was pleased to find that Elvira entered warmly into her plan.

When Lucilla Lester rose to go, she remarked that she intended to call on a young girl, who was sick and an orphan, whom she considered one of the most prominent objects of charity within her knowledge, and invited Elvira to go with her, she readily assented, and fifteen minutes' walk brought them to the dwelling of Emily Allison.

Herbert Lester left them at the door, and Elvira followed her conductress into a mean apartment, where, to her inexpressible consternation, she beheld in the patient her, whom, the day preceding, she had treated not only with incivility but rudeness. Her first impulse was to go to the bed, and in a whisper to entreat her not to appear to recognize her. It was a useless request, for delirium prevented her from recollecting either her or Miss Lester. When Elvira became aware of this, emotions of joy succeeded the feelings of fear and shame which had, at first, assailed her. Her joy, however, was of short duration, for soon her own name was pronounced by Emily, sometimes with epithets of reproach, and then in accents of entreaty, though in language too incoherent to reveal distinctly any circumstance which had taken place. But soon there began to be a 'method in her madness,' and seizing Miss Belmont by the wrist with a frantic grasp, from which she could not break, she recounted minutely all the incidents which she had the evening previous told Miss Lester; only now, instead of suppressing Miss Belmont's name, she repeated it.

'And yet,' said she, when she had finished, looking up into Elvira's face, 'for all she was so hard-hearted, she was as beautiful as you, and very rich.'

Lucilla, who could not help pitying Miss Belmont, to whose countenance feelings of shame amounting almost to agony, were depicted succeeded by addressing the poor girl, who was perfectly insensible to the retributive pain she was inflicting, in a soothing, conciliatory manner, to prevail on her to release her reluctant auditor.

'I hope,' said Miss Belmont to Lucilla, after somewhat recovering her self-possession, that you will not be so ungenerous as to suffer the ravings of a maniac to influence your opinion concerning me. It is true I owe her for work, and that she called yesterday for her pay, when I happened to be totally unprepared, but I promised to pay her next week, and she would have found me as good as my promise.'

Miss Belmont had the discernment to see, at once, that her explanation failed to reinstate her in Lucilla's good opinion, and saying something about her nerves being unequal to hear such a scene, she coldly bade her good morning, and left the house.

She had been gone only a short time, when some one rapped at the door, which, on opening Lucilla found to be Adeline Bradford.

'I am much pleased to meet you here,' said Adeline, 'for you may be able to tell me whether it will be likely to wound Miss Allison's feelings to offer her a few dollars without appearing her to sew for it in return?

'Your aid will be very acceptable,' replied Lucilla, 'though, unfortunately, Miss Allison is insensible to what might either wound or give her pleasure.'

'She cannot be dead!' said Adeline, starting.

'No; but she is in a burning fever, and totally deprived of reason. But how came you to know that she needed pecuniary aid?'

'She called at Elvira Belmont's the other day, when I was there and I inferred from her appearance and what she said, that she was not only in indigent circumstances, but actually suffering from privation. Unfortunately, I had parted with all my money, except a trifling sum to purchase a ball dress, and several ornaments more expensive than I could well afford. One of these, a beautiful bracelet, Elvira coveted the moment she saw it, so I let her have it for eighteen dollars, the same I gave for it, one half of which I intend for Miss Allison, the other for a poor widow I happened to meet with last evening. But you will begin to think I don't pay much attention to that portion of scripture which forbids us, when we do alms, to sound a trumpet before us. The truth is, Lucilla, when I am with you, it always seems as if I was in the presence of a sister, and I feel sure that you will not impute my telling you, to motives of vanity.'

'I wish you were my sister, said Lucilla, 'and I think you will be one day.'

This remark brought a crimson glow to the cheek of Adeline, which did not fade at the appearance of Herbert Lester; who at that moment came in view, and approached the door step where they stood. After greeting Adeline with much politeness, he inquired of the sister for Elvira.

'She has been gone this half hour,' she replied. Some more convenient opportunity, I will tell you the reason why she did not wait for me.'

Though it was a painful duty to disclose to her brother the unfeeling and selfish conduct of Elvira Belmont, it was one which Lucilla felt bound to perform, and simply stating the facts, she left him to draw his own inferences.

In five or six days Miss Allison's disease had performed its crisis, and her physician pronounced her out of danger. As soon as this was the case, Lucilla, assisted by Adeline, commenced carrying into effect a plan for her benefit. Neat and convenient apartments were taken for her in a more open and airy part of the city, which were comfortably furnished and several ladies who considered it not only dishonest but cruel to delay paying the hard earnings of the laborer, of whatever class, when it was in their power to pay, promised to give her their sewing. The better prospects which thus dawned upon her contributed to the restoration of her health, and at the expiration of a few weeks she, with Edwin and Letty, took possession of their new abode. She found not the least difficulty, now that she was promptly paid, to procure a comfortable substitute, for herself and them without working at unseasonable hours. She found leisure to devote an evening now and then to the friends whose exertions had so effectually ameliorated her situation in a manner that suffered her to live independent of charity.

Miss Lester, her brother, and Adeline, had dropped in one pleasant but cold evening, and were enjoying the comfort of a good fire and the pleasures of an interesting conversation, when a quick, smart rap was heard at the door, which Miss Lester remarked had a sound of impatience in it.

'Shall I go to the door, Miss Allison?' said Herbert Lester.

'I am obliged to you,' she replied, 'but as it is probably some one who has brought me work, I had better go myself.'

'Is Miss Allison at home?' they heard a voice inquire.

'My name is Allison,' she replied.

'Will you permit me to come in?' said he, 'I have some important intelligence to communicate.'

She of course, assented, and the next moment, a man somewhat above the middle height, wrapped in a cloak which was so disposed as to muffle the lower part of his face while a cap concealed his forehead and eyes, entered the apartment. Having arrived about midway, he changed his voice to its natural tone, as he said—

'Emily, do you not know me?'

The name of Edgar Tracy burst from her lips as she sprang toward him, but failing to reach the arms open to receive her, she fell at his feet in a swoon.

Throwing from him his cloak, Edgar Tracy knelt and supported her, while Lucilla and Adeline administered the proper remedies; the young stranger in the mean time, bitterly reproaching himself for his want of consideration.

Emily soon revived, and the remainder of the evening was spent in listening to the perils or escapes of Tracy, who as may be surmised, was the betrothed lover of Emily Allison, who, she believed had long since found a watery grave beneath the waves of the ocean.

He and two, others, he informed them, left the wreck in a small boat. Both of his companions perished, but he was at length taken up by a vessel of the South Sea Islands. Here, in consequence of a long and severe illness, induced probably by the injury his constitution had sustained from hunger and exposure while on the wreck and in the boat, he was obliged to remain and suffer the vessel to sail without him. He was unable to write a letter to his friends, though he gave the captain the address of Mr. Allison, who promised to forward a line the first opportunity after his arrival. As no such letter was ever received, he probably forgot to perform his promises.

As the wrecked vessels, of which Edgar Tracy was the captain and principal owner, was insured, his loss was trifling, and, though he was not rich, he possessed a competency which could enable him to give Emily Allison a comfortable if not a splendid home. He, therefore, urged her to name an early day.

'I have reflected much,' said she, one day, when he pressed the subject with more ardor than usual as to what course I ought to pursue, and have at length decided, that in justice to you, I ought to remain as I am, for I shall be not only a portionless bride, but these dear children—I cannot leave them and—

'Leave them! Could you, for a single moment, imagine that I wish you to leave them?' said he, interrupting her with vivacity. 'I have enough for all. Our home shall be their home, and I doubt not but that they will bring a blessing with them.'

Emily wept, but her tears were not those of sorrow—and before they parted it was decided that their marriage should take place in three weeks.—Herbert Lester and Adeline Bradford officiated as groomsman and bridesmaid on the happy occasion, and Lucilla, who arranged every thing with the propriety and fine taste peculiar to herself, had the gratification to perceive that her brothers' unfortunate attachment to Elvira Belmont was slowly but surely giving place to an affection for one lovelier, less brilliant, and who possessed those gentle and truly feminine virtues, which were a source of happiness to herself and to those within the sphere of her influence.

Singular Development of the Morals of Boarding Schools and of Manners at the Tombs.

On Saturday morning a very singular affair developed itself at the private chamber of his Honor the Recorder in relation to the whereabouts of a young and pretty demoiselle named Amanda Wright, who was to have been for his ming by virtue of a writ of Habeas Corpus served by Thomas Warner, Esq., Counsellor at Law, on the Keeper of the City Prison; but, when the time came, Amanda, like the man in the White Hat, who distinguished himself at Philadelphia, was *non est*. From various statements made by various persons before his Honor, our reporter gathered the following *histoirette*.

A few months since there resided at a fashionable boarding school on Staten Island, a young lady named Amanda Wright, the daughter, or the adopted child of a woman who keeps a fashionable brothel in in this city. Miss Amanda was taught French, Spanish, Music, the Polka, and all the scientific improvements modern—schools, and her march of mind was considerable, as she became a proficient in each art and mystery. In the course of the last summer, a young blood who holds a high office in the Custom House, got introduced to Amanda, and she was induced by this hero to leave school for the delights of a residence in this city. The happy pair accordingly removed hither, and for a few short weeks Miss Amanda was the pet of her protector; but a change came o'er the spirit of her dream. She saw Mr.———, a friend of her first friend, and they became enamored of each other, and Amanda a second time eloped.

On Thursday night last the woman who calls herself Amanda's mother, traced the girl out to furnished apartments which had been taken for her by this second friend, in Chestnut street, and with the aid of officer Joseph placed Miss Amanda in that portion of the tombs called 'Magdalen Hall,' to abide the order of the Court of Special Sessions. Amanda's friend was in despair, and went straight to his lawyer Thomas Warner, who sued out a writ of habeas corpus, which was forthwith served personally on McCoy, the keeper of the Magdalens—to bring the body of the fair Amanda before the Recorder on Saturday morning. In the meantime Justice Merritt introduced the lady of one of the Assistant Aldermen to the pretty Amanda; and a discharge being offered to the girl by the handsome and gallant Justice Merritt, she forthwith left the Tombs, but whether with the Alderman's lady or without, remains an impenetrable secret. On Saturday morning when the lawyer and the fair Amanda were in attendance before the Recorder, in comes Mr. Coz, the keeper, looking unutterable things, to inform his Honor that he could not produce the body of the girl in obedience to the writ because Justice Merritt had discharged her from the Tombs and she was gone.

The scene that ensued baffles all description.—Mr. Warner on the part of the petitioner for the writ, moved against the keeper. The mother also declared she wanted her daughter, and the Recorder seemed as if he wanted to rid himself of the affair altogether. His honor therefore refused the motion to attach the keeper, alleging as a very sage reason, that he thought that the petitioner had no right to complain, inasmuch as he wanted the girl discharge, and the girl was discharged. He therefore dismissed the case. Mr. Warner, however, declared that both Justice Merritt and Keeper' Coz should hear further of the matter. Taken altogether it is a strange and eventful history, but highly illustrative of the morals and mysteries of New York.

The conclusion of this eventful history is no less singular than its commencement, as the petitioner for the writ asks that the girl may be delivered to him for the sake of her morals, and prevent her falling into the hands of the woman who claims to be her mother inasmuch as that he intends immediately to send Amanda to school in the State of Connecticut to finish her education before she becomes his wife.—*From the N. Y. Sun.*

REMARKABLE HEAD.—A Pittsburg paper describing a personage says—"He is a short and rather thick-set man, with a pleasant countenance, long mouth hair, except the top of his head which is slightly bald and clad in a neat wooden [illegible] &c.

AGRICULTURAL.

Tending Cattle.

Water your cattle in the yard, by all means, if you would not loose half their manure. He who lets his cattle run at large through the winter and then runs in debt in the spring for guano, poudrette, saltpetre, and lime, to enrich his farm, may need a guardian within a year if prices continue as low as they now are.

Many farmers suffer their cattle to go to a distant brook to find water through the winter, when a bucket or a pump would yield enough in the yard, warmer and better than rivulets supply. Keep your cattle up and you will have as much manure as your farm will need, or as you will have time to cart out and use.—A good cow, well fed and kept up through the year, will yield more manure, than is often spread on an acre of corn.

Litter of almost any kind may be thrown under them to make easy beds and to make manure. Sawdust is used here to advantage, for though there is but little virtue in that material when applied alone as a dressing, yet it readily absorbs other matter and retains it till the more powerful absorbent, the soil, draws forth that matter and conveys it to the roots of plants.

Some farmers will have no floors under their cows and oxen; they clear out their leasies annually to the depth of one or two feet and fill it from or land to form a new bed and to be treated in the same manner. Cattle lie more comfortably on such a bed than on plank floors let them be littered ever so well. One or two planks may be placed behind them for convenience of shovelling the manure away—and these planks should always be lower than the cattle's platform.

Concluded on the 3d page

ORIGINAL STAINED

Continued from the first page.

NIGHT SEEDING.

Is it proper to disturb cattle that have not labored through the day, by giving them food late at night? Many make a constant practice of going to the barn at nine in the evening, waking up their cows and feeding them to eat a little more. One object is to avoid placing a large quantity of fodder before them at a time; and it is said the winter nights are too long for them to go without food, and "little and often" is the watchword.

On the other hand it is contended that by disturbing cattle after they have gone to rest, you do them more harm than good—that if they were not woke up they would not feel hungry, and would not think of eating before morning light. We think much depends on habit: if we use children to eat half a dozen times in a day, they will as many times be hungry. What person ever rises in the morning on account of hunger? Would children rest better by being aroused at midnight and made to eat?

Massachusetts Ploughman.

WASHINGTON, Dec., 16, 1844.

The rumor so prevalent during yesterday and Saturday, that the President would transmit a war message to Congress to-day, proved itself, as I supposed it would, mere the creation of public excitement.

I can now state, on the best authority, if any authority is to be believed, that there will be no war movement made by our Government, and that no war with Mexico is anticipated.

We shall probably have a Message from the President in a day or two, accompanied by the documents, brought on by the bearer of despatches from Mexico.

You have seen the appointment of Mr. Binney Marshall announced as Post Office Agent, in place of Mr. Brown, deceased.

The Chinese Treaty has not been acted on. It is quite a voluminous affair. When printed, it will occupy about 10 pages, octavo.

The bill introduced into the Senate for the relief of the heirs of Robert Fulton authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to them the sum of $76,500, due at the time of the death of said Fulton for inventing floating steam batteries and superintending the construction of the steam frigate Fulton, for the detention of and damages to his steamboat Vesuvius, and for the great benefit conferred by him on his country.

CONGRESSIONAL.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Prayer by Rev. Mr. Pinkton.

Mr. Duncan moved that the Election Bill be engrossed, and on his call, the Yeas and Nays were ordered. Yeas 187; Nays 5.

The bill was then read a third time and passed without opposition.

Mr. Burke moved for a suspension of the rules to enable him to move for the printing of 10,000 extra copies of his report on the Rhode Island affairs:—Yeas 103; Nays 87. Motion lost, two-thirds not voting in the affirmative.

Letter from Secretary of the Treasury, with an estimate of the expenses for the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1846.

Mr. Duncan introduced, on leave—Yeas 129, Nays 59,—a bill for organizing a Government over the Oregon Territory. Read twice and referred to the Committee on Territories.

The House adjourned.

IN SENATE.—Letters and documents received from the Secretary of the Treasury, accompanying his report, &c. were referred to the appropriate Committees.

Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, called up his resolution on the Naturalization Laws, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to report a bill for the extension of the time necessary to qualify aliens for citizenship. Mr. Johnson spoke in favor of the resolution, introducing several facts in support of his position, after some debate it passed unanimously.

Mr. Choate of Massachusetts appeared in the Senate to-day for the first time.

Mr. Dixon H. Lewis has been elected a Senator of the United States by the Legislature of Alabama.—His majority is from 10 to 15 over Judge Hopkins, who was a Delegate, last May, to the Whig Convention which nominated Mr. Clay. Letters were received to day containing these facts, from Alabama.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.

SENATE.—Mr. Barrow submitted a resolution that the Committee of the Judiciary be instructed to inquire if the naturalization papers have been granted to foreigners by the federal courts in violation of the law of Congress and into the expediency of amending the same, if such cases existed.

Mr. Benton submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire whether any measures were necessary to prevent speculation by government officers in Texas land, &c.

On motion the Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The Rev. Mr. Daley, the new Chaplain, has officiated for the first time.

A resolution was presented directing an inquiry into the amount of money paid by the several United States Banks to members of Congress editors of newspapers, agents &c. It was agreed to.

A great variety of resolutions, notices of bills, &c were submitted.

A joint resolution for amending the constitution so as to provide for electing the president and vice president immediately by the people, was introduced and on motion referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Douglass reported a bill for the establishment of the Territory of Nebraska. Read twice and referred.

WEDNESDAY, December 18.

IN SENATE.—Mr. Woodbury presented resolutions of the Legislature of New Hampshire, on the subject of Post Office Reform.

Messrs. Johnson and Archer presented petitions for an alteration in the law of Naturalization. Mr. Barrow presented a petition asking an investigation by the judiciary committee, of frauds alleged to have been committed in granting certificates of citizenship to unqualified persons, &c. &c.

Mr. Niles's resolution relative to the safe keeping of the public deposites, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. Several other resolutions were offered upon which no action was taken.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The next business in order was the bill introduced yesterday by Mr. Phenix, providing for the remission of the duty of railroad iron in certain cases—the questions being, Shall this bill be rejected?

Mr. Foster, of Pennsylvania spoke in opposition to the bill, and in favor of protection to the iron interest as one of importance to the nation, and especially to Pennsylvania.

Mr. Payne was in favor of reducing the duty not only on railroad iron, but on almost every article provided for by the tariff of 1842.

The bill for the relief of Fulton's heirs was finally passed, 96 to 14; and the Senate then went into Executive session.

Mr. Hammett presented the House had been taken by surprise and were not altogether prepared for debate.

The question was decided in the affirmative—yeas 135 nays 40.

The bill from the Senate, for the relief of the heirs of Robert Fulton, was read twice, and referred.

The Senate bill concerning furloughs in the naval service, was read twice, and referred.

Mr. Duncan gave notice of his intention to introduce a resolution to amend the rule which limits the remarks of a member in debate, to one hour.

At half-past two o'clock the House adjourned.

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, Dec. 19, 1844.

United States and Mexico.—A message was received from the President of the United States, relating to the state of affairs now existing between this Government, Texas and Mexico.

MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives.

I transmit herewith copies of despatches received from our minister at Mexico, since the commencement of your present session, which claim, from their importance, and I doubt not will receive, your calm and deliberate consideration. The extraordinary and highly offensive language which the Mexican government has thought proper to employ in reply to the remonstrance of the Executive, through Mr. Shannon, against the renewal of the war with Texas while the question of annexation was pending before Congress and the People, and also, the proposed manner of conducting that war, will not fail to arrest your attention.

Such remonstrance, urged in no unfriendly spirit to Mexico, was called for by considerations of an imperative character, having relation as well to the peace of this country and honor of this Government as to the cause of humanity and civilization. Texas had entered into the Treaty of Annexation upon the invitations of the Executive; and when, for that act, she was threatened with a renewal of the war on the part of Mexico, she naturally looked to this Government to interpose its efforts to ward off the threatened blow. But one course was left the Executive acting within the limits of its constitutional competency, and that was to protest in respectful, but at the same time strong and decided terms against it. The war thus threatened to be renewed, was proclaimed by edicts or decrees, which ordered, on the part of the Mexican military, the desolation of whole tracts of country, and the destruction, without discrimination, of all ages, sexes, and conditions of existence. Over the manner of conducting war, Mexico possesses no exclusive control. She has no right to violate at pleasure the principles which an enlightened civilization has laid down for the conduct of nations of war; and thereby retrograde to a period of barbarism which, happily for the world, has long since passed away. All nations are interested in enforcing an observance of those principles, and the United States, the oldest of the American Republics, and the nearest of the civilized powers to the theatre on which these enormities were proposed to be enacted, could not quietly content themselves to witness such a state of things. They had, through the Executive, on another occasion, and as was believed with the approbation of the whole country, remonstrated against outrages similar, but even less inhuman, than those by which her new edicts and decrees she has threatened to perpetrate, and of which the late inhuman massacre at Tolosco was the precursor.

The bloody and inhuman murder of Fannin and his companions, equalled only in savage barbarity by the usages of the untutored Indian tribes, proved how little confidence could be placed on the most solemn stipulations of her generals, while the fate of others, who became her captives in war, many of whom, no longer able to sustain the fatigues and privations of long journeys, were shot down by the way side, while their companions who survived were subjected to sufferings even more painful than death—had left an indelible stain on the page of civilization. The Executive, with the evidence of an intention on the part of Mexico to renew scenes so revolting to humanity, could do no less than renew remonstrances formerly urged. For fulfilling duties so imperative, Mexico has thought proper, through her accredited organs, because she has had represented to her the inhumanity of such proceedings, to indulge in language unknown to the courtesy of diplomatic intercourse, and offensive in the highest degree to this Government and People. Nor has she offended in this only. She has not only violated existing conventions between the two countries, by arbitrary and unjust decrees against our trade and intercourse, but withholds instalments of debt, due to our citizens, which she solemnly pledged herself to pay, under circumstances which are fully explained by the accompanying letter from Mr. Green, our Secretary of Legation. And when our minister has invited the attention of her Government to wrongs committed by her local authorities not only on the property but on the persons of our fellow citizens, engaged in prosecuting fair and honest pursuits she has added insult to injury, by not even designing, for months together, to return an answer to his representations. Still further to manifest her unfriendly feelings towards the United States, she has issued decrees expelling from some of her provinces, American citizens engaged in the peaceful pursuits of life, and now denies to those of our citizens prosecuting the Whale Fishery on the Northwest coast of the Pacific the privilege, which has, through all time, heretofore been accorded to them, of exchanging goods of a small amount in value at her ports in California for supplies indispensable to their health and comfort.

For will it escape the observation of Congress, that in conducting a correspondence with the Minister of the United States, who cannot, and does not, know any distinction between the geographical sections of the Union, charges wholly unfounded are made against particular states, and an appeal to others for aid and protection against supposed wrongs. In this connection, sectional prejudices are attempted to be excited, and the hazardous and unpardonable effort is made to foment divisions among the states of the Union, thereby to embitter their peace. Mexico has still to learn, that however freely we may indulge in discussion among ourselves, the American government will tolerate no interference in their domestic affairs by any foreign government; and in all that concerns the constitutional guarantees and the national honor, the people of the United States have but one mind and one heart.

The subject of Annexation addresses itself most fortunately to every portion of the Union. The Executive would have been unmindful of its highest obligations, if it could have adopted a course of policy dictated by sectional interests and local feelings.—On the contrary, it was because the question was neither local nor sectional, but made its appeal to the interests of the whole Union, and of every State in the Union, that the negotiation, and finally the Treaty of Annexation was entered into; and it has afforded me no ordinary pleasure to perceive that, so far as demonstrations have been made upon it by the people, they have proceeded from all portions of the Union. Mexico may seek to excite divisions among us, by uttering unjust denunciations against particular States, but when she comes to know that the invitations addressed to our fellow citizens by Spain and afterwards by herself to settle Texas, were accepted by emigrants from all the States; and when, in addition to this, she refreshes her recollection with the fact, that the first effort which was made to acquire Texas, was during the administration of a distinguished citizen from one Eastern State, which was afterwards renewed under the auspice of a President from the Southwest, she will awake to a knowledge of the futility of her present purpose of sowing dissensions among us, of producing distraction in our Councils by attacks either on particular States, or on persons who are now in the retirement of private life.

Considering the appeal which she now makes to eminent citizens by name, can she hope to escape censure for having ascribed to them as well as others, a design, as she pretends now, for the first time revealed, of having originated negotiations to despoil her, by duplicity and falsehood, of a portion of her territory? The opinion, then, as now, prevailed with the executive, that the annexation of Texas to the union was a matter of vast importance. In order to acquire that territory before it had assumed a position among the independent powers of the earth propositions were made to Mexico for a cession of it to the United States. Mexico saw in these proceedings, at the time, no cause of complaint. She is now, when simply reminded of them, awakened to the knowledge of the fact which she, through her secretary of state, promulgates to the whole world as true, that these negotiations were founded in deception and falsehood, and superinduced by unjust and iniquitous motives.—While Texas was a dependency of Mexico, the United States opened negotiations with the latter power for her cession of the then acknowledged territory: and now that Texas is independent of Mexico, and has maintained a separate existence for nine years—during which time she has been received into the family of nations, and is represented by accredited ambassadors at many of the principal courts of Europe—and when it has become obvious to the whole world that she is forever lost to Mexico, the United States is charged with deception and falsehood in all relating to the past, and condemnatory accusations are made against states which have had no special agency in the matter, because the executive of the whole union has negotiated with free and independent Texas upon a matter vitally important to the interests of both countries. And after nine years of unavailing war, Mexico now announces her intention, through her secretary of foreign affairs, never to consent to the independence of Texas, or to abandon the effort to reconquer that republic. She thus announces a perpetual claim, which, at the end of a century, will furnish her as plausible a ground for discontent against any nation, which at the end of that time may enter into a treaty with Texas, as she possesses at this moment against the United States. The lapse of time can add nothing to her title to independence.

A course of conduct such as has been described, on the part of Mexico, in violation of all friendly feeling, and of the courtesy which should characterize the intercourse between the nations of the earth, might well justify the United States in a resort to any measure to vindicate their national honor; but, actuated by a sincere desire to preserve the general peace, and in view of the present condition of Mexico, the executive resting upon its integrity, and not fearing but that the judgment of the world will appreciate its motives, abstains from recommending to Congress a resort to measures of redress, and contents itself with re-urging upon that body prompt and immediate action on the subject of annexation. By adopting that measure, the United States will be in the exercise of an undoubted right; and if Mexico, not regarding that forbearance, shall aggravate the injustice of her conduct by a declaration of war against them, upon her head will rest the responsibility.

JOHN TYLER.

Washington City, Dec. 19, 1844.

It was read, ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

OREGON.—Mr. ATCHESON asked leave to introduce a bill to organize a government for the Territory of Oregon, and that it be referred to the Committee on Territories.

HOUSE.

Mr. WELLER asked leave to introduce a joint resolution for annexation.

The resolution was read, first and second time. The Message was read.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll moved that it be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and printed, which was agreed to, and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, Dec. 20.

The SENATE did not sit.

HOUSE.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr. C. Johnson in the Chair.

Mr. Dromgoole moved to take up the bill providing for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public moneys, *pressed.*

It was read, *seriatim*, by sections; and after several amendments were agreed to,

Mr. Dromgoole moved that the committee rise and report the bill to the House.

Mr. Adams moved to strike out the first section.

Mr. Dromgoole did not reply, in detail, but merely read the eleventh section of the bill, to the effect that the public moneys, in whatever hands entrusted, shall be considered and held as deposited to the credit and subject to the draft of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. Doughas contended that the question of the Independent Treasury was decided by the people at the late election.

Mr. C. B. Smith opposed the bill, and expressed his surprise that gentlemen should insist, that the old, exploded system of the Sub-Treasury had been adopted by the people.

Mr. A. Kennedy gave, as a reason why the Sub-Treasury was not made a theme by the democrats in the late election, that whigs would not take issue with them.

The committee rose and reported progress, and the House adjourned.

THE MESSAGE.—We present to our readers President Tyler's annual message to both houses of Congress, to the nation, and to THE WORLD.

We commend it to the attentive perusal of our readers. Read it, and rejoice that you are fellow citizens of John Tyler, of Virginia. Read it, and exult that you are of the great family of the North American confederacy of States. Read it and be proud of your country, Freedom's home, the asylum of the oppressed, the hope of suffering humanity. Read it, and see how virtue and truth hath triumphed over daring ambition and heartless and wreckless opposition.

We copy from the *Madisonian of Tuesday* evening the 3d inst.:

A quorum of both houses were in attendance on Monday. The message was received and read at 12 o'clock on Tuesday.

Truly may it be said, we repeat, of President Tyler, *he has triumphed over all* his enemies. His administration approaches its close in high honor—the nation's verdict has just been rendered and "OLD VETO" stands approved, applauded. The vetoes of the Bank, and the Texas treaty of annexation stand out prominent, approved, commended, demanded by a million of freemen: The enemies, the "*head him or die*" enemies of President Tyler, have been tried, found wanting, exposed prostrated, doomed.

Harrs for President Tyler and Texas, and the vetoes of the Bank, and a ——— GRUAM for ——— nobody.—*Wytheville (Va) Republican.*

The following is the language of the deed of emancipation by which the Hon. Henry Clay emancipated his personal slave, Charles Dupey:—

"Know all men by these presents, that I Henry Clay of Ashland, for and in consideration of the fidelity, attachment, and services of Charles Dupey, (the son of Aaron, called Charles and Charlotte,) and of my esteem and regard for him, do hereby liberate and emancipate the said Charles Dupey, from this day, from all obligation of service to me, or my representatives, investing him, as far as any act of mine can invest him, with all the rights and privileges of a freeman

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal, this 9th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1844. H. CLAY. [Seal.]

Sealed and delivered in presence of
THOS. H. CLAY."

NEW ENTERPRISE IN BOSTON.—V. B. Palmer respectfully announces to the citizens of Boston, and to proprietors of newspapers throughout the U. States, that he has established his American Newspaper Subscription and Advertising Agency, at No. 16 State-st. in this city, where he receives subscriptions and advertisements for the papers for which he is the agent, and where cards, explanatory of the agency may be had.

☞ Editors for whom he is agent will oblige him and promote the objects of the Agency, by sending to each of his offices one copy of their papers with terms of advertising, &c. for his instruction and the inspection of the public, and publishing this notice.

Offices—No 16 State street, Boston—100 Nassau street, (Tribune buildings) New York—50 Pine street, Philadelphia—S. E. corner of Baltimore and Calvert street, Baltimore.

☞ Mr Palmer is our duly authorized agent in the cities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, to whom subscriptions and advertisements for the News may be handed and payments made.

COLLISION.—Sloop Bulletin, pilot boat, (of Providence) was run into Friday morning about 4 o'clock, by the steamboat Neptune, when off Beaver Tail Light, the Light bearing NW. The steamboat struck her on the starboard bow, when she fell over the larboard and sank. The crew were saved by a boat from the steamer.

The Springfield correspondent of the St Louis Republican says that Judge Douglass will probably be elected to the U S Senate by the Legislature of Illinois, for the unexpired term of S A M'Roberts, deceased. Judge Douglass is at present a member of the U S House of Representatives.

An unsuccessful lover was asked by what means he lost his divinity. "Alas!" cried he, "I flattered her until she got to be too proud to speak to me."

☞ Potatoes have lately been imported from England and France into New York, to the amount of several thousand bushels, and still larger quantities are expected by the packets to arrive during this and the next month.

MR. MAFFIT.—A correspondent of the New Orleans Crescent City, writing from New York, thus speaks of the labors and appearance of the above celebrated clergyman:

"Brother Maffit is in town, lecturing and electrifying the ladies, as usual. That man has certainly discovered the waters of perpetual youth that Ponce de Leon lost his life in searching after. His face hasn't an additional wrinkle, not a curl of his Adonis head is awry. If possible, he has a more seductive smile and a more bewitching voice than ever."

Two democratic editors having got married, the neighbors termed the affair—*koofers* matches.

THE NEWS.

Norwich, Conn., Dec., 20, 1844.

New Year's Address.

We are requested to say, that the Carriers of the "News" respectfully present their compliments to their numerous friends and patrons, and advise them of the fact that on New Year's day, they will, as usual, present them with an annual address, which for eloquence and pathos, philosophy and wit, will be unsurpassed in the annals of Newsboy Literature. Everything of a local and general nature will be faithfully reviewed, interspersed with such reflections as may be suggested by the interesting character of the occasion. So look out.

Now that the smoke and dust of the recent presidential struggle has in good measure cleared away, it is well to examine our whereabouts and the prospects before us and the country. The people have finally decided several most important questions, bearing most vitally, upon the interests of the nation, and especially upon popular freedom.

In the first place, they have decided against a Bank. This formidable institution, powerful for good and for evil, was found to be too potent an instrument for aristocratic purposes. Those who were in favor of a Bank contended, that such an institution regulated exchanges, and checked the banking system generally. They asserted that without it, business could not be done between the different sections of the country, and that if its restraints were taken away, the multitude of Banks every where would very soon swamp themselves and business men with them, by rushing heedlessly into extravagant speculations. But mark the issue. Exchanges never were lower or more equal than now. Our State Banks never were on better footing, and business facilities never were greater. The public funds were never better cared for, and never was there less loss in their collection and disbursement. In fine, the government and the people get along just as well without as with a Bank, and avoid at the same time the positive evils and the dangerous tendencies of such a gigantic monopoly.

We can remember well—and we are not very old—when the want of stringent laws in behalf of the Christian religion was sincerely deprecated by the great body of the federal party. But it was found on trying the experiment, that religion stood better, self-sustained, than when propped up by human laws. It was found that God was better able to take care of his cause than man, and it is a striking fact, that true religion and pure morality made greater progress for a few years after the formation of our exceedingly liberal constitution, than they had for scores of years before.

It has been thought that temperance needed the aids of legislation. But democracy decides otherwise, and experience proves the justice of its decision. The brilliant results of total abstinence cannot be traced to legislative halls or courts of justice. Common men went forth armed with no other authority than that of simple truth, and the whole face of society was changed. The Autocrat of Russia, with millions of armed men at his back could not have accomplished half so much in the cause of temperance as father Mathew.

In regard to a tariff, democracy dislikes the term protection. Not that it is hostile to our manufactories; but that it dreads the contingencies and tendencies of the system. High protection cases too much for the producer and too little for the consumer. It produces a large surplus revenue, which always supposes the necessity of a Bank to take care of it. The democratic party have decided, in the clear language of Mr. Polk, that an economical government should be supported by a revenue tariff, adjusted so as to protect as far as practicable the manufacturers of the country. To such a tariff as this, no democrat either at the north or south has any objection. It is the only tariff that can be maintained for any length of time. And there is no doubt that its stability and permanency would produce more benefit to our manufacturing system, than the highest protection disliked as it must ever be to the great body of southrons, and liable to constant fluctuations and violent and sudden changes. The compromise of Mr. Clay was perhaps nearly right. Possibly the country would bear rather higher duties. But any tariff that is not based on the great principles of the compromise between the south and the north cannot stand. So the democracy have decided, and their judgment is just.

It is perhaps not strange that the equitable and merciful principles of democracy should be violently opposed. Truth is all the brighter for having passed through the fires of controversy. But we cannot disguise the fact, that democratic truth and the integrity of our free institutions have but just escaped from destruction. The opposition by a specious array of argument, combining a little truth with a great deal of error, had armed itself with alarming power, and seriously threatened the vitality of our popular government. If it had succeeded, a Bank, a high protective tariff, Distribution, a national debt, and a ruinously expensive government, would have been saddled on the country. In vain might we have struggled to throw off these incubi. They would have crushed the vitality of our free institutions, and left our boasted liberty but the name.

The whig party must be sensible by this time, that we democrats contend not merely for names, but things. The power is in our hands, and we are determined to keep it. We the people—we the poor—relying on our numerical superiority, are determined that the rich shall not take care of us, nor tyrannize over us, we are abundantly able to take care of ourselves. We covet no man's silver, or gold, or apparel. But we deny peremptorily, that the rich man's wealth is superior, or even equal, to the poor man's soul. We deny that our government was instituted for the protection of property alone. Its far higher and nobler object is to give the poor man certain rights and privileges by which he can maintain his ground against the inevitable and continual encroachments of property.—Away with the monkish, nonsensical fear of mob rule, which gets so many teeth chattering. We trust the people fully as much as their legal protectors. We have quite as much confidence in a jury as in a judge.

Well, then, the democracy must go straight forward. The path is plain, and leads to the greatest good, of the greatest number. We have a democratic government, and plain well settled democratic principles. These principles, opposed as they may be by interested men, will be acquiesced in by the immense majority of the people, and history will finally put the seal of its approbation upon them.

Shall Connecticut be in the minority?

The influence of this State in the Congress of the United States, has been greatly diminished by the frequency with which it has been thrown with the minority. While the country has been for the most part democratic, Connecticut has hid her federal opinions. There have been intervals when the disease of blue light federalism has been so strong upon her as to make her appear despicable to other portions of the republic. At such times the Hartford Convention with its smell of treason has been remembered, and Connecticut, for aught of influence that she possessed, might as well be unrepresented. The narrow-minded, illiberal policy of Connecticut federalists has always, or nearly so, been repugnant to the majority of the American people, and has brought opprobrium upon us in the councils of the nation.

Shall this state of things continue? Shall next Spring witness the triumph of federalism? Shall a federal delegation be sent to the next Congress? The complexion of the next Congress is already determined, and cannot be altered by this State, go as it may. All that we can do is to decide whether we will swell the democratic majority, or increase the federal minority. If we decide upon the former, and our present able delegation is returned to the next Congress, Connecticut will have influence there. She is now represented by men of ability, of intelligence, and of enlarged and liberal views upon matters of national policy. Her voice is heeded and her influence respected and yielded to by her peers. What State among the twenty-six, can boast of abler debaters upon the floor of Congress than George S. Catlin and Thomas H. Seymour, or of better practical men than John Stewart and Samuel Simons? Take her delegation throughout, and Connecticut has never been better, seldom as well represented as at the present moment.

But suppose the character of our delegation should be changed in the next Congress. We cannot expect an abler representation. We cannot expect men who will guard our interests more faithfully, or advocate them with more ability. What, then, should we gain by the change? Nothing, positively nothing; but, on the contrary, we should lose every thing. On all points of difference between the majority and the minority, the influence of our State would be unacknowledged, unfelt. Standing in a feeble minority, the advocate of principles that are repudiated by three fourths of the people of the United States—the attitude of Connecticut among her peers would be both foolish and pitiable. Distinguished as are the federalists of this State by the same illiberality that has brought contempt upon Rhode-Island, our position on the floor of Congress would be equally unenviable.

We ask, then, if the people of Connecticut desire to be found in a feeble, dispirited, and illiberal minority, advocating the odious doctrines of ultra federalism? Or do they prefer to be on the side of liberty, of justice, and truth, opposing those principles, and urging forward that cause that a large majority of the freemen of the United States delight to honor? Reflect upon this matter, fellow-citizens, and prepare to decide wisely on the 1st Monday of April.

The Convention of last week.

The same met at Hartford last week, agreeably to previous order, and organized by the choice of Philo Pratt, a liberty man as president pro tem, and somebody else for secretary. A committee was then sent out to nominate the regular officers of the convention, which executed its commission, whereupon the Convention was regularly organized, and proceeded to business. A ticket of State officers was now to be nominated for the cones to play with from now till spring, at which time they may expect to undergo a thorough skinning. The Convention being deemed incompetent to do this business properly, a committee was chosen for that purpose, who reported the following ticket for State officers; which was unanimously adopted:—

For Governor.
ROGER S. BALDWIN,
Of New Haven.

For Lieut. Governor,
REUBEN BOOTH,
Of Danbury.

For Secretary,
DANIEL P. TYLER,
Of Brooklyn.

For Treasurer,
JOSEPH B. GILBERT,
Of Hartford.

For Controller,
ABIJAH CARRINGTON,
Of Milford.

The Currency.

Upon no single question, has the public mind undergone greater change within the last fifteen years than upon the subject of banking. That branch of time back, and the United States Bank was regarded as the great lever that moved the government in its operations, and the business world in its trade. A bank was deemed as necessary then as it is now believed useless; and the men of either political party who ventured to promulgate sentiments in opposition to the banking system would have been pronounced a fit candidate for some lunatic asylum.

It needed a powerful voice then to arrest the tide of public opinion, and turn it from its accustomed course. It needed a strong arm to grapple with the mighty influence that the banking system, and particularly the United States bank, had then drawn around it. There were evils, deep and extensive, that had grown up with the United States bank, and could only be rooted out by the overthrow of that mammoth institution. A crisis had arrived, and to meet it Andrew Jackson appeared. With the strength of a giant he commenced the work of reform. Step by step it has gone onward, till now the conviction is universal that Jackson was right. The people are now convinced of the evils which result from the unlimited issue of paper money; and are heartily ready to adopt the following language of Mr. Van Buren:—"The manufacture of paper money has been attempted in every form; it has been tried by individuals, been transferred to corporations by the States, then to the States themselves, and has signally failed in all. It has almost destroyed the confidence of mankind in each other; and darkened our criminal calendar with names that otherwise might have conferred honor and benefit on the country. There is strong ground for believing that the system must have some innate, incurable defect, of which no legislation can divest it, and against which no human wisdom can guard, or human integrity sustain itself."

The old Ticket again.

The federalists of this State have nominated the same ticket for State officers that they had last year; and we are glad of it. They could not have put up a ticket that it would be more easy to beat. Roger S. Baldwin, their candidate for governor, is known to be an out-and out, old school federalist. He has never been with or for the common people nor has he any feeling in unison with them.

Then there is that bag of wind and dummery, Daniel PUTNAM Tyler—what qualification, in the name of Heaven, does he possess for the office to which he is nominated? What merit that should elevate him above a pot-house blackguard? He has, it is true, the cognomen of a worthy patriot of the revolution for his middle name, but is this a reason why he should be honored? Federalists, we know, lay great stress upon noble parentage; and push forward men for what their ancestors or kinsmen have done. They did this in the case of Wm. W. Ellsworth—they have done it, in the case of Roger SHERMAN Baldwin, and Daniel PUTNAM Tyler; but it remains yet to be seen whether federalism is so much in the ascendency in Connecticut as to get the people's sanction to such notions in 1844.

A case of Excitement—a great noise but no blood spilt.

A certain pettifogging gentleman of this city, we are informed, was recently warned to quit the premises which he occupied—(and had occupied, it is said, for a long series of years, without paying a sixpence for rent)—for the reason that in the construction of a Church adjoining, it would become necessary to move the building. This announcement was received (as may be well imagined, with feelings of the greatest indignation, and forthwith the most active measures were taken to prevent so high-handed an outrage on "vested rights." A brace of pistols, one or two sword canes, a bowie knife, and how many more of such interesting implements, we know not, were accordingly procured, and direst threats and warlike demonstrations caused, to the great amusement of all acquainted with the circumstances of the case. After a great deal of blustering, the matter was at length amicably arranged, and happy to relate no blood was spilt on the occasion. A strong team of oxen has conveyed the office to another part of the city, and for ought we know our legal gentleman has taken up his new quarters on the Hill.

Medical Lectures.

A course of Medical Lectures have, we understand, been in progress at the Town Hall during the past week. The lecturer is Dr. Finch, of Philadelphia; and from the testimony of those who have been present, we learn that his lectures have been highly instructive, and tolerably well attended. On one occasion, the audience (by appointment) was composed exclusively of Ladies; so that what was said and done, it is impossible for us to tell. We presume that the Doctor gave the dear creatures a little wholesome advice about the evil effects of tight lacing, wearing their shoes, &c., &c., which it is to be hoped, they will carry into faithful practice. The former habit, however,—we have it from the best authority—is already fast disappearing,—in fact, the use of corsets is becoming quite unfashionable among the fair, and the time is supposed not to be far distant when they will be banished entirely. "A good riddance to bad rubbish."

Not having received a notice of the Doctor's intentions for publication, we cannot positively say where he may be found for consultation, or whether his visit is to be protracted.

"The Laborer worthy of his hire."

Two temperance lecturers, by the names of Stearns and Ward were announced by handbills, during the past week, as about to hold forth before the Washingtonian society of this place. One of the gentlemen, it seems, failed for some reason to make his appearance, devolving the entire burden upon the shoulders of the other. Nothing daunted, our reformed orator appeared before the society last Friday night, and delivered an address, which, those who heard it say, was far from being remarkable for interest or originality. So probably thought the great mass of his hearers, for an imposition of the contribution box, after it had been passed round, betrayed, it would seem but a "beggarly account" of coppers and "cried cockes." Thereupon, our lecturer very disinterestedly remarked that it was evident "the services were not appreciated here—in fact they hadn't given him money enough *to buy his dog a supper.*" Next morning he was off. The best of the joke was, he had given out appointments to lecture for *three evenings.*

THE WEATHER.—For several days last week we experienced what might be called pretty cold winter weather. The streets were slippery, and everything indicated that cold weather had set in, in good earnest. Saturday night it began to moderate, and on Sunday there were indications of a thaw, which would enable vessels below to reach our wharves.

P S The mild weather and fog of Sunday and Monday so weakened the ice that the steam propeller Shetucket forced her way up to the wharf in the city, arriving at about seven o'clock, Monday evening. Present appearances indicate that she will here remain until Spring.

Christmas and New Years.

The "holidays" are once more close upon us, and merry-making, the interchange of presents, not to mention the squaring up of old accounts, will soon be the order of the day. To those in quest of gifts appropriate for these occasions, we would recommend an examination of our advertising columns. In the way of books, it will be seen that Mr. Thomas Robinson presents a list of the choicest Annuals and Keepsakes, while a splendid assortment in the fancy line may be found at Mr. E. W. Bacon's.

We observe, by the way, that an exhibition of the Methodist Sabbath School will take place on Christmas night, and one of the Universalist Sabbath School on New Year's night. These exhibitions have usually been very interesting, we hope that they may be well attended by our citizens.

The Glorious 8th.

Several are solicitous to know if any arrangements are to be made for celebrating the glorious 8th of January. If we recollect aright, the company that were last assembled on this occasion at the Franklin House, *adjourned* to meet a year from that evening. It is about time our citizens were notified, if any thing is to be done; and we hope that the necessary steps will be taken forthwith to get up a Celebration.

Ancient hymns of Holy Church.

This is the title of a neat little volume, elegantly printed and bound in superb style, which has been placed upon our table. This book is valuable as a collection of ancient hymns, exhibiting some of the "treasures of the olden worship." The tasteful manner in which it is executed, and the excellent and instructive sentiments it contains, rendered more attractive by poesy, make this a choice article for a Christmas or New-Year's Present.

Published by Henry S. Parsons, Hartford, and sold in this city, by Thomas Robinson.

☞ A paragraph has gone the rounds, purporting that William J. Trench, Esq., of Middletown, had been nominated to the Senate, by the President, for the office of postmaster in that city. This rumor must incorrect at the time of being put in circulation, but the name of Mr Trench has since been sent to the senate, as we now learn. We have reason to believe that this movement will be every popular one, and highly satisfactory to the citizens of that place. Mr. Trench has been, for a great many years, an active and distinguished member of the democratic party, has filled various stations of honor and trust in Middlesex county, and has been chairman of the board of selectmen in Middletown, for at least ten of the last twelve years. The hero of New-Orleans had in Mr. Trench one of his earliest supporters; and "Young Hickory" has received from him an ardent and no less support in the canvass just closed. Scarcely any man in the town of Middletown has rendered as much of uncalculated service to the democracy, and no one has used less exertion to promote his own advancement. If, in the present instance, his friends have been allowed to use his name, in petitioning for a change in the Middletown post-office, it is the first time he has been a candidate for an office of emolument, or an applicant for any office.

ORIGINAL STAINED

A Son's vindication of his Father.

A gentleman has lately visited the battle field of Lundy's Lane, who narrates the following story in regard to a son of the late Gen. Hull. "The height which Miller stormed is now a grave yard. In its bosom repose, side by side, and in peace till the great trump shall sound, the remains of those who on that field struck at each other's life. A generous spirit gave to both equal honors and a common grave.—Among the dead of the day there buried, the name of Hull, a captain in the American army, caught my eye. He fell in the battle, in his 23d year, as he desired to fall. He was the son of Gen. Hull, who ignominiously surrendered Detroit at the commencement of the war, and was sentenced to die a coward's death.—Deeply did his high spirited son feel this stain upon his name, and he sought for every opportunity of washing it out, if need be, with his heart's blood.—He *did* wash it out; and here, sword in hand, beneath his country's flag, on the crown of the enemy's works and in the arms of *Victory*—he died!"

That banner.

Which was presented first to the coons of Woodbury, and afterwards to the coons of North Stonington, don't seem to "stay put" any where. It has now been transported to Waterbury; but *if*, as is highly probable the same result attends it there as elsewhere, where, O where shall it be next? Verily, the coons are in a 'pad fix.' They are fast passing away. Their days will soon be all numbered.

Coonery.

Who believes that an honest man can be a thorough going coon? Let us see the man that will gravely stand up in his place, and pretend to say such thing. Certainly no wise man who wishes any credit attached to his judgment will do it. Coonery is demoralizing, and is so regarded by all correct thinkers, who, in addition to judging rightly, act in conformity to their right thoughts. It prostitutes the freedom of the press, of the elective franchise, and the independence of the freeman himself. It raises to an elevation to which merit has never entitled him, the purse proud aristocrat. It depresses the virtuous poor, and sinks them so far beneath their proper level as the rich man is raised above him. It leads to bad legislation, and opens the door of temptation to swindlers, defaulters, and peculators. Ay, what is there of evil that coonery does not lead to?

True, however, as it may be, that an honest man cannot be a thorough-going coon, or, in other words, cannot descend to the depths of depravity that coonery would lead him into, it is, nevertheless, equally sure that there are honest men among coons. There are men, committed in the devilteries of coonery, who follow in its wake, never comprehending its evil designs. Such men would not be coons an instant, if they were well studied in the principles and intentions of coonery. Let us hope that light may dawn upon their minds, and that they may see and abandon their present errors.

☞ A learned doctor of divinity who hails from New-Haven has lately advanced a startling proposition. He says, if a devil is up for the presidency, Christians may consistently vote for him, if his politics are right. That divine must be somewhat like a clergyman we know, who denounced a particular sect in one of his sermons as immoral, and meriting reputation, and approval of the very same things in another, more wealthy member of his charge. Out upon such hypocrites! They disgrace the ministry, and send more sinners to hell than a host of ungodly men could get there without their aid.

The Courant says, "The Directors of the State prison yesterday unanimously made choice of Elisha Johnson, Esq. of Willington, as warden of the State prison at Wethersfield, in place of Amos Pilsbury, removed—the change to take place on the 1st day of January." So a long delayed act of proscription is accomplished at last—contrary, as it is believed, to the wishes of blue noses of the people of the State, and in opposition to the will of the last Legislature. We shall look to see this act removing Mr. Pilsbury reversed by the voice of the sovereign people on the first Monday of April.

Fearful Riot in Ohio—Several Lives Lost.

A slip from the office of the Telegraph, published in Georgetown, Ohio, (about 45 miles from Cincinnati) gives an account of a horrid affray which took place on Monday last, between some Kentucky slave hunters and a number of abolitionists residing in the Red Oak settlement. The runaway slaves had been secreted in the house of Robert Miller and Abraham King. They were owned by Col. Edward Towers, of Mason county, Ky. Miller's house was searched, and two of the slaves were discovered, who attempted to make their escape, and while Miller was in the act of aiding them, he was knocked down and stabbed repeatedly by the incensed Kentuckians. He lingered but a few moments and died. The two slaves were bound, when they proceeded to the house of King, where they were met by four or five armed men, who declared their determination to resist any search of the house. Both parties being well armed, a horrible conflict ensued. A son of Col. Towers was killed immediately. King, while reloading some of the firearms in the house, was shot by some one through a window in the back part of the house, and was not expected to survive. The Sheriff and his posse arrived and checked the riot, and the ringleaders of each party were arrested and escorted under a strong guard to Georgetown.

But another band of Kentuckians soon arrived and commenced another scene of bloodshed. One of the slaves was hung without ceremony for resisting a brother of Towers, who had captured him. The houses of Miller and King were burned to the ground with all their contents. Thereby went to the house of Mr. Alexander Gilliland, tore him from his family, and beat him until his life was despaired of.

The Telegraph adds:—"The number of the Kentuckians is increasing hourly, and the whole neighborhood is up in arms. The Sheriff is actively engaged in quelling the riot."

An Invitation to Gen. Polk and Gen. Jackson.—A large meeting of Democrats was held in New Orleans on the 5th inst., to take measures to invite General Andrew Jackson, and Colonel James K. Polk, President elect of the United States, to pay a visit to that city previously to the Inauguration of the latter on the 4th of March, 1845.

A special Committee of Invitation was appointed to wait on Col. Polk and General Jackson at their respective residences.

Missouri Official.—Polk, 41,369; Clay, 31,369. Polk's majority, 10,118.

Fore Ever."—The Ontario Messenger publishes the following "loud call:"

"All persons owing us *bills, books, &c., &c.*, are requested to "step up and settle." *We did in 1840.* We want to dress up and 'go to church.' Dunk all 'some at once!'"

"If Satan ever laughs, it must be at a hypocrite."

An Incident.—At the time of the disastrous explosion of the boiler of the Lucy Walker, on the Mississippi, a few weeks ago, two ladies, impelled by the imminency of the danger, precipitated themselves into the water. They fortunately succeeded in seizing the coat-tail of a gentleman, who clung to the wreck. The latter, however, was not born under the star of Venus. Fearing that he would be drawn under the water, he begged them earnestly to free him from their grasp. They naturally refused to do so. His position admitted of little movement, and he was compelled, despite of himself, to support the ladies. When luckily rescued, this Paralles did not hesitate to boast loudly of his self-denying gallantry, which impelled him to risk his own life to save two interesting ladies. His discomfiture was very amusing when the ladies communicated the true state of the case.

Bad Business.—A gentleman whig in Tennessee, says the Globe, agreed, for twenty dollars, to give one dollar for the first electoral vote Governor Polk should receive over Mr. Clay, and to double it in geometrical progression for the majority of the electoral college. The sum, therefore, which he has lost, amounts to $36,892,457,407,426,103,321. As Gov. Ellsworth once said on another occasion, "there is not specie enough in the world' to pay the bet.

A Ruined Man.—A western paper says: When news reached Pittsburg that New York had gone for Polk, a warm Whig, and owner in several iron works in that city, in a great passion, exclaimed, "I'm ruined! I'm ruined!!" A wealthy Democrat standing by, remarked to him, that he would give him one hundred thousand dollars the next morning for his interest in certain iron works, naming them. "I'm ruined," made no reply for a moment, and when he did speak, said, that he believed he should not sell his interest in the iron works in the city for $100,000, but offered them for $190,000—$20,000 more than he had offered to take for the same works only three weeks before.

A Cutting Answer.—At a whig meeting in Tennessee during the late canvass, the Hon. John Bell, after having extolled Mr. Clay as the greatest living man, sneeringly asked who James K. Polk was. A gentleman at the meeting immediately remarked that he was the man who was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives over one John Bell, in 1834. Mr. Bell was never after heard to inquire who James K. Polk was.

Melancholy Accident.—The Port Tobacco Times says:—"Mr. George W. Gaener, of Charles county, while on his return home on Friday week, was thrown from his horse, and had his neck broken. He was well known in the county, and his loss will be much regretted."

Assault.—A personal assault was made on John Quincy Adams, on Wednesday morning the 18th inst. in the lobby of the House, at Washington, by a man named Thomas Langster. He met Mr. Adams in the lobby, during the session of the House, having sent for him, and exclaimed, "You are wrong!" and "I'll kick you!" at the same time attempting to strike him in the face. He was secured, and committed to prison, for want of security. He is said to have been deranged. He kept an agency office in Washington, and was a native of Virginia.

Appointment by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate,—Cornelius P. Van Ness to be the Collector of the Port of New York.

President Polk's boyhood was spent in the humblest walks of life, and was devoted to the severest daily toil. His father was a surveyor, and in his surveying excursions, it was the business of the son to attend him for weeks together in traversing the rugged zone broken which then covered the country, through all kinds of weather.

Waltzing.—At a party in Richmond Va. a lady asked a country cousin, who stood nigh her, in a compact ring of four or five deep pacing on a pair waltzing, "Pray, sir, how do you like the waltz?" "Madam," said the quaint gentleman, "I like the huggin part very well; but I don't like the whirlin round. When it comes to the huggin, I would like to stand still."

☞ There is not a word of truth in the following report, which is going the rounds out South:

"Young Temperance ladies at the north, now kiss young gentleman's lips, to see whether they have been tasting toddy. They do this of course from the purest of motives."

We say again there is not a word of truth in the above. In the first place our temperance girls only kiss the lips of those lads who have signed the pledge. Secondly, they kiss the lips of the temperance boys, not to ascertain whether they have tasted 'toddy,' but to reward them for not tasting it.

Illinois Official.—Polk, 57,820; Clay, 45,568. Polk's majority, 12,292. The Democratic majority, this year, is greater, by over ten thousand, than it was in 1840, and upon a much larger popular vote.

James H. Graham, editor of the New Orleans Republican, has been appointed Deputy Surveyor of that port.

The New York Aurora calls upon John Minor Botts to "pay up"—keep his promise. He was to "shoot Captain Tyler or die." As he has not done the former the Aurora thinks he should resort to the latter alternative. Well, perhaps he should.

Quarrel in Court.—The Hagerstown News says that on Thursday last quite an exciting and unusual scene occurred in their court, occasioned by a personal rencontre between two members of the bar, Messrs. Mason and Spencer. They were engaged upon opposite sides as counsel in a case then before the court, when waxing too warm in behalf of their respective clients, they lost sight of discretion and proceeded to blows. The court fined each party $25, and required them to enter into bonds to keep the peace.

Breach of Marriage Promise.—On Wednesday last, in Washington county court, Maryland, Miss Susan Startzman, in an action for breach of promise, brought against Mr. Conrad Smith, received a verdict in her favor to the full amount of damages claimed—two thousand dollars.

"Charles," said a lady, who had been very ill, to her little son who was climbing upon the bed, "are you not sorry for mother, she's sick." He looked up into her face a moment and then answered quite philosophically, "No I'm thick mythelf."

It is said that Mr. Polk, the President elect, is warmly in favor of a reduction of postage.

A Slave Liberated.—Mr. Clay, it is said has liberated his man Charles. Thereby hangs a joke.—Charles had been promised his freedom when Mr Polk should be elected President. Mr Clay not dreaming the while that the occurrence of such an event was within the range of probabilities.

A severe shock of an earthquake was felt at Knoxville and Athens, Tennessee, on the 29th ult.

The House of Representatives, in Massachusetts, stands 200 Whigs and 62 Democrats.

An Apology.

We owe an apology to our readers for the poor appearance of the News this week. The paper is not of as good a quality as usual, in consequence of a little negligence on the part of our paper makers, which we are assured shall be remedied hereafter.

Arrival of the Acadia.

The Acadia arrived at Boston on Saturday morning, in seventeen days from Liverpool.—The News by her is of little interest.

From the European Times.

The American Consul in Liverpool.—The new American Consul, the Hon. Mr. White, was on Friday week, presented to the Chamber of Commerce, at the Adelphi Hotel, and afterwards partook of a splendid luncheon with the gentlemen assembled.

MARRIAGES.

In Preston on the 16th inst., by the Rev. B. O. Williams, Geo. W. Concklin, of Norwich, to Miss Lydia A. Harris, eldest daughter of John H. Harris, Esq., of the former place.

In Preston on the 18th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Collins, Mr. Francis S. Avery to Miss Joseph F. Hinkly, both of Preston Cons.

In New York on the 17th inst. by the Rev. C. O. Somers, Noah S. Day, of Norwalk, Conn., to Miss Elizabeth Chapman, of this city, daughter of the late Major Jos. Chapman, of Westport Conn.

DEATHS.

In Lebanon, on the 14th inst. of Consumption, Angelina Little, youngest daughter of Mr. John Little, aged 23 years.

In New York on the 18th inst. after a protracted illness, Capt J. E. Van Buren, in the 68th year of his age.

Notice.

ALL persons liable by Law to pay a State Tax in the town of Colchester, on Levy, 1843, are hereby notified that I have in my hands a Warrant and Rate Bill to collect a State Tax of one cent on the dollar on said Levy and that I will meet them in the first Society at Pomeroy Hall's store, on Wednesday, the 15th day of January next to receive said tax. Also, I will be at the store of E. C. Parkhurst & Co. in the second Society on Thursday, the 16th day of January next, from one to four o'clock in the afternoon to receive said tax.

All persons who neglect this notice must expect to pay travelling fees.

HARVEY W. LATHROP, Collector.

Dated Colchester, Dec. 17th, 1844.
Colchester, Dec. 23th, 1844. 5

GEO. W. CONCKLIN,
BOOK AND JOB
PRINTER,
No. 51 Water-Street,
Norwich, Conn.,

Every description of Letter Press Printing neatly and promptly executed.
August 7 1237

Christmas Books.

Nature's Gems of American Flowers,
The Gift,
The English and American Keepsake,
The Friendships Offering,
The Opal—The Philopoema,
Love Gifts—The Odd Fellows Gems,
The Hyacinth,
The Rose,
Hymns on the Catechism of the Episcopal Church.

Also a great variety of Juvenile Books, well calculated for the season. THO. ROBINSON.
Dec. 16. 4

DENTISTRY.
G. R. & G. PARKHURST,
Office, 89 Main-Street,
Norwich Ct.
Dec. 18, '44. 4

PORK IN THE HOG!
THE Subscribers are paying CASH for Pork in the Hog. PRATT & HOOKER,
Dec. 17. 6w4 Franklin square.

CLEAR THE ROAD!!

TO THE
U. STATES CLOTHING STORE.
Cheap! Cheaper!! Cheapest!!!
GENTLEMEN IN WANT OF
READY MADE CLOTHING,
will please call at the UNITED STATES CLOTHING STORE, 91 Main-Street, Norwich.

It is estimated by hundreds to be the Cheapest Clothing Establishment in the world, for people to lay out their money to the best advantage.
91 Main-Street, Next door to Chas. Clark's Hat Store.
J. T. FAY.
Dec. 11th. 3

Paints, Oils, Varnishes &c.
ENGLISH and American Linseed Oil, warranted pure; Coach and Furniture Varnish; White Lead; Dry and Ground in Oil, Spirits Turpentine Litharge, Red Lead, Spanish Brown, English and American Venetian Red, Putty; Window Glasses all sizes, Glue various qualities, Japan and Bright Varnish, Chrome Red, Dry Verdigris, Pure do ground in Oil, Chrome Green Prussian Blue, Ultramarine, Paris Green, Chrome Yellow, Chinese and English Vermilion, Blue, Brown, Green and Black Smalts, Gold and Brass Leaf, Siver and Copper Bronze, Sable and Camels' Hair Pencils, Gum Copal and Shellac, French and Spruce Yellow, Pomice Stone, Black Lead, Spanish and Paris White, Red and White Chalk, Rose Pink Terra de Sienna Turkey Umber, Drop Black, India Red, Glue and Emery Paper, Black Paint ground in Oil, distilled Venigris, Paint and Varnish Brushes, Sash Tools, Lamp Black &c. For sale at the lowest prices at wholesale or retail by
JOHN L. DEVOTION, 119 Main-st.
One door East of the Quinebaug Bank.
Aug 14 3m30

TRI WEEKLY.
THE STEAMER
WORCESTER,

Capt. J. H. VANDERBILT.
WILL leave Norwich on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and New York Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 o'clock P. M.
E. A. BILL,
Nov. 6. Steam Boat Agent. 50

U. S. HOTEL,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.
A CARD.
THE Subscriber having removed from his old stand the Exchange Hotel, to the Grandee Buildings, now the United States Hotel, on Pennsylvania avenue, between Third and Four-and-a-half streets one block from the Railroad depot, respectfully solicits a portion of the public patronage. He now has associated with him Mr. James H. Bacon, of Washington City.

The "UNITED STATES," as regard locality, is the most eligible Hotel in the city, and one of the most commodious in the Union. It is but about two minutes walk from the Railroad Depot, and five from the Capitol, and has accommodations for three hundred boarders.

No labor or expense has been omitted to anticipate the wants of both temporary and permanent customers. From our establishment at Piney Point, on the Potomac we will be constantly supplied with abundance of fresh fish and oysters, and our larder stocked with every rarity the market affords.

Sincerely thankful for the past favors, which a liberal Public have ever shown him, he solicits a continuance of their patronage, and he promises that his efforts, and those of his partner, shall be unceasing in studying and providing for the comfort of those who may make the UNITED STATES HOTEL their home.
THOMPSON TYLER.
Washington, D. C., Oct. 9, 1844. 1y3

C. BRINCKERHOFF'S

A balmy, invigorating cordial, strengthening and recruiting the languishing or decayed parts in cases of Coughs, Colds, Affections of the Liver, Throat and Lungs. Many well attested cases of true Consumption in the late stages of the disease, have been entirely cured by the Restorative after every other means have failed, as the relations and family friends and the medical faculty will cheerfully certify. If any person is afflicted with the above complaints and wishes to employ a certain and safe remedy, devoid of quackery or pretension, let him call on the Proprietor or his General Agent, and see the most convincing testimony from restored and grateful individuals. The Health Restorative itself, after the use of a single bottle, will afford practical evidence of its unparalleled virtues. Severe cases of diseased Lungs and Chest we have seen cured entirely after the use of only a half dozen bottles. Although the Proprietor has for some years almost exclusively sustained its sale to New York city, he, under firm conviction of duty, now has instructed his agent to spread it abroad in every direction, most fervently desiring to see and hear of its use in New York city and its vicinity. The following certificate is from Dr. Chilton, the well known New York chemist.

"I have analyzed a bottle of medicine called 'C Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative;' and find that it does not contain Mercury, or any other metallic preparation, nor opium in any of its forms. It is composed of vegetable matter entirely."
James R. Chilton, M. D.
C. BRINCKERHOFF, Proprietor, N. Y.
Principal Office, 96 Hudson street, New York.
Horace Everett, U. S. Agent, 96 Hudson-street New York, has appointed,
SAMUEL TYLER 138 Main street, Norwich.
WM. S. TYLER, 131 Water street. do
as agents for the above medicine.
Dec. 1. 1844. 1m3

Norwich and Worcester
RAIL ROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing Monday Nov. 4th 1844.
Accommodation Trains, daily except Sundays.
Leave Worcester, 10 A. M. 4½ P. M.
" Norwich, 8 A. M. 4½ P. M.
Freight Trains,
" Worcester 7 A. M. Norwich 3 1-4.
Steam Boat Trains.
" Worcester 5½ P. M., every Monday, Wednesdays and Fridays, on the arrival of the train from Boston.
Leave Allens' Point about 2 A. M., Sundays, Wednesdays and Friday morning upon the arrival of the Boat from New York.
Long Island Trains.
Leave Worcester 9½ A. M., every Tuesday Thursday and Saturday, upon the arrival of the train from Boston.
Leave Allyns' Point about 2 P. M., every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday upon the arrival of the Boat from the Long Island Road.
The Morning Train from Norwich, and the Morning and Evening Trains from Worcester connect with the Boston and Western Roads.
N. B. Fares are more when paid in the Cars than when paid for Tickets at the different stations.
All Baggage at the risk of the owners unless receipted for by an authorized Agent of the Corporation
EMERSON FOOTE, Supt.
Norwich Nov. 1st. '44.

Physicians and Country Merchants
ARE invited to call at No. 119 Main Street, and examine the extensive stock of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, &c. &c., which are offered for sale on favorable terms at wholesale or retail by
JOHN L. DEVOTION.
Norwich, Nov. 20. 6w52

In Bankruptcy.
THERE will be a sale, by public auction, of a large portion of the Book Accounts and other choses in action belonging to the estate of
HYDE & HALL, in bankruptcy,
at the office of Cleveland & Hovey in the city of Norwich, on Friday the 20th day of Dec'r inst, commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M.
JAS. A. HOVEY, Assignee.
Norwich, Dec. 9, 1844. 3

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted the firm of A. WATTLES & CO., are requested to call before the 1st of January, make payments as all bills due the company will be put out of their hands for collection after that time.
A. WATTLES & CO.
Nov. 20 52

Christmas and New Year's Presents.
R. W. HEATH
IS now opening a large assortment of beautiful FANCY GOODS, suitable for Christmas and New Year's Presents. On the corner opposite Norwich Bank.
Norwich, Dec 19 4

MURFEY & HUNTINGTON,
BEG LEAVE TO INFORM THEIR CUSTOMERS AND FRIENDS THAT THE
EXCITEMENT
Increases on account of the late ARRIVALS of
NEW GOODS,
Per Steamer Britannia from Europe.
NOW OPEN AND FOR SALE CHEAP AS AT THE
CHEAP CASH STORE—at the "Round Black Sign."
21 SHETUCKET STREET. 21

AMONG the bargains may be found French BROAD CLOTHS, which will be sold at the saving of $4, in a Pattern to the customer; Over Coat Cloths from $3 cts to $6 per yd. comprising various colors and qualities suitable for the coldest season; Cassimeres, superfine French; Fancy English and Adelaide do., comprising late and new Styles in a great variety, which will be sold cheaper than the cheapest.

ALSO, A fresh lot of Ladies Dress Goods a beautiful assortment comprising every kind calculated to sell and give excellent satisfaction, Bonne Chas. M. Delain, Tissues Chagans high and fashing colors which will be sold from 31.50. to $7 a pattern; all just received direct from the Boston and New York importers which will be sold at prices greatly reduced. Also, a great variety of Cloak Goods of various Styles, Alpacas Silk and Worsted, Peruvian Cot on and Worsted, Indiana Cloths, Merinos, rich and splendid colors, Bombazines Black, Blue Black, Red, and Changeable; at prices lower than ever.

Customes wishing to purchase the above named goods will make a saving by calling at the Round Black Sign, 21 Shetucket-st., before making their purchases.

ALSO. A rich and splendid assortment of Dress Silks, Glace Chemelion rich Plaid, and fig'd Silks, Black and Blue Black Crepine, Satin Striped Armures, Black and Blue Black Gros de Swiss, Gros de Rhee, and Italian Lustrings, making prices from 38 cts. to $1, 75 per yd.

SHAWLS.

Brocha, Silk and Cotton Brocha, Worsted Damask Silk and Worsted plaid Stripe and every Style calculated for the season, at prices very low.

FLANNELS.

Red, White, Green and Yellow Flannels selling off at last years prices. Persons wishing to purchase the above named goods will make a saving by calling at the Round Black Sign.

LINEN.

Irish and German Linens, just received 20 per cent cheaper than any ever offered. All Linen Table Cloths 3s, only, large Bleached Napkins 12 1-2 cents and one shilling and all Styles of Damask sold at prices to correspond.

HOSE! HOSE!!

Our friends will recollect the cheap lot of Hose, now selling off at prices much lower.

CARPETS.

We have a fine splendid and fashionable assortment of Carpets, Three Ply, super and double super; Oil Cloths, Matting, Check and Chena, Plaid, Cotton, Rag and Hemp do; which will be sold cheaper than any in the country.

LOOKING GLASSES, from 25 cts to $25.

We are also Agents for one of the best Dye Houses in Boston, whose satisfaction given is unrivalled, Coloring Ladies Dresses for $1 only.

N. B. As it has at all times been the practice at the Round Black Sign, 21 Shetucket-street, to sell the most goods for the least money, we wish to inform our customers and friends, that we wish to make no further alteration but this, MORE GOODS!! MORE GOODS!!! FOR LESS MONEY.

MURFEY & HUNTINGTON.
At the Round Black Sign, 21 Shetucket-street.
[At the old stand of A. Wattles & Co.]

BOUND TO TRADE!!
CALL AND SEE.
WANTED IMMEDIATELY IN EXCHANGE FOR
DRY GOODS,
10,000 PAIRS of half HOSE, 500 bushels CORN, 500 do. RYE, 600 do OATS; POULTRY in any quantity. And we would not leave out the article
CASH!!
at we shall feel thankful to receive any quantity the Customers may feel disposed to leave with us. Prices are no object at this season of the year. By just calling it will convince the customers that such is the fact. That handsome Mus de Laines are selling off at prices only 10, 12 and 20 cents per yd. The same styles of goods sold one month ago from 20 to 60 cts. To account for this, these goods were purchased at late Auction sales in Boston and New York at said low prices. And they were bound to sell them. All styles of Goods to correspond. At the CHEAP Cash Store of
MURFEY & HUNTINGTON.
At the Old Stand of A. Wattles & Co.—21 Shetucket-st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN
CARPETING AND RUGS, SELLING OUT,
Now is the time to buy your Carpets.

THE Subscribers have a large and complete assortment of the above named goods, of which they will sell at prices to induce Customers to buy. They were purchased at late auction Sales in New York at prices much less than they can be manufactured for. Customers wishing to purchase the above named goods will do themselves JUSTICE by favoring us with a call before purchasing, for they are determined to sell them at such prices as will defy competition. At the Old Stand of A. Wattles & Co. At the CHEAP Cash Store. MURFEY AND HUNTINGTON.
21 Shetucket-st.—Dec. 23, '44. 5

Fall Styles of
HATS!

NICHOLS' HATS.
There is no article in the warbrobe of a gentleman of taste to which more attention is paid than to the HAT, and the skill and ingenuity of the best workmen are taxed to produce an article which shall suit the public. The subscriber who has had ten years of experience at this business, has just finished his FALL HATS, which he offers to the beau monde, as possessing every requisite that can be desired. They are graceful in appearance, faultless in style, becoming to every cast of features, and at the same time light, durable and economical. A single trial will convince the most sceptical that the Hats made by the subscriber may safely defy competition.

ALSO,
Furs, Caps, Buffalo Robes, &c. &c. All of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest. Please call and see, at 107 Main street, two doors west of the Post Office.
W. L. NICHOLS.
Norwich, Oct. 30. 1f49

CHARLES A. CONVERSE,
General Dealer in English, French, German, and American Hardware and Cutlery Also Guns Military Goods, Saddlery, Ware, &c.
139 *Main-Street.*

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the Trade generally that he is now opening a fine assortment of Hard Ware goods of late importation and manufacture and begs leave also to state that he has in view to offer during the present season a larger and more complete assortment than heretofore, and at the lowest possible Cash prices, to which he solicits the attention of purchasers.

This stock consists of every kind and quality of Table and Pocket Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Military Goods, Brass Goods, Builders and Cabinet makers Trimmings, House Furnishing articles, Fancy Goods Hollow Ware, Saddle, Harness and Coach Trimmings, Mechanics' Tools, Stoves, Hanging and Sole Lamps, Britannia Goods, Japanned Ware,
Oct 24. 13w48

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN pursuance of law, I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that a public sale will be held at the Land Office at NEWNANSVILLE, in the territory of FLORIDA, commencing on Monday, the sixteenth of December next, for the disposal of the unappropriated vacant public lands within the lines of the townships hereinafter designated, to wit:

South of the Base Line, and East of the Meridian.

Township twenty, twenty one and twenty two, of range eighteen.

The two easternmost tiers of sections in township fifteen, the two easternmost tiers of sections, and sections twenty two, twenty seven and thirty four, in township sixteen, the east half of township seventeen, and the east half of township eighteen, and the sections twenty one, twenty eight and thirty three in the same township, and all of townships nineteen and twenty, except the two westernmost tiers of sections in the former, of range eighteen.

Townships fourteen fifteen and sixteen, of ranges twenty, twenty one, and twenty two.

Townships fifteen and twenty, of range twenty three.

Lands appropriated by law, for the use of schools, military, or other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The sale will be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer; and no private entries of lands, in the townships so offered, will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this 24th day of June, A. D. 1844.
JOHN TYLER.
By the President.
Tho. H. Blake,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, and make payment therefor, as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township embracing the tract claimed as above designated; otherwise such claim will be forfeited. Tho. H. Blake,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

ORIGINAL STAINED

REMITTANCES TO AND PASSAGE FROM ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

WE beg to inform our friends in Norwich, Conn and a vicinity, that we have appointed Mr JAMES M'CLELLAND, of that city, as our agent. Persons calling for their relatives, or remitting money to the old country, will find it their interest and their friend comfort to give him a call.

ROOME BROTHERS & CO.,
35 Fulton street, New York.
Jan. 2nd. 1844. 1f

Hair Cutting! Hair Cutting! SHAVING! SHAVING!!

WOULD you submit to have your hair shorn by a Sheep-Shearer? or your beard shaved by a Butcher? Oh no, you would not! but we occasionally get into such hands, and who act very unjustly, well if you do not wish a continuance of such unskillful treatment, go forthwith to *Peck* the Inimitable Hair Cutter, who will arrange your Hair with judgment, neatness, taste and skill, and who will remove your beard (no matter how difficult) with ease and comfort; in a word he is *Taste* personified.

J. H. Peck's Hair Cutting and Shaving Room, No. 5 Shetucket-St., opposite the Rail Road Depot.
Norwich, Oct. 17, 1844. 47

Found.

AT New York Importing House by Ely & Co. a splendid assortment of white and colored Feathers, for trimming Ladies' Bonnets at two-thirds their real value. Also, Velvets of all colors, and velvet Ribbons to match.

Also, a lot of new style muslin Collars selling fast and cheap by ELY & CO.
Nov. 6. 1844. 50

FOR SALE.

A GOOD Dairy and Tillage Farm, containing 204 acres of land, with a dwelling house, 2 barns and other necessary out buildings in good repair, has a large quantity of thrifty young wood growing thereon and is well watered, and well adapted to the keeping of sheep, it is situated on Plain Hills in the town of Norwich, 4½ miles from the city. The Scotland road runs through the centre of said farm. Terms of payment made easy to the purchaser.

Apply to EDWIN GAVITT.
Norwich, Oct. 30. 1f49

SPORTSMEN ATTEND.

KINNEY & BAWSON keep constantly on hand Pigeons & Wilkes & John Hall & Southest English **Sporting Powder.**

Dupont's Powder in half quarter Kegs, and in canisters.
Indian Rifle, do in canisters.
ALSO,
Superior blasting powder & patent Safety Fuse at
42 Water st

Blacksmithing.

THE Subscriber would notify the Public that he continues his business in Bath Street, and is prepared to do promptly every kind of work in his line, and pledges himself to give perfect satisfaction to all who may patronize him.

Particular attention paid to Ox and Horse Shoeing. He has a man in his employ that devotes his whole attention to the branch of Horse Shoeing, he pledges himself from his long experience to give perfect satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

WANTED.

One or two smart boys to learn the trade; to whom good encouragement will be given.

WM. TUBBS.
Oct 26. 48

WANTED
RAIL ROAD TIES,

20,000 Rail Road Ties on or before the first day of April next, to be delivered in Norwich, or any other place, as may be agreed upon by the contracting parties; for which cash will be paid on the first April next.

N. B. All Ties delivered on or before the first day of October next in Norwich, will be paid for on delivery.

FULLER & BROAD.
For particulars enquire of ENOCH FULLER.
Office near the Franklin House.
Norwich, August 31st., 1844. 1f39

G. B. PRINDLE.

HAS removed his One Price Watch, Jewelry, and Clock Establishment, to the Store (lately occupied by J. Ireson & Son's shoe dealers,) No. 144 Main-street,—opposite the sign post.

Full assortment of choice goods—and no variation of prices to suit customers; child may purchase as low as old Hoard buyer

April 24th, '44 1f24

REMEMBER
the old Stand, No. 18 Main-St.,

OPPOSITE THE FRANKLIN HOUSE,

WHERE J. M. NELSON still continues to carry on the Tailoring business in all its various branches. The subscriber is now ready to make all kinds of Gentlemen's garments in the latest styles. The subscriber has received the Fall and Winter fashions for 1844-5. All garments made at this establishment warranted to fit.

N. B. Mending done at short notice. Wanted also one or eight first rate Tailoresses to whom good encouragement will be given.

JAMES M. NELSON.
Sept. 3 43

OPPOSITION,

The New Line to Colchester.

A STAGE will leave the American House 38 Shetucket-Street, for Colchester, and Hartford, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 8 o'clock, A. M. Returning, will leave Colchester, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, on the arrival of the Stages from Hartford, at about 12 o'clock, M.

Passengers carried to and called for in any part the city. DANIEL P. SMITH Agent.
Norwich, Oct., 19. '44. 49

GENERAL STAGE OFFICE,
At the American House
38 Shetucket-St.

STAGES will leave the American House daily for Hartford.

On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock, A. M. via., Lebanon, Columbia and Bolton.

On Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays at 8 o'clock, A. M., via, Colchester,

Also, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 6 1-2 o'clock A. M., for Franklin, Windham, Mansfield, Tolland and Springfield.

DAILY for New London, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Passengers wishing to take any of the above routes, will be called for by having their names entered on the books at the office, at the American House.

DANIEL P. SMITH, Agent.
Oct, 29th. 49

FINE EATING!
PRATT & HOOKER,
(Franklin Square,)

HAVE on hand a first rate assortment of PROVISIONS & GROCERIES which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.
Norwich, April 24th. 1f

MURFEY & HUNTINGTON,

BEG LEAVE TO INFORM THEIR CUSTOMERS AND FRIENDS THAT THE

EXCITEMENT

Increases on account of the late ARRIVALS of

NEW GOODS,

Per Steamer Britannia from Europe,

NOW OPEN AND FOR SALE CHEAP AT THE

CHEAP CASH STORE—at the "Round Black Sign."

21 SHETUCKET STREET. 21

AMONG the bargains may be found French BROAD CLOTHS, which will be sold at the saving of $4, in a Pattern to the customer; Over Coat Cloths from 6¾ cts to $6 per yd. comprising various colors and qualities suitable for the coldest season; Cassimeres, superfine French; Fancy English and American do. comprising late and new Styles in a great variety which will be sold cheaper than the cheapest.

ALSO, A fresh lot of Ladies Dress Goods, a beautiful assortment comprising every kind calculated to sell and give excellent satisfaction, Ecosse Chusi. M. Delein, Tiesans Chasans high and flaming colors which will be sold from 1,50 to $7 a pattern; all just received direct from the Boston and New York importers which will be sold at prices greatly reduced. Also, a great variety of Cloak Goods of various Styles, Alpaccas Silk and Worsted, Peruvian Cot on and Worsted, Indiana Cloths, Merinos, rich and splendid colors, Bombazines Black, Blue Black, Hept. and Changeable; at prices lower than ever.

Customs wishing to purchase the above named goods will make a saving by calling at the Round Black Sign, 21 Shetucket-st., before making their purchases.

ALSO. A rich and splendid assortment of Dress Silks, Gloss Chamelion rich Plaid, and fig'd Silks, Black and Blue Black Crapine, Satin Stripes, Armures, Black and Blue Black Gros de Swiss, Gros de Rine, and Italian Lastrings, making prices from 38 cts. to $1, 75 per yd.

SHAWLS.

Brocha, Silk and Cotton Brocha, Worsted Damask Silk and Worsted plaid Stripe and every Style calculated for the season, at prices very low.

FLANNELS.

Red, White, Green and Yellow Flannels selling off at last years prices. Persons wishing to purchase the above named goods will make a saving by calling at the Round Black Sign.

LINEN.

Irish and German Linens, just received 20 per cent cheaper than any ever offered; All Linen Table Cloths 2s, only, large Bleached Napkins 12 1-2 cents and one shilling and all Styles of Damask sold at prices to correspond.

ROSE! ROSE!!

Our friends will recollect the cheap lot of Rose, now selling off at prices much lower.

CARPETS

We have a fine splendid and fashionable assortment of Carpets, Three Ply, super and double super; Oil Cloths, Matting, Check and Chena, Plaid, Cotton, Rag and Hemp do; which will be sold cheaper than any in the country.

LOOKING GLASSES, from 25 cts to $10.

We are also Agents for one of the best Dye Houses in Boston, where satisfaction gives is warranted; Coloring Ladies Dresses for $1 only.

N. B. As it has at all times been the practice at the Round Black Sign, 21 Shetucket-street, to sell the cheapest goods for the least money, we wish to inform our customers and friends, that we wish to make no further alteration but this, MORE GOODS!! MORE GOODS!!! FOR LESS MONEY.

MURFEY & HUNTINGTON.
At the Round Black Sign, 21 Shetucket-street.
[At the old stand of A Wattles & Co.]
Norwich, Dec. 4. 1f3

A VOICE
FROM THE GREAT
COMMERCIAL DEPOT.
READ AND BELIEVE!!!
THE TIME HAS COME!!!

When
CLOAK CLOTHS
will be wanted, and OVER COAT
CLOTHS MUST BE SOLD. And for this reason

ELY & CO. HAVE received and are now offering an extensive assortment of every desirable style of GOODS, for the above purposes at such astonishing low Prices that the dictates of wisdom must be to call at the above-named establishment and prepare for the approaching *COOL* season by purchasing Goods of every style from A. A Thibets to Cotton warp Alpaccas at less than two thirds their real value—for proof, call and see at ELY & CO'S, 33 & 35 Shetucket-st.

They have Come,
MILLINERY GOODS,

THE newest styles of Velvets, Satins, Modes, for Hats together with Velvet Satin, double faced, Ribbons to match; with other Millinery articles, comprising the most splendid assortment ever exhibited in this city, just received by ELY & CO.

N. B. All the above named stock of Millinery Goods for reasons which will be given to purchasers will be sold at

COST,

which are the lowest importers prices, come and look

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
French Thibets,

Of every shade or Color and all qualities with cord Silk Velvets and Ribbons to match, may now be found at ELY & CO,

Where also may be found some splendid Cashmere Shawls, new styles, cheaper than ever, just received by ELY & CO.

33 & 35 Shetucket-street.
October 16th. 1f7

BOOTS, BOOTS, BOOTS

HEAR! HEAR! HEAR!
TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!!
GREAT APPLAUSE!

J. IRESON & SON.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public that they have this week received, in addition to their former extensive Stock,

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

BOOTS & SHOES,

Designed expressly for the FALL AND WINTER TRADE, Consisting of almost every variety usually manufactured—which we offer to our customers at a VERY SMALL advance from cost.

The attention of Country Merchants is respectfully directed to our assortment of thick work, and particularly Cow Hide Boots, of which *every case is warranted.* J. IRESON & SON.
140 Main Street—Oct. 23. 48

GREAT ATTRACTION
FOR THE
LADIES,
SPLENDID EXHIBITION
OF FALL AND WINTER

Bonnets, Ribbons, Feathers, Artificial Flowers and Fashionable Millinery, at the

CONNECTICUT BONNET STORE,
HITCHCOCK AND PAYSON

Manufacturers of all kinds of Straw, Silk and Velvet Bonnets, and Dealers in Ribbons, Feathers, Artificial Flowers, Band Boxes, &c., &c.

WOULD respectfully inform the Ladies of Norwich, and all the **region round about,** that we have one of the **Largest, Best Selected and Cheapest** Stock of GOODS, that can possibly be found in this city. And we invite the Ladies to call and examine for themselves.

Bonnets altered Bleached and Pressed. Millinery department under the direction of Miss D. D. Clement.

Don't forget the place to buy Cheap. No. 17 Shetucket-Street.
Norwich, Oct 8th, '44. 46

WITH A RUSH!

THE GREAT COMMERCIAL DEPOT,
For the Sale of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
No. 33 & 35 Shetucket Street,

IS NOW filled with the richest Stock of Goods ever offered in this City just received from the New York and Boston Importing Houses—bought within the last few days at the lowest sacrifice market prices; and must be sold for at least 55 per cent less than can be bought in Norwich. This establishment is acknowledged to possess advantages in the Dry Goods Trade, that places it beyond the power of a rival. It contains much the largest Stock, much the best assortment, much the richest and most desirable Styles. It also possesses the advantages of an experienced buyer who spends all his time watching the signs of the times in the New York and Boston Markets and buying bargains which enable them to sell at prices so much below their real value. Customers wishing anything in the Dry Goods line will find price, no kind of any objection at the extensive Dry Goods Store of ELY & CO.
Sept. 24 1844.

Specens of good quality.

MAY now be found at ELY & CO'S., for any price to suit customers.
Sept. 24, '44. 144

Shawls! Shawls!

A LARGE lot of cheap Silk and Wool Shawls and a new lot of those rich Printed Cashmeres the richest in the city, just received and for sale by ELY & CO.
Sept. 16 43

ELY & CO,

HAVE also received a fresh lot of Dry Goods, consisting of a large assortment of Silks Rept Cashmeres, Twilled Cashmeres, Crape de Laines, Crape de Ecosse, Mous de Laine &c. &c. Also a few pc. French Cashmere de Laine, superior quality and splendid patterns; also a few pc. Samandras, together with a lot of Coburg Cloths of rich shaded colors; also a few pc. three colored shaded Silks, selling cheap and fast

They have the pleasure of saying that they have much the largest and most splendid Stock of rich Goods ever offered in this market and they will sell them at prices that will defy all competition.

ELY & CO.
Sept. 18. 48

STILL THEY COME!

4 CASES BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, at every price and quality, from 75 cts to $7, per yd., all of which they *can, shall and will* sell from 10 to 15 per cent cheaper than any Dry Goods Establishment in New London County. And they are prepared to prove the above named fact satisfactory to any person or persons, who will call at their extensive Dry Goods Establishment.

No. 33 & 35 Shetucket-st.
ELY & CO.
v. 1 40

ELY & CO.

HAVE just opened 75 cases Dry Goods consisting in part of the following which they offer at less than the usual market prices.—

320 pc. BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS.
37 pc. Beaver Cloths.
70 " Satinett.
4 Cases Prints.
2 Bales Flannels.
1 Case Rich Dress Silks.
67 Bales Sheetings.
20 " Drills and Tickings.
375 pc. Crape de Laines, Cashmere de Ecosse, Rept Cashmeres, Mous. de Laines, Semandiras, Cashmere Twills, &c.. for Ladies Dresses.
10 pc. Coreans the richest Drest Goods in the world.

SHAWLS, without regard to quantity, of all prices from 1,50 to $18. Rich stripe Cashmere, do. new styles.
5 Cases French Silk and Cot. warp.
1 Case Coburg.
1 " Orientals, Silk warps.
1 4 do. do do.

All of which were bought and bought cheap, will be sold and sold cheap by ELY & CO.
Sept. 24th, '44. 144

May now be found,

AT ELY & CO'S. 33 & 35 Shetucket st.

A SMALL lot of all wool Cashmeres and a few pc. Coreans the richest and most splendid styles of Dress Goods imported this season. Also a very pretty assortment of French Muslin Collars, now opening at ELY & CO'S.
Sept. 24th, 1844. 1f144

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE,
THAT THE
UNITED STATES CLOTHING STORE
91 MAIN-STREET,
☞ Is the Cheapest Clothing Store in the known world. ☜

THAT Clothing is made BETTER and sold CHEAPER at this *popular Establishment* hundreds of people testify who daily visit Us.

☞ Remember the place is next door to Charles Clark's Hat Store.

91 Main-Street.

November 30 1844. J. T. FIT.

MORENS,
MORENS.
DRAB and BLACK, this day received direct from Europe, per Steamer, of the best quality, and for sale at 30 cents per yard. By

ELY & CO.

They are also prepared to dispose of their rich Stock of Dry Goods. at any price Customs may suggest, and 10 per cent less than they can expect to buy, and no monopoly, no humbuggery.
Sept. 24. 1f144

CHARLES A. CONVERSE.
Dealer in
English, French and German Hardware, Cutlery, and Guns,
135 MAIN-STREET.
Norwich.

BORROWED OR LOST.

ANY Person having either of the following articles in his possession belonging to the Subscriber, will confer a great favor upon him by returning them

Life of Henry Clay, in 2 vols., half bound.
Geology of the State of Connecticut, by J. G. Percival, a large octavo, bound in cloth.

W TRENCH.

CLARK'S
SNUFF and CIGAR
MANUFACTORY, No. 27 Water Street.

WHERE all kinds of CIGARS & BLACK SNUFF can be found at low prices and of as good quality as any other place or of any pedlers. All cigars are warranted to give good satisfaction or to be taken back and the money refunded.

All orders (and particularly the orders from up the R. Road) promptly attended to 51

CIGARS, CIGARS.

5 M Imported Regalia Cigars.
25 " Cuba do.
40 " Kentuck & Cuba do
50 " Super or half Spanish do

Any quantity of Black snuff manufactured by the subscriber, and warranted equal to any now in use.

For sale low by E. A. CLARK,
No. 27 Water st. Nov. 14. 51

PROPOSALS FOR RIFLES AND PISTOLS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
Washington, Oct 21, 1844.

BY direction of the Secretary of War, sealed proposals will be received at this office until three o'clock, P. M., on the 31st of December next, for the manufacture and delivery of the following arms for the use of the United States, viz:

10,000 rifles, percussion lock, new model.
30,000 pistols do do do.

One fifth of the above arms to be delivered annually, during the ensuing five years, commencing on the 1st of July, 1845. The whole subject to the proof and inspection prescribed by the Ordnance Department, packed in strong boxes of the pattern now used, the United States paying a reasonable price of the boxes and transportation to the place of delivery.

The proposals will be sealed, endorsed proposals for Rifles and Pistols, and addressed; under an envelope, to this Office, G. TALCOTT,
Lieut. Col. Ordnance.

To be published in the Mediconian, Globe, and National Intelligencer, St. Louis Reporter, Cincinnati Republican, Columbus (O.) Old School Republican, Pittsburgh Morning Post, Baltimore Sun, Philadelphia Mercury, New York Aurora, Norwich News Ct., and Boston Times, for two months.
Oct. 30. 1m49

Also, at the same place, commencing on Monday, the twenty-seventh day of January next, for the disposal of the public lands within the townships hereinafter designated, viz:

North of the Base line and West of the fifth principal Meridian.

Townships seventy-eight, seventy-nine, eighty, eighty-one, eighty-three, eighty-four, eighty-five and eighty-six, of range nine.

Township seventy-eight, eighty, eighty-one, eighty-three, eighty-four, eighty-five, and eighty-six, of range ten.

Township eighty-four, and fractional township eighty-five, embracing two islands in the Mississippi river, forming parts of sections one and twelve, of range five.

Fractional township eighty, including part of an island in the Mississippi, within the limits of sections seven and eighteen.

Fractional township eighty-one, including Dawn Island and the part of "Big Beaver Island" within the township, and township eighty-three and eighty-four, of range six.

Fractional township eighty-one, including the range ten.

Township seventy-eight, eighty and eighty-one, of range eleven.

The lot one and two, in fractional section twenty-two, in township ninety-five, of range three.

At the Land Office at FAIRFIELD, commencing on Monday, the tenth day of February next, for the disposal of the public lands within the townships hereinafter designated, viz:

North of the Base line and West of the fifth principal Meridian.

Townships seventy-four, seventy-five, seventy-six and seventy-seven, of range ten.

Townships seventy to seventy-seven, inclusive, of range eleven.

Fractional township sixty-seven, and township sixty-eight to seventy-five, inclusive, of range twelve.

Also, at the same place, commencing on Monday, the twenty-fourth day of February next, for the disposal of the public lands within the township and fractional townships hereinafter designated, viz:

North of the Base line and West of the fifth principal Meridian.

Fractional township sixty-seven, and township sixty-eight to seventy-five, inclusive, of range thirteen.

Fractional township sixty-seven, and township sixty-eight to seventy-three, inclusive, of range fourteen.

Fractional township sixty-seven, and township sixty-eight to seventy-three, inclusive, of range fifteen.

The east half of the southwest quarter of section eight, in township seventy-seven north, of range three east of the 5th principal meridian.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military or other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

Thesales will each be kept open for weeks two (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer, and no private entries to the townships so offered will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this eight day of October, Anno Domini, 1844.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President:
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, and make payment therefor *as soon as practicable after seeing this notice,* and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township, embracing the tract claimed, above designated; otherwise such claim will be forfeited

THO. H. BLAKE.
Commissioner of the General Land Office.
Oct. 10. 40

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN PURSUANCE of law, I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that public sales will be held at the undermentioned Land Offices in the State of MISSOURI, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the Land Office at BATESVILLE, commencing on Monday the thirteenth day of January next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz:

North of the Base Line and West of the fifth principal Meridian.

Township [illegible] of range two.
Township four, of range three.
Sections one to six, inclusive, and section twelve townships, of range one.
The small fraction of section six, in township two north and west of the old Cherokee boundary, of range ten.
Township fifteen, of range twelve.
Township thirteen, of range fifteen.

At the Land Office at FAYETTEVILLE, commencing on Monday the thirteenth day of January next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz:

Township fifteen, of range twenty-one.
Township nineteen, of range twenty-three.
Township twenty-one, of range twenty-five.
Township twenty and twenty-one of range twenty-seven.
Township twelve and thirteen, of range thirty.

At the Land Office at JOHNSON COUNT HOUSE, commencing on Monday the tenth day of February next, for the disposal of the public lands within the township six north of range twenty-nine, first of the meridian.

At the Land Office at LITTLE ROCK, commencing on Monday the twenty-seventh day of January next, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of sections one, two, eleven, twelve, north half of thirteen, north half of fourteen, east half of twenty-four, and northeast quarter of twenty-five, in township two, south of range three, west of the meridian.

At the Land Office at HELENA commencing, on Monday the third day of February next, for the disposal of the public lands hereinafter designated, viz:

South of the Base Line and West of the Meridian.

The fraction of township three, on the south and west side of White river, including two islands in sections twenty-eight, thirty-two, and thirty-three, of range one.

The fraction of township two, on the south and west side of White river of range two.

The sections and fractional sections one, two, three, four, nine, ten, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, and the small fractions of sections twenty four and twenty-five on the north and east side of White river. Also, the sections and fractional sections three, four, five, six, ten, eleven, twelve the north half and southeast quarter of section thirteen; the north half of section fourteen and the northeast quarter of section fifteen, on the south and west side of White river, in township three, of range two.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools military or other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer, and no private entries of land, in the townships so offered, will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this 8th day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President:
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN Pursuance of law, I JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that public sales will be held at the undermentioned Land Offices in the State of MISSOURI, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the Land Office at FAYETTE, commencing on Monday, the thirteenth day of January next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz:

North of the Base Line, and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Township sixty-five and sixty-six, of ranges thirteen, fifteen, and sixteen.

At the Land Office at CLINTON, commencing on Monday, the twentieth day of January next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships viz:

North of the Base Line and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Township forty-two, of ranges twenty-eight and twenty-nine.
Township thirty-five, of range thirty-one.

At the Land Office at SPRINGFIELD, commencing on Monday, the twenty-seventh day of January next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned township, viz;

North of the Base Line, and West of the fifth principal Meridian.

Township thirty-four, of range nineteen.
Township thirty-two, of range twenty-one.
Township thirty-two, of range twenty-four.
Township thirty-three and thirty-four, of range twenty-five.

Lands appropriated by law, for the use of schools military or other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer; and no private entries of land, in the townships so offered, will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington this eighth day of October, Anno Dominie 1844.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President:
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper land office, and make payment therefor *as soon as practable after seeing this notice,* and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township embracing the tract claimed above designated, otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.
Oct. 10. 40

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN pursuance of law, I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales will be held at the undermentioned Land Offices, in the Territory of IOWA, at the periods hereinafter designated to wit:

At the Land Office at DU BUQUE, commencing on Monday the thirteenth day of January next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, and fractional townships, viz:

North of the Base line and East of fifth principal Meridian.

Townships eighty-four, eighty-five and eighty-six, of range one.
Townships eighty-four and eighty-five, of range two.
Townships eighty-four, eighty-five, and eighty-six, of range three.
Townships eighty-four, and eighty-six, of rang four.

Ition of "Big Beaver Island" within its limits, Little Rock Island, and the south part of an Island forming parts of sections five and six, in the Mississippi river, of range seven.

North of the Base line and West of the fifth principal Meridian.

Townships eighty-four, eighty-five and eighty-seven, of range one.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN pursuance of law, I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales will be held at the undermentioned Land Offices, in the Territory of IOWA, at the periods hereinafter designated to wit:

At the Land Office at DU BUQUE, commencing on Monday the thirteenth day of January next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, and fractional townships, viz:

North of the Base line and East of fifth principal Meridian.

Townships eighty-four, eighty-five and eighty-six, of range one.
Townships eighty-four and eighty-five, of range two.
Townships eighty-four, eighty-five, and eighty-six, of range three.
Townships eighty-four, and eighty-six, of rang four.

Ition of "Big Beaver Island" within its limits, Little Rock Island, and the south part of an Island forming parts of sections five and six, in the Mississippi river, of range seven.

North of the Base line and West of the fifth principal Meridian.

Townships eighty-four, eighty-five and eighty-seven, of range one.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any of the lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, and make payment therefor, as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day of appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township, embracing the tract claimed above designated, otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

THO H. BLAKE.

By the President:
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.
O t. 10. 40

ORIGINAL STAINED

1845

JAN

THE NORWICH NEWS.
WM. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
OFFICE, SHETUCKET STREET,
Brick Building, 2d Story, opposite Ely & Co's

SPORTSMEN ATTEND.

KINNEY & RAWSON keep constantly on hand Pigeons & Wilkes & John Hall & Some best English **Sporting Powder.**
Depont's Powder in half & quarter Kegs, and in canister.
Indian Rifle, do in canisters.
ALSO,
Superior blasting powder & patent Safety Fuse at 42 Water st

FOR SALE.

A GOOD Dairy and Tillage Farm, containing 104 acres of land, with a dwelling house, 3 barns and other necessary out buildings in good repair, has a large quantity of thrifty young wood growing thereon and is well watered, and well adapted to the keeping of sheep. It is situated on Plain Hills in the town of Norwich, 5½ miles from the city. The Scotland road runs through the centre of said farm. Terms of payment made easy to the purchaser.
Apply EDWIN GAVITT.
Norwich, Oct. 30. tf49

Hair Cutting! Hair Cutting!
SHAVING! SHAVING!!

WOULD you submit to have your hair shorn by a Sheep-Shearer? or your beard shaved by a Butcher? Oh no, you would not! but we occasionally get into such hands, and who act very ungentlemanly too, if you do not wish a continuance of such unskillful treatment, go forthwith to *Peck* the Inimitable Hair Cutter, who will arrange your Hair with judgment, neatness, taste and skill, and who will remove your beard (no matter how difficult) with ease and comfort; in a word he is *Taste* science.
J. H. Peck's Hair Cutting and Shaving Room, No. 40 Shetucket-St., opposite the Rail Road Depot.
Norwich, Oct. 17, 1844. 47

WANTED
RAIL ROAD TIES,

200,000 Rail Road Ties on or before the first day of April next, to be delivered in Norwich, or any other place, as may be agreed upon by the contracting parties; for which cash will be paid on the first April next.
N. B. All Ties delivered on or before the first day of October next in Norwich, will be paid for on delivery.
FULLER & BROAD.
For particulars enquire of ENOCH FULLER.
Office near the Franklin House,
Norwich, August 21st., 1844. tf39.

G. B. PRINDLE.

HAS removed his One Price Watch, Jewelry, and Clock Establishment, to the Store (lately occupied by J Tresan & Son's shoe dealers,) No. 144 Main-street,—opposite the sign post.
Full assortment of choice goods—and no *variation of prices* tolerated—a child may purchase as low as the closest buyer.
April 24th, '44 tf23

REMITTANCES TO AND PASSAGE FROM ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

WE beg to inform our friends in Norwich, Conn and vicinity, that we have appointed Mr JAMES M'LELLAND, of that city, as our agent Persons sending for their relatives, or remitting money to the old country, will find it their interest and their friend comfort to give him a call.
ROCHE BROTHERS & CO.,
55 Fulton street, New York.
Jan. 24th, 1844. tf8

Blacksmithing.

THE Subscriber would notify the Public that he continues his business in Bath Street, and is prepared to do promptly every kind of work in his line, and pledges himself to give perfect satisfaction to all who may patronize him.
Particular attention paid to Ox and Horse Shoeing. He has a man in his employ that devotes his whole attention to the branch of Horse Shoeing, he pledges himself from his long experience to give perfect satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

WANTED.

One or two smart boys to learn the trade to whom good encouragement will be given.
WM. TUBBS.
Oct 24. 48

REMEMBER
the old Stand, No. 78 Main-St.,
OPPOSITE THE FRANKLIN HOUSE,

WHERE J. M. NELSON still continues to carry on the Tailoring business in all its various branches. The subscriber is now ready to make all kinds of Gentlemen's garments in the latest styles. The subscriber has received the Fall and Winter fashions for 1844-5. All garments made at this establishment warranted to fit.
N. B. Cutting done at short notice. Wanted also one or eight first rate Tailoresses to whom good encouragement will be given.
JAMES M. NELSON.
Sept. 1 43

OPPOSITION.

New Line to Colchester.

A STAGE will leave the American House 288 Shetucket-Street, for Colchester, and Hartford, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 8 o'clock, A. M. Returning, will leave Colchester, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, on the arrival of the Stages from Hartford, at about 12 o'clock, M.
Passengers carried to and called for in any part of the city. DANIEL P. SMITH Agent.
Norwich, Oct., 29. '44. 49

GENERAL STAGE OFFICE,
At the American House
288 *Shetucket-St.*

STAGES will leave the American House daily for Hartford.
On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock, A. M. *via.*, Lebanon, Columbia and Bolton.
On Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays at 8 o'clock, A.M., *via*, Colchester,
Also, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 6 1-2 o'clock A. M., for Franklin, Windham, Mansfield, Tolland and Springfield.
DAILY for New London, at 2 o'clock, P. M.
Passengers wishing to take any of the above routes, will be called for by having their names entered on the books at the office, at the American House.
DANIEL P. SMITH, Agent.
Oct. 29th. 49

Boarding.

BOARD for a gentleman and lady can be had with as pleasant a room as there is on Main-st., by inquiring at this office.
Nov. 6, 1844. 08

The Norwich News.

VOL. V.—NO. 6. NORWICH, CONN., THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1845, WHOLE NO. 214.

POETRY.

The Printer.

Know ye the Printer's hours of peace?
Know ye an hour more fraught with joy
Than ever felt the maid of Greece,
When kissed by Venus' am'rous boy?

'Tis not when news of dreadful note
His column all with mission fill—
'Tis not when brother Printers quote
The effusions of his stump worn quill.

'Tis not when in Miss Fancy's glass,
Long advertisements meet his eye,
And seem to whisper as they pass,
We'll grace your columns by and by.

Nor is it when with numerous names,
His lengthened roll of vellum swells,
As if were touched by conqurer's wand,
Or grew by fairy magic spells.

No reader, no—the printer's hour—
His hour of real, sweet repose,
Is not when by some magic power,
His list of patrons daily grows;—

But oh! 'tis when stern winter drear
Comes robbed in snow, and rain and vapor,
He hears in whispers soft and clear,
'We've come to pay up for your paper!"

The Farmer

"The Farmer's life's the life for me"—
We love its quiet scenery;
We love its shades, its hills and dales,
We love the cheerful fireside tales;
We love to tend the flocks and herds;
We love to hear the singing birds,
We love the sweet salubrious air;
We love the prospect, wide and fair;
We love to plough, we love to sow;
We love to gather, love to mow;
We love the new mown grass to smell;
We love to hear the tinkling bell;
We love to tread the grassy lawn,
Along the brook—among the corn;
We love—the whole, but can't rehearse
His pleasures all in prose or verse.

Husbands and Wives.

A SONG.

BY SIR E. L. BULWER.

Ah, let us love while yet we may;
Our summer is decaying—
And we to hearts which in their gray
December, go a-Maying.

Ah, let us love, while of the fire
Time hath not yet bereft us;
With tears our warmer thoughts expire,
Till only ice is left us!

We'll fly the bleak world's bitter air—
A brighter home shall win us;
And if our hearts grow weary there,
We'll find a world within us.

They preach that passion fades each hour,
That naught will pall the pleasure;
My bee! it love's no frail a flower,
O, haste to hive its treasure!

Wait not the hour, when all the mind
Shall to the crown be given;
For links which to the million bind,
Shall from the one be riven.

But let us love while yet we may,
Our summer is decaying;
And we to hearts which in their gray
December, go a-Maying.

The Prairie Grave.

He will slumber as well and as soundly there
As a prince in a banner'd aisle,
And his dust will as many true tear drops share
As the gorgeous marble pile!
No words to be read are over his head,
And no sculptur'd praise to save
The fame of the pilgrim, pale and dead,
In his lonely prairie grave!

But the whispering breezes wander there,
And they spread the sky above him,
Of the stars that are there, all bright and fair,
Like spirits that watch and love him.
And a bright stream flows near his lean repose,
While each lowly murmuring wave,
Seems to heave a sigh as it hurries by
The grass grown prairie grave,

O, the one who sleeps in that lonely spot,
Left fondness and love behind him,
And there's one yet weeps who has not forgot
In her heart of hearts to find him!
Ah! that lonely mound in the prairie wild,
Comes oft to a mother's musing,
When she bends and prays for the absent child
She has sighed for ever since losing.

'Twas a summer morn in the solitude,
Ere the sun o'er the prairie rose,
That we drew'd the dead for his lowly bed,
And bore him to his repose.
O, the silence then of the broad, broad sky,
And the wide spread green below,
Seem'd to hush e'en the waters rolling by
Into strange and solemn wo!

Not a willing twig, not a stone was there,
To be left on the simple mound,
But the grass is green, and the flow'rs are fair,
That are sprinkled there around.
No words to be read, are over his head,
And no sculptur'd praise to save
The fame of the pilgrim, pale and dead,
In his lonely prairie grave.

Love and Reason.

Imitated from the French of Perrin.

'Tis said that one unlucky day,
When love and reason were at play,
They quarrelled—and the froward child
Outraged the beauty. What a pity!
Since then the foolish, wise, or witty,
Could new get them reconciled.

Many of our greatest men have sprung from the humblest origin, as the lark whose nest is on the ground, soars nearest to heaven. Narrow circumstances are the most powerful stimulant to mental expansion, and the early frowns of fortune the best security for her final smiles.

CONTENTMENT.—The fountain of content must spring up in the mind; and he who has so little knowledge of human nature as to seek happiness by changing anything but his own disposition, will waste his life in fruitless efforts, and multiply the griefs which he proposes to remove.

Aristocracy.—"How the deuce happened you to lose your leg?" said an impudent, inquisitive dog, the other day, to a person who was stamping along the street, with but one peg. "Why," says he, "it is very vulgar now to walk on two legs—everybody does it; so I took mine off to be different from the rest."

The Rival Suitors.

BY J. R. PORTER.

CHAPTER I.

"'Tis gold
Which buys admittance; oft it does; yes, and makes
Diana's rangers false themselves, yield up
Their deer to the stand of the stealer; and 'tis gold
Which makes the true man killed, and saves the thief
Nay, sometimes, hangs both thief and true man;
What,
Can do it, and undo"—SHAKESPEARE.

How many, by poverty, are driven from the course they would pursue, and dragged by its cold, unrelenting grasp from the station, which they by nature are entitled to fill. How many bright and sparkling minds have, by this curse of mankind, been lost to the world, and their possessors forced to toil for a scanty sustenance, while others whose thoughts have never soared above the cold and heartless calculations of earth, are blessed with thousands, surrounded by all the comfort that wealth can bestow upon its possessor. And yet wealth is fought after by all, and he who is owner of a few paltry thousands, (no matter how procured) is looked upon with awe, and almost worshipped by the the gaping multitude,

But these gloomy reflections have but little bearing upon the story we are about to tell—therefore we will dismiss them, and proceed to our tale.

'Ellen,' said Mr. Linsly, to his daughter, 'I wish to converse with you upon a subject of great importance to us both.'

'What is it, father?' asked the beautiful girl, surprised at her parent's serious manner.

'It is one,' continued the old man, 'that I have long thought it my duty to speak upon; but I have postponed it from day to day, in hopes that you would, without any advise from me, see the best course and pursue it, from your own free will.'

'Why, father, what do you mean? what course would you have me pursue?'

'One, my daughter, that will ensure your happiness. And this, and this only, have I concluded to make known to you my opinion respecting Edgar Hamblin.'

'What of him?' eagerly inquired Ellen, who began to suspect that something was wrong, as regard her intimacy with Edgar.

'Well, he is——in fact, Ellen, he visits here frequently.'

'He does, father, but not against your wishes, I trust.'

'I can hardly say that I wish them.'

'Wy, father, he is a young man of good standing in society, and universally respected.'

'That may all be Ellen, but I cannot say that I desire them.'

'Why, what harm is their in——'

'But, Ellen, do you think he would be a suitable match for you?'

'I have not thought of that, as yet,' answered Ellen, while in spite of all her efforts to look composed, the blood coursed through her veins with accelerated speed, crimsoned her face with a tell-tale blush.

'But I have thought much of it, Ellen, and must say that if you wish to please me, you will not allow his visits.'

'Oh father, what harm can there be in his friendly calls?'

'They are too friendly, Ellen, for I never could consent to his becoming your husband.'

'He may not wish it.'

'And he may too, therefore discard him at once.'

'But, father, why have you come to this conclusion? Is not Edgar a worthy young man, and one who is respected by all?'

'He may be, for aught that I know, but still, I do not admire him. He cannot compare with many young men of his age. There is Frank Hunter, for instance, is he superior in respectability, connexions and wealth.'

'I know,' said Ellen discovering the secret of her father's dislike for Edgar, 'that Frank is wealthy, and that is all you can say in his favor. His *fortune* was not acquired by himself.'

'That may be, foolish girl! but fortune is necessary for your happiness, and for that I am anxious.'

'But, father, is it a crime to be poor? I cannot see that it is. You was poor yourself, and commenced business with a dollar, you have often told me, and now you are rich. Why may not others do as you have done?'

'True, as you say, I am rich, and you have been educated as a wealthy man's daughter should be; and if you ever unite with any one in marriage, it must be with a wealthy man.'

'But father, why do——'

'Say no more,' interrupted the old man, for it is unnecessary. Edgar Hamblin as never, with my consent, gain your hand, and I a father I advise you to break off immediately all connection with him.' Thus saying he left the room

Ellen had not dreamed of this! She knew that her father was wealthy, and an aristocrat; but she had never seen him exhibit so much love of wealth before. And she could scarcely believe that she was to reject Edgar, because he was not possessed of riches.

'Can it be possible,' said she, 'that my father is so cruel, and so worldly, that he will destroy my happiness forever, by uniting me to a man whom I despise; to one who is possessed of no qualities that I can respect? and all because he is rich? But I *will* not be ruled thus, like a child. I know my own feelings, and will be governed by them. And I never, no, never,' said she, starting from her seat, while her eyes flushed with indignation, 'will I become the wife of Frank Hunter.'

CHAPTER II.

"Marriage is a matter of more worth
Than to be dealt by attorneyship."—SHAKESPEARE.

Mr. Lindely, the father of Ellen, was a man of wealth, which he had acquired in mercantile pursuits. He had a few years before our story commences, retired from business, determined to spend the remainder of his days unvexed with care. And for this purpose, he had chosen, as the place of his residence, a small, but lovely village situated upon the sea shore. His daughter Ellen was a beautiful girl, and he loved her with that ardent devotion which a parent only can feel. He sincerely believed, that to ensure her happiness, it was necessary that she should be surrounded with those luxuries which wealth alone can obtain. Nor was this all. He was naturally of a proud, haughty disposition, and could not bear to see his only daughter united to a man so much beneath her, in birth and fortune, as Edgar Hambly.

But in the person of Frank Hunter, he tho't he had found a suitable match for his lovely daughter. Frank was the owner of a vast property which had fallen to him, at his father's decease; and as Ellen had stated, this was all that could possibly be said in his favor; for he was ignorant, self-willed and unprincipled.

He had formed an acquaintance with Ellen, and believing that she would inherit her father's immense fortune, he had offered her his hand, (for heart he had none,) and she had refused all his advances with scorn. He, however, did not despair of eventually winning the prize; for rightly judging that Mr. Linsly was to be influenced in his favor, he had applied to him for assistance, not caring whether Ellen would be contented or not, if he could only succeed in his plans, for self-aggrandizement.

The character, disposition and habits of Edgar Hamblin, were the reverse of those of Frank. He had in early life been left an orphan, with no one to direct him through the dangerous paths of life. He had, however, by strict attention to his studies and assiduous industry, acquired a good education, and was now established as a lawyer, in the village where Mr Linsly resided, and being possessed of superior talents, he gave ample assurance that ere long, he would become an ornament in the profession which he had chosen.

He had seen and loved Ellen, nor was his love unrequited, for she admired his unassuming manners, and gentlemanly deportment and their mutual vows were plighted, little dreaming that they should meet with any opposition to their wishes. But such was the case. Mr. Linsly liked him not, and thought he should be advancing his daughter's happiness, in breaking up what he thought a foolish attachment. Thus matters stood when our story commences.

CHAPTER III.

'For aught that ever I could read,
Could ever hear by tale or history,
The course of true love never did run smooth.'

Ellen did not fail to inform Edgar of her father's wishes in regard to him, at their first meeting, and said she 'he wishes to have you discontinue your attentions for the future.'

'Well,' said Edgar, who had listened with calmness to her recital, 'are you informing me of his wishes only.'

'That is what he said.'

'Yes, Ellen, but did he speak your sentiments?'

'Oh! no, Edgar, you well know that he did not.'

'There is no necessity of paying any regard to them.'

'How so?'

'Because it is you that I love, and not your father.'

'But shall I not obey him? he is my father, and am I not in duty bound to abide by his commands.'

'Not if they are such that you cannot conscientiously obey them. No, Ellen, it is not your duty to be governed entirely by him. He is, I believe, a worthy man; but he sees no good qualities unless they are accompanied by wealth. His ardent desire, I doubt not, is your happiness. And this he thinks will be gained by marrying you with Frank Hunter. If in this you agree with him, I have nothing more to say. But if not, (and your own feelings must be the best judge,) I should consider his wishes in this matter at least, of very little importance. And your father will not urge you, if he sees you are determined to choose for yourself. This, Ellen, I believe, is the best course to pursue; but you must act as you think best.'

'I hope, Edgar, that your conjectures will prove to be correct, but I fear the result.'

'Well! we can only wait and see what time will bring forth.'

'Yes, but what shall I say to Frank? he no no doubt will urge his suit with redoubled energy now that my father is in his favor.'

'No doubt of that, Ellen, but you will only have to refuse his advances in plain terms; for he is too much of a gentleman to intrude when he knows he is not wanted.'

'I fear that you have too good an opinion of him, Edgar, for if he pays as little regard to my feelings as he has done, in persuading my father to force me to receive his addresses he will leave no means untried to accomplish his wishes.'

'It may be, said Edgar, 'but I cannot believe that your father will ever force you to marry a man you cannot love.'

'He cannot Edgar, for I will not be forced into any such measure, against my own feelings.'

'That is right, my brave girl!' exclaimed Edgar, 'that's the resolution which I wish you to form. And now let what will come, I will protect you with my life.' Thus saying the lovers parted. But Ellen well knew that her trials were not thus to end; for she knew that her father was self-willed; and if he had any project, upon the accomplishment of which he was determined, he would resort to any means to gain his purpose and she believed that Frank was an unprincipled wretch, who cared not for other's happiness if he could only gratify his own desires. And in this she was right; for a few days after her conversation with Edgar, she was visited on by Frank, who again urged his suit with redoubled energy.

Ellen heard him through calmly, and with patience.

'And now,' said she in reply, 'Mr. Hunter, I have already informed you of my feelings upon this subject, and no gentleman would thus intrude.'

'But,' said Frank, 'your father——'

'I care not for that, sir! he will never force me to marry a man I cannot respect; and you are much mistaken in his character if you think by such means as these to obtain your wishes. Therefore, you will immediately leave my presence.' This she said in a determined manner; meaning that Frank should understand her wishes, and leave her unmolested.

'But, Miss Linsly, allow me to ask if it is on my own account that you thus refuse my offers? or have I a rival?'

'It matters not, sir,' said she proudly.

'But will you not answer my question?'

'No!'

'Nor listen to my——'

'No! No! leave me.'

'One word more and I have done; if at any time your views should be changed as regards those you now love—may I hope——'

'No! never!' exclaimed Ellen, and the discomfitted lover left her presence with sad misgivings that he should never be able even with her father's assistance to gain her affections.

He immediately informed Mr. Linsly of his refusal, and asked his advice for future movements.

'She has refused you,' said the old man, 'because she is in love with that young lawyer.'

'What, Edgar Hamblin?'

'Yes.'

'Is he my rival then?'

'He is; and Ellen will listen to him in preference to you or me.'

'But he cannot oppose me with any chance of success.'

'He will; for he has already gained her affections, and she cares not for wealth, if she can only satisfy a foolish preference.'

'But if he was absent, Mr. Linsly; if, I say, he should leave this part of the country, or promise that he would not try to influence her—would she then consent?'

'She might.'

'But you can command her now, and she will not dare to refuse.'

'I might, but I do not wish to resort to compulsory measures at present.'

'No, that would not be best, but——'

'But what?'

'I was going to say, we will let the matter rest for a few days, and I will see what can be done with Edgar.'

'In what manner will you undertake with him?'

'O! let me alone for that. I'll contrive some way with him.'

'Well! well! do as you think best—for there is no other way, for if I undertake to force Ellen to accept you, I am afraid she will slope with Edgar.'

'Well! well! let the matter rest for a few days, till you hear from me again,' said Frank, leaving the house, he proceeded directly to the office of Edgar Hamblin.

As he proceeded on his way, he thought of many plans to influence Edgar to abandon his intentions. At last he stood still, exclaimed 'that will do! that will do! I'll teach him to interfere in my affairs!' thus he proceeded on his way.

When he entered the office, he requested Edgar to take an excursion with him on the water. He at first hesitated. But thinking that he might learn something of Frank's intentions, he consented to accompany him. They accordingly procured a small row boat and started. A mile or two from the beach was a small island, which at high water, or at the flowing of the tide was entirely covered. But when the tide ebbed, there was about half an acre of land uncovered. To this island they went, and leaving their boat they wandered around searching for shells, which were flung up by the waves. After a short time, Frank, unnoticed by Edgar, jumped into the boat and pushed off from the shore. When he had rowed out of reach, he called to Edgar, who looking up saw that he was left.

'Come,' said he, calling to Frank, 'row back and let me get into the boat, for the tide is fast rising.'

'I know that,' said Frank.

'Well, put back.'

'No! never.'

'What, do you mean to leave me here?'

'Yes; I do, unless you promise what I wish.'

'What do you wish?' asked Edgar, beginning to be somewhat alarmed at his situation.

'You must promise that you will never in any manner try to influence Ellen Linsly.'

'I never have,' said Edgar.

'Well then you must swear that you will never marry her under any considerations.'

'I shall never make any such promise,' said Edgar indignantly.

'Then I shall leave you to your fate,' said Frank, at the same time taking his oars,

'No Frank, you cannot, will not leave me here to perish!' exclaimed Edgar, thinking that Frank might possibly put his threat into execution.

'Swear then as I direct, or as true as there is a God in Heaven I will leave you.'

'You must leave me then,' said Edgar, 'for I will never make the promise you require.'

'Well, then the worse is your own! for I give you but one more chance—will you do as I desire?'

'No!' never!' shouted Edgar, and Frank then rowed off. Edgar watched with anxious eyes, the receding boat, until it disappeared behind a projecting point of land. He then turned and took a survey of his situation. The water was fast rising, the island was already more than half covered; and there appeared to be a storm rising, for the waves washed the shore with a hoarse and sullen roar. And they were fast increasing in size. He could not believe that Frank would leave him there to perish, and he looked with a keen and searching eye to see if he was returning with the boat. But he was no where to be seen.

The water by this time had risen so that there was scarcely any land to be seen. Every wave threatened to engulf him, and he prepared to meet his fate with firmness, for death seemed inevitable.

He thought for a moment of the pain of dying—of leaving this world in the prime of life and launching into eternity. And then his mind reverted to Ellen—to her father—and to the hard hearted, cruel Frank who had left him thus to perish.

Once more he scanned the waters, with an earnest gaze in hopes that some vessel would appear. But in vain; there was no help at hand, and he determined to plunge beneath the waves, and thus end his sufferings at once. He offered up a short and fervent prayer to the Author of all good, and was about to consign himself to certain death, when something appeared upon the water. Now it was borne aloft upon the top of a huge wave, and then again was lost from his sight. Every wave brought the object nearer, and nearer to the place where he stood. On it came, rolling and whirling upon the mighty sea. It was a stick of timber—one more wave and he grasped it with exultation, for frail as was its support, it afforded some chance of escape. And clinging to it, as his last hope, he was driven out to sea.

Concluded next week.

He is a fool who grumbles at every little mischance 'Put the best foot forward,' is an old and good maxim. Don't run about and tell every acquaintance that you have been unfortunate. People do not like to have unfortunate men for acquaintances. Add to a vigorous determination a cheerful spirit; if reverses come, bear them like a philosopher and get rid of them as soon as you can. Poverty is like a panther. Look it steadily in the face and it will turn from you Show the slightest sign of fear and you are lost.

A Cure for Pulmonary Complaints.

The following receipe is not intend to be a cure for a confined consumption, but I assure your readers, from my own repeated observation of its effects, that it will relieve many pulmonary complaints not easily to be distinguished from a consumption, and which, if neglected, would prove fatal.

Let the patient early every morning, while in bed, drink half a pint of milk, warm from the cow in which a table spoonful of honey and a table spoonful of French brandy—or, if that cannot be had, of other spirits, has been first mixed, let him then remain in bed one hour after drinking it. It will cause a gentle perspiration to take place, promote an easy expectoration, relieve the cough, and in a few weeks restore him to perfect health. Many have been by this means restored to health, after having long in vain tired remedies prescribed by able physicians. I feel desireous to communicate this remedy to the public, in order that others similarly afflicted, may avail themselves of it

Printing.

BY THE REV. S. K. MASTER.

Go into one of our civic printing offices, from which is daily leaping forth the bright impress of the editorial mind in characters that shall never fade or die. Behold the swift winged messengers of the press visiting every temple of science, every edifice from which knowledge can impair its stores, gathering them together and sending it forth anew to the thousands of minds in each one of whom it is immortal. There is more to astonish the mind itself, much more, in one of those printing offices, than in the Catacombs of Egypt, the sable Magi of the east, the Sages of Antiquity, or the hidden oracles of Delphi—these morning and these evening sheets going forth abroad into the world stimulating mind with mind, and making the neighbor of this fellow man in spite of distance, mountains, and intervening seas. Here then in the "art preservative of all arts," do we find the germ, the elements, the living *material* of earthly history, and the triumph of mind over matter.

God was the first printer! He gave from his awful hand, amid the blackness of Sinai, the tables of stone on which was printed the mind of God! the decalogue of all moral law, and the claims of man, and God upon all.

Printing! the art that shall hand down to latest years, to remotest posterity, to innumerable millions, yet unborn of God, the thoughts of men who are living now; of men who lived centuries since; they defy time and printed transcripts of them men shall live, too, full of soul to be put into the same grave with their perishable bodies It was a bright thought of that author, who, in his dying moments, was just able to ask if the proof of his last work were correct—'all corrected!' "Yes all." "Then I shall have a complete edition in glory."

Opening Store.—A fellow taken up as a vagrant, declared that he was not "a man without any visible means of subsistence, as he had just opened store." It was found on inquiry, that he had opened it with a crow bar in the night, and unfortunately the store beloged to another man.

The Duke of Cumberland told Dr. Price that he had read his pamphlet on the National Debt with much delight, and sat up so late to finish it that it had almost blinded him. "Rather strange," said the author, "that it should have such an effect on your royal highness, for it has opened the eyes of everybody else."

CHINESE MAXIM. Whoever plunders me in secret fears me; whosoever praises me to my face, despises me.

Coon Dirge.

O! where are the hopes that we fondly cherish'd
Short time ago, short time ago?
We fear they are faded—forever vanished!
Jump Jim Crow! Jump Jim Crow!!

What a glorious world this would be, if all its inhabitants could say in truth and sincerity, with Shakespeare's Shepherd Corn—'Sir, I am a true laborer; I earn that I get; get that I wear; owe no man hate; envy no man's happiness; glad of other men's good; content with my *harm*.'

An editor out west thus closes a puff for a concert: "There, gents, nothing but a family stick at will stone for such an outrageous lie as that."

Gentle means the Best.—The best tamer of colts that was ever known in Massachusetts, never allowed a whip or spur to be used, and the horses he trained never needed the whip. Their spirits were not broken by severity, and they obeyed the slightest impulse of the voice or rein, with the most animated promptitude.

He said it was with horses as with children; if they were *accustomed* to beating, they would not obey without it. But if managed with untiring gentleness, united with consistency and equable firmness, the victory once gained over them was complete.

☞Tom, you seem to gain flesh every day—the grocery business must agree with you. What did you weigh last?'

'Well, Simon, I really forgot now; but it strikes me it was a pound of butter.'

The greatest tyranny that ever enters into human imagination is that of a father compelling his daughter to marry a man she cannot endure.

AGRICULTURAL.

See that your cattle at this season, have a constant and *liberal* supply of SALT. Provide a system of troughs in your yards and out-houses and keep them well filled, so that your animals of all descriptions—cows, calves, horses, oxen, and *sheep*, can at all times have access to them and partake of the *luxury* as their appetite and *instinct* prompts. It is mere moonshine to suppose that animals constantly and fully supplied with salt, will eat sufficient to cause them harm. This evil is only experienced in cases where they are deprived of it for a long time, and then furnished with a large supply. Such conduct, as might be expected, is frequently attended with highly fatal results, and should be avoided.—*Ms. Cultivator.*

Saleratus a substitute for Salt Petre in curing Meat.

Saltpetre has long been considered by physicians as a bad article to be used in curing meat, being extremely injurious to digestion; it is of so cold a nature that only a small quantity is sufficient to destroy life. In the article of saleratus, we have an excellent, convenient, and harmless substitute, and should be used in the same manner as salt petre has been Meat has a stronger affinity for salt petre than for common salt. Saleratus has the same power in that respect, and, thereby prevents the meat from becoming too salt; and the same quantity should be used as of saltpetre. There is this difference in them, that saltpetre dissolves readily in cold water, whereas saleratus does not; it should be pounded and dissolved before it is put into the brine. Saleratus is composed of sulphate of potash and pearlash; and if any person is disposed to procure the sulphate of potash at the shops, and use it instead of saleratus, they will find its effects substantially the same.—*Albany Cultivator.*

Economy.

An ironical correspondent of the Maine Farmer, says; "I like to see every good farmer study economy in the management of his affairs. All his carts and riding carriages should be left in or near the front yard of his house. They make capital things for the good woman to hang her clothes upon to dry, and save the expense of a clothes line. His tools taken *care* of in this way, also, are not liable to be broken by being piled one upon another in the tool house, and are ready for immediate use as soon as the snow and ice thaws off from them in the spring.

I like to see every one spend his own money as he pleases—it shows his independence, and as fast as he earns it, too—for that is the best evidence that he means to avoid the imputation of being mean or miserly. As for *sickness* and *old age*, the benevolent institutions of the day make abundant provisions."

Hollow Horn.

It is familiar to farmers, says a writter in the Cultivator, that when any animal has been subject to this complaint, that upon the return of winter the complaint will return again frequently. The complaint may often be kept off in such cases, simply by wrapping the horn with woolen cloth or sheep skin with the wool turned inwardly, and keeping it well bound on through the winter. As soon as the horn begins to become carious, it becomes internally sore, and it sometimes happens that all efforts to save an animal afflicted with this complaint, are ineffectual, merely for the want of wrapping the horns, and thereby imparting that warmth to the parts intended to be healed, which all know is necessary for any wound or sore in winter in order to heal it.

ORIGINAL STAINED

Correspondence with Mexico and Texas on the subject of annexation.

(Continued.)

Mr. Howard to Mr. Calhoun—[Extract.]

(Confidential.)

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, (Texas,) Aug. 7, 1844.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, herewith, the copy of a letter received by me, on yesterday, from the Hon. Anson Jones, Secretary of State, &c., dated the 6th instant; also copies of several documents referred to in his communication by the letters A and B; besides a copy of a letter to him from the Secretary of War of this republic; accompanying which, will also be found a copy of my reply to the letter of Mr. Jones.

* * * * * *

Mr. Jones to Mr. Howard.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, (Texas) Aug. 6, 1844.

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the republic of Texas, has the honor to transmit herewith, to General Howard, charge d'affaire of the United States near this government, the copy of a communication from the Hon. G. W. Hill, of this date, with accompanying documents A and B, containing the information that Mexico is about to re-commence active hostilities against this country.

The undersigned is aware that General Howard has already been informed of the efforts making by General Santa Anna to raise funds in Mexico, and an army of thirty thousand men, for the subjugation of Texas; and that troops in considerable numbers have already been moved towards our southwestern frontier, under the command of General Canalizo, of the Mexican army, an officer appointed to carry this object into effect.

The information now in possession of this government leads the undersigned to the conclusion that Mexico intends either to renew a system of predatory warfare against Texas, or else to make a formidable attempt for its conquest; and that, whichever alternative she may have concluded to adopt, she has been induced to her course by the negociations pending between Mexico and the United States on the subject of annexation.

In views of these facts, and adverting to the assurances given to this government by General Murphy, charge d'affaire of the United States, on the 14th of February, and by Mr. Calhoun, Secretary of State, on the 11th of April last, the undersigned, by direction of his excellency the President, has the honor to request that General Howard will, as early as convenient, take the necessary steps to cause to be carried into effect these assurances and to extend to Texas the aid which the present emergency requires.

The undersigned embraces with great pleasure this occasion to present to General Howard the assurances of his distinguished consideration and regard.

ANSON JONES.

The Hon. TILGHMAN H. HOWARD,
Charge d'Affairs of the United States, &c.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR AND MARINE,
Washington (Texas,) Aug. 6, 1844.

SIR: I am directed by his excellency, the President to ask the attention of your Department to the facts recently made known to this Government, and contained in communications recently received from General Adrian Woll, of the army of Mexico, and Colonel John C. Hays, commanding on the southwestern frontier of Texas, a copy of the former, and an extract from the latter of which, are herewith transmitted.

The facts contained in these communications, taken in connection with other intelligence which has been received, leave no doubt of the object and intentions of the Mexican Government, and that a considerable military force is now being concentrated on the Rio Grande, with the avowed object of immediately following the attack of the cavalry alluded to by Colonel Hays, by that of a more formidable force. No doubt can therefore longer exist of the propriety and necessity of placing immediately on our southwest frontier, for the defence of the nation, all the force, at the disposal of the Government, whether of our own citizens, or by existing arrangements between this Government and that of the United States.

I have the honor to be, your very obedient servant,

G. W. HILL,
Secretary of War and Marine.

Hon. ANSON JONES,
Secretary of State, &c.

A

[Extract.]

HEADQUARTERS, SOUTHWESTERN COMMAND,
Bexar, July 21st, 1844.

SIR:

* * * * * *

The following is the information alluded to: About ten days ago a secret spy in my employ arrived in town, and informed me that preparations were in progress to mount on good horses a force of six hundred men, to be divided into three divisions—one of which was to proceed with rapid marches to this place, and enter the town, if practicable, if repulsed, to retreat. Immediately on their return, another division would advance with the same instructions; and so on, giving time to each division to refresh, and keep up a constant annoyance on this portion of the frontier. Two days ago he returned, confirming his previous statement; and, in addition, a communication from a gentleman whose statement cannot be doubted, confirming the report of the spy, and stating that they had already 400 fine horses purchased to mount their troops, and that their operations would commence during the month of August. This statement cannot be doubted.

* * * * * *

I have the honor to be very respectfully, &c.,

JOHN C. HAYS,
Commanding on western frontier.

To the Hon. G. W. HILL,
Secretary of War and Marine.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR AND MARINE,
Washington, Texas, August 6, 1844.

I certify the within [foregoing] to be a true extract from the original on file in this office.

M. C. HAMILTON,
C. C. Dep. War.

B

[Translation.]

HEADQUARTERS, Mier, June 19, 1844.

1st Brigade of the North—Commander in Chief.

The time prefixed by the supreme government of the Republic for the duration of the armistice celebrated with the commissioners of Texas, on the 15th of February of the present year having expired; his excellency the President has been pleased to determine that hostilities are renewed, and declared to exist from the 11th day of the present month, against the inhabitants of that department. While I apprise you of this resolution of his excellency, I will also represent to you the fact that my government is highly indignant at the perfidious conduct of those said inhabitants towards the Republic, which ever generous to them, believed they were acting in good faith, until the contrary became manifest by the disregard of the promises made in the same treaty of armistice, as relates to the commissioners, according to article 4, who were to have proceeded to the capital of Mexico, in order to arrange terms whereby their propositions may be admitted.

His excellency the President, convinced that the honor of the nation demands that such dishonorable conduct should be punished, and that it should be understood that his motives for the delay in declining the renewal of hostilities have not proceeded from the want of the ability or of resources, but purely from motives of humanity, desires me to make this intimation.

In the performance of this duty, although the reflection that human blood must be shed is painful, yet I have the satisfaction to know that our cause is just, and that it is sustained by sacred and imprescriptible rights, in which we have no less confidence than in the valor of our troops; and the struggle once renewed, the civilized world will become the judge of our rights, while victory will crown the efforts of those who fearlessly wage the battle for their country, opposed to usurpation.

I have the honor to reiterate to you the assurance of my high consideration and esteem.

God and liberty,

ADRIAN WOLL.

To Gen. SAM. HOUSTON.

Mr. Howard to Mr. Jones.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, (Texas,) Aug. 6, 1844.

The undersigned, charge d'affaires of the United States, near the government of the republic of Texas, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the communication of the Hon. Anson Jones, Secretary of State of this republic, of this date, together with its accompanying documents.

The undersigned is aware of the incipient steps which have been taken by the chief of the Mexican government, with the alleged purpose of invading and subjugating Texas; but how far the preparations have gone, he is not informed. He has no reason, however, to doubt the information communicated by the honorable Secretary; on the contrary, he has received similar information from other quarters. How far the relations of Texas and the United States may have excited the Mexican government to additional efforts to reconquer Texas, and hasten the renewal of hostilities, the undersigned has no means of judging. Whatever may be the cause, it cannot but be the subject of universal regret throughout Christendom that a war, of the character which has marked the relations of Texas and Mexico since the revolution of 1836, should not be brought to a close.

If, however, the recommencement of this conflict has been owing to a negotiation between the governments of the United States and Texas, and if the United States have given "assurances" to extend to Texas the aid which the present emergency requires,—by which the undersigned supposes is meant military aid, in repelling the anticipated invasion by Mexico—the obligations thus incurred ought to be, and he doubts not, will be observed by his government.

The undersigned has taken occasion to re-examine the letters of the late General Murphy, of the 14th of February last, and of Mr. Calhoun, Secretary of State to the United States, of the 11th of April ensuing; he has also turned his attention to the letter of the Hon. John Nelson, Secretary of State *ad interim*, to General Murphy, of the 11th of March, 1844, and of the Hon. Isaac Van Zandt, of the 17th January of the same year. The letter of the Hon. Mr. Nelson, it will be seen limits very much the assurances given by the Hon. Mr. Murphy, and discloses in explicit language the constitutional limitations under which the Executive of the United States must act in regard to the military power of the country.

The question, then is mainly left to rest upon the letter of the Hon. Mr. Van Zandt of the 16th of January, and the answer of Mr. Calhoun of the 11th of April, 1844. Mr. Van Zandt submits the following inquiry to the Secretary of State (Mr. Upsher:)

"Should the President of Texas accede to the proposition of annexation, would the President of the United States, after the signing of the treaty, and before it shall be ratified and receive the sanction of the other branches of both governments, in case Texas should desire it, or with her consent, order such number of military and naval forces of the United States to such necessary points or places upon the territory or borders of Texas, or the gulf of Mexico, as shall be sufficient to protect her against foreign aggression?" Mr. Calhoun, after referring to the orders given to the naval and military forces, gives the assurance that, should the exigency arise *during the pendency of the treaty of annexation*, the President would deem it his duty to use all the means placed within his power by the Constitution to protect Texas from invasion.

The undersigned assures the honorable Secretary of State of the disposition of his government to fulfil all her obligations to Texas, and of the deep interest felt both by the government and the people of the United States in whatever concerns her welfare; to which he will add his own anxious wish to preserve the most perfect faith towards both the government and the people of Texas. But he is not able to perceive that an assurance given that the military power should be used, so far as it constitutionally might, to repel invasion *during the pendency of the treaty*, (to which alone both Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Van Zandt seem to have had reference,) would be an obligation on the President of the United States to interpose, by affording military aid to Texas in the present emergency.

In communicating his opinion to the honorable secretary of State the undersigned is happy to know that he addresses one who is familiar with the fundamental laws and government of the United States, which prescribe certain rules of action for any public functionary.

Nevertheless, as the subject is one of great moment and is entitled to the consideration of the government of the United States, and as the facts communicated are important, he will transmit as speedily as practicable this correspondence, with the accompanying documents, to his government, and await her instructions.

The undersigned, with the most unfeigned pleasure takes this occasion to present to the Hon Mr. Jones the assurance of his distinguished consideration and

T. A. HOWARD.

Hon. ANSON JONES,
Secretary of State of the republic of Texas.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Monday, Dec. 23.

An Executive Message on the treaty and on the instructions given to Mr. King, our Minister at Paris was sent to the Senate to-day.

The uniform election Bill, from the House, was reported with amendments.

The sub-treasury bill, from the House, was reported to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Merrick gave notice of three bills—one to employ steam packets in the transportation of the mail between foreign ports and those of the U. States; another to enable the Post Office Department to employ steamers for carrying the mail between ports of the U. States; and a third to enable the Department to use railroads for transporting the mail in the U. States.

The Senate spent but a short time in Executive Session, and adjourned over to Thursday.

In the House, Mr. A. V. Brown reported the bill to establish a territorial government in Oregon, with amendments.

The Senate bill providing for the payment of the Fulton claim was reported.

The Committee on Mileage reported a bill providing that the mileage of members of Congress be estimated be the nearest mail routes which bill was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Fish introduced a bill providing for the sale of Fort Gansevoort.

Mr. Davis, of Indiana, submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of repealing the duty on salt. This was laid on the table—yeas 71 nays 53.

The House adjourned over to Thursday.

Dec. 26.

Both Houses were in session on Thursday, but very little businesswas done in either.

In the Senate, Messrs. Simons and Sevier appeared and resumed their seats. A large number of memorials and petitions of a private nature were presented.

The bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to make settlement or compromise with the sureties of Samuel Swartwout, late collector of the port of New-York, was read a third time and passed.

The bill to grant certain lands to the Wabash and Erie Canal Co., was read a third time and passed.

The Senate adjourned until Monday next.

In the House Mr. C. J. Ingersoll of Pa., reported a bill to confirm the right of every child born abroad of American citizens whose parents are not abroad with the intention of residing abroad, to all the privileges of American citizens. The bill was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The House adjourned between 1 and 2 o'clock.

The Senate did not sit to day.

In the House, Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, stated that he should call up the subject of Annexation on Monday next. The House acquiesced.

The bill to graduate and reduce the price of public lands was taken up in Committee of the whole; but no action was had thereon.

A variety of Senate bills were read and referred.

The House adjourned at a quarter to 3 P. M., in the midst of a snow storm.

During the session of to-day a drunken man, who seemed desirous of addressing the House from the gallery was ejected therefrom.

THE NEWS.

Norwich, Conn, Jan., 2, 1844.

The New Year.

Another era in the progress of time has closed, and a new one has commenced. Again the earth has finished one of its annual revolutions, and begun once more its accustomed path around the sun. The old year, with its deeds of good or evil, its hopes and disappointments, its joys and sorrows, has vanished, and another, fresh from the portals of the future, has taken its place. Hoary-headed Time, his locks more deeply bleached by the winter of age, has passed another boundary, and, nimble as ever, is again on his track. Onward, with no lagnard steps—onward he strides, sweeping down whole generations as he moves along, and raising up other generations to fill their places. The joys of the virtuous, the troubles of the vicious, the pastimes of youth, the busy turmoils of manhood, and the affliction and imbecility of old age, all pass in review before him, but neither impede or accelerate his onward course. Indifferent alike to pleasure or sorrow, the one flits to date, the other to excite his sympathy. Empires may be swept from existence by the fauds of war, or by raging pestilence, and other empires may spring into being as by magic—unaffected still, he moves along in his accustomed path. Onward and still onward he speeds his course, treading over the funeral piles of ruined kingdoms, or beholds others stirring with life, and merging into power and wealth.

The past year, like the thousands which have preceded it, has witnessed strange and eventful scenes. It has been marked by events intensely thrilling and momentous in their character. To many it has been a year of deep and appalling sorrow, and to others of unutterable enjoyment. Many who have begun the year with bright prospects of felicity, have closed it in sadness. Disease has paled the ruddy cheek, and the robust frame has become palsied and strengthless in the iron grasp of death. There have been others upon whom the morning of the last year opened gloomily, who have closed it in joy. Sickness has been chased from the bedside of the invalid, and the glow of health has re-appeared upon his countenance. The sorrows of the hardened sinner have been changed for the joys of the humble believer. Friends, long separated, have met again, and a brighter sky overhangs them than when they parted. To such earth seems a paradise, and blossoms of gladness appear to be spread over the whole face of nature.

The past year has been eventful as an epoch in the history of politicians. We have seen the proud abased and the humble exalted. We have seen a great political party, with its ambition towering to the skies—rich in the treasures of the world, and lavishing its treasures freely in its pursuit of power—skilled in intrigue, and resorting to the most reckless system of corruption to attain its one object—brazen in impudence, and seeking to cower honest men into the support of its schemes, or to frighten them from opposing them.—we have seen that party stricken down in the midst of its boastings and its daring intrigues, and rendered as powerless as though it had never been.—We have seen another party, divided by the intrigues of prominent individuals each struggling for victory over the other, suddenly pushing them all aside, and, taking from its ranks a virtuous and unpretending citizen, elevate him to the highest honors in its gift. We have witnessed the beginning and end of a great political struggle, in which the blessings of civil and religious liberty were, to some extent, involved, and have witnessed their complete triumph over all opposing influences.

And now the old year has departed. Its acts, whatever they may have been, are among the records of the past. A new year, with new duties, has opened upon us. Let us improve it in works of kindness and benevolence—in efforts to spread peace and good will among men. Let alienated friends come together, and bitter enemies cease each to regard the other with animosity. May the prayer of the Christian be, that the nations of the earth 'learn war no more;' but be united by the ties of a common brotherhood, never more to know dissions or wranglings of any description. Then assuredly shall this year be to all, and to the readers of the News in particular, as we most devoutly and earnestly wish it may—A HAPPY NEW YEAR!

Mexico and Mr. Shannon.

If the frank and free diplomacy of the United States have no other good result, it at least gives the people at home, an opportunity to judge of the right or wrong of many public questions elsewhere kept *sub rosa*. The more we learn of the disposition of the United States in regard to Texas, the more are we satisfied that our government has pursued a perfectly honorable course towards Mexico, during the whole period of her negotiations. The late correspondence between Messrs. Shannon and Rejon on behalf of their respective governments, cannot fail to produce a profound impression upon the minds of all who feel interested at all in the great annexation question.

No act of government has ever been more violently assailed than the late annexation treaty with Texas We are glad to find, from the correspondence alluded to, the reasons in full, secret and all, of the measures adopted by Mr. Tyler's administration, in this business. They are now before the country, and form a very appropriate finale to a series of measures, carried to a more or less successful issue during the last four years.

Mr. Tyler is charged with rash and unjustified haste in acquiring Texas *before the right time*. To this it may be answered, that for twenty years, under the administrations of Adams, Jackson and Van Buren, negociations have for a considerable part of the time been on foot, first with Spain, then with Mexico, and lastly with Texas herself, for the peaceable acquisition of this important territory. There were no charges made of indecent haste when Jackson offered $5,000,000 to Mexico for a part only of what is now called Texas. No censure has ever been cast on former administrations for their efforts on this subject. It was reserved for Mr. Tyler, that "much enduring man," to receive the outpourings of party rancour to their very dregs. Even Mr. Benton joined hands with Mr. Adams in vituperating and abusing President Tyler, on this memorable occasion Not that he was opposed to the annexation of Texas, but he thought it was too soon.

This outcry against annexation is three fold—first from the Adams whig abolitionists, for the alledged reason, that the acquisition of Texas would prolong the existence of slavery. The whigs proper oppose annexation, not because they have any personal objection" to it, but because they hate every thing that is done by President Tyler, and would be glad to thwart him in his best designs. Lastly, The Benton "hards" oppose it because of—why—because, hem! it was not the handy work of Mr. Benton himself, or of the old suckers of the democratic party.

Well, here are the sources of the opposition to the annexation of Texas. Every intelligent man would "like to see it annexed," and believes that the subject of slavery ought not to effect the question, one way or the other.

The letters of Messrs Rejon and Shannon are great curiosities in their way. Mr. Rejon charges the United States, especially the southern portion, with having had a greedy eye towards Texas for a long time, and says that the whole object of the American letters from the beginning was to wrest the province from Mexico and give it to the U. S. He says that the battle of San Jacinto never could have been fought and won, without assistance from the States—that in fact, the whole business, the inception, the consecution and the issue of the settlement of Texas, and its assumption of independence, is but a bold, wicked usurpation, hatched up in the secret conclave of Gen. Jackson's cabinet.

Shannon replies, by rebuking Mr. Rejon for his arrogant language, and by acknowledging that the U. S. wanted Texas, and have tried openly and fairly to get her. But he throws back in the teeth of the Mexican minister his false assertions and false insinuations in regard to improper interference with Texan affairs, at any time, before or since the recognition of her independence. Mr. Shannon is a bold straight forward man, and cares little for the little arts, and petty fictions of diplomatic intercourse. What he has to say, he says unreservedly and boldly, and yet he avoids the insulting, offensive manner of Mr. Rejon. He does not fail indeed to recognize Texas as independent and free of Mexican control. He does not fail to deprecate the cruel spirit with which Mexico still persists in claiming Texas, and in using ridiculously inadequate but harrassing efforts to conquer her back. Mr. Shannon uses but the battle axe of truth, and no wonder it cuts,

Texas is to all intents and purposes, independent. Mexico blusters, and does all she can in her small way to annoy the Texans, but has not the means, nor the courage if she had, to invade her "rebellious" province. Eight years have passed away, and nothing has been done to bring back the "lost Pleiad." England and the U. S. have formally recognized the independence of Texas. She is as free to treat with foreign powers as Mexico is She has acquired her rights in a fair field, and in resistance to tyranny. No law, human or divine, moral or international, is violated by Texas, in seeking to throw off the relationship of semi-barbarous Mexico, and shelter herself under the broad canopy of the free enlightened government of the U. S. And as for the puerile objection against the annexation of Texas to the United States, brought by whigs and abolitionists, we never could bring ourselves to fight seriously such a man of straw. They are fast melting away under the steady influence of truth.

If the hostility of whigs on the one hand and the jealousy of the "*old democracy*" toward the present administration on the other, should defeat the present annexation of Texas, we trust the accession of Young Hickory to power, on the fourth of March next, will ensure the sure and speedy accomplishment of this favorite object. President Polk will wield aloty the destinies of young America, and under his auspices this great country is destined to become still greater by the acquisition of the large and fertile province of Texas.

The difference in Names.

For the last sixty years, the world has witnessed for the first time, the experiment upon a large scale of institutions based on the most liberal foundation. It has seen them standing firm, contrary to all fears of their well wishers, and the hopes and prophecies of their enemies. They have survived the attacks of foes without and foes within, and now after so long a time, they stand in pristine glory and beauty, the admiration of the world. It is now a matter, not of doubtful conjecture, but of history, that twenty millions of people can cultivate all the arts of civilization in a social state, with no other bond of union than articles of agreement voluntarily entered into and no other laws than those springing from the popular will. The priest ridden people of the old world see with wonder, flourishing religious establishments dependant solely on God and the voluntary system. It sees courts of judicature as potent, as uncorrupt, and as much respected, as can be found in the world beside. The world looks on with intense interest. The spectacle of "a church without a Bishop, a state without a King," surprises them as much as would a veritable, unquestioned miracle.

When Daniel Webster was in England, he dined at Holland House, with a party of grandees of the whig party. He made a speech, and in the course of it told them that they (the whig party of England,) had done their best to spoil the grandest work of the Almighty. This was said after a very elaborate eulogium on the English Constitution. Now this Daniel Webster is a member of the whig party in America, which is in opposition to the free government of this country, as the whig party of England is in opposition to the government of that.

If, then, the English whigs have done so much to spoil the "grand" Constitution of England, what shall we say of the said Mr. Webster and his co-laborers, the American whigs, in their relations to the free institutions of our own country? Why, surely they have ever been as active and efficient as their namesakes across the water. They have been as steady opposers of reform here as their opposites in England have been the supporters of innovation there.

With what propriety, the fixed, unchanging stereotyped opposers of our government now call themselves whigs, it passes our comprehension to say. In sentiment and object they are at the very antipodes of the English whig now, and of the American whigs of '76. They are entiring in their efforts to obstruct the workings of our machinery of free institutions. They have no faith in the people. They are perpetually croaking over our governmental affairs. They never prophecy good, but evil. In time of war, they refuse their aid to the government, and rejoice over the defeat of our armies and the victories of our enemies. Any acquisition of territory they oppose, as dangerous and destructive. Whenever the government has been obliged to deal with the Indian tribes in justice and in mercy, this whig opposition has stood by with its pseudo philanthropy, and its mock sympathies and cursed its every act, right or wrong. It stoutly and desperately resists every effort at reform, and clings to abuses, because they are such.

Reader, that "same old coon" that devasted the democratic cornfield in 1840, prowled about in '33, '98, 1812, and was "scotched, not killed," in 1817.

Federalism, whigism, coonism, call it what you will, is the same and has been the same for 60 years. For that length of time it has prolonged, a whining, wailing, snarling existence. In this year of grace, 1844, it has been severely whipped, and its dolorous notes are shrieked out in a higher key than ever. It proclaimed destruction to our commerce in 1812, to our currency in 1837, and to our manufactures in 1844. It seems to be laboring under a perpetual hypochondria, frequently exalted into the hysteric passion. Such is whiggery. And yet the modern whig calls himself a gentleman and a patriot. The majority of the people he dubs loco focos. He called Mr. Van Buren, when in office, "little Van," "that creature" &c. Mr. Polk is dignified by the sounding appellation of "Jimmy." He prophesied that the close of Mr. Van Buren's term of office would witness the close of the republic—and when Tyler set up for himself, boldly declared that every thing would speedily go to——stern foremost. And now he not only prophecies, but openly and boldly hopes, that the besom of desolation will speedily sweep over the land. Alas! poor Yorick!

For the News.

MR. EDITOR:

I perceive by your last paper, that the long expected blow has at length fallen on the doomed head of Mr. Pillsbury, the Warden of the State's Prison at Wethersfield. I am sincerely glad it has at length fallen, for the reason that it will give the democratic party an impetus that cannot fail to carry them to the top of the ladder next spring. Such an unpopular act was alone wanting, to give the "*coup de grace*" to the federal dynasty in Connecticut.

Newgate Prison was removed from Simsbury to Wetherfield in 1827, since that time it has been under the charge of the two Messrs. Pillsbury, father and son, excepting from Sept. 4, 1832, to June 6, 1833. During this fifteen years, (to March 31st, 1844) the prison has cleared more than *sixty three thousand dollars* over and above its expenses,—making an average of *six thousand two hundred dollars* annually. The only loss sustained by this institution occurred during the period above named, when the present warden was removed from office. The prison lost during his nine months absence between four and five hundred dollars, and in consequence he was re-appointed. Last year the prison cleared six thousand eight hundred and eight dollars ninety, two cents, and the warden actually paid into the State Treasury the sum of *Ten Thousand Dollars*.

During the whole period in which Mr. Pillsbury has held this office he has been the object of unceasing persecution from Martin Welles, a wealthy and most bitter whig of Wethersfield, who wanted the office himself. Melvin Copeland started a paper in Hartford, called the Protector, in opposition to the State Prison monopoly, as it was pleased to call the convict labor. Not satisfied with expressing his discontent with the system of things carried on at the Prison under State authority, Copeland dingged in Mr. Pillsbury's name, and for a series of years made him the object of all sorts of persecution. This Copeland is well known as a brawling whig, who out-Herodes Herod in his reckless partizanship, and greedy avidity for office. Thus between the upper and the nether millstone has Mr. Pillsbury been ground, until at last, after many attempts and many misgivings, the whigs have dared to endorse these thousand baseless slanders by removing the most faithful officer in the State.

What is the reason for this removal? Is Mr. Pillsbury a defaulter? Is he dishonest—incapable—unworthy? No, nothing of the sort. But Mr. Pillsbury is—hung be the Heavens with black! he is a democrat!! Here is the head and front of his offending. He was charged with compelling his under officers to vote as he did. This we know from unquestioned authority is wholly false.

To be satisfied of the competency and singular skill with which Mr. Pillsbury manages his business, one has only to visit the Prison. Every part of the building, cells, work shops, &c. is kept in perfect neatness. Every thing is done with perfect order and regularity. The prisoners are kept under strict discipline, with little apparent effort. It must be obvious that long experience is requisite to conduct so multiform a system of operations with benefit to the prisoners and profit to the State. Mr. Pillsbury's father was the first who superintended a prison on the new and improved system. From his lessons Mr. Pillsbury has richly profited, and these together with his own ample experience, have given him unrivalled success in the management of such turbulent spirits as are usually congregated in a State Prison. When such a man is removed from so appropriate a station, he himself suffers far less than the community. No doubt, Mr. Pillsbury will be called immediately to a larger sphere, and will of course command a larger salary. But where shall another man be found, combining his rare qualifications? How shall the loss to the State be repaired?

When a political party is left to commit such an act of reckless and unprincipled partizanship, its days must be numbered. It doubtless feels its strength oozing away, and under a galvanic influence, has committed a more than fault—a blunder. The Welles', and the Copelands', with their petty venom and spleen, would have been whisked down the stream of oblivion, but for this disturbed act of the great whig party in its extreme dotage.

It remains that the democracy of Connecticut take this matter in hand, and at its injection to power next spring, do justice to the State and Mr. Pillsbury, by placing him instantly back in the post he so well fills.

"WOLVES IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING."—We were mistaken, it seems, in saying last week that on one occasion the audience that [illegible] Dr. Fitch's lectures was composed "*exclusively* of ladies." Two or three smooth faced, rough'ish boys, is in said, dressed themselves in women's cloths, and thus disguised, slipped in and heard all that the learned Doctor had to offer. Having "spied out the land" they report that everything went off "O. K."

Temperance Meetings—Queer doings.

We occasionally hear of "the sayings and doings" at the meetings of our Washingtonian Society, but we regret to say that our information seldom brings much of a pleasing character. There seems to have been at work for some time past, a spirit of jealousy and discord among its members, and, whereas their united efforts can alone advance the cause of temperance, the time has been spent mostly in unprofitable bickerings and mutual recriminations, and in undoing at one meeting what has been done at a former. For example: the week before last, a Committee was appointed to wait upon the clergy of the city and request a more active co-operation on their part in the temperance movement. Because it so happened that this committee partly or wholly composed of individuals who were *Universalists*, at the next meeting the subject was brought up for reconsideration, and after an acrimonious debate, the resolution was rescinded, and the committee discharged without action. And this, report says, is a faithful picture of the manner and spirit in which the operations of the society are conducted. This, together with the abusive and unwise course pursued by some of its members, has, we fear, done much to disgust many true friends of temperance, and otherwise retard the advancement of the very object of which they professedly aim. "A house against itself cannot stand," and so long as the Washingtonians are constantly quarelling among themselves, they cannot expect that their efforts will command that respect and success they otherwise might.

New Editorial Arrangement.

An article in the "Spectator" of last week announced the retirement of its late editor, Mr. J. G. Cosley, and the future publication of the paper in an enlarged form, and under new auspices. Mr. Benjamin F. Taylor is to assume its editorial conduct—a gentleman with whom we have not the pleasure of an acquaintance, but of whose talents as a writer we have very flattering reports. What effect this change will have upon the nerves of the ministerial gentleman (?) who edits the Courier, we cannot say. For the "Spectator" in its dominative form, and under its former conductor, Sikes professed the utmost contempt, though sooth to say, it on several occasions most effectively used him up, to the huge delight of many of his own party. But in new hands, and raised to the stature of manhood, we imagine it will be quite a different affair. But more anon, when the new paper shall have made its appearance.

Christmas doings.

Varied and interesting were the doings in our goodly city "in and about" Christmas. As customary, religious services were held on the preceding eve, in the Episcopal and Universalist churches, whose prelate exhibited an observance of the prophets instruction: "The glory of Lebanon shall come unto thee, the fir-tree, the pine-tree, and the box together, to beautify the place of my sanctuary." On Christmas day, in addition to the usual services in the Episcopal church, our Irish population assembled in large numbers for the purpose of attending worship for the first time in their new edifice on the road to Greeneville. The erection and dedication of a Catholic church in Norwich, form quite an era in its history. We can imagine how sensitively the nerves of certain bigots and harmless old ladies must feel this novel event, but, for our own part, we are happy to put it on record, however much we may differ with the great body of our Irish citizens on doctrinal points.

In the evening, the colored population held a temperance Jubilee in their house of worship on Allen street. The meeting was "without distinction of color," and, from those who attended, we learn that all things were done "in decency and in order,"—in short, that it was a better jubilee than has been gotten up by any class of our citizens for a great while.

As announced in our last, the Methodist Sabbath school also gave their exhibition, to a full and interested audience—the children "acting well their parts" and seemingly grateful for the efforts of their friends and parents to advance them in the paths of moral culture and happiness.

Thus have we chronicled the religious and "spiritual"; of the *material* much might we say, but each one's experience will doubtless serve as an illustration of his neighbors. The dogs were of course in great demand, and all those "false" and "creature comforts," for the enjoyment of which such occasions seem to give unbounded license. Old youth admiring Saint Claus left his impress on many a snow-clad roof, and the minie—wounded or wilted, as the case may be—"horse of plenty" yielded forth on the morrow an abundant harvest of sugar-plums, and also things rare.

Iowa and Florida.

The rapid increase of the American population, and the consequent spread of the blessings of civil and religious liberty, have long been a subject of wonder to the conservative and crumbling monarchies of the old world. Green-eyed jealousy, planting herself behind the thrones of Europe, has gazed with envy upon the growing prosperity of this country—has watched with alarm its mighty strides to wealth and power—its rapid extension of territory, and the addition of state after state to the 'old thirteen,' till twenty-six States and a sevenfold population are numbered. With a soil the richest on the face of the globe, and extending its boundaries from the rising to the setting sun—a people surpassing any other for energy and enterprise—and a government whose blessings, like the dews of heaven, are equally diffused to all,—we have gone forward with a rapidity unparalleled in the previous history of the world.

Our readers have already noticed from the proceedings of the House of Representatives, that Iowa and Florida, through their delegates, have presented their constitutions, and asked to be admitted into the union upon the principles of their organization. The rule heretofore has been to admit a slaveholding and non-slaveholding state at the same time, to preserve, as far as possible, the equilibrium of the senate. Whether the same rule will be adhered to in the present instance is a point yet undecided, though a departure from it is hardly probable. The constitution of Iowa is a counterpart of the principles of the democratic creed, and that of Florida is similar to it excepting, so far as it adheres to the institution of slavery. As upon this latter question these two territories stand in the exact antipodes each of the other, their admission into the union can neither benefit or injure the slave interest—can neither retard or hasten the final extinction of slavery.

Mr. Polk's Cabinet.

As the period approaches when a new helmsman is to guide the ship of state, the inquiry becomes general, who shall man the crew? Who shall constitute the cabinet of the new President? Politicians were never involved in more uncertain and anxious doubts than they now are upon the subject of the new cabinet. Intriguers, who have their ends to serve, are all axing to look into the plans of Mr. Polk. Bounded to their conclusions by enlightened selfishness, they are all anxiety to have control of the new administration, and full of fear that they shall not succeed. But what say the people upon this subject? Ay, what say the sovereign people—those most interested, and who have most right to be consulted?

Never was a man more completely the people's president than Mr. Polk. Untrammeled, unpledged, and fresh from the people, he has been elected to the presidency. What, then, is their wish in relation to the cabinet? It is, we believe, that Mr. Polk shall be left perfectly free in the choice of his cabinet, to make such a selection as his own good sense may dictate. They have shown by their suffrages that they have confidence in his ability, his integrity, and his patriotism; and they now wish him to have the full scope of the country, and the uncontrolled exercise of his own judgment in choosing his cabinet.

The following extract of a letter from a highly intelligent farmer in Virginia to a gentleman in Washington will give some idea of the manner in which the country look upon this matter:

"I understand there is all sorts of intriguing and juggling among the political leaders at Washington, as to who shall go into Mr. Polk's cabinet. Depend upon it some of your great men had better take care. We send them to Washington not to make presidents nor to make cabinets, but to make wise and equal laws, and it would certainly be better for the country if they would simply fulfil their duty. I should have supposed that the events of the last twelve months would have taught some of these restless manœuvrers a lesson not easily to be forgotten. But it seems that they are slow to learn. Selfishness is so much stronger than patriotism, that their own advancement prevailows up every proper interest of the people. This same people upset all the schemes of the trading politicians at Baltimore in May last, selected a man from among themselves, and have elected him President of the United States. They do not now wish him to be taken out of their hands. They wish him to select his own cabinet. They wish him to choose from the whole nation. Whether he takes them from among the people, or from those now in official station, so he makes the selection they will be satisfied. There is but one man living that they would have him consult, and that man is Andrew Jackson. Let him counsel with this aged patriot, whom the people love—who has always been with them in war and in peace, and who has never deceived them; and let him then and there select his cabinet, and then fill it up without dotting an *i* or crossing a *t*, and, my word upon it, the people will sustain him and bear him up in their hearts, in spite of all the political traders and hucksters that ever assembled at Washington, or elsewhere. I say again, that James K. Polk is the president of the people, and not of the politicians. Then let him look to the people for support, as I am sure

ORIGINAL STAINED

He will do, and increasing plaudits will make his administration as glorious as his election has been gratifying and honorable to himself."

A correspondent of the Charleston Mercury speculates upon the chance of Mr. Calhoun's remaining in the cabinet, and the movement of Pennsylvania in relation to the State department, as follows:—

"The most important thing out of Congress—at least the most talked of, is the recommendation of the electors of Pennsylvania, in giving their vote for Mr. Polk, of Mr. Buchanan for the office of secretary of state. In giving my speculations on the organization of the cabinet, I by no means must be understood as expressing or knowing any thing of the views of Mr. Calhoun. People seem to take it for granted that he will take the office of secretary of state, if it is offered to him. This I suppose is a great error. It is, I have no doubt, by no means certain that he desires this office; and still less certain that he will take it, if offered to him. He will gain nothing in point of position and distinction by serving under Mr. Polk, while Mr. Polk and his administration would become lustrous immediately by having his great name at its head. He, then, I apprehend, is the party who will really be chosen in the matter. That his choice will be governed by a high sense of duty only, all who know him will expect. His correspondence while in the department of state will be of immense importance to the south. Witness his admirable letter to Mr. King, which you will undoubtedly publish. No minister in this office will easily depart from the tone he has given to our foreign relations with respect to your institutions. He has blazed the path, and left a light along it that no one can extinguish.

"As to Mr. Buchanan, although somewhat deficient in boldness, in intellectual accomplishments he would be a worthy successor to Mr. Calhoun, in wielding our foreign relations; the speeches he delivered last summer in favor of Mr. Polk and the tariff, to the contrary notwithstanding."

Mr. Calhoun is unquestionably a great man—his abilities are of the highest order; yet to say that his presence is necessary in the cabinet of Mr. Polk to give it a high reputation, is exaggerating. The latter is not necessarily confined to one man or one set of men. The country is before him, and is full of able and wise men; and wherever his choice falls, we have confidence that it will be judicious, and that his administration will be both brilliant and successful.

How to grow rich.

Luck makes some men rich, with but little toil on their own part. Others by unremitting industry, close frugality, and strict honesty, attain wealth; but theirs are the efforts of long and weary years. There is a shorter road to wealth in which too many at the present day are found traveling. We will point it out, but cannot recommend to the readers of the News, who are generally an honest class of men, to follow it. It is to cheat every man with whom you have any dealings—turn a deaf ear to all the calls of charity—show no lenity to an unfortunate debtor—oppress the poor laborer whenever you can wring from him a hard earned dollar; in short, take every opportunity, fair or foul, that is within your reach, of increasing your gains. Spend nothing for the luxuries, nor, where you can spunge others, for the necessaries of life. You will become rich. live long enough to be despised by every body, and then die unlamented and unremembered.

☞ It was a memorable observation of Mr. Van Buren, that "the sober, second thought of the people is seldom wrong and always efficient." Time has proved its truth. The people have shown at the late election that their capacity for self-government remains unimpaired. They have vindicated their honor, their intelligence, their patriotism; and preserved untarnished the glorious political privileges that revolutionary blood secured them.

During the fearfully exciting contest of 1840, it was proclaimed by a great political party that the time for argument had gone by. A whirlwind of excitement was set in motion, and numerous devices resorted to to deceive and delude the people. The rights, the interests, the liberties of the American people were then for a brief period in jeopardy. But an over-ruling Providence guarded us in that perilous hour, and the enemies of political equality were caught in their own snare. Again a great national election has taken place; but the "sober, second thought" of the people has guided it from its commencement to its close, and the result has been right. The popular cause, the cause of pure, unadulterated democracy is triumphant.

☞ The youngest child of Queen Victoria is named Alfred Ernest Albert. His parents having neglected to register his birth till six weeks after it occurred, were compelled to pay a fine of seven shillings and expenses.

The Queen was married, if we recollect right, in February, 1841. She had consequently been married three years and five months in July last, when her fourth child was born; thus making an average of little more than ten months from the birth of one child to another. It is stated in the English papers, that the Queen is now in a "very interesting situation." The royal family of England is not likely to become extinct at present.

☞ The Texian correspondence, commenced a fortnight ago, and deferred last week, is resumed in this number, and will be continued till it is published entire. We commend it to the attention of all—Texas is the engrossing subject now, and whatever relates to it is, by consequence, interesting.

River Navigation is now probably closed for the season, all above Allen's Point. There the boats continue to arrive as usual.

☞ We perceive by the New York papers, that at a meeting of the Directors of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad Co., recently held in this city, John C. Holland, Esq., of Boston, was designated as the successor of Daniel P. Tyler, Esq., late President of the Company. Mr. Holland it is said, will soon take up his residence in this city.

Fair.—The ladies of the 5th Congressional Society of this city, held a splendid fair in the vestry of the Central Baptist Church on Monday and Tuesday evenings, of last week. The weather we regret to say—particularly on the first evening—was exceedingly inclement, and prevented prospects anything but pleasing; but where the ladies are congregated together in all their charms, and beauty, surrounded too with the most varied, costly, and magical scenery, the elemental strifes are forgotten in that stronger, louder, and more impelling desire of the heart of man, "to be there too." We understand that the result was very satisfactory, and that the avails of this "successful venture," amounted to some $300, clear profit. As Sam Slick would say—"Try it, you can, you can!"

The Editor of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, often speaks in praise of the Restorative of Mr. C. Brinckerhoff. The convincing testimony of so genuine an enemy to fraud and quackery, needs not our corroboration to give it weight with our readers. The use of the Restorative will at once sweep away the despot founded prejudices or we will acknowledge ourselves deceived, where there is no present possibility of such an admission.

A Change.—Mr. Leavitt, the abolition editor, now enjoys one of the best seats as a reporter on the floor of Congress.

Gov. Shannon.

We regret to have seen so much blame attached to Gov. Shannon, by a portion of the democratic press, for his course in relation to Mexico. It is pretended that Gov. S. has indulged in unnecessary severity towards that country in his correspondence with Senor Rejon, when in fact he has done no more than to obey the instructions given him. If blame belongs any where, (a position by the way that we are far from taking,) it is plain that it does not properly rest on the head of Gov. Shannon. If, contrary to the instruction of his government, he had dealt in harsh invectives against Mexico, and by the means, justly incensed that government against ours, then might those croakers who heap censure upon the American minister, have had some reason for doing so. At present they have none.

Useless Lumber—Auction Sale Extraordinary.

Every body recollects with what difficulty a copy of the celebrated coon song book of 1840 could be procured, after the whigs found out that they had "caught a tartar" in John Tyler, and all their high expectations had been dashed to the ground. They were as scarce as "hen's teeth," and if a person wished to procure one for the curiosity of the thing, it was next to impossible. The fact was, the whigs were so ashamed of their folly, that every man of them consigned his copy to the flames, or some dark garret hole where it was supposed, it would never be found. Stepping into Safford & Park's Newsroom a short time since, we observed quite a number of the "Clay Minstrels lying on the shelves, together with sundry other melodies, respectfully dedicated to the use of the "universal coon party" of the Union during the past campaign. We have reason to believe that there is a large amount of such trash which, never having been disposed of, now lies slumbering upon the shelves of our various book stores and periodical depots; and we advise our friends, if they have not already in their possession copies of these precious gems, to avail themselves of the opportunity before it is too late; for too soon, the scene in a few years will swear point blank that no such things ever existed and challenge proof to the contrary.

Perhaps it would be well for the Norwich Clay Club, having probably on hand a considerable quantity of Clay song books, Junius tracts, and other such interesting publications, to follow the example of one of its affiliated associations in a sister State. The Club, to which we refer offers to sell to the highest bidder, *for United States Bank money*, or its *equivalent*, (if any body can tell what that is,) in the first place, their *Club House*, which is described as being "situate near the Public Domain, and fronting one hundred feet on Bank street, running along Tariff alley two hundred feet to Distribution lane, and intercepted on the east by Veto street,"—a building, it will be seen at once, admirably adapted for a menagerie, or a "Jim Crow" exhibition; and at the same time "all the stock in trade of said club," consisting in part of the following articles:

1 Ash Pole, beautiful and straight—120 feet high;
5 live Coons, somewhat reduced and drooping;
8 dozen Coon Skins, with the fur considerably worn.
4 dozen Clay Minstrels. 2 reams of a treatise on Protection, composed by Professor Humbug; stereotyped;
3 flags "tattered and torn;"
10 quires Roorback Forgery;
12 barrels prepared Ammunition for Martin Van Buren, (condemned article);
1 Painting as large as life of that same Old Coon;
100 Curatores, Paintings, &c.—large portrait of Henry Clay, Esq., in voluntary retirement at Ashland, "repairing his fences &c."
1000 offices in expectancy;
500 Axes intended for Guillotine;
5000 interrogatories, *a new article*, of who is *James K. Polk?!!*—with many other articles too numerous to mention.

It would seem that the late owners were bound for 'Salt River,'—possibly in one of the Coon-ard line.

Eighth of January.

We learn that Mr. Woodward, of the Franklin House, intends to celebrate the Eighth of January, as usual, by a public supper. To those who have heretofore partaken of the festivities of an 8th of January supper at the Franklin House, this announcement will be sufficient. They have experienced too much satisfaction heretofore at those entertainments, to deprive themselves of the pleasure of attending the forthcoming supper. [illegible] we say, go, attend this "feast of reason and [illegible]" and you will never regret it. Tickets may be had at the Franklin House.

The Boston Almanac.

We have received a copy of this excellent Almanac, and are highly pleased with it. It surpasses in every respect any work of the kind that we have ever seen.

Morse's Telegraph.—We are stated in the papers, that Professor Morse has made new improvements in the Telegraph, and such as will do away with the use of the batteries, which are now the most complicated parts of the system. The new inventions have been recently tried at Washington, and with complete success. The substitute for the battery is a very simple magnetic machine, and will save a great deal of money, as well as trouble.

Appointments by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, Dec. 2:

Edward A. Mitchell, to be Deputy Postmaster at New-Haven, Conn., vice Henry Hogging removed.

John Chambers, to be Governor of the Territory of Iowa.

MARRIAGES.

At Canterbury, on the 24th ult., by Rev. William F. Morgan, rector of Christ Church, James A. Hovey, Esq., of this city, Attorney at Law, to Miss Lavinia J. Barber, of Canterbury.

DEMOCRATS, ATTEND!

THE Democrats of Norwich will meet at the Town House on Monday evening next, at 6 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing a Democratic Association.—Also to choose delegates to the State, Congressional, Senatorial, and County Conventions. A full attendance is expected.

Norwich, Jan. 1st, 1845.

Oil Soap.

SIX THOUSAND LBS. just received from New Bedford, on consignment, and for sale by
H. WHITAKER & CO.,
Commerce-st.
Norwich, January 1, 1844. 6

Board of Relief.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Relief for the town of Norwich, will meet at the Town Clerk's office, in said Town, on Monday, January sixth and on Wednesday, January fifteenth, 1845, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon to hear and determine all appeals made to them from the doings of the Assessors, and to equalize and adjust the valuation and assessment of said town. Persons wishing to have abatements from their list on account of indebtedness, are by law required to make application to the Board on or before the 15th day of January.

JOSEPH A. YERRINGTON, } Board of
ALVAN WICKHAM, } Relief
NATHAN SCOLFIELD, }

To Dry Goods Merchants and the Public Generally.

Umbrella, Parasol, and Sun-Shade

MANUFACTORY.

Opposite the Merchants Hotel, Norwich, Conn.

THE advertiser respectfully begs leave to return his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage he has received for many years, and earnestly solicits a continuance of the same.

Having just purchased a rich assortment of materials for the manufacture of Parasols and Sun-Shades, for the coming spring *entirely for cash*. Merchants having silks suitable for the purpose, can have them made up in any style to better advantage, and in a superior manner than sending them to New York. An assortment of umbrellas and parasols of different sizes and qualities, constantly on hand and the workmanship of all goods warranted and kept in repair one year.

Umbrellas and Parasols repaired or re-repaired, in a few hours as usual.

ALBERT CHERRY.

Jan. 1st. 1845.

Butter.

50 FIRKINS prime Dairy Butter, just received by Schr. Myrtle, and for sale by
H. WHITAKER & CO.,
Commerce-st.
Norwich, January 1, 1844. 6

NOTICE.

ALL Persons are cautioned against trusting minors on my account, as I shall not hold myself responsible for the payment of any debts contracted without my written order. W. TRENCH.

Norwich, Jan. 1, 1844.

HENRY S. COOK,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 15 Shetuck-Street,

Norwich, Ct.

GENTLEMEN'S AND BOY'S GARMENTS

CUT AND MADE

☞ In the Latest Styles. ☜

WANTED.—Two or three girls, as apprentices to the Tailoring Business.

Christmas Books.

Nature's Gems of American Flowers,
The Gift,
The English and American Keepsake,
The Friendship Offering,
The Opal—The Philopsema,
Love Gifts—The Odd Fellows Gem,
The Hyacinth,
The Rose,
Hymns on the Catechism of the Episcopal Church.

Also a great variety of Juvenile Books, well calculated for the season. THOS. ROBINSON.

Dec. 16. 1

Notice.

ALL persons liable by Law to pay a State Tax in the town of Colchester, on Levy, 1843, are hereby notified that I have in my hands a Warrant and Rate Bill to collect a State Tax of one cent on the dollar on said Levy and that I will meet them in the first Society at Pomeroy Hall's store, on Wednesday, the 15th day of January next to receive said tax. Also, I will be at the store of E. C. Parkhurst & Co. in the second Society on Thursday, the 16th day of January next, from one to four o'clock in the afternoon to receive said tax.

All persons who neglect this notice must expect to pay travelling fees.

HARVEY W. LATHROP, Collector.

Dated Colchester, Dec. 17th, 1844.
Colchester, Dec. 25th, 1844. 5

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN Pursuance of law, I John Tyler, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that public sales will be held at the undermentioned Land Offices in the State of MISSOURI, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the Land Office at FAYETTE, commencing on Monday, the thirteenth day of January next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz:

North of the Base Line, and west of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Townships sixty-five and sixty-six, of ranges fourteen, fifteen, and sixteen.

At the Land Office at CLINTON, commencing on Monday, the twentieth day of January next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships viz:

North of the Base Line and West of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Township forty-two, of ranges twenty-eight and twenty-nine.

Township thirty-five, of range thirty-one.

At the Land Office at SPRINGFIELD, commencing on Monday, the twenty-seventh day of January next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned township, viz:

North of the Base Line, and West of the fifth principal Meridian.

Township thirty-four, of range nineteen.
Township thirty-two, of range twenty-one.
Township thirty-two, of range twenty-four.
Townships thirty-three and thirty-four, of range twenty-five.

Lands appropriated by law, for the use of schools military or other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer; and no private entries of land, in the townships so offered, will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington this eighth day of October, Anno Domini, 1844.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President:
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.—Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper land office, and make payment therefor *as soon as practable after seeing this notice*, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township embracing the tract claimed above designated, otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.
Oct. 10. 48

Christmas and New Year's Presents.

R. W. ROATH

is now opening a large assortment of beautiful *FANCY GOODS*, suitable for Christmas and New Year's Presents. On the corner opposite Norwich Bank.

Norwich, Dec. 19. 4

Shawls! Shawls!

A LARGE lot of cheap Silk and Wool Shawls and a new lot of those rich Printed Cashmeres the richest in the city, just received and for sale by ELY & CO.

Sept. 18 48

WAR COMMENCED!!

TEXAS IN ARMS,

Spread the News far and wide that

ELY & CO., WILL for 87 days from this date dispose of their Rich Stock of DRY GOODS, at merely nominal prices, for they must be sold without delay. And any person or persons, wishing any kind or style of DRY GOODS from the finest French BROADCLOTHS, and the richest silks to heavy Sattinetts, and cheap Calicoes, will please call *immediately*, and avail themselves of the rarest chance ever offered to buy goods for a mere song, as the sale must positively be made, as we must make room for a large lot of those new SPRING GOODS.

Come one Come All,

Jan. 1st. 1845. 48

CLEAR THE ROAD!!

TO THE

U. STATES CLOTHING STORE.

Cheap! Cheaper!! Cheapest!!!

GENTLEMEN IN WANT OF

READY MADE CLOTHING,

will please call at the UNITED STATES

CLOTHING STORE, 91 Main-Street, Norwich.

It is estimated by hundreds to be the Cheapest Clothing Establishment in the world, for people to lay out their money to the best advantage.

91 *Main-Street.* Next door to Chas. Clarg's Hat Store.

J. T. FAY,

Dec. 26th. 3

U. S. HOTEL,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber having removed from his old stand the Exchange Hotel, to the Granite Buildings, now the **United States Hotel**, on Pennsylvania avenue, between Third and Four-and-a-half streets one block from the Railroad depot, respectfully solicits a portion of the public patronage. He now has associated with him Mr. James H. Bacon, of Washington City.

The "UNITED STATES," as regard locality, is the most eligible Hotel in the city, and one of the most commodious in the Union. It is but about two minutes walk from the Railroad Depot, and five from the Capitol, and has accommodations for three hundred boarders.

No labor or expense has been omitted to anticipate the wants of both temporary and permanent customers. From our establishment at Piney Point, on the Potomac, we will be constantly supplied with abundance of fresh fish and oysters, and our larder stocked with every rarity the market affords.

Sincerely thankful for the past favors, which a liberal Public have ever shown him, he solicits a continuance of their patronage, and he promises that his efforts, and those of his partner, shall be unceasing in studying and providing for the comfort of those who may make the **UNITED STATES HOTEL** their home.

THOMPSON TYLER.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 9, 1844. 1y3

DENTISTRY.

G. R. & C. PARKHURST.

Office, 89 Main-Street,

Norwich Ct.

Dec. 18, '44. 4

GEO. W. CONCKLIN,
BOOK AND JOB
PRINTER,

No. 51 Water-Street,
Norwich, Conn.,

Every description of Letter Press Printing neatly and promptly executed.

August 7 1y37

TRI WEEKLY

THE STEAMER

WORCESTER,

CAPT. J. H. VANDERBILT.

WILL leave Norwich on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and New York Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 o'clock P. M.

Measurment goods 8 cents per foot by weight.—At $2 per ton.

E. A. BILL,
Steam Boat Agent.

Nov. 6. 50

CHARLES A. CONVERSE,

General Dealer in English, French, German, and American Hardware and Cutlery Also Guns Military Goods, Saddlery, Ware, &c.,

139 *Main-Street.*

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the Trade generally that he is now opening a fine assortment of Hard Ware goods of late importation and manufacture and begs leave also to state that he has in view to offer during the present season a larger and more complete assortment than heretofore, and at the lowest possible Cash prices, to which he solicits the attention of purchasers.

This stock consists of every kind and quality of Table and Pocket Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Military Goods, Brass Goods, Builders and Cabinet makers Trimmings, House Furnishing articles, Fancy Goods, Hollow Ware, Saddle, Harness and Coach Trimmings, Mechanics' Tools, Stoves, Hanging and Solar Lamps, Britannia Goods, Japanned Ware.

Oct 24. 1tw

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted the firm of A. WATTLES & CO., are requested to call before the 1st of January, make payments as all bills due the company will be put out of their hands for collection after that time. A. WATTLES & CO.

Nov. 20 48

MURFEY & HUNTINGTON,

BEG LEAVE TO INFORM THEIR CUSTOMERS AND FRIENDS THAT THE

EXCITEMENT

Increases on account of the late ARRIVALS of

NEW GOODS,

Per Steamer Britannia from Europe

NOW OPEN AND FOR SALE CHEAP AT THE

CHEAP CASH STORE—at the "Round Black Sign."

21 SHETUCKET STREET. 21

AMONG the bargains may be found French BROAD CLOTHS, which will be sold at the saving of $4, to a Pattern to the customer; Over Coat Cloths from 62 cts to $6 per yd. comprising various colors and qualities suitable for the coldest season; Cassimeres, superfine French; Fancy English and American do. comprising late and new Styles in a great variety which will be sold cheaper than the cheapest.

ALSO, A fresh lot of Ladies Dress Goods a beautiful assortment comprising every kind calculated to sell and give excellent satisfaction, Tissue Chusan Mi. Delain, Tissans Chusans high and flaming colors which will be sold from 1,50 to 37 ½ pattern; all just received direct from the Boston and New York importers which will be sold at prices greatly reduced. Also, a great variety of Stock Goods of various Styles, Alpaccas Silk and Worsted, Peruvian Cotton and Worsted, Indiana Cloths, Merinos, rich and splendid colors, Bombazines Black, Blue Black, Mept. and Changeable; all prices lower than ever

Customers wishing to purchase the above named goods will make a saving by calling at the Round Black Sign, 21 Shetucket-st., before making their purchases.

ALSO. A rich and splendid assortment of Dress Silks, Glaze Chancelion rich Plaid, and fig'd Silks, Black and Blue Black Gros de Swiss, Gros de Rhin, and Italian Lustrings, making prices from 88 cts. to $1. 75 per yd.

SHAWLS.

Broche, Silk and Cotton Broche, Worsted Damask Silk and Worsted plaid Stripe and every Style calculated for the season, at prices very low.

FLANNELS.

Red, White, Green and Yellow Flannels selling off at last years prices. Persons wishing to purchase the above named goods will make a saving by calling at the Round Black Sign.

LINEN.

Irish and German Linens; just received 30 per cent cheaper than any ever offered. All Linen Table Cloths 2s, only, large Bleached Nap: 18 1-2 cents and one shilling and all Styles of in mark sold at prices to correspond. Do

HOSE! HOSE!!

Our friends will recollect the cheap lot of Hose now selling off at prices much lower.

CARPETS.

We have a fine splendid and fashionable assortment of Carpets, Three Ply; super and double super; Oil Cloths, Matting, Check and Chess, Plaid, Cotton, Rag and Hemp do; which will be sold cheaper than any in the county.

LOOKING GLASSES, from $4 cts to $60.

We are also Agents for one of the best Dye Houses in Boston, whose satisfaction given is unrivalled Coloring Ladies Dresses for $1 only.

N. B. As it has at all times been the practice at the Round Black Sign, 21 Shetucket-street, to sell the most goods for the least money, we wish to inform our customers and friends, that we wish to make no further alteration but this. MORE GOODS! MORE GOODS!!! FOR LESS MONEY.

MURFEY & HUNTINGTON

At the Round Black Sign, 21 Shetucket-street.
[At the old stand of A. Wattles & Co.]

BOUND TO TRADE!!

CALL AND SEE.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY IN EXCHANGE FOR

DRY GOODS,

10,000 PAIRS of half HOSE, 500 bushels CORN, 500 do. RYE, 600 do OATS; POULTRY any quantity. And we would not leave out the article

☞ C A N D L E ☜

as we shall feel thankful to receive any quantity the Customers may feel disposed to leave with us. Prices are no object at this season of the year. By just calling it will convince the customers it at such is the fact. That handsome Mus de Laines are selling off at prices only 10, 12 and 20 cents per yd. The same styles of goods sold one month ago from 20 to 60 cts. To account for this, these goods were purchased at late Auction Sales in Boston and New York at sacrifice prices. And thus we are bound to sell them. All styles of Goods to correspond. At the CHEAP Cash Store of

MURFEY & HUNTINGTON,

At the Old Stand of A. Wattles & Co.—21 Shetucket-st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN

CARPETING AND RUGS, SELLING OUT.

Now is the time to buy your Carpets.

THE Subscribers have a large and complete assortment of the above named goods, of which they will sell at prices to induce Customers to buy. They were purchased at late auction Sales in New York at prices much less, than they can be manufactured for Customers wishing to purchase the above named goods will do themselves JUSTICE by favoring us with a call before purchasing, for they are determined to sell them at such prices as will defy competition. At the Old Stand of A. Wattles & Co. At the Cheap Cash Store.

MURFEY AND HUNTINGTON.

21 Shetucket-st.—Dec. 26. '44.

C. BRINCKERHOFF'S

Mr. Brinckerhoff, anxious to make known and to extend the use of the Health Restorative, and feeling and knowing that its remedial effect (by the favor of Providence) has been the only available means of restoring to health and life many of the young and endeared sons and daughters and almost a multitude of the middle aged, aged and venerable individuals in the land now places more conveniently before the invalid his invaluable remedy. That dreadful scourge of our race, the Consumption, with its attendant horrors have been swept away—the Restorative renewing the imparted vital part so thoroughly as to resist afterward the invidious attacks of those diseases. To the humane and tender hearted it is a pleasing and moving right to view the before hopeless and dispirited sufferer rise from his couch of sickness and pain, and take his place amid the cares and duties of life simply by means of this grand Restorative of Nature's Functions. The most severe coughs almost immediately yield under its influence and however racking or chronic they may have been yet they vanish the moment the Restorative begins to exert and then maintain its power. The Proprietor earnestly requests all who are afflicted with any disease of the Lungs or Liver, Pain in the Chest and Side and Coughs, to commence the use of the Health Restorative. Despite the opprobrium which is attached to all advertised medicines, use this remedy and be convinced of its power however incredulous as you have been. The following certificate is from Dr. Chilton, the well known New York chemist.

"I have analyzed a bottle of medicine called 'C. Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative;' and find that it does not contain Mercury, or any other metallic preparation, nor opium in any of its forms. It is composed of vegetable matter entirely."

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.

C. BRINCKERHOFF, Proprietor, N. Y.
Principal Office, 96 Hudson street, New York.
Horace Everett, U. S. Agent, 90 Hudson street, New York, has appointed,
SAMUEL TYLER 138 Main street, Norwich.
WM. S. TYLER, 137 Water street. do.
as agents for the above medicine.

Jan. 1st. 1845. 1m6

Norwich and Worcester
RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Monday Nov. 4th 1844.
Accommodation Trains, daily except Sundays.
Leave Worcester, 10 A. M. 4½ P. M.
Norwich, 6 A. M. 4½ P. M.
Freight Trains,
Worcester 7 A. M. Norwich 5 P. M.
Steam Boat Trains.
Worcester 5½ P. M., every Monday, Wednesdays, and Fridays, on the arrival of the train from Boston.
Leave Allens' Point about 2 A. M., Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays morning upon the arrival of the Boat from New York.
Long Island Trains
Leave Worcester 9½ A. M., every Tuesday Thursday and Saturday, upon the arrival of the train from Boston.
Leave Allyne' Point about 2 P. M., every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday upon the arrival of the Boat from the Long Island Road.
The Morning Train from Norwich, and the Morning and Evening Trains from Worcester connect with the Boston and Western Roads
N. B. Fares are more when paid in the Cars than when paid for Tickets at the different stations.
All Baggage at the risk of the owners unless receipted for by an authorized Agent of the Corporation
EMERSON FOOTE, Supt.

Norwich Nov. 1st. '44.

Physicians and Country Merchants

ARE invited to call at No. 119 Main Street, and examine the extensive stock of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, &c. &c., which are offered for sale on favorable terms at wholesale or retail by
JOHN L. DEVOTION.

Norwich, Nov. 20. 6m60

ORIGINAL STAINED

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE,

THAT THE

UNITED STATES CLOTHING STORE

91 MAIN-STREET,

☞ Is the Cheapest Clothing Store in the known world. ☜

THAT Clothing is made BETTER and sold CHEAPER at this *popular Establishment* hundreds of people testify who daily visit us.

☞ Remember the place is next door to Charles Clark's Hat Store.

91 Main-Street. J. T. FAY.

November 28 1844. 1f60

BOOTS, BOOTS, BOOTS

HEAR! HEAR! HEAR!

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!!

GREAT APPLAUSE!

J. IRESON & SON,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public that they have this week received, in addition to their former extensive Stock,

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

BOOTS & SHOES.

Designed expressly for the FALL AND WINTER TRADE,

Consisting of almost every variety usually manufactured—which we offer to our customers at a VERY SMALL advance from cost.

The attention of Country Merchants is respectfully directed to our assortment of thick work, and particularly Cow Hide Boots, of which *every case is warranted*, J. IRESON & SON.

140 Main Street—Oct. 23. 48

GREAT ATTRACTION

FOR THE

LADIES,

SPLENDID EXHIBITION

OF FALL AND WINTER

Bonnets, Ribbons, Feathers, Artificial Flowers and Fashionable Millinery, at the

CONNECTICUT BONNET STORE,

HITCHCOCK AND PAYSON

Manufacturers of all kinds of Straw, Silk and Velvet Bonnets, and Dealers in Ribbons, Feathers, Artificial Flowers, Band Boxes, &c., &c.

WOULD respectfully inform the Ladies of Norwich, and all the ***region round about***, that we have one of the **Largest, Best Selected and Cheapest** Stock of GOODS, that can possibly be found in this city. And we invite the Ladies to call and examine for themselves.

☞ Bonnets altered Bleached and Pressed. Millinery department under the direction of Miss D. D. Clement.

Don't forget the place to buy Cheap, No. 17 Shetucket-Street.

Norwich, Oct 8th, '44. 41f

CHARLES A. CONVERSE.

Dealer in

English, French and German Hardware, Cutlery, and Guns.

189 MAIN-STREET.

Norwich.

BORROWED OR LOST.

ANY Person having either of the following articles in his possession belonging to the Subscriber confer a great favor upon him by returning them

Life of Henry Clay, in 2 vols., half bound.

Geology of the State of Connecticut, by J. G. Percival, a large octavo, bound in cloth.

W TRENCH.

CLARK'S

SNUFF and CIGAR

MANUFACTORY, No. 27 Water Street.

WHERE all kinds of CIGARS & BLACK SNUFF can be found at low prices and of as good quality as any other place or of any peddlers. All cigars are warranted to give good satisfaction or be taken back and the money refunded.

All orders (and particularly the orders from up the R. Road) promptly attended to 51

CIGARS, CIGARS.

50 M Imported Regalia Cigars.

25 M Cuba do.

40 M Kentuck & Cuba do

5 M Super or half Spanish do

Any quantity of Black snuff manufactured by the subscriber, and warranted equal to any now in use.

For sale low by E. A. CLARK,

No. 27 Water-st. Nov. 14. 51

PATENT MACHINES.

THE cheapest and best Horse Powers ever offered to the public for driving Circular Saws, Cider, Shingle and Sugar Mills, Turning Lathes, Threshing Machines, &c. Also the best Threshing Machines for grain and hay seed, may be had of the subscriber—also the right to vend them in various parts of the country. Horse Powers from $40 to $50. Threshing Machines from $20 to $25. Both Machines easily convayed in a one horse wagon.

N. B. A few more Agents wanted to sell on commission. A. KINGSLEY.

Norwich, July 19, 1643. 9c

☞ Impurity of Blood causes Pain and

occasions disease upon that part of the body which from any cause may be weakest. Thus in persons whose blood is impure, should they have a cold, the impure matter would settle upon their lungs, and consumption be the trouble; so with other affections All trouble is saved by using the BRANDRETH PILLS, which cannot injure, and which cannot be overdone. Only use them in the commencement of any disease, use them in full doses and you will be up and well, while those who are too wise to take such a simple medicine, are bed-ridden, or prematurely end their days. The Brandreth Pills are only beginning to be appreciated; they are found to never deceive; they are the only internal medicine required in this climate.

Be careful of pretended universal purgative which cannot be used without injury to the body as Brandreth's Pills can. What are they? Are they not imitations of the Brandreth Pills recommended in advertisements stolen from Dr. Brandreth? Were they not originally counterfeit pills purporting to be the genuine Brandreth Pills? But in consequence of the new labels on the Brandreth Pills boxes are they not obliged to come out under colors equally false? Observe the makers and travelling agents? Are they not men whom Dr. Brandreth hath cast off, not for good conduct truly? Is the not true as applicable to the *pretended "Indian,"* and, in fact, to nearly all the advertised pills of the day? Shall the public trust their lives in the hands of these unprincipled men? Surely not.

The Brandreth Pills *give strength* for weakness—they are liked best by those who have taken the most of them. Dr. Brandreth can give *personal* reference to thousands who have been *restored* from a bed of sickness by their use, when every other means had proved entirely unavailable These cases are continually occurring in this city and in every part of the Union. Get Brandreth's Pills if you are not perfectly healthy, and they will restore you—if medicine can do it—because they expel those humors which are the cause of impurity of the blood, and at the same time the body is strengthened by the operation of this most excellent medicine

The following names are a list of Dr. B. Brandreth's agents in New London Co.

Norwich, R. W. Roath; New London, Nathan Belden; Colchester, L. A. Kellogg; Franklin, Amos L. Hyde; Liberty Hill, Austin Gay; Lebanon, Gordon Robinson; Yantic ville, Tracy, Huntington & Co.; Fitchville, S. Fitch; Norwich Town, Geo. D. Fuller; Milltown, Wm. B. Hull; Stonington, Horace Lewis; Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Porterville, Smith, Cady & Co; Centre Groton, R. W. Smith; Groton, John Hodson; Hamburg, H. A. Brockway; Salem, E. S. Williams; Montville, James Turner; Hadlyme, Z. Brockway.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

In pursuance of law, I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales will be held at the undermentioned Land Offices, in the Territory of IOWA, at the periods hereinafter designated to wit:

At the Land Office at DU BUQUE, commencing on Monday the thirteenth day of January next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, and fractional townships, viz:

North of the Base line and East of fifth principal Meridian.

Township eighty-four, eighty-five and eighty-six, of range one.

Township eighty-four and, eighty-five, of range two.

Township eighty-four, eighty-five, and eighty-six, of range three.

Township eighty-four, and eighty-six, of range four.

tion of "Big Beaver Island" within its limits, Little Rock Island, and the south part of an Island forming parts of sections five and six, in the Mississippi river, of range seven.

North of the Base line and West of the fifth principal Meridian.

Township eighty-four, eighty-five and eighty-seven, of range one.

Also, at the same place, commencing on Monday, the twenty-seventh day of January next, for the disposal of the public lands within the townships hereinafter designated, viz:

North of the Base line and West of fifth principal Meridian.

Township seventy-eight, (seventy-nine,) eighty eighty-one, eighty-three, eighty-four, eighty-five and eighty-six, of range nine.

Township seventy-eight, eighty, eighty-one, eighty-three, eighty-four, eighty-five, and eighty-six, of Township eighty-four, and fractional township eighty-five, embracing two islands in the Mississippi river, forming parts of sections one and twelve, of range five.

Fractional township eighty, including part of an island in the Mississippi, within the limits of sections seven and eighteen.

Fractional township eighty-one, including Sawa Island and the part of "Big Beaver Island" within the township, and townships eighty-three and eighty four, of range six.

Fractional township eighty-one, including the portange ten.

Townships seventy-eight, eighty and eighty-one, of range eleven.

The lot one and two, in fractional section twenty-two, in township ninety-five, of range three.

At the Land Office at FAIRFIELD, commencing on Monday, the tenth day of February next, for the disposal of the public lands within the townships hereinafter designated, viz:

North of the Base line and West of the fifth principal Meridian.

Townships seventy-four, seventy-five, seventy-six and seventy-seven, of range ten.

Townships seventy to seventy-seven, inclusive, of range eleven.

Fractional township sixty-seven, and townships sixty-eight to seventy-six, inclusive, of range twelve.

Also, at the same place, commencing on Monday, the twenty-fourth day of February next, for the disposal of the public lands within the towhips as and fractional townships hereinafter designated, viz:

North of the Base line and West of the fifth principal Meridian.

Fractional township sixty-seven, and townships sixty-eight to seventy-four, inclusive, of range thirteen.

Fractional township sixty-seven, and townships sixty-eight to seventy-three, inclusive, of range fourteen.

Fractional township sixty-seven, and townships sixty-eight to seventy-three, inclusive, of range fifteen.

The east half of the southwest quarter of section eight, in township seventy-seven north, of range three east of the 5th principal meridian.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military or other purposes, will be excluded from sale

These sales will each be kept open for weeks two (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer, and no private entries in the townships so offered will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this eight day of October, Anno Domini, 1844.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President:

THO. H. BLAKE,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, and make payment therefor *as soon as practicable after seeing this notice*, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township, embracing the tract claimed, above designated; otherwise such claim will be forfeited

THO. H. BLAKE,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Oct. 10. 48

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

IN PURSUANCE of law, I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that public sales will be held at the undermentioned Land Offices in the State of ARKANSAS, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the Land Office at BATESVILLE, commencing on Monday the thirteenth day of January next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz:

North of the Base Line and West of the Meridian.

Township six of range two.

Township four, of range three.

Sections one to six, inclusive, and section twelve townships, of range four

The small fraction of section six, in township ten, north and west of the old Cherokee boundary, of range ten

Township fifteen, of range twelve.

Township thirteen, of range fifteen.

At the Land Office at FAYETTEVILLE, commencing on Monday the thirteenth day of January next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned township, viz:

Township fifteen, of range twenty-one.

Township nineteen, of range twenty-three.

Township twenty one, of range twenty-five.

Township twenty and twenty-one, of range twenty-seven.

Township twelve and thirteen, of range thirty.

At the Land Office at JOHNSON COURT HOUSE, commencing on Monday the tenth day of February next, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of township six, north of range twenty-nine, west of the meridian.

At the Land Office at LITTLE ROCK, commencing on Monday the twenty-seventh day of January next, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of sections one, two, eleven, twelve, north half of thirteen, north half of fourteen, east half of twenty-four, and northeast quarter of twenty-five, in township two, south of range three, west of the meridian.

At the Land Office at HELENA commencing, on Monday the third day of February next, for the disposal of the public lands hereinafter designated, viz:

South of the Base Line and West of the Meridian.

The fraction of township three, on the south and west side of White river, including two islands in sections twenty-eight, thirty-two, and thirty-three, of range one.

The fraction of township two, on the south and west side of White-river of range two.

The sections and fractional sections one, two, three, four, nine, ten, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, and the small fractions of sections twenty-four and twenty-five on the north and east side of White river. Also, the sections and fractional sections three, four, five, six, ten, eleven, twelve the north half and southeast quarter of section thirteen, the north half of section fourteen and the northeast quarter of section fifteen, on the south and west side of White river, in township three, of range two.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools military or other purposes, will be excluded from sale

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer, and no private entries of land, in the townships so offered, will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this 8th day of October, Anno Domini one thousand, eight hundred and forty-four.

JOHN TYLER

By the President:

THO. H. BLAKE,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any of the lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, and make payment therefor, as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day of appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township, embracing the tract claimed above designated, otherwise such claim will be forfeited. THO. H. BLAKE.

By the President:

THO. H. BLAKE,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Oct. 15. 49

"The Magnetic Battery."

THE trials that have been made of the recently improved "Magnetic Battery," confirm the belief that it is destined to produce great and important changes in the healing art. In all cases of distortion and curvature of the spine; where anchylosis is not formed, permanent relief can be obtained by the daily use of the battery and the proper co-ordinate medication. The remote as well as proximate cause of this malady is a loss of vital action of the muscles of one side while the antagonist muscles remain in full force. By this gradual deformity the internal organs, as the heart, liver, stomach, lungs, &c., become displaced and consequently loose their healthy action, until permanent disease and fatality is the result. The only rational or possible method of relief in these cases, is to restore the lost action of the weakened muscles—this, no course of medication hitherto devised, is so well calculated to effect, as this form of practice. The effects of the action of the machine upon the muscles in these cases, is most extraordinary, most wonderful, and gives us true conception of the unlimited power, of the all pervading forces by which we obtain such results. Nor less specific is this plan of treatment in the different forms of consumption—as upwards of 70 cases of *tubercular consumption* have been successfully treated by one physician in N. Y., during the last 8 months. The details of these remarkable cures and the addresses of the patients are open to all enquirers. In attestation of the powers of this instrument to effect results to which it makes pretentions, the following is quoted from Mr. Ellsworth's report dated Jan. 31st, 1844,—when speaking of Morse's Telegraph:

"Intimately connected with this branch of science employed in effecting results obtained by the Telegraph are the medicinal applications of the Magnetic Battery, mentioned in the report of one of the examiners. The same wonderful agent—the electro Magnetic fluid, which rivets the metals and separates the beautiful ores, dissolves the calculus (stone in the bladder) without pain, rescuing thus many victims otherwise doomed to a lingering death, or the sad alternative of a most excruciating operation. The facility with which medicines are infused into the system by the aid of this battery leads us to hail the approach of a quicker alleviation of human woes, and the future success of experiment, fraught with the brightest anticipations,

HENRY L. ELLSWORTH,

Commissioner of Patents.

To his Hon. the President of the Senate of U. S."

Other forms of disease have been treated with equal success in this way—such as scirrhus, cancer, scrofula, white-swellings, paralysis, lumbago sciatica, rheumatism, Deafness, swelling of the testicles, &c. &c.

HENRY LEE,

Homœopathic physician.

Rooms, at the "American House."

October 2, 44. 1y45

Fales's Cathartic Lozenges,

THOUGH prepared from a great many Vegetable Substances, are as palatable and pleasant to eat as any other Confectionary Compound.

☞ This preparation is decidedly the best among all the known cathartic preparations; for while its operation is as sure as Salts, Castor Oil, Calomel and Jalop, or any other, cathartic medicine, it has the advantage over all in being pleasant to eat, while all other cathartics are generally disagreeable to take. Price 25 cents per box, with full directions, and may be found at the Depository, No. 98 Commercial street.

FALES'S WORM LOZENGES.

Are a safe and sure remedy for Worms. Children love them. They act like a charm in removing the symptoms, such as starting in sleep, grating the teeth, paleness about the mouth and nose, occasional sickness at the stomach, precarious appetite, swelled bowels, and general feverish habit. The child falls into a quiet sleep, the worms are stupified and expelled, and the child, as far as heard from, in every instance has been cured.

Price 25 cents per box, with full directions; sold at 98 Commercial-street.

FALES'S COUGH LOZENGES.

Are beneficial in all common Colds and Coughs, Whooping Cough, Inflamation in the Throat and Lungs, in the Croup or Hives, and more certain to operate satisfactory than the celebrated HIVE SYRUP. The most happy effect is obtained in a few moments; the symptoms disappear and the disease is broken up by the magical effect of these Lozenges.

Full directions accompany each box, and found at the Depository, 98 Commercial street,

FALES'S DYSENTERY LOZENGES.

Are a safe and agreeable remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, of adults, and for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Bowel Complaints of children. Particular attention must be paid to the directions which accompany each box.

FALES'S CAMPHOR LOZENGES.

Are beneficial in all common and sick headache, and where there is a sense of tightness or weight over the eyes, in eruptive diseases, such as Measles and Small Pox. Also in Mania, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Hysteria, in St. Vitus Dance, and in all cases of Languor and Oppressions of the Vital Powers, and may be taken with safety by women and children in all conditions.

Full directions accompany each box.

FALE'S CYPRIAN HAIR TONIC,

is now so extensively known and justly celebrated that further comment upon it will be useless; we can say, however, with truth, that among the many thousands who have purchased the Tonic in this or other countries, none have returned with complaints while thousands have expressed not only their approbation, but their wonder and admiration of beholding its effects. A few bottles only can be had, at 98 Commercial-street.

CLEAR OUT YOUR RATS.

The gnawing and antics of these destructive creatures can be hushed forever in your House or Store, if you will procure a box of the genuine

MADAGASCAR RAT EXTERMINATOR

and use it according to directions. You cannot depend upon it unless obtained at J. J. FALES' No 98 Commercial, corner of Lewis & Commercial Streets, Boston, or of the following

AGENTS.

Norwich, Samuel Tyler and John L. Devotion New London, Wm. Stearns, Stoddard & Allen, A. Beckwith; Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Mystic Bridge Keeney & Brown; Noank, Brown & Wilbur; Stonington Point, Elisha Fanon, Jr.; Lyme, Joseph Brockway; Hadlyme, Ely P. Wells; East Haddam, R. W. Miller; Moodus, Sheffield Lewis; Leesville, Richmond & Upham; Middle Haddam, Child & Carter; Portland, John Payne; South Glastenbury, Oliver Brainard and Wm. W. Post & Co; Colchester, A. M. Hurlbut; Willimantic, Jason Safford and R. Meekon; Scotland, James Burnet; Howard's Valley, G. D. Spencer; Hampton, Wm. Brown; Andover, Loomis & Sutton; South Coventry, D. M. Buell; Mansfield, Geo. T. Clark and Z. Storrs & Son; Chaplain, Walter Goodall; Phœnixville, John B. Adams; Eastford, Joseph Dorsett and Calvin Whitney; Ashford, R. B. Hibbard.

Oct. 16. p1947

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. In pursuance of law, I JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declared and make known, that public sales will be held at the undermentioned Land Office, in the States of OHIO and ILLINOIS, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the Land Office at UPPER SANDUSKY, OHIO, commencing on Monday the sixth day of January next, for the disposal of the public lands hereinafter designated, being sections or parts of sections alternate to the sections granted by law to the State of Ohio, for constructing the Miami and Dayton Canal.

North of the Base Line and East of the First Principal Meridian.

Section one, three, eleven and thirteen, in township one, of range three,

North half, southwest quarter and fractional southeast quarter of section one; all of sections three, nine, eleven, fifteen, seventeen, twenty-one, twenty-five, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-three, and thirty-five; and the west half and fractional northeast quarter of section thirteen, in township two, of range three

Section thirty-five, in township three, of range three.

The east half, the northwest quarter, and the northeast fraction of the southwest fractional quarter of section one; and all of sections three, five, seven, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-three, and thirty-five, in township one of range four.

Sections three, eleven, fifteen, twenty-three, twenty-nine, thirty-one, and thirty-three; east fraction of section nine, east of reserve; south fraction of section nineteen, south of reserve; fractions of section twenty-one, south and east of reserve; the fractional east half (east of river) and the west half of section twenty-seven; the east half, the north part of the northwest quarter; the south part of the northwest quarter; the north fraction of the southwest quarter and the southwest fraction of the southwest quarter of section thirty-five, in township two, of range four.

Sections twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-one thirty-three, and thirty-five, in township three, of range four

The northeast quarter, the east fraction of the northwest quarter; the north fraction of the southeast quarter, and the southwest fractional quarter of section seven; the northeast and northwest fractional quarter (south of river,) and the south half of section seventeen; all of sections nineteen, twenty-nine, thirty-one, and thirty-three; the northeast fraction of the north half; the fractional northwest quarter, the southwest quarter, and the west fraction of the southeast quarter of section twenty-one; the northeast and northwest fractional quarters (north of river,) and the southeast and southwest fractional quarters of section twenty-seven; and the northeast fraction (north of river,) the fractional east half of the northwest quarter (north of river,) the west fraction of the southwest quarter (south of river,) the east half of the southwest quarter, and the west fraction of the southeast quarter of section thirty-five, in township one of range five.

South of the Base Line and East of the First Principal Meridian.

Section twenty-five, in township five, of range three.

Sections one, thirteen, and twenty-five, in township six, of range three.

Sections one, three, five, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-seven, thirty-three and thirty-five, in township one, of range four.

Sections one, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, twenty-one twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-seven, thirty-three, and thirty-five; the south half, the northwest quarter, the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter, and the south half of the northeast quarter of section three, in township two, of range four.

Sections one, three, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-seven twenty-nine, thirty-three and thirty-five, in township three, of range four.

Sections one and three; the east half of section nine; all of sections eleven, thirteen, fifteen, twenty-three, twenty-five, and twenty-seven, the south half and the fraction of the north half (north of river, of section thirty-three, and the fractional southwest quarter (south of river) and the fraction of the southeast fractional quarter (east of river) of section thirty-five, in township four, of range four.

The northeast quarter, the west part of the southwest fractional quarter, the east part of the northwest fractional quarter, the west part of the northwest fractional quarter (south and west of river) and the fraction of the northwest fractional quarter (north of river) of section one; all of sections three, five, nine, thirteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-three, twenty-seven and thirty-one; the east half of section seven the northeast fractional quarter (north of river;) the northwest quarter, the southeast fractional quarter, the southwest fractional quarter, (north of river) and the fraction of the southwest quarter (south of river) of section twenty-one; the east half, the west half of the northeast quarter, and the west half of the southeast quarter of section twenty-one; the east half, the east half of the northwest quarter, the southwest quarter, the southeast quarter, (south of river) of section thirty-one; the west half of the southeast quarter, and the fraction of the northwest quarter (south of river) of section thirty-five, in township five, of range four.

The north half of section one; the northeast quarter, the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter, the east half of the northwest quarter, and the west half of the southwest quarter of section five; all of sections seven, nineteen, twenty-nine, and thirty-one; the southeast quarter and the south half of the southwest quarter of section eleven; the east half of the southeast quarter, the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter and the west half of section thirteen the east halves of the northeast and southeast quarters of section fifteen; the west half of the northeast quarter, the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter, the west half and the southeast quarter of section seventeen; the west half of the northwest quarter, the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter, the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter, of the southwest quarter, and the west half the southwest quarter of section twenty-one; the south half of section twenty-three; the northeast and southwest quarters, the south half of the northwest quarter, and the east half of the southeast quarter of section twenty-five; the northeast quarter, the southeast quarter of the north west quarter, and the west half of the southeast quarter of section twenty-seven; the northwest quarter and the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section thirty-three; the east half of the northwest quarter, the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter, and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section thirty-five, in township six, of range four.

The northwest and southwest quarters, and the west half and northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section five; all of section seven; the north half of the northwest quarter of section nine; and the southeast quarter of section eleven, in township eight, of range four.

Sections three, five, seven, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-five, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-one, and thirty-five; the east half, the southwest quarter, and the northwest fractional quarter, east of river, of section twenty-three; the north half, the west half of the southwest quarter, the east fraction of the southwest quarter, north of river, and the west fraction of the southeast quarter, north of river, section thirty-three, in township one, of range five.

Sections one, three, five, seven, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-three, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-one, thirty-three, and thirty-five; the east half, the fraction of the west half, west of river; the east fraction of the southwest quarter, and the east fraction of the north west quarter of section nine, the south west quarter, the northeast fractional quarter, the fraction of the north half, west of river, and the east fraction of the southeast quarter of section twenty-one, and the west half, the west half of the southeast quarter, and the northeast quarter of section twenty five, in township two, of range five.

Sections one, three, five, seven, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-one, thirty-three, and thirty-five, in township three, of range five.

The north half of section one; the northeast quarter, the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter, the east half of the northwest quarter, and the west half of the southwest quarter of section five; all of sections seven, nineteen, twenty-nine, and thirty-one; the southeast quarter and the south half of the southwest quarter of section eleven; the east half of the southeast quarter, the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter and the west half of section thirteen the east halves of the northeast and southeast quarters of section fifteen; the west half of the northeast quarter, the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter, the west half and the southeast quarter of section seventeen; the west half of the northwest quarter, the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter, the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter, of the southwest quarter, and the west half the southwest quarter of section twenty-one; the south half of section twenty-three; the northeast and southwest quarters, the south half of the northwest quarter, and the east half of the southeast quarter of section twenty-five; the northeast quarter, the southeast quarter of the north west quarter, and the west half of the southeast quarter of section twenty-seven; the northwest quarter and the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section thirty-three; the east half of the northwest quarter, the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter, and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section thirty-five, in township six, of range four.

The northwest and southwest quarters, and the west half and northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section five; all of section seven; the north half of the northwest quarter of section nine; and the southeast quarter of section eleven, in township eight, of range four.

Sections three, five, seven, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-five, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-one, and thirty-five; the east half, the southwest quarter, and the northwest fractional quarter, east of river, of section twenty-three; the north half, the west half of the southwest quarter, the east fraction of the southwest quarter, north of river, and the west fraction of the southeast quarter, north of river, section thirty-three, in township one, of range five.

Sections one, three, five, seven, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-three, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-one, thirty-three, and thirty-five; the east half, the fraction of the west half, west of river; the east fraction of the southwest quarter, and the east fraction of the north west quarter of section nine, the south west quarter, the northeast fractional quarter, the fraction of the north half, west of river, and the east fraction of the southeast quarter of section twenty-one, and the west half, the west half of the southeast quarter, and the northeast quarter of section twenty five, in township two, of range five.

Sections one, three, five, seven, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-one, thirty-three, and thirty-five, in township three, of range five.

The north half of section one; the northeast quarter, the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter, the east half of the northwest quarter, and the west half of the southwest quarter of section five; all of sections seven, nineteen, twenty-nine, and thirty-one; the southeast quarter and the south half of the southwest quarter of section eleven; the east half of the southeast quarter, the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter and the west half of section thirteen the east halves of the northeast and southeast quarters of section fifteen; the west half of the northeast quarter, the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter, the west half and the southeast quarter of section nineteen; the east half of the northwest quarter, the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter, the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter, of the southwest quarter, and the west half the southwest quarter of section twenty-one; the south half of section twenty-three; the northeast and southwest quarters, the south half of the northwest quarter, and the east half of the southeast quarter of section twenty-five; the northeast quarter, the southeast quarter of the north west quarter, and the west half of the southeast quarter of section twenty-seven; the northwest quarter and the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section thirty-three; the east half of the northwest quarter, the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter, and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section thirty-five, in township six, of range four.

The northwest and southwest quarters, and the west half and northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section five; all of section seven; the north half of the northwest quarter of section nine; and the southeast quarter of section eleven, in township eight, of range four.

Sections three, five, seven, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-five, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-one, and thirty-five; the east half, the southwest quarter, and the northwest fractional quarter, east of river, of section twenty-three; the north half, the west half of the southwest quarter, the east fraction of the southwest quarter, north of river, and the west fraction of the southeast quarter, north of river, section thirty-three, in township one, of range five.

Sections one, three, five, seven, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-three, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-one, thirty-three, and thirty-five; the east half, the fraction of the west half, west of river; the east fraction of the southwest quarter, and the east fraction of the north west quarter of section nine, the south west quarter, the northeast fractional quarter, the fraction of the north half, west of river, and the east fraction of the southeast quarter of section twenty-one, and the west half, the west half of the southeast quarter, and the northeast quarter of section twenty five, in township two, of range five.

Sections one, three, five, seven, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-one, thirty-three, and thirty-five, in township three, of range five.

The north half of section one; the northeast quarter, the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter, the east half of the northwest quarter, and the west half of the southwest quarter of section five; all of sections seven, nineteen, twenty-nine, and thirty-one; the southeast quarter and the south half of the southwest quarter of section eleven; the east half of the southeast quarter, the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter and the west half of section thirteen the east halves of the northeast and southeast quarters of section fifteen; the west half of the northeast quarter, the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter, the west half and the southeast quarter of section seventeen; the west half of the northwest quarter, the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter, the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter, of the southwest quarter, and the west half the southwest quarter of section twenty-one; the south half of section twenty-three; the northeast and southwest quarters, the south half of the northwest quarter, and the east half of the southeast quarter of section twenty-five; the northeast quarter, the southeast quarter of the north west quarter, and the west half of the southeast quarter of section twenty-seven; the northwest quarter and the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section thirty-three; the east half of the northwest quarter, the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter, and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section thirty-five, in township six, of range four.

The northwest and southwest quarters, and the west half and northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section five; all of section seven; the north half of the northwest quarter of section nine; and the southeast quarter of section eleven, in township eight, of range four.

Sections three, five, seven, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-five, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-one, and thirty-five; the east half, the southwest quarter, and the northwest fractional quarter, east of river, of section twenty-three; the north half, the west half of the southwest quarter, the east fraction of the southwest quarter, north of river, and the west fraction of the southeast quarter, north of river, section thirty-three, in township one, of range five.

Sections one, three, five, seven, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-three, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-one, thirty-three, and thirty-five; the east half, the fraction of the west half, west of river; the east fraction of the southwest quarter, and the east fraction of the north west quarter of section nine, the south west quarter, the northeast fractional quarter, the fraction of the north half, west of river, and the east fraction of the southeast quarter of section twenty-one, and the west half, the west half of the southeast quarter, and the northeast quarter of section twenty five, in township two, of range five.

Sections one, three, five, seven, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-one, thirty-three, and thirty-five, in township three, of range five.

The north half of section one; the northeast quarter, the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter, the east half of the northwest quarter, and the west half of the southwest quarter of section five; all of sections seven, nineteen, twenty-nine, and thirty-one; the southeast quarter and the south half of the southwest quarter of section eleven; the east half of the southeast quarter, the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter and the west half of section thirteen the east halves of the northeast and southeast quarters of section fifteen; the west half of the northeast quarter, the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter, the west half and the southeast quarter of section nineteen; the east half of the northwest quarter, the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter, the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter, of the southwest quarter, and the west half the southwest quarter of section twenty-one; the south half of section twenty-three; the northeast and southwest quarters, the south half of the northwest quarter, and the east half of the southeast quarter of section twenty-five; the northeast quarter, the southeast quarter of the north west quarter, and the west half of the southeast quarter of section twenty-seven; the northwest quarter and the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section thirty-three; the east half of the northwest quarter, the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter, and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section thirty-five, in township six, of range four.

The northwest and southwest quarters, and the west half and northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section five; all of section seven; the north half of the northwest quarter of section nine; and the southeast quarter of section eleven, in township eight, of range four.

Sections three, five, seven, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-five, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-one, and thirty-five; the east half, the southwest quarter, and the northwest fractional quarter, east of river, of section twenty-three; the north half, the west half of the southwest quarter, the east fraction of the southwest quarter, north of river, and the west fraction of the southeast quarter, north of river, section thirty-three, in township one, of range five.

Sections one, three, five, seven, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-three, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-one, thirty-three, and thirty-five; the east half, the fraction of the west half, west of river; the east fraction of the southwest quarter, and the east fraction of the north west quarter of section nine, the south west quarter, the northeast fractional quarter, the fraction of the north half, west of river, and the east fraction of the southeast quarter of section twenty-one, and the west half, the west half of the southeast quarter, and the northeast quarter of section twenty five, in township two, of range five.

Sections one, three, five, seven, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-one, thirty-three, and thirty-five, in township three, of range five.

The north half of section one; the northeast quarter, the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter, the east half of the northwest quarter, and the west half of the southwest quarter of section five; all of sections seven, nineteen, twenty-nine, and thirty-one; the southeast quarter and the south half of the southwest quarter of section eleven; the east half of the southeast quarter, the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter and the west half of section thirteen the east halves of the northeast and southeast quarters of section fifteen; the west half of the northeast quarter, the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter, the west half and the southeast quarter of section nineteen; the east half of the northwest quarter, the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter, the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter, of the southwest quarter, and the west half the southwest quarter of section twenty-one; the south half of section twenty-three; the northeast and southwest quarters, the south half of the northwest quarter, and the east half of the southeast quarter of section twenty-five; the northeast quarter, the southeast quarter of the north west quarter, and the west half of the southeast quarter of section twenty-seven; the northwest quarter and the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section thirty-three; the east half of the northwest quarter, the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter, and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section thirty-five, in township six, of range four.

The northwest and southwest quarters, and the west half and northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section five; all of section seven; the north half of the northwest quarter of section nine; and the southeast quarter of section eleven, in township eight, of range four.

Sections three, five, seven, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-five, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-one, and thirty-five; the east half, the southwest quarter, and the northwest fractional quarter, east of river, of section twenty-three; the north half, the west half of the southwest quarter, the east fraction of the southwest quarter, north of river, and the west fraction of the southeast quarter, north of river, section thirty-three, in township one, of range five.

Sections one, three, five, seven, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-three, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-one, thirty-three, and thirty-five; the east half, the fraction of the west half, west of river; the east fraction of the southwest quarter, and the east fraction of the north west quarter of section nine, the south west quarter, the northeast fractional quarter, the

THE NORWICH NEWS.
WM. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
OFFICE, SHETUCKET STREET,
Brick Building, 2d Story, opposite Ely & Co's

TERMS.

To City subscribers, - - - - $2,00
Mail subscribers, - - - - $1,50
payable in advance.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Six lines or less, one time or three weeks, - 50
Half square, - - - 75
A square, - - - $1,00
All over a square, in the same proportion. Twenty five cents each week for continuance after the three weeks.

FOR SALE.

A GOOD Dairy and Tillage Farm, containing 204 acres of land, with a dwelling house, 2 barns and other necessary out buildings in good repair, has a large quantity of thrifty young wood growing thereon and is well watered, and well adapted to the keeping of sheep, is situated on Plain Hills in the town of Norwich, 6½ miles from the city. The Scotland road runs through the centre of said farm. Terms of payment made easy to the purchaser.

Apply to EDWIN GAVITT.
Norwich, Oct. 30. 6t49

Hair Cutting! Hair Cutting!
SHAVING! SHAVING!

WOULD you submit to have your hair shorn by a Sheep-Shearer? or your beard shaved by a Butcher? Oh no, you would not! but we occasionally get into such hands, and who act very ungainly-well if you do not wish a continuance of such unskillful treatment, go forthwith to *Peck* the Inimitable Hair Cutter, who will arrange your Hair with judgment, neatness, taste and skill, and who will remove your beard (no matter how difficult) with ease and comfort; in a word he is *Thats* science.

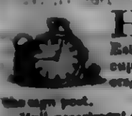
J. H. Peck's Hair Cutting and Shaving Room, No. 40 Shetucket-St., opposite the Rail Road Depot.
Norwich, Oct. 17, 1844. 47

WANTED
RAIL ROAD TIES,

200,000 Rail Road Ties on or before the first day of April next, to be delivered in Norwich, or any other place, as may be agreed upon by the contracting parties; for which cash will be paid on the first of April next.

N. B All Ties delivered on or before the first day of October next in Norwich, will be paid for on delivery.
FULLER & BROAD.
For particulars enquire of ENOCH FULLER.
Office near the Franklin House,
Norwich, August 21st., 1844. 43tf

G. B. PRINDLE.



HAS removed his One Price Watch, Jewelry, and Clock Establishment, to the Store (lately occupied by J. Breson & Son's shoe dealers,) No. 144 Main-street,—opposite the post.

Full assortment of choice goods—and an examination of prices not solicited—a child may purchase as low as the oldest buyer.
April 24th, '44 1tf

REMITTANCES TO AND PASSAGE FROM ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

WE beg to inform our friends in Norwich, Conn and vicinity, that we have appointed Mr JAMES M 'ELELAND of that city, as our agent for forwarding passengers, or transmitting money to the old country, will find it their interest and their friends comfort to give him a call.

ROCHE BROTHERS & CO.,
55 Fulton street, New-York.
June 24th, 1844. 1tf

Blacksmithing.

THE Subscriber would notify the Public that he continues his business in Bath Street, and is prepared to do promptly every kind of work in his line, and pledges himself to give perfect satisfaction to all who may patronize him.

Particular attention paid to Ox and Horse Shoeing. He has a man in his employ that devotes his whole attention to the branch of Horse Shoeing, he pledges himself from his long experience to give perfect satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

WANTED.

One or two smart boys to learn the trade to whom good encouragement will be given.
WM TUBBS.
Oct 24. 48

REMEMBER
the old Stand, No. 78 Main-St.,
OPPOSITE THE FRANKLIN HOUSE,

WHERE J. M. NELSON still continues to carry on the Tailoring business in all its various branches. The subscriber is now ready to make all kinds of Gentlemen's garments in the latest styles. The subscriber has received the Fall and Winter fashions for 1844-5. All garments made at this establishment warranted to fit.

N. B. Cutting done at short notice. Wanted also two or eight first rate Tailoresses to whom good employment will be given.
JAMES M. NELSON.
Sept. 1 43

OPPOSITION.

New Line to Colchester.

A STAGE will leave the American House 38 Shetucket-Street, for Colchester, and Hartford, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 8 o'clock, A. M. Returning, will leave Colchester, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, on the arrival of the Stages from Hartford, at about 12 o'clock, M.

Passengers carried to and called for in any part of the city. DANIEL P. SMITH Agent.
Norwich, Oct., 29. '44. 49

GENERAL STAGE OFFICE.
At the American House
38 *Shetucket-St.*

STAGES, will leave the American House daily for Hartford.

On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock; A. M. via, Lebanon, Columbia and Bolton

On Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays at 8 o'clock, A.M., via, Colchester,

Also, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 6 1-2 o'clock A. M., for Franklin, Windham, Mansfield, Tolland and Springfield.

DAILY for New London, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Passengers wishing to take any of the above routes, will be called for by having their names entered on the books at the office, at the American House.
DANIEL P. SMITH, Agent.
Oct 29th. tf

Boarding.

BOARD for a gentleman and lady can be had with the subscriber on as reasonable terms as can be obtained in town, by inquiring at this office.
Nov. 6 1844. 50

The Norwich News.

VOL. V.—NO. 7. NORWICH, CONN., THURSDAY, JANUARY 9. 1845. WHOLE NO. 215.

NEW YEAR'S ADDRESS
TO THE
PATRONS OF THE NORWICH NEWS.
JANUARY, 1845.

KIND FRIENDS and PATRONS! each succeeding year
Revives the mem'ry of a custom dear—
In strains poetic cheerfully to pay
The hearty greetings of a NEW YEAR'S DAY;
To you then—young and old—a varied throng—
The Newsboy dedicates his annual song;
And trusts your fav'ring smiles you will impart,
To fill with joy and pride his youthful heart.

To-day a New Year's born; impressive thought!
The old, with mingled joys and sorrows fraught,
So mark'd with great events, has ta'en its flight;
No noise, no gorgeous pomp, no grand display,
Announced its exit or prepared its way;
It left us by the clock at *twelve last night!*

To Him th' Almighty Ruler, by whose will,
Revolving Earth her seasons doth fulfill;
Whose wisdom kindly sends sunshine and showers,
To the soil to warm, the plains bedeck with flowers;
Whose gracious hand o'er all his works extends,
And, most of all, His creature MAN befriends;
To Him, let now our grateful tributes rise,
To mingle with the vespers of the skies;
With humble hearts be thankful for, the past,
At the dark future, hoping glances cast;
Shun Error's walks, so will our path be clear,
And this to all result a HAPPY YEAR.

If it be pleasing, we will now with you,
Respected Patrons, take a brief review
Of those events, which, though the year is past,
Are destined, in their influence, long to last.

You've heard no doubt, with feelings of relief,
That Millerism's forfeited all belief;
The Parson, and his partner brother Himes,
Acknowledge, in the columns of the "Times,"
Their reck'ning false; and now decline to tell,
When mortals may expect the grand *finale*
This humbug ended, others in its place
Will not be slow to follow on apace.
E'en now the land is cursed with silly schemes
Of every name and sort; while Joe Smith's dreams
Are still regarded as the gospel truth,
By thousands at the West, both men and youth.

These things appear the stranger, when we see
The progress making in Philosophy—
The wondrous strides of Science and the Arts,
And all the knowledge which the age imparts.
Astounding fact! Men use electric fire,
Instead of words, to tell what they desire.
And by the aid of Morse's telegraph,
Baltimore, in one minute or an half,
Knows for the day, and with correctness, all
That has transpired within the Capital!
(This grand invention will its author's name
Clothe in the future with the brightest fame.)
View, too, the mighty conquests wrought by steam—
Results, of which our fathers did not dream;
See yonder *Steamship* o'er old ocean sail,
Despite of mountain waves or furious gale!
—But to rehearse, in turn, each novel plan
Or wise improvement, as devised to man;
To celebrate the progress of the age
In all that should its noblest powers engage,—
We have not space; so turn we now away,
On Politics a word or two to say.

The country, we were told, was surely "risen,"
To choose, as rulers, "Clay and Frelinghuysen;"
Alas! the sequel's proved them "all unlucky,"
"Out of the way" stands "Harry of Kentucky."
How, where, and when, this great result befel,
If you'll but listen, we'll proceed to tell.

JOHN TYLER, (to his honor be it said,)
In casting 'bout, took it into his head,
That TEXAS, with her rich and ample lands,
Should join with UNCLE SAM in wedlock's bands;
So, to dispense with courtship's long vexation,
He proffer'd up *immediate annexation.*
—It oft occurs, when matches are arranged,
That, by some whim, the parties get estranged;
Or, oft'ner still, that some obtrusive friend (?)
Brings the sweet intimacy to an end.—
'Twas so in this case; Tyler did his best,
But Clay and Van, together with the rest,
Opposed the Union—though they'd all been glad,
Some years ago, this same Texas to've had.
Things at this point, the Democrats arose,
And, for their leaders, POLK and DALLAS chose;
Good men and true, as ever drew a breath,
And pledged to go for Texas "to the death."
The Whigs, meantime, had fixed on "*Cooney Clay*"
To head their troops, drawn up in great array.

The struggle now commenced—a potent war—
And high and loud its notes were heard afar.
"Mass meetings" were the order of the day,
And every art to make a great display.
Despairing of success, the Coons at length
Sat out to catch the Abolition strength;
So, from Kentucky, travel'd all the way,
That brilliant genius, *Mister Cassius Clay.*
Next, were put forth the "*Roorback*" forgeries,
To cap the climax of a batch of lies
About "Protection," "Slavery," and all that;
While *Clay*, at Ashland, *writing letters* sat.
——Thus sway'd the mighty conflict, to and fro,
While, tauntingly, the Coons desired to know,
(Your question's *answer'd* now, ye simple folk!)
Who was the people's leader—*James K. Polk!*

The time at length arrived, when marshall'd forth,
The freemen of the East, West, South and North
Proceeded at the ballot-box to say,
Which they'd have to rule them—POLK or CLAY.
The sequel's known—and why need we relate
The Coons' discomfiture, on their awful fate!
Auspicious day! Ye Democrats rejoice
To hear the verdict of the people's voice;
And learn with pride, that glorious VICTORY
Attends on DALLAS and "YOUNG HICKORY!"
Proud FREEDOM bows her head with radiant smiles,
To view the overthrow of Fed'ral wiles;
And fondly hopes the time's not distant far,
When TEXAS, land of the "lone glimmering star,"
So long estranged, shall be brought home; yea, more—
When, from Atlantic to Pacific shore,
Her mighty ægis shall reflect the sun—
Its last rays beaming over Oregon.
When Algerines (oh, how the name we abhor!)
Shall cruelize no more the Patriot DORR,
Whose *honesty* composed his only guide,
Like bold O'Connell of the Em'rald Isle;
When foul oppression, under every name,
Shall cease to dim our country's glorious fame;
And Justice, Equal Rights, to all extend,
As heaven's benignant dews to earth descend.

"But what's the situation now," ask you;
"Of this late betting, boastful whiggish crew?"
Completely routed, "horse, foot and dragoons,"
Disgusted with their leaders and *live coons,*
A part to join the "Natives" quickly turn'd—
A party famed for *public Churches* burn'd;
Another part to Abolition's flown;
The rest their former name will scarcely own.
Here, then, we leave them, pow'rless in their rage,
A laughing-stock to every future age!

Cast now a mental glance o'er all the world,
Where'er the sails of commerce are unfurl'd—
Broad ASIA's bounds, EUROPA's num'rous States,
And AFRICA, consigned to cruel fates;
"Learn each strange people's genius, policies,
The ant's republic and the realm of bees;"
From thence returning, if you'd further go,
Drop in upon our neighbor, MEXICO:
And when your rapid thoughts have ceased to roam,
Seek next, with us, a quiet view of home.

Poets have sung with wonder and delight,
Of ancient cities, dazzling to the sight;
Whose gorgeous palaces and temples rise,
To please the fancy and enchain the eyes;
But Athens, Thebes, Palmyra, Tyre, Rome,
Are nearly lost in dark oblivion's womb.
Our city boasts not of its splendid aire,
But simple beauty, thriving comfort, wears;
It bears its part in every noble cause,
Enforces due obedience to the laws;
In active citizens, go where you will,
Are noted for their enterprise and skill;
While with its various public schools, forsooth,
What wonder that it has *precocious* youth?
Transcending all things else, of beauty rare,
We scarce need designate her num'rous FAIR—
Those charming creatures, who *will* have their way
And o'er men's hearts hold such despotic sway.
How quickly they inspire the "tender passion;"
How closely imitate each latest fashion!
And then, at home, one moment they will sow,
The next, perhaps, they'll play the piano,
Or, still more pleasing, entertain their beaux;
Till join'd in Hymen's bands, they find new joys,
In educating little girls and boys.
—No *new* Church-Members' Nine Pin Alleys grace,
Since last we sang, our fair and growing place,
But in their stead, we mark, with pleasure too,
Fine *Churches* fast arising to the view;
While *Screw-Propellers* (queerest of all names!)
Now "walk the waters" of old Father Thames.
On every hand are scenes of cheerful life,
And mingled sounds arise from labor's strife;
The honest FARMER, with his laden'd cart,
Oft, for his produce, seeks with us a mart—
Then hastens home, t' attend his fatt'ning droves,
To cultivate the fields, or fell the groves.
Here, too, as elsewhere, you may daily see
Thomsonians and the "regulars" disagree;
"Beware," cries one, "of Lancet and Blue Pill"—
The other swears, "Lobelia's sure to kill;"
While the Homœopathist, with fluent flattery,
Commends the use of his "Magnetic Battery."
For passing over matters of theology,
We, to our readers, offer no apology;
Suffice it, on this head, for us to say,
That all agree, 'tis right "to watch and pray;"
Each sect professes to oppose what's evil
And all make common cause against the Devil.
—Such Norwich is: no wonder it dislikes
Such lazy rascals as the fellow Sikes;
Despises, too, all pettifogging lawyers,
And men who ostracise their poor wood-sawyers;
Regards with hearty scorn and silent hisses,
All brainless fops, all simp'ring, flirting Misses.
These stupid blockheads, thanks to the "Norwich News,"
Are often taught to "mind their p's and q's."
At times it visits, too, our Savings Banks,
Nor fears to stigmatize baronial pranks.
—Go on, thou ancient, enterprising town!
Increasing in prosperity and renown,
'Till sickle-bearer Time all things fulfills,
And crumbled, lost, are thy romantic hills.

Kind Friends! a parting word and we have done:—
The frosty air, the low, pale-beaming sun,
The roaring winds and thick descending snow,
Old Tyrant Winter's reign most clearly show.
O ye, who're bless'd, by God, with earthly store,
Remember now, with charity, the poor—
For, this a glorious harvest-home will bring,
While grateful mem'ries round your name shall cling.
Soon, Nature will assume her Spring-time robe,
Once more be heard the songsters of the grove—
"All matter quick and bursting into birth,"
To gladden man and beautify the earth.
—Learn thus t' admire the "Universal Cause,"
Which governs by such wise and "various laws;"
Seek out the Good, the Beautiful, the True,
And God's bright mirror, ever hold to view.
Thus live: 'till wearied nature's stings shall part,
And ceased shall be the flutterings of this heart;
'Till, with a conscience void of all offence,
We're call'd to meet our heavenly recompense.

THE CARRIERS.

Almanac for 1845.

	S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.
JAN.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
FEB.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	
MARCH,							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	17	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
APRIL,			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
MAY,					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
JUNE,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
JULY,			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
AUG.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
SEPT.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
OCT.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
NOV.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						
DEC.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			

The Rival Suitors.

(*Continued.*)

"There's a divinity doth shape our ends,
Rough-hew them as we will."

Although Frank was vile enough to resort to almost any means to accomplish his wishes, still he had never thought of intending to commit murder.

He had left Edgar on the island intending to return, before the flowing of the tide. On his return, where he had been waiting he did not notice the rapid increase of the waves, nor had he thought it was possible for the island to be wholly immersed.

Judge then of his surprise, when on reaching back, no island was to be seen. He hailed aloud the name of Edgar, but was only answered by the hoarse murmur of the waves. And believing that Edgar was drowned, he with a sad heart returned to the village.

When he arrived, the owner of the boat asked him in a blunt manner:

'Where's the fellow that went out with you?'

Frank was not prepared for this question, and he remained silent for a few moments. But he soon answered as though he had not understood the question,—

'Yes; the wind is rising, and the sea rough.'

'I know 'tis; but where's Mr. Hamblin?'—again asked the old man.

'Mr. Hamblin?' said Frank, 'why, I have not seen him.'

'But he went in the boat with you.'

'No, he did not!' exclaimed Frank, impatient to be gone.

'Look here, Mr. Hunter, I know he was with you, but what has become of him I don't know.'

'Never mind, Jerry,' said Frank, seeing that there was no other way to silence the old man, 'say nothing; here is money for you, and out, keep still and you shall never want.' Thus saying he slipped his purse into the old man's hand, and turned to leave him, when Jerry called out—

"Here, take your money; old Jerry Davis is not to be bribed, when murder has been committed.' But Frank heeded him not, and pursued his way to his own residence.

Jerry Davis, as the fisherman was called, suspected that something was wrong, and he went and informed the magistrate of the village, of the circumstances. But his story was not believed, for Frank was well known, and it could not be possible that he would commit murder, they thought.

As for Frank, he slept but little that night. Once he fell into a disturbed slumber, and he thought he saw Edgar, sinking beneath the waters, and calling upon him for assistance.—And then, with the rapidity of lightning, the scene was changed, and he was to be tried for murder. The judge and jury were all present and he was compelled to stand up before them to answer for the crime. And then he stood upon the scaffold, with the halter around his neck; with a scream of terror he awoke, and found it was but a dream.

'But it may prove true,' said he. 'What course shall I take? To flee would show guilt. No! I will stay and let them do their worst for it cannot be proved; no one saw the act committed, and with the secret fast locked within my heart, I shall be safe. But then that old fisherman—would that he had not seen me; and still he will not be believed. And Ellen—but I have nothing to hope from her; no, I shall never dare to seek her again. And Edgar—my God! why *did* I act thus foolishly? He is dead. Oh! Edgar! if thou wouldst but live again—but this can never be. He is dead, and I am his murderer God forgive me for the crime!'

CHAPTER V.

'Bring me unto my trial when you will.
Died he not in his bed? where should he die?
Can I make men live, whether they will or no?'

The next day many suspicions and rumors were afloat in the little village. Old Jerry had told all who would listen to the story, of Frank's coming back from his excursion alone. At last matters began to assume a serious aspect. Edgar was nowhere to be found, nor had he been seen since he left the beach with Frank, and before night, Frank was arrested upon the charge of murder. This he had expected, and was therefore prepared for it. But he did not expect to see the whole populace of the village arrayed against him. And he was surprised to see the cold looks of his former friends. But so it was; circumstances were very strong against him, and all who are acquainted with them, doubted not his guilt. Under these considerations he was conducted to prison to await his trial, which would take place in a few weeks.

When Ellen was informed of the disappearance of Edgar, her grief was unbounded. At first, she could not believe he was murdered; but day after day passed away, and no tidings of him were heard, and she at last mourned for him as lost forever. Her father, as is generally the case in like instances, was the loudest in his complaint against Frank. All his former respect for him was turned to hate; for he could not bear to have his neighbors know, or think, that he had been engaged in the plot or scheme to marry his daughter to a man who was under arrest for murder.

In the meantime, Frank passed his time in silence, immured within the prison walls. He employed the best counsel the country afforded, for all he expected now was, to save his own life. And this he thought might be done, as no one saw the act committed. True circumstances were against him, but he thought not strong enough to make a conviction possible. Still he was far from being easy in his mind as to the final result. He wished, if possible to convince Mr. Linely and his daughter, of his innocence; and for this purpose he sent for them to visit him in prison. But Ellen wished not to go, and her father would not, as he had said, 'hold any intercourse with a murderer.'

Thus he, who but a few short weeks before was free and respected, was by one rash act despised by all. And deeply did he feel his degredation, and bitterly mourn, when too late, for the course he had taken.

At length the day of trial came. With proud and haughty looks he confronted his accusers. But this only served to make his former friends wonder how he could be so hardened to guilt. Jerry was the first witness called upon to testify. And he stated in a straight-forward manner that he saw the prisoner, with Edgar Hamblin go out in the boat. That Frank returned alone, and when he asked him what had become of his companion, he tried to bribe him by silence by giving him money.

In vain Frank's counsel tried to question the old man to make him cross himself. It was impossible. The next witness called was Mr. Linely. And he was forced to tell his conversation with Frank on the day that Edgar was murdered. Others testified that they saw Edgar leave the beach with Frank, and had not seen him since. Frank had no proof to produce. His counsel contended that perhaps there was no proof of it. True, Edgar was missing; but he might voluntarily have absented himself. The body had not been found, therefore it was impossible to convict the prisoner. But all would not do; a verdict of guilty was found against Frank. For this he was not prepared, and his composure forsook him, when it was most needed. Then with a vacant stare upon the jury, and with a groan he sank back in his seat. He had all along been buoyed up by the hope of his final acquittal, but that hope was

ORIGINAL STAINED

for gone—torn from him, by the strong arm of the law.

He was aroused from his misery by the Sheriff, who called upon him to stand up, and receive the sentence of the law. In a solemn manner, the judge portrayed the enormity of the crime for which he was about to suffer, and after exhorting him to look to God for pardon, he pronounced him 'to be hang by the neck until he was dead!' The prisoner was then conducted to his cell to await the time appointed for his execution.

CHAPTER VI.

'A cursed death!
Let gallows gape for dogs—let man go free,
And not hemp his windpipe suffocate.'

We must now leave Frank to his own reflections, and return to Edgar.

He, still clinging to the timber which had proved the saving of his life, was tossed upon the waves all that night. Impatiently did he wait for the morning. At last it came, and with its first beams of rosy light, he saw a vessel nearing fast his frail support. With reviving hopes, he called aloud for help; at last they heard his voice, and soon he was taken on board of a vessel bound for England. With them he needs must go. And thanking God that his life was preserved, he submitted without a murmur to be borne away from his native land.

As soon as the ship reached Liverpool, Edgar engaged a passage home in the first vessel that sailed from that port, and soon he landed in the city of New York. Impatient to again reach his home, he procured a horse, and set out on his journey. Many were the feelings that agitated his mind as he drew near his former residence. How he should be treated by Ellen he knew not. In fact he was ignorant of all that had transpired in this absence. He feared that Frank, with the assistance of Mr. Linsly, might have already forced Ellen to a marriage.

When he arrived, the first place he visited was the residence of Mr. Linsly. Ellen was sitting at the window, when he rode up to the house. She raised her head and saw Edgar. She was surprised at first, but thinking that she was deceived she thought no more about the resemblance she had fancied, until Edgar entered the room where she was sitting.

'Ellen,' said he, 'I have made bold to'——

'Mercy!' she exclaimed, 'his he! 'tis Edgar!' and she fainted. The family were soon assembled, and were as much astonished as she had been to see him whom they had long since thought dead, standing before them.

'For God's sake,' said Mr. Linsly, tell us how you came here.'

'I will, but now Ellen must be attended to;' so saying, he raised the lovely girl in his arms, and chafed her temples, while others brought water with which they sprinkled the face of the still unconscious girl. Soon she revived, and opening her eyes said—

'For, it is a dream! you are still living! you are here!'

'I am here, Ellen, and will tell you how it happened that I have been absent so long.'

'No! no! not now!' exclaimed Ellen, 'for Frank will be hanged!'

'Will he hanged? how? what mean you?' said Edgar, with surprise.

'For your murder!'

'My murder? Was he then suspected?'

'He was,' said Mr. Linsly, 'and is to be executed to-day.

And now, if you would save his life, you must ride with all speed to the place of execution, and if possible reach there before it is too late.'

'I will! to-day, did you say? then indeed I have no time to spare!'

Thus saying Edgar, who could not for a moment think of letting Frank suffer, although he thought that he intended to have him drowned, immediately mounted his horse and rode with all haste to the place appointed for execution.

At the time of our story, it was customary to have public executions. And thousands had assembled to witness the scene, and admire the firm step and undaunted eye of the criminal; or, if these were wanting, to deride and sneer at his want of courage, as it was termed, when, in all probablity, not one out of thousands assembled, but what would have quailed with fear, had they been told that their death was as certain, and as soon to take place as that of the convicted felon.

The spectators, as I have already said, were congregated in great numbers, impatiently waiting for the criminal to be brought forth. At last he came, with slow and solemn tread, between two files of soldiers. His face was pale and haggard, but there was a firmness in his step and a quick, restless glance of the eye, that plainly told to those around that he was prepared to meet his fate, without exhibiting any sign of fear. Still the struggle within was bitter, with many thoughts of his former situation, when he was respected and surrounded with all that man could wish. But now, what a few changed. A few short minutes more, and this world with all he held dear, would be exchanged for an unknown future. Still, he concealed these thoughts beneath a proud and haughty exterior, for he could not bear to have the thoughtless multitude see him waver or shrink from the death that awaited him.

He mounted the scaffold amid the shouts and jeers of the multitude below, and calmly surveyed the sea of upturned faces, that were eager to witness his last expiring struggle. The officiating clergyman now approached, and Frank knelt down with him, while he fervently prayed for the forgiveness of the crime for which he was about to suffer. When he rose from his knees, the Sheriff approached, and placed the fatal noose around his neck, and told him that he had but a few moments longer to live; and if he had anything to say before his death, there would be time granted. Frank stepped forward, and raising his hands said in a loud voice—

'I, with my last breath, while standing here upon the very verge of eternity, would say that, although I am guilty of murder, in the act, still I did not intend to commit the crime. God be my judge when I say that I never had a thought of murder enter my mind until the deed was done. But I must suffer, and I will not complain, for my punishment is just.'

He had proceeded thus far, when a faint cry was heard. The multitude swayed to and fro like the waves of the sea; and every one for the moment forgot the criminal, and looked to see whence the sound proceeded. Louder and nearer came the shout. 'Stop the execution!' The crowd parted with haste, and Edgar rode up to the scaffold, upon his panting horse. 'Stop the execution I charge you,' said he, 'for the man is innocent.' Frank for a moment bent forward, looked upon Edgar, then exclaiming, 'Thank God, he lives!' he sank senseless upon the scaffold!

'What means this?' inquired the Sheriff.

'It means that he is innocent, for I am the one you thought was murdered.'

This statement could not be denied, for there were many present, who were well acquainted with Edgar. They gathered around him, and eagerly asked how he came there, where he had been, and numerous other questions; all of which he briefly answered, and then again mounting his horse, returned to Mr. Linsly's. He was met at the door by Ellen and her father.

'Have you saved his life? were you in time?' was the question which were put to him.

'Yes,' said he, 'and now I must inform you of my mysterious disappearance.'

He then in a few words told them of his excursion upon the water with Frank, how he had been left upon the island, and at last was taken up by a vessel and carried to England.

'And now,' he continued, addressing Mr. Linsly, 'can I hope that you will favor my suit with your lovely daughter?'

'Yes, yes,' said the old man, 'I have been deceived once, and shall now let Ellen choose for herself; so you have nothing to fear from me.'

Thus saying, the old man left the lovers alone. And dear reader, need we tell how swiftly passed the happy hours for a few short weeks, until Edgar and Ellen were united by the silken tie that binds two willing hearts.'

Deposites of the Public Moneys.

Remarks of Mr. Niles and his resolution.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Niles on the 16th ult. concerning the public moneys, came up, in order, for consideration. The resolution being read—

Mr. Niles said that, since the resolution was introduced, the secretary of the treasury had made his annual report, which he found contained part of the information called for; and that, since then, he had obtained some information which he did not then possess, and for these reasons, not wishing to throw any unnecessary labor on the department, he had modified his resolution, and would offer a substitute for it, which he asked might be read: which was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be directed to report to the senate the names of depositaries of the public revenue, whether individuals or corporations, and the amount on deposite in the hands of each, at the close of each month; or, if monthly returns have not been made, at the close of each quarter, during the current year; the amount and description of the securities given by such depositories, if any; whether such depositories have used or loaned the public monies; and if so, whether this has been authorized by the secretary of the treasury, and the allowance or per centage, if any, received for the possession and use of such deposites; the sums which may have been transferred during each of said periods, from one depository to another, and the reasons for such transfer; also to state whether any banking institution selected as a depository has suspended payment or refused to redeem its notes on demand, and whether such suspension, if any, occurred before or since such bank was used as a depository of the public funds; whether the same have been withdrawn, or what measures have been taken to secure the United States against loss; and also to state whether any of the public depositories have failed to pay any portion of the public deposites on demand, and whether there are any reasons to apprehend a loss from any of the present depositories; and to state likewise the medium or currency in which the public disbursements have been made during the period aforesaid.

Mr. N. remarked further that the object of this resolution was sufficiently apparent on its face; and he did not know that it was necessary for him to say any thing on the subject. In addition to the general considerations which the subject seemed to present, he had to state that he had received information from a source entitled to confidence, of an apparent neglect or mismanagement of the public funds. According to this information, deposites have been made in a bank in the interior of one of the States to a considerable amount, which has suspended payment, which refused to redeem its bills, and against which judgments have been recovered to a large amount. Whether such deposites were made before or since the bank stopped payment, he was not able to say, and this was one point of his inquiry; but he had reason to believe that the bank had been discredited for a length of time. He had also learned from a different source, that there was a large sum (something like a million and a half) in the hands of an individual, or firm, in this district. The secretary states, in his annual report, that security has been taken of this firm; but he (Mr. N.) wished to know the amount and description of such security. He also learned that a large amount of the public revenues (nearly three millions) had been transferred to districts where they did not accrue, and where they could not be wanted for disbursement. Other transfers to large amounts, had probably been made. In view of this subject generally, the Senate was aware that the finances of the government were in a very loose state; they were without legal regulation, of course without system, unless of a mere administrative character; they were subject to the general and unregulated discretion of the executive department of the government. The discretion of the Secretary was the only safeguard, not only as to security of the public funds, but in regard to the disposition and use of them; and this discretion seems to have been exercised not in regard to their safety, but in reference to other and remote considerations affecting the state of the money market and even the trade of the country. We seem to be again approaching a period, once found so perplexing, of a surplus revenue. There is already a considerable surplus—one of about nine millions; and it seems that the secretary is using these funds to influence and control the state of the money market, and the trade of the country, by making such distribution of the public revenues as he thinks will affect these interests. If large sums of the public moneys are suddenly removed from one point to another (temporarily at least) occasion an increased demand for money at a higher rate of interest at the points from which the public funds are withdrawn, and make money plenty and easily obtained at the points to which they were removed; and in this way the trade at one place may be depressed, and at another receive an undue and factitious stimulus. This is certainly the exercise of a high power on the part of your executive officers.

The time was, Mr. President, and that not remote, when this unlimited and unregulated discretion in regard to the finances was regarded as not only unsafe in respect to the public funds, but as a direct and dangerous invasion of the great principles of public liberty. It was solemnly declared within these walls, that such executive discretion over the public revenues was a union of the purse and the sword, which was denounced as the very essence of tyranny and bad government. Whatever truth there may have been in these extreme opinions, all will probably admit that there is a propriety, if not urgent necessity, for some legal regulations to restrain and direct the executive officers in the management of the finances. They have not certainly always been left in this loose condition. We have had laws for their regulation; laws which many believed founded in wisdom, and well calculated to throw around your public funds every necessary safeguard. These laws have been repealed, without substituting others in their place. It was not his purpose to arraign the motives or policy of those who had participated in the action which he referred. They may have had good reasons for repealing the laws on this subject, and again throwing the treasury upon the unrestrained discretion of the secretary, notwithstanding, at a subsequent period, they deemed this state of things so unsafe and alarming. Sometimes it is said that circumstances alter cases; and what may be wrong at one time may be right at another. But I should think it right at least to call the attention of the Senate to the existing state of things. Your treasury is now without legal regulation, and has been for nearly four years. It was not the occasion to inquire into the causes which had produced or continued this state of things; much less to decide the question who was responsible for the neglect of Congress for so long a period to legislate on this important subject. It was sufficient for his present purpose to refer to the fact that they had not done it; but in the absence of laws to regulate and control your financial concerns, it became the more imperious duty of Congress to ascertain fully how your finances have been conducted; how the executive discretion has been exercised, as well as to make itself acquainted with the present condition of the public funds.—When we have this information, we can better decide what further legislation is required at our hands, either for the safety of the public deposites, or the general management of the financial concerns of the government.

After a few remarks from Mr. Evans, the resolution was adopted.

A RARE FREAK OF FORTUNE.—A poor but sober and industrious shoemaker, of the name of Hoover, residing at Pohl Carbon, Schuylkill county, received information lately, that a relative of his wife, who lately died in Germany, had bequeathed to her father, of the name of Shaffer, who formerly lived at Orwigsburg, and was also in indigent circumstances, money and property to the amount of *one million and a half of dollars!* Mr. Shaffer has been dead for some time, and Mrs. Hoover, his daughter, being the only child, Mr. Hoover thus falls heir to this immense fortune.—*Pennsylvanian.*

FRANCE.—The real property of France is valued at eight thousand millions of dollars, and the income from it three hundred millions of dollars.

THE NEWS.

Norwich, Conn, Jan. 9, 1845.

Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic Electors of Connecticut, are hereby notified that a STATE CONVENTION will be held in the city of Hartford, on Wednesday, the 5th day of February, 1845, at 10 o'clock, A.M. for the nomination of Candidates for GOVERNOR, LIEUT. GOVERNOR, SECRETARY, TREASURER, CONTROLLER—to be supported by the Democracy of Connecticut, at the approaching State Election, and for the transaction of any other business proper to be done at said Convention.

The Democrats of the several Towns are therefore requested FORTHWITH, to convene and appoint Delegates to said Convention, equal to double the number of their Representatives to the General Assembly.

The Committee would say in relation to the time for holding the Convention, they have been governed entirely by the evident, as well as expressed desire of their Democratic friends, throughout the greater part of the State, and it is to be hoped, that there will be such prompt and efficient responses to the call, as shall ensure a full Delegation from every Town in the State.

EDWIN STEARNS,
HENRY D. SMITH, } *Democratic State*
LINUS COE, } *Central*
MINOT A. OTSORN, } *Committee.*
ISAAC N. PRIOR,

Dec. 31, 1844.

8th OF JANUARY.

The Supper at the Franklin House.

Don't forget the entertainment at the Franklin House on Wednesday evening. The most ample preparations, we understand, have been made for the occasion, and it remains with our citizens, without distinction of party, to say whether they will assemble to celebrate with appropriate festivities a day so glorious in the annals of our country's history as the 8th of January. We anticipate a brilliant and joyful gathering, and for the sake of the gentlemanly conductor of the Franklin, we trust it will prove a profitable one.

New Year's Day.

The first day of the new year partook more of the characteristics of genial Spring, than of hoary-headed Winter; indeed a more pleasant, balmy atmosphere is seldom experienced in the "merrie month of May." This fact afforded an unusually favorable opportunity for the interchange of those friendly visits and mutual kindly greetings, which usually take place on this interesting day. Numerous were the calls made and reciprocated, by old and young, and gaily passed the fleeting hours of this bright and auspicious New Year's. We say, by *old*—because, while the young are constantly intermingling in the social walks of life, it is but seldom that those who are bowed down by the weight of years, and over whose heads have passed the frosts of many, many winters, are aroused from their quiet inactivity, and induced to go abroad for the simple purpose of "visiting." Octogenarian enterprise of this sort is necessarily very limited, and thanks to the cheerful, happy custom, which has a tendency to revive it even once in the year. We were called upon, among others, by an aged friend, who informed us that this was the *fortieth* time he had thus religiously observed the recurrence of the New Year. We mentally pray that he may be permitted to witness and partake of the pleasures of many more such occasions.

Having fortunately had it in our power to "go the rounds" to a considerable extent, we can testify to the hearty greetings and warm interchange of friendly feeling, which characterized the day. Never were the ladies more charming or affable. A larger number of our citizens too, we think were out, than has marked any previous year, and the sentiment seemed to be universal, that all persons of all classes would be induced for one day in a year, at least, to forego their occupations and pay to their neighbors, friends and fellow-citizens, indiscriminately, informal visits, cheerful and mutual congratulation. The custom, indeed, seems to be growing more and more into favor, and we hail it as an omen of the return of that neighborly kindness and regard for each other as fellow-citizens, which for some years past at least, seems to have fallen into partial neglect.

President Tyler.

The time is now near at hand when the present national executive will resign the reins of government. No man among our past Presidents has been called to fill so embarrassing a position, or if he had, could have discharged its high duties better, or have shown himself more competent to the emergency in which he was placed. Occupying the chair of state at a period when the great men of the land had partaken, to some degree, of the corruptions which had crept over the whole face of society, he has stood out, unbending in his integrity, and dared to resist the tide of iniquity which was foaming and swelling all around him. It has been his ambition to act with fidelity to the country, whatever might be the sacrifice to himself—to preserve the constitution unimpaired, though he might be basely vilified for his effort to do it. Venal politicians sought to entice him from his own convictions of right, but he heeded them not. The selfish and unprincipled beset him with threats and persuasions, but neither had any effect upon the man who sought only to know his duty and to do it. The country was saved in a perilous hour by the energy and truthfulness of John Tyler; and shall true hearted freemen forget him, the man to whom they owe so much? Forbid it, Heaven!

No President, since the days of Washington, has acted with so little reference to the views of interested politicians as Mr. Tyler. He has occupied a position far above the mere partisan, and all efforts to bind him with the shackles of either political party have proved abortive. Determined to do right, and to tread with an undeviating step in the path of patriotism—despising from his very soul the intrigues of corrupt men,—he has dared to carry out his own purposes, and to resist to the teeth the reckless and restless spirits who attempted to oppose him. The result has been an administration singularly prosperous and successful. Placed at the head of a government reduced to bankruptcy and without credit, he has restored that government to a solvent condition, and given stability and strength to its credit. The peculations that had become so common among officers of government, have been unknown under his administration. In short, every branch of the government has prospered under the skill and efficiency with which its affairs have been managed during the presidency of Mr. Tyler.

It is now a fit time for Mr. Tyler to receive justice at the hands of his countrymen. In the success of his administration lies the clearest proof that his election was ordered by an overruling Providence. Let the country be grateful to the gracious Being who has watched over us for good. Let, too, the name of Mr. Tyler be remembered as a willing instrument in the hands of Heaven to serve his countrymen. Future generations, if not the present, will remember John Tyler as one of the ablest statesmen and purest patriots that the country has afforded.

BISHOPS.—There are now twenty-eight Bishops (including one bishop elect) in connexion with the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States.

Democratic Meeting.

At a meeting of the Democrats of the Town of Norwich, held in pursuance of notice, at the Town Hall, on Monday evening last, EPAPHRAS POMEROY, Esq. was called to the Chair, and JOHN W. STEDMAN, Esq. was appointed Secretary.

On motion, the meeting proceeded to the choice of Delegates to attend the State Convention, to be holden in Hartford in February next; also Delegates to the Congressional, Senatorial and Sheriff Conventions. The following are the Delegates chosen.

State Convention.

WM. F. EATON, WM. FAULKNER,
JOHN T. WAIT, AMAL B. SHERMAN.

Substitutes.—Enoch C. Chapman, John H. Townsend, Stephen Tracy, Martin Kinney.

Congressional Convention.

LEWIS HYDE, GEO. SHERMAN,
WM. TRENCH, WM. M. CONVERSE

Substitutes.—Joseph Powers, Nathan Champlain, Henry A. Bingham, James G. Rogers.

Senatorial Convention.

JACOB W. KINNEY, WM L'HOMMEDIEU,
OLIVER COATS, EPAPHRAS PORTER.

Substitutes.—Joseph Powers, Nathan Champlin, Henry A Bingham, Jas G Rogers.

Convention to nominate Sheriff.

RUFUS L. FANNING, PALMER NEWTON,
FREEMAN C. CHAPMAN, EDWARD A. STERRY.

Substitutes.—Caleb Miller, Samuel Rogers, D. P. Coon, Wm. Phillips.

The Meeting then proceeded to organize a Democratic Association for 1845, and selected the following gentlemen as its officers.

President—John De Witt.

Vice Presidents—Dr. —— Robinson, Samuel N. Johnson.

Secretary—William Faulkner.

Treasurer—John W. Stedman.

The following persons were chosen an Executive Committee for the coming year.

Executive Committee—R. W. Mathewson, Wm. M. Converse, Henry B. Tracy.

Voted that the doings of this Meeting be published in the two democratic papers published in this city.

The Meeting having completed its business then adjourned.

Police doings—Flogging the Watch.

Several interesting and "nice young men" were brought before Messrs. *Thomas Robinson* and *David Young*, Justices of the peace, on Wednesday last, charged with having committed an assault on one of the watchmen, and with riotous conduct generally, the night previous. From the evidence, it appeared that these gentry had been attending the Methodist Watch-meeting at the Falls; having very devoutly "prayed the old year out and the new year in," at about 1 o'clock they took up their line of march for the Landing, and passing the Merchants' Hotel, and observing a light in the bar-room, which is always kept open for the accommodation of travellers, they entered and called for liquor. Their noise attracted the attention of Mr. Park Woodward, one of the city watch, who says he heard them as far off as Franklin Square. After regaling themselves, this highly spiritual party emerged from the bar-room, and, discovering Mr. Woodward near by, and apparently watching their movements, commenced abusing him—at one time forming a circle around him, uttering loud threats, and refusing to allow him egress. One of the number even ventured to puff tobacco smoke in the face of the watchman—as not, we know, highly "offensive to some folks." It unfortunately proved to be so to Mr. Woodward, who took occasion to direct his arm towards the countenance of the singular two-legged locomotive, for the double purpose of checking a habit so pernicious, as that of smoking and of removing so ill-bred a personage out of the way. This furnished a pretext for a general onslaught of the entire gang—an opportunity, it would seem, they had been premeditating, for the purpose of avenging the interference of this same watchman while on duty some evenings previous. From all accounts our watchman got pretty roughly handled—having been forcibly dragged once or twice across the road, and kicked and knocked about in a very general and promiscuous-like manner. The disturbance awoke the boarders in the Hotel, and all the neighboring residents, and every window in the vicinity was thrown up to see what so unusual a fracas meant. The arrival of Sheriff Prentice, however, seemed to have a very soothing effect upon the troubled elements; and the gang of rowdies quickly dispersed for home.

This state of facts having been substantiated, and the prisoners offering no valid excuse for their conduct, the Court decided that however exemplary attending Watch-*meetings* might be, *flogging* the Watch was quite a different affair—in short a violation of law. They then proceeded to sentence the prisoners as follows:

Henry Comstock,—somewhat of an "old head," and principal ring-leader of the gang—bound over to the next term of the County Court—$150 bonds.

Henry Holt,—another promising genius, and probably "first rate" of the crew shipped for that occasion—fined $7 and costs, with 20 days imprisonment; appealed to the County Court $100 bonds.

Charles Tourtelott,—fined $5 and costs.

Edwin Swan,—(the watchman's testimony bore very lightly upon this youth—supposed to have been drawn in by older and more vicious companions) fined $2 and costs.

There were several others, who participated less actively in the scrape, whose names, we understand, are known, and whose immunity from trial will depend alone on their future good conduct.

Before Justices *Robinson*, *Fanning* and *Young*, was tried the same day also, one *James Baker*, for disorderly behavior on the night of the 28th ult. It appears that Baker, being the worse for liquor, got into a dispute with one of the watchmen, on the wharf-Bridge, at a very late hour of the night in question. The dispute finally led to blows, and the watchman narrowly escaped, being made acquainted with the force of a four foot stick of wood, hurled with the best intentions in the world, at his head. The Court, to the great surprise of Mr. Baker,—who by the way managed his own case and seemed to be very indignant that "one man should make all the laws," &c, &c.,—ordered him to be fined $1 and costs, and imprisoned 30 days on the hill.

☞ Le Ray Sunderland, the prince of Animal Magnetipers in America, is now lecturing and making experiments in Providence. Mr. S. is said to be a keen one on Mesmerism. We should like to see him this way.

☞ It is stated, that with the aid of Morse's Telegraph, Mr. Colt, the inventor of the Submarine Battery, can blow up a ship at the distance of *forty miles*.

☞ The whole term of Mr. Torrey's confinement, by the sentence, is *seven years* and three months.

☞ A friend at Buffalo, N. Y. will please accept our thanks for the very handsome Christmas and New Year's Gift which he has so generously presented to a member of our family. It's safe to hand.

☞ The Board of Relief meet again, and for the last time, on Wednesday next, the 15th. Applications for abatements must be made on or before that day.

New Mail Arrangements.

We learn from the Postmaster of this city, that the Post Office Department have made provisions for transmitting the mail to and from New York by the Long Island route. This gives us two southern mails, Wednesday and Fridays, and one every other day. This is only another instance of the persevering and energetic efforts of Mr. Wickliffe to accommodate the public by the speedy and frequent transmission of mailable matter.

'APPEARANCES ARE DECEITFUL'—Under this caption somebody discourses thus: 'It is no sign because a man eats bull-frogs, that he can jump a ten rail fence, nor because he dines on snails occasionally, that he should travel slow.'

CONDEMNED TO DEATH.—The N. Y. True Sun states that the following are the names of persons now under sentence of death in New England and New York:—'John Gordon in Rhode Island, Feb. 14th; Eugene Clifford in Vermont; Thorn in Me.; William Hiller, Sandlake, N. Y., Jan 29th; and Bolts, the pirate, in New York, next July. Thomas Barratt was to have been executed at Worcester, Mass., Jan. 8th, 1845.

Our Representatives Messrs. Collin, S. J. Douglass, and Robert Smith, of the House of Representatives, for various important public documents received from time to time.

The New-London Advocate appropriates entirely to itself some observations which we made week before last upon the moral bearing and tendency of Coonery. We assure the editor we did not design our remarks for him at all. He is too innocent and inoffensive to come under the ban of our displeasure.—Other coons may be dishonest, immoral, criminal, impudent, and the like; but the Advocate man never. O no; it is altogether impossible that so verdant a youth can be initiated into the mysteries of coonery, or do or think any thing wrong. If his leaders should carry him into the midst of the dark councils of coonery, and he should see all the rascally manœuvres of the party, he could never comprehend enough to become a guilty man himself.

By the by, is not the editor of the Advocate the chap who used to harra for democracy in the Aurora office two years ago? If he be the same chap, what has happened to change his politics since then? Did the coons of New-London offer him "thirty pieces of silver" to come and print their Advocate?

THE WEATHER.—Thus far we can scarcely be said to have experienced much if any real winter weather. For several days last week the air was mild and balmy as in the month of May, and at no time within the past fortnight has it continued freezing weather for twenty-four hours together. Our winters have certainly altered amazingly from those of "olden time," when twelve feet snow-banks and streams frozen during four or five months in the year were all the fashion. We doubt whether this unseasonable mildness is conducive to health; however, there is time enough yet, and ten chances to one, we shall be repaid before the season is gone.

WILL SE AT SOMETHING.—The editor of the Princeton (Ky.) Examiner makes the following rather singular announcement in his last paper. This is an odd world, it is:—"The immortal Clay being defeated for the Presidency, we know nothing which would be more conducive to the happiness of the community than for the people generally to turn their attention to matrimonial pursuits, and for which purpose we propose having a lecture on that occasion at the Seminary, Tuesday night the 10th inst. at the ringing of the bell. The citizens generally are invited to attend, and especially the ladies.

NO MAYOR IN BOSTON YET!—The Bostonians made a third trial to elect a Mayor and five Aldermen on the 30th. Result; no choice of either. For Mayor the vote stood, Greene (Dem.) 2118; Wetmore, (Whig,) 3445; Davis, (Native,) 4009, Scattering, 124.

Democratic gain since last trial, 136; Whig loss, 319; Native gain 102. Democratic nett gain in the last two trials 1425.

BOTHERING A BARRISTER.—A gentleman in Chambers, on receiving a bill of charges from his woman of all work, was puzzled by an item of eighteen pence for "skewering the stairs." The woman having been called in and cross-examined, the operation turned out to be—scouring the stairs!

☞ If Sikes is desirous of knowing how we have succeeded in gaining the respect of our fellow men, we can tell him it is because our character is respectable, never having broken our vows made before God and men, nor been posted before the public as a notorious liar and scoundrel. It is characteristic of these latter personages to be always envying the success of their betters.

OH, SIMPLICITY!—The editor of a newspaper in Illinois, in making his bow to the public, says:—"With fearless steps we'll tread the billows beneath the sky of wrath, our halyard tipped with lightning, carrying with us a tongue of thunder, and none shall conquer till the last armed man has deserted, or fallen in the conflict." There'll soon be bloody work in them diggins, we should reckon. Shade of Hancock!!

RAGING.—The small pox has been raging extensively in Claiborne county, Miss.

HEALTH OF GEN. JACKSON.—We regret to learn that the health of General Jackson is so feeble that he cannot walk, and is sinking so rapidly that fears are entertained of his immediate dissolution.

Major Noah's machine for paying people's debts; He says 'it squares accounts and strikes a balance in an instant.' The only description he gives of it is, that it resembles a horse pistol.

ENTERPRISE AMONG FACTORY GIRLS.—It is reported that the factory girls of Lowell are about to start a mill on their own hook. Success to them. May their mill flourish, they become rich, and take to themselves *partners* and enjoy their riches forever.

☞ The complaint is made by some of Mr. Clay's friends, that he is taxed for the postage of a great number of letters that are of the most insulting character. Such conduct is the quintessence of meanness.

☞ Col. Polk has arrived in Washington—not Col. *James K. Polk*, but Col. *William* Polk, his brother. The latter announces that his brother will reach the Capitol about the 10th of February.

☞ The democrats of South Woodstock celebrate the 8th with a "Polk and Dallas Ball" (to be given at the Inn of Mr. W. Chamberlain.

EPISCOPAL MISSIONS.—The aggregate of contributions to the support of missions, by the Episcopal church of this country, during the last three years, was $100,000 or $20,000 more than during the three preceding years.

THANKSGIVING.—Governor Aiken of South Carolina has appointed Thursday, 9th of January, to be observed throughout the State as a day of thanksgiving, humiliation and prayer.

JURY.—Imprisonment for debt, unaccompanied by fraud, or for militia fine in time of peace is prohibited in the constitution recently framed for Iowa.

The present Pope of Rome has reached his 70th year and has occupied the See for fourteen years.

The Anti-Rent difficulties in New York.

The anti-rent movement in New York is assuming a formidable character, and has been tolled with by the authorities too long. There are in the State of New York, and chiefly in the counties of Columbia, Rensselaer, Albany, Delaware and Otsego, large tracts of land which originally belonged to the Livingstons and Van Rensselaers. These lands were leased by the early proprietors on long leases of nine hundred and ninty-nine years, to tenants, at very low rates, generally, to be paid in the produce of the farms. These farms have come to be valuable, but the occupants do not own the fee, and are compelled to pay a rent for occupancy, commencing in many and perhaps most cases, to less than one per cent. on the value of these leases, thus is a claim that the tenant shall not sell or transfer the lease, but must at any time surrender up the same to the proprietor. But in surrendering, the tenant loses the improvements he has made. If he has a farm worth five thousand dollars, and payeas annual rent of fifty bushels of wheat, he is unwilling to give up his farm, at the same time he is unwilling to pay the stipulated rent. The late Stephen Van Rensselaer, the largest proprietor, for many years did not collect all his rents. After his decease, his children collected them, which led to difficulty among the tenants. They began to assemble and refuse obedience to the laws several years since. Not having been treated with that promptness and energy that the case demanded, the resistance became more general, and has extended over the manors. At the present time there is an organized band, who call themselves Indians, that refuse to pay rent, and threaten and illtreat all who are disposed to fulfill their contracts. The anti-rents claim to hold the balance of political power in several of the counties, and at the late election, the whigs, in order to get their votes, formed coalitions with and nominated some of these men to the legislature. In the county of Rensselaer, where the whigs made such great gains as to defeat the present democratic members of Congress, and the whole democratic ticket, the whig ticket contained an anti-rent man, associated because he was openly a violater of law, and contracts, and justice, and was elected. This anti-rent movement has resulted in several murders, and general disorganization in large sections of country.—*Hartford Times.*

ANOTHER BET.—The following genuine correspondence is placed in our hands, says a late number of the N. Y. True Sun, and as 'a bet is in the case,' we think it best to give it place.

DANBY, Dec. 11, 1844.

J. A. POLLEY, Esq.,

Dear Sir.—You undoubtedly remember some time in August last, when on your way to Brattleboro' Vt., of travelling with a lady who expressed herself as strongly in favor of the election of James K. Polk, as President; and was, moreover, confident that he, by the suffrages of the people of this nation, would on the 4th of March next be called to the discharge of the duties of that high office. You also, no doubt, remember that a wager was then laid between yourself and this lady (myself,) on the result of the Presidential election, and to the following effect; 'Should Clay be elected I was to forward to you, in New York city, 12 lbs. of fat, fresh butter, per express; should Polk be elected you was to forward me per express, five cans of oysters.' The result is now known—Polk is elected, Clay is bound for the head waters of Salt River; you hence lost the oysters, and I am the winner.

Now, sir, relying as I would upon each other's honor in this matter, allow me to say that I shall expect to receive from you, by the 25th of this month, the five cans of oysters; as from the opinion formed of you by me, I am confident you will not hesitate to pay a wager so fairly laid and so clearly won. Please send the oysters to R. S. Stevens, Athens, who will receive and forward them to me.

Very respectfully yours, &c Polk.

MARY WARD.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19th, 1844.

MADAM: I am favored with your letter, dated Burlington, Dec. 11th, in which you refer to a bet made between us last August, while travelling together in the stage to Brattleboro. I confess the affair had nearly slipped from my memory, until the receipt of your favor. But will remember I only heard your voice, for it was dark when we met and when we parted. Had I had the pleasure of your personal acquaintance, I could not certainly have been so forgetful. But I remember distinctly your discussion of the political topics of the day surprised me by its tone of confidence. That you found yourself to be correctin your calculations is very apparent, and though I should have been more happy to have won the twelve pounds of fine, fresh butter'—all the sweeter from your having had a hand in it—I now most cheerfully comply with your reasonable request, and transmit this day to your order, per Express five cans of fine fresh oysters.'

'May good digestion wait on appetite—and health on both.'

Yours, &c. Clay.

J. A. POLLEY.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.—MONDAY, Dec. 30.

Among the memorials presented in the Senate this morning.

Mr. Sturgeon, presented one from the west part of Pennsylvania, asking that the Pension laws may be extended so as to embrace the soldiers who fought under General's Harmer, St. Clair, and Wayne.

Mr. Buchanan presented a memorial from Penn, which embraces the subject of the Tariff, Texas, and the naturalization Laws; the Tariff of 1842 be upheld, Texas to be annexed and the Naturalization laws to remain intact.

Messrs. Sturgeon and Fairfield presented remonstrances against the annexation of Texas.

At this stage in the proceedings Mr. Sevier, of Arkansas, rose and addressed the Chair with evident feelings as follows:—

After stating that he had been kept from his seat by unavoidable circumstances, until quite recently, he could not but regret that one duty he had to perform was of a character alike painful to himself, and those about him. He meant the announcement of the decease of the late colleague Mr. Fulton who died last August at his residence in Little Rock. He paid a high tribute to his memory, and then moved the customary resolutions, which were adopted. The Senate then adjd.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. C. J Ingersoll offered a resolution, directing the Clerk to the House to procure for the use of the members as soon as may be, a map of the U. S. of certain specified dimensions, containing an accurate outline of the territories of the United States, and of the possessions of England Mexico, and other nations contiguous to the U. States.

The House then took up a resolution in relation to Pensions to widows, &c.

A bill from the Senate authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to make an accommodation with the sureties of Saml. Swartwout, of New York, postponed till Monday next.

Mr. Ingersoll's relative to a map of the U. States, was then adopted.

During the foregoing proceedings, the Clerk to the Senate delivered certain resolutions adopted by that body on the occasion of the announcement of the decease of Senator Fulton of Arkansas; whereupon Mr. Cross of Ark., rose and pronounced a eulogic eulogy on the deceased, and concluded by offering the customary resolutions of condolence. They were adopted and the House adjourned.

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) MUTILATED

PROPOSALS for carrying the mails of the United States, from 1st July, 1845, to the 30th June, 1849, inclusive, in CONNECTICUT, will be received at the Contract Office of the Post Office Department, in the City of Washington, until 9 A. M. of the 25th day of April, 1845, (to be decided by the 10th day of May,) on the routes, and in the manner and time herein specified, viz:

654 From Hartford, Hartford county, by Wethersfield, Rocky Hill, Upper Middletown, Middletown, Durham, Northford and Fair Haven to New Haven, 41 miles, and back six times a week in two horse coaches.

Leave Hartford daily except Sunday at 3 a m, arrive at New Haven same day by 6 p m

Leave New Haven daily except Sunday at 8 a m, arrive at Hartford same day by 3 p m

Proposals to carry on horse, and to run three times a week are invited

655 From Hartford by East Hartford, Glastenbury, Marlboro', Colchester, Salem and Chesterfield to New London, 44 miles, and back three times a week in four horse coaches, with a tri-weekly branch from Colchester by Bozrahville, Bozrah and Norwichtown to Norwich, 16 miles and back, to be run in due connection; also with another tri-weekly branch from Glastenbury to South Glastenbury, 3 miles and back, to be run in due connection.

Leave Hartford every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a m, arrive at Colchester same days by 1 p m

Leave Colchester same days at 1 1-4 p m, arrive at New London same days by 6 p m

Leave New London every Tuesday Thursday and Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Colchester same days by 10 1-2 a m

Leave Colchester same days by 10 3-4 a m, arrive at Hartford same days by 4 p m

Proposals to run in two horse coaches are invited; also separate proposals for the branches

Proposals to extend the South Glastenbury branch to Portland will be considered

656 From Hartford by East Hartford, Manchester, Bolton, Andover, Colombia, Liberty Hill, Lebanon, Franklin and Norwichtown to Norwich, 41 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Hartford every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 a m, arrive at Norwich same days by 3 1-2 p m

Leave Norwich every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 1-2 a m, arrive at Hartford same days by 4 p m

657 From Hartford by East Hartford and Glastenbury to South Glastenbury, 9 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Hartford every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a m, arrive at South Glastenbury same days by 10 a m

Leave South Glastenbury every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1-2 p m, arrive at Hartford same days by 3 1-2 p m

Proposals to extend to Portland will be considered. See New London route

658 From Hartford by East Hartford, Manchester, Coventry, South Coventry, Willimantic, Windham, Howard Valley and Brooklyn to West Killingly, 47 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches, with three additional weekly trips between Brooklyn and West Killingly, to run in due connection with the railroad

Leave Hartford every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at West Killingly same days by 2 p m

Leave West Killingly every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 11 a m, arrive at Hartford same days by 7 1-2 p m

659 From Hartford by East Hartford, Manchester, Coventry, Mansfield, Ashford, Abington and Pomfret Landing to Killingly, 44 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Hartford every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Killingly same days by 7 1-2 p m

Leave Killingly every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 a m, arrive at Hartford same days by 7 1-2 p m

660 From Hartford by East Hartford, Rockland Centre, Oakland, Rockville, Tolland, Ellington, Square Pond and West Stafford, 35 miles, and back three times a week

Leave Hartford every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 a m, arrive at Stafford same days by 3 1-2 p m

Leave Stafford every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 a m, arrive at Hartford same days by 3-5 p m

Proposals for three additional weekly trips will be considered

Proposals to convey a Sunday mail once a week from Hartford to Worcester, 65 miles, in two or four horse wagons, according to the weight of the mails, in 11 or 12 hours to the trip, are invited

661 From Hartford, by East Hartford, East Windsor, Scantic Village, Broad Brook, Schieo, Somers and North Somers to Willbraham, Mass., 32 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Hartford every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 a m, arrive at Willbraham same days by 5 p m

Leave Willbraham every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 a m, arrive at Hartford same days by 2 p m

Proposals to end this route at Somers, 16 miles less distance are invited

662 From Hartford by Bloomfield, Tariffville, Granby and Southwick, Mass., to Westfield, 28 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Hartford every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 a m, arrive at Westfield same days by 4 p m

Leave Westfield every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 12 m, arrive at Hartford same days by 6 p m

Proposals to carry on horse are invited

663 From Hartford, by Pequonnuck, East Granby, West Suffield and Feeding Hill, Mass., to Westfield, 32 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Hartford every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 a m, arrive at Westfield same days by 5 p m

Leave Westfield every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Hartford same days by 8 p m

Proposals to end this route at Springfield instead of Westfield will be considered; also to carry on horse

Proposals to commence this route at Windsor instead of Hartford, 6 miles less distance, will be considered

664 From Hartford to Bloomfield, Simsbury, West Granby and Hartland to West Granville, Mass. 30 miles, and back twice a week

Leave Hartford every Tuesday and Saturday at 10 a m, arrive at West Granville same days by 7 p m

Leave West Granville every Monday and Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Hartford same days by 5 p m

665 From Hartford by West Hartford, Avon, Canton, Collinsville, New Hartford, Winchester, Milbrook and Norfolk to Canaan, 43 miles and back six times a week in four horse coaches

Leave Hartford every day except Sunday at 6 1-2 a m, arrive at Canaan same day by 4 p m

Leave Canaan every day except Sunday at 9 a m, arrive at Hartford same day by 6 p m

Proposals to carry in two horse coaches are invited

666 From Hartford by West Hartford, Farmington, Bristol, Terryville, Plymouth, Plymouth Hollow and Northfield, to Litchfield, 32 miles, and back six times a week in two horse coaches, with a branch from Farmington by Unionville, Burlington and Harwinton to Winsted, 19 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Hartford every day except Sunday at 10 a m, arrive at Litchfield same day by 4 p m

Leave Litchfield every day except Sunday at 6 a m, arrive at Hartford same day by 12 m

Leave Farmington every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 10 m, arrive at Winsted same days by 5 p m

Leave Winsted every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Farmington same days by 10 a m in time to connect with main route

664 From Collinsville, Hartford county, by New Hartford Centre and Torrington to Wolcottville, 11 miles, and back twice a week

Leave Collinsville every Monday and Friday at 12 m, arrive at Wolcottville same days by 3 p m

Leave Wolcottville every Monday and Friday at 7 a m, arrive at Collinsville same days by 11 a m

Proposals to carry in two horse coaches, and to commence service at Hartford, will be considered

665 From Tolland, Tolland county, by Moose Meadow, Westford, North Ashford and West Woodstock, to North Woodstock, 28 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Tolland every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 1 p m, arrive at North Woodstock same days by 7 p m

Leave North Woodstock every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 a m, arrive at Tolland same days by 10 a m

666 From Bolton Tolland county, by Gilead, Hebron and Hope Valley, to Colchester, 17 miles, and back three times a week

Leave Bolton every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 12 m, arrive at Colchester same days by 5 p m

Leave Colchester same days at 6 a m, arrive at Bolton same days by 11 a m

667 From North Woodstock, Windham county, by Woodstock and Pomfret, to Wilkinson, 11 miles and back, three times a week, with three additional trips between Pomfret and Wilkinson

Leave North Woodstock every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 8 a m, arrive at Wilkinson same days by 11 a m

Leave Wilkinson same day on arrival of cars,—say 1 p m,—arrive at North Woodstock same days by 4 p m

Leave Pomfret every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 1 1-4 p m, arrive at Wilkinson same days by 4 p m

Leave Wilkinson same days at 12 m, arrive at Pomfret same days by 1 p m

668 From Windham, Windham county, by North Windham, to Chaplin, 8 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Windham every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 11 a m, on arrival of Hartford mail, arrive at Chaplin same days by 1 p m

Leave Chaplin same days at 3 p m, arrive at Windham same days by 5 p m

669 From Central Village, Windham county, by Moosup, Plainfield, Canterbury, Westminster and Scotland, to Windham, 18 miles and back, three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Central Village every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 a m, or on arrival of mail from Norwich, arrive at Windham same days by 11 a m

Leave Windham every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 11 1-2 a m or on arrival of mail from Hartford, arrive at Central Village same days by 3 1-2 p m.

670 From Jewett's City, New London County, by Griswold, Voluntown and Pendleton Hill, to North Stonington, 21 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Jewett's City every Wednesday at 6 1-2 a m, arrive at North Stonington same day by 12 m

Leave North Stonington same day at 1 p m, arrive at Jewett's City same day by 7 p m

671 From Norwich, New London county, by Preston and North Stonington, to Westerly, R. I 18 miles and back, once a week

Leave Norwich every Wednesday at 8 a m, arrive at Westerly same day by 12 m

Leave Westerly every Wednesday at 1 p m, arrive at Norwich same day by 5 p m

672 From Norwich by Jewett's City, Plainfield, Central Village, West Killingly, Killingly, Wilkinson, Thompson, Fisherville, Webster, Mass. Oxford and Auburn, to Worcester, 59 miles and back, six times a week in rail road cars

Leave Norwich every day, except Sunday, at 1-2 p m, arrive at Worcester same day by 4 1-2 p m

Leave Worcester every day, except Sunday, at 8 1-2 a m, arrive at Norwich same day by 11 1-2 p m

Proposals to commence route at Allyn's Point will be considered. Also, to run this route in connection with a mail leaving New York in the evening, and returning to New York in the morning. Permission will be given to carry way mail by a separate train.

673 From Norwich, by Norwichtown, Franklin, Windham, Mansfield Centre, Mansfield, Tolland, Rockville, Ellington, Somers, North Somers, and East Long Meadow, Mass. to Springfield, 55 miles and back, three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Norwich every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 a m, arrive at Springfield same days by 6 p m.

Leave Springfield every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 8 a m, arrive at Norwich same days by 8 p m

Query—whether this route is necessary?

674 From Norwich, by Gardner's Lake, to North Lyme, 15 miles and back, once a week

Leave Norwich every Thursday at 3 p m, arrive at North Lyme same day by 8 p m

Leave North Lyme same day at 9 a m, arrive at Norwich same day by 2 p m

675 From Norwich, by Poquetanuck, Ledyard, Gales' Ferry and Uncasville, to Norwich, equal to 11 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Norwich every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 a m, arrive at Uncasville same days by 11 a m

Leave Uncasville same days by 12 m, arrive at Norwich same days by 3 p m

676 From New London, New London county, by Groton, Pequot, Noank, Groton Centre, Mystic, Portersville and Mystic Bridge, to Stonington, 18 miles and back, six times a week in two horse coaches; three times a week by Pequot and Noank, and three times a week by Groton Centre and Mystic

Leave New London every day, except Sunday, at 6 a m, arrive at Stonington same day by 10 1-2 a m

Leave Stonington every day, except Sunday, at 1 1-2 p m, arrive at New London same day by 6 p m

677 From Colchester, New London county, by West Chester and Modus, to East Haddam 15 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Colchester every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 10 1-2 a m, arrive at East Haddam same days by 3 p m

Leave East Haddam every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 3 1-2 p m, arrive at Colchester same days by 7 p m

678 From Middletown, Middlesex county, by Higganum, Haddam, East Haddam, Chester, Deep River, and Essex, to Saybrook, 29 miles and back, three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Middletown every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 12 m, arrive at Saybrook same days by 8 p m

Leave Saybrook every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 m, arrive at Middletown same days by 8 p m

679 From Middletown by Portland, Middle Haddam, East Hampton, Marlboro', Hebron, Colombia & Willimantic to Windham, 35 miles and back twice a week

Leave Middletown every Wednesday and Friday at 6 a m—arrive at Windham same days by 5 p m

Leave Windham every Tuesday and Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Middletown same days by 5 p m

680 From Middletown to Meriden 9 miles and back daily except Sunday

Leave Middletown every day, except Sunday, at 5 p m—arrive at Meriden same day by 7 p m

Leave Meriden every day, except Sunday, at 7 1-2 a m—arrive at Middletown same day by 9 1-2 a m

Proposals to run at hours making closer connections with the railroad will be considered

681 From East Haddam, Middlesex county by Hadlyme, North Lyme and Hamburgh, to Lyme 20 miles and back, twice a week

Leave East Haddam every Thursday and Saturday at 1 p m—arrive at Lyme same days by 7 p m

Leave Lyme every Thursday and Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at East Haddam same days by 12 m

682 From New Haven, New Haven county, by East Haven, Branford, Guilford, Madison, Clinton, Westbrook, Saybrook, Lyme, East Lyme, River Head and Waterford to New London, 53 miles and back, three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave New Haven every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 a m—arrive at New London same days by 7 p m

Leave New London every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 a m—arrive at New Haven same days by 7 p m

683 From New Haven, by Fairhaven, North Branford, North Guilford, North Madison, Killingworth and Westbrook to Deep River, 30 miles and back, once a week

Leave New Haven every Saturday at 9 a m, arrive at Deep River same days by 3 p m

Leave Deep River every Friday at 9 a m—arrive at New Haven same day by 6 p m

684 From New Haven, by Westville, Shelterville, Naugatuck, Waterbury and Watertown, to Litchfield, 29 miles and back three times a week in two horse coaches, with three additional weekly trips to Waterbury, to run in due connection

Leave New Haven every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 a m, arrive at Litchfield same days by 4 p m

Leave Litchfield every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 a m, arrive at New Haven same days by 6 p m

685 From New Haven, by North Haven, Wallingford, Meriden, Berlin, Kensington, New Britain, Hartford, Windsor, Windsor Locks, Warehouse Point, Thompsonville and Long Meadow Mass. to Springfield, 62 miles and back, six times a week in railroad cars

Leave New Haven every day, except Sunday, at 7 a m, arrive at Hartford same day by 9 1-2 a m, and at Springfield same day by 12 m

Leave Springfield every day, except Sunday, at 7 1-2 p m, arrive at Hartford same day by 9 p m, and at New Haven same day by 11 1-2 p m

Proposals for a Sunday trip to Hartford and back, once each week, by railroad, or in two or four horse wagons, are invited

686 From New Haven, by Derby, Humphreysville, Oxford, Southford, Southbury, Woodbury, Bethlehem and South Farms, to Litchfield, 42 miles and back, three times a week in two horse coaches with three additional weekly trips to Humphreysville, to run in due connection

Leave New Haven every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, on arrival of New York mail—say 7 a. m, —arrive at Litchfield same days by 4 p m

Leave Litchfield every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 a m, arrive at New Haven same days by 6 p m

687 From New Haven, by Milford, Stratford, Bridgeport, Fairfield, Southport, Westport, Norwalk, Darien, Stamford, Greenwich, Port Chester, Rye, Mamaroneck, New Rochelle, West Chester and Harlem, to New York, 78 miles and back, six times a week in two horse coaches

Leave New Haven every day, except Sunday, at 8 a m, arrive at New York same day by 12 p m

Leave New York every day, except Sunday, at 7 1-2 a m, arrive at New Haven same day by 10 1-2 p m

Proposals to carry a Sunday mail once a week on this route, in two or four horse wagons, as the weight of the mail shall require, in 13 hours to the trip, are invited

688 From New Haven, by Hamden, Cheshire, Southington and Plainville, to Farmington 36 miles and back, three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave New Haven every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 a m, arrive at Farmington same days by 11 1-2 a m

Leave Farmington every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 1 p m, arrive at New Haven same days by 7 p m

689 From Litchfield, Litchfield county, by Goshen and Cornwall to West Cornwall, 16 miles and back, three times a week in two horse coaches, with privilege to run one horse carriage in winter

Leave Litchfield every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6½ a m, arrive at West Cornwall same days by 10 a m, to connect with 702

Leave West Cornwall every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p m, arrive at Litchfield same days by 7½ p m

690 From Litchfield by Bantom Falls, Woodville, New Preston and Northville to New Milford, 20 miles and back, three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Litchfield every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 a m, arrive at New Milford same days by 8 a m

Leave New Milford every Monday, Wednesday and Friday on arrival of cars, say at 4 p m, arrive at Litchfield same days by 8 p m

691 From Litchfield to Wolcottville, 8 miles and back, six times a week

Leave Litchfield every day except Sunday on arrival of New York mail, say 6½ p m, arrive at Wolcottville same day by 9½ p m

Leave Wolcottville every day except Sunday on arrival of Hartford mail, say at 5 p m, arrive at Litchfield same day by 6½ p m

692 From New Hartford, Litchfield county, by Pleasant Valley, Hitchcockville and Colebrook River to New Boston, Mass. 17 miles and back, three times a week.

Leave New Hartford every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 12 m, arrive at New Boston same days by 11 a m

Leave New Boston every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 a m, arrive at New Hartford same days by 11 a m

Proposals to extend route to Lee, 20 miles further, also to run in two horse coaches, will be considered

693 From New Hartford by Barkhamsted to West Hartland, 12 miles and back, once a week

Leave New Hartford every Saturday at 12 m, after arrival of Hartford mail, arrive at West Hartland same day by 6 p m

Leave West Hartland every Saturday at 7 a m, arrive at New Hartford same day by 11 a m in time to connect with the mail for Hartford.

694 From Sharon, Litchfield county, by Furnace Village and Salisbury to Canaan, 14 miles and back, three times a week in two horse coaches.

Leave Sharon every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 a. m, arrive at Canaan same days by 8 a m

Leave Canaan every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 p m, arrive at Sharon same days by 8½ p m

Proposals to carry an additional tri-weekly mail from Furnace Village, or over the whole route, will be considered.

695 From New Milford, Litchfield county, by Bridgewater and Roxbury to Woodbury, 14 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave New Milford every Monday and Friday at 5 p m on arrival of Southern cars, arrive at Woodbury same days by 9 p m

Leave Woodbury every Monday and Friday at a m. arrive at New Milford same days by 3 p m

696 From Newtown, Fairfield county, by South Britain to Southbury, 10 1-2 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Newtown every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 1-2 p m, arrive at Southbury same days by 5 1-2 p m

Leave Southbury every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 1-2 a m—arrive at Newtown same days by 6 1-2 a m

697 From Newtown by Cobb Spring, Monroe and Huntington to Derby, 17 miles and back, twice a week

Leave Newtown every Tuesday and Friday at 10 a m and arrive at Derby same days by 3 p m

Leave Derby every Wednesday and Saturday at 10 a m—arrive at Newtown same days by 3 p m

698 From Danbury, Fairfield county, by Bethel to Hawleyville, 8 miles and back, six times a week

Leave Danbury every day except Sunday at 9 a m, arrive at Hawleyville same day by 11 a m

Leave Hawleyville every day except Sunday at 1 p m, arrive at Danbury same day by 3 p m

699 From Danbury by Ridgebury, Ridgefield, Lewisborough, N. Y, Vista, New Canaan, Ct. and North Stamford to Stamford, 35 miles and back, twice a week

Leave Danbury every Wednesday and Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Ridgefield same days by 3 p m

Leave Ridgefield every Tuesday and Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Stamford same days by 12 m

Leave Stamford same days by 2 p m, arrive at Ridgefield same days by 8 p m

Leave Ridgefield every Wednesday and Saturday at 4 a m, arrive at Danbury same days by 6 p m

Proposals to run the going trip through on one day and the return trip through on the next, will be considered

700 From Danbury by New Fairfield and Haviland Hollow, N. Y. to Patterson, 14 miles and back, once a week

Leave Danbury every Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Patterson same day by 11 a m

Leave Patterson same day by 12 m, arrive at Danbury same day by 4 p m

701 From Bethel, Fairfield county, by Redding, Redding Ridge and Weston to Bridgeport, 28 miles and back, twice a week

Leave Bethel every Monday and Friday at 12 m—arrive at Bridgeport same days by 6 p m

Leave Bridgeport every Tuesday and Thursday at 7 a m, arrive at Bethel same days by 12 m

Proposals to go and return on the same day will be considered

702 From Bridgeport, Fairfield county, by Coldspring, Newtown, Hawleyville, Brookfield, New Milford, Gaylord's Bridge, South Kent, Kent, Cornwall Bridge, West Cornwall, Falls Village, South Canaan, Canaan, Sheffield, Mass., Great Barrington and Van Deusenville to West Stockbridge, 96 miles and back six times a week in railroad cars

Leave Bridgeport every day except Sunday on the arrival of the boat from New York, say 12 m, arrive at West Stockbridge same day by 7 p m

Leave West Stockbridge every day except Sunday at 6 a m, and arrive at Bridgeport the same day by 1 p m

Proposals to extend through to the Albany railroad are invited

Proposals to carry the Albany, New York and through mails by a more expeditious line during suspension of navigation on the Hudson river, and through to and from the Albany and Springfield road in due connection are invited

703 From Bridgeport by Trumbull and Long Hill to Stepney, 12 miles and back twice a week

Leave Bridgeport every Tuesday and Saturday at 12 m, arrive at Stepney same days by 4 p m

Leave Stepney same days at 8 a m, arrive at Bridgeport same days by 10 a m

704 From Norwalk, Fairfield county, by Norfield to Redding Ridge, fifteen miles, and back, once a week

Leave Norwalk every Saturday at 12 m—arrive at Redding Ridge same day by 4 p m

Leave Redding Ridge same day by 6 a m—arrive at Norwalk same day by 11 a m

705 From Norwalk to New Canaan, 8 miles and back six times a week

Leave Norwalk every day except Sunday on arrival of New York land mail, say at 3 p m—arrive at New Canaan same day by 4 1-2 p m

Leave New Canaan every day except Sunday at 11 a m—arrive at Norwalk same day by 1-2 p m

706 From Greenwich, Fairfield county, by Round Hill to Stanwich, eight miles and back, twice a week

Leave Greenwich every Wednesday and Saturday at 4 p m, arrive at Stanwich the same days by 6 p m

Leave Stanwich same days at 1 p m—arrive at Greenwich same days by 3 p m

SPECIAL OFFERS.

Proposals are invited for supplying the following offices in Connecticut for the net proceeds of said offices respectively; limited in each case to a sum to be named in the proposals

Bethany from New Haven, 10 miles, and back once a week

Canton Center from Canton, 4 miles, and back three times a week

Chapinville from Salisbury, 8 1-2 miles, and back three times a week

Eastford from Ashford, 8 miles, and back three times a week

Ellsworth from Cornwall Bridge, 2 miles, and back twice a week

Enfield from Thompsonville, 2 miles, and back six times a week

Exeter from Hebron, 6 miles, and back once a week

Greenfield Hill from Southport, 3 miles, and back six times a week

Hampton from Howard Valley, 3 miles, and back six times a week

Kotch's Mill from Georgia Village, 3 miles and back three times a week

Leesville from Madison, 3 1-2 miles, and back twice a week

Lisbon from Norwich, 6 miles, and back three times a week

Mansfield Center, from Mansfield, 3 miles, and back three times a week

Middlebury from Naugatuck, 8 miles, and back twice a week

Millington from East Haddam, 7 miles, and back once a week

Milton from Litchfield, 4 1-2 miles, and back three times a week

New Boston from Fisherville, 2 miles, and back three times a week

Newington from Hartford, 6 miles and back three times a week

North Goshen from Goshen, 4 miles, and back three times a week

North Canton from Granby, 6 miles, and back once a week

North Granby, from Granby, 4 miles, and back twice a week

North Killingly from West Thompson, 9 1-2 miles, and back twice a week

Prospect from Straitsville, 3 miles, and back once a week

South Lyme from Lyme, 6 miles, and back twice a week

South Norwalk from Norwalk 1 1-2 miles, and back three times a week

Suffield from Windsor Locks, 4 miles, and back three times a week

Union from Stafford Springs 7 miles, and back twice a week

Warren from Cornwall Bridge, 8 miles, and back three times a week

Washington from New Milford, 7 miles, and back three times a week

Winchester Center from Winchester, 6 miles, and back three times a week

Willington from Mansfield, 4 miles, and back three times a week

Wilton from Norwalk, 7 miles and back three times a week

Woolcot from Waterbury, 6 miles, and back once a week

Zoar's Bridge from Derby, 6 miles, and back once a week

NOTES

1. Seven minutes are allowed for opening and closing the mails at all offices, where no particular time is specified; but on railroad and steamboat routes, there is to be no more delay than is necessary to deliver and receive the baggage.

2. The mail is to be conveyed in preference to passengers, and to their entire exclusion, if its weight and bulk require it.

3. A preference is to be given to passengers brought in the connecting mail lines over those travelling in any other.

4. Post Office blanks, mail bags, and the special agents of the Department, on the exhibition of their credentials, are to be conveyed without further charge on mail lines consisting of such conveyances.

5. Mail agents are to be conveyed without charge on the principal railroad and steamboat lines, where the size of the mails and number of the offices will require their employment by the Department; and in that case, a separate apartment for the assorting and safe-keeping of the mail is to be provided by the contractor, under the direction of the Department.

6. In all cases, there is to be a forfeiture of the pay of the trip, when the trip is not run; or forfeiture of at least one-fourth part of it, when the running or arrival is so far behind time as to lose the connection with a pending mail; and a forfeiture of the due proportion of it, when a grade of service is rendered inferior to that in the contract. These forfeitures may be increased into penalties of higher amount, according to the nature or frequency of the failure and the importance of the mail.

7. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be satisfactorily explained in due time, for failing to take from, or deliver at a post office, the mail or any part of it; for suffering to be wet, injured, lost, or destroyed, for conveying it in a place or manner that exposes it to depredation, loss, or injury; for refusing after demand to convey a mail by any coach, railroad car, or steamboat, which the contractor regularly runs on the route, beyond the specified number of trips in the contract; and for not arriving at the time set. And for setting up or running an express to transmit commercial intelligence in advance of the mail, a penalty will be exacted equal to a quarter's pay.

8. The Postmaster General may annul the contract for repeated failures; for violating the Post Office laws; for disobeying the instructions of the Department: for refusing to discharge a carrier when required by the Department; for assigning the contract without the consent of Postmaster General, or for setting up or running an express as aforesaid.

9. The Postmaster General may alter the contract and alter the schedule, he allowing a pro rata increase of compensation, within the restrictions imposed by law, for the additional service required, or for the increased speed, if the employment of additional stock or carriers is rendered necessary, but the contractor may, in such cases, relinquish the contract, on timely notice, if he prefers it to the change. The Postmaster General also may discontinue or curtail the service, he allowing one month's extra pay on the amount dispensed with.

10. The payments will be made through drafts on post offices or otherwise, after the expiration of each quarter, say in February, May, August, and November.

11. *The distances are given according to the best information, but no increased pay will be allowed should they prove to be greater than is determined, if the places are correctly named.*

12. The Postmaster General is prohibited by law from knowingly making a contract for the transportation of the mail with any person, who shall have entered into any combination, or proposed to enter into any combination, to prevent the making of any bid for a mail contract by any other person or persons, or who shall have undertaken any agreement, or shall have given or performed, or promised to give or perform any consideration to induce any other person not to bid for a mail contract. Particular attention is called to the 264th section of the act of 1836, prohibiting combinations to prevent bidding.

13. On coach routes where the present contractor shall be superseded by an underbidder, who may not have the stage property requisite for the performance of the contract, he shall purchase from the present contractor such of his coaches, horses, and harness belonging to the route as shall be needed, and may be suitable for the service, at a fair valuation; and make payment therefor by reasonable instalments, as his pay becomes due, unless the present contractor shall continue to run stages on the route. Should they not agree as to the suitableness of the property, the terms, or the security, each may choose a person who may appoint a third, and their decision shall be final; or the Postmaster General will name the umpire. Should the underbidder fail to comply, his bid will be offered to the contractor; but should he decline it, the proposals of the underbidder will be accepted unconditionally. The underbidder should give early notice of his intention to take or not to take the stock, and if the latter, of his reasons; and the present contractor is to determine, on the first application, whether he will sell it or not.

14. A bid received after time, be it, the 15th April next at 9 a m, or without the guarantee required by law; or that combines several routes in one sum of compensation, cannot be considered in competition with a regular proposal, nor adjudged to be extravagant.

15. A bidder may offer on coach, railroad, or steamboat routes, where the transportation is difficult or impracticable at certain seasons, to substitute horse or wagon conveyance, or to intermit service a specified number of days, weeks, or months.—He may propose to omit an office that is inaccessible or is not on the stage road, the railway, or at a steamboat landing, as the case may be, or he may offer to substitute an inferior mode of supply in such cases. He may propose different days and hours of departure and arrival, provided that no more running time is asked, and it is obvious that no mail connection or other public accommodation is prejudiced. He may ask for more running time to the trip, during a specified number of days, if certain seasons of particularly bad roads. But beyond these changes, a proposal for service different from the advertisement will prevent its being considered in competition with a regular bid, not set aside for extravagance; and where a bid contains any of the above alterations, their disadvantages will be estimated in comparing it with other proposals.

16. There should be but one page bid for in a proposal.

17. The route, the service, the yearly pay, the bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of the firm, where a company offers, should be distinctly stated.

The following may be used as a form for the bid where no change from the advertisement is contemplated by the bidder:

"I [or we, as the case may be,] hereby propose to carry the mail on No.—, from ——to——, according to advertisement, for $ per annum."

18. The following is the form of the guaranty which should be filled, the first blank with the name of the guarantor, the second with that of the bidder; and the third and fourth with the beginning and terminating points of the route; and after being dated, should be signed by the guarantor, who must be shown by the written certificate of a postmaster, or other equally satisfactory testimonial, to be a man of property, and able to make good his guaranty. This guaranty, so certified, should accompany each bid.

"The undersigned —— guarantees that ——, if his bid for carrying the mail from —— to —— be accepted by the postmaster general, ——, shall enter into an obligation prior to the first day of July next with good and sufficient sureties, to perform the service proposed.

"Dated ——"

19. The bid should be sent under seal, addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster General, with "Mail Proposals in the State of ——" written on the face of the letter; and should be despatched in time to be received by or before the 15th April next, at 9 o'clock, a. m.

20. The contracts are to be executed before the 1st of July next.

21. Postmasters at offices situated upon or near railroads, but more than eighty rods from a depot, will, immediately after the 10th of May next, report that fact to the Department, stating their exact distance from the railroad depot, and otherwise supplied with the mail, to enable the Postmaster General to direct the proper supply to be made from the railroad by mail messengers, from and after the 1st July next.

C. A. WICKLIFFE.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Dec. 26, 1844.

Drowned.

On Tuesday morning the 7th inst. Mr Henry Nash, a young man of about 20 years of age, fell from the Central wharf, while in the act of taking a line, and was drowned. The deceased was the son of William F. Nash, Esq. of Pequetanuck, and was in the employ of Mr. E. Chappell at the time of his death.

FIRE AT BALTIMORE.—A large amount of property was destroyed in Baltimore on Sunday night, Dec. 29th., by a fire which commencing in the shoe store of Bilmeyer & Son, corner of Pratt and South streets, swept through the whole range of buildings from Commerce street to South, except one house. At 10 P.M. the fire had been got under. The loss was very large.

Tobacco.

50 BOXES Russell's & Robinson's Tobacco.
25 " Stanley's do
20 " Aromatic do

Received in store, and for sale by
H. WHITAKER & CO.
3 Commerce-st.

Jan. 6. 7

New Crop Molasses.

100 BARRELS New Crop N. O. Molasses, received by Propeller Quinebaug, and for sale by H. WHITAKER & CO.,
3 Commerce-st.

Jan. 6. 7

Nails.

300 CASKS Fall River Nails, comprising all sizes; for sale by
H. WHITAKER & CO
3 Commerce St.

Jan. 8th. 7

Sleighs.

SIX single sleighs, also two good top Buggys for sale by
H. WHITAKER & CO.
3 Commerce St.

Jan. 8th. 7

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Norwich Ch., January 6th, 1845.

Aeminond Geo. S	Hoyt Patrick
Avery E R	Henry Y Benjamin
Adams David W	Hyde R P
Abbison Roger	McCormick Wm.
Arnold A E	Madden Wm.
Bacon Thomas K	Myers & Bailey
Bennet Miram	Mathews Mary
Brown Rev Lot	Massey Capt. H
Bowen John	Nichols J.
Baldwin Loyd E	Murray E. Mrs
Beckwith Lucas	Mitchel Andrew
Briggs Daniel	Morrill J O
Barnes Jam s	Murphy Michael
Bird Abraham	Staples Ann
Brady Geo.	Nichy Jacob
Bowen Augustus	Newton S S
Brewster Cathe ine	Nowe I H J
Burdick Mat ew	Russell Marcus H
Bassell Francis	Newton Dominicus
Brewster Alanson	Prentice Jesse T Mrs
Brown Wm.	Page Elizabeth
Buck Abby	Phillips Jos H
Bigelow Seth G	Perkins G F
Brown Francis,	Pratt Sarah Ann
Beckwith Oliver	Perry Epaphas
Brewster Alexander	Page P
Brown Thos.	Rathbone & Brown
Bidgeman Tenney G	Robinson Elizabeth
Barber Chas. C	Rockwell Wm.
Crawley C h s	Rogers Rev D M
Casey John W	Smith Benj
Cary Horace L	Sou Rosa C
Cleghorn Mary	Stanbrook L Pr Rev
Carey Jane	Johns
Chas B Purdy	Shadrach Wm.
Colton Marion	Sears & Potter
Culver O H	Sprague Harriet E
Colleno Hermon	Stone I Gen.
Carpenter Chas.	Robinson John
Cossman J W	Rice Elias
Caisey Thos.	Ripley Hannah B
Carwell Hannah	Sanders Nathan G
Carpenter Caroline A	Gadman James
Carley Malinda A	Smith Jos. F
Chesen Rose	Swan W B
Collins E Elizabeth	Standish Amos A
Clark E N	Stickland Chas
Draper Geo.	Sanders Chas H
Davis Lucretia	Sears Sanford
Dickinson Stephen A	Spalding Jacob L
Douglass Margaret	Maloney Jonathan
Ewen Henry	Shepard Ellen A
Edwards E	Storry Geo G
Ellis Sarah	Slade Mary
Eringer J L	Starr Parlee
Evarts Chas.	Smith John
Fay Phebe Ann	Smith Isaac
Filmore Eliza Ann	Shay Patrick
Gardner Fanny	Scott Welcom S
Greene Henry C	Sayen Mary
Hubbard Augusta Caroline	Story Benedick H
Hill Samuel	Tracy Rebecca
Hakes Cynthia L 2	Tubbs Frances
Holman Geo. W	Twist Albert M
Hyde Samuel H 2	Thatcher David
Hall Elisha	Tracy Mary
Hopkins Henry H	Thompson Chas.
Horn Nicholas	Tag m Lucy Ann
Hallaran Catherine	Williams Gustavus
Huntington Simeon	Walden Wm.
Gilt Henry W	Waite Chas.
Huntington Chas. W	Whitcral Elphin
Huntington Wm. H	Warrellow Julia
Hewett G	Woodward Benjamin
Hezekiah Giles	Wing Adeline M
Hodges William	Willard Hugh & son
Hempstead Esther	Ward Mary
Jackson Henry W	Watson George
Johnson Sam. H.	Wright Daniel
Jordan Edward S	Woodward Col. E W
Kenneth John	Williams Isaac M
Lewis C O	Walker Resrick
Lee Henry P	Westberry Anson
Lewis Col. Wm. E	William Giles S
Lycoms	Welsh John
Lampher Ruth	Whitman Rev. A E
Lester Frederick

MURFEY & HUNTINGTON,

BEG LEAVE TO INFORM THEIR CUSTOMERS AND FRIENDS THAT THE

EXCITEMENT

Increases on account of the late ARRIVALS of

NEW GOODS,

Per Steamer Britannia from Europe

NOW OPEN AND FOR SALE CHEAP AT THE

CHEAP CASH STORE—at the "Round Black Sign."

21 SHETUCKET STREET. 21

AMONG the bargains may be found French BROAD CLOTHS, which will be sold at the saving of $1 in a pattern to the customer; Over-Coat Cloths from 62 cts to $6 per yd. comprising various colors and qualities suitable for the coldest season; Cassimeres, superfine French; Fancy English and American do. comprising late and new Styles in a great variety which will be sold cheaper than the cheapest.

ALSO, A fresh lot of Ladies Dress Goods a beautiful assortment comprising every kind calculated to sell and give excellent satisfaction, Ecossa Chusi. Delaine, Tissues Chinoes high and flaming colors which will be sold from 1,50 to $7 a pattern; all just received direct from the Boston and New York importers which will be sold at prices greatly reduced. Also, a great variety of Cloak Goods of various Styles, Alpaccas Silk and Worsted, Peruvian Cot on and Worsted, Indiana Cloths, Merinos, rich and splendid colors, Bombazines Black, Blue Black, Mept. and Changeable; at prices lower than ever

Customers wishing to purchase the above named goods will make a saving by calling at the Round Black Sign, 21 Shetucket-st., before making their purchases.

ALSO, A rich and splendid assortment of Dress Silks, Glace Chamelion rich Plaid, and fig'd Silks, Black and Blue Black Crapine, Satin Striped Arsures, Black and Blue Black Gros de Swins, Gros de Rine, and Italian Lustrings, making prices from 38 cts. to $1, 75 per yd.

SHAWLS.

Brocha, Silk and Cotton Brocha, Worsted Damask Silk and Worsted plaid Stripe and every Style calculated for the season, at prices very low.

FLANNELS.

Red, White, Green and Yellow Flannels selling off at last years prices. Persons wishing to purchase the above named goods will make a saving by calling at the Round Black Sign.

LINENS

Irish and German Linens, just received 20 per cent cheaper than any ever offered. All Linen Table Cloths 2s, only, large Bleached Napkins 12 1-2 cents and one shilling and all Styles of Linens sold at prices to correspond.

HOSE! HOSE!!

Our friends will recollect the cheap lot of Hose now selling off at prices much lower.

CARPETS.

We have a fine splendid and fashionable assortment of Carpets, Three Ply; super and double super; Oil Cloths, Matting, Check and Chena, Plaid, Cotton, Rag and Hemp do; which will be sold cheaper than ever in the country.

LOOKING GLASSES, from 25 cts to $25.

We are also Agents for one of the best Dye Houses in Boston, where satisfaction given is unrivalled Coloring Ladies Dresses for $1 only.

N. B. As it has at all times been the practice at the Round Black Sign, 21 Shetucket-street, to sell the most goods for the least money, we wish to inform our customers and friends, that we wish to make no further alteration but this. MORE GOODS!! MORE GOODS!! FOR LESS MONEY.

MURFEY & HUNTINGTON

At the Round Black Sign, 21 Shetucket-street.

[At the old stand of A Wattles & Co.]

BOUND TO TRADE,

CALL AND SEE.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY IN EXCHANGE FOR

DRY GOODS,

10,000 PAIRS of half HOSE, 500 bushels CORN, 500 do. RYE, 300 do OATS; TOLLTY any quantity. And we would not leave out the article

CASH!

so we shall feel thankful to receive any quantity the Customers may feel disposed to leave with us. Prices cannot be an object at this season of the year. By just calling it will convince the customers that such is the fact. That handsome Mus de Laines are selling off at prices only 10, 12 and 00 cents per yd. The same styles of goods sold one month ago from 30 to 60 cts. To account for this, these goods were purchased at great Auction sales in Boston and New York at said low prices. And they were hired to sell them. All styles of Goods to correspond. At the CHEAP Cash Store of

MURFEY & HUNTINGTON.

At the Old Stand of A. Wattles & Co.—21 Shetucket-st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN

CARPETING AND RUGS, SELLING OUT.

Now is the time to buy your Carpets.

THE Subscribers have a large and complete assortment of the above named goods, of which they will be glad to induce Customers to buy. They were purchased at late auction Sales in New York at prices so much less than they can be manufactured for Customers wishing to purchase the above named goods will do themselves JUSTICE by favoring us with a call before purchasing, for they are determined to sell goods at such prices as will defy competition. At the Old Stand of A. Wattles & Co. At the Cheap Cash Store. MURFEY AND HUNTINGTON.

21 Shetucket-st.—Dec. 26, '44. 8

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE,

THAT THE

UNITED STATES CLOTHING STORE

91 MAIN-STREET,

Is the Cheapest ClothingStore in the known world.

THAT Clothing is made BETTER and sold CHEAPER at this popular Establishment hundreds of people family who daily visit us.

Remember the place is next door to Charles Clark's Hat Store.

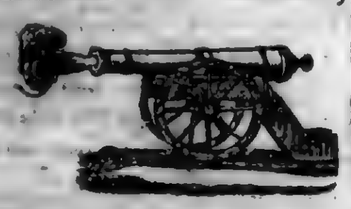
91 Main-Street.

J. T. FAY.

November 20 1844. 1y50

WAR COMMENCED!!

TEXAS IN ARMS,



Spread the News far and wide that

ELY & CO., WILL for 37 days from this date dispose of their Rich Stock of DRY GOODS, at merely nominal prices, for they must be sold without delay. And any person or persons, wishing any kind or style of DRY GOODS from the finest French BROADCLOTHS, and the richest silks to heavy satinetts, and cheap Calicoes, will please call immediately, and avail themselves of the rarest chances ever offered to buy goods for a mere song, as the sale must positively be made, as we must make room for a large lot of those new SPRING GOODS.

Come one Come All.

June 1st. 1845. 1y3

Board of Relief.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Relief for the town of Norwich, will meet at the Town Clerk's office, in said Town, on Monday, January sixth and on Wednesday, January fifteenth, 1845, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon to hear and determine all appeals made to them from the doings of the Assessors, and to equalize and adjust the valuation and assessment of said town. Persons wishing to have abatements from their list on account of indebtedness, are by law required to make application to the Board on or before the 15th day of January.

JOSEPH A. YERRINGTON, ALVAN WICKHAM, NATHAN SCOLFIELD, } Board of Relief.

CLEAR THE ROAD!!

TO THE

U. STATES CLOTHING STORE.

Cheap! Cheaper!! Cheapest!!!

GENTLEMEN IN WANT OF

READY MADE CLOTHING,

will please call at the UNITED STATES CLOTHING STORE, 91 MAIN-STREET, NORWICH.

It is estimated by hundreds to be the Cheapest Clothing Establishment in the world, for people to lay out their money to the best advantage.

91 Main-Street. Next door to Chas. Clark's Hat Store.

J. T. FAY.

Dec. 7th. 3

TRI WEEKLY

THE STEAMER

WORCESTER,

CAPT. J. H. VANDERBILT.

WILL leave Norwich on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and New York Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 o'clock P. M.

Measurment goods 5 cents per foot by weight.—At $2 50 per ton.

E. A. BILL, Steam Boat Agent.

Nov. 6. 1,50

GEO. W. CONCKLIN,

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTER,

No. 31 Water-Street,

Norwich, Conn.,

Every description of Letter Press Printing neatly and promptly executed.

August 7 1y7

DENTISTRY.

G. R. & C. PARKHURST.

Office, 89 Main-Street,

Norwich Ct.

Dec. 18, '44. 4

CHARLES A. CONVERSE.

Dealer in

English, French and German Hardware, Cutlery, and Guns.

139 MAIN-STREET.

Norwich.

WM. H. ALLEN.

DENTIST,

OFFICE, No. 84 SHETUCKET STREET. (UP STAIRS)

WHERE he will perform operations necessary for the preservation of the teeth and gums in the best possible manner. Teeth inserted from 1 to a complete set. Teeth cleaned, filled, extracted, and all irregularities, whether they proceed from disease or want of proper care, corrected.

March 23

BORROWED OR LOST.

ANY Person having either of the following articles in his possession belonging to the Subscriber will confer a great favor upon him by returning them

Life of Henry Clay, in 2 vols., half bound.

Geology of the State of Connecticut, by J. G. Percival, a large octavo, bound in cloth.

W TRENCH.

CLARK'S

SNUFF and CIGAR

MANUFACTORY, No. 27 Water Street.

WHERE all kinds of CIGARS & BLACK SNUFF can be found at low prices and of as good quality as any other place or of any pedlars. All cigars are warranted to give good satisfaction, or to be taken back and the money refunded.

All orders (and particularly the orders from up the R. Road) promptly attended to 51

CIGARS, CIGARS.

5 M Imported Regalia Cigars.
20 " Cuba do.
40 " Kentuck & Cuba do
5) " Super or half Spanish do

Any quantity of Black snuff manufactured by the subscriber, and warranted equal to any now in use.

Purchase low by E. A. CLARK,

No. 27 Water-st. Nov. 11. 51

Impurity of Blood causes Pain and

occasions disease upon that part of the body which from any cause may be weakest. Thus in persons whose blood is impure, should they have a cold, the impure matter would settle upon their lungs, and consumption be the trouble; so with other affections All trouble is saved by using the BRANDRETH PILLS, which cannot injure, and which cannot be overdone. Only use them in the commencement of any disease, use them in full doses and you will be up and well, while those who are too wise to take such a simple medicine, are bed-ridden, or prematurely end their days. The Brandreth Pills are only beginning to be appreciated; they are found to never deceive; they are the only internal medicine required in this climate.

Be careful of pretended universal purgative which cannot be used without injury to the body as Brandreth's Pills can. What are they? Are they not imitations of the Brandreth Pills recommended in advertisements stolen from Dr. Brandreth? Were they not originally counterfeit pills purporting to be the genuine Brandreth Pills? But in consequence of the new labels on the Brandreth Pills boxes are they not obliged to come out under colors equally false? Observe the makers and travelling agents? Are they not men whom Dr. Brandreth hath cast off, not for good conduct truly? Is this not true as applicable to the *pills called "Indian,"* and, in fact, to nearly all the advertised pills of the day? Shall the public trust their lives in the hands of these unprincipled men. Surely not.

The Brandreth Pills *give strength to weakness*—they are liked best by those who have taken the most of them. Dr. Brandreth can give *personal* reference on thousands who have been *restored* from a bed of sickness by their use, when every other means had proved entirely unavailable. These cases are continually occuring in this city and in every part of the Union. Get Brandreth's Pills if you are not perfectly healthy, and they will restore you—if medicine can do it—because they expel those humors which are the cause of impurity of the blood, and at the same time the body is strengthened by the operation of this most excellent medicine

The following names are a list of Dr. B. Brandreth's agents in New London Co.

Norwich, R. W. Roath; New London, Nathan Haddon; Colchester, L. A. Kellogg; Franklin, Amasa L. Hyde; Liberty Hill, Austin Gay; Lebanon, Gurdon Robinson; Yantic ville, Tracy, Huntington & Co.; Fitchville, S. Fitch; Norwich Town, Geo. D. Fuller; Milltown, Wm. B. Hull; Stonington, Horace Lewis; Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Portersville, Smith, Cady & Co; Centre Groton, R. W. Smith; Groton, John Hudson: Hamburg, H. A. Brockway; Salem, E. S. Williams; Montville, James Turner; Hadlyme, Z. Brockway.

SPORTSMEN ATTEND.

KINNEY & RAWSON keep constantly on hand Pigeons & Willow & John Hall & Sons best English

Sporting Powder.

Dupont's Powder in bulk, quarter Kegs, and in canister.

Indian Rifle, do in canisters.

ALSO,

Superior blasting powder & patent Safety Fuse at 42 Water st

Norwich and Worcester RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Monday Nov. 4th 1844.

Accommodation Trains, daily except Sundays.

Leave Worcester, 10 A. M. 4½ P. M.
" Norwich, 6 A. M. 4½ P. M.

Freight Trains,

" Worcester 7 A. M. Norwich 3 1-4.

Steam Boat Trains.

" Worcester 5½ P. M., every Monday, Wednesdays, and Fridays, on the arrival of the train from Boston.

Leave Allens' Point about 2 A. M., Sundays, Wednesdays and Friday morning upon the arrival of the Boat from New York.

Long Island Trains,

Leave Worcester 9½ A. M., every Tuesday Thursday and Saturday, upon the arrival of the train from Boston.

Leave Allyns' Point about 2 P. M., every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday upon the arrival of the Boat from the Long Island Road.

The Morning Train from Norwich, and the Morning and Evening Trains from Worcester connect with the Boston and Western Roads.

N. B. Fares are more when paid in the Cars than when paid for Tickets at the different stations.

All Baggage at the risk of the owners unless receipted for by an authorized Agent of the Corporation

EMERSON FOOTE, Supt.

Norwich Nov. 1st. '44.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

In pursuance of law, I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales will be held at the undermentioned Land Offices, in the Territory of IOWA, at the periods hereinafter designated to wit.

At the Land Office at DU BUQUE, commencing on Monday the thirteenth day of January next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, and fractional townships, viz

North of the Base line and East of fifth principal Meridian.

Townships eighty four, eighty-five and eighty-six, of range one.

Townships eighty-four and eighty-five, of range two.

Townships eighty-four, eighty-five, and eighty-six, of range three.

Townships eighty-four, and eighty-six, of range four.

Fraction of "Big Beaver Island" within its limits, Little Rock Island, and the south part of an Island forming parts of sections five and six, in the Mississippi river, of range seven.

North of the Base line and West of the fifth principal Meridian.

Townships eighty-four, eighty-five and eighty-seven, of range one.

Also, at the same place, commencing on Monday, the twenty-seventh day of January next, for the disposal of the public lands within the townships hereinafter designated, viz:

North of the Base line and West of fifth principal Meridian.

Townships, seventy-eight, seventy-nine eighty eighty-one, eighty-three, eighty-four, eighty-five and eighty-six, of range nine.

Townships seventy-eight, eighty, eighty-one, eighty-three, eighty-four, eighty-five, and eighty-six, of

Township eighty-four, and fractional township eighty-five, embracing two islands in the Mississippi river, former parts of sections one and twelve, of range five.

Fractional township eighty, including part of an island in the Mississippi, within the limits of sections seven and eighteen.

Fractional township eighty-one, including Sawn Island and the part of "Big Beaver Island" within the township, and townships eighty-three and eighty four, of range six.

Fractional township eighty-one, including the part range ten.

Townships seventy-eight, eighty and eighty-one, of range eleven.

The lot one and two, in fractional section twenty-two, in township ninety-five, of range three.

At the Land Office at FAIRFIELD, commencing on Monday, the tenth day of February next, for the disposal of the public lands within the townships hereinafter designated, viz:

North of the Base line and West of the fifth principal Meridian.

Township seventy-four, seventy-five, seventy-six and seventy-seven, of range ten.

Township seventy to seventy-seven, inclusive, of range eleven.

Fractional township sixty-seven, and townships sixty-eight to seventy-six, inclusive, of range twelve.

Also, at the same place, commencing on Monday, the twenty-fourth day of February next, for the disposal of the public lands within the township and fractional townships hereinafter designated, viz:

North of the Base line and West of the fifth principal Meridian.

Fractional township sixty-seven, and townships sixty-eight to seventy-four, inclusive, of range thirteen.

Fractional township sixty-seven, and townships sixty-eight to seventy-three, inclusive, of range fourteen.

Fractional township sixty-seven, and townships sixty-eight to seventy-three, inclusive, of range fifteen.

The east half of the northwest quarter of section eight, in township seventy-seven north, of range three east of the 5th principal meridian.

Thesales will each be kept open for weeks two (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer, and no private entries in the townships so offered will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this eight day of October, Anno Domini 1844.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President:
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, and make payment therefor *as soon as practical after seeing this notice*, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township, embracing the tract claimed, above designated; otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Oct. 10. 49

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN PURSUANCE of law, I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that public sales will be held at the undermentioned Land Offices in the State of ARKANSAS, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the Land Office at BATESVILLE, commencing on Monday the thirteenth day of January next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz:

North of the Base Line and West of the Meridian.

Township [illegible] of range two.

Township four, of range three.

Sections one to six, inclusive, and section twelve townships, of range one

The small fraction of section six, in township ten, north and west of the old Cherokee boundary, of range ten

Township fifteen, of range twelve.

Township thirteen, of range fifteen.

At the Land Office at FAYETTEVILLE, commencing on Monday the thirteenth day of January next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz:

Township fifteen, of range twenty-one.

Township nineteen, of range twenty-three.

Township twenty one, of range twenty-five.

Townships twenty and twenty-one, of range twenty-seven.

Townships twelve and thirteen, of range thirty.

At the Land Office at JOHNSON COURT HOUSE, commencing on Monday the tenth day of February next, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of township six, north of range twenty-nine, west of the meridian.

At the Land Office at LITTLE ROCK, commencing on Monday the twenty-seventh day of January next, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of sections one, two, eleven, twelve, north half of thirteen, north half of fourteen, east half of twenty-four, and northeast quarter of twenty-five, in township two, south of range three, west of the meridian.

At the Land Office at HELENA commencing, on Monday the third day of February next, for the disposal of the public lands hereinafter designated, viz:

South of the Base Line and West of the Meridian.

The fraction of township three, on the south and west side of White river, including two islands in sections twenty-eight, thirty-two, and thirty-three, of range one.

The fraction of township two, on the south and west side of White river of range two.

The sections and fractional sections one, two, three, four, nine, ten, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, and the small fractions of sections twenty-four and twenty-five on the north and east side of White river. Also, the sections and fractional sections three, four, five, six, ten, eleven, twelve the north half and southeast quarter of section thirteen, the north half of section fourteen and the northeast quarter of section fifteen, on the south and west side of White river, in township three, of range two.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of school military or other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no long-

er, and no private entries of land, in the townships so offered, will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this 8th day of October, Anno Domini one thousand, eight hundred and forty-four.

JOHN TYLER

By the President;
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any of the lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, and make payment therefor, as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day of appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township, embracing the tract claimed above designated, otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

THO. H. BLAKE.

By the President:
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Oct. 15. 49

"The Magnetic Battery."

THE trials that have been made of the recently improved "Magnetic Battery," confirm the belief that it is destined to produce great and important changes in the healing art. In all cases of dislocation and curvature of the spine; where anchylosis is not formed, permanent relief can be obtained by the daily use of the battery and the proper co-ordinate medication. The remote as well as proximate cause of this malady is a loss of vital action of the muscles of one side while the antagonist muscles remain in full force. By this gradual deformity the internal organs, as the heart, liver, stomach, lungs &c., become displaced and consequently loose their healthy action, until permanent disease and fatality is the result. The only rational or possible method of relief in these cases, is to restore the lost action of the weakened muscles—this, no course of medication hitherto devised, is so well calculated to effect, as this form of practice. The effects of the action of the machine upon the muscles in these cases, is most extraordinary, most wonderful, and gives us true conception of the unlimited power, of the all pervading forces by which we obtain such results. Nor less specific is this plan of treatment in the different forms of consumption—as upwards of 70 cases of *tubercular consumption* have been successfully treated by one physician in N. Y., during the last 8 months. The details of these remarkable cures and the addresses of the patients are open to all enquirers. In attestation of the powers of this instrument to effect results to which it makes pretentions, the following is quoted from Mr. Ellsworth's report dated Jan. 31st, 1844,—when speaking of Morse's Telegraph:

"Intimately connected with this branch of science employed in effecting results obtained by the Telegraph are the medicinal applications of the Magnetic Battery, mentioned in the report of one of the examiners. This same wonderful agent—the electro Magnetic fluid, which plays with the metals and separates the beautiful ores, dissolves the calculus (stone in the bladder) without pain, rescuing thus many victims otherwise doomed to a lingering death, or the sad alternative of a most excruciating operation. The facility with which medicines are infused into the system by the aid of this battery lends us to hail the approach of a quicker alleviation of human woes, and the future success of experiment fraught with the brightest anticipations.

HENRY L. ELLSWORTH,
Commissioner of Patents.

To his Hon. the President of the Senate of U. S.

Other forms of disease have been treated with equal success in this way—such as scirrhus, cancer, carbuncles, white-swellings, paralysis, tetanus, sciatica, rheumatism, Deafness, swellings of the testis, &c. &c. HENRY LEE,
Homoeopathic physician.

Rooms, at the "American House."

October 2, 44. 1y48

Fales's Cathartic Lozenges,

THOUGH prepared from a great many Vegetable Substances, are as palateable and pleasant to eat as any other Confectionary Compound.

This preparation is decidedly the best among all the known cathartic preparations; for while its operation is as sure as Salts, Castor Oil, Calomel and Jalop, or any other, cathartic medicine, it has the advantage over all in being pleasant to eat, while all other cathartics are generally disagreeable to take. Price 25 cents per box, with full directions, and may be found at the Depository, No. 96 Commercial street.

FALES'S WORM LOZENGES.

Are a safe and sure remedy for Worms. Children love them. They act like a charm in removing the symptoms, such as starting in sleep, grating the teeth, paleness, bout the mouth and nose, occasional sickness at the stomach, precarious appetite swelled bowels, and general feverish habit. The child falls into a quiet sleep, the worms are stupified and expelled, and the child, as far as heard from, in every instance has been cured.

Price 25 cents per box, with full directions, sold at 96 Commercial-street.

FALES'S COUGH LOZENGES.

Are beneficial in all common Colds and Coughs, Whooping Cough, Inflammation in the Throat and Lungs, in the Croup or Hives, and more certain to operate satisfactory than the celebrated HIVE SYRUP. The most happy effect is obtained in a few moments; the symptoms disappear and the disease is broken up by the magical effect of these lozenges

Full directions accompany each box, and found at the Depository, 96 Commercial street.

FALES'S DYSENTERY LOZENGES.

Are a safe and agreeable remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhœa of adults, and for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Bowel Complaints of children. Particular attention must be paid to the directions which accompany each box.

FALES'S CAMPHOR LOZENGES,

Are beneficial in all common and sick headache, and where there is a sense of tightness or weight over the eyes, in eruptive diseases, such as Measles and Small Pox. Also in Mania, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Hysteria, in St. Vitus Dance, and in all cases of Languor and Oppressions of the Vital Powers, and may be taken with safety by women and children in all conditions.

Full directions accompany each box.

FALE'S CYPRIAN HAIR TONIC,

is now so extensively known and justly celebrated that further comment upon it will be useless; we can say, however, with truth, that among the many thousands who have purchased the Tonic in this or other countries, none have returned with complaints while thousands have expressed not only their approbation, but their wonder and admiration of beholding its effects. A few bottles only can be had, at 96 Commercial-street.

CLEAR OUT YOUR RATS.

The gnawings and antics of these destructive creatures can be hushed forever in your House or Store, if you will procure a box of the genuine

MADAGASCAR RAT EXTERMINATOR

and use it according to directions. You cannot depend upon it unless obtained at J. J. FALES'S No 96 Commercial, corner of Lewis & Commercial Streets, Boston, or of the following.

AGENTS.

Norwich, Samuel Tyler and John L. Devotion New London, Wm. Stratton, Stoddard & Allen, A. Beckwith; Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Mystic Bridge Keeney & Brown; Noank, Brown & Wilbur; Stonington Point, Elisha Faxon, Jr.; Lyme, Joseph Brockway; Hadlyme, Ely P. Wells; East Haddam, R. W. Miller; Moodus, Sheffield Lewis; Leesville Richmond & Upham; Middle Haddam, Child & Carrier; Portland, John Payne; South Glastenbury, Oliver Brainard and Wm. W. Post & Co; Colchester, A. M. Hurlbut; Willimantic, Jason Safford and R. Moulton; Scotland, James Barnet; Howard's Valley, G. D. Spencer; Hampton, Wm. Brown; Andover, Loomis & Button; South Coventry, D. M. Buell; Mansfield, Geo. T. Clark and Z. Storrs & Son; Chaplain, Walter Goodell; Phoenixville John P. Adams; Eastford, Joseph Dorsett and Calvin Whitney; Ashford, E. B. Hibbard.

Oct. 16. p1y47

PORK IN THE HOG!

THE Subscribers are paying CASH for Pork in the Hog. PRATT & HOOKER,

Dec. 17. 6w4 Franklin square.

C. BRINCKERHOFF'S

Mr. Brinckerhoff, anxious to make known and extend the use of the Health Restorative, and feeling and knowing that its remedial effect (by the favor of Providence) has been the only available means of restoring to health and vigorous many of the young and endeared sons and daughters and almost a multitude of the middle aged, and old and valuable in the land now places more emphatically before the invalid his invaluable remedy, that dreadful scourge of our race, the Consumption, with its attendant horrors have been swept away—the restorative renewing the imparted vital part so thoroughly as to resist afterward the invidious attacks of those diseases. To the humane and tender hearted it is a pleasing and moving sight to view the before hopeless and dispirited sufferer rise from his couch of sickness and pain, and take his place amid the cares and duties of life simply by means of this grand Restorative of Nature's Functions. The most severe coughs almost immediately yield under its influence and however racking or chronic they may have been yet they vanish the moment the Restorative begins to exert and then maintain its power. The Proprietor earnestly requests all who are afflicted with any disease of the Lungs or Liver. Pain in the Chest and Side and Coughs, to commence the use of the Health Restorative. Despite the opprobrium which is attached to all advertised medicines, use this remedy and be convinced of its power however incredulous as you have been. The following certificate is from Dr. Chilton, the well known New York chemist.

"I have analyzed a bottle of medicine called 'C. Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative;' and find that it does not contain Mercury, or any other metallic preparation, nor opium in any of its forms. It is composed of vegetable matter entirely."

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.

C. BRINCKERHOFF, Proprietor, N. Y.

Principal Office, 96 Hudson street, New York.

Horace Everett, U. S. Agent, 96 Hudson-street, New York, has appointed.

SAMUEL TYLER 138 Main street, Norwich.

WM. S. TYLER, 131 Water street. do.

as agents for the above medicine.

Jan. 1st. 1845. 1y6

Moffatt's Pills and Bitters,

THE celebrated Life and Phœnix Bitters, prepared and sold by Dr. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, may now be said to be the most respectably established and extensively adopted family medicines in the United States. They have not only won the sanction and recommendation of all the candid and philanthropic persons of the medical profession, who have observed their invariably efficacy in general derangements of the stomach and bowels, and their astonishing effects in many varieties of acute and chronic disease, but which far better, these medicines have recommended themselves, and fully and fairly achieved the distinguished and now certainly pre-eminent position which they now occupy in public and discriminating estimation. They are proved by their works, and make no appeals to vulgar credulity. If the proprietors were disposed to make an invidious comparison between these self-established medicines and any others, he might confidently assert and challenge contradiction that there is no medicine known to the medical profession, or named in the books, concerning which so many clear, unquestionable and convincing evidences of usefulness and remarkable cures are recorded as there which be can adduce concerning the Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters. If it be admitted that sufferers are the best judges as to whether a remedy has relieved them and restored them to health and strength, then is the evidence in behalf of these medicines decisive and irresistable. Dr. Moffat is in possession of a accumulation of voluntary testimonials from respectable persons and families in parts of the union, far and near, who give their names and residences to the unqualified statement that they have been completely and speedily cured of the following diseases, and of many others too large enumerated by these Life Medicines alone, when other medicines have been long employed in vain, viz: Scrofula in its most dreadfully advanced and destructive stages, when large portions of the flesh and bones of the face had been destroyed; Piles of five, ten, twenty, thirty, and even thirty-five years standing; Rheumatism, both acute and chronic, of the most hopeless character; Turgescence of the Liver and various other liver complaints bilious cholic, and every conceivable variety of bilious affections; Dyspepsia, Phthisic of consumption in more advanced stages than any on record dyspepsia in all its chronic and acute varieties with its frightful train of distressing symptoms; worms of all kinds both in children and grown persons; diarrhœa, both serious and bilious; costiveness both habitual and occasional; fever and ague in its three principal varieties, and intermittent and remittent, fevers of all kinds; hypocondriasis, and other extremely complicated nervous debility in general, salt rheum scald, and eruptive diseases generally, including Erysipelas or St. Anthony's fire, and sallow unhealthy complexion; palpitation of the heart and determination of blood to the head, settled pains in the organs, limbs, back, head and side, affections of the system which arise from concealed causes.

The certificates of these cures are in the proprietor's possession, and will readily be shown to all who desire to see them. A small selection from them have been published in Moffat's Medical Manual, of which a new and enlarged edition is preparing for the press.—The reason why these medicines which in ordinary family use operate merely as mild and effectual laxatives, cure so great a variety of formidable diseases is, that while as cathartics, cleansing the alimentary canal and relieving the liver, and the abovebare vessels of all impurities, they lay the foundation for the cure of all specific diseases, they are compounded of unique and unprecedented variety of choice and exquisite ingredients, some of which are almost unknown to the profession which exert a specific action upon many complaints without in the slightest degree affecting the general system otherwise than as simple purifiers, when those complaints are not present. Both the Pills and the Bitters are mild and agreeable in their operations, causing neither prostration nor nausea, and requiring neither confinement nor peculiar diet. Their effects are uniformly to produce an immediate sense of renovated health, and new life and vigor to both body and mind. They cannot be taken without benefit and they should be procured both by individuals and heads of families, and consequently kept on hand, not only as remedies but as preventatives of disease. They are for wholesale and retail by Dr. William Moffat, 375 Broadway, N. Y., and also by

SAMUEL TYLER, Norwich Ct.

PATENT MACHINES.

THE cheapest and best Horse Powers ever offered to the public for driving Circular Saws, Cutting Shingle and Sugar Mills, Turning Lathes, Threshing Machines, &c. Also the best Threshing Machines for grain and hay seed, may be had of the subscriber—also the right to vend them in various parts of the country. Horse Powers from $40 to $50. Threshing Machines from $30 to $35. Both Machines easily conveyed in one horse wagon.

N. B. A few more Agents wanted to sell on commission. A. KINGSLEY.

Norwich, July 18, 1843. 6m

Botanic Medicine STORE,

Court St. New London, Ct.

DR. MERRILL, would return his sincere thanks to the citizens of New London and vicinity, for the very liberal patronage received during the last eighteen months; and would solicit a continuance of the same. Every package of Medicine sold at this store is warranted pure. A full supply has been received this week.

Nov. 10, '44. 6m

FINE EATING!

PRATT & HOOKER,

(Franklin Square.)

HAVE on hand a first rate assortment of PROVISIONS & GROCERIES which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.

Norwich, April 24th.

ORIGINAL STAINED

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) MUTILATED

Fa
No.

RAIL.

20,000 Rail Road Ties
April next, to be delive
other place, as may be agreed u
ing parties; for which cash will
April next.

N. B. All Ties delivered on or before t
October next in Norwich, will be paid for
FULLER & BROA
For particulars enquire of ENOCH FULLER.
Office near the Franklin House,
Norwich, August 21st., 1844. 139.

G. B. PRINDLE,

HAS removed his One Price Watch, Jewelry, and Clock Establishment, to the Store (lately occupied by J. Irason & Son's shoe-dealers,) No. 144 Main-street,—opposite the sign post.

Full assortment of choice goods—and no variation of prices tolerated—a child may purchase as low as the closest buyer

April 24th, '44 1f33

REMITTANCES TO AND PASSAGE FROM ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

WE beg to inform our friends in Norwich, Conn and vicinity, that we have appointed Mr JAMES M'LELLAND, of that city, as our agent Persons sending for their relatives, or remitting money to the old country, will find it their interest and their friend comfort to give him a call.

ROCHE BROTHERS & CO.,
35 Fulton street, New York.

Jan. 24th, 1844. 1f9

Blacksmithing.

THE Subscriber would notify the Public that he continues his business in Bath Street, and is prepared to do promptly every kind of work in his line, and pledges himself to give perfect satisfaction to all who may patronize him.

Particular attention paid to Ox and Horse Shoeing. He has a man in his employ that devotes his whole attention to the branch of Horse Shoeing, he pledges himself from his long experience to give perfect satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

WANTED.

One or two smart boys to learn the trade to whom good encouragement will be given.

WM TUBBS.

Oct 24. 48

TRI WEEKLY.

THE STEAMER

WORCESTER,

CAPT. J. H. VANDERBILT.

WILL leave Norwich on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and New York Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 o'clock P. M.

Measurment goods 5 cents per foot by weight.—At $2 50 per ton.

E. A. BILL,
Steam Boat Agent.

Nov. 6. 50

Bonnet

CONN
IL I

Manufacturers of
crolit Ribbor

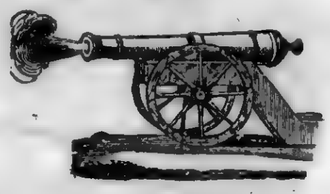
WOULD respectf
that we have
that can poss
selves.

Bonnets altere
D. Clement.

Don't forget the pla
Norwich, Oct 8th, '4

WAR COMME.

TEXAS IN AR



Spread the News far a wide that

ELY & CO., WILL for 37 d
pose of their Rich Stock of DRY GOODS, at
rely nominal prices, for they must be sold withou
delay. And any person or persons, wishing any
ind or style of DRY GOODS from the finest French
BROADCLOTHS, and the richest silks to heavy
Sattinetts, and cheap Calicoes, will please call *immediately*, and avail themselves of the rarest chance
ever offerce to buy goods for a mere song, as the
sale must positively be made, as we must make room
for a large lot of those new SPRING GOODS.

Come one Come All.

Jan. 1st 1845. 1f8

Boarding.

BOARD for a gentleman and lady can be had with as pleasant a room as there is on Main-st., by inquiring at this office.

Nov. 6 1844. 50

C
lay
91 Ma

Dec. 11th.

Tobacco.

50 BOXES Russell's & Robinson's Tobacco
25 " Stanley's do
20 " Aromatic do

Received in store, and for sale by

H. WHITAKER & CO.
3 Commerce-st.

Jan. 6. 7

Ja
ay wu
that time
Nov 20

ORIGINAL
PAGE(S)
MUTILATED

...M that sim-
...ew paper, whose
...e healthful upon the
...munity, a sheet which has
...the regard to honor, veraci-
...rted an influence which all
...g us have deprecated, has

...en among us." This is a
...with Sikes, and in fact it has
"All good and discreet
told, very much shock-
Bank affair; "all
that any pub-
Church members
and discreet men
med, inferentially, are
has ceased to exist." No
paper was at times some-
thought it was so at the time
...ebate of Coonery; articles unneces-
...upon the subject of temperance may also
...asionally appeared in its columns. But the
...arge of its having "been conducted with so little
regard to honor, veracity, and consistency," coming
from the source it does, cannot fail to create a smile
upon the face of every reader, who recollects the ad-
mirable and deserved castigations administered by the
editor of that paper upon the parson at divers times
during the past six months. This is the secret of his
animosity, and this about the extent of "an influence
...ich," Sikes modestly observes, "all good and dis-
...t men among us have deprecated." By the
a lesson may be drawn from this *post mortem*
of the Parson's at the Spectator, viz: that how-
much indifference he may assume in regard to the
adversions of his contemporaries of the press,
fellow is really after all quite sensitive on these
nts, and will uniformly seize upon the first *safe*
portunity to descend from his stilts for the pur-
se of obtaining a revenge.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.— Mr. Richard Fanning of this city, entered the Long Island train of Cars on Monday last, intending to proceed a short distance down the river and then leap off to attend to some business in the neighborhood. No more was seen of him until the train returned when he was discovered lying by the side of the track, perfectly senseless, and apparently beyond recovery. He is supposed to have jumped off from the rear car, and, in doing so, to have struck his head violently upon the ground. He had lain in that position probably about two hours.

P. S. Since writing the above we learn that Mr. Fanning lived only about six hours after he was found!

MAINE.—The Legislature assembled at Augusta, on the 1st inst. The Democrats elected the officers of the House by a vote of 87 to 56. In the Senate, by a vote of 18 to 4.

...rs.
,166
17,554
24,160
30,543
44,627

...e deliberately ex-
...cons will carry Connecticut in the
...g. We don't know whether to pronounce the
man sane or not, who dreams that such a thing is
possible. "The epons carry Connecticut," when the
whole country is against them! The idea is preposterous.

The Lockport Banking and Trust Company, New-York State, has stopped payment.

...ance
...or two
...ough the

...earnestly recommend
...better way of employing
...accordingly anxious to dispose
...the benefit of a few wily scoun-
...chief movers in this Miller business
...ave so inordinate hankering to become
...with the interior arrangements of the
...e Retreat at Hartford—we say we cannot too
...nestly recommend to all such, a faithful attendance
...pon the meetings of this interesting brace of hum-
buggers—Himes and Brown. Having been driven, by
the force of popular sentiment, from most of our large
cities, it was very natural that the next step should
be an itinerant sojourn in the country towns. But
we doubt whether with all their marvelous calcula-
tions and accounts of 'little horns' and 'great horns,'
they will be able to find as many 'green horns' in
the course of their travels as they doubtless had fondly
anticipated.

MR. EDITOR,—It affords me much pleasure to in-
form you that the whig ladies of Norwich are engaged
at this time in soliciting subscriptions from the bene-
volent and charitable among us for the purpose of
purchasing a Silver Drinking Cup or Pitcher, to be
presented by them to Mr. Clay. The cost of the ar-
ticle will be about three hundred dollars, and will
measure beer standard two quarts. That for the "Mill
boy" will be about four horns. I suppose by presend-
ing this Mug to Henry they intend to endorse the
whig wail about the country's being ruined and all
that. Now, it would not have been a bad idea to have
added on one or two gold Spoons. Of course when he
receives this glittering, but substantial token of love,
which the whig gals of Norwich have sent, he will
respond in his usual happy manner. And should his
mourning friends in other parts of the country apply
the same kind of ointment to his wounded and bleed-
ing heart, I have no doubt that a speedy cure will be
effected. And sage as he is, when he reviews this
whole matter, and finds out among other things who
James K. Polk is, he will exclaim with Simeon of
old, "Now lettest thy servant depart in peace for mine
eyes have seen the salvation of my country."

HOSEBEY.

While the ladies above referred to were in session
at the house of one of our prominent whig citizens,
appointing committees, &c. for the *benevolent* purpose
of raising by subscription 300 dollars for the purchase
of two "silver Pitchers" for the use and benefit of
Henry Clay, a poor woman with her infant child was
discovered by some democratic ladies in a house in
Washington-street, in a state of starvation, and actu-
ally freezing to death. A hog was discovered in the
house, dead from starvation. Every effort was made
by the democratic ladies for the comfort of this poor
woman and her child, and we believe that in the sight
of Heaven they will stand approved when the patrons
of Henry Clay will be abased.

NARROW ESCAPE.—A young boy (name we have
not learned) while sliding down hill in Franklin-
street, on Friday last, came in contact with a horse
and carriage which passed over the lower portion of
his body; fortunately the youth escaped with his life,
but with several bruises, the extent and severity of
which we have not learned. This should be a caution
to the youngsters not to engage in sliding down the hills
in our principal thoroughfares. Besides being some-
what hazardous sport for themselves, it is exceedingly
annoying, not to say dangerous, to foot passengers.

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) MUTILATED

gloves
sand. A
ton, it was
were ready to a
tion with moneral.

CHANGED.—The Bu
oldest and most popular of t
has passed into the hands of
Esq., as editor and joint proprietor.

☞ The U. S. Bank scheme is at last sup
fully and finally. No politician will dare here
to hang his hopes of promotion upon such a miser
ble phantom. Clay and Frelinghuysen attempted
to ride into power upon the bank hobby and succ
ended in riding to political perdition.

☞ That "beautifully worked cradle," that the New London Advocate speaks of, is to be presented to the editor of that paper when he can furnish it with an occupant.

☞ The number of interments in New Haven the past year was 246, being less than the average of the last ten years, notwithstanding the growing population of the place.

In Middletown there were 90 deaths the past year.

OLD.—The Rev. Benjamin Harvey, of Utica, N. Y is one hundred years old, and has been a Baptist Clergyman seventy three years. He still preaches regularly.

The Columbia Typographical Society of Washington, D C., celebrated its Thirteenth Anniversary on Saturday evening Jan. 4th. John Quincy Adams was among the invited guests.

A MISDEMEANOR.—An Albany barber was shaving a dram-drinking customer Sunday before last, and had occasion to open the man's mouth, when a bystander threatened to complain of him for opening a grog-hole on the Sabbath.

SINCULATION.—A young man in an adjoining town (says the Chicago Democrat) was mightily smitten with the beauty of a lady whose father had a suit at-law which must for ever make or break him, and "popped the question." She answered in the affirmative, and was expressing a desire for immediate marriage, when he thus interrupted her, "I can have the refusal yet for six months, can't I?"

A RELIGIOUS BROTHERHOOD.—The Washingtonians of Norwich. Their cat-fights, as somebody calls them, are frequent. Order, "Heaven's first law," is made "confusion, worse confounded," when attempted to be introduced into these meetings. We hope there will be a reform among our Washingtonian friends; for if there is not, they will surely come to naught.

Benjamin Russell, the oldest practical printer in Boston, died on Friday the 3d inst. His age was 93 years.

We suppose that by this time, when the season seems so adapted to sickness in Lung and Liver Complaints, we cannot confer a greater benefit to suffering humanity than to recommend to notice Mr. C. Brinckerhoff's admirable preparation, the Health Restorative. We often have occasion to call attention to this remedy, but its entire remove from even the appearance of quackery, will be sufficient excuse for it. As regards its previous success in performing rapid cures, the great number of authentic certificates it has called forth is a certain pledge.

so.
covers.
merism, a
minished bea

The town of Milwaukie, t
now a population of eight th
daily newspaper.

MURDER AND ARSON.—A
residing near Valle's Mines, Jef
was murdered two or three wee
ling was fired by the murder
ground. The villians es

METHODIST EPISC
na Conference decided
proved the action of Sou
of Bishop Andrew, but decl
the May Convention, refusing
osition of compromise between
non-slave-holding States--upon which
newspaper exclaims, "May the blessing o
rest on the men and their counsels who are
waveringly true to Him and their country!"

A SAD MISTAKE.—A youth of 17, was recently found weltering in his blood from a pistol shot, on one of the roads near Paris. He lived just long enough to relate, that he had been accosted on the road by a man, who immediately fired at him, and when he had fallen, approached him and exclaimed, "Good God! I have made a mistake, you are not the person whom I supposed;" and the assassin then fled, leaving his pistol behind him.

A man by the name of Charles Metetus was fired at in Queen street, Philadelphia, on Saturday night, Jan. 4th, and wounded in the foot and ankle, but not dangerously. The person who fired the shot escaped detection.

☞ It is now generally conceded that Henry Clay can never be president. We told the coons as much, long, long before the election; but the poor, infatuated fellows would not believe us then. They imagined—vain delusion—that they could sing in Clay as they did Harrison.

A PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE.—Bishop Soule, who arrived at Columbia, S.C., stated in the South Carolina Conference, that on the night before his arrival, the stage was run away with by the frightened horses, and dashed to pieces; the very spokes in the wheels were knocked out, and the coach made a perfect wreck. He had been often before in perils, by sea and land, but never in such imminent danger of death in all the course of his life.

The total number of slaves in Jamaica for whom compensation was awarded in 1834 was 309,336.

introd
that a new
territory of T
and Arkansas,
on certain conditions;
ly next, the said new St
"State of Texas," may
tire member of the Unit

On his motion the
mittee of the Whole o
ordered to be printed.
Mr. Hale asked leave
the Legislature of New
imprisonment of T. W.
course pursued on his tri
unjustness of his sentence to
State.
Objection being made to
sion of the rules was moved,
113, nays 74—not two-thirds.
The House then resolved i
Whole on the state of the Un
Chair, and resumed the co
tions for the annexation of
Mr. Caleb Smith of In., o
measures, and Mr. Owen of
mittee then rose and the Hou

WASHING.

Senate,—Petitions against the ann
Texas were presented from Boston.
Mr. Evans introduced a bill providing for the p
ment of evidences of public debt in certain cases.
The resolution of Mr. Johnson, calling for information as to whether the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue land patents in Louisiana, was discussed at some length, and then adopted.
Mr. Miller introduced a resolution directing the Commissioners on Public Buildings to report at the next session a statement relative to the expense of the public buildings.
The Senate then took up the bill to establish a Smithsonian Institution.

To
Othe
equal su
ger, scrot
sciatica, rheumatism,
with, &c. &c.

Homœopath.
Rooms, at the "American House,"
October 2, 44.

1y15

Lamps, &c.
Oct 24.

ORIGINAL
PAGE(S)
MUTILATED

...SYR-
... a few
... disease in
... Lozenges,
...x, and found
...street.

... LOZENGES.

... remedy for Dysentery,
...d for Dysentery, Diarrhœa,
...ts of children. Particular atten-
...n to the directions which accompany

...LES'S CAMPHOR LOZENGES,

beneficial in all common and sick headaches,
...here there is a sense of tightness or weight over
...e eyes, in eruptive diseases, such as Measles and
...mall Pox. Also in Mania, Epilepsy, Melancholy,
Hysteria, in St. Vitus Dance, and in all cases of Lan-
guor and Oppressions of the Vital Powers, and may
be taken with safety by women and children in all
conditions.

Full directions accompany each box.

FALE'S CYPRIAN HAIR TONIC,

Is now so extensively known and justly celebrated
hat further comment upon it will be useless; we
an say, however, with truth, that among the many
thousands who have purchased the Tonic in this or
other countries, none have returned with complaints
while thousands have expressed not only their appre-
bation, but their wonder and admiration of beholding
its effects. A few bottles only can be had, at 96 Com-
mercial-street.

CLEAR OUT YOUR RATS.

The gnawings and antics of these destructive crea-
tures can be hushed forever in your House or Store,
if you will procure a box of the genuine

MADAGASCAR RAT EXTERMINATOR

and use it according to directions. You cannot de-
pend upon it unless obtained at J. J. FALES No 96
Commercial, corner of Lewis & Commercial Streets,
Boston, or of the following.

AGENTS:

Norwich, Samuel Tyler and John L. Devotion
New London, Wm. Stearns, Stoddard & Allen, A.
Beckwith; Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Mystic Bridge
Keeney & Brown; Noank, Brown & Wilbur; Ston-
ington Point, Elisha Faxon, Jr.; Lyme, Joseph
Brockway; Hadlyme, Ely & Wells; East Haddam,
R. W. Miller; Moodus, Sheffield Lewis; Leesville,
Richmond & Upham; Middle Haddam, Child &
Carrier; Portland, John Payne; South Glastonbury,
Oliver Brainard and Wm. W. Post, & Co; Colchester,
A. M. Hurlbut; Willimantic, Jason Safford and
R. Moulton; Scotland, James Burnet; Howard's
Valley, G. D. Spencer; Hampton, Wm. Brown;
Andover, Loomis & Button; South Coventry, D.
M. Buell; Mansfield, Geo. T. Clark and Z. Storrs
& Son; Chaplain, Walter Goodell; Phœnixville,
John B. Adams; Bamford, Joseph Doggett and Ca-
vin Whitney; Ashford, E. B. Hibbard; Wm.
A. Brewster; Danielsonville, Conn.

Oct. 16. p1y47

Hair Cutting! Hair Cutting!

SHAVING! SHAVING!!

WOULD you submit to have your hair shorn by a Sheep-Shearer! or your beard shaved by a Butcher? Oh no, you would not! but we occasionally get into such hands, and who act very ungainly-well if you do not wish a continuance of such unchiv-ful treatment, go forthwith to *Peck* the Inimitable Hair Cutter, who will arrange your Hair with judgment, neatness, taste and skill, and who will remove your beard (no matter how difficult) with ease and comfort; in a word he is *Toute* science.

J. H. Peck's Hair Cutting and Shaving Room, No. 40 Shetucket-St., opposite the Rail Road Depot.

Norwich, Oct. 17, 1844. 47

FINE EATING!

PRATT & HOOKER,

(Franklin Square,)

HAVE on hand a first rate assortment of *PROVISIONS & GROCERIES* which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.

Norwich, April 24th. 6

...e sent under seal, addressed
Postmaster General, with
...e State of ——," written on
; and should be despatched in
...y or before the 15th April next,

to be executed before the 1st

...uated upon or near rail-
...s from a depot, will,
...ay next, report that
...ng their exact distance
otherwise supplied with
...stmaster General to direct
made from the railroad by
and after the 1st July next.

C. A. WICKLIFFE.

DEPARTMENT, Dec. 26, 1844.

...to
...the weight
...passengers brought
...ver those travelling in
bags, and the special
the exhibition of their
l without further charge
conveyances.
...eyed without charge
steamboat lines, where
ber of the offices will re-
e Department; and in
...t for the escorting and
...to be provided by the con
...m of the Department,
...to be a forfeiture of the pay
is not run; a forfeiture of
of it, when the running or
time as to lose the connection
...d a forfeiture of the due pro-
...of service is rendered infe-
These forfeitures may be
higher amount, according
...cy of the failure and the
...eed, unless the delinquency
...ned in due time, for failing
...o deliver at a post office, the mail or
...it; for suffering to be wet, injured, lost,
...oyed, for conveying it in a place or manner
that exposes it to depredation, loss, or injury; for
refusing after demand to convey a mail by any
coach, railroad car, or steamboat, which the con-
tractor regularly runs on the rout, beyond the speci-
fied number of trips in the contract; and for not ar-
riving at the time set. And for setting up or run-
ning an express to transmit commercial intelligence
in advance of the mail, a penalty will be exacted
equal to a quarter's pay.

6. The Postmaster General may annul the con-
tract for repeated failures; for violating the Post

...y
...on
...aviland
...ck, once
...ay at 6 a m, arrive at
...a m
...same day by 12 m, arrive at Dan-
...mauvers, North Bran-
bury same day by 4 p m

...wich and Worcester RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Monday Nov. 4th 1844.

Accommodation Trains, daily except Sundays.

Leave Worcester, 10 A. M. 4½ P. M.
" Norwich, 8 A. M. 4½ P. M.

Freight Trains,

" Worcester 7 A. M. Norwich 8 1-4.

Steam Boat Trains.

" Worcester 5¾ P. M., every Monday, Wednesdays, and Fridays, on the arrival of the train from Boston.

Leave Allens' Point about 2 A. M., Sundays, Wednesdays and Friday morning upon the arrival of the Boat from New York.

Long Island Trains

Leave Worcester 9¾ A. M., every Tuesday Thursday and Saturday, upon the arrival of the train from Boston.

Leave Allyns' Point about 2 P. M., every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday upon the arrival of the Boat from the Long Island Road.

The Morning Train from Norwich, and the Morning and Evening Trains from Worcester connect with the Boston and Western Roads.

N. B. Fares are more when paid in the Cars than when paid for Tickets at the different stations.

All Baggage at the risk of the owners unless receipted for by an authorized Agent of the Corporation

EMERSON FOOTE, Supt.

Norwich Nov. 1st. '44.

SPORTSMEN ATTEND.

KINNEY & RAWSON keep constantly on hand Pigeons & Wilkes & John Hall & Sons best English

Sporting Powder.

Dupont's Powder in half & quarter Kegs, and in canister.

Indian Rifle, do in canisters.

ALSO,

Superior blastingpowder. patent Safety Fuse at 42 Water-st.

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) MUTILATED

Leave
Saturday a
days by 2 p m
Leave West Kin
and Friday at 11 a m,
by 7 1-2 p m
656 From Hartford by E
ter, Coventry, Mansfield,
Pomfret Landing to Killingly,
three times a week in two horse
Leave Hartford every Monday,
Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Killingly sa
7 1-2 p m
Leave Killingly every Tuesday, Thursday
Saturday at 10 a m, arrive at Hartford same days
7 1-2 p m
657 From Hartford by East Hartford, Buckland
Corners, Oakland, Rockville, Tolland, Ellington,
Square Pond and West Stafford, 30 miles, and back
three times a week
Leave Hartford every Tuesday, Thursday and
Saturday at 10 a m, arrive at Stafford same days by
3 1-2 p m
Leave Stafford every Monday, Wednesday and
Friday at 7 a m, arrive at Hartford same days by
1-2 p m
Proposals for three additional weekly trips will be
considered
Proposals to convey a Sunday mail once a week
from Hartford to Worcester, 56 miles, in two or
four horse wagons, according to the weight of the
mails, in 11 or 12 hours to the trip, are invited
658 From Hartford, by East Hartford, East Windsor, Scantic Village, Broad Brook, Scitico, Somers
and North Somers to Wilbraham, Mass., 32 miles,
and back three times a week in two horse coaches
Leave Hartford every Tuesday, Thursday and
Saturday at 10 a m, arrive at Wilbraham same days
by 5 p m
Leave Wilbraham every Monday, Wednesday
and Friday at 7 a m, arrive at Hartford same days
by 2 p m
Proposals to end this route at Somers, 10 miles
less distance are invited
659 From Hartford by Bloomfield, Tariffville,
Granby and Southwick, Mass., to Westfield, 28
miles, and back three times a week in two horse
coaches
Leave Hartford every Tuesday, Thursday and
Saturday at 10 a m, arrive at Westfield same days
by 4 p m
Leave Westfield every Monday, Wednesday and
Friday at 12 m, arrive at Hartford same days by 6
p m
Proposals to carry on horse are invited
660 From Hartford, by Pequonnuck, East Granby, West Suffield and Feeding Hill, Mass., to Westfield, 32 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches
Leave Hartford every Monday, Wednesday and
Friday at 10 a m, arrive at Westfield same days by
5 p m
Leave Westfield every Tuesday, Thursday and
Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Hartford same days by
8 p m
Proposals to end this route at Springfield instead
of Westfield will be considered, also to carry on
horse
Proposals to commence this route at Windsor instead of Hartford, 6 miles less distance, will be considered
661 From Hartford to Bloomfield, Simsbury, West
Granby and Hartland to West Granville, Mass. 30
miles, and back twice a week
Leave Hartford every Tuesday and Saturday
at 10 a m, arrive at West Granville same days by
7 p m
Leave West Granville every Monday and Friday
at 8 a m, arrive at Hartford same days by 3 p m
662 From Hartford by West Hartford, Avon,
Canton, Collinsville, New Hartford, Winchester,
Millbrook and Norfolk to Canaan, 43 miles and
back six times a week in four horse coaches
Leave Hartford every day except Sunday at 6 1-2
a m, arrive at Canaan same day by 4 p m
Leave Canaan every day except Sunday at 9
a m, arrive at Hartford same day by 6 p m

Cen
son, T
and Au
times a wee
Leave Norw
p m, arrive at Wo
Leave Worcester eve
1-2 a m, arrive at Norw
m
Proposals to commence route a
be considered. Also, to run this
with a mail leaving New York
returning to New York in the
will be given to carry way m
673 From Norwich
Windham, Mansfi
Rockville, Elling
East Long Meadow,
and back, three times
Leave Norwich eve
Saturday, at 8 a m, arrive
by 8 p m.
Leave Springfield every Mon
and Friday, at 8 a m, arrive at Norw,
by 8 p m
Query—whether this route is necessary?
674 From Norwich, by Gardner's Lake, to North Lyme, 15 miles and back, once a week
Leave Norwich every Thursday at 3 p m, arrive at North Lyme same day by 8 p m
Leave North Lyme same day at 9 a m, arrive at Norwich same day by 2 p m
675 From Norwich, by Poquetannuck, Ledyard, Gales' Ferry and Uncasville, to Norwich, equal to 11 miles and back, three times a week
Leave Norwich every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 a m, arrive at Uncasville same days by 11 a m
Leave Uncasville same days by 12 m, arrive at Norwich same days by 3 p m
676 From New London, New London county, by Groton, Pequot, Noank, Groton Centre, Mystic, Portersville and Mystic Bridge, to Stonington, 18 miles and back, six times a week in two horse coaches: three times a week by Pequot and Noank, and three times a week by Groton Centre and Mystic
Leave New London every day, except Sunday, at 6 a m, arrive at Stonington same day by 10 1-2 a m
Leave Stonington every day, except Sunday, at 1 1-2 p m, arrive at New London same day by 6 p m
677 From Colchester, New London county, by West Chester and Modus, to East Haddam 15 miles and back, three times a week
Leave Colchester every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 10 1-2 a m, arrive at East Haddam same days by 2 p m
Leave East Haddam every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 3 1-2 p m, arrive at Colchester same days by 7 p m
678 From Middletown, Middlesex county, by Higganum, Haddam, East Haddam, Chester, Deep River, and Essex, to Saybrook, 29 miles and back, three times a week in two horse coaches
Leave Middletown every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 12 m, arrive at Saybrook same days by 8 p m
Leave Saybrook every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 m, arrive at Middletown same days by 8 p m

an
Litchfie
691 From
back, six times a
Leave Litchfield
rival of New York mail
cottville same day by 9½ p m
Leave Wolcottville every
arrival of Hartford mail, say at
Litchfield same day by 6½ p m
692 From New Hartford, Litchfield county, Pleasant Valley, Hitchcockville and Colebrook River to New Boston, Mass. 17 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave New Hartford every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 12 m, arrive at New Boston same days by 11 a m
Leave New Boston every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 a m, arrive at New Hartford same days by 11 a m
Proposals to extend route to Lee, 20 miles further, also to run in two horse coaches, will be considered
693 From New Hartford by Barkhamstead to West Hartland, 12 miles and back, once a week
Leave New Hartford every Saturday at 12 m, after arrival of Hartford mail, arrive at West Hartland same day by 4 p m
Leave West Hartland every Saturday at 7 a m, arrive at New Hartford same day by 11 a m in time to connect with the mail for Hartford.
694 From Sharon, Litchfield county, by Furnace Village and Salisbury to Canaan, 14 miles and back, three times a week in two horse coaches.
Leave Sharon every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Canaan same days by 8 a m
Leave Canaan every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 p m, arrive at Sharon same days by 8½ p m
Proposals to carry an additional tri-weekly mail from Furnace Village, or over the whole route, will be considered

Hinson fro
a week
Mansfield Center, fro
back three times a week
Middlebury from Naugatuck
twice a week
Millington from East Haddam,
once a week
Milton from Litchfield, 4 1-2 miles,
times a week
New Boston from Fishersville, 3 miles,
three times a week
Newington from Hartford, 6 miles and back
times a week
North Goshen from Goshen, 4 miles, and back
three times a week
North Canton from Simsbury, 8 miles, and back
once a week
North Granby, from Granby, 4 miles, and back
twice a week
North Killingly from West Thompson, 2 1-2 miles,
and back twice a week
Prospect from Strattsville, 6 miles, and back once
a week
South Lyme from Lyme, 6 miles, and back twice
a week
South Norwalk from Norwalk 1 1-2 miles, and
back three times a week
Suffield from Windsor Locks, 4 miles, and back
three times a week

Concluded on the last page.

but as
see a possib
in full—this y
'But you can pay me
I cannot sir. It would afford
ure to do it, but it is utterly out of my power
without making a great sacrifice of my property.'
'What do you give your note for, if you do
not expect to pay it? I always pay my notes.'
'But perhaps you have never met with any
losses. Had my note been presented six
months ago, it would have been paid in an
hour.'
'I shall not be put off? If you do not settle that note by by to-morrow night, you will

'Yes, sir, I have.'
'When shall you want to take it?'
'I am not particular about it. If you are
disposed you can remain there for the present.'
'I thank you, sir,' said the old man, and it
was evident he felt the kindness he received.
In a day or two Charles called to look at the
house. As he entered the door, he remembered
the happy seasons he passed there and a tear
became in his eye. He had sat with the old gen

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) MUTILATED

...ts
...epar-
...fit get the
...at the office of
...ve a host of friends
...der me. They are all
with me that it is a deserved
propriety and contrary to the
...riotism for a locofoco to hold on

...scribe myself with great respect,
Your Servant to command,
JAMES HOLLYARD.

The Wheeling Times proposes that the amount which Mr. Clay has expended for postage should be refunded by subscription. We should like this plan and would be willing to subscribe something handsome ourselves, providing that the letters when paid for, shall be handed to the nearest newspaper for publication. There would be some rare developments we opine.

"LONG STORES."—We observe that our neighbor of the Courier expended no small amount of editorial force one day last week, in puffing a certain "long store" situated on Main-street. He went into the matter with an earnestness truly praiseworthy, while words seemed scarcely adequate to express his unbounded admiration of the various arrangements in and about the establishment. No doubt the praise bestowed was fully deserved, but it was shrewdly suggested in our presence that "that puff cost at least $25" to the owners of the aforesaid "long store." In that case, the account between the parties would run something in this way:

Mr. Dorson Ebenezer Bliss, in account with
Dry Goods, Broadcloth & Co. Dr.

1845—Jan.—To bill Merchandise,		
" " at sundry dates,		$100 00
Cr.		
By his bill adv. &c.	$0 00	
" Puff	25 00	
" *Note to balance acct.*	75 00	
		100 00

Rather dear puffing, so it were; but then it must be recollected that it was a "long store," with a "retail department" at one end—a "wholesale" at the other—and something else in the middle!

Seriously, we are rejoiced to see the many great improvements that have been made, and others that are in progress, in this city, in the way of stores. There are really some very fine establishments among us, and if the "burnt district" is ever wholly rebuilt, Main may hope to vie with Shoeblack-street, in point of attraction and the amount of business transacted.

Another Duel.

To the disgrace of all concerned, another duel in which the parties were Congressmen, has been fought. Messrs. Yancy, of Alabama, and Clingman, of N. Carolina, were the principals, and great fools they were to be caught in such a silly paper. The time of meeting was Monday afternoon, the 14th inst, and the place, the vicinity of Bettsville. The weapons selected were pistols, the distance 12 paces. A single shot was exchanged, after which the seconds interfered, a reconciliation was effected, the belligerents shook hands and started for Washington, "crowned with honor and glory!"

☞ It has been decided in a public meeting of the Washingtonians of this place, that it is not proper to call rumsellers very hard names. The term "Hell hound" is considered highly indelicate and unchristian, and is not to be used hereafter.

...s"
...oling
...ription
...ication of
...oscanjiness in
...ngs as to whether
...ne man for this arduous
...ept it, whether it would not
...cribly the idea of "Satan rebuk-
...tures have now closed, and as yet
...eceptible alteration for the better.
...ers residing here may have been
...ith—the curiosity of the multi-
been gratified—Himes
dollars richer than
, new light has been
...er of our Saviour's se-
... meaning of the prophe-
mysterious aspirations of St.
...ave been definitely ascertained
, are matters on which many will take
of doubting.

...e understand that Brother Himes took occasion, at one of his lectures, to be somewhat severe upon the ministers and editors in Norwich. The former he characterized as a set of 'blind leaders of the blind,' and the latter he mildly denominated a pack of *heathen*. A defence of the clergy we do not feel it incumbent upon us to undertake, but we *are* somewhat surprised at this ungrateful return for the various *flattering* notices which appeared in the city papers of last week, respecting him. The next time we are honored with a visit from the same source, we shall endeavor, as far as in us lies, to remove, if possible, the wrong impression which seems to have taken possession of the mind of Brother Himes, in regard to *one* at least of the editorial fraternity of this place.

Mexican Privateering.

There are many who apprehend serious depredations upon the maritime commerce of the United States in case of a war with Mexico—not so much from the Mexicans themselves, as from privateers, armed and manned by Europeans, and sailing under the Mexican flag. It is assumed, and very properly, that the Mexicans have neither ships or seamen with which to cruise against the United States themselves; and that a horde of pirates and privateersmen belonging to other countries are to be let loose upon us, commissioned and countenanced by Mexico. We have never believed that there will be a war between these two republics. The peaceable and forbearing disposition that the United States have uniformly manifested towards other countries, is a sufficient guarantee that every possible effort will be made by this government to avoid such an event; and is it to be supposed that Mexico, in her present weak and distracted condition, will force a war upon us? An expectation like that is as idle as it is undesirable. Serious as might be the evils which would result to the

...at
...ted from
...ociety—dilating
... upon the habits of
...y, not to say *piety*, it
city and the region round
expressing a hope that the me-
...vail.
...ding here remarked, that he had heard
...new] of instances where individuals would enter the Banking room of this society, and, to avoid the legal restriction as to the amount to be placed in deposite by any one individual, put in various sums in the names of aunts, cousins, uncles, and nephews, which were subsequently entered to one name.

Upon this, Gen. *Williams* came to the rescue. Such might have, in fact be believed, *had* been the case in the earlier existence of the institution, when it was found desirable to draw into its vaults as much capital as possible; but of late years he could secure gentlemen that such had not been the practice; indeed, he could name, if it were required, several instances within the compass of his own knowledge, where applications of this sort had been made and denied. He then proceeded to deliver a general eulogium upon the Savings Society, enlarging upon its benevolent object, its gratifying and 'encouraging' results, and enrolling in the most unbounded terms the disinterestedness, the public spirit, and the *perfect* management of its Board of Directors. He really hoped that gentlemen would not assist in raising another hue and cry in relation to this institution. It had already experienced one attack, and that of no distant date. A great deal of noise had been made about the loss of one of its recent loans,' and also former losses had

$1500 loaned to G. Fairfield predicated on property, on which there was already a secret attachment.

...ress too many
...ation of Texas. This
... is the democracy upon this
...t important subject. I have
...ajor Donelson, a letter dated at
...exas, from which I would infer,
...s expect to annex Texas to the Uni-
...ey must act speedily, or it will be found
...d our grasp. The rejection of the ad-
Texas has given offence to some, and a
...o others to press the liberal propositions of
...nd upon the Texians, together with the splen-
view of Texas independent, growing into a vast
Republic, in time to embrace not only the limits of Texas, but all the domain once Montezuma'd. This view, to ambitious aspirants, added to the guaranties of England of her independence, and the loan of large sums for ten years, based upon a treaty that English manufactures shall be free of duty, is gaining a party in Texas. Gen. Houston is still the leading star; and his influence can alone be counted upon to resist the present influence of England and its increasing power. How long this influence of England can be successfully withstood in Texas, is becoming a very questionable matter. I have taken a view of the whole ground, given to all information its due weight, and I say to you that, unless Congress acts upon this subject promptly, Texas will be beyond our grasp, and lost to the United States forever, unless regained by the sword. What will be the situation of our country, with British manufactures introduced duty free into Texas? Comment is unnecessary.

A hazard nothing in saying ...

...e under-
... Its govern-
...e militia, being at
...tor for the time being. Secu-
...and property are the exception, rob-
bery, murder, extortion, the rule of Mexican life. The disease of this unhappy state is incurable, for it lies in the character and habits of the people. Mexico is fated to go the way of thousands of other nations who have risen by virtue and fallen by vice. She must become the prey of some stronger power, and under wiser and better guidance than she is able to afford herself,—she must revive in a new form, and in a foreign garb.

England has an eye on Mexico. We deem it cer-

...scription money for newspapers, pamphlets, and matter which brings a revenue to the post-office. Most postmasters have very courteously consented to remit money for all who have applied, without regard to the political or religious views of the periodical paid for. But there are some exceptions. A correspondent from Winchester writes:

"It is customary, I believe, for postmasters to frank letters containing money for newspapers, but our present whig postmaster is so very obliging that he refuses to do it for democrats."

A hot postmaster should be removed.

DIED AT HOBOKEN.—A duel took place at Hoboken yesterday, says the N. Y. Tribune of Jan. 15, in the vicinity of the Sybil's Cave. The weapons chosen by the parties were muskets, and one of the combatants fell at the first discharge. It appears that a dispute occurred between two printers, employed in a newspaper office in this city, relative to the merits of the Volunteer soldiery of our city and the veterans who served in the last war. One of the individuals belongs to a uniform company, the other did "the state some service" in 1814-'15. The elder, and perhaps the better soldier, feeling "miffed" at some allusion of the junior disciple of Mars, who has never flashed his maiden sword, and probably never will, challenged him to mortal combat. The preliminaries were soon arranged, with an understanding however on the part of the militia hero that nothing more formidable than blank cartridges were to be used on the occasion. The veteran man at arms, who had an fear of "villainous saltpetre," was not long the secret and made his appearance on the ground at noon yesterday, on a matter of life and death, as he supposed. The weapons as we have said, were muskets; the distance was twenty paces. After the ground had been measured, and the weapons loaded, the belligerents were placed back to back at the designated distance, by their seconds, and instructed to wheel and fire at a given signal. Immediately after being stationed on his ground the veteran knelt and made a brief prayer; then standing erect awaited the word. It was given, and he instantly wheeled and fired at his antagonist, who, in accordance with a previous arrangement with his friends, fell to the earth with an awful groan. The old man supposing he had killed his adversary, left the ground with considerable celerity, considering his years. He did not, however, miss his foe, who received a smart shock on the hand from the wad of the veteran's gun.

Mr. Hubbard, of Massachusetts, who lately journeyed to New Orleans on an errand similar to that which took the Hon. Samuel Hoar to Charleston, and back again, baffled that city, and returned home. He left in the hands of a gentleman of that city, a letter, from which the following is an extract:—"And so I finally declare to you, and further—that I am fully convinced that the mission must be fruitless, and will occasion useless excitement—and I am preparing immediately to leave, and return the commission to the source from which it originated."

A GOVERNMENT FATHER.—The Hartford Times relates a case of wonderful pluck and courage on the part of a father. A little boy, the son of a fireman at one of the Blueprint furnaces, was playing about the yards, when his foot slipped, and, horrible to relate, he fell into the furnace. His father, with more affection than prudence, immediately sprang in after him, in the forlorn hope to save his child, and strange to say he was quick enough to catch and throw him out, but too late, however, for the boy almost instantly died. The father had now exchanged situations with his child, and found the greatest difficulty in extricating himself from his perilous position, which he was compelled to do by catching hold of an iron bar, little less than red hot, and swinging himself out, but as he had done so, he was crippled. The poor fellow was carried home, in a dangerous and uncertain state.

SETTLING FAMILY QUARRELS.—Some old writer thus speaks of the difficulties attending the interference of a third party in the quarrels of married persons:

"I never knew but one person who interfered between man and wife with safety or success. Upon a domestic pro and con between the parties, that was rising even to blows, a friend of mine, who happened to be by, hit the husband a stroke with his right hand, crying, 'Be quiet, you brute!' and the women with his left, saying, 'Hold your tongue, you vixen!' Then repeating his moral admonitions and friendly buffets, with a 'Peace, you monster!' 'Have done, you tormagent!' 'Hands off, you coward!' 'Retire, you virago!' a fit of shame and laughing seized them both at the same time, at such an extraordinary and unpartial comparison. They shook hands immediately, and became good friends the rest of their lives."

A LAMENTABLE CASE.—A very lovely young girl of 14 years, attached to one of the churches of Washington, and employed in a millinery establishment, attracted the machinations of a demon in human shape, who, after leading her from the path of rectitude, recently induced her to elope with him. The distracted parents have thus far made an unsuccessful search for their daughter.

It is just and right in the position of our calling that every thing that can possibly alleviate or eradicate sickness and disease should be noticed for the benefit of the afflicted. No reader of our pages should omit to peruse Mr. Brinckerhoff's advertisement of his health Restorative. His preparation is able to perform cures when other medicines fail.—Our sick friends should bear this in mind, and give it a fair trial.

SCHOOLS IN MASSACHUSETTS.—From the abstract of the School returns for 1843 and 1844, prepared by the Secretary of the Board of Education, Hon. Horace Mann, the following summary is taken:—The whole number of children in the Commonwealth between the age of 4 and 16, is 192,037.—Amount raised for the support of schools, including the income of the surplus revenue, $556,967 23—being nearly $41,000 more than was raised the previous year. $37,959 00 are contributed for board and fuel, making an aggregate for common school purposes of $594,149 12.

The Boston Post notices the fact that Rothschild has had a large property bequeathed, and intimates that he stand in great need of it. Perhaps so.

DECISION.—On Friday morning Jan. 3d, Chief Justice Taney delivered the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of Stockton & Stokes vs. Amos Kendall. The decision is in favor of Mr. Kendall, who is now a free man. Mr. Kendall received the warmest congratulations from his friends.

OFFICE DESTROYED.—The office of the Lexington Inquirer, published at Lexington, Ky., was, we regret to learn, totally consumed by fire on the 1st instant.

CONTRADICTED.—The rumor that Mr. Evans, of Maine, is about to retire from the U. States Senate.

☞ The Washingtonians are brushing up. Their meeting of last week was decidedly more peaceable and conducted in a more orderly manner than that of the week previous. Steps were taken, too, to make future meetings still more interesting. A resolution was passed for holding public lectures once a fortnight, the lecturers to be furnished by the society. Messrs. John G. Cooley, Geo. W. Bentley, and John E. Case are severally expected to entertain the audience that may convene on Tuesday evening next. We have no doubt these young gentlemen will acquit themselves with much credit, and that the occasion will prove a pleasing and profitable one to all.

AMICUS.

A SMALL SPRINKLING OF CRIME.—According to the late accounts, London contains 60,000 thieves, 70,000 courtesans, and 40,000 gamblers, to say nothing of the beggars, &c.

Hon. Dixon H. Lewis of Ala., was from last accounts very ill.

Mrs. Ryan, of Quincy, Illinois, has *fourteen* her husband Daniel, with three children at a birth, and weighing, in the aggregate, sixteen and a half pounds. Mrs. Ryan has had six children in twenty-eight months.

☞ It is said that Cassius M. Clay, Esq., the man who came all the way to Norwich to convince the abolitionists of the necessity of supporting his kinsman for the presidency, is about to establish an anti-slavery paper in Kentucky. May he be more consistent, and meet with better success in this project than in his last.

A Democratic paper has been started at New Orleans, called the Daily Telegraph. It is edited by Col. Campbell.

MURDER.—On Monday night a man, by the name of Paul Rout, was found dead in the house of Francis Nolan, in Charles street, Baltimore, opposite the Depot, with his throat cut and his skull beaten in. The murderer is supposed to be a man named Henry McCarty, who left for Philadelphia the same night.

☞ Some four or five trials have been had in the city of Boston for Mayor, and thus far no choice has been made. Charles G. Green, Esq., the talented and popular editor of the Boston Post, is the democratic candidate.

☞ At the Annual Meeting of the Board of the Civil Authority, Select Men &c., the following men were chosen Jurors:—Shubael Morgan, Chas. Colt, Chas. F. Avery, Henry B. Norton, Wheaton Cottrell, Edward A. Storry, Benj. Huntington, J. G. W. Trumbull, Horace Golton, Henry McNelly, Stephen Allen, Geo. F. Bromley, Chas. Bliss, Simeon Thomas, Appleton Meach.

At a meeting of the Board of Health, A. B. Hallo M. D. and Messrs. Theo's Robinson, Gordon Chapman, and James B. Goddard, were appointed Health Committee, and Doct's Farnsworth, Hooker and Ford, Health Officers.

Auctioneers.—Moses Kinney, Wm. D. Ripley, Wm. P. Eaton.

Senator Niles' Plan of Annexation.

Joint Resolutions for the Admission of Texas into the Union as a State, on certain conditions, and for a certain purpose.

Whereas the Government and people of Texas have manifested a desire to unite their country with the United States of America, to constitute one or more States of this confederacy; and whereas there are reasons to believe that a decided majority of the people of the United States are in favor of such union, and the same being regarded as highly conducive to the peace and best interests of both countries therefore—

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Texas, with such territory and limits as rightfully belong to it, and with the restriction hereinafter provided, shall be admitted into the Union, upon an equal footing with the original states, to be called the State of Texas; and which admission shall be subject to the following conditions, and shall take effect when the said conditions shall have been complied with, to the approval and acceptance of Congress.

First. The citizens of Texas, in such a way and form as the government may direct, to express their assent to this union, according to the terms of those resolutions; said assent to be given before the first Monday in December, 1845.

Second. The citizens of Texas, before the first said Monday of December, 1845, so to alter or modify their constitution, as to make it in all respects conform to the requirements of the Constitution of the United States.

Third. That the citizens of Texas prescribe the limits and boundaries of the state of Texas northeasterly and westerly, so as to embrace a greater extent of territory than that of the largest state of Texas within one year from its admission to the Union, will cede to the United States all the right of sovereignty and jurisdiction belonging to or claimed by it over the whole territory not included in the state of Texas, and the limits and boundary of such territory, so far as the same may be in dispute with any foreign power; and also those of the state of Texas, shall be settled and adjusted by the United States, with foreign nation or nations interested therein: Provided, That if any portion of the territory so ceded, shall at the time of such session, be in the occupation and under the actual jurisdiction and government of any foreign power, the cession in respect to such portion of the territory which it may include shall be held to be void, and the United States will not claim or assert any right or jurisdiction over the same. The several acts herein required to be performed as conditions of the admission of Texas into the Union, shall be officially certified by the proper authorities of Texas, to the President of the United States, with a copy of the constitution of Texas, so altered or modified, to be by him communicated to Congress at its next session, so that Congress may decide whether the conditions herein contained have been complied with, so as to entitle Texas to an admission into the Union, upon an equal footing with the original States.

And be it further resolved, That nothing contained in these resolutions, nor the admission of Texas as a State into the Union, nor the assent of its jurisdiction over the territory not included in the State of Texas, shall in any way impair or affect the private rights of the citizens of Texas, or those of the citizens of the United States having claims against Texas, or the citizens thereof; nor in any way impair or affect the title or claims of individuals to lands, whether within the State of Texas, or the territory ceded to the United States; nor in any way impair or affect the right which Texas may have at the time of her accession into the Union in the soil, in the public or unsold lands; whether the State of Texas or the territory so ceded by her.

And be it further resolved, That, should it be desired by Texas, the United States will advance a sum not exceeding three hundred and fifty thousand dollars to discharge the debt due from Texas to creditors of Frederick Dawson, late of Baltimore, and for the redemption of exchequer bills, which may be in circulation at the time of her admission into the Union, and which shall be reimbursed to the United States, by the State of Texas, from the proceeds of the sales of the public lands.

And be it further resolved, That on the admission of Texas as a state into the Union, it shall be entitled to one representative in the House of Representatives of the United States, until the next general census shall be taken by the authority of the United States.

And be it further enacted, That the territory which may be ceded by Texas to the United States, shall be united to some existing territory, or formed into a distinct territorial government; and that the inhabitants who are, or who may become residents therein, shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges of citizens of the United States in other territories west of the Mississippi; and that they shall be admitted into the Union, as one or more States, as soon as from their population and other considerations, Congress may deem it just and reasonable.

And, whereas, by the ordinance of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, adopted into a spirit of compromise, it was ordained and established as a fundamental law, that slavery or involuntary servitude should not exist in the territory northwest of the Ohio; and, whereas, subsequently in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty, the restriction of the aforesaid ordinance was extended and applied to the territory (excepting that embraced in the State of Missouri,) which was ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of thirty six degrees and thirty minutes, north latitude, therefore,

Be it further resolved, That the eighth section of the act entitled 'An act to authorize the people of Missouri Territory to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and to prohibit slavery in certain Territories,' approved the sixth day of March, 1820, shall be applicable to the territory which may be ceded by Texas to the U. S., and so modified as that the restriction and prohibition contained therein shall extend to, and be in force in and over the whole of that part of the territory which may be so ceded, which lies west of 100 degrees of west longitude, so long as the same may remain a territory of the United States.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 13th.

In the Senate, this morning, a communication was received from the Treasury Department, in relation to the issuing of patents to the claims of lands in Louisiania, covered by the 'Houmas' claim.

A statement was also received showing the decisions of the Secretary of Treasury which affect the rate or duties and commercial regulations of foreign countries.

Mr. Archer presented numerous memorials praying for a reform in the Naturalization Laws.

Mr. Foster of Tennessee, introduced joint resolutions authorizing the Annexation of Texas to the Union on certain terms.

The resolutions were read and referred. They required Texas to erect herself into a State, as she is to be admitted, without any assumption by us of her debts.

Mr. Bates and Mr. Choate presented remonstrations against the Annexation of Texas; and Mr. Allen's memorials of citizens of Ohio in favor of the introduction of Texas and Oregon into the Union.

The opinion gains ground here that some bill for the Annexation of Texas will pass the House at the present session.

The proposition offered in the House and Senate, by Tennessee Whigs, may it is thought, succeed.

The Senate was not long in session, to-day. They spent a short time in Executive Session.

In the House, Mr. Cave Johnson offered a proposition that the debate on the subject of the Annexation of Texas should be terminated at one o'clock, on Thursday next.

The motion does not seem to have been made in accordance with any action of the party. It was laid on the table. Yeas 147, nays 64. There is a vast many members who are disposed to speak, but only on the subject as now presented, but as it may be presented hereafter, on amendments.

Mr. Milton Brown, of Tenn, offered a proposition for the Annexation of Texas, similar to that of Mr. Foster in the Senate. It was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

THE DUEL.

We are apprised, this morning, that Mr. Yancy had returned to the city by the early train of cars and that he and Mr. Clingman went out this morning about half past seven o'clock.

It is not known whether they went to Bladensburg or other places. They seem to have kept their counsels well.

It was generally believed in the House, that they would fight at three o'clock to-day.

It was almost too beautiful a day to be stained by blood.

P. S.—I learn that the Duel took place in the vicinity of Beltsville; that Mr. Clingman, on the first fire, had his foot divided by his adversary's ball; and that Mr. Yancy narrowly escaped a ball in his head.

The seconds then interfered, and the matter was reconciled.

WASHINGTON, January 14.

Senate—Communications from the Treasury Department, giving a tabular statement of all goods imported into the United States in the year 1844, and also one giving an account of the receipts and expenditures of the Department in the months of November and December, 1844; ordered to be printed.

From the War Department, containing a report from the Ordonance Bureau, showing the expenses of the National Armory for the last year.

Petitions: from Vermont against the annexation of Texas.

Joint resolution for the purpose of distributing the work on the Exploring Expedition—referred to the Committee on the Library.

Bill for the appointment of Assistant Surgeons and Pursers in the navy was reported back.

A bill providing for the right of appeal in certain cases of bankruptcy was introduced.

A communication was received from the State Department, exhibiting its expenses, the number of clerks employed, and the general business transacted therein.

Report from the Committee on military affairs, for the organization of Sappers and Miners was received.

A bill regulating the pay of officers of the revenue service, serving in the navy of the United States, was also read a third time and passed.

House of Representatives.—A resolution directing the Secretary of State to ascertain, as near as may be the amount of the Texas debt, &c.—was received.

A resolution was adopted, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of repealing a bill authorizing the appointment of Trustees to fill vacancies occasioned by death or resignation with a view to the settlement of cases under the Bankrupt law.

A resolution of enquiry in relation to certain alterations in the judicial regulations in the district of Louisiana—was adopted.

January 15.

Senate.—Mr. Evans from the finance committee reported a bill for the relief of the state of Michigan.

The bill providing for extra compensation to revenue officers, when acting as officers of the navy, was discussed, and finally rejected.

Several private and local bills were disposed of after which the Senate went into executive session.

House of Representatives.—Mr. Burke moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of introducing a bill providing for the annexation of Texas as a state, and leaving the question of slavery to be settled by commissioners. The motion prevailed, and the bill was committed.

The consideration of the Texas question was then resumed in consideration of the whole.

Mr Bowdin made a powerful speech in favor of the measure.

Mr Hardin followed on the other side.

Mr. Severance next took the floor and spoke until the committee rose.

January 16.

In Senate.—A communication was received from the Post Office Department conveying information as to the working of the British Penny Post system. Ordered to be printed.

Mr Tappan reported a bill establishing the Smithsonian Institute, as amended in committee.

Mr Woodbury submitted sundry other amendments which, with the bill as amended, were ordered to be printed.

Mr Niles reported the bill regulating the appointment of Assistant Post Masters General.

The Senate next took up the bill from the House to confine the Presidential election to a single day in all the States of the Union.

This bill after discussion was ordered to be engrossed, and then the Senate went into Executive session and soon after adjourned until Monday.

In the House.—Mr Preston King, of N. Y., offered a resolution calling for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire whether a duel had been fought by two of the members of this House in consequence of words spoken in debate, that the Committee have leave to send for persons and papers, and that they report, if the rumor be true, in favor of the expulsion of the two members.

After some debate as to the constitutionality of the measure, the resolution was laid on the table. Ayes 108, nays 82.

The House then adopted the resolution of Mr Adams, calling upon the President for information in relation to the bonds of the Republic of Texas.

Correspondence of the Express.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17

The Senate not in session to day

The Bill of the House was passed by the Senate last evening with an amendment that the Elections shall take place on the first Tuesday, after the first Monday of November. This amendment was concurred in by the House at once, and the Bill will at once become a law.

CALEB J. MCNULTY.

Mr. Taylor from the Committee on Accounts reported this morning upon the defalcation of Caleb J. McNulty, Clerk of the House. The Report states that Mr McNulty has been twice summoned to appear before the Committee and upon both occasions has stubbornly refused to do so.

Of the amount embezzled, the sum of $33,000 is put down as loaned to a produce merchant of Ohio. Also $3,000 to Levi D Slamm of the New York Plebeian. (Mr. Slamm has published a card in the Mechanics, in which he states that this sum was drawn by him as a matter of convenience to Mr Mc Nulty, who was then in N. Y. and to whom the money was immediately paid over.)

The Committee conclude their report with the following resolutions.

Resolved, That Caleb J McNulty be, and hereby is dismissed from the clerkship of this House.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to issue proceedings against the said clerk, for the recovery of the money.

Resolved, That the President of the U. S. be requested to commence criminal prosecutions against the said clerk, and criminal prosecutions against all participating with him.

The resolutions being read,

Mr. Weller of Ohio, made a statement that he understood that there were two sums, one of $15,000, and one of $14,000, to the credit of the clerk. These sums were understood to be for securities, given for the money loaned to a produce merchant of Ohio.

Mr Adams thought it most unjust that there should be any arrest of the Clerk until he had had a hearing.

Mr. Pettit utterly denied the power of the House to arrest any person criminally and the attempt to do so showed the utter ridiculousness of the order.

(Mr. McNulty, accompanied by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and Mr. Weller, entered the middle door. Mr. McNulty took his place in the Clerk's desk and Mr. Weller and Mr. Lane, Sergeant-at-Arms, took their seats.)

The Speaker of the House then informed Mr. McNulty that he had been arrested by an order of the House, and that he was at liberty to make defence of himself and the charges preferred against him as he thought proper. Mr. McNulty then rose in the Clerk's desk and said:

I have not used for myself one dollar of the public funds, nor have I made any disposition of those funds not warranted by the law.

Mr. McNulty then stated that he had not obeyed the summons of the Committee because his accounting clerk, Mr. Kershaw, was absent from the city—and, that when he returned to the city, he would inform the Committee satisfactorily as to the state of his accounts. Mr. Mc Nulty further stated that he had not received but one of the notes of the Committee. The clerk admitted that he had loaned some of the public money to individuals, but upon the best security in the world; and other amounts he had deposited. He could settle satisfactorily with the Committee in a few hours, and account for every dollar he had received.

Mr. McNulty it was voted should be suspended until otherwise ordered by the House of Representatives.

A motion was made to postpone the subject until 2 o'clock to-morrow.

The House then adjourned.

JOHN RANDOLPH'S WILL.—It is still before the Courts of Virginia, though some dozen years have elapsed since his death. It seems to be a question whether that singular man was sane or insane at the time of making his will.

Notice.

There are a few persons for whom we have laboured incessantly during the past year—and some for whom we have laboured longer than one year, who seem disposed to treat us neglectfully, with regard to paying up their dues. Now we labor not for amusement, but of necessity—and when the time of settlement arrives, we expect, of course, to be paid. Every person who receives this paper, knows whether he is indebted to us—and we trust that those who are in arrears, will promptly send through the hands of a Postmaster, the amount due.

Franklin.

AT a meeting of the Democratic Electors of the town of Franklin, held at the Inn of Eliot L. Perkins, Esq. in said town, on the 15th day of January, 1845, to appoint delegates to the several Conventions which are to be held for making nominations preparatory to the Spring election—James H Hyde, Esq. was chosen chairman, and Asa B. Tracy clerk. On motion James H Hyde and Henry Hazen were nominated to attend the State Convention; Freeman Ladd and Joshua Tracy to attend the Congressional Convention when called; Asa B Tracy and Amasa L Hyde to attend the County Convention; and Charles H Tracy and Henry H Hazen to attend the Senatorial Convention.

Voted, if either of the above delegates are unable to attend, that they have the power and are requested to appoint a substitute.

James H Hyde, Asa B Tracy, and Charles F Hazen were appointed Town Committee for the year ensuing.

Voted, That the doings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in the Norwich News and Aurora.

JAMES H HYDE, Chairm.

ASA B TRACY, Clerk.

DEATHS.

In this city, on Saturday the 10th inst., Henry O., infant son of Robert M. and Adelia F. Havens, aged 3 months.

An Oddfellow's Funeral.

Died, in this city, on Saturday last, the 13th inst., Mr. Lewis H. Robinson, a member of the I. O. of O. F. Mr. R. came to this city from the State of Pennsylvania, with his family, consisting of his wife and four children, sickness during the spring of 1844, and was employed by the Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company, as superintendent of their machine shop. Soon after his arrival here he was taken sick, and from that time to the period of his death, he was confined to his bed, and during the greater portion of the time deprived of his reason.

Although among strangers, Mr. Robinson and his family found themselves surrounded by friends. Being a member of the General Marion Lodge, I. O. of O. F. of Pennsylvania, the Brotherhood of this city immediately extended to him every attention which his wants required. By day and by night he has been watched over with brotherly affection,—even to the hour of his death, when his "spirit winged its way to the celestial Lodge above."

The last sad duties of the order toward the remains of their beloved brother were performed on Sunday last. At half past 12 M. the members assembled at their hall in Shetucket-street, from whence they proceeded, clothed in mourning regalia, to the late residence of the deceased. After a fervent and impressive prayer by Rev. Mr. Livesey of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the procession proceeded to the new cemetery, where the body of their brother was deposited in its last resting place,—in a lot provided by the Order for deceased members. At the grave, an address was made by the Rev. Mr. Livesey, after which the burial service of the order was read by N. G. Geo. T. Bromley. A sprig of evergreen was then cast into the grave by each member of the order. The procession again formed and returned to the Methodist E. Church, which, to the credit of that society be it said, was exclusively devoted, excepting the wall pews, to the accommodation of the friends of the deceased.—While the procession was entering the church the choir sung a hymn suited to the occasion. The exercises in the church then commenced, 1st, by singing a hymn. 2d, Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Brownson. 3d, Singing. 4th, Sermon by Rev. Mr. Livesey. 5th, a Hymn.

The discourse of Mr. Livesey was exceedingly well adapted to the occasion. His text was selected from the 55th Psalm, part of the 22d verse, "Cast thy burden upon the Lord, and he will sustain thee."

We cannot, to day, give even an outline of the preacher's remarks. Suffice it to say that he pictured in a masterly manner, the original and fallen state of man, the curse consequent upon sin, the necessity of bearing each other's burdens, the invitation and promise of Jehovah that he would succor and sustain all that place their trust in Him—and alluded in a beautiful manner to the example which the present case afforded, of the ways and means by which God accomplished his purposes, in alleviating the wants and distresses of his creatures. His remarks addressed to the bereaved widow and children, were judicious and consolatory. Indeed we must say that we never listened to a better discourse on a similar occasion. We hope that Mr Livesey will favor us with a brief of the sermon for publication. It would be very gratifying to the relatives of the deceased, as well as to the Society of which he was a member.

After the exercises at the church were concluded, the Society proceeded in regular order to the late residence of the deceased, in company with his bereaved family, when they returned to their hall in Shetucket street, deeply impressed with solemnity and sorrow for the loss of a brother who was so highly respected.

Boston Piano Fortes.

R W. ROATH is agent for the sale of Hallet, Davis, &c., celebrated Piano Fortes.

Jan. 22 1845. 9

Something New.

SPALDING & CO., are manufacturing under Letters Patent granted by the United States, an improved Friction match, to burn

Without Brimstone.

They now offer for sale, on very reasonable terms.

20,000 GROSS.

Neatly put up in Tin, Wood and Paper, in any sized packages and in lots to suit purchasers.

These Matches are highly improved of and recommended for family use by Physicians and Chemists, in consequence of the absence of Sulphur in their manufacture, the fumes of which are so disagreeable and deleterious to all, and particularly injurious to persons having weak lungs or delicate constitutions.

They are particularly recommended to the attention of shippers as they have frequently been taken on long voyages and exposed to the action of all climates without the slightest injury.

For sale by SPALDING & CO.,

At wholesale and retail by R. W. MATHEWSON.

Agents for the manufacturers.

Jan, 22 1845. 9

Board of Relief.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Relief for the town of Norwich, will meet at the Town Clerk's office, in said Town, on Monday and Tuesday the 27th and 28th of January 1845, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon to hear and determine all appeals made to them from the doings of the Assessors, and to equalize and adjust the valuation and assessments of said town.

JOSEPH A. YERRINGTON, ALVAN WICKHAM, NATHAN SCHOLFIELD, } Board of Relief.

Boston Piano Fortes.

R W. ROATH having recently selected from the celebrated manufacture of Hallet, Davis, & Co., some very superior PIANO FORTES, with all the late improvements, and will be sold at the lowest manufacturer's prices.

Jan. 22 1845. 9

To Country Merchants.

RARE BARGAINS!

J. IRESON & SON.

Have just received

A LARGE and splendid assortment of FRESH GOODS, direct from the manufacturers—bought at the very lowest rate, which they now offer, together with their former stock, for sixty days, at prices ten per cent less than heretofore charged in this city.

143 Main-st. Jan. 22. 6

South American Rubbers.

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

THE subscribers have now onhand, by the case or dozen, a large assortment of PARA RUBBERS, of late importation, which they will sell much cheaper than has been sold this season.

J. IRESON & SON.

143 Main-st. Jan. 22. 9

Gentlemens' India Rubber Boots.

A New

article designated for wet weather and warranted Water Proof being manufactured entirely of India Rubber with the exception of a leather sole, for sale by

J. IRESON & SON.

143 Main-st. Jan. 22. 9

Ladies Rubber Bunkins.

HAYWOOD & CO'S Patent-Spring Tempered double sole Bunkins. A new article warranted, for sale by J. IRESON & SON.

143 Main-st. Jan. 22. 9

Cheap Slippers.

A LARGE lot of Cheap Slippers and House Shoes at 40 cents lower than our former prices. *COME QUICK! for they will not last long.* J. IRESON & SON.

Jan. 22. 9

Men's Cow Hide BOOTS.

FOR one dollar a pair, and Kip BOOTS for one dollar and twenty-five cents. Cow Hide and Kip Brogans for 75 cents per pair. Men's Slippers from 25 to 42 cents.

J. IRESON & SON.

Jan. 22. 9

Unparalleled Announcement!

GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES!!

J. IRESON & SON,

WILL SELL FOR the next two months, their entire and EXTENSIVE STOCK, BOOTS and SHOES of every description ten per cent less than their usual low prices.

A very large stock has induced them to make this reduction, and they will therefore dispose of every article in their line at about the original cost.

143 Main-st. Jan. 22. 9

Oil Soap,

SIX THOUSAND LBS. just received from New Bedford, on consignment, and for sale by

H. WHITAKER & CO.,

6 Commerce-st.

Sleighs.

SIX single sleighs, also two good top Buggys for sale by H. WHITAKER & CO.

3 Commerce St.

Jan. 9th. 7

To Dry Goods Merchants and the Public Generally.

Umbrella, Parasol and Sun-Shade

MANUFACTORY.

OPPOSITE THE MERCHANTS HOTEL, NORWICH, CONN.

THE advertiser respectfully begs leave to return his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage he has received for many years, and earnestly solicits a continuance of the same.

Having just purchased a rich assortment of materials for the manufacture of Parasols and Sun-Shades, for the coming spring entirely for cash, Merchants having silks suitable for the purpose, can have them made up in any style to better advantage, and in a superior manner than vending them in New York. An assortment of umbrellas and parasols of different sizes and qualities, constantly on hand and the workmanship of all goods warranted and kept in repair one year.

Umbrellas and Parasols repaired or recovered, in a few hours notice.

ALBERT CHERRY.

Jan. 1st. 1845. 6m

Wanted.

A WOMAN to do the work of a private family. Inquire at the American House.

Jan. 16, 1845. 6m

U. S. HOTEL,

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber having removed from his old stand the Exchange Hotel, to the Granite Buildings now the United States Hotel, on Pennsylvania avenue, between Third and Four-and-a-half streets one block from the Railroad depot, respectfully solicits a portion of the public patronage. He now has associated with him Mr. Jacob M. Johnson, of Washington City.

The "UNITED STATES," as regard locality, is the most eligible Hotel in the city, and one of the most commodious in the Union. It is but about two minutes walk from the Railroad Depot, and five from the Capitol, and has accommodations for three hundred boarders.

No labor or expense has been omitted to anticipate the wants of both temporary and permanent customers. From our establishment at Piney Point on the Potomac we will be constantly supplied with abundance of fresh fish and oysters, and our larder stocked with every rarity the market affords.

Sincerely thankful for the past favors, which a liberal Public have ever shown him, he solicits a continuance of their patronage, and he promises that his efforts, and those of his partner, shall be unceasing in studying and providing for the comfort of those who may make the UNITED STATES HOTEL their home.

THOMPSON TYLER.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 9, 1844. 1y

J. HENRY PECK,

Fashionable

HAIR DRESSER,

No. 40 Shetucket-st.

OPPOSITE THE RAIL ROAD DEPOT, Norwich, Conn.

Jan. 16.

HENRY S. COOK,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 15 Shetucket-Street,

Norwich, Ct.

GENTLEMEN'S AND BOY'S GARMENTS

CUT AND MADE.

☞ In the Latest Styles. ☜

WANTED.—Two or three girls, as apprentices to the Tailoring Business.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale two Brick Houses on Allen Street with Tinned Roofs every way thoroughly and substantially built, during the past year, by Mr. James S. Hoyt.

Also for sale a new House on Union Street 34x43 two stories high with basement. Possession given 1st of April. Terms of payment made easy. Inquire of THOMAS ROBINSON, or of JAMES S. HOYT on the premises.

Jan. 16th 1845. 8w6

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the name of 'Mill Furnace Co,' is this day dissolved

CHARLES A CONVERSE, ALBERT T. CONVERSE.

A. T. CONVERSE will continue the business at the same place, and will exchange stoves for Castings with promptness and despatch.

Norwich, Jan. 1st, 1845.

Butter.

50 FIRKINS prime Dairy Butter, just received by Schr. Myrtle, and for sale by

H. WHITAKER & CO.,

Commerce-st.

Norwich, January 1, 1845.

New Crop Molasses.

100 BARRELS New Crop N. O. Molasses, received by Propeller Quinebaug, and for sale by H. WHITAKER & CO.

3 Commerce-st.

Jan. 9.

Nails.

300 CASKS Fall River Nails, assorting all sizes; for sale by

H. WHITAKER & CO

3 Commerce St.

Jan. 8th.

For Sale.

A FARM in the town of Preston, about four and a half miles from the toll bridge, on the road leading to Jewett City, containing about forty-five acres, with a dwelling house and barn thereon standing. Said farm is suitably divided into mowing, plowing, pasturage and wood land, with a good well of water near the door, and known as the Miner Harris farm.

ALSO—A lot of land containing 10 acres and 16 rods about 2 miles from the above farm, adjoining land of Benj'n Huskell, Esq., with a never failing spring of water situated thereon. Said lot of land is known as the Hannah Tracy lot. The above property will be sold low, as the present owner wishes to dispose of it on or before the 15th day of March next.

For further particulars, inquire of

ELIJAH CLARK, Norwich.

Norwich, Jan. 16, 1845. 6w

ORIGINAL STAINED

Union from Stafford Springs 7 miles, and back twice a week

Warren from Cornwall Bridge, 6 miles, and back two times a week

Washington from New Milford, 7 miles, and back three times a week

Winchester Center from Winchester, 8 miles, and back three times a week

Willington from Mansfield, 4 miles, and back three times a week

Wilton from Norwalk, 7 miles and back three times a week

Woodbury from Waterbury, 8 miles, and back once a week

Zion's Bridge from Derby, 8 miles, and back once a week.

NOTES

1. Seven minutes are allowed for opening and closing the mails at all offices, where no particular time is specified; but on railroad and steamboat routes, there is to be no more delay than is necessary to deliver and receive the baggage.

2. The mail is to be conveyed in preference to passengers, and to their entire exclusion, if its weight and bulk require it.

3. A preference is to be given to passengers brought to the connecting mail lines over those travelling in any other.

4. Post Office blanks, mail bags, and the special effects of the Department, on the exhibition of their credentials, are to be conveyed without further charge in mail lines admitting of such conveyances.

5. Mail agents are to be conveyed without charge on the principal railroad and steamboat lines, where the size of the mails and number of the offices will require their employment by the Department; and in that case, a separate apartment for the assorting and write-keeping of the mail is to be provided by the contractor, under the direction of the Department.

6. In all cases, there is to be a forfeiture of the pay for the trip, when the trip is not run; a forfeiture of at least one-fourth part of it, when the running or arrival is so far behind time as to lose the connection of a pending mail; and a forfeiture of the due proportion of it, when a grade of service is rendered inferior to that in the contract. These forfeitures may be increased into penalties of higher amount, according to the nature or frequency of the failure and the importance of the mail.

7. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be satisfactorily explained in due time, for failing to take from, or deliver at a post office, the mail or any part of it; for suffering to be wet, injured, lost, or destroyed, for conveying it in a place or manner that exposes it to depredation, loss, or injury; for refusing after demand to convey a mail by any stage, railroad car, or steamboat, which the contractor regularly runs on the route, beyond the specified number of trips in the contract; and for not arriving at the time set. And for setting up or running an express to transmit commercial intelligence in advance of the mail, a penalty will be exacted equal to a quarter's pay.

8. The postmaster General may remit the contract for repeated inexactness; for violating the Post Office laws; for disobeying the instructions of the Department; for refusing to discharge a carrier when required by the Department; for assigning the contract without the consent of Postmaster General or for setting up or running an express as aforesaid.

9. The Postmaster General may alter the contract and alter the schedule, he allowing a pro rata increase of compensation, within the restrictions imposed by law, for the additional service required, or for the increased speed, if the employment of additional stock or carriers is rendered necessary, but the contractor may, in such cases, relinquish the contract, on timely notice if he prefers it to the change. The Postmaster General also may discontinue or curtail the service, he allowing one month's extra pay on the amount dispensed with.

10. The payments will be made through drafts on post offices or otherwise, after the expiration of each quarter, say in February, May, August, and November.

11. *The distances are given according to the best information; but no increased pay will be allowed if, and they prove to be greater than is advertised, if the places are correctly named.*

12. The Postmaster General is prohibited by law from knowingly making a contract for the transportation of the mail with any person who shall have entered into any combination, or proposed to enter into any combination, to prevent the making of any bid for a mail contract by any other person or persons, or who shall have made any agreement, or shall have given or performed, or promised to give or perform any consideration to do, or not to do, anything whatever to induce any other person not to bid for a mail contract. Particular attention is called to the 24th section of the act of 1836, prohibiting combinations to prevent bidding.

13. On such routes where the present contract shall be superceded by an underbidder, who may not have the stage property requisite for the performance of the contract, he shall purchase from the present contractor such of his coaches, harness, and harness belonging to the route as shall be needed, and may be suitable for the service, at a fair valuation; and make payment therefor by reasonable instalments, as his pay becomes due, unless the present contractor shall continue to run stages on the route. Should they not agree as to the suitableness of the property, the terms, or the security, each may choose a person who may appoint a third, and their decision shall be final; or the Postmaster General will name the umpire. Should the underbidder fail to comply, his bid will be offered to the contractor; and should he decline it, the proposals of the underbidder will be accepted unconditionally. The underbidder should give early notice of his intention to take or not to take the stock, and if the latter, of his reasons; and the present contractor is to determine, on the first application whether he will sell it or not.

14. A bid received after time, to wit: the 15th April next at 9 a. m. or without the guarantee required by law; or that combinds several routes in one sum of compensation, cannot be considered in competition with a regular proposal, that adjudged to be extravagant.

15. A bidder may offer an coach, railroad, or steamboat routes, where the transportation is difficult or impracticable at certain seasons, to substitute horse or wagon conveyance, or to intermit service a specified number of days, weeks, or months.—He may propose to omit an office that is inaccessible or is not on the stage road, the railway, or at a steamboat landing, as the case may be, or he may offer to substitute an inferior mode of supply in such cases. He may propose different days and hours of departure and arrival, providing that no more running time is asked, and it is obvious that no mail connection or other public accommodation is prejudiced. He may ask for more running time to the trip, during a specified number of days, at certain seasons of particularly bad roads. But beyond these changes, a proposal for service different from the advertisement will prevent its being considered in competition with a regular bid, and set aside as extravagance; and where a bid contains any of the above alterations, their disadvantages will be estimated in comparing it with other proposals.

16. There should be but one route bid for in a proposal.

17. The route, the service, the yearly pay, the bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of the firm, where a company offers, should be distinctly stated.

The following may be used as a form for the bid where no change from the advertisement is contemplated by the bidder:

"I (or we, as the case may be,) hereby propose to carry the mail on No.—, from—— to—— according to advertisement, for $ per annum."

18. The following is the form of the guaranty which should be filled, the first blank with the name of the guarantor, the second with that of the bidder; and the third and fourth with the beginning and terminating points of the route; and after being dated, should be signed by the guarantor, who must be shown by the written certificate of a postmaster, or other equally satisfactory testimonial, to be a man of property, and able to make good his guaranty. This guaranty, so certified, should accompany each bid.

"I, A B, undersigned —— guarantee that —— may be a bidder for carrying the mail from —— to —— be accepted by the postmaster general, ——, shall enter into an obligation prior to the first day of July next with good and sufficient sureties, to perform the service proposed.

"Dated ——"

19. The bid should be sent under seal, addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster General, with "Mail Proposals in the State of ——," written on the face of the letter; and should be despatched in time to be received by or before the 15th April next, at 9 o'clock, a. m.

20. The contracts are to be executed before the 1st of July next.

21. Postmasters at offices situated upon or near railroads, but more than eighty rods from a depot, will, immediately after the 10th of May next, report that fact to the Department, stating their exact distance from the railroad depot, and otherwise supplied with the mail, to enable the Postmaster General to direct the proper supply to be made from the railroad by mail messengers, from and after the 1st July next.

C. A. WICKLIFFE.

Post Office Department, Dec. 26, 1844.

C. BRINCKERHOFF'S

Mr. Brinckerhoff, anxious to make known and to extend the use of the Health Restorative, and feeling and knowing that its remedial effect (by the favor of Providence) has been the only available means of restoring to health and life many of the young and endeared sons and daughters and almost a multitude of the middle aged, aged and venerable individuals in the land now places more conveniently before the invalid his invaluable remedy. That dread fatal scourge of our race, the Consumption, with its attendant horrors have been swept away—the Restorative renewing the impaired vital part so thoroughly as to resist afterward the invidious attacks of those diseases. To the humane and tender hearted it is a pleasing and moving sight to view the before hopeless and dispirited sufferer rise from his couch of sickness and pain, and take his place amid the cares and duties of life simply by means of this grand Restorative of Nature's Functions. The most severe coughs almost immediately yield under its influence and however cracking or chronic they may have been yet they vanish the moment the Restorative begins to exert and then maintain its power. The Proprietor earnestly requests all who are afflicted with any disease of the Lungs or Liver, Pain in the Chest and Side and Coughs, to commence the use of the Health Restorative. Despite the opprobrium which is attached to all advertised medicines, use this remedy and be convinced of its power however incredulous as you have been. The following certificate is from Dr. Chilton, the well known New York chemist.

"I have analyzed a bottle of medicine called 'C. Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative;' and find that it does not contain Mercury, or any other metallic preparation, nor opium in any of its forms. It is composed of vegetable matter entirely."

James R. Chilton, M. D.

C. BRINCKERHOFF, Proprietor, N. Y.

Principal Office, 96 Hudson street, New York.

Horace Everett, U. S. Agent, 96 Hudson-street, New York, has appointed,

SAMUEL TYLER 138 Main street, Norwich.

WM. S. TYLER, 131 Water street. do.

as agents for the above medicine.

Jan. 15, 1845. 1m8

Fales's Cathartic Lozenges,

THOUGH prepared from a great many Vegetable Substances, are as palatable and pleasant to eat as any other Confectionary Compound.

☞ This preparation is decidedly the best among all the known cathartic preparations; for while its operation is as sure as Salts, Castor Oil, Calomel and Jalop, or any other, cathartic medicine, it has the advantage over all in being pleasant to eat, while all other cathartics are generally disagreeable to take. Price 25 cents per box, with full directions, and may be found at the Depository, No. 96 Commercial street.

FALES'S WORM LOZENGES.

Are a safe and sure remedy for Worms. Children love them. They act like a charm in removing the symptoms, such as starting in sleep, grating the teeth, paleness about the mouth and nose, occasional sickness at the stomach, precarious appetite, swelled bowels, and general feverish habit. The child falls into a quiet sleep, the worms are stupified and expelled, and the child, as far as heard from, in every instance has been cured.

Price 25 cents per box, with full directions; sold at 96 Commercial-street.

FALES'S COUGH LOZENGES.

Are beneficial in all common Colds and Coughs Whooping Cough, Inflamation in the Throat and Lungs, in the Croup or Hives, and more certain to operate satisfactory than the celebrated HIVE SYRUP. The most happy effect is obtained in a few moments; the symptoms disappear and the disease is broken up by the magical effect of these Lozenges.

Full directions accompany each box, and found at the Depository, 96 Commercial street.

FALES'S DYSENTERY LOZENGES.

Are a safe and agreeable remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhœa of adults, and for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Bowel Complaints of children. Particular attention must be paid to the directions which accompany each box.

FALES'S CAMPHOR LOZENGES,

Are beneficial in all common and sick headache, and where there is a sense of tightness or weight over the eyes, in eruptive diseases, such as Measles and Small Pox. Also in Mania, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Hysteria, in St. Vitus Dance, and in all cases of Languor and Oppressions of the Vital Powers, and may be taken with safety by women and children in all conditions.

Full directions accompany each box.

FALES CYPRIAN HAIR TONIC,

Is now so extensively known and justly celebrated that further comment upon it will be useless; we can say, however, with truth, that among the many thousands who have purchased the Tonic in this or other countries, none have returned with complaints while thousands have expressed not only their approbation, but their wonder and admiration of beholding its effects. A few bottles only can be had, at 96 Commercial-street.

CLEAR OUT YOUR RATS.

The gnawings and antics of these destructive creatures can be hushed forever in your House or Store, if you will procure a box of the genuine

MADAGASCAR RAT EXTERMINATOR

and use it according to direction. You cannot depend upon it unless obtained at J. J. FALES' No 96 Commercial, corner of Lewis & Commercial Streets, Boston, or of the following.

AGENTS.

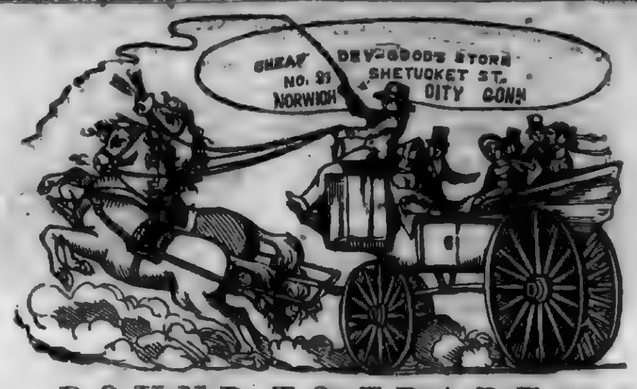
Norwich, Samuel Tyler and John L. Devotion New London, Wm. Stearns, Stoddard & Allen, A. Beckwith; Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Mystic Bridge Keeney & Brown; Noank, Brown & Wilbur; Stonington Point, Elisha Faxon, Jr.; Lyme, Joseph Brockway; Hadlyme, Ely P. Wells; East Haddam, R. W. Miller; Moodus, Sheffield Lewis; Leesville Richmond & Upham; Middle Haddam, Child & Carrier; Portland, John Payne; South Glastenbury, Oliver Brainerd and Wm. W. Post & Co; Colchester, A. M. Hurlbut; Willimantic, Jason Safford and; R. Moulton; Scotland, James Burnet; Howard's Valley, G. D. Spencer; Hampton, Wm. Brown Andover, Loomis & Button; South Coventry, D. M. Buell; Mansfield, Geo. T. Clark and Z. Storrs & Son; Chaplain, Walter Goodell; Phoenixville John B. Adams; Eastford, Joseph Dorsett and Calvin Whitney; Ashford, E. B. Hibbard; Wm A. Brewster; Danielsonville, Conn,

Oct. 16. ply47

PORK IN THE HOG!

THE Subscribers are paying CASH for Pork in the Hog. PRATT & HOOKER,

Dec. 7. 6w4 Franklin-square.



BOUND TO TRADE,

CALL AND SEE,

WANTED IMMEDIATELY IN EXCHANGE FOR

DRY GOODS,

10,000 PAIRS of half HOSE, 500 bushels CORN, 500 do. RYE, 600 do OATS, POULTRY any quantity. And we would not leave out the article

☞ C A S H! ☜

as we shall feel thankful to receive any quantity the Customers may feel disposed to leave with us. Prices are no object at this season of the year. By just calling it will convince the customers that such is the fact. That handsome Mus de Laines are selling off at prices only 10, 12 and 20 cents per yd. The same styles of goods sold one month ago from 30 to 50 cts. To account for this, these goods were purchased at late Auction sales in Boston and New York at said low prices. And thus were bound to sell them. All styles of Goods to correspond. At the CHEAP Cash Store of

MURFEY & HUNTINGTON.

At the Old Stand of A. Wattles & Co.—21 Shetucket-st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN

CARPETING AND RUGS, SELLING OUT.

Now is the time to buy your Carpets.

THE Subscribers have a large and complete assortment of the above named goods, of which they will sell at prices to induce Customers to buy. They were purchased at late auction sales in New York at prices much less than they can be manufactured for Customers wishing to purchase the above named goods will do themselves JUSTICE by favoring us with a call before purchasing, for they are determined to sell them at such prices as will defy competition. At the Old Stand of A. Wattles & Co. At the Cheap Cash Store. MURFEY AND HUNTINGTON.

21 Shetucket.—Dec. 26. '44. 3

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE,

THAT THE

UNITED STATES CLOTHING STORE

91 MAIN-STREET,

☞ Is the Cheapest Clothing Store in the known world. ☜

THAT Clothing is made BETTER and sold CHEAPER at this *popular Establishment* hundreds of people testify who daily visit us.

☞ Remember the place is next door to Charles Clark's Hat Store.

91 Main-Street. J. T. FAY.

November 20 1844. 1y20

GREAT ATTRACTION

FOR THE

LADIES,

SPLENDID EXHIBITION

OF FALL AND WINTER

Bonnets, Ribbons, Feathers, Artificial Flowers and Fashionable Millinery, at the

CONNECTICUT BONNET STORE,

HITCHCOCK AND PAYSON

Manufacturers of all kinds of Straw, Silk and Velvet Bonnets, and Dealers in Ribbons, Feathers, Artificial Flowers, Band Boxes, &c., &c.

WOULD respectfully inform the Ladies of Norwich, and all the *region round about*, that we have one of the **Largest, Best Selected and Cheapest** Stock of GOODS, that can possibly be found in this city. And we invite the Ladies to call and examine for themselves.

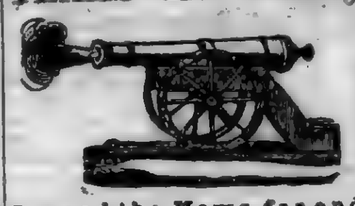
Bonnets altered Bleached and Pressed. Millinery department under the direction of Miss D. D. Clement.

Don't forget the place to buy Cheap. No. 17 Shetucket-Street.

Norwich, Oct 8th, '44. f46

WAR COMMENCED!!

TEXAS IN ARMS,



Spread the News far and wide that

ELY & CO., WILL for 37 days from this date dispose of their Rich Stock of DRY GOODS, at merely nominal prices, for they must be sold without delay. And any person or persons, wishing any kind or style of DRY GOODS from the finest French BROADCLOTHS, and the richest silks to heavy Battinetts, and cheap Calicoes, will please call *immediately*, and avail themselves of the rarest chance ever offered to buy goods for a mere song, as the sale must positively be made, as we must make room for a large lot of those new SPRING GOODS.

Come one Come All.

Jan. 1st. 1845. 1f8

Boarding.

BOARD for a gentleman and lady can be had with as pleasant a room as there is on Main-st., by inquiring at this office.

Nov 6 1844. 50

FINE EATING!

PRATT & HOOKER,

(Franklin Square.)

HAVE on hand a first rate assortment of *PROVISIONS & GROCERIES* which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.

Norwich, April 24th.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted the firm of A. WATTLES & CO., are requested to call before the 1st of January, make payments as all bills due the company will be put out of their hands for collection after that time.

A. WATTLES & CO.

Nov 20 52

CLEAR THE ROAD!

TO THE

U. STATES CLOTHING STORE.

Cheap! Cheaper!! Cheapest!!!

GENTLEMEN IN WANT OF

READY MADE CLOTHING,

will please call at the UNITED STATES

CLOTHING STORE, 91 Main-Street, Norwich.

It is estimated by hundreds to be the Cheapest Clothing Establishment in the world, for people to lay out their money to the best advantage.

91 *Main-Street.* Next door to Chas. Clark's Hat Store.

J. T. FAY.

Dec. 11th. 3

Tobacco.

50 BOXES Russell's & Robinson's Tobacco.

25 " Stanley's do

20 " Aromatic do

Received in store, and for sale by

H. WHITAKER & CO.,

3 Commerce-st.

Jan. 8. 7

Hair Cutting! Hair Cutting!

SHAVING! SHAVING!!

WOULD you submit to have your hair shorn by a Sheep-Shearer? or your beard shaved by a Butcher? Oh no, you would not! but we occasionally get into such hands, and who act very ungainly all if you do not wish a continuance of such unskillful treatment, go forthwith to *Peck* the Inimitable Hair Cutter, who will arrange your Hair with judgment, neatness, taste and skill, and who will remove your beard (no matter how difficult) with ease and comfort; in a word he is *Truly* science.

J. H. Peck's Hair Cutting and Shaving Room, No. 40 Shetucket-St., opposite the Rail Road Depot.

Norwich, Oct. 17, 1844. 47

GEO. W. CONCKLIN,

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTER,

No. 51 Water-Street,

Norwich, Conn.,

Every description of Letter Press Printing neatly and promptly executed.

August 7 y27

DENTISTRY.

G. R. & C. PARKHURST.

Office, 89 Main-Street,

Norwich Ct.

Dec. 18, '44. 4

CHARLES A. CONVERSE.

Dealer in

English, French and German Hardware, Cutlery, and Guns.

139 Main-Street,

Norwich.

WM. H. ALLEN.

DENTIST,

OFFICE, NO. 84 SHETUCKET STREET, (UP STAIRS)

WHERE he will perform a operations necessary for the preservation of the teeth and gums in the best possible manner. Teeth inserted from 1 to a complete set. Teeth cleaned, filled, extracted, and all irregularities, whether they proceed from disease or want of proper care, remedied.

March 23

OPPOSITION.

New Line to Colchester.

A STAGE will leave the American House 88 Shetucket-Street, for Colchester, and Hartford, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 8 o'clock, A. M. Returning, will leave Colchester, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, on the arrival of the Stages from Hartford, at about 12 o'clock, M.

Passengers carried to and called for in any part of the city. DANIEL P. SMITH Agent.

Norwich, Oct., 29. '44. 49

CIGARS, CIGARS.

5 M Imported Regalia Cigars.

25 " Cuba do.

40 " Kentuck & Cuba do

50 " Super or half Spanish do

Any quantity of Black snuff manufactured by the subscriber, and warranted equal, to any now in use.

For sale low by E. A. CLARK,

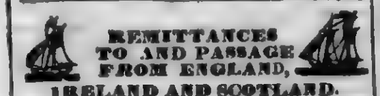
No. 27 Water-st. Nov. 14. 51

G. B. PRINDLE.

HAS removed his One Price Watch, Jewelry, and Clock Establishment, to the Store (lately occupied by J. Ireson & Son's shoe dealers,) No. 144 Main-street,—opposite the sign post.

Full assortment of choice goods—and no exertion of *prices* tolerated—a child may purchase as low as the closest buyer

April 24th, '44 1f8



REMITTANCES TO AND PASSAGE FROM ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

WE beg to inform our friends in Norwich, Connecticut and vicinity, that we have appointed Mr JAMES M'LELLAND, of that city, as our agent. Persons sending for their relatives, or remitting money to the old country, will find it their interest and their friend comfort to give him a call.

ROCHE BROTHERS & CO.,

28 Fulton street, New York.

Jan. 24th, 1844. 1f9

Blacksmithing.

THE Subscriber would notify the Public that he continues his business in Bath Street, and is prepared to do promptly every kind of work in his line, and pledges himself to give perfect satisfaction to all who may patronize him.

Particular attention paid to Ox and Horse Shoeing. He has a man in his employ that devotes his whole attention to the branch of Horse Shoeing, he pledges himself from his long experience to give perfect satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call

WANTED.

One or two smart boys to learn the trade to whom good encouragement will be given.

WM. TUBBS.

Oct 24. 48

TRI WEEKLY.

THE STEAMER

WORCESTER,

CAPT. J. H. VANDERBILT,

WILL leave Norwich on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and New York Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 o'clock P. M.

Measurment goods 5 cents per foot by weight.—At $2 50 per ton.

E. A. BILL,

Steam Boat Agent.

Nov. 6. 50

SPORTSMEN ATTEND.

KINNEY & RAWSON keep constantly on hand Pigeons & Wilkes & John Hall & Sons best English **Sporting Powder.**

Dupont's Powder in half & quarter Kegs, and in canister.

Indian Rifle, do in canisters.

ALSO.

Superior blasting powder patent Safety Fuse at 42 Water-st.

CHARLES A. CONVERSE,

General Dealer in English, French, German, and American Hardware and Cutlery Also Guns Military Goods, Saddlery, Ware, &c.,

139 *Main-Street.*

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the Trade generally that he is now opening a fine assortment of Hard Ware goods of late importation and manufacture and begs leave also to state that he has in view to offer during the present season a larger and more complete assortment than heretofore, and at the lowest possible Cash prices, to which he solicits the attention of purchasers.

This stock consists of every kind and quality of Table and Pocket Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Military Goods, Brass Goods, Builders and Cabinet makers Trimmings, House Furnishing articles, Fancy Goods Hollow Ware, Saddle, Harness and Coach Trimmings, Mechanics' Tools, Stoves, Hanging and Sole Lamps, Brittania Goods, Japanned Ware.

Oct 24.

Botanic Medicine

STORE;

Court St. New London, Ct.

DR. MERRILL, would return his sincere thanks to the citizens of New London and vicinity, for the very liberal patronage received during the last eighteen months; and would solicit a continuance of the same. Every package of Medicine sold at this Store is warranted pure. ☞ A full supply has been received this week.

Nov. 10, '44. 1f8

REMEMBER

the old Stand, No. 78 Main-St.,

OPPOSITE THE FRANKLIN HOUSE,

WHERE J. M. NELSON still continues to carry on the Tailoring business in all its various branches. The subscriber is now ready to make all kinds of Gentlemen's garments in the latest styles. The subscriber has received the Fall and Winter fashions for 1844-5. All garments making at this establishment warranted to fit.

N. B. Cutting done at short notice. Wanted three or eight first rate Tailoresses to whom good encouragement will be given.

JAMES M. NELSON.

Sept. 1 4f

CLARK'S

SNUFF and CIGAR

MANUFACTORY, No. 27 Water Street.

WHERE all kinds of CIGARS & BLACK SNUFF can be found at low prices and of all good quality as any other place or of any dealers. All cigars are warranted to give good satisfaction or to be taken back and the money refunded.

All orders (and particularly the orders from up the R. Road) promptly attended to. 51

FOR SALE.

A GOOD Dairy and Tillage Farm, containing 204 acres of land, with a dwelling house, 3 barns and other necessary out buildings in good repair, has a large quantity of thrifty young wood growing thereon and is well watered, and well adapted to the keeping of sheep, it is situated on Plain Hills in the town of Norwich, 5½ miles from the city. The Scotland road runs through the centre of said farm. Terms of payment made easy to the purchaser.

Apply to EDWIN GAVITT.

Norwich, Oct. 30. 1f49

Board of Relief.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Relief for the town of Norwich, will meet at the Town Clerk's office, in said Town, on Monday, January sixth and on Wednesday, January fifteenth, 1845, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon to hear and determine all appeals made to them from the doings of the Assessors, and to equalize and adjust the valuation and assessment of said town. Persons wishing to have abatements from their list on account of indebtedness, are by law required to make application to the Board on or before the 15th day of January.

JOSEPH A. YERRINGTON, } Board of
ALVAN WICKHAM, } Relief.
NATHAN TS COLFIELD, }

PATENT MACHINES.

THE cheapest and best Horse Powers ever offered to the public for driving Circular Saws, Cider, Shingle and Sugar Mills, Turning Lathes, Threshing Machines, &c. Also the best Threshing Machines for grain and hay seed, may be had of the subscriber—also the right to vend them in various parts of the country. Horse Powers from $40 to $50. Threshing Machines from $90 to $28. Both Machines easily conveyed in a one horse wagon.

N. B. A few more Agents wanted to sell on commission. A. KINGSLEY.

Norwich, July 19, 1844. 4f

GENERAL STAGE OFFICE

At the American House

88 Shetucket-St.

STAGES, will leave the American House daily for Hartford.

On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock, A. M. via., Lebanon, Columbia and Bolton.

On Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays at 8 o'clock, A.M., via, Colchester.

Also, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 6 1-2 o'clock A. M., for Franklin, Windham, Mansfield, Tolland and Springfield.

DAILY for New London, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Passengers wishing to take any of the above routes, will be called for by having their names entered on the books at the office, at the American House.

DANIEL P. SMITH, Agent.

Oct. 29th. 49

HATS!

NICHOLS' HATS.

There is no article in the wardrobe of a gentleman of taste to which more attention is paid than to the HAT, and the skill and ingenuity of the best workmen are taxed to produce an article which shall suit the public. The subscriber who has had ten years of experience at his business, has just finished his FALL HATS, which he offers to the *beau monde*, as possessing every requisite that can be desired. They are graceful in appearance, faultless in style, becoming to every cast of features, and at the same time light, durable and economical. A single trial will convince the most sceptical that the Hats made by the subscriber may safely defy competition.

ALSO,

Furs, Caps, Buffalo Robes, &c. &c. All of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest. Please call and see, at 137 Main street, two doors west of the Post Office.

W. L. NICHOLS.

Norwich, Oct. 30. 1f49

Norwich and Worcester

RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Monday Nov. 4th 1844.

Accommodation Trains, daily except Sundays,

Leave Worcester, 10 A. M. 4½ P. M.

" Norwich, 8 A. M. 4½ P. M.

Freight Trains,

" Worcester 7 A. M. Norwich 8 A. M.

Steam Boat Trains.

" Worcester 5½ P. M., every Monday, Wednesdays, and Fridays, on the arrival of the train from Boston.

Leave Allens' Point about 2 A. M., Sundays, Wednesdays and Friday morning upon the arrival of the Boat from New York.

Long Island Trains.

Leave Worcester 5½ A. M., every Tuesday Thursday and Saturday, upon the arrival of the train from Boston.

Leave Allyns' Point about 2 P. M., every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday upon the arrival of the Boat from the Long Island Road.

The Morning Train from Norwich, and the Morning and Evening Trains from Worcester connect with the Boston and Western Roads

N. B. Fares are more when paid in the Cars than when paid for Tickets at the different stations.

All Baggage at the risk of the owners unless receipted for by an authorized Agent of the Corporation

EMERSON FOOTE, Supt.

Norwich Nov. 1st. '44.

Physicians and Country Merchants

ARE invited to call at No. 119 Main Street, and examine the extensive stock of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, &c. &c., which are offered for sale on favorable terms at wholesale or retail.

JOHN L. DEVOTION.

Norch, Nov 23

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE NORWICH NEWS.
WM. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
OFFICE, SHETUCKET STREET.
Brick Building, 2d Story, opposite Ely & Co's

TERMS.

To City subscribers, - - - $2,00
Mail subscribers, - - - $150
payable in advance.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Six lines or less, one two or three weeks, - 50
Half square, - - - - 75
A square, - - - - $100
All over a square, in the same proportion. Twenty five cents each week for continuance after the three weeks.

The Norwich News.

VOL. V.---NO. 10. NORWICH, CONN., THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1845. WHOLE NO. 218.

PROPOSALS for carrying the mails of the United States, from 1st July, 1845, to the 30th June, 1849, inclusive, in CONNECTICUT, will be received at the Contract Office of the Post Office Department, in the City of Washington, until 9 A. M. of the 25th day of April, 1845, (to be decided by the 10th day of May,) on the routes, and in the manner and time hereinafter specified, viz:

651 From Hartford, Hartford county, by Wethersfield, Rocky Hill, Upper Middletown, Middletown, Durham, Northford and Fair Haven to New Haven, 41 miles, and back six times a week in two horse coaches.

Leave Hartford daily except Sunday at 9 a m, arrive at New Haven same day by 6 p m

Leave New Haven daily except Sunday at 6 a m, arrive at Hartford same day by 3 p m

Proposals to carry on horse, and to run three times a week are invited

652 From Hartford by East Hartford, Glastenbury, Marlboro', Colchester, Salem and Chesterfield to New London, 44 miles, and back three times a week in four horse coaches, with a tri-weekly branch from Colchester by Rosrahville, Bozrah and Norwichtown to Norwich, 16 miles and back, to be run in due connection; also with another tri-weekly branch from Glastenbury to South Glastenbury, 3 miles and back, to be run in due connections.

Leave Hartford every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a m, arrive at Colchester same days by 1 p m

Leave Colchester same days at 1 1-4 p m, arrive at New London same days by 6 p m

Leave New London every Tuesday Thursday and Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Colchester same days by 10 1-2 a m

Leave Colchester same days by 10 3-4 a m, arrive at Hartford same days by 4 p m

Proposals to run in two horse coaches are invited; also separate proposals for the branches

Proposals to extend the South Glastenbury branch to Portland will be considered

653 From Hartford by East Hartford, Manchester, Bolton, Andover, Columbia, Liberty Hill, Lebanon, Franklin and Norwichtown to Norwich, 41 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Hartford every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 a m, arrive at Norwich same days by 3 1-2 p m

Leave Norwich every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 1-2 a m, arrive at Hartford same days by 4 p m

654 From Hartford by East Hartford and Glastenbury to South Glastenbury, 9 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Hartford every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a m, arrive at South Glastenbury same days by 10 a m

Leave South Glastenbury every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1-2 p m, arrive at Hartford same days by 2 1-2 p m

Proposals to extend to Portland will be considered. See New London route

655 From Hartford by East Hartford, Manchester, Coventry, South Coventry, Willimantic, Windham, Howard Valley and Brooklyn to West Killingly, 47 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches, with three additional weekly trips between Ispwichlyn and West Killingly, to run in due connection with the railroad

Leave Hartford every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at West Killingly same days by 2 p m

Leave West Killingly every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 11 a m, arrive at Hartford same days by 7 1-2 p m

656 From Hartford by East Hartford, Manchester, Coventry, Mansfield, Ashford, Abington and Pomfret Landing to Killingly, 44 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Hartford every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Killingly same days by 7 1-2 p m

Leave Killingly every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 a m, arrive at Hartford same days by 7 1-2 p m

657 From Hartford by East Hartford, Rockland Corners, Oakland, Rockville, Tolland, Ellington, Crystal Pond and West Stafford, 30 miles, and back three times a week

Leave Hartford every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 a m, arrive at Stafford same days by 3 1-2 p m

Leave Stafford every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 a m, arrive at Hartford same days by 1-2 p m

Proposals for three additional weekly trips will be considered

Proposals to convey a Sunday mail once a week from Hartford to Worcester, 65 miles, in two or four horse wagons, according to the weight of the mails, in 11 or 12 hours to the trip, are invited

658 From Hartford, by East Hartford, East Windsor, Scantic Village, Broad Brook, Scitico, Somers and North Somers to Wilbraham, Mass., 32 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches.

Leave Hartford every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 a m, arrive at Wilbraham same days by 5 p m

Leave Wilbraham every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 a m, arrive at Hartford same days by 2 p m

Proposals to end this route at Somers, 10 miles less distance are invited

659 From Hartford by Bloomfield, Tariffville, Granby and Southwick, Mass., to Westfield, 28 miles, and back three times a Week in two horse coaches

Leave Hartford every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 a m, arrive at Westfield same days by 4 p m

Leave Westfield every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 12 m, arrive at Hartford same days by 6 p m

Proposals to carry on horse are invited

660 From Hartford, by Pequonnuck, East Granby, West Suffield and Feeding Hill, Mass., to Westfield, 32 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Hartford every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 a m, arrive at Westfield same days by 5 p m

Leave Westfield every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Hartford same days by 8 p m

Proposals to end this route at Springfield instead of Westfield will be considered; also to carry on horse

Proposals to commence this route at Windsor instead of Hartford, 6 miles less distance, will be considered

661 From Hartford to Bloomfield, Simsbury, West Granby and Hartland to West Granville, Mass. 30 miles, and back twice a week

Leave Hartford every Tuesday and Saturday at 10 a m, arrive at West Granville same days by 7 p m

Leave West Granville every Monday and Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Hartford same days by 3 p m

662 From Hartford by West Hartford, Avon, Canton, Collinsville, New Hartford, Winchester, Hillbrook and Norfolk to Canaan; 42 miles and back six times a week in four horse coaches

Leave Hartford every day except Sunday at 6 1-2 a m, arrive at Canaan same day by 4 p m

Leave Canaan every day except Sunday at 9 a m, arrive at Hartford same day by 6 p m

Proposals to carry in two horse coaches are invited

663 From Hartford by West Hartford, Farmington, Bristol, Terryville, Plymouth, Plymouth Hollow and Northfield, to Litchfield, 32 miles, and back six times a week in two horse coaches, with a branch from Farmington by Unionville, Burlington and Harwinton to Wolcottville, 19 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Hartford every day except Sunday at 10 a m, arrive at Litchfield same day by 4 p m

Leave Litchfield every day except Sunday at 6 a m, arrive at Hartford same day by 12 m

Leave Farmington every Monday, Wednesday and Friday say at 12 m, arrive at Wolcottville same days by 5 p m

Leave Wolcottville every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Farmington same days by 9 a m in time to connect with stage

664 From Collinsville, Hartford county, by New Hartford Centre and Torringford to Wolcottville, 11 miles, and back twice a week

Leave Collinsville every Monday and Friday at 12 m, arrive at Wolcottville same days by 3 p m

Leave Wolcottville every Monday and Friday at 7 a m, arrive at Collinsville same days by 11 a m

Proposals to carry in two horse coaches, and to commence service at Hartford, will be considered

665 From Tolland, Tolland county, by Moose Meadow, Westford, North Ashford and West Woodstock, to North Woodstock, 28 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Tolland every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 1 p m, arrive at North Woodstock same days by 7 p m

Leave North Woodstock every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 4 a m, arrive at Tolland same days by 10 a m

666 From Bolton Tolland county, by Gilead, Hebron and Hope Valley, to Colchester, 17 miles, and back three times a week

Leave Bolton every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 12 m, arrive at Colchester same days by 5 p m

Leave Colchester same days at 6 a m, arrive at Bolton same days by 11 a m

667 From North Woodstock, Windham county, by Woodstock and Pomfret, to Wilkinson, 11 miles and back, three times a week, with three additional trips between Pomfret and Wilkinson

Leave North Woodstock every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 a m, arrive at Wilkinson same days by 11 a m

Leave Wilkinson same day on arrival of cars—say 1 p m,—arrive at North Woodstock same days by 4 p m

Leave Pomfret every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 1 1-4 p m, arrive at Wilkinson same days by 2 p m

Leave Wilkinson same days at 12 m, arrive at Pomfret same days by 1 p m

668 From Windham, Windham county, by North Windham, to Chaplin, 8 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Windham every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 11 a m, on arrival of Hartford mail, arrive at Chaplin same days by 1 p m

Leave Chaplin same days at 3 p m, arrive at Windham same days by 5 p m

669 From Central Village, Windham county, by Moosup, Plainfield, Canterbury, Westminster and Scotland, to Windham, 18 miles and back, three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Central Village every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 a m, or on arrival of mail from Norwich, arrive at Windham same days by 11 a m

Leave Windham every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 1½ 1-2 a m or on arrival of mail from Hartford, arrive at Central Village same days by 3 1-2 p m.

670 From Jewett's City, New London County, by Griswold, Voluntown and Pendleton Hill, to North Stonington, 26 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Jewett's City every Wednesday at 6 12-m m, arrive at North Stonington same day by 12 ½

Leave North Stonington same day at 1 p m, arrive at Jewett's City same day by 7 p m

671 From Norwich, New London county, by Preston and North Stonington, to Westerly, R. I. 18 miles and back, once a week

Leave Norwich every Wednesday at 8 a m, arrive at Westerly same day by 12 m

Leave Westerly every Wednesday at 1 p. m, arrive at Norwich same day by 5 p m

672 From Norwich by Jewett's City, Plainfield, Central Village, West Killingly, Killingly, Wilkinson, Thompson, Fisherville, Webster, Mass. Oxford and Auburn, to Worcester, 59 miles and back, six times a week in rail road cars

Leave Norwich every day, except Sunday, at 1-2 p m, arrive at Worcester same day by 4 1-2 p m

Leave Worcester every day, except Sunday, at 9 1-2 a m, arrive at Norwich same day by 1 1-2 p m

Proposals to commence route at Allyn's Point will be considered. Also, to run this route in connection with a mail leaving New York in the evening, and returning to New York in the morning. Permission will be given to carry way mail by a separate train.

673 From Norwich, by Norwichtown, Franklin, Windham, Mansfield Centre, Mansfield, Tolland, Rockville, Ellington, Somers, North Somers, and East Long Meadow, Mass. to Springfield, 55 miles and back, three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Norwich every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 a m, arrive at Springfield same days by 8 p m.

Leave Springfield every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 8 a m, arrive at Norwich same days by 8 p m

Query—whether this route is necessary?

674 From Norwich, by Gardner's Lake, to North Lyme, 15 miles and back, once a week

Leave Norwich every Thursday at 3 p m, arrive at North Lyme same day by 8 p m

Leave North Lyme same day at 6 a m, arrive at Norwich same day by 2 p m

675 From Norwich, by Poquetanuck, Ledyard, Gales' Ferry and Uncasville, to Norwich, equal to 11 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Norwich every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 a m, arrive at Uncasville same days by 11 a m

Leave Uncasville same days by 12 m, arrive at Norwich same days by 3 p m

676 From New London, New London county, by Groton, Pequot, Noank, Groton Centre, Mystic, Portersville and Mystic Bridge, to Stonington, 18 miles and back, six times a week in two horse coaches: three times a week by Pequot and Noank, and three times a week by Groton Centre and Mystic

Leave New London every day, except Sunday, at 6 a m, arrive at Stonington same day by 10 1-2 a m

Leave Stonington every day, except Sunday, at 1 1-2 p m, arrive at New London same day by 6 p m

677 From Colchester, New London county, by West Chester and Modus, to East Haddam 15 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Colchester every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 10 1-2 a m, arrive at East Haddam same days by 3 p m

Leave East Haddam every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 3 1-2 p m, arrive at Colchester same days by 7 p m

678 From Middletown, Middlesex county, by Higganum, Haddam, East Haddam, Chester, Deep River, and Essex, to Saybrook, 29 miles and back, three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Middletown every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 12 m, arrive at Saybrook same days by 5 p m

Leave Saybrook every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 m, arrive at Middletown same days by 8 p m

679 From Middletown by Portland, Middle Haddam, East Hampton, Marlboro', Hebron, Columbia & Willimantic to Windham, 25 miles and back twice a week

Leave Middletown every Wednesday and Friday at 6 a m—arrive at Windham same days by 5 p m

Leave Windham every Tuesday and Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Middletown same days by 5 p m

680 From Middletown to Meriden 9 miles and back daily except Sunday

Leave Middletown every day, except Sunday, at 5 p m—arrive at Meriden same day by 7 p m

Leave Meriden every day, except Sunday, at 7 1-2 a m—arrive at Middletown same day by 9 1-2 a m

Proposals to run at hours making closer connections with the railroad will be considered

681 From East Haddam, Middlesex county by Hadlyme, North Lyme and Hamburgh, to Lyme 20 miles and back, twice a week

Leave East Haddam every Thursday and Saturday at 1 p m—arrive at Lyme same days by 7 p m

Leave Lyme every Thursday and Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at East Haddam same days by 12 m

682 From New Haven, New Haven county, by East Haven, Branford, Guilford, Madison, Clinton, Westbrook, Saybrook, Lyme, East Lyme, River Head and Waterford to New London, 58 miles and back, three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave New Haven every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 a m—arrive at New London same days by 7 p m

Leave New London every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 a m—arrive at New Haven same days by 7 p m

682 From New Haven by Fairhaven, North Branford North Guilford, North Madison, Killingworth and Winthrop to Deep River, 30 miles and back, once a week

Leave New Haven every Saturday at 9 a m, arrive at Deep River same days by 3 p m

Leave Deep River every Friday at 9 a m—arrive at New Haven same day by 6 p m

684 From New Haven, by Westville, Shaitsville, Naugatuck, Waterbury and Watertown, to Litchfield, 39 miles and back three times a week in two horse coaches, with three additional weekly trips to Waterbury, to run in due connection

Leave New Haven every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 a m, arrive at Litchfield same days by 4 p m

Leave Litchfield every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 a m, arrive at New Haven same days by 6 p m

685 From New Haven, by North Haven, Wallingford, Meriden, Berlin, Kensington, New Britain, Hartford, Windsor, Windsor Locks, Warehouse Point, Thompsonville and Long Meadow Mass., to Springfield, 62 miles and back, six times a week in railroad cars

Leave New Haven every day, except Sunday, at 7 a m, arrive at Hartford same day by 9 1-2 a m, and at Springfield same day by 12 m

Leave Springfield every day, except Sunday, at 7 1-2 p m, arrive at Hartford same day by 9 p m, and at New Haven same day by 11 1-2 p m

Proposals for a Sunday trip to Hartford and back, once each week, by railroad, or in two or four horse wagons, are invited

686 From New Haven, by Derby, Humphreysville, Oxford, Southford, Southbury, Woodbury, Bethlehem and South Farms, to Litchfield, 42 miles and back, three times a week in two horse coaches with three additional weekly trips to Humphreysville, to run in due connection

Leave New Haven every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, on arrival of New York mail—say 7 a. m, —arrive at Litchfield same days by 4 p m

Leave Litchfield every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 a m, arrive at New Haven same days by 6 p m.

687 From New Haven, by Milford, Stratford, Bridgeport, Fairfield, Southport, Westport, Norwalk, Darien, Stamford, Greenwich, Port Chester, Rye, Mamaroneck, New Rochelle, West Chester and Harlem, to New York, 78 miles and back, six times week in two horse coaches

Leave New Haven every day, except Sunday, at 9 a m, arrive at New York same day by 12 p m

Leave New York every day, except Sunday, at 7 1-2 a m, arrive at New Haven same day by 10 1-2 p m

Proposals to carry a Sunday mail once a week on this route, in two or four horse wagons, as the weight of the mail shall require, in 12 hours to the trip, are invited

688 From New Haven, by Hamden, Cheshire, Southington and Plainville, to Farmington 30 miles and back, three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave New Haven every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 a m, arrive at Farmington same days by 11 ½ a m

Leave Farmington every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 1 p m, arrive at New Haven same days by 7 p m

689 From Litchfield, Litchfield county, by Goshen and Cornwall to West Cornwall, 15 miles and back, three times a week in two horse coaches, with privilege to run one horse carriage in winter

Leave Litchfield every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6½ a m, arrive at West Cornwall same days by 10 a m, to connect with 709

Leave West Cornwall every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p m, arrive at Litchfield same days by 7½ p m

690 From Litchfield by Benton Falls, Woodville, New Preston and Northville to New Milford, 26 miles and back, three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Litchfield every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 a m, arrive at New Milford same days by 9 a m

Leave New Milford every Monday, Wednesday and Friday on arrival of cars, say at 4 p m, arrive at Litchfield same days by 8 p m

691 From Litchfield to Wolcottville, 5 miles and back, six times a week

Leave Litchfield every day except Sunday on arrival of New York mail, say 6½ p m, arrive at Wolcottville same day by 9½ p m

Leave Wolcottville every day except Sunday on arrival of Hartford mail, say at 5 p m, arrive at Litchfield same day by 6½ p m

692 From New Hartford, Litchfield county, by Pleasant Valley, Hitchcockville and Colebrook River to New Boston, Mass. 17 miles and back, three times a week.

Leave New Hartford every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 12 m, arrive at New Boston same days by 11 a m

Leave New Boston every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 a m, arrive at New Hartford same days by 11 a m

Proposals to extend route to Lee, 20 miles further, also to run in two horse coaches, will be considered

693 From New Hartford by Barkhamstead to West Hartland, 12 miles and back, once a week

Leave New Hartford every Saturday at 12 m, after arrival of Hartford mail, arrive at West Hartland same day by 4 p m

Leave West Hartland every Saturday at 7 a m, arrive at New Hartford same day by 11 a m in time to connect with the mail for Hartford.

694 From Sharon, Litchfield county, by Furnace Village and Salisbury to Canaan, 14 miles and back, three times a week in two horse coaches.

Leave Sharon every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Canaan same days by 8 a m

Leave Canaan every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 5 p m, arrive at Sharon same days by 8½ p m

Proposals to carry an additional tri-weekly mail from Furnace Village, or over the whole route, will be considered

695 From New Milford, Litchfield county, by Bridgewater and Roxbury to Woodbury, 16 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave New Milford every Monday and Friday at 5 p m on arrival of Southern mail, arrive at Woodbury same days by 9 p m

Leave Woodbury every Monday and Friday at 8 a m, arrive at New Milford same days by 2 p m

696 From Newtown, Fairfield county, by South Britain to Southbury, 10 1-2 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Newtown every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 1-2 p m, arrive at Southbury same days by 8 1-2 p m

Leave Southbury every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 1-2 a m—arrive at Newtown same days by 6 1-2 a m

697 From Newtown by Cold Spring, Monroe and Huntington to Derby, 17 miles and back, twice a week

Leave Newtown every Tuesday and Friday at 10 a m and arrive at Derby same days by 3 p m

Leave Derby every Wednesday and Saturday at 10 a m—arrive at Newtown same days by 3 p m

698 From Danbury, Fairfield county, by Bethel to Hawleyville, 8 miles and back, six times a week

Leave Danbury every day except Sunday at 9 a m, arrive at Hawleyville same day by 11 a m

Leave Hawleyville every day except Sunday at 1 p m, arrive at Danbury same day by 3 p m

699 From Danbury by Ridgebury, Ridgefield, Lewisborough, N. Y., Vista, New Canaan, Ct. and North Stamford to Stamford, 35 miles and back, twice a week

Leave Danbury every Wednesday and Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Ridgefield same days by 3 p m

Leave Ridgefield every Tuesday and Friday at 8 a m, arrive at Stamford same days by 12 m

Leave Stamford same days by 2 p m, arrive at Ridgefield same days by 8 p m

Leave Ridgefield every Wednesday and Saturday at 4 a m, arrive at Danbury same days by 6 p m

Proposals to run the going trip through on one day and the return trip through on the next, will be considered

700 From Danbury by New Fairfield and Haviland Hollow, N. Y. to Patterson, 14 miles and back, once week

Leave Danbury every Thursday at 8 a m, arrive at Patterson same day by 11 a m

Leave Patterson same day by 12 m, arrive at Danbury same day by 4 p m

701 From Bethel, Fairfield county, by Redding, Redding Ridge and Weston to Bridgeport, 22 miles and back, twice a week

Leave Bethel every Monday and Friday at 12 m—arrive at Bridgeport same days by 6 p m

Leave Bridgeport every Tuesday and Thursday at 7 a m, arrive at Bethel same days by 12 m

Proposals to go and return on the same day will be considered

702 From Bridgeport, Fairfield county, by Coldspring, Newtown, Hawleyville, Brookfield, New Milford, Gaylord's Bridge, South Kent, Kent, Cornwall Bridge, West Cornwall, Falls Village, South Canaan, Canaan, Sheffield, Mass., Great Barrington and Van Dusenville to West Stockbridge, 96 miles and back, six times a week in railroad cars

Leave Bridgeport every day except Sunday on the arrival of the boat from New York, say 12 m, arrive at West Stockbridge same day by 7 p m

Leave West Stockbridge every day except Sunday at 6 a m, and arrive at Bridgeport the same day by 1 p m

Proposals to extend through to the Albany railroad are invited

Proposals to carry the Albany, New York and through mails by a more expeditious line during suspension of navigation on the Hudson river, and through to and from the Albany and Springfield road in due connection are invited

703 From Bridgeport by Trumbull and Long Hill to Stepney, 12 miles and back twice a week

Leave Bridgeport every Tuesday and Saturday at 12 m, arrive at Stepney same days by 4 p m

Leave Stepney same days at 5 a m, arrive at Bridgeport same days by 10 a m

704 From Norwalk, Fairfield county, by Norfield to Redding Ridge, fifteen miles, and back, once a week

Leave Norwalk every Saturday at 12 m—arrive at Redding Ridge same day by 4 p m

Leave Redding Ridge same day by 6 a m—arrive at Norwalk same day by 11 a m

705 From Norwalk to New Canaan, 6 miles and back six times a week

Leave Norwalk every day except Sunday on arrival of New York land mail, say at 3 p m—arrive at New Canaan same day by 4 1-2 p m

Leave New Canaan every day except Sunday at 11 a m—arrive at Norwalk same day by 1-2 p m

706 From Greenwich, Fairfield county, by Round Hill to Stanwick, eight miles and back, twice a week

Leave Greenwich every Wednesday and Saturday at 4 p m, arrive at Stanwick the same days by 6 p m

Leave Stanwick same days at 1 p m—arrive at Greenwich same days by 3 p m

SPECIAL OFFICES.

Proposals are invited for supplying the following offices in Connecticut for the net proceeds of said offices respectively; limited in each case to a sum to be named in the proposals

Bethany from New Haven, 10 miles, and back once a week

Canton Center from Canton, 4 miles, and back three times a week

Chapinville from Salisbury, 3 1-2 miles, and back three times a week

Eastford from Ashford, 8 miles, and back three times a week

Ellsworth from Cornwall Bridge, 3 miles, and back twice a week

Enfield from Thompsonville, 3 miles, and back six times a week

Exeter from Hebron, 4 miles, and back once a week

Greenfield Hill from Southport, 3 miles, and back six times a week

Hampton from Howard Valley, 3 miles, and back six times a week

Katch's Mill from Scantic Village, 3 miles and back three times a week

Lebanon from Modus, 1 1-2 miles, and back twice a week

Lisbon from Norwich, 6 miles, and back three times a week

Mansfield Center, from Mansfield, 3 miles, and back three times a week

Middlebury from Naugatuck, 5 miles, and back twice a week

Millington from East Haddam, 7 miles, and back once a week

Milton from Litchfield, 4 1-2 miles, and back three times a week

New Boston from Fishersville, 3 miles, and back three times a week

Newington from Hartford, 6 miles and back three times a week

North Goshen from Goshen, 4 miles, and three times a week

North Canton from Simsbury, 5 miles, and back once a week

North Granby, from Granby, 4 miles, and back twice a week

North Killingly from West Thompson, 3 1-2 miles, and back twice a week

Prospect from Straitsville, 3 miles, and back once a week

South Lyme from Lyme, 6 miles, and back twice a week

South Norwalk from Norwalk 1 1-2 miles, and back three times a week

Suffield from Windsor Locks, 4 miles, and back three times a week

Continued on the last page.

POETRY.

[*From the N. Y. True Sun.*]

The Sybil of the Shetuckets.

BY JULIAN CRAMER.

[Whether there is any other real foundation for the following tale, than the fact that there is a small river Shetucket, near Norwich, Connecticut, and the existence of a natural excavation near its banks, which is said to dwell for many years a mysterious old woman, it boots no one to know. It is enough that the incidents I have related might have occurred, and I have an indistinct recollection of hearing them in my childhood.]

Where the old Shetucket rolls his tide
By mossy piale and rocky steep,
And dashing up the mountain side
A ceaseless shower of spray doth weep,
There dwelt within a hidden cave
A Sybil, withered, gray and old.
Whose long seamed trembling o'er the grave,
Yet lived when ninety years were told.

No one her lineage ever knew—
To none she spoke of former years—
Her words mysterious were and few,
And never uttered save with tears;
Her simple wants were all supplied
By those who deemed her half insane,
And no one to the hour she died
E'er heard her murmur or complain.

But often by her lonely cell
The passing traveller stayed his feet,
To listen to the sounds that fell
Melodiously wild and sweet
From her old lips, and wept to hear
The language of her earnest prayer:
And little children felt no fear,
When night surprised them tarrying there.

The passing year no change revealed,
Save on her deeply furrowed cheek;
The mystery that her heart concealed
Her faithful tongue refused to speak.
And when at last, she felt the chill
Of death steal through her withered frame,
And her sad history told, she still
Kept back her lineage and her name.

An hour before she died she prayed
That all would leave her gloomy cell,
Save one to whom a sign she made,
And she to him her tale would tell.
With noiseless step they all obeyed,
Though scarce restrained their flowing tears,
None but the village pastor stayed—
A meek old man of seventy years.

Now there were some who dared to say
That his had been a reckless youth—
That on his soul some secret lay,
Like Error on the breast of Truth.
His blameless life had served to blot
The record where this venom fell,
And if the tale were true or not,
His congregation loved him well.

To him the dying dame now sighed,
And whispered low he first should pray,
That her poor eyes now dim and blind
Might open in eternal day.
This o'er, she slowly told her tale,
In broken language whispered low;
It made the pastor's cheek grow pale,
Though used to scenes of death and woe,

"Were useless to reveal my name—
I leave no kith nor kin to weep—
But 'tis not from a sense of shame
That I the precious secret keep.
I wedded early, and my life
Was placid as the waveless sea—
But soon I was a widowed wife,
And but my boy remained to me

"He grew apace. I sought to rear
Him as a Christian mother should;
But ah! he was to me so dear,
I half forgot his greatest good.
His wreckless spirit scorned reproof,
And filled my heart with anxious fears,
And soon, alas! he stood aloof
From all his mother's prayers and tears.

'Twas on his twentieth natal day—
Oh God! blot out from time those hours—
When by his couch I knelt to pray,
And summoned all a mother's powers
To urge him from his wayward course:
He sought to leave me, and at last
Repulsed me with a brutal force,
And furious from the chamber passed.

'How long I lay I do not know:
I woke to find myself alone,
Remembering but that cruel blow
For which no life could e'er atone.
The horrors of that fearful hour
Drove Reason from my whirling brain;
I yielded to their fearful power,
And never saw my child again.

'Distracted, from my home I fled,
Unconscious of the days that passed,
And by some secret impulse led
I found this quiet cave at last.
And here within this lone retreat
Some hours of calmness I have known,
And I have prayed once more to meet
Him who was still my son—my own.

'I know not for how long a time
I've wept and prayed that he might be
Forgiven of his fearful crime,
And, penitant, restored to me.
But all unheard have been my prayers—
My life is done—I've seen him not—
I bless you for your generous cares,
And die, forgiving and forgot!'

She ceased, but in an instant more,
Sprang upwards with convulsive power,
And stood erect upon the floor:
What moved her thus at that dread hour?
Upon the aged pastor's face
The tears were streaming fast and wild;
He clasped her in a close embrace,
And cried—'My MOTHER BLESS THY CHILD.'

One long delirious laugh was heard,
And then the music of a kiss:
She strove to breathe the single word
That would have filled his soul with bliss;
But oh! 'twas vain; she gasped and died—
And, when the anxious watchers came,
They found her cold, and by her side
Was stretched the pastor's rigid frame.

But still he lived, and to the grave
He saw her dear remains consigned,
His confidence to none he gave,
But nursed the sorrows of his mind,
And from that hour his language took
A sorrowful and saddening strain:
They say he wore a mournful look
And that he never smiled again!

New York, 1845.

As Pat Hogan sat enjoying his connubial bliss upon the banks of a southern creek, he espied a turtle emerging from the stream. 'Ochone!' he exclaimed, solemnly, 'that iver I should come to America to see a snuff box walk!' Whist!' said his wife, 'don's be making fun of the bird.'

The Emigrant's Grave

from the Buffalo Gazette.

Away from her home has the wanderer,
Away from her parent's hearth;
Away from the scenes of her childhood,
The loved one passed from earth.

By strangers' hands she was carried
To her rest in the forest dense;
While not a mourner terried,
To shed o'er her turf a tear.

Her grave you can scarce discover;
The marble marks it out;
But angels round it hover,
To guard the holy spot.

And while bright watch they're keeping,
They softly seem to say:
"She is not dead but sleeping,
To wake in cloudless day!"

The glad stream leaps from its fountain,
The sun seeks the golden west;
The wild bird flies to the mountain,
And to heaven returns the blest.

Revolutionary Incident.

In the autumn of 1777, when Lord Howe had possession of Philadelphia, the situation of the Americans who could not follow their beloved commander, was truly distressing, subject to the every day insults of cruel and oppressive foes. Bound to pay obedience to laws predicated on the momentary power of a proud and vindictive commander, it can be better pictured than described. To obtain the common necessaries of life, particularly flour, they had to go as far as Bristol, a distance of eighteen or twenty miles, and even this indulgence was not granted them, until a pass was procured from Lord Howe, an guards were placed along Vine street, extending from the Delaware to the Schuylkill, forming a complete barrier; beyond these, through the woods, extending as far as Frankford, were stationed the picquet guards—thus rendering it in a manner impossible to reach the Bristol mills unless first obtaining a pass.

The commander-in-chief of the American forces was then encamped at the Valley forge, suffering from cold, hunger and the inclemency of the season. The British rolled in plenty, and spent their days in feastings, their nights in balls, riots and dissipations; thus resting in supposed security, while the American chieftain was planning a mode for their final extirpation. A poor woman with six small children whose husband was at the Valley Forge, had made frequent applications for a pass. Engagements rendered it impossible for her cruel tormentors to give her one. Rendered desperate from disappointment, and the cries of her children, she started alone without a pass, and by good luck eluded the guards and reached Bristol.

It will be remembered by many now living, that six brothers by the name of Doale or Dowell, about this time committed many acts of heroic bravery, but more in the character of marauders than soldiers. They were men full six feet high, stout and active, a fearless intrepidity characterized their deeds, and they always succeeded in making their escape. A marked partiality to the Americans rendered them obnoxious to the British, and always welcome to the former, to whom they conveyed what information they could glean in their adventures.

Our adventurous female, having procured her flour in a pillow case, holding about twenty pounds, was returning with a light heart to her anxious and lonely habit. She had passed the picquet guards at Frankford, and was just entering the woods a little this side, when a tall stout man stepped from behind a tree, and putting a letter in her hand, requested her to read it. She grasped with eager joy the letter bearing the character of her husband's hand-writing. After a pause he said, 'your husband is well madam, and requested me to say that in a short time he will be with you; money is a scarce article among us—I mean among them, but on account of your husband's partiality to the cause of liberty, I am willing to become his banker.' So saying, he handed her a purse of money. 'My means, madam, are adequate, or I would not be thus lavish,' seeing she was about to refuse it.

'You said, sir, my husband would see me shortly; how do you know that which seems so impossible? and how did you know me, who never—'

'Hush, madam, we are now approaching the British guard; suffice it to say, the American commander has that in his head which, like an earthquake, will shake the whole American continent, and expunge these miscreants; but, hark—take the road to the left—farewell.' So saying, he departed. She gave one look, but vacancy filled the place where he stood. With slow and cautious steps she approached Vine street. Already her fire burned beneath her bread, when the awful word 'halt!' struck her to the soul. She started, and found herself in the custody of a British sentinel. 'Your pass, woman.' 'I have none, sir, my children are—' 'D—n the rebel crew, why do you breed enemies to your king—this flour is mine—off, woman, and die with your babies.' A groan was her only answer. The ruffian was about departing, when the former messenger appeared—his whole demeanor was changed, humble simplicity marked his gait—he approached the guard with seeming fearfulness, and begged him in a suppliant voice to give the poor woman her flour. Fool! idiot!' exclaimed the guard, 'who are you? see yonder guardhouse—if you interfere you soon shall be its inmate.' 'May be so, sir; but you won't give the poor woman the means of supporting her little family one week longer? recollect the distance she has walked, the weight of the bag, and recollect——'

'Hell and fury, sirrah! Why bid me recollect, you plead in vain—begone, or I'll seize you as a spy.'

'You won't give the poor woman her flour?'

'No.'

'Then by my country's faith, and hopes of freedom, you shall!' and with powerful arm, he seized the guard by the throat and hurled him to the ground. 'Run, madam, run—see the guardhouse is alive—seize your flour, pass Vine street, and you are safe.' 'Twas done. The guard made an attempt to rise, when the stranger drew a pistol and shot him dead. The unfortunate man gazed around him with a fearless intrepidity. There was but one way to escape, and that through the wood. Seizing the dead man's musket, he started like a deer, pursued by the hounds. 'Shoot him down, down with him!' was echoed from one line to the other. The desperado was lost in the wood, and a general search commenced; the object of their pursuit in the mean time flew like lightning; the main guard was left behind, but the whole piquet guard would soon be alarmed—one course alone presented itself and that was to mount his horse, which was concealed among the bushes, and gallop down to the Delaware; a boat was already there for him. The thought was no sooner suggested than it was put in execution. He mounted his horse, and eluding the alarmed guards, had nearly reached the Delaware.

Here he found himself headed, and hemmed in by at least fifty exasperated soldiers. One sprang from behind a tree, and demanded immediate surrender. 'Tis useless to prevaricate—you are now our prisoner, your boat, which before excited suspicion, is now in our possession.

'Son of a slave! slave to a king! how dare you, to address a freeman! Surrender your

ORIGINAL STAINED

self—a Doole never surrendered himself to any man for fear to a blinded patroon—any or die,' and he attempted to pass. The guard levelled his gun, but himself was levelled to the dust; the ball of Doole's pistol had been swifter than his own. His case was now truly desperate; behind him was the whole line of guards—on the north of him the Frankford pikemen, and on the left of him the city of Philadelphia, filled with British troops.

One way and only one presented itself, and that was to cross the river. He knew his horse; he plunged in—a shout succeeded, and are he reached half the distance, twenty armed men were in pursuit. His noble horse plunged through the Delaware, his master pushed him on with double interest while balls whistled around him. The tide was running down when he reached the Jersey shore, he found himself immediately opposite the old ship in Market street. On reaching the shore he turned round, took out a pistol, and with steady aim fired at the first man—a man fell over the side and sunk to rise no more. He then disappeared in the wood. The angry, harassed and disappointed pursuers gave one look, one curse, and returned to the Pennsylvania shore, fully believing, that if he was not the devil, he was at least one of his principal agents.

The exploits of these men were so frequently of a like nature, that the expressions made use of by his disappointed pursuers towards this one are by no means exaggerated—dread of personal danger appeared to be unknown to them—plunder, but only from the British, seemed their sole aim, with an ambition lawyer fortile of creating in the minds of their enemies this belief. At one time they were in Philadelphia, dressed in the British costume—at another they were relieving the distresses of their friends at the Valley Forge.

Extract of a Letter from a correspondent of the New York Herald, dated

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1845.

A Bit of Biography concerning the Character and History of C. J. McNulty--Interesting Details connected with his Election as Clerk of the House--The Moral of his Fall, &c.

Some days before the meeting of the 28th Congress, first session, 1843, Mr. McNulty came forward to Washington as the Democratic candidate for Clerk of the House. The candidate of the South was Judge Borgis of Ga.; Mr. French was understood to be a candidate also, but withdrew in favor of McNulty. There was another candidate, whose awkward position, we think, was the sole cause of his defeat. It was Hon. W. N. Harris (now joint editor of the *Constitution*) a member of the 27th Congress from the Shenandoah district of Virginia. On the adjournment of the first session of said Congress, Mr. Harris, supposing perhaps, that his new district would be cut up in the new apportionment, so as to cut off his chances for renomination, and confident of a democratic majority in the House in the coming Congress—confident, too, that Mr. Jones would be the Speaker, and that the second officer would be from some other State, conceived the brilliant idea of becoming the citizen of some other State, in order to escape this impediment. Mr. Harris accordingly removed to Missouri, with the understanding among his party in the House before the adjournment, that he should be the Clerk. During the fall and summer of '43, Mr. Harris kept standing in the Globe an advertisement announcing that he was a counsellor-at-law, at Booneville, Missouri. He came out as the *Missouri* candidate, but the experiment was unsuccessful. Young, handsome, and accomplished as a man—experienced as a clerk—and approved—popular, and amiable in his manners—courteous, and generous to all—respectful to his opponents in debate, but firm in his political faith—with an excellent voice, and that easy, polite, and high toned rhetoric bearing which ever distinguishes more's gentleman—his naturalization term of one year

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 17th.

The Senate was not in session to-day.

In the House.—The Clerk of the House did not make good his promise to settle his accounts before the Committee of Accounts, by 10 o'clock this morning. It was understood, however, that his clerk of the Contingent Fund had arrived here from New York, and has probably made arrangements for the payment of a portion of the money.

At 2 o'clock, the House resumed the consideration of the defalcation of Col. McNulty, Clerk of the House.

Mr. Taylor, Chairman of the Committee of the House, stated that the Committee met at ten o'clock this morning, and expected to see the Clerk, according to what he said yesterday.

He did not appear. His clerk appeared and handed in some vouchers. The Committee asked him *where the money was*—whether it would be forthcoming, or whether it was on deposit in any Bank. The clerk replied,—"That is a question for McNulty to answer."

The Committee felt indignant at this course, particularly considering that the conduct of the Clerk had been so contumelious, and he had promised that on the arrival of Mr. Kershaw, he would settle his accounts.

Since the Committee adjourned, they had received a letter from McNulty stating that he had twenty-nine thousand dollars on deposit in the Bank of America!

Mr. Taylor asked,—"Had the Committee any evidence of that?" "None whatever," was the reply, "except McNulty's letter."

A letter was received from Suydam & Sage of New York, stating that in June last, Mr. McNulty sent them a check for $10,000 to be put to the credit of E. I. Woodward, merchant, of Ohio, and that the money had been paid on sight drafts from that firm. They did not know the Clerk, and had nothing to do further with any transaction with him.

Mr. Taylor stated, that by law, the Clerk was bound to deposite the money in Banks in this city. If there were no Banks, he had no right to draw the money from the Treasury.

The resolution that C. J. McNulty be *expelled* from office as Clerk of the House, was taken up.

Mr. Weller rose to withdraw all objections to the resolution. He said he had in vain sought an interview with the Clerk. He had certainly been deceived by him. He did not think however, that ultimately the public would lose the money, but it was evident that the Clerk was not prepared to settle his accounts at present.

The resolution for expulsion was then passed, yeas 199, nays, none.

The second resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to take measures to receive the payment of the money, was passed.

Also, the third resolution, requesting the President to direct a criminal prosecution to be instituted against Mr. McNulty.

On motion of Mr. Hopkins, the rule requiring the Clerk to be chosen by ballot, was dispensed with, and M. R. French was appointed Clerk.

Jan. 20th.

In Senate.—Mr. Evans presented the credentials of the Hon. John Fairchild, certified his election to serve as Senator for Maine, for six years from the 4th of March, 1845.

Mr. Benton presented resolutions from the General Assembly of Missouri, for the Annexation of Texas, which he wished printed and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. He said that the memorial was entitled from him to the highest respect because the position of Missouri gave her a special interest in the affairs of Texas. The General Assembly were fully aware, as stated in their resolution, as to the manner in which the Texas revolution was effected, and he, too, was not insensible to it. In a speech which he made on it at the time that it occurred in this body, it would be seen that he was not opposed to the independence of that country, and that it would be better to read that speech than to make a new one. (Mr. B. then read a part of his speech.) He was struck with the cause which led to the Texas revolution, and that which led to the American revolution. There was a similarity between the causes which led to both these revolutions. The views presented in the resolutions of the General Assembly of Missouri were warranted in their gross, and it gave him great satisfaction to corroborate the views of the General Assembly.

He said that a majority of the people of Missouri were in favor of annexation—that they were deeply interested in it. In these views he concurred with the General Assembly of Missouri, that this was a great national question, and he felt himself bound to give them his support. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Atchison said that he always recognised the doctrine of the right of the constituent to instruct his representative, and of the representative to obey the instruction of his constituent. *He* concurred in the report of the compromise which these resolutions afforded to settle this question.

Several memorials adverse to the annexation of Texas, others in favor of the reduction of postage, and one for taking possession of the Oregon territory were presented.

The bill authorizing the making of permanent contracts for the transportation of the mail, was taken up, and after considerable debate, postponed for the present.

The Senate then adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Slidell, by unanimous consent, submitted a resolution, which, after amendment, was adopted, requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate to this House a statement showing the number of vessels and the amount of tonnage entered and cleared for foreign ports from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans—the amount of revenue collected; the number of inspectors, measurers, guagers, and markers now allowed by law and employed at the ports of New York and New Orleans during the fiscal year ending June, 1844; and whether, in his opinion, the number is sufficient to facilitate the collection of the revenue.

On motion of Mr. Mchay, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Hopkins in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the joint resolutions for the annexation of Texas to the United States.

Mr. Hammett resumed and concluded a speech of a good deal of animation in favor of annexation.

Messrs. Hudson and Marsh followed on the opposite side.

Mr. Levy asked leave to submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That the three first legislative days in February be especially assigned to the business of the three territories.

Pending the question on this resolution—

The House adjourned.

Jan. 21.

In Senate.—The bill to regulate appointments and promotions in the revenue service, was read a third time and passed. Also, the bill allowing two per cent to Pension Agents.

Several local matters having been disposed of, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to establish a Smithsonian Institute.

Mr. Woodbury made a speech relative to the cumbrous machinery of the bill. He desired it simplified.

Messrs Buchanan, Tappan, Choate and others gave their views, after which at a late hour, without any definitive action on the bill, the Senate went into an Executive Session and then adjourned.

House of Representatives.—Mr. Dromgoole, on leave, submitted several amendments to his Texas bill, now in committee of the whole. The amendment provides for two Texas Representatives instead of one, and that Texas shall be entitled to all the privileges enjoyed by other States in the Union.

Mr. Boyd offered a resolution providing for a termination of the Texas debate, at two o'clock on Saturday next.

The resolution was adopted. So after Saturday there will be some chance for the transaction of other important business.

Several unimportant matters having been disposed of, the consideration of the Texas question was resumed in committee of the whole.

Mr. Rhett, of South Carolina, having the floor, began at the beginning, and sifted all the arguments brought forward against the measure. He is of course a strong advocate for annexation.

Mr. Caldwell, of Kentucky, followed on the other side. *He* is a young man, but possesses talents of no mean order.

Mr. Giddings next gave his views against the measure.

Mr. Johnson of Tennessee, next caught the chairman's eye. *He* made a severe speech, chiefly in reply to slanders on the democratic party.

Jan. 22.

Senate.—Mr. Allen presented resolutions of the Ohio Legislature, recommending the immediate occupation of Oregon.

The bill for improving the Cumberland Road, and the bill for compensating Massachusetts for military services rendered during the last war, were read a third time and passed.

The bill granting Joshua Shaw $25,000 for his improvements in percussion caps, was finally passed.

A message from the President was laid before the Senate, covering an abstract of the Treaty with China, recommending the establishment of a Consular or other Commercial Agency in that country.

The bill establishing the Smithsonian Institution passed.

A number of private bills were also passed.

Adjourned.

House of Representatives.—Mr. Douglass asked leave, in pursuance of notice given yesterday, to introduce a bill to establish a line of military posts thorough the territories of Nebraska and Oregon.

At the request of Mr. Adams the bill was read. It authorises the President of the United States to cause to be established such military posts in Nebraska and Oregon as shall be necessary to protect the commerce of the United States with Mexico and California, and afford protection to emigrants to Oregon from depredation; the troops of the United States to be employed wherever, in the opinion of the President, this can be done with a just regard to their other duties, and in such manner as he shall direct; one hundred thousand dollars are to be applied to accomplish the object of the bill.

It was read the second time, ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Another Measure of Annexation!—Mr. Robinson asked leave to submit a bill for the annexation of Texas to the United States, providing, 1. That so much of Texas as may be embraced in an area not exceeding the largest State of this Union, and designated in the Constitution which may be adopted by the people of Texas, in accordance with the constitution of the United States, and the details of this act, and transmitted to the President of the United States on or before the fourth of July next, be on his proclamation thereof, adopted as one of the States of the Union. 2. Texas shall cede to the United States the residue of her territory, in which slavery shall not exist, unless Congress shall hereafter determine by law; and this act of admission shall not be constructed to warrant an assumption of her debt, nor any part of it; or whether slavery shall or shall not exist in said State; and, 3. That, until the next apportionment Texas shall be entitled to two Representatives and two Senators to Congress.

After some debate the bill was read a second time and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Tilden presented resolutions of the Legislature of Ohio, adverse to the annexation of Texas, and in favor of the occupation of Oregon.

A message, in terms the same as that transmitted to the Senate, was received by the House.

The House in Committee of the Whole, again took up the Texas question.

Mr. Rathbun, of N. Y. made an earnest speech against the annexation of Texas.

Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, replied to him, and the debate closed for the day by Mr. Pollock, of Pa., in a speech against annexation. Mr. Rathbun took occasion to defend Silas Wright and New York Democracy. The Committee rose and the House adjourned.

Jan. 23.

Senate.—The proceedings in the Senate to-day were neither interesting nor important. Mr. Foster of Tennessee introduced a resolution proposing new Commissioners for the settlement of the Mexican claims, and a peremptory demand for their payment unless they shall be before paid without such demand. The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Resolutions were adopted calling upon the Postmaster General for information as to the receipts of the Post Office Department between the years 1841 and 1843.

Also calling upon the Secretary of War for information as to the Choctaw Contract.

Also proposing that all deputies and clerks shall give the same securities as collectors, when acting in that capacity.

After the consideration of private bills, the Senate went into Executive session, and subsequently adjourned until Monday.

House of Representatives.—Mr. Slidell, of Louisiana, submitted a resolution requiring the President to inform the House if any, and what officers of the United States had been guilty of embezzlement of public money since August, 1841, and whether said officers have been criminally prosecuted for such embezzlement, and if not, to communicate the reasons. [This resolution grows out of the McNulty affair.]

Speeches made against the annexation by Mr. Seymour of New York, Mr Hamlin of Maine, (except upon terms of compromise,) and Mr. Colamer, of Vermont.

Mr. Harlison of Georgia, and Mr Fishlin of Illinois, defended the measure.

Adjourned.

Saturday, January 25.

From the N. Y. Daily Plebeian.

Texas Annexation has passed—the popular Branch of the National Legislature. Joy gladdens our heart.

This great measure passed the House at half-past 8 o'clock on Saturday last, by a majority, according to our correspondent, of 17—the vote being 118 to 101. The plan of Annexation was that of Milton Brown of Louisiana. Here is the substance of it—published by us a few days ago:

Mr. Brown, by general consent, submitted joint resolutions, declaring the assent of Congress that the territory belonging to the Republic, may be annexed to the United States, and that a Republican form of Government to be framed by deputies be guaranteed to her, in order that she may be admitted as a State into the Union; this assent to be given on the conditions that the said State be formed subject to the boundary regulations of the government of the United States, and proper evidence given that the people of Texas are agreed to the same; to be admitted on the first of January, 1846; that the said State, after ceding to the United States all mines, minerals, salt lakes and springs, and public defences and fortifications, harbors, navy yards, docks, magazines, and other property appertaining to the general defence, and shall retain all public funds now, in her possession, and taxes of every kind which may belong to or are now due said Republic and retain sufficient quantity of the public lands for the payment of her debts; the residue, after discharging her obligations, to be disposed of as said State may direct; but her debts, in no case, shall devolve on the United States for liquidation; and that two States, having sufficient population, may be formed out of the territory of Texas—one of them to be admitted with or without sanctioning slavery, as the people may desire.

This plan brings the territory of Texas into the Union, and allows her to frame a Republican form of Government, with a view, to its admission as a State in 1846. But never mind the details, so long as we get Texas, and that immediately. We have now some hopes that this great national measure may triumph in the Senate also. MACLAY and LEONARD, our two Democratic Representatives, voted for annexation, and most truly did they represent the democracy of this city in doing so. We have not the names of those democrats from this State who voted against the measure. But they are all marked men; and long will the Democracy of the Empire State remember them for having proved recreant to the cause of the people. We say again, Joy gladdens our heart at the glorious result in the House.

A Hartford Fray.

Squeers of the Hartford Journal, so says Intelligence from Hartford, had a pugilistic encounter with a Mr. Hudson last Friday, which might have resulted seriously, but for the interposition of bystanders. Squeers gave Hudson the lie, which was resented by a blow in the face, when Mister Squeers gave further evidence of his pugacious disposition by stabbing his antagonist. Here the parties were separated.

From the Philadelphia Key Stone.

The Horrible Murder at Baltimore.

We yesterday gave all the particulars that were contained in the Baltimore papers in reference to the above murder. The mail last evening brought further intelligence. The individual murdered was found lying in a bed in a room in the third story of the house, with his throat cut, and completely saturated in his gore. It was also found the right side of his head directly over the eye had been beaten in—his skull mashed by some heavy instrument. A very slight search was rewarded with the production of an axe, which was found under the murdered man's bed. In the evidence before the authorities, it appeared that the deceased had arrived in the Philadelphia train on Sunday evening, and that his luggage was carried to the tavern by the landlord, assisted by Henry McCurry, a boarder in the house. The stranger retired to bed early, McCurry rooming with him. From the time of his going to bed at 11 1-2 o'clock on Sunday night, up to half-past eight on Monday night, nothing further was seen of him.

About 6 o'clock on Monday evening, McCurry made his appearance in the bar-room, and upon being questioned as to his room-mate, said that he had arisen and gone out, and desired him to say that he wanted no breakfast. During the day McCurry went to the room two or three times, it being kept constantly locked, and also went out and brought a small trunk, stating that he would leave for Philadelphia in the evening. After his departure, it was still found that the room was locked. A key was procured, the door was opened, and the body, as above stated, found. The testimony went further to show that no noise had been heard in the house during Sunday night. The stranger's trunk was forced open, and it appeared from papers that his name was *Paul Rouse*—that he belonged to the South, most probably Macon, Georgia, and was a hardware merchant, dealing to a considerable extent with houses in New York. Certificates of membership of the Order United Brothers, Ocmulgee Encampment, and Independent Order of Odd Fellows, were found.

It may be consoling to the friends of the deceased to know that his remains were taken possession of by the Odd Fellows at Baltimore—a handsome coffin was provided, and the corpse was on Tuesday evening removed to the Odd Fellow's Hall, in Gay street, from whence he was taken to Green Mount Cemetery, and there deposited in the vault, to await whatever action his friends may take in reference to it.

The deceased appeared to be about thirty years of age, light built, five feet seven inches in height; was genteely clothed, and his trunk contained a variety of good clothing, some of which had never been worn.

McCurry was pursued to New York, and arrested there, just as he was upon the point of starting for Liverpool. He is now in prison.

From the Madisonian.

Col. Polks Nomination as Minister of Naples.

We cannot withhold an expression of our regret at the notice taken by the editors of the Richmond Enquirer, of the nomination of this gentleman to the vacant mission of Naples. They express 'pain' at the fact—'can scarcely bring themselves to credit,' &c. &c. They fear the President elect might be charged with having solicited the office for his brother—and cautions him against *nepotism* and rejoices *that Col. Polk has declined the office.* Now, for the life of us we can see no good reason for all this *pain* and *fear* and *apprehension*. A vacancy has occurred in a foreign mission. It is the duty of *the President* to fill it. He becomes satisfied that Col. Polk has talents suited to the station, and is worthy of the place. Does it detract from his merits because he is the brother to the President elect? We must consider such an objection ridiculous!

We are authorized to say that the President elect has expressed no wish to the President on this or any other subject. None whatever. We do not believe that a single line of correspondence has ever passed between them. Mr. Tyler has no favors to ask of any one, either for himself or his friends; and while he reposes in full confidence that *President Polk's* friends, *because they have been* his friends, will not be dealt by otherwise than justly and fairly. Mr Tyler seeks not to conciliate favors at the hands of the incoming President. James K. Polk, therefore, is not implicated or connected with the appointment of his brother to an office which he is every way well qualified to fill. Whether Col. Polk will decline the station after the action of the Senate, favorable on the nomination, it will be for him to say. We pronounce this appointment one of the best that could have been made; and we confess our inability to participate in the *feelings* and *fears* and apprehensions of the editors of the Enquirer.

"WHAT THEY THINK THEMSELVES."—Said one of the Algerines," says the Providence Gazette, "a little previous to the trial of the petition of the Clergy and others for the unconditional Liberation of Gov. Dorr, '*It would not do* to let him out, without exacting some condition that would make him *unpopular*; as it is, the multitude stand ready to follow him in any mad project he may undertake.' Comment is superfluous."

TAKING ANOTHER MAN'S WIFE.—Jacob Klepser, of Delphi, Indiana, publishes a notice of the elopement of his wife, (the mother of three children) with one George W. Maxwell, who is a blacksmith by trade, was a Colonel in the Militia, a Justice of the Peace, a Master Mason in the Masonic Fraternity, and a class leader in the Methodist Church. He has taken his commission as Colonel and Justice, and a certificate of good standing in the lodge with him. He has left also a wife and children behind him.

Betting on Elections.

The editor of the Globe, who won about $25,000 on the late presidential election, thus condemns and renounces the practice. Speaking of Gov. Wright's remarks on this subject, in his late Message, Mr. Blair says:—

"It is a mode of electioneering pregnant with mischief. While one party uses banters to bet, as proof of the popularity of their cause, the other is compelled to take them up in sort of self-defence. The editor of this print was drawn in to lay many wagers on the late presidential election, by newspaper advertisements of bets, some of them addressed particularly to him, after he had declined all private overtures of the kind. It was perceived that the universal vaunting of the federal party, when the spirit of their adversaries suffered depression from being *out-bragged* by them, had really a tendency to produce the result so confidently boasted in advance. For once, and for the last time in our life, we determined to arrest this mischief by meeting it in its own way—by firing against fire—and took every bet that was offered us personally—never seeking any. We are sensible, however, that this mode of conducting a political contest is wrong in principle; and having made arrangements to convert this impropriety on our part to some useful and proper purpose, connected with the cause we are engaged in, we have resolved never to do ourself the wrong of participating in this game of wager to aid our side in a political controversy. We make the declaration public, that nothing may be inferred from a refusal hereafter to accept advertised challenges of the sort, or any others."

A FACT.—The presidential vote of New-England exhibits 19,000 majority against Mr. Clay!

Attention is directed to the advertisement of E. B. Huntington, who proposes to deliver a course of lectures upon history and science, in the Baptist Vestry. The Lectures, we have no doubt, will be highly interesting, and we hope will be well attended.

Montville.

The Democratic Electors of Montville met on the 20th day of January, 1845, in Chesterfield Society, to choose delegates to attend the different conventions. Joseph L. Chapman was chosen chairman, and J. R. Gay clerk; whereupon the following persons were chosen to attend the State Convention to nominate State officers,—P. Wickwire, J. R. Gay.

To attend the Congressional Convention—Joseph L Chapman, Amos Ethridge.

To attend the County Convention to nominate a Sheriff—D. Wait, D. H. Gardner.

To attend the Senatorial Convention—Ephraim Williams, Robert Bishop.

Voted, That each delegate have power to appoint a substitute if he cannot attend.

Voted, That the doings of this meeting be printed in the democratic papers in Norwich.

JOSEPH L. CHAPMAN, Chair'n.

J. R. GAY, Clerk.

Stonington.

At a meeting of the Democratic Electors of Stonington, held on the 25th day of January, 1846. Oliver Burdick Esq., was elected to the Chair, and Ezra Chesebro, Esq., was appointed Clerk.

The following gentlemen were appointed Delegates to attend the State Convention, viz:

James Pittman, Ezra Chesebro, Benjamin Pomeroy, and Leonard E. Williams.

To the Congressional Convention, Alden Palmer, Charles Davis, Phelps Wheeler, and Richard A. Wheeler.

To the County Convention, Horace Lewis, Thomas W. Palmer, Isaac W. Miner, and Sanford Williams.

Senatorial Convention, Oliver Burdick, Samuel Chesebro, John W. Spicer, and Allen Avery.

Voted, That the Delegates have power of substitution.

Benjamin Pomeroy, Ezra Chesebro, and Charles Davis, Town Committee for the ensuing year.

OLIVER BURDICK, Chairman.

EZRA CHESEBRO, Clerk

Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic Electors of Connecticut, are hereby notified that a STATE CONVENTION will be held in the city of Hartford, on Wednesday, the 5th day of February, 1845, at 10 o'clock, A.M. for the nomination of Candidates for GOVERNOR, LIEUT. GOVERNOR, SECRETARY, TREASURER, CONTROLLER—to be supported by the Democracy of Connecticut, at the approaching State Election, and for the transaction of any other business proper to be done at said Convention.

The Democrats of the several Towns are therefore requested FORTHWITH, to convene and appoint Delegates to said Convention, equal to double the number of their Representatives to the General Assembly.

The Committee would say in relation to the time for holding the Convention, they have been governed entirely by the evident, as well as expressed desire of their Democratic friends, throughout the greater part of the State; and it is to be hoped, that there will be such prompt and efficient response to the call, as shall ensure a full Delegation from every Town in the State.

EDWIN STEARNS,
HENRY D SMITH,
LINUS COE,
MINOT A. OSBORN,
ISAAC N. PRIOR,
} *Democratic State Central Committee.*

Dec. 31, 1844.

MARRIED.

In Montville on the evening of the 21st inst., by Rev. Apson Gleason Mr. Thomas B. Woodworth to Miss Mary Delbeare, all of the above place.

In Norwich, (Yantic ville,) 21st. inst., by Rev. *H. J. Nowell*, Rev. William W. Ward, of Killingly to Miss Almira Chase of the former place.

DIED.

At South Killingly, Ct on the 7th inst. Anthony Brown Esq. in the 78th year of his age.

In New York, on Sunday, the 19th inst Miss Eliza N Converse, aged 46, the wife of Sherman Converse, formily of this city, and daughter of the Rev. Samuel Nott, D. D. of Franklin, Conn.

LECTURES.

E. B. HUNTINGTON, will give a Lecture, introduction to a course of Lectures upon HISTORY and SCIENCE, in the vestry of the Baptist Church, on Wednesday eve of this week. Commencing at seven o'clock. Lecture Free.

Norwich, Jan. 27th '45. jw10

AT a Court of Probate holden at Enfield within and for the District of Enfield, on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1845.

PRESENT, *AHOLIAB JOHNSON, Esq. Judge.*

UPON the petition of George H. Booth of Enfield in the county of Hartford showing to this court that he is Guardian of Samuel A. Booth of Enfield within said district, minor. That said minor is the owner of real estate situated in Norwich, county of New London, viz. one undivided third part of a certain piece of land as tenant in common with George H Booth and Warrington R. Booth—said land is bounded west on Thames street, east on the river Thames, north on James Williams' land and south on Stephen R. Titts' land, and is sixty feet wide on said Thames street and extends the same width to the river with a dwelling house thereon standing, said minor's interest in the same being valued at about five hundred dollars.

That the interest of said minor, requires that said land should be sold and a portion of the avails thereof expended in his education, and the remainder placed on interest for his benefit praying for liberty to sell said property for the purpose aforesaid, as per petition on file.

It is ordered by this Court, That said Guardian give notice of said application, by causing the same to be published in one of the newspapers printed in Norwich, in the county of New London, three weeks successively, at least six weeks before the hearing; and that said petition will be heard at the Probate Office in said district on the 5th day of March next at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Certified from Record,

A. JOHNSON, Judge.

Norwich, Jan. 30, 1845. 16

Collector's Notice.

ALL Persons liable to pay a State Tax in the Town of Woodstock, on List 1843, are hereby notified that the subscriber will attend to receive the same at the following places, viz: at the store of Edward E. Bowen, in South Woodstock on the 17th day of February, 1845, from 9 o'clock in the forenoon, until 12 M., on the same same day at the house of Whitman Chamberlain, from 1 o'clock until 4 P.M. On the 18th day of February, at the store of Pliney Whitney in North Woodstock, from 9 o'clock in the forenoon until 12 same day, at the store of Amasa Carpenter, from one o'clock until 4 P.M., and on the 19th day of said February, at the house of Amos Greene in West Woodstock, from 9 o'clock in the forenoon until 12, M., and at the store of the subscriber same day, from one o'clock until 4 P.M.

N. B. Those who neglect this notice may expect to pay fees of collection.

ANDREW A. WILLIAMS, Collector.

Woodstock, Jan. 20th, 1845.

The subscriber will also attend at the above named times and places to receive a Town Tax of all persons liable to pay the same in West Woodstock on List, 1844. A. A. WILLIAMS, Collector.

Jan. 30. 16

For Sale,

A new two story dwelling House with a basement together with a wood house, a good well of water, situated on Main Street, West Chelsea about 30 rods from central wharf now occupied by the subscriber, said House is built of the best of materials and will be sold at a bargain. Part of the purchasers money can remain on bond and mortgage for two years.

If not sold by 25th of February will be to let.

ROBERT STANTON.

Norwich Jan 30 8w10

Norwich and Worcester RAIL ROAD.

Change of Hours.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING DECEMBER 12th, 1844.

Accommodation Trains,

From Norwich, 6 A. M. Daily except Sunday.
" " 4 1-2 P. M. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
" Worcester, 10 A. M. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday
" " 3 P. M. daily except Sunday.

Steamboat Train,

From Norwich about 8 A. M. Sunday, Wednesday and Friday.
" Worcester, 5 1-4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Long Island Train.

From Norwich about 3 P. M. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
" Worcester, 9 A. M. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Fares are less when paid for Tickets than when paid in the Cars. EMERSON FOOTE, Supt.

Norwich Jan. 30th, '45. 16

Hard Times in Norwich.

WE, mechanics and laborers that have worked on the Presbyterian granite Meeting House, most humbly showeth the committee of the aforesaid church, to see how we have suffered in the dead of winter, by means of John Bishop, first Contractor, and John Bostwick, sub Contractor, being swindled and defrauded out of our wages. We now humbly lay it before the public, what every human nature ought to feel, how many families have to endure, that have no means for their support, but their hard days earnings, and fully as bad for single men, that cannot pay their board. Therefore we will leave this to the tender feelings of the committee, to have some settlement more pleasing to us made, than the 25 cents to the dollar, that John Bostwick has lately offered. So brother masons and laborers take warning by this until such time as we are paid up.

STONE CUTTERS AND MASONS, who have worked on the Presbyterian Meeting House.

Jan. 30, 1845. 3t10

AT a Court of Probate holden at Norwich within and for the District of Norwich on the 27th day of January A. D. 1845.

Present GEORGE PERKINS, Esq., Judge.

UPON the petition of Isaac Reath of Preston, in the County of New London, shewing to this Court, that he is Guardian of Warrington R. Booth, of Preston, within said district, minor. That said minor is the owner of real estate, situated in said Norwich, viz: one undivided third part of a lot of land, as tenant in common with George H. Booth, and Samuel A. Booth, which is bounded west by Thames Street, east by the river Thames, north on land of James Williams, and south on land of Stephen R. Tift, and is sixty feet wide, on said street, and extends of the same width to said river—with a dwelling house thereon standing, said minors interest, valued at about five hundred dollars.

That the interest of said minor, requires that said land should be sold, and a portion of the avails thereof expended in his education, and the remainder placed on interest, for his benefit, praying for liberty to sell said property for the purpose aforesaid, as per petition on file.

It is ordered by this Court, That said Guardian give notice of said application, by causing the same to be published in one of the Newspapers printed in Norwich, in the County of New London, three weeks successively, at least six weeks before the hearing; and that said petition will be heard at the Probate Office in said district on the 5th day of April next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon at the Probate Office in Norwich.

Certified from Record.

THOS. ROBINSON.

Jan 27, 1845. 3w10

Stolen.

THE Lodging room of the subscriber was entered during the night of the 20th inst. and the following articles stolen therefrom, viz: One new cloth overcoat, worth $18: one Guard chain, one imitation diamond breast pin; one fine gold seal, worth together about $35.

It is suspected that the above theft was committed by a colored man from the north, who has been stopping in this place several days, pretending that he is or has been a slave. Accommodations were given him for a night, and if guilty, this is the return he makes for favors received. He is a short, thick set man, round shoulders, large eyes, light skin, and large feet. He wore a blue cloth cap, glazed top, trimmed with fur; thick boots and rubbers. Whoever will return the above named property, shall be satisfactorily rewarded.

GILES OLNEY.

Tobacconist, at E. A. Clarke's Water-st, Norwich, Jan. 20 1845. 8w10

REMOVAL,

On and after the 1st of April next.

J. IRESON & SON

WILL have removed their entire stock of *BOOTS & SHOES*, with large additions, to the Store in the New Brick Block, known as Hubbard's Row, No. 115 Main-street, where they respectfully invite all of their old and as many new customers to call and see them. They hope, by close application to business, and by selling their goods at low rates, to merit the approbation of their numerous patrons.

Having a very large acquaintance with the eastern manufacturers, we have made extensive arrangements to receive and sell their goods at such prices as will enable us to outdo all competitors.

And to our wholesale Customers we would say, that in this department we intend to spare no pains to have it complete. Being always supplied with every article usually kept for jobbing. We trust we shall be able to furnish country Merchants, and others on such terms as will save them the expence of going to Boston or New York for the like Goods.

After April first, 113 South side Main-st.

Jan. 30th, '45. 1f10

Picked Up.

IN the river Thames, near Perch Rock, a SALEBOAT. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges.

HENRY COMSTOCK.

Jan 30. 3w10

Unparalleled Announcement!

GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES!!

J. IRESON & SON,

WILL SELL FOR the next two months, their entire and EXTENSIVE STOCK, BOOTS and SHOES of every description ten per cent less than their usual low prices.

A very large stock has induced them to make this reduction, and they will therefore dispose of every article in their line at about the original cost.

143 Main-st. Jan. 22. 3

Gentlemens' India Rubber Boots.

A New

article designated for wet weather and warranted Water Proof being manufactured entirely of India Rubber with the exception of a leather sole, for sale by

J. IRESON & SON.

143 Main-st. Jan. 22. 3

Something New.

SPALDING & CO., are manufacturing under Letters Patent granted by the United States, an improved Friction match, to burn

Without Brimstone.

They now offer for sale, on very reasonable terms,

20,000 GROSS,

Neatly put up in Tin, Wood and Paper, in any sized packages and in lots to suit purchasers.

These Matches are highly improved of and recommended for family use by Physicians and Chemists, in consequence of the absence of Sulphur in their manufacture, the fumes of which are so disagreeable and deleterious to all, and particularly injurious to persons having weak lungs or delicate constitutions.

They are particularly recommended to the attention of shippers, as they have frequently been taken on long voyages and exposed to the action of all climates without the slightest injury.

For sale by SPALDING & CO.

At wholesale and retail by R. W. MATHEWSON. Agents for the manufacturers.

Jan. 23 1845.

Boston Piano Fortes.

R W. ROATH having recently selected from the celebrated manufacture of Hallet, Davis, & Co., some very superior PIANO FORTES, with all the late improvements, and will be sold at the lowest manufacturer's prices.

Jan. 23 1845.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale two Brick Houses on Allen Street with Tinned Roofs every way thoroughly and substantially built, during the past year, by Mr. James S. Hoyt.

Also for sale a new House on Union Street 34 by 31 two stories high with basements. Possession given 1st of April. Terms of payment made easy. Inquire of THOMAS ROBINSON, or of JAMES S. HOYT on the premises.

Jan. 16th 1845. 3w6

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the name of Mill Furnace Co. in this day dissolved by { CHARLES A. CONVERSE. ALBERT T. CONVERSE.

A. T. CONVERSE will continue the business at the same place, and will execute all orders for Casting with promptness and despatch.

Norwich, Jan, 1st, 1845. 3

Boston Piano Fortes.

R W. ROATH is agent for the sale of Hallet, Davis, & Co., celebrated Piano Fortes.

Jan. 23 1845. 3

Men's Cow Hide BOOTS.

FOR one dollar a pair, add Kip BOOTS for one dollar and twenty-five cents, Cow Hide and Kip Brogans for 75 cents per pair. Men's Slippers from 25 to 43 cents.

J. IRESON & SON.

Jan. 23.

For Sale.

A FARM in the town of Preston, about four and a-half miles from the toll bridge, on the road leading to Jewett City, containing about forty-five acres, with a dwelling house, and barn thereon standing. Said farm is suitably divided into mowing, ploughing, pasturage and wood land, with a good well of water near the door, and known as the Minor Barney farm.

ALSO—A lot of land containing 10 acres and 16 rods about 1 mile from the above farm, adjoining land of Benj. Haskell, Esq, with a never failing spring of water situated thereon. Said lot of land is known as the Hannah Tracy lot. The above property will be sold low, as the present owner wishes to dispose of it on or before the 15th day of March next.

For further particulars, enquire of

ELIJAH CLARK, Norwich.

Jan. 15, 1845. 4t

To Dry Goods Merchants and the Public Generally.

Umbrella, Parasol, and Sun-Shade MANUFACTORY.

OPPOSITE THE MERCHANTS HOTEL, NORWICH, CONN

THE advertiser respectfully begs leave to return his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage he has received for many years, and earnestly solicits a continuance of the same.

Having just purchased a rich assortment of materials for the manufacture of Parasols and Sun-Shades, for the coming spring *entirely for cash*. Merchants having silks suitable for the purpose, can have them made up in any style to better advantage, and in a superior manner than sending them to New York. An assortment of umbrellas and parasols of different sizes and qualities, constantly on hand and the workmanship of all goods warranted and kept in repair one year.

Umbrellas and Parasols repaired or re-covered, in a few hours as usual.

ALBERT CHERRY

Jan. 1st. 1845. 6m

Wanted.

A woman to do the work of a private family. Inquire at the American House.

Jan. 16, 1845. tf

To Country Merchants.

RARE BARGAINS!

J. IRESON & SON,

Have just received

A LARGE and splendid assortment of FRESH GOODS, direct from the manufacturers—bought at the very lowest rate, which they now offer, together with their former stock, for sixty days, at prices, ten per cent less than heretofore charged in this city.

143 Main-st. Jan. 22. 3

South American Rubbers.

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

THE subscribers have now on hand, By the case or dozen, a large assortment of PARA RUBBERS of late importation, which they will sell much cheaper than has been sold this season.

J. IRESON & SON.

143 Main-st. Jan. 22. 3

Ladies Rubber Buskins.

HAYWOOD & CO'S Patent-Spring Tempered double sole Buskins. A new article warranted, for sale by

J. IRESON & SON.

143 Main-st. Jan. 22. 3

Cheap Slippers.

A LARGE lot of Cheap Slippers and House Shoes at 40 cents lower than our former prices. *COME QUICK! they will not last long.*

J. IRESON & SON.

Jan 22.

ORIGINAL STAINED

Mylon from Stafford Springs 7 miles, and back twice a week.

Warren from Cornwall Bridge, 8 miles, and back [illegible] times a week.

Washington from New Milford, [illegible] miles, and back three times a week.

Winchester Center from Winchester, 5 miles, and back three times a week.

Willington from Mansfield, 4 miles, and back [illegible] times a week.

Wilton from Norwalk, 7 miles and back three times a week.

Woolcot from Waterbury, 6 miles, and back once a week.

[illegible] from Darien, 6 miles, and back once a week.

NOTES

1. Seven minutes are allowed for opening and closing the mails at all offices, where no particular time is specified; but on railroad and steamboat routes, there is to be no more delay than is necessary to deliver and receive the baggage.

2. The mail is to be conveyed in preference to passengers, and to their entire exclusion, if its weight and bulk require it.

3. A preference is to be given to passengers brought by the connecting mail lines over those travelling in any other.

4. Post Office blanks, mail bags, and the special agents of the Department, on the exhibition of their credentials, are to be conveyed without further charge on mail lines admitting of such conveyances.

5. Mail agents are to be conveyed without charge on the principal railroad and steamboat lines, where the size of the mails and number of the offices will require their employment by the Department; and in such case, a separate apartment for the assorting and care-keeping of the mail is to be provided by the contractor, under the direction of the Department.

6. In all cases, there is to be a forfeiture of the pay for the trip, when the trip is not run; a forfeiture of at least one-fourth part of it, when the running or arrival is so far behind time as to lose the connection with a pending mail; and a forfeiture of the due proportion of it, when a grade of service is rendered inferior to that in the contract. These forfeitures may be assessed into penalties of higher amount, according to the nature or frequency of the failure and the importance of the mail.

7. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be satisfactorily explained in due time, for failing to take from, or deliver at a post office, the mail or any part of it; for suffering to be wet, injured, lost, or destroyed, for conveying it in a place or manner that exposes it to depredation, loss, or injury; for refusing after demand to convey a mail by any coach, railroad car, or steamboat, which the contractor regularly runs on the route, beyond the specified number of trips in the contract; and for not arriving at the time set. And for setting up or running an express to transmit commercial intelligence in advance of the mail, a penalty will be exacted equal to a quarter's pay.

8. The Postmaster General may annul the contract for repeated failures; for violating the Post Office laws; for disobeying the instructions of the Department; for refusing to discharge a carrier when required by the Department; for assigning the contract without the consent of Postmaster General, or for setting up or running an express as above.

9. The Postmaster General may alter the contract and alter the schedule, he allowing a pro rata increase of compensation, within the restrictions imposed by law, for the additional service required, or for the increased speed, if the employment of additional stock or carriers is rendered necessary, but the contractor may, in such cases, relinquish the contract, on timely notice, if he prefers it to the change. The Postmaster General also may discontinue or curtail the service, he allowing one month's extra pay on the amount dispensed with.

10. The payments will be made through drafts on post offices or otherwise, after the expiration of each quarter, say in February, May, August, and November.

11. *The distances are given according to the best information; but no increased pay will be allowed should they prove to be greater than is advertised, if the place-bills are correctly named.*

12. The Postmaster General is prohibited by law from knowingly making a contract for the transportation of the mail with any person who shall have entered into any combination, or proposed to enter into any combination, to prevent the making of any bid for a mail contract by any other person or persons, or who shall have made any agreement, or shall have given or performed, or promised to give or perform any consideration to get, or not to do, anything whatever to induce any other person not to bid for a mail contract. Particular attention is called to the 38th section of the act of 1836, prohibiting combinations of present bidding.

13. On each route where the present contractor can be superseded by an underbidder, who may not have the stage property requisite for the performance of the contract, he shall purchase from the present contracting pack of his coaches, teams, and harness belonging to the route as shall be needed, and pay for suitable for the service, at a fair valuation; and make payment therefor by responsible instalments, as his pay becomes due, unless the present contractor shall continue to run stages on the route. Should they not agree as to the suitableness of the property, the terms, or the security, each may choose a person who may appoint a third, and their decision shall be final; or the Postmaster General shall judge the equitable. Should the underbidder fail to comply, his bid will be offered to the contractor; but should he decline it, the proposals of the underbidder will be accepted unconditionally. The underbidder should give early notice of his intention to take or not to take the stock, and if the latter, of his reasons; and the present contractor is to determine, on the first application whether he will sell it or not.

14. A bid received after time, as viz: the 15th April next at 3 p. m. or without the guarantee required by law; or that combines several routes in one sum of compensation, cannot be considered in competition with a regular proposal, not adjudged to be extravagant.

15. A bidder may offer on coach, railroad, or steamboat routes, where the transportation is difficult or impracticable at certain seasons, to substitute sleigh or wagon conveyance, or to intermit service a specified number of days, weeks, or months.—He may propose to omit an office that is inaccessible or is not on the stage road, the railway, or at a steamboat landing, as the case may be, or he may offer to substitute an inferior mode of supply in such cases. He may propose different days and hours of departure and arrival, provided that no more running time is asked, and it is obvious that no mail connection or other public accommodation is prejudiced. He may ask for more running time to the trip, during a specified number of days, at certain seasons of particularly bad roads. But beyond these changes, a proposal for service different from the advertisement will prevent its being considered in competition with a regular bid, not out side for extravagance; and where a bid contains any of the above alterations, their disadvantages will be estimated in comparing it with other proposals.

16. There should be but one route bid for in a proposal.

17. The route, the service, the yearly pay, the bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of the firm, where a company offers, should be distinctly stated.

The following may be used as a form for the bid where no change from the advertisement is contemplated by the bidder:

"I (or we, as the case may be,) hereby propose to carry the mail on No.—, from——to——, as recently advertised, for $——per annum."

18. The following is the form of the guaranty which should be filled, the first blank with the name of the guarantor, the second with that of the bidder; and the third and fourth with the beginning and terminating points of the route; and after being dated, should be signed by the guarantor, who must be known by the written certificate of a postmaster, or other equally satisfactory testimonial, to be a man of property, and able to make good his guaranty. This guaranty, so certified, should accompany each bid.

"The undersigned ——— guarantees that ——— has bid for carrying the mail from ——to——accepted by the postmaster general, ———, shall enter into an obligation prior to the first day of July next with good and sufficient sureties, to perform the service proposed.

"Dated ———"

19. The bid should be sent under seal, addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster General, with "Mail Proposals in the State of ——" written on the face of the letter; and should be despatched in time to be received by or before the 15th April next, at 9 o'clock, a. m.

20. The contracts are to be executed before the 1st of July next.

21. Postmasters at offices situated upon or near railroads, but more than eighty rods from a depot, will, immediately after the 10th of May next, report that fact to the Department, stating their exact distance from the railroad depot, and otherwise supplied with the mail, to enable the Postmaster General to direct the proper supply to be made from the railroad by mail messengers, from and after the 1st July next.

C. A. WICKLIFFE.

Post Office Department, Dec. 26, 1844.

C. BRINCKERHOFF'S

Mr Brinckerhoff, anxious to make known and to extend the use of the Health Restorative, and feeling and knowing that its remedial effect (by the favor of Providence) has been the only available means of restoring to health and life many of the young and endeared sons and daughters and almost a multitude of the middle aged, aged and venerable individuals in the land now places more conveniently before the invalid his invaluable remedy. That dreadful scourge of our race, the Consumption, with its attendant horrors have been swept away—the Restorative renewing the imparted vital part so thoroughly as to resist afterward the invidious attacks of those diseases. To the humane and tender hearted it is a pleasing and moving sight to view the before hopeless and dispirited sufferer rise from his couch of sickness and pain, and take his place amid the cares and duties of life simply by means of this grand Restorative of Nature's Functions. The most severe coughs almost immediately yield under its influence and however racking or chronic they may have been yet they vanish the moment the Restorative begins to exert and then maintain its power. The Proprietor earnestly requests all who are afflicted with any disease of the Lungs or Liver, Pain in the Chest and Side and Coughs, to commence the use of the Health Restorative. Despite the opprobrium which is attached to all advertised medicines, use this remedy and be convinced of its power however incredulous as you have been. The following certificate is from Dr. Chilton, the well known New York chemist.

"I have analyzed a bottle of medicine called 'C. Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative;' and find that it does not contain Mercury, or any other metallic preparation, nor opium in any of its forms. It is composed of vegetable matter entirely."

James R. Chilton, M. D.

C. BRINCKERHOFF, Proprietor, N. Y.

Principal Office, 96 Hudson street, New York.

Horace Everett, U. S. Agent, 96 Hudson-street, New York, has appointed,

SAMUEL TYLER 138 Main street, Norwich.

WM. S. TYLER, 131 Water street. do.

as agents for the above medicine.

Jan. 1s. 1845. 1m6

Fales's Cathartic Lozenges,

THOUGH prepared from a great many Vegetable Substances, are as palatable and pleasant to eat as any other Confectionary Compound.

☞This preparation is decidedly the best among all the known cathartic preparations; for while its operation is as sure as Salts, Castor Oil, Calomel and Jalop, or any other, cathartic medicine, it has the advantage over all in being pleasant to eat, while all other cathartics are generally disagreeable to take. Price 25 cents per box, with full directions, and may be found at the Depository, No. 96 Commercial street.

FALES'S WORM LOZENGES.

Are a safe and sure remedy for Worms. Children love them. They act like a charm in removing the symptoms, such as starting in sleep, grating the teeth, paleness about the mouth and nose, occasional sickness at the stomach, precarious appetite, swelled bowels, and general feverish habit. The child falls into a quiet sleep, the worms are stupified and expelled, and the child, as far as heard from in every instance has been cured.

Price 25 cents per box, with full directions; sold at 96 Commercial-street.

FALES'S COUGH LOZENGES.

Are beneficial in all common Colds and Coughs Whooping Cough, Inflamation in the Throat and Lungs, in the Croup or Hives, and more certain to operate satisfactory than the celebrated HIVE SYRUP. The most happy effect is obtained in a few moments; the symptoms disappear and the disease is broken up by the magical effect of these Lozenges.

Full directions accompany each box, and found at the Depository, 96 Commercial street.

FALES'S DYSENTERY LOZENGES.

Are a safe and agreeable remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhoea of adults, and for Dysentery, Diarrhoea, and Bowel Complaints of children. Particular attention must be paid to the directions which accompany each box.

FALES'S CAMPHOR LOZENGES,

Are beneficial in all common and sick headache, and where there is a sense of tightness or weight over the eyes, in eruptive diseases, such as Measles and Small Pox. Also in Mania, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Hysteria, in St. Vites Dance, and in all cases of Languor and Oppressions of the Vital Powers, and may be taken with safety by women and children in all conditions.

Full directions accompany each box.

FALE'S CYPRIAN HAIR TONIC,

Is now so extensively known and justly celebrated that further comment upon it will be useless; we can say, however, with truth, that among the many thousands who have purchased the Tonic in this or other countries, none have returned with complaints while thousands have expressed not only their approbation, but their wonder and admiration of beholding its effects. A few bottles only can be had, at 96 Commercial-street.

CLEAR OUT YOUR RATS.

The gnawings and antics of these destructive creatures can be hushed forever in your House or Store, if you will procure a box of the genuine

MADAGASCAR RAT EXTERMINATOR

and use it according to direct ons. You cannot depend upon it unless obtained at J. J. FALES No 96 Commercial, corner of Lewis & Commercial Streets, Boston, or of the following

AGENTS.

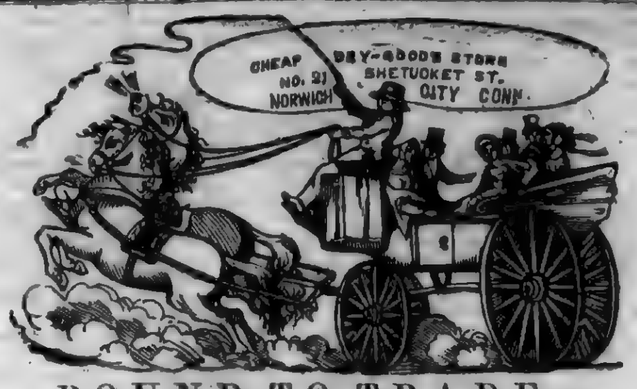
Norwich, Samuel Tyler and John L. Devotion New London, Wm. Stearns, Stoddard & Allen, A. Beckwith; Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Mystic Bridge Keeney & Brown; Noank, Brown & Wilbur; Stonington Point, Elisha Faxon, Jr.; Lyme, Joseph Brockway; Hadlyme, Ely P. Wells; East Haddam, R. W. Miller; Moodus, Sheffield Lewis; Leesville Richmond & Upham; Middle Haddam, Child & Carrier; Portland, John Payne; South Glastenbury, Oliver Brainard and Wm. W. Post & Co; Colchester, A. M. Hurlbut; Willimantic, Jason Sanford and R. Moulton; Scotland, James Burnet; Howard Valley, G. D. Spencer; Hampton, Wm. Brown Andover, Loomis & Button; South Coventry, D. M. Buell; Mansfield, Geo. T. Clark and Z. Storrs & Son; Chaplain, Walter Goodell; Phoenixville John B. Adams; Westford, Joseph Dorsett and Calvin Whitney; Ashford, R. B. Hibbard; Wm. A. Brewster; Danielsonville, Conn.

Oct 14 p1y47

PORK IN THE HOG!

THE Subscribers are paying CASH for Pork in the Hog. PRATT & HOOKER,

6w4 Franklin square



BOUND TO TRADE,
CALL AND SEE.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY IN EXCHANGE FOR

DRY GOODS,

10,000 PAIRS of half HOSE, 500 bushels CORN, 500 do. RYE, 500 do OATS, POULTRY any quantity. And we would not leave out the article

☞C A S H!☜

as we shall feel thankful to receive any quantity the Customers may feel disposed to leave with us. Prices are no object at this season of the year. By just calling it will convince the customers that such is the fact. That handsome Mus de Laines are selling off at prices only 10, 12 and 30 cents per yd. The same styles of goods sold one month ago from 20 to 60 cts. To account for this, these goods were purchased at late Auction sales in Boston and New York at said low prices. And thus we are bound to sell them. All styles of Goods to correspond. At the CHEAP Cash Store of

MURFEY & HUNTINGTON.

At the Old Stand of A. Wattles & Co.—21 Shetucket-st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN

CARPETING AND RUGS, SELLING OUT.

Now is the time to buy your Carpets.

THE Subscribers have a large and complete assortment of the above named goods, of which they will sell at prices to induce Customers to buy. They were purchased at late auction Sales in New York at prices much less than they can be manufactured for Customers wishing to purchase the above named goods will do themselves JUSTICE by favoring us with a call before purchasing, for they are determined to sell them at such prices as will defy competition. At the Old Stand of A. Wattles & Co. At the Cheap Cash Store. MURFEY AND HUNTINGTON.

☞21 Shetucket.—Dec. 23 '44. 3

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE,

THAT THE

UNITED STATES CLOTHING STORE

91 MAIN-STREET,

☞Is the Cheapest ClothingStore in the known world.☜

THAT Clothing is made BETTER and sold CHEAPER at this popular Establishment hundreds of people testify who daily visit us.

☞Remember the place is next door to Charles Clark's Hat Store,

91 Main-Street. J. T. FAY.

November 2 01844. 1f50

GREAT ATTRACTION

FOR THE

LADIES,

SPLENDID EXHIBITION

OF FALL AND WINTER

Bonnets, Ribbons, Feathers, Artificial Flowers and Fashionable Millinery, at the

CONNECTICUT BONNET STORE,
HITCHCOCK AND PAYSON

Manufacturers of all kinds of Straw, Silk and Velvet Bonnets, and Dealers in Ribbons, Feathers, Artificial Flowers, Band Boxes, &c., &c.

WOULD respectfully inform the Ladies of Norwich, and all the *region round about*, that we have one of the **Largest, Best Selected and Cheapest** Stock of GOODS, that can possibly be found in this city. And we invite the Ladies to call and examine for themselves.

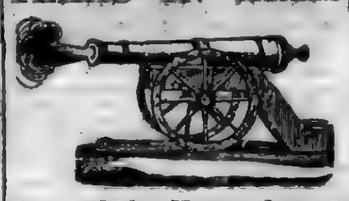
Bonnets altered Bleached and Pressed. Millinery department under the direction of Miss D. D. Clement.

Don't forget the place to buy Cheap. No. 17 Shetucket-Street.

Norwich, Oct 8th, '44. 1f46

WAR COMMENCED!!

TEXAS IN ARMS,



Spread the News far and wide that

ELY & CO., WILL for 87 days dispose of their Rich Stock of DRY GOODS, at merely nominal prices, for they must be sold without delay. And any person or persons, wishing any kind or style of DRY GOODS from the finest French BROADCLOTHS, and the richest silks to heavy Satinetts, and cheap Calicoes, will please call *immediately*, and avail themselves of the rarest chance ever offered to buy goods for a mere song, as the sale must positively be made, as we must make room for a large lot of those new SPRING GOODS.

Come one Come All.

Jan. 1st. 1845. 1f6

Physicians and Country Merchants

ARE invited to call at No. 119 Main Street, and examine the extensive stock of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals &c. &c., which are offered for sale on favorable terms at wholesale or retail.

JOHN L. DEVOTION.

Norwich, Nov 1st. 6

FINE EATING!

PRATT & HOOKER,

(Franklin Square,)

HAVE on hand a first rate assortment of *PROVISIONS & GROCERIES* which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.

Norwich, April 24th.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted the firm of A. WATTLES & CO., are requested to call before the 1st of January, make payments as all bills due the company will be put out of their hands for collection after that time.

A. WATTLES & CO.

Nov 20 6m

CLEAR THE ROAD!

TO THE

U. STATES CLOTHING STORE.

Cheap! Cheaper!! Cheapest!!!

GENTLEMEN IN WANT OF

READY MADE CLOTHING,

will please call at the UNITED STATES

CLOTHING STORE, 91 MAIN-STREET, NORWICH.

It is estimated by hundreds to be the Cheapest Clothing Establishment in the world, for people to lay out their money to the best advantage.

91 *Main-Street.* Next door to Chas. Clark's Hat Store.

J. T. FAY.

Dec. 7th. 3

Tobacco.

50 BOXES Russell's & Robinson's Tobacco.
25 " Stanley's do
20 " Aromatic do

Received in store, and for sale by

H. WHITAKER & CO.

3 Commerce-st.

Jan. 8. 7

Hair Cutting! Hair Cutting!
SHAVING! SHAVING!!

WOULD you submit to have your hair shorn by a Sheep-Shearer? or your beard shaved by a Butcher? Oh no, you would not! but on occasionally get into such hands, and who not very ungainly all if you do not wish a continuance of such unskillful treatment, go forthwith to 'Peck the Inimitable Hair Cutter, who will arrange your Hair with judgement, neatness, taste and skill, and who will remove your beard (no matter how difficult) with ease and comfort; in a word he is *Taste* science.

J. H. Peck's Hair Cutting and Shaving Room, No 40 Shetucket-St., opposite the Rail Road Depot

Norwich, Oct. 17, 1844.

GEO. W. CONCKLIN,

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTER,

No. 81 Water-Street,

Norwich, Conn.,

Every description of Letter Press Printing neatly and promptly executed.

August 7 1f37

DENTISTRY.

G. R. & C. PARKHURST,

Office, 89 Main-Street,

Norwich Ct.

Dec. 16, '44. 4

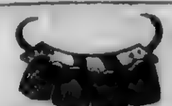
CHARLES A. CONVERSE,

Dealer in

English, French and German Hardware, Cutlery, and Guns.

189 MAIN-STREET,

Norwich.



WM. H. ALLEN.
DENTIST,

OFFICE, NO. 9½ SHETUCKET STREET, (UP STAIRS)

WHERE he will perform operations necessary for the preservation of the teeth and gums in the best possible manner. Teeth inserted from 1 to a complete set. Teeth cleaned, filled, extracted, and all irregularities, whether they proceed from disease or want of proper care, remedied.

March 23

OPPOSITION.

New Lineto Colchester.

A STAGE will leave the American House 38 Shetucket-Street, for Colchester, and Hartford, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 8 o'clock, A. M. Returning, will leave Colchester, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, on the arrival of the Stages from Hartford, at about 12 oclock, M.

Passengers carried to and called for in any part of the city. DANIEL P. SMITH Agent.

Norwich, Oct., 29 1844. 49

CIGARS, CIGARS.

5 M imported Regalia Cigars.
25 " Cuba do.
40 " Kentuck & Cuba do
5½ " Super or half Spanish do

Any quantity of Black snuff manufactured by the subscriber, and warranted equal to any now in use.

For sale low by E. A. CLARK,

No. 27 Water-st. Nov. 14. 51

G. B. PRINDLE.

HAS removed his One Price Watch, Jewelry, and Clock Establishment, to the Store (lately occupied by J. Ireson & Son's shoe dealers,) No. 144 Main-street,—opposite the sign post.

Full assortment of choice goods—and no variation of prices tolerated—a child may purchase as low as the closest buyer

April 24th, '44 1f33

REMITTANCES TO AND PASSAGE FROM ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

WE beg to inform our friends in Norwich, Connand a vicinity, that we have appointed Mr JAMES M'LELLAND, of that city, as our agent Persons wishing for their relatives, or remitting money to the old country, will find it their interest and their friend comfort to give him a call.

ROCHE BROTHERS & CO.,

53 Fulton street, New York.

Jan. 24th, 1844. 1f9

TRI WEEKLY.

THE STEAMER

WORCESTER,

Capt. J. H. VANDERBILT,

WILL leave Norwich on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and New York Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 o clock P. M.

Measurement goods 8 cents per foot by weight.—At $2 50 per ton.

E. A. BILL,

Steam Boat Agent.

Nov. 6. 50

SPORTSMEN ATTEND.

KINNEY & RAWSON keep constantly on hand Pigeons & Wilkes & John Hall & Sons best English **Sporting Powder,**

Dupont's Powder in half quarter Kegs, and in canister,

Indian Rifle, do in canisters.

ALSO,

Superior blasting powder patent Safety Fuse at 42 Water-st.

CHARLES A. CONVERSE,

General Dealer in English, French, German, and American Hardware and Cutlery, Also Guns Military Goods, Saddlery, Ware, &c.,

189 *Main-Street.*

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the Trade generally that he is now opening a fine assortment of Hard Ware goods of late importation and manufacture and begs leave also to state that he has in view to offer during the present season a larger and more complete assortment than heretofore, and at the lowest possible Cash prices, to which he solicits the attention of purchasers.

This stock consists of every kind and quality of Table and Pocket Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Military Goods, Brass Goods, Builders and Cabinet makers Trimmings, House Furnishing articles, Fancy Goods, Hollow Ware, Saddle, Harness and Coach Trimmings, Mechanics' Tools, Stoves, Hanging and Sale Lamps, Britannia Goods, Japanned Ware.

Oct 24.

Boarding.

BOARD for a gentleman and may can be had with as pleasant a room as there is on Main-st., by inquiring at this office.

Nov 6 1844. 50

PATENT MACHINES.

THE cheapest and best Horse Powers ever offered to the public for driving Circular Saws, Cider, Shingle and Sugar Mills, Turning Lathes, Threshing Machines, &c. Also the best Threshing Machines for grain and hay seed, may be had of the subscriber—also the right to vend them in various parts of the country. Horse Powers from $40 to $50. Threshing Machines from $20 to $35. Both Machines easily conveyed in a one horse wagon.

N. B. A few more Agents wanted to sell on commission. A. KINGSLEY.

Norwich, July 19, 1844. 4f

☞Impurity of Blood causes Pain and

occasions disease upon that part of the body which from any cause may be weakest. Thus in persons whose blood is impure, should they have a cold, the impure matter would settle upon their lungs, and consumption be the trouble; so with other affections All trouble is saved by using the BRANDRETH PILLS, which cannot injure, and which cannot be overdone. Only use them in the commencement of any disease, use them in full doses and you will be up and well, while those who are too wise to take such a simple medicine, are bed-ridden, or prematurely end their days. The Brandreth Pills are only beginning to be appreciated; they are found to never deceive; they are the only internal medicine required in this climate.

Be careful of pretended universal purgative which cannot be used without injury to the body as Brandreth's Pills can. What are they? Are they not imitations of the Brandreth Pills recommended in advertisements stolen from Dr. Brandreth? Were they not originally counterfeit pills purporting to be the genuine Brandreth Pills? But in consequence of the new labels on the Brandreth Pills boxes are they not obliged to come out under colors equally false? Observe the makers and travelling agents? Are they not men whom Dr. Brandreth hath cast off, not for good conduct truly? Is this not true as applicable to the *pretended "Indian,"* and, in fact, to nearly all the advertised pills of the day? Shall the public trust their lives in the hands of these unprincipled men. Surely not.

The Brandreth Pills *give strength* for weakness—they are liked best by those who have taken the most of them. Dr. Brandreth can give *personal* references to thousands who have been restored from a bed of sickness by their use, when every other means had proved entirely unavailable. These cases are continually occuring in this city and in every part of the Union. Get Brandreth's Pills if you are not perfectly healthy, and they will restore you—if medicine can do it—because they expel those humors which are the cause of impurity of the blood, and at the same time the body is strengthened by the operation of this most excellent medicine

The following names are a list of Dr. B. Brandreth's agents in New London Co.

Norwich, R. W. Booth; New London, Nathan Belden; Colchester, L. A. Kellogg; Franklin, Amasa L. Hyde; Liberty Hill, Austin Gay; Lebanon, Gurdon Robinson; Yantieville, Tracy, Huntington & Co.; Fitchville, S. Fitch; Norwich Town, Geo. D. Fuller; Milltown, Wm. B. Hull; Stonington, Horace Lewis; Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Portersville, Smith, Cady & Co; Centre Groton, R. W. Smith; Groton, John Hudson: Hamburg, H. A. Brockway; Salem, E. S. Williams; Montville, James Turner; Hadlyme, Z. Brockway.

Botanic Medicine
STORE,

Court St. New London, Ct.

DR. MERRILL, would return his sincere thanks to the citizens of New London and vicinity, for the very liberal patronage received during the last eighteen months; and would solicit a continuance of the same. Every package of Medicine sold at this Store is warranted pure. ☞A full supply has been received this week.

Nov. 10, '44. 1f51

REMEMBER
the old Stand, No. 78 Main-St.,

OPPOSITE THE FRANKLIN HOUSE,

WHERE J. M. NELSON still continues to carry on the Tailoring business in all its various branches. The subscriber is now ready to make all kinds of Gentlemen's garments in the latest styles The subscriber has received the Fall and Winter fashions for 1844-5. All garments made at this establishment warranted to fit.

N. B. Cutting done at short notice. Wanted also six or eight first rate Tailoresses to whom good encouragement will be given.

JAMES M. NELSON.

Sept. 1 42

CLARK'S
SNUFF and CIGAR

MANUFACTORY, No. 27 Water Street.

WHERE all kinds of CIGARS & BLACK SNUFF can be found at low prices and of as good quality as any other place or of any pedlers. All cigars are warranted to give good satisfaction or to be taken back and the money refunded.

All orders (and particularly the orders from up the R. Road) promptly attended to 51

FOR SALE,

A GOOD Dairy and Tillage Farm, containing 204 acres of land, with a dwelling house, 2 barns and other necessary out buildings in good repair, has a large quantity of thrifty young wood growing thereon and is well watered, and well adapted to the keeping of sheep. It is situated on Plain Hills in the town of Norwich, 5½ miles from the city. The Scotland road runs through the centre of said farm. Terms of payment made easy to the purchaser.

Apply to EDWIN GAVITT.

Norwich, Oct. 30. 1f49

Board of Relief.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Relief for the town of Norwich, will meet at the Town Clerk's office, in said Town, on Monday, January sixth and on Wednesday, January fifteenth, 1845, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon to hear and determine all appeals made to them from the doings of the Assessors, and to equalize and adjust the valuation and assessment of said town. Persons wishing to have abatements from their list on account of indebtedness, are by law required to make application to the Board on or before the 15th day of January.

JOSEPH A. YERRINGTON, } Board of
ALVAN WICKHAM, } Relief.
NATHANSCOLFIELD, }

GENERAL STAGE OFFICE
At the American House

38 *Shetucket-St.*

STAGES, will leave the American House daily for Hartford.

On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock, A. M. via., Lebanon, Columbia and Bolton.

On Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays at 8 o'clock, A.M., via, Colchester,

Also, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 6 1-2 o'clock A. M., for Franklin, Windham, Mansfield, Tolland and Springfield.

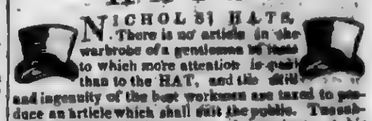
DAILY for New London, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Passengers wishing to take any of the above routes, will be called for by having their names entered on the books at the office, at the American House.

DANIEL P. SMITH, Agent.

Oct. 29th. 49

HATS!



NICHOLS HATS. There is no article in the wardrobe of a gentleman of taste to which more attention is paid than to the HAT, and the skill and ingenuity of the best workmen are taxed to produce an article which shall suit the public. The subscriber who has had ten years of experience at his business, has just finished his FALL HATS, which he offers to the *beau monde*, as possessing every requisite that can be desired. They are graceful in appearance, faultless in style, becoming to every cast of features, and at the same time light, durable and economical. A single trial will convince the most sceptical that the Hats made by the subscriber may safely defy competition.

ALSO,

☞Furs, Caps, Buffalo Robes, &c. &c. All of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest. Please call and see, at 137 Main street, two doors west of the Post Office.

W. L. NICHOLS.

Norwich, Oct. 30. 4f49

ORIGINAL STAINED

FEB

THE NORWICH NEWS.
WM. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
OFFICE, SHETUCKET STREET,
Brick Building, 2d Story, opposite Big & Co's

TERMS.

To City subscribers,	$2,00
Mail subscribers,	$1,50

payable in advance.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Six lines or less, one two or three weeks,	50
Half square,	75
A square,	$100

All over a square, in the same proportion. Twenty five cents each week for continuance after the three weeks.

The Norwich News.

VOL. V.—NO. 11. NORWICH, CONN., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1845. WHOLE NO. 219.

PROPOSALS for carrying the mails of the United States, from 1st July, 1845, to the 30th June, 1849, inclusive, in CONNECTICUT, will be received at the Contract Office of the Post Office Department, in the City of Washington, until 9 A. M. of the 25th day of April, 1845, (to be sealed by the 10th day of May,) on the routes, and in the manner and time herein specified, viz

631 From Hartford, Hartford county, by Wethersfield, Rocky Hill, Upper Middletown, Middletown, Durham, Northford and Fair Haven to New Haven, 41 miles, and back six times a week in two horse coaches.

Leave Hartford daily except Sunday at 9 a m, arrive at New Haven same day by 6 p m

Leave New Haven daily except Sunday at 6 a m, arrive at Hartford same day by 3 p m

Proposals, offering on horse, had to run three times a week are invited

632 From Hartford by Rocky Hill, Glastonbury, Marlboro', Colchester, Salem and Chesterfield to New London, 44 miles, and back three times a week in four horse coaches, with a tri-weekly branch from Colchester by Bozrahville, Bozrah and Norwichtown to Norwich, 16 miles and back, to be run in due connection; also with another tri-weekly branch from Glastenbury to South Glastenbury, 3 miles and back, to be run in due connection.

Leave Hartford every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Colchester same days by 1 p m

Leave Colchester same days at 1 1-4 p m, arrive at New London same days by 6 p m

Leave New London every Tuesday Thursday and Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Colchester same days by 10 1-2 a m

Leave Colchester same days by 10 1-2 a m, arrive at Hartford same days by 4 p m

Proposals to run in two horse coaches are invited; also separate proposals for the branches

Proposals to extend the South Glastenbury branch to Portland will be considered

633 From Hartford by East Hartford, Manchester, Bolton, Andover, Columbia, Liberty Hill, Lebanon, Franklin and Norwichtown to Norwich, 41 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Hartford every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 a m, arrive at Norwich same days by 3 1-2 p m

Leave Norwich every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 1-2 a m, arrive at Hartford same days by 4 p m

634 From Hartford by East Hartford and Glastenbury to South Glastenbury, 9 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Hartford every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a m, arrive at South Glastenbury same days by 10 a m

Leave South Glastenbury every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1-2 p m, arrive at Hartford same days by 3 1-2 p m

Proposals to extend to Portland will be considered. See New London route

635 From Hartford by East Hartford, Manchester, Coventry, South Coventry, Willimantic, Windham, Howard Valley and Brooklyn to West Killingly, 47 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches, with three additional weekly trips between Brooklyn and West Killingly, to run in due connection with the railroad

Leave Hartford every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Welt Killingly same days by 2 p m

Leave West Killingly every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 11 a m, arrive at Hartford same days by 7 1-2 p m

636 From Hartford by East Hartford, Manchester, Coventry, Mansfield, Ashford, Abington and Pomfret Landing to Killingly, 44 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Hartford every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Killingly same days by 7 1-2 p m

Leave Killingly every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 a m, arrive at Hartford same days by 7 1-2 p m

637 From Hartford by East Hartford, Rockville, Ellington, Somers, Rockville, Tolland, Ellington, Somers, Pond and West Stafford, 30 miles, and back three times a week

Leave Hartford every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 a m, arrive at Stafford same days by 3 1-2 p m

Leave Stafford every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 a m, arrive at Hartford same days by 1-2 p m

Proposals for three additional weekly trips will be considered

Proposals to convey a Sunday mail once a week from Hartford to Worcester, 65 miles, in two or four horse wagons, according to the weight of the mails, in 12 or 12 hours to the trip, are invited

638 From Hartford, by East Hartford, East Windsor, Scantic Village, Broad Brook, Scitico, Somers and North Somers to Wilbraham, Mass., 32 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches.

Leave Hartford every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 a m, arrive at Wilbraham same days by 5 p m

Leave Wilbraham every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 a m, arrive at Hartford same days by 2 p m

Proposals to end this route at Somers, 16 miles less distance are invited

639 From Hartford by Bloomfield, Turnbullville, Granby and Chittenden, Mass., to Westfield, 28 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Hartford every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 a m, arrive at Westfield same days by 4 p m

Leave Westfield every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 12 m, arrive at Hartford same days by 6 p m

Proposals to carry on horse are invited

640 From Hartford by Pequonnock, East Granby, West Suffield and Rattling Hill, Mass., to Westfield, 30 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Hartford every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 a m, arrive at Westfield same days by 4 p m

Leave Westfield every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Hartford same days by 6 p m

Proposals to end this route at Springfield instead of Westfield will be considered; also to carry on horse

Proposals to commence this route at Windsor instead of Hartford, 6 miles less distance, will be considered

641 From Hartford to Bloomfield, Simsbury, West Granby and Hartland to West Granville, Mass. 30 miles, and back three times a week

Leave Hartford every Tuesday and Saturday at 10 a m, arrive at West Granville same days by 7 p m

Leave West Granville every Monday and Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Hartford same days by 3 p m

642 From Hartford by West Hartford, Avon, Canton, Collinsville, New Hartford, Winchester, Millbrook and Norfolk to Canaan, 43 miles and back six times a week in four horse coaches

Leave Hartford every day except Sunday at 6 1-2 a m, arrive at Canaan same day by 4 p m

Leave Canaan every day except Sunday at 9 a m, arrive at Hartford same day by 6 p m

Proposals to carry in two horse coaches are invited

643 From Hartford by West Hartford, Farmington, Bristol, Terryville, Plymouth, Plymouth Hollow and Northfield, to Litchfield, 32 miles, and back six times a week in two horse coaches, with a branch from Farmington by Unionville, Burlington and Harwinton to Wolcottville, 18 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Hartford every day except Sunday at 10 a m, arrive at Litchfield same day by 4 p m

Leave Litchfield every day except Sunday at 8 a m, arrive at Hartford same day by 12 m

Leave Farmington every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 12 m, arrive at Wolcottville same days by 5 p m

Leave Wolcottville every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Farmington same days by 10 a m in time to connect with 12 m train

644 From Collinsville, Hartford county, by New Hartford Centre and Torrington to Wolcottville, 11 miles, and back twice a week

Leave Collinsville every Monday and Friday at 12 m, arrive at Wolcottville same days by 3 p m

Leave Wolcottville every Monday and Friday at 7 a m, arrive at Collinsville same days by 11 a m

Proposals to carry in two horse coaches, and to commence service at Hartford, will be considered

645 From Tolland, Tolland county, by Moose Meadow, Westford, North Ashford and West Woodstock, to North Woodstock, 38 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Tolland every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 1 p m, arrive at North Woodstock same days by 7 p m

Leave North Woodstock every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 4 a m, arrive at Tolland same days by 10 a m

646 From Bolton Tolland county, by Gilead, Hebron and Hope Valley, to Colchester, 17 miles, and back three times a week

Leave Bolton every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 12 m, arrive at Colchester same days by 5 p m

Leave Colchester same days at 6 a m, arrive at Bolton same days by 11 a m

647 From North Woodstock, Windham county, by Woodstock and Pomfret, to Wilkinson, 11 miles and back, three times a week, with three additional trips between Pomfret and Wilkinson

Leave North Woodstock every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 a m, arrive at Wilkinson same days by 11 a m

Leave Wilkinson same day on arrival of cars—say 1 p m,—arrive at North Woodstock same days by 4 p m

Leave Pomfret every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 1 1-4 p m, arrive at Wilkinson same days by 2 p m

Leave Wilkinson same days at 12 m, arrive at Pomfret same days by 1 p m

648 From Windham, Windham county, by North Windham, to Chaplin, 9 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Windham every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 11 a m, on arrival of Hartford mail, arrive at Chaplin same days by 1 p m

Leave Chaplin same days at 2 p m, arrive at Windham same days by 5 p m

649 From Central Village, Windham county, by Moosup, Plainfield, Canterbury, Westminster and Scotland, to Windham, 18 miles and back, three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Central Village every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 a m, or on arrival of mail from Norwich, arrive at Windham same days by 11 a m

Leave Windham every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 11 1-2 a m or on arrival of mail from Hartford, arrive at Central Village same days by 3 1-2 p m.

650 From Jewett's City, New London County, by Griswold, Voluntown and Pendleton Hill, to North Stonington, 20 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Jewett's City every Wednesday at 6 12-m m, arrive at North Stonington same day by 12

Leave North Stonington same day at 1 p m, arrive at Jewett's City same day by 7 p m

651 From Norwich, New London county, by Preston and North Stonington, to Westerly, R. I. 18 miles and back, once a week

Leave Norwich every Wednesday at 8 a m, arrive at Westerly same day by 12 m

Leave Westerly every Wednesday at 1 p m, arrive at Norwich same day by 5 p m

652 From Norwich by Jewett's City, Plainfield, Central Village, West Killingly, Killingly, Williamson, Thompson, Fisherville, Webster, Mass. Oxford and Auburn, to Worcester, 50 miles and back, six times a week in rail road cars

Leave Norwich every day, except Sunday, at 1-2 p m, arrive at Worcester same day by 4 1-2 p m

Leave Worcester every day, except Sunday, at 9 1-2 a m, arrive at Norwich same day by 1 1-2 p m

Proposals to commence route at Allyn's Point will be considered. Also, to run this route in connection with a mail leaving New York in the evening, and returning to New York in the morning. Permission will be given to carry way mail by a separate train.

653 From Norwich, by Norwichtown, Franklin, Windham, Mansfield Centre, Mansfield, Tolland, Rockville, Ellington, Somers, North Somers, and East Long Meadow, Mass. to Springfield, 55 miles and back, three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Norwich every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 a m, arrive at Springfield same days by 6 p m.

Leave Springfield every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 8 a m, arrive at Norwich same days by 3 p m

Query—whether this route is necessary?

654 From Norwich, by Gardner's Lake, to North Lyme, 15 miles and back, once a week

Leave Norwich every Thursday at 3 p m, arrive at North Lyme same day by 8 p m

Leave North Lyme same day at 9 a m, arrive at Norwich same day by 2 p m

655 From Norwich, by Poquetanauck, Ledyard, Gales' Ferry and Uncasville, 18 Norwich, equal to 11 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Norwich every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 a m, arrive at Uncasville same days by 11 a m

Leave Uncasville same days by 12 m, arrive at Norwich same days by 3 p m

656 From New London, New London county, by Groton, Pequot, Noank, Groton Centre, Mystic, Portersville and Mystic Bridge, to Stonington, 18 miles and back, six times a week in two horse coaches; three times a week by Pequot and Noank, and three times a week by Groton Centre and Mystic

Leave New London every day, except Sunday, at 6 a m, arrive at Stonington same day by 10 1-2 a m

Leave Stonington every day, except Sunday, at 1 1-2 p m, arrive at New London same day by 6 p m

657 From Colchester, New London county, by West Chester and Modus, to East Haddam 15 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Colchester every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 10 1-2 a m, arrive at East Haddam same days by 3 p m

Leave East Haddam every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 3 1-2 p m, arrive at Colchester same days by 7 p m

658 From Middletown, Middlesex county, by Higganum, Haddam, East Haddam, Chester, Deep River, and Essex, to Saybrook, 29 miles and back, three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Middletown every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 12 m, arrive at Saybrook same days by 8 p m

Leave Saybrook every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 m, arrive at Middletown same days by 8 p m

659 From Middletown by Portland, Middle Haddam, East Hampton, Marlboro', Hebron, Columbia & Willimantic to Windham, 38 miles and back twice a week

Leave Middletown every Wednesday and Friday at 6 a m—arrive at Windham same days by 5 p m

Leave Windham every Tuesday and Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Middletown same days by 5 p m

660 From Middletown to Meriden 9 miles and back daily except Sunday

Leave Middletown every day, except Sunday, at 5 p m—arrive at Meriden same day by 7 p m

Leave Meriden every day, except Sunday, at 7 1-2 a m—arrive at Middletown same day by 9 1-2 a m

Proposals to run at hours making closer connections with the railroad will be considered

661 From East Haddam, Middlesex county by Hadlyme, North Lyme and Hamburgh, to Lyme 20 miles and back, twice a week

Leave East Haddam every Thursday and Saturday at 1 p m—arrive at Lyme same days by 7 p m

Leave Lyme every Thursday and Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at East Haddam same days by 12 m

662 From New Haven, New Haven county, by East Haven, Branford, Guilford, Madison, Clinton, Westbrook, Saybrook, Lyme, East Lyme, River Head and Waterford to New London, 53 miles and back, three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave New Haven every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 a m—arrive at New London same days by 7 p m

Leave New London every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 a m—arrive at New Haven same days by 7 p m

663 From New Haven by Fairhaven, North Branford, North Guilford, North Madison, Killingworth and Winthrop to Deep River, 30 miles and back, once a week

Leave New Haven every Saturday at 9 a m, arrive at Deep River same days by 3 p m

Leave Deep River every Friday at 8 a m—arrive at New Haven same day by 6 p m

664 From New Haven, by Westville, Shakesville, Naugatuck, Waterbury and Watertown, to Litchfield, 39 miles and back three times a week in two horse coaches, with three additional weekly trips to Waterbury, to run in due connection

Leave New Haven every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 a m, arrive at Litchfield same days by 4 p m

Leave Litchfield every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at New Haven same days by 5 p m

665 From New Milford, Litchfield county, by Bridgewater and Roxbury to Woodbury, 14 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave New Milford every Monday and Friday at 6 p m on arrival of Southern cars, arrive at Woodbury same days by 8 p m

Leave Woodbury every Monday and Friday at 6 a m, arrive at New Milford same days by 2 p m

666 From Newtown, Fairfield county, by South Britain to Southbury, 10 1-2 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Newtown every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 1-2 p m, arrive at Southbury same days by 5 1-2 p m

Leave Southbury every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 3 1-2 a m—arrive at Newtown same days by 6 1-2 a m

667 From Newtown by Cold Spring, Monroe and Huntington to Derby, 17 miles and back, twice a week

Leave Newtown every Tuesday and Friday at 10 a m and arrive at Derby same days by 2 p m

Leave Derby every Wednesday and Saturday at 10 a m—arrive at Newtown same days by 3 p m

668 From Danbury, Fairfield county, by Bethel to Hawleyville, 6 miles and back, six times a week

Leave Danbury every day except Sunday at 9 a m, arrive at Hawleyville same day by 11 a m

Leave Hawleyville every day except Sunday at 3 p m, arrive at Danbury same day by 5 p m

669 From Danbury by Ridgebury, Ridgefield, Lewisborough, N. Y., Vista, New Canaan, Ct. and North Stamford to Stamford, 25 miles and back, twice a week

Leave Danbury every Wednesday and Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Ridgefield same days by 3 p m

Leave Ridgefield every Tuesday and Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Stamford same days by 12 m

Leave Stamford same days by 2 p m, arrive at Ridgefield same days by 8 p m

Leave Ridgefield every Wednesday and Saturday at 4 a m, arrive at Danbury same days by 8 p m

Proposals to run the going trip through on one day and the return trip through on the next, will be considered

670 From Danbury by New Fairfield and Hartland Hollow, N. Y. to Patterson, 14 miles and back, once week

Leave Danbury every Thursday at 8 a m, arrive at Patterson same day by 11 a m

Leave Patterson same day by 12 m, arrive at Danbury same day by 4 p m

671 From Bethel, Fairfield county, by Redding, Redding Ridge and Weston to Bridgeport, 22 miles and back, twice a week

Leave Bethel every Monday and Friday at 12 m—arrive at Bridgeport same days by 6 p m

Leave Bridgeport every Tuesday and Thursday at 7 a m, arrive at Bethel same days by 12 m

Proposals to go and return on the same day will be considered

672 From Bridgeport, Fairfield county, by Cold spring, Newtown, Hawleyville, Brookfield, New Milford, Gaylord's Bridge, South Kent, Kent, Cornwall Bridge, West Cornwall, Falls Village, South Canaan, Canaan, Sheffield, Mass., Great Barrington and Van Deusenville to West Stockbridge, 96 miles and back, six times a week in railroad cars

Leave Bridgeport every day except Sunday on the arrival of the boat from New York, say 12 m, arrive at West Stockbridge same day by 7 p m

Leave West Stockbridge every day except Sunday at 5 a m, and arrive at Bridgeport the same day by 1 p m

Proposals to extend through to the Albany railroad are invited

Proposals to carry the Albany, New York and through mails by a more expeditious line during navigation of navigable, on the Hudson river, and through to and from the Albany and Springfield road in due connection are invited

673 From Bridgeport by Trumbull and Long Hill to Stepney, 12 miles and back twice a week

Leave Bridgeport every Tuesday and Saturday at 12 m, arrive at Stepney same days by 4 p m

Leave Stepney same days at 5 a m, arrive at Bridgeport same days by 10 a m

674 From Norwalk, Fairfield county, by Redfield to Redding Ridge, fifteen miles, and back, once a week

Leave Norwalk every Saturday at 12 m—arrive at Redding Ridge same day by 4 p m

Leave Redding Ridge every day by 8 a m—arrive at Norwalk same day by 11 a m

675 From Norwalk to New Canaan, 8 miles and back six times a week

Leave Norwalk every day except Sunday on arrival of New York land mail, say at 3 p m—arrive at New Canaan same day by 4 1-2 p m

Leave New Canaan every day except Sunday at 11 a m—arrive at Norwalk same day by 1-2 p m

676 From Greenwich, Fairfield county, by Round Hill to Stanwich, eight miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Greenwich every Wednesday and Saturday at 4 a m, arrive at Stanwich the same days by 8 p m

Leave Stanwich same days at 1 p m—arrive at Greenwich same days by 5 p m

Human systems.

Proposals are invited for supplying the following subject in Connecticut for the net proceeds of said offices respectively, limited in each case to a sum to be named in the proposals

Bethany from New Haven, 10 miles, and back once a week

Canton Center from Canton, 4 miles, and back three times a week

Cheshireville from Salisbury, 3 1-2 miles, and back three times a week

Hartford from Ashford, 8 miles, and back three times a week

Ellsworth from Cornwall Bridge, 3 miles, and back twice a week

Enfield from Thrallsville, 3 miles, and back six times a week

Exeter from Hebron, 4 miles, and back once a week

Greenfield Hill from Southport, 3 miles, and back six times a week

Huntington from Howard Valley, 8 miles, and back six times a week

Ketch's Mill from Scantic Village, 3 miles and back three times a week

Leesville from Modus, 1 1-2 miles, and back twice a week

Lisbon from Norwich, 6 miles, and back three times a week

Mansfield Center, from Mansfield, 2 miles, and back three times a week

Middlebury from Naugatuck, 5 miles, and back twice a week

Millington from East Haddam, 7 miles, and back once a week

Milton from Litchfield, 4 1-2 miles, and back three times a week

New Boston from Fishersville, 3 miles, and back three times a week

Newington from Hartford, 6 miles and back three times a week

North Goshen from Goshen, 4 miles, and three times a week

North Canton from Simsbury, 6 miles, and back once a week

North Granby, from Granby, 4 miles, and back twice a week

North Killingly from West Thompson, 2 1-2 miles, and back twice a week

Prospect from Straitsville, 3 miles, and back once a week

South Lyme from Lyme, 8 miles, and back twice a week

South Norwalk from Norwalk 1 1-2 miles, and back three times a week

Stiffield from Windsor Locks, 4 miles, and back three times a week

Concluded on the last page.

Love's Confidence.

'Don't give up the ship,' cried the enthusiastic Lawrence, as, borne to the arms of Lieutenant Lovett, he was conveyed below. Henry gazed earnestly upon the countenance of his friend and commander, and sighed deeply upon his untimely fate. He had been a friend and instructor, and, heedless to the calls of duty that demanded his presence on deck, he remained fixed like a statue, till a loud shout from the enemy awoke him to consciousness, and he sprang to the hatchway in time to behold the gallant Chesapeake a prize to the victorious Shannon. Deep sensations of doubt and shame thronged to his bosom. 'Shall I not be accused by those who hate me of deserting my station in the time of action? Have I acted the coward's part?' and, giving his sword to the boarding officer, he turned away his head and covered his face with his hands.

'Ah, Lieutenant Lovett,' said an honest tar who lay wounded near his feet, 'this might have been prevented.'

'It might, it might. God of heaven, what will become of me?' exclaimed the afflicted Lovett, falling as he spoke senseless upon the deck.

Honor had been from the earliest boyhood of Henry Lovett, the sincerest watchword of his heart, and the award of patriotic fame his dearest desire. He had raised for himself a name equalled in glory by few of his own rank. On the sea he had ever evinced himself brave and skillful, and on shore his total disregard of self, his devotion to the cause of humanity and justice, had been themes of well won praise; yet by one act his hopes were blasted, and that the fresh foliage of his young fame was withered. He knew that severe judges would investigate every minutiæ respecting the loss of the ship, and he dared not hope to escape the suspicion of cowardice. To the brave heart, even the undeserved taint of cowardice has more pangs than death itself, and Henry was too soon convinced that his suspicions were not unfounded, nor did he feel any surprise when he learned he was expelled from the naval service of the United States—in all things how different a man than when he entered it!—That young, hope painted many a glorious scene in the dim futurity, and honest patriotism nerved his heart to deeds of daring; now he was despised and dishonored man, with an indelible stigma fixed upon the name he had gloried in. Madness would have seemed the natural result of such vicissitude, but Henry Lovett was far too sensible to loose his wits in lunacy.

He was alone in his apartment, and sitting at a table. One hand pressed his brow, and on that brow despair seemed to have set its seal. The other holds a letter; it informs him of his disgrace. Mark, as his eye courses over the lines, how his brow now darkens, then seems smoothed to mildness. Hard indeed, would it be to portray the writings of his mind at that moment. He knew he was innocent, yet was disgraced. He felt that his bosom lacked not the fire of courage, and he knew he was called a coward. In life he had desired the praise of men, and he could not despise their condemnations. Yet in the tumultuous struggle of his bosom the fear of man's opinion was not paramount. He thought of her he loved; his betrothed bride—she whose noble virtue had been his counsellor and his guide to fame, and then indeed naught but the firmness of his mind saved it from wavering from its sanity. 'I will see her no more,' he exclaimed, as he rose and paced the floor with rapid strides. 'For years I will see her no more. She must despise me, and one word of contempt from her would destroy me. We must part without a farewell, and when next we meet I will convince her that she wrongs me.'

* * * * * * *

Ellen Aylmer sat in her father's splendid parlor alone and weeping. Tears coursed rapidly down her cheeks, nor were they brushed away when a stir in the entry announced the presence of her father.

'Tell me father, how is it with Henry?'

'Ruined, disgraced. He is dismissed from the service of his country.'

''Tis false!—nay, forgive me father—it cannot be.'

'Indeed it is true, the report says that he has left the States to join the enemy in Canada.'

'Then report is as venal, false hearted. Would, father, that you knew Henry as I do; then would you join your voice with mine in repelling these foul calumnies. Henry has not deserted his country or his own honor; and though the world should shower down upon him its fiercest malediction, to me he would still be spotless,' and as she spoke she hurriedly left the room, to seek the solitude of her own boudoir.

'Pish! pish!' exclaimed Mr. Aylmer; 'this is all romance and flummery.'

Mr. Aylmer did not know his daughter's heart, and when Ellen entered her own apartment, was as firmly convinced of Henry's innocence as he was himself.

'No, no,' she said aloud; Henry is no traitor, no deserter from his country or from me. How dear it will be for me to tell him that I know he is innocent! How sweet to plant a smile upon that face which now—O, God! which now must be writhing in agony!' The thought was too sad for expression, and the tears that fell proclaimed the depth and sincerity of her feelings.

Day followed day, and yet Ellen neither saw or heard of Henry. A month passed, and neither by letter or his presence did he attempt to convince her of his innocence. Report spoke harshly of him, yet she did not waver in her opinion: 'He has some good cause for his silence, and I doubt him not,' she would say to her father, and her countenance would speak for her sincerity. Week was added to week in old Time's calendar, and still she had heard nothing.

'Here, Ellen, read this,' said her father one morning, handing her a newspaper, 'and then cast the unworthy renegade from your thoughts.' Ellen took the paper and read without emotion a paragraph which she saw at once was aimed against Henry. It was this:—'The enemy have committed, considerable havoc upon the American line, in a sort of Guerrilla warfare. The parties are led by a young officer totally unknown to the neighborhood. It is supposed that this leader is the 'cidevant' lieutenant of the navy who was cashiered for cowardice.'

'Pooh, father, this is the mere whim of an idle brain, and deserves no attention. Let me read on. 'Much hard fighting has ensued. Among the Americans a young volunteer named Osgood has distinguished himself, and several times beaten the enemy off.'

'Why not, father say that Henry is this same Osgood? Upon my word, I think it is far more likely.'

'This is over-confidence, Ellen'—

'Nay, father, it is not over-confidence. Nothing but Henry Lovett's lips himselves will ever convince me of his apostacy.'

Such was indeed the genuine sentiment of her heart, yet it was doomed to encounter many severe trials. Scarce a day passed without bringing more proof to identify Henry with the young and sanguinary leader of the Guerrilla warfare, and to Mr. Aylmer's mind they were positive. He loved his daughter well, and strove hard to rouse her to pluck up her strange infatuation but in vain.

'Upon a light, vindictive foundation,' she would say, 'the lovers of the marvelous build up their terrific edifices, and one breath or common sense destroys them all. If, father, you will persist in identifying Henry with this remorseless leader, suffer me to identify him with this Osgood, who has now become so much the theme of praise.'

Time rolled on, and the papers reported the death of the leader of the British bands, and that he fell by the hand of Osgood. Her father watched her countenance keenly as she read the account of the engagement. As she proceeded, her face became disturbed, now paling to ashy whiteness, and then glowing with red and heat; but as she closed the paragraph she exclaimed, he was victorious!

'Who?' asked her father in surprise.

'Why, Osgood—Henry Lovett, to his fame.'

'This is a strange infatuation, Ellen.'

'Why so, father? Could any thing be more probable? Henry Lovett was a blasted name and why could not Henry Lovett assume the name of Osgood, and by great deeds of courage wipe away the taints from his character? Depend upon it, he will return and be honored by those who now despise him.'

Events, though they could not justify Ellen in her position, still destroyed her father's, and the remorseless leader, whose sins had been so terrible, proved to be a recreant Frenchman.

'Did I not tell you so father?' cried Ellen in triumph. 'Osgood is the man, I will stake my life upon it.'

The war drew to a close, and eagerly did Ellen await the return of her betrothed. He came not, but she neither lost her spirits, her health or her appetite. Notwithstanding her lover's unaccountable disappearance and total silence, she had no doubt of his fidelity. Together they had been reared, and every corner and fibre of his heart was as well known to her as who her own, and thus the devoted confidence of love still kept the bloom upon her cheeks, and sent forth the merry laugh from her lips.

Attired simply, but not unfashionably, Ellen graced the spacious ball-room of her aunt upon a night of festivity consequent upon the return of peace. She never looked so beautiful and her smiles were as sincere as they were incessant. No one would have said that she had any secret grief to disturb her, or that there dwelt within her bosom one thought hostile to her happiness. To all she was attentive and amusing, and no one turned from her without a heartfelt throb of admiration. Yet there was one within that hall to whom those smiles were daggers, and every laugh upon her lips a poison to his own.

'Come, dear Ellen,' said her aunt, 'we will walk into the music room. I have a friend to introduce to you, and one not undistinguished. It is the renowned Mr. Henry Osgood.'

'Henry Osgood!'

'Yes, that is he by yonder alcove.'

Ellen turned her eyes in the direction indicated by her aunt, and they fell upon the individual we have before alluded to. His eyes were rivetted upon her.

''Tis he indeed, exclaimed Ellen, grasping the arm of her aunt, and gazing wildly at Osgood. The glance of Osgood was as cool and undisturbed as before. 'Yet he knows me not, she continued: 'can I be mistaken?' and the cool dispassionate glance of Osgood convinced her that she was indeed mistaken. The magic veil fell, and for the first time doubt and sadness enveloped her heart—she had anchored her hope upon her so lonely cherished fancy and the illusion vanished. Mechanically she attended her aunt to the music room, and took her place before the piano-forte.

'Sing, Ellen, one of your simple favorites,' said her aunt.

'I will (try,' she replied, gazing around her, and as she did so she observed Osgood leaning against the doorpost. 'It must be he,' she muttered to herself, 'or wherefore those steadfast looks?' I would know them from a thousand. Can it be he doubts my welcome?' and the thought was scarce uttered when her fingers swept rapidly over the instrument, and her voice warbled out the sweetest of Moore's melodies—

Come rest in this bosom, my own stricken deer,
Though the herd be fled from thee, thy home is still here.

As the song proceeded, Osgood stepped forward into the music room, and as she finished he threw himself upon his knees beside her, exclaiming 'My dearest Ellen forgive me, for having doubted you.'

Hey dey! what a hullabloo is this?' exclaimed her aunt, as Ellen threw herself into the arms of her betrothed.

Imagine Henry Lovett with a clear and untarnished fame, good estate, Ellen Aylmer for his bride; and then what you please, and you may write out the rest of the story yourself.

A Fact worth knowing for Bee Fanciers.

Many owners of glass bee-hives have complained of never being able to see the bees working. Mr. Huish explains the circumstance as follows:

'The real truth is that the bees will only work in complete darkness. The admission of light into the hive is the signal for the immediate cessation of all labor; and when the flap door of a glass hive is opened, the bees are seen hurrying and skurrying about in a state of alarm and confusion, while the exhibitor explains to the spectator that the bees are at work. If I could be shown a bee making wax, I would travel barefooted from Horsham to Windsor to behold the spectacle. It would at once lead to a solution of one of the most important problems in natural history of the bee, which is the origin of wax; about which we are almost as ignorant as the nineteenth century is in the time of Virgil of Columella. The actions of the apiarian monarch are enshrined in impenetrable mystery. It is my sincere wish, however, to disabuse the minds of keepers of bees, that the internal economy of a hive is to be ascertained by looking through a pane of glass; for so delicious are these wonderful insects of that economy being explored by the eye of man that supposing the flap of the hive to be left open, the bees will immediately cover the interior side of the glass with a coating of wax so that no eye can penetrate to their works.

Lending Umbrellas.—Hopkins once lent Simpson his next door neighbor, an umbrella. You will judge of the intellect of Hopkins but so much from the act of lending an umbrella, but from his insane endeavor to get it back again. It poured in torrents, Hopkins had an urgent call. Hopkin's knocked at Simpson's door. 'I want my umbrella.' Now Simpson also had a directly opposite way to Hopkins; and with the borrowed umbrella in his hand, was advancing to the thickfield. 'I tell you,' roared Hopkins; 'I want my umbrella.' 'Can't have it,' said Simpson, at the same time extending the machine dedicated to *Jupiter Pluvius*. 'Why, I want to go to east-end, and it rains in torrents; what,' screamed Hopkins; what am I to do for an umbrella?' 'Do!' answered Simpson, darting from the door, 'do as I did—borrow one!'—*Punch.*

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE NEWS.

Norwich, Conn, Feb. 6, 1845.

CONGRESSIONAL.

MONDAY, JAN. 27.

In Senate.—Messrs. Dickinson and Dix, Senators from New York, took their seats. The former presented a memorial against annexation; as did also Mr. Rechesse.

Mr. Berrien, from the judiciary committee, reported a bill to amend the naturalization laws, which was ordered to be printed.

The joint resolutions from the *House*, for the annexation of Texas, were read by the title, and on motion of Mr. Archer, were referred to the committee on foreign relations.

Post Office Bill.—On motion of *Mr.* Merrick, the Post Office bill was taken up, and that Senator made a long speech, enforcing action upon the bill. The sum estimated as needful for carrying on the Post Office Department is four and a half millions of dollars. The following data are those upon which the present bill is based:—

In 1837, before private mails were established and other disturbing causes existed, there were more than 39,000,000 chargeable letters passed through the mail, and if those causes did not now exist, and if a fair estimate is made for the increased correspondence since that period, we ought now to have 42,000,000 chargeable letters passing through the mail.

The bill proposes but two rates of postage—five and ten cents—and a reasonable allowance of 20 per cent for the increased correspondence arising from reduction in the rates of postage gives 8,500,000 more. In all upward of 51,000,000 of letters, producing, at an average of the postage—seven and a half cents—$3,830,000.

Add to this the postage of five cents on "drop" letters, we have $500,000. Add what will be derived from postage on government letters, $127,255. Add the probable estimate for what will be gained by correcting abuses in the franking privilege, we get $125,000 more.

Then add the postage on newspapers, pamphlets, &c., now giving more than $500,000, *then* yielding more than $900,000—and you get a sum total of $4,499,568—within a trifle of the amount estimated as necessary for carrying on the Department.

The bill was passed by informally and the Senate then passed into Executive session. After the doors were opened, the Senate adjourned.

The House of Representatives.—The House was occupied with a desultory debate connected with the order of business. The bill ordering 1500 copies of Greenough's work on Oregon, was finally taken up and passed incommittee of the whole.

OREGON.—The House seems disposed to go, with a rush, for the Oregon bill. Having got Texas, as far as they are concerned, they are now for getting Oregon.

As soon as the House met this morning, the motion was made to go into committee on the bill for the establishment of a Territory Government over the territory of Oregon.

The motion was carried by a vote of 113 to 40—a majority of *seventy three!*

First, however, the committee took up the Government resolution for the purchase of M. Greenough's History of Oregon, and, after a debate, it was rejected and passed.

The bill establishing the Territorial Government over the Oregon Territory, from latitude 42 to 54 4, North, was then taken up.

Very little progress was made with the subject, but there is no doubt that the House will prosecute the question till they settle it.

Jan. 28.

We have only room to day for a very brief summary of the more important portions of the business transacted in the two Houses of Congress.

In the Senate.—The joint resolution for the purchase of the History of Oregon was read twice and referred.

The post office bill was under consideration, and certain amendments acceded to.

The portion of the China Treaty, from which the injunction of secrecy has been removed, were ordered to be printed. Adjourned.

In the House of Representatives.—In the House the Smithsonian Institute bill from the Senate, was read twice and referred to the committee of the whole.

The Standing Committee reported on a great variety of subjects.

A large number of resolutions were also submitted; but the particulars we are compelled to defer.

The following resolution was pending when the House adjourned:

"RESOLVED, That in the appointments to office under the Government of the United States, the members of this House consider that each State and Territory ought to have its due proportion, according to the federal population, consistently with the public interest, and that the appointments hereafter to be made, ought to be so regulated as to equalize the proportion among the States and Territories as aforesaid.

Jan. 29.

In Senate.—Mr. Sturgeon presented a petition from Caldwallader Evans, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, asking Congress to make certain improvements in the steam boiler to prevent its explosion. Also one from William A. Wright, of the same place, praying Congress to purchase the right of this invention. Moved that the petition be referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Dickinson presented a remonstrance from citizens in the State of New York against the annexation of Texas. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The Bill in relation to receipts and disbursements of Treasury notes, and for providing for the payment of the evidence of public debt in certain cases, was read a third time and passed.

The bill making an alteration in the rates of postage was called up and discussed. Adjourned.

In the House.—A large number of resolutions was offered.

The members of the House during this morning voted themselves each newspapers at the rate of $30 per annum.

The Oregon Bill was debated in Committee of the Whole, but no vote taken, and the Committee rose and reported.

The House now went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Tibbatts, of Kentucky, in the Chair.

The Post Office Appropriation Bill, Fortification Bill, Bill for the support of the Indian Department, and the Pension Bill were read through and laid aside to be reported to the House.

The Pension Bill appropriates $1,950,000.

The Fortification Bill appropriates the following items among others:—

For Fort Schuyler, N. Y.,	$50,000
Fort Wood, Bedloe's Island,	35,000
Fort Hamilton,	20,000
Fort Trumbull, Conn.,	30,000
Fort Adams, Rhode Island,	10,000
Fort Warren, Mass.,	50,000
Fort Independence,	7,000

The Committee of the Whole rose after the Indian Bill had been read, when the P. O. Appropriation Bill was engrossed. Also the Pension Bill; and finally the Fortification Bill. All these bills were finally passed, and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.

IN SENATE.—The bill to regulate the appointment of assistant surgeons and assistant surgeons, was taken up and several amendments were added to it. One of them was that no person should be assistant purser under 21 or over 35 years of age; nor until he has been examined by three persons, and found competent to keep a set of books.

The bill provides for the appointment of fifteen assistant surgeons in the navy, and twelve assistant pursers, and that all pursers shall be hereafter appointed from among the assistant pursers. It also regulates the appointment of chaplains, and provides that none shall be appointed to this office over thirty years of age.

At the suggestion of Mr. Merrick, the post office bill was taken up.

The question was upon the striking out the ninth section, which restricts the franking privilege, and it was carried, ayes 26, nays 17.

Mr. Bagby then moved to amend the 20th section so as to give the franking privilege to members of Congress, the Secretary of the Senate and the clerk of the House. This makes the members and the officers the only exceptions, and leaves the thousands of postmasters to pay their own postage.

Mr. Merrick signed that if the government kept up an impassable mail route, the least people for whose accommodation it was kept, could do, was to furnish a postmaster.

FRIDAY, JAN. 31.

IN SENATE—The Senate did not sit to-day, having adjourned over to Monday next.

House.—Mr. Walker submitted a resolution to bring to a close to-morrow, at two o'clock, the debate on the bill to establish a Territorial Government in Oregon.

The previous question was moved and seconded—ayes 74, noes 42—and resulted—yeas 94, nays 65.

So the debate will come to-morrow, at two o'clock.

Characteristic.—Gen. Jackson, having been invited by a Democratic Committee to visit N. Orleans on the 8th of January, the anniversary of the battle (in 1815) which preserved that city from capture, replied that his health would not permit him to accept the invitation, but that his spirit would be with them, &c. He then adds:—

'I thank God that he has spared me to witness the late triumph of Democratic principles in the Presidential election, to which your gem Louisiana has contributed her full share. It is a balm of healing to the wounds which Federalism, Whiggism, (or by whatever name it may be known,) had inflicted upon our beloved country; and with feelings of the most perfect resignation, I can adopt the invocation of Simeon of old—'LET NOW THY SERVANT DEPART IN PEACE,'—for I have lived to see the salvation of my country, and the perpetuity of our glorious Union secured.

Railroad Accommodations.

The Boston papers of Friday contained a Card addressed to that old gentleman who is always appealed to as Judge in such cases, the 'Public,' and signed by certain aggrieved gentlemen, was allege that they were maltreated one night last week, by Mr. Moody, the gentlemanly and accommodating superintendent of the Railroad Depot in this town. The burthen of their complaint is, that they left New York on Wednesday, for Boston, by way of the Long Island railroad; and being a little behind their time when they arrived at Oxford, they were kept there waiting five hours for the evening steamboat train from Boston; and that on arriving at Worcester, at a quarter before 12 at night, Mr Moody at first refused to send on the train to Boston before morning; but subsequently changed his decission and sent them on their way.

We know not all the circumstances in the case, but we do know that a very hard ice upon the road that day kept out the trains several hours beyond their time; and when four or five trains from Boston had spent three times as many hours as are allotted them to run over the road, in the hard task of breaking the ice and clearing the track, it would not be strange if for once Mr. Moody should have found himself without engines and without men.

Under circumstances like these, such cards always exhibit more ill nature than good judgment.—*Worcester Palladium.*

Armed occupation of Oregon.

As an evidence of the determination of the present Congress to take possession of the territory of Oregon. I have to inform you that the committee on Military Affairs (consisting of Messrs. Hardason of Ga., Colquitt of Va., Black of S. C., McConnell of Al., McDowell of Ohio, Seymour of Conn., democrats, and Messrs. Irwin of Pa., Clinch of Ga., and Fish of N. Y., whigs,) have unanimously agreed to report a resolution appropriating the sum of $100,000, to be placed in the hands of the President of the United States, for the immediate armed occupation of Oregon. This sum is only for the present year, it being considered sufficient for the immediate purposes. There is no doubt it will pass the Houses without opposition, as a recommendation coming from such men as Gen. Clinch and Walter Coles, including the other members sufficient to secure its passage.

RECALL OF THE MEXICAN MINISTER.—A gentleman whose means of information is regard to Mexican affairs are better than our own, assures us that the new government of Mexico, under date of Dec. 30th, issued instructions to Gen. Almonte, the Mexican Minister to the United States, to demand his passports.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

THE VOTE ON THE TEXAS RESOLUTION.—The following are the yeas and nays on the final passage, in the House of Representatives, of the resolution to annex Texas to the United States:

YEAS—Arrington, Ashe, Atkinson, Bailey, Baker, Bidleck, E. J. Black, Ga., J. Black, Penn., J. A. Black, S. C. Blackwell, Bower, Boulin, Boyd, Brodhead, A. V. Brown, Tenn., M. Brown, Tenn., W. J. Brown, Ia., Burke, Butt, Caldwell Campbell, S. Cary, Maine, R. Chapman, Ala., A. A. Chapman, Va., Chappell, Clinch,* Clinton, Cobb, Coles, Cross, Cullom, Daniel, J. W. Davis, Ia., Dawson, Dean, Dellet,* Douglass, Dromgoole, Duncan, Ellis, Fetlas, Ficklin, Foster, French, Fuller, Hammett, Harralson, Hays, Healy, Hedge, Holmes, Hopkins, Houston, Hubbard, Hubbell, Hughes, C. J. Ingersoll, Penn., Jameson, C. Johnson, Tenn., A. Johnson, Tenn., Jones, A. Kennedy, Ia., Kirkpatrick, Lahrambe, Leonard, Lucas, Lumpkin, Lyon, McCauslen, Macloy, McClernand, McConnell, McDowell, McKay, Mathews, J. Morris, O. H. E. Morse, La., Murphy, Newton,* Norris, jr., Owen, Parmenter, Payne, Pettit, Peyton,* E. D. Potter, O. Pratt, Reid, Reiffe, Rhett, Ritter, Roberts, Russell, Saunders, Senter,* T. H. Seymour, Conn., Simons, Simpson, Sliddell,* Smith, Pa., T. Smith, I., R. Smith, Ill., Steenrod, Stephens,* J. Stewart, Conn., Stiles, J. W. Stone, Ky., A. P. Stone, O. Strong, Sykes, Thompson, Taylor, Tibbatts, Tucker, Weller, Wentworth, Woodward, J. A. Wright, Ia., Yancey, Yost.

Yeas 120—Whigs marked thus*.

NAYS.—Abbott, Adams, Anderson,† Baker, Barringer, Bernard, Benton,† Brengle, Brinkerhoff,† J. Brown, Pa., Buffington, Carpenter,† J. R. Cary,† N. York, Carroll, Catlin,† Cowen, Chilton, Clingman, Collamer, Cranston, Dana,† Darragh, G. Davis, Ky R. D. Davis,† N. York, Doherty, Dickey, Dillingham, jr.,† Dunlap, Elmer,† Fish, Florence, Foot, Giddings, Goggin, Willis Green, Ky., Byram Green,† N. York., Grinnell, Grider, Hale,† Hannibal, Hamlin† Me., E. S. Hamlin, C. Hardin, Harper, Herrick, Hudson, W. Hunt, N. York, James B. Hunt,† Mich, J. R. Ingersoll, Penn, Irvin, Jenks, P. B Johnson, Ohio, J. P. Kennedy, Md, P. King,† New York, D. P. King, Mass, McClelland,† McIlvaine, Marsh, H. J. Morris, Pa, F. H. Morse, Me. Mosely, Nes, Paterson, Phenix, Pollock, E. R. Potter, R. I. Preston, Purdy,† Ramsey, Rathbun,† Rayner, Reding,† Robinson,† Rockwell, Rodney, Rogers, St. John, Sample, Severence, Schenck, David L. Seymour,† N. York. A. Smith, New York, C. B. Smith, Ia. Stetson,† A. Stewart, Pa., Summers, Thomasson, Tilden, Tyler, Vance, Vanmeter, Vinton, Wethered, Wheaton,† J. White, Ky., B. White,† Me. Williams, Winthrop, Wm. Wright, N. J.

Nays 98—Democrats marked thus†

From the following classification of the vote with reference to States, it will be seen that 53 Democrats from Free States and 59 from Slave States voted in favor of the resolution. The Whig votes in favor of the measure, were exclusively from Slave States, 28 Democrats voted against it all from Free States, the Whig opposition was divided into 52 from Free and 16 from Slave States.

	AYES.		NAYS.	
	Dem	Whig	Dem	Whig
Maine,	1	0	4	2
New Hampshire,	2	0	2	0
Vermont,	0	0	1	3
Massachusetts,	1	0	1	2
Rhode Island,	0	0	0	2
Connecticut,	2	0	1	0
New York,	9	0	14	10
New Jersey,	2	0	1	1
Pennsylvania,	10	2	0	12
Delaware,	0	0	0	1
Maryland,	0	0	0	5
Virginia,	10	1	0	3
North Carolina,	5	0	0	4
South Carolina,	7	0	0	0
Georgia,	6	2	0	0
Alabama,	3	1	0	0
Mississippi,	4	0	0	0
Louisiana,	4	0	0	0
Ohio,	9	0	2	10
Indiana,	3	0	0	2
Illinois,	3	0	0	1
Kentucky,	5	0	0	5
Tennessee,	5	4	0	0
Missouri,	4	0	0	0
Michigan,	1	0	1	0
Arkansas,	1	0	0	0

8th Senatorial District.

THE Democratic Electors of the 8th Senatorial District are requested to meet in their respective towns, on or before the 2d Monday of February, 1845, and appoint the usual number of delegates to convene at the Merchants' Hotel, in the city of Norwich, on the 20th day of February, 1845, at 2 o'clock, P. M. to nominate a candidate for senator for said district.

ENOCH C. CHAPMAN, } *Senatorial*
LATHAM HULL, JR. } *Committee.*

Norwich, Jan 23, 1845.

Our Courts of Justice.

The next reform to be accomplished by the unterrified democracy of this country, pertains to our courts of justice. We have reformed the currency and put down the national Bank. We have settled the question of Protection. We have decided for an economical government. We have got Texas, or shall have it. When the Oregon boundaries shall be settled, we shall have a great country. And now we must press on to farther improvements, taking care as we increase our territory, and become rich and powerful as a nation, to maintain the land marks of the Constitution, and carry out to their furthest extent, the genius and spirit of our free institutions.

Nothing needs reformation in our country so much as our Courts of Justice. They were established to afford speedy and exact justice between man and man. We have no fault to find with the institution itself, with its mechanism, nor with the general integrity of our officers of Justice. But we do complain of two things, and we think that the public have also reason to complain. The law's delay, is the first subject of our complaints and animadversions, and the second is, the enormous expense of justice. It is a matter of universal and severe remark, that a client cannot get a hearing, ordinarily, until months and sometimes years have elapsed. He knows that there is nothing in his case to prevent a speedy settlement. He is anxious for it. Suspense is worse even than a decision against him. But he is put off from term to term, sometimes from the alleged inability of the Court to hear his cause, and sometimes from a disposition on the part of his antagonist to harass him as much as possible. Meanwhile the lawyers on both sides are thriving on five dollar term fees. It is clearly for their interest to prolong the case as far as possible. Highly as we respect the profession generally, we cannot but suspect that sometimes the interests of clients are needlessly sacrificed to the interests of corrupt lawyers. "It true, tis pity, and pity tis, tis true."

Be this as it may, it is a fact, that a man can hardly ever get his case at the first term of Court after he brings his suit. Why is this? What good reason is there under Heaven, why, when a man appeals to the laws of the land, he should not have a quick hearing? Why should he be kept in suspense? The reason commonly assigned is, that the Courts cannot be holden long enough at a time to clear the docket. Ah, why so? The laws were made and Courts of Justice were instituted, not for the benefit of Judges and lawyers, but for the benefit of the people. We deem it right that justice between man and man should be had instantly at all hazards. Courts should never rise, till every case ready for trial is disposed of. No matter if Judges get weary. No matter if lawyers want to attend Courts in other counties. No matter if the expense of our Courts be higher to the State. These reasons are not sufficient to satisfy us, that justice between man and man should not be administered at once. It is a precious right of freemen: It is one of the noblest and most valuable fruits of free institutions. Talk of Tariffs, Protection and Privileges and all that. Justice is of far higher importance.

Take the case of a man arrested on suspicion of having committed a small crime. Most commonly he cannot get bail. He is an innocent man in the eye of the law. And yet he, an innocent man, is immured in a cell, and closely confined for months *awaiting trial.* Why is this? He has a right to demand, an instant investigation of his case. He can assert and ought to maintain, the rights and privileges of an innocent man until he is proved guilty. Let it not be said that the preliminary examination before a justice, and the "binding over" is any presumption of his guilt. The justice rarely discharges a suspected person, very properly supposing a higher tribunal the best place to ascertain his guilt or innocence. This first trial never changes the character of the man, or diminishes his chances of establishing his innocence. On what ground then is this innocent man confined in prison for months before trial? Why punish a man before he is found guilty? After several months detention, it at length becomes convenient to try him. He is tried, found innocent, and discharged. Is he ever recompensed for his three or four month's imprisonment? No. He has been severely punished for no crime at all, and all the consolation he gets for this gross injustice, is the reflection that bad as things are, they might have been worse.

There is something wrong in all this. No man's liberty should be taken from him, before conviction, except the short detention necessary to get ready for trial. Cost what it will to the State, he should have his trial at once. He is a citizen suspected indeed, but legally innocent, and he has cast himself on his country for trial. The public have no right to punish him, until proved guilty of a crime against the public. Why, we ask again should an innocent man be subjected to solitary and close confinement for months, almost the highest punishment known in law!

Again. Justice, which ought to be the cheapest necessary of life in a free country, is the most expensive luxury a man can have. The rich can only enjoy it, without inconvenience. The poor man cannot get it, without sacrifices too great for him to bear. And yet he cannot live without it. Justice is as his necessary food—like the light and air, without which life, if possible, is not endurable. Tell us not of the danger of too much litigation, if justice were cheapened. The poor ought to have it, and they must have it, if freedom be not a name. And yet the expense of more justice has become proverbial. Half the men who appeal to the laws of the land for protection and redress, had far better give up their rights, than incur the enormous expenses of a law suit. Often, very often, are these expenses higher than the property in dispute. We are indeed, entirely willing that two hot headed, passionate, quarrelling neighbors, who go to law for a spring or a barren rock, should be well plucked by their lawyers. If they have got angry about nothing, let them cool off their wrath with empty purses. But these cases after all, are not frequent. Disputes will arise, not from anger, but from misapprehension, and ignorance. Here the laws step in, and interpose, and settle the matter between contending parties. It is right that they should do so. The adjustment of the case should be made equitably, speedily and with little expense.

That these grievances may be in good measure removed—that justice can be made speedy and cheap, and that innocent men can be spared the pains, penalties and punishment of crime before he is found guilty of crime, we so much believe, so that free institutions exist among us. The matter demands the interposition of the democratic party. If it be found that they cannot be remedied, we can only say, that imperfection and injustice, far greater than we had supposed, is mingled with human institutions.

In these remarks, we have purposely omitted any allusion, to gross acts of injustice and oppression, of the rich towards the poor, for example, of a litigious, tyrannical man, towards his inoffensive neighbor. We have treated only of those common every day instances which come home to men's business and bosoms, and in which all have an interest.

Mr. Catlin—his vote on annexation.

The vote of this gentleman upon the bill for annexing Texas presented by Hon. Milton Brown, of Tennessee, does not surprise us or lessen our confidence in him as a democrat. We know that in voting as he has done he has reflected the will of a majority of his constituents, though he has not acted in accordance with our views. Mr. Catlin in common with his entire constituency, is ardently opposed to slavery.—Neither he or they would do any thing knowingly to strengthen the bands of slavery in our country. He occupies in this respect adverse ground to that maintained by Milton Brown, the mover of this bill, who is a southern whig. Though both of these gentlemen are in favor of annexing Texas, the one desires to take it without, the other with its slaves. Mr. Catlin is earnestly enlisted for annexation, but believing, as do a majority of his constituents, that the project of Mr. Brown will strengthen American slavery, he enters his vote against it. He consequently stands justified as the tribunal of his own conscience, and as he acted in compliance with the will of a majority of his constituents, he will be justified in their sight also.

It would please us better if the democrats in this section were all of our own opinion upon this question. We go for annexing Texas any how, though with Mr. Catlin we would prefer to take it as a non-slaveholding country. Still we believe that its annexation in the form now presented will operate against slavery and in favor of humanity, and will be promotive of justice no less than of American interests. Texas is now a slave country. Its union with the United States would not increase the number of slaves in the two countries, but would would probably mitigate the evil of slavery. It would at least cause the abandonment of the slave trade by the Texians.

It is our firm conviction that, from the day annexation is accomplished, slavery will decrease throughout the United States. Its tendency, we believe, will be southward till the blacks are merged with the half bloods of Mexico, and assume a position of political equality among men. We devoutly wish that that era of deliverance and joy may soon be witnessed by our enslaved countrymen.

Bishop Onderdonk.

The greediness with which a portion of the press have seized at every report in circulation against this prelate, and the ready publicity given to obscene stories concerning him, are not the best evidence in the world that the press is the conservator of public morals. If Bishop Onderdonk has been guilty of improper conduct, he deserves the degradation to which it must inevitably subject him; and better would it be, with his disgrace, to cover the vail of secrecy over his acts, than to make him the subject of the most lascivious communications to the public. It can do no good, but may be of very evil tendency, to spread the records of clerical impurity before the public mind, and especially before the young. Many a young man, who would otherwise lead a sober, quiet life, may gather from such sources an excuse for deviating himself from the strict rules of propriety. Others, who have already entered the path of licentiousness, may be led to hug their vices still closer.

The case of Bishop Onderdonk is full of warning to his clerical brethren. They see in him an example of their own frailty, and the need they have to watch against 'the appearance of evil.' They witness here a melancholy proof that no station, however exalted, is exempt from temptation.

Parley's New Geography.

What! another geography by Peter Parley? Yes, reader; the famous Peter Parley, whose various amusing, interesting, and useful little works have rendered him so popular with the children, has come out with a new geography. "Peter Parley's method of telling Geography to children," which has gone through so many editions at home, besides being translated into several different languages, has been re-modeled, and is greatly improved. It was good before—it is now still better. Just call at Messrs. L. & E. Edwards' Bookstore, and look at it.

For the News.

Lectures.

Since the abrupt and somewhat singular suspension of operations, on the part of the late "Norwich Lyceum," with a debt of some one or two hundred dollars hanging to its skirts, our citizens have seldom been favored with public lectures on scientific and literary subjects. *Political* discussions and addresses have indeed abounded; and occasionally Pillgarlic, or humbug-lecturer, or some other [illegible] bound itinerant quacks of the day, has found [illegible] way hither, like the vulture to the carcasses—held forth an evening or so—and vanished, with his pockets heavily laden with the earnings of hard-working labor. But absolutely nothing of a valuable or interesting nature in the way of Lectures, have we been visited with for a seeming century.

We allude to this state of things with the less regret, however, believing, from recent indications, that it will be permitted to exist no longer. Within the last week, there have been delivered in the city three Lectures on various subjects and occasions, which we will proceed to notice in turn briefly.

The first was a Lecture delivered on Monday evening week before the Central Baptist Ladies' Charitable Society—we are not quite sure that we have the name of the society right—by Mr. Benjamin F. Taylor, editor of the Norwich Gleaner. It was on the occasion of the second anniversary of the Society, and the Lecture, though intended, of course, for the especial benefit and edification of the ladies, was yet listened to with much interest by a large and promiscuous audience. It was a very polished production,—if any thing, the complaint is, it was a trifle too polished and ornamented. The chief aim of the speaker was to show the power, the extent, and the endurance of Woman's Influence; and this he did in a manner most eloquent and masterly. We hope that future opportunities may present themselves when we shall have it in our power again to listen to this gentleman.

The second lecture was pronounced before the Washingtonian Society, on the Tuesday evening following, by Mr. John G. Cooley; and a very sensible and practical one we understand it was too. The Washingtonians, it appears, have adopted a new plan to impart an interest and profit to their proceedings—namely, the selection of some one out of their own number to introduce each weekly meeting with a brief lecture, and the occupying of the remainder of the evening with remarks from the members generally.—This was its first trial; and its successful result, in the larger numbers present, and the increased interest manifested on the occasion, holds out a prospect that the future operations of this Society will be more harmonious and efficient than they have been for some time past.

The third lecture was delivered in the vestry of the Central Baptist Church, on Wednesday evening, by Mr. E. B. Huntington, principal of the Young Ladies' Seminary in this city. This Lecture was introductory to a course which Mr. H. proposes delivering, on the subjects of History and Science. The lectures are to be given on each Wednesday evening, in the vestry of the Central Baptist Church, and the Lecturer has even proposed their continuance throughout the year, should he meet with the desired encouragement from the citizens of the place. Tickets for the present course, we learn, may be obtained at the store of Mr. E. T. Huntington, though the doors will be closed to no one—the object of Mr. H. being not one of pecuniary profit, but simply enough to defray necessary expenses. Should there, however, by any unforeseen accident, be a balance in the "sub-treasury," it is his intention to devote it to the purchase of scientific apparatus for the use of the young misses under his instruction.

This is certainly a most praiseworthy undertaking on the part of Mr Huntington, and we hope and believe he will receive the encouragement and support he so richly deserves. Our city has been blessed, or rather perhaps, cursed in past times, with a most worthless tribe of pedagogues—we have one in our mind at the present moment, a fellow who always made it a point to pray *with his eyes wide open* to catch the boys at play, and from praying went to ferruling with a transition seemingly as natural and easy as a duck takes from the land to the water. In this business he was a great adept—he seemed to go into it with a zeal and a *gusto* truly astonishing, and the blows were laid on with an unction and precision which could have been acquired only by inveterate practice. His *forte*, however, lay in wringing the ears and pulling the hair of his temporary subjects. Thank Heaven, he no longer disgraces the noble brotherhood of schoolmasters. We were about to say that concerning a good portion of the teachers who have instructed in this city, the public have had little or no opportunity of settling down, one way or the other, upon the somewhat important point whether they know any thing at all; they were never known to evince it in any public manner, and assuming as a criterion the advancement made by scholars under their instruction, the decision would have been, we apprehend, far from complimentary. It gives us, therefore, additional pleasure that one of our school teachers has at length broken this somewhat ominous silence, and may his example in due time be followed by others. Of Mr. H's ability to discharge the onerous task he has undertaken, we need not say a word. We will therefore conclude, by simply reminding our readers of the lecture to take place on Wednesday evening at this place, which, we understand, will treat on the science of astronomy.

The New-York Post Office.

The enterprising and popular postmaster of the city of New-York, John Lorimer Graham, Esq. has just completed the new Post-office which has been in process of erection for some time past, out of the materials of the old Dutch Church, in Nassau-street. The American Ensign thus speaks of it:—

"It is, of course, impossible to convey any thing like a correct idea of the complete arrangements of this magnificent office. All mechanical appliances to facilitate the immense and complicated business of such an establishment have been secured, and we think that our citizens owe Col. Graham a debt of gratitude for giving them certainly the best office in the country, and, perhaps, the best in the world. This change and improvement, so much needed, were not effected without opposition; but Col. Graham has pushed vigorously on to the entire accomplishment of his designs. Yesterday he stood at the top of the staircase, leading to his office, and received the hearty congratulations of the visitors, all of whom seemed gratified with the opportunity afforded of thanking him in person for the great benefits he has conferred on the business, and, indeed, all classes of the community."

Parson Sikes and the "Wapping Journal."

Quite a sensation, we understand, was produced about town, on Wednesday last, by the appearance of an article in the *Norwich Courier*, purporting to have been copied from a paper having the name of the '*Wapping Journal.*' For the benefit of our readers, and the better understanding of the whole of this interesting matter, we will introduce the article entire:

Sad Condition of the Jewelry Business in Wapping.

As a friend was passing along Stilling street a few evenings since, his attention was attracted by the disconsolate appearance of a rustic youth, apprentice to one of our jewelers, familiarly called Nedden. With his hands stuck into his jacket pockets, he was walking slowly, whistling at the same time a most mournful psalm tune. Presently he was met by a pert post-office boy, who said to him briefly in passing: 'There's a letter for you, in the post-office, from Bull Frog County.' But the information appeared not to add to the cheerfulness of the apprentice, as appears by the soliloquy which followed, uttered in a drawling tone: 'Well, now, if here ain't a reg-u-lar fix, then I never seed one, that's all. Ten cents just went to smash, and now here's a call for sixpence more—wond'r whar it's all comin from!' At this moment our friend overtaking him, answered his query, 'Why its coming from Nedden, to be sure.' A cumin from Nedden? Now don't be too sure of that, for here I've ben a hull six months, an he hain't gin me a single copper yet; an what's more, I don't believe he will if I stay another six months. I cum here all the way from hum to larn the jewellin trade, and all I've larn't yet wouldn't choke a clam, for there's no jewillin dun more'n quarter of the time, the rest of the time he keeps me scourin his darn'd warmin-pans and band-irons, spilin my best close jist as if I'd a fortin to pay the tailors with, like the other fellers round town.—But it's no use. Nedden an I'll have to be two arter this 'fea I can make a raise out of them folks what lives over out shop.'

'Make a raise out of them—how can you do that, pray?' asked W.

'Well, I don't know as I can, any how, but I've dun my best for a week or fortnit by keein'em awake, a blowin Nedden's old crack'd clarinet an hour or so arter I've shet up at night. I guess if they can stand that much longer without givin me a quarter to keep still, they haven't got no ears for music, that's all. I'll jist go rite over an give'em another dose afore they git to sleep.'

Whether the young hopeful has 'made a raise' of a quarter as yet, we have not been informed, but presume he has, as he still makes his appearance on 'Nedden's premises.—*Wapping Journal.*

Having read this remarkable article through, the first question that arises in the mind of the reader, is in relation to the identity and whereabouts of this '*Wapping Journal*'—who ever heard of it before? Does any body know where it is printed? Who is its publisher?

We need hardly say that the affixing of this credit to the article in question is a complete ruse—that there is no such paper and that the article itself is no more nor less than a *covert attack* upon 'one of our jewellers' in this city—'familiarly,' as this infamous piece of ridicule asserts, 'called *Nedden.*'—This is the interpretation put upon it, by the community at large, and in this light also is it regarded by the individual himself, who has been made the subject of so wanton and disgraceful an insult.

The reader will be good enough just to glance his eyes once more over this pretended extract from the '*Wapping Journal*,' and observe the tone of wanton insult which pervades it, not failing to note also some of the *expressions* that are introduced to give it an air of consummate ridicule, and the stress that is occasionally laid upon such domestic matters as '*Warmin-pans* and *band-irons*,' &c. &c. Yet this article finds ready access into the Courier, and in utter disregard of the feelings of a private, respectable, and unassuming citizen, is scattered before the public, bearing no thin a disguise too that every body knows at once its application. Hereafter let us hear no more from the hypocritical editor of that paper in regard to the baseness of others in attacking the private character of 'some of our most discreet and worthy citizens.'

But there is something farther in relation to this matter, which in addition to the ordinary infamy of giving publicity to such an article, goes to stamp most indelibly upon the brow of the Parson the mark of the basest *ingratitude*. It is but a few weeks we believe, since he was engaged in puffing in the most unbounded terms the establishment of the very gentleman who is now made the subject of public ridicule. Nothing was then said about 'his darn'd warmin-pans and band-irons,' or any thing of the sort; but the burden of the song seemed to turn almost entirely upon 'gold pencil cases.' The reason was, as we are informed, the Parson had been presented from this establishment about that time, with a superb gold pencil case. It couldn't have been as a reward of merit,' heaven knows, so we are constrained to think it was in consequence of a delicate hint that such an article would be highly acceptable. In less than six weeks after, he turns to ridiculing his benefactor's 'darn'd warmin-pans and band-irons and by way, we suppose, of showing the excellent understanding that exists between them, 'familiarly' denominates him 'Nedden.' The frequency too of this endearing epithet is really touching.

It is not impossible, however, that the article may have been communicated from some source; and in that case, while it absolves the Parson so far as immediate authorship is concerned, it certainly speaks very poorly for his powers of perception in admitting it into his columns. Familiar, as he may well be supposed to be, with the various newspapers in the country, he must have known that there was no such paper as the 'Wapping Journal. We rather think, therefore, that if not the real writer of the article, he was at least knowing to the tendency and application of its contents, and concealed, in ordinary parlance, not "to spoil a good joke for relation sake," nor ever because he had been the recipient of a gold pencil case from the individual about to be victimized. If not impertinent, may we ask, in conclusion when the public will be favored with fac-similes of their extracts from the 'Wapping Journal.'

The debt of Pennsylvania.

It would appear, from the message of Gov. Shunk to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, that that State will not be able to pay the interest on its debt on the 1st of February. The deficiency, after making use of $602,551 98 from the accumulated income of former years, is 122,900 dollars. If this is made up, and the February interest is paid in full, there will still be a deficiency for the August interest of somewhere about 600,000 dollars.

The governor recommends that only a part of the February interest be paid, and that strenuous efforts be made to pay an equal portion of the August interest; and that the remaining arrears, both of February and August, be cleared off as soon as possible.

Fire.

There was an alarm of fire on Saturday evening last, proceeding from the building owned by Mr. Edwin Gavitt, on Central Wharf. A hole in the chimney, on the third floor, commonly used for the admission of a stove pipe, had been carelessly stuffed with rags, and in close proximity with it, stood a bed. Sparks from the fire below ignited the rags, and communicated to the bed, which was seen in a blaze, and but for the accidental entrance into the room of a member of the family occupying the tenement, the building would inevitably have been consumed, together with a large amount of property lying contiguous. This is the second escape, within a week, of a densely occupied portion of the city, from the devastating ravages of fire. 'Beware of the third time!' and upon all, the greatest caution cannot be too strictly enjoined, to guard against the effects of fire at this inclement and dangerous season of the year.

Reward refused.

A police officer in New-York named Martin, who lost his pocket book containing $103 a few days since, offered a reward of $25 for its recovery. It was picked up by a dog belonging to one of his neighbors, and carried home to its master, who handed it to the owner. As the dog peremptorily refused the reward, Mr. Martin tendered him an unctuous dinner, which he accepted with great apparent delight.

FIRE.—The residence of Lamberg Dingman, near the seat of Mr. Van Buren, about two miles from Kinderhook, was destroyed by fire on the 19th ult.—Loss 1500 dollars. No insurance.

A petition has been presented to the Missouri Legislature, from the parents of a child in St. Louis, to change the name of their said daughter from Georgiana Frelinghuysen to Martha Jane Dallas. A very proper petition truly.

Mr. George Wilson, editor of the Upper Marlboro' (Md.) Gazette, charged some time since with a post-office robbery, has been tried honorably acquitted.

The Hartford Journal is dead.

☞ We have received a communication from Mr. Daniel Silloway referring to remarks concerning him which have appeared in the Courier and Aurora, but are unable to give it place to-day. It shall appear next week.

Mexico contains 7,000,000 inhabitants, out of which 6,000 only can read and write.

MARRIAGE EXTRAORDINARY.—It is rumored that Mr. John S. England and Miss N. A. Whiggery are about to be joined in the holy bonds of matrimony. The courtship is said to have been of long standing.

A POLK MAJORITY.—A day or two before the election in this county, says the Mississippi *Guard*, two negroes were discussing politics, and from words they came to blows. The owner of the negroes, hearing the rumpus, thrashed both of them, giving the Clay negro ten lashes, and the Polk negro fifteen. The latter, after walking about a hundred yards, shrugged his shoulders, and shouted at the top of his lungs, "Hurrah for Polk! free about yet."

☞ The Democratic Convention for the nomination of State officers met at Hartford, yesterday, (Wednesday.) Next week we shall give the proceedings.

ORIGINAL STAINED

THAT MONUMENT.—The N. H. Patriot suggests that the federal party adopt the following as the inscription for the monument, which they contemplate erecting, to the honor of the great defeated:—

"In memory of Hon. Henry Clay, a distinguished orator, a daring political aspirant, and four times a defeated candidate for the Presidency."

"Erected by the 'Monumental Bronze Party,' A. D. 1845."

ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE FROM THE HUDSON RIVER PRISON.—An ingenious and nearly successful attempt to escape from the State Prison at Sing Sing, New York, was made by one of the convicts on Sunday morning, Jan. 26th. He by some means procured an empty hogshead, one end of which was tight, the other about half knocked in. This he placed in the water, got into it, and started on his voyage. He met with no impediment until he arrived at the lower end of the prison pier, where, unfortunately for him, his strange vessel attracted the attention of a person near by; who forthwith determined to pull the craft to the shore, and claim it as his own, by virtue of his being the original discoverer. He lost no time in procuring a boat hook with which to secure the prize. He made one grab at it, but his hook slipped off. Another effort was more successful—his hook retained its hold, but he had caught a tartar, for the hogshead had caught in the log, which came near carrying away hogshead, hook and man too, provided he held on. Assistance was, however, procured and the craft was drawn to the dock, when its cargo was discovered. He was secured, taken back to prison, and we presume a dose of the cost thoroughly administered. The above facts were procured from the Hudson River Chronicle.

The editor of the Quincy Herald, who, at a singing school recently, was "sacked" by a damsel of an uncertain age, perpetrates the following:—"The hottest place in a thunder storm is on the larboard side of an ugly old maid. Being a decided non-conductor, there is no danger of her attracting anything."

LOUISIANA.—The House of Representatives of this State have passed resolutions, 36 to 10, in favor of Annexation of Texas.

The next English packet from New York will take out $350,000 in gold, and the Harve packet $60,000 in silver.

☞ The Legislature of Rhode-Island have refused Sullivan Dorr the privilege of visiting his son in prison, and securing for him the aid of his family physician! What deed of barbarity will the Algerines next perpetrate?

☞ Nothing is easier than to thrash the Cocos democracy this spring if the democratic party are properly united, and use the necessary exertions. Baldwin & Co., never were popular, and they are less so now than ever. The governor is known as an aristocrat of the first water, and Daniel Putnam Tyler is a—squirt gun!

It devolves upon us to report our sentiments on important subjects in many instances we consider it a measure of duty, and perform it with pleasure. In no instance, however, does this take place more satisfactorily, than when we speak of the Health Restorative of Mr. C. Brinckerhoff. On the advancement of the knowledge of its existence, and the practical use made of it, rests the welfare of a multitude of our fellow beings. All should assist in spreading it.

☞ Two veins or beds of copper ore have been discovered in Churchtown, Lancaster county, Pa. which bid fair to be of great value.

ABOLITIONISTS IN PRISON.—The Rev. Mr. Torry is engaged in the Maryland Penitentiary as a hand loom weaver, and Miss Webster is superintending the culinary department of the Penitentiary in Kentucky.

THE FEET.—No one doubts that this shoe lay the foundations of colds and consumption which end so fatally to women. Small and pretty feet may be admired, but it is a costly exhibition. A Philadelphia paper recommends ladies to wear boots as a preventive of colds, bronchitis, consumption, &c. We readily concur in the recommendation; neatly made boots—a good fit—good soles, with corn and oiled silk lining impervious to the water, are the true preservatives of health, and would soon become fashionable if generally used.—Ex.

TRAY COACH.—The coach that was built to carry Henry Clay to the White House, has had its name changed to the "President," and is on its way to take Mr. Polk to that establishment.

The following description is given of a run-away apprentice: "He is thick set, usually wears a guess hat five feet high, and iron shod shoes with cross-eyes."

☞ The Sheriff of Wyoming county, Pa., has received the death warrant of Francis Faiser, now in Jail at Tunckhannock, convicted of murder. Faiser is to be executed on the 28th of March next.

MARRIED.—At Barn-stable, by the Rev John Gates, Mr. John Peat to Miss Sophia Raits. Just the thing for sphinters.—Boston Times.

A new store ship of the United States Navy, was launched from the Norfolk Navy Yard on the 23d inst. She is called the 'Southampton'.

A writer in a city paper recommends the re-nomination of the Hon. JOHN C. SPENCER for Circuit Judge of the United States, in the Circuit vacated by the death of the late Judge Thompson. In all that that writer says relative to the eminent ability and fitness of Mr. Spencer for that high trust," we fully and cordially concur. We are of the opinion that there is not among the leading Democrats of the State of New York, from whom the selection will doubtless be made, should the present nomination fail to be confirmed, one, who in all respects is so well fitted for that responsible station, as John C. Spencer. He is a Democratic Republican of the conservative class of Jefferson, Madison, Tyler, Calhoun and Polk. His acknowledged ability and eminence in his profession are universally conceded, and his appointment would unquestionably go far to repair the loss, in dignity and strength, sustained by the Supreme Court in the death of John Marshall.

Mr. Spencer is Mr. Tyler's zealous and firm friend, and has served him, and sustained his administration with the greatest fidelity, ability, and success. We know that the President never had a better or more efficient friend, and should Mr. Walworth be rejected by the Senate, we repeat, we hope the President will again send in the name of JOHN C. SPENCER. There would now, we think, be no doubt of his prompt confirmation by the Senate. Such a course would be honorable to the President, honorable to the Senate, and highly beneficial to the public interests.—President Gazette.

☞ What has become of Hon. John Bell? We have heard of him but once since the election.—Gallatin Union.

JOHN BELL!—John Bell!—Who is John Bell? He must be the "unknown to fame"—never heard of him before, but once.—Boston Times.

☞ That BELL has fallen, and we believe is cracked.

☞ MORTALITY IN BOSTON.—Last year there were 2341 deaths. Population 100,000.

☞ The Boston people are so scarce now to establishing a Mayor than six weeks ago. The New Haven Register thinks they had better give it up, and use one of the Corporation horses.

BURGLARIES IN THE WEST.—The Dayton, Ohio, Journal, of Wednesday, the 23d ult., gives an account of the robbery of an oil mill, and a burr mill stone factory, the latter on the night of Wednesday the 15th ult., and the former on the ensuing Sunday night or morning. None of the articles manufactured at either place were made way with, but in the last named instance the rogues carried off four cents, which they found in a desk, and a new cap. We learn from the Quincy, Ill., Whig, that even in that western region, they are troubled in the same way, burglaries and petty thieving being common in that place and vicinity.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—An Irish woman, a domestic in the house of a family in Pinckney street, Boston, attempted to destroy her life lately by cutting her throat with a razor. She was discovered in her bed the next morning, when life was nearly extinct, and carried to the hospital. Little hopes being entertained of her recovery. No reason can be assigned for the rash act.

LIBERAL IF TRUE.—It is rumored in New York that John Jacob Aster contemplates paying off the Croton aqueduct debt, on condition that the water is forever after to be free for the use of the citizens.

☞ A lad twelve years of age, named James Twyman, son of Leonard Twyman of St. Charles, Mo., accidently hung himself on the 14th inst.

☞ It is expected that Mr. Polk will arrive at Washington by the 8th or 10th of this month, accompanied by his wife and two young ladies.

☞ Rum, it is said, is so scarce in Portland, Me., that the people cannot get it for medicine. The editor of the Tribune, says he has some on hand, which he offers to his friends for medical purposes. Such offers are not apt to last long.

An old lady who lives some where in Vermont, was once asked by a young clergyman to what religious denomination she belonged. "I don't know," she replied with the verdancy of a child, "and I don't care anything about yer nominations—for my part I hold on to the old meeting house."

A wild cat of the tiger species, said to be very large, was killed a short time since in the neighborhood of St. Louis. This is the first appearance of one of this class of animals for many years.

Two burglars were arrested week before last at Pottsville, Pa., in an abandoned coal drift, where they had taken up quarters and deposited the fruits of their depredations. One an old prison bird.

THE MURDERER MCCURDY.—This wretched man was removed from the New York city prison on Tuesday, of last week, and taken on to Baltimore, the scene of his horrible deed, by virtue of a requisition placed in the hands of High Constable Ridgely and officer Hays of that city, where he will be tried for the murder of Mr. Rouse. He appeared much stronger than could be expected.

The Secretary of the Treasury acknowledges the receipt by an anonymous letter, of $150, postmarked New York, and running thus:—"Enclosed $150. Paid U. S., pursuant to a promise made the Lord." The letter bears date Jan. 27th.

ARMS OF BEGGARS IN NEW YORK.—A writer in this city, (says the New York Express,) to a New Haven paper, alludes to "two wretched looking women, with emaciated infants in their arms, begging for bread," near a fashionable jewellers shop, in Broadway, where the rich were making liberal purchases. In relation to this allusion, the Tribune has a correspondent, who tells the story. A few months since, a clergyman in this city was frequently visited by a female, who uniformly brought in her arms an infant clothed in rags, and so poor and emaciated that, apparently, the little sufferer's existence could not be many days prolonged. After suitable relief had been furnished to the child, in the way of clothing, the clergyman went to another house to make a call, and there found the "living skeleton," again, he had just relieved. This time it was in the hands of another mother, and clothed in rags as before.

He investigated the matter and found that the child was starved for the purpose of being used as capital in begging—that four different females used it for this purpose, each using different streets to exhibit it in; and all claimed it as their own. They cleared by the operation about six dollars per week.

MR. CALHOUN DANGEROUSLY ILL.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Chronicle, under date the 26th inst., says:—"Mr. Calhoun lies dangerously ill at the Hotel of Messrs. Tyler & Birch. His friends express anxious fears concerning his condition."

P. S. Later information states that Mr Calhoun is convalescent.

LATER FROM THE WEST INDIES.—Files of the Bermuda "Gazette" to the 14th ult., have been received at the port of New York.

A tremendous hail storm had passed over the town of St. George's. After the storm, masses of ice, formed of united hail stones, and weighing in one or two instances 50 lbs., were found.

A good harvest was expected in Jamaica. £95,000 had been voted by the Legislature for the transportation, &c., of 7000 Coolies from India, and for the general purposes of immigration during the current year.

A model Sugar Farm is to be established under the care and direction of the Royal Agricultural Society.

Fever prevailed in Kingston, Spanish Town, and in Falmouth, on the North side. The mortality, however, was not great.

Demerara is more healthy than at the date of former advices.

The exportation of sugar from Jamaica in 1844, was 9000 hhds, less than in 1843.

The death of Sir Michael Al'Turk took place in the city of Georgetown, Demarara, on the 17th inst. The deceased Baronet was distinguished in 1834 as the proposer of the bill for the termination of the Appreticeship system of slavery, (for which step he received the approbation of the Sovereign and the title he held.)

At Barbadoes the prospects of the cane growers are brilliant in the extreme.

The crop of sugar this year at St. Vincent will exceed, it is said, that of last year, by nearly 1000 hogsheads.

A Martinique paper of the 16th ult., says: "The Colonial Code establishes the punishment of two to twelve months' imprisonment, and a fine not exceeding the value of the slave; nor less than 500 francs, against any person who shall have illegally exported or caused to be exported from the colony one or more slaves. The Court of Cassation has just extended the application of this article to cases in which the slaves shall have been found on board of a vessel bound to a foreign island, even should such vessel not yet have entered this port."

The revenue of the Bahamas for the quarter ending the 20th Sept., was £5,730, 5s 8d. The expenditure for the same time was £6,914 12s 11d.

A clerk in one of the Detroit Banks has absquatulated with about $9000 of its funds.

(COMMUNICATED.)

C. C. Burleigh,

Of Philadelphia, will lecture at the Town Hall, on Thursday and Friday evenings of this week, on the subject of SLAVERY, commencing at a quarter before 7 o'clock. He will also lecture upon CAPITAL PUNISHMENT, at the same place next Sunday evening at half past 6 o'clock. Mr. Burleigh is unquestionably one of the ablest public speakers in this country, and persons having any disposition to hear upon either of the above subjects will find themselves amply repaid by attending his lectures.

DEATHS.

At Boundbrook, N. J. on the 25th ult, Mr Marvin Tracy, aged 25 years, eldest son of Capt. Stephen Tracy, of this city.

Borrah.

AT a meeting of the Democratic electors of the Town of Borrah held at the Town House in said Town on Tuesday the 28th day of January 1845, for the appointment of Delegates to attend the several Conventions when called, Joshua Maples was chosen Chairman and Samuel A. Gager, Clerk.

On motion the following Delegates were appointed.

State Convention, Stephen Fitch, Christopher B. Rogers.

Congressional, David A. Fox, Noyes Sisson.

County, Samuel A Gager, Jordan Moore

Senatorial, Ezra A Brockway, Roderick Gardner

Voted, that either of the above Delegates have the power to appoint substitutes.

Stephen Fitch, David A. Fox, Joshua Maples were appointed a Town Committee for the year ensuing.

Voted, to publish the above in the Norwich News and Aurora.

JOSHUA MAPLES, Chairman.
SAMUEL A GAGER Clerk.

NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers at

Killingly and Norwich,

under the name and firm of ELY & CO., is this day by mutual consent DISSOLVED. All persons having claims against said firm are invited to settle the same without delay.

J. S. ELY.
EDWIN ELY.

Killingly Jan. 23d, 1845.

The subscriber hereby authorises his brother, EDWIN ELY to use the name of the late firm of Ely & Co., in the settlement of any claims due the said late firm. J. S. ELY.

Killingly, Jan. 23d, 1845.

J S ELY, having associated with himself, S. H. GROSVERNOR, and E. C. BEACH, will continue the DRY GOODS trade at the old stand, No 33 & 35 Shetucket-st, and under the old name and firm of

ELY & CO.

Norwich, Jan. 23d, 1845. 11

Oranges.

50 BOXES Mission Oranges in prime order, received by propeller Shetucket, and for sale by

H. WHITAKER & CO.
Commerce-st.

Feb 3 11

Beef and Pork Hams.

5 CASKS Beef and Pork Hams—nice and handsome—for sale by

H. WHITAKER & CO.
Commerce-st.

Feb 3 11

Boarding.

TWO or three gentlemen can be accommodated with board and lodging at the residence of the subscriber in Forest st, two doors north of Main-st. West side of the river.

EDWARD M. CAULKINS,

Feb. 8, 1845. 3w11

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office, Norwich, February 26, 1845.

Avery Egbert H	Holmes Lyman
Avery Cynthia	Harris Henry
Allen Henry	Kingsly Joseph
Adams David	King Nancy A
Armstrong Ann Mrs.	Kelley John
A beraft J W	Kenyon Thomas
Appley John L	Knowlton Wm. S
Arnold A R	Lord Hezekiah
Andrews George	Latham Hannah
Benj man Esther	Lamb Abby A
Button Sanbury	Lowry John G
Babcock James	Lyman Mary
Bassett Geo. S	Livingston John
Brown John	Latham & Brewster
Bidwell Henry F.	Logan H ney C
Brewster Elizabeth	Lisbet Abial
Brown William	Lawbury J B & Co.
Bury Leonard	Loomis Sarah A
Blake Edward	Lusk Sylvester
Burr Wm Gilbert	Livingston S
Baker Daniel S	Lewis Lyman Dr.
Branch Mrs.	Ledford John
Brown Mary Jane	Loom a Mr.
Billings Lydia	Lathrop Lucy F
Barnes Francis	McCarter Francis
Brewer & Lewis	Moore & Chapman
Byron Walter	Martin Thomas
Baker James	Mitchell Wm.
Bissel Mr.	Murray Rosanna
Baldwin Emma	Maynard Jerusa
Cook Dr. John Y	Mory Susannah
Case John E	McQuade Patrick
Cook J H & D W	Nott Frances
Case Mary A	Northrop Sarah A
Cone Mary	Osgood & Webb
Cheney Joseph M	Otis Ephraim E
Clague John	Osborne Jennet
Carpenter Charles	Parker Rufus
Carroll Abigal	Pratt Sarah Ann
Carpenter Geo. W	Pendleton David
Coleg ove Ann E	Paine Randolph
Caldwell Charlotte	Phipps Mary
Crosby E F	Fischer Francis H
Clark Elijah	Polly Keyah
Crawford Geo. H	Payson Marshall
Cox Wm. C	Perkins Daniel
Calfar Charles	Prentice Olive A
Chaffee Raymal	Peckham y Wm.
Casey John	Perry John S Mrs.
Coulters Meriar	Pierce John
Cox John	Russel Ellen M
Cotrell Harriet A	Russel Marcus H
Chapel Mary Jane	Heath Henry H
Cooley Sarah M	Rhodubeck Wm.
Downing Reuben	Rogers Eleanor
Davis Francis	Reach Henry
Daniels Lucy A	Rayfo d Harriet
Dawsett Elizabeth	Richmond Edwin
Downer Henry Mrs.	Rich Na ia
Dennis Geo. H	Rouse Wm.
Dean Mr.	Robinson Joshua
Dill Lemuel	Rose Maria
Deming Louisa	Spicer Claracy
Devine Timothy	Stone Mary J
Dickenson Sipha Ann	Sherman Nathaniel H
Ewan Charles W	Smith Jane W
Ewan David	Savage Amos
Eddy Gilbert	Stewart Jane W
Ellis Samuel	Sydleman Geo. A
Falkerts John	Safford Sarah
Fox Edward	Smith Albert
Fitch Stanton	Starrer Jemima
Green Charles	Saran on Wm.
Goodman Jane	Scott Samuel
Gorton Ira	Tyler Dyl r
Gardner Sidney A	Tyler D
Gore Christa	Thompson Abbey
Graves Geo. W	Tarbuhill Agness
Gallo fole Mary	Tredway Ellen
Gettins John	Thompson Eliza J
Gilbert Nathaniel	Thatcher Eliza G
Groton Wm.	Vickers John
Green Caleb	Vickers George
Gamyan Catherine	Vancott Isaac
Huntington James Mrs.	Woodward Caleb M
Harris Henry	Williams Wm. S
Hodges Wm.	Ward Richard Jr.
Huntington Ellen P	White Luther Jr.
Huntington Emily H	Wilcox L O
Harvey Elizabeth	Wilber John
Hubbard Caroline	Wilson Hugh & Son
Holden Francis C	Young M B
Holman Geo. W	York Nancy
Hill George	

☞ Persons calling for the above Letters will please say they are advertised.

N. B. All Letters intended to be sent out of the U. States, by ship or steamer, the inland postage must be paid, or they will not be forwarded.

JOHN H. TOWNSEND, P. M.

Fire Insurance,

BY THE MUTUAL SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW HAVEN.

THIS Company offers to persons wanting Insurance the double advantage of *full indemnity* in case of loss, by means of an ample *capital*, while it unites in its charter so much of the MUTUAL principle, as to give the dealer a chance to participate in its profits without being in any way liable for its losses.

The Directors pledge themselves to the public, that the business of the Company shall be in all respects, conducted on the most fair and liberal principles.

For further information apply to the following Agent, who is authorized to take risks and issue policies to applicants without delay.

DIRECTORS.

Joseph N. Clarke, Elihu Atwater, N. A. Bacon, John Bradley, Willis Bristol, W. H. Ellis, John English, Dennis Kimberly, James Brewster, Truman Woodward, Nathan Peck, jr., H. S. Soule, Theron Tower, Aaron Benedict, Harvey Barnes, Sheldon Bassett, Enos Sperry, Richard M. Clarke, Russell Hotchkiss, Henry Parsons.

P. S. Galpin, Sec. JOSEPH N. CLARKE, Pres't.

☞ No charge for Policies when risks are transferred from other offices at the same rates.

R. W. MATHEWSON, Agent.

Keep it before the People!

THAT we have still a large and desirable lot of BOOTS and SHOES which we will continue to dispose of at cost until the 15th of March. We have made arrangements to have our entire SPRING STOCK manufactured according to order, and we wish to make room for it, by selling off our present stock at greatly reduced prices.

There is still on hand a few pair of those Cow Hide Boots for one dollar, and Kip Boots for one dollar and seventy five cents. Come quick, they are going fast. J. IRESON & SON,

140 Main-st.

Feb 5, 1845. 11

WANTED, 10,000 lbs., Old Cast off India Rubber Shoes.

FOR which new and fresh Goods will be exchanged at Cash prices.

J. IRESON & SON.

Feb. 3. 3m1

Raisins.

20 KEGS SUN RAISINS,
20 half kegs do,
100 boxes Bunch do,
100 " Bloom do, received per Steamer Shetucket, and for sale by

H. WHITAKER & CO;
Commerce st.

Feb 3 11

"The Magnetic Battery."

THE trials that have been made of the recently improved "Magnetic Battery," confirm the belief that it is destined to produce great and important changes in the healing art. In all cases of disorition and curvature of the spine; where anchylosis is not formed, permanent relief can be obtained by the daily use of the battery and the proper co-ordinate medication. The remote as well as proximate cause of this malady is a loss of vital action of the muscles of one side while the antagonist muscles remain in full force. By this gradual deformity the internal organs, as the heart, liver, stomach, lungs &c., become displaced and consequently loose their healthy action, until permanent disease and fatality is the result. The only rational or possible method of relief in these cases, is to restore the lost action of the weakened muscles—this, no course of medication hitherto devised, is so well calculated to effect, as this form of practice. The effects of the action of the machine upon the muscles in these cases, is most extraordinary, most wonderful, and gives us our conception of the unlimited power, of the all pervading forces by which we obtain such results. Nor less specific is this plan of treatment in the different forms of consumption—as upwards of 70 cases of *tubercular consumption* have been successfully treated by one physician in N. Y., during the last 8 months. The details of these remarkable cures and the addresses of the patients are open to all enquirers. In attestation of the powers of this instrument to effect results to which it makes pretentions, the following is quoted from Mr. Ellsworth's report dated Jan. 31st, 1844,—when speaking of Morse's Telegraph:

"Intimately connected with this branch of science employed in effecting results obtained by the Telegraph are the medical applications of the Magnetic Battery, mentioned in the report of one of the examiners. This same wonderful agent—the electro Magnetic fluid, which also gilds the metals and separates the beautiful ores, dissolves the calculus (stone in the bladder) without pain, rescuing the many victims otherwise doomed to a lingering death or the sad alternative of a most excruciating operation. The facility with which medicines are infused into the system by the aid of this battery leads us to hail the approach of a quicker alleviation of human woes, and the future success of experiment, fraught with the brightest anticipations.

HENRY L. ELLSWORTH,
Commissioner of Patents.

To his Hon. the President of the Senate of U. S.

Other forms of disease have been treated with equal success in this way—such as scirrhus, cancer, scrofula, white-swellings, paralysis, lumbar, sciatica, rheumatism, Deafness, swelling of the tonsils, &c. &c.

HENRY LEE,
Homœopathic physician.

Rooms, at the "American House."

October 2, 44. 1y15

NORWICH SEMINARY.

THE SPING TERM of this institution will commence Feb. the 5th.

Tuition for Common English,	$3,00
Higher,	5,00
Languages,	6,00

T. S. HOYT, Principal.

Feb. 4. 3w11

Collector's Notice.

ALL Persons liable to pay a State Tax in the Town of Woodstock, on List 1843, are hereby notified that the subscriber will attend to receive the same at the following places, viz: at the store of Edward E. Bowen, in South Woodstock on the 17th day of February, 1845, from 9 o'clock in the forenoon, until 12 M., on the same same day at the house of Whiteman Chamberlain, from 1 o'clock until 3 P. M. On the 18th day of February, at the store of Pliney Whitney in North Woodstock, from 9 o'clock in the forenoon until 12 same day, at the store of Amasa Carpenter; from one o'clock until 4 P.M., and on the 16th day of mail February, at the house of Amos Greene in West Woodstock, from 9 o'clock in the forenoon until 12, M., and at the store of the subscriber same day, from one o'clock until 4 P.M.

N. B. Those who neglect this notice may expect to pay fees of collection.

ANDREW A. WILLIAMS, Collector.

Woodstock, Jan. 20th, 1845.

The subscriber will also attend at the above named times and places to receive a Town Tax of all persons liable to pay the same in West Woodstock on List, 1844. A. A. WILLIAMS, Collector.

Jan. 30. 10

Gentlemens' India Rubber Boots.

A New article designated for wet weather and warranted Water Proof being manufactured entirely of India Rubber with the exception of a leather sole, for sale by

J. IRESON & SON.

143 Main-st. Jan. 29. 9

Picked Up.

IN the river Thames, near Perch Rock, a SAIL BOAT. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges.

HENRY COMSTOCK.

Jan 30. 3w10

Unparalleled Announcement!

GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES!!

J. IRESON & SON,

WILL SELL FOR the next two months, their entire and EXTENSIVE STOCK, BOOTS and SHOES of every description ten per cent less than their usual low prices.

A very large stock has induced them to make this reduction, and they will therefore dispose of every article in their line at about the original cost.

143 Main-st. Jan. 23. 9

REMOVAL,

On and after the 1st of April next

J. IRESON & SON

WILL have removed their entire stock of *BOOTS & SHOES*, with large additions, to the Store in the New Brick Block, known as Hubbard's Row, No. 115 Main-street, where they respectfully invite all of their old and as many new customers to call and see them. They hope, by close application to business, and by selling their goods at low rates, to merit the approbation of their numerous patrons.

Having a very large acquaintance with the eastern manufacturers, we have made extensive arrangements to receive and sell their goods at such prices as will enable us to outdo all competitors.

And to our wholesale Customers we would say, that in this department we intend to spare no pains to have it complete—being always supplied with every article usually kept for jobbing. We trust we shall be able to furnish country Merchants, and others on such terms as will save them the expence of going to Boston or New York for the like Goods.

After April first, 115 South side Main-st.

Jan. 30th, '45. 3m10

AT a Court of Probate holden at Enfield within and for the District of Enfield, on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1845.

PRESENT, *AHOLIAB JOHNSON, Esq, Judge.*

UPON the petition of George H. Booth of Enfield in the county of Hartford showing to this court that he is Guardian of Samuel A. Booth of Enfield within said district, minor. That said minor is the owner of real estate situated in Norwich, county of New London, viz. one undivided third part of a certain piece of land as tenant in common with George H. Booth and Warrington R. Booth—said land is bounded west on Thames street, east on the river Thames, north on James Williams' land and south on Stephen R. Tiffs' land, and is sixty feet wide on said Thames street and extends the same width to the river with a dwelling house thereon standing, said minor's interest in the same being valued at about five hundred dollars.

That the interest of said minor, requires that said land should be sold and a portion of the avails thereof expended in his education, and the remainder placed on interest for his benefit praying for liberty to sell said property for the purpose aforesaid, as per petition on file.

It is ordered by this Court, That said Guardian give notice of said application, by causing the same to be published in one of the newspapers printed in Norwich, in the county of New London, three weeks successively, at least six weeks before the hearing; and that said petition will be heard at the Probate Office in said district on the 31st day of March next at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Certified from Record,

A. JOHNSON, Judge.

Norwich, Jan. 30, 1845. 10

AT a Court of Probate holden at Norwich within and for the District of Norwich on the 27th day of January A. D. 1845.

Present GEORGE PERKINS, Esq., Judge.

UPON the petition of Isaac Booth of Preston, in the County of New London, shewing to this Court, that he is Guardian of Warrington R. Booth, of Preston, within said district, minor. That said minor is the owner of real estate, situated in said Norwich, viz: one undivided third part of a lot of land, as tenant in common with George H. Booth, and Samuel A. Booth, which is bounded west by Thames Street, east by the river Thames, north on land of James Williams, and south on land of Stephen R. Tiffs, and is sixty feet wide, on said street, and extends of the same width to said river—with a dwelling house thereon standing, said minors interest, valued at about five hundred dollars.

That the interest of said minor, requires that said land should be sold, and a portion of the avails thereof expended in his education, and the remainder placed on interest, for his benefit, praying for liberty to sell said property for the purpose aforesaid, as per petition on file.

It is ordered by this Court, That said Guardian give notice of said application, by causing the same to be published in one of the Newspapers printed in Norwich, in the County of New London, three weeks successively, at least six weeks before the hearing; and that said petition will be heard at the Probate Office in said district on the 5th day of April next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon at the Probate Office in Norwich.

Certified from Record.

THOS ROBINSON.

Jan 27, 1845. 3w10

Norwich and Worcester RAIL ROAD.

Change of Hours.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING DECEMBER 12th, 1844.

Accommodation Trains,

From Norwich, 6 A. M. Daily except Sunday.
" " 4 1-2 P. M. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
" Worcester, 10 A. M. Monday, Wednesday and Friday
" " " 6 P. M. daily except Sunday.

Steamboat Train,

From Norwich about 2 A. M. Sunday, Wednesday and Friday.
" Worcester, 5 3-4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Long Island Train.

From Norwich about 2 P. M. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
" Worcester, 9 A. M. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Fares are less when paid for Tickets than when paid in the Cars. EMERSON FOOTE, Supt.

Norwich Jan. 30th, '45. 10

HENRY S. COOK, MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 15 Shetucket-Street

Norwich, Ct.

GENTLEMEN'S AND BOY'S GARMENTS

CUT AND MADE.

☞ In the Latest Styles. ☜

Cheap Slippers.

A LARGE lot of Cheap Slippers and House Shoes at 40 cents lower than our former prices, *COME QUICK! they will not last long.* J. IRESON & SON.

Jan. 23. 6

South American Rubbers,

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

THE subscribers have now on hand, by the case or dozen, a large assortment of PARA RUBBERS, of late importation, which they will sell much cheaper than has been sold this season.

J. IRESON & SON.

143 Main-st. Jan. 23. 9

Boston Piano Fortes.

R. W. ROATH is agent for the sale of Hallet Davis, & Co., celebrated Piano Fortes.

Jan. 23 1845. 9

C. BRINCKERHOFF'S

This medicine being productive of the most powerful and certain remedial effect in the cure of Liver Complaint, Consumption, Pain in the Chest and Side, Coughs, Colds, profuse Night Sweats, and Asthma, its importance will be admitted by all. Having for its commendation the testimony of many of our most truth-loving and respected citizens, we are bound to acknowledge that there must be some great cause for their praise, or it would not be given so freely and frankly. The Health Restorative, from its first introduction to the present day, has never been known to fail of its intended beneficial effects, and where it has not fully cured, it has been traced most conclusively to the fault of the patient in not complying with the simple directions attached to the bottle. So prolific a disease as Consumption, and so dangerous a one to afflict the human race, has induced the needy and soulless trafficker to lend and recommend his nostrums, which only slightly palliate the more aggravating symptoms, or else are entirely useless; and thus to gain money they deceive their sick and dying fellow-men without even so much as a thought of the baseness of their trade. We leave such demons to the stings and upbraidings of their own conscience. The Proprietor having experienced the curative property of the Restorative in his own individual case, and in numberless others can recommend it to the confidence of the sick, feeling sensible that if a faithful trial is made, the most auspicious results is certain. The following certificate is from Dr. Chilton, the well known New York chemist.

"I have analyzed a bottle of medicine called 'C. Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative;' and find that it does not contain Mercury, or any other metallic preparation, nor opium in any of its forms. It is composed of vegetable matter entirely."

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.

C. BRINCKERHOFF, Proprietor, N. Y.
Principal Office, 98 Hudson street, New York.
Horace Everett, U. S. Agent, 98 Hudson-street, New York, has appointed,
SAMUEL TYLER 138 Main street, Norwich.
WM. S. TYLER, 121 Water street. do.
as agents for the above medicine.

Feb. 1st. 1845. 1m11

Someing New.

SPALDING & CO., are manufacturing under Letters Patent granted by the United States, an improved Friction match, to burn

Without Brimstone.

They now offer for sale, on very reasonable terms.

20,000 GROSS,

Neatly put up in Tin, Wood and Paper, in assorted packages and in lots to suit purchasers.

These Matches are highly improved of and recommended for family use by Physicians and Chemists, in consequence of the absence of Sulphur in their manufacture, the fumes of which are so disagreeable and deleterious to all, and particularly injurious to persons having weak lungs or delicate constitutions.

They are particularly recommended to the attention of shippers as they have frequently been taken on long voyages and exposed to the action of all climates without the slightest injury.

For sale by SPALDING & CO.

At wholesale and retail by R. W. MATHEWSON. Agents for the manufacturers.

Jan. 23 1845. 9

Boston Piano Fortes.

R. W. ROATH having recently selected from the celebrated manufacture of Hallet, Davis, & Co., some very superior PIANO FORTES, with all the late improvements, and will be sold at the lowest manufacturer's prices.

Jan. 23 1845. 9

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the name of 'Mill Furnace Co.' is this day dissolved

CHARLES A CONVERSE.
ALBERT T. CONVERSE.

W. A. T. CONVERSE will continue the business at the same place, and will execute all orders for Casting with promptness and despatch.

Norwich, Jan. 1st, 1845. 9

Men's Cow Hide BOOTS,

FOR one dollar a pair, and Kip BOOTS for one dollar and twenty-five cents Cow Hide and Kip Brogans for 75 cents per pair. Men's Slippers from 25 to 42 cents.

J. IRESON & SON.

Jan. 23. 9

To Dry Goods Merchants and the Public Generally.

Umbrella, Parasol, and Sun-Shade MANUFACTORY.

OPPOSITE THE MERCHANTS HOTEL, NORWICH, CONN

THE advertiser respectfully begs leave to return his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage he has received for many years, and earnestly solicits a continuance of the same.

Having just purchased a rich assortment of materials for the manufacture of Parasols and Sun-Shades, for the coming spring *entirely for cash*. Merchants having silks suitable for the purpose, can have them made up in any style to better advantage, and in a superior manner than sending them to New York. An assortment of umbrellas and parasols of different sizes and qualities, constantly on hand and the workmanship of all goods warranted and kept in repair one year.

Umbrellas and Parasols repaired or re-covered, in a few hours at usual.

ALBERT CHERRY.

Jan. 1st. 1845. 6m

Wanted.

A woman to do the work of a private family. Inquire at the American House.

Jan. 16, 1845. tf

To Country Merchants.

RARE BARGAINS!

J. IRESON & SON.

Have just received

A LARGE and splendid assortment of FRESH GOODS, direct from the manufacturers—bought at the very lowest rate, which they now offer, together with their former stock, for sixty days, at prices that will cost long than heretofore charged in this city.

143 Main-st. Jan. 23 9

ORIGINAL STAINED

Lutze from Stafford Springs to Tolland, and back twice a week.

Warren from Greenwell Bridge, 6 miles, and back three times a week

Washington from New Milford, 7 miles, and back three times a week

Winchester Center from Winchester, 5 miles, and back three times a week

Willington from Mansfield, 4 miles, and back three times a week

Wilton from Norwalk, 7 miles and back three times a week

Woolens Bridge Waterbury, 6 miles, and back once a week

Zoar's Bridge from Derby, 8 miles, and back once a week

NOTES

1. Seven minutes are allowed for opening and closing the mails at all offices, where no particular time is specified; but on railroad and steamboat routes, there is to be no more delay than is necessary to deliver and receive the bagage.

2. The mail is to be conveyed in preference to passengers, and to their entire exclusion, if its weigh and bulk require it.

3. A preference is to be given to passengers brought in the connecting mail lines over those travelling in any other.

4. Post Office blanks, mail bags, and the special agents of the Department, on the exhibition of their credentials, are to be conveyed without further charge on mail lines admitting of such conveyance.

5. Mail agents are to be conveyed without charge on the principal railroad and steamboat lines, where the size of the mails and number of the offices will require their employment by the Department; and in that case, a separate apartment for the assorting and aleakeeping of the mail is to be provided by the contractor, under the direction of the Deparment.

6. In all cases, there is to be a forfeiture of the pay for the trip, when the trip is not run; a forfeiture of of least one-fourth part of it, when the running or arrival is so far behind time as to lose the connection with a pending mail; and a forfeiture of the due proportion of it, when a grade of service is rendered inferior to that in the contract. These forfeitures may be increased into penalties of higher amount, according to the nature or frequency of the failure and the importance of the mail.

7. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be satisfactorily explained in due time, for failing to take from, or deliver at a post office, the mail or any part of it; for suffering to be wet, injured, lost, or destroyed, for conveying it in a place or manner that exposes it to depredation, loss, or injury; for refusing after demand to convey a mail by any such, railroad car, or steamboat, which the contractor regularly runs on the rout, beyond the specified number of trips in the contract; and for not arriving at the time set. And for setting up or running an express to transmit commercial intelligence in advance of the mail, a penalty will be exacted equal to a quarter's pay.

8. The Postmaster General may annul the contract for repeated failures; for violating the Post Office laws; for disobeying the instructions of the Department; for refusing to discharge a carrier when required by the Department; for assigning the contract without the consent of Postmaster General, or for setting up or running an express as aforesaid.

9. The Postmaster General may alter the contract and alter the schedule, he allowing a pro rata increase of compensation, within the restrictions imposed by law, for the additional service required, or for the increased speed, if the employment of additional stock or carriers is rendered necessary, but the contractor may, in such cases, relinquish the contract, on timely notice, if he prefers it to the change. The Post master General also may discontinue or curtail the service, he allowing one month's extra pay on the amount dispensed with.

10. The payments will be made through drafts on post offices or otherwise, after the expiration of each quarter, say in February, May, August, and November.

11. *The distances are given according to the best information, but no increased pay will be allowed if it will they prove to be greater than is advertised, if the places are correctly named.*

12. The Postmaster General is prohibited by law from knowingly making a contract for the transportation of the mail with any person who shall have entered into any combination, or proposed to enter into any combination, to prevent the making of any bid for a mail contract by any other person or persons, or who shall have made any agreement, or shall have given or performed, or promised to give or perform any consideration to do, or not to do, anything whatever to induce any other person not to bid for a mail contract. Particular attention is called to the 18th section of the act of 1836, prohibiting combinations to prevent bidding.

13. On each routes where the present contractor will not be superseded by an underbidder, who may prove that the stage property requisite for the performance of the contract, he shall purchase from the present contractor such of his coaches, teams, and harness belonging to the route as shall be needed, and may be suitable for the service, at a fair valuation; and make payment therefor by reasonable installments, as his pay becomes due, unless the present contractor shall continue to run stages on the route. Should they not agree as to the suitableness of the property, the terms, or the security, each may choose a person who may appoint a third, and their decision shall be final; or the Postmaster General will name the umpire. Should the underbidder fail to comply, his bid will be offered to the contractor; but should he decline it, the proposals of the underbidder will be accepted unconditionally. The underbidder should give early notice of his intention to take or not to take the stock, and if the latter, of his reasons; and the present contractor is to determine, on the first application whether he will sell it or not.

14. A bid received after time, to wit: the 15th April next at 9 a. m., or without the guarantee required by law; or that combines several routes in one sum of compensation, cannot be considered in competition with a regular proposal, not adjudged to be extravagant

15. A bidder may offer on coach, railroad, or steamboat routes, where the transportation is difficult or impracticable at certain seasons, to substitute horse or wagon conveyance, or to intermit service a specified number of days, weeks, or months.—He may propose to omit an office that is inaccessible or is not on the stage road, the railway, or at a steamboat landing, as the case may be, or he may offer to substitute an inferior mode of supply in such cases. He may propose different days and hours of departure and arrival, provided that no more running time is asked, and it is obvious that no mail connection or other public accommodation is prejudiced. He may ask for more running time to the trip, during a specified number of days, at certain seasons of particularly bad roads. But beyond these changes, a proposal for service different from the advertisement will prevent its being considered in competition with a regular bid, not set aside for extravagance; and where a bid contains any of the above alterations, their disadvantages will be estimated in comparing it with other proposals.

16. There should be but one route bid for in a proposal.

17. The route, the service, the yearly pay, the bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of the firm, where a company offers, should distinctly stated.

The following may be used as a form for the bid *where no change from the advertisement is contemplated by the bidder:*

"I [or we, as the case may be,] hereby propose to carry the mail on No.—, from——to——a——, according to advertisement, for $——per annum."

18. The following is the form of the guaranty which should be filled, the first blank with the name of the guarantor, the second with that of the bidder; and the third and fourth with the beginning and terminating points of the route; and after being dated, should be signed by the guarantor, who must be shown by the written certificate of a postmaster, or other equally satisfactory testimonial, to be a man of property, and able to make good his guaranty. This guaranty, so certified, should accompany each bid.

"The undersigned ——— guarantee that ——— his bid for carrying the mail from ——— to ——— accepted by the postmaster general, ———, shall enter into an obligation prior to the first day of July next with good and sufficient sureties, to perform the service proposed.

"Dated ———."

19. The bid should be sent under seal, addressed to the "First Assistant Post master General, with "Mail Proposals in the State of ———," written on the face of the letter; and should be despatched in time to be received by or before the 15th April next at 9 o'clock, a. m.

20. The contracts are to be executed before the 1st of July next.

21. Postmasters at offices situated upon or near railroads, but more than eighty rods from a depot, will immediately after the 10th of May next, report that fact to the Department, stating their exact distance from the railroad depot, and otherwise supplied with the mail, to enable the Postmaster General to direct the proper supply to be made from the railroad by mail messengers, from and after the 1st July next.

C. A. WICKLIFFE.

Post Office Department, Dec. 27, 1844.

Fales's Cathartic Lozenges,

THOUGH prepared from a great many Vegetable Substances, are as palateable and pleasant to eat as any other Confectionary Compound.

☞This preparation is decidedly the best among all the known cathartic preparations; for while its operation is as sure as Salts, Castor Oil, Calomel and Jalop, or any other, cathartic medicine, it has the advantage over all in being pleasant to eat, while all other cathartics are generally disagreeable to take. Price 25 cents per box, with full directions, and may be found at the Depository, No. 96 Commercial street.

FALES' WORM LOZENGES,

Are a safe and sure remedy for Worms. Children love them. They act like a charm in removing the symptoms, such as starting in sleep, grating the teeth, paleness about the mouth and nose, occasional sickness at the stomach, precarious appetite swelled bowels, and general feverish habit. The child falls into a quiet sleep, the worms are stupified and expelled, and the child, as far as heard from in every instance has been cured.

Price 25 cents per box, with full directions; sold, at 96 Commercial-street.

FALES'S COUGH LOZENGES

Are beneficial in all common Colds and Coughs Whooping Cough, Inflamation in the Throat and Lungs, in the Croup or Hives, and more certain to operate satisfactory than the celebrated HIVE SYRUP. The most happy effect is obtained in a few moments; the symptoms disappear and the disease is broken up by the magical effect of these Lozenges.

Full directions accompany each box, and found at the Depository, 96 Commercial street.

FALES'S DYSENTERY LOZENGES.

Are a safe and agreeable remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhœa of adults, and for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Bowel Complaints of children. Particular attention must be paid to the directions which accompany each box.

FALES'S CAMPHOR LOZENGES,

Are beneficial in all common and sick headache, and where there is a sense of tightness or weight over the eyes, in eruptive diseases, such as Measles and Small Pox. Also in Mania, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Hysteria, in St. Vitus Dance, and in all cases of Languor and Oppressions of the Vital Powers, and may be taken with safety by women and children in all conditions.

Full directions accompany each box.

FALES'S CYPRIAN HAIR TONIC,

Is now so extensively known and justly celebrated that further comment upon it will be useless; we can say, however, with truth, that among the many thousands who have purchased the Tonic in this or other countries, none have returned with complaints while thousands have expressed not only their approbation, but their wonder and admiration of beholding its effects. A few bottles only can be had, at 96 Commercial-street.

CLEAR OUT YOUR RATS.

The gnawings and antics of these destructive creatures can be hushed forever in your House or Store, if you will procure a box of the genuine

MADAGASCAR RAT EXTERMINATOR

and use it according to directions. You cannot depend upon it unless obtained at J. J. FALES No 96 Commercial, corner of Lewis & Commercial Streets, Boston, or of the following.

AGENTS.

Norwich, Samuel Tyler and John L. Devotion New London, Wm. Stearns, Stoddard & Allen, A. Beckwith; Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Mystic Bridge Keeney & Brown; Spink, Brown & Wilber; Stonington Point, Elisha Fanon, Jr.; Lyme, Joseph Brockway; Hadlyme, Ely P. Wells; East Haddam R. W. Miller; Moodus, Sheffield Lewis; Leesville Richmond & Upham; Middle Haddam, Child & Carrier; Portland, John Payne; South Glastenbury, Oliver Brainard and Wm. W. Post & Co; Colchester, A. M. Hurlbut; Willimantic, Jason Safford and; R. Moulton; Scotland, James Burnet; Howard's Valley, G. B. Spencer; Hampton, Wm. Brown Andover, Loomis & Sutton; South Coventry, D. M. Buell; Mansfield, Geo. T. Clark and Z. Storrs & Son; Chaplein, Walter Goodell; Phœnixville John E. Adams; Ashford, Joseph Dorsett and Calvin Whitney; Ashford, E. H. Hibbard; Wm. A. Brewster; Danielsonville, Conn.

Oct 6. p1y47

☞Impurity of Blood causes Pain and occasions disease upon that part of the body which from any cause may be weakest. Thus in persons whose blood is impure, should they have a cold, the impure matter would settle upon their lungs, and consumption be the trouble; so with other affections All trouble is saved by using the BRANDRETH PILLS, which cannot injure, and which cannot be overdone. Only use them in the commencement of any disease, use them in full doses and you will be up and well, while those who are too wise to take such a simple medicine, are bed-ridden, or prematurely end their days. The Brandreth Pills are only beginning to be appreciated; they are found to never deceive; they are the only internal medicine required in this climate.

Be careful of pretended universal purgative which cannot be used without injury to the body each randreth's Pills can. What are they? Are tahn not imitations of the Brandreth Pills recommended advertisements stolen from Dr. Brandreth? Were they not originally counterfeit pills purporting to be the genuine Brandreth Pills? But in consequence of the new labels on the Brandreth Pills boxes are they not obliged to come out under colors equally false? Oh nerve the makers and travelling agents? Are they not men whom Dr. Brandreth hath cast off, not for good conduct truly? Is this not true as applicable to the *pretended "Indian,"* and, in fact, to nearly all the advertised pills of the day? Shall the public trust their lives in the hands of these unprincipled men. Surely not.

The Brandreth Pills *give strength* for weakness—they are liked best by those who have taken the most of them. Dr. Brandreth can give *personal* reference to thousands who have been *restored* from a bed sickness by their use, when every other means had proved entirely unavailable These cases are continually occuring in this city and in every part of the Union. Get Brandreth's Pills if you are not perfectly healthy, and they will restore you—if medicine can do it—because they expel those humors which are the cause of impurity of the blood, and at the same time the body is strengthened by the operation of this most excellent medicine

The following names are a list of Dr. B. Brandreth's agents in New London Co.

Norwich, R. W. Roath; New London, Nathan Belden; Colchester, L. A. Kellogg; Franklin, Amos L. Hyde; Liberty Hill, Austin Gay; Lebanon, Gordon Robinson; Yanticville, Tracy, Huntington & Co.; Fitchville, S. Fitch; Norwich Town, Geo. D. Fuller; Milltown, Wm. B. Hall; Stonington, Horace Lewis; Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Portersville, Smith, Cady & Co; Centre Groton, R. W. Smith; Groton, John Hudson: Hamburg, H. A. Brockway; Salem, E. S. Williams; Montville, James Turner; Hadlyme, Z. Brockway.

SPORTSMEN ATTEND.

KINNEY & RAWSON keep constantly on hand Pigeons & Wilkes & John Hall & Sons best English **Sporting Powder**

Dupont's Powder in half& quarter kegs, and in canister.

Indian Rifle, duffle canisters.

ALSO,

Superior starting powder patent Safety Fuse at 42 Water-st.

BOUND TO TRADE, CALL AND SEE.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY IN EXCHANGE FOR

DRY GOODS,

10,000 PAIRS of half HOSE, 500 bushels CORN, 500 do. RYE, 500 do OATS; POULTRY any quantity. And we would not leave out the article

☞C A S H ☜

as we shall feel thankful to receive any quantity the Customers may feel disposed to leave with us. Prices are no object at this season of the year. By just calling it will convince the customers that cash is the fact. That handsome Mus de Laines are selling off at prices only 10, 12 and 30 cents per yd. The same styles of goods sold one month ago from 20 to 50 cts. To account for this, these goods were purchased at late Auction sales in Boston and New York at said low prices. And thus we are bound to sell them. All styles of Goods to correspond. At the CHEAP Cash Store of

MURFEY & HUNTINGTON.

At the Old Stand of A. Wattles & Co.—21 Shetucket-St.

GREAT BARGAINS IN

CARPETING AND RUGS, SELLING OUT.

Now is the time to buy your Carpets.

THE Subscribers have a large and complete assortment of the above named goods, of which they will sell at prices to induce Customers to buy. They were purchased at late auction Sales in New York at prices much less than they can be manufactured for Customers wishing to purchase the above named goods will do themselves JUSTICE by favoring us with a call before purchasing, for they are determined to sell them at such prices as will defy competition. At the Old Stand of A. Wattles & Co. At the Cheap Cash Store.

MURFEY AND HUNTINGTON.

21 Shetucket.—Dec. 26 '44. 6

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE,

THAT THE

UNITED STATES CLOTHING STORE

91 MAIN-STREET,

☞In the Cheapest Clothing Store in the known world.☜

THAT Clothing is made BETTER and sold CHEAPER at this *popular Establishment* Hundreds of people testify who daily visit us.

☞Remember the place is next door to Charles Clark's Hat Store.

91 Main-Street. J. T. FAY.

November 30 1844. 1y50

GREAT ATTRACTION

FOR THE

LADIES,

SPLENDID EXHIBITION

OF FALL AND WINTER

Bonnets, Ribbons, Feathers, Artificial Flowers and Fashionable Millinery, at the

CONNECTICUT BONNET STORE, HITCHCOCK AND PAYSON

Manufacturers of all kinds of Straw, Silk and Velvet Bonnets, and Dealers in Ribbons, Feathers, Artificial Flowers, Hand Boxes, &c., &c.

WOULD respectfully inform the Ladies of Norwich, and all the *region round about*, that we have one of the **Largest, Best Selected and Cheapest** Stock of GOODS, that can possibly be found in this city. And we invite the Ladies to call and examine for themselves.

Bonnets altered Bleached and Pressed. Millinery department under the direction of Miss D. D. Clement.

Don't forget the place to buy Cheap. No. 17 Shetucket-Street.

Norwich, Oct 8th, '44. 46

WAR COMMENCED!!

TEXAS IN ARMS,

Spread the news far and wide that

ELY & CO., WILL for 37 days dispose of their Rich Stock of DRY GOODS, at merely nominal prices, for they must be sold without **delay.** And any person or persons, wishing any kind or style of DRY GOODS from the finest French BROADCLOTHS, and the richest silks to heavy Sattinetts, and cheap Calicoes, will please call *immediately*, and avail themselves of the rarest chance ever offered to buy goods for a mere song, as the sale must positively be made, as we must make room for a large lot of those new SPRING GOODS.

Come one Come all.

Jan. 1st. 1845. tf

Physicians and Country Merchants

ARE invited to call at No. 119 Main Street, and examine the extensive stock of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals &c. &c., which are offered for sale on favorable terms at wholesale or retail.

JOHN L. DEVOTION.

Norwich, Nov 30. 6

FINE EATING!

PRATT & HOOKER,

(Franklin Square.)

HAVE on hand a first rate assortment of *PROVISIONS & GROCERIES* which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.

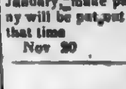
Norwich, April 24th.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted the firm of A. WATTLES & CO., are requested to call before the 1st of January, make payments as all bills due the company will be put out of their hands for collection after that time A. WATTLES & CO.

Nov 20 53

For Sale.



A new two story dwelling House with a basement together with a wood house, a good well of water, situated on *Main Street, West Chelsea* about 0 rods from central wharf now occupied by the subscriber, said *House* is built of the best of materials and will be sold at a bargain. Part of the purchasers money can remain on bond and mortgage for two years.

If not sold by 25th of February will be to let.

ROBERT STANTON.

Norwich Jan 20 w10

CLEAR THE ROAD!

TO THE

U. STATES CLOTHING STORE.

Cheap! Cheaper!! Cheapest!!!

GENTLEMEN IN WANT OF

READY MADE CLOTHING,

will please call at the UNITED STATES CLOTHING STORE, 91 Main-Street, Norwich.

It is estimated by hundreds to be the Cheapest Clothing Establishment in the world, for people to buy out their money to the best advantage.

91 *Main-Street.* Next door to Chas. Clark's Hat Store.

J. T. FAY.

Dec. 11th. 3

Tobacco.

50 BOXES Russell's & Robinson's Tobacco.
25 " Stanley's do
20 " Aromatic do

Received in store, and for sale by

H. WHITAKER & CO.

3 Cottage-st.

Jan. 8. 7

Hair Cutting! Hair Cutting!

SHAVING! SHAVING!

WOULD you submit to have your hair shorn by a Sheep-Shearer? or your beard shaved by a Butcher? Oh no, you would not! but we occasionally get into such hands, and who act very ungainly all if you do not wish a continuance of such unskillful treatment, go forthwith to *Peck* the Inimitable Hair Cutter, who will arrange your Hair with judgment, neatness, taste and skill, and who will remove your beard (no matter how difficult) with ease and comfort; in a word he is *Thats* science.

J. H. Peck's Hair Cutting and Shaving Room, No 40 Shetucket-St., opposite the Rail Road Depo

Norwich, Oct. 17, 1844. 1

GEO. W. CONCKLIN,

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTER,

No 31 Water-Street,

Norwich, Conn.,

Every description of Letter Press Printing neatly and promptly executed.

August 7 tf37

DENTISTRY.

G. R. & C. PARKHURST.

Office, 89 Main-Street,

Norwich Ct.

Dec. 18, '44. 4

CHARLES A. CONVERSE.

Dealer in

English, French and German Hardware, Cutlery, and Guns.

139 Main-Street.

Norwich.

J. HENRY PECK,

Fashionable

HAIR DRESSER.

No. 40 Shetucket-st.

OPPOSITE THE RAIL ROAD DEPOT,

Norwich Conn.

Jan. 18. 4

U. S. HOTEL, WASHINGTON CITY, D.C.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber having removed from his old stand the Exchange Hotel, to the Granite Buildings now the **United States Hotel,** on Pennsylvania avenue, between Third and Four-and-a-half streets one block from the Railroad depot, respectfully solicits a portion of the public patronage. He now has associated with him Mr. JAMES H. BIRCH, of Washington City.

The "UNITED STATES," as regard locality, is the most eligible Hotel in the city, and one of the most commodious in the Union. It is but about two minutes walk from the Railroad Depot, and five from the Capitol, and has accommodations for three hundred boarders.

No labor or expense has been omitted to anticipate the wants of both temporary and permanent customers. From our establishment at Piney Point, on the Potomac we will be constantly supplied with abundance of fresh fish and oysters, and our larder stocked with every rarity the market affords.

Sincerely thankful for the past favors, which a liberal Public have ever shown him, he solicits a continuance of their patronage, and he promises that his efforts, and those of his partner, shall be unceasing in studying and providing for the comfort of those who may make the UNITED STATES HOTEL their home. THOMPSON TYLER.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 9, 1844. 1y3

WM. H. ALLEN.

DENTIST,

OFFICE, NO. 97 SHETUCKET STREET, (UP STAIRS)

WHERE he will perform all operations necessary for the preservation of the teeth and gums in the best possible manner. Teeth inserted from 1 to a complete set. Teeth cleaned, filled, extracted, and all irregularities, whether they proceed from disease or want of proper care, remedied.

March 23

OPPOSITION.

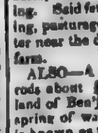
New Lincoln Colchester.

A STAGE will leave the American House 38 Shetucket-Street, for Colchester, and Hartford, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 8 o'clock, A. M. Returning, will leave Colchester, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, on the arrival of the Stages from Hartford, at about 12 oclock, M.

Passengers carried to and called for in any part of the city. DANIEL P. SMITH Agent.

Norwich, Oct., 29. '44. 49

G. B. PRINDLE.



HAS removed his One Price Watch, Jewelry, and Clock Establishment, to the Store (lately occupied by J. Ireson & Son's shoe dealers,) No. 144 Main-street,—opposite the eagle post.

Full assortment of choice goods—and no variation of prices tolerated—a child may purchase as low as the closest Buyer.

April 24th, '44 tf33

REMITTANCES TO AND PASSAGE FROM ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

WE beg to inform our friends in Norwich, Conn and its vicinity, that we have appointed Mr JAMES M CLELLAND, of that city, as our agent

Persons sending for their relatives, or remitting money to this country, will find it their interest and their friend comfort to give him a call.

ROCHE BROTHERS & CO.,

55 Fulton street, New York.

Jan. 8th, 1844. 1y

TRI WEEKLY.

THE STEAMER

WORCESTER,

CAPT. J. H. VANDERBILT,

WILL leave Norwich on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and New York Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 o clock P. M.

Measurment goods 5 cents per foot by weight.—At $2 50 per ton.

E. A. BILL,

Steam Boat Agent.

Nov. 6. 50

For Sale.

A FARM in the town of Preston, about four and a-half miles from the toll bridge, on the road leading to Jewett City, containing about forty-five acres, with a dwelling house and barn thereon standing. Said farm is suitably divided into mowing, plowing, pasturage and wood land, with a good well of water near the door, and known as the Miner Barnes farm.

ALSO—A lot of land containing 10 acres and 16 rods about ½ mile from the above farm, adjoining land of Ben'l Haskell, Esq., with a never failing spring of water situated thereon. Said lot of land is known as the Hannah Tracy lot. The above property will be sold low, as the present owner wishes to dispose of it on or before the 15th day of March next

For further particulars, enquire of

ELIJAH CLARK, Norwich.

Jan. 18, 1845 tf8

CHARLES A. CONVERSE,

General Dealer in English, French, German, and American Hardware and Cutlery, Also Guns Military Goods, Saddlery, Ware, &c.,

139 *Main-Street.*

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the Trade generally that he is now opening a fine assortment of Hard Ware goods of late importation and manufacture and hope leave also to state that he has in view to offer during the present season a larger and more complete assortment than heretofore, and at the lowest possible Cash prices, to which he asks the attention of purchasers.

This stock consists of every kind and quality of Table and Pocket Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Military Goods, Brass Goods, Builders and Cabinet makers Trimmings, House Furnishing articles, Fancy Goods, Hollow-Ware, Saddle, Harness and Coach Trimmings, Mechanics' Tools, Stoves, Hanging and Sola Lamps Britania Goods, Japaned Ware.

Oct 24.

Boarding.

BOARD for a gentleman and lady can be had with as pleasant a room as there is on Main-st., by inquiring at this office.

Nov 6 1844. 36

PATENT MACHINES.

THE cheapest and best Horse Powers ever offered to the public for driving Circular Saws, Cider, Shingle and Sugar Mills, Turning Lathes, Threshing Machines, &c. Also the best Threshing Machines for grain and hay seed, may be had of the subscriber—he has the right to vend them in various parts of the country. Horse Powers from $60 to $90. Threshing Machines from $30 to $38. Both Machines easily conveyed in a one horse wagon.

N. B. A few more Agents wanted to sell on commission. A. KINGSLEY

Norwich, July 19, 1843.

Botanic Medicine STORE,

Court St. New London, Ct.

DR. MERRILL, would return his sincere thanks to the citizens of New London and vicinity, for the very liberal patronage received during the last eighteen months; and would solicit a continuance of the same. Every package of Medicine sold at this Store is warranted pure. ☞A full supply has been received this week.

Nov. 10, '44. 1y1

Stolen.

THE lodging room of the subscriber was entered during the night of the 20th inst, and the following articles stolen therefrom, viz: One new cloth overcoat, worth $16; one Guard chain, one imitation diamond breast pin; one fine gold stud, worth together about $25.

It is suspected that the above theft was committed by a colored man from the north, who has been stopping in this place several days, pretending that he is or has been a slave. Accommodations were found him for a night, and if guilty, this is the return he makes for favors received. He is a short, thick set man, round shoulders, large eyes, light skin, and large feet. He wore a blue cloth cap, glazed top, trimmed with fur; thick boots and rubbers. Whoever will return the above named property, shall be satisfactorily rewarded. GILBS OLNEY.

Tobacconist, at E. A. Clark's

Water-st, Norwich, Jan. 30 1845. 3w10

REMEMBER

the old Stand, No. 78 Main-St.,

OPPOSITE THE FRANKLIN HOUSE,

WHERE J. M. NELSON still continues to carry on the Tailoring business in all its various branches. The subscriber is now ready to make all kinds of Gentlemen's garments in the latest styles The subscriber has received the Fall and Winter fashions for 1844-5. All garments made at this establishment warranted to fit.

N. B. Cutting done at short notice. Wanted also six or eight first rate Tailoresses to whom good encouragement will be given.

JAMES M. NELSON.

Sept. 1 49

FOR SALE.

A GOOD Dairy and Tillage Farm, containing 204 acres of land, with a dwelling house, 2 barns and other necessary out buildings in good repair, has a large quantity of thrifty young wood growing thereon and is well watered, and well adapted to the keeping of sheep, it is situated on Plain Hills in the town of Norwich, 5½ miles from the city. The Scotland road runs through the centre of said farm. Terms of payment made easy to the purchaser.

Apply to EDWIN GAVITT.

Norwich, Oct. 20. 1849

GENERAL STAGE OFFICE

At the American House

38 *Shetucket-St.*

STAGES, will leave the American House daily for Hartford.

On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock, A. M. via., Lebanon, Columbia and Bolton

On Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays at 8 o'clock, A.M., via. Colchester,

Also, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 6 1-2 o'clock A. M., for Franklin, Windham, Mansfield, Tolland and Springfield.

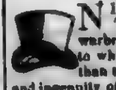
DAILY for New London, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Passengers wishing to take any of the above routes, will be called for by having their names entered on the books at the office, at the American House.

DANIEL P. SMITH, Agent.

Oct. 20th. 49

HATS!



NICHOLS HATS

There is no article in the warbrobe of a gentleman of taste to which more attention is paid than to the HAT, and the skill and ingenuity of the best workmen are taxed to produce an article which shall suit the public. The subscriber who has had ten years of experience at his business, has just finished his FALL HATS, which he offers to the *beau monde*, as possessing every requisite that can be desired. They are grateful in appearance, faultless in style, becoming to every cast of features, and at the same time light, durable and economical. A single trial will convince the most sceptical that the Hats made by the subscriber may safely defy competition.

ALSO,

Furs, Caps, Buffalo Robes, &c. &c. All of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest. Please call and see, at 137 Main street, two doors west of the Post Office.

W. L. NICHOLS

Norwich, Oct. 30. 1849

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale two Brick Houses on Allen Street with Tinned Roofs every way thoroughly and substantially built, during the past year, by Mr. James S. Hoyt.

Also for sale a new House on Union Street 34 by 31 two stories high with basements. Possession given 1st of April. Terms of payment made easy. Inquire of THOMAS ROBINSON, or of JAMES S. HOYT on the premises.

Jan. 16th 1849. 3w3

Ladies Rubber Buskins.

HATWOOD & CO'S Patent-Spring Tempered double sole Buskins. A new article warranted, for sale by J. IRESON & SON.

143 Main-st. Jan. 11. 3

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE NORWICH NEWS.
WM. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
OFFICE, SHETUCKET STREET,
Brick Building, 2-1 Story, opposite Ely & Co's

TERMS.

To City subscribers,	$1,00
Mail subscribers,	$1,50

payable in advance.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Six lines or less, one two or three weeks,	50
Half square,	75
A square,	$100

All over a square, in the same proportion. Twenty five cents each week for continuance after the three weeks.

The Norwich News.

VOL. V.—NO. 12. NORWICH, CONN., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1845. WHOLE NO. 220.

PROPOSALS for carrying the mails of the United States, from 1st July, 1845, to the 30th June, 1849, inclusive, in CONNECTICUT, will be received at the Contract Office of the Post Office Department, in the City of Washington, until 9 A. M. of the 25th day of April, 1845, (to be decided by the 10th day of May,) on the routes, and in the manner and time herein specified, viz:

651 From Hartford, Hartford county, by Wethersfield, Rocky Hill, Upper Middletown, Middletown, Durham, Northford and Fair Haven to New Haven, 41 miles, and back six times a week in two horse coaches.

Leave Hartford daily except Sunday at 9 a m, arrive at New Haven same day by 6 p m

Leave New Haven daily except Sunday at 6 a m, arrive at Hartford same day by 3 p m

Proposals clearly on horse, and to run three times a week are invited

652 From Hartford by East Hartford, Glastonbury, Marlboro', Colchester, Salem and Chesterfield to New London, 44 miles, and back three times a week in four horse coaches, with a tri-weekly branch from Colchester by Bozrahville, Bozrah and Norwichtown to Norwich, 16 miles and back, to be run in due connection; also with another tri-weekly branch from Glastonbury to South Glastonbury, 3 miles and back, to be run in due connection.

Leave Hartford every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a m, arrive at Colchester same days by 1 p m

Leave Colchester same days at 1 1-4 p m, arrive at New London same days by 5 p m

Leave New London every Tuesday Thursday and Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Colchester same days by 10 1-2 a m

Leave Colchester same days by 10 3-4 a m, arrive at Hartford same days by 4 p m

Proposals to run in two horse coaches are invited; also separate proposals for the branches

Proposals to extend the South Glastonbury branch to Portland will be considered

653 From Hartford by East Hartford, Manchester, Bolton, Andover, Columbia, Liberty Hill, Lebanon, Franklin and Norwichtown to Norwich, 41 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Hartford every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 a m, arrive at Norwich same days by 3 1-2 p m

Leave Norwich every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 1-2 a m, arrive at Hartford same days by 4 p m

654 From Hartford by East Hartford and Glastonbury to South Glastonbury, 9 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Hartford every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a m, arrive at South Glastonbury same days by 10 a m

Leave South Glastonbury every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1-2 p m, arrive at Hartford same days by 2 1-2 p m

Proposals to extend to Portland will be considered. See New London route

655 From Hartford by East Hartford, Manchester, Coventry, South Coventry, Willimantic, Windham, Howard Valley and Brooklyn to West Killingly, 47 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches, with three additional weekly trips between Brooklyn and West Killingly, to run in due connection with the railroad

Leave Hartford every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at West Killingly same days by 2 p m

Leave West Killingly every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 11 a m, arrive at Hartford same days by 2 1-2 p m

656 From Hartford by East Hartford, Manchester, Coventry, Mansfield, Ashford, Abington and Pomfret Landing to Killingly, 44 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Hartford every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a m, arrive at Killingly same days by 2 1-2 p m

Leave Killingly every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 a m, arrive at Hartford same days by 7 1-2 p m

657 From Hartford by East Hartford, Buckland Mixers, Oakland, Rockville, Tolland, Ellington, Square Pond and West Stafford, 30 miles, and back three times a week

Leave Hartford every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 a m, arrive at Stafford same days by 3 1-2 p m

Leave Stafford every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 a m, arrive at Hartford same days by 1-2 p m

Proposals for three additional weekly trips will be considered

Proposals to convey a Sunday mail once a week from Hartford to Worcester, 60 miles, in two or four horse wagons, according to the weight of the mails, in 11 or 12 hours to the trip, are invited

658 From Hartford, by East Hartford, East Windsor, Scantic Village, Broad Brook, Scitico, Somers and North Somers to Wilbraham, Mass., 32 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Hartford every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 a m, arrive at Wilbraham same days by 5 p m

Leave Wilbraham every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 a m, arrive at Hartford same days by 2 p m

Proposals to end this route at Somers, 10 miles less distance are invited

659 From Hartford by Bloomfield, Tariffville, Granby and Southwick, Mass., to Westfield, 28 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Hartford every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 a m, arrive at Westfield same days by 4 p m

Leave Westfield every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 12 m, arrive at Hartford same days by 6 p m

Proposals to carry on horse are invited

660 From Hartford, by Pequonnuck, East Granby, West Suffield and Feeding Hill, Mass., to Westfield, 32 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Hartford every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 a m, arrive at Westfield same days by 6 p m

Leave Westfield every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Hartford same days by 8 p m

Proposals to end this route at Springfield instead of Westfield will be considered; also to carry on horse

Proposals to commence this route at Windsor instead of Hartford, 6 miles less distance, will be considered

661 From Hartford to Bloomfield, Simsbury, West Granby and Hartland to West Granville, Mass. 30 miles, and back twice a week

Leave Hartford every Tuesday and Saturday at 10 a m, arrive at West Granville same days by 7 p m

Leave West Granville every Monday and Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Hartford same days by 3 p m

662 From Hartford by West Hartford, Avon, Canton, Collinsville, New Hartford, Winchester, Millbrook and Norfolk to Canaan, 43 miles and back six times a week in four horse coaches

Leave Hartford every day except Sunday at 6 1-2 a m, arrive at Canaan same day by 4 p m

Leave Canaan every day except Sunday at 8 a m arrive at Hartford same day by 6 p m

Proposals to carry in two horse coaches are invited

663 From Hartford by West Hartford, Farmington, Bristol, Terryville, Plymouth, Plymouth Hollow and Northfield, to Litchfield, 32 miles, and back six times a week in two horse coaches, with a branch from Farmington by Unionville, Burlington and Harwinton to Wolcottville, 19 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Hartford every day except Sunday at 10 a m, arrive at Litchfield same day by 4 p m

Leave Litchfield every day except Sunday at 6 a m, arrive at Hartford same day by 12 m

Leave Farmington every Monday, Wednesday and Friday say at 12 m, arrive at Wolcottville same days by 5 p m

Leave Wolcottville every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Farmington same days by 9 a m in time to connect with 7 a m route

664 From Collinsville, Hartford county, by New Hartford Centre and Torrington to Wolcottville, 11 miles, and back twice a week

Leave Collinsville every Monday and Friday at 12 m, arrive at Wolcottville same days by 3 p m

Leave Wolcottville every Monday and Friday at 7 a m, arrive at Collinsville same days by 11 a m

Proposals to carry in two horse coaches, and to commence service at Hartford, will be considered

665 From Tolland, Tolland county, by Moose Meadow, Westford, North Ashford and West Woodstock, to North Woodstock, 28 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Tolland every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 1 p m, arrive at North Woodstock same days by 7 p m

Leave North Woodstock every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 4 a m, arrive at Tolland same days by 10 a m

666 From Bolton Tolland county, by Gilead, Hebron and Hope Valley, to Colchester, 17 miles, and back three times a week

Leave Bolton every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 12 m, arrive at Colchester same days by 5 p m

Leave Colchester same days at 6 a m, arrive at Bolton same days by 11 a m

667 From North Woodstock, Windham county, by Woodstock and Pomfret, to Wilkinson, 11 miles and back, three times a week, with three additional trips between Pomfret and Wilkinson

Leave North Woodstock every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 a m, arrive at Wilkinson same days by 11 a m

Leave Wilkinson same day on arrival of cars,—say 1 p m,—arrive at North Woodstock same days by 4 p m

Leave Pomfret every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 1 1-4 p m, arrive at Wilkinson same days by 2 p m

Leave Wilkinson same days at 12 m, arrive at Pomfret same days by 1 p m

668 From Windham, Windham county, by North Windham, to Chaplin, 8 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Windham every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 11 a m, on arrival of Hartford mail, arrive at Chaplin same days by 1 p m

Leave Chaplin same days at 3 p m, arrive at Windham same days by 5 p m

669 From Central Village, Windham county, by Moosup, Plainfield, Canterbury, Westminster and Scotland, to Windham, 18 miles and back, three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Central Village every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 a m, or on arrival of mail from Norwich, arrive at Windham same days by 11 a m

Leave Windham every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 11 1-2 a m or on arrival of mail from Hartford, arrive at Central Village same days by 3 1-2 p m.

670 From Jewett's City, New London County, by Griswold, Voluntown and Pendleton Hill, to North Stonington, 20 miles and back, once a week

Leave Jewett's City every Wednesday at 6 12-m m, arrive at North Stonington same day by 12

Leave North Stonington same day at 1 p m, arrive at Jewett's City same day by 7 p m

671 From Norwich, New London county, by Preston and North Stonington, to Westerly, R. I. 18 miles and back, once a week

Leave Norwich every Wednesday at 8 a m, arrive at Westerly same day by 12 m

Leave Westerly every Wednesday at 1 p m, arrive at Norwich same day by 5 p m

672 From Norwich by Jewett's City, Plainfield, Central Village, West Killingly, Killingly, Wilkinson, Thompson, Fisherville, Webster, Mass. Oxford and Auburn, to Worcester, 59 miles and back, six times a week in rail road cars

Leave Norwich every day, except Sunday, at 1-2 p m, arrive at Worcester same day by 4 1-2 p m

Leave Worcester every day, except Sunday, at 9 1-2 a m, arrive at Norwich same day by 4 1-2 p m

Proposals to commence route at Allyn's Point will be considered. Also, to run this route in connection with a mail leaving New York in the evening, and returning to New York in the morning. Permission will be given to carry way mail by a separate train.

673 From Norwich, by Norwichtown, Franklin, Windham, Mansfield Centre, Mansfield, Tolland, Rockville, Ellington, Somers, North Somers, and East Long Meadow, Mass. to Springfield, 58 miles and back, three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Norwich every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 3 a m, arrive at Springfield same days by 3 p m.

Leave Springfield every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 8 a m, arrive at Norwich same days by 8 p m

Query—whether this route is necessary?

674 From Norwich, by Gardner's Lake, to North Lyme, 15 miles and back, once a week

Leave Norwich every Thursday at 3 p m, arrive at North Lyme same day by 8 p m

Leave North Lyme same day at 9 a m, arrive at Norwich same day by 2 p m

675 From Norwich, by Poquetannuck, Ledyard, Gales' Ferry and Uncasville, to Norwich, equal to 11 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Norwich every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 a m, arrive at Uncasville same days by 11 a m

Leave Uncasville same days by 12 m, arrive at Norwich same days by 3 p m

676 From New London, New London county, by Groton, Pequot, Noank, Groton Centre, Mystic, Portersville and Mystic Bridge, to Stonington, 18 miles and back, six times a week in two horse coaches: three times a week by Pequot and Noank, and three times a week by Groton Centre and Mystic

Leave New London every day, except Sunday, at 6 a m, arrive at Stonington same day by 10 1-2 a m

Leave Stonington every day, except Sunday, at 1 1-2 p m, arrive at New London same day by 6 p m

677 From Colchester, New London county, by West Chester and Modus, to East Haddam 15 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Colchester every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 10 1-2 a m, arrive at East Haddam same days by 3 p m

Leave East Haddam every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 3 1-2 p m, arrive at Colchester same days by 7 p m

678 From Middletown, Middlesex county, by Higganum, Haddam, East Haddam, Chester, Deep River, and Essex, to Saybrook, 29 miles and back, three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Middletown every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 12 m, arrive at Saybrook same days by 8 p m

Leave Saybrook every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 m, arrive at Middletown same days by 8 p m.

679 From Middletown by Portland, Middle Haddam, East Hampton, Marlboro', Hebron, Columbia & Willimantic to Windham, 35 miles and back twice a week

Leave Middletown every Wednesday and Friday at 6 a m—arrive at Windham same days by 5 p m

Leave Windham every Tuesday and Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Middletown same days by 5 p m

680 From Middletown to Meriden 9 miles and back daily except Sunday

Leave Middletown every day, except Sunday, at 5 p m—arrive at Meriden same day by 7 p m

Leave Meriden every day, except Sunday, at 7 1-2 a m—arrive at Middletown same day by 9 1-2 a m

Proposals to run at hours making closer connections with the railroad will be considered

681 From East Haddam, Middlesex county by Hadlyme, North Lyme and Hamburgh, to Lyme 20 miles and back, twice a week

Leave East Haddam every Thursday and Saturday at 1 p m—arrive at Lyme same days by 7 p m

Leave Lyme every Thursday and Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at East Haddam same days by 12 m

682 From New Haven, New Haven county, by East Haven, Branford, Guilford, Madison, Clinton, Westbrook, Saybrook, Lyme, Upper Lyme, River Head and Waterford to New London, 53 miles and back, three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave New Haven every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 a m—arrive at New London same days by 7 p m

Leave New London every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 a m—arrive at New Haven same days by 7 p m

683 From New Haven by Fairhaven, North Branford, North Guilford, North Madison, Killingworth and Winthrop to Deep River, 30 miles and back, once a week

Leave New Haven every Saturday at 9 a m, arrive at Deep River same day by 3 p m

Leave Deep River every Friday at 9 a m—arrive at New Haven same day by 6 p m

684 From New Haven, by Westville, Shaltsville, Naugatuck, Waterbury and Watertown, to Litchfield, 39 miles and back three times a week in two horse coaches, with three additional weekly trips to Waterbury, to run in due connection

Leave New Haven every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 a m, arrive at Litchfield same days by 4 p m

Leave Litchfield every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at New Haven same days by 6 p m

685 From New Milford, Litchfield county, by Bridgewater and Roxbury to Woodbury, 14 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave New Milford every Monday and Friday at 5 p m on arrival of Southern cars, arrive at Woodbury same days by 9 p m

Leave Woodbury every Monday and Friday at 6 a m. arrive at New Milford same days by 3 p m

696 From Newtown, Fairfield county, by South Britain to Southbury, 10 1-2 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Newtown every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 1-2 p m, arrive at Southbury same days by 5 1-2 p m

Leave Southbury every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 1-2 a m—arrive at Newtown same days by 6 1-2 a m

697 From Newtown to Cold Spring, Hoards and Huntington to Derby, 17 miles and back, twice a week

Leave Newtown every Tuesday and Friday at 10 a m and arrive at Derby same days by 3 p m

Leave Derby every Wednesday and Saturday at 10 a m—arrive at Newtown same days by 3 p m

698 From Danbury, Fairfield county, by Bethel to Hawleyville, 8 miles and back, six times a week

Leave Danbury every day except Sunday at 9 a m, arrive at Hawleyville same day by 11 a m

Leave Hawleyville every day except Sunday at 1 p m, arrive at Danbury same day by 3 p m

699 From Danbury by Ridgebury, Ridgefield, Lewisborough, N. Y., Vista, New Canaan, Ct. and North Stamford to Stamford, 35 miles and back, twice a week

Leave Danbury every Wednesday and Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Ridgefield same days by 3 p m

Leave Ridgefield every Tuesday and Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Stamford same days by 12 m

Leave Stamford same days by 2 p m, arrive at Ridgefield same days by 8 p m

Leave Ridgefield every Wednesday and Saturday at 4 a m, arrive at Danbury same days by 6 p m

Proposals to run the going trip through on one day and the return trip through on the next, will be considered

700 From Danbury by New Fairfield and Haviland Hollow, N. Y. to Patterson, 14 miles and back, once week

Leave Danbury every Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Patterson same day by 11 a m

Leave Patterson same day by 12 m, arrive at Danbury same day by 4 p m

701 From Bethel, Fairfield county, by Redding, Redding Ridge and Weston to Bridgeport, 22 miles and back, twice a week

Leave Bethel every Monday and Friday at 12 m—arrive at Bridgeport same days by 6 p m

Leave Bridgeport every Tuesday and Thursday at 7 a m, arrive at Bethel same days by 12 m

Proposals to go and return on the same day will be considered

702 From Bridgeport, Fairfield county, by Coldspring, Newtown, Hawleyville, Brookfield, New Milford, Gaylord's Bridge, South Kent, Kent, Cornwall Bridge, West Cornwall, Falls Village, South Canaan, Canaan, Sheffield, Mass., Great Barrington and Van Dusenville to West Stockbridge, 98 miles and back, six times a week in railroad cars

Leave Bridgeport every day except Sunday on the arrival of the boat from New York, say 12 m, arrive at West Stockbridge same day by 7 p m

Leave West Stockbridge every day except Sunday at 6 a m, and arrive at Bridgeport the same day by 1 p m

Proposals to extend through to the Albany railroad are invited

Proposals to carry the Albany, New York and through mails by a more expeditious line during suspension of navigation on the Hudson river, and through to and from the Albany and Springfield road in due connection are invited

703 From Bridgeport by Trumbull and Long Hill to Stepney, 12 miles and back twice a week

Leave Bridgeport every Tuesday and Saturday at 12 m, arrive at Stepney same days by 4 p m

Leave Stepney same days at 6 a m, arrive at Bridgeport same days by 10 a m

704 From Norwalk, Fairfield county, by Norfield to Redding Ridge, fifteen miles, and back, once a week

Leave Norwalk every Saturday at 12 m—arrive at Redding Ridge same day by 4 p m

Leave Redding Ridge same day by 6 a m—arrive at Norwalk same day by 11 a m

705 From Norwalk to New Canaan, 6 miles and back six times a week

Leave Norwalk every day except Sunday on arrival of New York land mail, say at 3 p m—arrive at New Canaan same day by 4 1-2 p m

Leave New Canaan every day except Sunday at 11 a m—arrive at Norwalk same day by 1-2 p m

706 From Greenwich, Fairfield county, by Round Hill to Stanwich, eight miles and back, twice a week

Leave Greenwich every Wednesday and Saturday at 4 p m, arrive at Stanwick the same days by 6 p m

Leave Stanwick same days at 1 p m—arrive at Greenwich same days by 3 p m

SPECIAL OFFERS.

Proposals are invited for supplying the following offices in Connecticut for the net proceeds of said offices respectively; limited in each case to a sum to be named in the proposals

Bethany from New Haven, 10 miles, and back once a week

Canton Center from Canton, 4 miles, and back three times a week

Chapinville from Salisbury, 3 1-2 miles, and back three times a week

Eastford from Ashford, 8 miles, and back three times a week

Ellsworth from Cornwall Bridge, 3 miles, and back twice a week

Enfield from Thompsonville, 2 miles, and back six times a week

Exeter from Hebron, 4 miles, and back once a week

Greenfield Hill from Southport, 3 miles, and back six times a week

Hampton from Howard Valley, 2 miles, and back six times a week

Ketch's Mill from Scantic Village, 3 miles and back three times a week

Leesville from Modus, 1 1-2 miles, and back twice a week

Lisbon from Norwich, 6 miles, and back three times a week

Mansfield Center, from Mansfield, 3 miles, and back three times a week

Middlebury from Naugatuck, 5 miles, and back twice a week

Millington from East Haddam, 7 miles, and back once a week

Milton from Litchfield, 4 1-2 miles, and back three times a week

New Boston from Fishersville, 3 miles, and back three times a week

Newington from Hartford, 6 miles and back three times a week

North Goshen from Goshen, 4 miles, and back three times a week

North Canton from Simsbury, 6 miles, and back once a week

North Granby, from Granby, 4 miles, and back twice a week

North Killingly from West Thompson, 3 1-2 miles, and back twice a week

Prospect from Straitsville, 3 miles, and back once a week

South Lyme from Lyme, 6 miles, and back twice a week

South Norwalk from Norwalk 1 1-2 miles, and back three times a week

Suffield from Windsor Locks, 4 miles, and back three times a week

Concluded on the last page

Danger of Incautiousness.

BY CAROLINE ORNE.

'O, that the good gods
Would set me free from this unhallowed place,
Though they did change me to the meanest bird
That flies in the purer air.'—[ANON.

'There is Mr. Haynes just passing by in his chaise,' said Mrs. Osborne to her daughter; run to the door, Lucy, and ask him to step in a minute.

Mr. Haynes, with a good-natured smile, stepped out of his chaise, and hitching his horse in the shade of a tree that grew near, entered Mrs. Osborne's parlor. The little apartment was furnished in the style common in retired country towns thirty years since. The floor, white as scouring could make it, was strewed with silvery sand collected from some distant beach, and the fire-place was filled with pine boughs, intermingled with asparagus—full of crimson berries. Opposite the fire-place was a small black walnut desk, highly polished with beeswax, and in one corner a round table of the same material, bearing the same high gloss, which, with the lid turned perpendicularly for the purpose of saving room, nearly superseded the necessity of the small looking glass in a mahogany frame, ornamented with a gilt spread eagle. An old-fashioned clock occupied another corner, and a few coarse engravings, glazed and framed, above which stuck several peacock feathers, hung against the whitewashed walls. Mrs. Osborne, attired in a ley-colored and white linen gown of her own manufacture, was employed with some plain sewing, and Lucy, with a slight approach to what was considered more fashionable costume, was dressed in a blue and white calico.

'Mr. Haynes,' said Mrs. Osborne, after a few common place remarks had been made, 'you know that when my husband died, our farm was burthened with a mortgage of three hundred dollars, and the best that I have been able to do, is to pay the interest annually. Lucy and I have been talking the matter over, and we can think of only one way to obtain any thing towards paying the principal. A gentleman by the name of Williams, who resides in the city, and who is very rich, is married to a woman I used to be well acquainted with in my younger days, and I have thought of writing to her, to see if she will employ Lucy to do plain sewing, or to work about house, just as she may need.'

'My wife and daughter,' replied Mr. Haynes, will be loth to part with a girl they set so much by as Lucy; but if she have resolution and enterprise enough to be willing to go away from home for the sake of earning something, I think we ought to do what we can to encourage her.'

'It will be a great trial for me to part with her,' said Mrs. Osborne, as you may well think; but as Lucy is the oldest, and there's a large family of children to provide for, I don't see any alternative.'

'Her education,' said Mr. Haynes, 'is good enough to keep our school next summer; but she will have to be idle nearly a year waiting for it; and after all, as Mr. Kimball is one of the school committee, he will be likely to secure the place for one of his daughters. As we know Lucy to be a discreet, considerate girl, I think her own inclination and opinion should have some weight in the matter.'

'I first suggested the plan of going to the city,' said Lucy, 'and though it may be considered more genteel to be a school-mistress, I could obtain employment in that way only three or four months, which would procure but little towards paying three hundred dollars. I shall regret leaving home but as I consider it a duty I think I can content myself to be absent.'

'If my application to Mr. Williams should prove successful,' said Mrs. Osborne, 'I shall wish to make an arrangement with you to convey her about forty miles, when she can, you know, take the stage.'

'I can carry her the whole distance, as well as not,' he replyed; 'for I have business just this side of the city, and have been thinking of going for some time.'

Mr. Haynes now took leave, and Mrs. Osborne, with more reluctance than she thought it prudent to manifest, commenced the task of writing to Mrs. Williams, the early friend whom fortune had exalted to a high station in society while it had left her, though gifted with superior advantages, both mental and personal, to maintain a continual struggle with poverty.

As the mail, which was carried on horseback, arrived only once a week, an answer could not be expected short of two weeks.—During the interim, Lucy employed a part of her leisure in putting her wardrobe in order, the more prominent articles of which it may not be amiss to describe, as it was nearly a fac-simile of all the wardrobes belonging to the country girls of her age, thirty years since. Her dresses—always in those old-fashioned days called gowns—were, besides two calico ones for every day wear that had evidently seen much service, a pink and white plain gingham, a calico with a white ground, ornamented with minute purple sprigs; and a plain white cambric, embroidered round the bottom to the depth of eight or ten inches, with work designed to represent sheaves of wheat and bunch of grapes. One plain cambric cape, another scalloped at the edge, near which ran a vine of leaves, interspread with myslem; and a cotton shawl supplied the place of more costly articles, for a similar use at the present day. These together with two cambric pocket handkerchiefs, a pair of new morocco shoes, and a pair of gloves made of white jean, and a straw bonnet trimmed with pink lustring ribbon, constituted the choicest and most costly part of Lucy's clothing.

Mrs. Osborne's letter received a prompt reply from Mrs. Williams, who said she had plenty of sewing to give Lucy constant employment. The letter arrived Saturday evening, and as every thing was in readiness, Mr. Haynes thought it best to start early Monday morning.

Mrs. Osborne parted with Lucy, with a smiling countenance, though her heart was sad.—Lucy, with the cheerfulness and elasticity of spirit usually attendant on youth and health, sprang into the chaise, and brushing away the tears that hung like dew drops on her long dark eyelashes, she bade her mother a smiling good-bye.

It was nearly sunset, the second day after leaving home, that they arrived at the busy and crowded metropolis of her native state. Every thing was nearly as new to Mr. Haynes as Lucy, he having never been there but once, which was ten or a dozen years previous. His first inquiry was for Pearl street, in which Mrs. Williams resided, and though the directions he received were so complicated that they served to perplex rather than enlighten him, he told Lucy there was no use staying there, and that they had better jog on.

'Let me see,' said he, 'I think the man told me, that after going up this street a piece, I must turn to the left.'

To the left, therefore, he turned, but the difficulty of making his way among vehicles of different kinds, which were jostling against each other, entirely drove the remainder of the direction out of his head. He, therefore, inquired of an elderly woman, rather shabbily dressed, and who came almost to a stand to look at them, if she could tell him the way to Pearl street.

'La, yes, indeed,' she replied, 'What part of Pearl street do you wish to go to, sir?'

'That I cannot tell you, but I want to find a family of the name of Williams, where this girl I have with me is going to live. Do you know such a person as Mr. John Williams?'

'I guess I do. He is a near neighbor to me, and his wife is an old crony of mine. Just walk your horse along slowly, and I will point out the house to you in fifteen minutes.'

Mr. Haynes and Lucy had not words to express half the gratitude with which their hearts were overflowing, but she assured them it did her heart good to do people a kindness, even if they were strangers to her. Mr. Haynes, who was fond of chatting, made no attempt to move on, but continued to answer her questions, till she had learned all the circumstances which had induced Lucy to leave home.

'But there,' said she at last, 'I won't detain you here any longer, for it is growing late. Proceed slowly, and keep your eye on me, and I will soon bring you to the right house.'

Twilight is rapidly merging into night, and had it not been for the street lamps, and the lights which began to illuminate the shop windows, it would have been so dark, that they could not have discerned their guide. After threading what appeared to them a perfect labyrinth of narrow streets, the woman stopped before a large brick building, which she informed them was where Mr. Williams lived.

'I expected such a rich man as Mr. Williams would have a handsomer house than this,' said Lucy.

'La, dear,' replied their conductress, 'the gentry care more about the inside than they do the outside of their houses.'

As they were alighting from the chaise, she gave two smart raps with the large brass knocker, and the door was immediately opened by a man to whom she spoke a few words in a whisper. The man directed a glance of intelligence towards Lucy, and telling Mr. Haynes that he might set her trunk down in the hall, invited him to walk into the parlor.

'I cannot make any stop,' he replied, 'but should like before I go to speak a word or two to Mrs. Williams about this girl, and charge her to treat her kindly, now she is away from all her friends.'

'I am sorry it has so happened,' said the man, 'but Mr. and Mrs. Williams have both gone out to spend the evening, and probably will not return till a late hour.'

'You needn't feel a mite worried about her,' said the woman, for Mrs. Williams is none of your mean, narrow spirited women, and I'll warrant that, instead of putting the daughter of an old friend into a gloomy back chamber to do her sewing, she will treat her like a queen, and keep her in the parlor with her.'

'If she does,' said Mr. Haynes, 'it will be no more than Lucy deserves, for there never was a better girl. Her mother, I am afraid, will have a lonely time without her, but I will tell her what you say of Mrs. Williams, which will be a comfort to her. Lucy,' said he, taking her hand, 'I hate to leave you among strangers though I couldn't ask people to be kinder to more obliging. I know well enough, though everything here looks as grand as Aladdin's palace I read of when I was a boy, your heart will be with your mother and the children, this evening, in the little parlor. Good bye, and remember there is One who protects the fatherless.'

He now turned abruptly away, for he felt a moisture gathering in his own eyes, when he saw that Lucy's were filled with tears. When he reached the threshold he stopped.

'Have you a boy about the house,' said he, 'who would show me the way to a tavern, where I can get my horse well stabled?'

'Certainly,' replied the man, and a lad of fourteen was instantly summoned, to whom he gave some directions, and then added in a low voice—'be sure that you make turns enough so that he will not easily find the way back again.'

'Come, dear,' said the woman to Lucy, 'take off your bonnet and take a seat on the sofa.'

'I think I had better go into the kitchen,' replied Lucy, 'for I have heard that people who live in the city don't like to have those that work for them sit in the parlor, even when their work is all done.'

'La, you don't consider yourself on a level with the servants, I hope, as you are to be employed in sewing. Besides, it would be a shame for a girl with such eyes and such rosy cheeks as you have, to be hid away in the kitchen. What beautiful hair you have, too. I have known such a head of hair to make a girl's fortune: so sit down and make yourself comfortable. I will stay with you this evening and keep you company, and as I am a friend in the family, I shall make myself at home and order supper, as it would be a shame for you to go without eating after such a journey.'

'O! don't order supper on my account,' said Lucy. 'A slice of cake or a biscuit is all that I need.'

As Lucy finished speaking, a loud rap was heard at the outer door.

'Bless me,' said the woman, 'I will warrant somebody has come to spend the evening with Mr. and Mrs. Williams, but Mr. Faleen the man you saw when you first came, can tell where they are gone.'

In a few minutes the parlor door was opened by Mr. Faleen, and a man, who though past the prime of life, was dressed in the extreme of dandyism, was ushered in.

'Good evening, Mrs. Jokeley,' said he, addressing the woman. 'I called for the purpose of passing a social evening with Mr. and Mrs. Williams, and though I regret that they are absent, I shall not mind it much with you to supply their place.'

'You might with more propriety say with this beautiful young lady to supply their place,' replied Mrs. Jokeley, who introduced him to Lucy by the name of Dawton.

Shortly afterwards Mrs. Jokely ordered refreshments, and a table was soon spread with a variety of delicacies, most of which were entirely new to Lucy. Mrs. Jokely and Dawton chatted very fluently in a strain which, though Lucy could not fully comprehend, she by no means liked, and which was intermingled with many direct compliments to herself that hurtered far less than they disgusted her. The clock struck twelve before Mr. Dawton thought proper to take leave.

'What a pleasant gentleman,' said Mrs. Jokeley, after he had gone. 'Were you not very much pleased with him?'

'I cannot say that I was,' Lucy replied.

'I dare say that you would have liked him better, if he had appeared like one of your country clowns, who would have stumbled over the threshold in attempting to make a bow, and dropped his hat and cane in trying to recover himself. But it is not to be expected that you should understand and appreciate fashionable manners at present, but you will soon learn.'

Lucy, without replying to these remarks, inquired if it were not time for Mr. and Mrs. Williams to return.

'La, I forgot to tell you that Mrs. Williams sent word just after you arrived that she should accompany Mr. Williams to a distant town where he was unexpectedly called on business

ORIGINAL STAINED

ed where they will, without doubt, stay several days.'

'How unfortunate?' said Lucy.

'Now I think it is fortunate, as it will give you time to procure elegant and fashionable clothing, such is all you need to make you outshine every belle in the city.'

'I must make my old clothes do for the present,' said Lucy, 'as I come here to earn money not to spend it.'

'Certainly you did—but then if some friend should make you a present of some—Mr. Dawton, for instance, who is as rich as a Jew, would not mind giving you a twenty dollar lace veil more than he would a cent.'

'But I should mind accepting one from such a disagreeable person, replied Lucy.

'You are tired and sleepy now, child. You will think differently after a good night's rest, and when you come to see the ladies pass by dressed in their silks and hundred dollar shawls. Come, let me show you to your chamber.'

Concluded next week.

From the Boston Times.

James K. Polk, the President Elect.

A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer, writing from Nashville, under recent date, gives the following declaration as coming from the lips of the President elect, in the course of a free conversation. Mr. Polk declared that, 'come what might, he intended to be *President of the United States*—that he should have great difficulty in forming his Cabinet—but that he intended to meet it manfully and overcome it; that his Cabinet would be his *political family*—and that he thought he ought to be permitted to make up this Cabinet at his own pleasure.

This declaration, so worthy of a President elect of the United States, and so strictly in accordance with the energetic and lofty character of the speaker, as evinced in all the details of his public career, is worthy of being circulated throughout the length and breadth of our republic—as it gives earnest of an independent, high-souled, and patriotic administration. It should also silence the thousand tongues of rumor, which have, since the termination of the presidential contest, been engaged in giving forth *programmes* of cabinets, varying with almost every day. We have believed and pronounced these to be mere baseless speculations, the worthless coinage of idle brains, tending to no good purpose, and only serving to mislead the unthinking. Hence these speculations have never found a place in our columns, and have been noticed only in terms of disapprobation.

The nomination of James K. Polk, and his triumphant election by the people, opened a new page in our political history. In the selection of his name a new field for energy and hope was thrown open. He came before the people like a 'fresh fact.' He came in a time of political depression and uncertainty, and he was hailed like a new star, rising above the political horizon. He was not an unknown man, far from it. He had served with distinction in the councils of his country. He had presided with dignity over the House of Representatives, during the administration of Jackson. *His* voice had been heard 'many a time and oft' in eloquent exposition of the sacred and fundamental doctrines of the democratic creed, and he had grown up in association with the loftiest spirits that had thundered the truths of democracy into the ears of its opponents. Living in the 'charmed circle' hallowed by the presiding genius of Andrew Jackson, the teachings of the Sage of the Hermitage were his 'house-hold words.' Hence the popular application to his name of the *cognomen* of 'Young Hickory' was so unmeaning phrase. Gifted by nature, and liberally and carefully trained up, surrounded by the most beautiful associations, not undistinguished in public, and bearing an unblemished reputation in private life, James K. Polk was the man for whose support the friends of other candidates, Tyler, Cass Van Buren, all whose names had been presented, would generally sacrifice their individual preferences, and feel at the same time that they were consolidating their party, and securing the best interests of their country.

In so doing, the friends of other candidates placed themselves above all charges of sinister motives, and took their stand upon broad and lofty ground. Mr. Polk was unpledged to any man and to any clique. His honors came upon him unsought and uncounted. In one sense only was he pledged, and that was in the support of the great cardinal principles of democracy—to the exposition and advocacy of these his whole life had been devoted.—Nor was his political creed a narrow one; it embraced all the new issues demanded and presented to the people. In the early stage of his agitation, he came out boldly and emphatically for the re-annexation of Texas. The promptness and determination with which he met this question, gave to the democracy the victory and honor. His name was hailed with enthusiasm from north to south, from east to west,—a glorious triumph was achieved, and now a few weeks will see him in the Presidential chair.

The news of his election found him a man 'equal to either fate,' calm and dignified; in the hour of triumph he had departed himself like one worthy of his honors. The idea of ascribing to such a man the character of a common gossip, to represent him as giving in advance to idle inquirers his views with regard to the formation of his cabinet, would be a gratuitous insult, if it were not an evidence of political folly on the part of those who have thus misrepresented the President elect. The story-tellers who have thus amused themselves, will find to their confusion that in electing James K. Polk, the people of the United States have elected a man—not an *automaton* to be moved by machinery in the hands of any party wire-pullers. We expect great things of Mr. Polk. His views are liberal and comprehensive, and we have every evidence that he is a man of unyielding firmness, as well as stedfast principle. Such a man, standing on a secure and lofty vantage-ground, coming into office untrammelled and unpledged, cannot but exert the happiest influence in his administration of national affairs.—From the long list of eminent men from whom he may select his political associates and fellow-workers in the affairs of government, he will chose his officers according to the bias of his own sound judgment.

Nor will his preferences be challenged or misconstrued, since his choice will be, not the result of dictation, but of sound deliberation. And the people, who call him from retirement to fill the highest office in their gift, will sustain him in his independent course. The people, whose greatest danger lies in the successful machination of men and *cliques*, will sustain with unanimity the administration of a man who owes his elevation to the voluntary unbiassed judgment of all individual preferences and associations. What then may we not expect of an independent President who comes into office heartily sustained and supported, at a time of universal prosperity and peace, when his predecessor, the present incumbent, has succeeded in accomplishing so much in the teeth of the most determined opposition by refusing to surrender his judgment and his conscience into the keeping of interested party men?

Going out of the Jurisdiction.—By our law if a creditor has reason to believe that his debtor is about to leave the State, he may make oath that he intends to do so for the purpose of avoiding payment and have him held to bail to ab de judgment. This law, we are informed by a lawyer, was most curiously taken advantage of some few days since. A creditor made the usual oath, and got out his writ of arrest; but when the officer went to serve it on the debtor, he found him on his bed, being in the last stages of consumption. The constable immediately left the dying man, and went to see the plaintiff, to whom he said—'The man whom you have sued is actually dying. How could you make oath that you had reasonable cause for believing that he was going out of the city?' The plaintiff replied—'Lord love you, my dear man, when I saw him last night, I thought he would have left before this time, and I did not suppose it made any difference in law how he left.'—*Boston Post.*

Pious Liberality.—Upwards of 1800 dollars were collected in aid of domestic missions, at a Methodist Episcopal Church in Columbus, S. C., on the 29th ult.

One-Day Election.—The bill for holding the presidential election on the same day, in all the states has passed both Houses of Congress.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Wednesday, Feb. 5th, 1845

The Convention was called to order, at 10 1-2 o'clock, by E. Stearns, Chairman of the State Committee.

B. Pinney of Ellington, was appointed Chairman *pro tem.* He returned thanks to the Convention in appropriate remarks.

Alfred E. Burham was appointed Secretary *pro tem.*

On motion, a Committee of two from a County was appointed to bring forward a nomination for permanent officers of the Convention, viz:

Hartford—Giles Olmsted, T. Welles.
New Haven—
New London—J. T. Wait, Joseph Lawrence.
Fairfield—,
Windham—Vernon Stiles, B. E. Palmer.
Litchfield—D. S. Clapp, L. L. Hubbell.
Middlesex—E. Stearns, M. D. Smith.
Tolland—C. F. Summer, A. W. Birge.

On motion, a Committee of one from a County was appointed to examine credentials, viz:

Julius Catlin, Charles Douglass, D. S. Moseley, R. Averill, E. Coe, F. Keeney.

On motion, the Convention took a recess of ten minutes.

At the expiration of the recess, the Convention was again called to order, and the Committee on credentials reported as follows:

HARTFORD COUNTY.

Hartford—Wm J. Hamersley, Edward Sutton, Julius Catlin, Samuel H Huntington.
Berlin—Edmund Warner, Jonah H. Todd, Horace Bailey, Orrin Daley.
East Hartford Giles Olmsted, Joseph Goodwin Joseph F. Jones, Ira Anderson.
Granby—Horatio N. Case, Joel C. Holcomb, Elmore Clark, Edmund Thompson.
Wethersfield—Amos Pilsbury, John Warren, Robert Francis, Jr., Uri Robbins.
Rocky Hill—George O. Chambers, Benjamin G. Webb.
Bloomfield—Joseph Chapman, Elisha B. Phelps.
East Windsor—Joseph S. Bartlett, Horace Filley, George Foster, Luke Watson.
Windsor—Lemuel Howlett, Job Allen, Richard Niles, Lemuel Welch.
Manchester—Henry C. Woodbridge, Ralph W. Houghton.
Glastenbury—Thaddeus Wells, Henry Dayton, E. S. Treat, John A Hale.
Marlborough— Asa Day, George S. Load.
Enfield—Robert M. Abbe, Omri G. Carrier, Normand Allen, George C. Owen, Stephen M. Dart, Samuel S. Wright.
Suffield—Daniel W. Norton, Henry P. Kent, Henry Wright, Noland Loomis.

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

New Haven—Fredrick Croswell, Samuel Bishop, Joel B. Foot, James Erben
Madison—John R. Wilcox, Herman Coe.
Middlebury—Ebenezer Wooster, Jay Peck.
Chesire—Benajmin A. Jones, Levi Munson, Benajah Beadles.
Guilford— Russell Benton, Alva B. Goldsmith, Horace Norton.
Meriden—Ira N. Yale, Ira Twiss.
Oxford—Samuel Wire, Burritt, Davis.

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

New London—Noyes Billings, Jas. Lawrence, Charles Douglass, Nathan Belcher.
Bozrah—Asa D. Fitch, Christopher B. Rogers.
Lyme—Matthew Bacon, Ledowic Bill, E. P. Wells, Mr. Hale.
Colchester—Pomeroy Hall, George Douglass, Joshua B. Rogers, Leonard Wheeler.
Griswold—Stephen Bowers, Alexander Stewart.
Waterford—Philip Morgan, Henry Gardiner.
Groton—Oscar Jewett, David A. Daboll, Wm. F. Mitchell, Caleb M. Williams.
Preston—Wm. Storey, Charles Hewett, Amos Chapman Luther Carter.
Franklin—A. G. Hyde, James Hyde, Henry Warren.
Stonington—James Firman, Ezra Chesebro, Benjamin Pomeroy, Leonard C. Williams.
Norwich—Wm. P. Eaton, John T. Wait, Wm. Faulkner, Abial B. Shapman.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

Bridgeport— Joseph S. Crosby, Wm. S. Pomeroy.
Brookfield—David Burr, William H. Lake.

WINDHAM COUNTY.

Hampton—Edward S. Moseley, Gurdon Brown
Ashford—Benjamin Warren, F. C. Hovey, M. Richmond, Joseph Phillips.
Woodstock—Samuel Tenner, George S. F. Stoddard, S. Rawson, Luther W. Fisher.
Chaplin—Albert P. Knight, Warner A. Robbins.
Canterbury—Waterman Brown, Gurdon Phillips, David Francis, Norman Melony.
Pomfret—Horace Sabin, Benjamin F. Durkee, Calvin Day Corlis Lombard.
Windham—Zephaniah Young, A. A. Robinson, A. A. Burnham, Lloyd E. Baldwin.
Killingly—William Alexander, George E. Hopkins, Seth M. Cady, Lowell Graves.
Brooklyn—Benjamin E. Palmer, Benja. Brown.
Thompson—H. Holbrook, Vernon Stiles, Joseph Tourtelott, C. C. Wood.
Plainfield—Archibald Fry, J. J. Penrose, J. Gardner, A. Lester.

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

Litchfield—Roger Averill, Daniel S. Clapp, Wm. H. Walton, Timothy A. Crittenden.
Plymouth—Edwin Talmage, Hiram Welton.
Warren—George Glover, Fredrick Beman.
Winsted—Lumen Hubbell, Aaron S. Burbank, Mason Taylor, George Tolls.
Canaan—William P. Barrall, R. B. Potter, John Spalding, Daniel Brewster.
Sharon—John C. Smith, jr., Daniel Woodruff, Sorges L. Blinn, Seth B. St John.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Middletown—E. Stearns, Henry D. Smith, Earl Cooley, Wm. Plumb.
Durham—Henry Canfield, Lyman C. Robinson, Seth L. Childs, E. J. Coe.
Chatham—Willard Sears, Lewis Utley, C. Hard. Babcock Strong.
Westbrook—Samuel L. Dickson.

TOLLAND COUNTY.

Coventry—William J. Judd, Francis Porter, Zolva Brown, Alonzo W. Birge.
Ellington—Benjamin Pinney, Francis, Kenney.
Bolton—Royal S. White, Charles F. Sumner:
Mansfield—Thomas Tillinghast, Irad Storrs, Emory B. Smith, Francis Pike.
Vernon—John S. Dobson, Samuel S. Talcott.
Willington—Orsin Holt, Amos Preston, Aaron Cook, John Albray.
Stafford—Horatio M. Bolton, Eliab A. Converse.
Union—I. W. Crawford, Nathaniel Newel, Samuel Crawford, Nathan Kinney.

The report was read, and on motion, accepted by the Convention.

Mr. Wait remarked that as the storm had detained delegatirns, and as the cars might arrive during the deliberations of the Convention, he moved that the Committee on Credentials remain in session through the day. Motion adopted.

The Committee to report a nomination of officers for the Convention, reported as follows:

For President,

WILLIAM P. EATON, of Norwich.

For Vice Presidents.

Giles Olmsted,
Phillip Morgan,
L. L. Hubbell,
Vernon Stiles,
Earle Cooley,
Orrin Holt.

For Secretaries.

John T. Wait,
Roger Averill.

The report was accepted by the Convention.

On motion, a committee of two from a county was appointed to Report Resolutions for the consideration of the Convention, viz:

Hartford—W. J. Hammersley, Thaddeus Welles.
Litchfield—D. S. Clapp, L. L. Hubbell.
New London—N. Belcher, Wm. Faulkner.
Windham—A. A. Burnham, E. S. Moseley.
Middlesex—E. Stearns, L. Robinson.
Tolland—Dr. Sumner, A. W. Birge.

On motion, the Convention adjourned to 2 o'clock P. M.

Afternoon session.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Stoddard, of Woodstock:

Resolved, That hereafter in Convention for the nomination of State Officers, every town in this state shall be entitled to such a number of votes in Convention as shall be equal to the number of Delegates personally, or by their proxy; always provided that no delegate shall depute another to vote in his behalf, unless the person deputed be a delegate from the same town.

After some discussion, in which Messrs. Douglass, Stoddard, Pinney, Huntington and Douglass, took part, the resolution was rejected.

On motion of Gen. Holt, the Convention resolved itself into a Committee of the whole for the purpose of presenting candidates for State Officers to the Convention—Mr. Stiles, of Thompson, in the chair.

Gov. Cleveland's name was mentioned by a member, as a suitable candidate, when Mr. Wait, of Norwich, remarked that Gov. Cleveland had authorized him, in case his name should be presented, to withdraw it. He thanked his friends for their kind regard on former occasions, and on this, but he preferred not to be considered as a candidate.

Several gentlemen were then mentioned as proper persons for the office of Governor, and the Convention proceeded to ballot informally. The result was as follows:

FOR GOVERNOR,
ISAAC TOUCEY,
Of Hartford.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
NOYES BILLINGS,
Of New London.

FOR SECRETARY,
CHARLES W. BRADLEY,
Of New Haven.

FOR TREASURER,
ALONZO W. BIRGE,
Of Coventry.

FOR COMPTROLLER,
MASON CLEVELAND,
Of Hampton.

The above nominations were reported to the Convention, and the Committee rose. The President of the Convention took the chair, and on motion, the report was accepted and the foregoing nominations were *unanimously* confirmed, amid general applause.

A Committee of two from a County was appointed to wait upon the gentlemen nominated, and inform them of the choice of the Convention.

The nominees for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary, and Treasurer, were in Hartford, and signified an acceptance of their respective nominations.

The Convention then proceeded to appoint a

STATE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Stearns offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted, viz:

HENRY D. SMITH, of Middletown.
MINOTT A. OSBORN, of New Haven.
ISAAC N. PRIOR,
CALVIN DAY, of Hartford.
ALFRED E. BURR.

On motion, the following Committees were appointed.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY COMMITTEES.

For First Congressional District—Orrin Holt, S. H. Huntington, Charles F. Sumner, Wm. Jas. Hamersley.

For third Congressional District—James B. Lyman, G. M. Way, L. E. Baldwin, R. Moulton.

For Hartford County—Edward Wilcox, Henry Dayton, R. Welles.

For Tolland County—Benjamin Pinney, L. P. Waldo.

For Windham County—U. Fuller, Wm. James.

For Middlesex County—Samuel Arnold, 2d, Elihu Spencer.

For New London County—Charles Douglass Wm. L'Hommedieu.

For Litchfield County—Stephen Deming, R. Averill.

The list of appointments having been completed, Mr. Hammersley, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported that the Committee had attended to their duties, and had instructed him to present the following

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That we hail the election of James K. Polk to the Presidency, and George M. Dallas to the Vice Presidency of this Union, as a triumph of the principles of the Constitution; and that we do most cordially approve the verdict which has been rendered in favor of impartial legislation—moderate taxation for the economical support of government—a divorce of bank from State—the payment of duties on imports and of other taxes, in the constitutional currency of the country—the sole application of the revenues of the government to its necessary expenditures—the preservation of the Veto power—the continuation of our present naturalization laws in all their essential features—the maintenance of all our rights to the vast territory west of the Rocky Mountains—and the admission of Texas into our great and glorious confederacy.

Resolved, That we place a well founded confidence in the integrity, firmness, ability, industry, and sound statesmanship, of our president elect; that we believe the honorable fame which he has acquired in his past political career, will grow yet brighter in the performance of the duties of his new station, and that the President, who was nominated for an office he did not seek—who was supported by the great republican party of the country with enthusiastic unanimity, and who takes the Presidential chair under circumstances so honorable to himself, in the prime of life, and the full vigor of his intellect, will retain the universal confidence of the *Democracy*, by conducting his administration in a manner to deserve it.

Resolved, That the horde of office seekers who infested Washington on the incoming of General Harrison's administration, disgusting all good citizens with their clamorous begging, and voracious political appetites; presented a spectacle abhorrent to every right minded man; and that if any set of Democrats, in imitation of these ravenous office mongers, should in like manner surround the President elect, and present the disposition of numerous offices throughout the country, as the first great thing to be attended to, and themselves as the only men to fill them; we earnestly hope that the new President, consulting his own dignity, and self-respect, and peace of mind, will give them such a reception as will show that no pertinacity of personal solicitation or impertinence of personal interference, can prevent the cool exercise of his judgment, or interfere with the calm and firm fulfilment of all his political duties.

Resolved, That while we are in favor of raising by a discriminating Tariff, an amount of revenue, which with the other constitutional resources of the government will meet its expenditures, we are opposed to prohibitory duties, opposed to exhorbitant taxes on the necessaries of life, and to any system of taxation higher than may be required by the wants of the Government; and that we desire to see such a modification of the present Tariff, as shall remedy these evils, by securing to the country an acceptable and well considered revenue system, and this as far as human wisdom may guarantee that stability so desirable to the industrial interests of the people, and remove the Tariff question from the exciting arena of partisan politics.

Resolved, That as the Agricultural is the great sustaining class of our free institutions, which is fully verified by the result of the late Presidential election, it is the duty of the Democratic party with the utmost unanimity, to oppose firmly and unceasingly all attempts to heap burdens on that class for the benefit of others, in the shape of monopolies, excessive taxation, or other partial enactments.

Resolved That the present exorbitant system of postage taxation, operates as a serious burthen to the people, a check to the diffusion of intelligence, and a barrier to the interchange of the kinder and better feelings of our nature; and that the franking system on the other hand, unjustly secures special privileges to a few at the expense of the community, the this state of things, demands a complete and radical reform, and that we are therefore in favor either of a thorough modification, or a total abolition of the franking privilege, and such decided reduction of postage, as by the great multiplication of correspondence shall remedy the moral and business evils flowing from the present system, and open the post-office facilities to the people, on such terms, as may enable all to use them freely, and make up for the reduction in postage, by the increase of mailable matter.

Resolved, That it is one of the highest duties of Government to preserve its own territory from the interference of foreign legislation, or the force of foreign arms, and that our right to the Oregon Territory being an undisputed fact, it becomes the duty of the Government firmly to maintain that right, to plant American institutions on American soil, to extend the shield of our protection over the hardy emigrant, and by encouraging its population, secure its better defence, create a demand from the regions west of the Rocky Mountains for our manufactures, and establish a commercial intercourse with Asia, which shall add to the wealth of our country, and aid in developing its mighty resources.

Resolved, That the resolutions passed by the Whig Legislature of Connecticut at its session in 1844, declaring that the annexation of Texas is unconstitutional, and that Connecticut will never consent to such annexation, betray an ignorance of the intent and meaning of the Constitution, of the enlarged view of its distinguished framers, and the intelligence and patriotism of the People of this State; that they deny to the General Government an essential attribute of sovereignty, and denude it of a power belonging to all other nations of the earth, the exercise of which, in the Louisiana and Florida purchases, has already strengthened our confederated system, and increased the wealth and prosperity of this Union; and that said resolutions do but re-assert the narrow, factious, and bigoted views, of that detestable political assemblage, the *Hartford* Convention.

Resolved That we regard the admission of Texas into this Union, on fair and honorable terms, as a great national question, and that we support it on grounds as broad as the Union, that we will welcome its admission as a means of strengthening our physical position, enlarging the sphere of our commercial and manufacturing enterprise—bringing the whole cotton growing region of the Continent under the control of our own legislation—securing that perpetual peace, and unrestricted commercial intercourse between the various parts of the confederacy which the Constitution guarantees—extending the bounds of our republican institutions—uniting the whole valley of the Mississippi under one great political system—averting the intrigues of foreign diplomacy from a country united to us by geographical affinities—and preventing those evils of border warfare, illicit trade, and antagonistic policy, which are liable to occur between two countries, when so intimately connected by physical ties, and yet disunited by the distinct control of separate legislation and diplomacy.

Resolved, That the Registry Law, passed by the last Legislature, entails unnecessary trouble upon the voters, and unnecessary expense upon the towns, and aiding new barriers against, without providing new safeguards for the exercise of the elective franchise, does not enforce that provision of the Constitution, which declares that 'laws shall be made to support the privilege of free suffrage.'

Resolved, That the late excellent Warden of the Connecticut State Prison, Amos Pilsbury, Esq., has performed the important duties of his office with singular fidelity and ability, and superintended the institution so as to render it celebrated for its superior disciplinary and financial management throughout the State, and that his removal by the agents of a party who cannot deny his remarkable fitness for the station, be no other reason than the honest yet respectful and courteous expression of his own political opinions, and the quiet exercise of his rights as an elector in conformity with those opinions, and the substitution of a political favorite, utterly ignorant of the duties of his office in his stead, shows that the Whig party are willing to jeopardise the interests of the State for the purpose of gratifying their personal feelings, and would rather bestow a place upon a political follower, than secure the public welfare by the retention of a tried, faithful, able and accomplished officer.

Resolved, That the success of the Democratic party in the late Presidential election, the liberal, comprehensive, constitutional, and truly American character of their creed, and the increasing popularity of their statements all encourage us to renewed exertion in the coming election, and afford a bright prospect of a Democratic triumph in Connecticut.

Resolved, That we unanimously approve the nomination for State officers, presented to the people by this Convention, and will give it our cordial and united support.

The Resolutions were read, and the question on their passage were called for. The President put the question and they were unanimously passed.

The Convention then adjourned to 6 1-2 o'clock in the evening.

Evening session.

Convention called to order at 6 1-2 o'clock.

Delegates from New Haven, Fairfield, and other counties, presented their credentials and were admitted to seats. [They were detained by the storm.]

In order to give these Delegates an opportunity of acting upon the nominations for state officers, &c., those nominations were reconsidered, and the question again put on presenting their names to the people for support on the first Monday of April next, and the nominations were again unanimously confirmed.

Mr. Wilcox, of Madison moved that the State Committee be requested hereafter to call the State Convention prior to the 10th of January. The motion was carried.

Mr. Catlin, of Hartford, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be presented to Wm. P. Eaton, Esq., for the able, dignified and impartial manner in which he has presided over its deliberations.

By request, Messrs. Torrey, Bulkley, J. C. Smith, Jr., Wm. J. Hammersley and Dr. C. Douglass addressed the Convention.

Voted, That the proceedings of this Convention be signed by its officers and published in all the Democratic papers in the State.

On motion, at half past 9 o'clock the Convention adjourned without day.

WILLIAM P. EATON, *President.*

Giles Olmsted, Phillip Morgan, L. L. Hubbell, Vernon Stiles, Earle Cooley, Orrin Holt. — *Vice Presidents.*

J. T. Wait, Roger Averill, — *Secretaries.*

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Rejoice! Postage Reform.

We joyfully announce to our readers the passage of a Genuine Postage Reform Bill *by the Senate on Friday last.* The bill as sent to the House, makes every letter or package, weighing less than half an ounce a *single* letter, and reduces the charge on a single letter for *any* distance to *five* cents, and five cents a half ounce for any additional weight. [This is the best shape the Reform has yet assumed, though there should be a lower rate for letters carried less than two hundred miles.] Newspapers of less than 1900 square inches (50 inches by 36) are to be charged the same as at present, but carried *free* for any distance less than thirty miles. [This is a great deal better than the county limitation so warmly urged.] Newspapers of over 1900 square inches [there are none such regularly published] and Magazines are to be charged two cents an ounce; other Printed Matter two and a half cents an ounce; Circulars, &c. unsealed, two cents each. The Franking Privilege is abolished, *except for Members of Congress.*

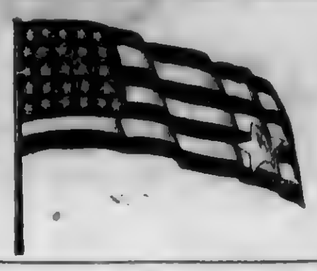
The bill passed the Senate by the following decisive and gratifing vote:

Yeas—Allen, Archer, Ashley Atherton, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Benton, Berrien, Breese, Buchanan, Choate, Crittenden, Dayton, Dickinson, Dix, Evans Fairfield, Foster, Francis, Henderson, Huntington, Jarnagin, Johnson, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Niles, Porter, Rives, Simmons, Sturgeon, Tappan, Upham, Walker, White Woodbridge, Woodbury—38

Nays. — Bagby, Clayton, Colquitt, Hannegan, Rhywood, Huger, Lewis McDuffie, Maugum, Phelps, Semple, Sevier—12

THE NEWS.

Norwich, Conn, Feb. 13, 1845.



DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
ISAAC TOUCEY,
OF HARTFORD.

For Lieut. Governor,
NOYES BILLINGS,
OF NEW LONDON.

For Secretary,
CHA'S. W. BRADLEY,
OF NEW HAVEN.

For Treasurer,
ALONZO W. BIRGE,
OF COVENTRY.

For Comptroller,
MASON CLEVELAND,
OF HAMPTON.

The State Ticket.

We take pleasure in presenting to our readers the State Ticket nominated at Hartford by the Democratic Convention. To say anything of the individual men on that ticket would be superfluous, for they are well known as staunch and true democrats, who will carry out vigorously, the measures and principles of their party. If we do our duty to them by electing them they will do their duty to us their constituents. Of this there can be no possible mistake.

Connecticut was revolutionized last Spring by the use of means and arguments unworthy honest men and worthy only of that desperate party, who in the Clay campaign, were determined to rule or ruin. The whigs carry a tremendous enginery of intimidation in their conflicts. They have multitudes of rich Kelloggs, who drive their dependents to the polls, like cattle. When the *Fiat* goes forth that Connecticut must be made whig, so as to act upon a more important theatre in a whig capacity, then every dollar of whig money is converted into political capital. The whigs know that the free unbiassed decision of the people is constantly against them, and therefore they always acquire power in Connecticut by corrupt means and in consequence, never fairly and honestly represent the majority.

It is probable that the whigs, having bled so freely of late in the cause of Henry Clay to no purpose, and there not being any extraordinary inducement now for them to pay a very high price for power, will relax their efforts, or in other words will refuse to *shell out* as much as they did last spring. Consequently, if they do not terrify their poor dependent workmen nor buy off the refractory, but leave the freemen of this State to act conscientiously, honestly and independently, the democrats will at once mount to power. We feel confident that such will be the case in April, and that Connecticut will be added to the glorious list of democratic states, and if not in at the Inauguration, will be in at the first meeting of President Polk with Congress.

Fellow democrats, we must bring about this most desirable result. We have four Congressmen to choose. We have to reinstate Mr. Pillsbury into the wardenship of the state Prison. We have several abuses of a year's growth to correct. We have further reforms to make, and more democratic light to shed on our civil, literary and religious institutions. We must be stir ourselves. The great secret of success, is thorough organization and the united action of all the democratic party at the polls.

We have four members of Congress to choose. Any body may see with half an eye the importance of having Connecticut represented by good sterling democrats in the national councils. Important measures will be adopted during the next administration. Action will be demanded on objects affecting our vital interests. President Polk is not a milk and water man, nor will his measures be of a milk and water character. The times are stirring. We want strong men, talented men, and above all, true men, to go to Washington for us.

Mr. Pillsbury must go "back again." You have seen how party malice has sacrificed a most meritorious public officer, and the interests of the state too. By the time the legislature meets, the confusion in the Prison will demand instantly, the appropriate remedy. Remember this.

The boys at New Haven must be kept at their books. The whig majority in that city last fall was just about made up by boys from other states—transient persons—having no fixed residence there, but were sent there to learn greek and algebra, not to be politicians. They have no right to vote, and must therefore, not be suffered to meddle with our state concerns. The law of last spring respecting them must be repealed.

The school fund must be kept intact. The whigs long to meddle it with expensive offices, and divert as much of it as possible from its proper object—the enlightenment of the people. We must keep their hands out of this fund for the poor.

We must have Bank Commissioners who are not men of straw but such as will do their duty fearlessly, and searchingly. Banks need watching. They are exceedingly apt to evade the law, and frustrate the design which the people had in view in creating them. Let out Bank commissioners then, be men who will do their duty.

The same remarks will hold good respecting Turnpike Commissioners. They rarely perform their duties well. Turnpike companies always look out for men in their interest and these men are commonly chosen by the legislature without any suspicion being raised, or any question being asked. The public suffers grievously for this, and the turnpike companies receive larger dividends. We must remedy this, and get our turnpike roads into better repair.

The license question, after furnishing much political capital for the whigs, and helping them most essentially, was left last spring just where the democrats had left it the year before. After all their blustering airs and sanctimonious pretences on this subject of temperance, the whigs did not dare to meddle with the subject, when they had the power to reverse the policy which they so much condemned. There is nothing therefore to be done here.

The whigs are mighty fond of giving the money of the people to favorite institutions, and privileged bodies of men, and unless we prevent it will be continually dipping their greedy hands into the public treasury. We must put a veto on this.

Finally, there are a thousand good and sufficient reasons why we should make a strong effort to gain the ascendancy. By this, we shall keep out the locally whigs, who are constantly doing wrong, and put ourselves, who are constantly doing right, in. We thus not only secure good, but exclude evil. Let timid and faint hearted democrats who live in constant apprehension of what their whig masters will do to them, come up and dare to do their duty, for this once, and see what comes of it. We can assure them they will live through it and do well. If you are a faithful labourer, you need never fear that your labour will not be wanted some where and that it will be paid for fairly. Follow the leading of your conscience, and your better judgement, and our word for it, you will never beg your bread any the sooner for it. Trust our prophecy and vote the democratic ticket like men, and then see if you don't sleep all the better for it.

Mr. Burleigh's Lectures.

Mr. C. C. Burleigh, of Philadelphia, has been lecturing several evenings the past week, in this city, on the subjects of slavery and capital punishment.—Absence from the city has prevented our hearing him; we understand, however, that his audiences have been quite respectable, and that as a lecturer Mr. B. has few superiors. On the matter of slavery, we should probably have but little sympathy, with the views taken by him; but in regard to the subject of capital punishment, we can truly say we are happy that here the *abolition* side of the question possesses so able and eloquent a champion, as Mr. Burleigh. His lecture upon this subject, from the text, "Whoso sheddeth man's blood," &c., was pronounced last Sabbath evening at the Town Hall, before a crowded auditory; and we should be pleased to see the man who could successfully refute the positions and arguments maintained by him on that occasion.

Mr. Huntington's second lecture was delivered, in accordance with appointment, on Wednesday evening last. They are to follow in weekly succession. If feasible, it is our intention to publish from time to time, reports of them for the gratification of our readers.

The parson has, we understand, been visited and sharply rebuked for his conduct in relation to the "Nedden" affair, by the gentleman at whom the covert attack was directed. He made a humble apology, and thus the matter was suffered to rest.

See to your Fire Places.

The narrow escape of the building on Central Wharf, on Saturday evening week, has had the effect to lead our Fire Wardens to the discharge of an important duty, namely, examining the arrangements about the fire-places in every house and store in the city, and making sure that every thing is safe. During the present and coming month, the liability to fires is perhaps greatest of the whole year; the action of the Fire Wardens is therefore a timely and necessary one, and as faithful officers they will need no urging to a thorough discharge of their duties. Let also our citizens generally be doubly guarded at this season of the year. The events of the last have surely not escaped their memory; if so, it will readily be refreshed by a walk through Main-street.

Judicial Nominations.—Judge Nelson of New-York, has been nominated to the U. S. Senate, for the bench of the supreme court of the United States, the name of Chancellor Walworth having been withdrawn. John M. Read has been nominated for the other vacancy in the supreme court.

Destructive Fire in New-York.

We learn from the New-York papers that a destructive fire took place in that city, on Wednesday of last week, by which the New-York Tribune printing and publishing office, and Messrs. Jansen & Bell's bookstore, in the same building, were totally destroyed. The Tribune folks are stated to have lost 10,000 dollars, of which 8,000 dollars are insured. Messrs. Jansen & Bell's loss is 8,000 dollars, and their insurance about 4000.

Of fires and storms there have been any quantity during the past week. By a fire at Middletown, on Tuesday evening of last week, the Screw Factory and an adjoining storehouse belonging to Messrs. Lewis Price & Co. were entirely consumed. Insurance 5,000. Loss about double that amount.

Spring Election.

The coming election is important to the democratic party on many accounts. If success crowns their exertions, it will be many years before they know another defeat. The system of reform which was commenced in 1842 and 1843 will be carried forward, and, beyond all question, will make the democratic principles popular with the people. The importance of a uniform system of taxation, bearing with the same weight upon the rich as the poor, and the necessity of laws to protect the Laboring classes in their right now too insecurely guarded, are but too apparent. The democratic party pledges itself to these objects, and it is powerful, will carry them out. Hence the coming election is an important one to the democracy, because it will result in great good to the people, and in the popularity of the party that effects it.

Then, again, we are to decide at this election whether our representatives in Congress shall be men of a high minded, liberal policy, or whether they shall be devoted to the selfish and narrow schemes of the federalists. The latter gentry will no doubt agitate the tariff, not so much to affect the election of members of Congress as—as—*the election of sheriffs. Agitate!* AGITATE!! AGITATE!!! will be the war cry of our opponents. Let us meet them calmly. Let us meet their denunciations with argument—their abuse with indifference—their ribaldry with contempt. The day is ours, if we work for it. The hearts of the people are with us; let us see to it that we have their votes.

The House of Representatives of Kentucky have passed a bill providing for the punishment of persons convicted of stealing or concealing negroes, by imprisonment from 2 to 20 years.

From the latest authorities, it appears that the number of distilleries in the United States is 10,405; the number of gallons of distilled liquors produced annually is 41,602,608—which, if sold at 20 cents per gallon, would produce $8,320,501 40. How vast the amount of misery which is the consequence of this accursed traffic.

☞ The following, except the italicising of one word, is verbatim as we find it in the New-London Advocate. As the Advocate is a true blue federal paper, we presume its statement of what the "the whigs" have been doing, is perfectly correct:—

☞ Samuel D. Hubbard, of Middletown, is nominated by the Whigs of the second Congressional District of Connecticut, to represent them in the next Congress.—*New London Advocate.*

Abduction.—We learn from the Newark Eagle that two teamsters from the mountains on their way through Millville the other day, abducted a dog from a butcher's homestead, and sold him at Camptown for $2,50. They were overtaken at Newark and compelled to restore the dog and give $5 as a compensation to his owner.

ORIGINAL STAINED

The next heat.

This week we unfurl our banner for another campaign against the myrmidons of whiggery. Our flag again flutters in the breeze—the stars and stripes, the lone star of Texas among them, are at our mast head—and now a bright sky is above us—victory awaits our steps. Just in the future the eagle of freedom is to be seen careering above the highest clouds, and on its beak is suspended a broad and blazing pennant, with "DEMOCRACY TRIUMPHANT" inscribed in letters of fire upon its folds. The signs in the political horizon are unmistakeable, and they portend a sure triumph to the democracy of Connecticut—a signal victory over federalism and all its devices.

We present to our democratic friends this week the ticket for state officers which they will be expected to support at the ensuing election. It is composed of wise and able men—of men of sterling integrity and sound democratic principles, and who can and must be elected. It was to be regretted that our excellent chief magistrate of 1842-3, Chauncey F. Cleveland, Esq., declined a re-election. It is however matter of rejoicing that a distinguished and worthy democrat has been chosen to succeed him. Hon. Isaac Toucey has been long and favorably known to the democrats of Connecticut, as a man of great moral worth and of high ability. It would have been difficult for the State Convention to select a man better calculated than Mr. Toucey to tread in the path which Chauncey F. Cleveland has made illustrious. Let the democracy of Connecticut do their duty, and Mr. Toucey will be elected by a majority of the popular vote.

The candidate for lieutenant governor, Hon. Noyes Billings, is well known to the democracy in this quarter, as well as throughout the State. In the community where he lives no man stands higher. In the various stations of responsibility with which the confidence of his fellow-citizens has honored him, he has ever acquitted himself with ability, and to the satisfaction of his constituents. No man could have been selected for that post whose nomination would have been hailed with greater eclat by the whole democratic public, and particularly the eastern section of it. Mr. Billings will command a large vote in New-London county.

Mr. Bradley, the business for secretary, has been an Episcopal clergyman, but was obliged by ill health to abandon the pulpit. For the past three years he has been clerk in the office to which he is nominated. An estimable man and well fitted by his education and business habits for that post, his selection is a very judicious one.

The nominations of Alonzo W. Birge and Mason Cleveland, Esquires, the former as treasurer and the latter as comptroller, furnish still further evidence of the wisdom and discretion which governed the Democratic State Convention in their selection of State officers. But more hereafter.

The Weather

The shivering cold, rude blasts of wind, and heavy fall of snow which visited us on Tuesday evening week, afforded pretty clear evidence that there had been some change in the weather. Indeed there was a biting keenness in the air for a few previous days, which led us to the conclusion that it was not as warm as it had been. How, far our opinion may have agreed with that of the community generally, we have not taken the pains to ascertain, nor have we deemed it necessary that we should. Our thermometer never fails us; and when we learn from that, that the weather has changed, we consider it a settled question.

Speaking of the weather, we are reminded that wind, cold and snow, all combined, threw the mails out of their regular course last week, and two southern mails due on Wednesday did not reach us till the next day, and then brought no southern news, the previous mails southward of New-York, having failed to reach that city.

A laughable affair occurred at Georgetown a few days since. A young man was sued by a lady for breach of promise. Being unable to give bail, he was sent to prison. He soon, however, came to his senses and expressed his readiness to marry. So he was taken to the house of a clergyman, but watching an opportunity he made his escape to the railroad cars, in which he took passage to Baltimore.

Good Way.—Messrs. Peck & Co, merchants at Lahaina Maui Sadwich Islands, have bought the only license granted on the Islands for the sale of ardent spirits, paying for it $1310. Their object is to "*lay it on the shelf*," and it possible, suppress the sale of the article altogether.

An European correspondent of the New York Herald writes that, from the single port of Dresden, we may expect to receive some 20,000 Germans this year. Companies have been formed under the auspices of German princes, noblemen and others.

The "Oldest Inhabitant."—The New Orleans Picayune has found who the much talked of individual, the "oldest inhabitant" is. An elderly chap, speaking of the great knowledge of the Western country the other day, said that he had "known the Mississippi ever since it was a small creek!" He's the chap.

The 'oldest Inhabitant' *has not* yet been discovered—'the greatest' was discovered by Parson Sikes as he was looking through a mirror one day last week.

☞ The democratic State ticket is nominated. Let us go to work manfully, and elect every man on it, without awaiting for the Legislature to help us to do so. The people—the democratic people should elect their State officers this year.

We feel confident, that in the matter of real merit, we use no exaggerated expressions of approbation, when we say that Mr. C. Brickerhoff's Health Restorative is decidedly the happiest combination of medicinal Herbs ever made, and also the most successful in any case, no matter how severe, of Lung Complaints, Coughs, Colds, &c. Our readers should peruse the circular, to be had of the agents gratis, stating the particulars of the most remarkable cure ever performed in such diseases, and on a daughter of an eminent Physician in New York State.

☞ Francis Relser, convicted of murder under sentence of death in Wyoming co., Pa., has broken jail and made his escape. He succeeded in sawing off the bars of the prison window.

The hunters of Rutford, Vt. amused themselves on Christmas day, in killing a remarkably large wolf which had long been a terror to the sheep in that neighborhood.

An inhuman act is said to have been perpetrated recently at Gardner, Maine, by one Deacon Leman and wife, upon a poor orphan girl. The child was so brutally whipped that her body was most dreadfully cut up. The man and his wife were arrested and held to bail in the sum of $500.

A man by the name of John Brown was found dead in the chamber of a rum shop, in New Haven. He was about fifty years of age, late from Hartford.

Vindication of Russia.

We acknowledge the receipt of an elegantly printed duodecimo, bearing the above title, from our friend David K. Hitchcock, Esq. of Boston. Dr. Hitchcock has undertaken in this volume to vindicate Russia and the Emperor Nicholas from the aspersions which have been cast upon them for alleged injustice to the Poles. Russia, it is made to appear, has been victimized by a false sympathy for Poland, and has been the object of unmitigated abuse by the nations of Europe and the United States, when in fact she has done nothing more than to guard her own rights, and protect herself from foreign aggressions. An interesting description is given of the history and progress in civilization of Russia—of the ability, gentlemanly deportment, and excellent character of the present autocrat—a comparison drawn between the condition and prospects of Russia and the standing and prospects of her sister kingdoms;—all adding to the interest and information which is imparted throughout the book.

Every reader of this work will be pleased with the manly and vigorous style in which it is written, think what he may of the peculiar positions it assumes. At some future time, probably next week, we shall refer to it again, accompanying our remarks with one or extracts from the book itself.

THE CHIEF LABOR OF LIFE:—A Discourse preached at the funeral of Mr William Henry Nash, January 9, 1845, in St. James' Church, Poquetanuck, by Rev William F. Morgan, Rector of Christ Church, Norwich.

So reads the title page of a sermon, which appears in the form of a pamphlet of 12 pages. Of its interior, it may be more difficult to speak. There is a pathos, a heavenly unction in every line which can be better felt in reading than described in reviewing. Man's duty to his Maker, and the necessity of an earnest and prompt attention to the great subject of the soul's salvation, are enforced with a fervency worthy their high importance.

☞ We thankfully acknowledge the receipt, during the past week, of large additions to the subscription list of the News—from delegates to the democratic State Convention and others. Those who receive the present number for the first time, are informed that we do not this week present a fair specimen of the paper—our columns being to a considerable extent temporarily occupied with the Proposals for Mail Contracts, which will only require publication a few times more. We shall soon present a paper as heretofore, unexpanded in all that constitutes a first rate political and family newspaper.

An official statement in the Madisonian, made by Secretary Bibb, shows that the receipts into the treasury of the United States for the quarter ending 31st December, were, as nearly as can now be stated,—from customs, $4,100,300; from public lands, $000,000; miscellaneous $45,000—in all, 4,745,360. The expenses during the same period were 3,837,395 31.

Novel Direction.—There is a letter in the post-office at Portland, Maine, directed "To the pastor of the church of God in Portland."

The Revolution in Mexico.—A further examination of the Mexican papers received at New-York by the R. de Zaldo from Vera Cruz, renders it probable that Santa Anna has put himself, with his troops, at the disposal of the new government. If so, the revolution is probably at an end.

The snow storm which occurred on the evening of Tuesday the 4th inst., is pronounced the most severe that has happened within the past twenty five years.

It is stated in several of the New York papers that Prosper M. Wetmore has been nominated for the Navy Agency of New York. Also that William Shaler, of New York, is to receive the appointment of Consul at Hong Kong, in China, in the place of Mr. Waldron, recently deceased.

The nomination of Hon. Joel W. White, as consul to Liverpool, has been rejected by the senate. We do not learn that Mr. White has been found deficient in any of the requisites which Mr. Jefferson pronounces as essential in the choice of a public officer; and are therefore left to infer that his rejection is the result of ill founded and unjust prejudices.

The extraordinary sagacity and wonderful discoveries of Sir Isaac Newton being the subject of conversation in a mixed company, a person who was present remarked that the philosopher must have had intercourse with some *demon*. 'To be sure he did,' was replied by another—he always had recourse to *Demonstration*.'

The wheat in store at Chicago, St. Joseph, Racine, and Milwaukie, is 132,000 bushels.

The New President again.—A Washington Correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer gives the the following. It confirms the views we have always entertained as to the probable course of the new President:

Last night's mail brought a letter from the President elect, to a representative in Congress, in which it was stated explicitly, that no selection of Cabinet officers had yet been made, nor had Col. Polk consulted with any one on the subject. He further remarked, that in choosing his constitutional advisers, it would be his aim to steer clear of all cliques and cabals—that it was his firm determination to ally himself with no faction, come from what quarter it might, but to hold himself aloof from each and every connection that could possibly end in involving his administration in the slightest degree with the question of the succession. This, then, sets at rest all the rumors relative to the new cabinet, and is a subject of congratulation with all those who look as Republicans should, solely to the success of Mr. Polk's administration. The President elect will be triumphantly sustained, both by Congress and the people in this course, which is the one dreaded by the Whigs, as likely to upset all their hopes of profiting by dissensions in our ranks.

☞ "If Mr. Polk has any friends who suppose him capable of prostituting the high station of President to the advancement of the individual schemes of any aspirant for the succession, such friends have studied his character to little purpose. If he has friends who are indulging hopes or entertaining fears that he will throw himself into the arms of any section or division of the Democracy, all such are destined to disappointment. Speaking from a knowledge of the man, which is co-extensive with our very existence, we have no hesitation in saying that he will know no man as a Van Buren man, or as a Calhoun man, or any other man's man—he will recognize no such divisions in our ranks so far as his administration policy is concerned."—*Nashville Union.*

We will add that we believe President Polk will select men to fill the various offices from among those who have been the ardent and uncompromising friends of the questions in issue; and not from that small portion of the party who gave him a reluctant support, and many of whom denied that they were the friends of the measure most prominent in the canvass, and upon the strength of which the victory was proclaimed.—*N. Y. Plebrian.*

The Abolitionists of New York have set apart Friday, the 7th inst., as a day of fasting and prayer for the prevention of the annexation of Texas, and the recommendation is endorsed by the Liberty Press.

The camp bed of Gen. Bolivar, is now in possession of J. R. Vincen of Stonington.

This is the very latest case of extreme delicacy.—'Pray, miss, what part of the fowl shall I help you to?' 'I'll take that part that's last in getting over the fence or!'

A Snow Storm and its Consequences.

A snow storm of unusual violence, with the wind blowing a hurricane from the north east, set in on Tuesday afternoon of last week, and continued all the most part of the night. On repairing that dismal evening from the workshop, or, place of business, to the endearments and comforts of the snug quiet fireside of home, frequent and earnest must have been the sympathetic reflections of each wayfarer, as he thought of the exposed and wave-tossed mariner on our coasts; or to some nearer home, as the suggestion presented itself to his mind, that per chance there were those even in our midst, who were but illy prepared to withstand the hardships of the searching wintry blast; for alas!

"How many drink the cup
Of baleful grief, or eat the bitter bread
Of misery! sore pierced by wintry winds,
How many shrink into the sordid hut
Of cheerless poverty!"

But the Morning! It came at last—and who was not glad to see it, after such a night of horrors? A cheerful, *lustrous* morning it was too—

"At first faint gleaming in the dappled east;
Till far o'er ether spread the wid'ning glow;
And from the lustre of her face
White break the clouds away."

To be sure it was not exactly a "*balmy* prospect" which was opened "wide" to view; nor were there many traces of "wild deer" tripping along "the forest glade," and often turning to "gaze at early passengers;" nor yet did

"Music awake
The native voice of undismembled joy,
And thick around the woodland hymns arise."

But it was precisely such a morning as a body might rationally have expected in the dead of winter, after such a dreadful, driving snow storm as had prevailed during the night. The sun shone brilliantly down—or rather side ways, upon young hillocks of snow, which by piled up against each fence and door and window, as if they had really attempted an entrance, and had been knocking all night, but in vain, to effect it; while others in despair, had sought out the warmest and coziest spots around as places of comparative shelter. The roads, too, were in many places almost impassable; while in the distance arose the snow-clad tops of the surrounding hills, which it required but little stretch of imagination in the beholder to convert into miniature Andes and Himmelayas. Such was the prospect on Wednesday morning. The storm had spent its force, and wearied Earth now lay resting

"Beneath the shelter of the shapeless drift."

The Consequences.—Not very disastrous, that we are aware, in this vicinity. From some other portions of the country, however, intelligence comes of considerable loss and suffering, as resulting from it. In the city of New York, the papers state, several unfinished buildings were blown down, and for a miracle (how strangely must it have seemed!)—Broadway was almost entirely deserted!—the lamps were blown out—and wind, and snow, and darkness were about the only night-walkers abroad! No doubt, there were lives lost on that wintry Tuesday night. When "the sea shall give up her dead," it would be found, no doubt that very many of her enormous retinue had been gathered at that time. On the land, perhaps some victim of intemperance pillowed his head and slept his last sleep upon some snowy couch—the howling wind singing a dismal requiem; perhaps some luckless wayfarer "far from the track, and blest abode of man," may have sunk into some hidden pit, "smooth'd up with snow," and

"Thinking o'er all the bitterness of death,
Mixed with the tender anguish nature shoots
Through the wrung bosom of the dying man,
His wife, his children, and his friends unseen.
In vain for him the officious wife prepares
The fire fair blazing and the vestment warm;
In vain his little children, peeping out
Into the mingled storm, demand their sire,
With tears of artless innocence. Alas!
Nor wife, nor children, more shall behold;
Nor friends, nor sacred home!"

We have said, nothing very alarming in these parts, has come to our knowledge. True, the Railroad trains were somewhat embarrassed, in consequence of having to 'clear the track' as they went along; and one of them, we believe, going from Worcester to Boston, was forced to 'stop all night' somewhere on the road, the snow claiming and successfully *maintaing* too, the right of pre-occupation to the passage. These matters have all been regulated since, however; as have also other matters, occurring somewhere in the vicinity of the boundary line between Norwich and the good old town of Franklin—all happening in consequence of the aforesaid snow storm about which we have been writing and quoting so much poetry.

The practice of sleigh riding is a very ancient, agreeable, animating and match making one; but of late years it has been observed to pass almost entirely out of vogue except among the Norwegians, Siberians, Russians, and Laplanders. The reason—and a very sufficient one, we think—is, there is no snow. We can some of us recollect when this objection did not exist—when snow storms were frequent and severe—when riding 'cross lots, over bars and fences and stone walls, on the surface of the encrusted snow, was a common achievement—when to wade thigh deep through snow banks, to school, was an almost every day occurrence in the winter with the merry, rosy faced, hardy boys and girls of the olden time—when the thermometer was ashamed to range at any time during the three winter months much above 0. But those times have departed; and with them the snow; and with the snow, sleigh-riding as a practice.

Occasionllay, even now, however, the clouds will gather, and the winds will blow, and the descending moisture will freeze, and there will be 'a fall of snow.' Such was the case on the Tuesday night to which we have referred. Indeed it was the nearest approach to an old fashioned snow storm, of any we recollect of having witnessed for some years.

The *consequence* was, that for two or three of the following days, sleighs were in great demand; and there was a strong anxiety generally felt to visit our friend Hyde in Franklin; and the numbers of those who "went up" on a single day, were reckoned at some three or four hundred. On Thursday night, a ball came off with great eclat at his house—a large number of the party we understand hailing from Norwich. Could this state of things continue, another *consequence* evidently would be, our friend would soon become a rich man, if he is not such already.

☞ The Buffalo Commercial of the 30 ult., says:—'Although not positively cold, the weather is making a considerrible inroad upon the Niagara. The ice has extended far out into the channel of the river and across the bay above the light house.

A man, name unknown, fell through the ice while crossing Sandusky Bay on Thusday week, and was drowned.

Gen Leslie Coombs has met with heavy domestic afflictions.

A young man by the name of Talbot, residing opposite the Navy Yard at Washington, D. C. murdered his step-father, named Woodruff, on Thursday night, Jan. 30th, by first shooting him, and then beating out his brains! Both persons were well known at Washington. Talbot married a lady of high respectability in that city. The murderer has escaped.

For the News.

The Courier and Aurora nearly made out murder in noticing the fire of the 26th, on Central wharf, at the building occupied by the subscriber, and would leave a wrong impression on the minds of many.—They state that I was frequently and earnestly advised or requested to remove the lime which was in the cellar of the store I occupied. This is not true. I did not know that any person doing business on the Wharf wished the lime removed. Being a stranger, I was careful to inquire when the rain commenced if I should be liable to damage, there being not much ice in the river, and no danger of the wharf being afloat. The water did not cover the wharf, and there was no one acquainted who had the least idea it would, (notwithstanding what the Aurora says,) or that it would leach through into the cellar from the river, which must have been the cause of the fire. I had been insured for months, and supposed the cellar was water proof, as there were several north east storms which blew the tide in higher than on the 26th, and yet the lime had remained perfectly dry. It is not, however, strange to find some folks wondrous wise after a calamity has taken place, and ready to censure those who have suffered most from it for not preventing the occurrence. There is a class of animals that bark vociferously when a stranger is in sight, but skulk behind their mast at once when any notice is taken of them. How the Courier and Aurora editors are of this stamp, I leave the public to judge. Their growling after an unfortunate occurrence has taken place, and is past prevention, will do them but little good. It is unfortunate that these puny tallows were exposed to the cutting winds of which they complain so bitterly; and I am sorry that the public were made to suffer, either from cold, or from the breaking up of assemblies that had met for divine worship. Far from me was the wish that they should suffer on account of any negligence of mine. I hope I shall not be obliged to call on Parson Sykes or Deacon Stedman to sympathize with me in my pecuniary affairs; but hope we shall all be able to fulfil all our obligations to our fellow men. Daniel Silloway.

Christian Courage.—When Vales, the emperor, sent messengers to win Eusebius to heresy by fair words and large promises, he answered, "Alas sir! these speeches are fit to catch little children." When the emperor threatened to confiscate his goods to torment, to banish, or to kill him, he answered, "He need not fear confiscation who has nothing to lose; nor banishment, to whom heaven alone is his country; nor torments, when his body will be destroyed at one blow; nor death, which is the only way to set him at liberty from sin and sorrow."

"All things work together for good to them that love God."

A Humane Butcher.—A starving Irishman was tempted by the flesh and the devil, to run off with a piece of meat from a butcher's stall in Providence, Monday week before last. Upon being overtaken he plead his hunger, and the butcher generously fed him off and gave him a good dinner.

The Commerce of Savannah.—The value of imports into Savannah for the quarter ending December 31st, 1844, was $13,645; the duties on the same were $19,246. The exports were $911,963. The number of entries from foreign ports was 35. Clearances, 46.

A Favored Mortal.—Higgins met the school master one morning. 'I say,' said he, "do you know you are the only person in town for whom the minister prays every Sunday? "No," answered the pedagogue, "how is that?" "Why, he prays for the heads of all colleges and academies and inferior institutions of learning—and if you don't keep an *inferior* one, I don't know who does."—*American Eagle, N. Y.*

The Scamps.—A number of pickpockets have adopted the practice of riding up and down Broadway, N. Y., and robbing the ladies sitting beside them in omnibuses.

America could support nine hundred and thirty millions of people, without being so densely populated as Europe now is. The present population of Europe is about 238 millions; of America, 55 millions; of the whole earth, 1,100 millions.

The Difference.—An Albany paper states the well known idiotic of a wealthy old brute, who recently died without a will, and whose fortune has descended to an unfortunate and long cast off heir, is now received into the best circles, and is much courted.

☞ The Jefferson City (Missouri) correspondent of the St. Louis Republican says that congestive fever was prevailing to a considerable extent in that vicinity.

The Negro Girl Pauline.—The trial, under the 'Black Code,' of the slave Pauline, at New Orleans, for the brutal abuse of her master's wife, resulted in a verdict of guilt. The sentence is, hanging on the 21st of February; but if, as was alleged, the criminal be pregnant, than execution to be deferred until the 29th of March 1846.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, Feb. 3, 1845.

Senate.—Among the petitions presented this morning, were some from New York, in favor of the annexation of Canada.

Mr. Porter presented a memorial from Detroit against Texas, and in favor of Canada.

Mr. Foster objected to the reception.

Mr. Porter defended the memorialists. The memorial was laid on the table.

Resolution adopted, appointing three members of the Senate, to act with a similar number from the House, in counting the ballots for President and Vice President.

A long discussion arose, which Mr. Kennedy, of Maryland, made vigorous appeal in favor of the passage of the bill. The bill was read a third time and passed; yeas 105, nays 85.

The consideration of the Oregon bill was then resumed, the question being on agreeing to the amendments in committee on the whole.

The question was first taken on the following amendment:

"*Provided always*, That in cases where any British resident or trader in said territory of Oregon shall be arrested, charged with the commission of any crime, etc., the same shall be delivered over to the nearest tribunal of the British government having jurisdiction over the affair. This provision not to apply after the period of twelve months from any notice which may be given by the U. S., as contemplated by the third article of the convention now subsisting between the two countries in relation to said territory.

This was agreed to unanimously.

The following amendment was also agreed to, by a vote of 131 to 60.

Provided however, That there shall neither be slavery nor involuntary servitude in said territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

The following amendments were agreed to.

Provided always, That the future grants of land contemplated by this act shall be subjected to the settlement of any dispute now pending between Great Britain and the U. S. in relation to their respective claims, and subject also to the acquirement, by treaty or otherwise, of the Indian title to said lands.

And whereas, by a convention, &c., it was agreed, &c., *be it therefore enacted*, that nothing in this act shall be so construed as to close or obstruct any of the harbors, bays, or the navigation of rivers within territorial limits of the Territory, they may be claimed by either party on the north-west coast of America, &c., against the vessels, citizens and subjects of Great Britain agreeably to the provisions of the 3d article of the Convention of 1818.

The following additional section was agreed to, yeas 121, nays 82.

And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby required, to cause due notice to be given to the British Government of the desire and intention of the Government of the United States to annul and abrogate the convention with Great Britain relative to the Territory, &c., agreeable to the provisions of the second article of that convention. *Provided* that nothing in this act shall be so construed or carried into effect by any of the officers or citizens of the United States as to interfere in any way with any right which any of the subjects of Great Britain may have in the Territory herein mentioned, as provided for in the convention aforesaid.

The bill was then read a third time and passed by a vote of yeas 140, nays 59.

After the disposal of some unimportant matters, the House then adjourned.

8th Senatorial District.

THE Democratic Electors of the 8th Senatorial District are requested to meet in their respective towns, on or before the 2d Monday of February, 1845, and appoint the usual number of delegates to convene at the Merchants' Hotel, in the city of Norwich, on the 20th day of February, 1845, at 2 o'clock, P. M. to nominate a candidate for senator for said district.

ENOCH C. CHAPMAN, } *Senatorial*
LATHAM HULL, JR. } *Committee.*

Norwich, Jan, 23 1845

DEATHS.

In this city of consumption, Feb. 1, Mrs Elizabeth Comstock, wife of Henry Comstock, aged 30 years.

New York papers please copy.

In Greeneville, 29th inst. Mrs. Mabel Miner aged 83 years.

India Rubber Overshoes.

WE have on hand and for sale on the most reasonable terms, a most splendid assortment of **India Rubber Shoes and Overshoes**, of the latest patterns and styles in market, manufactured from the pure gum and got up in the best manner—warranted not to stiffen in the coldest weather, or contract by the heat, and will retain their color under all circumstances, and not to part in the seams.

Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine the great improvements made in the manufacture of India Rubber. ☞ We sell cheap.

J. IRESON & SON.

Feb. 15. 1f12

DR. MERRILL'S Botanic Store,

COURT STREET,

New London, Ct,

☞ All purchases of medicine sold at this store are warranted pure; and purchasers dissatisfied can have their money refunded.

New London, Feb. 11, '45. 1f12

To Rent,

FROM the first of April, 1845, a tenement on Franklin street, suitable for one or two families. For further particulars apply to

DANIEL SILLOWAY.

Feb. 8th, '45. 12

Boarding.

TWO or three gentlemen can be accommodated with board and lodging at the residence of the subscriber in Forest st, two doors north of Main-st. West side of the river.

EDWARD M. CAULKINS,

Feb. 6, 1845. 3m11

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office, Norwich, February 2d, 1845.

Avery Egbert H	Holmes Lyman
Avery Cynthia	Harris Henry
Alsop Henry	Kingsly Joseph
Adams David	King Nancy A
Armstrong Ann Mrs.	Kelley John
Ashcraft J W	Kenyon Thomas
Appley John E	Knowlton Wm. 4
Arnold A. B	Lord Hezekiah
Andrews George	Latham Hannah
Benjamin Esther	Lamb Abby A
Button Seabury	Lowery John G
Babcock James	Lyman Mary
Bassett Geo. S	Livingston John
Brown John	Latham & Brewster
Bidwell Halsey F.	Logan Henry C
Brewster Elizabeth	Lebert Abial
Brown William	Lowsbury J B & Co.
Bow Leonard	Loomer Sarah A
Blake Edward	Lusk Sylvester
Burrows Gilbert	Livingston B
Baker Daniel E	Lewis Lyman Dr.
Branch Mrs.	Ledford John
Barton Mary Jane	Loomis M.
Billings Lydia	Lathrop Lucy P
Barney Francis	McCarter Francis
Brewer & Lewis	Moore & Chapman
Byron Walter	Martin Thomas 2
Baker James	Mitchell Wm.
Bissel Mr.	Murray Susanna
Baldwin Emma	Maynard Jesse
Cook Dr. John Y	Mory Susannah
Case John E	McGinnis Patrick
Cook J & D W	Nott Frances
Case Mary A	Northrop Sarah A
Cone Mary	Osgood & Webb
Cheney Joseph M	Otis Ephraim R
Clagu John	Osborne Jennet
Carpenter Charles	Parker Rufus 2
Carroll Abigal	Pratt Sarah Ann
Carpenter Geo W	Pendleton David
Coleman Ann E	Pease Randolph
Caldwell Charlotte	Phipps Mary
Crosby E F	Pitcher Francis H
Clark Elijah	Pully Keziah
Crawford Geo. H	Payson Marshall
Cox Wm. T	Perkins Daniel
Collar Charles	Prentice Olive A
Choffee Samuel	Peckham Wm.
Casey John	Perry John S Mrs.
Coulter Merlin	Person John
Cox John Q	Russel Ellen M
Cottrell Harriet A	Russel Marcus H
Chapel Mary Jane	Booth Henry H
Cooley Sarah M	Rhodebach Wm.
Downer Roxana	Rogers Eleanor
Davis Francis	Ruth Henry
Daniels Lucy A	Rayford Harriet
Dawsett Elizabeth	Richmond Edwin
Downer Henry Mrs.	Rich Maria
Dennis Geo. H	Rouse Wm.
Dean Mr.	Robinson Joshua
Dill Samuel	Rose Maria
Deming Louisa	Spicer Clarissa
Devine Timothy	Stone Mary J
Dickenson Pipin Ann	Sherman Nathaniel H
Ewen Charles W	Smith Jane W
Ewen David	Savage Amos
Eddy Gilbert	Stewart Jane W
Ellis Samuel	Sydleman Geo. A
Falkerts John	Safford Sarah
Fox Edward	Smith Albert
Fitch Stanton	Storrer Jamison
Green Charles	Scranton Wm.
Gordon & Lane 2	Scott Samuel
Gorton Ira	Tyler Dyer 3
Gardner Sidney A	Tyler D 1
Gere Christa	Thompson Abbey
Graves Geo. W	Tannahill Agnes
Guilfoyle Mary	Tredway Ellen
Gaines John	Thompson Eliza J
Gilbert Nathaniel	Thatcher Eliza G
Groton Wm.	Vickers John
Green Caleb	Vickers George
Gamyan Catherine	Vancott Isaac
Huntington James Mrs	Woodward Caleb M
Harris Henry	Williams Wm. 3
Hodges Wm.	Ward Ichabod Jr.
Huntington Elias F	White Luther Jr.
Huntington Emily W	Wilson L O
Harvey Elizabeth	Wilber John 3
Hubbard Caroline	Wilson Hugh & Son
Holden Francis C	Young M H
Holmes Geo. W	York Nancy
Hill George	

☞ Persons calling for the above Letters will please say they are advertised.

N. B. All Letters intended to be sent out of the U. States, by ship or steamer, the inland postage must be paid or they will not be forwarded.

11 JOHN H. TOWNSEND, P. M.

REMOVAL,

On and after the 1st of April next.

J. IRESON & SON

WILL have removed their entire stock of *BOOTS & SHOES*, with large additions, to the Store in the New Brick Block, known as Hubbard's Row, No. 115 Main-street, where they respectfully invite all of their old and as many new customers to call and see them. They hope, by close application to business, and by selling their goods at low rates, to merit the approbation of their numerous patrons.

Having a very large acquaintance with the eastern manufacturers, we have made extensive arrangements to receive and sell their goods at such prices as will enable us to outdo all competitors.

And to our wholesale Customers we would say, that in this department, we intend to spare no pains to have it complete. Being always supplied with every article usually kept for jobbing. We trust we shall be able to furnish country Merchants, and others such terms as will save them the expence of going to Boston or New York for the like Goods.

After April first, 115 South side Main-st.

Jan. 30th, '45. tf1

AT a Court of Probate holden at Enfield within and for the District of Enfield, on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1845.

PRESENT, *AHOLIAB JOHNSON, Esq, Judge.*

UPON the petition of George H. Booth of Enfield in the county of Hartford showing to this court that he is Guardian of Samuel A. Booth of Enfield within said district, minor. That said minor is the owner of real estate situated in Norwich, county of New London, viz. one undivided third part of a certain piece of land as tenant in common with George H. Booth and Warrington R. Booth—said land is bounded west on Thames street, east on the river Thames, north on James Williams' land and south on Stephen R. Tiffs' land, and is sixty feet wide on said Thames street and extends the same width to the river with a dwelling house thereon standing, said minor's interest in the same being valued at about five hundred dollars.

That the interest of said minor, requires that said land should be sold and a portion of the avails thereof expended in his education, and the remainder placed on interest for his benefit praying for liberty to sell said property for the purpose aforesaid, as per petition on file.

It is ordered by this Court, That said Guardian give notice of said application, by causing the same to be published in one of the newspapers printed in Norwich, in the county of New London, three weeks successively, at least six weeks before the hearing; and that said petition will be heard at the Probate Office in said district on the 31st day of March next at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Certified from Record,

A. JOHNSON, Judge.

Norwich, Jan. 30, 1845. 10

AT a Court of Probate holden at Norwich within and for the District of Norwich on the 27th day of January A. D. 1845.

Present GEORGE PERKINS, Esq., *Judge.*

UPON the petition of Isaac Routh of Preston, in the County of New London, shewing to this Court, that he is Guardian of Warrington R. Booth, of Preston, within said district, minor. That said minor is the owner of real estate, situated in said Norwich, viz: one undivided third part of a lot of land, as tenant in common with George H. Booth, and Samuel A. Booth, which is bounded west by Thames Street, east by the river Thames, north on land of James Williams, and south on land of Stephen R. Tiff, and is sixty feet wide, on said street, and extends of the same width to said river—with a dwelling house thereon standing, said minors interest, valued at about five hundred dollars.

That the interest of said minor, requires that said land should be sold, and a portion of the avails thereof expended in his education, and the remainder placed on interest, for his benefit, praying for liberty to sell said property for the purpose aforesaid, as per petition on file.

It is ordered by this Court, That said Guardian give notice of said application, by causing the same to be published in one of the Newspapers printed in Norwich, in the County of New London, three weeks successively, at least six weeks before the hearing; and that said petition will be heard at the Probate Office in said district on the 5th day of April next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon at the Probate Office in Norwich.

Certified from Record.

THOS. ROBINSON.

Jan 27, 1845. 3w10

Collector's Notice.

ALL Persons liable to pay a State Tax in the Town of Woodstock, on List 1843, are hereby notified that the subscriber will attend to receive the same at the following places, viz: at the store of Edward F. Bowen, in South Woodstock on the 17th day of February, 1845, from 9 o'clock in the forenoon until 12 M., on the same same day at the house of Whitman Chamberlain, from 1 o'clock until 4 P. M. On the 18th day of February, at the store of Pliney Whitney in North Woodstock, from 9 o'clock in the forenoon until 12 same day, at the store of Amasa Carpenter, from one o'clock until 4 P.M., and on the 19th day of said February, at the house of Amos Greene in West Woodstock, from 9 o'clock in the forenoon until 12, M., and at the store of the subscriber same day, from one o'clock until 4 P.M.

N. B. Those who neglect this notice may expect to pay fees of collection.

ANDREW A. WILLIAMS, Collector.

Woodstock, Jan. 20th, 1845.

The subscriber will also attend at the above named times and places to receive a Town Tax of all persons liable to pay the same in West Woodstock on List, 1851. A. A. WILLIAMS, Collector.

Jan. 30. 1f

Oranges.

50 BOXES Messina Oranges in prime order received by propeller Shetucket, and for sale by

H. WHITAKER & CO

Commerce

Feb 5 1

Beef and Pork Hams.

5 CASKS Beef and Pork Hams—nice and sweet—for sale by

H. WHITAKER & CO.

Commerce

Feb. 5 11

NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers at

Killingly and Norwich

under the name and firm of ELY & CO., is this day by mutual consent DISSOLVED. All persons having claims against said firm are requested to present the same for settlement and all persons indebted to said firm are invited to settle the same without delay.

J. S. ELY,
EDWIN ELY.

Killingly Jan. 23d, 1845.

The subscriber hereby authorises his brother, EDWIN ELY to use the name of the late firm of Ely & Co., in the settlement of any claims due the said late firm. J. S. ELY.

Killingly, Jan. 23d, 1845.

J S ELY, having associated with Musciel, S. B. GROSVENOR, and E. C. BEACH, will continue the DRY GOODS trade at the old stand, No 33 & 35 Shetucket-st, and under the old name and firm of

ELY & CO.

Norwich, Jan. 23d, 1845. 11

NORWICH SEMINARY.

THE SPRING TERM of this Institution will commence Feb. the 5th.

Tuition for Common English, 3,00
Higher, 5,00
Languages, 6,00

T. S. HOYT, Principal.

Feb. 3 3w11

ORIGINAL STAINED

Lisbon from Stafford Springs 7 miles, and back twice a week.

Warren from Cornwall Bridge, 8 miles, and back three times a week.

Washington from New Milford, 7 miles, and back three times a week.

Winchester Center from Winchester, 5 miles, and back three times a week.

Willington from Mansfield, 4 miles, and back three times a week.

Wilton from Norwalk, 7 miles and back three times a week.

Woodbridge from Waterbury, 6 miles, and back once a week.

Boer's Bridge from Derby, 3 miles, and back once a week.

NOTES

1. Seven minutes are allowed for opening and closing the mails at all offices, where no particular time is specified; but on railroad and steamboat routes, there is to be no more delay than is necessary to deliver and receive the bagage.

2. The mail is to be conveyed in preference to passengers, and to their entire exclusion, if its weigh and bulk require it.

3. A preference is to be given to passengers brought in the connecting mail lines over those travelling in any other.

4. Post Office blanks, mail bags, and the special agents of the Department, on the exhibition of their credentials, are to be conveyed without further charge on mail lines admitting of such conveyances.

5. Mail agents are to be conveyed without charge on the principal railroad and steamboat lines, where the size of the mails and number of the officers will require their employment by the Department; and in that case, a separate apartment for the assorting and safe-keeping of the mail is to be provided by the contractor, under the direction of the Department.

6. In all cases, there is to be a forfeiture of the pay for the trip, when the trip is not run; a forfeiture of at least one-fourth part of it, when the running or arrival is so far behind time as to lose the connection with a pending mail; and a forfeiture of the due proportion of it, when a grade of service is rendered inferior to that in the contract. These forfeitures may be increased into penalties of higher amount, according to the nature or frequency of the failure and the importance of the mail.

7. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be satisfactorily explained in due time, for failing to take from, or deliver at a post office, the mail or any part of it; for suffering to be wet, injured, lost, or destroyed, for conveying it in a place or manner that exposes it to depredation, loss, or injury; for refusing when demanded to convey a mail by any coach, railroad car, or steamboat, which the contractor regularly runs on the route, beyond the specified number of trips in the contract; and for not arriving at the time set. And for setting up or running an express to transmit commercial intelligence in advance of the mail, a penalty will be exacted equal to a quarter's pay.

8. The Postmaster General may annul the contract for repeated failures; for violating the Post Office laws; for disobeying the instructions of the Department; for refusing to discharge a carrier when required by the Department; for assigning the contract without the consent of Postmaster General, or for setting up or running an express as afore said.

9. The Postmaster General may alter the contract and alter the schedule, he allowing a pro rata increase of compensation, within the restrictions imposed by law, for the additional service required, or for the increased speed, if the employment of additional stock or carriers is rendered necessary, but the contractor may, in such cases, relinquish the contract, on timely notice, if he prefers it to the change. The Postmaster General also may discontinue or curtail the service, he allowing one month's extra pay on the amount dispensed with.

10. The payments will be made through drafts on post offices or otherwise, after the expiration of each quarter, say in February, May, August, and November.

11. The Mail routes are given according to the best arrangements, but no increased pay will be allowed should they prove to be greater than is advertised, if the places are rare ellipsoidal.

12. The Postmaster General is prohibited by law from knowingly making a contract for the transportation of the mail with any person who shall have entered into any combination, or proposed to enter into any combination, to prevent the making of any bid for a mail contract by any other person or persons, or who shall have made any agreement, or shall have given or performed, or promised to give or perform any consideration to do, or not to do, anything whatever to induce any other person not to bid for a mail contract. Particular attention is called to the 20th section of the act of 1836, prohibiting combinations to prevent bidding.

13. On coach routes where the present contractors will be superseded by an underbidder, who may not have the stage property requisite for the performance of the contract, he shall purchase from the present contractor such of his coaches, teams, and harness belonging to the route as shall be needed, and they be suitable for the service, at a fair valuation; and make payment therefor by reasonable instalments, as his pay becomes due, unless the present contractor shall continue to run stages on the route. Should they not agree as to the serviceableness of the property, the terms, or the security, each may choose a person who may appoint a third, and their decision shall be final; or the Postmaster General will name the umpire. Should the underbidder fail to comply, his bid will be offered to the contractor; but should he decline it, the proposals of the underbidder will be accepted unconditionally. The underbidder should give early notice of his intention to take or not to take the stock, and if the latter, of his reasons; and the present contractor is to determine, on the first application whether he will sell it or not.

14. A bid received after time, to wit: the 15th April next at 9 a. m, or without the guarantee required by law; or that combines several routes in one sum of compensation, cannot be considered in competition with a regular proposal, not adjudged to be extravagant.

15. A bidder may offer on coach, railroad, or steamboat routes, where the transportation is difficult or impracticable at certain seasons, to substitute horse or wagon conveyance, or to intermit service a specified number of days, weeks, or months.—He may propose to omit an office that is inaccessible or is not on the stage road, the railway, or at a steamboat landing, as the case may be, or he may offer to substitute an inferior mode of supply in such cases. He may propose different days and hours of departure and arrival, provided that no more running time is asked, and it is obvious that no mail connection or other public accommodation is prejudiced. He may ask for more running time to the trip, during a specified number of days, at certain seasons of particularly bad roads. But beyond these changes, a proposal for service different from the advertisement will prevent its being considered in competition with a regular bid, and set aside for extravagance; and where a bid contains any of the above alterations, their disadvantages will be estimated in comparing it with other proposals.

16. There should be but one route bid for in a proposal.

17. The route, the service, the yearly pay, the bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of the firm, where a company offers, should be distinctly stated.

The following may be used as a form for the bid where no change from the advertisement is contemplated by the bidder:

"I [or we, as the case may be,] hereby propose to carry the mail on No.—, from——to—— a weekly advertisement, for $ per annum."

18. The following is the form of the guaranty which should be filled, the first blank with the name of the guarantor, the second with that of the bidder; and the third and fourth with the beginning and terminating points of the route; and after being dated, should be signed by the guarantor, who must be known by the written certificate of a postmaster, or other equally satisfactory testimonial, to be a man of property, and able to make good his guaranty. This guaranty, so certified, should accompany each bid.

"The undersigned —— guarantees that —— has bid fairly carrying the mail from —— to ——

accepted by the postmaster general, ——, shall enter into an obligation prior to the first day of July next with good and sufficient sureties, to perform the service proposed.

"Dated ——"

19. The bid should be sent under seal, addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster General, with "Mail Proposals in the State of ——," written on the face of the letter; and should be despatched in time to be received by or before the 15th April next, at 9 o'clock, a. m.

20. The contracts are to be executed before the 1st of July next.

21. Postmasters of offices situated upon or near railroads, but more than eighty rods from a depot, will, immediately after the 10th of May next, report that fact to the Department, stating their exact distance from the railroad depot, and otherwise supplied with the mail, to enable the Postmaster General to direct the proper supply to be made from the railroad by mail messengers, from and after the 1st July next.

C. A. WICKLIFFE.

Post Office Department, Dec. 26, 1844.

Fales's Cathartic Lozenges.

THOUGH prepared from a great many Vegetable Substances, are as palateable and pleasant to eat as any other Confectionary Compound.

☞This preparation is decidedly the best among all the known cathartic preparations; for while its operation is as sure as Salts, Castor Oil, Calomel and Jalop, or any other, cathartic medicine, it has the advantage over all in being pleasant to eat, while all other cathartics are generally disagreeable to take. Price 25 cents per box, with full directions, and may be found at the Depository, No. 90 Commercial street.

FALES'S WORM LOZENGES.

Are a safe and sure remedy for Worms. Children love them. They act like a charm in removing the symptoms, such as starting in sleep, grating the teeth, paleness about the mouth and nose, occasional sickness at the stomach, precarious appetite swelled bowels, and general feverish habit. The child falls into a quiet sleep, the worms are stupified and expelled, and the child, as is then heard from in every instance has been cured.

Price 25 cents per box, with full directions; sold at 90 Commercial-street.

FALES'S COUGH LOZENGES.

Are beneficial in all common Colds and Coughs Whooping Cough, Inflamation in the Throat and Lungs, in the Croup or Hives, and more certain to operate satisfactory than the celebrated HIVE SYRUP. The most happy effect is obtained in a few moments; the symptoms disappear and the disease is broken up by the magical effect of these Lozenges. Full directions accompany each box, and found at the Depository, 90 Commercial street.

FALES'S DYSENTERY LOZENGES.

Are a safe and agreeable remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhœa of adults, and for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Bowel Complaints of children. Particular attention must be paid to the directions which accompany each box.

FALES'S CAMPHOR LOZENGES,

Are beneficial in all common and sick headache, and where there is a sense of tightness or weight over the eyes, in eruptive diseases, such as Measles and Small Pox. Also in Mania, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Hysteria, in St. Vitus Dance, and in all cases of Languor and Oppressions of the Vital Powers, and may be taken with safety by women and children in all conditions.

Full directions accompany each box.

FALE'S CYPRIAN HAIR TONIC,

Is now so extensively known and justly celebrated but further comment upon it will be useless; we can say, however, with truth, that among the many thousands who have purchased the Tonic in this or other countries, none have returned with complaints while thousands have expressed not only their approbation, but their wonder and admiration of beholding its effects. A few bottles only can be had, at 90 Commercial-street.

CLEAR OUT YOUR RATS.

The gnawings and antics of these destructive creatures can be hushed forever in your House or Store, if you will procure a box of the genuine

MADAGASCAR RAT EXTERMINATOR

and use it according to directions. You cannot depend upon it unless obtained at J. J. FALES No 90 Commercial, corner of Lewis & Commercial Streets, Boston, or of the following

AGENTS.

Norwich, Samuel Tyler and John L. Devotion New London, Wm. Stearns, Stoddard & Allen, A. Beckwith; Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Mystic Bridge Keeney & Brown; Noank, Brown & Wilbur; Stonington Point, Elisha Faxon, Jr.; Lyme, Joseph Brockway; Hadlyme, Ely P. Wells; East Haddam, R. W. Miller; Moodus, Sheffield Lewis; Leesville Richmond & Upham; Middle Haddam, Child & Carrier; Portland, John Payne; South Glastonbury, Oliver Brainard and Wm. W. Post & Co; Colchester, A. M. Hurlbut; Willimantic, Jason Safford and, R. Moulton; Scotland, James Burnet; Howard's Valley, G. D Spencer; Hampton, Wm. Brown Andover, Loomis & Batton; South Coventry, D. M. Buell; Mansfield, Geo. T. Clark and Z. Storrs & Son; Chaplain, Walter Goodell; Phœnixville John B. Adams; Eastford, Joseph Dorsett and Calvin Whitney; Ashford, E. B. Hibbards; Wm. A. Brewster; Danielsonville, Conn,

Oct 16. ply47

Impurity of Blood causes Pain and

occasions disease upon that part of the body which from any cause may be weakest. Thus in persons whose blood is impure, should they have a cold, the impure matter would settle upon their lungs, and consumption be the trouble; so with other affections All trouble is saved by using the BRANDRETH PILLS, which cannot injure, and which cannot be overdone. Only use them in the commencement of any disease, use them in full doses and you will be up and well, while those who are too wise to take such a simple medicine, are bed-ridden, or prematurely end their days. The Brandreth Pills are only beginning to be appreciated; they are found to never deceive; they are the only internal medicine required in this climate.

Be careful of pretended universal purgative which cannot be used without injury to the body each randreth's Pills can. What are they? Are they not imitations of the Brandreth Pills recommended advertisements etc. from Dr. Brandreth? Were they not originally counterfeit pills purporting to be the genuine Brandreth Pills? But in consequence of the new labels on the Brandreth Pills boxes are they not obliged to come out under colors equally false? Observe the makers and travelling agents? Are they not men whom Dr. Brandreth hath cast off, not for good conduct truly? Is this not true as applicable to the *pretended "Indian,"* and, in fact, to nearly all the advertised pills of the day? Shall the public trust their lives in the hands of these unprincipled men. Surely not.

The Brandreth Pills *give strength* for weakness—they are liked best by those who have taken the most of them. Dr. Brandreth can give *personal* reference to thousands who have been *restored* from a bed sickness by their use, when every other means had proved entirely unavailable. These cases are continually occuring in this city and in every part of the Union. Get Brandreth's Pills if you are not perfectly healthy, and they will restore you—if medicine can do it—because they expel those humors which are the cause of impurity of the blood, and at the same time the body is strengthened by the operation of this most excellent medicine.

The following names are a list of Dr. B. Brandreth's agents in New London Co.

Norwich, R. W. Roath; New London, Nathan Belden; Colchester, L. A. Kellogg; Franklin, Amasa L. Hyde; Liberty Hill, Austin Gay; Lebanon, Gurdon Robinson; Yanticville, Tracy, Huntington & Co.; Fitchville, S. Fitch; Norwich Town, Geo. D. Fuller; Milltown, Wm. B. Hull; Stonington, Horace Lewis; Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Porterseville, Smith, Cady & Co; Centre Groton, R. W. Smith; Groton, John Hudson: Hamburg, H. A. Brockway; Salem, E. S. Williams; Montville, James Turner; Hadlyme, Z. Brockway.

SPORTSMEN ATTEND.

KINNEY & RAWSON keep constantly on hand Pigeons & Wilkes & John Hall & Sons best English **Sporting Powder.**

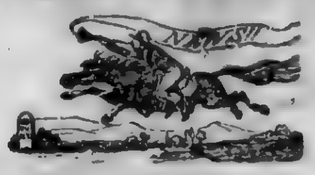
Dupont's Powder in half & quarter Keg, and in canister.

Indian Rifle, dopin canisters.

ALSO,

Superior elasting powder patent Safety Fuse at 42 Water-st.

CLEAR THE ROAD!



TO THE

U. STATES CLOTHING STORE.

Cheap! Cheaper!! Cheapest!!!

GENTLEMEN IN WANT OF

READY MADE CLOTHING,

will please call at the UNITED STATES CLOTHING STORE, 91 Main-Street, Norwich.

It is estimated by hundreds to be the Cheapest Clothing Establishment in the world, for people to lay out their money to the best advantage.

91 *Main-Street.* Next door to Chas. Clark's Hat Store.

J. T. FAY.

Dec. 11th.

Tobacco.

50 BOXES Russell's & Robinson's Tobacco.
25 " Stanley's do
20 " Aromatic do

Received in store, and for sale by

H. WHITAKER & CO.
3 Commercial.

Jan. 8. 7

C. BRINCKERHOFF'S

This medicine being productive of the most powerful and certain remedial effect in the cure of Liver Complaint, Consumption, Pain in the Chest and Side, Coughs, Colds, profuse Night Sweats, and Asthma, its importance will be admitted by all. Having for its commendation the testimony of many of our most truth-loving and respected citizens, we are bound to acknowledge that there must be some great cause for their praise, or it would not be given so freely and frankly. The Health Restorative, from its first introduction to the present day, has never been known to fail of its intended beneficial effects, and where it has not fully cured, it has been traced most conclusively to the fault of the patient in not complying with the simple directions attached to the bottle. So prolific a disease as Consumption, and so dangerous a foe to afflict the human race, has induced the needy and soulless trafficker to invent and recommend his nostrums, which only slightly palliate the more aggravating symtoms, or else are entirely useless; and thus to gain money they deceive their sick and dying fellow-men without even so much as a thought of the baseness of their trade. We leave such demons to the stings and op-braidings of their own conscience. The Proprietor having experienced the curative property of the Restorative in his own individual case, and in numberless others can recommend it to the confidence of the sick, feeling sensible that if a faithful trial is made, the most suspicious result is certain. The following certificate is from Dr. Chilton, the well known New York chemist.

"I have analyzed a bottle of medicine called 'C. Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative;' and find that it does not contain Mercury, or any other metallic preparation, nor opium in any of its forms. It is composed of vegetable matter entirely."

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.

C. BRINCKERHOFF, Proprietor, N. Y.

Principal Office, 96 Hudson street, New York.

Horace Everett, U. S. Agent, 96 Hudson-street, New York, has appointed,

SAMUEL TYLER 138 Main street, Norwich.
WM. S. TYLER, 131 Water street. do.

as agents for the above medicine.

Feb. 1st. 1845. 1m11

WAR COMMENCED!!

TEXAS IN ARMS,

Spread the News far and wide that

ELY & CO., WILL for 37 days from this date dispose of their Rich Stock of DRY GOODS, at merely nominal prices, for they must be sold without delay. And any person or persons, wishing any kind or style of DRY GOODS from the finest French BROADCLOTHS, and the richest silks to heavy Sattinetts, and cheap Calicoes, will please call *immediately*, and avail themselves of the rarest chance ever offered to buy goods for a mere song, as the sale must positively be made, as we must make room for a large lot of those new SPRING GOODS.

Come one Come All.

Jan. 1st. 1845. 6

Physicians and Country Merchants

ARE invited to call at No. 119 Main Street, and examine the extensive stock of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals &c. &c., which are offered for sale on favorable terms at wholesale or retail.

JOHN L. DEVOTION.

Norwich, Nov 20. 6

FINE EATING!

PRATT & HOOKER,

(Franklin Square,)

HAVE on hand a first rate assortment of *PROVISIONS & GROCERIES* which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.

Norwich, April 24th.

For Sale.

A new two story dwelling House with a wood house, a good well of water, situated on *Main Street, West Chelsea* about 10 rods from central wharf now occupied by the subscriber, said House is built of the best of materials and will be sold at a bargen. Part of the purchasers money can remain on bond and mortgage for two years.

If not sold by 25th of Febuary will be to let.

ROBERT STANTON.

Norwich Jan 30 10;

Picked Up.

IN the river Thames, near Perch Rock, a SAIL BOAT. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges.

HENRY COMSTOCK

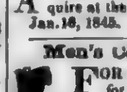
Jan 30. 3w10

Wanted.

A woman to do the work of a private family. Inquire at the American House.

Jan. 16, 1845. 68

Men's Cow Hide BOOTS.



FOR one dollar a pair, and Kip BOOTS for one dollar and twenty-five cents Cow Hide and Kip Brogans for 75 cents pair. Men's Slippers from 25 to 42 cents.

J. IRESON & SON.

Jan. 22. 8

Something New.

SPALDING & CO., are manufacturing under Letters Patent granted by the United States, an improved Friction match, to burn

Without Brimstone.

They now offer for sale, on very reasonable terms.

20,000 GROSS.

Neatly put up in Tin, Wood and Paper, in any sized packages and in lots to suit purchasers.

These Matches are highly improved of and recommended for family use by Physicians and Chemists, in consequence of the absence of Sulphur in their manufacture, the fumes of which are so disagreeable and deleterious to all, and particularly injurious to persons having weak lungs or delicate constitutions.

They are particularly recommended to the attention of shippers as they have frequently been taken on long voyages and exposed to the action of all climates without the slightest injury.

For sale by SPALDING & CO.

At wholesale and retail by R. W. MATHEWSON, Agents for the manufacturers.

Jan. 23 1845. 8

Boston Piano Fortes.

R. W. ROATH having recently selected from the celebrated manufacture of Hallet, Davis, & Co some very superior PIANO FORTES, with all the late improvements, and will be sold at the lowest manufacturer's prices.

Jan. 23 1845. 8

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the name of 'Mill Furnace Co.' is this day dissolved

CHARLES A CONVERSE.
ALBERT T. CONVERSE.

A. T. CONVERSE will continue the business at the same place, and will execute all orders for Casting with promptness and despatch.

Norwich, Jan. 1st, 1845. 6

To Dry Goods Merchants and the Public Generally.

Umbrella, Parasol, and Sun-Shade

MANUFACTORY.

OPPOSITE THE MERCHANTS HOTEL, NORWICH, CONN

THE advertiser respectfully begs leave to return his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage he has received for many years, and earnestly solicits a continuance of the same.

Having just purchased a rich assortment of materials for the manufacture of Parasols and Sun-Shades, for the coming spring *entirely for cash.* Merchants having silks suitable for the purpose, can have them made up to any style to better advantage and in a superior manner than sending them to New York. An assortment of umbrellas and parasols of different sizes and qualities, constantly on hand and the workmanship of all goods warranted and kept in repair one year.

Umbrellas and Parasols repaired or re-covered, in a few hours as usual.

ALBERT CHERRY.

Jan. 1st. 1845. 6m

"The Magnetic Battery."

THE trials that have been made of the recently improved "Magnetic Battery," confirm the belief that it is destined to produce great and important changes in the healing art. In all cases of disorder and curvature of the spine; where anchylosis is not formed, permanent relief can be obtained by the daily use of the battery and the proper co-ordinate medication. The remote as well as proximate cause of this malady is a loss of vital action of the muscles of one side while the antagonist muscles remain in full force. By this gradual deformity the internal organs, as the heart, liver, stomach, lungs &c., become displaced and consequently loose their healthy action, until permanent disease and fatality is the result. The only rational or possible method of relief in these cases, is to restore the lost action of the weakened muscles—this, no course of medication hitherto devised, is so well calculated to effect, as this form of practice. The effects of the action of the machine upon the muscles in these cases, is most extraordinary, most wonderful, and gives no true conception of the unlimited power, of the all pervading forces by which we obtain such results. Nor less specific is this plan of treatment in the different forms of consumption—as upwards of 70 cases of *tubercular consumption* have been successfully treated by one physician in N. Y., during the last 8 months. The details of these remarkable cures and the addresses of the patients are open to all enquirers. In attestation of the powers of this instrument to effect results to which it makes pretentions, the following is quoted from Mr. Ellsworth's report dated Jan. 31st, 1844,—when speaking of Morse's Telegraph:

"Intimately connected with this branch of science employed in effecting results obtained by the Telegraph are the medicinal applications of the Magnetic Battery, mentioned in the report of one of the examiners. This same wonderful agent—the electro Magnetic fluid, which also gilds the metals and separates the beautiful ores, dissolves the calculus (stone in the bladder) without pain, rescuing the many victims otherwise doomed to a lingering death, or the sad alternative of a most excruciating operation. The facility with which medicines are infused into the system by the aid of this battery leads us to hail the approach of a quicker alleviation of human woes, and the future success of experiment, fraught with the brightest anticipations.

HENRY L. ELLSWORTH,
Commissioner of Patents.

To his Hon. the President of the Senate of U. S.

Other forms of disease have been treated with equal success in this way—such as scirrhus, cancer, scrofula, white-swellings, paralysis, lumbar, sciatic, rheumatism, Deafness, swelling of the tonsils, &c. &c.

HENRY LEE,
Homœopathic physician.

Rooms, at the "American House."

October 2, 44. 1y45

Fire Insurance,

BY THE MUTUAL SECURITY

INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW HAVEN.

THIS Company offers to persons wanting Insurance the double advantage of *full indemnity* in case of loss, by means of an ample *capital*, while it unites in its charter so much of the MUTUAL principle, as to give the dealer a chance to participate in its profits without being *in any* way liable for its losses.

The Directors pledge themselves to the public, that the business of the Company shall be in all respects, conducted on the most fair and liberal principles.

For further information apply to the following Agent, who is authorized to take risks and issue policies to applicants without delay.

DIRECTORS

Joseph N. Clarke, Elihu Atwater, N. A. Bacon, John Bradley, Willis Bristol, W. H. Ellis, John English, Dennis Kimberly, James Brewster, Truman Woodward, Nathan Peck, jr., H. S. Soule, Theron Tower, Aaron Benedict, Harvey Barnes, Sheldon Bassett, Enos Sperry, Richard M. Clarke, Russell Hotchkiss, Henry Farnam.

P. S. Galpin, *Sec.* JOSEPH N. CLARKE, *Pres't.*

☞ No charge for Policies when risks are transferred from other officers at the same rates.

R. W. MATHEWSON, Agent.

GEO. W. CONCKLIN,

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTER,

No. 51 Water-Street,

Norwich, Conn.,

Every description of Letter Press Printing neatly and promptly executed.

August 7 1y37

DENTISTRY.

G. R. & C. PARKHURST.

Office, 89 Main-Street,

Norwich Ct.

Dec. 18, '44. 4

CHARLES A. CONVERSE.

Dealer in

English, French and German Hardware, Cutlery, and Guns.

139 MAIN-STREET.

Norwich.

J. HENRY PECK,

Fashionable

HAIR DRESSER.

No. 40 Shetucket-st.

OPPOSITE THE RAIL ROAD DEPOT,

Norwich, Conn.

Jan. 16. 7

U. S. HOTEL,

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber having removed from the old stand the Exchange Hotel, to the Granite Buildings now the **United States Hotel**, on Pennsylvania avenue, between Third and Four-and-a-half streets one block from the Railroad depot, respectfully solicits a portion of the public patronage. He now has associated with him Mr. JAMES H. BEACH, of Washington City.

The "UNITED STATES," as regard locality, is the most eligible Hotel in the city, and one of the most commodious in the Union. It is but about two minutes walk from the Railroad Depot, and five from the Capitol, and has accommodations for three hundred boarders.

No labor or expense has been omitted to anticipate the wants of both temporary and permanent customers. From our establishment at Piney Point, on the Potomac we will be constantly supplied with abundance of fresh fish and oysters, and our larder stocked with every rarity the market affords.

Sincerely thankful for the past favors, which a liberal Public have ever shown him, he solicits a continuance of their patronage, and he promises that his efforts, and those of his partner, shall be unceasing in studying and providing for the comfort of those who may make the UNITED STATES HOTEL their home. THOMPSON TYLER.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 9, 1844. 1y3

WM. H. ALLEN.

DENTIST,

OFFICE, NO. 94 SHETUCKET STREET, (UP STAIRS)

WHERE he will perform a operations necessary for the preservation of the teeth and gums in the best possible manner. Teeth inserted from 1 to a complete set. Teeth cleaned, filled, extracted, and all irregularities, whether they proceed from disease or want of proper care, remedied.

March 23

OPPOSITION.

New Lineto Colchester.

A STAGE will leave the American House 38 Shetucket-Street, for Colchester, and Hartford, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 8 o'clock, A. M. Returning, will leave Colchester, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, on the arrival of the Stages from Hartford, at about 12 o'clock, M.

Passengers carried to and called for in any part of the city. DANIEL P. SMITH Agent.

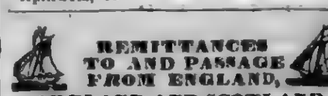
Norwich, Oct., 29, '44. 49

G. B. PRINDLE.

HAS removed his One Price Watch, Jewelry, and Clock Establishment, to the Store (lately occupied by J. Ireson & Son's shoe dealers,) No. 144 Main-street,—opposite the sign post.

Full assortment of choice goods—and no *variation of prices* tolerated—a child may purchase as low as the closest buyer

April 24th, '44 1y33



REMITTANCES TO AND PASSAGE FROM ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

WE beg to inform our friends in Norwich, Conn and a vicinity, that we have appointed Mr JAMES M'CLELLAND, of that city, as our agent Persons sending for their relatives, or remitting money to the old country, will find it their interest and their friend comfort to give him a call.

ROCHE BROTHERS & CO.,
36 Fulton street, New York.

Jan. 24th, 1844. 1y9

TRI WEEKLY.

THE STEAMER

WORCESTER,

CAPT. J. H. VANDERBILT,

WILL leave Norwich on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and New York Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 o clock P. M.

Measurment goods 5 cents per foot by weight.—At $2 50 per ton.

E. A. BILL,
Steam Boat Agent.

Nov. 6. 50

For Sale.

A FARM in the town of Preston, about four and a-half miles from the toll bridge, on the road leading to Jewett City, containing about forty-five acres, with a dwelling house and barn thereon standing. Said farm is suitably divided into mowing, plowing pasturage and wood land, with a good well of water near the door, and known as the Miner Barnes farm.

ALSO—A lot of land containing 10 acres and 16 rods about ¾ mile from the above farm, adjoining land of Ben Haskell, Esq., with a never failing spring of water situated thereon. Said lot of land is known as the Hannah Tracy lot. The above property will be sold low, as the present owner wishes to dispose of it on or before the 15th day of March next.

For further particulars, enquire of

ELIJAH CLARK, Norwich.

Jan. 15, 1845 6

CHARLES A. CONVERSE,

General Dealer in English, French, German, and American Hardware and Cutlery, Also Guns Military Goods, Saddlery, Ware, &c.

139 Main-Street.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the Trade generally that he is now opening a fine assortment of Hard Ware goods of late importation and manufacture, and begs leave also to state that he has in view to offer during the present season a larger and more complete assortment than heretofore, and at the lowest possible Cash prices, to which he solicits the attention of purchasers.

This stock consists of every kind and quality of Table and Pocket Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Military Goods, Brass Goods, Builders and Cabinet makers Trimmings, House Furnishing articles, Fancy Goods, Hollow Ware, Saddle, Harness and Coach Trimmings, Mechanics' Tools, Stoves, Hanging and Sole Lamps, Brittania Goods, Japanned Ware.

Oct 24. 1

Boarding.

BOARD for a gentleman and lady can be had with as pleasant a room as there is on Main-st., by inquiring at this office.

Nov 6 1844. 50

PATENT MACHINES.

THE cheapest and best Horse Powers ever offered to the public for driving Circular Saws, Cider, Shingle and Sugar Mills, Turning Lathes, Threshing Machines, &c. Also the best Threshing Machines for grain and hay seed, may be had of the subscriber—also the right to vend them in various parts of the country. Horse Powers from $40 to $50. Threshing Machines from $30 to $35. Both Machines easily conveyed in a one horse wagon.

N. B. A few more Agents wanted to sell on commission. A. KINGSLEY

Norwich, July 19, 1843. 1

Hair Cutting! Hair Cutting!

SHAVING! SHAVING!

WOULD you submit to have your hair shorn by a Sheep-Shearer? or your beard shaved by a Butcher? Oh no, you would not! but we occasionally get into such hands, and who act very ungainly all if you do not wish a continuance of such unskillful treatment, go forthwith to Peck the Inimitable Hair Cutter, who will arrange your Hair with judgment, neatness, taste and skill, and who will remove your beard (no matter how difficult) with ease and comfort; in a word he is *Truth* science.

J. H. Peck's Hair Cutting and Shaving Room, No 40 Shetucket-St., opposite the Rail Road Depot

Norwich, Oct. 17, 1844. 47

Stolen.

THE Lodging room of the subscriber was entered during the night of the 20th inst, and the following articles stolen therefrom, viz: One new cloth overcoat, worth $18: one Guard chain, one imitation diamond breast pin; one fine gold medal, worth together about $38.

It is suspected that the above theft was committed by a colored man from the north, who has been stopping in this place several days, pretending that he is or has been a slave. Accommodations were given him for a night, and if guilty, this is the return he makes for favors received. He is a short, thick set man, round shoulders, large eyes, light skin, and large feet. He wore a blue cloth cap, glazed top, trimmed with fur; thick boots and rubbers. Whoever will return the above named property, shall be a liberally rewarded. GILES OLNEY.

Tobacconist, at E. A. Clark's

Water-st, Norwich, Jan. 30 1845. 3w10

REMEMBER

the old Stand, No. 78 Main-St.,

OPPOSITE THE FRANKLIN HOUSE,

WHERE J. M. NELSON still continues carrying on the Tailoring business in all its various branches. The subscriber is now ready to make all kinds of Gentlemen's garments in the latest styles The subscriber has received the Fall and Winter fashions for 1844-5. All garments made at this establishment warranted to fit.

N. B. Cutting done at short notice. Wanted also six or eight first rate Tailoresses to whom good encouragement will be given.

JAMES M. NELSON.

Sept. 1 43

FOR SALE.

A GOOD Dairy and Tillage Farm, containing 104 acres of land, with a dwelling house, 3 barns and other necessary out buildings in good repair, has a large quantity of thrifty young wood growing thereon and is well watered, and well adapted to the keeping of sheep, it is situated on Plain Hills in the town of Norwich, 5½ miles from the city. The Scotland road runs through the centre of said farm. Terms of payment made easy to the purchaser.

Apply to EDWIN GAVITT.

Norwich, Oct. 30. 6m

GENERAL STAGE OFFICE

At the American House

38 *Shetucket-St.*

STAGES, will leave the American House daily for Hartford.

On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock, A. M. via, Lebanon, Columbia and Bolton

On Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays at 8 o'clock, A.M., via, Colchester,

Also, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 6 1-2 o'clock A. M., for Franklin, Windham, Mansfield, Tolland and Springfield.

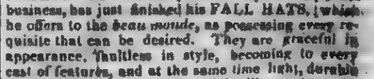
DAILY for New London, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Passengers wishing to take any of the above routes, will be called for by having their names entered on the books at the office, at the American House.

DANIEL P. SMITH, Agent.

Oct, 29th. 49

HATS!



NICHOLS' HATS.

There is no article in the wardrobe of a gentleman of taste to which more attention is paid than to the HAT, and the skill and ingenuity of the best workmen are taxed to produce an article which shall suit the public. The subscriber who has had ten years of experience in his business, has just finished his FALL HATS, which he offers to the *beau monde*, as possessing every requisite that can be desired. They are graceful in appearance, faultless in style, becoming to every cast of features, and at the same time light, durable and economical. A single trial will convince the most sceptical that the Hats made by the subscriber may safely defy competition.

ALSO,

Furs, Caps, Buffalo Robes, &c. &c. All of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest. Please call and see, at 137½ Main street, two doors west of the Post Office.

W. L. NICHOLS

Norwich, Oct. 30. 6m

WANTED, 10,000 lbs.,

Old Cast off India Rubber Shoes.

FOR which new and fresh Goods will be exchanged at Cash prices.

J. IRESON & SON.

Feb. 5. 6m

Raisins.

20 KEGS SUN RAISINS,
20 half kegs do,
100 boxes Bunch do,
100 " Bloom do, received per Steamer Shetucket, and for sale by

R. W. WHITAKER & CO;
Commercial st.

Feb 4 3t

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE NORWICH NEWS.
WM. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
OFFICE, SHETUCKET STREET,
Brick Building, 2d Story, opposite Ely & Co's

TERMS.

To City subscribers,	$2,00
Mail subscribers,	$1.50

payable in advance.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Six lines or less, one two or three weeks,	75
Half square,	$100
A square,	

All over a square, in the same proportion. Twenty five cents each week for continuance after the three weeks.

DENTISTRY.
G. R. & C. PARKHURST.
Office, 69 Main-Street,
Norwich Ct.
Dec. 18, '44. 4

GEO. W. CONCKLIN,
BOOK AND JOB
PRINTER,
No. 51 Water-Street,
Norwich, Conn.,
Every description of Letter Press Printing neatly and promptly executed.
August 7 1y37

CHARLES A. CONVERSE.
Dealer in
English, French and German
Hardware, Cutlery, and Guns.
139 MAIN-STREET.
Norwich.

J. HENRY PECK,
Fashionable
HAIR DRESSER.
No. 40 Shetucket-st.
OPPOSITE THE RAIL ROAD DEPOT,
Norwich, Conn.
Jan. 16. 7

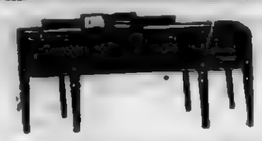
SPORTSMEN ATTEND.
KINNEY & RAWSON keep constantly on hand Pigeons & Wilkes & John Hall & Sons best English Sporting Powder.
Dupont's Powder in half& quarter Kegs, and in canisters.
Indian Rifle dupin canisters.
ALSO.
Superior blasting powder patent Safety Fuse at 42 Water-st.

HENRY S. COOK,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 15 Shetucket-Street
Norwich, Ct.
GENTLEMEN'S AND BOY'S GARMENTS
MADE
OUT AND MADE.
In the Latest Styles.

WM. H. ALLEN.
DENTIST,
OFFICE, NO. 9½ SHETUCKET STREET, (UP STAIRS)
WHERE he will perform all operations necessary for the preservation of the teeth and gums in the best possible manner. Teeth inserted from 1 to a complete set. Teeth cleaned, filled, extracted, and all irregularities, whether they proceed from disease or want of proper care, remedied.
March 22

India Rubber Overshoes.
WE have on hand and for sale on the most reasonable terms, a most splendid assortment of India Rubber Shoes and Overshoes, of the latest patterns and styles in market, manufactured from the pure gum and put up in the best manner—warranted not to stiffen in the coldest weather, or contract by the heat, and will retain their color under all circumstances, and not to part in the seams.
Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine the great improvements made in the manufacture of India Rubber. We sell cheap.
J. IRESON & SON.
Feb. 16. m12

Boston Piano Fortes.



R. W. ROATH having recently selected from the celebrated manufacture of Hallet, Davis, & Co some very superior PIANO FORTES, with all the late improvements, and will be sold at the lowest manufacturer's prices.
Jan. 23 1845. 9

TRI WEEKLY.
THE STEAMER
WORCESTER,

CAPT. J. H. VANDERBILT.
WILL leave Norwich on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and New York Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 o clock P. M.
Measurment goods 5 cents per foot by weight.—Are $2 50 per ton.
E. A. BILL,
Steamboat Agent.
Nov. 6. 50

REMITTANCES
TO AND PASSAGE
FROM ENGLAND,
IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.
WE beg to inform our friends in Norwich, Conn and vicinity, that we have appointed Mr JAMES McLELLAND, of that city, as our agent Persons sending for their relatives, or remitting money to the old country, will find it their interest and their friend comfort to give him a call.
ROCHE BROTHERS & CO.,
55 Fulton street, New York.
Jan. 24th, 1844. 1f9

NOTICE.
THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the name of 'Mill Furnace Co,' is this day dissolved
CHARLES A CONVERSE,
ALBERT T. CONVERSE.
A. T. CONVERSE will continue the business at the same place, and will execute all orders for Casting with promptness and despatch.
Norwich, Jan. 1st, 1845. 3

The Norwich News.

VOL. V.—NO. 13. NORWICH, CONN., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY, 20 1845. WHOLE NO. 221.

PROPOSALS for carrying the mails of the United States, from 1st July, 1845, to the 30th June, 1849, inclusive, in CONNECTICUT, will be received at the Contract Office of the Post Office Department, in the City of Washington, until 9 A. M. of the 25th day of April, 1845, (to be decided by the 10th day of May,) on the routes, and in the manner and time herein specified, viz

651 From Hartford, Hartford county, by Wethersfield, Rocky Hill, Upper Middletown, Middletown, Durham, Northford and Fair Haven to New Haven, 41 miles, and back six times a week in two horse coaches.

Leave Hartford daily except Sunday at 9 a m, arrive at New Haven same day by 6 p m

Leave New Haven daily except Sunday at 6 a m, arrive at Hartford same day by 3 p m

Proposals to carry on horse, and to run three times a week are invited

652 From Hartford by East Hartford, Glastenbury, Marlboro', Colchester, Salem and Chesterfield to New London, 44 miles, and back three times a week in four horse coaches, with a tri-weekly branch from Colchester by Bozrahville, Bozrah and Norwichtown to Norwich, 16 miles and back, to be run in due connection; also with another tri-weekly branch from Glastenbury to South Glastenbury, 3 miles and back, to be run in due connection.

Leave Hartford every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a m, arrive at Colchester same days by 1 p m

Leave Colchester same days at 1 1-4 p m, arrive at New London same days by 5 p m

Leave New London every Tuesday Thursday and Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Colchester same days by 10 1-2 a m

Leave Colchester same days by 10 3-4 a m, arrive at Hartford same days by 4 p m

Proposals to run in two horse coaches are invited; also separate proposals for the branches

Proposals to extend the South Glastenbury branch to Portland will be considered

653 From Hartford by East Hartford, Manchester, Bolton, Andover, Columbia, Liberty Hill, Lebanon, Franklin and Norwichtown to Norwich, 41 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Hartford every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 a m, arrive at Norwich same days by 3 1-2 p m

Leave Norwich every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 1-2 a m, arrive at Hartford same days by 4 p m

654 From Hartford by East Hartford and Glastenbury to South Glastenbury, 8 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Hartford every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a m, arrive at South Glastenbury same days by 10 a m

Leave South Glastenbury every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1-2 p m, arrive at Hartford same days by 3 1-2 p m

Proposals to extend to Portland will be considered. See New London route

655 From Hartford by East Hartford, Manchester, Coventry, South Coventry, Willimantic, Windham, Howard Valley and Brooklyn to West Killingly, 47 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches, with three additional weekly trips between Brooklyn and West Killingly, to run in due connection with the railroad

Leave Hartford every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at West Killingly same days by 2 p m

Leave West Killingly every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 11 a m, arrive at Hartford same days by 7 1-2 p m

656 From Hartford by East Hartford, Manchester, Coventry, Mansfield, Ashford, Abington and Pomfret Landing to Killingly, 44 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Hartford every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Killingly same days by 7 1-2 p m

Leave Killingly every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 a m, arrive at Hartford same days by 7 1-2 p m

657 From Hartford by East Hartford, Buckland Corners, Oakland, Rockville, Tolland, Ellington, Square Pond and West Stafford, 30 miles, and back three times a week

Leave Hartford every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 a m, arrive at Stafford same days by 3 1-2 p m

Leave Stafford every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 a m, arrive at Hartford same days by 1-2 p m

Proposals for three additional weekly trips will be considered

Proposals to convey a Sunday mail once a week from Hartford to Worcester, 65 miles, in two or four horse wagons, according to the weight of the mails, in 11 or 12 hours to the trip, are invited

658 From Hartford, by East Hartford, East Windsor, Scantic Village, Broad Brook, Scitico, Somers and North Somers to Wilbraham, Mass., 32 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches.

Leave Hartford every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 a m, arrive at Wilbraham same days by 5 p m

Leave Wilbraham every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 a m, arrive at Hartford same days by 2 p m

Proposals to end this route at Somers, 10 miles less distance are invited

659 From Hartford by Bloomfield, Tariffville Granby and Southwick, Mass., to Westfield, 28, miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Hartford every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 a m, arrive at Westfield same days by 4 p m

Leave Westfield every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 12 m, arrive at Hartford same days by 6 p m

Proposals to carry on horse are invited

660 From Hartford, by Pequonnuck, East Granby, West Suffield and Feeding Hill, Mass., to Westfield, 32 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Hartford every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 a m, arrive at Westfield same days by 5 p m

Leave Westfield every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Hartford same days by 8 p m

Proposals to end this route at Springfield instead of Westfield will be considered; also to carry on horse

Proposals to commence this route at Windsor instead of Hartford, 6 miles less distance, will be considered

661 From Hartford to Bloomfield, Simsbury, West Granby and Hartland to West Granville, Mass. 30 miles, and back twice a week

Leave Hartford every Tuesday and Saturday at 10 a m, arrive at West Granville same days by 7 p m

Leave West Granville every Monday and Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Hartford same days by 3 p m

662 From Hartford by West Hartford, Avon, Canton, Collinsville, New Hartford, Winchester, Millbrook and Norfolk to Canaan, 43 miles and back six times a week in four horse coaches

Leave Hartford every day except Sunday at 6 1-2 m, arrive at Canaan same day by 4 p m

Leave Canaan every day except Sunday at 9 m arrive at Hartford same day by p m

Proposals to carry in two horse coaches are invited

663 From Hartford by West Hartford, Farmington, Bristol, Terryville, Plymouth, Plymouth Hollow and Northfield, to Litchfield, 28 miles, and back six times a week in two horse coaches, with a branch from Farmington by Unionville, Burlington and Harpinton to Wolcottville, 19 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Hartford every day except Sunday at 10 a m, arrive at Litchfield same day by 4 p m

Leave Litchfield every day except Sunday at 6 a m, arrive at Hartford same day by 12 m

Leave Farmington every Monday, Wednesday and Friday say at 12 m, arrive at Wolcottville same days by 5 p m

Leave Wolcottville every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Farmington same days by 10 a m in time to connect with 6 in 7 line

664 From Collinsville, Hartford county, by New Hartford Centre and Torrington to Wolcottville, 11 miles, and back twice a week

Leave Collinsville every Monday and Friday at 12 m, arrive at Wolcottville same days by 3 p m

Leave Wolcottville every Monday and Friday at 7 a m, arrive at Collinsville same days by 11 a m

Proposals to carry in two horse coaches, and to commence service at Hartford, will be considered

665 From Tolland, Tolland county, by Moose Meadow, Westford, North Ashford and West Woodstock, to North Woodstock, 28 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Tolland every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 1 p m, arrive at North Woodstock same days by 7 p m

Leave North Woodstock every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 4 a m, arrive at Tolland same days by 10 a m

666 From Bolton Tolland county, by Gilead, Hebron and Hope Valley, to Colchester, 17 miles, and back three times a week

Leave Bolton every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 12 m, arrive at Colchester same days by 5 p m

Leave Colchester same days at 6 a m, arrive at Bolton same days by 11 a m

667 From North Woodstock, Windham county, by Woodstock and Pomfret, to Wilkinson, 11 miles and back, three times a week, with three additional trips between Pomfret and Wilkinson

Leave North Woodstock every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 a m, arrive at Wilkinson same days by 11 a m

Leave Wilkinson same day on arrival of cars,—say 1 p m,—arrive at North Woodstock same days by 4 p m

Leave Pomfret every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 1 1-4 p m, arrive at Wilkinson same days by 2 p m

Leave Wilkinson same days at 12 m, arrive at Pomfret same days by 1 p m

668 From Windham, Windham county, by North Windham, to Chaplin, 8 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Windham every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 11 a m, on arrival of Hartford mail, arrive at Chaplin same days by 1 p m

Leave Chaplin same days at 3 p m, arrive at Windham same days by 5 p m

669 From Central Village, Windham county, by Moosup, Plainfield, Canterbury, Westminster and Scotland, to Windham, 18 miles and back, three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Central Village every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 a m, or on arrival of mail from Norwich, arrive at Windham same days by 11 a m

Leave Windham every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 1 1-2 a m or on arrival of mail from Hartford, arrive at Central Village same days by 5 1-2 p m.

670 From Jewett's City, New London County, by Griswold, Voluntown and Pendleton Hill, to North Stonington, 20 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Jewett's City every Wednesday at 6 12 m, arrive at North Stonington same day by 12

Leave North Stonington same day at 1 p m, arrive at Jewett's City same day by 7 p m

671 From Norwich, New London county, by Preston and North Stonington, to Westerly, R. I. 18 miles and back, once a week

Leave Norwich every Wednesday at 8 a m, arrive at Westerly same day by 12 m

Leave Westerly every Wednesday at 1 p m, arrive at Norwich same day by 5 p m

672 From Norwich by Jewett's City, Plainfield, Central Village, West Killingly, Killingly, Wilkinson, Thompson, Fisherville, Webster, Mass. Oxford and Auburn, to Worcester, 39 miles and back, six times a week in rail road cars

Leave Norwich every day, except Sunday, at 1-2 p m, arrive at Worcester same day by 4 1-2 p m

Leave Worcester every day, except Sunday, at 9 1-2 a. m, arrive at Norwich same day by 1 1-2 p m

Proposals to commence route at Allyn's Point will be considered. Also, to run this route in connection with a mail leaving New York in the evening, and returning to New York in the morning. Permission will be given to carry way mail by a separate train.

673 From Norwich, by Norwichtown, Franklin, Windham, Mansfield Centre, Mansfield, Tolland, Rockville, Ellington, Somers, North Somers, and East Long Meadow, Mass. to Springfield, 55 miles and back, three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Norwich every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 a m, arrive at Springfield same days by 8 p m.

Leave Springfield every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 8 a m, arrive at Norwich same days by 8 p m

Query—whether this route is necessary?

674 From Norwich, by Gardner's Lake, to North Lyme, 15 miles and back, once a week

Leave Norwich every Thursday at 2 p m, arrive at North Lyme same day by 8 p m

Leave North Lyme same day at 9 a m, arrive at Norwich same day by 2 p m

675 From Norwich, by Poquetanuck, Ledyard, Gales' Ferry and Uncasville, to Norwich, equal to 11 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Norwich every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 a m, arrive at Uncasville same days by 11 a m

Leave Uncasville same days by 12 m, arrive at Norwich same days by 3 p m

676 From New London, New London county, by Groton, Pequot, Noank, Groton Centre, Mystic, Portersville and Mystic Bridge, to Stonington, 16 miles and back, six times a week in two horse coaches: three times a week by Pequot and Noank, and three times a week by Groton Centre and Mystic

Leave New London every day, except Sunday, at 6 a m, arrive at Stonington same day by 10 1-2 a m

Leave Stonington every day, except Sunday, at 1 1-2 p m, arrive at New London same day by 6 p m

677 From Colchester, New London county, by West Chester and Modus, to East Haddam 15 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Colchester every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 10 1-2 a m, arrive at East Haddam same days by 3 p m

Leave East Haddam every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 3 1-2 a m, arrive at Colchester same days by 7 p m

678 From Middletown, Middlesex county, by Higganum, Haddam, East Haddam, Chester, Deep River, and Essex, to Saybrook, 29 miles and back, three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Middletown every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 12 m, arrive at Saybrook same days by 8 p m

Leave Saybrook every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 m, arrive at Middletown same days by 8 p m

679 From Middletown by Portland, Middle Haddam, East Hampton, Marlboro', Hebron, Columbia & Willimantic to Windham, 35 miles and back twice a week

Leave Middletown every Wednesday and Friday at 6 a m—arrive at Windham same days by 5 p m

Leave Windham every Tuesday and Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Middletown same days by 5 p m.

680 From Middletown to Meriden 9 miles and back daily except Sunday,

Leave Middletown every day, except Sunday, at 5 p m—arrive at Meriden same day by 7 p m

Leave Meriden every day, except Sunday, at 7 1-2 a m—arrive at Middletown same day by 9 1-2 a m

Proposals to run at hours making closer connections with the railroad will be considered

681 From East Haddam, Middlesex county by Hadlyme, North Lyme and Hamburgh, to Lyme 20 miles and back, twice a week

Leave East Haddam every Thursday and Saturday at 1 p m—arrive at Lyme same days by 7 p m

Leave Lyme every Thursday and Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at East Haddam same days by 12 m

682 From New Haven, New Haven county, by East Haven, Branford, Guilford, Madison, Clinton, Westbrook, Saybrook, Lyme, East Lyme, River Head and Waterford to New London, 53 miles and back three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave New Haven every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 a m—arrive at New London same days by 7 p m

Leave New London every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 a m—arrive at New Haven same days by 7 p m

683 From New Haven by Fairhaven, North Branford' North Guilford, North Madison, Killingworth and Westbrook to Deep River, 30 miles and back, once a week

Leave New Haven every Saturday at 9 a m, arrive at Deep River same days by 3 p m

Leave Deep River every Friday at 9 a m—arrive at New Haven same day by 6 p m

684 From New Haven, by Westville, Shaltsville, Naugatuck, Waterbury and Watertown, to Litchfield, 39 miles and back three times a week in two horse coaches, with three additional weekly trips to Waterbury, to run in due connection

Leave New Haven every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 a m, arrive at Litchfield same days by 4 p m

Leave Litchfield every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 a m, arrive at New Haven same days by 6 p m

685 From New Haven, by North Haven, Wallingford, Meriden, Berlin, Kensington, New Britain, Hartford, Windsor, Windsor Locks, Warehouse Point, Thompsonville and Long Meadow Mass., to Springfield, 59 miles and back, six times a week in railroad cars

Leave New Haven every day, except Sunday, at 7 a m, arrive at Hartford same day by 2 1-2 a m, and at Springfield same day by 12 m

Leave Springfield every day, except Sunday, at 7 1-2 p.m. arrive at Hartford same day by 9 p m, and at New Haven same day by 11 1-2 p m

Proposals for a Sunday trip to Hartford and back, once each week, by railroad, or in two or four horse wagons, are invited

686 From New Haven, by Derby, Humphreysville, Oxford, Southford, Southbury, Woodbury, Bethlehem and South Farms, to Litchfield, 43 miles and back, three times a week in two horse coaches with three additional weekly trips to Humphreysville, to run in due connection

Leave New Haven every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, on arrival of New York mail—say 7 a, m, —arrive at Litchfield same days by 4 p m

Leave Litchfield every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 a m, arrive at New Haven same days by 3 p m

687 From New Haven, by Milford, Stratford, Bridgeport, Fairfield, Southport, Westport, Norwalk, Darien, Stamford, Greenwich, Port Chester, Rye, Mamaroneck, New Rochelle, West Chester and Harlem, to New York, 78 miles and back, six times week in two horse coaches

Leave New Haven every day, except Sunday, at 9 a m, arrive at New York same day by 12 p m

Leave New York every day, except Sunday, at 7 1-2 a m, arrive at New Haven same day by 10 1-2 p m

Proposals to carry a Sunday mail once a week on this route, in two or four horse wagons, as the weight of the mail shall require, in 13 hours to the trip, are invited

688 From New Haven, by Hamden, Cheshire, Southington and Plainville, to Farmington 30 miles and back, three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave New Haven every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 a m, arrive at Farmington same days by 11 a m

Leave Farmington every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 1 p m, arrive at New Haven same days by 7 p m

689 From Litchfield, Litchfield county, by Goshen and Cornwall to West Cornwall, 15 miles and back, three times a week in two horse coaches, with privilege to run one horse carriage in winter

Leave Litchfield every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8½ a m, arrive at West Cornwall same days by 10 a m, to connect with 702

Leave West Cornwall every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p m, arrive at Litchfield same days by 7½ p m

690 From Litchfield by Bantam Falls, Woodville, New Preston and Northville to New Milford 20 miles and back, three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Litchfield every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 a m, arrive at New Milford same days by 9 a m

Leave New Milford every Monday, Wednesday and Friday on arrival of cars, say at 4 p m, arrive at Litchfield same days by 8 p m

691 From Litchfield to Wolcottville, 5 miles and back, six times a week

Leave Litchfield every day except Sunday on arrival of New York mail, say 8½ p m, arrive at Wolcottville same day by 9½ p m

Leave Wolcottville every day except Sunday on arrival of Hartford mail, say at 8 p m, arrive at Litchfield same day by 6½ p m

692 From New Hartford, Litchfield county, by Pleasant Valley, Hitchcocksville and Colebrook River to New Boston, Mass. 17 miles and back, three times a week.

Leave New Hartford every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 12 m, arrive at New Boston same days by 11 a m

Leave New Boston every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 a m, arrive at New Hartford same days by 11½ a m

Proposals to extend route to Lee, 20 miles further, also to run in two horse coaches, will be considered

693 From New Hartford by Barkhamstead to West Hartland, 12 miles and back, once a week

Leave New Hartford every Saturday at 12 m, after arrival of Hartford mail, arrive at West Hartland same day by 4 p m

Leave West Hartland every Saturday at 7 a m, arrive at New Hartford same day by 11 a m in time to connect with the mail for Hartford.

694 From Sharon, Litchfield county, by Furnace Village and Salisbury to Canaan, 14 miles and back, three times a week in two horse coaches.

Leave Sharon every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Canaan same days by 8 a m

Leave Canaan every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 p m, arrive at Sharon same days by 8½ p m

Proposals to carry an additional tri-weekly mail from Furnace Village, or over the whole route, will be considered

695 From New Milford, Litchfield county, by Bridgewater and Roxbury to Woodbury, 14 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave New Milford every Monday and Friday at 5 p m on arrival of Southern cars, arrive at Woodbury same days by 9 p m

Danger of Incautiousness.

BY CAROLINE OWEN.

When Lucy was left by herself, and had time to reflect on what had occurred since she parted with Mr. Haynes, she began to be haunted with a vague fear that Mrs. Jukley, whom at first, she had thought the kindest and most motherly woman, belonged to a class she had read of in some novel. This fear assumed a shape more palpable, when looking round the chamber, she found it was furnished with a splendor equal to what she had seen described in oriental fiction. The more she reflected, the more alarmed she became, and at last she formed the resolution, as late as it was to attempt to make her escape from the house.

For this purpose she cautiously raised the latch, but on attempting to push open the door, she found that it was locked on the outside.—More confirmed in her fears than before, she looked round for the purpose of finding something by which she could secure the door on the inside so as to prevent any person from entering. Her eye fell on her trunk which served her to recollect her scissors, which she placed over the latch. Her mind not became calmer, and placing herself in a large damask-covered chair, contrary to her expectations, she soon fell into a sound sleep. It was surprising, as she woke, and as she raised her eyes and saw the reflection in a costly mirror, a sense of her situation fell with a crushing weight upon her heart. She listened to ascertain if any of the household were yet astir, but an unbroken silence reigned throughout the mansion.—As the air of her room seemed close, she drew aside the rich heavy curtain, and opening the window sat down near it. Not more than five minutes had elapsed, before the blind of a window exactly opposite the one where she sat, and only a few feet distant, was thrown back by a young man of a handsome and pleasing countenance, who was neatly, but plainly dressed. Lucy started and was going to leave the window, but making a sign for her to remain, he hastily wrote a few words on a piece of paper which he reached so far towards her that she could take it without difficulty. It contained the following words:

'I saw you when you entered the house where you now are, and your appearence so much interested me, that I immediately took measures to ascertain whether it were a place suitable for an innocent girl, such as I doubt not that you are. My investigations have proved to my satisfaction, what I had for some time suspected, that it is a nest of infamy. If this communication is received, as I think it will be, you will, of course, lose no time in attempting to escape. Should you succeed, enquire for the jeweller's shop of Thomas Withman, where you will find the writer of this and his sister Edith Whitman.'

As the note exactly accorded with her own suspicions, she determined, without a moment's hesitation, to follow, if possible, its directions. It was not long before she heard persons moving below, and removing the scissors she had placed over the latch, she waited with all the composure she could assume, for the door of her prison-chamber to be unlocked. It was nearly an hour when she heard the key turn and the door open. She looked round, dreading to encounter the hypocritical face of Mrs. Jukeley, but instead of her, she beheld a coarse looking servant woman, who inquired if she needed any assistance about dressing. Lucy replied in the negative, and then told her that when the breakfast bell rang, which would be in half an hour, she would come and show her the way down. Lucy listened till her receding footsteps died away, then taking what little money she had, and putting on her bonnet, she stole softly from her chamber. When she came to the first landing of the stair-case, she found it branched off in two opposite directions, and she knew not which to take. It would not do to hesitate, and she turned to the right, but the voice of Mrs. Jukeley in loud chiding tones met her ear, which caused her quickly to retrace her steps and take the left hand stairs.—When she had descended, she found herself in the hall she entered the evening preceding, but her consternation cannot be described when she found the outer door was locked and the key removed. She entered an apartment, the door of which was ajar, with the intention of escaping from the window. All of them were faced with a close, high fence, not one looking towards the street. She ran back into the hall. At that moment the door was opened by Mr Falers, and as it swung back it screened her from observation. As he was taking off his hat and gloves, she darted from her hiding place, and almost flew through the open door. Falars immediately attempted to intercept her flight; he dared not pursue her, however, as the streets were beginning to be filled with people. For the first few minutes she thought only of making good her escape. As she became calmer, she thought of the jeweller's shop and was about to inquire of a person she met, when she discovered it was Dawton. She held down her head that he might not see her face, but he had already perceived who she was, and bowing low, bade her good morning.

'You walk early this morning, as well as myself,' said he—'shall I have the pleasure of accompanying you?'

'I thank you,' she replied; 'I had rather not trouble you.'

'O, it will be a pleasure rather than a trouble,' he said, and turning about, he walked by her side.

Lucy was greatly perplexed, for she disliked to enquire the way to the jeweller's shop in the presence of Dawton. She walked on a while hoping he would leave her. She soon found that this was by no means his intention; she therefore accosted a boy, standing at a shop doorand made the necessary enquiry.

'You ought to have turned into the last street but one, which you passed on the right hand said the boy, where anybody would have showed you the shop.'

'I would have been happy to have given you the necessary information, Miss Osborne,' said Dawton, 'had you condescended to enquire of me. Mr. Whitman has a great variety of choice and splendid jewerly on hand, and if it be your intention to purchase some this morning, as I am allowed to be a judge in such matters, I can probably assist you in making a judicious selection.'

'As it is not my intention to purchase any,' replied Lucy, 'I will not trouble you to go with me.'

'I have thought of purchasing some myself, he replied, 'and consider it a fortunate circumstance in having your company.'

At this moment a gentleman turned the corner of the street to which the boy had directed her, and looking round for a few moments, advanced towards them. When she first beheld him, Lucy imagined he resembled the writer of the note. She quickened her pace, and as the distance lessened between them, she felt sure was the same person. As they met, she had voluntarily held out her hand to him saying—'Oh, sir, will you protect me?'

'Certainly,' he replied, looking at Dawton; 'if you don't consider yourself as sir a'y sufficiently protected.'

'I am at east very willing to protect her, said Dawton; and, seizing Lucy's hand, he drew it under his arm.

I am not under his protection, said she struggling to free herself from his grasp. 'He met me and insisted on walking with me, though I repeatedly assured him that I did not wish for his company.'

'You may judge how far her assertion may be credited,' said Dawton, 'when I inform you that she is a boarder at a certain establishment in——— street. She has a good eye, and can see the difference between your young face and my old one.'

Lucy, afraid that Whitman would abandon her, burst into tears.

'If she at first desired your protection, sir' said he to Dawton, 'it is evident that she wishes it no longer, and it is certainly unnecessary for me to inform you, that no gentleman, in such a case, would use compulsion.'

'It is certainly unnecessary for me to take lessons in politeness from Mr. Thomas Whitman, the jeweller, replied Dawton, endeavoring to conceal, by a nonchalant air, the fear with which Whitman's resolute air, more than his words, had inspired him. 'I only wished to ascertain whether such a pretty little rustic really had a mind of her own or not.'

He now released her hand, and told her he hoped to have the pleasure of seeing her again in the evening at Mrs. Jukeley's.'

While Mr. Whitman and Lucy are proceeding to his shop, where his sister Edith is awaiting them, we will look in upon Mr. Haynes, who had just risen from a good breakfast at the tavern where he lodged, and who, when he parted with Lucy the evening previous, intended to call on her in the morning, though, lest something should occur to prevent him, he did not mention his intention.

'Have you a lad about house,' said he, addressing the landlord, 'who would be willing for a shilling to show me the way to Mr. Williams's house in Bearl street?'

The landlord, replied that he had, and calling a boy who stood near, he gave him the necessary directions. Mr. Haynes, as they passed through the several streets, thought everything looked very different from what it did the evening before, and asked the boy if he was sure he was going right.

'Yes, sir,' was the boy's laconic reply, who indeed went forward with the air of one who knew what he was about.

In a few minutes afterwards, he stopped before a splendid looking building.

'This is the house, sir,' said he; and touching his hat, he held out his hand for the promised shilling.

'It is Mr. Williams' house that I want you to show me,' said Mr. Haynes.

'This is Mr. Williams' house, sir.'

'Is it Mr. John Williams' house?'

'Yes, sir.'

'Well, here is your shilling; but I must say I never saw a house look so different by daylight from what it did by lamp-light.'

He knocked at the door, which, being opened, he found, as the boy had told him, that the house belonged to Mr. John Williams. He was ushered into the parlor, where Mr. Williams, who had just risen from the breakfast-table, was reading a newspapar. Mrs. Williams, too, was present, engaged in sewing, to whom he remarked, after a little conversation with her husband, that he thought he would just call and see how Lucy was after her journey, and whether she thought she should be contended.

'Lucy?' repeated Mrs. Williams; 'whom do you allude to?'

'Lucy Osburne, to be sure, that I brought here last night, to live with you according to the agreement you made with her mother.'

'Did you say that you brought her here last evening?' said Mr. Williams.

'Certainly I did, and left her here.'

'That is impossible, for Mrs. Williams and I were at home all the evening, and we neither heard nor saw any thing of either of you.'

'Is it possible that I have been imposed upon?' said Mr. Haynes, turning very pale. He then, at their request, gave a particular account of all that occurred, from the time he and Lucy first entered the city, till the moment he parted with her.

'Would it not be possible for you to find the house where you left her?' said Mr. Williams.

Mr. Haynes shook his head, and replied that the boy who showed him the way to the tavern went through so many streets, and turned so many corners, that by the time he got there, he could not tell one point of the compass from another. They all concluded, however, that something must be done, and Mr. Williams proposed accompanying Mr. Haynes on an excursion of discovery. They had but just stepped from the door, when Mr. Haynes exclaimed—

'If I can believe my own eyes, I should say that was Lucy Osborne, coming this way with a young man and woman.'

'We will wait a minute and see,' said Mr. Williams.

'Yes, it is she,' said Mr. Haynes, as they approached nearer; 'and were it not that people might mistake me for a dancing bear, I should have a good will to try a hornpipe; for to confess the truth, I never felt so blank in my life as I did when I found that I had been overreached by that woman that I took to be a kind saint upon earth, to say nothing of what I felt on Lucy's account, who, through my want of caution, was in a situation of so much danger.'

By this time, Mr. Whitman and his sister and Lucy had arrived at the spot where they stood, and Mr. Haynes, so overjoyed that he hardly knew what he did, gave Lucy a kiss that rang so loudly in the clear morning air, as to bring a smile to the lips of the spectators, and a deep blush to the cheeks of Lucy.

'You must excuse me, Lucy,' said he, 'and you too, gentlefolks; for, except our own daughters, there is not a girl on earth that my wife and I set so much by as we do by her. Besides, to have gone home, and not been able to tell where she was, would near about have killed her mother.'

Mr. Williams was well acquainted with Mr. Whitman, and he now invited him and the others into the house, where an hour was spent in conversing upon the circumstances which had been the means of bringing them together.

'That young man,' said Mr. Williams, after Mr. Whitman had taken leave, 'affords a striking example of what may be gained by unquestionable probity and a strict attention to business. When a boy of fourteen, he went to learn a jeweller's trade of a Mr. Anderson; and when twenty-one, his late master hired him as a journeyman. In this capacity he worked three years, when Mr. Anderson, whose health was infirm, and who did not care to increase his already large property, determined to retire from business. Having great confidence in young Whitman, he wished him to become his successor; but the wages of three years—all he possessed in the world—was, of course, wholly inadequate to the purchase of the most valuable and select assortment of jewelry in the city, and he could not be prevailed on to accept Mr. Anderson's offer, and take a sufficient quantity on credit to enable him to go on with the business. Finally, an arrangement was made between them, by which Whitman was to assume the whole care of the business, and in return, receive a certain share of the profits.—

ORIGINAL STAINED

Four years' trial has shown Mr. Anderson that he had not overrated Whitman's talent for business, and that his confidence in his honesty had not been misplaced. He told me, not a week since, that he would soon be able to purchase the whole establishment.'

'There is no knowing, after all,' said Mr. Haynes, 'but that good may come of evil. If Lucy had come directly here, she might never have been introduced to this young gentleman; and now, if I am any judge, he will not fail to improve the acquaintance which has already commenced.'

'I am of your opinion, said Mr. Williams; that is, if Miss Osborne will permit it.

Lucy, of course, did not hear these remarks, being engaged in examining some very pretty card-cases which Mrs. Williams informed her were painted by her eldest daughter.

Though Lucy had been taught by her mother to take an active share in the labors of the household, she had not been without her dreams of romance. She had occasionally found time to steal away to a sweet forest-nook, where the trembling whispers of the wind-stirred leaves, at intervals lost in the clear, joyous carol of some bird, seemed to speak the same thoughts which were treasured in her bosom, though she had no words to utter them. These lonely hours of musing together with the companionship of an intelligent and well-educated mother, had refined and elevated her intellectual nature, so that there was no one of the coarse, though frank and open-hearted young men of her acquaintance, who had sympathies corresponding with her own. Their eyes would glisten at the sight of the thrifty hill of potatoes, but a bed of violets was either passed unheeded, or regarded as worthless; and if they admired a fine oak, it was on account of the quantity of timber it would afford, and not for its rich foliage.

Thomas Whitman, as has already been mentioned, had, like her, been early inured to toil, yet his intellectual nature had not slept. Possessed of a firm and vigorous constitution, he had been able, without injury to his health, to almost nightly steal an hour or two from sleep, which was devoted to mental culture. He did not, as Mr. Haynes had suspected, neglect to cultivate his acquaintance with Lucy, who, when listening to his remarks, found language for her own beautiful thoughts. In him, she had found one who possessed the key to unlock the treasures of her heart and mind, and enable her to give them form, and color them with the beautiful and vivid hues of imagination. It is not, therefore, very natural to suppose, that when, after an acquaintance of a few months he made her an offer of his hand, he had for some time been *pretty* sure, that she possessed his heart.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams would have been gratified to have had their bridal celebrated at their house; but Lucy preferred to return home, and be married in the parlor described in the commencement of the story, surrounded by her mother, and brothers and sisters, and a few particular friends, among whom were Mr. Haynes, with his wife and daughters, one of whom was her bridesmaid.

From the Quincy (Ill.) Herald.

Mr. Tyler's friends and Col. Polk.

The veteran editor of the Richmond Enquirer, always clear-sighted, is right in the position he assumes in relation to the union of the democratic party. He warns us to be moderate if we would make the most out of our late glorious triumph over federalism. In this contest Mr. Tyler's friends, without a prominent exception, warmly supported the nomination of the Baltimore Convention, and it is conceded by all that the latter could have defeated Polk and Dallas, but, like their great leader, whose devotion to the doctrines of the republican school saved the country from the odious influence of a bank, they, when Mr. T. retired from the canvass, threw the entire weight of their influence in behalf of the nominees of the Democratic Convention. The President elect, to his highest honor, it said, united upon himself the entire republican party of the nation. The seceders of '44 under the banner of Crawford, voted for Polk and Dallas—those who, on the doctrines of the proclamation, abandoned the hero of the Hermitage—the loved and honored of his country—the friend of man—the personification of all that is great and good in human nature—voted for Polk and Dallas. Under the flag of Polk, Dallas, Oregon, and Texas, the great democratic family rallied and won for themselves and their leader, a glory as imperishable as that which adorns the name of the venerable Jackson. Shall this be sacrificed to quench the thirst of a few office seekers? Shall the glory which James K. Polk has won—by the reunion of the democracy of the land be sacrificed upon such an altar as this? Shall the axe of the guillotine wreak with the blood of friends?—all to appease the hunger of a few office seekers, whose appetites have been sharpened by four years abstinence? We hope and trust not.

To James K. Polk and John Tyler is due the honor of the reunion of the great democratic family, after a long and bitter separation. The democratic party is now and always will be invincible, if we are not disappointed in the policy of the new administration.—If we know the president elect, moderation and justice will be the crowning triumph of our principles—will crown the triumph of our country over the most hateful of all oligarchies, a United States Bank—will crown the triumph of Young Hickory by making the American people sanction with their hearts what their hands have done.

Old Hickory strangled the monster in 1832, but Phenix like, its ashes begat one still more odious.—John Tyler, following in the footsteps of the hero and sage of the hermitage, put the revived monster down in 1841. Young Hickory, by the deliberately expressed opinion of his countrymen—by the "sober second thought" of a free people has been selected to consign the bank and the Ashland statesman to one common grave.

Old Hickory, John Tyler and Young Hickory will occupy the same niche in the temple of fame; the same place in the hearts of their countrymen. Let the reunion be maintained and all will be well. Federal whig, Native American, and abolitionism sleeps the sleep of annihilation if the reunion is maintained.

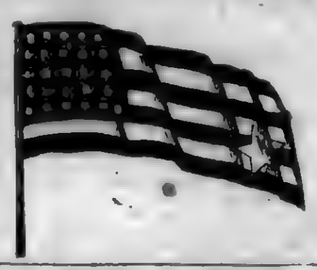
INSANITY IN IT WERE NOT IN R. I.—We learn that one of the poor debtors, confined in our county jail, not long since, was unprovided by the keeper with food, for *five days!* The poor man would have starved to death, of course, had it not been for his fellow prisoners, who, taking pity on his unhappy situation, handed out to him from time to time portions of their own rations. The reason that this poor victim to a most unrighteous law, unrighteously administered, was thus driven to the jaws of starvation, was the fact, that his creditor would not pay his board, and he had not taken the steps requisite to secure an indemnification of the keeper from the State, should he administer him even a crust of mouldy bread. We have this gloomy fact from a most reliable source. It cannot be disputed. We wish it had some extenuating shades about it.—*Prov. Gazette.*

INSANITY IN NEW JERSEY.—It has been stated in the New York Tribune, that there were in New Jersey, in 1840, 418 insane persons and 200 idiots, and the number is at present undoubtedly much larger. From a public report on this subject, giving an account of the Jails and Poor Houses in the Counties of Cumberland, Salem, Gloucester, Burlington and a part of Monmouth, it appears that there are in those counties sixty insane persons. One of the number has been crazy seventeen years, and another nearly thirty years! One has been out of his small apartment but nine times in nineteen years. He has been chained by the leg more than twenty years! and the only warmth introduced into his cell, is from a small stove pipe, which passes through one corner of it.

COOL.—A temperance meeting was lately held in Washington, which was signalized by the enrollment of John Tyler, Jr., one of the President, and a son of the Secretary of the Treasury among its members.

THE NEWS.

Norwich, Conn, Feb. 20, 1845.



DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
ISAAC TOUCEY,
OF HARTFORD.

For Lieut. Governor,
NOYES BILLINGS,
OF NEW LONDON.

For Secretary,
CHA'S. W. BRADLEY,
OF NEW HAVEN.

For Treasurer,
ALONZO W. BIRGE,
OF COVENTRY.

For Comptroller,
MASON CLEVELAND,
OF HAMPTON.

The next Four Years.

After a temporary eclipse, the sun of democracy is about to shine forth fairer and brighter than ever. President Polk, chosen by a wholesome majority over all opponents, is about to assume the reins of government, and in a few months will meet a strong Democratic Congress. If ever man had reason for devout gratitude, the unterrified democrats now have, for the signal victory they have achieved over the most unscrupulous enemy that freedom ever had, and wielding the most unscrupulous means. The hopes of man in free institutions is gloriously confirmed, and we may now confidently expect that progressive democracy will be the animating spirit of our future government. Let those who will, gaze with longing eyes back into the darkness of past ages,—give us the undazzled eye and the rising sun of truth to gaze at. Let others cling to abuses—talk with fond affection of antiquity—quake with apprehension of the future, and faint away at the very name of mob, and rabblement it they like. Give us a stout heart, high hope, resolute will, and an undying unconquerable love of freedom. Thus the election of Polk is full of promise. It is a popular triumph. It is a death blow to those aristocratic abuses which cling to the skirts of our free institutions. It gives new impulse to those struggles which the oppressed across the Atlantic are making to free themselves from their shackles. In fine, it "pushes on the column" of human improvement. Thank God, then, that James K. Polk is President of the United States.

To us, the highest perfection of the human race, in the present state of our being, is summed up in one word—freedom. The golden age of perfection about which poets have raved, and philosophers have gravely written, we regard as perfectly fabulous. We know such a day is looked for by almost all mankind—when the imperfections of human nature, and the inevitable unhappiness of man's lot shall be forgotten in the peace and glory of a perfect state of happiness. But to us, this happy state, so fondly looked for in all ages is but a dream of the imagination, never to be realized, till man has made his passage through the grave. Until this world shall put on immortality, human experience will remain the same—a struggle of the good against the bad, within the human soul, and without, in human society.

The highest attainment of social excellence is freedom. We have no confidence in restraints imposed against the will, by superior power. We have all confidence in salutary restraints of enlightened public opinion, and in laws self imposed, and responsible to the correctness of the popular will. We believe that such a state of things will carry our race forward to its farthest possible improvement. Let men alone, and they will, under the influence of enlightened reason, work out their own best interests. Control them, and you paralyze their best efforts, and cripple their best energies. Heretofore, the divine rights of Kings, have been solely cared for, while the divine rights of the people have been forgotten. The consequence is, that mourning, lamentation and woe, is the steady unvarying language of history. Man a intellect has been dwarfed, his inventive faculties shrivelled up, by the operation of that absurd doctrine that he needs protection and government, and cannot take care of himself. All the advances he has made in improvement, all the ground he has gained, have been made when he has in some measure shaken off the superincumbent mass of false theory, and abominable oppression.

From the time that our Puritan fathers assailed the doctrine of the divine right of kings, and leveled it with the ground by hard blows, mankind has been gaining in improvement, civilization and freedom.—The opposition has been tremendous, and the conflict deadly. Rivers of blood have flowed, but not in vain. First, they conquered for themselves freedom of conscience. Next they threw off rudely the heavy hand of civil tyranny. Then they began to employ freely, those faculties of mind, body and estate, which God had given them. See how physical comforts have multiplied. See how literature, and science, and general intelligence have advanced. See how men, even poor men, have drawn around them domestic comforts unknown to their fathers. See how chariots whirl along without horses, and ships sail against the wind. See how men converse with each other, question and answer, while scores of miles apart. See how intelligence runs quick as thought from one part of the country to another. These are the fruits of freedom and its first fruits. "Its law is progress. A point which was invisible yesterday is its goal to-day, and will be its starting post to morrow."

We view the anti democratic party as opposed to the progress of freedom, and the glorious fruits of freedom. They would stay the onward march of improvement. Therefore it is, that we rejoice when the democracy gains a triumph over them. In the election of President Polk we see unequivocal tokens and memorable instances of the strength and unconquerable will of the movement party of this country exerted in the best of causes, and with the best results.

Col. W. H. Polk's appointment.

Inasmuch as it is feared that certain members of certain cliques, are still making representations which may prove prejudicial to the confirmation of the nomination now before the Senate, for the mission to Naples, we would remark that we are authorized by Col. P to say, he both desired, and sought the office. That he is qualified for the station, we are not aware that any one has doubted.—*Mechanics.*

Death of Judge Billings.

The melancholy task of recording the demise of one of the most respected and valuable citizens of New London, falls this week to our lot. Hon. Coddington Billings is no more! Mr. Billings departed this life on Sunday morning last, at the age of 75, after an illness of about three months. The loss of such a man will be deeply and extensively felt.

Post Office Reform.

We are glad to see that Congress has at length taken this matter in hand in serious earnest. The franking privilege has been a serious obstacle to any action on this subject. When the law makers confer on themselves any privilege we may be sure they will not easily part with it. Let this gross perversion of right by our public servants be a warning to us, to suffer no privilege—meaning by privilege any special benefit conferred on any particular individuals in high or low station—to grow up into use, so as to acquire prescriptive right.

The revenues of the Post Office are derived almost entirely from the postage on letters. The expenses of this establishment are in great measure produced by the carriage of newspapers and public documents. A large proportion of these are carried free of charge, and are very heavy. So that it happens, that if there were no franking privilege more than half the expenses of the office would be docked off at once. If I pay ten cents on a letter, five of it will more than pay all the expenses of its transportation—consequently the remaining five go to sustain the privilege of Congress men and others of sending letters and newspapers for nothing. Now there is no justice in all this. It is a heavy burden on the people, and must be taken off. Congress has staved off the question from session to session, until from very shame and fear, they dare delay no longer. The people will be obeyed.

But the reform now proposed by Congress, although better than nothing, is far from thorough. The franking privilege is only curtailed a little—it should be totally abolished. The highest postage on letters as proposed, is ten cents, and the lowest five cents. It should be reduced at once to two cents for any distance, and of course be paid beforehand by the person sending the letter. By the abolition of the franking privilege and by the increase of correspondence which would follow the reduction of the postage rates, the Post office establishment could be sustained, and after a few years would yield a larger revenue than now.

When this privilege is returned away, let us be careful never to confer another. It is a mighty difficult matter to break down a privilege or a corporation. The old Bank had as many lives as a cat, and with many and heavy blows alone, was it at length dispatched. Let men feed at the public crib a few years, and they will not be choked off but by sound and repeated knocks. Let us look out then for these hungry and sturdy beggars whether in Congress or out. No man has any *right* to the favors and patronage of government. If any man claims it, let him be choked off instanter. At all events, never confer prescriptive rights to the public favor, to get any foothold in this free soil.

President Polk's Administration.

The following article, which we copy from the Nashville Union, is worthy the attentive perusal of every democrat in the country. Appearing in that paper the same day that Mr. Polk left Tennessee for Washington, there can be but little doubt that it foreshadows his future line of policy.

The circumstances under which President Polk has reached the highest office in the gift of a free people, so different from the intrigues by which politicians ordinarily climb the ladder of preferment, are peculiarly auspicious. The voice of a great nation has called him from the quiet retirement of private life to administer its government. Neither soliciting or expecting so high an honor, he has been sought out by a discerning and intelligent people, and made its recipient. Having passed the fiery ordeal of one of the most exciting and fiercely contested elections that the country has ever witnessed, he is now about to enter upon a new and important sphere of action. He carries with him the confidence and the affections of his countrymen. The sagacity, the integrity, the prudence and firmness which have marked his past career are a sure augury that his administration for the coming four years will command the respect and admiration of all parties.

The remarks of the Union relative to removals from and appointments to office are such as will or should commend themselves to the entire democracy. Who that witnessed the hard cider scramble for office in 1841—the countless army of expectants that swarmed the capitol, and haunted the unfortunate Harrison day and night till he was hurried into an untimely grave, but felt a burning indignation against those proceedings, and an earnest wish that they may never be respected in this country.

At the proper time there will doubtless be many removals from office. It is proper that these should. There are thousands of democrats in the country who have labored earnestly in season and out of season to establish the principles of the democratic creed. They have given their money and their time, and the service of the best part of their lives to their country; and if there are offices in the gift of the government, now in the hands of the federalists, they will and ought to be taken from them, and given to democrats such as we speak of. It would neither be fair or safe to leave men in office whose sole aim is to oppose the government, and who have labored with their might to prevent the ascendancy of the democratic party. But there is no reason to fear that on this or any other subject President Polk will act otherwise than wisely.—We quote from the Union:—

"The new President leaves the city to-day for Washington, to enter upon the discharge of his duties. Rumor and conjecture have been busy in ministering to the eager curiosity of the country as to the probable course of policy to be adopted by him. We have heretofore endeavored to deduce from our knowledge of the true character of the President, the line of conduct most likely to be pursued in his administration. Mr. Polk will enter upon the presidency under circumstances of a character peculiar, and, in many respects, embarrassing. Being younger than any other President at the time of being chosen, his political reputation may not be as extensive as that of some of his predecessors, and on that account his true political character is not so well understood, particularly by his opponents. In reference to his talents, great misrepresentations have characterized the discussions of the late canvass. He will have no cause in the end, however, to regret this circumstance. When he shall have filled the executive chair for a short period, the country will become fully satisfied of the injustice done him in this respect.

His abilities will be found fully adequate to the discharge of his high duties in such manner as will put to shame his reckless assailants in the late canvass, while his democratic friends will have abundant cause to congratulate themselves on his success. If he commences his administration with less of political reputation than some of his predecessors, we venture to predict that he will terminate it with a standing on the same platform with the most honored fathers of the republic.

In his administration we look to Mr. Polk for a display of wisdom, of deliberation, of firmness of purpose, independence of action, and energy of execution, which will command the admiration, and win the confidence of the country. These will be found to be prominent characteristics of his administrative policy, if we have understood aright his past political history. If it be true, as we fear, that the democratic party is in danger of being divided into cliques in reference to the succession, we shall be disappointed if the new President does not take his position high above all such movements, and make it his business firmly and promptly to rebuke all attempts to introduce into his administration the influence of any clique. "Measures, and not men," has long been a favorite motto with Mr. Polk, and it is fair to presume that he will adhere to it in the executive chair.

His first and leading object will be to carry out faithfully the doctrines promulgated by the Baltimore Convention. To effect this great purpose he will feel the necessity of calling around him counsellors and advisers imbued with the same spirit of devotion to measures with himself, and hence he will not commit the suicidal act of permitting the harmony of his councils, or the singleness of his purpose, to be obstructed by influences looking to the gratification of individual aspirations.

The people have cast upon Mr. Polk the heavy responsibilities of the presidency—from these responsibilities he will never shrink, but will expect to bear all the odium, if any there shall be, growing out of his policy; and, on the other hand, he will claim the honor, if any there shall be, resulting from the success of his administration. To bear the responsibilities of his station and to be entitled to the resulting honors, he must be the President, in fact; and this great fact must be distinctly promulged. He must know the embarrassments which encompass him—and he will not fail to see that there is but one course for him to pursue—and that is, to have a democratic Polk administration. If any aspirant for the succession, or the friends of any aspirant, have calculated upon obtaining the ascendency in his councils, with the view of steering his administration to a given port, let them look to his wisdom, firmness, independence and energy, as displayed under less trying circumstances, and they will abandon all such hopes.

If we are right in the leading attributes which we have ascribed to Mr. Polk's political character, it may be easily inferred that his positions will be taken with caution and deliberation, and when taken, that they will be maintained with firmness and energy.—From this we think it probable that some disappointment may be felt in consequence of the failure of the President to carry on the work of proscription as indiscriminately and as rapidly as might be desired by some. We feel justified in predicting that Mr. Polk will exercise his power of removal from office with marked prudence and caution; examining with care into the pretensions of applicants, and deciding, after taking full time, to act advisedly and satisfactorily.

If the city of Washington shall be crowded with thousands of patriotic democrats desiring to be connected with the administration at the day of inauguration, they ought to consider the importance of this delicate duty of the President, and come easily to the conclusion that he must have time and opportunity to discharge it for the interest of the country. If their claims are not *immediately* decided, they should not be disappointed. Perhaps, however, it is useless to pursue these conjectures further. They are based, as all we have ever said on the subject has been, on our knowledge of the character of the new President.—We may have been wide of the mark in our suggestions, but whether so or not will be very soon settled. Together with the whole country, we shall look anxiously for the Inaugural Address, and then for the cabinet—until then, further conjectures will be unnecessary."

As something that will do very well for an appendage to the foregoing remarks, we republish the following resolution, as it was adopted by the State Convention at its late sitting:—

Resolved, That the hordes of office seekers who infested Washington on the incoming of Gen. Harrison's administration, disgusting all good citizens with their clamorous begging, and voracious political appetites; presented a spectacle abhorrent to every right minded man; and that if any set of democrats, in imitation of these ravenous office mongers, should in like manner surround the President elec., and present the dispensation of numerous offices throughout the country, as the first great thing to be attended to, and themselves as the only men to fill them; we earnestly hope that the new President, consulting his own dignity, and self-respect, and peace of mind, will give them such a reception as will show that no pertinacity of personal solicitation or importuniness of personal interference, can prevent the cool exercise of his judgment, or interfere with the calm and firm fulfilment of all his political duties.

Cliques.

We had hoped, after the signal rebuke which was administered to the "Clique" at the late Baltimore Convention—after the people had spoken so loudly through their delegates to that Convention against the spirit of faction which had worked its way into our midst, and was wrecking the best hopes of the democracy—we had hoped, we say, that the 'clique' influence was for awhile at rest. But the victory is no more than won which places the democratic party again in a triumphant ascendency, before the same men who had thrown us in jeopardy then are on the move for another scene of distraction and division. Actuated by no motive but to 'rule or ruin,' they are democrats to-day and federalists to-morrow, if so their ends can be better served. Some of these chaps we have now in our mind, who, scarce two elections ago, either voted with the whigs, or, at least, withheld their votes from the democracy.

The News was established to oppose 'cliques,' and it has kept up a steady war against them from its outset. We have seen the ruin wrought upon the interests of democracy by their influence, and we have determined everywhere and on every occasion to go against them. Opposition to them compelled us to oppose the re-nomination of Martin Van Buren, though towards Mr. Van Buren himself we felt no other than sentiments of the most profound respect and of the highest admiration. A conviction that President Tyler was made the subject of unjust and wanton abuse by the 'cliques,' first induced us to raise the lance in his defense. We knew that the hearts of the people were with the President, and determined to make that fact apparent through our columns. We did so, and many and warm hearted were the thanks bestowed upon us by our subscribers.

When the name of John Tyler was withdrawn from the presidential canvass, we gave to that of Col. Polk a hearty support, convinced that, if elected, he would be above the influence of the 'cliques,' managing his administration for the good of the whole country, and not for the aggrandizement of a selfish few. We have never seen cause to change our opinion, but on the contrary we find it strengthened by the declarations of Mr. Polk and of his most intimate friends. To conclude, we advise the men who are trying so hard to sow dissensions among democrats, to quit their present undertaking, and busy themselves with some more honest and reputable employment. They CANNOT injure the individuals who are the subjects of their present envious efforts, but may injure themselves materially.

The Rejection of Joel W. White.

By the Senate, affords another case in which the bitterness of party animosity is brought to bear against the rights of individuals, and the best interests of the people. In the present instance, so far as we can learn, no charge of incapability was brought against Mr. White,—on the contrary, it is admitted that probably a better selection could not have been made to fill the vacancy which was rendered in the consulate at Liverpool by the death of the late incumbent. The testimony of several ship masters who have visited Liverpool, since Mr. White has been there, was brought to bear directly on this point. In fact, all who are acquainted with Mr. White, admit, freely, that in a business point of view, he is fully competent for a correct discharge of the duties connected with the office of Consul.

The question then recurs, why was he rejected? We answer, simply to gratify the personal hatred of Jabez W. Huntington, the fellow townsman of Mr. White, who disgraces the seat he occupies in the U. S. Senate, by the unscrupulous and savage-like ferocity with which, regardless of right or propriety, at the expense of honor and patriotism, he pursues the object of his venom. Huntington is chairman of the committee to which the nomination of Mr. White was submitted, and opposition to his confirmation was of course expected—yet it was not generally believed that the minds of honorable Senators could be so far influenced by the pitiful malice of this man as to induce them to commit an outrage, which to say the least, is unjustifiable and inexcusable.

It may be true, that other causes in connection with the hatred of Huntington, operated to the prejudice of Mr. White. We are very well aware that falsehood and misrepresentation were resorted to for the purpose of procuring his rejection—also, that an influence, *unfortunate in its nature*, yet well intended, did much to bring about this result. But after all, perhaps it is as well as if it were otherwise. Mr. White will be welcomed back to the city of his adoption, where his enterprise and merit is fully appreciated, and where we know he had much rather spend his days than at any foreign port in the capacity of consul or other official. It was not his intention to stay longer than one year, even had he been confirmed. This rejection, therefore, although it may hasten somewhat his departure from Liverpool, will not have a tendency to humble his ambition or seriously to injure his character.

[From the Madisonian.]

"Z" of Hartford, Conn., (whose communication we decline publishing,) is informed that the reason why we have not publicly contradicted the rumors in relation to "a thousand dollars given by Judge White for the appointment of consul to Liverpool," &c. &c. is the same that influenced the poor fox, who preferred to leave the swarm of flies that annoyed him, unmolested, because he knew that if they were driven away a more insatiate swarm would succeed them.

The rumors referred to were a swarm of *flies*; and we were content with submitting a statement to the Senate, containing a solemn contradiction of the alleged fact. We stated that we never received any thing from Judge W. but his subscription to the weekly paper, and that we never expected to receive anything. And we have learned that the cause of his rejection had no connection with the rumor in question.

We pronounce the anonymous promulgator of the cowardly insinuation a base calumniator.

Trouble with the Watch.

Considerable excitement has, we understand, prevailed among certain "circles" about town during the past week, in relation to the alleged misconduct and abuse of power of a member of the City Watch. The complaint is, that the watchman in question is in the habit of unnecessarily interfering with passengers whom business or pleasure may cause to be out at a late hour in the evening; that he has on divers occasions arrested and carried to the watch-house persons who were passing quietly along the streets, after having first embroiled them in a quarrel, by provoking and insulting treatment; and finally, that by a too great officiousness in the discharge of his duties, so far from preserving the peace and good order of the city in the night time, his conduct has had, and is calculated to have, a directly contrary effect. So strong has been the feeling upon this subject, aggravated too, as it has been, by several recent occurrences of the kind, that some talk, we are informed, was had about petitioning the appointing powers to discharge him from his office. The conclusion of the whole matter, we have not as yet learned.

Now, with the true merits of this highly exciting controversy, we must confess ourself all unacquainted. In the first place, the subject is itself rather a *dark* one; the scenes are, it will be observed laid in the *night*; and the place and *dramatis personæ*, to say the least, are quite indefinite. We venture to suggest, however, that the blame in this matter may lie wholly on neither side. That this offending watchman may be somewhat too meddlesome—a grain too prompt in the exercise of his functions, is not improbable. Indeed, from all accounts, we are inclined to the opinion that such is the case; and a circumstance confirmatory of this belief is, the fact that among some half dozen persons composing the *corps* of the City Watch, he is the only man of them who is in the *habit of falling* into difficulties of this sort. The rest of the Watch get along smoothly and peacably, and that too, without, as we have yet learned, having their vigilance and faithfulness as Watchmen called in question. The inevitable conclusion must be, either, that the aforesaid watchman is at fault, or that his companions are very "Dogberries" indeed. On the other hand, if young men *will* be out at unreasonable hours of the night, and, returning from their carousals, will create disturbance in the streets, why they must expect to be admonished by the Watchmen, and if refractory, to be carried to the watch house. These men are appointed for the very purpose of preserving the quiet and safety of the city during the night hours. To complain of the treatment of the Watch under such circumstances, is but another proof of the truthfulness of that sage old couplet by Hudibras:

"No rogue e'er felt the halter draw,
With good opinion of the law."

We understand that one or two cases, growing out of the late Watch difficulties, are to be tried this week, before the County Court. The result of the investigations may throw a little more light upon this interesting subject

The Conventions.

Each of the political parties having nominated its State Ticket, it only remains that they make their respective selections of candidates for Congress, and the State Legislature, and everything will be arranged preparatory to entering upon the conflict which comes off on the first Monday in April. During the present and coming weeks, a succession of Conventions are to be held in this city for the purposes above specified, and we anticipate a great outpouring of eloquence and patriotic sentiment on these occasions—occasions "big with the fate of Cæsar and of Rome."

The first in order, we believe, is the Liberty Party Convention, for the nomination of Congressmen, Sheriff and Senator. It takes place this week on Thursday, as we perceive advertised in several of the papers. It is also announced that several distinguished gentlemen from abroad are to be present to address the Convention, among them the Rev. O. C. Lovejoy, who is set down in the programme as the "brother to the Alton Martyr." This Convention promises, therefore, to be one of great interest, and if the "leading spirits" among the Liberty men desire it, we intend to despatch a reporter to the scene of action, who will furnish a complete and impartial account of the sayings and doings thereat. Two years ago, it will be recollected, we performed this task gratuitously and in a very acceptable manner for this very party—prompted by the consideration that they were a poor, despised, organless set of fellows. But two years have made a wonderful difference in their numerical force and wealth, and for any thing more than a mere notice they must pay handsomely. We have heard it intimated that their former candidate, Judge Somebody, of New London, will most probably be re-nominated for Congress; while for Sheriff, we can't imagine who they will put up.

On the same day occurs the Democratic Senatorial Convention for the 6th district, place of meeting the Merchants' Hotel.

On the 27th, the Democratic Congressional Convention assembles in this city. It is to be hoped that everything may be conducted harmoniously, and with a single eye to the good of the glorious principles it professes. We throw out no suggestions, nor do we seek in any manner to influence the action of the Convention. It will be sufficient that every delegate comes prepared to act judiciously upon the business of his appointment, and willing to abide by the decision of the majority fairly and openly obtained; this done, to go home and unite with his brethren in putting forth the most strenuous and unceasing efforts for the success of our candidate, until the day of final action shall arrive. In the 2d Congressional district, embracing New Haven and Middlesex Counties, we perceive that our brother democrats have nominated their present representative, Mr. BROCKETT, for re-election.

And lastly, the Whig Congressional Convention—where is that to be held; does anybody know? We observe that a meeting of the whigs of this city was held at the Town Hall on Wednesday evening last, for the selection of delegates. The presumption is, therefore, that that party *dare* intend running a candidate for Congress this Spring—but whether it will be the "shipping interest" man of Pomfret, or one of the Baronial dictators of the party in this city, is of course beyond our knowledge. If the latter think the prospect of success fair, *they will cause one of their own number to be nominated*; if doubtful or bad, they will palm the nomination off upon some easy, unsophisticated soul residing in a back country town, and what is more, make the poor dupe believe they are conferring a great honor upon him by the act. In this way was Mr. *Edmund Middredge*, of Pomfret brought into the canvass at the last Congressional election.

There, we believe we have said all that is necessary to be said at this time about the approaching Conventions. Our readers will probably find in our columns full and accurate reports of the proceedings of each, as they occur in order.

St. Valentine's Day.

This pleasing anniversary occurred as usual on the 14th instant, and if the representations of our obliging Postmaster and his clerk afford correct data, was celebrated with, if possible, even more than ordinary interest, by that portion of the community concerned in its duties and observances. The number of neatly folded little missives which passed through their hands, they represent as truly astonishing, and if *something* doesn't grow out of the whole matter, their surprise will indeed be unbounded.

The question has been often asked, "Who was St. Valentine?" An exchange paper, of good authority throws the following light upon this interesting and important inquiry:

He was a Christain Martyr of the third century, and was beheaded by order of the Emperor Claudius, at Rome. But how the anniversary of his birth or death, we know not which should have been selected as the proper time for birds to mate, and for lovers to write verses to their mistresses' eyebrows, we are not learned enough in chronological lore to fathom. Cowper tells a good story, in his inimitable verse, of the courting of a pair of birds, in a dead apple tree, which resulted in marrying on Valentine's day. There happened to be, in the morning, a mild sun and a balmy breeze, but before night it was a true February day, the wedding day of the feathered mate, and out of the disagreeabilities arising from the unlucky choice of the time of mating, the poet deduces this sage lesson:

"My little isle
This moral seems to carry.
Choose not alone a proper mate,
But proper time to marry."

But this custom of being particularly positive and tender, on the 14th of February, is a very old custom, and traceable back as far as the 14th century, ever since which it has been the great market day for trade in sweethearts.

Unfortunately, we were not of the favored number addressed on Valentine's Day; nor have we been favored with a glimpse at the contents of any of the aforesaid little missives, breathing forth, as they did, no doubt, a rich profusion of tenderness, poetry and love. In lieu therefore of any specimens of this sort, we will introduce the entire poem referred to in the extract above, to which, though it may be old and familiar, we invite the attention of our youthful readers. It is entitled "PAIRING TIME ANTICIPATED."

"It chanc'd then, on a winter's day,
But warm, and bright, and calm as May,
The birds, conceiving a design,
To forestal sweet St. Valentine,
In many an orchard, copse, and grove,
Assembled on affairs of love;
And with much twitter, and much chatter,
Began to agitate the matter.
At length a bullfinch, who could boast
More years and wisdom than the rest,
Entreated, op'ning wide his beak,
A moments' liberty to speak;
And, silence publicly enjoined,
Deliver'd briefly thus his mind.
"My friends, be cautious how ye treat
"The subject upon which we meet;
"I fear we shall have winter yet."
A finch, whose tongue knew no control,
With golden wing and satin poll,
A last year's bird, who ne'er had tried
What marriage means, thus pert replied:
"Methinks the gentleman," quoth she,
"Opposite in the apple tree,
"By his good will, would keep us single
"Till yonder heav'n and earth shall mingle.
"Or, (which is likelier to befal,)
"Till death exterminate us all.
"I marry without more ado;
"My dear Dick Redcap, what say you?"
Dick heard, and tweedling, ogling, bridling,
Turning short round, strutting, and sidling,
Attested, glad, his approbation
Of an immediate conjugation.
Their sentiments so well expressed,
Influenc'd mightily the rest.
All pair'd, and each pair built a nest.

But though the birds were thus in haste,
The leaves came on not quite so fast,
And destiny, that sometimes bears
An aspect stern on man's affairs,
Not altogether smil'd on theirs.
The wind, of late breath'd gently forth,
Now shifted east and east by north;
Bare trees and shrubs but ill, you know,
Could shelter them from rain or snow;
Stepping into their nests, they paddled,
Themselves were chill'd, their eggs were addled;
Soon ev'ry father bird and mother
Grew quarrelsome, and peck'd each other;
Parted without the least regret,
Except that they had ever met;
And learn'd in future to be wiser,
Than to neglect a good adviser.

INFERENCE.

Misses, the tale that I relate
This lesson seem to carry—
Choose not alone a proper mate,
But proper time to marry.

County Court.

The February Term of the County Court for the County of New London, commenced in this city on Monday of last week, Judge McCURDY presiding.—We understand that the docket is not very large, and the number of criminal cases few and unimportant. On Friday the Court adjourned over to Monday afternoon of this week.

The nomination of Chief Justice Nelson as Judge of the supreme court of the United States, for the district of New York, has been confirmed.

ORIGINAL STAINED

The New Haven Murder—Confession of the Perpetrators.

We are informed by the New Haven Palladium, that Andrew P. Potter, the young man first arrested for the murder of Lucius P. Osborn, who was found dead with his skull nearly beat to pieces in the vicinity of the railroad depot in that city, has confessed his participation in the crime.

On Tuesday the stain of blood was discovered on his pantaloons. These were taken from his cell, which doubtless led him to suspect the cause. He then inquired if he could escape by "turning State's evidence." The keeper told him that he had no authority in the case, and no assurance to give him. But Potter, notwithstanding, proceeded to state the facts as follows:

The gold watch before referred to, was owned by Osborne, and was loaned to Potter. The watch he gave to his mulatto mistress, Matilda Pomeroy.—Through the advice of Potter's father, Osborn solicited of Potter the return of his watch, and it appears that either the girl, Pomeroy, would not give it up, or he wished her to retain it, and it seems that in order to do so, he resolved to *kill the owner!* It appears that he saw the owner on Thursday evening, and on Friday he sought out a negro named Oscar McGuzley, who for the promise of *five dollars*, agreed to do the horrid deed—and the time was fixed for Sunday evening. Thus the matter was brooded over for nearly half a week!

The fatal evening arrived, and in accordance with a previous engagement, (probably made on Thursday evening,) Osborn left his boarding house in Fairhaven to meet Potter, and receive backhis watch. He met him in Grand street, near where the railroad crosses it, and they proceeded on the track up North towards the railroad bridge. While here engaged in conversation, as was previously arranged, and wholly unsuspicious of danger, the negro, Oscar, passed along with a broken pike pole on his shoulder. This pole was very heavy, of cedar, about seven feet long, and had an iron point at the end. With this weapon the blow was struck as Osborn turned towards the murderer. The wound inflicted, was the large and fearful one over the eyebrow, which laid the skull bare, and though it deprived the victim of his senses, it might not have deprived him of life—but as he fell, blow followed blow, until the work of death was thoroughly done—but blows were not all—the iron point of the pike was stabbed into the side of the head two or three times. Though Potter did not strike the blows, it appears that he did not escape the blood stain—his light blue cotton pantaloons received several spots which he could not efface, and which led to the exposure of his guilt.

The negro then descended to the river, and threw in the bloody weapon, but it drippedblood even to the water's edge, and these marks were seen by several of the Coroner's jury, and the footstops measured over twelve inches in length, the size of the negro's foot. Such was in substance the confession of Potter, and it has been confirmed by the discovery of the murderous weapon in the river at the spot described.

The body of Mr. L. P. Osborn, was found early on Monday morning lying near the rail road bridge and within a few feet of the road, dead and frozen. His head was badly cut and broken, and a large quantity of blood appeared to have flowed from him. There were two principal wounds in front, one over the right eye brow, laying the skin bare to the skull and reaching across the forehead; the other was under the nose and through the upper lip. On the right side of the head was an opening in the skull; this was a small round hole as if made by a nail—the skull was extensively fractured in this region, and also on the back part of it. There was a wound on the left side of the head, and several small gashes in different parts of his head and face.

The murdered man was 28 years of age, and a resident of Fair Haven. He was a well disposed person, and has, occasionally, communicated facts under his own hand for the Fountain, a paper printed in New Haven, upon temperance matters in which cause he was considerable interested.

He has no family. He is the son of Mr. Hubbard Osborn. Both his father and mother are living. The latterhaw her son before he was removed from the place where found, and her distress, as may be supposed, was very great.

One of the most interesting discoveries ever made in practical medicine, was that of the Health Restorative of Mr. C. Brinckerhoff, in whose family it has been handed down as the most beneficial bequest that possibly could be made. The singularly mild, but specific action of this medicine is such, that it cannot fail of giving the most marked relief, on a fair trial of its virtues. The particular interest that each recovered patient takes in this remedy, and the extensive use of it, show conclusively its entire exemption from deceit or quackery.

ADVANCE OF THE WEST.—No part of the world ever increased so rapidly as the "far west." New towns are continually springing up into cities, and civilization approaches the Pacific at the rate of one degree per day. We make a few extracts from the Western (Mo.) Journal of the 18th ult., indicating the prosperity of hat town:

Wanted immediately, at this place, fifty good houses, for dwellings and business. Now is the time for capitalists and mechanics. Houses cannot be had for any purpose. They are all full, and the demand for them continues, and may be expected greatly to increase in the spring. Cannot our mechanics unite and put up a block? they would be well paid for their labor.

In our remarks the past week, concerning the trade and business of our town, we made a mistake which requires correction. We said the steamboat arrivals at this place the past season, were 132, when it should have been 177, as follows: February, 5; March, 13; April, 45; May, 28; June, 9; July, 20; August, 15; September, 14; October, 20; November, 8; out of which twenty-five only departed for ports above. It is confidently believed that we shall have, the present year, from 200 to 250, or nearly, on an average, one a day throughout nine months of the business season. This alone is sufficient to show the great trade from this point, independent of anything else.

An old man was found dead, near Woonsocket, R. I. His murderer, a black fellow, in the shape of a bottle of rum, lay by his side.

POPULATION.—Mr. Clut says that Cincinnati, with all her "adjacencies," has now a population of 96,000. The annual increase since 1840 has been 11 per cent, sufficient to double the population in seven and a half.

The aggregate indebtedness of the several States is $215,720 943.

☞ Parson Sikes closes a long article upon Mr. White's rejection as consul to Liverpool, with the remarkable declaration that "honesty is the best policy." Strange, if he thinks so, that he has never tried to practice it.

☞ The President-elect is received with much enthusiasm in the places through which he journeys on his way to Washington.

There are, at the present time, 120 towns in Massachusetts destitute of a grog shop.

MICHIGAN U. S. SENATOR.—On the 14th inst., the Legislature of Michigan made choice of Lewis Cass, to be Senator of the United States for six years from the 4th of March next. The vote stood—in the Senate, for Lewis Cass, 10, for Epaphroditus Ransom, 2, in the House, for Cass, 41; for Hezekiah G. Wells—the entire whig vote in the Legislature.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.

SENATE.—Mr. Choate presented a memorial against the admission of Texas.

Mr. Dix presented similar memorials. Also, a memorials from Madison county, New York, praying the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia—the question on the reception of which was laid on the table.

Mr. Bayard reported a bill for the establishment of naval schools.

On motion of

Mr. Evans, the Senate took up the three appropriation bills passed by the House some days ago.—Those bills were read a third time and passed, viz: the fortification, pension and post office bills.

The bill for ascertaining claims for French spoliations, prior to 1800, was next in order.

Mr. Choate addressed the Senate. These claims he said, have been urged for more than 30 years.—Of twenty-two reports made upon the subject, eighteen have been favorable; thirteen State Legislatures have also proclaimed the justice of these claims.

Mr. C. proposed an amendment, providing an appropriation of $5,000,000 to settle these demands, instead of a commissioner to ascertain and report upon these claims.

Mr. Colquit gave notice of a bill to remit duties on rail road iron, in certain cases.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. Duncan submitted a resolution directing the committee on public buildings, to confer with Professor Morse on the subject of an improvement made, in taking the yeas and nays. It was adopted.

ADMISSION OF FLORIDA AND IOWA.—A motion was then made to take up the bill providing for the admission of Florida and Iowa into the Union as States.

An amendment offered by Mr. Duncan of Ohio, in relation to the boundary between Iowa and Missouri, gave rise to considerable debate.

Before the discussion ended the committee rose.

Some further unimportant business was transacted, when the House adjourned.

Feb. 11, 1845.

SENATE.—Mr. Fairfield presented a resolution from Bangor, Maine, numerously signed, against the Annexation of Texas. He said he had been informed that the signers were all Abolitionists and Whigs.

Several bills from the House of a private nature were taken up and referred.

Mr. Choate offered a resolution, calling on the President for copies of instructions given to the late Commissioner to China.

The resolution requesting the Secretary of War to give information relative to the mineral region of Lake Superior, was adopted.

The bill organizing a company of Sappers and Miners, was read a third time, and passed.

The "French Spoliation" bill, ordered to be engrossed (but not passed) yesterday, was postponed till Thursday.

The bill to make free the bridge over the eastern branch of Potomac, at the Navy Yard, in the District of Columbia, was read a third time and passed.

The house bill, authorizing the purchase of 1,000 copies of Greenow's History of Oregon, was read a third time and passed.

The bill to appoint assistant surgeons and pursers in the navy was rejected.

The bill authorizing the distribution of the decisions of the Supreme Court was, after discussion, ordered to be engrossed.

A bill authorizing the transmission of foreign mails was passed, after which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—A few days ago when Mr. Giddings desirous of speaking out of his turn, Mr. Schenck said he was sure no *gentleman* would object.

Mr. Sidell, of La., having objected, and seeing a report of the above remark, this morning called upon Mr. Schenck for an explanation.

Mr. Schenck stated that at the time he made the remark, he neither saw Mr. Sidell nor heard him make the objection. The matter was thus amicably adjusted. How many other lamentable differences might have been arranged, had there been only an opportunity for explanation.

Several Territorial bills of a local character, reported yesterday, were passed.

The consideration of the bill to admit Iowa and Florida into the Union as a State was then resumed in the Committee of the whole. A debate of some hours, and the rejection of sundry amendments, the bill was reported without any decision being had there on.

A motion for a call of the House was then made and negatived.

Feb. 12

Senate.—Agreeably to notice given by the Clerk of the House, the Senate repaired to the House of Representatives. On their return, some few reports were made by one or two of the standing committees, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House—At the hour of meeting this morning, the galleries of the House were crowded with persons who came to witness the ceremony of counting the votes of the Presidential Electoral Colleges. The number of ladies were unusually great. They occupied a large portion of both galleries.

Preparations had been made for the accommodation of the Senators, and the open area in front of the seat of the Speaker, was occupied by chairs appropriated to them. After the organization of the House, a variety of executive communications that had been for some time accumulating on the Speaker's table were disposed of.

The Clerk to the Senate delivered the bill authorising the Postmaster General to contract with Railroad Companies for carrying the mail in certain cases, without publishing for proposals.

At the hour of 12 o'clock,

Mr. Broadhead, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution directing the Clerk to inform the Senate that the House was ready to proceed to count the votes for President and Vice President of the United States, the resolution was agreed to and the Clerk proceeded to the Senate to perform that duty. In a few moments the Senators entered the Hall of the House, preceded by the Sergeant at Arms.

Mr. Mangum, President of the Senate, took the Speakers chair, and

Mr. Jones, the Speaker of the House occupied a seat on his left.

Mr. Kennedy, of Md., who had been appointed to fill a vacancy in the committee, relieved Mr. Walker in the reading of the certificates.

After the certificates were read and the votes counted, Mr. Walker reported the result to the presiding officer, Mr. Mangum, who announced the same to the two Houses.

The whole number of votes was two hundred and seventy-five, of which James K. Polk and George M. Dallas received 170, and Henry Clay and Theodore Frelinghuysen 105.

The presiding officer then declared James K. Polk and George M. Dallas to be duly elected President and Vice President of the United States for four years from the 4th of March next.

A resolution for two members of the House and one of the Senate, to wait on Messrs Polk and Dallas, and inform them of their election to the offices of President and Vice President, respectively, was adopted.

The House, at half past one o'clock, adjourned.

☞ The Boston people are still unable to elect a mayor. Native Americans—more numerous there than in Norwich by the way—have almost succeeded but not quite. The last vote, (on Wednesday last) stood as follows:—

HOSEA, democrat, had	1,454
PARKER, whig,	3,240
AVIS, native,	4,339
Scattering	17

Davis lacks of an election 340.

The President's Journey to Washington.

A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, gives an interesting sketch of the progress of President Polk from Louisville to Cincinnati, and his route to Washington, introducing as it proceeds the following account of his reception at Cincinnati.

The Scene in Cincinnati.

The President was addressed at the Henry House in the presence of the large concourse of people, by Judge Read, of the Ohio Supreme Court. He said in substance that in the name of his fellow citizens he welcomed the President of the United States to Cincinnati. That in him they recognised the President of the American people, and not the President of a party. That the People who supported him, sought him out as a man whose purity of private life, whose faithful and honest discharge of public duties hitherto confided to his trust, and whose principles, so closely corresponding with their own, eminently entitled him to their support for the distinguished office to which he had been elevated. That in his election they considered certain great and absorbing questions put to rest. 'Sir,' continued he, 'I take it, that it is settled that there will be no assumption of State Debts by the general Government. It is settled that we are to have no distribution of the proceeds of the public lands. It is settled that the Tariff of 1842 is to be modified. It is settled that Texas shall be annexed to this Union. Immense applause followed this allusion to Texas and Oregon. After some other general remarks, he closed.

The President responded to the effect that Judge Read had done him no more than justice, in attributing to him the wish to be President of the people of the United States. That being called under divine Providence to fill the most responsible office in the gift of a free people, it would be his highest aim and most anxious desire to administer the Government with an eye solely to the public good. To do all he could to promote the union, liberty, and prosperity of our common country within, and to maintain all our just rights with regard to foreign nations. He went on to say, the history of his past public life gave the American people the best guarantee he was able to offer, that the sentiments uttered by Judge Read, were such as received his hearty concurrence.

* * * * * * *

He dined at 3 P. M., after which the Mayor and Common Council called upon him.

The most interesting scene took place on board of the boat, after dark. The President arrived on board about 8 o'clock. The boat did not leave till 10 o'clock so that there was an interval of two hours, which was embraced by the working classes to be presented to him, many of whom could not leave their occupation during the day, or were unable to gain admittance on account of the great crowd of more fashionable people who pressed upon him at the hotel. The President stood near the head of the cabin saloon,—the people approaching on one side of the cabin and retiring on the other. Each gave him a cordial shake of the hand, frequently accompanied with some remark, such as 'God bless you.' &c. Among this crowd of people, I noticed the sturdy farmer, the hard fisted mechanic and laborious man of every pursuit. They came in their working garments, just as they left off work, not having had time to look to their toilets.

* * * * * * *

It is the remark of every body that they have never seen a man who received and mingled among the people with more unaffected ease and affability, than does Col. Polk. His deportment in his intercourse with the people, from those of the most distinguished rank is uniformly mild, affectionate and exceedingly conciliatory. All this proceeds from his natural goodness, and simplicity of temper and manners. Plain and unaffected in dress, though neat plain and simple in his every movement, as well as in language; one who knows him wonders how a man who exhibits these bland and winning traits of character can still, when in the discharge of his official duties, display so much firmness and decision of character. They are traits of character rarely united in the same individual, and I have seen few men, if any, who have exhibited them in such striking contrast as Col. Polk.

Although he had been on his feet for hours during the day, being exposed to fatigue sufficient to break down an ordinary man, yet when the poor laboring men pressed forward on the boat to shake hands with him, his countenance assumed new life and animation and every one saw that he received the calls of this class of people with evident satisfaction. Whatever may be said of others, they at least, he knew, approached him with feelings of sincere good will.—They, at least, did not approach him for office or patronage, but solely as American citizens, solicitous for the prosperity and happiness of their country.

During a brief interval, a stout looking farmer entered, with a large overcoat, leggins, and hat on. He looked with some companions behind him, as though he and they had just left their teams and market wagons. The President had seated himself with his back to the entrance, and his feet to the fire. When the old farmer and his men had arrived near him, he said, 'Can we have the honor of seeing the President?'

'Certainly' said Col. Polk, rising from his seat, turning towards the old man, taking his hat off, and extending his hand to him. 'I am glad to see you said the old man 'we have not come to ask you for any favors, but because we love our country and the principles upon which you were elected. And if you carry those principles out, you may at all times depend upon our strong arms and stout hearts to stand by you and the country. We will always be ready to support you, in maintaining union and liberty at home, and in defending our rights against foreign foes.' The President replied, 'he was deeply sensible of the honor they paid him in calling to see him, and that as far as he was capable of doing his duty, he hoped to conduct himself in such a manner as to retain their continued support and confidence.' All were then presented, and passed on, highly pleased with their interview with the President.

* * * * * * *

Among our company this morning, I notice the Hon. John Brough, Esq. who leaves us at Portsmouth Col. Butler, Hon. Mr. Hubbard, of Ala., and delegations from Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Louisiana, the most of whom will cross the mountains with us.

At a wood yard this morning, while lying to for wood, several farmers, with their wives and daughters, came on board, and were presented to the President. Among others was an old man who had been a soldier in the late war, and was in the Battle of the Thames. A brother of Col. Butler was in the same campaign. The old man at first thought that Colonel Butler of our party, was also there; but on asking the Colonel if such was the fact, 'No,' says the Colonel, 'I was then a prisoner of war in the hands of the British.' 'You were not under Hull?' said the old man, 'for I believe if you had been, that old coward would not have surrendered. 'No, says Colonel Butler, and went on to remark that he never met with but one man who publicly defended Hull's conduct, and that was his *side-de camp*, who was himself a worthy and good man.' Hereupon the old man stamped his foot, while still sitting close to the President, and said he could not believe any one a good man who took Hull's part, which caused considerable merriment. He said he came to Kentucky when quite a boy, from Virginia. He was in his shirt sleeves, and declared he could undergo more fatigue than any of his five sons.

Col. Polk is a very early riser, and exceedingly punctual in all his movements. The Captain this morning, to suit the President's convenience, was intending to put off breakfast an hour later than usual; but to the astonishment of the officers of the boat, they found him up and dressed among the first, and ready for breakfast, notwithstanding his fatigue in Cincinnati on yesterday.

Col. Butler, of Ky., who continues with us, is a fine looking and amiable man. He commanded at the River Raisin, where the British permitted the Indians to butcher all his brave men who had been wounded. He was taken prisoner in the same engagement, and afterwards released on parole of Honor.

Among the Tennesseans who remain with the President, are Mr. Harris, Mr. McLaughlin, late editor of the Union, Mr Thomas, Dr. Fisiteman, and others. Mr. Harris took the stage route at Cincinnati. Mr. E. R. Stevenson, of Nashville, also accompanied Gov. Polk.

☞ The President is very temperate in all things. I have not seen him taste a drop of anything a nice he has been on his journey, but cold water. His example has had a great effect on this boat, for not a drop of liquor of any kind has appeared on our table since leaving Cincinnati.

A SCENE AT GUYANDOTTE.

Among others, came the old Postmaster, who made up to the President in a very open and frank manner, offering his hand, which Col. Polk very politely received. Says the old man, addressing him, "Governor Polk, I am glad to see you, although I voted against you. I have been 26 years Post Master at Guyandot. I signed once, and Amos Kendall turned me out. I repented, and was restored to my office. I now hold it, or shall soon do so, at your good pleasure, and am ready to yield it whenever required."

The President replied, that "he considered the right of every man to his own opinion, honestly formed, and to think for himself, a sacred right, and therefore thought none the less of him for having voted against him; and was ready to believe the office of Post Master at Guyandot was in very safe hands. But as the office of President, as well as that of Post Master, was created by the people for their own convenience, and not for you and me, who may happen to fill them, we are alone responsible to the people, under the Constitution, for the faithful manner in which we discharge our duties." This speech, delivered by the President, seemed to strike the old Post Master with great force. "Governor, give me your hand; there's just my sentiments; and I believe in my soul, if I had only seen you five minutes before the election, I should have given you my vote." This caused a general laugh, in which the President cordially joined.

The old man left, expressing much satisfaction at finding the President "such a *confounded* clever man," as he termed it. He was soon followed by others, rather awkard looking, uncouth-ly dressed hardy mountaineers, who seemed as though they had just arrived in *Guyan*, as the mountain folks call the town, the "Gretna Green" between the States of Virginia and Kentucky.

They entered the cabin in Indian file, keeping their hats on, which cast a shadow over their timed, but healthy and honest looking faces. The foremost of the lot, plucked up courage enough to approach the President, who met him more than half way, with as much ease and grace as if his visitor had been a Prince. The poor fellow was so much embarrassed, that he wholly forgot to take off his woolly hat, which remained fast to his head as though it had grown there. On seeing this man with his hat on, while the President was bowing to him, bare-headed, the rest of his companions cried out, 'Take off your hat,'—'pull off your hat;' which had no other effect than still further to bewilder the poor man, who abruptly quitting the President, made a precipitate retreat out of the cabin, while his more assured comrade set up a general twitter. The latter was then approached by the President, and each one in his turn kindly addressed him. A little girl was led on board and conducted into the saloon to see Mrs. Polk. These presentations being over, I observed two fat, round, chubbed-faced mountain boys, dressed in strong, warm, homespun jeans. One appeared to be 7 or 8 years old, and the other 10 or 12. The latter said they were democratic boys, and called to see the President. The Colonel observing them at a distance, and guessing at their desire to see him, walked down the cabin and affectionately took each by the hand, enquired kindly after their friends, their place of residence, and whether they went to school. The boys looked up at him very archly, as though they felt great doubt whether the President of the United States was not more than a man. They evidently seemed to think it not impossible that they were imposed upon. The kind and civil manner in which the President approached them, had the effect to put them quite at ease with themselves, when they proceeded to answer his questions. With some words of advice and encouragement, the boys left, much pleased with the man who had spoken to them but apparently not fully assured whether they had seen the President. Such small incidents go to show his amiable feelings and bearing.

* * * * * * *

ON BOARD THE STEAMBOAT—SUNDAY, FEB 9.

To day, quiet and order have reigned on board, indicating the advent of the Sabbath day. Mrs. Polk has remained retired in the Ladies' Cabin, while the President has seldom appeared among his friends in the Gentleman's Cabin. No wine nor spirits, ever appear on our table. The influence of the President's example is sensibly felt on this boat; for I have never before travelled on this River with so many people on board, where there was so much orderly, sober, quiet, gentlemanly behavior displayed. It is true, a large portion of the company is composed of highly especitable men, yet still the good example of the President is felt among them. He told me, that he expected to leave Cincinnati, to spend the following Sabbath at Wheeling; for said he, 'it will neither comport with my convenience, or inclination, to travel, or to receive company, on that day.'

We have no clergymen on board, or religious service would be performed.

This afternoon we came up with a beautiful deer standing erect on a mass of ice. As the boat drew near, he commenced leaping forward towards the Western bank, but soon fell into the water between islands of ice, from whence we supposed he could not escape destruction. He continued to struggle with great energy, his fore feet resting on a floating cake of ice, till he appeared almost exhausted; when fortunately for him, with one desprate spring, he regained his footing on the ice, where he stood erect and quiet, looking after us, as the current was sweeping his precarious foundation and himself down stream. I felt sorry for the poor fellow, and hope he escaped destruction.

8 P. M. We arrived at Wheeling just after dark. A large crowd of people assembled at the wharf to witness the debarkation of the President and his suite. He was conveyed to the Virginia House in a coach and four, in charge of the Wheeling Committee. A large crowd assembled about the Hotel, and were clamorous to see the President, but he sent them word that it was not convenient for him to see them to-day (Sunday,) but he would do so to-morrow (Monday) till 12 o'clock. Notwithstanding the positive announcement it was a late hour before the crowd would disperse.

It is said Gen. Armstrong of Tennessee, is expected to join the President to-morrow morning, and will continue with him to Washington. He could not leave on the day the President set out, on account of being detained to attend the trial of a Clerk of the Nashville Post Office, prosecuted for embezzlement.

Inclosed I send you a list of persons who have fallen in with the President, or will accompany him to Washington.*

*List of the President's friends who accompanied him from Tennessee, going to Washington, or met him in his progress up the Ohio, and accompanied him a part of the way, or intend going to Washington:

FROM TENNESSEE.—Col. J. Knox Walker, Private Secretary; Mr. V. K. Stevenson, Dr. J. L. Eselman, Col. S. H. Laughlin, Mr J. R. Campbell, Mr. W. Voorhies, Mr. J. Branch, Col. J. G. Harris, Mr J. G. Thomas, Capt. J. Campbell.

FROM KENTUCKY.—Col. W. O. Butler, Col. S. Churchill, Mr. Levi Tyler, Mr. D. McAllister.

FROM LOUISIANA.—Hom. F. Bosworth, Dr. I. Y. Dashiels.

The regular correspondent of the Journal of Commerce writes under date of Thursday from Washington as follows.

Nine o'clock.

ARRIVAL OF MR. POLK.

The President elect arrived here by the Baltimore train of cars this evening.

Mr. Polk was welcomed by a Committee of Reception, invited to serve for that purpose by the Democratic Associations of this city. The Committee consisted of one from each State except Vermont, and all of them Annexation men, and nearly all members of Congress. Vermont was not represented on the Committee, for the reason that no Texasman could be found here from that State.

A member of the Association addressed Mr. Polk who replied in a neat manner, expressing his satisfaction at the renewal of his former associations and acquaintances in this city.

Mr. Polk appeared fatigued with travel, but otherwise in good health, and he received his old acquaintances and others with much cordiality and courtesy.

His hair has become grey, and he looks older than he did eight years ago, when he left the speaker's chair.

Santa Anna captured.—The New Orleans papers of the 6th, state that Santa Anna has been caught near Jalapa, while trying to escape in disguise.—He is confined in the Castle of Perote, where the Mexicans say he were shot up, and is soon to be tried for his cruelties and tyranny.

He is guarded by 3000 soldiers, one of whom is kept constantly in his room. He complains loudly of his treatment, in being prevented from leaving the country. The public feeling is violent against him to the highest pitch, and it is thought he will be shot, as soon as the forms of a trial are over.

The papers state that Jeremy O'Neal, the faithful old Irishman who was for 8 years porter to General Jackson, accompanies Colonel Polk to Washington, where he will resume his old post, at the white house.

We learn that our much esteemed friend, WARCESTER B. SAYLES, that true Democrat, and able champion of Equal Rights, who has for the last three years resided in Massachusetts, has returned to this State, and resumed his residence in Smithfield.—*Providence Gazette.*

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.

Perry Douglass to be Surveyor and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of New London, Connecticut.

2d Congressional District.

A Convention of the Delegates chosen by the several Towns comprising the 2d Congressional District will be holden at the Town Hall in the city of Norwich, on Thursday the 27th day of February, 1845, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of nominating a suitable person as the Democratic candidate for member of Congress from said District.

Those towns that have not already chosen delegates to said Convention are requested to do so as early as practicable.

JAMES B. LYMAN,
GEORGE WAY,
LLYOD E. BALDWIN,
R. MOULTON,
} *Congressional Committee.*

Feb. 19. 13

N. London County Convention.

THE Delegates from the several towns in New London County will meet in Convention in the Town Hall, in the city of Norwich, on Friday, March 7, 1845, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of nominating a candidate for sheriff, to be supported by the democrats of the County, at the election on the first Monday of April next.

CHARLES DOUGLAS,
WM. L'HOMMEDIEU,
} *County Committee.*

County Convention.

THE Democratic Electors of the several Towns in Windham County, are requested to meet in their respective Towns, and appoint the usual number of Delegates to attend a County Convention to be held at the house of Ebenezer Newell, in Brooklyn in said County, on Thursday, the 4th day of March, 1845, at 10 o'clock A. M., to nominate a Candidate for Sheriff of said County.

URIEL FULLER,
WM. JAMES.
} *County Committee.*

Killingly Feb. 12th 1845. 12.

MARRIED.

In Preston, on Monday evening last, by the Rev. R. O. Williams, Mr. REVELLO P. CHAPMAN, of East Haddam, to Miss ELIZA B. HARRIS, daughter of John H. Harris, Esq., of the former place.

DEATHS.

In Thompson, Feb. 11th, of Consumption, Mrs. Maranda Chaffee, aged 26 years.

"But the righteous hath hope in his death."

In Middletown, Jan., 30th, Mr. William H. Prior, aged 28 years.

Uncas Lodge, No. 11,

I. O. O. F.

A SPECIAL MEETING of Uncas Lodge, No. 11, I. O. O. F., will be held at their Hall in Shetucket street, this (Wednesday) Evening, February 19th, at 7 o'clock. A full and punctual attendance of the members is particularly desired as business of importance will come before the meeting.

Per order of the N. G.,
WILLIAM L. BREWER, Sec'ry.

Norwich, February 19, 1845. 33

Wanted,

A FIRST RATE Dry Goods salesman. Address A. B. through the Norwich city Post Office.—The communication will be confidential.

Feb. 19th, 1845. 3w13

A MAN

HAVING One Thousand dollars (or more) Cash Capital can hear of a chance to invest it in a country Dry Goods and Grocery business, where the profits, *above all expenses*, have been (and will be) one thousand dollars per annum. Address L. P. post paid through the Post Office at Norwich City.

Feb 19, 1845. 3w13

To Let.

THE new Store, No. 20 Shetucket Street now occupied by T. J. Rodgers, was built expressly for the Dry Good business, is a desirable location. Rent will be reasonable.

Apply to EDWARD COIT. 3w13

AT a Court of Probate holden at Groton within and for the District of Groton, on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1845.

PRESENT, *NATHAN DABOLL, Esq. Judge.*

ON motion, this Court limits and appoints the term of six months from the date hereof for the creditors to the estate of David Mitchell, late of said Groton, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate to Barton Saunders, the Administrator or be debarred a recovery thereof. And said administrator is ordered to give public notice thereof by advertising in a newspaper published in New London county, and posting up the same on the public Sign Post in said town of Groton, nearest to the place where said deceased last dwelt.

Certified by DAVID A. DABOLL, Clerk.

BARTON SAUNDERS, Administrator.

Feb. 30, 1845. 13w13.

Keep it before the People!

THAT we have still a large and desirable lot of BOOTS and SHOES which we will continue to dispose of at cost until the 15th of March. We have made arrangements to have our entire SPRING STOCK manufactured according to order, and we wish to make room for it, by selling off our present stock at greatly reduced prices.

There is still on hand a few pair of those Cow Hide Boots for one dollar, and Kip Boots for one dollar and seventy five cents. Come quick, they are going fast.

J. IRESON & SON,
140 Main-st.

Feb 8, 1845. 11

Molasses and Sugar.

JUST RECEIVED a supply of NEW CROP New Orleans Molasses and Sugar, for sale cheap by

E. A. BILL.

Norwich, Feb. 10th, '45. tf 12

To Let.

THE dwellings in the City Hotel building, now occupied by L. W. Bakes. Possession given the first of April. For further information enquire of

E. A. BILL.

Norwich Feb. 10 '45. 1f13

Beef and Pork Hams.

5 CASKS Beef and Pork Hams—nice and sweet—for sale by

H. WHITTAKER & CO.
Commerce-st.

Feb 1 1f

DR. MERRILL'S Botanic Store,

CENTRE STREET,

New London, Ct.

☞ All purchases of medicine sold at this store are warranted pure; and purchasers dissatisfied can have their money refunded.

New London, Feb. 11, '45. 1f12

To Rent,

FROM the first of April, 1845, a tenement on Franklin street, suitable for one or two families. For further particulars apply to

DANIEL SILLOWAY.

Feb. 8th, '45. 12

Boarding.

TWO or three gentlemen can be accommodated with board and lodging at the residence of the subscriber in Preston, two doors north of Main-st. West side of the river.

EDWARD M. CAULKINS.

Feb. 8, 1845. 3w11

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office, Norwich, February 28, 1845.

Avery Eg ton H	Holmes Lyman
Avery C, mins	Harris Henry
Alcott Harry	Hingsly Joseph
Adams David	King Nancy, 2
Armstrong Ann Mrs.	Keele, John
Arkcraft J W	Kenyon Thomas
Appley John L	Knowlton Wm 4
Arnold A S	Lord Hezekiah
Andrews George	Latham Hannah
Benjamin Esther	Lamb Abby A
Benton Sanbury	Lo ar Martin C
Babcock J ma	Lyman Mary
Bassett Geo. S	Livingston John
Brown John	Latham & Crowell
Bidwell Halsey F	Logan Henry C
Brewster Elizabeth	Lobe t Abial
Brown William	Lathrop J R & Co.
Bow Leonard	Loomis Sarah A
Blake Edward	Lush Sylvester
Burrows Gilbert	Livingston S
Baker Daniel E	Lewis Chapman Dr.
Brown Mrs	Ledford John
Barton Mary Jane	Lo ma M,
Billings Lydia	Lathrop Lucy P
Barney Francis	McCarter Frances
Brewer & Lewis	Moore & Chapman
Byrom Walter	Martin Thomas
Baker James	Mitchell Wm.
Bissel Mr.	Murray Roxanna
Baldwin Emma	Maynard Jerusa
Cook Dr. John F	Story Martha
Case John K	McQuade Pat ck
Cook J H & D W	Nott Frances
Case Mary A	Northrop Sarah A
Cone Mary	Osgood & Webb
Cheney Joseph H	Osborne Ephraim K
Clapp John	Osborne Jenn t
Carpenter Charles	Parker Ruthe
Carroll Abigal	Pratt Sarah Ann
Carpenter Geo W	Pendleton De id
Colegrave Ann E	Paine Randolph
Caldwell Charlotte	Pulp e Mary
Crosby E F	Pitcher Frank H
Clark Elijah	Polly Kayah
Crawford Geo H	Payson Merrill
Cox Wm	Perkins Daniel
Collar Charles	Prentice Orin A
Chapman Samuel	Peckham Wm
Clancy John	Parry John R Rev.
Coulters Marier	Pierce John
Cox John Q	Russel Ellen M
Cottrell Harriet A	Russel Martin M
Chapo Mary Jane	Smith Henry N
Conway Sarah M	Rhodes Chas Wm.
Dowser Rufus	Rogers Eleanor
Davis Francis	Rich Henry
Dani le Lucy A	Raymond Harriet
Dassett Elizabeth	Richmond Edwin
Dowser Henry Mrs.	Rich Martin
Dennis Geo. H	Rowe Wm.
Dean Mr.	Robinson Joshua
Dill Samuel	Rose Marin
Deming Louisa	Spicer Clarace
Davis Timothy	Stone Mary J
Dickenson Alpha Ann	Shaw an Neal enial J
Ewen Charles W	Smith Jane W
Ewen David	Savage Amos
Eddy Gilbert	Stewart Jane W
Ellis Samuel	Spillman Geo. A
Falkers John	Safford Sarah
Fox Edward	Smith Albert
Fitch Santon	Storrs Jonathan
Green Charles	Stevenson Wm.
Gordon & Lane	Scott Samuel
Gorton Ira	Ty or Dr. E
Gardner Sidney A	Tyler D
Gore Christa	Thompson Abiah
Greenslow W	Tarbuill Agnes
Gaylord Mary	Tredway Eliza
Gaines John	Thompson Eliza S
Gilbert Nathaniel	Thatcher Eliza C
Groton Wm.	Vickers John
Green Caleb	Vickers George
Gamyan Catherine	Vancott Isaac
Huntington James Mrs	Woodward Caleb H
Harris Henry	Williams Wm. S
Hud es Wm.	Ward Richard Jr.
Huntington Ellen F	White Luther Jr.
Huntington Emily W	Wilson L O
Harvey Elizabeth	Wilber John
Hubbard Caroline	Wilson Hugh & Son
Hedden Francis C	Young M S
Holmes Geo. W,	York Nancy
Hill George	

☞ Persons calling for the above Letters will please say they are advertised.

N. B. All Letters intended to be sent out of the U. States, by ship or steamer, the inland postage must be paid or they will not be forwarded.

JOHN H. TOWNSEND P. M.

NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers at

Killingly and Norwich

under the name and firm of ELY & CO., is this day by mutual consent DISSOLVED. All persons having claims against said firm are requested to present the same for settlement and all persons indebted to said firm are invited to settle the same without delay.

J. S. ELY.
EDWIN ELY.

Killingly Jan. 23d, 1845.

The subscriber hereby authorises his brother, EDWIN ELY to use the name of the late firm of Ely & Co., in the settlement of any claims due the said late firm. J. S. ELY.

Killingly, Jan. 23d, 1845.

J S ELY, having associated with himself, S. P. GROSVENOR, and E. C. BEACH, will continue the DRY GOODS trade at the old stand, No 33 & 35 Shetucket-st, and under the old name and firm of

ELY & CO.

Norwich, Jan. 23d, 1845. 11

NORWICH SEMINARY.

THE SPRING TERM of this Institution will commence Feb. the 5th.

Tuition for Common English,	$3,50
Higher,	5,00
Languages,	6,00

T. S. HOYT, Principal.

Feb. 4 3w11

REMOVAL,

On and after the 1st of April next.

J. IRESON & SON

WILL have removed their entire stock of

BOOTS & SHOES,

with large additions, to the Store in the New Brick Block, known as Hubbard's Row, No. 115 Main-street, where they respectfully invite all of their old and many new customers to call and see them. They hope, by close application in business, and by selling their goods at low rates, to merit the approbation of their numerous patrons.

Having a very large acquaintance with the eastern manufacturers, we have made extensive arrangements to receive and sell their goods at such prices as will enable us to outdo all competitors.

And to our wholesale Customers we would say that in this department we intend to spare no pains to have it complete, being always supplied with every article usually kept for jobbing. We trust we shall be able to furnish country Merchants, and others on such terms as will save them the expence of going to Boston or New York for the like Goods.

After April first, 115 South side Main-st.

Jan. 30th, '45. 8f8

ORIGINAL STAINED

Leave Woodbury every Monday and Friday at 6 a m, arrive at New Milford same days by 3 p m

696 From Newtown, Fairfield county, by South Britain to Southbury, 10 1-2 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Newtown every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 1-2 p m, arrive at Southbury same days by 5 1-2 p m

Leave Southbury every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 1-2 a m—arrive at Newtown same days by 6 1-2 a m

697 From Newtown by Cold Spring, Monroe and Huntington to Derby, 17 miles and back, twice a week

Leave Newtown every Tuesday and Friday at 10 a m and arrive at Derby same days by 3 p m

Leave Derby every Wednesday and Saturday at 10 a m—arrive at Newtown same days by 3 p m

698 From Danbury, Fairfield county, by Bethel to Hawleyville, 8 miles and back, six times a week

Leave Danbury every day except Sunday at 9 a m, arrive at Hawleyville same day by 11 a m

Leave Hawleyville every day except Sunday at 1 p m, arrive at Danbury same day by 3 p m

699 From Danbury by Ridgebury, Ridgefield, Lewisborough, N. Y., Vista, New Canaan, Ct. and North Stamford to Stamford, 35 miles and back, twice a week

Leave Danbury every Wednesday and Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Ridgefield same days by 3 p m

Leave Ridgefield every Tuesday and Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Stamford same days by 12 m

Leave Stamford same days by 2 p m, arrive at Ridgefield same days by 8 p m

Leave Ridgefield every Wednesday and Saturday at 4 a m, arrive at Danbury same days by 6 p m

Proposals to run the going trip through on one day and the return trip through on the next, will be considered

700 From Danbury by New Fairfield and Haviland Hollow, N. Y. to Patterson, 14 miles and back, once a week

Leave Danbury every Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Patterson same day by 11 a m

Leave Patterson same day by 12 m, arrive at Danbury same day by 4 p m

701 From Bethel, Fairfield county, by Redding, Redding Ridge and Weston to Bridgeport, 23 miles and back, twice a week

Leave Bethel every Monday and Friday at 12 m—arrive at Bridgeport same days by 6 p m

Leave Bridgeport every Tuesday and Thursday at 7 a m, arrive at Bethel same days by 12 m

Proposals to go and return on the same day will be considered

702 From Bridgeport, Fairfield county, by Coldspring, Newtown, Hawleyville, Brookfield, New Milford, Gaylord's Bridge, South Kent, Kent, Corawall Bridge, West Cornwall, Falls Village, South Canaan, Canaan, Sheffield, Mass., Great Barrington and Van Deusenville to West Stockbridge, 96 miles and back, six times a week on railroad cars

Leave Bridgeport every day except Sunday on the arrival of the boat from New York, say 12 m, arrive at West Stockbridge same day by 7 p m

Leave West Stockbridge every day except Sunday at 6 a m, and arrive at Bridgeport the same day by 1 p m

Proposals to extend through to the Albany railroad are invited

Proposals to carry the Albany, New York and through mails by a more expeditious line during suspension of navigation on the Hudson river, and through to and from the Albany and Springfield road in due connection are invited

703 From Bridgeport by Trumbull and Long Hill to Stepney, 12 miles and back twice a week

Leave Bridgeport every Tuesday and Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Stepney same days by 4 p m

Leave Stepney same days at 5 a m, arrive at Bridgeport same days by 10 a m

704 From Norwalk, Fairfield county, by Norfield to Redding Ridge, fifteen miles, and back, once a week

Leave Norwalk every Saturday at 12 m—arrive at Redding Ridge same day by 4 p m

Leave Redding Ridge same day by 9 a m—arrive at Norwalk same day by 11 a m

705 From Norwalk to New Canaan, 6 miles and back six times a week

Leave Norwalk every day except Sunday on arrival of New York land mail, say at 3 p m—arrive at New Canaan same day by 4 1-2 p m

Leave New Canaan every day except Sunday at 11 a m—arrive at Norwalk same day by 1-2 p m

706 From Greenwich, Fairfield county, by Round Hill to Stamwich, eight miles and back, twice a week

Leave Greenwich every Wednesday and Saturday at 4 p m, arrive at Stamwich the same days by 6 p m

Leave Stamwich same days at 1 p m—arrive at Greenwich same days by 3 p m

SPECIAL OFFICES.

Proposals are invited for supplying the following offices, in Connecticut for the net proceeds of said offices respectively; limited in each case to a sum to be named in the proposals

Bethany from New Haven, 10 miles, and back once a week

Canton Center from Canton, 4 miles, and back three times a week

Chapinville from Salisbury, 3 1-2 miles, and back three times a week

Eastford from Ashford, 8 miles, and back three times a week

Ellsworth from Cornwall Bridge, 3 miles, and back twice a week

Enfield from Thompsonville, 2 miles, and back six times a week

Exeter from Hebron, 4 miles, and back once a week

Greenfield Hill from Southport, 3 miles, and back six times a week

Hampton from Howard Valley, 3 miles, and back six times a week

Hatch's Mill from Scantic Village, 3 miles and back three times a week

Leesville from Medina, 1 1-2 miles, and back twice a week

Lisbon from Norwich, 6 miles, and back three times a week

Mansfield Center, from Mansfield, 3 miles, and back three times a week

Middlebury from Naugatuck, 5 miles, and back twice a week

Millington from East Haddam, 7 miles, and back once a week

Milton from Litchfield, 4 1-2 miles, and back three times a week

New Boston from Fishersville, 3 miles, and back three times a week

Newington from Hartford, 6 miles and back three times a week

North Goshen from Goshen, 4 miles, and back three times a week

North Canton from Simsbury, 6 miles, and back once a week

North Granby, from Granby, 4 miles, and back twice a week

North Killingly from West Thompson, 2 1-2 miles, and back twice a week

Prospect from Straitsville, 3 miles, and back once a week

South Lyme from Lyme, 6 miles, and back twice a week

South Norwalk from Norwalk 1 1-2 miles, and back three times a week

Suffield from Windsor Locks, 4 miles, and back three times a week

Union from Stafford Springs 7 miles, and back twice a week.

Warren from Cornwall Bridge, 6 miles, and back three times a week.

Worthington from New Milford, 7 miles, and back six times a week

Winchester Center from Winchester, 4 miles, and back three times a week

Willington from Mansfield, 4 miles, and back three times a week

Wilton from Norwalk, 7 miles and back three times a week

Woodbot from Waterbury, 6 miles, and back once a week

Zion's Hill from Derby, 6 miles, and back once a week

NOTES

1. Seven minutes are allowed for opening and closing the mails at all offices, unless the particular mail is specified; but on railroad and steamboat routes, there is to be no more delay than is necessary to deliver and receive the baggage.

2. The mail is to be conveyed in preference to passengers, and to their entire exclusion, if its weight and bulk require it.

3. A preference is to be given to passengers brought in the connecting mail lines over those travelling in any other.

4. Post Office blanks, mail bags, and the special agents of the Department, on the exhibition of their credentials, are to be conveyed without further charge on mail lines admitting of such conveyance.

5. Mailagents are to be conveyed without charge on the principal railroad and steamboat lines, where the size of the mails and number of the offices will require their employment by the Department; and in that case, a separate apartment for the assorting and distributing of the mail is to be provided by the contractor, under the direction of the Department.

6. In all cases, there is to be a forfeiture of the pay for the trip, when the trip is not run; a forfeiture of at least one-fourth part of it, when the running or arrival is so far behind time as to lose the connection with a pending mail; and a forfeiture of the due proportion of it, when a grade of service is rendered inferior to that in the contract. These forfeitures may be increased into penalties of higher amount, according to the nature or frequency of the failure and the importance of the mail.

7. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be satisfactorily explained in due time, for failing to take from, or deliver at a post office, the mail or any part of it; for suffering to be wet, injured, lost, or destroyed, for conveying it in a place or manner that exposes it to depredation, loss, or injury; for refusing after demand to convey a mail by any coach, railroad car, or steamboat, which the contractor regularly runs on the route, beyond the specified number of trips in the contract; and for not arriving at the time set. And for setting up or running an express to transmit commercial intelligence in advance of the mail, a penalty will be exacted equal to a quarter's pay.

8. The Postmaster General may annul the contract for repeated failures; for violating the Post Office laws; for disobeying the instructions of the Department; for refusing to discharge a carrier when required by the Department; for assigning the contract without the consent of Postmaster General, or for setting up or running an express as afore said.

9. The Postmaster General may alter the contract and alter the schedule, he allowing a pro rata increase of compensation, within the restrictions imposed by law, for the additional service required, or for the increased speed, if the employment of additional stock or carriers is rendered necessary, but the contractor may, in such cases, relinquish the contract, on timely notice. If he prefers it to the change. The Postmaster General also may discontinue or curtail the service, he allowing one month's extra pay on the amount dispensed with.

10. The payments will be made through drafts on post offices or otherwise, after the expiration of each quarter, say in February, May, August, and November.

11. *The distances are given according to the best information; but no increased pay will be allowed should they prove to be greater than is advertised, if the places are correctly named.*

12. The Postmaster General is prohibited by law from knowingly making a contract for the transportation of the mail with any person who shall have entered into any combination, or proposed to enter into any combination, to prevent the making of any bid for a mail contract by any other person or persons, or who shall have made any agreement, or shall have given or performed, or promised to give or perform any consideration to do, or not to do, anything whatever to induce any other person not to bid for a mail contract. Particular attention is called to the 20th section of the act of 1836, prohibiting combinations to prevent bidding.

13. On coach routes where the present contractor shall be superseded by an underbidder, who may not have the stage property requisite for the performance of the contract, he shall purchase from the present contractor such of his coaches, teams, and harness belonging to the route as shall be needed, and may be suitable for the service, at a fair valuation; and make payment therefor by reasonable instalments, as his pay becomes due, unless the present contractor shall continue to run stages on the route. Should they not agree as to the suitableness of the property, the terms, or the security, each may chose a person who may appoint a third, and their decision shall be final; or the Postmaster General will name the umpire. Should the underbidder fail to comply, his bid will be offered to the contractor; but should he decline it, the proposals of the underbidder will be accepted unconditionally. The underbidder should give early notice of his intention to take or not to take the stock, and if the latter, of his reasons; and the present contractor is to determine, on the first application whether he will sell it or not.

14. A bid received after time, to wit: the 15th April next at 9 a m, or without the guarantee required by law; or that combines several routes in one sum of compensation, cannot be considered in competition with a regular proposal, not adjudged to be extravagant.

15. A bidder may offer on coach, railroad, or steamboat routes, where the transportation is difficult or impracticable at certain seasons, to substitute horse or wagon conveyance, at an intermediate service a specified number of days, weeks, or months. He may propose to omit an office that is inaccessible or is not on the stage road, the railway, or at a steamboat landing, as the case may be, or he may offer to substitute an inferior mode of supply in such cases. He may propose different days and hours of departure and arrival, provided that no more running time is asked, and it is obvious that no mail connection or other public accommodation is prejudiced. He may ask for more running time to the trip, during a specified number of days, at certain seasons of particularly bad roads. But beyond these changes, a proposal for service different from the advertisement will prevent its being considered in competition with a regular bid, not set aside as extravagance; and where a bid contains any of the above alterations, their disadvantages will be estimated in comparing it with other proposals.

16. There should be but one route bid for in a proposal.

17. The route, the service, the yearly pay, the bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of the firm, where a company offers, should be distinctly stated.

The following may be used as a form for the bid *where no change from the advertisement is contemplated by the bidder:*

"I (or we, as the case may be,) hereby propose to carry the mail on No.—, from——to——a greeably to advertisement, for $ per annum."

18. The following is the form of the guaranty which should be filled, the first blank with the name of the guarantor, the second with that of the bidder; and the third and fourth with the beginning and terminating points of the route; and after being dated, should be signed by the guarantor, who must be shown by the written certificate of a postmaster, or other equally satisfactory testimonial, to be a man of property, and able to make good his guaranty. This guaranty, so certified, should accompany each bid

"The undersigned ——— guarantee that ——— his bid for carrying the mail from ——— to ——— accepted by the postmaster general, ———, shall enter into an obligation prior to the first day of July next with good and sufficient sureties, to perform the service proposed.

"Dated———."

19. The bid should be sent under seal, addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster General, with "Mail Proposals in the State of ———," written on the face of the letter; and should be despatched in time to be received by or before the 15th April next, at 9 o'clock, a. m.

20. The contracts are to be executed before the 1st of July next.

21. Postmasters at offices situated upon or near railroads, but more than eighty rods from a depot, will, immediately after the 10th of May next, report that fact to the Department, stating their exact distance from the railroad depot, and otherwise supplied with the mail, to enable the Postmaster General to direct the proper supply to be made from the railroad by mail messengers, from and after the 1st July next.

C. A. WICKLIFFE.

Post Office Department, Dec. 26, 1844.

Faies's Cathartic Lozenges,

THOUGH prepared from a great many Vegetable Substances, are as palatable and pleasant to eat as any other Confectionary Compound.

(☞ This preparation is decidedly the best among all the known cathartic preparations; for while its operation is as sure as Salts, Castor Oil, Calomel and Jalop, or any other, cathartic medicine, it has the advantage over all in being pleasant to eat, while all other cathartics are generally disagreeable to take. Price 25 cents per box, with full directions, and may be found at the Depository, No. 96 Commercial street.

FALES'S WORM LOZENGES.

Are a safe and sure remedy for Worms. Children love them. They act like a charm in removing the symptoms, such as starting in sleep, grating the teeth, paleness about the mouth and nose, occasional sickness at the stomach, precorious appetite swelled bowels, and general feverish habit. The child falls into a quiet sleep, the worms are stupified and expelled, and the child, as far as heard from in every instance has been cured.

Price 25 cents per box, with full directions; sold at 96 Commercial-street.

FALES'S COUGH LOZENGES.

Are beneficial in all common Colds and Coughs Whooping Cough, Inflamation in the Throat and Lungs, in the Croup or Hives, and more certain to operate satisfactory than the celebrated HIVE SYRUP. The most happy effect is obtained in a few moments; the symptoms disappear and the disease is broken up by the magical effect of these Lozenges. ☞ Full directions accompany each box, and found at the Depository, 96 Commercial street.

FALES'S DYSENTERY LOZENGES.

Are a safe and agreeable remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhœa of adults, and for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Bowel Complaints of children. Particular attention must be paid to the directions which accompany each box.

FALES'S CAMPHOR LOZENGES,

Are beneficial in all common and sick headache, and where there is a sense of tightness or weight over the eyes, in eruptive diseases, such as Measles and Small Pox. Also in Mania, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Hysteria, in St. Vitus Dance, and in all cases of Languor and Oppressions of the Vital Powers, and may be taken with safety by women and children in all conditions.

Full directions accompany each box.

FALE'S CYPRIAN HAIR TONIC,

Is now so extensively known and justly celebrated that further comment upon it will be useless; we can say, however, with truth, that among the many thousands who have purchased the Tonic in this or other countries, none have returned with complaints while thousands have expressed not only their approbation, but their wonder and admiration of beholding its effects. A few bottles only can be had, at 96 Commercial-street.

CLEAR OUT YOUR RATS.

The gnawings and antics of these destructive creatures can be hushed forever in your House or Store, if you will procure a box of the genuine

MADAGASCAR RAT EXTERMINATOR

and use it according to direction. You cannot depend upon it unless obtained at J. J. FALES'No. 96 Commercial, corner of Lewis & Commercial Streets, Boston, or of the following.

AGENTS.

Norwich, Samuel Tyler and John L. Devotion New London, Wm. Stearns, Stoddard & Allen, A. Beckwith; Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Mystic Bridge Keeney & Brown; Noank, Brown & Wilber; Stonington Point, Elisha Fanon, Jr.; Lyme, Joseph Brockway; Hadlyme, Ely P. Wells; East Haddam, R. W. Miller; Moodus, Sheffield Lewis; Leesville Richmond & Upham; Middle Haddam, Child & Carrier; Portland, John Payne; South Glastenbury, Oliver Brainard and Wm. W. Post & Co; Colchester, A. M. Hurlbut; Willimantic, Jason Safford and R. Moulton; Scotland, James Burnet; Howard's Valley, O. D Spencer; Hampton, Wm. Brown Andover, Loomis & Fuller; South Coventry, D. M. Buell; Mansfield, Geo. T. Clark and Z. Sturn & Son; Chaplain, Walter Goodell; Phoenixville John B. Adams; Eastford, Joseph Dorsett and Calvin Whitney; Ashford, E. B. Hilbard; Wm A. Brewster; Danielsonville, Conn,

Oct 16. ply47

☞ **Impurity of Blood causes Pain and**

occasions disease upon that part of the body which from any cause may be weakest. Thus in persons whose blood is impure, should they have a cold, the impure matter would settle upon their lungs, and consumption be the trouble; so with other affections All trouble is saved by using the BRANDRETH PILLS, which cannot injure, and which cannot be overdone. Only use them in the commencement of any disease, use them in full doses and you will be up and well, while those who are too wise to take such a simple medicine, are bed-ridden, or prematurely end their days. The Brandreth Pills are only beginning to be appreciated; they are found to never deceive; they are the only internal medicine required in this climate.

Be careful of pretended universal purgative which cannot be used without injury to the body each raudreth's Pills can. What are they? Are tahn not imitations of the Brandreth Pills recommended in advertisements, 'of from Dr. Brandreth? Were they not originally counterfeit pills purporting to be the genuine Brandreth Pills? But in consequence of the new labels on the Brandreth Pills boxes are they not obliged to come out under colors equally false? Oh nerve the makers and travelling agents? Are they not men whom Dr. Brandreth hath cast off, not for good conduct truly? Is this not true as applicable to the *pretended "Indian,"* and, in fact, to nearly all the advertised pills of the day? Shall the public trust their lives in the hands of these unprincipled men. Surely not.

The Brandreth Pills *give strength* for weakness—they are liked best by those who have taken the most of them. Dr. Brandreth can give *personal reference* to thousands who have been *restored* from a bed sickness by their use, when every other means had proved entirely unavailable. These cures are continually occuring in this city and in every part of the Union. Get Brandreth's Pills if you are not perfectly healthy, and they will restore you—if medicine can do it—because they expel those humors which are the cause of impurity of the blood, and at the same time the body is strengthened by the operation of this most excellent medicine

The following names are a list of Dr. B. Brandreth's agents in New London Co.

Norwich, R. W. Routh; New London, Nathan Belden; Colchester, L. A. Kellogg; Franklin, Amasa L. Hyde; Liberty Hill, Austin Gay; Lebanon, Gurdon Robinson; Yantieville, Tracy, Huntington & Co.; Fitchville, S. Fitch; Norwich Town, Geo. D. Fuller; Milltown, Wm. B. Hull; Stonington, Horace Lewis; Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Portersville, Smith, Cady & Co; Centre Groton, R. W. Smith; Groton, John Hudson: Hamburg, H. A. Brockway; Salem, E. S. Willings; Montville, James Turner; Hadlyme. Z. Brockway.

Something New.

SPALDING & CO., are manufacturing under Letters Patent granted by the United States, an improved Friction match, to burn

Without Brimstone.

They now offer for sale, on very reasonable terms.

20,000 GROSS,

Neatly put up in Tin, Wood and Paper, in any sized packages and in lots to suit purchasers.

These Matches are highly improved of and recommended for family use by Physicians and Chemists, in consequence of the absence of Sulphur in their manufacture, the fumes of which are so disagreeable and deleterious to all, and particularly injurious to persons having weak lungs or delicate constitutions.

They are particularly recommended to the attention of shippers as they have frequently been taken on long voyages and exposed to the action of all climates without the slightest injury.

For sale by SPALDING & CO.

At wholesale and retail by R. W. MATHEWSON

Agents for the manufacturers.

Jan. 23 1845. 3

WANTED, 10,000 lbs., Old Cast off India Rubber Shoes.

FOR which new and fresh Goods will be exchanged at Cash prices.

J. IRESON & SON.

Feb. 5. 1f11

To Dry Goods Merchants and the Public Generally.

Umbrella, Parasol, and Sun-Shade MANUFACTORY.

OPPOSITE THE MERCHANTS HOTEL, NORWICH, CONN

THE advertiser respectfully begs leave to return his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage he has received for many years, and earnestly solicits a continuance of the same.

Having just purchased a rich assortment of materials for the manufacture of Parasols and Sun-Shades, for the coming spring *entirely for cash.* Merchants having silks suitable for the purpose, can have them made up in any style to better advantage and in a superior manner than sending them to New York. An assortment of umbrellas and parasols of different sizes and qualities, constantly on hand and the workmanship of all goods warranted and kept in repair one year.

Umbrellas and Parasols repaired or re-covered, in a few hours as usual.

ALBERT CHERRY.

Jan. 1st. 1845. 1f6

"The Magnetic Battery."

THE trials that have been made of the recently improved "Magnetic Battery," confirm the belief that it is destined to produce great and important changes in the healing art. In all cases of distortion and curvature of the spine; where anchylosis is not formed, permanent relief can be obtained by the daily use of the battery and the proper co-ordinate medication. The remote as well as proximate cause of this malady is a loss of vital action of the muscles of one side while the antagonist muscles remain in full force. By this gradual deformity the internal organs, as the heart, liver, stomach, lungs &c., become displaced and consequently loose their healthy action, until permanent disease and fatality is the result. The only rational or possible method of relief in these cases, is to restore the lost action of the weakened muscles—this, no course of medication hitherto devised, is so well calculated to effect, as this form of practice. The effects of the action of the machine upon the muscles in these cases, is most extraordinary, most wonderful, and gives us one conception of the unlimited power, of the all pervading forces by which we obtain such results. Nor less specific is this plan of treatment in the different forms of consumption—as upwards of 70 cases of *tubercular consumption* have been successfully treated by one physician in N. Y., during the last 8 months. The details of these remarkable cures and the addresses of the patients are open to all enquirers. In attestation of the powers of this instrument to effect results to which it makes pretentions, the following is quoted from Mr. Ellsworth's report dated Jan. 31st, 1844,—when speaking of Morse's Telegraph:

"Intimately connected with this branch of science employed in effecting results obtained by the Telegraph are the medicinal applications of the Magnetic Battery, mentioned in the report of one of the examiners. This same wonderful agent—the electro Magnetic fluid, which also gilds the metals and separates the beautiful ores, dissolves the calculus (stone in the bladder) without pain, rescuing thus many victims otherwise doomed to a lingering death, or the sad alternative of a most excruciating operation. The facility with which medicines are infused into the system by the aid of this battery leads us to hail the approach of a quicker alleviation of human woes, and the future success of experiment, fraught with the brightest anticipations.

HENRY L. ELLSWORTH,

Commissioner of Patents.

To his Hon. the President of the Senate of U. S.

Other forms of disease have been treated with equal success in this way—such as scirrhus, cancer, scrofula, white-swellings, paralysis, lumbar, sciatica, rheumatism, Deafness, swelling of the tonsils, &c. &c.

HENRY LEE,

Homœopathic physician.

Rooms, at the "American House."

October 2, 1844. 1y43

Fire Insurance,

BY THE MUTUAL SECURITY

INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW HAVEN.

THIS Company offers to persons wanting Insurance the double advantage of *full indemnity* in case of loss, by means of an ample *capital*, while it unites in its charter so much of the MUTUAL principle, as to give the dealer a chance to participate in its profits without being in *any* way liable for its losses.

The Directors pledge themselves to the public, that the business of the Company shall be in all respects, conducted on the most fair and liberal principles.

For further information apply to the following Agent, who is authorized to take risks and issue policies to applicants without delay

DIRECTORS

Joseph N. Clarke, Elihu Atwater, N. A. Bacon, John Bradley, Willis Bristol, W. H. Ellis, John English, Dennis Kimberly, James Brewster, Truman Woodward, Nathan Peck, jr., H. S. Soule, Theron Tower, Aaron Benedict, Harvey Barnes, Sheldon Bassett, Enos Sperry, Richard M. Clarke, Russell Hotchkiss, Henry Farnam.

P. S. Galpin, Sec. JOSEPH N. CLARKE, Pres't.

☞ No charge for Policies when risks are transferred from other officers at the same rates.

D. W. MATHEWSON, Agent.

Physicians and Country Merchants

ARE invited to call at No. 119 Main Street, and examine the extensive stock of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals &c. &c., which are offered for sale on favorable terms at wholesale or retail.

JOHN L. DEVOTION.

Norwich, Nov 20. 6

FINE EATING!

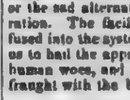
PRATT & HOOKER,

(Franklin Square,)

HAVE on hand a first rate assortment of *PROVISIONS & GROCERIES* which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.

Norwich, April 24th.

For Sale.



A new two story dwelling House with a basement together with a wood house, a good well of water situated on Main Street, West Chelsea about 30 rods from central wharf now occupied by the subscriber, said House is built of the best of materials and will be sold at a bargain. Part of the purchasers money can remain on bond and mortgage for two years.

If not sold by 25th of Febuary will be to let.

ROBERT STANTON.

Norwich Jan 30 10

Boarding.

BOARD for a gentleman and lady can be had with as pleasant a room as there is on Main-st., by inquiring at this office.

Nov 6 1844. 50

PATENT MACHINES.

THE cheapest and best Horse Powers are offered to the public for driving Circular Saws, Cider, Shingle and Sugar Mills, Turning Lathes, Threshing Machines, &c. Also the best Threshing Machines for grain and hay seed, may be had of the subscriber—also the right to vend them in various parts of the country. Horse Powers from $40 to $50. Threshing Machines from $30 to $35. Both Machines easily conveyed in a one horse wagon.

N. B. A few more Agents wanted to sell on commission.

A. KINGSLEY

Norwich, July 10, 1843. 4

U. S. HOTEL, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber having removed from his old stand the Exchange Hotel, to the Granite Buildings now the **United States Hotel**, on Pennsylvania avenue, between Third and Four-and-a-half streets one block from the Railroad depot, respectfully solicits a portion of the public patronage. He now has associated with him Mr. JAMES H. BIRCH, of Washington City.

The "UNITED STATES," as regard locality, is the most eligible Hotel in the city, and one of the most commodious in the Union. It is but about two minutes walk from the Railroad Depot, and five from the Capitol, and has accommodations for three hundred boarders.

No labor or expense has been omitted to anticipate the wants of both temporary and permanent customers. From our establishment at Piney Point, on the Potomac we will be constantly supplied with abundance of fresh fish and oysters, and our larder stocked with every rarity the market affords.

Sincerely thankful for the past favors, which a liberal Public have ever shown him, he solicits a continuance of their patronage, and he promises that his efforts, and those of his partner, shall be unceasing in studying and providing for the comfort of those who may make the UNITED STATES HOTEL their home. THOMPSON TYLER.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 9, 1844. 1y3

C. BRINCKERHOFF'S

This medicine being productive of the most powerful and certain remedial effect in the cure of Liver Complaint, Consumption, Pain in the Chest and Side, Coughs, Colds, profuse Night Sweats, and Asthma, its importance will be admitted by all. Having for its commendation the testimony of many of our most truth-loving and respected citizens, we are bound to acknowledge that there must be some great cause for their praise, or it would not be given so freely and frankly. The Health Restorative, from its first introduction to the present day, has never been known to fail of its intended beneficial effects, and where it has not fully cured, it has been traced most conclusively to the fault of the patient in not complying with the simple directions attached to the bottle. So prolific a disease as Consumption, and so dangerous a one to afflict the human race, has induced the needy and soulless trafficker to invent and recommend his nostrums, which only slightly palliate the more aggravating symtoms, or else are entirely useless; and thus to gain money they deceive their sickand dying fellow-men without even so much as a thought of the baseness of the their trade. We leave such demons to the stings and up-braidings of the iron conscience. The Proprietor having experienced the curative property of the Restorative in his own individual case, and in numberless others can recommend it to the confidence of the sick, feel ingenuible that if a faithful trial is made, the most auspicious result is certain. The following certificate is from Dr. Chilton, the well known New York chemist.

"I have analyzed a bottle of medicine called 'C. Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative;' and find that it does not contain Mercury, or any other metallic preparation, nor opium in any of its forms. It is composed of vegetable matter entirely."

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.

C. BRINCKERHOFF, Proprietor, N. Y.

Principal Office, 96 Hudson street, New York.

Horace Everett, U. S. Agent, 96 Hudson-street, New York, has appointed,

SAMUEL TYLER 138 Main street, Norwich.

WM. S. TYLER, 131 Water street. do.

as agents for the above medicine.

Feb. 1st. 1845. 1m11

Moffatt's pills and Bitters,

THE celebrated life and Phœnix Bitters prepared and sold by Dr. R. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York may now be said to be the most respectably established and extensively adopted family medicines in the United States. They have not only won the sanction and recommendation of all the candid and philanthropic portion of the medical profession, who have observed their invariably efficacy in general derangements of the stomach and bowels, and their astonishing effects in many varieties of acute and chronic disease, but what is far better, these medicines have recommended themselves and fully and fairly achieved the distinguished and now certainly pre-eminent position which they now occupy in public and domestic estimation. They are proved by their works, and make no appeals to vulgar credulity. If the proprietor were disposed to make an invidious comparison between these self-established medicines and any others, he might confidently assert and challenge contradiction that there is no medicine known to the medical profession, or named in the books, concerning which so many clear, unquestionable and convincing evidences of usefulness and remarkable cures are recorded as those which he can adduce concerning the Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters. If it be admitted that sufferers are the best judges as to whether a remedy has relieved them and restored them to health and strength, then is the evidence in behalf of these medicines decisive and irresistible. Dr. Moffat is in possession of an accumulation of voluntary testimonials from respectable persons and families in parts of the union, far and near, who give their names and residencies to the unsolicited statement that they have been completely and speedily cured of the following diseases, and of many others not here enumerated by these Life Medicines alone, when other medicines have been long employed in vain, viz: Scrofula in its most dreadfully advanced and destructive stages, when large portions of the flesh and bones of the face had been destroyed; Piles of five, ten, twenty, thirty, and even thirty-five years standing; Rheumatism, both acute and chronic, of the most hopeless character; Turgescence of the Liver and various other liver complaints Bilious cholic, and every conceivable variety of bilious affections; Marasmus, Phthisis of consumption in more advanced stages than any on record: dyspepsia in all its chronic and acute varieties with its frightful train of distressing symptoms worms of all kinds both in children and grown persons, dirrhœa both serious and habitual; fever and ague in all its principal varieties, and intermittent and remittent fevers of all kinds; hypocondrosis, and other extremely complicated nervous debility in general; salt rheum scald, and erupsive diseases generally, including Erysipelas or St. Anthony's fire, and sallow unhealthy complexion; palpitation of the heart and determination of blood to the head, settled pains in the organs, limbs, back, head and side, affections of the Water which arise from complicated causes.

The certificates of these cured are in the proprietor's possession, and will readily be shown to all who desire to see them. A small selection from them have been published in Moffat's Medical Manual, of which a new and enlarged edition is preparing for the press.—The reason why these medicines, which in ordinary family use operate merely as mild and effectual laxatives, cure so great a variety of formidable diseases is, that while as cathartics, cleansing the alimentary canal and relieving the liver, and the absorbant vessels of all impurities, they lay the foundation for the cure of all specific diseases, they are compounded of unique and unprecedented variety of choice and exquisite ingredients, some of which are almost unknown to the profession which exert a specific action upon many complaints without in the slightest degree affecting the general system otherwise than as simple purifiers, when these complaints are not present. Both the Pills and the Bitters are mild and agreeable in their operations causing neither prostration nor nausea, and requiring neither confinement nor peculiar diet. Their effects are uniformly to produce an immediate sense of renovated health, and new life and vigor to both body and mind. They cannot be taken without benefit and they should be procured both by individuals and heads of families, and consequently kept on hand not only as remedies but as preventatives of disease. They are sold wholesale and retail by Dr. William Moffat, 375 Broadway, N. Y., and also by

SAMUEL TYLER, Norwich City

Wanted.

A woman to do the work of a private family. Inquire at the American House.

Jan. 16, 1845. 1 08

WAR COMMENCED!!

TEXAS IN ARMS,

Spread the News far and wide that

ELY & CO., WILL for 37 days dispose of their Rich Stock of DRY GOODS, at merely nominal prices, for they must be sold without **delay.** And any person or persons, wishing any kind or style of DRY GOODS from the finest French BROADCLOTHS, and the richest silks to heavy Satinetts and cheap Calicoes, will please call *immediately*, and avail themselves of the rarest chance ever offered to buy goods for a mere song, as the sale must positively be made, as we must make room for a large lot of those new SPRING GOODS.

Come one Come All.

Jan. 1st. 1845. 1f

FOR SALE.

A GOOD Dairy and Tillage Farm, containing 204 acres of land, with a dwelling house, 2 barns and other necessary out buildings in good repair, has a large quantity of thrifty young wood growing thereon and is well watered, and well adapted to the keeping of sheep, it is situated on Plain Hills in the town of Norwich, 5½ miles from the city. The Scotland road runs through the centre of said farm. Terms of payment made easy to the purchaser.

Apply to EDWIN GAVITT.

Norwich, Oct. 30. 1f49

GENERAL STAGE OFFICE

At the American House

38 *Shetucket-St.*

STAGES, will leave the American House daily for Hartford.

On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock, A. M. via., Lebanon, Columbia and Bolton

On Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays at 8 o'clock, A.M., via, Colchester,

Also, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 6 1-2 o'clock A. M., for Franklin, Windham, Mansfield, Tolland and Springfield.

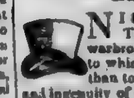
DAILY for New London, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Passengers wishing to take any of the above routes, will be called for by having their names entered on the books at the office, at the American House.

DANIEL P. SMITH, Agent.

Oct. 29th. 49

HATS!



NICHOLS' HATS.

There is no article in the warbrobe of a gentleman of taste to which more attention is paid than to the HAT, and the skill and ingenuity of the best workmen are taxed to produce an article which shall suit the public. The subscriber who has had ten years of experience in his business, has just finished his FALL HATS, which he offers to the *Beau monde*, as possessing every requisite that can be desired. They are graceful in appearance, faultless in style, becoming to every cast of features, and at the same time light, durable and economical. A single trial will convince the most sceptical that the Hats made by the subscriber may safely defy competition.

Furs, Caps, Buffalo Robes, &c. &c. All of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest. Please call and see, at 137 Main street, two doors west of the Post Office.

W. L. NICHOLS

ALSO,

Norwich, Oct. 30. 1f46

Raisins.

20 KEGS SUN RAISINS,

20 half kegs do,

100 boxes Bunch do,

100 " Blooms do, received per steamer Shetucket, and for sale by

H. WHITAKER & CO,

Commission st.

Feb 5 11

For Sale.

A FARM in the town of Preston, about four and a-half miles from the toll bridge, on the road leading to Jewett City, containing about forty-five acres, with a dwelling house and barn thereon standing. Said farm is suitably divided into mowing, plowing pasturage and wood land, with a good well of water near the door, and known as the Minor Burnes farm.

ALSO—A lot of land containing 10 acres and 18 rods about ¾ mile from the above farm, adjoining land of Benj. Haskell, Esq., with a never failing spring of water situated thereon. Said lot of land is known as the Hannah Tracy lot. The above property will be sold low, as the present owner wishes to dispose of it on or before the 15th day of March next

For further particulars, enquire of

ELIJAH CLARK, Norwich.

Jan. 15, 1845 1f

REMEMBER

the old Stand, No. 78 Main-St.,

OPPOSITE THE FRANKLIN HOUSE,

WHERE J. M. NELSON still continues to carry on the Tailoring business in all its various branches. The subscriber is now ready to make all kinds of Gentlemen's garments in the latest styles The subscriber has received the Fall and Winter fashions for 1844-5. All garments made at this establishment warranted to fit.

N. B. Cutting done at short notice. Wanted also six or eight first rate Tailoresses to whom good encouragement will be given.

JAMES M. NELSON.

Sept. 1 49

Norwich and Worcester RAIL ROAD.

Change of Hours

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING DECEMBER 12th, 1844.

Accommodation Trains,

From Norwich, 6 A. M. Daily except Sunday.

" " 4 1-2 P. M. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

" Worcester, 10 A. M. Monday, Wednesday and Friday

" " 6 P. M. daily except Sunday.

Steamboat Train,

From Norwich about 2 A. M. Sunday, Wednesday and Friday.

" Worcester, 5 3-4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Long Island Train.

From Norwich about 2 P. M. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

" " Worcester, 9 A. M. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Fares are less when paid for Tickets than when paid in the Cars. EMERSON FOOTE, Sup.

Norwich Jan. 30th, '45. 10

G. B. PRINDLE.

HAS removed his One Price Watch, Jewelry, and Clock Establishment, to the Store (lately occupied by J. Ireson & Son's shoe dealers,) No. 144 Main-street,—opposite the sign post.

Full assortment of choice goods—and no variation

THE NORWICH NEWS.
WM. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
OFFICE IN SHETUCKET STREET.
Brick Building, 3d Story, opposite Ely & Co's

TERMS.

To City subscribers,	$2,00
Mail subscribers,	$1,50

payable in advance.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Six lines or less, one two or three weeks,	50
Half a square,	75
A square,	$100

All over a square, in the same proportion. Twenty five cents each week for continuance after three weeks

DENTISTRY.
G. R. & C. PARKHURST.
Office, 89 Main-Street,
Norwich Ct.
Dec. 18, '44. 4

GEO. W. CONCKLIN,
BOOK AND JOB
PRINTER,
No. 51 Water-Street,
Norwich, Conn.,
Every description of Letter Press Printing neatly and promptly executed.
August 7 1f37

CHARLES A. CONVERSE.
Dealer in
English, French and German Hardware, Cutlery, and Guns.
139, MAIN-STREET.
Norwich.

J. HENRY PECK,
Fashionable
HAIR DRESSER.
No. 98 Main-st.
ONE DOOR EAST OF E. T. HUNTINGTON'S WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE.
Norwich Conn.
Jan. 16. 4 7

SPORTSMEN ATTEND.
KINNEY & RAWSON keep constantly on hand Pigeons & Wilkes & John Hall & Sonsbest English Sporting Powder.
Dupont's Powder in half & quarter Kegs, and in canister.
Indian Rifle, do in canisters.
ALSO,
Superior bursting powder, patent Safety Fuse, at 42 Water-st.

HENRY S. COOK,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 15 Shetucket-Street,
Norwich, Ct.
GENTLEMEN'S AND BOY'S GARMENTS
CUT AND MADE,
In the Latest Styles.

WM. H. ALLEN.
DENTIST,
OFFICE, NO. 91 SHETUCKET STREET, (UP STAIRS)
WHERE he will perform all operations necessary for the preservation of the teeth and gums in the best possible manner. Teeth inserted from 1 to a complete set. Teeth cleaned, fill d, extracted, and all irregularities, whether they proceed from disease or want of proper care, remedied.
March 23.

Boston Piano Fortes.

R. W. ROATH having recently selected from the celebrated manufacture of Hallet, Davis, & Co., some very superior PIANO FORTES, with all the late improvements, and will be sold at the lowest manufacturer's prices.
Jan. 23 1845. 9

TRI WEEKLY.
THE STEAMER
WORCESTER,

CAPT. J. H. VANDERBILT.
WILL leave Norwich on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and New York Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 o clock P. M.
Measurment goods 5 cents per foot. By weight. At $2 50 per ton.
E. A. BILL,
Steam-Boat Agent.
Nov. 6. 50

To Dry Goods Merchants and the Public Generally.
Umbrella, Parasol, and Sun-Shade
MANUFACTORY.
OPPOSITE THE MERCHANTS HOTEL, NORWICH, CONN

THE advertiser respectfully begs leave to return his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage he has received for many years, and earnestly solicits a continuance of the same.
Having just purchased a rich assortment of materials for the manufacture of Parasols and Sun-Shades, for the coming spring *entirely for cash*, Merchants having silks suitable for the purpose, can have them made up in any style to better advantage and in a superior manner than sending them to New York. An assortment of umbrellas and parasols of different sizes and qualities, constantly on hand and the workmanship of all goods warranted and kept in repair one year.
Umbrellas and Parasols repaired or re-covered, in a few hours as usual.
ALBERT CHERRY.
Jan. 1st. 1845. 1f8

Wanted.
A woman to do the work of a private family. Inquire at the American House.
Jan. 16, 1845

The Norwich News.

VOL. V.—NO. 14. NORWICH, CONN., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1845. WHOLE NO. 222.

PROPOSALS for carrying the mails of the United States, from 1st July, 1845, to the 30th June, 1849, inclusive, in CONNECTICUT, will be received at the Contract Office of the Post Office Department, in the City of Washington, until 9 A. M. of the 25th day of April, 1845, (to be decided by the 10th day of May,) on the routes, and in the manner and time herein specified, viz:

651 From Hartford, Hartford county, by Wethersfield, Rocky Hill, Upper Middletown, Middletown, Durham, Northford and Fair Haven to New Haven, 41 miles, and back six times a week in two horse coaches.

Leave Hartford daily except Sunday at 9 a m, arrive at New Haven same day by 6 p m

Leave New Haven daily except Sunday at 6 a m, arrive at Hartford same day by 3 p m

Proposals clearly on horse, and to run three times a week are invited

652 From Hartford by East Hartford, Glastenbury, Marlboro', Colchester, Salem and Chesterfield to New London, 54 miles, and back three times a week in four horse coaches, with a tri-weekly branch from Colchester by Bozrahville, Bozrah and Norwichtown to Norwich, 16 miles and back, to be run in due connection; also with another tri-weekly branch from Glastenbury to South Glastenbury, 3 miles and back, to be run in due connection.

Leave Hartford every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a m, arrive at Colchester same days by 1 p m

Leave Colchester same days at 1 1-4 p m, arrive at New London same days by 6 p m

Leave New London every Tuesday Thursday and Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Colchester same days by 10 1-2 a m

Leave Colchester same days by 10 3-4 a m, arrive at Hartford same days by 4 p m

Proposals to run in two horse coaches are invited; also separate proposals for the branches

Proposals to extend the South Glastenbury branch to Portland will be considered

653 From Hartford by East Hartford, Manchester, Bolton, Andover, Columbia, Liberty Hill, Lebanon, Franklin and Norwichtown to Norwich, 41 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Hartford every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 a m, arrive at Norwich same days by 3 1-2 p m

Leave Norwich every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 1-2 a m, arrive at Hartford same days by 4 p m

654 From Hartford by East Hartford and Glastenbury to South Glastenbury, 9 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Hartford every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a m, arrive at South Glastenbury same days by 10 a m

Leave South Glastenbury every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1-2 p m, arrive at Hartford same days by 2 1-2 p m

Proposals to extend to Portland will be considered. See New London route

655 From Hartford by East Hartford, Manchester, Coventry, South Coventry, Willimantic, Windham, Howard Valley and Brooklyn to West Killingly, 47 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches, with three additional weekly trips between Brooklyn and West Killingly, to run in due connection with the railroad

Leave Hartford every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a m, arrive at West Killingly same days by 2 p m

Leave West Killingly every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 11 a m, arrive at Hartford same days by 7 1-2 p m

656 From Hartford by East Hartford, Manchester, Coventry, Mansfield, Ashford, Abington and Pomfret Landing to Killingly, 44 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Hartford every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Killingly same days by 7 1-2 p m

Leave Killingly every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 a m, arrive at Hartford same days by 7 1-2 p m

657 From Hartford by East Hartford, Buckland Corners, Oakland, Rockville, Tolland, Ellington, Square Pond and West Stafford, 30 miles, and back three times a week

Leave Hartford every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 a m, arrive at Stafford same days by 3 1-2 p m

Leave Stafford every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 a m, arrive at Hartford same days by 1-2 p m

Proposals for three additional weekly trips will be considered

Proposals to convey a Sunday mail once a week from Hartford to Worcester, 65 miles, in two or four horse wagons, according to the weight of the mails, in 11 or 12 hours to the trip, are invited

658 From Hartford, by East Hartford, East Windsor, Scantic Village, Broad Brook, Scitico, Somers and North Somers to Wilbraham, Mass., 32 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches.

Leave Hartford every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 a m, arrive at Wilbraham same days by 5 p m

Leave Wilbraham every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 a m, arrive at Hartford same days by 2 p m

Proposals to end this route at Somers, 10 miles ess distance are invited

659 From Hartford by Bloomfield, Tariffville Granby and Southwick, Mass., to Westfield, 28 miles, and back three times a Week in two horse coaches

Leave Hartford every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 a m, arrive at Westfield same days by 4 p m

Leave Westfield every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 12 m, arrive at Hartford same days by 6 p m

Proposals to carry on horse are invited'

660 From Hartford, by Pequonnuck, East Granby, West Suffield and Feeding Hill, Mass., to Westfield, 32 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Hartford every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 a m, arrive at Westfield same days by 5 p m

Leave Westfield every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Hartford same days by 8 p m

Proposals to end this route at Springfield instead of Westfield will be considered; also to carry on horse

Proposals to commence this route at Windsor instead of Hartford, 6 miles less distance, will be considered

661 From Harrford to Bloomfield, Simsbury, West Granby and Hartland to West Granville, Mass. 30 miles, and back twice a week

Leave Hartford every Tuesday and Saturday at 10 a m, arrive at West Granville same days by 7 p m

Leave West Granville every Monday and Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Hartford same days by 3 p m

662 From Hartford by West Hartford, Avon, Canton, Collinsville, New Hartford, Winchester, Millbrook and Norfolk to Canaan, 43 miles and back six times a week in four horse coaches

Leave Hartford every day except Sunday at 6 1-2 am, arrive at Canaan same day by 4 p m

Leave Canaan every day except Sunday at 9 a m arrive at Hartford same day by p m

Proposals to carry in two horse coaches are invited

663 From Hartford by West Hartford, Farmington, Bristol, Terryville, Plymouth, Plymouth Hollow and Northfield, to Litchfield, 32 miles, and back six times a week in two horse coaches, with a branch from Farmington by Unionville, Burlington and Harwinton to Wolcottville, 19 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Hartford every day except Sunday at 10 a m, arrive at Litchfield same day by 4 p m

Leave Litchfield every day except Sunday at 6 a m. arrive at Hartford same day by 12 m

Leave Farmington every Monday, Wednesday and Friday say at 12 m, arrive at Wolcottville same days by 5 p m

Leave Wolcottville every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Farmington same days by 10 a m in time to connect with 663

664 From Collinsville, Hartford county, by New Hartford Centre and Torrington to Wolcottville, 11 miles, and back twice a week

Leave Collinsville every Monday and Friday at 12 m, arrive at Wolcottville same days by 3 p m

Leave Wolcottville every Monday and Friday at 7 a m, arrive at Collinsville same days by 11 a m

Proposals to carry in two horse coaches, and to commence service at Hartford, will be considered

665 From Tolland, Tolland county, by Moose Meadow, Westford, North Ashford and West Woodstock, to North Woodstock, 28 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Tolland every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 1 p m, arrive at North Woodstock same days by 7 p m

Leave North Woodstock every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 4 a m, arrive at Tolland same days by 10 a m

666 From Bolton Tolland county, by Offead, Hebron and Hope Valley, to Colchester, 17 miles, and back three times a week

Leave Bolton every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 12 m, arrive at Colchester same days by 5 p m

Leave Colchester same days at 6 a m, arrive at Bolton same days by 11 a m

667 From North Woodstock, Windham county, by Woodstock and Pomfret, to Wilkinson, 11 miles and back, three times a week, with three additional trips between Pomfret and Wilkinson

Leave North Woodstock every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 a m, arrive at Wilkinson same days by 11 a m

Leave Wilkinson same day on arrival of cars,—say 1 p m,—arrive at North Woodstock same days by 4 p m

Leave Pomfret every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 1 1-4 p m, arrive at Wilkinson same days by 2 p m

Leave Wilkinson same days at 12 m, arrive at Pomfret same days by 1 p m

668 From Windham, Windham county, by North Windham, to Chaplin, 8 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Windham every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 11 a m, on arrival of Hartford mail, arrive at Chaplin same days by 1 p m

Leave Chaplin same days at 3 p m, arrive at Windham same days by 5 p m

669 From Central Village, Windham county, by Moosup, Plainfield, Canterbury, Westminster and Scotland, to Windham, 18 miles and back, three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Central Village every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 a m, or on arrival of mail from Norwich, arrive at Windham same days by 11 a m

Leave Windham every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 11 1-2 a m or on arrival of mail from Hartford, arrive at Central Village same days by 3 1-2 p m.

670 From Jewett's City, New London County, by Griswold, Voluntown and Pendleton Hill, to North Stonington, 20 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Jewett's City every Wednesday at 6 12-m m, arrive at North Stonington same day by 12

Leave North Stonington same day at 1 p m, arrive at Jewett's City same day by 7 p m

671 From Norwich, New London county, by Preston and North Stonington, to Westerly, R. I. 16 miles and back, once a week

Leave Norwich every Wednesday at 8 a m, arrive at Westerly same day by 12 m

Leave Westerly every Wednesday at 1 p m, arrive at Norwich same day by 5 p m

672 From Norwich by Jewett's City, Plainfield, Central Village, West Killingly, Killingly, Wilkinson, Thompson, Fisherville, Webster, Mass. Oxford, and Auburn, to Worcester, 59 miles and back, six times a week in rail road cars

Leave Norwich every day, except Sunday, at 1-2 p m, arrive at Worcester same day by 4 1-2 p m

Leave Worcester every day, except Sunday, at 9 1-2 a m, arrive at Norwich same day by 1 1-2 p m

Proposals to commence route at Allyn's Point will be considered. Also, to run this route in connection with a mail leaving New York in the evening, and returning to New York in the morning. Permission will be given to carry way mail by a separate train.

673 From Norwich, by Norwichtown, Franklin, Windham, Mansfield Centre, Mansfield, Tolland, Rockville, Ellington, Somers, North Somers, and East Long Meadow, Mass. to Springfield, 55 miles and back, three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Norwich every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 a m, arrive at Springfield same days by 8 p m.

Leave Springfield every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 8 a m, arrive at Norwich same days by 8 p m

Quere—whether this route is necessary?

674 From Norwich, by Gardner's Lake, to North Lyme, 15 miles and back, once a week

Leave Norwich every Thursday at 3 p m, arrive at North Lyme same day by 8 p m

Leave North Lyme same day at 9 a m, arrive at Norwich same day by 2 p m

675 From Norwich, by Poquetannuck, Ledyard, Gales' Ferry and Uncasville, to Norwich, equal to 11 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Norwich every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 a m, arrive at Uncasville same days by 11 a m

Leave Uncasville same days by 12 m, arrive at Norwich same days by 3 p m

676 From New London, New London county, by Groton, Pequot, Noank, Groton Centre, Mystic, Pottersville and Mystic Bridge, to Stonington, 18 miles and back, six times a week in two horse coaches: three times a week by Pequot and Noank, and three times a week by Groton Centre and Mystic

Leave New London every day, except Sunday, at 6 a m, arrive at Stonington same day by 10 1-2 a m

Leave Stonington every day, except Sunday, at 1 1-2 p m, arrive at New London same day by 6 p m

677 From Colchester, New London county, by West Chester and Modus, to East Haddam 25 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Colchester every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 10 1-2 a m, arrive at East Haddam same days by 3 p m

Leave East Haddam every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 3 1-2 o m, arrive at Colchester same days by 7 p m

678 From Middletown, Middlesex county, by Higganum, Haddam, East Haddam, Chester, Deep River, and Essex, to Saybrook, 29 miles and back, three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Middletown every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 12 m, arrive at Saybrook same days by 8 p m

Leave Saybrook every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 m, arrive at Middletown same days by 8 p m

679 From Middletown by Portland, Middle Haddam, East Hampton, Marlboro', Hebron, Columbia & Willimantic to Windham, 35 miles and back twice a week

Leave Middletown every Wednesday and Friday at 6 a m—arrive at Windham same days by 5 p m

Leave Windham every Tuesday and Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Middletown same days by 5 p m

680 From Middletown to Meriden 9 miles and back daily except Sunday

Leave Middletown every day, except Sunday, at 5 p m—arrive at Meriden same day by 7 p m

Leave Meriden every day, except Sunday, at 7 1-2 a m—arrive at Middletown same day by 9 1-2 a m

Proposals to run at hours making closer connections with the railroad will be considered

681 From East Haddam, Middlesex county by Hadlyme, North Lyme and Hamburgh, to Lyme 20 miles and back, twice a week

Leave East Haddam every Thursday and Saturday at 1 p m—arrive at Lyme same days by 7 p m

Leave Lyme every Thursday and Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at East Haddam same days by 12 m

682 From New Haven, New Haven county, by East Haven, Branford, Guilford, Madison, Clinton, Westbrook, Saybrook, Lyme, East Lyme, River Head and Waterford to New London, 53 miles and back, three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave New Haven every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 a m—arrive at New London same days by 7 p m

Leave New London every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 a m—arrive at New Haven same days by 7 p m

682 From New Haven by Fairhaven, North Branford North Guilford, North Madison, Killingworth and Winthrop to Deep River, 30 miles and back, once a week

Leave New Haven every Saturday at 9 a m, arrive at Deep River same days by 3 p m

Leave Deep River every Friday at 9 a m—arrive at New Haven same day by 6 p m

684 From New Haven, by Westville, Shaltsville, Naugatuck, Waterbury and Watertown, to Litchfield, 39 miles and back three times a week in two horse coaches, with three additional weekly trips to Waterbury, to run in due connection

Leave New Haven every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 a m, arrive at Litchfield same days by 4 p m

Leave Litchfield every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 a m, arrive at New Haven same days by 6 p m

685 From New Haven, by North Haven, Wallingford, Meriden, Berlin, Kensington, New Britain, Hartford, Windsor, Windsor Locks, Warehouse Point, Thompsonville and Long Meadow Mass., to Springfield, 82 miles and back, six times a week in railroad cars

Leave New Haven every day, except Sunday, at 7 a m, arrive at Hartford same day by 9 1-2 a m, and at Springfield same day by 12 m

Leave Springfield every day, except Sunday, at 7 1-2 p m, arrive at Hartford same day by 9 p m, and at New Haven same day by 11 1-2 p m

Proposals for a Sunday trip to Hartford and back, once each week, by railroad, or in two or four horse wagons, are invited

686 From New Haven, by Derby, Humphreysville, Oxford, Southford, Southbury, Woodbury, Bethlehem and South Farms, to Litchfield, 42 miles and back, three times a week in two horse coaches with three additional weekly trips to Humphreysville, to run in due connection

Leave New Haven every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, on arrival of New York mail—say 7 a, m, —arrive at Litchfield same days by 4 p m

Leave Litchfield every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 a m, arrive at New Haven same days by 6 p m

687 From New Haven, by Milford, Stratford, Bridgeport, Fairfield, Southport, Westport, Norwalk, Darien, Stamford, Greenwich, Port Chester, Rye, Mamaroneck, New Rochelle, West Chester and Harlem, to New York, 78 miles and back, six times week in two horse coaches

Leave New Haven every day, except Sunday, at 9 a m, arrive at New York same day by 12 p m

Leave New York every day, except Sunday, at 7 1-2 a m, arrive at New Haven same day by 10 1-2 p m

Proposals to carry a Sunday mail once a week on this route, in two or four horse wagons, as the weight of the mail shall require, in 12 hours to the trip, are invited

688 From New Haven, by Hamden, Cheshire, Southington and Plainville, to Farmington 30 miles and back, three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave New Haven every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 a m, arrive at Farmington same days by 11½ a m

Leave Farmington every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 1 p m, arrive at New Haven same days by 7 p m

689 From Litchfield, Litchfield county, by Goshen and Cornwall to West Cornwall, 16 miles and back, three times a week in two horse coaches, with privilege to run one horse carriage in winter

Leave Litchfield every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4½ a m, arrive at West Cornwall same days by 10 a m, to connect with 702

Leave West Cornwall every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p m, arrive at Litchfield same days by 7½ p m

690 From Litchfield by Bantom Falls, Woodville, New Preston and Northville to New Milford, 20 miles and back, three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Litchfield every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 a m, arrive at New Milford same days by 8 a m

Leave New Milford every Monday, Wednesday and Friday on arrival of cars, say at 4 p m, arrive at Litchfield same days by 8 p m

691 From Litchfield to Wolcottville, 5 miles and back, six times a week

Leave Litchfield every day except Sunday on arrival of New York mail, say 8½ p m, arrive at Wolcottville same day by 9½ p m

Leave Wolcottville every day except Sunday on arrival of Hartford mail, say at 5 p m, arrive at Litchfield same day by 6½ p m

692 From New Hartford, Litchfield county, by Pleasant Valley, Hitchcockville and Colebrook River to New Boston, Mass. 17 miles and back, three times a week.

Leave New Hartford every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 12 m, arrive at New Boston same days by 11 a m

Leave New Boston every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 a m, arrive at New Hartford same days by 11 a m

Proposals to extend route to Lee, 20 miles further, also to run in two horse coaches, will be considered

693 From New Hartford by Barkhamstead to West Hartland, 12 miles and back, once a week

Leave New Hartford every Saturday at 12 m, after arrival of Hartford mail, arrive at West Hartland same day by 4 p m

Leave West Hartland every Saturday at 7 a m, arrive at New Hartford same day by 11 a m in time to connect with the mail for Hartford.

694 From Sharon, Litchfield county, by Furnace Village and Salisbury to Canaan, 14 miles and back, three times a week in two horse coaches.

Leave Sharon every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Canaan same days by 8 a m

Leave Canaan every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 p m, arrive at Sharon same days by 8½ p m

Proposals to carry an additional tri-weekly mail from Furnace Village, or over the whole route, will be considered

695 From New Milford, Litchfield county, by Bridgewater and Roxbury to Woodbury, 14 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave New Milford every Monday and Friday at 5 p m on arrival of Southern cars, arrive at Woodbury same days by 9 p m

Generous Slaveholder.

A FACT.

BY MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

It may be gratifying to those who desire to think well of human nature, to know that the leading incidents in the subjoined sketch are literally matters of fact, occurring in the city of Cincinnati, which have come within the scope of the writer's personal knowledge—the incidents have merely been clothed in a dramatic form, to present them more vividly to the reader.

In one of the hotel parlors of our Queen city, a young gentleman, apparently in no very easy frame of mind, was pacing up and down the room, looking alternately at his watch and out of the window, as if expecting somebody. At last he rang the bell violently, and a hotel servant soon appeared.

'Has my Sam, come in yet?' he enquired.

The poli-hed yellow gentleman, to whom this was addressed, answered with a polite and somewhat sinister smirk, that nothing had been seen of him since early that morning.

'Lazy dog! full three hours since I sent him off to B——street, and I have seen nothing of him since.'

The yellow gentleman remarked with consolatory politeness, that 'he hoped Sam had not *run away*,' adding with an ill-concealed grin, that 'them boys were mighty apt to show the clean heel when they come into a free State.'

'Oh no; I am quite easy as to that,' returned the young gentleman. 'I'll risk Sam's ever being willing to part from me. I brought him because I was sure of him.'

'Don't be too sure,' remarked a gentleman from behind, who had been listening to the conversation. 'There are plenty of mischief-making busy bodies on the train of every Southern gentleman, to interfere with his family matters and decoy off his servants.'

'Didn't I see Sam talking at the corner with Quaker Simmons?' said another servant, who meanwile had entered.

'Talking with Simmons, was he?' remarked the last speaker, with irritation; 'that rascal Simmons does nothing else, I believe, but tole away gentleman's servants. Well, if Simmons has got him, you may as well be quiet; you'll not see your fellow again in a hurry.'

'And who the deuce is this Simmons?' said our young gentleman, who, though evidently of a good-natured mould, was now beginning to wax wroth, and what business has he to interference with other people's affairs.'

'You had better have asked those questions a few days ago, and then you would have kept a closer eye on your fellow, a middlesome, canting, Quaker rascal, that all these black hounds run to, to be helped into Canada, and nobody knows where else.'

The young gentleman jerked out his watch with increasing energy, and then walked fiercely up to the colored waiter, who was setting the dinner table with an air of provoking satisfaction, he thundered at him. 'You rascal, you understand this matter; I see it in your eyes.'

Our gentleman of color bowed, and with an air of mischievous intelligence, protested that he never interfered with other people's matters while sundry of his brethren in office, looked unutterable things out of the corner of their eyes.

'There is some cursed plot hatched up among you,' said the young man. 'You have talked Sam into it; I know he never would have thought of leaving me, unless he was put up to it. Tell me now,' he resumed, 'have you heard Sam say any thing about it? Come, be reasonable,' he added in a milder tone, 'you shall find your account in it.'

Thus adjured, the waiter protested he would be happy to give the gentleman any satisfaction in his power. The fact was, Sam had been pretty full of his notions lately, and had been to see Simmons, and, in short, he should not wonder if he never saw any more of him.

And as hour after hour passed, the whole day, the whole night, and no Sam was forthcoming, the truth of the surmise became increasingly evident. Our hero, Mr. Alfred B——, was a good deal provoked, and strange as the fact may seem, a good deal grieved too, for he really loved the fellow. 'Loved him? says some scornful zealot; 'a slaveholder *love* his slaves!' Yes, brother; why not? A warm hearted man will love his dog, his horse, even to grieving bitterly for their loss; and why not credit the fact that such may *love* the human creature whom accursed custom has placed on the same level? The fact was, Alfred B——did love this young man; he had been appropriated in childhood, and Alfred had always redressed his grievances, fought his battles, got him out of scrapes, and purchased for him with liberal hand indulgences to which his comrades were strangers. He had taken pride to dress him smartly, and as for hardship and want, they had never come near him.

'The poor, silly, ungrateful puppy!' soliloquised he, 'what can he do with himself?' Confound that Quaker, and all his meddlesome tribe—been at him with their bloody-bone stories, I suppose — Sam knows better — the scamp—Hallos, there,' he called to one of the waiters, 'where does this Simpkins—Simons, Simmons, or what d'ye call him, live?'

'His shop is No. 5, G——street.'

'Well I'll go at him, and see what business he has with my affairs.'

The Quaker was sitting at the door of his shop, with a round, rosy, good humored face, so expressive of placidly and satisfaction, that it was difficult to opprench in ceful feeling.

'Is your name Simmons?' demanded Alfred, in a voice whose natural urbanity was somewhat sharpened by vexation.

'Yes, friend; what dost thou wish?'

'I wished to inquire whether you have seen anything of my colored fellow, Sam, a man of twenty five or thereabouts, lodging at the Pearl street House?'

'I rather suspect that I have,' said the Quaker in a quiet, meditative tone, as if thinking the matter over with himself.

'And is it true, sir, that you have encouraged and assisted him in his efforts to get out of my service?'

'Such, truly, is the fact my friend.'

Losing patience at this provoking equanimity, our young friend poured forth his sentiments with no inconsiderable energy, and in terms not the most select or pacific, all which our Quaker received with that placid, full-orbed tranquility of countenance, which seemed to say, 'Pray, sir, relieve your mind; don't be particular; scold as hard as you like.' This singularity of expression struck the young man, and his wrath became gradually spent, he could hardly help laughing at the tranquility of his opponent, and he gradually changed his tone for one of expostulation. 'What motive could induce you sir, thus to incommode a stranger, and one who never injured you at all?'

'I am sorry thou art incommoded,' rejoined the Quaker. 'The servant, as thee calls him, came to me, and I helped him as I would any other poor fellow in distress.'

'Poor fellow!' said Alfred, angrily; 'that's the story of the whole of you. Let you there is not a free negro in your city so well off as my Sam is, and always has been, and he'll find it out before long.'

'But tell me friend, thou mayest die, as well as another man; thy establishment may fall into debt, as well as another man's; and thy Sam may be sold by the Sheriff for debt, or change hands in dividing the estate, and so, though he was bred easily, and well cared for, he may come to be a field hand under hard masters, starved, beaten, overworked—such things do happen sometimes, do they not?'

'Sometimes, perhaps, they do,' replied the young man.

'Well, look you, by our laws in Ohio, thy Sam is now a free man; as free as I or thou; he hath a strong back, good hands, good courage, can earn his ten or twelve dollars a month—or do better; now taking all things into account, if thee were in his place, what would thee do—would thee go back as a slave, or try thy luck as a free man?'

Alfred said nothing in reple to this only after a while he muttered half to himself, 'I thought the fellow had more gratitude, after all my kindness.'

'Thee talks of gratitude,' said the Quaker, 'now how does that account stand? Thou has fed and clothed, and protected this man; thou hast not starved, beaten or abused him; it would have been unworthy of thee; thou hast shown him especial kindness, and, in return, he has given thee faithful service for fifteen or twenty years; all this time, all his strength, all he could do or be, he has given thee, and ye are about even.' The young man looked thoughtfully, but made no reply.

'Sir,' said he at last, 'I will take no unfair advantage of you; I wish to get my servant once more, can I do so?'

'Certainly. I will bring him to thy lodgings this evening, if thee wish it. I know thee will do what is fair,' replied the Quaker.

It were difficult to define the thoughts of the young man, as he returned to his lodgings.—Naturally generous and humane, he had never dreamed that he had rendered injustice to the human beings he claimed as his own. Injustice and oppression he had sometimes seen with detestation in other establishments; but it had been his pride that they were excluded from his own. It had been his pride to think that his indulgence and liberality made a situation of dependence on him preferable even to liberty.

The dark picture of possible reverses which the slave system hangs over the lot of the most favored slaves, never occurred to him. Accordingly at six o'clock that evening; a light tap at the door of Mr. B.'s parlor, announced the Quaker, and hanging back behind him, the reluctant Sam who, with all his newly acquired love of liberty, felt almost as if he were treating his old master rather shabbily in deserting him.

'So, Sam,' said Alfred, 'how is this? they say you want to leave me.'

'Yes, master.'

'Why, what's the matter, Sam? I have always been good to you; and has not my father always been good to you?'

'Oh yes, master; very good.'

'Have you not always had good food, good clothes, and lived easy?'

'Yes, master.'

'And nobody has ever abused you?'

'No master.'

'Well then, why do you wish to leave me?'

'Oh, massa, I want to be a free man.'

'Why, Sam, ain't you well enough off now?'

'Oh, massa, any thing's uncertain, when who may get me; some dreadful fellow, you know, master, might get me, as they did Jim Sandford, and nobody to take my part. No master. I rather be free man.'

Alfred turned to the window, and thought a few moments, and said, turning about, 'Well, Sam, I believe you are right. I think, on the whole, I'd like to be a free man myself, and I do not wonder that you do. For aught I see, you must go; but then Sam, there's your wife and child.' Sam's countenance fell.

'Never mind, Sam. I will send them to you.'

'Oh, master!'

'I will, but you must remember, now, Sam, you have got both yourself and them to take care of, and have no master to look after you; be steady, sober and industrious, and then, if you ever get into distress, send word to me, and I'll help you?'

Lest any accuse us of over-coloring our story, we will close it by extracting a passage or two from the letter which the generous young man the next day left in the hands of the Quaker, for his emancipated servant. We can secure consequently that we copy from the original document, which now lies before us.

Dear Sam—I am just on the eve of my departure for Pittsburg; I may not see you again for a long time, possibly never, and leave this with your friends, Messrs. A. & B., for you; and herewith bid you an affectionate farewell. Let me give some advice, which is, now that you are a free man, in a free State, be obedient as when you were a slave; perform all the duties that are required of you, and do all you can for your own future welfare and respectability. Let this assure you that I have the same good feeling towards you that you know I always had, and let me tell you further, that if ever you want a friend, call on or write to me, and I will be that friend. Should you be sick and not able to work, and want money to a small amount at different times, write to me, and I will let you have it. I have not with me at present much money, though I will leave with my agents here, the Messrs W., $5 for you; you must give them your receipt for it. On my return from Pittsburg, I will call and see you if I have time; fail not to write my father, for he made you a good master, and you should always treat him with respect, and cherish his memory as long as you live. Be good, industrious and honorable, and if unfortunate in your undertakings, never forget that you have a friend in me—farewell, and believe me your affectionate young master, and friend,

ALFRED B——

That disposition so ingenious and noble as that of this young man are commonly to be found either in slave States or in free, is more than we dare assert. But when we see such found even among those who are born and bred slaveholders, we cannot but feel that there is encouragement for a fair, and mild, and brotherly presentation of truth, and every reason to lament hasty and wholesale denunciations.—

The great error of controversy is that it is ever ready to assail *persons* rather than *principles*. The slave *system*, as a system, perhaps concentrates more wrong than any other now existing, and yet those who live under it, may be, as we see, enlightened, generous and amiable to reason. If the *system* alone is attacked, such minds will be the first to perceive its evils and to turn against it; but if the system be attacked through individuals, self-love, wounded pride, and a thousand natural feelings, will at once be enlisted for its preservation. We therefore subjoin it as the moral of our story, that a man who has had the misfortune to be born and bred a slaveholder, may be enlightened, generous, humane, and capable of the most disinterested regard to the welfare of his slave.

ORIGINAL STAINED

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.

In Senate.—A communication was received from the War Department, in answer to a resolution of the Senate, asking for information in relation to the mineral region of Lake Superior.

Mr. Dix presented a petition praying for the reduction of the rates of postage. Also, one praying that Texas may not be annexed to the United States. Also one for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. Also one from Joshua A. Spencer, praying that the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States be distributed among the members of the Bar.

Mr. Tappan presented resolutions from citizens of Perry county, Ohio, declaring that, in their opinion, their Senators and Representatives in Congress ought not to obey or be bound by the instructions of their Legislature.

An act was passed making appropriations for naval pensions for the year 1846.

An act making appropriations for supporting the Military Academy.

The Senate having resumed the consideration of the joint resolutions from the House of Representatives for the annexation of Texas to the U. States—

Mr. Woodbury addressed the Senate for nearly three hours in favor of the resolutions.

Mr. Choate followed in opposition, and upon his motion, the further consideration of the subject was deferred to Tuesday.

The Senate then went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned.

In the House.—The Speaker laid before the House several Executive communications in reply to resolutions calling for information heretofore adopted.

The bill from the Senate, to restrict and grant pensions in certain cases, after being amended, was read a third time and passed.

The joint resolution from the Senate, to distribute the narrative of the Exploring Expedition, coming up, amendments were made to include Texas and China in the list of the Governments to be presented with a copy of the work.

The resolution was read a third time and passed.

The Speaker announced the business next in order to be the motion to reconsider the vote by which the House laid on the table the bill from the Senate authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to compromise with the sureties of Samuel Swartwout, late Collector of the port of New York.

The yeas and nays were taken, and the House refused to reconsider the vote—yeas 74, nays 77.

The bill to regulate the pay of the army, and for other purposes, coming up on its passage,

Mr. Adams gave his reasons why he should vote for it.

Mr. Rayner spoke against the reduction of the army.

The previous question was moved and seconded, and the bill was passed and sent to the Senate for concurrence; and the House adjourned.

Feb. 18.

In Senate.—Mr. White presented a petition from the State of Indiana for a reduction of the rates of postage.

Mr. Dix presented a petition from 180 citizens of Newport, for the reduction of the rates of postage.

Mr. Dayton offered a resolution that the Committee on the Library be instructed forthwith, to inquire as to whether or not a case of books had been forwarded by the French Government for the use of the government of the United States, and if so, that the Secretary of the Library be required to accomplish the recovery of this valuable collection of books which he understood had been suffered to remain nine months in New York, for the mere expenses of storage. If this be so, he said it was a disgrace to the government. He said we were not so regardless of all those civilities which are due to him as well as to the French government that something should be done on the subject.

The bill making compensation for French spoliations prior to the year 1800, was laid upon the table.

Mr. Archer then moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the joint resolution of the House of Representatives for the annexation of Texas—which was agreed to, and

Mr. Choate then proceeded to discuss the question, and made a long and able speech. At its conclusion the Senate adjourned.

In the House.—Mr. Pratt moved that the House resolve itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union. The motion having prevailed, Mr. Saunders, of North Carolina, was requested to take the Chair; and

At Mr. Pratt's suggestion, the committee took up the bill making an appropriation of twenty thousand dollars for furnishing, painting, and repairing the Presidential mansion.

Sundry amendments were agreed to, and which were subsequently reported to the House.

The bill, as amended, appropriates twenty thousand dollars, if so much be necessary, for the purchase of furniture for the Executive Mansion, in addition to the proceeds of the sale of old furniture; and that the new furniture be of American manufacture, provided it can be purchased on as good terms as the foreign article; and likewise that eight thousand dollars, or so much of the sum as may be necessary, be applied to the repairing of the buildings and the improvement of the grounds.

The question recurring on the passage of the bill, the yeas and nays were ordered, which resulted—yeas 62, nays 70.

And the bill was rejected.

The General Appropriation Bill was then discussed.

The True Wesleyan, a paper conducted with much ability, and the organ of a prosperous and growing body of Christians, holds the following language in reference to

Thomas W. Dorr.

Mr. Dorr has refused to accept of his liberty, as it has been tendered to him by the act of the legislature, on condition of his swearing to support the constitution. For this refusal, we see all the papers of a particular class, pouring abuse upon Mr. Dorr, with not giving their readers in the least degree to understand, the real cause of his refusal, insisting upon the entire reasonableness of the condition, it being merely to swear to support the constitution. Why do not these prints tell the whole story? If their cause is as just as they claim, they are only injuring it by such a false issue, and by such efforts to conceal the real facts, for the truth will out sooner or later. Truth and justice can need no such resort to duplicity to sustain themselves. The following clause in the law, will explain the reason why Mr. Dorr refuses to accept of his liberty on the conditions upon which it is tendered to him.

"That any person who shall be sentenced under any provision of this act, to be imprisoned for life, or for the term of one year or more, shall forever thereafter be incapable of being elected to any office of honor, trust or profit in this State, and of acting as a freeman therein, and of giving testimony as a witness before any tribunal in this State, *unless such sentence be reversed.*"

It will be seen that the government which Mr. Dorr is required to support on oath, would under the circumstances, hold him for ever in the position of a stranger and an alien. As a high minded man, he chooses to spend his life in prison, rather than come out under such perpetual disfranchisement. We presume Mr. Dorr would at once take the oath to support the constitution, if by so doing he would be restored to the rights of a citizen.

We have not made these remarks to justify the course of Mr. Dorr; we leave the question of the right or wrong of his imprisonment untouched; we mean to say, however, that admitting he was justly condemned and sent to prison, such misrepresentations of the terms on which he is offered his liberty, betray a dishonest party spirit, and are unjust and cruel. We dislike to see men occupy a position upon which they fear to tell the whole truth. Truth does injustice to no man or cause, and every man, the worst felon in the penitentiary, is entitled to all the sympathy that *truth* will give him, and they who attempt to rob him of any part of that sympathy, by keeping back the truth, do him injustice.

THE ALLEGED MURDER AT PEEKSKILL, N. Y.—It appears by the Peekskill Republican of Tuesday, that Lynch did not intend to murder Mr. Crandall. He asked Crandall to pay him money. Crandall refused, saying he owed him nothing. Lynch seized a gun, when a workman interfered. Upon being released he seized another axe which was in like manner taken from him. He then approached Crandall who had all this time been retreating towards the south end of the Bridge, and had now nearly passed a space in the Bridge where there was no railing, when Lynch laid hold of his coat, Crandall continued to retreat backwards, till his feet came in contact with the foot of a large brace, when Lynch struck him on the side of the head with his fist and he fell backwards about eleven feet to the ice. The fall caused a fracture in the back part of his head near the crown, of which he died in about six hours. Lynch and another workman immediately started to go down to Crandall, and they both reached him at the same time. Lynch raised him up, and upon being told that he was dead, he exclaimed, "*Oh, my God! this is the consequence of Drink!*" and saying he felt faint and asked his companion to hold him up, he started for the shore and escaped. The verdict of the jury was, "that the deceased came to his death by a fall from the Van Cortlandt Bridge, on the 8th Feb. instant, which fall was caused by a blow of the fist of Hughey Lynch."

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

ROGER S. BALDWIN,

Governor of the State of Connecticut.

A PROCLAMATION.

The observance of stated seasons, especially set apart for the public recognition of the superintending Providence of God, for the serious examination of our past lives, and for the humble and devout contemplation of our relations, as individuals and as a people, to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, whose infinite wisdom, power and goodness, are displayed as truly in His afflictive chastisements for our ingratitude and disobedience, as in the beneficent dispensations of His mercy and grace, is a duty sanctioned alike by reason and revelation.

I do, therefore, in compliance with the venerated usage of our fathers, recommend that *Friday the twenty first day of March* next, be religiously observed throughout this State as a day of public HUMILIATION, FASTING and PRAYER. And I invite the Ministers and people of all denominations, to assemble on that day in their respective houses of worship, and in a sincere and humble spirit, and with penitential sorrow for our ingratitude, and manifold transgressions of His holy law, to offer up fervent and united supplications to our Heavenly Father, for forgiveness and mercy, through the merits and intercession of His Son, our Divine Redeemer, and for the assistance of His blessed Spirit to purify our hearts, and guide and direct us in our future way.

At the same time also, with a deep sense of our entire dependence on *His* overruling Providence, earnestly to implore the Supreme Ruler of the Universe graciously to continue to the people of this State and nation, His guardian care and protection, and particularly, that he will interpose to save us from the perils of foreign war, and preserve for us the blessings of peace and social order and tranquility within our borders; and he will bless us in the fruitfulness of the coming season, and in the continued prevalence of health among our citizens; that he will give prosperity to the people in all their laudable pursuits, and secure to industry, in every department of useful labor and enterprise, an abundant reward; that he will smile upon our religious, literary, and benevolent institutions, and crown with *His* blessing every well directed effort to reform the vicious, enlighten the ignorant, and elevate the depressed; that He will endow our Legislature with wisdom, impart fidelity and energy to our Executive officers, cause justice to be faithfully administered by our judicial tribunals, and guide and direct in the path of duty, all who are entrusted with public authority; that he will subdue the violence of party spirit among the people, inspire them with sentiments of justice and moderation, and lead them in a spirit of mutual forbearance and conciliation, to the support of such measures as shall strengthen and perpetuate the bonds of union, cause injustice and oppression to cease from the land, and freedom, prosperity, and happiness to be permanently secured; above all, that He will cause pure and undefiled religion everywhere to prevail, and render us, in the humble and grateful enjoyment of these rich and unmerited blessings, a people to his praise, and a nation to display his glory.

Given under my hand and seal of the State, in New Haven, this 15th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1845, and of the Independence of the United States the sixty-ninth.

ROGER S. BALDWIN.

By his Excellency's command,

DANIEL P. TYLER, Secretary of State.

Daniel Webster.

Daniel Webster is what the honest Silky called the dashing Goldfinch—'a lucky man.' We understand that his friends in Boston and 'elsewhere' have just made him a present of the neat little sum of $100,000 for and in consideration of which he has kindly agreed to serve the State of Massachusetts for six years from the 4th of March next in the United States Senate. The story goes, that Mr. Webster declined the proposition of his friends to go back to the Senate, alleging that his time could be more profitably employed in his professional pursuits. They then proposed to raise for him the sum of $100,000, and give it to him as a 'consideration,' on condition of his going into the Senate as the whig advocate. To this, the great expounder assented. The donors of this large sum, however, were not disposed to allow Mr. Webster to handle the principal, well knowing that if he had the treasures of Aladdin at his disposal, he would squander them away in less time than it took the genii of the lamp to knock the palace of the said Aladdin into immortal smash. The money has been invested in good stocks, and the illustrious Senator is to enjoy the interest of it for life—may he live a thousand years!—and on his death it is to fall to Mrs. Webster. When the lady's mortal pilgrimage shall be ended, the money will revert to those who contributed to make up the fund, or to their heirs.

We tell the story as it was told to us, and cannot vouch for its accuracy, though we believe it to be literally correct. It is a great pity that the whigs should be put to so much trouble and expense in getting a "defender of the constitution" for the special good of the country and themselves. There are at least one hundred good and true men in their ranks, who are as ready to serve the State in the Senate, for the honor of the thing and the per diem, as an old maid or a widow is to wed the first fool she can get. Mr. Saltonstall, Mr. Lincoln, Edward Everett—who is soon to make his escape to Victoria—Governor Briggs, and heaven knows how many more, would never have asked that ten times ten thousand dollars should have been subscribed as a retaining fee. Such patriotism is quite common but generally goes without a reward.

It is fortunate for Mr. Webster that he is a whig. Were he a democrat, it would be long before he would get so noble a present. He would have the glorious satisfaction of advocating correct principles without in the slightest degree advancing his own interest. Democracy is poor, and is undoubtedly virtue itself, for it is its own reward, which is peculiarly the case with virtue. Whigdom is rich, and forks over the rocks to its zealous supporters. Such being the fact, and men being selfish, it is not to be wondered at that whigdom is, as a general rule, the better served of the two.—*Concord Freeman.*

Mexico.

The Capture of General Santa Anna late President of Mexico, and the consequent restoration of tranquility in the sister republic has been announced. This important intelligence was received at New Orleans on the 5th instant, by the schooner Water Witch in ten days from Vera Cruz. Our previous advices from Mexico left Santa Anna at a small town near Puebla, under pretence of waiting for an answer to his offers of submission to the new government. The offers were not received with favor, and Santa Anna's forces having abandoned him, he was forced to take flight in a coach, dressed in the garb of a priest. Being discovered by some Indians on the 15th January, he was delivered up to the Government and confined in the Castle of Perote, and on the 20th ult, was conveyed to the City of Mexico to await his trial on the following charges:—

1st.—High Treason, in attempting to subvert the constitution and elevate himself to the supreme authority as Emperor of Mexico.

2d.—For violating the constitution by an arbitrary exercise of powers not delegated to him.

3d.—For malfeasance in office; applying the monies of the government to his own use, and sending out of the country on his individual account several millions of the public money appropriated by Congress for national objects.

4th.—For violating the principles of war at Puebla; opening his batteries upon the city and cruelly butchering the inhabitants while a cessation of hostilities had been solicited by him and granted under the sacred guarantee of a flag of truce.

5th.—For robbing the national mint, pillaging cities, and appropriating to his own purposes public and private property.

6th.—Disobedience to orders, in refusing to deliver up his command when ordered by government.

These specifications, as near as we can gather from our Mexican papers, embrace the principal charges against Santa Anna. He defends himself by appealing to the constitutional provisions of 1841, known as the *Bases of Tacubaya*, a sort of Temporary Constitution which ushered in the establishment of the present governmental system at the time the previous constitution and its defender, Gen. Bustamente, were overthrown. He contends that his powers under the *Bases* were and are unlimited, absolute; that he is and was the constitutional President, and that the present government is unconstitutionally organized, and its officers mere usurpers. These positions will probably be thrown aside by the present administration, and being sustained by public opinion, we suppose they will dispose of him by summary process. They have in the present constitution, which was adopted in 1843, ample power to do so, the *Bases* of 1841 being merely a temporary arrangement which provided for the organization of the Government and the calling of a convention to establish a constitution, which latter is now the supreme law.—*New York Sun.*

From the N. O. Courier Feb. 6.

Late and important from Mexico.

SANTA ANNA CAPTURED!

By the arrival of the schr. Water Witch, from Vera Cruz, whence she sailed on the 22d ult., we learn the capture of Santa Anna, which took place on the 15th, at Jico near Jalapa, whilst he was endeavoring to reach the coast in disguise accompanied by four of his officers. He is confined at present in the same Castle of Perote, from which the Texian prisoners have long since been liberated, and well guarded by some 3,000. It is proposed to remove him to the Capitol in a few days, where he will have to answer to the country, before the Chamber of Deputies for his past tyranny and cruelty; and doubtless, from the excited state of public feeling towards him, he will expiate his conduct by an ignominious death.

Santa Anna has written to the President, on the 10th ult., from his camp near Puebla, soliciting passports for Harry Tamaris, and Generals Corizar and Mendoza, late of his suite. He also begs passports for himself, that he may leave the country, and, as he says "seek abroad a home where I might end my last days." He states that he has already given up the command of his army to Gen. Morales; who would proclaim the Constitutional Government.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

He authorizes certain Commissioners to announce to the Chambers his renunciation of the Presidency, and states that he has sacrificed his 'property and all that a man holds most dear.' Alone he resisted the contempt and outrages manifested against his person, and these expressions alone could never have driven him to take this resolution, fearing, if he remained, some conspiracy would be formed against his life—unfortunate enough already to the nation and himself—for this reason only he has resolved to separate himself from his faithful and valiant army.

He continues, 'No doubt the August Chambers know how to respect the rights of a citizen that has well served his country and has poured forth his blood for her,' and that they will not interrupt his embarkation of those who like himself had the disgrace to occupy the supreme command of the Republic.

At daybreak on the morning of the 11th ult., Santa Anna left his camp in a coach, taking the route for Vera Cruz, escorted by 300 cavalry, but soon changed his course for Orizava, intending to leave the Republic from Huatzacualco or some port in Oajaca, as the road to Vera Cruz was strongly fortified at almost every place through which he would have to pass. Having dismissed his escort, he proceeded as a citizen, until he was arrested by some Indians, by whom he was recognized, from his lameness, and delivered up to the military authorities.

At Puenta National, the key of Mexico, the peasants had congregated *en masse* to oppose his flight.

The same day as the flight of Santa Anna took place, Generals Paredes and Arrillaga, followed by General Bravo, entered the city of Puebla with their united forces, amidst the rejoicings of the inhabitants.

In a letter from the captive ex-president to the Governor of the Department of Vera Cruz, dated Jalapa, 17th ult., he speaks in most bitterly of his treatment by his guards and the populace. He says his habitation presents the appearance of a guard room, with a sentinel constantly by his bed—he cannot sleep—the officials will permit none of his friends to have any intercourse with him—and in fact, his condition is vastly more degrading than whilst he remained a prisoner in the hands of the Texans. His entry into Jalapa resembled a triumphal procession, conducting him as a conquered foe to his country. 'Indeed,' he continues, 'I would prefer death to such insults—which are neither noble nor decent.'

It is stated that Santa Anna had $400,000 in gold at his residence, Eusero, which was to have been forwarded to him, but it has fallen into the hands of the Government of the department of Vera Cruz, who propose to employ it in remunerating the inhabitants of that Department for the losses sustained by them during Santa Anna's occupation.

Captain D. Jose Santa Anna the eldest son of the fallen President, was arrested near Jalapa, on the morning of the 16th.

Senora Santa Anna had paid her husband a visit in camp, accompanied by her brother, a few days before his flight. She alone is faithful to the tyrant.

We have no advices from the Capital since the events we chronicle. At that period they were carrying on the trials of the ex-Minister, and had already voted honorary medals to those citizens of Puebla who should distinguish themselves in the approaching struggle, as also a sword to the Governor of that town.

Gen Arista, the instrument of Santa Anna in the murders at Tobasco, has published a manifesto against his fallen leader, and declares that although they now all unite against him, they must not *lose sight* of Texas.

From the New Haven Register.

The late murder—a full confession by Potter.

It will be recollected that after the statement made by Potter implicating the negro, McGuire, he was arrested and imprisoned, but steadily denied any knowledge of the act, though Potter continued to assert the contrary until Wednesday evening last—when he stated to Mr. Ball, the Jailor, that he had falsely accused McGuire, and was in great distress of mind for having done so. That his object was merely to escape punishment by implicating others. Mr. Ball then warned him of the awful crime he had committed in his false accusation—and cautioned him, in his future statements, to adhere to the truth. Potter then stated that the murder was concocted and perpetrated by himself, and two boys named Beecher and Sage, (whom he had seen at Liberia,) and who were to share with him the spoils. That they met Osborne in Grand st. and walked with him on the Railroad track, until Beecher found an opportunity to knock him down with the pike, and continued the blows until he was dead. That they then separated, meeting at a late hour at Coe's house. In consequence of this statement, the boys were arrested—much to the grief and mortification of their parents—but this proves to be as false as the first! The following we take from the Courier of this morning:

On Saturday afternoon Potter for the first time expressed his wish to see his father, who came in to see him on Saturday evening, when they held a long and affecting conversation. His father told him of his own distress of mind, of the bitter agony of his mother, and conjured him by all that he had formerly held dear on earth, and as he valued his own soul to tell the whole truth in regard to his awful crime.—Potter appeared greatly distressed, and tears flowed freely down his cheeks, as he assured his father that the above statement was strictly true. But notwithstanding his particularity of detail, which even extended to pointing out on a map the precise places where he alledged that Beecher, Sage, and himself stood when the murder was committed, by a final confession given last evening, he declares all his previous statements implicating others are false.

While Mr. Ball was at tea last evening, Potter sent word by the Assistant Jailor that he wished to see him. Mr. Ball immediately went to Potter's cell, who told him he was in great distress of mind. Mr. B. asked him if any thing new had occurred. Potter said no, but his agony of mind was such that he could neither eat, drink, or sleep—that he could get no rest of any kind, and that he had determined finally to tell the whole truth and nothing but the truth, let the consequence be what it would. Mr. B. told him he had no advice to give him—that he did not care to hear any more confessions—but if he had any thing more to say, for Heaven's sake let it be truth. Potter declared most solemnly that the confession he should then make would be his last confession, and that he should carry it with him to the grave.

He said he could no longer be guilty of accusing innocent blood, and that his former statements so far as other were implicated, were all false. He then requested that the Grand Juror and Mr. Foster should be called in, that he might make the statement to them personally. His request was complied with, and they soon after came to his cell. He then stated that he was the only person concerned in the murder, or in any way guilty. He alone planned the crime, some five or six weeks before, and had never hinted it to any one that breathed. About that time, he forged the note, and some two or three days before the murder, he succeeded in getting the watch in his possession, under pretence of borrowing it. On Friday, he saw Osborne, and agreed to meet him at the Railroad bridge on Sunday night, and give him up the watch. Whichever got first to the junction of Grand street, was to wait for the other.

He obtained the pike-pole, as before stated and proceeded up the Railroad to Grand street where he met Osborne, who had arrived first and was waiting for him. They went on together towards the place conversing about quarrying stone, until they arrived at the north end of the bridge, where they turned to come back. Osborne then noticed the pike-pole which Potter had on his right shoulder, inquired where he got it, and said—'You ain't going to kill any body are you?' Potter replied that he had picked it up, and intended to carry it home. They then came back over the bridge, and when a few feet this side, he allowed Osborne to get a step or two in advance, Potter being at his right hand, when he brought the pike-pole round with full force, and felled his victim to the earth. He repeated the blow again and again, striking and stabbing Osborne on the head as he lay on the ground. He then searched the pockets, but found nothing of value, when he proceeded down the bank and threw the pike pole in the river. He then hastily left the fatal spot, proceeded to Lanson's and from thence to Coe's as before stated.

He was asked by the Grand Juror what motive he had in accusing others falsely? He replied that he had done it through the hope that by his accusation he might escape the extreme penalty of the law.—He was then asked if any person had held out any such encouragement, he replied no, but that he still cherished hope. He then expressed a wish that the persons implicate, by his falsehoods should be released from further imprisonment or suspicion. After consulting the State's Attorney, Justice Bennett repaired to the prison and released the colored man and the two boys.

The persons who have been detained through the artifice of this finished scoundrel, are beyond all reproach and were the victims of deep and well concocted knavery. While the public sympathizes with them in the temporary taint which has rested upon their reputation, the police should not be censured. It was necessary to seize upon every clue which might afford them the slightest chance of searching the affair in all its seeming ramifications. Thus they have accomplished—the innocent are free, and restored to the rank which they formerly held—the guilty one, the man whom alone perpetrated this atrocious act, is now alone responsible to justice for the magnitude of his offence. God grant that it may be long, before we are again called upon to chronicle a crime so deliberately planned, and executed with such horrid cruelty.

Painful Suicide.

The friends of Gen. Samuel L. Pitkin, of East Hartford, became alarmed at his absence on the night of the 8th inst. He left his house with the intention of visiting his Powder Mills, situated on the Hockanum River, Scotland Society, in that town.—He appeared to be in a depressed state of mind when he left, and his friends started after him, when they found that he did not return at the proper time.—The result of their searching was in finding his corpse in the Hockanum River, a short distance from his mills. A razor case was also found on the bank near his overshot, in which he had placed what money and papers he had about him. His throat was cut sufficiently to deprive him of life.

For many years, Gen Pitkin has been troubled with an hypochondriac affection, which has at times unbalanced his mind. He was formerly President of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank, of this city, and resigned that trust on account of his health.

Gen. Pitkin was a most amiable and gentlemanly man, with an unstained character. He had many warm friends wherever he was known. He has repeatedly represented his town and district in the Legislature; and his fellow citizens not only respected, but placed high confidence in him. His sudden death has thrown a gloom upon the society in which he moved. He was forty two years of age.—*Hartford Times.*

SAKE AND SUICIDE—ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.—The melancholy fate of young Aldama, which we had occasion to record a few days ago has given rise to much inquiry into the circumstances which might have led to the suicide, and as we have ascertained some facts connected with him which may be interesting to many we record them.

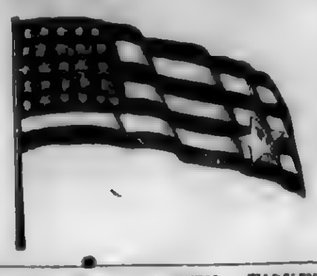
Senor Gonzalvo Aldama was the son of a very wealthy citizen of Havanna, whose annual income amounts to five or six hundred thousand dollars.—Some time previous to his arrival in New York there had existed a strong attachment between him and a young lady in Havanna, whose great beauty, excellence of disposition, and accomplishments, made the most profound impression upon young Aldama, but whose humble circumstances, compared with his princely prospects, proved a great obstacle to their union. His father would not hear of it, took every means to prevent their interviews and even an interchange of letters between them, and at last, finding all unavailing, banished the son from the paternal roof and compelled him to leave the country.—Young Aldama with sorrowing heart and dejected spirits, embarked for New York, where he arrived some time since. The bustle, the amusements, the novelty of the scene, had a temporary effect upon him for the better. He went to the Theatre, frequented the gay ball room, was constantly in attendance at the Italian Opera, where the delectable strains of Borghese and Pico for a while drew his dejected thoughts from the stern realities of his position. But all these things ceased to have power over him—there was something more powerful weighing down his spirits—and from that he could not emerge. He travelled, attended church regularly, resorted to every means that ingenuity could devise and money procure, but all to no purpose.

The city had lost all its charms for him, its crowded walks were solitudes in his eyes—life was a burthen to him, and absent from Havanna, and from her in whom his hopes were centered, it was no longer endurable. Could he but get permission from his father to return, he would sacrifice all the enjoyments of the world. For a while this thought engaged him constantly. At first it was to his mind, hardly attainable, but by insensible degrees appeared more practicable; it at least was a solitary hope, and he clung to it with devotion, until at last he made an effort to return by writing to his father for his permission. During the interval scarcely anything else occupied him, and he was observed to be remarkably silent and abstracted. The answer came; it was unfavorable. Not only did his father repeat his objections against all intercourse with the young lady, but told him plainly that until every idea of their intimacy was banished from his mind, his banishment from home, friends, and country, must continue.

This was too much for Gonzalvo Aldama. He knew the worst. The warm and passionate, and impetuous temperament of the Spaniard could no longer suffer, and he therefore resolved to end his troubles. The remainder of the sad chapter is brief.—A leap from the roof of his dwelling in a fit of temporary insanity, closed his mortal career, and put a period to the pangs caused to him by the mistaken solicitude and culpable hardness of his father, in preventing a union which might have made his son a happy man through life.

THE NEWS.

Norwich, Conn. Feb. 27, 1845.



DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor,

ISAAC TOUCEY,

OF HARTFORD.

For Lieut. Governor,

NOYES BILLINGS,

OF NEW LONDON.

For Secretary,

CHA'S. W. BRADLEY,

OF NEW HAVEN.

For Treasurer,

ALONZO W. BIRGE,

OF COVENTRY.

For Comptroller,

MASON CLEVELAND,

OF HAMPTON.

For State Senator.

OLIVER HEWITT,

OF NORTH STONINGTON.

Mr. Polk's Character.

It is a little remarkable, that during the excitement of the last Presidential Campaign, nothing could be brought against Mr. Polk as a man, nor a single flaw be found in his moral character. The whigs were obliged to go beyond the childhood and infancy of the President, and through the memory of his grandfather, try to assail his good name. Besides this, they got up a clumsy forgery of branded negroes, which was so gross, that even there were a few whigs honest enough to discountenance the lie. No man ever came out of an searching an ordeal less hurt than Mr. Polk. Not even the smell of fire could be perceived, and now, the whigs themselves being judges, Mr. Polk must be pronounced an eminently moral man.

When Mr. Webster addressed a whig mob at Baltimore on the Sabbath, he said there were no Sabbaths in revolutionary times. But when President Polk, in the heyday and flush of his triumph, was making his journey to the White House, he shut himself up on the Sabbath day, and totally declined any attentions from the thousands of his rejoicing fellow citizens, who assembled to welcome him. The President has evidently been accustomed to remember and keep holy those sacred hours set apart for religious contemplation and worship. It is right that it should be so. The Chief Magistrate of a free people ought to be a moral and religious man. A free people must be sober, thoughtful, moral and religious. Far from us, and far from our party, be those orgies, and debaucheries which in 1840 disgraced the whig cause, and by their success, threw many a gloomy doubt on the capacity of man for self government.

The President also steadily refused wine and ardent spirit during his whole journey. We rejoice that he is a friend of temperance. His influence will tell most emphatically on this good cause. Let wine bibbing be discountenanced at the White House, and the effects cannot be calculated. It is peculiarly fitting to the character and station of a Republican President, that he banish wine, and every aristocratic appendage, from his table, and in plainness and simplicity live, a citizen among his fellow citizens. His head will be all the clearer for it, and his example happy in its influences upon a people who hold and maintain their liberties by eternal vigilance.

We offer now the grumbling whigs a moral, clear headed President. Here in Connecticut, the Federal and whig party, have always claimed to be *par excellence*, the religious. In 1800, they raved and ranted about Jefferson, infidelity, and churches and bibles burnt. In 1817, when the people determined to have a constitution, they mourned and wept over religion prostrate, and vice rampant. The constitution went into operation, and religion prospered more than ever. Let us now see what they will do. They were false enough to their professions, to prefer a gambler and a duelist to a moral and religious man. Let us see if they have a word to say in commendation of a moral and religious President.

After all, this high sounding pretension to superior sanctity is a most precious humbug. It never existed, but in the bloated fancy of the hypocrit. We have seen, over and over again, all this bombastic piety evaporate at once, when pecuniary interest was at stake. Clay, a notoriously profligate man was thought friendly to the interests of New England, and forthwith, the pseudo religionists of Connecticut set themselves at work with sponge and brush, to cleanse the Ethiopian, and whitewash him into a saint. If no other reason existed for his defeat, and the prostration of his friends in Connecticut, this flagrant inconsistency were amply enough. Never, never, let religion be brought into political strife, unless pious men are prepared to stand by their religious principles at every sacrifice and at all hazards. Let them be consistent, and though defeated, they lose no strength. Their moral energy yet remains with them, "mighty through God, to the pulling down of strong holds." But when conscience deserts its post, and nestles itself into the purse,—when good men learn to confound good with bad, sweet with bitter, for the sake of ambition or avarice, if they are baffled in their unhallowed purposes, truth rejoices and God is well pleased.

We have dwelt the longer on this topic, because we have many bitter remembrances of the haughty arrogance of the federal whig party, on the score of moral superiority. A few years ago—of course before the memorable hard cider campaign of 1840, there were a few standing scripture texts, in every federal mouth, pertaining to public men and democratic measure. Presages of ruin on account of the exaltation of vile men, were plenty as blackberries. But for the future, let them not dare to insult us by those unmeaning epithets. We have shown satisfactorily to the world, that while we as a party strenuously maintained the rights of all men, religious or not, we have never lost sight of the interests of sound morality. We devoutly believe, and constantly maintain, that law is utterly powerless in making men religious, and still, we recognize clearly, the great benefit arising from sound morality in every public officer. We would not impose a religious test, as they do in England, nor offer a reward for hypocrisy, but we would always have that evidence of healthy and sound public opinion by the elevation of good as well as able men, to office.

Well, Mr. Polk is our President, and we trust that he will show himself clear headed and true hearted, in elevated sphere of station. We expect that he will win the appreciation of the nation, not by succumbing to the whigs, or compromising his democratic principles, but by carrying out his principles fully into, and extorting from his opponents the confession that he is right. To that conclusion we must all come, whig and democrat. We have not the least doubt, that within twenty years, there will be but one opinion about the annexation of Texas, and all the distinguishing measures of the coming administration. When party malice shall have expended its rage, all sober men will agree, that this annexation of Texas was the right policy. We hope President Polk will go on in the spirit of Old Hickory, his illustrious predecessor, and push his democratic measures straight through. If he be pelted with the harmless missiles of slander, he need not heed them, for time and impartial history will do him justice. A flourishing, prosperous people, a growing and more and more powerful commonwealth, will attest the merits of his administration, beyond the shifting of his detractors to dim our lustre.

We advise the whigs, one and cross as they are, to wait awhile and give the President a chance for his life! We advise them not to attempt to clog the wheels of his administration, as they have those of John Tyler's, remembering that if some things are done in the green tree, other things can be done in the dry. If John Tyler, without a party, baffled the unholy designs of Dictator Clay and a whig congress, and finally, prostrated the power of the whig party,—what shall be done by President Polk, backed by undivided strength of the democracy of America!

A PRESENT.—A gentleman of St. Louis, on retiring from business in an eastern city, left a heavy responsibility to be discharged by his partner, who, in a few years, was overtaken by such reverses of fortune, as to incapacitate him from liquidating all the liabilities of the old firm. A large note, amounting, principal and interest, to about $53,000, was left unpaid, for which, of course, the former partner was liable. The note has recently been negotiated for by some of the clerks of the old house, and sent out to him as a New Year's Gift.

MURDER.—The Madison (In.) Examiner of the 12th inst. says: "We learn that about two weeks since, a man by the name of E. Cason, residing near Cynthiana, in Harrison county, shot his father. It appears that the father and the son had a severe quarrel, which ended in a fight. The father threatened to kill his son, and went to the house for his gun. The son also went for his. They met behind the house and took aim at the same moment. The father's gun flashed; the shot in that of the son's took fatal effect near the heart of his father, who fell, exclaiming, "you have killed me." The mother of the deceased was the only witness of this horrid deed."

Eighth Senatorial District Convention.

The Democrats of the Eigth Senatorial District met at the Merchant's Hotel, in the City of Norwich, on Thursday last for the purpose of selecting a candidate to stand in nomination for Senator from this District, in the next State Senate.

The meeting was called to order, when JOHN T. GALLUP, Esq. was appointed Chairman, and WM. L'HOMMEDIEU, Esq. Secretary.

The following delegates were present, being a full delegation from every town in the district:

Norwich—E. Porter, J. W. Kinney, Joseph Powers, Wm. L'Hommedieu.

North Stonington—John D. Gallup, Geo. W. Stewart, Wm. B. Hull, H. P. Wattles.

Preston—Alfred Geile, Asher P. Brown, Wm. Witter, Beriah Brown.

Franklin—Chas. H. Tracy, Henry H. Elsner.

Lisbon—Nelson B. Royce, Ezekiel Brumley.

Griswold—Ezra Whipple, Samuel Button.

After the proper organization of the Convention they proceeded to an informal ballot, for a candidate for Senator from this District with the following result:

Oliver Hewett,	8 votes,
John T. Adams,	3 "
Thomas Clark,	4 "
Thomas Wattles,	2 "
Joshua Tracy,	1 "

At the next ballot, OLIVER HEWETT, of *North Stonington*, received fifteen ballots, and was declared duly nominated.

A Committee on Resolutions was then appointed consisting of the following named persons: E. Porter, T. P. Wattles, N. B. Royce. This Committee retired and soon returned with the following Resolutions, which were passed unanimously.

Resolved, That we have the highest confidence in the integrity, capability, and sound political principles of Oliver Hewitt, Esq. and with pleasure recommend him to the Democratic Electors of the Eighth Senatorial District, as a candidate every way worthy of their confidence and support.

Resolved, That we cordially respond to the nomination of State Officers, recently made by the Democratic State Convention,—that the candidates have been long known to the Democracy of of this State as public men—and as possessing the three great requisites for public Office—sound political principles, capability and integrity, and we will render them in April next, a hearty and undivided support.

Voted, That Enoch C. Chapman and Latham Hull, Jr. be appointed District Committee for the year ensuing.

Voted, The doings of this Convention be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Democratic papers in this city.

JOHN D. GALLUP, *Chairman.*

WM. L'HOMMEDIEU, *Sec'etary.*

The Conventions.

As previously announced in our last paper, several conventions have been held in this city, during the past week, for the nomination of candidates for Congress, the State Senate, and for Sheriff, by the three political parties. On Wednesday, the whigs of this Congressional district assembled by their delegates at the Town Hall, and after several ballotings elected as their nominee for Congress, JOHN A. ROCKWELL, of this city; on the same day at a County Convention, GEORGE BLISS, was chosen as the Whig candidate for Sheriff of this county.

On Thursday, the Liberty men held what they were pleased to style a mass Convention, at the Town Hall, and put in nomination for Congress IRERARD WILSON, of New London, JOHN T. MOTT, of this city for Sheriff, and LEVI P. ROWLAND, of Lisbon, as State Senator from the 8th district.

On the same day, the democratic delegates from the several towns composing the 8th district, assembled at the Merchants' Hotel, and threw their votes for OLIVER HEWITT, of North Stonington, as the candidate of the party for the State Senate.

So much then has been accomplished; while at about the same time, Senatorial conventions were being held in the neighboring districts, and the lists of nominations by the several parties are about complete.

ORIGINAL STAINED

or will be by the close of the present week. We shall then have the whole month of March, in which to do nothing but discuss the relative merits of the "Principles and Men" presented for the support and acceptance of the people. And we much mistake, if their verdict be not pronounced in favor of the principles and candidates of the democracy.

Our candidate for Senator from this district, Mr. Stewart, is well known as a democrat of the true stamp—a man of sterling character—in short, precisely the candidate, who, if elected—and of this we have little doubt,—will do the State good service, and reflect credit upon his constituents. Old North Stonington, we fancy, will go into the contest, with, if possible, redoubled zeal, from the circumstance that one of her own honored citizens has been selected to represent her, together with her sister towns of the 8th district, in the State Senate.

On Thursday of this week, the democrats of the 3d Congressional district, will choose their candidate for Congress and the then they will run for Sheriff; when we shall be enabled to speak with still greater confidence in relation to the prospects ahead.

The Barons in the field again.

It is pretty evident, from the result of the whig Congressional Convention, held in this city, last week, that the baronial dictators of that party are indulging the belief that success awaits their efforts this spring and that the chance of securing the election of a Whig nominee to Congress from this district, is rather more than even. We will not stop to argue at this time upon the reasonableness of such a supposition—nor to show that the probabilities all point another way—in short, that a good and true democrat must and will be returned to Congress from this district; it is sufficient that we allude to the circumstance itself, the strongest proof of which is deducible from the fact, that the Barons have so directed the cutting and drying of matters, as to secure the nomination of one of their own number to run for Congress this spring. Two years ago, the State was democratic; New London and Windham Counties had the year before given a decided democratic majority. The prospect looked gloomy indeed for the success of the whig ticket; nowhere was a ray of hope to be seen; they expected to be beaten—the *knew* they would be beaten. Well, their delegates assembled at the Town Hall in this city and went through the farce of a nomination. Did they select a prominent party leader—a baron? Oh no—the Barons were not at all ambitious to go to Congress that year. Modest souls they relinquished all ambition—all claims to promotion, on the score of services rendered, of influence exerted, and money expended to help along the cause—they sacrificed all—yes, everything on the altar of union and for the good of the cause, and the distinguished nomination was conferred upon a gentleman residing in one of our back country towns,—a person scarcely known beyond the limits of his own school district, and whose very name some of the delegates openly stated in Convention *they had never heard of before!* Now, nobody who knows anything of the despotic power exercised over the great body of the party by the few aristocrats, who are its leaders, and their supple-tools, can doubt for a moment, but that the result would have been otherwise, had *they so willed it.* Well *now* the State is supposed to be whig, because it was so at the last election; and New London and Windham are supposed to be whig counties, because, through bribery and coercion, and a vast expenditure of money—and any quantity of mass conventions and deceptive electioneering, they gave a small whig majority last fall. Ah! the prospect looks bright. The chances are good—too good to be lost; and forthwith your Eldredges and such small fry are compelled to stand one side to make room for a very different class of men—your big city gentry. So goes whiggery,—selfish, calculating, deceiving. But we shall see how this matter turns out. We are no prophet—but if whiggery is not reckoning without its host this time, put us down, an ignorant and inattentive observer of the signs of the times.

The Next United States Senate.—Now that it is ascertained, beyond all doubt, that there will be no election of U. S. Senators for Virginia or Indiana, and that the Tennessee Legislature will not meet before next December, so that the vacancies of Messrs. Rives, White and Foster, cannot be filled, we are enabled to speak positively as to the political character of the United States Senate after the 4th of March next.

The following are the names of those who will compose the Senate after that day:

Democrats.	*Whigs.*
John Fairfield, Maine.	George Evans, Maine.
Levi Woodbury, N. H.	Isaac C. Bates, Mass.
C. G. Atherton, do.	Daniel Webster, do.
John M. Niles, Conn.	J. F. Simmons, R. I.
John A. Dix, N. Y.	Albert C. Greene, do.
Dani. S. Dickinson, do.	Thomas Clayton, Del.
James Buchanan, Pa.	John M. Clayton, do.
Daniel Sturgeon, do.	James A. Pearce, Md.
Wm H. Haywood, N. C.	Reverdy Johnson, do.
Dani. E. Huger, S. C.	William Upham, Vt.
George McDuffee, do.	Saml. S. Prentiss, do.
W. T. Colquitt, Ga.	J. W. Huntington, Conn.
Dixon H. Lewis, Ala.	J. W. Miller, N. J.
A. P. Bagby, do.	Wm. L. Dayton, do.
Robert J. Walker, Miss.	William S. Archer, Va.
Jesse Speight, do.	W. P. Mangum, N C.
William Allen, Ohio.	John M. Berrien, Ga.
D. R. Atchison, Mi.	Alexander Barrow, La.
Thos. H. Benton, do.	Henry Johnson, do.
James Semple, Illinois.	Spencer Jarnagin, Ten.
Sydney Breese, do.	John T. Morehead, Ky.
Chester Ashley, Ark.	John J. Crittenden, do.
A. H. Sevier, do.	Thomas Corwin, Ohio.
Edw. A. Hannegan, In.	W. Woodbridge, Mich.
Lewis Cass, Michigan.	
25 Democrats.	24 Whigs.

This makes it certain that the Democrats will have a majority of one in the Senate on the incoming of Mr. Polk's administration—leaving three vacancies to be filled, one from each of the States of Virginia, Indiana and Tennessee.

Unanimity of the Federalists.

Upon the nomination of John A. Rockwell for Congress, at the Federal Convention of last week, after one or two unsuccessful trials, a vote was taken to see if that nomination could not be made unanimous. It resulted in 78 for Rockwell, 11 for Eldridge, and 1 for somebody else. This was the best the feds could do by balloting, as they tried the viva voce system, and made out by that means to drown the opposition of the faint-hearted coons who had previously ventured to raise their puny force against the majority.

The fact is the coons are trembling and shaking, and running to and fro in great fear. The New London Advocate (a coon paper) describes a late meeting of the coons of that place as follows:

"We can't say much for the numbers present at the Whig Meeting last evening—or of the enthusiasm that prevailed—or of the 'good Whig spirit' that *should* have animated those who did get together—we must therefore content ourselves with an account of their business transactions.'

River Open.—The mild weather of the past fortnight has once more freed the river of ice, and navigation is open up to our wharves. On Friday, the steam Propeller Shetucket came up to the city, followed on Sunday morning by the steamer New Haven. The boats will no longer be obliged to stop at Allen's Point, this season, unless the weather should above round again severer than we have any reason to anticipate.

Thunder Storm.—On last Sunday a thunder storm of considerable severity for the season passed over the city. The rain poured down in big, warm drops, and altogether it would have passed for a very respectable April shower had it occurred a couple of months later. We have experienced for a week or two past unusually mild and pleasant weather. One more cold, blustering month, and then look for the return of the birds, and blossoms of Spring.

Advertising.—Somebody has very quaintly, but truly remarked, that it is the man who makes the most noise that secures the attention of the world. A silent elephant may remain unobserved amid the foliage of the wood; but a croaking bull-frog is sure to attract attention in the darkest night. Let our business men take a hint from this, that if they would attract attention—draw customers—and sell their goods rapidly, they must advertise, make a noise—the louder the better. The season for business is already upon us, and now is the time to commence advertising.

The First Royal Teetotaller.—About 20 years ago, the King of the Sandwich Islands, perceiving his intemperance was becoming general among his subjects, called his chiefs together, and after a speech on the evils of intoxication, proposed that they should unite with him in a pledge to drink in future only water, and thus set an example to the people—a pledge which, says a gentleman, recently from the Islands, has been sacredly observed.

The Slave Trade in Brazil.

A message was received from the President in the House also, accompanyed by some communications from Mr. Wise, our Minister of Brazil, on the subject of the trade in slaves by citizens of the United States and British subjects.

As the whole subject is set forth in a condensed form in the President's Message, we reprint it entire.

To the Senate and House of
Representatives of United States.

I transmit, herewith, for the information of Congress, copies or certain despatches recently received from Mr. Wise, our Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Brazil, upon the subject of the Slave Trade; developing the means used and the devices resorted to in order to evade existing enactments upon the subject.

Anxiously desirous as are the United States to suppress a traffic so revolting to humanity, in the efforts to accomplish which they have been pioneers of civilized States, it cannot but be a subject of the most profound regret, that any portion of our citizens should be found acting in co-operation with the subjects of other powers, in opposition to the policy of their own Government; thereby subjecting to suspicion and to the hazard of disgrace the flag of their own country. It is true that this traffic is carried on altogether in foreign ports, and our own coasts are free from its pollution. But the crime remains the same wherever penetrated, and there are many circumstances to warrant the belief that some of our citizens were deeply involved in its guilt.

The mode and manner of carrying on this trade are clearly and fearlessly set forth in the accompanying documents; and it would seem that a regular system has been adopted for the purpose of thwarting the policy and evading the penalties of our law. American vessels, with the knowledge, as there good reasons to believe, of the owners and masters, are *chartered* or rather purchased by notorious slave dealers in Brazil, aided by English brokers and capitalists, with this intent. The vessel is only nominally chartered at so much per month, while, in truth, it is actually sold, to be delivered on the coast of Africa the charter party binding the owners, in the meantime to take on board, *as passengers*, a new crew to Brazil who, when delivered on the coast, are to navigate her back to the ports of Brazil with her cargo of slaves.

Under this agreement, the vessel clears from the United States for some port in Great Britain, where a cargo of merchandise, known as 'coast goods,' and desirable especially for the African trade, is purchased, shipped and consigned, together with the vessel, either to the slave dealer himself or to his agents or accomplices in Brazil. On her arrival a crew is put on board as passengers, and the vessels and cargo consigned to an equally guilty factor or agent on the coast of Africa, where the unlawful purpose, originally designed, is finally consummated.—The merchandise is exchanged for slaves—the vessel is delivered up—her name obliterated, her papers are destroyed, her American crew discharged, to be provided for by the charterers, and the new or passenger crew put in command to carry back its miserable freight to the first contrivers of the voyage, or other employers in Brazil.

During the whole progress of this fortunate enterprise it is possible that neither the American crew originally enlisted, nor the *passenger* crew but on board on the Brazilian ports, are aware of the nature of the voyage, and yet it is on these principally, ignorant, if not innocent, that the penalties of the law are inflicted; while the guilty contrivers, the charterers, brokers, owners, and masters—in short, all who are most deeply concerned in the crime and its rewards, for the most part escape unpunished.

It is also worthy of consideration whether other measures than those now existing, are necessary to give greater efficacy to the just and humane policy of our laws, which already provide for the restoration to Africa of slaves captured at sea by American cruisers. From time to time provision has been made for their comfortable support and maintenance during a limited period after their restoration, and it is much to be regretted that this liberal policy has not been adopted by Great Britain. As it is, it seems to me, that the policy it has adopted, is calculated rather to perpetuate than suppress the trade by enlisting very large interests in its favor. Merchants and capitalists furnish the means for carrying it on;—manufactures for which the negroes are exchanged are the products of her workshops; the slaves, when captured, instead of being returned back to their homes, are transferred to her colonial possessions in the West Indies, and made the means of swelling the amount of their products, by a system of apprenticeship for a term of years, and the officers and crew who capture the vessel, receive on the whole number of slaves, so many pounds sterling *per capita*, by way of bounty.

It will be seen from the examinations which have recently taken place at Rio, that the subjects of her Britannic Majesty, as well as our own citizens, are deeply implicated in the inhuman traffic. British factors and agents, while they supply Africa with fabrics in exchange for slaves, are chiefly instrumental in the abuse of the American flag; and the suggestions contained in the letter of Mr. Wise, (whose judicious and zealous efforts in the matter, cannot be too highly commended,) addressed to Mr. Hamilton, the British Envoy, as to the best mode of suppressing the evil, deserve your most deliberate consideration, as they will assuredly, I doubt not, that of the British Government.

It must be obvious, that while these large interests are enlisted in favor of its continuance, it will be difficult, if not impossible, to suppress the nefarious traffic, and that its results would be in effect but a continuance of the slave trade in another and more cruel form; for it can be a matter of little difference with the African, whether he is torn from his country and transported to the West Indies, as a slave, in the regular course of the trade, or captured by a cruiser, transported to the same place and made to perform the same labor under the name of an apprentice, which is at present the practical operation of the policy adopted.

It is to be hoped that her Britannic Majesty's Government will, upon a review of all the circumstances stated in these despatches, adopt more efficient measures for the suppression of the trade, which she has so long attempted to put down, with, as yet, so little success, and more consonant with the original policy of restoring the captured African to his home.

JOHN TYLER.

Washington, Feb. 19, 1845.

☞ The whigs of the First Congressional District, have nominated James Dixon Esq. of Hartford, as their candidate. Thos. K. Brace, Esq. was first nominated, but he declined. Martin Welles, Esq. of Wethersfield, was President of the Convention.

Arrival of the Steam Ship HIBERNIA,

22 Days Later from England.

The British Royal Mail Steamship Hibernia quietly reached her wharf at East Boston, at a quarter before 6 o'clock this morning.

The Hibernia left the 4th, and consequently arrived here in 14 3 4 days from Liverpool. She brings 22 days later news from Europe. The news, however, is of but little importance.

We make up our summary from Wilmer & Smith's European Times.—Boston Times, Feb. 20.

Commercial.—The cotton market is tolerably brisk. Yesterday the sales amounted to 7,000 bags, and on Saturday they were 8,000. Prices remain steady, and the supplies plentiful. Attention is now directed to the result of the last crop, and conflicting conjectures are hazarded as usual, respecting its amount. The most current estimate is two million and a half of bales.

REPORT OF THE COTTON MARKET, FEBRUARY 3.

We have no change whatever to notice in prices. The demand since Friday has been tolerably good On Saturday about 4500 bales were sold, and to-day 7000 changed hands. On each day speculators took 1000 bales The demand has been freely met by holders, but they have not shown any disposition to accept lower rates.

The Anti-Corn Law League, at their annual meeting in Manchester, a few days since, gave a flaming statement of their wealth, their progress, and their power.

WRECK OF THE AMERICAN BRIG GAZELLE.

The American brig Gazelle, Capt. Philbrook, from Bangor, United States, bound to Port-au-Prince, was capsized in lat 36, long. 6 1-2, on the morning of December 12, while lying-to in a gale of wind. She immediately filled with water, turned bottom up, but soon righted again, with the loss of three men. The decks were swept of everything moveable, and the bulwarks gone. The rest of the crew stuck to the wreck, on which they remained 24 days, during which their sufferings from the absence of water were intense. No less than nine vessels passed them during this period, without affording the least relief. Two men were stationed on the rigging constantly making signals of distress. On the 11th day a piece of canvass was affixed to the mainmast, which was intended to serve as a bucket to catch what rain water might run down the mast. The only provisions were a few beef bones and pork rinds. On the 6th of the present month the American ship Tamarlane, Capt. Theobald, from Savannah, bound to Liverpool, hove in sight, bore down, and took off the famished wretches, and brought them to this port. At the time of their rescue, almost every link of clothing had disappeared from their backs—their frocks being the only covering. Their bodies resembled in color and appearance marble statues rather than those of living men. Nothing, according to the statement of the survivors, could exceed the kindness of good Captain Theobald. He caused their bodies to be rubbed with camphorated spirits; he fed them sparingly at first, and only allowed them a pint of water daily until they began to improve under his hands, when he gave them a more generous diet.—Our excellent townsman, Mr. Charles Ware, who has always a hand open as melting charity, for merit, in whatever shape he finds it, has opened a subscription at his office, Waterloo-road, for the relief of the unfortunate Captain Philbrook. The amount already exceeds £25, and it promises to be more substantial. It ought to be so.

In reference to the above unfortunate wreck, we have received the following from our esteemed friend the American Consul at this port:—

"United States Consulate,
Liverpool, Jan. 29, 1845.

"Gentlemen,—Should you consider the following of interest to your American patrons, please give it an insertion:—

"Brig Gazelle, of Camden, (Me.) Daniel Philbrook, Master, laden with lumber, from Bangor, for Port-au-Prince, cleared for sea, from Belfast (Me.) on the 6th of December. On the 12th of the same month, at 5 a. m., in lat. 37, 30, and long. 69 30, in a gale, the vessel was thrown upon her beam ends, cleared of deck-load, her foremast went by the board; she righted full of water.

"Robert Dyson, age 46, of Jefferson, and Samuel Warren, age 22, of Islesboro, (Me.) seamen, and Cyrus Burton, age 21, coloured cook, were drowned in the cabin.

"Capt. Philbrook, mate, Samuel M. Haskell, and Paul Sawyer, seaman, remained on deck 24 days, and were taken from their perilous situation on the 4th instant, by Capt. Theobald, of the ship Tamerlane, of Wiscasset, (Me.) They had been eleven days without water, covered with sores, and clothing perfectly rotten. They arrived in this port on the 22d inst. I have caused the men to be clothed, the mate sent to a boarding-house, and the seaman to the hospital. They are fast recovering. In a few days they will be able to ship for America There cannot be too much praise given to Capt. Theobald for this act of humanity, which rescued these men from an untimely death.—With great respect, your obedient servant,

"JOEL W. WHITE.

"To the Editor of
"Wilmer & Smith's European Times."

The Storm. The port of Liverpool and neighborhood was visited, on the night of Saturday and morning of Sunday last, with a terrific storm, which did little damage on land, but has been productive of great disasters at sea. On the coasts adjacent to Liverpool several small crafts foundered, and a fine vessel, called the Manchester, bound for the East Indies, was totally wrecked on West Hoyle. Thalbers, the celebrated pianist, and a party of vocalists, left here on Saturday night for Belfast, but, after enduring the "pelting of the pitiless storm" for nearly twenty-four hours, they returned to Liverpool in the same steamer that took them out. On the west coast of England the disasters have been even more numerous. A vessel, called the William Pitt, was totally lost, and ten of her crew were drowned.

IRELAND.

Repeal Association. At the Repeal Association on the 20th ult., Mr. O'Connell handed in, amidst loud cheers, £2, the renewed subscription of Dr. M'Nally, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Clogher.—Mr. O'Connell said that the rescript from Rome had been obtained under the most suspicious circumstances.

The Pope had no control over their temporary affairs. *He* recommended that Lord French and his son John O'Connell should be sent as a delegation to Rome, for the purpose of laying a statement of their case before his Holiness, and to implore of him not to thwart them in their peaceful exertions [in common with their Protestant fellow countrymen] to obtain a restoration of their domestic legislature.

The military force now in Ireland consists of seven regiments of cavalry, seventeen depots, two troops Royal Horse Artillery, one company Royal Marine Artillery, three companies Royal Marines—forming an effective strength of twenty-two thousand rank and file of all arms.

FRANCE. The debate on the Address in the Chambers last week assumed an interesting character. M. Thiers attacked the Ministerial policy on three points—the treaty with Morocco, the affair with Tahiti, and the right of search. On all these he blamed the conduct of the Cabinet with energy, and his attack was the more imposing from the moderation and dignity of the language in which it was clothed. There was nothing in M. Thier's speech essentially different from that of M. Mole in the Chamber of Peers. With regard to Tahiti, he considered it an immense fault, which led to all the after embarrassments, that the Ministry had accepted the Protectorate. The extension of the French possessions in the Pacific was, from the beginning, a false policy, and was a mere mode adopted to deceive the public into an idea that extended grandeur and conquest was to be accomplished. The proceedings subsequent to the protectorate were equally bad.

The debate in the French Chamber of Deputies is generally regarded as securing the Ministry in power another session. On Saturday there were two divisions on the Tahiti affair, the numbers being close, and the voting open.

It is generally believed to be the intention of the King of the French to lay the first stone of the tomb of Napoleon, about to be erected in the Madelaine.

TAHITI.

From a letter addressed to a gentleman in Yorkshire, by his friend in Tahiti, which contains the latest accounts from that part of the world, and arrived last week, it seems the French continue sovereigns and masters of the ground they stand upon in Tahiti—that the queen's government has not been restored—that a brief armistice has been agreed upon between the French and the native chiefs, which seems on the point of being terminated—and that many of the English missionaries are taking their departure.

SPAIN.

The rumors which prevailed some time ago that Zurbano had reached Portugal turn out to be unfounded The Chief was captured as he was passing the frontier, in company with his brother-in-law, Cayo Muro, both of whom were instantly shot.—Zurbano died, as he had lived, very bravely.

GREECE.

The chamber is at length formed; and, under the dictation of Coletti, enforced by the bullying of Grivas, Camillo Deligannis has been elected president, and Canaris is and Caliphronis vice-presidents.—Amongst these, Canaris is the only one who has the slightest pretensions to respectability.

SWITZERLAND.

Accounts from Switzerland say that several cantons are in open warfare. At Argovie the insurgents after having taken the arsenal, without any resistance being offered on the part of the Government, seized on the ammunition and other stores which were there collected in large quantities, and marched towards Lucerne, where they were to meet the insurgents of the other cantons.

NEW ZEALAND.

Papers to the 13th of October have arrived at which date affairs in the colony continued in a very unsettled condition. Complaints are made that Capt. Fitzroy leans to the natives, and shows not the least desire to protect or promote the interest of his fellow countrymen.

Daniel O'Connel, Esq. (son of the liberator), is located in Lincoln's Inn, pursuing his studies for the English bar.

The Bishop of Jerusalem.—The Bishop of Jerusalem, in his third annual letter, gives an encouraging account of his labors.

The Bishop of Exeter has been beaten to a stand. All his innovations have been rescinded—all his orders are mere waste paper. Never did prelate stand in a less enviable position.

The old Greyfriars Church, at Edinburgh, in which Robertson and Erskine preached, and where Walter Scott attended in his boyish days, has been completely destroyed by fire, while the New Greyfriars another Church under the same roof, has not shared a much better fate.

The city of Exeter has been so disgraced on the Sabbath day by the mob spouting and goosing the Rev. Mr. Courtenay, for wearing the surplice at St. Stillwell's, that the diocese has forbid the use of it in public.

Louis Phillipe, after the performance at the Tuilleries, made a present to Mr. Macready of a beautiful Eastern dagger, richly mounted with jewels.—He also gave a gold bracelet to Mdlle. Plessy. With the exception of Mr Macready and Miss Faucit, no present was made to the English company.—A valuable gold snuff box was however presented to Mr. Mitchell, for the pleasure he had afforded the royal family by the representation of Hamlet.

The Start Shipment.—The steamship Hibernia conveys to America a large quantity of laughable and spirited engravings, executed by the first talent in London; and a much larger mass of laughable and comic "first rate" matter, from the pen of the elite of that far-famed city, all of which is contained in a neat little pocket volume for an English half crown. Its title is, "Cruikshank's Comic Almanac for 1845." And its talented editor has been induced, in consequence of numerous applications, to forward a supply for the American public, to Wilmer & Smith's European Times Office, 7 Wall street, New York, where the wholesale dealer can be supplied, and the public generally of their accustomed bookseller.

So exquisite is this year's volume, that before the Hibernia left, 30,000 copies had been sold in England alone.

Doings about Town.

The past week has been chiefly noted for political conventions, and besides these, there has not been much done. The number of strangers thus drawn hither, and also to attend the County Court was quite large—a good week, we should imagine, for our hotels. By the way, speaking of the County Court, we understand that a curious case assault and battery, rowdyism, &c., occurring somewhere in Stonington, was tried last week. Some twenty or thirty witnesses, it is said, were sworn on each side—whose principal object seemed to be to impeach each other's characters. Fanm the facts elicited, however, we should think there was a little need of moral reform in Stonington, as well as some other places nearer home.

In the absence of all exciting matters, we perceive that somebody has been imposing upon Parson Sikes, by giving him the details of an alledged wonderful occurrence, that happened in Lisbon, in a certain Grist Mill. The Parson seems to have swallowed the hoax with the utmost eagerness, and has been entertaining his readers with an account of the matter.

Mr. Huntington's third lecture took place on Wednesday Evening last, at the usual place. The audience, we understand, was rather more select than numerous; and we would suggest to the lecturer whether it would not be a public convenience to have notice given through the newspapers, or by handbills on the day hesigns lecturing.

The Temperance Meetings, we are informed, get along swimmingly. Mr. Doughorty delivered an address by appointment last week, and this week another member of the society holds forth.

Case of McLeod.—Alexander McLeod, of Caroline notoriety, has petitioned the Canadian Legislature for relief. He states that his imprisonment in the United States reduced him to poverty.

☞ Mr. J. B. Gough, the distinguished temperance lecturer is employing his leisure hours in preparing a memoir of himself, to appear in the course of a few weeks.

After a long delay and many tedious trials, the will of the eccentric John Randolph, has at length been answered, and his negroes, amounting to 300, will be liberated, and will secure $30,000, to pay the expense of expatriation. It is supposed they will go to Texas. The rest of the property, amounting to $125,000, is to be divided among his half-brothers and nephews.

Negardly.—Almost every person visiting the President's mansion has complained of the dilapidated condition of the furniture being a national disgrace, and yet on the threshold of a new President's term the bill appropriating $20,000 to purchase new furniture was lost in the H. R., yeas 62, nays 70! We hope to see it brought up again in another shape, for something ought to be done to make that mansion at least respectable in appearance.

☞ W. Paxton Hallett, Esquire, of New York, has been nominated for the Consulship at Liverpool.

The principles that have influenced us, in our articles on the means of restoring the Consumptive, or those afflicted with similar complaints, must be appreciated as arising wholly from the desire of doing good. We wish not, or will not step aside from the routine of our avocations, to bolster any of the unblushing quackery of the age. We esteem the Health Restorative of Mr. C. Brinckerhoff, as a preparation far removed from that class. Its astonishing cures interest us, and we wish every afflicted reader to make one fair and prompt trial of it.

MARRIED.

In Windham, on Monday the 24th inst., at St. Paul's Church, by the Rev Mr. Deshon, Col. Charles A Converse of this city to Miss Caroline F. daughter of S. Balcam, Esq., of Windham.

In New Haven on the 19th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Hodgson, Henry Kellogg, Esq. of Hartford, to Mrs. Caroline Frisbie, of Guilford.

In New York, Feb. 8th, Edward H. Isham, Esq. to Miss Julia A. Davis of Newington Ct.

In Brooklin, N. Y. on the 11th inst. Mr. Daniel Austin Tyler, firm of G. Tailor & Son, New York, to Miss Hannah Maria Langdon, of Brooklin.

In Boston, Feb 12th Mr. George L Boswell of Norwich, to Miss Susan D. Copeland of Boston.

3d Congressional District.

A Convention of the Delegates chosen by the several Towns comprising the 3d Congressional District will be holden at the Town Hall in the city of Norwich, on Thursday the 27th day of February, 1845, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of nominating a suitable person as the Democratic candidate for member of Congress from said District.

Those towns that have not already chosen delegates to said Convention are requested to do so as early as practicable

JAMES B. LYMAN,
GEORGE WAY,
LLOYD E. BALDWIN,
R. MOULTON. } *Congressional Committee.*

Feb. 19. 13

N. London County Convention.

THE Delegates from the several towns in New London County will meet in Convention in the Town Hall, in the city of Norwich, on Friday, March 7, 1845, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of nominating a candidate for sheriff, to be supported by the democrats of the County, at the election on the first Monday of April next

CHARLES DOUGLAS,
WM. L'HOMMEDIEU, } *County Committee.*

County Convention.

THE Democratic Electors of the seven Towns in Windham County, are requested to meet in their respective Towns, and appoint the usual number of Delegates to attend a County Convention to be held at the house of Erastus Newell, in Brooklyn in said County, on Thursday, the 4th day of March, 1845, at 10 o'clock A. M., to nominate a Candidate for Sheriff of said County.

URIEL FULLER,
WM. JAMES. } *County Committee.*

Killingly Feb. 12th 1845. 13

14 Senatorial District.

A Convention of the Delegates from the several towns comprising the 14th Senatorial District will be held at the house of Larned Haskell in Pomfret, on Saturday the 15th day of March 1845, (Gen'l. Jackson's birth-day) at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of nominating a suitable person as the Democratic candidate for State Senator from said District.

ANDREW A. WILLIAMS,
GEORGE WARREN, } Senatorial Committee.

February 23, 1845. 14

List of Letters remaining in the Post Office, Norwich, February 2d, 1845.

Avery Egbert H	Holmes Lyman
Avery Cynthia	Harris Henry
Alsop Henry	Kingsly Joseph
Adams David	King Nancy A
Armstrong Ann Mrs.	Kelley John
Ashcraft J W	Kenyon Thomas
Appley John L	Knowlton Wm. S
Arnold A R	Lord Hezekiah
Andrews George	Latham Hannah
Benjamin Esther	Lamb Abby A
Button Seabury	Lo m.r John G
Babcock James	Lyman Mary
Bassett Cass	Livingston John
Brown John	Latham & Brewster
Bidwell Betsey F	Logan Henry C
Brewster Elizabeth	Labe Abial
Brown William	Lowthary J B & Cy.
Bow Leonard	Loomis Sarah A
Blake Edward	Lusk Sylvester
Burrows Gilbert	Livingston S
Baker Daniel R	Lewis Lyman Dr.
Branch Mrs	Ledford John
Burton Mary Jane	Loomis Mr.
Billings Lydia	Lathrop Lucy P
Barney Francis	McCarter Francis
Brewer & Lewis	Moore & Chapman
Byron Walter	Martin Thomas
Baker James	Mitchell Wm.
Bissel Mr.	Murray Rosanna
Baldwin Emma	Maynard Jesse
Cook Dr. John Y	Mory Savannah
Case John E	McQuade Patrick
Cook J H & D W	Nott Frances
Case Mary A	Northrop Sarah A
Cone Mary	Osgood & Webb
Cheney Joseph M	Otis Ephraim R
Clegg John	Osborne Jesse
Carpenter Charles	Parker Rufus
Carroll Abigal	Prentice Sarah Ann
Carpenter Geo. W	Pendleton David
Coleman Ann M	Pease Randolph
Caldwell Charlotte	Phipps Mary
Crosby E P	Pitcher Francis H
Clark Elijah	Polly Keziah
Crawford Geo. H	Payson Marshall
Cox Wm T	Perkins Daniel
Collar Charles	Prentice Olive A
Chapman Samuel	Peckham Wm.
Cassy John	Perry John B Mrs.
Coulters Merier	Pierce John
Cox John Q	Russel Ellen M
Cotrell Christ A	Russel Martin H
Chapel Mary Jane	Heath Henry H
Cooley Sarah M	Rhodes Wm.
Dowser R King	Rogers Eleanor
Davis Francis	Rich Henry
Daniels Lucy A	Raymond Harriet
Dassett Elizabeth	Richmond Edwin
Downer Henry Mrs.	Rich Maria
Dennis Geo. H	Rouse Wm.
Dean Mr.	Robinson Joshua
Dill Lemuel	Rose Maria
Deming Louisa	Spicer Clarissy
Devine Timothy	Stone Mary J
Dickenson Sipha Ann	Sherman Nathaniel H
Ewen Charles W	Smith Jane W
Ewen David	Savage Amos
Eddy Gilbert	Stewart Jane W
Ellis Samuel	Spildeman Geo. A
Folkerts John	Safford Sarah
Fox Edward	Smith Albert
Fitch Stanton	Storrer Jemima
Green Charles	Scranton Wm.
Gordon & Lane 2	Scott Samuel
Gurton Ira	Tyler Dyer 2
Gardner Sidney A	Tyler D
Gore Christa	Thompson Abiny
Graves Geo. W	Tamblin Agnes
Guthrie Mary	Tredway Elton
Gettine John	Thompson Eliza J
Gilbert Nathaniel	Thatcher Eliza G
Groton Wm.	Vickery John
Green Caleb	Vickery George
Gamyan Catherine	Vancott Isaac
Huntington James Mrs	Woodward Caleb M
Harris Henry	Williams Wm. S
Hodges Wm.	Ward Elbridge Jr.
Huntington Ellen F	White Luther Jr.
Huntington Emily W	Wilson L O
Harvey Elizabeth	Wilber John 2
Hubbard Caroline	Wilson Hugh & Son
Holden Franklin	Young M B
Holmes Geo. W	York Nancy
Hill George	

☞ Persons calling for the above Letters will please say they are advertised.

N. B. All Letters intended to be sent out of the U. States, by ship or steamer, the inland postage must be paid or they will not be forwarded.

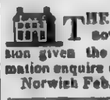
11 JOHN H. TOWNSEND P. M.

Molasses and Sugar.

JUST RECEIVED a supply of NEW CROP New Orleans Molasses and Sugar, for sale cheap by E. A. BILL.

Norwich, Feb. 10th, '41. tf 13

To Let.



THE dwellings in the City Hotel building, now occupied by I. W. Hakes. Possession given the first of April. For further information enquire of E. A. BILL.

Norwich Feb. 10 '44. tf13

To Rent,

FROM the first of April, 1845, a tenement on Franklin street, suitable for one or two families. For further particulars apply to DANIEL SILLOWAY.

Feb. 8th, '45 13

REMOVAL,

On and after the 1st of April next

J. IRESON & SON

WILL have removed their entire stock of *BOOTS & SHOES*, with large additions, to the Store in the New Block, known as Hubbard's Row, No. 115 Main-street, where they respectfully invite all of their old and many new customers to call and see them. They hope, by close application to business, and by selling their goods at low rates, to merit the approbation of their numerous patrons.

Having a very large acquaintance with the eastern manufacturers, we have made extensive arrangements to receive and sell their goods at such prices as will enable us to outdo all competitors.

And to our wholesale Customers we would say that in this department we intend to spare no pains to have it complete, keeping always supplied with every article usually kept for jobbing. We trust we shall be able to furnish country Merchants, and others on such terms as will save them the expence of going to Boston or New York for the like Goods.

After April first, 115 South side Main-st.

Jan. 30th, '45. 10

NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers of

Killingly and Norwich

under the name and firm of ELY & CO., is this day by mutual consent DISSOLVED. All persons having claims against said firm are requested to present the same for settlement and all persons indebted to said firm are invited to settle the same without delay.

J. S. ELY.
EDWIN ELY.

Killingly Jan. 23d, 1845.

The subscriber hereby authorizes his brother, EDWIN ELY to use the name of the late firm of Ely & Co, in the settlement of any claims due the said late firm. J. S. ELY.

Killingly, Jan. 23d, 1845.

J S ELY, having associated with himself S. G. GROSVENOR, and E. C. BEACH, will continue the DRY GOODS trade at the old stand, No 95 Shetucket-st, and under the old name and firm of

ELY & CO.

Norwich, Jan. 23d, 1845. 11

NORWICH SEMINARY

THE SPRING TERM of this Institution will commence Feb. the 5th.

Tuition for Common English, $3.00
higher, 3.50
Languages, 4.00

F. A HOYT, Principal.

Feb. 4 3w11

DR. MERRILL'S Botanic Store,

Corner Bushy,

New London, Ct,

☞ All purchases of medicine sold at this store are warranted pure; and purchasers dissatisfied can have their money refunded.

New London, Feb. 11. '45. tf12

Boarding.

TWO or three gentlemen can be accommodated with board and lodging at the residence of the subscriber in Forest st, two doors north of Main-st. West side of the river.

EDWARD M. CAULKINS.

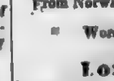
Feb. 8, 1845. 3m11

A MAN

HAVING One Thousand dollars (or more) Cash Capital can hear of a chance to invest it in a country Dry Goods and Grocery business, where the profits, *above all expenses*, have been (and will be) one thousand dollars per annum. Address P. post paid through the Post Office at Norwich Ct.

Feb 19, 1845. 3w13

TO Let.



THE new Store, No. 20 Market Street now occupied by T J. Rix, opposite way, was built expressly for the business. Good business, is a desirable location. Rent will be reasonable.

Apply to EDWARD COIT. 3w13

Wanted,

A FIRST-RATE Dry Goods salesman. Address A. B. through the Norwich city Post Office. The communication will be confidential.

Feb. 19th, 1845. 3w13

AT a Court of Probate holden at Groton, within and for the District of Groton, on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1845.

PRESENT, *NATHAN DABOLL, Esq. Judge.*

ON motion, this Court limits and appoints the term of six months from the date hereof for the creditors to the estate of David Mitchell, late of said Groton, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate to Barton Saunders, the Administrator, to be debarred a recovery thereof. And said administrator is ordered to give public notice thereof by advertising in a newspaper published in New London county, and posting up the same on the public Sign Post in said town of Groton, nearest to the place where said deceased last dwelt.

Certified by DAVID A. DABOLL, Clerk.

BARTON SAUNDERS, Administrator.

Feb. 20, 1845. pbw13

Keep it before the People!

THAT we have still a large and desirable lot of BOOTS and SHOES which we will continue to dispose of at cost until the 15th of March. We have made arrangements to have our entire SPRING STOCK manufactured according to order, and we wish to make room for it, by selling off our present stock at greatly reduced prices.

There is still on hand a few pair of those Cow Hide Boots for one dollar, and Kip Boots for one dollar and seventy five cents. Come quick, they are going fast. J. IRESON & SON,

149 Main-st.

Feb 5, 1845. 11

Norwich and Worcester RAIL ROAD.

Change of Hours.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING DECEMBER 12th, 1844.

Accommodation Trains,

From Norwich, 8 A. M. Daily except Sunday.
" " 4 1-2 P. M. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
" Worcester, 10 A. M. Monday, Wednesday and Friday
" " 6 P. M. daily except Sunday.

Steambo

Leave Woodbury every Monday and Friday at 6 a m, arrive at New Milford same days by 2 p m

696 From Newtown, Fairfield county, by South Britain to Southbury, 10 1-2 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Newtown every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 1-2 p m, arrive at Southbury same days by 5 1-2 p m

Leave Southbury every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 1-2 a m—arrive at Newtown same days by 9 1-2 a m

697 From Newtown by Cobb Spring, Monroe and Huntington to Derby, 17 miles and back, twice a week

Leave Newtown every Tuesday and Friday at 10 a m and arrive at Derby same days by 3 p m

Leave Derby every Wednesday and Saturday at 10 a m—arrive at Newtown same days by 3 p m

698 From Danbury, Fairfield county, by Bethel to Hawleyville, 8 miles and back, six times a week

Leave Danbury every day except Sunday at 9 a m, arrive at Hawleyville same day by 11 a m

Leave Hawleyville every day except Sunday at 1 p m, arrive at Danbury same day by 3 p m

699 From Danbury by Ridgebury, Ridgefield, Lewisborough, N. Y., Vista, New Canaan, Ct and North Stamford to Stamford, 35 miles and back, twice a week

Leave Danbury every Wednesday and Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Ridgefield same days by 3 p m

Leave Ridgefield every Tuesday and Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Stamford same days by 12 m

Leave Stamford same days by 2 p m, arrive at Ridgefield same days by 8 p m

Leave Ridgefield every Wednesday and Saturday at 4 a m, arrive at Danbury same days by 6 p m

Proposals to run the going trip through on one day and the return trip through on the next, will be considered

700 From Danbury by New Fairfield and Haviland Hollow, N. Y. to Patterson, 14 miles and back, once a week

Leave Danbury every Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Patterson same day by 11 a m

Leave Patterson same day by 12 m, arrive at Danbury same day by 6 p m

701 From Bethel, Fairfield county, by Redding, Redding Ridge and Weston to Bridgeport, 22 miles and back, twice a week

Leave Bethel every Monday and Friday at 12 m—arrive at Bridgeport same days by 6 p m

Leave Bridgeport every Tuesday and Thursday at 12 m, arrive at Bethel same days by 12 m

Proposals to go and return on the same day will be considered

702 From Bridgeport, Fairfield county, by Coleborne, Newtown, Hawleyville, Brookfield, New Milford, Gaylord's Bridge, South Kent, Kent, Cornwall Bridge, West Cornwall, Falls Village, South Canaan, Canaan, Sheffield, Mass., Great Barrington and Va., Dunsville to West Stockbridge, 96 miles and back, six times a week in railroad cars

Leave Bridgeport every day except Sunday on the arrival of the boat from New York, say 12 m, arrive at West Stockbridge same day by 7 p m

Leave West Stockbridge every day except Sunday at 6 a m, and arrive at Bridgeport the same day by 1 p m

Proposals to extend through to the Albany railroad are invited

Proposals to carry the Albany, New York and through mails by a more expeditious line during suspension of navigation on the Hudson river, and through to and from the Albany and Springfield road in due connection are invited

703 From Bridgeport by Trumbull and Long Hill to Stepney, 12 miles and back twice a week

Leave Bridgeport every Tuesday and Saturday at 12 m, arrive at Stepney same days by 4 p m

Leave Stepney on the days at 5 a m, arrive at Bridgeport same days by 10 a m

704 From Norwalk, Fairfield county, by Norfield to Redding Ridge, fifteen miles, and back, once a week

Leave Norwalk every Saturday at 12 m—arrive at Redding Ridge same day by 4 p m

Leave Redding Ridge same day by 6 a m—arrive at Norwalk same day by 11 a m

705 From Norwalk to New Canaan, 6 miles and back six times a week

Leave Norwalk every day except Sunday on arrival of New York land mail, say at 3 p m—arrive at New Canaan same day by 4 1-2 p m

Leave New Canaan every day except Sunday at 11 a m—arrive at Norwalk same day by 1-2 p m

706 From Greenwich, Fairfield county, by Round Hill to Stamford, eight miles and back, twice a week

Leave Greenwich every Wednesday and Saturday at 4 p m, arrive at Stamford the same days by 6 p m

Leave Stamford same days at 1 p m—arrive at Greenwich same days by 3 p m

---

GENERAL OFFICE.

Proposals are invited for supplying the following offices in Connecticut for the net proceeds of said offices respectively; limited in each case to a sum to be named in the proposals

Bethany from New Haven, 10 miles, and back once a week

Canton Center from Canton, 4 miles, and back three times a week

Chapinville from Salisbury, 3 1-2 miles, and back three times a week

Eastford from Ashford, 3 miles, and back three times a week

Ellsworth from Cornwall Bridge, 3 miles, and back twice a week

Enfield from Thompsonville, 4 miles, and back six times a week

Exeter from Hebron, 4 miles, and back once a week

Greenfield Hill from Southport, 3 miles, and back six times a week

Hampton from Howard Valley, 8 miles, and back six times a week

Kent's Mill from Scantic Village, 3 miles and back three times a week

Lonsdale from Madison, 1 1-2 miles, and back twice a week

Lisbon from Norwich, 8 miles, and back three times a week

Mansfield Center from Mansfield, 3 miles, and back three times a week

Middlebury from Naugatuck, 5 miles, and back twice a week

Millington from East Haddam, 7 miles, and back once a week

Milton from Litchfield, 4 1-2 miles, and back three times a week

New Boston from Fishersville, 3 miles, and back three times a week

Newington from Hartford, 3 miles and back three times a week

North Haven from Quinnipiac, 4 miles, and back three times a week

North Canton from Simsbury, 6 miles, and back once a week

North Granby, from Granby, 4 miles, and back twice a week

North Killingly from West Thompson, 3 1-2 miles, and back twice a week

Prospect from Strongville, 3 miles, and back once a week

South Lyme from Lyme, 6 miles, and back twice a week

South Norwalk from Norwalk 1 1-2 miles, and back three times a week

Sheffield from Windsor Locks, 4 miles, and back three times a week

Union from Stafford Springs 7 miles, and back twice a week

Warren from Cornwall Bridge, 5 miles, and back three times a week

Washington from New Milford, 7 miles, and back three times a week

Winchester Center from Winchester, 5 miles, and back three times a week

Wallingford from Meriden, 4 miles, and back continuously

Wilton from Norwalk, 7 miles and back three times a week

Woodbury from Waterbury, 6 miles, and back once a week

Woodstock Valley from Dayville, 3 miles, and back once

NOTES

1. Seven minutes are allowed for opening and closing the mails at all offices, where no particular time is specified; but on railroad and steamboat routes there is to be no more delay than is necessary to deliver and receive the baggage.

2. The mail is to be conveyed in preference to passengers, and to their entire exclusion, if its weight and bulk require it.

3. A preference is to be given to passengers brought in the connecting mail lines over those travelling in any other.

4. Post Office blanks, mail bags, and the special agents of the Department on the exhibition of their credentials, are to be conveyed without further charge on mail lines admitting of such conveyances.

5. Mail agents are to be conveyed without charge on the principal railroad and steamboat lines, where the size of the mails and number of the officers will require their employment by the Department; and in that case, a separate apartment for the assorting and sleeping of the mail is to be provided by the contractor, under the direction of the Department.

6. In all cases, there is to be a forfeiture of the pay for the trip, when the trip is not run; a fine of three times of least one-fourth part of it, when the running or arrival is so far behind time as to lose the connection with a pending mail; and a forfeiture of the due proportion of it, when a grade of service is rendered inferior to that in the contract. These forfeitures may be increased into penalties of higher amount, according to the nature or frequency of the failure and the importance of the mail.

7. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be satisfactorily explained in due time, for failing to take from, or deliver at a post office, the mail or any part of it; for suffering to be wet, injured, lost, or destroyed, for conveying it in a place or manner that exposes it to depredation, loss, or injury; for refusing after demand to convey a mail by any coach, railroad car, or steamboat, which the contractor regularly runs on the route, beyond the specified number of trips in the contract; and for not arriving at the time set. And for setting up or running an express to transmit commercial intelligence in advance of the mail, a penalty will be exacted equal to a quarter's pay.

8 The Postmaster General may annul the contract for repeated failures; for violating the Post Office laws; for disobeying the instructions of the Department; for refusing to discharge a carrier when required by the Department; for assigning the contract without the consent of Postmaster General, or for setting up or running an express as above said.

9. The Postmaster General may alter the contract and alter the schedule, he allowing a pro rata increase of compensation, within the restrictions imposed by law, for the additional service required, or for the increased speed, if the employment of additional stock or carriers is rendered necessary, but the contractor may, in such cases, relinquish the contract, on timely notice, if he prefers it to the change. The Postmaster General also may discontinue or curtail the service, he allowing one month's extra pay on the amount dispensed with.

10. The payments will be made through drafts on post offices or otherwise, after the expiration of each quarter, say in February, May, August, and November.

11. *The distances are given according to the best information; but no increased pay will be allowed should they prove to be greater than is advertised, if the places are correctly named.*

12. The Postmaster General is prohibited by law from knowingly making a contract for the transportation of the mail with any person who shall have entered into any combination, or proposed to enter into any combination, to prevent the making of any bid for a mail contract by any other person or persons, or who shall have made any agreement, or shall have given or performed, or promised to give or perform any consideration to do, or not to do, anything whatever to induce any other person not to bid for a mail contract. Particular attention is called to the 28th section of the act of 1836, prohibiting combinations to prevent bidding.

13. On coach routes where the present contractor shall be superseded by an underbidder, who may not have the stage property requisite for the performance of the contract, he shall purchase from the present contractor such of his coaches, teams, and harness belonging to the route as shall be needed, and may be suitable for the service, at a fair valuation; and make payment therefor by reasonable instalments, as his pay becomes due, unless the present contractor shall continue to run stages on the route. Should they not agree as to the suitableness of the property, the terms, or the security, each may choose a person who may appoint a third, and their decision shall be final; or the Postmaster General will name the umpire. Should the underbidder fail to comply, his bid will be offered to the contractor; but should he decline it, the proposals of the underbidder will be accepted unconditionally. The underbidder should give early notice of his intention to take or not to take the stock, and if the latter, of his reasons; and the present contractor is to determine, on the first application whether he will sell it or not.

14. A bid received after time, to wit: the 15th April next at 9 a m, or without the guarantee required by law; or that combines several routes in one sum of compensation, cannot be considered in competition with a regular proposal, not adjudged to be extravagant

15. A bidder may offer on coach, railroad, or steamboat routes, where the transportation is difficult or impracticable at certain seasons, to substitute horse or wagon conveyance, or to internal service a specified number of days, weeks, or months.—He may propose to omit an office that is inaccessible or is not on the stage road, the railway, or at a steamboat landing, as the case may be, or he may offer to substitute an inferior mode of supply in such cases. He may propose different days and hours of departure and arrival, provided that no more running time is asked, and it is obvious that no mail connection or other public accommodation is prejudiced. He may ask for more running time to the trip, during a specified number of days, at certain seasons of particularly bad roads. But beyond these changes, a proposal for service different from the advertisement will prevent its being considered in competition with a regular bid, not set aside for extravagance; and where a bid contains any of the above alterations, their disadvantages will be estimated in comparing it with other proposals.

16. There should be but one route bid for in a proposal.

17. The route, the service, the yearly pay, the bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of the firm, where a company offers, should be distinctly stated.

The following may be used as a form for the bid *where no change from the advertisement is contemplated by the bidder:*

"I (or we, as the case may be,) hereby propose to carry the mail on No.—, from——to——, a weekly to advertisement, for $ per annum."

18. The following is the form of the guaranty which should be filled, the first blank with the name of the guarantor, the second with that of the bidder; and the third and fourth with the beginning and terminating points of the route; and after being dated, should be signed by the guarantor, who must be shown by the written certificate of a postmaster, or other equally satisfactory testimonial, to be a man of property, and able to make good his guaranty. This warranty, so certified, should accompany each bid

The undersigned ——— guarantees that ——— his bid for carrying the mail from ——— to ——— accepted by the postmaster general, ———, shall enter into an obligation prior to the first day of July next with good and sufficient sureties, to perform the service proposed.

"Dated ———"

19. The bid should be sent under seal, addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster General, with "Mail Proposals in the State of ———," written on the face of the letter; and should be despatched in time to be received by or before the 15th April next, at 9 o'clock, a m.

20. The contracts are to be executed before the 1st of July next.

21. Postmasters at offices situated upon or near railroads, but more than eighty rods from a depot, will immediately offer the 15th of May next, report that event to the Department, stating their exact distance from the railroad depot, and otherwise supplied with the mail, to enable the Postmaster General to direct the proper supply to be made from the railroad by mail messengers, from and after the 1st July next.

C A WICKLIFFE.

Post Office Department, Dec. 2, 1844.

Fales's Cathartic Lozenges.

THOUGH prepared from a great many vegetable Substances, are as palatable and pleasant to eat as any other Confectionary Composed.

☞This preparation is decidedly the best among all the known cathartic preparations; for while its operation is as sure as Salts, Castor Oil, Calomel and Jalap, or any other, cathartic medicine, it has the advantage over all in being pleasant to eat, while all other cathartics are generally disagreeable to take. Price 25 cents per box, with full directions, and may be found at the Depository, No. 96 Commercial street.

FALES'S WORM LOZENGES.

Are a safe and sure remedy for Worms. Children love them. They act like a charm in removing the symptoms, such as starting in sleep, grating the teeth, paleness about the mouth and nose, occasional sickness at the stomach, precarious appetite, swelled bowels, and general feverish habit. The child falls into a quiet sleep, the worms are stupified and expelled, and the child, as far as heard from in every instance has been cured.

Price 25 cents per box, with full directions; sold at 96 Commercial-street.

FALES'S COUGH LOZENGES.

Are beneficial in all common Colds and Coughs Whooping Cough, Inflamation in the Throat and Lungs, in the Croup or Hives, and more certain to operate satisfactory than the celebrated HIVE SYRUP. The most happy effect is obtained in a few moments; the symptoms disappear and the disease is broken up by the magical effect of these Lozenges.

Full directions accompany each box, and found at the Depository, 96 Commercial street.

FALES'S DYSENTERY LOZENGES.

Are a safe and agreeable remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhœa of adults, and for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Bowel Complaints of children. Particular attention must be paid to the directions which accompany each box.

FALES'S CAMPHOR LOZENGES,

Are beneficial in all common and sick headache, and where there is a sense of tightness or weight over the eyes, in eruptive diseases, such as Measles and Small Pox. Also in Mania, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Hysteria, in St. Vitus Dance, and in all cases of Languor and Oppressions of the Vital Powers, and may be taken with safety by women and children in all conditions.

Full directions accompany each box.

FALE'S CYPRIAN HAIR TONIC,

Is now so extensively known and justly celebrated but further comment upon it will be useless; we can say, however, with truth, that among the many thousands who have purchased the Tonic in this or other countries, none have returned with complaints while thousands have expressed not only their approbation, but their wonder and admiration of beholding its effects. A few bottles only can be had, at 96 Commercial-street.

CLEAR OUT YOUR RATS.

The gnawings and antics of these destructive creatures can be hushed forever in your House or Store, if you will procure a box of the genuine

MADAGASCAR RAT EXTERMINATOR

and use it according to directions. You cannot depend upon it unless obtained at J. J. FALES'S No. 96 Commercial, corner of Lewis & Commercial Streets, Boston, or of the following.

AGENTS.

Norwich, Samuel Tyler and John L. Devotion New London, Wm. Stearns, Stoddard & Allen; A. Beckwith; Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Mystic Bridge Keeney & Brown; Noank, Brown & Wilbur; Stonington Point, Elisha Faxon, Jr.; Lyme, Joseph Brockway; Hadlyme, Ely P. Wells; East Haddam, R. W. Miller; Moodus, Sheffield Lewis; Leesville Richmond & Upham; Middle Haddam, Child & Carrier; Portland, John Payne; South Glastenbury, Oliver Brainard and Wm. W. Post & Co; Colchester, A. M. Hurlbut; Willimantic, Jason Safford and, R. Moulton; Scotland, James Burnet; Howard's Valley, G. D Spencer; Hampton, Wm. Brown Andover, Loomis & Button; South Coventry, D. M. Buell; Mansfield, Geo. T. Clark and Z. Storrs & Son; Chaplain, Walter Goodell; Phoenixville John H. Adams; Eastford, Joseph Dorsett and Calvin Whitney; Ashford, E. B. Hibbards; Wm. A. Brewster; Danielsonville, Conn,

Oct 6. p1y47

☞Impurity of Blood causes Pain and

occasions disease upon that part of the body which from any cause may be weakest. Thus in persons whose blood is impure, should they have a cold, the impure matter would settle upon their lungs, and consumption be the trouble: so with other affections. All trouble is saved by using the BRANDRETH PILLS, which cannot injure, and which cannot be overdone. Only use them in the commencement of any disease, use them in full doses and you will be up and well, while those who are too wise to take such a simple medicine, are bed ridden, or prematurely end their days. The Brandreth Pills are only beginning to be appreciated; they are found to never deceive; they are the only internal medicine required in this climate.

Be careful of pretended universal purgative which cannot be used without injury to the body every Brandreth's Pills can. What are they? Are take not imitations of the Brandreth Pills recommended in advertisements stolen from Dr. Brandreth? Were they not originally counterfeit pills purporting to be the genuine Brandreth Pills? But in consequence of the new labels on the Brandreth Pills boxes are they not obliged to come out under colors equally false? Observe the makers and traveling agents? Are they not men whom Dr. Brandreth has cast off, not for good conduct truly? Is this not true as applicable to the *pretended "Indians,"* and, in fact, to nearly all the advertised pills of the day? Shall the public trust their lives in the hands of these unprincipled men. Surely not.

The Brandreth Pills *give strength* for weakness—they are liked best by those who have taken the most of them. Dr. Brandreth can give *personal* reference to thousands who have been *restored* from a bed of sickness by their use, when every other means had proved entirely unavailable. These cases are continually occuring in this city and in every part of the Union. Get Brandreth's Pills if you are not perfectly healthy, and they will restore you—if medicine can do it—because they expel those humors which are the cause of impurity of the blood, and at the same time the body is strengthened by the operation of this most excellent medicine;

The following names are a list of Dr. B. Brandreth's agents in New London Co.

Norwich, R. W. Roath; New London, Nathan Belden; Colchester, L. A. Kelloggs; Franklin, Amasa L. Hyde; Liberty Hill, Austin Gove; Lebanon, Gordon Robinson; Yantic ville, Tracy, Huntington & Co.; Fitchville, S. Fitch; Norwich Town, Geo. D. Fuller; Milltown, Wm. B. Hull; Stonington, Horace Lewis; Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Porterville, Smith, Cady & Co; Centre Groton, R. W. Smith; Groton, John Hudson; Hamburg, H. A. Brockway; Salem, E. S. Williams; Montville, James Turner; Hadlyme, Z. Brockway.

Something New.

SPALDING & CO., are manufacturing under Letters Patent granted by the United States, an improved Friction match, to burn

Without Brimstone.

They now offer for sale, on very reasonable terms.

20,000 GROSS,

Neatly put up in Tin, Wood and Paper, in any sized packages and in lots to suit purchasers.

These Matches are highly approved of and recommended for family use by Physicians and Chemists, in consequence of the absence of Sulphur in their manufacture, the fumes of which are so disagreeable and deleterious to all, and particularly injurious to persons having weak lungs or delicate constitutions.

They are particularly recommended to the attention of shippers as they have frequently been taken on long voyages and exposed to the action of all climates without the slightest injury.

For sale by SPALDING & CO.

At wholesale and retail by R. W. MATHEWSO

Agents for the manufacturers.

Jan, 23 1845. 9

WANTED, 10,000 lbs., Old Cast off India Rubber Shoes.

FOR which new and fresh Goods will be exchanged at Cash prices.

J. IRESON & SON.

Feb. 5. tf11

BOUND TO TRAD,

CALL AND SEE.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY IN EXCHANGE FOR

DRY GOODS,

10,000 PAIRS of half HOSE, 500 bushels CORN, 500 do. RYE, 800 do OATS; POULTRY any quantity. And we would not leave out the article

☞C A S H!☜

as we shall feel thankful to receive any quantity the Customers may feel dispose to leave with us. Prices are no object at this season of the year. By just calling it will convince the customers that such is the fact. That handsome Mus de Laines are selling off at prices only 10 12 and 20 cents per yd. The same styles of goods sold one month ago from 50 to 60 cts. To account for this, these goods were purchased at late Auction sales in Boston and New York at and low prices. And thus we are bound to sell them. All styles of Goods to correspond. At the CHEAP Cash Store of

MURFEY & HUNTINGTON.

At the Old Stand of A. Wattles & Co.—21 Shetucket-st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN

CARPETING AND RUGS, SELLING OUT.

Now is the time to buy your Carpets.

THE Subscribers have a large and complete assortment of the above named goods, at which they will sell price to induce Customers to buy. They were purchased at late auction Sales in New York at prices much less than they can be manufactured for Customers wishing to purchase the above named goods will do themselves JUSTICE by favoring us with a call before purchasing, for they are determined to sell them at such prices as will defy competition. At the Old Stand of A. Wattles & Co. At the Cheap Cash Store. MURFEY AND HUNTINGTON.

21 Shetucket.—Dec. '44. 5

"The Magnetic Battery."

THE trials that have been made of the recently improved "Magnetic Battery," confirm the belief that it is destined to produce great and important changes in the healing art. In all cases of distortion and curvature of the spine; where anchylosis is not formed, permanent relief can be obtained by the daily use of the battery and the proper co-ordinate medication. The remote as well as proximate cause of this malady is a loss of vital action of the muscles of one side while the antagonist muscles remain in full force. By this gradual deformity the internal organs, as the heart, liver, stomach, lungs &c., become displaced and consequently loose their healthy action, until permanent disease and fatality is the result. The only rational or possible method of relief in these cases, is to restore the lost action of the weakened muscles—this, no course of medication hitherto devised, is so well calculated to effect, as this form of practice. The effects of the action of the machine upon the muscles in these cases, is most extraordinary, most wonderful, and gives us our conception of the unlimited power, of the all pervading forces by which we obtain such results. Nor less specific is this plan of treatment in the different forms of consumption—as upwards of 70 cases of *tubercular consumption* have been successfully treated by one physician in N. Y., during the last 8 months. The details of these remarkable cures and the addresses of the patients are open to all enquirers. In attestation of the powers of this instrument to effect results to which it makes pretentions, the following is quoted from Mr. Ellsworth's report dated Jan. 31st, 1844,—when speaking of Morse's Telegraph:

"Intimately connected with this branch of science employed in effecting results obtained by the Telegraph are the medicinal applications of the Magnetic Battery, mentioned in the report of one of the examiners. This same wonderful agent—the electro Magnetic fluid, which also fills the metals and separates the beautiful ores, dissolves the calculus (stone in the bladder) without pain, rescuing the many victims others is doomed to a lingering death, or the sad alternative of a most excruciating operation. The facility with which medicines are infused into the system by the aid of this battery leads us to hail the approach of a quicker alleviation of human woes, and the future success of experiment, fraught with the brightest anticipations.

HENRY L. ELLSWORTH,
Commissioner of Patents.

To his Hon the President of the Senate of U. S.

Other forms of disease have been treated with equal success in this way—such as scirrhous, cancer, scrofula, white-swellings, paralysis, lumbar, sciatica, rheumatism, Deafness, swelling of the tonsils, &c. &c.

HENRY LEE,
Homœopathic physician.

Rooms, at the "American House,"

October 2, 44. 1y43

Fire Insurance,

BY THE MUTUAL SECURITY

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW HAVEN.

THIS Company offers to persons wanting Insurance the double advantage of *full indemnity* in case of loss, by means of an ample *capital*, while it unites in its charter so much of the MUTUAL principle, as to give the dealer a chance to participate in its profits without being *in any way* liable for its losses.

The Directors pledge themselves to the public, that the business of the Company shall be in all respects, conducted on the most fair and liberal principles.

For further information apply to the following Agent, who is authorized to take risks and issue policies to applicants without delay

DIRECTORS

Joseph N. Clarke, Elihu Atwater, N. A. Bacon, John Bradley, Willis Bristol, W. H. Ellis, John English, Dennis Kimberly, James Brewster, Truman Woodward, Nathan Peck, jr., H. S Soule, Theron Tower, Aaron Benedict, Harvey Barnes, Shelton Bassett, Enos Sperry, Richard M. Clarke, Russell Hotchkiss, Henry Parmam.

P. S. Galpin, *Sec.* JOSEPH N, CLARKE, *Pres't.*

☞No charge for Policies when risks are transferred from other officers at the same rates.

R. W. MATHEWSON, Agent.

India Rubber Overshoes.

WE have on hand and for sale on the most reasonable terms, a most splendid assortment of

India Rubber Shoes and Overshoes,

of the latest patterns and styles in market, manufactured from the pure gum and got up in the best manner—warranted not to stiffen in the coldest weather, or contract by the heat, and will retain their color under all circumstances, and not to part in the seams.

Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine the great improvements made in the manufacture of India Rubber. ☞We sell cheap.

J IRESON & SON.

Feb. 16. tf12

FINE EATING!

PRATT & HOOKER,

(Franklin Square.)

HAVE on hand a first rate assortment of *PROVISIONS & GROCERIES* which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.

Norwich, April 24th.

U. S. HOTEL,

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber having removed from his old stand the Exchange Hotel, to the Granite Buildings now the United States Hotel, on Pennsylvania avenue, between Third and Four-and-a-half streets one block from the Railroad depot, respectfully solicits a portion of the public patronage. He now has associated with him Mr. JAMES H. BIRCH, of Washington City.

The "UNITED STATES," as regard locality, is the most eligible Hotel in the city, and one of the most commodious in the Union. It is but about two minutes walk from the Railroad Depot, and five from the Capitol, and has accommodations for three hundred boarders.

No labor or expense has been omitted to anticipate the wants of both temporary and permanent customers. From our establishment at Piney Point, on the Potomac we will be constantly supplied with abundance of fresh fish and oysters, and our larder stocked with every rarity the market affords.

Sincerely thankful for the past favors, which a liberal Public have ever shown him, he solicits a continuance of their patronage, and he promises that his efforts, and those of his partner, shall be unceasing in studying and providing for the comfort of those who may make the UNITED STATES HOTEL their home. THOMPSON TYLER.

Washington. D. C, Oct. 9, 1844. 1y3

C. BRINCKERHOFF'S

This medicine being productive of the most powerful and certain remedial effect in the cure of Liver Complaint, Consumption, Pain in the Chest and Side, Coughs, Colds, profuse Night Sweats, and Asthma, its importance will be admitted by all. Having for its commendation the testimony of many of our most truth-loving and respected citizens, we are bound to acknowledge that there must be some great cause for their praise, or it would not be given so freely and frankly. The Health Restorative, from its first introduction to the present day, has never been known to fail of its intended beneficial effects, and where it has not fully cured, it has been traced most conclusively to the fault of the patient in not complying with the simple directions attached to the bottle. So prolific a disease as Consumption, and so dangerous a one to afflict the human race, has induced the needy and soulless trafficker to invent and recommend his nostrums, which only slightly palliate the more aggravating symtoms, or else are entirely useless; and thus to gain money they deceive the sick and dying fellow-men without even so much as a thought of the baseness of the their trade. We leave such demons to the stings and up-braidings of their own conscience. The Proprietor having experienced the curative property of the Restorative in his own individual case, and in numberless others can recommend it to the confidence of the sick, feel insensible that if a faithful trial is made, the most auspicious result is certain. The following certificate is from Dr. Chilton, the well known New York chemist.

"I have analyzed a bottle of medicine called 'C. Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative;' and find that it does not contain Mercury, or any other metallic preparation, nor opium in any of its forms. It is composed of vegetable matter entirely."

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.

C. BRINCKERHOFF, Proprietor, N. Y.

Principal Office, 96 Hudson street, New York.

Horace Everett, U. S. Agent, 96 Hudson-street, New York, has appointed.

SAMUEL TYLER 138 Main street, Norwich.

WM. S. TYLER, 131 Water street do.

as agents for the above medicine.

Feb. 1st. 1845. 1m11

PATENT MACHINES.

THE cheapest and best Horse Powers ever offered to the public for driving Circular Saws, Cider, Shingle and Sugar Mills, Turning Lathes, Threshing Machines, &c. Also the best Threshing Machines for grain and hay seed, may be had of the subscriber—a right to vend them in various parts of the country. Horse Powers from $40 to $50. Threshing Machines from $30 to $35. Both Machines easily conveyed in a one horse wagon.

N. B. A few more Agents wanted to sell on commission. A. KINGSLEY

Norwich, July 19, 1843. 4

Boarding.

BOARD for a gentleman and lady can be had with as pleasant a room as there is on Main-st., by inquiring at this office.

Nov 6 1844. 30

WAR COMMENCED!!

TEXAS IN ARMS,

Spread the News far and wide that

ELY & CO., WILL for 37 days from this date dispose of their Rich Stock of DRY GOODS, at merely nominal prices for they must be sold without delay. And any person or persons, wishing any kind or style of DRY GOODS from the finest French BROADCLOTHS and the richest silks to heavy battinetts, and cheap Calicoes, will please call immediately, and avail themselves of the rarest chance ever offered to buy goods for a mere song, as the sale must positively be made, as we must make room for a large lot of those new SPRING GOODS.

Come one Come All.

Jan. 1st. 1845 25

FOR SALE.

A GOOD Dairy and Tillage Farm, containing 204 acres of land, with a dwelling house, 2 barns and other necessary out buildings in good repair, has a large quantity of thrifty young wood growing thereon and is well watered, and well adapted to the keeping of sheep, it is situated on Plain Hills in the town of Norwich, 5½ miles from the city. The Scotland road runs through the centre of said farm. Terms of payment made easy to the purchaser.

Apply to EDWIN GAVITT.

Norwich, Oct. 30. 1f49

GENERAL STAGE OFFICE

At the American House

38 Shetucket-St.

STAGES, will leave the American House daily for Hartford.

On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock, A. M. via., Lebanon, Columbia and Bolton

On Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays at 8 o'clock, A.M., via, Colchester,

Also, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 6 1-2 o'clock A M., for Franklin, Windham, Mansfield, Tolland and Springfield.

DAILY for New London, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Passengers wishing to take any of the above routes, will be called for by having their names entered on the books at the office, at the American House.

DANIEL P. SMITH, Agent.

Oct. 29th. 49

HATS!

NICHOLS' HATS.

There is no article in the wardrobe of a gentleman of taste to which more attention is paid than to the HAT, and the skill and ingenuity of the best workmen are taxed to produce an article which shall suit the public. The subscriber who has had ten years of experience in his business, has just finished his FALL HATS, which he offers to the *beau monde*, as possessing every requisite that can be desired. They are graceful in appearance, faultless in style, becoming to every cast of features, and at the same time light, durable and economical. A single trial will convince the most sceptical that the Hats made by the subscriber may safely defy competition.

ALSO,

Furs, Caps, Buffalo Robes, &c. &c. All of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest. Please call and see, at 137, Main street, two doors west of the Post Office.

W. L. NICHOLS

Norwich, Oct. 30. 1f49

Raisins.

20 KEGS SUN RAISINS,
20 half keys do,
100 boxes Bunch do,
100 " Bloom do, received per Steamer Shetucket, and for sale by

H. WHITAKER & CO.
Commerce st.

Feb 5 11

For Sale.

A FARM in the town of Preston, about four and a-half miles from the toll bridge, on the road leading to Jewett City, containing about forty-five acres, with a dwelling house and barn thereon standing. Said farm is suitable divided into mowing, ploughing pasturage and wood land, with aged well of water near the door, and known as the Miner Benson farm.

ALSO—A lot of land containing 10 acres and 16 rods about ¾ mile from the above farm, adjoining land of Benj Haskell, Esq, with a never failing spring of water situated thereon. Said lot of land is known as the Hannah Tracy lot. The above property will be sold low, as the present owner wishes to dispose of it on or before the 15th day of March next

For further particulars, enquire of

ELIJAH CLARK, Norwich.

Jan 17, 1845 1m9

REMEMBER

the old Stand, No. 78 Main-St.,

OPPOSITE THE FRANKLIN HOUSE,

WHERE J. M. NELSON still continues to carry on the Tailoring business in all its various branches. The subscriber is now ready to make all kinds of Gentlemen's garments in the latest styles The subscriber has received the Fall and Winter fashions for 1844-5. All garments made at this establishment warranted to fit.

N. B. Cutting done at short notice. Wanted also six or eight first rate Tailoresses to whom good encouragement will be given.

JAMES M. NELSON.

Sept. 1 43

REMITTANCES TO AND PASSAGE FROM ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

WE beg to inform our friends in Norwich, Conn and this vicinity, that we have appointed Mr JAMES MC'LELLAND, of that city, as our agent. Persons sending for their relatives, or remitting money to the old country, will find it their interest and their friend comfort to give him a call.

ROCHE BROTHERS & CO.,
55 Fulton street, New York.

Jan. 24th, 1844. 1f7

For Sale.

A new two story dwelling House with a basement together with a wood house, a good well of water situated on Main Street, West Chelsea about 0 rods from central wharf now occupied by the subscriber, said House is built of the best of materials and will be sold at a bargen. Part of the purchasers money can remain on bond and mortgage for two years.

If not sold by 25th of Febuary will be to let.

ROBERT STANTON.

Norwich Jan 20 10

G. B. PRINDLE.

HAS removed his One Price Watch, Jewelry, and Clock Establishment, to the Store (lately occupied by J. Ireson & Son's shoe dealers,) No. 144 Main-street, opposite the sign post.

Full assortment of choice goods—and no variation of prices tolerated—a child may purchase as low as the closest buyer

April 24th, '44 1f44

Physicians and Country Merchants

ARE invited to call at No. 119 Main Street, and examine the extensive stock of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals &c. &c., which are offered for sale on favorable terms, at wholesale or retail.

JOHN L. DEVOTION.

Norwich, Nov. 20. 6

ORIGINAL STAINED

MARCH

THE NORWICH NEWS.
WM. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
OFFICE IN SHETUCKET STREET!
British Building, 2d Story, Shetucket Bank & Co.

TERMS.

To City subscribers, $2,00
Mail subscribers, $1,50
Payable in advance.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Six lines or less, one time or three weeks, 50
Half a square, $1,00
A square, $1,50
All over a square, in the same proportion. Twenty five cents each week for continuance after three weeks.

DENTISTRY.

G. R. & G. PARKHURST.
Office, 80 Main-Street,
Norwich Ct.
Dec. 18, '44. 4

GEO. W. CONCKLIN,
BOOK AND JOB
PRINTER,
No. 51 Water-Street,
Norwich, Conn.,
Every description of Letter Press Printing neatly and promptly executed.
August 7 1837

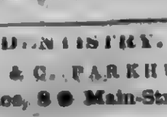
CHARLES A. CONVERSE.
Dealer in
English, French and German
Hardware, Cutlery, and Guns.
139, Main-Street,
Norwich.

J. HENRY PECK,
Fashionable
HAIR DRESSER.
No. 98 Main-st.
One door East of E. T. Huntington's Watch and Jewelry Store.
Norwich Conn.
Jan. 16. 7

SPORTSMEN ATTEND.

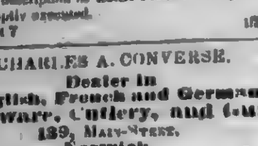
KINNEY & RAWSON keep constantly on hand Pigeon & Wilkes & John Hall & Scott best English Sporting Powder.
Dupont's Powder in half & quarter Kegs, and in canisters.
Eagle Rifle, do in canisters.
ALSO.
Superior bursting powder, patent Safety Fuse, at 42 Water-st.

HENRY S. COOK,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 13 Shetucket-Street,
Norwich, Ct.
GENTLEMEN'S AND BOY'S GARMENTS
CUT AND MADE,
In the Latest Style.



WM. H. ALLEN.
DENTIST,
OFFICE, No. 94 SHETUCKET STREET. (UP STAIRS.)
WHERE he will perform all operations necessary for the preservation of the teeth and gums in the best possible manner. Teeth inserted from 1 to a complete set. Teeth cleaned, filled, extracted, and all irregularities, whether they proceed from disease or want of proper care, remedied.
Feb 23.

BOSTON PIANO FORTES.



R. W. ROAT, having recently selected from the celebrated manufactory of Hallet, Davis, & Co., some very superior PIANO FORTES, with all the late improvements, and will be sold at the lowest manufacturer's prices.
Jan. 23 1845

TRI WEEKLY.
THE STEAMER
WORCESTER,

CAPT. J. H. VANDERBILT.
WILL leave Norwich on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and New York Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 o'clock P. M.
Merchandise goods 5 cents per foot. By weight, 40 (2 2) per ton.
E. A. BILL,
Steam-Boat Agent.
Nov. 4. 50

To Dry Goods Merchants and the Public Generally.
Umbrella, Parasol, and Sun-Shade
MANUFACTORY.
(Opposite the Merchants' Hotel, Norwich, Conn.)

THE advertiser respectfully begs leave to return his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage he has received for many years, and earnestly solicits a continuance of the same.
Having just purchased a rich assortment of materials for the manufacture of Parasols and Sun-Shades, for the coming spring entirely for cash, Merchants having silks suitable for the purpose, can have them made up in any style to better advantage and in a superior manner than sending them to New York. An assortment of umbrellas and parasols of different sizes and qualities, constantly on hand and the workmanship of all goods warranted and kept in repair one year.
Umbrellas and Parasols repaired or recovered, in a few hours as usual.
ALBERT CHERRY.
Jan. 1st. 1845. 48

Wanted.
A woman to do the work of a private family. Inquire at the American House.
Jan. 16, 1845

The Norwich News.

VOL. V.—NO. 15. NORWICH, CONN., THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1845. WHOLE NO. 223.

PROPOSALS for carrying the mails of the United States, from 1st July, 1845, to the 30th June, 1849, inclusive, in CONNECTICUT, will be received at the Contract Office of the Post Office Department, in the City of Washington, until 9 A. M. of the 25th day of April, 1845, (to be decided by the 15th day of May,) on the routes, and in the manner and time herein specified, viz:

651 From Hartford, Hartford county, by Wethersfield, Rocky Hill, Upper Middletown, Middletown, Durham, Northford and Fair Haven to New Haven, 41 miles, and back six times a week in two horse coaches.

Leave Hartford daily except Sunday at 9 a m, arrive at New Haven same day by 6 p m

Leave New Haven daily except Sunday at 6 a m, arrive at Hartford same day by 3 p m

Proposals to carry on horse, and to run three times a week are invited

652 From Hartford by East Hartford, Glastenbury, Marlboro', Colchester, Salem and Chesterfield to New London, 34 miles, and back three times a week in four horse coaches, with a tri-weekly branch from Colchester by Bozrahville, Bozrah and Norwichtown to Norwich, 16 miles and back, to be run in due connection; also with another tri-weekly branch from Glastenbury to South Glastenbury, 3 miles and back, to be run in due connection.

Leave Hartford every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Colchester same days by 1 p m

Leave Colchester same days at 1 1-4 p m, arrive at New London same days by 6 p m

Leave New London every Tuesday Thursday and Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Colchester same days by 10 1-2 a m

Leave Colchester same days by 10 3-4 a m, arrive at Hartford same days by 4 p m

Proposals to run in two horse coaches are invited; also separate proposals for the branches

Proposals to extend the South Glastenbury branch to Portland will be considered

653 From Hartford by East Hartford, Manchester, Bolton, Andover, Columbia, Liberty Hill, Lebanon, Franklin and Norwichtown to Norwich, 41 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Hartford every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 a m, arrive at Norwich same days by 1 1-2 p m

Leave Norwich every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 1-2 a m, arrive at Hartford same days by 4 p m

654 From Hartford by East Hartford, Glastenbury to South Glastenbury, 9 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Hartford every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a m, arrive at South Glastenbury same days by 10 a m

Leave South Glastenbury every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1-2 p m, arrive at Hartford same days by 3 1-2 p m

Proposals to extend to Portland will be considered. See New London route

655 From Hartford by East Hartford, Manchester, Coventry, South Coventry, Williams'ic, Windham, Howard Valley and Brooklyn to West Killingly, 47 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches, with the additional weekly trips between Brooklyn and West Killingly, to run in due connection with the railroad

Leave Hartford every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at West Killingly same days by 2 p m

Leave West Killingly every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 11 a m, arrive at Hartford same days by 7 1-2 p m

656 From Hartford by East Hartford, Manchester, Coventry, Mansfield, Ashford, Abington and Pomfret Landing to Killingly, 44 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Hartford every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Killingly same days by 7 1-2 p m

Leave Killingly every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 a m, arrive at Hartford same days by 7 1-2 p m

657 From Hartford by East Hartford, Buckland Corners, Oakland, Rockville, Tolland, Ellington, Square Pond and West Stafford, 31 miles, and back three times a week

Leave Hartford every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 a m, arrive at Stafford same days by 4 1-2 p m

Leave Stafford every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 a m, arrive at Hartford same days by 1-2 p m

Proposals for three additional weekly trips will be considered

Proposals to convey a Sunday mail once a week from Hartford to Worcester, 65 miles, in two or four horse wagons, according to the weight of the mails, in 11 or 12 hours to the trip, are invited

658 From Hartford, by East Hartford, East Windsor, Scantic Village, Broad Brook, Stafford, Somers and North Somers to Wilbraham, Mass., 32 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches.

Leave Hartford every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 a m, arrive at Wilbraham same days by 5 p m

Leave Wilbraham every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 a m, arrive at Hartford same days by 2 p m

Proposals to end this route at Somers, 10 miles less distance are invited

659 From Hartford by Blue Hills, Tariffville, Granby and Southwick, Mass., to Westfield, 27 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Hartford every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a m, arrive at South Glastenbury same days by 10 a m

Leave South Glastenbury every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1-2 p m, arrive at Hartford same days by 3 1-2 p m

Proposals to extend to Portland will be considered. See New London route

660 From Hartford by East Hartford, Manchester, Coventry, South Coventry, Williams'ic, Windham, Howard Valley and Brooklyn to West Killingly, 47 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches, with the additional weekly trips between Brooklyn and West Killingly, to run in due connection with the railroad

Leave Hartford every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at West Killingly same days by 2 p m

Leave West Killingly every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 11 a m, arrive at Hartford same days by 7 1-2 p m

661 From Hartford by East Hartford, Manchester, Coventry, Mansfield, Ashford, Abington and Pomfret Landing to Killingly, 44 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Hartford every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Killingly same days by 7 1-2 p m

Leave Killingly every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 a m, arrive at Hartford same days by 7 1-2 p m

662 From Hartford by East Hartford, Buckland Corners, Oakland, Rockville, Tolland, Ellington, Square Pond and West Stafford, 31 miles, and back three times a week

Leave Hartford every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 a m, arrive at Stafford same days by 4 1-2 p m

Leave Stafford every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 a m, arrive at Hartford same days by 1-2 p m

Proposals for three additional weekly trips will be considered

Proposals to convey a Sunday mail once a week from Hartford to Worcester, 65 miles, in two or four horse wagons, according to the weight of the mails, in 11 or 12 hours to the trip, are invited

663 From Hartford, by East Hartford, East Windsor, Scantic Village, Broad Brook, Stafford, Somers and North Somers to Wilbraham, Mass., 32 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches.

Leave Hartford every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 a m, arrive at Wilbraham same days by 5 p m

Leave Wilbraham every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 a m, arrive at Hartford same days by 2 p m

Proposals to end this route at Somers, 10 miles less distance are invited

664 From Hartford by Blue Hills, Tariffville, Granby and Southwick, Mass., to Westfield, 27 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Hartford every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a m, arrive at Westfield same days by 4 p m

Leave Westfield every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 12 m, arrive at Hartford same days by 6 p m

Proposals to carry on horse are invited

665 From Hartford, by Pequonnock, East Granby, West Suffield and Feeding Hills, Mass., to Westfield, 32 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Hartford every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 a m, arrive at Westfield same days by 5 p m

Leave Westfield every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Hartford same days by 8 p m

Proposals to end this route at Springfield instead of Westfield will be considered; also to carry on horse

Proposals to commence this route at Windsor instead of Hartford, 6 miles less distance, will be considered

666 From Hartford to Bloomfield, Simsbury, West Granby and Hartland to West Granville, Mass. 30 miles, and back twice a week

Leave Hartford every Tuesday and Saturday at 10 a m, arrive at West Granville same days by 7 p m

Leave West Granville every Monday and Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Hartford same days by 3 p m

667 From Hartford by West Hartford, Avon, Canton, Collinsville, New Hartford, Winchester, Millbrook and Norfolk to Canaan, 43 miles and back six times a week in four horse coaches

Leave Hartford every day except Sunday at 6 1-2 a m, arrive at Canaan same day by 4 p m

Leave Canaan every day except Sunday at 9 a m arrive at Hartford same day by p m

Proposals to carry in two horse coaches are invited

668 From Hartford by West Hartford, Farmington, Bristol, Terryville, Plymouth, Plymouth Hollow and Northfield, to Litchfield, 33 miles, and back six times a week in two horse coaches, with a branch from Farmington by Unionville, Burlington and Harwinton to Wolcottville, 19 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Hartford every day except Sunday at 10 a m, arrive at Litchfield same day by 4 p m

Leave Litchfield every day except Sunday at 6 a m, arrive at Hartford same day by 12 m

Leave Farmington every Monday, Wednesday and Friday say at 12 m, arrive at Wolcottville same days by 5 p m

Leave Wolcottville every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Farmington same days by 9 a m in time to connect with the line

669 From Collinsville, Hartford county, by New Hartford Centre and Torrington to Wolcottville, 11 miles, and back twice a week

Leave Collinsville every Monday and Friday at 12 m, arrive at Wolcottville same days by 3 p m

Leave Wolcottville every Monday and Friday at 7 a m, arrive at Collinsville same days by 11 a m

Proposals to carry in two horse coaches, and to commence service at Hartford, will be considered

670 From Tolland, Tolland county, by Moose Meadow, Westford, North Ashford and West Woodstock, to North Woodstock, 28 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Tolland every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 1 p m, arrive at North Woodstock same days by 7 p m

Leave North Woodstock every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 4 a m, arrive at Tolland same days by 10 a m

671 From Bolton Tolland county, by Gilead, Hebron and Hope Valley, to Colchester, 17 miles, and back three times a week

Leave Bolton every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 12 m, arrive at Colchester same days by 5 p m

Leave Colchester same days at 6 a m, arrive at Bolton same days by 11 a m

672 From Woodstock, Windham county, by Woodstock and Pomfret, to Wilkinson, 11 miles and back, three times a week, with three additional trips between Pomfret and Wilkinson

Leave North Woodstock every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 a m, arrive at Wilkinson same days by 11 a m

Leave Wilkinson same day on arrival of cars—say 1 p m,—arrive at North Woodstock same day by 4 p m

Leave Pomfret every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 11 1-4 p m, arrive at Wilkinson same days by 2 p m

Leave Wilkinson same days at 12 m, arrive at Pomfret same days by 1 p m

673 From Windham, Windham county, by North Windham, to Chaplin, 8 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Windham every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 11 a m, on arrival of Hartford mail, arrive at Chaplin same days by 1 p m

Leave Chaplin same days at 3 p m, arrive at Windham same days by 5 p m

674 From Central Village, Windham county, by Moosup, Plainfield, Canterbury, Westminster and Scotland, to Windham, 18 miles and back, three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Central Village every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 a m, or on arrival of mail from Norwich, arrive at Windham same days by 11 a m

Leave Windham every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 11 1-2 a m or on arrival of mail from Hartford, arrive at Central Village same days by 3 1-2 p m.

675 From Jewett's City, New London County, by Griswold, Voluntown and Peachtown Hill, to North Stonington, 21 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Jewett's City every Wednesday at 6 12 a m, arrive at North Stonington same day by 12

Leave North Stonington same day at 1 p m, arrive at Jewett's City same day by 7 p m

676 From Norwich, New London county, by Preston and North Stonington, to Westerly, R. I. 18 miles and back, once a week

Leave Norwich every Wednesday at 8 a m, arrive at Westerly same day by 12 m

Leave Westerly every Wednesday at 1 p m, arrive at Norwich same day by 5 p m

677 From Norwich by Jewett's City, Plainfield, Central Village, West Killingly, Killingly, Williamson, Thompson, Fisherville, Webster, Mass. Oxford and Auburn, to Worcester, 59 miles and back, six times a week in rail road cars

Leave Norwich every day, except Sunday, at 1-2 p m, arrive at Worcester same day by 4 1-2 p m

Leave Worcester every day, except Sunday, at 9 1-2 a m, arrive at Norwich same day by 1 1-2 p m

Proposals to commence route at Allyn's Point will be considered. Also, to run this route in connection with a mail leaving New York in the evening, and returning to New York in the morning. Permission will be given to carry way mail by a separate train.

678 From Norwich, by Norwichtown, Frank'in, Windham, Mansfield Centre, Mansfield, Tolland, Rockville, Ellington, Somers, North Somers, and East Long Meadow, Mass. to Springfield, 53 miles and back, three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Norwich every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 a m, arrive at Springfield same days by 8 p m.

Leave Springfield every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 8 a m, arrive at Norwich same days by 8 p m

Query—whether this route is necessary?

679 From Norwich, by Gardner's Lake, to North Lyme, 15 miles and back, once a week

Leave Norwich every Thursday at 3 p m, arrive at North Lyme same day by 8 p m

Leave North Lyme same day at 9 a m, arrive at Norwich same day by 2 p m

680 From Norwich, by Poquetanuck, Ledyard, Gales' Ferry and Uncasville, to Norwich, equal to 11 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Norwich every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 a m, arrive at Uncasville same days by 11 a m

Leave Uncasville same days by 12 m, arrive at Norwich same days by 3 p m

681 From Hartford, by Pequonnock, East Granby, West Suffield and Feeding Hill, Mass., to Westfield, 32 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Hartford every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 a m, arrive at Westfield same days by 5 p m

Leave Westfield every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Hartford same days by 8 p m

Proposals to end this route at Springfield instead of Westfield will be considered; also to carry on horse

682 From Hartford by East Hartford, Manchester, Coventry, Mansfield, Ashford, Abington and Pomfret Landing to Killingly, 44 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Hartford every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Killingly same days by 7 1-2 p m

Leave Killingly every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 a m, arrive at Hartford same days by 7 1-2 p m

683 From Tolland, Tolland county, by Moose Meadow, Westford, North Ashford and West Woodstock, to North Woodstock, 28 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Tolland every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 1 p m, arrive at North Woodstock same days by 7 p m

Leave North Woodstock every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 4 a m, arrive at Tolland same days by 10 a m

684 From Bolton Tolland county, by Gilead, Hebron and Hope Valley, to Colchester, 17 miles, and back three times a week

Leave Bolton every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 12 m, arrive at Colchester same days by 5 p m

Leave Colchester same days at 6 a m, arrive at Bolton same days by 11 a m

685 From Hartford by East Hartford, Manchester, Bolton, Andover, Columbia, Liberty Hill, Lebanon, Franklin and Norwichtown to Norwich, 41 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Hartford every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 a m, arrive at Norwich same days by 1 1-2 p m

Leave Norwich every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 1-2 a m, arrive at Hartford same days by 4 p m

686 From Hartford by East Hartford, Glastenbury to South Glastenbury, 9 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Hartford every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a m, arrive at South Glastenbury same days by 10 a m

Leave South Glastenbury every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1-2 p m, arrive at Hartford same days by 3 1-2 p m

Proposals to extend to Portland will be considered. See New London route

687 From Hartford by East Hartford, Manchester, Coventry, South Coventry, Willimantic, Windham, Howard Valley and Brooklyn to West Killingly, 47 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches, with the additional weekly trips between Brooklyn and West Killingly, to run in due connection with the railroad

Leave Hartford every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at West Killingly same days by 2 p m

Leave West Killingly every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 11 a m, arrive at Hartford same days by 7 1-2 p m

688 From Hartford by East Hartford, Manchester, Coventry, Mansfield, Ashford, Abington and Pomfret Landing to Killingly, 44 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Hartford every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Killingly same days by 7 1-2 p m

Leave Killingly every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 a m, arrive at Hartford same days by 7 1-2 p m

689 From Hartford by East Hartford, Buckland Corners, Oakland, Rockville, Tolland, Ellington, Square Pond and West Stafford, 31 miles, and back three times a week

Leave Hartford every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 a m, arrive at Stafford same days by 4 1-2 p m

Leave Stafford every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 a m, arrive at Hartford same days by 1-2 p m

Proposals for three additional weekly trips will be considered

Proposals to convey a Sunday mail once a week from Hartford to Worcester, 65 miles, in two or four horse wagons, according to the weight of the mails, in 11 or 12 hours to the trip, are invited

690 From Hartford, by East Hartford, East Windsor, Scantic Village, Broad Brook, Stafford, Somers and North Somers to Wilbraham, Mass., 32 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches.

Leave Hartford every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 a m, arrive at Wilbraham same days by 5 p m

Leave Wilbraham every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 a m, arrive at Hartford same days by 2 p m

Proposals to end this route at Somers, 10 miles less distance are invited

691 From Hartford by Blue Hills, Tariffville, Granby and Southwick, Mass., to Westfield, 27 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Hartford every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a m, arrive at South Glastenbury same days by 10 a m

Leave South Glastenbury every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1-2 p m, arrive at Hartford same days by 3 1-2 p m

Proposals to extend to Portland will be considered. See New London route

692 From Hartford by East Hartford, Manchester, Coventry, South Coventry, Williamantic, Windham, Howard Valley and Brooklyn to West Killingly, 47 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches, with the additional weekly trips between Brooklyn and West Killingly, to run in due connection with the railroad

Leave Hartford every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at West Killingly same days by 2 p m

Leave West Killingly every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 11 a m, arrive at Hartford same days by 7 1-2 p m

693 From Hartford by East Hartford, Manchester, Coventry, Mansfield, Ashford, Abington and Pomfret Landing to Killingly, 44 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Hartford every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Killingly same days by 7 1-2 p m

Leave Killingly every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 a m, arrive at Hartford same days by 7 1-2 p m

694 From Hartford by East Hartford, Buckland Corners, Oakland, Rockville, Tolland, Ellington, Square Pond and West Stafford, 31 miles, and back three times a week

Leave Hartford every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 a m, arrive at Stafford same days by 4 1-2 p m

Leave Stafford every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 a m, arrive at Hartford same days by 1-2 p m

Proposals for three additional weekly trips will be considered

Proposals to convey a Sunday mail once a week from Hartford to Worcester, 65 miles, in two or four horse wagons, according to the weight of the mails, in 11 or 12 hours to the trip, are invited

695 From Hartford, by East Hartford, East Windsor, Scantic Village, Broad Brook, Stafford, Somers and North Somers to Wilbraham, Mass., 32 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches.

Leave Hartford every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 a m, arrive at Wilbraham same days by 5 p m

Leave Wilbraham every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 a m, arrive at Hartford same days by 2 p m

Proposals to end this route at Somers, 10 miles less distance are invited

696 From Hartford by Blue Hills, Tariffville, Granby and Southwick, Mass., to Westfield, 27 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Hartford every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a m, arrive at Westfield same days by 4 p m

Leave Westfield every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 12 m, arrive at Hartford same days by 6 p m

Proposals to carry on horse are invited

697 From Hartford, by Pequonnock, East Granby, West Suffield and Feeding Hill, Mass., to Westfield, 32 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Hartford every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 a m, arrive at Westfield same days by 5 p m

Leave Westfield every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Hartford same days by 8 p m

Proposals to end this route at Springfield instead of Westfield will be considered; also to carry on horse

Proposals to commence this route at Windsor instead of Hartford, 6 miles less distance, will be considered

698 From Hartford to Bloomfield, Simsbury, West Granby and Hartland to West Granville, Mass. 30 miles, and back twice a week

Leave Hartford every Tuesday and Saturday at 10 a m, arrive at West Granville same days by 7 p m

Leave West Granville every Monday and Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Hartford same days by 3 p m

699 From Hartford by West Hartford, Avon, Canton, Collinsville, New Hartford, Winchester, Millbrook and Norfolk to Canaan, 43 miles and back six times a week in four horse coaches

Leave Hartford every day except Sunday at 6 1-2 a m, arrive at Canaan same day by 4 p m

Leave Canaan every day except Sunday at 9 a m arrive at Hartford same day by p m

Proposals to carry in two horse coaches are invited

700 From Hartford by West Hartford, Farmington, Bristol, Terryville, Plymouth, Plymouth Hollow and Northfield, to Litchfield, 33 miles, and back six times a week in two horse coaches, with a branch from Farmington by Unionville, Burlington and Harwinton to Wolcottville, 19 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Hartford every day except Sunday at 10 a m, arrive at Litchfield same day by 4 p m

Leave Litchfield every day except Sunday at 6 a m, arrive at Hartford same day by 12 m

Leave Farmington every Monday, Wednesday and Friday say at 12 m, arrive at Wolcottville same days by 5 p m

Leave Wolcottville every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Farmington same days by 9 a m in time to connect with the line

701 From Collinsville, Hartford county, by New Hartford Centre and Torrington to Wolcottville, 11 miles, and back twice a week

Leave Collinsville every Monday and Friday at 12 m, arrive at Wolcottville same days by 3 p m

Leave Wolcottville every Monday and Friday at 7 a m, arrive at Collinsville same days by 11 a m

Proposals to carry in two horse coaches, and to commence service at Hartford, will be considered

702 From Tolland, Tolland county, by Moose Meadow, Westford, North Ashford and West Woodstock, to North Woodstock, 28 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Tolland every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 1 p m, arrive at North Woodstock same days by 7 p m

Leave North Woodstock every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 4 a m, arrive at Tolland same days by 10 a m

703 From Bolton Tolland county, by Gilead, Hebron and Hope Valley, to Colchester, 17 miles, and back three times a week

Leave Bolton every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 12 m, arrive at Colchester same days by 5 p m

Leave Colchester same days at 6 a m, arrive at Bolton same days by 11 a m

704 From Woodstock, Windham county, by Woodstock and Pomfret, to Wilkinson, 11 miles and back, three times a week, with three additional trips between Pomfret and Wilkinson

Leave North Woodstock every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 a m, arrive at Wilkinson same days by 11 a m

Leave Wilkinson same day on arrival of cars—say 1 p m,—arrive at North Woodstock same day by 4 p m

Leave Pomfret every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 11 1-4 p m, arrive at Wilkinson same days by 2 p m

Leave Wilkinson same days at 12 m, arrive at Pomfret same days by 1 p m

705 From Windham, Windham county, by North Windham, to Chaplin, 8 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Windham every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 11 a m, on arrival of Hartford mail, arrive at Chaplin same days by 1 p m

Leave Chaplin same days at 3 p m, arrive at Windham same days by 5 p m

706 From Central Village, Windham county, by Moosup, Plainfield, Canterbury, Westminster and Scotland, to Windham, 18 miles and back, three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Central Village every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 a m, or on arrival of mail from Norwich, arrive at Windham same days by 11 a m

Leave Windham every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 11 1-2 a m or on arrival of mail from Hartford, arrive at Central Village same days by 3 1-2 p m.

707 From Jewett's City, New London County, by Griswold, Voluntown and Peachtown Hill, to North Stonington, 21 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Jewett's City every Wednesday at 6 12 a m, arrive at North Stonington same day by 12

Leave North Stonington same day at 1 p m, arrive at Jewett's City same day by 7 p m

708 From Norwich, New London county, by Preston and North Stonington, to Westerly, R. I. 18 miles and back, once a week

Leave Norwich every Wednesday at 8 a m, arrive at Westerly same day by 12 m

Leave Westerly every Wednesday at 1 p m, arrive at Norwich same day by 5 p m

709 From Norwich by Jewett's City, Plainfield, Central Village, West Killingly, Killingly, Williamson, Thompson, Fisherville, Webster, Mass. Oxford and Auburn, to Worcester, 59 miles and back, six times a week in rail road cars

Leave Norwich every day, except Sunday, at 1-2 p m, arrive at Worcester same day by 4 1-2 p m

Leave Worcester every day, except Sunday, at 9 1-2 a m, arrive at Norwich same day by 1 1-2 p m

Proposals to commence route at Allyn's Point will be considered. Also, to run this route in connection with a mail leaving New York in the evening, and returning to New York in the morning. Permission will be given to carry way mail by a separate train.

710 From Norwich, by Norwichtown, Franklin, Windham, Mansfield Centre, Mansfield, Tolland, Rockville, Ellington, Somers, North Somers, and East Long Meadow, Mass. to Springfield, 53 miles and back, three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Norwich every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 a m, arrive at Springfield same days by 8 p m.

Leave Springfield every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 8 a m, arrive at Norwich same days by 8 p m

Query—whether this route is necessary?

711 From Norwich, by Gardner's Lake, to North Lyme, 15 miles and back, once a week

Leave Norwich every Thursday at 3 p m, arrive at North Lyme same day by 8 p m

Leave North Lyme same day at 9 a m, arrive at Norwich same day by 2 p m

712 From Norwich, by Poquetanuck, Ledyard, Gales' Ferry and Uncasville, to Norwich, equal to 11 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Norwich every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 a m, arrive at Uncasville same days by 11 a m

Leave Uncasville same days by 12 m, arrive at Norwich same days by 3 p m

713 From New London, New London county, by Groton, Pequot, Noank, Groton Centre, Mystic, Porterville and Mystic Bridge, to Stonington, 18 miles and back, six times a week in two horse coaches; three times a week by Pequot and Noank, and three times a week by Groton Centre and Mystic

Leave New London every day, except Sunday, at 6 a m arrive at Stonington same day by 10 1-2 a m

Leave Stonington every day, except Sunday, at 1 1-2 p m, arrive at New London same day by 6 p m

714 From Colchester, New London county, by West Chester and Moodus, to East Haddam 23 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Colchester every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 10 1-2 a m, arrive at East Haddam same days by 3 p m

Leave East Haddam every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 1-2 a m, arrive at Colchester same days by 7 p m

715 From Middletown, Middlesex county, by Higganum, Haddam, East Haddam, Chester, Deep River, and Essex, to Saybrook, 29 miles and back, three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Middletown every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 12 m, arrive at Saybrook same days by 5 p m

Leave Saybrook every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 m, arrive at Middletown same days by 8 p m

716 From Middletown by Portland, Middle Haddam East Hampton, Marlboro', Hebron, Columbia & Willimantic to Windham, 35 miles and back twice a week

Leave Middletown every Wednesday and Friday at 6 a m—arrive at Windham same days by 5 p m

Leave Windham every Tuesday and Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Middletown same days by 5 p m

717 From Middletown to Meriden 9 miles and back daily except Sunday

Leave Middletown every day, except Sunday, at 5 p m—arrive at Meriden same day by 7 p m

Leave Meriden every day, except Sunday, at 7 1-2 a m—arrive at Middletown same day by 9 1-2 a m

Proposals to run at hours making closer connections with the railroad will be considered

718 From East Haddam, Middlesex county by Hadlyme, North Lyme and Hamburgh, to Lyme 20 miles and back, twice a week

Leave East Haddam every Thursday and Saturday at 1 p m—arrive at Lyme same days by 7 p m

Leave Lyme every Thursday and Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at East Haddam same days by 12 m

719 From New Haven, New Haven county, by East Haven, Branford, Guilford, Madison, Clinton, Westbrook, Saybrook, Lyme, East Lyme, River Head and Waterford to New London, 53 miles and back, three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave New Haven every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 a m—arrive at New London same days by 7 p m

Leave New London every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 a m—arrive at New Haven same days by 7 p m

720 From New Haven by Fairhaven, North Branford, North Guilford, North Madison, Killingworth and Winthrop to Deep River, 30 miles and back, once a week

Leave New Haven every Saturday at 9 a m, arrive at Deep River same days by 3 p m

Leave Deep River every Friday at 9 a m—arrive at New Haven same day by 6 p m

721 From New Haven, by Westville, Shaltsville, Naugatuck, Waterbury and Watertown, to Litchfield, 39 miles and back three times a week in two horse coaches, with three additional weekly trips to Waterbury, to run in due connection

Leave New Haven every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 a m, arrive at Litchfield same days by 4 p m

Leave Litchfield every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 a m, arrive at New Haven same days by 6 p m

722 From New Haven, by North Haven, Wallingford, Meriden, Berlin, Kensington, New Britain, Hartford, Windsor, Windsor Locks, Warehouse Point, Thompsonville and Long Meadow Mass., to Springfield, 62 miles and back, six times a week in railroad cars

Leave New Haven every day, except Sunday, at 7 a m, arrive at Hartford same day by 9 1-2 a m, and at Springfield same day by 12 m

Leave Springfield every day, except Sunday, at 7 1-2 p m, arrive at Hartford same day by 9 p m, and at New Haven same day by 11 1-2 p m

Proposals for a Sunday trip to Hartford and back, once each week, by railroad, or in two or four horse wagons, are invited

723 From New Haven, by Derby, Humphreyville, Oxford, Southford, Southbury, Woodbury, Bethlehem and South Farms, to Litchfield, 42 miles and back, three times a week in two horse coaches with three additional weekly trips to Humphreyville, to run in due connection

Leave New Haven every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, on arrival of New York mail—say 7 a. m.—arrive at Litchfield same days by 6 p m

Leave Litchfield every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 a m, arrive at New Haven same days by 6 p m

724 From New Haven, by Milford, Stratford, Bridgeport, Fairfield Southport, Westport, Norwalk, Darien, Stamford, Greenwich, Port Chester, Rye, Mamaroneck, New Rochelle, West Chester and Harlem, to New York, 78 miles and back, six times week in two horse coaches

Leave New Haven every day, except Sunday, at 9 a m, arrive at New York same day by 12 p m

Leave New York every day, except Sunday, at 7 1-2 a m, arrive at New Haven same day by 10 1-2 p m

Proposals to carry a Sunday mail once a week on this route, in two or four horse wagons, as the weight of the mail shall require, in 12 hours to the trip, are invited

725 From New Haven, by Hamden, Cheshire, Southington and Plainville, to Farmington 30 miles and back, three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave New Haven every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 a m, arrive at Farmington same days by 11 a m

Leave Farmington every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 1 p m, arrive at New Haven same days by 7 p m

726 From Litch

The Closing Administration.

Now that the National Administration is drawing to a close, we may expect from the patriotic members of both political parties an act of justice towards President Tyler in a fair commendation of the general course of policy which he has pursued since he assumed the reins of government. From others, who have denounced him since the death of Harrison, for the reason that he would not prove recreant to the Jeffersonian principles which have ever been incidents of his long and eventful political life—we may well expect a different course. If the latter class shall continue to make his administration the target of their political malice, the high private character of Mr. Tyler and the patriotic acts of his administration will be a sufficient guarantee, in the minds of all honorable men, that the accusations are conceived in malice and brought forth in iniquity. Such charges should be looked upon with suspicion at the outset.

We have been led to these remarks on observing in several of the whig papers, sundry new charges of corruption against the President, two of which might be instanced for the purpose of meeting them with a direct refutation, viz: the Zabriskie contact, and the President's interest in the Cumberland coal mines. It makes very little difference with the originators of these charges, that the subject matter of the alleged corruption is already in the hands of a committee of Congress, and consequently will receive all the attention it deserves. Their purpose is not to await the result of an official investigation, but to circulate the slander, till its venom by an extended circulation, shall be so disseminated as to do the most possible injury to the President.

We have seen a detail and explicit contradiction of these charges in the Madisonian, but will content ourself with a brief notice of its character. The first accusation is in relation to a very important matter, truly—some 25,000 feet of timber. We are authorized to say, that in fact, the Government has entered into no contract with Zabriskie or his assigns at all. The President gave to Zabriskie in order for a contract, which Zabriskie assigned to Mr. Swift early in the Spring in 1844, but upon discovering some short time thereafter, that the appropriation was deficient, he ordered its rescission, arrested its signature by the *Head* of the Bureau, and afterwards abrogated it altogether; and caused Mr. Swift to be informed, that if he was not content with what had been done, he must petition Congress for redress.—Not a cent has been paid by the Government upon the contract, and it has been abrogated.

Thus much for this affair, which has been trumpeted through the Union as one of the most unheard of outrages on the purity of our institutions and a republican form of government.

Touching the subject of the Cumberland mines, it has been well said, that if Mr Tyler is interested in these mines, or makes any show of title, his friends would be highly gratified, as any such interest in destined one day or other to be valuable. But the plain truth is, that the President has no interest whatever in the mines or anything appertained to or connected with them.

So much for these astounding disclosures. The others may be set down as belonging to the same brood of falsehoods; the same family of unblushing and malicious Roorbacks. President Tyler's character is above all such spiteful emanations of political and part zan hatred. He will come out of every such furnace, like pure gold, and his life will continue to be a living refutation of the base charges of his enemies. Coming into office as the representative of the people alone—a President without a party—he has only desired to serve the people and by his long line of brilliant and successful services for the welfare of the people, has secured his respect and confidence.

The great measures of his administration, his vetoes, his treaties, his noble proposition of the annexation of Texas, and other kindred measures, will always be looked upon as prominent landmarks in his administration, and glorious features in the history of the American Republic. There are many—who like their old patron and mother, Great Britain, that never forgave America the sin of the Revolution—they will never forgive Mr. Tyler his veto, and his great measure of annexation.—But they will soon learn the country considers his acts and measures as its own, and will ever be ready to step forward and maintain them.

Still Later from Mexico.

The Schooner Creole arrived at New Orleans, on the 12th instant, with Vera Cruz dates to the 3d, her day of sailing. Our previous intelligence was received by way of Havana, and came down to the 31st of January.

Upon glancing at our papers, says the Picayune, the first thing that met our eye was a long letter from Santa Anna, dated from his prison at Perote, on the 22d of January, addressed to the Secretaries of the Chamber of Deputies. It is one of the most humiliating documents which we ever read. He begs for his life as pitifully as when on his knees, at San Jacinto, he and the valorous Gen. Cos supplicated Sam Houston for mercy—a degradation which Gen. Almonte, in the same emergency, scorned with the spirit of a man.

In his communication to the Chambers, Santa Anna recalls to the minds of the members in the most vain-glorious manner, the services which he has rendered Mexico. He dwells particularly upon the actions of the 11th of September, 1829, and the 5th of December, 1839. He repeatedly alludes to his wounds received in battle, to his mutilated person, and prays that what little blood he has left to him may be spared. He insists that in all his acts, from the very outset of the revolution against Spanish rule, he has had in view the interests and the glory of Mexico alone—not personal aggrandisement. He admits that he may have erred in the adoption of measures, but he claims that all his errors have been those of judgment only. He acknowledges that the recent revolution is now consummated; he yields to the general will, renounces the Presidency, and is anxious to atone for whatever evil he may have done by voluntary expatriation and the consequent loss of property and of friends. He lauds with disgusting flattery, the generosity and magnanimity of Mexicans; asserts that even in the contest which has resulted in his overthrow, he spared as much as possible of Mexican blood; that he maintained himself at the head of the army, merely to enforce what he believed to be his constitutional right to the Presidency; that the actions which took place at Puebla were mere skirmishes; that he had difficulty in restraining the enthusiasm of his soldiers, and that he voluntarily gave up the command of them when they were unanimously devoted to him. He revives his favorite comparison of himself with Napoleon, hoping that the parallel between their careers may be extended by his own exile, and at the same time bragging that if he has not effected quite as the Corsican on the stage of life, he has the advantage of having lost a leg!

As to the probable fate of Santa Anna, we can give no more definite indication than is contained in the following letter from one of our correspondents:

Vera Cruz, Feb. 3, 1845.

I have only time to drop you a few lines. Nothing new. Santa Anna is in confinement in Perote, while his cause is before the Congress constituted, "Grand Jury" at Mexico. He must think occasionally of his friends the Texans. Government no doubt regrets that he did not escape, as it is desirous of being generous with him, but at the same time fears public opinion, which is very stormy against the wretch.—Should Santa Anna not be punished with all the rigor of the laws, another revolution against the actual Government would no doubt be the result. Great confidence is felt by all in the present Government, which in my opinion will prove to be a good one, and the first truly republican one this people has ever known.

Respecting Texas, that it is useless ever to expect the annexation of this Government to the United States. If it should be annexed, it will make a great deal of noise here, but nothing further than talk will result from it in my opinion.

I send you a few papers, to which I refer you for Santa Anna's petition to the Congress, praying for clemency—a most disgracefully humiliating document, and just such one as might be expected from such a cowardly dog.

The papers from every Department of Mexico come freighted with expressions of joy and gratulation.

When the Creole left Vera Cruz, there were ten Mexican vessels of war in port, of different grades the two steam ships being at the head of them. The French brig Mercure, the British frigate Inconstant, the U. S. corvette Falmouth, and the Spanish frigate Cortes were also in the harbor. It is a rare circumstance to chronicle the arrival of a Spanish national vessel, in Mexican waters.

Senor Tornel the ex-Minister of War, had addressed a communication to the Chamber of Deputies, palliating the course which he took on the memorable 1st of December last. He sought exoneration from all responsibility for the acts of that day, but it was not accorded to him, however.

The Siglo of the 24th ult. states that Santa Anna was exceedingly depressed in spirits in his confinement at Perote.

No progress has been made in the trials of the ex Minister Bocanegra and Basadre, and of the ex-President, Canalizo.

Not Rich, but Generous.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Native American writes as follows:

"The last time I was in Boston, in passing down Hanover street, below Fleet, I saw a hearty son of Africa sitting on a pile of wood just sawed, and eating apparently with a keen relish, some fragments of bread and meat, which had been given him for his work. I should probably have passed him without further notice, had I not been struck with the appearance of a woman who was standing a little distance from him, and watching his operations with eager interest. She was a white woman, dressed in the garb of poverty, who, in spite of her emaciated and care-worn countenance, looked like one who had seen better days. Curious to know what interest she could take in his movements, I stopped a moment to watch them.

The wood sawyer noticing her fixed look, asked her what she wanted.

Pointing to his meal, spread upon the log, she replied, "I have not eaten as much as that in two weeks."

"Well, sit down here and take a bite,' said the kind hearted negro, "*although I ain't rich, I am generous!*"

With tears in her eyes, that seemed just before already sealed up from weeping, she drew to the humble table. I did not interfere to deprive the wood-sawyer of the pleasure of completing his generous act, (for generous it was in him to share his only meal with another) but after privately slipping a piece of money into the poor woman's hand, I continued my walk.

But I could not shut out the scene from my thoughts and the words of the African, 'not *rich* but *generous*,' kept ringing in my ears. What must man have been in his best estate, thought I, when degraded as he is, human nature is so full of kindly sympathies? But if riches consist in the means of happiness, what a fund of wealth has a man, whom God has blessed with a sympathising heart; for where is there greater happiness than in blessing another? Many a man that protaced his sumptuous dinner with a long grace, found no richer blessing at his table, that day, than did the wood-sawyer upon his log."

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON Feb. 24, 1845

SENATE.—After the presention of petitions and the reception of some executive communications, the West Point Aesdemy Bill was taken up.

Mr. Eaves, from the Finance Committee, had reported it with an amendment, providing for a board of visitors. This was agreed to and the bill was passed.

The consideration of the Texas question was then resumed.

Mr. Dayton having the floor, made a long speech against the resolutions.

When he concluded, a discussion arose between Messrs Benton, Crittenden, Buchanan and others as to the time when the vote shall be taken.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—A message was received from the President replying to the call as to the number of defaulting officers of government since August, 1841. Several other communications were received, but of no special importance.

After the reference of some Senate bills, the House went into committee of the whole, on the consideration of the Post Office bill.

At length the Senate bill was taken up by a vote of 140 to 29, and read by the Clerk.

Mr. Hopkins then made a speech in favor of the House bill, and contending that the reduction to five cents on all letters, by the Senate bill, could not be borne by the department.

Mr. Rathbun was in favor of the Senate bill.

Mr. Hopkins, then moved to substitute the House bill. It was accordingly taken up.

A fierce opposition arose, and those opposed to the bill endeavored to stave it off by motions to adjourn, for calls of the House, etc.

At two o'clock, Mr. Hughes moved to lay the resolution on the table. This was lost; yeas 75, nays 103. The resolution, modified so as to close the debate in two hours, was then adopted.

Mr. Carey, of Maine, moved a reconsideration.

On motion of Mr Winthrop, the motion to reconsider was, by a vote of 102 to 54, laid on the table.

Mr. McKay made an ineffectual motion to suspend the rules.

The motion to adjourned was again renewed and carried—75 ayes, 65 nayes.

Washington, Feb. 25.

Mr. Woodbury moved that a committee of three be appointed for the purpose of making suitable preparations for the inauguration of the President of the United States.

Mr. Jaranagin reported a bill from the committee on commerce, in relation to extending Morse's telegraph from Baltimore to the city of New York.

The Annexation of Texas—Mr. Allen addressed the Senate in favor of the measure for over two hours and a half. When he had finished the galleries manifested symptoms of opprobation by stamping, which was immediately stopped by the President's hammer.

Mr. Berrien made a speech of great length in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Walker followed in favor of the resolutions.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—On motion of Mr. Adams, a resolution was adopted, requesting the President of the United States to communicate to the House if not incompatible with the public interest, the correspondence of George W. Slocum, late consul at Rio de Janeiro, with the department of State, relating to the African slave trade.

Mr. Holmes, from the committee on commerce, to which was referred the bill from the Senate authorising the South Carolina Railroad Company to import free of duty, pipes, etc., for one mile of atmospheric Rail Road, as an experiment, reported the same without amendment; and it was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Davis, of Indiana, from the select committee on maps, made a report, accompanied by a joint resolution proposing to print extra copies of the charts of the exploring expedition, and expose them for sale in the custom-houses of the United States.

Mr. Reid from the committee on the post office and post-roads, reported back the Senate bill providing for the transportation of the mail between the United States and foreign countries, with amendments.

Mr. Daniel, from the committee on territories, reported a bill supplementary to the act for the admission of the states of Iowa and Florida, into the Union.

Reduction of Postage—The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the State of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the bill from the Senate, to reduce the rates of postage.

Mr. McDowell of Ohio moved in substance the amendment of Mr. Davis, 5 cents for 300 miles and under, and 10 cents beyond This amendment prevailed by a vote of 97 to 87!

The bill then came before the House, and the previous question was moved and carried, and the main question—that is, "Shall the bill pass?" was ordered to be put.

It was then agreed between the advocates and the opponents of the bill that it should come up in the morning as the first business upon the meeting of the House.

And the House at half past seven o'clock, adjourned.

Feb. 26

In Senate.—Mr. Evans reported the civil and diplomatic bill with amendments.

The bill to prevent certain crimes against the United States was considered and passed over.

The Texas debate was renewed and Mr. Miller took the floor.

He thanked the Senate for not forcing him to speak last night, for, although opposed to annexation, he did not wish to raise a "midnight cry" against it.

Mr. Walker opposed the measure on every ground.

The question will not be reached to night.

The Senate passed a half hour in Executive Session before 3 o'clock, but no nominations were acted upon. Several nominations were referred, and several reported upon by the Committees.

In the House.—The Post Office bill from the Senate, was passed by a vote of 128 to 74! The amendments made are but two—5 cents for 300 miles and under, and 10 cents for greater distances, as the rate of postage. The bill will pass the Senate, and is to go into operation in July next.

The House have had the Harbor and River bill up since the passage of the Post Office bill. The bill is to be taken from the Committee of the Whole.

Washington, Feb. 27.

IN SENATE.—The consideration of the Texas resolutions was resumed.

Mr. Crittenden made a long speech against them. He was followed by Messrs. Archer and Johnson, after which the Senate took a recess till 6 o'clock.

At six o'clock the Senate again assembled.

Mr. Walker moved an amendment, which is substantially Mr. Benton's last proposition, which was agreed to—27 to 25; and on the question of ordering the Joint Resolution to a third reading as thus amended the vote was as follows the same as on the amendment:—

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Allen, Ashley, Atchinson, Asherton, Bagby, Benton, Breese, Buchanan, Colquitt, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Hannegan, Haywood, Henderson, Huger, Johnson, Lewis McDuffie, Merrick, Niles, Semple, Sevier, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Woodbury—27.

Nays—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Choate, Clayton, Crittenden, Dayton, Evans, Foster, Francis, Huntington, Jaranagin, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Pearce, Phelps, Porter, Rives, Simmons, Tapham, White, Woodbridge—25.

So the bill was ordered to a third reading.

The bill was then read a third time, amidst a profound silence without the yeas and nays being called for, and passed.

In the House, Thursday, Feb. 27, the only question of interest was the rejection of the bill making appropriations for the improvement of the navigation of certain rivers therein mentioned.

Among the items in this bill are

For the Hudson river, between Albany and Troy, and below Albany	$100,000
For Newark Bay and Passaic River,	15,000

The vote stood, yeas 27—nays 91.

House of Representatives.—Texas Resolutions—The Joint Resolutions for the Annexation of Texas with the Senate's amendment, were then taken up and the amendment was read, when the previous question was called and the Senate's amendment adopted—yeas 132 to nays 77.

Thus the joint resolution for annexing Texas to the United States' is finally passed, and awaits only the signature of the President to become a law.

The bill making appropriation for the Naval service, after being considered in committee, was read a third time and passed.

The Army Appropriation bill was next considered but was not disposed of, when, at about ten o'clock the House adjourned.

Saturday, March 1.

Senate.—The reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

Mr Benton's amendment to allow the member of Congress to receive and send letters free of postage thirty days before and thirty days after the session of Congress, was concurred in, and the bill thus amended was sent to the House and passed. It will become a law when signed by the President.

The bill making appropriation for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the government was read a third time and passed.

Mr Evans moved to take up the bill making appropriations for the Post Office Department; which was agreed to. He then moved the concurrence of the Senate in the amendments of the house, which were agreed to.

House of Representatives—The army appropriation bill was taken up, and $306,000 was voted for the manufacture of arms at the national armories.

Other amendments were adopted and the bill passed.

CURE FOR A TERRIBLE DISEASE IN THE MOUTH, COMMONLY CALLED SCANDAL.—Take of good nature, one ounce; of an herb called by the Indians mind your own business,' one ounce; mix these with a little 'charity for failings,' and two or three sprigs of 'keep your tongue between your teeth.' Simmer them together in a vessel called circumspection, for a short time, and it will be fit for use.

☞ The Boston Native, at their recent festival on the 22d, read the letters received from Governor Briggs, Judge McLean, of Ohio, and Gen. Scott.—The General's letter is quite complimentary. Judge McLean, after saying that the frauds under the Naturalization laws should be prevented by striking "at the root of the evil," concludes with the follow ing remarks:

"High moral principles should be substituted, for those of a personal and party character, by our rulers. They should be taught the lesson by the people, that the Government was established for the general good, and not for the exclusive advantage of a few, however they may excel in political intrigue. I think Dean Swift defined altra party as "the madness of many, for the benefit of the few." This definition is just. Our country feels that it is just."

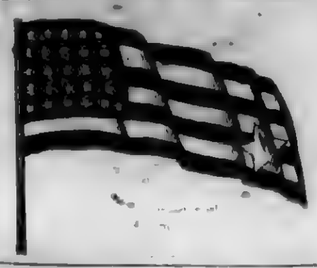
A CHURCH SUED.—It will be remembered that a considerable number of Millerites seceded from the Methodist E. Church at Chickopee Falls, something over a year ago. They have recently laid claim to a portion of the pew and pulpit trimmings belonging to the Church edifice, and have brought a suit at law, we understand, to recover the same. We cannot see what our Miller brethren should have to do with such things as pulpit trappings if they are so soon to take their glorious ascent; much less with an adjourned suit at law. They have doubtless forgotten that notable precept of their Master about giving the cloak also.—*Hampden Post.*

IRISH WIT.—"Well, Barney, how goes it? plenty of work now-a-days?" asked a democrat of an Hibernian in the employ of a wealthy whig manufacturer, (who runs his mill the whole twenty four hours,) a day or two since. "Ye may well say that!" replied Barney—"Be the powers, if I dont frakintly wish that Jimmy Polk had been been defeated!"—"Why so?" "Reason enough! did'nt Misther—tell me whin I put in my vote, that unless Clay was elected there wouldn't be a divil a bit more of work for me sure! and isn't it now that I'm obliged to work night and day! Faix—and I did'nt think this o' Jimmy Polk, bad luck to 'im.—*N. H. Register.*

A GRACELESS SCAMP, in New York, perpetrated a wicked fraud upon several families having friends or relatives on board of the missing ships. He represented to them that a pilot boat was below with letters from a Bremen captain, who had spoken the missing vessel; and on offering to row to the Pilot Boat and get the letters if well paid for it, he was immediately employed to do so. He returned with letters purporting to come from the Dutch Captain, giving an account of the missing ship, where he met her, how disabled, all the passengers safe, &c. The villain received a handsome sum and many grateful thanks for his kindness. The Pilot Boat he had named came up soon after, but the Pilots had seen no such vessel, had received no letter, nor had they seen the young scamp who perpetrated the fraud. Such a villain deserves the severest punishment known to our laws.—*Phil. Keystone.*

THE NEWS.

Norwich, Conn, March 6, 1845.



DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
ISAAC TOUCEY,
OF HARTFORD.

For Lieut. Governor,
NOYES BILLINGS,
OF NEW LONDON.

For Secretary,
CHA'S. W. BRADLEY,
OF NEW HAVEN.

For Treasurer,
ALONZO W. BIRGE,
OF COVENTRY.

For Comptroller,
MASON CLEVELAND,
OF HAMPTON.

For Congress.
2d District—JOHN STEWART.
3d " —GEORGE S. CATLIN.

For State Senators.
8th District—OLIVER HEWITT,
9th " —JOSHUA B. ROGERS.

Texas.

If we were best upon the speedy extinction of slavery throughout the world, we would hold up both hands for the immediate annexation of Texas to this country. We should have two reasons for doing this. Texas is now a slave state, and will be a slave state if she remain where she is. Nobody doubts that slavery will be of a sterner and harsher character in Texas independent, than in Texas as one of the states of this union. We plead for the mitigation of slavery, therefore, when we plead for annexation. Besides, the anglo saxon spirit is utterly hostile to slavery, and will by, and by, sweep away this dire scourge. We look for better times and are waiting with patience for salutary action on the part of some of the southern States. We are well assured, that public opinion is slowly but surely changing for the better on this subject, and that ere long it will predominate in favor of the right.

It is the fashion to talk of southern influence as over bearing in the councils of the nation. With due deference to the opinion of others we cannot see it just so. New England sends 12 Senators to Congress, with about the same population as North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky, who send only 6. The South has furnished more Presidents than the North, because of the grateful feelings of the Nation towards Washington, and towards the distinguished state which gave him birth. New England has furnished two Presidents, father and son, and in both instances, the selection was unfortunate. They were both men of distinguished talents indeed, but so overborne with aristocratic prejudices, and oppressed by distrust of the people, that their whole life was and is a failure. We have no regrets that such southrons as Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson, succeeded to such northern men as John and John Q. Adams. Neither have we any complaint to make of the sterling patriotism and pure democracy of any of the distinguished southern men who have heretofore and do now adorn the presidential chair. If they have evinced any sectional prejudices in the discharge of their high functions, we have not been able to see them.

To refuse such a glorious country as Texas, for the sake of anti-slavery principles, seems to us, little short of madness. If Connecticut and Massachusetts will only take the firm stand for democracy that Virginia has, we may be sure that the northern democrats will always prefer a southern democrat to a northern federalist. There will be a constant connection and harmony of feeling between the members of our glorious party, be their homes at the north or at the south. We have not half the fear of southern influences that we have of northern whiggery, and our friends among the whigs may rest assured that we shall not join in their anti-Texas cry, because we know that its whole interest and aim is to depress democracy and elevate whiggery.

The April Election.

It is presumed that by this time the nominations are all made, the party organized, and all things in readiness for another battle. Connecticut is one of the strong holds of whiggery, and with a little more anti Dorrism, and a shade darker of Kelloggism, would make a very respectable Dukedom, under the royal sway of some of the princely lines of federal blood. But Kelloggised as it is, the whigs now have very hard work to keep up their supremacy. A meagre majority of 1200 out of sixty-five thousand votes cast, is all that whiggery can boast. And now the question arises, why, since Mr. Polk is just inaugurated President, and democracy is triumphant through the union, cannot we just lift Connecticut out of the slough of whiggery, into the glory of democratic ascendency. We can do it, if we will. Let it be the resolution of every true hearted democrat—*we will do it.*

In regard to Congress, we have in this district, a Norwich baron nominated on the one side, and on the other, our present popular representative, Mr. Catlin has served two years well. He is known as a man of fine talents, and great energy of character.—He has always dared to follow whither democracy might lead. On the other hand, Mr. Rockwell is hardly known out of the city where he resides, and no where as a talented man. He is nothing more than an ultra whig, who would be active in nothing but the bluest kind of federal jobs which Senator Huntington might set him about. It would be his pleasure, as it is that of his unworthy master, to embarrass the administration as much as possible, and since in a minority he could do nothing positively good, to do as much hurt as he possibly could. We must keep him out by all means.

The lawyer, R. *Sherman* Baldwin, who as the *incumbent* in the gubernatorial chair, is *recumbent* on the State of Connecticut, is "practising law as heretofore" down in New Haven, and is known to the people as their officer only at fasts and thanksgivings and at quarter days, when his salary becomes due.—The office, in his hands, is a complete sinecure, a very pretty appendage to the aristocratic house of Sherman.

Now, we propose to have a governor, who shall earn his wages. Mr. Toucey will give his undivided attention to the duties of his station, and will bring to it the mature energies of his powerful mind. We need not say a word in favor of Toucey. Every body knows him, and will assert his high rank among the democratic worthies of the country.

We conjure our brother democrats not to forget the State Prison and Mr. Pitkbury. If we suffer this brave democrat to lose his place for the sake of the principles which we so much love, and do not strain every nerve to do him justice, shame be on us.

We have, in fine, every inducement in the world to work this spring. The foe we combat is insidious and will nip our hopes in the bud, unless we are wide awake. We wish to go ahead with our principles. Our enemy wishes to drag us backwards. Without a strong effort on our part the whigs will succeed. But if every democrat does his duty, we shall certainly conquer. So mote it be.

The Congressional Nomination.

In another column will be found a full report of the proceedings of the Democratic Congressional Convention, which assembled in this city, on Thursday last. Judging alone by that report, it might readily be inferred by our friends throughout the Congressional District, that the Convention was in all respects such an one as was to have been anticipated from the nature and importance of the occasion; but it gives us great pleasure to add our direct testimony to the respectability and the numbers which characterized the assemblage, and to the harmony and enthusiasm which pervaded its deliberations. It was, in short, a convention which reflected great credit upon the Democracy of New London and Windham counties; not more perhaps, by the character and numbers of the delegates in attendance, than by the good feeling which prevailed throughout, and the excellent nomination which they have submitted to the consideration and support of the freemen of the 3d Congressional District.

The choice of the Convention, as will be perceived devolved upon the Hon. GEORGE S. CATLIN, our present able and faithful Representative in Congress, as a candidate for re-election. There were one or two other names introduced in the informal ballot, but the great majority of the votes being for Mr. Catlin, he was on the second ballot chosen with an almost perfect unanimity—a fact which we presume will be sufficient to silence the false statement put forth by the federal organ in this city, that there was a disposition or an effort on the part of any portion of the Convention to press the nomination of a new candidate. The assertion besides being utterly groundless, comes with an ill grace from the organ of a party, that were unable to secure even the courtesy of a "unanimous nomination," for their own candidate, although he had already received a majority of the votes, and was to all intents and purposes duly elected.

We present, then, to you brother Democrats of the 3d Congressional District, the nomination which your delegates have seen proper to make, of a candidate to represent your interests for the coming two years, in the Congress of the United States. The name is not new to you—you have none of you to enquire of your neighbors, as did some of the whigs of this district in 1842, "who is this man they have nominated for our Congressman?" The name, moreover, is one that you have been accustomed to honor. It has already been honored by your suffrages; and in the spring of 1843, it received a triumphant majority of the votes of the freemen of this district. And since that time—during the two years of service which have since elapsed—you have been accustomed, fellow democrats, to have that name associated with—if we should say *nothing dishonorable*, it would be more than could be said of *every* representative that Connecticut has sent to Congress for the past four or five years,—but with much that has concerned the honor and welfare of our country—with much that has pertained to the support and the dissemination of Democratic principles.

We do not propose, at this time, to go into an examination of Mr. Catlin's career as a representative for the past two years. You are all of you doubtless, familiar with the course he has pursued upon all the great questions which have demanded his action, and his votes have been laid before you, and undoubtedly received your candid consideration. Has he proved himself a worthy representative of your interests in the halls of our national legislature? Has he evinced that ability and disposition to serve you, which you were led to expect, and which you had a right to expect at his hands? The responses to these questions, we believe, to be universally in the affirmative, and in the absence of all other evidence, the cordial and almost unanimous vote, cast by your delegates at the recent convention, nominating him for re-election, would be decisive upon this point.

And finally in presenting the name of George S. Catlin, we do it with a feeling of confidence in the success of your efforts to elect him, and also the men presented for your support as officers of the State Government. The Whigs have borne rule in the good old State of Connecticut long enough. Up then, democrats of New London and Windham Counties; you have a work to perform, and the time is short, before you will be called upon to act decisively in this matter. Let us see to it that we secure the re-election of our present popular and worthy representative in Congress; and moreover that on the first Monday in April next, it be found that the present whig dynasty failed of being hurled from power; by a want of effort and faithfulness on your part. We want no federalists to rule us at home, nor any bank barons to represent us in Congress. The whigs have furnished us with elegant specimens of each. Shall we accept them? No! Then let us to action at once! let every honorable effort be put forth between this and the day of election; and the result will be a glorious triumph of the "Principles and men" whom the People in their sober, second thought always delight to honor.

The 4th of March

Was ushered in at sunrise, in this city, by the firing of a grand National Salute. The day was unusually pleasant, here, and we hope, it proved auspicious for the august ceremonies were to have taken place at the Capitol of the Nation. JAMES K. POLK was inaugurated President of the United States at 12 oclock, Meridian; and JOHN TYLER the honest Patriot and fire-hearted Democrat retired once more to private life, carrying with him the good wishes and esteem of all candid and honorable men, and above all a proud consciousness of having faithfully and successfully served his country during the term of his administration.

A. H. Everett has been nominated as Minister to China.

"Many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweets upon the desert air."

THE PRESIDENT ELECT'S QUIET SABBATH AT WASHINGTON.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Observer says:—"You will be gratified to learn that Mr. Polk gave directions at the bar, early on Sabbath morning, that he should receive no visitors on Sunday, and every one has been refused, excepting only the Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, Commissioner of Patents, and lady, who called by appointment in a carriage to take him to church. They attended worship in the Presbyterian Church, of which Mrs. Polk is an exemplary member. The President elect stated in conversation on his return, that, as he began, so he should continue, and that he should receive no visits on the Lord's day. The whole Christian community will have cause to be devoutly thankful for such an influence for good emanating from the highest station in the government."

The widows of President Madison and General Alexander Hamilton lately dined with President Tyler. Their aggregate ages are more than 170 years.

DEATH OF HON. ASHER ROBBINS.—The Providence Journal records the death of another distinguished citizen of Rhode Island, the venerable Asher Robbins, who died at Newport on Sunday evening. Mr. Robbins has held many important public stations. For fourteen years he represented the State in the United States Senate, of which body his profound learning, his ripe scholarship and his classical eloquence made him a distinguished member. He was 88 years of age.

SALES OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.—From authentic sources we learn that in the year 1843 the quantity of Public Lands sold in the several States, was 1,503,264 acres; the amount of purchase money received for the above, is set down at $1,816,044 30. The number of acres sold for the first three-quarters of 1844, 1,177,335—purchase money $1,482,376 69.

VERY GOOD.—The best Anti-Twenty-one year's argument that we have heard of, was employed by an Irishman, in New York the other day—'And doesn't Prof. Bush say that the matter that makes up our bodies changes once in *seven years!* Well, it is more nor than nine years since I came to America! what if I had an Irish carcass then, I must have a Native one by this time, made on the so!'

THE PRESIDENTS.—*James K. Polk* and *George M. Dallas* have now taken upon themselves the trust confided to their charge by a majority of the American people. The whigs have ascertained who James K. Polk is, and this oft-repeated question is now obsolete. The new administration commences operations under the most favorable auspices, and as the fact has been determined that this 'is a great country,' there seems to be little doubt that for the next four years, as a people, we are destined to advance with rapid strides, and under the healthful influences of a thorough democratic government our course must be prosperous and happy. So mote it be.

A FORTUNATE RECOVERY.—A young lady of Philadelphia, a few days since, picked up a pocket book in Fourth street, near Market, which she had reason to suppose to had just dropped by a gentleman passing by. She inquired of the gentleman, who proved to be a merchant from Tennessee, if he had lost anything, to which he, with some surprise at the inquiry, replied in the negative. The young lady repeated her inquiry and suggested that he should satisfy himself by examining. On doing this he suddenly started and declared himself a ruined man, for he had lost his pocket book. The book was then handed to him by the lady. On recovering which the gratitude of the stranger was unbounded, and on the young lady's positively refusing to accept a portion of the lost money, he insisted upon presenting her with a gold watch, which was declined. The strange merchant, however, forced upon the lady two notes of twenty dollars each, being all the loose money in his pocket. The pocket book contained $10,000.

QUITE AN ARMY.—There are now no less than 1800 or 2000 U. S. troops at the different stations on Red River, where they will remain till the annexation question is settled.

LEAP YEAR—*Curious Fact.* The Louisville Journal insists that there is something in leap year, and that the girls do take the advantage of it, one no longer be doubted—for in the year 1842 there were 361 marriages in Louisville, in 1843 there were 323 and in 1844 there were 401. Facts speak for themselves.

The clergymen in Providence, Rhode Island, are all preaching about hanging—some being in favor of and some against the punishment.

☞ There were five different carpenter shops set on fire in Cincinnati on the 18th inst., all of which but two were saved. On the 19th a stable was burned.

A most foul and unprovoked murder was committed at Bath, Vt., last week by Nelson Cooper, on the person of Mr. Wm. Brown. Cooper stabbed his victim to the heart with a butcher knife. The murderer has been arrested.

POST OFFICE BILL.—We learn by the Philadelphia Sun that the Post Office Bill with the amendments of the House, has been passed by the Senate.

Nearly two thousand soldiers paraded in Philadelphia in honor of the anniversary of Washington's birth day.

On the 19th ult. fresh shad were served up at one of the hotels in Portsmouth, Va.

A Frenchman having lately heard that matches were made in Heaven, and not precisely understanding the English idiom, expressed his wonder that if that was the case, there should be brimstone on the end of them.

EDITORS LOOKING UP.—Col. David Chambers, the Speaker of the Senate of Ohio, was many years ago, an editor of a daily newspaper in that State; and John M. Gallagher, Esq., the Speaker of the House, is now the editor of the Springfield Republican.

For the Aurora.

The Washingtonians

Were addressed on Tuesday evening, the 25th ult., by Mr. James F. Forsyth. The address of Mr. Forsyth was, by far, the best that has been delivered. It was highly applauded, and would have been well received by a much larger assembly than were present. It was erudite and well spoken, and gave evidence of ability that would do the speaker no discredit in the hall of legislation or the forum. There are but few young men of superior talents, and we hope that a future day may find him enjoying the position in society to which merit entitles him.

Mr. Alonzo Henry was to address the Washingtonians this week. Next week we understand that Mr. Trench, the late editor of the Aurora, holds forth.

A WASHINGTONIAN.

ORIGINAL STAINED

Third Congressional District.

The Convention met, pursuant to previous notice, at the Town Hall, in the city of Norwich, at 11 o'clock, A. M. on Thursday the 27th ult., and was called to order by James B. Lyman, Esq. of New London. Col. Julius Clark, of Lebanon was chosen chairman pro tem, and William Trench secretary.

On motion, a committee, consisting of Benj. F. Durfee and Calvin Day, Esquires, of Windham County, and James B. Lyman and Lewis Hyde, Esquires, of New London County, was chosen to nominate permanent officers for the Convention.

J. Wattles, Dan'l. Bulkley, and Julius Clark, Esquires, of New London County, and Elisha Potter, Benj. F. Durfee, and Lloyd E. Baldwin, Esquires of Windham County, were constituted a Committee to draft resolutions.

A committee of two from a county, was then chosen to receive the credentials of delegates; after which the Convention adjourned to meet again at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Afternoon.

The committee to nominate officers reported as follows:

ALBERT LATHAM, President.

James B. Lyman, Enos West, David Wilson, Ebenezer Kelly, } *Vice Presidents.*

Benj. F. Durfee, Wm. Trench, C. D. Daboll, John E. Warner, } *Secretaries.*

On motion, the above gentlemen were declared duly elected as the officers of this meeting, and took their seats accordingly.

The committee to receive and examine credentials, reported the following persons as delegates to this Convention. Report accepted.

New London County.

New London.—James B. Lyman, C. L. Daboll, Nathan Beckwith, Sydney Miner.

Norwich.—Lewis Hyde, Wm. Trench, G. Sherman, Wm. M. Converse.

Lebanon.—Julius Clark, John Wattles, George Kingsley, Peter C. Brown.

Colchester.—Daniel Bulkeley, Amos Fowler, Henry B. Downer, Enos West.

Bozrah.—David A. Fox, Noyes Sisson.

Salem.—John C. Daniels, Wm. Yeo.

Lyme.—Erastus Stark.

Waterford.—Reuben P. Smith, John Burch.

Franklin.—Fredus Lade, Joshua Tracy.

Lisbon.—Levi C. Canning, Sanford Brumley.

Preston.—Asher P. Brown, George A. Sydleman Erastus O. Bowen, Isaac Williams 2d.

N. Stonington.—John Sheffield, John D. Gallup.

Ledyard.—Gurdon Bill, Jacob Gallup.

Groton.—Albert Latham, Urbane Avery, Amos Clift.

Stonington.—Alden Palmer, Charles Davis, Chas. P. Wheeler, James Pitman.

Montville.—Joseph L. Chapman, A. Eldredge.

Griswold.—

E. Lyme.—Ruel Beckwith, Lemuel H. Beebe

Windham County.

Windham.—C. B. Bramley, A. A. Burnham, Lloyd E. Baldwin, S. Balcam.

Brooklyn.—Shubael Brown, John Gallup, 2d.

Ashford.—Jared D. Richmond, Benjamin Warren, Joseph Durrett Jr., John Platt.

Canterbury.—Horace Allen, Norman Melony, Pardon Bennet, Nurmon Park.

Voluntown.—Elisha Potter, Benj. W. Palmer.

Sterling.—Horatio N. Douglass.

Pomfret.—Lucius L. Chandler, Stephen C. Smith, Benjamin F. Durfee, Calvin Day.

Thompson.—Joseph D. Keith, Jeremiah Olney, David Wilson, George Sheldon.

Plainfield.—E. Lester, Robert H. Buel, Benjamin Bacon, Geo. Murdick.

Killingly.—George Warner, Ebenezer Kelley, Harvey Chamberlain, Elisha Williams.

Chaplin.—Lester Bill, Albert F. Knight.

Hampton.—Benjamin F. Robinson, Edward S. Mosely.

Woodstock.—Phillip Arnold, John F. Warner, Luther E. Rawson, Baldwin Vinton.

An informal ballot was then taken for a person to stand in nomination as representative from this District, in the next Congress, and resulted as follows:—The whole number of votes cast was 76, of which number George S. Catlin had 56; John T. Adams, 11; C. F. Cleveland, 4; Wm. P. Eaton, 4; W. M. Converse, 1.

It was then voted that the Convention proceed to a formal ballot for a candidate for Representative in Congress. Result as follows:—Whole number of votes, 74, necessary to a choice, 38. GEORGE S. CATLIN had 65, and was duly declared nominated.

After passing the customary resolution, unanimously approving of the nomination of Mr. Catlin, three cheers, long and loud, were given for "Catlin and Democracy" succeeded by three cheers for Texas and Oregon.

James B. Lyman and George Way, Esquires of New London County, and Lloyd E. Baldwin and Benj. F. Durfee, Esquires, of Windham County, were appointed as a committee for calling the next Congressional Convention.

Voted, That the committee be requested to call the next Congressional Convention in the month of January, if they deem it expedient.

The committee on resolutions reported the following which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved,—That we congratulate the people of the State of Connecticut upon the election of the candidate of the Democratic party to the Presidency.—That in Mr. Polk we recognize all those great qualities which are calculated to make his administration prosperous and conducive to the good of the whole country, and we look for prudence and moderation in his councils, and vigor in carrying out the measures sanctioned by the vote of the Nation at the Presidential election.

Resolved,—That the Ticket nominated for State Officers deserves our hearty support and shall receive it.

Resolved,—That, firm in the principles of our party and confident of their truth we believe they need only to be understood to secure their success.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in Hon. Geo. S. Catlin, our present representative in Congress, and cordially recommend him to the support of the Third Congressional district at the next election.

Resolved, That we are and ever have been the friends of a tariff for revenue purposes sufficient for the economical administration of the affairs of the Nation; and believe, notwithstanding the puerile attempt of manufacturing whigs to create a factitious panic, the interests of all classes of citizens will be attended to by a democratic Congress in a manner to satisfy all beyond a reasonable doubt, that though the democrats do not promise as profusely as the whigs, yet they are essentially right in practice.

Resolved, That in the removal of Mr. Pillsbury ex-warden of the State Prison for mere political purposes, the whigs betray a wanton disregard of the interest of the State, and deserve a severe condemnation at the ballot box in April next.

Voted, That the proceedings of this Convention, be published in the different Democratic papers of the State.

On motion, the Convention adjourned without day.

ALBERT LATHAM, *President.*

James B. Lyman, Enos West, David Wilson, Ebenezer Kelly, } *Vice Presidents.*

Benj. F. Durfee, Wm. Trench, C. L. Daboll, John F. Warner, } *Secretaries.*

Santa Ana.

This man's life, says the N. Haven Register, has been chequered and eventful. By turns the idol and scourge of his countrymen—a patriot and a tyrant—a conqueror and a fugitive—the last act of the drama in which he is to appear, will probably be enacted on the scaffold. Two months ago he left the city of Mexico at the head of his army to quell the spirit of resistance to his tyranny. He left Mexico in the pride of power—was suddenly stripped of authority and means—fled in disguise towards the sea—was hunted with dogs, caught, his prayers and bribes unheeded, and consigned to the dungeon where he once immured the brave Santa Fe traders. Ere this, probably, the tyrant has met his doom, amid the rejoicings of those whom he has oppressed.

Perseverance.—The papers tell a story of unshrinking perseverance in matrimonying which is charming in its way. It appears that some years ago, a woman lived in a village in Glamorganshire, whose husband, with the little fortune he got with her. He had hardly closed the purchase, when death closed his eyes. However, not intimidated by this, the widow married a second husband, who sowed it. He likewise died, and she reaped it. But death soon snatched him away; and she married a fourth who thrashed it. He too, followed his predecessors, and she married a fifth husband, who is now living. All this happened in less than eighteen months. So say the papers—and we dare not question such eminent authority.

A Post Mistress.—The St. Louis Republic states that great exertions are making in that city to secure the appointment from President Polk, of Mrs. Lian, the widow of the late Senator Lian, as Postmistress of St. Louis. Her petition is signed by nearly all the Democratic members of the State Legislature.

Moderate Charges.—Mr. Polk's bill at the public house in Cincinnati, during the few hours, he was in that city, was only one hundred dollars, says the Cincinnati Republican. This reminds us of an incident in the life of Napoleon. He had dined somewhere at an obscure place, where he could get little else than eggs. When the bill was brought to him, to his surprise he found that the eggs were set down at a Napoleon a piece. "What," exclaimed the Emperor, "are eggs so scarce in this part of the country, that you charge for them such an enormous price?" "No, sire," replied the innkeeper, "but Emperors are!"

A laughable incident occurred the other night, says the Boston Mail. A lady heard her husband talking in his sleep, as follows: "Well, Mr. Cashier, if you do not accommodate me to-day, protest my note and be hanged!"

Although Socrates was a philosopher, yet he did not think it beneath his dignity to have a wife; for Solomon says that "a virtuous wife is a crown to her husband." Xantippe was also a crown to Socrates—a crown of thorns.

"Blessed is he whose sins are covered," as the chap said when he stole a cloak.

Growth of Boston.—The total number of buildings erected in Boston, last year, was 1225, being 507 over the year previous.

The Whigs of New York have nominated the Hon. Dudley Selden as their candidate for Mayor of that city, and the Natives have re-nominated Hon. James Harper.

American saws are sold in Sheffield England, under the noses of the manufacturers of that country

Magnetism.—A lover recently entered a house which he had been to visit, magnetised the old folks, and then ran off with the daughter at his leisure.

☞ The Vicksburg Constitutionalist says that no smoking of cigars or pipes is permitted in any *church* in the city of Vicksburg.

Religious revivals appear to be in progress in Bridgeton and other places in West Jersey. A protracted meeting was held in the Bridgeton 2d Presbyterian church; and fifty persons were added to the Methodist church there last week, and nearly as many in the Millville church.

The journeymen carpenters of the city of New York have adopted a resolution demanding after the 10th of March one dollar and fifty cents a day for their services.

A New Trick.—The New England Washingtonian says that in Newmarket, N. H. they have a rum shop, where to evade the law, they charge three cents for *trying on an old hat*, and then give a glass of liquor.

A mammoth steamer called the St. Nicholas, is being built in New York city for the Hudson river.

An anti-dueling society is about to be organized in the city of Washington.

The Richmond Enquirer says the Democratic Convention which met at Rappahannock, has nominated R. M. T. Hunter for Congress.

The Hartford Freeman states that a Mormon Church has been organized in that city; also, others in Windsor, Mansfield, Farmington, New Haven, North Haven, Clinton, Norwalk, and Canaan.

There is to be a new, extensive and elegant hotel erected in Boston on Tremont street.

Body Found.—The body of a young lady, about 20 years of age, was taken from the water this morning, at Hoboken, near the Sybil's Cave, says the Journal of Commerce, of Monday evening. The body was handsomely dressed, with silk bonnet, French calico dress, and a valuable shawl. In a pocket tached to the dress were a handkerchief not marked, five cents and a key. The coroner was summoning a jury when our informant came away.

Diabolical Act.—Some villain entered the stable of Mr. Jesse Paschall, in Upper Providence, Delaware county, last week, and killed four of his horses, by cutting their throats. A wretch who could be guilty of an act so base, deserves the severest punishment the law can inflict. Mr. P. offers one hundred dollars for the discovery and conviction of the offender.

A Regular Heroine.—It is stated that the daughter of Jepthah Sanborn, a judge of one of the new courts of Iowa, has shot two full grown bears the past winter. The animals came prowling about her father's premises in the absence of any of the men folks, when Miss S. up with a rifle and shot them.—Oh! Jepthah, judge of Iowa, what a daughter has thou!

A cotton factory is about to be established near Pensacola, Florida.

☞ Mr. Simmons, in his speech in the Senate, one he Post office Bill, speaking of the extension of the Telegraph system all over the United States said that then 'mothers could go daily and ask after the health of their children at a distance, and such a stream of affection would run along these wires as was never known save 'when the morning stars sang together for joy.'

The Return of Spring.

Another winter is past and gone, and we have once more entered the mild, open and pleasant fields of Spring. Last Saturday—we write as though our readers were not already advised of the fact—was the first day of the new season, and a beautiful Spring-like day it was too. Indeed we have had a foretaste of spring time, a week before its actual arrival, in a succession of remarkably bright, sunny days, with an atmosphere as clear and balmy as is usually experienced in the month of May. And prompt to the hour, the little birds have once more made their appearance, and their cheerful and familiar notes may be heard in full chorus, by the early riser as he walks forth into the fields, or passes their accustomed haunts by the road-side. Ah! the spring is a glorious season of the year—like our childhood, how brilliant, and social, and gay are its prospects; but unlike our youthful visions, it returns again and again to cheer us with its presence.

The evidences of the return of Spring are so where more forcibly seen than in the appearance now presented about the wharves of our city. Vessels and steamers are there being repainted and fitted up for immediate service and an open river awaits their pleasure. Every where indeed is discernable a new life and activity. Our merchants are beginning to make their way to the big city to supply themselves with their Spring stock of goods—the Dry Goods men talk of presenting assortments outshining any thing ever before displayed in their goodly shops; and the grocers—the men who minister the staff of life, together with many a family comfort—begin to think strongly of tempting their customers to make still more extensive and desirable purchases 'in their line.' Well, success to them, one and all.—Competition is the life of business; but where there is competition, as we remarked last week, there must be advertising; and the man that makes a tolerably loud noise will be very apt to be heard above his more silent neighbors. To assist our mercantile neighbors in this matter we always hold our advertising column at their service. Can we do more?

The most particular of consults, must feel a sense of disappointment when he considers the reputation and standing of Mr. C. Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative. The proprietor trusts, that any who doubt its remedial power, will not blindly condemn it untried; in fact, the only way to test its worth, is to get it for your own case, or that of your relative or friend, and then witness its effect. We predict that the result will only serve to increase its already unparalleled reputation.

MARRIED.

In Middlebury, Feb. 16th, Rev. John C. Downer of Bozrah, to Miss Julia A. C. Lionley.

In Middletown, Feb 23 Mr. Wm. H. Robinson to Miss Phebe M. Grinnels.

In Portland, on the Feb. 20th, Mr. Joseph A. Fuller, of Middletown, to Miss Betsey E. Smith of Portland.

DIED.

On Thursday, Feb. 27th, Elizabeth M. only daughter of Doct. W. Hooker, aged 9 years.

In this city (at the Falls) Miss Mary Salina Paine, aged 19; daughter of Clark and Mary Paine, of Colchester.

In Brooklyn, Pa. Feb. 6th, Mr. Joseph Chapman, aged 76, a native of this city.

In Coventry, Feb. 13th, Roswell Wright, aged 83—a revolutionary pensioner.

In New Haven, Mrs. Delia Ann Storer, wife of William Storer, Esq. Editor of the Fountain.

14 Senatorial District.

A Convention of the Delegates from the several towns comprising the 14th Senatorial District will be held at the house of Larned Haskell in Pomfret, on Saturday the 15th day of March 1845, (Gen'l. Jackson's birth-day) at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of nominating a suitable person as the Democratic candidate for State Senator from said District.

ANDREW A. WILLIAMS, } Senatorial
GEORGE WARREN, } Committee.

February 22, 1845. 14

N. London County Convention.

THE Delegates from the several towns in New London County will meet in Convention in the Town Hall, in the city of Norwich, on Friday, March 7, 1845, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of nominating a candidate for sheriff, to be supported by the democrats of the County, at the election on the first Monday of April next

CHARLES DOUGLAS, } *County*
WM. L'HOMMEDIEU, } *Committee.*

Norwich and Worcester RAIL ROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

Accommodation Trains,

Daily except Sunday,

From Norwich, 6 A. M. and 4 1-2 P. M.
" Worcester, 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.

Steamboat Train,

From Norwich, about 2 A. M. and 5 P. M. Sunday, Wednesday and Friday.
" Worcester, 5 3-4 P. M. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Long Island Train.

Stopping at Danielsonvill.

From Norwich, about 2 P. M. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
" Worcester, 9 A. M. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Fares are less when paid for Tickets than when paid in the Cars. EMERSON FOOTE, Sup.

Norwich March 6th 15

Molasses.

100 HADS New Iberia and New Orleans Molasses.
75 BBLS New Iberian and New Orleans do
25 hhds P. R. and St. Croix do
Just received and for sale by
March 1 3w16 A. H. ALMY, &c.

FIRST ARRIVAL.

NEW. SPRING GOODS.

LINCOLN & WILLIAMS

HAVE received a new and elegant assortment of

Spring Dress Goods,

of the most approved patterns, and elegant colorings.

Cashmere Shawls,

50 Cashmere Shawls, the first importation, new and beautiful designs.

Corded Robes,

of the best quality.

Victoria Shirts,

Black, Drab, Brown, White Moreens.

Linin Hdkfs.

2 cases the cheapest ever offered in this market, besides many other and new choice goods at 21 Shetucket Street.

Norwich March 5. w315

Fresh Teas.

1 HUNDRED Packages Green Teas,
50 do Black do,
Just received and for sale by
A. H. ALMY, [late N. E. & A.]
March 5th 3w15 21 Water st.

New Fruit.

25 KEGS RAISINS "Geo. Loring,"
20 " do "Sun."
100 boxes 'M R' and 'Bloom' do Just received by
A. H. ALMY, [late N. E. & A.
March 2 3w15

Oils.

5000 Gallons Spring Sperm, "Howlands" New Bedford,
1000 gallons Winter Sperm,
1000 " Spring Sperm, bleached,
1000 galls Winter Sperm bleached,
1000 " W Whale, bleached,
On consignment and for sale by
A. H. ALMY,
[late Nichols, Evans & Almy,] 51 Water street.
March 5 3w15

Notice.

THE undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership under the name and firm of

WHITAKER, HAMMOND & CO.

for the transaction of the WHOLESALE GROCERY & COMMISSION BUSINESS, heretofore carried on under the style of H. WHITAKER & CO. and will continue at the old stand, No 4 Commerce street. HORACE WHITAKER.
HENRY KIRK HAMMOND
HORACE WARREN.

N. B.—All persons having unsettled accounts with H. Whitaker & Co, are requested to settle the same with the new Firm.

March 5 6w15

Flour.

500 BBLS. Superfine "Black Rock,"
200 bbls " " Oswego in store and for sale by
A. H. ALMY,
(late Nichols Evans & Almy)
March 6 6w15 51 Water street.

SUGAR.

50 Boxes brown Havanna Sugar, new crop,
25 hhds New Orleans Sugar do
25 bbls Woolsey & Woolsey's ref'd Sugar,
10 boxes single Loaf do
Just received and for sale by
march 6 3w15 A H ALMY, &c.

COFFEE.

100 bags Laguira and Rio Coffee,
25 " Cuba and Havannah do
25 " Old Government Java do.
25 " Roasted do
Just received and for sale by
A. H. ALMY, &c.
March 6 3w

Molasses and Sugar.

JUST RECEIVED a supply of NEW CROP New Orleans Molasses and Sugar, for sale cheap by
E. A. BILL.
Norwich, Feb. 10th, '45. tf 13

WANTED, 10,000 lbs., Old Cast off India Rubber Shoes.

FOR which new and fresh Goods will be exchanged at Cash prices.
J. IRESON & SON.
Feb. 5. tf

For Sale.

A new two story dwelling House with a basement together with a wood house, a good well of water situated on Main Street, West Chelsea about 6 rods from Central wharf now occupied by the subscriber, said House is built of the best of materials and will be sold at a bargain. Part of the purchasers money can remain on bond and mortgage for two years.

If not sold by 25th of February will be to let.
ROBERT STANTON.
Norwich Jan 30 10

To Let.

THE new Store, No., 20 Shetucket Street now occupied by T J. Ridgeway, was built expressly for the Dry Good business, is a desirable location. Rent will be reasonable.
Apply to EDWARD COIT. 3w13

TRI WEEKLY.

THE STEAMER

WORCESTER,

Capt. J. H. VANDERBILT,

WILL leave Norwich on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and New York Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 o'clock P. M.

Measurment goods 5 cents per foot. By weight. At $2 50 per ton.

E. A. BILL,
Steam-Boat Agent.
Nov. 6.

For Sale.

A FARM in the town of Preston, about four and a-half miles from the toll bridge, on the road leading to Jewett City, containing about forty-five acres, with a dwelling house and barn thereon standing said farm is suitably divided into mowing, pasturage and wood land, with a good well of water near the door, and known as the Miner Barnes farm.

ALSO—A lot of land containing 10 acres and 16 rods about ¾ mile from the above farm, adjoining land of Ben'l Haskell, Esq., with a never failing spring of water situated thereon. Said lot of land is known as the Hannah Tracy lot. The above property will be sold low, as the present owner wishes to dispose of it on or before the 15th day of March next

For further particulars, enquire of
ELIJAH CLARK, Norwich.
Jan. 15, 1845 tf8

C. BRINCKERHOFF'S

The great and principal object to be desired in any medicine that makes any pretensions to cure all or any class of diseases, is that it should show evidence of such power of cure and in a reasonable and speedy time. In disease of a complicated nature, where the effect is deep seated, such as Consumption, Liver Complaint, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and Pain in the Breast and side, it is an extremely difficult matter to bring it under the effect of usual remedies. It appears requisite that the compound should be of such a peculiar combination, that all its materials may act simultaneously upon the affected organ, and not have its power diffused to other parts of the human frame, and that these materials have some defined medical effect on that organ. Most truly in the Health Restorative do the component parts, when separately or collectively considered, most convincingly show their individual and connected power and efficacy. Thus it is that this remedy exerts such an astonishing influence in the complaints for which it is commended. If in any solitary case it had not power efficacious, the confidence of the public would have been shaken, but from its never failing promptness in checking the ravages of disease, and its sure power in restoring to health and strength, it is placed beyond even the possibility of a doubt that the same of perfection in such a medicine has been gained. Let the cert ficates of the greatest and most honest men of our country or a faithful trial of the Restorative, convince those who seem otherwise incredulous of such a remedy. The following certificate is from Dr. Chilton, the well known New York chemist.

"I have analyzed a bottle of medicine called 'C. Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative;' and find that it does not contain Mercury, or any other metallic preparation, nor opium in any of its forms. It is composed of vegetable matter entirely."

James R. Chilton, M. D.

C. BRINCKERHOFF, Proprietor, N. Y.

Principal Office, 96 Hudson street, New York.

Horace Everett, U. S. Agent, 96 Hudson-street, New York, had appointed,

SAMUEL TYLER 138 Main street, Norwich.
WM. S. TYLER, 131 Water street. do.

as agents for the above medicine.

March 1st. 1845. 1m18

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office, Norwich, March 3d, 1845.

Allen Chas. L	Hazen Harvey
Allen Joseph	Hyde Edward A
Arnold Eliza	Harris Dunford
Arnold A C & Co.	Holden Walter
Arnold Ursula	Hoyt George
Adams Danl. T	Hooker J W
Ayres Nelson	Johnson Marcus
Archer Mary	Jackson Phebe
Andrews Jas. C Jr.	Johnson Rhode
Bigelow Seth E	Lathrop Asariah 2
Billings Geo. C	Lummel Thomas
Billings Catherine	Lewis Chas.
Baker Capt. John E	Lyman Mary
Butts Z D	Mitchell Mary
Bowley Wm.	Morgan Henry W
Blackman George F	Miner E P & Co.
Brown Jesse Jr.	Myres & Bailey
Beckwith William C	Morgan Henry
Balcam Edward F. 2	McAllister Ronald
Braton Mary Jane	Mitchell Stephen
Barney Francis	McCoulis Jane
Bliss	Miner & Pitman
Bill Wm. H	Mason Nancy
Brewster Elizabeth	Ney Horatio N
Brown Elizabeth	Nicholds Alexander H
Burrill Eunice	Newell Henry L
Capt. Sloop Chelsea	Plant Elizabeth
Crowell Ann 2	Parsons Lucius
Caulkins Eward M	Pierce Wm.
Cherry A	Palmer Marvin
Congdin Caroline	Perkins John W
Carpenter Geo. W 2	Peckham Rowland
Chief Engineer Fire Department	Prentice Olive Ann
	Pelham Luther
Clark Elizabeth	Pelham Luman
Curriell Abigail	Pelham U W R
Cartet Louisa	Richards Sarah S
Cornell James	Rathbone Elijah
Cone Mary	Roath Edmund
Crosby Edwin T	Roath Daniel
Callahan John H	Rind Flenda
Colton Horace	Rose Mr.
Crippin Mr.	Ray Henry
Davis Senora	Rose Peleg
Danilas Minerva	Rogers Frank
Dewing Joel	Smith John
Douglass Eunice	Stotesbury Geo. W
Daily Nancy	Sanford H D
Dean William	Skinner Elizabeth
Ellis Sarah	Stocking Seriuna
Emery John	Sherman Nat. H
Fanney William	Smith Geo. W
Fletcher Mary Ann	Shelden Asa
Francis Henry	Smith Henry
Fowler Michael	Smith Cyrus
Grant Isaac A	Sheffield W F
Goldsmith Richard	Show Ellen C
Gilman Caleb 3d	Treat Mary
Gallup Andrew H	Tyler Samuel
Giddins Martha	Thompson Jane
Geer George	Tracy John
Hoare Nicholas	Warner John
Howard Lucretia	Wood Wm.
Harris John	White Mary
Harris Julia Ann	Wilber Julia F
Hasknens Caroline	Wilcox Sarah T
Hubard abby	Williams Lucy Ann
Holt Sarah	Woodward Mr
Harrington Emeline	Weber Henry
Hill Holdah	Young M B
Hall Samuel	

☞ Persons calling for the above Letters will please say they are advertised.

N. B. All Letters intended to be sent out of the U. States, by ship or steamer, the inland postage must be paid or they will not be forwarded.

15 JOHN H. TOWNSEND P. M.

On and after the 1st of April next.

J. IRESON & SON

WILL have removed their entire stock of *BOOTS & SHOES*, with large additions, to the Store in the New Brick Block, known as Hubbard's Row, No. 115 Main-street where they respectfully invite all of their old and as many new customers to call and see them. They hope, by close application to business, and by selling their goods at low rates, to merit the approbation of their numerous patrons.

Having a very large acquaintance with the eastern manufacturers, we have made extensive arrangements to receive and sell their goods at such prices as will enable us to outdo all competitors.

And to our wholesale Customers we would say that in this departme we intend to spare no pains to have it complete being always supplied with every article usually kept for jobbing. We trust we shall be able to furnish country Merchants, and others on such terms as will save them the expence of going to Boston or New York for the like Goods.

After April first, 113 South side Main-st.

Jan. 30th, '45. tf10

To Let.

THE dwellings in the City Hotel building, now occupied by I. W. Hakes. Possession given the first of April. For further information enquire of E. A. BILL.

Norwich Feb. 10 '44. tf13

To Rent.

FROM the first of April, 1845, a tenement on Franklin street, suitable for one or two families. For further particulars, apply to

DANIEL SILLOWAY.
18

DR. MERRILL'S Estate Store,

Water Street,

New London, Ct.

☞ All purchases of medicine sold at this store are warranted pure; and purchasers dissatisfied need have their money refunded.

New London, Feb. 11, '45. 6m2

AT a Court of Probate holden at Groton within and for the District of Groton, on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1845.

PRESENT, *NATHAN DABOLL, Esq. Judge.*

ON motion, this Court limits and appoints the term of six months from the date hereof for the creditors to the estate of David Nichols, late of said Groton, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate to Barton Saunders, the Administrator or be debarred a recovery thereof. And said administrator is ordered to give public notice thereof by advertising in a newspaper published in New London county, and posting up the same on the public Sign Post in said town of Groton, nearest to the place where said deceased last dwelt.

Certified by DAVID A. DARROW, Clerk.

BARTON SAUNDERS, Administrator.

Feb. 20, 1845. p3w13.

Keep it before the People!

THAT we have still a large and desirable lot of BOOTS and SHOES which we will continue to dispose of at cost until the 15th of March. We have made arrangements to have our entire SPRING STOCK manufactured according to order, and we wish to make room for it, by selling off our present stock at greatly reduced prices.

There is still on hand a few pair of those Cow Hide Boots for one dollar, and Kip Boots for one dollar and seventy five cents. Come quick, they are going fast. J. IRESON & SON,

Feb 5, 1845. 140 Main-st. 11

NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers at

Killingly and Norwich

under the name and firm of ELY & CO., is this day by mutual consent DISSOLVED. All persons having claims against said firm are requested to present the same for settlement and all persons indebted to said firm are invited to settle the same without delay.

J. S. ELY,
EDWIN ELY.

Killingly Jan. 23d, 1845.

The subscriber hereby authorises his brother, EDWIN ELY to use the name of the late firm of Ely & Co., in the settlement of any claims due the said late firm. J. S. ELY.

Killingly, Jan. 23d, 1845.

J S ELY, having associated with himself, S. H. GROSVENOR, and E. C. BEACH, will continue the DRY GOODS trade at the old stand, No 23 & 25 Shetucket-st, and under the old name and firm of

ELY & CO.

Norwich, Jan. 23d, 1845. 11

WRIGHT'S Indian Vegetable Pills,

OF THE

N. American College of Health,

THESE extraordinary Pills are composed of plants which grow spontaneously on our own soil, and are, therefore, better adapted to our constitution than medicines compounded from foreign drugs, however so they may be compounded; and as the INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS are founded upon the principle that the human body is, in truth,

SUBJECT TO BUT ONE DISEASE,

viz, corrupt humors, and that medicines cures this disease on

NATURAL PRINCIPLES

by cleansing and purifying the body; it will be manifest, that if the constitution be not entirely exhausted, a perseverance in their use, according to directions, is absolutely certain to drive disease of every name from the body.

When we wish to restore a Swamp or Morass to fertility, we drain it of the superabundant waters.—In like manner, if we wish to restore the body to health, we must cleanse it of impurity.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

Will be found one of the best, if not the very best medicines in the world for carrying out this

GRAND PURIFYING PRINCIPLE,

because they expel from the body all morbid and corrupt humors—the cause of disease—in any easy and NATURAL MANNER; and while they every day give

EASE AND PLEASURE,

disease of every name is rapidly driven from the body.

The above named INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS have been three years before the American public; and we can now say, without fear of contradiction, that of all the various medicines which have heretofore been popular, not one has given such universal satisfaction, or obtained such a permanent hold upon the affections of the people. Not only do all who use it invariably experience relief, and recommend it in the strongest terms; but it has effected some of the most astonishing cures ever performed by medicine.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are attaining great celebrity in New England as well as other parts of the United States. The attempts of persons to defraud the public by the sale of spurious articles, meet with general reprobation. Mr. Wright is an indefatigable business man, and shows an army of cures by the medicine, which warrant confidence in the virtues of his Indian Vegetable Pills.

From the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

People are pretty well satisfied by this time, that Calomel and the other thousand and one mineral preparations of the shops are better adapted, as a general rule, to kill rather than cure the patient.—As a matter of course, vegetable medicines are therefore in great request. There are very many humbugs however, among the latter, and we would advise all those who have the least regard for their health, to try the *INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS of the North American College of Health*, sold at 169 Race street, Philadelphia—as they are the preparation of one intimately acquainted with the healing art.

From the Boston Daily Times.

INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

Of all the public advertised medicines of the day we know of none that we can more safely recommend for the "ills that flesh is heir to," than the Pills that are sold at the depot of the North American College of Health, No 198 Tremont street Boston. Several instances we know of, where they are used in families with the highest satisfaction. And no longer ago than yesterday, we heard an eminent physician of this city recommend them in high terms. There used to be in the community a great repugnance to the use of QUACK medicines, as they are all indiscriminately termed, but it was mainly owing to the regular M. D.'s constantly denouncing them. They are, however becoming more liberal in this respect, and the consequence is, that good vegetable medicines are now more extensively used than formerly.

AGENTS.

SAMUEL TYLER, Norwich, will sell by the dozen to those who wish to purchase to sell again.

R. W. ROATH,	Norwich.
Geo. D. Fuller,	Norwich Town.
S. C. Osgood,	Bean Hill.
Tracy Huntington & Co.	Yantleville.
A. L. Hyde,	Franklin.
A. G. Bailey,	Lebanon.
G. Robinson,	"
Stephen Fitch,	Fitchville.
H. Morey,	Bozrahville.
Linton,	Jewett City
Albert Ray & Co.	Greenville.
C. & G. Lewis,	Uncasville
P. F. Collins,	Mystic,

ORIGINAL STAINED

Leave Woodbury every Monday and Friday at 6 a m, through New Milford same days by 3 p m

696 From Newtown, Fairfield county, by South Britain to Southbury, 10 1-2 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Newtown every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 1-2 p m, arrive at Southbury same days by 5 1-2 p m

Leave Southbury every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 1-2 a m—arrive at Newtown same days by 6 1-2 a m

697 From Newtown by Cold Spring, Monroe and Huntington to Derby, 17 miles and back, twice a week

Leave Newtown every Tuesday and Friday at 10 a m and arrive at Derby same days by 3 p m

Leave Derby every Wednesday and Saturday at 10 a m—arrive at Newtown same days by 3 p m.

698 From Danbury, Fairfield county, by Bethel to Hawleyville, 8 miles and back, six times a week

Leave Danbury every day except Sunday at 9 a m, arrive at Hawleyville same day by 11 a m

Leave Hawleyville every day except Sunday at 1 p m, arrive at Danbury same day by 3 p m

699 From Danbury by Ridgebury, Ridgefield, Lewisborough, N. Y, Vista, New Canaan, Ct. and North Stamford to Stamford, 35 miles and back, twice a week

Leave Danbury every Wednesday and Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Ridgefield same days by 3 p m

Leave Ridgefield every Tuesday and Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Stamford same days by 12 m

Leave Stamford same days by 2 p m, arrive at Ridgefield same days by 8 p m

Leave Ridgefield every Wednesday and Saturday at 4 a m, arrive at Danbury same days by 6 p m

Proposals to run the going trip through on one day and the return trip through on the next, will be considered

700 From Danbury by New Fairfield and Haviland Hollow, N. Y. to Patterson, 14 miles and back, once a week

Leave Danbury every Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Patterson same day by 11 a m

Leave Patterson same day by 12 m, arrive at Danbury same day by 4 p m

701 From Bethel, Fairfield county, by Redding, Redding Ridge and Weston to Bridgeport, 22 miles and back, twice a week

Leave Bethel every Monday and Friday at 12 m—arrive at Bridgeport same days by 6 p m

Leave Bridgeport every Tuesday and Thursday at 7 a m, arrive at Bethel same days by 12 m

Proposals to go and return on the same day will be considered

702 From Bridgeport, Fairfield county, by Colebrook, Newtown, Hawleyville, Brookfield, New Milford, Gaylord's Bridge, South Kent, Kent, Cornwall Bridge, West Cornwall, Falls Village, South Canaan, Canaan, Sheffield, Mass., Great Barrington and Van Deusenville to West Stockbridge, 96 miles and back, six times a week in railroad cars

Leave Bridgeport every day except Sunday on the arrival of the boat from New York, say 12 m, arrive at West Stockbridge same day by 7 p m

Leave West Stockbridge every day except Sunday at 6 a m, and arrive at Bridgeport the same day by 1 p m

Proposals to extend through to the Albany railroad are invited

Proposals to carry the Albany, New York and through mails by a more expeditious line during suspension of navigation on the Hudson river, and through to and from the Albany and Springfield road in due connection are invited

703 From Bridgeport by Trumbull and Long Hill to Stepney, 12 miles and back twice a week

Leave Bridgeport every Tuesday and Saturday at 12 m, arrive at Stepney same days by 4 p m

Leave Stepney same days at 5 a m, arrive at Bridgeport same days by 10 a m

704 From Norwalk, Fairfield county, by Redfield to Redding Ridge, fifteen miles, and back, once a week

Leave Norwalk every Saturday at 12 m—arrive at Redding Ridge same day by 4 p m

Leave Redding Ridge same day by 6 a m—arrive at Norwalk same day by 11 a m

705 From Norwalk to New Canaan, 6 miles and back six times a week

Leave Norwalk every day except Sunday on arrival of New York mail, say at 3 p m—arrive at New Canaan same day by 4 1-2 p m

Leave New Canaan every day except Sunday at 11 a m—arrive at Norwalk same day by 1-2 p m

706 From Greenwich, Fairfield county, by Round Hill to Stanwick, eight miles and back, twice a week

Leave Greenwich every Wednesday and Saturday at 4 p m, arrive at Stanwick the same days by 6 p m

Leave Stanwick same days at 1 p m—arrive at Greenwich same days by 3 p m

SPECIAL OFFICES.

Proposals are invited for supplying the following offices in Connecticut for the net proceeds of said offices respectively; limited in each case to a sum to be named in the proposals

Bethany from New Haven, 10 miles, and back once a week

Canton Center from Canton, 4 miles, and back three times a week

Chapinville from Salisbury, 3 1-2 miles, and back three times a week

Hartford from Ashford, 8 miles, and back three times a week

Ellsworth from Cornwall Bridge, 3 miles, and back twice a week

Enfield from Thompsonville, 3 miles, and back six times a week

Exeter from Nelson, 4 miles, and back once a week

Greenfield Hill from Southport, 3 miles, and back six times a week

Hampton from Howard Valley, 3 miles, and back six times a week

Hitch's Mill from Scantic Village, 3 miles and back three times a week

Leesville from Mosier, 1 1-2 miles, and back twice a week

Lisbon from Norwich, 6 miles, and back three times a week

Mansfield Center, from Mansfield, 3 miles, and back three times a week

Middlebury from Naugatuck, 5 miles, and back twice a week

Millington from East Haddam, 7 miles, and back once a week

Milton from Litchfield, 4 1-2 miles, and back three times a week

New Boston from Fishersville, 3 miles, and back three times a week

Newington from Hartford, 6 miles and back three times a week

North Goshen from Goshen, 4 miles, and back three times a week

North Canton from Simsbury, 3 miles, and back once a week

North Granby, from Granby, 4 miles, and back twice a week

North Killingly from West Thompson, 2 1-2 miles, and back twice a week

Prospect from Straitsville, 3 miles, and back once a week

South Lyme from Lyme, 6 miles, and back twice a week

South Norwalk from Norwalk 1 1-2 miles, and back three times a week

Suffield from Windsor Locks, 4 miles, and back three times a week

Union from Stafford Springs 7 miles, and back twice a week

Warren from Cornwall Bridge, 8 miles, and back three times a week

Washington from New Milford, 7 miles, and back three times a week

Westchester Centre from Winchester, 3 miles, and back three times a week

Willington from Mansfield, 4 miles, and back three times a week

Wilton from Norwalk, 7 miles and back three times a week

Woodcock from Watertown, 6 miles, and back once a week

Woodbridge from Derby, 3 miles, and back once

NOTES

1. Seven minutes are allowed for opening and closing the mails at all offices, where no particular time is specified; but on railroad and steamboat routes there is to be no more delay than is necessary to deliver and receive the baggage.

2. The mail is to be conveyed in preference to passengers, and to their entire exclusion, if its weight and bulk require it.

3. A preference is to be given to passengers brought in the connecting mail lines over those travelling in any other.

4. Post Office blanks, mail bags, and the special agents of the Department, on the exhibition of their credentials, are to be conveyed without further charge on mail lines admitting of such conveyances.

5. Mail agents are to be conveyed without charge on the principal railroad and steamboat lines, where the size of the mails and number of the offices will require their employment by the Department; and in that case, a separate apartment for the assorting and safe-keeping of the mail is to be provided by the contractor, under the direction of the Department.

6. In all cases, there is to be a forfeiture of the pay for the trip, when the trip is not run; a forfeiture of four-fourth part of it, when the running or arrival is so far behind time as to lose the connection with a pending mail; and a forfeiture of the due proportion of it, when a grade of service is rendered inferior to that in the contract. These forfeitures may be increased into penalties of higher amount, according to the nature or frequency of the failure and the importance of the mail.

7. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be satisfactorily explained in due time, for failing to take from, or deliver at a post office, the mail or any part of it; for suffering to be wet, injured, lost, or destroyed, for conveying it in a place or manner that exposes it to depredation, loss, or injury; for refusing after demand to convey a mail by any coach, railroad car, or steamboat, which the contractor regularly runs on the route, beyond the specified number of trips in the contract; and for not arriving at the time set. And for setting up or running an express to transmit commercial intelligence in advance of the mail, a penalty will be exacted equal to a quarter's pay.

8. The Postmaster General may annul the contract for repeated failures; for violating the Post Office laws; for disobeying the instructions of the Department; for refusing to discharge a carrier when required by the Department; for assigning the contract without the consent of Postmaster General, or for setting up or running an express as afore said.

9. The Postmaster General may alter the contract and alter the schedule, he allowing a pro rata increase of compensation, within the restrictions imposed by law, for the additional service required, or for the increased speed, if the employment of additional stock or carriers is rendered necessary, but the contractor may, in such cases, relinquish the contract, on timely notice, if he prefers it to the change. The Postmaster General also may discontinue or curtail the service, he allowing one month's extra pay on the amount dispensed with.

10. The payments will be made through drafts on post offices or otherwise, after the expiration of each quarter, say in February, May, August, and November.

11. *The distances are given according to the best information; but no increased pay will be allowed should they prove to be greater than is advertised, if the places are correctly named.*

12. The Postmaster General is prohibited by law from knowingly making a contract for the transportation of the mail with any person who shall have entered into any combination, or proposed to enter into any combination, to prevent the making of any bid for a mail contract by any other person or persons, or who shall have made any agreement, or shall have given or performed, or promised to give or perform any consideration to do, or not to do, anything whatever to induce any other person not to bid for a mail contract. Particular attention is called to the 20th section of the act of 1836, prohibiting combinations to prevent bidding.

13. On coach routes where the present contractor shall be superseded by an underbidder, who may not have the stage property requisite for the performance of the contract, he shall purchase from the present contractor such of his coaches, trains, and harness belonging to the route as shall be needed, and may be suitable for the service, at a fair valuation; and make payment therefor by reasonable instalments, as his pay becomes due, unless the present contractor shall continue to run stages on the route. Should they not agree as to the suitableness of the property, the terms, or the security, each may choose a person who may appoint a third, and their decision shall be final; or the Postmaster General will name the umpire. Should the underbidder fail to comply, his bid will be offered to the contractor; but should he decline it, the proposals of the underbidder will be accepted unconditionally. The underbidder should give early notice of his intention to take or not to take the stock, and if the latter, of his reasons; and the present contractor is to determine, on the first application whether he will sell it or not.

14. A bid received after time, to wit: the 15th April next at 9 a m, or without the guarantee required by law; or that combines several routes in one sum of compensation, cannot be considered in competition with a regular proposal, nor adjudged to be extravagant.

15. A bidder may offer on coach, railroad, or steamboat routes, where the transportation is difficult or impracticable at certain seasons, to substitute horse or wagon conveyance, or to intermit service a specified number of days, weeks, or months.—He may propose to omit an office that is inaccessible or is not on the stage road, the railway, or at a steamboat landing, as the case may be, or he may offer to substitute an inferior mode of supply in such cases. He may propose different days and hours of departure and arrival, provided that no more running time is asked, and it is obvious that no mail connection or other public accommodation is prejudiced. He may ask for more running time to the trip, during a specified number of days, at certain seasons of particularly bad roads. But beyond these changes, a proposal for service different from the advertisement will prevent its being considered in competition with a regular bid, and set aside for extravagance; and where a bid contains any of the above alterations, their disadvantages will be estimated in comparing it with other proposals.

16. There should be but one route bid for in a proposal.

17. The route, the service, the yearly pay, the bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of the firm, where a company offers, should be distinctly stated.

The following may be used as a form for the bid *where no change from the advertisement is contemplated by the bidder:*

"I [or we, as the case may be,] hereby propose to carry the mail on No.—, from——to——a weekly to advertisement, for $ per annum."

18. The following is the form of the guaranty which should be filled, the first blank with the name of the guarantor, the second with that of the bidder; and the third and fourth with the beginning and terminating points of the route; and after being dated, should be signed by the guarantor, who must be shown by the written certificate of a postmaster, or other equally satisfactory testimonial, to be a man of property, and able to make good his guaranty. This guaranty, so certified, should accompany each bid

The undersigned ——— guarantes that ——— his bid for carrying the mail from ——— to ——— accepted by the postmaster general, ———, shall enter into an obligation prior to the first day of July next with good and sufficient sureties, to perform the service proposed.

"Dated ———"

19. The bid should be sent under seal, addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster General, with "Mail Proposals in the State of ———," written on the face of the letter; and should be despatched in time to be received by or before the 15th April next, at 9 o'clock, a. m.

20. The contracts are to be executed before the 1st of July next.

21. Postmasters at offices situated upon or near railroads, but more than eighty rods from a depot, will, immediately after the 10th of May next, report that fact to the Department, stating their exact distance from the railroad depot, and otherwise supplied with the mail, to enable the Postmaster General to direct the proper supply to be made from the railroad by mail messengers, from and after the 1st July next.

C. A. WICKLIFFE.

Post Office Department, Dec. 26, 1844.

Fales's Cathartic Lozenges,

THOUGH prepared from a great many Vegetable Substances, are as palateable and pleasant to eat as any other Confectionary Compound.

☞This preparation is decidedly the best among all the known cathartic preparations; for, while its operation is as sure as Salts, Castor Oil, Calomel and Jalop, or any other, cathartic medicine, it has the advantage over all in being pleasant to eat, while all other cathartics are generally disagreeable to take. Price 25 cents per box, with full directions, and may be found at the Depository, No. 96 Commercial street.

FALES'S WORM LOZENGES.

Are a safe and sure remedy for Worms. Children love them. They act like a charm in removing the symptoms, such as starting in sleep, grinding the teeth, paleness about the mouth and nose, occasional sickness at the stomach, precarious appetite swelled bowels, and general feverish habit. The child falls into a quiet sleep, the worms are stupified and expelled, and the child, as far as heard from in every instance has been cured.

Price 25 cents per box, with full directions; sold at 96 Commercial-street.

FALES'S COUGH LOZENGES.

Are beneficial in all common Colds and Coughs Whooping Cough, Inflamation in the Throat and Lungs, in the Croup or Hives, and more certain to operate satisfactory than the celebrated HIVE SYRUP. The most happy effect is obtained in a few moments; the symptoms disappear and the disease is broken up by the magical effect of these Lozenges.

Full directions accompany each box, and found at the Depository, 96 Commercial street.

FALES'S DYSENTERY LOZENGES.

Are a safe and agreeable remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhœa of adults, and for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Bowel Complaints of children. Particular attention must be paid to the directions which accompany each box.

FALES'S CAMPHOR LOZENGES,

Are beneficial in all common and sick headache, and where there is a sense of tightness or weight over the eyes, in eruptive diseases, such as Measles and Small Pox, Also in Mania, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Hysteria, in St. Vitus Dance, and in all cases of Languor and Oppressions of the Vital Powers, and may be taken with safety by women and children in all conditions.

Full directions accompany each box.

FALE'S CYPRIAN HAIR TONIC,

Is now so extensively known and justly celebrated but further comment upon it will be useless; we can say, however, with truth, that among the many thousands who have purchased the Tonic in this or other countries, none have returned with complaints while thousands have expressed not only their approbation, but their wonder and admiration of behold its effects. A few bottles only can be had, at 96 Commercial-street.

CLEAR OUT YOUR RATS.

The gnawings and antics of these destructive creatures can be hushed forever in your House or Store, if you will procure a box of the genuine

MADAGASCAR RAT EXTERMINATOR

and use it according to directions. You cannot depend upon it unless obtained at J. J. FALES' No 96 Commercial, corner of Lewis & Commercial Streets, Boston, or of the following.

AGENTS.

Norwich, Samuel Tyler and John L. Devotion New London, Wm. Stearns, Stoddard & Allen, A. Beckwith; Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Mystic Bridge Keeney & Brown; Noank, Brown & Wilbur; Stonington Point, Elisha Faxon, Jr.; Lyme, Joseph Brockway; Hadlyme, Ely P. Wells; East Haddam, R. W. Miller; Moodus, Sheffield Lewis; Jewettville Richmond & Upham; Middle Haddam, Child & Carrier; Portland, John Payne; South Glastonbury, Oliver Brainerd and Wm. W. Post & Co; Colchester, A. M. Hurlbut; Willimantic, Jason Safford and R. Moulton; Scotland, James Burnet; Howard's Valley, G. D. Spencer; Hampton, Wm. Brown Andover, Lucenia & Fulton; South Coventry, D. M. Buell; Mansfield, Geo. T. Clark and Z. Storrs & Son; Chaplain, Walter Gardell; Phœnixville John H. Adams; Eastford, Joseph Durrett and Calvin Whitney; Ashford, E. B. Hibbard; Wm A. Brewster; Danielsonville, Ct.

Oct 6 — ply47

☞Impurity of Blood causes Pain and

occasions disease upon that part of the body which from any cause may be weakest. Thus in persons whose blood is impure, should they have a cold, the impure matter would settle upon their lungs, and consumption be the inevitable; so with other diseases All trouble is saved by using the BRANDRETH PILLS, which cannot injure, and which cannot be overdone. Only use them in the commencement of any disease, use them in full doses and you will be up and well, while those who are too wise to take such a simple medicine, are bed-ridden, or prematurely and their days. The Brandreth Pills are only beginning to be appreciated; they are found to never deceive; they are the only safe and medicine recited in this climate.

Be careful of pretended universal purgative which cannot be used without injury to the body each raisdreth's Pills can. What are they? Are fabulous imitations of the Brandreth Pills recommended advertisements? from Dr. Brandreth? Were they not originally counterfeit pills purporting to be the genuine Brandreth Pills? But in consequence of the new labels on the Brandreth Pills boxes are they not obliged to come out under colors equally false? Observe the makers and travelling agents? Are they not men whom Dr. Brandreth hath cast off, not for good conduct truly? Is this not true as applicable to the *pretended "Indian,"* and, in fact, in nearly all the advertised pills of the day? Shall the public trust their lives in the hands of these unprincipled men. Surely not.

The Brandreth Pills *give strength* for weakness—they are liked best by those who have taken the most of them. Dr. Brandreth can give *personal* reference to thousands who have been *restored* from a bed sickness by their use, when every other means had proved entirely unavailable. These cases are continually occuring in this city and in every part of the Union. Get Brandreth's Pills if you are not perfectly healthy, and they will restore you—if medicine can do it—because they expel those humors which are the cause of impurity of the blood, and at the same time the body is strengthened by the operation of this most excellent medicine.

The following names are a list of Dr. B. Brandreth's agents in New London Co.

Norwich, R. W. Roath; New London, Nathan Belden; Colchester, L. A. Kellogg; Franklin, Amos L. Hyde; Liberty Hill, Austin Gay; Lebanon, Gurdon Robinson; Yantic ville, Tracy, Huntington & Co.; Fitchville, S. Fitch; Norwich Town, Geo. D. Fuller; Milltown, Wm. B. Hull; Stonington, Horace Lewis; Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Portersville, Smith, Cady & Co; Centre Groton, R. W. Smith; Groton, John Hudson; Hamburg, H. A. Brockway; Salem, E. S. Williams; Montville, James Turner; Hadlyme, Z. Brockway.

Something New.

SPALDING & CO., are manufacturing under Letters Patent granted by the United States, an improved Friction match, to burn

Without Brimstone.

They now offer for sale, on very reasonable terms,

20,000 GROSS,

Neatly put up in Tin, Wood and Paper, in any sized packages and in lots to suit purchasers.

These Matches are highly improved and recommended for family use by Physicians and Chemists, in consequence of the absence of Sulphur in their manufacture, the fumes of which are so disagreeable and deleterious to all, and particularly injurious to persons having weak lungs or delicate constitutions.

They are particularly recommended to the attention of shippers as they have frequently been taken on long voyages and exposed to the action of all climates without the slightest injury.

For sale by SPALDING & CO.

At wholesale and retail by R. W. MATHEWSO

Agents for the manufacturers.

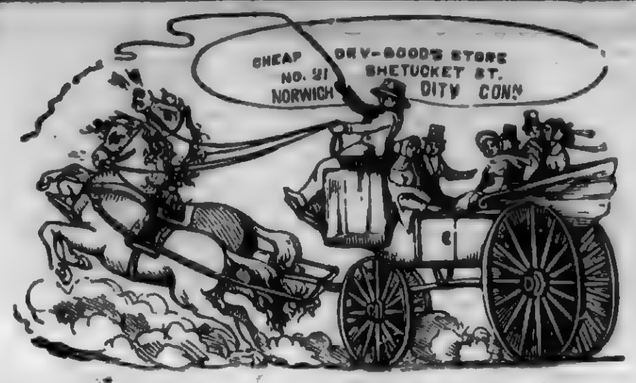
Jan. 22 1845. 1

WANTED, 10,000 lbs., Old Cast off India Rubber Shoes.

FOR which new and fresh Goods will be exchanged at Cash prices.

J. IRESON & SON.

Feb 5 1f11



BOUND TO TRADE, CALL AND SEE.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY IN EXCHANGE FOR

DRY GOODS,

10,000 PAIRS of half HOSE, 500 bushels CORN, 500 do RYE, 600 do OATS; POULTRY any quantity. And we would not leave out the article

☞C A S H!☜

as we shall feel thankful to receive any quantity the Customers may feel disposed to leave with us. Prices are no object at this season of the year. By just calling it will convince the customers that such is the fact. That handsome Mus de Laines are selling at 12 cents per yd. The same styles of goods sold one month ago from 30 to 50 cts. To account for this, these goods were purchased at late Auction sales in Boston and New York at said low prices. And thus we are able to sell them. All styles of Goods to correspond. At the CHEAP Cash Store of

MURFEY & HUNTINGTON.

At the Old Stand of A. Wattles & Co.—21 Shetucket st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN

CARPETING AND RUGS, SELLING OUT.

Now is the time to buy your Carpets.

THE Subscribers have a large and complete assortment of the above named goods, of which they will sell at prices to induce Customers to buy. They were purchased at late auction Sales in New York at price much less than they can be manufactured for Customers wishing to purchase the above named goods will do themselves JUSTICE by favoring us with a call before purchasing, for they are determined to sell them at such prices as will defy competition. At the Old Stand of A. Wattles & Co. At the Cheap Cash Store. MURFEY AND HUNTINGTON.

21 Shetucket.—Dec. '44. 5

"The Magnetic Battery."

THE trials that have been made of the recently improved "Magnetic Battery," confirm the belief that it is destined to produce great and important changes in the healing art. In all cases of distortion and curvature of the spine, where anchylosis is not formed, permanent relief can be obtained by the daily use of the battery and the proper co-ordinate medication. The remote as well as proximate cause of this malady is a loss of vital action of the muscles of one side while the antagonist muscles remain in full force. By this gradual deformity the internal organs, as the heart, liver, stomach, lungs &c., become displaced and consequently loose their healthy action, until permanent disease and fatality is the result. The only rational or possible method of relief in these cases, is to restore the lost action of the weakened muscles—this, no course of medication hitherto devised, is so well calculated to effect, as this form of practice. The effects of the action of the machine upon the muscles in these cases, is most extraordinary, most wonderful, and gives a true conception of the unlimited power, of the all pervading forces by which we obtain such results. Nor less specific is this plan of treatment in the different forms of consumption—as upwards of 70 cases of *tubercular consumption* have been successfully treated by one physician in N. Y., during the last 8 months. The details of these remarkable cures and the addresses of the patients are open to all enquirers. In attestation of the powers of this instrument to effect results to which it makes pretensions, the following is quoted from Mr. Ellsworth's report dated Jan 31st, 1844,—when speaking of Morse's Telegraph:

"Intimately connected with this branch of science employed in effecting results obtained by the Telegraph are the medical applications of the Magnetic Battery, mentioned in the report of one of the examiners. This same wonderful agent—the electro Magnetic fluid, which thus gilds the metals and separates the beautiful ores, dissolves the calculus (stone in the bladder) with at pain, rescuing thousands victims others is doomed to a lingering death, or the sad alternative of a most excruciating operation. The facility with which medicines are infused into the system by the aid of this battery leads us to hail the approach of a quicker alleviation of human woes, and the future success of experiment, fraught with the brightest anticipations.

HENRY L. ELLSWORTH,
Commissioner of Patents.

To his Hon. the President of the Senate of U. S.

Other forms of disease have been treated with equal success in this way—such as scirrhus, cancer, scrofula, white-swellings, paralysis, lumbar, sciatica, rheumatism, Deafness, swelling of the tonsils, &c. &c.

HENRY LEE,
Homœopathic physician.

Rooms, at the "American House."

October 2. 41. 1y45

Fire Insurance,

BY THE MUTUAL SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW HAVEN.

THIS Company offers to persons wanting Insurance the double advantage of *full indemnity* in case of loss, by means of an ample *capital*, while it unites in its charter so much of the MUTUAL principle, as to give the dealer a chance to participate in its profits without being *in any way* liable for its losses.

The Directors pledge themselves to the public, that the business of the Company shall be in all respects, conducted on the most fair and liberal principles.

For further information apply to the following Agent, who is authorized to take risks and issue policies to applicants without delay

DIRECTORS

Joseph N. Clarke, Elihu Atwater, N. A. Bacon, John Bradley, Willis Bristol, W. H. Ellis, John English, Dennis Kimberly, James Brewster, Truman Woodward, Nathan Peck, jr., H. S. Soule, Theron Tower, Aaron Benedict, Harvey Barnes, Sheldon Bassett, Enos Sperry, Richard M. Clarke, Russell Hotchkiss, Henry Farnam.

P. S. Galpin, Sec. JOSEPH N. CLARKE, Pres't.

☞No charge for Policies when risks are transferred from other offices at the same rates.

D. W. MATHEWSON, Agent.

India Rubber Overshoes.

WE have on hand and for sale on the most reasonable terms, a most splendid assortment of **India Rubber Shoes and Overshoes,** of the latest patterns and styles in market, manufactured from the pure gum and put up in the best manner—warranted not to stiffen in the coldest weather, or contract by the heat, and will retain their color under all circumstances, and not to part in the same.

Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine the great improvements made in the manufacture of India Rubber. ☞We sell cheap.

Feb. 16. J. IRESON & SON. 1f12

FINE EATING!

PRATT & HOOKER,

(Franklin Square.)

HAVE on hand a first rate assortment of *PROVISIONS & GROCERIES* which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.

Norwich, April 24th.

U. S. HOTEL, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber having removed from his old stand the Exchange Hotel, to the Granite Buildings now the **United States Hotel,** on Pennsylvania avenue, between Third and Four-and-a-half streets one block from the Rail-road depot, respectfully solicits a portion of the public patronage. He now has associated with him Mr. JAMES H. BACON, of Washington City.

The "UNITED STATES," as regard locality, is the most eligible Hotel in the city, and one of the most commodious in the Union. It is but about two minutes walk from the Railroad Depot, and five from the Capitol, and has accommodations for three hundred boarders.

No labor or expense has been omitted to anticipate the wants of both temporary and permanent customers. From our establishment at Piney Point, on the Potomac we will be constantly supplied with abundance of fresh fish and oysters, and our larder stocked with every rarity the market affords.

Sincerely thankful for the past favors, which a liberal Public have ever shown him, he solicits a continuance of their patronage, and he promises that his efforts, and those of his partner, shall be unceasing in studying and providing for the comfort of those who may make the UNITED STATES HOTEL their home. THOMPSON TYLER.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 9, 1844. 1y2

PATENT MACHINES.

THE cheapest and best Horse Powers ever offered to the public for driving Circular Saws, Chaff Chingle and Sugar Mills, Turning Lathes, Threshing Machines, &c. Also the best Threshing Machines for grain and hay seed, may be had of the subscriber—also the right to vend them in various parts of the country. Horse Powers from $40 to $50. Threshing Machines from $20 to $25. Both Machines easily conveyed in a one horse wagon.

N. B. A few more Agents wanted to sell on commission. A. KINGSLEY

Norwich, July 19, 1843. 4

Norwich and Worcester RAIL ROAD.

Change of Hours.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING DECEMBER 12th, 1844.

Accommodation Trains,

From Norwich, 6 A. M. Daily except Sunday.
" " 4 1-2 P. M. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
" Worcester, 10 A. M. Monday, Wednesday and Friday
" " 6 P. M. daily except Sunday.

Steamboat Train,

From Norwich about 2 A. M. Sunday, Wednesday and Friday.
" Worcester, 5 3-4 P. M. Sunday, Wednesday and Friday.

Long Island Train.

From Norwich about 2 P. M. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
" Worcester, 9 A. M. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Fares are less when paid for Tickets than when paid in the Cars. EMERSON FOOTE, Sup.

Norwich Jan. 30th, '45 10

A MAN

HAVING One Thousand dollars (or more) Cash Capital can hear of a chance to invest it in a country Dry Goods and Grocery business, where he profits, *above all expenses,* have been (and will be) one thousand dollars per annum Address L. P. post paid through the Post Office at Norwich City.

Feb 19, 1845. 3w13

To Let.

THE new Store, No. 20 Shetucket Street now occupied by T. J. Ridgeway, was built expressly for the Dry Goods business, is a desirable location. Rent will be reasonable

Apply to EDWARD COIT. 3w13

Wanted,

A FIRST RATE Dry Goods salesman. Address A. B. through the Norwich city Post Office—The communication will be confidential.

Feb. 19th, 1845. 3w13

Boarding.

TWO or three gentlemen can be accommodated with board and lodging at the residence of the subscriber in Forest st, two doors north of Main-st. West side of the river.

EDWARD M. CAULKINS.

Feb. 5, 1845. 3m11

Boarding.

BOARD for a gentleman and lady can be had with a pleasant room as there is on Main-st., by inquiring at this office.

Nov. 6 1844. 50

WAR COMMENCED!!

TEXAS IN ARMS.

Spread the News far and wide that

ELY & CO., WILL for 27 days from this date dispose of their Rich Stock of DRY GOODS, at extremely nominal prices, for they must be sold within that time. And any person or persons, wishing to buy of the latest style of DRY GOODS from the Finest French BROADCLOTHS, and the richest silks to Ginghams, muslinetts, and cheap Calicoes, will please call immediately, and avail themselves of the finest chance ever offered to buy goods for a more some, as the sale must positively be made, as we must make room for a large lot of those new SPRING GOODS.

Come one Come All.

Jan. 1st. 1845. 1f6

FOR SALE.

A GOOD Dairy and Tillage Farm, containing 204 acres of land, with a dwelling house, 2 barns and other necessary out buildings in good repair, that a large quantity of thrifty young wood growing thereon, and is well watered, and well adapted to the keeping of sheep, it is situated on Plain Hills in the town of Norwich, 5½ miles from the city. The Stonington road runs through the centre of said farm. Terms of payment made easy to the purchaser.

Apply to EDWIN GAVITT.

Norwich, Oct. 30. 1f49

GENERAL STAGE OFFICE

At the American House

38 Shetucket-St.

STAGES, will leave the American House daily for Hartford.

On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock, A. M. via., Lebanon, Columbia and Bolton

On Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays at 8 o'clock, A.M., via, Colchester,

Also, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 6 1-2 o'clock A. M., for Franklin, Windham, Mansfield, Tolland and Springfield.

DAILY for New London, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Passengers wishing to take any of the above routes, will be called for by having their names entered on the books at the office, at the American House.

DANIEL P. SMITH, Agent.

Oct. 29th. 49

HATS!

NICHOLS HATS

There is no article in the warbrobe of a gentleman of taste to which more attention is paid than to the HAT, and the skill and ingenuity of the best workmen are taxed to produce an article which shall suit the public. The subscriber who has had ten years of experience in his business, has just finished his FALL HATS, which he offers to the trade, as possessing every requisite that can be desired. They are graceful in appearance, faultless in style, becoming to every cast of features, and at the same time light, durable and economical. A single trial will convince the most sceptical that the Hats made by the subscriber may safely defy competition.

ALSO,

Furs, Caps, Buffalo Robes, &c. &c. All of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest. Please call and see, at 117 Main street, two doors west of the Post Office.

W. L. NICHOLS

Norwich, Oct. 30. 1f49

Raisins.

20 KEGS SUN RAISINS,
2 1-2 lb jars do.
100 boxes Bunch do,
200 " Loose do. received per steamer Shetucket, and for sale by

H. WHITAKER & CO.

Commercial,

Feb 5 11

For Sale.

A FARM in the town of Preston, about four and a half miles from the bell bridge, on the road leading to Jewett City, containing about Forty five acres, with a dwelling house and barn thereon standing. Said farm is suitable for all kinds of moving, ploughing pasturage and wood land, with a good well of water near the door, and known as the Moses Barrows farm.

ALSO—A lot of land containing 10 acres and 18 rods about 2 mile from the above farm, adjoining land of Benj Haskell, Esq, with a never failing spring of water situated thereon. Said lot of land is known as the Hannah Tracy lot. The above property will be sold low, as the present owner wishes to dispose of it on or before the 15th day of March next.

For further particulars enquire of

ELIJAH CLARK, Norwich.

Jan 13, 1845 1f

REMEMBER

the old Stand, No. 78 Main-St.,

OPPOSITE THE FRANKLIN HOUSE.

WHERE J. M. NELSON still continues to carry on the Tailoring business in all its various branches. The subscriber is now ready to make all kinds of Gentlemen's garments in the latest styles. The subscriber has received the Fall and Winter fashions for 1844-5. All garments made at this establishment warranted to fit.

N B. Cutting done at short notice. Wanted also six or eight first rate Tailoresses to whom good encouragement will be given.

JAMES M. NELSON.

Sept. 1 43

REMITTANCES TO AND PASSAGE FROM ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

WE beg to inform our friends in Norwich, Connecticut and this vicinity, that we have appointed Mr. JAMES MCLELLAND, of that city, as our agent. Persons sending for their relatives, or remitting money to the old country, will find it their interest and their friend comfort to give him a call.

ROCHE BROTHERS & CO.,
55 Fulton street, New York.

Jan. 24th, 1844. 1f

For Sale.

A new two story dwelling House with a basement, place for wood house, a good well of water, situated on Main Street, West Chelsea about 0 rods from a capital wharf now occupied by the subscriber, said House is built of the best of materials and will be sold at a bargain. Part of the purchasers money can remain on bond and mortgage for two years.

If not sold by 25th of February will be to let.

ROBERT SLATON.

Norwich Jan 30 10

G. B. PADDLE.

HAS removed his One Price Watch, Jewelry, and Clock Establishment, to the Store (lately occupied by J. Ireson & Son's shoe dealers,) No. 144 Main-street,—opposite the sign post.

Full assortment of choice goods—and no *variation of prices* to cut rated—a child may purchase as low as the closest buyer

April 24th, '44 1f33

Physicians and Country Merchants

ARE invited to call at No. 119 Main Street, and examine the extensive stock of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals &c. &c., which are offered for sale on favorable terms at wholesale or retail.

JOHN L. DEVOTION.

Norwich, Nov. 20. 6

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE NORWICH NEWS.
WM. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
OFFICE: IN SHETUCKET STREET
Brick Building, 2d Story, opposite Ely & Co's

TERMS.
To City subscribers, $1.00
Well subscribers, $1.50
payable in advance.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.
Six lines do less, one time or three weeks, 50
Half a square, 75
A square, $1.00
All over a square, in the same proportion. Twenty five cents each week for continuance after three weeks

DENTISTRY.
G. R. & G. PARKHURST.
Office, 89 Main-Street,
Norwich Ct.
Dec. 18, 1844. 4

GEO. W. CONCKLIN,
BOOK AND JOB
PRINTER,
No. 51 Water-Street,
Norwich, Conn.,
Every description of Letter Press Printing neatly and promptly executed. ITF
August 7

CHARLES A. CONVERSE.
Dealer in
English, French and German
Hardware, Cutlery, and Guns.
129, MAIN-STREET,
Norwich.

J. HENRY PECK,
Fashionable
HAIR DRESSER.
No. 98 Main-st.
ONE DOOR EAST OF E. T. PUNDINGTON'S WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE.
Norwich Conn.
Jan. 16. 1

SPORTSMEN ATTEND.
KINNEY & RAWSON keep constantly on hand Pigeons & Wilkes & John Hall & Sneabat English
Sporting Powder.
Dupont's Powder in half & quarter Kegs, and in canister.
Indian Rifle, do in canisters.
AT 50.
Superior hunting powder, patent Safety Fuse, at 49 Water-st.

HENRY S. COOK,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 13 Shetucket-Street,
Norwich, Ct.
GENTLEMEN'S AND BOY'S GARMENTS
CUT AND MADE.
In the Latest Styles.

WM. M. ALLEN
DENTIST,
OFFICE, NO. 94 SHETUCKET STREET, (UP STAIRS)
WHERE he will perform all operations necessary for the preservation of the teeth and gums in the best possible manner. Teeth inserted from 1 to a complete set. Teeth cleaned, 50 cts. extracted, and all irregularities, whether they proceed from disease or want of proper care, remedied.
Jan 23.

Boston Piano Fortes.

R. W. ROAT, having recently selected from the celebrated manufactories of Hallet, Davis, & Co., some very superior PIANO FORTES, with all the late improvements in them, and will be sold at the lowest Manufacturer's prices.
Jan. 23 1845 9

To Dry Goods Merchants and the Public Generally.
Umbrella, Parasol, and Sun-Shade
MANUFACTORY.
OPPOSITE THE MERCHANTS HOTEL, NORWICH, CONN

THE advertiser respectfully begs leave to return his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage he has received for many years, and earnestly solicits a continuance of the same.
Having just purchased a fresh assortment of materials for the manufacture of Paras & Sunshades, for the coming spring entirely for cash, Merchants having silks suitable for the purpose, can have them made up in any style to better advantage in a superior manner than sending them to New York. An assortment of umbrellas and parasols of different sizes and qualities, constantly on hand; and the workmanship of all goods warranted not to rip in one year.
Umbrellas and Parasols repaired or re-covered, in a few hours as usual.
ALBERT CHERRY.
Jan. 1st. 1845. 1m

Wanted.
A woman to do the work of a private family in Inquire at the American House,
Jan. 16, 1845

TRI WEEKLY.
THE STEAMER
WORCESTER,

CAPT. J. H. VANDERBILT,
WILL leave Norwich on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and New York, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 o clock P. M.
Freight per 100 lbs 5 cents per foot. By weight. At $2.50 per ton.
T. E. A. BILL,
Steamboat Agent.
Jan 20

The Norwich News.

VOL. V.—NO. 16. NORWICH, CONN., THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1845. WHOLE NO. 224.

PROPOSALS for carrying the mails of the United States, from 1st July, 1845, to the 30th June, 1849, inclusive, in CONNECTICUT, will be received at the Contract Office of the Post Office Department, in the City of Washington, until 4 P. M. of the 20th day of April, 1845, (to be decided by the 10th day of May,) on the routes, and in the manner and time herein specified, viz:

651 From Hartford, Hartford county, by Westfield, Rocky Hill, Upper Middletown, Middletown, Durham, Northford and Fair Haven to New Haven, 41 miles, and back six times a week in two horse coaches.

Leave Hartford daily except Sunday at 5 a m, arrive at New Haven same day by 6 p m

Leave New Haven daily except Sunday at 6 a m, arrive at Hartford same day by 3 p m

Proposals to carry on horse, and to run three times a week are invited

652 From Hartford by East Hartford, Glastenbury, Marlboro', Colchester, Salem and Chesterfield to New London, 44 miles, and back three times a week in four horse coaches, with a tri-weekly branch from Colchester by Bozrahville, Bozrah and Norwichtown to Norwich, 16 miles and back, to be run to due connection; also with another tri-weekly branch from Glastenbury to South Glastenbury, 3 miles and back, to be run in due connection.

Leave Hartford every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a m, arrive at Colchester same days by 1 p m

Leave Colchester same days at 1 1-4 p m, arrive at New London same days by 6 p m

Leave New London every Tuesday Thursday and Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Colchester same days by 10 1-2 a m

Leave Colchester same days by 10 3-4 a m, arrive at Hartford same days by 3 p m

Proposals to run in two horse coaches are invited; also separate proposals for the branches

Proposals to extend the South Glastenbury branch to Portland will be considered

653 From Hartford by East Hartford, Manchester, Bolton, Andover, Columbia, Liberty Hill, Lebanon, Franklin and Norwichtown to Norwich, 41 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Hartford every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 a m, arrive at Norwich same days by 1 2 p m

Leave Norwich every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 1-2 a m, arrive at Hartford same days by 4 p m

654 From Hartford by East Hartford and Glastenbury to South Glastenbury, 9 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Hartford every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a m, arrive at South Glastenbury same days by 10 a m

Leave South Glastenbury every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1-2 p m, arrive at Hartford same days by 2 1-2 p m

Proposals to extend to Portland will be considered. See New London route

655 From Hartford by East Hartford, Manchester, Coventry, South Coventry, Willimantic, Windham, Howard Valley and Brooklyn to West Killingly, 47 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches, with three additional weekly trips between Brooklyn and West Killingly, to run in due connection with the railroad

Leave Hartford every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at West Killingly same days by 2 p m

Leave West Killingly every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 11 a m, arrive at Hartford same days by 7 1-2 p m

656 From Hartford by East Hartford, Manchester, Coventry, Mansfield, Ashford, Abington and Pomfret Landing to Killingly, 44 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Hartford every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Killingly same days by 7 1 2 p m

Leave Killingly every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 a m, arrive at Hartford same days by 7 1-2 p m

657 From Hartford by East Hartford, Buckland Corners, Oakland, Rockville, Tolland, Ellington, Square Pond and West Stafford, 30 miles, and back three times a week

Leave Hartford every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 a m, arrive at Stafford same days by 1 1-2 p m

Leave Stafford every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 a m, arrive at Hartford same days by 1-2 p m

Proposals for three additional weekly trips will be considered

Proposals to convey a Sunday mail once a week from Hartford to Worcester, 65 miles, in two or four horse wagons, according to the weight of the mails, in 11 or 12 hours to the trip, are invited

658 From Hartford, by East Hartford, East Windsor, Scantic Village, Broad Brook, Stetson, Somers and North Somers to Wilbraham, Mass., 22 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches.

Leave Hartford every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 a m, arrive at Wilbraham same days by 5 p m

Leave Wilbraham every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 a m, arrive at Hartford same days by 2 p m

Proposals to end this route at Somers, 10 miles less distance are invited

659 From Hartford by Blue Hills, Tariffville, Granby and Southwick, Mass., to Westfield, 28 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Hartford every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 a m, arrive at Westfield same days by 4 p m

Leave Westfield every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 12 m, arrive at Hartford same days by 6 p m

Proposals to carry on horse are invited

660 From Hartford, by Pequonnuck, East Granby, West Suffield and Freedom Hill, Mass., to Westfield, 31 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Hartford every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 a m, arrive at Westfield same days by 5 p m

Leave Westfield every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Hartford same days by 6 p m

Proposals to end this route at Springfield instead of Westfield will be considered; also to carry on horse

Proposals to commence this route at Window instead of Hartford, 6 miles less distance, will be considered

661 From Hartford to Bloomfield, Simsbury, West Granby and Hartland to West Granville, Mass. 30 miles, and back twice a week

Leave Hartford every Tuesday and Saturday at 10 a m, arrive at West Granville same days by 7 p m

Leave West Granville every Monday and Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Hartford same days by 3 p m

662 From Hartford by West Hartford, Avon, Canton, Collinsville, New Hartford, Winchester, Millbrook and Norfolk to Canaan, 42 miles and back six times a week in four horse coaches

Leave Hartford every day except Sunday at 6 1-2 a m, arrive at Canaan same day by 4 p m

Leave Canaan every day except Sunday at 9 a m arrive at Hartford same day by p m

Proposals to carry in two horse coaches are invited

663 From Hartford by West Hartford, Farmington, Bristol, Terryville, Plymouth, Plymouth Hollow and Northfield, to Litchfield, 32 miles, and back six times a week in two horse coaches, with a branch from Farmington by Unionville, Burlington and Harwinton to Wolcottville, 19 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Hartford every day except Sunday at 10 a m, arrive at Litchfield same day by 4 p m

Leave Litchfield every day except Sunday at 6 a m, arrive at Hartford same day by 12 m

Leave Farmington every Monday, Wednesday and Friday say at 12 m, arrive at Wolcottville same days by 5 p m

Leave Wolcottville every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a m, arrive at Farmington same days by 1 p m in time to connect with 4 p m

664 From Collinsville, Hartford county, by New Hartford Centre and Torrington to Wolcottville, 11 miles, and back twice a week

Leave Collinsville every Monday and Friday at 12 m, arrive at Wolcottville same days by 3 p m

Leave Wolcottville every Monday and Friday at 7 a m, arrive at Collinsville same days by 11 a m

Proposals to carry in two horse coaches, and to commence service at Hartford, will be considered

665 From Tolland, Tolland county, by Moose Meadow, Westford, North Ashford and West Woodstock, to North Woodstock, 28 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Tolland every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 1 p m, arrive at North Woodstock same days by 7 p m

Leave North Woodstock every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 4 a m, arrive at Tolland same days by 10 a m

666 From Bolton Tolland county, by Gilead, Hebron and Hope Valley, to Colchester, 17 miles, and back three times a week

Leave Bolton every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 12 m, arrive at Colchester same days by 5 p m

Leave Colchester same days at 6 a m, arrive at Bolton same days by 11 a m

667 From North Woodstock, Windham county, by Woodstock and Pomfret, to Wilkinson, 11 miles and back, three times a week, with three additional trips between Pomfret and Wilkinson

Leave North Woodstock every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 a m, arrive at Wilkinson same days by 11 a m

Leave Wilkinson same days on arrival of mail, say 1 p m,—arrive at North Woodstock same days by 4 p m

Leave Pomfret every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 1 1-4 p m, arrive at Wilkinson same days by 2 p m

Leave Wilkinson same days at 12 m, arrive at Pomfret same days by 1 p m

668 From Windham, Windham county, by North Windham, to Chaplin, 6 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Windham every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 11 a m, on arrival of Hartford mail, arrive at Chaplin same days by 1 p m

Leave Chaplin same days at 3 p m, arrive at Windham same days by 5 p m

669 From Central Village, Windham county, by Moosup, Plainfield, Canterbury, Westminster and Scotland, to Windham, 18 miles and back, three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Central Village every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 a m, on arrival of mail from Norwich, arrive at Windham same days by 11 a m

Leave Windham every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 11 1-2 a m on arrival of mail from Hartford, arrive at Central Village same days by 3 1-2 p m.

670 From Jewett's City, New London County, by Griswold, Voluntown and Pachaug Hill, to North Stonington, 21 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Jewett's City every Wednesday at 6 12 m, arrive at North Stonington same day by 12

Leave North Stonington same day at 1 p m, arrive at Jewett's City same day by 7 p m

671 From Norwich, New London county, by Preston and North Stonington, to Westerly, R. I. 18 miles and back, once a week

Leave Norwich every Wednesday at 8 a m, arrive at Westerly same day by 12 m

Leave Westerly every Wednesday at 1 p m, arrive at Norwich same day by 5 p m

672 From Norwich by Jewett's City, Plainfield, Central Village, West Killingly, Killingly, Wauregan, Thompson, Elmerville, Webster, Mass. Oxford and Auburn, to Worcester, 59 miles and back, six times a week in rail road cars

Leave Norwich every day, except Sunday, at 1-2 p m, arrive at Worcester same day by 4 1-2 p m

Leave Worcester every day, except Sunday, at 9 1-2 a m, arrive at Norwich same day by 4 1-2 p m

Proposals to commence route at Allyn's Point will be considered. Also, to run this route in connection with a mail leaving New York in the evening, and returning to New York in the morning. Permission will be given to carry way mail by a separate train.

673 From Norwich, by Norwichtown, Franklin, Windham, Mansfield Centre, Mansfield, Tolland, Rockville, Ellington, Somers, North Somers, and East Long Meadow, Mass. to Springfield, 55 miles and back, three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Norwich every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 a m, arrive at Springfield same days by 6 p m.

Leave Springfield every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 8 a m, arrive at Norwich same days by 6 p m

Query—whether this route is necessary?

674 From Norwich, by Gardner's Lake, to North Lyme, 15 miles and back, once a week

Leave Norwich every Thursday at 3 p m, arrive at North Lyme same day by 8 p m

Leave North Lyme same day at 9 a m, arrive at Norwich same day by 2 p m

675 From Norwich, by Poquetanuck, Ledyard, Gales' Ferry and Uncasville, to Norwich, equal to 11 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Norwich every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 a m, arrive at Uncasville same days by 11 a m

Leave Uncasville same days by 12 m, arrive at Norwich same days by 3 p m

676 From New London, New London county, by Groton, Pequot, Noank, Groton Centre, Mystic, Porterville and Mystic Bridge, to Stonington, 18 miles and back, six times a week in two horse coaches: three times a week by Pequot and Noank, and three times a week by Groton Centre and Mystic

Leave New London every day, except Sunday, at 6 a m, arrive at Stonington same day by 10 1-2 a m

Leave Stonington every day, except Sunday, at 11 1-2 p m, arrive at New London same day by 6 p m

677 From Colchester, New London county, by West Chester and Moodus, to East Haddam 25 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Colchester every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 10 1-2 a m, arrive at East Haddam same days by 3 p m

Leave East Haddam every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 3 1-2 a m, arrive at Colchester same days by 7 p m

678 From Middletown, Middlesex county, by Higganum, Haddam, East Haddam, Chester, Deep River, and Essex, to Saybrook, 29 miles and back, three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Middletown every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 11 m, arrive at Saybrook same days by 6 p m

Leave Saybrook every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 m, arrive at Middletown same days by 6 p m

679 From Middletown by Portland, Minot, Haddam, East Hampton, Marlboro', Hebron Columbia & Willimantic to Windham, 35 miles and back twice a week

Leave Middletown every Wednesday and Friday at 6 a m—arrive at Windham same days by 5 p m

Leave Windham every Tuesday and Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Middletown same days by 5 p m

680 From Middletown to Meriden 9 miles and back daily except Sunday

Leave Middletown every day, except Sunday, at 6 p m—arrive at Meriden same day by 7 p m

Leave Meriden every day, except Sunday, at 7 1-2 a m—arrive at Middletown same day by 9 1-2 a m

Proposals to run at hours making closer connections with the railroad will be considered

681 From East Haddam, Middlesex county by Hadlyme, North Lyme and Hamburgh, to Lyme 20 miles and back, twice a week

Leave East Haddam every Thursday and Saturday at 1 p m—arrive at Lyme same days by 7 p m

Leave Lyme every Thursday and Saturday at 8 a m, arrive at East Haddam same days by 12 m

682 From New Haven, New Haven county, by East Haven, Branford, Guilford, Madison, Clinton, Westbrook, Saybrook, Lyme, East Lyme, River Head and Waterford to New London, 53 miles and back, three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave New Haven every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 a m—arrive at New London same days by 7 p m

Leave New London every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 a m—arrive at New Haven same days by 7 p m

683 From New Haven by Fairhaven, North Branford, North Guilford, North Madison, Killingworth and Winthrop to Deep River, 30 miles and back, once a week

Leave New Haven every Saturday at 9 a m, arrive at Deep River same days by 3 p m

Leave Deep River every Friday at 9 a m—arrive at New Haven same day by 6 p m

684 From New Haven, by Westville, Whitneyville, Naugatuck, Waterbury and Watertown, to Litchfield, 38 miles and back three times a week in two horse coaches, with three additional weekly trips to Waterbury, to run in due connection

Leave New Haven every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 a m, arrive at Litchfield same days by 4 p m

Leave Litchfield every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a m, arrive at New Haven same days by 6 p m

685 From New Haven, by North Haven, Wallingford, Meriden, Berlin, Kensington, New Britain, Hartford, Windsor, Windsor Locks, Warehouse Point, Thompsonville and Long Meadow Mass., to Springfield, 48 miles and back, six times a week in railroad cars

Leave New Haven every day, except Sunday, at 7 a m, arrive at Hartford same day by 9 1-2 a m, and at Springfield same day by 12 m

Leave Springfield every day, except Sunday, at 7 1-2 p m, arrive at Hartford same day by 9 p m, and at New Haven same day by 11 1-2 p m

Proposals for a Sunday trip to Hartford and back, once each week, by railroad, or in two or four horse wagons, are invited

686 From New Haven, by Derby, Humphreysville, Oxford, Southfield, Southbury, Woodbury, Bethlehem and South Farms, to Litchfield, 42 miles and back, three times a week in two horse coaches with three additional weekly trips to Humphreysville, to run in due connection

Leave New Haven every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, on arrival of New York mail—say 7 a m,—arrive at Litchfield same days by 4 p m

Leave Litchfield every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 a m, arrive at New Haven same days by 6 p m

687 From New Haven, by Milford, Stratford, Bridgeport, Fairfield Southport, Westport, Norwalk, Darien, Stamford, Greenwich, Port Chester, Rye, Mamaroneck, New Rochelle, West Chester and Harlem, to New York, 70 miles and back, six times week in two horse coaches

Leave New Haven every day, except Sunday, at 9 a m, arrive at New York same day by 12 p m

Leave New York every day, except Sunday, at 7 1-2 a m, arrive at New Haven same day by 10 1-2 p m

Proposals to carry a Sunday mail once a week on this route, in two or four horse wagons, as the weight of the mail shall require, in 12 hours to the trip, are invited

688 From New Haven, by Hamden, Cheshire, Southington and Plainville, to Farmington 30 miles and back, three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave New Haven every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 a m, arrive at Farmington same days by 11 a m

Leave Farmington every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 1 p m, arrive at New Haven same days by 7 p m

689 From Litchfield, Litchfield county, by Goshen and Cornwall to West Cornwall, 15 miles and back, three times a week in two horse coaches, with privilege to run one horse carriage in winter

Leave Litchfield every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6½ a m, arrive at West Cornwall same days by 10 a m, to connect with 702

Leave West Cornwall every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p m, arrive at Litchfield same days by 7½ p m

690 From Litchfield by Bantam Falls, Woodville, New Preston and Northville to New Milford, 20 miles and back, three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Litchfield every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 a m, arrive at New Milford same days by 8 a m

Leave New Milford every Monday, Wednesday and Friday on arrival of cars, say at 4 p m, arrive at Litchfield same days by 8 p m

691 From Litchfield to Wolcottville, 5 miles and back, six times a week

Leave Litchfield every day except Sunday on arrival of New York mail, say 8½ p m, arrive at Wolcottville same day by 9½ p m

Leave Wolcottville every day except Sunday on arrival of Hartford mail, say at 5 p m, arrive at Litchfield same day by 6½ p m

692 From New Hartford, Litchfield county, by Pleasant Valley, Hitchcocksville and Colebrook River to New Boston, Mass. 17 miles and back, three times a week.

Leave New Hartford every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 12 m, arrive at New Boston same days by 11 a m

Leave New Boston every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 a m, arrive at New Hartford same days by 11 a m

Proposals to extend route to Lee, 20 miles farther, also to run in two horse coaches, will be considered

693 From New Hartford by Barkhamsted to West Hartland, 12 miles and back, once a week

Leave New Hartford every Saturday at 12 m, after arrival of Hartford mail, arrive at West Hartland same day by 4 p m

Leave West Hartland every Saturday at 7 a m, arrive at New Hartford same day by 11 a m in time to connect with the mail for Hartford.

694 From Sharon, Litchfield county, by Furnace Village and Salisbury to Canaan, 18 miles and back, three times a week in two horse coaches.

Leave Sharon every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Canaan same days by 8 a m

Leave Canaan every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 p m, arrive at Sharon same days by 8½ p m

Proposals to carry an additional tri-weekly mail from Furnace Village, or over the whole route, will be considered

695 From New Milford, Litchfield county, by Bridgewater and Roxbury to Woodbury, 14 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave New Milford every Monday and Friday 5 p m on arrival of Southern cars, arrive at Woodbury same days by 8 p m

Leave Woodbury every Tuesday and Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at New Milford same days by 8 a m

696 From Woodbury to Southbury 5 miles and back, six times a week

Leave Woodbury every day, except Sunday, at 12 m, arrive at Southbury same day by 1 p m

Leave Southbury every day, except Sunday, at 2 p m, arrive at Woodbury same day by 3 p m

697 From Woodbury to Bethlehem 4 miles and back, six times a week

Leave Woodbury every day, except Sunday, at 3 p m, arrive at Bethlehem same day by 4 p m

Leave Bethlehem every day, except Sunday, at 8 a m, arrive at Woodbury same day by 9 a m

698 From Southbury to Roxbury 6 miles and back, six times a week

Leave Southbury every day, except Sunday, at 9 a m, arrive at Roxbury same day by 12 m

Leave Roxbury every day, except Sunday, at 1 p m, arrive at Southbury same day by 4 p m

699 From Southbury to Newtown 8 miles and back, six times a week

Leave Southbury every day, except Sunday, at 9 a m, arrive at Newtown same day by 12 m

Leave Newtown every day, except Sunday, at 1 p m, arrive at Southbury same day by 4 p m

700 From Southbury to Stevenstown 4 miles and back, six times a week

Leave Southbury every day, except Sunday, at 9 a m, arrive at Stevenstown same day by 10 a m

Leave Stevenstown every day, except Sunday, at 11 a m, arrive at Southbury same day by 12 m

701 From Southbury to Bridgewater 8 miles and back, six times a week

Leave Southbury every day, except Sunday, at 9 a m, arrive at Bridgewater same day by 12 m

Leave Bridgewater every day, except Sunday, at 1 p m, arrive at Southbury same day by 4 p m

702 From Litchfield by Milton, Goshen, Litchfield Centre, Morris, Bethlehem, Woodbury, Southbury, Roxbury, Bridgewater, Middlebury, Wolcott, Beacon Falls, Naugatuck, Litchfield Centre, Watertown, Plymouth, Harwinton, Burlington, Farmington, Unionville, Avon, Simsbury, Granby, Tariffville, Suffield, Poquonock, Windsor, Windsor Locks, Warehouse Point, Thompsonville, Enfield, Longmeadow, Mass. Springfield, Wilbraham, Monson, Brimfield, Holland, Sturbridge, Charlton, Oxford, Dresser's Ferry, Webster, Douglas, Mass. Burrillville, Harrisville, Pascoag, Chepachet, Glocester, Scituate, Foster, Coventry, Washington, Exeter, Richmond, Hopkinton, Westerly, Stonington, Groton, Ledyard, Norwich, Lisbon, Canterbury, Plainfield, Sterling, Killingly, Pomfret, Hampton, Chaplin, Mansfield, Willington, Tolland, Stafford, Ellington, Somers, Stafford, Springs, Monson, Palmer, Ware, Belchertown, Amherst, Sunderland, Deerfield, Greenfield, Colrain, Leyden, Bernardston, Brattleboro', Guilford, Dover, Wilmington, Lanesborough, Pittsfield, Richmond, Lenox, Stockbridge, Great Barrington, Sheffield, Canaan, Norfolk, Winchester, Hartland, Barkhamsted, Colebrook, Norfolk, Litchfield, 250 miles and back, once a week in two horse coaches, with a branch from Pittsfield by Lanesborough, Adams, Cheshire, Lanesborough, Hancock

ment, to pay off all just demands, and to acquiesce in any reasonable measures to accomplish that object.

One of the difficulties which we have had to encounter in the practical administration of the government, consists in the adjustment of our, revenue laws, and the levy of the taxes necessary for the support of government. In the general proposition that no more money shall be collected than the necessities of an economical administration shall require, all parties seem to acquiesce. Nor does there seem to be any material difference of opinion as to the absence of right in the government to tax one section of country, or one class of citizens, or one occupation, for the mere profit of another. "Justice and sound policy forbid the federal government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of another or to cherish the interests of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country." I have as before declared to my fellow-citizens that, in 'my judgment' it is the duty of the government to extend as far as it may be practicable to do so, by its revenue laws, and all other means within its power, fair and just protection to all the great interests of the whole Union, embracing agriculture, manufactures, the mechanic arts, commerce, and navigation." I have also declared my opinion to be "in favor of a tariff for revenue," and that, "in adjusting the details of such a tariff, I have sanctioned such moderate discriminating duties as would produce the amount of revenue needed, and at the same time, afford reasonable incidental protection to our home industry;" and that I was "opposed to a tariff for protection merely, and not for revenue."

The power "to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises," was an indispensable one to be conferred on the federal government, which, without it, would possess no means of providing for its own support. In executing this power by levying a tariff of duties for the support of the government, the raising of revenue should be the object, and protection the incident. To reverse this principle and make protection the object, and revenue the incident, would be to inflict manifest injustice upon all other than the protected interests. In levying duties for revenue, it is doubtless proper to make such discriminations within the revenue principle, as will afford incidental protection to our home interests. Within the revenue limit, there is a discretion to discriminate, beyond that limit, the rightful exercise of the power is not conceded. The incidental protection afforded to our home interests by discriminations within the revenue range, it is believed will be ample. In making discriminations, all our home interests should, as far as practicable, be equally protected. The largest portion of our people are agriculturists. Others are employed in manufactures, commerce, navigation, and the mechanic arts, engaged in their respective pursuits, and their joint labors constitute the national or home industry. To tax one branch of this home industry for the benefit of another would be unjust. No one of these interests can rightfully claim an advantage over the others, or to be enriched by impoverishing the others. All are equally entitled to the fostering care and protection of the government. In exercising a sound discretion in levying discriminating duties within the limit prescribed, care should be taken that it be done in a manner not to benefit the wealthy few, at the expense of the toiling millions, by taxing lowest the luxuries of life, or articles of superior quality and high price, which can only be consumed by the wealthy; and highest the necessaries of life, or articles of coarse quality and low price, which the poor and great mass of our people must consume.—The burdens of government should, as far as practicable, be distributed justly and equally among all classes of our population. These general views, long entertained on this subject, I have deemed it proper to reiterate. It is a subject upon which conflicting interests of sections and occupations are supposed to exist, and a spirit of mutual concession and compromise in adjusting its details should be cherished by every part of our wide spread country, as the only means of preserving harmony and a cheerful acquiescence of all in the operation of our revenue laws. Our patriotic citizens in every part of the Union will readily submit to the payment of such taxes as shall be needed for the support of their government, whether in peace, or in war, if they are so levied as to distribute the burdens as equally as possible among them.

The republic of Texas has made known her desire to come into our Union, to form a part of our confederacy, and enjoy with us the liberty secured and guaranteed by our constitution. Texas was once a part of our country—was unwisely ceded away to a foreign power—is now independent, and possesses an undoubted right to dispose of a part or the whole of her territory, and to merge her sovereignty, as a separate and independent State, in ours. I congratulate my country that, by an act of the late Congress of the United States, the assent of this government has been given to the reunion; and it only remains for the two countries to agree upon the terms, to consummate in object so important to both.

I regard the question of annexation as belonging exclusively to the United States and Texas. They are independent powers, competent to contract; and foreign nations have no right to interfere with them, or to take exceptions to their reunion. Foreign powers do not seem to appreciate the true character of our government. Our Union is a confederation of independent States, whose policy is peace with each other and all the world. To enlarge its limits, is to extend the dominion of peace over additional territories and increasing millions. The world has nothing to fear from military ambition in our government. While the chief magistrate and the popular branch of Congress are elected for short terms by the suffrages of those millions who must, in their own persons, bear all the burdens and miseries of war, our government cannot be otherwise than pacific.—Foreign powers should, therefore, look on the annexation of Texas to the United States, not as the conquest of a nation seeking to extend her dominions by acts of arms and violence, but as the peaceful acquisition of a territory once her own, by adding another member to our confederation, with the consent of that member—thereby diminishing the chances of war, and opening to them new and ever-increasing markets for their products.

To Texas the reunion is important, because the strong protecting arm of our government would be extended over her, and the vast resources of her fertile soil and genial climate would be speedily developed; while the safety of New Orleans and of our whole south western frontier against hostile aggression, as well as the interests of the whole Union, would be promoted by it.

In the earlier stages of our national existence, the opinion prevailed with some, that our system of confederated States could not operate successfully over an extended territory, and serious objections have, at different times, been made to the enlargement of our boundaries. These objections were earnestly urged when we acquired Louisiana. Experience has shown that they were not well founded. The title of numerous Indian tribes to vast tracts of country has been extinguished. New States have been admitted into the Union; new Territories have been created, and our jurisdiction and laws extended over them. As our population has expanded, the Union has been cemented and strengthened; as our boundaries have been enlarged and our agricultural population has been spread over a large surface, our federative system has acquired additional strength and security. It may well be doubted whether it would not be in greater danger of overthrow if our present population were confined to the comparatively narrow limits of the original thirteen States, than it is, now that they are sparsely settled over a more expanded territory. It is confidently believed that our system may be safely extended to the utmost bounds of our territorial limits; and that, as it shall be extended, the bonds of our Union, as far from being weakened, will become stronger.

None can fail to see the danger to our safety and and future peace, if Texas remains an independent State, or becomes an ally or dependency of some Foreign nation more powerful than herself. Is there one who would not prefer perpetual peace with Texas, to occasional wars, which so often occur between bordering and jealous nations? Is there one who would not prefer free intercourse with her, to high duties on all our products and manufactures which must pass her ports or cross her frontiers? Is there one who would not prefer an unrestricted communication with her citizens, to the frontier obstructions which must occur if she remains out of the Union? Whatever is good or evil in the local institutions of Texas, will remain her own, whether annexed to the United States or not. None of the present States will be responsible for them, any more than they are for the local institutions of each other. They have confederated together for certain specified objects. Upon the same principle that they would refuse to form a perpetual Union with Texas, because of her local institutions, our forefathers would have been prevented from forming our present Union. Perceiving no valid objection to the measure, and many reasons for its adoption, vitally affecting the peace, safety, and prosperity of both countries, I shall, on the broad principle which formed the basis and produced the adoption of our constitution, and not in any narrow spirit of sectional policy, endeavor, by all constitutional, honorable, and appropriate means, to consummate the expressed will of the people and government of the United States, by the re-annexation of Texas to our Union, at the earliest practicable period.

Nor will it become in a less degree my duty to assert and maintain by all constitutional means, the right of the United States to that portion of our territory which lies beyond the Rocky Mountains. Our title to the country of Oregon is "clear and unquestionable;" and already our people are preparing to perfect that title by occupying it with their wives and children. But eighty years ago, our population was confined on the west by the ridge of the Alleghanies. Within that period—within the lifetime, I might say, of some of my hearers—our people, increasing to many millions, have filled the eastern valley of the Mississippi; adventurously ascended the Missouri to its head springs; and are already engaged in establishing the blessings of self government in valleys of which the rivers flow to the Pacific. The world beholds the peaceful triumphs of the industry of our emigrants. To us belongs the duty of protecting them adequately wherever they may be upon our soil. The jurisdiction of our laws, and the benefit of our republican institutions, should be extended over them in the distant regions which they have selected for their homes. The increasing facilities of intercourse will easily bring the States, of which the formation in that part of our territory cannot be long delayed, within the sphere of our federative Union. In the mean time, every obligation imposed by treaty or conventional stipulations should be sacredly respected.

In the management of our foreign relations, it will be my aim to observe a careful respect for the rights of other nations, while our own will be the subject of constant watchfulness. Equal and exact justice should characterize all our intercourse with foreign countries. All alliances having a tendency to jeopard the welfare and honor of our country, or sacrifice any one of the national interests will be studiously avoided; and yet no opportunity will be lost to cultivate a favorable understanding with foreign governments, by which our navigation and commerce may be extended, and the ample products of our fertile soil, as well as the manufactures of our skillful artisans, find a ready market and remunerating prices in foreign countries.

In taking "care that the laws be faithfully executed," a strict performance of duty will be exacted from all public officers. From those officers, especially, who are charged with the collection and disbursement of the public revenue, will prompt and rigid accountability be required. Any culpable failure or delay on their part to account for the moneys intrusted to them, will in every instance, terminate the connexion of such defaulting officer with the government.

Although in our country, the chief magistrate must almost of necessity be chosen by a party, and stand pledged to its principles and measures, yet, in his official action, he should not be President of a part only, but of the whole people of the United States.—While he executes the laws with an impartial hand, shrinks from no proper responsibility, and faithfully carries out in the executive department of the government the principles and policy of those who have chosen him, he should not be unmindful that our fellow citizens who have differed with him in opinion are entitled to the full and free exercise of their opinions and judgments, and that the rights of all are entitled to respect and regard.

Confidently relying upon the aid and assistance of the co-ordinate departments of the government in conducting our public affairs, I enter upon the discharge of the high duties which have been assigned me by the people, again humbly supplicating that Divine Being who has watched over and protected our beloved country from its infancy to the present hour, to continue His gracious benedictions upon us, that we may continue to be a prosperous and happy people.

JAMES K. POLK.

Inaugural of the Vice President.

Mr. Dallas, on being sworn into office as Vice President of the United States, delivered the following brief address:—

Senators,—In directing the Vice President to preside at the deliberations of this body, the constitution of our country assigns to him a sphere and a duty alike eminent and grateful. Without any of the cares of real power, with none of the responsibilities of legislation, except in rare conjunctures, he is associated with the dignified delegates of Republican sovereignties; he is posted by the entire American people in your confederated council, partly, it would seem, as an organ of freedom's fundamental principle of Order, and partly, perhaps, as a mere symbol of that more popular and "more perfect union" on which depend the blessings of our Peace, Independence and Liberty. His mission, tranquil and unimposing, is yet noble in its origin and in its objects, and happy as well as proud, in its relations to you.

No one gentlemen, can appreciate more highly, or recognize more deferentially, than does the incumbent of this chair, the powers, privileges, and rules or forms of the Senate of the United States. To maintain these unimpaired and unrelaxed, he feels to be an official duty, second in impressive obligations only to his constitutional allegiance. To their exercise the Republic owes incalculable good; and through them has been gradually achieved a wide spread fame for wisdom, justice, moderation and efficiency, unsurpassed by any assembly of statesmen in former or present times.

A calm and well adjusted system of action in this chamber, carefully devised and steadily pursued by those who have preceded me in it, has indeed largely contributed to the undoubted success of our great political existence. Instability, haste, procrastination, discourtesy, and indecision, habitually discountenanced and banished, leave, in undisturbed supremacy here, the powers of enlightened reason, and the vigor of practical patriotism. Our country reaps thence solid and substantial advantages in her policy, institutions, prospects and renown.

The citizen whom it has pleased a people to elevate by their suffrages, from the pursuits of private and domestic life, may best evince his grateful sense of the honor thus conferred, by devoting his faculties moral and intellectual, resolutely to their service,—This I shall do; yet, with a diffidence unavoidable to one, conscious that almost every step in his appointed path, is new and untried, and sensible how dangerous a contrast must occur in the transfer of powers from practised to unpractised hands.

In observing, however, upon this floor, a number of those experienced and skillful statesmen, on whom the nation justly looks with pride and reliance, I am assured that there can be but little danger of public disadvantage from inadvertencies or mistakes, which their counsel may readily avert or rectify.

And thus, while aiming frankly and impartially to exercise the functions of an unaccustomed station in the spirit of the constitution, for the enlarged and lasting purposes of a revered country, and with sincere good will towards all, I may cherish the encouraging hope of being able, with the assent of an indulgent Providence, at once to perform my duty and to attract your confidence.

The Washington papers announce the death, on Friday, in that city, of Dr. Phineas Bradley, for many years favorably known throughout the country, as Assistant Postmaster General. He was in the 76th year of his age.

Father Matthew Fund.—Mr. B. O'Conner of the Irish Volvunteer, forwarded yesterday one hundred pounds sterling, ($485) to Father Mathew. This amount came from the ball given in this city at Tammany Hall by the Young Men's Erina Literary Association.—*N. Y. Sun, of March 8th.*

Bow do you hear that? A man seldom rises to distinction till he is married. In the Ohio Senate there are three 'single' men, 24 married men. In the House of Representatives, there are five 'single,' one 'engaged,' and sixty eight married. One of the bachelors is from Pickaway, and another from, very properly, in Garrettsville

---

☞The Hutchinsons are singing at Lowell, Mass.

THE NEWS.

Norwich, Conn, March 12, 1845.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
ISAAC TOUCEY,
OF HARTFORD.

For Lieut. Governor,
NOYES BILLINGS,
OF NEW LONDON.

For Secretary,
CHA'S. W. BRADLEY,
OF NEW HAVEN.

For Treasurer,
ALONZO W. BIRGE,
OF COVENTRY.

For Comptroller,
MASON CLEVELAND,
OF HAMPTON.

For Congress.
First District—Hartford and Tolland Counties,
THOMAS H. SEYMOUR.
Second District—New Haven and Middlesex Co's.
JOHN STEWART,
Third District—New London and Windham Co's.
GEORGE S. CATLIN,
Fourth District—Fairfield and Litchfield Co's,
JOHN C. SMITH, Jr.

For State Senators.
Dis. 7.—ALBERT LATHAM, of Groton.
8.—OLIVER HEWITT, of North Stonington.
9.—JOSHUA R. WARREN, of Lyme.
13.—ELISHA POTTER, of Voluntown.

FOR SHERIFFS,
New London Co.—ALEXANDER STEWART.
Windham Co.—WILLIAM JAMES.

The Old and New Administration.

It is matter of congratulation to the democratic party that the whigs are so constantly baffled in their designs. The close of the campaign of 1840 was the darkest period known in our history. The opposers of the principles of democratic equality, had by dint of means and measures most dangerous and disgraceful, acquired the ascendancy in the nation. They had the executive, and a decided majority in both Houses of Congress. They had a strong popular majority, and the government of 20 States out of 26. One would have thought that with a little prudence and discretion, the whigs might have maintained themselves for a little while at least, on the proud pre-eminence upon which they stood. But their very strength proved their downfall. They could not wait to cement and establish their power. They cultivated assiduously all the arts of popularity before election, wore a deceitful garb and masked all their principles. But when the victory was won, they at once threw off their cloak of hypocrisy, and as if they feared a speedy reverse of circumstances, hastened to fasten on the country their monster Bank. Here was their ruin.

To John Tyler more than to any man living, the country owes its preservation from the fangs of a Bank, and the present most gratifying ascendency of democratic men and measures. Be it remembered that John Tyler "headed" Dictator Clay. John Tyler saved the country. John Tyler prostrated whiggery. John Tyler acquired Texas. John Tyler elected James K. Polk. From no other man within the last 30 years has issued so many blessings to his country. We do not wonder that the whigs hate him, for he thwarted their darling plans. But that a portion of the democratic party should refuse to extend to him the right hand of fellowship, and damn him with the faintest kind of praise, is matter of wonder as well as regret. There are a portion of our party, who relish democratic principles just so far and no farther than they promote their own interests. These men would not see any beauty in a cherub, unless his hands were laden with golden gifts for them. The healing in his wings, the mercy in his heart, and the blessings he bore to our race generally, would go for nothing in the estimation of these double distilled lovers of self. These narrow minded, hollow hearted bigots, have ever looked with a jaundiced eye on John Tyler.

But honest, intelligent men appreciate John Tyler. History will do him justice, and on its pages will his administration shine with singular lustre. The whigs cast him off when he refused to become their tool, and the humble lackey of Henry Clay, and when he turned to the democratic party for support, he met with nothing but cold and averted looks from the old leaders of that party. Thus he was left with nothing more than a "corporal's guard." But not long was he left alone. The young democracy rallied to his support. The chivalrous lovers of truth, fair play, and honest dealing, were indignant that the noble minded man who had risked his all for his country should be so neglected, and they rallied by thousands to his support. Then, and not till then was heard the feeble faint cry of praise from the old Hunkers of the party. When they found their own popularity endangered by the sullen indifference of their position towards John Tyler they granted out a reluctant acquiescence in one of the acts of his administration! This I shall do; yet, with a diffidence unavoidable to one, conscious that almost every step in his appointed path, is new and untried, and sensible how dangerous a contrast must occur in the transfer of powers from practised to unpractised hands.

We repeat then, that the young democracy of the Union, headed by John Tyler, have elected James K. Polk President of the United States. A new order of things is ushered in by that auspicious event. The people have not been led to victory by the old office seekers and office holders, but by a chivalrous, spontaneous zeal for right and truth. We opine that those whose patriotism is bounded by their hopes of offices, will find no great favor with the new administration. President Polk can and will, call about him chair of state supporters of more enlarged views, and more liberal and Catholic principles. He will be the president of the people. He will not suit the rabid whigs, of course, nor the party bigots of our party, but he will suit the honest, the intelligent, and the liberal of all parties. He has no hopes of re-election to fetter him down to any low arts of popular seduction, and in fact, has no personal motive at all, to be other than a whole souled democratic President, whose heart is in its right place.

We are glad that the Texas Question is settled under Tyler's administration. He can afford to bear the present unmerited obloquy of that measure, and he can afford to wait for the future applause of history. It will not embarrass the administration of Mr. Polk, but will leave him at liberty to make Oregon sate and sound, to reform completely the Post office system, and to follow out the leadings of democratic progress in go ahead democratic measures. Present appearances are certainly very auspicious for the easy and triumphant march of Mr. Polk through his four years of office. Thanks to the persevering assiduity of John Tyler some of the worst obstacles have been cleared away before the new administration. If the prospects of Mr. Polk should become clouded by new and unforeseen circumstances, we have the fullest reliance on his sagacity and wisdom to clear them away.

We beg leave to offer a few consolations to our suffering whig brethren. Your favorite candidate is defeated, your opposition to Texas has proved fruitless, and your present prospects as a party, may be summed up in one word, *nil*. But we can give you a word of caution and advice which may be of service to you hereafter. Remember, then, that democracy will triumph in this country, and that its government will be, and of right ought to be always democratic. If you expect any share in the government of this country, you must be democratic, as well as seem so. Never try to play possum with the American people again. The trick of claiming to be democrats of assuming the titles, affecting the look and the gait, and mimicking the voice of democracy, is stale and will never serve you again. We earnestly recommend to you to confide in the people. Submit with hearty acquiescence to the will of the majority. Seek the greatest good of the greatest number. Sympathize with the poor the down trodden. Let corporate bodies and privileged persons take care of themselves. You will not then have to deplore wasted energies and fruitless efforts in a bad cause.

The Courier, vs. Hon. George S. Catlin.

"We envy not the feelings or the reflections of the individual" who will so deliberately and unblushingly misrepresent a political opponent as the editor of the Courier has done, in asserting that Mr. Catlin has changed ground upon the Texas question. "If he (Sykes) is not lost to all self-respect, to all regard for the honorable consideration of his fellow citizens, we think his face must crimson with shame whenever he remembers"—the deception he has attempted to practice upon his readers in regard to a highminded and honorable man. Mr. Catlin has never occupied but one position upon the Texas question, and in that position he is sustained by the wisest and best men in the democratic party. He was opposed to the Joint Resolutions, because he believed them to be adverse to the constitution. He was opposed to them because of the preponderance they would give to the interests of slavery in the U. S. Senate. He in common with those democratic representatives who entertained similar views voted against them. In so doing he did nothing more than to carry out the views he had uniformly expressed in the various public speeches made by him while the presidential election was pending.

At the very time he cast his vote in the manner specified, Mr. Catlin was earnestly in favor of annexing Texas to this country. It was the form in which annexation was proposed, and not annexation itself which he voted against. When, therefore, the amendment of Mr. Walker was submitted to him it received his vote. Slavery was left by that amendment as a contingency to depend upon the future action of the Senate. Texas was left by its provisions to be annexed by treaty, the only manner, as Mr. Catlin believed, in which it could be constitutionally annexed. For this he is charged with shifting his ground—with acting in opposition to the will of his constituents—in opposition to the interests of freedom—with promoting "highhanded wrong and outrage in defience of the clearest dictates of justice, law and the constitution." Never was a charge more unjust and unfounded.

The Joint Resolutions had already passed the House, and it was not in the power of Mr. Catlin to procure their revocation. He could not again vote on those resolutions. Annexation in another form was now submitted to his consideration. The very bill that he had favored from the first was presented in the shape of an amendment; and should he hesitate to vote for it? Should he refuse to sanction a measure that he so cordially approved? Should he do violence to his own feelings, and to the unanimous wish of the democracy at this important moment? Others might do it, but not George S. Catlin.

But there is another view in which to look upon this question; and it is one which, if carefully looked at, will vindicate Mr. Catlin in the eyes of every anti-annexationist. The most rabid abolitionist might have voted for Mr. Walker's amendment without compromising his principles. Refusing to vote for it could not annul the Joint Resolutions, but might force them without mitigation or improvement upon the country. The true policy of the abolitionist, as a matter of course, was, to modify the Joint Resolutions if he could not revoke them. The latter alternative was already beyond his reach, but the former it was still in his power to adopt. The Joint Resolutions had, so far as the action of the House was concerned, already become a law, and by these resolutions, Texas with all its slaves, is admitted into the union. An amendment or substitute is offered, which makes the admission of Texas as a slave country a future contingency. The ultra advocates of slavery are of course opposed to it. The author of the Joint Resolutions is opposed to it. What is the plain duty of the abolitionist in this case? Shall he, because he cannot accomplish just what he wants, join his opponents to promote the ulterior designs of slavery? If he votes against the amendment, he says by that vote that he does not wish the Joint Resolutions amended—he prefers that they remain just as they are. Can this be the judgment that an honest abolitionist will give to this question? We think not.

Nomination of Sheriff.

The proceedings of the Democratic County Convention, assembled in this city, on Friday last, for the nomination of a candidate for Sheriff, will be found in another part of our paper. The Convention was fully attended,—the various towns being well represented; and after a free and democratic expression of feeling, the choice fell upon the Hon. ALEXANDER STEWART, the present incumbent of the office. There were other good democrats, whose names were brought forward, and whose claims were pressed with much warmth by their friends upon the attention of the Convention. but Mr. Stewart, receiving a majority of the votes, was declared duly chosen. The Convention, having finished its business, then adjourned, the delegates carrying home with them the determination to forego all preferences, and rally like true democrats around the candidates and principles of the party on the first Monday of April.

It is of course unnecessary that we should enlarge upon the qualifications of Mr. Stewart, or urge reasons commending him to the confidence and support of the freemen of this county, He has occupied the office for several years,—is therefore familiar with its duties—and during his term of service, has ever proved himself an efficient, capable and worthy officer. He will receive the cordial and unanimous support of the Democratic party, and, we have reason to believe, of not a few also who, on general political grounds might be regarded as his opponents.

The Inaugural of President Polk,

Which we this week present to our readers, is pronounced by good judges to be one of the best papers of the kind that has ever been presented to the country. It is exceedingly well prepared, and lays down in a clear and forcible manner the principles which are to govern the new administration. The general doctrines which governed the late election are re-asserted, and the president pledges himself to carry out in the executive department the principles and policy which were so triumphantly sustained in that contest. The address is universally hailed with approbation by the democratic party, and is well received by the candid among the whigs.

City News.

Narrow Escape from Fire.—At about 12 o'clock, on Tuesday night last, an alarm was sounded in the city, with the report that the row of buildings commonly known as "White's Row" were on fire. On repairing to the spot, it was found that the fire proceeded from the cellar beneath the Shoe Store of Mr. Charles Tracy, and under such circumstances as to leave little doubt of its being the work of an incendiary. It seems that a barrel containing straw, which, according to the testimony of every one about the premises, had been standing several days, and indeed up to the evening in question, in the back yard, was removed by some one that night into the cellar, placed adjoining the walls, and set fire to. The smoke penetrating to the upper story, occupied by Mr. James Nelson, awoke him, and thus led to the timely discovery of this incendiary attempt. When found, the barrel was nearly consumed, and the flames were just making their destructive progress up the sides of the building.

It is of course unnecessary, that we add a word of caution to our night police, in view of this event. A recollection of the scenes of last year, even to the incendiary burning of one of our churches, should be enough to prompt them to extraordinary vigilance, in guarding against a repetition of similar scenes in our midst.

A New Episcopal Church.—We understand that a meeting of the members of the Episcopal Society in this city, was held on Tuesday evening of last week, to take into consideration the subject of erecting a new Church. The present edifice, although of excellent structure and capable of doing good service for generations to come, is found to be inconveniently small, and it is therefore proposed to build greater. Whether any definite action was had upon the subject we do not learn. It is generally conceded, we believe, that something should be done for the accommodation of all who may desire to attend the Episcopal Church.

Boys Arrested for Stealing.

On Saturday last, three boys, named *Cooley, Bicker*, and *Payson*, belonging at the Falls in this city, were brought before James Redman, Esq., charged with having stolen money at various times, amounting to more than $100, from Mr. Isaac Johnson, grocer, on Water-street. Without entering into an investigation of the case, it was mutually agreed between the Counsel, that it be referred for trial to the next session of the Superior Court; and the two first named prisoners were bound over in the sum of $100 each, and the last in the sum of $40, to make their appearance, at that time.

The particulars of this transaction, and the circumstances leading to the arrest of the guilty parties, as near as we have been able to gather them, are as follows;

On Wednesday last Mr. Johnson discovered that two $50 bank bills, and another of the denomination of $5, were missing from a certain box, which had been carefully and, as he supposed, securely secreted in his store. The loss became a topic of general remark about town during the day, and in the evening, it appears, engrossed the conversational powers of a *coterie* that were assembled in the store of Messrs. Avery, on the opposite side of the street. The uncertainty of riches in general, their inclination to "take unto themselves wings and fly away," and the singular abstraction of these $100 in particular, seem to have deeply impressed the minds of all present; and on returning home that night, one of the party, a Mr. Payson, related in the presence of his family, the details of the theft as narrated in his presence. By some means, not precisely known to us, the fact was circled, that his son, a lad of some 13 or 14 years of age, was knowing to the transaction. He was led to confess to the fact of having stolen money on previous occasions from the store of Mr. Johnson, in company with Cooley and Bicker. They commenced on the very Saturday before, by taking the moderate sum of $2; on Monday, they took $3; on Tuesday, with appetites somewhat sharpened, and with a most praiseworthy perseverance, they appropriated $12; and on Wednesday, Payson, we understand, not being present, the other two, with more enlarged views of the scale on which business transactions should be conducted, made the grand haul of ONE HUNDRED AND FIVE DOLLARS, cool deliberate, not exactly for Texas, as that would now be of no use, but for New York.

These facts having been ascertained, through the confession of the boy, Payson, Mr. Johnson immediately forwarded to New York information concerning the matter, and also despatched a gentleman—Mr. Douglass, of this city—to New London, to look after the rogues. They were not to be found there, but coming up in the boat the next morning, who should he see on board but these two youthful worthies, on their return from New York. They were immediately arrested; and on being searched, the sum of $84 in gold was found about their persons. On arriving at New York, they had, it seems, repaired at once to Wall street—the favorite resort of moneyed personages, and at the *Mr. chants Exchange* got their bank notes converted into specie. Designing to extend their tour to Boston by way of Boston, and so on perhaps to Canada and round, they unfortunately by mistake entered the *Worcester* boat, and this led to the unpleasant detention and the legal proceedings of which we have already spoken.

We understand that the balance of the stolen money has been refunded by the parents of the boys, who promptly came forward and expressed a willingness to make all proper reparation.

The growing out

Of the last administration, the annexation of Texas, will impart to the name of John Tyler not less of celebrity, of honor, of glory, than attaches to that of a Jefferson or a Jackson. That was a glorious deed—glorious in its inception, and still more glorious in its final consummation. Texas, so far as the action of this government can make it so, is annexed, and John Tyler has done it. He is the man who has pressed upon the country this great question, and to him has been committed the high satisfaction of signing the bill which unites Texas to the United States. Honored be John Tyler. Millions now unborn will rise to bless his memory, and the laurels which gather about his name will be green when centuries have passed away.

Fire in Washington.

On the evening of the 5th inst., a fire broke out in the city of Washington, Barton's National Theatre, resulting in the loss of property to a large amount. The theatre was full of spectators at the time, and the scramble to get out of it tremendous.

Two large brick houses, and several wooden buildings, east of the theatre, were destroyed. The Globe office joins immediately on the theatre, but the wind blowing in a contrary direction from the Globe office saved the building, which would have otherwise been consumed. No lives were lost.

New London County Convention.

At a County Convention for New London County held at Norwich on *Friday March 7, 1845*, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Sheriff in said county. Avery Downer was chosen chairman, and W. W. J. Warren secretary.

Committee on credentials, Julius Clark, Asa A. Gore, Zadowiah Bill.

Committee on Resolutions, Julius Clark, M. W. Baker, R. W. Smith. Adjourned to 1-3 past 1 o'clock, P. M.

Convention called to order at 1½ o'clock.

The committee on credentials reported the following persons as duly appointed by the several Towns.

Norwich—Freeman C. Chapman, Denison P. Coon, E. A. Barry, George Sherman.

Salem—Matthias W. Baker, Alfred Gallup.

Bozrah—Samuel A. Geiger, Henry N. Moore.

Colchester—Henry B. Bowers, John Joyce, Denison Smith.

Lyme—F. M. Hall, Dent. W. W. J. Warren, John W. Bill, Zadowiah Bill.

Groton—Richard W. Smith, John Edgecomb, John P. Spicer, Sanford Morgan.

Ledyard—Roswell Allen, Luke Gallup.

New London—

Montville—Jedediah B. Guy, Peter Wickwire.

Lebanon—Julius Clark, Roger Bailey, Chas. B. Strong, James Perry.

East Lyme—

Stonington—Thomas W. Palmer.

North Stonington—Erastus R. Avery, Sanford Maine.

Griswold—Arnold Bowen, W. A. Browning, Jr.

Lisbon—Charles E. Stetson.

Waterford—Elisha J. Hewitt, Palmer Harris.

Preston—Asa A. Gore, Henry Maplesh, Avery Downer, Princes Crumb.

Franklin—Asa B. Tracy, Austen L. Hyde.

The Convention then proceeded to take an informal vote for a person to stand in nomination as Sheriff of New London County, which resulted as follows:—Alexander Stewart, 18; Zadowiah Bill, 9; Daniel Bulgley, 2; Stephen Tracy, 3; Roswell Allen, 1.

On the formal ballot ALEXANDER STEWART was nominated as the candidate for sheriff for this County.

The Chairman of the committee, Julius Clark, reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it becomes all true lovers of their country to rally around the democratic standard bearer of the National flag, James K. Polk and by continued and united action help carry out the Jeffersonian doctrine, that Government is instituted for the benefit of the people, and is best administered when individuals and communities are left in the enjoyment of equal privileges "unencumbered by too much legislation."

Resolved, That the new and interesting spectacle of a sovereign state merging herself peacably into our family of republican states is a chaste well calculated to rejoice the heart of the statesman and patriot, and we hail with rapture the intelligence that Congress has decided in favor of admitting the fertile region of Texas into the American Union.

Resolved, That in Democrats (in opposition to every and all kinds of tinkeries of the currency) belong the credit of regulating exchanges, compelling banks to redeem their bills in specie or its equivalent. And if ever there was a pr[illegible] out of rejoicing for the success of any political measure it is emphatically so now that we are free from the fear that another National bank is to be allowed to oppress the free people, or derange the business pursuits of the yeomanry of this happy republic.

Resolved, That we cordially recommend ALEXANDER STEWART Esq., to the electors of this county, as a candidate for sheriff and earnestly request every one to lay aside all local or individual feeling and go to the polls with a determination to support the regularly nominated candidates, believing this to be the only disinterested course to secure the election of men who will carry out our principles.

Resolved, That the doings of this Convention be signed by the chairman and secretary and published in the democratic papers in the county.

County Committee—Chas. Douglass, William L. Hammondsen.

AVERY DOWNER, Chairman.
W. W. J. Warren, Secretary.

13th Senatorial Convention.

The Democratic District Convention for the 13th Senatorial District convened at the Hotel of Lord Wood in Canterbury on the 26th inst, and organized by the choice of Col. Roswell Moulton, Chairman, and John C. Pearson, Secretary. The following named delegates appeared and took their seats, being a full delegation from all the towns in the District.

Brooklyn—Byron Wheaton, Benj. Maine.

Hampton—Milton W. Perkins, John Lincoln.

Windham—Linus Abby, Roswell Moulton, Zephaniah Polsom, John Perkins.

Canterbury—Hubbard Adams, Walter Park, David F. Adams, John Francis.

Plainfield—Prentice Perkins, A. C. Lester, H. Perkin, J. D. Pearson.

Chaplin—F. Storrs, Aaron Castle.

Voluntown—Wm. C. Stanton, Ira R. Crandall.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for a suitable person to stand in nomination for State Senator from the 13th Senatorial District, when Elisha Potter, Esq., of Voluntown, received fifteen of the ballots and was declared duly nominated.

A Committee on resolutions was then appointed, consisting of J. D. Pearson, Gen. Wm. Stanton and Byron Wheaton, who after a short absence, through their chairman reported the following resolutions which were unanimously accepted.

Resolved, That we [illegible] with confidence recommend Elisha Potter, Esq., of Voluntown to the Democracy of the 13th Senatorial District as a candidate in every respect worthy of their cordial support. And

[illegible] d, that we will use our humble means to effect his election and to secure the ascendency of those principles of which he is the representative, and which we recognize as operating to the best interest of the country.

Voted, That John Francis, Wm. C. Stanton and Zephaniah Polsom, be a District Committee for the ensuing year.

Voted, That the proceedings of this convention, signed by the officers, be published in the Norwich Aurora and in the Norwich News.

ROSWELL MOULTON, Chairman.
John D. Pearson, Secretary.

Young Women.—A snow-storm of considerable severity set in on Monday night, and on Tuesday it required but little fertility of imagination to figure to one's self how it would appear in the dead of winter.

☞Mess pork is selling in at $9,50 per bbl. Flour at the canal bonds $5,62 per bbl.

ORIGINAL STAINED

From the National Intelligencer.

The Action of the Senate.

The action of the Senate yesterday upon the Texas question requires a more formal notice than the ordinary current report of legislative proceedings.

The Joint Resolution which, having passed the House of Representatives, has been under discussion for some days in the Senate, is in the following words:

JOINT RESOLUTION FOR ANNEXING TEXAS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Congress doth consent that the territory properly included within, and rightfully belonging to, the Republic of Texas, may be erected into a new State, to be called the *State of Texas*, with a republican form of Government, to be adopted by the people of said Republic, by deputies in convention assembled, with the consent of the existing Government, in order that the same may be admitted as one of the States of this Union.

Sec. 2. *And be it further resolved,* That the foregoing consent of Congress is given upon the following conditions, and with the following guarantees, to wit:

First. Said State to be formed, subject to the adjustment by this Government of all questions of boundary that may arise with other Governments; and the Constitution thereof, with the proper evidence of its adoption by the people of said Republic of Texas, shall be transmitted to the President of the United States, to be laid before Congress for its final action, on or before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

Second. Said State, when admitted into the Union, after ceding to the United States all public edifices, fortifications, barracks, ports and harbors, navy-yards, docks, magazines, arms, armaments, and all other property and means pertaining to the public defence, belonging to said Republic of Texas, shall retain all the public lands, debts, taxes, and dues of every kind which may belong to or be due or owing said Republic; and shall also retain all the vacant and unappropriated lands lying within its limits, to be applied to the payment of the debts and liabilities of said Republic of Texas; and the residue of said lands, after discharging said debts and liabilities, to be disposed of as said State may direct; but in no event are said debts and liabilities to become a charge upon the Government of the United States.

Third. New States, of convenient size, not exceeding four in number, in addition to said State of Texas, and having sufficient population, may hereafter, by consent of said State, be formed out of the territory thereof, which shall be entitled to admission under the provisions of the Federal Constitution. And such States as may be formed out of that portion of said territory lying south of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north latitude, commonly known as the Missouri compromise line, shall be admitted into the Union, with or without slavery, as the people of each State asking admission may desire. And in such State or States as shall be formed out of said territory north of said Missouri compromise line, slavery or involuntary servitude (except for crime) shall be prohibited.

Mr. Walker moved to amend the joint resolution by adding thereto the following:

And be it further enacted, That if the President of the United States shall, in his judgment and discretion, deem it most advisable, instead of proceeding to submit the foregoing resolution to the Republic of Texas as an overture on the part of the United States for admission, to negotiate with that Republic; then—

Be it resolved, That a State, to be formed out of the present Republic of Texas, with suitable extent and boundaries, and with two Representatives in Congress, until the next apportionment of representation, shall be admitted into the Union, by virtue of this act, on an equal footing with the existing States, as soon as the terms and conditions of such admission, and the cession of the remaining Texan territory to the United States, shall be agreed upon by the Governments of Texas and the United States.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated to defray the expenses of negotiations and negotiations, to agree upon the terms of said admission and cession, either by treaty to be submitted to the Senate, or by articles to be submitted to the two Houses of Congress, as the President may direct.

The pressing for an immediate vote upon this amendment (which is substantially Mr. Benton's last proposition) gave rise to some feelings in the Senate, and, in the end, it was determined to take a recess before voting upon the question.

At six o'clock the Senate again assembled.

On the question to agree to the amendment of Mr. Walker, above stated, the votes were as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Breese, Buchanan, Colquitt, Johnson, Dix, Fairchild, Hannegan, Haywood, Henderson, Huger, Johnson, Lewis, McDuffie, Merrick, Niles, Semple, Sevier, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Woodbury—27.

Nays—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Choate, Clayton, Crittenden, Dayton, Evans, Foster, Francis, Huntington, Jarnagin, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Pearce, Potter, Rives, Simmons, Upham, White, Woodbridge—25.

So the amendment was agreed to.

On the question of ordering the Joint Resolution to a third reading as thus amended, the vote was taken and resulted as follows:

So the bill was ordered to a third reading.

The bill was then read a third time, amidst a profound silence, without the yeas and nays being called for, and Passed.

Though the lobbies were crammed, and the galleries packed with an anxious and interested multitude of people, a perfect dignity and decorum characterized the whole proceedings of this memorable night.

Passed Peremptorily.—One evening last week a young lady of Portland, Me., returning home, was accosted by a young man, who insisted on accompanying her. Finding resistance useless she took his arm and walked to her residence at the extreme end of the city, when she seized his cap, a beautiful and expensive one, and would not let him have it again. She told him that if he wanted it he might receive it the next day by calling at a certain shop in Exchange street—but he has not yet been after it. The best of the story is, that his name is in it, and he is of course known.

The bill to appropriate $20,000 to paint and refurnish the Presidential mansion has passed, with the condition, however, that this money should be expended wholly for articles of American manufacture.

Admission of the States of Florida and Iowa.

These two new States were added to the Union by a vote of the Senate on Saturday, March 1.—The House bill to accomplish this object, was resisted for some time by Messrs. Evans, Choate, and others, but finally passed by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Barrow, Bayard, Benton, Berrien, Breese, Buchanan, Colquit, Crittenden, Dickinson, Dix, Fairchild, Foster, Hannegan, Haywood, Henderson, Huger, Johnson, Lewis, McDuffie, Mangum, Merrick, Morehead, Niles, Semple, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, White, and Woodbury—36.

Nays—Messrs. Choate, Evans, Francis, Huntington, Miller, Phelps, Simmons, Upham, and Woodbridge—8.

The Hon. Henry Clay has been chosen President of the American Colonization Society.

The Cabinet.

It is understood that the names of the following gentlemen were sent in by the President to the Senate as his Cabinet:—

James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of State.

R. J. Walker, of Mississippi, Secretary of the Treasury.

Wm. L. Marcy, of New York, Secretary of War.

George Bancroft, of Massachusetts, Secretary of the Navy.

Cave Johnson, of Tennessee, Post Master General.

John Y. Mason, of Virginia, Attorney General.

We learn that with the exception of Mr. Bancroft all of the gentlemen were confirmed before the adjournment.

The President of the U. S. Senate.—In the United States Senate, on Monday, a resolution was passed, directing the allowance to the Hon. W. P. Mangum, President of the Senate since the death of President Harrison, of a compensation equal to that which the Vice President, had he remained in office to discharge the duties of that station, would have received. Mr. Mangum is spoken of as having discharged the duties of his station in an expeditious, faithful and impartial manner.

Du Solle, of the Philadelphia Times, has been found guilty of a libel on a lawyer named McLaughlin. Damages, 6 cents!

The Storm.—The St. Johns Herald of the 24th ult., says: "On Tuesday and Wednesday last we were visited with the greatest snow storm which we have had this season, and we believe since the year 1831, when the snow was so high that many families, in the country, being unable to get out of their houses, were either starved or frozen to death. The wind, which, was very high, drifted the snow so high as to render the roads in some places impassible. On Thursday morning the truckmen were turned out about the city for the purpose of breaking the roads."

Wild pigeons, in large numbers have made their appearance at Buffalo, N. Y. For the last few days immense flocks have been in the woods, between Cold Springs and Black Rock.

Millerism has proceeded to such an extent in Maine, that females, hitherto respectable, have actually appeared denuded in public assemblies.

The Democrats of Columbia county, Ohio, have organized a Dorr Association. They recommend a Convention of one hundred thousand Dorrites from all parts of the Union, to be held at Providence, Rhode Island, on the 4th of July next, "for the adoption of such measures as may then and there be thought expedient."

The N. Y. Telegraph is the name of a cheap religious paper, published in that city and edited by the Rev. Mr. Dickinson.

Pardoned.—Gov. Owsley of Kentucky has pardoned Miss Webster, who has returned home with her father. Mr. Fairchild is not likely to fair as well as his friend Miss Webster.

Printers Looking Up.—St George Randolph, nephew to John Randolph, a practical printer and a man of excellent character, comes in by the late will decision to two-fifths of his uncle's estate, valued at $125,000.

The office of the Highland Democrat, Peekskille, N. Y., was destroyed by fire on Thursday evening Feb. 27th, with its contents. The editor despairs of getting out his paper again unless aided by contributions or prompt payment of money due to him.

The *Postage reform Bill* passed both Houses of Congress on Saturday, March 1. It goes into operation on the 1st of July next. The Rates of Postage may be found in another column.

Iron Mountains—Rail Road to Oregon.—A company at last has been formed to work the great Iron Mountains in Missouri. It is supposed that the quantity of ore in the mountains would supply the civilized world with iron and steel for millions of years. The quality of the ore is equal to the very best. With the necessary capital to grade the road bed, get out the superstructure and roll the H rail at the mountain, a rail road might be built between the city of St. Louis and Oregon city on the Pacific Ocean in four years.

The most courageous and strong minded persons, seldom reflect how soon these gifts may forsake them. Should Consumption, that dreadful and numerous disease, or the distressing Liver Complaint, or a severe Cough and Cold seize on the strongest of us, how soon we are dispirited, wrecked and reduced. In such afflictions, we naturally turn on every side to look for relief, and if our advice is heeded, or can be of any weight, we say, commence at once using that Health Restorative, and be convinced by demonstration, that those otherwise fatal can be subdued.

A Native.—J. T. Buckingham, of the Boston Courier, says that he is physically, politically and morally an American Republican.

☞ A gang of horse thieves, who have infested the State of Ohio for some years, has been broken up through the exertions of Marshal Saffin, of Cincinnati. It is thought that from fifty to seventy-five horses have been stolen in the vicinity of Cincinnati during the last three months. A chief mode of operating was to station a boat at some favorable point on the canal, on board which the horses were driven and placed under concealment. The boat was then moved to some other point, to avoid all traces of the horses, which were speedily driven to distant parts of the State and sold.

Exports from New Orleans.—From the 1st of September, 1844, to Feb. 19th, 1845, there was exported from the city of New Orleans, 478,365 bales of cotton, 13,319 hhds of tobacco, 42,779 hhds and 939 bbls sugar; 736 hhds and 51,698 bbls molasses; 135,663 bbls flour, 79,141 bbls pork, 2,[illegible] bbls bacon, 185, 696 kegs of lard, 10,563 bbls beef, 260,523 pigs lead, 11,202 bbls whiskey, 31,319 sacks corn.

Increase of the Union.—Florida, Iowa and Texas are added to the list of States. The superfices of their additions are as follows:

Florida, square miles,	49,356
Texas, " "	100,000
Iowa, " "	173,786
Total square miles,	323,142

This is the magnificent manner in which the Republic strides forward. At three strokes of the pen, three empires are brought into the confederation to furnish new fields of [illegible] for the hardy settlers, and new sources of wealth to all.

Democratic Convention—Windham County.

At a Convention of Democratic Delegates from the several towns in Windham County, held at Brooklyn, March 4th, A. D. 1845 for the purpose of nominating a suitable person to be supported at the ensuing election for Sheriff of said County.

MOWRY BURGESS was called to the Chair and Talcott Crosby, appointed Secretary.

On motion, a committee of one from a town was appointed to receive and examine the credentials of the Delegates to this Convention.

On motion, a Committee of five was appointed to prepare Resolutions, consisting of John J. Penrose, Abiel Converse, Geo. S. F. Stoddard, Frederick Hovey, and John S. R. Benchley.

The Committee appointed to receive and examine credentials reported the following—which was accepted:

Ashford—Billy C. Snow, Frederick Hovey, Warner Mowry, Andrew W. Judson,

Plainfield—Mowry Burgess, Benjamin Bacon, John J. Penrose, William Carter.

Pomfret—Samuel Underwood, Pardon B. Johnson, Jerome Pike, Ithamar May,

Hampton—Lucien Holt, Frances D. Fuller.

Brooklyn—James B. Palmer, Joseph D. Greene.

Canterbury—Zelotes Janks, Merrit Williams, John Smith, Charles Lyon.

Woodstock—John W. Wells, Geo. S. F. Stoddard, Lucien B. Fisher, Nathan Austin.

Thompson—Talcott Crosby, Charles Pike, Welcome Joslyn, John Hescall.

Windham—John Bass, Roswell Moulton, John Moulton, John S. R. Benchley.

Voluntown—Kinney Gallup, Joel Kinney.

Sterling—Archibald Douglass, Alfred Rhodes.

Killingly—Jeremiah Law, Abiel Converse, Hosea Martin, Asa Mitchell.

Chaplin—Lester Bill, Gardner Russell;

Adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Afternoon,

Alfred Burnham and Geo. S. F. Stoddard, were appointed a Committee for the County.

On motion, it was then voted that the Convention proceed to ballot for a candidate for Sheriff—which resulted in a majority for William James,—whereupon the Convention voted unanimously that Wm. James, Esq. be the nominee of this Convention as the Candidate for Sheriff for Windham County to be supported at the ensuing election.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we can with confidence recommend to the democracy of Windham County Wm. James, Esq. of Killingly, as a candidate well qualified to exercise the duties of the office of Sheriff, and as a man in every respect worthy to receive the cordial support of the Democratic party.

Resolved, That in democratic action when we ever recognised that spirit of equality and those principles of freedom which in their operations tend to the elevation of our race from the degradation to which the tyranny of past ages had reduced them, and place them in that station which by the laws of nature and of nature's God, they are entitled to occupy.

Resolved—that we hail the nomination of the Hon. Isaac Toucey and his associates on the State ticket as a harbinger of success to our glorious principles.

Resolved—that in order to insure a complete victory and drive whiggery from our borders on the first Monday of April next, the democracy have only to deposite every man his vote at the ballot box, and that we will do it.

Voted—that the proceedings of this Convention be published in the democratic papers of this State.

On motion the Convention adjourned without day.

MOWRY BURGESS, Chairman.
TALCOTT CROSBY, Secretary.

The Rates of Postage — Abstract of the new Law.

We give below an abstract of the new law passed by Congress reducing the rates of postage:—

After the 1st July next, in lieu of the rate of postage now established by law, there shall be charged the following rates, viz: For every single letter in manuscript, or paper of any kind by or upon which information shall be asked for or communicated in writing, or by marks and signs, conveyed in the mail not over three hundred miles, five cents; over three hundred miles, ten cents; and for a double letter there shall be charged double this rate; and for a treble letter treble this rate; and for a quadruple letter quadruple this rate; and every letter or parcel not exceeding half an ounce in weight shall be deemed a single letter; and every additional weight of half an ounce, or additional weight less than half an ounce, shall be charged with additional single postage. And all drop letters, or letters placed in any post office, not for transmission by mail, but for delivery only, shall be charged with postage at the rate of two cents each. And all letters which shall hereafter be advertised as remaining over in any post office shall, when delivered out, be charged with the costs of advertising the same, in addition to the regular postage, both to be accounted for as other postages now are.

Newspapers, of no greater size than nine hundred square inches, may be transmitted through the mail to within 30 miles of where they are published, free of postage; if sent over thirty miles the same postage charged as at present.

Private circular letters, unsealed, are subject to a postage of two cents.

The franking privilege as it now exists, is utterly abrogated and repealed; and officers of the Government of the United States heretofore having the franking privilege, are required to keep an account of the business letters which they receive, the postage on which is to be paid by the department to which they are attached.

The assistant postmasters generals are allowed to frank, but must endorse their letters or package "official business," and if they should not be on official business, they are liable to a penalty of three hundred dollars for each offence. Deputy postmasters are to have all the postage they pay on business letters refunded, and if their commissioners do not amount to twenty five dollars per annum then the Postmaster General is allowed to increase them.

Governors of States are allowed to transmit through mail, free of postage, certain books and documents; members of Congress, the Secretary of State and Clerk of the House of Representatives, can frank all public printed documents, and leaves the franking privilege of the Senators and Representatives, on all letters and packages not exceeding to ounces in weight, the same as it now is; and they are also allowed to receive letters and packages during the session, as well as for thirty days before or after the same. The Postmaster General is to keep an account of the charge on all matter that goes through the mail free, which is to be refunded from the contingent fund or from the Treasury.

Newspapers, pamphlets, books and periodicals, can be sent out of the mail, over the mail routes, by publishers, agents, or others, without hindrance from the Departments.

Private expresses, to perform regular trips on mail routes, and transport mailable matter, are expressly prohibited under a penalty of one hundred fifty dollars for each offence. Stage coaches, steamboats, railroad cars, packet boats, &c., performing regular trips on post routes, are prohibited from carrying letters or mailable matter, excepting newspapers, pamphlets, or magazines, unless they relate to the cargo or some part of it, or to the articles conveyed in the stage coach, car, or other vehicle, under a penalty of one hundred dollars for each, offence to be paid by the owner and fifty dollars by the captain, driver, or other person in charge not being an owner in whole or in part.

Seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars are appropriated from the Treasury to be applied to the department, in case of any deficiency in its income caused by the general reduction of postage made by this act.

Newspapers are defined to be any printed publication, issued in numbers, consisting of not more than two sheets, and published at short stated intervals of not more than a month, conveying intelligence of passing events, and bona fide extras and supplements of any such publication.

Nothing in the act shall be constructed to repeal the laws heretofore enacted, granting the franking privilege to the widows of the ex-Presidents Madison and Harrison.

The remaining sections provide for carrying the law into effect, etc.

Decidedly Cool.—The Bangor Mercury says: An individual of this city yesterday, charged a notoriously dishonest and untrustworthy man with being a "scoundrel and a villain" to his face, when the demoniac creature told him he "*must be green if he had just found that out.*"

A Sweet Sentiment.—Gentleness is a sort of mild atmosphere, and it enters into a child's soul like the sunbeam into a rose-bud—slowly, but surely, expanding in beauty and vigor.

A Good One.—"My dear, what shall we name our baby?" said Mr. Smith to Mrs. Smith, the other day. "Why hum, I've settled on Peter."

"Peter! Good Lord, I never knew a man with the simple name of Peter who could earn his salt."

"Well, then, we'll call him *Salt Peter.*"

A man ran off with another man's wife the other day, and stole four of his shirts at the same time.—The bereaved husband says if the runaway will agree to live with his wife, he shall be welcome to the shirts.

Witty Reply.—A gentleman once made a very witty reply to one who asserted that he did not believe there was a truly honest man in the whole world. "Sir," said he, "it is quite impossible that one man should know the whole world, but is quite possible that some one may *know himself.*"

Rape.—Caleb Townsend, charged with assault and battery and intent to commit a rape on the person of a little girl in Philadelphia, named Catherine Behal, has been found guilty, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the county prison.

Letter from the Hon. D. Woodbridge.

Marietta, Jan. 15, 1845.

Mr. C. R. Smith—*Dear Sir*:—I have been a sufferer from the headache from early childhood. For the last 28 years of my life I have had an attack about once in 12 days, which would last me from 30 to 48 hours, some portion of the time suffering intense pain, accompanied with great depression of spirits. I have consulted with eminent physicians, and tried many expedients but found no permanent relief. Upon the urgent recommendation of a friend, I commenced more than three months since taking "*Spencer's Vegetable Pills,*" and to my surprise I found great relief from the use of them, although they have not effected an entire cure; yet the attacks which I have had since have been comparatively light and much less frequent. I feel certain that no injurious effects to the stomach has arisen from the use of them. I consider them a most valuable medicine, and sincerely wish that all sufferers with severe headaches, would try the use of them.

Yours respectfully,
D. WOODBRIDGE.

For sale by Samuel Tyler.

MARRIED.

In Hartford, Feb. 27th, by the Rev. Mr. Stoddard, Mr. Henry R. Sage and Miss Rebecca R. Robbins.

In Portland, Ct. on the 23 inst. by the Rev. Mr. Standish, Horace S. Buck, Esq., and Miss Eliza Ann Hall, both of Portland.

In Essex, Feb, 20th, Mr. Hugh L. Thompson, of Greenfield, Mass., and Miss Jerusha H. Hayden, of Essex, second daughter of Hon. Joseph H. Hayden, deceased.

In New Haven, on the 2d inst., James F. Wilcox and Maria R. Whiting; same day, Wm. Hurlbert, of Rochester, N. Y., and Polly Maria Hull.

In Dover, Dutchess co. N. Y. Mr. William Clark of Litchfield, and Miss Elizabeth C. Sealy, of Goshen.

DIED.

In this city, on Thursday last, Capt. J. N. Brown aged 82.

In Washington, Feb. 22d, widow Eunice Plumb, aged 90; Feb. 23th, Mr. Joseph Titus, 87, a revolutionary pensioner. Drowned same day, in Sheepang River, (Washington,) Shelton Crocker, aged 29, stepson of Joseph Sealy.

New Haven, Feb, 27th, Capt. Elnathan Atwater, aged 77, an old ship-master and merchant of that city.

In Danbury, Mary, relict of Dr. Jabez Starr, aged 84.

In Becket, Mass., on the 1st inst., Nathaniel Rudd, aged 92, a native of Windham, (Scotland Society) and a revolutionary pensioner.

In Canandaigua, N. Y., Feb. 26th, Mrs. Elizabeth, widow of the late Mr. Daniel Ensign, formerly of Hartford, Ct.

14 Senatorial District.

A Convention of the Delegates from the several towns comprising the 14th Senatorial District will be held at the house of Larned. Haskell in Pomfret, on Saturday the 15th day of March 1845, (Gen'l. Jackson's birth-day) at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of nominating a suitable person as the Democratic candidate for State Senator from said District.

ANDREW A. WILLIAMS, GEORGE WARREN, } Senatorial Committee.
February 22, 1845. 14

Wanted.

2 good workmen at the boot and shoe business one of them a good bootman, the other on repairing. Enquire at No. 60, Water street, Norwich Conn.

GEO. DRAPER.
March 13 1845. 3w 16

COFFEE.

20 LBS. good Coffee for $1. 15 lbs. Laguira do warranted good, for one dollar, at
TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.
March 13. 16

TEAS.

10 CHESTS of Y.H. Tea of superior quality; also carefully selected teas of every description for sale by
TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.
March 13. 16

RAISINS.

75 BOXES Raisins for sale by
TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.
March 13. 16

First rate Molasses.

6 HHDS. prime Molasses, from 29 to 30 cts. per gallon, for sale by
TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.
March 13. 16

Spices. Spices.

Of every variety, fresh and pungent, for sale very cheap by
TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.
March 13. 16

READ THIS!

ELY & CO., are almost daily receiving
New Spring Goods
of every desirable style, which they offer on the most reasonable terms wholesale and retail, No. 33 and 35 Shetucket Street.
March 13. tf16

Freight and Passage Reduced.
Norwich and New York Propeller
Line of Steam boats.

Steam Propeller SHETUCKET, Capt. O. H. GEER.
" " QUINEBAUG, " J. WILLIAMS.

Will leave Norwich and New York every Tuesday and Friday at 4 o'clock P. M. Freight and passengers will be taken very low.
March 13. 16

FIRST ARRIVAL.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

LINCOLN & WILLIAMS

Have received a new and elegant assortment of

Spring Dress Goods,

of the most approved patterns, and elegant colorings.

Cashmere Shawls,

50 Cashmere Shawls, the latest importation, new and beautiful designs.

Corded Robes,

of the best quality.

Victoria Shirts,

Black, Dark, Brown, White Merrens.

Linin Hdkfs.

2 cases the cheapest ever offered in this market. besides many other and new choice goods at 21 Shetucket Street.

Norwich March 5. 3w15

Fresh Teas.

1 HUNDRED Packages Green Teas,
50 do Black do,
Just received and for sale by
A. H. ALMY, [late N. E. & A.]
March 5th 3w15 21 Water st.

List of Letters remaining in the Post Office, Norwich, March 3d, 1845.

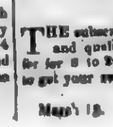
Allen Chas. L	Hazen Harvey
Allen Joseph	Hyde Edward A
Arnold Eliza	Harris Dunford
Arnold A C & Co.	Holden Walter
Arnold Ursula	Hoyt George
Adams Danl. T	Hooker J W
Ayres Nelson	Johnson Marcus
Archer Mary	Jackson Phebe
Andrews Jas. C Jr.	Johnson Roods
Sigelow Seth E	Lathrop Azariah 2
Billings Geo. C	Lommel Thomas
Billings Catherine	Lewis Chas.
Baker Capt. John E	Lyman Mary
Butts Z D	Mitchell Mary
Bowley Wm.	Morgan Henry W
Blackman George E	Miner E P & Co.
Brown Jesse Jr.	Myrus & Bailey
Beckwith William C	Morgan Henry
Balcam Edward F. 2	McAllister Ronald
Braton Mary Jane	Mitchell Stephen
Barney Francis	McCaulie Jane
Bliss	Mixer & Pitman
Bill Wm. H	Mason Nancy
Brewster Elizabeth	Ney Horatio N
Brown Elizabeth	Nicholds Alexander H
Burrill Eunice	Newell Henry J
Capt. Sloop Chelsea	Plant Elizabeth
Crowell Asa 2	Parsons Lucius
Coulkins Eward M	Pierce Wm.
Cherry A	Palmer Marvin
Congdin Carolina	Perkins John W
Carpenter Geo. W 2	Peckham Rowland
Chief Engineer Fire Department	Prentice Olive Ann
	Pelham Luther
Clark Elizabeth	Pelham Luman
Curriell Abignil	Pelham U W R
Carter Louisa	Richards Sarah B
Cornell James	Rathbone Elijah
Cone Mary	Roath Edmund
Crosby Edwin T	Roath Daniel
Callahan John H	Rind Flenda
Colton Horace	Rose Mr.
Crippin Mr.	Ray Henry
Davis Senora	Ross Peleg
Danilas Minerva	Rogers Frank
Dewing Joel	Smith John
Douglass Eunice	Stotenbury Geo. W
Daily Nancy	Sanford H D
Dean William	Skinner Elizabeth
Ellis Sarah	Stocking Serinius
Emery John	Sherman Nat. H
Fenney William	Smith Geo. W
Fletcher Mary Ann	Sheldon Asa
Francis Henry	Smith Henry
Fowler Michael	Smith Cyrus
Grant Isaac A	Sheffield W F
Goldsmith Richard	Show Ellen Q
Gilman Caleb 3d	Trent Mary
Gallup Andrew H	Tyler Samuel
Giddine Martha	Thompson Jane
Geer George	Tracy John
House Nicholas	Warner John
Howard Lucretia	Wood Wm.
Harris John	White Mary
Harris Julia Ann	Wilber Julia F
Haskness Caroline	Wilcox Sarah T
Hebard abby	Williams Lucy Ann
Holt Sarah	Woodward Mr
Harrington Emeline	Weber Henry
Hill Huldah	Young M B
Hall Samuel	

☞ Persons calling for the above Letters will please say they are advertised.

N. B. All Letters intended to be sent out of the U. States, by ship or steamer, the inland postage must be paid or they will not be forwarded.

15 JOHN H. TOWNSEND P. M.

Molasses.



100 HADS New Iberia and New Orleans Molasses.
75 BBLS New Iberian and New Orleans do
25 hhds *P. B.* and *St. Croix* do
at received and for sale by
March 3w15 A. H. ALMY.

Norwich and Worcester
RAIL ROAD.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

Accommodation Trains,
Daily except Sunday.
From Norwich, 6 A. M. and 4 1-2 P. M.
" Worcester, 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.

Steamboat Train,
From Norwich, about 3 A. M. and 5 P. M. Sunday, Wednesday and Friday.
" Worcester, 5 3-4 P. M. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Long Island Train.
Stopping at Danielsonvill.
From Norwich, about 2 P. M. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
" Worcester, 9 A. M. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Fares are less when paid for Tickets than when paid in the Cars. EMERSON FOOTE, Sup.
Norwich March 6th 15

Wanted.

A YOUNG man as Clerk in a grocery store, one that has had a good experience in the business.
D. P. COON,
March 13 16

Notice.

All persons having unsettled accounts with Coon & Hayward, are requested to settle the same previous to the first day of April next.
A new arrangements are to be made in their business.
March 13 tf16

Wood and Willow Ware, Mats &c.

A COMPLETE assortment of the above always on hand, and for sale at the lowest cash prices, by
TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.
March 13. 16

SUGAR.

THE subscribers will sell sugars of all descriptions and qualities at the smallest profits. They offer for 8 to 20 lbs. for one dollar! Here is a chance to get your sweetning cheap
TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.
March 13. 16

DR. MERRILL'S
Botanic Store,
Court Street,
New London, Ct.

☞ All purchases of medicine sold at this store are warranted pure; and purchasers dissatisfied can have their money refunded.
New London, Feb. 11, '45. 1y18

Keep it before the People!

THAT we have still a large and desirable lot of BOOTS and SHOES which we will continue to dispose of at cost until the 15th of March. We have made arrangements to have our entire SPRING STOCK manufactured according to order, and we wish to make room for it, by selling off our present stock at greatly reduced prices.

There is still on hand a few pair of those Cow Hide Boots for one dollar, and Kip Boots for one dollar and seventy five cents. Come quick, they are going fast.
J. IRESON & SON,
146 Main-st.
Feb 6, 1845. 13

NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers of
Killingly and Norwich
under the name and firm of ELY & CO., in this day by mutual consent DISSOLVED. All persons having claims against said firm are requested to present the same for settlement and all persons indebted to said firm are invited to settle the same without delay.
J. S. ELY.
EDWIN ELY.
Killingly Jan. 23d, 1845.

The subscriber hereby authorises his brother, EDWIN ELY to use the name of the late firm of Ely & Co., in the settlement of any claims due the said late firm.
J. S. ELY.
Killingly, Jan. 23d, 1845.

J. S. ELY, having associated with himself, E. P. GROSVENOR, and E. C. BEACH, will continue the DRY GOODS trade at the old stand, No. 33 & 35 Shetucket-st, and under the old name and firm of
ELY & CO.
Norwich, Jan. 23d, 1845. 1y

C. BRINCKERHOFF'S

The great and principal object to be desired in any medicine that makes any pretension to cure all or any class of diseases, is that it should show evidence of such power of cure and in a reasonable and speedy time. In disease of a complicated nature, where the Liver Complaint, Cough, Colds, Asthma, and Pain in the Breast and side, it is an extremely difficult matter to bring it under the effect of usual remedies. It appears requisite that the compound should be of such a peculiar combination, that all its materials may act simultaneously upon the affected organ, and yet have its power diffused to other parts of the human frame, and that these materials have some defined medical effect on that organ. Most truly in the Health Restorative do the component parts, when separately or collectively considered, most convincingly show their individual and combined power and efficacy. This it is that this remedy exerts such astonishing influence in the complaints for which it is commended. If in any solitary case it had not power efficacious, the confidence of the public would have been shaken, but from its never failing promptness in checking the ravages of disease, and its sure power in restoring to health and strength, it is placed beyond even the possibility of a doubt that the same of perfection in such a medicine has been gained. Let the certificates of the greatest and most honest men of our country of a faithful trial of the Restorative, convince those who seem otherwise incredulous of such a remedy. The following certificate is from Dr. Chilton, the well known New York chemist.

"I have analyzed a bottle of medicine called 'C. Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative;' and find that it does not contain Mercury, or any other metallic preparation, nor opium in any of its forms. It is composed of vegetable matter entirely."
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.

C. BRINCKERHOFF, Proprietor, N. Y.
Principal Office, 96 Hudson street, New York.
Horace Everett, U. S. Agent, 96 Hudson-street, New York, has appointed,
SAMUEL TYLER 138 Main street, Norwich.
WM. S. TYLER, 131 Water street. do.
as agents for the above medicine.
March 1st. 1845. 1m15

Flour.

500 BBLS. Superfine "Black Rock," for sale by
200 bbls " " Oswego in store and
A. H. ALMY.
(late Nichols Evans & Almy)
March 6 3w15 51 Water street.

SUGAR,

50 Boxes brown Havanna Sugar, new crop,
25 bbls New Orleans Sugar do
25 bbls Woolsey & Woolsey's ref'd Sugar,
10 boxes single Loaf do
Just received and for sale by
march 6 3w15 A. H. ALMY,

Molasses and Sugar.

JUST RECEIVED a supply of NEW CROP New Orleans Molasses and Sugar, for sale cheap by
E. A. HILL.
Norwich, Feb. 10th, '45. tf 13

Notice.

THE undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership under the name and firm of
WHITAKER, HAMMOND & CO.
for the transaction of the WHOLESALE GROCERY & COMMISSION BUSINESS heretofore carried on under the style of H. WHITAKER & CO. and will continue at the old stand, No 4 Commerce street.
HORACE WHITAKER.
HENRY KIRK HAMMOND
HORACE WARREN.
N. B.—All persons having unsettled accounts with H. Whitaker & Co, are requested to settle the same with the new Firm.
March 5 3w15

Oils.

5000 Gallons Spring Sperm, "Howlands" New Bedford,
1000 gallons Winter Sperm,
1000 " Spring Sperm, bleached
1000 galls Winter Sperm bleached,
1000 " W Whale, bleached,
On consignment and for sale by
A. H. ALMY,
[late Nichols, Evans & Almy,] 51 Water street.
March 5 3w15

New Fruit.

25 BOXS RAISINS "Gob. Lering,"
20 " do "Sun."
100 boxes 'M R' and 'Bloom' do Just receiv'd by
A. H. ALMY, [late N. E. & A.
March 2 3w

ORIGINAL STAINED

Leave Woodbury every Monday and Friday at 6 a m, arrive at New Milford same days by 2 p m

604 From Newtown, Fairfield county, by South Britain to Southbury, 18 1-2 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Newtown every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 1-2 p m, arrive at Southbury same days by 5 1-2 p m

Leave Southbury every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 1-2 a m, arrive at Newtown same days by 6 1-2 a m

697 From Newtown by Cold Spring, Monroe and Huntington to Derby, 27 miles and back, twice a week

Leave Newtown every Tuesday and Friday at 10 a m and arrive at Derby same days by 3 p m

Leave Derby every Wednesday and Saturday at 10 a m—arrive at Newtown same days by 3 p m

698 From Danbury, Fairfield county, by Bethel to Hawleyville, 8 miles and back, six times a week

Leave Danbury every day except Sunday at 9 a m, arrive at Hawleyville same day by 11 a m

Leave Hawleyville every day except Sunday at 1 p m, arrive at Danbury same day by 3 p m

699 From Danbury by Ridgebury, Ridgefield, Lewisborough, N. Y., Vista, New Canaan, Ct. and North Stamford to Stamford, 35 miles and back, twice a week

Leave Danbury every Wednesday and Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Ridgefield same days by 3 p m

Leave Ridgefield every Tuesday and Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Stamford same days by 12 m

Leave Stamford same days by 2 p m, arrive at Ridgefield same days by 8 p m

Leave Ridgefield every Wednesday and Saturday at 4 a m, arrive at Danbury same days by 6 p m

Proposals to run the going trip through on one day and the return trip through on the next, will be considered

700 From Danbury by New Fairfield and Haviland Hollow, N. Y. to Patterson, 14 miles and back, once a week

Leave Danbury every Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Patterson same day by 11 a m

Leave Patterson same day by 12 m, arrive at Danbury same day by 4 p m

701 From Bethel, Fairfield county, by Redding, Redding Ridge and Weston to Bridgeport, 22 miles and back, twice a week

Leave Bethel every Monday and Friday at 12 m—arrive at Bridgeport same days by 6 p m

Leave Bridgeport every Tuesday and Thursday at 7 a m, arrive at Bethel same days by 12 m

Proposals to go and return on the same day will be considered

702 From Bridgeport, Fairfield county, by Coleburg, Newtown, Hawleyville, Brookfield, New Milford, Gaylord's Bridge, South Kent, Kent, Cornwall Bridge, West Cornwall, Falls Village, South Canaan, Canaan, Sheffield, Mass., Great Barrington and Van Dusenville to West Stockbridge, 96 miles and back, six times a week on railroad cars

Leave Bridgeport every day except Sunday on the arrival of the boat from New York, say 12 m, arrive at West Stockbridge same day by 7 p m

Leave West Stockbridge every day except Sunday at 6 a m, and arrive at Bridgeport the same day by 1 p m

Proposals to extend through to the Albany railroad are invited

Proposals to carry the Albany, New York and through mails by a more expeditious line during suspension of navigation on the Hudson river, and through to and from the Albany and Springfield road in due connection are invited

703 From Bridgeport by Trumbull and Long Hill to Stepney, 12 miles and back twice a week

Leave Bridgeport every Tuesday and Saturday at 12 m, arrive at Stepney same days by 4 p m

Leave Stepney same days at 5 a m, arrive at Bridgeport same days by 10 a m

701 From Norwalk, Fairfield county, by Norfield to Redding Ridge, fifteen miles, and back, once a week

Leave Norwalk every Saturday at 12 m—arrive at Redding Ridge same day by 4 p m

Leave Redding Ridge same day by 6 a m—arrive at Norwalk same day by 11 a m

705 From Norwalk to New Canaan, 6 miles and back six times a week

Leave Norwalk every day except Sunday on arrival of the New York land mail, say at 3 p m—arrive at New Canaan same day by 4 1-2 p m

Leave New Canaan every day except Sunday at 11 a m—arrive at Norwalk same day by 1-2 p m

706 From Greenwich, Fairfield county, by Round Hill to Stanwich, eight miles and back, twice a week

Leave Greenwich every Wednesday and Saturday at 4 p m, arrive at Stanwich the same days by 6 p m

Leave Stanwich same days at 1 p m—arrive at Greenwich same days by 3 p m

SPECIAL OFFICES.

Proposals are invited for supplying the following offices in Connecticut for the net proceeds of said offices respectively; limited in each case to a sum to be named in the proposals

Bethany from New Haven, 10 miles, and back once a week

Canton Center from Canton, 4 miles, and back three times a week

Chapinville from Salisbury, 3 1-2 miles, and back three times a week

Eastford from Ashford, 8 miles, and back three times a week

Ellsworth from Cornwall Bridge, 3 miles, and back twice a week

Enfield from Thompsonville, 3 miles, and back six times a week

Exeter from Hebron, 4 miles, and back once a week

Greenfield Hill from Southport, 3 miles, and back six times a week

Hampton from Howard Valley, 2 miles, and back six times a week

Ketch's Mill from Scantic Village, miles and back three times a week

Lossville from Moodus, 1 1-2 miles, and back twice a week

Lisbon from Norwich, 6 miles, and back three times a week

Mansfield Center, from Mansfield, 3 miles, and back three times a week

Middlebury from Naugatuck, 5 miles, and back twice a week

Millington from East Haddam, 7 miles, and back once a week

Milton from Litchfield, 4 1-2 miles, and back three times a week

New Boston from Fishersville, 3 miles, and back three times a week

Newington from Hartford, 6 miles and back three times a week

North Goshen from Goshen, 4 miles, and back three times a week

North Canton from Simsbury, 6 miles, and back once a week

North Granby, from Granby, 4 miles, and back twice a week

North Killingly from West Thompson, 3 1-2 miles, and back twice a week

Prospect from Bunnieville, 3 miles, and back once a week

South Lyme from Lyme, 8 miles, and back twice a week

South Norwalk from Norwalk 1 1-2 miles, and back three times a week

Suffield from Windsor Locks, 4 miles, and back three times a week

Union from Stafford Springs 7 miles, and back twice a week

Warren from Cornwall Bridge, 5 miles, and back three times a week

Washington from New Milford, 7 miles, and back three times a week

Winchester Center from Winchester, 5 miles, and back three times a week

Willington from Mansfield, 4 miles, and back three times a week

Wilton from Norwalk, 7 miles and back three times a week

Woodbest from Watertbury, 6 miles, and back once a week

West Bridge from Derby, 3 miles, and back once a week

NOTES

1. Seven minutes are allowed for opening and closing the mails at all offices, were no particular time is specified; but on railroad and steamboat routes, there is to be no more delay than is necessary to deliver and receive the baggage.

2. The mail is to be conveyed in preference to passengers, and to their entire exclusion, if its weight and bulk require it.

3. A preference is to be given to passengers brought in the connecting mail lines over those travelling in any other.

4. Post Office blanks, mail bags, and the special agents of the Department, on the exhibition of their credentials, are to be conveyed without further charge on mail lines admitting of such conveyances.

5. Mail agents are to be conveyed without charge on the principal railroad and steamboat lines, where the size of the mails and number of the officers will require their employment by the Department; and in that case, a separate apartment for the assorting and safe-keeping of the mail is to be provided by the contractor, under the direction of the Department.

6. In all cases, there is to be a forfeiture of the pay for the trip, when the trip is not run; a forfeiture of at least one-fourth part of it, when the running or arrival is so far behind time as to lose the connection with a pending mail; and a forfeiture of the due proportion of it, when a grade of service is rendered inferior to that in the contract. These forfeitures may be increased into penalties of higher amount, according to the nature or frequency of the failure and the importance of the mail.

7. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be satisfactorily explained in due time, for failing to take from, or deliver at a post office, the mail or any part of it; for suffering to be wet, injured, lost, or destroyed, for conveying it in a place or manner that exposes it to depredation, loss, or injury; for refusing after demand to convey a mail by any coach, railroad car, or steamboat, which the contractor regularly runs on the route, beyond the specified number of trips in the contract; and for not arriving at the time set. And for setting up or running an express to transmit commercial intelligence in advance of the mail, a penalty will be exacted equal to a quarter's pay.

8. The Postmaster General may annul the contract for repeated failures; for violating the Post Office laws; for disobeying the instructions of the Department; for refusing to discharge a carrier when required by the Department; for assigning the contract without the consent of Postmaster General, or for setting up or running an express as afore said.

9. The Postmaster General may alter the contract and alter the schedule, he allowing a pro rata increase of compensation, within the restrictions imposed by law, for the additional service required, or for the increased speed, if the employment of additional stock or carriers is rendered necessary, but the contractor may, in such cases, relinquish the contract, on timely notice, if he prefers it to the change. The Postmaster General also may discontinue or curtail the service, he allowing one month's extra pay on the amount dispensed with.

10. The payments will be made through drafts on post offices or otherwise, after the expiration of each quarter, say in February, May, August, and November.

11. *The distances are given according to the best information; but no increased pay will be allowed should they prove to be greater than is advertised, if the places are correctly named.*

12. The Postmaster General is prohibited by law from knowingly making a contract for the transportation of the mail with any person who shall have entered into any combination, or proposed to enter into any combination, to prevent the making of any bid for a mail contract by any other person or persons, or who shall have made any agreement, or shall have given or performed, or promised to give or perform any consideration to do, or not to do, anything whatever to induce any other person not to bid for a mail contract. Particular attention is called to the 28th section of the act of 1836, prohibiting combinations to prevent bidding.

13. On coach routes where the present contractor shall be superseded by an underbidder, who may not have the stage property requisite for the performance of the contract, he shall purchase from the present contractor such of his coaches, teams, and harness belonging to the route as shall be needed, and may be suitable for the service, at a fair valuation; and make payment therefor by reasonable instalments, as his pay becomes due, unless the present contractor shall continue to run stages on the route. Should they not agree as to the suitableness of the property, the terms, or the security, each may chose a person who may appoint a third, and their decision shall be final; or the Postmaster General will name the umpire. Should the underbidder fail to comply, his bid will be offered to the contractor; but should he decline it, the proposals of the underbidder will be accepted unconditionally. The underbidder should give early notice of his intention to take or not to take the stock, and if the latter, of his reasons; and the present contractor is to determine, on the first application whether he will sell it or not.

14. A bid received after time, to wit: the 15th April next at 9 a m, or without the guarantee required by law; or that combines several routes in one sum of compensation, cannot be considered in competition with a regular proposal, not adjudged to be extravagant

15. A bidder may offer an coach, railroad, or steamboat routes, where the transportation is difficult or impracticable at certain seasons, to substitute horse or wagon conveyance, or to internal service a specified number of days, weeks, or months.—He may propose to omit an office that is inaccessible or is not on the stage road, the railway, or at a steamboat landing, as the case may be, or he may offer to substitute an inferior mode of supply in such cases. He may propose different days and hours of departure and arrival, provided that no more running time is asked, and it is obvious that no mail connection or other public accommodation is prejudiced. He may ask for more running time to the trip, during a specified number of days, at certain seasons of particularly bad roads. But beyond these changes, a proposal for service different from the advertisement will prevent its being considered in competition with a regular bid, not set aside for extravagance; and where a bid contains any of the above alterations, their disadvantages will be estimated in comparing it with other proposals.

16. There should be but one route bid for in a proposal.

17. The route, the service, the yearly pay, the bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of the firm, where a company offers, should be distinctly stated.

The following may be used as a form for the bid *where no change from the advertisement is contemplated by the bidder:*

"I (or we, as the case may be,) hereby propose to carry the mail on No.—, from——to——a weekly bid to advertisement, for $——per annum."

18. The following is the form of the guaranty which should be filled, the first blank with the name of the guarantor, the second with that of the bidder; and the third and fourth with the beginning and terminating points of the route; and after being dated, should be signed by the guarantor, who must be shown by the written certificate of a postmaster, or other equally satisfactory testimonial, to be a man of property, and able to make good his guaranty. This guaranty, so certified, should accompany each bid

The undersigned ——— guarantee that ——— his bid fore carrying the mail from ——— to ——— accepted by the postmaster general, ———, shall enter into an obligation prior to the first day of July next with good and sufficient sureties, to perform the service proposed.

"Dated ———"

19. The bid should be sent under seal, addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster General, with "Mail Proposals in the State of ———," written on the face of the letter; and should be despatched in time to be received by or before the 15th April next, at 9 o'clock, a. m.

20. The contracts are to be executed before the 1st of July next.

21. Postmasters at offices situated upon or near railroads, but more than eighty rods from a depot, will, immediately after the 10th of May next, report that fact to the Department, stating their exact distance from the railroad depot, and otherwise supplied with the mail, to enable the Postmaster General to direct the proper supply to be made from the railroad by mail messengers, from and after the 1st July next.

C. A. WICKLIFFE.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Dec. 26, 1844.

Fales's Cathartic Lozenges,

THOUGH prepared from a great many Vegetable Substances, are as palateable and pleasan to eat as any other Confectionary Compound.

☞This preparation is decidedly the best among all the known cathartic preparations; for while its operation is as sure as Salts, Castor Oil, Calomel and Jalap, or any other, cathartic medicine, it has the advantage over all in being pleasant to eat, while all other cathartics are generally disagreeable to take. Price 25 cents per box, with full directions, and may be found at the Depository, No. 96 Commercial street.

FALES'S WORM LOZENGES.

Are a safe and sure remedy for Worms. Children love them. They act like a charm in removing the symptoms, such as starting in sleep, grating the teeth, paleness about the mouth and nose, occasional sickness at the stomach, precarious appetite swelled bowels, and general feverish habit. The child falls into a quiet sleep, the worms are stupified and expelled, and the child, as far as heard from in every instance has been cured.

Price 25 cents per box, with full directions; sold at 96 Commercial street.

FALES'S COUGH LOZENGES.

Are beneficial in all common Colds and Coughs Whooping Cough, Inflamation in the Throat and Lungs, in the Croup or Hives, and more certain to operate satisfactory than the celebrated HIVE SYRUP. The most happy effect is obtained in a few moments; the symptoms disappear and the disease is broken up by the magical effect of these Lozenges.

Full directions accompany each box, and found at the Depository, 96 Commercial street.

FALES'S DYSENTERY LOZENGES.

Are a safe and agreeable remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhœa of adults, and for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Bowel Complaints of children. Particular attention must be paid to the directions which accompany each box.

FALES'S CAMPHOR LOZENGES,

Are beneficial in all common and sick headache, and where there is a sense of tightness or weight over the eyes, in eruptive diseases, such as Measles and Small Pox. Also in Mania, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Hysteria, in St. Vitus Dance, and in all cases of Languor and Oppression of the Vital Powers, and may be taken with safety by women and children in all conditions.

Full directions accompany each box.

FALES'S CYDRAN HAIR TONIC,

is now so extensively known and justly celebrated that further comment upon it will be useless; we can say, however, with truth, that among the many thousands who have purchased the Tonic in this or other countries, none have returned with complaints while thousands have expressed not only their approbation, but their wonder and admiration of beholding its effects. A few bottles only can be had, at 96 Commercial street.

CLEAR OUT YOUR RATS.

The gnawings and antics of these destructive creatures can be hushed forever in your House or Store, if you will procure a box of the genuine

MADAGASCAR RAT EXTERMINATOR

and use it according to directions. You cannot depend upon it unless obtained at J. J. FALES' No 96 Commercial, corner of Lewis & Commercial Streets, Boston, or of the following.

AGENTS.

Norwich, Samuel Tyler and John L. Devotion New London, Wm. Stearns, Stoddard & Allen. A. Beckwith; Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Myrtle Bridge Keeney & Brown; Noank, Brown & Willter; Stonington Point, Elisha Faxon, Jr.; Lyme, Joseph Brockway; Hadlyme, Ely P. Wells; East Haddam; R. W. Miller; Moodus, Sheffield Lewis; Leesville, Richmond & Upham; Middle Haddam, Child & Carrier; Portland, John Payne; South Glastenbury, Oliver Brainard and Wm. W. Post & Co; Colchester, A. M. Hurlbut; Willimantic, Jason Safford and R. Moulton; Scotland, James Burnet; Hewes d'Valley, G. D Spencer; Hampton, Wm. Brown Andover, Loomis & Tatten; South Coventry, D. M. Buell; Mansfield, Gen. T. Clark and Z. Storrs & Son; Chaplain, Walter Gardell; Phoenixville John R. Adams; Eastford, Joseph Dorrett and Calvin Whitney; Ashford, E. B. Hibbard; Wm A. Brewster; Danielsonville, Conn,

Oct 8 p1y47

☞Impurity of Blood causes Pain and

occasions disease upon that part of the body which from any cause may be weakest. Thus in persons whose blood is impure, should they have a cold, the impure matter would settle upon their lungs, and consumption be the trouble; so with other affections. All trouble is saved by using the BRANDRETH PILLS, which cannot injure, and which cannot be overdone. Only use them in the commencement of any disease, use them in full doses and you will be up and well, while those who are too wise to take such a simple medicine, are bed-ridden, or prematurely end their days. The Brandreth Pills are only beginning to be appreciated; they are found to never deceive; they are the only internal medicine required in this climate.

Be careful of pretended universal purgatives which cannot be used without injury to the body each randreth's Pills can. What are they? Are they not imitations of the Brandreth Pills recommended in advertisements such as from Dr. Brandreth? Were they not originally counterfeit pills purporting to be the genuine Brandreth Pills? But in consequence of the new labels on the Brandreth Pills boxes are they not obliged to come out under colors equally false? Observe the makers and travelling agents? Are they not men whom Dr. Brandreth hath cast off, not for good conduct truly? Is this not true as applicable to the *pretended "Indian,"* and, in fact, to nearly all the advertised pills of the day? Shall the public trust their lives in the hands of these unprincipled men. Surely not.

The Brandreth Pills *give strength* for weakness—they are liked best by those who have taken the most of them. Dr. Brandreth can give *personal* reference to thousands who have been *restored* from a bed of sickness by their use, when every other means had proved entirely unavailable These cases are continually occuring in this city and in every part of the Union. Get Brandreth's Pills if you are not perfectly healthy, and they will restore you—if medicine can do it—because they expel those humors which are the cause of impurity of the blood, and at the same time the body is strengthened by the operation of this most excellent medicine.

The following names are a list of Dr. B. Brandreth's agents in New London Co.

Norwich, R. W. Roath; New London, Nathan Belden; Colchester, L. A. Kellogg; Franklin, Amasa L. Hyde; Liberty Hill, Austin Gay; Lebanon, Gurdon Robinson; Yanticville, Tracy, Huntington & Co.; Fitchville, S. Fitch; Norwich Town, Geo. D. Fuller; Milltown, Wm. B. Hull; Stonington, Horace Lewis; Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Portersville, Smith, Cady & Co; Centre Groton, R. W. Smith; Groton, John Hudson: Hamburg, H. A. Brockway; Salem, F. S. Williams; Montville, James Turner; Hadlyme, Z. Brockway.

Something New.

SPALDING & CO., are manufacturing under Letters Patent granted by the United States, an improved Friction match, to burn

Without Brimstone.

They now offer for sale, on very reasonable terms.

20,000 GROSS,

Neatly put up in Tin, Wood and Paper, in any sized packages and in lots to suit purchasers.

These Matches are highly improved of and recommended for family use by Physicians and Chemists, in consequence of the absence of Sulphur in their manufacture, the fumes of which are so disagreeable and deleterious to all, and particularly injurious to persons having weak lungs or delicate constitutions.

They are particularly recommended to the attention of shippers as they have frequently been taken on long voyages and exposed to the action of all climates without the slightest injury.

For sale by SPALDING & CO.

At wholesale and retail by R. W. MATHEWSON Agents for the manufacturers.

Jan 1 ——

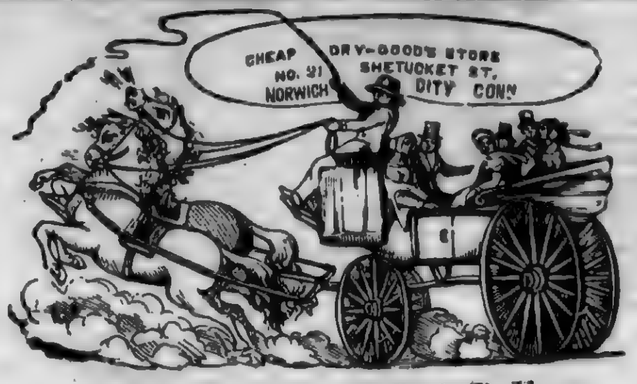
FINE EATING!

PRATT & HOOKER,

(Franklin Square,)

HAVE on hand a first rate assortment of *PROVISIONS & GROCERIES* which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.

Norwich, April 24th.



BOUND TO TRADE,

CALL AND SEE.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY IN EXCHANGE FOR

DRY GOODS,

10,000 PAIRS of half HOSE, 500 bushels CORN, 500 do. RYE, 600 do OATS; POULTRY any quantity. And we would not leave out the article

☞C A S H!☜

as we shall feel thankful to receive any quantity the Customers may feel dispose to leave with us. Prices are no object at this season of the year. By just calling it will convince the customers that such is the fact. That handsome Mus de Laines are selling off at prices only 10, 12 and 20 cents per yd. The same styles of goods sold one month ago from 30 to 60 cts. To account for this, these goods were purchased at late Auction sales in Boston and New York at a low price. And thus we are bound to sell them. All styles of Goods to correspond. At the CHEAP Cash Store of

MURFEY & HUNTINGTON.

At the Old Stand of A. Wattles & Co.—21 Shetucket st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN

CARPETING AND RUGS, SELLING OUT.

Now is the time to buy your Carpets.

THE Subscribers have a large and complete assortment of the above named goods, of which they will sell at prices to induce Customers to buy. They were purchased at late auction Sales in New York at prices much less than they can be manufactured for Customers wishing to purchase the above named goods will do themselves JUSTICE by favoring us with a call before purchasing, for they are determined to sell them at such prices as will defy competition. At the Old Stand of A. Wattles & Co. At the Cheap Cash Store. MURFEY AND HUNTINGTON.

21 Shetucket.—Dec. '44.

"The Magnetic Battery."

THE trials that have been made of the recently improved "Magnetic Battery," confirm the belief that it is destined to produce great and important changes in the healing art. In all cases of disease and curvature of the spine; where anchylosis is not formed, permanent relief can be obtained by the daily use of the battery and the proper co-ordinate medication. The remote as well as proximate cause of this malady is a loss of vital action of the muscles of one side while the antagonist muscles remain in full force. By this gradual formity the internal organs, as the heart, liver, stomach, lungs, &c., become displaced and consequently loose their healthy action, until permanent disease and fatal injury is the result. The only rational or possible method of relief in these cases, is to restore the lost action of the weakened muscles—this, no course of medication hitherto devised, is so well calculated to effect, as this form of practice. The effects of the action of the machine upon the muscles in these cases, is most extraordinary, most wonderful, and gives us true conception of the unlimited power, of the all pervading forces by which we obtain such results. Nor less specific is this plan of treatment in the different forms of consumption—as upwards of 70 cases of *tubercular consumption* have been successfully treated by one physician in N. Y., during the last 8 months. The details of these remarkable cures and the addresses of the patients are open to all enquirers. The attention of the powers of this instrument to effect results to which it makes pretentions, the following is quoted from Mr. Ellsworth's report dated Jan. 31st, 1844,—when speaking of Morse's Telegraph:

"Intimately connected with this branch of science employed in effecting results obtained by the Telegraph are the medicinal applications of the Magnetic Battery, mentioned in the report of one of the examiners. This same wonderful agent—the electro Magnetic fluid, which rivaling the metals and separates the beautiful ores, disarms the colocinth (stone in the bladder) with at pain, rescuing thousands victims otherwise doomed to a lingering death or the sad alternative of a most excruciating operation. The facility with which medicines are infused into the system by the aid of this battery leads us to hail the approach of a quicker alleviation of human woes, and the future success of experiment, fraught with the brightest anticipations.

HENRY L. ELLSWORTH,

Commissioner of Patents.

To his Excellency the President of the Senate of U. S.

Other forms of disease have been treated with great success in this way—such as scirrhous, cancer, scrofula, white-swellings, paralysis, lumbago, sciatica, rheumatism, Deafness, swelling of the tonsils, &c. &c.

HENRY LEE,

Homœopathic physician.

Rooms, at the "American House.

October 2. 44. 1y45

Fire Insurance,

BY THE MUTUAL SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW HAVEN.

THIS Company offers to persons wanting Insurance the double advantage of *full indemnity* in case of loss, by means of an ample *capital*, while it unites in its charter so much of the MUTUAL principle, as to give the dealer a chance to participate in its PROFITS without being *in any way* liable for its losses.

The Directors pledge themselves to the public, that the business of the Company shall be in all respects, conducted on the most fair and liberal principles.

For further information apply to the following Agent, who is authorized to take risks and issue policies to applicants without delay

DIRECTORS

Joseph N. Clarke, Elihu Atwater, N. A. Bacon, John Bradley, Willis Bristol, W. H. Ellis, John English, Dennis Kimberly, James Brewster, Truman Woodward, Nathan Peck, jr., H. S. Soule, Theron Tower, Aaron Benedict, Harvey Barnes, Sheldon Bassett, Enos Sperry, Richard M. Clarke, Russell Hotchkiss, Henry Parsons

P. S. Galpin, Sec. JOSEPH N. CLARKE, Pres't

☞ No charge for Policies when risks are transferred from other officers at the same rates.

R. W. MATHEWSON, Agent.

India Rubber Overshoes.

WE have on hand and for sale on the most reasonable terms, a most splendid assortment of

India Rubber Shoes and Overshoes,

of the latest patterns and styles in market, manufactured from the pure gum and get up in the best manner—warranted not to stiffen in the coldest weather, or contract by the heat, and will retain their color under all circumstances, and not to part in the same.

Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine the great improvements made in the manufacture of India Rubber. ☞We sell cheap.

J. IRESON & SON.

Feb. 16. 1f13

Physicians and Country Merchants

ARE invited to call at No. 119 Main Street, and examine the extensive stock of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals &c. &c., which are offered for sale on favorable terms at wholesale or retail.

JOHN L. DEVOTION.

"WAR COMMENCED!!

TEXAS IN ARMS,

Spread the News far and wide that

ELY & CO., WILL for 27 day from the date, dispose of their Rich Stock of DRY GOODS, at ruinously nominal prices, for they must be sold without delay. And any person or persons, wishing any thing in style of DRY GOODS from the finest French BROADCLOTHS, and the richest silks to heavy Satinetts, and cheap Calicoes, will please call immediately, and avail themselves of the rarest chance ever offered to buy goods for a mere song, as the sale must positively be made, as we must make room for a large lot of those new SPRING GOODS.

Come one Come All.

Jan. 1st. 1845. 1f5

FOR SALE.

A GOOD Dairy and Tillage Farm, containing 204 acres of land, with a dwelling house, 3 barns and other necessary out buildings in good repair, has a large quantity of thrifty young wood growing thereon and is well watered, and well adapted to the keeping of sheep, it is situated on Plain Hills in the town of Norwich, 5½ miles from the city. The Scotland road runs through the centre of said farm. Terms of payment made easy to the purchaser.

Apply to EDWIN GAVITT.

Norwich, Oct. 30. 1f49

GENERAL STAGE OFFICE

At the American House

69 Shetucket-St.

STAGES, will leave the American House daily for Hartford.

On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock, A. M. via., Lebanon, Columbia and Bolton.

On Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays at 8 o'clock, A.M., via, Colchester,

Also, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 6 & 2 o'clock A. M., for Franklin, Windham, Mansfield, Tolland and Stafford

DAILY for New London, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Passengers wishing to take any of the above routes, will be called for by having their names enlarged on the books at the office, at the American House.

DANIEL F. SMITH, agent.

Oct. 29th. 49

HATS!

NICHOLS HATS.

There is no article in the wardrobe of a gentleman of taste to which more attention is paid than to the HAT, and the skill and ingenuity of the best workmen are taxed to produce an article which shall suit the public. The subscriber who has had ten years of experience in his business, has just finished his FALL HATS, which he offers to the best made, as possessing every requisite that can be desired. They are superior in appearance, faultless in style, becoming to every cast of features, and at the same time light, durable and economical. A single trial will convince the most sceptical that the Hats made by the subscriber may safely defy competition.

ALSO,

Furs, Caps, Buffalo Robes, &c. &c. All of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest. Please call and see, at 137 Main street, two doors west of the Post Office.

W. L. NICHOLS

Norwich, Oct. 4th. 1f40

Raisins.

20 KEGS SUN RAISINS,

20 half kegs do,

100 boxes 8 inch do,

100 do 8 inch do, received per Steamer Shetucket, and for sale by

H. WHITAKER & CO.

Commerce st.

Feb 6 1f

REMEMBER

the old Stand, No. 78 Main-St.,

OPPOSITE THE FRANKLIN HOUSE.

WHERE J. M. NELSON still continues to carry on the Tailoring business in all its various branches. The subscriber is now ready to make all kinds of Gentlemen's garments in the latest styles The subscriber has received the Fall and Winter fashions for 1844-5. All garments made at this establishment warranted to fit.

N. B. Cutting done at short notice. Wanted also six or eight first rate Tailoresses to whom good encouragement will be given.

JAMES M. NELSON.

Sept. 1 4f

REMITTANCES TO AND PASSAGE FROM ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

WE beg to inform our friends in Norwich, Conn and this vicinity, that we have appointed Mr JAMES MCLELLAND, of that city, our agent Persons sending for their relatives, or remitting money to the old country, will find it their interest and their friend could it to give him a call.

ROCHE BROTHERS & CO.,

99 Fulton street, New York.

Jan. 24th, 1844. 1f9

G. B. PRINDLE.

HAS removed his One Price Watch, Jewelry, and Clock Establishment, to the Store (lately occupied by J. Ireson & Son's shoe store,) No. 144 Main-street,—opposite the sign post.

Full assortment of choice goods—and no variation of prices tol-rated—a child may purchase as low as the oldest buyer

April 24th, '44 1f23

WANTED, 10,000 lbs.,

Old Cast off India Rubber Shoes,

FOR which new and fresh Goods will be exchanged at Cash prices.

J. IRESON & SON.

Feb. 8. 1f12

For Sale,

A new two story dwelling House with a basement, one barn with a wood house, a good well of water situated in Main Street, West Chelsea about 3 rods from central wharf now occupied by the subscriber, said House is built of the best of materials and will be sold at a bargain. Part of the purchasers money can remain on hand and mortgage for two years.

If not sold by 20th of February will be to let.

ROBERT STANTON.

Norwich Jan 30 1f

To Let.

THE dwelling in the City Hotel building now occupied by L. W. Hakes. Possession given the first of April. For further information enquire of R. A. BILL.

Norwich Feb. 10 '44. 1f7

COFFEE,

100 bags Laguyra and Rio Coffee;

25 " Cuba and Havanah do

25 " Old Government Java do.

25 " Roasted do

Just received and for sale by A. H. ALMY, 43

March 9

Boarding.

BOARD for a gentleman and lady can be had with one pleasant room as the 2d on Main-st., by inquiring at this office

Nov. 6 1844. 50

For Sale.

A FARM in the town of Preston, about four and a half miles from the toll bridge, on the road leading to Jewett City, containing about forty-five acres, with a dwelling house and barn thereon standing. Said farm is suitable divided into mowing, plowing, pasturage and wood land, with a good well of water near the door, and known as the Miner Barnes farm.

ALSO—A lot of land containing 10 acres and 16 rods about ¾ mile from the above farm, adjoining land of Benj Haskell, Esq, with a never failing spring of water situated thereon. Said lot of land is known as the Hannah Tracy lot. The above property will be sold low, as the present owner wishes to dispose of it on or before the 15th day of March next.

For further particulars, enquire of

ELIJAH CLARK, Norwich.

Jan. 15, 18 5 1f8

On and after the 1st of April next I

J. IRESON & SON

WILL have removed their entire stock of

BOOTS & SHOES,

with large additions, to the Store in the New Brick Block, known as Hubbard's Row, No. 115 Main-street where they respectfully invite all of their old and as many new customers to call and see them. They hope, by close application to business, and by selling their goods at low rates, to merit the approbation of their numerous patrons.

Having a very large acquaintance with the eastern manufacturers, we have made extensive arrangements to receive and sell their goods at such prices as will enable us to outdo all competitors.

And to our wholesale Customers we would say that in this department we intend to spare no pains to have it complete, being always supplied with every article usually kept for jobbing. We trust we shall be able to furnish country Merchants, and others on such terms as will save them the expences of going to Boston or New York for the fall Goods.

After April first, 115 South side Main-st.

Jan. 20th, '45. 6f

To Rent,

FROM the first of April, 1845, a tenement on Franklin street, suitable for one or two families. For further particulars apply to

DANIEL SILLOWAY.

1f

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE NORWICH NEWS,
WM. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE IN SHETUCKET STREET,
Brick Building, 2d Story, opposite Ely & Co's

TERMS.

To City subscribers,	$2,00
Mail subscribers,	$1,50
payable in advance.	

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Six lines or less, one two or three weeks,	50
Half a square,	75
A square,	$100

All over a square, in the same proportion. Twenty five cents each week for continuance after three weeks

The Norwich News.

VOL. V.—NO. 17. NORWICH, CONN., THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1845. WHOLE NO. 225.

PROPOSALS for carrying the mails of the United States, from 1st July, 1845, to the 30th June, 1849, inclusive, in CONNECTICUT, will be received at the Contract Office of the Post Office Department, in the City of Washington, until 9 A. M. of the 25th day of April, 1845, (to be decided by the 19th day of *May*,) on the routes, and in the manner and time herein specified, viz:

651 From Hartford, Hartford count, by Wethersfield, Rocky Hill, Upper Middletown, Middletown, Durham, Northford and Fair Haven to New Haven, 41 miles, and back six times a week in two horse coaches.

Leave Hartford daily except Sunday at 9 a m, arrive at New Haven same day by 6 p m

Leave New Haven daily except Sunday at 6 a m, arrive at Hartford same day by 3 p m

Proposals clearly on a horse, and to run three times a week are invited

652 From Hartford by East Hartford, Glastenbury, Marlboro', Colchester, Salem and Chesterfield to New London, 44 miles, and back three times a week in four horse coaches, with a tri-weekly branch from Colchester by Bozrahville, Bozrah and Norwichtown to Norwich, 16 miles and back, to be run in due connection; also with another tri-weekly branch from Glastenbury to South Glastenbury, 3 miles and back, to be run in due connection.

Leave Hartford every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a m, arrive at Colchester same days by 1 p m

Leave Colchester same days at 2 1-4 p m, arrive at New London same days by 6 p m

Leave New London every Tuesday Thursday and Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Colchester same days by 10 1-2 a m

Leave Colchester same days by 10 3-4 a m, arrive at Hartford same days by 4 p m

Proposals to run in two horse coaches are invited; also separate proposals for the branches

Proposals to extend the South Glastenbury branch to Portland will be considered

653 From Hartford by East Hartford, Manchester, Bolton, Andover, Colombia, Liberty Hill, Lebanon, Franklin and Norwichtown to Norwich, 41 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Hartford every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 a m, arrive at Norwich same days by 3 1-2 p m

Leave Norwich every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 1-2 a m, arrive at Hartford same days by 4 p m

654 From Hartford by East Hartford and Glastenbury to South Glastenbury, 9 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Hartford every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a m, arrive at South Glastenbury same days by 10 a m

Leave South Glastenbury every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1-2 p m, arrive at Hartford same days by 2 1-2 p m

Proposals to extend to Portland will be considered

655 From New London route

655 From Hartford by East Hartford, Manchester, Coventry, South Coventry, Willimantic, Windham, Howard Valley and Brooklyn to West Killingly, 47 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches, with three additional weekly trips between Brooklyn and West Killingly, to run in due connection with the railroad

Leave Hartford every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at West Killingly same days by 2 p m

Leave West Killingly every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 11 a m, arrive at Hartford same days by 7 1-2 p m

656 From Hartford by East Hartford, Manchester, Coventry, Mansfield, Ashford, Abington and Pomfret Landing to Killingly, 46 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Hartford every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Killingly same days by 7 1-2 p m

Leave Killingly every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 a m, arrive at Hartford same days by 7 1-2 p m

657 From Hartford by East Hartford, Buckland Corners, Oakland, Rockville, Tolland, Ellington, Square Pond and West Stafford, 30 miles, and back three times a week

Leave Hartford every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 a m, arrive at Stafford same days by 3 1-2 p m

Leave Stafford every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 a m, arrive at Hartford same days by 1-2 p m

Proposals for three additional weekly trips will be considered

Proposals to convey a Sunday mail once a week from Hartford to Worcester, 58 miles, in two or four horse wagons, according to the weight of the mails, in 11 or 12 hours to the trip, are invited

658 From Hartford, by East Hartford, East Windsor, Scantic Village, Broad Brook, Sulton, Somers and North Somers to Wilbraham, Mass., 32 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches.

Leave Hartford every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 a m, arrive at Wilbraham same days by 5 p m

Leave Wilbraham every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 a m, arrive at Hartford same days by 2 p m

Proposals to end this route at Somers, 10 miles and distance are invited

659 From Hartford by Bloomfield, Tariffville, Granby and Southwick, Mass., to Westfield, 28 miles, and back three times a Week in two horse coaches

Leave Hartford every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 a m, arrive at Westfield same days by 4 p m

Leave Westfield every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 12 m, arrive at Hartford same days by 6 p m

Proposals to carry on horse are invited

660 From Hartford, by Pequonnuck, East Granby, West Suffield and Feeding Hill, Mass., to Westfield, 32 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Hartford every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 12 m, arrive at Westfield same days by 5 p m

Leave Westfield every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Hartford same days by 5 p m

Proposals to end this route at Springfield instead of Westfield will be considered; also to carry on horse

Proposals to commence this route at Windsor instead of Hartford, 6 miles less distance, will be considered

661 From Hartford to Bloomfield, Simsbury, West Granby and Hartland to West Granville, Mass. 30 miles, and back twice a week

Leave Hartford every Tuesday and Saturday at 10 a m, arrive at West Granville same days by 7 p m

Leave West Granville every Monday and Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Hartford same days by 3 p m

662 From Hartford by West Hartford, Avon, Canton, Collinsville, New Hartford, Winchester, Millbrook and Norfolk to Canaan, 43 miles and back six times a week in four horse coaches

Leave Hartford every day except Sunday at 6 1-2 a m, arrive at Canaan same day by 2 p m

Leave Canaan every day except Sunday at 9 a m arrive at Hartford same day by p m

Proposals to carry in two horse coaches are invited

663 From Hartford by West Hartford, Farmington, Bristol, Terryville, Plymouth Plymouth Hollow and Northfield, to Litchfield, 32 miles, and back six times a week in two horse coaches, with a branch from Farmington by Unionville, Burlington and Harwinton to Wolcottville, 19 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Hartford every day except Sunday at 10 a m, arrive at Litchfield same day by 4 p m

Leave Litchfield every day except Sunday at 6 a m, arrive at Hartford same day by 12 m

Leave Farmington every Monday, Wednesday and Friday say at 12 m, arrive at Wolcottville same days by 5 p m

Leave Wolcottville every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Farmington same days by 1 p m in time to connect with the main route

664 From Collinsville, Hartford county, by New Hartford Centre and Torrington to Wolcottville, 21 miles, and back twice a week

Leave Collinsville every Monday and Friday at 12 m, arrive at Wolcottville same days by 3 p m

Leave Wolcottville every Monday and Friday at 7 a m, arrive at Collinsville same days by 11 a m

Proposals to carry in two horse coaches, and to commence service at Hartford, will be considered

665 From Tolland, Tolland county, by Moses Meadow, Westford, North Ashford and West Woodstock, to North Woodstock, 28 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Tolland every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 1 p m, arrive at North Woodstock same days by 7 p m

Leave North Woodstock every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 4 a m, arrive at Tolland same days by 10 a m

666 From Bolton Tolland county, by Gilead, Hebron and Hope Valley, to Colchester, 17 miles, and back three times a week

Leave Bolton every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 12 m, arrive at Colchester same days by 3 p m

Leave Colchester same days at 6 a m, arrive at Bolton same days by 11 a m

667 From North Woodstock, Windham county, by Woodstock and Pomfret, to Wilkinson, 11 miles and back, three times a week, with three additional trips between Pomfret and Wilkinson

Leave North Woodstock every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 a m, arrive at Wilkinson same days by 11 a m

Leave Wilkinson same day on arrival of cars—say 1 p m,—arrive at North Woodstock same days by 4 p m

Leave Pomfret every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 1 1-4 p m, arrive at Wilkinson same days by 2 p m

Leave Wilkinson same days at 12 m, arrive at Pomfret same days by 1 p m

668 From Windham, Windham county, by North Windham, to Chaplin, 8 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Windham every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 11 a m, on arrival of Hartford mail, arrive at Chaplin same days by 1 p m

Leave Chaplin same days at 2 p m, arrive at Windham same days by 5 p m

669 From Central Village, Windham county, by Mooup, Plainfield, Canterbury, Westminster and Scotland, to Windham, 18 miles and back, three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Central Village every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 a m, or on arrival of mail from Norwich, arrive at Windham same days by 11 a m

Leave Windham every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 11 1-2 a m or on arrival of mail from Hartford, arrive at Central Village same days by 5 1-2 p m.

670 From Jewett's City, New London County, by Griswold, Voluntown and Pendleton Hill, to North Stonington, 21 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Jewett's City every Wednesday at 6 12 m arrive at North Stonington same day by 12 m, arrive at North Stonington same day at 1 p m, arrive at Jewett's City same day by 7 p m

671 From Norwich, New London county, by Preston and North Stonington, to Westerly, R. I. 18 miles and back, once a week

Leave Norwich every Wednesday at 8 a m, arrive at Westerly same day by 12 m

Leave Westerly every Wednesday at 1 p m, arrive at Norwich same day by 5 p m

672 From Norwich by Jewett's City, Plainfield, Central Village, West Killingly, Killingly, Wilkinson, Thompson, Fisherville, Webster, Mass. Oxford and Auburn, to Worcester, 59 miles and back, six times a week in rail road cars

Leave Norwich every day, except Sunday, at 1-2 p m, arrive at Worcester same day by 4 1-2 p m

Leave Worcester every day, except Sunday, at 9 1-2 a m, arrive at Norwich same day by 1 1-2 p m

Proposals to commence route at Allyn's Point will be considered. Also, to run this route in connection with a mail leaving New York in the evening, and returning to New York in the morning. Permission will be given to carry way mail by a separate train.

673 From Norwich, by Norwichtown, Franklin, Windham, Mansfield Centre, Mansfield, Tolland, Rockville, Ellington, Somers, North Somers, and East Long Meadow, Mass. to Springfield, 56 miles and back, three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Norwich every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 a m, arrive at Springfield same days by 8 p m.

Leave Springfield every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 8 a m, arrive at Norwich same days by 8 p m

Query—whether this route is necessary?

674 From Norwich, by Gardner's Lake, to North Lyme, 15 miles and back, once a week

Leave Norwich every Thursday at 3 p m, arrive at North Lyme same day by 8 p m

Leave North Lyme same day at 9 a m, arrive at Norwich same day by 2 p m

675 From Norwich, by Poquetanuck, Ledyard, Gales' Ferry and Uncasville, to Norwich, equal to 11 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Norwich every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 a m, arrive at Uncasville same days by 11 a m

Leave Uncasville same days by 12 m, arrive at Norwich same days by 3 p m

676 From New London, New London county, by Groton, Pequot, Noank, Groton Centre, Mystic, Portersville and Mystic Bridge, to Stonington, 16 miles and back, six times a week in two horse coaches: three times a week by Pequot and Noank, and three times a week by Groton Centre and Mystic

Leave New London every day, except Sunday, at 6 a m, arrive at Stonington same day by 10 1-2 a m

Leave Stonington every day, except Sunday, at 1 1-2 p m, arrive at New London same day by 6 p m

677 From Colchester, New London county, by West Chester and Modus, to East Haddam 15 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Colchester every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 10 1-2 a m, arrive at East Haddam same days by 3 p m

Leave East Haddam every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 3 1-2 a m, arrive at Colchester same days by 7 p m

678 From Middletown, Middlesex county, by Higganum, Haddam, East Haddam, Chester, Deep River, and Essex, to Saybrook, 29 miles and back, three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Middletown every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 12 m, arrive at Saybrook same days by 8 p m

Leave Saybrook every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 m, arrive at Middletown same days by 8 p m

679 From Middletown by Portland, Mixit, Haddam, East Hampton, Marlboro', Hebron, Columbia & Willimantic to Windham, 35 miles and back twice a week

Leave Middletown every Wednesday and Friday at 8 a m, arrive at Windham same days by 5 p m

Leave Windham every Tuesday and Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Middletown same days by 5 p m

680 From Middletown to Meriden 9 miles and back daily except Sunday

Leave Middletown every day, except Sunday, at 5 p m—arrive at Meriden same day by 7 p m.

Leave Meriden every day, except Sunday, at 7 1-2 a m—arrive at Middletown same day by 9 1-2 a m

Proposals to run at hours making closer connections with the railroad will be considered

681 From East Haddam, Middlesex county by Hadlyme, North Lyme and Hamburgh, to Lyme 20 miles and back, twice a week

Leave East Haddam every Thursday and Saturday at 1 p m—arrive at Lyme same day by 7 p m

Leave Lyme every Thursday and Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at East Haddam same days by 12 m

682 From New Haven, New Haven county, by East Haven, Branford, Guilford, Madison, Clinton, Westbrook, Saybrook, Lyme, East Lyme, River Head and Waterford to New London, 58 miles and back. three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave New Haven every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 a m—arrive at New London same days by 7 p m

Leave New London every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 a m—arrive at New Haven same days by 7 p m

682 From New Haven by Fairhaven, North Branford North Guilford, North Madison, Killingworth and Winthrop to Deep River, 30 miles and back, once a week

Leave New Haven every Saturday at 9 a m, arrive at Deep River same days by 3 p m

Leave Deep River every Friday at 9 a m—arrive at New Haven same day by 6 p m

684 From New Haven, by Westville, Shakesville, Naugatuck, Waterbury and Watertown, to Litchfield, 39 miles and back three times a week in two horse coaches, with three additional weekly trips to Waterbury, to run in due connection

Leave New Haven every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 a m, arrive at Litchfield same days by 4 p m

Leave Litchfield every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a m, arrive at New Haven same days by 6 p m

685 From New Haven, by North Haven, Wallingford, Meriden, Berlin, Kensington, New Britain, Hartford, Windsor, Windsor Locks, Warehouse Point, Thompsonville and Long Meadow Mass., to Springfield, 63 miles and back, six times a week in railroad cars

Leave New Haven every day, except Sunday, at 7 a m, arrive at Hartford same day by 9 1-2 a m, and at Springfield same day by 12 m

Leave Springfield every day, except Sunday, at 7 1-2 p m, arrive at Hartford same day by 9 p m, and at New Haven same day by 11 1-2 p m

Proposals for a Sunday trip to Hartford and back, once each week, by railroad, or in two or four horse wagons, are invited

686 From New Haven, by Derby, Humphreysville, Oxford, Southford, Southbury, Woodbury, Bethlehem and South Farms, to Litchfield, 43 miles and back, three times a week in two horse coaches with three additional weekly trips to Humphreysville, to run in due connection

Leave New Haven every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, on arrival of New York mail—say 7 a m,—arrive at Litchfield same days by 4 p m

Leave Litchfield every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 a m, arrive at New Haven same days by 6 p m

687 From New Haven, by Milford, Stratford, Bridgeport, Fairfield, Southport, Westport, Norwalk, Darien, Stamford, Greenwich, Port Chester, Rye, Mamaroneck, New Rochelle, West Chester and Harlem, to New York, 76 miles and back, six times week in two horse coaches

Leave New Haven every day, except Sunday, at 8 a m, arrive at New York same day by 12 p m

Leave New York every day, except Sunday, at 7 1-2 a m, arrive at New Haven same day by 10 1-2 p m

Proposals to carry a Sunday mail once a week on this route, in two or four horse wagons, as the weight of the mail shall require, in 13 hours to the trip, are invited

688 From New Haven, by Hamden, Cheshire, Southington and Plainville, to Farmington 30 miles and back, three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave New Haven every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 a m, arrive at Farmington same days by 11 a m

Leave Farmington every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 1 p m, arrive at New Haven same days by 7 p m

689 From Litchfield, Litchfield county, by Goshen and Cornwall to West Cornwall, 16 miles and back, three times a week in two horse coaches, with privilege to run one horse carriage in winter

Leave Litchfield every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6½ a m, arrive at West Cornwall same days by 10 a m, to connect with 702

Leave West Cornwall every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p m, arrive at Litchfield same days by 7½ p m

690 From Litchfield by Bantam Falls, Woodville, New Preston and Northville to New Milford, 20 miles and back, three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Litchfield every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 a m, arrive at New Milford same days by 8 a m

Leave New Milford every Monday, Wednesday and Friday on arrival of cars, say at 4 p m, arrive at Litchfield same days by 8 p m

691 From Litchfield to Wolcottville, 5 miles and back, six times a week

Leave Litchfield every day except Sunday on arrival of New York mail, say 8½ p m, arrive at Wolcottville same day by 9½ p m

Leave Wolcottville every day except Sunday on arrival of Hartford mail, say at 5 p m, arrive at Litchfield same day by 6½ p m

692 From New Hartford, Litchfield county, by Pleasant Valley, Hitchcockville and Colebrook River to New Boston, Mass. 17 miles and back, three times a week.

Leave New Hartford every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 12 m, arrive at New Boston same days by 11 a m

Leave New Boston every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 a m, arrive at New Hartford same days by 11 a m

Proposals to extend route to Lee, 20 miles further, also to run in two horse coaches, will be considered

693 From New Hartford by Barkhamsted to West Hartland, 12 miles and back, once a week

Leave New Hartford every Saturday at 12 m, after arrival of Hartford mail, arrive at West Hartland same day by 4 p m

Leave West Hartland every Saturday at 7 a m, arrive at New Hartford same day by 11 a m in time to connect with the mail for Hartford.

694 From Sharon, Litchfield county, by Furnace Village and Salisbury to Canaan, 14 miles and back, three times a week in two horse coaches.

Leave Sharon every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Canaan same days by 8 a m

Leave Canaan every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 p m, arrive at Sharon same days by 8½ p m

Proposals to carry an additional tri-weekly mail from Furnace Village, or over the whole route, will be considered

695 From New Milford, Litchfield county, by Bridgewater and Roxbury to Woodbury, 14 miles and back, twice a week.

[From the Ladies' National Magazine, for Feb.]

THE BORDERER'S CHILD,
OR,
Washington at Eighteen.

BY MARY V. SPENCER.

It was a calm sunny day, in the year 1750; the scene, a piece of forest land on the Northern Neck of Virginia, contiguous to a noble stream of water. Implements of surveying were lying about, and several men, idly reclining under the trees, betokened by their dress and appearance that they composed a party engaged in laying out the wild lands of the Old Dominion. These persons had apparently just finished their noon tide meal, for the relics of the bountiful were spread around.

Apart from the group walked a young man evidently superior to his companions, though there was nothing obtrusive in his air, which, on the contrary, was distinguished by affability. A certain dignity of aspect, however, accompanied him. Added to this, he was of a tall and compact frame, and moved with the elastic tread of one accustomed to constant exercise in the open air. His countenance could not have been said to be handsome, but it wore a look of decision and manliness, not usually found in one so young—for apparently he was little over eighteen years of age. His hat had been cast off, as if for comfort, and he had paused, with one foot advanced, in a natural and graceful attitude, at the moment we have introduced him to our reader.

Suddenly there was a shriek! then another! and several in rapid succession. The voice was that of a woman, and seemed to proceed from the other side of a dense thicket. At the first scream the youth turned his head in the direction whence the sound proceeded, but when it was repeated, he pushed aside the undergrowth which had separated him from it, and quickening his footsteps as the cries succeeded each other with alarming rapidity, he soon dashed into an open space, or 'a clearing,' as the borderers even then called it, on the banks of the stream, in the centre of which a rude log cabin stood, whose well-pole poised over one end, and smoke curled from the chimney gave signs of habitation. As the young man, with a face flushed with haste, broke from the undergrowth, he saw his companions crowding together on the bank of the river, while in their midst a woman, from whom proceeded the shrieks, was held back by two of the most athletic of the men, but still struggling violently for freedom.

It was the work of an instant to make his way through the crowd and confront the female. The moment her eyes fell on him she exclaimed,

"Oh!—you will do something for me. Make them release me—for the love of God! My boy—my poor boy is drowning, and they will not let me go."

"It would be madness—she will jump into the river," said one of them who held her, as the frantic mother strove again to break from his grasp. "The rapids would dash her to pieces in a moment."

The youth had scarcely waited for these words. His eye took in at a single glance, the meaning of the sad group. He recollected the child of the woman, a bold little fellow of four years old, whose handsome blue eyes and flaxen ringlets made him a favorite with strangers and filled the mother's heart with pride whenever she gazed on him. He had been accustomed to play, at will, in the little enclosure before the cabin; but this morning, the gate having been accidentally left open, he had stolen out when his mother's back was turned, reached the edge of the bank, and was in the act of looking over, when his parent's eye caught sight of him. The shriek which she uttered precipitated the catastrophe she feared, for the child frightened at the orp, lost his balance, and fell headlong into the stream, which here went foaming and roaring along innumerable rocks constituting the most dangerous rapids known in that section of the country.—Scream now followed scream in rapid succession as the agonized parent rushed to the bank. She arrived there simultaneously with the party whom we left reclining in the shade, and who were scattered about within a few steps of the scene of the accident. Fortunate was it that they were so near, else the mother would have plunged in after her child, and both been lost. Several of the men immediately approached the brink, and were on the point of springing in after the child, when the sight of the sharp rocks crowding the channel, the rush and whirl of the waters, and the want of any knowledge where to look for the boy deterred them, and they gave up the enterprise.

Not so the youth we have introduced. His first work was to throw off his coat; his next to spring to the edge of the bank. Here he stood, for a second, running his eye rapidly over the scene below, and taking in, with a glance, the different currents and the most dangerous of the rocks, in order to shape his course by them when in the stream. He had scarcely formed his conclusion, when his gaze rested on a white object in the water that he knew at once to be the boy's dress, and while his companions stood aghast at his temerity, were prevented, as much by consternation as by the awe with which he had already inspired them from interfering, he plunged headlong into the wild and roaring rapids.

"Thank God—he will save my child," gasped the woman, "see there he is—oh! my boy, my darling boy, how could I live—you."

Every one had rushed to the brink of the precipice, and were now following, with eager eyes, the perilous progress of the youth, as the current bore him onward, like a feather in the embrace of a hurricane. Now it seemed as if he would be dashed against a jutting rock over which the water flew in foam; and now a whirlpool would drag him in, from whose grasp escape would appear impossible. At times the current bore him under and he would be lost to sight; then, just as the spectators gave him up, he would re-appear, though far enough from where he vanished, still buffeting amid the vortex. Oh! how that mother's straining eyes followed him in his perilous career—how her heart sank when he went under—and with what a gush of joy she saw him emerge again from the waters, and flinging the waves aside with his athletic arms, struggle on, in the pursuit of her boy. But it seemed as if his generous efforts were to be of no avail for though the current was bearing off the boy before his eyes, scarcely ten feet distant, he could not, despite his gigantic efforts, overtake the drowning child.

On they flew, the youth and the child; and it was miraculous how each escaped being dashed to pieces against the rocks. Twice the boy went out of sight, and a suppressed shriek escaped the mother's lips; but twice he re-appeared, and then, with hands rung wildly together and with breathless anxiety, she followed his progress, as his unresisting form was hurried onward with the current.

The youth now appeared to redouble his exertions, for they were approaching the most dangerous part of the river, where the rapids, contracting between the narrowed shores, shot almost perpendicularly down the declivity of fifteen feet. The rush of the waters at this spot was tremendous, and no one ventured in its vicinity, even in a canoe, lest they be sucked in. What then would be the youth's fate unless he speedily overtook the child! He seemed fully sensible of the increasing peril, and urged his way now through the foaming current with desperate strength. Three several times he was on the point of grasping the child, when the waters whirled the prize from him. The third effort was made just as they were about entering within the influence of the current above the fall, and when it failed the mother's heart sunk within her and she groaned aloud, fully expecting to see the youth give up the task. But no! he only pressed forward the more eagerly, and as they breathlessly watched, they saw, amid the boiling waters, as if bearing a charmed life, the form of the brave youth, following close after that of the boy. And now, like an arrow from the bow, pursuer and pursued shot to the brink of the precipice. An instant they hung there, distinctly visible amid the glassy waters, that seemed to pause on the edge of the descent. Every brain grew dizzy at the sight. But a shout of involuntary exultation burst from the spectators when they saw the boy held aloft by the right arm of the youth—a shout, alas! that was suddenly checked by horror when the rescuer and the rescued vanished into the abyss.

A moment, rather, many moments elapsed, before a word was spoken or a breath drawn.—Each of the group felt that to look into the mother's face was impossible. She herself had started eagerly forward and now stood on the bank, a few paces nearer the cataract, where she could command a view of its foot, gazing thither with fixed eyes, as if her all depended on what the next moment should reveal. Suddenly she utterd a glad cry.

"There they are!" she exclaimed, "see they are safe—Great God I I thank thee!" and for a moment, wildly turning her eyes towards Heaven, she hurried with trembling steps along the side of the river in the direction of the fall.

Every eye followed here, and sure enough there was the youth, still unharmed, and still buffeting the waters. He had just emerged from the boiling vortex below the cataract.—With one hand he held aloft the child and with the other he was making for the shore.

They ran, they shouted, they scarcely knew what they did until they reached his side, just as he had struggled to the bank. They drew him out almost exhausted. The boy was senseless—but his mother declared he still lived as she pressed him frantically to her bosom. His preserver, powerfully built and athletic as he was, could hardly stand, so faint was he from his exertions.

Who shall describe the scenes that followed—the mother's calmness as she strove to resuscitate her boy, and her gratitude to his preserver when the child was out of danger and sweetly sleeping in her arms? Our pen shrinks at the task. But her words pronounced then—we may hope in the spirit of prophecy—were remembered afterward by more than one who heard them.

"God will reward you," she said, "as I cannot. He will do great things for you in return for this day's work,—and the blessings of thousands besides mine will attend you."

And so it was. For to the hero of that hour were subsequently confided the destinies of a mighty nation. But throughout his long career, what tended perhaps most to make him honored and respected beyond all men was the self-sacrificing spirit which he manifested in the rescue of that mother's child; as in the more august events of his life, characterized our WASHINGTON.

A Practical Joke.

'How use doth breed a habit in a man.' Everybody has noticed the truth and point of this exclamation. We remember an instance:

A gentleman of considerable talent as an orator, became the member of a legislative body in one of the eastern States. In speaking, he was addicted to a habit of handling his spectacles, first placing them upon his nose, suffering them to remain there a minute or two—throwing them up and laying them down before him on the desk.

One day a very important question came up for consideration, he commenced a speech in opposition. A friend to the proposed measure, who was a most incorrigible wag withal, determined to spoil the effect of the honorable member's remarks, and accordingly before he entered the House, provided himself with a dozen pair of spectacles. The member commenced his speech with his spectacles, and got them upon his forehead. At this juncture, our wag, who stood ready, laid another pair on the desk before the speaker. These were taken up, and by regular graduations, gained a place on his forehead by the side of the others. A third, fourth, and fifth pair were disposed of in the same manner. A smile settled on the countenances of the honorable members, which gradually lengthened into a grin, and at last when the speaker had warmed into one of his most patriotic and eloquent sentences he deposited a sixth pair with the others, and there was one long and loud peal of laughter, from all quarters of the hall—presidents, clerks, messengers and members, joined in one. The speaker himself looked around in astonishment at this curious interruption; but accidentally raising his hand he grasped his spectacles, and the whole force of the joke rushed upon his mind. He dashed the glasses upon the floor; took up his hat and left the hall. The bill passed by a triumphant majority, probably in consequence of the gentleman's silly and useless habit.

Giants in Old Times.

A corresponent of the Brooklyn Advertiser, in referring to a late lecture by Professor Silliman, Jr. who mentioned the discovery of an enormous animal of the lizard tribe, measuring 80 feet in length, from which he naturally inferred, as no living specimen has been found, that animal had greatly degenerated in size, confirms the supposition by referring to the history of giants in the olden time, of which he furnishes a list. From that it seems that we of the present day, are comparatively dwarfs, when placed by the side of the thirty feet gentlemen of antiquity! Verily there were 'giants in those days!'

The giant exhibited in Rome in 1706, measured over eight feet.

Gorapius saw a girl who was ten feet high!

The body of Grostes was eleven and a half feet high!

The giant Galbara, brought from Arabia to Rome, under Claudius Cæsar, was near ten feet high!

Funeman, who lived in the time of Emperor II., measured eleven feet and a half.

The Cavalier Verog, in his voyage to the Peak to Teneriffe, found, in one of the caverns of that mountain, the head of Quanch, which had eighty teeth, and it was supposed that this body was not less than fifty feet long!

The giant Ferragus, slain by Orlando, nephew to Charlemagne, was eighteen feet high!

In 1614, near St. Quentin, was found the tomb of the giant Secret, who was twenty feet high!

In 1520, near Rouen, they found a skeleton whose skull held a bushel of corn, and whose body must have been eighteen feet long.

Plasterius saw at Lucerne, the human bones of a subject nineteen feet long!

The giant Becart was twenty two and half feet high; his bones were found in 1705 near the banks of the river Moselle.

In 1613, near a castle in Duphine, a tomb was found thirty feet long, twelve wide, and eight high, on which was cut on a gray stone the words, 'Keutoloichus Rex.' The skeleton was found entire twenty-five and a half feet long. Ten feet across the shoulders, and five deep from the breast bone to the back.

Near Mazarino, in Sicily, 1516 was found the skeleton of a giant thirty feet high! His head was the size of a hogshead, and each of his teeth weighed five ounces

Near Palermo, in Sicily, in 1516, was found the skeleton of a giant thirty feet long, and another thirty-three feet high, in 1550.

The Wonderful Effects of Cold Water.

The Swiss Journal furnishes a curious anecdote of the effects of cold water, which is certainly equal to any of the wonders that Priessnitz and his followers can produce, of the astonishing effects of their therapeutic agent. Every paper should copy it for the benefit of the afflicted:

"A married couple, who had for several years lived in a state of anti-conjugal harmony, determined to part and made an appointment with each other to meet at a notary's to sign a deed of separation. To arrive at the office of the man of law, they had to cross a lake, and as it happened, they both embarked in the same boat. On their passage, a storm arose and the boat was upset. The husband, being a good swimmer, soon reached the shore in safety; on looking around him to see the fate of his fellow passengers, he discovered his wife still struggling for her life, but in eminent danger. A feeling of his early affection returned to him, and, plunging again into the water, he swam to her. When she recovered herself, and learned to whom she owed her life, she threw herself into his arms. He embraced her with equal cordiality, and they vowed an oblivion of all their differences, and that they would live and die together.

Sagacity of a Dog.

The New Haven Courier relates the following pleasing incident, as one of the many instances of the sterling attachment and sagacity of the canine race, which plead strongly in their behalf. In the recent fires which destroyed the dwelling of Mr. Thompson in West Haven, he was indebted for the preservation of his own life, and that of his family, to the instinct and fidelity of dog. This animal, observing the progress of the flames, leaped upon the bed where his master was still asleep and unconscious of danger, and by loud and vociferous howlings awaked him from his dangerous slumber, just in time to enable him to escape uninjured, from his burning apartment and arouse the other inmates of the house.

A Constable somewhat celebrated for running up a yearly bill against the county, had thrown out on one occasion, or rather up, a bill that he would not accept of the bill he followed. It was the occasion of some sparring between him and the chairman and the committee that passed upon that class of accounts. He was a stammerer.—As he took up the rejected bill in reply to some threat, the chairman asked him what remedy he would pursue. He said he would 't-t-take it t-t-to the S-s-s-preme Court.' And what if you are beaten there?' said the chairman. 'Then I'll t-t-take it t-t-t-to the high court of heaven.' 'You had better take it to the other place,' said the chairman very coolly. No, no, said the constable, 'I should f-f-find you there, on the c-c-c-constable's committee.'—*Niagara Dem.*

A KNOWING ONE.—'Mr. Brown,' said a constable to this ubiquitous personage the other day 'how many cows do you owe?'

'Why do you ask?' was the query.

'Because I wish to levy on them,' was the rejoinder.

'Well, let me see,' said Mr. B. ab-stractedly 'how many does the law allow me?'

'Two,' replied the constable.

'Two,' said Mr. B. with good-natured astonishment. 'Well, if the law allows me two, I wish it would make haste and send the other as *I have but one!*'

ORIGIN OF THE WORD TARIFF. The puzzling name 'tariff,' is derived from the town of Tarifa, at the mouth of the straits of Gibralter, and the most southern point in Europe, not even excepting Cape Matapan, at the foot of the Morea. Tarifa was the last stronghold which the Moors disputed with the Christians, and is still within three leagues of the empire of Morocco. When the Moors held possession of the pillars of Hercules, it was here that they levied contributions for vessels entering the Mediterranean—whence the generic name.

BORN AGAIN.—A little boy after listening to a sermon on the necessity of being born again returned home much afflicted, and said to his mother—

'I did not like the sermon, ma, and I don't want to be born again, for who knows, but I might then be a gal.'

GOOD—TEST.—'Make way here,' said a member of a political deputation, 'we are the representatives of the people.' 'Make way yourself, shouted a sturdy fellow from the throng, 'we are the people.'

A portrait painter may paint a very fair likeness of a clock, but there can be nothing strikingly about it.

A Yankee boy had a whole Dutch cheese set before him by a waggish friend, who however, gave him no knife. This is a funny cheese, uncle Joe; but where shall I eat it? 'Oh, cut it where you like.' 'Very well,' said the Yankee coolly putting it under his arm, 'I guess I can eat it at home.'

A single marine trumpet has been introduced into England, which by the action of compressed air gives forth sounds which can be distinctly heard for six miles. It is a telephone.

BRITISH DEBT. The amount of the British Debt on the 5th of January, 1843, was £799,256,140; equal to near $4,000,000,000.

'What can you do my boy?' 'Oh I can do mowin' considerable. I rides the turkeys to water, milks the geese, cards down the old rooster, puts up the pig's tails in paper to make 'em curl, hem string the grasshoppers, makes fires for flies to court by, and keeps tally for dad marm when they scold at a mark.' A valuable boy that.

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE NEWS.

Norwich, Conn., March 20, 1845.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
ISAAC TOUCEY,
OF HARTFORD.

For Lieut. Governor,
NOYES BILLINGS,
OF NEW LONDON.

For Secretary,
CHA'S. W. BRADLEY,
OF NEW HAVEN.

For Treasurer,
ALONZO W. BIRGE,
OF COVENTRY.

For Comptroller,
MASON CLEVELAND,
OF HAMPTON.

For Congress.
First District—Hartford and Tolland Counties,
THOMAS, H. SEYMOUR.
Second District—New Haven and Middlesex Co's
JOHN STEWART,
Third District—New London and Windham Co's.
GEORGE S. CATLIN,
Fourth District—Fairfield and Litchfield Co's.
JOHN C. SMITH, Jr.

For State Senators.
Dis. 7.—ALBERT LATHAM, of Groton,
8.—OLIVER HEWITT, of North Stonington.
9.—JOSHUA R. WARREN, of Lyme.
13.—ELISHA POTTER, of Voluntown.
14.—VERNON STILES, of Thompson.

FOR SHERIFFS.
New London Co.—ALEXANDER STEWART.
Windham Co.—WILLIAM JAMES.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., at his Office, No. 160 Nassau street, (Tribune Buildings,) New York, and No. 10 State street, Boston, is authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions for the NORWICH NEWS, and receipt for the same.

The North and the South.

The signs of the times are ominous of an approaching crisis in the affairs of the two great sections of our country. The hostility between the north and south, or rather between the slaveholding and non slaveholding portions of this country has been steadily increasing for fifteen years, and now the defeated whig party is about ready to throw itself into the hands of the abolitionists, and for the sake of power, to make common cause with them. The anti-Texas cry has no foundation in honesty except from that portion of the abolitionists who meddle not with politics. All the rest is for effect and to accomplish some party object. But, the anti-democratic party, be its sectional denominations what they may, are rapidly coalescing, and gathering in the "massives," and in fact, every discontented, restless spirit it can lay hands on. We look for some new development, some new name and some extraordinary development of this most extraordinary party. The probability is, that northern prejudice and native narrow mindedness will form the most active ingredient in the embryo opposition, just now hatching into life.

We understand well, that the epithets, "pro slavery," "slaveholding," "aristocracy," and all that sort of thing, will be poured out in profusion, upon the democratic party. To prevent the bad effects of these sounding names on weak minds, we beg leave to define our position as democrats, relatively to southern slavery.

We view the world as one great slave market, where human beings have been bought and sold for 6000 years. Millions on millions, to gratify the pride and ambition of despots, have been made food for powder. Generation after generation have toiled and passed away, leaving no other trace of their existence, than huge pyramids, enormous caverns, towers, walls, castles and dungeons—all serving to perpetuate slavery. The light that has sprung up in modern times has penetrated but a little way into the surrounding darkness. France and Spain are in a hopeless way, and in England there is a strong anti-slavery spirit although the government is the most powerful bulwark of despotism in the world. Here in America things look brighter still. Here is existent—in force, operative—a free government. The people here are something besides hewers of wood and drawers of water for a few lordlings. But mark how black is the rest of the world. Sixty five millions of slaves in Russia, fifty in Germany, twenty in Italy, five hundred in Asia. England wields the power of one hundred and fifty millions of people in opposition to liberty. She and Russia are watching with intense and jealous interest the progress of mankind towards the recovery of their long lost rights, and ready to let slip the dogs of war, and cry havoc on the fair and promising heritage of liberty.

Be it remembered, that what we have acquired in the way of free government has been gained by hard knocks within the last two hundred years. About one hundred and fifty years ago, England with its magna charta, its trial by jury, and its bill of rights, imprisoned such men as Baxter and Bunyan, for the crime of being more pious and religious than others. Our fathers in that country and this encountered religious intolerance and civil tyranny on fair fields of battle, cut off one kings head, and drove another off, and on this western Continent reared the fairest and most substantial institutions of freedom that ever the sun shown upon. Twas herculean labor, no doubt, and cost much, but by no means too much for its worth. And though our fathers did not accomplish every thing—though much of the devil of Tyranny remained in our body politic which they could not cast out, yet they did what they could.

Two obstacles remain to the perfection of our political system. One is, slavery, the other anti-democracy. One is confined to certain states, the other is found in them all. Both are to be dreaded, for both are millstones around our necks threatening to drag us down again to the degradation from which we have so recently risen. We are bound to oppose them both, and combat them with the means which our institutions have given us. We can, with activity and vigilance, put anti-democracy down and keep it down. The united mission of democracy is not only to preserve its own existence and integrity, but to hold up to the world a beacon light to guide others to the same haven of safety. With high courage and high hope its aim is lofty and its course is on—forever on.

Now let us consider what would be the result if democracy, like a noble race horse, should plunge full tilt against the slavery of the southern states. Why, as far from overthrowing the gigantic "institution" run to one, it would lose its own life in the encounter. There is too much risk in the business. We thank God most devoutly, that there is a little freedom in this country. For Heaven's sake, let us husband carefully what liberty we have, for Heaven knows, that this dark world has none to spare. Every despot on earth from Nicholas to Kellogg, would rejoice to see us at loggerheads with slavery, knowing well, that democratic freedom would hazard its very existence in the unequal struggle.

We must not forget, that the party opposed to us, is subtle and powerful. They wish to drag us back into the owlish twilight of the middle ages. For their own purposes they now affect an anti-slavery feeling. Trust them not, for they mean to divide and conquer you. It is better, infinitely better, for us at the north to maintain our union with the southern democrats, than to be carried away by the new born zeal of the whigs against slavery. Let us not be misled by names. Let us oppose slavery, but let us take care to maintain our democracy. We can do both with honor, and finally, if we have faith, patience, and perseverance, with success. Above all let us do nothing rashly—we can far easier make ourselves slaves, than to make the southern blacks freemen. We have a world in arms against us and our infant experiment. We can maintain our ground only by vigilance, prudence, and caution.

Approach of the Election.

In less than three weeks from this time, the day for holding the annual election in this State will arrive. The 7th of April, brother Democrats, will tell the story of your success or defeat. In making this announcement, we of course inform you of nothing new; but we do it by way of stirring up your remembrances to the fact, of leading you to reflect upon the importance of the event so near at hand, and of indicating you, if you have not already done so, to enter at once with *coats off* upon the work of PREPARATION for the conflict. Your Conventions and primary meetings have now nearly all been held; your candidates, and a noble list of them they are—have been selected, and their names float proudly at the mast-heads of your several party journals. Not only so, but you have personally or by delegation, promised to give them your support and to strive in all honorable ways to secure their election. Occupying the position in which you have placed them, they have a right to expect this at your hands; while, reciprocally, by their election you ensure the triumph and maintenance of those principles so dear to the heart of every true democrat.

Now, then, for effort—earnest, unflinching, persevering effort. In three weeks,—yes, but little more than two weeks—very much may be done. Is there wanting a proper organization in any town, among our friends? let such an organization be *immediately perfected*. Our opponents, though downcast, are hard at work, and must be promptly met in the same fashion. Are there personal misunderstandings or party jealousies existing between portions or individuals of the party? let them be healed—be forgotten at once, for it is no time to engage in family dissensions, when the enemy are at our very door, who will be sure to avail themselves of every means to effect our discomfiture; and of none more effectually than those presented by disagreements among ourselves. Above all, let the principle of adherence to the ACCEPTABLY NOMINATED CANDIDATES of the party be regarded and strictly adhered to. How do the whigs manage in such matters? Hear the following, extracted from a recent whig call which fell under our eye: "The whigs will rally! * * * * All who are determined faithfully to support Whig measures and abide by the cardinal principle of a vigorous adherence to Regular WHIG NOMINATIONS!" Let our friends bear this in mind, and on no consideration be induced to depart from the principles here laid down.

But what is the prospect of success, in the event that the Democratic party come up unitedly and energetically to the polls on the first Monday in April? Our answer, will, we are confident, accord entirely with your own feelings and expectations, as it surely does with your heartiest wishes. We shall be TRIUMPHANT—gloriously triumphant. What though we were defeated last spring, or last fall—present indications point to a better result. We shall elect a DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET, throughout—a ticket composed of some of the ablest and most worthy Democrats within our borders; and with them, and a majority in the Legislature we shall be enabled to undo the tyrannical acts perpetrated by a Whig Legislature, and to press forward to completion those measures of democratic reform so happily begun in past years, together with others that late experience has, or future occasion may suggest. We shall elect our SHERIFFS—no small item, for, it will be recollected, Mr. Trumbull of Hartford, when a representative in Congress a few years ago, deemed the election of whig sheriffs, among other matters, of such importance, that he wrote home to his whig friends, on gilt-edged French letter paper, (a strong Protectionist you perceive!) that they must "AGITATE" the TARIFF, and keep "agitating" it, until the day of election, because Sheriffs were to be chosen that year.

We shall elect, moreover, an able, eloquent, and accomplished man, and a true Democrat, to represent us in the Halls of Congress; no baron, no purse-proud aristocrat, but an industrious representative, *himself one of the People*, and ready to comprehend and faithful to execute their wishes.

Now all this is certainly worth struggling for.—Were it simply to mortify the federal, whig, native, abolition, Hartford Convention, dismissing-from-employment party, it would be worth while to try to defeat them; but we have a nobler and a better motive for our exertions—the good of the State and the good of the country. The progress of free and enlightened principles—the good of the great masses of the people—the triumph of truth and justice—all demand of us that we exert ourselves for the contest. Shall this demand brother democrats, be unheeded? We are confident that your answer, as evinced in the result of the coming election, will be an emphatic "No!"

Progress of the Democratic Principle.

It is on every one's lips—even some of our opponents openly repeat it, and seemingly with little displeasure,—"The Democracy have got things pretty much their own way, and are *going ahead* with rapid speed." The remark is applied more particularly to the state of political affairs, viewed in a national light. The democratic party of the country have indeed lately triumphed over the combined efforts of all other parties and factions; Texas, with her ample domains, and anglo-saxon population, has, we may almost say, been virtually brought into the Union, or to speak more correctly, the ægis of democratic liberty and independence has been *extended* over her, and from this time forth she experiences the blessings of this over-shadowing and protecting influence; Oregon *still soon* is ours—of this no doubt. The week before last witnessed at Washington, the induction of JAMES K. POLK, the representative of the Democratic principle, into office and full power in the nation. The act has already been felt vibrating along the chords which connect the several states of this glorious confederacy, to the farthest limits. And now the universal feeling, desire and expectation, are, that federal whiggery, in all its forms, be unknown, for at least the coming four years, in the direction of public affairs.

And why should this illiberal and anti-republican party, lying salt dead under a curse just and emphatic national condemnation, be permitted to lord it over one state of the Union? Why, for example, should the good state of Connecticut, with a Constitution framed and pressed to an adoption by democrats in spite of federal opposition; with reforms in her laws and in the condition of her people, brought about by the same class of men and bitterly opposed by the federal party—why, we say, should Connecticut be suffered to remain under the tyrannical sway of this narrow minded and illiberal party? a party governed by a few men with long pockets and aristocratic prejudices assisted by a horde of needy and aspiring dependents. Do the great mass of the people wish to have this class of men to rule over them? to make laws for them? to restrain the progress of free principles in our midst? in a word to tyrannize over them, of which examples are not wanting? Could but a fair expression of the popular feeling be obtained—could all "stand-up" and infamously designed "elegistry" laws be but abolished—could the fear of offending on the one hand, and the corrupting power of wealth on the other, be but removed from before the eyes of a class of persons unfortunately by circumstances brought within such influences—not for a day could the whig party hope to bear rule in this state. It would ever remain a powerless minority.

The truth is, the great majority of the people have no real sympathy for or affiliation with whiggery in any form. Here lies our hope of the ultimate and complete triumph of democratic principles in this State; yes, even in slavery Rhode Island, however dark, and gloomy the prospect at present, we firmly expect that the time will ere long arrive when the light of democratic truth shall beam with full effulgence upon the minds of her benighted population, and they will look back with mingled emotions of joy and dread, at the scenes through which they have passed and at the injuries that has been exercised upon them by their algerine task-masters. The progress of democracy, we repeat, is onward. Freemen of Connecticut! let your votes on the first Monday in April show that you have determined to reinstate the democratic principle, with all its benignant and happifying influences in the councils of your State government. It can be done—will you make the effort?

A Rich and Faithful Specimen of Baronialism.

It has been frequently asserted, but as often indignantly denied, that there is a class of men in this country, generally composed of the more affluent and powerful members of the whig party, who, while pretending to great love for the principles of liberty and the elevation of the masses, are essentially aristocratic by nature and sympathy, and would gladly exchange our present form of popular government for an oligarchy, where but a few should govern, or a limited monarchy essentially similar to some of the governments in Europe. Faithful disciples of Hamilton, the father of the tribe of Barons in this country, they are strong advocates of all such contrivances as National Banks, aristocratic distinctions in society, the restriction of the right of suffrage, laws granting exclusive privileges, &c. &c. the effect of all which is to depress the condition of the masses, and build up a particular class at the expense of the many. We say the assertion has been denied palpably evident though the fact has been. Now we propose, out of the mouth of one of their own number, to prove the truth of the allegation. The following is an extract from the *London Herald*, of 23d January, and the editor prefaces it by saying, "We have received from an intelligent friend in New York the following *encouraging account* of the state of parties in the American Commonwealth." The extract is as follows:—Bear in mind by the way, the whig assertions that the English tories were *rejoiced* because Mr. Polk was elected!)

"Now for a word about our defeat in the Presidential elections. What though the field is lost, all is not lost. The Whig party is neither few nor faint, but fearless, determined and indomitable still. You plainly see that the corruptions of the Democrats were mainly infused into the great States of New York and Pennsylvania—which elect very nearly one quarter of the electoral college. All the small States voted for Clay. Thus we shall maintain a preponderance in the Senate, our conservative arm. It is believed the aggregate popular vote for Clay exceeds that for Polk. Bear that in your correspondence with your friends, you will dissuade them from deserting us. Tell them that their Saxon relations have fought bravely, and that our armor is unburnished, while that of our enemies is nauseous with filth—hell in their hearts and hangman in their faces. We will ride over them yet. We have a host of honest and talented men in Congress who will not slumber at their posts. Depend upon it, Polk will not sleep in down of the cygnets of the Ganges."

"I am as sure that we are now silently, steadily, rapidly progressing in the curtailment of universal suffrage, that blight upon our system, and in the consequent reform of our representation, as I am"—

* * * * * * *

This traitorous epistle was written by an American to the editor of an English *Tory* paper, and who doubts that it expresses the true feelings of the writer, and also of a large class of persons in our midst, of whom he is but the type and representative? "Lord sake that we are now silently, steadily, rapidly progressing in the curtailment of UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE!" writes this aristocrat and traitor—"that blight upon our system," he adds. Ah, we can now more readily understand the reason of the joy expressed by the whig leaders at the temporary defeat sustained by the friends of free suffrage in Rhode Island—their demoniacal pleasure at the arrest and confinement of Thomas W. Dorr, and their unwillingness to see him go forth on honorable terms from his prison-house.

But, remarks this baron, by way of consoling his English Tory friend, "We have a host of honest and talented men in Congress, who will not slumber at their posts." A precious confession truly, and one that merits our serious consideration. The reference is evidently to the great body of Whig Representatives in Congress. Now the freemen of this State are on the point of electing four individuals to represent them in that body; what do they think of the idea of sending four men of the class above designated to look after their interests? WILL THEY DO IT?

We shall take occasion to speak of this matter again; for this baronial letter discloses sentiments that should not be slightly passed over.

Fourteenth Senatorial Convention.

☞ The proceedings of the Fourteenth Senatorial Convention are unavoidably postponed until next week. VERNON STILES Esq., was nominated for State Senator for that District.

☞ Warn the Committees, Democrats! to do their duty well in the School Districts.

☞ What have the federalists to promise this year? Imprisonment for Debt?

Jonathan Lovejoy, proprietor of Lovejoy's Hotel, New York, died in that city on Sunday, March 9th.

We hear good accounts from every part of the State. Every body is busy, prices are fair, and the farmers and manufacturers are determined to keep whiggery flat on its back.

Hon. Robert J. Walker.

Mr Walker is a native of Pennsylvania, a ripe scholar, and a lawyer by profession. At an early age he commenced practice in the western part of his native state. Unlike, however, the majority of lawyers, his mind was never bound down by the shackles of precedents, nor chained to error by the persuasive learning of "the books." The unfettered activity of his mind soon directed him to the conclusion, that many of the evils of society might be remedied by a closer adherence to that excellent maxim, "THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH."—When he had scarcely attained the age of majority he wrote a series of essays which were published in a Pennsylvania Gazette, advocating a change no less radical in the jurisprudence of the country than that which but now is growing into favor, namely; the total abolishment of all laws recognizing *accommodation* paper, or for the collection of what are called *security debts*. The periodical convulsions which rack society, springing from a plethoric credit system, were found to have been occasioned from the mistaken policy of the laws in enforcing the collection of debts imprudently incurred and for no *bona fide* consideration on the part of the contractor.

Mr. Walker has always been a democrat. It is asserted, and we believe it to be true, that he was the first man in the nation to suggest Andrew Jackson for the Presidency. He emigrated to Mississippi in 1826, and engaging in the practice of his profession acquired a reputation as a jurist, equal to that of any man in the Union. When the Planters' Bank of Mississippi, Mr. Walker was selected with Daniel Webster and Horace Binney, to give an opinion as to the constitutionality of its charter. He continued quietly in his profession until 1835, when George Poindexter, then a Senator in Congress, outraged the rights and wishes of his constituents, and set up "for himself" and the Bernie bank aristocracy then battling with the old Hero. Mr. Walker took up the cause of the people, avowed himself a candidate in opposition to Poindexter, who before that time had been considered omnipotent in the state, visited every county, and overpowered the champion of bank whiggery. In 1836, he was elected to the Senate. Since that period his career has been before the whole country. No Senator, in so short a period, ever won a name so distinguished, so honored with his party at home and abroad. Mr. Walker's Senatorial history would embellish the pages of the life of any philanthropist. He has been the champion of the rights of the masses. The new States have found in their most active and efficient friend. His course in regard to the public lands, advocating as he has done, the rights of settlers to pre-emptions at low rates, and a most just graduation in the price of the unsettled territory, has gained him the lasting gratitude of an immense and hardy population in every new State. On the currency question, the tariff, the rights of States, etc. etc., Mr. Walker has stood forward with the foremost in the republican ranks. No subject of importance has come before the Senate since he entered that body, that he did not show himself the master of.

So fresh in the memory of every reader is the course of Mr. Walker, in regard to the annexation of Texas, that we should only repeat what every body knows, in rehearsing that part of his public history. He is the pioneer of the question. He made it. Mr. Benton truly opposed the cession of Texas to Spain; but he did not come forward as did Mr. Walker in 1843, for the retrocession of that rich domain to the United States. The "wrath of glory" belongs to the latter.

We have recorded this brief sketch of our Senator, because it is understood on all sides that he will soon quit his post in the Senate—one that he would have retained without a struggle—for the not less arduous service of his country in the Cabinet. We cannot say what his post will be. We presume, however, he will be Secretary of State, or Attorney General. In whatever position he may be placed, he will equit himself with honor. His appointment to a Cabinet station will be hailed with satisfaction by the Democracy of the nation.—*Mississippian.*

The new Secretary of the Navy.

It will be seen by an announcement in another place that our distinguished and esteemed fellow-citizen—GEORGE BANCROFT, has been confirmed by the Senate of the United States, to the office of Secretary of the Navy. No appointment could have been more acceptable to the democracy of Massachusetts, and indeed of New England, than the present; and no one could better adorn and honor the station to which he has been summoned by the wise counsels of the President.

Mr. Bancroft is no common man. As a statesman and as a scholar, as a man of enlarged views and almost intuitive perception, he ranks among the highest of our New England sons. His fame has gone out from beyond our own granite hills to do honor to his country in other and distant lands—He is known at London as well as at Boston. His reputation and his imperial history of American events and the theory of our institutions have reached the literati of Germany, the Savans of France, the Czar on his northern throne, the recluses and artists of Rome, and the land of the Parthenon and Colisseum. Wherever civilization has carried the blessings of literature and the arts—wherever liberty, with its bright train of enlightened institutions has winged its flight—there the name of Bancroft is known, appreciated, and honored. When we see his name recorded and his talents applauded on the page of foreign literature, we feel proud in owning him as an American, and as the product of our New England schools and seminaries.

He is no less distinguished as a statesman and enlighted politician, than as the able historian of his country. He belongs to no clique, but battles for the freedom of the race, and the dissemination of democratic principles. He goes *for measures*, and not men. Whenever a question comes up, national in its character, and involving the welfare of the nation, he is ever to be found on the high table land of a sound public opinion, and on the side of the people. He does not hesitate, nor despair; but puts forth his eloquent voice and indomitable energy, in behalf of the measure.

The "Annexation of Texas" is a case in point.—Mr. Bancroft was among the first to hail it as the rallying cry of the party, as the greatest and most important measure that has agitated the public mind for a long series of years. While others despaired and feared its agitation as fatal to the democracy, he stood forth early in its defence, and at the State Convention in Worcester, and before the democratic delegates of Massachusetts, advocated its merits, and set forth its expediency. We were present, and well recollect the occasion, and the intensness of feeling manifested. The subject had not then recommended itself to our democracy so much as could have been desired. Mr. Bancroft took the floor, and with a depth of reasoning, power of grasp, and felicity of illustration, explained the bearings of annexation on our social, political and commercial interests. His eloquence flowed like a clear running stream, and the cogency of his arguments carried conviction to every mind. He pleaded, to use his own beautiful figure, for the extension of the "area of freedom," and he was successful. These views were subsequently incorporated in the letter which he addressed to the democracy on accepting the nomination for Governor, and its tenor is well and favorably known throughout the Union. This same chivalrous and devoted espousal of democratic principles has ever attended the political course of Mr. Bancroft.

As an administrative officer, Mr Bancroft is well known in this community and particularly among our commercial men. His discharge of the duties of Collector at this port was able, and showed that his application, industry and quick perception, stood him in good stead. He was one of the most popular Collectors that ever officiated in this department. In the office to which he is now called, we may look for the same great and happy qualities of mind. He will do his whole duty, and in connection with his able brethren of the Cabinet, will be a "tower of strength" in the administration. The President esteems him well, and has shown his sagacity and thorough knowledge of men, by surrounding himself with such able exponents of our institutions and the business relations of the government.

Whatever may be the ill omened notes of the ravens of party, we are satisfied that President Polk and his Cabinet will be a unit in counsel, and that their voice and action will be one on the great interests of the country. The democracy expect this, and we apprehend nothing else from the patriotism of the individual members of the administration.—*Boston Times.*

Our State Election.

It is less than four weeks to the election.—Are our friends as fully prepared as the interest of the hour should demand? It is no unimportant election were on the eve of. A recurrence to the doings of the last Legislature—set in motion by the narrow and illiberal message of Gov. Baldwin—its bitter and reckless partizanship as developed in the inhuman persecution of the Hon. John M. Niles, and the endeavors—consummated with success to proscribe that "good and faithful servant' Amos Pilsbury—its disregard of law and justice in depriving the Berlin representatives of the seats to which they were fairly elected its Registry law, its acquiescence in the double residence principle when applied to students in College—and its hollow hearted and deceptive exertions, to stave off the universal suffrage amendment to the Constitution—a recurrence to these doings, we say, ought to rouse the Democracy to action and inspire them with a determination to effect a change. But it adds to this that our representatives in the National Congress are to be chosen. Mighty questions will come before that body at its next session—to the execution will be confided the great verdict declared by the people in November, and to its support our new President must look to carry out fully the measures of his administration. It is important that Connecticut should present a democratic—and we would have it *unbroken* too—front in this crisis.—The vote of Connecticut has been recorded in favor of the annexation of Texas; shall she withdraw it and extend behind the arm of disunion, and the protest of king-ridden Europe? Ought not rather her people to be represented by men who will stand by the Union at all hazards and who will not detect America in the righteous claim she insists upon—the right to treat with an independant nation unconstrued, undictated to by any foreign power? Much do we mistake their descent if the freemen of Connecticut do not rally like giants to sustain their representatives in the grounds they have taken. We hope these things will not be passed unheeded by the democracy. We have been too long idle. To arms to arms! should be sounded through our ranks. The committees should straightway put our organization into most perfect order. Every preparation for a vigorous strife should be thoroughly made. Connecticut must retrieve herself—she must take her place among the supporters of the Polk administration. Victors of 1844! shall she not do it?—*N. H. Register.*

The United States and Mexico.

We take the following extract from the Intelligencer of Monday morning:

In confirmation of the reports which have been in circulation here, and which have already found their way into the Eastern papers, we learn that the Minister of Mexico to this country, (General Almonte) has signified to this Government the termination of his mission, in consequence of the act for the annexation to the United States of the Province of Texas.

He has addressed a letter to the Secretary of State, entering a solemn protest, in the name of his government, against that law, which he declares to be an act of aggression the most unjust that modern history records, being, as he alleges, the spoliation of a friendly nation of a considerable part of its territory.

The Minister has further asked for his passports, it being his purpose to leave this city for New York as early as practicable, and there to embark for Mexico.

The Madisonian of Monday evening has the following:

THE MEXICAN MINISTER.

The Intelligencer of this morning, in stating that the Mexican Minister has protested against the Annexation of Texas, and signified the termination of his mission, has omitted to state whether he has acted under the instructions of his Government, or under those of *Santa Anna*. The Intelligencer does not even intimate that the present Government of Mexico, under any circumstances, designed to retain the services of Santa Anna's minister. These are important omissions, which may be speedily supplied by the arrival of a *new* minister.

FEMALE SEMINARY LECTURES will be suspended until April, in consequence of the Lecturer's illness.

Death of Col. Wm. Simmons.

Died in Baltimore, on Thursday morning last, very suddenly, Col. WILLIAM SIMONS, of Providence, aged 59 years.

Painful indeed is the task of recording the death of our esteemed friend and fellow citizen. But two weeks since, and we saw him in our streets—not in the full measure of health—but yet evidently in the enjoyment of much that makes life pleasant and agreeable. About that time he left this city for Richmond, Va., on a visit to a daughter who is settled with her husband in that city. The fatigues of this journey were very great, but he bore up against them with much fortitude, and returned as far as Washington in tolerable health, on Sunday last. In the course of that day, however, he was taken ill, and a physician was called in. On Monday and Tuesday he was better, and at 5 o'clock, P. M., on Wednesday, though against the advice of his friends, he left Washington for home in company with Hezekiah Willard, Esq. of this place. On arriving at Baltimore, he walked with much difficulty to his lodgings, but seemed somewhat recruited and in good spirits on retiring to bed. Early in the morning, Mr. Willard, who had lodged in the same room with him, was awakened by his partially incoherent and irrational conversation, which discovered that his mind was wandering. On rising and going to him, his fears were confirmed, and he immediately called into the room several of his friends who were lodgers in the same house. By this time, the evidences of approaching dissolution were very apparent, and no time was lost in calling a physician. On arriving, the physician immediately declared his case a hopeless one; and in a few moments his spirit took its flight for a better world. His remains arrived here early this morning, accompanied by Mr. Willard, and several friends who were returning from Washington.

Col. Simons has long been known in this State as editor of the Republican Herald, of this city. He was much esteemed by a large circle of acquaintances, here and elsewhere, and his loss will be severely felt in our community. To a large family, which is left to mourn his sudden departure, his loss is irreparable. Their distress at so affective a dispensation cannot well be conceived, for their attachment to him was unusually fervent and devoted. We heartily sympathize with them in their bereavement.

Verily, we are passing away—passing away. In the spring time of infancy, in the summer of youth, in the autumn of manhood, in the winter of old age, we are passing from earth away. The bright and beautiful of this world recede from us—a dimness comes over our vision—the friends around us become undefinable spectres—the mind totters in its tenement—we struggle for life—and we die:—*R. I. Republican.*

The Next Election.

That the democracy of Connecticut have it in their power to achieve a noble triumph in the coming election, is as evident to one mind as that there will be a to morrow. The vote for democratic Electors in November last, shows that the democrats of Connecticut can poll 30,000 votes—being 4000 more than was polled by them in 1840 and 1000 more than was given for our candidate for Governor in April last. This is a vote of which every democrat may well be proud, when all the adverse circumstances under which it was given are considered; as it was well known our opponents made constant and unparalleled efforts, by 'personal exertions,' and the free and in many cases corrupt use of money, to swell the popular majority. Yet notwithstanding the tremendous odds against which we then struggled, it appears that we should have carried 50 towns, electing 72 Representatives—and in 24 towns electing 42 Representatives, there would have been no choice; of which nine more votes in each, would have given us thirteen more towns—and consequently a democratic Legislature. If then, we could do so well in a hotly contested field and under disadvantageous circumstances, we ought now, with the elements of success in our favor, to sweep the whig forces from the field! The whigs were then in the flush of anticipated triumph—they are now in the chagrin of defeat; disarmed, dejected, and dishearted. The leaders and place men will rally a course, for the defence of their plunder, but the victorious democracy will sweep them away like chaff, if they but take up the matter in earnest. The honest will no longer be deceived by the whig well-cry of 'radical' 'tariff!' 'locofoco!' and other senseless clamors of those who put a low estimate on the working classes; they know that the affairs of the nation are in a most hands, and that the factious opposition of the whig leaders, springs from their hatred of democratic principles.

We hope that our democratic friends in every town have 'warned the committees,' and that vigilance is the watchword, and *action* the evidence, of their determination to redeem the State.—*Register.*

The Washington Correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, states that President Tyler gave a Cabinet dinner on Sunday last, (March 2) at which President Polk, who is to set such a noble example of keeping holy that day, was present. If he cannot conscientiously receive company on Sunday, it appears to us that the same principle should prevent his visiting on that day.—*N. H. Patriot.*

On referring to our files to see if there was any foundation for the above statement, we discovered the following in a letter from one of our Washington correspondents, dated March 3d:

"President Tyler gave a Cabinet dinner last evening, at which the President elect was present."

We yesterday saw the writer of the letter from which this quotation is made and he informs us that the Cabinet dinner in question was held on Saturday evening, and not on Sunday Evening. He also informs us that the President made it an unvarying rule neither to give or receive calls on the Sabbath. In reference to a paragraph which appeared in the New York papers yesterday morning, representing Mrs Polk (who is a professor of religion) to have attended balls, &c., he says the only foundation for the report is this, that at the Inauguration ball, given in honor of her husband and herself, she was induced to visit the room for a few minutes, and be introduced to some of the ball s. This is the whole amount of her attending balls since she went to Washington.—*Journal of Commerce.*

THE MANNERS OF MILLERISM.—In the town of Atkinson, Piscataquis county, Maine, 'receivers'—as they style themselves—of the Miller fallacies have discovered a new theory, which is, that the day of grace has passed, and that the awful horrors of a general judgement are soon to be manifested to all eyes. Some of them take especial pains to humble themselves, and for this purpose wash and kiss each other's feet, even upon the floor, &c. In some instances their conduct is revolting in the extreme. In a late case, which really occurred; A young virgin woman felt it her duty, as she stated, to appear before the assembly she was addressing, entirely naked. This supposed duty she at once discharged by loosening her cloak and shawl—the only garments she had on—and letting them drop on the floor! The 'receivers' of the doctrine are increasing.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, March 10th.

The Senate met to-day, and, on motion of Mr. Woodbury, went into Executive session.

Mr Bancroft was confirmed as Secretary of the Navy, without a division.

No nominations were sent in to day. As I have already mentioned, the President will at present, content himself with filling the actual vacancies, of which there are many.

IN EXECUTIVE SESSION, March 10, 1845.

Ordered, That the injunction of secrecy be removed from the appointment of Committees, and that they be printed for the use of the Senate.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

On Foreign Relations—Messrs. Allen, Johnson, Cass, Archer, Atherton and Huger.

On Finance—Messrs. Woodbury, McDuffie, Benton, Evans and Phelps.

On Commerce—Messrs. Haywood, Dix, Huntington, Johnson, of Maryland, and Sevier.

On Manufactures—Messrs. Dickinson, Sturgeon, Semple, Upham, Bates, and Barrow.

On Military Affairs—Messrs. Benton, Hannegan, Crittenden, Dix and Phelps.

On Militia—Messrs. Atchinson, Semple, Barrow, Fairfield, and Cowin.

On Naval Affairs—Messrs. Fairfield, Colquitt, McDuffie, John M. Clayton, and Dickinson.

On Public Lands—Messrs. Breese, Speight, Ashley, Woodbridge, and Jarnagin.

On Private Land Claims—Messrs. Hannegan, Semple, Johnson, of Louisiana, Dayton, Thomas Clayton.

On Indian Affairs—Messrs. Sevier, Bagby, Phelps, Morehead, and Atchinson.

On Claims—Messrs. Bagby, Mangum, John M. Clayton, Semple, and Dickinson.

On Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Semple, Jarnagin, Greene, Hannegan, and Colquitt.

On the Judiciary—Messrs. Ashley, Huger, Webster, Berrien and Breese.

On the Post Office and Post Roads—Messrs. Niles, Sturgeon, Simmons, Semple, and Johnson of Louisiana.

On Roads and Canals—Messrs. Atherton, Lewis, Corwin, Sturgeon and Woodbridge.

On Pensions—Messrs. Dix, Bates, Miller, Ashley and Atchinson.

On the district of Columbia—Messrs. Colquitt, Sevier, Johnson of Maryland, Miller and Woodbury.

On Patents and the Patent Office—Messrs. Woodbridge, Hannegan, Sturgeon, Speight, and Lewis.

On Retrenchment—Messrs. Lewis, Morehead, Atherton, Dayton and Dickinson.

On Territories—Messrs. Bagby, Allen, Lewis, Evans and John M. Clayton.

On Public Buildings—Messrs. Dayton, Simmons, and Bates.

To audit and control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate—Messrs. Niles, Breese, and Corwin.

On Printing—Messrs. Atherton, Simmons, and Semple.

On Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Speight, Greene, and Jarnagin.

MR. WOODBURY. Letter-writers at Washington say that Hon. Levi Woodbury will be the leader of the administration party in the Senate. No man is better entitled to that position, or more deserving of the confidence of Mr. Polk's administration, than the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire.—To Mr Woodbury is it mainly owing that the democratic party of the North rallied on the great issue of the annexation of Texas, when Mr. Van Buren and others fell back. On all occasions, and in all places, he sustained the action of the Baltimore Convention with an ability and devotedness which the democracy will long remember.—*War. Pat.*

ORIGINAL STAINED

☞ Rev. Joseph Thompson of the Chapel street church gave a discourse to a crowded audience on Sabbath evening, on the subject of the late murder, licentiousness, &c. His text was Proverbs vii 27: "Her house is the way to hell, going down to the chamber of death." In connection with the subject, he gave a brief history of Potter, from the time when he was first a pupil in his Sunday school, till when he was 1843, he became a member of his church, and was apparently a sincere christian. From that time to the present, from his first errors to his final fall—from the fatherly admonitions of his church to the stern terrors of outraged law—the preacher showed how rapidly he had been dragged to ruin by evil and licentious company. The discourse was a bold and truthful one, and it is hoped will be productive of good. We understand it is soon to be published.—*New Haven Register.*

The National Miniature Gallery.

We have during the winter noticed with much interest the progress made by Messrs. A. E. & H. Edwards & Co., in taking daguerreotype likenesses of distinguished persons for their collection in New York. To most of our readers this is known as the "*National Miniature Gallery*," and it has attracted much notice from the press of that city as an object of very great interest. We have seen the various steps in the formation of this gallery, as for three sessions past Messrs. A. E. & Co. have been permitted to occupy the military committee room of the Senate, where the likenesses are to be seen before they are transmitted to New York; and we can hardly imagine an exhibition more attractive to the public than the accurate likenesses of all, or nearly all, the eminent individuals of our country. It must also soon be of great value, as one and another of those who have lived long enough to attain celebrity are passing from the stage of life. How priceless would be a good daguerreotype of Washington, Franklin, or any of the fathers of our country. All the objections to "daguerreotypes" have been obviated by these gentlemen, in whose hands the art has advanced to a perfection far beyond our expectations. Our friends who visit New York will do well to visit the "National Miniature Gallery," at 247 Broadway; there is no charge for admission. The engraving of the Senate of 1842 from likenesses in this gallery is making good speed towards completion, and will, undoubtedly be far superior to any similar work of art produced in this country.—*National Intelligencer.*

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—On Saturday last the sloop Eleanor, Capt. Lemuel Dolbeare, arrived from up the river Thames and anchored abreast the city, intending in a short time to leave for New York. Not long afterwards Capt. D. came on shore and afterwards returned to his vessel in company with a young man from Norwich, whose name we cannot learn. They remained on board until about sunset, when the captain ordered a boat for the shore, accompanied by the young man—since which time neither has been seen or heard of either of them. At about 12 o'clock, on the same night, the watchman on Messrs. Frink, Chew & Co's wharf picked up the boat in which Capt. D had left his vessel, floating not far from the shore, with two oars in it, and the painter hanging over the side, but nothing about the boat served as a clue to ascertain what had become of its inmates. Capt. D. belonged in East Lyme, and we understand that a gentleman who lives in his neighborhood was in town yesterday, but had heard nothing of his arrival at home, as was supposed might be the case, when his absence from his vessel was known.—*New London Advocate.*

Body Found,

The body of Capt. Lemuel Dolbeare, an account of whose disappearance we gave on Tuesday, was taken from the dock on the south side of Messrs. Miner, Lawrence & Co's wharf, yesterday morning.—The young man, mentioned in the account alluded to, called on us on Tuesday, to explain his disappearance, after he left Capt. D. He told his name was Ennis B. Snell, and he accompanied Capt D. on board the schooner Jane Sally Frances, Capt. Story, then lying, we believe, at the above mentioned wharf. He told us that he left Capt D. on board Capt. Story's vessel, and the next morning, Sunday, left the city for Norwich, and did not return until Monday; when he first became aware of Capt. D's disappearance. The Jane Sally Frances sailed for New York also on Sunday, before Capt. D's. absence had been made known, and it is therefore unknown what time he left that vessel to return to his own. That boat, it will be recollected, was picked up about 12 o'clock Saturday night, a short distance from the shoaves. There was two marks discovered on the body—a slight bruise on the nose, and a small wound on the throat. A jury of inquest, after examining all the testimony that could be adduced, adjourned to meet at 7 o'clock.

Capt. Dolbeare was about 30 years of age, son of Mr. John Dolbeare, of Haddam Conn.

P. S.—The jury met at 7 o'clock according to the adjournment, and after a session of three hours and a half, in further examining witnesses rendered a verdict of *Came to a death unknown to the Jury.*

N. L. Morning News, Thursday 13.

The growing interest felt in the extension of that most meritorious and easy cure for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Mr. Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative, is a sufficient inducement for us often to recur to it. There is a high satisfaction to be gained by the performance of duty; then let us each and all use our influence in making known throughout our vicinage the assured qualities of this remedy, and thus add our mite to alleviate suffering.

A LAUNCH AND AN ACCIDENT.—The iron Revenue steam cutter 'George M. Bibb' was launched at Pittsburg on Saturday. Some fifteen or twenty minutes before the time set apart for launching, the boat started from its fastenings and rushed on its way into the river, which it nearly crossed. A Mr. Boerhart was dangerously injured, and a Mr. McKee had his arm broken. Several others were thrown into the river, but they were rescued.

BUNDRED MURDER.—The Providence Journal of the 11th inst, says: 'It was reported at Bristol Ferry yesterday morning that the body of Stephen Durfee of Fall River had been found shot, with his throat cut, about three miles north of the Stone bridge, in Tiverton. He was a contractor for stone, and left Newport on Saturday evening for home with $130 on his person. We have been unable to gather any more particulars, and hope the rumor may prove false.'

Office.

Mr. O'Sullivan, editor of the New York *Morning News*, is in Washington, and speaks with a confidence of certain matters, which leaves us to suppose that he knows some things as well as others.'—He says Mr. Polk has made up his mind to offer the Mission to England to Hon. John C. Calhoun, and that Mr. C. will decline it. He remarks further that Mr. Polk intends to make no appointment during the present session of the Senate, even in case where there is an actual vacancy. So far as removals are concerned, he will 'take his time,' and see that the public interest is subserved, rather than the desires of office seekers, though a regard for his friends, with equal merit, goes there the preference.

Hartford Times.

☞ Our Secretary of State, Mr. Tyler, has devoted much time to electioneering purposes since he has filled the office he now holds. It would be a good plan to discharge him from any further duties connected with State affairs, through the ballot box, on the first Monday of April. Mr. BRADLEY would make a much better Secretary.—*Hartford Times.*

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm KINNEY & RAWSON are requested to make immediate payment to the surviving partner.

CALVIN RAWSON.

March 1, 1848. 6w17

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, March 12.

Among the nominations confirmed to-day, were those of Mr Davis for the Survey ship of Philadelphia, and of Mr. B. F. Butler for the District Attorneyship of New York. Some Indian agents were confirmed.

Among the nominations sent to the Senate to-day, are the following, which were referred viz:

Col. Wm. H. Polk, Charge de Affairs at Naples.
Mr. Jewett, of Maine, Charge de Affairs for Chili.
Alexander H. Everett Resident Minister in China.
Mr. Parmenter, Naval officer at Boston.
Mr. Bradford, of Pa., Purser.
Mr. Shaler, of New York Consul at Hong Kong.

The officers of the Navy present in this city, in number about thirty, paid their respects, in full uniform of course, at 12 o'clock to-day, to the Secretary of the Navy. Commodore Elliott addressed him in behalf of the officers, and introduced them to him. Mr. Bancroft replied in an appropriate manner. They afterwards called upon the President, and were introduced to him by the Secretary.

City News.

The Weather at the present writing, is delightful—the late rains have completely carried away the snow, and everything begins to wear a Spring-like aspect.

On Monday the steamer Angelina commenced her daily trips for New London. The beautiful steamers Worcester and Cleopatra, with their experienced and gentlemanly commanders, were also to have resumed their places on the route between this city and New York, this week.

The Washingtonians hold their usual weekly meeting on Tuesday Evening of last week, when they were addressed in an acceptable manner, by WM. THELPS, Esq., late editor of the Aurora. The increased interest manifested in the meetings of the Washingtonian society in this city has been the subject of much remark of late. We congratulate our Washingtonian friends at their improving condition, and wish them success in all honorable efforts to extend the influence of Temperance in our midst.

☞ Our thanks are due Hon. John M. Niles for a copy of the Annual Report of Henry L. Ellsworth, Esq., Commissioner of Patents, and other important documents. Also, to Hon. Robert Smith, and Judge Douglass of Illinois, and Hon. Geo. S. Catlin, of Ct., for similar favors.

Letter from the Hon. D. Woodbridge.

MARIETTA, Jan. 13, 1845.

MR. C. R. SMITH—*Dear Sir*:—I have been a sufferer from the headache from early childhood. For the last 26 years of my life I have had an attack about once in 12 days, which would last me from 30 to 45 hours, some portion of the time suffering intense pain, accompanied with great depression of spirits. I have consulted with eminent physicians, and tried many expedients but found no permanent relief. Upon the urgent recommendation of a friend, I commenced more than three months since taking "*Spencer's Vegetable Pills*," and to my surprise I found great relief from the use of them, although they have not effected an entire cure; yet the attacks which I have had since have been comparatively light and much less frequent. I feel certain that no injurious effects to the stomach has arisen from the use of them. I consider them a most valuable medicine, and sincerely wish that all sufferers with severe headaches, would try the use of them.

Yours respectfully,
D. WOODBRIDGE.

For sale by Samuel Tyler.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF NORWICH.

ARRIVED.

March 13—sch Thomas Perkins, Avery, fm N York.
slp Tennessee Farmer, Wells, fm L I.
Steam sch Quinebaug, Williams, fm NY.
slp Crusade, Nash, fm N Y.
17—sch Joseph Brown, May, fm Phil.
slp Geo Washington, Geer, fm NY.
steam sch Shetucket, Geer, fm N Y.
slp Deep River, Southworth, fm N Y.
sch Hall, Doswell, fm Boston.
sch Banner, Tryon, fm N Y.
18—sch Jane Sally Francis, Story, fm Portland

DAILY LINE
To New London.

THE Steamer ANGELINA, Capt. A. LOVELL, has commenced her regular Trips to New London. Leaving Norwich at 8 o'clock in the morning, returning in the afternoon in time for the accommodation Train of Cars for Worcester.

On or before April 1st, she will extend her trips to Pomeroville, (Mystic,) and discontinue regular For her information inquire of the Capt. or E. A. BILL

March 19,46 — 17.

Willow Wagons.

4 DOZ CARRIAGES and wheels to match, just received and for sale cheaper than at any other Store in the city, by TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.

March 19. 17

Cloves.

1 BBL. Cloves for sale by
TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.

March 19. 17

Excellent Tobacco.

6 REGS first quality Russell & Robinson's tobacco for sale by TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.

March 19. 17

Nutmegs.

JUST received 1 bbl Nutmegs, which will be sold cheap by TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.

March 19. 17

Tubs.

BY the next or single, for sale by
TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.

March 19. 17

Mats.

7 BALES Alicea Mats, of all sizes, for sale by the bale, or single, at low prices, by
TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.

March 19. 17

Fruit:

100 BOXES ORANGES,
50 do Lemons,
100 Drums Turkey Figs,
19 Boxes Citron,
50 do Prunes, for sale by
WHITAKER, HAMMOND & CO.

March 19 17 Commerce st.

Potash,

20 CASKS first sort Potash, just received and for sale low by
WHITAKER, HAMMOND & CO.

March 19 17 Commerce street.

SALT,

200 SACKS Worthington Factory filled fine Salt,
200 Sacks coarse fine do do
100 do Dairy do do
50 bbls Solina do
For sale by WHITAKER, HAMMOND & CO.

March 19 17 Commerce street.

D. P. COON,

WILL be found at the old stand, where he will be happy to attend to all former customers and friends.

March 19 '48. 3w17.

SPRING GOODS.

THE CAMPAIGN OPENED.

TALCOTT & WILLIAMS take much pleasure in announcing to their patrons and the public generally, that they have received recent large additions to their former excellent stock of

Family Groceries and Provisions

which they are prepared to sell at remarkably low prices for cash or approved credit. They are determined to commence the season by offering great inducements to purchasers to call and see them, well satisfied that if they do so, a good trade will follow as a matter of course. Come then, one and all to the corner of Main and Washington streets, where you will be sure of receiving more goods for the same amount of money, than at any other Grocery store in the city.

Norwich, March 19, '48. 17

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
March 8, 1848.

POST OFFICE CONTRACTS—SUPPLEMENTARY NOTICE.—A part of the 13th section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to reduce the rates of postage," &c, approved the 3d of March, 1845, is in the following words:

"*And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Postmaster General, in all future lettings of contracts for the transportation of the mail, to let the same, in every case, to the lowest bidder tendering sufficient guaranties for faithful performance, without other reference to the mode of such transportation than may be necessary to provide for the due celerity, certainty, and security of such transportation; nor shall any new contractor hereafter be required to purchase out, or take at a valuation, the stock or vehicles of any previous contractor for the same route."

Bidders for contracts, under the advertisement now in course of publication, for the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York, are hereby notified that the contracts with, agreeably to the foregoing law, be awarded to the lowest bidder for carrying the mail, provided he tenders sufficient guaranties for the faithful performance of the service on the days, and within the hours, specified in the advertisement, without other reference to the mode of transportation than may be necessary to provide for the due celerity, certainty, and security of such transportation; and that, accordingly, proposals to carry the mails in a mode inferior to those specified for the routes in the pending advertisement, will be considered, provided such inferior mode shall give the speed called for in the schedules, and shall afford due protection and security to the mails.

Bids should be refused to furnish adequate guaranties, and will observe the form of guaranty given in the advertisement.

Paragraph 4th note to the advertisement, requires the underbidder to take the stock of the present contractor, is, in pursuance of the act aforesaid, hereby abrogated.

C. JOHNSON,
Postmaster General.

March 12—A15. 17

The Brandreth's Pills.

As a general family medicine, especially in a country so subject to sudden changes of temperature as this, their value is inestimable. By having the Brandreth Pills always on hand, should a sudden attack of sickness take place, they can be given at once, and will often have effected a cure before the physician could have arrived.

In Cholic, and in inflammation of the bowels, these Pills will at once relieve, and perseverance in their use, according to the directions, will surely do all that medicine can do to restore the health of the patient.

In diseases arising from the use of mercury, or from any cause or vitiation, from bad blood or otherwise, their use will produce the most happy results. In all attacks of Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, and in cases of chronic or recent Costiveness, the use of the Brandreth Pills will be productive of infinite service—sometimes occasioning so great a change for the better as to cause great thankfulness.

In all cases of Indigestion, Worms, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and in all affections of the Stomach and bowels, the Brandreth Pills will be found a never failing remedy.

To insure the full benefit of these celebrated Pills, they should be kept in the house, so that upon the first commencement of sickness they may be at once resorted to. One dose is better than a dozen after the disease has become established in the system.

The Brandreth Pills are purely vegetable, and so innocent that the infant of a month old may use them if medicine is required, not only with safety but with a certainty of receiving all the benefit medicine is capable of imparting. Females may use them during all the critical periods of their lives. The Brandreth Pills will insure their health, and produce regularity in all the functions of life.

Be careful of counterfeit Pills. How to avoid them:

No. 1 Security.

Each Agent who sells the Genuine Brandreth Pills has a CERTIFICATE OF AGENCY, which has been engraved at a vast expense. It represents the Manufactory at Sing Sing, on the banks of the Hudson river, and is signed by Dr. Brandreth, and his seal stamped upon the paper.

No. 2 Security.

Above all observe the labels upon the boxes.—Each box of the Genuine Pills has now THREE LABELS upon it. The top and the bottom label containing upwards of FIVE THOUSAND LETTERS in RED INK. The words BENJAMIN BRANDRETH'S PILLS being printed over two hundred times upon the two labels.

No 3 Security.

There are also upon each label two signatures of Dr. Brandreth: one B. Brandreth, and also one Benjamin Brandreth. Each box, therefore, to be genuine, must have six signatures of Dr. Brandreth upon it. If the box do not answer this description, the Pills are not the Brandreth Pills, but some vile counterfeit of them, as all the old labelled boxes have been collected.

No. 4 Security.

Besides the above signs of genuineness, the similitude of the Brandreth Pill, labels are upon the Certificate of Agency; therefore compare your box with the labels on the Certificate; if it agrees, the Pills are true; if it does not they are false.

I have expended much time, and at least $5000 in perfecting these checks to the sale of counterfeit Pills, and in the hope they will secure the genuine BRANDRETH PILLS to all who want them.

I remain the public's servant,
B. BRANDRETH, M. D.

The following names are a list of Dr. B. Brandreth agents in New London Co.

Norwich, R. W. Roath; New London, Nathan Belden; Colchester, L. A. Kellogg; Franklin, Amasa L. Hyde; Liberty Hill, Austin Gay; Lebanon, Gardon Robinson; Yantic ville, Tracy, Huntington & Co.; Fitchville, S. Fitch; Norwich Town, Geo. D. Fuller; Milltown, Wm. B. Hull; Stonington, Horace Lewis; Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Portersville, Smith, Cady &Co; Centre Groton, R. W. Smith; Groton, John Hudson: Hamburg, H. A. Brockway; Salem, E. S. Williams; Montville, James Turner; Hadlyme, Z. Brockway.

March 19, '45. 17

For Sale,

Cotton Spinning Frames.—2 Metcalf pattern, 64 Spindles each, second hand in use, can be delivered in May. Inquire of H. Whitaker, or WHITAKER, HAMMOND & CO.

mar'c 9 17

AT a Court of Probate held at Norwich within and for the District of Norwich on the 17th day of March, 1848.

Present, GEORGE PERKINS, Judge.

The executors of the last will and testament of ELEALER ROGERS, late of said Norwich, deceased, having exhibited to this court their account as Executors as aforesaid, for allowance and settlement, this court doth order, that the same be continued to the 29th day of March instant at 2 o'clock, in the afternoon, then to be heard at the Probate Office in said Norwich.

Attest, THOMAS ROBINSON, Clerk.

March 19. 3w17

SPRING CAMPAIGN;
DRY GOODS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
ELY & CO.,

Proprietors of the great COMMERCIAL DEPOT,

No. 33 & 35 Shetucket Street.

ARE now fully prepared for Spring Trade; their Stock is the largest and best selected they have ever offered. Their wholesale room will contain every style of Goods country merchants can desire, and will be sold at New York and Boston prices. They have made arrangements to replenish their retail department almost daily with the choicest goods the market affords. Their CLOTH ROOM will contain BROADCLOTHS and CASSIMERES of every shade of color of foreign and domestic manufacture from one to 10 dollars per yd. They will also keep an extensive assortment of all kinds of MILLINERY GOODS which they offer at the lowest prices. Their stock of DRESS GOODS is most splendid containing late importations of DRESS SILKS of beautiful patterns, and a large assortment of VALENCIENNES, Repps de Laine &c, and they stand ready at all times to serve all who may be pleased to call on them with a large stock and at the lowest prices. Their efforts will be to please their customers. To sell is their watchword—to never be undersold is their motto.

Come and see.

March 18, '48.—17. ELY & CO.

THEY HAVE COME.

THE following is a part of the invoice of New Spring Goods just opening by ELY & CO.

6 Cases Spring style Prints,
1 " " " de Laines,
1 " Rich Repp. Velourcs,
1 " Super Bombazines,
3 English, French and American Cassimeres,
10 pc. Eng. Broadcloths,
7 " French do. from $4 to $8 per yd,
16 " American do.
17 " Rich Dress Silks,

Domestic Goods in any quantity. Also a large lot of fancy Goods such as Linen THREAD EDGINGS, CAMBRIC do. MUSLIN do. a new lot of Super Embroided under Hdkfs., &c, &c.

33 & 35 Shetucket-street.

March 18, '48. 17

OBSERVE
THE DAILY ARRIVAL.
MURFEY & HUNTINGTON,

HAVE just received and are continually receiving

NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS,

every week. Having the past winter taken the utmost pains to dispose of our Old Stock (unsuccessful,) and now ready to offer to our customers and friends a stock entirely New and Fashionable, to which we can call cheap as the cheapest. We shall submit it to the customers if not cheaper than they ever saw.

No. 21 Shetucket-Street.

ALSO, a Fresh supply of

CARPETING,

Three Ply Super and Double Ingrain, Common do., Oil Cloth, Mattings, Cotton of all widths. CHEAPER than can be found elsewhere. All Spring patterns, New and Fashionable, Splendid patterns of BRILLIANT CLOTHS, which can be sold in spite of Competition in this place or any other.

All persons in want of CARPETS will sustain a great loss if they do not call before making their purchase. **Looking Glasses** of all sizes.

N. B. Country Merchants, and Peddlers desirous of replenishing their Stock often can by calling on us find Goods Direct from Boston and New York every week, at prices as cheap as can be obtained elsewhere—at the cheap cash Store of MURFEY & HUNTINGTON, at the old stand of A. Walton & Co.

Norwich March 19, '48. 17

Notice.

THE BOARD OF REGISTRATION of the Town of Norwich, will meet at the Town Hall in said Norwich, on Monday the 31st instant, at 9 o'clock A. M. to correct and revise the Registration Lists of said town and to examine and decide upon all applications to be admitted to the privileges of an Elector. And also, on Saturday the 5th day of April next, at the same place for the same purposes, at 10 o'clock A. M.

S. B. MEECH,
BENJ. HUNTINGTON, } Select Men.
Z. R. ROBBINS,
O'PHNIEL GAGER, Town Clerk,
Board of Registration.

Norwich March 6, 1848. 17

Timothy and Clover Seed.

43 TIERCES prime Western Timothy Seed.
10 " " Southern and Western Clover Seed, "handsome." Received per Steamer Shetucket, and for sale by
WHITAKER, HAMMOND & CO.

Commerce st, March, 19, '48. 17.

Whitaker, Hammond & Co.,
Successors to H. Whitaker & Co.

HAVE on hand a large and fresh stock of GROCERIES, and are daily receiving new supplies.

Now landing,
50 hhds New Orleans Molasses,
6 Tierces New Iberia do
100 bbls New Orleans do
100 boxes brown Havana Sugar,
20 do white do
200 do Bunch Raisins,
35 do Kegs do
100 packages fresh Teas,
100 boxes Colgate's No. 1 and pale Soap,
76 do Boston do
33 hhds New Orleans Sugar
150 bags Cuba, Rio and Laguira Coffee,
35 do Government Java do &c, &c.

March 19 17

Dissolution.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the name and firm of COON & HAYWOOD is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

D. P. COON,
J. C. HAYWOOD,

March 19, '48. 3w17.

SALERATUS.

ONE HUNDRED Packages pure Saleratus,
50 bbls do do
25 casks do do on consignment, and for sale by
WHITAKER, HAMMOND & CO.

March 19 19 Commerce St.

Candles!

200 BOXES Mould Candles,
25 do 8, cram do in store and for sale by WHITAKER, HAMMOND CO.

March 19. 17 Commerce St.

Wanted.

2 good workmen at the boot and shoe business one of them a good bootman, the other on repairing. Enquire at No. 50, Water street, Norwich Conn.

GEO. DRAPER.

March 19 1848. 3w 16

NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers at

Killingly and Norwich

under the name and firm of ELY & CO., is this day by mutual consent DISSOLVED. All persons having claims against said firm are requested to present the same for settlement and all persons indebted to said firm are invited to settle the same without delay.

J. S. ELY.
EDWIN ELY.

Killingly Jan. 23d, 1848.

The subscriber hereby authorises his brother, EDWIN ELY to use the name of the late firm of Ely & Co., in the settlement of any claims due the said late firm.

J. S. ELY

Killingly, Jan. 23d, 1848.

J S ELY, having associated with himself, S. H GROSVENOR, and E. C. BEACH will continue the DRY GOODS trade at the old stand, No 33 & 35 Shetucket-st, and under the old name and firm of

ELY & CO.

Norwich, Jan. 23d, 1848. tf

Butter.

FIFTY FIRKINS prime Dairy Butter, for sale by WHITAKER, HAMMOND & CO.

March 19 17 Commerce Street

READ THIS!

ELY & CO., ARE almost daily receiving

New Spring Goods

of every desirable style, which they offer on the most reasonable terms wholesale and retail. No. 33 and 35 Shetucket Street.

March 18. tf16

Freight and Passage Reduced.
Norwich and New York Propeller
Line of Steam boats.

Steam Propeller SHETUCKET, Capt. G. H GEER,
or QUINEBAUG, " J. WILLIAMS.

WILL leave Norwich and New York every Tuesday and Friday at 4 o'clock P. M. Freight and passengers will be taken very low.

arch 13 16

Flour.

500 BBLS. Superfine "Black Rock,"
200 bbls " " Oswego in store and for sale by A. H. ALMY.
(late Nichols Evans & Almy)

March 6 5w15 51 Water Street.

Molasses and Sugar.

JUST RECEIVED a supply of NEW CROP New Orleans Molasses and Sugar, for sale cheap by E. A. BILL.

Norwich, Feb. 10th, '48. tf 13

Wanted.

A YOUNG man as Clerk in a grocery store, one that has had a good experience in the business.

D. P. COON.

March 13 16

Notice.

ALL persons having unsettled accounts with Coon & Hayward, are requested to settle the same previous to the first day of April next.

A new arrangements are to be made in their business.

March 13 tf16

Wood and Willow Ware, Mats &c.

A COMPLETE assortment of the above always on hand, and for sale at the lowest cash prices by TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.

March 13 16

SUGAR.

THE subscribers will sell sugars of all descriptions and qualities at the smallest profits. They offer for 8 to 20 lbs. for one dollar! Here is a chance to get your sweetning cheap.

TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.

March 13. 16

COFFEE.

20 LBS. good Coffee for $1. 10 lbs. Laguira do warranted good, for one dollar, at
TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.

March, 13. 16

TEAS.

10 CHESTS of Y. H. Tea of superior quality; also carefully selected teas of every description for sale by TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.

March 13. 16

Spices. Spices.

OF every variety, fresh and pungent, for sale very cheap by TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.

March 13. 16

Fresh Teas.

1 HUNDRED Packages Green Teas,
50 do Black do,
Just received and for sale by
A. H. ALMY, (late N. E. & A.)

March 6th 3w16 51 Water st

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office Norwich, March 20, 1848.

Allen Chas. L
Allen Joseph
Arnold Elias
Arnold A C & Co
Arnold Urania
Adams Dani. T
Ayres Nelson
Archer Mary
Andrews Jas C Jr.
Bigelow Seth E
Billings Geo. C
Billings Catherine
Baker Capt. John E
Butts Z D
Bowley Wm.
Blackman George F
Brown Jesse Jr.
Beckwith William C
Balcam Edward F. 2
Breton Mary Jane
Barney Francis
Bliss
Bill Wm. H
Brewster Elizabeth
Brown Elizabeth
Burrill Eunice
Capt Sloop Chelsea
Crowell Asa 2
Caulkins Eward M
Cherry A
Congdin Caroline
Carpenter Geo. W 2
Chief Engineer Fire Department
Clark Elizabeth
Curtiss Abigail
Carter Louisa
Cornell James
Cone Mary
Crosby Edwin T
Callahan John H
Colton Horace
Crippin Mr.
Davis Senora
Danlies Minerva
Dewing Joel
Douglass Eunice
Daily Nancy
Dean William
Ellis Sarah
Emery John
Feeney William
Fletcher Mary Ann
Francis Henry
Fowler Michael
Grant Isaac A
Goldsmith Richard
Gilman Caleb 3d
Gallup Audrew H
Giddins Martha
Geer George
Hoare Nicholas
Howard Lucretia
Harris John
Harris Julia Ann
Hasknon Caroline
Hebard abby
Holt Sarah
Harrington Emeline
Hill Holdah
Hall Samuel
Hazen Hiram
Hyde Edward A
Harris Dunford
Holden Walter
Hoyt George
Hooker J W
Johnson Marcus
Jackson Phebe
Johnson Russel
Lathrop Agarith
Lummel Thomas
Lewis Chas.
Lyman Mary
Mitchell Mary
Morgan Marcus
Miner E P & Co.
Myres & Bailey
Morgan Henry
McAllister Ronald
Mitchell Stephen
M Coul e Jane
M ger & Pitman
Mason Nancy
Ney Hortio N
Nicholds Alexander M
Newell Henry J
Plant Elizabeth
Parsons Lucine
Pierce Wm.
Palmer Marvin
Perkins John W
Peckham Rowland
Prentice Olive Ann
Pelham Luther
Pelham Lucan
Pelham U W E
Richards Sarah E
Rathbone Elijah
Roath Edmund
Roath Daniel
Rind Fields
Rose Mr.
Ray Henry
Rose Peleg
Rogers Frank
Smith John
Stotesbury Geo. W 2
Sanford H
Skinner Elizabeth
Stocking Seriniss
Sherman Nat. H
Smith Geo. W
Sheldon Ann
Smith Henry
Smith Cyrus
Sheffield W F
Show Eliza C
Trent Mary
Tyler Samuel
Thompson Jane
Tracy John
Warner John
Wood Wm.
White Mary
Wilber Julia F
Wilcox Sarah T
Williams Lucy Ann
Woodward Mr.
Weber Henry
Young M B

☞ Persons calling for the above Letters will please say they are advertised.

N. B. All Letters intended to be sent out of the U. States, by ship or steamer, the inland postage must be paid or they will not be forwarded

16 JOHN H. TOWNSEND P. M.

FIRST ARRIVAL.

NEW SPRING GOODS,

LINCOLN & WILLIAMS

HAVE received a new and elegant assortment of

Spring Dress Goods,

of the most approved patterns, and elegant colorings.

Cashmere Shawls,

50 Cashmere Shawls, the latest importation, new and beautiful designs.

Corded Robes,

of the best quality.

Victoria Shirts,

Black, Drab, Brown, White Merceas.

Linin Hdkfs.

2 cases the cheapest ever offered in this market, besides many other and new choice goods at 31 Shetucket Street.

Norwich March 5. 3w13

Notice.

THE undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership under the name and firm of

WHITAKER, HAMMOND & CO.

for the transaction of the WHOLESALE GROCERY & COMMISSION BUSINESS, heretofore carried on under the style of H. WHITAKER & CO. and will continue at the old stand, No 4 Commerce street. HORACE WHITAKER.
HENRY KIRK HAMMOND
HORACE WARREN.

N. B.—All persons having unsettled accounts with H. Whitaker & Co, are requested to settle the same with the new Firm.

March 6

DR. MERRILL'S
Botanic Store,
Court Street,
New London, Ct.

☞ All purchasers of medicine sold at this store are warranted pure; and purchasers dissatisfied, will have their money refunded.

New London, Feb. 11, '48. tf12

Norwich and Worcester
RAIL ROAD.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

Accommodation Trains,
Daily except Sunday.

From Norwich, 6 A. M. and 4 1-2 P. M.
" Worcester, 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.

Steamboat Train,

From Norwich, about 2 A. M. and 5 P. M. Sundays, Wednesday and Friday.
" Worcester, 6 3-4 P. M. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Long Island Train,
Stopping at Danielsonville.

From Norwich, about 2 P. M. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
" Worcester, 6 A. M. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Fares are just when paid for Tickets than when paid in the Cars. EMERSON FOOTE, Sup.

Norwich March 6th 16

Molasses.

100 HADS New Iberia and New Orleans Molasses,
75 BBLS New Orleans and New Orleans do
25 hhds P. R. and St. Croix
jst received and for sale by
A. H. ALMY.

March 1, 3w16

SUGAR.

50 Boxes brown Havana Sugar, new crop,
25 hhds New Orleans Sugar do
25 bbls Woolsey & Woolsey's refd Sugar,
10 boxes single Loaf do
Just received and for sale by
A. H. ALMY.

march 6 3w16

ORIGINAL STAINED

Leave New Milford every Monday and Friday at p m on arrival of Southern cars, arrive at Woodbury same days by 8 p m

Leave Woodbury every Monday and Friday at m. arrive at New Milford same days by 8 p m

696 From Newtown, Fairfield county, by South Britain to Southbury, 10 1-2 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Newtown every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 1-2 p m, arrive at Southbury same days by 5 1-2 p m

Leave Southbury every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 1-2 p m—arrive at Newtown same days by 6 1-2 a m

697 From Newtown by Cold Spring, Monroe and Huntington to Derby, 17 miles and back, twice a week

Leave Newtown every Tuesday and Friday at 10 a m and arrive at Derby same days by 3 p m

Leave Derby every Wednesday and Saturday at 10 a m—arrive at Newtown same days by 3 p m

698 From Danbury, Fairfield county, by Bethel to Hawleyville, 8 miles and back, six times a week

Leave Danbury every day except Sunday at 9 a m, arrive at Hawleyville same day by 11 a m

Leave Hawleyville every day except Sunday at 1 p m, arrive at Danbury same day by 3 p m

699 From Danbury by Ridgebury, Ridgefield, Lewisborough, N. Y., Vista, New Canaan, Ct. and North Stamford to Stamford, 35 miles and back, twice a week

Leave Danbury every Wednesday and Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Ridgefield same days by 3 p m

Leave Ridgefield every Tuesday and Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Stamford same days by 12 m

Leave Stamford same days by 2 p m, arrive at Ridgefield same days by 8 p m

Leave Ridgefield every Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Danbury same days by 6 p m

Proposals to run the going trip through on one day and the return trip through on the next, will be considered

700 From Danbury by New Fairfield and Haviland Hollow, N. Y. to Patterson, 14 miles and back, once a week

Leave Danbury every Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Patterson same day by 11 a m

Leave Patterson same day by 12 m, arrive at Danbury same day by 4 p m

701 From Bethel, Fairfield county, by Redding, Redding Ridge and Weston to Bridgeport, 22 miles and back, twice a week

Leave Bethel every Monday and Friday at 12 m—arrive at Bridgeport same days by 6 p m

Leave Bridgeport every Tuesday and Thursday at 7 a m, arrive at Bethel same days by 12 m

Proposals to go and return on the same day will be considered

702 From Bridgeport, Fairfield county, by Coldspring, Newtown, Hawleyville, Brookfield, New Milford, Gaylord's Bridge, South Kent, Kent, Cornwall Bridge, West Cornwall, Falls Village, South Canaan, Canaan, Sheffield, Mass., Great Barrington and Van Deusenville to West Stockbridge, 96 miles and back, six times a week in railroad cars

Leave Bridgeport every day except Sunday on the arrival of the boat from New York, say 12 m, arrive at West Stockbridge same day by 7 p m

Leave West Stockbridge every day except Sunday at 6 a m, and arrive at Bridgeport the same day by 1 p m

Proposals to extend through to the Albany railroad are invited

Proposals to carry the Albany, New York and through mails by a more expeditious line during suspension of navigation on the Hudson river, and through to and from the Albany and Springfield road in due connection are invited

703 From Bridgeport by Trumbull and Long Hill to Stepney, 12 miles and back twice a week

Leave Bridgeport every Tuesday and Saturday at 12 m, arrive at Stepney same days by 4 p m

Leave Stepney same days at 8 a m, arrive at Bridgeport same days by 10 a m

704 From Norwalk, Fairfield county, by Norfield to Redding Ridge, Sixteen miles, and back, once a week

Leave Norwalk every Saturday at 12 m—arrive at Redding Ridge same day by 4 p m

Leave Redding Ridge same day by 6 a m—arrive at Norwalk same day by 11 a m

705 From Norwalk to New Canaan, 8 miles and back six times a week

Leave Norwalk every day except Sunday on arrival of New York land mail, say at 3 p m—arrive at New Canaan same day by 4 1-2 p m

Leave New Canaan every day except Sunday at 11 a m—arrive at Norwalk same day by 1-2 p m

706 From Greenwich, Fairfield county, by Round Hill to Stamford, eight miles and back, twice a week

Leave Greenwich every Wednesday and Saturday at 4 p m, arrive at Stamford the same days by 6 p m

Leave Stamford same days at 1 p m—arrive at Greenwich same days by 3 p m

SPECIAL OFFICES.

Proposals are invited for supplying the following offices in Connecticut for the net proceeds of said offices respectively; limited in each case to a sum to be named in the proposals

Bethany from New Haven, 10 miles and back once a week

Canton Center from Canton, 4 miles, and back three times a week

Chapinville from Salisbury, 8 1-2 miles, and back three times a week

Eastford from Ashford, 8 miles, and back three times a week

Ellsworth from Cornwall Bridge, 3 miles, and back twice a week

Enfield from Thompsonville, 3 miles, and back six times a week

Exeter from Hebron, 4 miles, and back once a week

Greenfield Hill from Southport, 3 miles, and back six times a week

Hampton from Howard Valley, 9 miles, and back six times a week

Ketch's Mill from Seaside Village, miles and back three times a week

Leesville from Mohegan, 1 1-2 miles, and back twice a week

Lisbon from Norwich, 6 miles, and back three times a week

Mansfield Center, from Mansfield, 3 miles, and back three times a week

Middlebury from Naugatuck, 5 miles, and back once a week

Millington from East Haddam, 7 miles, and back once a week

Milton from Litchfield, 4 1-2 miles, and back three times a week

New Boston from Fishkill, 3 miles, and back three times a week

Newington from Hartford, 6 miles and back three times a week

North Goshen from Goshen, 4 miles, and back three times a week

North Canton from Simsbury, 6 miles, and back once a week

North Granby, from Granby, 4 miles, and back twice a week

North Killingly from West Thompson, 3 1-2 miles, and back twice a week

Prospect from Strongville, 8 miles, and back once a week

South Lyme from Lyme, 6 miles, and back twice a week

South Norwalk from Norwalk 1 1-2 miles, and back three times a week

Suffield from Windsor Locks, 4 miles, and back three times a week

Union from Stafford Springs 7 miles, and back twice a week

Warren from Cornwall Bridge, 6 miles, and back three times a week

Washington from New Milford, 7 miles, and back three times a week

Winchester Center from Winchester, 5 miles, and back three times a week

Willington from Mansfield, 4 miles, and back three times a week

Wilton from Norwalk, 7 miles and back three times a week

Woodbury from Waterbury, 6 miles, and back once a week

Zion's Hill from Derby, 3 miles, and back once a week

NOTES

1. Seven minutes are allowed for opening and closing the mails at all offices, where no particulars there is specified; but on railroad and steamboat route there is to be no more delay than is necessary to deliver and receive the bagage.

2. The mail is to be conveyed in preference to passengers, and to their entire exclusion, if its weight and bulk require it.

3. A preference is to be given to passengers brought in the connecting mail lines over those travelling in any other.

4. Post Office blanks, mail bags, and the special agents of the Department, on the exhibition of their credentials, are to be conveyed without further charge on mail lines admitting of such conveyances.

5. Mail agents are to be conveyed without charge on the principal railroad and steamboat lines, where the size of the mails and number of the offices will require their employment by the Department; and in that case, a separate apartment for the assorting and safe-keeping of the mail is to be provided by the contractor, under the direction of the Department.

6. In all cases, there is to be a forfeiture of the pay for the trip, when the trip is not run; a forfeiture of at least one-fourth part of it, when the running or arrival is so far behind time as to lose the connection with a pending mail; and a forfeiture of the due proportion of it, when a grade of service is rendered inferior to that in the contract. These forfeitures may be increased into penalties of higher amount, according to the nature or frequency of the failure and the importance of the mail.

7. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be satisfactorily explained in due time, for failing to take from, or deliver at a post office, the mail or any part of it; for suffering to be wet, injured, lost, or destroyed, for conveying it in a place or manner that exposes it to depredation, loss, or injury; for refusing after demand to convey a mail by any coach, railroad car, or steamboat, which the contractor regularly runs on the route, beyond the specified number of trips in the contract; and for not arriving at the time set. And for setting up or running an express to transmit commercial intelligence in advance of the mail, a penalty will be exacted equal to a quarter's pay.

8. The Postmaster General may annul the contract for repeated failures; for violating the Post Office laws; for disobeying the instructions of the Department; for refusing to discharge a carrier when required by the Department; for assigning the contract without the consent of Postmaster General, or for setting up or running an express as above said.

9. The Postmaster General may alter the contract and alter the schedule, he allowing a pro rate increase of compensation, within the restrictions imposed by law, for the additional service required, or for the increased speed, if the employment of additional stock or carriers is rendered necessary, but the contractor may, in such cases, relinquish the contract, on timely notice, if he prefers it to the change. The Postmaster General also may discontinue or curtail the service, he allowing one month's extra pay on the amount dispensed with.

10. The payments will be made through drafts on post offices or otherwise, after the expiration of each quarter, say in February, May, August, and November.

11. *The distances are given according to the best information; but no increased pay will be allowed should they prove to be greater than is advertised, if the places are correctly named.*

12. The Postmaster General is prohibited by law from knowingly making a contract for the transportation of the mail with any person who shall have entered into any combination, or proposed to enter into any combination, to prevent the making of any bid for a mail contract by any other person or persons, or who shall have made any agreement, or shall have given or performed, or promised to give or perform any consideration to do, or not to do, anything whatever to induce any other person not to bid for a mail contract. Particular attention is called to the 28th section of the act of 1825, prohibiting combinations to prevent bidding.

13. On coach routes where the present contractor shall be superceded by an underbidder, who may not have the stage property requisite for the performance of the contract, he shall purchase from the present contractor such of his coaches, teams, and harness belonging to the route as shall be needed, and may be suitable for the service, at a fair valuation; and make payment therefor by reasonable instalments, as his pay becomes due, unless the present contractor shall continue to run stages on the route. Should they not agree as to the suitableness of the property, the terms, or the security, each may chose a person who may appoint a third, and their decision shall be final; or the Postmaster General will name the umpire. Should the underbidder fail to comply, his bid will be offered to the contractor; but should he decline it, the proposals of the underbidder will be accepted unconditionally. The underbidder should give early notice of his intension to take or not to take the stock, and if the latter, of his reasons; and the present contractor is to determine, on the first application whether he will sell it or not.

14. A bid received after time, to wit: the 15th April next at 9 a m, or without the guarantee required by law; or that combines several routes in one sum of compensation, cannot be considered in competition with a regular proposal, not adjudged to be extravagant

15. A bidder may offer on coach, railroad, or steamboat routes, where, the transportation is difficult or impracticable at certain seasons, to substitute horse or wagon conveyance, or (2) intermit service a specified number of days, weeks, or months.—He may propose to omit an office that is inaccessible or is not on the stage road, the railway, or at a steamboat landing, as the case may be, or he may offer to substitute an inferior mode of supply in such cases. He may propose different days and hours of departure and arrival, provided that no more running time is asked, and it is obvious that no mail connection or other public accommodation is prejudiced. He may ask for more running time to the trip, during a specified number of days, at certain seasons of particularly bad roads. But beyond these changes, a proposal for service different from the advertisement will prevent its being considered in competition with a regular bid, not set aside for extravagance; and where a bid contains any of the above alterations, their disadvantages will be estimated in comparing it with other proposals.

16. There should be but one route bid for in a proposal.

17. The route, the service, the yearly pay, the bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of the firm, where a company offers, should be distinctly stated.

The following may be used as a form for the bid *where no change from the advertisement is contemplated by the bidder:*

"I [or we, as the case may be,] hereby propose to carry the mail on No.—, from——to——a greeably to advertisement, for $ per annum."

18. The following is the form of the guaranty which should be filled, the first blank with the name of the guarantor, the second with that of the bidder; and the third and fourth with the beginning and terminating points of the route; and after being dated, should be signed by the guarantor, who must be shown by the written certificate of a postmaster, or other equally satisfactory testimonial, to be a man of property, and able to make good his guaranty. This warranty, so certified, should accompany each bid

The undersigned —— guarantees that —— his bid for carrying the mail from —— to —— accepted by the postmaster general, ——, shall enter into an obligation prior to the first day of July next with good and sufficient sureties, to perform the service proposed.

"Dated ——"

19. The bid should be sent under seal, addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster General, with "Mail Proposals in the State of ——," written on the face of the letter; and should be despatched in time to be received by or before the 15th April next, at 9 o'clock, a. m.

20. The contracts are to be executed before the 1st of July next.

21. Postmasters at offices situated upon or near railroads, but more than eighty rods from a depot, will, immediately after the 10th of May next, report that fact to the Department, stating their exact distance from the rail road depot, and otherwise supplied with the mail, to enable the Postmaster General to direct the proper supply to be made from the railroad by mail messengers, from and after the 1st July next.

C. A. WICKLIFFE.

Post Office Department, Dec. 26, 1844.

Fales's Cathartic Lozenges,

THOUGH prepared from a great many Vegetable Substances, are as palateable and pleasant to eat as any other Confectionary Compound.

☞This preparation is decidedly the best among all the known cathartic preparations; for while its operation is as sure as Salts, Castor Oil, Calomel and Jalop, or any other, cathartic medicine, it has the advantage over all in being pleasant to eat, while all other cathartics are generally disagreeable to take. Price 25 cents per box, with full directions, and may be found at the Depository, No. 98 Commercial street.

FALES'S WORM LOZENGES.

Are a safe and sure remedy for Worms. Children love them. They act like a charm in removing the symptoms, such as starting in sleep, grating the teeth, paleness about the mouth and nose, occasional sickness at the stomach, precerious appetite swelled bowels, and general feverish habit. The child falls into a quiet sleep, the worms are stupified and expelled, and the child, as far as heard from in every instance has been cured.

Price 25 cents per box, with full directions; sold at 98 Commercial-street.

FALES'S COUGH LOZENGES.

Are beneficial in all common Colds and Coughs Whooping Cough, Inflamation in the Throat and Lungs, in the Croup or Hives, and more certain to operate satisfactory than the celebrated HIVE SYRUP. The most happy effect is obtained in a few moments; the symptoms disappear and the disease is broken up by the magical effect of these Lozenges.

Full directions accompany each box, and found at the Depository, 98 Commercial street.

FALES'S DYSENTERY LOZENGES.

Are a safe and agreeable remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhœa of adults, and for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Bowel Complaints of children. Particular attention must be paid to the directions which accompany each box.

FALES'S CAMPHOR LOZENGES,

Are beneficial in all cammps and sick Headache, and where there is a sense of tightness or weight over the eyes, in eruptive diseases, such as Measles and Small Pox. Also in Mania, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Hysteria, in St. Vitus Dance, and in all cases of Languor and Oppressions of the Vital Powers, and may be taken with safety by women and children in all conditions.

Full directions accompany each box.

FALE'S CYPRIAN HAIR TONIC,

Is now so extensively known and justly celebrated that further comment upon it will be useless; we can say, however, with truth, that among the many thousands who have purchased the Tonic in this or other countries, none have returned with complaints while thousands have expressed not only their approbation, but their wonder and admiration of beholding its effects. A few bottles only can be had, at 98 Commercial-street.

CLEAR OUT YOUR RATS.

The gnawings and antics of these destructive creatures can be hushed forever in your House or Store, if you will procure a box of the genuine

MADAGASCAR RAT EXTERMINATOR

and use it according to directions. You cannot depend upon it unless obtained at J. J. FALES'S No 98 Commercial, corner of Lewis & Commercial Streets, Boston, or of the following.

AGENTS.

Norwich, Samuel Tyler and John L. Devotion New London, Wm. Stearns, Stoddard & Allen, A. Beckwith; Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Mystic Bridge Keeney & Brown; Noank, Brown & Wilbur; Stonington Point, Elisha Fanon, Jr.; Lyme, Joseph Brockway; Hadlyme, Ely P. Wells; East Haddam, R. W. Miller; Moodus, Sheffield Lewis; Leesville Richmond & Upham; Middle Haddam, Child & Carrier; Portland, John Payne; South Glastenbury, Oliver Brainard and Wm. W. Post & Co; Colchester, A. M. Hurlbut; Willimantic, Jason Safford and, R. Moulton; Scotland, James Burnet; Howard's Valley, G. D Spencer; Hampton, Wm. Brown Andover, Loomis & Hutton; South Coventry, D. M. Buell; Mansfield, Geo. T. Clark and Z. Storrs & Son; Chaplain, Walter Goodell; Phoenixville John B. Adams; Eastford, Joseph Dorsett and Calvin Whitney; Ashford, B. B. Hibbard; Wm A. Brewster; Danielsonville, Conn,

Oct 6. p1y47

Something New.

SPALDING & CO., are manfacturing under Letters Patent granted by the United States, an improved Friction match, to burn

Without Brimstone.

They now offer for sale, on very reasonable terms,

20,000 GROSS,

Neatly put up in Tin, Wood and Paper, in any sized packages and in lots to suit purchasers.

These Matches are highly improved of and recommended for family use by Physicians and Chemists, in consequence of the absence of Sulphur in their manufacture, the fumes of which are so disagreeable and deleterious to all, and particularly injurious to persons having weak lungs or delicate constitutions.

They are particularly recommended to the attention of shippers as they have frequently been taken on long voyages and exposed to the action of all climates without the slightest injury.

For sale by SPALDING & O.

At wholesale and retail by R. W. MATHEWSON Agents for the manufacturers.

Jan 23 '45.

India Rubber Overshoes.

WE have on hand and for sale on the most reasonable terms, a most splendid assortment of

India Rubber Shoes and Overshoes,

of the latest patterns and styles in market, manufactured from the pure gum and got up in the best manner—warranted not to stiffen in the coldest weather, or contract by the heat, and will retain their color under all circumstances, and not to part in the seams.

Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine the great improvements made in the manufactury of India Rubber. ☞We sell cheap.

J IRESON & SON.

Feb. 16. 1f18

Physicians and Country Merchants

ARE invited to call at No. 119 Main Street, and examine the extensive stock of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals &c. &c., which are offered for sale on favorable terms at wholesale or retail.

JOHN L. DEVOTION.

6

FINE EATING!

PRATT & HOOKER,

(Franklin Square,)

HAVE on hand a first rate assortment of *PROVISIONS & GROCERIES* which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.

Norwich, April 24th.

To Rent,

FROM the first of April, 1845, a tenement on Franklin street, suitable for one or two families. For further particulars apply to

DANIEL SILLOWAY.

FOR SALE.

A GOOD Dairy and Tillage Farm, containing 204 acres of land, with a dwelling house, 2 barns and other necessary out buildings in good repair, has a large quantity of thrifty young wood growing thereon and is well watered, and well adapted to the keeping of sheep, it is situated on Plain Hills in the town of Norwich, 5½ miles from the city. The Scotland road runs through the centre of said farm. Terms of payment made easy to the purchaser.

Apply to EDWIN GAVITT.

Norwich, Oct. 30. 1f49

U. S. HOTEL,

WASHINGTON CITY, D.C.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber having removed from his old stand the Exchange Hotel, to the Granite Buildings now the **United States Hotel,** on Pennsylvania avenue, between Third and Four-and-a-half streets one block from the Railroad depot, respectfully solicits a portion of the public patronage. He now has associated with him Mr. James H. Birch, of Washington City.

The "UNITED STATES," as regard locality, is the most eligible Hotel in the city, and one of the most commodious in the Union. It is but about two minutes walk from the Railroad Depot, and five from the Capitol, and has accommodations for three hundred boarders.

No labor or expense has been omitted to anticipate the wants of both temporary and permanent customers. From our establishment at Piney Point, on the Potomac we will be constantly supplied with abundance of fresh fish and oysters, and our larder stocked with every rarity the market affords.

Sincerely thankful for the past favors, which a liberal Public have ever shown him, he solicits a continuance of their patronage, and he promises that his efforts, and those of his partner, shall be unceasing in studying and providing for the comfort of those who may make the **UNITED STATES HOTEL** their home. THOMPSON TYLER.

Washington, D C, Oct. 9, 1844. 1y3

C. BRINCKERHOFF'S

The great and principal object to be desired in any medicine that makes any pretension to cure all or any class of diseases, is that it should show evidence of such power of cure and in a reasonable and speedy time. In disease of a complicated nature, where the effect is deep seated, as in Consumption, Liver Complaint, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and Pain in the Breast and side, it is an extremely difficult matter to bring it under the effect of usual remedies. It appears requisite that the compound should be of such a peculiar combination, that all its materials may act simultaneously upon the affected organ, and not have its power diffused to other parts of the human frame, and that these materials have some defined medical effect on that organ. Most truly to the Health Restorative do the component parts, when separately or collectively considered, most convincingly show their individual and connected power and efficacy. Thus it is that this remedy exerts such astonishing influence in the complaints for which it is commended. If in any solitary case it had not power enough, the confidence of the public would have been shaken, but from its never failing promptness in checking the ravages of disease, and its sure power in restoring to health and strength, it is placed beyond even the possibility of a doubt that the acme of perfection in such a medicine has been gained. Let the certificates of the greatest and most honest men of our country or a faithful trial of the Restorative, convince those who seem otherwise incredulous of such a remedy. The following certificate is from Dr. Chilton, the well known New York chemist.

"I have analyzed a bottle of medicine called 'C. Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative;' and find that it does not contain Mercury, or any other metallic preparation, nor opium in any of its forms. It is composed of vegetable matter entirely."

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.

C. BRINCKERHOFF, Proprietor, N. Y.

Principal Office, 96 Hudson street, New York.

Horace Everett, U. S. Agent, 96 Hudson-street, New York, has appointed,

SAMUEL TYLER 136 Main street, Norwich.

WM. S. TYLER, 131 Water street. do.

as agents for the above medicine.

March 1st. 1845. 1m15

PATENT MACHINES.

THE cheapest and best Horse Powers ever offered to the public for driving Circular Saws, Cider, Shingle and Sugar Mills, Turning Lathes, Threshing Machines, &c. Also the best Threshing Machines to grain and hay seed, may be had of the subscriber—a to the right to send them in various parts of the country. Horse Powers from $40 to $50. Threshing Machines from $20 to $35. Both Machines easily carried in a one horse wagon.

N. B. A few more Agents wanted to sell on commission. A. KINGSLEY

Norwich, July 19, 1843.

Boarding.

TWO or three gentlemen can be accommodated with board and lodging at the residence of the subscriber in Forest st, two doors north of Main-st. West side of the river.

EDWARD M. CAULKINS,

Feb. 6, 1845. 3m11

Boarding.

BOARD for a gentleman and lady can be had with as pleasant a room as there is on Main-st, by applying at this office

Nov. 6 1844. 50

For Sale.

A FARM in the town of Preston, about four and a-half miles from the toll bridge, on the road leading to Jewett City, containing about forty-five acres, with a dwelling house and barn thereon standing. Said farm is suitably divided into mowing, plowing pasturage and wood land, with a good well of water near the door, and known as the Miner Barnes farm.

ALSO—A lot of land containing 10 acres and 16 rods about 2 mile from the above farm, adjoining land of Benj Huskell, Esq, with a never failing spring of water situated thereon. Said lot of land is known as the Hannah Tracy lot. The above property will be sold low, as the present owner wishes to dispose of it on or before the 15th day of March next

For further particulars, enquire of

LIJAH CLARK, Norwich.

Jan. 13, 1845 tf8

On and after the 1st of April next.

J. IRESON & SON

WILL have removed their entire stock of *BOOTS & SHOES,* with large additions, to the Store in the New Brick Block, known as Hubbard's Row, No. 115 Main-street where they respectfully invite all of their old and as many new customers to call and see them. They hope, by close application to business, and by selling their goods at low rates, to merit the approbation of their numerous patrons.

Having a very large acquaintance with the eastern manufacturers, we have made extensive arrangements to receive and sell their goods at such prices as will enable us to outdo all competitors.

And to our wholesale Customers we would say that in this departme we intend to spare no pains to have it complete keeping always supplied with every article usually kept for jobbing. We trust we shall be able to furnish country Merchants, and others on such terms as will save them the expence of going to Boston or New York for the like Goods.

After April first, 115 South side Main-st.

Jan. 30th, '45. tf10

To Let.

THE dwellings in the City Hotel building now occupied by I. W. Hakes. Possession given the first of April. For further information enquire of E. A. BILL.

Norwich Feb. 10 '44. tf13

BOUND TO TRADE;

CALL AND SEE.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY IN EXCHANGE FOR

DRY GOODS,

10,000 PAIRS of half HOSE, 500 bushels CORN, 500 do. RYE, 400 do OATS, POULTRY any quantity. And we would not leave out the article

☞C A S H!☜

as we shall feel thankful to receive any quantity the Customers may feel disposed to leave with us. Prices are no object at this season of the year. By just calling it will convince the customers that such is the fact. That handsome Mus de Laines are selling off at prices only 10, 12 and 30 cents per yd. The same styles of goods sold one month ago from 30 to 60 cts. To account for this, these goods were purchased at late Auction sales in Boston and New York at said low prices. And thus we are bound to sell them. All styles of Goods to correspond. At the CHEAP Cash Store of

MURFEY & HUNTINGTON.

At the Old Stand of A. Wattles & Co.—81 Shetucket-st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN

CARPETING AND RUGS, SELLING OUT.

Now is the time to buy your Carpets.

THE Subscribers have a large and complete assortment of the above named goods, of which they will sell at prices to induce Customers to buy. They were purchased at late auction sales in New York at prices much less than they can be manufactured for Customers wishing to purchase the above named goods will do themselves JUSTICE by favoring us with a call before purchasing, for they are determined to sell them at such prices as will defy competition. At the Old Stand of A. Wattles & Co. At the Cheap Cash Store. **MURFEY AND HUNTINGTON.**

21 Shetucket. —Dec. '44.

GENERAL STAGE OFFICE

At the American House

38 Shetucket-St.

STAGES, will leave the American House daily for Hartford.

On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock, A. M. via., Lebanon, Columbia and Bolton

On Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays at 8 o'clock, A.M., via. Colchester,

Also, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 6 1 2 o'clock A. M., for Franklin, Windham, Mansfield, Tolland and Springfield.

DAILY for New London, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Passengers wishing to take any of the above routes, will be called for by having their names entered on the books at the office, at the American House.

DANIEL P. SMITH, Agent.

Oct. 29th. 49

HATS!

NICHOLS HATS

There is no article in the wardrobe of a gentleman of taste to which more attention is paid than to the HAT, and the skill and ingenuity of the best workmen are taxed to produce an article which shall suit the public. The subscriber who has had ten years of experience at his business, has just finished his FALL HATS, which he offers to the *beau monde,* as possessing every requisite that can be desired. They are graceful in appearance, faultless in style, becoming to every cast of features, and at the same time light, durable and economical. A single trial will convince the most sceptical that the Hats made by the subscriber may safely defy competition.

ALSO,

Furs, Caps, Buffalo Robes, &c. &c. All of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest. Please call and see, at 137 Main street, two doors west of the Post Office.

W. L. NICHOLS.

Norwich, Oct. 30. tf49

REMEMBER

the old Stand, No. 78 Main-St.,

OPPOSITE THE FRANKLIN HOUSE,

WHERE J. M. NELSON still continues to carry on the Tailoring business in all its various branches. The subscriber is now ready to make all kinds of Gentlemen's garments in the latest styles The subscriber has received the Fall and Winter fashions for 1844-5. All garments made at this establishment warranted to fit.

N. B. Cutting done at short notice. Wanted also six or eight first rate Tailoresses to whom good encouragement will be given.

JAMES M. NELSON.

Sept. 1 43

REMITTANCES TO AND PASSAGE FROM ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

WE beg to inform our friends in Norwich, Conn and this vicinity, that we have appointed Mr JAMES MU'LLAND, of that city, as our agent Persons sending for their relatives, or remitting money to the old country, will find it their interest and their friend comfort to give him a call.

ROCHE BROTHERS & CO.,

55 Fulton street, New York.

Jan. 24th, 1844. tf6

G. B. PRINDLE.

HAS removed his One Price Watch, Jewelry, and Clock Establishment, to the Store (lately occupied by J. Ireson & Son's shoe dealers,) No. 144 Main-street,—opposite the sign post.

Full assortment of choice goods—and an reduction of prices contemplated—a child may purchase as low as the most buyer

April 24th, '44 tf22

WANTED, 10,000 lbs.,

Old Cast off India Rubber Shoes.

FOR which new and fresh Goods will be exchanged at Cash prices.

J. IRESON & SON,

Feb. 5. tf11

For Sale.

A new two story dwelling House with a basement together with a wood house, a good well of water situated on Main Street, West Chelsea about 10 rods from central wharf now occupied by the subscriber, said House is built of the best of materials and will be sold at a bargain. Part of the purchasers money can remain on bond and mortgage for two years.

If not sold by 25th of February will be to let.

ROBERT STANTON.

Norwich Jan 30 10

TRI WEEKLY.

THE STEAMER

WORCESTER,

Capt. J. H. VANDERBILT.

WILL leave Norwich on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and New York Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 o'clock P. M.

Measurment goods 5 cents per foot. By weigh At $2 50 per ton.

E. A. BILL,

Steam-Boat Agent.

50

RAISINS.

75 BOXES Raisins for sale by

TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.

March 13. 10

DENTISTRY.

O. R. & C. PARKHURST.

Office, 89 Main-Street,

Norwich Ct.

Dec. 18, '44.

GEO. W. CONCKLIN,

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTER,

No. 51 Water-Street,

Norwich, Conn.,

Every description of Letter Press Printing neatly and promptly executed.

August 7 tf27

CHARLES A. CONVERSE.

Dealer in

English, French and German Hardware, Cutlery, and Guns,

129 Main-Street,

Norwich.

J. HENRY PECK,

Fashionable

HAIR DRESSER,

No. 98 Main-st.

ONE DOOR EAST OF E. T. HUNTINGTON'S WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE.

Norwich Conn.

Jan. 16. 7

SPORTSMEN ATTEND.

KINNEY & RAWSON keep constantly on hand Pigeons & Wilkes & John Hall & Sneider English **Sporting Powder.**

Depont's Powder in half & quarter, Sequard in quarter.

Indian Rifle, do in quarters.

ALSO.

Superior hunting powder, patent Safety Fuse, at 48 Water-st.

HENRY S. COOK,

MERCHANT TAILOR

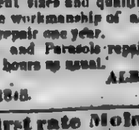
No. 15 Shetucket-Street,

Norwich, Ct.

GENTLEMEN'S AND BOY'S GARMENTS

MADE OUT AND MADE

☞In the Latest Styles.☜



WM. H. ALLEN,

DENTIST,

OFFICE, NO. 9½ SHETUCKET STREET, (UP STAIRS.)

WHERE he will perform all operations necessary for the preservation of the teeth and gums in the best possible manner. Teeth inserted from 1 to a complete set. Teeth cleaned, filled, extracted, and all irregularities, whether they proceed from disease or want of proper care, remedied.

arch 29.

Boston Piano Fortes.

R. W. ROATH having recently selected from the celebrated manufacture of Hallet, Davis, & Co., some very superior PIANO FORTES, with all the late improvements, and will be sold at the lowest manufacturer's prices.

Jan. 23 1845. 6

To Dry Goods Merchants and the Public Generally.

Umbrella, Parasol, and Sun-Shade

MANUFACTORY,

OPPOSITE THE MERCHANT HOTEL, NORWICH, CONN

THE advertiser respectfully begs leave to return his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage he has received for many years, and earnestly solicits a continuance of the same.

Having just purchased a rich assortment of materials for the manufacture of Parasols and Sun-Shades, for the coming spring and only for cash, Merchants having silks suitable for the purpose, can have them made up in any style to better advantage and in a superior manner than sending them to New York. An assortment of umbrellas and parasols of different sizes and qualities, constantly on hand and the workmanship of all goods warranted and kept in repair one year.

Umbrellas and Parasols repaired or recovered, in a few hours as usual.

ALBERT CHERRY.

Jan. 1st, 1845. 1f6

First rate Molasses.

6 HHDS. prime Molasses, from 30 to 35 cts. per gallon, for sale by

TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.

March 13. 10

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE NORWICH NEWS.
WM. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE IN SHETUCKET STREET.
Brick Building, 2½ Story, opposite Ely & Co's

TERMS.

To City subscribers,	$2,00
Mail subscribers, payable in advance.	$1,50

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Six lines or less, one two or three weeks,	50
Half a square,	75
A square,	$100

All over a square, in the same proportion. Twenty five cents each week for continuance after three weeks.

The Norwich News.

VOL. V.—NO. 18. NORWICH, CONN., THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1845. WHOLE NO. 226.

PROPOSALS for carrying the mails of the United States, from 1st July, 1845, to the 30th June, 1849, inclusive, in CONNECTICUT, will be received at the Contract Office of the Post Office Department, in the City of Washington, until 9 A. M. of the 25th day of April, 1845, (to be decided by the 10th day of May,) on the routes, and in the manner and time herein specified, viz:

651 From Hartford, Hartford count, by Wethersfield, Rocky Hill, Upper Middletown, Middletown, Durham, Northford and Fair Haven to New Haven, 41 miles, and back six times a week in two horse coaches.

Leave Hartford daily except Sunday at 9 a m, arrive at New Haven same day by 6 p m

Leave New Haven daily except Sunday at 6 a m, arrive at Hartford same day by 3 p m

Proposals to carry on horse, and to run three times a week are invited

652 From Hartford by East Hartford, Glastenbury, Marlboro', Colchester, Salem and Chesterfield to New London, 44 miles, and back three times a week in four horse coaches, with a tri-weekly branch from Colchester by Bozrahville, Bozrah and Norwichtown to Norwich, 16 miles and back, to be run in due connexion: also with another tri-weekly branch from Glastenbury to South Glastenbury, 3 miles and back, to be run in due connection.

Leave Hartford every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a m, arrive at Colchester same days by 1 p m

Leave Colchester same days at 1 1-4 p m, arrive at New London same days by 6 p m

Leave New London every Tuesday Thursday and Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Colchester same days by 10 1-2 a m

Leave Colchester same days by 10 3-4 a m, arrive at Hartford same days by 4 p m

Proposals to run in two horse coaches are invited; also separate proposals for the branches

Proposals to extend the South Glastenbury branch to Portland will be considered

653 From Hartford by East Hartford, Manchester, Bolton, Andover, Columbia, Liberty Hill, Lebanon, Franklin and Norwichtown to Norwich, 41 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Hartford every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 a m, arrive at Norwich same days by 3 1-2 p m

Leave Norwich every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 1-2 a m, arrive at Hartford same days by 4 p m

654 From Hartford by East Hartford and Glastenbury to South Glastenbury, 9 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Hartford every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a m, arrive at South Glastenbury same days by 10 a m

Leave South Glastenbury every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1-2 p m, arrive at Hartford same days by 3 1-2 p m

Proposals to extend to Portland will be considered. See New London route

655 From Hartford by East Hartford, Manchester, Coventry, South Coventry, Willimantic, Windham, Howard Valley and Brooklyn to West Killingly, 47 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches, with three additional weekly trips between Brooklyn and West Killingly, to run in due connection with the railroad

Leave Hartford every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at West Killingly same days by 3 p m

Leave West Killingly every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 11 a m, arrive at Hartford same days by 7 1-2 p m

656 From Hartford by East Hartford, Manchester, Coventry, Mansfield, Ashford, Abington and Pomfret Landing to Killingly, 44 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Hartford every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 a m, arrive at Killingly same days by 7 1-2 p m

Leave Killingly every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 a m, arrive at Hartford same days by 7 1-2 p m

657 From Hartford by East Hartford, Buckland Corners, Oakland, Rockville, Tolland, Ellington, Spaces Pond and West Stafford, 30 miles, and back three times a week

Leave Hartford every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 a m, arrive at Stafford same days by 3 1-2 p m

Leave Stafford every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 a m, arrive at Hartford same days by 1-2 p m

Proposals for three additional weekly trips will be considered

Proposals to convey a Sunday mail once a week from Hartford to Worcester, 68 miles, in two or four horse wagons, according to the weight of the mails, in 11 or 12 hours to the trip, are invited

658 From Hartford, by East Hartford, East Windsor, Scantic Village, Broad Brook, Settles, Somers and North Somers to Wilbraham, Mass., 22 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Hartford every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 a m, arrive at Wilbraham same days by 5 p m

Leave Wilbraham every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 a m, arrive at Hartford same days by 2 p m

Proposals to end this route at Somers, 10 miles less distance are invited

659 From Hartford by Blue Hills, Tariffville Granby and Southwick, Mass., to Westfield, 38 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Hartford every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 a m, arrive at Westfield same days by 6 p m

Leave Westfield every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 a m, arrive at Hartford same days by 6 p m

Proposals to carry on horse are invited

660 From Hartford, by Pequonnock, East Granby, West Suffield and Feeding Hills, Mass., to Westfield, 33 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Hartford every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a m, arrive at Westfield same days by 5 p m

Leave Westfield every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Hartford same days by 6 p m

Proposals to end this route at Springfield instead of Westfield will be considered jointly to carry on horse

Proposals to commence this route at Windsor instead of Hartford, 6 miles less distance, will be considered

661 From Hartford to Bloomfield, Simsbury, West Granby and Hartland to West Granville, Mass. 30 miles, and back twice a week

Leave Hartford every Tuesday and Saturday at 10 a m, arrive at West Granville same days by 7 p m

Leave West Granville every Monday and Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Hartford same days by 3 p m

662 From Hartford by West Hartford, Avon, Canton, Collinsville, New Hartford, Winchester, Millbrook and Norfolk to Canaan, 43 miles and back six times a week in four horse coaches

Leave Hartford every day except Sunday at 6 1-2 am, arrive at Canaan same day by 4 p m

Leave Canaan every day except Sunday at 8 a m arrive at Hartford same day by p m

Proposals to carry in two horse coaches are invited

663 From Hartford by West Hartford, Farmington, Bristol, Terryville, Plymouth, Plymouth Hollow and Northfield, to Litchfield, 32 miles, and back six times a week in two horse coaches, with a branch from Farmington by Unionville, Burlington and Harwinton to Watertown, 19 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Hartford every day except Sunday at 10 a m, arrive at Litchfield same day by 4 p m

Leave Litchfield every day except Sunday at 6 a m, arrive at Hartford same day by 12 m

Leave Farmington every Monday, Wednesday and Friday say at 12 m, arrive at Watertown same days by 5 p m

Leave Watertown every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Farmington same days by 11 a m in time to connect with the main route

664 From Collinsville, Hartford county, by New Hartford Centre and Torrington to Wolcottville, 1 miles, and back twice a week

Leave Collinsville every Monday and Friday at 12 m, arrive at Wolcottville same days by 3 p m

Leave Wolcottville every Monday and Friday at 7 a m, arrive at Collinsville same days by 11 a m

Proposals to carry in two horse coaches, and to commence service at Hartford, will be considered

665 From Tolland, Tolland county, by Moose Meadow, Westford, North Ashford and West Woodstock, to North Woodstock, 28 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Tolland every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4 p m, arrive at North Woodstock same days by 7 p m

Leave North Woodstock every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 a m, arrive at Tolland same days by 10 a m

666 From Bolton Tolland county, by Gilead, Hebron and Hope Valley, to Colchester, 17 miles, and back three times a week

Leave Bolton every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 12 m, arrive at Colchester same days by 5 p m

Leave Colchester same days at 8 a m, arrive at Bolton same days by 11 a m

667 From North Woodstock, Windham county, by Woodstock and Pomfret, to Wilkinson, 11 miles and back, three times a week, with three additional trips between Pomfret and Wilkinson

Leave North Woodstock every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 a m, arrive at Wilkinson same days by 11 a m

Leave Wilkinson same day on arrival of cars—say 1 p m—arrive at North Woodstock same days by 4 p m

Leave Pomfret every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 1 1-4 p m, arrive at Wilkinson same days by 2 p m

Leave Wilkinson same days at 12 m, arrive at Pomfret same days by 1 p m

668 From Windham, Windham county, by North Windham, to Chaplin, 8 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Windham every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 11 a m, on arrival of Hartford mail, arrive at Chaplin same days by 1 p m

Leave Chaplin same days at 3 p m, arrive at Windham same days by 5 p m

669 From Central Village, Windham county, by Moosup, Plainfield, Canterbury, Westminster and Scotland, to Windham, 18 miles and back, three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Central Village every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 a m, or on arrival of mail from Norwich, arrive at Windham same days by 11 a m

Leave Windham every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 11 1-2 a m or on arrival of mail from Hartford, arrive at Central Village same days by 3 1-2 p m.

670 From Jewett's City, New London County, by Griswold, Voluntown and Pendleton Hill, to North Stonington, 21 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Jewett's City every Wednesday at 6 12 m, arrive at North Stonington same day by 12

Leave North Stonington same day at 1 p m, arrive at Jewett's City same day by 7 p m

671 From Norwich, New London county, by Preston and North Stonington, to Westerly, R. I. 16 miles and back, once a week

Leave Norwich every Wednesday at 9 a m, arrive at Westerly same day by 12 m

Leave Westerly every Wednesday at 1 p m, arrive at Norwich same day by 5 p m

672 From Norwich by Jewett's City, Plainfield, Central Village, West Killingly, Killingly, Wilkinson, Thompson, Fisherville, Webster, Mass. Oxford and Auburn, to Worcester, 50 miles and back, six times a week in rail road cars

Leave Norwich every day, except Sunday, at 1-2 p m, arrive at Worcester same day by 4 1-2 p m

Leave Worcester every day, except Sunday, at 9 1-2 a m, arrive at Norwich same day by 1 1-2 p m

Proposals to commence route at Allyn's Point will be considered. Also, to run this route in connection with a mail leaving New York in the evening, and returning to New York in the morning. Permission will be given to carry way mail by a separate train.

673 From Norwich, by Norwichtown, Franklin, Windham, Mansfield Centre, Mansfield, Tolland, Rockville, Ellington, Somers, North Somers, and East Long Meadow, Mass. to Springfield, 55 miles and back, three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Norwich every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 a m, arrive at Springfield same days by 8 p m.

Leave Springfield every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 8 a m, arrive at Norwich same days by 8 p m

Query—whether this route is necessary?

674 From Norwich, by Gardner's Lake, to North Lyme, 15 miles and back, once a week

Leave Norwich every Thursday at 3 p m, arrive at North Lyme same day by 8 p m

Leave North Lyme same day at 9 a m, arrive at Norwich same day by 2 p m

675 From Norwich, by Poquetanuck, Ledyard, Gales' Ferry and Uncasville, to Norwich, equal to 11 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Norwich every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 5 a m, arrive at Uncasville same days by 11 a m

Leave Uncasville same days by 12 m, arrive at Norwich same days by 3 p m

676 From New London, New London county, by Groton, Pequot, Noank, Groton Centre, Mystic, Porterville and Mystic Bridge, to Stonington, 18 miles and back, six times a week in two horse coaches; three times a week by Pequot and Noank, and three times a week by Groton Centre and Mystic.

Leave New London every day, except Sunday, at 6 a m, arrive at Stonington same day by 10 1-2 a m

Leave Stonington every day, except Sunday, at 1 1-2 p m, arrive at New London same day by 6 p m

677 From Colchester, New London county, by West Chester and Modjup, to East Haddam 15 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Colchester every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 10 1-2 a m, arrive at East Haddam same days by 2 p m

Leave East Haddam every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 1-2 a m, arrive at Colchester same days by 7 p m

678 From Middletown, Middlesex county, by Higganum, Haddam, East Haddam, Chester, Deep River, and Ether, to Saybrook, 29 miles and back, three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Middletown every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 12 m, arrive at Saybrook same days by 5 p m

Leave Saybrook every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 m, arrive at Middletown same days by 5 p m

679 From Middletown by Portland, Middle Haddam, East Hampton, Marlboro', Hebron Columbia & Willimantic to Windham, 30 miles and back twice a week

Leave Middletown every Wednesday and Friday at 8 a m—arrive at Windham same days by 5 p m

Leave Windham every Tuesday and Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Middletown same days by 5 p m

680 From Middletown to Meriden 9 miles and back daily except Sunday

Leave Middletown every day, except Sunday, at 6 p m—arrive at Meriden same day by 7 p m,

Leave Meriden every day, except Sunday, at 7 1-2 a m—arrive at Middletown same day by 9 1-2 a m

Proposals to run at hours making closer connections with the railroad will be considered

681 From East Haddam, Middlesex county by Hadlyme, North Lyme and Hamburgh, to Lyme 20 miles and back, twice a week

Leave East Haddam every Thursday and Saturday at 1 p m—arrive at Lyme same days by 7 p m

Leave Lyme every Thursday and Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at East Haddam same days by 12 m

682 From New Haven, New Haven county, by East Haven, Branford, Guilford, Madison, Clinton, Westbrook, Saybrook, Lyme, East Lyme, River Head and Waterford to New London, 53 miles and back: three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave New Haven every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 a m—arrive at New London same days by 7 p m

Leave New London every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 a m—arrive at New Haven same days by 7 p m

683 From New Haven by Fairhaven, North Branford North Guilford, North Madison, Killingworth and Winthrop to Deep River, 30 miles and back, once a week

Leave New Haven every Saturday at 9 a m, arrive at Deep River same days by 3 p m

Leave Deep River every Friday at 8 a m—arrive at New Haven same day by 6 p m

684 From New Haven, by Westville, Smithville, Naugatuck, Waterbury and Watertown, to Litchfield, 39 miles and back three times a week in two horse coaches, with three additional weekly trips to Waterbury, to run in due connection

Leave New Haven every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 a m, arrive at Litchfield same days by 4 p m

Leave Litchfield every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 a m, arrive at New Haven same days by 6 p m

685 From New Haven, by North Haven, Wallingford, Meriden, Berlin, Kensington, New Britain, Hartford, Windsor, Windsor Locks, Warehouse Point, Thompsonville and Long Meadow Mass., to Springfield, 62 miles and back, six times a week in railroad cars

Leave New Haven every day, except Sunday, at 7 a m, arrive at Hartford same day by 9 1-2 a m, and at Springfield same day by 12 m

Leave Springfield every day, except Sunday, at 7 1-2 p m, arrive at Hartford same day by 9 p m, and at New Haven same day by 11 1-4 p m

Proposals for a Sunday trip to Hartford and back, once each week, by railroad, or in two or four horse wagons, are invited

686 From New Haven, by Derby, Humphreysville, Oxford, Southford, Southbury, Woodbury, Bethlehem and South Farms, to Litchfield, 42 miles and back, three times a week in two horse coaches with three additional weekly trips to Humphreysville, to run in due connection

Leave New Haven every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, on arrival of New York mail—say 7 a m,—arrive at Litchfield same days by 4 p m

Leave Litchfield every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 a m, arrive at New Haven same days by 3 p m

687 From New Haven, by Milford, Stratford, Bridgeport, Fairfield Southport, Westport, Norwalk, Darien, Stamford, Greenwich, Port Chester, Rye, Mamaroneck, New Rochelle, West Chester and Harlem, to New York, 78 miles and back, six times week in two horse coaches

Leave New Haven every day, except Sunday, at 9 a m, arrive at New York same day by 12 p m

Leave New York every day, except Sunday, at 7 1-2 a m, arrive at New Haven same day by 10 1-2 p m

Proposals to carry a Sunday mail once a week on this route, in two or four horse wagons, as the weight of the mail shall require, in 12 hours to the trip, are invited

688 From New Haven, by Hamden, Cheshire, Southington and Plainville, to Farmington 30 miles and back, three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave New Haven every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 a m, arrive at Farmington same days by 11 a m

Leave Farmington every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 1 p m, arrive at New Haven same days by 7 p m

689 From Litchfield, Litchfield county, by Goshen and Cornwall to West Cornwall, 15 miles and back, three times a week in two horse coaches, with privilege to run one horse carriage in winter

Leave Litchfield every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6½ a m, arrive at West Cornwall same days by 10 a m. to connect with 703

Leave West Cornwall every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p m, arrive at Litchfield same days by 7½ p m

690 From Litchfield by Bantam Falls, Woodville, New Preston and Northville to New Milford, 20 miles and back, three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Litchfield every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 a m, arrive at New Milford same days by 8 a m

Leave New Milford every Monday, Wednesday and Friday on arrival of cars, say at 4 p m, arrive at Litchfield same days by 8 p m

691 From Litchfield to Wolcottville, 6 miles and back, six times a week

Leave Litchfield every day except Sunday on arrival of New York mail, say 6½ p m, arrive at Wolcottville same day by 8½ p m

Leave Wolcottville every day except Sunday on arrival of Hartford mail, say at 6 p m, arrive at Litchfield same day by 6½ p m

692 From New Hartford, Litchfield county, by Pleasant Valley, Hitchcocksville and Colebrook River to New Boston, Mass. 17 miles and back, three times a week.

Leave New Hartford every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 12 m, arrive at New Boston same day by 11 a m

Leave New Boston every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 a m, arrive at New Hartford same days by 11 a m

Proposals to extend route to Lee, 20 miles further also to run in two horse coaches, will be considered

693 From New Hartford by Barkhamsted to West Hartland, 12 miles and back, once a week

Leave New Hartford every Saturday at 12 m, after arrival of Hartford mail, arrive at West Hartland same day by 6 p m

Leave West Hartland every Saturday at 7 a m arrive at New Hartford same day by 11 a m in time to connect with the mail for Hartford.

694 From Sharon, Litchfield county, by Furnace Village and Salisbury to Canaan, 14 miles and back, three times a week in two horse coaches.

Leave Sharon every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Canaan same days by 9 a m

Leave Canaan every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 p m, arrive at Sharon same days by 8½ p m

Proposals to carry an additional tri-weekly mail from Furnace Village, or over the whole route, will be considered

695 From New Milford, Litchfield county, by Bridgewater and Roxbury to Woodbury, 14 miles and back, twice a week.

"O, that I had the wings of a Dove,"

That I might fly away and be at rest.

So pray'd the Psalmist to be free
From mortal bonds and earthly thrall;
And such, so soon or late shall be
Full oft the heart breathed prayer of all;
And we, when life's last sands we pour,
With faltering foot and aching breast,
Shall sigh for wings that we the more,
To fly away and be at rest.

While hearts are young and hopes are high,
A fairy dream doth life appear;
Its sights are beauty to the eye,
Its sounds are music to the ear;
But soon it glides from youth to age;
And of its joys no more possess'd
We, like the captives of the cage,
Would fain away and be at rest.

Is care fair woman's angel smile,
All bright and beautiful as day?
Do her dark and eye the while,
Time steals the rose and dims the ray;
She trembles to the spirit's land,
As with speechless grief oppress,
As o'er the faded form we stand,
Would gladly her place of rest.

Beyond the hills—beyond the sea—
Oh! for the opinions of a dove;
Oh! for the morning's wings to flee
Away and be with them we love;
When all is fled that's bright and fair,
And life is but a wintry waste,
This, this at last shall be our prayer,
To flee away and be at rest.

From 'Curtis's Recollections and Private Memoirs.'

Washington.

HIS PERSON AND PERSONAL APPEARANCE, ANECDOTES OF HIS GREAT PHYSICAL PROWESS.

In person Washington was unique—He looked like no one else. To a stature lofty and commanding, he united a form of the manliest proportions, limbs cast in nature's finest mould, and a carriage the most dignified, graceful, and imposing. No one ever approached the Pater Patriæ that did not feel his presence.

So long ago as the vice regal court at Williamsburg, in the days of Lord Botetourt, Col. Washington was remarkable for his splendid person, the air with which he wore a small sword, and his peculiar walk that light elastic tread acquired by his long service on the frontier, was a matter of much observation, especially to foreigners.

While Colonel Washington was on a visit it was boasted at the table of the British Governor that a regiment just landed from England, contained among its officers, some of the finest specimens of martial elegance in his majesty's service—in fact the most superb looking fellows ever landed upon the shores of the New World. I wager your Excellency a pair of gloves, said a Mr. Morris, an American lady, that I will show you a finer man, in the procession to-morrow, than your Excellency can select from your famous regiment. Done, Madame, said the Governor. The morrow came, the 4th of June, and the procession in honor of the birth day of the King, advanced through Broadway, to the strains of military music. As the troops defiled before the Governor he pointed out to the lady several officers by name, claiming her admiration for their superior persons and brilliant equipments. In the rear of the troops came a band of officers not on duty, of colonial officers, and strangers of distinction. Immediately on their approach, the attention of the Governor was seen to be directed toward a tall and martial figure, that marched with grave and measured tread, apparently indifferent to the scene around him. The lady now archly observed, I perceive that your Excellency's eyes are turned to the right object;—what say you to your wager now sir? List, madam, replied the gallant Governor. When I made my wager, I was not aware that Col. Washington was in New York.

To a question that we have been asked a thousand and one times, viz: to what individual known to any one yet living, did the person of Washington bear the nearest resemblance? we answer to Ralph Izard, Senator from South Carolina, in the first Congress under the Constitution. The form of Izard was cast in Nature's manliest mould, while his manner and air were both dignified and imposing. He acquired great distinction while pursuing his studies in England, for his remarkable prowess in the athletic exercises of that distant period.

An officer of the Life Guard has been often been heard to observe, that the Commander-in-Chief was thought to be the strongest man in his army, and yet what thews and sinews were to be found in the army of the Revolution. In 1791 a company of riflemen, from the county of Augusta in Virginia, reinforced the troops of Lafayette. As the stalwart band of mountaineers, defiled before the General, the astonished and admiring Frenchman exclaimed, Mon Dieu! what a people are these Americans—they have reinforced me with a band of giants.

Washington's great physical prowess were in his limbs; they were long, large and sinewy. His frame was of equal breadth from the shoulders to the hips. His chest, though broad and expansive, was not prominent, but rather hollowed in the centre. He had suffered from a pulmonary affection in early life, from which he never entirely recovered. His frame showed an extraordinary developement of bone and muscle; his joints were large, as were his feet and could a cast have been preserved of his hand, to have been exhibited in these degenerate days, it would be said to have belonged to the being of a fabulous age. During the last visit of Lafayette to Mount Vernon, among many ad interesting relations of events that occurred in olden days, he said to the writer: It was in this portico that you were introduced to me in 1784; you were then holding by a single finger of the good General's remarkable hand, which was all that you could do, my dear sir, at that time."

In the various exhibitions of Washington's great physical prowess, they were apparently attended with scarcely any effort. When he overthrew the strong man of Virginia in wrestling, while many of the finest of the young athletes of the times were engaged in the manly games, Washington had retired to the shade of a tree, intent upon perusing his favorite volume and it was only when the champion of the games strode through the ring, calling for noble competitors, and taunting the student with the reproach that it was the fear of encountering so redoubted an antagonist that kept him from the ring, that Washington closed his book and without divesting himself of his coat, calmly walked into the arena, observing that fear formed no part of his being; then grappling with the champion, the struggle was fierce but momentary, for, said the vanquished hero, in Washington's iron-like grasp, I became powerless, and was hurled to the ground with a force that seemed to jar the marrow in my very bones; while the conqueror, regardless of the shouts that proclaimed his triumph, leisurely retired to his shade, and enjoyment of his favorite volume.

The power of Washington's arm was displayed in several memorable instances. In his throwing a stone across the Rappahannock river below Fredericksburg, another from the bed of the stream to the top of the Natural Bridge, and yet another over the Palisades into the Hudson. While the late and venerable C. W. Peale was at Mount Vernon in 1772, engaged in painting the portrait of the provincial Colonel, some of the young men were contending in the exercise of pitching the bar.—Washington looked on for a time, then grasping the missile in his master hand, whirled the iron through the air which took the ground far, beyond its former limits—the Colonel observing with a smile, 'You perceive, young gentlemen, that my arm retains some portion of the vigor of my earlier days.' He was then in his fortieth year, and probably in the full meridian of his physical powers; but those powers became rather mellowed than decayed by time, for his age was like a lusty winter, frosty yet kindly,' and up to his sixty-eighth year, he mounted his horse with surprising agility, and rode with the ease and gracefulness of his better days. His personal prowess that elicited the admiration of a people who have nearly all passed from the stage of life, still serves as a model for the manhood of modern times.

With all its developement of muscular power, the form of Washington had no appearance of bulkiness, and so harmonious were its proportions that he did not appear as towering tall as his portraits have represented. He was rather spare than full during his whole life; this readily ascertained from his weight. The last time he was weighed was in the summer of 1799, when having made the tour of his farms, accompanied by an English gentleman, he called at his mill and weighed. The writer placed the weight in the scales. The Englishman, not so tall, but stout, square built, and fleshy, weighed heavily, and expressed much surprise, that the General had not outweighed him, when Washington observed that the best weight of his best days never exceeded from 210 to 220. In this instance alluded to, he weighed a little rising 210.

The portraits of Washington, the most of them give to his person a fullness that it did not possess, together with an abdominal enlargement greater than in the life, while his matchless limbs have but in two instances been faithfully portrayed. In the equestrian portrait by Trumbull of 1790, a copy of which is in the City Hall of New York, and in an engraving by Leiser, from a painting by Cognet, French artists of distinguished merit. The latter is not an original painting, the head being from Stuart, but the delineation of the limbs is the most perfect extant.

Of the remarkable degree of awe and reverence that the presence of Washington always inspired, we shall give one of one thousand instances. During the cantonment of the American army at the Valley forge, some of the officers of the 4th Pennsylvania regiments were engaged in a game of fives. In the midst of their sport they discovered the Commander-in-Chief leaning upon the enclosure and beholding the game with evident satisfaction.

In a moment all things were changed. The ball was suffered to roll idly away, the gay laugh and joyous shout of excitement were hushed into a profound silence, and the officers were gravely grouped together. It was in vain the Chief begged of the players they would proceed with their game, declared the pleasure he had in witnessing their skill, spoke of a proficiency in the manly exercise that he himself could have boasted of in other days. All would not do. Not a man could be induced to move, till the General, finding that his presence hindered the officers from continuing the amusement, bowed, and wishing them good sport, retired.

The Cherokees.

The mountaineers of aboriginal America, were the Cherokees, who occupied the upper valley of the Tennessee river as far west as the Muscle Shoals, and the high lands of Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama—the most picturesque and most salubrious region east of the Mississippi. Their homes were enriched by blue hills, of which the lofty peaks would kindle with the early light, and the overshadowing ridges enveloped the valleys like a mass of clouds. There the rocky cliffs, rising in naked grandeur, defy the lightning, and mock the loudest peals of the thunderstorm; there the gentler slopes are covered with magnolias and bowering trees, decorated with roving climbers and ring with the perpetual note of the whip-poor-will; the wholesome water gushes profusely from the earth in transparent springs; snow-white cascades glitter on hill sides; and the rivers, shallow, but pleasant to the eye, rush through the narrow vales which the abundant strawberry crimson, and coppices of rhododeneron and flaming azalea adorn. At the fall of the leaf, the fruit of the hickory and chestnut is thickly scattered on the ground. The fertile soil teems luxuriant with herbage, on which the roebuck fattens; vivifying breezes are laden with fragrance; and the daybreak is ever welcomed by the shrill cries of the social nighthawk and the liquid carols of the mocking-bird. Through this lovely region were scattered the little villages of the Cherokees, nearly fifty in number, each consisting of but a few cabins, erected where the bend in the mountain stream offered at once a defence and a strip of alluvial soil for culture. Their towns are always by the side of some creek or river, and they loved their native land; above all they loved its rivers—the Keenwee, the Tugeloo, the Flint, and the beautiful branches of the Tennessee, running waters, inviting to the bath, tempting the angler, alluring the wild fowl, were necessary to their paradise.—Their language, like that of the Iroquois, abounds in vowels, and is destitute of labials. Its organization has a common character, but etymology has not been able to discover conclusive analogies between the roots of words. The 'beloved' people of the Cherokees were a nation by themselves. Who can say for how many centuries, safe in their undiscovered fastnesses, they had decked their war-chiefs with the feathers of the eagle's tail, and listened to the counsels of their "old beloved man?" Who can tell how often the waves of barbarous migrations may have broken harmlessly against their cliffs, where nature was the strong ally of the defenders of their land?—GEO. BANCROFT.

TO ARITHMETICIANS. Either 'Punch' or The Great Gun asks the following hard question: 'If a barrel of beef consists of two sir-loins, what does it take to make a baronet?'

How to Die and Have Done.

A great many essays have been written on the easiest mode of bringing to an end this mortal life of ours. One is in favor of hanging, another of drowning, and a third thinks that a bullet through the heart will produce the least suffering. But we have an easier road to death than either. Although the object may not be so soon accomplished, still it is as effectual; for thousands have tried it. We will give you the receipt. Take several short cords, fasten them around the waist as tight as you can bear it, and let them remain an hour or two. Gradually tighten the cords preservers until your body has the appearance of an hourglass.—Your health will gradually decline; you will feel faint and langdid; cannot endure work; will probably have the dyspepsia, liver complaint, and be exceedingly troubled with nervousness. No matter the work of death will be gradually going on and before many months consumption will be seated, and you will die an easy a death, that your parting breath will be hardly preceptible. If however, you wish to commit suicide in a short time, wear thin shoes and muslin dresses, in damp weather. We have never known this receipt to fail; and it has been tried in a thousand instances.

Chinese Worship.

Kneeling down in front of the altar, the supplicant to that particular good to whose honor it had been erected, and whose figure and tablet represented immediately behind it, commences by bowing head, each time touching the ground, sighing, and reciting in a low tone of voice, certain words. An attendant priest then placed in his hands two pieces of bamboo, the form being about the size and shape of a pistol, divided longitudinally; again bowing, he throws these upon the stone pavement before him, the priest, and the bystanders as well as himself, intently observing how they should fall; this he repeated many times. At each cast there was a slight exclamation from every one around him—sometimes in a tone of pleasure, sometimes in that of disappointment, according to the way in which the pieces of wood turned. This game d'especes of hazard, himself various god—a fine fat corpulant gentleman—he continued with varied success, for a considerable time: at length making a lucky hit, he suddenly jumped up, apparently well pleased with his throw, retiring gave place to the next aspectant for equal good fortune.

Texas Sugar.

A friend just from Texas, has left in our office a specimen of Texas sugar, for the inspection of the curious. It was made on the plantation of John Sweeny, Esq., a settler on the Rio Brazos, and has been produced equal to the best quality of St. Croix sugar usually brought to this market. Mr. S. with a small force has made 160 hogsheads of this quality the past season, for which he can readily obtain six cents in New Orleans. We are informed from the same source, that there is an almost perfect unanimity among the Texans in reference to annexation, and after three or four weeks sojourn among them, he is enabled, he thinks, to judge accurately of the value of its acquisition. 'Seeing is believing,' we have often heard and; our friend who left us opposed the most strenuously to the 'Texas Humbug,' returns equally strong in its favor. He looks upon it as the El Dorado of the South West, where the rich may become richer, and the poor more prosperous and happy.—*Mac. TY.*

Chapter on Printing.

'Can't you print me a bible?' said an old lady who some time ago went into a country printing office.

'Certainly,' said the man at the case, who was dabbling at the types like a benighted pigeon—'certainly, madame! but not just at present; it'll take some time to do it.'

'Oh' returned the old lady, 'for that matter I'm in no great hurry—any time to-day will answer.'

'To-day!' said the printer in astonishment; 'who, ma,am, you don't think——'

'Oh yes,' said the good woman, seating herself on a bench, and taking out her knitting—'I can wait just as well as not. It's only about one o'clock now, and I suppose you'll get it done by tea time.'

'What! print Bible in one afternoon? Why, ma,am, it would take me and my devil a whole year to print a bible.'

'Oh, my gracious!' exclaimed the old lady, starting up in astonishment—'you don't have the Evil One to work for you, do you?'

'Evil one? Yes he's evil enough, the lazy dog.'

'I wouldn't have him print a bible on no account. I shouldn't believe a word don't if he did—for he's a liar and the father of liars.'

'I don't know whether he's the father of liars or not. But he's true enough, a lying little devil—there's no trusting him; I mean to cancel his indentures.'

'Well good bye Mr. Printer—I could not think of having a good book done in such a bad office. Employ the devil! oh dear!'

The old lady made all possible haste out of the office; and when it is considered that she was unacquainted with the technical language of typographers, and did not know the difference between the printer's devil and old Nickols himself, it must be owned that her horror was very natural.

Effects of Opium on the Mind.

A lady, who knew nothing experimentally of opium, once told us that she "could tell when Mr. Coleridge had taken too much opium by his shining countenance." She was right; we know that mark of opium excesses well, and the cause of it; or at least we believe the cause to lie in the quickening of the insensible perspiration, which accumulates and glistens on the face.

Be that as it may, a criterion it was that could not deceive us as to the condition of Coleridge. And uniformly in that condition he made his most effective intellectual displays. It is true that he might not be happy under this fiery ordeal, and we fully believe that he was not. Nobody is happy under laudanum, except for a short term of years. But to what way did that operate upon his exertions as a writer? We are of opinion that it killed Coleridge as a poet. "The harp of Quantock" was silenced forever by the torment of opium. But proportionably it roused and stung his metaphysical instincts into more spasmodic life.—Poetry can flourish only in the atmosphere of happiness. But subtle and perplexed investigations of difficult problems are amongst the commonest resources for beguiling the sense of misery.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

Singular Cure for Headache.

I had a violent headache, which the captain which he undertook to cure, and he accordingly succeeded. He made me sit down, he put a piece of my caput, and placing a thumb on each of my temporal arteries, pressed them in such a way as almost to stop the whole circulation of my blood. He then directed to leave on for a nigh as I could; and I walked into my chamber completely cured. I have seen ladies in this country, while suffering under such malady, operate with a water sluice on each temple, which, I presume, was only a milder way than my friend the captain employed, of relieving the tormentor.—*Mr. Stephens, by Col. Maxwell.*

ORIGINAL STAINED

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM SHIP CAMBRIA.

Twenty-Eight Days Later from Europe.

Opening of the British Parliament—Financial Budget—Speech of the Queen—More disturbances in India—No News of the missing Packet—Sil &c.

The Royal Mail steamship Cambria, Capt. Judkins, arrived at Boston on the 18th inst. The Cambria left Liverpool at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 4th inst, and has made the passage in less than 14 days, which is rather remarkable for the season of the year.

The general state of trade remains without important change.

The British Parliament met on the 4th ult; the Queen's Speech is about as long and as broad as usual.

There is not a word in the English papers respecting the missing New York packet ships.

The American Provision Market is dull. The reduction in the price of Irish Pork has impeded the sale of American.

The Royal family continue to enjoy good health.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts are encouraging. Goods, at steady rates, are in request at Manchester.

The sight of which—that irritating surveillance of the high seas, which has proved of late years so endless source of annoyance to American shipping—is virtually at an end.

The Rev. Sydney Smith, after an illness of some weeks duration, expired at his residence in Green-street, London, recently. He was in his 74th year.

The Budget.—On the 5th of April, Sir Robert Peel submitted the British revenue of the year will stand as follows: Income £51,000,000. Expenditure £49,921,000.

A further advance of twenty shillings per ton in the price of iron has been declared by most of the large houses in the South Staffordshire district.

Mr Everett, the American Minister gave a sumptuous dinner at his residence in Grosvenor Square on the 1st inst.

It is said that the Queen will shortly apply to Parliament for liberty to confer the title of King upon Prince Albert. The precedents are, Philip and Mary I, and William III and Mary II.

Upwards of 100 whales were driven ashore at Sandwich bay, on the 15th ult, and all of them captured. The proceeds were divided among the inhabitants.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I rejoice that I am enabled on again meeting you in parliament to congratulate you upon the improved condition of the country.

"Increased activity pervades almost every branch of manufacture. Trade and commerce have been extended at home and abroad, and among all classes of my people there is generally prevalent a spirit of loyalty and cheerful obedience to the law.

"I continue to receive from all foreign powers and states assurances of their friendly disposition.

"I have had much satisfaction at receiving at my court the sovereigns, who, in the course of the last year, visited this country.

"The journey of the Emperor of Russia, undertaken at a great sacrifice of private convenience, was a proof of the friendship of his Imperial Majesty most acceptable to my feelings.

"The opportunity of personal intercourse thus afforded me may, I hope, be the means of still further improving those amicable relations which have long existed between Great Britain and Russia.

"The visit of the King of the French was rendered especially welcome to me, inasmuch as it had been preceded by discussions which might have impaired the good understanding happily established between the two countries.

"I regard the maintenance of this good understanding as essential to the best interests of both, and I rejoice to witness that the sentiments so cordially expressed by all classes of my subjects on the occasion of his Majesty's visit were in unison with my own.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"The estimates for the ensuing year have been prepared, and will forthwith be laid before you.

"The progress of steam navigation and the demands for protection on the extended commerce of the country will occasion an increase in the estimates connected with the naval service.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I have observed with sincere satisfaction that the improvement which is manifest in other parts of the country has extended to Ireland.

"The political agitation and excitement which I have had heretofore to lament, appear to have gradually abated, and as a natural result, private capital has been more freely applied to useful public enterprises undertaken through the co-operation of individuals interested in the welfare of Ireland.

"I have carried into effect, in the spirit in which it was conceived, the act for the more efficient application of Charitable Donations and Bequests.

"I recommend to your favorable consideration the policy of improving and extending the opportunities for academical education in Ireland.

"The report of the commission appointed to inquire into the law and practice in respect to the occupation of land, is nearly prepared, and shall be communicated to you immediately after its presentation.

"The state of the law in regard to the privileges of the Bank of Ireland, and to other banking establishments in that country and in Scotland, will no doubt occupy your attention.

"Whatever may be the result of your deliberations in this respect, I feel assured that it will be your determination to maintain an amount of revenue amply sufficient to meet the necessary expenditure of the country, and firmly to uphold that public credit, which is indispensable to the national welfare.

"The health of the inhabitants of the large towns and populous districts in this part of the United Kingdom has been the subject of recent inquiry before a commission, the report of which shall be immediately laid before you.

"It will be highly gratifying to me if the information and suggestions contained in that report shall enable you to devise the means of promoting the health and comfort of the poorer classes of my subjects.

"I congratulate you on the success of the measures which, three years since, were adopted by parliament for the purpose of supplying the deficiency in the public revenue, and accruing the accumulation in the time of peace.

"The act which was passed at that time for imposing a tax upon income will shortly expire.

"It will be for you in your wisdom to determine whether it may not be expedient to continue its operation for a further period, and thus to obtain the means of adequately providing for the public service, and at the same time of making a reduction in other taxations.

"The prospect of continued peace, and the general state of domestic prosperity and tranquillity, afford a favorable opportunity for the consideration of the important matters to which I have directed your attention, and I commit to your deliberation, with the earnest prayer that you may be enabled, under the superintending care and protection of Divine Providence, to strengthen the feelings of mutual confidence and good will between different classes of my subjects, and to improve the condition of my people."

Her Majesty left the House of Lords at half-past two o'clock, and proceed to to Buckingham Palace, amidst the loudest cheers from the congregated multitude.

The crowd in St. James' Park had greatly increased at the time her Majesty returned to the Palace.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

The financial expose of the Premier has been the chief topic of conversation in commercial circles.—The reductions of the duties are considered generally unexceptionable as far as they go; but the Premier would have required the disposal of another £10,000,000 per annum of the loan to have satisfied the claims of all the applicants. The aggregate amount of the reductions proposed is, however, beyond the previous expectation even of the most sanguine on the subject. The list of articles which it is proposed to exempt entirely from duty, and which is elsewhere given at length, contains a number of commodities, which, when freed from duty, are likely to come into rather extensive use in this country.

Cotton yarn, linen yarn, and thrown silks are all to be admitted free of duty, and amongst other things we find a few rather important articles from the United States, particularly staves, turpentine, lard oil.—Of these the last will be peculiarly acceptable, as it forms an excellent substitute for sperm oil; and owing to the increased demand for the latter, and to the inability of the fishermen to supply it, the price has so risen as to make it very expensive to manufacturers. The import of lard oil from the United States where it is now manufactured in great abundance, will, no doubt, be extensive, as well as of other commodities named.

On the night of the 2d, Mr. Roebuck, in the House of Commons, asked Sir Robert Peel for full information regarding the present state of negociations with the United States Government on the Oregon question by the recent proceedings in the American House of Representatives.

Sir Robert, in reply, refused to give the information required, stating that her Majesty's Ministers had not to deal with the House of Representatives, in the matter. Another member stated that a work now publishing in Paris by M. de Mugnat was decidedly in favor of the British claims.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL—INDIA AND CHINA.

The news by this mail is of more importance and interest than the overland mail has brought for some months. The Punjaub is again in commotion. A revolution broke out, and Heera Singh, the Rajah and Jella Pundit have been killed. As usual, there are several accounts of the cause, &c.; but the following is said to be the most authentic. From the very ill feeling that has existed for some time between the mother of the Maharajah and Heera Singh, an explosion was looked for sooner or later, as inevitable.

She applied to Heera Singh for some command of trust for her brother, and was backed in her demand so warmly by the council of the army, usual on such occasions, that Heera got alarmed, and put off the matter until next day, before daylight of which he was on his way, with 500 troops, to some place in the vicinity of Jumboo. The Khalsa troops in Lehore, on hearing this, pursued him, and on coming up, killed him, Jella Pundit and several others of the rajah's adherents. The heads of the Rajah and Jella Pundit were brought to Lathore, and carried in procession around the streets.

IRELAND.

At the meeting of the Repeal Association on the 17th ult., the rent was announced to be £752, which included a handsome remittance from Washington, and a still larger one from Baltimore. The proceedings possessed little interest beyond the fact of Mr. O'Connell stating that the new grant for the Catholic College of Maynooth would be 26,000l and that he would take all he could get for that establishment.

The usual meeting of the Repeal Association was held on the 24th ultimo, E. A. Fitzgerald, the newly-elected member for Tipperary, in the chair.—Messrs. B. D. Browne, W. S. Browne, W. S. O'Brien, H. Grattan, and other present members of Parliament, held forth in answer to the observations of Mr. Roebuck and others in the House of Commons, on the neglect of their Parliamentary duties by Mr. O'Connell and his followers.

PORTUGAL.

Accounts from Lisbon, of the 18th ult., state that on the preceding day the Queen was confined, and gave birth to a Princess. The medical bulletin of the 18th ult., announces that her Majesty and the Infanta are again on well. The intelligence of a political character is entirely destitute of interest.

Cliques Disappointed.

The Government glides on smoothly not withstanding there are some grumblers to be found, as there are always to be found, in various sections.—But they are few and far between and all the intervening millions are pleased with the course taken by the new Executive.

Every section or branch of the Republican party no doubt indulged the hopes that it would have a prevailing influence with the President. The Northwing supposed they 'had' him—the Western wing were quite 'sure of him'—the Southern wing too applied upon a monopoly of him—but lo! it turns out that he is his own man, and that he pays no special regard to any particular locality or faction. He recognises no difference, and makes no distinction in the party. He is the impartial President of the whole party and of the whole country; and while the peculiar friends of all the aspirants for '48 are certainly disappointed, and slightly chagrined, yet they find consolation in the discovery that this chagrin and disappointment prevails universally among them all the mere intriguing politicians, while the People are generally rejoicing in its existence, and applauding the man who had the boldness to produce it. Certainly no President, so far, ever evinced more skill and firmness his management of the factions than Mr. Polk.

Some of the friends of the last Administration likewise feel disappointment—but not us. They hope Mr. Polk would renew all Mr. Tyler's nominations that had been acted on by the Senate, but we did not. We knew the most powerful clique in America had decreed that none of them should be received, and further, that all those in should go out. We are satisfied with the result. We are content to see a fair proportion of the nominations renewed, which the following confirmations of yesterday exhibit:

Alexander H. Everett as Commissioner to China; William H Polk, as Charge to Naples; and Mr. Jewett, of Maine as Charge to Peru, in the place of Mr. Bryan. A new nomination was also made in the place of Yerpes Ellis, now Charge at Venezuela. Among the other appointments confirmed, we also learn was that of Elijah F. Purdy, as Surveyor of the port of New York, and of Benjamin F. Butler, as United States District Attorney for the southern district of the State of New York.—*Madisonian.*

☞ The following should serve as a warning to all young men who are in the habit of spending a portion of their time in midnight carousal. It is from an exchange paper of March 13th.

A BAD AFFAIR.—A couple of young men arrived in Pittsburgh on Wednesday evening of last week, and took lodgings at the Monongahela House. Immediately after entering their room, they commenced a run on the bar for purchase, which they kept up until 3 o'clock the next morning, when the house was alarmed by the cry of murder. On repairing to their room, the inmates of the house found on the floor one of the young men, apparently dead, with a large gash on his head, his face beaten and hideously bruised, and the floor covered with blood. Over him stood his drunken brother, with the remnants of a chair in his hand, which he had been beating his brother with. In his frenzy he had taken his brother for another and beaten him nearly to death. The injured party is thought may recover. When will the intemperate be warned against the use of that which destroys both body and soul, and often turns man into a fiend.

A country fellow was passing down Washington street, Phil., the other day when a wag thrust his head out of a window of a boarding house and sang out: 'Hello there, Squire, when did you come down?' Jonathan cast his eye up at the window and replied: 'I say, Mister, you'd better haul in your head—folks will think you keep a *slaughter house*, seeing a *calf's head* hanging out of the window.'

MURDER.—A murder has been committed in Hagerstown, in the county of Cumberland, Penn., by two young men, named White, brothers. They went to the public house of Mr. Trimale, in that place, and demanded liberty to play cards, which being denied, one of them held him while the other cut his throat with a razor. Another young man, name not known, was looking on the while. The three scamps have been arrested, and will receive the punishment they so richly deserve.—*N.Y. Tribune.*

HORRIBLE MURDER IN HANOVER—*three men shot.* We learn that St. Patrick's eve, three men, Irish laborers on the Railroad, visited the rum shop of a Mr. Perry of that town, and that a quarrel arose between Perry and the men, that Perry followed them some distance and shot two of them dead in the road with a double barrelled gun. Another gun was procured and the third man wounded in the cheek.—We did not learn the names of the deceased or the wounded man. A Coroner's jury held an inquest and returned a verdict of wilful murder. Perry has been arrested. We have no further particulars.—*B.*

THE NEWS.

Norwich, Conn, March 27, 1845.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
ISAAC TOUCEY,
OF HARTFORD.

For Lieut. Governor,
NOYES BILLINGS,
OF NEW LONDON.

For Secretary,
CHA'S. W. BRADLEY,
OF NEW HAVEN.

For Treasurer,
ALONZO W. BIRGE,
OF COVENTRY.

For Comptroller,
MASON CLEVELAND,
OF HAMPTON.

For Congress.

First District—Hartford and Tolland Counties.
THOMAS H. SEYMOUR.

Second District—New Haven and Middlesex Co's
JOHN STEWART,

Third District—New London and Windham Co's
GEORGE S. CATLIN,

Fourth District—Fairfield and Litchfield Co's.
JOHN C. SMITH, Jr.

For State Senators.

Dis. 7.—ALBERT LATHAM, of Groton.
8.—OLIVER HEWITT, of North Stonington.
9.—JOSHUA R. WARREN, of Lyme.
13.—ELISHA POTTER, of Voluntown.
14.—VERNON STILES, of Thompson.

FOR SHERIFFS.

New London Co.—ALEXANDER STEWART.
Windham Co.—WILLIAM JAMES.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., at his Office, No. 160 Nassau street, (Tribune Buildings,) New York, and No. 16 State street, Boston, is authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions for the NORWICH NEWS, and receipt for the same.

Democrats to Action.

THE Democrats of Norwich will meet at the Town Hall on Thursday, evening the 27th inst to nominate Representatives for said town and to make arrangements to secure their election and the success of the Democratic Ticket, in the State. The meeting will be add eased by gentlemen from abroad. Let every Democrat be on hand and have his fluit in order. By order of the Town Committee.

March 27th

The Rights of the States.

The doctrines of Mr. Calhoun have suffered extremely in the estimation of very many honest men, because on a certain occasion, he fatally engrafted nullification upon State rights. It was a rash step, and lost him the presidency and the leadership of the democratic party throughout the Union. And yet, in the main, Mr. Calhoun is and always has been right. He is thoroughly imbued with the purest spirit of democracy, and more than any man living, is qualified to explain and defend the truth, as understood by those who confide the most in the ability of man for self-government.

Religious toleration and free trade are the pillars of free institutions generally. State Rights are the foundation and keystone of American freedom. It was a most fortunate circumstance for the experiment of liberty instituted by our fathers, that our country was divided into separate, independent colonies from the very first. The close of the revolutionary struggle found us a confederacy of states, independent of each other, and connected together only by the severe exigencies of the recent perilous conflict. If they had chosen to do so, the thirteen colonies could have formed thirteen sovereign, independent states. But they chose rather to unite together, and for the sake of union to concede to a central government some of the powers that of right belonged to themselves.—'Twas an admirable plan, and most successfully has the system worked. But it must never be forgotten, that the real sovereignty belongs to the states, and that what is exercised by the government, has been voluntarily given by these independent sovereignties for specific purposes. The chief points of difference between the two parties, have their origin in diverse views respecting the specified powers of the central, common government of all the States. But we cannot be far wrong when we say, that those powers never were designed to particularly affect the pecuniary interests of any of the States. The general government can never impose a burden upon any state, or take off any burden, voluntarily imposed by itself. In fact, the principal powers of the government relate to foreign matters. It was unquestionably the design of the founders and framers of our constitution that our country should present to foreign nations the aspect of a compact, firm, consolidated government, strong for defence, and prompt to resist aggression—but that in our domestic polity, the rights of the States should be always recognised as paramount.

The benefits of this arrangement are seen in the admirable balance of power between one section of the country and another. It is the strongest guarantee of our union, for if no state has any thing to complain of in the action of the general government, it will feel no disposition to disconnect itself, or rebel.

People may call these doctrines, Virginia abstractions or Calhoun heresies if they will, but they may depend on it, they must prevail over the public mind and regulate public sentiment, or our union will crumble, and our free institutions will come to an end.

A few times have the action of the general government and the rights of the States come in collision. We will mention some of the circumstances attending these collisions.

The last war, preceded by the embargo, was supposed to bear hard upon the interests of New England. A rebellious spirit was immediately engendered, and the six States of New England, instead of lending a helping hand in carrying on the war, stood aloof, and left the chief glory to rest on other heads and other shoulders. The Hartford Convention was called at the most trying period of the struggle, and the worthy delegates spent their time in treasonable debate, instead of doing their duty in resisting the common enemy. Here the general government wrestlerly in the right, and the six States clearly in the wrong. The action of the former had no reference to domestic matters, but was wholly confined to the relations of our common country towards the foreign power of England. The constitution expressly gave the general government the right to levy war, and the circumstances of the case imperiously demanded a resort to arms. The Hartford Conventionists were then rebels and traitors, and public opinion has stamped them as such.

A National Bank has been another subject of dispute between the general government and the government of the States. After a prolonged but peaceable discussion, and a proper appeal to the ballot box, the public have decided no less rightfully than in the former instance, that the general government was wrong, and so had right to create a national Bank.

The Tariff question is yet unsettled. But appearances go to show that *protection* will go by the board except as incidentally connected with a revenue raised from customs. MR. CALHOUN has always opposed protection as a principal ingredient in a tariff, and he is right. But when he advocated forcible resistance to the laws of the United States, he went too far. There was no need of it. It was a dangerous precedent. He could well afford to wait for the slower but surer action of enlightened public sentiment. If he had appealed to the public mind, if he had sent the complaints of the Palmetto State in the thunder tones of his commanding eloquence to every corner of his country, he would ere long have heard a loud response of sympathy and approval coming back to him on the wings of the wind. If he had appealed to the ballot box, and then waited awhile, he would not have appealed in vain. But he was impatient—he could not wait,—and therefore he lost caste in the democratic party. He attempted to *drive*, therefore he was no longer permitted to *lead*, the popular mind.

But Mr. Calhoun's was a venial error, and we do hope for the sake of his splendid talents, his high-minded honesty, his ability to serve the cause of democracy, his sound principles, and the necessity our party has of the leadership of just such a man, that his sin will be forgiven him, and the blighting curse of public reprobation will not always rest on his head, as it did on those of former days who took part in the shameful, wicked treachery of New England.

The assumption of the debts of the States might have made a great deal of trouble, if Mr. Benton had not sagaciously sounded the danger afar off, and put the democratic party on its guard. The whig Congress, in its extra session in 1840, would have saddled those debts upon us, if Mr. Benton had not sounded the alarm and frightened them from their purpose.

Let us not forget, that the rights of the States form the Keystone of our political arch. When they are forgotten or trampled on, our free institutions are sure to fall.

Why do the Democrats

Wish to carry the State this spring? Answer: 1st. We are desirous of having man for Governor, who besides being a good democrat and a man respected for his high character and splendid abilities, will attend *exclusively* to the business of the State, and not, as the present incumbent does, practice law three-quarters of the time. If the people pay a man to preside over their interests, they expect he will do it, and give his whole attention to it.

2d. We wish to perfect those reforms which past democratic Legislatures have nobly commenced—and not the least important among them, the extension of the right of suffrage to every citizen in the State of good character and legal age.

3d. We wish to annul an infamous act passed by the whigs, which requires that every freeman's name shall be *registered* before a given time or he cannot vote at an election; it being no infringement upon the Constitution, which guarantees to every man, after being duly qualified and sworn as a freeman, the right of voting without further let or hindrance; it being attended with much inconvenience and expense, and calculated, in more respects than one, to subserve the ends of bigotry and oppression.

4th. We wish to guard that inestimable treasury, the State School Fund, from being infringed upon, diverted from its proper objects, or wasted in foolish projects (Prison Schools, for instance) and on political favorites, as it has been under past whig administrations, and of a renewal of which practices there are at present growing symptoms.

5th. We wish to equalize the right of voting—to see in this matter, that 'no man pays twice;'—in other words, to place students and young men at Colleges on the same footing (and no better) with mechanics and others in the humbler walks of life.

6th. We wish to do justice to a faithful public servant, who has recently been dismissed from an important post, after many years of acceptable service, for no other reason than that he was a democrat—a dismissal as injurious to the State, as it is unjust to the individual himself.

7th. We wish, in a word, to see the triumph of democratic principles, which are along consonant with the best interests of the people at large; to administer a rebuke to the enemies of freedom and the ballot box; and to have the good old State of Connecticut assume an honorable position by the side of her democratic sister States, now composing a majority of this glorious confederacy. Here are motives and incentives enough for the most spirited and determined effort on the part of all good democrats. May they lead to such effort,—and on the first Monday in April may we have the proud satisfaction of knowing that whiggery has been vanquished the State revolutionized.

Rhode Island Election—What will Connecticut do?

There is at last a prospect of the triumph of justice in this Algerine State. The election of State Officers and Members of the General Assembly takes place on Wednesday next, the 2d of April, and the whole question at issue between the two parties has resolved itself to this—the *further imprisonment* or the *unconditional liberation* of the patriot and martyr, THOMAS W. DORR. On this point turns the election. The Algerines have renominated their old ticket, with the renegade *Fenner* at its head. The democrats, acting in concert with a portion of the more honorable Whigs, (who though formerly among the most active "Law and Order" men, have at length become disgusted at the perseveringly cruel and malicious treatment of Mr. Dorr,) have nominated a "*Liberation Ticket*," at the head of which they have placed, as the candidate for Governor, CHARLES JACKSON, Esq. of Providence. This gentleman is understood to be a Whig, so far as regards the general questions of national policy; but, like many another honest Rhode Islander, he is ready to bury his party attachments at a time when the voice of justice and suffering humanity makes so loud an appeal to his consciences. This movement—seemingly the work of a righteous Providence—has thrown the little squad of Algerine tyrants into the greatest consternation imaginable. They are in perfect dismay at the prospect of defeat and of so sudden and unlooked for a triumph of liberty and justice over tyranny and oppression. They have been holding meeting after meeting upon the subject, and their panic-stricken consciences will not suffer them to rest a moment until the result is known. Pray God, that the efforts of the democrats and their generous and humane allies may be crowned with success!

Freemen of Conecticut! *Your* election will follow in a few days that of Rhode Island. What would be your feelings, were the hand of algerinism to come out of the contest a DEMOCRATIC STATE! and your own State to declare her willingness longer to wear the collar of federal whiggery? Shame upon the thought! Arouse yourselves then! Be active, vigilant, persevering till the day of election. Then turn out en masse, to the polls—show an army of THIRTY THOUSAND strong—(you can do it, if you will)—and the day is yours!

Whig Meeting.

The whigs of this city held their first meeting, since the Presidential Election, at the Town Hall on Wednesday evening of last week. It was designed to be a sort of general rally of the party, preparatory to the approaching election, and extraordinary efforts, we understand, had been made, to impart to it as imposing a character as possible. But "the voice of the charmer" seems not to have been heard; or if heard, unheeded; and great must have been the disappointment of the anxious officiators, not the least conspicuous among whom was the "honorable gentleman" now up for the suffrages of the people as whig Congressman from this district, at beholding the thinness of the attendance—the all but utter indifference manifested by those who whilome were wont to flock together in crowds, at the slightest intimation of a coon gathering. That, however, was before the fall Election, when men were ready to stake hundreds and thousands of dollars (some, by the way, did do so, from which they have since *meanly backed out*,) that Henry Clay would be elected. Now whiggery is felt—palpably felt—to be at a discount; and painfully solemn and mournful must have been the reflections of even the few hardened hacks of party, who, from whatever motive, were induced to assemble on the evening in question, in a place scarcely yet free from the odious of their former vain and insensate boastings, and miserably false predictions of the downfall of the democratic party in the nation.

The first act of the meeting—and a most affectingly appropriate one it must have been—was the holding of a sort of inquest and burial over the late whig organization in this city. Silently and sadly was the name "Clay Club," like any other "dead and useless thing," consigned to its kindred Earth. But few, it is true, were in at the burial; but those few—that little knot of *chief mourners*—who can tell the strength of *their* sorrow—the poignancy of *their* grief—at the bitter necessity which led to this burial service; for with that name, and to relate, were also entombed an unparalleled host of the most sanguine hopes and brilliant expectations!

A committee, at the head of which stood the whig candidate for Congressman from this district, was then appointed, (as galvanism was here out of the question,) to concoct a *substitute* for the defunct "*Clay Club*," who reported that hereafter their brethren should rally under the name of "*The Whig Club of Norwich.*" At the head of this association was installed at once as President, the brother of the aforesaid aspirant to Congress.

Speeches, we further learn, were made by Mr. Welch, of Brooklyn, and an interstate coon speaker of this city.

We liked to have forgotten to state, that, among other matters, was the appointment of a "*Vigilance Committee*" to look after the members of the party we suppose. A very happy idea, and we may add, one which, recent developments clearly show, might have been carried into effect some time since, with good results.

In conclusion, we may repeat what is already perhaps self-evident—"the old whig first," to borrow the cant of that party, were quenched last Fall; they will with difficulty, if ever a gain, be rekindled." Let our friends take courage—go actively to work; and we shall sweep the political boards in Connecticut as effectually as they were swept in a national point of view last fall.

Capt. Amos Pilsbury.

The gross injustice perpetrated by the whigs, in dismissing from office the late faithful and efficient Warden of the State Prison, Mr. Pilsbury, for no offence—for no lack of duty—but simply to make room for one of their own craving partizan tools, has taken strong hold upon the minds of the freemen of this State. They recollect that some twelve years ago, this same contemptible trick was played by the whigs, and the result was that the affairs of the Prison were badly managed, and that the State sustained in a little over two months, a loss of nearly one thousand dollars! Capt. Pilsbury was at once reinstated, and since that time the management of the Prison has been in the highest degree creditable to the State, and instead of being a source of expense, it has yielded to the State Treasury an annual income varying from three thousand to seven thousand dollars! Yet, notwithstanding a knowledge of all this—notwithstanding the important fact that there are few men qualified to act in the capacity of Prison Warden—that to discharge the duties of such an office aptly requires long experience and a peculiar facility and knowledge of business, of all which Mr. Pilsbury had shown himself, through a long term of service, possessed in an eminent degree—he was removed last year by the whigs, to make room for one of their own party. The same ingloriously mean game was attempted to be played, in relation to Mr. Beers, the able and distinguished Commissioner of the school Fund, but for some reason it failed.

Now we ask the freemen of this State if they are willing that such conduct should go unrebuked? Do they wish at here their best interests—the best interests of the State—trifled with in this wanton and unjustifiable manner?

As a matter of course, having committed this injustice upon Mr. Pilsbury, and knowing the position in which it places them before the people, their organ, at the head of which stands the Courant, are now teeming with fabricated and slanderous statements, reflecting upon the honesty and ability of the late Warden. A long article of this character recently made its appearance in the Courant, and was copied into the Norwich Courier, giving the world to understand that fraudulent alterations had been discovered in Mr. Pilsbury's annual reports, and demanding "an explanation" of these supposed wonderful discoveries. Well, an "explanation" was immediately furnished in writing to the Courant editors, prepared for by a whig, though, as it should seem, a friend to justice; but what do these *truth loving* editors do, *but refuse to publish the explanation.* It has since, however, found its way to the public through the columns of the Hartford Times, and is in all respects satisfactory as regards the honesty of the late Warden. Hence the refusal to publish it in the columns of the Courant.

To such miserable shifts are the party in power reduced; removing old and well tried public servants from office; attempting to blacken their fair name in the estimation of the people, and finally refusing to do an act of common fairness, when it is evident that the suffering individual has been unjustly assailed!

Freemen, recollect these things when you go to the polls on the first Monday in April, and teach this tyrannical party that their deeds of iniquity will no longer be suffered to go unpunished.

The Registry.

That portion of the democrats that have not their names Registered should attend to it at once—there is no time to be lost.

That Secretial Letter.

We published last week an extract of a letter recently addressed by a whig Baron of this city of New York to the editor of the London Herald, an English Tory paper, in which extract appeared the following remarkable passages:

"Now for a word about our defeat in the Presidential elections. What though the field is lost, all is not lost. The Whig party is neither few nor false, but fearless, determined and indomitable still. All the small States voted for Clay. Thus we shall maintain a preponderance in the Senate, our conservative arm. * * * * * *

I trust that in your correspondence with your friends, you will dissuade them from deserting us. Tell them that their Saxon relations have fought bravely, and that our armor is notarnished, while that of our enemies is nauseous with filth—foul in their hearts and hangmen to their officers. We will ride over them yet. WE HAVE A HOST OF HONEST AND TALENTED MEN IN CONGRESS WHO WILL NOT SLUMBER AT THEIR POSTS. Depend upon it, Polk will not sleep in dawn of the opposite of the Congress.'

'I am as sure that we are now silently, steadily, rapidly progressing in the establishment of universal suffrage, that blight upon our system, and in the consequent reform of our representative system.'

* * * * * * *

Here, as we have before remarked, we have plainly set out the true feelings and purposes of a large class of persons in this country, the class which we have been wont to denominate "Barons." This class of men are to be found in almost every town and city in the Union. They constitute that 'miserable aristocracy,' (to borrow an expressive phrase,) which we see springing up in our country,—whose sympathies and associations are all opposed to those of the great mass of the people; who, in fact, hate the people—distrust their virtue and power of self government, and, despite all their professing and seeming love of liberty, are at heart the veriest aristocrats and tyrants that are permitted to walk the earth.

This American whig correspondent in writing to his tory friends in England, gives us his real sentiments, and the sentiments of his whole tribe exposes, in the plainest English and the most appropriate terms. Hatred of every thing democratic—deadly opposition to a free Elective Franchise (witness poor Rhode Island)—a true baronial love of royalty and tyrannical power—all are openly confessed, with a coolness and distinctness truly amazing. And, though defeated at the late Presidential election, yet he rejoices exceedingly to the hope that in consequence of so many "small states voting for Clay," his party may yet be enabled to "maintain a preponderance in the Senate, our conservative arm," and adds therewith, "WE HAVE A HOST OF HONEST AND TALENTED MEN IN CONGRESS, WHO WILL NOT SLUMBER AT THEIR POSTS!" and "WE WILL RIDE OVER THEM YET!"

Now we have always politically hated these Barons, and surely this letter will not have the effect to lessen that hatred. We have always believed them to be a shameless, corrupt, unprincipled, tyrannical set of fellows, and this letter will not go far towards alienating that opinion. The question, then, ever, is with the *People*—what do *they* think of the matter? Are they ready and willing to add to the number of this "host of honest (Heaven save the mark!) and talented men in CONGRESS," who are so affectionately and doubtless truly represented as being in league against the progress of free principles, and the highest interests and dearest rights of the masses? The time is rapidly approaching when they will be called upon to decide this vital question. On the first Monday in April, freemen of the third Congressional district, you will determine by your votes whether a "Baron"—and one of "the priniest sect"—or an honest and true hearted REPUBLICAN, shall represent you in the halls of Congress. We feel a consciousness of having done our duty—it remains now for you to act as your best judgment shall dictate.

Federal Abuse—Hon Geo. S. Catlin.

The abuse now being poured so unsparingly upon the head of Mr. CATLIN, the democratic nominee for Congress in this district, forcibly reminds us of the treatment he experienced from the same quarters, when first put on the course five years ago.—True, there are no bloody allusions to the fact of his having been years ago an incendiary; we are not ironically and feelingly told, when speaking of the qualifications of this gentleman to look after the commercial and general interests of the district upon the floor of Congress, that to be sure, he has been not unfrequently 'half-seas over;' we hear no brutal taunts thrown out against him on the score of his being a "reformed man," (and it might be added, one of the most eloquent and efficient advocates of temperance in the country.) No!—no! This mode of warfare was effectually tried in the spring of 1841; with what equality, every body knows. The vile attacks of his enemies recoiled upon themselves, and the object of those attacks, borne on the suffrages of all good men and true democrats, was triumphantly elevated to a seat in the national councils!

Nor would it be safe to revive those former topics of detraction; for the honorable subject of them could, did he feel so disposed, plead such recent circumstances in extenuation or the crime (?) of being a "reformed man," as would, we fancy, go far from lessening his chances of success, draw around him a host of warm-hearted admirers, who, simply on Temperance grounds, would be sure to give him their hearty and undivided support. But, like an honorable man, he would scorn to resort to such means to strengthen his position before the people.

No, the present abuse of the federal organs consists in nothing of all this. *What then?* What is the "head and front" of Mr. Catlin's 'offending'? Would you believe it, freemen of the Third Congressional District, it is all because of his vote to admit the great and growing Republic of Texas into this Union!—a country once ours, but foolishly lost to us years ago under the administration of a WHIG President! And furthermore, (and here we have a beautiful specimen of whig honesty and sincerity!) because in voting for the admission of Texas, he did so in a manner calculated, so he thought, to place the question of slavery in that territory on an equal and acceptable conditions as possible to the people of the North! Yes, for this very act he is charged with the greatest inconsistency, and is pursued with the utmost virulence by the whig party present!—a party professing so much abhorrence of slavery and love of abolition!—Verily, "Consistency! thou art a jewel!"

We have no fears, however, that this whig outcry will affect anything. In the language of one of the spirited resolutions passed by the discerning and patriotic democrats of the 14th Senatorial District, in their late Convention, this Texas outcry is all 'miserable affectation' on the part of the whigs. And why? We could show abundant other reason for the assertion,—but that given by our democratic friends of the 14th is enough—in fact it embraces every other—THEY HAVING EVER BEEN THE PARTY THAT HAS OPPOSED THE RIGHTS OF MAN!

ORIGINAL STAINED

Fourteenth Senatorial District Convention.

The Democratic delegates from the several towns constituting the fourteenth Senatorial District, convened at Hackett's H-l, Pomfret, on Saturday the 15th day of March, 1845. The meeting was organized by the choice of Benj. C. Simmons, Esq., of Ashford, Chairman, and J. M. Lyon, Secretary. The following named delegates were present as by the report of the Committee on Credentials.

Pomfret—Stephen C. Smith, Saml. W. Butler, C. Lombard, L. Easterbrooks.

Thompson—H. S. Benedict, S. Cummings, J. C. Clough, E. Town.

Woodstock—George S. F. Stoddard, I. Sweet, B. Vinton, J. M. Lyon.

Ashford—Benj. C. Simmons, A. Bugbee, B. Preston, John W. Sharpe.

Killingly—H. White, D. Fisher, S. Stephens, S. Smith.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate to stand in nomination for the fourteenth Senatorial District, when VERNON STILES, Esq., of Thompson received 15 votes and was declared unanimously nominated.

A Committee was then appointed to draft Resolutions, consisting of J. M. Lyon, D. Fisher, and J. M. Clough, and made the following report which was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the election of James K. Polk to the Presidency of the United States, is the most glorious victory ever won by the democracy of this country.

Resolved, That the freemen of the United States have thrown in the past election, that bitterness falsehoods, base and contemptible forgeries, and every species of deception that could be resorted to by an unscrupulous enemy, were too futile to influence their suffrages, and money which was freely offered, was too poor to buy them.

Resolved, That the late whig Senate of the United States, have shown by their refusal to pass the "Oregon Bill," for the protection of the American citizens in that territory, that they are the true John Adams Federal party and the "Simon pure" James Watson Webb Whig party.

Resolved, That the opposition of the Federal whig party to the annexation of Texas to this Union on the ground of "extending slavery," is unforgivable affectation on their part, they having ever been the party that has opposed the rights of man.

Resolved, That the Democratic nominations made by the State, Congressional District, and County Conventions, meet our unanimous approval, and shall receive our united and vigorous support.

Resolved, That the Democracy of the fourteenth Senatorial District, have enlisted during the whole campaign, determined to fight vigorously and manfully our old enemy, Federalism, until the glorious, noble, ancient and honored principles of Jefferson, are planted proudly, triumphantly in the ascendency.

Resolved, That we recommend to the Electors of the fourteenth Senatorial District, the Hon. VERNON STILES of Thompson, as a candidate every way qualified to represent this District in the Senate of this State.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and published in the Democratic papers of the State.

BENJ. C. SIMMONS, Chairman.

J. M. Lyon, Secretary.

Post Office Contracts.

We call the attention of contractors to the advertisement in another column, from the General Post Office Department.

☞ Gov. Morton, of Taunton, has been nominated for the Collectorship of Boston.

GREAT PROSPERITY.—The "True Sun," one of the most interesting and instructive daily journals published in the city of New York, only the third year of its existence on the the 20th inst.

VILLAINOUS.—The corpse of a Mrs. Brooks was taken recently from a grave yard in Monroe, New York, and found in an occupied by Doct. Tewsbury, in Frankfort, who has been arrested with his student, Tibbets. This piece of rascality gave rise to intense excitement, in Monroe and Frankfort. The husband of Mrs Brooks was coolly alleged at the sight of his wife, on which the work of dissection had been commenced.

FIRE IN KINGSTON, MASS.—A cotton factory situated in the centre of Kingston, owned and occupied by Messrs. Allen & Barnes, (lately owned by Messrs. Wetsch, Johnson & Co.,) was totally destroyed by fire a few days since with nearly all its contents. There being no fire department, many of the citizens succeeded in saving the mill and other small buildings in the immediate vicinity. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The loss is about $6000; insured, $900, at the Ætna Office, Hartford, Conn.

CAUSE OF DEATH.—Dr. F. D. Badger of Peterboro', N. H., has published some statements of facts, which, in his judgment, go to show that to lodge in a newly painted house is hazardous to life. He mentions the death of his wife and the certainly approaching death of his child; also, the death of one of his children, two years old; and also several other cases of death—which he says might be greatly multiplied—all occurring, apparently in consequence of living in rooms immediately after they have been painted.—The disease engendered was upon the lungs.

HARTFORD AND NEW HAVEN RAILROAD.—This Company has declared a dividend of three dollars per share from the earnings of the last six months. The Company derived no income from that part of the road between Hartford and Springfield until the 9th of December last.

The venerable Robert Rives, Esq., father of Senator Rives, died at his residence in Nelson county, Va., on Sunday, the 9th inst.

INDIAN TALK WITH PRESIDENT POLK.—The Shawanoe and Seneca have sent chiefs to Washington, to have a talk with their new father.

☞ The Providence Gazette informs its readers that the 14th commandment reads thus: Never swear at your mother, or strike your father when he is down.

The institution of Odd Fellows is dated from the 26th year of the Christian era. The Emperor Titus (A. D. 70) gave the order the name of Odd Fellows as a pledge of friendship for their loyalty and fidelity, together with a dispensation engraved on a plate of gold having the various emblems which now characterize the association.

Every Vote.

Morris Morton was elected Governor of Massachusetts by one vote. One vote may elect Isaac Toucey Governor of Connecticut on the first Monday of April next. See to it, then, Democrats, that every Democratic vote is polled for your talented candidate for Governor. Spare no pains to elect your Representatives to the State and National Legislatures.

New Hampshire Election.

The democrats have elected their candidate for Governor, 3 Congressmen, 4 Councillors, 10 Senators 80 majority in the House, and have carried the county officers in 9 counties.

The federalists, abolitionists and twaddlers have elected a few members to the House, and carried their county officers in old federal Cheshire.

We have returns of votes for members of Congress from 197 towns, in which the democratic candidates have received 92,960; the federal candidates 58,710 the abolition candidates 19,189, Hale 7,016, and others 1,511—making a total of 179,384.—By the old rule of determining the result, 22,423 votes would be required to elect, and Mr. Woodbury lacks of this 702, having 21,719 votes.

We deeply regret Mr. Woodbury's defeat, on account of the trouble and expense of another election—but we have no fear for the future. Another trial will secure the election of Mr. Woodbury by a triumphant majority of the people. In every town from which we have heard from our friends, they tell us that they can do better on another trial. The fine spirit of the democracy of New Hampshire, indignant at the treachery and malicious attempt of the nurtured viper to destroy its union and break down its strength, will be roused in another contest, and sweep away all combined opposition.

N. H. Patriot.

FIVE LINES TO BOSTON.—After the first of April next, there will be five daily lines between Philadelphia and New York and Boston, via Stonington Norwich, New Haven, Long Island Railroad, and a daily outside line to Providence, which will undoubtedly, reduce fares lower than ever before was known.

Henry McCurry, the individual convicted some few days since, of murder in the first degree, in causing the death of Paul Bonz, of Macon, Ga., while passing the night at a boarding house in Baltimore, in January, was sentenced to death, by Chief Justice Brice, on Tuesday. The day of execution has not been fixed.

DEATH OF HON. ISAAC C. BATES.—The Hon Isaac C. Bates, one of the Senators from the State of Massachusetts, died at his lodgings in Washington, on the 16th inst.

Rev. Joseph Thompson, pastor of the Chapel-st. Church, New Haven, has accepted an invitation to take charge of the Tabernacle in New York. He is spoken of as being a talented and popular divine.

At a late democratic celebration at Shirley, Mass. the following appropriate toast was offered:

"*Tennessee's two brightest stars.*—We rejoice at the elevation of the one—a nation will weep at the going down of the other."

WOMEN JUSTICES!—It is stated that Sally Brown and Betsey French, maiden ladies, were elected as Justices at the Woolwich town meeting, in Gloucester Co. New Jersey, last week! They were run against the regular nomination.

BATHE! BATHE!—From one to five pounds of decayed animal matter passes off the human body daily by perspiration. To enable nature to do this work well, her avenues—pores of the skin—must be kept open. Use water, warm or cold, frequently, or the dirt will clog them up. Don't be afraid of a cold water bath, even on a cold morning and in a cold room.

A young wife remonstrated with her husband, a dissipated spendthrift, on his conduct "My love," said he, "I am only like the Prodical Son; I shall reform by and by." "And I will be like the Predical Son, too," she replied, "for I will arise and go to my father," and off she went.

Spurious quarter dollars, dated 1843, composed of pewter and silvered over with galvanic process, and in circulation in Philadelphia, and so well executed as to deceive casual observers.

Gen. Cameron, the newly elected U. S. Senator of Pennsylvania, served a regular apprenticeship to the printing business, and was a practical printer for a number of years.

In the cooler months of the year there is a rapid increase of mortality from Diseases of the Chest and Lungs. To escape this evil, we must resort to that unfailing friend, the Health Restorative. If tried after every other means have been used, yet it will obtain the mastery of the disease, and subdue its violence, and finally eject it from the system.

PROOF POSITIVE OF SANITY.—A lawyer, giving his testimony in one of the New York courts in relation to a man's sanity, said, 'I have no doubt of the old gentleman being perfectly sane at the time referred to. I recollect that he refused to pay me my costs, or at least he made me strike several items off my bill."

☞ The democrats of the fourteenth Senatorial District, have, it will be seen by reference to the published doings in another part of our paper, re-nominated their old candidate, VERNON STILES, of Thompson. Mr. Stiles came within one vote of being elected last year, and we predict that if our friends in that district do their duty faithfully this spring. They will succeed in sending that staunch and worthy democrat to the State Senate. To the rescue! then, democrats of the 14th.

HON. J. M. NIXON, of the United States Senate, arrived in Hartford on Saturday March 27th.

Letter from the Hon. D. Woodbridge

MARIETTA, Jan. 13, 1845.

MR. C. R. SMITH—*Dear Sir*:—I have been a sufferer from the headache from early childhood. For the last 28 years of my life I have had an attack about once in 12 days, which would last me from 30 to 48 hours, some portion of the time suffering intense pain, accompanied with great depression of spirits. I have consulted with eminent physicians, and tried many expedients but found no permanent relief. Upon the urgent recommendation of a friend, I commenced more than three months since taking "*Spencer's Vegetable Pills*," and to my surprise I found great relief from the use of them, although they have not effected an entire cure yet the attacks which I have had since have been comparatively light and much less frequent. I feel certain that no injurious effects to the stomach has arisen from the use of them. I consider them a most valuable medicine, and sincerely wish that all sufferers with severe headaches, would try the use of them.

Yours respectfully,
D. WOODBRIDGE.

For sale by Samuel Tyler.

TRI WEEKLY,

THE STEAMER

WORCESTER,

CAPT. J. H. VANDERBILT.

WILL leave Norwich on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and New York Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 o'clock P. M.

Measurement goods 5 cents per foot. By weigh At $2 50 per ton.

E. A. BILL,
Steam-Boat Agent.
50

BONNETS AND MILLINERY GOODS.

THE subscribers having accepted the Agency of one of the largest and best manufacturing establishments in Massachusetts are prepared to offer a general supply of

Florence and Fancy Braid Bonnets,

at the lowest manufacturers' prices, Merchants, Milliners and all others will find it for their advantage to call on the subscribers before purchasing.

ALSO, Just received a splendid assortment of RIBBONS, FLOWERS, and MILLINERY ARTICLES which are received direct from the Importers and will be sold at the lowest New York prices.

All persons wishing the above Goods may save 10 per cent by calling at No. 33 & 35 Shetucket st.

ELY & CO.

March 26th, '45. 1f18

HOUSE FURNISHING ARTICLES.

NEW PATTERNS, NEW STYLES.

Splendid Goods.

CHARLES A. CONVERSE,

139 MAIN-STREET,

HAS on hand a complete variety of the above goods which he will sell at less than former prices—

KNIVES and Forks in cases and in sett of 51 pieces; Bunk, Ivory, Cocoa, Horn and Bone Handles, Carvers and Forks, Brittania Tea and Coffee Pots, Sugars, Creams, Ladles, Tumblers, Lamps, Molasses Cups &c; Plated and Brass Candlesticks, Revolving Castors, Fruit Trays, Brass Andirons, Braseshead, Steel and common Iron shovel and Tongs, Pokers, Tea Bells, Spice Boxes, Tea Caddys, Silver Plated, German Silver, Britinia and Iron Table and Spoons, Wire and Hair Sieves, Heath Crumb, Scrubbing, Furniture and Floor Brushes. Fancy and common Bellows, Coffee Roasters, Porcelain Ware, Steel and Iron Kettles, Pots, Tea Kettles, Basins Bake Pans, Spiders Iron Furnaces, Meat Forks, Skimmers, Toast Irons, Gridirons, Waffle Irons, Mouse Traps, Scrapers, Fenders, Coal Hods, Fire Carriers, Crimping and Ruffle Irons, Carpet Hammers, Bed Lamps Sauce Pans, Stew Pans, Spittoons, Coffee Mills, Snuffers and Trays, single and in setts, with plain and rich Guilt Borders. Flat Irons and Stands—Bed Cords and Keys, Basting Spoons, Steelyards, Silver Forks, Chopping Knives, Paste Makers, &c., &c.

March 27th 6w18

New London Medical Society

THE Annual meeting of this Society will be holden at the Merchants Hotel in the city of Norwich on Thursday the 10th day of April next at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. W. MATERSON

March 20th. 18

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of TRACY, HUNTINGTON & CO., is this day by mutual consent dissolved.

HUNTINGTON, WOODWORTH & CO., are authorized to settle the accounts of the late firm and all persons indebted to said firm are requested to settle the same without delay.

TRACY, HUNTINGTON & CO.

Norwich, Yanticville, March 25, 1845.

The business will be continued at the same place by the undersigned where old customers are particularly requested to call with the assurance that they will be as favorably dealt by as heretofore and others wishing to purchase Goods may also be assured that they will find it for their interest to deal with us.

HUNTINGTON, WOODWORTH, & Co.;

March 27th 18

Mats.

7 BALES Alicas Mats, of all sizes for sale by the bale, or singly, at low prices. by

TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.

March 19. 17

Fruit!

100 BOXES ORANGES,
50 do Lemons,
100 Drums Turkey Figs,
19 Boxes Citron,
50 do Prunes, for sale by

WHITAKER, HAMMOND & CO.

March 19 17 Commerce st.

Potash,

20 CASKS first sort Potash, just received and for sale low by

WHITAKER, HAMMOND & CO.

March 19 17 Commerce street.

SALT,

200 SACKS Worthington Factory filled fine Salt,
200 Sacks coarse fine do do
1000 do Dairy do do
50 bbls Saline do

For sale by WHITAKER, HAMMOND & CO

March 19. 17 Commerce street.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm KINNEY & RAWSON are requested to make immediate payment to the surviving partner.

CALVIN RAWSON.

March 1, 1845. 6w17

D. P. COON,

WILL be found at the old stand, where he will be happy to attend to all former customers and friends.

March 19 '45

U. S. HOTEL, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber having removed from his old stand the Exchange Hotel, to the Granite Buildings now the **United States Hotel**, on Pennsylvania avenue, between Third and Four-and-a-half streets one block from the Railroad depot, respectfully solicits a portion of the public patronage. He now has associated with him Mr. JAMES H. BIRCH, of Washington City.

The "UNITED STATES," as regard locality, is the most eligible Hotel in the city, and one of the most commodious in the Union. It is but about two minutes walk from the Railroad Depot, and five from the Capitol, and has accommodations for three hundred boarders.

No labor or expense has been omitted to anticipate the wants of both temporary and permanent customers. From our establishment at Piney Point, on the Potomac we will be constantly supplied with abundance of fresh fish and oysters, and our larder stocked with every rarity the market affords.

Sincerely thankful for the past favors, which a liberal Public have ever shown him, he solicits a continuance of their patronage, and he promises that his efforts, and those of his partner, shall be unceasing in studying and providing for the comfort of those who may make the UNITED STATES HOTEL their home. THOMPSON TYLER.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 9, 1844. 1y3

RAISINS.

75 BOXES Raisins for sale by

TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.

March 13 16

WANTED, 10,000 lbs., Old Cast off India Rubber Shoes.

FOR which new and fresh Goods will be exchanged at Cash prices.

J. IRELON & SON.

ch 6 6m

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
March 8, 1845.

POST OFFICE CONTRACTS—SUPPLEMENTARY NOTICE.—A part of the 15th section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to reduce the rates of postage," &c, approved the 3d of March, 1845, is in the following words:

"*And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Postmaster General, in all future lettings of contracts for the transportation of the mail, to let the same, in every case, to the lowest bidder tendering sufficient guarantee for faithful performance, without other reference to the mode of such transportation than may be necessary to provide for the due celerity, certainty, and security of such transportation; nor shall any new contractor hereafter be required to purchase out, or take at a valuation, the stock or vehicles of any previous contractor for the same route."

Bidders for contracts, under the advertisement now in course of publication, for the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York, are hereby notified that the contracts will, agreeably to the foregoing law, be awarded to the lowest bidder for carrying the mails, provided he tenders sufficient guarantee for the faithful performance of the service on the days, and within the hours, specified in the advertisement, without other reference to the mode of transportation than may be necessary to provide for the due celerity, certainty, and security of such transportation; and that, accordingly, proposals to carry the mails in a mode inferior to those specified for the routes in the pending advertisement, will be considered, provided such inferior mode shall give the speed called for in the schedules, and shall afford due protection and security to the mails.

Bidders should be careful to furnish adequate guaranties, and will observe the form of guaranty given in the advertisement.

The 8th note to the advertisement, requiring the underbidder to take the stock of the present contractor, is, in pursuance of the act aforesaid, hereby abrogated.

C. JOHNSON,
Postmaster General.

March 19—A18. 17

The Brandreth's Pills.

As a general family medicine, especially in a country so subject to sudden changes of temperature as this, their value is incalculable. By having the Brandreth Pills always on hand, should a sudden attack of sickness take place, they can be given at once, and will often have effected a cure before the physician could have arrived.

In Cholic, and in inflamation of the bowels, these Pills will at once relieve, and perseverance in their use, according to the directions, will surely do all that medicine can do to restore the health of the patient.

"To diseases arising from the use of mercury, or from any cause or vitiation, from bad blood or otherwise, their use will produce the most happy results. In all attacks of Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, and in cases of chronic or recent Costiveness, the use of the Brandreth Pills will be productive of infinite service—sometimes occasioning so great a change for the better as to cause great thankfulness.

In all cases of Indigestion, Worms, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and in all affections of the Stomach and Bowels, the Brandreth Pills will be found a never failing remedy.

To insure the full benefit of these celebrated Pills, they should be kept in the house, so that upon the first commencement of sickness they may be at once resorted to. One dose is better than a dozen after the disease has become established in the system.

The Brandreth Pills are purely vegetable, and so innocent that the infant of a month old may use them if medicine is required, not only with safety but with a certainty of receiving all the benefit medicine is capable of imparting. Females may use them during all the critical periods of their lives. The Brandreth Pills will insure their health, and produce regularity in all the functions of life.

Be careful of counterfeit Pills. How to avoid them:

No. 1 Security.

Each Agent who sells the Genuine Brandreth Pills has a CERTIFICATE OF AGENCY, which has been engraved at a vast expense. It represents the Manufactory at Sing Sing, on the banks of the Hudson river, and is signed by Dr. Brandreth, and his seal stamped upon the paper.

No. 2 Security.

Always observe the labels upon the boxes.—Each box of the Genuine Pills has now THREE LABELS upon it. The top and the bottom label containing upwards of FIVE THOUSAND LETTERS in RED INK. The words BENJAMIN BRANDRETH'S PILLS being printed over two hundred times upon the two labels.

No 3 Security.

There are also upon each label two signatures of Dr. Brandreth: one B. Brandreth, and also one Benjamin Brandreth. "Each box, therefore, to be genuine, must have six signatures of Dr. Brandreth upon it. If the box do not answer this discription, the Pills are not the Brandreth Pills, but some vile counterfeit of them, as all the old labelled boxes have been collected.

No. 4 Security.

Besides the above signs of genuineness, fac-similies of the Brandreth Pill, labels are upon the Certificate of Agency; therefore compare your box with the labels on the Certificate; if it agrees, the Pills are true; if it does not they are false.

I have expended much time, and at least $5000 in perfecting these checks to the sale of counterfeit Pills, and in the hope they will secure the genuine BRANDRETH PILLS to all who want them.

Iremain the public's servant,
B. BRANDRETH, M. D.

The following names are a list of Dr. B. Brandreth agents in New London Co.

Norwich, R. W. Roath; New London, Nathan Belden; Colchester, L. A. Kellogg; Franklin, Amasa L. Hyde; Liberty Hill, Austin Gay; Lebanon, Gurdon Robinson; Yanticville, Tracy, Huntington & Co.; Fitchville, S. Fitch; Norwich Town, Geo. D. Fuller; Milltown, Wm. B. Hull; Stonington, Horace Lewis; Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Portersville, Smith, Cady & Co; Centre Groton, R. W. Smith; Groton, John Hudson: Hamburg, H. A. Brockway; Salem, E. S. Williams; Montville, James Turner; Hadlyme, Z. Brockway.

March 19, '45. 17

DAILY LINE To New London.

THE Steamer ANGELINA, Capt. A. LOVELL, has commenced her regular Trips to New London. Leaving Norwich at 6 o'clock in the morning, returning in the afternoon in time for the accommodation Train of Cars for Worcester.

On or before April 1st, she will extend her trips to Poquonoc, (Mystic,) and Stonington regularly. For her information inquire of the Capt. or E. A. BILL.

March 19, 45. 17.

Willow Wagons.

4 DOZ. CARRIAGES and wheels to match, just received and for sale cheaper than at any other Store in the city, by TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.

March 19. 17

Cloves.

1 BBL. Cloves for sale by

TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.

March 19. 17

Excellent Tobacco.

6 KEGS first quality Russell & Robinson's tobacco for sale by TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.

March 19. 17

Nutmegs.

JUST received 1 bbl. Nutmegs, which will be sold cheap by TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.

March 19. 17

Tubs.

BY the nest or single, for sale by

TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.

March 19.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

1845. NEW SPRING GOODS, 1845.

THE Subscriber has just received a large supply of NEW GOODS in his line, consisting of all the fashionable

BOOTS, SHOES, DOWNINGS, BROGANS, GAITERS, SLIPPERS, &C. &C.

of the most desirable styles, and best quality. Also, LADIES and MISSES

GAITERS, HALF GAITERS, BUSKINS, TIES, SLIPPERS, &C. &C.,

in great variety. Also a large assortment of Children's

SHOES, BOOTS, GAITERS, SOCKS, &C.

All of which will be sold as low as at any Store in this city, and WARRANTED. Purchasers are invited to call and examine at No 34 Main-st., OPPOSITE THE FRANKLIN HOUSE.

☞ Work made to order. Also, repairing neatly executed

March 26th, '45. [6m18. CHARLES TRACY.

Freight and Passage Reduced. Norwich and New York Propeller Line of Steam boats.

Steam Propeller SHETUCKET, Capt. G. H. GEER.
" " QUINEBAUG, " J. WILLIAMS.

WILL leave Norwich and New York every Tuesday and Friday at 4 o'clock P. M. Freight and passengers will be taken very low.

apl 1 18

Butter.

FIFTY FIRKINS prime Dairy Butter, for sale by WHITAKER, HAMMOND & CO.

March 19 17 Commerce street.

READ THIS!

ELY & CO., ARE almost daily receiving

New Spring Goods

of every desirable style, which they offer on the most reasonable terms wholesale and retail. No. 33 and 35 Shetucket Street.

March 13. 6f16

Dissolution.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the name and firm of COON & HAYWOOD is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

D. P. COON,
J. C. HAYWOOD,

March 19, '45. 6w17.

SALERATUS.

ONE HUNDRED Packages pure Saleratus,
50 bbls do do
25 casks do do on consignment, and for sale by

WHITAKER, HAMMOND & CO.

March 19 19 Commerce St.

Timothy and Clover Seed.

43 TIERCES prime Western Timothy Seed.
16 " " Southern and Western Clover Seed, "handsome." Received per Steamer Shetucket, and for sale by

WHITAKER, HAMMOND & CO.

Commerce st, March, 19, '45. 17.

Whitaker, Hammond & Co., Successors to H. Whitaker & Co.

HAVE on hand a large and fresh stock of GROCERIES, and are daily receiving new supplies.

Now landing,
50 hhds New Orleans Molasses;
60 tierces New Iberia do
100 bbls New Orleans do
100 boxes brown Havanna Sugar,
20 do white do
200 do Bunch Raisins,
35 do Keg do
100 packages fresh Teas,
100 boxes Colgate's No. 1 and pale Soap,
75 do Boston do
23 hhds New Orleans Sugar
300 bags Cuba, Rio and Laguera Coffee,
25 do Government Java do &c, &c.

March 19 17

Notice.

THE BOARD OF REGISTRATION of the Town of Norwich, will meet at the Town Hall in said Norwich, on Monday the 31st instant, at 9 o'clock A. M. to correct and revise the Registration Lists of said town and to examine and decide upon all applications to be admitted to the privileges of an Elector. And also, on Saturday the 5th day of April next, at the same place for the same purpose, at 10 o'clock A. M.

S. B. MEECH, BENJ. HUNTINGTON, Z. R. ROBBINS, } Select Men.
OTHNIEL GAGER, Town Clerk.

Board of Registration.

Norwich March 8, 1845. 17

AT a Court of Probate held at Norwich within and for the District of Norwich on the 17th day of March, 1845.

Present, GEORGE PERKINS, Judge.

The executors of the last will and testament of EBENEZER ROGERS, late of said Norwich, deceased, having exhibited to this court their account as Executors as aforesaid, for allowance and settlement, this court doth order, that the same be continued to the 29th day of March instant at 2 o'clock, in the afternoon, then to be heard at the Probate Office in said Norwich.

ALLEN, THOMAS ROBINSON, Clk

March 19. 3w17

For Sale.

Cotton Spinning Frames.—2 Metcalf pattern, 64 Spindles each, second hand in use, can be delivered in May. Inquire of H. Whitaker or

WHITAKER, HAMMOND & CO.

march 8 17

SPRING GOODS.

THE CAMPAIGN OPENED.

TALCOTT & WILLIAMS take much pleasure in announcing to their patrons and the public generally, that they have received recent large additions to their former excellent stock of

Family Groceries and Provisions

which they are prepared to sell at remarkably low prices for cash or approved credit. They are determined to commence the season by offering great inducements to purchasers to call and see them, well satisfied that if they do so, a good trade will follow as a matter of course. Come then, one and all to the corner of Main and Washington streets, where you will be sure of receiving more goods for the same amount of money, than at any other Grocery store in the city.

Norwich, March 19, '45. 17

Oils.

5000 Gallons Spring Sperm "Howlands" New Bedford,
1000 gallons Winter Sperm,
1000 " Spring Sperm, bleached,
1000 gals Winter Sperm bleached
200 " W Whale, bleached,
on consignment and for sale by

A. H. ALMY

[late Nichols, Evans & Co.] 51 Water street

March 5 3w19

Norwich and Worcester RAIL ROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

Accommodation Trains, Daily except Sunday.

From Norwich, 6 A. M. and 4 1-2 P. M.
" Worcester, 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.

Steamboat Train,

From Norwich, about 3 A. M. and 5 P. M. Sunday Wednesday and Friday.
" Worcester, 5 3-4 P. M. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Long Island Train.

Stopping at Danielsonville.

From Norwich, about 2 P. M. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
" Worcester, 2 A. M. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Fares are less when paid for Tickets than when paid in the Cars. EMERSON FOOTE, Sup.

Norwich March 6th 13

TEAS.

10 CHESTS of Y. H. Tea of superior quality; also carefully selected teas of every description for sale by

TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.

March 19. 16

Spices. Spices.

OF every variety, fresh and pungent, for sale very cheap by

TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.

March 19. 16

Fresh Teas.

1 HUNDRED Packages Green Teas,
50 do Black do,
Just received and for sale by

A. H. ALMY, [late N. E. & A.]

March 5th 3w15 21 Water st.

Wood and Willow Ware, Mats &c.

A COMPLETE assortment of the above always on hand, and for sale at the lowest cash prices by

TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.

March 13. 16

SUGAR.

THE subscribers will sell sugar of all descriptions and qualities at the smallest profits. They offer for 8 to 20 lbs. for one dollar! Allow us a share of your incoming cheap.

TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.

March 13. 16

COFFEE.

20 LBS. good Coffee for $1. 16 lbs. Laguera of warranted good, for one dollar, at

TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.

March, 13. 16

Notice.

ALL persons having unsettled accounts with Coon & Hayward, are requested to settle the same previous to the first day of April next.

A new arrangement are to be made in their business.

March 13 6f16

Flour.

500 BBLS. superfine "Black Rock,"
200 bbls " Genesee in store and for sale by

A. H. ALMY.

(late Nichols Evans & Almy)

March 6 3w15 51 Water street.

Molasses and Sugar.

JUST RECEIVED a supply NEW CROP New Orleans Molasses and Sugar, for sale cheap by

E. A. BILL.

Norwich, Feb. 10th, '45. tf 13

Wanted.

A YOUNG man as Clerk in a grocery store, one that has had a good experience in the business.

D. P. COON.

March 13 16

NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers at

Killingly and Norwich

under the name and firm of ELY & CO., is this day by mutual consent DISSOLVED. All persons having claims against said firm are requested to present the same for settlement and all persons indebted to said firm are invited to settle the same without delay.

J. S. ELY.
EDWIN ELY.

Killingly Jan. 23d, 1845.

The subscriber hereby authorizes his brother, EDWIN ELY to use the name of the late firm of Ely & Co, in the settlement of any claims due the said late firm.

J. S. ELY

Killingly, Jan. 23d, 1845.

J. S. ELY, having associated with himself, R. GROSVENOR, and E. C. BEACH will continue the DRY GOODS trade at the old stand, No 33 & 35 Shetucket-st, and under the old name and firm of

ELY & CO.

Norwich, Jan. 23d, 1845. 1f

Candles.

200 BOXES Mould Candles,
25 do Sperm do in store and for sale by

WHITAKER, HAMMOND CO.

March 19. 17 Commerce St.

Wanted.

2 good workmen at the boot and shoe business one of them a good boottender, the other on repairing. Enquire at No. 30, Water street, Norwich Town.

GEO. DRAPER.

March 15 1845. 6w 16

New Fruit.

25 KEGS RAISINS "Geo. Laing,"
20 " " do "Pale,"
(300 boxes M R and 'Bloom' do Just received by

A. H. ALMY, (late N. E. & A.)

March 2

Leave New Milford every Monday and Friday at [illegible] on arrival of Southern cars, arrive at Woodbury same days by 9 p m

Leave Woodbury every Monday and Friday at [illegible] m. arrive at New Milford same days by 2 p m

696 From Newtown, Fairfield county, by South Britain to Southbury, 19 1-2 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Newtown every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 1-2 p m, arrive at Southbury same days by 5 1-2 p m

Leave Southbury every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 1-2 a m—arrive at Newtown same days by 6 1-2 a m

697 From Newtown by Cold Spring, Monroe and Huntington to Derby, 17 miles and back, twice a week

Leave Newtown every Tuesday and Friday at 10 a m and arrive at Derby same days by 3 p m

Leave Derby every Wednesday and Saturday at 10 a m—arrive at Newtown same days by 3 p m

698 From Danbury, Fairfield county, by Bethel to Hawleyville, 8 miles and back, six times a week

Leave Danbury every day except Sunday at 9 a m, arrive at Hawleyville same day by 11 a m

Leave Hawleyville every day except Sunday at 1 p m, arrive at Danbury same day by 3 p m

699 From Danbury by Ridgebury, Ridgefield, Lewisborough, N. Y., Vista, New Canaan, Ct. and North Stamford to Stamford, 35 miles and back, twice a week

Leave Danbury every Wednesday and Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Ridgefield same days by 3 p m

Leave Ridgefield every Tuesday and Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Stamford same days by 12 m

Leave Stamford same days by 2 p m, arrive at Ridgefield same days by 8 p m

Leave Ridgefield every Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Danbury same days by 6 p m

Proposals to run the going trip through on one day and the return trip through on the next, will be considered

700 From Danbury by New Fairfield and Haviland Hollow, N. Y. to Patterson, 14 miles and back, once a week

Leave Danbury every Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Patterson same day by 11 a m

Leave Patterson same day by 12 m, arrive at Danbury same day by 4 p m

701 From Bethel, Fairfield county, by Redding, Redding Ridge and Weston to Bridgeport, 13 miles and back, twice a week

Leave Bethel every Monday and Friday at 12 m—arrive at Bridgeport same days by 6 p m

Leave Bridgeport every Tuesday and Thursday at 7 a m, arrive at Bethel same days by 12 m

Proposals to go and return on the same day will be considered

702 From Bridgeport, Fairfield county, by Coldspring, Newtown, Hawleyville, Brookfield, New Milford, Gaylord's Bridge, South Kent, Kent, Cornwall Bridge, West Cornwall, Falls Village, South Canaan, Canaan, Sheffield, Mass., Great Barrington and Van Deusenville to West Stockbridge, 96 miles and back, six times a week in railroad cars

Leave Bridgeport every day except Sunday on the arrival of the boat from New York, say 10 a m, arrive at West Stockbridge same day by 7 p m

Leave West Stockbridge every day except Sunday at 6 a m, and arrive at Bridgeport the same day by 1 p m

Proposals to extend through to the Albany railroad are invited

Proposals to carry the Albany, New York and through mails by a more expeditious line during suspension of navigation on the Hudson river, and through to and from the Albany and Springfield road in like connection are invited

703 From Bridgeport by Trumbull and Long Hill to Stepney, 12 miles and back twice a week

Leave Bridgeport every Tuesday and Saturday at 11 a m, arrive at Stepney same days by 4 p m

Leave Stepney same days at 5 a m, arrive at Bridgeport same days by 10 a m

704 From Norwalk, Fairfield county, by Norfield to Redding Ridge, fifteen miles, and back, once a week

Leave Norwalk every Saturday at 12 m—arrive at Redding Ridge same day by 4 p m

Leave Redding Ridge every day by 6 a m—arrive at Norwalk same day by 11 a m

705 From Norwalk to New Canaan, 8 miles and back six times a week

Leave Norwalk every day except Sunday on arrival of New York land-mail, say at 3 p m—arrive at New Canaan same day by 4 1-2 p m

Leave New Canaan every day except Sunday at 11 a m—arrive at Norwalk same day by 1-2 p m

706 From Greenwich, Fairfield county, by Round Hill to Stamford, eight miles and back, twice a week

Leave Greenwich every Wednesday and Saturday at 6 p m, arrive at Stamford the same days by 8 p m

Leave Stamford same days at 1 p m—arrive at Greenwich same days by 3 p m

SPECIAL OFFICES.

Proposals are invited for supplying the following offices in Connecticut for the not proceeds of said offices respectively, limited in each case to a sum to be named in the proposals

Bethany from New Haven, 10 miles, and back once a week

Canton Center from Canton, 4 miles, and back three times a week

Chapinville from Salisbury, 3 1-2 miles, and back three times a week

Eastford from Ashford, 8 miles, and back three times a week

Ellsworth from Cornwall Bridge, 3 miles, and back twice a week

Enfield from Thompsonville, 3 miles, and back six times a week

Exeter from Hebron, 4 miles, and back once a week

Greenfield Hill from Southport, 3 miles, and back six times a week

Hampton from Howard Valley, 3 miles, and back six times a week

Ketch's Mill from Seattle Village, miles and back three times a week

Leonville from Moodus, 1 1-2 miles, and back twice a week

Lisbon from Norwich, 6 miles, and back three times a week

Mansfield Center, from Mansfield, 3 miles, and back three times a week

Middlebury from Naugatuck, 5 miles, and back once a week

Millington from East Haddam, 7 miles, and back once a week

Milton from Litchfield, 4 1-2 miles, and back three times a week

New Boston from Fishersville, 3 miles, and back three times a week

Newington from Hartford, 4 miles and back three times a week

North Guilford from Guilford, 4 miles, and back three times a week

North Canaan from Simsbury, 4 miles, and back once a week

North Granby, from Granby, 4 miles, and back twice a week

North Killingly from West Thompson, 1 1-2 miles, and back twice a week

Prospect from Meriterville, 3 miles, and back once a week

South Lyme from Lyme, 6 miles, and back twice a week

South Norwalk from Norwalk 1 1-2 miles, and back three times a week

Suffield from Windsor Locks, 6 miles, and back three times a week

Union from Stafford Springs 7 miles, and back twice a week

Warren from Cornwall Bridge, 3 miles, and back three times a week

Washington from New Milford, 7 miles, and back three times a week

Winchester Center from Winchester, 3 miles, and back three times a week

Willington from Mansfield, 4 miles, and back three times a week

Wilton from Norwalk, 7 miles and back three times a week

Woodbury from Waterbury, 6 miles, and back once a week

Zion's Bridge from Derby, 2 miles, and back once

NOTES

1. Seven minutes are allowed for opening and closing the mails at all offices, where no particulars there is specified; but on railroad and steamboat route there is to be no more delay than is necessary to deliver and receive the bagage.

2. The mail is to be conveyed in preference to passengers, and to their entire exclusion, if its weight and bulk require it.

3. A preference is to be given to passengers brought in the connecting mail lines over those travelling in any other.

4. Post Office blanks, mail bags, and the special agents of the Department, on the exhibition of their credentials, are to be conveyed without further charge on mail lines admitting of such conveyances.

5. Mail agents are to be conveyed without charge on the principal railroad and steamboat lines, where the size of the mails and number of the offices will require their employment by the Department; and in that case, a separate apartment for the assorting and safe-keeping of the mail is to be provided by the contractor, under the direction of the Department.

6. In all cases, there is to be a forfeiture of the pay for the trip, when the trip is not run; a forfeiture of at least one-fourth part of it, when the running or arrival is so far behind time as to lose the connection with a pending mail; and a forfeiture of the due proportion of it, when a grade of service is rendered inferior to that in the contract. These forfeitures may be increased into penalties of higher amount, according to the nature or frequency of the failure and the importance of the mail.

7. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be satisfactorily explained in due time, for failing to take from, or deliver at a post office, the mail or any part of it; for suffering to be wet, injured, lost, or destroyed, for conveying it in a place or manner that exposes it to depredation, loss, or injury; for refusing after demand to convey a mail by any coach, railroad car, or steamboat, which the contractor regularly runs on the route, beyond the specified number of trips in the contract; and for not arriving at the time set. And for setting up or running an express to transmit commercial intelligence in advance of the mail, a penalty will be exacted equal to a quarter's pay.

8. The Postmaster General may annul the contract for repeated failures; for violating the Post Office laws; for disobeying the instructions of the Department; for refusing to discharge a carrier when required by the Department; for assigning the contract without the consent of Postmaster General, or for setting up or running an express as above said.

9. The Postmaster General may alter the contract and alter the schedule, he allowing a pro rata increase of compensation, within the restrictions imposed by law, for the additional service required, or for the increased speed, if the employment of additional stock or carriers is rendered necessary, but the contractor may, in such cases, relinquish the contract, on timely notice, if he prefers it to the change. The Postmaster General also may discontinue or curtail the service, he allowing one month's extra pay on the amount dispensed with.

10. The payments will be made through drafts on post offices or otherwise, after the expiration of each quarter, say in February, May, August, and November.

11. *The distances are given according to the best information; but we increased pay will be allowed should they prove to be greater than is advertised, if the places are correctly named.*

12. The Postmaster General is prohibited by law from knowingly making a contract for the transportation of the mail with any person who shall have entered into any combination, or proposed to enter into any combination, to prevent the making of any bid for a mail contract by any other person or persons, or who shall have made any agreement, or shall have given or performed, or promised to give or perform any consideration to do, or not to do, anything whatever to induce any other person not to bid for a mail contract. Particular attention is called to the 28th section of the act of 1836, prohibiting combinations to prevent bidding.

13. On each route where the present contractor shall be superseded by an underbidder, who may not have the stage property requisite for the performance of the contract, he shall purchase from the present contractor such of his coaches, trams, and harness belonging to the route as shall be needed, and may be suitable for the service, at a fair valuation; and make payment therefor by reasonable instalments, as his pay becomes due, unless the present contractor shall continue to run stages on the route. Should they not agree as to the suitableness of the property, the terms, or the security, each may chose a person who may appoint a third, and their decision shall be final; or the Postmaster General will name the umpire. Should the underbidder fail to comply, his bid will be offered to the contractor; but should he decline it, the proposals of the underbidder will be accepted unconditionally. The underbidder should give early notice of his intention to take or not to take the stock, and if the latter, of his reasons; and the present contractor is to determine, on the first application whether he will sell it or not.

14. A bid received after time, to wit: the 15th April next at 9 a m, or without the guarantee required by law; or that combines several routes in one sum of compensation, cannot be considered in competition with a regular proposal, not adjudged to be extravagant

15. A bidder may offer on coach, railroad, or steamboat routes, where the transportation is difficult or impracticable at certain seasons, to substitute horse or wagon conveyance, or to intermit service a specified number of days, weeks, or months.—He may propose to omit an office that is inaccessible or is not on the stage road, the railway, or at a steamboat landing, as the case may be, or he may offer to substitute an inferior mode of supply in such cases. He may propose different days and hours of departure and arrival, provided that no more running time is asked, and it is obvious that no mail connection or other public accommodation is prejudiced. He may ask for more running time to the trip, during a specified number of days, at certain seasons of particularly bad roads. But beyond these changes, a proposal for service different from the advertisement will prevent its being considered in competition with a regular bid, not set aside for extravagance; and where a bid contains any of the above alterations, their disadvantages will be estimated in comparing it with other proposals.

16. There should be but one route bid for in a proposal.

17. The route, the service, the yearly pay, the bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of the firm, where a company offers, should be distinctly stated.

The following may be used as a form for the bid *where no change from the advertisement is contemplated by the bidder:*

"I [or we, as the case may be,] hereby propose to carry the mail on No.—, from——to——a greeably to advertisement, for $ per annum."

18. The following is the form of the guaranty which should be filled, the first blank with the name of the guarantor, the second with that of the bidder; and the third and fourth with the beginning and terminating points of the route; and after being dated, should be signed by the guarantor, who must be shown by the written certificate of a postmaster, or other equally satisfactory testimonial, to be a man of property, and able to make good his guaranty. This security, so certified, should accompany each bid

The undersigned ——— guarantee that ——— his bid for carrying the mail from ——— to ——— accepted by the postmaster general, ———, shall enter into an obligation prior to the first day of July next with good and sufficient sureties, to perform the service proposed.

"Dated ———"

19. The bid should be sent under seal, addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster General, with "Mail Proposals in the State of ———," written on the face of the letter; and should be despatched in time to be received by or before the 15th April next, at 9 o'clock, a. m.

20. The contracts are to be executed before the 1st of July next.

21. Postmasters at offices situated upon or near railroads, but more than eighty rods from a depot, will, immediately after the 10th of May next, report that fact to the Department, stating their exact distance from the railroad depot, and otherwise supplied with the mail, to enable the Postmaster General to direct the proper supply to be made from the railroad by mail messengers, from and after the 1st July next.

C. A. WICKLIFFE.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Dec. 20, 1841.

Fales's Cathartic Lozenges,

THOUGH prepared from a great many Vegetable Substances, are as palatable and pleasant to eat as any other Confectionary Compound.

☞This preparation is decidedly the best among all the known cathartic preparations; for while its operation is as sure as Salts, Castor Oil, Calomel and Jalop, or any other, cathartic medicine, it has the advantage over all in being pleasant to eat, while all other cathartics are generally disagreeable to take. Price 25 cents per box, with full directions, and may be found at the Depository, No. 96 Commercial street.

FALES'S WORM LOZENGES.

Are a safe and sure remedy for Worms. Children love them. They act like a charm in removing the symptoms, such as starting in sleep, grating the teeth, paleness about the mouth and [illegible] sional sickness at the stomach, precar[illegible] swelled bowels, and general feverish [illegible] The child falls into a quiet sleep, the worms are stupified and expelled, and the child, as far as heard from in every instance has been cured.

Price 25 cents per box, with full directions; sold at 96 Commercial-street.

FALES'S COUGH LOZENGES.

Are beneficial in all common Colds and Coughs Whooping Cough, Inflamation in the Throat and Lungs, in the Croup or Hives, and more certain to operate satisfactory than the celebrated HIVE SYRUP. The most happy effect is obtained in a few moments; the symptoms disappear and the disease is broken up by the magical effect of these Lozenges.

Full directions accompany each box, and found at the Depository, 96 Commercial street.

FALES'S DYSENTERY LOZENGES.

Are a safe and agreeable remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhœa of adults, and for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Bowel Complaints of children. Particular attention must be paid to the directions which accompany each box.

FALES'S CAMPHOR LOZENGES,

Are beneficial in all common and sick headache, and where there is a sense of tightness or weight over the eyes, in eruptive diseases, such as Measles and Small Pox. Also in Mania, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Hysteria, in St. Vitus Dance, and in all cases of Languor and Oppressions of the Vital Powers, and may be taken with safety by women and children in all conditions.

Full directions accompany each box.

FALE'S CYPRIAN HAIR TONIC,

Is now so extensively known and justly celebrated that further comment upon it will be useless; we can say, however, with truth, that among the many thousands who have purchased the Tonic in this or other countries, none have returned with complaints while thousands have expressed not only their approbation, but their wonder and admiration of beholding its effects. A few bottles only can be had, at 96 Commercial-street.

CLEAR OUT YOUR RATS.

The gnawings and antics of these destructive creatures can be hushed forever in your House or Store, if you will procure a box of the genuine

MADAGASCAR RAT EXTERMINATOR

and use it according to direction. You cannot depend upon it unless obtained at J. J. FALES No 96 Commercial, corner of Lewis & Commercial Streets, Boston, or of the following

AGENTS.

Norwich, Samuel Tyler and John L. Devotion New London, Wm. Stanton, Stoddard & Allen, A. Beckwith; Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Mystic Bridge Keeney & Brown; Noank, Brown & Willey; Stonington Point, Elisha Faxon, Jr.; Lyme, Joseph Brockway; Hadlyme, Ely P. Wells; East Haddam, R. W. Miller; Moodus, Sheffield Lewis; Leesville Richmond & Upham; Middle Haddam, Child & Currier; Portland, John Payne; South Glastenbury, Oliver Brainard and Wm. W. Post & Co; Colchester, A. M. Horibut; Willimantic, Jason Stafford and R. Moulton; Scotland, James Burnet; Hows d'Valley, G. D Spencer; Hampton, Wm. Brown Andover, Loomis & Sutton; South Coventry, D. M. Buell; Mansfield, Geo. T. Clark and Z. Storrs & Son; Chaplain, Walter Goodell; Phœnixville John R. Adams; Eastford, Joseph Dorsett and Calvin Whitney; Ashford, E. B. Hibbards; Wm A. Brewster; Danielsonville, Conn,

Oct 6. p1947

Something New.

SPALDING & CO., are manufacturing under Letters Patent granted by the United States, an improved Friction match, to burn

Without Brimstone.

They now offer for sale, on very reasonable terms,

20,000 GROSS,

Neatly put up in Tin, Wood and Paper, in any sized packages and in lots to suit purchasers.

These Matches are highly improved of and recommended for family use by Physicians and Chemists, in consequence of the absence of Sulphur in their manufacture, the fumes of which are so disagreeable and deleterious to all, and particularly injurious to persons having weak lungs or delicate constitutions.

They are particularly recommended to the attention of shippers as they have frequently been taken on long voyages and exposed to the action of all climates without the slightest injury.

For sale by SPALDING & CO.

At wholesale and retail by R. W. MATHEWSON Agents for the manufacturers,

Jan. 22 845.

India Rubber Overshoes.

WE have on hand and for sale on the most reasonable terms, a most splendid assortment of **India Rubber Shoes and Overshoes,** of the latest patterns and styles in market, manufactured from the pure gum and put up in the best manner—warranted not to stiffen in the coldest weather, or contract by the heat, and will retain their color under all circumstances, and not to part in the seams.

Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine the great improvements made in the manufacture of India Rubber. ☞We sell cheap.

J. IRESON & SON.

Feb. 16. 1712

Physicians and Country Merchants

ARE invited to call at No. 110 Main Street, and examine the extensive stock of Drugs, Medicines, hemicals &c. &c., which are offered for sale on favorable terms at wholesale or retail.

JOHN L. DEVOTION.

6

FINE EATING!

PRATT & HOOKER,

(Franklin Square,).

HAVE on hand a first rate assortment of *PROVISIONS & GROCERIES* which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.

Norwich, April 24th.

To Rent,

FROM the first of April, 1846, a tenement on Franklin street, suitable for one or two families. For further particulars apply to

DANIEL SHILOWAY.

FOR SALE.

A GOOD Dairy and Tillage Farm, containing 204 acres of land, with a dwelling house, 3 barns and other necessary out buildings in good repair, has a large quantity of thrifty young wood growing thereon and is well watered, and well adapted to the keeping of sheep, it is situated on Plain Hills in the town of Norwich, 5½ miles from the city. The Scotland road runs through the centre of said farm. Terms of payment made easy to the purchaser.

Apply to EDWIN GAVITT.

Norwich, Oct. 30. 1819

GENERAL STAGE OFFICE

At the American House

36 *Shetucket-St.*

STAGES, will leave the American House daily for Hartford.

On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock, A. M. via., Lebanon, Columbia and Bolton

On Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays at 8 o'clock. A.M., via. Colchester,

Also, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6 1 2 o'clock A. M., for Franklin, Windham Mansfield, Tolland and Springfield.

DAILY for New London, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Passengers wishing to take any of the above routes will be called for by having their names entered on the books at the office, at the American House.

DANIEL P. SMITH, Agent.

Oct. 29th. 49

DENTISTRY.

[illegible] C. PARKHURST.

[illegible] 89 Main-Street,

[illegible] Norwich Ct.

Dec. 18, '44. 4

GEO. W. CONCKLIN,

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTER,

No. 51 Water-Street,

Norwich, Conn.,

Every description of Letter Press Printing neatly and promptly executed.

August 7 1797

HATS!

NICHOLS HATS.

There is no article in the wearing dress of a gentleman of taste to which more attention is paid than to the HAT, and the skill and ingenuity of the best workmen are taxed to produce an article which shall suit the public. The subscriber who has had ten years of experience in his business, has just finished his FALL HATS, which he offers to the *beau monde*, as possessing every requisite that can be desired. They are graceful in appearance, faultless in style, becoming to every cast of features, and at the same time light, durable and economical. A single trial will convince the most sceptical that the Hats made by the subscriber may safely defy competition.

ALSO,

Furs, Caps, Buffalo Robes, &c. &c. All of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest. Please call and see, at 137 Main street, two doors west of the Post Office.

W. L. NICHOLS

Norwich, Oct. 30. 1840.

CHARLES A. CONVERSE.

Dealer in

English, French and German

Hardware, Cutlery, and Guns.

139, MAIN-STREET,

Norwich.

J. HENRY PECK,

Fashionable

HAIR DRESSER

No. 98 Main-st.

ONE DOOR EAST OF E. T. HUNTINGTON'S WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE,

Norwich Conn.

Jan. 16. 7

SPORTSMEN ATTEND.

KINNEY & RAWSON keep constantly on hand Pigeons & Wilkes & John Hall & Scott best English

Sporting Powder.

Dupont's Powder in half & quarter Kegs, and in canisters.

Indian Rifle, do in canisters.

ALSO.

Superior hunting powder, patent Safety Fuse, at 42 Water-st

PATENT MACHINES.

THE cheapest and best Horse Powers ever offered to the public for driving Circular Saws, Cider, Shingle and Sugar Mills, Turning Lathes, Threshing Machines, &c. Also the best Threshing Machines to grain and hay seed, may be had of the subscribers on the right to vend them in various parts of the country. Horse Powers from $40 to $50. Threshing Machines from $20 to $25. Both Machines easily contained in a one horse wagon.

N. B. A few more Agents wanted to sell on commission.

A. KINGSLEY

Norwich, July 10, 1846. 4

Boarding.

TWO or three gentlemen can be accommodated with board and lodging at the residence of the subscriber in Forest st, two doors north of Main st. West side of the river,

EDWARD M. CAULKINS,

Feb. 6, 1845. 3m11

Boarding.

BOARD for a gentleman and lady can be had with as pleasant a room as there is on Main-st., by inquiring at this office.

Nov. 6 1844. 50

For Sale.

A FARM in the town of Preston, about four and a-half miles from the toll bridge, on the road leading to Jewett City, containing about forty-five acres, with a dwelling house and barn thereon standing. Said farm is suitably divided into mowing, ploughing pasturage and wood land, with a good well of water near the door, and known as the Miner Barnes farm.

ALSO—A lot of land containing 10 acres and 16 rods about ¾ mile from the above farm, adjoining land of Benj Haskell, Esq., with a never failing spring of water situated thereon. Said lot of land is known of the Hannah Tracy lot. The above property will be sold low, as the present owner wishes to dispose of it on or before the 15th day of March next

For further particulars, enquire of

LIJAH CLARK, Norwich.

Jan. 13, 1845 1f8

On and after the 1st of April next.

J. IRESON & SON

WILL have removed their entire stock of *BOOTS & SHOES,* with large additions, to the Store in the New Brick Block, known as Hubbard's Row, No. 115 Main-street where they respectfully invite all of their old and as many new customers to call and see them. They hope, by close application to business, and by selling their goods at low rates, to merit the approbation of their numerous patrons.

Having a very large acquaintance with the eastern manufacturers, we have made extensive arrangements to receive and sell their goods at such prices as will enable us to outdo all competitors.

And to our wholesale Customers we would say that in this department we intend to spare no pains to have it complete by being always supplied with every article usually kept for jobbing. We trust we shall be able to furnish country Merchants, and others on such terms as will save them the expence of going to Boston or New York for the like Goods.

After April first, 115 South side Main-st.

Jan. 30th, '45. 1f10

To Let.

THE dwelling in the City Hotel building now occupied by I. W. Bakes. Possession given the first of April. For further information enquire of E. A. BILL.

Norwich Feb. 10 '44. 6f3

SPRING CAMPAIGN,

DRY GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ELY & CO.,

Proprietors of the great COMMERCIAL DEPOT,

No. 33 & 35 Shetucket-Street.

ARE now fully prepared for **Spring Trade**; their Stock in the largest and best selected they have ever offered. Their wholesale room will contain every style of Goods country merchants can desire, and will be sold at New York and Boston prices. They have made arrangements to replenish their retail Department almost daily with the choicest goods the market affords. Their CLOTH ROOM will contain BROADCLOTHS and CASSIMERES of every shade of color of foreign and domestic manufacture from one to 10 dollars per yd. They will also keep an extensive assortment of all kinds of MILLINERY GOODS which they offer at the lowest prices. Their stock of DRESS GOODS is most splendid containing late importations of DRESS SILKS of beautiful patterns, and a large assortment of VALOURES, Reppe de Laine &c., and they stand ready at all times to serve all who may be pleased to call on them with a large stock and at the lowest prices. Their efforts will be to please their customers, to sell is their watchword—to never be undersold is their motto.

Come and see.

ELY & CO.

March 18, '45.—17.

THEY HAVE COME.

THE following is a part of the invoice of **New Spring Goods** just opening by ELY & CO.

6 Cases Spring style Prints,
1 " " " de Laines,
1 " Rich Repp. Valours,
1 " Super Bombazines,
8 English, French and American Cassimeres,
10 pc. Eng. Broadcloths,
7 " French do. from $4 to $8 per yd.
15 " American do.
17 " Rich Dress Silks.

Domestic Goods in any quantity. Also a large lot of fancy Goods such as Linen THREAD EDGINGS, CAMBRIC do. MUSLIN do. a new lot of Super Embroidered under Hdkfs, &c, &c.

35 & 35 Shetucket-street.

March 18, '45. 17

OBSERVE

THE DAILY ARRIVAL.

MURFEY & HUNTINGTON,

HAVE just received and are continually receiving

NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS,

every week. Having the past winter taken the utmost pains to dispose of our Old Stock (and succeeded,) we now ready to offer to our customers and to trade a stock entirely New and Fashionable, in which we can sell cheap as the cheapest. We shall submit it to the customers if not cheaper than they ever saw.

No. 41 Shetucket Street.

ALSO, a Fresh supply of

CARPETING,

Three Ply Super and Double Ingrain, Common do., Oil Cloth, Mattings, Cotton of all widths. CHEAPER than can be found elsewhere. All Spring patterns, New and Fashionable, splendid patterns of BRILLIENT CLOTHS, which can be sold in spite of Competition in this place or any other.

All persons in want of CARPETS will consult a great loss if they do not call before making their purchase. **Looking Glasses** of all sizes.

N. B. Country Merchants, and Peddlers desirous of replenishing their Stock often can by calling on us find Goods direct from Boston and New York every week, at prices as cheap as can be obtained elsewhere at the cheap cash Store of MURFEY & HUNTINGTON, at the old stand of A. Wattles & Co.

Norwich March 18, '45. 17

Dr. M. RUELL'S

Botanic Store,

COURT STREET,

New London, Ct,

☞All purchases of medicine sold at this store are warranted pure; and purchasers dissatisfied can have their money refunded.

New London, Feb. 11, '45. 1f9

REMEMBER

the old stand, No. 78 Main-St,

OPPOSITE THE FRANKLIN HOUSE,

WHERE J. M. NELSON still continues to carry on the Tailoring business in all its various branches. The subscriber is now ready to make all kinds of Gentlemen's garments in the latest styles The subscriber has received the Fall and Winter fashions for 1844-5. All garments made at this establishment warranted to fit.

N. B. Cutting done at short notice. Wanted also six or eight first rate Tailoresses to whom good encouragement will be given.

JAMES M. NELSON.

Sept. 1. 43

REMITTANCES TO AND PASSAGE FROM ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

WE beg to inform our friends in Norwich, Conn and this vicinity, that we have appointed Mr JAMES MCLELLAND, of that city, as our agent Persons sending for their relatives, or remitting money to the old country, will find it their interest and their friend comfort to give him a call.

ROCHE BROTHERS & CO.,

35 Fulton street, New York.

Jan. 24th, 1844. 1f9

G. B. PRINDLE.

HAS removed his One Price Watch, Jewelry, and Clock Establishment, to the Store (lately occupied by J. Ireson & Son's shoe dealers,) No. 144 Main-street,—opposite the stage post.

Full assortment of choice goods—and warranted prices tol-rated—a child may purchase as low as the oldest buyer

April 24th, '44 1f33

WANTED, 10,000 lbs.,

Old Cast off India Rubber Shoes.

FOR which new and fresh Goods will be exchanged at Cash prices.

J. IRESON & SON.

Feb. 5. 1f11

For Sale.

A new two story dwelling House with a basement together with a wood house, a good well of water situated on Main Street, West Chelsea about 1 rode from central wharf now occupied by the subscriber, said House is built of the best of materials and will be sold at a bargain. Part of the purchasers money can remain on bond and mortgage for two years.

If not sold by 25th of February will be to let.

ROBERT STANTON.

Norwich Jan 20 3o

TRI WEEKLY.

THE STEAMER

WORCESTER,

CAPT. J. H. VANDERBILT,

WILL leave Norwich on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and New York Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 o clock P. M.

Measurment goods 5 cents per foot. By weight At $2 50 per ton.

E. A. BILL,

Steam-Boat Agent.

6 50

RAISINS.

75 BOXES Raisins for sale by

TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.

March 12. 16

HENRY S. COOK,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 15 Shetucket-Street,

Norwich, Ct.

GENTLEMEN'S AND BOY'S GARMENTS

CUT AND MADE

☞In the Latest Styles.☜

WM. H. ALLEN,

DENTIST,

OFFICE, NO. 95 SHETUCKET STREET, (UP STAIRS.)

WHERE he will perform all operations necessary for the preservation of the teeth and gums in the best possible manner. Teeth inserted from 1 to a complete set. Teeth cleaned, filled, extracted, and all irregularities, whether they proceed from disease or want of proper care, remedied.

mch 22.

Boston Piano Fortes.

R. W. ROATH having recently selected from the celebrated manufacture of Hallet, Davis, & Co some very superior PIANO FORTES, with all the late improvements, and will be sold at the lowest manufacturer's prices.

Jan. 22 1845. 8

To Dry Goods Merchants and the Public Generally.

Umbrella, Parasol, and Sun-Shade

MANUFACTORY.

OPPOSITE THE MERCHANTS HOTEL, NORWICH, CONN

THE advertiser respectfully begs leave to return his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage he has received for many years, and earnestly solicits a continuance of the same.

Having just purchased a rich assortment of materials for the manufacture of Parasols and Sun-Shades, for the coming spring *entirely for cash.* Merchants having silks suitable for the purpose, can have them made up in any style to better advantage and in a superior manner than sending them to New York. An assortment of umbrellas and parasols of different sizes and qualities, constantly on hand and the workmanship of all goods warranted and kept in repair one year.

Umbrellas and Parasols repaired or re-covered, in a few hours as usual.

ALBERT CHERRY.

Jan. 1st. 1845. 1f8

First rate Molasses.

6 HHDS. prime Molasses, from 30 to 32 cts. per gallon, for sale by

TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.

March 19 16

Notice.

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of

WHITAKER, HAMMOND & CO.

for the transaction of the WHOLESALE GROCERY & COMMISSION BUSINESS heretofore carried on under the style of H. WHITAKER & CO. and will continue at the old stand, No 4 Commercial street.

HORACE WHITAKER.
HENRY KIRK HAMMOND
HORACE WARREN.

N. B.—All persons having unsettled accounts with H. Whitaker & Co, are requested to settle the same with the new Firm.

March 5

ORIGINAL STAINED

APRIL

THE NORWICH NEWS.
WM. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
OFFICE IN SHETUCKET STREET.
Brick Building, 2d Story, opposite Ely & Co's

TERMS.

To City subscribers, $2,00
Mail subscribers, 2,50
Payable in advance.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Six lines or less, one two or three weeks, 50
Half a square, 75
A square, 100
Any over a square, in the same proportion. Twenty cents each week for continuance after three weeks

PROPOSALS for carrying the mails of the United States, from 1st July, 1845, to the 30th June, 1849, inclusive, in CONNECTICUT, will be received at the Contract Office of the Post Office Department, in the City of Washington, until 0 A. M. of the 15th day of April, 1845, (to be decided by the 10th day of May,) on the routes, and in the manner and time herein specified, viz:

651 From Hartford, Hartford count, by Wethersfield, Rocky Hill, Upper Middletown, Middletown, Durham, Northford and Fair Haven to New Haven, 41 miles, and back six times a week in two horse coaches.

Leave Hartford daily except Sunday at 9 a m, arrive at New Haven same day by 5 p m

Leave New Haven daily except Sunday at 6 a m, arrive at Hartford same day by 3 p m

Proposals to carry on horse, and to run these times a week are invited

652 From Hartford by East Hartford, Glastenbury, Marlboro', Colchester, Salem and Chesterfield to New London, 46 miles, and back three times a week in four horse coaches, with a tri-weekly branch from Colchester by Bozrahville, Bozrah and Norwichtown to Norwich, 10 miles and back, to be run in due connection; also with another tri-weekly branch from Glastenbury to South Glastenbury, 3 miles and back, to be run in due connection.

Leave Hartford every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Colchester same days by 1 p m

Leave Colchester same days at 1 1-4 p m, arrive at New London same days by 5 p m

Leave New London every Tuesday Thursday and Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Colchester same days by 10 1-2 a m

Leave Colchester same days by 10 3-4 a m, arrive at Hartford same days by 4 p m

Proposals to run in two horse coaches are invited; also separate proposals for the branches

Proposals to extend the South Glastenbury branch to Portland will be considered

653 From Hartford by East Hartford, Manchester, Bolton, Andover, Columbia, Liberty Hill, Lebanon, Franklin and Norwichtown to Norwich, 41 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Hartford every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Norwich same days by 11 a m

Leave Norwich every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a m, arrive at Hartford same days by 2 1-2 p m

654 From Hartford by East Hartford and Glastenbury to South Glastenbury, 9 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Hartford every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a m, arrive at South Glastenbury same days by 10 a m

Leave South Glastenbury every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1-2 p m, arrive at Hartford same days by 2 1-2 p m

Proposals to extend to Portland will be considered. See New London route

655 From Hartford by East Hartford, Manchester, Coventry, South Coventry, Willimantic, Windham, Round Valley and Brooklyn to West Killingly, 47 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches, with three additional weekly trips between Brooklyn and West Killingly, to run in due connection with the railroad.

Leave Hartford every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at West Killingly same days by 2 p m

Leave West Killingly every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 11 a m, arrive at Hartford same days by 7 1-2 p m

656 From Hartford by East Hartford, Manchester, Coventry, Mansfield, Ashford, Abington and Pomfret Landing to Killingly, 44 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Hartford every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Killingly same days by 2 1-2 p m

Leave Killingly every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 a m, arrive at Hartford same days by 7 1-2 p m

657 From Hartford by East Hartford, Buckland Corners, Oakland, Rockville, Tolland, Ellington, Square Pond and West Stafford, 30 miles, and back three times a week

Leave Hartford every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 a m, arrive at Stafford same days by 3 1-2 p m

Leave Stafford every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 a m, arrive at Hartford same days by 1-2 p m

Proposals for three additional weekly trips will be considered

Proposals to convey a Sunday mail once a week from Hartford to Worcester, 65 miles, in two or four horse wagons, according to the weight of the mails, in 11 or 12 hours to the trip, are invited

658 From Hartford, by East Hartford, East Windsor, Scantic Village, Broad Brook, Scitico, Somers and North Somers to Wilbraham, Mass., 32 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches.

Leave Hartford every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 a m, arrive at Wilbraham same days by 5 p m

Leave Wilbraham every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 a m, arrive at Hartford same days by 2 p m

Proposals to end this route at Somers, 18 miles are invited

659 From Hartford by Bloomfield, Tariffville, Granby and Southwick, Mass., to Westfield, 28 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Hartford every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 a m, arrive at Westfield same days by 4 p m

Leave Westfield every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 12 m, arrive at Hartford same days by 6 p m

Proposals to carry on horse are invited

660 From Hartford, by Pequonnock, East Granby, West Suffield and Feeding Hill, Mass., to Westfield, 37 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Hartford every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 11 a m, arrive at Westfield same day by 6 p m

Leave Westfield every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Hartford same days by 6 p m

Proposals to end this route at Springfield instead of Westfield will be considered; also to carry on horse

Proposals to commence this route at Windsor instead of Hartford, 6 miles less distance, will be considered

661 From Hartford to Bloomfield, Simsbury, West Granby and Hartland to West Granville, Mass. 30 miles, and back twice a week

Leave Hartford every Tuesday and Saturday at 10 a m, arrive at West Granville same days by 7 p m

Leave West Granville every Monday and Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Hartford same days by 3 p m

662 From Hartford by West Hartford, Avon, Canton, Collinsville, New Hartford, Winchester, Millbrook and Norfolk to Canaan, 43 miles and back six times a week in four horse coaches

Leave Hartford every day except Sunday at 6 1-2 am, arrive at Canaan same day by 4 p m

Leave Canaan every day except Sunday at 8 a m arrive at Hartford same day by 1 p m

Proposals to carry in two horse coaches are invited

663 From Hartford by West Hartford, Farmington, Bristol, Terryville, Plymouth, Plymouth Hollow and Northfield, to Litchfield, 32 miles, and back six times a week in two horse coaches, with a branch from Farmington by Unionville, Burlington and Harwinton to Watertown, 19 miles, and back three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Hartford every day except Sunday at 10 a m, arrive at Litchfield same day by 4 p m

Leave Litchfield every day except Sunday at 6 a m, arrive at Hartford same day by 2 p m

Leave Farmington every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 12 m, arrive at Watertown same days by 5 p m

Leave Watertown every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Farmington same days by 11 a m in time to connect with the route

664 From Collinsville, Hartford county, by New Hartford Centre and Torrington to Wolcottville, 18 miles, and back twice a week

Leave Collinsville every Monday and Friday at 12 m, arrive at Wolcottville same days by 3 p m

Leave Wolcottville every Monday and Friday at 7 a m, arrive at Collinsville same days by 11 a m

Proposals to carry in two horse coaches, and to commence service at Hartford, will be considered

665 From Tolland, Tolland county, by Moose Meadow, Westford, North Ashford and West Woodstock, to North Woodstock, 26 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Tolland every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 1 p m, arrive at North Woodstock same days by 7 p m

Leave North Woodstock every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 4 a m, arrive at Tolland same days by 10 a m

666 From Bolton Tolland county, by Gilead, Hebron and Hope Valley, to Colchester, 17 miles, and back three times a week

Leave Bolton every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 12 m, arrive at Colchester same days by 5 p m

Leave Colchester same days at 6 a m, arrive at Bolton same days by 11 a m

667 From North Woodstock, Windham county, by Woodstock and Pomfret, to Wilkinson, 11 miles, and back, three times a week, with three additional trips between Pomfret and Wilkinson

Leave North Woodstock every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 a m, arrive at Wilkinson same days by 11 a m

Leave Wilkinson same day on arrival of cars—say 1 p m,—arrive at North Woodstock same days by 4 p m

Leave Pomfret every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 1 1-4 p m, arrive at Wilkinson same days by 2 p m

Leave Wilkinson same days at 12 m, arrive at Pomfret same days by 1 p m

668 From Windham, Windham county, by North Windham, to Chaplin, 8 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Windham every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 11 a m, on arrival of Hartford mail, arrive at Chaplin same days by 1 p m

Leave Chaplin same days at 2 p m, arrive at Windham same days by 5 p m

669 From Central Village, Windham county, by Moosup, Plainfield, Canterbury, Westminster and Scotland, to Windham, 16 miles and back, three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Central Village every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 a m, or on arrival of mail from Norwich, arrive at Windham same days by 11 a m

Leave Windham every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 11 1-2 a m or on arrival of mail from Hartford, arrive at Central Village same days by 3 1-2 p m.

670 From Jewett's City, New London County, by Griswold, Voluntown and Pendleton Hill, to North Stonington, 21 miles and back, once a week

Leave Jewett's City every Wednesday at 6 12 m, arrive at North Stonington same day by 12

Leave North Stonington same day at 1 p m, arrive at Jewett's City same day by 7 p m

671 From Norwich, New London county, by Preston and North Stonington, to Westerly, R. I. 18 miles and back, once a week

Leave Norwich every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Westerly same day by 12 m

Leave Westerly every Wednesday at 1 p m, arrive at Norwich same day by 5 p m

672 From Norwich by Jewett's City, Plainfield, Central Village, West Killingly, Killingly, Wilkinson, Thompson, Fisherville, Webster, Mass, Oxford and Auburn, to Worcester, 39 miles and back, six times a week in rail road cars

Leave Norwich every day, except Sunday, at 1-2 p m, arrive at Worcester same day by 4 1-2 p m

Leave Worcester every day, except Sunday, at 9 1-2 a m, arrive at Norwich same day by 1 1-2 p m

Proposals to commence route at Aliyn's Point will be considered. Also, to run this route in connection with a mail leaving New York in the evening, and returning to New York in the morning. Permission will be given to carry way mail by a separate train.

673 From Norwich, by Norwichtown, Franklin, Windham, Mansfield Centre, Mansfield, Tolland, Rockville, Ellington, Somers, North Somers, and East Long Meadow, Mass. to Springfield, 55 miles and back, three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Norwich every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 a m, arrive at Springfield same days by 8 p m.

Leave Springfield every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 a m, arrive at Norwich same days by 8 p m

Query—whether this route is necessary?

674 From Norwich, by Gardner's Lake, to North Lyme, 15 miles and back, once a week

Leave Norwich every Thursday at 8 p m, arrive at North Lyme same day by 8 p m

Leave North Lyme same day at 9 a m, arrive at Norwich same day by 2 p m

675 From Norwich, by Poquetanuck, Ledyard, Gales' Ferry and Uncasville, to Norwich, equal to 14 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Norwich every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 a m, arrive at Uncasville same days by 11 a m

Leave Uncasville same days by 12 m, arrive at Norwich same days by 3 p m

676 From New London, New London county, by Groton, Pequot, Noank, Groton Centre, Mystic, Portersville and Mystic Bridge, to Stonington., 18 miles and back, six times a week in two horse coaches: three times a week by Pequot and Noank, and three times a week by Groton Centre and Mystic

Leave New London every day, except Sunday, at 6 a m, arrive at Stonington same day by 10 1-2 a m

Leave Stonington every day, except Sunday, at 1 1-2 p m, arrive at New London same day by 6 p m

677 From Colchester, New London county, by West Chester and Modus, to East Haddam 15 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Colchester every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 10 1-2 a m, arrive at East Haddam same days by 3 p m

Leave East Haddam every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 1-2 a m, arrive at Colchester same days by 7 p m

678 From Middletown, Middlesex county, by Higganum, Haddam, East Haddam, Chester, Deep River, and Essex, to Saybrook, 29 miles, and back, three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Middletown every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 12 m, arrive at Saybrook same days by 6 p m

Leave Saybrook every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 m, arrive at Middletown same days by 6 p m

679 From Middletown by Portland, Mixtic, Haddam, East Hampton, Marlboro', Hebron Columbia, & Willimantic to Windham, 35 miles and back, twice a week

Leave Middletown every Wednesday and Friday at 1 pm—arrive at Windham same day by 5 p m

Leave Windham every Tuesday and Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Middletown same days by 10 a m

680 From Middletown to Meriden [illegible] daily except Sunday

Leave Middletown every day, except [illegible] p m—arrive at Meriden same day by [illegible]

Leave Meriden every day, except Sunday, at 7 1-2 a m—arrive at Middletown same day by 9 1-2 a m

Proposals to run at hours making closer connections with the railroad will be considered

681 From East Haddam, Middlesex county by Hadlyme, North Lyme and Hamburgh, to Lyme 20 miles and back, twice a week

Leave East Haddam every Thursday and Saturday at 1 p m—arrive at Lyme same days by 7 p m

Leave Lyme every Thursday and Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at East Haddam same days by 12 m

682 From New Haven, New Haven county, by East Haven, Branford, Guilford, Madison, Clinton, Westbrook, Saybrook, Lyme, East Lyme, River Head and Waterford to New London, 53 miles and back, three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave New Haven every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 a m—arrive at New London same days by 7 p m

Leave New London every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 a m—arrive at New Haven same days by 7 p m

682 From New Haven by Fairhaven, North Branford North Guilford, North Madison, Killingworth and Winthrop to Deep River, 30 miles and back, once a week

Leave New Haven every Saturday at 9 a m, arrive at Deep River same days by 3 p m

Leave Deep River every Friday at 9 a m—arrive at New Haven same day by 6 p m

684 From New Haven, by Westville, Shaltsville, Naugatuck, Waterbury and Watertown, to Litchfield, 39 miles and back three times a week in two horse coaches, with three additional weekly trips to Waterbury, to run in due connection

Leave New Haven every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 a m, arrive at Litchfield same days by 4 p m

Leave Litchfield every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 a m, arrive at New Haven same days by 8 p m

685 From New Haven, by North Haven, Wallingford, Meriden, Berlin, Kensington, New Britain, Hartford, Windsor, Windsor Locks, Warehouse Point, Thompsonville and Long Meadow Mass., to Springfield, 62 miles and back, six times a week in railroad cars

Leave New Haven every day, except Sunday, at 7 a m, arrive at Hartford same day by 9 1-2 a m, and at Springfield same day by 12 m

Leave Springfield every day, except Sunday, at 7 1-2 p m, arrive at Hartford same day by 9 p m, and at New Haven same day by 11 1-2 p m

Proposals for a Sunday trip to Hartford and back, once each week, by railroad; or in two or four horse wagons, are invited

686 From New Haven, by Derby, Humphreysville, Oxford, Southford, Southbury, Woodbury, Bethlehem and South Farms, to Litchfield, 42 miles and back, three times a week in two horse coaches with three additional weekly trips to Humphreysville, to run in due connection

Leave New Haven every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, on arrival of New York mail—say 7 a m.—arrive at Litchfield same days by 4 p m

Leave Litchfield every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 a m, arrive at New Haven same days by 6 p m

687 From New Haven, by Milford, Stratford, Bridgeport, Fairfield Southport, Westport, Norwalk, Darien, Stamford, Greenwich, Port Chester, Rye, Mamaroneck, New Rochelle, West Chester and Harlem, to New York, 70 miles and back, six times week in two horse coaches

Leave New Haven every day, except Sunday, at 9 a m, arrive at New York same day by 12 p m

Leave New York every day, except Sunday, at 7 1-2 a m, arrive at New Haven same day by 10 1-2 p m

Proposals to carry a Sunday mail once a week on this route, in two or four horse wagons, as the weight of the mail shall require, in 13 hours to the trip, are invited

688 From New Haven, by Hamden, Cheshire, Southington and Plainville, to Farmington 30 miles and back, three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave New Haven every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 a m, arrive at Farmington same days by 11 a m

Leave Farmington every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 1 p m, arrive at New Haven same days by 7 p m

689 From Litchfield, Litchfield county, by Goshen and Cornwall to West Cornwall, 15 miles and back, three times a week in two horse coaches, with privilege to run one horse carriage in winter

Leave Litchfield every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8½ a m, arrive at West Cornwall same days by 10 a m, to connect with 702

Leave West Cornwall every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p m, arrive at Litchfield same days by 7½ p m

690 From Litchfield by Bantom Falls, Woodville, New Preston and Northville to New Milford, 20 miles and back, three times a week in two horse coaches

Leave Litchfield every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 a m, arrive at New Milford same days by 8 a m

Leave New Milford every Monday, Wednesday and Friday on arrival of cars, say at 4 p m, arrive at Litchfield same days by 8 p m

691 From Litchfield to Wolcottville, 8 miles and back, six times a week

Leave Litchfield every day except Sunday on arrival of New York mail, say 8½ p m, arrive at Wolcottville same day by 9½ p m

Leave Wolcottville every day except Sunday on arrival of Hartford mail, say at 8 p m, arrive at Litchfield same day by 8½ p m

692 From New Hartford, Litchfield county, by Pleasant Valley, Hitchcocksville and Colebrook River to New Boston, Mass. 17 miles and back, three times a week.

Leave New Hartford every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 12 m, arrive at New Boston same days by 11 a m

Leave New Boston every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 a m, arrive at New Hartford same days by 11 a m

Proposals to extend route to Lee, 20 miles further also to run in two horse coaches, will be considered

693 From New Hartford by Barkhamsted to West Hartland, 13 miles and back, once a week

Leave New Hartford every Saturday at 12 m, after arrival of Hartford mail, arrive at West Hartland same day by 4 p m

Leave West Hartland every Saturday at 7 a m arrive at New Hartford same day by 11 a m in time to connect with the mail for Hartford.

694 From Sharon, Litchfield county, by Furnace Village and Salisbury to Canaan, 14 miles and back, three times a week in two horse coaches.

Leave Sharon every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a m, arrive at Canaan same days by 8 a m

Leave Canaan every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 3 p m, arrive at Sharon same days by 8½ p m

Proposals to carry an additional tri-weekly mail from Furnace Village, or over the whole route, will be considered

695 From New Milford, Litchfield county, by Bridgewater and Roxbury to Woodbury, 14 miles and back, twice a week.

Concluded on the 4th page.

The Norwich News.

VOL. V.—NO. 19. NORWICH, CONN., THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1845. WHOLE NO. 227.

From the Ladies' National Magazine for March

THE BURNING SHIP.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "CRUIZING IN THE LAST WAR."

[illegible] Harry is the happiest of men.—[illegible] sweetest and most romantic cottage in the [illegible] of Philadelphia. It is but nine miles from the city, and near a turnpike, so that a span of blood horses will take you there in forty minutes. His wife is a perfect angel—beautiful, sweet-tempered, and loves Harry devotedly. And then a group of such lovely children.

'Did you ever hear how Isabel and I became acquainted?' said he to me one evening, looking on his wife. I shook my head in the negative. 'Well then, draw your chair closer to the fire, and I will tell you.'

With these words he began:

'It was amight in the tropics. We had been in pursuit of a heavy merchantman, but a-lee coming up, she was shut in from our sight, and for more than an hour remained invisible. Suddenly, however, the moon broke forth, and we saw the chase close-hauled, on the very point of escaping us. We instantly made all sail, but the wind was so uncertain that the stranger kept his advantage, the air being comparatively still with us, while he had a respectable breeze. At length it fell a dead calm, the chase being by this time several miles off.

'She could now be seen, lying in a liquid flood of moonlight, rising and falling lazily upon the swell, her white sails scarcely moving from the mast, and flashing in the distance like a sea-gull's snowy wing. All at once Captain Drew, who had been scrutinizing her through his glass, exclaimed—

'There is something the matter on board there, the men almost all left her decks—and even those aloft are coming down—what can the matter be?'

'I can't make out, sir—the crew, perhaps, has mutinied, they are running wildly hither and thither—o, my God, *the ship's on fire!*' he ejaculated, as a cloud of thick black smoke suddenly pulled up the fore-hatchway, followed by a long, vivid stream of fire, that shot up brightly into the midnight sky.

'We saw at once that the flames must have been raging some time in the hold, and that they had attained an intensity which would defy every effort to subdue them. It was a fearful sight. The eager element shot along the rigging, ran swiftly up the foremast, and wrapping the hamper in a sheet of fire, streamed almost perpendicularly upward a fathom or two above the truck. There was no breeze; but the undulations of the atmosphere swept the dense smoke to one side, forming as it were, a gloomy curtain against which the lurid flames shone in terrible relief. Every object on board could now be distinctly seen, and we noticed that all at once the whole crew rushed aft. A signal of distress the next instant was shown on the quarter. All this had passed in a moment.

'Lower away the boats—pipe their crews, there, boatswain! quick sir, or the poor wretches will be lost,' thundered the captain.

'Mr. Danforth,' he said, 'I shall give you the command of the leading boat, spare no effort to reach them in time—but,' he continued in a whisper, 'mind the magazine!'

'Ay, ay, sir,' I answered, touching my hat, and leaping into the stern sheets, I continued, 'push off there forward—and now give way with a will, boys—*pull!*'

'At these words, the men bent to their oars with the throes of giants, curling the waters in a foam beneath our bows, and sending the boats along as if they had been pleasure skiffs.

'But swift as was our progress, that of the destroying element was still more so. The fire had spread with such frightful rapidity as to wrap the whole fore-part of the ship in flames, and threaten to consume her before we could arrive. Since it had found vent, it raged with redoubled fury, until now the shrouds, the foremast, the bow-sprit, the yards, every thing was shrouded with fire, which, whirling round and round, ascended spirally to the mast head, shooting its forky tongues out on every hand; and streaming like a meteor away up into the sky. Meanwhile the flames had broken out from the hatch, and catching at once to the rattlings, leaped from rope to rope, ran wildly up the rigging, spread almost instantly to the huge lower sails, flashing and roaring as they went, until at length the whole ship seemed a mass of livid fire, and nothing was left untouched but the narrow quarter deck, on which the now despairing crew had gathered in crowds, some eagerly endeavoring to lower the only boat that had escaped the flames, some frantically crying out for mercy, some cursing and blaspheming awfully in their agony, and some stretching out their hands imploringly for help.

'Give way, my men, give way—will you see them miserably burned to death before your eyes?' I shouted rising in the boat and waving my hat to the sufferers, forgetting in the excitement of the moment the imminence of our danger in case of an explosion. The poor wretches on the quarter of the burning ship answered back with a hysteric shout. Our gallant tars started like mettled hounds at the cry, and with a few vigorous strokes we dashed up to the quarter deck.

'Weep he off there,' I shouted, seeing that we should be swamped by the eagerness of the sufferers to escape; 'keep her off—jump overboard, and we'll pick you up,' I continued, as we fell off from her quarter again; and in less than three minutes the deck was bare, and our boats full of the rescued crew.

'Mr. Danforth,' he said, 'I shall give you the command of the leading boat, spare no effort to reach them in time—but,' he continued in a whisper, 'mind the magazine!'

'Ay, ay, sir,' I answered, touching my hat, and leaping into the stern sheets, I continued, 'push off there forward—and now give way with a will, boys—*pull!*'

'At these words, the men bent to their oars with the throes of giants, curling the waters in a foam beneath our bows, and sending the boats along as if they had been pleasure skiffs.

'But swift as was our progress, that of the destroying element was still more so. The fire had spread with such frightful rapidity as to wrap the whole fore-part of the ship in flames, and threaten to consume her before we could arrive. Since it had found vent, it raged with redoubled fury, until now the shrouds, the foremast, the bow-sprit, the yards, every thing was shrouded with fire, which, whirling round and round, ascended spirally to the mast head, shooting its forky tongues out on every hand; and streaming like a meteor away up into the sky. Meanwhile the flames had broken out from the hatch, and catching at once to the rattlings, leaped from rope to rope, ran wildly up the rigging, spread almost instantly to the huge lower sails, flashing and roaring as they went, until at length the whole ship seemed a mass of livid fire, and nothing was left untouched but the narrow quarter deck, on which the now despairing crew had gathered in crowds, some eagerly endeavoring to lower the only boat that had escaped the flames, some frantically crying out for mercy, some cursing and blaspheming awfully in their agony, and some stretching out their hands imploringly for help.

'Give way, my men, give way—will you see them miserably burned to death before your eyes?' I shouted rising in the boat and waving my hat to the sufferers, forgetting in the excitement of the moment the imminence of our danger in case of an explosion. The poor wretches on the quarter of the burning ship answered back with a hysteric shout. Our gallant tars started like mettled hounds at the cry, and with a few vigorous strokes we dashed up to the quarter deck.

'Weep he off there,' I shouted, seeing that we should be swamped by the eagerness of the sufferers to escape; 'keep her off—jump overboard, and we'll pick you up,' I continued, as we fell off from her quarter again; and in less than three minutes the deck was bare, and our boats full of the rescued crew.

'Mr. Danforth,' at this moment shouted Jack from the other boat ahead; 'there's a lady and her father, they say, here—still on board—for heaven's sake let us try to save them.'

'For one moment, as I remembered my orders, and the extremity of our danger, I paused; but when I reflected that by departing, we should abandon two human beings to a horrid death, I hesitated no longer. Hastily learning from the mate of the vessel that they were their only passengers, and having taken refuge in the hold during the chase, had since been forgotten—and not feeling warranted in ordering any one on so dangerous a service, I gave the boat in charge to Irving, who had luckily smuggled himself on board, sternly bid one or two of my crew, who attempted to follow, to keep their stations, mounted the sides by a rope that hung over the quarter, rapidly traversed the deck in the midst of a tremendous heat, and darted down the companion way, leaving the flames roaring not five feet from its entrance.

'The cabin was a large one, and fitted up with taste. The decorations were even luxurious, and such as I had at that time rarely seen in merchantmen. The state rooms were of mahogany, inlaid with ebony, and finished off with the greatest elegance. Curtains, apparently of damask, hung around, and the show of silver and cut glass, by the companion way was even brilliant. The cabin was, however, still as death. A lady's glove lay on the ottoman, and beside it lay an open book; but no other traces of a human being were discernible around. Where could the owner of that small, delicate French glove be? Was she already a victim to the fearful element? Had the mate deceived himself in supposing she had been removed from the hold;—was there no hope, if she still lived, of reaching her in time to save her from a horrid death? All these questions flashed rapidly across my mind, and my heart sickened as I owned I could not answer them. The danger, meanwhile, grew more and more imminent.—I was standing, as it were, above a mine that had sprung, for should the flames reach the magazine inevitable destruction must ensue. Nor could that catastrophe be delayed much longer, postponed. The devouring element had already gained possession of all around, and even now might be eating its way ravenously toward it. Besides, if I paused a moment longer the fire would reach the companion way, and all hope of escape from the cabin be cut off.'

'Had it been only my own life that was endangered, I would not have hesitated in perilling it to the utmost; but when I remembered that a dozen gallant fellows from my crew, as a score of others from the rescued sufferers, would be involved in my own fate, I could not doubt as to my duty. These reflections, however, had not occupied more than the instant in which I had been throwing open successively the doors of the different state rooms. Alas! all were empty. With a heavy heart I was about to mount the companion way, when I noticed that a massive curtain at the farther end seemed to divide off a smaller cabin aft of the one I was in. Without a moment's delay I lifted aside, and there beheld a sight I never shall forget.

'The after cabin was much smaller, but far more luxurious than the other. It was adorned with every thing that taste could suggest, or wealth afford. Ottoman ran completely around it, forming a kind of divan. At one side was a harp, and beside it some music was scattered on the floor. But after the first hasty survey, I saw nothing but a group of two beings before me. One of them was a gray-headed man apparently about sixty five, dressed in the gentlemanly costume of a former day. He was bending wildly over the almost inanimate form of a fair girl, reclining on the cushions. Never had I seen a being who looked more beautiful than this pale, half fainting creature seemed at that moment. One arm supported her on the divan, and the other was thrown around her father's neck, the blue veins just discernible as they stole along beneath the ivory skin. Her head rested on the bosom of her parent, and the hair, loose and unbound, streamed in the dark, glossy ringlets over her snowy shoulders. At the noise made by my entrance she started, raised her head, and I could see through the tears that glistened on her lashes, one of the sweetest hazel eyes I had ever looked upon. A quick flush shot over her fair face, crimsoning it like a rose-leaf as she beheld a stranger, and half starting to her feet, she essayed a moment to speak, and then stood with half-opened lips, gazing almost wildly upon me.

'For God's sake fly!' I cried the ship is on fire in every part—in another instant she will be blown up—why hesitate? For heaven's sake, come!'

'Oh! sir, God bless you for this kindness—there is then hope,' exclaimed the old man—'But Isabel has fainted,' he continued; 'go, fly, I will die with her,' he added in a voice of agony, vainly essaying to raise in his enfeebled arms the seemingly lifeless form of his daughter.

'I looked into her face. The transition from calm despair to hope had been too great and she had indeed fainted. It was no time to hesitate. Hastily raising the beautiful stranger in my arms, I called upon the old man to follow, dashed into the front cabin, upon the companion way, and to my utter horror, found the flames had just crossed the entrance, for but a second I paused. Death was behind, destruction was, perhaps, before. Laying my hand upon the old man's shoulder, I urged him ahead, hurriedly threw the shawl of the fair girl around her face and form, made a bold desperate push for her life, and in another instant, amid the cheers of my men, he gained the quarter-deck. The boat shot to the side, a dozen arms were extended to receive my burden. I carefully gave it in charge to the nearest with a bound I leap into the stern sheets, waived my arm, and shouted—

'Shove off—board—give away—and if ever you pulled before, pull now, for your lives, my men.'

'I was obeyed. With one soul they bent their brawny arms to the task, and while the ash almost snapped beneath them, made the boat whirl from the quarter, and then sent her with the velocity of a sea gull over the deep.—Not a word was spoken. The old man sat beside me in the bewilderment of gratitude, astonishment, only half dissipated fright—while the form of his still inanimate child was extended unaided, for the moment, by his side. It was indeed, no time for delay. Every man knew we were pulling for life or death. The other boat was nearly a mile ahead, skimming swiftly along from the devoted ship. Far off on the moonlit horizon lay our schooner, with all her exquisite tracery reflected in the wave beneath, and seeming, with her thin, taper, raking masts, like some aerial vessel floating half way between the sea and sky. Down to the right was the burning ship, presenting a vast body of lurid fire, that roared along her sides, streamed out of her ports, and leaped in huge mass straight out into the sky. Now and then, as her guns became heated, they went off with a roaring like thunder. Meantime, the dense smoke, gathering into a thick cloud above hung like a pall over the consuming ship. For some minutes the flames appeared to die in part away; but all at once a stream of intense fire, that almost blinded the eyes, leaped perpendicularly upward from the decks; the horizon for miles around, was illuminated with a light more vivid than that of the brightest noonday; a part of the foremast lifted bodily out, shot like an arrow almost a cable length on high; a concussion ensued that made the boat shiver like a reed, and rock a moment frightfully about; and then a stunning roar followed, shaking the firmament to its center, and sounding as if a thousand broadsides had been discharged at once. For a moment, as the burning fragment sailed aloft, falling on every hand about, while the boat rolled wildly to and fro upon the agitated swell, we held our breaths in momentary expectation of death, and I involuntary ejaculated—

'The Lord have mercy on us all!'

'Amen!' said the rescued father at my side.

'But we were again almost miraculously preserved. The offing we had gained, though not sufficient to ensure safety, proved great enough to relieve us from inevitable destruction. Many of the falling timbers, however struck us, we should have gone down together. As it was it was one of the narrowest escapes I ever made, and when I gave the command to the crew to give way again—for at that terrible explosion they had as one man paused—a gush of thankfulness and devotion went up from my heart to the great Author of my being, who had thus preserved a second time my life.

'The deafening uproar, however, recalled the senses of the fair girl at my side.

But I will not describe her gratitude, and that of her parent, to myself whom they persisted in considering the preserver of their lives.—Suffice it to say we were on board the captain's delicately resigning his own cabin to the strangers, and I had leisure to learn some particulars concerning their history. They were easily told. Mr. Thornton, the father of Isabel, was a wealthy West Indiaman, and was just returning from Great Britain, with his daughter, who had been there for several years obtaining her education. Before the Lance of Malaguy had she had been fitted up by Mr. Thornton, in a style bordering on eastern luxury, with furniture intended principally for his mansion house at Jamaica. But at this moment a messenger arrived, splicing my presence with Mr. Thornton. As I entered the cabin, he frankly extended his hand, and presented me to his now blushing daughter—for what woman, by, who she will, can stand unembarrassed in the presence of one to whom she fancies she owes her life? I have had many moments of pleasure, but I never felt as I then felt, when Isabel Thornton extended her delicate hand to me, with her sweetest smile, uttered her thanks.

'But how,' said I, change the subject, 'did it happen, my dear Miss Thorton, that you were in the cabin when the rest had escaped?'

'In the general alarm we were forgotten, for we had been hurried to the hold during the conflict, and when the fire broke out were overlooked.—We found our way back, but only when the whole ship was in flames. We had just reached the cabin through a forward door below, and believing the ship destroyed, had dispaired of all escape, when you—you—appeared.'

'I had forgotten till this moment that we were free,' said I, gaily, determined to avoid the coming thanks.

'But free or not,' continued Harry, turning to his wife with a smile, 'I owe to me my bride: and often, when I speak of the sacrifice, she reminds me, with grateful heart, that I saved her life on that eventful night.'

The wife looked up as he spoke, and—every bachelor as I am!—I envied Harry, the tender glance of those confiding eyes.

Old Folks.

Catherine, Countess of Desmond, in Ireland, who died in the reign of James the First, was one hundred years of age. Three times in the course of her life, she renewed her teeth.

Thomas Parr, a native of Shropshire, England, reached the age of one hundred and forty-two. He was buried in Westminster Abby.

Henry Jenkins, of Northallerston, Yorkshire, died at one hundred sixty-nine. He was at first a common laborer, afterwards, a fisherman. It is worthy of remark that nearly every case of extraordinary longevity on record is that of some person whose poverty confined him to hard labor, and a frugal diet. The only cases to be expected, are those of persons of wealth, who from principle, maintained active habits and use a simple mode of living.

Demetrius Crabrowski, a shepherd, who lived near Polosk, on the frontier of Lithuang, died but a few years since, having attained to the patriarchal age of one hundred and eight years. He had seen seven monarchs on the throne of Russia. He served as a soldier during the thirty years war. At 82, he married his wife who lived with him 50 years. They had several children.

Jonathan Foster, at the close of the war, retired to Macon, New Hampshire, where he lived in a shanty in the woods, far from trouble and care, and upon the simplest and simplest food, with water only for his drink. He died at the age of 103.

Dr. Holyoke of Salem, was over one hundred years of age at his death. His life had been active and laborous, and his manner of living, simple but not remarkable rigid.

Sergeant Andrew Wallace, of Pennsylvania, died at the of 101. He had six wives, (in succession, of course,) and thirty-four children. He was very temperate in food and drink.

Thomas Card, is the oldest man of whom British history affords any account. According to the parish Register of St. Leonard Shoreditch, his age was *one hundred and seven*. He died January 26 1589. He was born in 1381 in the reign of Richard II, and lived in the reign of twelve Kings and Queens, viz. Richard II, Henry IV, V, VI, Edward IV and V, Richard III, Henry VII and VIII, Edward VI, Mary and Elizabeth.

A Touching Incident

During the present session of Congress, says a Washington paper, a young man, deformed and almost helpless, had been permitted to occupied a niche in the lobby leading to the hall of the House of Representatives of the United States, to dispose of magazines, novels and newspapers, to the grave legislators of the land, as strangers filling the seat of government. Day by day, during the session of Congress, the worthy salesman has been found found late and early at his post; until Friday last, when his desk was found to be closed, and in place of the proprietor a mourning weed hung from one of the knobs.

On inquiry for the poor deformed, it was ascertained that he had lost his father, and that having no other place of business, he had hung the mourning to his book case, and gone out to vent his sorrows to the barren woods and silent streams.

How touching this simple tribute appears—mute, yet eloquent. While the members of Congress, loaded with honors, and wept by nation's eye, goes with funeral pomp to his long home, the poor deformed hangs his token of affliction upon the wall of the

THE NEWS.

Norwich, Conn, April 2, 1845.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
ISAAC TOUCEY,
OF HARTFORD.

For Lieut. Governor,
NOYES BILLINGS,
OF NEW LONDON.

For Secretary,
CHA'S. W. BRADLEY,
OF NEW HAVEN.

For Treasurer,
ALONZO W. BIRGE,
OF COVENTRY.

For Comptroller,
MASON CLEVELAND,
OF HAMPTON.

For Congress.
First District—Hartford and Tolland Counties,
THOMAS H. SEYMOUR.
Second District—New Haven and Middlesex Co's
JOHN STEWART,
Third District—New London and Windham Co's
GEORGE S. CATLIN,
Fourth District—Fairfield and Litchfield Co's
JOHN C. SMITH, Jr.

For State Senators.
Dis. 7.—ALBERT LATHAM, of Groton.
8.—OLIVER HEWITT, of North Stonington.
9.—JOSHUA R. WARREN, of Lyme.
13.—ELISHA POTTER, of Voluntown.
14.—VERNON STILES, of Thompson.

FOR SHERIFFS,
New London Co.—ALEXANDER STEWART.
Windham Co.—WILLIAM JAMES.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., at his Office, No. 160 Nassau street, (Tribune Buildings,) New York, and No. 16 State street, Boston, is authorised to receive advertisements and subscriptions for the NORWICH NEWS, and receipt for the same.

Reminiscences.

Thirty years ago, New England was beginning to cast off the federal incubus which had ridden her during the terms of Jefferson and Madison. The war was just closing, and New England, which had opposed it from the beginning, and had refused to bear its just burden under which the country was groaning, just then was raising a terrible outcry at the terrible consequences of peace. In fact, New England was the only portion of the country which reaped any benefit from the war, and shame to say, was the only portion which refused to afford its due proportion of assistance to the government in its trying situation. It is a little singular that New England, with all the native shrewdness of the yankee character, sharpened and stimulated by necessity, should blunder so often in regard to its own true interests. There is too much puny wisdom and proud foolishness in the policy of the New England federalists and whigs. The embargo was laid by Jefferson, and forthwith the whole north was frightened out of its seven senses. Without calculating or caring whether that embargo were a wise and just measure, or whether the administration were obliged to adopt it or do worse, the whole population of the Sea Board of New England set up a howl of distress, which would have been horribly alarming if it had not been inexpressibly ludicrous. Ships rotting at the wharves, whole cities ruined, and the people starving, these were the last complaints cried out against the infamous man at the head of government. The interests of New England were for a moment touched, her tars were just pinched a very little, and forthwith, the wise men of the day, the Adams's, the Otis's the Giddards' and the Sherman's rose up and rebelled against the government!

Well, war was declared, and the north fattened gloriously on it. Privateering and manufacturing enriched us, and still our wiseacres continued to swear at the government. In due time peace was made, and the worshipers of mammon swore louder than ever! By and bye came up the question of a national Bank. Such an institution, never benefited the north a whit, for its own credit was sound, and its banks strong without it. But to the south it was of the last importance, for it held up southern credit by the tail, and did more to counteract the baneful influences of slavery upon their pecuniary interests, than any other measure, or then all other causes combined. The Bank equalized the circulation, of the currency, gave credit and stability to the votary banking institutions of the south, and in fact, enabled her, in more ways than one, to give slave labor a preponderance over free labor, and to acquire a prosperity which never rightfully belonged to her. Just strange to say the north stuck to a Bank to the last gasp, and the south fought it to the death. Now that the effects of this measure are tested, we do not believe it possible to get up a sufficient interest at the north, to re-establish the monster, which we can do well enough without. But we will bet a great, that the south feels the loss at this present moment at the core of its heart, and deeply and bitterly laments the old mother that nursed them so well. Nay more—if the south do not by and bye clamour as loudly for a Bank as they did against it, we shall give the southern char. a greater credit for unselfish benevolence than we are at present disposed to award to human nature. We always opposed a Bank because it favored the south at the expense of the north, and because it created a fictitious credit, where there was none before. It is a lamentable fact,—but a fact which shows the retributive effect of sin,—that slavery is a millstone around the neck of the south, which will keep her a century behind the north, while it is suffered to exist. The south feels this in its heart of hearts, and would manfully own it, but for pride and shame, and perhaps also, an awkward dilemma which such an admission draws them into, as to the how and when, such a burden can be thrown off. Establish what national policy you will, heap tariffs upon banks, protect every thing you can, and still slavery will kick the beam, while free labor will flourish. Let them both alone—protect nothing—and free labor will drive slavery clear off the field.

This belief gives us confidence in democracy as the most effectual antagonist of slavery. We have no confidence in express anti-slavery movements—none whatever in the hypocritical zeal of the short sighted whigs in opposition to slavery, but we have all confidence in the retributive Providence of God and the slow but sure operation of democracy. Those will abolish slavery, unless God be unjust, and the instincts of self interest be a dream of the imagination.

To guess, is the yankee's privilege. We have guessed so long, that our guessing has reached pretty certain conviction that the policy favored by the whigs at the north and that advocated by the democrats of the south, was calculated to produce results precisely opposed to those intended. Consolidation on the one hand, and State Rights on the other, are, we opine, not rightly construed by the wiseacres of either section of the country. Slavery needs consolidation to support it. Give the general government all the powers possible, hedge it round with great national institutions, give it an immense revenue to spend, and you just rear around the "peculiar institution" of the south a bulwark which centuries could not break down. You do more than this, you draw on the life blood of the north, constantly to revivify the sluggish torpor of the slave cursed south. You draw on the inimitable industry and enterprise of New England to maintain the equilibrium of credit at the south. On the other hand, establish state rights in their fullest integrity, leave the little governments of New England to take care of free labor as they may, and the great governments of the south to sustain the burden of slavery as they can—unassisted and unmolested—and depend on it you set a self adjusting machine in operation, which will elevate the north and depress the south. You put a slow match to slavery which will blow up the system, and bury every thing and every man under its ruins that does not take warning and stand from under.

We shall not quarrel with the south for its principles. Believing most devoutly, that state rights are the cardinal point on which turn the prosperity of New England, and the welfare of our free institutions, we shall always meet southern democracy half way. A little way ahead in the future, we see, in the transitions of names and mutations of things, the southern man of northern principles, now dubbed loco foco, slavocrat, &c. no longer the enemy but the friend of New England.

The Silver Pitcher.

Quite an interesting farce has, we understand, been enacting in this city, during the past week.—A silver drinking cup, pitcher, goblet, urn or kettle—we really cannot say which, not having seen the thing—"dedicated to the Hon. Henry Clay, of Ashland, by the admiring Whig ladies of Norwich," has been up for exhibition at the store of R. W. Roath, previous to being sent to its place of destination. It will be recollected that we alluded some time since to the fact, that a subscription paper for the purchase of such an article was in circulation. After so long a time, and not without sustaining some pretty hard rebuffs and deserved rebukes at the hands of many to whom they applied for alms for such an object, the projectors of this notable piece of folly have at last had the satisfaction of seeing the real live embodiment of their wishes, viz: a silver *something*, with a handle and appropriate engraving, to be sent to Henry Clay! This brilliant corpse lay in State, for several days at the place mentioned, [and lies there yet for aught we know,] and was visited during this time by a large number of the friends, both male and female, of the defunct at Ashland. It really seemed, we have been assured, as though the visitors and worshippers at the shrine of this miniature Molten Calf, were impressed with the belief that they were taking their last farewell look at all that remained to them of the great Defeated. The feeling seemed to be,

"If ye have tears, prepare to shed them now!"

and although we do not learn that any *actually wept* on the occasion, yet went they forth "sorrowful for they" were *whigs*, and great had been their respect for and devotion to 'that same old Coon!"

We will not stop to test the honesty or consistency of a party, that can at one moment "rave and tear" about slavery, Texas, and all that, and the next, be sending souvenirs of affection, in the shape of silver pitchers, to one of the veriest slaveholders and upholders of the system of slavery in the land—to a man who, in regard to the annexation of Texas—[the only hobby, by the way, the whigs now ride in this State, and on the strength of which they hope to carry the state and elect their Congressmen]—remarked empathetically, that the QUESTION OF SLAVERY should NOT be TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT!" That were Texas annexed, the preponderance would be in favor of the free States! In view of such conduct and such facts, the conclusion is irresistible, either that Clay is a knave, or that the party that supported him here at the north, and who are still so clamorous against annexation, on slavery grounds, are a confederacy of knaves.

While our hand is in we beg to copy the following from the N. H. Register:

A delicate hint.—The Ladies of the Durand Missionary Society of this city, have contributed Fifty Dollars and made Mr. Clay a life member of the Home Missionary Society. It takes the ladies to convey a reproof in a delicate way.

To the Polls!

The day of trial is at hand—let every freeman be ready. The whole country is now watching the progress of political affairs in Connecticut, and upon the turn which they take on Monday next depends the joy or dismay of more than a million freemen. Connecticut, in her democratic days, has been accustomed to set the "ball rolling" among the balanced states—upon her has devolved the work of skinning the first coons, of making the first grand conquest over whiggery in each year. The proud honor of doing this again is now in her power. Victory has but just perched upon the democratic banner throughout the union, and a more fit time to redeem Connecticut from the thraldom of whiggery could not exist. Up then, democrats; let every man be at his post on Monday. Nothing is easier than to obtain a complete and overwhelming victory over the federalists, if the democratic party are only united, energetic, and vigilant.

☞ The Courier is full of its old spite against Hon G. S. Catlin, though it dares not now assail that gentleman on account of intemperance. Its slang on that score has been too thoroughly rebuked by an enlightened and generous public. *Now* it makes a new mode of attack. Mr. Catlin, it avers, has been inconsistent upon the Texas question—he has voted, first, against annexation, and then for it. Is it so? Has Mr. Catlin in reality crossed himself upon this, the most important question decided by the last Congress? We think we have already, in a previous number of the News, shown that he has not. We will, nevertheless, re-present to our readers the arguments then urged in defence of Mr. Catlin's course.

There were two plans for annexation before the late Congress. One of these plans originated with the whig party—its author being a noted whig of Tennessee. When presented to the House, it received the votes of a considerable portion of the whig party, Mr. Catlin and a respectable number of his democratic colleagues voting against it. The second plan for annexation was an amendment upon the first, and entirely diverse from it in its prominent features. It originated with the democratic party, and received the vote of the democratic members in the two houses, with but one exception. The whigs almost to unanimously voted against it.

Against the former of these two plans—the Joint Resolutions introduced by Hon. Milton Brown, of Tennessee—Mr. Catlin had uniformly declared himself opposed, and as uniformly declared himself in favor of the amendment submitted by Mr. Walker. The Joint Resolutions he opposed as unconstitutional and as strengthening the interests of slavery. These objections did not rest against Mr. Walker's amendment, and he therefore gave it his support. The most rabid abolitionist might have done the same without compromising his principles in the least. On Mr. Catlin's part that vote was but an endorsement of the principles he had uniformly avowed while the presidential election was pending. It was given with a full understanding that the policy it recommended, viz. the annexation of Texas by a treaty to be submitted to the Senate hereafter, would be adopted by President Polk.

It is in the face of these facts that the Norwich Courier charges our worthy representative with inconsistency. Let the democracy of this district see that this charge is rebutted wherever it is put forth. When such men as George S. Catlin are assailed by the voice of calumny—when men who have risen from obscure stations to posts of high [illegible] ability by their own merits, are trad[illegible] for performing their duty faithfully and [illegible]—it is time that every freeman should come to the rescue and vindicate by his vote the man thus abused.

Imprisonment for Debt.

Who wants that barbarous, heathenish, wicked law restored to the statute books of Connecticut.—The democrats have twice abolished it, and once it has been restored by the Federalists, and will be again if they are permitted to get into power. Rise, democrats! in your might, and thrash them as they have never been thrashed before. You have numbers on your side, if you will only bring them out. Last spring would have witnessed their defeat, if every democrat had been at the polls; but scores, nay hundreds stayed at home, and by that means the day was lost—a governor was elected who was in favor of and recommended imprisonment for debt; and a Legislature who would have established it too, if they had not feared losing the State in the fall. Trust them not again, for as sure as they succeed this Spring, imprisonment for debt with all its horrors, will be upon us.

☞ Let every man who votes for Roger S. Baldwin on Monday remember that that vote may result in his incarceration in the cold damp walls of a prison. The richest man in the State, may by some sudden turn of fortune become bankrupt, and as suddenly may he driven into confinement by some merciless creditor; and all this may be the result of having cast one vote in favor of Roger S. Baldwin. One vote may give the Whigs a preponderance in both branches of the Legislature, elect Baldwin governor, and scatter a multitude of evils over the State which the defeat of whiggery would have prevented.

George S. Catlin

Is the people's man. Laborers, he has risen from among you, and knows how to appreciate your interests. If he is elected to Congress he will be sure to vote for such a tariff as the laboring man wants.

Hon. Isaac Toucey.

In him, freemen, behold a man who has risen by his own merits, to his present position. Respected, admired, esteemed as he is by all who know him intimately he has been the architect of his own fortune. Upon no ancestor's fame does he depend for celebrity among his fellow-citizens, but upon his own intrinsic excellence. Of pure morals, exalted integrity, and commanding talents he is well qualified for the high station to which he is nominated, and, if elected, will do honor to himself and honor to the State.

Compromising with a rogue.—A man by the name of Walker, a sarsapaine manufacturer, in Norwich, has just been detected in thieving which he has carried on for some time. A convention of those who had been robbed was held, and Walker paid up, and was *let off*, and is now at large. They manage things queerly down in Norwich, some times.—*New Haven Register.*

True, friend Register; but not *more* "queerly," permit us to say, than "things" are sometimes "managed" up in New Haven. There was the case of the young man Fasset, the *murderer* of Tutor Dwight. We need not refresh your memory as to the manner in which that affair was "managed," and the culprit permitted finally to escape the just punishment of the law. *Money did it.* However, there was a semblance of legality about that transaction, so we will pass "down" to Hartford. There was the case of Squiers, the infamous editor of that infamous whig sheet, the Hartford Journal. The fellow got into a street brawl, stabbed his opponent in the abdomen, and instead of now being in the *State Prison*, subject to the new and exceedingly *humane* mode of treating prisoners, introduced by the new whig Warden, Johnson, (viz: tying up by the heels, stripped stark naked, with buckets of cold water poured from a hight of 20 or 30 feet!!) he is, we understand, at large, after having gone through a sort of sham trial. He was a whig—had done the dirty work of that party most faithfully, by fabricating and publishing the most unblushing lies and slanders against the leading objects of federal hatred, to be subsequently copied into the Courant and other more "respectable" whig prints—so the affair was "hushed up," as we learn from the Hartford Times, and the scoundrel walks abroad unpunished.

Now to return to the case of Walker, in this city, about which the Register expresses such just surprise. We have not before alluded to it in our columns, and will not at this late period (the disclosures having been made some two or three weeks ago) enter into a minute statement of his thefts, the manner of their discovery, &c. The leading facts are embraced in the extract taken from the Register.—The amount of his *acknowledged* thefts, was we understand, some $400; how much more he had actually stolen no one knows, though the presumption is, it would approach nearer to as many *thousands*. It is the opinion of good judges, that even after paying the above mentioned sum, Walker left, conscious of having made a very handsome speculation, to say nothing of his having cumped forming a professional acquaintance with our friend Lee, on Jail Hill.

But the Register (poor ignorant soul!) is surprised that he was "*let off*" on such easy terms.—With on this is a matter of not the least marvel. Mr. Walker, be it known, was no common personage; far from it. He was a whig—an active, devoted supporter of Mr. Clay during the late election—opposed the annexation of Texas as loudly as the noisiest of his tribe on the ground of slavery and because that country was chiefly populated by *rogues!!*—and more than all, he was a distinguished member of the "*Norwich Clay Club Choir!!*" Ah! an excellent voice had Mr. Walker,—one of those rich, *full tenors*, which, as occasion required, could be so conveniently modulated to a fine, clear *alto*, or sunk to a deep, heavy, roof-shaking *bass*; and a most serviceable assistant was he at the Clay Club meetings, acting in concert with his colleagues of the "Choir," all "hale fellows well met."

How delightedly would the admiring audience, composed too as it usually was of a goodly proportion of lady whigs of this city—how delightedly, we say, would the admiring audience hang upon the thrilling cadences of this "sweet singer" in Norwich, and with what rapturous applause would they reward his masterly execution of some more difficult or sentimental passage than the rest—some rich and caustic piece of satire; say, for example, the one descriptive of Mr. Polk's nomination by the Baltimore Convention! Then, too, as the Choir would visit the various towns in this and the neighboring County—(for its fame had spread far and wide)—to lend its powerful assistance in imparting an interest and effect to coon gatherings, Walker would of course go too—there was no getting along without him! (so said his whig seducers.) Poor fellow! had he always stuck to his trade—not stealing, but Seraphine making, all might have been well.

[illegible] was detected—left the city—was pursued [illegible] the Algerines (it company) in Rhode [illegible] back in the 8 o'clock evening train [illegible] of some half dozen, from whom he acknowledged he had stolen, was held in *John Breed's* Store—these were remunerated, or payment secured to them in some way—the fellow was once more set at liberty, and before midnight had effected his retreat! A lucky circumstance was it for Walker, that he had been a good whig, and a member of the Norwich Clay Club Choir! Had he been a democrat—a poor "locofoco" we would not have learned him from the County Jail or States Prison, for six and a quarter cents! He would have been making baskets, shoe-pegs, or Seraphines for the benefit of the State, long before this.

☞ Let no democrat be deceived by the misrepresentations or the falsehoods of the coons. Every effort will be made for the coming few days to misrepresent and stigmatize the men whom the democracy have nominated for office. The coons are used to such business, and will be sure to carry it on just at the eve of election. But believe them not. Remember their old tricks, and let every man be on his guard.

Vigilance,

Eternal and untiring, unflinching and uncompromising, is the price of liberty. Without it freemen become slaves. With it the slave is transformed into a freeman, and rises from his degradation with the spirit and feelings of a man. If the democracy are vigilant on Monday, they will be victorious—completely and overwhelmingly victorious. Not more sure is the rising and setting of the sun than the triumph of the democratic party, if every democrat does his duty. Then rally, democrats, rally! Rally from your workshops and your farms! Rally from the city and the country! Rally from every village and every school district! Rally from the mountains and the valleys! from every hillock and every plain! Rally one, rally all! Let nothing detain you from the polls on Monday next.

Horses and Carriages

Are necessary to carry infirm voters, and those who live a great distance off, to the polls. Let our democratic friends see that this matter is properly attended to, and that every voter is at the polls, ready and anxious to do his duty.

500 Votes,

Or less than four votes to each town, would have secured a democratic majority in both branches of the last Legislature. The voters who could have given these votes, stayed at home, and the election was lost. *Roger Sherman* Baldwin was elected governor, Daniel *Putnam* Tyler chosen secretary, and—worse than all the rest—Jabez *Wolcott* Huntington returned to the U. S. Senate for six years.

Another important election is at hand. Besides a governor, lieutenant governor, &c, there are four Congressmen and eight sheriffs to elect. Four votes, or perchance one vote in each town, may decide this election for or against the democratic party. Let every democrat then be at his post.

Hon. Noyes Billings.

A worthier candidate for the post of lieutenant governor could not have been selected. Shall he be elected? Upon you, freemen of Connecticut, it depends to answer this question on Monday next. See that you give that answer in the affirmative, then will you have no occasion to regret hereafter your vote of the 7th of April, 1845.

The Democratic Meeting,

Of Thursday evening last, was well attended, and passed off with much enthusiasm. John De Witt, Esq., presided, assisted by Dr. Robinson as vice president. Oliver P. Wattles, Esq. was chosen secretary pro tem.

A spirited and eloquent address was delivered by John T. Wait, Esq., after which the meeting proceeded to nominate representatives.

George Sherman, and Rufus L. Fanning

Were thereupon selected with great unanimity to stand in nomination as representatives to the next Legislature. The names of these gentlemen were received with much applause, after which the meeting was eloquently addressed by Dr. Eaton, and Mr. Bishop of New London. The meeting then adjourned to Thursday evening of this week.

Candidates for Representatives.

Mechanics and working men! In George Sherman and Rufus L. Fanning you have, presented for your suffrages, gentlemen every way worthy of your support. Messrs. Sherman and Fanning are mechanics like yourselves; and they are men who have earned a high reputation by their industry, their talents, and their sterling moral worth. Better men you have not among you, and worthier representatives it is not in your power to elect.

Give them your votes, and you will forever be glad that you have done so. They will guard faithfully your interests, for your interests are their interests.—Trust them, they will never deceive you. Elect them, and you will find them true to you, true to their country, and true to the rights of man.

☞ CHARLES F. LESTER, Esq. has been appointed by President Polk, Collector of Customs for the District of New London, in place of Gerard Carpenter, Esq., who resigned. Perhaps no appointment has been made by his Excellency which meets with such universal approbation as that of Mr. Lester.

☞ Mrs. Willis, wife of Mr. N. P. Willis, of the NY. Mirror, died at the Astor House on the 26th of March.

THE SEA SERPENT.—This monster recently made his appearance at Cape Island. He was discovered about 150 yards from the shore abreast of the Lighthouse, and for two or three hours sported on the surface of of the billows, when he finally disappeared to parts unknown. He was seen by hundreds of spectators congregated upon the beach.

☞ The *Democratic Banner*, an able publication, has been removed from Stamford to *Norwalk*, where it is now established. GEO. C. WAITE, Esq., is the editor and proprietor.

Isaac Toucey.

A better candidate for Governor than Isaac Toucey, has never been presented to the people of this State. He is a man of whom the Democracy should feel proud. Of humble origin, and scanty means in early life, he has, by his indefatigable industry and preservance, raised himself to an enviable rank among men. As a jurist, he stands second to no man in the State. As an orator, he has not a superior. All remember his calm, dignified, and manly address at our Mass Convention last fall. Democrats, arouse, and by one united and vigorous effort, place this man, the man of the people, in your chair of State. Democrats of Fairfield County, we call especially upon you. Mr. Toucey is a native of your own county. He is an honored son of this, your own soil, pre-eminently worthy of your most strenuous support. Give him a full vote.—*Bridgeport Farmer.*

New Hampshire Election.

The Concord Patriot of Thursday gives returns from 206 towns in the State, which shows a majority for Governor Steele of 742. *His* majority in the State exceeds 1200. The whole Governor vote in 206 towns is 44,760, which will be increased by the remaining towns to about 45,000, or over 3000 less than the whole Governor vote last year. The Democrats have elected their candidate for Governor, three Congressmen, ten Senators, eighty majority in the House, and have elected their candidates for Counsellors in the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 5th districts.—In the 4th district there is no choice, the Democratic candidate running the highest. This vacancy will be filled by a democrat. We have returns of votes for members of Congress from 197 towns, in which the Democratic candidates have received 42,958; the Federal candidate 28,710; the abolition candidates, 10,159; Hale, 7,016; and others, 1,511—making a total of 170,381. By the old rule of determining the result, 22,472 votes would be required to elect, and Mr. Woodbury lacks of this 700, having 21,719 votes. Messrs Norris, *Moulton* and Johnson. Mr. Woodbury is defeated, as the towns to come in have not given him sufficient votes to overcome the majority against him in the 197 towns heard from. The Patriot says:

"The spurious, counterfeit and cheating tickets, got up by our unscrupulous opponents, contributed mainly to Mr. Woodbury's defeat. As it stands, he is defeated by the excess of votes which the other three Democratic candidates have above him. He runs behind Mr. Norris 1814 votes, Moulton 2147, and Mr. Johnson 2091. If these votes had not been given at all, he would have been elected. The vote of every Democrat who cut off Woodbury's name, and voted for Hale, counts twice against Mr. Woodbury.

"The vote for the highest Democratic Congressman is 1445 greater than Gov. Steele's; and the aggregate vote for members of Congress is larger than that for Governor."

Again.

We caution the public against deceptive statements by the Courant, concerning the State Prison and other matters. It is getting to be near the day of voting and but little time is left to examine and expose their deceptions. So far as the Prison is concerned it is sufficient to remark, that examining committees of both parties have looked into its affairs and have found that Capt. Pillsbury's conduct and accounts were correct. The Courant's object now is to mystify and deceive. We say look out for deception. You have seen how completely they have been put down in their deceptions already practised.—*Hartford Times.*

☞ The Hon. Geo. P. Barker, late Attorney General of this State arrived in town night before last, and will hereafter be again a resident of Buffalo and will devote himself to the practice of the law. Gen. BARKER will find a cordial welcome from his old friends in the scene of his early struggles and triumphs. The promise of usefulness made by his reputation here as an Advocate and Counsellor has been fully redeemed by the honorable manner in which he has discharged the high and responsible duties of his recent post. *He* will now resume his connection with his old associates between whom and himself attachment has only been refreshed and confirmed by a short separation.—*Buffalo Courier.*

Melancholy Accident.

A most melancholy and heart-rending accident occured in this city last evening at the foundry and blacksmith shop of Mr. Edward Duvall, No. 102 Charlton-street. The facts, so far as we could ascertain, are these: Mr. Basterman, the keeper of the light-house at Sandy Hook, has been in the habit for some time past, of raking the hay around the Hook for old iron, &c, which he brought to the city and sold to Mr. Duvall. On Saturday last a load was brought to Mr. Duvall's shop by Mr. Basterman, among which was a bombshell or petard, about 16 inches in length, and 10 in diameter, which Mr. B. had raked up a few days before. Yesterday, while Mr. Duvall was removing the tools from his shop to the sidewalk, for the purpose of weighing it, he discoverd that it contained powder, and on taking a hammer and striking it for the purpose of getting the powder out, it exploded, and instantly killed Mr. Duvall, the owner of the shop, Mr. Aaron O. Price, master mason, of 79 Thompson street, Robert Broderick, corner of Hudson and King-streets, and so injured a boy, whose name we could not learn, that he died in a few hours. The horse of Mr. Price, from which that gentleman had just dismounted, was also instantly killed. The windows in the neighborhood were very much shattered by the explosion, and a piece of shell weighing over two pounds, was blown to the corner of Varick and Carmine streets, a distance of nearly four blocks, and struck within a few feet of two children who were playing in the street. It is believed that this shell, with its contents, must have been in the place whence it was raked since the last war. Mr. Duvall was an estimable citizen, aged about 33 and has left a wife and child. Mr. Price was also highly esteemed, about 40 years of age, and has left a wife and two children. Broderick was a youth of about 17. The coroner was sent for immediately, but postponed the inquest until to-day. We do not learn that blame is attached to any person.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

☞ An association of Blacks, who has been formed at St. Louis, for the purpose of manufacturing iron work. Their work is to be sent to a public store and sold for the benefit of the whole.

☞ Our naval force in the Gulf of Mexico and West Indies, and in the Pacific Ocean and East Indies, is to be increased. The destination of the vessels now ready, and others that are being prepared for sea service, is to be changed, so as to increase our squadrons in the West Indies, East Indies, and Pacific Ocean.

The Revenge cutter Spencer is said to be a dead failure.

Gold has been found in almost virgin purity on the margin of a small lake in the wilderness, in the vicinity of Sherbroke, L. C., but so great is the difficulty in obtaining it, that as yet, the quantity is very limited. It is found projecting from the under side of a shelving rock of a mountain. It is so situated that it cannot be reached from below by ladders nor from above by ropes; and the only specimens obtained were brought down by rifle shots!!!

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Soon after the evening train of cars arrived from Boston, left the depot yesterday, a man was discovered walking on the track. The whistle was immediately sounded, but as he appeared not to notice it, the engine was reversed with all possible expedition, but too late, however, to save him; he was crushed by the wheels and instantly killed. It proved to be Mr. Clark Wilcox, who was formly in the employ of the company, and was severely injured at a bridge in Pittsfield last year, since which he has been deaf, which deafness has thus proved the cause of his death. He leaves a wife and four children.—*Albany Argus, 31st.*

"Honest John Davis" has been chosen U. S. Senator by the Massachusetts Legislature, in place of I. C. Bates, deceased.

The U. S. Troops at Detroit are about to leave for the frontier of Texas.

Appointments in Boston.

Hon Robert Rantoul Jr., this day received his appointment as United States District Attorney for the District of Massachusetts. Hon. Isaac H. Wright has also received the appointment as Navy Agent.

Both of these appointments will give universal satisfaction. We understand they will enter upon the duties of their office on the 1st of April. The new Collector and Surveyor also enter upon their duties on that day.—*Boston Times of March 29.*

It is said that General Almonte has heard from his Government and is about to proceed home. It is said that Santa Anna, when in power, advised him in a certain contingency to demand his passports, to march and repriest in the great of Texas expectation. The British Minister at Washington says Mexico will do nothing rashly.

A most extraordinary affair had occurred at Tooting, England. A person who had lived in that place more than half a century, part of the time as cook to a lady, and six years as the wife of Robert Welch, the parish clerk, died at the age of [illegible] and was discovered to be a man! He had regularly [illegible] the sacrament, and was religiously buried as "Sarah Ann Welch." Many parties wished to keep the matter secret, but a woman named Fletcher, who was at the laying out, had sworn to the body being that of a man, and it would be disinterred according to law.

A REMEDY FOR RUMSELLING.—The following plan is proposed in a Southern paper as a remedy for rumselling:

"Let it be enacted that the expense of supporting all paupers who are made through the sale of intoxicating liquors, shall be equally assessed upon the dealers in such liquors; let every man who takes out a license, be required to give ample security for the payment of his share of the tax, and let the public authorities see that the destitute wives, widows and children of drunkards be well supported. This would put an end to nine-tenths of the grogseries; and the fewer the sellers become, the heavier the tax upon them."

The steamer New Haven has been withdrawn from the mail line to undergo alterations, when she is to convey Long Island passengers between Greenport and Allyn's Point. Her berths are to be removed, and her cabin splendidly fitted up in a day boat.—She is to be commanded by Capt. Sanford.

PENSIONS.—There is one act for which Congress always deserves the highest honor. It is the pension act to old soldiers and widows. Annually the list must decrease, but it is a sacred debt which the people most liberally recognize. The appropriation for the coming year is for revolutionary pensioners under act of 18th March, 1818, $186,200; invalid pensions, $184,800, widows and orphans under act of July 4, 1838, and supplementary act 180,000, widows under act of 3d March, 1843, $60,000; widows under act of 17th of June, 1844, $1,686,100; half pay pensions to widows and orphans, $1,508; arrearages, $4,000; deficiencies of past appropriations, $295,000—total $4,231,000.—*N. Y. True Sun.*

Nine Persons Drowned.

The following account of a most melancholy casualty, which occurred on the Hudson river on the night of the 25th, is furnished by the commander of the South America:

"On Wednesday evening, George [illegible], his wife and daughter; Mr. Silpaugh, one of daughters, Andrew Hawver, and two other persons, who all resided at Germantown, Columbia county, were returning home from Hudson in a small boat, in tow of the steamboat Fairfield, and when opposite their residence, the line was cast off and they attempted to row to the shore, when they were run over by the scow Adriance, of Troy, turning every soul into the river, all but one of whom were drowned.—One person succeeded in reaching the small boat again, but was again run over by the South America, which boat was coming down at the time. The night being very dark and a heavy wind blowing from the South.

"The South America immediately stopped, and made a long and diligent search, but nothing could be found except a few articles which had been in the boat." We understand that the pilot of the South America says that he saw nothing of the boat until the head lights shown on it, which he saw was half filled with water, and had but one person in it, who was sitting in the bottom of the boat with his head down, apparently injured. He stopped the boat immediately—but too late.

TRIAL OF FAIRCHILD.—The examination of witnesses in the trial of Mr. Fairchild in Boston, terminated on Thursday, and the arguments thereon were closed on Friday evening. The Jury was charged on Saturday by Judge Washburne, and we may look for the verdict this evening or to-morrow. Fairchild's wife and son were present in court during the trial and she, watching with intense interest the developments, having unabated confidence in the integrity of her husband. A correspondent, in reference to the testimony of Rhoda Davison upon the trial of Mr. Fairchild, writes us as follows. We have not before seen the statement made by him, and if what is here said be true, it is due that an injured man should be vindicated. While we have no charity for the guilty we ought to have some regard for the reputation of that class of men who, perhaps, are as likely to be wronged, and sometimes more so, as any other class of men. Our correspondent says:

"While reading the testimony referred to, and comparing it with the former evidence of Rhoda Davidson, I was deeply impressed with the danger of trusting to such testimony, and another case of a similar character presented itself to my mind, as forcibly illustrating this point.

"You will remember that the Rev Mr. Van Zandt, of Rochester, was found guilty by the civil, and acquitted by the ecclesiastical, tribunal, on the charge of seduction, and a heavy verdict of damages was rendered against him. Passing through Rochester recently I was credibly informed that the seduced girl, who was said to be a communicant of the church at that time, is again *enceinte*, and lays the charge of this as well as the former child, upon a married man of said city, who has left his wife and family an gone to parts unknown. The girl had been instigated to make the charge upon the Rev. Mr. Van Zandt by this very individual, which the deluded girl now confesses.

S. B."

GETTING HIS MONEY'S WORTH.—The Louisiana Chronicle speaks of an acquaintance, the editor of a neighboring newspaper, who made a bargain to advertise for a dentist, and take his pay in tooth drawing. Eager to get his money's worth, the unfortunate man has not now a single tooth in his head.

The new Postmaster General, Mr Johnson, has discontinued the government express to New Orleans established by his predecessor, Mr. Wickliffe, and intends that the regular mail shall make the trip within the same time that it was performed by the express which was eighteen days.

The *Nashville Union* says that whoever is the originator of a law which shall secure married women against the improvidence of their husbands, and yet do fair justice to creditors, will achieve a victory over prejudice and injustice which will entitle him to be ranked as a real benefactor.

'The last link is broken that bound me to thee,' as the horse said when he kicked off his traces and ran away from the plough.

That man possesses true courage and magnanimity, who can forgive and forget injuries.

'I'll let you know when I come back again,' as the rheumatism said to the leg.

'You don't look *amiss*,' as the young lady said to her beau when he got her bonnet on.

It was with difficulty that Col. Crockett could be persuaded to run for Congress. *He* scorned the idea of *running for* anything or for anybody.

ORIGINAL STAINED

Texas.

The *Richmond Enquirer*, of Friday publishes the following extract of a letter from "a gentleman of intelligence and high standing" at Washington:

"Gentlemen: Letters received by this evening mail, direct from Texas, and from those *fully* acquainted with the state of things there, have not the least doubt that an extraordinary struggle is going on in Texas between the friends of annexation and the English party headed by General Houston. Every possible inducement is held out by the English Minister and agents, to the people of Texas to reject the proffered terms. Magnificent offers are made, a reaction has taken place, and I feel warranted in saying that the issue is doubtful. I trust the President will heed your suggestion, or we may yet lose the country; and, if lost now, it will be lost forever.—Mark it!"

On the other hand letters have been received here direct from Texas representing the people of that country to be enthusiastic and all but unanimous in favor of Annexation. Leading men and politicians may naturally be opposed to a measure calculated greatly to diminish their own personal consequence, to say nothing of those who may have been influenced by the various means and appliances of which England has been no doubt lavish enough, with the view of defeating the extension of our Union over Texas. But unless we are greatly deceived by the whole current of intelligence from that country, their opposition will be powerless before the irresistible sweep of the popular feeling in its favor.

Major Donaldson our Chargé d'Affaires to Texas, was at New Orleans at the last advices, waiting for the first packet to sail for Galveston, and expecting to receive the instructions said to have been forwarded to him by Mr. Tyler's Express by way of Nashville.—*Pittsburg.*

Oregon.—A letter from Multnomah City, Oregon Territory, dated June 16, 1844, states that the Oregon Legislature convened in that city the day previous. The Legislature is formed by the citizens of the Territory and rests for its authority on a voluntary compact among the people as in all primitive governments. Since the General Government of the Union has failed hitherto to extend its laws over that region the emigrants have resorted to their natural rights, and formed a voluntary political association for themselves as was the case in the early American colonies. Judge Burnet is a member of the Oregon Legislature.

The crops were very good in June last, especially the wheat crop. Laborers commanded $1.50 per day, with board included. The improvements about the falls of Wallamette were progressing rapidly.—The emigrants were eager for the passage of the Oregon bill, and insisted upon the retention by our government of every inch of that Territory. There is quite an abundance for cattle during the whole year and abundance of timber for building and other purposes. Produce commands a good price, being shipped to the Russian domi ions and other points of the Pacific. Groceries, &c. can be purchased at different places in the Territory, though at rather high prices at present; the Hudson Bay Company commanding the market for such articles. In short, the first difficulties of an early settlement is a remote region have been removed, and without the aid or encouragement which our government ought long ago to have offered.

It must be humiliating to every American that our country deserves, to a considerable extent, the reproach cast upon it by Great Britain with regard to the American colonies, and uttered by Col. Barre, in the House of Commons in 1776, when, in reply to the charges that these colonies had grown up under the protection of England, he declared that, instead of being nurtured and protected, they had increased in wealth, prosperity and numbers in spite of the neglect of those who were bound to aid and encourage them. So it has been with Oregon. Emigrants have gone thither, encountered difficulties, opened improvements, made prosperous settlements, introduced the arts and comforts of civilized life, established schools, built churches, founded cities, engaged in commerce, established a colonial legislature, defended themselves against all encroachments—in a word, laid the foundation of a prosperous empire, in advance of any action by our government. They now demand, as they have been demanding for years, that the protecting and sustaining arm of the Republic shall be extended to them. Although the greatest and best advocate, the lamented Linn, has passed from the stage of action, yet their cause still remains, strengthening yearly, and demanding with increased force the encouragement which the country should always give to its pioneers.—*Plebian.*

Painful Suicide.

Our city has been thrown into a most painful state of agitation and distress, by the melancholy termination of the life of a young and promising clergyman of the Episcopal Church, of this place—the Rev. James Jackson, late of the diocess of Massachusetts. He had returned but a few days from the South, where he had been travelling two months for the restoration of his health, which had been impaired by a laborious performance of his clerical duties. He was apparently very much restored by his absence, and his friends hoped that he would be enabled to resume his very acceptable services in St. John's Church. But their hopes and his were doomed to a wretched disappointment, for after exhibiting on the few previous days strong evidences of wildness, he suddenly left the city on Wednesday morning, without giving any notice of his intended departure, and although suspicion was immediately excited and search made during the day and night, he was not found until the next morning, having drowned himself in the river opposite Beauventure. His Body was recovered, and the coroner's inquest had no hesitation, upon the very strong testimony submitted to them, to bring an instant verdict of '*Insanity.*'—*Savannah Republican 16th.*

☞ A foolish practical joke was performed on Saturday by some persons engaging a negro for a promised price of $15, to whitewash the free stone base of the City Hall. He commenced operations with great vigor in the afternoon, and whitewashed about half of the base of the east wing, when the crowd who collected to witness the process attracted the attention of the Mayor, who laid an injunction on further proceeding. The negro was not able to give any information leading to the discovery of his employers, and being evidently innocent of all conscious wrong himself was discharged. All the available force at this Honor's' command was at once set at work with scrubbing brushes, water soap, vinegar, &c. to undo the mischief. The lime however had so thoroughly penetrated the stone, that so far as appearance is concerned, they only made bad worse and the chisel of the stone-cutter will have to be employed before the record of this foolish joke can be effaced from the wall of our City Capitol.

N Y. Morning News.

An Incivility.—A few days since in one of the cars belonging to the Philadelphia train, a middle aged well dressed woman was quietly seated, and passing away the time by looking over the pages of a book which she held.—behind her was a man, also well dressed, who seemed to take great interest in her movements, but precisely what he done to her is not fully known. The attention of the company was soon arrested by the voice of Madame, who was all at once, in a towering passion, and turning around and looking the intruder full in the face she said, in a tone which all could hear:—

"Sir I wish you to understand that I have a piece of cold steel in my pocket, and that I am not to be Understeeked by you or any body else!"

Her eyes flashed fire as she spoke, and the delinquent skulked away and found a seat in some other car, or stopped.—*Spirit Times.*

The following ludicrous blunder shows what a comma and a letter can do:—"Mr. R. having been gone a long time to *see* his *wife*, desires the prayers of the church and congregation."

In the matter of entire devotion to the welfare of others, we think there is no better example than that of Mr Brinckerhoff, in sending out his invaluable Health Restorative. For instance, it takes an immense expenditure of time, labor and money, without any immediate remuneration and in fact the proprietor receives no actual benefit until a long time has elapsed. Having cured himself, he is determined that on his part, none shall need to do without the same benefit, save from their own negligence or carelessness.

Another Grand Rally
Of the Democracy

AT the TOWN HALL, on Thursday Evening, to listen to the counsels of veterans in the camp, and prepare for the coming contest.

It is expected that every democrat and lover of his country will repent himself accordingly. ☞ Let no man say his wife kept him at home.—☞

Per order of the Town Committee.

Norwich, April 2d, 1845.

Religious Notice.

MR. ARNOLD, Unitarian Clergyman, from Boston will preach on Friday evening, at the Town Hall, Service to commence at 7 o'clock.

Norwich, April 2.

MARRIED.

In Hartford, March 27th, by Rev. Mr. Sprague, Mr. Isaac W. Simmons, of Wethersfield, to Miss Susannah P. Smith, of Hartford.

In Hartford, Feb. 13th, by the Rev. Dr. Hawes, Mr. Alexander N. Niles to Miss Sarah E. Watrous, daughter of Lazarus Watrous, Esq. of Chatham.

In Plainfield, on the 20th inst., by Rev. A. Dunning, Andrew Edmond, Esq., of Griswold, to Miss Mary E. Tyler, of the former place.

DIED.

In Middletown, on the 16th ult., Miss Eliza Bailey, aged 46 years.

In Portland, on the 15th ult., Mrs. Walter L. Tryon, aged 29 years.

In Woodbridge, March 21st., Mr. Horace E. Peck, aged 26.

C. BRINCKERHOFF'S

The practical use of the Health Restorative being to relieve and cure those most hazardous and organizing of all diseases, Consumption, Liver Complaint, severe Coughs and Colds, and Pains in the side and Chest, it is considered both right and proper that a statement be made more particularly relating to its properties. In the first place, it fortunately is compounded of native plants, herbs and roots, and has not sought, therefore, the adventitious aid of dangerous mineral preparation, which only palliate at the best, instead of curing disease. The fact of the Restorative being purely vegetable, is corroborated by the testimony of the eminent Dr. Ghiston of New York, who after a careful and minute examination of it, decides the truth of it, and so effectually stops cavil on that point. Further, the promptness of the action of this medicine is without doubt unparalleled; it shows such energetic action in eradicating disease and then healing the part, that the transaction from impaired and enfeebled health to convalescence is astonishing and conclusive. The happiness of being the instrument of such unbounded benefit, is too great to permit this Restorative to circulate as heretofore within narrow circumscribed limits, and the Proprietor has made such arrangements with his General Agent that the remedy can be reached by all. The continual accession of certificates stating the most touching cases of diseases hardly cured, prevents the possibility of their being published to any extent, but yet they are left at the office of the General Agent for examination. The following certificate is from Dr. Chilton, the well known New York chemist.

"I have analyzed a bottle of medicine called 'C. Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative;' and find that it does not contain Mercury, or any other metallic preparation, nor opium in any of its forms. It is composed of vegetable matter entirely."

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.

C. BRINCKERHOFF, Proprietor, N. Y.

Principal Office, 98 Hudson street, New York.

Horace Everett, U. S. Agent, 96 Hudson-street, New York, has appointed,

SAMUEL TYLER 138 Main street, Norwich.

WM. S. TYLER, 121 Water street. do.

as agents for the above medicine.

April 1st. 1845. 1m19

NORWICH, APRIL 1st, 1845.
REMOVAL!
NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.
J. IRESON & SON,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Boots and Shoes.

HAVE this day *REMOVED* their entire Stock of the above named articles, with Large Additions, to the new and commodious Store, in the **New Brick Block**

115, South Side, Main-street,

Where they invite all of their old and as many new customers to call and examine their extensive and well selected assortment of the new

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER

STYLES.

Great care is practised in the selection of GOODS, and their extensive purchases (being for the combined supply of three Stores) enables them to buy at the lowest possible rates, and consequently can sell at such prices as defy competition.

Among our assortment may be found the following.

Women's

French Kid Buskins,
French Kid Welts,
French Kid Slippers,
French Morocco Buskins,
French Bronze Buskins,
Fine Gaiter Shoes,
Fine Gaiter Shoes,
Fine Walking Shoes,
White Satin Slippers,
Blue Satin Slippers,
Light Kid Buskins,
Light Kid Slippers,
Fine Goat Boots, Pegged,
Calf Sewed Brogans,
Calf Pegged Brogans,
Seal Pegged Boots,
Grain Pegged Boots,
Cow Hide Boots,
Kip Brogans, Pegged.

Misses'

French Kid Buskins,
French Kid Welts,
French Kid Slippers,
Morocco Boots,
Grain Sewed Bootees,
Grain Pegged Bootees.

Men's

French Calf Boots, Imported.
Fine Calf Boots, Sewed.
Fine Calf Boots, Pegged.
Fine Goat Boots, Sewed.
Fine Sewed Calf Boots,
Fine Pegged Calf Boots.
Thick Pegged Boots,
Thick Pegged Brogans.

Boys'

A general assortment of Children's and Infant's Shoes and Socks.

To the above assortment additions are made almost daily of new, fresh, and fashionable styles, purchased for ☞ CASH, and offered, for the same, at a trifling advance from the Manufacturer's prices.

☞ Terms Cash. ☜

April 1st. 3w19

Notice!

THE Copartnership now existing under the name and firm of PRATT & HOOKER, will be dissolved on the 1st day of May, 1845.

It is expected that all persons indebted to said firm will make arrangements to pay.

PRATT & HOOKER.

April 2, 1845. 1m19

Molasses.

25 hhds. P. R. molasses,
43 bbls New Orleans Molasses, for sale by
WHITAKER, HAMMOND & CO.
April 2. 19 Commerce Street.

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR.

25 hhds "Prime" received direct from New Orleans, for sale by
WHITAKER, HAMMOND & CO.
April 2. 19

Oils,

28 bbls refined Whale Oil,
32 bbls natural do do
10 casks bleached spring Sperm,
8 do natural do do
12 bbls bleached Blackfish do
Just received and for sale by
WHITAKER, HAMMOND & CO.
April 2. 19 Commerce street,

Refined Sugars.

25 barrels W. W. Powdered Sugar,
25 do do Crushed do.
20 boxes W. W. Loaf do.
15 do Philad do do.
10 barrels single refined crushed do
Received in store and for sale by
WHITAKER HAMMOND & CO.
April 2, 19. Commerce street.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public and his customers in general that he has taken the Brick Store, directly opposite Pratt & Hooker's where he intends to carry on his business as usual with a stock of second hand clothing, with a better assortment than he ever before offered. Also, in addition, second hand Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, all of which he will offer for sale for cash cheaper than can be bought in the State. Cash paid for second hand clothing of all descriptions.

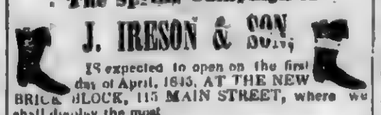
ALSO,—Whitewashing done at short notice. Persons wishing to have White Washing done will please to leave their orders in the afternoon. Also, Clothes Cleaning; Coats 50 cents, Pants do.

SAMUEL ELLIS.

Norwich, April 2, 1845. 19

In time of peace prepare for WAR!!

The Spring Campaign of



J. IRESON & SON,

IS expected to open on the first day of April, 1845, AT THE NEW BRICK BLOCK, 115 MAIN STREET, where we shall display the most

Splendid Assortment of Boots and Shoes,

ever before offered in this city. Being made to order and designed expressly for this market, we are free to say they will give better satisfaction than any Shoes heretofore sold by us. We have made arrangements with some of the most extensive and celebrated manufacturers in Massachusetts to furnish us with the *best work* and at such prices as to defy competition, *We pledge ourselves* (and feel confident we can redeem the pledge) to furnish our customers with as *good work* and on as low terms as can be obtained either in BOSTON, PROVIDENCE or N. YORK.

Norwich, April 2, 1845. 19

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
March 8, 1845.

POST OFFICE CONTRACTS—SUPPLEMENTARY NOTICE.—A part of the 19th section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to reduce the rates of postage," &c., approved the 3d of March, 1845, is in the following words:

"*And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Postmaster General, in all future lettings of contracts for the transportation of the mail, to let the same, in every case, to the lowest bidder tendering sufficient guaranties for faithful performance, without other reference to the mode of such transportation than may be necessary to provide for the due celerity, certainty, and security of such transportation; nor shall any new contractor hereafter be required to purchase out, or take at a valuation, the stock or vehicles of any previous contractor for the same route."

Bidders for contracts, under the advertisement now in course of publication, for the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York, are hereby notified that the contracts will, agreeably to the foregoing law, be awarded to the lowest bidder for carrying the mail, provided he tenders sufficient guaranties for the faithful performance of the service on the days, and within the hours, specified in the advertisement, without other reference to the mode of transportation than may be necessary to provide for the due celerity, certainty, and security of such transportation; and that, accordingly, proposals to carry the mails in a mode inferior to those specified for the routes in the pending advertisement, will be considered, provided such inferior mode shall give the speed called for in the schedules, and shall afford due protection and security to the mails.

Bidders should be careful to furnish adequate guaranties, and will observe the form of guaranty given in the advertisement.

The 13th note to the advertisement, requiring the underbidder to take the stock of the present contractor, is, in pursuance of the act aforesaid, hereby abrogated.

C. JOHNSON,
Postmaster General.

March 19—A16. 17

BONNETS AND MILLINERY GOODS,

THE subscribers having accepted the Agency of one of the largest and best manufacturing establishments in Massachusetts are prepared to offer a general supply of

Florence and Fancy Braid Bonnets,

at the lowest manufacturers' prices. Merchants, Milliners and all others will find it for their advantage to call on the subscribers before purchasing.

ALSO, Just received a splendid assortment of RIBBONS, FLOWERS, and MILLINERY ARTICLES which are received direct from the Importers and will be sold at the lowest New York prices.

All persons wishing the above Goods may save 10 per cent by calling at No. 33 & 35 Shetucket st.

ELY & CO.

March 26th, '45. 1f18

NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers at **Killingly and Norwich** under the name and firm of ELY & CO., is this day by mutual consent DISSOLVED. All persons having claims against said firm are requested to present the same for settlement and all persons indebted to said firm are invited to settle the same without delay.

J. S. ELY.
EDWIN ELY.

Killingly Jan. 23d, 1845.

The subscriber hereby authorises his brother, EDWIN ELY to use the name of the late firm of Ely & Co., in the settlement of any claims due the old late firm.

J. S. ELY

Killingly, Jan. 23d, 1845.

J S ELY, having associated with himself, S. H GROSVENOR, and E. C. BEACH will continue the DRY GOODS trade at the old stand, No 33 & 35 Shetucket-st, and under the old name and firm of

ELY & CO.

Norwich, Jan. 23d, 1845. 1f

HOUSE FURNISHING ARTICLES.

NEW PATTERNS, NEW STYLES AND

Splendid Goods.

CHARLES A. CONVERSE.
130 MAIN-STREET,

HAS on hand a complete variety of the above goods which he will sell at less than former prices—

KNIVES and Forks in case and in sets of 51 pieces; Buck, Ivory, Coco, Horn and Bone Handles, Carvers and Forks, Britania Tea and Coffee Pots, Sugars, Creams, Ladles, Tumblers, Lamps, Molasses Cups &c; Plated and Brass Candlesticks, Revolving Castors, Fruit Trays, Brass Andirons, Brass head, Steel and common Iron shovel and Tongs, Pokers, Tea Bells, Spice Boxes, Tea Caddys, Silver [illegible] Silver, Britania and Iron Table and [illegible] and Hair Sieves, Hearth Crumb, Scrubbing, [illegible] and Floor Brushes, Fancy and common Bellows, Coffee Roasters, Porcelain Ware, Brass and Iron Kettles, Pots, Tea Kettles, Basins Bake Pans, Spiders Iron Furnaces, Meat Forks, Skimmers, Toast Irons, Gridirons, Waffle Irons, Mouse Traps, Scrapers, Fenders, Coal Hods, Fire Carriers, Crimping and Ruffle Irons, Carpet Hammers, Bed Lamps Sauce Pans, Stew Pans, Spittoons, Coffee Mills, Snuffers and Trays, single and in setts, with plain and rich Guilt Borders, Flat Irons and Stands—Bed Cords and Keys, Basting Spoons, Steelyards, Silver Forks, Chopping Knives, Paste Makers, &c., &c.,

March 27th 6w18

New London Medical Society

THE Annual meeting of this Society will be holden at the Merchants Hotel in the city of Norwich on Thursday the 10th day of April next at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. W. MATHEWSON

March 27th. 18

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of TRACY, HUNTINGTON & CO., is this day by mutual consent dissolved.

HUNTINGTON, WOODWORTH & CO., are authorized to settle the accounts of the late firm and all persons indebted to said firm are requested to settle the same without delay.

TRACY, HUNTINGTON & CO.

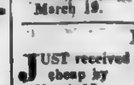
Norwich, Yantic ville March 25, 1845.

The business will be continued at the same place by the undersigned where old customers are particularly requested to call with the assurance that they will be as favorably dealt by as heretofore and others wishing to purchase Goods may also be assured that they will find it for their interest to deal with us.

HUNTINGTON, WOODWORTH, & Co.,

March 27th 18

Mats.



7 BALES Alicon Mats, of all sizes for sale by the bale, or singly, at low prices. by

TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.

March 19. 17

Fruit:

100 BOXES ORANGES,
50 do Lemons,
100 Drums Turkey Figs,
10 Boxes Citron,
50 do Prunes, for sale by
WHITAKER, HAMMOND & CO
March 19 17 Commerce st.

Potash,

20 CASKS first sort Potash, just received and for sale low by
WHITAKER, HAMMOND & CO.
March 19 17 Commerce street.

SALT,

200 SACKS Worthington Factory filled fine Salt,
200 Sacks coarse fine do do
1000 do Dairy do do
50 bbls Salina do
For sale by WHITAKER, HAMMOND & CO
March 19. 17 Commerce street.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm KINNEY & RAWSON are requested to make immediate payment to the surviving partner.

CALVIN RAWSON.

March 1s 1845. 6w17

SALERATUS.

ONE HUNDRED Packages pure Saleratus,
50 bbls do do
25 casks do do on consignment, and for sale by
WHITAKER, HAMMOND & CO.
March 19 18 Commerce St.

Timothy and Clover Seed.

43 TIERCES prime Western Timothy Seed.
10 " " Southern and Western Clover Seed, "handpome." Received per Steamer Shetucket, and for sale by
WHITAKER, HAMMOND & CO.
Commerce-st, March, 19, '45. 17.

Willow Wagons.

4 DOZ. CARRIAGES and wheels to match, just received and for sale cheaper than at any other Store in the city, by TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.
March 19. 17

Cloves.

1 BBL. Cloves for sale by
TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.
March 19. 17

Excellent Tobacco.

6 KEGS first quality Russell & Robinson's tobacco for sale by TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.
March 19. 17

Nutmegs.

JUST received 1 bbl. Nutmegs, which will be sold cheap by TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.
March 19. 17

Wanted.

2 good workmen at the boot and shoe business one of them a good bootman, the other on repairing. Enquire at No. 50, Water street, Norwich Goss.

GEO. DRAPER.

March 12 1845. 3w 16

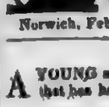
Wood and Willow Ware, Mats &c.

A COMPLETE assortment of the above always on hand, and for sale at the lowest cash prices by TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.
March 19. 18

Flour.

500 BBLS. Superfine "Black Rock,"
200 bbls " " Oswego in store and for sale by
A. H. ALMY,
(late Nichols Evans & Almy)
March 6 8w15 51 Water street.

Molasses and Sugar.



JUST RECEIVED a supply of NEW CROP New Orleans Molasses and Sugar, for sale cheap by
E. A. BILL.
Norwich, Feb. 10th, '45. tf 13

Wanted.

A YOUNG man as Clerk in a grocery store, one that has had a good experience in the business
D. P. COON.
March 19 18

D. P. COON,

WILL be found at the old stand, where he will be happy to attend to all former customers and friends.
March 19 '45

NEW GOODS—SPRING STOCK.
CONNECTICUT BONNET STORE.
HITCHCOCK & PAYSON,
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF
STRAW, SILK AND FANCY BONNETS.
And Dealers In
RIBBONS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,
AND FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

HAVING made extensive arrangements for the Spring Trade, we are prepared to offer to our numerous customers and the public generally a very RICH AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF NEW GOODS and we pledge ourselves to sell lower than the lowest New York or Boston prices. We feel confident by givin our whole attention to the BONNET and MILLINERY Business. We shall at all times have a stock worthy the attention of purchasers at *Wholesale and Retail.*

All persons buying the above goods will save 20 per cent by calling at the Connecticut Bonnet Store.

N. B. Bonnets and Leghorn Hats Blocked and prepared in the best style at short notice. Millinery Department under the direction of Miss *D. D. CLEMENT.* No 27 Shetucket st.

Norwich, April 1st '45. 19

BOOTS AND SHOES.
1845, NEW SPRING GOODS. 1845.

THE Subscriber has just received a large supply of NEW GOODS in his line, consisting of of Gentlemens'

BOOTS, SHOES, DOWNINGS, BROGANS, GAITERS, SLIPPERS, &C. &C.

of the most desirable styles, and best quality. Also, LADIES and MISSES'

GAITERS, HALF GAITERS, BUSKINS, TIES, SLIPPERS, &C. &C.,

in great variety. Also a large assortment of Children's

SHOES, BOOTS, GAITERS, SOCKS, &C,

All of which will be sold as low as at any Store in this city, and WARRANTED. Purchasers are invited to call and examine at No 84. Main-st., opposite the FRANKLIN HOUSE.

☞ Work made to order. Also, repairing neatly executed

March 26th, '45. 6m18. CHARLES TRACY.

COFFEE.

20 LBS. good Coffee for $1. 15 lbs. Laguira do warranted good, for one dollar, at
TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.
March, 19. 18

Notice.

ALL persons having unsettled accounts with Coon & Hayward, are requested to settle the same previous to the first day of April next.

A new arrangements are to be made in their business.

March 13 1f16

Candles:

200 BOXES Mould Candles,
25 do Sperm do in store and for sale by WHITAKER, HAMMOND CO.
March 19. 17 Commerce St.

TEAS.

10 CHESTS of Y. H. Tea of superior quality; also carefully selected teas of every description for sale by
TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.
March 13. 16

Spices. Spices.

OF every variety, fresh and pungent, for sale very cheap by
TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.
March 13. 16

Fresh Teas.

1 HUNDRED Packages Green Teas,
50 do Black do;
Just received and for sale by
A. H. ALMY, [late N. E. & A.]
March 5th 3w15 21 Water st.

Butter.

FIFTY FIRKINS prime Dairy Butter, for sale by
WHITAKER, HAMMOND & CO.
March 19 17 Commerce street.

READ THIS!
ELY & CO., ARE almost daily receiving
New Spring Goods

of every desirable style, which they offer on the most reasonable terms wholesale and retail. No. 33 and 35 Shetucket Street.

March 13. 1f16

Dissolution.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the name and firm of COON & HAYWARD is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

D. P. COON,
J. C. HAYWARD.

March 10, '45. 3w17.

Whitaker, Hammond & Co.,
Successors to H. Whitaker & Co.

HAVE on hand a large and fresh stock of GROCERIES, and are daily receiving new supplies.

Now landing,
50 hhds New Orleans Molasses,
60 tierces New Iberia do
180 bbls New Orleans do
100 boxes brown Havana Sugar,
20 do white do
200 do Bench Raisins,
35 do Keg do
160 packages fresh Teas,
100 boxes Colgate's No. 1 and pale Soap,
75 do Boston do
33 hhds New Orleans Sugar
190 bags Cuba, Rio and Laguira Coffee,
25 do Government Java do &c, &c.

March 19 17

Norwich and Worcester RAIL ROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

Accommodation Trains,
Daily except Sunday.

From Norwich, 6 A. M. and 4 1-2 P. M.
" Worcester, 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.

Steamboat Train,

From Norwich, about 2 A. M. and 5 P. M. Sunday Wednesday and Friday.
" Worcester, 5 3-4 P. M. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Long Island Train.
Stopping at Danielsonvill.

From Norwich, about 2 P. M. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
" Worcester, 6 A. M. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Fares are less when paid for Tickets than when paid in the Cars. EMERSON FOOTE, Sup.

Norwich March 6th 18

RAISINS.

75 BOXES Raisins for sale by
TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.
March 19. 16

AT a Court of Probate held at Norwich within and for the District of Norwich on the 17th day of March, 1845.

Present, GEORGE PERKINS, Judge.

The executors of the last will and testament of EBENEZER ROGERS, late of said Norwich, deceased, having exhibited to this court their account as Executors as aforesaid, for allowance and settlement, this court doth order, that the same be continued to the 29th day of March instant at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, then to be heard at the Probate Office in said Norwich.

Attest, THOMAS ROBINSON, Clerk.

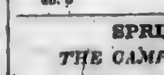
March 19. 3w17

For Sale,

Cotton Spinning Frames—6 Metcalf pattern, 64 Spindles each, second hand in [illegible] can be delivered in May. Inquire of H. Whitaker or WHITAKER, HAMMOND & CO.

march 8 17

DAILY LINE
To New London.



THE Steamer ANGELINA, Capt. J. LOVELL, has commenced her regular Trips to New London. Leaving Norwich at 8 o'clock in the morning, returning in the afternoon in time for the accommodation Train of Cars for Worcester.

On or before April 1st, she will extend her trips to Portsville, (Mystic,) and Stonington regularly. For further information inquire of the Capt. or E. A. BILL. March 10, 45—17.

U. S. HOTEL,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber having removed from his old stand the Exchange Hotel, to the Granite Building now the **United States Hotel**, on Pennsylvania avenue, between Third and Four-and-a-half streets one block from the Railroad depot, respectfully solicits a portion of the public patronage. He now has associated with him Mr. JAMES H. [illegible] of Washington City.

The "UNITED STATES," as regards locality, is the most eligible Hotel in the City, and one of the most commodious in the Union: it is but about two minutes walk from the Railroad Depot, and from the Capitol, and has accommodations for three hundred boarders.

No labor or expense has been omitted to anticipate the wants of both temporary and permanent customers. From our establishment at Piney Point, on the Potomac we will be constantly supplied with an abundance of fresh fish and oysters, and our larder stocked with every rarity the market affords.

Sincerely thankful for the past favors, which a liberal Public have ever shown him, he solicits a continuance of their patronage, and he promises that his efforts, and those of his partner, shall be unceasing in studying and providing for the comfort of those who may make the UNITED STATES HOTEL their home. THOMPSON TYLER.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 9, 1844. 1y3

WANTED, 10,000 lbs.,
Old Cast off India Rubber Shoes.

FOR which new and fresh Goods will be exchanged at Cash prices.

J. IRESON & SON.

ch. 5 1f11

SPRING GOODS.
THE CAMPAIGN OPENED.

TALCOTT & WILLIAMS take much pleasure in announcing to their patrons and the public generally; that they have received recent large additions to their former excellent stock of

Family Groceries and Provisions

which they are prepared to sell at remarkably low prices for cash or approved credit. They are determined to combine the season by offering great inducements to purchasers to call and see them, well satisfied that if they do so, a good trade will follow as a matter of course. Come then, one and all to the corner of Main and Washington streets, where you will be sure of receiving more goods for the same amount of money, than at any other Grocery store in the city.

Norwich, March 19, '45. 17

Freight and Passage Reduced.
Norwich and New York Propeller Line of Steam boats.

Steam Propeller SHETUCKET, Capt. G. GREER.
" " QUINEBAUG, " J. WILLIAMS.

WILL leave Norwich and New York every Tuesday and Friday at 4 o'clock P. M. Freight and passengers will [illegible] very low.

March 1 1y

Leave New Milford every Monday and Friday at [illegible] on arrival of Southern cars, arrive at Woodbury same days by 9 p m

Leave Woodbury every Monday and Friday at 1 p m arrive at New Milford same days by 3 p m

696 From Newtown, Fairfield county, by South Britain to Southbury, 19 1-2 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Newtown every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 1-2 p m, arrive at Southbury same days by 5 1-2 p m

Leave Southbury every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 1-2 a m—arrive at Newtown same days by 6 1-2 a m

697 From Newtown by Cold Spring, Monroe and Huntington to Derby, 17 miles and back, twice a week

Leave Newtown every Tuesday and Friday at 10 a m and arrive at Derby same days by 3 p m

Leave Derby every Wednesday and Saturday at 10 a m—arrive at Newtown same days by 3 p m

698 From Danbury, Fairfield county, by Bethel to Hawleyville, 8 miles and back, six times a week

Leave Danbury every day except Sunday at 9 a m, arrive at Hawleyville same day by 11 a m

Leave Hawleyville every day except Sunday at 1 p m, arrive at Danbury same day by 3 p m

699 From Danbury by Ridgebury, Ridgefield, Lewisborough, N. Y., Vista, New Canaan, Ct. and North Stamford to Stamford, 26 miles and back, twice a week

Leave Danbury every Wednesday and Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Ridgefield same days by 3 p m

Leave Ridgefield every Tuesday and Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Stamford same days by 12 m

Leave Stamford same days by 2 p m, arrive at Ridgefield same days by 8 p m

Leave Ridgefield every Monday and Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Danbury same days by 6 p m

Proposals to run the going trip through on one day and the return trip through on the next, will be considered.

700 From Danbury by New Fairfield and Haviland Hollow, N. Y. to Patterson, 13 miles and back, once a week

Leave Danbury every Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Patterson same day by 12 m

Leave Patterson same day by 12 m, arrive at Danbury same day by 6 p m

701 From Bethel, Fairfield county, by Redding, Redding Ridge and Weston to Bridgeport, 22 miles and back, twice a week

Leave Bethel every Monday and Friday at 12 m—arrive at Bridgeport same days by 6 p m

Leave Bridgeport every Tuesday and Thursday at 7 a m, arrive at Bethel same days by 12 m

Proposals to go and return on the same day will be considered

702 From Bridgeport, Fairfield county, by Coldspring, Newtown, Hawleyville, Brookfield, New Milford, Gaylord's Bridge, South River, East, Cornwall Bridge, West Cornwall, Falls Village, South Canaan, Canaan, Sheffield, Mass., Great Barrington and Van Deusenville to West Stockbridge, 95 miles and back, six times a week by railroad cars

Leave Bridgeport every day except Sunday on the arrival of the boat from New York, say 12 m, arrive at West Stockbridge same day by 7 p m

Leave West Stockbridge every day except Sunday at 6 a m, and arrive at Bridgeport the same day by [illegible] p m

Proposals to extend through to the Albany railroad are invited

Proposals to carry the Albany, New York and Stonington mails by a more expeditious line during suspension of navigation on the Hudson river, and through to and from the Albany and Springfield road in connection are invited

703 From Bridgeport by Trumbull and Long Hill to Stepney, 12 miles and back twice a week

Leave Bridgeport every Tuesday and Saturday at 12 m, arrive at Stepney same days by 4 p m

Leave Stepney every day at 8 a m, arrive at Bridgeport same days by 10 a m

704 From Norwalk, Fairfield county, by Redfield to Redding Ridge, fifteen miles, and back, once a week

Leave Norwalk every Saturday at 12 m—arrive at Redding Ridge same day by 4 p m

Leave Redding Ridge same day by 6 a m—arrive at Norwalk same day by 12 m

705 From Norwalk to New Canaan, 9 miles and back six times a week

Leave Norwalk every day except Sunday on arrival of New York Rail road mail, say at 3 p m—arrive at New Canaan same day by 6 1-2 p m

Leave New Canaan every day except Sunday at 11 a m—arrive at Norwalk same day by 1-3 p m

706 From Greenwich, Fairfield county, by Round Hill to Sidewood, eight miles and back, twice a week

Leave Greenwich every Wednesday and Saturday at 9 a m, arrive at Sidewood the same days by 6 p m

Leave Sidewood same days at 1 p m—arrive at Greenwich same days by 3 p m

SPECIAL OFFERS.

Proposals are invited for supplying the following named routes at the annexed rates, the net proceeds of sold off coaches respectively; limited in each case to a sum to be named in the proposals

Bethany from New Haven, 10 miles and back once a week

Canton Center from Canton, 4 miles, and back three times a week

Chaplinville from Colchester, 3 1-2 miles, and back three times a week

Eastford from Ashford, 9 miles, and back three times a week

Ellsworth from Cornwall Bridge, 3 miles, and back twice a week

Enfield from Thompsonville, 3 miles, and back six times a week

Exeter from Hopton, 4 miles, and back once a week

Greenfield Hill from Southport, 4 miles, and back six times a week

Hampton from Howard Valley, 3 miles, and back six times a week

Katch's Mill from Scantic Village, miles and back three times a week

Leesville from Madison, 1 1-2 miles, and back twice a week

Lisbon from Norwich, 8 miles, and back three times a week

Mansfield Center, from Mansfield, 3 miles, and back three times a week

Middlebury from Naugatuck, 3 miles, and back twice a week

Millington from East Haddam, 7 miles, and back once a week

Milton from Litchfield, 4 1-2 miles, and back three times a week

New Boston from Fisherville, 3 miles, and back three times a week

Stonington from Hartford, 6 miles and back three times a week

North Goshen from Goshen, 4 miles, and back three times a week

North Guilford from Sharon, 3 miles, and back once a week

North Granby, from Granby, 5 miles, and back twice a week

North Killingly from West Thompson, 3 1-2 miles, and back twice a week

Prospect from Straitsville, 3 miles, and back once a week

South Lyme from Lyme, 5 miles, and back twice a week

South Norwalk from Norwalk, 1 1-2 miles, and back three times a week

Suffield from Windsor Locks, 4 miles, and back three times a week

Union from Stafford Springs, 7 miles, and back twice a week

Warren from Cornwall Bridge, 5 miles, and back three times a week

Washington from New Milford, 7 miles, and back three times a week

Winchester Center from Winchester, 5 miles, and back three times a week

Willington from Mansfield, 4 miles, and back three times a week

Wilton from Norwalk, 7 miles and back three times a week

Woodbury, from Waterbury, 6 miles, and back once a week

Zoar's Bridge from Derby by 3 miles, and back six times a week

NOTES

1. Seven minutes are allowed for opening and closing the mails at all offices, where no particular time is specified; but on railroad and steamboat route there is to be no more delay than is necessary to deliver and receive the baggage.

2. The mail is to be conveyed in preference to passengers, and to their entire exclusion, if its weight and bulk require it.

3. A preference is to be given to passengers brought in the connecting mail lines over those travelling in any other.

4. Post Office blanks, mail bags, and the special agents of the Department, on the exhibition of their credentials, are to be conveyed without further charge on mail lines admitting of such conveyance.

5. Mail agents are to be conveyed without charge on the principal railroad and steamboat lines, where the size of the mails and number of the offices will require their employment by the Department; and in that case, a separate apartment for the assorting and safe-keeping of the mail is to be provided by the contractor, under the direction of the Department.

6. In all cases, there is to be a forfeiture of the pay for the trip, when the trip is not run; a forfeiture of of least one-fourth part of it, when the running or arrival is so far behind time as to lose the connection with a pending mail; and a forfeiture of the pay proportion of it, when a grade of service is rendered inferior to that in the contract. These forfeitures may be increased into penalties of higher amount, according to the nature or frequency of the failure and the importance of the mail.

7. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be satisfactorily explained in due time, for failing to take from, or deliver at a post office, the mail or any part of it; for suffering to be wet, injured, lost, or destroyed, for conveying it in a place or manner that exposes it to depredation, loss, or injury; for refusing after demand to convey a mail by any coach, railroad car, or steamboat, which the contractor regularly runs on the road, beyond the specified number of trips in the contract; and for not arriving at the time set. And for setting up or running an express to transmit commercial intelligence in advance of the mail, a penalty will be exacted equal to a quarter's pay.

8. The Postmaster General may annul the contract for repeated failures; for violating the Post Office laws; for disobeying the instructions of the Department; for refusing to discharge a carrier when required by the Department; for assigning the contract without the consent of Postmaster General, or for setting up or running an express as afore said.

9. The Postmaster General may alter the contract and alter the schedule, he allowing a pro rata increase of compensation, within the restrictions imposed by law, for the additional service required, or for the increased speed, if the employment of additional stock or carriers is rendered necessary, but the contractor may, in such cases, relinquish the contract, on timely notice, if he prefers it to the change. The Postmaster General also may discontinue or curtail the service, he allowing one month's extra pay on the amount dispensed with.

10. The payments will be made through drafts on post offices or otherwise, after the expiration of each quarter, say in February, May, August, and November.

11. *The distances are given according to the best information; but no increased pay will be allowed should they prove to be greater than is advertised, if the places are correctly named.*

12. The Postmaster General is prohibited by law from knowingly making a contract for the transportation of the mail with any person who shall have entered into any combination, or proposed to enter into any combination, to prevent the making of any bid for a mail contract by any other person or persons, or who shall have made any agreement, or shall have given or performed, or promised to give or perform any consideration to do, or not to do, anything whatever to induce any other person not to bid for a mail contract. Particular attention is called to the 29th section of the act of 1836, prohibiting combinations to prevent bidding.

13. On coach routes where the present contractor shall be superseded by an underbidder, who may not have the stage property requisite for the performance of the contract, he shall purchase from the present contractor such of his coaches, teams, and harness belonging to the route as shall be needed, and may be suitable for the service, at a fair valuation; and make payment therefor by reasonable instalments, as his pay becomes due, unless the present contractor shall continue to run stages on the route. Should they not agree as to the suitableness of the property, the terms, or the security, each may choose a person who may appoint a third, and their decision shall be final; or the Postmaster General will name the umpire. Should the underbidder fail to comply, his bid will be offered to the contractor; but should he decline it, the proposals of the underbidder will be accepted unconditionally. The underbidder should give early notice of his intention to take or not to take the stock, and if the latter, of his reasons; and the present contractor is to determine, on the first application whether he will sell it or not.

14. A bid received after time, to wit: the 15th April next at 9 a m, or without the guarantee required by law; or that combines several routes in one sum of compensation, cannot be considered in competition with a regular proposal, not adjudged to be extravagant.

15. A bidder may offer on coach, railroad, or steamboat routes, where the transportation is difficult or impracticable at certain seasons, to substitute horse or wagon conveyance, or to intermit service a specified number of days, weeks, or months.—He may propose to establish an office that is inaccessible or is not on the stage road, the railway, or at a steamboat landing, as the case may be, or he may offer to substitute an inferior mode of supply in such cases. He may propose different days and hours of departure and arrival, provided that no more running time is asked, and it is obvious that no mail connection or other public accommodation is prejudiced. He may ask for more running time to the trip, during a specified number of days, at certain seasons of particularly bad roads. But beyond these changes, a proposal for service different from the advertisement will prevent its being considered in competition with a regular bid, but set aside for extravagance; and where a bid contains any of the above alterations, their disadvantages will be estimated in comparing it with other proposals.

16. There should be but one route bid for in a proposal.

17. The route, the service, the yearly pay, the bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of the firm, where a company offers, should be distinctly stated.

The following may be used as a form for the bid *where no change from the advertisement is contemplated by the bidder;*

"I [or we, as the case may be,] hereby propose to carry the mail on No.—, from——to——a greenably to advertisement, for $ per annum."

18. The following is the form of the guaranty which should be filled, the first blank with the name of the guarantor, the second with that of the bidder; and the third and fourth with the beginning and terminating points of the route; and after being dated, should be signed by the guarantor, who must be shown by the written certificate of a postmaster, or other equally satisfactory testimonial, to be a man of property, and able to make good his guaranty. This guaranty, so certified, should accompany each bid

The undersigned —— guarantees that —— his bid for carrying the mail from —— to —— accepted by the postmaster general, ——, shall enter into an obligation prior to the first day of July next with good and sufficient sureties, to perform the service proposed.

"Dated ——"

19. The bid should be sent under seal, addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster General, with "Mail Proposals in the State of ——," written on the face of the letter; and should be despatched in time to be received by or before the 15th April next, at 9 o'clock, a. m.

20. The contracts are to be executed before the 1st of July next.

21. Postmasters at offices situated upon established mail routes, but more than eighty rods from a depot, will immediately after the 10th of May next, report to the Department, stating their exact distance from the railroad depot, and where to be supplied with the mail, to enable the Postmaster General to direct the proper supply to be made from the railroad by mail messengers, from and after the 1st July next.

O. A. WICKLIFFE.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Dec. 26, 1844.

Fales's Cathartic Lozenges,

THOUGH prepared from a great many Vegetable Substances, are as palatable and pleasant to eat as any other Confectionary Compound.

☞This preparation is decidedly the best among all the known cathartic preparations; for while its operation is as sure as Salts, Castor Oil, Calomel and Jalop, or any other, cathartic medicine, it has the advantage over all in being pleasant to eat, while all other cathartics are generally disagreeable to take. Price 25 cents per box, with full directions, and may be found at the Depository, No. 96 Commercial street.

FALES'S WORM LOZENGES.

Are a safe and sure remedy for Worms. Children love them. They act like a charm in removing the symptoms, such as starting in sleep, grating the teeth, paleness about the mouth and nose, occasional sickness at the stomach, precarious appetite, swelled bowels, and general feverish habit. The child falls into a quiet sleep, the worms are stupified and expelled, and the child, as far as heard from in every instance has been cured.

Price 25 cents per box, with full directions; sold at 96 Commercial-street.

FALES'S COUGH LOZENGES.

Are beneficial in all common Colds and Coughs Whooping Cough, Inflamation in the Throat and Lungs, in the Croup or Hives, and more certain to operate satisfactory than the celebrated HIVE SYRUP. The most happy effect is obtained in a few moments; the symptoms disappear and the disease is broken up by the magical effect of these Lozenges.

Full directions accompany each box, and found at the Depository, 96 Commercial street.

FALES'S DYSENTERY LOZENGES.

Are a safe and agreeable remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhœa of adults, and for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Bowel Complaints of children. Particular attention must be paid to the directions which accompany each box.

FALES'S CAMPHOR LOZENGES,

Are beneficial in all common and sick headache, and where there is a sense of tightness or weight over the eyes, in eruptive diseases, such as Measles and Small Pox. Also in Mania, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Hysteria, in St. Vitus Dance, and in all cases of Languor and Oppressions of the Vital Powers, and may be taken with safety by women and children in all conditions.

Full directions accompany each box.

FALES'S CYPRIAN HAIR TONIC,

Is now so extensively known and justly celebrated that further comment upon it will be useless; we can say, however, with truth, that among the many thousands who have purchased the Tonic in this or other countries, none have returned with complaints while thousands have expressed not only their approbation, but their wonder and admiration of beholding its effects. A few bottles only can be had, at 96 Commercial-street.

CLEAR OUT YOUR RATS.

The gnawings and antics of these destructive creatures can be hushed forever in your House or Store, if you will procure a box of the genuine

MADAGASCAR RAT EXTERMINATOR

and use it according to directions. You cannot depend upon it unless obtained at J. J. FALES' No 96 Commercial, corner of Lewis & Commercial Streets, Boston, or of the following.

AGENTS.

Norwich, Samuel Tyler and John L. Devotion New London, Wm. Stanton, Stoddard & Allen, A. Beckwith; Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Mystic Bridge Keeney & Brown; Noank, Brown & Wilbur; Stonington Point, Elisha Fanon, Jr.; Lyme, Joseph Brockway; Hadlyme, Ely P. Wells; East Haddam, R. W. Miller; Moodus, Sheffield Lewis; Leesville Richmond & Upham; Middle Haddam, Child & Carrier; Portland, John Payne; South Glastenbury, River Brainard and Wm. W. Post & Co; Colchester, A. M. Hurlbut; Willimantic, Jason Safford and, R. Moulton; Scotland, James Burnet; Howard's Valley, G. D Spencer; Hampton, Wm. Brown Andover, Loomis & Button; South Coventry, D M. Buell; Mansfield, Geo. T. Clark and Z. Storrs & Son; Chaplain, Walter Goodell; Phœnixville John B. Adams; Eastford, Joseph Dorsett and Calvin Whitney; Ashford, E. B. Hibbard; Wm A. Brewster; Danielsonville, Conn.

Oct 16. ply47

Something New.

SPALDING & CO., are manufacturing under Letters Patent granted by the United States, an improved Friction match, to burn

Without Brimstone.

They now offer for sale, on very reasonable terms

20,000 GROSS,

Neatly put up in Tin, Wood and Paper, in any sized packages and in lots to suit purchasers.

These Matches are highly improved of and recommended for family use by Physicians and Chemists, in consequence of the absence of Sulphur in their manufacture, the fumes of which are so disagreeable and deleterious to all, and particularly injurious to persons having weak lungs or delicate constitutions.

They are particularly recommended to the attention of shippers as they have frequently been taken on long voyages and exposed to the action of all climates without the slightest injury.

For sale by SPALDING & O.

At wholesale and retail by R. W. MATHEWSON Agents for the manufacturers.

Jan. 23 1845.

India Rubber Overshoes.

WE have on hand and for sale on the most reasonable terms, a most splendid assortment of **India Rubber Shoes and Overshoes,** of the latest patterns and styles in market, manufactured from the pure gum and got up in the best manner—warranted not to stiffen in the coldest weather, or contract by the heat, and will retain their color under all circumstances, and not to part in the seams.

Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine the great improvements made in the manufacture of India Rubber. ☞We sell cheap.

J. IRESON & SON.

Feb. 16. 1f13

Physicians and Country Merchants

ARE invited to call at No. 119 Main Street, and examine the extensive stock of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals &c. &c., which are offered for sale on favorable terms, at wholesale or retail.

JOHN L. DEVOTION.

FINE EATING!

PRATT & HOOKER,

(Franklin Square,)

HAVE on hand a first rate assortment of *PROVISIONS & GROCERIES* which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.

Norwich, April 24th.

To Rent,

FROM the first of April, 1845, a tenement on Franklin street, suitable for one or two families. For further particulars apply to

DANIEL SILLOWAY.

FOR SALE.

A GOOD Dairy and Tillage Farm, containing 204 acres of land, with a dwelling house, 2 barns and other necessary out buildings in good repair, has a large quantity of thrifty young wood growing thereon and is well watered, and well adapted to the keeping of sheep, it is situated on Plain Hills in the town of Norwich, 5½ miles from the city. The Scotland road runs through the centre of said farm. Terms of payment made easy to the purchaser.

Inquire of EDWIN GAVITT.

Norwich Oct. 30 1f49

GENERAL STAGE OFFICE

At the American House

33 Shetucket-St.

STAGES, will leave the American House daily for Hartford.

On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock, A. M, via., Lebanon, Columbia and Bolton

On Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays at 8 o'clock, A.M., via, Colchester,

Also, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 5 1-2 o'clock A. M., for Franklin, Windham, Mansfield, Tolland and Springfield.

DAILY for New London, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Passengers wishing to take any of the above routes, will be called for by having their names entered on the books at the office, at the American House.

DANIEL F. SMITH, Agent.

[illegible] 49

DENTISTRY.

G. R. & C. PARKHURST.

Office, 89 Main-Street,

Norwich Ct.

Dec. 18, '44.

GEO. W. CONCKLIN,

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTER,

No. 51 Water-Street,

Norwich, Conn.,

Every description of Letter Press Printing neatly and promptly executed.

August 7 1f37

HATS!

NICHOLS HATS

There is no article in the wardrobe of a gentleman of taste to which more attention is paid than to the HAT, and the skill and ingenuity of the best workmen are taxed to produce an article which shall suit the public. The subscriber who has had ten years of experience at his business, has just finished his FALL HATS, which he offers to the *beau monde*, as possessing every requisite that can be desired. They are graceful in appearance, faultless in style, becoming to every cast of features, and at the same time light, durable and economical. A single trial will convince the most sceptical that the Hats made by the subscriber may safely defy competition.

ALSO,

Furs, Caps, Buffalo Robes, &c. &c. All of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest. Please call and see, at 137 Main street, two doors west of the Post Office.

W. L. NICHOLS

Norwich, Oct. 20. 1f40.

CHARLES A. CONVERSE,

Dealer in

English, French and German

Hardware, Cutlery, and Guns,

139, MAIN-STREET.

Norwich.

J. HENRY PECK,

Fashionable

HAIR DRESSER

No. 98 Main-st.

ONE DOOR EAST OF E. T. HUNTINGTON'S WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE.

Norwich Conn.

Jan. 16. 7

SPORTSMEN ATTEND.

KINNEY & RAWSON keep constantly on hand Pigeons & Wilkes & John Hall & Sons best English **Sporting Powder.**

Dupont's Powder in half & quarter Kegs, and in canister.

Indian Rifle, do in canisters.

ALSO.

Superior blasting powder, patent Safety Fuse, a 42 Water-st

PATENT MACHINES.

THE cheapest and best Horse Powers ever offered to the public for driving Circular Saws, Cider, Shingle and Sugar Mills, Turning Lathes, Threshing Machines, &c. Also the best Threshing Machines for grain and hay seed, may be had of the subscriber—a the right to vend them in various parts of the country. Horse Powers from $40 to $50. Threshing Machines from $20 to $25. Both Machines easily conveyed in a one horse wagon.

N. B. A few more Agents wanted to sell on commission. A. KINGSLEY

Norwich, July 19, 1843. 4

Boarding.

TWO or three gentlemen can be accommodated with board and lodging at the residence of the subscriber in Forest st, two doors north of Main-st. West side of the river.

EDWARD M. CAULKINS,

Feb. 6, 1845. 3m11

Boarding.

BOARD for a gentleman and wife may be had with us pleasant a room as there is on Main-st., by inquiring at this office.

Nov. 6 1844, 50

For Sale.

A FARM in the town of Preston, about four and a-half miles from the toll bridge, on the road leading to Jewett City, containing about forty-five acres, with a dwelling house and barn thereon standing. Said farm is suitably divided into mowing, plowing pasturage and wood land, with a good well of water near the door, and known as the Miner Barnes farm.

ALSO—A lot of land containing 10 acres and 18 rods about ¾ mile from the above farm, adjoining land of Benj. Haskell, Esq., with a never failing spring of water situated thereon. Said lot of land is known as the Hannah Tracy lot. The above property will be sold low, as the present owner wishes to dispose of it on or before the 15th day of March next.

For further particulars, enquire of

LIJAH CLARK, Norwich.

Jan. 15, 184 1f8

On and after the 1st of April next.

J. IRESON & SON

WILL have removed their entire stock of *BOOTS & SHOES,* with large additions, to the Store in the New Brick Block, known as Hubbard's Row, No. 115 Main-street where they respectfully invite all of their old and as many new customers to call and see them. They hope, by close application to business, and by selling their goods at low rates, to merit the approbation of their numerous patrons.

Having a very large acquaintance with the eastern manufacturers, we have made extensive arrangements to receive and sell their goods at such prices as will enable us to outdo all competitors.

And to our wholesale Customers we would say that in this department we intend to spare no pains to have it complete. Being always supplied with every article usually kept for jobbing. We trust we shall be able to furnish country Merchants, and others on such terms as will save them the expence of going to Boston or New York for the like Goods.

After April first, 115 South side Main-st.

Jan. 30th, '45. 1f60

To Let.

THE dwellings in the City Hotel building now occupied by I. W. Hakes. Possession given the first of April. For further information enquire of J. A. BILL.

Norwich Feb. 10 1844. 1f31

SPRING CAMPAIGN,

DRY GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

ELY & CO.,

Proprietors of the great COMMERCIAL DEPOT,

No. 33 & 35 Shetucket-Street,

ARE now fully prepared for **Spring Trade**; their Stock is the largest and best selected they have ever offered. Their wholesale room will contain every style of Goods country merchants can desire, and will be sold at New York and Boston prices. They have made arrangements to replenish their retail department almost daily with the choicest goods the market affords. Their CLOTH ROOM will contain BROADCLOTHS and CASSIMERES of every shade of color of foreign and domestic manufacture from one to 10 dollars per yd. They will also keep an extensive assortment of all kinds of MILLINERY GOODS which they offer at the lowest prices. Their stock of DRESS GOODS is most splendid containing late importations of DRESS SILKS of beautiful patterns, and a large assortment of VALOURES, Mode de Laine &c, and they stand ready at all times to serve all who may be pleased to call on them with a large stock and at the lowest prices. Their efforts will be to please their customers. To sell is their watchword—to never be undersold is their motto.

C o m e & s e e u s.

ELY & CO.

March 18, '45.—17.

THEY HAVE COME.

THE following is a part of the invoice of **New Spring Goods** just opening by ELY & CO.

6 Cases Styles style Prints,

1 " " " de Laines,

1 " Rich Repp. Valourea,

1 " Super Bombazines,

2 English, French and American Cassimeres,

10 pc. Eng. Broadcloths,

7 " French do. from $6 to $9 per yd.

15 " American do.

17 " Rich Dress Silks,

Domestic Goods in any quantity. Also a large lot of fancy Goods such as Linen THREAD EDGINGS, CAMBRIC do. MUSLIN do. a new lot of Super Embroidered under Sleeves, &c, &c.

33 & 35 Shetucket-street.

March 18, '45. 17

OBSERVE

THE DAILY ARRIVAL.

MURFEY & HUNTINGTON,

HAVE just received and are continually receiving

NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS,

every week. Having the past winter taken the utmost pains to dispose of our Old Stock (and succeeded,) we are now ready to offer to our customers and friends a stock entirely New and Fashionable, to which we can sell cheap as the cheapest. We shall submit it to the customer if not cheaper than they ever saw.

No. 31 Shetucket-Street.

ALSO a fresh supply of

CARPETING,

Three Ply, Super and Double Ingrain, Common do., Oil Cloth, Mattings, Cotton of all widths. CHEAPER than can be found elsewhere. All Spring patterns, New and Fashionable. Splendid patterns of BRILLIENT CLOTHS, which can be sold in spite of Competition in this place or any other.

All persons in want of CARPETS will confer a great boon if they do not call before making their purchases. **Looking Glasses** of all sizes.

N. B. Country Merchants, and Pedlers desirous of replenishing their stock often can by calling on Medical Goods direct from Boston and New York every week, of prices as cheap as can be obtained elsewhere—at the cheap cash Store of MURFEY & HUNTINGTON, at the old stand of A. Watson & Co.

Norwich March 19, '45. 17

DR. M. KRILLI'S

Botanic Store,

COURT STREET,

New London, Ct.

☞All purchases of medicine sold at this store are warranted pure; and purchasers dissatisfied can have their money refunded.

New London, Feb. 11. '45. 1f28

REMEMBER

the old stand, No. 78 Main-st.

OPPOSITE THE FRANKLIN HOUSE.

WHERE J. M. NELSON still continues to carry on the Tailoring business in all its various branches. The subscriber is now ready to make all kinds of Gentlemen's garments in the latest styles The subscriber has received the Fall and Winter fashions for 1844-5. All garments made at this establishment warranted to fit.

N. B. Cutting done at short notice. Wanted also six or eight first rate Tailoresses to whom good encouragement will be given.

JAMES M. NELSON.

Sept. 1 48

REMITTANCES TO AND PASSAGE FROM ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

WE beg to inform our friends in Norwich, Conn and this vicinity, that we have appointed Mr JAMES MC'LELLAND, of that city, as our agent Persons sending for their relatives, or remitting money to the old country, will find it their interest and their friend comfort to give him a call.

ROCHE BROTHERS & CO.,

28 Fulton street, New York.

Jan. 24th, 1844. 1f9

G. B. PRINDLE.

HAS removed his One Price Watch, Jewelry, and Clock Establishment, to the Store (lately occupied by J. Ireson & Son's shoe dealers,) No. 144 Main-street,—opposite the sign post.

Full assortment of choice goods—and no variation in prices tolerated—a child may purchase as low as the most sharper.

April 24th, '44 1f21

For Sale,

A new two story dwelling House with a basement together with wood house, a good well of water situated on Main Street, West Chelsea about 0 rods from central wharf now occupied by the subscriber, said House is built of the best of materials and will be sold at a bargain. Part of the purchasers money can remain on bond and mortgage for two years.

If not sold by 25th of February will be to let.

ROBERT STANTON.

Norwich Jan 30

Boston Piano Fortes.

R. W. ROATH having recently selected from the celebrated manufacture of Hallet, Davis, & Co some very superior PIANO FORTES, with all the late improvements, and will be sold at the lowest manufacturer's prices.

Jan. 23 1845. 9

TRI WEEKLY.

THE STEAMER

WORCESTER,

CAPT. J. H. VANDERBILT,

WILL leave Norwich on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and New York Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 5 o'clock P. M.

Measurement goods 5 cents per foot. By weight At $2 50 per ton.

E. A. BILL,

Steam-Boat Agent

1 50

HENRY S. COOK,

MERCHANT TAILOR

No. 15 Shetucket-Street,

Norwich, Ct.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

MENTS

CUT AND MADE

to the Latest Styles.

WM. H. ALLEN

DENTIST,

OFFICE, NO. 75 SHETUCKET STREET. (UP STAIRS)

WHERE he will perform all operations necessary for the preservation of the teeth and gums in the best possible manner. Teeth inserted from 1 to a complete set. Teeth cleaned, filled, extracted, and all irregularities, whether they proceed from disease or want of proper care, remedied.

March 23.

To Dry Goods Merchants and the Public Generally.

Umbrella, Parasol, and Sun-Shade

MANUFACTORY.

OPPOSITE THE MERCHANTS HOTEL, NORWICH, CONN

THE advertiser respectfully begs leave to return his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage he has received for many years, and earnestly solicits a continuance of the same.

Having just purchased a rich assortment of materials for the manufacture of Parasols and Sun-Shades, for the coming spring entirely for cash Merchants having silks suitable for the purpose, can have them made up in any style to better advantage and in a superior manner than sending them to New York. An assortment of umbrellas and parasols of different sizes and qualities, constantly on hand and the workmanship of all goods warranted and kept in repair one year.

Umbrellas and Parasols repaired or re-covered, in a few hours as usual.

ALBERT CHERRY.

Jan. 1st. 1845. 1f6

First rate Molasses.

6 HHDS. prime Molasses, from 29 to 30 cts per gallon, for sale by

TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.

March 13 10

Notice.

THE undersigned have this day formed a partnership under the name and firm of

WHITAKER, HAMMOND & CO.

for the transaction of the WHOLESALE GROCERY & COMMISSION BUSINESS, heretofore carried on under the style of H. WHITAKER & CO. and will continue at the old stand, No 4 Commercial

HORACE WHITAKER.

HENRY KIRK HAMMOND

HORACE WARREN.

N. B.—All persons having unsettled accounts with H. Whitaker & Co, are requested to settle the same with the new firm.

March 5.

Notice.

THE BOARD OF REGISTRATION of the Town of Norwich, will meet at the Town Hall in said Norwich, on Monday the 31st instant, at 9 o'clock A. M. to correct and revise the Registration Lists of said town and to examine and decide upon all qualifications to be admitted to the privileges of an Elector. And also, on Saturday the 5th day of April next, at the same place for the same purpose, at 10 o'clock A. M.

B. R. MEECH } Selectmen

BENJ. HUNTINGTON, } Man.

Z. R. ROBBINS,

OTHNIEL GAGER, Town Clerk.

All of Registration.

Norwich March 5, 1845. 17

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE NORWICH NEWS.
WM. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE IN SHETUCKET STREET.
Brick Building, 3d Story, opposite Ely & Co's

TERMS.

To City subscribers, - - - - $2,00
Mail subscribers, - - - - $1,50
payable in advance.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Six lines or less, one two or three weeks, - 75
Half a square, - - - - - 50
A square, - - - - - $10 0
All over a square, in the same proportion. Twenty-five cents each week for continuance after three weeks.

The Norwich News.

VOL. V.—NO. 20. NORWICH, CONN., THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1845. WHOLE NO. 228.

"There's no such word as Fail."

"In the horizon of youth, which fate reserves for a bright manhood, there's no such word as fail." *Bulwer's Play of Richelieu.*

The proudest motto for the young—
Write it in lines of gold
Upon my heart, and in thy mind
The stirring words unfold,
And in misfortune's dreary hour,
Or fortune's prosperous gale,
You'll have a holy, charming power—
'There's no such word as fail.'

The sailor on the stormy sea,
May sigh for a distant land;
And free and fearless though he be,
Would they were near the strand;
But when the storm, with angry breath
Brings lightning, sheet and hail,
He climbs the slippery mast and sings,
'There's no such word as fail.'

The weary student bending o'er
The tomes of other days,
And dwelling on the magic lore,
For inspiration prays;
And though by toil his brain is weak,
His brow is deadly pale,
The language of his heart will speak,
'There's no such word as fail.'

The wily statesman bends his knee
Before fame's glittering shrine;
And would a humble suppliant be
To genius so divine;
Yet though his progress is full slow,
And enemies may rail,
He thinks at last the world to show
'There's no such word as fail.'

The soldier on the battle-plain,
When thirsting to be free,
And throw aside a galling chain,
Says, 'Oh, for liberty!'
Our household and our native land—
We must—we will prevail:
Then breast to breast and hand to hand,
'There's no such word as fail.'

The child of God though oft beset
By foes without—within—
These precious words will ne'er forget
Amid their doubtful din;
But upward looks with eyes of faith,
Armed with the Christian's mail,
And in the hottest conflict, saith,
'There's no such word as fail.'

From the St. Louis Reveille.

Song of the Editor.

BY JOHN BROWN.

Sit! Sit! Sit!
From morn hour till twilight gloom,
He's a "fixture" there in his dusty room!
Away the moments fly,
And the world outside, with joyous din,
Moves gaily on—but the world within
Is labor, toil, and care!
No turn knows he in the weary day
But the turn that shows the pivot's play,
As he turns his easy chair!

Think! Think! Think!
The smith's bright forge the fire glows,
But the smith himself the bellows blows—
Upward the hammer's clink!
Not so the ore that lights the brain
Of him who wears the *gilded* chain,
Or makes the *press* gang go!
He must flash with light, and glow with heat,
With quill in hand his trains must beat—
But never indulge a *blow!*

Write! Write! Write!
Tho' fancy soar on a tired wing,
She must still her tribute celestial bring
Nor own a weary flight!
And Reason's powers, and Mem'ry's store,
Must prove their strength, and bring the lore
Antique, and sage, and mystic;
For these, to the utmost thought and particle,
Must go in to-morrow's "leading article"—
Of argument—wit—statistic!

Clip! Clip! Clip!
No 'sobbing' shears his hands doth hold,
But those with which the current gold,
By lawful right he'll clip;—
The *Devil* is gone, but he will not fail
Of a prompt return of the 'morning mail,'
A basket full of '*exchanges*'—
And then the editor opens and skims—
Accidents—deaths—discoveries—whims—
As over the world he ranges!

Paste! Paste! Paste!
With a razor's hair brush, and a broken cup,
He gathers the scatter'd paragraphs up,
And sticks them on his taste;
The Devil appears, with a grin and a bow;
"Please, sir, they're waitin' for 'copy' now,"
He says, in accents a lemon—
The foreman thinks he'll soon impose
The outside form with scraps of prose,
And the *leader* may be a column!

Pay! Pay! Pay!
The "world" is done work on Saturday night,
And bounds with a step of gay delight
To his wife and makes away!
But round the Editor, are a score
Of honest "Jurors" who trace him sore—
And he may not be unbeautiful—
Tho' bright is the wit that can furnish there
The *means* to relieve them all from care
By shelling them out the "needful!"

The Sailors Wife.

Thou over the world
And I at home,
But one may linger, the other may roam,
Yet our hearts will flee
O'er the sounding sea,
Mine to thy bosom, and thine to me.

Thy lot is the toil
Of a roving life—
Changes and changes—sorrow and strife—
Yet is mine a dear
To linger here—
In a constant war with some fear.

I watch the sky
By the stars' pale light
Till the grey dawn breaketh gloomy night
And the wind's low tone
Has a dreary moan
That goes to my heart as I weep alone.

With the morning light,
Oh, would I could see
Thy white sail for on the breaking sea,
And welcome thee home
O'er the wild wave's foam,
And bid thee no more from my side to roam.

Hallowed be Thy Name.

BY MISS ELIZA COOK.

List to the dreamy tone that dwells,
In rippling wave or sighing tree;
Or hearken to the old church bells,
The whistling bird, the whizzing bee,
Interpret right, and ye will find,
'Tis "power and glory" they proclaim;
The chimes, the creatures, waters, wind,
All publish "*Hallowed be thy name.*"

The pilgrim journeys till he bleeds,
To gain the altar of his sires
The hermit pores above his beads,
With zeal that never wanes nor tires;
But holiest rite, or longer prayer,
That soul can yield or wisdom frame,
What better import can it bear,
Than Father! "*Hallowed be thy name.*'

The savage kneeling to the sun,
To give his thanks or ask a boon;
The raptures of the idiot one,
Who laughs to see the clear round moon:
The saint well taught in Christian lore,
The Moslem prostrate at his flame—
All worship, wonder, and adore:
All end in "*Hallowed be thy name.*"

Whate'er may be man's faith or creed,
These precious words comprise it still,
We trace them on the blossoming mead,
We hear them in the flowing rill;
One chorus hails the Great Supreme,
Each varied preaching tells the same,
The rains may differ—but the theme,
Is Father! "*Hallowed be thy name.*"

Miscellany.

The Insurance Company.

A rich capitalist of Paris, whom I shall name M. Lebrun, was famed for his enterprising and speculative disposition. Not a new object was set on foot but he was applied to for his patronage and protection, and in general whatever he engaged in was crowned with success. Not long since he was one morning seated in his study at his country house, when a cabriolet drove up to the door; from it descended a young man of fashionable appearance and fine countenance not unknown to the frequenters of Tortoni's. He demanded to speak to the master of the house and was introduced at once to M. Lebrun. His host was in slippers and *robe de chambre*, for he loved to live as indolent as he could when not immersed in the whirlpool of business of Paris,

"You will excuse me, Monsieur,' said the young man taking possession of the arm-chair 'you will excuse me for troubling your retirement by speaking to you of matters of speculation, but the affair in question is of grave importance and pressing nature; it may have consequences so morally useful to society, and so exhorbitantly lucrative for the projectors, that I feel convinced of your forgiveness for speaking to you respecting it.

"Speak on. Monsieur, I am all attention;" said the capitalist, crossing his legs and drawing his dressing gown closely around him.

'Who could have ever supposed,' said the stranger with great solemnity, 'that in this age of doubt and incredulity like the last, we should enter a period so remarkable for its desire to make all fixed and certain as the present. In the eighteenth century everything was overturned because the world doubted everything; in the nineteenth no doubts exist, because nothing is left to chance. It is by means of insurance that society is re organizing itself. What is there that is not insured? Nay, it has been whispered that the Messrs. Rothschild think seriously of offering a company for insuring kings on their thrones, and for fixing ministers of state in possession of their portefeuilles; in fact, insurance is the great instrument by which will be brought about that advanced state of humanity so fruitlessly sought for by Fourier, St. Simon, and—

"But what is the meaning of this long preamble? interrupted the master of the mansion in a dry metallic voice. "You are aware, I presume, that I require something positive—actual—palpable," laying stress on each expression.

"My project unites all these qualities,' said the stranger.

"Well, then, let us have it, without further preliminaries," said the other.

"The fact is," said the projector, "that the matter is of so delicate a nature, that I am obliged to prepare you for my proposal"

"I think I can guess that it relates to an insurance company. What is it you propose to insure, Monsieur?

'Since I must speak positively, my plan is to insure marriageable girls against the great evil of their existence—against being old maids."

"Hum—m—m,' ruminated the man of wealth, again fixing round him his *robe de chambre*, which the slight irritation of the moment had displaced, "the idea is ingenious."

"You perceive that the natural desire which must arise in every lady's bosom to avoid celibacy, will incline her to insure, and the profits must be enormous."

"Yes that is clear enough; but how will you manage the rate of insurance."

"That must be graduated, according to the beauty, fortune and talents of each. The chances of old maidhood cannot be the same for all, nor do I propose to insure all for the same age; one may be fixed at twenty, and another at twenty-five, and a third even so late as thirty-five. If after the expiration of the term agreed on, the lady remains without a husband, the indemnity must be paid, and this will constitute a fortune, which in many cases, will obtain for her the partner she desires."

"But will the company reserve to itself the power of acting in any way it may deem advisable to procure husbands for the insured before the term fixed on?

'Most assuredly—the company of course cannot renounce any means of bringing about its object, but must employ all which may seem advantageous, in fact, the indemnity will scarcely ever be required to be paid, and that is the reason why the speculation is so splendid."

"Yes, I see there must arise some gains."

"Immense profits, and not a single loss," interrupted the advocate of the new insurance company, seeing that his host was balancing towards the project. "If an insurance is effected against death, nothing can hinder persons from dying; if it is effected against fire how can you prevent houses from burning; if you insure against perils by water, how can shipwrecks be put a stop to? But insuring against remaining single, all you have to do is to marry off as quickly as possible your customers."

"I suppose that the company will take care to have always at its disposal a number of gentlemanly bachelors, of good character and education—physicians, surgeons, literary men, barristers, merchants and scientific men, whom it may employ to gain the hearts of those who are to be married."

"That is an indispensible condition of success, and I intend taking on myself the care of that particular duty."

"Well, then, I am your man. Let the matter rest between us two—no noise, no puffing,—nothing but secrecy, activity and cleverness. Get the bond of partnership prepared, and get the act constituting the society duly passed through the proper forms. I am willing to advance eight hundred thousand francs, which will be amply sufficient for the capital. You, on the other hand, will throw into the stock your zeal and activity, and the profits shall be divided. I act generally as you may perceive."

The young man took his leave, exceedingly satisfied with his visit, and springing into his cabriolet, returned to Paris. In a few days he brought the necessary papers, and the matter was speedily concluded. After M. Lebrun had signed and returned them to the young speculator, he addressed him thus:

"Monsieur, you are now the director of the new company, and I need scarcely to say that I wish you success. To prove to you however, that I have deeply at heart the success of our enterprise, I intend commencing the business myself by insuring my daughter. She shall be the first to figure in the list of young ladies insured to obtain a husband. Fill up the blanks of the printed form."

"Age?" demanded the director.

"Seventeen."

"Name and surname?"

'Euphemia Lebrun."

"Face?"

"Decidedly pretty."

"Talents?"

"Music, dancing, drawing, horticulture."

"Fortune?"

"All that I possess when I die, and eight hundred thousand francs on the day of her marriage."

"You may fix the rate yourself, and the age at which the indemnity shall be paid," said the father proudly, as he thought of the charms of his only daughter.

"There is every reason to hope that Mademoiselle Euphemia will have no claim on us for the indemnity," said the young partner, as he collected his papers and departed.

As he passed through the pleasure grounds which surrounded the villa, in order to reach his cabriolet, he perceived a lovely young girl in the midst of the flowers, on which she was lavishing her cares. Unaware that any one was near her, she was singing a little air which Conti Damoreau had made fashionable, as she tied up the flowers or watered them where the heat had parched them up. The young director paused a moment to admire the slight but well rounded figure, the glowing color and beautiful hair of the young person. "This un doubtedly," thought he "is the daughter of M. Lebrun. I have commenced most fortunately. No danger of so fair a creature being obliged to claim her indemnity."

He cast another glance at the lady and proceeded towards the gate.

A fortnight had scarcely passed, when Mr. Lebrun returned to his house in the Chaussee d'Antin. It was his daughter who tired him into quitting the country. He was astonished that his dear Euphemia should so suddenly abandon, in the midst of the summer season, her flowers which she loved so well. He naturally sought for some reason for such a change and more than once said to himself, "it is possible that she can by some chance or other, have formed an attachment for some person in Paris?" At last he could no longer doubt the he had conjectured rightly; for her gaiety was fled, her music, drawing, flowers, were all neglected and a tear sometimes betrayed her secret.—But who could have inspired this passion? What opportunity was there for a gallant to press his suit? He was determined to discover the mystery. 'My dear Euphemia,' said he 'you have become wonderfully serious. On what can your thoughts be always occupied? Speak to me frankly; you know how dearly I love you; can you have seen some person who has captivated your affections? If it is a proper match you cannot doubt that I shall be too glad to unite you to him who will render you happy.

'Well, then father, I acknowledge I do love,' said Euphemia, with that timidity and hesitation which a young girl like herself might feel, even when confessing the state of her affections to her own father

'And who is he?' said M. Lebrun.

'That is his secret as much as mine,' replied the daughter with great tranquility. 'I cannot speak of it without his consent; but I will ask him when I see him, to allow me to declare his name.'

This reserve excited the curiosity of M. Lebrun. He pressed his daughter more and more to name her lover. At last she said. 'Give me only three days, and I will then conceal nothing from you.'

The next day the director of the new insurance company to promote marriage, came to pay a visit to his partner. 'Oh! my dear fellow,' said M. Lebrun, when he saw him; 'you would never guess—!'

'Guess what?'

'That my daughter is already inspired with the tender passion.

'Oh,' said the director, 'that must be the effect of the insurance.'

'A wonderful effect it is, at all events. Why, a month has scarcely elapsed since the insurance took place. By Jove! you *are* fortunate. If we have only another such piece of good fortune, the fame of the company will be in every person's mouth.

They were conversing in this manner when Euphemia entered the room. She blushed on seeing the stranger.

'My daughter,' said M. Lebrun to the young man. 'What do you think of her?'

'She is admirable! I can venture to predict she will not pass another year without——'

'Father,' said the young girl, regarding by turns the two speakers, 'I promised to inform you of the person whom I loved. This is he!

'Good heavens! is it possible,' cried the astonished capitalist.

According to our regulation,' said the young director, very gravely, 'I was bound to seek every means, to allow the specified time to pass without—,

'True, true, Euphemia, how did you get acquainted with monsieur?'

'I saw him in the country one day, in going out. He afterwards every day. He helped me cultivate my flowers. We walked out in the park, and at last I found his visits too short. I thought that by coming to Paris I should see him more frequently, and for a longer time.'

'In showing my zeal for the interest of the society,' continued the young speculator, 'I considered—'

'Come my young friend,' said the still surprised father, 'you are a clever fellow. Stunded as I have been, I must acknowledge that the matter has something amusing in it.

'I protest in you, I considered that I faithfully performed my duty.'

'No use talking of it now. You already have the eight hundred thousand francs for the.'

'Quite correct,' said the young man, taking Euphemia by the hand with the air of a martyr to his duty. 'This is a glorious beginning. We must absolutely gain millions!'

HYMEN:
OR THE GUILLOTINE.

Some traits of the revolution now and then exhibit themselves in France. In these days the guillotine was the great master of society; and to escape from it became the business of life, as to die by it became little less than a law of nature. In the period of this confusion, one evening, as citizen Jacques Tissot, a federe in one of the levels of Paris, was buckling on his cartouch box, and getting his musket ready for the night's guard, he heard a rap at the door of his attic in the Marrais. He opened the door, and saw a figure wrapped in a large cloak, and with a man's hat, standing outside.

'I want your assistance for a moment,' said the stranger.

"Then you cannot have it," was the answer of Jacques, "for in five minutes more I must be on guard at the Hotel de Ville."

'I know that," said the stranger, "and I can tell you further, that you will be sent with a party in a covered waggon, at twelve to night, on the St. Denis road, to bring back a prisoner."

"Well, what of that?" said Jacques, "if it is my duty I must do it, that's all."

"Of course," said the stranger, but as the night is cold, a handful of francs will do no harm either to you or your comrades; I have brought them to you. So saying the stranger took out a purse and shook it dazzlingly before the eye of Federe. Jacques was about to be benignant, but in the act he discovered that the purse vibrated in the fingers of a small and very pretty hand. Jacques's sagacity was awakened, whilst his fidelity was relaxed, and the result of the negotiation was, that the fair ambassadress, the femme-de-chambre of Countesse de——, should have the advantage of his services, in obtaining ingress and egress to the house where Madame La Contesse was confined by order of Robespierre.

To pass further explanation, all turned out as had been expected. Jacques was drafted off with a party to bring the lady in the conciergerie, from which her next trip would inevitably have been to the scaffold. The night was tempestuous, and dark as pitch. The half dozen rabble warriors who had formed the guard, were found carousing in the kitchen of the mansion, and very much disinclined to be relieved. The new reinforcement were equally disinclined to return while the prospect of such excellent fare, and a prodigious wood fire, was before them. There was even a difficulty in finding any of the party disposed to keep guard at the gate, until Jacques volunteered, and gained great applause for his heroism in deserting the cotelles and vin de Bourgogne which was at once so new and so tempting to the appetite of the sovereign people.

He had not long been on guard when, in the midst of a new rush of rain, he heard the voice of the femme-de-chambre behind him; was informed of what he had to do; and began to do it by gently depositing his musket on the ground, holding fast the line of a rope ladder, which was thrown out of an upper window, and receiving a descending form in his arms. The form was the Countesse disguised in the dress of one of her women, and taking advantage of the moment to effect her escape from the grasp of Robespierre. Unluckily, the vehicle in which she was to have been conveyed across the frontier had waited so long under the shelter of some neighboring trees, that its driver growing weary of the time, and sufficiently pelted by the tempest, had slipt into the kitchen, and being so hospitably received by his brother sansculottes, he was by this time dead drunk. The horses, like their master, tired of waiting, had also marched off, and when the femme-de-chambre, who had been sent to reconnoitre, returned with this disastrous intelligence, all seemed lost. In the meantime a flash of light from the kitchen window had shown Jacques that his present protege was a handsome brunette. His heart had been a little touched by the bright eyes of the femme-de chambre, but the noble air of the Countesse touched at once his taste and vanity, and he fell in love at the moment, according to the manner of Frenchmen. But what was to be done? In five minutes more the corporal who commanded the guard would march the whole party to Paris, and the fate of the handsome Countesse would be decided for life. The thought struck him that as the cart which brought him there remained, it would be much better employed, conveying the lady and himself across the frontier, than carrying a party of ragmuffins who were perfectly well accustomed to walk, back to their loves. The idea was excellent, but the difficulty of such matters lies in the execution. The Countesse, the femme-de-chambre and Jacques, got into the covered cart. A burst of the whirlwind and a roar of thunder seemed to favor the project, and Jacques took up the reins with all the consciousness of a hero; but he was a bad charioteer, and after two or three rearings and plungings of the horse the brute dashed in one of the windows with his head, and brought out the whole party. Jacques was caught with his companions. At other times this would have been a matter of drum head court martial, and Jacques would have died in front of a dozen of the best shots of the corps.—But he lived in the days when the life of a sansculotte was not to be taken for trifles, and the corporal only commanded him and his companions to be brought into the house, and there interrogated as to the purpose of their escape.

The femme-de-chambre was nearly dead with fright, but she was pretty, and the corporal's heart melted towards her. The Contesse was all but dead, and between fainting and fright could by no means rival her attendant; the disguise, too, was of the humblest kind, and the party of connoisseurs voted that the 'old woman' was no very striking evidence of the taste of their comrade. Jacques acknowledged the fact, but demanded loftily, whether it became a son of the republic to desert his wife?' The circle gathered round, and Jacques by degrees made them comprehend that Madam, his wife, having heard of his being ordered on service, and not altogether approving of his spirit of adventure, had come from Paris with a female friend to ascertain the success of the campaign. All this was understood selon; his comrades laughed, jokes were cut by the unmarried at the shankled condition of the Benedicks; the married, if they did not hang down their heads, at least acknowledged that too vigilant wives were by no means uncommon affairs; and as the foolish, it being reported that the rebel contesse had swallowed opium, taken prussic acid or drowned herself, or, at all events, not being discoverable, the party, with the corporal at their head, and followed by Jacques, his wife and her female friend, mounted the cart and made their way back to Paris.

The embarrassment of two of the three was now considerable. But Jacques offered to set the matter right with the happiest facility. He had but one room 'tis true, and the debate ended by his giving up the apartment to the lady and her attendant, and finding a retreat somewhere else. But those were not times when men might sleep when they pleased; and Robespierre's vigilance was of the last thing which one of the 'free' would be safe in craving. A hint from a friend in the police informed Jacques that his sleeping out of his chamber the night before was known, and that a repetition of the offence should be regarded as suspicious; for why should men sleep from home except for the purpose of a conspiracy? A council of war was held accordingly in the attic. That Jacques must resume his chamber was clear, but where the Countesse was to look for another was the very reverse of clear.

To stir out of Paris was impossible; to go any where else was impossible. Tossed on the horns of three impossibilities at once, the genius of Napoleon himself might be perplexed.—But when was woman ever puzzled on domestic questions? The femme-de-chambre cut the Gordian knot as if it were a silken thread; placing two very slight fingers on the curl that prettily dropped down her forehead.

'Voici,' said she, 'mi Ladi is a widow; disengaged therefore; not so rich as she was, but still rich; and if she is denounced to the Government she will be hurried to the Concierge, and from that, ma foi, to the horrid guillotine without mercy. Horreur!'

The word was echoed by the Contesse and Jacques. 'Mais, quoi fair?' was the question of both at once. The femme-de-chambre with the air of privy counsellor, gave her opinion, 'Madame is high born, young and charming.—But that will not save heads in these horrible times. Monsieur Jacques is young, tolerable well looking.' Jacques gave an approving glance at the cracked mirror on the wall; and the femme-de-chambre pursued 'if not high born at least lives high in the world, au sixieme madame.' The party smiled, the councellor concluded by recommending that Madame should become in reality, what she was already in name, and wife of citizen Jacques Tissot portrait and scene painter to the Theatre de la Nation. All this would be extravagant in any other country under the moon, but all extraordinary things are common in France. The Contesse finally thought it was better to marry a showy young fellow than to deposite her little and handsome head at the national instrument for lopping aristocrats. Marriages in these days were simple affairs; there was no time for courtship, where, between the levies for the army, impressments, and executions, a man could not call himself his own for four and twenty hours together. The marriage took place within the last twenty four hours. The corporal found out the femme-de-chamber,' and Mad'elline became the gay spouse of a maitre charbonier.

When the Reign of Terror ceased, Jacques left Paris and brush to examine the state of his wife's dower. It was in Auvergne, and not altogether ruined by liberty. On the restoration of the Bourbons he received the larger part, and narrowly escaped being made a peer, such as peers were under the little giving king. But he had the good sense to enjoy life without the trouble of being libelled in the Parisian journals for his votes, or plagued by every body for places for their sons, cousins, and sons-in-law. He died lately, leaving large sums to the charitable foundations of his province, and expressly forbidding that any memorial, bust, slab, or cenotaph, should be erected to him in that museum of mummery, the 'Pere la chaise.'

Scene in a Sausage Manufactory.

Some years ago while investing the manner by which the eye is adjusted to distances, I went for recent eyes to a slaughter house. On the lower jaw of one of four or five heads which were skinned and cut off, I observed an immense cancerous tumor. The butcher politely told me he was not at liberty to sell the eyes, as the heads had been sold to a sausage maker, and who resided at such a place. In the evening I called at the shop of the sausage maker, and being anxious to cut out the eyes myself, I was admitted through a dark passage to the manufactory. Here all the senses were unusually impressed; the ears were saluted by the guggling sound of what was boiling in large cauldrons; the vapors arising from these cauldrons were not particularly agreeable to the olfactory or lanqual nerves. A solitary lamp shed its dismal light through the misty atmosphere, and partially exhibited a equal brawny figure with large bushy eyebrows, a beard of least a week's growth, a snub nose, and dirty face covered with a great profusion of matted whisker which would have been of a light color, had they been clean. He had on a greasy nights cap, and red flannel shirt with the sleeves tucked up to the middle of the humerus, showing a pair of arms of very an usual strength, while blood and brains and knives and hatchets were strewed around on wooden blocks or on the floor. To tell the whole truth, I did not feel altogether comfortable, yet relying for self-defence on a lancet, and my knowledge of anatomy, I advanced, announced the object of my visit to the figure, who answered surlily in unintelligible German. Having a smattering of the language, I said to him, 'Ich wunsch ihre augen' (I want your eyes.) 'Meine augen?' (my eyes,) said he with a peculiar look; 'Nein' (no!) I then in a Mongrel compound of German, French and English, gave him to understand that I want oxen's eyes, and that I would pay him for his trouble. The word pay had a good effect, for he immediately showed me a long row of heads, and among them I noticed the one with the cancerous jaw which I had seen at the slaughter house, as well as a quantity of the bloody ends of meat, or what are called sticking pieces; to be mixed. I presume, with fat pork after they were boiled, and then nicely seasoned with pepper and salt. He not only permitted me to take out his eyes, but also assisted to split open the head and take out the brains. I went home richly laden with my purchase, and uttered a eureka of the cause why sausages are sometimes poisonous. I intended to call public attention to the subject, but more important matters required all my time till the impression died away. I consoled myself with the idea that publicity enough had been given to an opinion of the composition of sausages, just as disgusting, though it is no more than fair to say that I did not observe any young kittens during my visit.—*Dr. W. C. Wallace on Jewish Hygiene.*

CATCHING WIVES.—It is said that the Winnebago Indians catch their intended wives by traps. In more civilized society it sometimes happens that husbands, as against lovers set traps for their wives.

Remedy for a Cancer.

The cure for this awful disease, which so often outstretches the skill and experience of the best physician, has been the hobby of a thousand charlatans. A receipt which has been successful in two instances, the only times, in fact, that its virtue has been tested by Americans, is prescribed by the old Spaniards, in Louisiana. It is simply the yolk of an egg mixed with salt as long as it will receive it.—This in the form of a salve, is applied to the sore twice daily. We have lately heard of another successful trial in a family in Caddo parish, La.—*Southern Reformer.*

GENERAL JACKSON.—Isaac Hill of New Hampshire, who lately visited the Hermitage says:

'I found General Jackson better than I expected; yet so weak, if it were any other man, I could scarcely suppose he would live a week. For the last four months he has not attempted to take his customary meals with the family. He sits through the day in a well constructed easy chair, with his writing materials, his miniature bible and hymn book before him. To him are brought as soon as the mail arrives the newspapers; and during the four days I tarried at the Hermitage, his first inquiry was for the daily Washington newspapers and the letters bearing the post mark of the capital. His complaint is pulmonary; one lobe of the lungs he believes to be entirely consumed. This condition is shown by the shortness of breath, which almost entirely precludes the benefit of personal exercise. When he moves it is so quietly as to produce no disturbance. His feet and ankles are swollen from continued sitting, and he finds a substitute for salutary exercise only in the bathing of his limbs every evening in those emollients calculated to produce a healthy action of the skin. Weak as he is, he shaves with his own hand and combs and adjusts the ample gray hair which continues to add to the dignity of his appearance.'

Another New Invention.

The Boston Post, gives this account of an invention, which, if successful, is likely to be a formidable competitor to Mr. Morse's magnetic telegraph:

We were highly entertained yesterday afternoon by an exhibition of an invention for transmitting substances through tubes or pipes with great velocity. It is the purpose of inventing to transmit letters or packages any distance which may be desired with the rapidity of lightning. The process by which this is accomplished is very simple, consisting merely of an air-chest. When the chest is sufficiently charged with air, the letter or package is placed in the feeder, and is immediately discharged through the pipe with great velocity, and perfect safety. Col. Reed, the inventor, is of opinion that an outlay of $10,000, would insure the transmission of letters and packages between Boston and New York, with perfect safety, in the space of half an hour!

President Polk's Business Habits.

Every one who has seen Col. Polk, and marked his manners, habits, physical appearance, &c., will at once agree with the Nashville Union, that "the office of President has never been filled by any whose business habits fitted him better for its arduous and complicated duties, than James K. Polk. He is not only a man of untiring labor, but he works with a degree of method in all his details which peculiarly qualifies him for an executive officer. He is remarkable for his promptness and punctuality in all his engagements. It is an established rule with him never to postpone what ought to be done immediately, and that which can be done by himself he never shifts upon others. In the minute details of business, his perfect system in business, and his capacity for enduring intense labor makes him remarkable for his intense accuracy. We venture to assert that Col. Polk will give more attention to the details of the various executive offices, will understand their actual condition better, and overlook the various subordinates in the offices with more vigilance, than any man has done since the days of Washington. Regular in his habits, temperate in all things, endowed with a rich treasure of common sense, ambitious to maintain the good opinion of his country, and honestly devoted to its best interests, he will rise in the estimation of the people throughout his whole term, and will leave the Presidency with a popularity enjoyed by few of his predecessors."

☞ The ceremony of marriage in Circassia is very similar to what it is in Persia, with the exception that is the Circassian maiden constantly wears from her childhood a tight corsel, the bridegroom, as he is alone with his newly-married bride, rips it open with his dagger—a proceeding attended sometimes by serious consequences, both from the danger the girl runs of being wounded by the point of the weapon, and also from the two great suddenness with which she is deprived of the tight bandage that has encircled her for a long period.

Horrible Depravity

The Newark Post gives a remarkable account of the death of Mary Ann Waite, who married Henry Greene and came to her death about a week after by poison administered by her husband. On the fourth day after their marriage, Greene visited Hoosick, in Rensselear county in company with his wife, his brother, and several ladies. Among the ladies was one to whom he had formerly paid his addresses, and who had rejected his overtures for marriage. On this occasion she made herself very agreeable, to him and it is supposed that from this circumstance he came to the conclusion that if his wife was out of the way he might yet succeed with his former passion. On the following day his wife complained of taking cold and he gave her some pills which are now believed to have contained poison. In less than two hours she began to complain of being deadly sick and vomited violently. A physician was called, who left her two white powders, but instead of giving her the medicine thus left, Greene gave her something white from a spoon mixed with water and which has since been ascertained to be arsenic by the dregs left in the spoon. The powder which he should have given he neglected to destroy and the circumstance of the two powders being left after the medicine was known to have been administered was the first circumstance that awakened suspicion. Still, however Mary Ann lingered and it is believed that he continued to administer poisonous drugs in her nourishment up to the time of her death. It seems that on the third day of her illness she began to suspect her husband of foul play and upbraided him in mild and melting terms. She died on the third day and her brother then openly declared his belief in Greene's guilt and accused him of the deed. Great excitement was manifested at his examination and the letter says that at least 1000 persons were present.—He was committed for trial and lodged in the Troy jail. The trial comes on in April. The people generally are much excited against him.

EXPRESSIVE TITLES.—No people ever surpassed the aborigines of America, in the musical character of their names, and the titles given to the rivers and lakes of the country. For instance '*Winnipisogee*,' the Indian name for a beautiful lake forming the source of one of the branches of the Merrimac river, being translated, signifies, the '*Smile of the Great Spirit*.' Could the most refined taste suggest a more euphonious or poetical title than this?

ORIGINAL STAINED

The Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. Bancroft having arrived from Boston yesterday morning, made a brief tour of inspection through the Navy Yard in the course of the day.

At 11 o'clock he proceeded with Gen. P. M. Wetmore, Navy Agent at this port, to visit the Section of Dock, which he examined with attention. A barge from the Navy Yard met the Secretary at this point, in charge of the gallant Capt. Hudson, one of the Explorers. Mr Bancroft, the Navy Agent, and several gentlemen of the city, then embarked and proceeded to the Navy Yard, against a strong tide and a heavy quartering wind.

The party landed at the stair way, and were received by the veteran Commodore Jones, a hero of the last war, whose name will live in song and story for his gallant capture of an enemy's vessel. It seemed to us that he had half a dozen good fights in him yet. He received the Secretary of the Navy at the head of a large number of officers, in full uniform, and expressed his gratification at seeing him.

The Marines were drawn up at the landing in double files, and paid the usual honors. The party then proceeded to the Lyceum, an institution which cannot be too highly approved, nor too well supported. It is a most admirable one, and does credit to the officers of the Navy, who are its chief patrons. Mr. Bancroft being led to the upper piazza, a salute was fired from a heavy battery of eighteen pounders just below. This ceremony over, he went on board the Columbus seventy four, now ready for sea, and about to proceed to China with our new Minister, Mr. Everett. She is a splendid vessel and a very fast sailer. Captain Hudson is our authority for a singular anecdote in relation to her. Her first trip to the Mediterranean soon after her launch, proved a very unpleasant one. She was found to sail badly, steer badly, and to roll so much as frequently to immerse her guns. A strong feeling prevailed at the time that she was a dead failure. On her return she was taken into dry dock, and there it was discovered that a part of her keel had become loose in launching, and had actually turned round remained at right angles to the other part. Of course this retarded her sailing and did all the mischief. Since then she has proved one of the best sailers and most comfortable and manageable ships in the Navy.—She is now ready to be off the moment the Secretary of State is prepared to go hither.

From the Columbus the Secretary proceeded to inspect the Dry Dock, now under the charge of Capt. Sanger, an engineer of the highest qualifications, great experience, and most agreeable and unpretending manners. The workmen are at present engaged in driving the piles for a coffer dam, a work materially aided by the action of a powerful steam engine, which lifts three sets of drivers very rapidly, although their respective weights is something over a ton. The work is going on in the most judicious and economical manner. The Secretary gave this a minute examination, and made himself master of its details at once.

From this he returned to the North Carolina, (Com. Jones' flag ship,) commanded by Captain Cooper.—A salute was fired on board this vessel in excellent taste and with great precision. This favorite vessel is coming round to her old station in the North river, on or about the 10th of this month. The party then returned to the Lyceum, first however visiting the Sabine frigate, on the stocks, and the beautiful sloop of war the Albany. The Secretary went aboard of her, accompanied by the Naval constructor, and paid particular attention to her model, copper ing, deck, and general arrangements. We are in hopes that he will order her to be launched and put in commission as soon as the most elegant vessel of her class in the navy. The Albanians must be ready with their contribution of Sacs, figure head and caption forthwith, or they may be too late. And here we may as wellsay, that the first suggestion to them in that subject was made in the columns of the True Sun.

During this visit of about three hours, the Secretary saw every thing, and made himself perfectly acquainted with the condition and wants of the Navy Yard. His manner, was courteous and modest, and we have no doubt his brief examination will be productive of great good to the country. Among the gentlemen present, we noticed several members of Congress, Mr. Woodhead, and some of our most distinguished naval officers.

Mr. Bancroft left yesterday afternoon for Washington.—*New York True Sun of April 4.*

From the London Morning Chronicle.

English Designs upon America.

The independence of Texas would be as profitable to the naval power on to the commerce of France. The French are now dependent on the United States for cotton, a bulky commodity, which the Americans bring to Havre in their own vessels to the value of nearly five millions sterling every year. The Americans take no more than half that value of French commodities. Of the vessels employed in the trade between Havre and the United States, the tonnage of American vessels is to that of the French 13 to 10. The mass of American imports into France pay to the French 10 per cent. duty. Surely with such facts as these, placed so plainly before their eyes in the last returns, French writers with the smallest share of wisdom or patriotism, must see that interest and fairness would of all things prompt a permanent one in the policy of 1839 when Marshal Soult recognised the independence of Texas.

For none of their sets, or their mistakes have England and France been more severely punished than for their neglect to secure the independence of smaller states. What have we not lost, what do we not lose commercially by the absorption of Poland?—What do we not lose by the semi-absorption of Spain? Wherever a foreign flag advances, that flag bears on it not less commercial prohibition than political defiance. We have lost Europe!—We have lost North America—at least the advantage of the trade has been diminished and checked tenfold of what it ought to be. The Tories have flung away Brazil. The French do not gain all that we lose—quite the contrary; and they are no less interested than we are in maintaining the commercial and political independence of a state so situated and so peopled as Texas.

But the French not only overlook their own direct political and commercial advantages, but they adopt the interested suggestions of a few beggarly and insignificant slave-dealers and owners who represent the continuance of slavery as English ruin, the abolition of slavery as likely to give an immense impulse to East Indian trade. No very profound examiner is into the results of free labour in the West, and of the attempts to crown in the East Indies the old staples of the West, would prove the absurdity of such hopes or fears. But in any case what is France to gain by the maintenance of slavery?—The shame apart of such a country hoisting such a flag where is her profit in maintaining and extending slave countries round the Gulf of Mexico? We have shown that she must lose infinitely by the extension of the regime and the tariff of the United States; is it enough to counterbalance this that France opposes and nullifies British philanthropy. Is it so great a thing that France makes an ally of the Democrats of North America.

"Interesting Item. A western editor, under this head, informs his readers that his wife has presented him with twins—that the office devil has got the measles—and that his rent is to be sold by the Sheriff.

The democratic press throughout the country speaks approvingly of the selection of Hon. John M. Niles, as Chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. It is certainly a most judicious selection—for no man in the country can bring to the discharge of its duties a more practical knowledge, or superior judgement.—*N.H. Register.*

We read in the Moon—*Expected Discoveries.*—Lord Rosse's great Irish Telescope is nearly finished, and the next steamer may bring us accounts of some astonishing observations made by it. Speculation as to the probable discoveries in the moon is already rife in England, and may look for a confirmation of the celebrated moon story, originally published at the New York Sun office in 1835. The planets of some of the systems nearest our own, will no doubt be brought to view in this great instrument; and in anticipation of such a wonderful event, Sir John Herschel has already called attention to minute points like stars around several of the largest fixed stars.

THE NEWS.

Norwich, Conn, April 10, 1845.

V. B. Palmer, Esq., at his Office, No. 160 Nassau street, (Tribune Buildings,) New York, and No. 10 State street, Boston, is authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions for the Norwich News, and receipt for the same.

State Rights.

We hope our readers will pardon us if we try still longer to enlighten the public mind on the long vexed, but totally misapprehended subject of State rights. Through the art of the whig managers, very many honest men have become persuaded, that the south has always carried her measures, in spite of and at the expense of the north. They have had a great majority of Presidents, a supremacy in the Cabinets, and in fine, a plenipotential voice in the councils of the nation. We know of many whigs, and she some democrats, who say they are determined to stand this no longer, and that they will never vote again for a slave holder for any office. They have taken this stand, not only because they are hostile to slavery, but also because they deem the democracy of the south,—which is but another name for state rights—is utterly and irreconcilably opposed to the policy and interests of New England. To set such minds right, we are willing to spend and be spent, for the object is worthy of much labor.

Our readers must remember, that the thirteen original states composing the union at first have added no less than fifteen more, sovereign and independent like themselves. The little states which stood the brunt of the revolution, have dwindled into comparative insignificance beside the broad territories of new sister republics. There is Ohio with its million and a half of inhabitants, New York with two millions, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, counting millions more. The glory of Connecticut, which shone as a star of the first magnitude in 1753, has paled under the effulgence of these newer but greater lights. All New England is now only just about equal to the single state of New York in territory and population. There is Missouri, larger still than New York or New England, with its glorious soil and climate. In such a state as this everything is moving rapidly forward. In Connecticut things, if not completely stationary, at least move slowly on. Emigration keeps down our population and the uninviting nature of our soil and climate determines the march of empire another way. Here we stand, while the tide of human existence flows by us in a strong current toward the west. The joyous, bounding pulse of life is bounding under the broad canopy of the western forest, and on the boundless, expanses of the western prairie. This throbbing grows louder and louder every day and every hour.—There, is the centre of our political gravitation.—Thither, every eye is strained. Expectation stands on tiptoe waiting for the sublime results which will follow, when the fairest valley that God ever spread out, shall be peopled by the hardy descendants of the old Anglo Saxon race.

Now what shall poor old Connecticut, glorious little Connecticut do when every hour thus lessens her comparative importance in our political scale. Shall she give up in despair, and pine away in the gigantic shade of her mightier neighbor? Heaven forbid. She has the sheet anchor of State rights, to which, if she clings, all is well. The Constitution, if it curses the south with slavery gives little Connecticut as much importance as New York. With our limited territory and population we can send as many Senators to the can with her two millions and Empire city to boot. Why, State rights are every thing to New England. Brother whigs, when you clamour against this palladium of our liberties, you know not what you do.—Your every act is suicidal. Consolidate the government—or strain the constitution so as to do it virtually and to all intents and purposes, and little Connecticut could hardly be found any where after it.—She would be swallowed up, body and breeches, and hardly a grease spot would be left. This is the direct tendency of the doctrines of consolidation and it would be found as finally sure as the laws of nature, if those were put into successful operation.

The facts are simply these—and they are as plain as the road to mill. The south is willing to abide strictly by the compromises of the Constitution for the sake of preserving its slavery. New England—or rather the whigs of New England—wish to break the Constitution for the sake of a protective tariff. Now which is right on the score of policy? Neither, we say boldly. The south, as we remarked last week, will find its *peculiar institution* best supported by a consolidated government. With the southern States, union,—the closer the better—is added strength.—Hampered with slavery, they cannot prosper, unless they have help from abroad. Leave them alone in their glory, in Heaven's name since they want you should. Hands off from their slavery since they demand it. Let us see how they will get along with the load of domestic slavery, without our help. State Rights and slavery have already well nigh ruined the credit of the whole south. It is no longer an object for young and enterprising Yankees to go to the south to get a living much less get rich. They have no currency of their own that is healthy and sound. They have killed the monster Bank, the old mother that nursed them, and now they stand up in gaunt and proud independence, and shake their fists at have working New England. For policy's sake, for humanity's sake, leave them to stagger and by and bye to fall, under the burden of their precious "domestic institution"!

With New England, the case is different. State Rights is here the Keystone of our prosperity. It is State Rights which has given us all the protection which our manufacturers have hitherto received.—Out of New England, a tariff is contemptible of little consequence. Once establish a virtual or real consolidated government and the interests of that speck on the map called New England would quickly be forgotten in the greater interests of the agricultural west and south. But maintain intact, the rights of the States, and Connecticut, and even little *Rhode*, can clap their wings and crow as loud on their own diminutive dunghills as the biggest of them. Twelve New England Senators can make their influence felt to the farthest extremity of the Country. The interests of Connecticut can then be made to stand out as prominently, and can be defended as stoutly, as the interests of Pennsylvania. For the sake of Rhode Island, will be as significant a phrase as for the sake of Missouri.

Navy Agent at Boston.—We are gratified to notice among the Boston appointments, the name of Isaac H. Wright, Esq., formerly of the Bay State Democrat, as Navy Agent in place of Mr. Brown, who has been removed. In this selection, President Polk has paid a high compliment to the democratic press of New England, of which Mr. Wright was an honorable and useful member. He is a strong political writer and an eloquent speaker, nor has he failed to employ his talents and qualifications on all occasions where devotion to democratic principles called them into requisition. Among the strongest advocates of the election of Polk and Dallas, was the Hon. Isaac H. Wright.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

The election in this State came off on Monday last. We have received only partial returns, but sufficient to indicate that we have been most essentially whipped—yes whipped, beaten and put to flight—even in the 3d Congressional district, where we supposed ourselves invincible, the enemy have succeeded in electing their Congressman, have polled a majority for their State Ticket, and have elected both of their candidates for Sheriffs. We are mortified and ashamed to tell the tale—especially as we have been beaten in consequence of OUR OWN DISSENSIONS—not because of the superior strength of the federal party. True it is that "a house divided against itself cannot stand"—and we hope that those who prated so loudly in times past about democracy, and who have by their selfish imprudence and detestable jealousy sown the seeds of discord when union and harmony were so requisite for the maintenance of our strength, will now see and feel the effects of their silly conduct. If it has come to this, that democracy must be sacrificed by those whom the rank and file have looked to as patterns of wisdom and purity, merely because of their selfish desire to obtain some petty office or advancement at the expense of the great principles which are at stake, then is it time that our ranks were purged of such influences—of such hangers on, and a new organization effected. The fact is, Connecticut democracy is again sacrificed by a set of political gamblers, who care less for the principles which they advocate, than they do for the personal advantage which they aim at obtaining. The enemy have taken advantage of this state of things and have made us bite the dust. May we profit by the result.

We shall not attempt this week to give the returns. We could not do so, were we inclined. Our friends in the neighboring towns are apparently as unwilling as ourselves to publish the disgrace which has befallen us, and have omitted to forward the results as they have heretofore done. The federal paper published in this city will, without doubt, give full returns this evening, as we understand that arrangements have been made to obtain information by express.

The following is the result of the election in Norwich:

Gov.	Congress.	Sheriff.	State Senator.	Sent.
dem. fed.	dem. fed.	dem. fed.	dem. fed.	
519 784	610 801	503 793	509 778	78

Federal Representatives elected.

Rhode Island Election—Truth and Justice Triumphant!!

In another column will be found the gratifying and almost astounding intelligence of the DOWNFALL OF ALGERINEISM in the State of Rhode Island! When the news first reached this city, a great many of our democratic friends were strongly inclined to doubt its truth, so unlooked for and unexpected was it; but it has been confirmed by the full returns from the State, and we are now permitted to rejoice at the certainty of the defeat of the Algerine candidate for Governor, Fenner, and the election of Jackson, the candidate of the friends of Gov. Dorr, by some 200 or 300 majority!

This is a result to be rejoiced at by all good democrats throughout the Union. The question whether Dorr should longer be confined to a dungeon, like a felon, and subjected to the hatred and malice of a few federal leaders, has been made the issue before the people of R. Island, and the decision has been rendered in the negative! Such a decision could have been obtained long ago but for the treachery and mismanagement of his oppressors. The people are at heart democratic; it is only when deceived, inflamed or brought under the influence of designing and unprincipled men, that they do wrong, and cannot to wrong doing in others. But the truth is mighty and will prevail—yes, gloomy as was the prospect, it has already prevailed in the case of Thomas W. Dorr, and the injured Patriot will now come forth to receive the congratulations and regards of all honest men and lovers of freedom.

War among the Shoe Dealers.

We dont know when before, we have witnessed such a feeling of rivalry and competition as exists at present among the Shoe dealers in this city. Large and portentious placards setting forth the pretensions of the rival claimants to popular favor, have almost thrown into the shade the various political handbills that have garnished sign-posts and board fences in our midst for the last week. "There will be fun in selling shoes here, this year," was the remark of one of the trade, the other day; and it really seems very much like it. Well, shoes are a very necessary article, and the cheaper they can be obtained, the better, we will be bound to say, will the great mass of the shoe-wearing portion of community (and that comprises, we believe nearly all,) be pleased. "Its an ill wind that blows nobody any good.

☞ An interesting and able lecture, was, we understand, delivered before the Washingtonians, of this city, on Thursday evening of last week, by Mr. Hoyt, Principle of the Norwich Academy.

New Periodical Depot.—Literature &c, &c, at reduced prices.

We are called upon to notice a new periodical depot which has just been established at 20, Shetucket Street by Gray & Brown. All the cheap literature of the day—newspapers, &c, &c, may there be obtained fresh from the Press. We hope the patronage of a liberal public will be extended to Capt. Gray and his mate Brown. In a word may "good luck attend the ship" which they have taken command of.

Mnemonics—Applied to the acquisition of Knowledge; or the Art of memory.

We are requested to give notice that the Misses Pike will give an introductory Lecture on the above science at the Town Hall, on Friday evening of this week. Commencing at 7 1-2 o'clock. Admittance free. Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to attend.

We know nothing of this science, therefore cannot say anything about it. We gather however, from a circular which has been laid upon our table, that the young ladies will teach

"The general principles of Mnemonics, by which HALF THE TIME AND LABOR of acquiring knowledge, may be saved.

The ability to remember numbers with ease and readiness to any extent.

The ability to classify, illustrated by the remembrance of a list of words or names, as fast, and in the order they may be written down, by hearing them once.

We advise a general attendance. The novelty of the thing is worth the time to say the least.

The Decatur, Captain Wilson, bound from New Orleans for the Tennessee river, with a full cargo, was burned near No 66, in the Mississippi, last week. The Decatur, we understand, was insured for $11,000. A negro woman on board was burned to death.

Another disgraceful riot took place on Sunday afternoon and evening, March 30th between members of Engine Companies in the northern part of Philadelphia. Stones, brickbats, &c. were freely used

Spring Weather—Business Operations, &c.

The weather for the past week or more, although somewhat fickle, has after all been remarkably pleasant for the season, and the indications are favorable for what our farming friends usually denominate as "early spring." Indeed, we are informed that many of them have already commenced ploughing up old mother Earth, after her winter's repose, and are now making the most active preparations for "seed time and harvest." Now that the election is over, and politics are once more suffered to rest, there will be nothing to distract the attention of the farmer from his industrial pursuits. He can bestow his whole time and mind to planting his potatoes, hoeing his corn, cultivating his orchards and the hundred other useful and pleasing and profitable duties of his honorable vocation. Success to him! and may the autumn show a glorious return for his toil and industry.

In the mechanical and mercantile departments of business, there is observable an equal, or if possible, a greater activity. The "Spring Campaign,"—to borrow a very popular and expressive phrase from our advertising friends—seems to "open," (very much as the principle of our river oysters,) exceedingly "rich." The prevailing sentiment is—"go ahead!" Men reason, and very properly too, that "the world owes them a living," and that to succeed, a man must (to quote another very common phrase) be "up and dressed." Hence, we see our mechanics and merchants, actively at work, and honorably vying with each other in the race for prosperity.—As favoring circumstances, in their success, the times are good—the money market is easy—exchanges are well regulated and reduced to the lowest possible rates—work is plenty—and public opinion and public feeling, particularly on political subjects, fixed on a firm and settled basis. The great danger now is, that with the return of prosperous times, will follow also that feeling of wild speculation—that desire for sudden and immoderate gains, which has marked the past history of the country, and induced so much of miserable disappointment and ruin upon all classes of society. The absence of a corrupt U. S. Bank, one of the most powerful agents in bringing about those reverses, and the general experience of the past, will, however, it is to be presumed, restrain men from those excesses—those endeavors at over doing, over trading, and over-reaching, which have in past years, been productive of so much ruin and distress. Let our traders, mechanics and merchants, enter then with spirit, with animation, with competition, if you please, upon their respective avocations, but always "with an eye to windward," and with a proper regard for the day of settlement.

Boston Daily Times.

This paper has recently appeared in an entirely new dress, and is now not surpassed in its appearance, by any sheet in New England. We are pleased to see this unerring indication of success and prosperity, and rare we are that no one is more justly entitled to it than the worthy and enterprising publisher, Gamaliel Roberts, Esq. In the management of the Times, and the other journals with which Mr. Roberts is connected, he has exhibited a degree of enterprise and tact, highly creditable to him, both as a politician and a man. And we hesitate not to say, that no young man of his experience, has rendered more important services to the democratic party.

Mr. Roberts, like most others who have been as conspicuous in public life, has had many obstacles to encounter in arriving at the excellent position which he now occupies, and we should judge that he had met with some rather malignant enemies; but he seems to have successfully overcome the former, and well nigh silenced the latter. This fact ought, and probably does fully compensate for all former trials, or injuries inflicted.

"New London Democrat."

We owe an apology to the publishers of a new democratic paper recently established at New London, Conn., with the above title, for not noticing their hebdomadal at an earlier period. Absence from home is our excuse.

The third number of this handsome and well filled sheet now lays before us, and we have derived much gratification from a perusal of its well written articles. The publishers, Messrs. Scofield and McDonald are deserving of much credit for the mechanical taste displayed in the execution of their print, and for their tact in the selection and preparation of the matter with which their columns are filled.

We congratulate the democracy of New London and the liberal minded citizens of that place generally on account of their having established once more a democratic paper which they can call their own.—We hope and trust that the young gentlemen, who have risked much in the undertaking, will not be permitted to languish for want of a generous support.

[OFFICIAL.]

Appointments by the President.

Collectors.—Augustus Jenkins, Portsmouth, N Hampshire, vice Lory Odell, removed.

Marcus Morton, Boston, Massachusetts, vice Lemuel Williams, removed.

Charles F. Lester, New London, Connecticut, vice Gerard Carpenter, resigned.

Joseph P. Jenkins, York, Maine, vice Jeremiah Brooks, removed.

Parker McCobb, Jr. Waldoboro, Maine, vice George Allen, removed.

Nathaniel M. Lowney, Belfast, Maine, vice Benjamin Wiggin, removed.

James Taylor, Wiscasset, Maine, vice Moses Shaw, removed.

Naval Officer.—Daniel Vaughan, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, vice John McClinton, removed.

Surveyors.—John McNeil, Boston, Mass, vice Joseph Grafton, removed.

Wm. H. Cole, Jr. Baltimore, Maryland, vice Thos. Lloyd, removed.

Land Officer.—John Dement, receiver, Dixon, Illinois, vice James Swan, removed.

The Anti-Renters.—The Jail in Delhi, Delaware Co., N. Y., is full of "Indians," and others captured in the act of resisting the execution of the laws' that the energies of the Sheriff and those whom he has summoned to his assistance, were at the last advices exerted rather to guard those already in custody, than in the effort to make further arrests. An assault on the Jail was hourly expected, an "anti-renter" from Schoharie having threatened that the Jail would not stand over Saturday night. The citizens were armed and on the alert.

The trial of Boughton, alias Big Thunder for murder terminated at Hudson on the 4th ult. The jury could not agree, and were, accordingly, discharged.

At a Democratic supper at Milwaukee, on the 4th of March, the following sentiment was given by James McGone:

"Thomas W. Dorr—Freedom possesses no nobler champion, and history will give him what the *Algerines* of Rhode Island have for the time robbed him of, viz: *Justice.*"

This was followed by cheers for Dorr.

(*From the Boston Times.*)

The Glorious Triumph in Rhode Island.

The noble efforts of the Liberation Party in Rhode Island have at length been crowned with success. That party, composed of high minded men, capable of rising superior to the tyranny of local party distinctions, as well as of the stern and tried democracy of the State, the early and unwavering friends of Gov. Dorr, this patriotic and gallant band has achieved a triumph, the main features of which are sketched in the hasty letter of Simons, the able editor of the Republican Herald, of Providence, which will be found at the close of this article. The result of this election, in which the strong tide of popular feeling and will has channelled a course that cannot be avoided, will be the speedy restoration to liberty, home, and friends, the best blessings of humanity, of the patriot chief from the walls of the sepulchral dungeon that now encircle him. Nor is the end yet. Rhode Island will be disenthralled completely, and resume the old revolutionary glory that once gilded her name in the colonial strife for Independence.

The progress of liberal principles in that State will henceforward, we believe, be rapid and brilliant. The enthusiasm with which the present triumph will be hailed by all good and true men throughout the Union will encourage the patriots of Rhode Island to renewed efforts and open the blinded eyes of those who are still groping there in moral and political darkness.

The victors in the late struggle have been cheered on and strengthened by the sympathy and cheering words of no ordinary men. The fate of Gov. Dorr stirred up the heart of the hero of the Hermitage, and from the far off Tennessee came his solemn voice, speaking to men's hearts and minds:

"If I understand the issue presented in the trial and condemnation of Gov. Dorr, he can have committed no offence except that of endeavoring to supersede the royal charter by a constitution emanating directly from the people, and based in this respect on the great principle which runs through all constitutions of the American States. Granting even that he erred as to the means adopted, either in reference to time or form, it is difficult to conceive how the severe punishment visited upon him can be justified"

But if we were to quote the eminent names and opinions that have sustained the patriotic cause, it would require columns and pages to express them

Among others, Mr. Bancroft, in his celebrated letter of August 30, 1844, presented to the friends of liberty in Rhode Island, a clear and concise view of the grounds upon which they had a right to demand the liberation of Gov Dorr:

'You may demand the liberation of Dorr in the name of the people of Rhode Island, of whose will he had reason to believe himself the servant

You may demand it in the name of the American people, who are still firm in the faith that government derives its just powers, not from the authority of the rulers, but from the consent of the governed.

You may demand it from the wisdom of your intelligent population, for you must perceive that *amnesty* is the talisman which alone can restore calm to the troubled spirit of your citizens.

You may demand it under the sanction of legal precedent; for when Leisler, of New York, had under similar circumstances, been likewise condemned for high treason, attainder was unconditionally reversed by the British parliament, and the reversal was approved by the legislature of New York and by all posterity.

You may demand it by the influence of generous of generous feeling in every right minded man, who will scorn to wreak needless vengeance on a solitary and defenseless individual,

You may demand it, even of his enemies, in the name of that Christian religion which blesses merciful, rebuking malice, hatred and revenge, and teaches forgiveness to those who would be forgiven.

Nor can this liberation be refused through fear of his politics They have made themselves citizens under the new Constitution. They ask his liberation under that Constitution, which the act of clemency will itself confirm.

—Nor can it be refused on the ground that Dorr himself will not acknowledge the new Constitution. He has acknowledged it, by pleading before its tribunals for his life. He has authorized his friends to make no appeal for him, but in a legaland and constitution way.'

When Dorr himself was sentenced, at the close of his noble and manly speech to the Court, he made use of the following language:

'From this sentence of the court I appeal to the *people of our State and of our country.* They shall decide between us. I commit myself without distrust, to their final award.'

The people of this State and country have responded His prison gates will be unbarred, and when he walks forth again, to find the blessings of liberty enhanced by the proud feeling of having compromised no principle, and neglected no duty, the universal heart of the nation will thrill with a sympathetic joy.

We will detain our readers no longer from the perusal of the letter of Mr. Simons:

Office of Republican Herald,
Providence, April 3, 1845.

Gentlemen: Our election, as you are aware, took place yesterday, and has resulted in the election of the Liberation candidate for Governor, by about 200 majorities over Fenner. Elisha R. Potter, the Whig Algerine nominee for Representative to Congress, for the Western District, has been defeated by a large majority, by Lemuel H. Arnold, who was supported by the democrats, as he avowed himself a Liberationist. This is, indeed, a triumph.

We have also elected at least ten good Dorrite democrats to the Senate, and twenty six to the House. In the last Assembly, we had but six in the Senate, and twelve in the House. It is thought, also, that a majority of both branches of the Legislature elected are in favor of the liberation of the patriot Dorr.

Byron Diman, the whig candidate for Lieutenant Governor, is doubtless elected. The remainder of the General Ticket, except the Governor is very doubtful. In haste,

Yours, &c,
W. SIMONS, Jr, Ed. Herald.

Ex-Governor Francis Thomas.—The National Intelligencer says: "Ex-Governor Thomas, of Maryland, made his appearance on Tuesday before the Circuit Court for this county, and gave security in the sum of $1000 to appear at the next term of the Court to answer to the charge of libel as presented by the Grand Jury. H. G. S. Key, Esq., of St Mary's county, Maryland, is the bail of Ex Governor Thomas in this libel case General Walter Jones is counsel for Mr. Thomas."

From the Madisonian;

OUR PROSPERITY.

Certainly the Administration of no President ever commenced under more favorable auspices than the present, and no President ever possessed a better opportunity of inscribing his name untarnished upon "the cliffs of fame," as a benefactor of his age and the Chief representative of a free nation and of a free and mighty People than President Polk. And that his character may remain pure, and his reputation unsullied, we, who laboured day and night to secure his election will continue to oppose the insidious approaches of the prowling crew of politicians who would not hesitate to perjure themselves and deliberately lead any Chief Magistrate into error merely to gratify their own selfish desires.

The President now beholds the sublime spectacle of the first power of the earth, modeling, and re-modeling their commercial policy to correspond with ours and granting us unasked advantages to propitiate the good will of the Republican party now in the ascendant. The resources and productions of our vast country have triumphed over the deep injuries inflicted by the aristocratic managers of the Monster Bank; and it has become essential to the welfare of the most powerful nations and to the very existence of others to secure a participation in our trade and enjoy our friendship and protection.

We are a prosperous and a happy People. We not only feel and enjoy our might and independence but the perfection of our political structure, is the envy of every civilized race in the world that aspires to freedom—the pride of all who enjoy liberty throughout the earth—the terror of tyrants—and has the sanction of God.

And what sane President, with the unstained reputation of our present Chief Magistrate, can turn from the contemplation of his high duties, of the interests of twenty millions of his fellow-citizens, of the great events of the future growing out of his acts of omission or commission—and lend an attentive ear to the puerile schemes or corrupt politicians, who neither remember the past nor dream of the future? None! none!

FAIRCHILD NOT GUILTY.

The trial of the Rev. Jay H. Fairchild, charged with the crime of adultery, has been concluded, and the Jury have rendered a verdict of "*Not Guilty.*" After the verdict had been recorded by the Clerk, Mr. Fairchild rose, and requested permission to make a few remarks, and leave having been granted, he said—

"May it please your honor—Having been acquitted by a jury of my country, I heard that the grand jury had found a bill of indictment against me, I determined to return and meet the accusal on as soon as I could, acting under a sense of duty to myself and the advice of counsel. I returned to return to the old Bay State, to this good city of Boston, to my former acquaintances and friends amongst whom I had labored for fifteen years in the gospel ministry, and who had been witnesses of my daily life and conversation. I did return, and though under the condemnation of an ecclesiastical council, I found a host of friends to cheer and comfort me. I have submitted myself to the laws, as a good citizen should do; and the result is before you. During the trial my mouth has been closed; but I now declare with all solemnity, and as in the presence of my Maker and Judge, that I am innocent of the crime charged upon me. My enemies and persecutors I forgive, and commend them to the forgiving mercy of Almighty God. The pains and agonies, which they have caused me to endure, no tongue can tell. They have brought me and mine almost to poverty; but I will put my trust in the Lord and fear no evil. According to the late council at Easton, I am now restored to that ministry in which I have endeavored to labor with all fidelity for thirty years; and being thus restored to my office, I greatly rejoice. I will only add that I thank your honor for your patience and impartiality in the discharge of your duty as a judge. I thank the county attorney for his courtesy, and the jury for their just and righteous verdict."

When Mr. Fairchild and his wife came out of the court house, they were received by about other shout of enthusiastic cheers.

Besides being out of business for a year, Mr. Fairchild has been subjected to an expense of about $2000, on account of the charge which has been brought against him, and he is now a poor man; that is, if a man can be called poor man who possesses such a noble high spirited, and true hearted a wife as Mrs F. has shown herself to be by her devotion to her husband throughout the fearful ordeal which he has passed.

Too good to be Lost.—A young man at a social party lately was vehemently urged to sing a song. He replied that he would first tell a story and then if they still persisted in their demand he would endeavor to execute a song When a boy he said he took lessons in singing, and one Sunday morning he went up to into his fathers garret to practice alone by himself. While in full cry he was suddenly sent for by the old gentleman.

"This is pretty conduct," said the father, 'pretty employment for the one of pious parents to be sawing boards on Sunday morning loud enough to be heard by all the neighbors. Sit down and take your book.'

The young man was unanimously excused from singing the proposed song.

The Rev. Mr. Fairchild trial was concluded on Boston on Saturday, the jury bringing in a verdict of acquital. When the verdict was announced, the audience in the Court Room could not be restrained from applauding. According to the Eagle paper, one of the jurors, after the verdict was rendered, came up Mr. F. and took him by the hand, congratulating him on the result of their deliberations, at the same time telling him that he was the only one of the twelve which composed the Jury, who did not think him innocent when they first entered the Jury-room—that he was happy to say his doubts had been dispelled and that he should ever look on him as an innocent and injured man. At the adjournment of the Court, Mr. F., his wife and his son left in a carriage with Judge Warren, on entering which, they were greeted with nine cheers from the assembled multitude outside the Court-House.

Mr. F. was charged with the seduction of a girl named Davidson—whose statement before the Court, are, by the verdict of the Jury pronounced false.

Bloody Affair.

The inhabitants of Isle la Motte, in Lake Champlain, were thrown into no little excitement by the following somewhat tragical occurrence, which took place in the family of Mr. Ezra Pike.

It appears that Col Pike left home, towards evening, on business, leaving with his wife a Miss Springer, two young men and an English pedlar, by the name of Piperheeve. The latter retired to bed before the rest of the family, but had not been gone long when he came out of his room, looking wildly about him, with a bowie-knife and a stout cane in his hand Miss Springer, who was sitting with Mrs. Pike by the stove, immediately arose from her seat for the purpose of calling on the young men below for assistance; but the pedlar rushed towards her brandishing his knife, and gave her a severe cut in the shoulder and side, and was repeating the blows, when he was clinched by Mrs. Pike, who received several wounds in the struggle which followed. The young men at length appeared, and the madman was secured, and is now lodged in jail. It is said he has exhibited, on several occasions, signs of insanity. His outrageous conduct can be accounted for on any other grounds. The two women, although severely and rather dangerously wounded are like to recover.—*St. Albans (Vt.) Republican.*

The Organ.

The Richmond Enquirer of Monday, has the following in reference to the rumors that its veteran editor is to have the control of the official organ of the administration. It looks very much like owning the soft impeachment:

"Several of the letter writers of Northern papers have been pleased to connect our name with the press at Washington. We should not have the slightest objection to state the facts at once—if other persons were not concerned, and if any arrangements had been definitely made, one way or the other. But these letter-writers are necessarily at fault, because they are not as much behind the curtain as they suspect; and they have not learned the secret of Fielding, that a man may write somewhat better, for knowing something of the subject on which he professes to write. Certain it is, that they have fallen into some amusing blunders, which it is not necessary at this time to correct.

We would, therefore, advise the scribes at Washington to wait for the facts themselves, which will be stated in good season, if any occasion should hereafter call for their revelation.

"Meanwhile we will content ourselves with the declaration, that at whatever point we may please to stand, we shall be found co-operating with Mr. Polk, in putting "the vessel on the Republican tack," and, "and bringing back the administration of the Government to the good old *Jeffersonian standard.*" We would listen to no proposition which would not religiously conform to that standard. We are satisfied that Mr. Polk means to regulate his Administration by that model."

ORIGINAL STAINED

Later from England.

By the packet ship Queen of the West, at New York, Capt. Woodhouse, we have Liverpool papers of March 7th, and London to the evening of the 6th. Also an Extract of that 7th, from the office of Willmer & Smith's European Times, containing the Latest intelligence.

The Queen of the West brings seven cabin passengers and four hundred and fifty six in the steerage.

Cotton continued firm at the advance reported by the steamer of the 4th.

The accounts from Switzerland are no later than the advices before received.

California.—The *Paris Presse* contains the following paragraph, which confirms a piece of intelligence first given to the public through our columns, and which some of our cotemporaries were pleased to regard as moonshine. The same paragraph is copied into the London papers without comment:

"The fall of Santa Anna has exposed one of the vastest projects which the undermining ambition of Great Britain ever conceived. It appears from the correspondence of the Ex-President of Mexico with the British Minister, that the former for a sum of 25,000,000 piastres, of which he had reserved for himself a considerable portion, was on the eve of ceding absolutely to Great Britain the magnificent province of California, considered so valuble both by Great Britain and the United States, that the latter, in the year 1837, offered $5,000,000 for the harbor of San Francisco alone."

Queen Victoria held her first levee at St. James' Palace on the 5th. Mr. Everett's name is published among the diplomatic corpse in attendance.

Louisiana Sugar.—On the 5th ult, in the House of Commons:

Mr. Thornby said, I wish to repeat the question which I put to the right hon. gentleman, the First Lord of the Treasury. I yesterday stated that a quantity of Sugar had reached this country from the United States, which was notoriously the produce of slave labor. The question which I then put, has become of more importance, because to-day I find that samples have arrived of cargoes of two or three shipments from New Orleans. The question I wish to put is this, whether this sugar, the produce of Louisiana, and therefore the produce of slave labor, will be admitted at the same rate of duty as sugar from China, Java, and Manilla, which is considered the produce of free labor.

Sir Robert Peel—There are certain countries, the United States being one of them, where sugar is produced by the labor of slaves. At the same time, I have no hesitation in saying that my construction of the treaty is, that sugar from the United States would, under the reciprocity treaties, be admissible on the same terms and footing as sugar from Java, Minilla, and China. (Loud cheers from the opposition benches.)

Mr. Thornely had the answer of the right Hon. gentleman with great satisfaction. He begged simply to state that the produce of sugar in Louisiana was such as would give great profits on its exportation to this country, and there was every reason to believe the new trade would be carried on to a very considerable extent.

THE OVER LAND MAIL FROM INDIA.

The Bombay Overland Mail, via Marseilles, reach ed London yesterday.

The news received by the present mail is of the 18th of December from China; 23d of January from Calcutta and Delhi; 24th of January from Madras; and 30th, from Agra; and from Bombay to the 1st of February.

The intelligence is more interesting than it has been for some months back. The insurrection in Kolapore and Savant Warree continues unsubdued, although 10,000 men are in the field for the purpose of suppressing it. Three British officers have been slain by the enemy in the course of the month.

The roads are everywhere blocked up, and robbery and plunder universal. In Lower Scinde the troops continue healthy and the people quiet. Her Majesty's 78th Highlanders, now at Hyderabad, are suffering as severely as ever from indisposition. They have, in the course of four months, lost 402 men, 25 women, and 120 children, or 557 in all, belonging to the regiment.

Sir Charles Napier has proceeded into the Khoogtee Mountains, with a force of nearly 5000 men, for the purpose of chastising the marauders, who continually infest our frontier during the hot season. The expedition was a dangerous one. By the latest accounts their were getting on successfully, the general himself having arrived at Dayra. Fresh revolutions have occurred in the Punjaub, where the army completely controls the Government, putting up and pulling down administrations at their pleasure.

A powder mill was blown up in Enfield a few days since, producing a shock that was distinctly heard and felt ten miles distant.

Dreadfully rich.—An exchange paper gives the following anecdote, and gravely asserts that several persons were witnesses of the scene, in Saratoga, N. Y. —A nobleman who had drank little too freely, fell from the part of the raft where he was employed, and was near drowning, when his brother plunged in to his relief, seized him by the hair, and was struggling with him to the shore. The tide was strong, and the brother's strength being nearly exhausted, he was about relinquishing his hold, when the despairing one, raising his head above water, exclaimed, "Hang on, damn I hang on!—*I'll treat, I swear I will!*" These words were stimulating, and his brother saved his life.

The devastation caused in all parts of this extended country by means of diseases of the Liver and Lungs, urges us to frequently point out to our readers the advertisement of Mr. C. Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative. This Herbal Syrup, is put forth boldly and confidently as a cure for those diseases, and the multitude of witnesses ready to prove its efficacy, are as respectable in character as in number, and their testimony is strong enough to win even the most stubborn of the incredulous.

MARRIED.

In New London, on the 30th inst., by the Rev. S. Benton, Mr. James Comstock to Miss Mary A. daughter of James Cone, Esq., all of that city.

In New London, on the 23d, inst, by the Rev. Abel McEwen, Mr. Perse E. Ogden, to Miss Rebecca A Cook, all of that city.

In Poquetanuck, on the 22d inst, by Rev. Mr. Potter, Capt. Isaac Gallup, Jr., to Maria Theresa daughter of Thomas Davis, Esq.

In Ledyard, on the 26th inst, Mr. John Bolles, of Waterford, to Miss Nancy Chapman, of the former place.

DIED.

In this city, on the 4th inst., Miss Ann, eldest daughter of John and Eliza Prentice, aged 18.

In Hartford, March 31st, Mary, daughter of Morris and Bridget Barrett, aged 2 years.

In Wallingford, March 21st, Amos Button, Esq., aged 78.

In Warren, Mass. March 17th, Mr. Daniel Powers, late a tutor in Yale College.

In New London, on the 29th ult, Mrs. Betsey Edwards, daughter of Wm. Belton.

In East Lyme, of Consumption, Mrs. Cordelia Crocker, aged 30, wife of Capt Ebenezer Crocker.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF NORWICH.

ARRIVED.

April 2—slp John Adams, Perry, fm Southampton; slp Navigator, Vail, fm do

3—Steam schr Quinebaug, fm N Y, merchandise to Whitaker, Hammond & Co.

slp Alexander, Rogers, fm Hartford.

schr Daniel Webster, Delanoy, fm Cozmackie.

4—schr Banner, Tryon, fm N. Y.

5—steam schr Shetucket, Geer, fm N. Y, merchandise for Whitaker, Hammond & Co. and A H Almy.

7—slp Lady Adams, Palmer, fm N Y.

slp Hudson Coit, fm Albany.

schr Robert B Glover, Cook, fm Phil., coal for W P Williams.

TO THE LADIES.

MRS. S. B. PENDLETON,

WOULD respectfully inform her old customers and the public generally, that she has taken rooms on Shetucket-street, No. 15, 2d story, where she will devote her time exclusively to

DRESS MAKING.

Mrs. P. flatters herself that she will be enabled to give satisfaction to all who may employ her. Long experience in the busines and constant attention to the fashions—having arranged to receive regular reports from the cities of New York and Boston—in connection with her facilities for performing speedily all work entrusted to her care, will secure for her, she trusts, a liberal share of patronage from town and country.

Dresses cut on the most approved system, and fitted, at the shortest notice.

No. 15 SHETUCKET-STREET, 2d Story.

Norwich April 10, 1845. 1f20

MISS JACKSON,

HAS returned from New York, and is this week opening a large and choice selection of rich millinary goods to which the particular attention of the ladies is invited, at

27 Shetucket street.

Norwich April 9. 3w20

Notice.

LOST or MISLAID, a note of hand, signed by Wm. Faulkner, for thirty 87-100 dollars. The public are cautioned against negotiating said note as it has been paid by Mr. Faulkner.

FANNING & WILLOUGHBY

April 3, 1845. 3w20

Paper Hangings and Borders.

THOM'S ROBINSON has just received and is now opening a large Stock of

PAPER HANGINGS and BORDERS;

French and American, which he offers at wholesale and retail. Some very low priced and many very fine patterns and of the latest style.

—ALSO—

A large assortment of Fire Board Prints and Window shades.

April 9. 20

NORWICH, APRIL 1st, 1845.

REMOVAL!

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.

J. IRESON & SON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Boots and Shoes.

HAVE this day *REMOVED* their entire Stock of the above named articles, with Large Additions, to the new and commodious Store, in the New Brick Block

115, South Side, Main-street,

Where they invite all of their old and as many new customers to call and examine their extensive and well selected assortment of the new

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER

STYLES,

Great care is practised in the selection of GOODS, and their extensive purchases (being for the combined supply of three Stores) enables them to buy at the lowest possible rates, and consequently can sell at such prices as defy competition.

Among our assortment may be found the following:

Women's

French Kid Buskins,
French Kid Welts,
French Kid Slippers,
French Morocco Buskins,
French Bronze Buskins,
Fine Gaiter Shoes,
Fine Gaiter Shoes,
Fine Walking Shoes,
White Satin Slippers,
Black Satin Slippers,
Light Kid Buskins,
Light Kid Slippers.

Fine Goat Buskins Pegged
Calf Sewed Brogans,
Calf Pegged Brogans,
Seal Pegged Boots,
Grain Pegged Boots,
Cow hide Boots,
Kip Brogans, Pegged.

Misses'

French Kid Buskins,
French Kid Welts,
French Kid Slippers,
Morocco Boots,
Grain Sewed Booteen,
Grain Pegged Booteen.

Men's

French Calf Boots, Imported.
Fine Calf Boots, Sewed.
Fine Calf Boots, Pegged.
Fine Goat Boots, Sewed.

Boys'

Fine Sewed Calf Boots.
Fine Pegged Calf Boots.
Thick Pegged Boots,
Thick Pegged Brogans

A general assortment of Children's and Infants' Shoes and Socks.

To the above assortment additions are made almost daily of new, fresh, and fashionable styles, purchased for cash, and offered, for the same, at a trifling advance from the Manufacturer's prices.

Terms Cash.

April 1st. 3w19

Whitaker, Hammond & Co.,

Successors to H. Whitaker & Co.

FRESH TEAS.

HAVE on hand a large and fresh stock of GROCERIES, and are daily receiving new supplies.

Now landing,

50 hhds New Orleans Molasses,
60 tierces New Iberia do
200 bbls New Orleans do
100 boxes brown Havanna Sugar,
20 do white do
200 do Bunch Raisins,
35 do Keg do
100 packages fresh Teas,
100 boxes Colgate's No. 1 and pale Soap,
75 do Boston do
38 hhds New Orleans Sugar
100 bags Cuba, Rio and Laguira Coffee,
25 do Government Java do &c, &c.

March 19 17

READ THIS!

ELY & CO., ARE almost daily receiving

New Spring Goods

of every desirable style, which they offer on the most reasonable terms wholesale and retail. No. 33 and 35 Shetucket Street.

March 13. tf16

SPRINGGOODS.

THE CAMPAIGN OPENED.

TALCOTT & WILLIAMS take much pleasure in announcing to their patrons and the public generally, that they have received recent large additions to their former excellent stock of

Family Groceries and Provisions

which they are prepared to sell at remarkably low prices for cash or approved credit. They are determined to commence the season by offering great inducements to purchasers to call and see them, well satisfied that if they do so, a good trade will follow as a matter of course. Come then, one and all to the corner of Main and Washington streets, where you will be sure of receiving more goods for the same amount of money, than at any other Grocery store in the city.

Norwich, March 19, '45. 17

Fresh Teas.

1 HUNDRED Packages Green Teas,
50 do Black do,
Just received and for sale by

A. H. ALMY, [late N. E. & A.]

March 5th 3w13 21 Watson-st

Butter.

FIFTY FIRKINS prime Dairy Butter, for sale by

WHITAKER, HAMMOND & CO.

March 19 17 Commerce Street.

REMOVAL,

THE Subscriber has taken the Store 140 *Main Street*, formerly occupied by Messrs. J. Ireson & son, where he invites a call from all his old friends and lots of new ones to an assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES,

on and after the 15th of April 1845.

The Subscriber flatters himself, that they experience he has had in business, enables him to select as good an article, and buy as cheap for cash as any other, consequently he will sell as cheap for cheap.

A good assortment of LADIES GAITERS and KID SHOES of his own make constantly on hand.

T. J. RIDGWAY.

April 9. 6w19

Religious Notice.

Rev. L. C. BROWN, of Nashua, N. H., will preach in the Universalist Church next Sabbath and the Sabbath following.

Norwich April 9th, 1845.

J. IRESON & SON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, and RUBBERS.

LEATHER, BLACKING, LACINGS, RIBBONS, GALLOONS, &c. &c.

115 South Side Main-street.

Norwich City, Conn.

April 9, '45. 1f20

Leather! Leather!

100 Sides first quality Sole Leather, just received and for sale cheap for cash by

J. IRESON & SON.

April 9 20 115 South Side Main street.

NEWS! NEWS!

BOSTON AND NEW YORK Cheap Publication and Newspaper Office, 20 Shetucket street, where may be found the cheap publications, Magazines and Newspapers of the day.

JUST RECEIVED,

Frankenstein, or the modern Prometheus, by Mrs. Shelley; price 25 cts.

Trial of Rev. Joy H. Fairchild, at 12 1-2 cts.

Emily Mansfield, or the Gambler's Fate, price 12 1-2 cts.

The Foster Brother, by Miss Emilie Charlon, price 25 cents, and other new publications received daily.

Please give us a call at 20 Shetucket street, late Ridgway's Shoe Store. GRAY & BROWN.

Norwich, April 9. 3w20

BONNETS AND MILLINERY GOODS,

THE subscribers having accepted the Agency of one of the largest and best manufacturing establishments in Massachusetts are prepared to offer a general supply of

Florence and Fancy Braid Bonnets,

at the lowest manufacturers' prices, Merchants, Milliners and all others will find it for their advantage to call on the subscribers before purchasing.

ALSO, Just received a splendid assortment of RIBBONS, FLOWERS, and MILLINERY ARTICLES which are received direct from the Importers and will be sold at the lowest New York prices.

All persons wishing the above Goods may save 10 per cent by calling at No. 33 & 35 Shetucket st.

ELY & CO.

March 26th, '45. tf16

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
March 8, 1845.

POST OFFICE CONTRACTS—SUPPLEMENTARY NOTICE.—A part of the 10th section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to reduce the rates of postage," &c, approved the 3d of March, 1845, is in the following words:

"*And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Postmaster General, in all future letting of contracts for the transportation of the mail, to let the same, in every case, to the lowest bidder tendering sufficent guaranties for faithful performance, without other reference to the mode of such transportation than may be necessary to provide for the due celerity, certainty, and security of such transportation; nor shall any new contractor hereafter be required to purchase out, or take at a valuation, the stock or vehicles of any previous contractor for the same route."

Bidders for contracts, under the advertisement now in course of publication, for the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York, are hereby notified that the contracts will, agreeably to the foregoing law, be awarded to the lowest bidder for carrying the mail, provided he tenders sufficient guaranties for the faithful performance of the service on the days, and within the hours, specified in the advertisement, without other reference to the mode of transportation than may be necessary to provide for the due celerity, certainty, and security of such transportation; and that, accordingly, proposals to carry the mails in a mode inferior to those specified for the routes in the pending advertisement, will be considered, provided such inferior mode shall give the speed called for in the schedules, and shall afford due protection and security to the mails.

Bidders should be careful to furnish adequate guaranties, and will observe the form of guaranty given in the advertisement.

The 13th note to the advertisement, requiring the underbidder to take the stock of the present contractor, is, in pursuance of the act aforesaid, hereby abrogated.

C. JOHNSON,
Postmaster General.

March 19—A18. 17

In time of peace prepare for WAR!!

The Spring Campaign of

J. IRESON & SON,

IS expected to open on the first day of April, 1845, AT THE NEW BRICK BLOCK, 115 MAIN STREET, where we shall display the most

Splendid Assortment of

Boots and Shoes,

ever before offered in this city. Being made to order and designed expressly for this market, we are free to say they will give better satisfaction than any Shoes heretofore sold by us. We have made arrangements with some of the most extensive and celebrated manufacturers in Massachusetts to furnish us with the *best work* and at such prices as to defy competition. *We pledge ourselves* (and feel confident we can redeem the pledge) to furnish our customers with as *good work* and on as low terms as can be obtained either in BOSTON, PROVIDENCE or N. YORK.

Norwich, April 2, 1845. 19

Molasses and Sugar

JUST RECEIVED a supply of NEW CROP New Orleans Molasses and Sugar, for sale cheap by

E. A. BILL

Norwich, Feb. 10th, '45. tf 13

Fruit!

100 BOXES ORANGES,
50 do Lemons.
100 Drums Turkey Figs,
10 Boxes Citron,
50 do Prunes, for sale by

WHITAKER, HAMMOND & CO

March 19 17 Commerce st.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office, at Norwich, April 6th, 1845.

A	Jackson Sally
Aldrich Asahel	Jersy Joseph
Arnold Eliza	Jack Williams
Albertson Chas. E	Jenks & Co. 3
Arnold A C & Co.	**K**
Albertson Roger	Kinney W W
Agyn Patrick	King Gilbert
Armstrong Jas. M	**L**
B	Lanman Mary L
Beaumont Esther	Lewis Francis
Beckwith Ezra	Lyman Mary
Butts Lucretia P	Lawlins Thos.
Bennett Sarah A	Larkin Miss
Bottom Elizabeth	Loomer John C
Barnitt Hamilton	Lewis Daniel A
Brown John A	Lanari Andrew 2
Batty Giles	Lathrop Wm.
Bennet A F	**M**
Barnes Ezra	Maynard Hannah
Baker Wm.	Manwaring John
Bidwell Martha	Marks Ann L
Burnham Geo.	Mathews David
Brown Nathaniel	Messenger C
Brayton Wm. & Co.	Marsh Abby
Burdick Stephen	Meech Catherine
Beckwith Eliza P	Maynard Mary L
Bottom Lucretia	**N**
Beckwith Caleb F	Norris S & E
Brown Zera	Nichols Nancy
Blake Judson	Newcombe C & Co
C	Nichols A
Case Mary	Nicholson Emma
Cone Catharine	**O**
Carpenter Joseph	Osgood Wm C
Crandall Elizabeth	**P**
Crocker Eliza	Peabody Joseph
Cox J Q	Perkins G F
Cottrell Eliza	Patrick Charles
Chaffee Samuel	Purdy A
Curtis Thomas C	Peckham Geo. W
Curtin S Jr.	Park Francis
Cutler Thomas G	Porter Seth
Clark Thomas	Pettibone S
Carter Tracey	Parker Betsey M
Cheney Orrin B	**R**
Crawford George	Russel Geo.
Cheney Elizabeth	Rich Henry C
Caughlan Daniel	Reynolds Geo. Mrs.
Calvert James	Rogers Daniel 2
Chappell G B F	Ross Lydia A
Cooper Chas.	Rogers Betty Ann
Cooley Laura	Ray Hannah
Chapman Sarah A	Randell John
Chapman & Moore	**S**
Crowell Capt.	Smith Maria L
Colt Richard B	Sandish Fanny A
Crowing Lawrence	Sheffield Thos. A
Case John E	Stanton John L
Callahan John H	Seddie Abraham
Colt E	Sheffield Geo. H
D	Safford Elizabeth
Davis Charles	Steed Angel
Davis Elizabeth B	Sanders Sarah
F	Starr S C
Fitch	Scott Welcome S
Foley	Simmons Elizabeth
Fowler Mrs.	Stone Mary
Fowler Sally	Sterling Abigail
Franklin Wm. H	Smith Mehitable M
Fielding Emma T	Smith George W
Female Benevolent Society	Sterry Samuel
G	Silva L
Grist John	Stevenson Marish
Gorton Wm.	**T**
Gladding Samuel	Tracy Philena
Green Rosanna	Thompson Lucy A
Gard ner Edwin B	Thompson Edward B
Green Henry	Tracy Calvin
Geer Harriet	**W**
H	Williams Isaac 2d 2
Hart Mary C	Whipple Percival
Harris John	Wilgis Geo.
Hillard C C	White Mary
Hodges Margaret	Walker Geo.
Hanson Henry	Waters Francis
Hubbard Simeon	Wooding Lucretia
Herrick Robert	Wright Harmon L
Huntington Wm. H	Wallace Phebe
Holmes Elisha	Williams Warren W
Higgins Mary	**Y**
Huntington S S	York Parker
Harrison Charles	**Z**
Hurley Catharine	Zerban Alexander
I	Zulotskee Christina
Ingham Catherine	

☞ Persons calling for the above Letters will please say they are advertised.

N. B. All Letters intended to be sent out of the U. States, by ship or steamer, the inland postage must be paid or they will not be forwarded.

30 JOHN H. TOWNSEND P. M.

Notice!

THE Copartnership now existing under the name and firm of PRATT & HOOKER, will be dissolved on the 1st day of May, 1845.

It is expected that all persons indebted to said firm will make arrangements to pay.

PRATT & HOOKER.

April 2, 1845. 1m19

Molasses.

25 hhds. P. R. molasses,
42 bbls New Orleans Molasses, for sale by

WHITAKER, HAMMOND & CO.

April 2. 19 Commerce Street.

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR.

25 hhds "Prime" received direct from New Orleans, for sale by

WHITAKER, HAMMOND & CO.

April 2. 19

Notice.

ALL persons having unsettled accounts with Coon & Hayward, are requested to settle the same previous to the first day of April next.

A new arrangements are to be made in their business.

March 18 tf16

WANTED, 10,000 lbs., Old Cast off India Rubber Shoes.

FOR which new and fresh Goods will be exchanged at Cash prices.

J. IRESON & SON.

ab. 5 tf11

Oils,

28 bbls refined Whale Oil,
32 bbls natural do do
10 casks bleached spring Sperm oil,
8 do natural do do
12 bbls bleached Blackfish do

Just received and for sale by

WHITAKER, HAMMOND & CO.

April 2. 19 Commerce street.

Refined Sugars.

25 barrels W. W. Powdered Sugar,
26 do do Crushed do,
20 boxes W. W. Loaf do,
15 do Philad do do.
10 barrels single refined crushed do

Received in store and for sale by

WHITAKER HAMMOND & CO.

April 2. 19 Commerce street.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public and his customers in general that he has taken the Brick Store, directly opposite Pratt & Hooker's where he intends to carry on his business as usual with a stock of second hand clothing, with a better assortment than he ever before offered. Also, in addition, second hand Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, all of which he will offer for sale for cash cheaper than can be bought in the State. Cash paid for second hand clothing of all descriptions.

ALSO,—Whitewashing done at short notice. Persons wishing to have White Washing done will please to leave their orders in the afternoon. Also, Clothes Cleaning; Coats 50 cents, Pants do.

SAMUEL ELLIS.

Norwich, April 2, 1845. 19

MILITARY GOODS.

CHARLES A. CONVERSE

General Dealer in Hard Ware, Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Fancy and Military Goods, &c.

139 *Main-street.*

MILITARY TRIMMINGS, LACES AND EQUIPAGES,

suitable and proper for Cavalry, Artillery and Riflemen.

U. S. Army, Navy and Revenue, General Staff and Company Officers, Straight Swords and Sabres, plated and gilt; silver plated and gilt Sword Chains; white red and yellow Sword Belts; silver plated, gilt and silvered Belt Clasps and Plates; red and yellow silk and worsted Sashes; red, blue, white, black, green and mixed colored Fountain and Cock Plumes, made of Vulture and Swan's Feather; Chapeau's; silver and gilt Chapeau Trimmings; Caps for Infantry, Artillery and Riflemen; gilt, silver plated and silvered Buttons, convex, bell and other patters; plated and gilt Sword Knots and Tassels; plated and gilt Aiguillette; plated, gilt, white and yellow, thread, wire and tinsel Lace, suitable for Division, Regimental and Company Officers and Soldiers; gilt and plated Stars, plain and embroidered; Plume Sockets, Holster Tips; gilt, plated and worsted Fringes; silver and gilt Chord and Braid; plated and gilt Epaulette and Wings; worsted Shoulder Knots and Puffs; Pompon Wires and Brushes; Kapsache; white Belt Webbing; Cartridge Boxes; Bitts bradoon and curb; Rosetts; red, white and yellow Webbing; plain and brass Stirrups; Muskets; Rifle; Pistols; Fencing Foils, &c. &c. &c.

☞ The above named Goods have been all recently selected by C. A. C., who has had a long practical experience in the Military Business, purchased for Cash, at cost of importation, and will be sold at lower prices than MILITARY GOODS have ever before been offered in this or any other state.

April 9.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS,

WHOLESALE HOUSES,

NEW YORK.

BEING provided with full Stocks of Goods in our respective departments, the undersigned Merchants, Manufacturers, and Wholesale Dealers of the City of New York, respectfully invite the attention of Country Merchants to an examination of their several assortments.

They trust that their prices and terms will prove satisfactory, as they are determined to meet the reasonable expectations of purchasers, and with a view to communicate directly with you, have extended the facilities of the Newspaper Press of your district, to unite in an invitation to you to call at our respective establishments.

Staple and Fancy Silk Goods.

Alfred Edwards & Co., 122 Pearl st.
Charles Dutfee & Co., Pearl and 76 Beaver st.
George H. Williams, late of Williams, Rankin & Pensiman, 84 Exchange Place, opposite the Exchange, 3 doors from Wm st.
Wm. W. Pinneo & Co, 90 Cedar st., corner William.—Silks, Ribbons, Millinery Goods, French Flowers, &c.

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

Angell & Co, 17 Williams st, between Exchange Place and Beaver st.
C. W. & J. T. Moore & Co., 287 Pearl st., 4 doors above Maiden Lane.
Halloek, Mount & Billings 178 Pearl st. one door above Pine st.
Atwater, Gould & Co, 14 Wall st., between Nassau and Broadway
O. T. & J. Hewlett, 174 Pearl st., 4 doors above Fulton
Bostwick & Sherwood, 58 Liberty st., between Nassau and Broadway.

Importers and Dealers in Staple Dry Goods.

Merritt, Ely & Co 50 and 52 William st., between Wall & Pine.

Print Warehouse, — Dealers in Prints only.

Morrell & Co., 169 Pearl, corner of Pine.

Importers and Dealers in Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Summer Goods, Tailors' Trimmings, &c.

Wilson G. Hastington & Co., 82 Williams st. corner Maiden Lane.

Hosiery, Gloves, Suspenders, &c.

J. W. & T. H. Boyd, 57 William st. corner of Cedar.

Importers and Jobbers of Suspenders, Gloves, Cravats, Scarfs, Hosiery, &c. Manufacturers of Caps, Stocks, Linens, Oil Silks &c.

John M. Davies & Jones, 106 Williams st. corner John.

Manufacturer and Dealer in Stocks, Scarfs, Cravats, Linens, Gloves, Suspenders, Oiled Silks, &c.

C. B. Hatch, 97 Williams st.

Importer and Manufacturer of Trimmings, Fring, Gimps, Cords, and Tassels, Bindings, Zephyr Worsteds, &c.

D. A. Booth, 100 Williams st.

Extensive Manufacturer and and Importer of Saddlery Harness and Coach Hardware.

W. J. Buck, 209 Pearl st., 4 doors above Maiden Lane.

Manufacturers of Cut Nails, Brads and Spikes.

Jaudons & Mason, 243 Pearl st.

Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware.

Ball, Tompkins, & Black, (late Marquand & Co.) 181 Broadway.

New York April 1st, 1845. 20

Books and Stationary.

Huntington & Savage, 216 Pearl st, between Maiden Lane and Dorling Slip.
Samuel S & William Wood, 261 Pearl st.
Paine & Burgess, Publishers of Smith's Series of School Books, 62 John st., near William

Books, Periodicals and Cheap Publications.

Agents supplied at Publishers' prices.

William H. Graham, 160 Nassau st. Tribune Buildings.

Manufacturer of the Celebrated Magic Razor Strops of four sides.

L. Chapman, 102 William st.—Sold at Manufacturer's prices by all the Hardware and Fancy Goods Importers.

Manufacturers' Supply Store.

Charles Shenck 152 Water st.—Supplies the Cotton, Wool and Silk Manufacturers, and the Import Trade of Manchester.

Importers, Dealers and Manufacturers of Dye Stuffs, Dye Woods Acids, &c.

William Partridge & Son, 27 Cliff st.

Commission Paper Warehouse.

E. F. Clayton & Sons, 84 John st.

Manufacturer and Dealer in Morocco Leather.

Charles W. Trotter, 31 Ferry st.—also Dealer in Pulled Wool.

Manufacturers of Undressed Morocco and Importers of French Calf Skins, Black and Colored Morocco Linings, Gelloons, Satin Tusks, Patent Leather, &c.

Meige, Brothers, 102 Gold st, corner of Frankfort.

Grocers and Commission Merchants.

J. & A. Lowery, 122 Front st., 3 doors east of Wall street.

Otis & Co., 78 Front street, corner of Old slip.

Rich's Improved Salamander Safes; Warranted Dry.

A. S. Marvin, 128 1-2 Water-street. Agent for the manufacturer.

Importer of Toys, English French and German Fancy Goods, Dealer in Fire Crackers, and

Manufacturer of Fire Works for public and private exhibitions.

J. W. Holberton, 75 Maiden Lane.

Manufacturers, Publishers, and Importers of Music and Musical Instruments.

Firth, Hall & Pond, 239 Broadway, sole agents for Chickering's Piano Fortes.

Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments.

Edward Busck, 85 Gold st., (after 1st of May, 53 Fulton, corner of Gold.)

Window Shade Depot.

Bartol & DeMauny, Manufacturers, 7 Spruce st., 4 doors below Nassau.

Norwich and Worcester RAIL ROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

Accommodation Trains,

Daily except Sunday.

From Norwich, 6 A. M. and 4 1-2 P. M.
" Worcester, 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.

Steamboat Train,

From Norwich, about 2 A. M. and 5 P. M. Sunday Wednesday and Friday.
" Worcester, 5 3-4 P. M. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Long Island Train.

Stopping at Danielsonvill.

From Norwich, about 2 P. M. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of TRACY, HUNTINGTON CO., is this day by mutual consent dissolved.

HUNTINGTON, WOODWORTH & CO., are authorised to settle the accounts of the late firm and all persons indebted to said firm are requested to settle the same without delay.

TRACY, HUNTINGTON & CO.

Norwich, Fanticville March 25, 1845.

The business will be continued at the same place by the undersigned where old customers are particularly requested to call with the assurance that they will be as favorably dealt by as heretofore and others wishing to purchase Goods may also be assured that they will find it for their interest to deal with us.

HUNTINGTON, WOODWORTH, & Co.

March 27th 18

Freight and Passage Reduced. Norwich and New York Propeller

Line of Steam boats.

Steam Propeller SHETUCKET, Capt. G. M Geer.
" QUINEBAUG, " J. WILLIAMS.

WILL leave Norwich and New York every Tuesday and Friday at 4 o'clock P. M. Freight and passengers will be taken very low.

DAILY LINE To New London.

THE Steamer ANGELINA, Capt. A. LOVELL, has commenced her regular Trips to New London. Leaving Norwich at 8 o'clock in the morning, returning in the afternoon in time for the accommodation Train of Cars for Worcester.

On or before April 1st, she will extend her trips to Porterville, (Mystic,) and Stonington regularly. For further information inquire of the Capt. or E. A. Hill. March 19, 45. 17.

HOUSE FURNISHING ARTICLES.

NEW PATTERNS, NEW STYLES AND

Splendid Goods.

CHARLES A. CONVERSE.

139 MAIN-STREET,

HAS on hand a complete variety of the above goods which he will sell at less than former prices—

KNIVES and Forks in cases and in sets of 52 pieces. Buck, Ivory, Cocoa, Horn and Bone Handles, Carvers and Forks, Britannia Tea and Coffee Pots, Sugars, Creams, Ladles, Tumblers, Lamps, Molasses Cups &c; Plated and Brass Candlesticks, Revolving Castors, Fruit Trays, Brass Andirons, Brass head, Steel and common Iron shovel and Tongs, Pokers, Tea Bells, Spice Boxes, Tea Caddys, Silver Plated, German Silver, Britinia and Iron Table and Spoons, Wire and Hair Sieves, Hearth Crumb, Scrubbing, Furniture and Floor Brushes, Fancy and common Bellows, Coffee Roasters, Porcelain Ware, Brass and Iron Kettles, Pots, Tea Kettles, Basins Bell Pans, Spiders Iron Furnaces, Meat Forks, Skimmers, Toast Irons, Gridirons, Waffle Irons, Mouse Traps, Scrapers, Fenders, Coal Hods, Fire Carriers, Chopping and Ruffle Irons, Carpet Hammers, Bed Lamps Sauce Pans, Stew Pans, Spittoons, Coffee Mills, Snuffers and Trays, single and in setts, with plain and rich Gilt Borders, Flat Irons and Stands—Bed Cords and Keys, Boiling Spoons, Steelyards, Silver Forks, Chopping Knives, Paste Makers, &c., &c.

March 27th 3w19

New London Medical Society

THE Annual meeting of this Society will be held on the Merchants Hotel in the city of Norwich on Thursday the 10th day of April next at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. W. MATHEWSON

March 27th. 19

ORIGINAL STAINED

OBSERVE
THE DAILY ARRIVAL.
MURFEY & HUNTINGTON

HAVE just received and are continually receiving

NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS,

every week. Having the past winter taken the utmost pains to dispose of our Old Stock (and succeeded,) we now ready to offer to our customers and friends a stock entirely New and Fashionable, to which we can call cheap as the cheapest. We shall submit it to the customers if not cheaper than they ever saw.

No. 21 Shetucket-Street.

ALSO, a fresh supply of

CARPETING,

Three Ply Super and Double Ingrain, Common do., Oil Cloth, Mattings, Cotton of all widths. CHEAPER than can be found elsewhere. All Spring patterns, New and Fashionable, Splendid patterns of BRILLIANT CLOTHS, which can be sold in spite of Competition in this place or any other.

All persons in want of CARPETS will sustain a great loss if they do not call before making their purchases. Looking Glasses of all sizes.

N. B. Country Merchants, and Pedlers desirous of replenishing their Stock often can by calling on us find Goods direct from Boston and New York every week, at prices as cheap as can be obtained elsewhere—at the cheap cash Store of MURFEY & HUNTINGTON, at the old stand of A. Wattles & Co.

Norwich March 19, '45. 17

SPRING CAMPAIGN,
DRY GOODS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
ELY & CO.,

Proprietors of the great COMMERCIAL DEPOT,

No. 23 & 25 Shetucket-Street.

ARE now fully prepared for Spring Trade; their Stock is the largest and best selected they have ever offered. Their wholesale room will contain every style of Goods country merchants can desire, and will be sold at New York and Boston prices. They have made arrangements to replenish their retail department almost daily with the choicest goods the market affords. Their CLOTH ROOM will contain BROADCLOTHS and CASSIMERES of every shade of color of foreign and domestic manufacture from one to 10 dollars per yd. They will also keep an extensive assortment of all kinds of MILLINERY GOODS which they offer at the lowest prices. Their stock of DRESS GOODS is most splendid containing late importations of DRESS SILKS of beautiful patterns, and a large assortment of VALOURES, Reppes de Laines &c., and they stand ready at all times to serve all who may be pleased to call on them with a large stock and at the lowest prices. Their efforts will be to please their customers. To sell is their watchword—to never be undersold is their motto.

Come and see.

March 18, '45.—17. ELY & CO.

THEY HAVE COME.

THE following is a part of the invoice of New Spring Goods opening by ELY & CO.

6 Cases Spring style Prints,
1 " de Laines,
1 " Rich Repp. Valoures,
1 " Super Bombazines,
8 English, French and American Cassimeres,
10 pc. Eng. Broadcloths,
7 " French do. from $4 to $9 per yd.
15 " American do.
17 " Rich Dress Silks.

Domestic Goods in any quantity. Also a large lot of fancy Goods such as Linen THREAD EDGINGS CAMBRIC do. MUSLIN do. a new lot of Super Embroidered Cambric Hdkfs., &c, &c.

23 & 25 Shetucket-street.

March 18, '45. 17

NEW GOODS---SPRING STOCK.
CONNECTICUT BONNET STORE.
HITCHCOCK & PAYSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

STRAW, SILK AND FANCY BONNETS.

And Dealers In

RIBBONS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,

AND FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

HAVING made extensive arrangements for the Spring Trade, we are prepared to offer to our numerous customers and the public generally a very RICH AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF NEW GOODS, and we pledge ourselves to sell lower than the lowest New York or Boston prices. We feel confident by our whole attention to the BONNET and MILLINERY Business. We shall at all times have a stock worthy the attention of purchasers at *Wholesale and Retail.*

All persons buying the above goods will save 20 per cent by calling at the Connecticut Bonnet Store.

N. B. Bonnets and Leghorn Hats Bleached and prepared in the best style at short notice. Millinery Department under the direction of Miss *D. D. CLEMENT.* No 17 Shetucket-st.

Norwich, April 1st '45. 18

BOOTS AND SHOES.
1845. NEW SPRING GOODS. 1845.

THE Subscriber has just received a large supply of NEW GOODS in his line, consisting of of Gentlemens'

BOOTS, SHOES, DOWNINGS, BROGANS, GAITERS, SLIPPERS, &C. &C.

of the most desirable styles, and best quality. Also, LADIES and MISSES

GAITERS, HALF GAITERS, BUSKINS, TIES, SLIPPERS, &C. &C.,

in great variety. Also a large assortment of Children's

SHOES, BOOTS, GAITERS, SOCKS, &C.

All of which will be sold as low as at any Store in this city, and WARRANTED. Purchasers are invited to call and examine at No 64 Main-st. opposite the Franklin House.

☞ Work made to order. Also, repairing neatly executed

March 26th, '45. (6m18. CHARLES TRACY.

On and after the 1st of April next.

J. IRESON & SON

WILL have removed their entire stock of *BOOTS & SHOES,* with large additions, to the Store in the New Brick Block, known as Hubbard's Row, No. 115 Main-street where they respectfully invite all of their old and as many new customers to call and see them. They hope, by close application to business, and by selling their goods at low rates, to merit the approbation of their numerous patrons.

Having a very large acquaintance with the eastern manufacturers, we have made extensive arrangements to receive and sell their goods at such prices as will enable us to outdo all competitors.

And to our wholesale Customers we would say that in this departme we intend to spare no pains to have it complete being always supplied with every article usually kept for jobbing. We trust we shall be able to furnish country Merchants, and others on such terms as will save them the expence of going to Boston or New York for the like Goods.

After April 8th, 115 South side Main-st.

Jan. 30th, '45. tf10

Something New.

SPALDING & CO., are manufacturing under Letters Patent granted by the United States, an improved Friction match, to burn

Without Brimstone.

They now offer for sale, on *very reasonable terms* 20,000 GROSS.

Neatly put up in Tin, Wood and Paper, in any sized packages and in lots to suit purchasers.

These Matches are highly improved of and recommended for family use by Physicians and Chemists, in consequence of the absence of Sulphur in their manufacture, the fumes of which are so disagreeable and deleterious to all, and particularly injurious to persons having weak lungs or delicate constitutions.

They are particularly recommended to the attention of shippers as they have frequently been taken on long voyages and exposed to the action of all climates without the slightest injury.

For sale by SPALDING & CO.

At wholesale and retail by R. W. MATHEWSON Agents for the manufacturers.

Jan. 28 '45.

HENRY S. COOK,
MERCHANT TAILOR

No. 15 Shetucket-Street,
Norwich, Ct.

GENTLEMEN' AND BOY'S GARMENTS

CUT AND MADE

☞ In the Latest Styles. ☜

DR. M'ALLISTER'

Botanic Store,

COURT STREET,

New London, Ct.

☞ All purchases of medicine sold at this store are warranted pure; and purchasers dissatisfied can have their money refunded.

New London, Feb. 11, '45. tf12

DENTISTRY.

G. R. & C. PARKHURST.

Office, 89 Main-Street,
Norwich Ct.

Dec. 18, '44.

GEO. W. CONCKLIN,
BOOK AND JOB
PRINTER,
No. 51 Water-Street,
Norwich, Conn.,

Every description of Letter Press Printing neatly and promptly executed.

August 7 tf37

CHARLES A. CONVERSE.

Dealer in
English, French and German
Hardware, Cutlery, and Guns.
139, MAIN-STREET,
Norwich.

J. HENRY PECK,
Fashionable
HAIR DRESSER
No. 98 Main-st.

ONE DOOR EAST OF E. T. HUNTINGTON'S WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE.

Norwich Conn.

Jan. 16. 7

SPORTSMEN ATTEND

KINNEY & RAWSON keep constantly on hand Pigeons & Wilkes & John Hall & Sneshent English

Sporting Powder.

Dupont's Powder in half & quarter Kegs, and in canister.

Indian Rifle, do in canisters.

ALSO.

Superior blasting powder, patent Safety Fuse, 42 Water-st

WM. H. ALLEN
DENTIST,

OFFICE, NO. 9½ SHETUCKET STREET, (UP STAIRS)

WHERE he will perform all operations necessary for the preservation of the teeth and gums in the best possible manner. Teeth inserted from 1 to a complete set. Teeth cleaned, filled, extracted, and all irregularities, whether they proceed from disease or want of proper care, remedied.

March 22.

To Dry Goods Merchants and the Public Generally.

Umbrella, Parasol, and Sun-Shade
MANUFACTORY.

OPPOSITE THE MERCHANTS HOTEL, NORWICH, CONN

THE advertiser respectfully begs leave to return his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage he has received for many years, and earnestly solicits a continuance of the same.

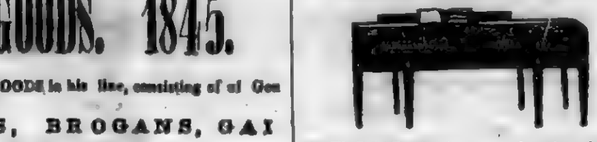
Having just purchased a rich assortment of materials for the manufacture of Parasols and Sun-Shades, for the coming spring *entirely for cash* Merchants having silks suitable for the purpose, can have them made up in any style to better advantage and in a superior manner than sending them to New York. An assortment of umbrellas and parasols of different sizes and qualities, constantly on hand and the workmanship of all goods warranted and kept in repair one year.

Umbrellas and Parasols repaired or re-covered, in a few hours as usual.

ALBERT CHERRY.

Jan. 1st. 1845. 1f8

Boston Piano Fortes.



R. W. ROATH having recently selected from the celebrated manufacture of Hallet, Davis, & Co. some very superior PIANO FORTES, with all the late improvements, and will be sold at the lowest manufacturer's prices.

Jan. 23 1845. 9

REMITTANCES TO AND PASSAGE FROM ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

WE beg to inform our friends in Norwich, Conn and this vicinity, that we have appointed Mr JAMES MC'LELLAND, of that city, as our agent Persons sending for their relatives, or remitting money to the old country, will find it their interest and their friend comfort to give him a call.

ROCHE BROTHERS & CO.,
38 Fulton street, New York.

Jan. 24th, 1844. 1f9

TRI WEEKLY,
THE STEAMER
WORCESTER,

CAPT. J. H. VANDERBILT.

WILL leave Norwich on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and New York Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 o'clock P. M.

Measurement goods 5 cents per foot. By weight At $2 50 per ton.

E. A. HILL.
Steam-Boat Agent

HATS!

NICHOLS' HATS

There is no article in the wardrobe of a gentleman of taste to which more attention is paid than to the HAT, and the skill and ingenuity of the best workmen are used to produce an article which shall suit the public. The subscriber who has had ten years of experience at his business, has just finished his FALL HATS, which he offers to the *beau monde*, as possessing every requisite that can be desired. They are graceful in appearance, faultless in style, becoming to every cast of features, and at the same time light, durable and economical. A single trial will convince the most sceptical that the Hats made by the subscriber may safely defy competition.

ALSO,

Furs, Caps, Buffalo Robes, &c. &c. All of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest. Please call and see, at 137 Main street, two doors west of the Post Office.

W. L. NICHOLS

Norwich, Oct. 30. tf40.

For Sale.

A new two story dwelling House with a basement together with a wood house, a good well of water situated on *Main Street, West Chelsea* about 0 rods from central wharf now occupied by the subscriber, said *House* is built of the best of materials and will be sold at a bargen. Part of the purchasers money can remain on bond and mortgage for two years.

If not sold by 25th of Febuery will be to let.

ROBERT STANTON.

Norwich Jan 30

G. B. PRINDLE.

HAS removed his One Price Watch, Jewelry, and Clock Establishment, to the Store (lately occupied by J. Ireson & Son's shoe dealers,) No. 144 Main-street,—opposite the sign post.

Full assortment of choice goods—and no variation of price to suit—a child may purchase as low as the closest buyer

April 24th, '44 tf22

To Rent,

FROM the first of April, '45, a tenement on Franklin street, suited for one or two families. For further particulars apply to

DANIEL SILLOWAY.

To Let.

THE dwellings in the City Hotel building now occupied by *L. W. Hakes.* Possession given the first of April. For further information enquire of E. A. BILL.

Norwich Feb. 10, '44. tf13

FOR SALE.

A GOOD Dairy and Tillage Farm, containing 204 acres of land, with a dwelling house, 3 barns and other necessary out buildings in good repair, has a large quantity of thrifty young wood growing thereon and is well watered, and well adapted to the keeping of sheep, it is situated on Plain Hills in the town of Norwich, 5½ miles from the city. The Scotland road runs through the centre of said farm. Terms of payment made easy to the purchaser.

Apply to EDWIN GAVITT.

Norwich, Oct. 30. f9

REMEMBER
the old stand, No. 78 Main-St.

OPPOSITE THE FRANKLIN HOUSE,

WHERE J. M. NELSON still continues to carry on the Tailoring business in all its various branches. The subscriber is now ready to make all kinds of Gentlemen's garments in the latest styles The subscriber has received the Fall and Winter fashions for 1844-5. All garments made at this establishment warranted to fit.

N. B. Cutting done at short notice. Wanted also six or eight first rate Tailoresses to whom good encouragement will be given.

JAMES M. NELSON.

Sept. 1 48

PATENT MACHINES.

THE cheapest and best Horse Powers ever offered to the public for driving Circular Saws, Cider, Shingle and Sugar Mills, Turning Lathes, Threshing Machines, &c. Also the best Threshing Machines for grain and hay seed, may be had of the subscriber—as is the right to vend them in various parts of the country. Horse Powers from $40 to $50. Threshing Machines from $30 to $40. Both Machines easily conveyed in a one horse wagon.

N. B. A few more Agents wanted to sell on commission. A. KINGSLEY

Norwich, July 19, 1843. 4

Boarding.

TWO or three gentlemen can be accommodated with board and lodging at the residence of the subscriber in Forest st, two doors north of Main-st. West side of the river.

EDWARD M. CAULKINS.

Feb. 6, 1845. 3m11

Boarding.

BOARD for a gentleman and lady can be had with as pleasant a room as there is on Main-st., by inquiring at this office.

Nov. 6 1844. 50

GENERAL STAGE OFFICE
At the American House
38 *Shetucket-St.*

STAGES, will leave the American House daily for Hartford.

On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock, A. M. *via.*, Lebanon, Columbia and Bolton

On Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays at 8 o'clock, A.M., *via*, Colchester,

Also, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6 1-2 o'clock A. M., for Franklin, Windham Mansfield, Tolland and Springfield.

DAILY for New London, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Passengers wishing to take any of the above routes will be called for by having their names entered on the books at the office, at the American House.

DANIEL P. SMITH, Agent.

Oct. 29th. 48

Physicians and Country Merchants

ARE invited to call at No. 119 Main Street, and examine the extensive stock of Drugs, Medicines, hemicals &c. &c., which are offered for sale on favorable terms at wholesale or retail.

JOHN L. DEVOTION.

India Rubber Overshoes.

WE have on hand and for sale on the most reasonable terms, a most splendid assortment of

India Rubber Shoes and Overshoes,

of the latest patterns and styles in market, manufactured from the pure gum and got up in the best manner—warranted not to stiffen in the coldest weather, or contract by the heat, and will retain their color under all circumstances, and not to part in the seams.

Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine the great improvements made in the manufacture of India Rubber. ☞ We sell cheap.

J IRESON & SON.

Feb. 16. tf12

RAISINS.

75 BOXES Raisins for sale by TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.

March 13. 16

Fales's Cathartic Lozenges,

THOUGH prepared from a great many Vegetable Substances, are as palateable and pleasant to eat as any other Confectionary Compound.

☞ This preparation is decidedly the best among all the known cathartic preparations; for while its operation is as sure as Salts, Castor Oil, Calomel and Jalop, or any other, cathartic medicine, it has the advantage over all in being pleasant to eat, while all other cathartics are generally disagreeable to take. Price 25 cents per box, with full directions, and may be found at the Depository, No. 98 Commercial street.

FALES'S WORM LOZENGES.

Are a safe and sure remedy for Worms. Children love them. They act like a charm in removing the symptoms, such as starting in sleep, grating the teeth, paleness about the mouth and nose, occasional sickness at the stomach, precarious appetite swelled bowels, and general feverish habit. The child falls into a quiet sleep, the worms are stupified and expelled, and the child, as far as heard from in every instance has been cured.

Price 25 cents per box, with full directions; sold at 98 Commercial-street.

FALES'S COUGH LOZENGES.

Are beneficial in all common Colds and Coughs Whooping Cough, Inflamation in the Throat and Lungs, in the Croup or Hives, and more certain to operate satisfactory than the celebrated HIVE SYRUP. The most happy effect is obtained in a few moments; the symptoms disappear and the disease is broken up by the magical effect of these Lozenges.

Full directions accompany each box, and found at the Depository, 98 Commercial street.

FALES'S DYSENTERY LOZENGES.

Are a safe and agreeable remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhœa of adults, and for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Bowel Complaints of children. Particular attention must be paid to the directions which accompany each box.

FALES'S CAMPHOR LOZENGES,

Are beneficial in all common and sick headache, and where there is a sense of tightness or weight over the eyes, in eruptive diseases, such as Measles and Small Pox. Also in Mania, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Hysteria, in St. Vitus Dance, and in all cases of Languor and Oppressions of the Vital Powers, and may be taken with safety by women and children in all conditions.

Full directions accompany each box.

FALE'S CYPRIAN HAIR TONIC,

Is now so extensively known and justly celebrated that further comment upon it will be useless; we can say, however, with truth, that among the many thousands who have purchased the Tonic in this or other countries, none have returned with complaints while thousands have expressed not only their approbation, but their wonder and admiration of beholding its effects. A few bottles only can be had, at 98 Commercial-street.

CLEAR OUT YOUR RATS.

The gnawings and antics of these destructive creatures can be hushed forever in your House or Store, if you will procure a box of the genuine

MADAGASCAR RAT EXTERMINATOR

and use it according to direction. You cannot depend upon it unless obtained at J. J. FALES' No. 98 Commercial, corner of Lewis & Commercial Streets, Boston, or of the following.

AGENTS.

Norwich, Samuel Tyler and John L. Devotion New London, Wm. Stearns, Stoddard & Allen, A. Beckwith; Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Mystic Bridge Keeney & Brown; Noank, Brown & Wilbur; Stonington Point, Elisha Paxon, Jr.; Lyme, Joseph Brockway; Hadlyme, Ely P. Wells; East Haddam, R. W. Miller; Moodus, Jerfield Lewis; Leesville Richmond & Upham; Middle Haddam, Child & Carrier; Portland, John Payne; South Glastonbury, Oliver Brainard and Wm. W. Post & Co; Colchester, A. M. Hurlbut; Willimantic, Jason Safford and R. Moulton; Scotland, James Burnet; Howard's Valley, G. D Spencer; Hampton, Wm. Brown Andover, Loomis & Button; South Coventry, D M. Dyell; Mansfield, Geo. T. Clark and Z. Storrs & Son; Chaplain, Walter Goodell; Phœnixville John B. Adams; Eastford, Joseph Dorrett and Calvin Whitney; Ashford, E. B. Hibbards; Wm A. Brewster; Danielsonville, Conn,

Oct '8. p1y47

The Brandreth's Pills.

As a general family medicine, especially in a country so subject to sudden changes of temperature as this, their value is incalculable. By having the Brandreth Pills always on hand, should a sudden attack of sickness take place, they can be given at once, and will often have effected a cure before the physician could have arrived.

In Cholic, and in inflamation of the bowels, these Pills will at once relieve, and perseverance in their use, according to the directions, will surely do all that medicine can do to restore the health of the patient,

In diseases arising from the use of mercury or from any cause or vitiation, from bad blood or otherwise, their use will produce the most happy results. In all attacks of Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, and in cases of chronic or recent Costiveness, the use of the Brandreth Pills will be productive of infinite service—sometimes occasioning so great a change for the better as to cause great thankfulness.

In all cases of Indigestion, Worms, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and in all affections of the Stomach and Bowels, the Brandreth Pills will be found a never faling remedy.

To insure the full benefit of these celebrated Pills, they should be kept in the house, so that upon the first commencement of sickness they may be at once resorted to. One dose is better than a dozen after the disease has become established in the system.

The Brandreth Pills are purely vegetable, and so innocent that the infant of a month old may use them if medicine is required, not only with safety but with a certainty of receiving all the benefit medicine is capable of imparting. Females may use them during all the critical periods of their lives. The Brandreth Pills will insure their health, and produce regularity in all the functions of life.

Be careful of counterfeit Pills. How to avoid them:

No. 1 Security.

Each Agent who sells the Genuine Brandreth Pills has a CERTIFICATE OF AGENCY, which has been engraved at a vast expense. It represents the Manufactory at Sing Sing, on the banks of the Hudson river, and is signed by Dr. Brandreth, and his seal stamped upon the paper.

No. 2 Security.

Above all observe the labels upon the boxes.—Each box of the Genuine Pills has now THREE LABELS upon it. The top and the bottom label containing upwards of FIVE THOUSAND LETTERS in RED INK. The words BENJAMIN BRANDRETH'S PILLS being printed over two hundred times upon the two labels.

No 3 Security,

There are also upon each label two signatures of Dr. Brandreth: one B. Brandreth, and also one Benjamin Brandreth. Each box, therefore, to be genuine, must have six signatures of Dr. Brandreth upon it. If the box do not answer this discription, the Pills are not the Brandreth Pills, but some vile counterfeit of them, as all the old labelled boxes have been collected.

No. 4 Security.

Besides the above signs of genuineness, fac-similies of the Brandreth Pill, labels are upon the Certificate of Agency; therefore compare your box with the labels on the Certificate; if it agrees, the Pills are true; if it does not they are false.

I have expended much time, and at least $5000 in perfecting these checks to the sale of counterfeit Pills, and in the hope they will secure the genuine BRANDRETH PILLS to all who want them.

Remain the public's servant,

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.

The following names are a list of Dr. B. Brandreth agents in New London Co.

Norwich, R. W. Roath; New London, Nathan Belden; Colchester, L. A. Kellogg; Franklin, Amasa L. Hyde; Liberty Hill, Austin Gay; Lebanon, Gurdon Robinson; Yanticville, Tracy, Huntington & Co.; Fitchville, S. Fitch; Norwich Town, Geo. D. Fuller; Milltown, Wm. B. Hull; Stonington, Horace Lewis; Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Portersville, Smith, Cady & Co; Centre Groton, R. W. Smith; Groton, John Hudson: Hamburg, H. A. Brockway; Salem, E. S. Williams; Montville, James Turner; Hadlyme, Z. Brockway.

March 19, '45. 17

C. BRINCKERHOFF'S

The practical use of the Health Restorative being to relieve and cure those most hazardous and organizing of all diseases, Consumption, Liver Complaint, severe Coughs and Colds, and Pains in the side and Chest. It is considered both right and proper that a statement be made more particularly relating to its properties In the first place, it fortunately is compounded of native plants, barks and roots, and has not sought, therefore, the superstitious aid of dangerous mineral preparations, which only palliate at the best, instead of curing disease The fact of the Restorative being purely vegetable, is corroborated by the testimony of the chemist Dr. Chilton of New York, who after a careful and minute examination of it, decides the truth of it, and so effectually stops cavil on that point. Further, the promptness of the action of this medicine is without doubt unparralleled; it shows such energetic action in eradicating disease and then healing the part, that the transaction from impaired and enfeebled health to convalescence is astonishing and conclusive. The happiness of being the instrument of such unbounded benefit, is too great to permit this Restorative to circulate as heretofore within narrow circumscribed limits, and the Proprietor has made such arrangements with his General Agent that the remedy can be reached by all. The continual succession of certificates stating the most touching cases of diseases happily cured, prevents the possibility of their being published to any extent, but yet they are left at the office of the General Agent for examination. The following certificate is from Dr. Chilton, the well known New York chemist.

"I have analyzed a bottle of medicine called 'C. Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative;' and find that it does not contain Mercury, or any other metallic preparation, nor opium in any of its forms. It is composed of vegetable matter entirely."

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.

C. BRINCKERHOFF, Proprietor, N. Y.

Principal Office, 96 Hudson street, New York.

Horace Everett, U. S. Agent, 96 Hudson-street New York, has appointed,

SAMUEL TYLER, 138 Main street, Norwich.

WM. S. TYLER, 121 Water street. do.

as agents for the above medicine.

April 1st. 1845. 3m13

RIGHT'
Indian Vegetable Pills,
OF THE
N. American College of Health,

THESE extraordinary Pills are composed of plants which grow spontaneously on our own soil, and are, therefore, better adapted to our constitution than medicines concocted from foreign drugs, however we they may be compounded; and as the INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS are founded upon the principle that the human body is, in truth,

SUBJECT TO BUT ONE DISEASE,

viz, corrupt humors, and that medicines cures this disease in

NATURAL PRINCIPLES

by cleansing and purifying the body; it will be manifest, that if the constitution be not entirely exhausted, a perseverance in their use, according to directions, a absolutely certain to drive disease of every name from the body.

When we wish to restore a Swamp or Morass to fertility, we drain it of the superabundant water, In like manner, if we wish to restore the body to health, we must cleanse it of impurity.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

Will be found one of the best, if not the very best medicines in the world for carrying out this

GRAND PURIFYING PRINCIPLE,

because they expel from the body all morbid and corrupt humors—the cause of disease—to any only and NATURAL MANNER; and while they every day give

EASE AND PLEASURE,

disease of every name is rapidly driven from the body.

The above named INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS have been three years before the American public; and we can now say, without fear of contradiction, that of all the various medicines which have heretofore been popular, not one has given such universal satisfaction, or obtained such a permanent hold upon the affections of the people. Not only do all who use it invariably experience relief, and recommend it in the strongest terms; but it has effected some of the most astonishing cures ever performed by medicine.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS,

WRIGHT'S Indian Vegetable Pills are attaining great celebrity in New England as well as other parts of the United States. The attempts of persons to defraud the public by the sale of spurious articles, meet with general reprobation. Mr. Wright is an indefatigable business man, and shows an army of cures by the medicine, which warrant confidence in the virtues of his Indian Vegetable Pills.

From the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

People are pretty well satisfied by this time, that Calomel and the other thousand and one mineral preparations of the shops are better adapted, as a general rule, to kill rather than cure the patient.—As a matter of course, vegetable medicines are therefore in great request. There are very many humbugs however, among the latter, and we would advise all those who have the least regard for their health, to try the *INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS of the North American College of Health*, sold at 168 Race street, Philadelphia—as they are the preparation of one intimately acquainted with the healing art.

From the Boston Daily Times.

INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

Of all the public advertised medicines of the day we know of none that we can more safely recommend for the "ills that flesh is heir to," than the Pills they are sold at the depot of the North American College of Health, No 198 Tremont-street Boston. Several instances we know of, where they are used in families with the highest satisfaction. And no longer ago than yesterday, we heard an eminent physician of this city recommend them in high terms. They used to be in the community a great bugbear to the use of QUACK medicines, as they are all indiscriminately termed, but it was mainly owing to the regular M. D.'s constantly denouncing them. They are, however becoming more liberal in this respect and the consequence is, that good vegetable medicines are now more extensively used than formerly.

AGENTS.

SAMUEL TYLER, Norwich, will sell by the dozen to those who wish to purchase to sell again.

R. W. ROATH,	Norwich.
Geo. D. Fuller,	Norwich Town.
S. C. Osgood,	Bean Hill.
Tracy Huntington & Co.	Yanticville.
A. L. Hyde,	Franklin.
A. G. Bailey,	Lebanon.
G. Robinson,	"
Stephen Fitch,	Fitchville.
H. Morey,	Bozrahville.
Canton,	Jewett City
Albert Ray & Co.	Greeneville.
C. & G. Lewis,	Uncasville
B. F. Collins,	Mystic.
B. F. Hoxie,	Mystic Bridge.
Wm. Browning,	Gales Ferry.
Nathan Beckwith,	New London.
J. H. Lewis & Co.	Westerly R. I.
E. W. Babcock & Co.	"
R. Burnett,	Groton.
R. M. Smith,	"
E. Paxon, Jr.	Stonington.
Wm. B. Hull,	North Stonington.

New England Office, 198 Tremont-Street Boston.

May 1 1844. 23

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE NO... WM. FAULKNER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE IN SHETUCKET STREET, British Building, 3d Story, opposite Ely & Co's

TERMS.

To City subscribers, $2.00
Mail subscribers, $1.50
payable in advance.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Six lines or less, one two or three weeks, 75
Half a square, 50
Square, $100
All over a square, in the same proportion. Twenty-five cents each week for continuance after three weeks.

J. HENRY PECK,
Fashionable
HAIR DRESSER
No. 98 Main-st.
One door East of E. T. Huntington's Watch and Jewelry Store.
Norwich, Conn.
Jan. 16. 7

GEO. W. CONCKLIN,
BOOK AND JOB
PRINTER,
No. 51 Water-Street,
Norwich, Conn.
Every description of Letter Press Printing neatly and promptly executed.
August 7 1y7

CHARLES A. CONVERSE.
Dealer in
English, French and German
Hardware, Cutlery, and Guns.
139, Main-Street.
Norwich.

DR. MERRILL'
Botanic Store,
Court Street,
New London, Ct,
All purchases of medicine sold at this store are warranted pure; and purchasers dissatisfied can have their money refunded.
New London, Feb. 11. '45. 1y12

DENTISTRY.
C. E. & C. PARKHURST.
Office, 99 Main-Street,
Norwich Ct.
Dec. 19. '44.

SPORTSMEN ATTEND.
KIDDEY & RAWSON keep constantly on hand Fogerses & Wilkes & John Hall & Sons best English Sporting Powder.
Dupont's Powder in half & quarter Kegs, and in canisters.
Indian Rifles, do in consignment.
ALSO,
Superior blasting powder, patent Safety Fuse, at 48 Water-st
Sept. 5. 1y43

HENRY S. COOK,
MERCHANT TAILOR
No. 15 Shetucket-Street,
Norwich, Ct.
GENTLEMEN' AND BOY'S GARMENTS
CUT AND MADE
In the Latest Styles.

WM. H. ALLEN
DENTIST,
(Office, no. 84 Shetucket street, up stairs.)
WHERE he will perform all operations necessary for the preservation of the teeth and gums in the best possible manner. Teeth inserted from 1 to a complete set. Teeth cleaned, filled, extracted, and all irregularities, whether they proceed from disease or want of proper care, remedied.
March 22.

To Dry Goods Merchants and the Public Generally.
Umbrella, Parasol, and Sun-Shade
MANUFACTORY.
Opposite the Shetucket House, Norwich, Conn

THE advertiser respectfully begs leave to return his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage he has received for many years, and earnestly solicits a continuance of the same.
Having just purchased a rich assortment of materials for the manufacture of Parasols and Sun-Shades, for the coming spring entirely for cash Merchants having silks suitable for the purpose, can have them made up in any style to better advantage and in a superior manner than sending them to New York. An assortment of umbrellas and parasols of different sizes and qualities, constantly on hand, and the workmanship of all goods warranted and kept in repair one year.
Umbrellas and Parasols repaired or re-covered at a few hours up usual.
ALBERT CHERRY.
Jan. 1st. 1845. 1y6

Boston Piano Fortes.

R. W. ROATH having recently selected from the celebrated manufacture of Hallet, Davis, & Co. some very superior PIANO FORTES, with all the late improvements, and will be sold at the lowest manufacturer's prices.
Jan. 23 1845. 9

Molasses and Sugar.

JUST RECEIVED a supply of NEW CROP New Orleans Molasses and Sugar, for sale cheap by
E. A. BILL.
Norwich, Feb. 20th, '41. tf 13

Fruit!
100 BOXES ORANGES,
50 do Lemons,
100 Drums Turkey Figs,
10 Boxes Citron,
50 do Prunes, for sale by
WHITAKER, HAMMOND & CO.
March 19 17 Commerce st.

The Norwich News.

VOL. V.—NO. 21. NORWICH, CONN., THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1845. WHOLE NO. 229.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
March 8, 1845.

POST OFFICE CONTRACTS—SUPPLEMENTARY NOTICE.—A part of the 19th section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to reduce the rates of postage," &c., approved the 3d of March, 1845, is in the following words:

"*And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Postmaster General, in all future lettings of contracts for the transportation of the mail, to let the same, in every case, to the lowest bidder tendering sufficient guaranties for faithful performance, without other reference to the mode of such transportation than may be necessary to provide for the due celerity, certainty, and security of such transportation; nor shall any new contractor hereafter be required to purchase out, or take at a valuation, the stock or vehicles of any previous contractor for the same route."

Bidders for contracts, under the advertisement now in course of publication, for the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York, are hereby notified that the contracts will, agreeably to the foregoing law, be awarded to the lowest bidder for carrying the mail, provided he tenders sufficient guaranties for the faithful performance of the service on the days, and within the hours, specified in the advertisement, without other reference to the mode of transportation than may be necessary to provide for the due celerity, certainty, and security of such transportation; and that, accordingly, proposals to carry the mails in a mode inferior to those specified for the routes in the pending advertisement, will be considered, provided such inferior mode shall give the speed called for in the schedules, and shall afford due protection and security to the mails.

Bidders should be careful to furnish adequate guaranties, and will observe the form of guaranty given in the advertisement.

The 13th note to the advertisement, requiring the underbidder to take the stock of the present contractor, is, in pursuance of the act aforesaid, hereby abrogated.

C. JOHNSON,
Postmaster General.
March 13—A18. 1t

BONNETS AND MILLINERY GOODS.
THE subscribers having accepted the Agency of one of the largest and best manufacturing establishments in Massachusetts are prepared to offer a general supply of
Florence and Fancy Braid Bonnets,
at the lowest manufacturers' prices. Merchants, Milliners and all others will find it for their advantage to call on the subscribers before purchasing.
ALSO, Just received a splendid assortment of RIBBONS, FLOWERS, and MILLINERY ARTICLES which we received direct from the Importers and will be sold at the lowest New York prices.
All persons wishing the above Goods may save 10 per cent by calling at No. 83 & 85 Shetucket st.
ELY & CO.
March 24th, '45. 1f18

For Sale.
A FARM in the town of Preston, about four and a half miles from the toll bridge, on the road going to Jewett City, containing about forty-five acres, with a dwelling house and barn thereon standing. Said farm is suitably divided into mowing, pasturing and wood land, with a good well of water near the door, and known as the Miner Barnes farm.
ALSO—A lot of land containing 10 acres and 16 rods about ¾ mile from the above farm, adjoining land of Benj. Haskell, Esq., with a never failing spring of water situated thereon. Said lot of land is known as the Hannah Tracy lot. The above property will be sold low, as the present owner wishes of disposing of it on or before the 15th day of March next.
For further particulars, enquire of
LIJAH CLARK, Norwich.
—Jan. 15, 1845. 4f8

India Rubber Overshoes.
WHEREas on hand and for sale on the most reasonable terms, a most splendid assortment of
India Rubber Shoes and Overshoes,
of the latest patterns, and styles in market, manufactured from the pure gum and got up in the best manner—warranted not to stiffen in the coldest weather, or contract by the heat, and will retain their color under all circumstances, and not to part in the seams.
Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine the great improvements made in the manufacture of India Rubber. ☞ We sell cheap.
J IRESON & SON.
Feb. 16. 1f12

NOTICE.
THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public and his customers in general that he has taken the Brick Store, directly opposite Pratt & Hooker's where he intends to carry on his business as usual with a stock of second hand clothing, with a better assortment than he ever before offered. Also, in addition, second hand Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, all of which he will offer for sale for cash cheaper than can be bought in the State. Cash paid for second hand clothing of all descriptions.
ALSO,—Whitewashing done at short notice. Persons wishing to have White Washing done will please to leave their orders in the afternoon. Also, Clothes Cleaning; Coats 50 cents, Pants do.
SAMUEL ELLIS.
Norwich, April 2, 1845. 19

On and after the 1st of April next.
J. IRESON & SON
WILL have removed their entire stock of
BOOTS & SHOES,
with large additions, to the Store in the New Brick Block, known as Hubbard's Row, No. 116 Main-street where they respectfully invite all of their old and as many new customers to call and see them. They hope, by close application to business, and by selling their goods at low rates, to merit the approbation of their numerous patrons.
Having a very large acquaintance with the eastern manufacturers, we have made extensive arrangements to receive and sell their goods at such prices as will enable us to outdo all competitors.
And to our wholesale Customers we would say that in this department we intend to spare no pains to have it complete being always supplied with every article usually kept for jobbing. We trust we shall be able to furnish country Merchants, and others on such terms as will save them the expence of going to Boston or New York for the like Goods.
Af ter April first, 115 South side Main-st.
Jan. 20th, '45. 1f9

Oils,
28 bbls refined Whale Oil,
32 bbls natural do do
10 cases bleached spring Sperm oil,
8 do natural do do
12 bbls bleached Blackfish do
Just received and for sale by
WHITAKER, HAMMOND & CO.
April 2. 19 Commerce street.

Notice.
ALL persons having unsettled accounts with Coon & Hayward, are requested to settle the same previous to the first day of April next.
A new arrangements are to be made in their business.
1f16

Miscellany.

BARNEY OXMAN,
AND THE EVIL ONE.

BY SAMUEL SLICK.

There lived an old woman, some years ago, at Mosquash Creek, in South Carolina, that had a large fortin, and an only darter. She was a widder, a miser, and a Dunker. She was very good, and very cross, as many righteous folks are, and had a loose tongue and a tight puss of her own. All the men that looked at her darter she thought had an eye to her money, and she warnt far out o' the way neither, for it seems as if beauty and money was too much jo go together in a general way. Rich gals and handsome gals are seldom found for nothin else but their cash or their looks. Pears and peaches ain't often found on the same tree, I tell you. She lived all alone almost, with nobody but her darter and her in the house, and some old nigger slaves, in a hut near at hand; and she seed no company she could keep. The only place they went to, in a general way, was meetin', and Jerusha never missed that, for it was the only chance she had sometimes to get out alone.

Barney Oxman had a most beautiful voice, always went there too, to sing along with the gals, and Barney, hearin' of the fortin' of Miss Rushy, made up to her as fierce as possible, and sung so sweet, and kissed so sweet, that he soon stood number one with the heiress. But then he didn't often get a chance to walk home with her, and when he did, she daren't let him come in for fear of the old woman; but Barney warn't to be put off that way long. When a gal is in one pastur' and a lover in another, it's high fence they can't get over, that's a fact.

'I tell you what,' sais Barney, sit up alone in the keepin' room, Rushy dear, arter old mother has gone to bed, put out the light, and I'll slide down on the rope from the trap door on the roof. Tell her you are exercised in your mind, and want to meditate alone, as the words you have heard this day have reached your heart.

Jerusha was frightened to death a'most, but what won't a woman do, when a lover is in the way. So that very night she told the old woman she was exercised in the mind, and would wrastle with the spirit.

'Do, dear,' sais her mother, 'and you won't think of foolish dress, and idle company no more. You see I have given them all up since I made profession, and never so much as speak of them now, no, nor ever think of em.'

Well, the house was a flat-roofed house, and had a trap-door in the celin' over the keepin' room, and there was a crane on the roof, with a rope to it, to pull things up to spread out to dry there. As soon as the lights were out, and Barney thought the old woman was asleep, he crawls upon the house, opens the trap door, and lets himself down by the rope, and he and Jerusha sat down into the hearth in the chimney corner, courtin,' or as they call it there, 'sniffin ashes.' When daylight began to show he went up the rope hand over hand, hauled it up after him, closed the trap door, and made himself scarce.

Well, all this went on as slick as could be for awhile, but the old woman seed that her darter looked pale, and as if she hadn't sleep enough, and there was no gettin' of her up in the mornin'; and when she did, she was yawnin' and gapin' and so dull she had'nt a word to say.

She got very uneasy about it at last, and used to get up in the night sometimes, and call her darter, and make her get off to bed, and once or twice came plaguy near catching of them.—So what does Barney do, but takes two niggers with him when he goes arter that, and leaves them on the roof, and fastens a big basket to the rope, and tells them if they feel the rope pulled to hoist away for dear life, but not to speak a word for the world. Well, one night the old woman came to the door as usual, and sais:

'Jerusha,' sais she, 'what on airth ails you, to make you sit up all night that way; do come to bed, that's a dear.'

'Presently, marm,' sais she, 'I am wrestling with the evil one, now; I'll come presently.'

'Dear, dear,' sais she, you have wrestled long enough with him to have throwed him by this time. If you can't throw him now, give it up, or he may throw you.'

'Presently, marm,' said her darter.

'It's always the same tune,' sais her mother, goinz off grumbling, 'it's always presently, presently; what has got into the gall to act so.—Oh, dear! what a perracted time she has on it. She has been sorely exercised, poor girl.'

As soon as she had gone, Barney larfed so he had to put his arm round her waist to steady him on the bench, in a way that didn't look so like rompin', and when he went to whisper, he larfed so he did nothin' but touch her cheeks with his lips, in a way that looked plaguily like kissing, and felt like it too, and she pulled to get away, and they had a'most reg'lar wrastle as they set on the bench, and down went both on'em on the floor with an awful smash, and in bounced the old woman.

'Which is uppermost?' sais she; 'have you throw'd Satan, or has Satan throw'd you?—Speak, Rushy; speak, dear; who's throw'd?'

'I have throw'd him,' sais her darter; 'and I hope I have broke his neck, he acted so.'

'Come to bed, then,' sais she, 'darling, and be thankful, say a prayer backward, and———'

Just then the old woman was seized round the waist, hoisted through the trap door to the roof, and from there to the top of the crane, where the basket stopped and the first thing she know'd, she was away up ever so far in the air, swingin' in a large basket, and no soul near her.

Barney and his niggers cut stick double quick, crept into the bushes, and went all round to the road inf'ront of the house, just as day was brakin'. The old woman was then singin' out for dear life, kickin' and squealin,' and cryin' and prayin' all in one, properly frightened.—Down runs Barney, as hard as he could clip, lookin' as innocent as if he'd never heerd nothin' of it, and pretendin' to be horrid frightened, offers his services, climbs up, releases the old woman, and gets blessed and thanked and blessed, till he was tired of it.

'Oh!' says the old woman, 'Mr. Oxman, the moment Jerusha throw'd the evil one, the house shook like an earthquake, and as I entered the room he seized me, put me into his basket, and riew off with me. Oh, I shall never forget his fiery eye-balls and the horrid smell of brimston- he had!'

'Had he a cloven foot and a long tail?' said Barney. 'I couldn't see in the dark,' said she, 'but his claws were awful sharp; oh, how they dug into my ribs!—It e'en a'most took the flesh off,—oh dear!—Lord have mercy on us! I hope he is laid in the Red Sea, now.'

'I tell you what it is, Aunty,' sais Barney, that's an awful story; keep secret!, for your life: folks might say the house was haunted—that you was possessed and that Jerusha was in league with the evil one. Don't so much as lisp a syllable of it to a livin' sinner breathin'; keep the secret and I will help you.'

The hint took: the old woman had no wish to be burnt or drown'd for a witch, *and the moment a feller has a woman's secret he is that woman's master.* He was invited there, stayed there and married there; but the old woman never know'd who "The Evil One" was, and always thought till her dyin' day it was Old Scratch himself. Arter her death they didn't keep it secret no longer; and many a good laugh has there been at the story of Barney Oxman and the Evil One.

MRS. CAUDLE'S CURTAIN LECTURES.

MR. CAUDLE JOINS A CLUB—"THE SKYLARKS"

'I'm sure a poor woman had better be in her grave than married! That is if she can't be married to a decent man! No; I don't care if you are tired, I shan't let you go to sleep. No, I won't say what I have got to say in the morning; I'll say it now. It's all very well for you to come home at what time you like; it's now half-past twelve; and expect I'm to hold my tongue, and let you go to sleep. What next I wonder? A woman had better be sold for a slave at once.

'And so you have gone and joined a club! The Skylarks, indeed! A pretty skylark you'll make of yourself! But I won't stay and be ruined by you. No: I determined of that. I'll go and take the dear children and you may get who you like to keep your house. That is as long as you have a house to keep; and that won't be long I know.

'How any decent man can go and spend his nights in a tavern! oh, yes, Mr. Caudle; I dare say you do for rational conversation. I should like to know how many of you would care for what you call rational conversation, if you had, it without your filthy brandy and water; yes and your more filthy tobacco smoke. I'm sure the last time you came home, I had the headache for a week. But I know who it is who's taken you to destruction. It's that brute, Prettyman. He has broken his own wife's heart, and now he want's to———but don't you think of it, Mr. Caudle; I'll not have my piece of mind destroyed by the best man that ever trod. Oh, yes! I know you don't care as long as you can appear well to all the world! but the world little thinks how you behave to me. It shall know it, though; that I am determined.

'How any man can leave his own happy fireside to go and sit, and smoke and drink, and talk with people who wouldn't one of them lift a finger to save him from hanging; how any man can leave his wife; and a good wife, too, though I say it: for a parcel of pot companions as its disgraceful, Mr. Caudle; it's unfeeling. No man who has the least love for his wife could do it.

'And I suppose this to be the case every Saturday? But I know what I'll do. I know it's no use, Mr. Caudle, your calling me a good creature; I'm not such a fool as to be coaxed in that way. No, if you want to go asleep, you should come home in Christian time, not at half past twelve. There was a time when you were as regular at your fireside as a kettle.—That was when you were a decent man, and didn't go amongst, Heaven knows who, drinking and smoking, and making what you think your jokes. I never heard any good come to a man who cared about jokes. No respectable tradesman does. But I know what I'll do; I'll scare away your Skylarks. The house serves liquor after twelve of a Saturday; and if I don't write to the magistrates, and have the license taking away, I'm not lying in bed this night. Yes you may call me a foolish woman; you're a wicked one. If you were to die to-morrow, and people who go to public houses do all they can to shorten their lives, I should like to know who would write upon your tombstone, 'A tender husband and an affectionate father.' I'll have no such falsehood told of you I can assure you.

'Going and spending your money, and, nonsense! don't tell me; no, if you were to ten times stear to it, I wouldn't believe that you only spent eighteen pence on a Saturday. You can't be all those hours and only spend eighteen pence. I know better. I'm not quite a fool, Mr. Caudle. A great deal you could have for eighteen pence! And all the Club married men and fathers of families. The more shame for them! Skylarks indeed! They should call themselves Vultures; for they can do as they always do by robbing their innocent wives, and children: Eighteen pence a week! And if it was only that, do you know what fifty two eighteen pences come to in a year? Do you ever think of that and see the gowns I wear? I'm sure I can't out of the house money, buy myself a pincushion; then I've wanted one these six months. No not so much as a ball of cotton. But what do you care so you can get your brandy and water? There's the girls too; the things they want? They are never dressed like other people's children. But it's all the same to their father. Oh yes! So he can go with his Skylarks they may wear sackcloth for pinafores, and packthread for garters.

'You'd better not let that Mr. Prettyman come here, that's all; or rather, you had better bring him at once. Yes I should like to see him. He wouldn't forget it. A man who, I may say, lives and moves only in a spittoon. A man who has a pipe in his mouth as constant as his front teeth. A sort of tavern king, with a lot of fools, like you to laugh at what he thinks his jokes, and give him consequence.—No, Mr. Caudle, no; it's no use your telling me to go to sleep, for I won't. Go to sleep, indeed! I'm sure it's almost time to get up. I hardly know what's the use of your coming to bed at all now.

'The Skylarks, indeed! I suppose you'll be buying a 'Little Warbler, and at your time of life, be trying to sing. The peacocks will sing next. A pretty name you'll get in the neighborhood; and, in a very little time, a nice face you'll have. Your nose is getting redder already; and you've just one of the noses liquor always flies to. You don't see it's red? No, I dare say not, but I see it; I see a great many things you don't. And so you'll go on.—In a little time, with your brandy and water; don't tell me that you only take two small glasses; I know what men's two small glasses are; in a little time you'll have a face all over as if it was made of red currant jam. And I should like to know who's to endure them?—I won't and so don't think it. Don't come to me.

'Nice habits men learn in clubs! There's Jonkins: he was a decent creature once, and now I'm told he has more than once boxed his wife's ears. He's a Skylark, too. And I suppose some day, you'll be trying to box my ears? Don't attempt it Mr. Caudle; I say don't attempt it. You rue it till the day of your death, Mr. Caudle.

'Going and sitting for four hours at a tavern! What men, unless they had their wives with them, can find to talk about, I can't think. No good purpose.

'Eighteen pence a week; and drinking brandy and water, enough to swim a boat! And smoke like the funnel of a steamship! And I can't afford myself so much as a piece of tape! It's brutal, Mr. Caudle. It's ve-ve-ve———ry brutal.'

And, says a note in the MSS. by Mr. Caudle———

'Here, thank heaven! yawning, she fell asleep.

Raising Early Cucumbers.

N. G. Dickinson, of Lyons, Wayne County, one of the most successful cultivators of garden vegetables, reports the following mode of raising early cucumbers. He makes his hot-bed at the usual time, and when the soil is placed upon the stack of manure, pieces of turf are placed just below the surface, on which the seed are planted. If the grass of this turf is alive, it is to be put upside downwards. On the arrival of warm weather, and when the soil in the open air becomes fit for cultivation, these pieces of turf are removed entire, with the young plants upon them, and placed in highly manured ground where they are finally to grow. In this way the roots are taken up without the least mutilation, consequently no check is given to their growth. Afterwards, whenever there is any probability of a night-frost, each hill is covered with a bell glass. These glasses have a small opening at the top, which prevents the sun scorching the plants in case they are not removed in time;—they are obtained at the glass works in the neighborhood, for four cents a piece; but where they cannot be had, boxes, with panes inserted, will answer nearly as well.

By this means, cucumbers fit for the table, were raised the past season, by the first sixth month, (June.)

From the N. Y. Express, April 8.

Dreadful Accident on the River.—Loss of the Steamer Swallow!

We have received from the Hon. Mr. Hard, of the Senate, Chairman of a meeting, and the Honorable Mr. Jarvis of the Assembly, Secretary, the following account of the disaster on board the Swallow. At about nine o'clock last (Monday) evening, when the boat was opposite Athens—with about 250 passengers on board—a village nearly opposite Hudson, during a thick snow storm, she ran on a rock about eight feet out of the water. The concussion was of course tremendous, and a rush was made by the passengers from below to the deck. The darkness of the night—the terrors of the men and the shrieks of many of the ladies, mingled with the moans of others, struck the hearts of the boldest. Notwithstanding, the boat was proceeding at rather a slow rate, the surface of her deck was elevated to an angle of 45 degrees.

To add to the horrors of the scene she took fire, which fortunately was extinguished either by her position in the water or the efforts of the crew. The dense smoke, however, which for a short time enveloped her, added nothing to the already existing Egyptian darkness, but it of course added to the fears of the passengers.—About sixty of the passengers escaped over the bows of the boat and secured themselves on the roof. In the mean time the Captain exhorted the passengers to be quiet, and the bell of the boat immediately sounded to give alarm. It was heard at Athens and at Hudson, and responded to by bells from there, and in a short time, many small boats from both places made their appearance; those from Athens, however, prudently kept from coming along side for fear that the passengers would jump into them, and they should be swamped. The boats were, however, employed in picking up a few passengers who were overboard.

Fortunately the steamboats Express and Rochester were near at hand, and the former boat was soon enabled to approach the stern of the Swallow, so that a plank was passed from one boat the other. The Rochester was compelled to come to anchor, which detained her a short time. The passengers on the rock were taken in the small boats to the steamboats. Many of the passengers were obliged to swim from the cabin to the deck through the cabin door. Two ladies attempted to jump upon the rock, and it is feared that one of them was lost. One young lady threw herself overboard but was rescued.

From the Herald.

FURTHER FROM THE WRECK OF THE SWALLOW—RECOVERY OF SEVERAL BODIES.

By the Albany and Hudson steamboats arrived yesterday morning, we have some further information in regard to the loss of the Swallow.

We give below all the particulars we have received.

Our accounts differ in regard to the number of lives lost—some saying fifty, others a hundred. It will be impossible to ascertain with exactness how many are lost, as the passengers were probably not all booked. Several bodies have been recovered.

Among the saved is Mr. M. G. Lenghi, a merchant of this city. After a great effort he succeeded in reaching the shore.

A number of the passengers who escaped from the S. came down in this morning's boats.

The Empire reached here about half past twelve o'clock yesterday, having been obliged to lie to off Catskill, in consequence of the heavy gale that prevailed on Tuesday night.—She left the latter place about half past five this morning, but no one on board heard any further particulars of the unfortunate occurrence relative to the Swallow, nor could they see her as they passed. The Knickerbocker came through rather earlier, but with some difficulty. There is no doubt but that the gale of Tuesday night entirely broke up the remains of the Swallow.

[Correspondence of the Herald.]

HUDSON, APRIL 8, 1845.

The steamboat Swallow, on her downward passage from Albany, ran on an Island called Rock Island, opposite to this city, and in the Athens channel. She is broke in two by her forward gangway and also by her stern gangway. It is thought there are about one hundred lives lost. The night being extremely dark and snowing at the time, it was impossible for the pilot to see where he was; as soon as the boat struck the rock, she filled with water. There has been but six bodies found as yet, four ladies and two gentlemen, and they were taken from the ladies' cabin. I have not learned the names of all who have been found. Two of the ladie's names are Woods, both sisters, and from Albany; there was also one lady from Troy, of the name of Coffin found.—The gentlemen's names I have not learned yet. I will send you the names of the persons as soon as they are found.

Yours. O. G. Brown, Mansion House.

(From Hudson Gazette, Extra, April 8, 6 P. M.)

TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT—A LARGE NUMBER OF LIVES LOST.

One of the most melancholy and heart-rending accidents that ever happened on our river took place last evening in the Athens channel nearly opposite this city. The steamboat Swallow, Captain Squires, one of the New York and Troy 6 o'clock line, which runs through without landing, while on her passage down that night, ran upon a small island, which is situated at a short distance from the main shore, between the upper and lower villages.

We have visited the scene of destruction today, and a melancholy sight it is truly. The forward part of the boat is broke off by her forward gangway, and her bows are thrown up nearly thirty feet, and rests high and dry on the island, some twenty feet from the water.

The crash must have been tremendous, as every part of the boat is broken to pieces, and will be a total wreck.

The loss of life is awful, and as yet no correct estimate can be formed as to how many perished. We are informed by the Captain that there were about three hundred passengers on board. The scene that took place on her striking is indescribable. The gentlemen who had ladies in charge rushed for the ladies saloon, and the ladies who were in it rushed to the door to escape—the confusion and consternation were so great that a large number threw themselves headlong into the river, and many must have been drowned. The accident took place about 8 o'clock in the evening; it was very dark and stormy, and the boat was under very moderate headway when she struck—had she been under full speed, many more lives must have been lost.

Some who jumped overboard had a very narrow escape. Miss Cornelia Platt, a young lady of Detroit, who was on her way to New York, under the charge of Mr. C. H. Hicks of that city, left the boat on a settee and were taken up a short distance below nearly exhausted. Mr. Hicks when he went over had his overcoat on, but finding that he could not do anything with it on, and it required great exertion to keep the settee up straight, he succeeded in getting it off—the coat was found this morning nearly five miles below, in one of the pockets was a draft for a considerable amount. A large number of boats from Athens and from this city went immediately to the relief of the sufferers and a number of persons were picked up. The Steamboats Rochester and Express were just behind the Swallow when the accident occurred, and they came along side and rendered all the assistance they could, and took most of the passengers on board.

The stern of the boat sunk almost immediately, and must have carried a large number down with it. At high tide the water is up to the upper deck over the State Rooms; this afternoon at low water they succeeded in getting out six bodies—five women and one man. One was recognized to be the wife of George M. Coffin, of West Troy. The rest of bodies were not recognized.

The John Mason has been down and taken all the baggage, and what furniture they can reach belonging to the boat. We understand that it is the intention of the owners to take out her engines and machinery immediately, so that they can raise the stern, and obtain the bodies of those who were drowned in the cabin.

The Coroner of Greene county held an inquest over the bodies, and rendered a verdict according to the facts. The bodies were taken to Troy, they might be identified by their friends.

It is supposed that a Mrs. French, and a Mrs. Lambert were among the drowned.

From Catskill Democrat, April 9 P. M.

We have just returned from Athens, where the steamboat Swallow, at about half past eight last evening, on her passage down, ran upon a rocky bluff and now lies broken in two, with her bows thirty feet in the air, and her stern, with after cabin, ladies' saloon and a portion of her upper state rooms under water. Immediately upon striking, the boat took fire, but sank so rapidly as to extinguish the flames. Many of the passengers leaped into the water, and some were taken up at the ferry dock, at least 300 yards below the boat. There being about 400 persons on board, it is believed that very many were unable to get out of the cabins, owing to the crowed, and were drowned or crushed in attempting to escape. Of those who were in their berths, it is probable scarce any escaped, as the vessel sank almost instantaneously, and it is to be feared that most of the inmates of the ladies' saloon perished. While we were on the spot, we saw six bodies drawn up from the gangway near the ladies' cabin. One of them was recognized as Mrs. Wood, a milliner of Albany, and another as that of Miss Briggs, of Troy. Another female had a work-basket upon her arm, in which was a silver thimble, marked W. M. C. The names of the others, two females and one man, were unknown to any persons present. We conversed with one gentleman, who informed us that he endeavored to escape with his wife, but he held her until she drowned in his grasp, and that he was forced to relinquish his hold to save himself, which, owing to the pressure of the crowd, who thronged the gangways, was extremely difficult. His emotion prevented him from giving us any thing like a clear account of the accident. It is said his lady has with her $15,000.

The steamboats Express and Rochester were near at the time, and took up most of those who could be found. We call this an accident, because we are unwilling to censure without strong cause, yet we are constrained to say, that all the evidence presented to our mind, by a view of the situation of the wreck, and the description which we have had of the particulars of the affair, would induce us to believe that there was at least in this unhappy instance, a censurable, if not a criminal want of caution.—No boat could have reached the place at which the Swallow is with less than a greater head of steam than it was prudent to carry in such a total darkness as that of last night.

(From Albany Evening Atlas, April 8.)

The Steamboat Swallow left this city last night for New York, and on reaching the channel near Athens, about half past eight o'clock, struck on a ledge of rocks, out of the regular channel. The force of the shock, and the weight of the boat, were such as to part the boat at the centre, and in two minutes she was filled with water. The stern of the boat sunk in about fifteen feet depth of water. There were about 400 passenger on board; some of them were at supper in the cabin; fortunately none had retired to rest. One of the chambermaids, who has returned to the city, states that she was in the after-cabin at the time the boat struck, and so great was the concussion, that she was thrown to the other side of the boat, and before she could get out of the cabin, the water was up to her waist. In the midst of this calamity, a new and awful one threatened the passengers. The boat took fire below, but fortunately the fire made little progress and was soon extinguished.

The passengers took refuge on the gangways and state room decks. The Rochester and the Express which left the city shortly after the Swallow, came up to it in about half an hour after the calamity and took off most of the passengers. It is difficult to ascertain what lives were lost.—Mr. Starbuck of Troy, one of the Society of Friends, is lost.

ORIGINAL STAINED

jumped overboard, was picked up, and conveyed to Athens, as stated there. Mrs. Lambert and Mrs. French are also reported to be missing. Some of the rescued passengers were taken on board the Express, some on the Rochester, and some returned to this city by the R. L. Stevens. Of course, many of the passengers have thus been separated from their friends, and the number of the missing may be greatly exaggerated.

The night was dark, stormy and cold; and in this city there was a fall of snow and rain during the evening.

Some of the letters, received in the city, make no mention of persons drowned.

(From the Albany Journal, April 8.)

The waiters and hands were taking supper in the forward cabin. Alarmed by the shock, they rushed aft, the chambermaid passing through the entire length of the two cabins, and ascending by the after stairs to the ladies cabin, on the main deck. The water followed with great rapidity, and within three or four minutes after the accident, the lower cabin was filled with water. The greatest alarm now prevailed, and every body hurried to the state room deck. An opening was cut through the roofing of the staterooms, and many clambered up on that, as the boat continued to fill and settle rapidly. At this moment Capt. Squires heard some calls for help below, and descending to the main deck, then under water, rescued Mrs. and Miss Starbuck of Troy from imminent danger. Mrs. Starbuck, an aged lady, was immediately carried to the shore in a small boat, and every attention paid to her, but the exposure and alarm proved too much for her enfeebled frame, and she died shortly after reaching the shore.

From an Athens Letter, April 8.

The scene which here followed beggars all description; the boat appeared to part immediately in the centre, the stern sinking into deep water, and the bow remaining upon the deck.

The R. L. Stevens has just left for Albany, having come alongside and taken the remaining passengers from the Swallow. There is no doubt but the Swallow is totally destroyed, although her machinery is not injured. Mr. Hoffman, the builder and former owner of this boat, sold her last year to a company at Troy, who did not take the precaution to get her insured.

Incidents, &c.—A gentleman from Albany had just arrived in search of his two sisters, who were dismissed in the street.

Mr. Gilson, who was on board with his wife, escaped, but can find nothing of her so far. It is possible she was taken up by the Rochester or Express.

P. H. Tiffany, of New York, was with his sister on board the Swallow. He came down on the Buffalo this morning as did also Mr. Gilson.

J. C. Carl, of New York, was on board the Swallow, and came down this morning on the Buffalo.—He had a narrow escape. As he was in the act of leaping into the water, he heard a woman's voice, in tones of agony, shrieking, 'for God's sake save me, save me!' and while swimming, so long as he can recollect, the noise of the life struggle, mingled with cries and groans, was around him on every side.—The boat that picked him up saved also five others. One man on being seized by the hair and his head lifted out of water, exclaimed, 'Save her! save her! let me go and save her!' On looking further, they found and succeeded in rescuing the lady, who was, as it appeared, only an acquaintance who had been placed in his charge.

A gentleman of Detroit, named Huest, having a bag containing $1,500 in gold, jumped overboard with the bag upon his arm, but was soon obliged to let it go. He was only saved by having fortunately grasped a narrow strip of board as he jumped. Close after him came another man claiming the board, with curses and imprecations. As he struck out from the boat he almost immediately went down, grasping the possessor of the board by the foot. He however, released himself with great difficulty, and was saved.

There were on board the Swallow, at the time of the accident, not far from three hundred souls.—Ninety four were rescued by the Rochester, about forty by the Express, and a number of others went up to Albany on the Utica and Robert L. Stevens.

The boat is a total wreck, and it is doubtful whether her engines will be saved. She lies on a high rock close to the Athens side of the channel, and between which and the western shore no boat has ever gone.

It was rumored that a young lady, a niece of Joseph C. Hearth, Esq., of Troy, had died from fright, after having reached the shore in safety.

The chambermaid of the boat says she was in the ladies' cabin and at that time all the ladies had left it. Mr. Earnest, of Cooperstown, a passenger, was at the door near the ladies' cabin when the boat struck. He went off when the word was given out, '*all safe*;'—immediately after the cry was, '*come forward*,' and all rushed forward in one confused mass. Again the word was given 'go aft,' and the passengers moved from the bow of the boat, but were arrested by flames issuing from the furnace rooms, near the boilers, which happily prevented any from obeying the order, as those who were forward were all saved.

Several of the female passengers were drowned, the cabin being under water, as also of the promenade or stat room deck, leaving them no chance to escape—her stern having sunk from 3 to 5 minutes after striking, the confusion was great, and the shrieks and moans appalling to those who were on the shore. At 9 o'clock this morning a scow was procured to go between decks to get out floating freight and baggage, while I assisted in raking for dead; to do this we could go no further aft (on the same room deck) than the staircase, on account of the water—there we tore up planks and fished up with hooks five women from the midship gangway, viz:

Lucretia Wood, of Albany, Miss Briggs, milliner, of Troy, and three not yet recognized. Miss Wood is said to be the niece of Jones C. Hearth, Esq., of Troy, whose found ship had a book tightly clinched in her hand. Before leaving, a Mr. Walliker of New York, was on board, looking for the body of his wife. He had found her after the accident, and had her by the hand trying to get out of the cabin when the water broke in, and the other passengers making a rush broke his hold and he barely had time to save himself. An elderly gentleman, with his four daughters, had a miraculous escape, he threw them all overboard from the starboard side (which is nearest shore) and then plunged in himself and all were surprised to find themselves within a few feet of each other on the shore. About a dozen jumped over in one group, and I saw the only two that reached shore. Another told me that himself, two daughters and a son jumped from the bow upon the rocks, one daughter slightly injured. The engineer was considerably injured in leaping from the same place. Two gentlemen and one lady put off on a settee and floated safely down the ferry steps, nearly a quarter of a mile. As to the number drowned by leaping overboard, as well as those in the cabin, no estimate can be formed. It is rumored that 100 females are still in the cabin but the lowest estimate I have is 40, and this is from Mr. Harris—the gentlemanly steward of the boat—this gentleman, last evening, hearing moaning sounds under the promenade deck, tore up the planks and drew out two women nearly exhausted. I saw one of them this morning—her weight is nearly if not 200. The passengers on shore extol the hospitality of the people of Athens. The rock is some 40 or 50 feet in diameter, and about 18 feet high.

Mr. Ritchie.

The last number of the Richmond Enquirer contains the following:—"Several of the Herald's correspondents in Washington have spoken of our Senior Editor going to Washington to conduct a political journal. Should this scheme be carried out, he will undertake to say at once, that he will go there with a disposition to unite, and not distract the Republican party—to uphold the great principles of the 'Jefferson' era—to speak the truth—to support an administration that is intended to put 'the vessel of State upon the Republican tack.' He would go there bound to no candidate, pledged to no clique, if any such should exist, or if any such should arise—disclaiming all discussions about the succession, and prepared within the compass of his abilities, to denounce all precocious aspirations, and all the too eager struggles of inordinate ambition. He will go with no design to create cliques, but to extinguish them—to denounce no republican—to destroy no man—and to thwart none, unless the injunctions of public duty and his principles should demand an opposition to their measures and their course."

THE NEWS.

Norwich, Conn, April 17, 1845.

V. B. Palmer, Esq., at his Office, No. 120 Nassau street, (Tribune Buildings,) New York, and No. 16 State street, Boston, is authorised to receive advertisements and subscriptions for the Norwich News and receipt for the same.

Our Enemies.

Preparation for the recent election, and other pressing duties, have drawn so largely upon our time and attention, that we have purposely delayed until now taking any public notice of the efforts which have been making in certain quarters of late, to injure both our political standing and personal character. It is no new thing for us to be slandered; we have for many years been an "eyesore" to whiggery and baronialism, and have consequently been the object of their unceasing abuse and zealous persecution. The present crusade differs, if at all, from those which at stated periods have preceded it, only in degree and intensity. We might perhaps say in extent, for we understand that there are even some professed democrats,—the men who were so exceedingly anxious to have Mr. Van Buren nominated at the Baltimore Convention, in order to secure the offices,—who have eagerly joined in this holy league against us, and have been busy at work circulating the most unfounded slanders and contemptible stories to our prejudice.

The history of "old hunkerism" may be very briefly told. Failing in their schemes to renominate Mr. Van Buren, they at first reluctantly, but afterwards more readily fell in with the nomination of Mr. Polk, as a matter of necessity,—still clinging to their fondly cherished hopes that they would have a prevailing influence in his administration, particularly with reference to the matter of appointments. On this plea they are now operating, and hope to succeed in counting all who did not favor the renomination of the defeated candidate from the favor of the administration and its patronage, no matter what may have been their services in behalf of the cause of democracy—no matter how faithfully they may have labored in the recent national conflict—no matter how long-dated may be their enlistment in the democratic ranks. To effect this object, it appears they are ready to resort to all sorts of misrepresentations and even downright fabrications, to poison the ear of the Executive and appointing powers at Washington. How well they will succeed in their selfish and dishonorable purposes, time will determine.

It is now 17 years since we commenced the publication of a democratic Journal in this city. During this time, under the Jackson, Van Buren and Polk flags, we have fought as editor and publisher, many hard battles with the federalists—have devoted our time, our strength, our all, to the great cause. Our whole life, from the age of 19 years, has been one of political strife with the enemies of democracy, and we have enjoyed the satisfaction, in common with the great party with which we have acted, of giving our opponents many severe drubbings. We have constantly been the object of federal hatred and federal abuse—this, however, has never kept us awake nights, nor shall we ever suffer ourselves to be disturbed by their attacks so long as we have the means in our own hands, of self defense.

Although, as we have before remarked, we fought for the elevation of Andrew Jackson in '28 and '32 and for Martin Van Buren in '36 and '40, we were one of the great mass who in '44 did not believe in the expediency of again nominating Mr. Van Buren, after the overwhelming defeat of 1840. We believed it impossible to succeed with him as a candidate, when it was proclaimed from well end of the Union to the other by the democracy themselves that they would not support him. It is unnecessary for us to refer to the causes which operated on men's minds sufficient to it that he was defeated by the very men without whose votes we could not expect to elect any candidate—but who, with the exception of Mr. Van Buren, would unite with their old friends in supporting the nominee of the Baltimore Convention. After the Veto of the United States Bank Bill by Mr. Tyler, and in gratitude for his subsequent action in favor of the democracy of the country, we devoted to him our hearty support, and gave him our preference as a candidate of the democratic party against Mr. Clay. "Not that we loved Caesar less, but Rome more." We could not, although our love for Mr. Van Buren continued as strong as ever, advocate his renomination, when it was as plain as the noon-day sun that defeat and mortification would be the inevitable result—and which subsequent events have most satisfactorily proved. After the nomination of Mr. Polk, Mr. Tyler, although previously nominated by a National Convention holden at Baltimore, consisting of delegates from every State and district in the Union, withdrew, and threw the whole weight of his influence into the scale of Mr. Polk,—and this alone saved the democratic party. We entered heartily into the support of Mr. Polk, as he himself will testify,—our paper having been regularly sent to him throughout the canvass.

But notwithstanding our long and faithful adherence to the democratic party—never in the course of our life having cast a vote for a federal whig, or in opposition to the regular nominated candidates of the democratic party, there are those calling themselves democrats, of the "old hunker" clique, who are using their efforts in connection with the federalists to bring about our destruction. It is true that the abuse we receive from men calling themselves democrats proceeds from the very smallest and most recent specimens—having attached themselves to the party and to the skirts of the "old hunkers" in hopes that their chances for office may be to a considerable extent rendered more certain. The enmity of these creatures is produced by their jealousy that we are in the way of their successfully applying the knife to the throats of democrats who, to say the least, are on a par with themselves, and because we, ourself, are in the enjoyment of a little appointment connected with the customs, which one or more greedy office seeker would like to get away from us. It is the only office of a pecuniary nature that we ever held in our life—and this we never asked for—nor did we ever ask for an office of any kind. The appointment was given to us by the Collector for this District, in place of a rabid, Clay, blue light federalist,—and all the democracy,—excepting always the "old hunkers"—said amen. We have now held the office between one and two years, have discharged the duties connected therewith faithfully to the Government and to the People—but we were opposed to the renomination of Mr. Van Buren! therefore we must be proscribed! Yes, the man who has been elevated to the Presidency in opposition to "the old hunkers" is now impudently approached, and coolly requested to turn round and cut the throats of the very man to whom he owes his success in the late struggle against the enemies of true and unadulterated democracy!

With reference to the infamous falsehoods manufactured by the whigs and so industriously circulated by the creatures to whom we have referred, who call themselves democrats, that we have taken "black mail" as it is called, of appointees to office under Mr. Tyler's administration, we pronounce the whole a string of FALSEHOODS from beginning to end! We CHALLENGE our accusers to PROVE their assertions! We have never taken the first copper of any man as a gratuity for assisting him to an office—on the contrary we have in ALL cases devoted our time and attention FREE—only requiring that the applicant should be well endorsed by the democracy—and in two cases out of three have appropriated money from our own pocket—our own money—to pay in part the expenses of an agent proceeding to the seat of Government to attend to the business. Thus much about "black mail"—on this point, however, we shall have something to say at another time.

Again, a statement in regard to the manner we obtained a certain document at Washington is published in the columns of the Norwich (fed) Courier. We pronounce *this story* false in every essential particular, and should it become necessary we will give a full exposition of the whole transaction, sustained by the testimony of the gentleman himself, from whom we received the document "*under false pretences!*"

And so with each and every charge whether openly brought or covertly circulated against us. We challenge investigation into every act, public or private, of our life, and dare our enemies to the proof of their base slanders against us. We shall not stop to waste words upon the contemptible creature who has been placed by the hand of charity in a position to do the bidding of the whig barons in this part of the State, and who has of late been profuse with attacks upon us. The character of the man is so thoroughly known in this community, that it were a work of supererogation to show him up as he deserves; besides, we have done so so often and so effectually, that the name of *Silva*, we are confident, must by this time have become loathsome to our readers; we are sure it has to us. It may become necessary, however, as the population of our city is yearly increasing by the influx of strangers, to make a sort of periodical statement showing the perfect infamy and irresponsibility of the fellow, so that no one may be duped by his swaggering and lying.

The milder spirit of Legislation

Which prevails in modern times, is owing to the growing democratic spirit of the age. The purest and most unalloyed democracy to be found any where, is written out on the pages of the Bible. But a few cunning men in church and state, having perverted its intent and meaning have made this same Bible and the gentle religion of Heaven the unwilling instrument of tyranny. Because God, all wise and all good is there represented as an absolute sovreign, the self, constituted vice Gerents of Heaven on earth, rolling over with human passions, have usurped His prerogative of power, without adding to it His ability to do perfect justice. But it is a circumstance full of hope and promise, that the spirit of the age is returning back to the democracy of the Bible. Despots are obliged to give way to this spirit, and everywhere are compelled to yield their coveted prerogatives.

The milder, better, and more merciful spirit of the age has descended into prisons, and extended its sympathy to those who have, by the fierce fury of former times, been put to the ban of human society. Men are beginning to learn, that bloody laws, and barbarous punishments have utterly failed to prevent crime, and civilize society. The consequence is, corporal punishment everywhere, is growing into desuetude, and imprisonment substituted in its stead. The humane policy of the times goes further, and follows the criminal into his cell, speaks to him as a fellow man, appeals to his better nature, and fans into a flame, the smouldering dying embers of humanity still within him. This is as it should be. "Blessed is he that considereth the poor." "In prison, and ye visited me."

A little while ago, humanity smote the rock of intemperance with the rod of mercy, and lo, the pure, refreshing waters of sobriety gushed out of the flint. Men looked on and wondered. All former means had been vain. Blows had been given it by the strength of truth, powerful enough to have levelled a pyramid. Strokes heavy enough to have crumbled down mount Atlas had been showered upon it by legislation, and still, the hideous monument of vice stood, firmer and firmer still. But at the merest touch of kindness and sympathy, the adamant melted, and under its rough exterior, a human heart was found, throbbing, with the simple affections of our common nature.

After considerable hesitation, we have come to the conclusion, that capital punishment should be abolished. We know well, how decisively sanguinary, was the Mosaic code. But still we have arrived at the abiding conviction, first that death will not prevent the crime of murder—secondly that one death in all circumstances, is better than two—thirdly that the murderer being shut up, society is just as safe as though he were under ground—and finally, that poor human nature is not perfect enough to acquire a right to destroy that which it cannot bestow. Human life as a boon from Heaven, and what God spares and cherishes, man has no right to take away.

But leaving the abstract right and wrong of the thing to take care of itself, what lesson does experience teach in regard to the comparative effects of mildness and harshness in the distribution of just punishment in cases of crime in general? The answer can be given unhesitatingly and at once. When you throw off the offender against the laws of society from all participation in the common sympathies of our nature, and strike him with the stroke of mere vengeance, you excite a thousand bad passions where you suppress one. Look further back, and see if some unwholesome unnatural act of your own did not make your victim an offender against your laws. Let the grinder of the face of the poor, let the usurer, let the bloated man of wealth, whose heart has become stone within him by long habit of avarice, throw the first stone if he dare at the man whose necessities have driven him to take a purse on the highway—let him put a rope around the neck of the man who, from the same feeling of sordid, selfish avarice has killed his fellow. The man who, stealing along the edge of legal crime, has robbed the widow and orphan, broken many a heart, and by his domineering insolence has outraged the feelings of all in any measure dependent on him, may plume himself on his exalted elevation above the robber and murderer. He shall have none of our congratulation. He may wield the sword of justice—we shall not hold down the unhappy victim for such a stroke as his.

If society were less confident of the perfection of its own standard of morals, it would be more lenient to those who break its laws. It is a charming way to cry up our own virtues, to cry down the delinquencies of our neighbors. So society magnifies not only its own power, but also blows up its own self complacency by parading with relentless severity, every offender.

We do not apologize for crime. We would by no means stay the hand of justice. But we just bid society remember that being itself utterly imperfect, compassion better befits man than vengeance. Vengeance belongeth to God. Perfect justice is only to be found in the retribution of omnipotent wisdom. We bid society remember, that sound policy imperiously demands a strong infusion of mercy in our legislation against crime. Terror is now, and has always been, the weakest instrument of the law. It shields not our life, it defends not our property so well as mercy. The mail clad warrior is not so well protected as the sleeping infant with no other guardian than God and innocence. The man "jealous in honor, sudden and quick in quarrel" is insulted a hundred times oftener than the quiet quaker. The very helplessness of woman is her strongest support, and in every civilized community hedges her about with triple walls of defence.

These are important and standing truths, which have just began to be appreciated by men of the present day. The people of France had grown greatly wise between 1793 and 1830, when they accomplished a most important and complete revolution of their government at the latter period, by the use of means directly opposed to those used in the former. In 1830, not a single capital conviction took place, nay was a drop of blood shed on the scaffold. The consequence is, that the new government has gone on remarkably well, and seems now to be firmly established.

We say then, in view of these facts and principles, let the word *vengeance* be obliterated from our criminal code. It has lost its influence. It is like an old scare crow in a corn field from which some silly birds at first fly in screaming terror, but which by and bye becomes a nice roosting place for the bolder and more cunning depredators of the soil.

"Hurrah for Jackson!"

This familiar and glorious old war-whoop of the Democracy, is very opportune at the present time in reference to the result of the recent Rhode Island Election. Mr. Jackson—patriotic name!—though a professed whig, could not, as an honorable, high-minded man,—as a man of feeling and Christain sympathy,—give his countenance and consent to the needless and cruel persecutions which the detestable and cowardly spirit of Algerinism continued to inflict upon the helpless and guiltless victim of its wrath. The Democracy of the State, waving all other party questions, were willing to go with him as their candidate for Governor, into an election, upon the simple issue of the unconditional liberation of Mr. Dorr. A considerable portion of the whigs united in support of Mr. Jackson; while the great body of the Algerines adhered to Fenner, made every exertion against Jackson and up to the latest hour previous to the election, continued holding large and inflammatory meetings, at all which their followers were advised most impressively, on no consideration to vote for the liberation candidate, albeit he was a whig and a man in all other respects perfectly unexceptionable. The election has been held, and in the triumph of Mr. Jackson has the verdict of the people gone forth, that Dorr shall be free—unconditionally and immediately. A glorious triumph is this, of truth over error—of justice over tyranny—of humanity over brutal oppression.

We have been led to these remarks, by observing the statements of certain whig presses, in relation to the Rhode Island Election, and the moral to be drawn from it. Having done all in their power to deceive the people, while their Algerine friends of Rhode-Island were in the ascendancy, they would fain keep up the game of deception, now that they have been signally vanquished. It is unblushingly attempted to be made out, in defiance of the most glaring and well understood facts that Mr. Jackson was elected by the old "Law and Order" (Algerine) party—in other words, that the Algerines constituted the "Liberation Party" at the recent election.—As for Mr. Dorr, why the pretence now set up is, that he was so "*worthless a fellow*," it wasn't worth while to have the State kept in a constant turmoil on his account, and therefore they *wanted* him free!! This will remind our readers very forcibly of the old anecdote of the negro and his rabbit—There never was such a "fat" rabbit known in the world, before; until he effected his escape, and then he "warn't so very fat after all!" Precisely so with Mr. Dorr and his Algerine oppressors; so long as they had him in their clutches, and could safely keep him there, he was deemed of sufficient dignity and importance to be made the practical subject of their direst vengeance and unceasing hate; but now there is a prospect of his liberation—oh! he was "too worthless a fellow" to be the object of so much notice—the cause of so much excitement!!

But no sensible person will be deceived by these representations of the whig presses. They feel mortified and chagrined at the overthrow of their dear friends, the Algerines, and consequently resort to such lying expedients to make out as fair a case as possible. Said Gen. Greene, one of the two Algerine U. S. Senators, in a speech made at an Algerine meeting in Providence, the very evening before the Election—"*Elect Jackson and you condemn Gov. Fenner and all the acts of the State for two or three years past.*" The Algerine papers generally announced that they went "*for Fenner, and Dorr where he is!*" Simmons the other U. S. Senator it seems, declared his intention of voting for Jackson, did so; and this is adduced by the whig presses as proof that the Algerines generally were favorable to Dorr's liberation; but Simmons had a personal grudge against Fenner, and moreover it is supposed saw which way the popular tide was setting, and very cunningly fell in with the current. In conclusion we will quote one or two sentences from the Providence *Journal*, the chief mouth-piece of Algerinism, and it there is any doubt remaining in the mind of any person as to whether the election of the liberation candidate is to be attributed to Algerine or democratic influence, we venture to say it will be immediately dispelled. Says the Journal—and it is a piteous acknowledgement:—

"We feel the unexpected and deplorable blow which the Law and Order party has received in the defeat of Gov. Fenner, its able and faithful representative. It is true that with the single exception of the office of Governor, all the substantial fruits of victory remain in our hands; it is true that the Dorrites have nothing to congratulate themselves upon except our mortification. But abroad it will be represented as an unalloyed Dorrite triumph; the radical press will proclaim that Dorrism has at length conquered in Rhode Island, and we cannot complain if our friends fail to properly understand the case when so many of our citizens have resolutely shut their eyes to it. In the dishonor which this result has brought upon us, there is consolation in the fact that Providence has maintained her position as a Law and Order city. She has given a majority for Gov. Fenner, and has sent thirteen sound Law and Order men to represent her in the General Assembly. Here in the centre of the Dorrite movements and under every adverse influence, there has been neither defection nor faltering."

Brooklyn Election.

In Brooklyn the Democrats are victorious—having elected Thomas G. Talmage as their candidate for Mayor, and a majority (10 out of 18) of the members of the Common Council. The Whigs and American Republicans had separate tickets.

Wards.	Vote for Mayor. Dem.	Whig.	Am. Rep.
1	147	336	53
2	477	208	165
3	148	414	159
4	255	155	169
5	744	164	251
6	539	225	240
7	562	230	351
8*			
9	206	43	38
	2079	1675	1409

Democratic majority, so far as heard from, for Mayor, over the Whigs, 1293; over the Nativists, 1509.

* Not received, but supposed to have given a small democratic majority.

Clay and Webster—Two "bright and shining Lights."

We announced a week or two ago the fact that the Durand Missionary Society of the city of New Haven had contributed the requisite sum for the purpose of constituting Mr. Clay a life-member of the American Home Missionary Society. Parenthetical, in despite of the seriousness of the subject, as the news must appeared to the public mind, in view of the generally-received private character sustained by Mr. Clay, we have now to communicate a still more, if possible, ludicrous and amusing piece of intelligence, to wit, that the Baltimore Sabbath Association have recently appointed DANIEL WEBSTER an honorary member of their body.—Mr. Webster has replied in a very flattering strain to the polite note of the Secretary of the Association advising him of the honor conferred upon him, and takes occasion to remark that the Sabbath "is the day of public worship throughout the *Christian world*"—sentiments that cannot be too much admired for their originality and pure orthodoxy.

Now our readers need not to be reminded that this very man, Daniel Webster a few years ago, addressed on the Sabbath a large and excited political meeting in the streets of this same city of Baltimore—(the head quarters of this association for the promotion of the better observance of the Sabbath)—and then and there publicly made the declaration that "*there is no Sabbath in Revolutionary times!*" This has been charged upon him, and never contradicted. Yet this very pious association, hailing from Baltimore, the scene of Mr. Webster's desecration of the Sabbath, considers itself honored by chasing him among its members! Some of our exchanges, in commenting upon the transaction, are inclined however to regard it, as they do the case of Mr. Clay's appointment to a life-membership in the Missionary Society, as a sly way of administering a rebuke to the "God-like." Be that as it may, it certainly, as matters now stand, sounds somewhat strangely to hear the names of *Clay* and *Webster* announced to the world as "bright and shining lights," and active co-workers in two of the most important religious movements of the day. If these appointments are intended, as above suggested, as indirect methods of *reclaiming* the individuals in question, we can hartily say, Amen; but if designed as happy precedents for *whitewashing* the characters of the two *leaders* of the *whig party*—and no one will deny but that they used it bad enough—we think it extremely doubtful whether so contemptible a trick succeeds.

New York Election—Whiggery and Nativeism demolished!

In another column will be found the gratifying news of the overwhelming triumph achieved by the Democracy of the city of New York, over the combined forces of whiggery and "Nativeism," at the recent Charter Election. The democratic plurality it will be seen, is nearly as large as the whole number of votes cast for the whig candidate for Mayor. Nativeism is down in the dust, having lost its power in every Ward of the city. The whigs have but two Wards; the democrats the remaining *fifteen!*

Our friends in this State, who have recently been so badly beaten, can now see what union and energy will effect in an election. Had it not been for dissensions in our own ranks—had every democrat polled true, regardless of *old* whig lies, and uninfluenced by selfish motives and prejudices, we should beyond a doubt, have been spared an inglorious defeat.

In New York, matters were just reversed. Our friends there were perfectly united—the whigs split up into numerous factions. The former have gloriously triumphed, and it does us good to rejoice at their success.

As for the "Native" party, it has been sunk so deep under ground, that we shall probably hear nothing from it again in that quarter. Brought into being by the whig party, as a means of securing additional strength, it has perished itself and dragged down with it its corrupt originators. Webster, it will be recollected, came out a strong "Native" just after the Presidential Election; and everybody remembers the tremendous hallooings raised by the whig presses generally, about Irishmen, wicked Catholics, and ignorant foreigners, and the necessity of a Native party, &c., &c. Wonder what the whigs think now upon these points?

Frank's Cream for Razors.—This valuable assistant to the razor in removing the beard from the face, is fast gaining popular favor. It is what the public have been wanting for some time—something useful at the same time agreeable. Its properties being of a healthful nature tend much to erase from the surface those diseases which the skin is heir to—and at once give a freshness and beautifying appearance to the visage. The ease, with which the razor performs its office is known only by those who have given it fair trial. If this article is not already, it will soon be known to be the best commodity for shaving now in use. To convince one of this, no other commendation need be given than that of experience. May the public give to the Proprietor of this Cream an amount of patronage that will amply repay him for introducing it into use.

It is put up in elegant style, and for sale, in this city, by Samuel Tyler, Main-st., Wm. B. Tyler, Water-st., and Perfumers generally.

Daily Line of Steam Boats.

The Steamer Worcester, Capt. Daniel Bacon, after having been thoroughly repaired and refitted, has commenced her trips for the season, and with the Cleopatra, Capt. Dorrance, now form a daily Steam Boat Line between this city and New York. The Worcester is, without doubt, the best and most beautiful Boat that navigates Long Island Sound—and we may add that in connection with the Cleopatra, no Boats in the Union are, or can be better managed. The proprietors of these Boats spare no expense to accommodate the traveling public—the most lavish expenditures being made in furniture and general improvements. The luxuries and comforts of a first class Hotel are enjoyed by the passengers, and were it not that the operation of machinery announced the fact, no one would suspect that he was in any other place than a quiet, elegantly furnished parlor or sleeping room. The promotion of Mr. Daniel Bacon to the post of Captain of the Worcester, is a compliment to a highly deserving and competent young man, and creditable to Cornelius Vanderbilt, Esq., who by his quick perception discovers merit, and never fails to bestow his favors on the deserving. Capt. Bacon has been in the employ of Mr. Vanderbilt about ten years, and by a course of strict integrity and industry, has won for himself not only the confidence of his employer, but the respect and esteem of all who know him.

Mr. Fairchild in Exeter.—On Monday the Society of the first Congregational church in Exeter, N. H., invited by a unanimous vote, the Rev. J. H. Fairchild to preach among them for the time being. He will not settle himself in any place at present.

ELECTION.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

Towns.	1844. Whig.	Dem.	Abol.	1845. Whig.	Dem.	Abol.
Hartford	1477	998	45	1380	903	37
Avon	147	59	5	146	66	[illegible]
Berlin	326	325	49	345	283	4
Bristol	309	237	24	300	215	[illegible]
Bloomfield	139	184	20	124	190	17
Burlington	149	119	8	[illegible]		
Canton	232	186	13	209	129	98
East Hartford	289	267	5	236	270	5
East Windsor	411	267		363	249	7
Enfield	301	158	5	301	140	3
Farmington	107	180	68	156	185	66
Glastenbury	417	414	3	310	244	5
Granby	250	209		264	221	
Hartland	110	110	1	103	121	1
Manchester	214	179	5	201	156	5
Marlborough	80	60		91	64	1
Rock Hill	108	124	4	108	115	5
Simsbury	186	179	2	160	179	5
Southington	183	204	16	199	116	30
Suffield	221	217		234	217	3
Wethersfield	276	234	18	230	230	8
Windsor	209	273		205	209	1
	5003	4334	296	5085	4040	261

NEW-HAVEN COUNTY.

Towns.	1844. Whig.	Dem.	Abol.	1845. Whig.	Dem.	Abol.
New Haven	1446	1143	94	1[illegible]	[illegible]	21
Bethany	75	137	2			
Branford	101	172	1	100	177	
Cheshire	194	195	8	189	197	4
Derby	248	200	3	37[illegible]		
East Haven	203	101		103[illegible]		
Guilford	194	308	78	199	189	77
Hamden	190	210		110	211	1
Madison	187	166	17	[illegible]		
Meriden	171	323	45	210	230	30
Middlebury	110	46	2	[illegible]		
Milford	485	119	2	[illegible]		
N. Branford	120	119		110	120	4
North Haven	162	171		159	180	
Orange	146	108	1	130	88	9
Oxford	147	109		130	177	8
Prospect	98	84	91	[illegible]		
Southbury	147	181	7	139	130	4
Wallingford	133	249	14	139	224	17
Waterbury	411	410	24	307	228	17
*Naugatuck				160	161	2
Woodbridge	129	108		[illegible]		
Wolcott	44	70	8	46	78	4
	5065	4650	321	4938	4306	215

*new town.

NEW LONDON COUNTY

Towns.	1844. Whig.	Dem.	Abol.	1845. Whig.	Dem.	Abol.
New London	656	459	40	570	426	64
Norwich	744	893	84	784	949	78
Bozrah	87	119	9	100	119	[illegible]
Colchester	204	918	6	217	280	4
East Lyme	114	80	11	106	60	
Franklin	71	115	10			
Griswold	172	340	3	161	325	[illegible]
Groton	125	314	4	110	[illegible]	
Lebanon	179	224	30	154	197	28
Ledyard	110	145		108	130	
Lisbon	95	94	20	95	77	[illegible]
Lyme	230	208	17	207	160	[illegible]
Montville	169	67	31	160	90	28
N Stonington	170	196	8	161	180	[illegible]
Preston	186	202		186	197	6
Salem	76	60		89	65	
Stonington	343	215	3	344	257	10
Waterford	124	187	4	93	180	7
	3630	3664	287	3480	3187	264

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

Towns.	1844. Whig.	Dem.	Abol.	1845. Whig.	Dem.	Abol.
Litchfield	439	447	6	407	461	2
Barkhamsted	187	196	7	190	179	18
Bethlem	87	182		79	163	
Canaan	235	278	4			
Colebrook	60	102	26	80	128	23
Cornwall	198	208	19	197	204	18
Goshen	208	195	1			
Harwinton	124	91	88	143	99	98
Kent	200	217		197	211	
N. Hartford	200	161	37	198	116	28
New Milford	370	423	28	364	391	28
Norfolk	168	104	25	173	90	18
Plymouth	275	249	28	268	240	21
Roxbury	67	124	14	80	120	21
Salisbury	241	268	2	249	271	3
Sharon	230	242	5	228	260	4
Torrington	208	133	42	207	88	45
Warren	73	93	13	74	90	24
Washington	189	178	39	230	180	28
Watertown	108	119	46	176	114	42
Winchester	209	165	38	208	168	42
Woodbury	294	238	4	291	240	6
	4398	4281	524	4945	4011	399

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Towns.	1844. Whig.	Dem.	Abol.	1845. Whig.	Dem.	Abol.
Middletown	567	617	48	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chatham	69	173		73	175	
Chester	54	164	5	69	160	12
Clinton	161	109	8	149	98	6
Durham	190	117	3	do.		
East Haddam	254	326	4	250	280	
Haddam	218	361		210	367	1
Killingworth	94	157	5	69	144	11
Portland	179	302		202	194	
Saybrook	201	216	68	201	240	60
Westbrook	113	65	29	110	76	29
	2124	2963	147	2761	2187	180

WINDHAM COUNTY.

Towns.	1844. Whig.	Dem.	Abol.	1845. Whig.	Dem.	Abol.
Brooklyn	186	185	21	190	180	17
Ashford	207	219	73	170	165	57
Canterbury	172	171	1	60		
Chaplin	79	66	15	85	70	16
Hampton	90	140	22	78	110	30
Killingly	313	331	46	267	280	64
Plainfield	200	181	16	229	179	21
Pomfret	158	189	55	171	112	90
Sterling	100	102		62	100	8

MISSING PAGE(S)

MISSING ISSUE(S)

MAY

THE NORWICH NEWS,
WM. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
OFFICE IN SHETUCKET STREET
Brick Building, 2d Story, opposite Ely & Co's

TERMS.
To City subscribers, ... $2,00
Mail subscribers, ... $1,50
payable in advance.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.
Six lines or less, one two or three weeks, . 75
Half a square, ... 50
Square, ... $100
All over a square, in the same proportion. Twenty-five cents each week for continuance after three weeks.

J. HENRY PECK,
Fashionable
HAIR DRESSER
No. 98 Main-st.
One door East of E. T. Huntington's Watch Store!

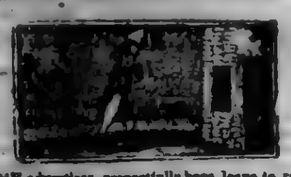
ORIGINAL PAGE(S) MUTILATED

SPORTSMEN'S FRIEND.
KINNEY & RAWSON keep constantly on hand Pigeons & Wilkes & John Hall & Sneabest Eng lish Sporting Powder.
Dupont's Powder in half & quarter Kegs, and in canister.
Indian Rifle, do in canisters.
ALSO,
Superior blasting powder, patent Safety Fuse, a Sept. 6, 1844—1y48. [42 Water-st.

HENRY S. COOK,
MERCHANT TAILOR
No. 18 Shetucket-Street,
Norwich, Ct.
GENTLEMEN' AND BOY'S GARMENTS
CUT AND MADE
In the Latest Styles.

WM. H. ALLEN,
DENTIST,
OFFICE, NO. 84 SHETUCKET STREET, (UP STAIRS)
WHERE he will perform all operations necessary for the preservation of the teeth and gums in the best possible manner. Teeth inserted from 1 to a complete set. Teeth cleaned, filled, extracted, and all irregularities, whether they proceed from disease or want of proper care, remedied.
March 23.

To Dry Goods Merchants and the Public Generally.
Umbrella, Parasol, and Sun-Shade
MANUFACTORY.
OPPOSITE THE MERCHANTS HOTEL, NORWICH, CONN



THE advertiser respectfully begs leave to return his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage he has received for many years, and earnestly solicits a continuance of the same.
Having just purchased a rich assortment of materials for the manufacture of Parasols and Sun-Shades, for the coming spring entirely for cash Merchants having silks suitable for the purpose, can have them made up in any style to better advantage and in a superior manner than sending them to New York. An assortment of umbrellas and parasols of different sizes and qualities, constantly on hand and the workmanship of all goods warranted and kept in repair one year.
Umbrellas and Parasols repaired or re-covered, in a few hours as usual.
ALBERT CHERRY.
Jan. 1st. 1845. 1f8

Boston Piano Fortes.

R. W. BOATH having recently selected from the celebrated manufacture of Hallet, Davis, & Co. some very superior PIANO FORTES, with all the late improvements, and will be sold at the lowest manufacturer's prices.
Jan. 23 1845. 9

Molasses and Sugar.

JUST RECEIVED a supply of NEW CROP New Orleans Molasses and Sugar, for sale cheap by
E. A. BILL.
Feb. 19th, '41. tf 13

Notice.
LOST or MISLAID, a note of hand, signed by Wm. Faulkner, for thirty 87-100 dollars. The public are cautioned against negotiating said Note as it has been paid by Mr. Faulkner.
FANNING & WILLOUGHBY
April 3, 1845. 3w20

The Norwich News.

VOL. V.—NO. 23. NORWICH, CONN., THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1845. WHOLE NO. 231

Do you want comfort in SHAVING!!
THEN USE FERRE'S SHAVING
CREAM.
A FEW of the hundreds of recommendations to the above Cream may be found below
FERRE'S SHAVING CREAM.
The undersigned having used the Cream Saponin, of which Mr. E. C Ferre of Middletown is sole proprietor are happy to award him our testimonials in its favor. Considering the expedition of making the lather, its superior quality when made, its softening effects on the beard, and its curative qualities upon the skin, we do not hesitate to recommend it to the public as the best Shaving Cream either domestic or imported now in use.

Rev. E E Griswold	Charles Woodward M D
do. Wm Jarvis	J Barratt, M D
do W G Howard	Wm B Casey, M D
do Arther Granger	David Harrison, M D
do Samuel M Emery	Edwin Stearns
Prof John Johnson	E A Russell
do A W Smith	Jeremiah H Taylor
Sam'l Stearns	Eli Wilcox, P M
Eleazer Lacey	Horace Clark
Joseph Arnold	Thomas G Mather
W S Camp	Sidera Chase
Daniel H Chase	George Francis
Charles Francis	

Ferre's Cream Saponine, after a thorough trial, I consider it much preferable to any other article which I have ever used in shaving. Its properties are so valuable as to commend it to general use.
Rev. J. R. CRANE.
For sale by WILLIAM S. TYLER, Watertst.-Agent for the Proprietor, also sold by SAMUEL TYLER and Perfumers generally.
April 10'45. 21

BONNETS AND MILLINERY
GOODS.
THE subscribers having accepted the Agency of one of the largest and best manufacturing establishments in Massachusetts are prepared to offer a general supply of
Florence and Fancy Braid Bonnets,
at the lowest manufacturers' prices. Merchants, Milliners and all others will find it for their advantage to call on the subscribers before purchasing.
ALSO, Just received a splendid assortment of RIBBONS, FLOWERS, and MILLINERY ARTICLES which we received direct from the Importers and will be sold at the lowest New York prices.
All persons wishing the above Goods may save 10 per cent by calling at No. 32 & 35 Shetucket st.
ELY & CO.
March 26th, '45. tf18

India Rubber Overshoes.
WE have on hand and for sale on the most reasonable terms, a most splendid assortment of India Rubber Shoes and Overshoes, of the latest patterns and styles in market, manufactured from the pure gum and got up in the best manner—warranted not to stiffen in the coldest weather, or contract by the heat, and will retain their color under all circumstances, and not to par in the seams.
Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine the great improvements made in the manufacture of India Rubber. ☞We sell cheap.
J IRESON & SON.
Feb. 16. tf12

NOTICE.
THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public and his customers in general that he has taken the Brick Store, directly opposite Pratt & Hooker's where he intends to carry on his business as usual with a stock of second hand clothing, with a better assortment then he ever before offered. Also, in addition, second hand Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, all of which he will offer for sale for cash cheaper than can be bought in the State. Cash paid for second hand clothing of all descriptions.
ALSO,—Whitewashing done at short notice. Persons wishing to have White Washing done will please to leave their orders in the afternoon. Also, Clothes Cleaning; Coats 50 cents, Pants do.
SAMUEL ELLIS.
Norwich, April 3, 1845. 19

On and after the 1st of April next.
J. IRESON & SON
WILL have removed their entire stock of
BOOTS & SHOES,
with large additions, to the Store in the New Brick Block, known as Hubbard's Row, No. 115 Main-street where they respectfully invite all of their old and as many new customers to call and see them. They hope, by close application to business, and by selling their goods at low rates, to merit the approbation of their numerous patrons.
Having a very large acquaintance with the eastern manufacturers, we have made extensive arrangements to receive and sell their goods at such prices as will enable us to outdo all competitors.
And to our wholesale Customers we would say that in this department we intend to spare no pains to have it complete being always supplied with every article usually kept for jobbing. We trust we shall be able to furnish country Merchants, and others on such terms as will save them the expence of going to Boston or New York for the like Goods.
After April first, 115 South side Main-st.
Jan. 30th, '45. tf10

Oils.
28 bbls refined Whale Oil,
32 bbls natural do do
10 casks bleached spring Sperm oil,
8 do natural do do
12 bbls bleached Blackfish do
Just received and for sale by
WHITAKER, HAMMOND & CO.
April 2. 19 Commercial street.

Notice.
ALL persons having unsettled accounts with Coon & Heyward, are requested to settle the same previous to the first day of April next.
As new arrangements are to be made in their business.
tf16

Notice.
ALL PERSONS are forbid crediting any one on my account, except by authority from myself personally or by a written order from myself or wife—as I will pay no bills thus contracted by any person, without authority.
W. FAULKNER.
April 15, 1845 3w21

Extraordinary Announcement.
IN THE WAY OF CHEAP PRICES.
ARE held out to Country Merchants, and dealers in Boots and Shoes, to call and examine the largest stock to be found in the State and as cheap as can be found in the United States.
J. IRESON & SON.
April 23 1845. South Side Main street.—23

WANTED, 10,000 lbs.,
Old Cast off India Rubber Shoes.
FOR which new and fresh Goods will be exchanged at Cash prices.
J. IRESON & SON.
Feb. 5 tf1

POETRY.

A Prayer.

By Charles G. Eastman.

I

Spare the sufferer, cruel Pain!
Spare the child!
Let her breathe in sleep again,
Calm and mild.
All our hopes are centered here
And we pray with many a tear,
Spare the child.

II

She hath never injured aught
'Neath the sun!
Pure is she as love's first thought—
Gentle one!
Ah! we cannot bear the fear,
That her life must vanish here,
Just begun.

III

Spare the Sufferer cruel Pain!
Spare the child!
Let her breathe in sleep again,
Calm and mild,
For ourselves we've little fear—
For the suffering angel here!
Spare the child!

From the New Haven Register.

To the Blue Bird.

Sweet herbinger of early spring!
Thy voice is ever dear;
Thou comest on thy azure wing,
A tale of coming joys to bring,
With music sweet and clear,

And at thy voice the early flowers
Once more to being spring,
And tell us of the summer hours,
The balmy air and gentle showers
The summer days shall bring.

The care worn townsman hears thy song,
He listens for thy voice,
And as he slowly moves along,
Amidst the crowded city's throng,
It makes his heart rejoice.

And therefore does he turn away,
And leave the crowd behind—
And through the crowded meadow stray,
And feel upon his forehead play
The soft and gentle wind.

The weary scholar at his books
From out the casement leans;
Thinks of the murmuring streams and brooks,
The fairy glens and quiet nooks,
His boyhood's early scenes.

He lays his musty volume by,
And with a heart of joy
He seeks the field with sparkling eye,
And roams beneath the bright blue sky,
As when he was a boy.

A thousand thanks to thee sweet bird!
For the message thou dost bring—
The feelings of the heart are stirred
When'er thy tuneful voice is heard,
Sweet warbler of the spring!

[From the Reveille.]

How to Marry.

When you get married, dont marry a pet,
A Jilt, or vixen, or yet a coquette;
But marry a maid—that is if you can—
More fit for the wife of a sensible man.

Look out for a girl that is healthy and young,
With more in her eye, than you hear from her tongue,
And though she be freckled, or burnt to a tan,
Yet she is the girl for a sensible man.

With riches will wretchedness often in life
Go linked, when your riches are got with a wife;
But marry and make all the riches you can
Like a bold independent and sensible man.

Look out for a girl who is gentle and kind,
And modest and silent and tell her your mind:
If she's wise, as bewitching, she'll welcome the plan
And soon be the wife of sensible man.

Then cherish her excellence wisely and kind,
And be to small foibles indulgently blind,
For so you make happy if any thing can,
The wife of a sober and sensible man.

The Welcome Back.

Sweet is the hour that brings us home,
Where all will spring to meet us;
Where hands are striving as we come,
To be the first to greet us.
When the world hath spent its frowns and wrath
And care been sorely pressing,
'Tis sweet to turn from the roving path,
And find a fireside blessing.
Oh joyfully dear is the homeward track,
If we are but sure of a welcome back.

What do we reck on a dreary way,
Though lonely and benighted,
If we know there are lips to chide our stay,
And eyes that will beam love-lighted?
What is the worth of a diamond ray,
To the glance that flushes pleasure;
When the words that welcome back, betray,
We form a heart's chief treasure!
Oh joyfully dear is our homeward track,
If we are but sure of a welcome back.

From the Boston Post.

Affecting Scene.

Breathes there the man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
When he had headless hit his head,
Thunder!

Or who, when shaving in morning cold,
Hath gashed his chin with razor old,
And could this powerful word withhold,
Thunder!

Or who on ice or slippery stone,
Hath fallen and jarred his "crazy bone,"
And not exclaimed with an angry tone—
Thunder!

When one's suspenders give away
While dancing brisk with ladies gay
Where is the man that can help but say—
Thunder!

Tis a convenient interjection
To use at news of lost election,
Depending on the question Texian—
Thunder

Or when one's notes or bills fall due,
And banks are hard and wont renew,
In saying this there's comfort true—
Thunder!

Or when once bent on writing rhymes,
And tries in vain a hundred times,
How well this word with any chimes—
Thunder!

In short when things have gone past hearing,
All into threads one's patience wearing,
Say this is better far than swearing—
Thunder!

MISCELLANY.

A YANKEE AMONG THE ARISTOCRATS.

Not many years ago it happened that a young man from New York visited London. His father being connected with several of the magnates of the British aristocracy, the young American was introduced to the fashionable circles of the metropolis, where, in consequence of his very fine personal appearance, or that his father was reported to be very rich, or that he was a new figure on the stage, he attracted much attention, and became quite the favorite of the ladies. This was not at all relished by the British beaux, but as no very fair pretext offered as a rebuff, they were compelled to treat him civilly. Thus matters stood when the Hon. M. P. and lady made a party to accompany them to their country seat in Cambridgeshire, and the American was among the invited guests. Numerous were the devices to which these devotees of pleasure resorted in order to kill that old fellow who will measure his hours, when he ought to know they are not wanted; and the ingenuity of every one was taxed to remember or invent something novel.

The Yankees are proverbially ready of invention, and the American did honor to his character as a man accustomed to freedom of thought. He was frank and gay, and entered into the sports and amusements with that unaffected enjoyment which communicated a part of his fresh feelings to the most worn out fashionists in the party. His good nature would have been sneered at by some of the proud cavaliers, had he not been such a capital shot, and he might have been quizzed had not the ladies, won by his respectful and pleasant civilities, and his constant attentions in drawing rooms and saloons, always showed themselves his friends. But a combination was at last formed among a trio of dandies, strong patrons of the Quarterly, to annihilate the American. They proposed to vary the eternal waltzing and piping by the acting of charades and playing at various games, and having interested one of those indefatigable ladies who always carry their point in the scheme, it was voted to be the thing.

After some few charades had been disposed of, one gentleman begged leave to propose the game called 'Crowning the wisest.' This is played by selecting a judge of the game, and three persons, either ladies or gentlemen, who are to contest for the crown by answering successively the various questions which the rest of the party are at liberty to ask. The one who is declared to have been the readiest and happiest in his answers, receives the crown.

Our American, much against his inclination, was chosen among the three candidates. He was aware that his position in the society with which he was mingling, required of him the ability to sustain himself. He was to be sure treated with distinguished attention by his host and hostess, and generally by the party, but this was a favor to the individual, and not one of the company understood the character of Republicans, or appreciated the Republic. The three worthies had arranged that their turn for him should fall in succession, and he the last. The first one, a perfect exquisite, and with an air of most ineffable condescension, put his question.

'If I understand rightly the government of your country, you acknowledge no distinction of rank, consequently you have no court standard for the manners of a gentleman; will you favor me with information where your best school of politeness is to be found?'

'For your benefit,' replied the American, smiling calmly, 'I would recommend the Falls of Niagara; a contemplation of that stupendous wonder teaches humility to the proudest, and human nothingness to the vainest. It rebukes the trifler, and arouses the most stupid; in short, it turns men from their idols, and when we acknowledge that God only is Lord, we feel that men are equals. A true Christian is always polite.'

There was a murmur among the audience, but whether of applause or censure, the American could not determine, as he did not choose to betray any anxiety for the result by a scrutiny of the faces which he knew were bent on him.

The second now proposed his question. He affected to be a great politician, was mustachioed and whiskered like a diplomatist, which station he had been coveting. His voice was blank, but his emphasis was very significant.

'Should I visit the United States, what subject with which I am conversant would most interest your people, and give me an opportunity of enjoying their conversation?'

'You must maintain, as you do at present, that a monarchy is the wisest, the purest, the best government which the skill of man ever devised, and that a democracy is utterly barbarous. My countrymen are proverbially fond of argument, and will meet you on both these questions, and if you choose, will argue with you to the end of your life.'

The murmur was renewed, but still without any decided expression of the feeling with which his answer had been received.

The third then rose from his seat, and with an assured voice which seemed to announce a certain triumph, said,

'I require your decision on a delicate question, but the rules of the pastime warrant it, and also a candid answer. You have seen the American and English ladies; which are the fairest?'

The young republican glanced around the circle. It was bright with flashing eyes, and the sweet smiles which wreathed many a lovely lip might have won a less determined patriot from his allegiance. He did not hesitate, though he bowed to the ladies as he answered.

'The standard of female beauty is, I believe, allowed to be the power of exciting admiration and begetting love in our sex, and consequently, those ladies who are most admired, and beloved, and respected by the gentlemen, must be the fairest. Now I assert confidently that there is not a nation on earth where woman is so truly beloved, so tenderly cherished, so respectfully treated, as in the Republic of the United States: therefore the American women are the fairest. But,' and he again bowed low, 'if the ladies before whom I now have the honor of expressing my opinion were in my country, we should think them Americans.'

The applause was enthusiastic, and after the mirth had subsided so as to allow the Judge to be heard, he directed the crown to the Yankee.

From the Philad. Keystone.

Personal Identity.

It has often been remarked how easily one may be mistaken in affirming the identity of a person. Men have been hung, and suffered other penalties of the law, from a near resemblance to other men, and from being mistaken by witnesses for them.

A recent and striking case of this sort is recorded in the Fayetteville North Carolinian, as having occurred in Orange County, N. C., a short time ago. A free negro was arraigned for an attempt at rape. A married woman, whose husband was off at work about thirty miles, was attacked one night by a negro man, who attempted a rape on her, but succeeded no farther than to frighten her very much.

She forthwith gave information, and had a free negro in the neighborhood arrested. The trial came on and she swore positively that the free negro was the man. Another witness, an old man who was passing by the house just before the act was committed, also swore that he had met this free negro, and that the free negro spoke to him (at some distance) and asked him if the man who lived at that house was at home, and if there were any dogs there. The old man told him that the man was not at home and that there were no dogs there. The free negro proved by two highly respectable young gentlemen, that he was at their father's house on the very night, and at the very hour when the act was said to be committed. What would have been done with the free negro it is hard to say, under the circumstances, had not the matter taken quite a new turn.

It so happened as many other strange things happen, that there was a slave man or boy in the neighborhood, the very counterpart of the free negro as to color, face and form; and belonging to the father of the young gentlemen who testified that the free negro was at their house on the night of the crime. This slave boy confessed that it was him that committed the crime and not the free negro. Of course he was immediately arrested. This put a new aspect on the matter, and the two prisoners were brought into Court. The woman upon whom the act was committed, was then directed to point out the man, and she still declared it was the free negro. The old man witness was then called on and he decided it was the free negro; such is the tenacity with which some people cling to first impressions, and originally expressed opinions—but what is stranger than all, the very counsellor to whom the slave made the confession, when asked to point to the man that made the confession, pointed to the free negro! But the clerk of the court, to whom he also confessed, knew the slave perfectly well, and had known him from a boy; he very readily corrected the mistake made by the counsellor.

Another singular circumstance is, that the woman should make such a mistake, when the free negro had been employed about the premises for a day or two in ploughing; which circumstance also proved something in his favor, from the fact that he knew that the woman's husband was not at home, and that there were no dogs there, and consequently would not have asked the old man the questions which were asked by the slave. At the same time such knowledge might also be made to operate against him.

The slave confessed that he deceived the old man in this way; he hallowed to the old man, and asked him how he was: and the old fellow returned the salutation, and asked if that was Ben, (the free nego.) The boy, finding he was not known, thought he would discover himself, but carried out the description by answering in the affirmative. The boy also said (and as he was naturally a wild boy, many believed it to be true) that he had no intention of doing any harm; only intended to frighten the woman; that he did not start from home with any intention of such a thing, but just as he got near the house, the devil seemed to put it into his head to do some mischief, and led him to the commission of the crime.

The free negro was released, and the slave boy was hung. The evidence of the woman and the old man made such an impression against the free negro, that some were loth to believe but what it was him; but the slave persisted in his statement of his own guilt, and said just before he was hung, that it was all right, he was the one, and not the free negro.

What a caution such cases should be to persons who are called upon to swear to the identity of another in a case involving the life of an individual. For it is a rare chance to find that honesty and virtue in men to prompt a confession which would subject their own neck to the gallows.

Storming Stony Point.

The night had already settled down gloomy and foreboding, on the evening of the 15th of July, 1779; when the advancing column of a little army whose American uniform betokened it to be emerged from a thick wood on the shore of the Hudson, and in an instant the dim and shady prospect disclosed to them along the bank of the river opened to their sight. Far away lay Verplank's Point, now buried in a shadow, while on the hither side of the river, dark, gloomy and frowning, rose up the scraggy heights of Stoney Point. Washed on three sides by the Hudson, and protected on the other, except along a narrow road, by a morass, the fort was deemed one of the most impregnable on the river; and its capture regarded as almost impossible. Yet to achieve that gallant purpose, this little army was now upon its march.

A turn in the road soon hid them from the river; and after a silent march of some minutes duration, they arrived within three miles and a half of the enemy's line, and halted at the command of their officer, formed into columns for the attack. Beginning again their march, they soon reached the marshy ground at the base of the hill.

'Hist!' said the low voice of the General, from the front, 'we are high enough—WAYNE.'

The order passed in a whisper down the line, and the column passed on the edg of the morass. It was a moment of suspense and peril. Every man felt that in a few minutes the fate of their hazardous enterprise would be determined, and that they would either be cold in death, or the American flag float in triumph over the dark promentory ahead, now scarcely discernable tho' the thick gloom of midnight. Yet not a lip quivered, nor a cheek blanched from the ensue. About twenty paces in the front column, had halted the forlorn hope of one hundred and fifty men with unloaded pieces and bayonets fixed, while farther on a smaller group of shadowy forms could be seen through the obscurity, accoutered with axes, to cut through the abattis. Each man had a piece of white paper in his hat, to distinguish him from the foe in the approaching melee. The pause was momentary. The General had already reconnoitered the approaches to the still silent promentory, and waving his sword on high he gave the order. In another, instant, the dark, massive column was moving steadily to the attack.

It was a thrilling moment, during which that devoted band rushed rapidly over the marsh.—As yet the enemy had not discovered them.—Even the hearts of the oldest veterans, mingled with the eagerness of that moment of suspense. Already had the foremost of the pioneers reached the abattis, and the patch, rap blows of their axes rang upon the night, when suddenly the shouts of alarm broke from the fort, the gun of a sentry flashed through the gloom, and in an instant all was uproar and confusion within the astonished fortification.—Not a moment was to be lost.

'Advance! advance!' shouted Wayne, as he passed rapidly onwards to the abattis, followed in death-like silence by his indomitable troops.

'To arms!' came borne on the night breeze, from the fort—'to arms—to arms'—and then followed the quick roll of the drum. In an instant the enemy were at their posts, and the gallant continentals still maintained their silent but steady march; a fire, such as only desperation could produce, burst from every embrasure of the fort. The incessant rattle of musketry, the crashing of the grape shot, and lured light hung over the scene by the explosion of the shells, and streams of fire pouring from the fort formed a picture which no pen can describe. Yet, amid it all, the daring assailants steadily advanced—not a trigger had been pulled in the ranks. Faithful to the command of their General, though trembling in every limb with eagerness, they kept up their silent march amid the fiery tempest, as if impelled by some godlike power. On—on—on they pressed. The whirlwind of fire from the fort ceased not—yet still they dashed along, charging at the point of the bayonet, over the abattis and bulwarks, until the enemy, borne back by the impetuous onset, quailed before them. The works were forced. Then—not till then, was the death-like silence broken. A sound rang out from the victorious troops over all the thunder of the battle. It was the watchword of success. It was heard by the head of the column behind, it passed down their line, was caught up by the rear, and a wild shout, making the very welkin tremble, rang out as they dashed to the attack.

The contest was short, but terrible. Over bulwark, battery, and prostrate foes, the gallant continentals, headed by Wayne, pressed on and driving all before them, met the column of their little army, with an enthusiastic cheer, in the very center of the enemy's works. In another moment, the starry flag of America was waving triumphantly over the battlements.

The enthusiasm of the victors cannot be described. But though the contest had been so bloody, not a man of the enemy fell after resistance had ceased. The prisoners were disarmed, a guard placed over them, and sentries posted on all the commanding positions around the works. The morning gun announced to the British fleet in the river that 'Stoney Point was won.'

Mrs. Harriet Conklin.

The Vermont Watchman gives the following interesting particulars of the loss of Mrs. Conklin on board the ill-fated swallow.

On the morning of 7th she left her home for New York, being greatly desirous to visit a son with other friends, in that city. On her arrival at Troy, she was joined by her daughter, Mrs. Daniel Robertson, and together took passage in the steamer Swallow, hitherto deemed one of the safest and most fortunate boats on the Hudson. At Albany Mrs. C. was joined by another daughter, Miss Edmund R. Robinson, who with her mother and sister was placed under the care of Mr. William Davis of New York, son of Deacon Nathaniel Davis of Albany. It was a delightful meeting of mother and children, and with feelings of mutual security, and the sweet intermingling of maternal and filial affection, the last two hours of their earthly union passed swiftly by; indeed, as if under the power of a strange presentiment, among the last words spoken between them, was a request from one of the daughters for a lock of the mother's hair.

Between eight and nine o'clock in the evening, they then having arrived nearly opposite the city of Hudson, and the night being fearfully dark and tempestuous, the boat with terrible force struck on a reef of rocks near the western bank of the river. The shock was awfully sudden and startling—alarm and terror at once took possession of the hundreds on board, and the scene which followed, makes every attempt at description a mere mockery. The bow of the boat hung on the rocks, high elevated in the air, while the stern, into which the water began immediately to rush in torrents, and where of course were gathered a great body of passengers, rapidly sank to the bottom of the river. Under the command of the Capt. the ladies in the saloon, remained for a moment stationary to their places, and then at another word rushed forward to the bow of the boat; but Mrs. Conklin, doubtless overcome and rendered powerless by the terrible excitement of the moment, stood motionless in her place.

The two daughters, on reaching the forward deck, and perceiving that their mother was not with them, determined to return to the saloon, but being assured by Mr. Davis that he would save her, they were prevailed upon to remain where they were. This gentleman was seen to enter the saloon and approach where Mrs. Conklin yet stood, but the boat was fast sinking, and the water now began to rush in at the door, with such resistless force, that even his own escape became hopeless, and together with the object of his perilous heroic efforts, he was overwhelmed in the remorseless flood. His body has since been recovered from the wreck. He died in the attempt to perform a most noble, generous and courageous deed, furnishing a rare and greatful instance of manly hardiness, self-sacrifice and boldness.

The Mrs. Robinsons, we are happy to know escaped uninjured and were present to mingle their tears at the grave of their revered mother. Thus suddenly and mysteriously has been taken from among us, Mrs. Harriet Conklin—a lady universally esteemed and beloved in all the domestic and social relations of life. A dutiful and affectionate daughter, a faithful and devoted wife, tender and watchful mother, a sincere friend, a kind neighbor, she was strongly and tenderly endeared to all who knew her. Painful distrustful of herself, she relied with unmingled confidence on the merits of a crucified Savior, as the ground of her hope.

VINEGAR.—A writer in the Genessee Farmer gives the following receipt for making vinegar, a barrel of which, according to this mode, will cost but a trifle. Take eight gallons of clear rain water, add three quarts of molasses put into a good cask, shake well a few times, then add two or three spoonfuls of good yeast cakes. If in the summer, place the cask in the sun; if in winter, near the chimney, where it may be warm. If ten of fifteen days, add to the liquor a sheet of brown paper, torn in strips, dipped in molasses, and good vinegar will be produced.—The paper will in this way, form what is called the 'mother,' or life of vinegar.

Sterne, who used his wife very ill, was talking to Garrick, in an exuberance of sentimentality, in praise of conjugal love and fidelity.—'The husband,' said he 'who behaves unkindly to his wife, deserves to have his house burned over his head.' 'If you think so,' said Garrick, 'I hope your house is insured.'

Scales for weighing sovereigns at the Bank of England, are now so accurate as to detect the difference of the 10,000th part of a grain.

The lost treasure ship, San Pedro, which sank on the spanish Main fifty years ago, with $2,000,000 specie on board, has been, and the Divers stock heavily.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Caledonia arrived at Boston, early yesterday morning, after the Boston papers had gone to press. The mails were quickly sorted at the Boston Post Office, and arrived here last evening by the Long Island train.—[N. Y. Plebeian of Friday.

By this arrival we have seven days later intelligence than was brought by the Great Western, the Caledonia having been detained two days by the order of the Government, in order that she might carry out the debate which was expected to arise in Parliament on the Oregon question. She left therefore on Sunday the 6th. We have London and Liverpool papers of the 5th.

There had been no arrival from the United States since the departure of the Great Western.

Commercial affairs had not changed materially since the last advices. The opening of the continental ports had improved the demand for goods, but the political news had depressed Stocks and advanced cotton slightly.

The Queen, Prince Albert, and the Royal family, were all in the enjoyment of their usual health.—They had returned to Buckingham Palace, at the expiration of the Easter Holidays.

Oregon.—The debate or rather the expression of the opinion of the British government relative to Oregon for which the steamer was detained, occurred in both Houses on the 4th inst.

Lord Clarendon in the House of Lords, Lord John Russell, in the House of Commons, drew attention to the peremptory manifesto of the President of the United States in regard to the Oregon Territory.—Sir James Graham of the Lord's on the part of the Ministry, and Sir Robert Peel in the House responded to their call. As the remarks made by the Ministers were substantially the same we shall confine our report to the Commons.

Lord John Russell rose to call the attention of the House to that part of the President's message which relates to the territory of the Oregon. The course taken by the President of the United States was entirely new. The language used implied that the title of the United States was clear and unquestionable, and that the full occupation of the Oregon territory was only dependant on the emigration of settlers from the States. In disproof of these pretensions, he gave a minute sketch of all the proceedings relative to the Oregon, from the visits of the earlier discoverers down to our day, contending that the claims of England were indisputable. Enlarging upon the importance of the territory in relation to our growing trade with China, and in the Pacific; deprecating the adoption of any tone of bluster and menace; regretting that the conduct of the President of the United States had compelled the public notice of a question which ought to have been left to the ordinary course of diplomacy, he concluded by declaring that he would leave the matter in the hands of those who were entrusted with the protection of the honor of the country and the interests of the Crown.

Sir Robert Peel, after admitting the gravity of the question, and referring to the negotiations of Mr. Canning to effect an adjustment of the respective claims of the United States and of Great Britian, which ended in failure, gave a brief account of the correspondence which has taken place between the two great government and the American Executive.—So recently as the 19th of February last, the late President, Mr. Tyler, in a message to the Senate, adduced, as a reason for not complying with a request to produce the correspondence, that the negotiations were still pending, that they had been conducted in amicable spirit; and that considerable progress had been made in them. He (Sir Robert Peel) could confirm the assertion to the 'amicable spirit,' but not as to the 'progress.' However, on the 4th of March following, the new President, Mr. Polk, delivered that inaugural address which contained the reference to Oregon. No diplomatic communications had taken place since; all that was known was contained in the address. He considered it his duty not to despair of a favorable result; but if it were otherwise, he would not then object to lay on the table of the House the whole of the correspondence which had taken place. He deeply regretted that the President of the United States, in defiance of all usage, should have made the reference he did, during pending negotiations, and pointed to other contingencies. Not only did he regret the reference, but the tone and temper in which it was made.

As the subject had been brought under discussion, he felt it to be his duty on the part of the Government to state, in language the most temperate, but at the same time the most decisive, that they consider that we have a right to this territory of Oregon which is clear and unquestionable; that we desire an amicable adjustment of the differences between ourselves and the United States; but, that having exhausted every effort to obtain it, if our rights are invaded, we are resolved and prepared to maintain them.

A tremendous burst of cheers from all parts of the House followed this announcation.

The subject then dropped.

Income Tax.—On the same evening an interesting debate sprung up in the House of Lords upon the second reading of the Property Tax Bill. Lord Ripon spoke at length in support of the measure.

The Marquis of Lansdowne in answer to this, expressed his decided preference for indirect to direct taxation, and thought that if this measure were adopted, the income tax would be rendered perpetual.

Lord Ashburton considered the financial condition of the country to be most alarming. He enlarged upon the gross partiality of the operation of an income tax which exerted the same rate of payment from the most precarious professional income as from the most substantial investment, and denounced it as sinning against every principle of political economy—a system which ground down those of limited means, and under which even the rich must sink. He complained that after thirty years of profound peace nothing had been done to alleviate the burden of the public debt. It was heavy as ever, he said, and in spite of a surplus, if we had to go to war we must again begin borrowing, although that was a course which would not forever avail. Sooner or later Parliament must apply itself to the reduction of the debt.

Lord Stanley defended the policy of the Ministry in length, and finally the bill was read a third time and passed.

The Times has one of its blustering articles about this country, written after the debate of which we have above given a report. It says:

"According to all ordinary political calculations, and assuming that Mr. Polk's inaugural address was the manifesto of a Government, and not mere declamation for the hustings, the President already finds himself and the Union placed in the presence of two wars, for the avowed purpose of territorial aggrandisement, and in direct violation of the whole policy of America from General Washington to Mr. Webster. The one with Mexico is so imminent, that we are awaiting with anxiety the next arrivals from that country; the other with Great Britian is more remote, but also more inevitable, if the menaces of the Americans are anything but mere vapor and bluster. Under these circumstances, a statesman of ordinary caution would direct the public attention, not only to the passions and objects which are likely to cause these wanton and wicked contests, but to consequences which must attend them. The United States Government is very apt to provoke quarrels, but is very ill-prepared to carry them on. The same democratic folly which makes them arrogant in the Cabinet, makes them habitually feeble in all that constitutes a nation's strength in the field.

* * * * * * *

It is extraordinary that the United States should have advanced so near to the brink of war as to have carried through the Senate a measure for annexing Texas, and failed by only two votes in a measure for seizing Oregon, without having taken any perceptible care to provide for the means of consummating such unparalelled acts, or defending themselves from the consequences of them. Are they not aware that in proportion as they assume the illegal exercise of sovereign rights on the desert shores of the Pacific, they expose the populous coasts of the Atlantic to the broadsides and blockade of British fleets? Have they forgotten in their anxiety to extend, their "democratic institutions" to the whole continent of America, that in the event of war they will have to encounter the most fiercely of all dangers—that arising from the presence of a standard of freedom waving a population of slaves? Or is their blindness and infatuation in proportion to the injustice and criminality of their designs, so that, in their eagerness to seize adjacent territories, they overlook the sources of their opponents and their own weakness? The consequences of such a war will prove incalculably disastrous. They would make even men hesitate even in a just cause; but the boldness of democracies despises alike the justice of the cause, and the terrible evils of the probable result.

The annexation of Texas has ceased to excite interest. People here regard the matter as settled, and view the connexion rather with indifference than with favor. Mr. O'Connell has declared to the Repeal Association, his dislike to the measure, grounded on his well known Anti-slavery prejudices.

THE NEWS.

Norwich, Conn, May 1, 1845.

V. B. Palmer, Esq., at his Office, No. 100 Nassau street, (Tribune Buildings,) New York, and No. 16 State street, Boston, is authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions for the Norwich News and receipt for the same.

We promised in our last paper to publish *this week* the "CORRESPONDENCE," which has been recently printed in handbill form and clandestinely circulated to "some extent," (as the federal Courier has it,) by the small clique of rum-selling and rum-drinking office-seekers (acting under the immediate encouragement and countenance of some of the most rabid Clay Whigs in this city) who make their headquarters in a Groggery in Water street.

Before proceeding however, to notice the correspondence in question, and such other matters as may present themselves in connection, a few general remarks may not be deemed out of place.

We do not wish to appear immodest, or as assuming too much credit for our services in the cause of Democracy; but if ever an individual acquired, on political grounds, the pointed enmity and envenomed hate of the Federal party, or the jealousy and envy of malcontents in his own, we claim that honor for ourselves. We have ever stood ready to do all that lay in our power, for the advancement of the political cause which we have the proud satisfaction at everything. To labor for Democracy—to inculcate with zeal and earnestness its doctrines and precepts—to contend lustily and *fearlessly* against those who would impede its progress and even war against its very existence—has ever enlisted our chief energies and constituted our highest ambition. In this struggle we have been ardently engaged, with scarcely an intermission, since the day we attained our majority. But our pathway, Heaven knows, has been very far from being strewn with roses, or divested of obstacles and difficulties. We have been residing, during all this period, *in one of the bluest old federal towns in New England*—a place where, for the greater part of the time, the spirit of *Barnumism* has run perfectly rampant, and where, to-day, Federal Clay Whiggery holds despotic sway, and rules at the polls to the tune of 200 majority!

With such a place as the scene of our labors, no wonder that our faithfulness and boldness in the cause of Democracy should have drawn down upon us the concentrated hatred, and the active, formidable opposition of those against whom we have been so fearlessly contending. No wonder the Barons hate us; no wonder their tools and jackalls hate us; no wonder the pauper blackguard and *toady* of the Barons, *Darwin Ebenezer Stiles* (*euphonious* name!) hates us, and seeks to cover us with a portion of his own infamy and degradation; and lastly, no wonder that lazy office-seekers, with appetites like sharks, with moral principles like so many Judas Iscariots, and with claims to preferment based on anything but political services and personal worth, seize with unscrupulous avidity upon any and every means of injuring us, with the ultimate hope of benefiting themselves; and are found joining eagerly in the *Federal* work of *hunting down the supporters of a Democratic Newspaper.*

Standing just at this point, and reflecting upon the desperation and fiend-like malice of the blood-thirsty creatures by whom we are surrounded, as evinced in the transactions which will come under review, we are forcibly reminded of the grand "Conspiracy" of federal origin, which was entered into against us some three or four years ago, the circumstances of which are doubtless fresh in the public mind; but as we emerged from the combined attacks of our enemies, unscathed, at that time, and as we have continued to be triumphant over the periodical efforts which have since been made to injure and crush us, so now we confidently trust and believe we shall be enabled in the name of truth and justice, to put our base and malignant foes to flight, covered with ignominy and shame.

The support and confidence of the great body of the Democracy—those with whom we have indefatigably and self-sacrificingly labored for the best part of our life, in the promotion of political truth and Democratic principles,—we are happy to say we feel at all times assured of; our present appeal is to candid men of all parties, the honorable of all classes.

THE "CORRESPONDENCE"

Which follows, was, we may as well say, to begin with, solicited and obtained from the man *Mallory*, by a clique of disorganizing office-seekers, and by them caused to be published and circulated in a handbill, in this city, during the past week. It has since been published entire, with comments, in the columns of the Norwich Courier, a federal paper of the bluest dye. The aspect presented by the affair, then is, the union of WHIGGERY and new-born office-seeking democracy, to put down the conductor of this paper, by this and every other expedient in their power.

Now, for ourselves, we are heartily glad these documents have been brought to the light: we should have published them *long before this*, had we retained a copy of the letter dated January 19th; for the whole matter has been in the mouths of whigs and disorganizers for the last two months—it has been misrepresented, exaggerated, lied about, and in every possible way, perverted to our injury, by the base creatures who have been at work to effect our ruin. Under the supposition that they contained some very marvellous developments of bribery and corruption, the Whigs and others in interest actually offered a reward of *Fifty Dollars* for a copy of the letters in question. But the cunning possessors of them knew that they could better effect their unholy purposes, by withholding them from publicity and at the same time operating upon the public mind by giving currency to vague and indefinite rumors as to the nature of their contents.

This game could not however be safely kept up any longer. The correspondence has now been published, and we fearlessly invite to it the scrutiny of all whom it may concern. We ask no favors—no personal sympathy from any source; all we desire is, to call attention *to the facts themselves*, which we unhesitatingly present to the public. "If this be treason," said a distinguished statesman, "let them make the most of it p" and if this be evidence of bribery and corruption, say we, let our enemies make the most of it.

Dave Mallory, the individual named below, was appointed Postmaster at Mystic Bridge, some time about the first of December last, through *the* influence exerted at Washington in his favor. We *never* saw the man, nor held a personal interview with him; but through the earnest solicitations of his friends, many of whom we knew to be among the most substantial democrats in that quarter, (but now *his friends no longer*) we were induced, at the sacrifice of considerable time and personal convenience, to exert ourselves to secure his appointment. These gentlemen came to us with good statements of complaint against the then whig incumbent of the P. Office at Mystic Bridge, presenting at the same time a respectably signed petition in favor of Mallory. We consented to further the object of that petition, and in a short time, with his commission in his possession, Mallory was installed as Post-master.

Shortly after this event, it was, that we addressed to him the following letter—the first of the published series:

[1st Letter.]

News Office, Norwich, Ct., Dec. 18, 1844.

Dear Sir:—

As I have interested myself somewhat in your behalf, and have succeeded in getting you appointed Post Master, you will not consider me impertinent if I ask you in return to do something for me and the cause of democracy by subscribing for a few copies of my paper. To begin with I send six copies, which I wish you to advance payment for, at the rate of $1 50 per annum. By a little exertion you will easily find individuals who will subscribe for them, and, I hope, be the means of introducing my paper into your neighborhood more extensively.

Let me hear from you at your earliest convenience and oblige,

Yours, very respectfully

WM. FAULKNER.

David Mallory, Esq., Post Master at Lower Mystic.

A very natural and, as we should say, *reasonable* request was this; no more, certainly, than what any good democrat should have been willing to accede to. We did not ask him for *money*; we did not solicit his action, on simply *personal* grounds, but we asked him to do something for "*the cause of democracy*," and that something, simply the subscribing for "a few copies" of a democratic newspaper.

The following was the ingrate's

[Reply.]

Wm. Faulkner, Esq.—

Sir—I received your letter of Dec. 18th, and with it six of your newspapers. I supposed from the first sight of your letter that you wished me to get subscribers, but as there is none that wants to take the paper I do not feel willing to take it, as I have, previous to your writing, engaged a daily paper. I inclose the amount of the papers that have come to me, and wish them discontinued.

Yours,

D. MALLORY, P. M.

To this we immediately rejoined in the following letter, which tells the "whole story," and to which we invite the careful attention of the reader:

[2d Letter]

News Office, Norwich, Ct. January 17, 1845.

Mr. Mallory:—

Sir—If there is any one mean act which of all others, I detest, it is ingratitude. The letter which I received from you a few days since, declining to patronize my press to the amount of one half dozen papers you may depend will be carefully preserved and at the proper time, used as evidence of your lack of honor, morally as well as politically. I have on my part left my family and my business, and proceeded to Washington for you, as well as others, and by faithfully advocating your appointment as Post Master, succeeded in obtaining it. For this I never received from you or any one else a cent. But after you had entered upon the duties of your office, I asked you to do something for a democratic press which I have struggled and am struggling to keep in motion. And all I asked you to do was to become responsible to me for six papers at the rate of one dollar and fifty cents per annum, making 9 dollars. This is all that I have asked you to do in return for time and trouble, which at the request of your friends, I have devoted for you. But what return do I get? My papers are thrown back in my face and a letter, insulting in its nature, sent to me directing them discontinued. You say, (it is true,) that you cannot get subscribers for them. Well, supposing you cannot, would it be a very alarming matter for you, an office holder to do as much for democracy in the way of circulating democratic newspapers as would draw from your pocket nine dollars a year? I suppose you could find persons who would receive six papers from you free, and who would promise to *read* them and possibly might be, if they were inclined to whiggery, induced to support democracy.

Now, sir, all I have at present to say is, *six* of my papers shall go regularly to Mystic Bridge P. O. If you should become convinced of what is your duty, you will at once settle with this office for them and see that they are regularly circulated where they will be likely to do good, whether you get pay for them or not. If there is a place on the face of the Globe where democratic light is wanted, it is in Lower Mystic. But if you think proper to send them back or throw them under your desk, it will make no difference; they will continue to go,—but rest assured of one thing—what I have made I can unmake—and as sure as my life is spared, I will have you removed from the office of Post Master, sooner or later, if it costs me all that I am worth.

Yours,

WM. FAULKNER.

For the language adopted in the few closing lines of this letter, we feel that an apology is due from us—*not to the person to whom it was addressed*, but to a sense of propriety. We wrote under a state of excitement and said that which in a cooler moment would never have escaped our lips. We may however, add here, by way of a partial justification of our threatening remarks, that already, by this time, had a counter feeling been created among the democrats of Mystic towards Mallory, for his conduct in this matter (for it had become notoriously public,) they believing him to be acting under Whig influence, which there is now not a shadow of a doubt was the case, and anxiously desiring that he might be turned out, and another person, whose name was left with us, appointed in his place.

Of the remaining portions of the letter we are not ashamed, nor afraid to assume the perfect and entire responsibility. The language is to the point—conveys *precisely* what we meant—and throws full light upon the motives of our conduct, and the baseness and ingratitude of the man Mallory. *Our enemies are welcome to all they can make out of it.*

In a few days we received the following

[Reply.]

Wm. Faulkner:—

Sir—I received your letter of the 17th inst., and was a little surprised you should come out on me so severe, accusing me of ingratitude, lack of morality and democracy. I do not understand it. I never called upon you to assist me. I was called upon to take the office for which I am ashamed to acknowledge I paid at Stonington Borough $35, and which I was informed was paid to you for services. I do not feel under any obligation to you, as I think I have already paid pretty dear for the whistle, much more than I ever expected to be called upon to pay. The profits of the office are but trifling. I shall not receive your paper; and if you see fit to take the office from me, act your own pleasure, as you claim you have the power.

Yours, &c.

D. MALLORY, P. M.

Having made every exertion through his friends to have us intercede for him in obtaining an office the fellow now, it will be perceived, after *getting it*, turns coolly round and says, he never called upon us to assist him! In fact he would have us believe the office was thrust upon him, much against his will and inclination; and yet, in the same breath, he *acknowledges* having paid $35 to somebody as a *bonus for getting him appointed!!* But to whom was it paid?—Certainly not to us. WE NEVER RECEIVED A CENT OF IT. We had already denied having received any remuneration for our services in his behalf. Indeed, when we were waited on by the friends of Mallory, who assured us of his willingness to pay us liberally for our services in his behalf, we declined receiving any compensation, only expressing a hope that he might be induced in return to do something by way of giving additional circulation to the paper under our control. But supposing Mallory had been rightly informed as to the destination of this money—and we now address ourselves to those who have taken the *disinterested* pains to drag this matter before the public—supposing these twenty-five dollars had gone to pay our expenses to Washington, and if you please twenty-five dollars more on top of that, as a gratuity for our services, where would have been the moral turpitude of the transaction? Could it have been regarded in the light of "*Black mail*," so called? Certainly not. Had we compounded a felony with Mallory for $25—had we agreed to the suppression of any wrong-doing for $25—had he been in office and we have told him to give us that amount of money or we should have him removed—and under either of these suppositions the money had been paid, then indeed should we have been criminal. It is very possible this money may have been paid on our account, and if so, we should be very glad to have it forthcoming even at this late period. He does not *appear* however, if we may judge from the tone of these letters, to be a man who would be very *apt* to pay away $25 for any object whatever, unless perhaps to save himself from the gibbet, where, we are not quite sure, he is most destined to arrive one of these days.

Our answer to the foregoing was brief, and with that reply, closed our correspondence with this worthy.

[3d Letter.]

Norwich News Office, January 20, 1845.

Sir—A letter signed by you, but written by another person, probably a "Whig" is at hand. I shall not condescend to reply at length to such offensive language as you have permitted to be addressed to me in return for favors received. If you can derive any satisfaction or profit from the manner in which you have thought proper to treat me, make the most of it. But remember one thing, that Justice, although sometimes slow in her operation, is sure to triumph at last.

I have the honor to be, &c., &c.

WM. FAULKNER.

To David Mallory, Esq.

Appointed Post Master at Mystic Bridge, about the 1st of Dec., 1844., at the expense and by the particular request of Wm. Faulkner.

This, then, is the sum and substance, the all, in fact, of the famous "correspondence," which was to bring to light such astounding developments of "bribery," "corruption," "Black mail," &c., &c., and establish beyond the possibility of doubt, the thousand and one slanderous rumors that have been in circulation against us! So long as these letters were kept in the dark, their contents could be safely misrepresented, and their supposed tenor magnified into something terrible—some great enormity! They are finally disclosed, and the public may well say in relation to their disclosures, that the "mountain has labored *and brought forth a mouse!*"—and a very *small one* at that.

In conclusion, we will state, on the testimony of a gentleman just returned from Groton and vicinity, that the democracy there entertain as contemptible an opinion of Mallory, as the fellow could well have earned by his mean and ungrateful course of conduct. He is believed to be more than half whig—and to have acted throughout this whole business under the influence and dictation of whigs. This is as we supposed, and should the time ever arrive when such an act of justice may be consummated, we shall be heartily glad to witness his summary dismissal from the place he now holds.

Is it asked what is the upshot of this whole matter? We answer—a man, through the representations and intercessions of his friends, enlists our efforts, to have him appointed to an office; our services are rendered without money and without price; we ask and we receive no remuneration; but needs the Publisher of a democratic paper, and the individual, in whose behalf we have thus interceded ourselves, professing to be a democrat also, we request, in return for favors received, that he will do something in support of our press and the cause to which it is devoted; the request is spurned, and without even retaining a copy for himself, the papers sent him are returned; subsequently, he is found in league with those who would work our political destruction, and using a private correspondence to effect that object. Of course no one but an ungrateful black-hearted scoundrel would have been guilty of such conduct. Talk about the *democracy* of such a fellow! Where is it?—The sooner the democrats of Lower Mystic rid themselves of this Acan in the camp, the better. They can never hope to prosper with such ungrateful fellows attached to their skirts. The lesson, by the way, to be derived from this Mallory case, could be studied with great advantage by the small clique of disorganizers in our midst. We indulge the hope that it will not be lost upon them, nor suffered to pass unimproved.

"History of Norwich," once more.

Our calm and dispassionate article of last week, pointing to some of the gross imperfections in this volume, and exposing its singular forfeiture of all claims to the confidence of the community, as a faithful and impartial "History," has evidently done execution. If we may judge from the flutterings in various quarters but more particularly the jumping and grimacing of the parasitical monkey who presides over the columns of the Courier. We had not intended referring again to the book, so soon; but as we are assured by the Courier—and that paper ought certainly to know—that we should never hear from its authoress even were we to address her upon the subject of our grievance, we have concluded to proceed at once and have our "say" out.

And first, we beg leave to introduce entire to the notice of our readers, the short chapter on "Newspapers," to be found on the 339nd page of Miss Caulkins' "History of Norwich."

NEWSPAPERS.

The second Newspaper established in Norwich, was 'The Weekly Register.' It was commenced in 1790, by Thomas Hubbard, on the town Plain.—Six years afterwards, Mr. Hubbard removed to the Landing, and issued his paper under the designation of 'The Chelsea Courier.' It has been continued to the present time, with slight variations of the title, and now bears the name of 'The Norwich Courier.' Several other Newspapers have been commenced in the place, and through the influence of temporary causes, or the power of editorial talent, have obtained a transient share of public patronage, but after an ephemeral life have disappeared. Such was the fate of

The True Republican, by Sterry & Porter,
The Native American, by Samuel Webb,
Norwich Republican by J. T. Adams.

The News list in 1845, stands as follows:—

1. The Norwich Courier, published weekly and tri weekly—by D. E. Sykes.
2. The Norwich Aurora, commenced in 1836,—by J. Holbrook; now conducted by J. W. Stedman.
3. The Spectator, commenced 1842—by J. Cooley.
4. The Norwich Gleaner, commenced in 1843—by B. F. Taylor.

No where, as we stated last week, is the Norwich News" to be found in the above "list." Can we suppose the woman to have been ignorant of the existence of this paper? The idea would be perfectly ridiculous. The "Norwich Republican," too, it will be observed, is said to have been "by J. T. Adams," and is classed among those papers that "have been commenced in the place, and through the influence of temporary causes, or the power of *editorial* talent, have obtained a transient share of public patronage, but after an ephemeral life have disappeared"—as direct an insult to Mr. Adams as could have been penned; but no one knew better than this very Miss Caulkins, that the "Norwich Republican" was started by us, and for the greater part of the time, owned and conducted *solely by us*. The real fact of the case, then, is just this: the Barons, with a view of venting a slight upon this paper, and of venting their spite upon us, for our frequent fearless and cutting expositions of their rottenness, corruption, and contemptible pretentions, induced this woman to purposely omit in her work all reference to the News or its conductor; and she, albeit engaged in writing a History of the place, was just weak-minded enough to accede to the wishes of her baronial advisers and patrons.—A pretty-pow have matters then come to—that even the statements of "impartial History" are to be warped, influenced and shaped by the directions and to suit the wishes of a few bigoted and revengeful individuals; and that what they say may go in, may, and be considered "History"! and what they say shall not go in, shall not, nor be considered a portion of History!!

The contemptible, and even ungrateful nature of this transaction will be still more apparent, when we bring to mind the fact that the influence of this very paper was *solicited* and cheerfully and gratuitously rendered, in giving publicity to the fact that this History was to be published, and in recommending it to public favor. The following notice of the undertaking appeared in our columns of Dec. 19th.

[From the Norwich News of Dec. 19, 1844.]

History of Norwich.

Mr. Robinson, whose enterprise and public spirit our citizens have known something of for several years, is about to publish a 'History of Norwich,' the result of many years' laborious research, compiled from the records of the town, communications of aged inhabitants, many of whom are now no more, and such scattered notices as could be gleaned from other sources—all collated and compared together. Miss F. M. Caulkins is the authoress.

Probably no publication could be sent from the press at the present time, so well calculated to interest the public in this section as the promised work. Events of thrilling interest are connected with the early history of Norwich; and reminiscences there are in which the wildest romance had living reality. Once a powerful tribe of Indians roamed over what was then a trackless forest, but is now a populous city. But, besides the great interest which hangs around the early history of Norwich, the place has also been distinguished for its enterprise, the remarkable individuals it has given birth to, and that inseparable appendage, its varied and picturesque scenery.

The work is to be illustrated with four views; a south view of the city—one of Norwich Falls and part of the villages—one of Greeneville, and one of the old part of Norwich Town; and also with a Map of the Town. This 'History' will cover 300 pages or more, of a medium octavo size, be printed on fine paper, with good type and fair margin, and be finished with a cambric binding. It will not be sent to the press until 500 copies are subscribed for. Price $1,25. Subscriptions received at Thomas Robinson's Bookstore, in Main street.

This was certainly a handsome notice; we wished the project well, and said so. The success received by us for all this, is known.

We have, in our previous notice, spoken of the general imperfect character of the book, including the hideously designed and executed lithographic plates, which were funnily told, are introduced as "illustrations" to the work. We will now say a few words as to its typographical appearance. This may be said to be respectable. Case, Tiffany & Burnham are good printers. We doubt, however, whether it can be considered as any great recommendation to a Norwich History, that it is printed in the city of Hartford.—There are printers among us capable of turning out as handsome a volume as this; then why was the job taken out of the place? We hear a great deal said in certain quarters about the encouragement of "home industry;" how well their professions and practices agree, is illustrated in the case under consideration. But aside from this, it would strike the minds of most persons as highly desirable and proper that a History of Norwich should have been executed by Norwich printers. This idea, however, seems not to have entered into the plans of the getters up of this volume. And thus it is, in by far too many cases—Norwich mechanics are left to suck their thumbs in idleness, and orders are sent to Hartford, Boston, New York, or some other large city, for work that could have been done just as well at home, simply to gratify a silly pride or some worse motive.

—For defending ourselves, last week, against the wanton insult so deliberately perpetrated upon this paper, by Miss Caulkins, acting undoubtedly, "by and with the advice and consent of the Barons," we have, strange as it may seem, incurred a perfect tirade of abuse from their organ, the Courier. It would seem bad enough to insult us in the first place; but no, we are to be abused, and called all sorts of hard names for defending ourselves! One thing should however, be noticed in Silas's article—he does not dare to hint at the *cause* of what he calls our "filth, scurrility, and malice," knowing full well that a perfect understanding of the matter would inevitably damn the reputation of this book for historical fairness and impartiality, in the estimation of every candid person in the community!—But we emphatically plead "not guilty" to the charge of having indulged in any ungentlemanly abuse towards the "lady author," in question. The extent of our "billingsgate," was, alluding to her as "her maidenship;" and if this be deemed so very heinous and out of character, why we readily take it back, for we must confess that we have unbounded confidence in the truth of that consoling passage—

"No goose so old or grey, but, soon or late,
May find some honest gander for a mate."

We are not surprised at the officious interference of Par-son Dar-son Eb-en-e-zer Stiles, in this matter; although it would be as well, perhaps, if the fellow would leave off applying to us those titles and distinctions which by dint of a life of the most reckless infamy, he has so "manfully" acquired for himself. Stiles has so often enjoyed the flattering privilege of being posted as a common liar, groaned at by the boys and loafers in the street, as an object of common contempt, and finally, of being hung in effigy, as a laughing-stock for the whole community, that his waking thoughts seem to run entirely upon these matters, to which are occasionally added gloomy fears of a *bona fide* gallows in perspective.—It is, indeed, a pity that such a scoundrel should be permitted to go unhung, but it must be recollected that in the adaptation and arrangement of the universe, the vilest and most loathsome reptiles are suffered to "live and move and have their being;" though it has puzzled the wisest philosophers to assign a reason why. If there ever was a "nuisance" it is the Norwich Courier, and the irresponsible, lying, black-hearted rascal who edits it. The more respectable of even his own party dunning him, as profane as and it is indeed a wonder that the fellow is tolerated in decent society.

It is gratifying, however to reflect, that here, where time is known, nobody thinks of attaching any importance to his lies or his slanders; nor is this knowledge confined to Norwich. If we may judge from the following article which appeared in the Hartford Christian Freeman of this week, but it is fast spreading through the State, and the tribute is becoming thoroughly appreciated by all honorable men, wherever his paper circulates:

[From the Hartford Christian Freeman.]

Dunsee Stiles, the Pharisee of the Norwich Courier, in a recent number of his profligate sheet, reiterates the lie that "we have defended and justified Miss Webster in the utterance of known, deliberate and unqualified untruths." If we have done so the evidence can be produced. We challenge the Courier to produce it. Stiles may believe that the frequent repetition of this falsehood may give it currency as truth—and so, perhaps, it might, were it repeated by any other man; but his reputation for veracity is such, that one would almost as soon think of giving credence to Old Nick himself, as to his most faithful servant, the editor of the Courier.

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) MUTILATED

We shall take occasion to refer again to this book, perhaps in our next paper; for there are several other matters in relation to it that are well worthy of being noticed.

Interesting from General Jackson—The Sarcophagus

We published some weeks ago, the address of Commodore Elliot on presenting one of the two splendid sarcophagi which he brought from Malta, to the national Institute at Washington, with a view to its being appropriated to the reception of General Jackson's remains.

It appears from the following correspondence published in the last *Globe*, that the old Hero declines the honor of furnishing for his last repose a receptacle supposed to have been prepared for the Roman Emperor, Alexander Severus. The letter is eminently characteristic.

Hermitage, March, 27, 1845.

Dear Sir: Your letter of the 15th instant together with the copy of the proceedings of the National Institute, furnished me by their corresponding secretary, the presentation, by you, of the sarcophagus for their acceptance, on condition it shall be preserved, and in honor of my memory, have been received, and are now before me.

Although laboring under great debility and affliction, from a severe attack from which I may not recover, I raise my pen and endeavor to reply. The steadiness of my nerves may, perhaps, lead you to conclude my prostration of strength is not as great as here expressed. Strange as it may appear, my nerves are as steady as they were forty years gone by; while, from debility and affliction, I am gasping for breath.

I have read the whole proceedings of the association, by you, of the sarcophagus, and the resolutions passed by the board of directors, so honorable to my fame, with feelings more easily to be conjectured than by me expressed. The whole proceedings call for my most grateful thanks, which are hereby tendered to you, and through you to the President and directors of the National Institute. But with the warmest sensations that can inspire a grateful heart, I must decline accepting the honor intended to be bestowed. I cannot consent that my mortal body shall be laid in a repository prepared for an emperor or a king. My republican feeling and principles forbid it; the simplicity of our system of government forbids it.

Every monument erected to perpetuate the memory of our heroes and statesmen, ought to bear evidence of the economy and simplicity of our republican institutions, and the plainness of our republican citizens, who are the sovereigns of our glorious Union, and whose virtue is to perpetuate it. True virtue cannot exist where pomp and parade are the governing passions; it can only dwell with the people—the great laboring and producing classes that form the bone and sinew of our confederacy.

For these reasons I cannot accept the honor you and the president and directors of the National Institute intended to bestow. I cannot permit my remains to be the first in the United States to be deposited in a sarcophagus made for an emperor or king. I again repeat, please accept for yourself, and convey to the president and directors of the National Institution, my most profound respects for the honor you and they intended to bestow.

I have prepared a humble depository for my mortal body beside that wherein lies my beloved wife, where, without any pomp or parade, I have requested, when my God calls me to sleep with my fathers to be laid; for both of us there to remain until the last trump shall sound to call the dead to judgement, when we, I hope, shall rise together, clothed with that heavenly body promised to all who believe on our glorious Redeemer, who died for us that we might live, and by whose atonement I hope for a blessed immortality.

I am, with great respect,
Your friend and fellow citizen,
ANDREW JACKSON,

To Com. J. D. Elliott,
United States Navy.

City News.

The north side-walk on Main-street is now being widened some three feet—an improvement long needed.

Guess, That a new Temperance paper is to be started this week in this city.

Also, that our literary neighbor, the Gleaner, will not make its appearance this week, new arrangements having been made as to its publication; but that when it does re-appear, which will be in a week or a fortnight from this time, it will be in a fine and improved dress.

☞ We have received the first number of a new paper established at New Haven, entitled the "New Haven Democrat." It appears well, and we think will prove itself an able auxiliary in the cause of pure and unadulterated democracy.

Arrest in New York of a Forger from this City.

We have been in possession for nearly a fortnight, of certain painful facts in connection with the late arrest in New York, for forgery, of Mr. Benjamin Fiske, Jr, of the firm of Fiske & Bradford, 20 India Wharf, but having been assured by certain friends of the family, that the matter would be settled by the parties, without coming to a judicial investigation, we refrained, at their particular instance, from a publication of the facts, to save the feelings of the relatives. But the papers having, for the most part made mention of the case, (in some instances erroneously,) and given it publicity, we do not feel that it will be of further use to keep silent as to the facts. The young man departed secretly from this city, after the arrival of the Great Western, arrived in New York, and took passage in the packet ship Sally, for France.—On Friday evening last, a complaint was made and a warrant issued from the Clerk of the Police Court, at the request of Mr. J. E. Thayer, broker in this city, who negotiated the forged paper. The charge is for forging the endorsement of Fiske & Bridge, the firm being young Fiske's father, to a bill of exchange for £300, on John Hertzmann, dated 24th of December last, which was sent to Baring, Brothers & Co., in order for negotiation. The note was discovered to be a forgery, and of course protested at London and returned to Boston by the Great Western.

On Saturday last, Constable Geo. J. Coolidge, of this city, arrived in N. York with the warrant, and took measures to have the fugitive arrested. The assistance of Officer A. M. C. Smith, of New York, was procured by Coolidge, and having received information that Fiske had taken passage in the Sally for Europe, they chartered a pilot boat Sunday morning, and overhauling the Sally, boarded her, found Fiske and his family on board, notwithstanding the exertions of the mate, who, it is said, endeavored to secrete him, and brought him to New York.

Officer Smith, who arrested him, placed him in the Tombs, to await a requisition from Gov. Briggs. It is understood that this amount of 300£ is a very small portion of the amount of forgeries committed by Fiske; and that the sum total is from twenty thousand dollars to some thirty or forty thousand dollars. It is stated that one forged draft, for five thousand dollars, is on E. D. Peters & Co. and several on Fiske's father, who is overwhelmed with trouble in relation to the subject. We are assured that it is at present the intention of Mr. Fiske's friends to have everything arranged, and the sufferers made whole. If the arrangement be concluded, Fiske will not, probably, be taken from N. York, but permitted to go at large, under the consent of the government.

However this may be, the occasion has already been one of great grief to his friends and relatives, and although he cannot complain of the course of justice so far, or any publication of facts, yet the public disclosure has given an additional pang to the hearts of his large circle of friends and relatives.

We perceived by the New York Tribune of last evening, that Fiske was discharged on Wednesday, on *habeas corpus*; but it was presumed that he would be arrested again yesterday morning.—[Bost. Times, April 25

BUSHY BOY.—The following dialogue recently took place between a mistress of one of our public schools and a scholar:

'James if you take three from five how many will remain.'

'I dont know marm,' replied the boy, biting his thumb-nail.

'Not know? If five birds were sitting on a tree and a naughty boy should fire a gun and kill three how many would be left?'

'None,' was the prompt reply.

'Why, no, there would be none left, would'nt they?'

'No there would'nt, cause the others would fly away?'

Bright boy that.

THE 'TEMPERANCE PORT'—One hardly knows to pass pure productions devoted to religion for amusement, yet we have derived not a little from the following paragraph which we find in the Vermont Chronicle.

SCENE—Village Tavern.—Two travellers drive up and order a pint of oats for their horse.

First traveller—[Drawing towards the stove]—Landlord, I see you have no bar; do you keep the Striped Pig?

Landlord not exactly, but I keep a Texas Fur.

Second Traveller.—Can't we see him?

Landlord—Certainly. Walk this way, gentlemen, [taking them to a room in the rear and showing them the table loaded with choice liquors]—what will you take gentlemen?

Travellers—O, nothing, nothing at all; we only wished to see the *critter*.

SUICIDE.—A Mr. Charles J. Cone, a journeyman hatter in Danbury, Ct. killed himself with opium a few days since. He was an intemperate man. The Times says that he retired to his sleeping apartment on Monday evening, earlier than usual, but left the house again before the family retired. He was found dead in the shop in the morning, sitting upright in a chair. A piece of opium was taken from his stomach, as large as a walnut. He had evidently been suffering from an attack of delirium tremens. A manuscript was found in his possession which must have been written shortly before his decease, in he alludes to the contemplated act in the following awful terms—"God Almighty and Jesus Christ is the cause of my doing this horrid deed, for they have tormented me for more than sixteen or seventeen years." The manuscript is filled with horribly impious ravings of a similar character. But the direct agency in producing this dreadful result stands out by his own confession, 'in letters of fire.'—"THIS IS THE CAUSE OF DRINK—ever since my first apron, I have been in trouble and cannot work."—Who of those among us who prepared the poisoned chalice for the drunkard, has aided in paving the way for this closing scene of unmitigated horror?

HEAVY FAILURES.—It is said that within the last six weeks there has been in New York a suspension of payment by six large mercantile houses, for from $200,000 to $600,000 each.

Females are in great demand in Iowa, Michigan, and Mississippi, there are very few in proportion to the men. It is supposed that 3000 girls can all get husbands in three months, providing they would go, and that this would relieve the market of its present pressure, and raise wages 50 per cent.

Newspaper Debts.

The conduct of some men who call themselves honorable, in regard to debts of this description, is infamous. Means are sometimes resorted to for avoiding their payment which are shameful. When a man, after regularly receiving the paper for years pleads that he only intended to take it for one year, and will not pay for a longer time, and while another avails himself of the statute of limitations, in the bar of a just claim, we feel disposed to gazette these bankrupts in integrity and expose them to the scorn of honest people. There is no money more hardly earned than the subscriptions of newspapers, and it is a shame to any man, who is able, to hesitate to discharge his account when demanded.—*Raleigh Register.*

It is extremely natural to us to have a shrinking dread of that most dreadful and dangerous disease, Consumption. It appears as if every friend and help had forsaken us, but God and mortality alone. The sufferer tests every avenue of escape and is repelled at all, but that which stands so open and wide, by means of the Health Restorative of Mr. C. Brinckerhoff. In this actual cure such a disease, there is an unfailing source of hope. Make a trial of it.

FRENCH'S CREAM SOAP.—We have examined a box of this compound for shaving and judge it to be a very superior as well as very convenient article—especially for those who shave themselves. It comes in nice boxes, at fifty cents per box.—*Bath Telegraph.*

This superior article received the first premium from the American Institute, and only requires to be fully appreciated.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

Texas right side up with care and the people moving in their majesty.

Notwithstanding the calmness and indifference of the people of England and the Press generally with regard to the annexation of Texas to the United States, all will be observed by a perusal of the following intelligence from Texas via New Orleans, that the flutter is extreme among all parties and that the English government has the credit or discredit of attempting to exercise an influence upon this important question of which her ministry at home does not appear to be aware. We indulge the hope that the friends of annexation both at the South and in Texas, are somewhat more excited than there is any real necessity for we feel assured that Texas will be admitted in accordance with the joint resolutions, and that Mexico will submit quietly to her fate and make the best of a condition of things as well as could be expected.

The steamer New York arrived at New Orleans on the 18th inst, furnishing the Republican with papers from Galveston to the 9th, and from Houston to the 7th inst.

Mons. De Saligny, Minister from France to Texas, Capt. Morris of the British Navy and the Hon. Ashbel Smith, Secretary of State of the Republic of Texas, were passengers in the New York.

The Houston Telegraph of the 3d inst states that the British and French Charge d'Affaire, returned from Washington to that place on the Sunday Evening previous and proceeded post-haste to Galveston by land. Major Donelson had not reached Washington at the time of their departure and it was believed that his arrival at Houston had been communicated to them by express. The Hon Ashbel Smith left Washington a day or two after the departure of the French and English ministers and the fact is thus commented upon by a correspondent of the Telegraph as follows:

'The Hon. Ashbel Smith arrived in town last evening on his way to join Elliott and Saligny. He would have accompanied the latter gentleman to Galveston on Sunday last, but some private business delayed him. His hasty departure from the seat of government shows want of respect for the American Minister and bodes no good to the cause.

The Washington Register and the Galveston Civilian are out in opposition to annexation. With these exceptions the Texas press is united in favor of the measure. The opinion so often expressed—that annexation could find no opponents in Texas, except among those hostile to the liberties and institutions of the South, and among the few who look for distinction under a separate and independent government has become a settled conviction in the minds of the people of Texas. They will not be balked.

Another British vessel of war arrived at Galveston on the 3d instant from Vera Cruz bringing despatches for the government of Texas. It is reported that those despatches contain a positive and unconditional acknowledgement of Texan independence by Mexico.

Major Donelson arrived at Houston on the 29th ultimo and proceeded immediately for Washington.

Demonstrations of public sentiment in favor of annexation are being made in every quarter, where the news of the passage of the measure by our government has been received. The excitement at St. Augustine was tremendous. Regarding this the Redlander observes; 'That the event which has been looked for with so much solicitude since 1836, will be hailed with rapturous joy and heartfelt gratitude by nearly the whole population of Texas there cannot exist a doubt. It is a measure against which no rational objections can be raised. In Western Texas we are told that the opponents to annexation are hardly worth enumerating. We doubt not but that in taking the vote of the 'Great East and Northern Texas there will be greater unanimity upon this question than upon any other ever presented for the suffrages of any people.'

In Austin county on the 25th ult similar enthusiasm has been displayed. The American Flag was unfurled from the top of a "Liberty Pole" that had been erected in Main street and a salute of twenty-nine guns was fired in testimony of the rejoicing of our citizens at the prospect of the admission of Texas into the Union.

The joyous news has spread like wild fire through the Western counties, and is every where hailed with the utmost enthusiasm. At Brazoria immediately after receipt of the news, the people assembled and fired a salute of 29 guns for the several States of the Union including Iowa, Florida and Texas, and were so overjoyed that they fired an additional salute for each senator who voted for that bill.

The Galveston News of the 5th inst in an ably written article upon the subject, recommends that the people of Texas call a National Convention for the purpose of obviating the obstacles which now interpose to the annexation of their country to our Union.

A committee was appointed to draft resolutions and reported the following which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we do greatly approve of the project of annexation of this country with that of the United States upon the basis of the late act of the Congress of the United States and that the same shall receive our cordial support.

Resolved, that we do pledge ourselves and each of us to use our greatest exertions to bring about the consummation of so desirable an object and that we will use all honorable means for its attainment.

Resolved, That we suggest to our neighboring counties the propriety of holding meetings on the subject, and that they pass resolutions expressive of their opinions in relation thereto.

Virginia Election.

The returns indicate the most decisive Democratic victory ever achieved in the State. Our friends have taken hold vigorously, and finished up well.—It is very probable that the Whigs have only one member of the Congressional Delegation. They had four members of the last Congress.

It is almost certain we shall have a handsome majority on joint ballot, if not in each branch of legislature. This will secure to us a Democratic Senator, in place of the apostate Rives, and a Democratic Governor.

CONGRESS.

In the first district, (Norfolk, &c.) Archibal Atkinson, Dem, is triumphantly re-elected.

In the second, (Petersburg, &c.) George C. Dromgoole, is re elected, without opposition. No one ever ventures upon a contest at the polls, with this accomplished Democrat and popular favorite.

In the ninth, (Richmond City, &c.) James A. Seddon, one of the brilliant Democratic orators of the Metropolis, beats the celebrated John M. Botts by a handsome majority. This district is now represented by John W. Jones, the speaker, who declined a re-election.

In the Seventh, (Williamsburg, &c.) the result is yet in doubt, though it is most probable that General Thomas H. Baily, the present able Democratic member is re-elected.

In the Eighth (Fredricksburg) District, Robert M T. Hunter, a very talented Democrat, has certainly beaten Willoughby Newton, late whig member, who voted for Texas and against Texas.

In the Ninth District is said that John M. McCarty, the irregular Whig is elected, though we guess it will turn out that John S. Penditon, the Whig nominee, is successful. Samuel Chilton, Whig, decl'ned a re-election.

In the Tenth (Winchester) District there was a personal contest between William Lucas, the late member, and Henry Bedinger, both being Democrats. The latter is elected. Neither of them was exactly a regular candidate.

In the Eleventh District, (the 'tenth Legion') William Taylor, a sterling Democrat, member of the last Congress, had no opposition.

In the Fifteenth (Wheeling) District, William G. Brown, Democrat, succeeds the firm and efficient Lewis Steenrod, than whom the people never had a more faithful representative.

LEGISLATURE.

To the Senate, Stannard, Whig, is re-elected in the Richmond City district. Orrick, Whig, succeeds a Democrat in the Berkley District. This loss will certainly be balanced by the defeat of the apostate Shin in the Harrison district. In the Northern Neck district, Smith, Dem., is making a handsome run; but our chance for a gain here is not greater than our prospect of losing Patrick district. The other three members elected this year will all be Democratic. Our majority in the Senate will likely be ten.

In the House of Delegates we have so far made a nett gain of three members. We hope in the counties to be heard from to gain from five to ten more, which would give us a majority in that body. The following are the returns we have received of the members elect;

Democrats—Caroline, (gain) 1; Dinwiddie, 1 Chesterfield, 1; Clarke and Warren, 1; Elizabeth City and Warwick, (gain) 1; Fairfax, (gain) 1; Goochland 1; Hanover, (gain) 1; King and Queen 1; King William, 1; Louisa, 1; Prince George, 1; Spotsylvania, (gain) 1; Stafford, 1; Total 14.

Whigs.—Berkley, 2; Fredwell, (gain) 2; Hancock, 1; Jefferson, 2; King George 1; Morgan, 1; Nansemond, 1; Norfolk City, 1; Norfolk Co., 2; Ohio, 1; Petersburg, 1; Powhattan 1; Richmond City, 1. Total, 17.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF NORWICH.

ARRIVED.

April 22 sch Spy Lewis fm Boston, slp Grande Nassau fm N Y

" 23 Sch Jane Sally Fanning Story fm Chatham sch J Harmer, Harmer fm Norfolk Va. steam sch Quinebaug Williams fm N Y slp Aurora Geer fm NY

" 24 Sch Dani. Webster Delano fm Greenpoint sch Banner Tryon fm Kingston Coal for W R Williams slp Wm. L Mitchill Lee fm Madison

" 25 Sch Baltimore Terry fm Southampton sch Boston Grafton fm Thomaston Maine

" 26 Slp Splendid Benjamin fm Southton slp Lady Adams Palmer fm N Y Brig Hannah and Abagail Leland fm Eastport Me.

" 28 Steam sch Trumbull Smith fm NY

MARRIED.

In New London on the 20th inst, by Rev. John Blain, Mr. William Williams, of New York, to Mrs. Lucretia Grace, of that city.

In St. Peter's Church, Hebron, on the 16th, inst., by Rev. Robert A. Hallam, John Griffing, of Lyme, (Pleasant Valley,) to Louisa, daughter of Artemas Worthington Esq. of Colchester.

DIED.

In Woodstock, on Monday, April 7th, Mrs. Nancy Lyon, wife of William Lyon, 34, aged 68 years.

In New London, on the 20th inst. Miss Elizabeth A Cornell, aged 26 years.

In Lyme, on the 14th inst, Mrs Sarah Brockway, aged 23 years.

In Setauket, L. I., Rev Charles Seabury, aged 76, Rector of Carolina Church in that place, formerly Rector of St. James' Church, New London, revered for the many amiable qualities and Christain virtues that adorned his life.

In East Lyme, on the 16th inst, of consumption, Mr. Ebenezer R. Bacon, aged 30 years. Mr. Bacon was formerly the able proprietor of the City Hotel New London—afterwards as clerk of the steamer Cleopatra. He was faithful and efficient in every station which he was called to fill.

BROOMS.—312 DOZ. Brooms comprising all qualities received in store and for sale by WHITAKER HAMMOND & CO.,
April 30, 3w23 Commerce st

CHEESE.—15 Cooks 'Western' strictly prime at WHITAKER HAMMOND & CO.,
April 30, 3w23 Commerce st.

REMOVAL.

BREWER & LEWIS have removed their Stove and Tin Ware Manufactory to No. 90 1-2 MAIN STREET, two doors s. of John. T. Mott's corner, where they offer for sale their usual assortment of STOVES, TIN WARE, &c., consisting of Milk Pans and Milk Pails with Strainers, Cheap as the cheapest; Motts Patent Furnaces, all sizes; Japanned Ware of all descriptions: Pails and Coffee Tea s, &c. &c, &c, &c

TIN ROOFING, TIN and COPPER GUTTERS, CONDUCTER PIPES, JOBBING and REPAIRING done as above, at short notice and in a workmanlike manner.
April 30, 1f28

TO LET.

THE Dwelling house No. 194 Main street, and the store No. 3 Washington street and the school room in Church street. Apply to GEORGE or C. C. WILLIAMS.
April 30, 22

Positive Sales.
OF
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.
Wood & Willow Ware, &c, &c.
Every Day in the week from Sunrise to nine o'clock in the Evening.

☞ At the Store of the Subscriber, in Franklin Square opposite E. F. Miner's.

FRESH TEAS.

THE Subscriber, having already notified the public of his REMOVAL, would now take occasion to say he is prepared to open to the inspection of customers, a complete stock of GROCERIES and PROVISIONS, &c. &c., bought expressly to order, and to be sold as cheap as at ANY OTHER Grocery Store in the city. Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Molasses, Spices, Flour, Pork, Codfish, Lard, Butter, Raisins in short, everything in the Grocery line. Wood and Willow Ware, Mats, &c. Grass Seed, Garden Seeds, &c. &c. A full and choice assortment, for sale on the best terms.

Old and new customers are requested to call and examine, before purchasing elsewhere. My Goods were bought for cash, cheap, and will be sold for the same, or on approved credit.

LYMAN CHASE.
Norwich, April 30. 3w23

Notice.

THE Firm existing as MURFEY & HUNTINGTON is by mutual consent of both parties, this day dissolved MURFEY & HUNTINGTON.
Norwich, April 17th, 1845. 23

Sarsaparilla.

SANDS', Carpenter's, Comstock's, Bristol's, and concentrated Extract of Sarsaparilla, for sale at No. 119, Main street, by JOHN L. DEVOTION.
Norwich, April 30, 3w23

White Wash Brushes.

JOHN L DEVOTION, No. 119, Main Street, has for sale every description of BRUSHES, at the lowest prices.
Norwich, Ap. 30. 3w23

White Lead.

20,000 LBS. White Lead, for sale by D. M. PRENTICE.
Norwich, Ap. 30. 23

Alcohol.

20 BBLS. ALCOHOL, 80 per ct. above, for sale by D. M. PRENTICE.
Norwich, Ap. 30. 23

John L. Devotion, has on hand a large and extensive assortment of French, English, German and American Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c., to which he invites the attention of the Ladies, at No. 119, Main street, one door east of the Quinebaug Bank. 3w23

PUMPS.—A few Patent Well Pumps—a superior kind, for sale cheap by WHITAKER HAMMOND & CO.,
April 30, 1f28. Commerce st.

2000 BUGS DAIRY SALT, in prime order, just received for sale by WHITAKER HAMMOND & CO.,
April 30, 3w23 Commerce st.

C. BRINCKERHOFF'S

The vegetable kingdom is provided by the God of Nature with herbs of different properties and united when properly administered, to every condition of disease—It will not be contended but that it requires invention and well directed skill to prepare these native medicaments so that their remedial powers shall be well drawn out and the better applied; that is too apparent a necessity to require support. The Proprietor of the Health Restorative, in the number of years since he first commenced its preparation from the original family recipe has devoted a great portion of his time to the study of the medical effect and strength of each herb used in compound.—This study has had the effect of more perfectly convincing him of the superior curative power of the Health Restorative. It seems perfectly adapted to the cure of Consumption, Liver Complaint, Asthma, Colds, Coughs, and Pains in the Side and Chest—for these diseases it is particularly recommended, with a certainty of success and satisfaction which can be felt in its force only by those who have been healed by its means. No considerations of pecuniary recompense sway the proprietor; he trusts he is influenced solely by the great pleasure of ministering to the relief of suffering humanity, and has devoted such great expenses in the facture of this remedy, and deals out so largely in the quantity given, that the income barely suffices to cover the immense outlay. Let those who are seeking a Balm in Gilead, use the Health Restorative. The following certificate is from Dr. Chilton, the well known New York chemist.

'I have analyzed a bottle of medicine called 'C. Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative,' and find that it does not contain Mercury, or any other metallic preparation, nor opium in any of its forms. It is composed of vegetable matter entirely.'

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.

C. BRINCKERHOFF, Proprietor, N. Y.
Principal Office, 96 Hudson street, New York.

Horace Everett, U. S. Agent, 96 Hudson street New York, has appointed.
SAMUEL TYLER 138 Main street, Norwich.
WM. S. TYLER, 131 Water street. do.
as agents for the above medicine.
May 1st. 1845. 1m23

PROPOSALS

For publishing, in the city of Washington, a new daily, semi-weekly, and weekly, Democratic Republican paper, to be entitled

THE UNITED STATES JOURNAL,

By JESSE E. DOW & Co

The first number of our new paper will be issued on the first day of May next, with an entire new dress—new type, fine white paper, with other important alterations and improvements. The paper will be devoted to a fearless exposition of Democratic principles; it will zealously and unremittingly oppose each and every effort to establish a mammoth monarchy bank and other mischievous corporations and consolidations of wealth, which subvert the rights of the people and undermine the pillars of the Republic; it will oppose an oppressive and anti-republican tariff system, the assumption of the state debts by the General Government, and all other federal principles which have an inevitable tendency to destroy public prosperity as well as individual happiness. Against all such political delusions, we shall wage unchanging, uncompromising war.

The FARMER and the MECHANIC who produce all the real capital of the nation, will find in our paper an unwavering champion of their inalienable rights; the long cherished principles of the editors are too well known to the public to require any pledge upon this point. To the miscellaneous Department particular attention will be devoted; the Ladies will always find in our columns a choice selection from the current literature of the day, as well as original contributions from the most talented writers of which our country can boast. A general summary of Foreign and Domestic news will be furnished.

The conductors have already secured the aid and co-operation of a large number of the most distinguished literary and political writers of the day; arrangements will also be made, at the earliest period possible, to embellish our columns by the contributions of correspondents from abroad. With this brief and imperfect outline of our plan, we very respectfully submit our claims to an extensive patronage to the consideration of a generous public.

THEOPHILUS FISK, } Editors.
JESSE E. DOW, }

TERMS.

Daily paper by the year in advance	$10 00
" " for less than a year, $1 per month.	
Semi Weekly paper by the year, in advance	5 00
" " " for less than a year, 50 cts. per month.	
Weekly paper by the year	3 00
" " for six months	1 00

Subscriptions to the Daily for less than two, to the Semi-Weekly for less than four, or to the Weekly for less than six months, will not be received.

If not paid within the year, the Daily will be $12, the Semi-Weekly $6, and the Weekly $2 50 a year.

Subscribers may discontinue their papers at any time by paying for the time they have received them; *but not without.*

Those who subscribe for a year, and do not, at the time of subscribing, order a discontinuance at the end of it, will be considered subscribers until they order the paper stopped, and pay the arrearages.

PRICES FOR ADVERTISING.

Twenty lines or less, three insertions	$100
Every additional insertion	25
Business Cards will be conspicuously inserted for one year, including paper, for	$10

Longer advertisements charged in proportion.

A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.

All payments to be made in advance. Those who have not an opportunity of paying otherwise, may remit by mail, at our risk, postage-paid. The Postmaster's certificate of such remittances shall be a sufficient receipt therefor. The notes of any specie paying bank will be received.

"No attention will be given to any order unless the money, or a postmaster's certificate that it has been remitted, accompanies it."

☞ Letters to the Proprietor, charged with postage will not be taken out of the Post Office.

Refined Sugars.

25 barrels W. W. Powdered Sugar,
25 do do Crushed do.
20 boxes W. W. Loaf do.
15 do Philad do do.
10 barrels single refined crushed do
Received in store and for sale by
WHITAKER HAMMOND & CO.
April 8, 19. Commerce street.

Lumber,

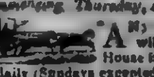
100,000 ft clear, 2d clear and merchantable pine Boards and Planks.
20,000 ft Pine and Spruce planed Floor Plank.
5,000 ft white wood Boards, with a good assortment of Cherry, Ash, and other lumber for sale by G. M. EATON,
At the Yard east end of Water, Converse & Co.
Norwich, April 15. 3w21

FOR HARTFORD.

THE MAIL STAGES will leave the American House, for Hartford, daily (Sundays excepted,) at 8 o'clock, A. M.

The Books are kept at the American House only. Passengers will be called for, or left at any place in the city. ORIN PERRIGO, Proprietor.
D. P. SMITH.
Norwich, April 24 1f

OPPOSITION
BETWEEN
Colchester and Norwich,
Commencing Thursday, April 10, 1845.



A NEW Accommodation Stage will leave the Temperance House in Colchester, for Norwich, daily (Sundays excepted,) at 7 1-2 o'clock A. M., stopping for passengers at Bozrah, Bozrahville, Fitchville, Yantic, and Norwich Town, arriving at Norwich about 9 1-2 o'clock A. M., in time to take the Long Island Train or Steamboat for New York same day.

Returning

Will leave the Merchant's Hotel in Norwich, daily (Sundays excepted), at 3 1-2 o'clock, P. M., or on the arrival of the Steamer Angeline from Stonington and New London, stopping at all the above mentioned places and arriving at Colchester about 8 1-2 o'clock, P. M. Passengers taking this line will be called for by leaving their names at the Temperance House in Colchester and in all parts of the city of Norwich by leaving their names at the Merchants Hotel, 166 Main street without extra charge. Beautiful teams and careful drivers will be placed on the route.

For further particulars, inquire of John Brown Esq., Agent at the Temperance House, Colchester, S K Andrews Hotel Keeper, Bozrah, and D R Baker, Agent and Proprietor, at the Merchant's Hotel, Norwich.
Norwich, April 6, 1845. 3f21

REGULAR STEAM BOAT LINE,
BETWEEN NORWICH AND NEW YORK,
DAILY.

THE Splendid steamer Cleopatra, Capt. J. E DUSTAN. The Splendid Steamer Worcester, Capt DANIEL BACON,

The Worcester will leave Norwich on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The Cleopatra, will leave Norwich, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Each of the above boats will leave New York on alternate days.

E. A. SILL, Steam Boat Agent.
April 16 1845 21

BOSTON BOOT AND SHOE STORE
REMOVED
TO NO. 115 MAIN STREET.

THE subscriber would invite all those in want of GOOD BOOTS and SHOES, to call at the above named store, where can be found a great variety of NEW GOODS just received from the manufacturers and other sources, and will be sold as low as can be bought elsewhere,—protestations to the contrary not excepted.

☞ Remember the place,—No 115 North side Main street. RE GOODWIN.
April 24 1845 3w22

NEW
PUBLICATIONS:

WE have just received the following new works which are issued in numbers, viz:

Martin's Illustrated Family Bible, by Rev. A Fletcher, A. M., 25 cts.

Bishop Jeremy Taylor's Life of Christ, 25 cts.

Martin's Edition of the Works of Josephus. 25 cts

Martin's Illustrated Pilgrim's Progress 12 1-2 cts

Scotland, illustrated by Wm. Beattie, M. D. 50 cents.

American Scenery, or Land, Lake and River, illustrated by N. P. Willis, 75 cts.

Pictures and Portraits of the life and land of Burns, illustrated by Allan Cunningham, 50 cts.

The Aboriginal Port Folio, by J. O. Levis, 25 cts

The above works are the London Edition.

Also,

Thier's History of the Consulate and Empire, under Napoleon, 12 1-2 cts, 8vo edition, 25 cts

Sketches of Irish Character by Mrs S. C Hall, 25 cents

Godey's, Graham's Colombian and other Magazines for May. All cheap publications for sale as soon as issued from the press.

Please call at 20 Shetucket-st

GRAY & BROWN,
Norwich, April 26, 1845 3w22

Livery Stable.

D. B. CHAPMAN has taken the STABLE situated on Bath street, opposite Tubb's Blacksmith Shop where he will continue the LIVERY BUSINESS in all its branches. He begs leave to say to his friends and the public that he intends to keep good Horses and Carriages To Let on Reasonable terms. Also, a Hack for the purpose of attending funerals and for such other purposes as it may be wanted—in all cases he drives himself.

Also—wanted, Horses to Board by the week.

☞ Stable room to Feed 20 horses, daily.
Norwich, apr 23, 1845 1m23

TO COACH MAKERS.

YOUR attention is invited to the following articles, manufactured by J. & R. WARD, and for sale at their Agency, 172 WATER ST., NEW YORK,
By G. W. GORHAM, N. Y. Agent.

TOP LEATHER,	JAPANNED CLOTH,	RAILING LEATHER
BASK do.	for Coach Curtains,	LINING do. [ER,
GRAIN do.	JAPANNED WOLPERS, for Carriage	SKIRTING do.
	Dashes,	STAMPELLED do.

Likewise an Assortment of Fancy Coloured Patent Leather.

TO SHOE MANUFACTURERS.

Japanned CALF SKINS, warranted to every respect equal to the best imported, and 20 per cent, less price.

CAP MAKERS

Can procure a complete assortment of all kinds of TRIMMINGS used in the manufacture of Caps, namely,

Fronts, Straps, Tips, Braids, Shivers.	*Japanned Silk*, for Cap Covers, *Japanned Muslin*, for Storm Caps, *Oiled Silk*, of a superior quality.	*Linings, Gimps, Tassels, Buttons, &c. &c.*

At 172 Water Street, New York, up stairs.
April 16, '45. 21

OPENING
All this week,
At 115 South side Main street.

A Splendid assortment of Gentleman's, Boy's and Youth's fine Calf and Goat, Sewed and Pegged Boots and Brogans some beautiful styles. Call & see them. No charge for looking.

J. IRESON & SON.
April 24 1845 23

TO RENT.

A House and Barn on Main-st., a few doors east of the Universalist Church, and possession given 1st of May. For particulars inquire at this office.
Norwich, April 4th, 184 23

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has taken the Store 140 Main Street, formerly occupied by Messrs. J. Trevor & son, where he invites a call from all his old friends and lots of new ones to an assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES,

on and after the 12th of April 1845.

The Subscriber flatters himself that the experience he has had in business, enables him to offer as good an article, and buy as cheap for cash as any other, consequently he will sell as cheap for cash.

A good assortment of LADIES GAITERS and KID SHOES of his own make constantly on hand.

T. J. RIDGWAY.
April 8, 6w19

LADIES AHEAD,

Now opening at the

CONNECTICUT BONNET STORE,

in addition to our former stock 50 cases of NEW AND SPLENDID BONNETS, consisting of Neapolitan, Neapolitan Lace, Real Italian, Victoria, Adelaide, Birdseye, English Brilliant, Sutland, Pedal Florence, Devon straws, and Tuscan and Straw Hats and Hats for Misses, Lawn ribbed silk, and plain Ribbons and Gimp Hats, Caps, Tuks, and FRENCH FLOWERS.

—ALSO—

18 Boxes of Fashionable Bonnets and Cap RIBBONS of the richest and most desirable Styles, all of which will be sold lower than can be bought at any other place in this city.

Call and See

At No 17 Shetucket street, Norwich Ct.
April 23 1845 6w23

MISS MOORE

WOULD inform the Ladies of Norwich, and vicinity that she has made different arrangements in her business, and is now located in Shetucket street, (Norwich,) where she is now opening splendid Parisian Millinery, consisting of rich silk, Ribbon and Lawn Bonnets. Also a new style of French Straws, Neapolitans, Chips, Lace, English and every variety and style of Straw Bonnets.—Also Cap Ribbons, French and American Flowers, Laces, Mourning Collars, Hair Bands and a general assortment of MILINERY GOODS.

Two or three Young Ladies wanted as apprentices to the above business.
April 23 23

MISS JACKSON,

HAS returned from New York, and is this week opening a large and choice selection of rich millinery goods to which the particular attention of the ladies is invited, at

97 Shetucket street.
Norwich April 2. 3w20

MISS DOLBEARE,

IS now opening a splendid assortment of new and fashionable Millinery, consisting of the choicest selections of Bonnets, Caps, Ribbons, Flowers and Laces; in short, every thing necessary to constitute a complete assortment of Millinery and Fancy Goods. Ready made mourning Bonnets, mourning Collars, and Caps, etc.

Straw and Tuscan Bonnets blanched and repaired in the best style.

Shetucket street, 5 doors south of Norwich Bank.
April 16 3w21

MISS DAVIS,

WOULD inform her friends and the public generally that she has taken rooms opposite the brick mill at the Falls, where she will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Fashionable Millinery consisting of Silks, Ribbons, Flowers, Hats, Caps, &c. Florence Hats repaired, bleached and pressed at short notice. Particular attention paid to shapes.
Norwich Falls, April 24th, 1845. 23

TO THE LADIES.

MRS. S. B. PENDLETON,

WOULD respectfully inform her old customers and the public generally, that she has taken rooms on Shetucket-street, No. 15, 2d story, where she will devote her time exclusively to

DRESS MAKING.

Mrs. P. flatters herself that she will be enabled to give satisfaction to all who may employ her. Long experience in the business and constant attention to the fashions—having arranged to receive regular reports from the cities of New York and Boston—in connection with her facilities for performing speedily all work entrusted to her care, will secure for her, she trusts, a liberal share of patronage from town and country.

Dresses cut on the most approved system, and fitted, at the shortest notice.

No. 15 SHETUCKET-STREET, 2d Story.
Norwich April 10, 1845. 1f20

J. IRESON & SON,

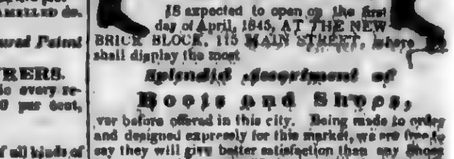
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, and RUBBERS.

LEATHER, BLACKING, LACINGS, RIBBONS, GALLOONS, &c. &c.

115 South Side Main-street
Norwich City,
Conn.

April 9, '45. 1f20

In time of peace prepare for
WAR!!
The Spring Campaign of



IS expected to open on the first day of April, 1845, AT THE NEW BRICK BLOCK, 115 MAIN STREET, where shall display the most

Splendid Assortment of
Boots and Shoes,

ever before offered in this city. Being made to order and designed expressly for this market, we are free to say they will give better satisfaction than any Shoes heretofore sold by us. We have made arrangements with some of the most extensive and celebrated manufacturers in Massachusetts to furnish us with the *best work* and at such prices as to defy competition. *We pledge ourselves* (and feel confident we can redeem the pledge) to furnish our customers with as good work and on as low terms as can be obtained either in BOSTON, PROVIDENCE or N. YORK.

Norwich, April 3, 1845.

Norwich and Worcester
RAIL ROAD.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
Accommodation Trains,
Daily except Sunday.
From Norwich, 6 A. M. and 4 1-2 P. M.
" Worcester, 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.
Steamboat Train,
From Norwich, about 2 A. M. and 6 P. M. Sunday Wednesday and Friday.
" Worcester, 5 3-4 P. M. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
Long Island Train,
Stopping at Danielsonville.
From Norwich, about 2 P. M. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

ORIGINAL STAINED

WRIGHT'S
Indian Vegetable Pills,
OF THE
N. American College of Health.

THESE extraordinary Pills are composed of plants which grow spontaneously on our own soil, and are, therefore, better adapted to our constitution than medicines concocted from foreign drugs, however we they may be compounded; and as the INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS are founded upon the principle that the human body is, in truth,

SUBJECT TO BUT ONE DISEASE,

viz. corrupt humors, and that medicines cures this disease on

NATURAL PRINCIPLES

by cleansing and purifying the body; it will be manifest, that if the constitution be not entirely exhausted, a perseverance in their use, according to directions, is absolutely certain to drive disease of every name from the body.

When we wish to reclaim a Swamp or Morass to fertility, we drain it of the superabundant waters.—In like manner, if we wish to restore the body to health, we must cleanse it of impurity.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

Will be found one of the best, if not the very best medicines in the world for carrying out this

GRAND PURIFYING PRINCIPLE,

because they expel from the body all morbid and corrupt humors—the cause of disease—in any easy and NATURAL MANNER; and while they every day give

EASE AND PLEASURE,

disease of every name is rapidly driven from the body.

The above named INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS have been three years before the American public; and we can now say, without fear of contradiction, that of all the various medicines which have heretofore been popular, not one has given such universal satisfaction, or obtained such a permanent hold upon the affections of the people. Not only do all who use it invariably experience relief, and recommend it in the strongest terms; but it has effected cures of the most astonishing cures ever performed by medicine.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS,

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are obtaining great celebrity in New England as well as other parts of the United States. The attempts of persons to defraud the public by the sale of spurious articles, meet with general reprobation. Mr. Wright is an indefatigable business man, and shows an army of cures by the medicine, which warrant confidence in the virtues of his Indian Vegetable Pills.

From the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

People are pretty well satisfied by this time, that Calomel and the other thousand and one mineral preparations of the shops are better adapted, as a general rule, to kill rather than cure the patient.—As a matter of course, vegetable medicines are there, first in great request. There are very many humbugs however, among the latter, and we would advise all those who have the best regard for their health, to try the *INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS of the North American College of Health*, sold at 169 Race street, Philadelphia—as they are the preparation of one intimately acquainted with the healing art.

From the Boston Daily Times.

INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

Of all the public advertised medicines of the day we know of none that we can more safely recommend for the "ills that flesh is heir to," than the Pills that are sold at the depot of the North American College of Health, No 198 Tremont street Boston. Several instances we know of, where they are used in families with the highest satisfaction. And no longer ago than yesterday, we heard an eminent physician of this city recommend them in high terms. There used to be in the community a great repugnance to the use of QUACK medicines, as they are all indiscriminately termed, but it was mainly owing to the regular M. D.'s constantly denouncing them. They are, however becoming more liberal in this respect, and the consequence is, that good vegetable medicines are now more extensively used than formerly.

AGENTS.

SAMUEL TYLER, Norwich, will sell by the dozen to those who wish to purchase to sell again.

R. W. ROATH,	Norwich.
Geo. D. Fuller,	Norwich Town.
A. C. Osgood,	Bean Hill.
Tracy Huntington & Co.	Yanticville.
A. L. Hyde,	Franklin
A. G. Bailey,	Lebanon.
G. Robinson,	"
Stephen Fitch,	Fitchville.
H. Morey,	Bozrahville;
Linton,	Jewett City
Albert Ray & Co.	Greenville.
C. & G. Lewis,	Uncasville
S. P. Collins,	Mystic.
B. F. Hosie,	Mystic Bridge.
Wm. Browning,	Gales Ferry.
Nathan Beckwith,	New London.
J. H. Lewis & Co.	Westerly R. I.
F. W. Babcock & Co.	"
R. Burnett,	Groton.
A. M. Smith,	"
E. Faxon, Jr.	Stonington.
Wm. B. Hull,	North Stonington.

New England Office, 198 Tremont-street Boston.
May 1 1844 22

Look in at No. 15, South side Main-street,

AND behold the most splendid assortment of Boots and Shoes ever opened in this city, comprising quite every article in manufactured from Leather, and so table for the Spring and Summer trade which we offer at wholesale and retail at such prices as will *suit the purchaser.*

Just Received,

3,000	pairs Men's Calf, So l and Goat Pump Boots	
2,000	" " " Sewed Boots, fine and common	
1,000	" " pegged and sewed stout boots	
1,000	" " sewed and pegged Brogans	
1,000	" Goat sewed and pegged do	
1,000	" morocco and kid sewed and peg'd Brogans.	
60	" Calf made strap sewed and peg'd Shoes	
1,000	" Calf, Seal, Goat, and Morocco Pumps	
2,000	" Goat and grained Leather sewed and pegged Slippers	
5,000	" Kip and Cowhide Brogans and Shoes	
10,000	pr Boys' pegged and Sewed Boots and Brogans	
5,000	do Kip Brogans,	
6,000	do Slippers and Rumps.	
3000	Ladies fine Kid Walking Shoes	
1000	do Gaiter shoes of all descriptions	
1500	do Gaiter Boots	
1000	do fine Kid Buskins	
1,000	do light Kid brogan and morocco Ties and Slips	
3,000	do cheap Slips and Ties,	
1,000	do Leather Shoes and Boots	
500	do fine kid Ties and Slips.	

Misses', Childrens', and Infants' Shoes in the greatest variety, leather Buskins, Kid Ties, Kid Buskins, Brogan Buskins, Gaiters and Half Gaiters, fine Kid Slips, Bronze S'ips, Button Gaiters, leather Bootees, Kid Bootees, Ancle Ties, &c.

The above assortment comprises many thousand pairs of all kinds and description too numerous to mention, coarse and fine, nancy and common, all made according to our order and received direct from the manufacturers, fresh and fashionable, for sale by the case, dozen or single pair, cheap for Cash.

J. IRESON & SON.

Norwich, April 16. 3w21

Notice!

THE Copartnership now existing under the name and firm of PRATT & HOOKER, will be dissolved on the 1st day of May, 1845.

It is expected that all persons indebted to said firm will make arrangements to pay.

PRATT & HOOKER.

April 2, 1845. 1m19

Notice.

ALL persons are forbid trusting my wife Eunice on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date. ANDREW D. WALLACE.

Norwich, April 21st. 1845. [His X mark. 26

Fales's Cathartic Lozenges,

THOUGH prepared from a great many Vegetable Substances, are as palatable and pleasant to eat as any other Confectionary Compound.

☞ This preparation is decidedly the best among all the known cathartic preparations; for while its operation is as sure as Salts, Castor Oil, Calomel and Jalop, or any other, cathartic medicine, it has the advantage over all in being pleasant to eat, while all other cathartics are generally disagreeable to take. Price 25 cents per box, with full directions, and may be found at the Depository, No. 96 Commercial street.

FALES'S WORM LOZENGES.

Are a safe and sure remedy for Worms. Children love them. They act like a charm in removing the symptoms, such as starting in sleep, grating the teeth, paleness about the mouth and nose, occasional sickness at the stomach, precarious appetite swelled bowels, and general feverish habit. The child falls into a quiet sleep, the worms are stupified and expelled, and the child, as far as heard from in every instance has been cured.

Price 25 cents per box, with full directions; sold at 96 Commercial-street.

FALES'S COUGH LOZENGES

Are beneficial in all common Colds and Coughs Whooping Cough, Inflamation in the Throat and Lungs, in the Croup or Hives, and more certain in operate satisfactory than the celebrated HIVE SYRUP. The most happy effect is obtained in a few moments; the symptoms disappear and the disease is broken up by the magical effect of these Lozenges.

Full directions accompany each box, and found at the Depository, 96 Commercial street.

FALES'S DYSENTERY LOZENGES.

Are a safe and agreeable remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhœa of adults, and for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Bowel Complaints of children. Particular attention must be paid to the directions which accompany each box.

FALES'S CAMPHOR LOZENGES,

Are beneficial in all common and sick headache, and where there is a sense of tightness or weight over the eyes, in eruptive diseases, such as Measles as Small Pox. Also in Mania, Epilepsy, Melancholy Hysteria, in St. Vitus Dance, and in all cases of Languor and Oppressions of the Vital Powers, and may be taken with safety by women and children in all conditions.

Full directions accompany each box.

FALES'S CYPRIAN HAIR TONIC,

Is now so extensively known and justly celebrated that further comment upon it will be useless; we can say, however, with truth, that among the many thousands who have purchased the Tonic in this or other countries, none have returned with complaints while thousands have expressed not only their approbation, but their wonder and admiration of beholding its effects. A few bottles only can be had, at 96 Commercial-street.

CLEAR OUT YOUR RATS.

The gnawings and antics of these destructive creatures can be hushed forever in your House or Store, if you will procure a box of the genuine

MADAGASCAR RAT EXTERMINATOR

and use it according to direction. You cannot depend upon it unless obtained at J. J. FALES No 96 Commercial, corner of Lewis & Commercial Streets, Boston, or of the following

AGENTS.

Norwich, Samuel Tyler and John L. Devotion New London, Wm. Stearns, Stoddard & Allen, A. Beckwith; Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Mystic Bridge Keeney & Brown; Noank, Brown & Wilbur; Stonington Point, Elisha Faxon, Jr.; Lyme, Joseph Brockway; Hadlyme, Ely P. Wells; East Haddam, R. W. Miller; Moodus, Sheffield Lewis; Jewsville Richmond & Upham; Middle Haddam, Child & Carrier; Portland, John Paxon; South Glastenbury, Oliver Brainard and Wm. W. Post & Co; Colchester, A. M. Hurlbut; Willimantic, Jason Safford and R. Moulton; Scotland, James Burnet; Howard's Valley, G. D Spencer; Hampton, Wm. Brown Andover, Loomis & Button; South Coventry, D M. Buell; Mansfield, Geo. T. Clark and Z. Storrs & Son; Chaplain, Walter Goodell; Phoenixville John B. Adams; Eastford, Joseph Dorrett and Calvin Whitney; Ashford, E. B. Hibbard; Wm A. Brewster; Danielsonville, Conn.

Oct 16. p1y47

The Brandreth's Pills.

As a general family medicine, especially in a country so subject to sudden changes of temperature as this, their value is incalculable. By having the Brandreth Pills always on hand, should a sudden attack of sickness take place, they can be given at once, and will often have effected a cure before the physician could have arrived.

In Cholic, and in inflamation of the bowels, these Pills will at once relieve, and perseverance in their use, according to the directions, will surely do all that medicine can do to restore the health of the patient.

In diseases arising from the use of mercury or from any cause or vitiation, from bad blood or otherwise, their use will produce the most happy results. In all attacks of Rheumatism, Eruptions, Salt Rheum, and in cases of chronic or recent Costiveness, the use of the Brandreth Pills will be productive of infinite service—sometimes occasioning so great a change for the better as to cause great thankfulness.

In all cases of Indigestion, Worms, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and in all affections of the Stomach and Bowels, the Brandreth Pills will be found a never failing remedy.

To insure the full benefit of these celebrated Pills, they should be kept in the house, so that upon the first commencement of sickness they may be at once resorted to. One dose is better than a dozen after the disease has become established in the system.

The Brandreth Pills are purely vegetable, and so innocent that the infant of a month old may use them if medicine is required, not only with safety but with a certainty of receiving all the benefit medicine is capable of imparting. Females may use them during all the critical periods of their lives. The Brandreth Pills will insure their health, and produce regularity in all the functions of life.

Be careful of counterfeit Pills. How to avoid them:

No. 1 Security.

Each Agent who sells the Genuine Brandreth Pills has a CERTIFICATE OF AGENCY, which has been engraved at a vast expense. It represents the Manufactory at Sing Sing, on the banks of the Hudson river, and is signed by Dr. Brandreth, and his seal stamped upon the paper.

No. 2 Security.

Above all observe the Whole upon the boxes.—Each box of the Genuine Pills has now THREE LABELS upon it. The top and the bottom label containing upwards of FIVE THOUSAND LETTERS in RED INK. The words BENJAMIN BRANDRETH'S PILLS being printed over two hundred times upon the two labels.

No. 3 Security.

There are also upon each label two signatures of Dr. Brandreth: one B. Brandreth, and also one Benjamin Brandreth. Each box, therefore, to be genuine, must have six signatures of Dr. Brandreth upon it. If the box do not answer this discription, the Pills are not the Brandreth Pills, but some vile counterfeit of them, as all the old labelled boxes have been collected.

No. 4 Security.

Besides the above signs of genuineness, fac-similies of the Brandreth Pill, labels are upon the Certificate of Agency; therefore compare your box with the labels on the Certificate; if it agrees, the Pills are true; if it does not they are false.

I have expended much time, and at least $5000 in perfecting these checks to the sale of counterfeit Pills, and in the hope they will secure the genuine BRANDRETH PILLS to all who want them.

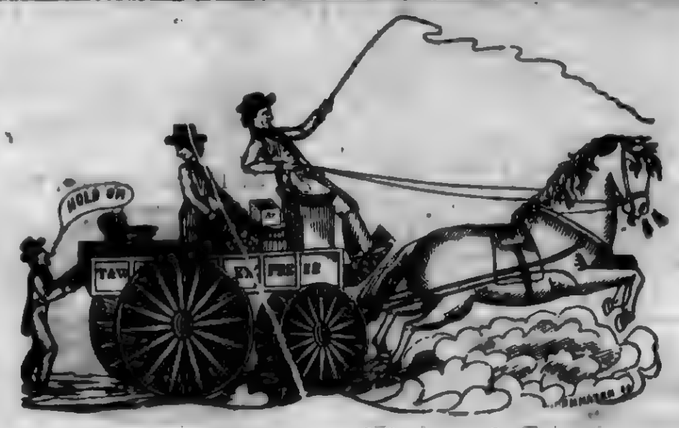
I remain the public's servant,

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.

The following names are a list of Dr. B. Brandreth agents in New London Co.

Norwich, R. W. Roath; New London, Nathan Beldon; Colchester, L. A. Kellogg; Franklin, Amos L. Hyde; Liberty Hill, Austin Gay; Lebanon, Gurdon Robinson; Yantiville, Tracy, Huntington & Co.; Fitchville, S. Fitch; Norwich Town, Geo. D. Fuller; Milltown, Wm. B. Hull; Stonington, Horace Lewis; Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Portersville, Smith, Cady & Co; Centre Groton, R. W. Smith; Groton, John Hudson: Hamburg, H. A. Brockway; Salem, E. S. Williams; Montville, James Turner; Hadlyme, E. Brockway.

March, 19 '45. 17



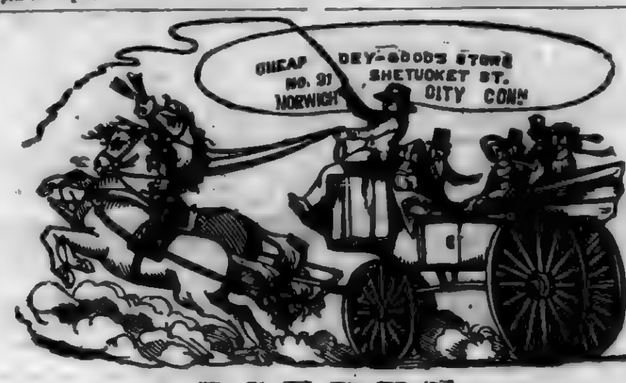
GREAT ARRIVAL
OF
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.
"Head Quarters" Corner of Main and Washington-streets.

THE subscribers would respectfully announce the reception this week, from New York, of a large and excellent new supply of Goods in their line, which they pledge themselves to sell at a very small advance from cost. They have also established an

EXPRESS LINE,

(of which the above cut is a faithful representation,) for the purpose of conveying goods purchased at this establishment, to all parts of the city and town. This is a great convenience for those residing in the city who trade with us. Come, one come all!

April 16. [31. TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.



OBSERVE
THE DAILY ARRIVAL.
MURFEY & HUNTINGTON

HAVE just received and are continually receiving

NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS,

every week. Having the past winter taken the utmost pains to dispose of our Old Stock (and succeeded,) we are now ready to offer to our customers and friends a stock entirely New and Fashionable, to which we can call cheapest the cheapest. We shall submit it to the customers if not cheaper than they ever saw.

No. 91 Shetucket-Street.

ALSO, a Fresh supply of

CARPETING,

Three Ply & per and Double Ingrain, Common do. Oil Cloth, Mattings, Cotton of all widths. CHEAPER than can be found elsewhere. All Spring patterns, New and Fashionable, Splendid patterns of BRILLIENT CLOTHS, which can be sold in spite of Competition in this place or any other.

All persons in want of CARPETS will sustain a great loss if they do not call before making their purchases. **Looking Glasses** of all sizes.

N. B. Country Merchants, and Pedlers desirous of replenishing their Stock often can by calling on us find Goods direct from Boston and New York every week, at prices as cheap as can be obtained elsewhere—at the cheap cash Store of MURFEY & HUNTINGTON, at the old stand of A. Wattles & Co.

Norwich March 19. '45. 17

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.
WHOLESALE HOUSES,
NEW YORK.

BEING provided with full Stocks of Goods in our respective departments, the undersigned Merchants Manufacturers, and Wholesale Dealers of the City of New York, respectfully invite the attention of Country Merchants to an examination of their several assortments.

They trust that their prices and terms will prove satisfactory, as they are determined to meet the reasonable expectations of purchasers, and with a view to communicate directly with you, have embraced the facilities of the Newspaper Press of your district, to unite in an invitation to you to call at our respective establishments.

Staple and Fancy Silk Goods.

Alfred Edwards & Co., 123 Pearl st.

Charles Durfee & Co, Pearl and 76 Beaver st.

George H. Williams, late of Williams, Rankin & Pessimon, 24 Exchange Place, opposite the Exchange, 3 doors from Wm st.

Wm. W. Pinnee & Co, 39 Cedar st., corner William.—Silks, Ribbons, Millinery Goods, French Flowers, &c.

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

Angell & Co, 17 Williams st, between Exchange Place and Beaver st.

C. W. & J. T. Moore & Co., 207 Pearl st., 4 doors above Maiden Lane.

Hallock, Mount & Billings 175 Pearl st. one door above Pine st.

Atwater, Gould & Co, 14 Wall st., betwee Nassau and Broadway.

O. T. & J. Hewlett, 274 Pearl st., 4 doors above Fulton.

Bostwick & Sherwood, 56 Liberty st., between Nassau and Broadway.

Importers and Dealers in Staple Dry Goods.

Merritt, Ely & Co 50 and 52 William st., between Wall & Pine.

Print Warehouse.—Dealers in Prints only.

Merrell & Co., 169 Pearl, corner of Pine.]

Importers and Dealers in Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Summer Goods, Tailors' Trimmings, &c.

Wilson G. Huntington & Co., 83 Williams st. corner Maiden Lane.

Hosiery, Gloves, Suspenders, &c.

J. W. & T. H. Brown, 67 Williams st, corner of Cedar.

Importers and Jobbers of Suspenders, Gloves, Cravats, Scarfs, Hosiery, &c. Manufacturers of Caps, Stocks, Linens, Oil Silks &c.

John M. Davies & Jones, 108 Williams st, corner John.

Manufacturer and Dealer in Stocks, Scarfs; Cravats, Linens, Gloves, Suspenders, Oiled Silks, &c.

Importer of Toys, English French and German Fancy Goods, Dealer in Fire Crackers, and Manufacturer of Fire Works for public and private exhibitions.

J. W. Holberton, 75 Maiden Lane.

Manufacturers, Publishers, and Importers of Music and Musical Instruments.

Firth, Hall & Pond, 239 Broadway, sole agents for Chickering's Piano Fortes.

Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments.

Edward Busch, 55 Gold st., (after 1st of May, 61 Fulton, corner of Gold.)

Window Shade Depot.

Bartol & DeMauny, Manufacturers, 7 Spruce st., doors below Nassau.

Books and Stationary.

Huntington & Savage, 216 Pearl st, between Maiden Lane and Burling Slip.

Samuel S. & William Wood, 261 Pearl st.

Paine & Burgess, Publishers of Smith's Series of School Books, 63 John st., near William

Books, Periodicals and Cheap Publications. Agents supplied at Publishers' prices

William H. Graham, 160 Nassau st. Tribune Buildings.

Manufacturer of the Celebrated Magic Razor Strope of four sides.

L. Chapman, 109 William st.—Sold at Manufacturer's prices by all the Hardware and Fancy Goods Importers.

Manufacturers' Supply Store.

Charles Shenck 152 Water st.—Supplies for Cotton, Wool and Silk Manufacturers, and the best kinds of Machinery.

Importers, Dealers and Manufacturers of Dye Stuffs, Dye-Woods Acids, &c.

William Partridge & Son, 27 Cliff st.

Commission Paper Warehouse.

E. B. Clayton & Sons, 84 John st.

Manufacturer and Dealer in Morocco Leather.

Charles W. Trotter, 31 Ferry st.—also Dealer in Pulled Wool.

Manufacturers of Undressed Morocco and Importers of French Calf Skins, Black and Colored Morocco Linings, Galoons, Satin Tusks, Patent Leather, &c.

Meige, Brothers, 102 Gold st, corner of Frankfort

Grocers and Commission Merchants.

J. & A. Lowery, 121 Front st., 3 doors east of Wall street.

Otis & Co., 73 Front street, corner of Old Slip.

Rich's Improved Salamander Safes. Warranted Dry.

A. S. Marvin, 128 1-2 Water-street, Agent for the manufacturer.

C. B. Hatch, 97 Williams st.

Importer and Manufacturer of Trimmings, Fring, Gimps, Cords, and Tassels, Bindings, Zepher Worsteds, &c.

D. A. Booth, 100 Williams st,

Extensive Manufacturer and and Importer of Saddlery Harness and Coach Hardware.

W. J. Buck, 209 Pearl st., 4 doors above Maiden Lane.

Manufacturers of Cut Nails, Brads and Spikes

Jaudons & Mason, 243 Pearl st.

Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware.

Ball, Tompkins, & Black, (late Marquand & Co.) 151 Broadway.

New York April 1st, 1845. 20

SPRING CAMPAIGN,
DRY GOODS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
ELY & CO.,
Proprietors of the great COMMERCIAL DEPOT,

No. 23 & 25 Shetucket-Street.

ARE now fully prepared for Spring Trade; their Stock is the largest and best selected they have ever offered. Their wholesale room will contain every style of Goods country merchants can desire, and will be sold at New York and Boston prices. They have made arrangements to replenish their retail department almost daily with the choicest goods the market affords. Their CLOTH ROOM will contain BROADCLOTHS and CASSIMERES of every shade of color of foreign and domestic manufacture from one to 10 dollars per yd. They will also keep an extensive assortment of all kinds of MILLINERY GOODS which they offer at the lowest prices. Their stock of DRESS GOODS is more extensive and containing late importations of DRESS SILKS of beautiful patterns, and a large assortment of VALOURES, Repp de Laine &c., and they stand ready at all times to serve all who may be pleased to call on them with a large stock and at the lowest prices. Their efforts will be to please their customers. To sell at their watchword—to never be undersold is their motto.

Come and see.

March 18, '45.—17. ELY & Co.

THEY HAVE COME.

THE following is a part of the invoice of New Spring Goods just opening by ELY & CO.

6 Cases Spring style Prints,
1 " " " Lainees,
1 " Rich Repp. Valoures,
1 " Super Bombazines,
2 English, French and American Cassimeres,
[illegible] Eng., Broadcloths,
7[illegible] French do. from $4 to $9 per yd.
15 " American do.
17 " Rich Dress Silks.

Domestic Goods in any quantity. Also a large lot of fancy Goods such as Linen THREAD EDGINGS CAMBRIC do. MUSLIN do. a new lot of Super Embroided under Hdkfs, &c, &c.

23 & 25 Shetucket-street.

March 18, '45. 17

NEW GOODS—SPRING STOCK.
CONNECTICUT BONNET STORE.
HITCHCOCK & PAYSON,
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

STRAW, SILK AND FANCY BONNETS:
And Dealers In

RIBBONS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,

AND FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

HAVING made extensive arrangements for the Spring Trade, we are prepared to offer to our numerous customers and the public generally a very RICH AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF NEW GOODS and we pledge ourselves to sell lower than the lowest New York or Boston prices. We feel confident by givin our whole attention to the BONNET and MILLINERY Business, we shall be able to give satisfaction. We shall at all times have a stock worthy the attention of purchasers at *Wholesale and Retail.*

All persons buying the above goods will save 20 per cent by calling at the Connecticut Bonnet Store.

N. B. Bonnets and Leghorn Hats Bleached and prepared in the best style at short notice. Millinery Department under the direction of Miss *D. D. CLEMENT.* No 17 Shetucket-st.

Norwich, April 1st '45. 19

BOOTS AND SHOES.
1845. NEW SPRING GOODS. 1845.

THE Subscriber has just received a large supply of NEW GOODS in his line, consisting of of fine themest

BOOTS, SHOES, DOWNINGS, BROGANS, GAITERS; SLIPPERS, &C. &C.

of the most desirable styles, and best quality. Also, LADIES and MISSES

GAITERS, HALF GAITERS, BUSKINS, TIES, SLIPPERS, &C. &C.,

in great variety. Also a large assortment of Children's

SHOES, BOOTS, GAITERS, SOCKS, &C.

All of which will be sold as low as at any Store in this city, and WARRANTED. Purchasers are invited to call and examine at No 84. Main-st., OPPOSITE THE FRANKLIN HOUSE. 4

☞ **Work made to order. Also, repairing neatly executed.**

March 26th, '45. [6m16. CHARLES TRACY.

G. B. PRINDLE.

HAS removed his One Price Watch, Jewelry, and Clock Establishment, to the Store (lately occupied by J. Ireson & Son's shoe dealers.) No. 144 Main-street,—opposite the sign post.

Full assortment of choice goods—and no exception of prices tolerated—a child may purchase as low as the closest buyer

April 15th, '44 1y22

To Let.

THE dwellings in the City Hotel building now occupied by I. W. Stokes. Possession given the first of April. For further information enquire of (E. A. BILL.

Norwich Feb. 10, '44. tf13

REMITTANCES TO AND PASSAGE FROM ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

WE beg to inform our friends in Norwich, Conn and this vicinity, that we have appointed Mr JAMES MC'LELLAND, of that city, to be our agent Persons sending for their relatives, or remitting money to the old country, will find it their interest and their friend comfort to give him a call.

ROCHE BROTHERS & CO.,
55 Fulton street, New York.

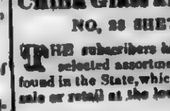
Jan 24th, 1844. tf9

READ THIS!
ELY & CO., ARE always daily receiving
New Spring Goods

of every desirable style, which they offer on the most reasonable terms wholesale and retail. No. 23 and 25 Shetucket Street.

March 12. tf16

DAILY LINE
To New London.



THE Steamer ANGELINA, Capt. A. LOVELL, has commenced her regular Trips to New London. Leaving Norwich at 8 o'clock in the morning, returning in the afternoon in time for the accommodation Train of Cars for Worcester.

On or before April 1st, she will extend her trips to Porterville, (Mystic,) and Stonington regular. For further information inquire of the Capt. or E. A. BILL. March 19, 45.—17.

China Glass and Earthen Ware
NO, 23 SHETUCKET STREET

THE subscribers have on hand one of the best selected assortments of the above goods to be found in the State, which we will sell either at wholesale or retail at the lowest prices.

GAGER & HAVENS.

April 23 1845 3m23

Positively Imported.

Gentlemens fine French Calf Boots, warranted an IMPORTED ARTICLE for sale at 115 South side Main street.

J. IRESON & SON

April 23 1845. 23

GENERAL STAGE OFFICE
At the American House

23 Shetucket-St.

STAGES, will leave the American House daily for Hartford.

On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 o'clock, A. M. via., Lebanon, Columbia and Bolton

On Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays at 8 o'clock A. M., via, Colchester,

Also, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6 1-2 o'clock A. M., for Franklin, Windham Mansfield, Tolland and Springfield.

DAILY for New London, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Passengers wishing to take any of the above routes will be called for by having their names entered on the books at the office, at the American House.

DANIEL P. SMITH, Agent.

Oct. 29th. 40

Something New.

SPALDING & CO., are manufacturing under Letters Patent granted by the United States, an improved Friction match, to burn

Without Brimstone.

They now offer for sale, on very reasonable terms

80,000 GROSS.

Neatly put up in Tin, Wood and Paper, in assorted packages and in lots to suit purchasers.

These Matches are highly improved of and recommended for family use by Physicians and Chemists, in consequence of the absence of Sulphur in their manufacture, the fumes of which are so disagreeable and deleterious to all, and particularly injurious to persons having weak lungs or delicate constitutions.

They are particularly recommended to the attention of shippers as they have frequently been taken on long voyages and exposed to the action of all climates without the slightest injury.

For sale by SPALDING & CO.

At wholesale and retail by R. W. MATHEWSON Agents for the manufacturers

Jan. 23 1845. 1y6

REMEMBER
the old Stand, No. 78 Main-St,

OPPOSITE THE FRANKLIN HOUSE.

WHERE J. M. NELSON still continues to carry on the Tailoring business in all its various branches. The subscriber is now ready to make all kinds of Gentlemen's garments in the latest style The subscriber has received the Fall and Winter fashions for 1844-5. All garments made at this establishment warranted to fit.

N. B. Cutting done at short notice. Wanted also six or eight first rate Tailoresses to whom good encouragement will be given.

JAMES M. NELSON.

Sept. 1 43

Freight and Passage Reduced.
Norwich and New York Propeller Line of Steamboats.

Steam Propeller SHETUCKET, Capt. G. H. GEER.

" " QUINEBAUG, " J. WILLIAMS.

WILL leave Norwich and New York every Tuesday and Friday at 5 o'clock P. M. Freight and passengers will be taken very low.

March 18

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE NORWICH NEWS.
WM. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE IN SHETUCKET STREET.
Brick Building, 2d Story, opposite Ely & Co's.

TERMS.

To City subscribers,	$2,00
Mail subscribers, payable in advance.	$1,50

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Six lines or less, one two or three weeks,	75
Half a square,	50
A square,	$100

All over a square, in the same proportion. Twenty-five cents each week for continuance after three weeks.

J. IRESON & SON,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS,
and RUBBERS.
LEATHER, BLACKING, LACINGS, RIBBONS, GALLOONS, &c. &c.
115 South Side Main-street.
Norwich City,
Conn.
April 9, '45. 3m20

J. HENRY PECK,
Fashionable
HAIR DRESSER
No. 98 Main-st.
ONE DOOR EAST OF E. T. HUNTINGTON'S WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE.
Norwich Conn.
Jan. 16. 1

GEO. W. CONCKLIN,
BOOK AND JOB
PRINTER,
No. 51 Water-Street,
Norwich, Conn.
Every description of Letter Press Printing neatly and promptly executed.
August 7 1f37

CHARLES A. CONVERSE,
Dealer in
English, French and German
Hardware, Cutlery, and Guns.
139, MAIN-STREET.
Norwich.

DR. MERRILL'S
Botanic Store,
COURT STREET,
New London, Ct.
☞All purchases of medicine sold at this store are warranted pure; and purchasers dissatisfied can have their money refunded.
New London, Feb. 11, '45. 1f13

DENTISTRY.
G. R. & C. PARKHURST.
Office, 99 Main-Street,
Norwich Ct.
Dec. 18, '44. 6

SPORTSMEN ATTEND.
RAWSON keep constantly on hand Pigeons & Walker & John Hall & Sons best English.
Sporting Powder.
Dupont's Powder in half & quarter Kegs, and in canisters.
Indian Rifle, do in canisters.
ALSO,
Superior blasting powder, patent Safety Fuse, &
Sept. 5, 1844—1f43 [42 Water-st.

HENRY S. COOK,
MERCHANT TAILOR
No. 15 Shetucket-Street,
Norwich, Ct.
GENTLEMEN' AND BOY'S GARMENTS
CUT AND MADE
☞In the Latest Styles.☜

WM. H. ALLEN,
DENTIST,
OFFICE, NO. 84 SHETUCKET STREET, (UP STAIRS)
WHERE he will perform all operations necessary for the preservation of the teeth and gums in the best possible manner. Teeth inserted from 1 to a complete set. Teeth cleaned, filled, extracted, and all irregularities, whether they proceed from disease or want of proper care, remedied.
March 28.

NEW
PUBLICATIONS:
WE have just received the following new works which are issued in numbers; viz:
Martin' Illustrated Family Bible, by Rev. A Fletcher, A. M., 25 cts.
Bishop Jeremy Taylor's Life of Christ, 25cts.
Martin's Edition of the Works of Josephus. 25 cts
Martin's Illustrated Pilgrim's Progress 12 1-2 cts.
Scotland, Illustrated by Wm. Beattie, M. D. 50 cents.
American Scenery, or Land, Lake and River, illustrated by N. P. Willis, 75 cts.
Pictures and Portraits of the life and land of Burns, illustrated by Allan Cunningham, 50 cts.
The Aboriginal Port Folio, by J. O. Lewis, 25 cts
The above works are the London Edition.
Also,
Their's History of the Consulate and Empire, under Napoleon, 12 1-2 cts, fine edition, 25 cts
Sketches of Irish Character by Mrs S. C Hall, 25 cents
Godey's, Graham's Colombian and other Magazines for May. All cheap publications for sale as soon as issued from the press.
Please call at 90 Shetucket-st.
GRAY & BROWN.
Norwich, April 25, 1845 3w22

BONNETS AND MILLINERY
GOODS.
THE subscribers having accepted the Agency of one of the largest and best manufacturing establishments in Massachusetts are prepared to offer a general supply of
Florence and Fancy Braid Bonnets,
at the lowest manufacturers' prices. Merchants, Milliners and all others will find it for their advantage to call on the subscribers before purchasing.
ALSO, Just received a splendid assortment of RIBBONS, FLOWERS, and MILLINERY ARTICLES which are received direct from the Importers and will be sold at the lowest New York prices.
All persons wishing the above Goods may save 10 per cent by calling at No. 88 & 85 Shetucket st.
ELY & CO.
March 20th, '45. 1f18

The Norwich News.

VOL. V.—NO. 24. NORWICH, CONN., THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1845. WHOLE NO. 232.

PROPOSALS

For publishing, in the city of Washington, a new daily, semi-weekly, and weekly, Democratic Republican paper, to be entitled

THE UNITED STATES JOURNAL,

BY JESSE E. DOW & CO.

The first number of our new paper will be issued on the first day of May next, with an entire new dress—new type, fine white paper, with other important alterations and improvements. The paper will be devoted to a fearless exposition of Democratic principles; it will jealously and unremittingly oppose each and every effort to establish a mammoth monarchy bank and other mischievous corporations and consolidations of wealth, which subvert the rights of the people and undermine the pillars of the Republic; it will oppose an oppressive and anti-republican tariff system, the assumption of the State debts by the General Government, and all other federal principles which have an inevitable tendency to destroy public prosperity as well as individual happiness. Against all such political delusions, we shall wage unchanging, uncompromising war.

The FARMER and the MECHANIC who produce all the real capital of the nation, will find in our paper an unwavering champion of their inalienable rights; the long cherished principles of the editors are too well known to the public to require any pledge upon this point. To the miscellaneous Department particular attention will be devoted; the Ladies will always find in our columns a choice selection from the current literature of the day, as well as original contributions from the most talented writers of which our country can boast. A general summary of Foreign and Domestic news will be furnished.

The conductors have already secured the aid and co-operation of a large number of the most distinguished literary and political writers of the day; arrangements will also be made, at the earliest period possible, to embellish our columns by the contributions of correspondents from abroad. With this brief and imperfect outline of our plan, we very respectfully submit our claims to an extensive patronage to the consideration of a generous public.

THEOPHILUS FISK, } EDITORS.
JESSE E. DOW, }

TERMS.

Daily paper by the year in advance	$10 00
" " for less than a year, $1 per month.	
Semi Weekly paper by the year, in advance	5 00
" " " for less than a year, 50 cts. per month.	
Weekly paper by the year	2 00
" " for six months	1 00

Subscriptions to the Daily for less than two, to the Semi-Weekly for less than four, or to the Weekly for less than six months, will not be received.

If not paid within the year, the Daily will be $12, the Semi-Weekly $6, and the Weekly $2 50 a year.

Subscribers may discontinue their papers at any time by paying for the time they have received them *but not without.*

Those who subscribe for a year, and do not, at the time of subscribing, order a discontinuance at the end of it, will be considered subscribers until they order the paper stopped, and pay the arrearages.

PRICES FOR ADVERTISING.

Twenty lines or less, three insertions	$100
Every additional insertion	25
Business Cards will be conspicuously inserted for one year, including paper, for	$15

Longer advertisements charged in proportion.

A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.

All payments to be made in advance. Those who have not an opportunity of paying otherwise, may remit by mail, at our risk, postage-paid. The Postmaster's certificate of such remittance shall be a sufficient receipt therefor. The notes of any specie paying bank will be received.

"No attention will be given to any order unless the money, or a postmaster's certificate, that it has been remitted, accompanies it."

☞ Letters to the Proprietor, charged with postage will not be taken out of the Post Office.

To Dry Goods Merchants and the Public Generally.
Umbrella, Parasol, and Sun-Shade
MANUFACTORY.
OPPOSITE THE MERCHANTS HOTEL, NORWICH, CONN
THE advertiser respectfully begs leave to return his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage he has received for many years, and earnestly solicits a continuance of the same.
Having just purchased a rich assortment of materials for the manufacture of Parasols and Sun-Shades, for the coming spring *entirely for cash* Merchants having silks suitable for the purpose, can have them made up in any style to better advantage and in a superior manner than sending them to New York. An assortment of umbrellas and parasols of different sizes and qualities, constantly on hand and the workmanship of all goods warranted and kept in repair one year.
Umbrellas and Parasols repaired or re-covered, in a few hours as usual.
ALBERT CHERRY.
Jan. 1st. 1845. 1f8

Boston Piano Fortes.

R. W. ROATH having recently selected from the celebrated manufacture of Hallet, Davis, & Co. some very superior PIANO FORTES, with all the late improvements, and will be sold at the lowest manufacturer's prices.
Jan. 23 1845. 6

MISS JACKSON,
HAS returned from New York, and is this week opening a large and choice selection of rich millinery goods to which the particular attention of the ladies is invited, at
27 Shetucket street.
Norwich April 9. 3w20

MISS DOLBEARE,
IS now opening a splendid assortment of new and fashionable Millinery, consisting of the choicest selections of Bonnets, Caps, Ribbons, Flowers and Laces; in short, every thing necessary to constitute a complete assortment of Millinery and Fancy Goods. Ready made mourning Bonnets, mourning Collars, and Caps, etc.
Straw and Tuscan Bonnets bleached and repaired in the best style.
Shetucket street, 5 doors south of Norwich Bank.
April 16 3w21

MISS DAVIS,
WOULD inform her friends and the public generally that she has taken rooms opposite the brick mill at the Falls, where she will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Fashionable Millinery consisting of Silks, Ribbons, Flowers, Hats, Caps, &c. Florence Hats repaired, bleached and pressed at short notice. Particular attention paid to shapes.
Norwich Falls, April 14th, 1845. 91

POETRY.

[From the True Sun.]

THE ROBIN'S NEST.

BY JULIAN CRAMER.

Beside a stream whose limpid breast
Revealed the shining sand below,
A simple robin built her nest,
And waited for her young to grow,
Her artless song was often heard
As homeward to her brood she flew,
And when the rosy daylight stirred
Her music filled the welkin blue.

II.

A reckless boy at last espied
The nest, and made the prize his own,
And when the mother homeward hied
'Twas but to find herself alone,
'Twas pitiful to see her grief,
And listen to her mournful cry—
She sought in vain to find relief,
And folded up her wings to die.

III.

I marked that boy. He grew a man,
And was at last in years a man,
Yet ever covered with disgrace
That followed some discovered plan,
I watched him with a curious eye,
Expecting some bad life to see
I saw it as he passed to die
A wretch upon the gallows tree

* * * * *

IV.

Ah sinner! heed the lesson taught—
Hath thou spoilt a robin's nest?
Hath not thy reckless act been fraught
With anguish to a mothers breast?
God help thee! for I know no deed
So merciless as thine hath been,
And much I fear thy heart must bleed
Forever for thy dreadful sin.

V.

Oh! if there be a doom more dread
Than others on the judgment day,
I sure must be for him who led
A pure and loving girl astray
There may be pardon for the knave,
And mercy for the wretch who stole
But Heaven I fear me ne'er forgave
The murder of a human soul.

The Sailor's Sick Child.

Come mother sit beside my bed,
And of my father tell;
On the deep ocean far away,
Where foaming billows swell;
I wish that he was with me now,
While sick and faint I lie,
'Twere good to hear his loving vows;
And bless him ere I die.

Mother it troubles me to see
Those stranger ladies come,
And urge you so to leave my side,
And work for them at home;
Methinks they coldly gaze on me,
Or shake their heads and say,
How feeble and how pale I grow,
And waste and waste away.

And then it grieves my heart to think,
From morn till evening shade,
That you so oft for them must toil
And have from me no aid;
And then with tender words you say,
You wish if were not so;
But I should have no food or fire,
Unless you sometimes go.

There's nought on earth I love so much,
As your kind face to see,
And now indeed the time is short
We can together be;
Still draw me closer to your side
And in your bosom fold,
For then my cough I do no heed,
Nor feel the winters cold.

But when the storm is loud and wild,
I cover up my head,
And pray Almighty God to save
My father from the dead;
So in his lonely midnight watch,
Amid the toaring sea,
I think beneath the solemn stars,
He will remember me.

I know I cannot see him more,
I feel it must be so,
But he can find my little grave,
Where early spring flowers blow;
And you will comfort all his cares,
When I in heaven shall be,
But mother—dearest when I die,
O! be alone with me.

MISCELLANY.

THE WOOD ENGRAVER;
OR THE ODD FELLOW'S CLAIM.

'Where this evening, Charles?' asked a lovely married woman of her husband. The tone was slightly sneering though she smiled as she spoke.

'I am on a visiting committee, and have to make a call on a sick brother,' answered Mr. Preston, as he put on his gloves.

The lady pouted.

He took up his hat and approached her with a playful smile.

'Ah, Mary, I fear you will never overcome your hostility—it is no longer prejudice but hostility to the Lodge.'

'And I do not wish to. Here you were away from me on Tuesday night until nine o'clock, and now on Thursday you are off again!'

'But I have duties I owe to others as well as to yourself, Mary! I give five evenings, and oftener six, in every week, and you have a great portion of my time during the day. We must sacrifice something to others. As members of the great community, we have duties external as well as those due to our immediate families.

'But you had no such duties until you became an Odd Fellow.'

'I did not, till I became an Odd Fellow, see so plainly the duty I owed to my fellow creatures, as I now do. Becoming an Odd Fellow has enlarged my views of benevolence, and opened to me a field for its exercise.'

'And pray what are you to exercise it upon to-night? Who do you visit? she asked, with a toss of her pretty head.

'A young married man by the name of Fellon, who joined the Lodge a year ago. I learn by a note I received from the Noble Grand, while at tea, that he is discovered to be quite ill. He has been absent from the Lodge for several meetings, but as no one has reported him ill, I was not aware of it till just now. As he lives in the next street, I must go and see him.'

'What is he?'

An Odd Fellow.'

'I mean his trade?'

'That is, you mean how respectable is he?—We Odd Fellows, Mary, know no distinction of trades within the Lodge. We are all brothers and friends. He is a mechanic. I have several times spoken with him, and like him. He is quiet and unassuming, and quite interesting in conversation—I have heard him speak with great fluency and eloquence. His health has been delicate of late.'

'You seem to feel very much for such a sort of person, it seems to me! Well go!—I will try to pass the evening as well as I can; as I do those when you are at the Lodge!' and the lady pouted and looked ill pleased.

'Why not let me call and ask lively Amy Otis to drop in and pass the evening?'

'I had rather not have her.'

'Why not go into your father's. I will see you there, and call for you when I come back.'

'No.'

'Then pass the time in reading Fredarika Bremer's last.'

'I shall go to bed.'

This was said so very positively and angrily that her husband said no more, except 'good evening.'

She waited till she heard him close the street door and then sprang up and began to pace the room. The cricket was in her way and she kicked it out of the way. The piano stool was an obstacle to the free use of her limbs, and she tilted it over. For full five minutes she continued in this amiable mood, during which annuals strewed the floor, chairs were laid upon their backs and the poker and shovel took a turn or two of cachucca about the room. At length she threw herself upon a sofa, and played the devil's tattoo with her little left foot upon the carpet until she was tired. She then pulled a feather fan to pieces and cast the fragments around her; took up a book, glanced into it and threw it to the farther side of the room, greatly to the peril of a splendid French mirror, and to the utter demolition of a cologne bottle that unluckily lay in its progress.

The fragrance of the spilled cologne, or perhaps exhaustion, calmed her; and after venting a few gentle epithets at the Odd Fellows in general, and her husband in particular, she rung for an ice cream to be brought to her from the next confectioner's; a very excellent cooler in such cases.

Mrs. Preston was not a simpleton, nor a vixen, nor a fool. She had good sense, a cultivated mind, and she knew a great deal better than to act as she did. But she was jealous; not of the Lodge, not of women; for she had too just an appreciation of her own beauty, if not Charle's constancy, to be so of any lady. No. The Lodge was her rival. It robbed her a part of his society, all of which she felt it was her right to monopolize, she was like a stingy child with a sweet apple. He must enjoy it in a corner, lest somebody should want a piece.

She had, from the first openly shown her hostility to the Lodge; and many had been the tears and recriminations between them, he being to firm to yield to her weak entreaties to withdraw from the Institution he knew to be so worthy; and she blind to her own selfish love for every hour of his time. At his refusal she would retort.

'You pretend to friendship, love and truth? Where is your love for me? Where is your truth when you refuse this to my love after you solemnly pledged yourself when you married me Charles, to love and honor me? Is this honoring or loving me? If you think so, I do not!'

While Mrs. Preston was eating her ice. Amy Otis came in; and being now in a better humor, (ices are an unfailing prescription in these matters!) she managed to receive her husband very amiably when at half past nine he returned.

He looked gratified at the change in her; but made no remark before Miss Otis. He looked grave and thoughtful. At length he said smiling as he looked at his wife—

'Miss Amy, my wife has scolded me a little for being an Odd Fellow, you know. She tried to have me stay to-night. But I was on the sick committee, I could not very well. I am thankful I did not,' he added impressively. 'Would you like to hear,' he added, addressing the young lady, 'where I have been?'

'Yes,' she answered, laughing, 'let us hear sir, some of your great benevolent doings.'

'After I had walked five minutes from my door, I turned in W——— Lane, and with some difficulty found the house I sought. It was small and of humble exterior. I knocked; and a poor, pale, thin young woman came to the door, I asked if Mr. Pollen lived there? She said that he did. I told her that I had come to see him, having just heard of his illness.'

'He is indeed ill, sir. I am glad you have come to see him sir. Are you an Odd Fellow?' she inquired with an eager look.

Yes.'

'Then all is well for us,' she exclaimed gratefully. 'He is my husband sir. He has been unwell these six months. And the last six weeks has been unable to work for the dengue in his fingers. This worried him, and wore upon him and has made him right sick at last. Well, sir, as his daily earnings were eat up by the four children and as two, as it came in, if he lost a day it was robbing the mouths of those who depended on him; and he has been paid low of late, there are so many engravers that are not married that work for very little.—So he grew sick, and took to bed with a fever.

'And how long has he been so ill?'

'Four weeks, sir.

'And why has he not made it known to the Lodge?'

'So I told him, but he said no. He said he would keep from the fund of the Lodge to the very last minute. So he made me sell this and that for food, and to buy medicine.'

'This sensitiveness is all wrong.' I said to her. 'The fund was in part his own contribution—'He was entitled to it as a right. It can never be regarded in a light of an alms.'

But he felt it was, sir, and he is proud.—Well sir, we struggled on till to-day, when he growing worse, and nothing to sell and nothing to eat, I made him tell me who was the Grandee of the Lodge; and so I put on my bonnet when he was asleep and went straight to the store. He received me kindly, said my husband should be at once attended to, and that is only an hour since, and you are already, sir, come to see me.'

She pressed my hand with tears and expressions of the deepest gratitude. I entered the sick man's room. He lay upon a bed reduced to a skeleton. He turned his large glazed eye upon me and smiled as he recognized me.

'You have come to a poor man's house, sir,' he said as if mortified at his poverty. 'I did not expect I should so soon call on the charity of the Lodge.'

'You are claiming of me only your right and my due,' I said. 'No Odd Fellow can be regarded as an object of charity. He is looked upon as a distressed brother, and the duties extended to him are those of love. We owe each other only love. It is this that has brought me here.'

He smiled gratefully, and pressed my hand with his skeleton fingers, which were hot to touch. I found that he and his family were perfectly destitute. There was no cooling medicine for him—no food for them. His wife told me their children had eaten nothing since dinner, and had gone to bed crying for food, and she had for their sakes eaten nothing since the night before.'

'Oh, horrid! Dreadful!' exclaimed Amy and Mrs. Preston, in tones of pity and sympathy.'

'I instantly went out and hastened to the next grocery store. There I filled my handkerchief with bread, cheese, cakes and oranges for the sick man, a paper of tea and sugar, under my arm I placed a bottle of wine, and in my hand I placed a bottle of fresh milk. With these treasures I hastened back to the scene of affliction and wretchedness. My presence soon cast sunshine on the gloom. I despatched a note to two committee-men with instruction, to bring a physician and come prepared to stay for the night; as my wife would by no means give me permission to be out.'

'Charles, Charles! this is too severe!' said his wife, bursting into tears.'

'Nay, then, Mary, I did not write so to them of you? Forgive me.'

'I deserve it if you did! and I have been wrong all, wrong! Forgive me.'

'Freely,' he said kissing her hand. 'I remained until they came with Doctor L——. By the time I came away, everything around the invalid was comfortable; clean bed-linen, clean linen for himself, and plenty of food in the house. The Doctor said with careful nursing he might recover. I took leave of him a little while since, leaving the two Odd Fellows watching by his bedside. When they leave him at dawn, their places will be filled by others. I ought to be one of them; but, but—'

'Charles! Charles! Go, go! Be one of them. From this moment, I shall speak only of our Order, with honor and affection!'

[From the London Punch.]

Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures.

MR. CAUDLE HAS BEEN TO GREENWICH FAIR.

Hem!—So, Mr. Caudle: I hope you enjoyed yourself at Greenwich. How do I know you've been at Greenwich? I know it very well sir; know all about it. I know more than you think I know. I thought there was something in the wind. Yes I was sure of it, when you went out of the house to-day. I know it by he looks of you, though I didn't say any thing. Upon my word! And you call yourself a respectable man, and the father of a family! Going to a fair amongst all sort of people—at your time of life. Yes, and never think of taking your wife with you. Oh no! you can go, and enjoy yourself out, with I don't know who; go out, and make yourself very pleasant, I dare say. Don't tell me; I hear what a nice companion Mr. Caudle is; what a good tempered person. Ha! I only wish people could see you at home, that's all. But so it is with men.—They cant keep all their good temper for out of doors—their wives never see any of it. Oh dear! I'm sure I don't know who'd be a poor woman!

'Now, Caudle, I'm not in an ill temper; not at all. I know I used to be a fool when we were first married; I used to worry and fret myself to death when you went out; but I've got over that. I wouldn't put myself out of the way now for the best man that ever trod.—For what thanks does a woman get? None at all. No; it's those who don't care for their families, who are the best thought of. I only wish I could bring myself not to care for mine.

'And why couldn't you say, like a man, you were going to Greenwich Fair, when you went out? It's no use your's saying that, Mr. Caudle; don't tell me that you didn't think of going; you'd made your mind up to it. Pretty games you've had, no doubt; I should like to have been behind you, that's all. A man of your time of life!

'And I, of course, I never want to go out.—Oh no! I may stay at home with the cat. You could'nt think of taking your wife and children, like any other decent man, to a fair. Oh no; you never care to be seen with us. I'm sure many people don't know you're married: how can they? Your wife's never seen with you. Oh no; any body but those belonging to you!

'Greenwich Fair, indeed! Yes,—of course you went up and down the hill, running and racing with nobody knows who. Don't tell me: I know what you are when you're out. You don't suppose, Mr Caudle, I've forgot that pink bonnet, do you? No; I won't hold my tongue, and I'm not a foolish woman. It's no matter sir, if the pink bonnet was worn fifty years ago—it's all the same for that. No: and if I live fifty years to come, I never will leave off talking of it. You ought to be ashamed of yourself, Mr. Caudle. Had few wives would have been what I've been to you. I only wish my time was to come over again, that's all; I wouldn't be the fool I have been.

'Going to a fair! and I suppose you had your fortune told by the gypsies? You needn't have wasted your money. I'm sure I can tell you your fortune if you go on as you do. Yes, the gaol will be your fortune, Mr. Caudle. And it would be no matter—none at all—if your wife and children didn't suffer with you.

'And then you must go riding upon donkeys—you didn't go riding upon donkeys? Yes; its very well for you to say so; but I dare say you did. I told you, Caudle, I know what you are when you're out. I wouldn't trust any of you—you especially, Caudle.

'Then you must go in the the thickest of the fair, and have the girls scratching your coat with rattles? You couldn't help it if they did scratch your coat? Don't tell me; people don't scratch coats unless they are encouraged to do it. And you must go in a swing, too. You didn't go in a swing! And I'm a foolish woman to think so, am I? Well, if you didn't, it was no fault of your's you wished to go; I've no doubt.

'And then you must go into the showers! There you don't deny that. You did go into a show. What of it Mr. Caudle? A good deal of it, sir. Nice crowding and squeezing in those shows, I know. Pretty place! And you a married man and the father of a family. No. I won't hold my tongue. It's very well for you to threaten to get up—You're to go to Greenwich Fair, and race up and down the hill, and play at kiss in the ring. Pah! its disgusting, Mr. Caudle. Oh, I dare say you did play at it; if you didn't you'd like, and that's just as bad; and you can go into swings, and shows, and roundabouts. If I was you, I should hide my head under the clothes, and be ashamed of myself.

'And what is most selfish—most mean of you Caudle—you go and enjoy yourself, and never so much as bring home for the poor children a gingerbread nut. Don't tell me that you stockings—and knee breeches chewing the quid of expectation and springing up with the alacrity of youth at every bite, he is induced to ask his name. Judge however of his astonishment when the polite draw keeper informs him that "this second edition of Sir Roger d'Coverly was formerly a Senator in Congress, the Chancellor of Kentucky, and formerly Secretary of the United States Treasury."

What would England say if Sir Robert Peel should bob for eels off London bridge, and yet our old EX is a better man, and a more skillful Financier than the exclusive premier of Britain.

☞The Sea Serpent has made his first appearance this season at Cape May, whether in the shape of a whale or not it is impossible to say. He appears to be says a correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, 80 or 90 feet long and 8 feet in diameter. Yesterday it lay apparently lifeless on the surface of the water for fifteen minutes at a time when it would sink and then rise and blow in a manner different from a whale. The monster would raise his head at least six feet. The head is about as large as a hogshead and appears to be flat on the top. One who passed near the animal and is to be relied upon, has described it as entirely black, and is covered with a black muscle or barnacle. We have made up our mind to take the monster at every hazard. We have four good whale boats and I am SURE that with a search warrant in the shape of a harpoon.

PROGRESS.—The Kentucky Yeoman says Mr. Clay has recently received rich presents from his friends. His debt to John J. Astor of $20,000, and to the Lexington (Ky.) Bank, of $8,000, have been paid for him. Twenty-six thousand dollars were sent from the city of New York.

☞A young man, son of a gentleman of Washington attempted to commit suicide in Fourth street Cincinnati, on the 6th inst, by taking laudanum.—He stepped into Glasgow's drug store and bought an ounce vial of the poison, walked out into the street and swallowed it. He was observed and taken into Mr Shurrager's tailoring establishment and medical aid having been procured he was relieved of his drug and his life saved.

Late and Important from Mexico.

In a Picayune extra, published on Sunday morning, April 20, we have advices from Vera Cruz to the 11th. The Picayune says:

Mexico has not declared war against the United States; but the official paper, El Diario del Gobierno, of the 3d inst, announces that it is in possession of certain movements of a warlike character, which it is constrained to withhold from the public, as secrecy is the soul of military operations; but that journal adds, it trusts the speedy and successful issue of these operations will soon relieve the public curiosity in regard to them.

The papers of the capitol and of Vera Cruz are occupied almost exclusively with the subject of annexation. There are not wanting those who insist that there is no alternative left to Mexico to preserve untarnished her honor but war.

The writers take the distinction that though, from the necessity of the case, the acknowledgement of the independence of Texas might not be incompatible with national honor, the annexation of that Department to a foreign country is a flagrant outrage. They go on to say that it is no longer an open question; that however they may have been distracted by civil dissensions, the present Government is bound by the pledges of previous administrations; and that the protests against annexation, made many months since, should be followed up to avoid national humiliation in the eyes of the world, and the proceedings of the United States Congress, sanctioned by the Executive, be insisted upon as a tacit declaration of war.

The Mexican Congress has not yet mustered up its courage to assume the responsibility of this position.

On the 3d inst. Signor Cuevas, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, addressed to the Chambers a long and general memorial addressed appertaining to his Department.

We have not seen it, but it is represented as a cautious and guarded exposition of the topics on which it touches; but by the liberal papers it is deemed entirely too tame and pacific in its tone, although he argues that annexation should inevitably bring on a war.

He places strong apparent confidence in the interference of European powers, which although assenting to Texas independence, may, he trusts, oppose the further enlargement of the United States territory.

The Siglo of the 4th inst., contains a letter from Mr. Shannon to the Mexican Minister of Foreign Relations, in reply to the official note of Senor Cuevas, announcing the termination of official relations between the two countries.

United States Legation,
March 31, 1845.

The undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary, &c. of the United States has the honor of acknowledging the receipt of His Excellency's note of the 28th of March, announcing, &c.

The liberal and honorable sentiments entertained by the actual government of Mexico had induced the undersigned to hope that the differences which exist between the two governments could be arranged amicably upon terms just and honorable to both.

It would appear, however, from the note of His Excellency, Senor Cuevas, that Mexico declines to adjust the difficulties in this manner, and thus preserve the peace of the two countries.

The undersigned can assure his Excellency Senor Cuevas, that his (Mr. Shannon's) government entertains the liveliest desire to cultivate amicable relations with that of Mexico; and here he will improve this opportunity to repeat that which he has before communicated to the Government of Mexico, to wit: that the United States has not adopted the measure of annexation in any spirit of hostility toward Mexico, and the United States are anxious to settle all questions which may grow out of this measure, including that of boundaries, on terms the most just and liberal.

Having offered the olive branch of peace, and manifested a sincere desire to arrange these questions amicably, and upon principles just and honorable to both Governments, the United States have done whatever lies in their power to preserve the friendly relations between them, and it now remains for Mexico to decide whether they shall be continued, or whether the peace of the two countries shall be broken by a conflict equally injurious to both, and which can give satisfaction only to the enemies of civil liberty and republican institutions.

The undersigned will pass over in silence the charge made against his government of having violated the treaty of friendship with Mexico. The right of Texas to cede the whole or a part of her territory to the United States, and the right of the United States to accept such cession, have already been amply vindicated repeatedly.

The undersigned has received no official communications as to the action of his Government in regard to the annexation of Texas to the Union; nevertheless, he cannot doubt, from the tenor of his personal correspondence, that the measure has been passed by Congress and approved by the President.

He expects daily, despatches from his government, with special instructions upon this subject, and before taking any further steps has resolved to await their arrival.

The undersigned has the honor, &c.

WILSON SHANNON, Minister, &c.

In reply to the above the following letter was sent two days after:

National Palace,
Mexico, April 2, 1845.

The undersigned, Minister of Foreign Relations, has the honor to communicate to His Excellency, Mr. Shannon, Minister, &c. in reply to the note of his Excellency of the 31st March, that the government of Mexico cannot continue diplomatic relations with the United States, upon the presumption that such relations are reconcilable with the law which the President of the United States has approved with regard to the annexation of the Department of Texas to the American Union; that this determination is founded upon the necessity which Mexico is under of maintaining no friendship with a Republic, which has violated her obligations, usurped a portion of territory which belongs to Mexico by a right which she will maintain at whatever cost; that the relations between the two countries cannot be established before a complete reparation of that injury, such as is demanded by good faith, justice to Mexico, and the honor of the United States is made.

Moreover, the undersigned will take the liberty to say to His Excellency, Mr. Shannon, that if the United States Government thinks that it entertained friendly sentiments toward Mexico at the time of giving such offence, and when attacking the integrity of the Republic of Mexico, this Government of Mexico is very far from entertaining the same views, or of acquiescing in the assurances which his Excellency Mr. Shannon has given, whatever may be its sentiments towards his Excellency personally.

The undersigned, in making this announcement to his Excellency Mr. Shannon, does so by the order of the President of Mexico—cutting short a new discussion which the interruption of the relations of the two countries will not permit, and because nothing can be added to what this Department has already said—has the honor to renew the assurances of his very distinguished consideration.

LUIS G. CUEVAS.

Santa Anna's trial was slowly progressing. His health is represented as very indifferent.

The British frigate Eurydice arrived at Vera Cruz on the morning of the 12th inst., from Galveston with despatches, which were immediately forwarded to the capital.

Capt. Patterson, of the schooner Fanny, spoke on the 17th inst., in lat. 20 deg. 46 lon 95 deg. 30, the American squadron, consisting of the frigate Potomac, sloop Falmouth, and brigs Fairfield and Somers, bound to Vera Cruz.

Letters had been received in Vera Cruz from the American minister, Mr. Shannon, who had retired to Tacubaya, that he would leave for the United States in a few days. It is probable that he is only awaiting despatches which he knows to be on their way to him, before taking leave of Mexico.

Great Earthquake at Mexico—the City greatly injured, and considerable loss of life.

The New Orleans Bee derives from the Vera Cruzano of the 12th inst., the following account of an awful Earthquake which desolated the city of Mexico on the 7th inst.

"At the moment we write, says the *Siglo* of the 8th, the inhabitants of the capital of the Republic are still under the influence of the horrors excited by the earthquake of yesterday, the disastrous effects of which we are still imperfectly acquainted with.

Yesterday at 52 minutes past 3 o'clock, P. M. the oscillations began, slight at first, and then stronger. The direction of the motion appeared to be North and South. It lasted about two minutes. The shocks were terrible; nothing like them was ever experienced before, and the condition of the buildings too surely proves the absence of all exaggeration.

We were by chance upon the great square at the time, and we witnessed a spectacle not easily forgotten. In an instant the multitude, but a moment previous tranquil and listless, were upon their knees, praying to the Almighty, and counting with anxiety the shocks which threatened to convert the most beautiful city in the New World into a vast theatre of ruins.

The chains surrounding the portico were violently agitated; the flags of the pavement yawed open; the trees bent frightfully; the buildings and lofty edifices oscillated to and fro; the immense arrow which crowns the summit of the cathedral vibrated with astonishing rapidity. At 56 minutes past three the movement had ceased.

It is impossible yet to ascertain the extent of destruction. Not a house or a door but bears the marks of this terrible calamity. Many of them are cracked and greatly injured, others are tottering; and others entirely fallen. San Lorenzo, La Misericordia, Tompeate, Zapo and Tivtoria streets and the Grand street have particularly suffered. The aqueducts were broken in several places. The bridge of Tezontl is demolished.

The Hospital of San Lazarus is in ruins, and the churches of San Lorenzo and Ferdinand greatly injured. The magnificent chapel of Saint Teresa no longer exists. At the first shock, the cupolo, a building of astonishing strength and great beauty fell; and was soon followed by the vault beneath the tabernacle, and the tabernacle itself.

Fortunately all those in a church so much frequented, succeeded in escaping. At 8 o'clock last evening, seventeen persons had been taken from the ruins of other buildings and carried to the Hospital.

At three quarters past six, and a quarter past seven, two more shocks were felt. They were, however, slight, and occasioned nothing but a temporary renewal of terror.

The authorities did every thing that zeal and humanity could suggest, to carry help to the victims, and restore the aqueducts which furnish water to the city.

The Madisonian of Saturday says:

Yesterday morning, a man named Milton Fowler, aged about 35 years of age and apparently deranged in mind, walked, in all the consequence of dignity, into the President's mansion, carrying under each arm a loaf of bread, and in each hand a bottle of wine.

Having deposited his provisions with extreme nicety, in a safe place, and after resting a few moments on one of the very softest cushions of the reception room, he began to take a review of the capacious premises, and appeared extremely pleased with the adornments, especially the pier glasses, which reflected his beauty.

But, from his manner, every thing belonged to him—"principalities and powers"—and, for fear of innovation and to drive off all rivals, he drew from his pocket a knife, and flourished it *en militaire*, as he passed through the rooms.

At last, however, he came to *expressly forbidden ground*—the private apartment of the ladies—who, having received no card of announcation from the uncouth visitor, and, as a consequence, not expecting his approach, and not being altogether pleased with the manner in which he brandished his weapon, called for assistance, which was soon afforded.

Mr. J. W. Dexter, one of our most efficient police officers, arrested him, and brought him before J. D. Clark, Esq., who, (the prisoner not being able to give a good account of himself, and in the absence of bail,) committed him to jail to await his trial, on the charge of disturbing the peace, and putting the inmates of the President's house in bodily fear.

More about the terrible Cowhiding—a Knock Down Argument.

On Wednesday of last week, Mr. Hoover, a student, stepped into a bookstore in this city to inquire for a No. of Brownson's review, containing an article on popery. Mr. B at this moment coming in, gave Mr. H. a copy of his review, which the latter took, remarking that he believed Catholicism to be dangerous to civil government. Mr. Brownson demanded proof and Mr. H. gave it off hand. Mr. B. as we have it, was disturbed and said, "I know what you are; you are an ignorant enthusiastic hertic." Mr. H. answered, "Mr. B. you have tried the thousand and one things in your day, and finally turned Roman Catholic; if you believe the principles of the Romish Church you are a traitor to your country. Mr. B. shook his cane in Mr. H's face, threatening to strike him if he said that again.

The remark was substantially repeated, upon which Mr. Brownson seized Mr. Hoover by the throat, and shoving him against the stove, threw him upon the floor, the latter making no resistance. Mr. Brownson attempted after words to apologize, but Mr. Hoover said, No, you have acted out the principles of your church,—you have done what that church demands of you, and you have no right to apologize. Mr. Hoover may console himself with the thought that if he was tumbled unceremoniously over the stove, he was not PUT INTO THE FIRE as many a heretic has been.—[Boston Recorder.

[From the Boston Times.]

Melancholy Deaths in Haverhill.

We have just been informed of a melancholy event that transpired in Haverhill last evening. Mr. Thomas Gaffield, of this city, well known as one of our most estimable citizens, and as having been engaged in the shoe and boot business in Congress street for many years, and Mr. William Edwards, one of the most active citizens of Haverhill, started from the village last evening about 7 o'clock, to take a pleasure ride together, with Mr. Gaffield's horse and carriage. In the course of a half or three quarters of an hour, they were discovered dead by some passing traveller beneath the precipice of a hill, a short distance from town. The bodies were already cold.

At the first sight, nothing was observed but the carriage. On further observation, it appeared that the bodies of Mr. Gaffield and Mr. Edwards lay beneath the horse, who was found directly across their breasts, and the horse was lying beneath the wagon, the shafts of which were both broken. The neck of Mr. Edwards was broken, and Mr. Garfield must have been crushed by the weight of the horse.

The horse was found to be alive, but so tangled in the harness, that he could not free himself. The bodies were taken out from beneath the horse, and conveyed to the village. The horse is still alive, and will probably do well. It is supposed that the animal must have had a fit, or become suddenly frightened, and thus backed over the precipice.

The fall was something like 20 or 30 feet, and the deaths must have been nearly instantaneous. The melancholy intelligence has created great sensation in Haverhill, and will also do so in this city, where Mr. Gaffield particularly was so well known and esteemed. Their deaths will leave a void in community, and in the social circles in which they moved, which will not easily be filled.

They have both left families to mourn their sudden and distressing departure from our midst. The friends of Mr. Gaffield have gone to Haverhill, and will, if possible, bring the body into the city this forenoon at 11 o'clock. Mr. Gaffield's age was about 50, and Mr. Edwards about 46.

Aristocracy.

A contemporary truly says: "Which of our aristocratic families can look back a few years without encountering the ghost of some worthy mechanic? How many of the fortunes, which now inspire their possessors with giddy notions, have been earned by the trowel, the jackplane, over the counter of some inconsiderable shop, or by some other humble occupation? Yet their successors are proud—too proud to acknowledge their humble origin; and like most of those who do nothing, and could have done nothing, to lift their families from the dust, are the most pertinacious of their acquired rank and spurious aristocracy."

Suicide.—A young lady by the name of Emily Bliss, about 19 years of age, a resident of New Bedford, committed suicide by taking laudanum a few days since.

THE NEWS.

Norwich, Conn, May 8, 1845.

V. B. Palmer, Esq., at his Office, No. 160 Nassau street, (Tribune Buildings,) New York, and No. 10 State street, Boston, is authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions for the Norwich News, and receipt for the same.

Our Tri-Weekly.

On Saturday last we introduced to the notice of the Patrons of the News, and the public generally, the first number of a Tri-Weekly paper, bearing name of "The Norwich Republican." It is very possible, nay, highly probable, that this announcement may take many of our friends and readers somewhat by surprise; but though unexpected and unlooked-for the introduction, we hope and believe that it will be none the less welcome and agreeable.

The project of starting a tri-weekly paper, is one that we have for some time had in contemplation, but the intervention of other more pressing duties and engagements has hitherto prevented the carrying of our purpose into execution. The present being deemed a favorable opportunity for the commencement of such an enterprise—it being, moreover, a season of especial activity both in the political and commercial world,—we now enter upon the undertaking, having issued our first number, as above stated.

The name which we have chosen to assume, will be recognized at once, by our Democratic friends, as having been that of the paper which we had the honor of publishing in this city some years ago, viz: the old "Norwich Republican." The Republican, we need scarcely remind our political friends, was the *first Democratic paper ever established in the place*, and during the term of years that it remained in our hands, it enjoyed the entire support and confidence of the original Jackson Party in this section of the State, and was instrumental, we have reason to believe, in rendering some service towards elevating that distinguished Hero and Patriot, Andrew Jackson, as well as his successor, Mr. Van Buren, to the Presidency. We can never look back upon those times, that so emphatically "tried men's souls," and brought their democracy to the test, without emotions of the most pleasurable satisfaction, and, we may add, laudable pride.

In thus christening our new enterprise, therefore, we adopt an old and honored name—a name associated with our earlier efforts in the struggle for Democracy, and one under which we hope, by the assistance of our friends, and the blessing of Providence, to do much more, in the future, in the same glorious cause. The old federal enemy are yet in the field—their newspaper organs are becoming, if possible, still more noisy, insolent and corrupt than ever, and by a system of daily or tri-weekly publication are enabled to exert, insensibly, perhaps, in many cases, an undue and prejudicial influence upon the public mind. Such we have reason to believe is the case, to some extent, in this city; to counteract which is, in a good degree, the object of our present effort. May we not confidently rely then upon the co-operation of our democratic friends in our desire to establish a tri-weekly democratic paper in Norwich?

The Republican will be issued from our office in Shetucket-street, on *Mondays, Wednesdays*, and *Fridays* of each week, at 10 o'clock, A. M., or at an hour to admit of the publication of whatever news of importance may arrive in the morning mails. The matter of the tri-weekly will be introduced into a weekly edition, to be published, as heretofore, under the name of the Norwich News.—Weekly subscribers, who wish to make a change to the tri-weekly, will please notify us of the fact, and the paper will be left regularly at their residences or places of business.

Terms of the Tri-Weekly Republican, $2,50
Weekly News, 1,50

Democracy.

The institutions of this country are or should be all formed after a democratic model. They are in theory, supposed to be established by the people themselves, for their own benefit. The people give up as small a part of their natural rights as possible, and that for no other object than to secure and confirm them the better. The end and aim of all the free institutions in this happy country is to preserve the rights and liberties of those, who, individually, are too weak to maintain them against the continual aggressions upon them from all quarters.

The rights of the many are constantly opposed by the wishes of the few. They are in perpetual antagonism, but unfortunately, the first have hitherto, in almost all countries yielded to the last. Governments have generally been based on the assumption, that the many are knaves and fools, and the few are wise and honest. These few self-styled wise and honest folks have therefore taken up the matter in earnest, and laid down the principle as not not to be disputed, much less opposed, that the many knaves and fools composing every community must be fettered and robbed for the benefit of their worshipful and mighty selves.—This they call good government—government *jure divino*—patriarchal, theocratic), autocratical, imperial, &c. &c.

This no doubt is a most charming state of things for those who by good fortune are born good and wise and no mistake. There is an hereditary honesty and capacity to govern, which comes, like Falstaff's courage, by instinct, and what is more wonderful still, there is an instinctive recognition of the born prerogatives of *true princes* and *true nobles*, from every body who has but the commonest kind of eyes to see. Dr. Johnson and Sir Walter Scott have told us so, and we are bound to believe such great writers as they were. Carlyle has told us that there are in every generation some heroes, and that man naturally love to worship them. But it is evident that he has no great faith in the Royal German mode of raising heroes, namely, by breeding, in and in. Carlyle's heroes are not those who happened, twenty generations back, to have an ancestor who was a royal favorite, but if we rightly apprehend them from the gaunt and grisly style in which Carlyle clothes his thoughts, his heroes are men who never had any father, (to speak of) but nature, and no other mother but necessity—men who rise, because the powerful wings of intellect will not permit them to stay down.

We have said that the rights of the many are opposed to the wishes of the few. Now in Europe, the few *par excellence*, are the born gentlemen because they cannot help it—manufactured according to the Colourg and Victoria process, by marrying cousins and near relatives together, to keep the breed pure, and preserve all the wisdom and honesty in the family. But in America, the "few" according to the best definition we can give, are the office seekers. Some writer observes that mankind are divided into two great classes, those who are hanged and those who are not hanged. This is at least a very important and very original distinction and would be perfect, if the gallows always got its just due. But we are extremely partial to the division of our American society, which we now venture to propose to the consideration of psychologists and political economists—into those who have offices to give—that is the people—and those who want them the most, that is, the Bunkers and Suckers. The first class comprises the many, and the latter the few, for (though the proper name of the latter be Legion, yet comparatively considered, they are decidedly the minority. Like their prototypes across the water, they believe governments were instituted for their especial benefit. Unlike the noble few in Europe, they are not "born to command" but to suck. Like them, they come to their good fortune and fat offices more by hit than any good wit.—Unlike them, the sucking "few" in America are *sometimes* choked off from their beloved Treasury pap.—However, in pretension, in arrogance, in subtlety and low cunning, and in all the arts of deception, the noble born few in Europe and the few old suckers in this country, may well claim pretty near equality in their neck and neck race, after power and place and money, the goal of their ambition.

These old sinners, however pre scriptive and ancient soever their rights in old Europe, have no natural resting place in New America. They are discordant to the spirit and whole theory of our government. Offices, under our system, are created for the people, not for a *privileged few*. Many a political writer, many a profound thinker, in Europe, boldly advocates monarchical government and a hereditary nobility, on the ground that it is better that offices should be filled by those and those only, who are born to them, than by those who beg for them. But erroneous as this opinion is, we confess there is little to choose between knaves be they where they may, or between fools of sixteen quarterings, and those of none at all.

☞"Head him or die" Botts, has again been "headed" and "beheaded" in Virginia. He did not 'die' as he has threatened, but is 'kill' outright, this time.

Accident.—On Friday, as an elderly gentleman was about entering a wagon, in Union-street, in which were already seated a couple of females, the horse took fright, and ran a short distance, upsetting the wagon. The females, we understand, escaped with slight injuries, but the old gentleman received several severe wounds on his head and bruises on his body. They were strangers, we are informed on a visit from out of town, and were just on the point of returning.

Rhode Island.—The Legislature of this State assembled at Newport on Tuesday of this week.

The Legislature

Of our State convened at Hartford on Wednesday, the 7th inst. We learn from the Times, that the Election parade was to have been on a "splendid scale," and "equal to any former occasion of the kind."

Henry C. Dorr, Esq. of New York, a brother of Gov. Dorr, has been appointed by Gov. Wright commissioner of Deeds for that city.

"When Rogues fall out, &c."

The Algerines of Rhode Island are just now in a state of the most admirable disorder imaginable.—John Whipple, one of the most famous of the gang, has recently come out with a long letter in the Providence Journal, furiously attacking Simmons, the U. S. Senator—(who was formerly a vindictive opponent of Mr. Dorr, but at the late election voted for the Liberation ticket—and others, as "traitors," and making all sorts of desperate appeals to his "Law and Order brethren" to die, if die they must, true, full-blooded Algerines to the last. The following is the closing passage of this document, from which it is very evident that Rhode Island Algerinism is in a bad way—that the blow, in fact, which it received at the late election, is likely to prove fatal;

"In this state of things it is anxiously asked by many, what course ought the Law and Order party to pursue. In my opinion but one answer can be given to this question. *Stand your ground every man of you.* Fight the battle out to the last against Dorr, Simmons, and as many other evil spirits as may rise up against us. If we fall, let it be in the trenches. If the arrow of the Parthian reaches us, let it be in front. The honor of the State and our own honor require that if we die, it shall be "with harness on our back." When we had a very large majority, in the very fulness of our strength and power, our representatives prescribed reasonable and even generous terms to the man, who, from the mere love of office, from a low and sordid ambition, under pretence of principles that he himself never had the slightest confidence in, would, if the power had been given him, have send the firebrand and sword into every city and every family of the State, even to the dwellings that sheltered the most kind, affectionate, and worthy of parents. It was to this man that our Legislature, representing the views of our party, had extended their mercy, upon the simple condition that he will take the oath which binds him to sin no more. Out of mere dogged obstinacy, he refuses all favors unless such as he himself may prescribe. In this condition of things either Dorr or the State must submit. The State *can't* submit. The Law and Order party *can't* yield to Dorr under the influence of *fear*, what they refused to yield when in the fulness of their power. Not because it will be *said* that we acted under the influence of fear, but because we *shall act* under that influence alone. Disguise it as we may, one step towards the release of Dorr by the Law and Order party now, while the enemy is at our door, will be a coward step. Policy is talked of. Expediency also. Shame, shame, to suppose that reasons of policy can be considered when your honor as men, and the honor of the State is involved. But should the Law and Order party so far forget themselves as to recede a single inch at the present time, as one of the rank and file of the party, somewhat familiar with the sentiments of the masters, I am *very sure* you never can bring us to the polls again."

Virginia Election.

The democracy of "Old Virginia" have really achieved a glorious victory. The result is even more gratifying than was anticipated. Out of 15 members of Congress, it is pretty well ascertained that the delegation will consist of 14 democrats and 1 whig! In the Legislature, the democrats have a decided majority on joint ballot, which secures the election of a democratic U. S. Senator in place of Wm. C. Rives, whose term has expired. The Journal of Commerce remarks: "Another consequence is, that there will be a democratic majority in the U. S. Senate, even if the vacancies in Indiana and Tennessee should be filled with whigs."

May Day.—We observed driving through Main-Street, just at evening on the first of May, two splendid carriage-loads of young, handsome, and bright-eyed damsels, just returned as we judged, from a Maying expedition, for they were accompanied by a tasteful profusion of wild flowers and tree-blossoms, which imparted a delicious fragrance to the surrounding atmosphere, as the carriage passed on its way. From this, and other indications, we are inclined to think that "May-Day" was very generally observed among the young Misses and gentry of the city. It was indeed a beautiful day, and more emphatically a "*May Day*" than any we recollect of having seen for many years.

If you want to know who sells the cheapest goods, look over our advertisement columns. Those who advertise are always the most liberal and sell cheapest.

SELECTED ITEMS.

Iron.—The consumption of Iron in the United States, in the crude state, is estimated at $42,000,000 per annum, nearly equal to the whole value of raw cotton produced in the United States at present prices. According to Mr. Virlet, France, Sweden, Russia, and all the civilized powers on the continent, only produce about 700,000 tons per annum. The quantity of iron imported into the United States, in 1844, was 99,474 tons, valued at $3,454,490.

Exploring Party.—Lieut. Fremont, with a detachment of 50 men, starts next month for the Rocky Mountains, to be engaged three years in explorations.

Movements of the Troops.—The operations of the Army and Navy Department, show a wise determination on the part of the Government to concentrate a strong force in the Gulf and on the South Western frontier. Two companies of the third regiment of infantry, on their way from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Jesup, have arrived at St. Louis. They leave for Fort Jesup the first favorable opportunity.

Penalty of Gambling.—Two gamblers have been convicted in New Orleans. The penalty attached by law to the crime is for the first offence a fine of not more than $5000 and not less than $100, or confinement in the parish jail. For the second offence, it is not less than $5000, or confinement in the penitentiary.

Mr. Calhoun has arrived at his house and is in fine health. The Madisonian thinks that "he will support the administration which he aided as much as any other man to bring into power, until there is a departure from the principles under which the President was elected. Then he will oppose it, as all know, who know his stern devotion to principles, regardless of men or party.

Lieutenant Wilkes is on trial before the Circuit Court at Washington for alleged illegal detention on board ship, cruel and malicious whippings, and false imprisonment in a loathsome and filthy fort while the ship Vincennes was lying at the island of Oahu, (one of the Sandwich islands) in the South seas.

Breach of Marriage Promise.—We learn from the Marlboro' Gazette, that a case for an alleged breach of the marriage promise, was tried before the Prince George's County Court last week, in which Mrs. Manning, a widow lady, sued Mr. John Palmer, and laid her damages at $10,000. It was proved on the trial that Palmer visited the lady, played cards for kisses, and performed other trifling ceremonies usual in cases of courtship—and further to show the interest he manifested in winning the good graces of the lady, he endeavored to enlist the aid of a female friend of the plaintiff, and actually promised her, that, "if she would say a good word for him, he would make her a present of a—*bag of wool!*" But notwithstanding all these circumstances, the Prince George's Jury—unpalatant men—brought in a verdict in favor of Palmer.

Extra Session.—There is some talk of an extra session of Congress being convened. The State Department is in great activity. Mr. Buchanan was closeted for some time with the President on Thursday, and despatches have been handed in by Mr. Packenham, about which much anxiety is felt, and the reply looked for with considerable interest. It appears to be the prevailing opinion there that Mr. Polk will not retreat from the position he has assumed in his inaugural.

Travelling West.—A St. Louis paper says:—The steamer West Wind arrived here yesterday from Cincinnati, with 368 passengers on board, with their moveables and plunder. There is an immense number of emigrants arriving from the Eastern and Middle States, bound to seek new homes on the rich and uncultivated soils of Missouri and Iowa.

Heterogeneous.—At St. Jago, Island of Cuba, a mulatto woman was lately delivered of three children at one birth, and what is very surprising, one (to give the writer's description) is as white as snow, the second as yellow as wax, the third as black as ebony. They were all living, and with the mother, doing well.

Professor Bailey, in a private letter to a friend, confirms all that has been said of his success at St. Petersburg. They are exacting their beautiful combinations of gymnastic art at the 'Alexander Imperial Theatre,' it being quite usual for them to be compelled to repeat seven or eight times, to receive the plaudits of the immense assemblage: the theatre was capacious enough to contain 4,500 persons, which was had been taken during a day performance. The King of Holland, and Emperors of Austria and Prussia, together with the Czar, royal family and nobles, had severally commended their appreciation of their efforts, by rich presents.—This man and his son were, only a short time since, in the corps of Welch & Delavan, receiving an insignificant salary!

Rebellion.—The students of the University of Virginia have lately been amusing themselves by giving serenades on the 'Calhoun-principle,' which being denounced by the Professors, their houses were mobbed one after another, fire crackers thrown into them, and other outrages perpetrated of an exceedingly alarming character, especially to females and children. These disgraceful things were followed up night after night, until it became necessary to call in the aid of the police, and finally the military force, and the University is now in possession of a body of 500 soldiers.

Mysterious.—A young lady arrived at the Virginia Hotel, on the 9th inst, from Cincinatti, in a state of great debility, accompanied by another lady, who left her there. She was treated with every attention, but died on the following Saturday. She refused to give her name, or answer any interrogatories respecting herself. Mary Early is marked upon one of her handkerchiefs, and the corresponding initials upon her trunk.

A man named Parkhurst was tarred and feathered by the students of Dartmouth College lately, for keeping a house of bad repute. He was marched through the town in this plight, accompanied by a band of music.

Cotton Mills.—It is stated that several gentlemen of capital here are about to establish a manufactory of cotton in the upper part of this city, to be driven by steam from Crystal water, and to drive twelve thousand spindles, and to cost, including the capital for first purchase of cotton to put it fairly into motion, about $600,000.—*N. Y. Paper.*

Attempt to poison a family.—As a gentleman in Mobile was going home at a late hour, on the night of the 17th inst., he saw a woman enter the yard of a respectable family, and throw something in the well. He gave them notice of the fact, and, on examining it the next morning, a brick bat was found, to which was attached a package of arsenic. The poison was arrested.

The Madisonian hopes that the President will decline the honorary membership tendered him by the Historical Society of N. York, which the editor terms a "*treasonable association!*"

Mr. W. R. Willis has obtained a verdict of one thousand dollars against the Harlem Railroad Company, for injuries received in consequence of the upsetting of the cars.

Tobacco *fine.*—They are making fine of tobacco leaves in Virginia. Pretty case, too, and fashionable, as it is said.

A son of Mr. Ellsworth, Commissioner of Patents, has been appointed Charge to Sweden.

Gambling Suppressed.—The authorities of Mobile are prosecuting the "roads" players. The principals in the playing have been arrested, and by an order of the county court bound by recognizances in the sum of $2000 for their appearance before the Criminal Court, and placed in custody until their bonds are closed.

Duelling Reprobated.—The Grand Lodge of Mississippi have voted that any odd fellow who may be concerned in a duel, shall at once be expelled from the fraternity.

The Post Master General has ordered the offices of the ten travelling Agents of the Department and five deputies, to be abolished, and by this retrenchment alone some $23,000 will be saved.

We see by the Knoxville papers that on the 27th inst., in that city, was wedded by Rev. John C. Denny, Mr. Frederick Pulse, aged 102, to Miss Dorcas Mannon, aged 34—all of Jefferson county, Tenn.

The Texas papers announce the arrival of Mr. Kendall, of the Pinyune, who has gone on a Buffalo Hunting Expedition.

Yankee Clocks outdone.—Electro-magnetic clocks, which never run down, and never require winding, have been invented in England by a Mr. Brain.

Slavery.—A letter from Havana states that notwithstanding the Governor's proclamation, several slavers have recently landed cargoes of slaves on the island.

John C. Spencer, late Secretary of the Treasury, is engaged in getting up a new edition of the Revised Statutes of New York, bringing them up to the present time.

A Novel idea.—One of the ingenious proprietors in Philadelphia has hit upon a novelty which he intends to carry into operation, to place a letter box in each coach, under the look of the Post Master, in which letters may be placed at any time of the day, and transmitted to the Post Office, or messages may be sent from one end of the route to the other, each letter, slip, or message, costing for its carriage but two cents.

Effect of the Law Delay.—James McLean, charged with murdering Major Floyd at St. Louis, has been tried and declared not guilty. He has been in jail three years, and was once convicted and sentenced to death but taking his case up to the Supreme Court, obtained a new trial. The jury in two instances, failed to agree upon a verdict, and now a the fourth trial he goes 'scot free.'

Professor Silliman has returned home from a successful tour at the south.

The Post Office and Newspaper Subscribers. The P. M. General is about to adopt a plan for the accomodation of subscribers, and publishers similar to that now in operation in England. A man in Ohio for instance, wishes to subscribe for a Bangor paper. The P. M. there receives the money, credits it to the General Post Office and gives notice to the Bangor P. M. who pays over an equal sum to the publisher, and charges the same to the General Post Office. By this system, all the evils of uncurrent money for subscriptions is avoided.

The Patent Office.—The ordinary expenses of the past year, have been twenty-four thousand two hundred and twenty eight dolls. and four cts; to which add, for library and agriculture, two thousand and seventy six dollars and forty nine cents, and we have a nett balance of six thousand one hundred and sixty four dollars and seventy three cents, to be credited to the patent fund.

The whole number of patents issued by the United States up to January, 1845, was fourteen thousand and twenty four. Although the number of patents granted the past year was not so great as the year previous, there was an excess of applicants to the amount of two hundred and twenty-six.

Nauvoo Corporation.—By a notice in the Nauvoo Neighbor we learn that the inhabitants of Nauvoo are about incorporating themselves under the General Incorporating law of the State. The Quincy Herald says that it is designed to make three incorporations out of the city, all of which are to be under the supervision of one general head.

Pretending to be a Clergyman.—Edward Whiteside, calico printer, husband bound over in $300 to take his trial in New Bedford in June, for pretending to be a clergyman, and marrying at Pawtucket, a man named Ormerod to an Irish girl.

M. Arago is said to have won a considerable sum on a bet that the Seine at Paris would be frozen over on the 5th of March. It was frozen hard enough to bear a carriage.

Declining the women.—A majority of the people of Iowa have rejected the constitution and boundaries proposed by Congress, and decline joining the Union on those terms.

LEGISLATIVE REPORTS.

May Session.

THE DAILY TIMES will contain full and important Reports of the proceedings of the Legislature at its ensuing session. The paper is put to press daily at five o'clock P M., and it will during the session lay before the public full proceedings of the day on which it is published, thus giving the earliest intelligence of the proceedings. The paper will be mailed carefully to subscribers of other towns and deposited in the Post Office early in the evening.

An exclusive and impartial report will be made for the Daily Times.

TERMS—For the session 50 cents. Nine copies sent to one address for $4; twelve copies for $5, during the session. For two months, during which time the Laws will be published 75 cents a copy will be charged; for $5 eight copies will be sent two months. For 3 months one dollar per copy will be charged. Payment invariably in advance.

Ferre's Shaving Cream.—Among the many inventions calculated to advance the comforts of the Toilet is "Ferre's superb Shaving Cream." Those who tightly appreciate the luxury of an easy shave, should purchase and use this excellent compound. We have used it, and can conscientiously recommend it to all.—*Detroit (Mich.) Mirror.*

ORIGINAL STAINED

☞ We copy the following statement of the votes polled at our recent election, from the Hartford Courant. It purports to be official.

Official Vote for State Officers.

For Governor.

Roger S. Baldwin		29,508
Isaac Toucey	26,366	
Scattering	2,142	

Mr. Baldwin's majority, 1166.

For Lieut. Governor.

Reuben Booth		29,574
Noyes Billings	26,906	
Scattering	2,150	

Mr. Booth's majority, 1128.

For Secretary.

Daniel P. Tyler		29,568
Charles W. Bradley	*26,222	
Scattering	2,146	

Mr. Tyler's majority, 1146.

For Treasurer.

Joseph D. Gilbert		†29,640
Alonzo W. Birge	26,243	
Scattering	2,118	

Mr. Gilbert's majority, 1,379.

For Comptroller.

Abijah Carrington		29,603
Mason Cleveland	26,244	
Scattering	2,119	

Mr. Carrington's majority, 1240.

* 265 of these votes were returned for Charles S. Bradley and Charles W. Tyler, but there is no doubt for whom they were intended.

† In Mr. Gilbert's vote are included 193 votes returned for Joseph D. Gilbert.

Official Vote for Members of Congress

First District.

	Whig. Dixon.	Dem. Seymour.	Abo. Hooker.	Scat.
Hartford Co.	5779	5146	250	7
Tolland Co.	1833	1795	130	2
	7612	6941	380	9

Mr. Dixon's plurality, 671.

Second District.

	Hubbard.	Stewart	Warner.	Scat.
New Haven Co.	5061	3573	210	7
Middlesex Co.	2205	2241	100	
	7266	5814	310	7

Mr. Hubbard's plurality, 1452.

Third District.

	Rockwell.	Catlin.	Wilson.	Scat.
New London Co.	3544	2952	293	
Windham Co.	2200	2139	491	1
	5734	5391	784	1

Mr. Rockwell's majority, 343.

Fourth District.

	T. Smith.	J. C. Smith, Jr.	Nosh.	Scat.
Litchfield Co.	4327	3907	263	12
Fairfield Co.	4530	2949	136	1
	8857	7856	499	13

Mr. T. Smith's plurality, 1101.

Recapitulation of the Vote.

	Whig.	Dem.	Abo.	Scat.
First District	7612	6941	250	9
Second "	7266	5814	310	7
Third "	5734	5391	784	1
Fourth "	8857	7856	499	13

In the vote given to John Cotton Smith, Jr., we have included 261 votes, which were returned for John Cotton Smith—the Jr. being omitted—and 129 for Mason Cleveland, the democratic candidate for Comptroller.

Official Vote for Senators.

Dis. No.			
	Isaac W. Stuart		2293
	Leonard S. Wells,	1837	
	Scattering	116	
No. 2	John W Stoughton		1614
	Asa Day	1539	
	scattering	18	
No 3	Giles Ellsworth		1696
	Richard Bacon*	1531	
	scattering	149	
No 4	Aaron N Skinner		1739
	Silas Mix	802	
	scattering	29	
No 5	Selah Strong		1738
	Hiram Osborn	1334	
	scattering	39	
No 6	John R Wilcox		1549
	Samuel C Johnson	1506	
	scattering	157	
No 7	Albert Latham		1163
	Dyer T Brainard	1025	
	scattering	60	
No 8	Dudley R Wheeler		1434
	Oliver R Hewitt	1156	
	scattering	136	
No 9	Edward R Warren		1033
	Joshua R Warren	923	
	scattering	91	
No 10	Sturges Bulkley		1429
	Allison A Pettingill†	1338	
	scattering	256	
No 11	Frederick Edwards		1496
	Thomas St John	1467	
	scattering	29	
No 12	Darius Mead		1574
	John Lambert	1507	
	scattering	67	
No 13	Elisha Potter		1077
	Isaac Clarke	1058	
	scattering	179	
No 14	Wm Lyon, 2d		1123
	Vernon Stiles	1090	
	scattering	314	
No 15	Wm Bacon		1461
	Herman Chapin	1282	
	scattering	179	
No 16	Leman W Cutler		1401
	Merrit Hemingway	1248	
	scattering	153	
No 17	Philo Kellogg		1459
	John Scoville	1367	
	scattering	89	
No 18	Eben Wilson		1014
	Seth L. Childs	439	
	scattering	575	
No 19	Friend Dickinson		1148
	Richard P Williams	1128	
	scattering	20	
No 20	Orson Wood		931
	Minor Great	881	
	scattering	57	
No 21	Thomas Clark		911
	John Graves	835	
	scattering	59	

* No votes were returned for Mr. Bacon by the presiding officer of Windsor. He received 205 votes in that town.

† 218 votes among the scattering were returned for A A Pettingill. The name should have been written in full.

‡ One of the scattering votes were returned for Seth B. Childs. The Legislature will of course give the seats to Messrs Bacon, Pettingill and Childs.

Official Vote for Sheriff.

HARTFORD COUNTY.

Chester Adams,		5827
Wells Adams	5094	
Scattering	366	

Whig plurality, 733.

NEW-HAVEN CO.

Leander Farnsley		5047
Charles A Davis	3572	
Scattering	315	

Whig plurality, 1475.

NEW-LONDON CO.

George Bliss		3582
Alexander Stewart	3166	
Scattering	349	

Whig plurality, 366.

FAIRFIELD CO.

Charles Isaacs		4532
Philo F. Barnum	3659	
Scattering	159	

Whig plurality, 873.

WINDHAM CO.

Septimus Davison		2179
William James	1142	
Scattering	494	

Whig plurality, 36.

LITCHFIELD CO.

Albert Sedgwick		4369
John B. Harrison	3951	
Scattering	571	

Whig plurality, 413.

MIDDLESEX CO.

Charles Arnold		†221
Gustavus Pratt	2164	
Scattering	187	

Dem. plurality, 37.

TOLLAND CO.

Solomon L. Griggs		1819
Novatus Chapman	1782	
Scattering	152	

Whig plurality, 86.

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS—PROCLAMATION IN REFERENCE TO ANNEXATION—INDIAN TROUBLES ON THE FRONTIERS—MEETING OF THE PEOPLE.

We have intelligence, by way of New Orleans from Houston to the 19th, and from Galveston to the 21st ult.

The following Proclamation was issued on the 19th ult.

By the President of the Republic of Texas.

WHEREAS, since the close of the last Session of Congress, a Joint Resolution respecting the Annexation of Texas to the United States has by their Congress been adopted, authorizing the President of the United States to select the alternative of two certain propositons contained in the said Joint Resolutions as the basis for consummating the proposed annexation:

And, whereas, the President of the United States has selected the *first* and *second* sections of the Resolutions as such basis, and notified this Government thereof.

{Here follow the Resolutions passed by the United States Congress for the Annexation of Texas.}

And, whereas, the premises, requiring the solemn deliberation and action of the Representatives of the people, from an extraordinary occasion for convening the Congress of the Republic,

Therefore, be it known, that I, ANSON JONES, President of the Republic of Texas, by virtue of the power vested in me by the constitution, do, by these presents, require that the Senators and Representatives to Congress of this Republic, shall assemble in special session at the town of Washington, in the county of Washington, on Monday the sixteenth day of June next ensuing, then, and there to receive such communications as may be made to them, and consult and determine on such measures, as in their wisdom may be deemed meet for the welfare of Texas.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the Great Seal of the Republic to be hitherto affixed. Done at the town of Washington, this fifth day of April [L. S.] in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty five, and of the independence of the Republic the tenth.

ANSON JONES.

By the President:

EBEN'R ALLEN, Acting Secretary of State.

That Texas will accept the propositions of the Government of the United States, there can be no doubt, if we may judge of public opinion in Texas by the resolutions passed at public meetings of the inhabitants.

The strongest resolutions in favor of the measure were recently passed at a meeting held at the town of Brenham, in Washington county, although the Hon. Ebenezer Allen, Attorney General of the Republic and acting Secretary of State, spoke in disapprobation of the same.

MEXICAN DESPATCHES.—We learn, says the Houston Morning Star, of the 19th, that our government has received communications from Gen. Austin, by way of Corpus Cristi and Texas conveying assurances the new government of Mexico is disposed to treat with Texas upon the basis of Independence. Similar despatches, we learn, were received from Vera Cruz by the Eurydice, about a fortnight since, and it is rumored that the British Minister in Mexico will soon induce the Mexican government to present definite propositions for the adjustment of all difficulties between two countries. It is rumored also that our government has answered these communications and the despatches for this purpose were sent back to Vera Cruz by a British vessel. It is expected that the final propositions of the Mexican government will be received here about the middle of June, or the first of July.

MEETING OF THE PEOPLE. The following noble resolutions were passed at the town of Benham in Washington County, Texas, in a large assembly of people and the sentiments of the Texian nation can be gleaned by a perusal of them which were carried although the Hon. Ebenezer Allen, Attorney General of the Republic and acting Secretary of State spoke in disapprobation of the same.

"Be it Resolved, That this meeting approves of the Annexation of Texas to the United States on the basis of the joint resolutions passed by the Congress of that country.

"Be it Resolved, That the Executive be requested to use all means within his power, to effect the annexation of Texas to the United States upon the basis of the joint resolutions aforesaid with the utmost promptness.

Be it Resolved, That inasmuch as the Government of the United States has given its ultimatum on this subject that secrecy on the part of the Executive tends only to embarrass this subject without producing any beneficial effect.

"Be it Resolved That if the President of the Republic does not convene the congress on or before the fourth Monday in June next, we a portion of the people of Texas recommend to the counties throughout the republic to meet as soon as practicable at any point that may be designated in convention to ratify said Joint Resolutions and form a State Constitution.

"Be it Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting it is the duty of the President of this Republica to consummate the measure of Annexation to the United States without reference to the wishes or concurrence of any foreign or European Power."

It was such movements as this on the part of the people of Texas that probably induced President Jones to hasten his action and issue his proclamation.

Information had reached Galveston of the total loss of the sloop "H. L. Kinney." In attempting to enter the Passo Cavallo, with a head wind and heavy sea, she ran upon Pelican Island, and soon became so embedded in the quick sands that all attempts to get her off were unavailing.

This arrival brings additional confirmation of the late Indian skirmish, Captains Hays and Bell returned from their expedition of Corpus Christi on the 28th ult.—three of their men having returned day before in consequence of their being separated from the main body in the pursuit, and not being able to rejoin their companions in the night. A letter informs us that while following an Indian trail near the Agua Dulce, Capt Hays fell in with a party of Indians, numbering only 13 (supposed to be a spy party.) The skirmish was continued for several miles, the Indians retreating and the Texans pursuing.

Eight of the Indians were killed on the ground, four were wounded, supposed to be mortally, and one it is thought made his escape in the bushes. Capt Bell was slightly wounded in the arm, and Mr. Walker in the shoulder. H. C. Davis was injured in the arm by the explosion of the gun, but not seriously. When the H. L. Kinney left, it was believed that the whole body of the Comanches, numbering from 600 to 1000, had left in small parties for the Mountains, but this statement has been contradicted by later information, to the effect that the Indians have since come down to the town, and killed three Mexicans and carried off a number of horses. Capt Hays left Corpus Christi for San Antonio on the day after his arrival at the former place. Notwithstanding these difficulties, several trading parties have lately visited the Ranch, and considerable business is doing.

INDIAN SKIRMISH in the Cross Timbers. We learn from the Northern Standard, that the treacherous Indians have recommended hostilities upon the frontier settlements in the Cross Timbers. It appears that a party of savages, supposed to be Creeks or Cherokees from the United States, made an attack upon one of the settlements, and in the skirmish which ensued, an old gentleman named Underwood, his little son, and a boy named Price were killed. Several Indians were also killed.

Even the untutored savage will instinctively seek out Herbs and Plants to cure diseases, without diving into the depths of the earth, to dig up deleterious minerals. Upon the earth's surface these germ plants suited our wants. The Health Restorative, as proven by Dr. Chilton of New York, is wholly compounded of vegetable matter and there does not exist a preparation capable of even apparently doing such benefit. In consumption, Liver complaint, and all diseases of the Chest and Lungs, it is a certain and unfailing remedy. The happiest effects are guaranteed on an impartial trial of it.

MARRIED.

On board the steamer Champion, in New York, April 24th, by Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, Mons. Armand Laignoux, of N. Y. to Mrs. W. J. Forbes of New Haven.

DIED.

In Woodstock Mrs. Nancy, wife of Wm. Lyon 2nd, aged 68 years.

In Hartford, Henry Phelps, Esq., aged 58.

In Montgomery, Mass. April 22d, Mr. Robert Saunders, aged 74, formerly of Hebron, Ct.

In Middletown, on the 21st inst. Mrs. Laura Emeline, aged 40, wife of Thomas Miner, M. D.

In Island Grove, Sangamon County, Illinois, Henry G. Bowers, Esq., formerly of Middletown Ct., aged 64.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF NORWICH.

ARRIVED.

April 30 Slp. Betsey, Palmer, Branford.
" " Slp. Young Barber, Horton, Rivarhead.
" " Slp. Energy, Holloway, Hartford.
May 1 Steamsch, Quinebaug, Williams, N.Y.
" " Slp. Glide, Smith, N. Y.
" " Slp. Geo. Washington, Champlin, N.Y.
" " Slp. Brunette, Smith, Providence.
" " Sch. Woodruff, Wilday, Albany.
" " Slp. Catharine Wieman, Wieman, Albany.
" " Slp. Arsenal, White, Troy.
" 3 Slp Chelsea, Moran, fm N Y.
" " Slp Cabot, Ewen Kingston, Coal for J G Huntington.
" 4 Slp Gleaner, Coit fm Albany.
" 5 Slp Aurora, Geer fm N Y.
" " Slp Crusade, Nash fm N Y.
" " Steam Sch Shetucket Geer fm N Y.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Norwich, May 4th, 1845.

A	L
Allen Charles, L	Lyncoln Sarah E
Allen Ellen	Learned Wm S
Allen William H	Lyon John L
Arnold Diana	Leeder Giddings H
B	Lamphere Nathan
Barney Frances,	Logue Mis
Burdick Matilda T	M
Bowen Cynthia	Miner E P
Barker Silas	Monroe Cornelius
Bogue Joshua	Manlie Daniel L
Brown John—2	Mosier Maria
Barstow Oya	Morse Lydia E
Blake A J	Morgan Chas.
Bowen Sally B	Marsh Peter
Brewster C M	McNulty Patrick
Bidwell Martha	McDonald John
Bromley Susan A	N
Breed Edward	Nichols Nancy H
Bennet Sarah A	P
Bowen Nathaniel C	Peckham James
Beckwith Ezra P	Pike Rebecca R
C	Pendleton Phebe A
Crosby Hiram	Peck Henry
Clark Olive	Pease Chauncy
Caldwell Andrew	Potter Daniel
Chadwick Wm	Price Daniel
Conway Patrick	Pike Robert
Caldwell Charlotte	Perkins John
Chesnut Wm	Perkins Daniel W
Caulkins Edward M	Peck E A
Church Rose	R
Corbin Obediah	Routh Mary Ann
Corey Harriet A	Robinson Emeline S
Cox John Q	Rathbone Adams
D	Randall Erastus R
Delanor James	Rudd Polly
Davis Louisa W	Robinson Parmelia
Daily Horace H	Randall John
Dodge Adelaide	Randell Frances E
E	Rumwell Aaron
Ellis Sarah	Reiley Sarah
Ellis Elizabeth	S
Evits Charles	Smith Capt Edward
Edwards M P	Smith James L
F	Smith Messrs B A & J W
Field John	Sears Stephen
Filton Rev James	Smith Joseph A
Fielding Emma Tyler	Schilling F
G	Spooner Albert
Gavit Edwin	Shepherd Edward W
Geer Mary Ann	Stead Owen
H	Swift Saml W
Hyde Henrietta	T
Hyatt Abraham	Tucker Sarah
Hayes Wm A	Tryon Jeddediah Jr
Hart Mrs Alfred	Turner Abby L
Howard Lucretia	Tracy John R
Hayes Rachel B	Tryon Adelede
Hamilton Abba A	W
Hill Richard	Worthington Wm
Holyoke Mary E	Willet Mary H
Holt Daniel	Wedge Nathan
Hyde C B	Williams Giles B
J	Wheeler J W
Johnson Hannah	Wilson Hugh & Son
Johnson Abner B	Williston Almira
Jorey Joseph	Winship Mrs E. H
K	Wilson Dr J W
King Howard W	Y
Kinion Joseph	York Barker
	York Nancy

☞ Persons calling for the above Letters will please say they are advertised.

N. B. All Letters intended to be sent out of the U. States, by ship or steamer, the inland postage must be paid or they will not be forwarded

24 JOHN H. TOWNSEND P. M.,

Notice.

THE subscribers are now opening a complete assortment of all kinds of

Paints, Oils, White Lead, Dry and in Oil, Varnishes, Window Glass,

BRUSHES of all kinds, MIXED PAINTS, for immediate use, to suit customers. Particular attention given to country work. All orders punctually attended to at the first door east of John Breed & Co. Water street. SPALDING & ALBERTSON.

Norwich, May 6. w24 12—3w

Another Arrival

Of Gentlemen's Fine French Calf Boots, direct from the Importer, a beautiful article. No one can see them without wishing to purchase.

J. IRESON & SON,

115 south side Main street.

May 7. w24 12—3w

Just Received,

AND now opening another large lot of Ladies FINE BUSKINS and SLIPPERS, consisting in part of

Fine Kid Buskins
Fine Morocco Buskins
Fine Kid Slippers
Fine Morocco Slippers
Fine Light Kid Buskins
Fine Bronze Kid Buskins
Fine 1-2 Gaiter Light Kid Tips
Fine 1-2 Gaiter Bronze Kid Slips.
Super Super Fine White Satin Slippers.
do do do Black do do.
Fine Gaiter Boots

Call and see them, do not forget we have removed to 115 South side Main St.

J. IRESON & SON.

May 7. w24 12

Just Received.

AN assortment of Watches, among which are fine GOLD and SILVER LEVERS, LEPINES, ANCHOR ESCAPEMENT, DUPLEX, HORIZONTAL & VERTICAL. They will be sold low and can be depended on for time. Do not fail to call and look if you are in want.

We have CLOCKS from $150 to $8, good Time keepers.

Solar Lamps, Girandoles, Gaus, Silver Spoons, Gold, Silver, and Steel Fob and Guard Chains, Gold and Silver Pencils, and Jewelry, a good assortment.

BRIDGHAM & HUNTINGTON, 65 Main st.

May 7. 11&w1f24

LIVE SHAD!

Almost every Morning and Evening at HORTON'S, at 59 Water street, Norwich Ct.

THE Subscriber is the agent for all the Shad caught at the DAM FISHERY, near Greenville, and receives them daily, fresh from the water, at his fish stand, No 59 Water street, a few doors below the Post Office. All attempts to procure Shad from Connecticut river, as fresh and as good as the Shetucket Shad, have as yet, failed. The reason is obvious—Shetucket Shad go direct from the river to the table.

N. B.—The subscriber is also daily receiving fresh Halibut, in four hours from Boston. Also, Oysters, Clams, Bass, &c. from the river and sound, all on the most reasonable terms.

Shad in any quantity put up in first rate order, for family use. B. F. HORTON.

May 7. 11&w3w24

NORWICH SEMINARY.

THE SUMMER TERM of this Institute will commence **May 5th**, to continue eleven weeks.

TUITION.

For Common English Branches		$3,00
" Higher English	"	5,00
" The Languages		6,00

F. S. HOYT, Principal.

Norwich May 7th. 14&w3w24.

PROCLAMATION.

THE

UNITED STATES

CLOTHING STORE,

91 Main Street.

HAS on hand a number of *thousands* of

SPRING AND SUMMER

GARMENTS

of every style and variety, which will be sold on the LOW PRICE system.

Gentlemen coming in from the country will find it to their advantage to call at the UNITED STATES, to purchase clothing—next door to Chas. Clark's Hat Store. J. T. FAY.

Norwich April 30, 1845. 11&wtf24

EXPRESS NEWS.

FACTS FOR THE

PEOPLE.

ELY & CO,

CAN AND WILL SELL all kinds of

MILLINERY

GOODS,

at less prices than can be bought elsewhere in *New London County.*

They have just received a large lot of FLORENCE, RUTLAND and FANCY BRAID

BONNETS,

and they will sell them at the lowest manufacturers prices. RIBBONS, FLOWERS and TABS will be sold at mere nominal prices, for all these goods they are bound to sell, and prices must not hinder the sale. Let all who would avail themselves of the opportunity of saving **20** PER CENT on MILLINERY GOODS, call soon at ELY & CO'S as they will prove the above statement by actual demonstration.

May 6th, 1845.

BONNETS bought of them can be trimmed in the most approved style and at short notice.

May 6th '45.

They have just received 21 BOXES splendid **SHAWLS**, rich and desirable Styles also 37 pc. rich **BALZORINES** and **BAREGES** which they offer on the most reasonable terms.

May 6th 1845. 212,w24

For sale by SAMUEL TYLER, 138 Main street.

A General assortment of fresh DRUGS and MEDICINES. A choice assortment of GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS. Perfumery, a great variety, put up in elegant style.

ALSO. Valuable Patent Medicine. Magical Pain Extractor, a valuable medicine for scalds and burns, &c. Doct. Jayne's Expectorant for Coughs and affections of the Chest. Syr. Sarsaparilla several kinds. Celebrated Rheumatic Plaster, nerve and bone Liniment. E. Spohn's cure for Sick Headache. Mothers relief—Hays Liniment for the Piles; Indian Hair Dye and Hair Eradicator &c.

A large assortment of Hair, Cloth, Flesh, Paint, and Whitewash Brushes.

Soaps, Shaving, Compound and Cream, &c. Rose, Musk, &c. for the Toilet.

Tyler's Vegetable Pills or Family Physic.

These Pills having been used in this vicinity for forty years, and the Public are so well acquainted with their virtues, that it is deemed superfluous to say more than that an old tried Friend should be trusted sooner than a stranger.

They are eminently calculated as a remedy for Headache, loss of Appetite, Dispepsia, Dizziness, Costiveness, Jaundice and for all complaints where Cathartic medicine is required.

May 7 '45 w24,12

NEW FIRM.

THE subscribers have formed a copartnership in business under the name of SPALDING & ALBERTSON, and would respectfully solicit a share of public favor. Particular attention will be given to all branches of

House, Sign and Ship Painting, Gilding and Paper-hanging.

Imitations of all kinds of wood, Granite and Marble, one door East of J. Breed & Co, Water street.

JED. SPALDING.
T. F. ALBERTSON.

May 7. w24 12—6w

LADIES ATTEND.

Now opening at the

CONNECTICUT BONNET STORE,

in addition to our former stock 20 cases of NEW AND SPLENDID BONNETS, consisting of Neapolitan, Neapolitan Lace, English Dunstable, Victoria, Adelaide, Birdseye, English Brillants, Rutland, Pedal Florence, Devon Straws, and Tuscan and Straw Hats and Hats for Misses, Laws shirred silk, and plain Ribbons and Gimp Hats, Caps, Tabs, and FRENCH FLOWERS.

—ALSO—

15 Boxes of Fashionable Bonnets and Cap RIBBONS of the richest and most desirable Styles, all of which will be sold lower than can be bought at any other place in this city.

Call and See

No 17 Shetucket street, Norwich Ct.

April 29 1845 6w22

SPRING CAMPAIGN,

DRY GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ELY & CO.,

Proprietors of the great COMMERCIAL DEPOT,

No. 33 & 35 Shetucket-Street.

ARE now fully prepared for **Spring Trade**; their Stock is the largest and best selected they have ever offered. Their wholesale room will contain every style of Goods country merchants can desire, and will be sold at New York and Boston prices. They have made arrangements to replenish their retail department almost daily with the choicest goods the market affords. Their CLOTH ROOM will contain BROADCLOTHS and CASSIMERES of every shade of color of foreign and domestic manufacture from one to 10 dollars per yd. They will also keep an extensive assortment of all kinds of MILLINERY GOODS which they offer at the lowest prices. Their stock of DRESS GOODS is most splendid contain ing late importations of DRESS SILKS of beautiful paterns, and a large assortment of VALOURES, Repps de Laine &c., and they stand ready at all times to serve all who may be pleased to call on them with a large stock and at the lowest prices. Their efforts will be to please their customers. To sell is their watchword—to never be undersold is their motto.

Come and see.

March 19, '45.—17. ELY & CO.

THEY HAVE COME

THE following is a part of the invoice of New Spring Goods just opening by ELY & CO.

6 Cases Spring style Prints,
7 " " " de Laines,
1 " Rich Repp. Valoures,
1 " Super Bombazines,
2 English, French and American Cassimeres,
10 pc. Eng. Broadcloths,
7 " French do. from $4 to 60 per yd.
16 " American do.
17 " Rich Dress Silks,

Domestic Goods in any quantity. Also a large lot of fancy Goods such as Linen THREAD EDGINGS CAMBRIC do. MUSLIN do. a new lot of Super Embroided under Hdkfs., &c, &c.

33 & 25 Shetucket-street.

March 19, '45. 17

NEW GOODS—SPRING STOCK,

CONNECTICUT BONNET STORE.

HITCHCOCK & PAYSON,

MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF

STRAW, SILK AND FANCY BONNETS;

And Dealers In

RIBBONS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,

AND FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

HAVING made extensive arrangements for the Spring Trade, we are prepared to offer to our numerous customers and the public generally a very RICH AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF NEW GOODS and we pledge ourselves to sell lower than the lowest New York or Boston prices. We feel confident by givin our whole attention to the BONNET and MILLINERY Business, we shall be able to give satisfaction. We shall at all times have a stock worthy the attention of purchasers at *Wholesale and Retail.*

All persons buying the above goods will save 20 per cent by calling at the Connecticut Bonnet Store.

N. B. Bonnets and Leghorn Hats Bleached and prepared in the best style at short notice. Millinery Department under the direction of Miss *D. D. CLEMENT*, No 17 Shetucket-st.

Norwich, April 1st '45. 19

BOOTS AND SHOES.

1845. NEW SPRING GOODS. 1845,

THE Subscriber has just received a large supply of NEW GOODS in his line, consisting of of Gentlemens'

BOOTS, SHOES, DOWNINGS, BROGANS, GAITERS; SLIPPERS, &C. &C,

of the most desirable styles, and best quality. Also, LADIES' and MISSES'

GAITERS, HALF GAITERS, BUSKINS, TIES, SLIPPERS, &C. &C.,

in great variety. Also a large assortment of Children's

SHOES, BOOTS, GAITERS, SOCKS, &C.

All of which will be sold as low as at any Store in this city, and WARRANTED. Purchasers are invited to call and examine at No 84. Main-st., OPPOSITE THE FRANKLIN HOUSE.

☞ Work made to order. Also, repairing neatly executed.

March 26th, '45. 13m18 CHARLES TRACY.

GREAT ARRIVAL

OF

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

"Head Quarters" Corner of Main and Washington-street.

THE subscribers would respectfully announce the reception this week, from New York, of a large and excellent new supply of Goods in their line, which they pledge themselves to sell at a very small advance from cost. They have also established an

EXPRESS LINE,

(of which the above cut is a faithful representation,) for the purpose of conveying goods purchased at ty establishment, to all parts of the city and town. This is a great convenience for those residing in the vicinity who trade with us. Come, one come all!

April 16. 131. TALCOTT & WILLIAMS.

TO THE LADIES.

MRS. S. B. PENDLETON,

WOULD respectfully inform her old customers and the public generally, that she has taken rooms on Shetucket-street, No. 15, 2d story, where she will devote her time exclusively to

DRESS MAKING.

Mrs. P. flatters herself that she will be enabled to give satisfaction to all who may employ her. Long experience in the business and constant attention to the fashions—having arranged to receive regular reports from the cities of New York and Boston—in connection with her facilities for performing speedily all work entrusted to her care, will secure for her, she trusts, a liberal share of patronage from town and country.

Dresses cut on the most approved system, and fitted, at the shortest notice.

No. 15 SHETUCKET-STREET, 2d Story.

Norwich April 10, 1845. 16w

Positive Sales.

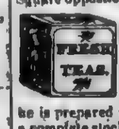
OF

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Wood & Willow Ware, &c, &c.

Every Day in the week from Sunrise to nine o'clock in the Evening.

☞ At the Store of the Subscriber, in Franklin Square opposite E. P. Miner's.



THE Subscriber, having already notified the public of his REMOVAL, would now take occasion to say that he is prepared to open to the inspection of customers, a complete stock of GROCERIES and PROVISIONS, &c. &c., bought expressly to order, and to be sold as cheap as ANY OTHER Grocery Store in the city. Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Molasses, Spices, Flour, Pork, Codfish, Lard, Butter, Raisins in short, everything in the Grocery line. Wood and Willow Ware, Mats, &c. Grass Seed, Garden Seeds, &c, &. A full and choice assortment, for sale on the best terms.

Old and new customers are requested to call and examine, before purchasing elsewhere. My Goods were bought for cash, cheap, and will be sold for the same, or on approved credit.

LYMAN CHASE.

Norwich, April 30. 3w23

White Lead.

20,000 LBS. White Lead, for sale by D. M. PRENTICE.

Norwich, Ap 30. 123

REMOVAL.

BREWER & LEWIS have removed their Stove and Tin Ware Manufactory to No. 80 1-2 MAIN STREET, two doors east John T. Mott's corner, where they offer for sale their usual assortment of STOVES, TIN WARE, &c., consisting of Milk Pans and Milk Pails with Strainers, Cheap as the cheapest; Motts Patent Furnaces, all sizes; Japanned Ware of all descriptions; Pails and Coffee Pots, &c, &c, &c, &c

TIN ROOFING, TIN and COPPER GUTTERS, CONDUCTER PIPES, JOBBING and REPAIRING done as above, at short notice and in a workmanlike manner

April 30, 16p

TO LET.

THE Dwelling house No. 194 Main street, and the store No. 3 Washington street and the school room in Church street. Apply to GEORGE or C. C. WILLIAMS.

April 30, 8p

Alcohol.

20 BBLS. ALCOHOL, 90 per ct. above, for sale by D. M. PRENTICE.

Norwich, Ap. 30. 23

2000 BAGS DAIRY SALT, in prime order, just received for sale by WHITAKER HAMMOND & CO.,

April 30, 3w23 Commerce st.

Positively Imported.

Gentlemens fine French Calf Boots, warranted an IMPORTED ARTICLE for sale at 115 South side Main street.

J. IRESON & SON

April 23 1845. 23

MISS MOORE

WOULD inform the Ladies of Norwich, and vicinity that she has made different arrangements in her business, and is now located in Shetucket street, (Norwich,) where she is now opening splendid Parisian Millinery, consisting of rich silk, Ribbon and Lawn Bonnets. Also a new style of French Straws, Neapolitans, Chips, Lace, English, and every variety and style of Straw Bonnets;—Also Cap Ribbons, French and American Flowers, Laces, Mourning Collars, Hair Bands and a general assortment of MILLINERY GOODS.

Two or three Young Ladies wanted apprentices to the above business.

April 22 23

ORIGINAL STAINED

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

WHOLESALE HOUSES,

NEW YORK.

BEING provided with full Stocks of Goods in our respective departments, the undersigned Merchants Manufacturers, and Wholesale Dealers of the City of New York, respectfully invite the attention o Country Merchants to an examination of their several assortments.

They trust that their prices and terms will prove satisfactory, as they are determined to meet the reasona ble expectations of purchasers, and with a view to commencing directly with you, have embraced the facilities of the Newspaper Press of your district, to unite in an invitation to you to call at our respective establishments.

Staple and Fancy Silk Goods.

Alfred Edwards & Co., 122 Pearl st.

Charles Dutfee & Co., Pearl and 76 Beaver st.

George H. Williams, late of Williams, Rankin & Penniman, 24 Exchange Place, opposite the Exchange, 3 doors from Wm st.

Wm. W. Pinneo & Co, 39 Cedar st., corner William.—Silks, Ribbons, Millinery Goods, French Flowers, &c.

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

Angell & Co, 17 Williams st, between Exchange Place and Beaver st.

C. W. & J. T. Moore & Co., 207 Pearl st., 4 doors above Maiden Lane.

Hallock, Mount & Billings 178 Pearl st. one door above Pinest.

Atwater, Gould & Co. 14 Wall st., betwee Nassau and Broadway.

O. T. & J. Hewlett, 274 Pearl st., 4 doors above Fulton.

Bostwick & Sherwood, 58 Liberty st., between Nassau and Broadway.

Importers and Dealers in Staple Dry Goods.

Merritt, Ely & Co 50 and 52 William st., between Wall & Pine.

Print Warehouse, — Dealers in Prints only.

Morrell & Co., 160 Pearl, corner of Pine.

Importers and Dealers in Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Summer Goods, Tailors' Trimmings, &c.

Wilson G. Huntington & Co., 63 Williams st. corner Maiden Lane.

Hosiery, Gloves, Suspenders, &c.

J. W. & T. H. Brown, 67 William st, corner of Cedar.

Importers and Jobbers of Suspenders, Gloves, Cravats, Scarfs, Hosiery, &c. Manufacturers of Caps, Stocks, Linens, Oil Silks &c.

John M. Davies & Jones, 106 Williams st., corner John.

Manufacturer and Dealer in Stocks, Scarfs; Cravats, Linens, Gloves, Suspenders, Oiled Silks, &c.

Importer of Toys, English French and German Fancy Goods, Dealer in Fire Crackers and

Manufacturer of Fire Works for public and private exhibitions.

J. W. Halberton, 75 Maiden Lane.

Manufacturers, Publishers, and Importers of Music and Musical Instruments.

Firth, Hall & Pond, 239 Broadway, sole agents for Chickering's Piano Fortes.

Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments.

Edward Balch, 38 Gold st., (after 1st of May, 81 Fulton, corner of Gold.)

Window Shade Depot.

Bartel & DeMunny, Manufacturers, 7 Spruce st. doors below Nassau.

Books and Stationary.

Huntington & Savage, 216 Pearl st, between Maiden Lane and Burling Slip.

Samuel S & William Wood, 261 Pearl st.

Paine & Burgess, Publishers of Smith's Series of School Books, 62 John st., near William

Books, Periodicals and Cheap Publications.

Agents supplied at Publishers' prices

William H. Graham, 160 Nassau st. Tribune Buildings.

Manufacturer of the Celebrated Magic Razor Strops of four sides.

E. Chapman, 102 William st.—Sold at Manufacturer's prices by all the Hardware and Fancy Goods Importers.

Manufacturers' Supply Store.

Charles Shenck 132 Water st.—Supplies for Cotton, Wool and Silk Manufacturers, and the best kinds of Machinery.

Importers Dealers and Manufacturers of Dye Stuffs, Dye Woods Acids, &c.

William Partridge & Son, 27 Cliff st.

Commission Paper Warehouse.

E. S. Clayton & Sons, 84 John st.

Manufacturer and Dealer in Morocco Leather.

Charles W. Trotter, 31 Ferry st.—also Dealer in Pulled Wool.

Manufacturers of Undressed Morocco and Importers of French Calf Skins, Black and Colored Morocco Linings, Galoons, Satin Tucks, Patent Leather, &c.

Meige, Brothers, 102 Gold st, corner of Frankfort.

Grocers and Commission Merchants.

J. & A. Lowery, 181 Front st., 2 doors east of Wall street.

Otis & Co., 75 Front street, corner of Old Slip.

Rich's Improved Salamander Safes. Warranted Dry.

A. S. Marvin, 139 1-2 Water-street, Agent for the manufacturer.

C. S. Hatch, 97 Williams st.

Importer and Manufacturer of Trimmings, Fring, Gimps, Cords, and Tassels, Bindings, Zepher Worsteds, &c.

D. A. Booth, 100 Williams st.

Extensive Manufacturer and and Importer of Saddlery Hurness and Coach Hardware.

W. J. Buck, 209 Pearl st., 4 doors above Maiden Lane.

Manufacturers of Cut Nails, Brads and Spikes

Jaudon & Mason, 243 Pearl st.

Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware.

Ball, Tompkins, & Black, (late Marquand Co.) 181 Broadway.

New York April 1st, 1845. 20

The Brandreth's Pills.

As a general family medicine, especially in a country so subject to sudden changes of temperature as this, their value is incalculable. By having the Brandreth Pills always on hand, should a sudden attack of sickness take place, they can be given at once, and will often have effected a cure before the physician could have arrived.

In Cholic, and in inflamation of the bowels, these Pills will at once relieve, and perseverance in their use, according to the directions, will surely do all that medicine can do to restore the health of the patient.

In diseases arising from the use of mercury or from any cause or visitation, from bad blood or otherwise, their use will produce the most happy results. In all attacks of Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, and in cases of chronic or recent Costiveness, the use of the Brandreth Pills will be productive of infinite service—sometimes occasioning to great a change for the better as to cause great thankfulness.

In all cases of Indigestion, Worms, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and in all affections of the Stomach and Bowels, the Brandreth Pills will be found a never failing remedy.

To insure the full benefit of these celebrated Pills, they should be kept in the house, so that upon the first commencement of sickness they may be at once resorted to. One dose is better than a dozen after the disease has become established in the system.

The Brandreth Pills are purely vegetable, and so innocent that the infant of a month old may use them if medicine is required, not only with safety but with a certainty of receiving all the benefit medicine is capable of imparting. Females may use them during all the critical periods of their lives. The Brandreth Pills will insure their health, and produce regularity in all the functions of life.

Be careful of counterfeit Pills. How to avoid them!

No. 1 Security.

Each Agent who sells the Genuine Brandreth Pills has a CERTIFICATE OF AGENCY, which has been engraved at a vast expense. It represents the Manufactory at Sing Sing, on the banks of the Hudson river, and is signed by Dr. Brandreth, and his seal stamped upon the paper.

No. 2 Security.

Above all observe the labels upon the boxes.—Each box of the Genuine Pills has now THREE LABELS upon it. The top and the bottom label containing upwards of FIVE THOUSAND LETTERS in RED INK. The words BENJAMIN BRANDRETH'S PILLS being printed over two hundred times upon the two labels.

No. 3 Security.

There are also upon each label two signatures of Dr. Brandreth: one B. Brandreth, and also one Benjamin Brandreth. Each box, therefore, to be genuine, must have six signatures of Dr. Brandreth upon it. If the box do not answer this description, the Pills are not the Brandreth Pills, but some vile counterfeit of them, as all the old labelled boxes have been collected.

No. 4 Security.

Besides the above sixes of genuineness, fac-similie of the Brandreth Pill, labels are upon the Certificate of Agency; therefore compare your box with the labels on the Certificate; if it agrees, the Pills are true; if it does not they are false.

I have expended much time and at least $5000 in perfecting these checks to the sale of counterfeit Pills, and in the hope they will secure the genuine BRANDRETH PILLS to all who want them.

I remain the public's servant,

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.

The following names are a list of Dr. B. Brandreth agents in New London Co.

Norwich, R. W. Roath; New London, Nathan Belden; Colchester, L. A. Kellogg; Franklin, Amasa L. Hyde; Liberty Hill, Austin Gay; Lebanon, Gurdon Robinson; Yanticville, Tracy, Huntington & Co.; Gilfordville, S. Fitch; Norwich Town, Geo. D. Fuller; Hallowtown, Wm. B. Hull; Stonington, Horace Lewis; Montville, Joseph A. Lamb; Portersville, Smith, Cady & Co; Centre Groton, R. W. Smith; Groton, John Hudson; Hamburg, H. A. Brockway; Salem, E. S. Williams; Montville, James Turner, Hadlyme, Z. Brockway.

March, 19 '45. 71

Alcohol.

20 BBLS. ALCOHOL, 80 per ct. above, for sale by D. M. PRENTICE.

Norwich, Ap. 30. 23

WRIGHT'S Indian Vegetable Pills, OF THE N. American College of Health.

THESE extraordinary Pills are composed of plants which grow spontaneously on our own soil, and are, therefore, better adapted to our constitution than medicines concocted from foreign drugs, however we they may be compounded; and as the INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS are founded upon the principle that the human body is, in truth,

SUBJECT TO BUT ONE DISEASE,

viz, corrupt humors, and that medicines cures this disease on

NATURAL PRINCIPLES

by cleansing and purifying the body: it will be manifest, that if the constitution be not entirely exhausted, a perseverance in their use, according to directions, is absolutely certain to drive disease of every name from the body.

When we wish to restore a Swamp or Morass to fertility, we drain it of the superabundant waters.—In like manner, if we wish to restore the body to health, we must cleanse it of impurity.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

Will be found one of the best, if not the very best medicines in the world for carrying out this

GRAND PURIFYING PRINCIPLE,

because they expel from the body all morbid and corrupt humors—the cause of disease—in any easy and NATURAL MANNER; and while they every day give

EASE AND PLEASURE,

diseases of every name is rapidly driven from the body.

The above named INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS have been three years before the American public; and we can now say, without fear of contradiction, that of all the various medicines which have heretofore been popular, not one has given such universal satisfaction, or obtained such a permanent hold upon the affections of the people. Not only do all who use it invariably experience relief, and recommend it in the strongest terms; but it has effected some of the most astonishing cures ever performed by medicine.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS,

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are attaining great celebrity in New England as well as other parts of the United States. The attempts of persons to defraud the public by the sale of apurious articles, meet with general reprobation. Mr. Wright is an indefatigable business man, and shows an army of cures by the medicine, which warrant confidence in the virtues of his Indian Vegetable Pills.

From the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

People are pretty well satisfied by this time, that Calomel and the other thousand and one mineral preparations of the shops are better adapted, as a general rule, to kill rather than cure the patient.—As a matter of course, vegetable medicines are therefore, in great request. There are very many humbugs however, among the latter, and we would advise all those who have the least regard for their health, to try the *INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS of the North American College of Health*, sold at 169 Race street, Philadelphia—as they are the preparation of one intimately acquainted with the healing art.

From the Boston Daily Times.

INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

Of all the public advertised medicines of the day we know of none that we can more safely recommend for the "ills that flesh is heir to," than the Pills that are sold at the depot of the North American College of Health, No 198 Tremont street Boston. Several instances we know of, where they are used in families with the highest satisfaction. And no longer ago than yesterday, we heard an eminent physician of this city recommend them in high terms. There used to be in the community a great repugnance to the use of QUACK medicines, as they are all indiscriminately termed, but it was mainly owing to the regular M. D.'s constantly denouncing them. They are, however becoming more liberal in this respect, and the consequence is, that good vegetable medicines are now more extensively used than formerly.

AGENTS.

SAMUEL TYLER, Norwich, will sell by the dozen to those who wish to purchase to sell again.

R. W. ROATH,	Norwich.
Geo. D. Fuller,	Norwich Town.
S. C. Osgood,	Bean Hill.
Tracy Huntington & Co.	Yanticville.
A. L. Hyde,	Franklin
A. G. Bailey,	Lebanon.
G. Robinson,	"
Stephen Fitch,	Fitchville.
H. Morey,	Bozrahville
Lanton,	Jewett City
Albert Ray & Co.	Greeneville.
C. & G. Lewis,	Uncasville
S. F. Collins,	Mystic.
B. F. Hoxie,	Mystic Bridge.
Wm. Browning,	Gales Ferry.
Nathan Beckwith,	New London.
J. H. Lewis & Co.	Westerly R I
E. W. Babcock & Co.	
Burnett,	Groton.
R. M. Smith,	"
E. Faxon, Jr.	Stonington.
Wm. B. Hull,	North Stonington.

New England Office, 198 Tremont-street Boston.

May 1 1844 23

Fales's Cathartic Lozenges,

THOUGH prepared from a great many Vegetable Substances, are as palateable and pleasant to eat as any other Confectionary Compound.

☞This preparation is decidedly the best among all the known cathartic preparations; for while its operation is as sure as Salts, Castor Oil, Calomel and Jalop, or any other, cathartic medicine, it has the advantage over all in being pleasant to eat, while all other cathartics are generally disagreeable to take. Price 25 cents per box, with full directions, and may be found at the Depository, No. 98 Commercial street.

FALES'S WORM LOZENGES.

Are a safe and sure remedy for Worms. Children love them. They act like a charm in removing the symptoms, such as starting in sleep, grating the teeth, paleness about the mouth and nose, occasional sickness at the stomach, precarious appetite swelled bowels, and general feverish habit. The child falls into a quiet sleep, the worms are stupified and expelled, and the child, as far as heard from in every instance has been cured.

Price 25 cents per box, with full directions; sold at 98 Commercial-street.

FALES'S COUGH LOZENGES.

Are beneficial in all common Colds and Coughs Whooping Cough, Inflamation in the Throat and Lungs, in the Croup or Hives, and more certain to operate satisfactory than the celebrated HIVE SYRUP. The most happy effect is obtained in a few moments; the symptoms disappear and the disease is broken up by the magical effect of these Lozenges.

Full directions accompany each box, and found at the Depository, 98 Commercial street.

FALES'S DYSENTERY LOZENGES.

Are a safe and agreeable remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhœa of adults, and for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Bowel Complaints of children. Particular attention must be paid to the directions which accompany each box.

FALES'S CAMPHOR LOZENGES,

Are beneficial in all common and sick headache, and where there is a sense of tightness or weight over the eyes, in eruptive diseases, such as Measles and Small Pox. Also in Mania, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Hysteria, in St. Vitus Dance, and in all cases of Languor and Oppressions of the Vital Powers, and may be taken with safety by women and children in all conditions.

Full directions accompany each box.

FALE'S CYPRIAN HAIR TONIC,

Is now so extensively known and justly celebrated that further comment upon it will be useless; we can say, however, with truth, that among the many thousands who have purchased the Tonic in this or other countries, none have returned with complaints while thousands have expressed not only their approbation, but their wonder and admiration of beholding its effects. A few bottles only can be had, at 98, Commercial-street.

CLEAR OUT YOUR RATS.

The gnawings and antics of these destructive creatures can be hushed forever in your House or Store, if you will procure a box of the genuine

MADAGASCAR RAT EXTERMINATOR

and use it according to directions. You cannot depend upon it unless obtained at J. J. FALES No 98 Commercial, corner of Lewis & Commercial Streets, Boston, or of the following.

AGENTS.

Norwich, Samuel Tyler and John L. Devotion New London, Wm. Stearns, Stoddard & Allen, A. Beckwith; Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Mystic Bridge Keeney & Brown; Noank, Brown & Wilber; Stonington Point, Elisha Faxon, Jr.; Lyme, Joseph Brockway; Hadlyme, Ely P. Wells; East Haddam, R. W. Miller; Moodus, Sheffield Lewis; Leesville Richmond & Upham; Middle Haddam, Child & Carrier; Portland, John Payne; South Glastonbury, Oliver Brainard and Wm. W. Post & Co; Colchester, A. M. Hurlbut; Willimantic, Jason Safford and; R. Moulton; Scotland, James Burnet; Howard's Valley, G. D Spencer; Hampton, Wm. Brown Andover, Loomis & Button; South Coventry, D M. Buell; Mansfield, Geo. T. Clark and B. Storrs & Son; Chaplain, Walter Goodell; Phoenixville John B. Adams; Eastford, Joseph Dorsett and Calvin Whitney; Ashford, E. B. Hibbards; Wm A. Brewster; Danielsonville, Conn.

Oct 8. ply47

On and after the 1st of April next

J. IRESON & SON

WILL have removed their entire stock of

BOOTS & SHOES,

with large additions, to the Store in the New Brick Block, known as Hubbard's Row, No. 115 Main-street where they respectfully invite all of their old and as many new customers to call and see them. They hope, by close application to business, and by selling their goods at low rates, to merit the approbation of their numerous patrons.

Having a very large acquaintance with the eastern manufacturers, we have made extensive arrangements to receive and sell their goods at such prices as will enable us to outdo all competitors.

And to our wholesale Customers we would say that in this department we intend to spare no pains to have it complete. Being always supplied with every article usually kept for jobbing. We trust we shall be able to furnish country Merchants, and others on such terms as will save them the expence of going to Boston or New York for the like Goods.

Af er April first, 115 South side Main-st.

Jan. 30th, '45. tf10

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the public and his customers in general that he has taken the Brick Store, directly opposite Pratt & Hooker's where he intends to carry on his business as usual with a stock of second hand clothing, with a better assortment than he ever before offered. Also, in addition, second hand Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, all of which he will offer for sale for cash cheaper than can be bought in the State. Cash paid for second hand clothing of all descriptions.

ALSO,—Whitewashing done at short notice. Persons wishing to have White Washing done will please to leave their orders in the afternoon. Also, Clothes Cleaning; Coats 50 cents, Pants do.

SAMUEL ELLIS.

Norwich, April 2, 1845. 19

India Rubber Overshoes.

WE have on hand and for sale on the most reasonable terms, a most splendid assortment o

India Rubber Shoes and Overshoes,

of the latest patterns and styles in market, manufactured from the pure gum and got up in the best manner—warranted not to stiffen in the coldest weather, or contract by the heat, and will retain their color under all circumstances, and not to par in the seams.

Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine the great improvements made in the manufacture of India Rubber. ☞We sell cheap.

J IRESON & SON.

Feb. 16. tf12

Notice.

ALL persons are forbid trusting my wife Eunice on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date. ANDREW D. WALLACE.

Norwich, April 21st. 1845. His X mark. 22

CHEESE.—15 Casks 'Western' strictly prime at

WHITAKER HAMMOND & CO'S.

April 30. 3w33 Commerce st.

C. BRINCKERHOFF'S

The vegetable kingdom is provided by the God of Nature with herbs of different properties and suited when properly administered, to every condition of disease—It will not be contended but that it requires invention and well directed skill to prepare these native mediaments so that their remedial powers shall be well drawn out and the better applied; that is too apparent a necessity to require support. The Proprietor of the Health Restorative, in the number of years since he first commenced its preparation from the original family recipe has devoted a great portion of his time to the study of the medical effect and strength of each herb used in compound.—This study has had the effect of more perfectly convincing him of the superior curative power of the Health Restorative. It seems perfectly adapted to the cure of Consumption, Liver Complaint, Asthma, Colds, Coughs, and Pains in the Side and Chest—for these diseases it is particularly recommended, with a certainty of success and satisfaction which can be felt in its force only by those who have been healed by its means. No considerations of pecuniary recompense sway the proprietor; he trusts he is influenced solely by the great pleasure of ministering to the relief of suffering humanity, and has devoted such great expense in the facture of this remedy, and deals out so largely in the quantity given, that the income barely suffices to cover the immense outlay. Let those who are seeking a Balm in Gilead, use the Health Restorative. The following certificate is from Dr. Chilton, the well known New York chemist.

"I have analyzed a bottle of medicine called 'C. Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative;' and find that it does not contain Mercury, or any other metallic preparation, nor opium in any of its forms. It is composed of vegetable matter entirely."

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.

C. BRINCKERHOFF, Proprietor, N. Y.

Principal Office, 96 Hudson street, New York.

Hornes Everett, U. S. Agent, 98 Hudson-street New York, has appointed,

SAMUEL TYLER 138 Main street, Norwich.

WM. S. TYLER, 131 Water street. do.

as agents for the above medicine,

May 1st. 1845. 1m38

Norwich and Worcester RAIL ROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

Accommodation Trains, Daily except Sunday.

From Norwich, 6 A. M. and 4 1-2 P. M.

" Worcester, 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.

Steamboat Train,

From Norwich, about 3 A. M. and 5 P. M. Sunday Wednesday and Friday.

" Worcester, 5 3-4 P. M. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Long Island Train. Stopping at Danielsonvill.

From Norwich, about 2 P. M. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

REGULAR STEAM BOAT LINE,

BETWEEN NORWICH AND NEW YORK,

DAILY.

THE Splendid Steamer Cleopatra, Capt DUSTAN. The Splendid Steamer Worcester. Capt DANIEL BACON.

The Worcester will leave Norwich on Mondays Wednesdays, and Fridays. The Cleopatra, will leave Norwich, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Each of the above boats will leave New York on alternate days.

E. A. BILL, Steam Boat Agent.

April 16 1845 21

DAILY LINE To New London.

THE Steamer ANGELINA, Capt. A. LOVELL, has commenced her regular Trips to New London. Leaving Norwich at 8 o'clock in the morning, returning in the afternoon in time for the accommodation Train of Cars for Worcester.

On or before April 1st, she will extend her trips to Portersville, (Mystic,) and Stonington regularly. For further information inquire of the Capt. or E. A. BILL. March 19, 45. — 17.

OPPOSITION

BETWEEN

Colchester and Norwich,

Commencing Thursday, April 10, 1845.

AN Accommodation Stage will leave the Temperance House in Colchester, for Norwich, daily (Sundays excepted,) at 7 1-2 o'clock A. M., stopping for passengers at Bozrah, Bozrahville, Fitchville, Yantic, and Norwich Town, arriving at Norwich about 9 1-2 o'clock A. M., in time to take the Long Island Train or Steamboat for New York same day.

Returning

Will leave the Merchant's Hotel in Norwich, daily (Sundays excepted), at 3 1-2 o'clock, P M., or on the arrival of the Steamer Angelina from Stonington and New London, stopping at all the above mentioned places and arriving at Colchester about 5 1-2 o'clock, P. M. Passengers taking this line will be called for by leaving their names at the Temperance House in Colchester and in all parts of the city of Norwich by leaving their names at the Merchants Hotel, 164 Main street without extra charge. Beautiful teams and careful drivers will be placed on the route.

For further particulars, inquire of John Brown Esq., Agent at the Temperance House, Colchester, S K Andrews Hotel Keeper, Bozrah, and D R Baker, Agent and Proprietor, at the Merchant's Hotel, Norwich.

Norwich, April 5, 1845. tf 81

FOR HARTFORD.

THE MAIL STAGES will leave the American House, for Hartford, daily (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, A. M.

The Books are kept at the American House only. Passengers will be called for, or left at any place in the city. ORRIN PERRIGO, Proprietor.

D. P. SMITH,

Norwich, April 24 tf

OPENING

All this week,

At 115 South side Main street.

A Splendid assortment of Gentlemen's, Boy's and Youth's fine Calf and Goat, Sewed and Pegged Boots and Brogans some beautiful Styles. Call & see them. No charge for looking.

J. IRESON & SON.

April 24 1845 23

REMITTANCES TO AND PASSAGE FROM ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

WE beg to inform our friends in Norwich, Conn and this vicinity, that we have appointed Mr JAMES McCLELLAND, of that city, as our agent Persons sending for their relatives, or remitting money to the old country, will find it their interest and their friend comfort to give him a call.

ROCHE BROTHERS & CO.,

55 Fulton street, New York.

Jan 24th 1844. tf9

Freight and Passage Reduced. Norwich and New York Propeller Line of Steamboats.

Steam Propeller SHETUCKET, Capt. G H. GEER.

" " QUINEBAUG, " J. WILLIAMS.

WILL leave Norwich and New York every Tuesday and Friday at 4 o'clock P M. Freight and passengers will be taken very low.

March 16

TO RENT,

A House and Barn on Main-st., a few doors east of the Universalist Church, and possession given 1st of May. For particulars inquire at this office,

Norwich, April 4th, 184 22

To Let.

THE dwellings in the City Hotel building now occupied by I. W. Hakes. Possession given the first of April. For farther information enquire of E. A. BILL.

Norwich Feb. 10 44. tf13

BOSTON BOOT AND SHOE STORE REMOVED

TO NO. 118 MAIN STREET.

THE subscriber would invite all those in want of GOOD BOOTS and SHOES, to call at the above named store, where can be found a great variety of NEW GOODS just received from the manufacturers and other sources, and will be sold as low as can be bought elsewhere,—protestations to the contrary not excepted.

☞Remember the place,—No 118 North side Main street. R. GOODWIN.

April 24 1845 3w22

In time of peace prepare for WAR!!

The Spring Campaign of

J. IRESON & SON,

IS expected to open on the first day of April, 1845, AT THE NEW BRICK BLOCK, 115 MAIN STREET, where we shall display the most

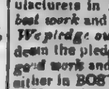
Splendid Assortment of

Boots and Shoes,

ever before offered in this city. Being made to order and designed expressly for this market, we are free to say they will give better satisfaction than any Shoes heretofore sold by us. We have made arrangements with some of the most extensive and celebrated manufacturers in Massachusetts to furnish us with the *best work* and at such prices as to defy competition *We pledge ourselves* (and feel confident we can redeem the pledge) to furnish our customers with as *good work* and on as low terms as can be obtained either in BOSTON, PROVIDENCE or N. YORK.

Norwich, April 2, 1845. 19

REMOVAL,



THE Subscriber has taken the Store 140 *Main Street*, formerly occupied by Messrs. J. Ireson & son, where he invites a call from all his old friends and lots of new ones to an assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES,

on and after the 25th of April 1845.

The Subscriber flatters himself, that the experience he has had in business, enables him to select as good an article, and buy as cheap for cash as any other, consequently he will sell as cheap for cash.

A good assortment of LADIES GAITERS and KID SHOES of his own make constantly on hand.

T. J. RIDGWAY.

April 9. 6w19

G. B. PRINDLE.

HAS removed his One Price Watch, Jewelry, and Clock Establishment, to the Store (lately occupied by J. Ireson & Son's shoe dealers,) No. 144 Main-street,—opposite the sign post.

Full assortment of choice goods—and no *variation of prices* tol-rated—a child may purchase as low as the closest buyer

April 24th, '44 tf22

Molasses and Sugar.

JUST RECEIVED to supply o NEW CROP New Orleans Molasses and Sugar, for sale cheap by E. A. BILL.

Feb. 10th, '44. tf 13

READ THIS!

ELY & CO., ARE almost daily receiving

New Spring Goods

of every desirable style, which they offer on the most reasonable terms wholesale and retail. No. 33 and 35 Shetucket Street.

March 13. tf16

Something New.

SPALDING & CO., are manufacturing under Letters Patent granted by the United States, an improved Friction match, to burn

Without Brimstone.

They now offer for sale, on very reasonable term

20,000 GROSS.

Neatly put up in Tin, Wood and Paper, in assized packages and in lots to suit purchasers.

These Matches are highly improved of and recommended for family use by Physicians and Chemists, in consequence of the absence of Sulphur in their manufacture, the fumes of which are so disagreeable and deleterious to all, and particularly injurious to persons having weak lungs or delicate constitutions.

They are particularly recommended to the attention of shippers as they have frequently been taken on long voyages and exposed to the action of all climates without the slightest injury.

For sale by SPALDING & O.

At wholesale and retail by R. W. MATHEWSON Agents for the manufacturers

jnan. 28 1845. 1w

Notice.

THE Firm existing as MURFEY & HUNTINGTON is by mutual consent of both parties, this day dissolved MURFEY & HUNTINGTON.

Norwich, April 17th, 1845. 23

Sarsaparilla.

SANDS', Carpenter's, Comstock's, Bristol's, and concentrated Extract of Sarsaparilla, for sale at No. 119, Main street, by JOHN L. DEVOTION.

Norwich, April 30. 3w23

TO COACH MAKERS.

YOUR attention is invited to the following articles, manufactured by J. & R. WARD, and for sale at their Agency, 172 WATER-ST, NEW YORK,

By G. W. GORUM, N. Y. Agent.

TOP LEATHER,	JAPANNED CLOTH,	RAILING LEATHER
DASH do.	for Coach Curtains,	LINING do.
GRAIN do.	JAPANNED MOLESKIN, for Carriage	SKIRTING do.
STUFF do.	Dashes,	ENAMELLED do.

Likewise an assortment of Fancy Coloured Patent Leather.

TO SHOE MANUFACTURERS.

Japanned CALF SKINS, warranted in every respect equal to the best imported, and 20 per cent, less price.

CAP MAKERS

Can procure a complete assortment of all kinds of TRIMMINGS used in the manufacture of Caps; namely,

Fronts, Straps, Tops, Braids, Skivers.	*Japanned Silk*, for Cap Covers, *Japanned Muslin*, for Storm Caps, *Oiled Silk*, of a superior quality,	*Linings, Gimps, Tassels, Buttons, &c. &c.*

At 172 Water Street, New York, up stairs.

April 16 '45. 21

Do you want comfort in SHAVING!! THEN USE FERRE'S SHAVING CREAM,

A FEW of the hundreds of recommendations in the above Cream may be found below

FERRE'S SHAVING CREAM.

The undersigned having used the Cream Saponine of which Mr. E. C Ferre of Middletown is sole proprietor are happy to award him our testimonials in its favor. Considering the expedition of making the lather, its superior quality when made, its softening effects on the beard, and its curative qualities upon the skin, we do not hesitate to recommend it to the public as the best Shaving Cream either domestic or imported now in use.

Rev. E E Griswold	Charles Woodward M D
do. Wm Jarvis	J Barrett, M D
do W G Howard	Wm B Casey, M D
do Arther Granger	David Harrison, M D
do Samuel M Emery	Edwin Stearns
Prof John Johnson	E A Russell
do A W Smith	Jeremiah S Taylor
Sam'l Stearns	Eli Wilcox, P M
Eleazer Lacey	Horace Clark
Joseph Arnold	Thomas G Mather
W S Camp	Sidere Chase
Daniel H Chase	George Francis
Charles Francis	

Ferre's Cream Saponine, after a thorough trial, I consider it much preferable to any other article which I have ever used in shaving. Its properties are so valuable as to commend it to general use.

Rev. J. R. CRANE.

For sale by WILLIAM S. TYLER, Waterst., Agent for the Proprietor, also sold by SAMUEL TYLER and Perfumers generally.

April 16'45 23

GENERAL STAGE OFFICE At the American House,

38 *Shetucket-St.*

STAGES, will leave the American House daily for Hartford.

On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 o'clock, A. M. *via.*, Lebanon, Columbia and Bolton

On Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays at 8 o'clock A.M., *via*, Colchester,

Also, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6 1-2 o'clock A. M., for Franklin, Windham Mansfield, Tolland and Springfield

DAILY for New London, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Passengers wishing to take any of the above routes will be called for by having their names entered on the books at the office, at the American House.

DANIEL P. SMITH, Agent.

Oct. 29th. 49

China Glass and Earthen Ware,

NO. 23 SHETUCKET STREET

THE subscribers have on hand one of the best selected assortments of the above goods to be found in the State, which we will sell either at wholesale or retail at the lowest prices.

GAGER & HAVENS.

April 28 1845 3w22

REMEMBER the old Stand, No. 78 Main-St,

OPPOSITE THE FRANKLIN HOUSE,

WHERE J. M. NELSON still continues to carry on the Tailoring business in all its various branches. The subscriber is now ready to make all kinds of Gentlemen's garments in the latest style The subscriber has received the Fall and Winter fashions for 1844-5. All garments made at this establishment warranted to fit.

N. B. Cutting done at short notice. Wanted also six or eight first rate Tailoresses to whom good encouragement will be given.

JAMES M. NELSON.

Sept. 1 43

Livery Stable.

D. B. CHAPMAN has taken the STABLE situated on Bath street, opposite Tubb's Blacksmith Shop where he will continue the LIVERY BUSINESS in all its branches. He begs leave to say to his friends and the public that he intends to keep good Horses and Carriages To LET on Reasonable terms. Also, a Hack for the purpose of attending funerals and for such other purposes as it may be wanted—in all cases he drives himself.

Also—wanted, Horses to Board by the week.

☞Stable room to Feed 20 horses, daily.

Norwich, apr 23, 1845 tf23

WANTED, 10,000 lbs., Old Cast off India Rubber Shoes.

FOR which new and fresh Goods will be exchanged at Cash prices.

J. IRESON & SON.

Feb. 5 tf11

Notice!

THE Copartnership now existing under the name and firm of PRATT & HOOKER, will be dissolved on the 1st day of May, 1845.

It is expected that all persons indebted to said firm will make arrangements to pay.

PRATT & HOOKER.

April 8, 1845. 1m19

Extraordinary Announcement.

IN THE WAY OF CHEAP PRICES.

ARE held out to Country Merchants, and dealers in Boots and Shoes, to call and examine the largest stock to be found in the State and as cheap as can be found in the United States.

J. IRESON & SON.

April 23 1845. South Side Main street.—41

BROOMS.—812 DOZ. Brooms comprising all qualities received in Store and for sale by WHITAKER HAMMOND & CO.,

April 30, 3w23 Commerce st

White Wash Brushes.

JOHN L DEVOTION, No. 119, Main Street, has for sale every description of BRUSHES, at the lowest prices.

Norwich, Ap. 30. 3w23

John L. Devotion, has on hand a large and extensive assortment of French, English, German and American Perfumery. Fancy Soaps, &c., to which he invites the attention of the Ladies, at No. 119, Main street, one door east of the Chinchang Bank. 3w23

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE NORWICH NEWS.
WM. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
OFFICE IN SHETUCKET STREET.
British Building, 3d Story, opposite Ely's Co's.
NORWICH, CONN.

TERMS.

To City subscribers, ... $2,00
Mail subscribers, ... $1,50
payable in advance.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Six lines or less, one two or three weeks, . 75
Half a square, ... 50
A square, ... $100
All over a square, in the same proportion. Twenty-five cents each week for continuance after three weeks.

J. IRESON & SON,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS,
and RUBBERS.
LEATHER, BLACKING, LACINGS, RIBBONS, GALLOONS, &c. &c.
115 South Side Main-street
Norwich City,
Conn.
April 9, '45. 1720

J. HENRY PECK,
Fashionable
HAIR DRESSER
No. 93 Main-st.
ONE DOOR EAST OF E. T. HUNTINGTON'S WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE,
Norwich Conn.
Jan. 16. 7

GEO. W. CONCKLIN,
BOOK AND JOB
PRINTER,
No. 51 Water-Street,
Norwich, Conn.
Every description of Letter Press Printing neatly and promptly executed.
August 7 1737

CHARLES A. CONVERSE.
Dealer in
English, French and German
Hardware, Cutlery, and Guns.
189, MAIN-STREET.
Norwich.

DR. MERRILL'S
Botanic Store,
COURT STREET,
(New London, Ct.
All purchases of medicine sold at this store are warranted pure; and purchasers dissatisfied can have their money refunded.
New London, Feb. 11. '45. 1712

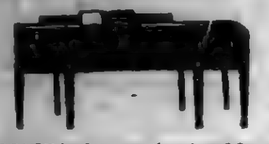
DENTISTRY.
G. R. & C. PARKHURST.
Office, 89 Main-Street,
Norwich Ct.
Dec. 18, '44. 5

SPORTSMEN ATTEND.
RAWSON keep constantly on hand Pigeons & Wilkes & John Hall & Some best English.
Sporting Powder.
Dupont's Powder in half & quarter Kegs, and in canister.
Indian Rifle, do in canisters.
ALSO.
Superior, blasting powder, patent Safety Fuse, a
Sept. 6. 1844—1743 [43 Water-st.

HENRY S. COOK,
MERCHANT TAILOR
No. 15 Shetucket-Street,
Norwich, Ct.
GENTLEMEN' AND BOY'S GARMENTS.
CUT AND MADE.
In the Latest Styles.

WM. H. ALLEN
DENTIST,
OFFICE, NO. 25 SHETUCKET-STREET, (UP STAIRS)
WHERE he will perform all operations necessary for the preservation of the teeth and gums in the best possible manner. Teeth inserted from 1 to a complete set. Teeth cleaned, filled, extracted, and all irregularities, whether they proceed from disease or want of proper care, remedied.
March 23.

Boston Piano Fortes.



R. W. ROATH having recently selected from the celebrated manufacture of Hallet, Davis, & Co. some very superior PIANO FORTES, with all the late improvements, and will be sold at the lowest manufacturer's prices.
Jan. 23 1845. 5

Notice.
THE Firm existing as MURFEY & HUNTINGTON is by mutual consent of both parties, this day dissolved MURFEY & HUNTINGTON.
Norwich, April 17th, 1845. 23

TO THE LADIES.
MRS. S. B PENDLETON,
WOULD respectfully inform her old customers and the public generally, that she has taken rooms on Shetucket-street, No, 15, 2d story, where she will devote her time exclusively to
DRESS MAKING.
Mrs. P. flatters herself that she will be enabled to give satisfaction to all who may employ her. Long experience in the business and constant attention to the fashions—having arranged to receive regular reports from the cities of New York and Boston—in connection with her facilities for performing speedily all work entrusted to her care, will secure for her, she trusts, a liberal share of patronage from town and country.
Dresses cut on the most approved system, and fitted, at the shortest notice.
No. 15 SHETUCKET-STREET, 2d Story.
Norwich April 10, 1845. 1749

White Lead.
20,000 LBS. White Lead, for sale by
D. M. PRENTICE.
Norwich, Ap 30. 29

The Norwich News.

VOL. V.—NO. 25. NORWICH, CONN., THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1845. WHOLE NO. 233.

Freight and Passage Reduced.
Norwich and New York Propeller
Line of Steamboats.
Steam Propeller SHETUCKET, Capt. G. H. GERE.
" " QUINEBAUG, " J. WILLIAMS.

WILL leave Norwich and New York every Tuesday and Friday at 4 o'clock P. M. Freight and passengers will be taken very low.
March 18

Norwich and Worcester
RAIL ROAD.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
Accommodation Trains,
Daily except Sunday.
From Norwich, 6 A. M. and 4 1-2 P. M.
" Worcester, 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.
Steamboat Train,
From Norwich, about 2 A. M. and 4 P. M. Monday Wednesday and Friday.
" Worcester, 5 3-4 P. M. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
Long Island Train.
Stopping at Danielsonville.
From Norwich, about 2 P. M. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

REGULAR STEAM BOAT LINE,
BETWEEN NORWICH AND NEW YORK,
DAILY.

THE Splendid Steamer Cleopatra, Capt ISAAC E. DUSTAN. The Splendid Steamer Worcester, Capt DANIEL BACON.
The Worcester will leave Norwich on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The Cleopatra, will leave Norwich, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
Each of the above boats will leave New York on alternate days.
E. A. BILL, Steam Boat Agent.
April 16 1845 21

DAILY LINE
To New London.

THE Steamer ANGELINA, Capt. A. LOVELL, has commenced her regular Trips to New London. Leaving Norwich at 8 o'clock in the morning, returning in the afternoon in time for the accommodation Train of Cars for Worcester.
On or before April 1st, she will extend her trips to Pomeroville, (Mystic,) and Stonington regular. For further information inquire of the Capt. or E. A. BILL.
March 19, 45.—17.

FOR HARTFORD.
THE MAIL STAGES will leave the American House for Hartford, daily (Sundays excepted.) at 3 o'clock, A. M.
The Books are kept at the American House only. Passengers will be called for, or left at any place in the city. ORRIN PERRIGO, Proprietor.
D. P. SMITH,
Norwich, April 23 17

TO RENT,

A dwelling House on Main st., a few doors east of the Universalist Church, and possession given immediately. For particulars inquire at this other.
Norwich, May 8 th, 1845 22

To Let.
THE dwellings in the City Hotel building now occupied by J. W. Hakes. Possession given the first of April. For further information enquire of E. A. BILL.
Norwich Feb. 10 44. 1713

E. B. PRINDLE.

HAS removed his One Price Watch, Jewelry, and Clock Establishment, to the Store (lately occupied by J. Ireson & Son's shoe dealers,) No. 144 Main-street,—opposite the sign post.
Full assortment of choice goods—and no variation of prices tolerated—that all may purchase as low as the closest buyer
April 15th, '44 1721

Molasses and Sugar.

JUST RECEIVED a supply of NEW CROP New Orleans Molasses and Sugar, for sale cheap by E. A. BILL.
Feb. 10th, '41. if 13

Livery Stable.
D. B. CHAPMAN has taken the STABLE situated on Bathstreet, opposite Tubbs Blacksmith Shop where he will continue the LIVERY BUSINESS in all its branches. He begs leave to say to his friends and the public that he intends to keep good Horses and Carriages To Let on Reasonable terms. Also, a Hack for the purpose of attending funerals and for such other purposes as it may be wanted—in all cases he drives himself.
Also—wanted, Horses to Board by the week.
Stable room to Feed 20 horses, daily.
Norwich, apr 23, 1845 1726

WANTED, 10,000 lbs.,
Old Cast off India Rubber
Shoes.
FOR which new and fresh Goods will be exchanged at Cash prices.
J. IRESON & SON.
Feb. 8 811

Notice!
THE Copartnership now existing under the name and firm of PRATT & HOOKER, will be dissolved on the 1st day of May, 1845.
It is expected that all persons indebted to said firm will make arrangements to pay.
PRATT & HOOKER.
April 9, 1845. 1m18

Extraordinary Announcement.
IN THE WAY OF CHEAP PAPER.
ARE held out to Country Merchants, and dealers in Boots and Shoes, to call and examine the largest stock to be found in the State and as cheap as can be found in the United States.
J. IRESON & SON.
April 23 1845. South Side Main street.—23

Poor Lucy Lee,

The air of "Lucy Neal" is one of the finest refrains that have ever emanated from the Ethiopian ballads so popular at present. The original words, however, are not exactly suited for the drawing room, we therefore publish the following verses written by J. H Mc MICHAEL and published in the Natchez Free Trader.

LUCY LEE.

One by gone morn as village bells
Rang bright o'er stream and lea,
Young Walter breathed a sad farewell
To lovely Lucy Lee.
A glossy ringlet next his heart,
He braves the stormy sea,
The melting sigh—the tearful eye,
Remain with Lucy Lee.
Oh! poor Lucy Lee,
Oh! poor Lucy Lee,
The melting sigh—the tearful eye,
Remain with Lucy Lee.

And gone are years of hopes and tears,
From Walter o'er the sea,
No tidings came to fan the flame
The light of Lucy Lee.
The flower with perfume crents the heath,
Though withering it may be;
So gently pass'd the wasted breath
Of lovely Lucy Lee.
Oh! poor Lucy Lee,
Oh! poor Lucy Lee,
So gently pass'd the wasted breath,
Of Lovely Lucy Lee.

How sadly tolls the village bell!
Though bush, and flower, and tree
Bloom gladly forth—yet every knell
Mourns lovely Lucy Lee.
A stranger joined that tearful train—
Young Walter's crossed the sea;
Beside her tomb—oft true love's doom—
He weeps for Lucy Lee.
Oh! poor Lucy Lee,
Oh! poor Lucy Lee,
Beside her tomb—oft true love's doom—
He weeps for Lucy Lee

CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE.

May Session, 1845.

Reported for the Daily Times.

WEDNESDAY, May 7th.
Forenoon.

At 10 o'clock, Samuel Crawford, Esq., of Union, being the oldest member of the Connecticut Assembly present, called the House to order, and brought them to a

CHOICE OF SPEAKER.

Messrs. J. Olney of Southington and C. W. Rockwell of Norwich, were appointed Tellers.

Whole number of votes,	151
Necessary to a choice	76
Wm. W. Boardman, fed., had	67

Eleven votes more than the requisite number.
Cyrus H. Beardsley, Esq., of Monroe, was supported by the Democrats.
Mr. Boardman was declared to be duly elected. He accepted the appointment, and thanked the House for the honor conferred upon him. He trusted that the same kindness and favor that had been exhibited in his selection for the important post of Speaker would continue to be extended to him throughout the session. He would on his part endeavor to act impartially. Mr. Perkins administered the oath to him.

ELECTION OF CLERKS.

1st.	Whole number of votes,	157
	Necessary to a choice,	69
	James M. Holcomb, fed. had	91

Charles W. Bradley, was supported by the democrats.

2d	Whole number,	160
	Necessary to a choice,	71
	Wm. H. Bowers, fed. had	91

R. D. Hubbard was supported by the Democrats. The Clerks took their seats and Mr. Perkins administered the oath to them.
First Clerk then administered the oath to the members of the House.
Walter P. Chamberlain and Nathan Starkweather were appointed Messengers of the House.
Daniel Russell was appointed Doorkeeper.
Resolutions directing that hearers be assigned seats, and that the clergymen be invited to officiate—passed.
Resolution raising committee on credentials, passed.
Resolution appointing John L. Boswell, State Printer for the year ensuing, passed.
A committee of two was appointed to wait upon the Senate and inform that body of the organization of the House.
Committee on contested elections, raised, viz:—Messrs. Rockwell, Hamilton, and L'Hommedieu.
Resolution from Senate, appointing joint committee to canvass votes for State Officers, concurred in.
Adjourned to 3 o'clock P. M.

SENATE.

The Senate was organized at 10 o'clock A. M., by the appointment of the following officers:
Aaron N. Skinner, President pro tem.
Nelson N. White, Secretary.
Chester Adams, Messenger.
Nathan M. Waterman, Asst. Messenger.
William Russell, Doorkeeper.
Afternoon.
House called to order at 3 o'clock.
Rules and Joint rules of last session read, and adopted for the regulation of the proceedings of the House.
The Joint Committee appointed to examine the official canvass of votes, reported the election of the persons who have heretofore been announced as elected. Report accepted, and the persons named declared by resolution to be elected.
Resolution appointing Messrs. Curtis and Gilbert a committee to join the committee of the Senate to wait upon the Governor, inform him of his election, and that the two Houses are organized and ready to receive any communication which he may be pleased to make. The Committee attended to their duties, and reported that the Governor would attend with a communication as soon as the two Houses might assemble in Joint Convention.
A committee was then appointed to wait upon the senate and inform them of the foregoing facts, and the senate forthwith entered the Hall of the House of Representatives, and the two bodies went in a Joint Convention, the President of the Senate in the chair.
On motion of Mr. Stuart, a committee of one from the Senate and two from the House, was appointed to wait upon the Governor, and inform him that the two houses in Joint Convention are ready to receive him and such communication as he may be pleased to make.
At quarter past 3 o'clock the Governor and State Officers entered.
Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Hawes.
Chief Justice Williams administered the oath of office to the Governor, and he immediately rose and delivered the following

MESSAGE.

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the Senate—Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

It affords cause of mutual congratulation, as well as of grateful recognition of the protecting providence of God, that after a period of intense political excitement pervading the nation, and agitating to an unusual degree its entire population, we are again permitted to assemble, peacefully to consult for the common welfare, and to perform, as the representatives of a free and intelligent people, the trust assigned to us respectively by the constitution of the State.

Although the ardent desires and long cherished hopes of many of our fellow citizens may have been doomed to disappointment and defeat, a recollection of the innumerable mercies of which the people of Connecticut by the kind providence of God have been blessed, should inspire us all with emotions of gratitude.

We cannot look around us without beholding on every side evidence of healthful prosperity in all the leading branches of industry and enterprise. The past season was favorable to the agriculture of the State, and the toils of the husbandman were repaid by an abundant supply of the fruits of the earth.—Trade and navigation have been successfully pursued; and the depths of the sea have yielded liberal returns to the hardy enterprise of our mariners.—Protected labor, in all the diversified pursuits of manufacturing and mechanical industry, has found steady employment, and fair remuneration. Our higher seminaries of learning have continued to pour forth their fertilizing streams of knowledge, and our common schools to shed their blessed influence, like the dews of Heaven, on the minds of our youth. Justice has been ably and impartially administered by our judicial tribunals; and our citizens, trained from infancy to those habits of subordination that are essential to the enjoyment of rational liberty, have generally yielded a cheerful obedience to the laws. Civil and religious liberty have been enjoyed within our bounds by citizens and strangers without discrimination. Under the influence of a salutary law of the last session, the purity of our elections has been essentially restored, and our political liberties preserved unimpaired. An enlightened public sentiment on the subject of temperance has stimulated the friends of that glorious reformation to new and successful efforts to stay the progress of an evil which once threatened to fill the land with poverty, disease and crime.

With a grateful sense of our obligation to the Supreme Ruler of the universe for the prosperity we enjoy, let us enter on the duties of the session in humble reliance on His wisdom for our future guidance and protection.

Notwithstanding the apparent diminution of crime under the influence of the temperance reformation, the judicial expenses of the State, exclusive of the salaries of the judges, have more than doubled within the period of twenty five years; having risen since 1820, from $12,441 31 to $31,776 39 for the year ending the 31st of March, 1845. A further investigation of the cause of this increased expenditure seems to be desirable.

The limited resources of the State require that a strict but enlightened economy be practiced in every department of the government. In no other way can we maintain the honorable and independent position we now enjoy, and at the same time sustain as we ought those public institutions of learning and benevolence, which so essentially contributed to the welfare of the people and to the reputation and glory of the State.

Happily Connecticut owes no public debt; nor has it been deemed wise by her legislature to incur the hazard of embarrassment, by pledging the credit of the State to aid or the responsibility of others. Let us hope that the time will never arrive when our citizens abroad will not be able to point to the land of their nativity, without fear of reproach of sullied honor or violated public faith.

By the report of the Adjutant-General, and accompanying abstract of the military returns, it appears that the number of officers, musicians, and privates enrolled in the militia of Connecticut at the present time, is 49,991, being 2,833 more than were over before returned to his office. There are in the brigades of the service, one hundred and fifty companies of enlisted men, numbering in the aggregate 8,771 all of whom are well equipped in a high state of discipline.

The militia of Connecticut as a body is believed to be unsurpassed by that of any other State; and I deem it highly important that its organization should be maintained in its full efficiency, and its present state of discipline, at least, preserved unimpaired.

Although our country yet continues happily at peace with the world, and the policy of the leading European powers is apparently pacific, there is too much reason to fear that the elements of war are but temporarily at rest, and that the calm which is now enjoyed may be only the precursor of a storm the more violent because it has been so long repressed.

The alarming outbreak of popular violence in several of the large cities of the Union; the reckless spirit of insubordination to the laws which has prevailed in extensive regions of the country; the growing disregard of the claims of justice, and open violations of the public faith, the eager pursuits of schemes of sectional aggrandizement by large portions of citizens of the United States, and the measures adopted by the late Congress in pursuance thereof, for the acquisition of foreign territory, regardless alike of the national Constitution, our Treaty stipulations, and imminent hazard of war, are fearful indications of evil, which a wise and prudent government cannot overlook.

While under these circumstances, it is our duty to encourage and sustain the militia as the best reliance of a free people, it is worthy of your consideration whether the burthens it imposes on the citizen soldier may not in some respects be lightened without detriment to the public service.

The report of the Quarter Master General will detail to you the condition in which he found the affairs of that department on entering on the duties of his office. There is reason to believe that the provisions of the law in regard to the preservation of the public arms distributed for the use of the militia have in some towns been very imperfectly observed. Many of the arms in the Arsenal also appear to have sustained material injury. The present incumbent has applied himself with diligence to the duties of his office, and I recommend to your favorable consideration the suggestions his experience and observation have enabled him to make.

The subject of popular education, always of vital interest in a republican government, will never cease, I trust, to occupy a prominent place in the deliberations of the General Assembly of Connecticut. Blessed with a munificent fund amounting to 2,005,142,77, which distributed during the past year $117,730,80 among 1,658 school districts into which our territory is divided, the people of this favored State have a solemn trust to perform, involving deep responsibility to future generations as well as to the present for its faithful execution. It will never be fulfilled in its spirit, until the standard of education in our common schools is elevated to the highest degree of excellence which the ample means at our command will enable us to attain. A committee appointed under the resolutions of the last session to take into consideration the state of common schools and the interests of education generally in Connecticut, will submit to the result of their investigations. The intelligence of the committee no less than the importance of the subject, will commend their report to your attentive consideration.

As the purity and safety of a republican government depend no less on the virtue than on the intelligence of the people, while we make provision in our public schools for the universal education of our youth, we should be careful to omit no proper safeguard, which legislation can supply, for the protection of their morals from corruption or from exposure to temptation.

Our laws, as hitherto administered have proved inadequate to the suppression, especially in our larger towns, of those haunts of intemperance, gaming, and prostitution where the unwary are so often lured to their own ruin, or led into the commission of crimes destructive alike of the peace of families and the good order of society.

It is our happiness to live under a government which from the earliest period of its existence has enjoyed the inestimable advantage of legislation emanating from its own legitimate source—the popular will of an educated community—affecting alike in its operation, the legislator and his constituents. Distinguished as were its founders for high moral and intellectual culture, their attachment to the great principles of civil and political liberty was no less conspicuous. Unlike the duty which devolved on those eminent men, our office is not to lay the foundations of a new government, but simply to renew the agencies for the administration of a system long tried, and to bring into careful review its operations, as they are tested from time to time by our own experience, or by comparison with the kindred, though varying institutions of our sister states.

Controlled as society is, and ever must be, in a free government, by an aggregate of influences as diverse from each other as the varying disposition, talents, and interests of the people, each exerting its relative power in the general government, it will ordinarily be safer to rely on the prevailing sentiment of an enlightened community, as evidenced by the system of laws under which they have long lived and prospered, than upon any speculative opinions, however plausible, that have not been tested by experience.

Legislation in advance of the public sentiment, even when apparently founded in the highest wisdom, is rarely successful, it wants that sanction which is more powerful than pains and penalties to secure obedience to its commands, and without which these are of little avail. So long as the administration of the laws is necessarily confided to those who are annually selected from a community with whose prejudices or supposed interests they conflict, it will, in such cases, be in vain to expect zeal or fidelity in their execution.

Among the duties which annually devolve on the General Assembly, the appointment of the judges and magistrates in the several counties is one which you will not fail to regard as of primary importance. It will doubtless command your early and careful attention. And in view of the appalling evils which, during the past year, have been so severely felt in other states, where the spirit of lawless violence has been suffered to triumph over a weak and inefficient magistracy, I need not remind you of the importance of being governed in your selections by a single view to the public good. An incompetent or unfaithful magistrate dishonors the government whose dignity and power he unworthily represents. And it should ever be borne in mind by those who are invested with the appointing power, that the best laws, if badly administered, will not only fail of their proper influence as community, but too often become themselves the instruments of injustice and oppression.

I am happy to be able to inform you that the financial concerns of the State are in a satisfactory condition. After meeting the demands of the fiscal year ending the 31st of March last, a balance remained in the treasury of $25,300 89. The permanent fund, invested in stocks, of which the income is applicable to the ordinary civil list expenses of the government, amounts to 400,400. A particular statement of the receipts and expenditures of the past year will appear in the report of the comptroller of public accounts.

At the last session of the General Assembly the annual appropriation for the deaf and dumb was increased to 3,000 00; and that for the insane poor to 5,000 00. I am persuaded that there are few objects of public expenditure in which the people of this State feel a deeper interest, or to the support of which they more cheerfully contribute. The number of beneficiaries who have been supported at the expense of the State, during the past year, at the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, is 39. The charge for each is at the rate of 100 dollars a year, exclusive of clothing, which has, in most instances, been supplied without expense to the State.

The number of patients who have been wholly or partially supported at the Retreat for the Insane, from the State appropriation, is 81. A large proportion of these were cases of chronic insanity, which ordinarily afford, under the most favorable circumstances, but a feeble hope of recovery. The General Assembly will be gratified to learn that of this number 20 have been restored to their friends and to society, entirely cured; and that with the exception of five who have died, the condition of nearly all has been improved, or their sufferings alleviated.

Pursuant to the authority conferred by the resolution of 1843, for the purpose of encouraging the president and directors of the Retreat to erect suitable buildings for the accommodation of the insane poor, I advanced to them on the 6th of September last the unexpended balance of five years' appropriation of 1843, being $7,501 71, to be reimbursed within that period by the support of the insane poor, at the rate of three dollars a week, or at such lower rate as may be charged for the ordinary patient at the Retreat.

By the erection of two new buildings, each of the dimensions of 120 feet long by 36 feet wide, the Directors have so enlarged their accommodations that they will probably be able hereafter to provide for the comfort and safety of all whom it may be necessary or desirable to send to that institution.

In administering the fund placed at my disposal, as commissioner for the insane poor, I have supposed that I should best fulfill the benevolent intentions of the General Assembly, by applying it to those cases of insanity which were probably curable, or if incurable were of such character that the patients could not safely be kept or made comfortable elsewhere.

One new application only has been made for the benefit of the appropriation for the education of the blind, and a large part of the sum appropriated for that purpose remains unexpended.

The number of prisoners now confined in the Connecticut State prison is 193, of whom 176 are males, and 18 females. There were received into the prison during the past year, 57.

The entire expenditures of the establishment within that period have been 10,952 65, and the earnings of the prisoners have amounted to 19,254 58, leaving a surplus of 8,301 83, of which 6,163 30 accrued during the first three quarters, and 2,138 54 during the last quarter of the year ending the 31st of March last.

Complaints have been made for some years past that the mode of employing the convicts at mechanical labor in the prison, has brought that institution into injurious competition with citizens engaged in similar pursuits, and that their interests have been seriously affected thereby. This subject has before been brought to the notice of the General Assembly, and was referred to the consideration of an intelligent committee. A change was subsequently made in the employment of a portion of the convicts, which removed, in part at least, the grounds of complaint. If on inquiry it shall be ascertained that grievances still exist, which can be remedied without detriment to the public interest, it would seem to be desirable that a further change should be made. The subject is one which requires careful consideration and cautious legislation.

The new system of county goals and work-houses, which the several counties have been encouraged by liberal grants from the treasury to adopt, appears to have fulfilled in its practical operation, so far as the diminution of the county expenditures and the improvement in the prison discipline are concerned, the reasonable expectations of its friends. It has not, however, diminished, but rather tended to increase the expenses of the State for the custody of prisoners, whose earnings are exclusively paid into the county treasuries, without any corresponding diminution of the charges for their support.

The superiority of the new prisons as places of discipline, has had the effect of increasing the number of the prisoners, and of lengthening the terms of their imprisonment. The consequence has been that the expenses of the State for their support have been proportionally increased.

The demoralizing practice of betting on the results of our important elections, is so injurious in its tendency, and has increased of late to so alarming an extent, that in my opinion some further legislation is required for its suppression. It not only renders the performance of a high political duty subservient to the promotion of a cordid and selfish purpose, but it tends necessarily to weaken, if not wholly to extinguish the sentiments of patriotism and honor by which every citizen should be governed in the exercise of the electoral franchise. It is not, however, in its bearings on the motives and personal conduct of the individuals engaged in it, alone that the pernicious tendency of this practice is felt. The large sums which are frequently staked on the issue of a national election, constitute in the aggregate an immense fund of corruption. And there is too much reason to believe that under its baneful influence the press has often been made the vehicle of falsehood and calumny; and instead of being a light to guide the citizens in the path of duty, has been perverted into an instrument to deceive and mislead them.

The laws of this State for the enforcement of private justice, in my opinion need your careful revision. Our constitutional duty is imperfectly fulfilled, by providing for the able and impartial administration of justice by the courts while we leave the disabled debtor at liberty to set their judgments at defiance, by a fraudulent concealment of his means. Our laws provide no method by which the fraudulent debtor can be compelled to disclose, and assign for the benefit of his creditors, the property which he conceals and unjustly withholds. The tendency of much of the recent legislation in this country has been to create a laxity of morals relative to the fulfilment of contracts, which, unless corrective is speedily administered, will prove utterly destructive of private as well as public credit. My views on this subject were fully expressed in the communication I had the honor to make to the General Assembly at the last session—"While no debtor should, under any circumstances, be exposed to imprisonment on account of his inability, there can be no doubt that the laws ought to be so framed, that the obligation which the government has assumed, to administer justice to all, should be fulfilled according to its spirit and at the same time, so far as may be practicable, all that by their silent operation and general policy, fraud and improvidence may be discouraged and restrained."

It has from a very early period been the policy of the State, from time to time, to grant acts of incorporation for the accomplishment of objects of public utility, which by reason of the magnitude of the expenditures they involve, exceeded the ordinary limits of individual enterprise. Such corporations, when judiciously regulated, have been highly productive of the public good, and by the diffusion of benefits not otherwise attainable, have amply repaid the community for the special advantages conferred by their character.

The granting of an incorporation was formerly regarded as an extraordinary exercise of the sovereign power, requiring great care and circumspection for the protection of the public. The Statute of 1837, extending to all who might associate for the transaction of any business, the right to assume, at pleasure the privileges and immunities of a corporation was considered, at the time of its passage, an experiment in legislation. Although many of the benefit anticipated by its friends have doubtless been realized, it may well be questioned whether its general operation has been salutary. Corporations with capitals entirely inadequate to the successful prosecution of the business for which they were formed have not unfrequently, been made the instruments of fraud and injustice. Individuals have been encouraged to engage as corporators in rash and improvident speculations, by the certainty that in the event of the failure of their projects, they would be able in a great measure to escape the personal consequences of their temerity. The application of the principle of individual responsibility, as in ordinary partnerships to the holders of transferable stock, has generally been found, wherever it has been adopted, to be, fraught with so much evil as to induce its abandonment. Adequate capitals afford a much safer guaranty to the public; and there will be little reason to distrust their sufficiency, when the Legislature decides on every case where corporate powers may be needed, instead of conferring on individuals the right of exercising at pleasure this important prerogative of the sovereign power.

Any desirable degree of uniformity, in regard to their ordinary powers and obligations, may be attained by a general law applicable to corporations that may hereafter be granted, rendering it only necessary to insert in their charters such special provisions as the exigency of each particular case may require.

In many of the ancient incorporations, and in some recent instances, apparently through inadvertence, grants have been made without the usual reservation of the right of alteration or repeal; whereby a contract has been formed between the State and the corporation, which is placed by the constitution of the United States beyond the power of the Legislature to repeal or impair. A general provision applicable to all future grants, not specially excepted form its operation, would remedy this inconvenience. I recommend this subject to the consideration of the General Assembly.

The indications which surround us of increasing prosperity in the agricultural, commercial and manufacturing pursuits of our citizens, afford gratifying proof of the wisdom of the protective policy of the National Government, of which your predecessors at the late session warmly expressed their approbation.

Before the adoption of the Constitution of the U. States, the power of self protection by regulating foreign commerce and imposing discriminating duties on fabrics of foreign manufacture, though fully possessed by each of the States, was paralyzed in its exercise, by their conflicting regulations. It was one of the principal objects in the organization of the national government, to provide a depository for this power, so essential to the prosperity of the people, whose jurisdiction should be coextensive with the national limits, and whose regulations should be beyond the control of State Legislation. It was therefore transferred by the people from the several State legislatures to the Congress of the United States, as a trust to be exercised for their common benefit. And it is a remarkable fact in view of the opinions which have been recently maintained, that the existence of this trust, and the obligation it imposed, were emphatically recognised and declared in the second act which was passed after the organization of the government.

The adjournment of Congress without disturbing the arrangements of the Tariff of 1842, encourages the hope, that as the public sentiment in those parts of the country which are most unfriendly to its adoption, becomes enlightened by further experience of its benefits, the permanent continuance of the protective policy will be regarded as essential to the prosperity of the country.

It is now made evident to all, that the exigencies of the government may be supplied by a tariff on importations adjusted to afford reasonable protection to American labor; and that a resort to the public lands for the purpose of revenue is no longer necessary. There seems therefore to be no sufficient reason for withholding from the States the proceeds of the public lands, which, by the terms of the cessions of Connecticut and the other ceding States, were granted and received in trust for their common benefit. Deprived as they necessarily are of the ordinary sources of income by indirect taxation, their proportion of the avails of the public lands would materially relieve the indebted States from embarrassment, and furnish to those which, like our own, are free from debt, the means they require for the purpose of popular education, internal improvement or other objects of a liberal domestic policy.

Among the duties of the States in this confederacy, none is more important than the preservation of the most perfect good faith in all their relations to each other. Our glorious union itself, and all the momentous interests it protects, rest mainly on its observance. If, under the excitement of local jealousies, or in the pursuit of schemes of sectional aggrandizement, the States which compose it shall ever become faithless to their federal obligations, or indifferent to their performance, the feeling of common interest will soon cease to be cherished, and the bonds of mutual sympathy which have hitherto kept us as united people will be forever dissevered.

It was to the deep anxiety felt by the convention to prevent this imminent danger, by removing all occasions for collision between the members of the confederacy in their legislative proceedings, that we owe the compromise and generation of the constitution, and the establishment of the judicial tribunals of the Union to secure and enforce them.

ORIGINAL STAINED

Any member of the confederacy which assumes to violate at pleasure the rights thus guaranteed to other States or their citizens or to impair them by throwing impediments in the way of their legal vindication, is equally exposed to the imputation of a dishonorable violation of the public faith, as by an open disregard of her pecuniary obligations. For though in theory the permanent laws of the union may afford redress to the humblest citizens who have been injured by their violation, recent occurrences have rendered it too evident that when the infraction of their rights is directed or countenanced by the authority of a State, the contest will ordinarily prove hopeless of benefit, if not absolutely destructive, to the weaker party. And though a foreign government may effectually interpose for the protection of her citizens from similar oppression, the States of this Union are disarmed by the constitution, and thereby rendered incapable of interference without exposing themselves to indignity, and their agents to discourtesy or violence.

I have received from the Executive of South Carolina, and shall lay before you, the preamble and resolutions adopted by the Legislature of that State, directing the expulsion of a distinguished citizen of Massachusetts, who came there as the agent of that Commonwealth, to test the constitutionality of a law deemed injurious to commerce and oppressive to her citizens.

The deliberate determination of a State to refuse obedience to the decisions of the judicial tribunals of the nation in regard to the constitutionality of her laws affecting the people of other States, would be too palpable a violation of the national compact to be seriously justified. It is difficult to perceive how the prevention by force of a resort to those tribunals can be regarded as any more consistent with its honorable observance.

If, as perhaps there may be some reason to believe, South Carolina has been led into this error by popular excitement and hasty legislation, we may hope, that under the influence of more moderate counsels and more mature deliberations, her statesmen will not be slow to perceive that a different course, without impairing at all her dignity as a State, would far better comport with her obligations as a member of the federal Union. To such a result, a recollection of the proceedings of the Congress of 1778, before the ratification by South Carolina of the old articles of confederation, rejecting the amendments proposed by her delegates on this very subject; and the subsequent decision, under the present Constitution, by a distinguished Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States—himself a native of North Carolina—can hardly fail to contribute.

I have also received, and shall lay before you, the declaration and solemn protest addressed by Massachusetts to her sister States against the hostile acts of South Carolina. The calm and dignified manner, no less than the profound ability, which characterize this appeal, on a subject of deep interest to our own citizens, as well as to every friend of the Union, will commend it. I am sure, to your serious and deliberate consideration.

The Executives of the States of New Hampshire and Maine have transmitted to me certain resolutions adopted by the legislatures of those States, expressive of their sympathy with Thomas W. Dorr, an inhabitant of Rhode Island, who is now suffering the punishment inflicted by the laws of that State, under a conviction of the crime of Treason, committed in an attempt to subvert its government by military force.

Had these resolutions been confined to the mere expression of the sympathy of those by whom they were adopted, with a person convicted of crime in another State, however much the propriety of such an interference with the course of justice might have been doubted, I should not have deemed it necessary to bring them particularly to your notice.—But so far from this, they not only charge the authorities of Rhode Island—upon what evidence I know not—with having trampled upon the Constitution of the United States, by denying to the accused the right to be tried by an impartial jury of the vicinage, and by the exclusion of testimony tending to establish his innocence, but gravely assert it to be the duty of Congress to restore him to these rights, or in some other way to provide for his release.

The doctrine appears to me to be too extraordinary, and too manifestly subversive of the rights of the States, to be suffered to pass unrebuked. It strikes indeed at the very foundation of their independence, by invoking the interference of Congress with the government of a State in the exercise of her criminal jurisdiction, in matters pertaining exclusively to her own security, and in no way affecting the citizens of other States, or the national government. The legislatures of both New Hampshire and Maine appear to have overlooked not only the dangerous tendency of the doctrine they main ain, but the fact that the articles in the national constitution, on which they rely for its support, have been repeatedly decided by the Supreme Court of the United States to have no relation whatever to the government of a State.

Resolutions have also been passed by the representatives of the people of Rhode Island, and transmitted to me by the Executive of that State, to be laid before you, expressing in strong and independent terms, their sense of the impropriety of this interference in their local concerns, and repelling as calumnious and insulting, the resolutions of New Hampshire. Justly proud of their triumphant vindication of the great principles of constitutional liberty, and their successful maintenance of the supremacy of the laws when assailed by anarchy and treason, it is not surprising that the people of Rhode Island should feel that their example in this respect is worthy of imitation, rather than of reproach.

In view of the frauds which are known to have been extensively practised of late in foreign countries, by the shipment of paupers and criminals to the ports of voluntary emigrants, in large numbers to the United States, an inquiry has been felt by many citizens, both native and adopted, that the laws in relation to foreigners hereafter arriving, shall be so amended as to insure a more effectual discrimination between the virtuous and indigentious immigrant, and the transported criminal or pauper. But however desirable it may be that some more stringent regulations should be adopted by the government of the U States for the attainment of this object, I am not aware that any power of exclusion within the province of State legislation to confer, is required in addition to that which in all proper cases may now be exercised, by the Selectmen of the several towns in this State.

The terms on which foreign as well as native citizens are admitted to the enjoyment of the elective franchise, are prescribed in the fundamental regulations of every State.

By an act at law of this State, modified by the act of 1842, no alien, even though he may have declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, is capable of purchasing or holding land in Connecticut, without a special license from the Superior Court.

At the time of the enactment of this law, no person could be admitted to the privileges of an elector unless he had acquired a legal settlement in the State. This qualification was prescribed in the constitution as adopted by the people, and continued in force until the amendment of 1839, which substituted for a legal settlement, a stated residence of a year. It is worthy of your consideration, in view of this change in the policy of the State, and of the facilities afforded by the naturalization laws for the acquisition of the rights of citizenship, whether the public interest would not be promoted by a repeal of the prohibition of the purchasing or holding of real estate by resident aliens after duly declaring their intention to change their allegiance. A foreigner, who voluntarily identifies his interest with ours by the purchase of land, is certainly no less likely to become a valuable citizen, than if he had no stake in the soil to attach him to our institutions.

By a resolution passed by a majority of the House of Representatives and duly published with the laws at the last session another amendment of the constitution is proposed making the colour, age, residence and moral character of a citizen whether native born or naturalized, the only subjects of inquiry in ascertaining his own qualifications for an elector.

The respect due to the enlightened members of the Convention who framed the constitution should induce a cautious exercise of the power of amendment but not that blind veneration for the work of our predecessors which shrinks from the process of improvement. While on the one hand the privileges of an elector should in no case be withheld where they can be conferred without detriment to the public welfare, on the other we should be careful to dispense with no qualification which experience has proved to be essential to the purity of our elections or the safety of the public.

Should the proposed amendment be approved by two thirds of your number in the manner prescribed in the Constitution it will become necessary to provide by law for its presentment to the people for their approbation or rejection.

In the inaugural address which by the favor of my fellow citizens I had the honor to make to the general Assembly at the last session I availed myself of the occasion to communicate freely and without reserve my sentiments on most of the questions of general as well as local policy which had occupied the attention of the people during the active canvass of the preceding election. As nothing has occurred to change in any material respect the views which I then deemed it my duty to express, I am relieved from the necessity of recalling your attention to several of those topics otherwise than by a general reference to my former communication.

The subject however of the proposed annexation of Texas to the Union has acquired a deeper and more fearful interest since the last session of the General Assembly, by the passage of a joint resolution of the two houses of Congress with a view to its accomplishment and to the future admission of five new States from its territory to extend and perpetuate the system of human slavery and add to its already predominant influence in the national councils.

The resolution has been passed not only in utter disregard of the remonstrances of Mexico and of her earnest appeals to the national honor for the faithful observance of our treaty stipulations, but in opposition to the clearly expressed will of a large portion of the people of the United States and for an object which they deem incompatible alike with the spirit of the declaration of independence, with the compromises of the federal constitution and with the great purposes for which it is declared by the people to have been ordained and established. It has been passed as I firmly believe by an usurpation of power never delegated by the people but denied by the solemn resolutions at different periods, of nine of the thirteen original States.

The object however is not yet consummated. And I recommend to the General Assembly to guard against any inference which their silence at this time might seem to justify, that a measure so unfounded in principle, so dangerous as a precedent, and so destructive in its tendency, to the peace and prosperity of the country and the objects of our Union, can ever receive the sanction of the people of Connecticut.

Grateful for the renewed confidence of an enlightened and patriotic constituency and cheered by their approval of my past efforts in the public service, I enter on the performance of the duties they have assigned me for another year with an earnest desire that our mutual consultations for their welfare may be characterized by candor and liberality and may result in the harmonious adoption of such measures as will advance the permanent interests and happiness of the people.

ROGER S. BALDWIN.

General Assembly, May, 1845.

After reading of the Message, both Houses adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Thursday, May 8th.

Prayer by the Rev Mr. Burgess. Journal of yesterday read.

Committee on Credentials reported a roll of the House, which was read, and the resolution accompanying it, declaring it to be the correct roll at the present time, came up.

The names of the members from Middletown were not included in the roll, and Mr. L'Hommedieu moved an amendment providing for the insertion of their names as duly elected members.

Mr. Beardslee, of Monroe, remarked that the Committee who had made out the roll had pursued in this case an extraordinary course. It was evident they had intended to strike directly at the members of Middletown, without giving them a hearing. It was customary, in cases where a question arose concerning the rights of members to their seats, to refer the question to a committee, and when all the evidence is addduced the House can decide upon it. But this resolution cuts off the members in a summary manner. Therefore he protested against the resolution of the Committee.

Mr. Perkins replied that the gentlemen had assumed that Middletown members were on the floor, with credentials in their ordinary form. But such he presumed was not the fact. There was a committee on credentials, and another on contested elections. The committee on credentials had a duty to perform, and that was to prepare a roll in accordance with the credentials presented in the ordinary way. These credentials were not presented in the Middletown case, and the committee therefore declined to enroll their names. He would leave the main question to be settled at the proper time, unless it was forced in here; if so he was ready to meet it. He then went on to give an account of the meeting in Middletown on the first Monday of May, the adjournment, &c., and the returns made of it, as well as of the meeting on the second Monday of May.

Mr Phelps, one of the members from Middletown, asked leave to speak upon the subject, and was desired to proceed. He said that he was in ill-health, and should merely confine his remarks to a statement of facts. He claimed that it was the duty of the Committee on credentials to receive the credentials of members as presented in accordance with the law regulating this matter. They have no right to go further. But in this case they had not done so—they had gone behind this usual evidence, to procure other evidence or pretence for the course they have pursued. Mr. Phelps then went on to give the facts in the case, showing that in Middletown for several years, a vote had been passed adjourning to the next Monday in case of no election. Such a vote was passed on the first Monday of April last, and the question was whether it was a legal vote. It had not been rescinded, and if it was a legal vote, the meeting was legally adjourned to the second Monday, and this was the question at issue. He produced evidence of the due election of the members from Middletown and showed that it was proper for those members to hold their seats till the question was settled in the usual manner. He asked nothing for himself—he desired no personal friend to vote in favor of his retaining his seat, unless he believed him fairly entitled to it. But he fully believed that he was justly and his colleague was justly entitled to their seats, and his duty to his constituents required that he should defend those seats.

Mr. Perkins rejoined, claiming that it was the duty of the Committee to examine the legality of the credentials of members, and enter names upon the roll in accordance with the evidence produced. He also read a certificate from the moderator of the first day, and added some arguments to show that the members from Middletown were not legally elected.

Mr. A. A. Burnham spoke to the point on the question. It was in evidence, he said, that the members had produced the customary and ordinary evidence of their election—the same evidence that he had produced and that others had produced. If there was anything of an illegal character about this evidence, it was for another committee to act upon.—The committee on credentials had nothing to do with it. Why had they not questioned the usual evidence which others presented? It had not been done, but the committee had travelled out of their latitude in attacking the Middletown members. He instanced the Berlin case of last year, in which it appeared that the meeting was organized a second time before the election was effected; and the committee at that time did not hesitate to receive the certificate of the Moderator of the second meeting.—The case in this respect, was similar to the one now under consideration. The members having presented the same evidence that entitled others to seats, he deemed it just and proper to enroll their names as the others were enrolled. Therefore he would support the amendment.

Mr Beardslee of Monroe again proved, with truthful force, the impropriety of the high handed course marked out by the committee, which was unusual and unjust. He pointed out the true course which should be pursued in a very plain manner, and which he was enabled to present as the former custom of the house from his experience in its deliberations.

Mr. Curtiss of Watertown argued against the occupation of seats by persons who have probably no right to them. When a question arose concerning the right of a member to a seat, it should be settled before he takes any part in the deliberations of the House.

Mr. Rockwell of Norwich spoke in favor of the committee's report, though he did not claim to know much about the merits of the case in question. He confined himself to the propriety of an examination by the committee of the correctness of credentials.

Mr L'Hommedieu of Chester showed that the resolution passed in Middletown to adjourn the meeting over to the next Monday, was not unusual; but that a similar one was passed annually in towns that he named. He remarked upon the propriety of adopting the amendment.

The amendment was negatived, 101 to 75, and the Roll accepted as reported by the committee.—(Party strength did that.)

A message from the Governor & accompanying documents from the States of South Carolina and Massachusetts concerning the mission of Mr. Hoar to South Carolina. The documents recapitulated the fact. Laid upon the table.

Roll called, and places of residence added.

Resolution ordering 500 copies of the Roll, Rules, &c. to be printed—passed.

Adjourned till 3 o'clock, P. M.

Afternoon.

Petitions called for and the following presented; of B. F. Jarvis for a seat in the House; for a new School District in Bristol; of D Latham et al; against Granby Turnpike Co. for surrender of charter; remonstrance of 67 electors of Sterling, against N Gallup's seat, petition on the sale of spirituous liquors from Windham asking for a prohibitory law upon the subject; petition to close the affairs of the Plainfield Savings Bank—referred to the appropriate committees.

Report of Norwich Savings Society referred to Committee on Banks.

Message from the Governor with the Report of Adjutant General—referred to Joint Committee on Military Affairs. (Committee not yet raised.)

Resolution requesting the Speaker to appoint the various Committees required by the Rules passed.

Report of Windham County Commissioners read and laid upon the table.

Resolution passed for the appointment of a committee on unfinished business. Messrs. Baldwin and Bradley were appointed.

Mr. Hamilton of Hartford moved that 500 additional copies of the Governor's Message be printed for the use of the members—making 1000 copies in all.—Lost 33 to 116.

Report of New London County Commissioners, read and laid upon the table.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Friday, May 9.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Stopford.

Roll called and Journal read.

Petitions presented and referred to appropriate committees.

Report of New Haven, Bridgeport and Plainfield Savings Soc. read and referred to committee on Banks.

Message from Governor, enclosing various communications from neighboring States concerning political questions.

Mr. Rockwell offered a Resolution raising a Joint Select committee on Federal Relations—passed.

The Message and accompanying documents were referred to this committee, (not yet announced.)

Adjourned to 3 P. M.

Afternoon.

Report of Quarter Master General, read and laid upon the table

Joint Rules came from the Senate amended, by the addition of a rule requiring a Joint Committee on the sale of Lands. House concurred.

Resolution offered, directing that 86 copies of Green's Register be furnished to the members of the House. Amendment proposed providing that each member be furnished with one—negatived.

Amendment offered by Mr. L. Hommedieu that one copy be furnished to the members of each county, 8 in all; negatived.

Mr. Beardsley moved a re-consideration of the vote on the proposition to furnish each member with one. Carried. The question then came up on the motion to furnish every member with a copy, and this was carried.

Resolution directing that 20 copies of the Public Statute Laws of Connecticut be prepared for the use of the members; passed.

Mr. Rockwell, of Norwich, offered a Resolution directing that the afternoon sessions be omitted till a further order of the House; passed.

Petition of Wolcottville School Society, for school money, referred to School Fund Committee; of Fire Co. of New London, for additional members—referred.

Adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

☞ The following article from the Buffalo Pilot of the 1st of May, will be read with interest by many hereabouts, and especially by the citizens of New London—of which place Mr. French is a native, and until within two years past, a resident. Mr. French received an appointment in the Revenue service from Hon. John C. Spencer, late Secretary of the Treasury, and we are happy to know that the strong testimonials of his worth and ability made in his behalf by his numerous friends at the time of his appointment, are being strengthened to a degree exceeding their most sanguine expectations.

Highly Useful Invention.

Lieut. Charles French, Engineer, U. S. Revenue service, has just prepared a model apparatus, to be attached to the flues of working steam engines, which we cannot but deem of very high importance, in several particulars. Mr. F. is attached to the U. S. Steam Revenue Cutter *Dallas*, the iron boat now on the stocks, in this city; and day before yesterday, we attended, with others, upon the invitation of that gentleman, an exhibition of his working model of this invention.

By Mr. F's apparatus, all the smoke from the fires, is *drawn* through water, before it escapes, by the operation of a blower, which has the water vat between it and the fires. This blower, by the partial vacuum it produces, causes the draught, which may thus be always strictly regulated. By this arrangement, the smoke, which is always offensive, and, in case of the use of coal, a most insufferable annoyance, is cleansed of its soiling properties, by depositing the material of these in the water. Coal smoke, as we saw it issue from this apparatus, was of a very pale blue color, and wholly divested of its blackening qualities.

This result, alone, would be one of high moment if Mr. F proposed nothing further; but his invention has other, and even higher claims to attention, in our opinion. This apparatus, if successful, as we think it must be, will dispense with the high chimneys of steamboats. These are designed to create draught for feeding the fires, but Mr. F. produces this, and regulates it, too, without these. The draught may be all below deck, if you like; and the smoke can be vented under the guards, or at any preferred point. All sparks, even from wood fires, are extinguished so that by no possibility can one escape.

In a word, then, whatever objections there are to high chimneys, such as their being blown down, in storms, &c., are all obviated; the fouling every part of a boat with the lampblack of coal, or other smoke, is wholly avoided: and the entire danger from sparks, which has caused such vast destruction of property, is unconditionally removed. In this particular, alone, the value of this invention, upon the western and southern rivers, where cotton is a constant article of freight, would be incalculable.

For war and revenue purposes, this invention, of Mr. F. has also its advantages. The suppression of sparks, high chimneys and dense smoke, will all tend, either by day or by night, to disguise the approach of any steam vessel, thus furnished, and render her proximity unsuspected.

Mr. F. has not yet completed his arrangements for his patent; and we are, therefore, not at liberty to pursue the subject in detail. This slight and general notice will serve to give all the information which, at this time, seems compatible with the rights of the inventor—who we understand, will soon take measures to bring the whole thing before the public.

☞ A destructive fire occurred at Portsmouth, N. H., on Sunday morning last. The conflagration raged in the business portion of the town, and property to the amount $120,000 was destroyed!

THE NEWS.

Norwich, Conn, May 15, 1845.

V. B. Palmer, Esq., at his Office, No. 160 Nassau street, (Tribune Buildings,) New York, and No. 16 State street, Boston, is authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions for the Norwich News, and receipt for the same.

To Our Friends in the Country.

On the first of July, the new Post Office law goes into operation, which, among the rest, provides for the free transmission of newspapers to a distance of 30 miles from where they are published. Such of our friends then, residing in the adjoining towns as would like to hear the news oftener than once a week, can have their desires gratified at a very small additional expense, by ordering our Tri-weekly to be sent to their address, on which, as before stated, no *postage* will have to be paid after the first of July. We intend to make our Tri-weekly paper as valuable and interesting as a good exchange list and a moderate share of ability will enable us to do. The latest news will be found in its columns, which, together with the *local* interest attached to it, to say nothing of its greater cheapness, will render it to most readers in this vicinity preferable to even a New York or Boston daily paper.

Notice to the Subscribers of the Norwich Weekly News.

After the publication of the next number, six months of the present volume will have expired—consequently those who have not already taken receipts for their subscriptions, will be expected to do so. During a year or two past, we have been very remiss in collecting our dues—although we have, perhaps, done as much to obtain payment as would have been necessary in almost any other business. There are very many, and it is to such that we address ourselves, who seem to think that a publisher of a newspaper can invest his money or credit in stock and all the ten thousand expenses connected with the publication of a paper, and *thrive* without ever receiving a cent in return;—or else they suppose that every body, *except* their *individual selves*, are honorable, prompt and honest, and it therefore makes but little difference whether they pay the small amount due the printer, as soon as due, or never. Now it matters not which of these two opinions prevails to the greatest extent—either of them is equally ludicrous and perplexing, and cannot be submitted to by us.—There is no class of business men who labor half as many hours, or who make greater sacrifices for their customers than the publishers of newspapers,—and it is extremely provoking after enslaving one's self during a term of six months, or so is sometimes the case, so many years, to be put off, when payment is called for, by some frivolous excuse, neglect, or perhaps, downright falsehood. As a general thing we have not met such treatment from our subscribers—yet there are some who, by their negligence are deserving of the severest censure. To such we will say that their bills will be again forwarded in the course of a few days, when we hope to receive the amount due. If no notice, however, is taken of our demands, their names will be stricken from our list, and their bills placed in the hands of an attorney for collection.

Gov. Baldwin's Message.

We have but little to say on the subject of Mr. Baldwin's Message, or "speech" as the federal papers term it, and but little time to say it in. Taken as a whole, it is about as flat an affair as we have ever seen, emanating from a Governor of this State. It is however, just such a document as might have been expected from a federal Governor under existing circumstances. Writhing under the influence of national defeat—mortified and chagrined at the failure of all their plans and expectations, it is not singular that the General of the federal party, in his annual message, should give utterance to spleen, even at the sacrifice of dignity—and that a causeless harangue should be indulged in, when a majority in both branches of the Legislature is composed of members of the same political kidney. We hope that the federal Legislature of Connecticut, at its present Session, will carry out in full the spirit of their Chief, and that federal policy, and federal doctrines may be fully exhibited in their legislation. They now have the power, and if as they claim, they actually have a majority of the freemen in the state with them, there certainly is no reason why they should hesitate to adopt all those measures which are most consistent with the views of the federal party.

The nerves of Gov Baldwin are very much excited on the Texas question. He cannot believe, even now, that this great scheme of annexation, so glorious and beneficial to this and the neighboring Republic of Texas, can be effected. "In utter disregard of the remonstrances of Mexico." He warns the Legislature to guard against any wrong impression which their silence on this subject might seem to justify, that the people of Connecticut can never sanction a measure so destructive in its tendency, &c., &c., &c. We advise Gov. Baldwin to dry his tears on this subject—Texas will be annexed whether the federalists of Connecticut assent to it or not. The same party in this State have opposed the acquisition of Territory on former occasions, and their opinions are no better now than they were then. Wonder how long it will be after Texas becomes a part and portion of this country before Gov. Baldwin and his friends will petition that her public lands be sold and a portion of the avails destributed to the State of Connecticut?

The imprisonment of Thomas W. Dorr affords a subject for the federal Governor of Connecticut to comment on at length. He rejoices at the sufferings of this martyr to democracy—and sustains fully the course of the vindictive Algerines of Rhode Island, and says that "their example is worthy of imitation rather than reproach."

We have not time to day to notice the Governor's speech at length. Our readers will examine it for themselves. At some future time we may refer to it again.

The Military.

The first Monday in May was duly observed, as the law directs, by a general turn-out of the military of the place. Of the appearance and bearing of the several companies that confined their operations to the out-skirts of the town, we cannot speak; but we of the city were favored with a view of the marchings and counter-marchings, the "inspection and drill" of our two Independent Companies, the "Norwich Light Guards," Capt. Young, the "Uncas Guards" or 4th Rifle Company, Capt. Congdon, and of that renowned and veteran Corps, the "1st Company, 18th Regt., Conn. Militia," Capt. Conklin. The first two companies presented, as every body expected they would, a very fine appearance, evincing in their movements a good degree of military tact and precision—although it was to be regretted that, with the number of enrolled members liable to duty, their ranks were no fuller. As several new officers were chosen on Monday; and as it may be gratifying to some of our fair readers to know upon whom, in case of an immediate war with Mexico or Great Britain, would devolve the responsibility of leading the forces in this city, we publish a complete list of these two companies.

Norwich Light Guards.—Captain David Young; Lieutenant, James M. Nelson; Ensign, Geo. Bentley; Brevets, Pomeroy Clark, Isaac H. Van Cott; Sergeants, Thos. S. Ward, Julius Young, Joseph B. Neale, Geo. H. Dennis, John E. Blake; Corporals, Alex. Elliott, Chas. M. Eaton, Henry Denning.

Uncas Guards.—Captain Wm. H. Congdon; Lieutenant, Alfred Hart; Ensign, John L. Stanton; Brevets, Chas. P. Combs, Henry L. Batts; Sergeants, Geo. Avery, Horace L. Robinson, Geo. B. Gilbert, Stephen S. Williams; Corporals, Joseph B. Holmes, Wm. H. Webb, George S. Webb, Washington La Fayette Morgan.

Owing to indisposition, Captain Conklin was, we understand, prevented from taking charge of his famous company in person; but his absence seems to have been attended by no perceptible diminution of its wonted spirit and high military discipline. The last we heard of the company, during the day, was of its standing at a halt, patiently awaiting the return of the commander *pro tem*, who had gone into an adjacent house to "fodder,"—while, to pass away the time as agreeably as possible, a detachment from the ranks were vigorously engaged in a "sham fight" with a large rag-baby that had accidentally been dropped by some child in the road. The result of this spirited encounter we did not learn.

The News from Texas.

Published in our last, was doubtless read with deep interest, by all who are friendly to the annexation of that noble territory to the United States. So strong and universal is the tide of public sentiment among the people of that country (of which some slight opinion may be formed, from the character of the resolutions introduced,) in favor of immediate annexation, that its present rulers, although, we believe without an exception, decidedly opposed to the measure, have not dared to hold out longer against the expressed wishes of their constituents. President Jones has at length it appears, issued his proclamation for the assembling of a convention to take into consideration the action of Congress upon the subject; and left to themselves, there of course can be no doubt as to the course which the people of Texas will wish to have pursued. There are, however, there is every reason to believe, powerful agencies at work, to prevent if possible, the consummation of the project and the well-known desire of the people in relation to it. The recent departure for England, of Dr. Smith, the Texan Secretary of State, (who is also an opponent of annexation,) is supposed, and no doubt correctly, to be connected in some way with some scheme, for the delay or prevention of the measure. British Gold, it also is intimated, has been the cause of the singular perverseness manifested by some of the leading men of the lone-star Republic; but that it will be successful in corrupting the patriotism of her people, or in checking their ardor to be allied to the glorious confederacy whence a majority of them have sprung, and to which they are all attached by the strong ties of sympathy and affection, we cannot for a moment believe. Texas must and will be ours; the *people* of both countries have willed it, and neither the action of corrupt demagogues at home, nor the seductive influences that may be brought to bear from abroad, will have the effect to frustrate a purpose so deeply and universally cherished.

Gen. Tom Thumb.

Owing to the most unpardonable negligence, we have until this time failed to chronicle the arrival, tarry, and exit of the famous personage whose name forms the caption of this article. It was, we believe, on Monday of last week, (perhaps, however, the day before) that his Generalship arrived in town, and took up lodgings at the American House. On Monday and Tuesday he held his levees alternately at the Masonic Hall, and at his own rooms in the Hotel.—Hundreds, and for aught we know, thousands of our citizens of all classes, eagerly availed themselves of the opportunity of paying him their [money] respects; and why should they not? Was he not *the* celebrated Gen. Tom Thumb—the wonderfully great *little* man that had travelled over Europe—been petted by Queen Victoria—had extracted a horse-laugh from King Louis Phillippe and his courtiers—presented himself of the most brilliant souvenirs at the hands of royalty, and kissed nearly every pretty woman this side of Turkey? Most assuredly; the fascinating handbills said so—his attendants said so, and so firmly was this believed, that after he was gone, even the newspapers said so, and that of course, settled the case at once. It would be, then, but an act of unkindness in us to spoil a good joke, by intimating the pretty-well ascertained fact, that the General was, after all, no "General" at all; a dwarf, and a very remarkable one, he unquestionably was, but as to his being the veritable General Tom Thumb, who is at the present time (or was at very recent dates) luxuriating in the gardens of the Tuileries, and driving his matchless little four in-hand before the admiring gaze of the wonder-loving Parisians—why, let those believe it who will; "we'll none of it." And we may add, that we entirely doubt the spirited and chivalrous character of the General, if, when he comes to hear of this flagrant attempt on the part of another at appropriating his name and pretensions for mercenary purposes—this outrageous "infringement" upon a "patent right," something *serious* be not the consequence. The General, we understand has not frequented the *shooting galleries* in Paris in no purpose.

Old "Mahogany Stock."—We observe that the valiant Col. Webb, of the "regular army," or one of his *under*-writers, devotes considerable space in the Courier & Enquirer of Thursday last to a sort of digest of the "Correspondence" between oursell and the fellow Mallory, recently published in this city. It was undoubtedly done at the particular request of Parson Sikes who was in New York at the time, and felt a strong anxiety to give the matter as much notoriety as possible. Sikes and Webb—an apostate priest and a pardoned State prison convict—of course think very nearly alike as to the "corruption" and "profligacy" evinced in the correspondence. It must be very mortifying to an honorable man to receive censure from such sources.

☞ We learn from the Norwich News, that the "Gleaner" published in that city is *dead*.—*New-London Advocate.*

The New London Advocate has learned no such thing from the Norwich News; if so, it can state when and how.

The Washington Union says that favorable despatches have been received by the Government from Major Donelson, and that "his letters from Texas breathe great confidence as to the ratification of our propositions by the approaching Congress."

☞ Hon. Edmund Burke, of New Hampshire, late a member of Congress, has been appointed to the office of Commissioner of Patents, in place of Hon Henry L. Ellsworth, resigned.

Disastrous Fire.

About three o'clock Friday morning an alarm of fire was sounded through the city. The fire proved to be on Main and Washington streets, fronting Wharf Bridge, and before the citizens could be assured, and the fire companies, with their engines, get upon the ground, the principal building on the corner, and the wooden building in the rear adjoining it, were so enveloped in flames as to defy all efforts to save them. Besides these, another tenement fronting on church street, was consumed.

The basement of the building was occupied by Talcott & Williams, as a grocery store. Most of their goods were saved. They were amply protected by insurance at the office of the Mutual Security insurance of New Haven, to the amount of $500.

The upper part of the building was occupied by Mr. James Breed, he having moved into the building yesterday.

The building in the rear of this, and was occupied as a confectionery by Solomon Loomis, was insured for $200 at the New London County Mutual office, and for $100 at the New Haven Mutual Security office. The building occupied by Talcott & Williams, and by Mr. Breed, insured at the Norwich Mutual, for $1,250. The small tenement fronting on Church street, insured at the New Haven Mutual Security, for $500. The buildings were all owned by George Williams, and the amount of insurance upon them amply covers all losses. Of the means by which the fire originated, nothing has transpired.—*Courier.*

☞ The Hartford Times says that John B. Gough, the celebrated temperance lecturer, is expected to visit that city about the middle of this month. Will not our Washingtonians make an effort to get him this way?

☞ We learn from the N. London Democrat, that the Second Baptist Society of that city have settled the Rev. L. G. Leonard, of Thompson, as pastor of their church.

Fare reduced.—The Long Island Rail Road Co. have reduced the fare between Boston and New York, from $5 to $3,50. Whether the fare between Norwich and New York by the same route is proportionally reduced, we are not informed. This reduction will undoubtedly have a tendency to increase very much the travel by this route, and we think add to the receipts of the company.

There can be no ride, more agreeable, than from Boston to New York, via Norwich and Greenport.—The Cars are of the most approved construction, and the conductors gentlemen well acquainted with their business and attentive to the comfort of their passengers. The Cars leave Boston at 7 o'clock, arrive at Norwich 30 minutes before 11, A. M., and reach New York about 6 o'clock P. M.

A Female Bull.—As Mr. Daniel Whitney, a heavy man of sixty years, was standing at the corner of Hudson and Clarkson streets on Monday, New York, an infuriated bull came along the streets unperceived, and ranking on Mr. Whitney, tossed him in the air. In attempting to rise from his fall, Mr. Whitney was again tossed in the air, and was about to be thrown for the third time, when Mr. P. B. Kapp, who keeps an apothecary's shop at the corner, rushed on the bull with a spade, and turned his attention so that Mr. Whitney was enabled to escape. Mr. W. is very badly torn and bruised, but none of the wounds are likely to prove fatal.

More of Millerism.

The editor of the New York Morning News has been informed that private meetings are held at respectable dwellings, and scenes of the grossest licentiousness take place. The assemblages are generally of a private nature, and if any stranger, not known to be one of the number, happens to be present, he is immediately detected, and requested to withdraw.—Women of respectability are enticed into these places, and washing each other's feet, and the bestowment of the "kiss of peace," by designing, insinuating scoundrels are extensively practiced. Beginning with Millerism, various foul practices have resulted, and the alienation of many virtuous women and good men from their families and their social duties, turned the unhappy results. One of these crafty villains was most amply dunned by an indignant husband the other day, by having the cool impudence to tell the injured man that he "loving the Lord," he had taken gross liberties with his wife.

An unbeliever got into one of the meetings in that city, and thus relates his "gleanings by the way":—There were collected about a score of men and women, who soon perceived the presence of a stranger. A man rose and said: "I am sorry to think there is a Judas in the room." Another added, that he was sure of it; the spirit informed him that there was a betrayer among them. At length some of them questioned him as to what brought him there. They objected that their meetings were not public and told him to withdraw. He insisted upon remaining however, and they perceiving that he was not to be otherwise than forcibly dismissed, proceeded, under much apparent restraint, with their kissing and washing each other's feet; and so as to secure enough of this devout occupation, they have communion every Sunday. Other minor services having been despatched, they began this interesting ceremony in his presence. They washed each other's feet in bowls of water, and when the men (among them a negro) were doing this to the women, the latter held pocket handkerchiefs before their faces. At last a woman went up to the stranger and offered her services to him. He declined them, however, declaring that he did not need any little personal attentions of that kind, having already washed his own feet that morning. Kisses were then interchanged, (but in these he was not permitted to participate) and the meeting separated.

Relief of Pittsburg.—The total amount contributed in Philadelphia, for the sufferers by the great fire at Pittsburg, is nearly thirty-three thousand dollars. New York has already given twenty-two thousand dollars, and it is expected that the contributions there will reach about thirty thousand dollars before the collections cease.

"The Reporter."—Such is the title of a small paper, the first number of which appeared on Saturday last, published by J. G. Cooley of this city. The Reporter is to be devoted principally to the cause of Temperance, and is afforded at the low price of 50 cents a year. We wish the enterprise success.

New Dress.—The Boston Daily Mail made its appearance on Monday last in new type, and looks as gay as a blooming young girl in a spic new calico frock. The Times and Mail are now among the finest looking dailies published in the country.

☞ The Rev. Mr. Pierpont has, it seems, finally disconnected himself with the Hollis Street Church, Boston. He delivered his farewell sermon on Sabbath afternoon last.

ORIGINAL STAINED

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA!

☞We are indebted to Gray & Brown, Periodical and newspaper Agents, in this City, for a copy of Willmer & Smith's European Times, received by the Steamer which arrived at Boston yesterday, from Liverpool, from which we make such extracts as are of interest. The news by the Steamer is unimportant, if we except the remarks of the British Press connected with the Texas and Oregon questions. It will be seen that the London Times talks very pertly, but we announced by other advices that the excitement produced on the other side of the water by the action of the American Congress, existed only for a moment, and that at present, our English neighbors have wisely come to the conclusion to submit to what they cannot help, at least so far as Texas is concerned.

Hon. Joel W. White, late Consul to Liverpool arrived in the Hibernia, and was received with much joy by his numerous friends here last evening. Judge White looked well, having realized great benefit to his health by his sea voyage and residence in Europe. He proceeds to Washington this evening—being bearer of despatches to our Government.

From Willmer & Smith's European Times, April 19

The foreign news of the fortnight centers in Switzerland where blood has been spilt between the rival Protestant and Catholic factions. The free corps, which invaded the canton of Lucerne, like Falstaff's raw recruits got pretty well "peppered" and as they were the aggressors, and conducted themselves so as to neutralize sympathy, their late excites little regret. More than 600 of them perished in the conflict and the retreat. It is a libel on the enlightenment of the nineteenth century to see men coolly butcher each other for mere speculative points of religion. These ruptures if continued will probably lead to the dismemberment of the Swiss Canton and its partition amongst the adjacent powers of Europe

In France a long debate on the abolition of slavery in the colonies belonging to that country has taken place. The Peers passed a law by which the slave can purchase his freedom. The right of the slave to property is recognised. For his moral and religious rights the bill also provides. It remains to be seen how the bill will fare in the Chamber of Deputies.

The last stranger it will be remembered sailed six hours or two after the explanations in Parliament respecting the Oregon question. When the detention of the packet to carry out these explanations was bruited about, the Cotton market felt the influence of the warlike rumors which prevailed; and previous to her getting under way a considerable amount of business at improved prices, was transacted; an advance of an eighth and in some instances of a farthing was secured. During the early part of the week following her departure the excitement continued but for a brief duration and has been followed by a corresponding depression. The subsequent advices which the New York packets brought respecting the amount of the last crop had a sedative effect; they sent the market back a trifle; and the arrival of the Cambria, on Sunday, with later intelligence has put an end to speculation altogether. Still the trade buy regularly; and if there is an absence of excitement, so on the other hand there is a steady and uniform demand—and this too in the face of the Manchester yarn market being very insensible. Matters will probably remain in this state until it is ascertained what effect Sir Robert Peel's views respecting the settlement of the Oregon question may produce in the United States. To that result the trade will look anxiously and until it is known, as every fresh arrival will no doubt bring tidings of the close approximation between the last crop and the great crop of 1843, the issue will probably be a continuous inactive market.

The American Provision Market has improved by the accounts which the Cambria brought home.—Previously, the market was firm, but they led to an advance in the rates. Prime brands of Beef have realized from 7s. to 75s., and the same descriptions of Pork 59s. to 60s. Cheese has advanced 2s. on previous rates. The impression is general, the present year will witness a greatly-increased demand for American Cheese. In American Butter, there has been less doing, owing to the heavy arrival of Dutch Butter, and other causes. The more detailed accounts from the American Provision Market, under the proper head, contain encouraging views of the future.

The Money market has felt the influence of the rumors respecting the Oregon, and what has been deemed the critical position of the Ministry respecting Maynooth. Last week, prices in the English Stock market considerably declined, but since Monday a reaction has taken place, and the market is now more firm, with a fair share of buyers and sellers. The Stock market, at all times an excellent barometer of public feeling, is extremely alive to flying rumors—some of them at times sufficiently absurd; and this sensitiveness has been painfully exhibited in the great mart of the capitalists—the Stock Exchange—during the last eight or ten days

Mexico and the United States.

We take the following from the London Times of the 18th instant; not because the article at all coincides with our views, but because it treats of a subject in which our transatlantic readers cannot fail to take an interest.—*Wilmer and Smith's European Times.*

[From the London Times of April 15.]

Notwithstanding the great disparity in population, wealth, and energy, between the two Republics of North America, there are many considerations that militate in favor of the Mexicans. Such a war would not be a war of the United States, but of a party in that country, which does, indeed, possess a bare majority, but which has identified itself with every thing that is most odious to a large and enlightened minority in the best States of the Union. Can anything exceed the dissatisfaction of the States of New England, or of New York, or of Ohio, at having to meet the calls of war for the sake of an atrocious aggression on a neighboring territory, and for the encouragement of slavery, which they have long since expelled from their own soil? The military establishment of the United States is very well adapted to the objects contemplated by its founders; for a militia animated by patriotic unanimity, might suffice to repel a foreign enemy who should invade the Union. But offensive and defensive war are two different things. The regular army of the United States was reduced in 1842 to 9,012 men, who are employed in the garrisons on the coast, where they must remain. But to undertake field operations at all, even if they were to extend no further than the occupation of the Texan territory, an army of 20,000 or 25,000 would be indispensable; and although such a force might be raised among the loose population of the Southern States, it could only be equipped and maintained at the cost of the whole Union. How would such burdens be borne for the sake of such a cause? By what newly devised system of finds would the partisans of repudiation extract a loan from the capitalists of Europe? Or by what new taxes is the revenue to be raised to meet a war expenditure? The invasion and conquest of a vast region by a State which is without an army and without credit, is a novelty in the history of nations; and although the United States have several times had abroad marauders and sympathizers in great profusion, they would find it rather more onerous to support the operations of a regular war.

Mexico, on the other hand, would be completely united to repelling such an attack. The unsettled state of the country and the independent habits of the people have left them far behind the United States in all that belongs to the arts of peace; but the Mexicans are perhaps less unprepared than the Anglo-Americans for irregular warfare. Strange as it may appear such a war would be exceedingly popular throughout the ancient Spanish provinces; the people would engage in it *con amore*; and with ordinary ability on the part of their Generals, they would oppose a formidable resistance to any American force which could enter the country.

Such a war would indeed be a mere pleasantry to a boodless struggle if Texas herself took a decided part in favor of annexation; but nothing can be farther from the truth. American Presidents have told us on various occasions that Texas was soliciting a humble place amidst the group of United republics; and that her territory was forthwith to be re-united to Mother the Union, which was remembered by the Treaty of 1819; but it appears to be not improbable that, instead of converting the Texans into Americans, the Americans who went out to settle, are fairly turned into Texans. What, they say, are the advantages offered us by this all annexing Union? They offer to take all we are worth, except our debt. They promise us a high tariff, but the Custom House duties which may be levied on our trade, will be carried to the revenue of the United States. Why did we come here at all, if the first event that befalls us is to replace us under all the restrictions existing in the Union, and to deprive us of all the peculiar advantages which led us to speculate on the future prosperity of the Texan republic? These arguments are unanswerable; and although the American settlers doubtless emigrated to Texas for the purpose of seizing the country and annexing it to their own, they will have no scruples in betraying the one any more than the other, and will probably be guided by their own immediate interests, rather than by any political considerations at all.

We most sincerely believe that these interests, as well as the general interests of our country, will be sacrificed by annexation; and general Jackson used an argument which was at least sincere, when he endeavored to raise the jealousy of the United States by describing the progress of Texas, as an independent community, more highly favored by climate and by commercial legislation than any part of the Union. Some may wish to win Texas as an ally, but many more would be well pleased to crush her as a future rival.

If, at the present crisis, the affairs of Mexico and of Texas were wisely and vigorously managed, it might still be possible to terminate this discussion without any evil consequences. The recognition of the independence of Texas by Mexico has been too long delayed; yet is now be granted on condition that the Texan Government binds itself to maintain that independence inviolate. Texas has no claim to render herself independent of Mexico for the sole purpose of becoming dependent on the United States. Her independence is absolute, or it is nothing. And if a compact of this nature could be effected between Mexico and Texas, with or without the mediation and guarantee of the European Powers, it is not easy to see by what means the United States could give effect to their scheme of annexation, except by an open violation of all rights, and by a direct appeal to force.

THE RIGHT OF SEARCH.—The Paris press says it is assured "that the result of the conferences between the Duke de Broglie and Dr. Lushington is, that the French and English Governments have agreed to suspend the right of search for two years, withdrawing for this period the concession given to their respective cruisers."

☞The Cambria arrived out on the 13th ult, at 4 A. M.—making the passage in twelve and a half days.

Prince Albert has composed a new anthem, entitled "Out of the deep have I called thee!" it was rehearsed for the first time on the 26th March in St. George's chapel. Her majesty was present and expressed her delight at the composition—and of course every body praised it as a *chef d'œuvre*.

Dr. Wolff has arrived in England; and in a letter to Capt. Grover, which is published in the papers, has given a graphic sketch of his hair-breadth 'scapes' in the mission from which he has returned

The Sugar Duties have been debated in the upper branch of the legislature, and Lord Stanley figures amongst the orators; but all interest in the subject is at an end, as the object of the bill is attained—and for the rest, all is leather and prunella.

It is rumored in the Court circles that her majesty contemplates giving a magnificent fete at Buckingham Palace in the course of the season which will equal in splendor the gorgeous *bal masque*.

Letters from St Petersburg state that the Russian Government had published an ukase, permitting the importation of crushed lump sugar from England (only) at the same duty as they now impose on white Havana sugars.

A rumor prevails in London that several regiments would be drawn from Ireland and that eight thousand troops are to be sent to Canada.

A pugilistic contest for £200 aside and the championship is on the tapis between Ben Caunt the Nottingham, and Bendigo.

'Mother, why does Pa call you honey?'
'Because, my dear, he loves me.'
'No Ma that isn't it.'
'Well what is it then?'
'I know.'
'Well what is it?'
'Why, its because you have so much cool in your head—that's why.'

From the Boston Times of May 7.

☞Among the passengers by the Hibernia, is the Hon. JOEL W. WHITE, late U. S. Consul at Liverpool. He is, we understand, the bearer of important despatches from the U. S. Legation at Belgium, to the American Secretary of State, and will proceed immediately to Washington. The various complimentary notices which have appeared in the Liverpool Journals, leave us room to doubt that Mr. White has discharged his official duties in the most satisfactory manner. We have seen a letter from Mr. Everett, our late Minister at London, speaking in the most flattering terms of the late Consul, officially and personally.

We find the following melancholy story in the New York correspondence of the Philadelphia Post—It is indeed a dark shade in the character of City life.

"A WOUNDED SPIRIT WHO CAN BEAR."—Some few years since, two interesting and accomplished young French ladies arrived in this country, one of them as governess in the family of an opulent merchant, returning from Paris. She remained with them a term of years, and her sister was employed as a French Teacher in a fashionable Female Seminary up town.—Time passed and they reached mature life, and by change of position or loss of friends, they were compelled to resort to need a work, having hired a couple of rooms in a house beyond the densely portion of the city. They became very poor, but with the peculiar tact of French ladies, delicacy led them to conceal the fact from friends, who would most cheerfully have rendered them any pecuniary aid. A few days since a gentleman received an anonymous note, probably written by some one who suspected their painful situation, stating that these ladies were in a state of extreme destitution, and one of them was dead! He immediately went to their obscure home in the upper part of the city, and the fearful truth flashed over his mind that these refined, shrinkingly delicate women had suffered from absolute want, without even an intimation of it to the family who occupied the other portion of the house.

The surviving one was in feeble health, very much emaciated and heart broken at the loss of her sister. Every aid was rendered and attempts were made to soothe the bleeding wounds of the survivor. But she was almost inconsolable, and although herself much emaciated and very feeble, she refused to be comforted.

Arrangements were at once made for the funeral, and on the afternoon of the succeeding day a number of families went out in their own carriages, determined to take the surviving sister to one of their stupendous mansions.—Their amazements may well be conceived when upon arriving at the now lonely home of these accomplished and once beautiful girls to find that the remaining sister *was also dead!* Want had produced exhaustion, grief had done the work of death, and when one sister died, the full heart of the other was broken with anguish, and both were laid in the same grave. This is no fiction. It is a solemn fact, and only another dark shade in the character of city life.

SOMEBODY'S LAST.—"It is very curious," said an old gentleman a few days since to a friend, "that a watch should be perfectly dry when it has a running spring inside."

LOBSTERS.—This delicious shell-fish is now becoming quite plenty in market. Occasionally, wagon-loads of them are brought into the place, "alive and kicking", from distant sea-ports. The fisherman give to the imported article the name of "Cap May" lobsters; and some of them are really not unworthy the title of "monsters of the briny deep." We observed a gentleman purchasing one the other day, whose weight was 17 lbs., and that, thought we, was something remarkable; but it isn't to be mentioned on the same day with one that was served up at the Cornucopia in Boston on Saturday last—the weight of the "animal" was 18 lbs!

Appointments by the President.

Robert H. Morris, Deputy Postmaster in the city of New York, in the place of John Lorimer Graham, removed.

Ely Moore, Marshal of the Southern District of New York, in place of Silas M. Stilwell, removed.

Michael Hoffman, Naval Officer in the city of New York, in place of Jeremiah Towle, removed.

☞The Washingtonian meeting of last evening was we learn very fully attended. An address was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Livesey, of this city. The society's regular place of meeting is in the Vestry of the Universalist Church, every Tuesday evening.

SELECTED ITEMS.

The citizens of Van Buren, Ark., are rejoicing over the arrival of some eight or ten steamboats at that place, after a suspension of navigation for full seven months on account of low water.—C. H. Minge Esq., postmaster at Mobile, has been removed, and A. J. Crawford, Esq., of Marengo county, has been appointed in his place.—The production of salt in the county of Kanawha, for the quarter ending the 25th of March, was 587,556 bushels!—This is an increase of 222,814 bushels over the production of the corresponding quarter of last year.—The Whitehall canal packets are in full operation for the season—Gen Jackson is to unveil his sit for daguerreotype likeness.—A new steam propeller of 700 tons is being constructed at Boston, supposed for the China trade.—Limestone in unknown quantities, is said to underlie the Schuylkill Coal Basin.—Rockland lime is now sold in Baltimore.—The Georgia 6 per cent bonds have been called in for payment.—Some rich copper and lead mines have been discovered within sixty miles of St Louis.—We rejoice to see our Southern friends availing themselves of their natural resources.—The estimated balance in the United States treasury on the 1st of July will be $8,204,929.—Contracts have been made for ninety new buildings in Pittsburgh.—Tobacco fans are used in Virginia—The salary of the Mayor of Portland has been fixed at $500 the year coming, and that of the Council at $110.—Gov. Shunk, of Pennsylvania, has forwarded to Pittsburgh $20,000 of the State's donation.—A chain has been placed under the Swallow, and it expected that she will soon be raised.—There is a pitched battle between the Moyamensing and Weccacoe Fire Companies of Philadelphia, Sunday afternoon the 20th—that being the day particularly in favor it seems, for such displays in the city of Brotherly Love.—It is said that the person arrested on suspicion of being Webster, the pirate, is an honest sailor name Vail. He is still in custody, however.—Our difficulties with Brazil, in relation to the slaver Porpoise, appeared to have been exaggerated.—The Bangor Whig says, that the ice in the river of the Narrows, was still firm on the 19th.—Great efforts are making in Philadelphia to find out the cause of so many "sudden disappearances" of the citizens of that city. The alarm in New York is very great. Merchants going on to Philadelphia have postponed their visit till some discovery is made. The Barking in Philadelphia is a subject of conversation in all our hotels, says the N. Y. True Sun.

State Temperance Convention.

The Semi annual Convention of *The Connecticut Washington Total Abstinent Society*, will be held at Washington Temperance Hall in the city of Hartford, on WEDNESDAY, May 15, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The several Washington and other Total Abstinence Societies in the State are requested to send delegates, or appear *en masse*, at this Convention.

☞Addresses may be expected in the afternoon and evening from JOHN B. GOUGH and other distinguished advocates of Temperance. It is hoped there will be a general attendance of the friends of Temperance from all parts of the State. By order Executive Committee, JAS. DONAGHEE, President.

WM. STORRS, Recording Secretary.
New Haven, May 5th, 1846

[☞Editors of Newspapers in this State are respectfully requested to copy the above.]

We hold in high esteem, every aid to medicinal knowledge of power. If needful and energetic action can be produced and adopted to palliate and ultimately cure such dangerous diseases as those which attack the Chest and Lungs, it is certainly a priceless and inestimable benefit. Such is the effect of Mr. C. Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative. In the course of years that it has been used in his family and among his friends, it has cured every case, and effectually restored to health. †

FERRIS'S CREAM SAPONINE.—The present certainly is an age of improvement. If any body dare gainsay this novel proposition, we have only to say to him, go straight way to the venders of *Ferris's shaving Cream*, get a box of it and use it according to the directions accompanying, and your scepticism will give away. We are certain of it. In plain English, the article in question is a very superior shaving cream. —*Norwich Courier.*

MARRIED.

On the 1st inst., at Glenwood Plantation, Nassau County, East Florida, by the Rev. J. A. Shankin, Elias W Griswold, Esq of St. Marys, Ga., to Miss Elizabeth M. daughter of Samuel Clarke, Esq.

In South Woodstock, on the first inst., by Rev. John Paine, Rev. Albert G. Palmer, of Stonington Borough, to Miss Amelia N. Wells, of S. Woodstock.

In Woodstock, by Rev. James Porter, Amos A. Carroll, Esq., to Miss Emma A. Deane, both of Woodstock.

DIED.

In this city, on the 8th inst., Mrs ANNA E. COLE, aged 65 years.

Boston papers please copy.

SHETUCKET BAND.

THE public are respectfully informed that a new Band has been formed in this City under the above title, for the purpose of Furnishing Music for Military Parades, Public Processions, Excursions, &c

The Band have placed themselves under the direction of Mr. R. E. Sabin—and under a complete organization, with new and effective music, respectfully solicit the patronage of the public.

Orders for the Band may be left with R. E. Sabin, Leader, or W. S Knowlton, at the Music and Umbrella store, No 76 Main Street.

Norwich, May 12, 1846. w25tf

BROOMS.—312 DOZ. Brooms comprising all qualities received in store and for sale by WHITAKER HAMMOND & CO.

April 30. w23 Commerce st.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF NORWICH.

ARRIVED.

May 7—stm schr Quinebaug, Williams, fm N Y
schr Rob Roy, Avery, fm Phil., coal for J G Huntington.
slp Levant, Ostander, fm Albany.
10—slp Consolation, Ellsworth, from New London.
stm sch Shenandoah, Gear, fm New York.
11—slp Mary Elizabeth, Tracy, fm Albany.
slp Lady Adams, Palmer, fm New York.
sch Paragon, Tice, from Phil.
slp Tennessee Farmer, Wells, fm Kingston, coal for J G Huntington.
slp Andrew Jackson, Ewen, fm Albany.
sch R R Rowse, Greene fm Delaware.
slp Young Barber, Horton, fm Riverhead.

May 12 Sch. Uncas, fm Phil. Coal for W. P. Williams,
Sch. Banner, Tryon fm Kingston, Coal fm W. P. Williams.
Slp. Glide, Smith, fm New York.
Sch. Robert Woodruff, Wildey, for Brooklyn.
Sch. Perseverance, Hobron, fm Phil. Coal for E. Chappell.
Sch. Jane Sally Francis, Story fm Chatham.
Sch. Portboy, Minton, fm Machias.
Sch. Oriental, Brown, fm E. Machias.

From the N. London Democrat Extra.

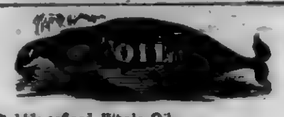
Saturday, May 10, 5 o'clock, p. m.

The ship Charles Henry, Capt. Jeffrey, has just fastened at her agent's wharf, Mess. Perkins & Smith, with now much oil we did not learn. Her last report was at St. Helena, with 1850 bbls.

List of ships spoken by the Chas. Henry to the west of St. Paul's—Oct. 23, bk Roanoke, of New Bedford, 240 sp.; 24, bk Octavia, N. B. 700 w, 200 sp., Nov. 3, ship Milton, of NB. 4 whales—8th, ship Cicero, NB. 2 whales, Nov 28, 3 w, 55 sp—14th, ship Fabius NB. 4 whales—22d, ship Chas —— of N London, 3 whales—29th, bk Wade, NB. 7 whales, Dec 4th 10 w—Dec 10th, ship Julian, NB. 7 w, ship Mercie, NB. 10 w, ship Joseph Haden, of Bremen, 8 w—Dec 16, ship Mercury, of Stonington, 5 w—7th, ship May Flower, of NB. 2 w, ship Lucas, do 1000, 7 whales this season, ship Leonidas, of Fair Haven, 850 sp, 7 st whl, bk Elizabeth of Freetown, 300, ship Friendship, of Fair Haven, 500, ship Charles Phelps, of Stonington, 7 w, ship Mercury, of FH. 2 w, ship Indian Chief, of N London, 7 w, ship Montezuma, NB. 500 bbls.—Jan 16, 1845, brig Yeoman, of Plymouth, 600 sp, bk Emerald, of Salem, 900 sp, 22d, 1000 bbls—the Emerald reports, Aug. 15th, bk Peru, of Nantucket, 350 bbls sp, Sept 30, bk Maria, of NB. 225 sp, Nov 20, bk Elmira, of Boston, Green, in lat. 6 south, long. 28, 31, west, spoke in lat 4 30, long 25, 30 west, ship Talbot, Story master.

GRAY & BROWN'S
LIST OF
NEW PUBLICATIONS.
[Office, 30 Shetucket street.]

TOM CRINGLE'S LOG, 25
HEADLONG HALL AND NIGHTMARE ABBEY, 37
THE OREGON QUESTION, or a statement of the British Claims to Oregon, by T. Falconer, Esq., Barrister at Law, Lincoln's Inn, 12
POPULAR LECTURES on Science and Arts by Dionysius Lardner, L.L.D., F. R. S. 25
WILL TERRELL, by Ingraham, 12
THE RIVAL CHIEFTAINS—a Romance of Santa Anna and the Times, by Henry Hazel 12
SAINT PATRICK'S EVE, by Lever 15
MONTEZUMA, the SERF, by Ingraham 12
VESTIGES OF CREATION, 2nd edition 75



28 bbls refined Whale Oil,
32 bbls natural do do
10 casks bleached spring Sperm oil,
8 do natural do do
12 bbls bleached Blackfish do
Just received and for sale by
WHITAKER, HAMMOND & CO.
April 2. 19 Commerce street.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

THE subscribers having been burnt out at the recent fire, are anxious to bring their accounts to a settlement—All indebted to the firm are earnestly requested to pay up without delay
TALCOTT & WILLIAMS
May 12 w25 4

WATCH-HILL HOUSE
WESTERLY, R. I.

THE Subscriber having taken the above mentioned house, formerly occupied by Joseph C. Nash, would very respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that this admirable place of summer resort, which for health, comfort and pleasure is surpassed by none on our Atlantic shore, will be opened for the reception of visitors the 6th of June next.

The House is beautifully located upon the summit of a hill, having a very extensive view of the ocean and country, and affording a fine opportunity for Sea Bathing, and every accommodation to make Watch Hill a desirable place for a visit during the summer months.

A line of sail boats will run daily (Sundays excepted) from Pawcatuck Village, and Watch Hill, to intersect the Steamboat Angelina at Stonington, from Norwich and New London. They will also be in readiness to accommodate sailing parties.

☞Fishing implements always on hand.
NELSON BROWN,
May 7. w25 13

DISSOLUTION.—The co partnership heretofore exis in under the firm of
C. DENISON & CO.,
was on the first instant, dissolved, and Charles Denison is authorised to settle the accounts of said copartnership.
CHARLES DENISON.
JOSEPH MEEKER, Jr.
WILLIAM H. HOLMES.

The subscriber requests all persons interested in the above notice, especially those indebted, to call and settle immediately, as he is much in want of funds to meet the liabilities of the late firm.
CHARLES DENISON.
Norwich, May 7. w25 13

BAKERY AND FAMILY GROCERY.

CHARLES DENISON continues the
Baking and Grocery
business at his old stand in *Water Street*, where he will be happy to wait on all friends and former patrons. A general assortment of BREAD, CRACKER- and CAKES constantly on hand. His stock of GROCERIES are well selected, comprising almost every article usually kept in a Family Grocery, the ardent excepted, all of which will be sold as low as can be bought in the city.

N. B. All goods will be delivered in any part of the City free of expense to the purchaser.
Norwich, May 2d, 1846. w25 12

Another Arrival
Of Gentlemen's Fine French Calf Boots, direct from the Importer, a beautiful article. No one can side them without wishing to purchase.
J. IRESON & SON,
115 south side Main street.
May 7. w24 13—3w

Notice.

WHEREAS, my wife, Louisa P. Wheaton, of Thompson, having left my bed and board, I do hereby forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.
ELEASER C. WHEATON
Thompson, April 30th, 1846 w25 4—3w

EXTENSIVE SALE!
CLOTHING,

WILL CONTINUE through the Season at
THE BOSTON CLOTHING STORE,
148 MAIN STREET.
J. B. PALMER & CO.,

HAVE just received from their manufacturing establishment in Boston, an ENTIRE NEW AND FASHIONABLE STOCK, of Spring and Summer Clothing, made and trimmed in the best manner, and most fashionable Styles. It is useless to enumerate articles, as it is a well-known fact that every garment, from a superfine Eighteen Dollar Coat to a pair of Fifty Cent Pantaloons, can be found at this establishment.

FURNISHING GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Price and quality, wholesale and retail. Green Jackets, Overalls and Striped Shirts, by the cord.—☞Their stock is now complete, and arrangements have been made by which they will receive new goods every week through the season.

THE Public are therefore invited to call where they will ever find a Fresh Stock of Ready Made Clothing. ☞Our determination is to sell. Our watchword is NEVER TO BE UNDERSOLD!!

Norwich May, 1846.

SOMETHING NEW,
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!

THE STORE, NO. 16, SHETUCKET STREET,

WILL be opened on Monday next, May 18, and continue open for 60 days only, with the largest and most magnificent Stock of CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING, and rich FURNISHING GOODS ever offered in this City.

Dress and Frock Coats, all colors and prices, from	$9,00 to $12,00
Fine Doe Skin and Cass. Pants., all styles, from	2,75 to 4,50
A large assortment of Vests of every description,	75 to 2,50
Stripe satinett Pants, some very neat patterns	1,75 to 2,50
300 pairs Canada Grey Pants,	2,00 to 2,50
Lot of steel mixed Sat. do.	1,62 to 2,25
250 plain and figured satin Vests, from	2,00 to 2,75
English Tweed Coats and Sacks, from	3,75 to 4,50

Grand display of furnishing Goods, at the following low rates.

50 doz. white Shirts, linen Collars, Bosoms and Wristbands, from	75 to	1,25
25 doz. plain Shirts, from	50 to	87½
25 doz. Twilled stripe do.	50 to	75
25 doz Umbrellas, from	90 to	1,25

A large assortment of gents. Walking Sticks, from	25 to	1,00
Linen Bosoms, all styles,	25 to	50
do. Collars, from	10 to	20
25 doz. silk glazed Caps,	88 to	1,25
25 doz. do. do.	25 to	38
100 doz. Braces, from	13 to	50
50 doz. Smoking Caps,	13 to	25
Pocket Hdkfs, silk, from	25 to	50
A large lot of gents. silk, kid, linen and thread Gloves, from	25 to	1,00

A great variety of Fancy Articles, Hair and Cloth Brushes, Silk Purses, Tooth Brushes, Pocket Combs, &c. &c. The Store will be brilliantly illuminated every evening, to afford those an opportunity of selecting their Goods, who cannot make it convenient to call in the day-time.

☞Wholesale dealers who are in the habit of purchasing at Boston and New York markets, will find this a rare chance.

☞Don't forget the number,
16, SHETUCKET STREET, NORWICH, CONN.
May 16, 1846. w25 3tf

EXHIBITION,
ONE PRICE ONLY,
PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK
CLOTHING STORE,
18 SHETUCKET-STREET. 18

HAS opened with a splendid and magnificent Stock of CLOTHING, made for the Spring and Summer Styles for 1846 from the Paris and London fashions—the most fashionable nations on the Globe. Of every style and size from a small Youth to the Giant size of the most corpulent man in the Country; and the ☞ extreme low prices which this Stock is to be sold is astonishing to the world.

This Store is permanently established for the reception of fashionable made Clothing as soon as received from the London and Paris Styles. The many thousands of Garments and variety of Style of this fashionable Establishment forbid room to enumerate them. All we ask is for Gentlemen, whether Gentlemen of leisure, Sportsmen, Mechanics, and Laborers one and all come and examine for themselves. The doors will be open from six in the morning and close at nine in the evening.

N. B. Mr. WM W. KINNEY will have the charge and Agency of this Establishment, and will be happy to see and wait upon those who will favor him with a call. ☞The lowest price marked on each article. Remember 18 Shetucket street, opposite Huntington's round block Bigs.

Norwich, May 14 1846. w25 3

Notice.

THE subscribers are now opening a complete assortment of all kinds of
Paints, Oils, White Lead, Dry and in Oil, Varnishes, Window Glass,
BRUSHES of all kinds, MIXED PAINTS, for immediate use, to suit customers. Particular attention given to country work. All orders punctually attended to at the first door east of John Breed & Co. Water street. SPALDING & ALBERTSON.
Norwich, May 6. w24 12—3w

NORWICH SEMINARY.

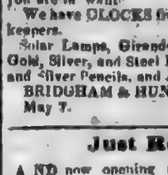
THE SUMMER TERM of this Institution will commence May 5th, to continue eleven weeks.

TUITION.

For Common English Branches	$3,00
" Higher English "	$5,00
" The Languages "	$6,00

F. S. HOYT, Principal.
Norwich May 7th. 11tw3w24.

Just Received.



AN assortment of Watches, among which are fine GOLD and SILVER LEVERS, LEPINES, ANCHOR ESCAPEMENT, DUPLEX, HORIZONTAL & VERTICAL. They will be sold low and can be depended on for time. Do not fail to call and look if you are in want.

We have CLOCKS from $150 to $8, good Time keepers.

Solar Lamps, Girandoles, Guns, Silver Spoons, Gold, Silver, and Steel Fob and Guard Chains, Gold and Silver Pencils, and Jewelry, a good assortment.
BRIDGHAM & HUNTINGTON, 68 Main st.
May 7. 11tw3tf14

Just Received,

AND now opening another large lot of Ladies FINE BUSKINS and SLIPPERS, consisting in part of
Fine Kid Buskins
Fine Morocco Buskins
Fine Kid Slippers
Fine Morocco Slippers
Fine Light Kid Buskins
Fine Bronze Kid Buskins
Fine 1-2 Gaiter Light Kid Tips
Fine 1-2 Gaiter Bronze Kid Slips.
Super Super Fine White Satin Slippers,
do do do Black do do.
Fine Gaiter Boots
Call and see them, do not forget we have removed to 1 South side Main St.,
J. IRESON & SON.
May 7. w24 13

NEW FIRM.

THE subscribers have formed a copartnership in business under the name of SPALDING & ALBERTSON, and would respectfully solicit a share of public favor. Particular attention will be given to all branches of
House, Sign and Ship Painting, Glazing and Paper-hanging.
Imitations of all kinds of wood. Granite and Marble, one door East of J. Breed & Co. Water street.
JED SPALDING.
T. F. ALBERTSON.
May 7. w24 13—6w

For sale by SAMUEL TYLER,
138 Main street.

A General assortment of fresh DRUGS and MEDICINES. A choice assortment of GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS. Perfumery, a great variety, put up in elegant style.

ALSO. Valuable Patent Medicine. Magical Pain Extractor, a valuable medicine for swelds and burns, &c. Dr. Jaynes' Expectorant for Coughs and affections of the Chest. Syr. Sarsaparilla several kinds. Celebrated Rheumatic Plaster, nerve and tone Liniment. E. Spohns cure for Sick Headache. Mothers relief—Hays Liniment for the Piles; Indian Hair Dye and Hair Eradicator &c.

A large assortment of Hair, Cloth, Flesh, Paint, and Whitewash Brushes.

Soaps, Shaving, Compound and Cream, &c. Rouge, Musk, &c. for the Toilet.

Tyler's Vegetable Pills or Family Physic.

These Pills having been used in this vicinity for forty years, and the Public are so well acquainted with their virtues, that it is deemed superfluous to say more than that an old tried Friend should be trusted sooner than a stranger.

They are entirely calculated as a remedy for Headache, loss of Appetite, Dispepsia, Dishiness, Costiveness, Jaundice and for all complaints where Cathartic medicine is required.

May 7 '45 w24 13

EXPRESS NEWS.
FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.
ELY & CO.

CAN AND WILL SELL all kinds of
MILLINERY GOODS,
at less prices than can be bought elsewhere in Main London County.

They have just received a large lot of FLORENCE, RUTLAND and FANCY BRAID
BONNETS,
and they will sell them at the lowest manufacturing prices. RIBBONS, FLOWERS and TABS will be sold at mere nominal prices, for all these goods they are bound to sell, and prices must not hinder the sale. Let all who would avail themselves of the opportunity of saving 20 PER CENT on MILLINERY GOODS, call soon at ELY & CO'S as they will prove the above statements by actual demonstration.

May 6th, 1846.

BONNETS bought of them can be trimmed in the most approved style and at short notice.

May 6th '46.

They have just received 21 BOXES splendid SHAWLS, rich and desirable Styles also 27 pieces rich BALZORINES and BAREGES which they offer on the most reasonable terms.

May 6th 1846. w24 3w24

TO RENT.

A dwelling House on Main st., a few doors east of the Universalist Church, and possession given immediately. For particulars inquire at this office.

Norwich, May 9th, 1846 25

ORIGINAL STAINED

SPRING CAMPAIGN,

DRY GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ELY & CO.,

Proprietors of the great COMMERCIAL DEPOT,

No. 33 & 35 Shetucket-Street,

ARE now fully prepared for **Spring Trade**; their Stock is the largest and best selected they have ever offered. Their wholesale room will contain every style of Goods country merchants can desire and will be sold at New York and Boston prices. They have made arrangements to replenish their retail department almost daily with the choicest goods the market affords. Their CLOTH ROOM will contain BROADCLOTHS and CASSIMERES of every shade of color of foreign and domestic manufacture from one to 10 dollars per yd. They will also keep an extensive assortment of all kinds of MILLINERY GOODS which they offer at the lowest prices. Their stock of DRESS GOODS is most splendid containing late importations of DRESS SILKS of beautiful patterns, and a large assortment of VALENCIENNES, Repps de Laine &c., and they stand ready at all times to serve all who may be pleased to call on them with a large stock and at the lowest prices. Their efforts will be to please their customers. To sell in their estimation—to never be undersold is their motto.

Come and see.

March 18, '45.—17. ELY & CO.

THEY HAVE COME.

THE following is a part of the invoice of **New Spring Goods** now opening by ELY & CO.

- 6 Cases Spring style Prints,
- " " " de Laines,
- " Rich Repp Valoures,
- " Super Bombazines,
- " English, French and American Cassimeres,
- 10 pc. Eng. Broadcloths,
- 7 " French do. from $4 to $8 per yd.
- 15 " American do.
- 17 " Rich Dress Silks,

Domestic Goods in any quantity. Also a large lot of fancy Goods such as Lines THREAD EDGINGS CAMBRIC do. MUSLIN do. a new lot of Super Embroided under Hdkfs., &c, &c.

33 & 35 Shetucket-Street.

March 18, '45. 17

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

WHOLESALE HOUSES,

NEW YORK.

BEING provided with full Stocks of Goods in our respective departments, the undersigned Merchants Manufacturers, and Wholesale Dealers of the City of New York, respectfully invite the attention of Country Merchants to an examination of their several assortments.

They trust that their prices and terms will prove satisfactory, as they are determined to meet the reasonable expectations of purchasers, and with a view to communicate directly with you, have embraced the facilities of the Newspaper Press of your district, to unite in an invitation to you to call at our respective establishments.

Staple and Fancy Silk Goods.

Alfred Edwards & Co., 122 Pearl st.

Charles Dutfee & Co., Pearl and 76 Beaver st.

George H. Williams, late of Williams, Raskin & Penniman, 24 Exchange Place, opposite the Exchange, 3 doors from Wm st.

Wm. W. Pinneo & Co, 39 Cedar st., corner of William.—Silks, Ribbons, Millinery Goods, French Flowers, &c.

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

Merrell & Co, 17 Williams st, between Exchange Place and Beaver st.

C. W. & J. T. Moore & Co., 207 Pearl st., 4 doors above Maiden Lane.

Hallock, Mount & Billings 173 Pearl st. one door above Pineat.

Atwater, Gould & Co, 14 Wall st., between Nassau and Broadway.

O. T. & J. Hewlett, 374 Pearl st., 4 doors above Pulton.

Bostwick & Sherwood, 88 Liberty st., between Nassau and Broadway.

Importers and Dealers in Staple Dry Goods.

Merritt, Ely & Co 50 and 52 William st., between Wall & Pine.

Print Warehouse, — Dealers in Prints only.

Morrell & Co., 169 Pearl, corner of Pine.

Importers and Dealers in Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Summer Goods, Tailors' Trimmings, &c.

Wilson G. Huntington & Co., 93 Williams st. corner Maiden Lane.

Hosiery, Gloves, Suspenders, &c.

J. W. & T. R. Brown, 57 William st, corner of Cedar.

Importers and Jobbers of Suspenders, Gloves, Cravats, Scarfs, Hosiery, &c. Manufacturers of Caps, Stocks, Linens, Oil Silks &c.

John M. Davies & Jones, 108 Williams st, corner John.

Manufacturer and Dealer in Stocks, Scarfs, Cravats, Linens, Gloves, Suspenders, Oiled Silks, &c.

Importer of Toys, English French and German Fancy Goods, Dealer in Fire Crackers, and Manufacturer of Fine Works for public and private exhibitions.

J. W. Holberton, 175 Maiden Lane.

Manufacturers, Publishers, and Importers of Music and Musical Instruments.

Firth, Hall & Pond, 239 Broadway, sole agents for Dickenson's Piano Fortes.

Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments.

Edward Busch, 68 Gold st., (after 1st of May, 81 William, corner of Gold.)

Window Shade Depot.

Bartol & DeMeany, Manufacturers, 7 Spruce st. 3 doors below Nassau.

Books and Stationary.

Huntington & Savage, 216 Pearl st, between Maiden Lane and Burling Slip.

Samuel S. & William Wood, 261 Pearl st.

Paine & Burgess, Publishers of Smith's Series of School Books, 62 John st., near William.

Books, Periodicals and Cheap Publications.

Agents supplied at Publishers' prices

William H. Graham, 160 Nassau st. Tribune Buildings.

Manufacturer of the Celebrated Magic Razor Strops of four sides.

L. Chapman, 102 William st.—Sold at Manufacturer's prices by all the Hardware and Fancy Goods Importers.

Manufacturers' Supply Store.

Charles Shenck 132 Water st.—Supplies for Cotton, Wool and Silk Manufacturers, and the latest kinds of Machinery.

Importers, Dealers and Manufacturers of Dye Stuffs, Dye Woods Acids, &c.

William Partridge & Son, 27 Cliff st.

Commission Paper Warehouse.

E. B. Clayton & Sons, 84 John st.

Manufacturer and Dealer in Morocco Leather.

Charles W. Traitor, 31 Ferry st.—also Dealer in Pulled Wool.

Manufacturers of Undressed Morocco and Importers of French Calf Skins, Black and Colored Morocco Linings, Galoons, Satin Tucks Patent Leather, &c.

Meige, Brothers, 102 Gold st, corner of Frankfort.

Grocers and Commission Merchants.

J. & A. Lowery, 121 Front st., 3 doors east of Wall street.

Otis & Co., 72 Front street, corner of Old Slip.

Rich's Improved Salamander Safes. Warranted Dry.

A. S. Marvin, 138 1-2 Water-street, Agent for the manufacturer.

C. B. Hatch, 97 Williams st.

Importer and Manufacturer of Trimmings, Fring, Gimps, Cords, and Tassels, Bindings, Zepher Worsteds, &c.

D. A. Booth, 100 Williams st.

Extensive Manufacturer and and Importer of Saddlery Harness and Coach Hardware.

W. J. Buck, 309 Pearl st., 4 doors above Maiden Lane.

Manufacturers of Cut Nails, Brads and Spikes

Jaudon & Mason, 243 Pearl st.

Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware.

Pall, Templeton, & Buck, (late Marquand Co.) 181 Broadway.

New York April 1st, 1845. 36

NEW GOODS—SPRING STOCK.

CONNECTICUT BONNET STORE.

HITCHCOCK & PAYSON,

MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF

STRAW, SILK AND FANCY BONNETS.

And Dealers In

RIBBONS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,

AND FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

HAVING made extensive arrangements for the Spring Trade, we are prepared to offer to our numerous customers and the public generally a very RICH AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF NEW GOODS and we pledge ourselves to sell lower than the lowest New York or Boston prices. We feel confident by strict attention to the BONNET and MILLINERY Business, we shall be able to give satisfaction. We shall at all times have a stock worthy the attention of purchasers at *Wholesale and Retail.*

All persons buying the above goods will save 20 per cent by calling at the Connecticut Bonnet Store.

N. B. Bonnets and Leghorn Hats Bleached and prepared in the best style at short notice. Millinery Department under the direction of Miss *D. D. CLEMENT.* No 17 Shetucket-st.

Norwich, April 1st '45. 19

BOOTS AND SHOES.

1845. NEW SPRING GOODS 1845.

THE Subscriber has just received a large supply of NEW GOODS in his line consisting of Gentlemens'

BOOTS, SHOES, DOWNINGS, BROGANS, GAITERS, SLIPPERS, &C. &C.

of the most desirable styles, and best quality. Also, LADIES' and MISSES'

GAITERS, HALF GAITERS, BUSKINS, TIES, SLIPPERS, &C. &C.,

a great variety. Also a large assortment of Children's

SHOES, BOOTS, GAITERS, SOCKS, &C.

All of which will be sold as low as at any Store in this city, and WARRANTED. Purchasers are invited to call and examine at **No 84. Main-st.,** opposite the Franklin House.

☞ **Work made to order. Also, repairing neatly executed.**

March 20th, '45. 6m18 **CHARLES TRACY.**

WRIGHT'S
Indian Vegetable Pills,
OF THE
N. American College of Health.

THESE extraordinary Pills are composed of plants which grow spontaneously on our own soil, and are, therefore, better adapted to our constitution than medicines concocted from foreign drugs, however well they may be compounded; and as the INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS are founded upon the principle that the human body is, in truth,

SUBJECT TO BUT ONE DISEASE,

viz, corrupt humors, and that medicines cure this disease on

NATURAL PRINCIPLES

by cleansing and purifying the body, it will be manifest, that if the constitution be not entirely exhausted, a perseverance in their use, according to directions, is absolutely certain to drive disease of every name from the body.

When we wish to restore a Swamp or Morass to fertility, we drain it of the superabundant waters.—In like manner, if we wish to restore the body to health, we must cleanse it of impurity.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

Will be found one of the best, if not the very best medicines in the world for carrying out this

GRAND PURIFYING PRINCIPLE,

because they expel from the body all morbid and corrupt humors—the cause of disease—in any easy and NATURAL MANNER; and while they every day give

EASE AND PLEASURE,

disease of every name is rapidly driven from the body.

The above named INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS have been three years before the American public, and we can now say, without fear of contradiction; that of all the various medicines which have heretofore been popular, not one has given such universal satisfaction, or obtained such a permanent hold upon the affections of the people. Not only do all who use it invariably experience relief, and recommend it in the strongest terms; but it has effected some of the most astonishing cures ever performed by medicine.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS,

WRIGHT'S Indian Vegetable Pills are attaining great celebrity in New England as well as other parts of the United States. The attempts of persons to defraud the public by the sale of spurious articles, meet with general reprobation. Mr. Wright is an indefatigable business man, and shows an army of cures by the medicine, which warrant confidence in the virtues of his Indian Vegetable Pills.

From the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

People are pretty well satisfied by this time, that Calomel and the other thousand and one mineral preparations of the shops are better adapted, as a general rule, to kill rather than cure the patient.—As a matter of course, vegetable medicines are therefore in great request. There are very many humbugs however, among the latter, and we would advise all those who have the least regard for their health, to try the *INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS of the North American College of Health*, sold at 169 Race street, Philadelphia—as they are the preparation of one intimately acquainted with the healing art.

From the Boston Daily Times.

INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

Of all the public advertised medicines of the day we know of none that we can more safely recommend for the pills that flesh is heir to," than the Pills that are sold at the depot of the North American College of Health, No 169 Tremont street Boston. Several instances we know of, where they are used in families with the highest satisfaction. And no longer ago than yesterday, we heard an eminent physician of this city recommend them in high terms. There used to be in the community a great repugnance to the use of QUACK medicines, as they are all indiscriminately termed, but it was mainly owing to the regular M. D.'s constantly denouncing them. They are, however becoming more liberal in this respect, and the consequence is, that good vegetable medicines are now more extensively used than formerly.

AGENTS.

Samuel Tyler Norwich will sell the dozen to those who wish to purchase to sell again.

R W ROATH,	Norwich,
Geo D Fuller,	Norwich Town
S C Osgood,	Bean Hill.
Tracy Huntington & Co	Yantic'ville.
A L Hyde	Franklin
A G Bailey,	Lebanon
G Robinson,	"
Stephen Fitch,	Fitchville.
H Morey	Bozrahville
Stanton	Jewett City,
Albert Ray & Co	Greeneville
C & G Lewis	Uncasville,
B P Collins	Mystic
S F Hoxie,	Mystic Bridge
Wm. Browing,	Gales Ferry
Nathan Beckwith	New London
J H Lewis & Co	Westerly
E W Bapcock & Co	
R Burnett	Groton,
R M Smith	"
E Faxon, Jr	Stonington
Wm B Hull,	North Stonington;

New England Office 169 Tremont street Boston.

May 1 1844 23

Fales's Cathartic Lozenges,

THOUGH prepared from a great many Vegetable Substances' as are palatable and pleasant to eat as any other Confectionary Compound.

☞ This preparation is decidedly the best among all the known cathartic preparation, for while its operation is as sure as Salts, Castor Oil, Calomel and Jalop, or any other, cathartic medicine, it has the advantage over all in being pleasant to eat, while all other cathartics are generally disagreeable to take. Price 25 cents per box, with full directions, and may be found at the Depository, No. 96 Commercial street.

FALES'S WORM LOZENGES.

Are a safe and sure remedy for Worms. Children love them. They act like a charm in removing the symptoms, such as starting in sleep, grating the teeth, paleness about the mouth and nose, occasional sickness at the stomach, precarious appetite swelled bowels, and general feverish habit. The child falls into a quiet sleep, the worms are stupified and expelled, and the child, as far as heard from in every instance has been cured.

Price 25 cents per box, with full directions; sold at 96 Commercial-street.

FALES'S COUGH LOZENGES.

Are beneficial in all common Colds and Coughs Whooping Cough, Inflamation in the Throat and Lungs, in the Croup or Hives, and more certain to operate satisfactory than the celebrated HIVE SYRUP. The most happy effect is obtained in a few moments; the symptoms disappear and the disease is broken up by the magical effect of these Lozenges.

Full directions accompany each box, and found at the Depository, 96 Commercial street.

FALES'S DYSENTERY LOZENGES.

Are a safe and agreeable remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhoea of adults, and for Dysentery, Diarrhoea, and Bowel Complaints of children. Particular attention must be paid to the directions which accompany each box.

FALES'S CAMPHOR LOZENGES,

Are beneficial in all common and sick headache, and where there is a sense of tightness or weight over the eyes, in eruptive diseases, such as Measles and Small Pox. Also in Mania, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Hysteria, in St. Vitus Dance, and in all cases of Languor and Oppression of the Vital Powers, and may be taken with safety by women and children in all conditions.

Full directions accompany each box.

FALE'S CYPRIAN HAIR TONIC,

Is now so extensively known and justly celebrate but further comment upon it will be useless; we can say, however, with truth, that among the many thousands who have purchased the Tonic in this or other countries, none have returned with complaints while thousands have expressed not only their approbation, but their wonder and admiration of behold its effects. A few bottles only can be sold, at 96 Commercial-street.

CLEAR OUT YOUR RATS.

The gnawings and antics of these destructive creatures can be hushed forever in your House or Store, if you will procure a box of the genuine

MADAGASCAR RAT EXTERMINATOR

and use it according to direction. You cannot depend upon it unless obtained at J. J. FALES' No 96 Commercial, corner of Lewis & Commercial Streets, Boston, or of the following.

AGENTS.

Norwich, Samuel Tyler and John L Devotion New London, Wm. Stearns, Stoddard & Allen, A. Beckwith; Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Mystic Bridge Keeney & Brown; Noank, Brown & Wilbur; Stonington Point, Elisha Faxon, Jr.; Lyme, Joseph Brockway; Hadlyme, Ely P. Wells; East Haddam, R. W. Miller; Moodus, Sheffield Lewis; Leesville Richmond & Upham; Middle Haddam, Child & Harrier; Portland, John Payne; South Glastonbury, Myer Brainard and Wm. W. Post & Co; Colchester, A. H. Hurlbut; Willimantic, Jason Safford and, R. Moulton; Scotland, James Burnet; Howard's Valley, G. D. Spencer; Hampton, Wm. Brown Andover, Loomis & Hutton; South Coventry, D M. Buell; Mansfield, Geo. T. Clark and Z. Storrs & Son; Chaplain, Walter Goodell; Phoenixville John B. Adams; Eastford, Joseph Dorsett and Calvin Whitney; Ashford, E. B. Hibbard; Wm A. Brewster; Danielsonville, Conn.

Oct 4. 91w47

The Brandreth's Pills.

As a general family medicine, especially in a country so subject to sudden changes of temperature as his, their value is incalculable. By having the Brandreth Pills always on hand, should a sudden attack of sickness take place, they can be given at once, and will often have effected a cure before the physician could have arrived.

In Cholic, and in inflamation of the bowels, these Pills will at once relieve, and perseverance in their use, according to the directions, will surely do all that medicine can do to restore the health of the patient.

In diseases arising from the use of mercury or from any cause or vitiation, from bad blood or otherwise, their use will produce the most happy results. In all attacks of Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, and in cases of chronic or recent Costiveness, the use of the Brandreth Pills will be productive of infinite service—sometimes occasioning so great a change for the better as to cause great thankfulness.

In all cases of Indigestion, Worms, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and in all affections of the Stomach and bowels, the Brandreth Pills will be found a never failing remedy.

To insure the full benefit of these celebrated Pills, they should be kept in the house, so that upon the first commencement of sickness they may be at once resorted to. One dose is better than a dozen after the disease has become established in the system.

The Brandreth Pills are purely vegetable, and so innocent that the infant of a month old may use them if medicine is required, not only with safety but with a certainty of receiving all the benefit medicine is capable of imparting. Females may use them during all the critical periods of their lives. The Brandreth Pills will insure their health, and produce regularity in all the functions of life.

Be careful of counterfeit Pills. How to avoid them:

No. 1 Security.

Each Agent who sells the Genuine Brandreth Pills has a CERTIFICATE OF AGENCY, which has been engraved at a vast expense. It represents the Manufactory at Sing Sing, on the banks of the Hudson river, and is signed by Dr. Brandreth, and his seal stamped upon the paper.

No. 2 Security.

Above all observe the labels upon the boxes.—Each box of the Genuine Pills has now THREE LABELS upon it. The top and the bottom label containing upwards of FIVE THOUSAND LETTERS in RED INK. The words BENJAMIN BRANDRETH'S PILLS being printed over two hundred times upon the two labels.

No 3 Security.

There are also upon each label two signatures of Dr. Brandreth: one B. Brandreth, and also one Benjamin Brandreth. Each box, therefore, to be genuine, must have six signatures of Dr. Brandreth upon it. If the box do not answer this description, the Pills are not the Brandreth Pills, but some vile counterfeit of them, as all the old labelled boxes have been collected.

No. 4 Security.

Besides the above signs of genuineness, the chemist lies of the Brandreth Pill, labels are upon the Certificate of Agency; therefore compare your box with the labels on the Certificate; if it agrees, the Pills are true; if it does not they are false.

I have expended much time, and at least $5000 in prosecuting these chaos to the sale of counterfeit Pills, and in the hope they will secure the genuine BRANDRETH PILLS to all who want them.

I remain the public's servant,

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.

The following names are a list of Dr. B. Brandreth agents in New London Co.

Norwich, R. W. Roath; New London, Nathan Belden; Colchester, L. A. Kellogg; Franklin, Amasa L. Hyde; Liberty Hill, Austin Gay; Lebanon, Gurdon Robinson; Yanticville, Tracy, Huntington & Co.; Fitchville, S. Fitch; Norwich Town, Geo. D. Fuller; Milltown, Wm. B. Hull; Stonington, Horace Lewis; Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Porterville, Smith, Cady & Co; Centre Groton, R. W. Smith; Groton, John Hudson; Hamburg, H. A. Brockway; Salem, R. S. Williams; Montville, James Turner; Hadlyme, Z. Brockway.

March, 19 '45. 17

Dry Goods Merchants and the Public Generally.

Umbrella, Parasol, and Sun-Shade

MANUFACTORY.

OPPOSITE THE MERCHANTS HOTEL, NORWICH, CONN

THE advertiser respectfully begs leave to return his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage he has received for many years, and earnestly solicits a continuance of the same.

Having just purchased a rich assortment of materials for the manufacture of Parasols and Sun-Shades, for the coming spring *entirely for cash* Merchants having silks suitable for the purpose, can have them made up in any style to better advantage and in a superior manner than sending them to New York. An assortment of umbrellas and parasols of different sizes and qualities, constantly on hand and the workmanship of all goods warranted and kept in repair one year.

Umbrellas and Parasols repaired or recovered, in a few hours as usual.

ALBERT CHERRY.

Jan. 1st. 1845. 6m

OPENING

All this week,

At 115 South side Main street

A Splendid assortment of Gentlemen's, Boy's and Youth's fine Calf and Goat, Sewed and Pegged Boots and Brogans some beautiful Styles, Call & see them. No charge for looking.

J. IRESON & SON.

April 24 1845 23

Positively Imported.

Gentlemens fine French Calf Boots, warranted an IMPORTED ARTICLE for sale at 115 South side Main street.

J. IRESON & SON

April 24 1845. 23

C. BRINCKERHOFF'S

The vegetable kingdom is provided by the God of Nature with herbs of different properties and suited when properly administered, to every condition of disease—It will not be contended but that it requires invention and well directed skill to prepare these native medicaments so that their remedial powers shall be well drawn out and the better applied; that is too apparent a necessity to require support. The Proprietor of the Health Restorative, in the number of years since he first commenced its preparation from the original family recipe has devoted a great portion of his time to the study of the medical effect and strength of each herb used in compound.—This study has had the effect of more perfectly convincing him of the superior curative power of the Health Restorative. It seems perfectly adapted to the cure of Consumption, Liver Complaint, Asthma, Colds, Coughs, and Pains in the Side and Chest—for these diseases it is particularly recommended, with a certainty of success and satisfaction which can be felt in its force only by those who have been healed by its means. No considerations of pecuniary recompense sway the proprietor; he trusts he is influenced solely by the great pleasure of ministering to the relief of suffering humanity, and has devoted such great expense in the facture of this remedy, and desire out so largely in the quantity given, that the income barely suffices to cover the immense outlay. Let those who are seeking a Balm in Gilead, use the Health Restorative. The following certificate is from Dr. Chilton, the well known New York chemist.

"I have analyzed a bottle of medicine called 'C. Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative;' and find that it does not contain Mercury, or any other metallic preparation, nor opium in any of its forms. It is composed of vegetable matter entirely."

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.

C. BRINCKERHOFF, Proprietor, N. Y.

Principal Office, 96 Hudson street, New York.

Horace Everett, U. S. Agent, 96 Hudson-street New York, has appointed,

SAMUEL TYLER 138 Main street, Norwich.

WM. S. TYLER, 131 Water street. do.

as agents for the above medicine.

May 1st. 1845. 1m23

On and after the 1st of April next.

J. IRESON & SON

WILL have removed their entire stock of *BOOTS & SHOES,* with large additions, to the Store in the New Brick Block, known as Hubbard's Row, No. 115 Main-street where they respectfully invite all of their old and as many new customers to call and see them. They hope, by close application to business, and by selling their goods at low rates, to merit the approbation of their numerous patrons.

Having a very large acquaintance with the eastern manufacturers, we have made extensive arrangements to receive and sell their goods at such prices as will enable us to outdo all competitors.

And to our wholesale Customers we would say that in this department we intend to spare no pains to have it complete having always supplied with every article usually kept for jobbing. We trust we shall be able to furnish country Merchants, and others on such terms as will save them the expence of going to Boston or New York for the like Goods.

After April first, 115 South side Main-st.

Jan 30th, '45. 1f10

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the public and his customers in general that he has taken the Brick Store, directly opposite Pratt & Hooker's where he intends to carry on his business as usual with a stock of second hand clothing, with a better assortment than he ever before offered. Also, in addition, second hand Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, all of which he will offer for sale for cash cheaper than can be bought in the State. Cash paid for second hand clothing of all descriptions.

ALSO,—Whitewashing done at short notice. Persons wishing to have White Washing done will please to leave their orders in the afternoon. Also, Clothes Cleaning; Coats 50 cents, Pants do.

SAMUEL EMES.

Norwich, April 9, 1845. 19

2000 BAGS DAIRY SALT, in prime order just received for sale by

WHITAKER HAMMOND & CO.,

April 30, 3w23 Commerce st.

Something New.

SPALDING & CO., are manufacturing under Letters Patent granted by the United States, an improved Friction match, to burn

Without Brimstone.

They now offer for sale, on very reasonable term

20,000 GROSS.

Neatly put up in Tin, Wood and Paper, in assorted sized packages and in lots to suit purchasers.

These Matches are highly improved of and recommended for family use by Physicians and Chemists, in consequence of the absence of Sulpher in their manufacture, the fumes of which are so disagreeable and deleterious to all, and particularly injurious to persons having weak lungs or delicate constitutions.

They are particularly recommended to the attention of shippers as they have frequently been taken on long voyages and exposed to the action of all climates without the slightest injury.

For sale by SPALDING & CO.

At wholesale and retail by R. W. MATHEWSON

Agents for the manufacturers

June 28 1845. 1y9

NEW

PUBLICATIONS:

WE have just received the following new works which are issued in numbers, viz:

Martin' Illustrated Family Bible, by Rev. A Fletcher, A. M., 25 cts.

Bishop Jeremy Taylor's Life of Christ, 25 cts.

Martin's Edition of the Works of Josephus. 25 cts

Martin's Illustrated Pilgrim's Progress 12 1-2 cts.

Scotland, Illustrated by Wm. Beattice, M. D. 50 cents.

American Scenery, or Land, Lake and River, Illustrated by N. P. Willis, 75 cts.

Pictures and Portraits of the life and land of Burns, illustrated by Allan Cunningham, 50 cts.

The Aboriginal Port Folio, by J. O. Levis, 25 cts

The above works are the London Edition.

Also,

Their's History of the Consulate and Empire, under Napoleon, 12 1-2 cts. fine edition, 25 cts

Sketches of Irish Character by Mrs S C Hall, 25 cents

Godey's, Graham's Columbian and other Magazines for May All cheap publications for sale as soon as issued from the press.

Please call at 20 Shetucket-st

GRAY & BROWN.

Norwich, April 25, 1845 3w23

Notice.

ALL persons are forbid trusting my wife Eunice on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date. ANDREW D. WALLACE.

Norwich, April 21st, 1845. His X mark. 23

CHEESE—15 Caste Western' strictly prime at

WHITAKER HAMMOND & CO'S.,

April 30, 3w23 Commerce st.

White Wash Brushes.

JOHN L DEVOTION, No. 119, Main Street, has for sale every description of BRUSHES, at the lowest prices.

Norwich, Ap. 16. 3w20

In time of peace prepare for

WAR!!

The Spring Campaign of

J. IRESON & SON,

IS expected to open on the first day of April, 1845, AT THE NEW BRICK BLOCK, 115 MAIN STREET, where we shall display the most

Splendid Assortment of

Boots and Shoes,

ever before offered in this city. Being made to order and designed expressly for this market, we are free to say they will give better satisfaction than any Shoes heretofore sold by us. We have made arrangements with some of the most extensive and celebrated manufacturers in Massachusetts to furnish us with the *best work* and at such prices as to defy competition. *We pledge ourselves* (and feel confident we can redeem the pledge) to furnish our customers with as good work and on as low terms as can be obtained either in BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, or N. YORK.

Norwich, April 2, 1845. 19

REMOVAL,

THE Subscriber has taken the Store **140 *Main Street,*** formerly occupied by Messrs. J. Ireson & son, where he invites a call from all his old friends and lots of new ones to an assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES,

on and after the 15th of April 1845.

The Subscriber flatters himself, that the experience he has had in business, enables him to select as good an article, and buy as cheap for cash as any other, consequently he will sell as cheap for cash.

A good assortment of LADIES GAITERS and KID SHOES of his own make constantly on hand.

T. J. RIDGWAY.

April 9. 6w19

TO COACH MAKERS.

YOUR attention is invited to the following articles, manufactured by J. & R. WARD, and for sale at their Agency, 172 Water-St., New York.

By G. W. GORUM, N. Y. Agent.

TOP LEATHER.	JAPANNED CLOTH,	RAILING LEATHER.
DASH do.	fr Coach Curtains,	LINING do. (an,
GRAIN do.	JAPANNED HOLS-	SCREWING do.
STEP do.	KINS, fr Carriage	ANAMELED do.
	Dashes,	

Likewise an assortment of Fancy Coloured Patent Leather.

TO SHOE MANUFACTURERS.

Japanned CALF SKINS, warranted to every respect equal to the best imported, and 20 per cent less price.

CAP MAKERS

Can procure a complete assortment of all kinds of TRIMMINGS used in the manufacture of Caps, namely,

Fronts,	*Japanned Silk, for Cap Covers, Japanned Muslin, for Storm Caps, Oiled Silk, of a superior quality.*	*Lindings,*
Straps,		*Gimps,*
Tips,		*Tassels,*
Braids,		*Buttons,*
Shivers.		*&c. &c.*

At 172 Water Street, New York, up stairs.

April 16 '45. 21

BONNETS AND MILLINERY GOODS.

THE subscribers having accepted the Agency of one of the largest and best manufacturing establishments in Massachusetts are prepared to offer a general supply of

Florence and Fancy Braid Bonnets,

at the lowest manufacturers' prices. Merchants, Milliners and all others will find it for their advantage to call on the subscribers before purchasing.

ALSO, Just received a splendid assortment of RIBBONS, FLOWERS, and MILLINERY ARTICLES which are received direct from the Importers and will be sold at the lowest New York prices.

All persons wishing the above Goods may save per cent by calling at No. 33 & 35 Shetucket st.

ELY & CO.

March 25th, '45. 6f18

India Rubber Overshoes.

WE have on hand and for sale on the most reasonable terms, a most splendid assortment of

India Rubber Shoes and Overshoes,

of the latest patterns and styles in market, manufactured from the pure gum and got up in the best manner—warranted not to stiffen in the coldest weather, or contract by the heat, and will retain their color under all circumstances, and not to pair in the seams.

Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine the great improvements made in the manufacture of India Rubber. ☞ We sell cheap.

J. IRESON & SON.

Feb. 16. 1f12

OPPOSITION

BETWEEN

Colchester and Norwich,

Commencing Thursday, April 10, 1845.

AN Accommodation Stage will leave the Temperance House in Colchester, for Norwich, daily (Sundays excepted,) at 7 1-2 o'clock A. M., stopping for passengers at Bozrah, Bozrahville, Fitchville, Yantic, and Norwich Town, arriving at Norwich about 9 1-2 o'clock A. M., in time to take the Long Island Train or Steamboat for New York same day.

Returning

Will leave the Merchant's Hotel in Norwich, daily (Sundays excepted), at 3 1-2 o'clock, P. M., or on the arrival of the Steamer Angelina from Stonington and New London, stopping at all the above mentioned places and arriving at Colchester about 5 1-2 o'clock, P. M. Passengers taking this line will be called for by leaving their names at the Temperance House in Colchester and in all parts of the city of Norwich by leaving their names at the Merchants Hotel, 104 Main street without extra charge. Beautiful teams and careful drivers will be placed on the route.

For further particulars, inquire of John Brown, Esq. Agent at the Temperance House, Colchester, S K Andrews Hotel Keeper, Bozrah, and D R Baker, Agent and Proprietor, at the Merchant's Hotel, Norwich

Norwich, April 6, 1845. tf 21

John L. Devotion, has on hand a large and extensive assortment of French, English, German and American Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c., to which he invites the attention of the Ladies, at No. 119. Main street, one door east of the Quinebaug bank. 3w23

REMITTANCES TO AND PASSAGE FROM ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

WE beg to inform our friends in Norwich, Conn and this vicinity, that we have appointed Mr JAMES MOUSELAND, of that city, as our agent Persons sending for their relatives, or remitting money to the old country, will find it their interest, and their friend comfort to give him a call.

ROCHE BROTHERS & CO.,

66 Fulton street, New York.

Jan 14th 1844 1f

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE NORWICH NEWS,
WM. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
OFFICE, IN SHETUCKET STREET.
Dutch Building, 2d Story, opposite Elgin Co's.
NORWICH, CONN.

TERMS.

To City subscribers, ... $2,00
Mail subscribers, ... $1,50
payable in advance.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Six lines or less, one, two or three weeks, . . 75
Half a square, ... 50
A square, ... $400
All over a square, in the same proportion. Twenty-five cents each week, for continuance after three weeks.

38 Sperm Oil,
Winter Bleached Sperm oil,
Pale do. natural do. do.
Elk this Bleached Sperm oil,
Just received and for sale by
WILLIAMS, HAMMOND & CO.
April 8. 1 Gas works street.

PROCLAMATION.
THE
UNITED STATES
CLOTHING STORE,
94 Main Street.
Just at hand a number of thousands of
SPRING AND SUMMER
GARMENTS
of every style and variety, which will be sold on the lowest possible system.
Gentlemen coming in from the country will find it to their advantage to call at the UNITED STATES, to purchase clothing—next door to Chas. Cleveland's Store.
J. T. BAY.
Norwich April 22, 1845. 11tw4w

WANTED, 16,000 lbs.,
Old Cast off Leather Boots,
Shoes,
Which will pass and find Goods in the exchange, at J. Gardner's.
I. BESON & SON.
No. 1 w11

SPONGE AND BRUSH MANUFACTORY.
CALVIN G. RAWSON, begs respectfully to inform his friends and the public that he has commenced the Sponging and Brushing business, at the old stand, Franklin, Connecticut, where he will be happy to receive a share of public patronage.
Sponging and Brushing done in the best manner, and at the lowest prices.
Franklin, Feb. 20, 1845. 3m

HENRY S. COOK,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 12 Shetucket-Street,
Norwich, Ct.
Has just received a large and fashionable assortment of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS
Which he is now prepared to make up to order, in the Latest Fashions, and on the most reasonable terms.

CHARLES A. GOODRICH,
Dealer in
English, French and German
Hardware, Cutlery, and Guns,
No. 130 Main-Street,
Norwich.

DR. MERRILL'S
Roman Balsam,
COUGH SYRUP.
Sole Agency, Norwich, Ct.
Small purchases of medicine sold at this place are warranted pure; and purchasers dissatisfied can have their money refunded.
Norwich, Feb. 11, '45. 1tf18

DENTISTRY.
S. R. & O. PARKHURST,
Office, 89 Main-Street,
Norwich, Ct.
Nov. 16, '44. 6

J. HENRY PECK,
Fashionable
HAIR DRESSER
No. 99 Main-st.,
Next door East of E. T. Harrington's Watch store, Norwich, Conn.
Norwich, Conn. 7

I. BESON & SON,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS,
AND RUBBERS,
LEATHER, BLACKING, LACINGS,
RIBBONS, GALLOONS, &c. &c.
114 & South Side Main-street,
Norwich City,
Conn.
April 3, '45. 1m6

White Lead.
20,000 lbs. White Lead, for sale by
Norwich, Ap. 24. D. M. PRENTICE. 23

To Let.
THE dwellings in the City Hotel building now occupied by J. W. Hakes. Possession given the first of April. For further information enquire of
E. A. BILL.
Norwich Feb. 10 '45. tf18

Alcohol.
20 bbls. ALCOHOL, on par. st. above, for sale by
Norwich, Ap. 24. D. M. PRESTICE. 23

NEW FIRM.
THE subscribers have formed a copartnership in business, under the name of SPALDING & ALBERTSON, and would respectfully solicit a share of public favor. Particular attention will be given to all branches of
House, Sign and Ship Painting, Glazing and Paper-hanging.
Instructions of all kinds of wood, Granite and Marble, can be had at J. Bond & Co. Water street.
BEN. SPALDING.
T. F. ALBERTSON.
May 7 w26 tf—6w

The Norwich News.

VOL. V.—NO. 26. NORWICH, CONN., THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1845. WHOLE NO. 234.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.
THE subscribers having been burnt out at the recent fire, are anxious to bring their accounts to a settlement—All indebted to the firm are earnestly requested to pay up without delay
TALCOTT & WILLIAMS
May 13 w25tf

For sale by SAMUEL TYLER,
138 Main street,
A General assortment of fresh DRUGS and MEDICINES. A choice assortment of GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS. Perfumery, a great variety, put up in elegant style.
ALSO, Valuable Patent Medicine. Magical Pain Extractor, a valuable medicine for scalds and burns, &c. Dost. Jaynes' Expectorant for Coughs and affections of the Chest. Cyr, Sarsaparilla several kinds. Celebrated Rheumatic Plaster, nerve and bone Liniment, E. Spokes cure for Sick Headache. Mothers relief—Hays Liniment for the Piles; Indian Hair Dye and Hair Eradicator &c.
A large assortment of Hair, Cloth, Flesh, Paint, and Whitewash Brushes.
Soaps, Shaving, Composed and Cream, &c. Rose, Musk, &c. for the Toilet.
Tyler's Vegetable Pills or Family Physic.
These Pills having been used in this vicinity for forty years, and the Public are so well acquainted with their virtues, that it is deemed superfluous to say more than that an old tried Friend should be treated sooner than a stranger.
They are eminently calculated as a remedy for Headache, loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Dizziness, Costiveness. Just so all for all complaints where Cathartic medicine is required.
May 7 '45 w24tf

Another Arrival
Of Gentlemen's Fine French Calf Boots, direct from the Importer, a beautiful article. No one can see them without wishing to purchase.
J. I BESON & SON,
114 south side Main street.
May 7. w24tf—6w

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of
C. DENISON & CO.,
was on the first instant, dissolved, and Charles Denison is authorized to settle the accounts of said copartnership.
CHARLES DENISON.
JOSEPH MEEKER, Jr.
WILLIAM H. HOLMES.
The subscriber respects all persons interested in the above notice, especially those indebted, to call and settle immediately, as he is much in want of funds to meet the liabilities of the late firm.
CHARLES DENISON.
Norwich, May 7. w24tf

BAKERY AND FAMILY
GROCERY,
CHARLES DENISON
Baking and Grocery
business at his old stand in Water Street, where he will be happy to wait on all friends and former patrons. A general assortment of BREAD, CRACKERS and CAKES constantly on hand. His stock of GROCERIES are well selected, comprising almost every article usually kept in a Family Grocery, the greatest assortment, all of which will be sold cheaper than ever before bought in the city.
All goods will be delivered in any part of the City free of expense to the purchaser.
Norwich, May 24, 1845. w25tf

WATCH HILL
HOUSE
WESTERLY, R. I.
THE Subscriber having taken the above mentioned house, formerly occupied by Joseph C. Nash, would very respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that this admirable place of summer resort, which for health, comfort and pleasure is surpassed by none on our Atlantic shore, will be opened for the reception of visitors the 5th of June next.
The House is beautifully located upon the summit of a hill, having a very extensive view of the ocean and country, and affording a fine opportunity for Sea Bathing, and every accommodation to make Watch Hill a desirable place for a visit during the summer months.
A line of mail boats will run daily (Sundays excepted) from Pawcatuck Village, and Watch Hill, to intercept the Steamboat Angelina at Stonington, from Norwich and New London. They will also be in readiness to accommodate sailing parties.
Fishing Implements always on hand.
NELSON BROWN.
May 7. w24tf

SHETUCKET BAND.
THE public are respectfully informed that a new Band has been formed in this City under the above title, for the purpose of Furnishing Music for Military Parades, Public Processions, Excursions, &c.
The Band have placed themselves under the direction of Mr. R. E. Sabin—and under a complete organization, with new and effective music, respectfully solicit the patronage of the public.
Orders for the Band may be left with R. E. Sabin, Leader, or W. S. Knowlton, at the Music and Umbrella store, No. 76 Main street.
Norwich, May 12, 1845. w25tf—tf

EXPRESS NEWS.
FACTS FOR THE
PEOPLE.
ELY & CO.
CAN AND WILL SELL all kinds of
MILLINERY
GOODS,
at less prices than can be bought elsewhere in New London County.
They have just received a large lot of FLORENCE, MUTLAND and FANCY BRAID
BONNETS,
and they will sell them at the lowest manufacturers prices. RIBBONS, FLOWERS and TABS will be sold at mere nominal prices, for all these goods they are bound to sell, and prices must not hinder the sale. Let all who would avail themselves of the opportunity of saving 20 PER CENT on MILLINERY GOODS, call soon at ELY & CO'S as they will prove the above statement by actual demonstration.
May 6th, 1845.
BONNETS bought of them can be trimmed in the most approved style and at short notice.
May 6th '45.
They have just received 21 BOXES splendid SHAWLS, rich and desirable Styles also 37 pieces rich BALEGORINES and BAREGES which they offer on the most reasonable terms.
May 6th 1845. 3tr.w24

Notice.
WHEREAS, my wife, Louisa P. Wheaton, of Thompson, having left my bed and board, I hereby forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.
ELEAZER C. WHEATON.
Thompson, April 30th, 1845. w25tf—3w

MISCELLANY.

A Remarkable Adventure.

The pioneer who dwells in the vicinity of an Indian hunting ground, forming a barrier between savage and civilized men, learns to hate the Indian because he hears him spoken of as an enemy. Having listened from his cradle to tales of savage violence, and perused with fierce interest the narrative of aboriginal cunning and ferocity, and numbering, also, among the victims of some midnight massacre, his nearest and dearest relatives, it is not to be wondered at that he should fear and detest the savage. While the war-whoop is sounding in his ears, the rifle is kept in readiness, and the cabin door secured with the return of evening.

Among those thus born and reared, one Thomas Higgins, of Kentucky, stands pre eminent. During the war of 1812, he enlisted at the age of nineteen in a company of rangers and went to Illinois. One of the most remarkable events of the war occurred near Vandalia, in which Higgins participated.

A little fort, or rather a block-house having been erected about twenty miles from Vandalia late the capital of Illinois, and about eight miles south of the present village of Greenville to protect the frontier settlements from the Indians, Lieutenant Journey and twelve men were assigned as its garrison. Of the latter, Higgins was one.

The surrounding country was at that time, a continuous forest; and the little hamlet at Greenville a frontier town.

On the 25th of August 1814, strong indications of savages being in the neighborhood were apparent and at night a party of Indians were seen prowling about the fort.

On the morning of the 31st before daylight Lieut. Journey with the whole force under his command sallied forth in pursuit of them; they had not proceeded far before a large party of savages—seventy or eighty in number—rose from the ambush and at the first fire the Lieutenant and three of his men were killed and another wounded. Six returned in safety to the fort, and one (Thomas Higgins) lingered behind in order to have "one more pull at the enemy."

The morning was sultry. The day had not yet dawned; a heavy dew had fallen during the night and the air being still and humid, the smoke from the guns hung like a cloud over the awful scene.

By aid of the smoke the companions of Higgins escaped to the fort. Higgin's horse having been shot in the neck, fell upon his knees; he rose however again. Higgins supposing him to be mortally wounded, dismounted and was about to leave him. Perceiving soon thereafter his error, and that the wound was not dangerous he determined to make good his retreat but resolved before doing so, to avenge the death of some of his companions.

He sought, therefore, a tree, from behind which he could shoot with safety. A small oak, scarcely sufficient to protect his body, was near. It was the only one in sight, and behind he could reach it, the smoke partly gone and discovered to him a number of Indians approaching. One of them was in the act of loading his gun. Higgins, having taken deliberate aim, fired, and the foremost savage fell. Concealed still by the smoke, Higgins reloaded, mounted his horse, and turned to fly, when a voice apparently from the grass, hailed him with 'Tom, you must leave me will you?'

Higgins turned immediately round, and seeing a yellow soldier by the name of Burgess lying on the ground, wounded and gasping for breath, 'No I will not leave you some along.'

'I can't come,' said Burgess, 'my leg is all mashed to j[illegible] sex.'

Higgins dismounted, and taking up his friend, whose ankle had been broken, was about to lift him on his horse, when the latter took fright dashed off in an instant and left Higgins and his wounded friend behind.

'This is too bad' said Higgins, 'but don't fear; you hop off on three legs, and I'll stay behind between you and the Indians, and keep them off. Get into the tallest grass and crawl as near the ground as possible.

Burgess did so and escaped.

The smoke soon cleared away and he resolved if possible to retreat. To follow the track of Burgess was the most expeditious. It would however endanger his friend.

He determined, therefore, to venture boldly forward and if discovered, to secure his own safety by the rapidity of his flight. On leaving a small thicket in which he had sought refuge, he descrived a solitary savage near by, and two others in a direction between him and the fort. He paused for a moment and thought if he could a parley and fight them singly his case was not desperate.

He started, therefore, for a little run of water hard by but found one of his limbs failing him it having been struck by a ball in the first encounter of which (of now he was scarcely conscious.

The largest Indian pressed close upon him and Higgins turned round two or three times in order to fire. The Indian halted and danced about in order to prevent his taking aim. Higgins saw it was unsafe to fire at random; and perceiving two others approaching, knew he must be overpowered in a moment unless he could dispose of the forward Indian. He resolved therefore to wait and receive his fire—The Indian raised his rifle and Higgins, watching his eye, turned suddenly as his finger pressed the trigger and received the ball in his thigh which otherwise would have pierced his body.

Higgins fell but rose immediately and ran—The foremost Indian certain of his prey, now loaded again and with the other two, pressed on. They overtook him—Higgins fell again and as he rose the whole three fired and he received all their balls. He now fell and rose again—and the Indians throwing away their guns advanced upon him with spears and knives. As he presented his gun at one or the other each fell back.

At last the largest Indian supposing Higgin's gun to be empty from his fire having thus been reserved, advanced boldly to the charge. Higgins fired and the Indian fell.

He had now four bullets in his body—an empty gun in his hand two Indians unharmed, as yet, before him, and a whole tribe a few yards distant. Any other man but Higgins would have disparired. Napoleon would have acknowledged himself defeated; Wellington, with all his obstinacy, would have considered the case as doubtful—and Charles of Sweden have considered it one of peril. Not so with Higgins. He had no notion of surrendering yet—He had slain the most dangerous of the three; and having little to fear from the others, he began to load his rifle. They raised a savage whoop, and rushed to the encounter; but kept at a respectable distance when Higgin's rifle was loaded, but when they knew it was empty they were better soldiers.

A bloody conflict now ensued. The Indians stabbed him in several places. Their spears, however, were but thin poles, hastily prepared for the occasion, and bent whenever they struck a rib or a muscle. The wounds they made were not, therefore, deep, though numerous, as his scars sufficiently testified. At last, one of them threw a tomahawk; it struck him on the cheek, passed through the ear, which it severed, laid bare his scull to the back of the head, and stretched him upon the prairie. The Indians again rushed on; but Higgins, recovering his self possession, kept them off with his feet and hands. Grasping, at length, one of their spears, the Indians in attempting to pull it from him, raised Higgins up, who, taking his rifle, smote the nearest savage, and dashed out his brains. In doing so, however, his rifle broke, the barrel only remaining in his hands.

The other Indian, who had hitherto fought with caution, came now manfully into the battle—his character as a warrior was in jeopardy. To have fled from a man thus wounded and unarmed, or to have suffered his victim to escape, would have tarnished his fame for ever.

Uttering, therefore, a terrific yell, he rushed on and attempting to stab the life exhausted ranger; but the latter warded off his blow with one hand, and brandished his rifle with the other.

The Indian was yet unharmed, and under existing circumstances by far the most powerful. Higgins's courage, however, was unexhausted and inexhaustable. The savage began at last to retreat from the glare of his untamed eye to the spot where he left his rifle. Higgins knew if the Indian recovered that, his own case was desperate; throwing therefore his rifle barrel aside and drawing his hunting knife, he rushed upon his foe. A desperate strife ensued; deep gashes were inflicted on both sides. Higgins, fatigued and exhausted by the loss of blood, was no longer a match for the savage.—The latter succeeded in throwing his adversary from him, and went immediately in pursuit of his rifle. Higgins at the same time rose and sought for the gun of the other Indian. Both, therefore, bleeding and out of breath were in search of arms to renew the contest.

The smoke had now passed away, and a large number of Indians were in view. Nothing, it would seem, could now save the gallant ranger. There was, however, an eye of pity and an arm to save; that arm was a woman's.

The little garrison had witnessed the whole combat. It consisted of but six men and one woman; and that woman of herself a host—a Mrs. Pursley. When she saw Higgins contending, single handed with a whole tribe of savages she urged the rangers to attempt his rescue. The rangers objected as the Indians were ten to one. Mrs. Pursley, therefore, snatched a rifle from her husband's hand, declared that so fine a fellow as Tom Higgins should not be lost for want of help, mounted a horse and called forth to his rescue. The men unwilling to be outdone by a woman, followed at full gallop; reached the spot where Higgins fainted to before the Indians came up, and while the ranger with whom he had been engaged was looking for his rifle, his friend lifted the wounded ranger up, and throwing him across a horse before one of the party, reached the forest in safety.

Higgings was insensible for several days; and his life was preserved by continual care. His friends extracted two of the balls from his thigh—two, however, yet remained, one of which gave him a great deal of pain. Hearing afterwards that a physician had settled within a day's ride of him, he determined to go and see him. The physician (whose name is spared) asked him $50 for the operation. This Higgins flatly refused, saying it was more than half a year's pension. On reaching home, he found the exercise of riding had made the ball discernable; he requested his wife, therefore to hand him his razor. With her assistance, he deliberately laid open the thigh, until the edge of the razor touched the bullet; then inserting his thumbs into the gash, he fairly it out, as he used to say, 'without costing him a single cent.' The other ball yet remained; it gave him, however, but little pain, and he carried it with him to his grave.

Higgins died in Fayette county, Illinois, a few years since. He was the most perfect specimen of a frontier man in his day, and was once door keeper of the House of Representatives of Illinois.

The Sultan and the Soldiery.

Having disguised himself as a simple citizen, the Sultan passed over to Scutari in a common kayik, and prowled around the caravansaries, where strangers arrive from the interior. Not having discovered a single defaulter he took his place to return, in one of the large passage-boats, by the side of a sipatry, [horse-soldier,] who had come from Kutaya to claim arrears of pay. In the course of the passage the trooper produced a short pipe, lit it, and commenced smoking. Upon seeing this, Murad could scarcely contain his anger; but, as the man was in his power, he resolved to amuse himself at his expense. So he leaned aside, and said to him in a whisper:

'By the Prophet's head, you must be a bold man, Have you not heard of the Sultan's edicts? Look, we are in sight of the palace; take care of your head!'

'If the Sultan neglect to pay his soldiers, or to furnish them with more substantial food, they must needs sustain themselves by other means,' replied the sipatry. 'The Prophet has said that a privation by other hands is homicide; by one's own, suicide—which is worse than homicide. My tobacco is good—it is raya tribute. Bismillah! it is at your service.'

Upon this Murad, pretending to look around, as if in fear of being detected, drew his pelisse over his face, took the pipe, and smoked away hastily; then returning the forbidden luxury to the soldier, he exclaimed:

'Brother, you seem to be a liberal man; it is a pity you are not more discreet. To speak truth, however, I am also fond of my pipe, and laugh at the Padishaw's behest in private. But heads are heads after all, and do not sprout like young figs. So take my advice, and be cautious when you reach the city.'

'Man can die but once; and each has his appointed day,' retorted the sipatry. 'I may as well die, my mouth filled with smoke, as with an empty stomach. It is well for him who wants neither bread nor salt, to deprive others of this substitute for food; but the day will come thank God! when he will broil for it.'

'Allah, allah! this is a most incorrigible rebel and blasphemer. He shall be impaled with his own pipe stick!' ejaculated the Sultan aside; then he added 'Speak lower, speak lower; Effendimiz [our Lord] has long ears.'

'And so have all the asses in Stamboul,' replied the sturdy trooper; 'but his braying may not keep him from following the road taken by Sultan Osman.'

The boat now touched the shore and it was nearly dark. The sipatry jumped on land, closely followed by Murad, who, when they had advanced a few paces, stopped the soldier, saying:

'Your looks please me, and your words prove you to be a brave man. You are a stranger.—I will find you lodging. Come; I and my friends care not a husk of an almond for the Sultan; we will enjoy our pipes.'

The trooper looked round for a moment and seeing no one near answered thus; 'Hark ye friend, I do not like your looks, and I have heard of this Sultan's pranks. He shoots men with arrows as others shoot dogs. There is honey in your speech but gall in your eye. You are either a spy or the Sultan himself. If the first you merit a rope; if the last, worse than the rope. None but rascals would lure starving men to death. But whether spy or Padishaw you shall have your deserts.'

Whereupon he took forth his short mace and administered a most severe cudgelling to the dandy. Then bounding away with the speed of a gazelle he disappeared among the narrow streets, leaving Murad foaming with rage and with half broken bones. Having joined his attendants who were waiting at an appointed spot, the Sultan concealed his adventure and retired, bruised, and infuriated to the seraglio. There he forthwith issued orders for beheading the chief of the police of Tophane and for bastinading all his tachmakh for not being on the watch. Next morning he sent for the Grand Vizier and, without disclosing what had passed commanded him to issue a proclamation offering ten purses of gold and full pardon to a sipatry who on the preceding night had beaten a citizen near the landing place of Tophane provided that he would present himself forthwith to the Bostoundji-bassi, (chief executioner.) But the sipatry recollecting that heads did not sprout out like green figs never made his appearance, and Murad, henceforth never stirred out unless closely followed by his hash-tebbil, and other disguised and confidential guards.—[Three years in Constantinople.

Benefits of Early Marriage.

We will not undertake to examine, as a question of political economy, into the propriety of early marriages; we believe that to others; but we do believe that this sacred union thus early formed, will greatly contribute to the general serenity of the parties in after life. The mere egotist will be heard to say that his time will be unduly taken up and his attention absorbed by the cares of a family. But if system, and a freedom from numerous little petty vanities be essential to success, the chances are in favor of the married man. His social relations are established on a well understood footing; the calls upon his time for frivolous intercourse abroad, and the numerous interruptions to which he was subjected, as a bachelor, at home, in a great measure cease. The domestic engagements of one day serve as the measure of another, and he can calculate with tolerable precision, of the period to be allotted to business and to study. When wearied by the daily struggles with his fellow men in the road to wealth or professional distinction, the husband while finding repose at home, is also enabled to convert his period of rest into one of useful study and profitable reflection. In his family group, he is made fully aware of the relations which he has to sustain with the world at large, and of the responsibilities which he incurs, as well as the duties to be performed. After a fatiguing day's labor of body or mind, and sometimes of both, he is not driven, as too often happens to the bachelor, into the society of the frivolous; happy if not dissolute; to divert his attention; nor need his sensibilities, worn down by collision in the crowd, or rivals in the career of ambition, be roused by unnatural excitement—the contagion of folly, the intoxicating bowl, or the midnight revel.

The single man who should even disdain recourse to idle recreation, and should stand aloof from companions incapable of inspiring his esteem—whose zeal should be directed to the onward march for wealth, reputation and honors, and who should exhaust in this channel the disposition to love and friendship, the softer emotions of sympathy and benevolence, will still just escape misery. Happiness he knows not, he feels, and like the unfortunate poet, exclaims, that he has lived "an unloved solitary thing!" At times he may perhaps persuade himself, that affections silenced are dead; and that his long assumed coldness and reserve are but philosophical equanimity and a protection against the world's curiosity and intrusive pity, for sorrows and disappointments which it would never have spontaneously either averted or soothed. But there are moments in which he feels that he is exercising a constraint on himself; and although from long habit, he may believe that the armor of indifference sits easy on him, he cannot, after all, remain entirely insensible to the irksomeness of his condition. In brief, neither the fullness of happiness nor of health can be experienced, if the affections and sentiments are unduly constrained, or irregularly and unnaturally exercised; and when, it may be asked, can the feelings so fully and appropriately expand themselves as in the matrimonial state, and in the discharge of the various duties required by those who enter into it? It will, we apprehend, be found that the greater number of those distinguished men in the arts and sciences, and in the liberal professions, who had to struggle the most under the pressure of poverty and other adverse circumstances, were married in the early part of their career, and during or before the season of their greatest trials. Fewer unmanly concessions and sacrifices to principle: fewer examples of cowardly flight from the world by suicide, will be found among the married than the single, in the first eventful period, in which man begins to play his part in the drama of life.

'That dependence on the other half, necessary in marriage,' says Hufeland, 'accustoms one continually to a dependence on the laws; regard for one's wife and children, obliges one to be regular and industrious; by his children, a man is attached closely to the state; its interest and prosperity by these means become his own; or as Bacon expresses it, he who is married and has children, has given pledges to the state; he is a true citizen and a real patriot. But what is still more, a foundation is here laid, not only for the happiness of the present generation, but for that of the future also; as it is the matrimonial union only that produces to the state good moral citizens, accustomed from their youth to regularity and observance of their duty. One must not imagine that the state itself can supply that formation of the manners and education which so all wise nature hath connected with the hearts of a father and mother! The state, alas, is a bad mother!'

Marriage is the only means to regulate love, and to direct it to its proper object. It moderates and regulates enjoyment, and is especially promotive of domestic happiness, which is the purest, the most uniform, and the least wasting of all. It tends to moderate overstrained hope and enthusiastic speculation, as well as excessive care. Every thing by the participation of another being—by the intimate connexion of our existence with that of another, is rendered milder and more supportable.

An Englishman's opinion of our Navy.

A shrewd writer in the London United Service Journal, says: 'There is no doubt that we (the English) have three powerful rivals in France, Russia, the United States; but of these three the Americans are the most important ones on account of their origin, their country, and their even greater enterprise and activity than our own.' The writer then proceeds to show that our navy, though numerically inferior to that of France, and even to that of Russia, is intrinsically superior to either, and contains the germ of a great and powerful fleet.—We have the raw material, the workmen, and a sufficient merchant navy to arm as men of war, whenever called upon to do so. Our navy is a thing of life; it is procreative; that of the French and Russians resembles a large and costly machine, which, once destroyed, is not easily replaced.—Sun.

☞ 'Is Jonathan Dumpy here?' asked a rather country looking fellow, bolting into a printing office. 'I don't know such a man,' said the foreman. 'Don't you know him?' said he; 'why, he's courting our Sally!'

☞ A Dutchman bid an extraordinary price for an alarm clock, and gave this reason. 'Dat as he hated to rise early, he had now nodding to do but to pull a spring and he could take himself.'

'Get out on my way.'—On Wednesday morning in Philadelphia, a blind horse attached to a dray, ran off and plunged into the store of Mr. Daniel Tucker, No. 201 North Third street. The fixtures of the establishment and the work suffered without injury, although the fright was very great.

☞ Mr. Dentist, do you see that decayed tooth?

'Yes, sir.'

'Well I want you to pull it, provided it don't hurt too much.'

'Yes, sir.'

'Well now put on the forceps; if it hurts bad, I'll sing out *hold on* and you'll hold on, won't you?'

'Yes, sir.'

* * * *

'*Hold on!*' Thunder and lightning, you've not only pulled the tooth, but half of my jaw bone. Why didn't you let go when I sung out?'

'Because you told me to *hold on*.'—*Buffalo Courier.*

'No, you won't.'—'Is that horse sound?'

'You had better believe it.'

'Is he young?'

'I should like to see the man who would call him old?'

'Is he true to a draught?'

'He isn't anything else.'

'Do you wish to part with him?'

'Don't I?'

'Are you acquainted with his temper?

'Who should be better?'

'How much do you ask for him?'

'Yes, a desirable animal—what will you give?'

'Humph—will think about it. Fine day.'

'Yes—pleasant—air rather keen.'

'Good day, sir.'

'Same to you.'

☞ 'John, how's your ma?'

'She's fat and strong—how's yours?'

'Feeble enough, I've got so that I can lick her now, and have every thing my owe way.—You don't see me 'going errands and doing chores about home as you used to do!'

Connecticut Legislature.

MAY SESSION, 1845.

From the Hartford Times.

MONDAY, May 19

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Bushnell. Records read.

Mr. Carlton of Watertown moved that 206 copies of the Report of the Commissioner of the School Fund be printed for the use of the House. Carried.

Resolution that the copies of the School Fund Report for each school district, be handed over to the Representatives, and that they send them to the school society committees and that they forward to every district. Referred to School Fund Committee.

Petitions, of M. W. Abbjee et al, against petition of J C Brown, of Harriet E Hart for a divorce; of Benjamin Lester, John Towner, and Alfred Sawyer, for discharge from State Prison; of select men of Ledyard for exemption from taxation of Property in Western Railroad Co., in that town; of John T. Andrew et al., concerning sale of spirituous liquors; of Hiram Hawkins for relief from injuries received; of Eleanor Stoneway, for divorce; of D B Minor et al, of Norwich, for Aqueduct Incorporation; of Boston Turnpike Co., for a discontinuance of a part of their road; of Robert D Galbraith, for liberty to hold real estate; of James Trumbull et al., for increase of members to Terrifville Fire Co., of Geoffrey Patterson, & Co., to hold real estate—all referred to appropriate committees.

Resolutions passed—that so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the Tariff, Taxes, Communications from other States, be referred to Committee on Foreign Relations; that so much as relates to Education be referred to Committee on Education; to the Militia be referred to Committee of Military Affairs to County Jails, &c., be referred to a Joint Select Committee of one from a county on the part of the House; to Crimes, Fraud, Corporations, &c. be referred to Judiciary Committee; to the State Prisons be referred to State Prison Committee.

Petition of John Powel, for discharge from State Prison referred to State Prison Committee; of S. H. Barnes, against Brookfield, &c. Turnpike Co.—referred to Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Resolution from Senate requesting return by Governor of Resolutions in favor of Horatio Giddings and J. Isham for grant of public money—referred to Committee on Claims.

Committee on Federal Relations.—Messrs Rockwell, Booth, Gilbert, Hoyt, Frink, Bell, Foskett, and Wakefield.

Sale of Lands—Messrs Richmond, Robinson, Stephens, Ennmins, Lockwood, Beardsley of Kent, Scoville of Haddam, and Johnson of Hebron.

Report of Savings Bank, at Tolland, read and referred to committee on Banks.

The special messages of the Governor, with accompanying documents, referred to committee on Foreign Relations.

Bill for a public set, to confirm deeds executed without seal, read twice and referred to Judiciary committee.

Bill concerning settlements in Towns, read twice and referred to Judiciary committee.

Bill concerning vacancies in offices of Surveyor, Collector, &c., read twice and referred to Judiciary committee.

Bill providing that a residence of one year shall be required of persons removing from another State into another town in this State, in order to entitle him to a vote in Town Meetings; and four months residence, in case of removal from one town to another in this State, read twice and referred to Judiciary committee.

Several petitions of a private nature, which were laid on the table, on Friday and Saturday taken up and referred to appropriate committees.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

ORIGINAL STAINED

Tuesday, May 13.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Moore. Journal read.

Petition of Avery Peck et al for a Railroad charter; of Glastenbury school society, for a division;—

Mercus Woodworth to sell real estate; of Lester Woodford a claim; Henry Elmer, et al., for division in East Windsor; of several State Prison convicts, on discharge; of Maria Wharton, for change of name; of Greenville Fire Co., for amendment of charter; of Seeley et al., for a Fire Company in Stamford; for attachment of New York and New Haven Rail Road charter; 2d school district of Willimantic; M Camp et al., for restrictive laws concerning sale of ardent spirits; of W. H. Bell of Middletown for remuneration for expenses incurred in defending himself on the trial for the murder of Mrs Bacon; all appropriately referred.

Report of the Committee on Education appointed by the Governor under a resolution of the Legislature read. It is referred to the system of common schools, their condition, &c. John B. Norton, Esq is Chairman of the committee. The committee drew rather a "black picture" of the present state of common school education in Connecticut—as "dark" indeed as they could possibly pencil.

Horatio N. Gridley's claim, referred to Committee on Claims.

Report of Willimantic Savings Institution, read and referred to the Committee on Banks.

Resolution from Senate, requiring that Committee on Military Affairs be directed to report at as early a day as possible, on the Reports of the Quarter Master General, &c. House concurred.

Public Act, to prevent betting on Elections, read twice and referred to Judiciary Committee. Fine for betting, $20.

Ninth annual report of the Norwich and Worcester Rail Road Company. Referred to Committee on Rail Roads.

Resolutions passed by the House, providing for the call of a meeting in Madison, came from the Senate referred to Judiciary Committee. House concurred.

Report of Committee appointed at the last session, concerning certain cases before Probate Courts—came from the Senate referred to Judiciary Committee.—House concurred.

Report of Committee on punishment of juvenile delinquents, came from Senate referred to Judiciary Committee. House non concurred in the reference, and referred the same to Committee on Jails, Workhouses &c.

Resolution that a Joint Committee of one from each county on the part of the House, with such members on the Senate may join, be appointed on the subject of the sale of Spirituous Liquors—passed.

Petition of Washington College for a change of name referred to committee on incorporations other than Banks.

Petition of W. Mitchell, for a change of School Fund bond, on recommendation of committee, granted.

Public Act, concerning notices in cases before Superior Courts, referred to Judiciary Committee.

Bill concerning the carrying of lights by vessels, in the night, referred to Judiciary committee.

Judiciary committee reported in favor of the passage of the act requiring bonds on the part of Justice of the Peace, in certain adjourned cases; laid on the table.

Same committee reported in favor of the bill providing for the trial of cases in some other county than the one at first having cognizance of the same—both parties assenting to the same; also for the adjournment of courts in case of sickness of the Judge. Bill passed.

The bill for a public act on the subject of taxation, from session 1843 to session 1844, and from that to the present, came from the Senate referred to a Joint Select Committee on taxation. Hon. Mr. Kellogg appointed on the part of the Senate. House concurred; (committee not yet announced.)

Judiciary committee reported in favor of the petition of M. & J. Dilly, of Norwich, to hold real estate. Bill granting petition passed.

Official Report of the convenants for State lift, accepted.

Bill for public act, concerning the placing of insane persons in the Retreat at Hartford, Select Men of towns, came from Senate, referred to Judiciary committee. House concurred.

Treasurer's Report, and Auditor's accounts, Comptroller's Report, and Grand List, referred to Finance Committee.

Resolutions directing that 20 copies of Private Laws be procured for the use of the House, passed.

Motion that the name of Mr Greenslit be stricken from the committee on Incorporations other than Banks, and that the name of Mr. Knight substituted—carried.

Adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Wednesday Morning, May 14.

Journal read.

Petitions of S. J. North, et al. for a Rail Road; of John Dunforth, et al. concerning spirituous liquors; of Giles Woodford et al to be set off from Barlingford; of C. S. ott, of Hartford Bridge Co., concerning their doorway; of George Kent, et al; of S. H. Huntington et al., &c. &c., —all appropriately referred.

Bill for a public act, concerning attachments of property—read twice and referred to Judiciary Committee.

Annual report of Middletown Savings Bank—read and referred to Bank Committee.

Bill for a public act providing that Insurance Companies may have power to negotiate and make loans—read twice and referred to Committee on Banks.

Public act, providing that interest of a higher rate than 6 per cent. may be taken on money loaned, and the principle sum shall not be forfeited—tho' the interest shall not be legally collected—read twice and referred to the Judiciary committee.

Resignation of Major General Sands Adams—accepted.

Bill for a public act concerning actions against sheriffs and deputies for neglect of duties—read twice and referred to Judiciary committee.

Bill for a public act, concerning sale of real estate by order of Court of Probate—read twice and referred to Judiciary committee.

Bill for a public act, concerning the doings of Assessors, read twice and referred to Judiciary Committee.

Committee on claims reported in favor of petition of Geo. Douglass, Jr., for change of name to Charles W Bradley, Jr. petition granted.

Report of Bank commissioners referred to the committee on Banks and 800 copies ordered to be printed.

On motion it was made the order of the day for to-morrow, at 11 o'clock, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Major General Sands Adams.

Claim of Samuel C. Johnson of $50, for pensions, from referred to committee on claims.

On the recommendation of the Judiciary committee a title was prefixed to the bill providing for the placing of Insane Poor in the Retreat by Select Men and bill as amended passed.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Thursday Forenoon, May 15.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Raymond. Journal read.

Mr. Gallup of Groton, excused from serving on the School Fund Committee, and Mr. Francis of Canterbury, was appointed.

Several Petitions were presented and referred to their respective Committees.

Resolution, by L'Hommedieu, making legal certain certain acts of Middlesex County Agricultural Society—read twice and referred to committee on Claims.

Committee on Sale of Lands, reported favorably on petition of S. S. Gerald. Resolution passed and petitioner granted.

School Fund Committee, reported in favor of a distribution of the School Fund Commissioner's printed report, to the several school districts in the State, by said Commissioner. The House decided in favor of this plan.

Report of New Haven Co. Commissioners, read and referred to committee on Jails, &c.

Committee on Incorporations other than Banks, reported in favor of the Baptist Society of Taftville, granting certain proceedings. Report accepted and petition granted.

Resolution by Mr. Peck, requesting the Comptroller to report to the House a tabular statement of names of towns and counties of the State, the number of deputy comptrollers they are entitled to, number of inhabitants of each, amount of State tax during last year, and numerical ratio of representatives to population, in each town and county: passed.

Resolution respecting the committee on Banks of inquire into the expediency of repealing the first section of act of 1843, relating to Savings Banks, passed.

Bill for a public act, concerning commitments to workhouses, &c. read twice and referred to Judiciary Committee.

Bill for a public act regulating the course to be pursued by persons holding unclaimed goods—read twice and referred to Judiciary Committee.

Order of the day—11 o'clock—Election of a Major General of the 3d Division of Conn., Militia, in place of Gen. Sands Adams, resigned. A ballot was taken, and Brig. Gen. *George P. Shelton* was declared to be elected, and a resolution passed accordingly. Brig. General Charles W. Throop, a senior officer, was "jumped."

Memorial of Housatonic Rail Road Company, came from Senate referred to committee on Incorporations other than Banks; House non concurred, and referred it to committee on Rail Roads.

Bill amending charter of city of Norwich, relative to building, on condition that the voters of that city accept the same, passed.

Resolution incorporating fire company in Pawcatuck, in town of Stonington, passed.

Resolution granting an additional number of men to Thompsonville Fire Co.—passed.

Report of Special Committee on Education, appointed at last session, taken up. Mr. Rockwell offered a resolution, concerning the number of copies that shall be printed; and 2000 copies were ordered to be printed, and furnished to the members of the House, in proportion to the number of school districts in their towns.

Resolution granting an additional number of men to Fire Company No. 4 of New London—passed.

Resolution incorporating the Willimantic Brigade Band—recommitted to committee.

Petition of Willis Churchill, concerning the division of North Haven and Hamden; continued to next session of General Assembly.

Resolution that when the House adjourn, it do so to meet at 9 o'clock, P. M. on Tuesday next; amendment offered that the House meet to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock; amendment adopted, and resolution, as amended, passed.

Report of Committee of last session, on Taxation, referred to a Committee of one from a county on the part of the House.

Mr. Strong of Norwich, was excused from further service on the Judiciary Committee.

The Speaker announced the following

COMMITTEES:

On Rail Road—Messrs. Lawrence, Spencer of Lyme, Cook, Harrison, Hale, Godfrey, Hutchins, and Preston.

Taxation—Messrs. Bull, Bates, Baldwin, of Woodbridge, Morgan of Griswold, Patchen of Weston, Kenyon, Starkey, and Pulney.

On Sale of Spirituous Liquors—Messrs Waterbury, Converse, Fowler, Babcock, Seamans, Adams of Litchfield, Scoville of Haddam, and Tracy.

On Jails, Work Houses and Judicial Expenses—Messrs Strong, Day, Hendrick, Peck of Fairfield, Holmes, Demas, Coe, Markham and Hull.

Adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Friday Morning May 16.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Sprague.

Journal read.

Resolutions, allowing various persons to enter their petitions in the Secretary's Office, passed.

Petition of Hartford and New Haven Turnpike Company for discontinuance of a part of their road, referred

Petition of Theological Institute of Conn., for exemption of their students from Military duty, referred.

Petition of Rebecca Brainard, for divorce, referred.

Petition of Z. Brown, for sale of real estate, referred.

An act to make valid the doings of town of Chatham, read twice and referred to Judiciary Committee.

Judiciary committee reported in favor of an act defining the residence qualifications of voters in Town Meetings, read twice, laid on the table, and 300 copies ordered printed.

Public act, de civil actions, read twice and referred to Judiciary committee.

Public act abolishing the certificate system, read twice and referred to Judiciary committee.

Resolution, that when the House adjourn it do so to meet on Monday next, at 3 o'clock P. M. Amendment offered to adjourn to Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, lost. Another amendment to adjourn to Tuesday, at 10 o'clock A. M., carried, and Resolution as amended passed.

Resolution in favor of Samuel Holmes, of East Haddam, to the amount 13 dollars, read twice and referred to committee on claims.

Memorial of Bridgeport and East Bridgeport referred to Judiciary committee.

The doings of Second School District in Willimantic were confirmed.

Petition for an additional number of men to Taftville Fire company, recommitted to committee.

Committee reported favorably on petition of Boston Turnpike Co., for discontinuance of that part of their road situated in the town of Pomfret. Petition granted.

Committee reported favorably on the petition of Jacob De Witt, for liberty to hold real estate. Petition granted.

After a session of three-fourths of an hour, the House, at quarter before 10 o'clock A. M., adjourned to 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning of next week.

THE OREGON WAR.

The whole course of the British Ministers in their recent consideration of this subject, shows plainly that their threats of war do not contemplate any thing more than an *experiment* upon the politics of this country. Such was our first impression upon reading the debate in Parliament and we so expressed it last week. Further reflection has tended only to strengthen that conviction.

If such be the fact why have they taken this precise moment to make this exhibition of their temper upon this grave question between nations. The language of President Polk upon our right to Oregon firm as was the expression conveyed no new ideas upon the subject. It is no new thing for our government to assert its claim to Oregon firm as was the expression, conveyed no new ideas upon the subject.

It is no new thing for our government to assert its claim to Oregon and *Great Britain* knew it to be so She has *had her Minister* at Washington engaged for months in negotiation upon the single question of the boundry line between the two countries; and, such being the fact it may well be asked;—What do the Queen's Ministers mean by the declaration, now for the first time put forth that the United States have no claim to any Territory beyond the Rocky Mountains? Have they ever before asserted so monstrous a proposition? Have they ever instructed their minister at Washington to lay so broad a claim? We do not believe they have.

We are therefore justified in our first impressions, that this bold manœuvre of the ministry is nothing more nor less than an experiment upon the politics of this country—to try the nerve of the administration by an arrogant assumption of right to the whole of Oregon—and especially to produce that public sentiment among us that will bring about a change in the Administration under the pressure of a dread of war with England. To this extent and no farther, we believe the threat of a war for Oregon was intended to operate; and as such it will fail of its object.—*Wor. Pal.*

Interesting Occurrence.

An apple-woman on her way to her race course in a cart, Thursday morning, requested the driver to let her walk a short distance, as she was too much crowded. She had hardly reached the ground, when she was delivered of a fine boy, and in a few minutes afterwards, of a hearty girl! If we had the choice of a name for the girl, we should call her—*Peytona.—True Sun.*

Accident.—Three clerks, quite drunk, driving home in a wagon from the races on Thursday last struck the wheels of their vehicle against the curbstone in Atlantic street, Brooklyn, and, falling out, one of them broke his collar bone.

Famous Condescension.—The Queen, as says the London Times, held the young prince for the space of five minutes in her own arms, and then transmitted the babe to Prince Albert, who, with princely condescension, rapidly passed the infant to the nurse. Such an example is enough to soften a satan's heart.

THE NEWS.

Norwich, Conn. May 23, 1845.

V. B. Palmer, Esq., at his Office, No. 100 Nassau street, (Tribune Buildings,) New York, and No. State street, Boston, is authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions for the Norwich News, and receipts for the same.

☞ Our thanks are due Gray & Brown, Periodical Agents of this city, for late New York and Boston papers.

☞ Also to Mr. Lewis, Agent of the American Mail Company, for similar favors.

To Our Friends in the Country.

On the first of July, the new Post Office law goes into operation, which, among the rest, provides for the free transmission of newspapers to a distance of 30 miles from where they are published. Such of our friends then, residing in the adjoining towns, as would like to hear the news oftener than once a week, can have their desires gratified at a very small additional expense, by ordering our Tri-weekly to be sent to their address, on which, as before stated, no *postage* will have to be payed after the first of July. We intend to make our Tri-weekly paper as valuable and interesting as a good exchange list and a moderate share of ability will enable us to do. The latest news will be found in its columns, which, together with the *local* interest attached to it, to say nothing of its greater cheapness, will render it to most readers in this vicinity preferable to even a New York or Boston daily paper.

Anniversary Week.

The past week has been signalized in the city of New York, by the anniversary meetings of the various moral and religious societies in the country. As usual at the recurrence of these yearly meetings a vast assemblage of strangers and visitors from all parts of the land have been congregated together; which, in connection with the crowds whom business or pleasure customarily draws to the metropolis at this season of the year, has, as one might well suppose, imparted to the city an air of the greatest bustle and activity.

As it would be impossible to furnish in our columns anything like a complete sketch of the doings and reports of these various associations, embracing as they do some thirty or more in all, our readers who may feel an especial interest in the subject, are respectfully referred to other abundant sources of information. We cannot forbear, however, alluding with some particularity to the proceedings of one of these conventions—we refer to the convention held at the Minerva Rooms, having for its object the Abolition of Capital Punishment. The meeting was announced as an adjourned meeting of one of a similar character held in Providence on the 25th of April; and in accordance with a series of resolutions introduced by J. L. O'Sullivan, Esq., Editor of the "Morning News," it was voted that a National Society for the abolition of the punishment of death be formed, to meet once a year in Philadelphia—the first meeting to be on the first Wednesday of October next. The officers of the society were then selected, and as President was chosen the Hon. George M. Dallas, Vice President of the United States.—The following is a letter from Mr. Dallas, which was read before the convention; it shows pretty conclusively that gentleman's views in relation to the inexpediency of Capital Punishment. Evidence from so distinguished a source should not be without its effect upon the minds of the community.

"Philadelphia, 2d May.

J. L. O'Sullivan, Esq., Corresponding Secretary.

Sir—Your communication of the 28th ult., informing me that I have been duly and unanimously elected an honorary member of the New York Society for the abolition of the punishment of death, and inviting me to attend and preside over a public meeting of your Society, and other friends of the cause, to be held on the 5th instant, has been received.

I pray you to express to those whom you represent my cordial acknowledgement for the honor of membership they have conferred upon me, with my sincere regret that it will not be in my power to be present on Monday next, to unite my voice with yours and theirs in furtherance of the great and righteous object of your proposed meeting.

Time and reflection have confirmed the opinion cherished by me for many years, that in our country at least, no just cause exists for the infliction by our laws, of the death punishment, and that its abolition will be hereafter looked upon as evidence of an increase of the moral character of nations, as they successively shall blot it from their criminal codes

Warmly participating with you in the philanthropic sentiments of your Society, I remain, Sir, respectfully, your ob't serv't G. M DALLAS.

The Convention was very ably addressed by several gentlemen—among them Prof. Patterson, of Philadelphia, the Rev. W. E. Channing, of Boston, and Mr. Bell, of Kentucky. In speaking of the obstacles in the way of the friends of the abolition of Capital punishment, it was very justly observed that foremost among them were the Bible and clerical influences. The Bible, indeed, remarked Prof. Patterson, had been used for all purposes, against the rights of man and in favor of what was called the rights of the gallows. Clerical men and the Bible was the obstacle, and the sole obstacle in the way of this reform. He did not know a lawyer who was worth the name, who would not admit that public justice could be better accomplished by the abolition of capital punishment than with it. Indeed, this was the growing opinion of all intelligent men. As regards the Bible evidence in support of the death punishment, Judaism, and what was before Judaism, were the only authorities cited. No man was ready to discuss the subject with the New Testament in his hand. Here the weakest David was more than a match for the strongest Goliah that could be found.

We should be pleased, had we room, to introduce various extracts from the several powerful and convincing speeches delivered upon this occasion. It was one full of interest—largely attended—and calculated, we firmly believe, to be productive of much future good. The increasing interest manifested in this subject—its more and more frequent discussion throughout the country—and the zeal evinced by those philanthropic spirits who really seem to have taken this reform earnestly and seriously in hand—afford strong indications that the day is not far distant, when this relic of barbarism—MANDING—shall share the fate of others that it has so long unworthily outlived.

To be looked into.

We have learned a fact connected with the late fire in this city which we feel called upon to mention publicly—the fact that in the Grocery Store, kept by Talcott & Williams, and in the Confectionary, kept by Loomis, was discovered, on the night of the fire, *powder* in canisters and kegs.—*Norwich Courier.*

We have been called upon by Mr. Williams, of the firm of Talcott & Williams, who assures us that the above statement, by Parson Sikes, is false, so far as they are concerned. There was not to exceed twelve pounds of powder in the store of Talcott & Williams, which was in canisters, and is less than the quantity allowed by law.

The Courier's Attack upon Mr. Niles.

We have of course not been unmindful of the brutal attack by the federal Courier of this city upon the Hon. John M. Niles, to which reference is made in the following article, from the New London Democrat; but in the confusion attendant upon the new arrangements which we have been recently making in our paper, much that we could otherwise have desired to say has necessarily been omitted, or very imperfectly said. This will be no longer.

As regards the *Norwich Courier*, it would certainly be out of the power of any human being to adopt language sufficiently expressive of its perfect infamy, or of the black-hearted malice of that vindictive venture that edits it. The article in relation to Mr. Niles, is in perfect keeping with the general character of the paper, and is precisely that kind of composition in which the carrion soul of this *hireling* of the aristocracy revels with the most congenial and ecstatic pleasure. "One would almost doubt the justice of divine Providence, were there not another world where" such absolutely fiendish specimens of degraded humanity would be—we will not say punished—but *purified* into something resembling the lost estate of man.

☞ The *Norwich Courier*, one of the most reckless and unprincipled federal papers in New England has an article under date of the 1st instant which abounds in personal abuse of the Hon. John M. Niles our worthy and talented Senator from this state, on account of his vote upon the question of the annexation of Texas, during the last session of Congress. We insert the following extract, as a specimen of "all the decency, and all the piety," which our opponents have always laid claim to, and which we most willingly concede to them, if the following is a fair sample of the virtues referred to—

"*But John M. Niles—what shall be said of him? It is said he has been insane. Doubtless this is true. And would to God we could have the charity to believe that he was, so when he cast his vote for annexation? But no charitable shield protects him from condemnation. Against the then recently expressed voice of his constituents—against his own convictions of constitutional duty—in violation of his own conscience—and trampling alike upon the dictates of humanity and of God, he John M. Niles achieved, so far forth as our Government is that stage of the business could achieve, this great iniquity. And should the result of this selfish scheme accumulate upon us the multiplied horrors of war, John M. Niles may revel in the luxuries of a triumphant demon. And much as we feel constrained to abhor the man who could thus trample duty, freedom and religion under foot, we are constrained to congratulate him that no one is born to inherit his infamy. One could almost doubt the justice of divine Providence, were there not another world where injuries will be redressed and wrongs chastised.*"

That Senator Niles *voted for the bill*, for annexing Texas, we are most happy to know, was in accordance with the wishes and opinions of the democracy of this State, and of the Union. We also know that his *colleague* voted not only *against* the admission of *Texas*, but against the admission of Florida and Iowa into the Union. The vote of neither of the Senators surprises us, for one of them is a democrat and the other a "blue light" federalist. Who would ever think of taxing James W. Huntington with voting in *favor of any bill* for the extension of freedom's limits, or the dissemination of republican principles!

Our intention, when we commenced, was not to draw comparisons between the two Senators from this State, but to show a sample of the *federal Press*, as exhibited in the extract referred to, from the *Norwich Courier*. Comment is unnecessary, it carries upon the face of it its own antidote.

The Legislature—A play spoil so quick.

Federal Legislators in Connecticut are proverbially of the lazy, unprofitable, and vindictive order. We have, thus early, the evidence of this truth, in relation to the one that *should* be now in session at Hartford. Among the very first acts of this body, as our readers have seen from the published reports, was the illegal and unprecedented rejection of the credentials of the two members from Middletown. We say illegal, because, even admitting the existence of a doubt as to the *validity* of their election, it was not the business of the committee on Credentials to pass judgment upon that point—*that* duty pertaining to a Committee annually constituted for just such cases, to wit: the Committee on contested Elections. In refusing to enroll the members from Middletown, therefore, the Committee on Credentials transcended their power—in other words, acted ILLEGALLY.—At the head of this Committee was that strong-scented Coon, *Charles W. Rockwell.*

In a long, rambling article in the Norwich Courier upon this subject, it is stated that there was an inherent defect in the credentials themselves; moreover, that the mere rejection of the credentials, did not prevent the gentlemen who bore them from appearing in their seats (bear in mind, their seats had been denied them!) and vindicating their claims. The following from the *Hartford Times*, however, tells a very different story, and at the same time discloses another beautiful feature in the affair, namely, the gross partiality which usually characterizes federal legislation:

"Among the credentials presented, were those from *three towns* about which a question of legality was raised before the meeting of the Assembly. Middletown was one. When the Representatives from the other two towns presented their certificates, the committee on credentials received them, and enrolled their names, leaving it for the proper committee to examine into the disputed question. But when the gentlemen from Middletown presented their certificates, (*precisely the same sort of evidence the others had presented,*) the committee took into consideration some papers presented by the opponents of the gentlemen, prejudged the case, and refused to receive their credentials or to enroll them—*thus cutting them off from their seats at a blow, without giving them an opportunity to procure their evidence,* which would have required several days; and further, *depriving them of the privilege of defending their own case upon the floor of the House.* Thus we see that two out of three disputed cases, the committee pursued the usual course, without attempting to decide upon the legality of the credentials. In the third case, they pursued a different and an unusual course, and refused to receive such as were presented, and enroll the members accordingly. The House—*the boys Whig majority, with one honorable exception*—sustained this unusual—this outrageous conduct.—Thus are two members at once cut off from their seats—their cases prejudged, and this without a hearing of the evidence involving its merits."

Having consummated this act of appropriate infamy, and spent a few days in the reception of petitions, the federal majority seem to have been completely overcome by their onerous labors. Accordingly on Friday last, an *adjournment* took place until Tuesday of this week—thus occasioning the loss of three working days at this early stage of the session. The circumstances attending this adjournment are so characteristic of Federalism, that we cannot help quoting them from the Times:

When the question was presented to the House of Representatives, on Thursday, the 15th inst., to adjourn to the following Tuesday, some of the Federal members opposed it. It was too long a time—altogether too long, they argued, for an adjournment. The people could select Representatives who would be willing to work, and not waste so much time.—The motion was negatived. On Friday morning, the question of adjournment again came up. Mr. Burnham, of Windham, remarked that he noticed the seats of some of those gentlemen who voted against and spoke against the motion of the previous day, to adjourn, were vacant. It appeared that they had opposed the adjournment *for effect among the people*, and then started for home themselves, without further ceremony, leaving it for others to sustain the credit of their favorable for their adjournment. For one he was ready to spend the entire working day, in order that the business of the session might be finished as soon as practicable, and a final adjournment had.

There seemed to be some uneasiness on the part of the federal members, when their designs were made so apparent by the remarks of Mr. Burnham.—They desired to create the impression abroad that they were really desirous of working a busy much all of the time. But vacant seats told a different story. The caucus resolution of the federalists was before the House. They had assembled on Friday morning so as to make it appear that Friday was devoted to work. It was now half past nine, and the cars were to leave in an hour. The caucus resolution was amended, fixing the time of the next meeting on Tuesday and after a session of *three-fourths* of an hour they adjourned in season for the Friday morning cars. Consequently they sweep Friday, Saturday and Monday, from the session though claiming Friday on account of their meeting for a few minutes.

Affairs in Rhode Island.

The General Assembly of Rhode Island assembled at Newport on the 7th inst., and after a session of a few days adjourned to meet again in June. During its short sitting the principal subject of discussion was the so called "Amnesty Bill," providing, among the rest, for the immediate and unconditional liberation of Mr. Dorr. After a warm and protracted debate in both House, the Algerines finally succeeded, by a small majority, in preventing the immediate passage, and in securing its reference to a committee of three to report upon at the June Session. This is beyond doubt the last triumph they will ever be able to achieve; they will not and dare not attempt a further postponement of this act of imperative justice after the assembling of the Legislature in June.

The Providence Gazette in alluding to this matter says, that, in investigating the cause for this delay, it is confident it lies not so much in an unwillingness to do the act of liberation, to take Mr. Dorr from his present companionship with thieves and murderers, as in an obstinate resolution on the part of a few politicians to keep back from Messrs. Jackson, Simmons, Arnold and Mann, a *political* victory, which it is urged the work of liberation would at the present time irresistibly bestow upon them." Or in other words, as one of the members of the Senate remarked: "They wish the subject postponed, that they may show the public that they were not driven into the measure by the pressure of external circumstances—that they have the power to delay the measure as long as they choose, and to pass it, if at all, deliberately and at their convenience."

Now all this is undoubtedly very fine and very dignified; but the people of Rhode Island have decided in favor of liberation, and liberation they will have! Why, in the city of Providence alone it is said, and we doubt correctly, that the names of over one hundred voters, who supported the *Algerine Candidates* at the recent election, were attached to petitions which went into the Assembly, praying for the unconditional liberation and restoration of Mr. Dorr. And such is the prevalent feeling with the people throughout the State. Let then, the little squad of federal Algerines who control the action of the Legislature refuse longer at their peril to accede to the well-known and earnestly expressed wishes of the people in relation to this subject. With the liberation of Mr. Dorr will there be a restoration of peace and tranquility to the State—and not before.

The "Norwich Republican."—We observe that the editor of the News, published at Norwich, Conn., has changed the title of his paper, and has adopted the cognomen of "Norwich Republican." It will now be issued tri-weekly, instead of weekly, as heretofore. The paper under the new arrangement makes a very neat appearance, and we doubt not the change will prove advantageous both to the publisher and the public.

Mr. Faulkner is a veteran in the editorial service. We remember him as the editor of the original "Norwich Republican," which had an existence, and an excellent reputation in the democratic ranks, some fifteen years ago.—*Dedham Times.*

We thank our friend of the "Times" for his very flattering notice, and at the same time beg leave to correct that portion of his article which intimates that our weekly paper, the "News," has been discontinued. The News is published, "as heretofore," made up of the matter of the Tri-weekly, which our respected contemporary has been pleased to notice so favorably.

Small Business.—Last evening, as two negroes were escorting in a quiet and orderly manner to his home, "Lieutenant Governor" Wamsley, who had partaken too freely of the "critter," and was consequently very drunk, they were met by one Park Woodward, who it seems is commissioned as special constable or night watch—and ordered to turn right about face, and proceed to the office of David Young, Esq. The negroes thinking, probably, that Woodward was, without authority, putting his nose into a dark and dirty business, declined to obey his orders; whereupon he with the assistance of one or two of here seized the almost inanimate body of the drunkard and dragged him to the office of Squire Young. A complaint was made out, signed by a Justice of the Peace, and the negro was in a fair way of obtaining quarters on the hill; when finding that such proceedings would not be allowed by an indignant concourse of persons who had assembled, the negroes were permitted to take possession again of their friend, and depart for their original place of destination.

It seems that it has become very fashionable with certain officials, in the absence of honorable and legitimate business, to manufacture jobs for themselves; and thus to take a large amount of money from the Town Treasury every year. This Park Woodward, we are informed, is particularly industrious in this line—and in the present case, arrested the progress of the negroes who were not a great distance from the residence of Wamsley, and proceeding without noise or disturbance of any kind. It was, however, too good an opportunity for Park, to secure the amount of 40 cents from the Town Treasury, to be lost. If the negro had been committed, as was intended, $3,23 more would have been taxed by the maker and signer of the complaint, $1,87 to the constable for taking him off to the hill, besides several other items of costs, amounting in all to about $7, to be paid out of the Town Treasury! Those who interfered and prevented the accomplishment of this robbery should receive a vote of thanks from the Town.

In justice to Mr. Young, it is proper to say that when he ascertained the facts connected with the arrest, he advised the release of Wamsley.

A new Position.

Mr. Clay has recently addressed a letter to a Convention of Methodists of Louisville, and requested his opinion as to the probable effects of a dividing of the Methodist Church, on the Union. In his reply he says that he has "long entertained for the Church of his fathers, the most fervent and affectionate feelings, scarcely any thing that has happened for a long time, has given him so much real "concern" and "pain" as its menaced separation—and that while "he will not say such separation would necessarily produce a dissolution of the Union," yet "the example would be fraught with imminent danger, and in co-operation with other causes unfortunately existing, tend seriously on the stability of the confederacy would be perilous and alarming." Mr. Clay can, it seems then, turn his hand to any subject, with great readiness—the Tariff, Texas, Carpet Bags, Kid Gloves, and church schisms are all alike familiar to him. His opinions upon the last subject particularly, [illegible] should think, entitled to especial weight [illegible]

Congressman.—The Philadelphia [illegible] whose duties may be [illegible] in connection with the government, except during the session of Congress, is ridiculed by the federal papers of this State, for spending late at the bar in Philadelphia, where he resides. Wm. W. Ellsworth, however, in advertising that he would "practise law as heretofore," after having been chosen Governor of this State, an office that calls for more or less of constant attention—was in the estimation of these federal papers, doing perfectly right. Perhaps Governor Baldwin may leave the "elevated seat" of the Governor of the State of Connecticut, to follow his way into the national courts and pick out a five dollar fee to the duchess of some disbanded dandy fellow who has retired to Bergen? [illegible]

Present from the Sultan, on Tuesday last from the Sultan of Turkey, to the president Dr. David R. Stevenson, of Baltimore. The native papers—We had the satisfaction of examining this elegant article, which is sent out by the Sultan, we learn, in acknowledgement of a beautiful specimen of the Daguerreotype, forwarded to his Serene Highness by the Dr. some months since. The present was accompanied by a letter from the Grand Turkish, sent through the hands of our resident Minister at Constantinople, and is truly rich and magnificent. The outside of the diamond box is magnificent. It is oval in form, the material solid silver, gilded with the purest gold. Around the sides runs a rim, beautifully wrought in gold, and upon the bottom, and under the lid, appears the Turkish coat of arms, wrought in a similar manner. The case is studded with [illegible] the principal one in the centre of the lid, being very large, from which extends some [illegible] wrought silver, entirely filled with smaller jewels. Upon an outer circle, are [illegible] about half the size of a pea; the jewels are a white, resembling it a very elegant and showy affair. It is a beautiful present well bestowed.

Wishes of General Jackson.

The following letter is addressed to Mr. [illegible] Legislative Recorder of the Land Office, by Mr. Thomas L. Gibson, a relation of General Jackson, and an intimate and affectionate friend [illegible] of the Hermitage:

Nashville, Tenn. May 6th, 1845.

My Dear Sir,—I write this hurriedly, in conversation with our mutual friend, Dr. Felix Robertson, who has almost daily knowledge of the health of General Jackson. The impression of the General's general health is, that the venerable veteran's life is rapidly drawing to a close.—Symptoms of dropsy have intervened; his legs are swollen from his feet up to his abdomen, and his respiration is feeble and difficult. His great mind and clear memory, however, remain perfectly unclouded. He [illegible] and resigned resignation to the will of God. In his perfect resignation, he manifests all the meekness and humility of a true follower of the blessed Redeemer; and in his frequent prayers he looks up to God in confident assurance of salvation through the atonement and mediation of the Saviour. Supplications to heaven for blessings on his country and her institutions—for the perpetuity of our constitution and liberties, civil and religious—are constantly mingled in all his prayers and in all his conversations with his friends.

☞ A Caucus meeting of the democratic members of the Legislature, together with such gentlemen belonging to the party as were in the city from various sections of the State, was held in Hartford on Wednesday evening last. Several pleasant speeches were made by different friends of the cause, and a committee appointed to draft resolutions for the consideration of the next meeting, which is to take place on Thursday evening of this week.

Baptist Church at Greenville.

We understand that the ceremonies attendant upon the organization of a new Baptist Church took place in the village of Greenville on Wednesday evening last. The attendance was large and the exercises throughout were of a highly interesting character.—The sermon was preached by the Rev. James Dowe, of the city of New York, and the right hand of fellowship extended to the Church and its Pastor, by the Rev. M. G. Clarke, of the Central Baptist Church of this city.

This Church has for some time held stated meetings, and been in the observance of the usual religious ordinances. It is now regularly constituted, under the administration of the Rev. Mr. Clarke.

Westerly Sun.—Individuals from the road state that the woods about Dunnsville, and in the vicinity of the Railroad, have been on fire one day this week, and that from thirty to forty acres were burnt over—the fire in some instances approaching very near the outbuildings of the farmers residing in the vicinity. It is supposed to have been communicated by sparks from a locomotive. The same causes are attributed the recent extensive conflagrations of the woods on Long Island, which so exasperated the people of the neighborhood as to cause them to turn out in hundreds and throw up the rails before another train should be permitted to pass.

Discovery Steamer.—We were visited yesterday morning, and during the day, with a succession of refreshing showers, attended by a moderate electrical display, by way of accompaniment. The effect upon vegetation was immediately perceptible—the grass and tender shoots of fruit trees seemingly adding at once a full [illegible] stature.

☞ The origin of the late fire in this city yet remains a mystery. It is supposed to have caught in the second story of the building occupied in the basement by Mr. S. Loomis, as a confectionary and fruit Store. But the rooms were without tenants, and had been so for weeks, as we understand; nor had there been any fire in them. It is therefore strongly supposed that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

ORIGINAL STAINED

"The Rocket."—A new locomotive engine bearing the above name, has, we are informed, been recently put upon the track of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad. Whether the recent unusual conflagration of the woods in Killingly was occasioned by sparks from this locomotive, is not known: but the two events happening somewhat simultaneously may naturally lead many to conjecture a connection between them.

The New York "New World" has been discontinued. Frank Benjamin is to start another paper, entitled "The Metropolis."—*Ex. paper.*

We infer then, if the above statement be true, that Mr. Benjamin has relinquished his grand project of establishing a large book-publishing office in this city, in conjunction with Parson Sikes of the Courier. Such rumors were rife a short time since, but like many another enterprise emanating from the same source, "it blows, collapses, and we smoke."

☞ Fifteen thousand white fish were recently captured in a pound net in New Haven harbor. At the rate they are sold, the haul would produce the enormous sum of $750. So says the Courier of that city.

Donations for Missions.—The amount of donations and legacies acknowledged in the Missionary Herald for the present month is $23,383 7. Among them are $100 from New Lebanon, N. Y., to constitute President Polk an honorary member. There was a donation of $344 from the 1st church and congregation in Northampton, Sunday last.

A Destructive Fire occurred in Boston on Sunday afternoon last. It broke out in a Carpenter's shop situated perhaps one of Cedar street; the block of buildings on the south and north sides of the street, and also buildings on Pierpont street, containing twenty thirty and forty in all, were burned, involving a destruction of property amounting from $80,000 to $100,000.

Fire-crackers set, either in sport or mischief, by some boys, one of two of whom have been arrested, and are now in custody. It spread with great rapidity, and within two or three hours, some sixty or seventy families were soon rendered houseless, and turned into the streets which were filled with mud and water, where they were obliged to guard their little stock of furniture, an emblem and in there—and knowing where they should lay their heads for the night.

Most of those burnt out are of the laboring and more humble classes, and their losses will be serious indeed.

☞ A law to prevent betting on Elections has passed its second reading in the Legislature. It imposes a penalty of not over fifty nor less than twenty dollars for each offence. What do the "mayor," the "cracker," and other whig friends who wore such fierce betters in the late Presidential election, think of it?

☞ A very exciting question is to be decided by the Bostonians this day the 19th, viz: the acceptance or rejection of a charter from the Legislature authorizing the city of Boston to introduce water into Jamaica Pond. The newspapers there have been for some time in a perfect fever upon the subject. All appear to be agreed as to the desirableness of having water from some source; but whether from "Long Pond," "Spot Pond," or "Charles River," is the question. Some bite, they "Times" to apprehensive that nothing will be done, "until some mighty conflagration, like that of Pittsburg, sweeps upon us and destroys more property, three times over, than the whole cost of the work."

Closing of the Harvard Range.—The N. O. Picayune says, on the authority of a gentleman who left Matamoras about the 24th ultimo, that the news had been received there that the Mexican Congress were deliberating upon the propriety of their country against all American vessels.

Ask any person, says the Republican, that a large majority of the Congress was in favor of hostile measures toward this country, if it is presumed that the bill has ever this session a law, if it has not, of course time for operation. Troops were being sent to the South of the Rio Grande Santiago, and del Norte, under the direction of Gen. Arista, commander-in-chief of the Northern forces. About 2500 Mexican Cavalry marched in by Monterey. It is possible this news may be unfounded, for in the present precarious state of our relations with Mexico, rumor flies abroad in a thousand shapes, ringing with exaggerated tongues.

☞ Gr. Gr. F.—Great preparations are being made by the Odd Fellows of Boston for the celebration of the anniversary of the introduction of the Order into Massachusetts. The 19th of June will be a day of rejoicing there.

A Virginian gentleman, returning from the races Thursday afternoon, was robbed on the South Ferry boat of nine $100 bills of the Bank of Virginia.

Episcopal Convention.—The annual Convention of the Episcopal Church, in the Diocese of Pennsylvania, will assemble in St. Andrew's Church, Philadelphia, on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 6 o'clock in the evening. The election of a Bishop is the most important subject that will come before this body.

Mr. McCulloch has been removed from office, as Comptroller of the Treasury, and Judge Calvin Blythe, late Collector of Philadelphia, appointed in his place.

New Bedford has been scourged with scarlet fever, recently, losing the children. The Bulletin speaks of as high as twenty-five waiting for interment at the time, on one day of last week.

Improved Invention.—A Mr. Henry N. Nichols, of the New York City Custom House, has, it is said, invented an ingenious contrivance for weighing letters in Post Offices. Its structure is simple and portable; it is so portable that it can be sent through the Post Offices; and its accuracy in weighing single letters perfect. It has designed for use under the provisions of the new P. O. law.

☞ Gov. Edwards, of Michigan, has issued his proclamation for the election of members of a Convention to revise the Constitution of the State.

"Giving to a crowd of other matter, we are unable to make room for it" as the waiter at the dinner table replied, when he was requested to take some pudding.

A man killing bugs, lessons repeal, and venting his spleen, wished they were in Hell. "Oh, dear me, mother, what can he mean?" exclaimed his little daughter. "Mean?—I suppose the awful wretch wants his provisions sent to be peppered."

☞ The Hon. Laverett Saltonstall expired at his residence in Salem on Thursday last, after a brief illness.

A TRUE PICTURE.

"Behold I leave you here a little while, that you may look upon,
And see your father's face when he is dead and gone."

John Rodgers Address to his children.

The following excellent "Lithograph" will be found "standing" and published occasionally as necessity may require.

From the Hartford Christian Freeman.

Dorson Sykes, the Pharisee of the Norwich Courier, in a recent number of his profligate sheet, reiterates the lie that "we have defended and justified Miss Webster in the utterance of known, deliberate and unqualified untruths." If we have done so the evidence can be produced. We challenge the Courier to produce it. Sykes may believe that the frequent repetition of this falsehood may give it currency as truth—and so, perhaps, it might, were it repeated by any other man; but his reputation for veracity is such that one would almost as soon think of giving credence to Old Nick himself, as to his quondam faithful servant, the editor of the Courier.

Sykes disclaims being a blackguard. In this he is too much by half, for if he fails to excel "in the billingsgate department of literature" it is not because he has not cultivated his talent for it, nor for a want of natural inclination and adaptation to it—His bitterness and his bigotry may have been in the way of his success as a blackguard—but he can console himself with the reflection that if he has failed to perfect himself in billingsgate he has at least reached the depths of Pharisaism. He is evidently stung at our allusion to his having been educated for the ministry. We did not mean it as a reproach—not to him certainly, though it might have reflected somewhat upon the good sense of those who selected him as a beneficiary. Neither do we blame him for abandoning the ministry for the editorship of a political journal—for however unfit he may be for the latter he is manifestly more unfit for the former profession. For his abandonment of it, the clergy especially owe him many thanks, for he has thereby saved the pulpits of the land from the pollution of his presence, and themselves from a fellowship which they would soon have learned to loathe. We are willing to regard it as an evidence that his conscience was not utterly hardened at the time, but the forgeries and falsehoods to which he has dealt so lavishly since then, have probably completed the work.

We speak plainly for the occasion demands it. No more difference of opinion between yourself and others, ever called a harsh word from our pen. We can respect and even love an honorable antagonist—we can make all due allowance for hasty expressions, uttered in the excitement of partizan conflict. But for one who, like Dorson Sykes, reduces falsehood to a system, and loves the lie he makes—whose vindictiveness as a partizan finds no parallel, except in his baseness as a man, we have no honeyed phrases by which to express the indignant scorn, which we, in common with every mind which is not as utterly bereft of honor as his own, must feel for him.

Mr. Secretary Bancroft.—An occasional correspondent of the New York Evening Post, under date of the 3d inst. writes as follows:

"Unexampled changes of steady occupation pervade every department; but that of the navy, just now is, perhaps, the busiest. The condition of our foreign relations has dalled the branch into uncommon vigor. The sailing of vessel after vessel; the drafting of officers, the issuing of orders, and an endless amount of important detail, afford rapid exercise to the hard-tasked faculties of all concerned. The new Secretary, Bancroft has taken hold of the helm with a skillful and powerful grasp. His industry knows no bounds. From eight in the morning, till late at night, often, he is at his post. The application of the student has fitted him for the indefatigable devotion necessary to the man in office with duties so multifarious and responsible. His despatches business with uncommon activity, and such are his powers of concentration, that whilst indulging in easy conversation with his troops of visitors, he examines documents, signs papers, and dictates answers to his correspondents. There is no doubt that Mr. Bancroft will do honor to the Cabinet and raise himself in public estimation; and it is well, for the country that we have a man in his lofty place every way competent to its requirements.

☞ James Eager, the murderer of Philip Williams, was executed in the city of New York on Friday last, upon the same scaffolding raised for John C. Colt.—The following cold-blooded account of the transaction, we find in the N. Y. Herald:—

At one o'clock the Sheriff entered the cell of the convict and pinioned him in irons. The hangman's livery which consists of white satin pantaloons bound with black braid, black coat of white muslin bound with black, and a cap bound with the same material, with a black tassel at the top, was then put on by the criminal without his making a word. The Sheriff then placed the halter about the neck, and as he did so, a slight convulsive gulping was observed, but he appeared no more affected, or so much so, as those that witnessed the preparation. The criminal's arms were then tied behind him by the officers, and the Sheriff gave the word to move.

As he left the cell, Eager asked permission to shake hands with Babe the pirate, and with Saunders, the only two prisoners with whom he has had any converse, and the Sheriff readily granted this last request. Babe was then led along the corridor, and Eager shook hands with him, saying, "good bye, you must soon prepare to follow me!"—and to Saunders he said, pretty much the same thing. Babe did not evince so much feeling as one would suppose a person in his peculiar situation would do, and Saunders did not appear to feel much. Every thing being in readiness, at precisely twenty minutes past one o'clock, the criminal, supported on the left by Sheriff William Jones, in his cocked hat with his sword girt around his waist, and on the right by Deputy Sheriff McDonough, also in uniform, preceded by a small posse of deputy Sheriffs with their staves of office, left the cell of the prisoner at a slow, solemn and mournful pace, turned round the east end of the prison, and then turned into the passage way in which the gallows was erected. At this point, every eye was fixed upon the prisoner, but he did not betray the slightest emotion, his features being calm and composed, evincing clearly that he was prepared to meet his death as a christian and a penitent. He never raised his eyes to the gallows, but kept them fixed about twenty paces ahead. As soon as they did rest upon the platform a slight tremor passed over his frame. Every thing was as hushed as death, and the unfortunate criminal was placed upon the platform and turned round facing the east. The Sheriff then adjusted the halter, placing the knot behind the ear, and fastened the other end to the loop of the traversing rope overhead. The ministers of God then uncovered, as well as the Sheriff and most of the spectators, and taking hold of the hand of the unfortunate wretch, the Rev. Mr. Hutt delivered the following prayer—the criminal as he did so, swaying his body slightly from side to side.

"Almighty and Everlasting God! thou just protector of the universe—thou God of Eternity, who delightest not in the death of a sinner who has not obtained divine forgiveness at his hands—we pray unto thee, and crave that thou may hear us. We pray that this man, who has seen the folly and wickedness of his ways, as thou knowest, may obtain forgiveness through the mediation of a suffering Savior. Thou knowest, O God, that he is prepared to die the death of a christian and to enter the valley and shadow of death, with angels to bear his spirit to thy shrine, where there is no sin. We commit him to thee, O God of the whole earth, to blot out all his sins, and to forgive all his iniquities and transgressions; and may the saints of heaven rejoice over one who has repented. Oh Lord, have mercy upon the soul of a poor sinner! Amen.

The prisoner calmly but fervently responded with an emphatic Amen at the close of the prayer. Mr. Hutt shook hands with him, and said, "How is it with you now?"—To which he replied, "All well, and I die in peace. Good bye, good bye,—pray for me." The Sheriff, the minister, and one or two others, shook hands with him, and then all were ordered to stand back. The cap was pulled over his eyes—the Sheriff waved his hand to Mr. McDonough—and, at precisely half past one o'clock, he, with a blow from the axe severed the large rope from the belaying pin—the weight descended, and the unfortunate criminal was run up into the air, so that his feet were about two feet from the ground. At the instant of the descent, his arms were convulsively jerked, and then a tremor of the whole frame set in. The clenched hands were then raised and lowered, the legs stretched and drawn up slightly. Another tremor passed over the whole body—the body then bent backward—the hands were again raised, as if the body in agony was parting from the soul. The hands again lowered—another tremor ran over the body—the toes dropped—and the spirit of James Eager, a victim to vicious human passions, winged its way to that God that gave it birth, to receive, at his hands, the last, final judgment. May He have mercy on his soul!

The pulse of Eager could be felt for fifteen minutes after he was run up, and it was evident before he was taken down, that the rub had not dislocated his neck, and that he died from strangulation.—He died as easy as any person could expect.

After the body had been suspended for thirty-five minutes, the coffin was brought from the prison, and the body taken down and placed therein, after which it was placed in an apartment to remain twenty-four hours, to be claimed by his friends, (alas! poor man, he has none) at the expiration of which time, it will handed over to the surgeon for dissection.

From the New York Tues Sun, May 4.

THE GREAT RACE.

The North beaten by the South.

Yesterday, the opening day of the New York Jockey Club's Spring Meeting on the Union Course, added a new name to the list of American "cracks" in the person of Peytona, the newly chosen champion of the South—one new at least to the Northern Circuit—for, although "a high mettled racer" of notoriety, never before has her power been tested by a horse of equal merit. To this remark exception might be made in the case of Blue Dick, whom she beat in dull time at New Orleans, but it must be remembered that Blue Dick, although purporting to be a Northern horse, was in reality a Southern crack, and the condition in which he ran, was anything but "exactly the thing;" a fact fully supported by the heavy time made in the race. For a series of years the supremacy of the North and South as regards horseflesh—its value and its perfection, has been a question of dispute, each division of the country by turns claiming the championship. The defeat of the North in the matches won by Flirtilla and Bascombe, could scarcely be balanced against the prior victory achieved by Eclipse over Henry, and the later and more memorable one of Fashion over Boston? in fact every sporting gentleman has declared his opinion that the South had the worst of the "turn-up" and the North might "crow" upon a matter of principle. With the defeat of Blue Dick, confidence rose in the Peytona, and many shrewd guesses were made that she might prove more than a dose for Fashion, the acknowledged fund of the Northern Turf, and hence came it that the match of yesterday, the most enthusiastic and popular of all those sectional conflicts, was determined on as the last test of the rival division's merits in that peculiar line of "the fancy."

THE ROAD DOWN.

We have seen many curious things in our lifetime, including a live giraffe and a successful comedy, but never did we see devices more rare and inventions more ingenious and facetious, combined with actions more fantastic than were witnessed on "going to the Races." The "Rail," the ancient instrument of popular torment, was, as a matter of course, the favorite conveyance, but all the rails in Christendom could never ride one-half the Gothamites who sought its inflictions. Omnibuses, spring vans, carts, and nondescripts, drawn by four in hand teams, trotting ponies, and horses of unknown age, size and colors, were pressed into service, much to the detriment of the public peace, and the great emolument of veterinary surgeons. Away they went from an early hour in the morning, some dozen seconds before cock-crow, and when the race was two-thirds over, "the cry was still they come."—Some estimate can be formed of the multitude, who passed down the railway, when we state that the company had over one hundred cars and nine powerful locomotives constantly on the move, each train accommodating 2,000 people, and still this immense collection of wagons and propellers were insufficient to convey the applicants. To get to the course seemed their only object of existence, and every practising physician will surely bless the means they adopted to accomplish their ends. Apart from the dangers of the road in navigating scrubby through the dense masses of vehicles, equestrians and pedestrians, every body appeared to take a peculiar delight in jeopardizing his life, or at least, one of his limbs, and the only wonder is, that the coroner of King's county did not retire from the office at night fall, with an immense fortune.

THE RACE COURSE.

No description can give any correct idea of the scene we encountered upon entering the course.—As far as the eye could reach could be seen a motley assemblage of carriages, booths, and temporary shanties, covering many acres of ground and each one filled to its utmost with human beings. Around the course, inside the track, were drawn up numberless private carriages, extending the entire length of the straight run and beyond the quarter stretch, thus drawn out on both sides of "the judges" stand. The roots of these were crowded by gentlemen, and many vehicles were twice by inquiring fair ones, while the intervening space up to the very back of the race ground was filled with equestrians and drivers of all kinds of fancy "drags," from the cariole of Horace down to the caleche of Count D'Orsay. The entire front of the Grand and Field Stands exposed rows of human faces, not exactly of the highest order of beauty, but of jocose features, and the bodies belonging to those heads were evidently stowed away in a manner past mortal calculation. Beyond the draw gates stood a hot-pushing, crowding and swearing, like the army of Xerxes, as countless as the sands of the sea. The Ladies' Pavillion was filled with many fashionable damsels and blooming dames, the sisters, wives and other personal property of the members of the Club, who rallied a strong muster of distinguished strangers in their own stand. Among these we noticed the Baron de Malzhan, and many celebrated sporting characters from Canada and various part of the Union.

Previous to starting, odds were freely bet against Peytona, some as high as ten to eight; and bets on time, that seven minutes, forty seconds, would not be made, were in extensive demand.

THE RACE.

Upon unclothing, both horses showed tip-top condition, and Peytona rather took the natives aback by her gigantic size, immense barrel and fine neck, presenting at a glance, every quality of a high bred horse, while her little opponent was welcomed with enthusiasm, mostly from the outsiders. Peytona was ridden by Francis C. Palmer, better known as "Barney," and Fashion had her old rider, Joe Laird.

FIRST HEAT.

The horses started at the tap of the drum freely and easily. Barney having the inside and taking the lead. For the first mile he was closely followed up by the Northern mare, and when they came on the straight run, she lapped her opponent, and neck and neck they passed the stand. Peytona struck our notice not merely by the strong resemblance in build and general style to Eclipse, but by her free and precise action, gathering herself with ease, and striding over the ground at an immense length with a rapid action. Indeed, so much did Peytona moving, gain in opinion over Peytona standing still, that bets and even odds, were freely offered that the Southern mare would win the heat.—Laboring under the double disadvantage of not being able to see the horses after passing on the first quarter from the multitude of carriages lying in that direction, and having the view of the straight run, occasionally interrupted by the dust kicked up by the pedestrians on the track, we cannot chronicle the movements of the rival mares with the accuracy we desire. During the third and fourth miles Joe "hurried up" his Southern rival, as one of the "boys" emphatically expressed it, in a style "that warm" 'cactly slow;" but on the brush she lost ground, and the Southern mare came in about a length ahead, to the good time of 7:39 1-2, better time than was expected from the heaviness of the track, and which, in the opinion of good judges, fully competes with Fashion's great time, 7:32 1-2 in the Boston match.

SECOND HEAT.

Barney still led off, and Fashion followed suit to a very pretty tune, and on coming down the run on the first mile, made a brush and headed the Southern mare, and took the inside. For the next mile Joe kept up his lead, and Barney concluding the third made a brush and intended the tables, opening the fourth mile with a strong pull, taking the track and coming down the straight run at a rattling pace. In vain Joe used his whip and spur, the Southern nag was too much for him, and Barney, showing coolness and capital horsemanship, drove in about half a length ahead.

RECAPITULATION.
UNION COURSE, LONG ISLAND,
TUESDAY, May 13, 1845.

NORTH VS. SOUTH.

The South enters Mr. Kirkham's ch. m. Peytona, by Imp. Glencoe, out of Giantess by Imp. Leviathan, 6 yrs old, 116 lbs. rode by Barney (F. C. Palmer) —blue jacket and blue cap . . . 1 1
The North enters Wm. Gibbons' gh. m. Fashion, by Imp. Trustee, out of Bonnets o' Blue by Sir Charles, 8 years old, 123 lbs., rode by Jos. Laird—purple jacket and green cap . . . 2 2
Time, 7:39 1-2—7:46 1-4—Track heavy.

The Administration.

The National Convention of May, 1844, presented as the candidate for the Presidency, James K. Polk, and at the same time, certain resolutions expressive of the principles of the party, and asserting the grounds upon which Mr. Polk's election was asked. His success evidences the adoption by the people, of the political creed of the Baltimore Convention, and by it we may reasonably expect the administration will be regulated; our opponents may therefore save themselves much trouble by obtaining from speculations as to the course of the Executive, when, by turning to the Convention resolutions, they will find the prominent points, assumed and determined by the late Canvass. The annexation of Texas is a National measure near to its consummation—the last Congress took all preliminary steps for its accomplishment, and after the Texas Congress shall in June, agree to the annexation, there is no doubt of its speedy completion at an early session of the American Congress. The immediate and effectual occupation of Oregon will be urged upon Congress by the President in his first message—his emphatic declaration that "*Our title to Oregon is clear and unquestionable,*" forbids even the surmise of negotiation or treaty, and there is every reason to believe, that the Executive will press, and Congress will promptly pass resolutions for the prompt relief of our Oregon fellow citizens from British thraldom, and from a mongrel government, such as now exists there. On the Tariff, the President has been explicit in his letter to Mr. Kane, and from this, he will not of course deviate; while the wants of the country shall regulate the aggregate amount of duties, there shall be a discrimination in favor of such articles as are here manufactured, and whose manufacture will suffer from foreign competition.—Religious liberty to all; the right of naturalization; adherence to the Constitution, and a determined opposition to any concentrated money power, whether called a Bank, or by any other name, will ever be the policy of the administration. To this course the President is pledged, and from this, we can assure the inquiring Whigs, he will not depart.—*Daily (Phila.) Keystone.*

Babe the Pirate.—The execution of Babe, for murder and piracy on board the Sarah Lavinia, will probably take place on the 6th of June, to which day he stands respited. He was a short time since removed from the third story cell to one in the second, and now occupies that in which Colt had been confined and committed the desperate act which terminated his own life. The cell is immediately over the spot where the scaffold was erected for the execution of Eager, and the noise, and conversation of the workmen freely reached his ears. It is said he exhibited two or three days since, symptoms of insanity, but all vestiges of it appear to have passed off. He has remarked, we understand, that the suspense of two years which he has suffered has been infinitely worse than death. The cell of Eager was within two or three of that in which he is confined. Whilst the latter was passing to execution, the shroud, the rope and other habiliments of death borne upon his person, Babe, wished to shake hands with him, and did so, his cell door being unlocked for the purpose. Babe appeared to be considerably affected, though unfortunately, it may be said, he has not shown much contrition since his condemnation. He and Eager firmly clasped each other's hands. Should the order not be countermanded, his execution will probably take place on one of the islands in the Bay. His body, pursuant to sentence, will be delivered over for dissection.—*N. Y. Express*

Shaving Cream.—Roosevelt & Co., 27 Broadway have an excellent shaving soap manufactured by *Ferre* at Middletown, Ct., which all who shave themselves will find it worth their while to try. It is a rare compound, for its emollient qualities, while it forms a good lather.—*Albany Argus.*

MARRIED.

In Hartford on the 12th inst, by Rev. George Burgess, Mr. Augustus Frost, of Philadelphia, and Miss Sarah M. Stowe, of that City.

In East Hartford, on the 9th inst, by Rev. Wm. K. Stopford, Rev. John Campbell of the New York Annual Conference, and Miss Mary A. Norton, of the former place.

In New London, on the 14th inst, by Rev. A. McEwin, Mr. Edward Colby to Rachel Stovel.

In New Haven, on the 1st inst. by Rev. Mr. Baldwin, Mr Miles Sperry, Jr. to Miss Abegail Blackman.

In the same place on the 8th inst by Rev. Mr. Hodgson, Mr Wm. Crow of Quebec, to Miss Cornelia W. daughter of Mr. Levi Sherman of this city.

In Branford, May 11th by the Rev. A. C. Wheat, Mr. Jerome Blackstone, to Miss Phebe Yale.

At Rochester, (N. Y.) L. T. Chadwick, of Rochester, and Cecelia Bolles, daughter of F. Canfield Esq. formerly of Hartford.

In Washington May 8th, Dr. George Clymer, U. S. Navy, to Mary, daughter of Comondore Shubrick.

In Christ Church Hartford, on the 13th inst by Rt. Rev. T. C. Browell, George W. Beers Esq., son of Hon. Seth P. Beers, of Litchfield, to Miss Elizabeth V. daughter of Professor Laurent Clerk of the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb.

DIED.

In Groton, on the 7th inst., Miss Mary F. Brown aged 42 years.

In Guilford, May 10th, Mr Eli Kirkham, aged 65.

In Hartford, May 11, Mrs. Mary Morgan, aged 60.

In Stamford May 10, Mr. Wm H Hoyt, aged 29

In Oswego, N. Y. May 1st, Eleazer Dana, Esq. the oldest surviving resident of that place.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF NORWICH,

ARRIVED.

May 13 Sch. Uncas, fm Phil. Coal for W. P. Williams.
Sch. Sumer, Tryon fm Kingston, Coal for W. P. Williams.
Slp. Glide, Smith, fm New York.
Sch. Robert Woodruff, Wilday, for Brooklyn.
Sch. Perseverance, Hobron, fm Phil. Coal for E. Chappell.
Sch. Jane Sally Francis, Story fm Chatham.
Sch. Postboy, Manton, fm Machias.
Sch. Oriental, Brown, fm E. Machias.
sch Andes, Kinney, fm Rondout.
sch Daniel Webster, Delaney, fm. Coxsackie.
sch James Gorham, Vail, fm N York
slp China, Bearse, fm New Bedford.
slp Eunira, Rodgers, fm Richmond, Va.
14—slp Brunette, Smith, fm Providence.
Propeller Washington, Mason fm N Y.
15 Sch. Hannah, Woodruff, fm Machias.
May 15th, Steam Sch. Shetucket, Geer fm N. Y.
Sloop Energy Holloway, fm Hartford.
Sch Charlotte, Wescott, fm Ocracoke, North Carolina.
Sloop Cabott, Ewen, fm Kingston, Coal for E. Chappell.
Sloop Crusade, Nash, fm N. Y.
Sloop Star, Barber, fm N. Y.
Sloop Traveller, Corwin, fm Southold.
Sloop Benj. Franklin, White fm N. Y.
Sloop Betsey and Ann, Hill fm Albany.
sch Amanda, Sayre, fm Kingston, coal for E. Chappell.
sloop Jasper, Whittlesey, fm Kingston, coal for J. G. Huntington.
sloop Greenby, Cole, fm Albany.
sloop James E. Marks, Sudgman, fm Albany.

EXHIBITION!

ONE PRICE ONLY!

PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK

CLOTHING STORE,

18 SHETUCKET-STREET. 18

HAS opened with a splendid and magnificent Stock of CLOTHING, made for the Spring and Summer Styles for 1845 from the Paris and London fashions—the most fashionable nations in the World. Of every style and size from a small Youth to the Giant size of the most corpulent man in the Country and the ☞ extreme low prices which this Stock is to be sold is astonishing to the world.

This Store is permanently established for the reception of fashionable made Clothing so cheap as expected from the London and Paris Styles. The many thousands of Garments and variety of Styles of this fashionable Establishment forbid more to enumerate them. All we ask is for Gentlemen, whether Gentlemen of leisure, Sportsmen, Mechanics, and Laborers one and all come and examine for themselves. The doors will be open from rise in the morning and close at nine in the evening.

N. B. Mr. WM W. TINNEY will have the charge and Agency of this Establishment, and will be happy to see and wait upon those who will favor him with a call. ☞ The lowest price marked on each article. Remember 18 Shetucket street, opposite Huntington's round black Sign.

Norwich, May 14 1845.

EXTENSIVE SALE

CLOTHING,

WILL CONTINUE through the season at

THE BOSTON CLOTHING STORE,

146 MAIN-STREET.

J. B. PALMER & CO.

HAVE just received from their manufacturing establishment in Boston, an ENTIRE NEW AND FASHIONABLE STOCK, of Spring and Summer Clothing, made and trimmed in the best manner and most fashionable Styles. It is useless to enumerate articles, as it is well known throughout every government, from a superfine Eighteen Dollar Coat to a pair of Fifty Cent Pantaloons, can be found in this establishment.

FURNISHING GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Price and quality, wholesale and retail. Green Jackets, Overalls and Striped Shirts, by the case.—☞ Their stock is now complete, and arrangements have been made by which they will receive new goods every week through the season.

THE Public are therefore invited to call where they will ever find a Fresh Stock of Ready Made Clothing. ☞ Our determination is to sell. Our watchword is NEVER TO BE UNDERSOLD!

Norwich May, 1845.

WORTH NOTICING AND NO HUMBUG!!

AT THE

NEW YORK PEARL ST. STORE,

117 MAIN-ST.

NORWICH, CONN.

(HUBBARD'S NEW.)

CAN always be found one of the largest and best selected assortment of DRY GOODS kept in this city and will be sold at such prices as to defy all competition. We are receiving GOODS almost daily from our wholesale House in New York, and they will be retailed out at New York Wholesale prices.

LOOK AT THIS.

Just received this morning a large and splendid assortment of

BALZORINES AND BERAGES

which will be sold at astonishingly low prices.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERS AND VESTINGS

in any quantity, and at prices that will satisfy the closest buyers.

Call in, examine and be satisfied that goods are sold cheaper at the New York Store than at any other establishment in the city.

WILLIAM H. TERRY.

May 15 '45

CLEAR THE TRACK!!!

FOR

16 SHETUCKET-STREET. 16

$10,000

IN

READY MADE

CLOTHING,

AND

FURNISHING

GOODS!

50 per cent cheaper than any other in the City. This Stock was selected with great care, and must be sold previous to the 1st of June,

☞ AND NO MISTAKE!! ☜

Purchasers of Clothing are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. Do not mistake the number.

16 Shetucket-street,

May 17 w25 16

CHEAP GROCERY STORE,

JULIUS WEBB,

CORNER OF COMMERCE & WATER STS.

OFFERS for sale a general assortment of GOODS, comprising every article usually kept in the Grocery line, at a very small advance from cost.

May 14 6w26 15

SUGAR.—5000 pounds Sugar of various qualities just rec'd and for sale cheap by

JULIUS WEBB.

Corner of Commerce and Water Street.

May 14 6w26 15

TEA AND COFFEE.—A fresh supply just received, comprising every quality and for sale low by

JULIUS WEBB.

Corner Commerce and Water Streets.

May 14 6w26 15

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of Dugood & Webb are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber if they wish to save cost.

JULIUS WEBB.

Corner Commerce and Water Streets.

May 14 3w26 15

Notice.

WHEREAS, my wife, Louisa P. Wheaton, of Thompson, having left my bed and board, I do hereby forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

ELEASER C. WHEATON.

Thompson, April 30th, 1845. w25 14—3w

R. W. Heath having recently enlarged from the celebrated manufacture of Hallet, Davis & Co. some very superior Piano Fortes, with all the late improvements, and which will be sold at the lowest manufacturer's prices.

Jan. 23

NORWICH SEMINARY.

THE SUMMER TERM of this Institute will commence May 5th, to continue eleven weeks.

TUITION.

For Common English Branches . . . $4,00
" Higher English . . . 5,00
" The Languages . . . 6,00

F. S. HOYT, Principal.

Norwich May 7th. 11w3w24

TO RENT.

A dwelling House on Main-st., a few doors east of the Universalist Church, and possession given immediately. For particulars inquire at this office.

Norwich, May 8th, 1845

Notice.

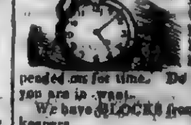
THE subscribers have their spring and summer assortment of all kinds of

Paints, Oils, White Lead, Dry and in Oil, Varnishes, Window Glass, BRUSHES of all kinds, MIXED PAINTS, for immediate use, to suit customers. Particular attention given to country work. All orders punctually attended to at the 3rd door east of Josiah Breed's in Water street.

SPALDING & ALBERTON.

Norwich, May 6.

Just Received.



AN assortment of Watches, among which are fine GOLD and SILVER LEVERS, LEPINES, ANCHOR ESCAPEMENT, DUPLEX, HORIZONTAL & VERTICAL. They will be sold low and can be depended on for time. Do not fail to call and look if you are in want.

We have CLOCKS from $150 to $5, and Time keepers.

Solar Lamps, Girandoles, Gems, Silver Spoons, Gold, Silver, and Steel Pen and Guard Chains, Gold and Silver Pencils, and Jewelry, a good assortment.

BRIDGHAM & HUNTINGTON, 65 Main st.

May 7. 11w2324

GRAY & BROWN'S

LIST OF

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

[Office, 20 Shetucket street.]

GODEY'S LADIES' BOOK, for June, 25
GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE, for June 25
LITTELL'S LIVING AGE No. 53 12½
THE ROVER, for the 12th, 12½
NELLY BROWN, or The Temptations and Pleasures of College Life, "The Author of which is Tom Whipperwill! He knows 'tis true, for he's been Over the Mill." 12½
ZORAIDA, or The Witch of Naumkeag, 12½
MONTEZUMA, THE SERF, 2 Parts 12½
ROE, The History of Two Lives, 25

Refined Sugars.

25 barrels F. M. Powdered Sugar.
25 do do Crushed do.
60 boxes W. W. Loaf do.
10 do Philad. do do.
10 barrels single refined crushed do.

Received in store and for sale by

WHITAKER HAMMOND & CO

April 20, '45 Commerce street.

ORIGINAL STAINED

TO THE LADIES.

MRS. S. B. PENDLETON,

WOULD respectfully inform her old customers and the public generally, that she has taken rooms on Shetucket-street, No, 15, 2d story, where she will devote her time exclusively to

DRESS MAKING.

Mrs. P. flatters herself that she will be enabled to give satisfaction to all who may employ her. Long experience in the business and constant attention to the fashions—having arranged to receive regular reports from the cities of New York and Boston—in connection with her facilities for performing speedily all work entrusted to her care, will secure for her, she trusts, a liberal share of patronage from town and country.

Dresses cut on the most approved system, and fitted at the shortest notice.

No. 15 SHETUCKET-STREET, 2d Story.

Norwich April 10, 1845. 1f20.

REMOVAL.

BREWER & LEWIS have removed their Stove and Tin Ware Manufactory to No. 200 1-2 MAIN-STREET two doors east John T. Mott's corner, where they offer for sale their usual assortment of STOVES, TIN WARE, &c., consisting of Milk Pans and Milk Pails with Strainers, Cheap as the cheapest; Motte Pattent Furnaces, all sizes; Japanned Ware of all descriptions: Pails and Coffee Pots, &c, &c, &c, &c

TIN ROOFING, TIN and COPPER GUTTERS, CONDUCTER PIPES, JOBBING and REPAIRING done as above, at short notice and in a workmanlike manner.

April 30, 1f29

MISS MOORE

WOULD inform the Ladies of Norwich, and vicinity that she has made different arrangements in her business, and is now located in Shetucket street, (Norwich,) where she is now opening splendid Parisian Millinery, consisting of rich silk, Ribbon and Lawn Bonnets. Also a new style of French Straws, Nepolitans, Chips, Lace, English, and every variety and style of Straw Bonnets.—Also Cap Ribbons, French and American Flowers, Laces, Mourning Collars, Hair Bands and a general assortment of MILINERY GOODS.

Two or three Young Ladies wanted as apprentices to the above business.

April 23 2f

READ THIS!

ELY & CO., ARE almost daily receiving

New Spring Goods

of every desirable style, which they offer on the most reasonable terms wholesale and retail. No. 33, and 35 Shetucket Street.

March 13. 1f16

Livery Stable.

D. S. CHAPMAN has taken the STABLE situated on Bath street, opposite Tubbs Block, with Shop where he will continue the LIVERY BUSINESS in all its branches. He begs leave to say to his friends and the public that he intends to keep good Horses and Carriages To Let on Reasonable terms. Also, a Hack for the purpose of attending funerals and for such other purposes as it may be wanted—in all cases he drives himself.

Also—wanted, Horses to Board by the week!

Stable room to Feed 20 horses, daily.

Norwich, apr 22, 1845 1f23

BONNETS AND MILLINERY GOODS.

THE subscribers having accepted the Agency of one of the largest and best manufacturing establishments in Massachusetts are prepared to offer a general supply of

Florence and Fancy Braid Bonnets,

at the lowest manufacturers' prices. Merchants, Milliners and all others will find it for their advantage to call on the subscribers before purchasing.

ALSO, Just received a splendid assortment of RIBBONS, FLOWERS, and MILLINERY ARTICLES which are received direct from the Importers and will be sold at the lowest New York prices.

All persons wishing the above Goods may save 10 per cent by calling at No. 33 & 35 Shetucket st.

ELY & CO.

March 24th, '45. 1f15

Notice!

THE Copartnership now existing under the name and firm of PRATT & HOOKER, will be dissolved on the 1st day of May, 1845.

It is expected that all persons indebted to said firm will make arrangements to pay.

PRATT & HOOKER.

April 8, 1845. 1m19

Extraordinary Announcement.

IN THE WAY OF CHEAP PRICES.

ARE held out to Country Merchants, and dealers in Boots and Shoes, to call and examine the largest stock to be found in the State and as cheap as can be found in the United States.

J. IRESON & SON.

April 23 1845. South Side Main street.—3f

2000 BASS DAIRY SALT, in prime order just received for sale by

WHITAKER HAMMOND & CO.

April 30, w21 Commerce st.

TO COACH MAKERS.

YOUR attention is invited to the following articles, manufactured by J. & R. WARD, and for sale at their Agency, 172 Water-St., New-York.

By G. W. GORUM, N. Y. Agent

TOP LEATHER, do.	JAPANNED CLOTH, for Coach Curtains.	RAILING LEATHER.
SHADE do.	JAPANNED MOLESKIN, for Carriage Linings	LINING do.
do.		SHIFTING do.
		ENAMELLED do.

D. also,

Lithonian an assortment of Fancy Coloured Patent Leather.

TO SHOE MANUFACTURERS.

Japanned CALF SKINS, warranted in every respect equal to the best imported, and 20 per cent, less prices.

CAP MAKERS

Can procure a complete assortment of all kind of TRIMMINGS used in the manufacture of Caps, namely,

Front-Straps, Tips, Braids, Visors.	*Japanned Silk, for Cap Covers, Japanned Muslin, for Storm Caps, Oilled Silk, of a superior quality.*	*Linings, Gimps, Tassels, Buttons, &c. &c.*

At 172 Water Street, New York, up stairs.

April 16 '45. 2f

Lumber.

100,000 ft clear, 2d clear and merchantable pine Boards and Planks.

90,000 ft Pine and Spruce planed Floor Plank.

5,000 ft white wood Boards, with a good assortment of Cherry, Ash, and other lumber for sale by

G. M. EATON,

At the Yard next west of Morton, Converse & Co.

Norwich, April 18. 3w21

OPENING

All this week,

At 115 South side Main street

A Splendid assortment of Gentlemen's, Boy's and Youth's fine Calf and Goat, Sewed and Pegged Boots and Brogans some beautiful Styles. Call & see them. No charge for looking.

J. IRESON & SON.

April 24 1845 26

Freight and Passage Reduced.

Norwich and New York Propeller Line of Steamboats.

Steam Propeller SHETUCKET, Capt. G. H. GEER.

" " QUINEBAUG, " J. WILLIAMS.

WILL leave Norwich and New York every Tuesday and Friday at 4 o'clock P. M. Freight and passengers will be taken very low.

March 18

Norwich and Worcester RAIL ROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

Accommodation Trains, Daily except Sunday.

From Norwich, 6 A. M. and 4 1-2 P. M.
" Worcester, 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.

Steamboat Train,

From Norwich, about 2 A. M. and 4 P. M. Monday Wednesday and Friday.
" Worcester, 5 3-4 P. M. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Long Island Train. Stopping at Danielsonville.

From Norwich, about 2 P. M. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

GENERAL STAGE OFFICE At the American House,

33 Shetucket-St.

STAGES, will leave the American House daily for Hartford.

On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 o'clock, A. M. via., Lebanon, Columbia and Bolton.

On Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays at 8 o'clock A.M., via, Colchester,

Also, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6 1-2 o'clock A. M., for Franklin, Windham, Mansfield, Tolland and Springfield.

DAILY for New London, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Passengers wishing to take any of the above routes will be called for by having their names entered on the books at the office, at the American House.

DANIEL P. SMITH, Agent.

Oct. 29th. 4f

FOR HARTFORD.

THE MAIL STAGES will leave the American House for Hartford, daily (Sundays excepted,) at 8 o'clock, A. M.

The Books are kept at the American House only. Passengers will be called for, or left at any place in the city.

ORRIN PERRIGO, Proprietor.
D. P. SMITH,

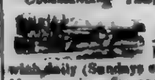
Norwich, April 24 tf

OPPOSITION

BETWEEN

Colchester and Norwich,

Commencing Thursday, April 10, 1845.



AN Accommodation Stage will leave the Temperance House in Colchester, for Norwich, daily (Sundays excepted,) at 7 1-2 o'clock A M., stopping for passengers at Bozrah, Bozrahville, Fitchville, Yantic, and Norwich Town, arriving at Norwich about 9 1-2 o'clock A. M., in time to take the Long Island Train or Steamboat for New York same day.

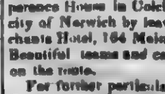
Returning

Will leave the Merchant's Hotel in Norwich, daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 1-2 o'clock, P M., or on the arrival of the Steamer Angeline from Stonington and New London, stopping at all the above mentioned places, and arriving at Colchester about 5 1-2 o'clock, P. M. Passengers taking this line will be called for by leaving their names at the Temperance House in Colchester and in all parts of the city of Norwich by leaving their names at the Merchants Hotel, 164 Main street without extra charge. Beautiful teams and careful drivers will be placed on the route.

For further particulars, inquire of John Brown Esq., Agent at the Temperance House, Colchester, S K Andrews Hotel Keeper, Bozrah, and D R Baker, Agent and Proprietor, at the Merchant's Hotel, Norwich

Norwich, April 5, 1845. tf 21

DAILY LINE To New London.



THE Steamer ANGELINA, Capt. A. LOVELL, has commenced her regular Trips to New London. Leaving Norwich at 6 o'clock in the morning, returning in the afternoon in time for the accommodation Train of Cars for Worcester.

On or before April 1st, she will extend her trips to Porterville, (Mystic,) and Stonington regular. For further information inquire of the Capt. or E. A. BILL.

March 19,45.—17.

REGULAR STEAM BOAT LINE,

BETWEEN NORWICH AND NEW YORK.

DAILY.

THE Splendid Steamer Cleopatra, Capt ISAAC K. DUSTAN. The Splendid Steamer Worcester, Capt DANIEL BACON.

The Worcester will leave Norwich on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, The Cleopatra, will leave Norwich, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Each of the above boats will leave New York on alternate days.

E. A. BILL, Steam Boat Agent.

April 18 1845 21

REMITTANCES TO AND PASSAGE FROM ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

WE beg to inform our friends in Norwich, Conn and this vicinity, that we have appointed Mr JAMES MU'LELLAND, of that city, as our agent Persons sending for their relatives, or remitting money to the old country, will find it their interest, and their friend comfort to give him a call.

ROCHE BROTHERS & CO.,
25 Fulton street, New York.

Jan 24th 1844 1f9

REMOVAL,

THE subscriber has taken the Store 140 *Main Street, formerly* occupied by Messrs. J. Ireson & son, where he invites a call from all his old friends and lots of new ones to an assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES,

on and after the 15th of April 1845.

The subscriber flatters himself, that the experience he has had in business, enables him to select as good an article, and buy as cheap for cash as any other, consequently he will sell as cheap for cash.

A good assortment of LADIES GAITERS and KID SHOES at his own make constantly on hand.

T. J. BUDINGTON.

April 8, 3w19

LADIES ATTEND.

Now opening at the

CONNECTICUT BONNET STORE.

in addition to our former stock 20 cases of NEW AND SPLENDID BONNETS, consisting of Neapolitan, Neapolitan Lace, English Dunstable, Victoria, Adelajde, Birdseye, English Brilliants, Rutland, Pedal Florence, Devon Straws, and Tuscan and Straw Hats and Hats for Misses, Lawn plaited silk, and plain Ribbons and Gimp Hats, Caps, Tabs, and FRENCH FLOWERS.

—ALSO—

15 Boxes of Fashionable Bonnets and Cap RIBBONS of the richest and most desirable Styles, all of which will be sold lower than can be bought at any other place in this city.

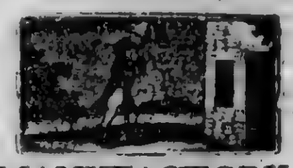
Call and See

No 17 Shetucket street, Norwich Ct.

April 23 1845 6w22

To Dry Goods Merchants and the Public Generally.

Umbrella, Parasol, and Sun-Shade



MANUFACTORY.

OPPOSITE THE MERCHANTS HOTEL, NORWICH, CONN

THE advertiser respectfully begs leave to return his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage he has received for many years, and earnestly solicits a continuance of the same.

Having just purchased a rich assortment of materials for the manufacture of Parasols and Sun-Shades, for the coming spring *entirely for cash* Merchants having silks suitable for the purpose, can have them made up in any style to better advantage and in a superior manner than sending them to New York. An assortment of umbrellas and parasols of different sizes and qualities, constantly on hand and the workmanship of all goods warranted and kept in repair one year.

Umbrellas and Parasols repaired or re-covered, in a few hours as usual.

ALBERT CHERRY.

Jan. 1st. 1845. 1f6

WRIGHT'S Indian Vegetable Pills,

OF THE

N. American College of Health.

THESE extraordinary Pills are composed of plants which grow spontaneously on our own soil, and are, therefore, better adapted to our constitution than medicines composed from foreign drugs, however so they may be compounded; and as the INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS are founded upon the principle that the human body is, in truth,

SUBJECT TO BUT ONE DISEASE,

viz, corrupt humors, and that medicines cures this disease on

NATURAL PRINCIPLES

by cleansing and purifying the body, it will be manifest, that if the constitution be not entirely exhausted, a perseverance in their use, according to directions, is absolutely certain to drive disease of every name from the body.

When we wish to restore a Swamp or Morass to fertility, we drain it of the superabundant waters.—In like manner, if we wish to restore the body to health, we must cleanse it of impurity.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

Will be found one of the best, if not the very best medicines in the world for carrying out this

GRAND PURIFYING PRINCIPLE,

because they expel from the body all morbid and corrupt humors—the cause of disease—in any easy and NATURAL MANNER; and while they, every day give

EASE AND PLEASURE,

disease of every name is rapidly driven from the body.

The above named INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS have been three years before the American public, and we can now say, without fear of contradiction; that of all the various medicines which have heretofore been popular, not one has given such universal satisfaction, or obtained such a permanent hold upon the affections of the people. Not only do all who use it unreservedly experience relief, and recommend it in the strongest terms; but it has effected some of the most astonishing cures ever performed by medicine.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

WRIGHT's Indian Vegetable Pills are attaining great celebrity in New England as well as other parts of the United States. The attempts of persons to defraud the public by the sale of spurious articles, meet with general reprobation. Mr. Wright is an indefatigable business man, and shows no array of cures by the medicine, which warrant confidence in the virtue of the Indian Vegetable Pill

From the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

People are pretty well satisfied by this time, that Calomel and the other thousand and one mineral preparations of the shops are better adapted, as a general rule, to kill rather than cure the patient.—As a matter of course, vegetable medicines are there, free in great request. There are very many humbugs however, among the latter, and we would advise all those who have the least regard for their health, to try the *INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS of the North American College of Health*, sold at 169 Race street, Philadelphia—as they are the preparation of one intimately acquainted with the healing art.

From the Boston Daily Times.

INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

Of all the public advertised medicines of the day we know of none that we can more safely recommend for the "ills that flesh is heir to," than the Pills that are sold at the depot of the North American College of Health, No 193 Tremont street Boston. Several instances we know of, where they are used in families with the highest satisfaction. And no longer ago then yesterday, we heard an eminent physician of this city recommend them in high terms. There used to be in the community a great repugnance to the use of QUACK medicines, as they are all indiscriminately termed, but it was mainly owing to the regular M. D.'s constantly denouncing them. They are, however, becoming more liberal in this respect, and the consequence is, that good vegetable medicines are now more extensively used than formerly.

AGENTS.

Samuel Tyler Norwich will call the depot to those who wish to purchase to sell again.

R W ROATH,	Norwich,
Geo D Fuller,	Norwich Town
S C Osgood,	Bean Hill,
Tracy Huntington & Co	Yantiville,
A L Hyde	Franklin
A G Bailey,	Lebanon
G Robinson,	"
Stephen Fitch,	Fitchville,
H Morey	Bozrahville
Stanton	Jewett City,
Albert Ray & Co	Greeneville
C & G Lewis	Uncasville,
S P Colins	Mystic
S P Hoxie,	Mystic Bridge
Wm. Browing,	Gales Ferry
Nathan Beckwith	New London
J H Lewis & Co	Westerly
E W Bapcock & Co	
R Burnett	Groton,
R M Smith	"
B Fanton, Jr	Stonington
Wm B Hull,	North Stonington;

New England Office 193 Tremont street Boston.

May 1 1844 29

Do you want comfort in SHAVING!!

THEN USE FERRE'S SHAVING

CREAM,

A FEW of the hundreds of recommendations in the above Cream may be found below

FERRE'S SHAVING CREAM.

The undersigned having used the Cream Saponine, of which Mr. E. C Ferre of Middletown is sole proprietor, are happy to award him our testimonials in its favor. Considering the expedition of making the lather, its superior quality when made, its softening effects on the beard, and its curative qualities upon the skin, we do not hesitate to recommend it to the public as the best Shaving Cream either domestic or imported now in use.

Rev. E E Griswold	Charles Woodward, M D
do. Wm Jarvis	J Barratt, M D
do W G Howard	Wm B Casey, M D
do Arthur Granger	David Harrison, M.D
do Samuel M Emery	Edwin Stearns
Prof John Johnson	E A Russell
do A W Smith	Jeremiah H Taylor
Sem'l Stearns	Eli Wilcox, P M
Eleazer Lacey	Horace Clark
Joseph Arnold	Thomas G Mather
W S Camp	Sidera Chase
Daniel H Chase	George Francis
Charles Francis	

Ferre's Cream Saponine, after a thorough trial, I consider it much preferable to any other article which I have ever used in shaving. Its properties are so valuable as to commend it to general use.

Rev. J. B. CRANE.

For sale by WILLIAM S. TYLER, Watertown, Agent for the Proprietor, also sold by SAMUEL TYLER and Perfumers generally.

April 16' 45 21

The Brandreth's Pills.

As a general family medicine, especially in a country so subject to sudden changes of temperature as this, their value is incalculable. By having the Brandreth Pills always on hand, should a sudden attack of sickness take place, they can be given at once, and will often have checked a case before the physician could have arrived.

In Cholic, and in inflammation of the bowels, these Pills will at once relieve, and perseverance in their use, according to the directions, will surely do all that medicine can do to restore the health of the patient.

In diseases arising from the use of mercury or from any cause or vitiation, from bad blood or otherwise, their use will produce the most happy results. In all attacks of Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, and in cases of chronic or recent Costiveness, the use of the Brandreth Pills will be productive of infinite service—sometimes occasioning so great a change for the better as to cause great thankfulness.

In all cases of Indigestion, Worms, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and in all affections of the Stomach and Bowels, the Brandreth Pills will be found a never failing remedy.

To insure the full benefit of these celebrated Pills, they should be kept in the house, so that upon the first commencement of sickness they may be at once resorted to. One dose is better than a dozen after the disease has become established in the system.

The Brandreth Pills are purely vegetable, and so innocent that the infant of a month old may use them if medicine is required, not only with safety but with a certainty of receiving all the benefit medicine is capable of imparting. Females may use them during all the critical periods of their lives. The Brandreth Pills will insure their health, and produce regularity in all the functions of life.

Be careful of counterfeit Pills. How to avoid them:

No. 1 Security.

Each Agent who sells the Genuine Brandreth Pills has a CERTIFICATE OF AGENCY, which has been engraved at a vast expense. It represents the Manufactory at Sing Sing, on the banks of the Hudson river, and is signed by Dr. Brandreth, and his seal stamped upon the paper.

No. 2 Security.

Above all observe the labels upon the boxes.—Each box of the Genuine Pills has now THREE LABELS upon it. The top and the bottom label containing upwards of FIVE THOUSAND LETTERS in RED INK. The words BENJAMIN BRANDRETH'S PILLS being printed over two hundred times upon the two labels.

No 3 Security,

There are also upon each label two signatures of Dr. Brandreth; one B. Brandreth, and also one Benjamin Brandreth. Each box, therefore, to be genuine, must have six signatures of Dr. Brandreth upon it. If the box do not answer this description, the Pills are not the Brandreth Pills, but some vile counterfeit of them, as all the old labelled boxes have been collected.

No. 4 Security.

Besides the above signs of genuineness, fac-similies of the Brandreth Pill, labels are upon the Certificate of Agency; therefore compare your bag with the labels on the Certificate; if it agrees, the Pills are true; if it does not they are false.

I have expended much time, and at least $1000 in verifying these checks to the sale of counterfeit Pills, and in the hope they will secure the genuine BRANDRETH PILLS to all who want them.

I remain the public's servant.

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.

The following names are a list of Dr. B. Brandreth agents in New London Co.

Norwich, R. W. Roath; New London, Nathan Belden; Colchester, L. A. Kellogg; Franklin, Amos L. Hyde; Liberty Hill, Austin Gay; Lebanon, Gurdon Robinson; Yantiville, Tracy, Huntington & Co.; Fitchville, S. Fitch; Norwich Town, Geo. D. Fuller; Milltown, Wm. B. Hull; Stonington, Horace Lewis; Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Portersville, Smith, Cady & Co; Centre Groton, R. W. Smith; Groton, John Hudson; Hamburg, H. A. Brockway; Salem, E. S. Williams; Montville, James Turner; Hadlyme, Z. Brockway.

March, 19 '45. 17

WM. H. ALLEN DENTIST.

OFFICE, NO. 94 SHETUCKET STREET, (UP STAIRS)

WHERE he will perform all operations necessary for the preservation of the teeth and gums in the best possible manner. Teeth inserted from 1 to a complete set. Teeth cleaned, filled, extracted, and all irregularities, whether they proceed from disease or want of proper care, remedied.

March 23.

India Rubber Overshoes.

WE have on hand and for sale on the most reasonable terms, a most splendid assortment of

India Rubber Shoes and Overshoes,

of the latest patterns and styles in market, manufactured from the pure gum and put up in the best manner—warranted not to stiffen in the coldest weather, or contract by the heat, and will retain their color under all circumstances, and not to peel in the seams.

Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine the great improvements made in the manufacture of India Rubber. ☞ We sell cheap.

J. IRESON & SON.

Feb 18 1f12

G. B. PRINDLE.

HAS removed his One Price Watch, Jewelry, and Clock Establishment, to the Store (lately occupied by J. Ireson & Boy's shoe dealers,) No. 144 Main-street,—opposite the sign post.

Full assortment of fashion goods—and no variation of prices to suit—a child may purchase as low as the closest buyer.

April 24th, '45 17

BOOTS AND SHOES.

1845. NEW SPRING GOODS. 1845.

THE Subscriber has just received a large supply of NEW GOODS in his line, consisting of the following:

BOOTS, SHOES, DOWNINGS, BROGANS, GAITERS, SLIPPERS, &C. &C.

of the most desirable styles, and best quality. Also, LADIES and MISSES

GAITERS, HALF GAITERS, BUSKINS, TIES, SLIPPERS, &C. &C.,

in great variety. Also a large assortment of Children's.

SHOES, BOOTS, GAITERS, SOCKS, &C.

All of which will be sold as low as at any Store in this city, and warranted. Purchasers are invited to call and examine at No. 84, Main, opposite the Franklin House.

☞ Work made to order. Also, repairing, neatly executed.

March 26th, '45. 6m16. CHARLES TRACY.

NEW GOODS—SPRING STOCK.

CONNECTICUT BONNET STORE.

HITCHCOCK & PARSON,

MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF

STRAW, SILK AND FANCY BONNETS;

And Dealers in

RIBBONS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,

AND FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

HAVING made extensive arrangements for the Spring Trade, we are prepared to offer to our numerous customers and the public generally a very RICH AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF NEW GOODS and we pledge ourselves to sell lower than the lowest New York or Boston prices. We feel confident in giving our whole attention to the BONNET and MILLINERY Business, we shall hope to give satisfaction. We shall at all times have a stock worthy the attention of purchasers at *Wholesale and Retail*.

All persons buying the above goods will save 20 per cent by calling at the Connecticut Bonnet Store.

N. B. Bonnets and Leghorn Hats Bleached and prepared in the best style at short notice. Millinery Department under the direction of Miss *D. D. CLEMENT*. No 17 Shetucket-st.

Norwich, April 1st '45. 1 3m

SPRING CAMPAIGN,

DRY GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

ELY & CO.,

Proprietors of the great COMMERCIAL DEPOT,

No. 33 & 35 Shetucket-Street.

ARE now fully prepared for Spring Trade; their stock is the largest and best selected they have ever offered. Their wholesale room will contain every style of Goods country merchants can desire and will be sold at New York and Boston prices. They have made arrangements to replenish their retail department almost daily with the choicest goods the market affords. Their CLOTH ROOM will contain BROADCLOTHS and CASSIMERES of every shade of color of foreign and domestic manufacture from one to 10 dollars per yd. They will also keep an extensive assortment of all kinds of MILLINERY GOODS which they offer at the lowest prices. Their stock of DRESS GOODS is most splendid consisting late importations of DRESS SILKS of beautiful patterns, and a large assortment of VALLONSIN, Bombazine Laine &c, and they stand ready at all times to serve all who may be pleased to call on them, with a large stock and at the lowest prices. Their efforts will be to please their customers. To sell is the watchword—to never be undersold is their motto.

Come and see.

March 18, '45.—17. ELY & CO.

THEY HAVE COME

THE following is a part of the invoice of New Spring Goods, just opening by ELY & CO.

6 Cases Spring style Prints,	
5 " " " de Laines,	
1 " Rich Repp, Valoures,	
1 " Super Bombazines,	
8 English, French and American Gingham,	
10 pc. Rag. Brussels,	
7 " French do. from 50 to 90 per yd.	
18 " American do.	
17 " Rich Derby Silks,	

Domestic Goods in any quantity. Also a large assortment of fancy Goods such as Linen THREAD EDGING CAMBRIC do. MUSLIN do. a new lot of the Embroidered under Skirts, &c, &c.

33 & 35 Shetucket-street.

March 18, '45. 17

C. BRINCKERHOFF'S

The vegetable kingdom is provided by the God of Nature with herbs of different properties and suited when properly administered, to every condition of disease—it will not be contended but that it requires invention and well directed skill to prepare these native medicaments so that their remedial powers shall be well drawn out and the better applied; that is too apparent a necessity to require support. The Proprietor of the Health Restorative, in the number of years since he first commenced its preparation from the original family recipe has devoted a great portion of his time to the study of the medical effect and strength of each herb used in compound.—This study has had the effect of more perfectly convincing him of the superior curative power of the Health Restorative. It cannot perfectly adapted to the cure of Consumption, Liver Complaint, Asthma, Colds, Coughs, and Pains in the Side and Chest—for these diseases it is particularly recommended, with a certainty of success and satisfaction which can be felt in its force only by those who have been healed by its means. No considerations of pecuniary recompense sway the proprietor; he trusts he is influenced solely by the great pleasure of ministering to the relief of suffering humanity, and has devoted such great expense to the feature of this remedy, and deals out so largely in the quantity given, that the income barely suffices to cover the immense outlay. Let those who are seeking a balm in Gilead, use the Health Restorative. The following certificate is from Dr. Chilton, the well known New York chemist.

"I have analyzed a bottle of medicine called 'C. Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative;' and find that it does not contain Mercury, or any other metallic preparation, nor opium in any of its forms. It is composed of vegetable matter entirely."

James R. Chilton, M. D.

C. BRINCKERHOFF, Proprietor, N. Y.
Principal Office, 95 Hudson street, New York.

Horace Everett, U. S. Agent, 95 Hudson street New York, has appointed,

SAMUEL TYLER, 126 Main street, Norwich.
WM. S. TYLER, 191 Water street do.

as agents for the above medicine.

May 1st. 1845. 1m18

REMEMBER

the old Stand, No. 48 Main-St.

OPPOSITE THE FRANKLIN HOUSE.

WHERE J. M. NELSON still continues to carry on the Tailoring business in all its various branches. The subscriber is now ready to make all kinds of Gentlemen's garments in the latest style. The subscriber has received the Fall and Winter fashions for 1844-5. All garments made at this establishment warranted to fit.

N. B. Cutting done at short notice. Wanted also six or eight first rate Tailoresses to whom good wages will be given.

JAMES M. NELSON.

Sept. 1 '44 1f6

On and after the 1st of April next J. IRESON & SON

WILL have removed their entire stock of *BOOTS & SHOES*, with large additions, to the Store in the New Block, known as Hubbard's Row, No. 115 Main-st, where they respectfully invite all of their old and many new customers to call and see them. They hope, by close application to business, and by selling their goods at low rates, to merit the approbation of their numerous patrons.

Having a very large acquaintance with the manufacturers, we have made extensive arrangements to receive and sell their goods at such prices as to enable us to outdo all competitors.

And to our wholesale Customers we would say that in this department we intend to spare no pains to render it complete. Being always supplied with every article usually kept for jobbing. We trust we shall be able to furnish country Merchants, and others purchasers as will save them the expense of going to Boston or New York for the like Goods.

At or April first, 115 South side Main st.

Jan. 30th, '45.

Something New.

SPALDING & CO., are manufacturing under Letters Patent granted by the United States, an improved Friction match, to burn

Without Brimstone.

They now offer for sale, on very reasonable terms

20,000 GROSS.

Neatly put up in Tin, Wood and Paper, in assorted packages and in lots to suit purchasers.

These Matches are highly improved of and recommended for family use by Physicians and Chemists, in consequence of the absence of Sulphur in the manufacture, the fumes of which are so disagreeable and deleterious to all, and particularly injurious to persons having weak lungs or delicate constitution.

They are particularly recommended to the attention of shippers as they have frequently been taken on long voyages and exposed to the extreme of all climates without the slightest injury.

For sale by SPALDING & CO.

Also wholesale and retail by R. W. MATHEWSON, Agents for the manufacturers.

Jan. 20 1845.

LIVE SHAD!

Almost every Morning and Evening at HORTON'S, at 59 Water street, Norwich, Ct.

THE Subscriber is the agent for all the Shad caught at the DAM FISHERY, Lake Gregory, and receives them daily, fresh from the water, at his old stand, No 59 Water street, a few doors below the Post Office. All attempts to procure Shad from Connecticut river, as fresh and as good as the Shetucket Shad, have as yet, failed. The reason is apparent—Shetucket Shad go direct from the river to the table.

N. B.—The subscriber is also daily receiving fresh Halibut, in four hours from Boston. Also, Oysters, Clams, Bass, &c. from the river and coast, all on the most reasonable terms.

Shad in any quantity put up in first rate order for family use.

S. F. HORTON

May 1. 17w18

Refined Sugars.

25 barrels W. W. Powdered Sugar,
25 do do Granulated do.
20 boxes W. W. Loaf do.
15 do Philad do do.
10 barrels single refined crushed do.

Received to store and for sale by

WHITAKER HAMMOND & CO.

April 30. 29 Commerce street.

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE NORWICH NEWS.
BY
WM. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
OFFICE IN SHETUCKET STREET.
Brick Building, 2d Story, opposite Ely & Co's.
NORWICH, CONN.

TERMS.

To City subscribers, $2,00
Mail subscribers, $1,50
payable in advance.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING,

Six lines or less, one two or three weeks, 75
Half a square, 50
A square, $100
All over a square, in the same proportion. Twenty-five cents each week for continuance after three weeks.

J. HENRY PECK,
Fashionable
HAIR DRESSER
No. 93 Main-st.
ONE DOOR EAST OF E. T. HUNTINGTON'S WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE.
Norwich, Conn.
Jan. 18.

J. IRESON & SON,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, and RUBBERS.
LEATHER, BLACKING, LACINGS, RIBBONS, GALLOONS, &c. &c.
115 South Side Main-street.
Norwich City, Conn.
April 8, '45. 1f20

DETISTRY.
G. S. & C. PARKHURST.
Office, 89 Main-Street,
Norwich Ct.
Dec. 18, '44, 5

CHARLES A. CONVERSE.
Dealer in
English, French and German Hardware, Cutlery, and Guns.
129, MAIN-STREET.
Norwich

DR. MERRILL'S
Botanic Store,
COURT STREET,
New London, Ct.
☞All purchases of medicine sold at this store are warranted pure; and purchasers dissatisfied can have their money refunded.
New London, Feb. 11, '45. 1f12

TO RENT.
A dwelling House on Main-st., a few doors east of the Universalist Church, and possession given immediately. For particulars inquire at this office.
Norwich, May 9th, 1845 22

Notice.
THE subscribers are now opening a complete assortment of all kinds of
Paints, Oils, White Lead, Dry and in Oil, Varnishes, Window Glass,
BRUSHES of all kinds, MIXED PAINTS, for immediate use, to suit customers. Particular attention given to country work. All orders punctually attended to at the first door east of John Breed & Co. Water street. SPALDING & ALDERTON.
Norwich, May 6. w44t3—3w

NORWICH SEMINARY.
THE SUMMER TERM of this Institute will commence May 54th, to continue eleven weeks.
TUITION.
For Common English Branches $6,00
" Higher English " $8,00
" The Languages $8,00
F. S. HOYT, Principal.
Norwich May 7th. 17t2w3w34.

Refined Sugars.
25 barrels W. W. Powdered Sugar,
25 do do Crushed do,
20 boxes W. W. Loaf do.
15 do Pilled do do.
10 barrels single refined crushed do
Received in store and for sale by
WHITAKER HAMMOND & CO
April 22, 23 Commerce street.

Extraordinary Announcement.
IN THE WAY OF CHEAP PRICES.
ARE held out to Country Merchants, and dealers in Boots and Shoes, to call and examine the largest stock to be found in the State and as cheap as can be found in the United States.
J. IRESON & SON.
April 30 1845. South Side Main street.—24

2000 BAGS DAIRY SALT, in prime order just received for sale by
WHITAKER HAMMOND & CO,
April 16, w2 Commerce st.

Norwich and Worcester
RAIL ROAD.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
Accommodation Trains,
Daily except Sunday.
From Norwich, 6 A. M. and 4 1-2 P. M.
" Worcester, 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.
Steamboat Train,
From Norwich, about 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Monday Wednesday and Friday.
" Worcester, 5 3-4 P. M. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
Long Island Train.
Stopping at Danielsonville.
From Norwich, about 2 P. M. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

PROCLAMATION.
THE
UNITED STATES
CLOTHING STORE,
91 Main Street.
HAS on hand a number of thousands of
SPRING AND SUMMER
GARMENTS
of every style and variety, which will be sold on the LOW PRICE system.
Gentlemen coming in from the country will find it to their advantage to call at the UNITED STATES, to purchase clothing—next door to Chas. Clark's Hat Store. U. T. FAY.
Norwich April 30, 1845. 17tw3t34

The Norwich News.

VOL. V.—NO. 27. NORWICH, CONN., THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1845. WHOLE NO. 235.

TO COACH MAKERS.
YOUR attention is invited to the following articles, manufactured by J. & R. WARD, and for sale at their Agency, 172 WATER ST., New York.
By G. W. GORUM, N. Y. Agent
TOP LEATHER, DASH do. GRAIN do. SUEP do. | JAPANNED CLOTH, for Coach Curtains, JAPANNED MOLESKIN, for Carriage Dashes, | RAILING LEATHER, LINING do. [ER, SPRINGS do. ENAMELLED do.
Likewise an assortment of Fancy Coloured Patent Leather.
TO SHOE MANUFACTURERS.
Japanned CALF SKINS, warranted in every respect equal to the best imported, and 20 per cent, less prices.
CAP MAKERS
Can procure a complete assortment of all kinds of TRIMMINGS used in the manufacture of Caps, namely,
Fronts, Strops, Tips, Braids, Shivers. | *Japanned Silk*, for Cap Covers, *Japanned Muslin*, for Storm Caps, *Oiled Silk*, of a superior quality. | *Linings, Gimps, Tassels, Buttons*, &c. &c.
At 172 Water Street, New York, up stairs.
April 16, '45. 21

LADIES ATTEND.
Now opening at the
CONNECTICUT BONNET STORE.
in addition to our former stock 20 cases of NEW AND SPLENDID BONNETS, consisting of Neapolitan, Neapolitan Lace, English Dunstable, Victoria, Adelaide, Birdseye, English Brilliant, Rutland, Pedal Florence, Devon Straws, and Tuscan and Straw Hats and Hats for Misses, Lawn shirred silk, and plain Ribbons and Gimp Hats, Caps, Tabs, and FRENCH FLOWERS.
—ALSO—
15 Boxes of Fashionable Bonnets and Cap RIBBONS of the richest and most desirable Styles, all of which will be sold lower than can be bought at any other place in this city.
Call and See
No 17 Shetucket street, Norwich Ct.
April 23 1845 6w22

G. B. PRINDLE.
HAS removed his One Price Watch, Jewelry, and Clock Establishment, to the Store (lately occupied by J. Ireson & Son's shoe dealers,) No. 144 Main-street,—opposite the sign post.
Full assortment of choice goods—and *no variation prices* established—a child may purchase as low as the closest buyer
April 24th, '44 1f23

BAKERY AND FAMILY
GROCERY.
CHARLES DENISON continues the
Baking and Grocery
business at his old stand in *Water Street*, where he will be happy to wait on all friends and former patrons. A general assortment of BREAD, CRACKERS and CAKES constantly on hand. His stock of GROCERIES are well selected, comprising almost every article usually kept in a Family Grocery, the ardent excepted, all of which will be sold as low as can be bought in the city.
N. B. All goods will be delivered to any part of the City free of expense to the purchaser.
Norwich, May 3d, 1845. w3512

SHETUCKET BAND.
THE public are respectfully informed that a new Band has been formed in this City under the above title, for the purpose of Furnishing Music for Military Parades, Public Processions, Excursions, &c. The Band have placed themselves under the direction of Mr. R. E. Sabin—and under a complete organization, with new and effective music, respectfully solicit the patronage of the public.
Orders for the Band may be left with R. E. Sabin, Leader, or W. S. Knowlton, at the Music and Umbrella store, No. 76 Main street.
Norwich, May 12, 1845. w3514—1f

EXPRESS NEWS.
FACTS FOR THE
PEOPLE.
ELY & CO.
CAN AND WILL SELL all kinds of
MILLINERY GOODS,
at less prices than can be bought elsewhere in *New London County.*
They have just received a large lot of FLORENCE, RUTLAND and FANCY BRAID
BONNETS,
and they will sell them at the lowest manufacturers prices. RIBBONS, FLOWERS and TABS will be sold at mere nominal prices, for all these goods they are bound to sell, and prices must not hinder the sale. Let all who would avail themselves of the opportunity of saving 20 PER CENT on MILLINERY GOODS, call soon at ELY & CO'S as they will prove the above statement by actual demonstration
May 6th, 1845.
BONNETS bought at them can be trimmed in the most approved style and at short notice.
May 6th '45.
They have just received 21 BOXES splendid SHAWLS, rich and desirable Styles also 37 pieces rich BALZORINES and BAREGES which they offer on the most reasonable terms.
May 6th 1845. 9t&w34

WANTED, 10,000 lbs.,
Old Cast off India Rubber Shoes,
FOR which new and fresh Goods will be exchanged at Cash prices.
J. IRESON & SON.
Feb. 5 6t1

REGULAR STEAM BOAT LINE,
BETWEEN NORWICH AND NEW YORK,
DAILY.
THE Splendid Steamer Cleopatra, Capt ISAAC E. DUSTAN. The Splendid Steamer Worcester, Capt DANIEL BACON.
The Worcester will leave Norwich on Monday Wednesday, and Friday. The Cleopatra will leave Norwich, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
Each of the above boats will leave New York on alternate days.
E. A. BILL, Steam Boat Agent.
April 16 1845 21

SPORTSMEN ATTEND.
CALVIN G. RAWSON, keeps constantly on hand Pigeon & Wilkes & John Hall & Sons best English.
Sporting Powder.
Dupont's Powder in half & quarter Kegs, and in canister.
Indian Rifle, do in canisters.
ALSO.
Superior blasting powder, patent Safety
Sept. 6, 1844—1y42 [42 Water-st.

White Lead.
20,000 LBS. White Lead, for sale by D. M. PRENTICE.
Norwich, Ap. 30. 23

Another Arrival
Of Gentlemen's Fine French Calf Boots, direct from the importer, a beautiful article. No one can see them without wishing to purchase.
J. IRESON & SON,
115 south side Main street.
May 7. w2413—3w

DISSOLUTION.—The co partnership heretofore existing under the firm of
C. DENISON & CO.,
was on the first instant, dissolved, and Charles Denison is authorized to settle the accounts of said copartnership.
CHARLES DENISON.
JOSEPH MEEKER, Jr.
WILLIAM H. HOLMES.
The subscriber requests all persons interested in the above notice, especially those indebted, to call and settle immediately, as he is much in want of funds to meet the liabilities of the late firm.
CHARLES DENISON.
Norwich, May 7. w2413

28 bbls refined Whale Oil,
32 bbls natural do do
10 casks bleached spring Sperm oil,
6 do natural do do
12 bbls bleached Blackfish do
Just received and for sale by
WHITAKER, HAMMOND & CO.
April 2. 1 merce str

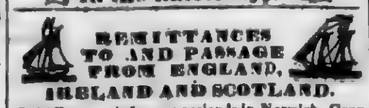
FOR HARTFORD.
THE MAIL STAGES will leave the American House for Hartford, daily (Sundays excepted.) at 6 o'clock, A. M.
The Books are kept at the American House only. Passengers will be called for, or left at any place in the city. OBRIN PERRIGO, *Proprietor.*
D. P. SMITH,
Norwich, April 24 tf

OPPOSITION
BETWEEN
Colchester and Norwich,
Commencing Thursday, April 10, 1845.

AN Accommodation Stage will leave the Temperance House in Colchester, for Norwich, daily (Sundays excepted,) at 7 1-2 o'clock A. M., stopping for passengers at Bozrah, Bozrahville, Fitchville, Yantic, and Norwich Town, arriving at Norwich about 9 1-2 o'clock A. M., in time to take the Long Island Train or Steamboat for New York same day.
Returning
Will leave the Merchant's Hotel in Norwich, daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 1-2 o'clock, P. M., or on the arrival of the Steamer Angeline from Stonington and New London, stopping at all the above mentioned places and arriving at Colchester about 5 1-2 o'clock, P. M. Passengers taking this line will be called for by leaving their names at the Temperance House in Colchester and in all parts of the city of Norwich by leaving their names at the Merchants Hotel, 164 Main street without extra charge. Beautiful teams and careful drivers will be placed on the route.
For further particulars, inquire of John Brown Esq., Agent at the Temperance House, Colchester, S K Andrews Hotel Keeper, Bozrah, and D R Baker, Agent and Proprietor, at the Merchant's Hotel, Norwich
Norwich, April 6, 1845. tf 21

DAILY LINE
To New London.

THE Steamer ANGELINA, Capt. A. LOVELL, has commenced her regular Trips to New London. Leaving Norwich at 6 o'clock in the morning, returning in the afternoon in time for the accommodation Train of Cars for Worcester.
On or before April 1st, she will extend her trips to Portersville, (Mystic,) and Stonington regular. For further information inquire of the Capt. or E. A. BILL. March 19, 45.—17.

HENRY S. COOK,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 15 Shetucket-Street,
Norwich, Ct.
GENTLEMEN' AND BOY'S GARMENTS
CUT AND MADE
☞In the Latest Styles.☜

REMITTANCES TO AND PASSAGE FROM ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.
WE beg to inform our friends in Norwich, Conn and this vicinity, that we have appointed Mr JAMES MC'LELLAND, of that city, as our agent. Persons sending for their relatives, or remitting money to the old country, will find it their interest and their friend comfort to give him a call.
ROCHE BROTHERS & CO.,
35 Fulton street, New York.
Jan 24th 1844 tf9

CHEAP GROCERY
STORE.
JULIUS WEBB,
CORNER OF COMMERCE & WATER ST'S.
OFFERS for sale a general assortment of GOODS, comprising every article usually kept in the Grocery line, at a very small advance from cost.
May 14 6 26 15

SUGAR.—5000 pounds Sugar of various qualities just rec'd and for sale cheap by
JULIUS WEBB.
Corner of Commerce and Water Street.
May 14 6w26 15

Poetry.

What is Life?

Say, is there aught that can convey
An image of life's transient stay?
'Tis a hand-breadth; 'tis a tale;
'Tis a vessel under sail;
'Tis a courier's straining steed;
'Tis a shuttle in its speed;
'Tis an eagle on its way,
Darting down upon its prey;
'Tis an arrow in its flight
Mocking the pursuing sight,
'Tis a vapor in the air;
'Tis a whirlwind rushing there;
'Tis a short-lived fading flower;
'Tis a rainbow on a shower;
'Tis a momentary ray;
Sparkling on a winter's day;
'Tis a torrent's rapid stream;
'Tis a shadow—'tis a dream;
'Tis the closing watch of night
Dying at the rising light;
'Tis a landscape vainly gay,
Painted upon crumbling clay;
'Tis a lamp that wastes its fires;
'Tis a snake that quick expires;
'Tis a breath on burnished steel;
'Tis a furrow, which the keel
Ploughs upon the watery main;
'Tis an April shower of rain;
'Tis the iris on the spray,
Tossed by vessels in their way;
Catching some stray color ray;
'Tis a meteor in the sky;
'Tis a bubble; 'Tis a sigh;
Be prepared, O man, to die.

[*London Christian Guardian.*

From the New York Evening Gazette.

Capital Punishment.

"Where is thy brother?"

Think better of thy fellows—ye who dare
Stop the warm current of a human heart;
'Tis not to mark the death-damp of his face
And sweated agony, when ye shall part
The soul from its strong tenement—not this—
Not this doth call them from their secret ways,
From haunts of crime, and nature's seats of bliss,
Toil-worn and travel-stained for many days:
No! seen we, in chambers pent, like them,
Feel the wild anguish of a fellow's pang—
The pleading of a pulse, which ye condemn,
That calls so forth as if a bugle rang.
The wronger is the wronged, such impulse lies
In every human heart, when time's breathing dies.

Brooklyn, 9th April, 1845. Eco.

Miscellaneous.

A Canal Adventure.

BY SOLITAIRE.

"Oh hapless our fate was, each one and all,
For we were wreck ed on the Erie Canal."
OLD BALLAD.

On an evening in the month of July, 1836, I embarked at Lockport, in company with some fourteen passengers, on board an Erie Canal Packet destined for Rochester. It will be remembered that this was during the great migrating period of the United States, when all nations and pursuits had representatatives on our principal travelling routes. Our party was no sooner abroad than the bold Captain gave the word; the horses were got under weigh, the feather set, and all hands called to pick out their shelf—a six foot-by-one convenience, suspended by cords, upon which they stowed away passengers for the night. Babel never heard a greater confusion of tongues than this call set wagging. But above them all was heard the piper tone of a traveling exquisite piping out—

"I-aw am first, Cap'en, really—I claim parlor choice—I do, dem'd if I don't."

Happening to be first on the register it was accorded, and the Captain suggested a locker berth as the most comfortable.

"No, no, dear—beg you a pawdon, Cap'en," shouted the exquisite; "some gwoss, fat individual might get on the s-up a-shelf and tweak down. I should be mangled bowibly."

"Be jabers, I'd like to have the squeezin of him meself," said a burly Irishman.

"They'd better spill a little smellin' stuff on the pesky animal or he'll spile beforemornin'," chimed in a Yankee.

After sundry remarks at the exquisite's expense, and considerable confusion, all were duly ticketed for the night and commenced piling themselves away like pledges in a pawn brokers shop. Jonathan and the Irishman carelessly spread themselves upon a couple of long cane bottomed settees which occupied the centre of the cabin, and in a very brief space of time the company hushed into silence, save an occasional short blessing bestowed upon the short berths. When all appeared to have dropped into forgetfulness, the head of a way passenger was thrust into the cabin entrance, with the enquiry—

"Is there any *berths* here?"

"Sure this is the gintlemin's cabin," answered the Irishman.

"Well, I want to know if there's any berths here," reiterated the enquirer.

"Devil a change for one here," was the response; "dont I tell you this is the *gintlemin's* cabin?"

The conversation partly aroused the sleepers who enquired of the Emeralder what was the row?

"Some botherin' doother," was the sleepily muttered reply.

All soon again relapsed into quiet;—more began to answer snore, in high and boastful blowing, and I turned my back to the lamp for the purpose of making a somnolent effort individually. After tossing and turning for some time I found that the plentiful supper taken at Lockport had entered a veto against sleep for me, and every effort failed to accomplish more than drowsy lethargy, which still left the senses partially awake. A strange bumping noise aided to keep me in this state, and I was laboring to assign a cause for the sound when a voice distinctly cried out—

"R's no use a pumpin' Captin,' and I won't! She may sink and be dern'd!"

The concluding part of this remark started my senses into activity, and after an effort, I turned round on my foot-wide couch, and took a survey of my sleeping partners, to observe how the voice had affected them; but not a muscle moved—all were chorussing, beautifully, the days of dream-land. The certainty of our sinking and be dam'd, was soon apparent, for the light of the lamp, suspended from the ceiling of the cabin, soon began to be reflected from the floor.—the waters were quietly stealing upon the unconscious sleepers. My first impulse was to sound the alarm, but fortunately, possessing a top shelf, and concious that we could sink but a few feet, I held my peace until the water should increase in depth, being sure of fun when I gave the signal.

A pair of boots then commenced a very fair *forward-down* to a long-jack which was busily engaged executing a *chassez* before a sodding hat—stockings were wiggling about as if pleased with the fun, and, in a few minutes more, all was a scene of life among the sleepers, unconsidered trifles of wardrobe carelessly left upon the floor. The water having reached within a few inches of the slumbering pair upon the cane-bottomed settees, I sounded the alarm by shouting—

'Murder! boat's sinking! horra! help!'

Off tumbled the Irishman and Yankee—splash!—lash—flounder and exclamation!

"'Holy Virgin! what's this!' inquired Pat.

"'Cre-a-tion and the deluge!' shouted Jonathan.

'Good gwacious!' piped in the dandy.

Down hopped the tenants of the shelves, like bodies in a family vault at a general rising,—up again they hopped, light as *spirits* and twice as natural, the instant their pedal extremities touched the *water*.

"Take it cooly gentlemen,' shouted a Westerner, from a top birth—' these are the *canal extras*.'

A lady at this moment parted the curtains of her cabin—the Emeralder, with true gallantry, seized her in his arms, with a shout of 'Rescue the ladies!' and bore her out on deck. Jonathan, not to be outdone by a foreigner, stood ready for the second, but her weight (only 200 lbs.) put a stumper on his gallantry. Yankee ingenuity however, overcame the difficulty, by making a bridge of the cane settees, the ladies were safely conducted from their watery quarters.

It was a funny scene that night, on deck, and little ceremony was observed in making a toilet. None, however, seemed to take the matter seriously, but the dandy—he had lost all his beautifying essentials in the confusion, and was almost frightened to death at his hair-breadth escape. Jonathan was offering him some crumbs of comfort, to induce him to make a purchase for his future safety.

"I'll tell you what, mister,' says Jonathan, 'just buy one of my everlastin'-co-drowndin'-dry-and-water-tight-life-preservers, and when you get it *fixed right* it'll keep you so dry you'll have to sprinkle yourself to *stick together*.'
—[St. Louis Reveille.

A Gipsey Story.

A lady of rank and fortune, who happened to have no children, and who lived in the neighborhood had taken so great a likeness to a beautiful little gipsey girl, that she took her home, had her educated, and at length adopted her as her daughter. She was called Charlotte Stanley, received the education of a young English lady of rank; and grew up to be a beautiful, well informed and accomplished girl. In the course of time a young man of good family became attached to her and wished to marry her. The nearer, however, this plan approached the period of its execution, the more melancholy became the young Hindoostanee bride; and one day to the terror of her foster mother and her betrothed husband, she was found to have disappeared. It was known that there had been gipsies in the neighborhood: and Charlotte Stanley was discovered in the arms of a long lean, brown, ugly gipsey, the chief of the band. She declared that she was his wife, and no one had a right to take her away from him, and the bonehegtrees and the bridegroom returned inconsolable. Charlotte afterward came to visit them, and told how, as she grew up, she had felt more and more confined within the walls of the castle, and an irresistable longing had at length seized her to return to her wild gipsy life. The fellow whom she had chosen for her husband was said to be one of the wildest and ugliest of the whole tribe, and to treat his beautiful and delicate wife in the most barbarous manner. He was sometime after condemned to be hung for theft; but his wife through the influence of her distinguished connections, procured the commutation of his sentence to that of confinement in the hulks. During the time of his imprisonment, she visited him constantly and contrived in many ways to improve his situation, without the savage manifesting in return the smallest gratitude. He accepted her marks of affection as a tribute due from a slave and frequently, even during her visits ill-treated her.

She toiled incessantly, however, to obtain his liberation, supplicating both her foster-mother and lover to use all efforts in his favor. At the very moment of his liberation however, when Charlotte was hastening to meet him across the plank placed from the boat to the shore the savage repulsed her so roughly, that she fell into the water. She was drawn out again, but could not be induced to leave him, and returned to her former wild way of life in the New Forest and the fairs of London. I saw the portrait of Charlotte Stanley, which was preserved by the friend of her youth. Her story is a kind of inversion to that of Precious, and might make an interesting romance. The Southampton Committee, it is said, have not been more fortunate with the gipsies whom at different times they have put out to service, than was the benefactress of Charlotte Stanley for they all return, sooner or later to their wild wandering life. (Khol's England.)

Why women are not Freemasons.

A Mr. Mackie, says the New York Mirror, lecturing lately in London, on the subject of freemasonry, stated the reason why women were not admitted into the mystic bonds of that fraternity. It was not, he said, that they were deemed unworthy of the secret, not for the want of mechanical or scientific genius, not for their being the weaker sex, but from a consciousness in the men of their own weakness. Should they be permitted to enter the Lodge, Cupid would jump through the key-hole: jealousy would sometimes rankle in the hearts of the brethren, and fraternal affection be metamorphosed into rivalship. There would be a second confusion of languages among masons the band of fellowship would be unclinched and duels might ensue! But, he continued, although the most amiable and lovely part of Nature's works are not admitted in our meetings, yet our knightly order protects them from the attacks of vicious and unprincipled men; and we are solemnly bound never to sacrifice the ease and peace of families for momentary gratification, nor to undermind and take away the transcendental happiness from those whose hearts are united by the dearest ties of love and affection.

Something New in Millinery.

The proverbial ingenuity of our people, while addressing itself to the great objects of profitable industry, such as rail-roads, steam engines, magnetic telegraphs and the like, does not forget or neglect the wants of the gentler sex, or the materials for their becoming adornment.—We saw, yesterday, an article for their use which was quite new to us at least, though it may not be so to others. In form, it is simply a lady's bonnet; and to a careless eye, the material might appear no other, than the common Leghora braid, though of remarkable evenness. But on closer examination this braid is found to be really composed of very fine silk; so fine that an extraordinary number of threads are combined in each braid, narrow as it is. The advantages of the fabric are, superior beauty, greater durability, and capacity for being cleaned and dyed, almost without limit; in fact the process of cleaning makes the bonnet more lustrous and beautiful than it was originally, whereas Leghorn bonnets can never be perfectly restored to their first condition of elegance. The cost is about the same, and in point of lightness the Leghorn has no appreciable advantage.—The silk braid bonnet is an American contrivance, we understand; and it is one which will take immensely, we suspect, with the ladies. [New York Commercial Advertiser.

☞ The editor of the Savannah *Republican* was, at last advices, wandering amid the beauty and the riches of Naples, and its superb collections; and a walk through a hall of statuary, elicits the following compliment to a distinguished citizen;

"On observing a statue in one of the rooms I involuntarily exclaimed 'General Scott.' On approaching it, I was delighted to find that this noble antique was the celebrated statue of Aristides. I say *delighted*, for those who know General Scott well, are aware that all his acts are distinguished by a thorough integrity and sense of justice—qualities that can hardly be separated from the real magnanimity of his character. I have spent nearly a week in the Museum, and have observed this statue (which is almost colossal,) repeatedly, under different lights. In the attitude, the features, their expression, all, there is *nothing wanting*. Each subsequent visit has confirmed my first impression, one which is fully shared by a distinguished officer of our army, who was with me, an intimate friend of the General for thirty years."

CONFLICT WITH A WHALE.—A MAN KILLED. We learn by Charles A Cook, of the packet David Crockett, that Seth S. Snow was killed instantly by a whale, off Race Point, Provincetown last Tuesday, in the following manner; as soon as the whale was discovered two boats, one containing five and the other four persons, made in pursuit, and each boat succeeded in fastening their irons when the whale turned upon them and coming upon one boat head foremost utterly demolished it, killing instantly Mr. Snow, leaving the others afloat in the water. The other boat severed their line and succeeded in rescuing the drowning persons, when the whale made for them also, but by hard pulling they reached the shore in safety, the whale following close in their wake as far as the depth of water would permit. This is said to be the first instance in which a whale has attacked a boat in this manner upon our shore.—*Boston Courier.*

An Extensive Windmill.

Sometime within a year, Mr. Stetson, deceased in Roxbury, leaving a property of about half a million of dollars. He died a bachelor and without a will. Having no near relatives, his property is now in process of distribution among numerous distant kindred. Quite a number of persons, more or less remotely connected with the deceased, in Belchertown, Amherst, Shutesbury, and other places in this county, are receiving shares of "this world's goods," accumulated by their departed relative, in sums varying from two to four thousand dollars.—Two persons in Belchertown, in moderate pecuniary circumstances, presented their checks at the Northampton Bank a few days since, for about $3000 each. It is stated that not less than $50,000 of this estate will be distributed in Belchertown, and probably $30,000 in Amherst. A few persons also in the western part of the county are the luckey recipients of this estate. We understand that Mr. Simeon Cowles of Goshen, has received $4000. Such a distribution of an estate is very rare.—[Hampshire Gazette.

Character indicated by the laugh.

The following paragraph is from a late number of Blackwood;

'How much of character is there in a laugh! You know no man until you have heard him laugh—till you know when and how he will laugh. There are occasions—there are humors—when a man with whom we have been long familiar, shall quite startle and reveal to us by breaking out into a laugh which comes manifestly right from his heart, and yet which we had never before heard. Even in fair ladies with whom I have been much pleased, I have remarked the same thing: 'And in many a heart a sweet angel slumbers unseen until some happy moment awakes it, so there sleeps often in gracious and amiable characters, deep in the background, a quiet vulgar spirit, which starts into life when something rudely comical penetrates into the less frequented chambers of the mind.'

Politeness.

The man who lays aside all selfishness in regard to the happiness of others, who is ready to confer favors, who speaks in language of kindness and conciliation, and who studies to manifest those attentions which gratify the heart, is a polite man, though he may wear a home spun coat and make a very ungraceful bow. And many a fashionable, who dresses gentlemanly and enters the most crowded apartment with assurance and ease is a perfect compound of rudeness and incivility. True politeness is a virtue of the understanding of the heart. It is not like the whited sepulchre, or like Sodom's far famed fruit. There are no rules for the exercises of this virtue more correct and definite than those laid down in the New Testament.—There is no book of politeness comparable with the Bible.

Murder and Suicide at Hoboken.

The crowded state of our columns yesterday caused the omission among other things, of an account of the arrest of Mrs. Pennoyer at Hoboken, charged with having killed her brother, Mr. A. P. Scudder, who died on Sunday morning last, by poisoning him. Suspicion having risen, his body was examined and found to contain a large quantity of arsenic. She had been nursing him during a fit of illness, and her connection with the horrible deed was proved by the fact, that she was found secreting the watch and other property that had belonged to the deceased.—She was examined by Justice Spear, and committed to await the action of the Grand Jury at the next Oyer and Terminer.

There being no jail at Hoboken, she was confined there by the Sheriff temporarily, to be taken off to the County jail as soon as arrangements could be made. On Tuesday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, the sheriff entered the room where she had been kept the previous night and through that day, informing her that he intended she should be removed to Newark. He went off, and returning again in about an hour, found that she had committed suicide by hanging herself with a shawl from the stove pipe of the room. The Coroner's jury yesterday held an inquest on the body and returned a verdict in conformity with the circumstances.—*N. York Morning News.*

A Little Rock paper tells a story of a youth put upon the witness' stand, who was bothered to death by the counsel on the opposite sides—one complaining that he could not understand the witness, and the other claiming the protection of the court against such interruptions. Losing his patience at last, the witness addressed himself to the court—"If you'll just stop 'em both, I'll tell my story so that the d——dest fool in the house, will understand it all!"

ORIGINAL STAINED

Connecticut Legislature.

MAY SESSION, 1845.

TUESDAY Morning May 20.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Coxe. Journal read.

Petitions received, by permission, viz: Of J. F Donelson, for restrictive license laws; of J. Eldredge, of Deforest, of Charles Chapman, and about half a dozen other petitions on the same subject—referred to committee on that subject; for discharge of ———Squires from Hartford Co. Prison, to committee on jails, &c; of T. Bunnell, for amendment of game laws, to Judiciary Committee; of certain electors of Farmington, against national wars, referred to committee on Federal Relations; of Connecticut Literary Institution, for exemption of military duty, to committee on Education.

Petition of Sarah McClees, for divorce, referred to committee on Divorces. Several resolutions passed, giving permission for entry of petitions in Secretary's office.

Resolution from Senate requesting return of bills passed by both Houses, concerning fire companies of New London, Pawtucket and Thompsonville, House concurred.

Public act, providing for the collection of statistical information in relation to certain branches of industry—referred to Judiciary.

Certain remonstrances against the division of the town of East Windsor—referred to Judiciary Committee.

Committee on contested elections reported upon the memorial of James C. Hyde, of East Haddam, claiming a seat in the House of Representatives, in favor of the claim of the memorialist. It appears that the moderator of the elector's meeting declared that a majority of the voting for representatives in East Haddam to be no choice, on five different ballots—all that were taken. The memorialist claimed that on the last ballot, Mr. Geo. C. Hurd, who was entitled to vote in East Haddam on certificate for state officers only, voted also for representatives, and that he voted for his opponent. Throwing out this vote, he claimed that he was elected. The report of the committee was accepted, and Mr. Hyde admitted to a seat.

Resolution concerning the affairs of the Norwich and Worcester Rail Road Company, read and referred to committee on Incorporations other than Banks.

Petitions concerning weights and measures—referred.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Wednesday Morning, May 21st.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Moore.

Journal read.

Mr. Hyde, of East Haddam, appeared in his seat, and was sworn by the Clerk.

Reports of Committees called for and received.

Several persons had leave to enter their petitions in the Secretary's office.

Petition of N. Underwood, for indemnification for loss on School Fund Bond; a number of petitions for restriction of laws on the sale of ardent spirits; of 1300 persons for act of Incorporation of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Connecticut; Remonstrance of Erastus Stevens; of Joshua Collins concerning Militia Laws; of Daniel Burnham; of E. Ames; of 1st Rifle Company, 5th Regiment; of R. A. Pardee, and others, for the abolishment of Capital Punishment; of Lucynthia Smith, concerning the settlement of an estate; of A. P. Riz, to be set off from the 1st School society in Preston, to 3d school district in North Stonington; of Connecticut Historical Society for a grant of money; of Samuel W. Collins, and others, for a Railroad charter; of Charles Andrews for a claim; of South School Society of Chester; of East Hartford against Hartford Bridge Company; of School Fund Commissioner, concerning the settlement of an estate, all referred.

Resolution passed, calling on the School Fund Commissioner, for information with regard to the number of Farms owned by the Fund, their annual rent, &c.

Resolutions declaring it to be the duty of Congress to distribute the printed reports and discussions of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the same manner that the public laws are distributed; and instructing the members of Congress from Connecticut to use their influence to secure this object. Resolutions supported by Messrs Perkins and Bentinslee, and passed.

Petitions of Thompsonville, Pawtucket and Taftville fire companies, which were granted, and yesterday recalled for the purpose of making a necessary correction, again came up as amended, and passed.

Committee on petition of Sharon Turnpike Company, for discontinuance of a part of their road, reported favorably. Report accepted and petition granted.

Committee on petition of the town of Sharon, concerning a Turnpike Co., reported that legal notice was not given to the respondents, and that petitioners have leave to withdraw. Leave granted.

Resolutions passed granting leave of the Durham and East Guilford Turnpike Co. to surrender their charter.

Public act regulating the packing of onions, read twice and referred.

Public act regulating settlement of estates by Courts of Probate, read twice and referred.

Public act concerning the assessment of corporations, read twice and referred.

Public act providing that all real estate and stocks owned by banks or other incorporated institutions shall be set in the list at the same rates as if owned by individuals—read twice and referred.

Public act concerning assessments of taxes in certain cases, read twice and referred.

Public act concerning Public Schools—alteration of school districts, &c.—read twice and referred.

Judiciary Committee reported a bill providing for the holding of real estate by aliens, after they have declared their intention to become naturalized.—Read twice and postponed to a third reading.

Same Committee reported a bill to prevent betting on elections, by fine of from 20 to 100 dollars read twice and postponed to third reading.

Same Committee reported a bill de civil actions, read twice and postponed to third reading.

Same committee reported a bill giving insurance companies power to negotiate loans, read twice and postponed to third reading.

Same committee reported a bill confirming title of Michael Covell to real estate in Middletown—accepted and petition granted.

Committee on Divorces on petition of B. C. Wilson reported favorably. Accepted, and petition granted.

Bill incorporating Willimantic Brass Band, amended by reserving right to alter or amend, and as amended passed.

Committee on State Prison reported favorably on petition of Sarah Ann Pochuck, for discharge. Accepted, and petition granted.

Report No. 1. of Committee on Military Returns read and resolutions accompanying the same were passed.

Report No. 2. of the same Committee, read, and resolution passed.

HARTFORD COUNTY APPOINTMENTS.

Judge—Francis Parsons.

Commissioners—Martin Kellogg, Erastus Woodruff Richard Bacon.

Judges of Probate—Hartford, William N. Watson Avon, Alfred Kellogg; Berlin, Ethan A. Andrews. Bristol, Tracy Peck; East Windsor, Wm. Barnes; Canton, Ephraim Mills; Burlington, Elisha Hotchkiss; Suffield, Harvey Bissel; Southington, Stephen Wakeley; Hartland, Erastus Beman; Granby, Truman Allyn; Farmington, Egbert Cowles; Enfield, Abijah Johnson.

Report of Comptroller in accordance with a resolution of the House giving the ratio of representation, taxes &c. of every Town in the State; laid on the table, and 1,000 copies ordered to be printed.

Committee on Claims reported favorably on petition of Town of Ledyard for exemption of taxation, of certain property of Norwich and Worcester Rail Road Co. Accepted, and petition granted.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock to morrow.

THURSDAY MORNING, May 22d.

Prayer by Rev. Dr. Hawes. Journal read.

Committee on contested elections on the memorial of Benjamin A Jarvis, of Cheshire, claiming a seat in the House, reported favorably. Report accepted, and petition granted.

Judiciary Committee reported favorably on petition of Anna Maria Wheaton for change of name; petition granted. On petition of Godfrey Patterson and others for liberty to hold real estate, favorable; petition granted.

Several petitions for restrictive laws on sale of spirituous liquors, and of a private nature, were presented, and referred to their appropriate committees.

Judiciary Committee reported a bill providing for the filling of vacancies in offices of Highway Surveyor and Collector of Highway Taxes; read third time and passed.

Same committee on petition of Esther Cooper and others, Mohegan Indians, for sale of lands, favorable; petition granted.

Bill for a public act, providing for the punishment of persons convicted of stealing poultry; read twice and referred to Judiciary Committee.

Bill for a public act concerning the sale of provisions near camp meetings; read twice and referred to Judiciary Committee.

Bill for a public act concerning proceedings in cases of forcible entry, &c; read twice and referred to Judiciary Committee.

Public act providing that 13 Deputy Sheriffs may be appointed in Litchfield county; read twice and referred to Judiciary Committee.

State Prison Committee on petition of Samuel Q Mann, for discharge—unfavorable; petitioner had leave to withdraw.

Bill for a public act providing that the treasurers of towns shall give bonds; read twice and referred to Judiciary Committee

Bill for public act allowing Town Clerks same fees as are allowed to Clerks of Superior Courts read twice and referred to Judiciary Committee.

Report of the Trustees of the Missionary Society of Connecticut; read and laid upon the Table.

Resolution appointing Dudley Humphrey Judge of Probate for the District of Simsbury; passed.

Resolution appointing a Joint Committee on Insane Poor; passed.

Resolution providing that the public sets furnished for the use of the House be returned to the House, passed. [It seems that they had mysteriously "slipped off."]

Petitions of various persons for a Rail Road (Internal Route) from Hartford to New York; referred to committee on that subject.

Resolution passed, fixing mileage from Naugatuck to Hartford 35 miles,—to New Haven 17 miles.

Resolution passed, raising a committee to inquire into the propriety of repairs on State Houses at Hartford and New Haven.

Committee on State Prison reported adversely on petition of Charles Thomas for discharge; petitioner had leave to withdraw.

Resolution providing for the printing of 300 copies of all bills for public acts that come from committees; passed.

Report of President and Fellows of Yale College; read and laid upon the table.

Report of the Directors, &c. of State Prison; read and 1,000 copies ordered to be printed.

The Committee on Incorporations other than Banks reported favorably on the petition of the Norwich and Worcester Rail Road Company, for liberty to subscribe to the stock ($400,000) of the Worcester and Nashua Rail Road.

Mr. Rockwell, of Norwich remarked that he did not know of any objection to the measure. The Massachusetts Legislature had acted upon it, and it was necessary for the Connecticut Legislature to act also in order that the plans of the companies might be consummated. They were now waiting for this action. A part, perhaps half of the Stock would be taken by individuals on the line of the road, and in order to complete the undertaking it was necessary for the Norwich and Worcester Company to take the remainder.

Mr. Welles of Glastenbury remarked that he might not be in possession of all the facts in this case, but as present advised he was not prepared to vote for the Committee's resolution. The stock of the Norwich and Worcester road was below par, and they ask for the privilege of subscribing to the amount of some $500,000, to the stock of another company. Have they any surplus capital, sir, to invest? Have they money to spare? If so, why is their stock below par? If not, what have they got to invest? This sort of subscription to stock, on the part of those who have no money to back their subscriptions struck him as a sham operation, leading to evil results. He moved that the questions be taken by the yeas and nays, sustained.

It was now past 12 o'clock and a proposition was made to lay the report and resolution on the table, and that an afternoon session be called to consider the subject. Motion to lay on the table carried and another motion, that when the House adjourn, it do so to meet at 3 o'clock this afternoon, was also carried.

Report of Windham County Commissioners, laid on the table.

Adjourned to 3 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON.

House called to order at 3 o'clock.

Subject of allowing the Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company, Liberty to subscribe to the stock of the Worcester and Nashua took taken up.

Mr. Rockwell read extracts from the official records of the Massachusetts Legislature, shewing that this request was readily granted by Massachusetts; and also from the minutes of the meeting of the Stockholders of the road, at which it was unanimously resolved to accept of the act of the Massachusetts Legislature thus showing that all the stockholders are in favor of the measure. He remarked that other companies had similar powers and were even empowered to purchase steamboats. He presumed that all misunderstanding of the matter had been explained and that no serious objection now existed in relation to the question.

Question ordered on the passage of the resolution giving the company power to subscribe to the stock to the amount not exceeding $400,000, and carried—yeas 137; nays 30. Report accepted.

Bill for a public act dividing for the election of two persons, by ballot, at the annual town meetings, who shall act, in connection with one other selected by the presiding officer of the meeting from the two next Highest on the Ballot, as a Board of Registration on the names of electors in this State. This Board is to take the place of the Selectmen. Read twice and referred to Judiciary Committee.

Subject of boundary of town of Lyme, came from the Senate referred to Committee on New Towns and Probate Districts. House concurred.

Committee on Claims, on petition of Harris Arnold concerning distribution of school money reported adversely. Accepted and petitioner had leave to withdraw.

Committee on petition of Almira Frost for relief from a debt to the School Fund, reported favorably. Report accepted, and petitions granted conditionally.

Committee on petition of Samuel Holmes for $12, 35, reported favorably. It appeared that he was a collector of taxes, and did not pay over the money in his hands in the time required by law—consequently his fees to that amount were deducted. Report accepted and petition granted.

Resolutions in favor of James Hyde, to indemnify him for expences incurred in defending his seat—referred to Committee on Claims.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock to morrow morning.

Friday Morning, May 23d.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Burgess. Journal read.

Mr. Rogers was appointed on the committee on jails, workhouses, &c., in place of Mr. Strong, excused.

Committees appointed, viz: on *Insane Poor*—Messrs. Sanford of Simsbury, Russell, Jewett, Bertrand, Kenyon, Jones, Hyde and Kimball. On *Repairs of State Houses*—Messrs. Gilbert, Hamilton, Hewitt, Scott of Ridgefield, Martin of Brooklyn, Frisbie, Hurd, and Wood.

Committee reported a bill providing for the alteration or repeal of charters of corporations, by the Legislature; read twice.

Resolution requesting the Speaker to appoint a committee on engrossed bills, passed.

Several petitions concerning ardent spirits, slaves, for payment of claims, &c. were read and referred.

Resolution, directing the Messengers to procure 20 copies of the public Statutes from the Secretary's office, and *that the members allow them to remain in the House until the last day of the Session*, passed.

Report of Committee on Military Returns, received and laid upon the table.

Divorce Committee, on petition of William P. Dickerman, for a divorce, reported favorably; report accepted and petition granted. (The facts detailed in this case were disgusting in the extreme. It appeared that the parties were married a few years since in New Haven, and that from the moment of their marriage, the woman strangely refused to have any intercourse with her husband, and frequently boasted of the fact. It appeared also from detected letters and personal observation, that she had improper intercourse with a Methodist Minister of a neighboring town; two of their letters were read, both abounding with a vast deal of "love," and "my dear," and "my all," &c. The Minister told her, among other things, that he was about to give up preaching and go into the grocery business, and that she must address him in future at Hartford. The evidence showed a singular and revolting state of conduct on the part of the woman as well as the Minister.)

Resolution calling upon the School Commissioner for a statement of the amount paid by him for clerk hire, fuel, &c. during the past year. Mr. Burnham remarked that he could not see the object of the resolution. It would require trouble and time to get the information, and unless some good reason was adduced for the act, he should be opposed to it. Mr. Strong of Norwich remarked that it might be important information, and lead to the passage of some law. Mr. Baldwin of New Milford advocated the resolution. Mr. Burnham replied that Mr. Beers would not shrink from any investigation, but it was improper to subject his office to unnecessary trouble; it seemed that this inquiry had no general public good for its object. Resolution passed.

Committee on petition of Washington College, for a change of name to *Trinity College*, reported favorably; report accepted, and resolution granting the petition passed.

Bill for a public act, regulating the packing of Onions, came up, and Mr. Welles of Glastenbury, remarked that he was opposed to any law upon the subject. There was a law now, but it was not regarded. The sale of the article should be left entirely with the buyer and seller. They could regulate the price to be paid for a certain quantity of onions, and judge with regard to that quantity to suit themselves. The action of the House could not benefit either of them. He moved that the bill be re-committed, with instructions that the committee report a resolution repealing all laws upon the subject. Gen. Kellogg of Wethersfield, thought that no law was needed. Dr. Robinson seemed inclined to favor a law. Mr. Godfrey of Fairfield, opposed all laws upon the subject. The bill was laid on the table.

Bill for a public act, fixing the residence of inhabitants of towns—providing that no office shall entitle a person to a residence—passed.

Bill for a public act concerning pleas in abatement—passed.

Bill for a public act, protecting the property of married women, read twice and referred to Judiciary Committee.

The Senate amended the resolution liberating Sarah Ann Pochock from State Prison, after the rising of the Assembly, by providing for her immediate liberation, House concurred

The consideration of the Amendment of the Constitution, concerning the right of suffrage, was made the order of the day for Monday next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and 200 copies ordered to be printed.

State Prison Committee on petition of Ann H. Spicer, for discharge, reported unfavorably, and petitioner had leave to withdraw. On petition of David Foot, for discharge, reported unfavorably, and he had leave to withdraw.

Committee on petition of Samuel W. Stevens and others, for a new School District in Killingly, reported adversely. Petitioners had leave to withdraw.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Troubles in Suffolk County.

The recent fires which have been raging at different times for the past month, and which are now daily occurring, have swept through a large portion of the woodlands of Suffolk County—destroying whole forests of young and growing timber, and consuming immense quantities of cord wood, piled up ready for market. In some instances the fires have extended from the Railroad to the south side of the Island, consuming in their progress numbers of dwelling houses, barns, and other property. The whole amount thus annihilated is variously estimated at hundreds of thousands of dollars. The locomotives are generally regarded as the origin of these conflagrations. The sufferers are highly exasperated, and look upon each train that passes as a demon of destruction; and this feeling has extended widely through the county, and the people are under so great a state of excitement as just now threatens to be productive of serious consequences.

A meeting of about five hundred of the inhabitants took place on Monday last, near Riverhead, for the purpose of adopting some measures for redress, and it is said that a few of the most excited proposed to tear up a portion of the railroad track, in order to stop the progress of the trains But it is needless to say that such incendiary steps were not taken. A committee, was, however, appointed to lay the matter before the Grand Jury, which was to commence its session on Tuesday at Riverhead.—The jury had the matter under discussion on Thursday noon, when our reporter left that place, and their ultimatum was anxiously awaited by all the inhabitants of the county. If it should be deemed inexpedient to indict the company, and there should be no other mode of redress, we fear, from the excited tone in which the people talk, that some violence will be done to the road.

The railroad company, in common with the inhabitants, of course, deplore the grievance complained of; and are willing to pursue any measures that may tend to obviate it. They allege that the only way to prevent these fires is to clear away the woods and combustible materials to a sufficient width on each side of the road; and they themselves are desirous of doing so, if the owners of the land will only give their permission. It is also alledged that it is difficult to guard against the evil by protecting the smoke pipe with the ordinary sieve, as holes are liable at any time to be burnt through it, so as to permit the egress of sparks.

Without, however, pretending to judge of the merits of either side, we await the result of this matter with considerable anxiety, and we hope for the honor of the aggrieved parties, that their dilemma will not lead them to the commission of any overt act.—*Brooklyn Advertiser.*

We, Wednesday, received a call from Mr. Peter Apple, of North Branford, who is probably the oldest man in this State, having reached the extreme age of 101 years and 2 months. The old gentleman was quite well, with the exception of a little rheumatism, and seemed to retain his faculties in a remarkable degree. He does not show his age more than most men at eighty, and to use his own words, his "memory is as sweet as ever." He is a native of France, and came to this country with the fleet of Count D'Estaing, something like two years before the treaty of peace between Great Britain and America. He managed to escape from the fleet by means of a boat, and landed at Rhode Island, but was soon afterwards taken prisoner at South Bay, by the English, and confined as a prisoner in the city of New York, until it was by them evacuated. Mr. Apple is well known to many of our citizens, having been employed for a number of years on board vessels at this port.

From his own statement he has drank nothing stronger than an occasional glass of cider for the last *forty years*, from the belief that strong liquor did not agree with him. The old man was in something of a hurry, as he said, having engaged to dine with a friend, before leaving the city.—*N. H. Courier.*

NEVER SAY DIE.—A short time ago it was said that Santa Anna would certainly be shot. Now, it is not impossible that he may be at the head of the Mexican army. There are two propositions now before the powers that be—one, that he be allowed to expatriate himself for ten years; the other, that he and his officers be pardoned. In Mexico, as in other places, you have only to "take your time, Miss Lucy!"

The Pittsburg Post says: "During a few hours attendance at one of the depots where provisions were stored, we observed several persons who, a short time before, owned good houses and lived comfortably, and who came with sacks to get a few pounds of flour and bacon."

☞ The greatest compliment ever paid by one military character to another, was paid by Frederick the Great to Washington:—"His hand is as an army, and his head as a state council."

Six Odd Fellows have been excommunicated by the Baptist Church in Unionville, Washington county, on account of the supposed inconsistency of the tenets of their order with a religious profession.—*Troy Sun.* 7.

Bright church that!

THE NEWS.

Norwich, Conn, May 29, 1845.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., at his Office, No. 160 Nassau street, (Tribune Buildings,) New York, and No. 10 State street, Boston, is authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions for the Norwich News, and receipt for the same.

☞ Our thanks are due Gray & Brown, Periodical Agents of this city, for late New York and Boston papers.

To Our Friends in the Country.

On the first of July, the new Post Office law goes into operation, which, among the rest, provides for the free transmission of newspapers to a distance of 30 miles from where they are published. Such of our friends then, residing in the adjoining towns, as would like to hear the news oftener than once a week, can have their desires gratified at a very small additional expense, by ordering our Tri-weekly to be sent to their address, on which, as before stated, no *postage* will have to be payed after the first of July. We intend to make our Tri-weekly paper as valuable and interesting as a good exchange list and a moderate share of ability will enable us to do. The latest news will be found in its columns, which, together with the *local* interest attached to it, to say nothing of its greater cheapness, will render it to most readers in this vicinity preferable to even a New York or Boston daily paper.

We are under the necessity of calling another *LIE*, written and published by Doctor Ebenezer Sykes, to the counter. In his paper of Tuesday, the poor miserable creature says:

"It is a little amusing to hear this honest Tyler office-holder, *who was, not long since, turned out of the Washingtonian Society of Norwich, for violating his pledge*, bringing the charge of immorality," &c.

The assertion contained in the foregoing extract is FALSE every word of it, and Sykes knew that it was a LIE when he wrote it, but like his great prototype, the Father of Lies, he "loves it," probably, too well to retract. We were never a member of the Washingtonian society of this or any other city, consequently was never "turned out." We were never in the habit of using ardent spirits in any form, which is too well known by every one acquainted with us to need any contradiction of the vile slander—nor should we take the trouble to notice it were it not that the object of Sykes is to injure us where we are not familiarly known.

Sykes and his whig coadjutors may, or not, as they please, trouble themselves further about our being "an office holder." They have, however, probably found out by this time, that the recommendations of Norwich federalists pass with this Administration only for what they are worth

More "Popular Opinion."

We copied into our last an article from the New London Democrat, animadverting upon the late cowardly attack of that apostate priest, *Doctor Ebenezer Sykes*, of the federal Courier, upon the Hon. John M. Niles. The following severe but too richly merited strictures are from the *Norwich Aurora*, and relate to the same subject:

From the Norwich Aurora.

For absolute brutality of conception and expression—for deep-seated and loathsome malignity and shocking profanity we will turn out the following extract from the Norwich Courier of Thursday last against any thing of equal length that can be produced. Mr. Niles probably never saw the editor of the Courier or personally wronged him in any way. The "head and front of his offending, hath this extent, no more," according to an honest conviction which he has for years entertained he advocated and voted for the annexation of Texas to this country.

[Here follows the extract, which we published in our last number.]

"The man who penned this pretends not only to be a christian, but a teacher of christians. What a specimen of Christian literature! What a forgetfulness of the writer's own blessed barrenness, and need of all the mercy of Heaven! What a spirit of disgusting hatred and manifestation of a poverty-stricken soul, runs through this extract. Really such a spirit would disgrace the profession of an atheist or a Mahometan,—we pity the man who is governed by it, as we have had occasion to before, and we have no worse wish for him than that Charity may

Go to you Pharisee—the heartless wretch
That prates of holiness and hunts for sin,
For faults of others ever on the stretch,
All gaze without, and not one glance within
And worse, much worse, not one kind wish to win,
A sinner back—but to detect, betray
And punish. Go tell him to begin
Anew—and point him to salvation's way,
The sermon on the mount to us poor sons of clay.

☞ The Norwich Courier says (but it is hard to believe any thing published in that paper,) that in the stores lately destroyed by fire in that city, gunpowder was illegally stored. This may affect the insurance, if true.—*New Haven Register.*

As we have already stated in our paper, the proprietors of the store in question say that it was *not* true. The secret motive of Sykes' attack upon this firm is generally understood to be, that they had invariably declined *advertising* in his dirty sheet. It is a vindictive creature, that Sykes.

From the Hartford Christian Freeman.

Sykes disclaims being a blackguard. In this he is too modest by half, for if he fails to excel "in the billingsgate department of literature" it is not because he has not cultivated his talent for it, nor for a want of natural inclination and adaptation to it—His bitterness and his bigotry may have been in the way of his success as a blackguard—but he can console himself with the reflection that if he has failed to perfect himself in billingsgate he has at least reached the depths of Phariseeism. He is evidently stung at our allusion to his having been educated for the ministry. We did not mean it as a reproach—not *to him* certainly, though it might have reflected somewhat upon the good sense of those who selected him as a beneficiary. Neither do we blame him for abandoning the ministry for the editorship of a political journal—for however unfit he may be for the latter he is manifestly more unfit for the former profession. For his abandonment of it, the clergy especially owe him many thanks, for he has thereby saved the pulpits of the land from the pollution of his presence, and themselves from a fellowship which they would soon have learned to loathe. We are willing to regard it as an evidence that his conscience was not utterly hardened at the time; but the forgeries and falsehoods in which he has dealt so lavishly since then, have probably completed the work.

We speak plainly for the occasion demands it. No mere differences of opinion between ourself and others, ever called a harsh word from our pen. We can respect and even love an honorable antagonist—we can make all due allowance for hasty expressions, uttered in the excitement of partizan conflict. But for one who, like Dorson Sykes, reduces falsehood to a system, and loves the lie he makes—whose vindictiveness as a partizan finds no parallel, except in his baseness as a man, we have no honeyed phrases by which to express the indignant scorn, which we, in common with every mind which is not as utterly bereft of honor as his own, must feel for him.

Allen May, Esq., has been appointed Postmaster, Middletown, Ct., vice Eli Wilcox, resigned.

Sykes in deep trouble.

If evidence were before wanting of Sykes' absolute distress of mind in view of the fact that, despite the numberless misrepresentations and slanders of the federal whigs, we are still, and what is more, are likely to continue to be for an indefinite period to come, in a position to nonplus his villainies and hypocritical pretensions, it would be abundantly furnished in the few last numbers of his filthy sheet. Such tremendously laborious efforts as may there be found at inflicting injury upon us, are certainly indicative of almost hopeless desperation on the part of their author. The *viper* is engaged in the very interesting operation of *gnawing the file*. We shall note progress, and report accordingly.

A few days since, having exhausted every other topic of detraction and slander, we were publicly and deliberately charged by this charity-manufactured but now apostate priest, with having been "*turned out of the Washingtonian Society*" of this city, "for violating our pledge." The design of Sykes in this charge was, to make it appear abroad that we had formerly been a drunkard—had joined the Washingtonian Society—and for relapsing to our cups, had suffered the *disgrace* of expulsion—and was a drunkard still. We immediately took occasion to deny the foul aspersion—stating that we were never a member of any *Washingtonian Society*, and of course could never have been "turned out." A paper containing our denial was no sooner received, than Sykes goes to pouring over the records of the Society since its foundation, and despatcheffible runners to all quarters of the city, to hunt up every body that had ever been connected officially with it, for the purpose of obtaining their signatures to certain certificates of *his own drafting*, setting forth certain statements. It was the first time, we will be bound to say, that this man ever stirred out of his way to run after or to notice in any way the "treet, staunchest Washingtonians among us (" for if there is an individual that tegretly despises the Washingtonian fraternity more heartily than Sykes, we should like to have him produced.

In reply to the labored effort of the Parson's, and his long string of *experte* documentary evidence, a few words only are needed. The evidence produced by the certificates referred to is the first intimation we ever had that we were actually a member of the *Washingtonian* Society. It is true that a day or two subsequent to the delivery by Mr. Chapman of his excellent address at the Town Hall, we did sign a *temperance* pledge, at the request of Mr. Hyde, who was circulating said paper and called at *our place of business* for such purpose. If this constituted us a member of the *Washington* Society, why so be it; although we never so regarded it, and hence felt free to say that we were never a member of the Society. We never attended the meetings of the Society—not however, we would remark, because we felt it *beneath our dignity* to do so, as do most of the Pharisaical hypocrites who on occasions prate so loudly about temperance. We sent our request to the President and officers of the Temperance Society to have our name erased from the pledge; and that we were not at the time considered to be a member of the *Washington* society is sufficiently proven from the fact that after diligent search our name could nowhere be found on the books of that society.

But, admitting for the sake of the argument, that our signing a temperance pledge constituted us a member of the Washington society, *where is the evidence in support of the statement made* by Sykes, that we were "*turned out*" of its pale? *There is no such evidence*; the certificates afford no such proof; on the contrary, the evidence is that we *communicated to the society our wish to have our name* withdrawn from its books, and the society *acted in compliance therewith*. The LIE, then, remains fastened upon Sykes; it continues "NAILED" where it belongs, and that, too, from the testimony so diligently raked together and offered by himself.

In regard to the circumstances that led to the voluntary withdrawal of our name from the pledge, we will state, that the motives so gratuitously assigned by Sykes, are entirely false. We anticipated and sought to avoid no expulsion. The simple facts are these: Some time in the summer of 1843, we communicated to Mr. Hyde, a desire to withdraw our name from the total abstinent pledge, giving as a reason that we were not unfrequently thrown under very embarrassing circumstances, when in company, by the fact that our signature was attached to the pledge. He remonstrated with us, and endeavored to dissuade us from our purpose, saying that the example would be fraught with injury to the cause, &c. We insisted, however, upon withdrawing, and in reply to his latter suggestion, remarked that the thing could be silently effected, if it were deemed desirable. Out of this it is that Sykes insidiously fabricates the following gross misrepresentation, in a certificate carefully drawn up and worded by himself, and signed "Erastus Newcomb:

"And, I further certify, and am willing, if necessary, to make affidavit of the same, that, at the time above specified, the said Falkner *particularly and earnestly requested that his dismission from the Society might be effected as quietly as possible, and that the reasons for striking his name from the roll, should not be made a matter of comment and debate in the meeting.*"

The reader will not fail to observe the crafty and villainous deception attempted to be practiced in the foregoing paragraph. It is *Doctor Ebenezer Sykes*, completely! We should state, by the way, that Mr. Newcomb, who, we understand, was Sykes' chief informant in this matter, was very careful to draw his attention to the fact that there was a very marked difference between *withdrawing* from, and being "*turned out*" of a society. "Oh," says Sykes, "its all the same thing—the same thing!" In other words, it answered his purpose to make a malicious and slanderous story out of; and this, without regard to the strict truth, or indeed the truth in any shape, sufficiently answered the scoundrel's purpose.

Will our readers pardon us, for having so long trespassed upon their attention, in noticing a matter of a purely personal character. We are under the necessity of thus frequently defending ourself—for we have ever been an object of federal malice, especially since Sykes has disgraced the chair which he occupies. It was only a few weeks after he became connected with the Courier, when he made a brutal assault upon us, which was indignantly frowned upon by our most respectable citizens, and which caused him to be publicly branded a LIAR, by nearly all of our business men, who signed a certificate to that effect. These attacks have, with short intermissions, been kept up from that time; but thank heaven, we have the means of refuting the base calumnies of our enemies, and if our life is spared, we verily believe we shall in the end, triumph over them all, and particularly have the gratification of inditing the record of Sykes' political death and burial. We shall hang to the fellow like a shadow, until we bring him to acknowledge that in fighting against us, he has met an antagonist who is destined to prove his triumphant victor.

The matter effectually settled."

Our readers will extend their indulgence to us, while we offer a few more words upon the late subject-matter of controversy between ourself and the editor of the Norwich Courier. Our article of Friday last has had the effect, as we anticipated it would, of drawing out another long and labored rejoinder from Sykes, in which he endeavors to make a rally of his dispersed forces, for the evident and sole purpose of covering a precipitate and disgraceful retreat. In noticing this last effusion, we need not be otherwise than brief. When a man abandons the very ground on which he has dared you to meet him, it is certainly unnecessary, for the purpose of establishing your own courage, that you follow him into every morass or frog-pond into which he may choose to cast himself with a natural or acquired impunity.

The first half column of this precious production we think we may safely pronounce the veriest trash that ever emanated even from the pen of Sykes; and indeed, the entire article bears marks of such excessive flatulence and contemptible weakness that we are really ashamed of the fellow, and are inclined in charity to assign as a cause the lame and desperate nature of his position. Passing over then the frothy and bombastic exordium as so much "feather and pruncilla,"—simply glancing in our course at the rhetorical flourish introduced about *Hinman*, which so forcibly reminds us of the real spectacle presented in this city one day, some two or three years ago, (and which many of our citizens well remember) of Sykes hanging to a lamp-post some time in mind contemplating upon that portion of our last article, which explains how we came to make the statement that we were never a member of any Washingtonian society. We see nothing in these comments, which calls for a new reply; the reader is referred to our previous explanation, which is full and explicit upon this point. We signed a Temperance pledge, it is admitted, but never does deemed that the act constituted us a member of the Washingtonian Society. These Societies, we had always supposed were made up of "reformed drunkards,"—(we use the expression with all due respect for the very many respectable men who compose this class)—and, indeed, we have been credibly informed, since the commencement of this controversy, *that the question has been repeatedly brought up and discussed with great warmth and earnestness by leading Washingtonians* (conspicuous among whom, were some of THE VERY INDIVIDUALS whose signatures were attached to certificates published in the Courier,) whether or not any not "*reformed drunkards*" were *entitled to* SPEAK and VOTE at the Society meetings; and it has even been proposed to cut one AND OTHERS from these, the only evidences and privileges of membership! Of the truth of this statement, the public are, we believe, generally aware.

When, on inquiry, (being desirous of withdrawing it from the pledge) we had ascertained where our name had been carried, we, as was perfectly natural, directed thither a notification of our wish as to the disposition to be made of it. The name seems not to have been found at the time, on the Society's roll; but at some subsequent period, it is said, it was found somewhere, and, in compliance with our request, erased.

Sykes, like a coward, evades our charge of having *himself* drafted the certificate signed "*Erastus Newcomb*"—(an individual well known in this community, as being in the employment of the editor of the Courier, acting in the capacity of "News Carrier")—and having intentionally, carefully adapted its phraseology so as to be susceptible of a false and to an injurious interpretation. Such conduct, however, is perfectly characteristic of the man, both as respects the baseness of the original act, and its subsequent cowardly evasion, when detected and fastened upon him.

But as we remarked, at the commencement of this article, the object of the Parson, in this last effusion of his—for what else, pray can we consider it?—was not so much to *defend* his *position*, as to *effect a safe retreat* from the field. But we have no intention of suffering him to escape so easily. "Come out of that tall grass" and meet the point at issue. Now, sir, what was the charge publicly made by you against us, and that has led to all this discussion? Was it not, that we had been "turned out of the *Washingtonian Society*" of this city, thus designing to produce the impression abroad that we had been and were a drunkard still? Have you succeeded in establishing the truth of this charge? Have you shown that in making it, you did not tell a *willful and malicious falsehood*? Where is the *evidence* of "expulsion"? You have before you, as you say, the records of the Society from its very formation—you have examined them—why have you not *produced such evidence*? You show that "the Society passed a vote striking our name from the roll," it is true, but you *also* show, that this was done in *compliance with our own voluntary request*; for you quote from the records, that on a particular evening a communication was received from us, asking that our name be erased. What then is the position in which you have placed yourself in connection with this matter? Have you not committed against us the same offence, in character, that you committed soon after you commenced your infamous editorial career in this city, in relation to the *Express* matter, at which time the lie was "NAILED" to your accordrel forehead by the testimony of nearly all of the business men of the place? You have never forgiven us, we know full well, for our unusually bad effectual exposure of your deep villainy in that transaction, but it would seem as though past experience should have taught you to be more circumspect in the future. Poor, miserable, degraded and exposed Liar! Go, and if possible, *sin no more!*

In conclusion, we ask the attention of the reader to the following article from "*The Reporter*"—(the organ of the Washingtonian Society of this city)—of Last Saturday. We will only add, that Mr. Cooley, the Publisher of the Reporter, was for several years, and until quite recently, the *Printer of Sykes' paper*; and, therefore, he may be safely presumed, as a printer would say, to "know him like a book."

From the Norwich Reporter.

Canting Hypocrisy.

Our attention has been turned during the past week to the controversy between the Editor of the Norwich News and the Norwich Courier, in relation to the charge preferred by the latter against the former, of having been "turned out" of the Washington society of this city.

We do not design to speak of the merits of this controversy, nor to defend Faulkner in this matter; but simply to point to the extreme anxiety evinced just about this time by D. E. Sykes, to curry favor with the Washingtonians. When some personal, selfish motive is to be answered, this Sykes can take the pains to send over town after the testimony of leading Washingtonians—he can praise them up, and rub on the 'soft sawder' in any quantity—he is all at once brought to a consciousness that *there is such a thing* in the place. Was the man ever known to notice a Washintonian meeting? Seldom, and we believe we might truly say, never—unless it be an extraordinary gathering, and then only to puff such individuals as he is dependent on for his bread. In this respect the Editor of the Norwich News is as far beyond him as it is possible to be; for scarcely a meeting, or any improvement in our society takes place, that it is not

ORIGINAL STAINED

hothead, the very handsomely too, in the columns of this paper. Does he ever attend a Washingtonian meeting? Not he! Was he ever known to speak encouragingly of a Temperance Press in this city?—Our readers need no answer to this question, for they have been witnesses of the frequent malicious, and unprovoked attacks that we, as Editor of a Temperance paper, have sustained at the hands of the Editor of the Courier. We say then, and with deep regret, that his present course, in the dispute with Faulkner, is in our opinion a piece of the most arrant, canting hypocrisy, throughout; and we are almost sorry our Washingtonian friends should ever be caught in such company, or ministering to the prejudices and gangrened personal spite of such a man, for any purpose whatever. Speaking of personal spite, does any one recollect the inhuman and malignant attacks of this very Sykes a few years ago, upon one of the most respectable and influential members of the Washington society in this city—we mean Mr. D. G. Bentley—lately deceased in a southern city? When we begin to perceive the least symptoms of a disposition on the part of this Courier Editor to do something for the cause of Temperance, other than that which is allowed in attacking the conductors of Temperance papers and other prominent friends of total abstinence cause; 'tandy, and doing all in his power to blacken their characters and lessen the usefulness of their efforts, then shall we give him credit for some sincerity and disinterestedness when overhauling *others* for violating the temperance pledge, and be ready to unite with him in this and all other proper means for building up the cause.

City Court.

Before his Honor the Mayor, assisted by Aldermen *Joseph* and *Erastus Williams*, were tried on Monday afternoon last, at the City Hall, two cases of violation of the city law in relation to the keeping of groceries. The defendants were Messrs. Parsons and Flint, on the Wharf Bridge. Parsons' case was first called up. Some dozen or more witnesses were summoned to testify as to the character of this establishment. The evidence all in, the counsel on either side arose and argued very learnedly and earnestly upon the case; his Honor then charged the Jury in his usual *clear* and *able* manner; and then the Jury, headed by the Sheriff, walked very solemnly and deliberately out of Court to make up their verdict. The case appears to have been not a very complicated one, for after an absence of fifteen minutes, did the Jury, with equal solemnity and deliberation, make their appearance again in Court. The Clerk arose, saying—"Gentlemen of the Jury, you will please to answer to your names, and as you answer, *rise*." The Jury complied. Then turning to the prisoner, he was about to proceed with the remainder of the formula, but behold! no prisoner was visible; like the Paddy's flea—"when he looked for him where he was, he was'nt there!" The clerk sat down, having nothing further to offer—the very dignified Court appeared perfectly amazed—and the Jury, with the foreman, verdict in hand, remained standing like so many posts, keenly alive to the ludicrousness of their position. A general "snicker" ran through the Court-room, when the cause of this unlooked for stoppage in the proceedings became apparent. The prisoner, pretty well convinced as to the nature of the verdict about to be rendered, had preferred to forfeit his bonds.—It was exceedingly amusing to witness the perplexity of the very learned sergeants of the bench, at this interesting juncture. The question was seriously asked by one of their number, whether the verdict might not be rendered, albeit the prisoner were absent! The lawyer of the prosecuting attorney, we did not distinctly hear, but presume it may have been favorable to so convenient and summary a method of despatching business. It at length, however, occurred to the Court, that perhaps the more proper way would be to call upon the *bondsmen* in the case to appear. This was done; when, as a finishing touch to this ridiculous scene, it was discovered that the said bondsmen had became bankrupts, since pledging themselves as sureties in the case.—The matter had no sooner been finally disposed of, than the defendant very coolly walked into the Court-room, and took his seat among the spectators. The Jury had, we believe, by this time, resumed their seats.

Five was then tried, and a verdict of $8 and costs rendered against him—making in all some $30.

This is, we believe, the third or fourth time within a year that these individuals (or one of them at least) have been indicted under the provision of of the city law above referred to; and they have been about the only instances. Could not the very vigilant prosecuting attorney for the city—at whose instance these cases have usually been brought—be induced somewhat to extend the range of his observations, and meet out like justice to others known to be equally as culpable, although perhaps not quite so destitute of the means of making an active and effectual defence? We throw out this suggestion, not because we are over anxious to instigate to such proceedings, but because, as it appears to us, the motives of those who at present evince such a commendable promptness and activity in the prosecution of particular cases would be less liable to misconstruction, and the objects of the law be better accomplished, by a general dispensation of favors and attentions of the character.

Baptist Sabbath School Convention.

The anniversary meeting of the Sabbath Schools connected with the various Baptist Churches in this County was held at New London on Tuesday. In the morning the Baptist Sabbath Schools of this city and vicinity assembled at the Central Baptist Church, and thence marching in procession, embarked on board the Steamer Anzelina for the place of meeting. It has seldom been our privilege to witness a more beautiful spectacle than was presented by this moving mass of young, lovely and intelligent countenances. The "Shetucket Band," we must not neglect to say, gave us on this occasion, for the first time, a taste of their quality,—heading the procession and accompanying the party down to New London. No small degree of interest was manifested, on the part of the spectators, as the procession passed through Main Street, to catch a glimpse of the Chinaman, Ahan, a native convert now accompanying the Rev. Mr. Dean, late a Missionary to China. The appearance of a real, *live* "Celestial" in the streets of Norwich was surely an event of great rarity; and our distinguished visitor must take this into account, ere he condemns too harshly the seeming rudeness of the "outer barbarians" hereabouts, in endeavoring to obtain as fair a view as possible of his person and singular costume,—the small peaked shoes and long pendant "queue" inclusive.

Interesting Services at the Baptist Church.

In accordance with previous notice, religious services were held at the Central Baptist Church in this city, Thursday evening, at which were present the Rev. Mr. Dean, and his Chinese convert. The house began to be filled at an early hour, such was the anxiety manifested to witness the interesting proceedings; and at the arrival of the time appointed for the commencement of the exercises, the whole of the spacious edifice was literally *crowded* in every part, while large numbers were obliged to retire, being unable to effect an entrance. Such indeed was the pressure of the living mass that had forced its way into the galleries that one of them suddenly settled, with a loud noise, several inches, creating considerable consternation below and restlessness during the entire evening.

The services were commenced by singing and prayer; after which the Rev. Mr. Dean was introduced to the audience. This gentleman is of a prepossessing appearance—with a high intellectual forehead, and a countenance embrowned by exposure in the prosecution of his arduous labors as a late missionary in the distant field of China. His address was brief, but replete with interest, and pertained chiefly to a description of the *Religion* of the Chinese. The Chinese, he informed us, were cursed with a great variety of sects and creeds, and this was about the first thing that struck the observation of a stranger going among them. Not so very strange thought we, for what more observable than the same fact in Christian lands! The Chinese worshipped a great and almost innumerable variety of Gods, said the reverend gentleman. Ah! and are there no worshippers of Gods, other than the true God, among us? Are there no mere worshippers—no worshippers at the shrine of *Mammon*—of *Ambition*—of *Power*—or of *Popularity*, in Christian countries? No object slaves of *Fashion*—and willing devotees of Pleasure? None who make *gods of their own bodies*? If the Chinese can beat us in this respect, they have certainly reached a very "bad pre-eminence."

It was in 1807, we think it was stated by the speaker, that Protestant missionaries first visited and established themselves in China. Of these there are now some forty in the field, actively engaged in disseminating the light of the Gospel; while the Roman Catholics number some 400,000 followers, with 90 missionaries and 8 bishops. The accounts given of the condition of the country—of the facility with which access was had to its inhabitants, and of their seeming willingness to listen to religious instruction, were all full of interest, and laden with rich prospects for the future. Ahan, the Chinaman present, was a convert under the labors of the speaker.

At the conclusion of the Rev. gentleman's remarks, *Mr.* (shall we say?) Ahan was introduced to the assembly, whom he addressed at some length in detached sentences, Mr. Dean acting as interpreter. His observations betrayed, to say the least, no lack of common sense. He spoke with considerable animation, and as a Yankee would say, did'nt appear to be at all "skeered" at the multitude of "outer barbarians" that surrounded him. His voice sounded to us rather musical of the two, there being little of the guttural about the Chinese language, but considerable of the nasal. In a dark night, we might indeed, at first blush have taken him for a regular "Down-easter."—He is said by his conductor to be 23 years of age, and a fair sample in costume and and appearance of the common people in China.

Mr. Dean now indulged in some remarks in regard to the customs of the Chinese: he exhibited one or two graven images, specimens of Chinese Gods, and rehearsed a few interesting peculiarities of this very singular people. A contribution in aid of the Missionary cause in China was then taken up: after which a hymn in the Chinese language, set to one of our most familiar psalm tunes, was sung by the Rev. gentleman and his native convert. The benediction was then pronounced, and the meeting broke up.—

A word in conclusion: our Presbyterian friends must whip up their wheel-horses, or, to change the figure, their Baptist neighbors will take the wind entirely out of their sails.

Rechabite Celebration.

The Harmony Tent of I. O. of R. held its anniversary at New London on Tuesday. Per invitation, the Union Tent of this city took passage in the Angelina in the morning, to participate in the services of the occasion. The meeting was held in the Universalist Church, where, we understand, the members of the order, and a large concourse of citizens, were entertained with impressive addresses from Messrs. J. Burnett, and P. C. Baker of National Tent, New York City.

☞ We have received a pamphlet bearing the name of "A Reply to an article in the March number of the Democratic Review, entitled 'The late Acting President.'" The "Reply" is a well written paper, and its author wields the mace with a lusty and effective arm, in defence of the late President. As to the article in the Review, it has seldom been our misfortune to read one more unjust in sentiment, unfair in statement, or vindictive in purpose. The same dictatorial and illiberal tone and spirit which characterized the late official paper at Washington and led to its demise, pervades occasional articles in this so called Democratic Review—and we regret to see it. We shall make room for a part or the whole of this "Reply."

May coquetting with Winter.—Yesterday (Sunday) was as unpleasant a day as we have experienced this year. Alternate squalls of wind—showers of snow and hail—and patches of sunshine, made up the *tout ensemble* of what would have passed for a very respectable March day. The weather has been unusually cold for the season and it is a chance if some crops are not seriously affected.

Arrival of the Britannia.

The steamship Britannia arrived at Boston on Monday morning, the 19th inst. Although she brings sixteen days later intelligence, the news is not of an important character.

There is no important news from Switzerland, and affairs remain there in statu quo. The terms of the amnesty have been arranged, and Lucerne has promised to discharge her prisoners. Rumors prevail that the federation is about to be divided into the Catholic and Protestant Cantons.

The steamer Great Britain is advertised to leave for New York, under command of Captain Hosken, on the 25th July.

The prices of iron had fallen.

The Maynooth College question had not been disposed of.

The Repealers, with O'Connell at their head, are still up and doing.

The Dublin corporation have passed resolutions begging the Queen to honor her Irish subjects with a visit.

Consul at Buenos Ayres.—We understand that the President has appointed Dr. Jas. H. Tate, Consul to Buenos Ayres. He is represented as a gentleman of fine talents, and well qualified to represent our government in the important station to which he has been appointed.

☞ We learn from the New London Democrat that contracts for building a new Jail in that city have been entered into, and that the work is to be immediately commenced upon.

T. D. M'Gee, Esq., editor of the Boston Pilot is about to return to Ireland, to become connected with a leading repeal press there.

Exactly so!—The New York Evening Mirror well says—

"There never was a contrivance better adapted to conceal from people the extravagance and mismanagement of their rulers than the system of indirect taxation by means of which few are aware of the amount of the burdens imposed upon them."

Appointments to Office.

The organ of the administration at Washington, alluding to the complaints sometimes made at the appointments of the President, makes the following judicious remarks:

"We speak advisedly, when we say that the President of the United States knows no cliques in the republican party; that, in the dispensation of public offices, he makes no discrimination among the friends of the late Presidential candidates; that, in giving or refusing office, he does not ask himself, nor does he ask others, "whether this man was a friend of Mr. Van Buren," or "that a friend of Mr Calhoun, or Mr. Cass, or Mr. Buchanan." In filling up vacancies, he takes care to put in republicans who are *amply qualified*, according to the best lights which are presented to his mind, to discharge its duties—who "are honest, capable, and faithful to the constitution." We state further, and advisedly, that the President is unconscious of having acted upon a different principle, and that he knows no foundation for any such complaint. He has enjoined the same course of action upon the members of his cabinet, and will take care to see, as far as possible, that this rule will be faithfully carried out by all the officers whom he calls to co-operate with him in the public service. He has already declared, more than once, that he himself will not be a candidate for a second term of office. He has authorized us to declare it again in the Prospectus which we have submitted to the nation, as the creed of our own faith, and the guide of our own course. He goes in for one term only; to serve his country to the best of his ability, and anxious to testify his gratitude to the people who have honored him with their confidence, by devoting himself to their service and not to his own continuance in office. He does not, therefore, design to shape his administration to assist any aspirant, or to make his appointments to promote his own re-election, but to carry out faithfully the powers which the people have placed in his hands.

Acting upon this high and proper principle, the President will seek to do his duty to the country, fearless of all consequences, and regardless of all misconstruction. And, acting in this spirit, he certainly has a right to expect the most liberal construction himself from those who are, or who profess to be his friends. * * * Errors he may commit in his appointments to office. Men may be occasionally recommended to him who are unworthy of his confidence. Few men are capable of the labors which he encounters; and few in his place would devote themselves with the same assiduity to the public service. He works from ten to twelve hours in every twenty four. He holds two cabinets a week. He sees visitors two hours every day when the cabinet is not employed. The labor of receiving so many persons is of itself sometimes sufficient to fatigue him. He is also in frequent communion with his secretaries. His correspondence is very heavy. His care in looking over every letter which he receives is far from being inconsiderable. Letters of recommendation are pouring in upon him in favor of applicants for office. We understand that the other day he had to appoint four officers in one of our principal towns. For one of them there were not less than thirteen candidates, each of them backed by numerous friends. The President had to wade through budgets of letters which each one presented to his consideration. He is attempting to keep the business of his office under, as far as possible, and to make every movement as promptly as the public interests require.

"Whilst Col. Polk is thus trying to do his duty under the influence of such motives, it would be well for his friends to spare him all unnecessary complaints. Why suspect him of undue partiality towards one clique, or of unfounded injustice towards another? Why raise any clamor because any one may be disappointed in receiving office for himself, or seeing his friend disappointed, where there are so few offices, and so many competitors?"

Correspondence of the Argus.

Brookfield, 9th May, 1445.

Dear Sir—There was a horrible tragedy enacted in the town of Ostelic, in Chenango co., on Tuesday last, between Jas. C. Griffin of this town, and a man by the name of Coit of Ostelic. The circumstances, as near as I can learn from witnesses, were as follows:

It seems that Griffin had resided in Ostelic until within a year past, for some ten years. Some time in April 1844, Coit seduced Griffin's wife, and compelled Griffin, who is an ignorant and harmless man, to let him have his farm, and return to this town, Coit retaining Griffin's wife. Griffin had endeavored by every means during this time, to rescue his wife from her disgraceful course, but on account of threats from Coit, Griffin dare not go there, and even here (25 miles from Coit's) he has been constantly armed being in constant fear from Coit. Some days since, Griffin received a letter from his wife professing her penitence, and desire to return to her family in this town. Upon the receipt of this letter, Griffin in company with his wife's brother, went to Coit's upon the errand. But Griffin was afraid to venture into the house except upon the strongest urging of his brother-in-law; and when he did so, he was prepared with a pistol ready loaded and cocked. As soon as he entered, Coit said, "Jim, I understand you have been armed the last year, now d—n you leave the house." Griffin hastily obeyed him, and after leaving the house, in endeavoring to let down the hammer of his pistol which was in his pantaloons pocket, it discharged, the ball entering his thigh just below his body and lodging in his knee. All who were in the house, hearing Griffin holloo, went out and found him running round crying, "Don't let him hurt me!"—Coit said "Jim, have you killed yourself?" When Griffin coming round him caught up a whiffletree that lay near by, and dealt Coit a blow upon the back of the head, which literally smashed his skull to atoms. And after Coit fell, struck him twice more before the spectators interfered. Coit lived only about two hours. Griffin did not attempt to escape, but remained there until the Sheriff came and took him into custody.

These are the simple facts of the case. There are various opinions in reference to Griffin. Most who are acquainted with him thinking that after the accidental discharge of his pistol he supposed Coit would immediately kill him. To say the least it is a strange affair, coming from so harmless a man.

From the New York Morning News.

The General Prosperity.

How little does the state of affairs now apparent in all sections of the country, bear out the gloomy predictions which were so freely made at the result of the November election. The crops of all sorts in the United States are, as a general thing, larger than ever before. Cotton, Sugar, and Tobacco at the South, have been poured upon the markets in greater abundance than the most prolific of former years have witnessed. At the West the results of labor have been equally effective, and the prompt and speedy means of interchange afforded by the great lines of internal communication, have made the proceeds of labor more available to the industrious. That which constitutes a nation's wealth, the products of its citizen's labor, was never greater in proportion to the number of those citizens than now. Nor did any country ever present a nearer approach to equality in the distribution of its wealth than ours. This favorable state of affairs may mainly be ascribed to the fact, that since the breaking down of the late National Bank, and the dispersion of the clouds of paper debts by which it was enveloped, there has been less speculation and more work, and the result of the late election was to perpetuate this favorable employment of the national industry, by doing away with all hope of a rotten paper machine, by which to tempt the unwary into baseless enterprises. The results of the election defeated the inflation of a temporary bubble, and insured the steady and regular increase of the actual wealth of the country.

The manifestations of real wealth are every day becoming more satisfactory, presenting a contrast to the glare of expenditure which marked the few years prior to 1837, similar to that which is presented between the riotous profusion of the spendthrift and the substantial magnificence of successful industry. A most gratifying evidence of this improvement is that the former state of affairs was succeeded by State dishonor, and the present is marked daily by some resumption of long neglected payments. Our friends across the water will learn to appreciate the difference between Democratic frugality and industry, as opposed to banking schemes and debt contracting.

Democratic Meeting.

At a meeting of the Democrats of Middletown, held at the Town Hall, on Friday evening, May 16th for the purpose of taking into consideration the treatment of our Representatives, by the General Assembly—from which they have been arbitrarily and unjustly excluded—And after hearing a statement from the Hon. Noah A. Phelps, and other spirited remarks on the occasion, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the conduct of the Secretary of this State, in refusing to enroll the names of the Representatives elected from this town to the General Assembly, thereby assuming to be the *judge* of elections, when by law he is only the *official organ of election returns*, was a palpable violation of duty, and evinces such an utter disregard of every principle of right and justice, as to render him an unfit agent of the law, and a dangerous depository of election returns.

Resolved, That we condemn as unprecedented, unjust, and tyrannical, the action of the majority of the House of Representatives, in pre-judging this case, and deciding, without a hearing, to expel, by a summary method, members legally elected, who had produced the testimonials of a right to a seat in the House, and whose credentials were in all respects, as valid, as those produced by any of the other members. Such assumption of power is unparralleled in this State, and we most decidedly reprobate it as oppressive, as subversive of the rights of the minority, and as fraught with the most dangerous consequences.

Resolved, That the Selectmen of this town, and Presiding Officer of the first meeting, in transmitting to the Assembly, certificates relating to this election, which were unauthorized by law and untrue in point of fact, have prostituted their official stations to promote political ends—have shown themselves the willing instruments of an unprincipled faction in this town—and have, by this and other like acts, evinced a disposition to serve their party rather than the public.

And whereas, although we believe our Representatives were legally chosen, and fairly entitled to their seats in the Legislature, as any who have heretofore represented this Town in that body—still they having been unlawfully rejected through the influence of base party leaders, who control the majority in the Assembly; not on and sided by the Federalists of Middletown, in order to save the reputation of the *political minion* whose blunders led to the difficulty, and considering any further efforts, however honestly or legally set forth, as totally unavailing with men, whose aims are entirely political, and who are vile enough to consider party effect of more importance, than the interests of the people—Therefore

Resolved, That we deem it inexpedient for our Representatives to make any further effort to obtain their seats. We will leave to the *Cabal at Hartford*, the honor of depriving 8,000 citizens of their honest representation, and to their obsequious satellites in this city the odium that will result from their contemptible conduct.

Voted, That the doings of this meeting together with the Resolutions adopted, be signed by the Chairman and Secretary of this meeting, and be published in all the Democratic Papers in this State.

HENRY D. SMITH, *Chairman*.

Curtis Bacon, *Secretary*.

Middletown, May 18.

Post Office Balances.—The Board of Examners selected by the Postmaster General to examine the different kinds of balances submitted to his notice, reported in favor of the following models:—

Benj. Morrison, Harrisburgh, Pa.; brass sliding weights; steelyard. S. & H. Davis, Boston, Mass, iron and brass sliding weights; steelyard. Fairman & Gushing, bronzed balance; 2 dishes with weight, Livingston, Reggen & Co. Pittsburg, Pa.; iron balance, with two dishes, with weights. E. & T. Fairbanks; patent, with sliding weights, Br., Johnsbury, Vt. I. B. Hartwell, Woodstock, Vt; 2 tin dishes on a balance inclosed in wood boxes, 16 inches long, 3 broad and 6 deep. These models have been presented to the Postmaster General for his selection. The Examiners gave reasons in their report, for rejecting the spiral spring balances, and for preferring the old plan of the steelyard. The instrument thus preferred will not, it is said, be of very expeditious use, though very accurate. A Mr. Andrews of New Jersey, offered a very ingenious scale, with a spiral spring, with a dish on the top for the letter, and an index to show the weight. This article was offered at 50 cents, but can be afforded at 25 cents; 100,000 of them will be immediately thrown into the market if is said for general use. All who have much correspondence will, of course keep a letter scale.

It is stated that the Postmaster General has given his preference, however, to the balance of Messrs. Stephenson, Howard & Davis of Boston. It is as simple as Fairbanks' small balance, very much like it in principle and appearance, and graduated so to stand unmoved when a half ounce letter is placed on it, but kicks the beam when a straw is added to it.

Mysterious Murder.

Mr. John Grierson, of Pea Shore, New Jersey, who during the fishing season this Spring, has been engaged as agent for the Fisheries at Pennsgrove, opposite Wilmington, was suddenly missing, when, as was supposed, he was in Philadelphia attending to the business of the fishery. His failing to return however, as usual, incited various rumors, among which was, that he had run away with the funds—he having at the time from $800 to $1000 in his possession.—This rumor coming to the ears of his widowed mother, who is in good circumstances, she offered to make up the loss, if such was the case—and with that instinctive feeling for her offspring, which none but a mother nourishes she could not be led to believe it.—And time, which unveils all things—proved that she was right. On Tuesday, he was taken in a net by some fishermen—his head fractured as though struck with an axe—and his body bruised in such a manner as scarce to be recognized, even by the most intimate friends. None of the money was found on his person. As yet, the whole affair is enshrouded in mystery. He was 30 years of age, and has left a wife to lament his untimely end. What renders this calamity more heart rending to his bereaved wife, is, that while bearing the taunts of the gossiping world on the supposed dishonesty of her husband, her aged father was called to his final resting place on the day the corpse of her mutilated husband was brought home. *New York True Sun.*

Art of Floating.—Any human being who will have the presence of mind to clasp the hands behind his back, and turn the face towards the zenith, may float at ease, and in perfect safety, in tolerable still water—aye, and sleep there, no matter how long. If not knowing how to swim, you would escape drowning, when you find yourself in deep water, you have only to consider yourself an empty pitcher; let your mouth and nose—not the top part of your heavy head—be the highest part of you, and you are safe; but thrust up one of your bony hands, and down you go—turning up the handle tips over the pitcher. Having had the happiness to prevent one or two drownings by this simple instruction, says an exchange, we publish it for the benefit of all who either love aquatic sports, or dread them.

Hon. Levi Woodbury.—This gentlemen shows himself a *working man* among the people at home, as well as among statesmen at Washington. In writing to a friend a few days ago, he complains of being nearly broken down in consequence of *bringing water and helping to tear down houses* at a recent fire in Portsmouth, the place of his residence.—*U. S. Journal.*

Another Reprieve of Babe.—Babe who has been imprisoned about two years on a charge of piracy in the case of the schooner Sarah Lavinia, was yesterday reprieved by the President for the sixth time. This reprieve extends to the fifth day of June 1846. It is understood to have been given with a view to enable Congress to pass a law permitting the President to avoid capital punishment by commuting sentences of death to the State prison, whenever he may deem it proper so to do. Babe's shipmate, Matthews, it will be recollected, was tried in April 1844, and acquitted Webster, also accused, has never been arrested.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Wolves.—An Iowa editor acknowledges the receipt of Congressional documents "in advance of the mail," in consequence of a flock of wolves and and an old she bear chasing the post rider across the prairies.

Another race between the Peytons and Fashion, is said to be agreed upon, to come off in June. It is the opinion of many that a cool day and a settled track, would show Peytons "the fashions."—*New Haven Register.*

Alleghania.

It appears that the New York Historical Society on Tuesday night refused to adopt the resolutions of the committee reported at a previous meeting, in favor of changing the name of the United States to Alleghania. We learn that some part of the debate was warm and spicy. Thus ends an attempt as futile as uncalled for. It has met with general disapprobation, and has drawn down the ridicule of the public on a society which is really one of great merit. This is a consequence of an injudicious love of notoriety which often infects the members of learned associations. Individuals whose own suggestions as such, would receive but little attention, are often enabled by circumstances to attach to them the importance which belongs to the institutions themselves. The Royal Society of England has made similar blunders in its day, a circumstance which Peter Pindar was not slow to observe and satirize.

"Oh! what shall we do if there should be a war?" said a young lady the other day to her grandmother. "Do?" said the old lady with her venerable eyes sparkling with the light of other days; "do all I did the last time the red coats came over here.—Make coarse shirts and pantaloons for your sweetheart, you jade."

Short and Savage.—The Sunday Mercury says, that old Gruffy discharged one of his boys the other day with the following valuable recommendation: "I don't want such an idle, mischief-making monkey about my establishment. You don't do nothing but raise h—ll, *and ain't worth a cuss at that.*"

While we are healthy and strong, enjoying life free from pain, how little do we think of those who are around us, (and that we see daily) ready to grasp at anything that would heal an affected lung or liver, little thinking that we ourselves may be thus situated in a very brief space of time. Should we not then endeavor to aid a fellow-mortal in seeking something that will relieve. We say to them, try the Health Restorative, and be cured. †

Shaving Soap.—A new article in this line the production of a yankee Manufacturer, may be found at Roosevelts 27 Broadway. It is called Cream Saponiac, and is an excellent article.—*Albany Journal.*

MARRIED.

In New Haven, on the 18th inst. by Rev. Mr. Judd, Mr. George Alling, to Miss Mary E. Alverson.—Same day, by the same, Mr. William Chipman, to Miss Lydia H. Sperry of Woodbridge.

In New York May 18th, Mr. William Brown, to Isabella S. Hatch, both of Bridgeport, Ct.

In New Haven, Mr. William Crow, of Quebec, Canada, to Miss Caroline Sherman; Mr. Daniel Spencer, of the firm of Canfield and Spencer to Miss Lucy, daughter of Isaac Mix, Esq.

DIED.

In Middletown Southfarms, on the 16th inst. Mr. David Brooks, aged 87—a Revolutionary Soldier.

In New Haven, on the 20 inst. Frederick William Bishop, aged 63 years.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF NORWICH,

ARRIVED.

21—Stm sc. Quinebaug, Williams, fm N Y
22—Sch. Emerald, Crandall, fm N. Y.
Sch. Joseph Brown, May, fm Philadelphia, Coal for W. P. Williams.
Sch. victoria, Green, fm Albany.
Sch. Cayhoron, Hartshorn, fm Bristol
May 22—schr Splendid, Terry, fm Norfolk, Va.
sloop Hero, Comstock, fm Providence.
schr Gen. Knox, Randall, fm Bangor.
24—steam schr Shetucket, Geer, fm N. York.
slp Geo. Washington, Champlin, fm do.
25—schr Sea Fan; Griffin, fm Thomaston.
sloop Brunette, Smith, fm Providence.
26—sch Sanop, Clewley, fm Bangor.
sch Packet, Jones, fm Bangor.
sch Jane Sally Francis, Story, fm Kingston.
sch Margareth Ann, Hammond, fm Baltimore.
sch Sparta, ——, Belfast, Me.
sch N. C. V. Wright, fm Norfolk, Va.
sloop Betsey, Ewen, fm New London.
sloop Lady Adams, Palmer, fm N. Y.
sloop Aurora, Geer, fm N Y.
sch Mail, Crowell, fm Boston.
sloop Chelsea, Phillips, fm N. Y.
sch Banner, Tryon, fm Kingston.
sloop Young Berber, Horton, fm Riverhead.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

THE subscribers having been burnt out at the recent fire, are anxious to bring their accounts to a settlement—All indebted to the firm are earnestly requested to pay up without delay

TALCOTT & WILLIAMS

May 18 w25 4

NEW FIRM.

THE subscribers have formed a copartnership in business under the name of SPALDING & ALBERTSON, and would respectfully solicit a share of public favor. Particular attention will be given to all branches of

House, Sign and Ship Painting, Glazing and Paper-hanging.

Imitations of all kinds of wood, Granite and Marble, one door East of J. Breed & Co, Water street.

JED SPALDING.
T. P. ALBERTSON.

May 7 w24 12—6m

Norwich and Worcester
RAIL ROAD.

ON AND AFTER
May 22, 1845.

Trains will leave as follows, viz:

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.
Daily, except Sunday.

Leave Norwich, at 6 A. M. and 4 1-4 P. M.
" Worcester, at 10 A. M. and 4 1-4 P. M.

☞ The Morning Train from Norwich, and the Morning and Evening Trains from Worcester, connect with the Boston, Western, and Hartford & Springfield Rail Roads.

NEW YORK TRAIN, via STEAM BOAT

Leaves Norwich for Worcester and Boston, every Morning except Monday, upon the arrival of the Boat from New York, about 3 o'clock.

Leaves Worcester for Norwich and New York, at 8 3-4 P. M. daily except Sunday.

NEW YORK TRAIN, via L. I. RAIL ROAD.

Leaves Norwich about 3 1-2 P. M. for Worcester and Boston, daily except Sunday.

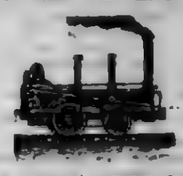
Leaves Worcester for Norwich and New York, at 7 3-4 A. M. daily except Sunday. Arrive in Norwich at 9 3-4.

FREIGHT TRAINS.
Daily each way, except Sunday.

Fares are less when paid for Tickets, than when paid in the Cars. EMERSON FOOTE, Supt.

Norwich, May 21, 1845. w27 16

LOOK OUT
FOR THE
ENGINE,



WHILE THE BELL RINGS!!
MUST BE SOLD

PREVIOUS TO THE 4th OF JULY.
2000 THIN SUMMER COATS.
1600 PAIRS " PANTALOONS.
1150 " VESTS.

And other GOODS to match at the

BOSTON CLOTHING STORE,
149 Main-Street.

At prices lower than was ever before offered in this city or State.

J. B. PALMER & CO.

Norwich, May 23d. 3y

CLEAR THE TRACK!!!
FOR

16 SHETUCKET-STREET 16
$10,000
IN
READY MADE
CLOTHING,
AND
FURNISHING
GOODS!

50 per cent cheaper than any other in the City. This Stock was selected with great care, and must be sold previous to the 1st of June.

☞ *AND NO MISTAKE!!* ☜

Purchasers of Clothing are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. Do not mistake the number.

16 Shetucket-street.

May 17 w25 16

TEA AND COFFEE.—A fresh supply just received, comprising every quality and for sale low by JULIUS WEBB.

Corner Commerce and Water Streets

May 14 6w2 8

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of Osmod & Webb are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber if they wish to save cost.

JULIUS WEBB.

Corner Commerce and Water Streets.

May 14. 3w26 15

WORTH NOTICING AND NO HUMBUG!!
AT THE
NEW YORK PEARL ST. STORE,
☞ 117 MAIN-ST., ☜
NORWICH, CONN.
[*HUBBARD'S ROW.*]

CAN always be found one of the largest and best selected assortment of **DRY GOODS** kept in the city and will be sold at such prices as to defy all competition. We are receiving GOODS almost daily from our wholesale House in New York, and they will be retailed ☞ at New York wholesale prices.

LOOK AT THIS.

Just received this morning a large and splendid assortment of

BALZORINES AND BERAGES

which will be sold at astonishingly low prices.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERS AND VESTINGS

in any quantity, and at prices that will satisfy the closest buyers.

Call in, examine and be satisfied that goods are sold cheaper at the New York Store than at any other establishment in the city.

WILLIAM H. TERRY.

May 16 '45 w24 16

LOOK HERE,
AT THE
ONE PRICE STORE,
WM. W. KINNEY, AGENT.

18 selling nice Velvet VESTS for 1,00 Nice Summer VESTS for ,75 cts.
Thin Summer PANTS from 50 cts to 1,00 Thin Summer COATS for 1,00

18 *SHETUCKET-STREET.* 16

Remember that there is only one price and no jockying at this establishment. The Public will see that this is the only true principle of doing business, we will not ask one price and Take another. Gentlemen who want to buy their Clothing Cheap will call on us as we are bound to sell our goods lower than any other establishment.

18 *Shetucket-Street.*

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA CLOTHING STORE

May 21, 1845. w26 16

ORIGINAL STAINED

WRIGHT'S
Indian Vegetable Pills,
OF THE
N. American College of Health.

THESE extraordinary Pills are composed of plants which grow spontaneously on our own soil, and are, therefore, better adapted to our constitution than medicines concocted from foreign drugs, however we they may be compounded; and as the INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS are founded upon the principle that the human body is, in truth,

SUBJECT TO BUT ONE DISEASE,

viz, corrupt humors, and that medicines cures this disease on

NATURAL PRINCIPLES

by cleansing and purifying the body; it will be manifest, that if the constitution be not entirely exhausted, a perseverance in their use, according to directions, is absolutely certain to drive disease of every name from the body.

When we wish to restore a Swamp or Morass to fertility, we drain it of the superabundant waters.—In like manner, if we wish to restore the body to health, we must cleanse it of impurity.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

Will be found one of the best, if not the very best medicines in the world for carrying out this

GRAND PURIFYING PRINCIPLE,

because they expel from the body all morbid and corrupt humors—the cause of disease—in any easy and NATURAL MANNER; and while they every day give

EASE AND PLEASURE,

disease of every name is rapidly driven from the body.

The above named INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS have been three years before the American public, and we can now say, without fear of contradiction; that of all the various medicines which have heretofore been popular, not one has given such universal satisfaction, or obtained such a permanent hold upon the affections of the people. Not only do all who use it invariably experience relief, and recommend it in the strongest terms; but it has effected some of the most astonishing cures ever performed by medicine.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are attaining great celebrity in New England as well as other parts of the United States. The attempts of persons to defraud the public by the sale of spurious articles, meet with general reprobation. Mr. Wright is an indefatigable business man, and shows an army of cures by the medicine, which warrant confidence in the virtues of his Indian Vegetable Pill

From the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

People are pretty well satisfied by this time, that Calomel and the other thousand and one mineral preparations of the shops are better adapted, as a general rule, to kill rather than cure the patient.—As a matter of course, vegetable medicines are therefore in great request. There are very many humbugs however, among the latter, and we would advise all those who have the least regard for their health, to try the *INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS of the North American College of Health*, sold at 169 Race street, Philadelphia—as they are the preparation of one intimately acquainted with the healing art.

From the Boston Daily Times.

INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

Of all the public advertised medicines of the day we know of none that we can more safely recommend for the "ills that flesh is heir to," than the Pills that are sold at the depot of the North American College of Health, No 196 Tremont street Boston. Several instances we know of, where they are used in families with the highest satisfaction. And no longer ago than yesterday, we heard an eminent physician of this city recommend them in high terms. There used to be in the community a great repugnance to the use of QUACK medicines, as they are all indiscriminately termed, but it was mainly owing to the regular M. D.'s constantly denouncing them. They are, however becoming more liberal in this respect, and the consequence is, that good vegetable medicines are now more extensively used than formerly.

AGENTS.

Samuel Tyler Norwich will sell the same to those who wish to purchase to sell again.

R W ROATH,	Norwich,
Geo D Fuller,	Norwich Town
S C Osgood,	Bean Hill,
Tracy Huntington & Co	Yantieville.
A L Hyde	Franklin
A G Bailey,	Lebanon
G Robinson,	"
Stephen Fitch,	Fitchville.
H Morey	Bozrahville
Stanton	Jewett City
Albert Ray & Co	Greeneville
C & G Lewis	Uncasville,
B F Collins	Mystic
B F Hoxie,	Mystic Bridge
Wm. Browing,	Gales Ferry
Nathan Beckwith	New London
J H Lewis & Co	Westerly
E W Bapcock & Co	
R Burnett	Groton,
M M Smith	"
E Fanno, Jr	Stonington
Wm B Hull,	North Stonington;

New England Office 196 Tremont street Boston,
Nov 1 1844 26

The Brandreth's Pills.

As a general family medicine, especially in a country so subject to sudden changes of temperature as this, their value is incalculable. By having the Brandreth Pills always on hand, should a sudden attack of sickness take place, they can be given at once, and will often have effected a cure before the physician could have arrived.

In Cholic, and in inflamation of the bowels, these Pills will at once relieve, and perseverance in their use, according to the directions, will surely do all that medicine can do to restore the health of the patient.

In diseases arising from the use of mercury or from any cause or vitiation, from bad blood or otherwise, their use will produce the most happy results. In all attacks of Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, and in cases of chronic or recent Costiveness, the use of the Brandreth Pills will be productive of infinite service—sometimes occasioning so great a change for the better as to cause great thankfulness.

In all cases of Indigestion, Worms, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and in all affections of the Stomach and Bowels, the Brandreth Pills will be found a never failing remedy.

To insure the full benefit of these celebrated Pills, they should be kept in the house, so that upon the first commencement of sickness they may be at once resorted to. One dose is better than a dozen after the disease has become established in the system.

The Brandreth Pills are purely vegetable, and so innocent that the infant of a month old may use them if medicine is required, not only with safety but with a certainty of receiving all the benefit medicine is capable of imparting. Females may use them during all the critical periods of their lives. The Brandreth Pills will insure their health, and produce regularity in all the functions of life.

Be careful of counterfeit Pills. How to avoid them:

No. 1 Security.

Each Agent who sells the Genuine Brandreth Pills has a CERTIFICATE OF AGENCY, which has been engraved at a vast expense. It represents the Manufactory at Sing Sing, on the banks of the Hudson river, and is signed by Dr. Brandreth, and his seal stamped upon the paper.

No. 2 Security.

Above all observe the labels upon the boxes.—Each box of the Genuine Pills has now THREE LABELS upon it. The top and the bottom label containing upwards of FIVE THOUSAND LETTERS in RED INK. The words BENJAMIN BRANDRETH'S PILLS being printed over two hundred times upon the two labels.

No. 3 Security.

There are also upon each label two signatures of Dr. Brandreth; one B. Brandreth, and also one Benjamin Brandreth. Each box, therefore, to be genuine, must have six signatures of Dr. Brandreth upon it. If the box do not answer this discription, the Pills are not the Brandreth Pills, but some vile counterfeit of them, as all the old labelled boxes have been collected.

No. 4 Security.

Besides the above signs of genuineness, fac-similies of the Brandreth Pill, labels are upon the Certificate of Agency; therefore compare your box with the labels on the Certificate; if it agrees, the Pills are true; if it does not they are false.

I have expended much time, and at least $5000 in perfecting these checks to the sale of counterfeit Pills, and in the hope they will secure the genuine BRANDRETH PILLS to all who want them.

I remain the public's servant,
B. BRANDRETH, M. D.

The following names are a list of Dr. B. Brandreth agents in New London Co.

Norwich, R. W. Roath; New London, Nathan Belden; Colchester, L. A. Kellogg; Franklin, Amasa L. Hyde; Liberty Hill, Austin Gay; Lebanon, Gurdon Robinson; Yanticville, Tracy, Huntington & Co.; Fitchville, E. Fitch; Norwich Town, Geo. D. Fuller; Milltown, Wm. B. Hull; Stonington, Horace Lewis; Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Porterville, Smith, Cady &Co; Centre Groton, R. W. Smith; Groton, John Hudson: Hamburg, H. A. Brockway; Salem, E. S. Williams; Montville, James Turner; Hadlyme, Z. Brockway.

March, 19 '45. 17

C. BRINCKERHOFF'S

The vegetable kingdom is provided by the God of Nature with herbs of different properties and suited when properly administered, to every condition of disease—It will not be contended but that it requires invention and well directed skill to prepare these native medicaments so that their remedial powers shall be well drawn out and the better applied; that is too apparent a necessity to require support. The Proprietor of the Health Restorative, in the number of years since he first commenced its preparation from the original family recipe has devoted a great portion of his time to the study of the medical effect and strength of each herb used in compound.—This study has had the effect of more perfectly convincing him of the superior curative power of the Health-Restorative. It seems perfectly adapted to the cure of Consumption, Liver Complaint, Asthma, Colds, Coughs, and Pains in the Side and Chest—for these diseases it is particularly recommended, with a certainty of success and satisfaction which can be felt in its force only by those who have been healed by its means. No considerations of pecuniary recompense sway the proprietor; he trusts he is influenced solely by the great pleasure of ministering to the relief of suffering humanity, and has devoted such great expense in the facture of this remedy, and deals out so largely in the quantity given, that the income barely suffices to cover the immense outlay. Let those who are seeking a Balm in Gilead, use the Health Restorative. The following certificate is from Dr. Chilton, the well known New York chemist.

"I have analyzed a bottle of medicine called 'C. Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative;' and find that it does not contain Mercury, or any other metallic preparation, nor opium in any of its forms. It is composed of vegetable matter entirely."

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.

C. BRINCKERHOFF, Proprietor, N. Y.
Principal Office, 96 Hudson street, New York.

Horace Everett, U. S. Agent, 96 Hudson-street New York, has appointed,

SAMUEL TYLER 138 Main street, Norwich.
WM. S. TYLER, 131 Water street. do.

as agents for the above medicine.
May 1st. 1845. 1m23

Fales's Cathartic Lozenges,

THOUGH prepared from a great many Vegetable Substances' as are palateable and pleasant to eat as any other Confectionary Compound.

☞This preparation is decidedly the best among all the known cathartic preparation, for while its operation is as sure as Salts, Castor Oil, Calomel and Jalop, or any other, cathartic medicine, it has the advantage over all in being pleasant to eat, while all other cathartics are generally disagreeable to take. Price 25 cents per box, with full directions, and may be found at the Depository, No. 96 Commercial steret.

FALES'S WORM LOZENGES.

Are a safe and sure remedy for Worms. Children love them. They act like a charm in removing the symptoms, such as starting in sleep, grating the teeth, paleness about the mouth and nose, occasional sickness at the stomach, precarious appetite swelled bowels, and general feverish habit. The child falls into a quiet sleep, the worms are stupified and expelled, and the child, as far as heard from in every instance has been cured.

Price 25 cents per box, with full directions; sold at 96 Commercial-street.

FALES'S COUGH LOZENGES.

Are beneficial in all common Colds and Coughs Whooping Cough, Inflamation in the Throat and Lungs, in the Croup or Hives, and more certain to operate satisfactory than the celebrated HIVE SYRUP. The most happy effect is obtained in a few moments; the symptoms disappear and the disease is broken up by the magical effect of these Lozenges.

Full directions accompany each box, and found at the Depository, 96 Commercial street.

FALES'S DYSENTERY LOZENGES.

Are a safe and agreeable remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhœa of adults, and for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Bowel Complaints of children. Particular attention must be paid to the directions which accompany each box.

FALES'S CAMPHOR LOZENGES,

Are beneficial in all common and sick headache, and where there is a sense of tightness or weight over the eyes, in eruptive diseases, such as Measles and Small Pox. Also in Mania, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Hysteria, in St. Vitus Dance, and in all cases of Languor and Oppressions of the Vital Powers, and may be taken with safety by women and children in all conditions.

Full directions accompany each box.

FALE'S CYPRIAN HAIR TONIC,

Is now so extensively known and justly celebrate but further comment upon it will be useless; we can say, however, with truth, that among the many thousands who have purchased the Tonic in this or other countries, none have returned with complaints while thousands have expressed not only their approbation, but their wonder and admiration of beholding its effects. A few bottles only can be had, at 96 Commercial-street.

CLEAR OUT YOUR RATS.

The gnawings and antics of these destructive creatures can be hushed forever in your House or Store, if you will procure a box of the genuine

MADAGASCAR RAT EXTERMINATOR

and use it according to direction. You cannot depend upon it unless obtained at J. J. FALES' No 96 Commercial, corner of Lewis & Commercial Streets, Boston, or of the following.

AGENTS.

Norwich, Samuel Tyler and John L. Devotion New London, Wm. Stearns, Stoddard & Allen, A. Beckwith; Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Mystic Bridge Keeney & Brown; Noank, Brown & Wilbur; Stonington Point, Elisha Faxon, Jr.; Lyme, Joseph Brockway; Hadlyme, Ely P. Wells; East Haddam, R. W. Miller; Moodus, Sheffield Lewis; Leesville Richmond & Upham; Middle Haddam, Child & Cuvier; Portland, John Payne; South Glastenbury, Oliver Brainard and Wm. W. Post & Co; Colchester, A. M. Hurlbut; Willimantic, Jason Safford and R. Moulton; Scotland, James Burnet; Howard's Valley, G. D Spencer; Hampton, Wm. Brown Andover, Loomis & Sutton; South Coventry, D M. Buell; Mansfield, Geo. T. Clark and Z. Storrs & Son; Chaplain, Walter Goodell; Phœnixville John S. Adams; Hartford, Joseph Durrett and Celvin Whitney; Ashford, B. B. Hibbards; Wm A. Brewster; Danielsonville, Conn,

Oct 8. y1y47

India Rubber Overshoes.

WE have on hand and for sale on the most reasonable terms, a most splendid assortment o

India Rubber Shoes and Overshoes,

of the latest patterns and styles in market, manufactured from the pure gum and got up in the best manner—warranted not to stiffen in the coldest weather, or contract by the heat, and will retain their color under all circumstances, and not to part in the seams.

Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine the great improvements made in the manufacture of India Rubber. ☞We sell cheap.

J IRESON & SON.
Feb. 16. 1f12

To Let.

THE dwellings in the City riotel building now occupied by J. W. Hakes. Possession given the first of April. For further information enquire of E. A. BILL.
Norwich Feb. 10 44. 1f13

REMEMBER
the old Stand, No. 78 Main-St.

OPPOSITE THE FRANKLIN HOUSE,

WHERE J. M. NELSON still continues to carry on the Tailoring business in all its various branches. The subscriber is now ready to make all kinds of Gentlemen's garments in the latest style The subscriber has received the Fall and Winter fashions for 1844-5. All garments made at this establishment warranted to fit.

N. B. Cutting done at short notice. Wanted also six or eight first rate Tailoresses to whom good wages will be given.

JAMES M. NELSON.
Sept. 1 '44 1f43

Do you want comfort in SHAVING!!

THEN USE FERRE'S SHAVING

CREAM,

A FEW of the hundreds of recommendations to the above Cream may be found below

FERRE'S SHAVING CREAM.

The undersigned having used the Cream Saponin, of which Mr. E. C Ferre of Middletown is sole proprietor are happy to award him our testimonials in its favor. Considering the expedition of making the lather, its superior quality when made, its soothing effects on the beard, and its curative qualities upon the skin, we do not hesitate to recommend it to the public as the best Shaving Cream either domestic or imported now in use.

Rev. E E Griswold	Charles Woodward M D
do. Wm Jarvis	J Barrett, M D
do W G Howard	Wm B Casey, M D
do Arther Granger	David Harrison, M D
do Samuel M Emery	Edwin Stearns
Prof John Johnson	E A Russell
do A W Smith	Jeremiah H Taylor
Sam'l Stearns	Eli Wilcox, P M
Eleazer Lacey	Horace Clark
Joseph Arnold	Thomas G Mather
W S Camp	Sidera Chase
Daniel H Chase	George Francis
Charles Francis	

Ferre's Cream Saponine, after a thorough trial, I consider it much preferable to any other article which I have ever used in shaving. Its properties are so valuable as to commend it to general use.

Rev. J. R. CRANE.

For sale by WILLIAM S. TYLER, Waterst., Agent for the Proprietor, also sold by SAMUEL TYLER and Perfumers generally.
April 16 '45 21

Livery Stable.

D. B. CHAPMAN has taken the STABLE situated on Bath street, opposite Tubb's Blacksmith Shop where he will continue the LIVERY BUSINESS in all its branches. He begs leave to say to his friends and the public that he intends to keep good Horses and Carriages To Let on Reasonable terms. Also, a Hack for the purpose of attending funerals and for such other purposes as it may be wanted—in all cases he drives himself.

Also—wanted, Horses to Board by the week.

☞Stable room to Feed 20 horses, daily.
Norwich, apr 23, 1845 1f32

Something New.

SPALDING & CO., are manufacturing under Letters Patent granted by the United States, an improved Friction match, to burn

Without Brimstone.

They now offer for sale, on very reasonable term

20,000 GROSS.

Neatly put up in Tin, Wood and Paper, in assorted packages and in lots to suit purchasers.

These Matches are highly improved of and recommended for family use by Physicians and Chemists, in consequence of the absence of Sulphur in their manufacture, the fumes of which are so disagreeable and deleterious to all, and particularly injurious to persons having weak lungs or delicate constitutions.

They are particularly recommended to the attention of shippers as they have frequently been taken on long voyages and exposed to the action of all climates without the slightest injury.

For sale by SPALDING &O.
At wholesale and retail by R W. MATHEWSON
Agents for the manufacturers
Jan. 23 1845. 1y

On and after the 1st of April next.
J. IRESON & SON

WILL have removed their entire stock of *BOOTS & SHOES,* with large additions, to the Store in the New Brick Block, known as Hubbard's Row, No. 115 Main-street where they respectfully invite all of their old and as many new customers to call and see them. They hope, by close application to business, and by selling their goods at low rates, to merit the approbation of their numerous patrons.

Having a very large acquaintance with the eastern manufacturers, we have made extensive arrangements to receive and sell their goods at such prices as will enable us to outdo all competitors.

And to our wholesale Customers we would say that in this department we intend to spare no pains to have it complete. Being always supplied with every article usually kept for jobbing. We trust we shall be able to furnish country Merchants, and others on such terms as will save them the expense of going to Boston or New York for the like Goods.

At our April first, 115 South side Main-st.
Jan. 30th. '45. 1f10

GENERAL STAGE OFFICE
At the American House,
38 Shetucket-St.

STAGES, will leave the American House daily for Hartford:

On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 o'clock, A. M. via., Lebanon, Columbia and Bolton

On Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays at 8 o'clock A.M., via. Colchester,

Also, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6 1-2 o'clock A. M., for Franklin, Windham Mansfield, Tolland and Springfield.

DAILY for New London, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Passengers wishing to take any of the above routes will be called for by having their names entered on the books at the office, at the American House.

DANIEL P. SMITH, Agent.
Oct. 29th. 49

READ THIS!
ELY & CO.,

ARE since daily receiving

New Spring Goods

of every desirable style, which they offer on the most reasonable terms wholesale and retail, No. 33 and 35 Shetucket Street.
March 12. 1f16

OPENING
All this week,

At 116 South side Main street

A Splendid assortment of Gentlemen's, Boy's and Youth's fine Calf and Goat, Sewed and Pegged Boots and Brogans some beautiful Styles. Call & see them. No charge for looking.

J. IRESON & SON
April 24 1845 28

Freight and Passage Reduced.
Norwich and New York Propeller
Line of Steamboats.

Steam Propeller SHETUCKET, Capt. G H. GEER.
" " QUINEBAUG, " J. WILLIAMS.

WILL leave Norwich and New York every Tuesday and Friday at 4 o'clock P M. Freight and passengers will be taken very low.
March 16

TO THE LADIES.

MRS. S. B PENDLETON,

WOULD respectfully inform her old customers and the public generally, that she has taken rooms on Shetucket-street, No, 15, 2d story, where she will devote her time exclusively to

DRESS MAKING.

Mrs. P, flatters herself that she will be enabled to give satisfaction to all who may employ her. Long experience in the business and constant attention to the fashions—having arranged to receive regular reports from the cities of New York and Boston—in connection with her facilities for performing speedily all work entrusted to her care, will secure for her, she trusts, a liberal share of patronage from town and country.

Dresses cut on the most approved system, and fitted at the shortest notice.

No. 15 SHETUCKET-STREET, 2d Story.
Norwich April 10, 1845. 1f20

REMOVAL.

BREWER & LEWIS have removed their Stove and Tin Ware Manufactory to No. 90 1-2 MAIN STREET two doors east John T. Mott's corner, where they offer for sale their usual assortment of STOVES, TIN WARE, &c., consisting of Milk Pans and Milk Pails with Strainers, Cheap as the cheapest; Motts Patterns Furnaces, all sizes; Japanned Ware of all descriptions; Pails and Coffee Pots, &c, &c, &c, &c

TIN ROOFING, TIN and COPPER GUTTERS, CONDUCTER PIPES. JOBBING and REPAIRING done as above, at short notice and in a workmanlike manner.
April 30, 1f28

MISS MOORE

WOULD inform the Ladies of Norwich, and vicinity that she has made different arrangements in her business, and is now located in Shetucket street, (Norwich.) where she is now opening splendid Parisian Millinery, consisting of rich silk, Ribbon and Lawn Bonnets. Also a new style of French Straw, Neapolitans, Chips, Lace, English, and every variety and style of Straw Bonnets.—Also Cap Ribbons, French and American Flowers, Laces, Mourning Collars, Hair Bands and a general assortment of MILINERY GOODS.

Two or three Young Ladies wanted as apprentices the above business.
April 23 28

BONNETS AND MILLINERY GOODS.

THE subscribers having accepted the Agency of one of the largest and best manufacturing establishments in Massachusetts are prepared to offer a general supply of

Florence and Fancy Braid Bonnets,

at the lowest manufacturers' prices. Merchants, Milliners and all others will find it for their advantage to call on the subscribers before purchasing.

ALSO, Just received a splendid assortment of RIBBONS, FLOWERS, and MILLINERY ARTICLES which are received direct from the Importers and will be sold at the lowest New York prices.

All persons wishing the above Goods may save 10 per cent by calling at No. 33 & 35 Shetucket st.

ELY & CO.
March 26th, '45. 1f18

WATCH-HILL HOUSE
WESTERLY, R. I.

THE Subscriber having taken the above mentioned house, formerly occupied by Joseph C. Nash, would very respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that this admirable place of summer resort, which for health, comfort and pleasure is surpassed by none on our Atlantic shore, will be opened for the reception of visitors the 5th of June next.

The House is beautifully located upon the summit of a hill, having a very extensive view of the ocean and country, and affording a fine opportunity for Sea Bathing, and every accommodation to make Watch Hill a desirable place for a visit during the summer months.

A line of sail boats will run daily (Sundays excepted) from Pawcatuck Village, and Watch Hill, to intercept the Steamboat Angelina at Stonington, from Norwich and New London. They will also be in readiness to accommodate sailing parties.

☞Fishing implements always on hand.

NELSON BROWN.
May 7. w25 13

For sale by SAMUEL TYLER,
138 Main street.

A General assortment of fresh DRUGS and MEDICINES. A choice assortment of GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS. Perfumery, a great variety, put up in elegant style.

ALSO, Valuable Patent Medicine. Magical Pain Extractor, a valuable medicine for scalds and burns, &c. Dect. Jaynes' Expectorant for Coughs and affections of the Chest. Syr, Sarsaparilla several kinds. Celebrated Rheumatic Plaster, nerve and bone Liniment. E. Sp has cure for Sick Headache. Mothers relief—Heys Liniment for the Piles; Indian Hair Dye and Hair Eradicator &c.

A large assortment of Hair, Cloth, Flesh, Paint, and Whitewash Brushes,

Soaps, Shaving, Compound and Cream, &c. Rose, Musk, &c, for the Toilet.

Tyler's Vegetable Pills or Family Physic.

These Pills having been used in this vicinity for forty years, and the Public are so well acquainted with their virtues, that it is deemed superfluous to say more than that an old tried Friend should be trusted sooner than a stranger.

They are eminently calculated as a remedy for Headache, loss of Appetite, Dispepsia, Dizziness, Costiveness, Jaundice and for all complaints where Cathartic medicine is required.

May 7 '45 w24&13

Alcohol.

20 BBLS. ALCOHOL, 90 per ct. above, for sale by D. M. PRENTICE.
Norwich, Ap. 30. 29

BOOTS AND SHOES.
1845. NEW SPRING GOODS. 1845.

THE Subscriber has just received a large supply of NEW GOODS in his line consisting of Gentlemens'

BOOTS, SHOES, DOWNINGS, BROGANS, GAITERS; SLIPPERS, &C. &C.

of the most desirable styles, and best quality. Also, LADIES' and MISSES'

GAITERS, HALF GAITERS, BUSKINS, TIES, SLIPPERS, &C. &C.,

in great variety. Also a large assortment of Children's

SHOES, BOOTS, GAITERS, SOCKS, &C.

All of which will be sold as low as at any Store in this city, and WARRANTED. Purchasers are invited to call and examine at No 64 Main, OPPOSITE THE FRANKLIN HOUSE.

☞Work made to order. Also, repairing neatly executed.

March 26th, '45. 6m18. CHARLES TRACY.

NEW GOODS---SPRING STOCK,
CONNECTICUT BONNET STORE.
HITCHCOCK & PAYSON,

MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF

STRAW, SILK AND FANCY BONNETS;

And Dealers In

RIBBONS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,

AND FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

HAVING made extensive arrangements for the Spring Trade, we are prepared to offer to our numerous customers and the public generally a very RICH AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF NEW GOODS and we pledge ourselves to sell lower than the lowest New York or Boston prices. We feel confident by giving our whole attention to the BONNET and MILLINERY Business, we shall be able to give satisfaction. We shall at all times have a stock worthy the attention of purchasers at *Wholesale and Retail.*

All persons buying the above goods will save 20 per cent by calling at the Connecticut Bonnet Store.

N. B. Bonnets and Leghorn Hats Bleached and prepared in the best style at short notice. Millinery Department under the direction of Miss *D. D. CLEMENT.* No 17 Shetucket-st.

Norwich, April 1st '45. 1f

SPRING CAMPAIGN,
DRY GOODS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
ELY & CO.,

Proprietors of the great COMMERCIAL DEPOT,

No. 33 & 35 Shetucket-Street.

ARE now fully prepared for Spring Trade; their Stock is the largest and best selected they have ever offered. Their wholesale room will contain every style of Goods country merchants can desire and will be sold at New York and Boston prices. They have made arrangements to replenish their retail department almost daily with the choicest goods the market affords. Their CLOTH ROOM will contain BROADCLOTHS and CASSIMERES of every shade of color of foreign and domestic manufacture from one to 10 dollars per yd. They will also keep an extensive assortment of all kinds of MILLINERY GOODS which they offer at the lowest prices. Their stock of DRESS GOODS is most splendid containing late importations of DRESS SILKS of beautiful patterns, and a large assortment of VALOURES, Reppe de Laine &c, and they stand ready at all times to serve all who may be pleased to call on them with a large stock and at the lowest prices. Their efforts will be to please their customers. To sell is their watchword—to never be undersold is their motto.

Come and see.

March 18, '45.—17. ELY & CO

THEY HAVE COME

THE following is a part of the invoice of New Spring Goods opening by ELY & CO.

6 Cases Spring style Prints.
1 " " " de Laines,
1 " Rich Repp. Velourea,
1 " Super Bombasines,
2 English, French and American Cassimeres,
10 pc. Eng. Broadcloths,
7 " French do. from $4 to $6 per yd,
18 " American do
17 " Rich Dress Silks,

Domestic Goods in any quantity. Also a large lot of fancy Goods such as Linen THREAD EDGING CAMBRIC do. MUSLIN do. a new lot of Super Embroided under Hdkfs., &c, &c.

33 & 35 Shetucket-street.
March 18, '45. 17

EXHIBITION.
ONE PRICE ONLY;
PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK
CLOTHING STORE.
18 SHETUCKET-STREET. 18

HAS opened with a splendid and magnificent Stock of CLOTHING, made for the Spring and Summer Styles for 1845 from the Paris and London fashions—the most fashionable nations on the Globe. Of every style and size from a small Youth to the Giant size of the most corpulent man in the Country; and the extreme low prices which this Stock is to be sold is astonishing to the world.

This House is permanently established for the reception of fashionable made Clothing as soon as reported from the London and Paris Styles. The many thousands of Garments and variety of Styles of this fashionable Establishment forbid room to enumerate them. All we ask is for Gentlemen, whether Gentlemen of leisure, Sportsmen, Mechanics, and Laborers one and all come and examine for themselves. The doors will be open from six in the morning and close at nine in the evening.

N. B. Mr. WM W. SINNEY will have the charge and Agency of this Establishment, and will be happy to see and wait upon those who will favor him with a call. ☞The lowest price marked on each article. Remember 18 Shetucket street, opposite Huntington's round block Sign.

Norwich, May 14 1845. w25&13

EXTENSIVE SALE!
CLOTHING,

WILL CONTINUE through the season at

THE BOSTON CLOTHING STORE,
142 MAIN-STREET.
J. B. PALMER & CO.,

HAVE just received from their manufacturing establishment in Boston, an ENTIRE NEW AND FASHIONABLE STOCK, of Spring and Summer Clothing, made and trimmed in the best manner and most fashionable Styles. It is useless to enumerate articles, as it is a well-known fact that every article of wear, from a superfine Eighteen Dollar Coat to a pair of Fifty Cent Pantaloons, can be found at this establishment.

FURNISHING GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Price and quality, wholesale and retail. Green Jackets, Overalls and Striped Shirts, by the gross.

☞Their stock is now complete, and arrangements have been made by which they will receive new goods every week through the season.

THE Public are therefore invited to call where they will ever find a Fresh Stock of Ready Made Clothing. ☞Our determination is to sell. Our watchword is NEVER TO BE UNDERSOLD!!

Norwich May, 1845. w25&13

WM. H. ALLEN
DENTIST.

OFFICE, NO. 84 SHETUCKET STREET, (UP STAIRS)

WHERE he will perform all operations necessary for the preservation of the teeth and gums in the best possible manner. Teeth inserted from 1 to a complete set. Teeth cleaned, filled, extracted, and all irregularities, whether they proceed from disease or want of proper care, remedied.
March 23.

Just Received.

A fresh assortment of Watches, among which are fine GOLD and SILVER LEVERS, LEPINES, ANCHOR ESCAPEMENT, DUPLEX, HORIZONTAL & VERTICAL. They will be sold low and can be depended on for time. Do not fail to call and look if you are in want.

We have CLOCKS from $150 to $5, good Time keepers,

Solar Lamps, Girandoles, Gnas, Silver Spoons, Gold, Silver, and Steel Fob and Guard Chains, Gold and Silver Pencils, and Jewelry, a good assortment.

BRIDGHAM & HUNTINGTON, 66 Main st.
May 7. 18m18

ORIGINAL STAINED

JUNE

THE NORWICH NEWS.
WM. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
OFFICE IN SHETUCKET STREET.
Brick Building, 2d Story, opposite Ely & Co's.
NORWICH, CONN.

TERMS.

To City subscribers,	$2,00
Mail subscribers,	$1,50
payable in advance.	

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Six lines or less, one two or three weeks,	75
Half a square,	50
A square,	$100

All over a square, in the same proportion. Twenty-five cents each week for continuance after three weeks.

The Norwich News.

VOL. V.—NO. 28. NORWICH, CONN., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1845. WHOLE NO. 236.

MISS MOORE

WOULD inform the Ladies of Norwich, and vicinity that she has made different arrangements in her business, and is now located in Shetucket street, (Norwich,) where she is now opening extensive Parisian Millinery, consisting of rich silk Ribbon and Lawn Bonnets. Also a new style of French Straws, Neapolitans, Chips, Lace, English, and every variety and style of Straw Bonnets.—Also Cap Ribbons, French and American Flowers, Laces, Mourning Collars, Hair Bands and a general assortment of MILINERY GOODS.

Two or three Young Ladies wanted as apprentices to the above business.

April 23 23

SHETUCKET BAND.

THE public are respectfully informed that a new Band has been formed in this City under the above title, for the purpose of Furnishing Music for Military Parades, Public Processions, Excursions, &c.

The Band have placed themselves under the direction of Mr. R. E. Sabin—and under a complete organization, with new and effective music, respectfully solicit the patronage of the public.

Orders for the Band may be left with R. E. Sabin, Leader, or W. S Knowlton, at the Music and Umbrella store, No. 76 Main street.

Norwich, May 12, 1845. w234—tf

CHEAP GROCERY STORE.
JULIUS WEBB,
CORNER OF COMMERCE & WATER STS.

OFFERS for sale a general assortment of GOODS, comprising every article usually kept in the Grocery line, at a very small advance from cost.

May 14 6w26 15

SPORTSMEN ATTEND.

CALVIN G RAWSON, keeps constantly on hand Pigeon & Wilkes & John Hall & Sons best English.

Sporting Powder.

Dupont's Powder in half & quarter Kegs, and in canisters.

Indian Rifle, do in canisters.

ALSO.

Superfine blasting powder, patent Safety

Sept. 6, 1844—1y43 [42 Water-st.

White Lead.

20,000 LBS. White Lead, for sale by D. M. PRENTICE.

Norwich, Ap. 30. 23

Something New.

SPALDING & CO., are manufacturing under Letters Patent granted by the United States, an improved Friction match, to burn

Without Brimstone.

They now offer for sale, on very reasonable terms

20,000 GROSS.

Neatly put up in tin, Wood and Paper, in assorted packages and in lots to suit purchasers.

These Matches are highly improved of and recommended for family use by Physicians and Chemists, in consequence of the absence of Sulphur in their manufacture, the fumes of which are so disagreeable and deleterious to all, and particularly injurious to persons having weak lungs or delicate constitutions.

They are particularly recommended to the attention of shippers as they have frequently been taken on long voyages and exposed to the action of all climates without the slightest injury.

For sale by SPALDING & CO.

At wholesale and retail by R W MATHEWSON

Agents for the manufacturers

Jan 23 1845. 1y

OPENING
All this week,
At 115 South side Main street

A Splendid assortment of Gentleman's, Boy's and Youth's fine Calf and Goat, Sewed and Pegged Boots and Brogans some beautiful Styles. Call & see them. No charge for looking.

J. IRESON & SON.

April 24 1845 22

REMEMBER
the old Stand, No. 78 Main-St.
OPPOSITE THE FRANKLIN HOUSE,

WHERE J. M. NELSON still continues to carry on the Tailoring business in all its various branches. The subscriber is now ready to make all kinds of Gentlemen's garments in the latest style. The subscriber has received the Fall and Winter Fashions for 1844-5. All garments made at this establishment warranted to fit.

N. B. Cutting done at short notice. Wanted also six or eight first rate Tailoresses to whom good employ will be given.

JAMES M. NELSON.

Sept. 1 '44 6m3

Another Arrival

Of Gentlemen's Fine French Calf Boots, direct from the Importer, a beautiful article. No one can see them without wishing to purchase.

J. IRESON & SON, 6
115 south side Main street.

May 7. w24t3—3w

WANTED, 10,000 lbs.,
Old Cast off India Rubber Shoes.

FOR which new and fresh Goods will be exchanged at Cash prices.

J. IRESON & SON.

Feb. 4 6tf

BONNETS AND MILLINERY GOODS.

THE subscribers having accepted the Agency of one of the largest and best manufacturing establishments in Massachusetts are prepared to offer a general supply of

Florence and Fancy Braid Bonnets,

at the lowest manufacturers' prices. Merchants, Milliners and all others will find it for their advantage to call on the subscribers before purchasing.

ALSO, Just received a splendid assortment of RIBBONS, FLOWERS, and MILLINERY ARTICLES which are received direct from the Importers and will be sold at the lowest New York prices.

All persons wishing the above Goods may save 10 per cent by calling in No. 33 & 35 Shetucket st.

ELY & CO.

March 28th, '45. 1f16

To Let.

THE dwellings in the City hotel building now occupied by J. W. Hakes. Possession given the first of April. For further information enquire of E. A. BILL.

Norwich Feb. 20 44. 1f12

India Rubber Overshoes.

WE have on hand and for sale on the most reasonable terms, a most splendid assortment of

India Rubber Shoes and Overshoes,

of the latest patterns and styles in market, manufactured from the pure gum and got up in the best manner—warranted not to stiffen in the coldest weather, or contract by the heat, and will retain their color under all circumstances, and not to part in the seams.

Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine the great improvements made in the manufacture of India Rubber. ☞We sell cheap.

J IRESON & SON.

Feb. 16. 6f12

WM. H. ALLEN
DENTIST,
OFFICE, NO. 94 SHETUCKET STREET. (UP STAIRS.)

WHERE he will perform all operations necessary for the preservation of the teeth and gums in the best possible manner. Teeth inserted from 1 to a complete set. Teeth cleaned, filled, extracted, and all irregularities, whether they proceed from disease or want of proper care, remedied.

March 23.

PROCLAMATION.
THE
UNITED STATES
CLOTHING STORE,
91 Main Street.

HAS on hand a number of *thousands of*

SPRING AND SUMMER
GARMENTS

of every style and variety, which will be sold on the LOW PRICE system.

Gentlemen coming in from the country will find it to their advantage to call at the UNITED STATES, to purchase clothing—next door to Chas Clark's Hat Store. J. T. FAY.

Norwich April 30. 1845. 1t&w23

EXPRESS NEWS.
FACTS FOR THE
PEOPLE.
ELY & CO.

HAN AND WILL SELL all kinds of

MILLINERY
GOODS,

at less prices than can be bought elsewhere in *New London County.*

They have just received a large lot of FLORENCE, RUTLAND and FANCY BRAID

BONNETS,

and they will sell them at the lowest manufacturers prices. RIBBONS, FLOWERS and TABS will be sold at mere nominal prices, for all these goods they are bound to sell, and prices must not hinder the sale. Let all who would avail themselves of the opportunity of saving 20 PER CENT on MILLINERY GOODS, call soon at ELY & CO'S as they will prove the above statement by actual demonstration

May 6th, 1845.

BONNETS bought of them can be trimmed in the most approved style and at short notice.

May 6th '45.

They have just received 21 BOXES splendid SHAWLS, rich and desirable Styles also 37 pieces rich BALZORINES and BAREGES which they offer on the most reasonable terms.

May 6th 1845. 21&w24

WATCH-HILL
HOUSE
WESTERLY, R. I.

THE Subscriber, having taken the above mentioned house, formerly occupied by Joseph C. Nash, would very respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that this admirable place of summer resort, which for health, comfort and pleasure is surpassed by none on our Atlantic shore, will be opened for the reception of visitors the 6th of June next.

The House is beautifully located upon the summit of a hill, having a very extensive view of the ocean and country, and affording a fine opportunity for Sea Bathing, and every accommodation to make Watch Hill a desirable place for a visit during the summer months.

Aline of sail boats will run daily (Sundays excepted) from Pawcatuck Village, and Watch Hill, to intersect the Steamboat Angelina at Stonington, from Norwich and New London. They will also be in readiness to accommodate sailing parties.

☞Fishing implements always on hand.

NELSON BROWN.

May 7. w25 13

BAKERY AND FAMILY
GROCERY.

CHARLES DENISON continues the

Baking and Grocery

business at his old stand in *Water Street*, where he will be happy to wait on all friends and former patrons. A general assortment of BREAD, CRACKERS and CAKES constantly on hand. His stock of GROCERIES are well selected, comprising almost every article usually kept in a Family Grocery, the ardent excepted, all of which will be sold as low as can be bought in the city.

N. B. All goods will be delivered in any part of the City free of expense to the purchaser.

Norwich, May 2d, 1845. w25 13

REMOVAL.

BREWER & LEWIS have removed their Stove and Tin Ware Manufactory to No. 90 1-2 MAIN STREET two doors east John T. Mott's corner, where they offer for sale their usual assortment of STOVES, TIN WARE, &c., consisting of Milk Pans and Milk Pails with trainers, Cheap as the cheapest; Motts Patent Furnaces, all sizes; Japanned ware of all descriptions: Pails and Coffee Pots, &c, &c, &c, &c

TIN ROOFING, TIN and COPPER GUTTERS, CONDUCTER PIPES, JOBBING and REPAIRING done as above, at short notice and in a workmanlike manner.

April 30, 1f23

READ THIS!
ELY & CO., ARE almost daily receiving

New Spring Goods

of every desirable style, which they offer on the most reasonable terms wholesale and retail. No. 33 and 35 Shetucket Street.

March 13. 1f16

Wednesday, May 28.

Matters at Hartford.

The business of the Legislature seems to be progressing after a fashion. Thus far there have been few long debates, and for the obvious reason that there has been very little to talk about. The subject of Railroads, it is said, has engrossed the attention of the Legislature—a great variety of propositions for new roads and branches having been presented for consideration. On the subject of Temperance, petitions come pouring in, praying the Legislature to pass restrictive laws in relation to the sale of ardent spirits. A joint committee were to have been addressed last Monday night by Charles Gough, Esq., and others, appointed by the late State Temperance Convention, to advocate before said committee the passage of a law restraining the sale of spirituous liquors. Mr. Gough, the celebrated temperance lecturer, has been addressing the citizens of Hartford, and thousands have flocked to him. Incendiaries are said to be busy at work in Hartford also, and the Mayor has offered $300 reward for their detection.

The feeling in Rhode Island.

So indignant are the people of this State at the conduct of their Legislature, in neglecting at its late Session to pass the general Amnesty Bill, so called, by which the immediate and unconditional liberation of Mr. Dorr would have been effected, and peace and quiet restored to the State, that they seem unwilling even to await the next regular meeting of that body, which will be towards the close of June, but have started a petition for general circulation, requesting the Governor to call an extra session at once, for this purpose. The following is a copy of the Petition:

To His Excellency, Charles Jackson, Gov. &c.

The undersigned, in view of the neglect of the General Assembly to liberate Mr. Dorr at its late Session, and of the necessity, (on account of his declining health, and the excitement which must prevail among our people until his liberation is effected,) of certain and favorable action upon the subject at an early day, respectfully pray your Excellency to issue your Proclamation for an extraordinary Session of the said Assembly, to be convened as soon as may be, in the city of Providence, with the view to the passage of a Bill of General Amnesty and Liberation; or if that should not be deemed practicable, then, that the question embraced in the foregoing prayed for action be referred to the people, to be by them decided by ballot at an early day of the coming month of June.

One hundred and twenty citizens of West Springfield, Mass., have published their determination to do their business through the Springfield Post Office instead of that at West Springfield, on the ground that the Postmaster General, regardless of entreaties and solemn remonstrances, has inflicted on them, as Postmaster, a man, in their opinion, *morally* disqualified for that *important trust.*—*Norwich Courier.*

This reminds us very much of the threats that were used by certain rabid whigs in this city, at the time the late whig occupant of the Post Office was turned out. "The *moral* disqualification" here spoken of consists doubtless in the fact that a good *democrat* has been appointed to the office. In the opinion of the whigs, none but themselves, or members of their own party, are qualified for such "important trusts."

Washingtonian Meeting.

The place of meeting of the Washingtonian Society of this city was crowded to overflowing last (Tuesday) evening. If the interest of the meeting is to be thus kept up, the Society should take immediate steps to obtain a larger and more commodious room. The principal exercise of the evening was the listening to an address from Mr. SAMUEL H. JOHNSON, of the Falls. The lecture was characterized for its good sound sense, and happy delivery. Mr. Johnson was followed by several other members in short speeches. A report was also made by Mr. Trench one of the Society's delegates to the State Temperance Convention lately holden at Hartford.—One of the most pleasing features of the evening's proceedings was the performance of the Choir, which had met on this occasion for the first time in connection with the Society. The President was understood to say, just before the adjournment, at the next meeting a lecture would be pronounced before the Society, by the Rev M. C. CLARKE. †

☞A Genie Coon.—The distinguished democratic U. S. Senator, Mr. Allen, of Ohio, has married very recently a lady by the name of Coons.

☞A new paper by the name of the "Alleghanian" has been recently started in the city of New York.

The Methodist Convention

The Methodists of the South have dissolved all connection with their brethren of the North. The Convention at Louisville commenced their new organization on the 17th, by adopting resolutions to carry on their missionary operations separately from the North, and by providing that the parent Society shall be located at Louisville. It was voted that the family expenses of the Bishops be divided equally among the fifteen Southern Conferences; and furthermore that no place should be agreed upon for the Southern Book Establishment until May next, when the Convention will meet at Petersburg, Va.

DIED,

In this city, on the 27th inst., suddenly, Capt. Christopher Vail, a revolutionary soldier, aged 87.—He was the oldest living member at the time of his death of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this place, having been a communicant for half a century. He entered upon the struggle of the revolution at 17 years of age; and by land and by sea, by action and by suffering, he served his country through the whole war. He was in the famous attack upon the tories and British on Long Island, when a few Americans crossed in whale boats from New-Haven, and recaptured much plunder and took many prisoners. He was in the expedition to old fort Ti (or Ticonderoga) to escort the prisoners from that place at its capture. He was a prisoner in the Old Jersey prison ship, at one time, and at another he was a prisoner in Antigua jail (in the West Indies) for 12 months. Also, for a long period he was a prisoner in the British fleet, from which he finally escaped by running away with great risk, and traveling on foot through Portugal and Spain. Indeed his diary, which we once had the pleasure of looking through (and which he kept, of the whole revolution, and now in possession of his family) is full of interesting incidents connected with this portion of his life. As one of our oldest and formerly most active citizens, he is well known in this section of the State. Many years a resident of Richmond, Va., where he was engaged in the drug and medicine business, Capt. Vail will be remembered with affection by the old inhabitants of that place. We shall at some future time extract extensively from the journal kept by him of his adventures and hair breadth escapes, (by permission of himself during his lifetime,) for the purpose of interesting our readers, and of leaving behind him recorded evidence of his patriotism and moral worth.

☞Some of the bank notes in Ohio are called "red dogs," some "sick monkey," and some are "go-it-buck."

The New Haven Register is disposed to crack its jokes over some of the proposed measures of the present Legislature. Hear the sauce-box:

"Some solon in the Legislature proposes a special enactment against the robbing of hen coops! He considers it more heinous for a rogue to 'feather his nest' in this way, than by any other theft. A *cackle-alarm* will be gone into, and if the House *sets* long enough, it will, no doubt, *hatch* a long *bill* for the gentleman's protection. The shorter and more fashionable mode would be, to *incorporate* 'the old rooster' for the purpose of teaching him to play on a jewsharp (*vide* Williamantic Brass Band) through the night, to keep off marauders, while the old hens and their daughters would be snoring sweetly, with their toes under their arms. The Judiciary Committee will give their earnest attention to this subject as soon as they have perfected a law specifying the number of individual *onions* that shall constitute and be known as a *string*—the Wethersfield people having hitherto enjoyed very vague and indefinite notions of the length of a parliamentary 'string.' This is truly a great age, and we ought to be thankful that we live in it."

"MORNING ARIEL."—The first number of a new morning paper, by this name, just started in Pittsburgh, Pa., has come to hand. We welcome this new paper to our table which has risen Phenix like from the ashes of a city which only a few days ago was in ruins. The Morning Ariel, is published and edited by Mr. W. C. Tobey and Mr. H. Kline. Its appearance is good—the editorials are by no means verdant—and we are much mistaken if the gentlemen have not each of them before this practised "professionally" with quill and scissors. So this as it may, the "Ariel" is already with us a favorite, and is entered on our list of Exchanges. We hope and believe that it will meet with a generous support from the lion hearted citizens of the "Iron City."

We extract one or two paragraphs from the leading editorial in the first number, by which it will be seen that the city of Pittsburgh is rapidly overcoming the late horrible disaster which befel it, and that business has already began to assume its former activity.

FROM THE HEART OF a stricken but reviving City we send abroad this our first greeting, confidently looking forward to a kind reception, and a cordial support at the hand of an enterprising and liberal public. Although our *debut* had been contemplated previous to the late terrible calamity, we feel this to be a most opportune time for its consummation, inasmuch as business has returned to its wonted channels, industry to the workshops and commerce to our public places; all wearing a cheerful and lively aspect, and giving a new impulse to the onward march of our western metropolis—the Right Arm of Pennsylvania's future greatness. If the undertaking be—as some say—a bold one, let not a want of public spirit prove that it also combined rashness. We believe that Pittsburgh offers a wide field for a journal conducted with fairness, and pushed with spirit and enterprise, without encroaching upon what may be considered the exclusive province of any. We desire to be considered as competitors for public favor—in common with our brother publish already established—*not* as opponents. We extend the hand of courtesy and kindness to each, and are happy in the conviction that the same liberality will govern all.

Our course will be plain and straight forward.—In Politics the *Ariel* will maintain firmly and respectfully the *principles* of the great Republican party of the Union; believing, as we do, that in supporting these we shall work the greatest good to the mass of the people, whose servants we subscribe ourselves.

THE BURNT DISTRICT is being rebuilt with extraordinary enterprise. In many parts—when, a few moments absence of the dust will permit—you may see already the rich black smoke curling above workshops that have risen like magic from the ashes of their predecessors. In whole entire squares are rapidly going up, and many good and handsome brick stores are taking place of former ones which were "removed" by the conflagration. The entire district is thronged with workmen, all employed in removing the ruins and preparing for, or acting in the erection of new houses.

Pittsburgh enterprise cannot be crushed by the blow it has received, albeit it was a heavy one; and a few months will find the shapeless piles of brick and mortar vanished, and better tenements in their places than stood upon the ground before the fire.—In some cases too, dreary buildings have been erected in order to go on with business immediately, but a majority of the lot-holders are, we are happy to say in circumstances to rebuild them in better style than at first.—*Pittsburgh Ariel.*

Love and Murder.

Not many months since, there was married in the city of Detroit, a silversmith or jeweller, by the name of Preussieur, to a very pretty woman, who lived with him a fortnight, when she left him to visit a sister—a Mrs. Ludwing, in Milwaukie. Some months since, he broke up his business in Detroit, and established himself in Milwaukie, where his wife had sued for a bill of divorce. Various attempts at reconciliation were made, the divorce effected, and the woman about to be married to another. It appears that on that morning he had resolved on one more effort to induce her to live with him, and failing, to kill her, and then put an end to his own existence.

Accordingly, he had repaired in the morning to the residence of Mr. Ludwing, which is on the banks of the river at the extreme upper part of the east town, and failing to induce her to change her mind, persuaded her to walk on the outside of the garden, where he first shot her, and then stabbed her in several places. Mrs. Ludwing hurried, on hearing the report of the pistol, to the relief her sister, when she was violently stabbed in the back part of the neck.—Supposing his work accomplished the wretched man leaped into the river and tried to drown himself; he was, however, soon taken out, bound, and conveyed to prison. When we left Milwaukie, the victim of this man's desperate passions was pronounced out of danger, and Mrs. Ludwigg as not having been seriously injured. [Detroit Advertiser.

☞Our Southern brethren are crowing vociferously over the defeat of Fashion.

Crushed to Death.

Yesterday morning, James Gormes, who was employed in the Boston Iron Co.'s works on the milldam came to a sudden and dreadful death. In reaching over a pair of immense cog wheels, his jacket was caught in one of them and the upper part of his body was drawn in between them, he was instantly killed, and dropped into a pit below. From the neck to the hips, every bone was crushed to atoms.—He was 25 years of age, and unmarried. The wheels were making 40 revolutions a minute at the time. Col. Pratt was called to view the body and premises, but did not judge it necessary to hold an inquest.—[Boston Bee.

The Secretaries of War and of the Navy, to whom the subject was referred by the last House of Representatives, have arrived at the conclusion that Colt's sub-marine battery is nothing new; that he is entitled to neither praise nor reward; that he has only availed himself of Fulton's stationary torpedoes and Prof. Hare's galvanic current. It appears from the communication of the Secretary of the Navy, that all Mr. Colt's labor has not been for naught. He has received from that department fifteen hundred dollars on his own account and over two thousand dollars for experiments—amounting, in all, to seventeen thousand dollars.

'Ma! Ma! Cousin Bill, he's in the parlor with sister Sal, and keeps bitin' her.'

'Cousin Bill biting my Sal?

'Yes'm, I seed him do it ever so many times; bite her right on the mouth—and the tarnal gal didn't holler a bit, nother.'

"Oh—oh? never mind, Ned. I guess he didn't hurt her much."

"Hurt her! by gosh she loves it, 'cause she kep a lettin him, and didn't say nothing, but just smacked her lips, as though 'twas good, she did. I seed it all through the key hole. I'll fire taters at him by gosh.'

A New Whim-Wham for the Ladies.

'To add a perfume to the violet,' says the lady Transcript" of last evening, has been pronounced long ago, a thing impossible—and yet the attempt seems to have been made by some Parisian artificer in fashionable bijouterie. *Willis*, the autocrat in matters of taste and fancy (?) notion, having seen in a fair hand in New York a new French invention very likely to become popular which he describes as consisting of a small slender bottle made of some elastic substance, and so constructed that the slightest pressure of the hand sends forth a small thread like stream of its contents in a fragrant jet.

The object is to tie this up in a boquet, and at will, by the closing of the hand, to impregnate the flowers with fresh perfume. It gives opportunity, also, he says, for a coquettish bit of mischief, as the jet can be discharged into the face of a gentleman making olfactory approach.

☞The following distich is attached to the notice of a death in one of our exchanges:

Dear little darling, are thou gone
So soon I attached from thy mother's arms?
Go! gentle tender spirit, go!
Released from sin, from care, from woe,
Interesting in life, and equally so in death.

We think the author entitled to the prize for the best original poem. The rhyme jingles like the soothing notes of a cow bell.

☞A young chap in Michigan undertook to serenade a young lady with the following song:

O Lady, arise,
And open thine eyes,
For thy true love is unto thee calling,
And the dogs of night,
Bark with all their might,
And the cats are catcr——

Just as he arrived at the place indicated by the long dash, he received something on his head that spoiled his song and cured his passion for serenades.

A YANKEE MATE.—Some time since the Yankee schooner Sally Ann, under command of Captain Spooner, was beating up the Connecticut river. Mr. Comstock, the mate was at his station forward. According to his notion of things the schooner was getting rather too near certain flats which lay along the larboard shore. So all he goes to the Captain and with his hat cocked on one side, says, 'Captain Spooner, you are getting rather close to them are flats; hadn'nt you better go about?' To which Captain Spooner replied—'Mr Comstock, do you go forward and attend to your part of the skooner; I'll attend to mine.' Mr. Comstock 'mizzled' forward in high sulkyeon. 'Boys,' said he, 'see that 'are mud hook all clear for letting go.' 'Ay, ay, sir; all clear.' 'Let go,' said he. Down went the anchor, out rattled the chain and like a flash the Sally Ann came luffing into the wind, and then brought up all standing. Mr. Comstock walked aft, and touching his hat very cavalierly, 'Captain Spooner,' said he,' my part of the schooner is at anchor!'

"Pa, what have our uncles and aunts in England done that the papers talk about them so much?"

"How?"

"Why the editors are now all the time writing about our foreign relations."

PARCINO,—'Jommey, what is a member of Congress?

'A member of Congress is a common substantive, agreeing with self-interest, and is governed by eight dollars a day, understood.'

'Jim, I's courtin a woman.'

'The deuce you are—is she pretty?'

"Don't know—I hav'nt been able to see her face yet, for the paint's on it. She hides it in a pulverized brick-bat.'

ODD FELLOWS' JUBILEE. Hon. Charles A. Ridgeley, of Baltimore, secretary of the Grand Lodge of the U. S., is to deliver the oration before the I. O. of O. F. on the 17th of next month, in Boston. There will be a grand procession and dinner on the Common, for from 8 to 11,000 members. The free masons also celebrate the festival of St. John the Baptist, on the 24th of June, with imposing ceremonies.

Gov. DORR.—We learn, says the Providence Herald, that the parents of Gov. Dorr, on Thursday last, availed themselves of a permission to visit their son in prison, and they found him in a very bad state of health.

☞There is a great scarcity of vessels for the lumber business at Bangor.

☞Mr John Bateman, of Lowell, has in his possession the first gun fired against the British during the Revolutionary war.

Connecticut Legislature.
MAY SESSION, 1845.

Monday Morning, May 26.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Bushnell. Journal read.

Committee on the Judiciary reported an act concerning the meeting of joint stock corporations, and proprietors of common fields, read and ordered to be printed.

Same committee reported an act concerning the assignment of property by Judges of Probate; read twice and ordered to be printed.

Same committee reported an act providing that thirteen Deputy Sheriffs may be appointed in Litchfield County; passed.

Same Committee reported adversely on the bill providing that the fees of Town Clerks shall be the same as Clerks of Courts; bill negatived.

Same committee, on petition of Wm. Hopkins and other colored persons, for an extension of the right of suffrage, reported against the same, and that the petitioners have leave to withdraw; and they had leave accordingly.

Committee on claims reported in favor of the claim of $37,34, of James C. Hyde, for defending his suit in the House; laid on the table. Same committee reported against the petition of Charles Andrews; had leave to withdraw. Same committee on petition of Samuel C. Johnson, reported in favor of paying him $20; resolution accordingly passed. Same committee reported in favor of the petition of O. J. Wolcott, for $70, expended in pursuing a criminal; resolution accordingly passed.

Committee on petition of Selectmen of towns of Norwalk and New Canaan, concerning town line, reported favorably; resolution fixing the boundary line in accordance with the petition, passed.

Committee on petition for additional firemen in Danbury, reported favorably; petition granted.

Report of the Committee on Banks in favor of the acceptance of the several reports of the Savings Banks; accepted together with the Savings Banks' reports.

Bill providing for the laying of a Branch Rail Road through the city of Hartford, which was called from the Governor, came from the Senate with some necessary amendments; House concurred, and again passed the bill.

Report of Committee on Military Returns accepted, and resolution passed directing that the persons therein named be commissioned.

Mr. Hamilton introduced a resolution providing for the purchase of a National flag with the State Arms inscribed upon it, to be raised upon the cupola of the State House during the session of either branch of the Legislature; resolution passed, and a sum not exceeding $100 appropriated for the purpose.

Committee on claims, on petition of Hiram Hawkins, for damages for injury sustained while on military duty, by the bursting of a gun, furnished by the State—he having sustained the loss of most of his left hand. A resolution was reported appropriating $250; read twice.

Committee on Incorporations, other than Banks, reported a bill extending the fire limits in the city of Hartford west to the city line; passed.

Several petitions referred.

A public act concerning loans by Savings Banks, allowing them to loan 75 per cent of their funds on personal estate, instead of 50 per cent, as heretofore, read twice and ordered to be printed.

Report of the Commissioner of the School Fund, in accordance with a resolution of the Assembly, showing the amount of salary, clerk hire, travelling expenses, and expenses for fuel, stationery, &c, in his office, during the past year; read and laid upon the table.

Committee on Education, on petition of Theological Institute of Connecticut, for exemption of officers and students of said institution from military duty, reported favorably, with a modification granting them the privileges asked for; laid on the table.

Mr. Starkey was excused from serving on Committee on Taxation, and Mr. Crandall appointed in his stead.

On motion the Speaker adjourned the House to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, notwithstanding the special order of Saturday, assigning the hour of 2 o'clock P. M., this day, for the consideration of the proposed amendment of the Constitution, which was neither resumed nor regarded.

TUESDAY Morning, May 27th.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Smith. Journal read.

Judiciary committee reported a bill providing that vessels shall carry lights, in the night; read and ordered to be printed.

Same committee reported a bill for a public act, concerning courts; read and ordered to be printed.

Committee on Claims, on petition of Mary A. Bowen, for a change of name to Mary A. Dean, reported favorably; resolution accordingly passed.

Same Committee, on petition of Edwin Ames, reported favorably; resolution, appropriating $50, to him, for expenses incurred in pursuing a felon; read twice.

Resolution confirming an illegal election of officers by the Canterbury Aqueduct Company; read, and referred to Judiciary Committee.

Committee on Elections reported on the remonstrance of 47 inhabitants of the town of Sterling against the seat of Nathaniel Gallup, as a member of this House; that the statements set forth in the remonstrance appear to be true. The facts are that the proper officers of the meeting failed, or refused, to cause the Registry list to be checked in accordance with the Registry law. The names of the persons who voted in Sterling on the first Monday of April not being checked on the Registry list it was claimed that the election was illegal. The Committee reported that in their opinion the severest penalties should be visited upon those who violate the law—still, the voters should not be deprived of their privileges on account of the neglect of an officer to do his duty. Consequently they reported that Mr. Gallup retain his seat, it appearing that he had a majority of the votes given; laid on the table, at request of Chairman of the Committee.

Message from the Senate, requesting the return from the Governor of the resolutions, &c., granting a divorce of Eliza Allen from Egbert Allen; House concurred. The resolution was returned, and recommitted to the Committee on Divorces.

Resolution by Mr. Chapman of Saybrook, asking of the Comptroller for information, with regard to the amount of the returns of Shad Inspectors; passed. Mr. Chapman stated that so long ago as 1798 it was unfashionable to eat *shad*, [not so now, however, as living evidence might be had all around him.—Rep.] Soon after that time, shad became an article of more general use, and of commerce and traffic, and it was found that fraud was practiced in their sale. Inferior fish were packed in the bottom of the barrels, and in one instance a big mud-turtle was found in the centre of a barrel of fish. It became necessary to appoint inspectors of shad, and for many years "Connecticut River Shad" became celebrated in the principal markets of this country, above all other brands. Mr. C. went on to show, that a great many inspectors were appointed, and some of them were corrupt; "a quart of rum and a dollar" would buy them; they would lend their brands and even connive at fraud. Consequently the character of "Conn. River Shad" had become depreciated—the weight not holding out, nor the quality sustained. Mr. Chapman then introduced a bill for a public act, providing for the appointment of Inspectors, &c, that justice may be done; read twice and referred to special committee, viz: Messrs. Chapman, Atkins and Stanards.

Several petitions received and referred.

Bill for a public act concerning the payment of rents; read twice and referred to Judiciary Committee.

Amendment of the Constitution made the order of the day for Friday next, at 11 o'clock.

Committee on petition of Lydia Kidney for a change of her name to Lydia Baldwin, reported favorably; accepted, and petition granted.

Committee on petition of Rebecca Brainard for a divorce from Nehemiah Brainard, reported in favor of its continuance to next General Assembly; accepted, and petition continued accordingly.

State Prison Committee, reported in favor of the discharge of Daniel Lewis, from prison on the rising of the Assembly; and he was accordingly discharged. [Lewis was the prisoner that seized Bennett last summer, while he was in the act of striking Mr. Norton, an overseer, after he had succeeded in knocking him down, thus it is supposed saving the life of Norton.]

Public act, providing for the collection of debts by imprisoning debtors, entitled "an Act to prevent Fraud," &c, read twice, and ordered to be printed.

An Act, concerning the rates of wharfage, read and referred to Committee on Incorporations other than Banks.

ORIGINAL STAINED

Resolution passed, allowing an additional number of men to Fire Co. No. 1, of New London.

Committee on Taxation, on the bill providing that all property of corporations, be taxed in towns, the same as individual property, reported against the same, and it was negatived.

Resolution, on report of Committee, establishing a new Fire Company in Stamford—passed.

[Mr. Gilbert, of New Haven, remarked that he noticed an error in the Times' Report of the proceedings in the case of the divorce of Wm. P. Dickerman. It was stated that an improper intimacy had been detected on the part of the wife of Dickerman with a "Methodist" Minister. It was an *Episcopal* Minister, and not a Methodist. He desired that the correction should be made, in order that the odium should attach to the right person. It was stated in the report of the committee that Dickerman, belonged to the Methodist church, and this led to the error.]

Adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Friday, May 30.

City Elections.

On Monday next occurs the annual charter election in this city. The Whigs have, we observe, been summoned to assemble at the Town Hall this (Friday) Evening for the purpose of nominating a ticket to be run on the occasion. The Democrats have usually been so much occupied in observing the family contentions which customarily prevail among their opponents at our city elections, that they have seldom taken the trouble to get up an organization of their own; and although we are ignorant what course is to be pursued at this time, yet we think it doubtful whether any distinct democratic ticket is run. The prospect promises to be sufficiently rich without this.

By some cunning management on the part of certain interested individuals, it appears that the prominent and exceedingly popular candidate of the "Native" party, for the office of Mayor, has been induced to make a change of residence during the past year. At the last election, the "Native vote was quite large—double, indeed, what it was the year before: and it was strongly apprehended that this year it might double again, and thus sweep every thing before it. This stroke of policy then seems to have been resorted to for the purpose of getting rid of an ugly rival; whether, however, it is to succeed, or whether the "Natives" will not make a grand rally under another leader, are matters on which we cannot speak with that degree of positiveness we could wish.

One thing we think is pretty evident, and that is, that an effort is to be made to supersede the present incumbent of the office of Mayor, and that too, by the very party which has hitherto supported him.—Mr. Gordon Chapman has, for a whig, shown himself to be a very high-minded and honorable officer. His conduct on the occasion of "Old Tecumseh's" visit, will be long remembered, and has gained him many friends among the Democracy. So at our Jackson suppers, the Mayor, has usually attended and made some very patriotic speeches in honor of the old Hero and his services. We go in therefore for Chapman in the absence of a regular democratic ticket. The Temperance folks will no doubt do the same, because they say Chapman has expressed his willingness to try, and his determination to enforce, every remedy in the place. No matter if the evidence is not quite strong enough; a verdict he thinks can safely be brought in against them in every case. A few persons, it is true, (and we refer to the aristocracy of the whig party) think it a discredit to the place to have a man for Mayor who is as liable as any way to be caught by distinguished strangers visiting the city, up to his waist in "sherts" or perched on the top of a cornbin. But such feelings are entirely unworthy of a republican community, and we despise any man who entertains them.

Not to be prolix, we will conclude by remarking that we shall await the result of the whig meeting for nominations, this evening, with some interest.—Much depends upon the ticket selected.

Bank Commissioners' Report.

The Bank Commissioners have submitted their annual report to the Legislature, in which they give the people to understand that the Banks of the State without exception are in a safe and healthy condition.—Many former existing abuses as to the mode of making loans, have been corrected, they say, and the Banks generally are now doing an active but safe business. Some rather severe strictures are made upon certain wrong doings in the Whaling Bank at New London—(it seems to us that the Commissioners' vigilance may have been sharpened in reference to this Institution, from the fact of its being, if there can be such a thing, a "Democratic Bank," that is, chiefly owned and conducted by democrats)—but an amendment is promised for the future. The Commissioners recommend that Savings Banks have the privilege of loaning 85 per cent on other than real estate security, instead of 60 per cent, as is now the law; as we perceive that the Savings Bank of this city has already preferred its petition "seconding the motion." We hope the law will not be passed, though with a federal majority in the legislature, we of course hope against hope. The course that led to fixing the amount at 60 per cent, are well known. Heavy losses sustained by this very Norwich Savings Bank on loans made on Bank Stock and other personal security, led the Democratic Bank Commissioners in the Spring of 1843, to recommend and secure the passage of a law restricting the proportion to be thus loaned by Savings Banks to 60 per cent. They now wish to increase the amount, and could they have their way, would abolish all restrictions whatever, although the probable consequences would be in time new losses and suspensions of dividends.

For the good account which the Commissioners have been enabled to give of the Banks of the State, the Legislature and the people may thank the democratic policy which has ever demanded that a strict and watchful surveillance should be kept over the management of those institutions, and which created that useful Board of Officers, the Bank Commissioners, for this very purpose. The whigs once abolished this Board, but the democrats restored it; and since then the former have been content to let it alone, although at times exceedingly restive under its control.

Condition of the Banks in Norwich.

NORWICH BANK—5th April, 1845.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock,—Transferable,	200,000 00
" " not transferable,	10,000 00
Bills in circulation,	84,106 00
Due banks in this State,	18,178 21
" " in other States,	1,595 00
Deposits bearing interest,	11,400 00
" not bearing interest,	55,123 50
Dividends unpaid,	631 00
Surplus fund, including earnings, since last dividend,	11,567 00
	390,601 53

RESOURCES.

Banking House,	5,876 00
Bills of solvent banks,	15,763 00
Due from banks in this State,	4,395 22
" " " in other States,	16,254 28
Specie,	9,231 86
U. S. bonds,	30,232 25
All other debts due the bank,	309,349 45
	390,601 53

Amount of received profits at the time of last dividend, $7,700.

Last dividend, 4 per cent., Monday, January.

Suspended debts, $6,128—estimated loss $5,000.

QUINEBAUG BANK—26th April, 1845.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock,	$250,000 00
Profit and loss,	18,143 54
Interest, since 3d December, 1844,	8,279 56
Bills in circulation,	92,504 00
Deposits,	68,032 62
Dividends unpaid,	516 50
Due to banks,	18,420 17
	448,895 39

RESOURCES.

Bills receivable,		$72,585 21
Real Estate:		
Banking house,	6,000	
Other real estate,	25,701 31	
		31,701 31
Thames Bank stock,		1,400 00
Norwich " "		925 48
Norwich Water Power,		5,100 00
Quinebaug Bank,		4,998 50
Specie,		3,957 17
Bills, Checks, &c., on other banks,		19 882 93
Due from other banks,		8,829 83
		448,895 39

Suspended debt, nothing.

THAMES BANK—6th April, 1845.

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock,	$300,500 00
Bills in circulation,	81,199 00
Due to banks,	2,061 59
Dividends unclaimed,	421 00
Deposits not on interest,	25,524 44
Surplus and earnings since March dividend,	3,675 30
	$ 412,382 33

RESOURCES.

Banking House,	$4,700 00	
Real Estate, Lockport,	11,406 71	
" " Norwich,	5,463 78	
		21,570 49
Bills and checks on other banks,		5,849 66
Due from Banks,		8,526 68
Specie,		5,730 78
63 shares Thames stock,		6,792 50
River Thames,		42 87
2 shares Water Power stock,		800 00
Falls Society debt,		2,465 67
Mortgages, all good,		4,850 00
Notes receivable,		266,959 64
		$412,382 33

Suspended debt, $3,315.

Estimated loss on the same, $700.

MERCHANTS' BANK—12th April, 1845.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock:		
Owned by citizens of this State,	$115,440 00	
Owned by the citizens of other States,	4,760 00	
Not transferable,	5,630 00	
		$125,830 00
Bills in circulation,		74,976 00
Due banks in this State,	931 69	
" " in other States,	175 83	
		1,107 42
Deposits not bearing interest,		22,267 63
" bearing interest,		7,960 97
Dividends unpaid,		461 20
Surplus Fund,		1,845 23
Earnings since last dividend,		1,119 59
Certificates issued,		2,874 45
		$242,522 51

RESOURCES.

Real Estate:		
American Hotel, Lockport, N. Y.		$15,230 86
Bills of solvent banks,		10,390 00
Due from banks in this State,		6,803 71
" " other States,		20,181 11
Specie,		6,390 43
Due from Directors,	$8,485 71	
" other individuals of this State,	170,333 60	
Due from other individuals of other States,	567 09	179,386 40
		$242,522 51

Last dividend 3d March, 1845, 3½ per cent.

Amount of suspended paper, $680 12.

Total amount of liabilities of directors as drawers and endorsers, $11,150 71.

We can hardly keep up with Mr. Clay's epistolary exploits. His last letter was in acknowledgment of a silver waiter from the ladies of Troy, New York—*Boston Post.*

A slight mistake, Mr. Post. "His *last* letter" was in acknowledgment of a pair of silver pitchers from the "Whig ladies" of our fair city; and a very, well written epistle it was too. We cannot avoid thinking however, that silver pitchers, waiters, and kid Gloves, will after all prove very unsatisfactory substitutes for a seat in the White House—the goal that Mr. Clay has been endeavoring to reach for the last thirty years.

Chinese letter to President Polk.

A gentleman recently arrived at New York from China, and who is reported to have brought with him the largest collection of Chinese curiosities ever introduced into this country, says that the Emperor of China has written a letter to the President of the United States, which fills a paper six feet long, and about three feet wide, in two languages, the China and Manchoo, with the signatures of the Emperor in the middle. The manuscript is enclosed in a silk case. It was intended to have been sent on by him, but the translation was not ready when the vessel sailed.

LIBEL SUITS.—J. Fenimore Cooper has commenced another libel suit against Thurlow Weed of the Albany Eve. Journal, and the latter has instituted a similar suit against Bennet of the N. Y. Herald, for remarks made in relation to the celebrated "Roorback forgery."

☞ Rev. J. N. Maffit is preaching to crowded congregations in Baltimore.

☞ There is a rumor of the death of General Jackson. Doubtless if there had been any ground for the statement, the occurrence would have been noticed by the Nashville papers.

☞ If the stem of a white rose be placed in a solution of yellow prussiate of Potash for 4 or 5 hours, and then placed in a solution of Iron, the color will be changed to a delicate primrose, while the fragrance remains unchanged.

☞ Thadeus Stevens of Pennsylvania, has received in a single case a law fee of $6,000.

The changeableness of our climate render it important that we pay a strict regard to health, and yet how few there are who pay that attention to it so essential to our very existence. When a settled cough is evident arrows not anxious for some soothing remedy pleasing to the taste. The Health Restorative produces this effect without leaving any nauseous taste. We recommend it to all. †

From the Hartford Times.

General Democratic Caucus.

At the adjourned General Democratic Caucus, held on Friday evening, the 23d inst, at Gilman's Hall, *JESSE OLNEY, Esq.*, a the chair, and *Abiel Converse, Esq.*, Secretary, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That although the democracy of Connecticut have not been triumphant in the last State election, they enjoy, in common with their republican brethren throughout the Union, the gleeful reflection that the General Government is guided by Democratic counsels and controlled by Democratic principles.

2. *Resolved*, That it is the duty of the Democracy of Connecticut to put forth every exertion to cultivate union and harmony, and to establish a complete organization, in order to bring out their whole strength, and re-annex Connecticut to the Democratic States of this Confederacy.

3. *Resolved*, That the conduct of the present Federal House of Representatives, in ejecting from their seats the two gentlemen from Middletown, who presented the usual evidence of membership, without a trial or even an examination of the merits of the case, and without reference to the usual committee, has no precedent in the history of our legislation, and will, we trust, remain an example without imitation; and that if such arbitrary and outrageous procedures are to pass unrebuked there will remain no security for the rights of minorities, no barrier between a dominant party in the Legislature and the despotic and irresponsible exercise of their partizan animosities. In view of this outrageous abuse of power we would point them to the prediction of Jefferson, and refer to the history of the federal (whig) party as an exemplification of its righteous fulfillment. He says, "It will be found in this, as in all similar cases, that crooked schemes will end by overwhelming their authors and coadjutors in disgrace."

4. *Resolved*, That we are happy to see the Governor of this State acknowledge in his annual message, the general prosperity existing under the present administration, and we trust that his Excellency and his party having discovered "who James K Polk is," will feel better satisfied with their new President, and of the wisdom of the Democracy in placing him in his present position.

5. *Resolved*, That we regret that the Governor could not make up his mind whether to recommend the rejection or adoption of the proposed amendment to the Constitution—whether to recommend legislation on the temperance question, or abstinence from it—whether to approve or disapprove of the manner in which the School Fund has been generally managed, and the State Prison conducted, and that he should deem it wise to keep his opinion on these subjects, a profound secret from the Legislature and the people.

6 *Resolved*, That we recognize in the sentiments of the message on the Texas question, the identical prejudices and hatred which were embodied in the dogma of the Hartford Convention, a federalism so gross and repulsive, that even the Federal candidate for the Presidency felt compelled to rebuke it by publicly declaring that he not only had "no objection to the annexation of Texas," but "*would like to see it annexed!*"

7. *Resolved*, That while the Governor speaks of several national questions we regret that he has not *one word* to say in favor of our right to the Oregon territory, and that he presents the unpatriotic position of opposing the extension of our republican institutions, and at the same time of neglecting to assert our acknowledged right to our own territory.

8. *Resolved*, That we are opposed to any whig measures for the renewal of imprisonment for Debt or any legislative interference with mere individual rights.

9 *Resolved*, That we look forward to the next session of Congress with the firm hope that it will remedy the *inequalities* of the present Tariff, consummate the admission of Texas, even though Mexico may not like it, and take all necessary steps to maintain our rights to the Oregon territory even although England may not like it, and that we rejoice to know that Democrats will sustain the rights and honor of their country, in spite of Mexican bravado or English menace

10. *Resolved*, That although the whigs have been doomed to disappointment and defeat by the "sober second thought" of the Democracy of the nation who in ten trials out of twelve for the election of President, have recorded their verdict against the principles and actions of their federal opponents, under the different names and disguises they have at various times assumed; still it is the wish of the Democrats to treat their political enemies, who have "long cherished hopes" of gaining power, as experience has proved, but to abuse it, with all the respect and kindness which is their *due;* and as an evidence of the interest we feel for their welfare, would suggest for their consideration the propriety of changing their principles and conduct instead of so frequently resorting to the silly artifice of merely changing their name, and in their present "doomed" and afflicted condition, caused by their late signal defeat in the Presidential election, we would respectfully refer his "excellency" and fellow mourners for consolation and sympathy to a committee of their "Federal Relations."

The meeting was addressed by the Hon. Mr. Wilcox, of the Senate, Mr. Burnham and others of the House, Hon. Messrs. Toucey and Niles, Hon S. H. Huntington, and Messrs. Palmer and Hammersley.

From the New York Morning News of May 28.

THE RACE which came off yesterday, on the Camden course between Fashion and Peytona, was attended by an immense concourse of spectators, and resulted in a scene of mingled sorrows and "sports."—The contest between the noble racers, could scarcely be taken as a fair test of the qualities of either animal. Such as it was, however, the result was an easily achieved triumph for Fashion, who bear her stalwart rival of tremendous leaps in two heats, in 7 44 and 7.49 On the first heat Fashion came in about three lengths ahead; on the second, about thirty yards.

The horses, their riders and the track, were all in "tip top" condition, and at 1 o'clock, P. M., there was every prospect of as splendid a display of the glories of the Turf as was ever witnessed in the United States; but unhappily a few minutes after that hour a terrible casualty not only changed the whole aspect of the scene, but dashed the spirits of all present whether active or passive participants in the exciting occasion; and, in a great measure, reduced the whole affair to a mere apology of what was expected.

An immense stand, some hundreds of feet long, and built so as to accommodate two tiers of spectators, when crammed to its utmost, came, in one sudden and general crash to the ground tumbling the thousands who were on it, and its own ruins, upon (as is supposed) nearly a thousand individuals collected in the refreshment booths under the stand. The scene of disorder and dismay produced by this terrible casualty bedizzared description. Hundreds were injured to a greater or less degree, receiving fractures of limb and bruises and lacerations of flesh. Those beneath the ruin of mingled animate and inanimate matter were extricated as quickly, perhaps as could be expected under the circumstances. One was so fatally injured that he died before he could be removed from the ground, and seven others were not expected to survive. Such at least was the current report but reports on such occasions are generally exaggerated, and we earnestly hope this one may prove so.

The race was fixed for two o'clock, but after the occurrence of the accident the whole course was one scene of confusion and turmoil. Reports were made that the race was postponed and large numbers went home. The managers, however decided that as the accident had not resulted fatally to any one, the race should proceed according to appointment and proceed it did—though the horses had to cut their way through the crowd. Among the persons injured were several New Yorkers; but as far as we could ascertain, none were dangerously wounded, though some were severely hurt.

☞ Our thanks are due Gray & Brown, Periodical Agents of this city, for late New York and Boston papers.

"No, Catherine," said Patrick to his wife, "you never catch a lie coming out of my mouth." "You may well say that," rep d Kate, "they fly out so fast that nobody can catch 'em."

From the Boston Daily Mail.

THE QUAKER'S DAUGHTER.
A STORY OF OLD SALEM.

The annals of the year 1656 will ever present a blot on the historic page of New England, and the lifted veil discloses a fury of religious intolerance, and a violence of persecution, which darkly stains the character of those who in other respects, merit our highest encomiums.

It was during the height of the popular fury in New England against the Quakers, that the occurrences which I am about to relate took place. Before a small, unpainted house in Salem, on a beautiful summer evening, sat an old man and a fair girl, his daughter. Their faces but ill y concealed the anxiety of their hearts, and a listener might easily have seen that their tearful forebodings were not unfounded.

'Verily,' said the old man, after a pause in the conversation, during which he had appeared to be engaged in inward prayer. 'Verily the hand of persecution is heavy upon us. Surely, it was the fear of the tender mercies of the wicked in this place, that caused my own wife, Rebecca, to go down to the grave, ere yet the grasshopper had become a burden, as it has to me. And now, poor William, what will become of him? Twice has he suffered the cruel sentence of an unrighteous law for visiting you, my daughter. I pray to God that he may not have the temerity to return.'

'Amen,' with blanched cheeks and tearful eyes, ejaculated the maiden. Her anxious attitude—her clasped hands told a tale of despairing affection. To William Horsely had her youthful faith been plighted, while yet she was in her native England, and the extent of his affections may be imagined, when it is remembered that twice, as the reader has already been informed, had he been publicly whipped for venturing within the precincts of the town from which he had been banished. The penalty of the third offence was death, and yet in spite of the danger he had incurred week after week to visit her whom he loved; and her affectionate remonstrances, only served to heighten his passion for one who, in her love for others, thought not of herself.

Long and anxiously did the father and daughter converse about their future prospects.—They could not suppose that, known as they were to be Quakers they could long remain unmolested, but there was in the breast of each a carefully nourished hope that their perfectly harmless and quiet life might, at least, avert for a time the storm which they felt to be gathering.

But these hopes were vain—as the two arose to retreat to their dwelling from the night air and dew, their attention was arrested by loud voices and the tread of heavy feet. Suddenly a party of rough, ill-favored men stopped at the door of their humble house, and freely entering and seating themselves within, began to pass the usually rough jests which the presence of unprotected beauty will always excite in the minds of the brutal and unfeeling.

The visit filled the beautiful Quakeress with undisguised alarm; she was wholly unprotected, for her father appeared stupified by the before unheard of liberties with his property, and said not a word; but by the occasional flash of his eye at some new outrage, it was easy to see that in his younger days, a much smaller injury would have called forth something besides angry looks.

'The object of their coming was soon made manifest. 'The town can't allow you, old fellar,' said the leader of the gang, 'to cumber this ground any longer. So air your stumps and be off. If you're here at six o'clock tomorrow morning, by the whiskers of the virgin, you shan't have a root to cover you.'

'I obey,' said the old man meekly.

'But as for this little sparrow,' continued the ruffian, 'if she can fancy me, she shall go home and live with me. What say you, my dear?'

The girl replied by an indignant gesture.

'Ah! I know how the wind lies. I've seen that Horsely around her before now; but harkye, you know his fate as well as I do, if he ventures into these parts again. So warn him, for I am on the look out.'

The distress and alarm depicted on the girl's countenance was so evident that the fellow stopped, and after reiterating his injunctions to the old man, the band took a welcome leave.

'The Lord's will be done,' said the quaker, after a short pause, 'let us obey those who have the power.'

A short time was consumed in making preparations for their departure, but ere their arrangements could be completed, the old man was stricken down with a burning fever. The unusual excitement had been too much for him and hastened a disease, the symptoms of which he had felt for two or three days.

For some minutes after the truth broke upon the mind of the daughter, she remained stupified, not knowing whither to turn. All their Quaker friends (and they had no others) had deserted the place. Her lover, she knew would fly to her assistance, if he could be made acquainted with her situation, but his presence would not increase her anxiety; and in any case, she knew not where to seek him.

But her strong mind soon discovered the only course in her almost helpless situation. The house, she was aware, would be sacked in the morning, and if she was discovered, nothing could save her from public disgrace. Food and medicine, too, must be obtained for her father, and her only way to get it was to leave him, returning at night.

To a little ruined out-house, at some distance from their dwelling, she carried a bed, and having rendered the place as comfortable as possible she carried the old man thither, and having carefully nursed him until morning, she early left him, not without fearful forebodings. Nor were her fears entirely groundless. In the morning the house was ransacked and stripped of every valuable. But the hovel from its mean appearance, was not visited, and in the ensuing night, having during the day wandered twenty miles for food and medicine, as she dared not inquire for it nearer, she returned to her father who, although dangerously ill appeared to be sleeping quietly.

For more than a week the devoted maiden thus watched, by night the sick bed of her father and she had already began to look forward to the time when he should rise from it, and seek with her, and one other, whose name she was too modest to breathe, a far-off spot in the wilderness where they might dwell in peace, when one dark night, as she was hastening along the road to the Quaker's bedside, she felt herself clasped around the waist by no very gentle hands, and at the same time a voice, not altogether unknown to her ears, cried out, "Hilloa, my darling sparrow, what now? I thought as much from seeing the track of a pretty foot around the place this morning. Going to get what we've left, eh? You slighted me the other day," continued he, in a louder tone, as she commenced a faint struggle, "and by the bones of my mother, you shall smart for it now"

Completely exhausted with fatigue and terror, the little Quakeress was dragged along by the men until she was brought to the prison, into which, after some short delay in examining the prisoner, she was thrust, receiving as she went, the gratuitous intelligence that every thing was prepared for giving her a public whipping in the morning.

It was not until the key was turned upon the poor girl in the lonely cell, that the full horror of her situation struck her. Shame and disgrace she felt she could bear when in the way of duty, but to be publicly whipped—it was too much. Her sensitive nature shrank from the pain and the exposure. The old Quaker too; what would become of him? The forsaken girl fell on her knees, and long and earnestly did she pray for deliverance for herself, and health for her father.

And deliverance was not far off. As she rose from her knees a light tap at the window arrested her attention. A voice that she well knew pronounced her name. She flew to the spot, and a joyous kiss through the iron bars showed that she well knew who was there.

But her happiness vanished when one thought of their mutual danger. She gently reproached her lover for exposing himself to so great a risk, and earnestly entreated him to leave her to her fate and save himself. But William Horsely would listen to no such counsel.—Having heard of their situation, he had hastened to their assistance, and arriving near the house was witness to the capture of his betrothed. He delayed only long enough to provide himself with some necessary implements, and appeared, as we have seen, at the window of the prison, determined to rescue his beloved or perish in the attempt.

Animated by love, he worked with a zeal to which the presence of the lovely Quakeress added not a little. Her aid also, within, was very valuable, and in two hours their united efforts had removed enough of the bars to enable William to draw her through the opening. It is needless to say that the hopes of the blood thirsty were disappointed; and that the lovers escaped free.

They found the old Quaker so far recovered that with great exertion they were enabled to remove him to a place of comparative safety, about three miles distant, whence, a short time after, they removed to one of the extreme frontier towns in N. H., where the usual consummation to such romances took place; and one of their descendants, from whom last summer I obtained the heads of this true story, is now living on the banks of the Winnepisseogee.

Monday, June 2d

Matters at Washington.

During the intermission of Congress, the letter writers at Washington are sorely put to their wits for the wherewith to entertain and instruct their distant and expectant readers; and in the absence of authentic material, they are indulging in all kinds of gossip and speculations. Notwithstanding, however, the seeming quiet which pervades at the Capitol, there never was a time since the formation of the government when the President and his Cabinet were more industriously and laboriously at work, than are President Polk and his Cabinet, at the present time. The foreign relations of the country demand at this juncture the closest and most watchful attention; and the people have the satisfaction of knowing that the energy and ability of the administration now in power are equal to the emergency. President Polk's reputation as a *business* man, as well as a statesman, seems to be well founded. Thus we learn from the government organ, the rumor that the President was about to visit, in the course of the season, Old Point, Fortress Monroe, &c., is untrue. Says the Union, "However he might desire such an agreeable relaxation from his official duties, we understand that he has no such purpose at this time. *He expects to remain during the whole summer at his post in the city.*"

The same paper notices the fact of the President's having recently paid a visit to Mount Vernon, where he had never before been, in company with the venerable Mrs. Madison, and with some of his Cabinet and their families. "They were received," says the Union, "with cordial hospitality and a heartfelt welcome by the present proprietors of Mount Vernon; and we shall not repeat the description which they give of the deep impressions of reverance with which they viewed the tomb of the great man, who was 'first in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen.' This was the first day that the President has been on any excursion since the day of his inauguration."

It may be wrong, but we cannot in this connection refrain from making the interesting inquiry, "have the whigs yet found out, who Mr. James K. Polk is?"

Capt. John Dunham—Real Estate—Nomination for Mayor.

We learn from the Courier that on Wednesday afternoon last, at a sale which was attended "by a large number of gentlemen," the residence and lands of the late Calvin Goddard, near the Great Plain, were "knocked off" to our old friend, Capt. John Dunham. The Courier states, as a circumstance worthy of note, that the delightful spot which has thus come into the hands of Capt. Dunham, was, some forty years ago, owned and occupied by his father. On enquiry we find that such was the fact; and, added our informant "*a better democrat than old Mr. Dunham never lived*—he used to flail the federalists down to the water's edge." Something of a difference thought we, between father and son. Before the elder Dunham, it was owned by a Major Whiting. After Dunham, it was owned by Capt. Elias Lord, (one of the very salt of the earth) the father-in-law of the editor of this paper, who occupied the premises many years. After which a Mr. Grow, of Hampton, became the owner, and the property was by him sold to Mr. Goddard.

But if it be "a circumstance worthy of note" that the Captain should have bought a piece of property which in former years was owned by his father, it would certainly appear a little remarkable that at or about the same time he should also have been so honored as to receive from his party the nomination for the distinguished office of Mayor of this city. The two occurrences may "be worthy of note" at some future time.

Upon reflection, however, we don't know that we are surprised at this result. The Captain has done, first and last, a great many small chores for his party. He has invariably been a committee-man of some sort—during the spring preceding the Presidential election, serving largely at the call end of the Clay Club Committee of Arrangements, from which he was gradually promoted to the dignified and responsible office of Treasurer of the same highly patriotic association. Albeit having, as Shakspeare says, "no music in his soul," he, with a self-sacrificing devotion worthy of a Hindoo, made his office in Shetucket street the head-quarters of the far-famed "Norwich Clay Club Choir," and times without number, during the campaign, was night made hideous by the groanings and groaninge and yellings of this band of distinguished amateur performers. Now all this was certainly deserving of some reward. Had the whigs succeeded, the Captain would have been paid with the Post Office—this was all arranged and understood. Unfortunately, however, Mr. Clay was defeated, and the Captain, like thousands of others who were fighting for good fat offices under the disguise of friendship for the tariff and opposition to Texas, was doomed to disappointment. The whigs have now nominated him for Mayor—one of those convenient others that serve so well, in the absence of anything better, to gratify the vanity of your small cut of politicians. The salary, we understand, is nothing; so that, should the Captain succeed, the prospect is that the emoluments of the office will just about balance the services rendered.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Saturday last about noon a very sudden death occurred in this city. A young man, named Samuel Cook, a son of Mr. Harvey Cook, residing in West Chelsea, being annoyed by some boys who were making a disturbance in the neighborhood, set out to drive them from the premises, and in doing so chased one of the culprits a distance of some twenty rods. It is supposed that in the violence of his running he must have ruptured a blood-vessel, for on returning to the house he immediately complained of feeling sick, and on being conveyed to his bed, died in the course of an hour, and before medical aid could be obtained. He was 22 years of age. The funeral services took place on Sunday afternoon.

ACCOUNTS CLOSED.—The *Union* of the 29th contains, officially, a correspondence between the Hon. G. Bancroft, Secretary of the Navy, and A. Fitch, Esq., of the firm of Fitch, Brother & Co., late Navy Agent at Marseilles, in which the latter relinquishes the interest account stated on page 23 of doc. 209, first session, 28th Congress, and balances the account of his agency with the government. The Hon. Secretary, in reply, acknowledges the correctness of the account, and, in handsome terms, compliments the late agency on its promptness, integrity and official conduct generally. The correspondence closes with a letter to the late agency, from A. O. Dayton, Esq., fourth Auditor of the Department, similar to that of Mr. Bancroft.

"MAKE READY!"—Orders were received by Col Pierce, commander of Fort Adams, Newport, R. I., last Saturday week, to have all the cannon in the fort mounted immediately. We hear of similar orders being received at other Eastern fortresses.

At a Democratic meeting held in Nashville, Tenn. on Saturday, 19th ult., Gen. Wm. Trousdale, a distinguished soldier and statesman, was nominated as a candidate for Congress in the Davidson, Sumner and Smith district.

☞ The remains of Mr. D. G. Bentley, who went to New Orleans for his health and there recently deceased, were brought to this city yesterday morning in the Worcester. The body is for the present deposited in the tomb of Maj. Simeon Hubbard, in West Chelsea.

THE WEATHER is becoming delightful. Having experienced a series of cold storms, and sharp frosts, by which vegetation has been considerably retarded and some crops almost cut off, we may now look for steady warm weather. Why should we not? Is it not already summer?

A letter was received, by last evening's western mail, by a gentleman in this city, with the superscription and frank of Gen. Jackson, postmarked the 20th.—*Washington Union, May 28.*

Distress in Mr. Clay's Family.—It is announced in the *Alton Telegraph*, that the domestic afflictions of the distinguished statesman, Henry Clay, have lately been greatly added to, by his youngest son's becoming deranged. This makes the second son that is now an inmate of the Lunatic Asylum. It is also stated that Mr. Clay has become a communicant in the Episcopal Church in Lexington.

The painting, inside and out, for the President's House, has been put out at the lowest bid ($2.70½) by the superintendent of the public buildings, to Messrs. Hurdle & Co., of Alexandria. The President will be under no necessity of retreating into the country until the painting has been completed—as has been intimated in some of the public prints.

From the Pittsburgh Morning Ariel of May 28.

ANOTHER DISASTROUS FIRE AT PITTSBURGH!

Sixty to Seventy Houses in ashes—One Hundred and Fifty to Two Hundred Families, comprising Seven to Nine Hundred persons rendered Houseless and Homeless!

Our city has again been the scene of another disastrous conflagration—more dreadful than the first as regards the actual suffering which will follow, although comparatively small when the amount of property is considered.

About a quarter before 9 o'clock last evening, a fire was discovered in the stable of Samuel Young, drayman, on Seventh street, a few doors below Coal lane, which soon extended to the surrounding buildings—all of which were of wood—filled with poor families, many of whom had moved since the great fire.

There appeared little or no wind stirring at the time, but as the flames spread a strong current of air was produced, which changed to different points as the fire increased, following the largest body of flame, and hurling blazing cinders in every direction by turns.

Car firemen were promptly on the ground, and worked nobly and unceasingly to arrest the destruction, but the scarceness of water and, for want of proper and sufficient hose, greatly impeded their efforts. Near 11 o'clock the fire was got under, and by 20 minutes past 11 all danger of farther destruction was passed, although the engines were still playing when we left the ground at half past 11.

The stable in which the fire originated was about forty feet from Seventh street, and in this distance were a row of wooden tenements, which were saved—that immediately in front of the stable being occupied by Mr. Young. Three horses which were in his stable, were saved. From this point the fire spread up Popular lane (or alley) to Washington street, (two houses, on the corner saved;) in a northerly direction, sweeping all the buildings to Prospect street; crossing Prospect street, destroying all the buildings to the brow of the hill at the intersection of Quarry street; down from the direction of Washington street to within a few doors of Fountain street, where by extraordinary exertion, it was stayed.

The amount of ground now covered with ruins is computed at about three acres, more or less, and which was compactly built up with wooden tenements, literally stowed full with poor families, many of whom have lost every thing they possessed in the world, and have neither shelter nor means of getting it. The dwelling houses were poor and of no great value, many of them double, in which some two or three families lived, heaven knows how. The ground belonged to the O'Hara estate, and was leased Mr. Harmer Denney as agent. The buildings did not belong to the estate, but to those who lived in them, or landlords in other parts of the city.

We passed through the burnt district after the fire had abated, and endeavored to make calculation of the loss. The number of houses burned will not be far from sixty to seventy. The loss of property will not, we think, exceed $40,000—perhaps not over $30,000.

It is impossible to tell how many families have been rendered homeless—probably 150 to 200. These will comprise from 700 to 800 persons. In no part of the city could a fire have occurred, by which less property would have been destroyed, or which would have caused more actual destitution. But one brick house, Mr. J. Mackerel's, was burned.

The fire was, beyond a doubt the work of incendiaries. Mr. Young had fed his horses before dark, and was down town when the fire broke out.

Two or three attempts have lately been made to fire this district. One was noticed in the city papers a few days ago, at which time a stable adjoining Young's was fired, and a horse's throat cut.—The sufferers were almost exclusively Irish.

ORIGINAL STAINED

From the Washington Constitution.

The Death Punishment.

The N. Y. Morning News of the 10th inst. contains a report of the proceedings of the Society for the Abolition of the death punishment. We have read these proceedings with the deepest interest.—The object which this society has in view is one every way worthy of the philanthropist and the Christian. The bad policy of capital punishment—its demoralizing tendencies—its utter uselessness in preventing crime, have so long been admitted by all enlightened and reflecting men, that we cannot but wonder why it still continues a sanguinary and revolting feature in our *criminal* code. The slow but resistless force of public opinion has nearly banished from the codes of the States that odious relic of a barbarous age, imprisonment for debt. And the moral sentiment of the age requires that we should go one step further, and obliterate from the statute book the still more revolting and odious penalty of punishment by death. We are well persuaded that could the naked question be submitted to the people of the United States, that an overwhelming majority—perhaps not less than eight-tenths—would be found in favor of this humane reform. The experience of thousands of years proves that it never has, and never can, deter from the commission of crime. The effect of death punishment upon the youthful mind is favorably to excite the sympathy for the criminal, and detestation of the law which dooms him. The child abhors the crime for which the criminal suffers, but his unbiased and humane instincts and feelings revolt at this system of legalized murder. What other punishment shall be substituted then, it inquired? Shall the murderer go unpunished? By no means. We would inflict upon him a punishment, perhaps more terrible than death, but without its inhumanity. We would banish him from the sympathies and associations of the world—imprison him for life. And, at the same time, we would abolish, or place in other hands than the State Executive, the power of pardoning for the crime of murder.

We repeat that we do most heartily and cordially agree in the sentiments of the the resolutions offered by the editor of the Morning News, as well as in the speeches and other proceedings of that convention; and we assure those friends of rational and Christian humanity, that our humble efforts and the influence of our press, are pledged to assist in accomplishing this great reformation. It is an object every way worthy of the distinguished names already enlisted in its favor; and we trust that the great mass of the people will soon so express their opinions, as to give them effect through their Legislative agents in the form of law.

Connecticut Legislature.

MAY SESSION, 1845.

Reported for the Times.

WEDNESDAY MORNING May 28.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Raymond. Journal read.

Judiciary committee reported favorably on the bill providing that Justices of the peace shall require bonds in certain cases; read and ordered to be printed.

Committee on claims reported favorably on the petition of Dr. Horatio Gridley, for the sum of $68,—68, for opposing the seats of Messrs Clark and Carpenter from Burlin, in 1844; read twice.

The Committee on Divorces, after making a necessary amendment in the bill divorcing Eliza Allyn from Gilbert Allyn, which had been returned from the Governor, reported back the bill, with the amendment; the bill divorcing Mrs. Allyn, was again passed.

State Prison Committee reported favorably on the petition of Isaac Nichols, for restoration of forfeited rights, and the petition was granted.

Same committee, on similar petition of David J. Smith, reported favorably, and petition granted.

Same committee on petition of John Barnum, for discharge from State Prison, reported adversely had leave to withdraw.

Bill for an act repealing so much of the act of 1842 as directs the Bank Commissioners to visit the Housatonic Rail Road Co., read twice and referred to Bank Committee.

Bill for a public act, providing for the appointment of a person to act as Chaplin to the several Jails and workhouses in the State, referred.

Committee on Education, on petition of School Society in Greenwich for school money, reported favorably; petition granted.

Committee on Towns, &c., on petition of L. Cody and others for a division of the Town of Weston, reported in favor of a division—the new town to be called *Easton*, each town so divided to be entitled to one representative only. Resolution making the division accordingly, passed.

Committee on Taxation, on petition of Alexander Dubois and others, of New Haven, *colored citizens*, for the privileges of the elective franchise reported that the petition ought not to be granted, and that the petitioners have leave to withdraw. Report accepted—only one dissenting voice.

Petition of Samuel Crowell, for remuneration for services during the revolution, referred to the comm on claims.

Resolution allowing James C. Hyde, $37 57, being for expenses incurred in sending his seat in this House passed.

Resolution in favor of Hiram Hawkins, for 250 dollars, being on account of injuries received while he was doing military duty.

Several gentlemen spoke in favor of the resolution, when Mr. Perkins called for the yeas and nays, and they were ordered. The question was put on the passage of the resolution, appropriating to Mr. Hawkins 250 dollars, and carried by a vote of 161 to 14.

Mr. Wadhams had leave of absence for the balance of the week

Adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THURSDAY May 29.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Stoiford. Journal read.

Judiciary Committee reported unfavorably on the bill concerning rents, ejection of tenants, &c.; bill negatived.

Committee on sale of lands reported favorably on petition of Marcus Woodworth, for liberty to sell certain land; resolution granting the petition, passed.

Same Committee, on petition of Zachens Brown and others, for a ratification of a sale of certain real estate, reported favorably; resolution granting the petition, passed.

Judiciary Committee reported a bill to extend the rights of married women; read and ordered to be printed.

Same Committee reported a bill requiring Town Treasurers to give bonds; passed.

Considerating of the Report of the Divorce Committee on petition of Harriet E. Hunt, resumed. The report was favorable to a divorce, and had been laid on the table several days since, on the suggestion of Mr. Beardsles of the Committee—Mr. Perkins having raised a question of jurisdiction in the case. It appeared that Mrs. Hunt had resided in New York till about one year ago, and that she came to this State, among her friends, after being persecuted and driven into the street by her husband. While in New York she kept a boarding house, which paid her a handsome income, and which she was willing to divide with her husband, if he would not annoy her. But he was not satisfied with this, and continued his brutal conduct towards her, reporting evil stories of her house and even contracted debts, upon which all her goods were attached, and she was turned houseless into the street. The husband has never been in Connecticut.

Mr. *Beardsles* of Monroe, a member of the Divorce Committee, stated the facts on a previous occasion. He now in a very able manner met the question of jurisdiction. He quoted the authority of Justice Story, to show that a woman seeking a divorce may have a residence in a State in which her husband does not reside—that under such circumstances, her domicil does not follow that of her husband. He also quoted from Justic Shaw to show the same fact. He then ably argued the question upon its merits, clearly showing that the woman was justly entitled to a divorce from this Legislature. He said that it did not appear that she came into this State for the purpose of getting a divorce, but on the contrary, it was in evidence that she applied for one, on the suggestion of her friends, after she had remained here for some time. She was turned into the streets of New York, in a brutal manner, and could do only one of three things, remain in the streets, go to the poor house, or come to her friends in Connecticut. She chose the latter course, and has since maintained herself by teaching school, and it was shown that she is a very honorable, worthy, high minded woman. We do not pretend to give any thing like a report of Mr. Beardsles's able remarks, nor indeed of the discussion, which was marked with ability on both sides.

Mr. *Strong* of Norwich replied, and opposed the report. He claimed that the parties in this case were not citizens of Connecticut, and that the statute provided for a three years' residence of persons applying for divorces before the Superior Court; that the grievances complained of by this woman come within the provisions of the law giving jurisdiction to the courts and that at the proper time she should apply in that quarter for relief. It was a dangerous precedent for this Legislature to set; this granting of a divorce on the application of a person just from another State. It was a disgrace for Connecticut to make herself, not 'Gretna Green' for marriages in a loose way, but a spot where the marriage ties shall be sundered without discrimination.

Mr. *Perkins* of Hartford spoke at length upon the report, and against it. He based his argument, which was an ingenious one, upon the assumed ground, that Connecticut had not jurisdiction in the case. He followed out the various points in the case at length, and in an able manner. His argument turned entirely upon the question of jurisdiction.

Mr. *Dixon* of Enfield made some appropriate remarks in favor of the report, and gave some good reasons why the woman should be divorced

Mr. *Chapman* of Saybrook also spoke in favor of the report.

Mr. *Scranton*, one of the committee, the only one who dissented from the report, spoke against the resolution granting the divorce, upon the ground of a want of jurisdiction. For the reason he said he dissented from the other member of the Divorce Committee, and for this reason alone.

Mr. *Olney* of Stonington, remarked that there were three points in the case which would influence his vote. 1st, ought the divorce in justice to be granted; he believed it had. 2d, had this Legislature the power to grant it; he had no doubt of the fact. 3d, is it not our duty to act justly in case over which we have jurisdiction; most certainly. Then he was prepared to vote for the resolution granting the divorce.

Mr. *Rockwell* was not sent here to legislate for citizens of other States, and desired to record his vote upon this question so that his constituents might know how he voted, (in the negative.) He therefore demanded the yeas and nays—sustained. The previous question was then ordered, and the result was, the resolution was passed, report accepted, and petition granted, by a vote of 94 to 54. (The Senate immediately passed it.)

Committee on Taxation, on the bill relative to statistical information with regard to various industrial pursuits, reported adversely. It was recommitted.

Several petitions allowed to be entered in the secretary's office.

Several bills were returned to House from Senate, with slight corrections.

Committee on State Prison reported favorably on petition for discharge of Alden A. Walker, an insane person, from State Prison, when his friends shall provide for his safe keeping in Insane Retreat. Resolution accordingly passed.

Bill for a public act, relating to the opening of gates on turnpike roads; read and referred to committee on Roads and Bridges.

Bill for a public act providing that the first and second Representatives shall be nominated on the ballots of the voters, in the several town of this State read and referred to Judiciary Committee.

An act concerning depositions; read and referred to Judiciary Committee.

Petition relative to cases of attachment; referred to Judiciary Committee.

Petition relative to the assessment of mechanics; referred to Committee on Taxation.

Report of Committee of last session, appointed to examine the claim of the State against a Mr. Brown of Ohio, by which it appeared that the claim had been settled. Report accepted.

Committee on the petition of Enoch W. Waldo, for remuneration for injuries received by the bursting of a cannon, while he was on military duty, reported that he be allowed 150 dollars; read twice.

Adjourned to 9 o'clock, to-morrow morning.

FRIDAY, May 30.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Moore. Journal read.

Bill for a public act, repealing so much of the act as exempts students of colleges from taxation, read first time

Committee on petition of Hartford and New London Turnpike Company, for a discontinuance of a portion of their road, near New London, reported favorably; petition granted.

Committee on petition of Henry Schoolmaker and others, for an act of incorporation, for the purpose of manufacturing yarns in the town of Enfield, reported favorably. Amount of stock to be 100,000 dollars, with liberty to increase it to 150,000 dollars; laid on the table.

Resolution appointing Justices of the Peace for the county of Fairfield, passed.

Committee on Banks reported, on the Report of the Bank Commissioners, that it was all correct. They allude particularly to the "eastern banks," and remark that if they would keep more specie on hand and distribute their dividends a little more sparingly, it would add to their credit and not diminish their profits. They remark further, that one of the "eastern" banks had put in its assets a piece of property at something more than 15,000 dollars, the rent of which was only 400 dollars, and that the rent must be unusually low, or the property rated at a much higher value than it should be. They intimate that if the latter is true, a portion of the dividends of the Bank must have been made from its capital stock. They also remark with much severity upon the conduct of the New-London Whaling Bank, and refer particularly to the Bank Commissioners' report for the facts in the case. The committee commend the fidelity of the Bank Commissioners, and remark upon their usefulness. They regret that there is no provision by law, short of actually annulling its charter, for punishing such misconduct as has been practiced in the Whaling Bank; they think it best, however, that the Legislature should use all its powers in punishing that bank, save that which empowers them to take away its charter. Laid on the table, and 500 copies ordered to be printed. Bank Commissioners Report accepted

Bill for a public act relative to the holding of meetings by joint stock corporations and proprietors of common fields; taken up and passed.

Judiciary committee reported a bill for the suppression of houses of ill fame, by imprisonment and fine; read twice and ordered to be printed.

Same committee reported a bill for the taxing of foreign insurance companies, establishing branches in this State; read twice.

The committee on the subject of spirituous liquors reported a bill "to regulate the sale of wines and spirituous liquors, and to license taverners." The bill legalizes the sale of ardent spirits, and sanctions the traffic, *in special cases*. Read, ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day for Tuesday next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Mr. Rockwell of Norwich offered a bill concerning the sale of spirituous liquors, embracing the 'gallon' feature—penalty, 100 dollars, and imprisonment for non payment of the same read twice, ordered to be printed and made the order of the day for Tuesday next at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Order of the day announced—the amendment of the constitution, annulling all property qualifications, taken up. The amendment is as follows:

"Every white male citizen of the United States, who shall have attained the age of 21 years, who shall have resided in this State for the term of one year next preceding, and in the town in which he may offer himself to be admitted to the privilege of an elector, at least six months next preceding the time he may so offer himself, and shall sustain a good moral character, shall on his taking such oath as may be prescribed by law, be an elector."

Mr. Rockwell expressed his approbation of the amendment, and remarked that the people would probably sanction it nearly unanimously.

Mr Welsh, of Farmington, remarked that this amendment originated with the Legislature of 1842, but was continued on account of a verbal error. It did away entirely with the odious property qualifications, and he trusted no one would oppose it.

The question was then taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the affirmative unanimously, (186 votes) and the amendment was adopted by the House, and ordered to be placed before the people for their final decision upon it.

Bill for public act requiring bail in certain adjourned cases before Justices of the Peace, taken up, and passed.

Resolution from the Senate directing an inquiry with regard to the salary received by the State prison warden since 1837, the perquisites received by him, and the time when these perquisites were sanctioned by the Directors, passed.

Adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Wednesday, June 4th.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., at his Office, No. 100 Nassau street, (Tribune Buildings,) New York, and No. 16 State Street, Boston, is authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions for the Norwich News and receipt for the same.

☞ *The attention of the reader is directed to the first page of this paper.*

To Our Friends in the Country.

On the first of July, the new Post Office law goes into operation, which, among the rest, provides for the free transmission of newspapers to a distance of 30 miles from where they are published. Such of our friends then, residing in the adjoining towns, as would like to hear the news oftener than once a week, can have their desires gratified at a very small additional expense, by ordering our Tri-weekly to be sent to their address, on which, as before stated, no *postage* will have to be payed after the first of July. We intend to make our Tri-weekly paper as valuable and interesting as a good exchange list and a moderate share of ability will enable us to do. The latest news will be found in its columns, which, together with the *local* interest attached to it, to say nothing of its greater cheapness, will render it to most readers in this vicinity preferable to even a New York or Boston daily paper.

DELINQUENT SUBSCRIBERS,

whose names are EXPUNGED from our List Chapter 1.

Silas Pierce,	arrears	$1 00
Caleb Eaton, Norwich,	"	3 00
I. M. Camp, Cold Spring, N. Y.	"	2 12
H. Frink, Packersville,	"	2 20
G. M. Maples, N. London,	"	1 00
Thomas M. Brown,	"	1 00
G. D. Head, E. Hampton,	"	1 50
Martin Webber, Columbia,	"	2 04
A. W. Franklin, Columbia,	"	4 02
John P. Wilson, Killingly,	"	1 80
Daniel S. Kingsbury, Mansonville,	"	5 00
Elisha Tingley, do.	"	5 00
Thomas E. Inman, Chepachet, R. I.	"	4 00
Geo. Augustus Chase, Rahway, N. J.	"	2 32
O. Wakefield, Packersville,	"	4 00
J. P. Wheeler, Manchester,	"	1 40
A. Thayer, do.	"	1 40
Harvey Tuttle, Otsego Co. N Y.	"	3 16
Wm. A. Mott, Lisbon,	"	3 30

☞ *Chapter 2.—a continuation of the same subject, will appear as soon as it becomes manifest that any portion of those to whom we have addressed Letters during the past week, are disposed to treat our claims with neglect.*

City Election.

The Election on Monday last passed off in a very spirited manner. An unusually large number of votes were polled, a strong rivalry having sprung up between the friends of the opposing candidates. We give below the state of the votes, and the Officers elected, reserving our comments until our next.

For Mayor.

Whole number of votes,	521
Necessary to a choice,	263
John Breed received	278
John Dunham (regular whig candidate)	233
Scattering	13

Mr. Breed was therefore elected, as was indeed the entire ticket headed by him.

Aldermen—Erastus Williams, Henry B. Norton, Appleton Meech, James L. Day.

Common Council—Charles Thacher, John G. Huntington, George A. Pratt, Daniel Bassett, T. J. Ridgway, Edward Chappell, James B. Bromley, George Hebard.

Clerk—David Young.

Treasurer—Lyman Brewer.

City Sheriff—Frederick Prentice, Edward Y. Thomas.

Arrival of the Cambria and Great Western.

The steamship Cambria arrived at Boston, and the Great Western at New York, on Sunday last, the latter bringing thirteen, and the former sixteen days latter intelligence from Europe. The Cambria made her passage in *twelve days*.

In glancing our eye over the columns of foreign news, we observe nothing of very special importance or interest. The probability of a war with this country still occupies the public mind, but as yet no new demonstration of a threatening character had been made by the government. The cotton market was somewhat depressed, but all other kinds of American produce were in good demand. The Queen, it has been finally decided, will not visit Ireland this year. Switzerland is quiet.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF NORWICH,

ARRIVED.

May 26—Sloop Hudson, Colt, fm Albany.
27—Sloop Myrtle, Baker fm Albany.
" Sloop Perseverance, Hubbe, fm Phil.
" Brig Lafayette, Clifford, fm Hangor.
" Sch Rodine Coffin, Van Zandt, fm Phil.
May 31 Steam Sch, Shetucket, Geer, fm N.Y.
Sch. Daniel Webster, Delano, Coxsackie.
Sloop DeWitt Clinton, Smith fm Kingston.
Brig Rialto, Hammond, fm Bangor.
Sloop Globe, Smith fm N. York.
Sloop Cabot, Ewen fm Coxsackie.
Sch. New Polly, White, fm Gardner, Me.
Sch. Jane, Dowd, fm Bangor.
Sloop Clinton, Hart, fm Troy.
June 2nd. Sch. Mary Leyster, Pardee fm N. Y.
3d. Sch. Joseph Brown, May, fm Phil.

Attention

UNCAS GUARDS!

YOU are hereby requested to meet at the armory on **Central Wharf** Thursday evening of each week for drill until further notice.

It is hoped that the members will attend punctually, for "practice makes perfect."

Per order of the Captain.

N. P. POTTER, Clerk.

June 3d. 3tw14 1w 28

QUINEBAUG BANK.—The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of *Four* per cent., from the earnings of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on Mondays next.

May 29.—1w14w28 D. L. TRUMBULL, Cashier.

Notice.

THE undersigned most respectfully inform their friends and the citizens of Norwich and vicinity that they have leased the BAKERY lately occupied by Sidney Smith, and we intend keeping always on hand as good and fresh an assortment of Bread, Cakes, Crackers, and every thing in the baking line as can be found in this or any other city.

Having established a Depot at No. 32, Water st. where we shall keep every thing in our line fresh for family use, we most respectfully solicit patronage.

JOSEPH MEEKER, Jr.
WILLIAM H. HOLMES.

May 27. w28—t11—tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of Osgood & Webb are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber if they wish to save cost.

JULIUS WEBB.

Corner Commerce and Water Streets.

May 14 3w20 t5

I do not wish to intrude
—BUT FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS, WHICH FACT CANNOT BE DENIED.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

THE question which arises between the different branches of trade has always been amongst the most exciting, important and dangerous; and the wise regulation of this question has been the highest task of statesmen in all ages. In whatever light they may view it, the subject presents itself as the most important which can engage their attention and yet it has never commanded that degree of general consideration which it really demanded. It has been too much the habit to consider the question as entirely theoretic, and to overlook its general bearing upon the trading community. It is in consideration of these facts, *which are mighty and must prevail*, that I appear before you at this time for the express purpose of advocating the cause of

J. IRESON & SON,

by telling their friends and the public, that notwithstanding the many new and flourishing establishments, and the *splendid* competition which now exists in our city, that they are selling more and better goods (statements to the contrary notwithstanding,) and at cheaper prices than they have ever done before. This may seem strange, *but it is no less strange than true*. It has often been asked how they can do it with their increased expenses. I shall answer the question merely by stating that the increase of business enables them to carry out this grand principle of cheap prices. It's true, their expenses are one-quarter more; but they can better afford to sell for ten per cent. in the new store, than they could in the old for twenty, because they sell double the amount of goods. Hence the reason is obvious.

In their complicated assortment, which embraces so many kinds and various qualities, it is difficult to enumerate them all. I will therefore invite you to call and examine for yourselves, at No. 115 South Side Main street, where you will get "Value Received" for your money, with due deference and respect—from the fact that they are *very thankful* for small favors, and larger ones in proportion.

HOPE I DON'T INTRUDE.

P. S.—100 *SIDES SOLE LEATHER* just received and for sale by J. IRESON & SON.

May 29. w28 t 12

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Norwich, June 3d, 1845.

Avery Austin		Harkness Geo. P	
Aldrick B. H.		Hazen Chester	
Apley Daniel		Hall Archibald	
Armstrong Geo. S		Hallingsworth Ms	
Allen Adeline A		Hinckly Wm	
Allen Sarah E		Hirshman Philip H	
Austin Thomas H		J	
Arnold Elijah		Jewett Thos M	
Beebe Alice F		James Lydia	
Beebe Daniel		Knight Benjamin	
Beebe William N		Logan George	
Beckwith Ezra P		Lubey Patrick	
Blanchard Jos.	2	Latham Sabrina	
Bullard Charles H		Lincoln Geo. B	
Brockin Catherine	2	Livermore Maria	
Billings Priscella		Lathrop William	
Breed B F		McWilliams Thomas	
Beers Ezra		Mulchy Jerimiah	
Barnes Amos		Malone Philip	
Bulline Samuel		Meeker Maria L	
Bentley Joanna		Morgan Amos	
Boswell Olive H		Munroe George	
Brown Wm W		Naudet David	
Brown Wm. H		Pierce Benj. W G	
Brewster Catherine		Peckham George W	
Brewster L A		Palmer Levi	
Crocker Lynia		Pellon S S	
Cox George H		Philips William	
Comstock Samuel		Parkes Edwin	
Carpenter Calvin	2	Potter Julian C	
Congdon John		Post Harvey S	
Cook J H & D W		Price Zelmon	
Crosby Edwin T		Palmer A H	
Cox John Q		Quinn Michael	
Cleghorn Mary		Reynold George	
Congdon Wm. H		Roberts Geo M	
Cox William H		Rogers Rev. D M	
Cornell James		" Michael	
Corey Thomas		Randell John	
Chapin Harriet		Ryon Emeline B	
Coal Nicholas & Co.		Reynolds George	
Collins Noel Jr.		Stephenson George	
Chapin Thomas J		Sweet James	
Delancy Sarah		Stone Simeon	
Dill Lemuel		Shepherd Edwin N	
Downey John		Spelman Mr	
Davis Thomas O		Searles Sarah	
DeWolf Wm. F		Sisson Abby	
Donovan James		Stearns Mary F	
Davis Mary Ann		Silvester Lucy M	
Dolbeare Frederic W		Smith Capt	
Dunbar Mary		Stacie Mrs.	
Dupphee Patrick		Tent Talon	
Eagar Patrick or James		Tree Daniel	
Ewen Henry		Treadway F W	
Fletcher Freeborn O		Tracy John H	
Freeman Celia		Treadway Sarah C	
Fargo Isaac		Townsend Henry	
Fulherte Jane		Tracy Wealthy	
Gorton William		Tubbs Francis	
Griffin Nelson		Tyler Daniel Mrs	
Gordon Abby		Truman J B	
Giddings Martha		Torry Edwin N	
Hyde Julia A		Vanserson Chas.	
Hatfield Robert		Williams Elisha	
Harrington Emeline		Williams Thomas M	
Hale Miss		Wilson John J	
Hilton Adeline		Ward Jeremiah	
Holmes Elisha H		Warner Sophronia	
Hutington Mrs James		Wilson Williams	
Hanum H		York Caroline	

☞ Persons calling for the above Letters will please say they are advertised.

N. B. All Letters intended to be sent out of the U. States, by ship or steamer, the inland postage must be paid or they will not be forwarded.

28 JOHN H. TOWNSEND, P. M.

Norwich and Worcester RAIL ROAD.

ON AND AFTER

May 22, 1845,

Trains will leave as follows, viz:

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS,

Daily, except Sunday.

Leave Norwich, at 6 A. M. and 4 1-2 P. M
" Worcester, at 10 A. M. and 4 1-4 P. M.

☞ The Morning Train from Norwich, and the Morning and Evening Trains from Worcester, connect with the Boston, Western, and Hartford & Springfield Rail Roads.

NEW YORK TRAIN, via STEAM BOAT

Leaves Norwich for Worcester and Boston, every Morning except Monday, upon the arrival of the Boat from New York, about 2 o'clock.

Leaves Worcester for Norwich and New York, at 3 3-4 P. M. daily except Sunday.

NEW YORK TRAIN, via L. J. RAIL ROAD.

Leaves Norwich about 3 1-2 P. M. for Worcester and Boston, daily except Sunday.

Leaves Worcester for Norwich and New York, at 7 3-4 A. M. daily except Sunday. Arrive in Norwich at 9 3-4.

FREIGHT TRAINS.

Daily each way, except Sunday.

Fares are less when paid for Tickets, than when paid in the Cars.

EMERSON FOOTE, Supt.

Norwich, May 21, 1845. w27 t8

OPPOSITION LINE,

THIS DAY RECEIVED AT THE

NEW YORK PEARL STREET STORE, 117 MAIN STREET,

Hubbard's Row.

ANOTHER large and splendid Lot of **SUMMER GOODS** consisting in part of the following articles all of which will be sold at prices much below the market.

LADIES DRESS GOODS,

FRENCH LAWNS and MUSLINS, RICH BALZORINES and BALZORINE MUSLINS, DRESS SILKS of every style and color. PRINTED JACONET CAMBRICS, FRENCH GINGHAMS of a new pattern. &c, &c, &c.

SHAWLS,

CASHMERE BROCHE, PLAIN DE LAINE, SILK BERAGE LONG SHAWLS, EMB'D CASHMERE, DAMASK SILK very rich, TARTALON CASHMERE WORSTED DAMASK, PLAID BERAGE.

WILL YOU READ THIS?

Just received another small lot of those NAPKINS which will be sold at 3 cents a piece.

☞ *PARASOLS, SUNSHADES, and PARASOLETS* the best assortment in the city.

WM. H. TERRY.

May 29. w28—t13

Something New.

SPALDING & CO., are manufacturing under Letters Patent granted by the United States, an improved Friction match, to burn

Without Brimstone.

They now offer for sale, on very reasonable terms

20,000 GROSS.

Neatly put up in Tin, Wood and Paper, in assorted packages and in lots to suit purchasers.

These Matches are highly improved of and recommended for family use by Physicians and Chemists, in consequence of the absence of Sulphur in their manufacture, the fumes of which are so disagreeable and deleterious to all, and particularly injurious to persons having weak lungs or delicate constitutions.

They are particularly recommended to the attention of shippers as they have frequently been taken on long voyages and exposed to the action of all climates without the slightest injury.

For sale by SPALDING & CO.

At wholesale and retail by R. W. MATHEWSON

Agents for the manufacturers

Jan 23 1845. 1y

BOSTON BOOT & SHOE STORE.

R. GOODWIN,

DEALER IN

BOOTS, SHOLS, AND RUBBERS,

118 Main-street, Norwich,

RESPECTFULLY invites the attention of the Citizens of Norwich, and the public generally to his *NEW* and *SPLENDID* assortment of

Boots and Shoes,

just received from the manufacturers and other sources, where they had been bought at the lowest Cash prices, and will be sold at such rates as cannot fail to suit the most acute bargainer. My stock has been made from the best materials, and of superior workmanship. All articles not proving as recommended, will be made good. Gent mens can rely upon finding at my Store, every desirable article in the Boot and Shoe Line, and at *LOWER* prices than those that deal competition.

DON'T MISTAKE THE NUMBER.

118 Main Street. 118

May 20. 1845. w27tw12—tf

TEA AND COFFEE.—A fresh supply just received, comprising every quality and for sale low by JULIUS WEBB.

Corner Commerce and Water Streets

May 14 6w23

GENERAL STAGE OFFICE

At the American House,

38 *Shetucket-St.*

STAGES, will leave the American House daily for Hartford.

On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 o'clock, A. M. via., Lebanon, Columbia and Bolton

On Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays at 8 o'clock A.M., via, Colchester,

Also, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 5 1-2 o'clock A. M., for Franklin, Windham Mansfield, Tolland and Springfield.

DAILY for New London, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Passengers wishing to take any of the above routes will be called for by having their names entered on the books at the office, at the American House.

DANIEL P. SMITH, Agent.

Oct. 29th. 49

Copartnership.

THE subscribers have entered into Copartnership under the firm of

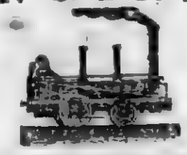
MEEKER & HOLMES,

and will transact the Baking business in all its branches. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited Bread, Crackers, Cakes, &c. may be obtained at all times fresh, from our Depot, No. 32, Water street, lately occupied by Cushing Ellis, Esq please give us a call.

JOSEPH MEEKER, Jr.
WILLIAM H. HOLMES.

May 28. w28—t11—tf

LOOK OUT FOR THE ENGINE,



WHILE THE BELL RINGS!!

MUST BE SOLD

PREVIOUS TO THE 4th OF JULY.

2000 THIN SUMMER COATS,
1600 PAIRS " PANTALOONS,
1150 " VESTS.

And other GOODS to match at the

BOSTON CLOTHING STORE,

143 *Main-Street.*

At prices lower than was ever before offered in this city or State.

J. B. PALMER & CO.

Norwich, May 23d. 27

Do you want comfort in SHAVING!!

THEN USE FERRE'S SHAVING

CREAM,

A FEW of the hundreds of recommendations to the above Cream may be found below

FERRE'S SHAVING CREAM.

The undersigned having used the Cream Saponin, of which Mr. E. C Ferre of Middletown is sole proprietor are happy to award him our testimonials in its favor. Considering the expedition of making the lather, its superior quality when made, its softening effects on the beard, and its curative qualities upon the skin, we do not hesitate to recommend it to the public as the best Shaving Cream either domestic or imported now in use.

Rev. E E Griswold	Charles Woodward M D
do. Wm Jarvis	J Barrett, M D
do W G Howard	Wm B Casey, M D
do Arther Granger	David Harrison, M D
do Samuel M Emery	Edwin Stearns
Prof John Johnson	E A Russell
do A W Smith	Jeremiah H Taylor
Sam'l Stearns	Eli Wilcox, P M
Eleazer Lacey	Horace Clark
Joseph Arnold	Thomas G Mather
W S Camp	Sidero Chase
Daniel H Chase	George Francis
Charles Francis	

Ferre's Cream Saponine, after a thorough trial, I consider it much preferable to any other article which I have ever used in shaving. Its properties are so valuable as to commend it to general use.

Rev. J. R. CRANE.

For sale by WILLIAM S. TYLER, Water st. Agent for the Proprietor, also sold by SAMUEL TYLER and Perfumers generally.

April 16 '45 21

Norwich and Worcester RAIL ROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

Accommodation Trains,

Daily except Sunday.

From Norwich, 6 A. M. and 4 1-2 P. M
" Worcester, 10 A. M. and 5 P. M,

Steamboat Train,

From Norwich, about 2 A. M. and 4 P. M. Monday Wednesday and Friday.
" Worcester, 5 3-4 P. M. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Long Island Train.

Stopping at Danielsonville.

From Norwich, about 2 P. M. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Alcohol.

20 BBLS. ALCOHOL, 80 per ct. above, for sale by D. M. PRENTICE.

Norwich, Ap. 30. 23

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of

C. DENISON & CO.,

was on the first instant, dissolved, and Charles Denison is authorized to settle the accounts of said copartnership.

CHARLES DENISON.
JOSEPH MEEKER, Jr.
WILLIAM H. HOLMES.

The subscriber requests all persons interested in the above notice, especially those indebted, to call and settle immediately, as he is much in want of funds to meet the liabilities of the late firm.

CHARLES DENISON.

Norwich, May 7. w25t8

NEW FIRM.

THE subscribers have formed a copartnership in business under the name of SPALDING & ALBERTSON, and would respectfully solicit a share of public favor. Particular attention will be given to all branches of

House, Sign and Ship Painting, Glazing and Paper-hanging.

Imitations of all kinds of wood, Granite and Marble, one door East of J. Breed & Co, Water street.

JED SPALDING.
T. F. ALBERTSON

May 7 w24 t9—6m

On and after the 1st of April next.

J. IRESON & SON

WILL have removed their entire stock of *BOOTS & SHOES,*

with large additions, to the Store in the New Brick Block, known as Hubbard's Row, No. 115 Main-street where they respectfully invite all of their old and as many new customers to call and see them. They hope, by close application to business, and by selling their goods at low rates, to merit the approbation of their numerous patrons.

Having a very large acquaintance with the eastern manufacturers, we have made extensive arrangements to receive and sell their goods at such prices as will enable us to outdo all competitors.

And to our wholesale Customers we would say that in this department we intend to spare no pains to have it complete, being always supplied with every article usually kept for jobbing. We trust we shall be able to furnish country Merchants, and others on such terms as will save them the expense of going to Boston or New York for the like Goods.

After April 1st, 115 South side Main-st.

Jan. 30th, '45. tf10

OPENING

All this week,

At 115 South side Main street

A Splendid assortment of Gentleman's, Boy's and Youth's fine Calf, and Goat, Sewed and Pegged Boots and Brogans some beautiful Styles, Call & see them. No charge for looking.

J. IRESON & SON.

April 24 1845 23

2000 BAGS DAIRY SALT, in prime order just received for sale by

WHITTAKER HAMMOND & CO.

April 9, w2 Commerce st.

ORIGINAL STAINED

FOR HARTFORD.

THE MAIL STAGES will leave the American House for Hartford, daily (Sundays excepted.) at 8 o'clock, A. M.

The Books are kept at the American House only. Passengers will be called for, or left at any place in the city. ORRIN PERRIGO, Proprietor.
D. P. SMITH.

Norwich, April 23 tf

REGULAR STEAM BOAT LINE,

BETWEEN NORWICH AND NEW YORK,

DAILY.

THE Splendid Steamer Cleopatra, Capt ISAAC E. DUSTAN. The Splendid Steamer Worcester, Capt DANIEL BACON.

The Worcester will leave Norwich on Mondays Wednesdays, and Fridays. The Cleopatra, will leave Norwich, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Each of the above boats will leave New York on alternate days.

E. A. BILL, Steam Boat Agent
21

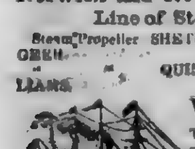
DAILY LINE
To New London.

THE Steamer ANGELINA, Capt. A. LOVELL, has commenced her regular Trips to New London. Leaving Norwich at 8 o'clock in the morning, returning in the afternoon in time for the accommodation Train of Cars for Worcester.

On or before April 1st, she will extend her trips to Pattersville, (Mystic,) and Stonington regular. For further information inquire of the Capt. or E. A. BILL. March 19, 45. – 17.

Freight and Passage Reduced.
Norwich and New York Propeller Line of Steamboats.

Steam Propeller SHETUCKET, Capt. G H. GREEN.
" " QUINEBAUG, " J. WILLIAMS.



WILL leave Norwich and New York every Tuesday and Friday at 4 o'clock P. M. Freight and passengers will be taken very low.

March 18

REMITTANCES TO AND PASSAGE FROM ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

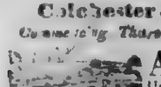
WE beg to inform our friends in Norwich, Conn and the vicinity, that we have appointed Mr JAMES MCLELLAND, of that city, as our agent Persons sending for their relatives, or remitting money to the old country, will find it their interest and their friend comfort to give him a call.

ROCHE BROTHERS & CO.,
25 Fulton street, New York.

Jan 24th 1841 tf

TO POSITION
BETWEEN
Colchester and Norwich,

Commencing Thursday, April 10, 1845.



AN Accommodation Stage will leave the Temperance House in Colchester, for Norwich, daily (Sundays excepted,) at 7 1-2 o'clock A M., stopping for passengers at Bozrah, Bozrahville, Fitchville, Yantic, and Norwich Town, arriving at Norwich about 9 1-2 o'clock A. M., in time to take the Long Island Train or Steamboat for New York same day.

Returning

Will leave the Merchant's Hotel in Norwich, daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 1-2 o'clock, P M., or on the arrival of the Steamer Angelina from Stonington and New London, stopping at all the above mentioned places and arriving at Colchester about 8 1-2 o'clock, P. M. ☞ Passengers taking this line will be called for by leaving their names at the Temperance House in Colchester and in all parts of the city of Norwich by leaving their names at the Merchants Hotel, 144 Main street without extra charge. Beautiful teams and careful drivers will be placed on the route.

For further particulars, inquire of John Brown Esq., Agent at the Temperance House, Colchester. S K Andrews Hotel Keeper, Bozrah, and D R Baker Agent and Proprietor, at the Merchant's Hotel, Norwich

Norwich, April 8, 1845. tf 21

CLEAR THE TRACK!!!
FOR

16 SHETUCKET-STREET. [16

$10,000
IN
READY MADE CLOTHING,
AND
FURNISHING GOODS!

50 per cent cheaper than *any* other in the *City*. This Stock was selected with great care, and must be sold previous to the 1st of June,

☞ *AND NO MISTAKE!!* ☜

Purchasers of Clothing are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. Do not *mistake* the number.

13 Shetucket-street.

May 17 w25 16

HENRY S. COOK, MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 15 Shetucket-Street, Norwich, Ct.

GENTLEMEN' AND BOY'S GARMENTS
CUT AND MADE.
☞ **In the Latest Styles.** ☜

Extraordinary Announcement.
IN THE WAY OF CHEAP PRICES.

ARE held out to Country Merchants, and dealers in Boots and Shoes, to call and examine the largest stock to be found in the State and as cheap as can be found in the United States.

J. IRESON & SON.
April 23 1845. South Side Main street. 22

C. BRINCKERHOFF'S

The vegetable kingdom is provided by the God of Nature with herbs of different properties and suited when properly administered, to every condition of disease—It will not be contended but that it requires invention and well directed skill to prepare these native medicaments so that their remedial powers shall be well drawn out and the better applied; that is too apparent a necessity to require support. The Proprietor of the Health Restorative, in the number of years since he first commenced its preparation from the original family recipe has devoted a great portion of his time to the study of the medical effect and strength of each herb used in compound.—This study has had the effect of more perfectly convincing him of the superior curative power of the Health Restorative. It seems perfectly adapted to the cure of Consumption, Liver Complaint, Asthma, Colds, Coughs, and Pains in the Side and Chest—for these diseases it is particularly recommended, with a certainty of success and satisfaction which can be felt in its force only by those who have been healed by its means. No considerations of pecuniary recompence sway the proprietor; he trusts he is influenced solely by the great pleasure of ministering to the relief of suffering humanity, and has devoted such great expense in the facture of this remedy, and delay so much largely in the quantity given that the income barely suffices to cover the immense outlay. Let those who are seeking a Balm in Gilead, use the Health Restorative. The following certificate is from Dr. Chilton, the well known New York chemist.

"I have analyzed a bottle of medicine called 'C. Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative;' and find that it does not contain Mercury, or any other metallic preparation, nor opium in any of its forms. It is composed of vegetable matter entirely."

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.

☞ C. BRINCKERHOFF, Proprietor, N. Y.
Principal Office, 96 Hudson street, New York.

Horace Everett, U. S. Agent, 96 Hudson-street New York, has appointed;

SAMUEL TYLER 138 Main street, Norwich.
WM. S. TYLER, 131 Water street. do.
as agents for the above medicine.

May 1st. 1845. 1m23

Fales's Cathartic Lozenges,

THOUGH prepared from a great many Vegetable Substances as are palatable and pleasant to eat as any other Confectionary Compound.

☞ This preparation is decidedly the best among all the known cathartic preparations for while it operates as sure as Salts, Castor Oil, Calomel and Jalop, or any other cathartic medicine, it has the advantage over all in being pleasant to eat, while all other cathartics are generally disagreeable to take. Price 25 cents per box, with full directions, and may be found at the Depository, No. 96 Commercial street.

FALES' WORM LOZENGES.

Are a safe and sure remedy for Worms. Children love them. They act like a charm in removing the symptoms, such as starting in sleep, grating the teeth, paleness about the mouth and nose, occasional sickness at the stomach, precarious appetite swelled bowels, and general feverish habit. The child falls into a quiet sleep, the worms are stupified and expelled, and the child, as far as heard from in every instance has been cured.

Price 25 cents per box, with full directions; sold at 96 Commercial-street.

FALES'S COUGH LOZENGES

Are beneficial in all common Colds and Coughs Whooping Cough, Inflamation in the Throat and Lungs, in the Croup or Hives, and more certain to operate satisfactory than the celebrated HIVE SYRUP. The most happy effect is obtained in a few moments; the symptoms disappear and the disease is broken up by the magical effect of these Lozenges

Full directions accompany each box, and found at the Depository, 96 Commercial street.

FALES'S DYSENTERY LOZENGES.

Are a safe and agreeable remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhœa of adults, and for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Bowel Complaints of children. Particular attention must be paid to the directions which accompany each box.

FALES'S CAMPHOR LOZENGES,

Are beneficial in all common and sick headache and where there is a sense of tightness or weight over the eyes, in eruptive diseases, such as Measles and Small Pox. Also in Mania, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Hysteria, in St. Vitus Dance, and in all cases of Lassitude and Oppressions of the Vital Powers, and may be taken with safety by women and children in all conditions.

Full directions accompany each box.

FALES'S CYPRIAN HAIR TONIC,

Is now so extensively known and justly celebrated that further comment upon it will be useless; we can say, however, with truth, that among the many thousands who have purchased the Tonic in this or other countries, none have returned with complaints while thousands have expressed not only their approbation, but their wonder and admiration of beholding its effects. A few bottles only can be said, at 96 Commercial-street.

CLEAR OUT YOUR RATS.

The gnawings and antics of these destructive creatures can be hushed forever in your House or Store if you will procure a box of the genuine

MADAGASCAR RAT EXTERMINATOR

and use it according to directions. You cannot depend upon it unless obtained at J. J. FALES No 96 Commercial, corner of Lewis & Commercial Streets, Boston, or of the following.

AGENTS.

Norwich, Samuel Tyler and John L Devotion New London, Wm. Stearns, Stoddard & Allen, A. Beckwith; Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Mystic Bridge Keeney & Brown; Noank, Brown & Wilbur; Stonington Point, Elisha Faxon, Jr.; Lyme, Joseph Brockway; Hadlyme, Ely P. Wells; East Haddam, R. W. Miller; Moodus, Sheffield Lewis; Leesville Richmond & Upham; Middle Haddam, Child & Carrier; Portland, John Payne; South Glastenbury, River Brainerd and Wm. W. Post & Co; Colchester, A. M. Hurlbut; Willimantic, Jason Safford and R. Moulton; Scotland, James Burnet; Howard's Valley, G. D Spencer; Hampton, Wm. Brown Andover, Loomis & Button; South Coventry, D M. Buell; Mansfield, Geo. T. Clark and Z. Storrs & Son; Chaplain, Walter Goodell; Phoenixville John B. Adams; Eastford, Joseph Dorsett and Calvin Whitney; Ashford, E. B. Hibbard; Wm A. Brewster; Danielsonville, Conn,

Oct 6 p1947

DENTISTRY.

G. R. & C. PARKHURST,

Office, 89 Main-Street, Norwich Ct.

Dec. 18, '44. 9

CHARLES A. CONVERSE.

Dealer in English, French and German Hardware, Cutlery, and Guns.

139, MAIN-STREET.
Norwich

Refined Sugars.

25 barrels W. W. Powdered Sugar,
25 do do Crushed do,
20 boxes W W. Loaf do,
15 do Pulled do do.
10 barrels single refined crushed, do

Received in store and for sale by
WHITAKER HAMMOND & CO
April 20, 23 Commerce street.

LOOK HERE.
AT THE
ONE PRICE STORE.
WM. W. KINNEY, AGENT.

IS selling nice Velvet VESTS for 1,00 Nice Summer VESTS for ,75 cts.
Thin Summer PANTS from 50 cts to 1,00 Thin Summer COATS for 1,00

18 SHETUCKET-STREET. 18

Remember that there is only one price and no jockying at this establishment. The Public will see that this is the only true principle of doing business. we will not ask one price and Take another. Gentlemen who want to buy their Clothing Cheap will call on us as we are bound to sell our goods lower than any other establishment.

18 *Shetucket-Street.*

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA CLOTHING STORE

May 21, 1845. w26 tf

EXHIBITION.
ONE PRICE ONLY.
PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK
CLOTHING STORE,
18 SHETUCKET-STREET. 18

HAS opened with a splendid and magnificent Stock of CLOTHING, made for the Spring and Summer Styles for 1845 from the Paris and London fashions—the most fashionable patterns on the Globe Of every style and size from a small Youth to the Giant size of the most corpulent men in the Country; and the low extreme low prices which this Stock is to be sold is astonishing to the world.

This Store is permanently established for the reception of fashionable made Clothing as soon as received from the London and Paris Styles. The many thousands of Garments and variety of style of this fashionable Establishment forbid room to enumerate them. All we ask is for Gentlemen, whether Gentlemen of leisure, Sportsmen Mechanics, and Laborers one and all come and examine for yourselves. The doors will be open from six in the morning and close at nine in the evening.

N. B. Mr. WM W. KINNEY will have the charge and Agency of this Establishment, and will be happy to see and wait upon those who will favor him with a call. ☞ The lowest price marked on each article. Remember 18 Shetucket street, opposite Huntington's round black Sign.

Norwich, May 14 1845. w2545

The Brandreth's Pills.

As a general family medicine, especially in a country so subject to sudden changes of temperature as his, their value is incalculable. By having the Brandreth Pills always on hand, should a sudden attack of sickness take place, they can be given at once, and will often have checked a cure before the physician could have arrived.

In Cholic, and in inflamation of the bowels, these Pills will at once relieve, and perseverance in their use, according to the directions, will surely do all that medicine can do to restore the health of the patient.

In diseases arising from the use of mercury or from any cause or vitiation, from bad blood or otherwise, their use will produce the most happy results. In all attacks of Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, and in cases of chronic or recent Costiveness, the use of the Brandreth Pills will be productive of infinite service—sometimes occasioning so great a change for the better as to cause great thankfulness.

In all cases of Indigestion, Worms, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and in all affections of the Stomach and bowels, the Brandreth Pills will be found a never failing remedy

To insure the full benefit of these celebrated Pills, they should be kept in the house, so that upon the first commencement of sickness they may be at once resorted to One dose is better than a dozen after the disease has become established in the system.

The Brandreth Pills are purely vegetable, and so innocent that the infant of a month old may use them if medicine is required, not only with safety but with a certainty of receiving all the benefit medicine is capable of imparting. Females may use them during all the critical periods of their lives. The Brandreth Pills will insure their health, and produce regularity in all the functions of life.

Be careful of counterfeit Pills. How to avoid them:

No. 1 Security.

Each Agent who sells the Genuine Brandreth Pills has a CERTIFICATE OF AGENCY, which has been engraved at a vast expense. It represents the Manufactory at Sing Sing, on the banks of the Hudson river, and is signed by Dr. Brandreth, and his seal stamped upon the paper.

No. 2 Security.

Above all observe the labels upon the boxes.—Each box of the Genuine Pills has now THREE LABELS upon it. The top and the bottom label Containing upwards of FIVE THOUSAND LETTERS in RED INK. The words BENJAMIN BRANDRETH'S PILLS being printed over two and ninetieths used the two labels.

No 3 Security.

There are also upon each label two signatures of Dr. Brandreth: one B. Brandreth, and also one Benjamin Brandreth. Each box, therefore, to be genuine, must have six signatures of Dr. Brandreth upon it. If the box do not answer this discription, the Pills are not the Brandreth Pills, but some vile counterfeit of them, as all the old labelled boxes have been collected.

No. 4 Security.

Besides the above signs of genuineness, fac-similies of the Brandreth Pill, labels are upon the Certificate of Agency; therefore compare your box with the labels on the Certificate; if it agrees, the Pills are true; if it does not they are false

I have expended much time, and at least $5000 in perfecting these checks to the sale of counterfeit Pills, and in the hope they will secure the genuine BRANDRETH PILLS to all who want them.

I remain the public's servant,
B. BRANDRETH, M. D.

The following names are a list of Dr. B. Brandreth agents in New London Co.

Norwich, R. W. Roath; New London, Nathan Belden; Colchester, L. A. Kellogg; Franklin, Amasa L. Hyde; Liberty Hill, Austin Gay; Lebanon, Gurdon Robinson; Yanticville, Tracy, Huntington & Co.; Fitchville, S. Fitch; Norwich Town, Geo. D. Fuller; Milltown, Wm. B. Hull; Stonington, Horace Lewis; Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Portersville, Smith, Cady & Co; Centre Groton, R. W. Smith; Groton, John Hudson: Hamburg, H. A. Brockway; Salem, E. S. Williams; Montville, James Turner; Hadlyme, Z. Brockway.

March, 19 '45. 17

Livery Stable.

D. B. CHAPMAN has taken the STABLE situated on Bath street, opposite Tubb's Blacksmith shop where he will continue the LIVERY BUSINESS in all its branches. He begs leave to say to his friends and the public that he intends to keep good Horses and Carriages To Let on Reasonable terms. Also, a Hack for the purpose of attending funerals and for such other purposes as it may be wanted—in all cases he drives himself.

Also—wanted, Horses to Board by the week.

☞ Stable room to Feed 20 horses, daily.

Norwich, apr 23. 1845 1129

J. IRESON & SON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, and RUBBERS.

LEATHER, BLACKING, LACINGS, RIBBONS, GALLOONS, &c. &c.

115 South Side Main-street. Norwich City, Conn.

April 9, '45. 1620

SUGAR.—5000 pounds sugar of various qualities just rec'd and for sale cheap by
JULIUS WEBB.
Corner of Commerce and Water Street.
May 14 w26 tf

WRIGHT'S Indian Vegetable Pills,
OF THE
N. American College of Health.

THESE extraordinary Pills are composed of plants which grow spontaneously on our own soil, and are, therefore, better adapted to our constitution than medicines concocted from foreign drugs, however well they may be compounded; and as the INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS are founded upon the principle that the human body is, in truth,

SUBJECT TO BUT ONE DISEASE,

viz, corrupt humors, and that medicines cleanse this disease on

NATURAL PRINCIPLES

by cleansing and purifying the body; it will be manifest, that if the constitution be not entirely exhausted, a perseverance in their use, according to directions, is absolutely certain to drive disease of every name from the body.

When we wish to restore a Swamp or Morass to fertility, we drain it of the superabundant waters.—In like manner, if we wish to restore the body to health we must cleanse it of impurity.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

Will be found one of the best, if not the very best medicines in the world for carrying out this

GRAND PURIFYING PRINCIPLE,

because they expel from the body all morbid and corrupt humors—the cause of disease—in an easy and NATURAL MANNER; and while they every day give

EASE AND PLEASURE,

disease of every name is rapidly driven from the body

The above named INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS have been three years before the American public, and we can now say, without fear of contradiction; that of all the various medicines which have heretofore been popular, not one has given such universal satisfaction, or obtained such a permanent hold upon the affections of the people. Not only do all who use it invariably experience relief, and recommend it in the strongest terms; but it has effected some of the most astonishing cures ever performed by medicine.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS,

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are attaining great celebrity in New England as well as other parts of the United States. The attempts of persons to defraud the public by the sale of spurious articles, meet with general reprobation. Mr. Wright is an indefatigable business man, and shows an army of cures by the medicine, which warrant confidence in the virtues of his Indian Vegetable Pill

From the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

People are pretty well satisfied by this time, that Calomel and the other thousand and one mineral preparations of the shops are better adapted, as a general rule, to kill rather than cure the patient.—As a matter of course, vegetable medicines are therefore in great request. There are very many humbugs however, among the latter, and we would advise all those who have the least regard for their health, to try the *INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS of the North American College of Health*, sold at 169 Race street, Philadelphia—as they are the preparation of one intimately acquainted with the healing art.

From the Boston Daily Times.

INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

Of all the public advertised medicines of the day we know of none that we can more safely recommend for the "ills that flesh is heir to," than the Pills that are sold at the depot of the North American College of Health. No 198 Tremont street Boston. Several instances we know of, where they are used in families with the highest satisfaction. And no longer ago than yesterday, we heard an eminent physician of this city recommend them in high terms. There used to be in the community a great repugnance to the use of QUACK medicines, as they are all indiscriminately termed, but it was mainly owing to the regular M. D.'s constantly denouncing them. They are, however becoming more liberal in this respect, and the consequence is, that good vegetable medicines are now more extensively used than formerly.

AGENTS.

Samuel Tyler Norwich will sell the dozen to those who wish to purchase to sell again.

R W ROATH,	Norwich,
Geo D Fuller,	Norwich Town
S C Osgood,	Bean Hill,
Tracy Huntington & Co	Yanticville,
A L Hyde	Franklin
A G Bailey,	Lebanon
G Robinson,	"
Stephen Fitch,	Fitchville,
H Morey	Bozrahville
Stanton	Jewett City
Albert Ray & Co	Greeneville,
C & G Lewis	Uncasville,
B F Colins	Mystic
B F Horton,	Mystic Bridge
Wm. Browing,	Gales Ferry
Nathan Beckwith	New London
J H Lewis & Co	Westerly
E W Bapcock & Co	
R Burnett	Groton,
R M Smith	"
E Faxon, Jr	Stonington
Wm B Hull,	North Stonington;

New England Office 190 Tremont street Boston.
Nov 1 1844 23

DR. M. RUELL'S
Botanic Store,
COURT STREET,
New London, Ct,

☞ All purchases of medicine sold at this store are warranted pure; and purchasers dissatisfied can have their money refunded.

New London, Feb 11. '45. 1712

NEW GOODS---SPRING STOCK.
CONNECTICUT BONNET STORE.
HITCHCOCK & PAYSON,
MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF
STRAW, SILK AND FANCY BONNETS.
And Dealers In
RIBBONS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,
AND FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

HAVING made extensive arrangements for the Spring Trade, we are prepared to offer to our numerous customers and the public generally a very RICH AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF NEW GOODS, and we pledge ourselves to sell lower than the lowest New York or Boston prices. We feel confident by giving our whole attention to the BONNET and MILLINERY Business, we shall be able to give satisfaction. We shall at all times have a stock worthy the attention of purchasers at *Wholesale and Retail.*

All persons buying the above goods will save 20 per cent by calling at the Connecticut Bonnet Store.

N. B. Bonnets and Leghorn Hats Bleached and prepared in the best style at short notice. Millinery Department under the direction of Miss *D. D. CLEMENT.* No 17 Shetucket-st.

Norwich, April 1st '45. 19

BOOTS AND SHOES.
1845. NEW SPRING GOODS. 1845.

THE Subscriber has just received a large supply of NEW GOODS to his line consisting of Gentlemens'

BOOTS, SHOES, DOWNINGS, BROGANS, GAITERS, SLIPPERS, &C. &C.

of the most desirable styles, and best quality. Also, LADIES' and MISSES'

GAITERS, HALF GAITERS, BUSKINS, TIES, SLIPPERS, &C. &C.,

in great variety. Also a large assortment of Children's

SHOES, BOOTS, GAITERS, BOOKS, &C.

All of which will be sold as low as at any Store in this city, and WARRANTED. Purchasers are invited to call and examine at **No 84. Main** OPPOSITE THE FRANKLIN HOUSE.

☞ **Work made to order. Also, repairing neatly executed.**

March 26th, '45. 6m18. **CHARLES TRACY.**

SPRING CAMPAIGN,
DRY GOODS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
ELY & CO.,
Proprietors of the great COMMERCIAL DEPOT,

No. 33 & 35 Shetucket-Street,

ARE now fully prepared for **Spring Trade**; their Stock is the largest and best selected they have ever offered. Their wholesale room will contain every style of Goods country merchants can desire and will be sold at New York and Boston prices. They have made arrangements to replenish their retail department almost daily with the choicest goods the market affords. Their CLOTH ROOM will contain BROADCLOTHS and CASSIMERES of every shade of color of foreign and domestic manufactory from one to 10 dollars per yd. They will also keep an extensive assortment of all kinds of MILLINERY GOODS which they offer at the lowest prices. Their stock of DRESS GOODS is most splendid containing late importations of DRESS SILKS of beautiful patterns, and a large assortment of VALOURES, Reppe de Laine &c., and they stand ready at all times to serve all who may be pleased to call on them with a large stock and at the lowest prices. Their efforts will be to please their customers. To sell is their watchword—to never be undersold is their motto.

Come and See.

March 18, '45.—17. ELY & CO.

THEY HAVE COME

THE following is a part of the invoice of **New Spring Goods** just opening by ELY & CO.

6 Cases Spring style Prints,
1 " " of de Laines,
1 " Rich Repp Valoures,
1 " Super Bombazines,
2 English, French and American Cassimeres,
10 pcs. Eng. Broadcloths,
7 " French do. from $4 to $9 per yd.
15 " American do.
17 " Rich Dress Silks,

Domestic Goods in any quantity. Also a large lot of fancy Goods such as Linen THREAD EDGING CAMBRIC do. MUSLIN do. a new lot of Super Embroided under Hdkfs, &c, &c.

33 & 35 Shetucket-street.

March 18, '45. 17

SOMETHING NEW,
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!
THE STORE, NO. 16, SHETUCKET STREET,

WILL be opened on Monday next, May 12 and continue open for 60 days only, with the largest and most magnificent Stock of CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING, and rich FURNISHING GOODS ever offered in this City

Dress and Frock Coats, all colors and prices, from	$8,00 to	$12.00
Fine Doe Skin and Cass. Pants., all styles, from	2,75 to	4.50
A large assortment of Vests of every description,	75 to	2,50
Stripe satinett Pantes, some very neat patterns	1,75 to	2,50
300 pairs Camets Grey Pants.,	2,00 to	2,50
Lot of steel mixed Sat. do	1,00 to	2,00
250 plain and figured satin Vests, from	2.00 to	2,75
English Tweed Coats and Sacks from	3,75 to	4,50

Grand display of furnishing Goods, at the following low rates.

50 doz. white Shirts, linen Collars, Bosoms and Wristbands, from	75 to	1,25
25 doz plain Shirts, from.	50 to	87½
25 doz. Twilled stripe do.	50 to	75
25 doz Umbrellas, from	50 to	1,25

A large assortment of gents. Walking Sticks, from	25 to	1,00
Linen Bosoms, all styles,	25 to	50
do. Collars, from	10 to	25
25 doz. silk glazed Caps,	88 to	1,25
25 doz. do. do. do.	25 to	38
100 doz. Braces, from	13 to	50
50 doz. Smoking Caps,	13 to	88
Pocket Hdkfs, silk, from	25 to	63
A large lot of gents silk, kid, linen and thread Gloves, from	25 to	1,00

A great variety of Fancy Articles, Hair and Cloth Brushes, Silk Purses, Tooth Brushes, Pocket Combs &c. &c. The Store will be brilliantly illuminated every evening, to afford those an opportunity of selecting their Goods, who cannot make it convenient to call in the day-time.

☞ Wholesale dealers who are in the habit of purchasing at Boston and New York markets will find this a rare chance.

☞ Don't forget the number,

16, SHETUCKET STREET, NORWICH, CONN.

May 10, 1845. w253tf

EXTENSIVE SALE!
CLOTHING,

WILL CONTINUE through the Season at

THE BOSTON CLOTHING STORE,
148 MAIN-STREET.
J. B. PALMER & CO.,

HAVE just received from their manufacturing establishment in Boston, an ENTIRE NEW AND FASHIONABLE STOCK, of Spring and Summer Clothing, made and trimmed in the best manner and most fashionable Styles It is useless to enumerate articles, as it is a well-known fact that every garment, from a superfine Eighteen Dollar Coat to a pair of Fifty Cent Pantaloons, can be found at this establishment.

FURNISHING GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Price and quality, wholesale and retail. Green Jackets, Overalls and Striped Shirts, by the dozen.—☞ Their stock is now complete, and arrangements have been made by which they will receive new goods every week through the season.

THE Public are therefore invited to call where they will ever find a Fresh Stock of Ready Made Clothing. ☞ Our determination is to sell. Our watchword is NEVER TO BE UNDERSOLD!!

Norwich May, 1845. w2545

Notice.

THE subscribers are now opening a complete assortment of all kinds of

Paints, Oils, White Lead, Dry and in Oil, Varnishes, Window Glass,

BRUSHES of all kinds, MIXED PAINTS, for immediate use, to suit customers. Particular attention given to country work. All orders punctually attended to at the first door east of John Breed & Co. Water street. SPALDING & ALBERTSON.

Norwich, May 6. w2412—3m

J. HENRY PECK,
Fashionable
HAIR DRESSER
No. 98 Main-st.

ONE DOOR EAST OF E. T. HUNTINGTON'S WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE.

Norwich, Conn.

Jan. 16. 7

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE NORWICH NEWS.
BY
WM. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
OFFICE IN SHETUCKET STREET.
Brick Building, 2d Story, opposite Ely & Co's
NORWICH, CONN.

TERMS.

To City subscribers,	$2,00
Mail subscribers,	$1,50

payable in advance.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Six lines or less, one two or three weeks,	75
Half a square,	50
A square,	$100

All over a square, in the same proportion. Twenty-five cents each week for continuance after three weeks.

WRIGHT'S
Indian Vegetable Pills,
OF THE
N. American College of Health.

THESE extraordinary Pills are composed of plants which grow spontaneously on our own soil, and are, therefore, better adapted to our constitution than medicines compounded from foreign drugs, however we they may be compounded; and as the INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS are founded upon the principle that the human body is, in truth,

SUBJECT TO BUT ONE DISEASE,

viz, corrupt humors, and that medicines cures this disease on—

NATURAL PRINCIPLES

by cleansing and purifying the body; it will be manifest, that if the constitution be not entirely exhausted, a perseverance in their use, according to directions, is absolutely certain to drive disease of every name from the body.

When we wish to restore a Swamp or Morass to fertility, we drain it of the superabundant waters.—In like manner, if we wish to restore the body to health, we must cleanse it of imparity.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

Will be found one of the best, if notthe very best medicines in the world for carrying out this

GRAND PURIFYING PRINCIPLE,

because they expel from the body all morbid and corrupt humors—the cause of disease—in any easy and NATURAL MANNER; and while they every day give

EASE AND PLEASURE.

disease of every name is rapidly driven from the body.

The above named INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS have been three years before the American public, and we can now say, without fear of contradiction; that of all the various medicines which has heretofore been popular, not one has given such universal satisfaction, or obtained such a permanent hold upon the affections of the people. Not only do all who use it invariably experience relief, and recommend it in the strongest terms; but it has effected cures of the most astonishing cures ever performed by medicine.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

WRIGHT'S Indian Vegetable Pills are attaining great celebrity in New England as well as other parts of the United States. The attempts of persons to defraud the public by the sale of spurious articles, meet with general reprobation. Mr. Wright is an indefatigable business man, and shows an array of cures by the medicine, which warrant confidence in the virtues of his Indian Vegetable Pill

From the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

People are pretty well satisfied by this time, that Calomel and the other thousand and one mineral preparations of the shops are better adapted, as a general rule, to kill rather than cure the patient.—As a matter of course, vegetable medicines are therefore in great request. There are very many humbugs however, among the latter, and we would advise all those who have the least regard for their health, to try the *INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS of the North American College of Health*, sold at 169 Race street, Philadelphia—as they are the preparation of one intimately acquainted with the healing art.

From the Boston Daily Times.

INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

Of all the public advertised medicines of the day we know of none that we can more safely recommend for the "ills that flesh is heir to," than the Pills that are sold at the depot of the North American College of Health, No 198 Tremont street Boston. Several instances we know of, where they are used in families with the highest satisfaction. And no longer ago than yesterday, we heard an eminent physician of this city recommend them in high terms. There used to be in the community a great repugnance to the use of QUACK medicines, as they are all indiscriminately termed, but it was mainly owing to the regular M. D.'s constantly denouncing them. They are, however becoming more liberal in this respect, and the consequence is, that good vegetable medicines are now more extensively used than formerly.

AGENTS.

Samuel Tyler Norwich will sell the dozen to those who wish to purchase to sell again.

R W ROATH,	Norwich,
Geo D Fuller,	Norwich Town
S C Osgood,	Bean Hill.
Tracy Huntington & Co	Yantic ville.
A L Hyde	Franklin
A G Bailey,	Lebanon
G Robinson,	"
Stephen Fitch,	Fitchville.
H Merry	Bozrahville
Stanton	Jewett City
Albert Ray & Co	Greenville
C & G Lewis	Uncasville,
B F Colins	Mystic
D P Haxie,	Mystic Bridge
Wm. Browing,	Gales Ferry
Nathan Beckwith	New London
J H Lewis & Co	Westerly
E W Bapcock & Co	
R Burnett	Groton.
R M Smith	"
E Faxon, Jr	Stonington
Wm D Hull,	North Stonington;

New England Office 190 Tremont street Boston.
Nov 1 1844 28

BONNETS AND MILLINERY
GOODS.

THE subscribers having accepted the Agency of one of the largest and best manufacturing establishments in Massachusetts are prepared to offer a general supply of

Florence and Fancy Braid Bonnets,

at the lowest manufacturers' prices. Merchants, Milliners and all others will find it for their advantage to call on the subscribers before purchasing.

ALSO, Just received a splendid assortment of RIBBONS, FLOWERS, and MILLINERY ARTICLES which are received direct from the Importers and will be sold at the lowest New York prices.

All persons wishing the above Goods may save 10 per cent by calling at No. 36 & 35 Shetucket st.
ELY & CO.
March 26th, '45. 1f8

SPORTSMEN ATTEND.

CALVIN G. RAWSON, keeps constantly on hand Pigeon & Wilson & John Hall & Sons best English

Sporting Powder.

Dupont's Powder in half & quarter Kegs, and in canister.
Indian Rifle, do in canisters.
ALSO,
Superior blasting powder, patent Safety
Sept. 6. 1844—1y43 (42 Water-st.

The Norwich News.

VOL. V.—NO. 29. NORWICH, CONN., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1845. WHOLE NO. 237.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Norwich, June 3d, 1845.

Avery Austin	Harkness Geo. P
Aldrich B. H.	Hazen Chester
Apley Daniel	Hall Archible
Armstrong Geo. S	Hallingsworth Mr
Alten Adalina A	Hinckly Wm
Allen Sarah E	Hirshman Philip H
Austin Thomas H	J
Arnold Elijah	Jewett Thos M
Beebe Alice P	James Lydia
BeebeDaniel	Knight Benjamin
Beebe William N	Logan George
Beckwith Ezra P	Lubey Patrick
Blanchard Jos. 2	Latham Sabrina
Bullard Charles H	Lincoln Geo. B
Brackin Catherine 2	Livermore Maria
Billings Priscilla	Lathrop William
Breed B F	McWilliams Thomas
Bearse Ezra	Mulchy Jerimiah
Barnes Amos	Malone Philip
Bodine Samuel	Mosher Maria L
Bentley Joanna	Morgan Amos
Boswell Olive H	Monroe George
Brown Wm. W	Naudet David
Brown Wm. H	Pierce Benj. W C
Brewster Catherine	Peckham George W
Brewster L A	Palmer Levi
Crocker Lynia	Pellom S S
Cox George H	Philips William
Comstock Samuel	Parkes Edwin
Carpenter Calvin 2	Potter Julian C
Congdon John	Post Harvey 2
Cook J H & D W	Price Zalmon
Crosby Edwin T	Palmer A H
Cox John Q	Quinn Michael
Cleghorn Mary	Reynold George
Congdon Wm. H	Roberts Geo M
Cox William H	Rogers Rev. D M
Cornell James	" Michael
Corey Thomas	Randell John
Chapin Harriet	Ryon Emeline B
Coal Nicholas & Co.	Reynolds George
Collins Noel Jr.	Stephenson George
Chapin Thomas J	Sweet James
Delancy Sarah	Stone Simeon
Dill Lemuel	Shepherd Edwin N
Downey John	Spelman Mr
Davis Thomas C	Searles Sarah
DeWolf Wm. F	Steen Abby
Donavan James	Stearns Mary Y
Davis Mary Ann	Silvater Lucy M
Dolbeare Frederic W	Smith Capt
Dunbar Mary	Stucis Mrs.
Dunphee Patrick	Tent Union
Eagar Patrick or James	Tree Daniel
Ewen Henry	Treadway P W
Fletcher Freeborn O	Tracy John H
Freeman Celia	Treadway Sarah C
Eaage Isaac	Tounsend Henry
Fulherts Jane	Tracy Wealthy
Gorton William	Tubbs Francis
Griffin Nelson	Tyler Daniel Mrs
Gordon Abby	Truman J B
Giddings Martha	Torry Edwin N
Hyde Julia A	Vergerson Chas.
Hatfield Robert	Williams Elisha
Herrington Emiline	Williams Thomas M
Huie Miss	Wilson John J
Hilton Adeline	Ward Jeremiah
Holmes Elisha H	Warner Sophronia
Hutington Mrs James	Wilson William
Hanum H	York Caroline

☞ Persons calling for the above Letters will please say they are advertised.

N. B. All Letters intended to be sent out of the U. States, by ship or steamer, the inland postage must be paid or they will not be forwarded.

29 JOHN H. TOWNSEND, P. M.

I do not wish to intrude
—BUT FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS, WHICH FACT CANNOT BE DENIED.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

THE question which arises between the different branches of trade has always been amongst the most exciting, important and dangerous; and the wise regulation of this question has been the highest task of statesmen in all ages. In whatever light they may view it, the subject presents itself as the most important which can engage their attention and yet it has never commanded that degree of general consideration which it really demanded. It has, been too much the habit to consider the question as entirely theoretic, and to overlook its general bearing upon the trading community. It is in consideration of these facts, *which are mighty and must prevail*, that I appear before you at this time for the express purpose of advocating the cause of

J. IRESON & SON,

by telling their friends and the public, that notwithstanding the many new and flourishing establishments, and the *splendid* competition which now exists in our city, that they are selling more and better goods (statements to the contrary notwithstanding,) and at cheaper prices than they have ever done before. This may seem strange, *but it is no less strange than true*. It has often been asked how they can do it with their increased expenses. I shall answer the question merely by stating that the increase of business enables them to carry out this grand priniple of cheap prices. It's true, their expenses are one-quarter more; but they can better afford to sell for ten per cent. in the new store, than they could in the old for twenty, because they sell double the amount of goods. Hence the reason is obvious.

In their complicated assortment, which embraces so many kinds and various qualities, it is difficult to enumerate them all. I will therefore invite you to call and examine for yourselves, at No 116 South Bible Main street, where you will get "Value Received" for your money, with due deference and respect—from the fact that they are *very thankful* for small favors, and larger ones in proportion.

HOPE I DON'T INTRUDE.

P. S.—100 *SIDES SOLE LEATHER* just received and for sale by J. IRESON & SON.
May 29. w28 t 12

SHETUCKET BAND.

THE public are respectfully informed that a new Band has been formed in this City under the above title, for the purpose of Furnishing Music for Military Parades, Public Processions, Excursions, &c

The Band have placed themselves under the direction of Mr. R. E. Sabin—and under a complete organization, with new and effective music, respectfully solicit the patronage of the public.

Orders for the Band may be left with R. E. Sabin, Leader, or W. S. Knowlton, at the Music and Umbrella store, No. 76 Main street.)
Norwich, May 12, 1845. w2914—tf

From the Buffalo Weekly Pilot.

The Invention of Lieut. French.

A month since, we called attention to the invention of Lieut. CHARLES FRENCH, engineer of the revenue service of the United States; and we gave, at that time, a full description of the appearance as was convenient without drawings. The invention is one, as we then stated, for regulating and controlling the draught of steam engine furnaces, extinguishing the sparks from the fires, cleansing the coal smoke they emit, so as to avoid setting boats, buildings &c., and for dispensing with the high flues to steamboat and other engine furnaces.

Since our former notice, we have attended, upon the invitation of the inventor, repeated exhibitions of his working model, which, in some particulars, has undergone slight changes; and we hesitate not to say that our conviction of the great utility of the invention of Mr. French has been constantly strengthened, by each successive experiment. In our former notice, we said nothing of its application to the locomotives of railroads; although that was a subject of conversation between the inventor and ourselves. But the experiment had not been carried far enough to render it sure this could be done, in consequence of the amount of water required for the machinery; nor are we prepared, now, to assert, *positively*, that this application of the apparatus can be successfully made. We have, however, strong reasons for believing that it can and will be adapted to locomotives; and we need not dwell upon the importance of this to render it visible to all. The constant and serious inconvenience of fire; flying among the passengers in the cars; the repeated firing of clothing and baggage; and the more serious accidents of setting fire to buildings, grain, hay-stacks, &c., in passing through the country, through the agency of sparks from locomotive engines, all conspire to render the apparatus in question one of the most desirable, both for comfort and economy, that, for the purpose intended, has ever been offered to the public.

But, whatever may be the result of its attempted application to railroad engines, there is no room to hesitate in its application to steamboats. Here is water enough; and yet there is scarcely less danger to property, from sparks, than on railroads. Western boats, carrying cotton, are in perpetual danger, and are destroyed, in short intervals, by fire from sparks. Then, again, at the docks, everywhere, steamboats, from their high smoke pipes, are constantly emitting sparks—if wood is used—which endanger, and often destroy the adjacent warehouses. All this danger, and the high smoke pipes with it, will be entirely removed by the application of Mr. French's apparatus.

In propellers, where smoke pipes are employed we believe a want of draught is often experienced; and the same is sometimes true with locomotive engines. With this apparatus, no such contingent can arise; for the draught is both created and controlled by it—with no regard to length of flue.

When bituminous coal is used for firing, of course sparks will not be present; but in that case we have a most suffocating smoke, that very promptly begrimes everything, and covers all with lampblack. Here again, the apparatus comes to our aid. The black, unctious smoke of the bituminous coal is discharged from this apparatus of a pale blue color, deprived of its soiling properties, and may as well be vented *downward*, from the mouth of the pipe, as in any other direction—thus enabling the machinist to get rid of it, as best suits his convenience.

In a word, the greatly desirable results to be produced by this apparatus, its extreme cheapness, and the perfect facility with which it may be applied to any craft, though not originally designed for its reception conspire to render the apparatus of Mr. French, worthy the attention of engineers, steamboat-owners, and railroad companies. The inventor has a working model, here, which he exhibits, in operation, to all who wish to witness its effects; and we trust all to whom these effects are important, will lose no time in practically learning what they are, and in aiding to secure them, in all the numerous cases around us, where the comfort of the travelling public and the safety of property alike imperiously demand the protection here proffered.

Connecticut Legislature.

MAY SESSION, 1845.

Reported for the Times.

SATURDAY MORNING, May 31.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Sprague. Journal read.

Petition of B. S. Galpin and others, for a railroad; referred to railroad committee.

State Prison committee reported adversely on the petition of Allen W. Thorp, for restoration of forfeited rights; Pardon Jones, for discharge; George Kam, for discharge; Wm. J. Parker, for restoration of forfeited rights; and they severally had leave to withdraw.

School Fund Commissioner reported favorably on petitions of the 1st School Society of Woodstock, 1st Society of Canterbury, school society Wolcottville, 4th district 2d society of Stafford, 5th district Reading, and south and west districts of Chester, for school money—they not having made legal returns. The several dividends to which they were entitled were allowed them, by special resolution.

Petition of E. Bishop, of Stamford, for certain privileges with the waters of Oak Creek, in aid of his artificial canal, near Stamford, taken up, and after some discussion laid on the table.

Report of Committee taken up on the petition of Henry Schoolmaker and others, for an act of incorporation establishing the "Enfield Manufacturing Company," with a capital of $100,000. The report of the committee was favorable to the petition.

The subject gave rise to a very general discussion, when the question was taken by yeas and nays, and the resolution granting the special act was rejected by a vote of 130 to 17.

Resolution appointing an Assistant Commissioner of the School Fund, with a salary of $1000 per annum, and expenses while absent on the business of his office; read and ordered to be printed.

An act relating to voting in towns; read twice and referred to the Judiciary committee.

Resolution directing the Bank committee to report a bill repealing the charter of the Whaling Bank, of New London, or such provisions as they may deem proper, to punish the abuses of that Bank, complained of by the Bank committee.

Mr. Rockwell thought it would be better to leave the whole matter with the committee.

Mr. Welch of Farmington said that he understood the Bank committee desired some instruction upon this subject. The committee had reported abuses on the part of the Bank, and it might be proper that this House should act upon the subject. After some further remarks, it was laid upon the table.

Act concerning taxing of costs; read twice, and referred to com. on Jail.

Judiciary committee reported adversely on the bill relative to conservators, and it was negatived.

Vote passed, that when the House adjourn on and after Monday next, it do so to meet at 8 o'clock, P. M.

Committee on the Judiciary reported the bill with an amendment, concerning the taking of depositions—bill read twice and ordered to be printed.

Several military commissions issued during the recess of the legislature, confirmed.

Judiciary committee reported adversely on the bill relative to ten pin alleys, and it was rejected.

Communication from the Governor, enclosing a letter from inhabitants of Nauvoo, claiming that they have been persecuted, and in effect disfranchised. They recapitulated their wrongs, and ask if they may have an asylum in Connecticut, should they desire it. They state that they were formerly citizens of Connecticut. The Governor remarked that probably no legislative action was necessary; referred to the Committee on "Federal Relations"

The Senate requested a committee of conference on the bill incorporating the Enfield Manufacturing Company, and Messrs. Baldwin and Rockwell were appointed on the part of the House.

Resolution appointing Justices of the Peace for Hartford county, read; bill passed.

Resolution passed referring so much of the Governor's Message as relates to mechanical pursuits in the State Prison, to the committee on State Prison.

Report of the committee on the Savings Banks Reports, accepted with the Reports of the Banks.

Litchfield County appointments and Justices of the Peace passed.

Committee on Education reported a resolution appropriating $1000 to pay for arranging and binding the manuscripts in the Connecticut Historical Society—came from the Senate passed; in the House it was read twice.

Bill relative to building, so as to injure the lights of neighbors; referred to Judiciary com.

Bills for the protection of yards and gardens, and relative to theatrical exhibitions; referred to Judiciary committee.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock Monday morning.

MONDAY MORNING, June 2.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Cone. Journal read.

Committee on petition of T. Barrell and others, for an alteration of the game laws, reported adversely, and petitioners had leave to withdraw

Committee on claims reported favorably on a petition for the purchase of the portrait of Washington, now suspended in the State House at New Haven. Resolution appropriating $400 for the purchase of the same read twice.

Committee on roads and bridges, upon the petition of the Windham and Brooklyn Turnpike Company, reported a resolution for an alteration of their charter, so as to include the road from Danielson's Bridge to the Court House in Brooklyn; recommitted.

Report No. 5 of the Committee on Military Returns, with resolution annulling the election of Nathaniel T. Pratt and Chester Seymour, of the 6th company, 17th regiment Infantry, and directing a new election; resolution passed.

Bill for a public act allowing the Clerk of the Secretary of State, while actively engaged, a salary equal to that of the Clerk of Comptroller; read twice.

Bill for the preservation of Game read twice and referred to Judiciary Committee.

Resolution appointing Wm. Montgomery State Director of Danbury Bank; referred to Bank Committee.

Petition for an additional number of firemen in Jewett City Fire Co.; passed.

Committee on petition of Daniel B. Miner, an act of incorporation establishing an aqueduct company in Norwich, reported favorably, and resolution incorporating the same, passed.

Committee on petition of George Perkins and others, relative to attachment laws, reported adversely; petitioners had leave to withdraw.

Committee on Jails, &c., reported favorably on the bill empowering the County Commissioners to employ Chaplains for the County Jails and Workhouses;—passed.

Resolution referring so much of the Gov.'s Message as relates to convict labor in State Prison to State Prison Committee; passed.

On petition of Sydney R. Cook, for restoration of rights, Committee reported favorably; resolution accordingly passed

Committee on Taxation reported a bill concerning assessment of corporations, copartnership merchants and traders, &c., read twice and ordered to be printed.

Resolution requesting that County meetings hand in their nominations as early as the second week of the session; laid on the table.

Resolution in favor of E. W. Waldo, of Canterbury, for $100, for injuries received while on a military duty, 17 years ago, came up on its third reading. The facts in the case were given by one of the members from Canterbury.

Mr. Welch of Ghastenbury, remarked that this was a case similar to that decided a few days since, in which the sum of $250 was appropriated. He opposed the paying of this class of claims from the State Treasury, but if they were determined to pay them it would be better to appropriate a certain sum to every town, so that the towns may settle claims upon their merits. Most of the towns have these claimants, and they should attend to them.

Mr. Burnham advocated the passage of the resolution. Messrs. Strong and Curtis opposed it, and the resolution was rejected.

An act relating to Banks read twice and referred to committee on Banks.

Report of committee on Banks, on Report of Bank Commissioners, recommitted.

WINDHAM COUNTY APPOINTMENTS.

Judge—Thomas Backus.

Commissioners—E. C. Eaton, Isaac Backus, and James Lyon.

Jared Clark was appointed Judge of Probate for the District of Windham. The other Judges of Probate were appointed several days since.

Bill for a public act, fixing the residence of voters in Town, passed.

Bill relative to holding of real estate by aliens after they have applied for naturalization papers.

Adjourned to 2 o'clock, P. M.

Afternoon.

Bill for a public act, to suppress betting on elections, by a fine from 20 to 100 dollars. Mr. Beardsley moved that it be re-committed, so that a provision might be added making the stockholder also liable.

Windham County Justice Bill called up. Mr Burnham moved that the name of John J. Penrose, of Plainfield, be added, and demanded the yeas and nays—ordered. The motion was negatived by a vote of 84 to 57. Mr. Perkins then sprung the previous question on the main bill; and Mr. Burnham said that if all amendments were to be cut off in this ungenerous way, he should be compelled to demand the yeas and nays, and did so—sustained. The previous question was sustained by a party vote, 95 to 56: and the bill was passed, as reported. In the forenoon Mr. Burnham moved that his own name be stricken off, and that of Mr. Fitch, of Windham, inserted; negatived.

An act concerning Joint Stock Corporations, the 3d section of which required that a capital of at least $20,000 should be required in the formation of a corporation under the general Joint Stock Law. The section was stricken out, and the bill, as amended, passed.

Bill relative to settlement of estates, in certain cases, by Judges of Probate, passed.

Bill relative to Savings Banks, allowing them to loan to the amount of 25 per cent. of their deposites on personal property, instead of 16 per cent. as heretofore, passed.

Bill relative to the jurisdiction of Courts, in certain cases, laid on the table.

Bill providing for the payment of expenses in cases before Justices of the Peace, where no sufficient cause is found to warrant the binding over of the person arrested; passed.

Bill for a public act providing that no Justice shall have jurisdiction in cases where he or his partner drew the writs, &c.; read twice.

An act to protect the property of married women, owned at the time of marriage, against executions arising out of her husband's debts, passed.

Report of committee on the subject of punishing juvenile offenders, which came from the senate, was continued to the next session.

Bill to protect the growing of oysters; ordered to be printed.

Bill taxing foreign Insurance Companies, establishing branches in Connecticut, touching those States that tax Connecticut branches. Mr. Rockwell, of Norwich, opposed the bill. Negatived.

TUESDAY MORNING, June 3.

Prayer by the Rev. M. Clark. Journal read.

Committee reported favorably on petition of New Haven National Blues, for 64 muskets, and resolution appropriating the muskets passed.

Bill for a public act regulating the sale of spirituous liquors, (Judge Williams bill,) read twice ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day for 10 o'clock this morning.

Resolution directing the Journal of the House to be printed; referred to the Committee on Education.

Bill for a public act from the Committee on Military Affairs making some alteration in the militia laws; read twice and ordered to be printed.

Bill exempting the Students of the Suffield and East Windsor Institutions from military duty, called up and passed.

Bill to protect gardens, yards, &c., from thieves and malicious persons, read twice and ordered to be printed.

Resolution granting the sum of $1,000 to the Connecticut Historical Society, in aid of collecting and binding the loose and valuable papers in possession of the Society; passed.

Committee of conference on the part of the House on the disagreement of the two Houses, on petition of Henry Schoolmaker, reported that no new facts had been elicited and that the House adhere to its former vote; laid on the table.

Bill relative to Courts, together with several other bills, heretofore noticed ordered to be printed.

The judiciary Committee reported adversely on the bill relative to imprisonment for debt and it was negatived.

The bill for the suppression of betting on elections with an editional clause bringing stakeholders within its provisions, was reported back from the Judiciary Committee, and the bill was passed. (Fine from 20 to 100 dollars.)

The Committee on the petition of Alfred Sawyer from discharge from State Prison, reported adversely. But on the representation of many of the citizens of Litchfield, where he was convicted, that it was questionable whether he ever committed the crime (rape) and their desire that the prisoner be released, the House overruled the Report so far as to refuse to accept it; and then, after considerable discussion, they rejected a resolution releasing the prisoner—so Mr. Saw.r remains in *statu quo*.

Committee reported favorably on the petition of the Middlesex County Mutual Insurance Co., for an enlargement of their charter, and resolution accordingly passed.

LICENSE BILLS.

The order of the day assigned for 10 o'clock this morning, viz; the consideration of the bills before the House relative to the Regulation of the sale of spirituous liquors, was considered at quarter before 12.—The bill reported by the committee on the sale of spirituous liquors giving the Board of Select Men, after the old style, liberty to grant licenses, was then read.

Mr. Frink moved that so much of the bill as "repealed special confidence," &c., in the persons licensed, should be stricken out; negatived He then moved that the provision requiring the person licensed to pay a fee of 25 cents to the Town Clerk be stricken out he would not take "the price of blood"; negatived.

Mr. Burnham then moved to strike out most of the 3d section; touching those persons, who have heretofore violated the license laws; laying down the rule for the boards that these persons shall not be licensed. He claimed that it would tend to confuse, and could not be of any advantage, as the law gave the Board power to license such persons as they may deem proper.

Mr. Curtiss remarked that he hoped the bill would not be mutilated and destroyed by amendments. He believed if any good cause was to come of any legislation on the subject by the present legislature it must arise from this bill. Public sentiment would sustain a law suppressing abuses and cutting down low groggeries of injurious and evil tendency. But he claimed that we cannot legislate upon the *opinions* of men. All must think for themselves; we cannot suppress the opinion that a man has a right to keep and use ardent spirits, if he pleases; and he doubted the right of the Legislature to prevent the importation of the article—the entire banishment of it from the State. But he did believe it was proper to restrict the evils growing out of the traffic in this article which were evident abuses in society.

Mr. Burnham replied that he did not desire to mutilate and destroy the bill. But he deemed the amendment proper, as stripping it of unnecessary matter. He believed, with the gentleman from Watertown, that this was the bill if any, and he would vote for it, when so amended as to be made plain, and not liable to misconstruction. He for one would not take any advantage of legislation upon this subject, to promote the interests of any sect or party. The suppression of Intemperance, above most questions, should be kept aloof from party contentions. He hoped the amendment would pass, on the ground that it would benefit the bill.

Mr. Strong was very glad to hear the gentleman from Windham say that he would take no advantage, political or otherwise, from legislation upon this subject. He trusted that he spoke by authority, and not only for himself, but also for those of the political party with whom he acted. He hoped that this matter would be kept free from politics.

Mr. Burnham replied that he spoke only for himself, and not for any other person or persons. He desired that to be distinctly understood. He then gave some reasons why his amendment should pass.

Mr. Curtiss remarked that he did not desire to impute to Mr. Burnham an intention to destroy the bill, but he was opposed to the amendment. It was proper, he thought, to preserve that portion which Mr. Burnham desired to strike out.

Mr. Burnham's amendment was negatived.

House adjourned to 2 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON.

Consideration of the license bill resumed. An amendment was offered, providing that nothing short of 25 gallons shall be sold at one time, by persons not licensed; and an amendment was piled upon this prohibiting the sale of any quantity whatever, by persons not licensed, under a penalty of $50, and this was carried.

Mr. Converse, of Enfield, spoke against any "gallon" law whatever. It had revolutionized Massachusetts once, and would Connecticut if she followed her example. He desired that such legislation should be had as would stand. He did not want a law to be passed this year to be repealed next.

Mr. ——— offered an amendment, providing that any person who shall pay the sum of $1000 into town treasury, shall have liberty to sell ardent spirits. He remarked that he did not wish to discriminate, but desired that persons who indulged in a traffic that sent hundreds to our workhouses and jails, should pay the expenses of their keeping.

Mr. Hamilton, of Hartford, remarked that he liked the general provisions of the bill, but still he believed that the Board of Commissioners, provided for by another bill, (Judge Williams',) would give more general satisfaction, and he hoped the subject would be recommitted with instructions that the committee bring in that bill, but he made no motion.

Mr. Booth, of Berlin, remarked that Judge Williams' bill was in the hands of the printer, and he moved to lay the bill on the table till 9 o'clock, to morrow morning, when Judge Williams' bill will be ready.

Mr. Cross of Tolland, said that he had taken no sort of interest in the amendments offered, for he was opposed to the whole bill. In the first place the bill *sanctioned* the traffic in ardent spirits, and he would not vote for that. The Bible had directed that we shun even the appearance of evil. Better bills even than this had been offered in this House, but he was opposed to them all. He had never put a glass of ardent spirits to his lips since he signed the pledge, and he never should, without direction from his physician. The *law*, in his estimation, did not meet the evil. He would speak honestly, though plainly, and he believed that the proper officers had not put the laws heretofore passed in execution, because they feared that they should lose votes by it. Such would continue to be the case. The bill now under consideration also made it *imperative*, in certain cases, upon the Select Men to grant licenses to sell strong drinks. He had confidence in the people—certainly such confidence in the good judgment of his immediate constituents, who had been very kind to him, and showered more favors upon him than he deserved; and believed that public sentiment would regulate this matter. In his town since the license laws had been repealed, there had been less of the article sold, than formerly. In fact, all sellers had given up the sale save in one remote corner of the town where there was one groggery left. Public sentiment was putting the thing to right, in an effectual way, and law would not help the matter. He looked upon the whole bill as erroneous, sanctioning and encouraging the sale of ardent spirits, and he hoped it would be put out of the way forever.

Mr. Bates of Granby, remarked that he considered this the best bill that had been introduced, and he was in favor of it, still he would move that it be put over till to-morrow morning, in order that Judge Williams' law, in printed form, might be before the House. Motion lost.

Mr. Waterbury remarked that he was about of move that Judge Williams' law be taken up, but on looking at it, he found that it contained in about a dozen different places the "odious" sentence *shall*, making it compulsory on the part of the select men to grant license in certain cases; consequently he could not see any good reason for changing the bills.

Mr. Hamilton then presented several petitions on the subject for the sale of ardent spirits; laid on the table.

Mr. Rockwell remarked that he entirely coincided with the gentleman from Tolland, (Mr. Cross,) in his views concerning the *license* feature of the bill. He was opposed to that feature, and went on to argue that another bill, leaving out the license clause, would be better than the one under consideration.

Mr. Curtis said he was particularly struck with the remarks of the gentleman from Tolland, (Mr. Cross.) His remarks had presented the subject in a new and striking light, and he did not know that he was quite ready to act upon the bill now. Perhaps it could be put in a more acceptable form. He was opposed to the traffic in this bad article—he really desired that it should be discontinued—but still the question was in regard to the proper course to be pursued in relation to the matter. He would take any proper steps to suppress the traffic which rests as an evil upon society.

Mr. Atkins said that he was not pledged to any particular measure, though he had his preferences. He could see no good reason for postponing the subject, but thought best that the question should be settled now.

Mr. Converse, of Killingly, hoped that the subject would be postponed till to-morrow morning, when Judge Williams' law would be in hand. That law had been drawn by a distinguished temperance advocate and member of the legal profession. It was substantially the law in Massachusetts at this time, and there it was working wonders. He hoped the subject would be put over till to-morrow morning.

Mr. Frink, of Windham, condemned the bill under consideration, in severe terms, on account of its license feature. He hoped it would be postponed.

Mr. Hamilton of Hartford, gave some reasons why this bill should not pass, and why Judge Williams' bill should.

Mr. Atkins, of Bristol liked Mr. Williams' bill better than any other; still he would vote for the bill now before the House, if the members chose to take that.

Mr. *Olney*, of Southington, remarked that it was of no use to legislate upon this subject, in opposition to the views of the people. He would place the matter in the hands of the people, and let every town manage its own affairs. Law or no law, the great temperance reform would roll on—it could not be stopped. It was a great reform of the age, and must progress. Still he would have some law on the subject, and that law should throw the matter into the hands of the people.

The subject was postponed till to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY Morning June 4th.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Seward. Journal read.

Committee on roads and bridges reported back the bill, relative to that portion of the road of the Windham and Brooklyn Turnpike Co., between Danielson's Bridge and Brooklyn Court House, with amendments. Bill passed.

Judiciary Committee, reported a bill, imposing a fine of — dollars on the Presiding officers of Elector's Meetings, who neglect to cause the registry list to be checked—cutting off the *certificate* system of voting &c., ordered to be printed.

Resolution empowering Mrs. Sarah Law, of the Mohegan tribe of Indians, to sell real estate—passed.

Judiciary Committee, reported adversely on several petitions for the abolition of capital punishment; laid on the table.

Committee on the School Fund, reported on the general state of the School Fund, agreeing with the facts set forth in the Commissioner's Report. They state that they believe the affairs of the fund have been judiciously managed by the present and former Commissioners, but still they deem it proper to make some alteration in its management. A proposition for the appointment of an Assistant being before the House, they were relieved from considering that part of the subject. They remarked that it was advisable to loan the fund entirely in this State—and that the Commissioner make out annually a detailed statement of the items of the loans, conditions of the fund &c., and that auditors of his accounts be appointed. They submitted resolutions embracing these propositions—ordered to be printed, with the report.

Resolution passed in favor of the Killingly School Society for School money. (Another case of Neglect to make legal returns.)

LICENSE QUESTION.

Order of the day resumed. License Bill reported by the Committee on the subject of Spirituous Liquors, taken up.

Mr. Converse, of Killingly, moved that the three bills before the House be referred to Committee of the Whole on the part of the House.

Messrs. Perkins and Curtiss opposed the motion, on the ground that the House had no rules to govern such a committee (!) and that it would add to the machinery" calculated to confuse and distract.

Messrs Beardsley and Essex advocated the motion on the ground that it would give a free and full discussion to the matter—that it was not without precedent and that it was proper, in order to get at the real merits of this question to have free discussion.—The motion was sustained and the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole—Mr. Rockwell of Norwich in the Chair.

The bill of the committee—Judge Williams bill—and Mr Rockwell's bill which did not contain the license but the gallon feature—were taken up together

Mr Adams then moved that Judge Williams bill be first considered by itself and it was so considered.

Mr. Waterbury then remarked that this bill might be made to meet his views, and he believed the views of others. He moved amendments to the bill, confining its provisions to the towns, and making Town instead of County Commissioners.

Mr. Adams, in order to test the question, moved to strike from the first section the words "Board of Commissioners"; carried, 80 to 52.

Several amendments were offered and carried confirming the action of the bills to the towns who shall appoint a Board of Commissioners to grant licenses.

Mr. Dixon of Enfield, on submitting an amendment, striking out the provision bringing persons "reputed to keep or have in his house, spirituous liquors, under the penalty of the law, made some re-

ORIGINAL STAINED

upon the general subject. He was in favor of the Committee's bill. He had not so much confidence in law, as some of his friends had. He was, opposed to radicalism on this subject, and would not go with gentlemen who advocated extreme positions in relation to it. But he would regard public sentiment. As well might a spider attempt to spin her web upon the storm as the legislature to make laws in opposition to public opinion. He believed that the law reported by the Committee, which was similar to the one that had for many years remained upon the statute book, would work well, with a slight amendment, he hoped it would pass. But he was aware that public sentiment would not sustain any ultra measures on this question. In his town, on one occasion, they refused to grant any license whatever. But public sentiment became aroused—another meeting was called, and in a few days the sale was entirely free. He went on at some length in support of the bill reported by the committee.

[The debate was continued through the afternoon, and was so lengthy that we are unable to write it out to-day. It will be given to-morrow. The Committee rose, after amending and preparing Mr. Rockwell's bill, which does not contain license feature, though it embraces the 'gallon' provision. The amount of *one gallon* was fixed upon, as the least that might be sold at a time. At this point the Committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again. That had leave. They will probably sit to-morrow on this question.]

THURSDAY MORNING, June 8

Journal read.

Mr. Kendrick of Waterbury moved that the report of the Committee on the petition of John R. Howes and others be taken up. This report and petition, it will be recollected, refer to the draw in the Washington Bridge, over the Housatonic river.

Mr. Strong, of Norwich, said the Legislature had no business with the matter.

Mr. Kendrick remarked at considerable length upon the propriety of granting the petition for widening the drawer of the Washington Bridge. His argument appeared to be founded on correct views.

Mr. Richmond of Ashford, also made some remarks, and to the point, on the same side of the question, showing pretty clearly that the petition should be granted.

Mr Perkins of Hartford, made a lengthy argument against the petition.

Mr Curtis spoke with great effect in favor of the petition, and in opposition to the claim of "vested rights," on the part of the Company. He claimed that the people above the bridge had rights prior to the charter of the Company—"vested rights" too, extended to them by the God of nature. He was for accommodating the people.

Mr. Burnham made a very handsome argument in favor of the petition. We would report it at length, were it not for the fact that our columns are already crowded.

Mr. Peck of Fairfield, pressed the point, that the draw was already wide enough. He had sailed vessels, newly built of more than 300 tons, through it.

Mr. Steele of Derby, remarked that the draw was not wide enough, and instanced facts to prove the assertion. The people now wanted flat bottomed, wide beams, with side wheels; and these could not pass through the present draw. He stated also, that the company were so obstinate, that they hung up old broken lamps, bottom up, with no lights in them, declaring that their charter provided for lamps, but did not require them to be *lighted!* When remonstrated with, they replied "we have a close charter, it cannot be altered—you have no redress, and we care nothing for you!" Here is indeed a beautiful illustration of the impolicy of acknowledging close charters.

The Yeas and Nays were demanded on the question, but not ordered.

Mr Beardslee then made a very strong argument in favor of the petition, showing that though the draw was wide enough for the vessels in use at the time the charter was granted, it was not for the class of vessels desired to be used at this time. He remarked also upon the importance of the vast business along the Housatonic river, which should have free scope, and no restrictions by Bridge Companies. He then, in a very able manner, went into the merits of the case, and adduced precedents, showing that the Supreme Courts of the United States, and of the State of Connecticut, in cases of any, even the least obstruction being placed by a bridge, or otherwise, in a river, below a port of entry, had decided it should be torn away with impunity. He was very clear and forcible on this point.

The question was taken, and resolution granting the prayer of the petitioners, was passed.

Afternoon.

Public act relative to Justices of Peace, &c; read once.

Committee on education reported favorably on petition of Hartford Orphan Asylum, for relative proportion of school money; and resolution accordingly passed—the money to be paid out of the portion allotted to the South School Society of Hartford.

Bills read, requiring constables to give bonds; concerning crimes and punishments.

Committee on petition relative to Plainfield Bank, unfavorably; had leave to withdraw.

Public act concerning the injury of lights, by building; passed.

Bill relative to disturbance of religious meetings; negatived.

Public act, relative to the paying over money in Counties—passed.

Report of the Hartford and New Haven Rail Road Co., read and accepted. The report states that the Company have expended, the past year, on the extension Road to Springfield, the sum of $577,423.

The Committee on Federal Relations, reported on several propositions for exchange of public documents, that no action was necessary—accepted.

The Bank Committee, made a supplementary report—they having listened to the defence of the Whaling Bank, New London. They come to the conclusion that the Whaling Bank is able to meet all its liabilities, and is a sound Bank, and concur in the opinion that it will be hereafter managed according to the requirements of law. The Committee recall the expression on the first page of their former report, which has been construed into a reflection upon the "Eastern" Banks. They say that while the Banks east of the river do not keep so large a portion of specie on hand as those on the west side, they believe the Eastern to be sound.—They then go on to make some general remarks, relative to the Banks, &c.

Mr. Rockwell was surprised at some parts of this report. He went on to show that the real credit of New England banks, was known by their deposites in the Suffolk Bank. It appeared that the average of Connecticut deposites at that Bank was 27 per ct and that the eastern banks had 35 per cent. in deposites there, thus showing that they are quite as sound and in as good standing as any other. Still the Committee, though withdrawing some part of their former statement, seem to have substantially reiterated what they said before. This he complained of.

Mr. Kendrick remarked that the Committee reported upon the Bank Commissioner's Report, and not upon matters of their own selection.

The report was laid upon the table.

Mr. Rockwell's gallon bill was taken up amended, in some particulars, and ordered to be printed as amended.

Resolution appointing an Assistant School Commissioner; taken up and referred to School Fund Committee.

Bill for the suppression of houses of ill-fame passed.

Bill for a public act relative to liabilities of Sheriffs; passed.

Bill relative to the taking of depositions; passed.

Bill relative to Jails and Jailors; passed.

Bill relative to the care of idiots and lunatics; read twice.

Adjourned to 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

FRIDAY Morning, June 9.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Smith. Journal read

Resolution appointing Chauncey Griggs, Director of Tolland Bank referred to Bank committee.

Bill allowing 10 additional Sheriffs in New London County, read twice and referred to Judiciary committee.

Bill relative to the hunting of Birds on lands belonging to others, negatived.

Bill providing that towns may direct with regard to the voting for one or more officers at a time, passed.

Bill providing that any due personally interested may act as attorney before justices, referred to Judiciary committee.

Bill making some alterations in the militia laws, respecting the annual May musters, and the exemption from military duty of persons over 35 years of age, on the presentation of arms; and making other alterations; passed.

NEW LONDON COUNTY APPOINTMENTS.

Judge—Charles J. McCurdy.

Commissioners—Zebulon Brockway, Wm. Randall, and Wanton A. Weaver.

Judges of Probate—David B. Carrol, Colchester; Peter Comstock, East Lyme; Erastus Williams, Ledyard; Wm. Slather, Lyme; Ace Fitch, Stonington; George Perkins, Norwich; Elisha Waterman, Lebanon; Uramel Whittlesey, Salem; Elias Huntington, Bozrah; Ebenezer Learned, New London; Joseph Durfee, Groton.

In most of the foregoing appointments the nominations of the County meeting were set aside, and the nominations by Mr. Rockwell, of Norwich were adopted.

Bill appointing Justices of the Peace for New London County came from the County Meeting, and was read to the House. Mr. Rockwell, of Norwich, moved to lay it on the table in order to enable him to present one "more perfect," and it was laid upon the table. Mr. Rockwell then introduced his bill, which was read and passed.

Resolution providing that no person shall hold the office of Bank Director for more than four consecutive years, excepting the President of Banks, read twice and referred to Judiciary committee.

Railroad committee reported favorably on the petition of Seth J. North and others for a railroad charter, and submitted a resolution chartering the "New Britain and Plymouth Railroad Company"—capital stock to be $500,000, in shares of $100; laid upon the table.

Bill to protect the growing of oysters passed.

Resolution raising a committee to inquire when this House will be able to adjourn *sine die*, passed.

Adjourned to 2 o'clock P. M.

Afternoon.

LICENSE QUESTION.

On motion of Mr. Rockwell, the "gallon" bill, relative to the sale of ardent spirits, was taken up.

Mr. Tracy, of Vernon, moved that the Committee's *License* bill be substituted for it; lost.

Mr. Rockwell then moved to strike out the first section of the bill, embracing the *gallon* feature; carried.

Motion to take the main question by yeas and nays; carried. The question was then put on the passage of the bill as amended, and it was carried, 101 to 43. The following is the bill as passed:

An Act in addition to an alteration of an Act entitled an Act in relation to the sale of Spirituous Liquors—And also of an Act entitled an Act for licensing and regulating Taverners and suppressing Unlicensed Houses.

SECT. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened* That no person or persons, excepting taverners, shall sell directly or indirectly by an agent or otherwise to any persons, nor authorize or permit to be sold, any wine or spirituous liquors mixed or unmixed to be drunk in the house shop or distillery of such vendor, or in any other place, or dependency, where so sold, nor suffer or permit the same when so sold to be drunk as aforesaid nor keep the same for sale to be drunk as aforesaid.

SECT. 2 Any person who shall keep a store or shop generally reputed to be a dram or grog shop, or a shop where liquors are sold contrary to the first section of this act, and shall have and keep on hand any wine or spirituous liquors, shall be adjudged guilty of a breach of the first section of this act.

Provided, That such person may be permitted to testify in any prosecution when said reputation shall be given in evidence, and shall be liable to the same penalties as other witnesses, and such reputation shall be only *prima facie* evidence of a violation of this act and in case of the denial of his or her guilt by the person so prosecuted when examined on oath as witness, the evidence of such reputation shall thereupon be excluded, and the defendant shall be entitled to an acquittal unless proved by other evidence to be guilty.

SECT. 3. If any person or persons shall violate either section of this act, he or they shall for each and every several and distinct offence, forfeit and pay a sum of not less than ten nor exceeding one hundred dollars, which forfeitures shall be paid into the Treasury of the town where the offence is committed.—And any justice of the peace shall have jurisdiction to the extent of one fine of twenty dollars. And if any person shall fail to pay the fine awarded against him, he may be imprisoned in the common goal for a time not exceeding ninety days, at the discretion of the Court before whom the trial may be had. And no person who has been convicted of a breach of this act shall be licensed as a tavern keeper for the ensuing year. But nothing in this act shall prevent apothecaries from vending spirits for medicinal purposes.—And it shall be the duty of constables and all informing officers to make presentment of all breaches of this act.

SECT. 4. The act entitled "An Act in relation to the sale of spirituous liquors," passed in 1842; also, the "Act in addition to and in alteration of an act entitled an Act relating to the sale of spirituous liquors," passed in 1841; and "An Act relating to the sale of spirituous liquors," passed in 1839; and the "Act entitled an Act relating to the sale of spirituous liquors," passed in 1838 are hereby repealed. *Provided* that this act shall not affect any prosecution now pending.

Bill relative to the duty of the Commissioner of the School Fund; read and laid over.

TOLLAND COUNTY APPOINTMENTS.

Judge—Hiram Rider.

Commissioners—Walter R Kibbie, Oliver H King and Thomas Clark.

Judges of Probate—Phineas Talcott, Ellington; Elisha Stearnes, Tolland; Abner Hendee, Hebron; Zalmon Storrs, Mansfield; Walter R. Kibbie, Somers.

[The County bill, as reported from county meeting, in most cases, was set aside by the House, and other names substituted. Judge PINNEY of Ellington, was nominated by county meeting as Judge, but the House overruled it on political grounds.]

CHRIST CHURCH.—The Rev. HORACE HILLS, Jr., resigned the Rectorship of this Parish, last week, with the best and kindest wishes of its members, as was manifest, by the adoption of appropriate resolutions, at the Parish meeting which accepted his resignation. Previous to his leaving the place, a large number of his Parishioners made him a friendly visit, and presented him with over $200 in money, besides various articles, to the value of about $100 more.—Among others, were a beautiful *gold Cross*, presented by the Teachers of the Sundays School, and an elegant *silver Cup*, by the Sunday School Scholars—both with suitable inscriptions. These manifestations of regard are among the "pleasant things of life," and tend to lessen the pain occasioned by the separation of a beloved clergyman from his people. —*Middletown Sentinel & Witness.*

Attempt to Kill.—A man named Joseph Purrington, a native of Swanzey, but lately residing at Central Falls, attempted to take the life of his wife on Monday of last week, at Olneyville, R. I. He first endeavored to shoot Mrs. P. in the back, but the pistol flashed; he then presented the same weapon to her breast, and again the pistol missed fire. The wife, after the second attempt, ran from him and raised an alarm, when Purrington endeavored to shoot himself with the other pistol, which discharged without injury to any one, although many persons by this time were near. He was immediately arrested.

Singing in Schools.—Several reports have been made of the good effects of teaching singing in our public schools, and we have never doubted but that physically and morally it produces the very best effect. A great sensation has recently been produced in Switzerland by an attempt to give a new direction to popular singing. Coarse, vulgar, and sometimes obscene ballads were constantly heard on the shores of the Lake of Geneva, until a Saxon gentleman proposed to teach the "Million Singing gratis." A revolution has been forthwith produced, and the concerts of the human voice alone have electrified all living on the borders of the Lake, and it was no uncommon affair to see 4000 singers accompanying each other in perfect harmony, singing a hymn of Luther's composing, simple, grave, and noble, and with a prodigious effect—particularly those songs of a patriotic character. A great moral revolution in Switzerland has been produced by this simple, peaceable and agreeable method of practising the human voice.

THE NEWS.

Norwich, Conn., June 11, 1845.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., at his Office, No. 160 Nassau street, (Tribune Buildings,) New York, and No. 16 State street, Boston, is authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions for the NORWICH NEWS and receipt for the same.

School Commissioners' Report.

The efficient Commissioner of the School Fund has made his report to the Legislature. The fund continues to be excellently managed. It has now attained the sum of $2,051,433 77. The amount of revenue from the fund for the past year has been over $122,000, which, in the language of the Report, has enabled the Comptroller and Commissioner to declare, and the Treasurer to pay, the sum of $1,40 on each child returned; forty cents of which was payable in October, and one dollar in March, and amounting to $117,730 20. Unless the collections of the next year are less than those of the last, the Commissioner is of opinion that the state of the fund will supply revenue sufficient for an *increase* of the next year's dividend to the schools.

The number of children in the 1st Society in this town, that drew money the last year, was 579; the amount drawn, $810 60: in the 2d Society, 1,527; amt. $2,137 80. The number of children in the county, 12,367; amt. drawn, $17,313 80. In Windham county, 8,663; amt. drawn $9,396 20. The whole number of children between the ages of 4 and 16 years, returned the past year, was 84,093. The Commissioner complains of the neglect of duty on the part of some districts to make their returns, as is required by law to be done in the month of September. These cases of neglect are annually increasing in number, and he recommends that the Legislature refuse to grant any subsequent application for money from such districts. Where the duty is so simple, and the requisition of the law so imperative and well understood, it would seem that no valid excuse could be offered by any district for failure to comply therewith.

Such is a brief sketch of the Commissioner's Report, or rather of such portions as are of general interest. The various investments of the fund, which is annually increasing, continue sound; the collections are regularly and promptly made, and the people are reaping the inestimable benefit which it confers.

And yet the Whigs profess not to be satisfied with the present condition of things in relation to this School Fund. The fund is so large—the game is so fat and well-conditioned—that their mouths water to get hold of it. They ardently desire to displace Mr Beers as Commissioner, to make room for some hungry partizan of their own; but this they dare not do, well knowing that the act would seal the fate of whiggery in Connecticut for at least one generation. So what do they propose? Why, that the Legislature shall fasten upon the fund a *leech* in the shape of an "*Assistant Commissioner*," (with a salary, probably, equal to the present Commissioner's,) for the purpose, as they say, of *watching* the safety of the fund! The English of it is, some of the prominent whig orators, who have missed getting office under Mr. Clay, want their pay for services rendered in the Presidential campaign, and it is now proposed to quarter one of them "suckers" upon the School Fund, that being a sort of well-filled public crib. The people, if we mistake not, will put their veto upon any such unnecessary and wasteful expenditure of a fund that should be held sacred to the purposes for which it was designed.

Legislative Reports—License Question.

A considerable portion of our paper to-day is devoted, as usual, to a record of the doings of the Legislature. It is done, presuming that our readers will be pleased at this time to be kept as fully advised as possible of what our legislators are about. It will be observed that the subject of restrictive laws in regard to the sale of spirituous liquors is now occupying the attention of the House, and has given rise to a protracted debate. There seem to be three distinct bills upon this subject: 1st, a bill reported by the committee to whom the whole question was originally referred, reviving in effect the old system of empowering the Select Men of the towns to grant licenses on certain conditions; 2nd, a bill drawn up by Judge Williams of Hartford, providing for the appointment of a Board of Commissioners in each County, who shall have exclusive power to grant or withhold licenses; and 3d, a bill introduced by Mr. Rockwell of this city, which does not contain the license feature, but makes it penal to sell in less quantities than, we believe, *one gallon*; in other words, making it perfectly legal to sell a *hogshead* of rum, but a high crime and misdemeanor to sell a *gill!*—Can't our readers discover any whiggery in this?

These different plans were under consideration, but at the latest intelligence no definite action had been had. We need not add, that in our judgment our representatives could be more profitably employed, than in this eternal legislating upon Temperance. The experience of the past has shown the perfect futility of any and all laws regulating the sale of rum and brandy; but the Whigs have become so possessed with the "one idea" of "regulating" everything, from the "currency" and "exchanges" down, that they have never been easy without attempting also to "regulate" what a man shall drink. On the same principle, we shall see them bye and bye endeavoring to "regulate" what people shall eat and wear. The whole business is a piece of sheer nonsense and folly. The present temperance reformation owes nothing of its existence to *law*; on the contrary, we very much question whether the constant agitations and fluctuations which have taken place from year to year in relation to the legal regulation of the sale of ardent spirits have not conspired, as much as all other causes together, to bring the subject of Temperance into disrepute and retard its progress in the community.

Quinebaug Bank.

At a meeting of the Stockholders held on Friday last the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the year ensuing.

Samuel C. Morgan, Henry B. Norton, Joseph Otis, Frederick Prentice, Jedediah Leavens, Erastus Williams, Joseph A. Yerrington, Hiram Tarbox, Jed. G. Huntington, Edward Y Thomas, Roger Huntington.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, SAMUEL C. MORGAN, Esq., was unanimously chosen President, and DANIEL L. TRUMBULL, Cashier.

A Dividend of four per cent. from the earnings of the last six months has been declared.

A SINGULAR SPECTACLE.—Among a heap of rubbish exposed for sale at auction, at the public sign post in this city, on Saturday last, were nine *coffins*, that had been taken on execution. The bidding was not very active, and they went off in the lot, at a dollar a-piece, the real value of some of them being at least $10.

The late City Election—Race between the two Johns—The old "Mare" the winner!

We call upon the Whigs of the city to turn out on Monday next and elect Mr. DUNHAM and the entire ticket—a ticket which will, we think, command the cordial approval of all our whig friends—by a triumphant majority.

Sykes.

Glen. Jean call spirits from the vasty deep.
Hot. Why so can I, or so can any man;
But will they come when you do call for them?
Shakespeare.

Our readers are of course expecting that we will say something in relation to the late City Election and its extraordinary result. We design to remark as briefly as possible upon the subject, and we believe we shall be enabled to give a perfectly satisfactory and philosophical explanation of the whole matter.

As we predicted would be the case, a successful effort was made by a certain clique of the whig party, at the meeting for nomination, to run his Honor, the late Mayor, off the course. Among the causes assigned for this act, we are directed to a certain block of buildings which Mr. Chapman is erecting on Franklin Square—the mode of whose construction, we are told, is in violation of the late city ordinance upon this subject. Then too, we are informed by these same whigs, that "all that Chapman cares for is to further his own selfish purposes and interests," &c. &c. Now all this shows the existence of a very bitter state of feeling towards Mr. Chapman, on the part of a large portion of his own party; this feeling was at least sufficiently extensive and powerful *to defeat his nomination*. If, however, we look for its true explanation, we shall find that it has arisen, not so much from the circumstance of his having put up a building with *one* instead of *two* thicknesses of brick, nor yet because he follows the prevalent fashion of the day and looks out sharp for No. 1, but because he has shown himself a liberal-minded officer—because, in opposition to the known wishes of his party, he has on occasions extended those courtesies, which the Mayor of a city should extend to the party in the minority—and because (horrible to relate!) he has even dared to attend 8th of January suppers, and express his sentiments of respect for that distinguished hero and public benefactor, Andrew Jackson. This was "the head and front" of Mr. Chapman's "offending," and for this he was sacrificed, as we predicted he would be. In his stead, the few whigs who assembled at the Town Hall nominated Captain JOHN DUNHAM, formerly of the Conn. Militia, Publisher of the Norwich Courier, tail-member of the Clay Club Committee of Arrangements and fugler general of the whig party, and late purchaser of the Calvin Goddard estate, which was formerly owned by his father, who, as we have on a previous occasion stated, was one of the finest old democrats of his day.

This was no sooner announced in the streets, than it became evident that a powerful organization would be formed in opposition. All the more liberal, whole-souled and respectable whigs (the Courier's statement to the contrary notwithstanding) were perfectly disgusted with the nomination; the "Natives," indignant at the loss of their own popular candidate, were ready and anxious to unite their forces under an efficient leadership of any sort; while the democrats, or rather those of them who chose to leave their positions as spectators and engage in the strife, having no ticket of their own, and of course entertaining as poor an opinion as possible of the whig nominee, were willing to vote for almost any man who would be likely to prove a good public officer. The result was, that the old Ex-Mayor, JOHN BREED, was summoned from his dignified retirement to head an opposition ticket as Mayor,—the remaining officers being pretty much the same as those on the regular Whig ticket, with a few obnoxious exceptions. The ball thus fairly entered, the race became extremely exciting; it was a third Fashion and Peytona affair throughout. Bets were offered and taken quite freely on both sides, although the feeling seemed rather to prevail in favor of the "old Mare." The course was in excellent condition, and at the end of the first and only heat, the "old Mare" came in, leading her rival some 45 lengths!! The "time" made was as follows:

Whole number of votes,	571	
Necessary to a choice,	263	
John Breed received		278
John Dunham (regular whig candidate)		233
Scattering		13

Never was there a more crest-fallen set of fellows, than were the whigs at the defeat of their regular candidate. They appeared to feel as bad as though a thorough-going democrat had been elected. The dismal pleasantry of the Courier over this result, is the more apparent from its concluding confessions—"In conclusion," it says, "we have only to express our *deep* and *sincere regret*—a regret shared by the great mass of *upright* and *honorable* Whigs of this city—that a combination &c. should have prevented the election of the gentleman whose nomination as the *regular candidate* of the Whig party for the office of Mayor was made with such cordiality and unanimity." The fling contained in the above, at that portion of the whig party who were instrumental in getting up Mr. Breed, and were the principal agents in his election, will, we trust, be duly appreciated.

As regards the nomination of Captain Dunham, we don't know that we have much more to say, in addition to what we have offered on a previous occasion. The whigs, in putting him up, evidently committed a great blunder. Sykes, with characteristic pomposity, says, it "was a compliment well deserved by his predecessor in the Chair Editorial!" He has not yet informed us in what light he regards the Captain's signal defeat! The fact is, there is in the Captain's composition something so forbidding, in his character as a politician he is so bitter and illiberal, and withal there is such a streak of meanness running through the whole man, that we are afraid he can never become popular with the "masses." Besides, although an individual may be capable of going round and slandering his neighbors, and indeed may become an adept in this sort of business, it by no means follows that he is qualified to fill the station and discharge the duties of Mayor. Were we disposed to boast over a fallen enemy, we should do so in the case of Dunham; for in all the attempts which have from time to time been made to injure us in our character and business, by the circulation of false and slanderous reports, and by every other available means, Dunham has been an indefatigable and malicious an agent as we have had to contend with. The real estimation in which the Captain is held by his fellow-citizens is evinced in his signal defeat last Monday, after having been regularly nominated by his own party, and that party, as is notorious, possessing an overwhelming majority in the city.

But for fear of trespassing upon the patience of our readers, we would be pleased to indulge in a few speculations as to the course of the new administration, particularly in relation to the interesting subject of *awnings*, and the *prosecution of liquor cases*. But as these matters open up so wide a field of remark, we must reluctantly pass them by for the present. We may safely predict however, "rich" times ahead.

The following is the entire ticket elected:

Mayor—John Breed.

Aldermen—Erastus Williams, Henry B. Norton, Appleton Meech, James L. Day.

Common Council—Charles Thacher, John H. Huntington, George A. Pratt, Daniel Bennett, T. S. Ridgway, Edward Chappell, James B. Brewster, George Hebard.

Clerk—David Young.

Treasurer—Lyman Brewer.

City Sheriffs—Frederick Prentice, Edward Y. Thomas.

Ingratitude of Friends.

We perceive that the whigs in the Legislature, at the instance of Mr. Charles W. Rockwell, have refused to confirm the nomination of Geo. HILL, Esq., as Judge of Probate for this district. Mr. Hill, it seems, received a majority of the votes in the County Meeting, but his name no sooner appeared before the House, than it was unceremoniously thrust aside by the interference of Rockwell, and another man's substituted and passed. As if to add insult to injury, Mr. Rockwell, according to the Courant's report of the matter, is said to have remarked, that "*he thought Mr. Hill would not take it!*" This was, of course, nothing more than a trick to induce the Legislature to drop him. Mr. Hill has, we understand, been heard repeatedly to say, that this was an appointment for which he was peculiarly fitted, and *it should have been made long ago*; and when his name was presented to the Legislature, in connection with the office, aware that that Legislature was composed of a majority of his political friends, he could not but fondly look for the final accomplishment of this act of tardy justice. But alas! for the ingratitude and treachery of professed friends! It was nothing to them, that Mr. Hill was a whig, and one of the strongest sort; it was nothing that he was peculiarly well qualified for the office, and had long expected it; it was nothing, that, contrary to his usual wont, and to the surprise of everybody, Mr Hill was induced, by his devotion to the cause, to go out to Bozrah last fall, and there, although a man well advanced in years, make his "maiden speech" on politics. Mr. Rockwell was desirous that another individual should have the office, and besides, "*he thought Mr. Hill would not take it!*" So the whig majority, without the least compunction, dropped Hill, and appointed a man, who, from the constancy with which he has been in office, has acquired the reputation in the community, of being a sort of pauper-general to the whig party. If Mr. Hill can regard such treatment with complacency, he is certainly more of a lamb than we took him to be.

Funeral of Mr. Bentley.

The funeral services of Mr. D. G. Bentley, whose remains were recently brought from New Orleans, took place at the residence of his father, the Rev. L. D. Bentley, in West Chelsea, on Sunday afternoon, immediately after the close of religious services in the various Churches in the city. The occasion was a deeply impressive one to the hundreds of sympathizing friends and acquaintances present. The Society of Rechabites, of which the deceased was a member, and a large concourse of citizens generally, followed the body to the grave. The following resolutions, we learn from the Reporter, were adopted by the Washingtonian Society, at its last meeting:

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. D. G. Bentley, this Society has sustained a loss which no earthly power can repair—which admonishes us all to do with diligence what we may—and which loudly calls for humiliation before God, and for humble prayer that the spirit of the departed may fall on us.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with those who are more immediately called to mourn the death of Mr. Bentley, as parents and sisters, and brothers, and most devoutly pray that the grace of Him whose love chastened their relative even in his latest moments, and which enabled him to triumph over death, may sanctify this affliction to them, so that in the end it shall prove to have 'worked out for them the peaceable fruits of righteousness.'

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing be sent to the family of the deceased.

The Question settled.

We were intending to have continued the publication of the debate in the House, on the License question, but as "flat, stale and unprofitable" do we regard it as a whole, that we have concluded to give merely the final decision. On Friday, the bill introduced by Mr. Rockwell, after having been stripped of the "gallon" feature, was passed by a vote of 101 to 43. The law will be found in our columns to-day. It now awaits the action of the Senate. In the event of its final passage, we look for no good results to arise from it. It may lead to numerous prosecutions, give business to lawyers and sheriffs, but it will not in the least promote the cause of temperance. So far, we have not heard a temperance man in this vicinity express his approbation of it. They say the law was not designed to effect anything, but was passed merely to keep up appearances.

Fire at Quebec—Horrible Destruction of Life and Property!

A tremendous conflagration occurred at Quebec on the 28th ult. It broke out at about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and raged until midnight. Between 1000 and 2000 houses were destroyed, and *one hundred lives reported as lost!* The loss of property is estimated at from 400,000 to £750,000, of which but about £60,000 were insured.

New Haven City Election.

The Whigs of New Haven seem to have been as badly split up at their election on Monday, as were their brethren in this city. There were two candidates for Mayor—Messrs. Galpin and Peck—both whigs. Mr. Peck was the "regular" whig candidate, and Mr. Galpin the last year's incumbent of the office. Galpin was elected. The Palladium (good whig authority) says, the democrats generally did not vote; so we are to regard the matter as a purely family quarrel among the whigs. The same paper mourns over the result in this wise: "What effect this division is to have in the State at large is yet to be seen. If it should prove unfortunate, there are some here at least that can say that they are innocent. The whigs are in great strength here, but hardly strong enough to contend both against their natural enemies and their best friends." Poor fellows!

ROBBERY ON BOARD THE NEW HAVEN.—The money draw of the steamboat New Haven was robbed on Friday morning last of about $120. Suspicion fell upon two men, who left the Boat at Allen's Point, having no money to pay their fare. They were found in the woods over on Preston side, and brought up for examination. The result we have not learned.

☞ We learn from the Hartford Courant, that the Legislature will probably be enabled to adjourn by Thursday or Friday of this week.

☞ At a meeting of the Episcopal Society of this city, held in the Vestry Room, on Tuesday evening last, it was decided to enlarge the present Church edifice so as to accommodate the increased demand for seats. A large number were present, and although some difference in sentiment has existed as to the most advisable course to pursue, whether to enlarge the present building or to build a new Church, we believe it was the opinion of nearly all who were at the meeting, that under the circumstances, no better plan could be adopted than to make such alteration and enlargement of the old Church as would make it sufficiently spacious and convenient for the wants of the Society.

"RICHARD'S HIMSELF AGAIN!"—We understand that our new Mayor had no sooner taken the oath of office, then, as of old, he was around visiting the principal thoroughfares of the city, examining into the condition of awnings, posts, &c., and laying down the rules to the occupants of stores as to how far they might safely venture to encroach upon the sidewalks, in making a display of their goods and chattels. Of course this is a duty that belongs exclusively to the Street Commissioner, and the upshot of the whole matter no doubt will be that Brett will receive another severe drubbing from somebody, ere the dog days are over. The old gentleman is evidently in his element once more, and, it is said, is far from being displeased at the result of the election.

☞ There was a destructive fire in the city of New York, on Sunday morning last. It broke out at the corner of Eighteenth street and Seventh avenue. Not less than one hundred houses, including several valuable brick buildings were destroyed, and 400 families turned out of house and home, losing all their furniture, and many of them left utterly destitute.

"THE WORK GOES BRAVELY ON!"—The attention of our readers is particularly directed to the late and important news from Texas, contained in to-day's paper.

☞ The Tribune states that Cornelius W. Lawrence, President of the Bank of the State of New York, has been offered the Collectorship of the port of New York.

☞ The Baptist State Association will hold its annual meetings at New London, commencing on Tuesday of this week.

BY THE NEW CONSTITUTION adopted by the convention of Louisiana, no soldier or sailor of the United States, pauper or criminal, shall be qualified to vote. No minister of religion is eligible to the Legislature. All citizens are disfranchised, both as to voting and holding offices, who may fight, or in any way be connected with fighting a duel, either in or out of the State.

ON THE STUMP.—The Hon. Thomas F. Marshall, says a Tennessee paper, has taken the stump for Congress, in Kentucky, and the general impression is, that he will be elected.

ANOTHER RIOTS.—The Bangor Advertiser tells a good story of a Yankee, who was refused dinner at one of the taverns "down east," until he had shown the landlord his "pewter." Boniface then did his best, and at the sound of the bell, in walked the Yankee, and taking a general survey of the table, turned to his host and said, "Mister, you've used my money, and I've used your dinner—good bye."

ANOTHER DAILY.—A new daily paper called the "Sun," has recently been established in Boston, by "an Association of practical Printers." The number now before us presents a very handsome and business-like appearance. Success to the enterprise.

☞ Gen John P. Van Ness, of Washington, has, it is said, presented a handsome lot on 8th street, immediately in the rear of the Patent Office, valued at $1250, on which to erect a new Presbyterian Church, to be under the pastoral care of the Rev. Septimus Tustin, late Chaplain of the United States Senate.

From the Hartford Times.

Federal Justice.

Several days since the present Board of State Prison Directors presented their annual report to the Legislature. Its main features were low, vile insinuendo—sly, hypocritical insinuations against the character and official conduct of the late Warden. It was the most sneaking, cur-like report, probably ever made to any legislative body. Many a whig even blushed on hearing it read, for it *did* not make manly charges, sustained by proof, as was proper, if any imputation was to be preferred; but it was a malicious report, vile and unusual in its character, and insinuating that which the Directors dared not boldly assert. It intimated, for instance, that prisoners had died on account of unwholesome food furnished by Mr. Pilsbury; and that a note had been protested, on account of a neglect of duty, on his part.

Mr. Pilsbury sent in a Memorial on Wednesday of this week, in which he met these foul insinuations most completely, overturning them, and throwing them to the winds. He proved the insinuations false from official reports of even Whig Committees, and other evidence that cannot be refuted. He even showed that in the case of the "protested note," the cash for taking it up when due had been paid over to the present Warden (Mr. Johnson,) and that *on account of Mr. Johnson's neglect*, the note had been protested! This is a specimen of the manner in which Capt. Pilsbury used, up the foul report of the Directors.

The question came upon ordering the memorial to be printed, so that the antidote might go out with the poison. The House had ordered *double the usual number of the Directors' Report to be printed*, and these copies containing the unjust and untrue intimations against Capt. P. had gone forth to the people. Now it was asked that the same number of his reply and refutation should be printed, so that the people could have the truth. But no! the federal leaders were at once down upon any such thing, and the House refused to print! A motion was then made to print *half* as many of the reply as had been printed of the charges. But no! not even this small bit of justice was extended. They refused to print his answer at all!

Freemen of Connecticut! such is a specimen of federal justice—their love *for truth*—their agency in disseminating untruth and foul libel, without circulating in like manner the refutation of those libels. Judge of this for yourselves.

A little boy just returned from a long visit was asked by his mother how he enjoyed himself. He answered, with boyish simplicity, that he liked his visit very well, but he wouldn't—no, that he wouldn't, never ride home between Cousin George and Sarah again, for they kept hugging and kissing each other so much that they squeezed him all the time, and almost spoiled his new hat!

"*Early Marriages.*"—A young lady, says the N. Y. Tribune, from the interior of that State has just been married to her second husband; she is now 13 1-2 years old, and married her first husband when she was 11.

A Hint to the Ladies.—The Bangor Whig says: "One of our neighbors a day or two since had some laces out drying, when a robin, building near the house, had the good taste to select and take up three yards of the lace, and to weave it into her nest."

Seeing a Snuff Box walk.—As Pat Hogan was enjoying his constitutional bliss upon the banks of a southern creek, he espied a turtle emerging from the stream. "Och, hone!" he exclaimed solemnly, "that iver I should come to America to see a snuff box walk." "Whist," said his wife, "don't be afther making fun of the bird."

ORIGINAL STAINED

From the N. O. Picayune, May 25.

Important from Texas.

The steamship New York, Captain Wright, arrived in her port last evening, in 32 hours from Galveston. She brought over sixty passengers, amongst whom were General Samuel Houston, ex-President of Texas, and family, who, it is said, are *en route* for the Hermitage.

The United States Squadron, under the command of Commodore R. F. Stockton, have arrived and anchored off Galveston.

The most important intelligence from the republic is contained in the following proclamation of President Jones, from which it would seem that the executive is cutting his wisdom teeth at last.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF TEXAS.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the people of Texas have evinced a decided wish that prompt and definite action should be had upon the proposition for annexation recently submitted by the government of the United States to this government, and that a convention should be assembled for this purpose; and

Whereas it is competent for the people alone to decide finally upon the proposition for annexation, and "by deputies in convention assembled," to adopt a constitution with a view to the admission of Texas as one of the States of the American Union; and

Whereas no authority is given by the constitution of this republic to any branch of the government to call a convention and change the organic law—this being a right reserved to the people themselves, and which they alone can properly exercise;

Therefore, be it known that I, Anson Jones, President of the Republic of Texas, desirous of giving direction and effect to the public will, already so fully expressed, do *recommend* to the citizens of Texas that an election for "deputies" to a convention be held in the different counties of the Republic on Wednesday, the fourth day of June next, upon the following basis, viz: Each county in the republic to elect one deputy, irrespective of the number of voters it contained at the first annual elections; each county voting at that time three hundred and less than six hundred, to elect two deputies; each county voting at that time six hundred and less than nine hundred, to elect three deputies; and each county voting at that time nine hundred and upwards, to elect four deputies; which basis will give to the county of Austin two, Bastrop one, Bexar two, Brazoria two, Brazos one, Bowie one, Colorado one, Fayette two, Fannin two, Fort Bend one, Goliad one, Galveston two, Gonzales one, Harris three, Harrison three, Houston two, Jackson one, Jasper one, Jefferson one, Lamar two, Liberty two, Matagorda one, Montgomery four, Milam one, Nacogdoches three, Red River three, Robertson two, Rusk one, Refugio one, Sabine one, San Augustine two, Shelby two, San Patricio one, Travis one, Victoria one, and Washington three deputies; and that the deputies so elected do assemble in convention at the city of Austin, on the "fourth of July" next, for the purpose of considering the proposition for the annexation of Texas to the United States, and any other proposition which may be made concerning the nationality of the republic; and should they deem it expedient and proper, to adopt provisionally, a constitution to be submitted to the people for their ratification, with a view to the admission of Texas, as a State, into the American Union, in accordance with the terms of the proposition for annexation already submitted to this government by that of the United States. And the chief justices of the respective counties aforesaid will give due notice of the said elections, appoint a presiding officer in the several precincts, who will appoint the judges and clerks of said elections, and have the same conducted according to the constitution and laws regulating elections, and make due return thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the great seal of the republic to be hereunto affixed.

L. S. Done at Washington, this fifth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, and of the independence of the republic the tenth. ANSON JONES.

By the President:

Ebenezer Allen, Attorney General and acting Secretary of State.

STILL LATER FROM TEXAS—IMPORTANT.

The New Orleans Jeffersonian Republican gives the following letter from Texas:

Galveston, 22d May, 1845.

The important event of the day is the arrival of Com. Stockton with his fleet. Two days after he anchored here Col. Love received information from a reliable source, from the West, that the Mexican force on the Rio Grande would attempt to occupy and maintain the line of the Nueces, at the moment of the completion of annexation.

This news he communicated to the commodore, who advised an immediate occupation of that line by the Texan troops, offering his co-operation by sea.

The commodore, accompanied by Col. Love, Col. M'Kinney, Samuel Williams, and C. A. Wickliffe late Postmaster General of the United States, will sail to-morrow to obtain intelligence, and will return in a week.

In the meantime, Maj. Gen. Sherman is to visit the Executive and ask his approval and co-operation. Should he refuse, Sherman contends that he is empowered by the general terms of an existing law to act independently of the President, and he will do so. He will call three thousand men into immediate service to rendezvous at Corpus Christi, *and the call will be promptly obeyed.*

Things here are in a great ferment.

Benefit of Family Likeness.

Some 30 years ago, Mr. John Walker died in N. London Connecticut, leaving his family poor. Michael the eldest son, determined on making an effort to provide for the family, and so departed, exhorting his mother to keep up good courage, for he would provide a home for her and the children, and come back as soon as he had done so. Not long afterwards, John Smith, that universal man who has married more wives, two to one, than any other man living, married the widow Walker, and brought her with her children to the great city of Gotham. At the end of four years, the industry of Michael having been so successful in providing a comfortable home for the family in Onondaga county, he returned, full of delight, to inform his mother, and take her to his new residence. But his buoyant feelings were crushed, when he found that the family had gone, and no body could tell where. From that time to this he has been searching for his lost kindred with painful solicitude. He had grown to be a man of property and high respectability, but his grief has always been for his lost mother and brother and sisters. Like Logan, he felt that not a drop of his blood flowed in the veins of any human being whom he could find. Yet his case was more harassing than that of Logan,—for he knew that some of his kindred must exist somewhere, and had how near no one could know. In this state of anxiety he has been searching for twenty five years, through Connecticut, and wherever else there was the slightest hope of finding the objects of his filial and fraternal love. He has often said that he would give a thousand dollars if he could but find a cousin. On the other hand, the mother sought for her absent son until she heard of a Mr. Walker who had been murdered, and concluding that the murdered man must be her son, mourned for his grievous fate and gave up the search. The children having grown up, and a son, Mr. Wm. A. Walker, has for many years been a man of considerable business in the city, though not so located as to have his name in a directory, or at any rate at times when it was looked for by his brother. There are also two sisters, married and residents in New York. About two weeks ago, Mr. Wm. A. Walker was passing along Broad street, when a stranger met him, and gazing earnestly in his face, said, 'is not your name Walker?' 'Yes,' was the reply. 'Have not you a brother in Onondaga Co.?' continued the stranger.—'No,' said Mr. Walker, 'I had a brother who went West but he was murdered a great many years ago.' Further conversation led Mr Walker to conclude that the stranger was probably right, and that his long lost brother was found. Next day he started for West Hills, in Onondaga Co., to make the matter certain. This was on Saturday, but eager as were his feelings to find out the truth, his regard for the day of rest was such, that he remained at Albany until Monday. On his arrival at the house of Mr. Michael P. Walker, in Onondaga county, he introduced himself reservedly: said he was travelling that way, and finding himself near the dwelling of a namesake, thought he would call and rest himself. "Your name is Walker, then, sir," said Michael. "Yes." "In what part of the country do you reside?" continued Michael: the old spirit of the family search starting afresh in his mind. "I live in New York," said William. "Did you always live there?" "No," said William, "I was born in New London." "In New London?" inquired Michael, earnestly: "what was your father's name?" "His name was John." "And what is your christian name?" asked Michael, trembling with emotion. "My name is William." "You are my brother!" exclaimed Michael, clasping William in his arms. There was no longer any doubt in either mind, and the brothers wept upon each others necks. Mr. Michael Walker returned with his brother to embrace again his mother, now more than eighty years of age, and his two sisters. He who has never felt jealousy, cannot be told what it is; and he who has never been lost, cannot know the emotions of one who is. So, none but those who have endured the sorrows of this family (if any have) can comprehend the joy of this meeting.—*Jour. of Commerce.*

A Mrs. Candle in Court.

Mrs. Titmash (a lady of the Candle school) and her husband made something of a stir in the Recorder's Court yesterday. The complaint made by the watchman was, that they were disturbing the peace when he arrested them; but in what manner, Mrs. Titmarsh would not permit him to tell; she would not allow Mr. Titmarsh to explain, nor would she be silenced by the Recorder. She evidently concluded there was talking to be done; and having no mean opinion of her own powers of loquacity, was determined to take it all to herself—indeed it seemed to be with her 'labor of love.'

Recorder.—Watchman state the circumstances of these people's arrest.'

Mrs. Titmarsh.—'Will your honor hear me? I'm a decent married woman, and have got three small children—two of them twins, that will be two years of age next 4th of July, provided they get over the measels; and, besides, ——'

Recorder.—'And besides—I don't see what your twins have got to do with arrest. Let the watch——'

Mrs. Titmarsh.—'O, I don't want to have the ear of the Court poisoned by a watchman, that never had no twins in his life—that never had no husband to trifle with his feelings, and that doesn't know nothing of how the tender sensibilities of a confiding woman are lacerated and laid bare by the conduct of an ungreatful husband. O, Tit, Tit, t'—and here she looked a look both of mixed sorrow and of anger—'O, Tit Tit! I knew it ain't come to this! and what would I care if it was not for my little boy, that's at the public schools, and the two little twins that's at home with the negro. What——'

Mr. Titmarsh—(in a peace invoking voice.) 'W ll, dear, it was your own fault. If you had held your tongue, the watchman would never minded us.'

Mrs. Titmarsh.—'My fault!—if I had held my tongue! O! don't drive me mad, Titmarsh! —don't you talk to me about holding my tongue! How could any poor woman, with two twins, hold her tongue—that would have such a husband—such a hypocrite of a husband, I may say as you are! O, you——'

Recorder.—'I must hear, madam, why it was that you have been brought before me.'

Mr. Titmarsh.—'It was all a mistake of the watchman, your honor. Mrs. Titmarsh was speaking to me about some domestic matter: —she has a habit of sometimes speaking *rather* loud; so the watchman, thinking we were disputing or doing something worse, arrested us.'

Mrs. Titmarsh.—'O, this is all very fine, Tit —very! I speak rather loud sometimes—do I? and of course you never gave me occasion—not you!—harrassed to death as I am, taking care of my eldest child and my two twins!

Mr. Titmarsh.—'I never——'

Mrs. Titmarsh.—'O, don't talk to me, Tit! I can't bear your duplicity. You never!' to be sure you never. You never pretend to go to the temperance meeting, and instead of going there spend the night at the 'Bunch of Grapes' with your old pot companions, while *me* and my poor twins and eldest child sit lonely and desolate at home. You never—'

Mr. Titmarsh.—'Mrs T., this is no place—'

Mrs. Titmarsh.—O, of course! it's no place—any place is no place for me to open my mouth and let the public know the way a poor woman as I am with my eldest child and two twins is treated by you. It is no place I suppose to tell how, when you said you were at mother, the other night you were at the Amphitheatre; but what did you care if little Tommy died of the whooping cough?—you wouldn't go to mother's for the cure—you'd rather go see Madame Arraline dance the catchouca of course you would, and you'd rather go to the lake to eat a soft-shell crab supper than take a comforta'le cup of tea at home with your poor heart-broken wife, her eldest boy and two twins. Yes I *was* speaking loud, and *will* speak loud, and I *will*—'

Recorder. 'That will do, madam, you may go, and so may Mr. Titmarsh.'

The fact was that while the batteries of Mrs Titmarsh's volunintry were levelled at poor Tit as she delighted to call him, the Recorder saw a neighbor of theirs in court, from whom he learned that the disturbance of peace spoken by the watchman, and for which they were arrested, was nothing more than one of her usual lectures spoken *before* the curtain, instead of *behind* it. [N. O. Picayune.

Laconic Correspondence.—The New Orleans Picayune says; Brevity in epistolary correspondence has long since come to be regarded as a characteristic of great minds. Whether the following correspondence is to be regarded as the emanation of genius, a "discerning public must decide," as the quack said when he spoke of the curative powers of his patent medicine.

The first letter is from a lady who keeps a boarding house in this municipality to one of her weekly lies: the second is his reply;

Wednesday, 10 o'clock, A. M.

Mr.——, Room No. 24.

Sir—I send your account by my Bill. foot it immediately or quit the house.

Yours in want of money.

J. R.

Bill, we would here remark, is the lady's coloured waiter, well known to all the boarders as "the man of all work." A few moments after Madame J—— R—— put her note in the hand of Bill, he came running down stairs, crying as loudly as if some person had attempted to assassinate him. The following note, which he held in his hand and handed to his mistress, explained the cause of his wailing.

Wednesday, Room 24, about 10 o'clock, A. M.

Mrs J—— R,

Madam, not finding it convenient to foot your account, I have footed your Bill.

T. S.

☞ The Duke de Nemours, and H. R. H., the Prince de Joinville, hunted on Thursday in the forest of Compiegne, with Prince Agustus, of Saxe Cobourg. In the course of a few hours they bagged twenty seven hares.

On the same day, one of *the people* of Paris having discharged his gun at a swallow, was condemned to ride the wooden horse! Who shall say, now, that justice is not equally distributed among the French people?—[French Paper.

When is a hen most likely to hatch? When she is in earnest (her nest.)

Sad Accident on the Worcester Railroad.—Three or four gravel cars were thrown off the track a mile or two this side of Needham, on Thursday afternoon, in consequence of the breaking of an axle. An Irishman named Richard Archer, who was on one of the cars, was killed instantly.—*Bost. Times.*

Florida Election — Democracy triumphant!

Florida has just been holding her first State election. The result will be a democratic victory. An exchange paper has the following:

We learn that the democrats have carried every thing before them in East Florida. The following counties had been heard from, viz: St. Johns, Orange, Duvall, Columbia, Hamilton, Nassau, and a portion of Alachua. The democrats have elected their Senators and Representatives in all the above counties, with the exception of Nassau, which has returned a whig Senator and Representative, the county election turning on local matters. Mosely and Levy (the democratic candidates for Congress) in the same county having a majority. It is the general opinion that Mosely and Levy's majority in the above counties will not be less than 500.

Inconvenience of a Bad Character.

A mortal fever prevailed on board a ship at sea, and a negro man was appointed to throw the bodies of those who died from time to time, overboard.—One day when the Captain was on deck, he saw the negro dragging out of the forecastle a sick man; who was struggling violently to extricate himself from the negro's grasp, and remonstrating bitterly against the cruelty of being buried alive. "What are you going to do with that man, you black rascal?" said the captain. "Going to throw him overboard, massa, cause he dead!" "Dead! you scoundrel," said the captain, "don't you see he moves and speaks?" "Yes, massa, I know he say he no dead, but *he always lie so you neber know when to believe him!*"

☞ A man named Stevens, in the employ of Ichabod Sprague, Esq., in the town of Rigs, who was ploughing in the field during a storm last Wednesday, was struck by lightning and killed instantly. The bolt entered the top of the head and came out at the chin, making a hole about the size of an ordinary bullet. It then passed down his limbs and went through his foot, tearing off the sole of his boot. One of the horses with which he was ploughing was killed.

☞ The Protestant Episcopal Convention of Michigan met at Detroit on Wednesday of last week. Fifty clergymen were present.

Pistols for Two.—Mrs. *Gunn*, of Vermont, recently presented her duel hating husband with a *brace of little pistols.*

DELINQUENT SUBSCRIBERS,

whose names are EXPUNGED from our List Chapter 1.

Silas Pierce,	owes	$4 00
Caleb Eaton, Norwich,	"	3 00
H. Frink, Packerville,	"	2 20
G. M. Maples, N. London,	"	1 00
Thomas M. Brown,	"	1 00
G. D. Head, E. Hampton,	"	1 56
Martin Webber, Columbia,	"	1 04
A. W. Franklin, Columbia,	"	4 02
John P. Wilson, Killingly,	"	1 80
Daniel S. Kingsbury, Mansonville,	"	5 00
Elisha Tingley, do.	"	5 00
Thomas E. Inman, Chepachet, R. I.	"	4 00
Geo. Augustus Chase, Rahway, N. J.	"	1 32
O. Wakefield, Packerville,	"	4 00
J. P. Wheeler, Manchester,	"	1 46
A. Thayer, do.	"	1 46
Harvey Tuttle, Otsego Co. N Y.	"	3 16
Wm. A. Mott, Lisbon,	"	2 30

☞ *Chapter 2,—a continuation of the same subject, will appear as soon as it becomes manifest that any portion of those to whom we have addressed Letters during the past week, are disposed to treat our claims with neglect.*

To satisfy the public on every point relative to the fairness of his published statements, Mr C Brinckerhoff has, among others, obtained the reliable services of Dr Chilton, who decides that the Health Restorative is entirely composed of Herbs and and Roots. As regards the incalculable power and facility of cure of Consumption and Colds by this medicine, one can easily satisfy himself by examining the testimonials of undoubted certificates, or by enquiring of the referees.

Ferre's Cream Saponine.—This is the *ne plus ultra* of shaving creams—probably nothing equal to it can be found in the market and nothing need be desired. People who have tought beards shooting from tender faces, should supply themselves with this compound, for from its softening and healing qualities, they will find that shaving is not so difficult and painful an operation after all, as they have been induced to consider it.—*Christian Freeman.*

MARRIED,

At Lebanon, May 3d, by Rev. E. Wildman, Mr. Luther Robinson of Roxbury, Mass., to Miss Sarah A. Brown of Lebanon.

In Groton, May 15th, Robert A. Manwarring, M. D. of Norwich, to Miss Ellen, daughter of the late Hon. Noyes Barber of Groton.

In Christ Church, West Haven, on the 28th ult., by Rev. A. B. Chapin, Mr. Stephen Gunn, of Milford, to Miss Mary O. Merwin, of the former place.

In Middletown, on the 28th inst., by the Rev. J. R. Crane, Dr. M. M. Woodruff, of Elizabethtown, N. J., to Maria Burnet, only daughter of the Rev. J. R. Crane.

In Hartford, May 29th, by the Rev. John Moore, Col. Nathan E. Stannard of New Haven, to Miss Rachel Woodruff of Southington.

In New Milford, June 3d, by Rev. G. S. Gilbert, Mr. John Beach of Middlebury, to Miss Fanny Hamlin of New Milford.

DIED.

In New Haven on the 5th inst., Miss Mary S. Bradley, aged 65.

At German Flats, N. Y. May 15th, Mr. Henry Seeber, aged 104. He served in the old French war, and in the war of the Revolution. He lived to see the 5th generation—his descendants number 219.

At Greenborough, Vt. May 21st, Mr. Benjamin Bushe, aged 115.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF NORWICH,

Arrived.

June 5th Sloop Catharine Weisnt, Weisnt fm Albany.
Sch. Fredrick Warren, Warren fm Boston
Sloop Young Barber, Horton fm Riverhead.
6th. Sloop George Washington, Champlin fm New York.
June 7th Steam Sch Shetucket, Geer, fm N. Y.
Sch Eliza Lawton, Lamphire, fm Elizabeth City, N. C.
Sch Jasper, Whittlesey, fm Kingston.
Sloop Andrew Jackson, Ewin, fm Albany.
June 9th Sch Banner, Tryon, fm Kingston.
Sch Uncas, Rogers, fm Phil.
Sch Aria, Benson, fm Camden, Me.
Sch Diamond, Stinson, fm Camden, Me.
Sch Banker Hill, Marson, fm Gardner, Me.
Sch Carroll, Kelley, fm Phil.
Sloop Gleanor, Coit, fm Albany.
Sloop Arrora, Geer, fm N. Y.

Notice.

THE legal voters in town meeting in the town of Norwich are hereby warned to meet at the Town Hall in said Norwich on Saturday the 14th instant, at 2 o'clock, P. M. to act upon the approval of the layout by the Select Men of two Public streets in the village of Greeneville known by the names of Main and High streets and to do any other business proper to be done at said Meeting.

ZEBULON R. ROBBINS,
BEN. HUNTINGTON, } *Select*
SANFORD B. MEECH. } *Men.*

Norwich, June 7th, 1845. tw16 w29

Another Arrival

Of Gentlemen's Fine French Calf Boots, direct from the Importer, a beautiful article. No one can see them without wishing to purchase.

J. I RESON & SON,
118 south side Main street.

May 7. wd13—3w

NICHOLS & CHAPMAN,
HOUSE, SIGN AND SHIP
PAINTERS & GLAZIERS,
Over Myers & Baily's Carpenter Shop.
FRANKLIN SQUARE,
Norwich City, Ct.

Imitators of Wood of all kinds—also Marble of various descriptions; Granite Stone, &c. &c. Paints, of all kinds, prepared ready for use.

June 5 1845. w29 tw15

Fare Reduced
BETWEEN
NORWICH AND HARTFORD.

THE MAIL STAGE for Hartford will leave Norwich every day (Sundays excepted) at 7 1-2 o'clock, A. M., arrive in Hartford about 3 o'clock, P. M.

FARE $2,00.

Passengers called for or left at any place in the city. PERRIGO & BULKELLEY, Proprietors.

HENRY B. DOWNER, Agent.

Norwich, June 6th, 1845. tw 15w29

New Route to
SPRINGFIELD.
FARE ONLY $2,50

PASSENGERS by this route will take the Stages to Hartford which leaves daily (except Sundays) at 7 1-2 A. M., and have 3 hours to do business in Hartford and arrive at Springfield by cars at 7 P. M. G. H. BULKELLEY, and ORRIN PERRIGO, Proprietors.

HENRY B. DOWNER, Agt.

Passengers by this route will save $1,40.

Norwich June 1845. tw 15 w29

LADIES SHOES—Our assortment of Ladies Shoes is now large and perfect, embracing the choicest selection of fine Gaiters and Kid Buskins, colored and black of American and French Manufacture. Also, Common Shoes in abundance, of every variety and description, which will be sold cheaper than ever, by

J. IRESON & SON.

June 5 tw 16 w29

GENTS DRESS BOOTS.—A splendid bracle of Gents Calf and Goat Boots, sewed and peg'd, received this day direct from the Manufacturer and for sale at prices that defy competition, by

J. IRESON & SON.

June 5 tw15 w29

L. H. YOUNG,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKER,
No. 48 State-street,
Boston, Mass.

☞ *REAR OF BOSTON BANK.*

Bank, Rail Road, Insurance and Manufacturing STOCK, bought and sold.

Boston June 2 3mw29 tw14

C. BRINCKERHOFF'S

A remarkable and singular attestation has just been made by an eminent member of the Medical Faculty, as to the curative power, of C. Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative in cases of Consumption, Chronic Coughs and Colds, and Pains in the Side and Chest. This gentleman furnishing his patients with the Restorative, and finds it absolutely necessary, as he never had any prescription to produce the astonishing results realized by the use of the Restorative. This gentleman stands among his medical brethren as one of the most distinguished of their number; his name is left with the proprietor for reference. There is no doubt but that in a few years the leading physicians will prescribe this remedy, and that afflicted patients will use it and bless the hour that it was made known to them is. Being a truly fine herbal medicine it is consequently of more importance as every one feels safety while using it, and no sense of danger as if he were using deleterious minerals. Mr. Wilkes a respected merchant in New York, used the Restorative and was cured wholly from a dangerous cough and expectoration. The Editor of the Commercial Advertiser with an earnest appeal commends it to the confidence of the sick, and affectingly calls on them all to give it a fair trial before relinquishing every hope. The following certificate is from Dr. Chilton, the well known New York chemist.

"I have analyzed a bottle of medicine called 'C. Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative;' and find that it does not contain Mercury, or any other metallic preparation, nor opium in any of its forms. It is composed of vegetable matter entirely."

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.

C. BRINCKERHOFF, Proprietor, N. Y.

Principal Office, 96 Hudson street, New York.

Horace Everett, U. S. Agent, 96 Hudson-street New York, has appointed,

SAMUEL TYLER 138 Main street, Norwich.
WM. S. TYLER, 131 Water street. do.

as agents for the above medicine.

May 1st. 1845. 1m23

Something New.

SPALDING & CO., are manfacturing under Letters Patent granted by the United States, an improved Friction match, to burn

Without Brimstone.

They now offer for sale, on very reasonable terms

20,000 GROSS.

Neatly put up in Tin, Wood and Paper, in 4n sized packages and in lots to suit purchasers.

These Matches are highly improved of and recommended for family use by Physicians and Chemists, in consequence of the absence of Sulphur in their manufacture, the fumes of which are so disagreeable and deleterious to all, and particularly injurious to persons having weak lungs or delicate constitutions.

They are particularly recommended to the attention of shippers as they have frequently been taken on long voyages and exposed to the action of all climates without the slightest injury.

For sale by SPALDING &O.

At wholesale and retail by M. W. MATHEWSON

Agents for the manufacturers

Jan. 22 1845. 1y

WANTED, 10,000 lbs.,
Old Cast off India Rubber Shoes.

FOR which new and fresh Goods will be exchanged at Cash prices.

J. IRESON & SON.

Feb. 5 fd1

TEA AND COFFEE.—A fresh supply just received, comprising every quality and for sale low by JULIUS WEBB.

Corner Commerce and Water Streets

May 14 3m28

NEW DRESS GOODS,
THIS DAY
RECEIVED!!

20 PS. Splendid FRENCH ORGANDIES, 15 pa. Rich FRENCH LAWNS and MUSLINS. 12 pa. Super FRENCH BARRAGES and BALZORINES. 6 " NEW STYLES MARQUESSES. A few pa. May LAWNS and MUSLINS. A few pa. BLK. MARQUESSES.

ALL of the above invoices are just imported and new styles and desirable patterns and will be so cheap by ELY & CO.

GINGHAMS AND DELAINES.

A GOOD assortment of desireable styles, just received by ELY & CO.

BARRAGE SCARFS.

☞ Another lot of those Barrage Scarfs which last week gave such general satisfaction. Also a few extra rich BARRAGE SHAWLS. Also a large lot of FANCY SHAWLS, now being sold BY

ELY & CO.,

June 5 '45. wd7 tw 15

OPPOSITION LINE.
THIS DAY RECEIVED
AT THE
NEW YORK PEARL STREET STORE.
117 MAIN STREET,
Hubbard's Row.

ANOTHER large and splendid Lot of SUMMER GOODS consisting in part of the following articles all of which will be sold at prices much below the market.

LADIES DRESS GOODS.

FRENCH LAWNS and MUSLINS, RICH BALZORINES and BALZORINE MUSLINS, DRESS SILKS of every style and color. PRINTED JACONET CAMBRICS, FRENCH GINGHAMS of a new pattern, &c., &c. &c.

SHAWLS.

CASHMERE BROCHE, PLAIN DE LAINE, SILK BERAGE LONG SHAWLS, EMB'D CASHMERE, DAMASK SILK very rich, TARTALON CASHMERE WORSTED DAMASK, PLAID BERAGE.

WILL YOU READ THIS?

Just received another small lot of those NAPKINS which will be sold at 3 cents a piece.

☞ *PARASOLS, SUNSHADES and PARABOLETS* the best assortment in the city.

WM. H. TERRY

May 29. w28—118

BOSTON
BOOT & SHOE STORE.

R. GOODWIN,
DEALER IN
BOOTS, SHOLS, AND RUBBERS,
118 Main-street, Norwich,

RESPECTFULLY invites the attention of the Citizens of Norwich, and the public generally to his *NEW* and *SPLENDID* assortment of

Boots and Shoes,

just received from the manufacturers and other sources, where they had been bought at the lowest Cash prices, and will be sold at such rates as cannot fail to suit the most acute bargainer. My stock has been made from the best materials, and of superior workmanship. All articles not proving as recommended, will be made good. Customers can rely upon finding at my Store, every desirable article in the Boot and Shoe Line, and at *LOWER* prices than those that defy competition.

DON'T MISTAKE THE NUMBER.
118 Main Street. 118

May 30, 1845. w27tw12—4

QUINEBAUG BANK.—The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of *Four* per cent., from the earnings of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on Monday next.

May 29.—tw14w28 D. L. TRUMBULL, Cashier.

Do you want comfort in SHAVING??
THEN USE FERRE'S SHAVING
CREAM,

A FEW of the hundreds of recommendations to the above Cream may be found below

FERRE'S SHAVING CREAM.

The undersigned having used the Cream Saponine, of which Mr. E. C Ferre of Middletown is sole proprietor are happy to award him our testimonials in its favor. Considering the expedition of making the lather, its superior quality when made, its softening effects on the beard, and its curative qualities upon the skin, we do not hesitate to recommend it to the public as the best Shaving Cream either domestic or imported now in use.

Rev. E E Griswold	Charles Woodward MD
do. Wm Jarvis	J Barratt, M D
do W G Howard	Wm B Casey, M D
do Arther Granger	David Harrison, M D
do Samuel M Emery	Edwin Stearns
Prof John Johnson	E A Russell
do A W Smith	Jeremiah H Taylor
Sam'l Stearns	Eli Wilcox, P H
Eleazer Lacey	Horace Clark
Joseph Arnold	Thomas G Mather
W S Camp	Sidera Chase
Daniel H Chase	George Francis
Charles Francis	

Ferre's Cream Saponine, after a thorough trial, I consider it much preferable to any other article which I have ever used in shaving. Its properties are so valuable as to commend it to general use.

Rev. J. R. CRANE.

For sale by WILLIAM S. TYLER, Water st. Agent for the Proprietor, also sold by SAMUEL TYLER and Perfumers generally.

April 16 '45 21

Misses and Childrens's Shoes.—A large supply of Misses and Children's Shoes of every description, quality and color just received and for sale low by J. IRESON & SON, 118 South side Main-st.

June 5 tw 16 w29

SPORTSMEN ATTEND.

CALVIN G. RAWSON, keeps constantly on hand Pigeon & Wilsee & John Hall & Sons best English.

Sporting Powder.

Dupont's Powder in half & quarter Kegs, and in canister.

Indian Rifle, do in canisters.

A'so,

Sporting, blasting, rifle &c, patent Safety Fuse.

Sept. 6, 1844—1w13 142 Water-st.

HENRY S. COOK,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 15 Shetucket-Street,
Norwich, Ct.

GENTLEMEN' AND BOY'S GARMENTS CUT AND MADE

☞ In the Latest Styles. ☜

CHEAP GROCERY STORE.
JULIUS WEBB,
CORNER OF COMMERCE & WATER STS.

OFFERS for sale a general assortment of GOODS, comprising every article usually kept in the Grocery line, at a very small advance from cost.

May 14 3m28

SHETUCKET BAND.

THE public are respectfully informed that a new Band has been formed in this City under the above title, for the purpose of Furnishing Music for Military Parades, Public Processions, Excursions &c.

The Band have placed themselves under the direction of Mr. R. E. Sabin—and under a complete organization, with new and effective music; respectfully solicit the patronage of the public.

Orders for the Band may be left with R. E. Sabin, Leader, or W. S. Knowlton, at the Music and Umbrella store, No. 76 Main street.]

Norwich, May 12, 1845. w2314—3

BONNETS AND MILLINERY GOODS.

THE subscribers having accepted the Agency of one of the largest and best manufacturing establishments in Massachusetts are prepared to offer a general supply of

Florence and Fancy Braid Bonnets,

at the lowest manufacturers' prices. Merchants, Milliners and all others will find it for their advantage to call on the subscribers before purchasing.

ALSO, Just received a splendid assortment of RIBBONS, FLOWERS, and MILLINERY ARTICLES which are received direct from the Importers and will be sold at the lowest New York prices.

All persons wishing the above Goods may save 10 per cent by calling at No: 32 & 35 Shetucket st.

ELY & CO.

March 26th, '45. 1y18

Norwich and Worcester
RAIL ROAD.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

Accommodation Trains,
Daily Except Sunday.

From Norwich, 6 A. M. and 4 1-2 P. M.
" Worcester, 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.

Steamboat Train,

From Norwich, about 2 A. M. and 4 P. M. Monday Wednesday and Friday.
" Worcester, 5 3-4 P. M. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Long Island Train,
Stopping at Danielsonville.

From Norwich, about 2 P. M. Monday, Wednesday and Friday

Attention
UNCAS GUARDS!

YOU are hereby requested to meet at the Armory on Central Wharf Thursday evening of each week for drill until further notice.

It is hoped that the members will attend punctually, for "practice makes perfect."

For order of the Captain:

N. P. POTTER, Clerk.

June 3d. 3w14 tw 28

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of Osgood & Webb are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber if they wish to save cost.

JULIUS WEBB.

Corner Commerce and Water Streets.

May 14 3w28 tf

ORIGINAL STAINED

NEW GOODS---SPRING STOCK.

CONNECTICUT BONNET STORE.

HITCHCOCK & PAYSON,

MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF

STRAW, SILK AND FANCY BONNETS.

And Dealers In

RIBBONS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,

AND FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

HAVING made extensive arrangements for the Spring Trade, we are prepared to offer to our numerou customers and the public generally a very RICH AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF NEW GOOD and we pledge ourselves to sell lower than the lowest New York or Boston prices. We feel confident b givin our whole attention to the BONNET and MILLINERY Business, we shall be able to give satisfaction We shall at all times have a stock worthy the attention of purchasers at *Wholesale and Retail.*

All persons buying the above goods will save 20 per cent by calling at the Connecticut Bonnet Store.

N. B. Bonnets and Leghorn Hats Blocked and prepared in the best style at short notice. Millinery Department under the direction of Miss *D. D. CLEMENT.* No 17 Shetucket-st.

Norwich, April 1st '45. 19

BOOTS AND SHOES.

1845. NEW SPRING GOODS. 1845.

THE Subscriber has just received a large supply of NEW GOODS in his line consisting of Gen tlemens'

BOOTS, SHOES, DOWNINGS, BROGANS, GAI TERS, SLIPPERS, &C. &C.

of the most desirable styles, and best quality. Also, LADIES' and MISSES'

GAITERS, HALF GAITERS, BUSKINS, TIES, SLIP PERS, &C. &C.,

a great variety. Also a large assortment of Children's

SHOES, BOOTS, GAITERS, SOCKS, &C.

All of which will be sold as low as at any Store in this city, and WARRANTED. Purchasers are inv'd o call and examine at No 84. Main, OPPOSITE THE FRANKLIN HOUSE.

☞ Work made to order. Also, repairing neatly executed.

March 26th, '45. 6m18. CHARLES TRACY.

EXTENSIVE SALE!

CLOTHING,

WILL CONTINUE through the season at

THE BOSTON CLOTHING STORE,

143 MAIN-STREET.

J. B. PALMER & CO.,

HAVE just received from their manufacturing establishment in Boston, an ENTIRE NEW AND FASHIONABLE STOCK, of Spring and Summer Clothing, made and trimmed in the best manner and most fashionable Styles. It is useless to enumerate articles, as it is a well-known fact that every ga ment, from a superfine Eighteen Dollar Coat to a pair of Fifty Cent Pantaloons, can be found at this es ablishment.

FURNISHING GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Price and quality, wholesale and retail. Green Jackets, Overalls and Striped Shirts, by the cord.— ☞ Their stock is now complete, and arrangements have been made by which they will receive new goods every week through the season.

THE Public are therefore invited to call where they will ever find a Fresh Stock of Ready Made Cloth ing. ☞ Our determination is to sell. Our watchword is NEVER TO BE UNDERSOLD ! !

Norwich May, 1845. w2545

LOOK HERE.

AT THE

ONE PRICE STORE.

WM. W. KINNEY, AGENT.

18 selling nice Velvet VESTS for 1,00 Nice Summer VESTS for ,75 cts.
This Summer PANTS from 50 cts to 1,00 This Summer COATS for 1,00

18 SHETUCKET-STREET. 18

Remember that there is only one price and no jockeying at this establishment. The Public will see that this is the only true principle of doing business, we will not ask one price and Take another. Gentlemen who want to buy their Clothing Cheap will call on us as we are bound to sell our goods lower than any other establishment. 18 *Shetucket-Street.*

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA CLOTHING STORE

May 21, 1845. w26 18

EXHIBITION.

ONE PRICE ONLY:

PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK

CLOTHING STORE.

18 SHETUCKET-STREET. 18

HAS opened with a splendid and magnificent Stock of CLOTHING, made for the Spring and Summer Styles for 1845 from the Paris and London fashions—the most fashionable nations on the Globe. Of every style and size from a small Youth to the Giant size of the most corpulent men in the Country; and the ☞ extreme low prices which this Stock is to be sold is astonishing to the world.

This Store is permanently established for the reception of fashionable made Clothing as soon as reported from the London and Paris Styles. The many thousands of Garments and variety of Styles of this fashionable Establishment forbid room to enumerate them. All we ask is for Gentlemen, whether Gentlemen of leisure, Sportsmen, Mechanics, and Laborers one and all come and examine for yourselves. The doors will be open from six in the morning and close at nine in the evening.

N. B. Mr. WM W. KINNEY will have the charge and Agency of this Establishment, and will be happy to see and wait upon those who will favor him with a call. ☞ The lowest price marked on each article. Remember 18 Shetucket street, opposite Huntington's round black Sign.

Norwich, May 14 1845. w2515

PROCLAMATION.

THE

UNITED STATES CLOTHING STORE,

91 Main Street.

HAS on hand a number of *thousands* of

SPRING AND SUMMER

GARMENTS

of every style and variety, which will be sold on the LOW PRICE system.

Gentlemen coming in from the country will find it to their advantage to call at the UNITED STATES, to purchase clothing—next door to Chas Clark's Hat Store. J. T. FAY.

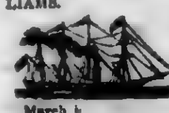
Norwich April 30, 1845. 1t&w1f24

Freight and Passage Reduced.

Norwich and New York Propeller

Line of Steamboats.

Steam Propeller SHETUCKET, Capt. C H. GEER.
" " QUINEBAUG, " J. WILLIAMS.



WILL leave Norwich and New York every Tuesday and Friday at 4 o'clock P. M. Freight and passengers will be taken very low.

March 4 16

TEA AND COFFEE.—A fresh supply just received, comprising every quality and for sale low by JULIUS WEBB.

Corner Commerce and Water Streets

May 16 w28

India Rubber Overshoes.

WE have on hand and for sale on the most rea sonable terms, a most splendid assortment o

India Rubber Shoes and Overshoes,

of the latest patterns and styles in market, manufactured from the pure gum and get up in the best manner—warranted not to stiffen in the coldest weather, or contract by the heat, and will retain their color under all circumstances, and not to par in the seams.

Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine the great improvements made in the manufacture of India Rubber. ☞ We sell cheap.

J IRESON & SON.

Feb. 16. 1f12

REMITTANCES TO AND PASSAGE FROM ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

WE beg to inform our friends in Norwich, Conn and this vicinity, that we have appointed Mr JAMES MC'LELLAND, of that city, as our agent Persons sending for their relatives, or remitting money to the old country, will find it their interest and their friend comfort to give him a call.

ROCHE BROTHERS & CO.,
25 Fulton street, New York.

Jan 24th 1844 tf

Notice.

THE subscribers are now opening a complete assortment of all kinds of

Paints, Oils, White Lead, Dry and in Oil, Varnishes, Window Glass,

BRUSHES of all kinds, MIXED PAINTS, for immediate use, to suit customers. Particular attention given to country work. All orders punctually attended to at the first door east of John Breed & Co. Water street. SPALDING & ALBERTSON.

Norwich, May 6. w2412—3w

J. IRESON & SON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, and RUBBERS.

LEATHER, BLACKING, LACINGS, RIBBONS, GALLOONS, &c. &c.

115 South Side Main-street.
Norwich City,
Conn.

April 9, '45. 1f20

J. HENRY PECK,

Fashionable

HAIR DRESSER,

No. 98 Main-st.

ONE DOOR EAST OF E. T. HUNTINGTON'S WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE.

Norwich Conn.

Jan. 16. -7

DR. MERRILL'S

Botanic Store,

COURT STREET,

New London, Ct,

☞ All purchases of medicine sold at this store are warranted pure; and purchasers dissatisfied can have their money refunded

New London, Feb 11, '45 1f12

DENTISTRY.

G. R. & C. PARKHURST.

Office, 89 Main-Street,
Norwich Ct.

Dec. 18, '41. 6

CHARLES A. CONVERSE.

Dealer in

English, French and German Hardware, Cuttery, and Guns.

139, MAIN-STREET,
Norwich

EXPRESS NEWS.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

ELY & CO.

CAN AND WILL SELL all kinds of

MILLINERY GOODS,

at less prices than can be bought elsewhere in *New London County.*

They have just received a large lot of FLORENCE, RUTLAND and FANCY BRAID

BONNETS,

and they will sell them at the lowest manufacturers prices. RIBBONS, FLOWERS and TABS will be sold at mere nominal prices, for all these goods they are bound to sell, and prices must not hinder the sale Let all who would avail themselves of the opportunity of saving 20 PER CENT on MILLINERY GOODS, call soon at ELY & CO'S as they will prove the above statement by actual demonstration

May 6th, 1845.

BONNETS bought of them can be trimmed in the most approved style and at short notice.

May 6th '45.

They have just received 21 BOXES splendid SHAWLS, rich and desirable Styles also 37 pa. rich BALZORINES and BAREGES which they offer on the most reasonable terms.

May 6th 1845. 91&w24

SUGAR.—5000 pounds Sugar of various qualities just rec'd and for sale cheap by

JULIUS WEBB.
Corner of Commerce and Water Street.

May 16 6w26 115

OPENING

All this week

At 115 South side Main street

A Splendid assortment of Gentleman's, Boy's and Youth's fine Calf and Goat, Sewed and Pegged Boots and Brogans some beautiful Styles. Call & see them. No charge for looking.

J. IRESON & SON.

April 24 1845 29

2000 BAGS DAIRY SALT, in prime order just received for sale by

WHITAKER HAMMOND & CO.

April 30, w2 Commerce st.

WANTED, 10,000 lbs.,

Old Cast off India Rubber Shoes.

FOR which new and fresh Goods will be exchanged at Cash prices.

J. IRESON & SON.

Feb. 5 f11

WM. H. ALLEN

DENTIST,

OFFICE, NO. 0½ SHETUCKET STREET, (UP STAIRS)

WHERE he will perform all operations necessary for the preservation of the teeth and gums in the best possible manner. Teeth inserted from 1 to a complete set. Teeth cleaned, filled, extracted, and all irregularities, whether they proceed from disease or want of proper care, remedied.

March 23.

DAILY LINE

To New London.

THE Steamer ANGELINA, Capt. A. LOVELL, has commenced her regular Trips to New London. Leaving Norwich at 8 o'clock in the morning, returning in the afternoon in time for the accommodation Train of Cars for Worcester.

On or before April 1st, she will extend her trips to Portersville, (Mystic,) and Stonington regular. For further information inquire of the Capt. or E. A. BILL. March 19,45.—17.

REGULAR STEAM BOAT LINE,

BETWEEN NORWICH AND NEW YORK,

DAILY.

THE Splendid Steamer Cleopatra, Capt ISAAC K. DUSTAN. The Splendid Steamer Worcester, Capt DANIEL BACON.

The Worcester will leave Norwich on Mondays Wednesdays, and Fridays. The Cleopatra, will leave Norwich, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Each of the above boats will leave New York on alternate days.

E. A. BILL, Steam Boat Agent

16 1845 21

White Lead.

20,000 LBS. White Lead, for sale by D. M. PRENTICE.

Norwich, Ap. 16. 1f23

On and after the 1st of April next.

J. IRESON & SON

WILL have removed their entire stock of *BOOTS & SHOES,*

with large additions, to the Store in the New Brick Block, known as Hubbard's Row, No. 115 Main-street where they respectfully invite all of their old and as many new customers to call and see them. They hope, by close application to business, and by selling their goods at low rates, to merit the approbation of their numerous patrons.

Having a very large acquaintance with the eastern manufacturers, we have made extensive arrangements to receive and sell their goods at such prices as will enable us to outdo all competitors.

And to our wholesale Customers we would say that in this department we intend to spare no pains to have it complete. Being always supplied with every article usually kept for jobbing. We trust we shall be able to furnish country Merchants, and others on such terms as will save them the expence of going to Boston or New York for the like Goods.

After April first, 115 South side Main-st.

Jan. 30th. '45. 1f10

Extraordinary Announcement.

IN THE WAY OF CHEAP PRICES.

ARE held out to Country Merchants, and dealers in Boots and Shoes, to call and examine the largest stock to be found in the State and as cheap as can be found in the United States.

J. IRESON & SON.

p all 23 1845. South Side Main street. -32

Livery Stable.

D. B. CHAPMAN has taken the STABLE situated on Bath street, opposite Tubb's Blacksmith Shop where he will continue the LIVERY BUSINESS in all its branches. He begs leave to say to his friends and the public that he intends to keep good Horses and Carriages To Let on Reasonable terms. Also, a Hack for the purpose of attending funerals and for such other purposes as it may be wanted—is all cases he drives himself.

Also—wanted, Horses to Board by the week.

☞ Stable room to Feed 20 horses, daily.

Norwich, apr 23, 1845 1f23

Refined Sugars.

25 barrels W. W. Powdered Sugar,
25 do do Crushed do
20 boxes W. W. Loaf do,
15 do Pilind do do.
10 barrels single refined crushed do

Received in store and for sale by

WHITAKER HAMMOND & CO

April 30. 23 Commerce street.

WATCH-HILL HOUSE

WESTERLY, R. I.

THE Subscriber having taken the above mentioned house, formerly occupied by Joseph C. Nash, would very respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that this admirable place of summer resort, which for health, comfort and pleasure is surpassed by none on our Atlantic shore, will be opened for the reception of visitors the 9th of June next.

The House is beautifully located upon the summit of a hill, having a very extensive view of the ocean and country, and affording a fine opportunity for Sea Bathing, and every accommodation to make Watch Hill a desirable place for a visit during the summer months.

A line of surf boats will run daily [Sundays excepted] from Pawcatuck Village, and Watch Hill, to intersect the Steamboat Angelina at Stonington, from Norwich and New London. They will also be in readiness to accommodate sailing parties.

☞ Fishing implements always on hand.

NELSON BROWN.

May 7, w25 13

BAKERY AND FAMILY

GROCERY,

CHARLES DENISON continues the

Baking and Grocery

business at his old stand in *Water Street*, where he will be happy to wait on all friends and former patrons. A general assortment of BREAD, CRACKERS and CAKES constantly on hand. His stock of GROCERIES are well selected, comprising almost every article usually kept in a Family Grocery, the ardent excepted, all of which will be sold as low as can be bought in the city.

N. B. All goods will be delivered in any part of the City free of expense to the purchaser.

Norwich, May 2d, 1845. w2512

REMOVAL.

BREWER & LEWIS have removed their Stove and Tin Ware Manufactory to No. 90 1-2 MAIN STREET two doors east John T. Mott's corner, where they offer for sale their usual assortment of STOVES, TIN WARE, &c., consisting of Milk Pans and Milk Pails with Strainers, Cheap as the cheapest; Motts Patent Furnaces, all sizes; Japanned Ware of all descriptions: Pails and Coffee Pots, &c, &c, &c, &c

TIN ROOFING, TIN and COPPER GUTTERS, CONDUCTER PIPES, JOBBING and REPAIRING done as above, at short notice and in a workmanlike manner.

April 30, 1f23

NEW FIRM.

THE subscribers have formed a copartnership in business under the name of SPALDING & ALBERTSON, and would respectfully solicit a share of public favor. Particular attention will be given to all branches of

House, Sign and Ship Painting, Glazing and Paper-hanging.

Imitations of all kinds of wood. Granite and Marble, one door East of J. Breed & Co, Water street.

JED. SPALDING.
T. F. ALBERTSON

May 7 w24 12—6w

REMEMBER

the old Stand, No. 78 Main-St.

OPPOSITE THE FRANKLIN HOUSE,

WHERE J. M. NELSON still continues to carry on the Tailoring business in all its various branches. The subscriber is now ready to make all kinds of Gentlemen's garments in the latest style The subscriber has received the Fall and Winter fashions for 1844-5. All garments made at this establishment warranted to fit.

N. B. Cutting done at short notice. Wanted also six or eight first rate Tailoresses to whom good wages will be given.

JAMES M. NELSON.

Sept. 1 '44 1f43

Notice.

THE undersigned most respectfully inform their friends and the citizens of Norwich and vicinity that they have leased the BAKERY lately occupied by Sidney Smith, and we intend keeping always on hand as good and fresh an assortment of Bread, Cakes, Crackers, and every thing in the baking line as can be found in this or any other city.

Having established a Depot at No. 32, Water st. where we shall keep every thing in our line fresh for family use, we most respectfully solicit patronage.

JOSEPH MEEKER, Jr.
WILLIAM H. HOLMES.

May 27. w28—111—tf

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existin under the firm of

C. DENISON & CO.,

was on the first instant, dissolved, and Charles Denison is authorised to settle the accounts of said copartnership.

CHARLES DENISON.
JOSEPH MEEKER, Jr.
WILLIAM H. HOLMES.

The subscriber requests all persons interested in the above notice, especially those indebted, to call and settle immediately, as he is much in want of funds to meet the liabilities of the late firm.

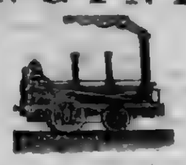
CHARLES DENISON

Norwich, May 7. w2512

LOOK OUT

FOR THE

ENGINE,



WHILE THE BELL RINGS!!

MUST BE SOLD

PREVIOUS TO THE 4th OF JULY,

2000 THIN SUMMER COATS.
1600 PAIRS " PANTALOONS.
1150 " VESTS.

And other GOODS to match at the

BOSTON CLOTHING STORE,

143 *Main-Street.*

At prices lower than was ever before offered in this city or State.

J. B. PALMER & CO.

Norwich, May 23d 27

Norwich and Worcester RAIL ROAD.

ON AND AFTER

May 22, 1845,

Trains will leave as follows, viz:

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS,

Daily, except Sunday.

Leave Norwich, at 6 A. M. and 4 1-4 P. M.
" Worcester, at 10 A. M. and 4 1-4 P. M.

☞ The Morning Train from Norwich, and the Morning and Evening Trains from Worcester, connect with the Boston, Western, and Hartford & Springfield Rail Roads.

NEW YORK TRAIN, via STEAM BOAT

Leaves Norwich for Worcester and Boston, every Morning except Monday, upon the arrival of the Boat from New York, about 2 o'clock.

Leaves Worcester for Norwich and New York, at 5 3-4 P. M. daily except Sunday.

NEW YORK TRAIN, via L. I. RAIL ROAD.

Leaves Norwich about 3 1-2 P. M. for Worcester and Boston, daily except Sunday.

Leaves Worcester for Norwich and New York, at 7 3-4 A. M. daily except Sunday. Arrive in Norwich at 9 3-4.

FREIGHT TRAINS.

Daily each way, except Sunday.

Fares are less when paid for Tickets, than when paid in the Cars. EMERSON FOOTE, *Supt.*

Norwich, May 21, 1845. w27 19

Another Arrival

Of Gentlemen's Fine French Calf Boots, direct from the Importer, a beautiful article. No one can see them without wishing to purchase.

J. IRESON & SON,
115 south side Main street.

May 7. w2413—3w

READ THIS!

ELY & CO., ARE almost daily receiving

New Spring Goods

of every desirable style, which they offer on the most reasonable terms wholesale and retail. No. 83 and 35 Shetucket Street.

March 12. 1f16

To Dry Good Merchants and the Public Generally.

Umbrella Parasol, and Sun-Shade

MANUFACTORY.

Opposite the Merchants Hotel Norwich Conn.

THE advertiser respectfully begs leave to return his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage he has received for many years, and earnestly solicits a continuance of the same.

Having just purchased a rich assortment of materials for the manufacture of Parasols and Sun-Shades, for the coming spring *entirely for cash* Merchants having silks suitable for the purpose, can have them made up in any style to better advantage and in a superior manner than sending them to New York. An assortment of umbrellas and parasols of different sizes and qualities, constantly on hand and the workmanship of all goods warranted and kept in repair one year.

Umbrellas and Parasols repaired or re-covered, in a few hours as usual.

ALBERT CHERRY.

Jan. 1st. 1845. 1f6

GENERAL STAGE OFFICE

At the American House,

38 *Shetucket-St.*

STAGES, will leave the American House daily for Hartford.

On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 o'clock, A. M. *via.*, Lebanon, Columbia and Bolton

On Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays at 8 o'clock A.M., *via*, Colchester,

Also, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6 1-2 o'clock A. M., for Franklin, Windham Mansfield, Tolland and Springfield.

DAILY for New London, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Passengers wishing to take any of the above routes will be called for by having their names entered on the books at the office, at the American House.

DANIEL P. SMITH, Agent.

Oct. 29th. 49

Boston Piano Fortes.

R. W. Roath having recently selected from the celebrated manufacture of Hallet, Davis, & Co. some very superior Piano Fortes, with all the late improvements, and will be sold at the lowest manufacturer's prices.

Jan. 23 6

Copartnership.

THE subscribers have entered into Copartnership under the firm of

MEEKER & HOLMES,

and will transact the Baking business in all its branches. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. Bread, Crackers, Cakes, &c. may be obtained at all times fresh, from our Depot, No. 32, Water street, lately occupied by Cushing Eells, Esq. Please give us a call.

JOSEPH MEEKER, Jr.
WILLIAM H. HOLMES.

May 27. w26—111—tf

The Brandreth's Pills.

As a general family medicine, especially in a country so subject to sudden changes of temperature as his, their value is incalculable. By having the Brandreth Pills always on hand, should a sudden attack of sickness take place, they can be given at once, and will often have effected a cure before the physician could have arrived.

In Cholic, and in inflamation of the bowels, these Pills will at once relieve, and perseverance in their use, according to the directions, will surely do all that medicine can do to restore the health of the patient.

In diseases arising from the use of mercury or from any cause or vitiation, from bad blood or otherwise, their use will produce the most happy results. In all attacks of Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, and in cases of chronic or recent Costiveness, the use of the Brandreth Pills will be productive of infinite service—sometimes occasioning so great a change for the better as to cause great thankfulness.

In all cases of Indigestion, Worms, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and in all affections of the Stomach and Bowels, the Brandreth Pills will be found a never failing remedy.

To insure the full benefit of these celebrated Pills, they should be kept in the house, so that upon the first commencement of sickness they may be promptly resorted to. One dose is better than a dozen after the disease has become established in the system.

The Brandreth Pills are purely vegetable, and so innocent that the infant of a month old may use them if medicine is required, not only with safety but with a certainty of receiving all the benefit medicine is capable of imparting. Females may use them during all the critical periods of their lives. The Brandreth Pills will insure their health, and produce regularity in all the functions of life.

Be careful of counterfeit Pills. How to avoid them:

No. 1 Security.

Each Agent who sells the Genuine Brandreth Pills has a CERTIFICATE OF AGENCY, which has been engraved at a vast expense. It represents the Manufactory at Sing Sing, on the banks of the Hudson river, and is signed by Dr. Brandreth, and his seal stamped upon the paper.

No. 2 Security.

Above all observe the labels upon the boxes.—Each box of the Genuine Pills has now THREE LABELS upon it. The top and the bottom label containing upwards of FIVE THOUSAND LETTERS in RED INK. The words BENJAMIN BRANDRETH'S PILLS being printed over two and remains upon the two labels.

No. 3 Security.

There are also upon each label two signatures of Dr. Brandreth: one B. Brandreth, and also one Benjamin Brandreth. Each box, therefore, to be genuine, must have six signatures of Dr. Brandreth upon it. If the box do not answer this description, the Pills are not the Brandreth Pills, but some vile counterfeit of them, as all the old labelled boxes have been collected.

No. 4 Security,

Besides the above signs of genuineness, the families of the Brandreth Pill, labels are upon the Certificate of Agency; therefore compare your box with the labels on the Certificate; if it agrees, the Pills are true; if it does not they are false.

I have expended much time, and at least $5000 in perfecting these checks to the sale of counterfeit Pills, and in the hope they will secure the genuine BRANDRETH PILLS to all who want them.

I remain the public's servant,

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.

The following names are a list of Dr. B. Brandreth agents in New London Co.

Norwich, R. W. Roath; New London, Nathan Belden; Colchester, L. A. Kellogg; Franklin, Amasa L. Hyde; Liberty Hill, Austin Gay; Lebanon, Gurdon Robinson; Yanticville, Tracy, Huntington & Co.; Pitchville, S. Fitch; Norwich Town, Geo. D. Fuller; Milltown, Wm. B. Hull; Stonington, Horace Lewis; Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Poquetanuck, Smith, Carey & Co; Centre Groton, R. W. Smith; Groton, John Hudson: Hamburg, H. A. Brockway; Salem, E. S. Williams; Montville, James Turner; Hadlyme, Z. Brockway.

March, 19 '45. 1f

Fales's Cathartic Lozenges,

THOUGH prepared from a great many Vegetable Substances as are palatable and pleasant to eat as any other Confectionary Compound.

☞ This preparation is decidedly the best among all the known cathartic preparations, for while its operation is as sure as Salts, Castor Oil, Calomel and Jalop, or any other, cathartic medicine, it has the advantage over all in being pleasant to eat, while all other cathartics are generally disagreeable to take. Price 25 cents per box, with full directions, and may be found at the Depository, No. 96 Commercial steret.

FALES'S WORM LOZENGES.

Are a safe and sure remedy for Worms. Children love them. They act like a charm in removing the symptoms, such as starting in sleep, grating the teeth, paleness about the mouth and nose, occasional sickness at the somach, precarious appetite swelled bowels, and general feverish habit. The child falls into a quiet sleep, the worms are stupified and expelled, and the child, as far as heard from in every instance has been cured.

Price 25 cents per box, with full directions; sold at 96 Commercial-street.

FALES'S COUGH LOZENGES

Are beneficial in all common Colds and Coughs Whooping Cough, Inflamation in the Throat and Lungs, in the Croup or Hives, and more certain to operate satisfactory than the celebrated HIVE SYRUP. The most happy effect is obtained in a few moments; the symptoms disappear and the disease is broken up by the magical effect of these Lozenges.

Full directions accompany each box, and found at the Depository, 96 Commercial street.

FALES'S DYSENTERY LOZENGES.

Are a safe and agreeable remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhoea of adults, and for Dysentery, Diarrhoea, and Bowel Complaints of children. Particular attention must be paid to the directions which accompany each box.

FALES'S CAMPHOR LOZENGES,

Are beneficial in all common and sick headaches and where there is a sense of tightness or weight over the eyes, in eruptive diseases, such as Measles and Small Pox. Also in Mania, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Hysteria, in St. Vitus Dance, and in all cases of Languor and Oppressions of the Vital Powers, and may be taken with safety by women and children in all conditions.

Full directions accompany each box.

FALE'S CYPRIAN HAIR TONIC,

Is now so extensively known and justly celebrated that further comment upon it will be useless; we can say, however, with truth, that among the many thousands who have purchased the Tonic in this or other countries, none have returned with complaints while thousands have expressed not only their approbation, but their wonder and admiration of beholding its effects. A few bottles only can be had, at 96 Commercial-street. 6

CLEAR OUT YOUR RATS.

The gnawings and antics of these destructive creatures can be hushed forever in your House or Store if you will procure a box of the genuine

MADAGASCAR RAT EXTERMINATOR

and use it according to directions. You cannot depend upon it unless obtained at J. J. FALES' No. 96 Commercial, corner of Lewis & Commercial Streets, Boston, or of the following.

AGENTS,

Norwich, Samuel Tyler and John L Devotion New London, Wm. Stearns, Stoddard & Allen, A. Beckwith; Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Mystic Bridge Keeney & Brown; Noank, Brown & Wilbur; Stonington Point, Elisha Faxon, Jr.; Lyme, Joseph Brockway; Hadlyme, Ely P. Wells; East Haddam, R. W. Miller; Moodus, Sheffield Lewis; Leesville Richmond & Upham; Middle Haddam, Child & Carrier; Portland, John Payne; South Glastenbury, Oliver Brainard and Wm. W. Post & Co; Colchester, A. M. Hurlbut; Willimantic, Jason Safford and R. Moulton; Scotland, James Burnet; Howard's Valley, G. D Spencer; Hampton, Wm. Brown Andover, Loomis & Batton; South Coventry, D M. Buell; Mansfield, Geo. T. Clark and Z. Storrs & Son; Chaplain, Walter Goodell; Phoenixville John B. Adams; Eastford, Joseph Dorsett and Calvin Whitney Ashford, E. B. Hibbard; Wm A. Brewster; Danielsonville, Conn

Oct 30

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE NORWICH NEWS.
BY
WM. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
OFFICE IN SHETUCKET STREET.
Brick Building, 2d Story, opposite Ely & Co's,
NORWICH, CONN.

TERMS.

To City subscribers,	$2,00
Mail subscribers, payable in advance.	$1,50

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Six lines or less, one two or three weeks,	75
Half a square,	50
A square,	$100

All over a square, in the same proportion. Twenty-five cents each week for continuance after three weeks.

J. IRESON & SON,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, and RUBBERS.
LEATHER, BLACKING, LACINGS, RIBBONS, GALLOONS, &c. &c.
115 South Side Main-street.
Norwich City, Conn.
April 9, '45. 1f20

J. HENRY PECK,
Fashionable
HAIR DRESSER;
No. 98 Main-st.
ONE DOOR EAST OF E. T. HUNTINGTON'S WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE.
Norwich, Conn.
Jan. 6.

DR. MERRILL'S
Botanic Store,
COURT STREET,
New London, Ct,
☞All purchases of medicine sold at this store are warranted pure; and purchasers dissatisfied can have their money refunded
New London, Feb. 11, '45 1f12

DENTISTRY.
G. R. & C. PARKHURST,
Office, 89 Main-Street,
Norwich, Ct.
Dec. 18, '44. 6

CHARLES A. CONVERSE,
Dealer in
English, French and German Hardware, Cutlery, and Guns.
139, MAIN-STREET,
Norwich.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Norwich, June 3d, 1845.

Avery Austin	Harkness Geo. P
Aldrich B H.	Hazen Chester
Apley Daniel	Hall Archibie
Armstrong Geo. S	Hollingsworth Mr
Allen Adaline A	Hinckly Wm
Allen Sarah E	Hirshman Philip H
Austin Thomas H	Jewett Thos M
Arnold Elijah	James Lydia
Beebe Alles P	Knight Benjamin
Beebe Daniel	Logan George
Beebe William N	Lobey Patrick
Beckwith Ezra P	Latham Sabrina
Bieuchard Jos. 2	Lincoln Geo. B
Bullard Charles H	Livermore Maria
Brackin Catherine 2	Lathrop William
Billings Priscilla	McWilliams Thomas
Breed B F	Mulchy Jerimiah
Beebee Ezra	Malone Philip
Barnes Amos	Mosher Maria L
Bodine Samuel	Morgan Amos
Bentley Joanna	Munroe George
Boswell Olive H	Naudet David
Brown Wm. W	Pierce Benj. W C
Brown Wm. H	Peckham George W
Brewster Catherine	Palmer Levi
Brewster L A	Pellom S S
Crocker Lynia	Philips William
Cox George H	Parkes Edwin
Comstock Samuel	Potter Julian C
Carpenter Calvin 2	Post Harvey 2
Congdon John	Price Zelmon
Cook J H & D W	Palmer A H
Crosby Edwin T	Quinn Michael
Cox John Q	Reynold George
Cleghorn Mary	Roberts Geo M
Congdon Wm. H	Rogers Rev. D M
Cox William H	" Michael
Cornell James	Randell John
Corey Thomas	Ryon Emeline B
Chapin Harriet	Reynolds Georg
Coal Nicholas & Co.	Stephenson George
Collins Noel Jr.	Sweet James
Chapin Thomas J	Stone Simeon
Delancy Sarah	Shepherd Edwin N
Dill Lemuel	Spelman Mr
Downey John	Searles Sarah
Davis Thomas C	Sisson Abby
DeWolf Wm. P	Stearns Mary Y
Donovan James	Silvater Lucy M
Davis Mary Ann	Smith Capt
Delhanty Frederic W	Stocie Mrs.
Dunbar Mary	Tent Union
Dunphee Patrick	Tree Daniel
Eagar Patrick or James	Treadway F W
Ewen Henry	Tracy John H
Fletcher Freeborn O	Treadway Sarah C
Freeman Celia	Townsend Henry
Farge Isaac	Tracy Wealthy
Folberte Jane	Tubbs Francis
Gorton William	Tyler Daniel Mrs
Griffin Nelson	Truman J B
Gordon Abby	Torry Edwin N
Giddings Martha	Vergerson Chas.
Hyde Julia A	Williams Elisha
Hatfield Robert	Williams Thomas M
Harrington Emeline	Wilson John J
Huie Miss	Ward Jeremiah
Hilton Adeline	Warner Sophronia
Holmes Elisha H	Wilson William
Huntington Mrs Jessie	York Caroline
Hansom H	

☞ Persons calling for the above Letters will please say they are advertised.

N. B. All Letters intended to be sent out of the U. States, by ship or steamer, the inland postage must be paid or they will not be forwarded.

28 JOHN H. TOWNSEND, P. M.

OPENING
All this week
At 115 South side Main street.
A Splendid assortment of Gentleman's, Boy's and Youth's fine Calf and Goat, Sewed and Pegged Boots and Brogans some beautiful Styles. Call & see them. No charge for looking.
J. IRESON & SON.
April 24 1845 22

READ THIS!
ELY & CO., ARE almost daily receiving
New Spring Goods
of every desirable style, which they offer on the most reasonable terms wholesale and retail, No. 83 and 89 Shetucket Street.
March 3. 1f16

The Norwich News.

VOL. V.—NO. 30. NORWICH, CONN., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1845. WHOLE NO. 238.

Do you want comfort in SHAVING!!
THEN USE FERRE'S SHAVING
CREAM,
A FEW of the hundreds of recommendations to the above Cream may be found below

FERRE'S SHAVING CREAM.

The undersigned having used the Cream Saponin, of which Mr. E. C Ferre of Middletown is sole proprietor are happy to award him our testimonials in its favor. Considering the expedition of making the lather, its superior quality when made, its softening effects on the beard, and its curative qualities upon the skin, we do not hesitate to recommend it to the public as the best Shaving Cream either domestic or imported now in use.

Rev. E E Griswold	Charles Woodward MD
do. Wm Jarvis	J Barratt, M D
do W G Howard	Wm B Casey, M D
do Arther Granger	David Harrison, M D
do Samuel M Emery	Edwin Stearns
Prof John Johnson	E A Russell
do A W Smith	Jeremiah H Taylor
Sam'l Stearns	Eli Wilcox, P M
Eleazer Lacey	Horace Clark
Joseph Arnold	Thomas G Mather
W S Camp	Eldera Chase
Daniel H Chase	George Francis
Charles Francis	

Ferre's Cream Saponine, after a thorough trial, I consider it much preferable to any other article which I have ever used in shaving. Its properties are so valuable as to commend it to general use.
Rev. J. R. CRANE.

For sale by WILLIAM S. TYLER, Water st. Agent for the Proprietor, also sold by SAMUEL TYLER and Perfumers generally.
April 16 '45 21

To Dry Good Merchants and the Public Generally.
Umbrella Parasol, and Sun-Shade
MANUFACTORY.
Opposite the Merchantes Hotel Norwich Conn.
THE advertiser respectfully begs leave to return his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage he has received for many years, and earnestly solicits a continuance of the same.
Having just purchased a rich assortment of materials for the manufacture of Parasols and Sun-Shades, for the coming spring *entirely for cash.* Merchants having silks suitable for the purpose, can have them made up in any style to better advantage and in a superior manner than sending them to New York. An assortment of umbrellas and parasols of different sizes and qualities, constantly on hand and the workmanship of all goods warranted and kept in repair one year.
Umbrellas and Parasols repaired or re-covered, in a few hours as usual.
ALBERT CHERRY.
Jan. 1st. 1845. 1f8

BOSTON.
BOOT & SHOE STORE.

R. GOODWIN,
DEALER IN
BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS,
118 Main-street, Norwich,
RESPECTFULLY invites the attention of the citizens of Norwich, and the public generally to his *NEW* and *SPLENDID* assortment of
Boots and Shoes,
just received from the manufacturers and other sources, where they had been bought at the lowest Cash prices, and will be sold at such rates as cannot fail to suit the most acute bargainer. My stock has been made from the best materials, and of superior workmanship. All articles not proving as recommended, will be made good. Customers can rely upon finding at my Store, every desirable article in the Boot and Shoe Line, and at *LOWER* prices than those that defy competition.
DON'T MISTAKE THE NUMBER.
118 Main Street. 118
May 30, 1845. w27tw12—t

SPORTSMEN ATTEND.
CALVIN G. RAWSON, keeps constantly on hand Pigeon & Wilkes & John Hall & Sons best English.
Sporting Powder.
Dupont's Powder in half & quarter Kegs, and in canister.
Indian Rifle, do in canisters.
ALSO.
Superior blasting powder, patent Safety
Sept. 6. 1844—1y43 f42 Water-st.

Attention
UNCAS GUARDS!
YOU are hereby requested to meet at the armory on Central Wharf Thursday evening of each week for drill until further notice.
It is hoped that the members will attend punctually, for "practice makes perfect."
Per order of the Captain.
N. P. POTTER, Clerk.
June 3d. 3tw14 1w 28

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of
C. DENISON & CO.,
was on the first instant, dissolved, and Charles Denison is authorised to settle the accounts of said copartnership.
CHARLES DENISON.
JOSEPH MEEKER, Jr.
WILLIAM H. HOLMES.
The subscriber requests all persons interested in the above notice, especially those indebted, to call and settle immediately, as he is much in want of funds to meet the liabilities of the late firm.
CHARLES DENISON
Norwich, May 7. w23

Notice.
THE subscribers are now opening a complete assortment of all kinds of
Paints, Oils, White Lead, Dry and in Oil, Varnishes, Window Glass,
BRUSHES of all kinds, MIXED PAINTS, for immediate use, to suit customers. Particular attention given to country work. All orders punctually attended to at the first door east of John Breed & Co Water street. SPALDING & ALBERTSON.
Norwich, May 8. w24t2—3w

Misses and Childrens's Shoes.—A large supply of Misses and Childrens' Shoes of every description, quality and color just received and for sale low by J. IRESON & SON, 115 South side Main-st.
June 5 1w 16 w20

Poetry.

From the Wash. Union.

THE HERO'S LAST HOURS.

BY PARK BENJAMIN.

"A few more days, and all must be over with the Hero of the Hermitage."—*Daily Paper.*

A few more days and he must sleep in death;
A few more days, and unto God, who gave,
The brave old hero must resign his breath,
And sink serenely to a tranquil grave:
Sink like the sun, more glorious at last
Than when his rays in broad effulgence glowed,
And over sea, and plain and mountain, cast
Meridian splendor from his high abode.

For valor, wisdom, justice, truth renowned,
By tyrants hated, and by freemen blessed,
With all his country's loftiest honors crowned,
He goes to welcome his eternal rest;
Rest that his soul has sighed for many years,
With the dear partner of his manhood's prime;
Rest in a realm undimmed by doubts and fears,
Beyond the power of change, or sway of time.

Statesman and Warrior, patriot and sage!
A nation weeps thy late and slow decay;
First of the living great on history's page,
Who will remain, when thou hast passed away?
Who of that noble band, the tried and stern,
Men of the old heroic stamp and creed,
On whom the present race may look and learn
How to be wise in thought and bold in deed?

A few more days, and over all the land
The bell's deep toll, the cannons solemn boom,
From west to east shall sound the sad command,
"Ye people mourn your hero in the tomb!"
Him slumbering peaceful, strife can reach no more;
By glory's halo circled in his name;
And long, oh freedom, as thy eagles soar,
All thy new triumphs shall record his fame.

New York, May 19.

Death from Hydrophobia.

One of the most shocking cases of this direful malady, terminating in the death of the unfortunate sufferer occurred in this town during the present week. The name of the individual was James Hallowes; he was a fine athletic young man, about thirty years of age, and acted as a warehouseman in the establishment of Messrs. Pickford & Co. His residence was in Kent terrace, Kent street. About ten months ago a terrier dog belonging to a Mr. Gibson, who was in the same employ as the deceased, had been killing rats, when the deceased, in endeavoring to get a rat out of the dog's mouth, put his hand near the animal, which made a snap at him, and inflicted a wound on the little finger of the right hand.

The dog was hung a few days afterwards, and the body being sent to Mr. Ellis, veterinary surgeon, an examination was instituted, and it was pronounced to have been in a rabid state. The deceased was recommended to apply to a surgeon immediately, which he did, and saw Dr. Brandeth at the infirmary, and the whole or the bitten part of the flesh was cut out. The deceased continued from that time to the enjoyment of his usual good health until Saturday evening last, when on returning from his work, he felt a sort of gnawing pain in the hand which had been bitten. This continued at intervals till Sunday evening, when he was seized with a most curious and indescribable sensation, pervading the whole of the face. These latter symptoms occurred during his presence at a chapel which he was in the habit of attending.

On Monday evening, Mr. Marshall, surgeon of Great George-street, was sent for, and not having been informed of the bite of the dog, never supposed for a moment that the patient was suffering from the effects of that distressing malady which eventually terminated his existence. He administered such professional assistance, in the way of medicine, &c., as the case seemed to require; but, after another day had elapsed, no improvement was visible, and it was not until Tuesday morning that he discovered the first manifestations of the symptoms of hydrophobia. The patient at that time complained of being excessively thirsty, and yet unable to drink.

Mr. Marshall urged him to attempt to drink in his presence, and on presenting him with a little tea in a saucer, he shrank back with a feeling of horror from the sight, and refused to take it. From these circumstances Mr. Marshall immediately came to the conclusion that the case was one of hydrophobia, and a consultation of the profession was immediately held, at which Sir Arnold Knight, M. D., Dr. M'Culloch, and Dr. Macintyre were present; Dr. Vose likewise visited the patient. Various remedies were suggested and tried, such as the dreadful nature of the malady so urgently demanded, but it need scarcely be observed, that, under the circumstances, all human efforts were totally unavailing.

The disease made frightful progress, and all the worst symptoms manifested themselves in rapid succession, although it was not anticipated, from the great muscular power of the patient, that death would so speedily have terminated his sufferings. On Wednesday morning the disease appeared to have reached its climax, and the convulsions of the unfortunate man were so violent, and he made such strong and repeated efforts to tear every thing to pieces that came within his reach, that it was necessary to hold him down in bed, and six men, three of them police officers, were barely adequate to the task. During the forenoon he ejected large quantities of saliva from his mouth.

The fearful convulsions which the dying man exhibited during the latter stages of the decease were such as to create most horrifying sensations in those who were present. He appeared conscious almost up to the time of his decease, and observed, in reply to a question put to him by Sir Arnold Knight, that he was not in pain. he knew the nature of the disease, and wished to get up. Sir Arnold wished to know if he could remain composed, and he replied in the affirmative.

For the space of about a minute he then laid still, but at the expiration of that short period, the same furious symptoms again burst for thin renewed violence. In this deplorable state he remained until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when death terminated his sufferings. Deceased has left a wife and five small children to mourn his untimely fate. Sir Arnold Knight, who had witnessed four or five cases of the same malady declared he had never met with a case of so malignant a character; in fact, the whole of the medical gentleman present were of opinion that it was one of the most appalling cases of hydrophobia they had ever known. [Liverpool paper.]

An Excess of Labor.—The Pittsburgh papers say that there are now more bricklayers, carpenters, and laborers in that city than can find employment, and counsel others to stay away.

☞The Whig State Committee of Vermont have called a Convention for the nomination of State officers, to meet at Montpelier on the 2d of July.

Death Bed Confessions.

Justice is slow, very slow, in dispensing favors to the deserving. She will allow the mildew of suspicion to settle upon the character of an individual, till its corrosion seems to have worked upon it eternal damage. Then, as if struck with a sudden humor, she will adjust her balances, and finding that upon her records that individual is her creditor, she will restore to him the uttermost farthing; administer to that bedimmed reputation her expunging brush and make it to shine like robes of angels brighter by the contrast with its former stains.

Fifteen years ago, a man committed perjury in Sheldon, Genesee county, N. Y., by which he not only by the aid of strong circumstantial evidence, defrauded his neighbor of four or five hundred dollars but also threw the suspicion of crime upon that neighbor. It rested there. Stung by remorse, perhaps, the perjurer left that country, and became a way-farer in the West. After many years Justice laid her heavy iron-grasp upon him and sent him retribution in the shape of poverty, sickness and misery. He became an inmate of our township hospital, the poor House.—Death was very nigh to him. Moved by the pricking of conscience which "doth make cowards of us all," he began to fear the monster and to call for very present help in time of trouble. A neighboring clergyman hastened to the dying perjurer's bed side. The man uttered a confession of the crime, and as a feeble token of repentance, requested the whole to be noted down, and sent back to the defrauded and despoiled individual.

The confession was sent, but so incredible did the story appear, and so fixed were the impressions of the citizens of the guilt of their neighbor, and of the innocence of the real perjurer, that naught but the highest written evidence could remove them. Certificates of the verity of the confession were yesterday sent and after a lapse of 15 years the stain upon the fair fame of the individual has been somewhat relieved.

Citizen and Plain Dealer.

Connecticut Legislature.

MAY SESSION, 1845.

SATURDAY, June 7.

Prayer by Rev. Dr. Robbins.
Journal of yesterday read.
Resolution passed, directing the Clerk of the House to procure the journal of its proceedings to be printed and distributed.
The Railroad Committee reported on petition of Timothy Dwight and others, for a railroad from Plymouth to Derby, and thence to New Haven, to be called the Naugatuck Railroad Company, in favor of the same. Report accepted, and resolution incorporating said company passed.
The State Prison Committee, on petition of Amos Pilsbury, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and recommend that he have leave to withdraw his petition. Report accepted.
Report of the School Fund Commissioner respecting the farms owned by the State and the income from them, was read and ordered to be printed.
Report of the Select Committee on so much of the Governor's Speech as relates to the Insane Poor, and on the application from the Retreat for the Insane was read, accompanied by a resolution recommended by the committee, making an additional appropriation of $500. Resolution read twice.
Report and such part of the documents as the committee direct, ordered to be printed.
Adjourned to Monday morning at 10 A. M.

MONDAY Morning, June 9.

Prayer by Rev. Dr. Hawes. Journal read.
Petition of Henry Schoolmaker and others, for incorporation of Enfield Manufacturing Company, came from the Senate, and was re-committed to the Committee, on motion of Mr. Perkins.
Reports accepted of State Prison Directors, Bank Committee, Comptroller of Public Accounts and of Committee on education.
Public act relative to the property of idiots, lunatics, &c., read second time.
The Union bill came from the Senate passed—Mr. Robinson, of Wethersfield opposed the bill. He was so far in favor of free trade as to allow Wethersfield to dispose of her staple commodity in accordance with the laws of free trade. Several others remarked upon the question, and the House adhered to its former vote.
Mr. Rockwell introduced a resolution appointing several Justices of the Peace in the town of Led, and laid on the table.
Mr. Lull of Stafford, remarked that he had just received intelligence that his dwelling house was burned down last night, and asked leave of absence, granted.
Resolution appropriating a sufficient sum of money to print 800 copies of the Journal of the House; passed.
Resolution passed directing the County Commissioners to transmit certain information to the State Prison Directors, which shall annually be embodied in their report.
Resolution passed extending the provisions of the resolutions of 1840, providing for the union of the Hartford and Springfield Rail Road Company to the Hartford and Springfield Corporation in Massachusetts; and that when the Hartford and Springfield Corporation in Massachusetts shall be united with the Hartford and New Haven Rail Road Company, the united Companies shall be called and known as the New Haven, Hartford, and Springfield Rail Road Company.
Bill relative to Taxation negatived.
Bill relative to the collection of information concerning Taxation ordered to be printed.
Committee on the School Fund reported on the resolution appointing an Assistant School Fund Commissioner that it should be amended by inserting the sum of $1250 as yearly salary, instead of $1000, as contained in the resolution.
Mr. Perkins remarked that the Committee had received every facility and accommodation asked for, in their examination, from the Commissioner. They were satisfied that the fund had been managed judiciously and with integrity, by the present Commissioner. Still, the fund had been in the hands of one man for nearly a quarter of a century, without any examination save what Committees of the Legislature during its sessions have been enabled to make in a short space of time. Therefore Committee deemed it proper to present the resolution appointing an assistant, and the Bill providing for the appointment of auditors and the regulation of the fund so that none of it shall be loaned out of Connecticut, so long as safe investments can be had in Connecticut; laid on the table, at the suggestion of Mr. Burnham.
Public act concerning promissory notes and bills of exchange; read once and referred to Committee on Banks.
Bill relative to Connecticut Historical Society referred to Committee on Incorporations other than Banks.

A VETO.

The Governor returned the bill directing the Washington Bridge Company to make the draw in their bridge over the Housatonic river so wide as to admit a wider class of vessels. The Governor's objections to the bill arose out of the principles of vested rights. Two hundred and fifty copies ordered to be printed.
Bill regulating the inspection of Shad—continued to next session.
Resolution offered by Mr. Perkins raising the salaries of Judges of the Superior Courts, 200 dollars annually—laid on the table.
Bill concerning the appointments of militia officers negatived.
Bill regulating the tax on assigned property of debtors—passed.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY APPOINTMENTS.

Justice bill from the County Meeting taken up and read. Mr Chapman of Saybrook, moved to lay it on the table, in order that he might offer another bill, "more in accordance with the spirit of the times."—Mr. L'Homedieu demanded the yeas and nays; sustained. Motion to lay on the table, carried 90 to 63. Mr. Chapman then introduced another Justice Bill and the House adjourned to 2 P. M.

Afternoon.

Resolution directing the publication of one thousand copies of the public acts of 1839-40-41-42-43, collectively with index, passed.
Committee on Education, to whom was referred the Report of John T. Norton and others, reported a bill for a public act, regulating the common schools of Connecticut. The bill provides that the School Commissioner shall be superintendent, ex officio, of the schools; then it is provided that school visitors be appointed, defining their duties, &c., and goes into the details at some length. The visitors to receive one dollar a day for services, out of the town treasury in which the school is situated. The superintendent is empowered to grant the applications for school money, in cases of illegal return, &c., if he deems proper.
Mr. Rockwell said this bill did not alter our present *system*, for he believed no better system existed. But the object was to improve the present system
Mr. Beardsley of Monroe remarked that he was in favor of improving upon the present system, in all practicable ways. He then remarked upon the impropriety of appointing the School Commissioner as the superintendent, his duties rendering it improper that he should be the officer. He suggested the propriety of substituting the Comptroller of Public Accounts in place of School Fund Commissioner, and after some remarks, made a motion to that effect.—Whole subject was laid on the table.
Resolution authorising the Comptroller to make a plain copy of the Journal of the Committee of Safety, who sat during the Revolutionary War almost daily, and whose Journal contains much historical information. The Journal is now in the Comptroller's office, in a dilapidated condition. The resolution appropriated a sum not exceeding $75 for copying.—The House negatived it—the Senate passed it, and a committee for Conference was appointed.
Committee on Jails, &c. reported favorably on the County Commissioners' Reports—and were accepted.
Bill for a public act, providing that in a cause of a failure to select Representatives on the first Monday of April, the meeting shall stand adjourned to the next Monday at 2 o'clock, P. M.—read twice.
Middlesex County Justice Bill, offered by Mr. Chapman, taken up and read.
Mr. L'Hommedieu remarked that this movement took him by surprise. All the Justices for the county, save those from two towns, had been agreed upon in a County Meeting, by a compromise, and it was understood that there would be no objection raised in the House. Consequently he was surprised at this sudden movement. Indeed, he could not perceive any good that could arise from County Meetings, if their deliberations and their compromises, entered into in good faith, were to be set aside by a single puff of the House. For one he would be unwilling to attend these meetings, under those circumstances. This extraordinary course having been taken, however, it remained for him to contend against the proceeding, inch by inch though he regretted the necessity of doing so. He therefore amended the bill by adding the name of Henry D. Smith of Middletown—enstalped.
The motion to insert Mr. Smith's name was lost 22 to 72.
The following officers were then rushed through notwithstanding the efforts of several of the member to substitute other names, viz:
Judge—Eliphalet A. Bulkley.
Commissioners—Erastus Strong, Friend Dickinson, Benjamin Dowd
Judges of Probate—Samuel Cooper, Middletown; David Cornwall, Chatham; Gideon Higgins, East Haddam; Smith Clark, Haddam; Selden M. Pratt, Saybrook; George Carter, Killingworth.
Committee on Finance, made their report, which was read at length, and accepted.
The committee then offered a resolution laying a tax of one cent on the dollar—passed.
Resolution called up, providing that County nominations be handed in to the House during the second week of each session of the Legislature—passed.
Committee on contested Elections, reported favorably on the question of Nathaniel Gallup's seat—and he was allowed to retain the same.
The subject of appropriating 1000 dollars, for repairing the State House at New Haven, taken up and discussed by several members.
Amendment by subscription of 1200 dollars instead of the 1000, as reported by the Court, and postponed to a third reading.
Report of Windham County Commissioners, accepted.
Annual return of President and Fellows of Yale College accepted.
Report of the Trustees of the Missionary Society of Connecticut, accepted.
Adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

TUESDAY Morning, June 10th.

Prayer by Rev. Dr. Robbins. Journal read.
Bill relative to Conservators of Lunatics, Idiots, Spendthrifts, &c., negatived.
Bill relative to "Adjourned Elector's Meeting," reported by the Judiciary Committee, read 3d time. The bill provides that in cases of no choice of Representatives, on the first Monday of April, an adjournment shall take place to the following Monday.
Committee on Roads and Bridges, reported a Resolution directing the Hartford Bridge Co., to erect a dry bridge where their causeway now rests, of not less than 400 feet in length, and directing them to raise their causeway with a suitable sluice way—to be completed to the acceptance of Ralph R. Phelps of Manchester, John H. Brockway of Ellington, and Loren P. Waldo of Tolland. The whole to be completed by the 1st of August 1846. Resolution passed.
Bill compelling officers elect of militia companies to accept the appointment, under a penalty of $50, reconsidered? Motion to amend by substituting $25 for $50.
Mr. Wadhams, of Goshen, opposed the amendment on the ground that such arbitrary enactments are calculated to injure, rather than assist the military organization: As well might you attempt to compel a man to preach as to command a military company, if he was disposed not so to command.—In fact, he would about as soon attempt to preach as to command some companies.
Mr. Beardslee, of Monroe, advocated the bill on the ground that it had come from a committee competent to judge of the matter, and who had taken good advice. He was not a military man and could not judge from personal experience, but relied upon the judgment and investigation of the committee.
Mr. Welles of Glastenbury, remarked that he had understood that some of the Companies of Goshen had not done duty for several years, and had declared that they would not. Now it seemed, in order to sustain the military, that something should be done to meet these cases.
Mr. Wadhams, of Goshen, denied that there was any rebellion among his constituents. He was aware that there was some difficulty in electing officers on the part of the companies. But still, if they had violated any law they were ready to meet the penalties. They were an orderly and law-abiding people. But he protested against such arbitrary laws.
Mr. Frink, of Windham spoke against the military organization. It was, he said, doomed to go down.
Mr. Curtiss of Watertown remarked against the coercive features of the bill. He questioned the policy of attempting to force a man to be a captain, by a penalty of $25. A far stronger power would sustain a proper military organization—the power of public Opinion. Without this it could not be sustained What said Mr. Curtiss, sustained a good observance of the Sabbath? Was it legal enactments? No, But a healthy public sentiment did. What had caused the noble temperance reform, which had been going on so rapidly for several years? Was it the legal enactments? Certainly not; but it was this same public sentiment He remarked that a distinguished writer had said of France, that public sentiment could do for her more than a Napoleon and all the Bourbons could It was true; and this would sustain or put down the militia. For himself, he was opposed to these arbitrary laws, and believed that a complete reform was needed; something like the Massachusetts law for instance.
Previous question demanded and sustained.—Amendment, providing that the fine for non-acceptance be $20; carried. The bill was then passed.

DANBURY RAIL ROAD.

Order of the day came up—the consideration of the subject of granting a charter for the Hartford and Danbury Rail Road.
There were two reports upon the subject; the report of the Committee on Rail Roads, adverse to the project, and the report of the minority of that committee, in favor of the same. Both were read.
The Speaker left the chair, and called Mr. Rockwell of Norwich to preside.
Mr. Cook of Manchester moved, after the reading of the reports, that the majority report be laid on the table. After some debate on the question of order by Messrs. Beardsley and Perkins, the motion to lay on the table was carried, by a vote of 74 to 67. The resolutions incorporating the "New York and Hartford Rail Road Company," reported by the Minority, were then taken up and read, and then laid upon the table, when the majority report was taken up.
House adjourned to 2 o'clock P. M., during the discussion that arose on the question.

AFTERNOON.

Several resolutions for appointment of scattering Justices of the Peace, for payment of claims, &c., were considered; but not finally acted upon.
Report of Norwich and Worcester Rail Road Company, accepted.
Committee on so much of the Governor's Message as refers to the convict labor in State Prison, reported that a change of labor would be attended with much trouble and expense; and asked to be discharged from consideration of the subject; and they were so discharged.
Resolution incorporating Fire Co. No. 5 in New London, passed.

Bank Directors Appointed, viz:
Justus Swift, for Windham Bank.
Russell Hubbard, for Norwich do.
Peter D. Irish, for New London do.
Lafayette S. Foster, For Merchants' do
Chauncey Griggs, for Tolland County do.

Bank Commissioners' Appointed, viz:
Ezra Chappell, William Mather, Jr., and Heloin Brewster.

Bank Committee's Report accepted.
School Bill taken up, amended slightly, and Mr. Burnham moved to lay it on the table—lost. The bill was then passed.
Mr. Ingalls, of Pomfret, moved to strike out the last three sections referring to the paying of school visitors, &c—lost.
Mr. Essex, of Cornwall, then said he desired to have this matter understood. A motion to lay it on the table, that the subject might be discussed hereafter, had been voted down, and the House seem to be driven to the issue. And what was that? Why, nothing less than an attempt to overload the School Commissioner with business, so as to render an excuse for the appointment of an "Assistant," with a salary of $1200, and draw in all the loans in New York, Ohio, and other States, for the benefit of an overbearing aristocracy, who generally push for the spoils. He did not wish to subject the School Fund to all this change and danger, for the details of the bill were somewhat lengthy. A large amount of interest was annually drawn from other States, and it came into Connecticut. He cared not to alter this system so hastily. It was a great innovation upon the present approved plan. He did not know that the gentleman from Hartford desired to catch the drippings of this fund, but from the part he had taken he thought it possible that he might one day be found sacking at the bung.
Mr Curtiss disclaimed any intention to create any great revolution. The bill called for necessary information, and the Commissioner was the man to give it.
Mr. Beardslee of Monroe spoke pointedly against the bill. The people had not been consulted in relation to this great change— and it was a great change He was prepared to show that in case the different propositions now before the House were carried out, it would reduce the dividends from one dollar and forty cents to each child, to one dollar and thirty cents—decreasing the dividend to each child ten cents. He would say, with Roger S. Sherman, in 1838, with regard to this very measure, that if the Commissioner did not ask nor want any aid, he would not give him any. Mr. B. then made some able remarks upon the subject generally, and moved to lay the bill upon the table, in order that he might offer a resolution laying the whole subject over to the next session; lost, 83 to 87.
Mr. Curtiss then spoke in favor of the bill,
Mr. Essex demanded the yeas and nays—sustained.
Mr. Rockwell remarked that the object of the bill was to carry out the views in part of the Report of the Committee on Education who desired a head, or General Superintendent. The Commissioner was one of that Committee, and he approved of the plan.
Mr. Beardslee again spoke against the whole project, in reply to Messrs Curtiss and Rockwell and moved that the whole subject, the two acts of resolutions relating to the appointment of an assistant, and two acts upon the subject, be continued to the next session. The Speaker decided that the motion would apply only to the bill upon the table, and the motion was confined to that bill—lost 76 to 97. The main question was then put, and the bill was passed, yeas 104 nays 78.
Order of the day resumed—considered of the Rail Road subject. Discussed till the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, June 11.

Prayer by Rev Dr. Bushnell. Journal read.
Resolution authorising the Secretary of State to correct clerical errors that may be found in names of persons in the report of the committee on Military Returns, passed.
Bill to protect gardens and yards, came from the Senate amended by adding, also cultivated fields; House non-concurred.
Bill directing Clerks of Courts to report certain proceedings, came from Senate indefinitely postponed. Committee of Conference appointed.
Resolutions relative to the distribution of arms, pistols, &c, to the militia of the State, passed.
The committee on Incorporations other than Banks reported favorably on petition of F. Crowell and others for the incorporation of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Connecticut. Resolution incorporating the same passed—83 to 57.

DANBURY RAIL ROAD.

This subject was resumed—Mr. Rockwell in the Chair.
The question of accepting the Committee and continuing the petition to the next session, was discussed through the remainder of the forenoon—the discussion completely entering into the general merits of the project. The House refused to accept the report and continued the petition by a vote of 160 to 69. This was considered a test vote, and in favor of granting the charter.

AFTERNOON.

The bill from the Senate, with amendments, incorporating the Hartford and Danbury Rail Road Company, was taken up, and the amendment submitted for consideration. Mr. Lawrence of Norfolk moved that 200 copies be printed. Some discussion arose on this motion, the objection against it being on account of the delay and lateness of the session. The motion to print was laid on the table. The principal amendments of the Senate were concurred in, and on motion of Mr. Beardsly, the bill was ordered to be printed, with amendments attached. On motion of Mr Perkins, the bill was made the order of the day, for to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.
Resolution reported by the Committee on Rail Roads, authorizing the Housatonic Railroad Co, to

ORIGINAL STAINED

issue 5,000 more shares of stock, of $100 each — and to issue bonds not exceeding one million of dollars, for the purpose of repairing their roads.

Resolutions amended, and as amended, passed.

Resolution providing for the continuance of all the various matters now pending before the House, relative to the School Commissioner, School Fund, &c., offered by Mr. Burnham. Mr. Perkins called for a division of the question, which was not considered in order.

He then moved to strike out so much of the resolution as refers to the act providing for an examination of the affairs of the School Fund, &c. Mr. Beardsley of Monroe opposed the striking out of the provision, on the ground that he would take no steps to disturb, or unnecessarily take from the Fund a single dollar; and with this view he particularly alluded to the propriety of continuing the act providing for an examination, which would cost from 150 to 200 dollars—a provision already existing providing that an examination shall be had next year. Mr. Curtiss argued of the impropriety of continuing several resolutions and acts by provision of a single resolution. He also suggested the propriety of always inquiring into the affairs connected with the money of the State.

Mr. Burnham remarked upon this subject as a project, or series of projects, to bring about one end, viz: the appointment of an Assistant School Fund Commissioner. It was intended to cast burthens upon his office, in order that an excuse might be caused for the necessity of appointing an Assistant.

THURSDAY Morning, June 12.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Burgess. Journal read.

Mr. Curtiss offered a resolution recalling from the Governor the act incorporating the Odd Fellows: passed.

Bill relative to Turnpike Roads, negatived.

Resolution incorporating the Natural History Society came from the Committee with a favorable report; passed.

Resolution regarding authentication of public acts passed.

Public act to protect shade trees, in highways;—passed.

Bill relative to promissory notes and bills of exchange: passed.

Bill relative to discount of paper of Corporations by Banks: negatived.

Order of the day—consideration of the bill granting the charter of the Hartford and New York Rail Road Company—taken up; Mr. Rockwell in the chair. The bill was discussed the remainder of the forenoon, and amended by requiring that $1,500,000 shall be subscribed before the work shall proceed, instead of $2,000,000. It was then made the order of the day for 2 o'clock P. M., and the House adjourned.

Afternoon.

Bill incorporating the Hartford and New York Rail Road Company, via Danbury, resumed; Mr. Rockwell in the chair. A little time was consumed in a discussion by Messrs. Boardman, Perkins, and others, in reference to the bill, when the main question was taken, and the bill was passed, 131 yeas to 61 nays—a majority of 50.

On the motion of Mr. Curtiss, of Watertown, the act of incorporating the Independent Order of Odd Fellows was recalled from the Governor. Mr. Curtiss remarked that yesterday he spoke in favor of the act, but since then he had learned it contained a provision empowering this corporation to incorporate others, and to break them up at pleasure. This was probably unconstitutional, and he was surprised that any gentleman should draw up a bill with such a more than clause. He had supposed that the object was merely to give the Odd Fellows power to preserve their property, &c., and to this he would not object. But he could not consent to sanction such power as the act contained.

Several members spoke upon the subject—some in favor of postponing the whole subject, and others in favor of granting the incorporation, with proper restrictions. The result was, the objections to the act were stricken out, on motion of Mr. Curtiss, and the act was then passed.

The resolution directing that an Assistant School Fund Commissioner shall be appointed, was taken up, with the pending amendment, providing that his salary shall be $1,250 annually, instead of $1000.—Mr. Cross, of Tolland, resumed his remarks, and argued, from the provisions of the Constitution, that the House had no right to pass such a resolution.

Mr. Cross made a close argument, and showed that as an Assistant had not been called for, and it was in no way shown that he was needed in the proper management of the fund it would be unconstitutional to appoint an Assistant, with a salary to be paid from the fund. It was very evident from his remarks, that to pay a broken down lawyer, for the purpose of aiding him, the sum of $1000 annually from the fund, would be unconstitutional.

Mr. Rockwell, perceiving the position of things, and that his party was about to be plunged into a plain unconstitutional act, moved an amendment, providing that the salary shall be paid out of the State Treasury and not from the School Fund. This amendment was carried by a very large vote.

The amendment fixing the salary at $1,250, was then voted down, by 74 to 39. Mr. Converse of Killingly then moved an indefinite postponement of the whole subject—lost 82 to 72. The previous question was immediately sprung, and the Resolution appointing an Assistant School Fund Commissioner, with a salary of $1000 a year, to be paid from the State Treasury, was passed—yeas 91, nays 79.

THURSDAY Afternoon, (Continued.)

Resolution, that the Legislature do adjourn on Friday morning, without day; referred to the committee on adjournment.

Report of Commissioner on the School Fund; accepted.

Mr. Rockwell's resolution, appointing several Justices for the Town of Ledyard, came up. Mr. Thomas, of Ledyard, moved that Charles W. Rockwell's name be inserted. Mr. Rockwell said he did not belong in Ledyard. Mr. Thomas said he desired to make Mr. Rockwell in law what he appeared to be in fact—the representative of Ledyard. Motion lost, and resolution passed.

Resolution appropriating $5,000 to finish the new Retreat buildings, one half to be paid in 1845, and the other half in 1846; passed.

Bill directing that in those towns where no election of Representatives takes place on the first Monday of April, another shall be held on the second Monday in April, when a plurality shall elect; indefinitely postponed, and the bill with an amendment from the Senate, providing for the same object, taken up and concurred in by the House.

LIQUOR BILL.

The bill to regulate and restrain the sale of wines and spirituous liquors, from the Senate, taken up.—The bill provides for the election of Town Commissioners annually; who shall grant licences, &c., as provided for in Judge Williams' bill, it being, in fact, Judge Williams' bill with the amendment providing that towns, instead of counties, shall elect the Commissioners, and that persons keeping liquors in store on sale, shall be liable to its penalties, in the same manner as if the same were sold.

After several propositions, substitutions, amendments, &c., the whole subject was laid on the table.

House adjourned to 7 o'clock in the evening.

Evening.

House came in order at 7 o'clock.

Bill authorizing the Sheriff to appoint another deputy—passed.

Bill legalizing doings of Canterbury Aqueduct Co.—passed.

Resolution appointing Philip Bipley and Harvey Seymour, Auditors of School Fund Commissioner's accounts; passed.

Resolution appointing *Francis Parsons*, of Hartford, Assistant Commissioner of the School Fund, passed.

THE VETO.—The bill directing the Washington Bridge Company to widen the draw in their Bridge, which had passed both Houses, and was returned with objections from the Governor, was taken up.—The Constitution provides that in cases of returned bills, both Houses shall again consider the same, and if both unite pass the bill, (by a majority only) it shall become a law, notwithstanding the Governor's veto.

Mr. Kendrick, of Waterbury, advocated the passage of the bill. Mr. Rockwell opposed so far as to claim that it should provide for the payment to the Bridge Company, of amount necessary to make the draw wider. Mr. Beardsley of Monroe, took up the Governor's veto, and in a condensed argument, cut it in shreds, and left it as finely "chopped up" as can well be imagined.

The House again passed the bill by a vote of 98 to 49.

Report of the State Prison Committee, on the Directors' and Warden's Reports, taken up. The Report in substance, recapitulated the insinuations of the Directors.

Mr. Burnham, of Windham, remarked that he could not allow this thing to pass, without expressing his opinion upon it. He charged upon the Report of the Directors, as being malicious, mean, and false.—He would say that had the Committee allowed the late Warden to testify before them, they might have been satisfied of this. He then passed a deserved compliment upon Mr. Pilsbury, and commented with severity upon the course of the House in refusing to print Mr. Pilsbury's Memorial, which he claimed, most completely refuted the foul charges of the Directors, and placed Mr. Pilsbury above all suspicion.

Mr. Burnham then passed to the course of the committee in seconding the report of the the Directors, and for some twenty minutes he "flayed them alive." With regard to the charge of deaths having been caused by Mr. Pilsbury, in using bad beef, he said the man was in the city who sold the beef, referred to, and he would have sworn to the facts, had the committee given him a chance. But no! Mr. Pilsbury was not allowed to appear, though he courted investigation, nor others who should have been called.

Mr. Burnham declared that the charges of the Committee were, if true, sufficient to blast the reputation and character of Mr. Pilsbury forever! But they were made without giving Mr. P. a chance to reply. Now wou'd this Legislature give sanction to this outrage? He hoped not. We are unable, at this late hour, to give Mr. Burnham's pointed and and stinging remarks which were evidently most keenly felt. His plain truths and well founded rebukes told upon the party playing a most despicable game with the character and good name of a worthy public officer. Mr. B. said that Mr. Pilsbury had not come to the Legislature as a suppliant, nor a menial, but he did come as a man who had been unjustly assailed, and the result was known—the treatment that he had received at the hands of this House was known. If any thing was dear to an honorable man, it was his reputation. But the Directors and Committee trample, without cause, upon that of Mr. Pilsbury. Sir, said Mr. Burnham, you know of the difficulties that occurred in 1833, when Mr. Montague had charge of the Prison. You, sir, [pointing to the Speaker] officially investigated the affairs of the Prison at that time. The report of your Committee represented the insubordination and wretched condition of the Prison. He then contrasted the condition of the Prison at the time, with later dates, and referred to official reports, most triumphantly sustaining Mr. Pilsbury; and then turning upon the late reports, he again held them up as false and malicious—uncalled for and outrageous. Now, sir, said Mr. Burnham, I; the members of this Legislature can find it within their hearts and consciences to sanction these false Reports they could do so. The votes would show.

Without taking any question upon the matter, immediately after the conclusion of Mr Burnham's remarks, the House adjourned to 8 o'clock to morrow morning.

FRIDAY Morning June 13.

No prayer. Journal read.

Resolution offered by Mr. Welles, of Glastenbury, providing that the Hartford and New York Railroad Company may proceed to construct their road when $1,000,000, shall have been subscribed; passed—80 to 67.

An act providing that Justices of the Peace shall not have jurisdiction in cases where they have been parties to primary proceedings; passed.

Resolution, offered by Mr. Perkins, providing that the salary of each of the Judges of the Supreme Court shall be raised $200 annually. Advocated by Messrs. Perkins, of Hartford, Morris, of Bridgeport, Rockwell, of Norwich, and Converse, of Killingly; passed.

LIQUOR BILL.

The bill restricting the sale of wines and spirituous liquors was taken up, and after some "pulling and hauling," the previous question was ordered and sustained; then the vote ordering the previous question was reconsidered, and the subject was again thrown open, and another "set to" followed on the details of the bill; no one, apparently, being satisfied with the thing; and one amendment after another followed in quick succession, and expressions of hostility were "rather thick." All this occurred in the family of the "great Whig party." They "did not like it"—"was *very* objectionable," and all that; still they were for "doing something for the Temperance folks." The previous question was again called for and sustained. And the question, on the final passage of the bill was put, and decided as follows: yeas, 95; nays, 58. A great number were "absent" during the calling of the yeas and nays, and several who were in their seats did not answer to the call of their names. As soon as the Clerk had finished the call, a portion of the "absentees" fell in; and the Clerk was directed to call the names of absentees. He commenced the call "of spirits from the vasty deep," and they were seen running out like rats leaving a sinking ship.

The State Prison Committee's Report was taken up, and debated at some length.

The previous question was sprung, and the committee's report was accepted—ayes 91; nays, 65.

Resolution authorizing the Prison Directors to examine Prison Bank Accounts: passed.

Committee on Federal Relations reported that no action was necessary on the petition of the Mormons of Nauvoo; accepted.

Report of New London (Savings Bank, accepted.

Committee on Federal Relations, on the subject of Weights and Measures reported a resolution directing the Treasurer of the State to inquire with regard to the standard of Weights and Measures in other States, &c., and report to the next Assembly; passed.

Committee reported on subject of a digest of Probate Laws, recommended a continuance of the same to next session, and it was so continued.

Resolution recalling a bill relative to betting upon elections; passed.

Committee on Federal Relations, on memorial of A. F. Williams and others, relative to universal peace, reported resolutions that a resort to war was in accordance with barbarism, not often securing the objects desired; passed.

Committee on Federal Relations, on the subject of a Distribution of the Public Lands, reported resolutions in favor of the same, and that the present tariff affords adequate protection, &c.; laid upon the table, and Minority Report, submitted by Mr. Wakefield, of Bolton, taken up. This took a sound view of the subject of the tariff, &c. and met the subject in a manner that caused some "commotion." Report of committee accepted.

Same committee reported on the subject of Texas that the people of Connecticut had expressed an opinion against the annexation of Texas; and that Hon. John M. Niles, in voting for the same in the Senate, acted in opposition to the feelings of a large majority of the people of Connecticut, and of the U. States.

The minority report, by Mr. Wakefield, was then read, and it was a very calm, reasonable, and sound document.

The majority report was of course accepted; yeas 99, nays 54.

Resolution appointing Samuel J. Hitchcock and Ralph I Ingersoll, of New Haven, and Clark Bissell of Norwalk, a committee to investigate the charges made against Amos Pilsbury in the Report of the State Prison Directors, offered by Mr. Burnham. He said that as charges had gone forth in an official form against Mr. P., he was desirous of having their truth or falsity ascertained in an official form. Let those making the charges, shrink not from a fair hearing. Resolution voted down.

Mr. Wakefield presented a Minority Report, declaring that Massachusetts had interfered with the police regulations of South Carolina, and South Carolina had taken steps to prevent such interference, &c., and offered a resolution discharging the Committee from a further consideration of the subject.

The report of the majority was accepted.

Same Committee reported on the subject of Governor Dorr's imprisonment and offered a resolution that neither Congress nor any individual State, has any right to interfere in the matter; and taking opposite views from the resolutions of New Hampshire, Maine, &c.

Mr Wakefield offered a Minority report, with a resolution that the Committee be discharged.

The majority report was accepted.

Bill restraining the sale of Spirituous liquors came from the Senate and the House agreed with the Senate to all the amendments and the bill was finally passed.

Bill subjecting rail road Companies to the expense of suitable fixtures, &c. in cases where roads are laid across rail road tracks; passed.

Resolution relative to Greenville Fire Co.; passed.

Report of Commissioner of School Fund in relation to the number of farms, &c. and of Committee relative to Clerk hire; accepted.

THE NEWS.

Norwich, Conn., June 18, 1845.

☞ We regret that we are under the necessity of again calling upon any of our subscribers for the amount of their dues. A few weeks since we addressed a letter to such as are indebted to us, requesting a prompt remittance of the amount due—but there are some who are entirely regardless of our just demands. This ought not so to be. We trust that no longer delay will be indulged in, but that a spontaneous answer to our call will be made by all who are in arrears.

To Country Subscribers.

We take occasion to again remind our Country Readers, that, from and after the *first of July*, the new Post Office Law goes into operation, which will enable subscribers residing within 30 miles of Norwich to get their newspapers from this city, FREE OF POSTAGE. This will afford an excellent opportunity to persons residing in the country, to commence taking a newspaper published in their vicinity, at a reduction of one-third the usual expense.

The Norwich Weekly News

Will be furnished on the following terms:

Single copy, by mail, one year, in advance,	$1.50
Six copies to one address, do. do. do.	1,25
Twelve copies do. do. do.	1,00

The Norwich Republican,

PUBLISHED THREE TIMES A WEEK,

Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Terms, per annum, in advance, $2,50

A discount made to companies who subscribe for six or more copies.

We have been furnished by Mr. Chapman, Assistant Postmaster of this city, with the following list of Post Offices located within 30 miles of Norwich:—

LIST OF POST OFFICES WITHIN 30 MILES OF NORWICH.

New London,	Chester,
Groton,	East Haddam,
Centre Groton,	Moodus,
Portersville,	Leesville,
Noank,	Clinton,
Leydard,	Millington,
Stonington,	Winthrop,
Mystic Bridge,	Bolton,
Mystic,	Columbia, Coventry,
Preston,	N. Coventry,
Poquetanuck,	S. Coventry,
Gales Ferry,	Hebron,
Griswold,	Hope Valley,
Jewett City,	Andover,
Pendleton Hill,	Mansfield,
N. Stonington,	Centre Mansfield,
Lisbon,	Willington,
Franklin,	Brooklyn,
Lebanon,	Canterbury,
Exeter,	West Minster,
Colchester,	Chaplin,
West Chester,	Hampton,
Bozrahville,	Howard's Valley,
Bozrah,	Killingly,
Norwich Town,	N. Killingly,
Hadlyme,	S. Killingly,
Uncasville,	E. Killingly,
Chesterfield,	W. Killingly,
Gardner's Lake,	Plainfield,
Salem,	Central Village,
North Lyme,	Moosup,
Pleasant Valley,	Sterling,
Hamburg,	Windham,
Lyme,	Willimantic,
East Lyme,	Scotland,
River Head,	Ashford,
Waterford,	Westford,
Poquonock Bridge,	Voluntown,
Liberty Hill,	Westerly, R. I.
Saybrook,	Hopkinton,
Westbrook,	Brand's Iron Works.
Essex,	Charlestown.
Deep River,	

A Veto from the Governor—"Vested Rights."

It will be perceived by a reference to the Legislative reports, that the Governor, on Monday last, returned, with his objections, the bill in relation to the Washington Bridge Company. These objections are grounded on certain "vested rights" claimed by the Company as having been embodied in their charter when granted by the Legislature.

The evils growing out of this system of "close charters," as they are called, are forcibly illustrated in the case of this *Washington Bridge Company*. Democrats contend against the justice or right of one Legislature's binding another by its acts, and particularly of granting exclusive privileges to any body of men, with the understanding that no future Legislature shall have the power of repealing or modifying them, whenever they shall become abused, or inconsistent with the public good. On the other hand, the whig party, and especially such old federalists as Gov. Baldwin, are great "ticklers" for the sanctity of "vested rights," and other high-toned aristocratic notions derived from English jurisprudence. We presume that could the English law, respecting the "vested rights" of primogeniture, be introduced amongst us, it would suit the tastes of such men as his excellency, to a notch.

It appears that this Company own a bridge across the Housatonic river. At the time the charter was granted, it was not anticipated that the business on this river would increase to the amount it has, or that anything more than a narrow draw would be necessary to accommodate the navigation up and down. It has been found, however, that this draw is not wide enough to admit of the free passage of a species of flat boats with side-wheels, which are now in use, and which are found to be very convenient, if not necessary to the navigation of the river. The Company refusing to make any alteration in their draw, to meet the public convenience, the people of the vicinity, and those immediately interested, petitioned the Legislature upon the subject. In the course of the debate, it was stated, among other things, that the Company were in the practice of hanging up old broken lamps, bottom side up, and when remonstrated with, would answer, that the terms of their charter obliged them to keep lamps, but said nothing about their being *lighted!*—a beautiful commentary upon the insolence and selfishness of chartered companies that feel themselves *beyond the reach of the people*. The justice of the case was so plain, that, notwithstanding the strenuous opposition of such men as Perkins of Hartford, and Strong and Rockwell of this city, both branches of a Whig Legislature passed a bill granting the prayer of the petitioners, and directing the Company to widen the draw in their bridge.

This is the bill Gov. Baldwin has vetoed, acting upon the principle that the convenience and wants of the people are nothing, but the "vested rights" of a chartered company, no matter however much they may conflict with the former, are everything. "Vested rights!" Why, as one of the speakers eloquently remarked, "the people above this bridge had rights prior to the charter of the company—'vested rights' too, extended to them by the God of nature!"

Mr. Dorr's Health — Gov. Jackson's Letter.

The Journal, and other "Law and Order" papers, both in this State, and out of it, have denied our statement (says the Providence Gazette) touching the ill health of Mr. Dorr. The following communication, from Gov. Jackson, appears in this morning's Journal, (the 10th), and ought to be satisfactory evidence in the premises. We give it without a word of comment, more than to state that it is, as will be seen, the very identical letter, invited by Mr. Mayor Burgess, for the purpose of, in his own language, giving the lie to "newspapers of a party whose confidence the Governor possesses."

To the Editor of the Journal:

I observe in the Journal this morning a portion of my letter in reply to one received from the Chairman of the State Prison Commissioners. As the publication of only a part of it may lead to many inquiries and possibly to misapprehensions, I think it will be well to publish the entire letter. I therefore enclose a copy, which I wish you to insert in your paper of to-morrow. Respectfully yours,

CHARLES JACKSON.

PROVIDENCE, June 5, 1845.

SIR:—I have your note of the 3d instant. In reply permit me to say, that during the visit I made to the State Prison a few days since, I saw, among other prisoners, Mr. T. W. Dorr. As a large portion of the people of this State feel a strong interest in his welfare, I inquired of him particularly concerning his health and the treatment he had received in prison.

He informed me that the circulation of his blood was variable, ranging from fifty to one hundred pulsations in a minute—that the surface of his body was constantly cold—that he had chronic rheumatism in his back and extremities, and that his appetite was poor and his digestive functions much impaired. He also stated that he was afflicted with sub-acute inflammation of the liver, attended with pain in his side, which deprived him to a considerable extent of sleep. Under these circumstances, he was very desirous of exercise in the open air. He did not complain much of his fare, and said he had invariably been permitted to judge for himself as to his ability to labor.

Relying, as I do, on the integrity of his word, and having some acquaintance with the nature of diseases, I have no hesitation in saying that I consider him in a very infirm state of health. I therefore advise that, in connexion with his medical treatment, he be hereafter allowed the benefit of exercise at frequent intervals in the open air.

I also recommend that the prisoner in No. 58 (whose mind appears to be much impaired, and who complains of pain in the head) be indulged in a similar manner. And I further suggest, for your consideration, whether it may not be advisable to grant occasionally the same privilege to every convict whose deportment is uniformly proper and praiseworthy.

It gives me pleasure to say, in conclusion, that the cells, workshop and other apartments of the prison, appear to be clean and comfortable, and that the prisoners, so far as I observed, were judiciously and profitably employed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES JACKSON.

THOMAS M. BURGESS, Esq., Chairman of Board of Inspectors of Rhode Island State Prison.

APPOINTMENTS TO OFFICE.—We were glad to find the following in the Washington Union, and we copy it, as it does but simple justice to the President. It is a great mistake, if any one supposes that the President, in making his appointments, asks whether the applicant is for this or for that man for any office. The inquiry is, is he honest, is he faithful to the true principles of the constitution and government, and capable of performing his duties? If any one receives an appointment who is unworthy, or who labors more to destroy than to build up the great republican family, it is because it is not known by the President at the time, and will be corrected when ascertained. This may be relied upon as the intentions of the President, and he has the nerve to carry it out. No one will gain anything by going to Washington and laying in complaints against any portion of the democratic family, or by striving to keep up factions and prejudices in our ranks, by being this man's or that man's opponent. It is the desire of the President to treat all according to their just standing, without regard to the bickerings of this or that man's friends, cliques, or any thing of the kind.—*Ohio Statesman.*

Such sentiments, all will be ready to acknowledge, are indeed worthy the understanding and impartial justice of President Polk. They accord well with his open declarations made on entering upon the duties of his exalted and responsible station. The people gave him credit for what he said; and now comes the official paper, and corroborates in the most explicit manner the previous declarations of the President. This is as it should be. Mr. Polk was the candidate of no particular clique or faction of the democratic party; he was *elected* by no one portion of the "great republican family." He was the candidate of the whole party, and by one strong, united effort of all good democrats, placed in the Presidential chair. And there he sits, to do honor to the country, by watchfully maintaining her rights and the interests of the whole people; to do honor to his party, by carrying out faithfully its principles, which are believed to be "the true principles of the constitution and government," and by treating all its members "according to their just standing, without regard to the bickerings of this man's friends, cliques, or any thing of the kind"; and to do honor to himself, by emulating those virtues which have rendered immortal the names of some of his distinguished predecessors in office. Whoever would seek to divert the President from the honorable course he has thus marked out for himself, is his enemy and an enemy of the Republic.

Adjournment of the Legislature.

In our paper to-day will be found the most important portions of the doings of the Legislature up to Friday night. The two Houses were to assemble at 7 1-2 o'clock the next morning, and after holding a short session undoubtedly adjourned *sine die*.

We have no time to-day to speak of the closing acts of this federal body, characterized though some of them are, for their deep malice and injustice, and their utter disregard of the public good.

Now that the Legislature has adjourned, our columns will present a greater variety of interesting and readable matter.

ODD FELLOWS' LEVEE.—We learn, says the Boston Times, that arrangements are being made to erect a bridge from Faneuil Hall to Quincy Hall, for the accommodation of the Odd Fellows, who will hold their Levee there on the evening of the 19th inst. A splendid *Fruit Supper* will be furnished by John Wright—than whom none know better how to please the public.

The *Daily Sun* adds, "The Odd Fellows are building a tent on the Common for their great celebration, not quite so big as *all* out-doors, but certainly as big as a good sized piece of it.

☞ The Hon. JARED W. WILLIAMS has been nominated for Governor of New Hampshire, by a Democratic State Convention lately held at Concord. Mr. Williams was for four years a Representative in Congress.

☞ Hon. Charles Collins died at Newport, R. I., on Sunday morning, 8th inst. The deceased was formerly one of the prominent political men of that State, and for several years held the office of Collector of the Customs at Bristol, and was also repeatedly elected Lieut. Governor.

John B. Gough.

It is announced in an advertisement in our paper to-day, that the famous temperance lecturer, John B Gough, will visit this city next week, and lecture on Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, probably at the Town Hall, if the crowds that will flock to hear him can possibly squeeze into the building. On this point, the committee, with Capt. Dunham at the head (this time), appear to be in a quandary, as they announce no place where the lectures will be delivered.

The news of Mr. Gough's coming will probably fall upon the ears of the community as pleasantly, as would the intelligence to a people who had heard of the descending of showers in various parts of the country around, that they were at length to be visited with one themselves. Almost simultaneously, however, with this contemplated visit of Mr. Gough, some very curious movements and "new organizations" appear to be going forward among a certain portion of professed temperance men. There is also something rather peculiar in the manner in which Mr. Gough's coming has been announced, and also in the "committee" who seem to have got him to come here, and to have constituted themselves a sort of "body guard" for the occasion. The Washingtonians, so far as it appears, have been very coolly supplanted in this matter. Notwithstanding all this, however, Mr. Gough will no doubt receive a very hearty welcome, if he comes.

Bridge tumbled down.

About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the northern half of the bridge leading from West Chelsea tumbled down with a great crash. Fortunately no one was on it at the time, although on the other portion of the Bridge were passing at the time of the accident two horses, on one of which was a boy. On hearing the crash, the boy whipped up his horse, and rode off as though his Satanic Majesty was after him. It isn't ascertained whether he has yet come to a halt. This bridge fell through from sheer rottenness; and it is only a matter of wonder that the catastrophe did not happen before, and at a time when it might have been attended with a serious loss of life and limb. Had such been the result, the city would have been saddled with a pretty bill of damages. The workmen are already busily engaged in removing the fallen portion, when it is to be hoped we shall be furnished with a safe and substantial bridge, and that when built it will be kept in proper repair.

BUSINESS IN SHETUCKET STREET.—Among other evidences of life and activity in Shetucket Street, we notice that a new and elegant Crockery Store has been opened by Mr. CHARLES I. COOLEY, first door north of our office. Mr. Cooley's establishment surpasses any thing of the kind ever opened in Norwich. The Store is elegantly arranged and is well stocked with every description of China, Glass, Earthen and American Ware, including all the articles connected with such an establishment; besides which we notice a splendid variety of Astral and shelf Lamps, Girandoles &c. &c., well worthy the attention of the purchasing public. Mr. Cooley has imported his own Goods, and from enquiry we are satisfied that he offers them at a great discount from the usual prices. A half hour may be spent very pleasantly in examining the Goods in Mr. Cooley's Store, and we advise the ladies and gentlemen of this city, and others who may be here from neighboring towns, to give him a call. He charges nothing for admittance—polite treatment extended to all on the same terms.

CHEAP AND GOOD READY MADE CLOTHING.—Our citizens are highly favored at the present time with several large Ready Made Clothing Establishments, where may be found articles of dress suited to all ages and tastes at greatly reduced prices. A few days since a friend of ours being desirous of purchasing a coat, stepped into the Store of Messrs. J. B. Palmer & Co., near the Post, office and there bought a *fine, well made* Broadcloth Coat for $12—less than one half the amount which the same article would have cost had he selected the Cloth and procured it made—besides the saving of time and trouble. How it is that Clothing is manufactured and sold so cheap, we neither know nor care—sufficient is it for us to know that a great saving is made by those who improve the opportunity thus offered. We have examined the Goods of Messrs. Palmer & Co., and we unhesitatingly say that Coats, Pantaloons, Vests &c., may be purchased of them at prices corresponding with the above, as well made and of as fine texture as can be obtained at a cost of 50 per cent more in the usual mode of purchasing Clothing.

☞ Ex-President Martin Van Buren, accompanied by his son, John Van Buren Esq., passed through this city yesterday, the 18th inst, and proceeded to Worcester, Mass., on the Rail Road. We understand that Mr. Van Buren will continue his route from Worcester to Springfield.

☞ There was a very full attendance at the Washingtonian meeting, Tuesday ev'g, to hear Dr. Hooker lecture. Unfortunately the lecture was interrupted by the Doctor's being suddenly called to attend a patient.

THE HEAT.—The weather in our latitude is certainly as variable as the most fickle individual could wish. One day we are complaining of the cold, and the next of the excessive heat. On Monday, an accurate thermometer, located in the shade, and a cool spot at that, indicated 89 deg., and on Tuesday, 55. At various places, Boston, New York, &c., the thermometer ranged from the last mentioned point up to 90.

DEVOTION'S SODA FOUNTAIN is now in full blast. Cold and sparkling, a draught from the silver tube of this life reviving, soul inspiring fount, is particularly recommended to all who may desire a pleasant and healthy beverage.

FOURTH OF JULY.—The Rechabites of New Haven are making arrangements for a suitable celebration of the anniversary of our Independence. The Courier of that city says—"A public Address will be delivered, the Declaration read, a procession formed, and an entertainment set in some shady grove near the city." What is to be done in Norwich?

The locos nominated a ticket, but gave it only *five* votes!—and yet, says the Courier of that place, they turned out in larger numbers than ever before at a city election.—*New Haven Palladium.*

"That is one of the "Courier's" falsehoods. The democrats nominated no ticket; and as regards their "turning out in larger numbers than ever before at a city election," we have no evidence that such was the case. The fact was, a large portion of the whigs were disgusted with the regular nomination, and determined to defeat it, in which they were successful.

☞ A correspondent in the Aurora says, he understands Mr. Hill attributes Mr. Rockwell conduct in the matter of the Probateship, to insanity! Very likely, although, as with Hamlet, there is certainly no lack of "*method* in his madness."

"New Temperance Organization."

In another column will be found the official doings of a meeting held on Wednesday evening last, in the vestry of the Central Baptist Church, for the purpose of forming a "new temperance organization" in this city. We have already hinted that this thing was in progress; and we now present with a report of the initiatory proceedings. The subject is perhaps one that does not particularly concern us, yet as it is a public matter, and as there appears to be something rather peculiar about it, a few remarks may not be altogether out of place.

It would perhaps be enough to cast suspicion over this new movement, to know that such men as Dunham and Sykes are among the most active participators in it; but lest we should be accused of being influenced by our personal prejudices, let us look at the thing itself—see what are its professed objects, and how it is proposed to accomplish them.

It is stated that the object of this new organization is to occupy and improve that portion of the temperance field which the efforts of Washingtonians are incompetent to reach; that there are certain classes in society that are above and beyond the influence of the Washingtonian Society, and it was deemed desirable to get up this new Society, to do what the Washingtonian Society could not do. Now, if this be really the design of the Society, and if any good can be accomplished as proposed, we shall be very far from raising our voice against it; but how is it contemplated to carry out this object? Why, by appointing, as was done at this meeting, some of the leading Washingtonians themselves, as officers and committee-men of the new organization! The very President of the Washingtonian Society has been honored with a place on a Committee, along side of Mr. C. W. Rockwell and Captain John Dunham; and yet we are told, that the work proposed to be done by these "new lights" is something altogether beyond the reach of Washingtonian effort! Then too the "Executive Committee" of the "new light" are to confer with the Executive Committee of the Washingtonian Society: we shall thus be presented with the interesting spectacle of Washingtonians "conferring" with Washingtonians, and all about the interests of another Society, which has not out to do something that *they* (the Washingtonians) can't do! A pretty arrangement, truly, all round. The Washingtonians will, if we are not very much mistaken, adhere entirely to their own organization. If the "new lights" wish for bill-stickers and men to do the drudgery of their "association," they can procure them without resorting to the plan of placing Washingtonians on their Executive and other committees.

It has been shrewdly surmised, however, that this whole business of starting a new temperance organization has been got up by a certain clique in this city, to subserve more particularly a selfish object. The time at which it has all of a sudden been brought up, will throw some light on our meaning. Mr. Gough, it is known, is to be here next week. The "new lights" probably know it a fortnight ago. When he comes, the "new lights," albeit having entered the field at the 11th hour, will no doubt monopolize the credit of the whole affair, and all but kill the distinguished lecturer with their attentions. The poor Washingtonians will have nothing to do but suck their thumbs. Then, too, at 4th of July Celebrations, it will be the "new lights" who will have the direction of affairs, and Captain Dunham, as "Committee man," will of course figure largely as of yore. If the Captain manages right, by the way, we are not so sure but he will be able, with the help of the "new lights," and temperance forces generally, to run Breed off the track another year.

This, then, probably is the "part of the field" which Washingtonians are incapacitated to fill, but which the "new organization" have very kindly and considerately taken under their especial charge.

☞ Gov. Jackson, of Rhode Island, declines convening a special session of the Legislature to act upon the liberation of Mr. Dorr. He says:

The provision in the Constitution which invests the Governor with the power to call special sessions of the Assembly, is limited to *extraordinary occasions*. It seems to me that, since the reference of bills and resolutions of Amnesty to special committees, at the May session, nothing of a sufficient extraordinary character has transpired, to justify me in exercising this power. I therefore, *without feeling the least abatement of interest in the cause*, respectfully decline complying with your request.

You are aware that an adjourned Session of the Assembly will be holden on the 21st of this month. May we not hope that, at this session, the whole subject will be disposed of to the satisfaction of the friends of Liberation? If it is not, I trust I hardly need say that I shall continue to do all in my power, both individually and officially, to accomplish the great object of the liberation party.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES JACKSON.

Providence, June 6, 1845.

☞ The Senate has, it seems, rejected the House bill regulating the sale of spirituous liquors. The act is indicative of a greater share of good sense than we supposed that body possessed. The Hartford Times thus announces the result:

Temperance Legislation—"Mouse' dead!

The Senate this afternoon (Monday) indefinitely postponed Rockwell's miserable Temperance Bill, by a vote of 14 to 5!!! So that ends the "Mouse" Bill. What will come next? Humbuggery seems to be the order of the day.

Mr. Gough.

The lectures of this gentleman will, we understand, be delivered in the Upper Railroad Depot. The Depotis to be tastefully decorated, and seats provided for 2000 ladies, besides abundance of room for as many of the "ruder sex" as choose to attend.

Academy of Fine Arts burnt.

A fire broke out in Philadelphia on Wednesday evening last, in the Academy of the Fine Arts. The building was destroyed, and with it the extensive collection of works of art in the United States, which has been the labor of forty years in collecting. Very few of the paintings, some of which were of great value, were saved; and those in a dilapidated condition.

Still Another!

We are again compelled to record a disastrous fire in Pittsburgh. It occurred on the morning of the 10th inst. Several dwelling houses, stables, and out houses of one kind or another, were consumed. The fire is said to have been undoubtedly the work of an incendiary, and nothing but the entire absence of wind prevented greater destruction.

ODD FELLOWSHIP.—The Pittsburgh Arial says, those who cavil at secret societies will feel more liberal towards them when told that in one mail, fifteen letters, all containing checks or bills of money, were received at the Post Office in that city, directed to the Lodges, for the benefit of those of their brethren who have suffered by the late fires.

NEW LONDON CITY ELECTION.—The city election at New London took place on the 9th. A "Citizens Ticket" was run, and with a few exceptions was elected. John P. C. Mather, Esq. (dem.) was chosen Mayor; Andrew C. Lippett, City Agent.

ORIGINAL STAINED

From the Washington Union.

TEXAS.

Every eye is now fixed upon Texas. Every day deepens the interest of the drama. The arrival of Capt Elliott at New Orleans—the reported incog. of M. Saligny—'the famous man *in the white hat*,' the 'Texian or English commissioner, whose name is never heard, and was to leave Vera Cruz on the 3d ult. for Galveston, in a *French brig of war*'—the departure of Gen. Houston from the great theatre of action, at the very moment when the destiny of Texas is to be decided—the arrival of Gen. Lamar on the scene—the coquetry of President Jones with the English commissioner—the position of the United States, and the counter-project of a treaty and of independence—the suspicions which are gathering around Mr. Jones—the rising excitement of public sentiment on the announcement of the intelligence of the projected treaty—the election of delegates on the 4th of June for the convention of the 4th of July—the meeting of Congress on the 16th of June—the double aspect which Jones's proclamation exhibits of the convention 'for the purpose of considering the *proposition of the annexation of Texas to the United States, and any other proposition that may be made concerning the nationality of the republic*'—the importance of the questions involved in the issue,—all these circumstances contribute to invest the drama with the most thrilling interest. Until the curtain falls upon the denouement, the eye of every spectator will be directed towards Texas, and every heart will be palpitating in the progress and result of 'the swelling scene.'

'We cannot doubt the success of the measure of annexation; and our most anxious hope is, that the spirit of the people, their continued firmness and moderation, their determination to carry out their wishes by the utmost energy of purpose, yet unsustained by a single ebullition of passion, or by a single act of violence, will complete the grand moral spectacle which they have hitherto exhibited to admiring nations. We trust that, at this most trying and critical period of their country, they may prove themselves worthy of their destiny; worthy of the free institutions which they are about to participate with ourselves; worthy of being united with our glorious confederacy.' The 'New Orleans Courier says, emphatically, that 'the affairs of Texas never were in so critical a state as they are at this moment. Betrayed by her executive, and by others in whom she placed confidence, if the treachery of these men should pass unrebuked before the representatives of the people in Congress, and the treaty should be ratified according to the forms of the constitution, the only means of safety for the people will lie in their own courage and in the protection of the United States. These will be effectual against all who may seek to drive them from their purpose, and they will be sure from the machinations of traitors and the assaults of enemies. But the crisis will call for the exercise of all their virtue and all their constancy. They must prevail eventually, and they and their posterity will repose in peace and happiness under the folds of the proud banner of the United States.'

Mexico.

Private letters received here from Mexico by the British frigate "Eurydice," state it was a matter almost of certainty, that before long the Mexican government will declare war against the United States.

We have seen some of these letters and they all go to confirm the statements to this effect made in our paper of yesterday. So hostile to this country and to Texas is the tone of public sentiment in Mexico, that it is generally believed the government must either go to war or be overthrown by a new revolution.

From one of the letters referred to, dated Vera Cruz May 22, we have been permitted to make the following extract:

"Capt. Elliott and a Commissioner of Texas are at this place, waiting for the arrival of letters from Mexico, which, it is said, will arrive to day. They will sail direct for Galveston in the French brig 'La Perouse'.

"In addition to the propositions made by England to both Texas and Mexico, to settle the relations of these countries to each other and to the U. States, in a manner agreeable to her policy I am assured there are inducements offered of a tempting nature. They are as follows;

"England compromises herself with Mexico to pay ten millions of her national debt, and with Texas she agrees to pay the whole of hers which is computed at eight millions.

"This, if true—and I have it from very good authority—proves that England has some very deep laid project with regard to Texas—one much more important to her than the advantages she might derive from the simple determination of Texas to remain independent, and confirmed by the consent of Mexico.

"Governor Stanard arrived here yesterday. He will go out in the 'Anahuac' to N. York unless Commodore Conner offers him a man of-war. Under ordinary circumstances this would be done; but it is said the Commodore is unwilling at this time to weaken the force of his command. Mr Shannon was robbed both going to and coming from Mexico."

N. O. Republican, June 2.

Destructive Fire.—Last night, at half past eight o'clock, a stable in the rear of 43, Orange street, was discovered to be on fire. The carpenter's shop belonging to Messrs. Baldwin & Mills, Mr. Lynch's coopery, and Nos. 43, 45, 47, 49, 51 and 53 on Orange street, were all more or less burnt. In the rear of these, not less than twenty small shanties, occupied by Irish, German and Negro families, were entirely consumed.

All the property destroyed lay between Orange and Mulberry streets, in the immediate neighborhood of the Five Points. The scenes which were witnessed during the fire, can never be described. In the cellars, the most horrible orgies were going forward, nine-tenths of the actors, male and female, being drunk, and five-tenths of them *horribly* drunk. In the streets and alleys, women half clothed were running to and fro with children in their arms, swearing awfully, and imploring the firemen to save their furniture. The celebrated dancing den of Pete Williams, which Dickens visited when in this city, was burnt to ashes; at least so we were informed. To perfect accuracy in such a case as this, we can hardly pretend. Half suffocated with the smoke, nearly crushed flat by the crowd, and in the midst of a stench that would almost succeed to death a London grave-digger, we found it no easy matter to procure even an outline of the principal facts.

N. Y. Tribune Sun, 13th.

Quite Appropriate.—Mr. Clay, in a late letter to some eastern ladies, very graciously acknowledges the receipt of a present of a fine silver *waiter*. It strikes the Cincinnati Enquirer that the ladies have played off upon "gallant Henry" a very sly sarcasm. Where is there such a *waiter* as Henry Clay?—a more polished *waiter*?—a *waiter* of more elegant stuff?—a *waiter* of longer service?—a *waiter* that has waited more and to less purpose?—a *waiter* that is still a *waiter*, and by the irrevocable laws of fate is ever doomed to be a *waiter*! Ah, those vindictive fates was the very acuteness of cruelty!

Boston Post.

Fire in Concord, Mass.—The Middlesex House in Concord, Mass., was destroyed by fire on Tuesday forenoon, about 10 o'clock. At one time the destruction of the Unitarian Church and several other buildings near, seemed inevitable, but by the exertions of the firemen and citizens, they were saved. The loss is estimated at $8000—$4000 insured.

Mr. Ellsworth, late of the Patent Office, has taken up his residence at Lafayette, in Indiana. He says, some fine farms there.

Morals of Vicksburg.

The Vicksburg Constitutionalist makes confession of a strange regardlessness for human life in that city of violence and bloodshed. 'We have (says the paper) had several trials for murder in the Circuit Court now in session, and so perfectly indifferent are a large majority of us to the issue, that it is really difficult to learn the verdict of the Jury by enquiring of any one *outside* of the court room' Several days often elapse before we hear in the street whether a human being has been condemned to death, or acquitted on his trial for the crime of murder! Bodies are found dead round about and among us, some probably murdered, some suicides, and the Coroner and his Jury may hold their inquest in peace, without a half dozen others hearing the awful facts! They are subjects so common as rarely to excite the least curiosity. A dead body in the river attracts hardly as much attention as a captured catfish struggling for liberty! We will cross the river in multitudes to witness a duel, with about the same feelings and curiosity that we attend a circus or a 'monkey show.' We die or are killed, buried and forgotten in a few hours; too many of the living never thinking of the dead or death after Mr. Vannie (the grave digger, we suppose) has performed his last and duties.'

Vagaries of Lightning.

The Pittsburg Ariel tells the following, and of course vouches for its truth:

"A very singular freak of lightnig occurred in Leroy, Bedford county, last week. It struck the corner of a chimney of Morses tavern, ran down the stove-pipe into the bar room, where all the tumblers sitting on the bar fell on their sides with their tops towards the stove, very much after the fashion of good Persian fire worshippers. Thence it went through the floor, drove down the ou side of the cellar wall, made a hole through that, and demolished a barrel of beer, and then stove in the head of a whiskey barrel, not stopping to drink. A young man had just drawn from the latter, and was filling a bottle with a tunnel. The bottle was the next object of attraction, and that was shivered into small particles. The visitor struck the young man above the knees, ran down his pantaloons, and got out at the toe of his boots, leaving some blisters. This rendered the gentleman somewhat oblivious, and when his senses come back the lightning had stepped out, but by what passage is not known. A 'strange streak of lightning,' that."

Poetry, Lots of it.

In the advertising columns of the Schuylerville Herald we find some delightful poetry—beautiful stanzas surrounded by dull, barren prose, like roses blooming in a desert of sand. The following are samples of the bowers contained in the gay parterre.

Mr. Paul C. Wells does blacksmithing and such like.

'On the middle floor there's wagons made,
By L. Bartlett, master of his trade,
On the floor above, they're painted by
J. Osborn, and set out to dry.'

Pretty, very pretty indeed, as far as it goes. L Bartlett makes the wagon, and J. Osborn paints 'em; but why not give the name of the ought-to-be distinguished individual who sets them out to dry?—That's what we want to know, who sets *them* wagons out to dry?

Mr. G. R. Lewis has a boot and shoe store

Near the bridge, and just next door,
To John Gale's dry good store,
Close to the mills in open sight,
Opposite a pile of boards, both new and bright.

When we go to Schuylerville we shall know where to find Mr. Lewis's store, provided they don't remove the pile of boards, and they are kept 'new and bright.' This puts us in mind of the Dutchman's house, which stood *generally* about six feet behind a little speckled dog.

Loose & Mott, have a dry goods store,
In Schuylerville, where in days of yore,
Burgoyne was taken as you well know:
Without being able to strike a blow.'

Served the fellow exactly right; but what a queer *dry goods store* Messrs Loose & Mott have! They keep calicoes, drugs, brandy, bibles, turnips, new testaments, pointers, potatoes, kettles, whiskey, prayer books, pig-yokes, catechisms, bonnets, bustles, Baxter's Dying Thought and putty. Do you call the medley goods? [N. Y. Mercury.

Odd Fellows' Hall.—The Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the district of Southwark, Philadelphia, have recently purchased a lot of ground on the western side of Third street, below German, upon which they intend building a Hall, to be completed during the season. The lot is one hundred and twenty-four feet deep and thirty-nine feet front.

Live Toad in a Child's Stomach.—The Westfield (Mass.) News Letter gives an account of a little girl about five years old, as only child of John Bronson of Russell, vomiting a living toad! It measured from the mouth to the end of the body 2 1-4 inches—the body and lower extremities 6 inches—and the circumference of the body 3 1-8. It lived about 12 hours after its ejection from the stomach of the child. The girl for some time past has been unwell, and complained of distress in the stomach, and has had violent fits of coughing. The occurrence mentioned was on the 20th ult., since which the child is better.

The "Traveler."—A new boat called the "Traveler," made her first trip from New York to this city yesterday. She is represented as a first class steamer, owned by VANDERBILT, and is commanded by Capt. JOEL STORM, long and favorably known to the travelling public in that capacity. Whether she is to continue upon this route or not we have not learned.—*New Haven Courier, 12th.*

A Mississippi Militia General.—We find in the Concordia Intelligencer the annexed speech, delivered some years since by a militia general of Mississippi. We give it verbatim et literatim, et *spiritatim*. The concluding threat must have been most effective:—

"Fellow soldiers! elected from among you to be your gin'ral, and being about to be a candidate before you agin, I thought I'd state to you that I've found out at last *what I was made for*. I was elected to the legislature, but found I wouldn't do *thar*; they made me a justis of the peace, but it didn't suit me,—and I've been police juror and bridge commissioner, but there was no field for me *thar*; but at last you made me a gin'ral, and if thar is any thing I'm *fitten* for in that; and if ever the British lion goes to growling on our shores, and the allied opinions *investigates* our country, I'll be the *first* man to quit it! Hurray for Mississippi—McNutt, and Me— I! Hoo—pee! Hurray!"

Senator McDUFFIE has so far recovered from his paralysis as to be able to attend to his business and write his name. His attack was on the 20th of May, and lost him the partial use of his right leg and arm. The use of these he has since nearly recovered, and his general health is good.

Extraordinary Death.—A German, living in Cincinnati, had one of his back teeth pulled out by a physician on Saturday night last, and, strange to say, he *bled to death* in about 45 minutes after the operation. It is one of the most remarkable facts we remember to have heard of.

Serious Accident.—We understand that Deacon Ebenezer Silliman, of Wethersfield, was seriously injured, if not killed, on Friday, by being thrown from his wagon, in the town of Durham. He was accompanying the remains of his wife to Guilford for interment—and when on the stone causeway or bridge, the horse took fright and jumped off, falling about 25 feet! Deacon S. was taken up lifeless, and the horse was killed outright.—*New Haven Register.*

☞ A man named Stevens, in the employ of Ichabod Sprague, Esq., in the town of Riga, who was ploughing in the field during a storm last Wednesday, was struck by lightning and killed instantly. The fluid entered the top of the head and came out at the chin, making a hole about the size of an ordinary bullet. It then passed down his limbs and went through his foot, tearing off the sole of his boot. One of the horses with which he was ploughing was killed.

For the News.

A meeting of the friends of Temperance was holden on Wednesday evening, June 11th, at the Lecture Room of the Central Baptist Church in this city, for the purpose of organizing a new Society. Horace Colton was chosen Chairman, and W. S. Brakenridge, Secretary.

The Committee appointed at a previous meeting, consisting of Messrs. W. Hooker, Charles Thurber, Philip Hyde and Charles Tracy, to draft a constitution, reported the following, which was adopted.

ART. 1. The name of this Society shall be "The Norwich Temperance Association."

2. Any person may become a member of this Association, by signing the Constitution and the following Pledge of Total Abstinence:

We, the undersigned, do agree, that we will not use intoxicating liquors as a beverage, nor traffic in them; that we will not provide them as an article of entertainment nor to persons in our employment; and that in all suitable ways we will discountenance their use throughout the community.

3. All members having reached the age of eighteen shall be entitled to vote in the meetings of this Association.

4. The officers of this Association shall be a President, five Vice Presidents, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of five members.

5. The Officers of this Association shall be elected annually.

6. The Executive Committee shall keep a record of their doings and present a written report at the conclusion of each year.

7. The Treasurer's account shall be audited annually by a Committee appointed for that purpose.

8. No alteration shall be made in this Constitution, unless it be proposed in writing at a regular meeting of the Association to be acted upon at the next meeting, and then a vote of two-thirds of the members present shall be necessary for its adoption.

On motion of Mr. J. Dunham, the Chair appointed Messrs. Charles Clark, D. L. Trumbull, and Philip Hyde, a Committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

This committee reported the following gentlemen, which were chosen:

President.—CHARLES THURBER.
Vice Presidents.—B. W. Tomokins, W. W. Coit, J. B. Setchell, D. N. Bentley, Nahum Fay.
Recording Secretary.—W. S. Brakeenridge.
Corresponding Secretary.—Dr. W. Hooker.
Treasurer.—D. L. Trumbull.
Executive Committee.—C. W. Rockwell, Philip Hyde, J. Dunham, George C. Billings, Moses Pearce.

Voted, That the Executive Committee of this Association be requested to confer with the Executive Committee of the Washingtonian Society for the purpose of adopting in connexion with them such measures as in their opinion will best promote the cause of Temperance in this community.

Voted, That the doings of this meeting be published in the City papers.

W. S. BRAKENRIDGE, *Secretary.*

A COMET.—A letter dated at Cambridge, June 3d, says; 'A brilliant Comet was seen from the Observatory at a quarter past two o'clock this morning. Observations on it were continued until daylight. It is a most beautiful object. The micrometric measurements seemed to indicate that it may soon pass within our circle of perpetual apparition, but this of course is a matter of uncertainty. Its position at 3 o'clock this morning was near the star Epsilon Persei—in the north east.'

☞ Havana papers to the 30th of May, have been received in New York. The yellow fever there was of a mild type and but three deaths had occurred.

☞ The murderers of Joe Smith were, at the last accounts, undergoing their trial. The probability was, they would be acquitted.

Parties in Texas.—The democrats are taking time by the forelock is Texas and summoning the people to assemble for the organization of a democratic party.

From the Hartford Courant.

Retreat for the Insane.

The "Twenty-first Annual Report of the Officers of the Retreat for the Insane at Hartford, Conn." is before the public, and a copy has been placed in our hands. It exhibits a gratifying view of the success which has attended the operations of the institution, and of its present condition. Since it was opened in 1824, fourteen hundred and thirty-two patients have been admitted, of whom seven hundred and forty-eight were males, and six hundred and eighty-four females. Seven hundred and ninety-one (more than one half of the whole number) have been discharged, recovered, and one hundred and three have died.

During the last year, 105 patients were admitted—whole number in the Retreat during the year, 186, of whom 103 were males, and 85 females. The number of admissions, and the average number of patients, have been greater than during any previous year. The number discharged during the year, has been 83—of these 45 were recovered, 14 much improved, 6 improved, 9 not improved, and 11 died. Of the patients admitted the past year, 34 were brought to the institution within three months, 19 within six months, and 15 within 12 months, after the first attack of the disease. This the Physician refers to as an indication that the public mind is becoming more convinced of the importance of committing the insane to the remedial treatment of appropriate institutions at an early period of the disease

The Directors refer to the important fact that since the opening of the Retreat, the number of insane patients in this State has been essentially diminished. If there are any who still doubt the propriety of building up this institution, they may refer them to at least four hundred persons, restored to their families and society, and mingling with others in their daily walks of usefulness, through its instrumentality.

During the past season, two wings have been added to the buildings, at an expense of twenty-two thousand dollars, which will offer pleasant accommodations for one hundred additional patients. The rooms will be ready for occupation in the course of a month.

A dwelling has also been erected for the Physician and his family. The whole expense of land, buildings and other improvements, has somewhat exceeded sixty-five thousand dollars.

The Retreat, from its establishment, has been favored with the counsels and services of most able men, several of whom are now at the head of similar institutions. The Superintendents of the Insane Hospital at Worcester, the Vermont Asylum at Brattleboro, and the New York State Asylum at Utica, have at different periods been connected with its management, as medical visitors or physicians. The late Dr. Lee, Principal of the Maclean Asylum at Charlestown, was also the assistant and associate of Dr. Todd.

The present Physician and Superintendent, is Dr. JOHN S. BUTLER, who possesses in a superior degree the qualifications necessary for the place.

I. O. O. F. Extensive preparations are making by this Order, to celebrate the anniversary of the revival of Odd Fellowship in this State, on the 19th inst. There are 75 Lodges, 7 Encampments, Grand Lodge and Encampment, in this State numbering about 12 000. Delegations from all the Lodges and Encampments in the other States in New England will be present, swelling the number of which the procession will probably be composed to 20,000. This will, undoubtedly, be the only grand display by this Brotherhood for many years. Their Banners, Emblems and Insignia, will all be brought out on the occasion.—*Boston Sun.*

CONSISTENCY (!)—"He who steals my purse, steals trash;" he who strikes a dagger to my heart, takes my life, which all must lose; and "he who robs me of my good name," takes what is invaluable to me, and valueless to him. The first is a thief; the second a murderer; the third a robber and seducer. The thief is imprisoned! the murderer hung! while the robber and seducer is permitted by society to slander where he will, and commit depredations where he can!

New Hampshire Legislature.—The Legislature of New Hampshire assembled on the 4th, at Concord. Henry Hubbard was chosen Speaker of the House, and Asa P. Cate President of the Senate. The democratic officers in both branches of the Legislature were chosen by large majorities.

It has been decided by Judge Nelson, that if the proprietor of a new invention sells even one of his articles, before he has taken out his patent, he thereby loses his exclusive claim; the sale is held to be an abandonment of the invention to the public. This is a new decision—the opposite doctrine having been heretofore held at the patent office.

It is stated that an old lady in Iowa, while recently in the woods, was bit on the end of her nose by a rattle snake. The old lady recovered, but the snake died! Coroner's verdict—*poisoned by snuff.*

☞ The Protestant Episcopal Convention of Michigan met at Detroit on Wednesday of last week. Fifty clergymen were present.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, June 16th.

GENERAL JACKSON IS DEAD!

The Louisville Document of Wednesday last contains the following melancholy intelligence:

The term of his cheerful life closed on Sunday evening, 8th inst., at 4 o'clock. On Sunday morning the report reached Nashville that he had expired, owing to his having fainted away, in the attempt to remove him from his chair to his bed. He, however, recovered for a few hours.

A short time before his death, he took an affectionate leave of his friends and domestics, retaining to the last his senses and intellect unclouded. He expired with the utmost calmness, expressing the highest confidence in a happy immortality through a Redeemer.

General Houston landed at Nashville, at half past six, on Sunday evening, and set off in haste to the Hermitage, but was met by the physician, who informed him that the General was no more.

We received this intelligence from Col. J. C. Eldredge, who accompanied Gen. Houston from Texas, and who is now on his way to Washington city.

The simple announcement of this melancholy, though long expected event, will excite the deepest emotions in the hearts of the American people. The memory of Jackson belongs to his country. Her history will contain the record of his valuable services—his sterling patriotism, and a nation's gratitude will be his monument.

The funeral, we understand, was to have taken place yesterday morning.

ANOTHER LIQUOR BILL.—We understand that another bill regulating the sale of spirituous liquors was introduced into the Senate on Tuesday. What disposition has been made of it we do not learn.

☞ The President and his family have removed to Coleman's, in Washington, while the White House is being repainted.

☞ It is reported that Mr. Mason, Attorney General, will be sent to England, and Mr. Stevenson will be brought into the Cabinet.

In the changeful nature of our climate, it must be expected that we should at all times and seasons, be the continual prey of Consumption, Liver complaint, Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Pains in the Chest and Side. We are then wholly dependent on the power of medicinal remedies to drive away these terrible complaints. A faithful use of C. Brickenhoff's Health Restorative, will eradicate the most stubborn case possible. The general agent has a case now entirely cured, where two months before, the faculty told the patient to go home to die, as no earthly means could prevent his death. The agent presented him to use it; after the first bottle, he was relieved and began to attend to his business and tenth bottle entirely freed him from every vestage of disease.

CREAM SAPONINE.—This article takes the lead of every thing within our experience in shaving. It is easy and pleasant to the face, and seems to assist the razor, to a remarkable degree. It leaves the skin so smooth, too, that one cannot avoid admiring it especially if troubled with chapped faces, &c.—*Hartford Times.*

POST OFFICE MEETING.

THE Democratic Electors residing within the limits of the City of Norwich and Greeneville, who voted for the Democratic candidates at the last National and State Elections, are requested to meet at the Town Hall in said city, on Friday evening, the 20th inst., at 8 o'clock, to cast their votes for him whom they would recommend for the appointment of Post Master in Norwich. A full attendance and expression is desirable.

R. W. MATHEWSON, } Town
W. M. CONVERSE, } Committee.
Norwich, June, 16th, 1845. w30—tw19.

MARRIED.

In New London, on the 12th inst. by Rev. T. J. Greenwood, Wm. W. Kingsley and Miss Phebe Ann Briggs.

DIED.

In this City, Tuesday morning the 17th inst. Mrs. Betsey Young, widow of Guilford D. Young, deceased, aged 70 years.

"Her end was full of peace,
Fitting her uniform piety serene.
'Twas rather the deep humble calm of faith,
Than her high triumph; and resembled more
The unnoticed setting of a clear day's sun,
Than his admired departure in a blaze
Of glory, bursting from a clouded course.

In this city, quite suddenly, on Wednesday afternoon last, Mr ——— Swan, aged about 23.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF NORWICH,

ARRIVED.

June 13 Slp Lady Adams, Palmer, fm New York.
Slp Constellation, Ellsworth, fm Groton.
14 Sch Elizabeth, Curtiss, fm Phil.
Slp Adonis, Hawkins, fm Albany.
Slp Cabot, Ewea, fm Newburg.
Sch Spy, Lewis, fm Boston.
Slp Young Barber, Horton, fm Riverhead
16 Sch Daniel Webster, Delano, fm Coxsakie.
Slp Brunette, Smith, fm Providence.
Slp Glide, Smith, fm N. York.
Slp Energy, Holloway, fm Hartford.
Sch Brilliant, Sherman, fm Bangor.
Slp DeWitt Clinton, Smith, fm Kingston.
18 Sloop Hudson, Colt from Albany.
Sch Perseverance, Hotton, fm Phil.
Sch Sally Jane Frances, Story fm Kingston.

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR.—25 hhds "prime," free from dirt this day landing from propeller Quinebaug, for sale by
WHITAKER, HAMMOND & CO.,
June 16 w30 tw19 Commerce st.

NEW DRESS GOODS,

THIS DAY
RECEIVED!!

20 PS. Splendid FRENCH ORGANDIES,
10 pc. Rich FRENCH LAWNS and MUSLINS.
10 pc. Super FRENCH BARNAGES and BALZORINES.
6 " NEW STYLES MARQUESSES.
A few pc. Mag LAWNS and MUSLINS.
A few pc. BLK. MARQUESSES.

ALL of the above invoice are just imported and new styles and desirable patterns and will be sold cheap by ELY & CO.

GINGHAMS AND DELAINES.

A GOOD assortment of desirable styles, just received by ELY & CO.

BARRAGE SCARFS.

☞ Another lot of those Barrage Scarfs which last week gave such general satisfaction. Also a few extra rich BARRAGE SHAWLS. Also a large lot of FANCY SHAWLS, now being sold BY

ELY & CO.,

June 5 '45. w23 tw 15

OPPOSITION LINE.

THIS DAY RECEIVED
AT THE

NEW YORK PEARL STREET STORE.
117 MAIN STREET,

Hubbard's Row.

ANOTHER large and splendid Lot of SUMMER GOODS consisting in part of the following articles all of which will be sold at prices much below the market.

LADIES DRESS GOODS.

FRENCH LAWNS and MUSLINS,
RICH BALZORINES and BALZORINE MUSLINS,
DRESS ILKS of every style and color.
PRINTED JACONET CAMBRICS,
FRENCH GINGHAMS of a new pattern
&c., &c. &c.

SHAWLS.

CASHMERE BROCHE,
PLAIN LE LAINE,
SILK BERAGE LONG SHAWLS,
EMB'D CASHMERE,
DAMASK SILK very rich,
TARTALON CASHMERE
WORSTED DAMASK,
PLAID BERAGE

WILL YOU READ THIS?

Just received another small lot of those NAPKINS which will be sold at 3 cents a piece.
☞ *PARASOLS, SUNSHADES and PARASOLETS* the best assortment in the city.

WM. H. TERRY.

May 29. w28 tw12

I. O. of O. F.

Norwich, Wednesday, June 18th, 1845.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

The following order will be observed by the Lodges and Encampments in Norwich, on the afternoon of Wednesday, June 18, previous to leaving in the cars for Boston:

1. Shetucket Band,
2. Washington Lodge, No. 16
3. Trumbull do. 17
4. Uncas do 11
5. Thames do 9
6. Members of Grand Lodge of Conn.
7. Unity Encampment, 4
8. Palmyra do 3

Members of Encampments and Lodges are requested to assemble at 1-2 past 12 o'clock. The procession will move at 1 o'clock, and after marching through Shetucket, Dock, Water, and Main streets, will proceed to the Railroad Depot, and at 1-2 past 1 o'clock precisely, start in the cars for BOSTON.

Members of Uncas and other Lodges will meet at Uncas Hall in full regalia at 12 o'clock.

Members of Encampments at Uncas Hall at 12 o'clock, in full regalia, with black Gloves.

The Committee would recommend that Brothers of the Order dress in dark clothes and black hats, and that Members of Uncas Lodge wear gloves of a light color.

Brothers will be particular to supply themselves with Tickets as early as possible. They may be obtained at the store of Safford & Park, or of the Committee.

CHARLES A. CONVERSE }
W. L. BREWER, } Committee.
H. H. ROATH, }
Norwich, June 16, 1845.

SALT.

500 sacks Ashton's factory filled Salt,
200 do damaged do do do,
100 do coarse fine do do do,
150 bbls Saline do,
2500 bags Dairy do, received in store and for sale by
WHITAKER, HAMMOND & CO.,
June 16 w30—tw19 Commerce street.

SCYTHE SNATHS AND RAKES.

100 doz Lamson & Co.'s patent Snaths,
50 do do common do,
75 do No. 4 do,
25 do Caulkins' Rakes, "a good article"
just received and for sale low by
WHITAKER, HAMMOND & CO.,
Nauns 16 w30 tw19 Commerce st.

PROVISIONS.

25 bbls new mess Pork,
25 do do Sword Fish,
25 do Lake Trout,
10 do White Fish,
25 half bbls No 1 Mackerel,
40 kitts do do
14 bbls new mess Beef,
23 do do Leaf Lard,
100 kegs do do, just received and for sale by WHITAKER, HAMMOND & CO.,
June 16 w30 tw19 Commerce st.

Temperance Lectures.

MR. GOUGH, the celebrated Temperance orator, has engaged to visit Norwich next week, and lecture on his favorite topic on Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday, the 17th, 18th and 20th inst. Notice of further arrangements will be given hereafter. By order of Committee of arrangements.

J. DUNHAM, Chairman.
June 16. 1w29 tw16

NEW
CROCKERY STORE,
At No. 34 Shetucket-Street.
CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
CHARLES I. COOLEY

WOULD invite his friends and the public to examine his stock of China, Glass and Earthen Ware, which he is now opening. The China and Earthen Ware is from the latest importations and most approved patterns.

Also, a large assortment of SOLAR LAMPS, GIRANDOLES and House keeping articles generally. All of which will be sold at fair prices.
June 16 tw 17 3w30

Fare Reduced
BETWEEN
NORWICH AND HARTFORD.

THE MAIL STAGE for Hartford will leave Norwich every day (Sundays excepted) at 7 1-2 o'clock, A. M., arrive in Hartford about 3 o'clock, P. M.

FARE $2,00.

Passengers called for or left at any place in the city. PERRIGO & BULKELLEY, Proprietors.
HENRY B. DOWNER, Agent.
Norwich, June 6th, 1845. tw 15w23

New Route to
SPRINGFIELD.
FARE ONLY $2,50

PASSENGERS by this route will take the Stages to Hartford which leaves daily (except Sundays) at 7 1-2 A. M., and have 3 hours to do business in Hartford and arrive at Springfield by cars at 7 P. M. G. H. BULKELLEY, and ORRIN PERRIGO, Proprietors.

HENRY B. DOWNER, Agt.
Passengers by this route will save $1,40.
Norwich June 1845. tw 15 w23

SPORTSMEN ATTEND.

CALVIN G. RAWSON, keeps constantly on hand Pigeon & Wilson & John Hall & Sons best English.

Sporting Powder.

Dupont's Powder in half & quarter Kegs, and in canisters.
Indian Rifle, do in canisters.
ALSO,
Superior blasting powder, patent Safety
Sept. 6, 1844—1743 [42 Water-st.

Attention
UNCAS GUARDS!

YOU are hereby requested to meet at the armory on Central Wharf Thursday evening of each week for drill until further notice.

It is hoped that the members will attend punctually, for "practice makes perfect."

Per order of the Captain.
N. P. POTTER, Clerk.
June 3d. 3tw14 1w 23

L. H. YOUNG,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKER,
No. 48 State-street,
Boston, Mass.
☞ *REAR OF BOSTON BANK.*

Bank, Rail Road, Insurance and Manufacturing STOCK, bought and sold.
Boston June 2 3mw29 tw14

BAKERY AND FAMILY
GROCERY.

CHARLES DENISON continues the
Baking and Grocery
business at his old stand in *Water Street*, where he will be happy to wait on all friends and former patrons. A general assortment of BREAD, CRACKERS and CAKES constantly on hand. His stock of GROCERIES are well selected, comprising almost every article usually kept in a Family Grocery, the ardent excepted, all of which will be sold as low as can be bought in the city.

N. B. All goods will be delivered in any part of the City free of expense to the purchaser.
Norwich, May 22, 1845. w25t2

Refined Sugars.

25 barrels W. W. Powdered Sugar,
25 do do Crushed do,
20 boxes W. W. Loaf do,
15 do Philad do do,
10 barrels single refined cut loaf,
Received in store and for sale by
WHITAKER HAMMOND & CO
April 30. 23 Commerce street.

White Lead.

20,000 LBS. White Lead, for sale by
D. M. PRENTICE.
Norwich, Ap 30. 23

ORIGINAL STAINED

WRIGHT'S
Indian Vegetable Pills,
OF THE
W. American College of Health.

THESE extraordinary Pills are composed of plants which grow spontaneously on our own soil, and are, therefore, better adapted to our constitution than medicines concocted from foreign drugs, however well they may be compounded; and as the INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS are founded upon the principle that the human body is, in truth,

SUBJECT TO BUT ONE DISEASE,

viz, corrupt humors, and that medicines cure this disease on

NATURAL PRINCIPLES

by cleansing and purifying the body; it will be manifest, that if the constitution be not entirely exhausted, a perseverance in their use, according to directions, is absolutely certain to drive disease of every name from the body.

When we wish to restore a Swamp or Morass to fertility, we drain it of the superabundant waters.—In like manner, if we wish to restore the body to health, we must cleanse it of impurity.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

Will be found one of the best, if not the very best medicines in the world for carrying out this

GRAND PURIFYING PRINCIPLE,

because they expel from the body all morbid and corrupt humors—the cause of disease—in any easy and NATURAL MANNER; and while they every day give

EASE AND PLEASURE,

disease of every name is rapidly driven from the body.

The above named INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS have been three years before the American public, and we can now say, without fear of contradiction; that of all the various medicines which have heretofore been popular, not one has given such universal satisfaction, or obtained such a permanent hold upon the affections of the people. Not only do all who use it invariably experience relief, and recommend it in the strongest terms; but it has effected some of the most astonishing cures ever performed by medicine.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are attaining great celebrity in New England as well as other parts of the United States. The attempts of persons to defraud the public by the sale of spurious articles, meet with general reprobation. Mr. Wright is an indefatigable business man, and shows an army of cures by the medicine, which warrant confidence in the virtue of his Indian Vegetable Pill

From the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

People are pretty well satisfied by this time, that Calomel and the other thousand and one mineral preparations of the shops are better adapted, as a general rule, to kill rather than cure the patient.—As a matter of course, vegetable medicines are therefore in great request. There are very many humbugs however, among the latter, and we would advise all those who have the least regard for their health, to try the *INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS of the North American College of Health*, sold at 168 Race street, Philadelphia—as they are the preparation of one intimately acquainted with the healing art.

From the Boston Daily Times.

INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

Of all the public advertised medicines of the day we know of none that we can more safely recommend for the "ills that flesh is heir to," than the Pills that are sold at the depot of the North American College of Health, No 198 Tremont street Boston. Several instances we know of, where they are used in families with the highest satisfaction. And no longer ago than yesterday, we heard an eminent physician of this city recommend them in high terms. There used to be in the community a great repugnance to the use of QUACK medicines, as they are all indiscriminately termed, but it was mainly owing to the regular M. D.'s constantly denouncing them. They are, however becoming more liberal in this respect, and the consequence is, that good vegetable medicines are now more extensively used than formerly.

AGENTS.

Samuel Tyler Norwich will call the dozen to those who wish to purchase to sell again.

R W ROATH,	Norwich,
Geo D Fuller,	Norwich Town
S C Osgood,	Bean Hill,
Tracy Huntington & Co	Yanticyville.
A L Hyde	Franklin
A G Bailey,	Lebanon
S R Gibson,	"
Stephen Fitch, —	Fitchville.
H Mosey	Bozrahville
Benton	Jewett City
Albert Ray & Co	Greeneville
C & G L Willey	Uncasville,
B Pellotine	Mystic
D F Haxie,	Mystic Bridge
Wm Browning,	Gales Ferry
Nahum Beckwith	New London
J H Lewis & Co	Westerly
E W Babcock & Co	"
E Burnett	Groton.
R M Smith	"
B Fanton, Jr	Stonington
Wm E Hall,	North Stonington;

New England Office 190 Tremont street Boston.
May 1 1844 26

The Brandreth's Pills.

As a general family medicine, especially in a country so subject to sudden changes of temperature as this, their value is inestimable. By having the Brandreth Pills always on hand, should a sudden attack of sickness take place, they can be given at once, and will often have effected a cure before the physician could have arrived.

In Cholic, and in inflamation of the bowels, these Pills will at once relieve, and perseverance in their use, according to the directions, will surely do all that medicine can do to restore the health of the patient.

In diseases arising from the use of mercury or from any cause or vitiation, from bad blood or otherwise, their use will produce the most happy results. In all attacks of Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, and in cases of chronic or recent Costiveness, the use of the Brandreth Pills will be productive of infinite service—sometimes occasioning so great a change for the better as to cause great thankfulness.

In all cases of Indigestion, Worms, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and in all affections of the Stomach and Bowels, the Brandreth Pills will be found a never faling remedy.

To insure the full benefit of these celebrated Pills, they should be kept in the house, so that upon the first commencement of sickness they may be at once resorted to. One dose is better than a dozen after the disease has become established in the system.

The Brandreth Pills are purely vegetable, and so innocent that the infant of a month old may use them if medicine is required, not only with safety but with a certainty of receiving all the benefit medicine is capable of imparting. Females may use them during all the critical periods of their lives. The Brandreth Pills will insure their health, and produce regularity in all the functions of life.

Be careful of counterfeit Pills. How to avoid them:

No 1 Security.

Each Agent who sells the Genuine Brandreth Pills has a CERTIFICATE OF AGENCY, which has been engraved at a vast expense. It represents the Manufactory at Sing Sing, on the banks of the Hudson river, and is signed by Dr. Brandreth, and his seal stamped upon the paper.

No. 2 Security.

Above all observe the labels upon the boxes.—Each box of the Genuine Pills has now THREE LABELS upon it. The top and the bottom label Bontaining upwards of FIVE THOUSAND LETTERS in RED INK, The words BENJAMIN RANDRETH'S PILLS being printed over, two and signatures upon the two labels.

No 3 Security.

There are also upon each label two signatures of Dr. Brandreth: one B. Brandreth, and also one Benjamin Brandreth. Each box, therefore, to be genuine, must have six signatures of Dr. Brandreth upon it. If the box do not answer this discription, the Pills are not the Brandreth Pills, but some vile counterfeit of them, as all the old labelled boxes have been collected.

No. 4 Security.

Besides the above signs of genuineness, fac-similies of the Brandreth Pill, labels are upon the Certificate of Agency; therefore compare your box with the labels on the Certificate; if it agrees, the Pills are true; if it does not they are false.

I have expended much time, and at least $5000 in perfecting these checks to the sale of counterfeit Pills, and in the hope they will secure the genuine BRANDRETH PILLS to all who want them.

I remain the public's servant,
B. BRANDRETH, M. D.

The following names are a list of Dr. B. Brandreth's agents in New London Co.

Norwich, R. W. Roath; New London, Nathan Beldon; Colchester, L. A. Kellogg; Franklin, Amasa L. Hyde; Liberty Hill, Austin Gay; Lebanon, Gurdon Robinson; Yanticville, Tracy, Huntington & Co.; Fitchville, S. Fitch; Norwich Town, Geo. D. Fuller; Milltown, Wm. B Hull; Stonington, Horace Lewis; Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Portersville, Smith, Cady & Co; Centre Groton, R. W. Smith; Groton, John Hudson: Hamburg, H. A. Brockway; Salem, E. S. Williams; Montville, James Turner; Hadlyme, Z. Brockway.

March, 15 '45. 17

Fales's Cathartic Lozenges,

THOUGH prepared from a great many Vegetable Secatences' as are palateable and pleasant to eat as any other Confectionary Compound

☞This preparation is decidedly the best among all the known cathartic preparation, for while its operation is as sure as Salts, Castor Oil, Calomel and Jalop, or any other, cathartic medicine, it has the advantage over all in being pleasant to eat, while all other cathartics are generally disagreeable to take Price 25 cents per box, with full directions, and may be found at the Depository, No. 96 Commercial steret.

FALES'S WORM LOZENGES.

Are a safe and shure remedy for Worms. Children love them. They act like a charm in removing the symptoms, such as starting in sleep, grating the teeth, paleness about the mouth and nose, occasional sickness at the somach, precarious appetite swelled bowels, and general feverish habit. The child falls into a quiet sleep, the worms are stupified and expelled, and the child, as far as heard from in every instance has been cured.

Price 25 cents per-box, with full directions; sold at 96 Commercial-street.

FALES'S COUGH LOZENGES.

Are beneficial in all common Colds and Coughs Whooping Cough, Inflamation in the Throat and Lungs, in the Croup or Hives, and more certain to operate satisfactory than the celebrated HIVE SYRUP. The most happy effect is obtained in a few moments; the symptoms disappear and the disease is broken up by the magical effect of these Lozenges.

Full directions accompany each box, and found at the Depository, 96 Commercial street

FALES'S DYSENTERY LOZENGES.

Are a safe and agreeable remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhœa of adults, and for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Bowel Complaints of children. Particular attention must be paid to the directions which accompany each box.

FALES'S CAMPHOR LOZENGES,

Are beneficial in all common and sick headache and where there is a sense of tightness or weight over the eyes, in eruptive diseases, such as Measles and Small Pox. Also in Mania. Epilepsy. Melancholy, Hysteria, in St. Vitus Dance, and in all cases of Languor and Oppressions of the Vital Powers, and may be taken with safety by women and children in all conditions.

Full directions accompany each box.

FALE'S CYPRIAN HAIR TONIC,

Is now so extensively known and justly celebrate that further comment upon it will be useless; we can say, however, with truth, that among the many thousands who have purchased the Tonic in this or other countries, none have returned with complaints while thousands have expressed not only their approbation, but their wonder and admiration of beholding its effects. A few bottles only can be had, at 96 Commercial-street.

CLEAR OUT YOUR RATS.

The gnawings and antics of these destructive creatures can be hushed forever in your House or Store if you will procure a box of the genuine

MADAGASCAR RAT EXTERMINATOR

and use it according to directions. You cannot depend upon it unless obtained at J. J. FALES' No 96 Commercial, corner of Lewis & Commercial Streets, Boston, or of the following.

AGENTS.

Norwich, Samuel Tyler and John L. Devotion New London, Wm. Stearns, Stoddard & Allen, A. Beckwith; Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Mystic Bridge Keeney & Brown; Noank, Brown & Wilbur; Stonington Point, Elisha Faxon, Jr.; Lyme, Joseph Brockway; Hadlyme, Ely P. Wells; East Haddam, R. W. Miller; Moodus, Sheffield Lewis; Leesville Richmond & Upham; Middle Haddam, Child & Garrier; Portland, John Payne; South Glastenbury, Oliver Brainard and Wm. W. Post & Co; Colchester, A. M. Hurlbut; Willimantic, Jason Safford and R. Moulton; Scotland, James Burnet; Howard's Valley, G. D Spencer; Hampton, Wm. Brown Andover, Loomis & Sutton; South Coventry, D M. Buell; Mansfield, Geo. T. Clark and Z. Storrs & Son; Chaplain, Walter Goodell; Phoenixville John B. Adams; Eastford, Joseph Dorsett and Calvin Whitney Ashford, E. B. Hibbard; Wm A. Brewster; Danielsonville, Conn

Oct 30

On and after the 1st of April next.
J. IRESON & SON

WILL have removed their entire stock of

BOOTS & SHOES,

with large additions, to the Store in the New Brick Block, known as Hubbard's Row, No. 115 Main-street where they respectfully invite all of their old and as many new customers to call and see them. They hope, by close application to business, and by selling their goods at low rates, to merit the approbation of their numerous patrons.

Having a very large acquaintance with the eastern manufacturers, we have made extensive arrangements to receive and sell their goods at such prices as will enable us to outdo all competitors.

And to our wholesale Customers we would say that in this department we intend to spare no pains to have it complete. Being always supplied with every article usually kept for jobbing We trust we shall be able to furnish country Merchants, and others on such terms as will save them the expence of going to Boston or New York for the like Goods.

At or April first, 115 South side Main-st.

Jan. 30th, '45. tf10

Extraordinary Announcement.
IN THE WAY OF CHEAP PRICES.

ARE held out to Country Merchants, and dealers in Boots and Shoes, to call and examine the largest stock to be found in the State and as cheap as can be found in the United States.

J. IRESON & SON.

April 23 1845. South Side Main street. 22

Livery Stable.

D. D. CHAPMAN has taken the STABLE situated on Bathstreet, opposite Tubb's Blacksmith Shop where he will continue the LIVERY BUSINESS in all its branches. He begs leave to say to his friends and the public that he intends to keep good Horses and Carriages To Let on Reasonable terms. Also, a Hack for the purpose of attending funerals and for such other purposes as it may be wanted—in all cases he drives himself.

Also—wanted, Horses to Board by the week.

☞Stable room to Feed 20 horses, daily.

Norwich, apr 23, 1845 tf22

CHEAP GROCERY STORE.
JULIUS WEBB,

CORNER OF COMMERCE & WATER ST'S.

OFFERS for sale a general assortment of GOODS, comprising every article usually kept in the Grocery line, at a very small advance from cost.

May 14 6w26 tf

WATCH-HILL HOUSE
WESTERLY, R. I.

THE Subscriber having taken the above mentioned house, formerly occupied by Joseph C. Nash, would very respectfuly inform his friends and the public generally, that this admirable place of summer resort, which for health, comfort and pleasure is surpassed by none on our Atlantic shore, will be opened for the reception of visitors the 6th of June next.

The House is beautifully located upon the summit of a hill, having a very extensive view of the ocean and country, and affording a fine opportunity for Sea Bathing, and every accommodation to make Watch Hill a desirable place for a visit during the summer months.

Aline of sail boats will run daily (Sundays excepted) from Pawcatuck Village, and Watch Hill, to intersect the Steamboat Angelina at Stonington, from Norwich and New London. They will also be in readiness to accommodate sailing parties.

☞Fishing implements always on hand.

NELSON BROWN.

May 7, w25 13

I do not wish to Intrude
—BUT FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS, WHICH FACT CANNOT BE DENIED.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

THE question which arises between the different branches of trade has always been amongst the most exciting, important and dangerous; and the wise regulation of this question has been the highest task of statesmen in all ages. In whatever light they may view it, the subject presents itself as the most important which can engage their attention, and yet it has never commanded that degree of general consideration which it really demanded. It has been too much the habit to consider the question as entirely theoretic, and to overlook its general bearing upon the trading community. It is in consideration of these facts, *which are mighty and must prevail*, that I appear before you at this time for the express purpose of advocating the cause of

J. IRESON & SON,

by telling their friends and the public, that notwithstanding the many new and flourishing establishments, and the *splendid* competition which now exists in our city, that they are selling more and better goods (statements to the contrary notwithstanding,) and at cheaper prices than they have ever done before. This may seem strange, *but it is no less strange than true.* It has often been asked how they can do it with their increased expenses. I shall answer the question merely by stating that the increase of business enables them to carry out this grand principle of cheap prices. It's true, their expenses are one-quarter more; but they can better afford to sell for ten per cent. in the new store, than they could in the old for twenty, because they sell double the amount of goods. Hence the reason is obvious.

In their complicated assortment, which embraces so many kinds and various qualities, it is difficult to enumerate them all. I will therefore invite you to call and examine for yourselves, at No 115 South side Mainstreet, where you will get "Value Received" for your money, with due deference and respect—from the fact that they are *very thankful* for small favors, and larger ones in proportion.

HOPE I DON'T INTRUDE.

P. S.—100 *SIDE'S SOLE LEATHER* just received and for sale by J. IRESON & SON.

May 29. w28 t 12

REMOVAL.

BREWER & LEWIS have removed their Stove and Tin Ware Manufactory to No. 90 1-2 MAIN STREET two doors east John T. Mott's corner, where they offer for sale their usual assortment of STOVES, TIN WARE, &c., consisting of Milk Pans and Milk Pails with Strainers, Cheap as the cheapest; Motts Patent Furnaces, all sizes; Japanned Ware of all descriptions; Pails and Coffee Pots, &c, &c, &c, &c

TIN ROOFING, TIN and COPPER GUTTERS, CONDUCTER PIPES, JOBBING and REPAIRING done as above, at short notice and in a workmanlike manner.

April 30, tf23

C. BRINCKERHOFF'S

A remarkable and singular attestation has just been made by an eminent member of the Medical Faculty, as to the curative power of C. Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative in cases of Consumption, Chronic Coughs and Colds, and Pains in the Side and Chest. This gentleman furnishing his patients with the Restorative, and finds it absolutely necessary, as he never had any prescriptions to produce the astonishing results realized by the use of the Restorative. This gentleman stands among his medical brethren as one of the most distinguished of their number; his name is left with the proprietor for reference. There is no doubt but that in a few years the leading physicians will prescribe this remedy, and that afflicted patients will use it and bless the hour that it was made known to them is. Being a truly fine herbal medicine it is consequently of more importance as every one feels safety while using it, and no sense of danger as if he were using deleterious minerals. Mr. Wilkes a respected merchant in New York, used the Restorative and was cured wholly from a dangerous cough and expectoration. The Editor of the Commercial Advertiser with an earnest appeal commends it to the confidence of the sick, and affectingly calls on them all to give it a fair trial before relinquishing every hope. The following certificate is from Dr. Chilton, the well known New York chemist.

"I have analyzed a bottle of medicine called 'C. Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative;' and find that it does not contain Mercury, or any other metallic preparation, nor opium in any of its forms. It is composed of vegetable matter entirely."

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.

C. BRINCKERHOFF, Proprietor, N. Y.

Principal Office, 96 Hudson street, New York.

Horace Everett, U. S. Agent, 96 Hudson-stree New York, has appointed,

SAMUEL TYLER 138 Main street, Norwich.

WM. S. TYLER, 131 Water street. do.

as agents for the above medicine.

May 1st. 1845. 1m23

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of Osgood & Webb are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber if they wish to save cost.

JULIUS WEBB.

Corner Commerce and Water Streets.

May 14 3w26 tf

EXPRESS NEWS.
FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.
ELY & CO.

CAN AND WILL SELL all kinds of

MILLINERY GOODS,

at less prices than can be bought elsewhere in *New London County.*

They have just received a large lot of FLORENCE, RUTLAND and FANCY BRAID

BONNETS,

and they will sell them at the lowest manufacturers prices. RIBBONS, FLOWERS and TABS will be sold at mere nominal prices, for all these goods they are bound to sell, and prices must not hinder the sale Let all who would avail themselves of the opportunity of saving 20 PER CENT on MILLINERY GOODS, call soon at ELY & CO'S as they will prove the above statement by actual demonstration

May 6th, 1845.

BONNETS bought of them can be trimmed in the most approved style and at short notice.

May 6th '45.

They have just received 21 BOXES splendid SHAWLS, rich and desirable Styles also 37 pc. rich BALZORINES and BAREGES which they offer on the most reasonable terms.

May 6th 1845. 2tkw24

LOOK OUT
FOR THE
ENGINE,

WHILE THE BELL RINGS!!
MUST BE SOLD

PREVIOUS TO THE 4th OF JULY.

2900 THIN SUMMER COATS.
1600 PAIRS " PANTALOONS.
1150 " VESTS.

And other GOODS to match at the

BOSTON CLOTHING STORE,
143 Main-Street.

At prices lower than was ever before offered in this city or State.

J. B. PALMER & CO.

Norwich, May 23d 37

Norwich and Worcester RAIL ROAD.
ON AND AFTER
May 22, 1845,

Trains will leave as follows, viz:

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS,
Daily, except Sunday.

Leave Norwich, at 6 A. M. and 4 1-4 P. M.
" Worcester, at 10 A M. and 4 1-4 P. M.

☞The Morning Train from Norwich, and the Morning and Evening Trains from Worcester, connect with the Boston, Western, and Hartford & Springfield Rail Roads.

NEW YORK TRAIN, via STEAM BOAT

Leaves Norwich for Worcester and Boston, every Morning except Monday, upon the arrival of the Boat from New York, about 2 o'clock.

Leaves Worcester for Norwich and New York, at 5 3-4 P. M. daily except Sunday.

NEW YORK TRAIN, via L. I. RAIL ROAD.

Leaves Norwich about 3 1-2 P. M. for Worcester and Boston, daily except Sunday.

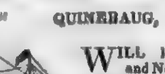
Leaves Worcester for Norwich and New York, at 7 3-4 A. M. daily except Sunday. Arrive in Norwich at 9 3-4.

FREIGHT TRAINS.
Daily each way, except Sunday.

Fares are less when paid for Tickets, than when paid in the Cars. EMERSON FOOTE, *Supt.*

Norwich, May 21, 1845. w27 tf

REGULAR STEAM BOAT LINE,
BETWEEN NORWICH AND NEW YORK.
DAILY.



THE Splendid Steamer Cleopatra, Capt ISAAC K. DUSTAN. The Splendid Steamer Worcester, Capt DANIEL BACON.

The Worcester will leave Norwich on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The Cleopatra will leave Norwich, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Each of the above boats will leave New York on alternate days.

E. A. BILL, Steam Boat Agent.

April 16 1845. 21

DAILY LINE
To New London.

THE Steamer ANGELINA, Capt. A. LOVELL, has commenced her regular Trips to New London. Leaving Norwich at 8 o'clock in the morning, returning in the afternoon in time for the accommodation Train of Cars for Worcester.

On or before April 1st, she will extend her trips to Portersville, (Mystic,) and Stonington regular. For further information inquire of the Capt. or E. A. BILL. March 19, 45. – 17.

REMITTANCES TO AND PASSAGE FROM ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

WE beg to inform our friends in Norwich, Conn and this vicinity, that we have appointed Mr JAMES MC'LELLAND, of that city, as our agent

Persons sending for their relatives, or remitting money to the old country, will find it their interest and their friend comfort to give him a call.

ROCHE BROTHERS & CO.,
95 Fulton street, New York.

Jan 24th 1844 tf

Freight and Passage Reduced.
Norwich and New York Propeller Line of Steamboats.

Steam Propeller SHETUCKET, Capt. G H GEER.
" " QUINEBAUG, " J. WILLIAMS.

WILL leave Norwich and New York every Tuesday and Friday at 4 o'clock P. M. Freight and passengers will be taken very low.

March 16

2000 BAGS DAIRY SALT, in prime order just received for sale by WHITAKER HAMMOND & CO.

April 0, w2 Commerce st

White Lead.

20,000 LBS. White Lead, for sale by D. M. PRENTICE.

Norwich, Ap. 30. 23

NEW GOODS---SPRING STOCK.
CONNECTICUT BONNET STORE.
HITCHCOCK & PAYSON,
MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF
STRAW, SILK AND FANCY BONNETS:
And Dealers In
RIBBONS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,
AND FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

HAVING made extensive arrangements for the Spring Trade, we are prepared to offer to our numerous customers and the public generally a very RICH AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF NEW GOODS and we pledge ourselves to sell lower than the lowest New York or Boston prices. We feel confident by giving our whole attention to the BONNET and MILLINERY Business, we shall be able to give satisfaction. We shall at all times have a stock worthy the attention of purchasers at *Wholesale and Retail.*

All persons buying the above goods will save 20 per cent by calling at the Connecticut Bonnet Store.

N. B. Bonnets and Leghorn Hats Bleached and prepared in the best style at short notice. Millinery Department under the direction of Miss *D. D. CLEMENT.* No 17 Shetucket-st.

Norwich, April 1st '45. 19

BOOTS AND SHOES.
1845. NEW SPRING GOODS. 1845.

THE Subscriber has just received a large supply of NEW GOODS in his line consisting of Gentlemens'

BOOTS, SHOES, DOWNINGS, BROGANS, GALTERS; SLIPPERS, &C. &C.

of the most desirable styles, and best quality. Also, LADIES' and MISSES'

GAITERS, HALF GAITERS, BUSKINS, TIES, SLIPPERS, &C. &C.,

a great variety. Also a large assortment of Children's

SHOES, BOOTS, GAITERS, SOCKS, &C.

All of which will be sold as low as at any Store in this city, and WARRANTED. Purchasers are invited to call and examine at No 84. Main, OPPOSITE THE FRANKLIN HOUSE.

☞ Work made to order. Also, repairing neatly executed.

March 26th, '45. 6m18. CHARLES TRACY.

EXTENSIVE SALE!
CLOTHING,

WILL CONTINUE through the season at

THE BOSTON CLOTHING STROE,
143 MAIN-STREET.
J. B. PALMER & CO.,

HAVE just received from their manufacturing establishment in Boston, an ENTIRE NEW AND FASHIONABLE STOCK, of Spring and Summer Clothing, made and trimmed in the best manner and most fashionable Styles. It is a well-known fact that every garment, from a superfine Eighteen Dollar Coat to a pair of Fifty Cent Pantaloons, can be found at this establishment.

FURNISHING GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Price and quality, wholesale and retail. Green Jackets, Overalls and Striped Shirts, by the cord.—☞Their stock is now complete, and arrangements have been made by which they will receive new goods every week through the season.

THE Public are therefore invited to call where they will ever find a Fresh Stock of Ready Made Clothing. ☞Our determination is to sell. Our watchword is NEVER TO BE UNDERSOLD!!

Norwich May, 1845. w23tf

LOOK HERE.
AT THE
ONE PRICE STORE.
WM. W. KINNEY, AGENT.

IS selling nice Velvet VESTS for 1,00 Nice Summer VESTS for ,75 cts.
Thin Summer PANTS from 50 cts to 1,00 Thin Summer COATS for (1,00

18 *SHETUCKET-STEET.* 18

Remember that there is only one price and no jockeying at this establishment. The Public will see the this is the only true principle of doing business, we will not ask one price and Take another. Gentlemen who want to buy their Clothing Cheap will call on us as we are bound to sell our goods lower than any other establishment. 18 *Shetucket-Street.*

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA CLOTHING STORE

May 21, 1845. w26 tf

EXHIBITION.
ONE PRICE ONLY:
PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK
CLOTHING STORE.
18 SHETUCKET-STREET. 18

HAS opened with a splendid and magnificent Stock of CLOTHING, made for the Spring and Summer Styles for 1845 from the Paris and London fashions—the most fashionable nations on the Globe. Of every style and size from a small Youth to the Giant size of the most corpulent men in the Country; and the ☞ extreme low prices which this Stock is to be sold is astonishing to the world.

This Store is permanently established for the reception of fashionable made Clothing as soon as reported from the London and Paris Styles. The many thousands of Garments and variety of Styles of this fashionable Establishment forbid room to enumerate them. All we ask is for Gentlemen, whether Gentlemen of leisure, Sportsmen, Mechanics, and Laborers one and all come and examine for yourselves. The doors will be open from six in the mooring and close at nine in the evening.

N. B. Mr. WM W. KINNEY will have the charge and Agency of this Establishment, and will be happy to see and wait upon those who will favor him with a call. ☞ The lowest price marked on each article. Remember 18 Shetucket street, opposite Huntington's round black Sign.

Norwich, May 14 1845. w26tf

WM. H. ALLEN
DENTIST,

OFFICE, NO. 9½ SHETUCKET STREET, (UP STAIRS)

WHERE he will perform all operations necessary for the preservation of the teeth and gums in the best possible manner. Teeth inserted from 1 to a complete set. Teeth cleaned, filled, extracted, and all irregularities, whether they proceed from disease or want of proper care, remedied.

March 23.

Boston Piano Fortes.

R. W. Roath having recently selected from the celebrated manufacture of Hallet, Davis, & Cosome very superior Piano Fortes, with all the late improvements, and will be sold at the lowest manufacturer's prices.

Jan. 23 6

Refined Sugars.

25 barrels W. W. Powdered Sugar,
25 do do Crushed do,
20 boxes W. W. Loaf do,
15 do Philad do do.
10 barrels single refined crushed do

Received in store and for sale by WHITAKER HAMMOND & CO

April 30, 23 Commerce street.

PROCLAMATION.
THE
UNITED STATES CLOTHING STORE,
91 Main Street.

HAS on hand a number of thousands of

SPRING AND SUMMER

GARMENTS

of every style and variety, which will be sold on the LOW PRICE system.

Gentlemen coming in from the country will find it to their advantage to call at the UNITED STATES, to purchase clothing—next door to Chas Clark's Hat Store. J. T. FAY.

Norwich April 30, 1845. 1tw23

India Rubber Overshoes.

WE have on hand and for sale on the most reasonable terms, a most splendid assortment of

India Rubber Shoes and Overshoes,

of the latest patterns and styles in market, manufactured from the pure gum and got up in the best manner—warranted not to stiffen in the coldest weather, or contract by the heat, and will retain their color under all circumstances, and not split in the seams.

Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine the great improvements made in the manufacture of India Rubber. ☞We are cheap.

J. IRESON & SON.

Feb. 14. tf10

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE NORWICH NEWS.
BY
WM. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
OFFICE IN SHETUCKET STREET.
Brick Building, 3d Story, opposite Ely & Co's
NORWICH, CONN.

TERMS.

To City subscribers, ... $2,00
Mail subscribers, ... $1,50
payable in advance.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Six lines or less, one two or three weeks, . 75
Half a square, ... 50
A square, ... $100
All over a square, in the same proportion. Twenty-five cents each week for continuance after three weeks.

J. IRESON & SON,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, and RUBBERS.
LEATHER, BLACKING, LACINGS, RIBBONS, GALLOONS, &c. &c.
115 South Side Main-street
Norwich City,
Conn.
April 9, '45. 1f20

J. HENRY PECK,
Fashionable
HAIR DRESSER,
No. 98 Main-st.
ONE DOOR EAST OF E. T. HUNTINGTON'S WATCH AND JEWELRY ROOM.
Norwich, Conn.
Jan. 1, '45.

DR. MERRILL'S
Botanic Store,
COURT STREET
New London, Ct,
☞ All purchases of medicine sold at this store are warranted pure; and purchasers dissatisfied can have their money refunded
New London, Feb 11. '45. tf12

DENTISTRY.
G. R. & C. PARKHURST.
Office, 89 Main-Street,
Norwich Ct.
Dec. 18, '44. 6

CHARLES A. CONVERSE.
Dealer in
English, French and German
Hardware, Cutlery, and Guns.
130, MAIN-STREET.
Norwich.

HENRY S. COOK,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 15 Shetucket-Street,
Norwich, Ct.
GENTLEMEN' AND BOY'S GARMENTS
CUT AND MADE.
☞ In the Latest Styles. tf

NICHOLS & CHAPMAN,
HOUSE, SIGN AND SHIP
PAINTERS & GLAZIERS,
Over Myers & Baily's Carpenter Shop.
FRANKLIN SQUARE,
Norwich City, Ct.
Imitators of Wood of all kinds—also Marble of various descriptions. Granite Stone, &c. &c
Paints, of all kinds, prepared ready for use.
June 6 1845. w39 tw15

L. H. YOUNG,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKER,
No. 48 *State-street,*
Boston, Mass.
☞ *REAR OF BOSTON BANK.*
Bank, Rail Road, Insurance and Manufacturing STOCK, bought and sold.
Boston June 2 3mw29 tw14

Attention
UNCAS GUARDS!
YOU are hereby requested to meet at the armory on Central Wharf Thursday evening of each week for drill until further notice.
It is hoped that the members will attend punctually, for "practice makes perfect."
Per order of the Captain.
N. P. POTTER, Clerk.
June 24. 8tw14 1w 28

SPORTSMEN ATTEND.
CALVIN G. RAWSON, keeps constantly on hand Pigeon & Wilkes & John Hall & Sons best English.
Sporting Powder.
Dupont's Powder in half & quarter Kegs, and in canister.
Indian Rifle, do in canisters.
ALSO,
Superior blasting powder, patent Safety
Sept. 6. 1844—1y43 142 Water-st.

Something New.
SPALDING & CO., are manufacturing under Letters Patent granted by the United States, an improved Friction match, to burn
Without Brimstone.
They now offer for sale, on very reasonable term
20,000 GROSS,
neatly put up in Tin, Wood and Paper, in assorted packages and in lots to suit purchasers.
These Matches are highly improved of and recommended for family use by Physicians and Chemists, in consequence of the absence of Sulphur in their manufacture, the fumes of which are so disagreeable and deleterious to all, and particularly injurious to persons having weak lungs or delicate constitutions.
They are particularly recommended to the attention of shippers as they have frequently been taken on long voyages and exposed to the action of all climates without the slightest injury.
For sale by SPALDING & CO.
At wholesale and retail by R. W. MATHEWSON
Agents for the manufacturers
Jan. 23 1845. 1y

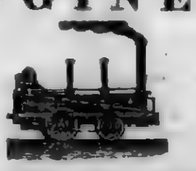
Refined Sugars.
25 barrels W. W. Powdered Sugar,
25 do do Crushed do,
20 boxes W. W. Loaf do,
15 do Pilled do do,
10 barrels single refined crushed do
Received in store and for sale by
WHITAKER HAMMOND & CO
April 30. 23 Commerce street.

2000 BAGS DAIRY SALT, in prime order just received for sale by
WHITAKER HAMMOND & CO.
April 19, w8 Commerce

The Norwich News.

VOL. V.—NO. 31. NORWICH, CONN., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1845. WHOLE NO. 239.

PROCLAMATION.
THE
UNITED STATES
CLOTHING STORE,
91 Main Street.
HAS on hand a number of *thousands of*
SPRING AND SUMMER
GARMENTS
of every style and variety, which will be sold on the LOW PRICE system.
Gentlemen coming in from the country will find it to their advantage to call at the UNITED STATES, to purchase clothing—next door to Chas Clark's Hat Store. J. T. FAY.
Norwich April 30, 1845. 11&wtf24

LOOK OUT
FOR THE
ENGINE,

WHILE THE BELL RINGS!!
MUST BE SOLD,
PREVIOUS TO THE 4th OF JULY.
2000 THIN SUMMER COATS.
1600 PAIRS " PANTALOONS.
1150 " VESTS.
And other GOODS to match at the
BOSTON CLOTHING STORE,
143 *Main-Street.*
At prices lower than was ever before offered in this city or State.
J. B. PALMER & CO.
Norwich, May 23d 37

BOSTON.
BOOT & SHOE STORE.

R. GOODWIN,
DEALER IN
BOOTS, SHOLS, AND RUBBERS,
118 Main-street, Norwich,
RESPECTFULLY invites the attention of the citizens of Norwich, and the public generally to his *NEW* and *SPLENDID* assortment of
Boots and Shoes,
Just received from the manufacturers and other sources, where they had been bought at the lowest Cash prices, and will be sold at such rates as cannot fail to suit the most acute bargainer. *My* stock has been made from the best materials, and of superior workmanship. All articles not proving as recommended, will be made good. Customers can rely upon finding at my Store, every desirable article in the Boot and Shoe Line, and at *LOWER* prices than those that defy competition.
DON'T MISTAKE THE NUMBER.
118 Main Street. 118
May 845 01. w27tw12—1

I do not wish to Intrude
—BUT FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS, WHICH FACT CANNOT BE DENIED.

Truth, crushed to earth will rise again."
THE question which arises between the different branches of trade has always been amongst the most exciting, important and dangerous; and the wise regulation of this question has been the highest task of statesmen in all ages. "In whatever light they may view it, the subject presents itself as the most important which can engage their attention, and yet it has never commanded that degree of general consideration which it really demanded. It has been too much the habit to consider the question as entirely theoretic, and to overlook its general bearing upon the trading community. It is in consideration of these facts, *which are mighty and must prevail*, that I appear before you at this time for the express purpose of advocating the cause of
J. IRESON & SON,
by telling their friends and the public, that notwithstanding the many new and flourishing establishments, and the *splendid* competition which now exists in our city, that they are selling more and better goods (statements to the contrary notwithstanding and at cheaper prices than they have ever done before. This may seem strange, *but it is no less strange than true.* It has often been asked how they can sell it with their increased expenses. I shall answer the question merely by stating that the increase of business enables them to carry out this grand priniple of cheap prices. It's true, their expenses are one-quarter more; but they can better afford to sell for ten per cent. in the new store, than they could in the old for twenty, because they sell double the amount of goods. Hence the reason is obvious.
In their complicated assortment, which embraces so many kinds and various qualities, it is difficult to enumerate them all. I will therefore invite you to call and examine for yourselves, at No 115 South side Mainstreet, where you will get "Value Received" for your money, with due deference and respect —from the fact that they are *very thankful* for small favors, and larger ones in proportion.
HOPE I DON'T INTRUDE.
P S.—100 *SIDES SOLE LEATHER* just received and for sale by J. IRESON & SON.
May 29. w26 1 12

Poetry.

A Pastoral Song.

Translated from Dufresni.

Julia, swayed, like those above her,
Less, by love than avarice,
First exacted from her lover
Twenty sheep for one poor kiss.

Maidens having once consented,
Next day are not quite so nice;
Twenty kisses then she granted,
Taking one sheep for the price.

Next day after, she, more tender,
Hoping thus her swine to keep,
Offered, for one kiss, to render
To her lover twenty sheep.

Weeping, 'gainst my will I pay,
Would have given sheep dog and all,
For the kiss which he the traitor,
Gratis gave to romping Pall.

Miscellany

From the Knickerbocker.

A Heartless Persecutor.

The following affecting sketch comes to us in the hand-writing of a correspondent in Boston, to whose pen our readers have been indebted for many a pleasant communication.—We call upon our friend for the name of the prosecutor in the case referred to. We desire to assist in handing it down to perpetual infamy: 'There are scenes occuring almost daily in our Police Court that are well worthy of more than a passing record, if but for the glimpses they give us of poor humanity under some of it's melancholy phases. A week or two since, I happened to be present when an Irish woman was brought before one of our police justices on a charge of stealing. She was young, had a pleasing and rather handsome countenance, was clad very tidily, and altogether looked like one who had seen better days, and still in her poverty preserved some of the pride of that more happy period. In her arms she held a little boy of some three or four years, with a profusion of light curly hair clustering about his temples, but whose pale cheek and sunken and lustrous eyes told too plainly that Disease and pinching Want had, even thus early, marked him for their own. The mother was charged with stealing bread from the door of a grocer. The complainant, a hard-featured shrewd-looking man, with a long nose, and sharp restless eye, was called to the stand. He told a straight-forward, circumstantial story, the substance of which was, that his baker was in the habit of leaving bread for him at the shop door before it was opened in the morning.

For several days past he had missed part of it; sometimes a whole roll, sometimes more, and once only *part* of a roll. In order to put a stop to these depredations on his property, he one morning lay in wait for the trespasser; when, about daylight, he saw the prisoner come out of her miserable under ground abode, leading her sickly boy by the hand. Passing by where the witness was concealed she stopped at his door, took up a roll, and restored the other to its place. She then turned back, when the complainant seized, and hurried her immediately to the watch-house; taking care, in the mean time, to snatch from the half famished boy the moiety of the loaf he was so eagerly devouring. The witness here produced the piece of bread, and pointed to the marks of the child's teeth, in part corroboration of his testimony. After hearing the story, the judge turned to the woman and asked herif she had any thing to say in her denial of the truth of the charge. 'Nothing, nothing, your Honor,' replied the poor woman, laying her face on her boy's head, and straining him to her bosom, while her body swayed to and fro in the agony of grief: 'I am guilty, guilty! But it was not for myself I took it. Ah, Sir! I'm a poor lone woman, and work hard when I can get work.—But for the last ten days I have had nothing to do, and my money was all gone; and since yesterday morning we hadn't a morsel to eat. I am used to it myself; but I *could'nt* hear little Dennis cry for bread and not give it to him!'

The Judge was evidently touched by the woman's distress, and turning to the complainant, asked him if, under the circumstances, he should persist in the prosecution. 'If, said he, 'you will withdraw your complaint, it will be performing an act of mercy which I should be very glad to second.' Vain appeal! Though the eye of every man was fixed upon the prosecutor with looks that pleaded for his victim, no emotion stirred his hard and selfish features.—He kept no account with mercy. The right of property had been violated, in his eyes the most sacred of human rights, and he claimed the penalty of the law. 'This is a cruel case,' said the Judge; 'and really, I feel extremely loth to punish this poor woman for an act so venial, crime though it be in the eye of the law. But although this plaintiff might have pursued a very different course, without doing any injury to the cause of justice, or impairing in the least degree whatever title he may have to love and respect of his fellow-men, still my duty in the case is imperative; the law allows me no discretion. I would it were otherwise. Put her down for one month in the House of Correction, Mr. Clerk.' 'Oh, Dennis!' exclaimed the poor woman, in a paroxysm of grief, as she strained her boy still closer to her bosom, and bathed him with tears; what'll you do now, my poor child, when you've no mother to look after you, and keep you from harm's way?' 'Don't grieve yourself about *that*, Mrs. McGinnis,' said one of her own country-women, who had hitherto stood in the back ground, but now came forward, and took the prisoner by the hand; 'don't grieve for the likes of that, Ma'am; I'll take care of your boy; and while I've a potato in the pot, he shall have his mouth full.' 'God bless you!' exclaimed the mother wringing the woman's hand; 'may the Holy Virgin smile on you!' 'Come, step along, ma'am,' said the officer, as he put the mittimus in his pocket; 'don't stand growling here; the cart is waiting for you.' The woman slowly and mechanical-obeyed, followed by little Dennis, with one hand clasped in that of his new friend, and the other pull ng at the skirts of his mother's dress. Arrived at the outer door, the little fellow was resigned 'with many tears' to the care of his kind protector; the mother went slowly and droopingly down the steps, without again lifting her head or looking back upon her half-weeping, half-wondering boy; and in a moment more she was seated in the covered hearse-like wagon that was to carry her across the 'bridge o sighs' to the felon's home."

Suicide at Naugatuc, Ct. We learn from the Waterbury American, that a Mrs Young, 60 years of age, hung herself at Gun town, (a part of Naugatuc) on Thursday evening last. She was formerly of Cheshire and was a respectable woman. Verdict—insanity.

☞ The Ohio Press is very desponding in the remarks upon the crops. If we can believe the reports the harvest will hardly be worth reaping.

From the Philadelphia Dollar Newspaper.

The Fortune-Hunter.

INTRODUCTION TO AN HEIRESS.

BY WINFIELD WELCOME, ESQ.

"Bob," said my uncle, rushing into my room 'I'm ruined!'

"Really!" said I, knocking the ashes from my third and last cigar.

"Yes, ruined irredeemably so—my speculations, bets, and all have blown up together and here I am at sixty, fairly done up—diddled—clean out."

"Devilish pity!—what must we do? I'm as badly off as you, and lost all my expectations, which were the capital on which I traded in society."

My uncle looked grave for the first time.—His philosophy being Epicurean, according to the practice of the nineteenth century he lived in the present moment enjoying life at the races, the clubs, and dabbling now and then (adding so to speak, red pepper to brand,) in those successors of lotteries—fancy stocks. He had hereto flourished in them, and I on him, as his heir and favorite.

After making this startling announcement, a silence of some moments ensued, during which time I guished smoking and my uncle broke forth—"Bob, you are thirty-one years old?"

"Worse than that, thirty-three."

"And you have a glimmering of gray hairs."

"Too true, uncle."

"You must get married. It's full time to give up your vagabond life."

"Fine talk, uncle, but who is to support me?"

"Your wife—marry an heiress."

"That's just what I have been, with all my seeming indifference to marriage, ready to do. But an heiress is like a ghost or griffin spoken or written of, but never seen."

"Try, try, my boy! Our affairs are desperate. The whole pandemonium of tradesmen will become yet more importunate, when they learn the full extent of my losses, which will be before many weeks; your character will come down with my purse, so go to work, without a moment's delay."

"Well, uncle, I'll try."

That evening, I dressed and went to a concert at the theatre; old Bull was extracting rapture from catgut, and just as he was finishing his part, I essayed to change my position in order to get a nearer view of a new beauty, a divinity outright, in the boxes, when whom should I espy but my tailor to whom I owed an old bill of precisely six hundred and thirty dollars. I could not dodge him. '*Fas est ab hoste doceri*,' which being literally known means it is wise to ask the opinion of your tailor; so going up to him and extending my hand, I exclaimed, 'This Norwegian monster is really wonderful!'

"Quite so," said Mr. Mortimer Shears; and thereupon we discussed the trembling fiddle-strings at length.

"Pray, Mr Shears," said I, "can you tell me the name of that lady?" and pointing at the same time to the unknown beauty.

"Perfectly, it is Mrs. ———, of Carolina.—The old gentleman with her, is her father.—They live in Walnut street, and I had an occasion to visit him on professional business last week."

"I thought as much, Mr. Shears. I could not be mistaken in your coat," said I, eyeing through my glass the garment of the Carolina gentleman.

Mr Shears blushed deeply and bowed thanks and hinted at the great wealth of the strange parties.

Here was game. How to get acquainted, to become fairly intimate in the House of the rich fair one, was a question. A hum drum introduction—frigid, ordinary visit—these would not suit my necessities. A bold thought struck me. I will carry it out. I will storm the fortress.—I will retrieve my fortune. So I murmured confidentially to myself. The concert was breaking up, the Southerner passed by me, hanging on her father's arm—more lovely from a close look. My love and ambition were alike fired.

"Cab, sur-r?—cab sur-r?—does the gentleman want a cab?" said Jimmy Haggerty.

"Yes, my fine fellow. Do you see that lady and gentleman getting into a coach before us."

"Yes, to be sure."

"Well, drive after them, and just as they are settling themselves down at the door, I wish to be set down too, but not quite so gently, along side of them."

"The gentleman wishes to be upset. I see through it all; but there will be damages to the cab, and—"

"Yes I'll give you ten dollars'

"How can you, when you'r senseless on the hard brick pavement?"

"Well, take it now. Drive quickly or you will miss your work."

In a few moments the carriage we were following stopped at a splendid mansion. The lady and her father alighted, and just as they were on the marble steps, my cab-man's horse becoming suddenly restive, the wheels ran against a convenient lamp-post, and the cab was thrown against the coach; and in attempting to get out, I was thrown with my head against the curb-stone. In truth, Jimmey had managed so well that my fall was no trifle.—The skin on my forehead was cut, and the blood, which the excitment of the evening had driven in extra quantity to that region, flowed with decent profusion. A shriek of terror, in the sweetest imaginable tone, came from the lady, as she was standing on the steps of the house, and she turned round on hearing the noise of the mishap. I become as in duty bound, senseless, but contrive, to understand that the fair one was very much agitated, and that her father, instantly assembling the servants, had me born into the house, not forgetting to curse my driver, who was all contrition. I was conveyed to a chamber, and laid gently on a velvet couch. Very soon a doctor appeared, pronounced the case, seeing the swoon continued, a critical one, and thereupon my charmer decided to give me her best attention, her humanity being strongly appealed to by my dangerous situation.

God of love! (I mean the ancient gentleman who wore no clothes, but a bow and quiver) what electric shocks of passion and delight thrilled through every fibre of my frame, as the dear, soft hand of my beloved one wiped off the gore, and gently bathed my wounds! What ecstacy of joy as consciousness was returning! How was I flattered when she remarked to her father my classic profile, and compared my look to the wounded Hector.

I slept by fits and starts that night. After I had made some sort of a toilette, the next morning, by aid of my hosts servants, I was ready to receive a visit from my beautiful nurse. She came, all sympathy. Her congratulations were so gentle, at my escape from mortal danger ner words so earnest and soft toned, that I would gradually get better; her tender of hospitality so complete, and her light morning dress so becoming, that she looked infinitely more lovely than before; I inwardly blessed her, the cabman and my stars which gave me such delight.

As the physician had given strict orders to keep my chamber quiet, and her attendence in my chamber was evidently so cheering to my spirits, I was fortunately freed from the visits of her father, and I had the dear delight of seeing her alone. Several days passed in this sweet reverie. I began to get better. How could I help myself? The young lady was still attentive, kind, soft spoken and sympathetic. I thought I had made an impression.—At the end of the fifth day I was sure I had, and determined to speak, if occasion offered, with other language than the grateful glances of an invalid's eye.

Being so much recruited, I expressed a wish to leave the house the next day, feeling that my claim on the hospitality of my friends could not longer be extended to meet my emergency. This being known, the father of my beloved entered the chamber. He apologised for not visiting me, and explained the peremptory nature of the physician's order to let no one into my room unnecessarily, as long as there was the least show of danger.

I murmured my gratitude to him and expressed a fear that I could never repay the unremitting and valuable attention of his daughter.

"My wife, you mean?"

At this anouncement, I felt like a man reviving in a family vault, where he had been put prematurely by mistake! I awoke to death indeed. What a terrible mistake of mine and Mortimer Shears!

The Bible.

The Bible is a divine encyclopedia in itself. It contains history the most authentic and ancient, tracing back to the first creation of our world; and prophecy, the most important and interesting, tracing forward to its final consummation; journeys, surpassing all others in the marvellousness of their adventures, and the dignity of their guide, for they were marked by miracles at every step, and in every movement directed by God; the travels of the most distinguished missionaries—the first preachers of the gospel; and the lives of the most illustrious personages, including the biography of the Son of God; events more wonderful than romance ever imagined; and stories more fascinating than fancy ever sketched; the finest specimens of poetry and eloquence, of sound phylosophy and solid argument; models of virtue the most attractive, and maxims of wisdom the most profound; forms of prayer most appropriate in every variety of spiritual experience; and songs of praise that would be worthy of an angel's tongue; precepts of unparalleled importance, and parables of unrivaled beauty; examples of constant piety, suited to every situation; and lessons of Divine instruction adapted to every age. [Rev. Hugh White.

FEMALES ON JURIES.

Since so many difficulties have been experienced in obtaining intelligent juries in cases of great civil and criminal importance, it has been suggested by a contemporary that females might with great propriety, be summoned as jurors—that they possess intelligence, patience, and sagacity, and that they would find no difficulty in arriving at just conclusions. We admit this fact; but there are many cogent reasons why a female should not permit herself to be diverted from the path which nature and education have distinctly pointed out as her own and from which she cannot deviate without danger to her peace, comfort and position.

While on this subject, we remember, during the furor for reform in England, that an unmarried lady of fortune and family, named Mary Smith, of Stanmore, in York, presented a petition to the House of Commons in which she set forth that "females were only kept in thraldom by barbarians and heathen nations;" but that in England, which had risen to such a high state of civilization, such restrictions should be abolished. She complained that females wer amenable to the laws and liable to be punished for their crimes, while they were tried by judge and juries of the opposite sex—they should therefore be allowed to sit upon juries. In fine she prayed that unmarried females of mature age should be put on a footing of equality with the male sex, and admitted to a share of the representation.

The petition was read by Mr. Cobbett, amidst shouts of laughter from all sides of the House. A member said that it might be an awkward circumstance, if six unmarried females and six males were on the same jury, for, if they happened not to agree in their virdict, they might be locked up together all night. Cobbett said the house might perhaps think that of no consequence, for he had known males and females to be locked up together both in England and America without any embarassing results.—The petition, however, was laid on the table.

Romantic but Melancholy.

On Tuesday last the body of Mrs. Hooper Ellis, who had been missing for more than two months, and about whose sudden disappearance from the midst of her friends, strange and various reports have been circulated, was discovered in a mill pond in the vecinity of Mount Pleasant, Penn., by some Indians who were passing the place. Deceased was grand daughter to Mr. Benjamin Fairchild, of Oakland, and had been married only last New Year's day to Mr. H. Ellis, son of John Ellis, Esq., of Mount Pleasant; she was a pretty, interesting young person, aged 17 years and 3 months. About two months after her marriage, she intimated to the family of Mr. John Ellis, at whose house she was then stopping, her intention of visiting her grandmother; she accordingly went, and on the night of her arrival, after having retired, as her friends thought, to sleep, she dressed herself with more than usual neatness and precision, left the house stealthily, and walked three miles to the pond, where she deliberately took off her bonnet and veil and tied them to a bush, which were also noticed on Tuesday, tied a white pocket handkerchief tightly around her throat, for the purpose, it is supposed, of preventing her swallowing a large quantity rapidly confined her hair with another handkerchief and then dressed in cloak and gloves, &c, plunged into the water.

N. Y. Morning News.

A young aspirant for admisson to the bar being questioned yesterday by the examining Committee, with a view to discover his fitness, made the subjoined replies to the following interrogatories:—

Q.—"May a man's wife become his partner in business?"

A.—"She may become his *sleeping* partner; but 'the books' furnish no instance where she has ever been a *silent* partner."

Q.—"What is a common carrier?"

A.—"An Irish bodman;—he is the commonest kind of a carrier."—*N. O. Picayune.*

A nice Trick.

One of those Jeremy Diddlers, who live by their wits much oftener than by their honesty, performed quite a successful operation yesterday upon one of our Dry Goods Merchants, and has thus far escaped detection. He walked very innocently into the store of Mr. McMullen and negotiated with his Clerk (Mr. McM. being from the city) for some very fine linen. Having selected four or five pieces, valued at about $60, he directed them to be sent to Mr. Garfield's No. 145 N. Pearl st., for Mrs. G. to make a selection. They were sent there, and as the Clerk told her they were sent by order of Mr. G. she consented that they should be left, although in utter ignorance that such purchase had been completed. About an hour afterwards, *the* gentleman called at the door, inquired for the linen, stating that it had been purchased by himself with directions to have it sent to No. 145 *South*, instead of *North* Pearl street. His story was very plausible and the linen was given up to him, and it is supposed that he is yet looking for No. 145 *South* Pearl st. as nothing has since been seen either of him or the linen!—It would be well for our Merchants to be on their guard against such obliging customers.

Albany Evening Journal.

MONSTER MASS MEETING.—Yesterday several hundred porpoises were seen rolling and splashing in the water, half a mile below Governor's Island. So large a number has probably never been seen in the bay at any one time. It was suggested by a spectator that they might perhaps be holding a mass meeting to decide whether they should proceed up the East River or the Hudson. If the violent gestures of some of the leaders might be regarded as a demonstration of excitement on the subject there was certainly much petty feeling displayed. Much more decorum, however, was observed, than has been witnessed in human meetings of a similar character, held for the discussion of less interesting topics.—The general opinion appeared to predominate in favor of the motion for the East River; and it is probable that soon after sunset they had a jubilee in the boiling cauldron at Hell Gate.—*True Sun.*

ANOTHER NEW SHIP.—The ship Geo. Washington, 621 tons, one of Grinnell, Minturn & Co.'s celebrated New York and Liverpool liners, has been purchased by Messrs. Williams & Barns, of this city, for the whaling business. Capt. Strong Holt, late of the Gen. Williams, will command her.

THE BIGGEST SHIP YET.—We understand that Messrs. Miner, Lawrence & Co. have purchased the Ship ATLANTIC, 700 tons, one of the famous N. N. packet ships, and will fit her for the whaling business. She is being coppered and otherwise repaired, in New York, and is expected here in about a week. Capt. Beck, late of the bark Richard Henry, of Stonington will command the A. This will make 6 ships that have been added to the whaling business of this port during the year—and 2 schooners, to be engaged in sealing.—*New London Advocate.*

General Jackson—Daniel Webster.—A special meeting of the New York Historical Society is called for this, Thursday evening, for appropriate action by the Society in relation to the death of of ex-President Jackson. The Express says: It is understood that Mr. Webster, who is now in the city, will take a prominent part in the solemnities of the evening.

Release of Santa Anna.—Gen. Santa Anna, lady and family, exiles from Mexico, arrived at Havana on the 7th inst. They were going to Venezuela. The decree of banishment prescribed an absence of ten years; that his private property was respected, he had with him a large amount of money, and was in good health and spirits.

The best Anecdote yet.—In the good old North State, a gentleman sent his son to school at an institution situated on Tar river; the teacher asked him what branches he wished his son put in? The laughable reply was that he didn't care a d—n what branches he put him in so he didn't put him in the river, for he never swam a link in his life.

From the Hartford Times.

Adjournment.

The General Assembly adjourned, without day, this morning, (Saturday,) at half past 9 o'clock.

After all the labor and cauucusing of the Federal members, and "whipping in," they have lost their Assistant School Fund Commissioner. The facts are briefly these. On Wednesday evening, June 4th, (we believe that was the evening,) Francis Parsons, Esq. of this city, was nominated for the office. The following is the result of the balloting in that caucus, as placed in our hands;

FIRST BALLOT.

David C. Sanford,	16
Francis Parsons,	26
Eliphalet A. Bulkley,	5
I. W. Stuart,	4
Thomas Clark,	5
Wm. Mather, Jr.	3
Henry Barnard, 2d,	2
Samuel S. Warner	1
Carlos Bates,	1
Blanks,	2
Whole number,	76

Necessary to a choice, 40, and no person having that number, it was declared there was no choice.

SECOND BALLOT.

Francis Parsons,	54
S. H. Parsons,	1
David C. Sanford,	12
Eliphalet A. Bulkeley,	14
Thomas Clark,	2
Whole number,	67
Necessary to a choice,	44

Mr. Parsons having 54, was declared to be nominated for the office of Assistant School Fund Commissioner.

So much for the Caucus nomination. Mr. Parsons gave his friends to understand that he would not accept the office, unless he could have $1,250 a year. This caused the introduction of a proposition fixing the salary at that sum.

This was voted down by the House, and the salary fixed at $1,000 a year. Mr. Parsons would not take up with this *small salary*. But his friends, supposing that he would finally accept, kept the matter along till the last day of the session but one, and then passed the resolution appointing him to the office. He was not officially notified of the fact, as he remarked in his letter declining the office, but deemed it proper to inform the Legislature before its adjournment, that he would not accept of the office, and on the morning of the adjournment, sent in a communication to this effect. A motion was made to accept his communication, "to take effect on the first of July next," and this motion was carried. But Mr. Parsons' letter declined the appointment unqualifiedly; he refused the office—refused even to take the oath, and of course has nothing to do with it. His letter declining it, in effect announced to the General Assembly that the office was vacant—it was vacant the moment that he withdrew his name from any connexion with it. The Governor being merely authorized to fill vacancies that occur during the recess of the General Assembly, has no power to fill this, for it occurred during the session. Consequently the office will not be filled this year.

The majority have thrust their arms pretty deep into the State Treasury, in the way of appropriations. They have passed a law to restrict the sale of spirituous liquors, which they did not like themselves, if we may believe their own declarations, and out of which, we venture to say, no good will come to the cause of temperance. A Committee to revise the Militia laws has been appointed, and we hope they will do their duty well. They have no child's play in their duties. These laws need revision, for it is true that the militia is sinking in efficiency and organization. Mr. Rockwell was opposed to Committees to sit during the recess, but the House did not regard him in this matter, and we are glad they did not. We have no time to say more on this subject to-day.

An old maid in New Orleans recently hung herself on account of her love for a young man, not half her own age. It is rather hard for an old goose tackle for a young gosling.

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE NEWS.

Norwich, Conn., June 23, 1845.

Honors to the Dead.

From all parts of the country we hear of appropriate honors being, or about to be, paid to the memory of General Jackson. Public meetings have been called in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other cities and towns, to consider on the proper measures to be adopted to give expression to the public feeling in view of our late national calamity. In New York, particularly, extensive arrangements are on foot, for celebrating the obsequies of the deceased Hero, and Tuesday, the 23d, has been selected as the day. Among the rest, a general turn out of the Military of the city is expected.

The news of General Jackson's death reached Washington on Monday morning, the 16th, in a letter addressed to the President by Gen. Houston. The following official announcements are contained in the Government paper of same date:

From the Washington Union, June 16th.

We publish this evening the testimonies of public respect, which have been adopted by the President and his cabinet. The general orders, issued to the navy and army, by Mr. Secretary Bancroft, are among the finest compositions we have ever read. It contains a just and eloquent eulogium upon one of the first men of his country and his age. It is left to the city authorities of Washington, and her citizens, and the citizens of every part of our country, to testify their respect for his memory by every tribute which can be paid the illustrious dead.

[OFFICIAL]

By the President of the United States.

ANDREW JACKSON is no more! He departed this life on Sunday, the eighth instant, full of days and full of honors. His country deplores his loss, and will ever cherish his memory. While a nation mourns, it is proper that business should be suspended, at least for one day, in the executive departments, as a tribute of respect to the illustrious dead.

I accordingly direct that the Department of State, the Treasury, War, the Navy, the Post Office, the Executive Mansion, be instantly put into mourning; and that they be closed during the whole day to-morrow.

JAMES K. POLK.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 16, 1845.

GENERAL ORDER.

WASHINGTON, June 16, 1845.

The President of the United States, with heart-felt sorrow, announces to the army, the navy, and the marine corps the death of ANDREW JACKSON. On the evening of Sunday, the eighth day of June, about six o'clock, he resigned his spirit to his heavenly Father. The nation, while it learns with grief the death of its most illustrious citizen, finds solace in contemplating his venerable character and services. The valley of the Mississippi beheld in him the bravest, and wisest, and most fortunate of its defenders. The country raised him to the highest trusts in military and in civil life, with a confidence that never slumbered, and an affection that followed him in undiminished vigor to retirement, watched over his latest hours, and pays its tribute at his grave. Wherever he lived or died, he appeared among those around him, first in natural endowments and resources, not less than first in authority and station. The power of his mind impressed itself on the policy of his country, and still lives, and will live forever, in the memory of its people. Child of a forest region, and a soldier of the wilderness, his was a genius which, as it came to the guidance of affairs, instinctively attached itself to general principles, and, inspired by the truth which his own heart revealed to him in singleness and simplicity, he found always a response in the breast of his countrymen. Crowned with glory in war, in his whole career, as a statesman, he showed himself the friend and lover of peace. With an American heart, whose throbs were all for republican freedom and his native land, he yet longed to promote the widest intercourse, and the most intimate commerce, between the many nations of mankind. He was the servant of humanity. Of a vehement will, he was patient in council, deliberating long, hearing all things; yet in the moment of action, deciding with rapidity. Of a noble nature and incapable of disguise, his thoughts lay open to all around him, and won their confidence by his ingenuous frankness. His judgment was of that solidity, that he ever tempered vigor with prudence. The flashings of anger could never cloud his faculties, but rather kindled and lighted them up, quickening their energy without disturbing their balance. In war, his eye at a glance discerned his plans with unerring sagacity; in peace, he proposed measures with instinctive wisdom, of which the inspiration were prophecy. In discipline stern, in a just resolution inflexible, he was full of the gentlest affections, ever ready to solace the distressed, and to relieve the needy; faithful to his friends, fervid for his country indifferent to other rewards, he aspired throughout life to an honorable fame, and so loved his fellow-men, that he longed to dwell in their affectionate remembrance. Heaven gave him length of days, and he filled them with deeds of greatness. He was always happy; happy in his youth, which shared the achievement of our national independence; happy in his after years, which beheld the valley of the West cover itself with the glory of free and ever increasing States; happy in his age, which saw the people multiplied from two to twenty millions, and freedom and union make their pathway from the Atlantic to the Pacific; thrice happy in death, for while he believed the liberties of his country imperishable, and was cheered by visions of its constant advancement, he departed from this life in full hope of a blessed immortality, through the merits and atonement of his Redeemer.

Officers of the army, the navy, and the marine corps, will wear crape on the left arm and on their swords; and the colors of the several regiments will be put in mourning, for the period of six months.—At the naval stations, and on public vessels in commission, the flags will be worn at half-mast for one week; and on the day after this order is received, twenty-one minute guns will be fired, beginning at 12 o'clock. At each military station, the day after the reception of this order, the national flag will be displayed at half-staff from sunrise to sunset; thirteen guns will be fired at day-break; half-hour guns during the day; and at the close of the day a general salute. The troops will be paraded at 10 o'clock, and this order read to them, on which the labors of the day will cease.

Let the virtues of the illustrious dead retain their influence, and when energy and courage are called to trial, emulate his example.

GEORGE BANCROFT,
Acting Secretary of War, and
Secretary of the Navy.

UNITED STATES REVENUE MARINE.

GENERAL ORDER.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
June 16, 1845.

The President has, with heartfelt sorrow, announced the death of the patriot, hero, and statesman, ANDREW JACKSON.

As a tribute of respect to the memory of the illustrious deceased, the officers of the revenue marine will wear the customary badges of mourning during the period of six months. Twenty-one minute guns will be fired, commencing at meridian of the next day succeeding the receipt of this order, by each vessel in commission; and the colors hoisted at half mast for one week.

R. J. WALKER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

From the Journal of Commerce, June 18.

General Jackson's Death.

The flags on all the vessels in port and on all the public buildings were flying yesterday at half-mast. The Courts adjourned for the day.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.,
Monday, June 9th, 1845.

This morning, I had nearly finished a letter to the Journal of Commerce, giving an account of a visit to the Hermitage and the condition of Gen. Jackson's health, together with other items of information, when the melancholy intelligence reached me, that on last evening, at 6 o'clock, the venerable statesman and patriot had expired.

Last evening, about 6 o'clock, Gen. Houston, the ex-President of Texas, arrived in a steamboat, on his way to the Hermitage; and without stopping here longer than to obtain a conveyance, proceeded at once to the General's residence. He arrived of course, an hour or more too late to witness the closing scene of his eventful life, and was met on the way by messengers coming to bring the afflicting intelligence to the city.

From Dr. Esselman, who spent the day at the Hermitage, and witnessed the affecting scene of the old man's death, I learned some of the particulars which I now communicate. Early in the morning of the day, (Sunday) he became conscious that the spark of life was nearly extinguished, and expecting to die before another sun would set, he sent for his family and domestics to come and receive his dying benediction. His remarks, it is said, were full of affection and Christian resignation. His mind retained its vigor to the last, and his dying moments, even more than his earlier years, exhibited its highest intellectual light. To his family and friends he said: 'Do not grieve that I am about to leave you, for I shall be better off. Although I am afflicted with pain and bodily suffering they are as nothing compared with the sufferings of the Savior of the world, who was put to death on the accursed tree. I have fulfilled my destiny on the earth, and it is better that this worn out frame should go to rest and my spirit take up its abode with the Redeemer."

He continued thus to address his relatives and friends at intervals, during the forenoon, and as Dr. Esselman remarked, his confidence and faith in the great truths of religion seemed to be more firm and unwavering than any man he had ever seen die.—He expressed a desire that Dr. Edgar, of the Presbyterian Church, to which he himself belonged should preach his funeral sermon, and that no pomp or parade should be made over his grave.

To-day, a meeting of the Mayor and Common Council of Nashville was held, which passed resolutions in honor of his memory, and called a meeting of the citizens in the afternoon, at 4 o'clock, to make suitable preparations for the funeral. At this meeting, Andrew Ewing, Esq., made some eloquent and feeling remarks on the object of the meeting, and during his allusions to the time-honored chief and his associations with the old soldiers of Tennessee, many an eye was wet with the tear of affection. Among the resolutions passed, was one that the business men of the city be requested to close their stores and places of business, and the Mayor to have minute guns fired from 11 o'clock till one, and the bells tolled for the same length of time.

No organized bodies will go as such, but those who attend the funeral will go in the character of private citizens. The masonic fraternity will perhaps go in their accustomed regalia, as he was a distinguished member of that order. This will probably not be considered a disregard of his dying request. At any rate I saw the accustomed notices which they rent to the members of the order on such occasions, distributed this morning. The following notice has also been distributed from the office of the Union, where it was printed:

"The friends and acquaintance of GEN. ANDREW JACKSON are invited to attend his funeral at the Hermitage, to-morrow (Tuesday) morning, at 11 o'clock. ☞ Divine service by the Rev. Dr. Edgar. His death took place last evening at 6 o'clock.

"NASHVILLE, Monday, June 9th, 1845."

At the meeting held at the Court House by the citizens, Gen. Houston was present, and at the request of the meeting, made a few brief but eloquent remarks, on the occasion that had brought together so many citizens. He paid some beautiful tributes to the worth of his friend, and the friend of liberty and human rights, and concluded by saying, "Such is the man whose obsequies we are about to perform!"

To-morrow I shall attend the funeral, when you may expect to hear from me again. I have written this in great haste, so as to be in time for the mail.

Yours, &c. J. G. F.

The news of Gen. Jackson's death reached Washington city on Monday morning by express, with a letter from Gen. Samuel Houston, ex-President of Texas, which comes to us in a slip from the Washington Union.

Funeral of Gen. Jackson.

The following interesting account of the last ceremonies over the tomb of General Jackson is from the letter of a gentleman in Nashville addressed to another in Washington—

NASHVILLE, June 10, 1845.

"MY DEAR SIR—I have just returned from the Hermitage, where I attended the funeral of General Jackson. It was estimated fairly, I think, that from 2,500 to 3,000 persons were present. There were rising two hundred carriages in attendance, to say nothing of the horses which, as fastened to the boughs of the trees in front of the Hermitage yard, literally filled the woods. At 11 o'clock, a. m., Rev. Mr. Edgar took position in the porch, front of the front parlor, and pronounced a most appropriate prayer—happily alluding to 'this great and distinguished man of our nation, who had lived as a patriot and Christian,' and invoking the blessings of Heaven to sustain and comfort the bereaved. A psalm was sung next, commencing—

"'Why should we start and fear to die?
What tim'rous worms we mortals are,' &c. &c.

"Mr. Edgar's sermon was the best that I have ever heard fall from his lips. He endeavored to do full justice to the high public and private character of General Jackson, and he came much nearer to the accomplishment of his object than I had expected he could. His text was from a passage in the book of Revelations, 'These are they which came out of great tribulation, and washed their robes white in the blood of the Lamb.' The sermon was nearly an hour in length. A hymn was then sung, another prayer offered, and then the body was removed from the front parlor, where it had remained during service, to the hearse, and borne down, outside of the garden, as far as the burial place, where the fence had been removed that it might be brought through to the grave. There was some little difficulty in lowering the body into the vault, in consequence of the too large dimensions of the box which contained the coffin; but this was soon overcome, and then Mr. Edgar made a series of well chosen remarks, admirably suited to the place and the occasion. The entire service closed by a 'favorite psalm' of the General's, which Mr. Edgar said was often spoken of by him when living.

"I have never witnessed a funeral occasion of half the solemnity. Every man, woman, and child seemed to be conscious that mankind had lost one of their greatest and best benefactors.

"It was his request, as I learn, that little or no pomp or parade should be observed at his burial; nevertheless, the Nashville Blues were present in uniform, and were permitted to fire three or four times over the grave.

"The family seem to be resigned. Mrs. Jackson is almost inconsolable; her little children are scarcely sensible of their loss. His adopted son (Andrew Jackson) manifests a keen sense of his bereavement. I have thus given you a few particulars, which I had thought might not be destitute of interest."

HONOR TO THE DEAD. The Baltimore Sun of yesterday says: "The American flag was flung to the breeze at half mast in all parts of the city yesterday, from every prominent position, and from the shipping in the harbor. A meeting was called yesterday morning of the officers of the Customs of this port, at which Gen. Marriott presided, when resolutions of condolence with their fellow citizens were adopted. It was resolved to wear crape on the left arm for six months, and recommended that the shipping in the harbor be requested to wear their flags at half mast for six months. Gen. Stewart has also issued an order that at the next parade of the First Light Division, Maryland Volunteers, there be displayed the appropriate badges of mourning."

☞ In respect for the memory of the deceased Patriot, ANDREW JACKSON, the flags in the harbor were hung at half-mast on Wednesday last, and the bells of the various churches tolled from 12 to 1 o'clock.

Minister to London.

We learn from the Washington Union, that the Hon. Louis McLANE, of Baltimore, has been appointed, by the President, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to London. The Union congratulates the country on Mr. McLane's appointment, and adds that he is nothing on the great questions which divide the country, and in none more so than on the important questions of Texas and Oregon. He was formerly a member of Congress, then minister to England, and at subsequent periods Secretary of the Treasury and Secretary of State. Mr McLane will probably leave the United States as early as by the steamer of the 15th July.

Post Office Meeting.

In accordance with previous notice, a meeting of the democrats residing within the City Post Office limits was held at the Town Hall, on Friday evening last, for the purpose of selecting some individual to be recommended to the President for Postmaster in this city. Col. James A. Hovey was called upon to preside, and Walter Russ chosen Secretary.

As soon as the meeting had been organized, John T. Adams, Esq. introduced a resolution to the effect that it was inexpedient to proceed to make any nomination in connection with the office of Postmaster. Such a course, he contended, would be followed by no good, but might be attended with much harm. It would tend to the distraction and injury of the party. The appointing powers were already in possession of the petitions of several claimants to the office, and if there were any others that wanted it, they had a perfect right to take the ordinary steps to obtain it. But for this meeting to say to the President whom they would have for Postmaster, would look too much like dictation, &c. &c.

On the other hand, it was argued that among such a multiplicity of candidates, with petitions in many instances bearing the same signatures, it was exceedingly difficult for the appointing powers at Washington to discriminate between them and make a just selection. It was in view of this state of things that this meeting had been called, to nominate some person whom the democracy of the place could recommend to fill the office.

On the question being taken, the resolution of Mr. Adams was defeated by a vote of 41 to 33.

About this time it was observed that the Secretary's seat had been deserted; whereupon, on motion, a new Secretary, Mr. John D. Sturges, was appointed.

On motion, the meeting then proceeded to ballot for a candidate for the Post Office. The following was the result:

Whole number of votes,	61
Wm. Trench received	25
E. C. Chapman,	17
Wm. L'Hommedieu,	5
John DeWitt,	4

Mr. Trench, having a majority of the votes, was declared the nominee of the meeting.

Voted, That the doings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and transmitted to Washington.

The meeting then adjourned.

Mr. Gough's Lecture first evening—the Ladies out in full force, and in all their beauty and loveliness. The "New Lights" and the Washingtonians.

Tuesday was an era in the history of Norwich. John B Gough, the far famed advocate of temperance, arrived in town according to previous notice, and lectured in the Upper Railroad depot. Every body had been looking for the event, and of course when it came, every body was prepared to enjoy it.

The evening was one of the most beautiful we have experienced this season. The heavy rains of the night before had purified and cooled the atmosphere; the moon, almost at its full, shone out from an unclouded sky; while gentle zephyrs played upon the earth, imparting a feeling of freshness and comfort to all who chose to venture out.

We arrived at the Depot at an early hour, but the spacious edifice was already, as it seemed to us, filled to its utmost capacity. The entire eastern half had been given up to the accommodation of the ladies, and the seats said to be capable of holding "2000" were already occupied. We scarce ever before witnessed such a grand turn out of the gentle sex—the old, the middle-aged, the young; the venerable matron of seventy, the blooming damsel of seventeen, and the lisping child of three years old, all were out to hear Mr Gough. It was a lovely and imposing spectacle—the whole number of persons present could not have been less than 3,000. The depot was well lighted, and deborated with flags, &c. A portrait of Washington hung on the eastern side. About midway, on the one side was a carpeted platform for the speaker and officers, which was tastefully decorated in front with elegant bouquets. Right opposite was another stand for the choir.

At a quarter to eight, Mr. Gough, aided by several of the officers of the "New Temperance Organization" in this city, arrived and took his seat on the platform. The exercises were then commenced with a temperance song from the choir, succeeded by a short and impressive prayer by the Rev. M. G. Clarke. The audience was now addressed, in a few remarks, by Charles Thurber, Esq., President of the "new organization," and presiding officer of the meeting. Mr. Thurber's object was, to explain (as some explanation, he said, seemed to be necessary) why a new temperance society had been started just at this time, and that too when there was already an efficient temperance organization in existence. The friends of the temperance cause in this city, other than Washingtonians, had, he said, been patiently awaiting the arrival of Mr. Gough, to make a demonstration of their temperance zeal; and now that he had come, they were determined to take hold of the work in earnest, acting not in opposition, but in *hearty co-operation* with the Washingtonians. There were individuals in the community who could not be reached by Washingtonian influence, and this new society was calculated to do good where the Washingtonians could not. (The same ideas were presented on this point, that we have already published.) With some highly complimentary remarks, he then introduced to the audience the distinguished champion of Temperance—JOHN B. GOUGH.

Of Mr. Gough's effort, we do not design to speak at any length. It would be impossible to do him justice in a report, and indeed even a full and literal transcript of what he said would convey but a feeble impression of the reality; we should yet lack the *manner* and the *person* of the speaker, which, particularly in the case of Mr. Gough, conduce so much to the whole effect. For an hour and a half the speaker held the undivided attention of this vast assemblage—at one moment indulging in some humorous and life-like illustration of his subject, and convulsing the audience with laughter, and at another, solemnizing every mind present with the most dark and fearfully drawn pictures of the evils of Intemperance. Here the speaker seemed to be in his element, and such power and volubility of language—such vividness of description, and startling enunciation, of course no other man than John B. Gough could have been the author of. As a Temperance advocate he certainly stands unequalled.

Several temperance songs were very effectively sung by the choir in the course of the evening. The voices sounded to our ears rather familiar, and upon a more attentive examination we were surprised at seeing that it was the self-same old "Norwich Clay Club Choir," once so famous in all the region round about. Instead of disbanding, they have it seems, concluded to "change their tune," and are now more reputably employed in "rolling on the Temperance Ball."

There was one thing that elicited very general remark last evening, and which went far to prove precisely what we have said, on a previous occasion, in regard to the purpose of the "new lights" to assume to themselves the credit and the *eclat* connected with Mr. Gough's visit. We allude to the fact that not a single officer of the Washingtonian Society was invited to a seat on the officers' stand. The dignitaries on the occasion were all "new lights." The Washingtonians were entirely unrepresented, although some of them we believe had the honor of *fixing the lamps* that were used. And yet we were told that it was the design to have the two Societies "co-operate," and all that sort of thing. The fact is, the occasion was emphatically a *Washingtonian* occasion. Mr. Gough is himself one of the proudest trophies of the Washingtonian reform. Why, then, were the Washingtonians snubbed in this manner? But it is as we predicted it would be.

Providence, R. I., June, 1845.

Mr. Editor: This morning I called at the penitentiary, the place of Governor Dorr's imprisonment, to see for myself the hero who gave to his fellow citizens a more liberal charter, and also to make inquiry personally of the officers of the prison relative to his health. I found the warden to be a fine appearing man who (as I was a stranger) gave me permission to enter the prisoner's apartment attended by one of the keepers, who requested me not to speak aloud. We ascended a flight of steps about 10 feet, and passed along the platform to the end of the hall, where, by looking through iron grates into the apartment below, I saw the prisoners at work. I requested him to point to Dorr, which he told me he was not permitted to do; but, on casting my eye around the apartment I soon saw that noble man; but how oppressed; surrounded by those who were guilty of the blackest crimes, and not allowed even the privilege of speaking to them. But, though his physical frame is confined in the gloomy walls of a dungeon, his enemies can never conquer until they shall smother it in death. I asked the keeper if his health was good; he said 'Tolerable.' I asked him why he wore different clothes from the other prisoners; for instance his coat. He said he was troubled with a disease in the back, and that would prevent him from taking cold. By his side hung a hickory cane. I asked him if he was lame. He said he was.

This noble man is here compelled to spend his days in the gloomy dungeon of a prison for no other cause than the act of giving freedom to thousands of his fellow citizens. What heart but that which is dead to humanity and all feeling for his fellow man, can uphold such barbarous oppression. It is a violation of the law of God—a disgrace to man, and a mockery of law to keep this man imprisoned longer. Does the peace of Rhode-Island demand it? No. No one demands it but a few barbarous Algerine oppressors. On the other hand does not the liberty of a fellow citizen, the petitions of a grieved father, and the prayers of a mother; yes, of the whole people of Rhode Island demand his release. The time must shortly come when they *will* demand it in such thunder tones as will shake Rhode Island to its centre, until the prison walls shall relieve its victim.

AMICUS.

☞ The Legislature of Rhode Island assemble at Newport on the 21st inst. Doubts are expressed as to the chances of Mr. Dorr's liberation. It is rumored that the Committee to whom the subject was referred at the last session, mean to report a *turning out* bill—that is, they mean to recommend the ejection of Mr. Dorr from the prison, without his rights!

Fire in Providence.

We learn from the Providence Gazette, that a destructive fire occurred in that city on Saturday morning last, originating in the *Fox Point Planing Works*, owned by Nathan Mason, and valued at about fifteen thousand dollars, which were completely destroyed. Mr. Mason was insured at the Hartford Insurance Office for five thousand dollars. From the Planing Works, the fire communicated to the large and valuable Machine Shop attaching to the Fox destroyed. The manufactory building itself was partially burnt. This latter property was owned by Messrs. Thurston, Bartlett, Greene and Gardner, and he loss will hardly fall short of forty thousand dollars, of which but about thirteen thousand were insured. Messrs. Thurston & Co. employed upwards of one hundred hands, who are thus thrown out of work. The disaster falls heavily upon many of them, who have families dependent upon their labor for support.

☞ The Hero, a new steamer, is to ply between this city and Norwich.—*N. Y. True Sun, 17th.*

ODD FELLOW'S CELEBRATION.—About one hundred and fifty members of the Order, comprising some of the members of the various Lodges and Encampments in this city and vicinity, left in the cars at 1-2 past 1 o'clock to-day, to attend the Odd Fellows Celebration in Boston to-morrow.—*Repub. of Wed'y.*

☞ It is said that Col. Butler, democratic candidate for Governor of Kentucky, has been offered and will accept the Russian mission.

☞ The Rev. Dr. Bushnell, of Hartford, is about to go on a foreign tour, for the recovery of his health.

The Fur Trade.—Persons from the Rocky Mountains say that the trade in buffalo robes will yield very little this year, in consequence of the failure of the hunting among the Chiens, Sioux, Pawnees and other of the plains.

The great Odd Fellows Celebration at Boston.

The Procession commenced to form on the Common at early twelve o'clock. It occupied exactly one hour and a quarter in passing the Times' office, and was variously estimated at from 10 to 15,000.

The Oration was delivered by J. L. Ridgeley, of Baltimore, in Faneuil Hall, at half past 9 in the morning.

There was but one opinion respecting the brilliancy of the display, the gorgeousness of the banners and decorations, and the manly appearance of the members of the various lodges.

A dinner was provided on the Commons, and the festivities of the day closed with a magnificent supper and levee at Faneuil Hall in the evening.

The number of spectators, and strangers present from out of town, was immense.

Taken altogether, says the Times, the affair was one of the most brilliant celebrations that ever graced our city. The day itself was faultless, warm, but not oppressively so, and the heat tempered by the occasional shadow of light and cool flying clouds. Notwithstanding the immense concourse of horsemen, footmen, carriages, men, women and children, not a single accident occurred to mar the festivities of the day, which closed as brilliantly and prosperously as it opened.

In another column will be found a tolerably full account of the Celebration.

Mr. Gough's Lectures.

On Wednesday afternoon, Mr. Gough delivered his second lecture in this city. His address was principally directed to the ladies and children, who were present in large numbers. In the evening he again lectured, and the crowd in attendance was, if possible, still greater than on the evening previous. It was one of his happiest efforts, although the speaker seemed to be laboring under considerable depression in consequence of his constant labors and "much speaking."

It was observed that the "new lights" did on this occasion evince some slight signs of "co-operation," by inviting some of the officers of the Washingtonian Society to seats on the stand. They should have thought of this before, especially as it was designed to have the two Societies "heartily co-operate."

Bishop Brownell's Visitation.

The Bishop of this Diocese purposes, by Divine permission, to visit the following parishes, viz:

Tuesday, the 15th July,	Hebron,	at 3 o'clock, P. M.
Wednesday, 16th,	" Windham,	3 P. M.
Thursday, 17th,	" Brooklyn,	3 P. M.
Friday, 18th,	" Pomfret,	3 P. M.
Sunday, 20th,	" Norwich,	10 1-2 A. M.
" "	" Poquetonnock,	3 P. M.
Tuesday, 22d.	" New London,	3 P. M.

Sunday, 3d Aug. New Haven, (Trinity Church) P. M.—*Hartford Calendar.*

The committee to whom was referred, at the late annual Convention, the subject of appointing an Assistant Bishop, reported unfavorably to the measure, and on motion it was resolved to be inexpedient at this time to proceed to the election of an Assistant.

NEW LONDON.—We learn from a correspondent in the Hartford Courant, that on the 19th inst., the Grand Master of the I. O. of O. F. of the State of Connecticut, presented to the members of the order residing at Waterhouse Point a charter of a subordinate Lodge, and also, assisted by the Grand Marshal, Grand Chaplain, and other officers of the Grand Lodge of the State, instituted the same by the title of *Farmers' and Mechanics' Lodge, No. 22.*

☞ We understand that Mr. Lucius Parsons, on the Wharf Bridge, has discontinued the sale of intoxicating drinks. We learn that he came to this resolution some two or three weeks ago, since which he has not sold a drop of liquor. We are glad to hear it, and hope that in adhering to this honorable resolution, he will find it for his profit as well in a pecuniary as in a moral point of view. In relation to the statements made by Mr. Gough in one of his lectures, regarding a certain transaction that occurred in Thompson some years ago, in which Parsons' name was brought in question, we have been requested to say, that Parsons was not at home at the time, and knew nothing of it until his return from out of town.

☞ We were presented on Friday morning with some very fine fresh fish from the stall of Messrs. BABCOCK & WILLIAMS, Water-Street. These excellent caterers are always well supplied with Fish and other delicacies of the season.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.—By the arrival of the packet ship Prince Albert at New York, on the 18th, two days later intelligence has been received from Europe. The news is not of much importance. The Stock Market was quiet and easy.

Both House of Parliament were flooded with petitions against the Maynooth grant.

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, under date of June 16th, writes:

"It is said that Government has received advice that the Mexican troops have passed the Rio Grande and crossed the river Nueces, the boundary between Mexico and Texas. If this be the fact, we shall soon hear of a collision.

The Cabinet are in session, and there is no doubt that important information has been received, as an officer of the army was despatched south late last night with instructions."

LOOK OUT FOR PICKPOCKETS.—A gentleman of this vicinity, says the Boston Sun, had his pocket book stolen in the Norwich cars, Tuesday morning, and is of opinion that the person or persons who robbed him were in the same car with himself, and were on their way to the city to exercise their craft during the Odd Fellows Celebration. The owner is anxious to obtain the pocket book and papers, and if the robber will return them, he is welcome to the money.

THE MCNULTY CASE.—The demurrer to the indictment has been overruled; the trial will take place during the present session of the Criminal Court at Washington.

GREAT FOOT RACE.—A great foot race came off over the Cambridge Course in Massachusetts on the 17th. The race was won by John Gildersleeve, of N. Y., who completed the 10 miles in 57 minutes 19 seconds, and took the purse of $350. Michael Cavanah, of Ct., came in second best, in 59m. 1s. taking the purse of $100. C. Desmond, of Boston, came in third, for the purse of $50, in 59m. 45s.

SEVENTEENTH OF JUNE.—This was the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill. The day was celebrated in a becoming manner in Boston and Charlestown. On the arrival of the procession at the foot of the Monument, a salute of 100 guns was fired by the Boston Artillery.

☞ Mr. Gough delivered his final lecture last Friday evening. Although an admission fee of a sixpence was required, the audience was as large as ever.

From the Boston Times of Friday morning.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP

CALEDONIA.

The splendid steamship Caledonia, Capt. E. G Lott, arrived at E. Boston on Thursday afternoon, at half-past 12 o'clock, bringing with her dates from London, to the 4th, and Liverpool to the afternoon of the 4th inst., thus making the passage in about 14 1-2 days.

The news by this arrival is entirely unimportant. We give a few items of intelligence below.

The American Provision market continued in a healthy state. The demand was fully equal to the import, and every day increased the popularity of the provisions of the Western World.

Parliamentary.—The third reading of the Maynooth bill, in the House of Commons, on the night of the 19th May, engaged the exclusive attention of that body until Wednesday, the 21st. These three nights of protracted discussion evolved nothing new.

The new treaty between England and France for the prevention of the slave trade on the coast of Africa, has been signed at the Foreign Office.

The Money Market was in a healthy state, and good paper was readily discounted at 2 1-2 to 2 3-4 per ct.

The project of uniting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans is in a fair way of being carried out.

There is a "screw loose" between France and her new ally, the Emperor of Morocco. The latter has repudiated the treaty which was negotiated, on the part of his government, by General Delarue.

Germany appears to be in a state of high excitement, in consequence of the schism which M. Ronge, the new Luther, who demands marriage for the Catholic priesthood, and the celebration of mass in the native, instead of the Latin language.

The House of Lords has passed the Newcastle divorce bill. The lady in this case is the *chere amie* of Dr. Lardner.

Ireland.—The repeal meeting at Tara took place on the 23d ult. The members are variously estimated at from 10,000 to 20,000. O'Connell, of course, participated largely in the proceedings.

France. Little has been said during the last fortnight in the Parisian journals, on American Affairs; but in the few articles that have appeared, a very decided opinion is expressed that however menacing the Oregon question may appear it will be settled amicably, the United States and Great Britain both having an immense interest in the preservation of peace.

Spain—Abdication of Don Carlos.—Don Carlos has abdicated his claim to the throne of Spain in the a letter to his son, the Prince of the Asturias. The prince publishes a letter of acceptance, and also a "manifesto" addressed to the Spanish nation, expressing a desire to prevent dissensions for the future, and to see the country prospering.

India and China. The overland Mail arrived in London on the 23d ult. Intelligence has been received from Bombay to the 5th, Calcutta to the 7th, and Madras to the 14th of April. The news, in a political point of view is unimportant.

Cholera is prevalent in Calcutta, but is not of a nature to create more than customary alarm.

There is a floating report that Aden has been surprised and captured.

From China there is nothing of interest.

☞ At a meeting of the field officers of the third Brigade on the 20th last. Lieut. Col. E. W. Bath, of the 16th regiment was elected Brigadier General in place of Orson F. Smith, resigned.

Justices of the Peace.

Norwich—Joseph Williams, Henry Strong, James Stedman, George Hill, Roswell Morgan, John A. Rockwell, Lafayette S. Foster, Lewis Hyde, Ephraim R. Otis, Oliver Woodworth, Gurdon Chapman, Geo. Perkins, Geo. B. Ripley, Charles J. Leffingwell, James Bromley, Ebenezer Learned Jr, Samuel C. Morgan, Gardner Thurston, Samuel Story, Othniel Gager, Charles Thurber, Ebenezer Fuller, John T. Wait, David Young, Oliver P. Wattles, Thomas Rockwell, Joseph A. Yerrington, James A. Hovey, Philo M. Judson, Elijah Clark, Rufus L. Fanning, Ann Manning, Nathan Shofield, Ralph H. Avery, Charles F. Avery, William Clark, John Q. Cox, Jos. B. Satchell.

New London—Peter D. Irish, Daniel B. Hempstead, Abel T. Sizer, James B. Lyman, John Grace, Andrew C. Lippitt, William C. Crump, Joan P. C. Mather, Louis Bristol, Hiram Willey, Frederick A. Walker, George Potter Jr, Wm P. Benjamin, Daniel Rogers, Robert K. Waller, Charles Treadway, Reuben Heath, Leonard Dart, Ephraim H. Douglass, Silas K. Mayson.

General Jackson.

A few days before his decease, Mr. Healy painted the portrait of this distinguished statesman. The artist had been selected by Louis Philippe, to obtain, upon canvass, a true representation of the MAN, to be placed by the side of that of Washington in the Royal Gallery of the King. During the Presidency of General Jackson, a full length portrait was procured by the city councils of Washington, painted from the life, at a cost of, if we rightly remember, six hundred dollars—as a memorial of his friendship to the District of Columbia. But, strange to say, it occupies no prominent place, and many of our citizens are not even aware of its existence; for it is deposited in the seclusion of the Odd Fellow's Hall, where only those initiated in the mysteries of the order can approach. The National Gallery would be adorned by the likeness, and the numerous visitors, who have never seen the original, gratified by beholding the faithful copy.—*U. S. Journal.*

Texas.

Extract of a letter, dated New Orleans, June 7, says: "Jones now is determined to reject the Mexican treaty as soon as presented by Elliott; and in advance, the government organ of Texas denies that President Jones ever authorized any person to negotiate on the part of Texas with Mexico. If Elliott, *ex parte*, has negotiated this treaty, he has placed his government in a most ridiculous position, and so clearly in the wrong, in the eyes of the world, that he has disgraced himself as a negotiator, and tarnished the honor of Great Britain."—*Richmond Enquirer.*

Dr. Brewster, the American dentist, lives in Paris in great style. He supports his equipage, coachman, and tiger, and splendid dinner parties. His business is worth $30,000 per annum.

Serious affray.—An altercation of a serious nature, took place between two Irishmen, in Derby, on Thursday last. One of those men called at the house of a neighbor and requested the occupant to step to the door as he wished to speak with him. Upon his appearance, a terrible blow was inflicted upon his head, with some instrument, which it is supposed will render his recovery doubtful. His assailant was arrested and examined before a magistrate yesterday, who bound him over for trial, under a bond of five hundred dollars.

AN ODD FELLOW'S HALL is to be built in Reading, Berks county.—Cost. $10,000.

LIGHTING.—On Sunday afternoon, during the thunder storm, two boys belonging to Moyamensing, took refuge with a horse and cart under a tree on Long Lane, Passyunk, below Philadelphia. The lightning struck the tree, killed the horse, and affected both of the boys. The rim of the hat of one of them was cut in two and his hair singed.

Fire.—The Dwelling house of Hiram Hubbard, in Rocky Hill, was burnt down on the 8th inst. and all its contents destroyed, consisting of furniture, clothing, tools, &c. The family were all absent at the time, and it is supposed the house was either struck by lightning, or took fire by some accident. The loss falls heavy upon Mr. Hubbard, who has a wife and three small children. It is hoped that a generous public will contribute of their abundance to relieve his necessities. *Middletown Sentinel.*

ORIGINAL STAINED

From the Boston Atlas.

The Odd Fellow's Celebration.

The grand celebration of the revival of the Independent Order of Odd Fellowship in the State of Massachusetts came off, yesterday, in this city, in a style of great magnificence. The morning opened unpropitiously, with a lowering sky, betokening a dull and rainy day—and, for an hour or two after sunrise, we had, at intervals slight showers of rain—but, between 10 and 11 o'clock, the clouds broke away—and, to the joy and delight of thousands, the bright sun appeared in all his dazzling splendor.—The dark and gloomy clouds were soon dispelled—and the weather, during the remaining portion of the day, was beautiful and cool. The early morning railroad trains came into the city, loaded with members of lodges from abroad, who left their homes to join in the great gathering of the brotherhood. All the avenues to the city were crowded with people in all sorts, sizes, and kinds of vehicles—and pedestrians, all desirous to witness the great celebration.—The city was filled in every nook and corner—and the streets, during the whole day, resounded with strains of martial music.

The ceremonies of the day were commenced at Faneuil Hall, where an oration was delivered by Brother James L. Ridgley, of Baltimore. The hall was handsomely decorated. The pillars and galleries were wreathed with evergreen—the chandelier and ceiling were decorated with the American stars and stripes. The windows, alcoves, and Orator's desk neatly adorned with green branches and vines—and a white awning or curtain, formed like the opening of a tent, with a single star over it, graced each side of the Speaker's platform. Directly under the American Eagle, at the easterly end of the Hall, was the grand motto of the order, "Friendship, Love, and Truth." Col. Newell A. Thompson, of this city, occupied the chair. The exercises were opened with an anthem, which was followed by an appropriate prayer, offered by the Rev. Mr. Noakes, editor of the Olive Branch. A beautiful original hymn was then sung—after which the orator of the day, Mr. Ridgely, was introduced to the audience by Col. Thompson. He gave an interesting history of the position, rise, and progress of the order. The address, it is said by those who were present at its delivery, was a talented and able production.

The great feature of the day was a procession, which was formed on the Common, at 12 o'clock, under the direction of Mr. Albert Guild, the Chief Marshal, assisted by a large number of Aids. The whole column moved from the Common, a few minutes before 1 o'clock. It was a brilliant and splendid pageant, consisting of about five thousand five hundred active and respectable citizens, clothed in elegant and tasteful regalia of the, Order with emblems, and rich and gorgeous banners. The procession was headed by the Chief Marshal and his Aids, in elegant apparel, on horseback. The lodges followed, in regular order, from the date of their charters, and were divided into twelve divisions. There was a large number of fine bands of musicians in the procession—and they discoursed some fine music.

The banners carried were exceedingly rich, and displayed much elegance and beauty. They all bore appropriate mottos. The regalia and all the paraphernalia of that portion of the order called the "Encampment" made a grand and imposing display, and was universally admired. The procession passed through the following streets—Tremont, Pleasant, Washington, State, Merchant's Row, South Market, Clinton, Blackstone, Hanover, Charter, Salem, Hanover, Tremont Row, Tremont street, to the Common. The windows and balconies, and the side walks, the whole route of the procession, were filled with the fair portion of creation, who cheered on the moving thousands by their smiles.

The procession entered the Common about 3 o'clock, and passed into the spacious Pavilion, erected for the purpose, and seated themselves at the tables, which were bountifully supplied with substantial and excellent fare, provided by Brother John Wright.

Rev. T. F. Norris presided at the tables, assisted by 30 vice Presidents. The blessing was asked by the Rev. Mr. Leigh, Chaplain of the Grand Lodge. Mr. Wm. Hilliard officiated as toastmaster, and announced the regular toasts, which were responded to by distinguished members of the order. Among the speakers were the Rev. Mr. Norris, Col. Thompson, Mr. J. R. Ridgeley, the orator of the day, the Rev. E. H. Chapin, Mr. Kennedy, of New York, Mr. Wildey, of Baltimore, Mr. G. M. Wood, of Rhode Island, Mr Devotion of Connecticut, Mr. Case, of South Carolina. A letter was read from His Excellency, Gov. Briggs, which was accompanied with a sentiment. The whole of the great company, although but a small portion could hear the addresses, appeared to enjoy themselves. The vast multitude separated as the shades of evening approached, having passed a rational and moral afternoon of enjoyment at the festive board. The celebration of the Revival day was closed by a levee at Faneuil Hall. The hall doors were thrown open at 8 o'clock, and, a short time after, the old Cradle of Liberty was thronged with a gay and showy assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. The fair daughters of creation who graced the occasion with their presence appeared to great advantage, and we noticed among them some very pretty and bewitching faces. The old time-honored hall looked most beautifully. In addition to the decorations of the morning, the sides of the galleries were decorated with handsome bouquets of flowers, and the elegant banners which were carried in the procession were displayed around the hall from the galleries.

The first portion of the evening was occupied with promenading and listening to strains of eloquent music, both instrumental and vocal, and to addresses from the Rev. E. H. Chapin, Col. J. D. Kinsman and others. At half past ten o'clock the company proceeded to the upper Hall, attached to the Armories, and there partook of an elegant light entertainment, consisting of strawberries, cherries, cakes, jellies, &c. The tables were most beautifully and bountifully spread. After the refreshments had been sufficiently attended to, the merry and captivating dance was commenced, and when we retired, shortly after 11 o'clk, the Hall presented a scene of gaiety and mirthfulness.

The whole arrangements of the day were fully carried out, as contemplated, and everything passed off in a manner that must have been gratifying to every member of the brotherhood. It will be a day long remembered by our citizens.

The Pavilion under which some 7000 people yesterday dined was got up by Mr. Wright of the Tontine, on his own responsibility, no number being guaranteed to him.

County Court.

Hon. C. J. M'Curdy, Judge.

Lyman Grosser, Treasurer, vs. Francis B. Lee.—This was an action of assumpsit, brought by the plaintiff as Treasurer of the town of Norwich, to recover of the defendant certain fines and costs which he had received as Deputy Jailor from prisoners confined in the County Jail at Norwich, and which were payable into the town treasury. It appeared in evidence that the money was withheld by Lee under the advice and direction of the County Commissioners—they claiming that there had been an agreement on the part of the selectmen of the town of Norwich to appropriate the sum of $150 towards completing a street passing in the rear of the Town Hall and court room in Norwich, the work being performed by the prisoners confined in the jail. The selectmen denied ever having entered into such a contract. The defendant further claimed and asked the court to instruct the jury that the town, even if it could recover the money, must bring the suit in the name of the town and not in the name of the treasurer. The court intimating that the action had not been properly brought, the plaintiff withdrew his action before a verdict was rendered by the jury.

L. F. S. Foster, for plaintiff; *H. Strong* and *J. T. Wait* for defendant.

Giles Darrow vs. Jedediah R. Gay.—This was an action of slander demanding $500 damages. Defendant plead the general issue. It appeared from the testimony that Dr. Gay in the summer or fall of 1844 had erected in his yard a hickory tree or pole, which was sustained in its position by braces and ropes, and which bore at its top a flag. That in the month of November certain evil disposed persons in the night season entered upon the premises of Dr. Gay, and after attempting to bore down the pole, broke off the top of the same, and tore away several of the stays and braces. That Dr. Gay then charged the plaintiff, in connection with several other individuals, with having committed the act; made complaint to a grand juror and magistrate of the town of Mystic, against the plaintiff and others, and attempted to institute process against them. The plaintiff claiming that this charge was false, and made maliciously, with the intent to defame his character, instituted this suit. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of plaintiff that he recover of the defendant five cents damages, and the statute giving him in this case no more cost than damage, he recovered in addition five cents cost.—*New London Star.*

Sloop Chelsea vs. J. Colby.—This was a case of collision between the sloop Chelsea and the schooner Union, on the Thames river, about three fourths of a mile below Norwich, last fall, by which the sloop had her sail badly torn and injured. In one count it was alleged to have been done wilfully, and in the second count, by negligence and mismanagement. Both of these claims were resisted by the defendant. Verdict for the plaintiff, $70 damage and cost.—*New London Advocate.*

Cap Stone.—Thousands of spectators stood gazing yesterday afternoon to see the workmen hoist the cap and topmost stone, to its place on the pinnacle of the spire of Trinity Church, now two hundred and eighty feet from the ground. The men on the top looked like Lilliputians, and the mere sight of beholding persons working so high in air, and at such imminent peril, made the spectator dizzy. In a few days the machinery and scaffolding of this exquisitely beautiful spire will be taken down, and the whole work will then be seen in all its grandeur. It is not generally known that the tower, from bottom to top, is solid stone, with not an inch of wood. The weight is therefore enormous. It is a subject of great congratulation, that, up to this time, although the men have worked in imminent peril, and when one false step or movement would be fatal, there has not been the slightest accident.—*N. Y. Express, 30th inst.*

Gen. Jackson's Last Letter—The Nashville Union says:—"We understand that Gen. Jackson's last letter was written to President Polk on Friday, the 6th inst., and that it was in relation to our foreign affairs. The last time he signed his name was on Saturday evening, the 7th inst. The Hon. Thomas F. Marshall had written to inquire into the situation of his health—the letter was answered by his son, Andrew Jackson, Jr., and franked by Andrew Jackson—that frank was the last signature."

The Effects of love.—Attempted Suicide.—The promenaders upon the Battery yesterday afternoon were congregated together by almost an annual occurrence, and thrown into the most intense state of excitement thereby. A well dressed good looking young man who had been walking upon the outer walk of the Battery for sometime, suddenly sprang upon the railing and jumped overboard. A crowd immediately gathered in the midst of which might be seen officer Bowyer. A boatman pulled him out, and succeeded in bringing the dripping and despairing young gentleman to the shore. He stated that his name was Leonard Borum, and that he had intended to drown himself because his mamma wouldn't let him marry the girl of his heart and he had therefore determined in the 19th year of his age to put an end to his miserable existence by drowning. We were informed by the officer that the lady love of the young gentleman was of the easiest possible virtue and lived in a house of ill fame. It is a pity that the young gentleman had not some paternal relative to apply the cowskin to his back.—*Morn. News.*

REMARKABLE CASE

Of Mrs. Hemstreet,

Of West Troy, N. Y.

The particulars of this case were written out by the attending physician, a gentleman of the highest reputation among the Medical Faculty and universally esteemed in the community where he lives. Written to the Proprietor under date January 18th, 1844.

Mrs. H. was of a very pale complexion and delicate, feeble habit; was attacked six years ago with an ordinary cold, which soon produced a cough and expectoration. In a short time painful and wasting diarhœa set in, and of sudden almost reduced her to the grave. Four months after her first attack, in April following, she began raising blood profusely from her lungs. The cough and expectoration continued, attended with great soreness in the right side of the chest and along the course of the collar bone. The bleeding from the lungs continued to increase in frequency and in quantity until it occurred almost daily. The expectoration began also to change its appearance and assume the character of true consumptive pus or matter. The least exposure would augment the disease greatly. This state of affairs continued until September last, (1844,) five long years, when she, as a last resort, was desired to use Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative, a mere matter of experiment, and in her case considered by her friends as unavailing and without even a shadow of hope of relief. The almost miraculous result I will here and ever frankly acknowledge and give attestation to. By the first bottle of the Restorative she was much relieved, which was apparent to all her friends; her cough entirely discontinued by the last of November: she only bled once from the lungs after commencing the use of the Restorative, and then only about a tea-spoonful in quantity. In two months only from the commencement of the medicine the tone and strength of her system was so far restored that she was enabled to discharge her servants and do all household work for her family entirely alone. Her pains in the chest were removed, and her nervous restlessness quieted. In short, her prospects of returning health were most flattering indeed; here however her hopes were prostrated. She ate (as did the rest of the family), some head-cheese, which was found to be poisoned, and in consequence she suffered most severely. Vomiting and purging were produced by it, continuing, notwithstanding prompt medical aid, until I despaired of her life, and when at length it was arrested she was left in a very weak and exhausted condition. As soon as she was sufficiently recovered from the violence of this attack she resumed the use of the Restorative, and took two bottles with the same effect as before. The cough and expectoration which had returned through the severity of this last attack and untoward event, yielded to its influence again. Her general health and strength is now remarkably good, and she states that her former sense of lassitude and weariness, which made all her movements and exertions distressing and painful, has given place to a degree to energy and activity, which enabled her to go on with household affairs. All the functions of her system have their natural action and power, and the return of tone to them has failed to provoke any feverish excitement—a circumstance or difficulty to which tonic medicines are subject in irritable and inflammatory constitutions.

The Restorative may be obtained of the Agents for Norwich, DOCT. SAMUEL TYLER, and WM. S. TYLER.

June, 19 tw20 w31

Tom Hood was the gratest punster in his day. After his death a friend of his, afflicted with the same *mania*, said with the tears standing in his eye, "Ah, poor fellow, died from motives of generosity—wanted to enable the undertaker to *turn a lively Hood.*

Cream Saponine.—This article takes the lead of every thing within our experience in shaving. It is easy and pleasant to the face, and seems to assist the razor, to a remarkable degree. It leaves the skin so smooth, too, that one cannot avoid admiring it especially if troubled with chapped faces, &c.—*Hartford Times.*

MARRIED.

In Guilford, on the 11th inst., by Rev David Root, Mr. John Rossiter, to Miss Frances C. Crittenden.

DIED.

In West Hartford on the 3d inst. Nancy Julia Jane, daughter of Seneca and Elmira White, aged 9 months.

In Franklin on the 11th inst., Benjamin Sumner, only son of Reuben and Caroline Buckingham, aged 5 months and 17 days.

Wanted.

IMMEDIATELY, 2 or 3 Girls, as apprentices to the Dress making business.

Mrs. S. B. PENDLETON.

Norwich, June 24. w31 tw23

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR.—25 hhds "prime," free from dirt this day landing from propeller Quinebaug, for sale by

WHITAKER, HAMMOND & CO.,

June 16 w30 tw19 Commerce st.

To Country Subscribers.

We take occasion to again remind our Country Readers, that, from and after the *first of July*, the new Post Office Law goes into operation, which will enable subscribers residing within 30 miles of Norwich to get their newspapers from this city, free of postage. This will afford an excellent opportunity to persons residing in the country to commence taking a newspaper published in their vicinity, at a reduction of one-third the usual expense.

The Norwich Weekly News

Will be furnished on the following terms:

Single copy, by mail, one year, in advance,		$1,50
Six copies to one address,	do. do. do.	1,25
Twelve copies	do. do. do.	1,00

The Norwich Republican,

PUBLISHED THREE TIMES A WEEK.

Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Terms, per annum, in advance, $2,50

A discount made to companies who subscribe for six or more copies.

We have been furnished by Mr. Chapman, Assistant Postmaster of this City with the following list of Post Offices located within 30 miles of Norwich:—

LIST OF POST OFFICES WITHIN 30 MILES OF NORWICH.

New London,	Chester,
Groton,	East Haddam,
Centre Groton,	Moodus,
Portersville,	Leesville,
Noank,	Clinton,
Leydard,	Millington,
Stonington,	Winthrop,
Mystic Bridge,	Bolton,
Mystic,	Columbia, Coventry,
Preston,	N. Coventry,
Poquetanuock,	S. Coventry,
Gales Ferry,	Hebron,
Griswold,	Hope Valley,
Jewett City,	Andover,
Pendleton Hill,	Mansfield,
N. Stonington,	Centre Mansfield,
Lisbon,	Willington,
Franklin,	Brooklyn,
Lebanon,	Canterbury,
Exeter,	West Minster,
Colchester,	Chaplin,
West Chester,	Hampton,
Bozrahville,	Howard's Valley,
Bozrah,	Killingly,
Norwich Town,	N. Killingly,
Gadlyme,	S. Killingly,
Uncasville,	E. Killingly,
Chesterfield,	W. Killingly
Gardner's Lake,	Plainfield,
Salem,	Central Village,
North Lyme,	Moosup,
Pleasant Valley,	Sterling,
Hamburg,	Windham,
Lyme,	Willimantic,
East Lyme,	Scotland,
River Head,	Ashford,
Waterford,	Westford,
Poquonock Bridge,	Voluntown,
Liberty Hill,	Westerly, R. I.
Saybrook,	Hopkinton,
Westbrook,	Brand's Iron Works.
Essex,	Charlestown,
Deep River,	

MARINE LIST.

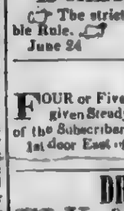
PORT OF NORWICH.

ARRIVED.

June 19 Sch. Jane, Rogers, Phila.
Sch Henry Chase, Higby, Albany.
Sch Madina Coffin, Vannint, Phil.
20 Sl. Shetucket Geer fm N. Y.
" 21 Slp. Crusade Nash fm N Y.
" 23 Sch Mail Crowell fm Boston.
Slp Cabot, Ewen, fm N Y,
Sch Mandarin Nye fm Baltimore.
Slp Splendid Benjamin fm L. I.
24 Slp Geo. Washington Champlin fm N Y.
Slp Orator, Avery, fm N. Y.

HENRY S. COOK,

MERCHANT TAILOR,



HAVING procured various styles for

Boys' Clothes,

is now prepared to CUT and MAKE in a *superior manner*, every description of Clothes, for Boys from 3 to 15 years of age.

☞ *FASHION'S* received monthly.

Please Call at

15 SHETUCKET STREET. 15

☞ The strictest Punctuality will be an invariable Rule. ☜

June 24 tw 23 w31

Wanted.

FOUR or Five good House Painters, to such will be given Steady work & good pay, at the Paint Store of the Subscribers.

1st door East of J. Breed & Co Water St

SPALDING & ALBERTSON.

DRAB MORINES.

ELY & CO., have received a new lot of the above scarce goods.

A lot of Rich MUSLINS for dresses, also 12 pa. good style GINGHAMS.

June 24, '45. tw23 w31

THE MIGHTY RUSH!

FOR THE

ONE PRICE STORE.

18 SHETUCKET-STREET. 18

THE extreme low prices has caused a Rush like the rushing of a mighty wind sweeping every thing in its course. For the last few weeks we have been actually obliged to close our doors against many of our customers to accommodate each in his turn.—The *Low One Price system*

CLOTHING STORE,

is getting to be the fashionable resort for all classes of the community throughout the country.

So *LOW* are we selling nice

Rich Ready Made Clothing

that we are daily receiving the indignation and censure of all the Clothing dealers throughout the country for fear we shall bring them down to sell as low as we do.

But as long as Gentlemen will continue to sustain us by patronizing the one price store they may depend upon having their Clothing better made and at lower prices than can be found at any other Clothing Establishing in the new England States.

It is supposed by many on account of the low prices at the one price Store that we cannot sustain ourselves long in this course. But they will recollect that these goods were purchased at great sacrifice at auction for Cash and and manufactured into garments in the lasest styles at so low a price as to put down all competition; and our motto is

No assignee no affidavitts, no combination.

But goods at the lowest prices.

Gentlemen don't forget to visit us one and all there is one price only marked on every article and no deduction. We ask nothing to look, if you are not satisfied that goods are cheap don't buy. Recollect 18 Shetucket-street.

WM. W. KINNEY, Agt.

June 23, 1845. tw22 31

FOURTH OF JULY.

THERE will be a Public Dinner at JAMES H. HYDE'S Hotel, in Franklin, on the 4th. The public, without distinction of party, are invited to attend.

In the evening, there will be a Cotillion Party, under the management of Mr. H. H. HAZEN.

Franklin, June 20th, 1845. (23w31

OAK HALL

FOR THE

3 *SUMMER MONTHS,*

JUNE, JULY, and AUGUST.

MAGNIFICENT, CHASTE, AND ORIGINAL DESIGNS FOR REMODELLING

"OAK HALL,"

FOR SPRING TRADE.

OPENING OF OAK HALL FOR 3 MONTHS!

Advice to Professional Men, Merchants, Clerks with moderate salaries, Farmers, Mechanics, Seamen, Firemen, and others,

VISIT OAK HALL.

ARRIVAL OF SPRING and SUMMER GOODS.

To Wholesale Dealers.

THE OPENING

TO-MORROW MORNING,

For Three Months.

I WOULD again most respectfully inform the citizens of Boston, and strangers visiting the city, (after a delay of six weeks, during which time I have not been idle,) I have completed my arrangements on the most

Magnificent Scale,

greatly surpassing my former arrangements. The HALL is splendidly decorated, with almost

MAGIC ELEGANCE!

The architecture being Gothic, has given the artist an opportunity to display his taste to advantage.

The Paintings

which adorn the walls are so perfectly chaste and appropriate, that every one will be fully compensated for the trouble of visiting it. The design and effect of the interior, especially when

ILLUMINATED,

is unequalled in any store this side the Atlantic!

Much praise is due to the artist,

M. Angelo Monte Lilla,

for his share in beautifying this establishment. I flatter myself that the good taste of my fellow citizens and townsmen will fully appreciate all I have done, as my establishment was the *first* and *only one* that adopted the

"Extreme Low Price system."

Before "OAK HALL" was in existence, it was not an uncommon thing for gentlemen to pay from 45 to $60 for a suit of clothes. For ONE HALF this sum, or *less*, a

PERFECT AND ENTIRE SUIT

can be obtained at this establishment, cut and made with that ease and grace that distinguish my garments from others. From this

EMPORIUM OF FASHION,

first originated the Gothic style of architecture in Boston, and oak painting, &c., now so much in fashion

To those who have not visited this great

PLACE OF RESORT,

on account of the name of the street, I would most respectfully say that where my establishment is located was once the Court end of Boston, and at this time is visited and patronized by the most influential and respectable individuals.

REASONABLE PRICE,

and to be sure and have a **Good Fitting Suit,** that will set upon the form with ease, grace, and gentility.

FIVE GOOD REASONS

why you can purchase at Oak Hall *less* than at any other establishment in the United States:

FIRST.—You do not have to pay me for *your* suit and the *individual's* that did not pay previous to you, as my business is cash on delivery.

SECOND.—If any garment made to order is not pleasing in every particular, it is no inconvenience to me to take it back, and make another, or ready made garments are directly in my line.

THIRD.—I purchase my goods in large lots, extremely cheap, and give my customers the benefit, by selling them at the smallest advance.

FOURTH.—I go by the motto—

LARGE SALES AND SMALL PROFITS,

or as some say,

"No profits at all."

That I'll leave with my customers to decide.

FIFTH.—My facilities are such at this time for doing a

LARGE BUSINESS,

that I can afforded to sell at

Very Low Prices!

BOYS' CLOTHING.

I have lately added to my already extensive manufactory, rooms for the manufacture of Boy's Clothing, and shall keep a large supply of every variety and kind always on hand.

TO WHOLESALE DEALERS.

You will find the greatest variety of every style of flash manufactured Clothing, adapted for Spring, to your different trades, and will be sold extremely low in large lots.

AT RETAIL,

One of the largest and best selected stocks of **Fresh Spring and Summer Goods** ever in "Oak Hall," and will be sold at the following low prices prices:

PANTALOONS.

2,500 pairs fancy Spring patterns of Satinet Pants,		1,75 to 2,50
3,000 " Steel Mixed	Pants,	1,62 to 3,00
2 200 " Sheeps Gray	"	1,75 to 3,00
2,500 " Canada Gray	"	1,75 to 3,00
3,000 " Black Cassimere	"	3,00 to 4,00
2,000 " Lavender Cassimere	"	3,00 to 4 00
2,300 " super black " fancy stripe	"	4,00 to 500
1,500 " supe: blue Broadcloth and Cassimere	"	3,50 to 4,50

THIN COATS.

3,500 thin Coats and Sacks, American Gingham,		75 to 1,00
5,000 " " " " "		125 to 1,75
4,800 " " " " "	satin figure,	1,50 to 1,75
3,700 " " " "	Webster check,	75 to 1,25
3,750 " " " "	London Plaids,	1,33 to 1,75
4,000 " " " "	of Linen and other goods,	1,00 to 1,75

THIN PANTS.

8,000 pair thin Pants, of every quality of goods, at very low prices, say from 50 cents to $2,50 per pair.

VESTS.

3,000 light Vests, a very pretty affair for Spring,		50 to 1,00
4,500 dark Valencia,		75 to 1,50
5,500 fine " dark and light,		1,50 to 250
2,700 Satin Vests, figured and plain,		2,00 to 3,00

DRESS AND FROCK COATS.

1,500 super Dress Coats, all colors, green, blue, black, olive, &c. &c. from 4 to $15.

1,750 super Frock Coats, all colors, mulberry, brown, &c. &c. from 5 to $15.

All of the above cut in the latest style, and made up expressly for SPRING and SUMMER TRADE.

500 Business Coats, at low prices, say fm 2 to $6.

2,200 Tweed Coats, water proof, fm 3,75 to $5,00.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

Rich display of Furnishing Goods, at the following low prices, viz:

150 dozen white Shirts, linen bosoms, collars, and wristbands.....	90,75 to 1,25 each.	
100 " white shirts, plain.....	50 to 75	"
156 " fancy ".....	62½ to 87½	"
200 " twilled striped.....	50 to 62½	"
25 " rich figured satin Scarfs	Low prices.	
20 " " " " "		
50 " " " " "		
50 " spring pattern Cravats.....	12½ to 75	"
25 " rich silk "	50 to 1,00	"
50 " black Italian "	1,00 to 1,50	"
25 " rich figured satin "	75 to 1,25	"
50 " Stocks of every description, such as satin, bombasine, &c. &c. and made in the latest spring style, 1845.....	87½ to 1,50	"
10 " Brussels Carpet Bags and others.....	1,00 to 2 75	"
75 " Smoking Caps.....	12½ to 35	"
200 " Braces, of every description	18½ to 50	"
20 " best kid Gloves.....	50 to 1,00	"
25 " thread "	25 to 50	"
30 " silk "	50 to 75	"
200 " linen Bosoms, all descriptions	25 to 75	"
200 " " Collars, latest patterns	10 to 25	"
50 " Canes.....	19 to 1,00	"
25 " Umbrellas.....	50 to 1,50	"
50 " glazed silk Caps.....	1,00 to 1,25	"
100 " " "	25 to 37½	"
100 " silk pocket Handkerchiefs	25 to 75	"

And endless variety of fancy articles such as gold and fancy Studs, Hair brushes, Clothes do, Pocket Combs, Dressing do, Tooth Brushes, Cologne, Bosom Pins, fancy Soaps, silk Purses, Guard Chains, Pant's Straps, &c.

A liberal discount to the Trade.

My Furnishing Goods are purchased from first hands at low prices, and will be sold at a small advance to the trade.

At my extensive Long Rooms,

OAK HALL BUILDING,

32, 34, 36, and 38 ANN STREET,

(Opposite MERCHANTS ROW, BOSTON.)

June 25. tw23 w31

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) MUTILATED

w31 tw30.

Misses and Childrens's Shoes.—A large supply of Misses and Childrens' Shoes of every description, quality and color, just received and for sale low by J. IRESON & SON, 116 South side Main-st.

June 5 tw6

TO RENT.—Until the first of April, a convenient Dwelling House, situated on Union street. For terms enquire of Col. AMUEL TYLER.

June 17. tw21 tw20

NEW

CROCKERY STORE,

At No. 34 Shetucket-Street.

CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CHARLES I. COOLEY

WOULD invite his friends and the public to examine his stock of China, Glass and Earthen Ware, which he is now opening. The China and Earthen Ware is from the latest importations and most approved patterns.

Also, a large assortment of SOLAR LAMPS, GIRANDOLES and House keeping articles generally. All of which will be sold at fair prices.

June 16 tw 17 3w30

Boston Piano Fortes.

R. W. Heath having recently selected from the celebrated manufacture of Hallet, Davis, & Co., some very superior **Piano Fortes,** with all the late improvements, and will be sold at the lowest manufacturer's prices.

Jan. 23 6

CHARLES I. COOLEY,

IMPORTER

And Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE.

34 Shetucket-st. 34.

June 17 w31 tw30.

OPENING

All this week

At 116 South side Main street.

A Splendid assortment of Gentleman's, Boy's and Youth's fine Calf and Goat, Sewed and Pegged Boots and Brogans some beautiful Styles. Call & see them. No charge for looking.

J. IRESON & SON

April 24 1845 tf

THIS DAY OPENED!

A GOOD STOCK OF FANCY

LACES!

of all widths and styles.

2 Boxes NET SHAWLS.

2 Pa. BLK BARRAGE.

A few more good DRESS GOODS.

25 Pa. Rich Shaded SILKS desirable styles and colors just imported and for sale by ELY & CO.

June 23, 1845 tw21 w31

White Lead.

20,000 LBS. White Lead, for sale by D. M. PRENTICE.

Norwich, Ap. 30. 13

GENTS DRESS BOOTS.—A splendid article of Gents Calf and Goat Boots, sewed and peg'd, received this day direct from the Manufacturer and for sale at prices that defy competition, by

J. IRESON & SON.

June 5 w13

SCYTHE SNATHS AND RAKES.

100 doz Lamson & Co.'s patent Snaths,
50 do do common do,
75 do No. 1 do,
25 do Coulkins' Rakes, "a good article"

just received and for sale low by

WHITAKER, HAMMOND & CO.,

Commerce st.

June 16 w30 tw19

SALT.

500 sacks Ashton's factory Filled Salt,
200 do damaged do do do,
100 do coarse fine do do do,
150 bbls Saline do,
3500 bags Dairy do, received in store and for sale by

WHITAKER, HAMMOND & CO.,

June 16 w30—tw19 Commerce street.

PROVISIONS.

25 bbls new mess Pork,
25 do do Sword Fish,
20 do Lake Trout,
10 do White Fish;
20 half bbls No 1 Mackerel,
40 kits do do
14 bbls new mess Beef,
23 do do Leaf Lard,
100 kegs do do, just received and for sale by WHITAKER, HAMMOND & CO.,

June 16 w30 tw19 Commerce st.

DECLARATION

TO ALL PEOPLE.

WHEN IN THE COURSE OF HUMAN EVENTS IT BECOMES EXPEDIENT TO REDUCE STOCK. THE DRY GOODS DEALER OFTENTIMES FINDS IT NECESSARY TO SELL RICH AND DESIRABLE GOODS AT RUINOUS PRICES.

ELY & CO.,

AT THE

GREAT COMMERCIAL DEPOT,

33 AND 35

SHETUCKET-STREET.

HAVE resolved to make one grand clearing out sale. Their entire Stock of SUMMER GOODS must be disposed of without delay. For they contemplate and are making arrangements to open for fall trade the most splendid Stock of goods ever offered in this county.

They have therefore resolved to sell the following invoice without regard to cost as their object is to sell and reduce stock.

A lot of BALZORINES and BARAGES.
A lot of MUSLIN and LAWNS.
A lot of Fancy SHAWLS.

10,000 yds. LIGHT PRINTS.
A good stock MOUS. DeLAINE.

A large invoice of SUMMER GOODS for Gent.'s Clothing, consisting of

GAMBROONS, CROTON CLOTHS, LINENS, GRO DE ETA, DRA DE ETA, and *FRENCH CASSIMERES.* ☞

which are bargains. They have received orders to sell what BONNETS they have on hand at same price as the manufacturer is bound to sell them. *RIBBONS*, cheaper than the cheapest. Ladies wishing BONNETS will find a stock of 200, to select from at prices never before heard of. Come one Come all.

June 23, 1845.—tw21 w31 ELY & CO.

OPPOSITION LINE.

THIS DAY RECEIVED

AT THE

NEW YORK PEARL STREET STORE.

117 MAIN STREET,

Hubbard's Row.

ANOTHER large and splendid Lot of SUMMER GOODS consisting in part of the following articles all of which will be sold at prices much below the market.

LADIES DRESS GOODS.

FRENCH LAWNS and MUSLINS, RICH BALZORINES and BALZORINE MUSLINS, DRESS SILKS of every style and color. PRINTED JACONET CAMBRICS, FRENCH GINGHAMS of a new pattern &c. &c.

SHAWLS.

CASHMERE BROCHE, PLAIN DE LAINE, SILK BERAGE LONG SHAWLS; EMB'D CASHMERE, DAMASK SILK very rich, TARTALON CASHMERE, WORSTED DAMASK, PLAID BERAGE

WILL YOU READ THIS?

Just received another small lot of those NAPKINS which will be sold at 3 cents a piece.

☞ *PARASOLS, SUNSHADES and PARASOLETS* the best assortment in the city.

WM. H. TERRY,

May 19 w20 tw12

EXHIBITION:

ONE PRICE ONLY:

PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK

CLOTHING STORE.

18 SHETUCKET-STREET. 18

HAS opened with a splendid and magnificent Stock of CLOTHING, made for the Spring and Summer Styles for 1845 from the Paris and London fashions—the most fashionable nations on the Globe. Of every style and size from a small Youth to the Giant size of the most corpulent men in the Country; and the ☞ extreme low prices which this Stock is to be sold is astonishing to the world.

This Store is permanently established for the reception of fashionable made Clothing as soon as reported from the London and Paris Styles. The many thousands of Garments and variety of Styles of this fashionable Establishment forbid room to enumerate them. All we ask is for Gentlemen, whether Gentlemen of leisure, Sportsmen, Mechanics, and Laborers one and all come and examine for yourselves. The doors will be open from six in the morning and close at nine in the evening.

—N. B. Mr. WM W. KINNEY will have the charge and Agency of this Establishment, and will ☞ happy to see and wait upon those who will favor him with a call. ☞ The lowest price marked on each article. Remember 18 Shetucket street, opposite Huntington's round black Sign.

Norwich, May 14 845. w2545

EXTENSIVE SALE!

CLOTHING,

WILL CONTINUE through the Season at

THE BOSTON CLOTHING STORE,

148 MAIN-STREET

J. B. PALM

HAVE just received from their manufacturing e FASHIONABLE STOCK, of Spring and Sum and most fashionable Styles. It is useless to enume ment, from a superfine Eighteen Dollar Coat to a pair ablishment.

FURNISHING GOODS OF

Price and quality, wholesale and retail. Green Jack ☞ Their stock is now complete, and arrangements h every week through the season.

THE Public are therefore invited to call where the ing. ☞ Our determination is to sell. Our watchwo

Norwich May, 1845.

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) MUTILATED

BOOTS AND SHOES.

1845. NEW SPRING GOODS. 1845.

THE Subscriber has just received a large supply of NEW GOODS in his line consisting of Gentlemens'

BOOTS, SHOES, DOWNINGS, BROGANS, GAITERS; SLIPPERS, &C. &C.

of the most desirable styles, and best quality. Also, LADIES' and MISSES'

GAITERS, HALF GAITERS, BUSKINS, TIES, SLIPPERS, &C. &C.,

a great variety. Also a large assortment of Children's

SHOES, BOOTS, GAITERS, SOCKS, &C.

All of which will be sold as low as at any Store in this city, and WARRANTED. Purchasers are invited to call and examine at No 84. Main . OPPOSITE THE FRANKLIN HOUSE.

☞ Work made to order. Also, repairing neatly executed.

March 26th, '45. 6m18. CHARLES TRACY

NEW GOODS---SPRING STOCK.

CONNECTICUT BONNET STORE.

HITCHCOCK & PAYSON,

MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF

STRAW, SILK AND FANCY BONNETS.

And Dealers in

RIBBONS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,

AND FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

HAVING made extensive arrangements for the Spring Trade, we are prepared to offer to our numerous customers and the public generally a very RICH AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF NEW GOOD and we pledge ourselves to sell lower than the lowest New York or Boston prices. We feel confident b giving our whole attention to the BONNET and MILLINERY Business, we shall be able to give satisfaction we shall at all times have a stock worthy the attention of purchasers at *Wholesale and Retail.*

All persons buying the above goods will save 20 per cent by calling at the Connecticut Bonnet Store.*

N. B. Bonnets and Leghorn Hats Bleached and prepared in the best style at short notice. Millinery Department under the direction of Miss *D. D. CLEMENT.* No 17 Shetucket-st.

Norwich, April 1st '45. 1 19

LOOK HERE.

AT THE

ONE PRICE STORE.

WM. WKINNEY, AGENT.

18 selling nice Velvet VESTS for 1,00 Nice Summer VESTS for ,75 cts.
This Summer PANTS from 50 cts to 1,00 This Summer COATS for 1,00

18 *SHETUCK T-STEET.* 18

Remember that there is only one price and no jockying at this establishment. The Public will see that this is the only true principle of doing business, we will not ask one price and Take another. Gentlemen who want to buy their Clothing Cheap will call on us as we are bound to sell our goods lower than any other establishment. 18 *Shetucket-Street.*

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA CLOTHING STORE

May 21, 1845. w26

NEW FIRM.

THE subscribers have formed a copartnership in business under the name of SPALDING & ALBERTSON, and would respectfully solicit a share of public favor. Particular attention will be given to all branches of

House, Sign and Ship Painting, Glazing and Paper-hanging.

Imitations of all kinds of wood, Granite and Marble one door East of J. Breed & Co, Water street.

JED. SPALDING.
T. F. ALBERTSON.

May 7 w24 13—6w

SUGAR.—5000 pounds Sugar of various qualities just rec'd and for sale cheap by

JULIUS WEBB.

Corner of Commerce and Water Stree t5
May 14 6w2

Copartnership.

THE subscribers have entered into Copartnership under the firm of

MEEKER & HOLMES,

and will transact the Baking business in all its branches. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. Bread, Crackers, Cakes, &c. may be obtained at all times fresh, from our Depot, No. 32 Water street, lately occupied by Cushing Eells, Esq. please give us a call.

JOSEPH MEEKER, Jr.
WILLIAM d. HOLMES

May 28. w26—411—tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of Osgood & Webb are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber if they wish to save cost.

JULIUS WEBB.

☞ Corner Commerce and Water Streets.

May 14 6w26 15

White Lead.

20,000 LBS. White Lead. for sale by D. M. PRENTICE.

Norwich, Ap. 30. 32

REMEMBER

the old Stand, No. 78 Main-St.

OPPOSITE THE FRANKLIN HOUSE,

WHERE J. M. NELSON still continues to carry on the Tailoring business in all its various branches. The subscriber is now ready to make all kinds of Gentlemen's garments in the latest style The subscriber has received the Fall and Winter fashions for 1844-5. All garments made at this establishment warranted to fit.

N. B. Cutting done at short notice. Wanted also six or eight first rate Tailoresses to whom good wages will be given.

JAMES M. NELSON.

Sept. 1 '44 tf43

READ THIS!

ELY & CO., ARE alone daily receiving

New Spring Goods

of every desirable style, which they offer on the most reasonable terms wholesale and retail. No. 33 and 35 Shetucket Street.

March 3. tf16

WANTED, 10,000 lbs., Old Cast off India Rubber Shoes.

FOR which new and fresh Goods will be exchanged at Cash price.

J. IRESON & SON.

Feb 6 tf11

The Brandreth's Pills.

As a general family medicine, especially in a country so subject to sudden changes of temperature as his, their value is incalculable. By having the Brandreth Pills always on hand, should a sudden attack of sickness take place, they can be given at once, and will often have effected a cure before the physician could have arrived.

In Cholic, and in inflamation of the bowels, these Pills will at once relieve, and perseverance in their use, according to the directions, will surely do all that medicine can do to restore the health of the patient.

In diseases arising from the use of mercury or from any cause or vitiation, from bad blood or otherwise, their use will produce the most happy results. In all attacks of Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, and in cases of chronic or recent Costiveness, the use of the Brandreth Pills will be productive of infinite service—sometimes occasioning so great a change for the better as to cause great thankfulness.

In all cases of Indigestion, Worms, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and in all affections of the Stomach and Bowels, the Brandreth Pills will be found a never failing remedy.

To insure the full benefit of these celebrated Pills, they should be kept in the house, so that upon the first commencement of sickness they may be at once resorted to. One dose is better than a dozen after the disease has become established in the system.

The Brandreth Pills are purely vegetable, and so innocent that the infant of a month old may use them if medicine is required, not only with safety but with a certainty of receiving all the benefit medicine is capable of imparting. Females may use them during all the critical periods of their lives. The Brandreth Pills will insure their health, and produce regularity in all the functions of life.

Be careful of counterfeit Pills. How to avoid them:

No 1 Security

Each Agent who sells the Genuine Brandreth Pills has a CERTIFICATE OF AGENCY, which has been engraved at a vast expense. It represents the Manufactory at Sing Sing, on the banks of the Hudson river, and is signed by Dr. Brandreth, and his seal stamped upon the paper.

No. 2 Security.

Above all observe the labels upon the boxes.—Each box of the Genuine Pills has now THREE LABELS upon it. The top and the bottom label containing upwards of FIVE THOUSAND LETTERS in RED INK. The words BENJAMIN BRANDRETH'S PILLS being printed over two and ribbons upon the two labels.

No 3 Security.

There are also upon each label two signatures of Dr. Brandreth: one B. Brandreth, and also one Benjamin Brandreth. Each box, therefore, to be genuine, must have six signatures of Dr. Brandreth upon it. If the box do not answer this discription the Pills are not the Brandreth Pills, but some vile counterfeit of them, as all the old labelled boxes have been collected.

No. 4 Security.

Besides the above signs of genuineness, fac-similies of the Brandreth Pill, labels are upon the Certificate of Agency; therefore compare your box with the labels on the Certificate; if it agrees, the Pills are true; if it does not they are false

I have expended much time, and at least $5000 in perfecting these checks to the sale of counterfeit Pills, and in the hope they will secure the genuine BRANDRETH PILLS to all who want them.

I remain the public's servant,

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.

The following names are a list of Dr. B. Brandreth agents in New London Co.

Norwich, R. W. Roath; New London, Nathan Belden; Colchester, L. A. Kellogg; Franklin, Amasa L. Hyde; Liberty Hill, Austin Gay; Lebanon, Gurdon Robinson; Yanticville, Tracy, Huntington & Co.; Fitchville, S. Fitch; Norwich Town, Geo. D. Fuller; Milltown, Wm. S Hull; Stonington, Horace Lewis; Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Portersville, Smith, Cady & Co; Centre Groton, R. W. Smith; Groton, John Hudson: Hamburg, H. A. Brockway; Salem, E. S. Williams; Montville, James Turner; Hadlyme, Z. Brockway.

March, 19 '45. 17

WRIGHT'S Indian Vegetable Pills,

OF THE

N. American College of Health.

THESE extraordinary Pills are composed of plants which grow spontaneously on our own soil, and are, therefore, better adapted to our constitution than medicines concocted from foreign drugs, however we they may be compounded; and as the INDIAN EGETABLE PILLS are founded upon the principle that the human body is, in truth,

SUBJECT TO BUT ONE DISEASE,

viz, corrupt humors, and that medicines cure this disease on

NATURAL PRINCIPLES

by cleansing and purifying the body; it will be manifest, that if the constitution be not entirely exhausted, a perseverance in their use, according to directions, is absolutely certain to drive disease of every name from the body.

When we wish to restore a Swamp or Morass to fertility, we drain it of the superabundant waters.—In like manner, if we wish to restore the body to health, we must cleanse it of impurity.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

Will be found one of the best, if not the very best medicines in the world for carrying out this

GRAND PURIFYING PRINCIPLE,

because they expel from the body all morbid and corrupt humors—the cause of disease—in easy easy and NATURAL MANNER; and while they every day give

EASE AND PLEASURE,

disease of every name is rapidly driven from the body.

The above named INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS have been three years before the American public, and we can now say, without fear of contradiction; that of all the various medicines which have heretofore been popular, not one has given such universal satisfaction, or obtained such a permanent hold upon the affections of the people. Not only do all who use it invariably experience relief, and recommend it in the strongest terms; but it has effected some of the most astonishing cures ever performed by medicine.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS,

WRIGHT'S Indian Vegetable Pills are attaining great celebrity in New England as well as other parts of the United States. The attempts of persons to defraud the public by the sale of spurious articles, meet with general reprobation. Mr. Wright is an indefatigable business man, and shows an army of cures by the medicine, which warrant confidence in the virtue of his Indian Vegetable Pill

From the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

People are pretty well satisfied by this time, that Calomel and the other thousand and one mineral preparations of the shops are better adapted, as a general rule, to kill rather than cure the patient.—As a matter of course, vegetable medicines are therefore in great request. There are very many humbugs however, among the latter, and we would advise all those who have the least regard for their health, to try the *INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS of the North American College of Health*, sold at 169 Race street, Philadelphia—as they are the preparation of one intimately acquainted with the healing art.

From the Boston Daily Times.

INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

Of all the public advertised medicines of the day we know of none that we can more safely recommend for the "ills that flesh is heir to," than the Pills that are sold at the depot of the North American College of Health, No 198 Tremont street Boston. Several instances we know of, where they are used in families with the highest satisfaction. And no longer ago than yesterday, we heard an eminent physician of this city recommend them in high terms. There used to be in the community a great repugnance to the use of QUACK medicines, as they are all indiscriminately termed, but it was mainly owing to the regular M. D.'s constantly denouncing them. They are, however becoming more liberal in this respect, and the consequence is, that good vegetable medicines are now more extensively used than formerly.

AGENTS.

Samuel Tyler Norwich will sell the dozen to those who wish to purchase to sell again.

R W ROATH,	Norwich,
Geo D Fuller,	Norwich Town
S C Osgood,	Bean Hill.
Tracy Huntington & Co	Yanticville.
A L Hyde	Franklin
A G Bailey,	Lebanon
G Robinson,	"
Stephen Fitch,	Fitchville.
H Morey	Bozrocville
Santon	Jewett City
Albert Ray & Co	Greeneville
C & G Lewis	Uncasville,
B F Gloline	Mystic
B F Hoxie,	Mystic Bridge
Wm Browing,	Gales Ferry
Nahan Beckwith	New London
J H Lewis & Co	Westerly
E W Bacock & Co	
R Burnett	Groton
R M Smith	"
B Faxon, Jr	Stonington
Wm E Hull,	North Stonington;

New England Office 190 Tremont street Boston.

May 1 1844 23

Fales's Cathartic Lozenges,

THOUGH prepared from a great many Vegetable Sucstances' as are palateable and pleasant to eat as any other Confectionary Compound

☞ This preparation is decidedly the best among all the known cathartic preparation, for while its operation is as sure as Salts, Castor Oil, Calomel and Jalop, or any other, cathartic medicine, it has the advantage over all in being pleasant to eat, while all other cathartics are generally disagreeable to take Price 25 cents per box, with full directions, and may be found at the Depository, No. 96 Commercial street.

FALES' WORM LOZENGES.

Are a safe and sure remedy for Worms. Children love them. They act like a charm in removing the symptoms, such as starting in sleep, grating the teeth, slimers about the mouth and nose, occasional sickness at the stomach, precarious appetite swelled bowels, and general feverish habit. The child falls into a quiet sleep, the worms are stupified and expelled, and the child, as far as heard from in every instance has been cured.

Price 25 cents per box, with full directions; sold at 96 Commercial-street.

FALES'S COUGH LOZENGES

Are beneficial in all common Colds and Coughs Whooping Cough, Inflamation in the Throat and Lungs, in the Croup or Hives, and more certain to operate satisfactory than the celebrated HIVE SYRUP. The most happy effect is obtained in a few moments; the symptoms disappear and the disease is broken up by the magical effect of these Lozenges.

Full directions accompany each box, and found at the Depository, 96 Commercial street

FALES'S DYSENTERY LOZENGES,

Are a safe and agreeable remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhœa of adults, and for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Bowel Complaints of children. Particular attention must be paid to the directions which accompany each box.

FALES'S CAMPHOR LOZENGES,

Are beneficial in all common and sick headache and where there is a sense of tightness or weight over the eyes, in eruptive diseases, such as Measles and Small Pox. Also in Mania. Epilepsy. Melancholy, Hysteria, in St. Vitus Dance, and in all cases of Languor and Oppression of the Vital Powers, and may be taken with safety by women and children in all conditions.

Full directions accompany each box.

FALE'S CYPRIAN HAIR TONIC,

Is now so extensively known and justly celebrate hat further comment upon it will be useless; we can say, however, with truth, that among the many thousands who have purchased the Tonic in this or other countries, none have returned with complaints while thousands have expressed not only their approbation, but their wonder and admiration of beholding its effects. A few bottles only can be had, at 96 Commercial-street.

CLEAR OUT YOUR RATS.

The gnawings and antics of these destructive creatures can be hushed forever in your House or Store if you will procure a box of the genuine

MADAGASCAR RAT EXTERMINATOR

and use it according to directions. You cannot depend upon it unless obtained at J. J. FALES' No 96 Commercial, corner of Lewis & Commercial Streets, Boston, or of the following.

AGENTS.

Norwich, Samuel Tyler and John L. Davidson New London, Wm. Stearns, Stoddard & Allen, A. Beckwith; Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Mystic Bridge Kenney & Brown; Noank, Brown & Wilbur; Stonington Point, Elisha Faxon, Jr.; Lyme, Joseph Brockway; Hadlyme, Ely F. Wells; East Haddam, R. W. Miller; Moodus, Sheffield Lewis; Lebanon Richmond & Upham; Middle Haddam, Child & Garrior; Portland, John Payne; South Glastenbury, Oliver Brainard and Wm. W. Post & Co; Colchester, A. M. Hurlburt; Willimantic, Jason Safford and R. Moulton; Scotland, James Burnet; Howard's Valley, G. D Spencer; Hampton, Wm. Brown Andover, Loomis & Button; South Coventry, D. M. Buell; Mansfield, Geo. T. Clark and Z. Storrs & Son; Chaplain, Walter Goodell; Phoenixville John B. Adams; Eastford, Joseph Dorsett and Calvin Whitney Ashford, E. B. Hibbard; Wm. A. Brewster; Danielsonville, Conn

Oct 30

Indian Rubber Overshoes.

WE have on hand and for sale on the most reasonable terms, a most splendid assortment of **India Rubber Shoes and Overshoes,** of the latest patterns and styles in market, manufactured from the pure gum and got up in the best manner—warranted not to stiffen in the coldest weather, or contract by the heat, and will retain their color under all circumstances, and not to par in the seams.

Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine the great improvements made in the manufacture of India Rubber. ☞ We sell cheap.

J IRESON & SON.

Feb. 16. tf12

WATCH-HILL HOUSE

WESTERLY, R. I.

THE Subscriber having taken the above mentioned house, formerly occupied by Joseph C. Nash, would very respectfuly inform his friends and the public generally, that this admirable place of summer resort, which for health, comfort and pleasure is surpassed by none on our Atlantic shore, will be opened for the reception of visitors the 9th of June next.

The House is beautifully located upon the summit of a hill, having a very extensive view of the ocean and country, and affording a fine opportunity for Sea Bathing, and every accommodation to make Watch Hill a desirable place for a visit during the summer months.

Aline of sail boats will run daily (Sundays excepted) from Pawcatuck Village, and Watch Hill, to intersect the Steamboat Angelina at Stonington, from Norwich and New London. They will also be in readiness to accommodate sailing parties.

☞ Fishing implements always on hand.

NELSON BROWN.

May 7. w25 13

CHEAP GROCERY STORE.

JULIUS WEBB,

CORNER OF COMMERCE & WATER ST'S

OFFERS for sale a general assortment of GOODS, comprising every article usually kept in the Grocery line, at a very small advance from cost.

May 14 6w26 15

On and after the 1st of April next

J. IRESON & SON

WILL have removed their entire stock of *BOOTS & SHOES,* with large additions, to the Store in the New Brick Block, known as Hubbard's Row, No. 115 Main-street where they respectfully invite all of their old and as many new customers to call and see them. They hope, by close application to business, and by selling their goods at low rates, to merit the approbation of their numerous patrons.

Having a very large acquaintance with the eastern manufacturers, we have made extensive arrangements to receive and sell their goods at such prices as will enable us to outdo all competitors.

And to our wholesale Customers we would say that in this department we intend to spare no pains to have it complete. Being always supplied with every article usually kept for jobbing. We trust we shall be able to furnish country Merchants, and others on such terms as will save them the expence of going to Boston or New York for the like Goods.

After April first, 115 South side Main-st.

Jan. 30th, '45. tf10

Extraordinary Announcement.

IN THE WAY OF CHEAP PRICES.

ARE held out to Country Merchants, and dealers in Boots and Shoes, to call and examine the largest stock to be found in the State and as cheap as can be found in the United States.

J. IRESON & SON.

April 23 1845. South Side Main street. 23

Livery Stable.

D. S. CHAPMAN has taken the STABLE situated on Bath street, opposite Tubb's Blacksmith Shop where he will continue the LIVERY BUSINESS in all its branches. He begs leave to say to his friends and the public that he intends to keep good Horses and Carriages To Let on Reasonable terms. Also, a Hack for the purpose of attending funerals and for such other purposes as it may be wanted—in all cases he drives himself.

Also—wanted, Horses to Board by the week.

☞ Stable room to Feed 20 horses, daily.

Norwich, apr 22, 1845 tf23

Do you want comfort in SHAVING!!

THEN USE FERRE'S SHAVING

CREAM,

A FEW of the hundreds of recommendations to the above Cream may be found below

FERRE'S SHAVING CREAM.

The undersigned having used the Cream Saponin, of which Mr. E. C Ferre of Middletown is sole proprietor are happy to award him our testimonials in its favor. Considering the expedition of making the lather, its superior quality when made, its softening effects on the beard, and its curative qualities upon the skin, we do not hesitate to recommend it to the public as the best Shaving Cream either domestic or imported now in use.

Rev. E E Griswold	Charles Woodward MD
do. Wm Jarvis	J Barrett, M D
do W G Howard	Wm B Casey, M D
do Arther Granger	David Harrison, M D
do Samuel M Emery	Edwin Stearns
Prof John Johnson	E A Russell
do A W Smith	Jeremiah H Taylor
Sm'l Stearns	Eli Wilcox, P M
Ezekeuer Lacey	Horace Clark
Joseph Arnold	Thomas G Mather
W S Camp	Elders Chase
Daniel H Chase	George Francis
Charles Francis	

Ferre's Cream Saponine, after a thorough trial, consider it much preferable to any other article which I have ever used in shaving. Its properties are so valuable as to commend it to general use.

Rev. J. R. CRANE.

For sale by WILLIAM S. TYLER, Water st. Agent for the Proprietor, also sold by SAMUEL TYLER and Perfumers generally.

April 10 '45 21

C. BRINCKERHOFF'S

A remarkable and singular attestation has just been made by an eminent member of the Medical Faculty, as to the curative power of C. Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative in cases of Consumption, Chronic Coughs and Colds, and Pains in the Side and Chest. This gentleman furnishing his patients with the Restorative and finds it absolutely necessary, as he never had any prescriptions to produce the astonishing results realized by the use of the Restorative. This gentleman stands among his medical brethren as one of the most distinguished of their number; his name is left with the proprietor for reference. There is no doubt but that in a few years the leading physicians will prescribe this remedy, and that afflicted patients will use it and bless the hour that it was made known to them in. Being a truly fine herbal medicine it is consequently of more importance as every one feels safely while using it, and no sense of danger as if he were using deleterious minerals. Mr. Wilkes a respected merchant in New York, used the Restorative and was cured wholly from a dangerous cough and expectoration. The Editor of the Commercial Advertiser with an earnest appeal commends it to the confidence of the sick, and affectingly calls on them all to give it a fair trial before relinquishing every hope. The following certificate is from Dr. Chilton, the well known New York chemist.

"I have analyzed a bottle of medicine called 'C. Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative;' and find that it does not contain Mercury, or any other metallic preparation, nor opium in any of its forms. It is composed of vegetable matter entirely."

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.

C. BRINCKERHOFF, Proprietor, N. Y.

Principal Office, 96 Hudson street, New York.

Horace Everett, U. S. Agent, 96 Hudson-stree New York, has appointed,

SAMUEL TYLER 138 Main street, Norwich.

WM. S. TYLER, 131 Water street.

as agents for the above medicine.

May 1st. 1845. 1m23

WM. H. ALLEN *DENTIST,*

OFFICE, NO. 94 SHETUCKET STREET, (UP STAIRS)

WHERE he will perform all operations necessary for the preservation of the teeth and gums in the best possible manner. Teeth inserted from 1 to a complete set. Teeth cleaned, filled, extracted, and all irregularities, whether they proceed from disease or want of proper care, remedied.

March 23.

DAILY LINE To New London.

THE Steamer ANGELINA, Capt. A. LOVELL, has commenced her regular Trips to New London. Leaving Norwich at 8 o'clock in the morning, returning in the afternoon in time for the accommodation Train of Cars for Worcester.

On or before April 1st, she will extend her trips to Portersville, (Mystic,) and tomingle regular P further information inquire of the Capt. or E. A. Dill.

March 9, 45. 17

BONNETS AND MILLINERY GOODS.

THE subscribers having accepted the Agency of one of the largest and best manufacturing establishments in Massachusetts are prepared to offer a general supply of

Florence and Fancy Braid Bonnets,

at the lowest manufacturers' prices, Merchants, Milliners and all others will find it for their advantage to call on the subscribers before purchasing.

ALSO, Just received a splendid assortment of RIBBONS, FLOWERS, and MILLINERY ARTICLES which are received direct from the Importers and will be sold at the lowest New York prices.

All persons wishing the above Goods may save 10 per cent by calling at No. 33 & 35 Shetucket st.

ELY & CO.

March 26th, '45. w18

REMOVAL.

BREWER & LEWIS have removed their Stove and Tin Ware Manufactory to No. 90 1-2 MAIN STREET two doors east John T. Mott's corner, where they offer for sale their usual assortment of STOVES, TIN WARE, &c., consisting of Milk Pans and Milk Pails with Strainers, Cheap as the cheapest; Motts Patent Furnaces, all sizes; Japanned Ware of all descriptions: Pails and Coffee Pots, &c, &c, &c, &c

TIN ROOFING, TIN and COPPER GUTTERS, CONDUCTER PIPES, JOBBING and REPAIRING done as above, at short notice and in a workmanlike manner

April 30, tf

Norwich and Worcester RAIL ROAD.

ON AND AFTER

May 22, 1845,

Trains will leave as follows, viz:

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS,

Daily, except Sunday.

Leave Norwich, at 6 A. M. and 4 1-4 P. M.
" Worcester, at 10 A M. and 4 1-4 P. M.

☞ The Morning Train from Norwich, and the Morning and Evening Trains from Worcester, connect with the Boston, Western, and Hartford & Springfield Rail Roads.

NEW YORK TRAIN, via STEAM BOAT

Leaves Norwich for Worcester and Boston, every Morning except Monday, upon the arrival of the Boat from New York, about 2 o'clock.

Leaves Worcester for Norwich and New York, at 5 3-4 P. M. daily except Sunday.

NEW YORK TRAIN, via L. I. RAIL ROAD.

Leaves Norwich about 2 1-2 P. M. for Worcester and Boston, daily except Sunday.

Leaves Worcester for Norwich and New York, at 7 3-4 A. M. daily except Sunday. Arrive in Norwich at 9 3-4.

FREIGHT TRAINS.

Daily each way, except Sunday.

Fares are less when paid for Tickets, than when paid in the Cars. EMERSON FOOTE, Supt.

Norwich, May 21, 1845. w27 13

EXPRESS NEWS.

FACTS FOR THE

PEOPLE.

ELY & CO.

CAN AND WILL SELL all kinds of

MILLINERY GOODS,

at less prices than can be bought elsewhere in *New London County.*

They have just received a large lot of FLORENCE, RUTLAND and FANCY BRAID

BONNETS,

and they will sell them at the lowest manufacturer prices. RIBBONS, FLOWERS and TABS will be sold at mere nominal prices, for all these goods they are bound to sell, and prices must not hinder the sale Let all who would avail themselves of the opportunity of saving 20 PER CENT on MILLINERY GOODS, call soon at ELY & CO'S as they will prove the above statement by actual demonstration.

May 6th, 1845.

BONNETS bought of them can be trimmed in the most approved style and at short notice.

May 6th '45.

They have just received 21 BOXES splendid SHAWLS, rich and desirable Styles also 37 pieces rich BALZORINES and BAREGES which they offer on the most reasonable terms.

May 6th 1845. 24w24

LADIES SHOES.—Our assortment of Ladies Shoes is now large and perfect, embracing the choicest selection of fine Gaiters and Kid Boskins, colored and black of American and French Manufacture. Also, Common Shoes in abundance, of every variety and description, which will be sold cheaper than ever, by

J. IRESON & SON.

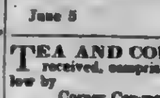
June 5 tw 16 w29

TEA AND COFFEE.—A fresh supply just received, comprising every quality and for sale low by JULIUS WEBB

Corner Commerce and Water Streets

May 14 6w26

Fare Reduced BETWEEN NORWICH AND HARTFORD.



THE MAIL STAGE for Hartford will have Norwich every day (Sundays excepted) at 7 1-2 o'clock, A. M., arrive in Hartford about 3 o'clock, P. M.

FARE $2,00.

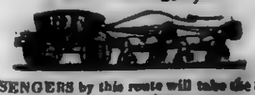
Passengers called for or left at any place in the city. PERRIGO & BULKELLEY, Proprietors

HENRY B. DOWNER, Agent,

Norwich, June 6th, 1845 tw 15w30

New Route to SPRINGFIELD,

FARE ONLY $2,50



PASSENGERS by this route will take the Stages to Hartford which leaves daily (except Sundays) at 7 1-2 A. M., and have 3 hours to do business in Hartford and arrive at Springfield by cars at 7 P.M. G. H. BULKELLEY, and ORRIN PERRIGO, Proprietors,

HENRY B. DOWNER, Agt.

Passengers by this route will save $1,40.

Norwich June 1845. tw 15 w30

REMITTANCES TO AND PASSAGE FROM ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

WE beg to inform our friends in Norwich, Conn and this vicinity, that we have appointed Mr JAMES MC'LELLAND, of that city, as our agent Persons sending for their relatives, or remitting money to the old country, will find it their interest and their friend comfort to give him a call.

ROCHE BROTHERS & CO.,
35 Fulton street, New York.

Jan 24th 1844. tf

JULY

THE NORWICH NEWS.
BY
WM. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
OFFICE IN SHETUCKET STREET
Third Building, 3d Story, opposite Ely & Co's
NORWICH, CONN.

TERMS.

To City subscribers, ... $2,00
Mail subscribers, ... $1,50
payable in advance.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING:

Six lines or less, one two or three weeks, 75
Half a square, 50
A square, $100
All over a square, in the same proportion. Twenty-five cents each week for continuance after three weeks.

J. HENRY PECK,
Fashionable
HAIR DRESSER.
No. 95 Main-st.
One Door East of E. T. Huntington's Watch and Jewelry Store,
Norwich Conn.
Jan. 14.

DR. MERRILL'S
Botanic Store,
Green Street,
New London, Ct.
AN purchasers of medicine sold at this store have unfavorable cures; and purchasers dissatisfied can have their money refunded
New London, Feb 11, '45 1f12

DENTISTRY.
G. S. & O. PARKHURST.
Office, 99 Main-Street,
Norwich Ct.
Dec. 19, '44. 6

CHARLES A. CONVERSE.
Dealer in
English, French and German
Hardware, Cutlery, and Guns.
139, Main-Street.
Norwich

HENRY S. COOK,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 13 Shetucket-Street,
Norwich, Ct.
GENTLEMEN AND BOY'S GARMENTS
CUT AND MADE.
In the Latest Styles.

J. IRESON & SON,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS,
and RUBBERS.
LEATHER, BLACKING, LACINGS,
RIBBONS, GALLOONS, &c. &c.
115 South Side Main-street.
Norwich City,
Conn.
April 8, '45. 1f20

NICHOLS & CHAPMAN,
HOUSE, SIGN AND SHIP
PAINTERS & GLAZIERS.
Over Myers & Baily's Carpenter Shop.
FRANKLIN SQUARE,
Norwich City, Ct.
Imitators of Wood of all kinds—also Marble of various descriptions. Granite Stone, &c. &c.
Paints, of all kinds, prepared ready for use.
June 5 1845. w24 tw15

NEW
CROCKERY STORE,
At No. 34 Shetucket-Street.
CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN
WARE.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
CHARLES I. COOLEY
WOULD invite his friends and the public to examine his stock of China, Glass and Earthen Ware, which he is now opening. The China and Earthen Ware is from the latest importations and new and approved patterns.
Also, a large assortment of SOLAR LAMPS, CHANDELIERS and House keeping articles generally. All of which will be sold at fair prices.
June 10. 1m 12 3m3

OCEAN HOUSE,
OPENED.
THIS House is new, large and commodious. It is located at the mouth of New London Harbor and is one of the most delightful situations for Sea Bathing, Fishing, Gunning &c. There is also a superior Sail Boat always at hand—for refreshment it is not excelled in America. The steamer Angelina stands at the wharf on her way to Stonington, also on her return to New London and Norwich. In order to make the place one of the most desirable the Proprietor and his family will devote themselves personally to attend to those who may favor them with their custom.
OCEAN HOUSE, EASTERN POINT, near New London Harbor.
SOLOMON FISK, Proprietor.
June 17, 1845. w31 tw20.

New Route to
SPRINGFIELD.
FARE ONLY $2,50
PASSENGERS by this route will take the Stages to Hartford which leaves daily (except Sundays) at 7 1-2 A. M., and have 3 hours to do business in Hartford and arrive at Springfield by cars at 7 P.M.
W. P. BUTTERFIELD, and ORRIN PERRIGO, Proprietors.
HENRY R. DOWNER, Agt.
Passengers by this route will save $1,50.
Norwich June 1845. tw 15 w29

Extraordinary Announcement.
IN THE WAY OF CHEAP PRICES.
ARE held out to Country Merchants, and dealers in Boots and Shoes, to call and examine the largest stock to be found in the State and as cheap as can be found in the United States.
J. IRESON & SON.
April 23 1845. South Side Main street. 3f

SUGAR.—5000 pounds Sugar of various qualities just rec'd and for sale cheap by
JULIUS WEBB.
Corner of Commerce and Water Streets.
May 14

TO RENT.—Until the first of April, a convenient Dwelling House, situated on Broadway street. For terms enquire of Col. AMUEL TYLER.
June 17. 7t31tw20

2000 BAGS DAIRY SALT, in prime order just received for sale by
WHITAKER HAMMOND & CO.
April 10, n2 Commerce St

L. H. YOUNG,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKER,
No. 48 State-street,
Boston, Mass.
REAR OF BOSTON BANK.
Bank, Rail Road, Insurance and Manufacturing STOCK, bought and sold.
Boston June 2 3mw26 1w14

CHEAP GROCERY
STORE.
JULIUS WEBB,
CORNER OF COMMERCE & WATER STS.
OFFERS for sale a general assortment of GOODS comprising every article usually kept in the Grocery line, at a very small advance from cost.
May 1 6w28 18

CHARLES I. COOLEY,
IMPORTER
And Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN
WARE
34 Shetucket-st. 34.
June 17 w31 tw20.

Refined Sugars.
25 barrels W. W. Powdered Sugar,
25 do do Crushed do.
20 boxes W. W. Loaf do.
15 do Philad do do.
10 barrels single refined crushed do
Received in store and for sale by
WHITAKER HAMMOND & CO
April 20, 23 Commerce street.

BAKERY AND FAMILY
GROCERY,
CHARLES DENISON continues the
Baking and Grocery
Business at his old stand in Water Street, where he will be happy to wait on all friends and former patrons. A general assortment of BREAD, CRACKERS and CAKES constantly on hand. His stock of GROCERIES are well selected, comprising almost every article usually kept in a Family Grocery, the ardent excepted, all of which will be sold as low as can be bought in the city.
N. B. All goods will be delivered in any part of City free of expense to the purchaser.
Norwich, May 22, 1845.

Boston Piano Fortes.

R. W. Roath having recently selected from the celebrated manufactory of Hallet, Davis, & Co., some very superior Piano Fortes, with all the late improvements, and will be sold at the lowest manufacturer's prices.
Jan. 23 6

To Dry Good Merchants and
the Public Generally.
Umbrella Parasol, and un-Shade
MANUFACTORY.
Opposite the Merchants Hotel Norwich Conn.
THE advertiser respectfully begs leave to return his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage he has received for many years, and earnestly solicits a continuance of the same.
Having just purchased a rich assortment of materials for the manufacture of Parasols and Sun-Shades, for the coming spring entirely for cash. Merchants having silks suitable for the purpose, can have them made up in any style to better advantage and in a superior manner than sending them to New York. An assortment of umbrellas and parasols of different sizes and qualities, constantly on hand and the workmanship of all goods warranted and kept in repair one year.
Umbrellas and Parasols repaired or re-covered in a few hours as usual.
ALBERT CHERRY.
Jan. 1st. 1845 1f

White Lead.
20,000 LBS. White Lead, for sale by
D M. PRENTICE.
Norwich, Ap 30. 23

Wanted.
IMMEDIATELY, 2 or 3 Girls, as apprentices to the Dress making business.
Mrs. S. B PENDLETON.
Norwich, June 24. w31 tw23

BOSTON.
BOOTS & SHOE STOE.

R. GOODWIN,
DEALER IN
BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS,
118 Main-street, Norwich,
RESPECTFULLY invites the attention of the Citizens of Norwich, and the public generally to his NEW and SPLENDID assortment of
Boots and Shoes,
just received from the manufacturers and other sources, where they had been bought at the lowest Cash prices, and will be sold at such rates as cannot fail to suit the most acute bargainer. My stock has been made from the best materials, and of superior workmanship. All articles not proving as recommended, will be made good. Cash users can rely upon finding at my Store, every desirable article in the Boot and Shoe line, and at LOWER prices than those that defy competition.
DON'T MISTAKE THE NUMBER.
118 Main Street, 118
May 01 w27tw12—1

The Norwich News.

VOL. V.—NO. 32. NORWICH, CONN., WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1845. WHOLE NO. 240.

Poetry.

From the Washington Union.

Tribute to the memory of Major General Andrew Jackson.

"And thou didst prove, where sphere are proved
In war, the bravest heart—
Oh! ever the renowned and loved
Thou wert,—and there thou art!"
Cause me know.

A requiem chant for the gallant dead—
A prayer for the spirit's rest—
Bring *laurels* for the honored head,
And olive to lay on his breast,
For a *warrior sleeps*—and his work is done—
Let it be known by the mourning gun.

He hath laid off his *helmet* of steel;
His *sword* is at rest in its sheath;
And the *dealer* in wars in the field,
Gives place to the *mantle of death!*
And the mournful roll of the muffled drum
Proclaims that the soldier's crown is down.

The *storms of life*, and the *battle's blast*,
And the din of arms are hushed;
And the final victory gained at last
And the *last fierce foe* is crushed;
For the warrior, sage, and statesman's trust
Was firm in God, who unclothed our dust.

He no more in our councils shall shine;
No more shall his wisdom dictate;
Nor his sword flash again 'long the line,
Nor his bosom with ardor elate;
For his work is done, and his toils are past—
Lower the flag—let it drop half-mast.

The veteran died, as a Christian dies,
With hope in his *Saviour God*—
And now on that *brave old heart* there lies
The heavy and lush green sod;
But his deeds will tell, when his crumbling dust
From his frame shall fall, and his fleshless rust.

M.

WASHINGTON, June 18, 1845.

Extensive Robberies in the French Post Office.

The National mentions a report that letters, containing money to the amount of some hundred thousand francs, have at different times been stolen at the post office; and a Rouen journal mentions the abstraction of one containing nearly 25,000f. in bills from that city, by an employee in the Paris post office, who, it says, has been arrested. "In confirmation of the above, we now learn," says the Galignani of Tuesday, "that complaints from various quarters had recently put the authorities of the post office on the alert, a number of bills and cheques having been extracted from letters. It was soon discovered that a young supernumerary, aged 21, named Jacob Vaubezon son of a notary at Alencon, lived in a style altogether above his station in life; he supped every night at the Cafe Anglais, kept an expensive mistress, and was known to purchase from time to time jewelry to a large amount.

He was arrested on Saturday, and on him was found an order for 5000f. which he acknowledged he had taken the engaging before from a letter, in which were other securities, part of which he [illegible] to an accomplice, and burned the rest. The prisoner also avowed that, for the last five months, he had been in the habit of opening letters and taking out the contents, always destroying by fire whatever presented any difficulty in being realized. In this way, he said, he had not long since burned a remittance of 110,000f. sent to the house of Rothschild & Co.

The prisoner's mistress, a girl named Divay, was also taken into custody, and from her statement it appeared that the accomplice alluded to was Gustave Lebourgeois, son of the bailonier of the avocats of Alencon; that the young man lived most expensively, and had for mistress a girl aged 21, taking the quality of equestrian artiste, named Sergent, but better known to the frequenters of the Salle Mabille, by the appellation of Queen Pomare, living in the Rue de la Michodiere, No. 25, in the same house with Lebourgeois, but in a different apartment.

The young man was arrested in the morning of Sunday at his lodging; but the girl was absent. This was, however, of less importance, as she was sure to be found in the evening at her usual haunt, the Jardin Mabille, the theatre of her polka triumphs. In fact, she arrived with her accustomed punctuality, about eight o'clock and was soon figuring away in a quadrille, having for *vis-a-vis* the fair Mogador her rival.

The police agent, not wishing to trouble the harmony of the evening, waited patiently until the ball came to an end, and then informed the Queen Pomare that he had a warrant to arrest and convey her before the prefecture of police. Her astonishment and dispair were at first pitiable, but after the first shock was past, she exhibited a good grace in complying with the order of the agent.

Vaubezon has made a full avowal. Lebourgeois still denies though feebly, his participation in the affair. A quantity of letters from the latter have been seized in Queen Pomare's lodgings."

Let there be no Misunderstanding.—No judgment should be made on any mind, that Gov. Dorr will submit to take any oath, either of allegiance or promise, as the condition of his *liberty or restoration*. He will never consent to admit by such an act the implication or even suspicion that he has done any thing to forfeit his allegiance to the State or his country.—So says the Providence Herald.

Eulogy on General Jackson.—We are happy to hear, says the Washington Union, that Mr. Bancroft has promptly yielded to the urgent request of the democratic association of this city, and will deliver a eulogium upon Gen. Jackson. We are aware that, surrounded as he is by his numerous public engagements, notwithstanding his general habits of composition, and the great rapidity of his pen, he will be compelled to deny himself many of the comforts of society, and to devote the midnight lamp to the execution of this pious purpose. It is necessary to say that few men are as well qualified to perform the noble office.

A little son of Martin Sacket, of Westfield, Mass., aged 9 years, was killed a few days since, by the falling of a heavy cart wheel that stood by a fence, and upon which he with his younger brother was climbing. His brother was injured also, and would have been killed had not the oldest received most of the wheel, thus preventing the pressure upon the younger boy.—*Hartford Times.*

THE R. I. GENERAL ASSEMBLY. This body it is presumed, says the Providence Herald of yesterday formed a quorum on the day before, and proceeded to business, but we have not yet had any communication from Newport detailing their proceedings. The business first in order will be to finish the election of civil and military officers, commenced May session.

Among these subjects, no one is of such all-engrossing interest as that of the proposed bill for the unconditional liberation and honorable restoration of Thomas W. Dorr.

PUBLIC ACTS:
PASSED MAY SESSION, 1845.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE, }
Hartford, June 14, 1845. }

Publishers of newspapers who insert in their respective journals the Public Acts of the late session of the General Assembly, are requested to publish them in the numerical order here following, and to comply strictly with the provisions of "An Act in addition to and in alteration of an Act, entitled 'An Act relating to the office and duty of the Secretary of the State,'" passed May session, 1842, and approved June 7, 1842.

DANIEL P. TYLER, Secretary of State.

No. 1.—An Act in alteration of an Act relating to Banks.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the several Insurance Companies in this State shall have the same right to negotiate and effect loans of any of the Banks in this State, as they had previous to the passage of "An Act in addition to and in alteration of sundry Acts relating to Banks," at the May session, 1843, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

WM. W. BOARDMAN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
REUBEN BOOTH, President of the Senate.
ROGER S. BALDWIN,
Approved June 4, 1845.

No. 2.—An Act in alteration of an Act entitled "An Act relating to Savings Banks and Saving Societies."

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That so much of the first section of an Act entitled "An Act relating to Savings Banks and Saving Societies," passed May session, 1844, as provides that no loan of the moneys or funds of any Savings Bank or Savings Society be hereafter made, unless the same be secured by mortgage of real estate in this State unincumbered, equal in value to double the amount of the loan secured thereon, except to an amount not exceeding in the whole ten per cent. of the amount actually on deposit in such Savings Bank or Savings Society, for the time being, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. No loan of the moneys or funds of any Savings Bank or Savings Society shall be hereafter made, unless the same be secured by mortgage of real estate in this State, unincumbered, equal in value to double the amount of the loan secured thereon, except to an amount not exceeding in the whole twenty-five per cent. of the amount actually on deposit in such Savings Bank or Savings Society, for the time being.

Approved June 7. ROGER S. BALDWIN.

No. 3.—An Act in addition to an Act entitled "An Act to secure the Cities of Hartford and New Haven from damage by fire, by regulating the mode of building."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the provisions and regulations of the first, fourth, fifth and sixth sections of the act entitled "An Act to secure the Cities of Hartford and New Haven from damage by fire, by regulating the mode of building," and also the second and third sections of an Act in addition thereto, passed in 1840, to which several acts this is in addition, shall embrace and be in force and established on both sides of Asylum street in said city of Hartford, and embracing all the land lying within fifteen rods from the centre of said street, from Trinbull street westward to the city line.

Approved June 4. ROGER S. BALDWIN.

No. 4.—An act prohibiting the firing of guns and other fire arms in the City of New Haven.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That every person who shall fire any gun or other fire arm of any kind within the limits of the city of New Haven, except for military purposes, without permission first obtained from the Mayor of said city, shall be punished by fine not exceeding seven dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not more than thirty days.

Approved June 10. ROGER S. BALDWIN.

No. 5.—An Act in addition to an Act entitled "An Act to amend the Charter of the City of Hartford" passed in May session, A. D 1836.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That within the limits in said city, prescribed, or which hereafter may be prescribed by the Court of Common Council of said city, within which limits it shall, by virtue of the act to which this is an addition, be unlawful for any person to erect or remove any building or addition thereto, unless the outer walls thereof shall be composed of brick or stone and mortar; no chimney, fire-place or stove shall be built, made or placed in any dwelling house or other building already erected or hereafter to be erected, unless the outer walls thereof be entirely composed of brick and mortar or stone and mortar; and no chimney, fireplace or stove shall be built, made or placed in any addition to be made to any dwelling house or other building within said limits, unless the outer walls of such addition be entirely composed of stone and mortar, or brick and mortar; and no addition shall be made, erected or built to any wood building within said limits, such building having therein or attached thereto a chimney, fire place or stove, unless the outer wall of such addition be entirely composed of brick and mortar, or stone and mortar. And no building or part of a building having a chimney, fire-place or stove therein attached thereto, shall be removed from any place within said limits, to any other place within said limits, unless the outer walls thereof shall be entirely composed of brick and mortar or stone and mortar. And any person who shall violate any provision of this Act, shall forfeit and pay for the use of said city, a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, to be recovered in the same manner as is provided in the Act to which this Act is in addition, for the recovery of penalties and forfeitures. And in addition to the fine aforesaid, all buildings erected added to or removed, contrary to the the provisions of this Act, shall annually be assessed four fold in the list of polls and ratteable estate in the town and city of Norwich.

Sec. 2. This Act shall not take effect until approved in a legal meeting of said city, the warning for which shall specify such purpose, and shall be in force or not as the same may be approved or rejected by said meeting, and shall take effect as soon as thus approved, or such parts thereof as shall be thus approved.

Approved June 4. ROGER S. BALDWIN.

No. 6.—An Act in addition to an Act entitled "An Act for constituting and regulating Courts, and for appointing the times and places for holding the same."

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened—That whenever the parties in any case pending before the Supreme Court of Errors shall, by a writing subscribed by them or their attorneys and filed with the clerk of such court, consent and agree that the same shall be tried and decided by said court when in session in some other county than where the same may be pending, such case may be so tried and decided. And the decision of the court in such case being by the chief or presiding judge certified to the clerk of the court where the same may be pending, such clerk shall enter up judgment therein accordingly, in the same manner as if said case had been there tried and decided; and judgment may be entered up in like manner upon the order in writing of the chief or presiding judge of said court, when the parties in any case so pending shall, by themselves or their attorneys, agree by writings filed with the clerk of said court, as to the judgment which shall be rendered therein.

Sec. 2. Whenever by reason of sickness or any other cause the judge assigned to hold any term of the Superior Court shall be prevented from attending at the time and place by law appointed for holding such court, or to which it may have been adjourned, such judge may, by writing under his hand, order and direct the adjournment of such court in the same manner as though such judge was personally present therein. And in case the judge so assigned shall fail to attend as aforesaid, and shall omit to make such order for the adjournment of said court, the same may be adjourned upon the order in writing of the chief or senior judge of the Supreme Court of Errors, and such order being filed with the clerk of said court, the sheriff of said county or his deputy shall adjourn such court accordingly.

Sec. 3. In case the judge of the county court in any county shall be prevented from attending as aforesaid, said county may be adjourned pursuant to his order in writing, in the same manner as is provided for the adjournment of the Superior court.

Approved June 4, 1845.

No. 7.—An Act concerning the support of Insane Poor.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened—That the selectmen of the several towns in this State be, and they are hereby authorized in behalf of their respective towns, to make contracts with and to give bonds to the proper officers of the Insane Retreat at Hartford, for the support of any insane poor belonging to their respective towns, whom the selectmen thereof may think proper to place in said retreat.

Approved, June 4, 1845.

No. 8.—An Act proposing to the people an amendment of the constitution of this State.

Whereas, at a General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, holden at New Haven on the first Wednesday of May, 1844, the House of Representatives passed a resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution of this State, which amendment was continued to the present session, and published with the laws passed at the said session in 1844—and whereas, at the present session two-thirds of each house of the General Assembly have approved of the said amendment in the manner prescribed in said constitution, which amendment is in these words:

'Every white male citizen of the United States, who shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, who shall have resided in this State for a term of one year next preceding, and in the town in which he may offer himself to be admitted to the privilege of an elector, at least six months next preceding the time he may so offer himself, and shall sustain a good moral character, shall on his taking such oath as may be prescribed by law, be an elector.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened—That the constables in the several towns in this State shall warn the electors in their respective towns to meet on the first Monday of October next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon of said day, for the purpose of ratifying as hereinafter provided, their approbation or disapprobation of the proposed amendment, which meeting shall be held at the same places, and the same notice thereof shall be given, as is provided in the first section of an act entitled 'An act providing for the appointment of Electors of President and Vice President of the U. States,' and the presiding officer shall be appointed in the manner prescribed in said act.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the town clerk in each town to present to said meeting the proposed amendment to the constitution, and after due consideration thereof, the electors present shall be called on by the presiding officer to bring in their votes by ballot regarding said amendment; those in favor of approving said amendment shall give in a ballot with the word *Yes* written thereon, and those who disapprove thereof, shall give in a ballot with the word *No* written thereon; which said ballots shall be examined and counted by the presiding officer, assisted by the town clerk and selectmen, and the number of each declared in open meeting by said presiding officer.

Sec. 3. The presiding officers in said several town meetings shall under their hands respectively, make duplicate certificates of the number of votes so given and ascertained as aforesaid, in favor of approving ad adopting said amendment, and also of those disapproving of its adoption, in words at full length, one of which shall be deposited in the office of the town clerk in the town in which such meeting shall be held, and the other within ten days after the day of holding such meeting, shall be delivered, sealed up, to the Secretary of this State or to the sheriff of the county in which such town is situated; and said sheriff shall deliver or cause it to be delivered to the Secretary of this State, within fifteen days after the day of said meeting; which certificates shall be in the form following, to wit:

'At a meeting of the electors of the town of —— legally warned and held on the first Monday of October, 1845, for the purpose of receiving the votes of said electors upon the adoption of a proposed amendment to the constitution of this State relating to the admission of electors, there were given in favor of said amendment, —— votes, and against the adoption thereof —— votes.

Certified, —— A B, Presiding Officer.'

And the superscription of said certificate shall be as follows:

"To the Secretary of this State; Votes of the electors of the town of ——, upon the proposed amendment to the Constitution. Taken and sealed up by —— A B, Presiding Officer.'

Of such presiding officer may, within said term of ten days after the day of holding said meeting, instead of delivering said last mentioned certificate to the sheriff of the county, deposite the same in the post office in the town in which he resides. And the Secretary of this State shall transmit on or before the first Monday of September next, blank forms for the returns of the votes to be given, pursuant to this act, to the town clerks of the several towns in this State, for the use of said towns.

Sec. 4. The votes so returned to the Secretary shall be counted by the Treasurer, Secretary and Comptroller, on or before the first Monday of Nov. next; who, on or before the fifteenth of said month of November, shall transmit a certificate under their hands, of the number of votes so returned in favor of approving and adopting said amendment, and also of the number of votes so returned disapproving of the adoption of the same, to the Governor of this State, who shall within twenty days after the receipt of such certificate, issue his proclamation reciting such certificate, and if it shall appear therefrom that a majority of said votes are in favor of approving and adopting said amendment, he shall so declare in his proclamation, and that a majority of the electors present at such meetings have approved said amendment, and then the same is valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the constitution of this State. But if it shall appear from said certificate that a majority of said votes are not in favor of adopting and approving said amendment, but are opposed to the same, he shall so declare in said proclamation, and that a majority of the electors present at such meetings have not approved said amendment. And said proclamation shall be published in all the news papers printed in the State, and recorded in the public records thereof.

Approved, June 10, 1845.

No. 9.—An Act in addition to An Act concerning Foreigners.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That any alien, who shall have duly declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States in the manner prescribed by law, and who shall thereafter have resided in this state for the term of one year, shall be authorized and empowered to hold, convey, and transmit, by grant, devise, descent, or otherwise, real estate in this state to as full an extent as if he were a native citizen thereof.

Sec. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Approved, June, 1845.

An Act to regulate and restrain the Sale of Wines and Spirituous Liquors.

No. 10. Sect. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That from and after the second Monday of January next, no person shall sell any wine or spirituous liquor, in any town in this state, except by license from the Board of Commissioners constituted by this Act.

Sect. 2. There shall be chosen annually in each town in this state in the manner herein directed, three persons as special commissioners for the town, who shall perform the duties herein assigned them.

Sect. 3. The qualified voters in each town shall meet at their usual place of holding town meetings, on the first Monday in October in each year, which meeting shall be warned and organized as meetings for the choice of the annual town officers are, and the voters present shall bring in their ballots for three persons residing in the town where said meeting shall be held, the names of which three persons shall be upon one piece of paper; and the presiding officer, assisted by the town clerk and selectmen, shall in public meeting count the votes, and said presiding officer shall, in said meeting, declare the same; and the three persons having a majority of the votes shall be declared to be duly chosen special commissioners. And the ballot boxes for the reception of votes shall be kept open till five o'clock in the afternoon.

Sect. 4. And the persons chosen special commissioners shall take the oath provided for judicial and executive officers. And it shall be the duty of the special commissioners to meet at the office of the town clerk of said town on the second Monday in January in each year, and then and there choose one of their number for chairman; they shall grant licenses to such person or persons under such limitations and restrictions as they shall judge proper, and the same may revoke at pleasure.

Sect. 5. The town clerk in each town shall be clerk of the Board of Commissioners, and shall record the election of special commissioners, shall attend their meetings, shall record their proceedings, and have the custody of all the papers relating to their business.

Sect. 6. And if any person or persons not licensed as aforesaid, shall after the second Monday in January, 1846, presume to sell any wine or spirituous liquors, he or they shall forfeit and pay for each several and distinct offence, a sum not less than ten nor exceeding one hundred dollars, which forfeiture shall be paid into the Treasury of the town where the offence is committed, and any justice of the peace shall have jurisdiction to the extent of one fine of twenty dollars.

Sect. 7. It shall be the duty of the special commissioners to inquire into and prosecute any violation of this act. But nothing herein contained is to be so construed as to take away the power or duty of any other informing officer.

Sect. 8. No person whatever, except a tavern licensed by the board of commissioners, shall sell, directly or indirectly, by agent or otherwise, to any person or persons, nor authorize, nor permit to be sold, any wine, or spirituous liquor, mixed or unmixed, to be drank in the house, shop, distillery, or other place or dependency of such vender, nor suffer nor permit the same when so sold, to be drank as aforesaid; and for every violation of this act, shall be punished in the same manner as the person who sells without a license.

Sec. 9. Be it further enacted, That nothing in this act is to prevent the licensing of innkeepers and taverners, as is by law required; but such tavern license, shall give no right to keep or sell wine or spirituous liquor; and all laws so far as they are inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Assented to, June 14, 1845.

No. 11.—An Act in alteration of an Act relating to the School Fund.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened—That the Commissioner of the School Fund, shall annually, on or before the first day of April, prepare a complete schedule of all the property and securities belonging to the fund, and the auditors of public accounts shall examine the same and compare the items thereof with the documents and vouchers in the office of the Commissioner.

Sec. 4. The auditors shall certify to said schedule if found correct, and also to an abstract thereof to be prepared by the Commissioner, which abstract shall be annexed by the Commissioner to his annual report to the General Assembly.

Approved, June 13, 1845.

No 12.—An Act in addition to and in alteration of "An Act entitled "An Act relating to the Militia."

Sect. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That so much of the first section of an act entitled "An Act relating to the Militia," as requires all persons except officers liable by law to the performance of Military duty, who are or may be between the ages of thirty five and forty-five years, to carry their arms and equipments on the first Monday in May, annually, at the hour of warning, to the place of the inspection of arms of the company within the limits of which they may reside, and in which they may be enrolled; be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. That every person liable to perform military duty, and by law excused therefrom, who shall voluntarily perform duty in any company in the militia of this state, shall be exempted from a poll tax during the time that he shall perform duty in said company: Provided, That such person claiming the benefit of this act shall produce a certificate from the commanding officer of the company in which such duty is performed on or before the 20th day of October in each year that he is equipped and dressed in uniform and has performed military duty at all times when required during the year next preceding.

Sec. 3. That all persons liable by law to the performance of Military duty, who shall have faithfully served in any enlisted company in the Militia of this state for the term of ten years, be exempted from the further performance of military duty except that of being detached or called forth to execute the laws of the United States, or of this state, to suppress insurrections and repel invasions.

Sec. 4. That so much of the second section of the act aforesaid, as requires all commanding officers of battalion companies in order out their companies on the first Monday of May, annually, be, and the same hereby is repealed.

That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith, be and the same hereby are repealed.

Approved, June 10, 1845.

No 13.—An Act adding to the fifth section of an Act entitled "An Act in addition to and in alteration of an Act entitled 'an Act for forming and conducting the Military force.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That if any person nominated by the commandant of any regiment in this state to fill any vacancy then existing among the commissioned officers of any company in said regiment, and approved by the commanding officer of the brigade to which such regiment may belong, in conformity to the fifth section of the above entitled act, shall refuse to accept such office, and to serve according to law, such person so refusing, shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty-five dollars, unless excused therefrom by the Major General of the division. And it shall be the duty of the state's attorneys in the several counties in this state, and they are hereby authorized and empowered, to prosecute all breaches of this act; by action of debt in the name of the State Treasurer, or by information, and all penalties and forfeitures when recovered, shall be paid into the state treasury

Approved June 13, 1845.

No. 14.—An Act relating to the duties of the Quarter Master General and for the better preservation of the ordinance, arms, and munitions of War belonging to this State.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That it shall be the duty of the Quarter Master General to provide a suitable book, or books, for record and cause an entry to be made, so far as it can be ascertained, of all the arms and munitions of war that have been received from the General Govern-

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE NEWS.

Norwich, Conn., July 2, 1845.

Funeral Obsequies of Gen. Jackson, in New York.

On Tuesday last, the funeral solemnities in honor of General JACKSON took place in the city of New York. The city, says the True Sun, to which we are indebted for the following particulars, presented on the occasion a grand spectacle, and according to the accounts given in all the papers, it was by far the most imposing pageant ever witnessed in that city. The streets were thronged with an immense concourse of people, including many strangers from distant parts of the State and from other States. The military were out in great strength. Forty bands of music were in the procession, and also detachments of U. S. troops from Governor's Island and Fort Hamilton. The march commenced from the Park at 2 P. M., and the head of the column returned to it in about three hours. The Odd Fellows were a very important part of the cortege, and turned out in their most showy regalia. During the march minute guns were fired at the Battery, the bells of the churches were tolled, and the National flag was every where displayed at half-mast. Many shops and dwellings in the principal streets displayed the usual badges of mourning, and some were decorated with busts of the deceased Hero. Fifty-seven mourning carriages, containing some of the most distinguished men in the country, preceded the Funeral Urn, which was drawn on a hearse by four white horses, dressed in crape. The American Eagle bent over the Urn, and from its beak hung the crape by which the latter was covered.

In the Third Division were the Governor of the State, Ex-President Van Buren and the Attorney General, his son, Col. Bankhead, the heads of some of the State Departments, the gallant Captain Hudson and about forty other U. S. Naval officers; State Senators and Members of the House of Representatives: the Grand Lodge of the State of New York; the Presidents and Faculties of the University and Columbia College: Members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and many other individuals connected with public bodies. The escort of this Division was the City Guard, commanded by Captain McArdle, and accompanied by Kendall's Boston Brass Band.

The Society of Tammany or Columbia Order, with their excellent band of music, led the van of the Fifth Division. Then came the Independent Theophilus' Blues, as an escort, the Democratic Republican General Committee, two or three other Committees: and, finally the Empire Club, with their banner, and a capital band, succeeded by the grand car, representing the Tomb of General Jackson. It was drawn by four horses decorated with crape. Mourners marched on each side; and the inscription on the tomb was the one word, "JACKSON."

The Sixth Division consisted of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. They appeared to excellent advantage, dressed in full regalia, and bearing some beautiful banners with appropriate mottos

But we have not time to notice the various civic associations, and societies of Mechanics and Tradesmen, that occupied places in the procession

After returning to the Park, about half past 5 P. M., an appropriate prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Krebs, and Benjamin F. Butler, Esq. commenced his eulogy on Gen. Jackson, which was listened to with marked attention. After the speaker had concluded, a requiem was chaunted by a full choir of the Sacred Music Society, accompanied by Kendall's brass band: a benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. Weinwright, and the ceremonies were concluded with a volley of three rounds fired by the United States Troops.

Mr. Butler's effort was one of much eloquence and ability. He commenced with Jackson's youth, and followed him through all his various brilliant achievements, up to the closing scene of death. We subjoin the following beautiful passage, which constituted the orator's peroration:

Such fellow-citizens, were the last moments of Andrew Jackson. How unlike those usually assigned by Poetry and Romance to their fabled heroes! And yet, in the sober judgment of enlightened reason, not less sublime and heroic, than if passed on the field of battle and in the chariot of victory. The greatest of all triumphs is that which is achieved over the last enemy; and this, through the faith that is in Jesus, Jackson was enabled to achieve. The fires of the last day shall consume the laurel wreaths of earth; most of them, indeed, will have withered ere it comes: and all ever worn or won, is the tide of time, would furnish no compensation for the loss of a single soul. But the chaplet awarded to the faithful soldier of the cross, shall be a crown of glory "that fadeth not away." How poor, in comparison, the death scenes enacted by the most illustrious warriors of the heathen world! Jackson was a christian, and he died a Christian's death.—In view of this fact, and of its blessed issues, how unfailing our sources of consolation!

In notes as melodious and sublime as those which wafted to the skies, by the aid of Milton's immortal genius, the departing spirit of the Hebrew Martyr,—the chorus of American sympathy sends up from our Jackson's bed of death, its paean of mournful exultation:

"Nothing is here for tears, nothing to wail,
Or knock the breast: no weakness, no contempt,
Dispraise or blame; nothing but well and fair,
And what may quiet us in a death so noble."

The valley of the Mississippi, the theatre of his youthful valor and of his meridian renown—the sanctuary of his declining age—folds within her bosom the ashes of her hero. In the centre of that young but vigorous State, whose destinies, once his anxious care, were long the objects of his satisfied regard: on the sunny banks of the Cumberland, where the strong verdure of the West begins reluctantly to yield to the luxuriant beauty of the South embosomed in a sacred solitude, stands the TOMB OF THE HERMIT OF—henceforth to divide with MOUNT VERNON, the respect, the admiration and the reverence of mankind. The simplicity of his life, the calm dignity of his death, are exemplified by the humility of his grave.

You remember how he rejected the imperial honor that was proffered to his bones—"I cannot permit my remains to be the first in these United States to be deposited in a sarcophagus made for an emperor or king. I have prepared a humble depository for my mortal body besides that wherein lies my beloved wife, where, without any pomp or parade, I have requested, when my God calls me to sleep with my fathers, to be laid; for both of us there to remain until the last trumpet sounds to call the dead to judgement, when we, I hope, shall rise together clothed with that heavenly body promised to all who believe in our glorious Redeemer, who died for us that we might live, and by whose atonement I hope for a blessed immortality."

This was the answer of Christian meekness, of Republican simplicity, of American Patriotism.—Catching the strain from the lips of the dying Hero, we may echo its lofty inspiration. More than this, we may give to it to-day a new and sublimer significance. Sleep sweetly, aged Soldier, Statesman, Sage, in the grave of kindred and affection. It matters little where *his* body is laid, whose memory is enshrined in all our hearts; the monument of whose fame is the Country that he served; the inscription of whose greatness are the praises of the World.—But if there be any solace in Memory: if any virtue in the contemplation of heroic deeds: any purity in the lessons of sublime examples: to the sepulchre of JACKSON let the pilgrimage of Humanity be made—in the ardor of a generous enthusiasm: the sympathy of a fraternal love; the consolation of a Christian Faith.

☞ We have the satisfaction of announcing to-day, that the Patriot and Martyr, THOMAS W. DORR, has been unconditionally liberated by the Legislature of Rhode Island. We find the first intelligence of the event in the Boston Post of Saturday.

From the Boston Post of June 28th.

LIBERATION OF MR. DORR.

In the Senate of Rhode Island, on Tuesday, 26th, Messrs. Dimon and Smith, from the committee to whom was referred the act of amnesty, &c. at the last session, reported a bill liberating Mr. Dorr unconditionally, and restoring him to his rights, upon his taking an oath of allegiance before the Supreme Court. Mr. Weeden, from the same committee, reported in favor of unconditional liberation and restoration.

In the afternoon, the question being upon the passage of the bill reported by a majority of the committee, Mr. Potter, of Westerly, moved to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert an act of unconditional liberation and restoration. The amendment was lost by a vote of 14 to 16, and the question being on the passage of the bill, it was carried, only one Senator (Weeden, of North Providence) voting against it.

In the House, in the afternoon, the bill liberating Mr. Dorr unconditionally, and restoring him to his privileges, upon his taking the oath of allegiance, sent down from the Senate, was passed to a second reading without debate.

We learn from Mr. Tilden, of Earle's express, that when the cars left Providence yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, Gov. Dorr was liberated! Guns were firing, and a vast concourse of people were assembled around the prison yard.

The oath prescribed by the bill is as follows:—

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations; and that I will support the constitution of this state. So help me God. (Or this affirmation I make and give upon the peril of the penalty for perjury.)"

From the Boston Times of this morning (the 30th) we gather further particulars. The state of the case is just this; the Algerines have *unconditionally liberated* Mr. Dorr, and he is now out of prison; but *his rights are not restored him*, nor will they be, till he swears allegiance to the government! The part of the act which relates particularly to this point is as follows:

Sec. 3. Any person who has been convicted of the crime of treason against this State, and is now in prison under the sentence of the law provided for such offence, shall be forthwith discharged from such imprisonment, and the keeper or warden of the prison where any such person may be shall discharge such person from such imprisonment upon the production to him of a copy of this act certified by the Secretary of State.

Provided, nevertheless, that no person who has been convicted of the crime of treason in levying war against this State, and is now under sentence or imprisonment for the same, shall be restored to the rights and privileges which he has forfeited by said crime and conviction, until he shall have taken or subscribed the oath or affirmation hereinafter prescribed before the Supreme Court of this State.

☞ The following account of the meeting recently held in this city, in relation to the Post Office, we publish in our paper to-day by request. It appeared in the Reporter of last Saturday.

Taking all things into consideration, there are, we believe, few who will not be ready to agree with us, that a change in the Post Office in this city is uncalled for and unnecessary. The interests of the citizens do not demand it, nor does the good of the party require it. The management of the office, it is universally allowed, was never better than it has been under the present incumbent. It has extracted praise even from the most violent whigs, and those who were most opposed to the present order of things are now among the loudest in their admissions, that the duties of the office are excellently discharged. That the democrats as a party would be perfectly satisfied with a continuance of the present occupant, we are confident—they have signed petitions for various applicants, it is true, and have even gone so far as to hold a meeting to nominate a candidate for the office, but all this seems to have been predicated upon the supposition *that a change would be made at any rate*.

Now we sincerely believe that a change is not only *unnecessary*, as we have shown, but that the best interests of the party would be subserved by permitting things to remain as they are. All the jealousy, and heart-burnings, and contention, about this Post Office, (and the extent to which they have been carried, may be seen from the subjoined report) have arisen to distract and divide the party, when a good democrat and an excellent postmaster already holds the office. If a new man is appointed, the friends of the unsuccessful candidates will of course some of them be dissatisfied, and the bad feeling which prevails will be likely to continue.

We see not therefore that the whole matter had not better remain in *statu quo*. The only objection, we believe, urged against the present incumbent, Mr. Townsend, is, that his residence is not strictly within the limits of the Post Office. He lives, however, in the town, and within ten minutes' ride of the office.

P. S. Since writing the above, information has been received that *Wm. McHommedieu* has received the appointment of Postmaster in this city. This gentleman, it will be perceived, got five votes at the meeting.

From the Reporter.

The late Post Office Meeting.

One of the most knotty and engrossing questions that have come up of late, is that in relation to the Post-office in this city. It seems to have been taken for granted that with the accession of Mr. Polk, a change would be made in this office, and since that time to the present, the public have been on the alert, expecting every day when something of the sort would happen. But notwithstanding the various rumors which have from time to time been afloat, that a change would soon be made; and notwithstanding the numerous pilgrimages that have been made to the shrine at Washington, by various interested personages, having an eye to the office; the matter remains involved in as great doubt and mystery as ever. We have an new postmaster yet. Perhaps, however, the doings of the late meeting in this city, upon the subject, may have a tendency to hurry matters somewhat; and in that case we shall in a few days have the pleasure of announcing the result.

We have alluded to the late meeting upon the subject of the Post-office. It was unquestionably a very racy affair throughout; and as none of our cotemporaries in the city seem to have done it justice in their reports, we design noticing, as briefly as possible, some of its most interesting features.—The public, it is known, are all interested in the Post-office, and in whatever pertains to it.

It seems that the democracy residing within the Post-office limits waited until they had become tired for a settlement of the much vexed question, who should be Postmaster. The applicants for the berth (and their name was legion) had preferred their petitions—presented their claims—and yet no appointment. The aforesaid democracy, therefore, resolved to take the matter into their own hands, and a notice was published in both of the democratic papers for a meeting to be held on Friday evening of last week, to nominate some one for the office, subject to the decision of the powers at Washington.

There was a goodly gathering at the appointed time at the Town Hall. Col. James A. Hovey was called upon to preside, and Mr. Walter Rose, after at first declining, accepted the office of Secretary—the meeting refusing to excuse him, and somebody insisting that he was the most capable man in the room to fill that station. The meeting being organized, the President rose and read the call setting forth the object of the meeting. This done, Mr. John T. Adams immediately came forward and offered a resolution *that it was inexpedient for this meeting to make any nomination for Postmaster, or in any way to act upon the subject*. This position he proceeded to support in a speech of some length. The step proposed to be taken in the call for the meeting would, in his judgment, tend to the injury of the democratic party; nothing but discord and division would grow out of it. The President had called for no such expression from the party in this place; and, indeed, could a vote from so small a meeting as this, be considered as an expression of the wishes of the democracy of Norwich? It was of whig precedent, this holding meetings to nominate candidates for Postmasters. A few years ago the whigs in this city held a meeting to nominate a man for the Post-office. The two prominent candidates were Messrs. Dunham and Downer. The latter succeeded in getting the nomination; but did Mr. Dunham and his friends withdraw from the course? He believed not. So would it be now. You may nominate a man, but you come no nearer deciding the question. The only effect is to distract the party—to build up cliques and various conflicting interests in its ranks. He really hoped that the meeting would consider well before taking the proposed step. For one he was firmly of opinion that no good could come of such action. If the President and his advisers were left to themselves, they would have no difficulty in making a suitable selection from among the various candidates whose claims and petitions had been presented for their consideration.

After Mr. Adams had concluded, Mr. William M. Converse, (one of the Dem. Town Com.), arose and remarked that he differed entirely with the gentleman, (Mr. Adams.) The meeting was certainly respectable as to size; at any rate due notice thereof had been given, and if the democracy did not see fit to attend, it was their own fault. He was for proceeding with the business. It was perfectly right and proper that the democrats of the place should say who they would like to have for Postmaster. It was the best way of settling the question, especially when there were so many claimants and such difficulty is making a selection from among them. As for the long speech of the gentleman who had preceded him, he would simply say that it had been noised about the city for the last two or three days that an effort would be made by two or three persons to break up the meeting, and they had even boasted that they should succeed in their attempt. These persons belonged to a certain clique, whose interest it was to prevent all action on the part of the meeting. But he hoped that the democracy would not suffer themselves to be talked down in this way, but that they would proceed to a nomination.

Mr. Adams.—Does the gentleman charge me with being the representative of a clique having an interest in the decision of this Post-office question?

Mr. C.—You can apply any remarks to yourself, if you please, sir.

Mr. A.—Then I say that, if the gentleman charges me with being the representative of a clique, he says what is a *falsehood!*

Mr. C.—We understand it all!

Chair.—Order! gentlemen, order!

Here E. C. Chapman, Esq. arose. Mr. Chapman observed that, for one, he was decidedly in favor of having an expression from the meeting. A great many petitions had been sent to Washington, signed in several cases by the same names. The gentleman (Mr. Adams) had himself signed a number of different petitions. Now, sir, the officers at Washington labor under a difficulty in determining whom to select. Let the democrats of the place then say whom they will have. He had heard from various quarters during the day, that an attempt would be made by two or three *understrappers* to break up the meeting; and it was to effect this purpose that the gentleman had come here to-night; but he hoped he wouldn't succeed.

Mr Adams.—This is the first time that ever such language was addressed to me in a political meeting. Nor would it have been addressed to me now by a democrat, but it comes from a *Tyler man!* [These last two words were uttered with a very peculiar emphasis.—ED.]

Mr Chapman.—I am as good a democrat as you are!

The chair here called loudly to order, and begged that all personalities be avoided.

Mr Chapman.—This meeting has been called by 53 as good democrats as there are in the city. They are anxious that a nomination should be made by the democrats of the place. I trust that the business will be proceeded with.

Mr A.—Who got up this meeting?

Mr C.—I can't tell you, sir. I only know that the petition for the call was signed by 53 good democrats.

Mr Adams then remarked that, as it had been thrown out that those might retire who did not wish to participate in the doings of the meeting, he would move that the 33 gentlemen who had voted for the resolution quit the Hall, and leave the 41 to lone in their glory to finish up the business.

The chair rather declined putting such a motion. Some one cried out, that it was out of order; and somebody else moved that Mr. Adams have liberty to retire if he saw fit.

Mr A.—No doubt what the gentleman says may be correct; but we know that a petition for almost any thing can obtain signers.

Mr Chapman.—The gentleman intimates that these 53 democrats would sign a petition for any thing. I don't slander the democracy in that way.

Mr A.—I made no such remark.

Mr Chapman.—You did!

Chair (in a loud voice)—Gentlemen will please to observe order!

Mr. Adams here arose and explained, adding that he was sorry that any unkind feelings should have arisen, or language calculated to wound the feelings of any one, indulged in on this occasion.

Mr Converse.—I move, sir, that the question be tried, and let us see whether the democracy are to be talked down in this manner!

Cries of "Question," "Question," were now heard from all parts of the hall. After several propositions as to the method in which the vote should be taken, whether by ballot, division of the house, or otherwise, it was at length decided that each man walk up and deposit his vote on the desk. In this way, one or two whigs were detected and politely informed that they 'couldn't train in that company.' The result of the balloting was as follows: For the resolution, 33; against, 41. So the resolution was lost.

It was now discovered that the Secretary had left his seat,—(but not the Hall, as he was seen peeking in at the door to note the progress of affairs,)—so a new Secretary was appointed. The meeting then proceeded in a very orderly manner to ballot for a candidate for Postmaster. Out of 61 votes cast,

Wm. Trench,	received	35.
E. C. Chapman,	"	17.
W. L. Hommedieu,	"	5.
John De Witt	"	4.

Mr. Trench was therefore declared chosen—a result which was received with considerable applause throughout the Hall. The chairman was commissioned to communicate the doings to the President.

It now remains to be seen whether the vote of this meeting is to effect anything. If services to the party constitute claims to office, Mr. Trench is certainly deserving of the appointment. He was several years the conductor of a democratic paper (the Aurora) in this city, during which time he devoted no little labor and money to the promotion of the democratic cause, and in return he has received printer's pay—that is, little or nothing. *If then a change is to be made*, we hope that Mr. Trench will be the successful man. We like to see the profession flourish.

During a recent visit to the "city of Notions" we spent a leisure hour with Hon. MARCUS MORTON at present Collector of Customs in Boston. Having been previously informed that all preliminary movements were unnecessary, we walked at once into his office, and was unceremoniously received by this plain but gentlemanly old democrat in the kindest and most pleasing manner. We found him busily engaged in the duties of his office and supposing that our presence might be a hindrance—having no business to transact other than to pay our respects, we were about to back out—but being politely urged to "sit down" we complied and glad am we that we did so.

The name of Marcus Morton has so long been connected with the democratic cause in New England—especially in Massachusetts—that like St. Paul, he is looked up to as an apostle whose words are words of wisdom, whose counsels are to be treasured and followed with unbounded zeal and confidence. This opinion of Mr. Morton we have ourself imbibed to a considerable extent, and were it not that we have evidence that he like other men are sometimes mistaken, we should at the present, believe him incapable of wrong judgment in matters connected with the interests of democracy or the rights of individuals whose welfare is closely interwoven with the cause. Mr. M., however, is not alone in his peculiar views, and perhaps we may with propriety attribute the error into which some of the best democrats of the land have fallen to an excess of honest zeal which overleaps the boundary prudence, and which in its operation does much to retard the progress of the great principles which are at stake.

Our brief interview with Marcus Morton satisfied us that at heart he is truly an honest republican. He is, however, beset night and day by applicants for office; even during our stay with him, there were not less than five or six individuals who called upon him with "strong claims"—and is it singular that in such a position he should have observed in one instance from righteous judgment? The fault lies not so much with the appointing power, as with those who are so ready to give to every one that asketh a letter or signature of recommend. If leading democrats would consider more thoroughly the propriety of their acts when about to recommend individuals for appointments, there would be less trouble in the democratic ranks, and the Executive of the United States, Secretaries, Heads of Bureaus, &c., &c., would be but often censured than they now are.

Texas.

We shall soon be in the reception of something definite from Texas, as all the rumors which have of late been so rife and contradictory, as to the probable fate of annexation, will be determined one way or the other. The 10th instant, it will be remembered, was the day fixed for the assembling of the Texas Congress, to deliberate upon the propositions for annexation submitted by this government; and on the coming 4th the Convention of delegates from the people meets, to pass upon the same subject, or upon any other proposition that may be submitted, touching the nationality of Texas. This last expression, embraced in President Jones' call for the convention, has reference, it is said, to a proposition on the part of Mexico, which will be presented for consideration, and which is something to this effect:

The recognition of the Independence of Texas.

An indemnification of Twenty Millions of dollars, five to be paid down, and fifteen to remain a debt.

An arrangement of the boundary.

A compact not to unite with the United States, and the guarantee of France and England.

This is a tempting bait, but insufficient, so is believed, to corrupt the integrity of the people of Texas. But we shall soon learn the result.

Fourth of July.

The approaching anniversary of our National Independence will be observed with more than an ordinary interest, if we may judge from the notes of preparation that reach us from all quarters. It is a healthy, and pleasing indication, and far distant be the time when the recurrence of the glorious Fourth shall fail to awaken the patriotism of a free people, or be permitted to come and go unhonored.

In this city, we observe that various arrangements are being made for celebrating the day. In these piping temperance times, "pipe-and-" celebrations are of course out of vogue, but in their place, "cold water army", Washingtonian, and Sabbath School celebrations have sprung up, and however much the loss in point of life and jollification, the community, it must certainly be acknowledged, are gainers in a moral sense, by the change. We do not think, however, that this is after all the most appropriate manner of celebrating the fourth of July; temperance and Sabbath School celebrations are excellent in their place, but the day that commemorates the birth of a nation's independence should, it seems to us, be observed by no one sect, party or association, but by all these acting in separate squads, but by a general and spontaneous gathering of the citizens without distinction. The old-fashioned way of doing up things on this occasion, (barring the liquorizing part) came about as near the mark as anything. There was the procession, then the reading of the Declaration and the Oration, then the Dinner, with its array of toasts, and speeches, and patriotic sentiments. Ah, those were good old times, and but for the excess which but too often marked the proceedings of the day, we could heartily wish them back again.

As we were remarking, various preparations are afoot in this city for celebrating the Fourth. First, we understand that the *Rechabites* have chartered a Boat in which they contemplate making an excursion to New Haven. A large number of citizens, and particularly the ladies, will undoubtedly avail themselves of this opportunity to visit the beautiful "City of Elms." A reinforcement will be received on board the Boat, at New London, and on the whole a merry and pleasant time is anticipated.

The "*Cold Water Army*," we understand, will assemble on the Plain at 10 o'clock, A. M., where addresses will be delivered, and an entertainment provided.

The *Universalist Sabbath School* celebrate as usual, we believe, in a beautiful, retired grove near the old Greeneville road.

Our friends in Greeneville will no doubt make some patriotic demonstration on this occasion, as is their wont.

And last, but not least, a public dinner (see advertisement in our paper) will be given at Hyde's in Franklin, to wind up with a Cotillion Party in the evening.

BORROWING.—Two clergymen, Rev. J. L. Richmond and Rev. Richard Kay, complain in the last Wyoming Republican that a shovel has been *borrowed* of the one and a hoe of the other. The Republican remarks said: articles are as good as new; and all will agree that when a Clergyman has a disposition to labor, it is too bad to deprive him of tools.

☞ Orestes A. Brownson, Esq., is to give an oration at Pittsburgh, before the Catholic Institute, on the 4th of July.

The Washingtonians.

These worthies appear to be driving a great business about these days; but we fear that their efforts are not all directed to the promotion of the great temperance. There seems to be a lack of judgment, of discretion, of often common decency in some of their proceedings, which cannot fail of producing a very unfavorable effect upon the minds of the community, and eventually of bringing the whole concern into disrepute. The Washingtonian Society of this place has by its past mismanagement come to be regarded with contempt; it has lost its character and influence. We were in hopes that it had turned over a new leaf within the last six months, and we have therefore been disposed to speak favorably of the meetings and of the Society. But it is like casting pearls before swine—it is all lost; the Society seems to be growing worse than ever, and in fact has arrived at that point, where it can no longer be considered a Temperance Society, but an association of ignorant, low-bred, foul-mouthed fellows, whose chief occupation consists in abusing people indiscriminately, but more especially persons known to be democrats. In connection with this system of abuse, they are also noted as being great beggars, and with the most heartless effrontery they will beg ten dollars of a man, and the very next moment turn to and abuse him like a pickpocket. In this species of impudence they stand unmatched.

An instance of this kind occurred quite recently. One of our most respectable citizens was applied to a few days since for a subscription of $10 which he had pledged himself to give to the Society. The money was cheerfully paid. The evening of the same day, this very gentleman took, as we learn from some who were present, most shamefully abused in his absence, and his name stricken from the roll of members. This was done without any consideration being had with him, and when in fact the gentleman had himself, nearly a year ago, requested the then President of the Society or some of its officers to erase his name, and no longer considered himself a member of that distinguished body. Such treatment will of course tend, as it ought, to induce every man who has any regard for his character, to cut loose from such infamous associations, and especially to be careful how they give their money to sustain it.

We are sorry to be compelled to use such language in reference to this Society. There are, we know, some very respectable, just-minded men connected with it—men who really have at heart the good of the cause. Could the counsels of such men prevail, things would be conducted harmoniously and with propriety, and what is more, with good results. But as it is, the Society had better be dissolved at once, for it has got to be a complete nest of useless drones, without character and without influence.

CHARACTERISTIC.—It was suggested to a company of gentlemen, a few days since, that measures be taken to make some public demonstration in this city, in honor of the memory of Andrew Jackson, on which occasion a eulogy could be delivered by Park Benjamin, Esq., and, not to make a party thing of it, it was proposed that a Committee be formed to take the matter in charge, and that one of that committee the Mayor of the city be requested. The proposition was made by that functionary, in an informal manner, whereupon Wood remarked, *that if there was an act of Andrew Jackson's he (Wood) wished to be informed what it was that the Democrats should call on "eloquent and characteristic" speech.*

P. S.—We understand that the Committee have corresponded with Mr. Benjamin, and that he has signified his readiness to pronounce a eulogy on the death of Gen. Jackson, before the citizens of Norwich. The 14th instant is, we understand, the day fixed—the exercises to be held, probably, in the Upper Railroad Depot.

Drowned.

We regret to learn that a son of Mr. Luther Pettit, of this city, about nine or ten years of age, was drowned last evening, while bathing in the River. It appears that the little fellow went into the river, in company with some other young boys, and although they saw their companion drown, they did not communicate the fact to any one until some time afterwards, and when it was too late to render any assistance. The accident happened about sundown, and the body was found about 10 o'clock at night and conveyed to the residence of the parents in West Chelsea. Parents will do well to profit by this warning. At this season of the year, there is peculiar danger. If a proper vigilance is not exercised over their children in relation to bathing in the river. And little boys will learn from the sad fate of their companion, the propriety of giving heed to the admonitions of their parents.

The Lowell Courier tells a good story of a distinguished member of Middlesex bar, who was attending Court at the time of the burning of the bridge at Concord. It is said that he rushed up into his room, and seized a valise which he supposed was his own, but after having carried it half way across the common, discovered that it belonged to another man; he immediately rushed back, returned the valise in its place, and bore off his own in triumph. One of his friends remarked that this was the most remarkable instance of *singleness of purpose* that he ever had met with.

MONUMENT TO JACKSON.—The citizens of Baltimore have, it is said, already commenced a movement in reference to the erection of a monument to the memory of Gen. Jackson, in that city; and, judging from the enterprise and liberality of the monumental city, there can be no doubt of the accomplishment of this patriotic undertaking. A square of ground on Fairmount Hill has already been given for that purpose, as a donation to the city, provided the structure shall be commenced within two years after the death of that illustrious man.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.—Sam Chessboro, Collector of the Customs at Stonington, vice Giles R. Hallam, removed.

Stanley G. Trott, Deputy Postmaster in New London, vice J. H. Turner; to take effect on the 1st of July, when the present incumbent's commission expires.

☞ By the last accounts, we are happy to learn that Senator McDuffie is fast recovering.

☞ In Dresden, a ragged child was heard to call from the window of some house, to her neighbor—"Please, Mrs. Miller, mother sends her best compliments, and if it's fine weather would you go a begging with her to-morrow?"

THE BEAUTIES OF RACING.—The New York Spirit of the Times, in speaking of Payson, says:—"Barney informed us that on the fourth mile heat he was fearful the race was lost. He had been spurring his mare so incessantly that her lacerated sides became callous, and he changed his seat in order to get at some flesh! He could not force was the race by an inch more than he did."

ORIGINAL STAINED

We publish with pleasure the following account of the doings at the organization of a Young Men's Temperance Society in this city. We wish the society prosperity, and hope when it becomes established, that we shall find it a source of interest to notice at times its proceedings in our columns.—Ed.

Young Men's T. A. Society.

In accordance with previous notice, a meeting of those favorable to the formation of a YOUNG MEN'S TEMPERANCE SOCIETY in this city was held in the Vestry of the Central Baptist Church, on Friday evening last. The meeting was fully attended, and much interest was manifested in the proceedings.

The meeting was called to order by J. G. Cooley, and organized by the appointment of W. E. Park, as Chairman, and J. F. Forsyth, as Secretary. The object which had called the assembly together having been stated, and unanimously acquiesced in, a Constitution for the Society was submitted for consideration, and, after being discussed and amended, was adopted in the following form:

CONSTITUTION.

ART. 1.—The name of this society shall be the *YOUNG MEN'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.*

ART. 2.—Any person may become a member of this society, by signing the Constitution and the following

PLEDGE:

"We, the undersigned, do agree that we will not use intoxicating liquors, nor traffic in them, as a beverage nor for ordinary purposes; that we will not provide them as an article of entertainment for persons in our employment; and that in all suitable ways we will discountenance their use throughout the community."

ART. 3.—The officers of this Society shall be a President, two Vice Presidents, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of five members; to be elected semi-annually.

ART. 4.—The Recording Secretary shall keep a record of all the doings of the Society; the Treasurer shall keep an account of the receipts and disbursements; each to render a report to to the society semi-annually.

ART. 5.—The Constitution of this Society may be altered or amended at any time, by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, notice having been given at a previous meeting.

On Motion, Messrs. John G. Copley, E. B. Hemingway, Geo. W. Bentley, Joseph D. Thatcher, and Wm. Clark, were appointed a Committee to report suitable candidates for officers of the society. The following list was presented and unanimously adopted.

GEORGE W. BENTLEY, President.

Isaac Jenkins, } Vice Presidents.
C. K. King, }

H. L. Ferry, Recording Secretary.
J. F. Forsyth, Cor. Secretary.
W. E. Park, Treasurer.

E. T. Huntington, }
John E. Card, }
Al Ned Weed, } Executive Committee.
John L. Stanton, }
Geo. H. Johnson, }

On taking the chair, Mr. Bentley acknowledged the honor that had been conferred upon him, in a neat and appropriate speech.

Mr. Betts declining the office of Secretary, John E. Taylor was chosen instead.

The following By-Law was then passed: "Each member shall pay the sum of 25 cents as an initiation fee."

Messrs. C. E. Austin and Alexander Elliott were chosen a committee to take the proper steps for organizing a Choir.

Voted, That the Society's regular time for meeting be Friday evening of each week. Provided, however, that the next meeting be held on Thursday evening of next week.

A number of speakers were appointed for the next meeting.

Voted, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the City papers.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

J. F. FORSYTH, Secretary *pro tem.*

FOR THE NEWS.

Fourth of July Temperance Celebration.

It is expected, that among the addresses which will be made to the Army on that occasion, one will be delivered by the *Omnis Homo*, C. W. Rockwell. The subject to be that all important one, a strict adherence to truth, on all occasions and under all circumstances, however trying; especially by those who may be promoted to the honorable, responsible, and dignified station of legislators.

It may also be expected, that an address will be made to the Army, by an honorable Senator, in the spirit of liberality, without which a man must be dishonorable and despicable, and doesn't deserve the name of a man. That no liberal-minded man can seek office for himself, his relations or his clan. This position will be elucidated by reference to the late General Assembly of this State, and the Norwich Regency.

A WHIG.

Still another Temperance Organization.

"The *Young Men of Norwich*"—so run the notices—"favorable to the Temperance cause, are requested to meet in the basement of the Central Baptist Church, on Friday evening next, at a quarter before eight o'clock, to take into consideration the propriety of forming a *Young Men's Temperance Society.*"

This call was signed by twenty or thirty of the most active young men of the place. The proceedings of the meeting may be found above.

Whether the "new lights" intend to "co-operate" with this Society, when formed, we have not learned. This new movement looks, however, as though there were some who declined co-operating with *them.*

There is nothing like Temperance about these days.

EULOGIES.—Gen. Benj. C. Howard delivers the eulogium on the character of Gen. Jackson, in Baltimore, on the 1st July, when a procession will take place.

Hugh A. Garland has been selected by the citizens of Petersburg, Va., to deliver the eulogy on the occasion of the convention in honor of General Jackson, which will take place on the 12th of July.

Hon. F. H. Elmore is to be orator on a similar occasion in Charleston.

Ex-President Houston, of Texas, will probably, it is said, be requested to pronounce a eulogy upon the life and character of General Jackson, at Louisville, Ky., on the 3d of July.

☞ A Riot occurred at Terre aux Boeufs, near New Orleans, on the 16th inst. The military were ordered out to protect the people. A number of small landholders and others, who had made a living by boiling sugar to the city on ox carts, had become incumbrances at the passage of the Mexican Gulf Railroad over their property. They had broken up a portion of the road, and threatened violence to the persons in the employment of the company.

☞ A State N. Y. Temperance Convention met at Albany, the 25th.

THE CROP.—New wheat made its appearance in the Baltimore market last week, and sold at 92 to 95 cents a bushel. The crops of Maryland, it is declared, will be full and of good quality, and this will also apply to Virginia, which has had been cut off, and a very thin.

☞ "My brethren," said a preacher, discoursing on the difficulties of a sinner, "it is a very easy task to row a skiff over Niagara Falls, but a tremendous job to row it back again."

DEPUTY SHERIFF.—Joseph S. Fitch, of New London, has been appointed by our new Sheriff, a Deputy for that part of the County.

Edward Y. Thomas has been appointed a Deputy in this city.

"Oh! for a *lodge* in some vast wilderness!" as the Odd Fellow said in Oregon.

A Snider.—At Philadelphia, John Jones has been "jugged for stealing eggs."

"What is the matter, John?" "Sam have a bible at me and hit my head." Well you are the only boy of the family on which the bible ever made an impression—try as long as you please.

To Country Subscribers.

We take occasion to again remind our Country Readers, that, from and after the *first of July*, the new Post Office Law goes into operation, which will enable subscribers residing within 30 miles of Norwich to get their newspapers from this city, FREE OF POSTAGE. This will afford an excellent opportunity to persons residing in the country to commence taking a newspaper published in their vicinity, at a reduction of one-third the usual expense.

The Norwich Weekly News

Will be furnished on the following terms:

Single copy, by mail, one year, in advance,	$1.50
Six copies to one address, do. do. do.	1,25
Twelve copies do. do. do.	1,00

The Norwich Republican,
PUBLISHED THREE TIMES A WEEK,
Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Terms, per annum, in advance,	$2.50

A discount made to companies who subscribe for six or more copies.

We have been furnished by Mr. Chapman, Assistant Postmaster of this City with the following list of Post Offices located within 30 miles of Norwich:—

LIST OF POST OFFICES WITHIN 30 MILES OF NORWICH.

New London,	Chester,
Groton,	East Haddam,
Centre Groton,	Moodus,
Porterville,	Leesville,
Noank,	Clinton,
Leyden,	Millington,
Stoning'on,	Winthrop,
Mystic Bridge,	Bolton,
Mystic,	Columbia, Coventry,
Preston,	N. Coventry,
Poquetanuck,	S. Coventry,
Giles Ferry,	Hebron,
Griswold,	Hope Valley,
Jewett City,	Andover,
Pendleton Hill,	Mansfield,
N. Stonington,	Centre Mansfield,
Lisbon,	Willington,
Franklin,	Brooklyn,
Lebanon,	Canterbury,
Exeter,	West Minstin,
Colchester,	Chaplin,
West Chester,	Hampton,
Boardville,	Howard's Valley,
Bozrah,	Killingly,
Norwich Town,	N. Killingly,
Hadlyme,	S. Killingly,
Uncasville,	E. Killingly,
Chesterfield,	W. Killingly,
Gardner's Lake,	Plainfield,
Salem,	Central Village,
North Lyme,	Moosup,
Pleasant Valley,	Sterling,
Hamburg,	Windham,
Lyme,	Willimantic,
East Lyme,	Scotland,
River Head,	Ashford,
Waterford,	Westford,
Quaddick Bridge,	Voluntown,
Liberty Hill,	Wauterly, R. I.
Saybrook,	Hopkinton,
Westbrook,	Broad's Iron Works.
Essex,	Charlestown,
Deep River,	

REMARKABLE CASE

Of Mrs. Hemstreet,

OF WEST TROY, N. Y.

The particulars of this case were written out by the attending physician, a gentleman of the highest reputation among the Medical Faculty and universally esteemed in the community where he lives, Written to the Proprietor under date January 18th 1846.

Mrs H. was of a very pale complexion and delicate, feeble habit; was attacked six years ago with an ordinary cold, which soon produced a cough and expectoration. In a short time painful and wasting diarrhœa set in, and of sudden almost reduced her to the grave. Four months after her first attack, in April following, she began raising blood profusely from her lungs. The cough and expectoration continued, attended with great soreness in the right side of the chest and along the course of the collar bone. The bleeding from the lungs continued to increase in frequency and in quantity until it occurred almost daily. The expectoration began also to change its appearance and assume the character of true consumptive pus or matter. The least exposure would augment the disease greatly. This state of affairs continued until September last, (1844,) five long years, when she, as a last resort, was desired to use Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative, a mere matter of experiment, and in her case considered by her friends as prevailing and without even a shadow of hope of relief. The almost miraculous result I will here and ever thankly acknowledge and give attestation to. By the first bottle of the Restorative she was much relieved, which was apparent to all her friends; her cough entirely discontinued by the last of November: she only bled once from the lungs after commencing the use of the Restorative, and then only about a tea-spoonful in quantity. In two months only from the commencement of the medicine the tone and strength of her system was so far restored that she was enabled to discharge her servants and do all household work for her family entirely alone. Her pains in the chest were removed, and her nervous restlessness quieted. In short, her prospects of returning health were most flattering indeed; here however her hopes were prostrated. She ate (as did the rest of the family), some head-cheese, which was found to be poisoned, and in consequence she suffered most severely. Vomiting and purging were produced by it, continuing, notwithstanding prompt medical aid, until I despaired of her life, and when at length it was arrested she was left in a very weak and exhausted condition. As soon as she was sufficiently recovered from the violence of this attack she resumed the use of the Restorative, and took two bottles with the same effect as before The cough and expectoration which had returned through the severity of this last attack and untoward event, yielded to its influence again. Her general health and strength is now remarkably good, and she states that her former sense of lassitude and weariness, which made all her movements and exertions distressing and painful, has given place to a degree of energy and activity, which enabled her to go on with household affairs. All the functions of her system have their natural action and power, and the return of tone to them has failed to provoke any feverish excitement—a circumstance of difficulty to which tonic medicines are subject in irritable and inflammatory constitutions.

The Restorative may be obtained of the Agents for Norwich, DOCT. SAMUEL TYLER, and WM. S. TYLER.

June, 19 tw26 w31

To those that are laboring under diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaint, &c., we would recommend the use of the Health Restorative of Mr. C. Brinckhoff. It contains no Mercury or anodyne, being entirely vegetable, as has been tested by an eminent chemist of New York.

MARRIED.

In this city, on Sunday evening, June 29th, by the Rev. William F. Morgan, Rector of Christ Church, Mr. Jacob Kehr and Margaret A. Burke, both of Norwich.

In New Haven, on Wednesday, the 25th inst., by Rev. Mr. Nichells, William Hillhouse, M. D., of New York, to Cornelia L., eldest daughter of the late James A. Hillhouse.

In Christ Church, Bradford, on the 19th inst. by Rev. G. S. Coit, the Rev. Henry Olmsted, Jr., to Emily, daughter of Nathaniel E. Wheeler, Esq.

In Guilford, Mr. Hiram H. Tainter, of New Haven, to Miss Ruth M. Hotchkiss, of Guilford.

DIED.

At Jewett city, on the 27th ult., Mrs Mary Wilson, aged 90 years.

In Middletown, on the 21st inst., Mrs. Elizabeth Storrs, relict of the late Lemuel Storrs, Esq., aged 88 years.

Suddenly at Chatham, Middle Hadam Society, June 18th, Mr. Elisah Niles, a Revolutionary Pensioner, aged 81 years.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF NORWICH.

ARRIVED.

June 24 Sch. Seafon, Griffen fm Thomaston Me.
Sch. Robert Woodruff, Wilsey, fm Albany.
25. Steam Sch. Quinebaug, Williams, fm N. Y
June 26. Sch Uncas, Rogers, fm Phil.
Sch. Splendid, Hildreth, fm Norfolk, Va.
Sch Hero, Comstock fm Providence.
Sloop Glide, Coe, fm Sag Harbor.
Sloop Navigator Stannard, fm Westbrook.
Sloop Andrew Jackson, Keyes, fm Albany.
Sloop Perseverance, Brunett fm Albany.
Sloop Traveller, Corwin, fm Southold.
June 28. Steam sch Shetucket, fm N. Y.
Sloop Aurora, Geer, fm N. Y.
Sch. Andes, Kinsey, fm Philadelphia.
Sch. Daniel Webster, Delano, fm Cuxsahie.
Sch. Margrette, Boardman, fm Bangor.
Sch. Levant, Smith, fm Philadelphia.
Sloop Jasper, Whitlesey, fm Kingston
Sloop DeWitt Clinton, Smith, Kingston.
Sch. Alfred, Prentice, fm Norfolk, Va.
30 Sch. Diamond, Stinson fm. Camden.

FOURTH OF JULY.

THERE will be a Public Dinner at JAMES H. HYDE'S Hotel, in Franklin, on the 4th. The public, without distinction of party, are invited to attend.

In the evening, there will be a Cotillion Party, under the management of Mr. H. H. HAZEN.

Franklin, June 25th, 1845. (23w27

NEW ENGLAND TRUSS MANUFACTORY,

Boston, Mass.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER,

CONTINUES to manufacture all the various approved **Trusses**, at his old stand No. 305 Washington street, opposite No 264, entrance in Temple Avenue, Boston.

Also—ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, for Prolapsus Uteri—Trusses for Prolapsus Ani—Suspensory Bags, Knee Caps, Back Boards, Steeled Shoes for deformed feet. Trusses repaired at one hour's notice and made to answer oftentimes as well as new.—The subscriber having worn a truss himself for the last 25 years, and fitted no many for the last 10 years, feels confident in being able to suit all cases that may come to him.

Convex spiral Trusses—Dr. Chase's Trusses, formerly sold by Dr. Leach—Trusses of galvanized metal that will not rust, having wooden and copper pads—Read's Spiral Truss—Rundell's do—Salmon's ball and socket—Sherman's patent—French do—Batchelor's do. double and single—Stine's Truss also, Trusses for children of all sizes. Dr. Fletcher's Truss—Marsh's Truss—Dr. Hull's Truss—Thompson's Ratchet Truss, and the Shakers' Rocking Trusses, may be had at this establishment—Whispering Tubes and Ear Trumpets, that will enable a person to converse low with one that is hard of hearing.

All Ladies in want of Abdominal Supporters of Trusses, wanted on by his wife, Mrs. CAROLINE D. FOSTER, who has had ten years experience in the business.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.

Boston, Jan. 7, 1845.

Having had occasion to observe, that some persons afflicted with Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skilful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called upon to recommend him to my professional brethren and to the public, as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.

JOHN C. WARREN.

I hereby certify that I have, for several years past, been in the use of Mr. Foster's Truss for Inguinal Hernia, and find it to answer every desirable purpose, and consider it far preferable to any other which I have employed.

JAMES THACHER, M. D.

Plymouth, Nov. 1, 1839.

Boston, March 10, 1840.

I hereby certify, that I have known Mr. James F. Foster, several years last past, and have frequently employed him in the construction of Trusses and other apparatus for my patients and have always found him ready, capable, and equal to the occasion for which I have employed him.

JOHN RANDALL, M. D.

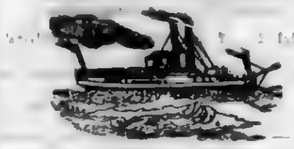
Certified from Dr. Griffin, Lynn.

LYNN, March 3, 1840.

I have recommended the Trusses made by James Frederick Foster, of Boston, in a great many instances, for these few years past; and it is due to him to declare that, in every instance that has come to my knowledge, his work has given complete satisfaction. EBN. T. COTTIN, M. D.

June 23, 1845. tw22 w33

4TH OF JULY EXCURSION.



THE STEAMER ANGELINA

WILL make three trips, as follows, viz:

Will leave Norwich at 6 o'clock for New London, Harbor's Mouth, Eastern Point, and Pine Island. Fare for the trip 50 cents.

Will leave Norwich at 10 o'clock, for New London, Harbor's Mouth, Eastern Point, Pine Island, and Stonington Point. Fare for the trip, 81 00

Will leave Norwich at 4 o'clock for New London, Harbor's Mouth, Eastern Point and Pine Island. Fare for the trip, 50 cents.

Norwich, July 1st, 1845.

CREAM SHAVING.—This article takes the lead of every thing within our experience in shaving. It is easy and pleasant to the face, and seems to render the razor, to a remarkable degree. It leaves the skin so smooth, too, that one cannot avoid admiring it especially if troubled with chapped faces, &c.—*Hartford Times.*

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Norwich, July 3d, 1845.

Armstrong Geo. S	Huntington E C
Anderson Abner H	Johnson Betsey
Abel Ralph G	Johnson S H
Armstrong L D	Johnson Warren F
Beckwith Elisha W 2	Kelley H M
Barber John E	Kher Margaret
Butler Mortimore S	Lee Leander
Brewster Ulysses	Lamb Henry 2
Beebe Stephen	Lyon John
Barnes Harvey M	Lewis Wm.
Brown Geo. E	Lewis Enoch
Blanchard Jos.	Lindigan Thos.
Beckwith E P	Manwarren John
Buckingham Mrs Olive	Manwarren Eliza B
Bennet Almira	Murray James
Bullock Matilda	Morgan Wm. F
Brown Laura	May L Maynard
Baxter Charlotte	Middletown John
Burnham M Tyndale	Murray Felix
Campbell James	Norgent Martha
Clifford Wm.	Newton B B
Cook Adams A	Newell Henry J
Cook Dr. John T 2	Nervins James M
Conway Patrick	Nicholds Peter E
Crocker Geo	Peirce Wm. B
Chapin Thomas J	Pendleton David
Clark Pomeroy	Pooler John
Crosby Mr	Perkins Harriet M
Coit Stephen	Rowland Levi P
Cook H S	Rathbone & Brown
Campbell & Hiscock	Raymond Sherwood
Cooper Chas. H	Robinson Jos.
Congdon Lovina	Rogers Samuel E
Case Charlotte	Ray Emery B
Colegrove Ann E	Roke James
Cook Abby Jane	Scott Wolcomb
Coit Mrs William E	Smith L H
Delaney James	Smith W E
Downey John	Smith John M
Dunham Joshua	Smith Lyman
Deming Louisa	Swan Roswell
Davis Lucas	Southwick Aaron
Ewin Capt.	Sargent James A
Folkerts John	Savage John
Francis John 2d	Sumner Maria A
Field John	Spalding Rachel
Grosvenor & Shaw	Spencer Elizabeth M.
Gibbs Tyler	Silver Lucy M.
Geer Wheeler	Thompson Burel
Gates Ann M	Tucker Thaddeus
Hinckley Wm. H	Turner Electa
Harris Dumford	Woodruth Geo.
Haplinger Christa	Weller Hiram
Hoar Nicholas	Williams Eli
Holmes Lyman	Williams Saml.
Hedden Olando S	Williams Maria S
Havens R C	Williams Elizabeth D
Herrick Horace	Walbridge Rebecca
Hoyt Hezen L	Walker Cathrine
Hewett Alonzo	White Caroline M
Hooker J W	Wentworth Mary
House J A	Walker Mary A.

☞ Persons calling for the above Letters will please say they are advertised.

N. B. All Letters intended to be sent out of the U. States, by ship or steamer, the inland postage must be paid or they will not be forwarded.

32 JOHN H. TOWNSEND, P. M.

THE MIGHTY RUSH!

FOR THE

ONE PRICE STORE.

18 SHETUCKET-STREET. 18

THE extreme low prices has caused a Rush like the rushing of a mighty wind sweeping every thing in its course. For the last few weeks we have been actually obliged to close our doors against many of our customers to accommodate each in his turn.—The *Low One Price System*

CLOTHING STORE,

is getting to be the fashionable resort for all classes of the community throughout the country.

So *LOW* are we selling nice

Rich Ready Made Clothing

that we are daily receiving the indignation and censure of all the Clothing dealers throughout the country for fear we shall bring them down to sell as low as we do.

But as long as Gentlemen will continue to sustain us by patronizing the one price store they may depend upon having their Clothing better made and at lower prices than can be found at any other Clothing Establishing in the new England States.

It is supposed by many on account of the low prices at the one price Store that we cannot sustain ourselves long in this course. But they will recollect that these goods were purchased at great sacrifice at auction for Cash and and manufactured into garments in the latest styles at so low a price as to put down all competition; and our motto is

No assignee no affidavits, no combination.

But goods at the lowest prices.

Gentlemen don't forget to visit us one and all there is one price only marked on every article and no deduction. We ask nothing to look, if you are not satisfied that goods are cheap don't buy. Recollect 18 Shetucket-street

WM. W. KINNEY, Agt.

June 23, 1845. tw23

DAILY LINE

To New London:

THE Steamer ANGELINA, Capt. A. LOVELL, has commenced her regular Trips to New London. Leaving Norwich at 6 o'clock in the morning, returning in the afternoon in time for the accommodation Train of Cars for Worcester.

On or before April 1st, she will extend her trips to Portersville, (Mystic,) a astonishing regular. Further information inquire of the Capt. or E. A. Bill. I March 3, 45.—17

Misses and Childrens's Shoes.—A large supply of Misses and Childrens' Shoes of every description, quality and color, just received and for sale low by J. BRESON & SON, 116 South side Main-st.

June 5 tw6

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of

C. DENISON & CO.,

was on the first instant, dissolved, and Charles Denison is authorized to settle the accounts of said copartnership.

CHARLES DENISON.
JOSEPH MEEKER, Jr.
WILLIAM H. HOLMES.

The subscriber requests all persons interested in the above notice, especially those indebted, to call and settle immediately, as he is much in want of funds to meet the liabilities of the late firm.

CHARLES DENISON.

Norwich, May 7. w28

DRAB MORINES.

ELY & CO., have received a new lot of the above scarce goods.

A lot of Rich MUSLINS for dresses, also 12½ pa. good style GINGHAMS.

June 24, '45. tw27 w31

SPORTSMEN ATTEND.

CALVIN G. RAWSON, keeps constantly on hand Pigeon & Wilkes & John Hall & Sons best English.

Sporting Powder.

Dupont's Powder in half & quarter kegs, and in canister.

Indian Rifle, do in canisters.

A. P. SO.

Superior bleaching powder, patent Safety Sept. 6, 1844—1w8 112 Water-st.

HENRY S. COOK,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAVING procured various styles for

Boys' Clothes,

is now prepared to CUT and MAKE in a *superior manner*, every description of Clothes, for Boys from 2 to 15 years of age.

☞ *FASHIONS received monthly.*

Please Call at

15 SHETUCKET STREET. 15

☞ The strictest Punctuality will be an invariable Rule. ☜

June 24 1w 23 w31

OAK HALL

FOR THE

3 SUMMER MONTHS,

JUNE, JULY, and AUGUST.

MAGNIFICENT, CHASTE, AND ORIGINAL DESIGNS FOR REMODELLING

"OAK HALL,"

FOR SPRING TRADE.

OPENING OF OAK HALL FOR 3 MONTHS!

Advice to Professional Men, Merchants, Clerks with moderate salaries, Farmers, Mechanics, Seamen, Firemen and others,

VISIT OAK HALL.

ARRIVAL OF SPRING and SUMMER GOODS.

To Wholesale Dealers.

THE OPENING

TO-MORROW MORNING,

For Three Months.

I WOULD again most respectfully inform the citizens of Boston, and strangers visiting the city, (after a delay of six weeks, during which time I have not been idle,) I have completed my arrangements on the most

Magnificent Scale,

greatly surpassing my former arrangements. The HALL is splendidly decorated, with almost

MAGIC ELEGANCE!

The architecture being Gothic, has given the artist an opportunity to display his taste to advantage.

The Painting

which adorn the walls are so perfectly chaste and appropriate, that every one will be fully compensated for the trouble of visiting it. The design and effect of the interior, especially when

ILLUMINATED,

is unequalled in any store this side the Atlantic!

Much praise is due to the artist,

N. Angelo Monte Lilin,

for his share in beautifying this establishment. I flatter myself that the good taste of my fellow citizens and townsmen will fully appreciate all I have done, as my establishment was the *first* and *only one* that adopted the

"Extreme Low Price system."

Before "OAK HALL" was in existence it was not an uncommon thing for gentlemen to pay from 45 to $50 for a suit of clothes. For ONE HALF this sum, or *less*, a

PERFECT AND ENTIRE SUIT

can be obtained at this establishment, cut and made with that ease and grace that distinguish my garments from others. From this

EMPORIUM OF FASHION,

first originated the Gothic style of architecture in Boston, and oak painting, &c., now so much in fashion

To those who have not visited this great

PLACE OF RESORT,

on account of the name of the street, I would most respectfully say that where my establishment is located was once the Court end of Boston, and at this time is visited and patronized by the most influential and respectable individuals.

REASONABLE PRICE,

and to be sure and have a **Good Fitting Suit,** that will set upon the form with ease, grace, and gentility.

FIVE GOOD REASONS

why you can purchase at Oak Hall *less* than at any other establishment in the United States:

FIRST.—You do not have to pay me for *your* suit and the *individual's* that did not pay previous to you, as my business is cash on delivery.

SECOND.—If any garment made to order is not pleasing in every particular, it is no inconvenience to me to take it back, and make another, as ready made garments are directly in my line.

THIRD.—I purchase my goods in large lots, extremely cheap, and give my customers the benefit, by selling them at the smallest advance.

FOURTH.—I go by the motto—

LARGE SALES AND SMALL PROFITS,

or as some say,

"No profits at all."

That I'll leave with my customers to decide.

FIFTH.—My facilities are such at this time for doing

LARGE BUSINESS,

that I can afforded to sell at

Very Low Prices!

BOYS' CLOTHING.

I have lately added to my already extensive manufactory, rooms for the manufacture of Boy's Clothing, and shall keep a large supply of every variety and kind always on hand.

TO WHOLESALE DEALERS.

You will find the greatest variety of every style of fresh manufactured Clothing, adapted for Spring, to your different trades, and will be sold extremely low in large lots.

AT RETAIL,

One of the largest and best selected stocks of **Fresh Spring and Summer Goods** ever in "Oak Hall," and will be sold at the following low prices:

PANTALOONS.

2,500 pairs fancy Spring patterns of Satinet Pants,		1,75 to 2,50
3,000 " Steel Mixed	Pants,	1,62 to 3,00
2,200 " Sheeps Gray	"	1,75 to 3,00
2,500 " Canada Gray	"	1,75 to 3,00
3,000 " Black Cassimere	"	3,00 to 4,00
3,000 " Lavender Cassimere	"	3,00 to 4,00
2,200 " super black " fancy stripe	"	4,00 to 500
1,500 " super blue Broadcloth and Cassimere	"	3,50 to 4,50

THIN COATS.

3,500 thin Coats and Sacks, American Gingham,		75 to 1,00
5,000 " " " " "		125 to 1,75
4,800 " " " " "	satin figure,	1,50 to 1,75
2,700 " " "	" Webster check,	75 to 1,25
2,750 " " "	" London Plaids,	1,25 to 175
4,000 " " "	" of Linen and other goods,	1,00 to 1,75

THIN PANTS.

3,000 pair thin Pants, of every quality of goods, at very low prices, say from 50 cents to $2,50 per pair.

VESTS.

3,000 light Vests, a very pretty affair for Spring,		50 to 1,00
4,500 dark Valencia,		75 to 1,50
5,500 fine " dark and light,		1,50 to 250
4,700 Satin Vests, figured and plain,		2,00 to 3,00

DRESS AND FROCK COATS.

1,500 super Dress Coats, all colors, green, blue, black, olive, &c. &c. from 4 to $15.

1,750 super Frock Coats, all colors, mulberry, brown, &c. &c. from 6 to $18.

All of the above cut in the latest style, and made up expressly for SPRING and SUMMER TRADE.

500 Business Coats, at low prices, say fm 2 to $5.

2,200 Tweed Coats, water proof, fm 3,75 to $5,00.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

Rich display of Furnishing Goods, at the following low prices, viz:

150 dozen white Shirts, linen bosoms, collars, and wristbands		50,75 to 1,25 each
100 " white shirts, plain		50 to 75 "
150 " fancy "		62½ to 87½ "
200 " twill'd striped		50 to 62½ "
25 " rich figured satin Scarfs		Low prices.
30 " " " " "		
50 " " " " "		
50 " spring pattern Cravats		12½ to 75 "
25 " rich silk "		50 to 1,00 "
50 " black Italian "		1,00 to 1,50 "
25 " rich figured satin "		75 to 1,25 "
50 " Stocks of every description, such as satin, bombazine, &c. &c. and made in the latest spring style, 1845		37½ to 1,50 "
10 " Brussels Carpet Bags and others		1,00 to 1,75 "
75 " Smoking Caps		12½ to 25 "
100 " Braces, of every description		12½ to 50 "
20 " best kid Gloves		50 to 1,00 "
25 " thread "		25 to 50 "
30 " silk "		50 to 75 "
200 " Hand Bosoms, all descriptions		25 to 75 "
300 " " Collars, latest patterns		12 to 25 "
50 " Canes		12 to 1,00 "
25 " Umbrellas		50 to 1,50 "
50 " glazed silk Caps		1,00 to 1,25 "
100 " " "		25 to 37½ "
100 " silk pocket Handkerchiefs		25 to 75 "

And another variety of fancy articles such as gold and fancy Studs, Hair brushes, Clothes do, Pocket Combs, Dressing do, Tooth Brushes, Cologne, Bosom Pins, fancy Soaps, silk Purses, Guard Chains, Pant. Straps, &c.

A liberal discount to the Trade.

My Furnishing Goods are purchased from first hands at low prices, and will be sold at a small advance to the trade.

At my extensive Long Rooms

OAK HALL BUILDING,

32, 34, 36, and 38 ANN STREET,

(Opposite MERCHANTS ROW, BOSTON.)

June 25. (w28 w31

WRIGHT'S

Indian Vegetable Pills,

OF THE

N. American College of Health.

THESE extraordinary Pills are compounded of herbs which grow spontaneously on our own soil, and are, therefore, better adapted to our constitution than medicines concocted from foreign drugs, however we they may be compounded; and as the INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS are founded upon the principle that the human body is, in truth,

SUBJECT TO BUT ONE DISEASE,

viz, corrupt humors, and that medicine cures this disease on

NATURAL PRINCIPLES

by cleansing and purifying the body, it will be manifest, that if the constitution be not utterly exhausted, a perseverance in their use, according to directions, is absolutely certain to drive disease of every name from the body.

When we wish to restore a Swamp or Morass, to fertility, we drain it of the superabundant waters.—In like manner, if we wish to restore the body to health, we must cleanse it of impurity.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

Will be found one of the best, if not the very best medicines in the world for carrying out this

GRAND PURIFYING PRINCIPLE,

because they expel from the body all morbid and corrupt humors—the cause of disease—in the easy and NATURAL MANNER; and while they every day give

EASE AND PLEASURE,

disease of every name is rapidly driven from the body.

The above named INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS have been three years before the American public, and we can now say, without fear of contradiction; that of all the various quack nostrums which have heretofore been popular, not one has given such universal satisfaction, or obtained such a permanent hold upon the affections of the people. Not only do all who use it invariably experience relief, and recommend it in the strongest terms; but it has effected some of the most astonishing cures ever performed by medicine.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

WRIGHT'S Indian Vegetable Pills are obtaining great celebrity in New England as well as other parts of the United States. The attempts of persons to defraud the public by the sale of spurious articles, meet with general reprobation. Mr. Wright is an industrious business man, and shows in every of cases by the medicine, which warrant confidence in the virtue of his Indian Vegetable Pill

From the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

People are pretty well satisfied by this time, that Colonel and the other thousand and one mineral preparations of the shops are better adapted, as a general rule, to kill rather than cure the patient. As a matter of course, vegetable medicines are therefore in great request. There are very many humbugs however, among the latter, and we would advise all those who have the least regard for their health, to try the *INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS of the North American College of Health*, sold at 16 Race street, Philadelphia—as they are the preparation of one intimately acquainted with the healing art.

From the Boston Daily Times.

INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

Of all the public advertised medicines with they we know of none that we can more safely recommend for the "ills that flesh is heir to," than the Pills that are sold at the depot of the North American College of Health, No 198 Tremont street Boston. Several instances we know of, where they are used in families with the highest satisfaction. And no longer ago than yesterday, we heard an eminent physician of this city recommend them in high terms. There used to be in the community a great repugnance to the use of QUACK medicines, as they are all indiscriminately termed, but it was mainly owing to the regular M. D.'s constantly denouncing them. They are, however becoming more liberal in this respect, and the consequence is, that good vegetable medicines are now more extensively used than formerly.

AGENTS.

Samuel Tyler Norwich will sell the same to those who wish to purchase to sell again.

R W ROATH,	Norwich,
Geo D Fuller,	Norwich Town
S C Osgood,	Bean Hill.
Tracy Huntington & Co	Canterville:
A L Hyde	Franklin
A G Bailey,	Lebanon
G Robinson,	"
Stephen Pitch,	Fitchville,
H Morey	Bozrocolin
Santon	Jewett City
Albert Ray & Co	Greeneville
C & G Lewis	Uncasville,
B Pitkins	Mystic
S F Hutt,	Mystic Bridge
Wm Browing,	Gales Ferry
Nahan Beckwith	New London
J H Lewis & Co	Westerly
E W Bacook & Co	"
R Burnett	Groton
R M Smith	"
B Faxon, Jr	Stonington
Wm E Hull,	North Stonington;

New England Office 100 Tremont street Boston

May 1 1844. 29

Do you want comfort in SHAVING!!

THEN USE FERRE'S SHAVING

CREAM,

A FEW of the hundreds of recommendations the above Cream may be found below
FERRE'S SHAVING CREAM.

The undersigned having used the Cream Saponia, of which Mr. E. C Ferre of Middletown is sole proprietor are happy to award him our testimonials in its favor. Considering the expedition of making the lather, its superior quality when made, its softening effects on the beard, and its curative qualities upon the skin, we do not hesitate to recommend it to the public as the best Shaving Cream either domestic or imported now in use.

Rev. E E Griswold	Charles Woodward MD
do. Wm Jarvis	J Barrett, M D
do W G Howard,	Wm B Casey, MD
do Arther Granger	David Harrison, M D
do Samuel M Emery	Edwin Stearns
Prof John Johnson	E A Russell
do A W Smith	Jeremiah H Taylor
Sm'l Stearns	E'l Wilcox, P M
Ezekiel Lacey	Horace Clark
Joseph Arnold	Thomas G Mather
W S Camp	Sidera Chase
Daniel H Chase	George Francis
Charles Francis	

Ferre's Cream Saponine, after a thorough trial I consider it much preferable to any other article which I have ever used in shaving. Its properties are so valuable as to commend it to general use.
Rev. J. R. CRANE.

For sale by WILLIAM S. TYLER, Water-st. Agent for the Proprietor, also sold by SAMUEL TYLER and Perfumers generally.
April 16 '45 21

The Brandreth's Pills.

As a general family medicine, especially in a country so subject to sudden changes of temperature as this, their value is incalculable. By having the Brandreth Pills always on hand, should a sudden attack of sickness take place, they can be given at once, and will often have effected a cure before the physician could have arrived.

In Cholic, and in Inflamation of the bowels, these Pills will at once relieve, and perseverance in their use, according to the directions, will surely do all that medicine can do to restore the health of the patient.

In diseases arising from the use of mercury or from any cause or vitiation, from bad blood or otherwise, their use will produce the most happy results. In all attacks of Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, and in cases of chronic or recent Costiveness, the use of the Brandreth Pills will be productive of infinite service—sometimes occasioning so great a change for the better as to cause great thankfulness.

In all cases of Indigestion, Worms, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and in all affections of the Stomach and Bowels, the Brandreth Pills will be found a never failing remedy.

To insure the full benefit of these celebrated Pills, they should be kept in the house, so that upon the first commencement of sickness they may be at once resorted to. One dose is better than a dozen after the disease has become established in the system.

The Brandreth Pills are purely vegetable, and so innocent that the infant of a month old may use them if medicine is required, not only with safety but with a certainty of receiving all the benefit medicine is capable of imparting. Females may use them during all the critical periods of their lives. The Brandreth Pills will insure their health, and produce regularity in all the functions of life.

Be careful of counterfeit Pills. How to avoid them:

No. 1 Security

Each Agent who sells the Genuine Brandreth Pills has a CERTIFICATE OF AGENCY, which has been engraved at a vast expense. It represents the Manufactory at Sing Sing, on the banks of the Hudson river, and is signed by Dr. Brandreth, and his seal stamped upon the paper.

No. 2 Security.

Above all observe the labels upon the boxes.—Each box of the Genuine Pills has now THREE LABELS upon it. The top and the bottom label containing upwards of FIVE THOUSAND LETTERS in RED INK. The words BENJAMIN BRANDRETH'S PILLS being printed over two red medallions upon the two labels.

No. 3 Security.

There are also upon each label two signatures of Dr. Brandreth; one B. Brandreth, and also one Benjamin Brandreth. Each box, therefore, to be genuine, must have six signatures of Dr. Brandreth upon it. If the box do not answer this description the Pills are not the Brandreth Pills, but some vile counterfeit of them, as all the old labelled boxes have been collected.

No. 4 Security.

Besides the above signs of genuineness, fac-similes of the Brandreth Pill, labels are upon the Certificate of Agency; therefore compare your box with the labels on the Certificate; if it agrees, the Pills are true; if it does not they are false.

I have expended much time, and at least $3000 in perfecting these checks to the sale of counterfeit Pills, and in the hope they will secure the genuine BRANDRETH PILLS to all who want them.

I remain the public's servant,
B. BRANDRETH, M. D.

The following names are a list of Dr. B. Brandreth's agents in New London Co.

Norwich, R. W. Smith; New London, Nathan Bellows; Colchester, L. A. Kellogg; Franklin, Amasa Lathe; Liberty Hill, Austin Gay; Lebanon, Gurdon Robinson; Yanticville, Tracy, Huntington & Co.; Fitchville, S. Fitch; Norwich Town, Geo. D. Fuller; Mt Town, Wm. B Hull; Stonington, Horace Lewis; Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Portersville, Smith, Cady & Co; Centre Groton, R. W. Smith; Groton, John Hudson; Hamburg, H. A. Brockway; Salem, E. S. Williams; Montville, James Turner; Hadlyme, Z. Brockway.
March, 19 '45. 17

Fales's Cathartic Lozenges,

THOUGH prepared from a great many Vegetable Substances' as are palateable and pleasant to eat as any other Confectionary Compound.

☞ This preparation is decidedly the best among all the known cathartic preparations, for while its operation is as sure as Salts, Castor Oil, Calomel and Jalop, or any other, cathartic medicine, it has the advantage over all in being pleasant to eat, while all other cathartics are generally disagreeable to take. Price 25 cents per box, with full directions, and may be found at the Depository, No. 96 Commercial street.

FALES' WORM LOZENGES.

Are a safe and sure remedy for Worms. Children love them. They act like a charm in removing the symptoms, such as starting in sleep, grating the teeth, a cave about the mouth and nose, occasional sickness at the stomach, precarious appetite swelled bowels, and general feverish habit. The child falls into a quiet sleep, the worms are stupified and expelled, and the child, as far as heard from in every instance has been cured.

Price 25 cents per box, with full directions; sold at 96 Commercial-street.

FALES'S COUGH LOZENGES

Are beneficial in all common Colds and Coughs Whooping Cough, inflamation in the Throat and Lungs, in the Croup or Hives, and more certain to operate satisfactory than the celebrated HIVE SYRUP. The most happy effect is obtained in a few moments; the symptoms disappear and the disease is broken up by the magical effect of these Lozenges.

Full directions accompany each box, and found at the Depository, 96 Commercial street

FALES'S DYSENTERY LOZENGES.

Are a safe and agreeable remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhoea of adults, and for Dysentery, Diarrhoea, and Bowel Complaints of children. Particular attention must be paid to the directions which accompany each box.

FALES'S CAMPHOR LOZENGES,

Are beneficial in all common and sick headache and where there is a sense of tightness or weight over the eyes, in eruptive diseases, such as Measles and Small Pox. Also in Mania. Epilepsy. Melancholy, Hysteria, in St. Vitus Dance, and in all cases of Lassitude and Oppression of the Vital Powers, and may be taken with safety by women and children in all conditions.

Full directions accompany each box.

FALE'S CYPRIAN HAIR TONIC,

Is now so extensively known and justly celebrated that further comment upon it will be useless; we can say, however, with truth, that among the many thousands who have purchased the Tonic in this or other countries, none have returned with complaints while thousands have expressed not only their approbation, but their wonder and admiration of beholding its effects. A few bottles only can be found, at 96 Commercial-street.

CLEAR OUT YOUR RATS.

The gnawings and antics of these destructive creatures can be bushed forever in your House or Store if you will procure a box of the genuine

MADAGASCAR RAT EXTERMINATOR

and use it according to directions. You cannot depend upon it unless obtained at J. J. FALE'S No Commercial, corner of Lewis & Commercial Streets oston, or of the following.

AGENTS.

Norwich, Samuel Tyler and John L. Dwelton New London, Wm. Stearns, Stoddard & Allen, A. Beckwith; Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Mystic Bridge Keeney & Brown; Noank, Brown & Wilbur; Stonington Point, Elisha Faxon, Jr.; Lyme, Joseph Brockway; Hadlyme, Ely P. Wells; East Haddam, R. W. Miller; Moodus, Sheffield Lewis; Leesville Richmond & Upham; Middle Haddam, Child & Carrier; Portland, John Payne; South Glastenbury, Oliver Brainard and Wm. W. Post & Co; Colchester, A. M. Hurlbut; Willimantic, Jason Safford and R. Moulton; Scotland, James Burnet; Howard's Valley, G. D Spencer; Hampton, Wm. Brown Andover, Loomis & Button; South Coventry, D. M. Buell; Mansfield, Geo. T. Clark and Z. Storrs & Son; Chaplein, Walter Goodell; Phoenixville John B. Adams; Eastford, Joseph Dorse and Calvin Whitney Ashford, E. B. Hibbs; Wm. A. Brewster; Danielsonville, Conn

Oct 30

Indian Rubber Overshoes.

WE have on hand and for sale on the most reasonable terms, a most splendid assortment of **India Rubber Shoes and Overshoes,** of the latest patterns and styles in market, manufactured from the pure gum and got up in the best manner—warranted not to stiffen in the coldest weather, or contract by the heat, and will retain their color under all circumstances, and not to par in the same.

Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine the great improvements made in the manufacture of India Rubber. ☞ We sell cheap.

J IRESON & SON.
Feb. 16. 1f22

C. BRINCKERHOFF'S

A remarkable and singular attestation has just been made by an eminent member of the Medical Faculty, as to the curative power of C. Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative in cases of Consumption, Chronic Coughs and Colds, and Pains in the Side and Chest. This gentleman furnishing his patients with the Restorative and finds it also lately necessary, as he never had any prescriptions to produce the astonishing results realized by the use of the Restorative. This gentleman stands among his medical brethren as one of the most distinguished of their number; his name is left with the proprietor for reference. There is no doubt but that in a few years the leading physicians will prescribe this remedy, and that afflicted patients will use it and bless the hour that it was made known to them to. Being a truly fine herbal medicine it is consequently of more importance as every one feels safely while using it, and no sense of danger as if he were using deleterious minerals. Mr. Willes a respected merchant in New York, used the Restorative and was cured wholly from a dangerous cough and expectoration. The Editor of the Commercial Advertiser with as earnest appeal commends it to the confidence of the sick, and affectingly calls on them all to give it a fair trial before relinquishing every hope. The following certificate is from Dr. Chilton, the well known New York chemist.

"I have analyzed a bottle of medicine called 'C. Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative;' and find that it does not contain Mercury, or any other metallic preparation, nor opium in any of its forms. It is composed of vegetable matter entirely."

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.

C. BRINCKERHOFF, Proprietor, N. Y.
Principal Office, 96 Hudson street, New York.
Horace Everett, U. S. Agent, 96 Hudson-street New York, has appointed,
SAMUEL TYLER 138 Main street, Norwich.
WM. S. TYLER, 131 Water st. do.
as agents for the above medicine.
May 1st. 1845. 1m23

REMOVAL.

BREWER & LEWIS have removed their Stove and Tin Ware Manufactory to No. 90 1-2 MAIN STREET two doors east John T. Molt's corner, where they offer for sale their usual assortment of STOVES, TIN WARE, &c., consisting of Milk Pans and Milk Pails with Strainers, Cheap as the cheapest; Motts Patent Furnaces, all sizes; Japanned Ware of all descriptions: Pails and Coffee Pots, &c. &c, &c, &c.

TIN ROOFING, TIN and COPPER GUTTERS, CONDUCTER PIPES, JOBBING and REPAIRING done as above, at short notice and in a workmanlike manner

April 30, 1f22

SOMETHING NEW.

SPALDING & CO., are manufacturing under Letters Patent granted by the United States, an improved Friction match, to burn

Without Brimstone.

They now offer for sale, on very reasonable terms

20,000 GROSS.

Neatly put up in Tin, Wood and Paper, in assorted packages and in lots to suit purchasers.

These Matches are highly improved of and recommended for family use by Physicians and Chemists, in consequence of the absence of Sulphur in their manufacture, the fumes of which are so disagreeable and deleterious to all, and particularly injurious to persons having weak lungs or delicate constitutions.

They are particularly recommended to the attention of shippers as they have frequently been taken on long voyages and exposed to the action of all climates without the slightest injury.

For sale by SPALDING & CO.
At wholesale and retail by R. W. MATHEWSON
Agents for the manufacturers
Jan 23 1845. tf

LADIES SHOES.—Our assortment of Ladies Shoes is now large and perfect, embracing the choicest selection of fine Gaiters and Kid Buskins, colored and black of American and French Manufacture. Also, Common Shoes in abundance, of every variety and description, which will be sold cheaper than ever, by

J. IRESON & SON.
June 5 tw 16 w29

TEA AND COFFEE.—A fresh supply just received, comprising every quality and for sale low by JULIUS WEBB.
Corner Commerce and Water Streets
May 14 w23

WATCH-HILL HOUSE

WESTERLY, R. I.

THE Subscriber having taken the above mentioned house, formerly occupied by Joseph C. Nash, would very respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that this admirable place of summer resort, which for health, comfort and pleasure is surpassed by none on our Atlantic shore, will be opened for the reception of visitors the 6th of June next.

The House is beautifully located upon the summit of a hill, having a very extensive view of the ocean and country, and affording a fine opportunity for Sea Bathing, and every accommodation to make Watch Hill a desirable place for a visit during the summer months.

A line of mail boats will run daily (Sundays excepted) from Fawcetuck Village, and Watch Hill, to intersect the Steamboat Anacelina at Stonington, from Norwich and New London. They will also be in readiness to accommodate sailing parties.

☞ Fishing implements always on hand.

NELSON BROWN
May 7. w25 13

On and after the 1st of April next.
J. IRESON & SON

WILL have removed their entire stock of *BOOTS & SHOES,* with large additions, to the Store in the New Brick Block, known as Hubbard's Row, No. 115 Main-street where they respectfully invite all of their old and as many new customers to call and see them. They hope, by close application to business, and by selling their goods at low rates, to merit the approbation of their numerous patrons.

Having a very large acquaintance with the eastern manufacturers, we have made extensive arrangements to receive and sell their goods at such prices as will enable us to outdo all competitors.

And to our wholesale Customers we would say that in this department we intend to spare no pains to have it complete. Being always supplied with every article usually kept for jobbing. We trust we shall be able to furnish country Merchants, and others on such terms as will save them the expence of going to Boston or New York for the like Goods.

After April first, 115 South side Main-st.
Jan. 3 1m. '45. 1f10

REMEMBER

The old Stand, No. 78 Main-St.

OPPOSITE THE FRANKLIN HOUSE.

WHERE J. M. NELSON still continues to carry on the Tailoring business in all its various branches. The subscriber is now ready to make all kinds of Gentlemen's garments in the latest style The subscriber has received the Fall and Winter fashions for 1844-5. All garments made at this establishment warranted to fit.

N. B. Cutting done at short notice. Wanted also six or eight first rate Tailoresses to whom good wages will be given.

JAMES M. NELSON.
Sept 1 '44 1f42

DAILY LINE

To New London.

THE Steamer ANGELINA, Capt. A. LOVELL, has commenced her regular Trips to New London. Leaving Norwich at 8 o'clock in the morning, returning in the afternoon in time for the accommodation Train of Cars for Worcester.

On or before April 1st, she will extend her trips to Portersville, (Mystic,) a admirable regular Further information inquire of the Capt. or E. A Bill.
March 9, 45. —17

Misses and Childrens's Shoes.—A large supply of Misses and Childrens' Shoes of every description, quality and color, just received and for sale low by J. IRESON & SON, 115 South side Main-st.
June 5 tw6

REGULAR STEAM BOAT LINE,

BETWEEN NORWICH AND NEW YORK,

DAILY.

THE Splendid Steamer Cleopatra, Capt ISAAC KIDSTAN. The Splendid Steamer Worcester, Capt DANIEL BACON.

The Worcester will leave Norwich on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The Cleopatra will leave Norwich, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Each of the above boats will leave New York on alternate days.

B. A. BILL, Steam Boat Agent
April 16 1845. 21

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of

C. DENISON & CO.,

was on the first instant, dissolved, and Charles Denison is authorised to settle the accounts of said copartnership.

CHARLES DENISON.
JOSEPH MEEKER, Jr.
WILLIAM H. HOLMES.

The subscribers requests all persons interested to the above notice, especially those indebted, to call and settle immediately, as he is much in want of funds to meet the liabilities of the late firm.

CHARLES DENISON.
Norwich, May 7. w23

SPORTSMEN ATTEND.

CALVIN G. RAWSON, keeps constantly on hand Pigeon & Wilkes & John Hall & Sons best English.

Sporting Powder.

Dupont's Powder in half & quarter Kegs, and in canister.

Indian Rifles, do in canisters.

Superior Shooting powder, patent Safety
Sept. 6, 1844—1w43 143 Water-st.

Norwich and Worcester RAIL ROAD.

ON AND AFTER

May 22, 1845,

Trains will leave as follows, via:

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS,
Daily, except Sunday.

Leave Norwich, at 8 A. M. and 4 1-4 P. M.
" Worcester, at 10 A M. and 4 1-4 P. M.

☞ The Morning Train from Norwich, and the Morning and Evening Trains from Worcester, connect with the Boston, Western, and Hartford & Springfield Rail Roads.

NEW YORK TRAIN, via STEAM BOAT

Leaves Norwich for Worcester and Boston, every Morning except Monday, upon the arrival of the Boat from New York, about 2 o'clock.

Leaves Worcester for Norwich and New York, at 5 3-4 P. M. daily except Sunday.

NEW YORK TRAIN, via L. I. RAIL ROAD.

Leaves Norwich about 2 1-4 P. M. for Worcester and Boston, daily except Sunday.

Leaves Worcester for Norwich and New York, at 7 3-4 A. M. daily except Sunday. Arrive in Norwich at 9 3-4.

FREIGHT TRAINS.
Daily each way, except Sunday.

Fares are less when paid for Tickets, than when paid in the Cars. EMERSON FOOTE, Supt.
Norwich, May 21, 1845. w17 tf

SCYTHE SNATHS AND RAKES.
100 doz Lamson & Co.'s patent Snaths,
50 do do common do,
75 do No. 1 do,
25 do Cushing' Rakes, "a good article."
just received and for sale low by
WHITAKER, HAMMOND & CO.,
June 1 Commerce-st. w30 tw19

PROCLAMATION.

THE

UNITED STATES CLOTHING STORE,

91 Main Street.

HAS on hand a number of *thousands of*

SPRING AND SUMMER

GARMENTS

of every style and variety, which will be sold on the LOW PRICE system.

Gentlemen coming in from the country will find it to their advantage to call at the UNITED STATES, to purchase clothing—next door to Chas Clark's Hat Store. J. T. FAY.
Norwich April 30, 1845. 18 w1f24

LOOK OUT FOR THE ENGINE,

WHILE THE BELL RINGS!!
MUST BE SOLD
PREVIOUS TO THE 4th OF JULY.
2000 THIN SUMMER COATS.
1600 PAIRS " PANTALOONS.
1150 " VESTS.
And other GOODS to match at the

BOSTON CLOTHING STORE,
148 *Main-Street.*

At prices lower than was ever before offered in this city or State.

J. B. PALMER & CO.
Norwich, May 23d 27

Livery Stable.

D. B. CHAPMAN has taken the STABLE situated on Bathstreet, opposite Tubb's Blacksmith Shop where he will continue the LIVERY BUSINESS in all its branches. He begs leave to say to his friends and the public that he intends to keep good Horses and Carriages To Let on Reasonable terms. Also, a Hack for the purpose of attending funerals and for such other purposes as it may be wanted—in all cases he drives himself.

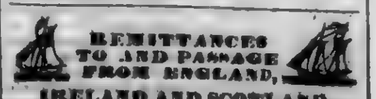
Also—wanted, Horses to Board by the week.

☞ Stable room to Feed 20 horses, daily.
Norwich, Apr 23, 1845 1f22

WM. H. ALLEN
DENTIST,

OFFICE, No. 94 BRETUCKET STREET, (UP STAIRS)

WHERE he will perform all operations necessary for the preservation of the teeth and gums in the best possible manner. Teeth inserted from 1 to a complete set. Teeth cleaned, filled, extracted, and all irregularities, whether they proceed from disease or want of proper care, remedied.
March 21.



WE beg to inform our friends in Norwich, Conn and this vicinity, that we have appointed Mr JAMES MCLELLAND, of that city, as our agent Persons sending for their relatives, or remitting money to the old country, will find it their interest and their friend comfort to give him a call.

ROCHE BROTHERS & CO.,
68 Fulton street, New York.
Jan 24th 1844 tf

SALT.
500 sacks Ashton's factory filled Salt,
200 do damaged do do do,
100 do coarse fine do do do,
150 bbls Saline do,
2500 bags Dairy do, received in store and for sale by
WHITAKER, HAMMOND & CO.,
June 18 w18—tw19 Commerce street.

GENTS DRESS BOOTS.—A splendid article of Gents Candlit & Goat Boots, sewed and peg'd, received this day direct from the Manufacturer and for sale at prices that defy competition, by

J. IRESON & SON.
June 5 w16

THIS DAY OPENED!

A GOOD STOCK OF FANCY
LACES!
of all widths and styles.
2 Boxes NET SHAWLS,
2 Pc. SILK BARRAGE.
A few more good DRESS GOODS.
25 Pc. Rich Shaded SILKS desirable styles and colors just imported and for sale by ELY & CO.
June 23, 1845. tw31 w31

OPENING

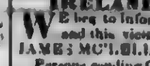
All this week

At 115 South side Main street

A Splendid assortment of Gentlemen's, Boy's and Youth's fine Calf and Goat, Sewed and Pegged Boots and Brogans some beautiful Styles. Call & see them. No charge for looking.

J. IRESON & SON
April 24 1845 32

Fare Reduced
BETWEEN
NORWICH AND HARTFORD.



THE MAIL STAGE for Hartford will leave Norwich every day (Sundays excepted) at 7 1-2 o'clock, A. M., arrive in Hartford about 3 o'clock, P M.

FARE $2,00.

Passengers called for or left at any place in the city. PERRIGO & BULKELLEY, Proprietors
HENRY H. DOWNER, Agent,
Norwich, June 6th, 1845. tw 15w29

WANTED, 10,000 lbs.,
Old Cast off India Rubber Shoes.

FOR which new and fresh Goods will be exchanged at Cash prices.

J. IRESON & SON.
Feb 5 f11

Copartnership.

THE subscribers have entered into Copartnership under the firm of

MEEKER & HOLMES,

and will transact the Baking business in all its branches. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. Bread, Crackers, Cakes, &c. always obtained at all times fresh, from our Depot, No. 32 Water street, lately occupied by Cushing Eells, Esq. please give us a call.

JOSEPH MEEKER, Jr.
WILLIAM H. HOLMES
May 20. w20—f11—tf

DECLARATION

TO ALL PEOPLE.

WHEN IN THE COURSE OF HUMAN EVENTS IT BECOMES EXPEDIENT TO REDUCE STOCK THE DRY GOODS DEALER OFTENTIMES FINDS IT NECESSARY TO SELL RICH AND DESIRABLE GOODS AT RUINOUS PRICES.

ELY & CO.,

AT THE

GREAT COMMERCIAL DEPOT,

AND

33 BRETUCKET-STREET. 35

HAVE resolved to make one great clearing out sale. Their entire Stock of SUMMER GOODS must be disposed of without delay. For they contemplate and are making arrangements to open for fall trade the most splendid Stock of goods ever offered in this county.

They have therefore resolved to sell the following invoice without regard to cost, or cheaper than to sell and reduce stock.

A lot of BALZORINES and BARAGES.	10,000 yds. LIGHT PRINTS.
A lot of MUSLINS and LAWNS.	A good stock MOUS. DeLAINE.
A lot of Fancy SHAWLS.	

A large invoice of SUMMER GOODS for Gent's Clothing, consisting of GAMBROONS, CROTON CLOTHS, LINENS, GRO DE ETA, DRA DE ETA, and *FRENCH CASSIMERES.* ☞

which are bargains. They have received orders to sell what BONNETS they have at half its cost price as the manufacturer is bound to sell them. *RIBBONS,* cheaper than the cheapest. Ladies wishing BONNETS will find a stock of 250, to select from at prices never before heard of. Come one Come all

June 23, 1845.—tw21 w31 ELY & CO.

OPPOSITION LINE.

THIS DAY RECEIVED
AT THE

NEW YORK PEARL STREET STORE.

117 MAIN STREET,

Hubbard's Row.

ANOTHER large and splendid Lot of SUMMER GOODS consisting in part of the following articles all of which will be sold at prices much below the market.

LADIES DRESS GOODS.

FRENCH LAWNS and MUSLINS, PRINTED JACONET CAMBRICS,
RICH BALZORINES and BALZORINE MUSLINS, FRENCH GINGHAMS of a new pattern
DRESS SILKS of every style and color. &c. &c.

SHAWLS.

CASHMERE BROCHE, EMBD CASHMERE, TARTALON CASHMERE
PLAIN DE LAINE, DAMASK SILK very rich, WORSTED DAMASK,
SILK BERAGE LONG SHAWLS, PLAID BERAGE

WILL YOU READ THIS?

Just received another small lot of those NAPKINS which will be sold at 3 cents a piece.

☞ *PARASOLS, SUNSHADES* and *PARAPOLETS* on the best assortment in the city.

WM. H. TERRY.
May 29. w23 1f17

LOOK HERE.

AT THE

ONE PRICE STORE.

WM. W. KINNEY, AGENT.

IS selling nice Velvet VESTS for 1,00 Nice Summer VESTS for 75 cts
Thin Summer PANTS from 50 cts to 1,00 Thin Summer COATS for 1,00

18 *BRETUCKET-STREET.* 18

Remember that there is only one price and be logically it throughout. The Public will see that this is the only true principle of doing business, we will not ask one price and take another. Gentlemen who want to buy their Clothing Cheap will call on us as we are bound to sell our goods lower than any other establishment. 18 *Bretucket-Street.*

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA CLOTHING STORE
May 21, 1845. w18

NEW GOODS—SPRING STOCK,

CONNECTICUT BONNET STORE.

HITCHCOCK & PAYSO,

MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF

STRAW, SILK AND FANCY BONNETS

And Dealers in

RIBBONS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,

AND FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

HAVING made extensive arrangements for the Spring Trade, we are prepared to offer to our numerous customers and the public generally a very RICH AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF NEW GOOD and we pledge ourselves to sell lower than the lowest New York or Boston prices. We feel confident in giving our whole attention to the BONNET and MILLINERY Business, we shall be able to give satisfaction. We shall at all times have a stock worthy the attention of purchasers at *Wholesale and Retail.*

All persons buying the above goods will save 20 per cent by calling at the Connecticut Bonnet Store.

N. B. Bonnets and Leghorn Hats Blocked and prepared in the best style at short notice. Millinery Department under the direction of Miss *D. D. CLEMENT.* No 17 Bretucket-st.
Norwich, April 1st '45. tf

EXTENSIVE SALE!

CLOTHING,

WILL CONTINUE through the season at

THE BOSTON CLOTHING STORE,

148 *MAIN-STREET.*

J. B. PALMER & CO.,

HAVE just received from their manufacturing establishment in Boston, an ENTIRE NEW AND FASHIONABLE STOCK, of Spring and Summer Clothing, made and trimmed in the best manner and most fashionable Styles. It is useless to enumerate articles, as it is a well-known fact that every garment, from a superfine Eighteen Dollar Coat to a pair of Fifty Cent Pantaloons, can be found at this establishment.

FURNISHING GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Price and quality, wholesale and retail. Green Jackets, Overalls and Striped Shirts, by the yard.—☞ Their stock is now complete, and arrangements have been made by which they will receive new goods every week through the season.

THE Public are therefore invited to call where they will ever find a Fresh Stock of Ready-Made Clothing. ☞ Our determination is to sell. Our watchword is NEVER TO BE UNDERSOLD!!
Norwich May, 1845. w23

PROVISIONS.
35 bbls new mess Pork,
25do do Sword Fish,
25do Lake Trout,
10do White Fish,
25half bbls No 1 Mackerel
40 kitts do do
14 bbls new mess Beef,
23 do do Leaf Lard,
100 kegs do do, just received and for sale by WHITAKER, HAMMOND & CO.,
June 19 w30 tw19 Commerce st.

Wanted.

FOUR or Five good House Painters; to such will be given Steady work & good pay, at the Paint Store of the Subscribers,
1st door East of J. Breed & Co Water St.
SPALDING & ALBERTSON.

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR.—25 hhds "prime," free from dirt this day landing from packet Quinebaug for sale by
WHITAKER, HAMMOND & CO.,
June 19 w30 tw19 Commerce st.

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE NORWICH NEWS.
BY
WM. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
OFFICE IN SHETUCKET STREET.
Brick Building, 2d Story, opposite Ely & Co's
NORWICH, CONN.

TERMS.

To City subscribers,	$2,00
Mail subscribers,	$1,50

payable in advance.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Six lines or less, one two or three weeks,	75
Half a square,	50
A square,	$100

All over a square, in the same proportion. Twenty-five cents each week for continuance after three weeks.

J. HENRY PECK,
Fashionable
HAIR DRESSER.
No. 98 Main-st.
ONE DOOR EAST OF E. T. HUNTINGTON'S WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE.
Norwich Conn.
Jun. 16

DR. MERRILL'S
Botanic Store,
CROSS STREET,
New London, Ct.
☞ All purchases of medicine sold at this store are warranted pure; and purchasers dissatisfied can have their money refunded
New London, Feb 11. '45 1f12

DENTISTRY.
G. W. & G. PARKHURST.
Office, 89 Main-Street,
Norwich Ct.
Oct. 18, '44.

CHARLES A. CONVERSE,
Dealer in
English, French and German
Hardware, Cutlery, and Guns.
No. 2 Chap-Street.
Norwich.

J. IRESON & SON,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS,
and RUBBERS.
LEATHER, BLACKING, LACINGS,
RIBBONS, GALLOONS, &c. &c.
115 South Side Main-street.
Norwich City,
Conn.
April 9, '45. 1f20

NICHOLS & CHAPMAN,
HOUSE, SIGN AND SHIP
PAINTERS & GLAZIERS,
Over Myers & Baily's Carpenter Shop.
FRANKLIN SQUARE,
Norwich City, Ct.
Imitations of Wood of all kinds—also Marble various descriptions. Granite Stone, &c. &c. Paints, of all kinds, prepared ready for use.
June 6 1845. w39 1w15

NEW
CROCKERY STORE,
At No. 34 Shetucket-Street.
CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN
WARE.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
CHARLES L. COOLEY
WOULD invite his friends and the public to examine his stock of China, Glass and Earthen Ware, which he is now opening. The China and Earthen Ware is from the latest importations and those approved patterns.
Also, a large assortment of SOLAR LAMPS GIRANDOLES and House keeping article generally. All of which will be sold at fair price.
June 10 tw 17 3w3

CHARLES L. COOLEY,
IMPORTER
And Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN
WARE.
34 Shetucket-st. 34.
June 17 w31 tw20.

Attention
UNCAS GUARDS!
YOU are hereby requested to meet at the armory on Central Wharf Thursday evening of each week for drill until further notice.
It is hoped that the members will attend punctually, for "practice makes perfect."
Per order of the Captain.
M. P. POTTER, Clerk.
June 24. 3tw14 1w 28

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR.—25 hhds "prime," free from dirt this day landing from Quinebaug, for sale by
WHITAKER, HAMMOND & CO.,
June 10 w30 tw10 Commerce st.

L. H. YOUNG,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKER,
No. 48 State-street,
Boston, Mass.
☞ *REAR OF BOSTON BANK.*
Bank, Rail Road, Insurance and Manufacturing STOCK, bought and sold.
Boston June 2 3mw39 tw14

SPORTSMEN ATTEND.
CALVIN G. RAWSON, keeps constantly on hand Pigeon & Wilkes & John Hall & Sons best English.
Sporting Powder.
Dupont's Powder in half & quarter Kegs, and in canister.
Rifle Rifle, do in canisters.
ALSO,
Superior blasting powder, patent Safety
Sept. 6, 1844—1y43 142 Water-st.

Misses and Childrens's Shoes.—A large supply of Misses and Childrens' Shoes of every description, quality and color, just received and for sale low by J. IRESON & SON, 115 South side Main-st.
June 5 tw6

2000 BAGS DAIRY SALT, in prime order just received for sale by
WHITAKER HAMMOND & CO.,
April 26, w9 Commerce St.

The Norwich News.

VOL. V.—NO. 33. NORWICH, CONN., WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1845. WHOLE NO. 241.

BAKERY AND FAMILY
GROCERY.
CHARLES DENISON continues the
Baking and Grocery
business at his old stand in *Water Street*, where he will be happy to wait on all friends and former patrons. A general assortment of BREAD, CRACKERS and CAKES constantly on hand. His stock of GROCERIES are well selected, comprising almost every article usually kept in a Family Grocery, the ardent excepted, all of which will be sold as low as are be bought in the city.
N. B. All goods will be delivered to any part of City free of expense to the purchaser
Norwich, May 2d, 1845.

CHEAP GROCERY
STORE.
JULIUS WEBB,
CORNER OF COMMERCE & WATER STS.
OFFERS for sale a general assortment of GOODS comprising every article usually kept in the Grocery line, at a very small advance from cost.
May 1 6w26 15

Boston Piano Fortes.

R. W. Roath having recently selected from the celebrated manufactory of Hallet, Davis, & Co., those very superior Piano Fortes, with all the late improvements, and will be sold at the lowest manufacturer's prices.
Jan. 23

C. BRINCKERHOFF'S

A Remarkable and singular attestation has just been made by an eminent member of the Medical Faculty, as to the curative power of C. Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative in cases of Consumption, Chronic Coughs and Colds, and Pains in the Side and Chest. This gentleman furnishing his patients with the Restorative, and finds it absolutely necessary, as he never had any present done to produce the astonishing results realized by the use of the Restorative. This gentleman stands among his medical brethren as one of the most distinguished of their number; his name is left with the proprietor for reference. There is no doubt but that in a few years the leading physicians will prescribe this remedy, and that afflicted patients will use it and bless the hour that it was made known to them in. Being a truly fine herbal medicine it is consequently of more importance as every one feels safety while using it, and no sense of danger as if he were using deleterious minerals. Mr. Wilkes a respected merchant in New York, used the Restorative and was cured wholly from a dangerous cough and expectoration. The Editor of the Commercial Advertiser with an earnest appeal commends it to the confidence of the sick, and affectingly calls on them all to give it a fair trial before relinquishing every hope. The following certificate is from Dr. Chilton, the well known New York chemist.
"I have analyzed a bottle of medicine called 'C. Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative;' and find that it does not contain Mercury, or any other metallic preparation, nor opium in any of its forms. It is composed of vegetable matter entirely."
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.
C. BRINCKERHOFF, Proprietor, N. Y.
Principal Office, 98 Hudson street, New York.
Horace Everett, U. S. Agent, 96 Hudson-stree New York, has appointed.
SAMUEL TYLER 138 Main street, Norwich.
WM. S. TYLER, 131 Water street. do.
as agents for the above medicine.
May 1st. 1845. 1m23

NEW ENGLAND
TRUSS MANUFACTORY,
Boston, Mass.
JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.
CONTINUES to manufacture all the various approved Trusses, at his old stand No. 305 Washington street, opposite No 284, entrance in Temple Avenue, Boston.
Also—ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, for Prolapsus Uteri—Trusses for Prolapsus Ani—Suspensory Bags, Knee Caps, Back Boards, Steeled Shoes for deformed feet. Trusses repaired at one hour's notice and made to answer oftentimes as well as new.—The subscriber having worn a truss himself for the last 25 years, and fitted so many for the last 10 years, feels confident in being able to suit all cases that may come to him.
Convex Spiral Trusses—Dr. Chase's Trusses, formerly sold by Dr. Leach—Trusses of galvanized metal that will not rust, having wooden and copper pads—Reed's Spiral Truss—Rundell's do—Salmon's ball and socket—Sherman's patent—French do—Bateman's do. double and single—Stine's Trusses; also, Trusses for Children of all sizes. Dr. Fletcher's Truss—Marsh's Truss—Dr. Hull's Truss—Thompson's Ratchet Truss, and the Shakers' Rocking Trusses, may be had at this establishment.—Whispering Tubes and Ear Trumpets, that will enable a person to converse low with one that is hard of hearing.
All Ladies in want of Abdominal Supporters or Trusses, waited on by his wife, Mrs. CAROLINE D. FOSTER, who has had ten years experience in the business.
JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.
Boston, Jan. 7, 1845.
Having had occasion to observe, that some persons afflicted with Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skilful workman in accomodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called upon to recommend him to my professional brethren and to the public, as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles. JOHN C. WARREN.
I hereby certify that I have, for several years past, been in the use of Mr. Foster's Truss for Inguinal Hernia, and find it to answer every desirable purpose, and consider it far preferable to any other which I have employed.
JAMES THACHER, M. D.
Plymouth, Nov. 1, 1839.
Boston, March 10, 1840.
I hereby certify, that I have known Mr. James F. Foster, several years last past, and have frequently employed him in the construction of Trusses and other apparatus for my patients and have always found him ready, capable, and exact to the occasion for which I have employed him.
JOHN RANDALL, M. D.
Certified from Dr. Griffin, Lynn.
LYNN, March 3, 1840.
I have recommended the Trusses made by James Frederick Foster, of Boston, in a great many instances, for these few years past; and it is due to him to declare that, in every instance that has come to my knowledge, his work has given complete satisfaction. ED. T. GRIFFIN, M. D.
June 25, 1845. 1w22 w33

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Norwich, July 2d, 1845.

Armstrong Geo. S	Huntington E C
Anderson Abner H	Johnson Beulah
Abel Ralph G	Johnson S H
Armstrong L D	Johnson Walter F
Beckwith Elisha W 2	Kelley H M
Barber John E	Kher Margaret
Butler Mortimore S	Lee Heather
Brewster Ulysses	Lamb Henry J
Beebe Stephen	Lyon John
Barnes Harvey M	Lewis Wm.
Brown Geo. E	Lewis Enoch
Blanchard Jos.	Lindigan Thos.
Beckwith E P	Mathwarren John
Buckingham Mrs Giles	Manwarren Elias B
Bennet Almira	Murray James
Burdick Matilda	Morgan Wm. F
Brown Lewis	May L Maynard
Baxter Charlotte	Middletown Seth
Burnham Myranda	Murray Felix
Campbell James	Nergent Martha
Clifford Wm.	Newton S B
Cook Alfred A	Newell Henry J
Cobb Dr. John T 2	Nevins James M
Conway Patrick	Nichols Peter E
Crocker Geo.	Peirce Wm. R
Chapin Thomas J	Pendleton David
Clark Pomeroy	Pooler John
Crosby Mr.	Perkins Harris M
Coit Stephen	Rowland Levi P
Cook H S	Rathbone & Brown
Campbell & Hiscock	Raymond Sherwood
Cooper Chas. H	Robinson Jos.
Congdon Lovina	Rogers Samuel L
Case Charlotte	Ray Emery B
Colegrove Ann E	Robe James
Cook Abby Jane	Scott Wolcotte
Coit Mrs William E	Smith L H
Delaney James	Smith W E
Downey John	Smith John M
Dunham Joshua	Smith Lyman
Deming Louisa,	Swan Roswell
Davis Lucas	Southwick Aaron
Ewin Capt.	Sargent James A
Folkerts John	Savage John
Francis John 2d	Sumber Maria A
Fiel John	Spalding Rachiel
Grovenor & Shaw	Spencer Elizabeth M.
Gibbs Tyler	Silver Lucy M.
Geer Wheeler	Thompson Burel
Gates Ann M	Tucker Theddeus
Hinckley Wm. M	Turner Electa
Harris Demford	Woodruth Geo.
Heplinger Christe	Weller Hiram
our Nicholas	Williams Eli
Holmes Lymath	Williams Sem.
Hedden Clarinda S	Williams Maria S
Havens R C	Williams Elizabeth D
Herrick Horace	Walbridge Rebecca
Hoyt Hiram L	Walker Cathrine
Hewett Alonzo	White Caroline M
Hooker J W	Wentworth Mary
House J A	Walker Mary A.

☞ Persons calling for the above Letters will please say they are advertised.
N. B. All Letters intended to be sent out of the U. States, by ship or steamer, the inland postage must be paid or they will not be forwarded.
22 JOHN H. TOWNSEND, P. M.

HENRY S. COOK,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAVING procured various styles for
Boys' Clothes,
is now prepared to CUT and MAKE in a *superior manner*, every description of Clothes, for Boys from 2 to 15 years of age.
☞ *FASHIONS* received monthly.
Please Call at
13 SHETUCKET STREET. 13
☞ The strictest Punctuality will be an invariable Rule. ☜
June 24 1w 28 w31

DAILY LINE
To New London.

THE Steamer ANGELINA, Capt. A. LOVELL, has commenced her regular Trips in New London. Leaving Norwich at 6 o'clock in the morning, returning in the afternoon in time for the accommodation Train of Cars for Worcester.
On or before April 1st, she will extend her trips to Portersville, (Mystic,) continuing regular. For further information inquire of the Capt. or E. A. Bill.
March 9, 45.—17

THE MIGHTY RUSH!
FOR THE
ONE PRICE STORE.
18 SHETUCKET-STREET. 18
THE extreme low prices has caused a Rush like the rushing of a mighty wind sweeping every thing in its course. For the last few weeks we have been actually obliged to close our doors against many of our customers to accommodate each in his turn.—The *Lots One Price system*
CLOTHING STORE,
is getting to be the fashionable resort for all classes of the community throughout the country.
So *LOW* are we selling nice
Rich Ready Made Clothing
that we are daily receiving the indignation and censure of all the Clothing dealers throughout the country for fear we shall bring them down to settle low as we do.
But as long as Gentlemen will continue to sustain us by patronizing the one price store they may depend upon having their Clothing better made and at lower prices than can be found at any other Clothing Establishing in the new England States.
It is supposed by many on account of the low prices of the one price Store that we cannot sustain ourselves long in this course. But they will recollect that these goods were purchased at great sacrifice at auction for Cash and manufactured into garments in the latest styles at so low a price as to put down all competition; and our motto is
No assignee no affidavits, no combination.
But goods at the lowest prices.
Gentlemen don't forget to visit us one and all there is one price only marked on every article and no deduction. We ask nothing to look, if you are not satisfied that goods are cheap don't buy. Recollect 18 Shetucket-street.
June 23, 1845. WM. W. KINNEY, Agt. 1w23

Poetry.

Yield not to dark Despair.

Hast thou one heart that loves thee
In this dark world of care,
Whose gentle smile approves thee—
Yield not to dark despair.

One rose, whose fragrant blossom
Blooms but for thee alone;
One fond, confiding bosom,
Whose love is all thine own—

One gentle star to guide thee,
And bless thee on thy way,
That e'en when storms hide thee,
Still looks its gentle ray—

One crystal fountain, springing
Within life's dreariest waste,
Whose waters still are bringing
Refreshment to thy taste—

One tuneful voice to cheer thee,
When sorrow hath darkened it
One breast where thou art weary,
Whereon thy head to rest—

Till that sweet rose is faded,
And cold that heart, so warm,
Till clouds thy star have shaded,
Blood out the raining storm—

Till the kind voice that blest thee,
All mute in death doth lie,
And the fount that oft refreshed thee,
To thee is dear dry:

Then that one tie to bind thee,
To this dark world of care,
Then let no sorrow blind thee—
Yield not to dark despair.

Miscellany.

That's right Ladies.

A female correspondent of the Albany Argus is determined to retaliate upon Mr. Caudle, and expose some of the *beauties* on the other side. Here is her first chapter, and well is it recorded: "*Mr. U. has returns from a journey. His wife meets him at the front door.*"

Eh! Susan—You are here. All well, I suppose. What! Children sick with the measles? Little Tom had a bad fall? Well! it's always so I think. A man need not expect to set foot in his own house, without being greeted with evil tidings. Don't keep me here in the draft. I've a shocking cold. Want good nursing.—Suppose I can't get it now, since children all under the weather. They will be attended to no doubt, whatever becomes of me. Give me some tea, as soon as you can; with a little toast, Susan, not too brown, remember, but just like my mother's toast (if you can) with a pickled oyster or two, after my journey. Mind the tea is hot. No slops for me. Will I see the children? Not now. After I've had my tea.—Can't bear anything more at present. Heigh ho! 'A bachelor leads an easy life.' Pity one can't know when they're well off! Tea not ready yet? Well, heaven grant me patience! It was never so at my mother's before. I was needed. She had always a nice oyster pie or something of that sort, if one came home unexpectedly, or brought a friend to dinner. What do you say? I desired you to economise as closely as possible, on account of that heavy endorsement that is likely to ruin me? If I did, economy is one thing, and meanness another, and saving about your own useless trumpery, is a different matter from starving a man in his own house. There, now! tears, I declare! Well, its always so—I can't say a kind word by way of advice (which heaven knows every woman needs) but you must fall to weeping. I'm thankful that I'm a patient man that I can't be disturbed by trifles, no, nor by great evils either. Had that been possible, I should have been a dead man long ago. Then you might have cried indeed, for you would have been left a lonely widow, to the end of your days. I'll take my oath on it. I am glad if any thing stops your tears, but I thought such an idea would make them flow the faster. Tea ready you say? Well, I'll see if you have anything fit to eat, and you can stay in the room in case anything should be wanted. It would be a wonder indeed if nothing was forgotten.

Mr. Grump seats himself at the table, and after swallowing a plate full of buttered toast, four dozen of pickled oysters, and sixteen cups of tea, falls asleep in his chair, to the relief of his wife, who quietly glides up stairs to her sick children."

Elopement Extraordinary:

A ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

We give below the particulars of a pleasant and romantic affair, which has just come off in a neighboring village, where we understand, it has given good employment to "Madame Gossip" for some days past:

The inhabitants of the retired though busy town of W———, in Hampshire County, were thrown into a high state of excitement on Monday the 16th inst., in consequence of the elopement of a young gentleman, of wealthy and respectable parentage, with a beautiful and highly accomplished young lady—the belle of the village—at the interesting age of eighteen.

It seems that a mutual attachment had for some time existed between the parties; and, contrary to the wish of their parents, they had determined on "annexation." Embracing the favorable opportunity afforded in the absence of the father of the lady, they procured a fleet horse, and, on Sabbath evening, under the cover of night, left their native village far behind, pursuing their course to the city of Hartford, where they arrived in a few minutes.

The father of the young man, on returning from the usual Sunday evening meeting, obtaining knowledge of the fact, and, suspecting their intentions, followed in a hot pursuit, and arriving in Hartford long before the dawn of day, immediately commenced searching for his wayward son. But Cupid was not thus to be baffled. The young lovers procured accommodations in a retired part of the city, and "*kept shady*" during the following day, having "*got wind*" that they were pursued, and, knowing that, if discovered, before the nuptial knot was tied "*the game would be up.*" The father having searched the city from street to street, without success, finally relinquished all hopes of finding the runaway pair, and returned home disheartened. After settling all preliminaries, the ardent lovers repaired, on Monday evening, to the Episcopal Church, where they were united "for better or for worse.—[Worcester Transcript.

Frederika Bremer.—A correspondent of the New York Express, from Stockholm, Sweden, states that this charming and popular novelist, is about embarking for this country, to spend a year here. She will be most cordially welcomed on her arrival.

☞ Gerrit Smith had been allusing the Canadians by lecturing against slavery.

Getting a Coat.

A great game is played by heaven, by calling upon strangers in the name of some person known to the stranger, for an article of value. For instance, a rowdy gets his coat torn, and and wants a new one. He looks about among the gentlemen whom he knows, but who do not know him, and having selected one about the right size, just steps to the gentleman's house, and ringing at the door, says, "Mr. Gibbins sent me for his new coat; he is suddenly called out of town." The servant girl, never of course having told a lie in her life, especially if she belongs to Holy Mother Church, or thought of such a thing, either gives the coat at once, or going to her mistress, announces the message, when the coat is of course lent, as every thing is done by a loving wife which a loving husband requests. Quiet reigns until the husband comes home to dinner, when the wife exclaims, "Why husband, I did not expect the happiness of having you at dinner to day."

Husband.—Why did you not expect me?

Wife.—Why, the man said you were suddenly called out of town; and I did not suppose you could get back by dinner time.

Husband.—The man! What man?

Wife.—Why, the man you sent for your new coat.

Husband.—And you gave him the coat?

Wife.—Yes, to be sure. Did you not tell him to get it?

Husband.—I tell him to get it? No, I sent nobody for the coat. You have been "dreaming," my dear; and my new coat is gone to the dogs.

Wife.—Oh husband! You don't say you did not send for the coat? Why I thought—I thought—no, in truth it was all done so quick that I had no time to think. What a dunce I was. Well, husband, it is almost worth the coat to see you so good natured about it. What a dunce I was.—(N. Y. J. of Commerce.

A Sketch.—A Paris correspondent of the London Illustrated News, records a truly commendable incident in the life of an actress.—He says he was present, a few days before, at a scene which took place on the Quia Valmy. A young girl, it appears, had been washing some linen on the banks of the canal, and, endeavoring to regain a handkerchief fell into the water and disappeared. The crowds who witnessed the accident ran shrieking to and fro, but none made the attempt to save the drowning girl. Suddenly appeared a young lady, fashionably attired; the moment she was made acquainted with the circumstance, she divested herself of her bonnet and shawl, and dashed into the water. More than thrice this brave girl labored to save the drowning victem; at length, three young men assisted in drawing both females to land. The name of the heroic girl is Adele Chevalier, an actress. She was placed in a fiacre, and conducted to her lodgings amidst the cheerings of the populace.

Boiling Potatoes.

Not one housekeeper out of ten knows how to boil potatoes properly. Here is an Irish method, the very best we know. Clean wash the potatoes and leave the skin on them; bring the water to a boil and throw them in. As soon as boiled soft enough for a fork to be easily thrust through them, dash some cold water into the pot, let the potatoes remain two or three minutes, and then pour off the water. This done, half remove the pot lid and let the potatoes remain over a slow fire till the steam is evaporated, then peel and set them on the table in an open dish. Potatoes of good kind thus cooked will always be sweet, dry and mealy. A covered dish is bad for potatoes, as it keeps the steam in and makes them soft and watery.

From the Boston Sun.

Celebration of King Solomon's Lodge.

THIS ancient and honorable Lodge celebrated the festival of St. John's day, yesterday, it being the 24th day of June, at Charlestown, near the Monument, agreeably to previous arrangements.

The procession was formed, as we learn, about ten o'clock, under the Marshal of the day, Winslow Lewis, Jr., with the assistance of several aids, and marched to the Monument on Bunker Hill, passing on their way through several streets, and numerine, according to the estimate of the Journal, about 1000.

The fair sex seemed to look upon it with peculiar gratification, and all along the ranks we noticed marks of their approval and interest; in the shape of wreaths of flowers and beautiful bouquets, which had been received from their hands in the course of the march.

The procession was escorted to Bunker Hill, by the Boston Encampment of Knight Templars, in full costume, where the ceremony of piling at the base of the Monument, a memorial of commemoration of the act of the Lodge in granting the land on which the present monuments stands, to the Bunker Hill monument association was gone through with—King Solomon's Lodge having erected the first monument on the spot, in memory of the brave General Warren.

The procession reached the Hill a little before 1 o'clock, when the ceremonies were performed, as follows:—Prayer by the grand Chaplain, Rev. J. O. Skinner; Address to M. W. Grand Master by R. W. Soley, Past Grand Master, and Chairman of Committee of E. S. Lodge: Reply and Ceremony, By M. W. Augustus Peabody, Grand Master: (during the ceremony, a dirge by the band; Hymn No. 26, from Br. Power's Masonic Melodies, beginning with

"We met in love: we part in peace:
Our council-labors o'er:
Well talk; ere life's best days shall cease,
To meet in time once more.

Cho.—'Mid fairest scenes to memory dear,
In change of joy and pain,
We'll think of friends assembled here,
And hope to meet again."

The following is the closing stanzas:

"When life shall find its silent close,
With Hope's kind promise bless,
In that Gridd Lodge they all repose,
Where joys immortal rest."

The different Lodges were well represented, and appeared in their full regalia, with banners, emblems staffs of office, &c. and numbered in their rank some of our most respectable and highly esteemed citizens—venerable in age—commanding the respect of all, beholders.

An address, appropriate to the occasion was then delivered by George Washington Warren, Esq., Junior Warden of King Solomon's Lodge, which is spoken of in high terms of praise.

After the Benediction by Rev. Asa Eaton, D. D., the brethren dined together in a pavilion erected for the occasion, on Bunker Hill.

Church struck and Minister killed by Lightning.—During a severe storm in Chenango county, on the 12th inst., Elder Hart of Smithville, a clergyman of the Baptist persuasion, was struck by the lightning and killed instantly. He was returning home and had arrived within a short distance of it.

☞ The Caledonia will leave for Liverpool this afternoon, with a full complement of passengers, and the semi-monthly British mails. The Hibernia is now daily expected.—*Boston Sun, of the 1st.*

Beautiful Thought.

Among the superstitions of the Senecas, is one which, for its singular beauty, is already well known. When a maiden died, they imprison a young bird until it first begins to try its powers of song, and then loading it with kisses and caresses, they toss its bonds over it for gravi. in the belief that it will not fold its wings, neither close its eyes, until it has flown to the spirit land, and delivered its burden of affections to the loved and lost. It is not unfrequent, says the Indian historian, to see twenty and thirty birds loosened at once, over one grave.

PUBLIC ACTS,

PASSED MAY SESSION, 1845.

No 15—An Act relating to the Meetings of Joint Stock Corporations, and of other Incorporated Companies, and of the Proprietors of Common Fields.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That whenever any joint stock, corporation, or any company incorporated by or under the laws of this state, or any associated proprietors of common fields, shall have failed to hold their annual meeting, pursuant to the requirements of their charter or articles of association, and no provision shall be contained therein for thereafter convening and holding meetings of such corporation or association, such meetings may be held at such time and place as shall be agreed upon and appointed in and by a writing subscribed by all the members of such corporation, or association, or by their attorney or attorneys thereto duly authorized.

Sect. 2. In case the members of such corporation or association shall not thus unite in calling such meeting, either Judge of the Superior Court, or the Judge of the County Court for the county within which the meetings of such corporation or association shall have been customarily held, may, upon the application of the president of such corporation, or of a majority of its directors, or of the holders of a majority of the capital stock of the same, or any ten of such associated proprietors, order and direct the time and place, when and where such meeting shall be held, and the notice which shall be given of the same.

Sect. 3. At any meeting of such corporation or association duly appointed and held as aforesaid, such corporation or association shall be, and they are hereby authorized and fully empowered to do all such acts and to exercise all such powers as by their charter or articles of association, they might or could have done or exercised at any annual meeting of such corporation or association, and the officers appointed at such special meetings shall hold their offices until the next annual meeting of such corporation or association, or until others shall be duly appointed in their places and stead.

Sect. 4. Whenever any such corporation or association shall have failed to hold its annual meeting as aforesaid, and no provision shall be contained in its charter or articles of association for such contingency, the officers of such corporation may and shall continue to exercise the powers and perform the duties to them respectively belonging, until the next annual meeting of said corporation or association, unless at some special meeting, duly convened, others shall be appointed in their place and stead.

Sect. 5. Nothing in this act contained shall at any time revive any corporation whose powers may have expired, for any other cause than that herein before named, nor any corporation which shall have in fact abandoned and ceased to exercise the powers and franchises granted by its charter; nor shall the same affect any suit now pending.

WM. W. BOARDMAN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
REUBEN BOOTH, President of the Senate.
Approved, June 10, 1845.
ROGER S. BALDWIN.

No. 16.—An Act in addition to an Act entitled "An Act relating to Highways and Bridges."

Sect. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the legal voters in any town in this state may, at their town meeting, (or at any special meeting warned for that purpose,) by a major vote, included in their town tax, a sum sufficient to repair the high ways and bridges in such town, and to build new roads and bridges when necessary; and the money so included in the town tax, when collected, shall be expended by the selectmen of such town, or by such other person or persons, and in such manner as such town shall direct, in the necessary repair of roads and bridges of said town, and in the construction of new roads and bridges when necessary.

Sect. 2. No ornamental, fruit or forest tree, standing in any public highway; or any post or stake there placed for the protection of the same, shall be cut down or removed by any surveyor of highways or other person, without consent of the owner of the land adjoining such highway, except by the written order of the selectmen of the town where the same may be situate, which order such selectmen are hereby authorized to give whenever such tree, post or stake shall unreasonably obstruct or hinder the public travel in such highway.

Sect. 3. Any person who shall wilfully violate the provisions of the forgoing section of this act, shall forfeit and pay to the owner of such tree, stake or post, so cut down or removed, a penalty of not exceeding ten dollars, and therefor the damages sustained by such owner from such cutting down or removal.

Approved, June 13, 1845.
ROGER S. BALDWIN.

No. 17—An Act to extend and protect the Rights of Married Women.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the interest of any married man in the real estate of his wife, belonging to her at the time of their intermarriage, or which she may have acquired by devise or inheritance during coverture, shall not be liable to be taken by levy of execution against him during the life of the wife, or the life or lives of the children of the issue of such marriage.

Provided, That this act shall not affect the remedy upon any contract which have been or shall be made prior to the first day of July, 1846.

Approved June 10, 1845.
ROGER S. BALDWIN.

No 18.—An Act in addition to an Act entitled "An Act concerning Lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That no person shall hereafter acquire by adverse occupation in any city in this state, the right to keep, sustain or enjoy any window or light adjoining to over or upon the premises of another, so as to prevent the owner of said premises from erecting thereon any house or other building in the same manner as if said window or light had not been so held or enjoyed.

Approved, June 10, 1845.
ROGER S BALDWIN.

No. 19.—An Act in addition to an Act confirming and establishing the doings of Assessors and Boards of Relief in certain cases.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened,* That in all cases in which the Assessors of any town in this state, have neglected or omitted to sign or return an abstract of the assessment list of their respective towns, by them made, and to lodge the same in the town clerks office of said town by the first day of December in any year; and in all cases in which said Assessors have heretofore neglected or omitted to fill out lists of three fold the rate per cent, on account of the same, as by law required; and in all cases in which said Assessors, or the members of the Board of Relief in said towns have neglected or omitted to take the oath by law prescribed; and in all cases where the Board of Relief in any town have neglected to give ten days notice of their meeting on the first Monday in January in any year such assessment list shall not for such causes be considered or adjudged void; but all taxes which have been heretofore or shall hereafter laid and imposed according to such assessment lists may, notwithstanding, be levied and collected. *Provided,* that no suit or action now depending shall be in a manner affected by the provisions of this Act.

Sect. 2. Be it further enacted, that all provisions of this Act shall be applicable to the Assessors and Boards of Relief of cities as well as of towns.

Approved June 10, 1845. ROGER S. BALDWIN.

ORIGINAL STAINED

No. 20.—An Act in addition to an Act regulating proceedings in Equity.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That whenever any action shall be brought to, or be pending in any superior or county court, in which action partnership property or any interest therein shall be attached to secure a claim against an individual partner, and not against the partnership, any of the parties to such suit, or any member or members of such partnership, may file their bill in equity in the Superior Court of the county in which such action shall be pending, which Court shall have full power from time to time to make such order, and direct such proceedings in the premises, either by granting an injunction, appointing a receiver, directing the disposition of the partnership property, the collection of the partnership debts, and the application of the partnership funds, or otherwise, as to justice shall appertain.

Sec. 2. Any Judge of the Superior Court in vacation, after due notice given, shall have power to make such temporary order in the premises, as the exigencies of the case may require, and from time to time rescind and modify the same.

Sec. 3. The Judge so acting in vacation shall cause his proceedings in the premises to be certified to the Court in which such petitions may be pending, at its next session, and shall be entitled to receive for the same the fees now by law allowed for copies; and for each order or decree he shall make in the premises, he shall be entitled to charge the usual court fee.

Sec. 4. The Court or Judge before whom such proceedings may be pending, shall order the same to be discontinued, whenever security shall be given to the plaintiff in the original action, satisfactory to such courts or Judge, for the payment of the judgement that may be recovered in such original action, or for the application thereto of an amount not exceeding the debtor's interest in the whole partnership property.

Approved, June 12, 1845.

No. 21.—An Act relating to Corporations.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That all acts and resolves creating Corporations or altering the charters of Corporations previously existing, that have been passed during the present session, or that shall hereafter be passed at this or any future General Assembly, and the charters of all Corporations heretofore granted and under which no corporations have yet been organized, shall be subject to alteration, amendment and repeal, at the pleasure of the General Assembly; unless such acts and resolves, by the express terms thereof are declared to be not subject to such alteration, amendment and repeal.

Sec. 2. Whenever any amendment or alteration of the charter of any Corporation shall be made by this Assembly, unless it be otherwise specially provided in the resolve making such alteration or amendment, the same shall not become operative, unless within six months after the passage thereof, the same shall be accepted at a meeting of said corporation, legally warned for that purpose, and an attested copy of said acceptance be lodged on file in the office of the Secretary of State, to be recorded by him in a book to be kept for that purpose, for which recording he shall be entitled to receive the sum of twenty-five cents, and such acceptance shall operate to make the original charter, and all resolutions amending and altering the same, subject to amendment, alteration and repeal, at the pleasure of the General Assembly.

Sec. 3. All Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect from the day of the passage thereof.

Approved, June 7, 1845.

No. 22.—An Act in addition to an Act entitled 'An Act to provide for the Registration of the names of the electors of this state.'

Sec 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the presiding officer at any elector's meeting shall receive the votes of all persons whose names shall be regularly entered upon the registration lists duly prepared for such meeting, and shall not receive the vote of any person whose name shall not be thus enrolled. And before such vote shall be, by the presiding officer, deposited in the ballot box, he shall cause the name of the elector so voting to be checked upon the registration list, either by himself or some other person or persons by him for that purpose appointed.

Sec 2. In case such presiding officer, or the clerk by him appointed and acting as his assistant in the checking of the electors' names upon the registration list as aforesaid, shall, without just and reasonable cause, wilfully neglect or refuse to perform any of the duties required of them respectively by this act, such person so offending shall be subject to a fine of two hundred dollars, payable to the treasury of the county in which such electors' meeting shall be held; or if such presiding officer shall be found guilty of fraud in performing said duties, he shall be subject to a fine of five hundred dollars, payable to the treasury of this State, or to imprisonment in the common gaol for a term not exceeding six months, or to such fine and imprisonment both, at the discretion of the court having cognizance of the same.

Sec 3. Whenever two Representatives to the General Assembly are to be chosen in one town at one and the same balloting, the whole number of votes given by the electors shall be ascertained—each ballot containing two names being counted as two votes; and no person shall be declared to be elected who shall not have received more than one fourth of the number of votes so ascertained. And if more than two persons shall have received such number of votes, then and in that case the two persons having the greatest number of votes shall be declared to be elected.

Sec 4. In case at the electors' meeting, on the first Monday of April there shall not be a choice of one or both of the Representatives to which any town may be entitled, then the electors' meeting shall stand adjourned to the second Monday in August; and if one representative only shall be chosen at said meeting, then and in that case, the person having the greatest number of votes upon such balloting shall be declared to be chosen; and in case two representatives are to be chosen at one and the same balloting, then and in that case the two persons having the greatest number of votes upon such balloting shall be so declared to be elected.

Sec 5. No elector of this State shall vote at an electors' meetings in any town other than that in which he has his residence at the time of such voting, and on the registry list of which town his name is duly enrolled.

Sec 6. If such elector is not entitled to vote for representative of such town, he may vote for such officers as he would have been entitled to vote for, had he not resided there in, but had voted there by certificate under the 14th section of he act to which this is an addition.

Sec 7. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Approved June 12, 1845.

No 23.—An Act in addition to an act entitled 'an act concerning Goals and Goalers.'

Sec 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened—That whenever any person shall be convicted upon the complaint of the grand juror, and shall be liable to be committed to the county work house or house of correction pursuant to the provisions of the 8th section of the act entitled 'And act for the establishment and government of county work houses or houses of correction,' passed May session, A. D. 1841, such person convicted, may, at the discretion of the justice of the peace before whom such conviction shall be had, be committed either to such county work house, or to the common goal for the county in the like manner and for the term of time provided by said section of said statute.

Sec 2. Any person committed to any common goal, upon the judgement and sentence of any justice of the peace, may be discharged from such imprisonment by the commissioners of the county or inspectors of such goal, in the manner and upon the terms provided by the 9th section of said act relating to county work houses.

Approved June 10, 1845.

No 24.—An act relating to Gaols and Workhouses.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the county commissioners in any county in this State, shall have power to employ some suitable person to act as chaplain or religious instructor in the Gaols and Workhouses belonging to their respective counties, and shall also have power to prescribe the duties said chaplain shall perform, and the amount of compensation he shall receive—and shall pay such compensation out of the net earnings of said Gaols and Workhouses, and not otherwise.

Approved June 7, 1845.

Study of Medicine in Paris.

A correspondent of the Newark Daily Advertiser says:—

Medicine, he writes, is studied very differently in Paris and in the United States. There is in that capital very little office study, and indeed very little study of books at all. Each student inscribes his name with a government officer and from that date his time commences. His term is four years, and during that time he is required to pass five examinations, paying $10 for each: the whole expenses of the four years study are about $300. Each branch of study receives a special examination. In the United States, on the contrary, there being but one examination for all branches of study, it is of course impossible for the student thoroughly and perfectly to prepare himself in each.

In France, too, a medical man usually selects some one branch of the profession, to which he gives his entire attention, and thus reaches a distinction in it which cannot be attained by those who seek proficiency in several departments. The greater part of the time of students in French schools, is spent at the bedside in hospitals and in acquiring a practical knowledge of the subject. The physician in attendance points out to them the peculiarities of each case, and his remarks are written down and form manuscript books of great value in after life, inasmuch as they comprise the practice of the most eminent practitioners. Having seen the cases themselves, the student derives from this method of study a far clearer and more practical knowledge than he could possibly get from books.

There are now in Paris about fifty Americans pursuing their medical studies. They are always to be met wherever anything is to be learned, and are among the most diligent and enthusiastic students in the schools. The best seats in *Velpeau's* Amphitheatre are known as *American* seats, because they are always occupied by American students who have gone long before the lecture to secure them. The instructors of 'private courses' are almost entirely paid by the Americans, who cannot remain long enough to attend the long courses by the faculty, and the physicians of the hospitals always extend to American students, privileges and advantages superior to those enjoyed by others.

The Sailor and his Bride.

The Boston Transcript tells a good story in which a venerable and lamented pastor of a Baptist Church and an honest Jack Tar and his wife were the principal actors. The sailor with his chosen partner went to the house of Dr. ——, to be married, and were accordingly "made one" with all the solemnity proper to the occasion. At the conclusion of the service, Jack told the Dr. that he understood that seventy-five cents was the lawful fee, but that as he hadn't a brass cent to bless himself with, he should defer payment to a more convenient opportunity, adding a promise that he would honestly pay the minister, with one proviso—that if his wife proved to be a good woman and a true helpmeet, he should reward him generously for the "*splicing*," but if she turned out "to be good for nothing," the minister would not hear from him again. Dr. —— was so much pleased with the straightforward manner of the tar, that he drank his health and that of his bride in a glass of wine, and saw them depart with a fatherly blessing. Time passed away, and the Dr. had almost forgotten the circumstance of the wedding, when one day a cart was seen to stop before his door, and a man began to unload and deposit in his house a whole cargo of oranges and lemons. The Dr. had not ordered the fruit, and he forthwith proceeded to stop the process of delivery. The man affirmed that all was right; but when the Dr. persisted that there must be a mistake, the man asked him if he remembered having married such a couple at such a time. The question renewed the good Dr.'s recollection, and he at once knew that the honest tar himself stood before him. "It's all right," said the sailor, "I told you if my wife proved good for any thing, I would not forget your fee. She has proved as good a ship as ever put out on the sea of matrimony. You may as well take in the cargo, and save your thanks for the sailor's wife."

Original Anecdote.

In the winter 1832, President Jackson conferred the mission to Russia upon a justly distinguished son of Pennsylvania. Before the newly appointed minister however, had departed on his mission, he deemed it due to the President to ask his counsel in reference to the selection of a secretary of legation. The President declined all interference, and remarked to the minister that the United States Government would hold *him* responsible for the manner in which he discharged his duties, and that he would consequently be at liberty to choose his own secretary. The minister returned his respectful acknowledgements, but before taking a final leave, sought his especial advice in regard to a young gentleman then in the service of the state department and who was highly recommended by the (then) secretary, Gen. Jackson promptly said "I advise you, sir, not to take that man, *he is not a good judge of preaching*." The minister seemed puzzled, and observed that the objection needed explanation. "I am able to give it," said the old Hero. He then continued: "On last Sabbath morning, I attended divine service in the Methodist Episcopal Church, in this city. There I listened to a soul-inspiring sermon by Professor Durbin, of Carlisle, one of the ablest pulpit orators in America. Seated in a pew near me, I observed this identical young man, apparently an attentive listener. On the day following he came into this chamber on public business, when I had the curiosity to ask his opinion of the sermon and the preacher. And what think you, sir, the young upstart, with consummate assurance, pronounced *that* sermon all froth, and *Prof.* Durbin a humbug! I took the liberty of saying to him, '*My young man you are a humbug, and don't know it*.' And now," continued the old man, his eye lighted up with intense animation, "rest assured my dear sir, that a man that is not a better judge of preaching than *that*, is wholly *unfit* to be your companion. And besides," he added "if he were the prodigy the secretary of state represents him to be, he would be less anxious to confer his services upon you—he would rather be anxious to retain them himself." The President's advice was, of course, followed by the ambassador, and the young man's subsequent career of vice and folly, proved that the General's estimate of his character, albeit founded upon a common-place incident, was substantially correct.

A Quaker Marriage.

A correspondent of the Zion's Herald gives the following description of a wedding at the Friend's meeting house in New Bedford. The parties were Dr. Benjamin F. Hardy and Miss Sarah Coggleshal.

The hour appointed was eleven in the forenoon. At that hour a large assembly convened within the walls of a plain but somewhat ancient edifice. After the lapse of a few minutes, the bride and bridegroom, attended by their friends and elders of the church, made their appearance and seated themselves according to the usages of the society. The bride and bridegroom, with the elders of the church, sat on a platform facing the audience, while the friends of the parties sat immediately before them.

After sitting in silence fifteen or twenty minutes, an aged man (probably the leader of the meeting) arose and made a few sensible remarks on the general importance of covenant-keeping; after which the bride and bridegroom joined hands, and each in an audible voice promised to be faithful to each other till death should separate them. They then severally signed a printed covenant, on parchment, I believe; after which the covenant was read in the hearing of the meeting. It was read by the venerable Mr. Sherman, the oldest printer of a newspaper in New Bedford.

The audience were now invited to repair to a central part of the house, where, a table being placed, the covenant was laid on it, and those who were willing to do so appended their names as witnesses. The ceremony of witnessing the covenant was long and somewhat tedious, but nevertheless interesting. The company began to leave the house in silence, before half the names were inserted.

Insanity produced by reading Novels.—The Clarksville (Tenn.) Standard gives the adventures of a beautiful young lady who became insane a few weeks ago from reading novels, and fled from her home on the 29th ult., in the garb of a man. She arrived at Clarksville seeking employment as a journeyman tailor, which she obtained. Her father arrived a few days after, and succeeded in finding her. She was conveyed to a lunatic asylum.

THE NEWS.

Norwich, Conn., July 9, 1845.

The Fourth of July.

It is always with gratification that we announce the near approach of this glorious anniversary; and when it has come and gone, it is no less our pleasure, than our professional duty, to give a record of the doings of the day.

Although there was nothing very extensive in the way of a Celebration in this city, there was nevertheless much enjoyment, much recreation, considerable powder burnt, and as a whole the day passed off in a spirited and agreeable manner. The weather was delightful—the heavy rains of the few preceding days having purified and cooled the atmosphere to a most comfortable temperature; and when the sun arose, heralded by the firing of cannon and the ringing of bells, almost the entire population were out to inhale the pleasant morning air, or to prepare for the active duties of the day.

During the forenoon, a large number of persons from the neighboring towns visited the city. Wagon loads of lads and lasses, arrayed in their holiday apparel, came pouring in from all directions; and such an array of smiling, happy faces as they presented, we regret to say is seen amongst us but once a year.

At 10 o'clock the meeting of the "COLD WATER ARMY" took place on the Little Plain. About 1000 persons were present, of whom a majority were the little boys (and *girls!*) constituting the "Army."

The exercises were commenced with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Clark, of the Central Baptist Church, followed by some remarks by the presiding officer. Addresses were then made by several boys, who acquitted themselves very handsomely. Some revolutionary relics, in the possession of one of our "oldest inhabitants," were exhibited. At the close of the exercises, the children partook of an entertainment provided for the occasion; after which an adjournment took place.

In Greeneville, a Sabbath School Celebration was held. The particulars we have not learned; save that in the afternoon the company repaired to a beautiful grove near the river, where they formed themselves into a "pic nic" party, and listened to speeches, toasts, &c.

On the opposite side of the river, the foreign portion of the population of Greeneville had a celebration "on their own hook." A friend who happened to pass that way, informs us, that they were very spiritedly engaged in toasting and speech making, as he left them.

The Universalist Sabbath School did not celebrate, as usual, on the Fourth. We understand that they contemplate doing something of the sort, later in the season. The want of a settled Pastor is, we understand, the cause of the delay.

Excursions.—Finer opportunities for making excursions on the water, and of inhaling the fine sea breezes on the Sound, were never before presented; and as the fares were very low, hundreds eagerly availed themselves of this pleasant mode of spending the Fourth. The new steamer "Traveller" made an excursion to Greenport, and the Angelina conveyed large parties to Harbor's Mouth, Eastern Point, Stonington, and "all along shore." Of the excursion to New Haven, our correspondent, in another column, speaks at some length. We can only regret that he did not enlighten us a little more, in regard to the doings at the Rechabite Celebration. We understand, however, that it was a grand affair and that the oration of Mr. Burleigh was an able and acceptable production.

Accidents.—On the night before the Fourth, we are informed, a horse ran away with a wagon in which were seated three women, a man and a boy. The wagon was upset near the junction of Main and Water streets, and dragged furiously along some distance. One of the women we understand received severe injuries. A son of Mr. John Q. Cox got an arm badly hurt by the explosion of a pistol barrel or some other species of "ordnance" with which the little fellow was celebrating Independence day. So good these, we believe nothing of a serious nature occurred.

We must not forget to mention the active part that his Honor, the Mayor, took in the exercises of the day. Every where was he to be seen preaching and thundering away against the use of powder and fire crackers, shaking the terrors of the law over the heads of the vendors of these articles, and warning the boys of the danger and illegality of their conduct. In a few cases these homilies would prove effective, but for the most part, the matter continued in a more vigorous prosecution of the business, and in some instances, so small was the respect felt for this dignitary, a bunch of ignited crackers would be conveniently dropped in close proximity to his heels.

So passed the Fourth in Norwich. We witnessed little or no dissipation, but believe we may safely say that our citizens generally spent the day in a rational and happy manner. The festivities of the day closed with a fine display of fire works on the Plain, to witness which the population apparently turned out en masse.

The 4th in Franklin.—A large company sat down to a dinner at Hyde's in Franklin. The entertainment was, we understand, of the first order, and matters passed off in a very spirited manner. In the evening a cotillion party, consisting of twenty-five couple, tripped it on the "light, fantastic toe," until an advanced hour.

Celebration in Scotland.—We have received an account of the 4th of July doings in Scotland, but too late for an insertion in this week's paper. It will appear next week.

The 4th in Providence.

The Gazette is filled with a glowing account of the Celebration on the 4th in Providence, by the friends of Mr. Dorr. Providence, it says, never before saw such an out-pouring. The people were there from all parts of the State. Market Square, all the neighboring streets were filled to excess—so much so, that it was with difficulty a procession could be formed. Mr. Dorr, on account of his health, did not join in the procession, but participated in the Celebration. A great number of speeches were made, breathing forth the true spirit of patriotism and rejoicing over the liberation of the People's Champion.

An Order.—It is stated that, soon after the laying of the cap stone on the tower of Trinity Church in New York, a large white eagle alighted upon it, and sat upwards of an hour, despite the wondering gaze of thousands of spectators.

☞ Another tremendous fire occurred at Quebec on the 28th ult. One third more of the city is destroyed.

GLORIOUS

NEWS.

TEXAS IS ANNEXED TO THE UNITED STATES.

Message of the Annexation Resolutions by the Texian Congress—Treaty with Mexico rejected—U. S. Troops preparing to occupy Texas.

We are indebted to The New York Sun, for an Extra containing the important news from Texas. The extra was received by the Long Island train on Saturday afternoon. The Washington papers received yesterday morning confirm the glorious intelligence.

(*By Governor's Express from Galveston.*)

We rejoice in being able to announce at an early hour this morning, the Annexation of Texas to the United States. Our frequent expressions of confidence in the ultimate decision of the people of Texas and their honest representatives, will have prepared our readers for this intelligence, which comes to us in the columns of the Washington Union of Thursday evening, officially, having been brought by Express from Galveston. We annex all the important particulars.

Important and Glorious News.

On the eve of the great day which is inaugurated to the *independence of our country*, (says the Washington Union of Thursday,) we hail the *reunion* of Texas with the United States. We will now tread the roof of freedom and greatness together. This news comes to us by the Princeton steamer, which arrived at Annapolis today at 2 o'clock. Dr. Wright brings the despatches from Annapolis. He left Washington, Texas, on the 21st of June, and arrived at Galveston on the 23d, on which day the Princeton left that place. We are favored by the Doctor with the following memoranda:

"The United States ship Princeton, Commodore Stockton, arrived at Annapolis, from Galveston, Texas, after the short passage of nine days, having consumed only 100 tons of coal. She stemmed against head winds, with the exception of only 36 hours, when she was assisted by her sails. No Atlantic steamer has ever made so good an hourly average, with the same economy of fuel; and, considering all the circumstances, it may be regarded as an unprecedented passage.

"The news brought by the Princeton is of the most interesting character. Both houses of the Texian Congress have unanimously consented to the terms of the joint resolution of the United States. The Senate had rejected the treaty with Mexico by a unanimous vote. Capt. Wagraman had arrived at Washington, Texas, to select posts to be occupied by the United States troops, and to provide for their subsistence. A resolution was introduced into both houses of Congress, requiring the executive to surrender all posts, navy yards, barracks, &c to the United States. The joint resolutions were introduced into both houses of Congress on the same day, and were almost identical in their tenor. The resolutions passed the Senate on the 19th of June, and were sent to the House; the House laid them on the table, and passed their own resolutions unanimously, and sent them to the Senate on the next day.

In the mean time, considerable jealousy arose as to which branch should claim the honor of the paternity of the resolutions; and it was finally settled that the House should take up the resolutions of the Senate, and amend them in the third section. The House then passed them in their present form, and sent them back to the Senate, which body concurred in the amendment. The President is pledged to give full and immediate effect to the will of Congress, so far as depends upon himself."

This important intelligence reached the President of the United States, on Thursday evening, at half past 8 o'clock. Dr. Wright brings copious despatches from our able charge, Major Donelson; but they are written prior to the adoption of the resolutions of the Congress of Texas. He also brings newspapers, containing the National Register printed at Washington, of the 19th June, three days after Congress assembled. We must confine ourselves principally to the contents of the Galveston News Extra of the 23d June.

The National Register contains the correspondence between Major Donelson and the government of Texas, from March 31, 1845, down to June 11, accompanying President Jones' message to Congress.

WASHINGTON, Senate Chamber,
Special Session, June 21, 1845.

SIR—In compliance with your request, I herewith transmit you a correct copy of the joint resolution, giving the consent of the existing government to the annexation of Texas to the United States, which has passed both houses of the Texas Congress.

Respectfully,
HENRY A. JEWETT,
Secretary of State.

To A. J. Donelson.

JOINT RESOLUTION,

Giving the consent of the existing government to the annexation of Texas to the United States.

Whereas the government of the United States hath proposed the following terms, guarantees, and conditions, on which the people and territory of the Republic of Texas may be erected into a new State, to be called the State of Texas, and admitted as one of the States of the American Union to wit:

[Here follow the resolutions of the United States Congress.]

And whereas, by said terms, the consent of the existing government of Texas is required: Therefore,

Sec. 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the republic of Texas, in Congress assembled, That the government of Texas doth consent that the people and territory of the republic of Texas may be erected into a new State, to be called the State of Texas, with a republican form of government, to be adopted by the people of said republic, by deputies in convention assembled, in order that the same may be admitted as one of the States of the American Union; and said consent is given on the terms, guarantees, and conditions, set forth in the preamble to this joint resolution.

Sec. 2. Be it further resolved, That the proclamation of the President of the republic of Texas, bearing date May 5th, 1845, and the election of deputies to sit in convention at Austin on the 4th day of July next, for the adoption of a constitution for the State of Texas, had in accordance therewith, hereby receive the consent of the existing government of Texas.

Sec. 3. *Be it further resolved*, That the President of Texas is hereby requested immediately to furnish the government of the United States, through their accredited ministers near this government, with a copy of this joint resolution; also to furnish the convention to assemble at Austin on the 4th of July next, with a copy of the same; and the same shall take effect from and after its passage.

The above is a copy of the resolutions as they passed the two houses, and which will, we suppose, receive the sanction of the President. They passed unanimously.

On the 18th inst., in the Senate, Mr Greer introduced a joint resolution offering "a nation's gratitude to Maj. Gen. Andrew Jackson;" which resolution was unanimously adopted.

The treaty with Mexico was considered by the Texian Senate in secret session, on the 21st of June, and rejected by a unanimous vote, and the injunction of secrecy removed.

It is believed that the Mexicans were occupying two positions—in what force does not appear.

On the 19th, in the Texian Senate, Mr. Greer introduced a joint resolution relative to the introduction of United States troops into Texas; read the first time.

Mr. Kaufman's bill, "setting apart land for the payment of the public debt," &c., was taken up, read the second and third time, and passed.

Mr. Lawrence introduced a resolution for the relief of Post Captain E. W. Moore read the first time.

We are happy to learn that Com. Moore has already been restored to his command. We are informed that Congress would probably adjourn on Wednesday.

We are informed that the propositions from Mexico have been rejected, and that the resolution inviting the U. S. troops has been adopted.

The Post Office.—The Hartford Courant, while announcing the appointment of the new Postmaster in this city, adds that the citizens of Norwich will no doubt rejoice at the change, for there is no Post Office in the country where so little "civility and accommodation" has been shown to at this office. The editor of the Courant says that which is notoriously untrue; he probably spoke without proper knowledge. Let us hear, on the other hand, what the editor of the Norwich Courier, a kindred print, says on this point:

"Condemning, as we ever have and must, in the strongest terms, the means resorted to by Mr. Chapman to get himself appointed to the office of Post Master, by John Tyler, we will, nevertheless, say, that so far as regards his official duties, we have generally found him as prompt, exact and accommodating as we could ask or desire."

What there was so very peculiar in the manner of Mr. Chapman's obtaining the office, that should render the act a second unpardonable sin, we have never been able to see; like many other appointments, a democrat was substituted in the place of a whig. But any one who is acquainted the character of D. R. Sykes, knows that he would never commend a political opponent, for any cause, unless he were actually obliged to; that is, unless the evidence were overwhelming; and even then it would be a more painful operation to him than to have a tooth pulled. What he says of the management of the Post Office under Mr. Chapman is no more than just, and if it is what we are happy to know, the great mass of the community doing business at this office, are ready to endorse. Will the Courant, in view of these facts, have the magnanimity to correct its misstatement?

Advice to Young Men.

A very interesting discourse was preached by the Rev. Mr. Morgan, of the Episcopal Church, on Sabbath afternoon week, addressed particularly to young men. The matter of the speaker was worthy of deep consideration, while his manner was marked with a kindness and affection, that could not fail of commending his remarks to the attention of those for whom they were especially designed.

Among other evils to which young men were prone, and which called loudly for reform, observed the preacher, was the practice of indulging in forbidden pleasures and dissipation, by stealth. In illustration of the alarming extent to which this was carried, in this city, such details, remarked the reverend speaker, might be given, as would astound and shock this worshipping assembly. We believe the remark was but too true. It is a matter for serious reflection, that the pictures that were drawn by the preacher on this occasion, were not the productions of an overheated fancy. Designed simply for effect, but that they have an actual existence, and that the scenes they were meant to represent are of frequent occurrence in our midst. As the speaker proceeded to remark upon those "secret places" and "retired haunts," where every description of dissipation is wont to be carried on, we were forced to assent to the correctness of his representations; so well did they coincide with information that has reached us from time to time in relation to the character of certain establishments in this city.

We trust that this discourse will be productive of good. If it did not, the fault will not be attributable to a want of faithfulness, plainness, or ability on the part of the reverend speaker.

Liberation of Gov. Dorr.

The Providence papers are full of interesting accounts of the liberation of Gov. Dorr from the prison, his reception by the people, and in his father's house. At the prison on Saturday afternoon, says the Gazette, the crowd kept steadily increasing, and at 10 minutes to 4, the prison door swung on its massive hinges, and Gov. Dorr, the friend of the people, beloved by all, was ushered forth to breathe the air of *Liberty* once more. Three times three, as loud as *freemen's* throats could proclaim it, was the first token he received of the people's unbounded love and gratitude towards him. All who had the opportunity, clasped him, when he entered a coach, and in a short time he was in full view of his "childhood's home." On rushed the populace with loud huzzas, by every action testifying their joy at the pleasure of again seeing him.

When the Governor reached his father's residence, he was assisted up the steps by young Dean and W. S. Burgess, Esq., *and led by his father into the entry, when, meeting his mother, he embraced her affectionattly and was then escorted into the parlor.* The yard was now full, and being loudly called for, the Governor in a moment made his appearance and bowed. He could not speak—his heart was too full

In the evening he was addressed by Mr. Nathan Porter and W. B. Sayles, in the square, and in the presence of a great concourse, and although very feeble, Gov. Dorr addressed the audience for a few moments, in reply to Mr. Porter, and was listened to with breathless attention. He thanked the people for their kindness, and stated that he adhered firmly to his principles—there could be no compromise of them. That however much his enemies might have attempted to trample him under their feet, he believed his head and heart were still in the right place.

His words were greeted with an incessant cheering; in fact the very sound of his well known voice seemed to possess a charm which filled all, who heard it, with unbounded enthusiasm.

City By-Laws.—The Mayor and Common Council seem determined to have the laws in relation to the closing of sidewalks, the firing of guns, &c., enforced, and to this end, have caused said laws to be republished at this time. Being also a noted champion of the temperance cause, his Honor seems bent upon prosecuting all keepers of groggeries with the utmost rigor of the law. All existing licences for the sale of gunpowder are also to expire on the first of next month.

All interested are requested to take notice accordingly!

☞ The Legislature of New Hampshire have voted the freedom of their State to Mr. Dorr.

For the Republican.

Excursion to New Haven.

Mr. Editor,—Permit me to occupy a small space in the column of your valuable sheet, in giving a short description of the excursion to New Haven, on the 4th of July, believing that it would be interesting to many of your readers.

The occasion was looked for with great interest; it came, and the morning promised no auspicious day. The sun shone with golden splendor upon every hill-top; while the roaring of cannon and the ringing of bells, brought the firm conviction, that it was indeed the anniversary of the memorable day of Independence. We embarked on board the New Haven, at 6 o'clock, with a social multitude of light hearts and tribe, and the noble steamer was soon gliding over the waters of the Thames, as an eagle would pursue its flight in mid-air.

At the expiration of an hour and a quarter, we opened to our view, the city of the "Whaler"—epithet which adds the towering monument of Col. Ledyard, and his brave comrades—Groton monument, from whose top floated the "Star Spangled banner." These associations reminded me of the days of yore, celebrated for gallant deeds and acts of heroism. As we neared the wharf, relieving an additional "few" of these angel-like spirits, whose presence tends to make all excursions pleasant, and also a reinforcement of the Independent Order of Rechabites—the band at the same time enlivening the client in their peculiar way. Again was our "bark upon the wave." The Forty Harbor's mouth, and immediate neighborhood, we then hold with delight. Soon we were in the Sound. The sun having dispelled in a measure the haze that at first obstructed the view, we were enabled to observe the principal localities upon the shores of old Connecticut, while on the other side was the old "Gull Girt Shore" of Long Island—appearing at first sight more like a distant cloud than a sandy beach. The time passed off merrily. The band with their melodious strains, gave animation to all—and what added very much to this, was the presence of the young lasses, whose eyes beamed with pleasure and joyous exultation. Five hours and a half passed, and we were telegraphed up the harbor of the city of "Elms" arriving at about 12 o'clock. The reception was cordial in the extreme, the wharf being crowded with a dense mass of people, to greet their friends of a like temperate faith, from a sister city. The Rechabites of Norwich and New London, were preceded by their brethren of New Haven, with a band of music at their head, to the place of Celebration. Not being one of their number, we took quarters at the Pavilion.

This we found to be a spacious building, pleasantly situated near the steam boat landing, and commanding an extensive view of the harbor and Sound. It is one of the most delightful retreats in the country. The delicious viands prepared by "mine host" were the best the season afforded, and were served up too in superb style. Ample justice, you may be assured, was done them by ourselves and fellow passengers; and in view of the fine treatment and ample accommodations we received, we would say to all who visit New Haven, try the Pavilion, where every attention is paid to the wants of visitors.

After dinner, with a small party we proceeded to East Rock—taking an indirect route through many of the principal streets—visiting the burying ground—and admiring the numerous well arranged gardens and grass plots that constitute the pride of New Haven. We ascended the rocky hill with considerable toil, but on reaching the summit felt well repaid for our trouble. From this elevation, a fine view of the whole surrounding country is obtained. The far distant Sound—steamboats and vessels passing between their respective ports—the puffing locomotive with its train hurrying to the city of Hartford—were all to be seen. To form a correct idea of the prospect afforded by taking a view from this grand "observatory," you must visit it yourself. We certainly cannot describe it in words. After indulging in the prospect as long as we safely could, we reluctantly descended, and returned to the city.

Our impressions in regard to New Haven were all of the No. 1 order. Its fame has not been overrated. It really seems as if the efforts of the citizens were all directed to one grand object—the raising of a city that shall in beauty and loveliness equal any other in Uncle Sam's heritage.

The hour drew near for our departure, and each more were we to try the speed of the noble steamer. At 9 o'clock she was "loosened bound." On the passage, in the evening, we were favored with a display of fire works on board, and at intervals the band would play some soul-stirring air. Every thing passed off finely, if we except an evil incident to all steamboat excursions, we mean, *seasickness*. Some this season, many of the ladies were observed suffering extremely. At Low London, fire works again lighted the atmosphere, the band playing to the admiration of all within hearing. A little more enjoyment, and we were landed at old Norwich. No accident occurred to mar the pleasure of the occasion; but all passed off harmoniously, temperately and as one would desire. That long life and unalloyed happiness may be the lot of all who partook in this pleasant 4th of July excursion, is the sincere wish of a fellow.

Passenger.

P. S. You observe, Mr. Editor, that I adopt the editorial "we" in my communication. The fact is, sir, *there were two of us*, whose observations are here detailed. I trust you will have no difficulty in comprehending my meaning.

Liberation of Gov. Dorr—*One hundred guns at Cambridgeport!*—The news of the liberation of the patriot Dorr is received by the Democracy everywhere with the greatest demonstrations of joy. Our democratic friends at Cambridgeport, says the Boston Times of the 1st, yesterday celebrated the event in great style. During the day, the national flag waved gallantly from the hickory pole opposite the Democratic head quarters, and other principal points. At 12 o'clock M., *one hundred guns were fired*, and in the evening rockets were sent up to the heavens, in testimony of the gratification which the sterling democrats of that place feel at the liberation of that true friend of the people, from cruel and unjust confinement.

While on a visit to New London yesterday, the cannon were thundering forth at noon, and the National flag was suspended over the parade, in honor of Dorr's liberation.

Marriage.—A few days since there arrived at Southport, Wisconsin, in the steamer Empire, a lot of emigrants to the West, among which were two pair of twins. These twins were born of different parents, but under the same roof and in the same house. Each pair comprised a boy and girl; they lived near neighbors from infancy, and the same day before starting West they were united in marriage the male and female of the different pairs. They were from St. Lawrence county, New York.

Rev. John Pierpont, of Boston, is said to be on his way to Chicago; and there is some probability that he may be settled over the Unitarian Society there.

ORIGINAL STAINED

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP

ACADIA.

The Acadia arrived at Boston on Wednesday evening last, making her passage in thirteen days and a half, and bringing fifteen days later news from Europe.

The following summary embraces all there is of interest.

The Maynooth Bill has passed into law.

The repeal agitation in Ireland is great as ever, and the leaders are actually sanguine of success and determination to obtain it. The following declaration is extracted from one of the speeches of the Liberator at the Corn banquet:

"I lifted my words—scatter them, but without violence, and you will be able to carry the greatest revolution ever yet devised—the restoration of the country from provincial degradation to national dignity, national liberty, national prosperity. (Tremendous cheering.) I am told I will not carry the repeal.—But I can carry emancipation against the most thinking minister England ever had—Sir R. Peel, and against the greatest general she ever had—the Duke of Wellington? (Loud cheers.) In spite of them I carried it; in spite of them all I'll carry the repeal. (Renewed and enthusiastic cheering.)

Trade is flourishing in all its departments. The cotton market has reached the bottom of depression, and the buyers are wary.

France.—The fortifications of Paris are to be armed. The carpenters of Paris have struck for higher wages.

Switzerland.—Nothing new from this country.

Sweden.—The diet has closed its session, after passing some popular and necessary measures for the good of the people.

Holland.—The cattle is about to reduce its tariff.

Turkey.—An immense army is being raised, for the purpose of prosecuting the war in the Caucasus.

Belgium.—A large number of Americans are residing at Brussels.

Greece.—There have been some trifling disturbances in this kingdom.

Syria.—A civil War, of an exterminating character, between the Syrians Christians, still continues.

The project of a line of steamers between Trieste and the United States has been revived.

The Prince anticipates the approaching marriage of the Duke de Bordeaux with a daughter of the Duke of Modena.

Orders have been received at Toulon for immediately equipping three ships of the line for the coast of Morocco.

The life of the Rev. Sidney Smith is to be written by Thomas Moore.

The heat in France has lately been intense.—The Parisians attribute it to the comet.

The Grand Duke Constantine of Russia is expected in England on the 17th of the present month; great preparations have been made by the Russian embassy for his reception.

The English fashions are all the rage in Paris—even to the shaving of beards, although the mustaches and a liberal allowance of whisker are still retained.

Report of Cotton Market, June 18th.—The demand for Cotton is kept up with much steadiness, and some degree of animation.

Overland Mail.—Dates from Bombay have arrived to the 12th of May. Difficulties still continue in the interior of India.

The news from China is to the end of March.—The Emperor is disposed to tolerate Christianity.

Miscellaneous.—Mr. A. A. Dunlap, of Albany was married to Jane Hutton, on the 2d of June, at Sheffield.

Queen Victoria has given a grand ball costume. No one well attended.

M Guizot has announced that France will not oppose the annexation of Texas if the people of that country desire it, but he admitted he would rather not see it take place.

☞ Handbills were posted about the city yesterday, notifying the public of an extensive robbery on board the steamboat Champion, and offering one thousand dollars for the recovery of the money.

The following particulars of the robbery we find in the Hartford Times:

$5,000 Robbery.

A Carpet Bag containing two bags, each enclosing $2,500 in gold, for the Meriden Bank, and also several thousand dollars in Bank Notes for this city, was placed in charge of the Mate of the steamboat Champion, at New York, on Saturday morning last. He placed the bag in his State Room, where it remained till passed over to the care at New Haven at noon.

Soon after it came on board the cars it was found that it had been broken open, and one of the $5,000 bags stolen. From all the circumstances connected with it, there can be little doubt that the robbery took place on board of the boat. A man who was seen to go twice into the room where the bag was, during the afternoon, has been arrested and lodged in the New York "Tombs." One or two others are suspected as having had a finger in the matter.

☞ THE DEAD LION AND THE ASS.—We have it on the authority of the Boston Post, that when the question came up in the Common Council of that city, for an appropriation of $300 to defray the expenses of the celebration in honor of General Jackson, William Hayden, the editor of the Boston Atlas, rose in his place and made the following remarks:

"Mr. President, it has cost the city some $15,000 a few years since, to receive General Jackson; if we can now get rid of him for $300, I have no objection."

This Atlas is notorious as being one of the most unprincipled and abusive whig journals in the country, and we don't know that we ought to be surprised at even this specimen of brutality on the part of its dishonest conductor. It was but a few weeks before the death of the General, that there appeared in the columns of the Atlas an article of as gross and slanderous a character in reference to him, that, *it is said*, many of its whig readers destroyed the paper as soon as it came into their hands. *This article was selected to be published in the Norwich Courier, but for some reason it never made its appearance.*

"INFAMOUS MECKERY."—An article, under this head appeared in the Norwich Courier of last week, in which, upon the authority of "a gentleman from New York who was present and witnessed the funeral honors paid to Gen. Jackson" in that city, statements are made derogatory to the character and conduct of the procession. As we have seen nothing of the kind noticed in the New York whig papers, (and had there been the least ground for fault-finding, we should probably have heard of it from that quarter,) we conclude that these statements are untrue. That the "Empire Club" may have walked in the procession, is probable; we confess however that we see nothing very bad in that.

CHINESE CURIOSITIES.—The freight of the steamboat Cleopatra, on Thursday morning last, consisted almost entirely of the extensive collection of Chinese curiosities recently imported into this country. It was being carried to Boston for exhibition; while the edifice preparing for its reception in New York, is undergoing repairs. To enable our readers to judge of the extent of this collection, we may state that according to the boat's manifest, there were *two hundred and forty-six packages*, measuring 3556 *cubic feet*. The freight from China to New York cost, we understand, $1 a foot.

☞ Mr. Henry A. Mitchell, late editor of the Hartford Times, has been appointed an officer in the Boston Custom House, in place of Mr. James Holbrook, removed.

HEAVY LOSS—*Nine Coal Boats Destroyed on the Susquehanna.* On Monday afternoon, says the Pittsburg Chronicle, three pairs of coal boats, belonging, we are informed, to Mr. Geo. Ledlie, got afloat in the river above the dam—a tree having broken to which they were tied—and floated over the dam, breaking in two as they went over. They contained over 50,000 bushels of coal. Three others, belonging to another person, also broke loose at the same time, one of them sinking in the lock. They contained about 24,000 bushels of coal. The boats together with the coal, will be a total loss to their owners. The Louis M'Lane attempted to tow them up, but was not able to do it on account of the height of the water, which was 10 1-2 feet and rising at the time. She also took off the men on boats, before they went over, and thus happily saved a number of lives.

There is a jewel of a damsel at New Haven, Conn. who has furnished, under the signature of "Vose," a few stanzas to the Courier, expressive of the yearning desires of her blessed little innocent heart. The following is a sample. Hear the darling:

With the blessings I have, my wants are but three,
Most simple, and definite, nothing that's wild:
I ask for no more than is needful to me,
A husband to love, with a cottage and child.

Went some young man step forward and help this young woman to what she wants? Take compassion on her somebody.

Sharp Shooting.—The Rhode Island Legislature (in Grand Committee, of which the Governor of the State is chairman,) the other day went into joint ballot for the choice of Clerk of the court of common pleas in Providence. Mr. Smith had 48 votes, Mr. Weeden 48, and there was 1 blank. The Governor decided that the blank did not count; that consequently there was a tie; and he gave his casting vote for Mr. Weeden, and declared him elected.—The following rather rich scene then ensued.

Mr. Clarke of Providence.—Do I understand your excellency that there were only 96 votes?

The Governor.—The gentleman from Providence understands the Chair to say that there were 96 constitutional votes in the ballot boxes, and there being a tie, the chair votes for H. C. Weeden, and declares him elected.

Mr Clarke.—I heard what your Excellency said. I ask if there were only 96 votes?

The Governor.—Does the gentleman from Providence want the Chair to answer that question again?

Mr. Clarke.—The gentleman from Providence wants his Excellency to do very much as he pleases.

The Governor.—There were 96 constitutional votes; there was one blank, which do not count; the gentleman from Providence is aware that it has usually been considered very difficult to make some thing out of nothing.

Mr. Clarke.—Your Excellency will excuse me; *but it has sometimes been done.*

STEAMER TRAVELLER.—This new and elegant Steamboat made her first appearance at our wharf to-day (Wednesday.) She is commanded by Capt. Jerome Williams, who has been long and favorably known as a skillful pilot between this place and New York, having been engaged in this business more than twenty years. Capt. Williams will fill the new and responsible position which he now occupies, with honor to himself and to the satisfaction of the public. We congratulate him on his good luck in obtaining so fine a Boat as the Traveller, and believe that his well known prudence and foresight will secure for him not only safe and pleasant passages, but the good will and respect of the travelling community. We shall give a more general description of the "Traveller" at some future time.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—We understand that Mr. Alfred Rogers, was seriously if not fatally hurt, on Saturday evening last, by the upsetting of his wagon near the corner of Main and Washington streets. He is said to have been under the influence of liquor, and in attempting to turn his wagon about, it tipped, falling upon him. He was conveyed to his residence in Lediyardville town, in an insensible state, and with but little hopes of his recovery.

☞ The Funeral Ceremonies in honor of *General Jackson*, at Washington, on *Friday*, were of a very imposing description. Many of the public and other buildings were festooned with mourning drapery.

Mr. Bancroft's Eulogy on this occasion is highly spoken of

The military and civil obsequies in honor of the memory of General Jackson were performed on Monday at Albany. The procession was very large; all the charitable, industrial and literary societies joined in it, and the military generally.

Chinese Depository.—The old Grace Church property on Broadway, New York, has been purchased for the purpose of erecting a building to accommodate and display the collection of Chinese curiosities, brought to this country by Mr. John R. Peters, Jr., Joseph H. Weed, and others. This collection is said to be the fullest ever brought to this country.

A Bull-river and ague has been defined by a Western editor, to be no more nor less than a *personal* earthquake.

The tailors of New York are about to commence a journal, to be called the "Needle." The fashions are to form the principal *thread* of their discussions or discourse. In the matter of satire, they will, no doubt, be remarkably *cutting*.

A young physician asking permission of a lady to kiss her, she replied, "No, sir; I never like to have a *Doctor's bill* thrust in my face."

The Mexican Indemnity.

We have something definite in relation to this matter at last. The N. Y. Journal of Commerce has ascertained, since the arrival of Governor Shannon, that Mr. Voss, our agent, had found it impossible to get the money at the treasury of the Capital, as the revenue was constantly anticipated for the army and the domestic creditors before reaching its central point. Mr. Voss therefore found it necessary to do as others did, and take drafts on the treasuries of the departments, which had just been arranged when Mr. Shannon arrived. There was no doubt at the time, that the drafts would be speedily paid as the design of the government was evidently fair. Mr. Voss receipted for these bills as payment, the Mexican Minister announced the payment, and Mr. Shannon sent home the announcement with his own endorsement. The drafts were handed to a large house in the city of Mexico for collection, but the revolution broke out soon after, and all the money was seized upon for the Army and whoever could get it first. This is the only reason why the money was not received. As it is, the drafts are still in the hands of the agents of the United States, unsatisfied. The Mexican government, however, instead of regarding the money as paid, or themselves released in any way by the transaction, count themselves doubly bound to pay, and will undoubtedly pay these drafts, whatever may be done about the subsequent instalments.

Execution of Henry McCurry.—This unfortunate man, who had offended against the laws of his country by murdering Mr. Paul Roux, at the tavern of Mr. Knowlan, South Charles street, in January last, expiated his offence on the gallows to-day. His body fell probably three feet, when it was checked by the rope. A slight struggle and drawing up of the feet was perceptible for about two minutes, when all animation appeared suspended. The suffering, so far as could be observed, appeared light and brief.—*Baltimore Patriot, Friday evening.*

Another Revolution attempted in Mexico.

The following is an extract from a letter just received in New York, dated

VERA CRUZ, June 14, 1845.

"Our latest dates from Mexico reach to the 7th at 3 P. M. On the same day the soldiers on duty at the palace pronounced for Federalism, and took the President and some of the Ministers prisoners, but other troops having attacked and defeated them on the part of the Government, order was soon restored. Some twelve lives were lost, and eighteen were wounded."

We have Havana papers to the 21st ult, and Honduras to the 7th. The former contain dates from the city of Mexico to May 31st. Under date of the 27th the provisional President, Gen. Jose Joaquin de Herrera, issued a notice that on the 1st of August the Departmental Assemblies would elect a President of the Republic.

There was a slight shock of an earthquake at Odessa on the evening of May 23d.

Appointments by the President.

Benjamin F. Johnson, as deputy postmaster at Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 1st of July next, in the place of William Hardin, resigned.

Freeman C. Everts, as deputy postmaster at Toledo, Ohio, on the 1st of July next, in the place of Andrew Palmer, resigned.

Pearson Spindy, as deputy postmaster at Watertown, New York, on the 1st of July next, in the place of John F. Hutchinson, resigned.

William L. Hommedieu, as deputy postmaster at Norwich, Connecticut, in the place of John H. Townsend, removed.

George Sanderson, as deputy postmaster at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in the place of William M. Porter, removed.—*Wash. Union.*

STEAMBOAT ROBBERS.—On Saturday morning officer Mack arrested on board the steamboat Knickerbocker, a person who gave his name as John Henry and says he is by birth a Russian. He appears to be about 20 years of age; is 5 feet high and rather slender.

Henry was fully committed under the following circumstances; On a charge of stealing a gold lepine watch, chain and key, valued at $64, the property of Cornelius D. Van Vranken, of New York. A boy on board the Knickerbocker saw a person who he recognized afterwards as Henry, putting as he supposed, something under the sill of the door of the water closet. He stated to one the deck hands that he thought he had been hiding something away; search was made but nothing found.

Shortly after, Mr Van Vranken came on deck complaining of his robbery; the search under the door sill was again renewed and a piece of paper drawn from under which was found to contain Mr V V's property. The place where it was found was narrowly watched by one of the deck hands, and shortly before the boat reached Albany, Henry was observed to enter the water closet and was seen by one of the deck hands and a Boston gentleman, busy in searching, for the watch no doubt under the sill.

When arrested, he had in his possession a lady's gold pencil case, with a glass head an eye glass, a bunch of small gold beads, and also an instrument used by burglars for opening doors from the outside, when the key of the door is in the lock, and inside the room.

The same evening, Mr. D. J. Shaw of Corning, Steuben county, a passenger in the Knickerbocker, had his safety chain cut, while on his neck in his berth, and asleep, and a silver lepine watch, worth $40, stolen.—*Albany Citizen.*

"TAKEN IN, DONE FOR."—A person from Orange county who arrived in this city about a week since attracted by an advertisement in the newspapers repaired to No. ——, an Intelligence office in Canal street, where "Clerks" were wanted and where he paid five dollars to obtain a situation. He was there referred to a Mr M. as his employer, and on going to his place of business found his 5$ he was assured getting ready. This Mr. M borrowed another five dollars from the country man on the strength of the reference and promised the situation when he had completed his arrangements. After many interviews the Orange county man who was thus out of every cent he had, found there was no likelihood of succeeding in his object, and has abandoned it in despair. He is now away from his home without a penny to pay his expenses back. We advise him to go to the police office and have the parties arrested.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Suicide in the State Prison!

We understand that a colored prisoner, employed as a cook in the State Prison, committed suicide by hanging, on the 30th ult. He was charged with furnishing the prisoners with food which the rules of the prison did not allow them, or something of the kind, and out of this some difficulty sprung up and the prisoner hung himself. We do not pretend to give the precise facts, but state what has been told us. The federalist have had much to say on account of an accidental death, of a prisoner by drowning, when Capt. Pilsbury was Warden, but they will not probably be very flush with remarks upon the suicides and hanging up by the heels, under Capt. Johnson.—*Hart. Times.*

SELECTED ITEMS.

Fire in Longmeadow, Mass.—On Friday last the large and splendid mansion owned and occupied by Mr. Roderick Burnham in Longmeadow street, took fire from a defect in the chimney and was reduced to ashes.

Thanksgiving.—Gov. Fitzpatrick has issued a proclamation designating the 11th of July as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer throughout the State of Alabama.

Rattle Snake.—Mr. Benjamin Hoyt, of this town, killed a rattle snake, a few days since, which was five feet long and nine inches in circumference; forty-nine eggs were taken from it. It had twelve rattles, consequently it was fifteen years old.—*Concord Patriot.*

Refused.—Western Virginia refuses to join the church organization established by the Methodist Episcopal Convention at Louisville.

☞ Two young women who went into the water to bathe, at Milton, Vt., last week, were drowned.

☞ Ex-President Tyler is to deliver a eulogy at Portsmouth on the life and character of Gen. Jackson

Green Roses.—The editor of the Charleston (S. C.) Mercury lately received a green rose, plucked from a plant belonging to a lady of Columbia. The plant has borne flowers several times this season, and it invariably produced double roses of a uniform deep green color, like that of the leaf.

The Nashville Union says the following will be the epitaph on the tomb stone of Gen. Jackson:

ANDREW JACKSON,
BORN ON THE 15TH OF MARCH, 1767,
DIED ON THE 8TH OF JUNE, 1845.

A young preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church, and of the name of Nicholson; is making a great sensation at Mobile by his eloquence.

☞ About 3000 persons are reported to be on the route to Oregon. They are divided into companies of one or two hundred, which travel in advance of each other about a day's march. Each company has from 300 to 700 head of cattle.

Prosperity of Worcester.—A gentleman engaged in building, informs us that not less than 150 houses are either in progress of erection or have been completed in this town the present season.—*Worcester Palladium.*

Accommodation.—Men doing business in Boston, can reside 20 miles out of town, in seven different directions and go home to dinner by railroad, and not be absent more than two hours! What would our grandfathers say? that is, provided they could say anything about it.

On the 1st of July, five times the usual daily number of letters passed through the Post Office.—*True Sun.*

The obsequies of General Jackson are to be celebrated in New Orleans with great pomp and solemnity.

There has already been a decided increase of letters in the Hartford Post Office, since the commencement of the cheap postage law.—*Hart Times.*

Safe blown up in Lowell.—On Tuesday night, the safe of the Locks and Canal counting room was blown up with the exception of the door by some scoundrel.

Florida.

A meeting of the citizens of Florida was held at the the capitol, in Tallahassee, on the 16th of June, "*to make arrangements for a military and civic procession, and proper ceremonies* (if acquiesced to by the State legislature, when it assembles) to be observed on the important and glorious occasion of Florida assuming her equal station in the American confederacy, as a free, sovereign, and independent State, and the inauguration of the first governor of the State into office. A committee of the citizens of Tallahassee was appointed for the purpose. The inauguration was to take place on Wednesday the 26th. The legislature was to assemble on Monday the 23d—the first day (says the 'Star of Florida') when the flag of our independent sovereignty will float from the battlements of the capitol.

The majority of Levy for Congress is about 1,333; and for Mosely, as governor, about 615. In the House, the parties stand: 51 democrats, and 9 whigs; in the Senate, 13 democrats, 3 whigs; democratic majority on joint ballot, 39. A democratic meeting at St Augustine have recommended D. Levy, esq., as one of the senators of the United States; and, indeed, he seems to be indicated by the public sentiment for that high honor.—*Washington Union.*

Love.—"Martha, does thee love me?" asked a Shaker youth of one at whose shrine his heart's holiest affections had been offered up.

"Why, Seth," answered she, "we are commanded to love one another, are we not?"

"Ah! Martha; but does thee regard me with the feeling the world calls love?"

"I hardly know what to tell thee, Seth. I have gently feared that my heart was an erring one. I have tried to bestow my love on all; but I may have sometimes thought, perhaps, that thee was getting rather more than thy share."

Our printer, Capt. Allison, shot with his rifle, last week, an Eagle, measuring 6 1-2 feet when spread.—*Bilknap N. H. Gazette.*

FUNERAL HONORS TO

GEN. JACKSON.

The following Correspondence and notice are published by direction of the Committee appointed to make arrangements for the ceremonies to be observed in honor of the memory of ANDREW JACKSON in the town of Norwich.

Norwich, June 30th, 1845.

PARK BENJAMIN, ESQ.

Sir:—The citizens of this place participating in the general feeling of sorrow which the death of Andrew Jackson has created throughout the country, have fixed upon the 11th proximo for the observance of appropriate submissions in honor of the memory of that illustrious man; and the undersigned have been appointed a committee to make arrangements for the occasion.

The committee, in part execution of the duty assigned them and in accordance with the general desire of their fellow citizens, respectfully tender to you an invitation to unite with them on the day appointed and deliver an oration on the life and character of the deceased hero and statesman.

Very respectfully &c.

JOHN T. ADAMS,
ERASTUS WILLIAMS,
JAMES A. HOVEY,
JOEL W. WHITE,
GURDON CHAPMAN,
JOHN C. HOLLAND,
G. R. PERKINS,
D. L. THUMBULL,
B. C. CHAPMAN,
OTHNIEL GAGER,
WM. L'HOMMEDIEU,
J. T. WAIT.

New York, July 2d, 1845.

GENTLEMEN:—

I accept with gratitude the honor of your invitation to join my fellow citizens of Norwich in their proposed solemn commemoration of the death of General Andrew Jackson;

I will in compliance with your request, endeavor to offer some tribute to his eminent worth in a dissertation on his character, although I am deeply conscious of my inability to do justice to so grand a theme.

I am gentlemen, with sincerest respect,
Your humble servant
PARK BENJAMIN.

To Messrs. John T. Adams, Erastus Williams, James A. Hovey, &c.

NOTICE.

An oration on the life and services of Andrew Jackson will be delivered by Park Benjamin Esq., at the Town Hall in this City on Friday the 11th inst at 1 1-2 o'clock P. M.

The citizens of Norwich and of the neighboring towns are respectfully invited to attend and participated in the solemnities of the occasion.

JOHN T. ADAMS, Chairman,
Of the Committee of Arrangements.
Norwich, July 3, 1845.

The plain inference to be drawn from the lengthy and interesting letter of that well known and highly esteemed physician, Dr. Freligh of Watervliet Centre, New York, is that there could be no possible duplicity on the subject. He saw his beloved daughter raised like as from the dead, and the sight was so astonishing, so unexpected, that he gave over all his former prejudices, and exhibited to the proprietor the warm gratitude of his overflowing heart. His letter on the occasion, accompanies each bottle of Mr. C. Brickerhoff's Health Restorative, which medicine was the happy means of effecting the cure.

Grove Meeting.

Rev. G. Thacher will again preach in the Grove in front of the house of A. G. Darrow on lands of Dea. David Cadogan in *Montville* on Sunday the 13th July, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.

MARRIED.

In Guilford, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. Mr. Bennett, Mr. CHARLES C. ADAMS and Miss IRENE WILLIAMS.

DIED.

In Lebanon, Goshen Society, on the 10th ult, at the residence of Gershom Mott, Mr. Joel Fairchild, aged 47, formerly of Massachusetts. Mr. Fairchild was a stranger in the neighborhood and family in which he died, with none but strangers to stand around his dying bed. New London papers please copy.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF NORWICH.

ARRIVED

July 1 Sch. Oriental, Brown, fm Machias.
Sloop Constellation, Ellsworth, fm Groton.
4: Sloop Lady Adams, Palmer, fm N. Y.
Sloop Cabot, Ewen, fm Brooklyn.
Sloop Southport, Gorum, fm Mass.
Sloop Sylph, Collins, fm L. I.
Sloop Energy, Halloway, fm Hartford.
Sch. Gen. Knox, Randall fm Bangor
Steam Sch. Quinebaug, Williams fm N. Y.
July 2d. Sch Rob Roy, Avery, Phil. Coal.
Sch Amanda, Thayer, Kingston.
July 3. Sloop Glide, Smith, N. Y.

CHINA, GLASS, EARTHEN WARE, SOLAR LAMPS and GIRONDOLES.

CHARLES T. COOLEY,
No. 84 Shetucket-street,

OFFERS for sale an elegant assortment of Solar, Church, Hall and other Lamps: Girondoles, beautiful styles, gilt and bronzed; Cut Drops, in pairs and sets; Earthen Ware of every discription. Dinner, Tea and Chamber Sets, an extensive variety and of superior quality and some just opened entirely new patterns. Also a complete assortment of Common Ware for the country trade, of his importation.

All the above will be sold at the lowest New York and Boston prices. Don't mistake the Store. No. 84 Shetucket-st., nearly opposite Ely & Co.

July 7 w33 tw39

ATTENTION ALL—NO HUMBUG!

THE subscriber being desirous to reduce his stock of DRY GOODS will for the next few weeks sell the balance of his stock of Summer Goods at very cheap prices for the purpose of making room for a large and splendid stock of Fall Goods. The following articles must be sold previous to the 20th of August.

20 pc BALZORINES and BERAGES,
10 " FRENCH MUSLINS,
6 " BALZORINE do.
Lot of light DE LAINES.
" " do CALICOES.
50 BERAGE DE ANWIL
25 SILK DAMASK,
40 plain DE LAINE,
90 FANCY CASHMERE,
10 Black SILK NETT.

—ALSO—

A general assortment of Men's and Boys' Summer wear of various styles. A small lot of PARASOLS SUN SHADES and PARASOLETS, at prices astonishingly cheap.

WM. H. TERRY.

July 7. w33tw37

Wanted.

TWO Apprentices at the Blacksmith business. Enquire of the subscriber on Bath Street.

WILLIAM TUBBS.

Norwich, July 7th, 1845. tw33 w tf 33

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber has just opened a new Store of goods of various kinds in Main Street, No. 52, near the Universalist Church in East Chelsea.—Where there can be found, Flour, Sugars, Salt, Coffee, Teas, Wood Ware and Cotton Cloth, which will be sold very low for Cash. All sorts of country produce taken in exchange for goods. Also three good tenements to rent. Apply to

JAMES BOTTOM.

July 7 w33 tw38

City By-Laws.

A By-Law to suppress Dram-Shops and Tippling-houses in the City of Norwich.

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Norwich, in Court of Common Council assembled as follows:

SEC. 1. All houses, shops, stores, cellars and other places in said city where intoxicating liquor is sold or kept for sale, or offered for sale, or distributed, or offered for distribution in small quantities, or where persons of known intemperate habits are accustomed to frequent or visit; or where persons of an idle or dissolute character are accustomed to assemble, or where intoxicating liquor is suffered to be drank by such persons, shall be deemed tippling-houses and dram shops, and hereby declared to be common nuisances.

SEC. 2. No person shall establish, keep or maintain in said city, any such house, shop, store, cellar or other place, nor sell, nor offer for sale, or expose, for sale, or have for sale or distribute, or have for distribution, or suffer to be drank in any such house, shop, store, cellar, or other place, any intoxicating liquor. And every person so offending, shall forfeit and pay, for the use of said city, a fine not exceeding thirty dollars. *Provided Always* that nothing in this by-law shall be construed to apply to any licensed taverner, who conforms to the provisions of law, nor to prevent any licensed retailer from selling wines and distilled liquors according to the provisions of his license.

SEC. 3. The Mayor, and each of the Aldermen, and each of the Sheriffs, and each of the special Constables of said City, shall have power, and it shall be their duty, to cause all tippling-houses and dram-shops, at any time existing in said city, to be closed and suppressed, and they may use all such force as shall be necessary to accomplish said object:

Passed the Court of Common Council, Jan. 4, 1837.

Attest. GEORGE PERKINS, Clerk.

Approved in City Meeting, April 26, 1837.

Attest. GEORGE PERKINS, Clerk.

THE following Votes were passed at a meeting of the Court of Common Council, held June 25th, 1845.

Voted, That all awnings, posts, or railings erected on the side of any street, or over the side walk in front of the premises of any person or persons in the City of Norwich, shall be removed if anything is suffered to remain or be exposed for sale on or under said awnings, posts or railings. And if hereafter anything is placed, or suffered to remain, or be exposed for sale, on or under any such awnings posts or railings, the City Commissioners are hereby directed to remove, forthwith, all such awnings, posts or railings, and clear said side walks from all encumbrances whatever.

The foregoing to take from and after the 1st day of July, 1845.

Voted, That all licenses heretofore given for the sale of gun-powder within the city limits, shall expire and cease to be in force on the 1st day of August, A. D. 1845.

A true copy of Record, Attest.

DAVID YOUNG, Clerk.

June 28. 3w33 tw28

PROBATE OFFICE, Windham District.
CHAPLIN, June 17th, 1845.

THIS Court limits and appoints six months from the first publication of this Order, for the creditors to the Estate of Phebe Clark, late of Chaplin in said District deceased, to exhibit their several claims on said deceased's Estate to William A. Clark executor of the last will and testament of said deceased or be debarred a recovery according to law.

Attest. THOMAS GRAY, Clerk.

July 2, 1845. w33 tw26

OAK HALL

FOR THE
3 *SUMMER MONTHS*,
JUNE, JULY, and AUGUST.

MAGNIFICENT, CHASTE, AND ORIGINAL DESIGNS FOR REMODELLING

"OAK HALL,"
FOR SPRING TRADE.
OPENING OF OAK HALL FOR 3 MONTHS!

Advice to Professional Men, Merchants, Clerks with moderate salaries, Farmers, Mechanics, Seamen, Firemen, and others,

VISIT OAK HALL,

ARRIVAL OF SPRING and SUMMER GOODS.
To Wholesale Dealers.

THE OPENING
TO-MORROW MORNING,
For Three Months.

I WOULD again most respectfully inform the citizens of Boston, and strangers visiting the city, (after a delay of six weeks, during which time I have not been idle,) I have completed my arrangements on the most

Magnificent Scale,

greatly surpassing my former arrangements. The HALL is splendidly decorated, with almost

MAGIC ELEGANCE!

The architecture being Gothic, has given the artist an opportunity to display his taste to advantage.

The Paintings

which adorn the walls are so perfectly chaste and appropriate, that every one will be fully compensated for the trouble of visiting it. The design and effect of the interior, especially when

ILLUMINATED,

is unequalled in any store this side the Atlantic! Much praise is due to the artist,

M. Angelo Monte Lilio,

for his share in beautifying this establishment. I flatter myself that the good taste of my fellow citizens and townsmen will fully appreciate all I have done, as my establishment was the *first* and *only* one that adopted the

"Extreme Low Price system."

Before "OAK HALL" was in existence it was not an uncommon thing for gentlemen to pay from 45 to $60 for a suit of clothes. For ONE HALF this sum, or *less*, a

PERFECT AND ENTIRE SUIT

can be obtained at this establishment, cut and made with that ease and grace that distinguish my garments from others. From this

EMPORIUM OF FASHION,

first originated the Gothic style of Architecture in Boston, and oak painting, &c. now so much in fashion.

To those who have not visited this first

PLACE OF RESORT,

on account of the name of this street, I would respectfully say that where my establishment is located was once the Court end of Boston, and at that time is visited and patronized by the most influential and respectable individuals.

REASONABLE PRICE,

and to be sure and have a Good Fitting Suit, that will set upon the form with ease, grace, and gentility.

FIVE GOOD REASONS

why you can purchase at Oak Hall (as it is as my other establishment in the United States.

FIRST.—You do not have to pay life for labor cost and the *individual* that did not pay previous to you; all by business is cash on delivery.

SECOND.—If any garment made to order is not pleasing in every particular, it is no inconvenience to me to take it back, and make another, as I only make garments are directly in my line.

THIRD.—I purchase my goods in hydra loss, extremely cheap, and give my customers the benefit, by selling them at the smallest advance.

FOURTH.—I go by the motto—

LARGE SALES AND SMALL PROFITS!
or as some say,
"No profits at all!"

That I'll leave with my customers to decide.

FIFTH.—My facilities are such at this time for doing a

LARGE BUSINESS,

that I can afford to sell at

Very Low Prices!

BOY'S CLOTHING.

I have lately added to my already extensive manufactory, rooms for the manufacture of Boy's Clothing, and shall keep a large supply of every variety and kind always on hand.

TO WHOLESALE DEALERS.

You will find the greatest variety of every style of fresh manufactured Clothing, adapted for Spring to your different trades; and will be sold extremely low in large lots.

AT RETAIL!

One of the largest and best selected stocks of Fresh Spring and Summer Goods ever in "Oak Hall," and will be sold to the following low prices:

PANTALOONS.

3,500 pairs fancy Spring patterns of Satinet, 1,[illegible] to 2,[illegible]
" hot Pants, " 1,[illegible] to 3,00
2,000 " Steel Mixed Pants, 1,[illegible] to 3,00
2,200 " Sheeps Gray " 1,75 to 3,00
2,500 " Canada Gray " 1,75 to 3,00
3,000 " Black Cassimere " 3,00 to 4,00
2,000 " Lavender Cassimere " 3,00 to 4,00
2,200 " super black " fancy stripe " 4,00 to 5,00
1,500 " super blue Broadcloth and Cassimere " 5,50 to 6,50

THIN COATS.

2,800 thin Coats and Sacks, American Gingham, 75 to 1,00
5,000 " " " " " 1,25 to 1,75
4,800 " " " " " satin figure, 1,50 to [illegible]
2,700 " " " " Webster check, 75 to 1,[illegible]
3,700 " " " " Lodion Plaids, 1,25 to 1,75
4,000 " " " " of Linen and other goods, 1,00 to 1,75

THIN PANTS.

8,000 pair thin Pants, of every quality of goods, at very low prices, say from 50 cents to $3,50 per pair.

VESTS.

2,000 light Vests, a very pretty assort for Spring, 50 to 1,00
4,500 dark Valencia, 75 to 1,50
5,500 fine " dark and light, 1,50 to 2,50
2,700 Satin Vests, figured and plain, 2,00 to 3,00

DRESS AND FROCK COATS.

1,800 super Dress Coats, all colors, good, blue, black, olive, &c. &c. from 4 to $15.
1,750 super Frock Coats, all colors, mulberry, brown, &c. &c. from 6 to $16.

All of the above cut in the latest style, and made expressly for SPRING and SUMMER TRADE.

500 Business Coats, at low prices, say from 2 to [illegible]
2,200 Tweed Coats, water proof, fm 3,75 to 5,[illegible]

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

Rich display of Furnishing Goods, at the following low prices, viz:

150 dozen white Shirts, linen bosoms, collars, and wristbands.... 50,75 to 1,25 each
100 " white shirts, plain..... 50 to 75 "
150 " fancy "..... 62½ to 75 "
200 " twill'ed striped..... 50 to 62½ "
25 " rich figured outlin'd bosoms, 1,00 " "
20 " " " " " " " "
50 " " " " " " " "
50 " spring patterns Cravats..... 12½ to 75 "
25 " rich silk " ..... 50 to 1,00 "
50 " black Italian " ..... 1,00 to 1,50 "
25 " rich figured satin " ..... 75 to 1,25 "
50 " Stocks of every description, such as satin, bombazine, &c. &c. and made in the latest spring style, 1845..... 37½ to 1,00 "
10 " Brussels Carpet Bags and others..... 1,00 to 1,75 "
75 " Smoking Caps..... 12½ to 25 "
200 " Braces, of every description 12½ to 50 "
20 " best kid Gloves..... 50 to 1,00 "
25 " thread " ..... 50 to 75 "
30 " silk " ..... 50 to 75 "
200 " linen Bosoms, all descriptions. 50 to 75 "
300 " " Collars, latest patterns. 10 to 25 "
50 " Canes..... 12 to 25 "
25 " Umbrellas..... 50 to 1,50 "
50 " glazed silk Caps..... 1,00 to 1,25 "
100 " " " " " 25 to 37½ "
100 " silk pocket Handkerchiefs 25 to 37½ "

And endless variety of fancy articles such as Fancy Studs, Hair brushes, Clothes do, Pocket Combs, Dressing do, Tooth Brushes, Colognes, Spoon Pins, fancy Soaps, silk Purses, Guard Chains, Pant Straps, &c.

A liberal discount to the Trade.

My Furnishing Goods are purchased from first hands at low prices, and will be sold at a small advance to the trade.

At my extensive Long Rooms,
OAK HALL BUILDING,
32, 34, 36, and 38 ANN STREET,
(Opposite MERCHANTS' ROW, BOSTON.)

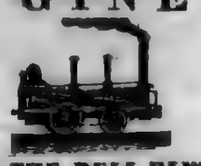
June 25. tw33 w34

MISSES AND CHILDREN'S SHOES.—A large supply of Misses and Childrens' Shoes of every description, quality and color, just received and for sale low by J. DREW & SON, 115 South side main st.

June 5 tf

ORIGINAL STAINED

LOOK OUT
FOR THE
ENGINE,



WHILE THE BELL RINGS!!
MUST BE SOLD
PREVIOUS TO THE 4th OF JULY.
2000 THIN SUMMER COATS.
1600 PAIRS, " PANTALOONS.
1150 " VESTS.
And other GOODS to match at the
BOSTON CLOTHING STORE
143 Main-Street.

At prices lower than was ever before offered in this city or State.
J. B. PALMER & CO.
Norwich, May 23d 27

Livery Stable.

D. B. CHAPMAN has taken the STABLE situated on Bathstreet, opposite Tubb's Blacksmith Shop where he will continue the LIVERY BUSINESS in all its branches. He begs leave to say to his friends and the public that he intends to keep good Horses and Carriages To Let on Reasonable terms. Also, a Hack for the purpose of attending funerals and for such other purposes as it may be wanted—in all cases he drives himself.

Also—wanted, Horses to board by the week.
☞ Stable room to Feed 20 horses, daily.
Norwich, apr 23, 1845 tf23

Norwich and Worcester RAIL ROAD.
ON AND AFTER
May 22, 1845,
Trains will leave as follows, viz:
ACCOMMODATION TRAINS,
Daily, except Sunday.
Leave Norwich, at 6 A. M. and 4 1-4 P. M.
" Worcester, at 10 A. M. and 4 1-4 P. M.

☞ The Morning Train from Norwich, and the Morning and Evening Trains from Worcester, connect with the Boston, Western, and Hartford & Springfield Rail Roads.

NEW YORK TRAIN, via STEAM BOAT
Leaves Norwich for Worcester and Boston, every Morning except Monday, upon the arrival of the Boat from New York, about 3 o'clock.
Leaves Worcester for Norwich and New York, at 3 3-4 P. M. daily except Sunday.

NEW YORK TRAIN, via L. I. RAIL ROAD.
Leaves Norwich about 3 1-2 P. M. for Worcester and Boston, daily except Sunday.
Leaves Worcester for Norwich and New York, at 9 3-4 A. M. daily except Sunday. Arrive in Norwich at 9 3-4.

FREIGHT TRAINS.
Daily (Sunday, except Sunday.
Fares are less when paid for Tickets, than when paid in the Cars. EMERSON FOOTE, *Supt.*
Norwich, May 31, 1845. w27 tf

SCYTHE SNATHS AND RAKES.
100 doz Lamson & Lyon's patent Snaths,
50 do do common do,
18 do No. 1 do,
26 do Coulters' Rakes, "a good article,"
just received and for sale low by
WHITAKER, HAMMOND & CO.,
Commerce st.
June 4 w30 tw19

Copartnership.

THE subscribers have entered into Copartnership under the firm of
MEEKER & HOLMES,
and will transact the Baking business in all its branches. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. Bread, Crackers, Cakes, &c. may be obtained at all times fresh, from our Depot, No. 32 Water street, lately occupied by Cushing Eells, Esq. please give us a call.
JOSEPH MEEKER, Jr.
WILLIAM H. HOLMES
May 26. w28—t11—tf

Something New.

SPALDING & CO., are manufacturing under Letters Patent granted by the United States, an improved Friction match, to burn
Without Brimstone.
They now offer for sale, on very reasonable term
20,000 GROSS.
Neatly put up in Tin, Wood and Paper, in assorted packages and in lots to suit purchasers.

These Matches are highly improved of and recommended for family use by Physicians and Chemists, in consequence of the absence of Sulphur in their manufacture, the fumes of which are so disagreeable and deleterious to all, and particularly injurious to persons having weak lungs or delicate constitutions.

They are particularly recommended to the attention of shippers as they have frequently been taken on long voyages and exposed to the action of all climates without the slightest injury.
For sale by SPALDING & CO.
At wholesale and retail by R. W. MATHEWSON
Agents for the manufacturers
Jan 23 1845. 1y

TEA AND COFFEE.—A fresh supply just received, comprising every quality and for sale low by JULIUS WEBB.
Corner Commerce and Water Streets
Mar. 14 6w25

White Lead.
20,000 LBS. White Lead, for sale by
D. M. PRENTICE.
Norwich, Ap. 30. 23

PROCLAMATION.
THE
UNITED STATES CLOTHING STORE,
91 Main Street.
HAS on hand a number of *thousands* of
SPRING AND SUMMER
GARMENTS
of every style and variety, which will be sold on the LOW PRICE system.

Gentlemen coming in from the country will find it to their advantage to call at the UNITED STATES, to purchase clothing—next door to Chas Clark's Hat Store. J. T. FAY.
Norwich April 30, 1845. 18 tf&wtf24

REMEMBER
the old Stand, No. 78 Main-St.
OPPOSITE THE FRANKLIN HOUSE,

WHERE J. M. NELSON still continues to carry on the Tailoring business in all its various branches. The subscriber is now ready to make all kinds of Gentlemen's garments in the latest style. The subscriber has received the Fall and Winter fashions for 1844-5. All garments made at this establishment warranted to fit.

N. B. Cutting done at short notice. Wanted also four or eight first rate Tailoresses to whom good wages will be given. JAMES M. NELSON.
Sept. 1 '44 1f43

GENTS DRESS BOOTS.—A splendid article of Gents Candlf a Goat Boots, sewed and peg'd, received this day direct from the Manufacturer and for sale at prices that defy competition, by
J. IRESON & SON.
June 5 w18

WATCH-HILL HOUSE
WESTERLY, R. I.

THE Subscriber having taken the above mentioned house, formerly occupied by Joseph C. Nash, would very respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that this admirable place of summer resort, which for health, comfort and pleasure is surpassed by none on our Atlantic shore, will be opened for the reception of visitors the 6th of June next.

The House is beautifully located upon the summit of a hill, having a very extensive view of the ocean and country, and affording a fine opportunity for Sea Bathing, and every accommodation to make Watch Hill a desirable place for a visit during the summer months.

Aline of sail boats will run daily [Sundays excepted] from Pawcatuck Village, and Watch Hill, to intersect the Steamboat Angeline at Stonington, from Norwich and New London. They will also be in readiness to accommodate sailing parties.

☞ Fishing implements always on hand.
NELSON BROWN
May 7, w25 tf

On and after the 1st of April next.
J. IRESON & SON
WILL have removed their entire stock of
BOOTS & SHOES,
with large additions, to the Store in the New Brick Block, known as Hubbard's Row, No. 115 Main-street where they respectfully invite all of their old and as many new customers to call and see them. They hope, by close application to business, and by selling their goods at low rates, to merit the approbation of their numerous patrons.

Having a very large acquaintance with the eastern manufacturers, we have made extensive arrangements to receive and sell their goods at such prices as will enable us to outvie all competitors.

And to our wholesale Customers we would say that in this department we intend to spare no pains to have it complete, being always supplied with every article usually kept for jobbing. We trust we shall be able to furnish country Merchants, and others on such terms as will save them the expence of going to Boston or New York for the like Goods.

After April first, 115 South side Main-st.
Jan 30th, '45. 1f10

WANTED, 10,000 lbs.,
Old Cast off India Rubber Shoes.
FOR which new and fresh Goods will be exchanged at Cash price.
J. IRESON & SON.
Feb 5 f11

WM. H. ALLEN
DENTIST,
OFFICE, NO. 9½ SHETUCKET STREET, (UP STAIRS)

WHERE he will perform all operations necessary for the preservation of the teeth and gums in the best possible manner. Teeth inserted from 1 to a complete set. Teeth cleaned, filled, extracted, and all irregularities, whether they proceed from disease or want of proper care, remedied.
March 23.

REMITTANCES TO AND PASSAGE FROM ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

WE beg to inform our friends in Norwich, Conn and this vicinity, that we have appointed Mr JAMES MC'LELLAND, of that city, as our agent

Persons sending for their relatives, or remitting money to the old country, will find it their interest and their friend comfort to give him a call.
ROCHE BROTHERS & CO.,
35 Fulton street, New York.
Jan 24th 1844 tf

SALT.
500 sacks Ashton's factory filled Salt,
200 do damaged do do do,
100 do coarse fine do do do,
150 bbls Saline do,
2500 bags Dairy do, received in store and for sale by
WHITAKER, HAMMOND & CO.,
June 16 w30—tw19 Commerce street.

Indian Rubber Overshoes.

WE have on hand and for sale on the most reasonable terms, a most splendid assortment of **India Rubber Shoes and Overshoes,** of the latest patterns and styles in market, manufactured from the pure gum and got up in the best manner—warranted not to stiffen in the coldest weather, or contract by the heat, and will retain their color under all circumstances, and not to part in the seams.

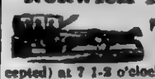
Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine the great improvements made in the manufacture of India Rubber. ☞ We sell cheap.
J. IRESON & SON.
Feb. 16.

THIS DAY OPENED!
A GOOD STOCK OF FANCY
LACES!
of all widths and styles.
2 Boxes NET SHAWLS.
2 Pc. BLK BARRAGE
A few more good DRESS GOODS
25 Pc. Rich Shaded SILKS desirable styles and colors just imported and for sale by ELY & CO.
June 23, 1845 tw21 w31

OPENING
All this week
At 115 South side Main street.

A Splendid assortment of Gentleman's, Boy's and Youth's fine Calf and Goat, Sewed and Pegged Boots and Brogans some beautiful Styles. Call & see them. No charge for looking.
J. IRESON & SON.
April 24 1845 22

Fare Reduced
BETWEEN
NORWICH AND HARTFORD.



THE MAIL STAGE for Hartford will leave Norwich every day (Sundays excepted) at 7 1-2 o'clock, A. M., arrive in Hartford about 3 o'clock, P. M.
FARE $2,00.
Passengers called for or left at any place in the city. PERRIGO & BULKELLEY, Proprietors.
HENRY B. DOWNER, Agent.
Norwich, June 6th, 1845. tw 15w29

LADIES SHOES—Our assortment of Ladies Shoes is now large and perfect, embracing the choicest selection of fine Gaiters and Kid Buskins, colored and black of American and French Manufacture. Also, Common Shoes in abundance, of every variety and description, which will be sold cheaper than ever, by
J. IRESON & SON.
June 5 tw 16 w29

Wanted.
IMMEDIATELY, 2 or 3 Girls, as apprentices to the Dress making business.
Mrs. S. PENDLETON.
Norwich, June 24 w31 tw23

DRAB MORINES.
ELY & CO., have received a new lot of the above scarce goods.
A lot of Rich MUSLINS for dresses also 13 pc. good style GINGHAMS.
June 24, '45 tw23 w31

The Brandreth's Pills.

As a general family medicine, especially in a country so subject to sudden changes of temperature as this, their value is incalculable. By having the Brandreth Pills always on hand, should a sudden attack of sickness take place, they can be given at once, and will often have effected a cure before the physician could have arrived.

In Cholic, and in inflammation of the bowels, these Pills will at once relieve, and perseverance in their use, according to the directions, will surely do all that medicine can do to restore the health of the patient.

In diseases arising from the use of mercury or from any cause or vitiation, from bad blood or otherwise, their use will produce the most happy results. In all attacks of Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, and in cases of chronic or recent Costiveness, the use of the Brandreth Pills will be productive of infinite service—sometimes occasioning so great a change for the better as to cause great thankfulness.

In all cases of Indigestion, Worms, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and in all affections of the Stomach and Bowels, the Brandreth Pills will be found a never failing remedy.

To insure the full benefit of these celebrated Pills, they should be kept in the house, so that upon the first commencement of sickness they may be at once resorted to. One dose is better than a dozen after the disease has become established in the system.

The Brandreth Pills are purely vegetable, and so innocent that the infant of a month old may use them if medicine is required, but only with safety but with a certainty of receiving all the benefit medicine is capable of imparting. Females may use them during all the critical periods of their lives. The Brandreth Pills will insure their health, and produce regularity in all the functions of life.

Be careful of counterfeit Pills. How to avoid them:

No 1 Security

Each Agent who sells the Genuine Brandreth Pills has a CERTIFICATE OF AGENCY, which has been engraved at a vast expense. It represents the Manufactory at Sing Sing, on the banks of the Hudson river, and is signed by Dr. Brandreth, and his seal stamped upon the paper.

No. 2 Security.

Above all observe the labels upon the boxes.—Each box of the Genuine Pills has now THREE LABELS upon it. The top and the bottom label Bootaining upwards of FIVE THOUSAND LETTERS in RED INK. The words BENJAMIN BRANDRETH'S PILLS being printed over two and resting upon the two labels.

No. 3 Security.

There are also upon each label two signatures of Dr. Brandreth: one B. Brandreth, and also one Benjamin Brandreth. Each box, therefore, to be genuine, must have six signatures of Dr. Brandreth upon it. If the box do not answer this description the Pills are not the Brandreth Pills, but some vile counterfeit of them, as all the old labelled boxes have been collected.

No. 4 Security.

Besides the above signs of genuineness, fac-similes of the Brandreth Pill, labels are upon the Certificate of Agency; therefore compare your box with the labels on the Certificate; if it agrees, the Pills are true; if it does not they are false.

I have expended much time, and at least $5000 in perfecting these checks to the sale of counterfeit Pills, and in the hope they will secure the genuine BRANDRETH PILLS to all who want them.

I remain the public's servant,
B. BRANDRETH, M. D.

The following names are a list of Dr. B. Brandreth agents in New London Co.

Norwich, R. W. Heath; New London, Nathan Belden; Colchester, L. A. Kellogg; Franklin, Amasa L. Hyde; Liberty Hill, Austin Gay; Lebanon, Gurdon Robinson; Yantic, Tracy, Huntington & Co.; Fitchville, S. Fitch; Norwich Town, Geo. D. Fuller Milltown, Wm. B Hell; Stonington, Horace Lewis Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Portersville, Smith, Cady & Co; Centre Groton, R. W. Smith; Groton, John Hudson: Hamburg, H. A. Brockway; Salem, E. S. Williams; Montville, James Turner; Hadlyme, E. Brockway.
March, 19 '45. 17

Fales's Cathartic Lozenges,

THOUGH prepared from a great many Vegetable Secretances' as are palateable and pleasent to eat as any other Confectionary Compound.

☞ This preparation is decidedly the best among all the known cathartic preparation, for while its operation is as sure as Salts, Castor Oil, Calomel and Jalop, or any other, cathartic medicine, it has the advantage over all in being pleasent to eat, while all other cathartics are generally disagreeable to take. Price 25 cents per box, with full direction, and may be found at the Depository, No. 96 Commercial street.

FALES' WORM LOZENGES.

Are a safe and sure remedy for Worms. Children love them. They act like a charm in removing the symptoms, such as starting in sleep, grating the teeth, pale ness about the mouth and nose, occasional sickness at the stomach, precarious appetite swelled bowels, and general feverish habit. The child falls into a quiet sleep, the worms are stupified and expelled, and the child, as far as heard from in every instance has been cured.

Price 25 cents per box, with full directions; sold at 96 Commercial-street.

FALES'S COUGH LOZENGES

Are beneficial in all common Colds and Coughs Whooping Cough, Inflamation in the Throat and Lungs, in the Croup or Hives, and more certain to operate satisfactory than the celebrated HIVE SYRUP. The most happy effect is obtained in a few moments; the symptoms disappear and the disease is broken up by the magical effect of these Lozenges.

Full directions accompany each box, and found at the Depository, 96 Commercial street

FALES'S DYSENTERY LOZENGES.

Are a safe and agreeable remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhœa of adults, and for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Bowel Complaints of children. Particular attention must be paid to the directions which accompany each box.

FALES'S CAMPHOR LOZENGES,

Are beneficial in all common and sick headache, and where there is a sense of tightness or weight over the eyes, in eruptive diseases, such as Measles and Small Pox. Also in Mania. Epilepsy, Melancholy, Hysteria, in St. Vitus Dance, and in all cases of Languor and Oppressions of the Vital Powers, and may be taken with safety by women and children in all conditions.

Full directions accompany each box.

FALE'S CYPRIAN HAIR TONIC,

Is now so extensively known and justly celebrate hat further comment upon it will be useless; we can say, however, with truth, that among the many thousands who have purchased the Tonic in this or other countries, none have returned with complaints while thousands have expressed not only their approbation, but their wonder and admiration of beholding its effects. A few bottles only can be found, at 96 Commercial-street.

CLEAR OUT YOUR RATS.

The gnawings and antics of these destructive creatures can be hushed forever in your House or Store if you will procure a box of the genuine.

MADAGASCAR RAT EXTERMINATOR.

and use it according to directions. You cannot depend upon it unless obtained at J. J. FALES' No Commercial, corner of Lewis & Commercial Streets onion, or of the following.

AGENTS.

Norwich, Samuel Tyler and John L. Devotion New London, Wm. Stearns, Stoddard & Allen, A. Beckwith; Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Mystic Bridge Keeney & Brown; Noank, Brown & Wilbur; Stonington Point, Elisha Faxon, Jr.; Lyme, Joseph Stockway; Hadlyme, Ely P. Wells; East Haddam, R. W. Miller; Moodus, Sheffield Lewis; Leesville Richmond & Upham; Middle Haddam, Child & Carrier; Portland, John Payne; South Glastenbury, Oliver Brainerd and Wm. W. Post & Co; Colchester, A. M. Hurlbut; Willimantic, Jason Safford and R. Moulton; Scotland, James Burnet; Howard's Valley, G. D Spencer; Hampton, Wm. Brown; Andover, Loomis & Button; South Coventry, D. M. Buell; Mansfield, Geo. T. Clark and Z. Storrs & Son; Chaplain, Walter Goodell; Phœnixville John S. Adams; Westford, Joseph Dorse and Calvin Whitney, Ashford, E. B. Hibbard, Wm. A. Brewster; Danielsonville, Conn

Oct 26

Do you want comfort in SHAVING!!
THEN USE FERRE'S SHAVING
CREAM,

A FEW of the hundreds of recommendations of the above Cream may be found below

FERRE'S SHAVING CREAM.

The undersigned having used the Cream Saponin, of which Mr. E. C Ferre of Middletown is sole proprietor are happy to award him our testimonials in its favor. Considering the expedition of making the lather, its superior quality when made, its softening effects on the beard, and its curative qualities upon the skin, we do not hesitate to recommend it to the public as the best Shaving Cream either domestic or imported now in use.

Rev. E E Griswold	Charles Woodward M D
do. Wm Jarvis	J Barratt, M D
do W G Howard	Wm B Casey, M D
do Arthur Granger	David Harrison, M D
do Samuel M Emery	Edwin Stearns
Prof John Johnson	E A Russell
do A W Smith	Jeremiah H Taylor
Sam'l Stearns	Eli Wilcox, P M
Eleazer Latey	Horace Clark
Joseph Arnold	Thomas G Mather
W S Camp	Sidera Chase
Daniel H Chase	George Francis
Charles Francis	

Ferre's Cream Saponine, after a thorough trial consider it much preferable to any other article which I have ever used in shaving. Its properties are so valuable as to commend it to general use.
Rev. J. R. CRANE.

For sale by WILLIAM S. TYLER, Water-st. Agent for the Proprietor, also sold by SAMUEL TYLER and Perfumers generally.
April 16 43 21

New Route to
SPRINGFIELD,
FARE ONLY $2,50

PASSENGERS by this route will take the Stages to Hartford which leaves daily (except Sundays) at 7 1-2 A. M., and have 3 hours to do business in Hartford and arrive at Springfield by cars at 7 P.M. G. H BULKELLEY, and OBRIN PERRIGO, Proprietors.
HENRY B DOWNER, Agt.
Passengers by this route will save $1,40.
Norwich June 1845. tw 15 w29

OCEAN HOUSE,
OPENED.

THIS House is new, large and commodious. It is located at the mouth of New London Harbor and is one of the most delightful situations for Sea Bathing, Fishing, Gunning &c. There is also superior Sail Boats always at hand—for ease of access it is not excelled in America. The steamer Angeline lands at the wharf on her way to Stonington, also on her return to New London and Norwich. In order to make the place one of the most desirable the Proprietor and his family will devote themselves personally to attend to those who may favor them with their calls.

OCEAN HOUSE, EASTERN POINT, near New London Harbor.
June 17, 1845 SOLOMON FISK, Proprietor. w31 tw20.

BOSTON
BOOT & SHOE STORE.

R. GOODWIN,
DEALER IN
BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS,
118 Main-street, Norwich,

RESPECTFULLY invites the attention of the Citizens of Norwich, and the public generally to his *NEW* and *SPLENDID* assortment of
Boots and Shoes,
as received from the manufacturers and other sources, where they had been bought at the lowest Cash prices, and will be sold at such rates as cannot fail to suit the most acute bargainer. My stock has been made from the best materials, and of superior workmanship. All articles not proving as recommended, will be made good. Customers can rely upon finding at my Store, every desirable article in the Boot and Shoe Line, and at *LOWER* prices than those that defy competition.

DON'T MISTAKE THE NUMBER.
118 Main Street. 118
May 10 w27tw19—t

SUGAR.—5000 pounds Sugar of various qualities just rec'd and for sale cheap by
JULIUS WEBB.
Corner of Commerce and Water Stree ts
May 14 6w2

REGULAR STEAM BOAT LINE,
BETWEEN NORWICH AND NEW YORK,
DAILY.

THE Splendid Steamer Cleopatra, Capt ISAAC K. DUSTAN. The Splendid Steamer Worcester, Capt DANIEL BACON.

The Worcester will leave Norwich on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The Cleopatra will leave Norwich, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Each of the above boats will leave New York on alternate days.
E. A. BILL, Steam Boat Agent
April 16 1845. 21

TO RENT.—Until the first of April, a convenient Dwelling House, situated on Union street. For terms enquire of Col. AMUEL TYLER.
June 17. 3w31tw20

To Dry Good Merchants and the Public Generally.
Umbrella Parasol, and Sun-Shade
MANUFACTORY.
Opposite the Merchantes Hotel Norwich Conn.

THE advertiser respectfully begs leave to return his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage he has received for many years, and earnestly solicits a continuance of the same.

Having just purchased a rich assortment of materials for the manufacture of Parasols and Sun-Shades, for the coming spring *entirely for cash.* Merchants having silks suitable for the purpose, can have them made up in any style to better advantage and in a superior manner than sending them to New York. An assortment of umbrellas and parasols of different sizes and qualities, constantly on hand and the workmanship of all goods warranted and kept in repair one year.

Umbrellas and Parasols repaired or recovered, in a few hours as usual.
ALBERT CHERRY.
Jan. 1st. 1845. tf6

Refined Sugars.
25 barrels W. W. Powdered Sugar,
25 do do Crushed do,
20 boxes W. W. Loaf do,
15 do Phila do do,
10 barrels single refined crushed do
Received in store and for sale by
WHITAKER HAMMOND & CO
April 30. 23 Commerce street.

DECLARATION
TO ALL PEOPLE.

WHEN IN THE COURSE OF HUMAN EVENTS IT BECOMES EXPEDIENT TO REDUCE STOCK. THE DRY GOODS DEALER OFTENTIMES FINDS IT NECESSARY TO SELL RICH AND DESIRABLE GOODS AT RUINOUS PRICES,

ELY & CO.,
AT THE
GREAT COMMERCIAL DEPOT,
AND
33 SHETUCKET-STREET 35

HAVE resolved to make one grand clearing out sale. Their entire Stock of SUMMER GOODS must be disposed of without delay. For they contemplate and are making arrangements to open the fall trade the most splendid Stock of goods ever offered in this county.

They have therefore resolved to sell the following invoices without reserve to and [illegible] sell and reduce stock.

A lot of BALZORINES and BARAGES.
A lot of MUSLIN and LAWNS.
A lot of Fancy SHAWLS.
10,000 yds. LIGHT PRINTS.
A good stock MOUS. DeLAINE.

A large invoice of SUMMER GOODS for Gent.'s Clothing, consisting of
GAMBROONS, CROTON CLOTHS, LINENS, GRO DE ETA, DRA DE ETA, and *FRENCH CASSIMERES.*

which are bargains. They have received orders to sell what BONNETS they have on hand at some price as the manufacturer is bound to sell them. *RIBBONS*, cheaper than the cheapest. Ladies wishing BONNETS will find a stock of 250, to select from at prices better better [illegible]. Come one Come all
June 23, 1845.—tw31 w31 ELY & CO.

OPPOSITION LINE.
THIS DAY RECEIVED
AT THE
NEW YORK PEARL STREET STORE.
117 MAIN STREET,
Hubbard's Row!

ANOTHER large and splendid Lot of SUMMER GOODS consisting in part of the following articles all of which will be sold at prices much below the market.

LADIES DRESS GOODS.
FRENCH LAWNS and MUSLINS, PRINTED JACONET CAMBRICS,
RICH BALZORINES and BALZORINE MUSLINS, FRENCH GINGHAMS of a new pattern
DRESS SILKS of every style and color. &c. &c.

SHAWLS.
CASHMERE BROCHE. EMB'D CASHMERE, TARTALON CASHMERE
PLAIN DE LAINE, DAMASK SILK very rich, WORSTED DAMASK,
SILK BERAGE LONG SHAWLS, PLAID BERAGE

WILL YOU READ THIS!
Just received another small lot of those NAPKINS which will be sold at 3 cents a piece.
☞ *PARASOLS, SUNSHADES and PARASOLETS* the best assortment in the city.
WM. H. TERRY.
May 29. w28 tw12

LOOK HERE.
AT THE
ONE PRICE STORE.
WM. W. KINNEY, AGENT.

IS selling nice Velvet VESTS for 1,00 Nice Summer VESTS for ,75 cts.
This Summer PANTS from 50 cts to 1,00 This Summer COATS for $1,00
18 *SHETUCKET-STREET.* **18**

Remember that there is only one price and no jockying at this establishment. The Public will see this is the only true principle of doing business, we will not ask one price and take another. Gentlemen who want to buy their Clothing Cheap will call on us as we are bound to sell our goods lower than any other establishment. 18 *Shetucket-Street.*
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA CLOTHING STORE
May 21, 1845. w

NEW GOODS—SPRING STOCK.
CONNECTICUT BONNET STORE.
HITCHCOCK & PAYSON,
MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF
STRAW, SILK AND FANCY BONNETS
And Dealers In
RIBBONS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,
AND FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

HAVING made extensive arrangements for the Spring Trade, we are prepared to offer to our numerous customers and the public generally a very RICH AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF NEW GOODS and we pledge ourselves to sell lower than the lowest New York or Boston prices. We feel confident by giving our whole attention to the BONNET and MILLINERY Business, we shall be able to give satisfaction. We shall at all times have a stock worthy the attention of purchasers at *Wholesale and Retail.*

All persons buying the above goods will save 20 per cent by calling at the Connecticut Bonnet Store.

N. B. Bonnets and Leghorn Hats Bleached and prepared in the best style at short notice. Millinery Department under the direction of Miss *D. D. CLEMENT.* No 17 Shetucket-st.
Norwich, April 1st '45.

EXTENSIVE SALE!
CLOTHING,
WILL CONTINUE through the season at
THE BOSTON CLOTHING STORE,
140 *MAIN-STREET.*
J. B. PALMER & CO.,

HAVE just received from their manufacturing establishment in Boston, an ENTIRE NEW AND FASHIONABLE STOCK, of Spring and Summer Clothing, made and trimmed in the best manner and most fashionable Styles. It is useless to enumerate articles, as it is a well-known fact that every garment, from a superfine Eighteen Dollar Coat to a pair of Fifty Cent Pantaloons, can be found at this establishment.

FURNISHING GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Price and quality, wholesale and retail. Green Jackets, Overalls and Striped Shirts, by the cord.—☞ Their stock is now complete, and arrangements have been made by which they will receive new goods every week through the season.

THE Public are therefore invited to call where they will ever find a Fresh Stock of Ready Made Clothing. ☞ Our determination is to sell. Our watchword is NEVER TO BE UNDERSOLD!!
Norwich May, 1845. w30tf

Extraordinary Announcement.
IN THE WAY OF CHEAP PRICES.

ARE held out to Country Merchants, and dealers in Boots and Shoes, to call and examine the largest stock to be found in the State and as cheap as can be found in the United States.
J. IRESON & SON.
April 23 1845. South Side Main Street. 23

Wanted.
FOUR or Five good House Painters, to such will be given Steady work & good pay, at the Paint Store of the Subscribers.
1st door East of J. Breed & Co Water St
SPALDING & ALBERTSON.

REMOVAL.
BREWER & LEWIS have remov their Stove and Tin Ware Manufactory to No. 99 1-2 MAIN STREET two doors east John T. Mott's corner, where they offer for sale their usual assortment of STOVES, TIN WARE, &c., consisting of Milk Pans and Milk Pails with Strainers, Cheap as the cheapest; Motte Patent Furnaces, all sizes; Japanned Ware of all descriptions: Pails and Coffee Pots, &c, &c, &c, &c

TIN ROOFING, TIN and COPPER GUTTERS, CONDUCTER PIPES, JOBBING and REPAIRING done as above, at short notice and in a workmanlike manner
April 20, 17

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE NORWICH NEWS.
BY
WM. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
OFFICE IN SHETUCKET STREET.
Brick Building, 2d Story, opposite Ely & Co's
NORWICH, CONN.

TERMS.

To City subscribers, $2,00
Mail subscribers, $1,50
payable in advance.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Six lines or less, one two or three weeks, 75
Half a square, 50
A square, $100
All over a square, in the same proportion. Twenty-five cents each week for continuance after three weeks.

DR. MERRILL'S
Botanic Store,
COURT STREET,
New London, Ct.
☞All purchases of medicine sold at this store are warranted pure; and purchasers dissatisfied can have their money refunded
New London, Feb 11. '45 tf12

DENTISTRY.
G. R. & C. PARKHURST;
Office, 89 Main-Street,
Norwich Ct.
Dec. 16. '44. 6

CHARLES A. CONVERSE.
Dealer in
English, French and German
Hardware, Cutlery, and Guns.
129, MAIN-STREET.
Norwich.

J. IRESON & SON,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS,
and RUBBERS.
LEATHER, BLACKING LACINGS,
RIBBONS, GALLOONS, &c. &c
115 South Side Main-street
Norwich City,
Conn.
April 9, '45. 1f20

NICHOLS & CHAPMAN,
HOUSE, SIGN AND SHIP
PAINTERS & GLAZIERS,
Over Myers & Baily's Carpenter Shop.
FRANKLIN SQUARE
Norwich City, Ct.
☞Mixtures of Wood of all kinds—also Marble of various descriptions. Granite Stone, &c. &c
Paints, of all kinds, prepared ready for use.
June 5 1845. w39 tw15

CHARLES I. COOLEY,
IMPORTER
And Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN
WARE,
34 Shetucket-st. 34.
June 17 w21 tw26.

J. HENRY PECK,
Fashionable
HAIR DRESSER,
No. 98 Main-st.
ONE DOOR EAST OF E. T. HUNTINGTON'S WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE.
Norwich Conn.
Jan. 16.

TO RENT.—Until the first of April, a convenient Dwelling House, situated on Union street. For terms enquire of Col. SAMUEL TYLER.
June 17. 3w31tw20

L. H. YOUNG,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKER,
No. 48 *State-street*,
Boston, Mass.
☞ *NEAR OF BOSTON BANK.*
Bank, Rail Road, Insurance and Manufacturing STOCK, bought and sold
Boston June 2 3mw29 tw14

DRAB MORINES.
ELY & CO., have received a new lot of the above scarce goods.
A lot of Rich MUSLINS for dresses also 12 pc. good style GINGHAMS.
June 24, '45 tw23 w31

THE MIGHTY RUSH!
FOR THE
ONE PRICE STORE.
18 SHETUCKET-STREET. 18
THE extreme low prices has caused a Rush like the rushing of a mighty wind sweeping every thing in its course. For the last few weeks we have been actually obliged to close our doors against many of our customers to accommodate each in his turn.—The *Low One Price system*
CLOTHING STORE,
is gaining to be the fashionable resort for all classes of the community throughout the country.
☞ *LOW* are we selling nice
Rich Ready Made Clothing
as we are daily receiving the indignation and complaint of all the Clothing dealers throughout the country for fear we shall bring them down to sell as low as we do.
But so long as Gentlemen will continue to sustain us by patronizing the one price store they may depend upon having their Clothing better made and at lower prices than can be found at any other Clothing Establishing in the new England States.
It is supposed by many on account of the low prices at the one price Store that we cannot sustain ourselves long in this course. But they will recollect that these goods were purchased at great sacrifice at auction for Cash and and manufactured into garments in the latest styles at so low a price as to put down all competition; and our motto is
No Humbug no affidavits, no combination,
But goods at the lowest prices.
Gentlemen don't forget to visit us one and all there is one price only marked on every article and no deduction. We ask nothing to look, if you are not satisfied that goods are cheap don't buy. Recollect 18 Shetucket-street
WM. W. KINNEY, Agt.
June 23, 1845. tw22

Misses and Childrens's Shoes.—A large supply of Misses and Childrens' Shoes of every description, quality and color, just received and for sale low by J. IRESON & SON, 115 South side Main-st.
June 5 tw6

The Norwich News.

VOL. V.—NO. 34. NORWICH, CONN., WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1845. WHOLE NO. 242.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Norwich, July 2d, 1845.

Armstrong Geo. S	Huntington E C
Anderson Abner H	Johnson Betsey
Abel Ralph G	Johnson S H
Armstrong L D	Johnson Warren F
Beckwith Elisha W 2	Kelley H M
Barber John E	Kher Margaret
Butler Mortimore S	Lee Leander
Brewster Ulysses a	Lamb Henry J
Beebe Stephen	Lyon John
Barnes Harvey M	Lewis Wm.
Brown Geo. E	Lewis Enoch
Blanchard Jos.	Lindigen Thos.
Beckwith E P	Manwarren John
Buckingham Mrs Giles	Manwarren Eliza E
Bennet Alvaro	Murray James
Burdick Matilda	Morgan Wm. F
Brown Laura	May I. Maynard
Baxter Charlotte	Middletown John
Burnham Myranda	Murray Felix
Campbell James	Norgent Martha
Clifford Wm.	Newton B B
Cook Adams A	Newell Henry J
Cook Dr. John T 2	Nervins James M
Conway Patrick	Nichols Peter E
Crocker Geo.	Peirce Wm. B
Chapin Thomas J	Pendleton David
Clark Pomeroy	Pooler John
Crosby Mr.	Perkins Harriet M
Colt Stephen	Rowland Levi P
Cook H S	Rathbone & Brown
Campbell & Hiscock	Raymond Sherwood
Cooper Chas. H	Robinson Jos.
Congdon Levi	Rogers Samuel L
Case Charlotte	Ray Emery B
Calegrove Ann E	Robe James
Cook Abby Jane	Scott Welcome
Colt Mrs William E	Smith L H
Delancy James	Smith W E
Downey John	Smith John M
Dunham Joshua	Smith Lyman
Deming Louisa	Swan Roswell
Davis Lucas	Southwick Aaron
Ewin Capt.	Sargent James A
Folkerts John	Savage John
Francis John 2d	Sumner Maria A
Fiel? John	Spalding Rachiel
Grosvenor & Shaw	Spencer Elizabeth M.
Gibbs Tyler	Silver Lucy M.
Gear Wheeler	Thompson Burel
Gates Ann M	Tucker Thaddeus
Hinckley Wm. H	Turner Electa
Harris Dumford	Woodruth Geo.
Heplinger Christ	Weller Hiram
Hoar Nicholas	Williams Evi
Holmes Lyman	Williams Sam
Hedden Olando H	Williams Maria S
Havens R C	Williams Elizabeth D
Herrick Horace	Walbridge Rebecca
Hoyt Hazen L	Walker Catherine
Hewett Alonzo	White Caroline M
Hooker J W	Wentworth Mary
House J A	Walker Mary A.

☞Persons calling for the above Letters will please say they are advertised.
N. B. All Letters intended to be sent out of the U. States, by ship or steamer, the inland postage must be paid or they will not be forwarded.
32 JOHN H. TOWNSEND, P. M.

City By-Laws.

A By-Law to suppress Dram-Shops and Tippling-houses in the City of Norwich.

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Norwich, in Court of Common Council assembled as follows:

Sec. 1 All houses, shops, stores, cellars and other places in said city where intoxicating liquor is sold or kept for sale, or offered for sale, or distributed, or offered for distribution in small quantities, or where persons of known intemperate habits are accustomed to frequent or visit: or where persons of an idle or dissolute character are accustomed to assemble, or where intoxicating liquor is suffered to be drank by such persons, shall be deemed tippling-houses and dram-shops, and hereby declared to be common nuisances.

Sec. 2. No person shall establish, keep or maintain in said city, any such house, shop, store, cellar or other place, nor sell, nor offer for sale, or expose, for sale, or have for sale or distribute, or have for distribution, or suffer to be drank in any such house, shop, store, cellar, or other place, any intoxicating liquor. And every person so offending, shall forfeit and pay, for the use of said city, a fine not exceeding thirty dollars. *Provided Always* that nothing in this by-law shall be construed to apply to any licensed taverner, who conforms to the provisions of law, nor to prevent any licensed retailer from selling wines and distilled liquors according to the provisions of his license.

Sec. 3. The Mayor, and each of the Aldermen, and each of the Sheriffs, and each of the special Constables of said City, shall have power, and it shall be their duty, to cause all tippling-houses and dram-shops, at any time existing in said city, to be closed and suppressed, and they may use all such force as shall be necessary to accomplish said object.

Passed the Court of Common Council, Jan. 4, 1837.
Attest. GEORGE PERKINS, Clerk.
Approved in City Meeting, April 26, 1837.
Attest. GEORGE PERKINS, Clerk.

THE following Votes were passed at a meeting of the Court of Common Council, held June 25th, 1845.

Voted, That all awnings, posts, or railings erected on the side of any street, or over the side walk in front of the premises of any person or persons in the City of Norwich, shall be removed if anything is suffered to remain or be exposed for sale on or under said awnings, posts or railings. And if hereafter anything is placed, or suffered to remain, or be exposed for sale, on or under any such awnings posts or railings, the city Commissioners are hereby directed to remove forthwith, all such awnings, posts or railings, and clear said side walks from all encumbrances whatever.

The foregoing to take from and after the 1st day of July, 1845.

Voted, That all licenses heretofore given for the sale of gun-powder within the city limits, shall expire and cease to be in force on the 1st day of August, A. D. 1845.

A true copy of Record, Attest,
DAVID YOUNG, Clerk.
June 26. 3w39 tw28

HENRY S. COOK,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAVING procured various styles for
Boys' Clothes,
is now prepared to CUT and MAKE in a *superior manner*, every description of Clothes, for Boys from 3 to 15 years of age.
☞ *FASHIONS* received monthly.
Please Call at
15 SHETUCKET STREET. 15
☞ The strictest Punctuality will be an invariable Rule. ☜
June 24 tw 23 w31

THIS DAY OPEND!
A GOOD STOCK OF FANCY
LACES!
of all widths and styles
2 Boxes NET SHAWLS.
2 Pc. BLK BARRAGE
A few more good DRESS GOODS
25 Pc. Rich Shaded SILKS desirable styles and colors just imported and for sale by ELY & CO.
June 23, 1845 tw21 w31

Poetry.

The following excellent Hymn, prepared for the occasion, was read at the Democratic Celebration at Providence, on the 4th:

Liberatition Hymn,

For the Fourth of July, 1845.

BY FRANCES S. GREENE.

No common joy awakes
The heart's deep music now;
No common anthem breaks
From rock and mountain brow;
Through echoing dell—o'er sounding sea,
Rings the glad song of LIBERTY!

Joy for the captive Chief,
Who sat in darkness long;
Let full hearts find relief
In our triumphant song!
For freedom yet shall guarantee
Their Champion's rights and LIBERTY.

Hark! hear that thrilling cry
Burst from a people's heart!
As echoing loud and high
Their shouts like life-throbs start!
Rhode Island, wake! with three times three,
For DORR, for RIGHT, for LIBERTY.

Our bitter stripes he bore;
He sorrowed for our woe—
For us the chain he wore,
And met the coward blow.
And that our children might be free,
He pledged his life for Liberty!

Freemen shall ne'er forget
The debt of love they owe;
And with true deeds shall yet
Their proud devotion show—
Their hearts his prison cell shall be,
His warden their Fidelity!

Joy for the captive Chief,
Who sat in darkness long,
Let full hearts find relief,
In our triumphant song—
Rhode Island, wake! with three times three,
For DORR, for RIGHT, for LIBERTY!

That old Song.

BY WM. H. ROGERS.

Sing on! I love that olden lay,
Though mournful are the notes and wild,
It drives the haunting fiend away—
It thrilled me when a child.
Long buried gold the Past reveals,
Charmed by the magic of that strain
My weary heart refreshened feels,
And I am young again.

Sing on! the land of shadows now,
Hath raised its curtain dark and dim—
Back comes my sire with furrowed brow,
That smile belongs to him,
Each old familiar word invokes
The phantoms of the pictured past,
And, sighing through ancestral oaks,
I hear the midnight blast.

Sing on! for, borne on music's tide,
My soul floats back to other days—
From dust rise up the true and tried,
To greet my yearning gaze;
And she, meek violet, that grew
In rosy boyhood's Eden last,
Springs up as if her eye of blue
Had never known the frost.

Sing on! sing on! entranced I hear,
While bloom once more earth's perished flowers,
A mother warbled in mine ear
That song in other hours.
And when the sad refrain is breathed,
Her gentle spirit hovers nigh—
Fond arms are round the wanderer wreathed,
Kind voices make reply.

A True Coon Story.

An Irish girl living in a family in this city as a domestic, was sent a few evenings since into the cellar for some article, and after having been absent some time, returned in a great flurry, and informed the master of the house that there was a "great dog down there ating all the eggs," and declaring if he did not proceed to the re-cue, "the baste li was that 'ud ate em up intirely."

The gentleman upon this, seized a stick and repaired to the scene of disorder. To his surprise, however, he discovered the animal to be of a very different species from that which the girl had supposed it, and although a good Whig he felt far from gratified upon discerning that the marauder was, indeed, "that same old Coon."

The sagacious robber, however, merely looked round, gave a knowing twinkle of his little black eyes, and renewed his 'devours' to the egg basket. To be thus pillaged by his own friends, was drawing rather too largely upon the gentleman's good nature to be tolerated; accordingly the intruder was ejected, with an admonition to go and 'quarter on the enemy.' The girl upon being asked how she could mistake the creature for a dog, replied, that altho she niver saw at like of it afore, faith she could'nt think of any thing else, and she didn't know but it was one of the dogs that belonged to the countthry.

Coon being thus disappointed of his supper, made his way into the neighboring garden, where he clambered into a cherry tree, and alternately clapping his finger to his nose, and the fruit into his mouth, beheld the family who had assembled to witness his pranks, with the utmost coolness and unconcern. The boys however, finding that all invitations to induce him to leave his airy situation where unavailing, tried the old man's remedy of pelting him with stones, and the issue prove that "the way of the transgressor is hard," for the unfortunate coon lost his life on the one-sided conflict. The animal was a pet of one of the neighboring families

MARKET SCENE.—A would be fashionable lady, dressed in the colors of a rainbow, goes to market followed by a negro boy with a basket. Espying upon a Jerseyman's stall a goose, but not taking particular notice of it, she goes up to the farmer and asks:

'What's the price of those turkey?'

'Madam, *these turkey* is a goose,' replied the Jerseyman.

"Well what's the price of it?

'Seventy five cents, madam.'

'Oh, that's too much; I'll give you seven levies,' (87½ cents.)

"Well, you may take it for that—it's the last I've got, and I won't haggle about the price."

A man in New York has opened a school for breeding mayors for our large cities. The pupils are fattened on green turtle.—Boston Yankee.

"See how plain a tail will put you down," as the Quaker said when he knocked over the decanters with the flap of his coat.

☞Five thousand young ladies are wanted in Texas to become the wives of the settlers.

Connubial Felicity.

Mr. Slang used to say my horses—my boys. Mr. Slang now invariably says, 'our horses, our boys, or our farm.' The substitution of our for my, by Mr. Slang, was brought about thus:

Mr. Slang had married a second wife—on the day after the wedding, Mr. Slang had casually remarked, 'I now intend to enlarge my dairy.'

'You mean our dairy, my dear,' replied Mrs. Slang.

'No, quoth Mr. Slang, 'I say my dairy.'

'Say our dairy, Mr. Slang.'

'No, my dairy.'

'Say our dairy, say our,' screamed Mrs. Slang, seizing the poker.

'My dairy,' vociferated the husband.

'Our dairy, our dairy,' re-echoed the wife, emphasizing each 'our' with a blow of the poker upon the back of the cringing husband.

Mr. Slang retreated under the bed clothes.—Mr. Slang remained several minutes waiting for a calm. At length his wife saw him thrusting himself out at the foot of the bed, much like a turtle from his shell.

'What are you looking for Mr. Slang?' said she.

'I'm looking, my dear,' snivelled he, 'to see if I can see any thing of our hat.'

The struggle was over. It was our horses, our dairy, and the next Sunday morning he very humbly asked her, if he might wear *our clean breeches*, to church.

AN ELOQUENT INAUGURAL.—A Western editor has the following burst of patriotism in his prospectus.

Devotion to the land that gave me birth and the glorious principles under which I have been reared, has forced me into the ranks of her illustrious champions.

I shall continue to defend her rights unawed by power, unseduced by wealth.

But if the cash don't begin to come in, darned if I don't have a shape.

Why are rings generally unsaleable? Because they continue *on hand*.

"Beware!" as the potter said to the lump of clay. "I'll be *burnt* first," saucily responded the mud.

PUBLIC ACTS:

PASSED MAY SESSION, 1845.

No. 25.—An Act in alteration of an Act concerning Promissory Notes and Bills of Exchange.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That payment of all notes and drafts negotiable by the laws of the State, and becoming payable on the fourth day of July, or on Christmas day in any year, shall be deemed to become due on the secular day next preceding and in case of dishonor thereof, notice of non-payment may be given in the same manner as if such note or draft fell due on the day of such demand, and the rights and liabilities of all the parties concerned shall be the same as in other cases of bills and drafts legally proceeded with. *Provided*, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to vary the rights or liabilities of the parties to any promissory Note or Bill of Exchange heretofore executed.

WM. W. BOARDMAN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
REUBEN BOOTH,
President of the Senate.
Approved, June 13, 1845.
ROGER S. BALDWIN.

No. 26.—An Act to confirm Deeds.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That all deeds and other conveyances of real estate heretofore executed, without this State, and in all respects perfected according to law, except in not being under seal, be and the same are hereby confirmed and declared to be valid and effectual to all intents and purposes, as fully as if duly executed. *Provided*, that this act shall not affect any suit now pending

Approved, June 4, 1845.

No. 27.—An Act in addition to an Act entitled 'An Act prescribing the place for assessing Corporations.'

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the acts prescribing the place for assessing Corporations, passed in 1826 and 1828, shall be extended so as to include all merchants or traders, whether by co-partnership, agency or otherwise, as is now prescribed by said acts; any laws to the contrary notwithstanding. *Provided*, that no personal property shall be set in the list to any such merchant or trader in more than one town.

Approved, June 13, 1845.

No. 28.—An Act in addition to an Act entitled 'An Act for the Growing of Oysters.'

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That it shall be lawful for any persons or person, being inhabitants of this State, to lay down or plant in any of the navigable waters of this State, any oysters brought from any place beyond the limits of this State; and by and with the consent of a committee to be appointed for that purpose by the town in which the same shall lie, to mark, stake out and enclose the ground upon which said oysters shall have been laid down or planted, by stakes at suitable distances of such length as to be at least two feet above high water mark; and thereupon, such person or persons shall hold, possess, and enjoy the same, and shall have the exclusive right and privilege of taking up and disposing of such oysters. *Provided*, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to effect or impair the rights of any owner or proprietor of any meadow or other lands where there may be salt water creeks or inlets, or which may be opposite or contiguous to such navigable waters.

Provided further, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to interfere with the rights of individuals, or the by-laws of any city, town or borough now existing.

Sec. 2. That if any person shall enter on any such enclosure without the consent of the owner or owners of such oysters, and shall injure the same, or commit any trespass thereon, he, she, or they so trespassing, shall be liable to the party injured for all damage, to be recovered in an action of trespass. And if any person or persons shall gather or take away any oysters upon or from any such enclosure aforesaid, without permission first had and obtained from the owner thereof, he, she, or they shall be liable to the same forfeiture, and subject to the same punishment, as is directed and provided in the third section of the act to which this is an addition.

Sec. 3. *Provided*, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to authorise any person to appropriate to his own use, or to mark, stake out and enclose any natural oyster bed, or in any wise to impair the common rights of citizens to any natural oyster bed, or to infringe upon the free navigation of the waters aforesaid.

Sec. 4. No person shall be permitted to take, gather or collect any oysters in any of the navigable waters of this State, in any season of the year, in the night time, (except the owner thereof,) between the setting of the sun and the rising of the same, on penalty, for every such offence, of not less than seven and not more than fifty dollars, or imprisonment in the county gaol or workhouse not exceeding thirty days, at the discretion of the court having cognizance of the offence.

Approved, June 13, 1845.

No. 29.—An Act in addition to an act in alteration of an Act concerning Common Schools.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the Commissioner of the School Fund shall be ex-officio Superintendent of common schools, and that it shall be his duty in that capacity, to exercise a general supervision over the Common Schools of the State, to collect information from school visitors in the manner hereinafter to be mentioned and, from other sources, and to prepare and submit an annual report to the General Assembly, containing a statement of the condition of the Common School of the State, plans and suggestions for the improvement and better organization of the Common School system; and all such matters relating to his office, and to the interests of education, as he shall deem it expedient to communicate.

Sec. 2. In all cases of forfeiture of public money under the thirty-first and thirty-second sections of the Act to which this is an addition, applications shall be made to the Superintendent of Common Schools who shall examine the facts of each case and according to its equity, decide on the rights of the applicants to receive the money so forfeited, and the same shall be paid as if no forfeiture had occurred, on his certificate to the Comptroller of Public Accounts, in approbation of such payment.

Sec. 3. The visitors of each school society, shall immediately after their appointment, meet and choose one or more of their number to be the acting school visitor or visitors of the society, for the year ensuing.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the acting school visitor or visitors of every school society, to visit every common school in said society, in company with one or more of the visitors, or of the district committee, if such attendance can be obtained; and such visits shall be made twice at least, during the schooling, in conformity with the provisions of the Act to which this is an addition. It shall be his or their duty (unless otherwise directed by the visitors) to spend at least half a day in each school visit. It shall also be his duty to make a full report of the condition of the common schools of said society, and of all important facts concerning the same, to the Superintendent of Common Schools, before the expiration of the year for which he is appointed, and to answer in writing all enquiries that may be propounded to him on the subject of Common Schools by said Superintendent. He or they shall also prepare an abstract of such report to be read at the annual meeting of said society, or, (if the visitors shall so direct,) at the annual meeting of the town in which said society is situated.

Sec. 5. The acting school visitor or visitors of any school society shall receive for the time actually spent in the performance of the duties prescribed in this act, the sum of one dollar each per day, to be paid out of the treasury of the town in which the school houses of the schools visited by him or them are situated; such payment to be paid from the income of the town deposite fund, or in such manner as the town shall direct.—*Provided*, that he or they shall have made his or their annual report in the manner prescribed in the preceding sections, and *provided further*, that his or their account shall be approved by the visitors of the society.

Approved, June 13, 1845.

No. 30.—An Act repealing part of an Act entitled 'An Act in addition to and in alteration of sundry Acts relating to Banks,' passed May session 1842.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That so much of the Act aforesaid as provides that the Bank Commissioners shall visit and examine the affairs of the Housatonic Railroad Company—and so much of said Act as provides that said Company shall pay any portion of the charges and expenses of said Bank Commissioners, be, and the same are hereby repealed

Approved, June 4, 1845.

No. 31.—An Act in addition to an Act entitled 'An Act concerning Crimes and Punishment.'

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That whenever any person shall be charged upon the complaint of any informing officer, with a crime, recognizable only by the County or Superior Court, and the justice of the peace before whom such complaint shall be returned, shall not find sufficient cause to bind over the person so charged for trial, such justice shall transmit copies of such complaint and of the proceedings thereon, with the particulars of the costs therein, to the Superior Court or to the County Court next to be held within and for the county where such proceedings shall have been had, and the costs of such prosecution may be taxed by either of said courts, and shall be paid out of the state treasury in the same manner as though the person so charged had been bound over for trial.

Sec. 2. The provisions of this act shall extend to all cases which may have been so heard and decided within one year next preceding the passage of this act.

Approved, June 12, 1845.

No. 32.—An Act in addition to an Act entitled 'An Act concerning Crimes and Punishments.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That whenever any person charged with any criminal offence by law bailable, shall have been arrested and held for trial before any justice of the peace, and it shall be found necessary to adjourn such trials to some future time, such justice shall take good and sufficient bail, if offered, for the appearance of the person so charged at the time of such adjournment, and in case such justice shall have final jurisdiction of said case, the bond of recognizance so taken shall be payable to the treasurer of the town where the offence shall be charged to have been committed, otherwise to the county treasurer, or the State Treasurer, as the nature of the offence shall require.

Sec 2. Whenever any person prosecuted for any criminal offence shall have been committed to jail, upon his failure to give bonds to appear and answer to such charges before the court having taken cognizance thereof, such bond of recognizance may be taken before the clerk of such court, or either of the county commissioners for the county where such prosecution shall be pending; and there upon security having been so given, such persons so committed shall be discharged from said imprisonment, and the bond of recognizance so taken shall be binding and obligatory upon the parties thereto, in the same manner as if taken before a judge of said court, as now by law provided.

Sec. 3. In all cases where a justice of the peace shall bind over for trial before the Superior or County Court, any person charged with any criminal offence, such justice of the peace shall, within ten days thereafter, transmit to the clerk of such Court or to the attorney for the state for the county in which such prosecutions shall have been had, copies of the files and record in such case; and shall enter upon the same the names of all persons who shall have testified on the trial of such case, with their places of residence, so far as known to him; designating therein the witnesses offered on behalf of the prosecution and those for the defence.

Sec. 4. Whenever any appeal shall be taken to the County Court from the judgment of a justice of the peace convicting the appellant of any criminal offence, such justice of the peace shall transmit to the clerk of the said court, or to the attorney for the state for the county where such prosecution shall have been had, copies of the files and record in such case, with the names and residences of the witnesses, within the time and in the manner provided by the third section of this Act.

Approved, June 7, 1845.

No. 33.—An Act in addition to an Act entitled 'An Act concerning Crimes and Punishment.'

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That every person who shall keep a house of ill fame, resorted to for the purpose of prostitution or lewdness, or who shall reside in or frequent such house for the purpose aforesaid, shall be punished by imprisonment in a common gaol, for a term not exceeding six months, or by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by such fine or imprisonment both, at the discretion of the court before which such conviction shall be had.

Sec. 2. Whenever the lessee of any dwelling house shall be convicted of the offence of keeping such house of ill fame as aforesaid, the lease or contract for letting such house, shall, at the option of the lessor, become void; and such lessor shall thereupon have the like remedy to recover the possession of such house as is provided against a tenant holding over the expiration of his term.

Sec. 3. When any person prosecuted under the eighty-fifth section of the act to which this is an addition, shall be required and ordered to preserve securities of the peace and good behaviour, such person shall pay the costs of prosecution; and on failure to do, shall be imprisoned in the work house, in the town where such prosecution shall have been had, or in the county gaol, at the discretion of the court having cognizance thereof, until such costs shall be paid and satisfied.

Approved, June 10, 1845.

No. 34.—An Act in addition to an Act entitled 'An Act concerning Crimes and Punishment.'

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That any person or persons who shall wilfully and maliciously cut, sever or take away from the garden or yard of another, any shrub, fruit or vegetable production growing or standing on said premises, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding seven dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, or by such fine and imprisonment both, at the discretion of the court having cognizance of the offence.

Approved, June 13, 1845.

No. 35.—An Act in alteration of an Act concerning Crimes and Punishments.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That if any person shall, directly or indirectly, or by an agent, or as the agent of any other person be a party to bet or wager on any election, and shall be thereof duly convicted, such person shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or less than twenty dollars.

Sec. 2. If any person shall be a stakeholder of any sum of money, or of any other thing betted, staked or wagered on any election, or in the preceding section mentioned, such person so offending, being thereof duly convicted, shall forfeit and pay a fine of not less than twenty dollars and more than one hundred dollars.

Approved, June 14, 1845.

No. 36.—An Act in addition to an Act concerning Crimes and Punishments.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That every person who shall in the night procure, steal any turkeys, geese, ducks, hens or other poultry, and shall thereof be duly convicted, shall suffer imprisonment in a common gaol for a term not exceeding six months, or shall pay a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, or by such fine or imprisonment both, at the discretion of the court having cognizance of the offence.

Approved, June 4, 1845.

No. 37.—An Act in addition to an Act entitled, 'An Act concerning Towns.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in general Assembly convened, That the several towns in this State shall be and they are authorized at any town meeting duly warned for that purpose, to pass votes thereby (within the limits now by law provided) determining the number and prescribing the mode in which the officers of such town shall be voted for at subsequent meetings of the same, and no alteration of such votes, when so adopted, shall take effect until after the adjournment of the meeting at which such alteration shall have been made.

Approved June 13, 1845.

No 38.—An Act in addition to an Act entitled, 'An Act concerning Towns.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That all Treasurers of Towns hereafter appointed shall respectively give bonds with surety to the satisfaction of the select men of the town, for the faithful discharge of the duties of their office.

Approved, June 6, 1845.

No. 39.—An Act in addition to an Act entitled 'An Act concerning Towns.'

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That when ever the office of highway, surveyor, or collector of highway taxes, in any highway district in any town in this state shall become vacant by death, or otherwise, the selectmen of such town, may if they deem it expedient, appoint some proper person to execute the duties of such office.

Approved June 4 1845.

No. 40.—An Act in Addition to and alteration of an Act concerning Towns.

Sec. 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That no person removing into this state from another state shall have the right and privilege to vote and act in the town meetings of any town in this state, unless in addition to the other qualifications required by law, he shall have statedly resided in the town wherein such meeting is held at least one year next preceding the time when such meeting is holden.

Sec. 2. No person removing from one town in this state to another town in this state, shall have the right to vote and act in town meetings in that town to which he removes, until in addition to the other qualifications required by law he shall have statedly resided in that town four months next preceding to the time when such meeting is holden.

Sec. 3. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Approved June 7 1845.

No 41.—An Act in addition to an Act for the regulation of and settlement of Inhabitants in Towns.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That no person shall gain a settlement in any town in this state by being appointed to and executing any public office.

Sec. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed

Approved June 4, 1845.

No 42. An Act in addition to an Act entitled, An Act for the regulation of Civil Actions.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the trial of an issue in fact, which shall hereafter be joined upon plea in abatement in any civil action, and finding of the Court on the verdict of the Jury, shall not preclude the parties from contesting the cause upon its merits; and if in favor of the plaintiff, the defendant may answer over to the action or plead any legal plea which he may deem necessary for his defence.

Approved, June 4, 1845.

No. 43. An Act in alteration of the Act for the regulation of Civil Actions.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That no deposition shall be read in any civil cause until reasonable notice shall be given to the adverse party or his known agent or attorney, or be left at his usual place of abode to be present at the time of taking such deposition, whether such party, his agent, or attorney, live within twenty miles of the place of caption or not.

Sec. 2. The Supreme Court of Errors are hereby empowered from time to time, to make rules that shall take effect after such publication thereof in such court shall order.

Sec. 3. This act shall not apply to depositions heretofore taken; nor to such as shall be taken prior to the first day of September next.

Approved, June 10, 1845.

No. 44.—An Act in Addition to and alteration of an Act entitled "An Act for the Limitation of Civil Actions, and of Criminal Prosecutions."

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That no suit or action, either by law or equity, shall be brought against any sheriff, sheriff's deputy or constable, for any neglect or default in his office and duty, but within four years next after the right of action shall accrue. Provided however, this act shall not affect any claim which is now barred by the statute to which this is an addition.

Sec. 2. The seventh section of the said act is hereby repealed.

Approved, June 10, 1845. ROGER S. BALDWIN.

ORIGINAL STAINED

No. 46.—An Act to amend the Charter of the City of Hartford.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the number of firemen to which the city of Hartford is now by law entitled, (excepting Engineer and Assistant Engineers,) shall be raised by voluntary enlistment at such time and for such period and under such regulations, as the Court of Common Council of said city shall prescribe and make.

Sec. 2. Full power and authority shall and hereby is granted to the Court of Common Council of said city, to make by-laws for the enlistment of the number of firemen to which said city is now by law entitled, to serve in the several fire companies in said city; relative to the choice or appointment of Engineer and Assistant Engineers of the Fire department of said city; relative to the conduct, powers and duties of the Engineer, Assistant Engineers and Firemen of said city; and relative to all matters concerning the fire department of said city; and to inflict penalties for the breach of said by-laws, which penalties shall be to the same uses, and recovered in the same manner as is now prescribed by the Act to which this is an addition. Provided, that no penalty shall exceed the sum of thirty-four dollars, and that no by-laws shall be made repugnant to the laws of the state now in force, till approved and published in the same manner as is now required by the aforesaid act.

Sec. 3. The Court of Common Council of said city shall have full power and authority, for misconduct or any other cause by them deemed sufficient, to discharge any firemen from any fire company in said city, and to disband any fire company in said city, and by voluntary enlistment or otherwise, to fill the vacancies thereby incurred.

Sec. 4. The Engineer, Assistant Engineers, and Firemen of the fire department of said city, shall be exempted from military duty and from poll tax, during the time they continue members of said fire department, and shall do duty therein, or be legally excused therefrom.

Sec. 5 All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

ROGER S. BALDWIN.

Approved June 13, 1845.

No. 45. An Act in addition to an act entitled "An act to amend the Charter of the City of Hartford."

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That whenever the Court of Common Council of said city shall order the proprietors of lands and buildings to level or raise side walks, or pave or flag the same, or pave gutters in front of their land, or to raise low grounds, or to make drains, in pursuance of power heretofore granted, notice in writing to the occupant or occupants of the land or building in front of which said side walk or gutters is to be made or paved, or to the occupants of the ground to be drained or filled up, shall be sufficient notice of such order to all persons interested therein.

Sec. 2 If any proprietor or proprietors shall neglect to comply with such order, and the said Court of Common Council shall so direct the same to be executed by some other person, the expenses so incurred with interest thereon and costs of collection shall be a lien or real incumbrance on the lands and buildings in respect to which such expenses shall have been so incurred, and shall take precedence and priority of all other liens or incumbrances thereon, (except taxes in favor of the state,) and the same may be recovered by action of debt in the name of the treasurer of said city, from the person on whose account the same may have been so incurred, his executors or administrators, or the same may be recovered and the payment thereof enforced, or said lands and buildings may be foreclosed in like manner as if said lands or buildings were mortgaged to the corporation of said city for the payment thereof, or the same may be enforced by warrant of distress.

Sec 3. Whenever such warrant shall issue, it may be in like manner as warrants for other taxes, and may include the same sum for said warrant as is allowed for executions in the Superior Court, and also officers fees for collection; and the officer shall proceed with such warrant in the same manner and under the same regulations as is prescribed by law in the case of public taxes, except that notice of the sale of real estate in a public newspaper in said city, need only be given for three successive weeks before the sale.

Sec. 4. If any person or persons having any mortgage, lien or incumbrance on said lands or buildings shall pay or satisfy the aforesaid lien to said city, the same shall be added to his or their debt, and become a part of his or their lien upon said premises, taking the same order as to other liens or incumbrances thereon as the other part of his or their lien or incumbrance.

ROGER S. BALDWIN.

Approved, June 18, 1845.

No 17.—An Act in addition to an Act entitled "An act for constituting and regulating Courts and for appointing the times and places of holding the same."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the town of South Windsor shall be and constitute a part of the Probate District of East Windsor.

ROGER S. BALDWIN.

Approved June 12, 1845.

No 48.—An Act in addition to an Act entitled "An Act for constituting and regulating Courts, and for appointing the times and places of holding the same."

Sect. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That whenever the judge of Probate in any district shall be the assignor or trustee in any assignment made to a trustee or trustees, for the benefit of creditors, pursuant to the provisions of "An Act in addition to an Act entitled 'An Act against Fraudulent Conveyances,'" and lodged for record in the office of the Court of Probate for such district, or whenever there shall be so near a relationship between such assignor or trustee and such judge of Probate as between father and son, by nature or by marriage, or brother and brother in like manner, or if such judge of Probate shall be interested as a creditor in the estate so assigned, in every such case, such judge shall be disqualified to act in the settlement of such estate, and cognizance shall appertain to the judge of Probate in an adjoining district, who may by law act, and the judge so residing in an adjoining district, shall in every such case have full authority to proceed to a final settlement of such assigned estate, and shall cause his doings to be recorded in the Probate records of the district where such assignment is had.

Sec. 2. In all cases in which the judge of Probate in an adjoining district, by reason of the existence of the above disqualifications, shall have heretofore taken cognizance of the settlement of any estate assigned for the benefit of creditors, and pending in any other district, such proceedings of the judge of such adjoining district, and all acts and doings had and performed pursuant thereto, are hereby confirmed and declared valid, in the same manner as if the statute had been in force at the time of the exercise of such jurisdiction. *Provided*, that this act shall not effect any suit now pending.

Sec. 3 Whenever in the appointment of a guardian to a minor or any proceedings under such appointment, the judge of Probate for the district in which such minor resides is disqualified from acting judicially by reason of his relationship to the parties concerned, or other cause, the cognizance of such matters shall appertain to the judge of Probate in an adjoining district who may act, who shall cause his doings to be recorded in the Probate records of the district in which such minor resides. And all proceedings heretofore had in conformity with the provisions of this Act, shall have the same force and effect as if this law had at the time of such proceedings, been in full force.

ROGER S. BALDWIN.

Approved, June 7, 1845.

No. 42.—An Act in addition to an Act entitled "An Act for constituting and regulating Courts, and for appointing the times and places of holding the same."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the town of Easton, in the county of Fairfield, shall be long to and constitute a part of the Probate District of Weston.

ROGER S. BALDWIN.

Approved June 12, 1845.

No. 50.—An Act in addition to an Act entitled "An Act for the Assessment of Taxes."

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the real and personal estate of any deceased person or assigning debtor, which has not been distributed or finally disposed of by the Court of Probate, and which is by law required to be set in the assessment list for taxation, may be set in such assessment list, either in the name of such assigning debtor's estate, or of such deceased person's estate, or in the name of the trustee, administrator or executor of such estate, (as such,) at the option of the person whose duty it is to present the list of such property to the assessors; and such property, or any part thereof, when so set in the assessment list, shall be liable for all taxes legally imposed thereon, for the term of one year from the time when such taxes become due, whether such property be then found in the hands of the trustees, administrators, executors, heirs or devisees; any law or practice to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That when one party is entitled to the fee simple of any real estate, or to the ultimate enjoyment of money at interest, or other personal estate, and another person or persons are entitled to the use of the same, as an estate for life, or for a term of years by gift or devise, and not by contract, the taxes on such estate shall be paid by the person or persons in immediate possession or use except in cases where it is specially provided otherwise. Provided, that nothing contained in this act shall affect any suit now pending.

ROGER S. BALDWIN.

Approved, June 10, 1845.

The following is from the Washington U. S. Journal of Saturday evening:

In the evening a great concourse of people gathered upon the mall, in the rear of the President's house and the adjoining grounds, to witness the contemplated display of fireworks, for which such vast preparations had been made the day previous.

After a number of rockets and dazzling weeds had been ignited, a half dozen rockets, supposed to be too heavy, or disarranged on the frame, went off together taking a horizontal inclination, like so many fiery arrows. One passed the heads of horses attached to a carriage, when the animals affrighted, run at full speed separating the dense throng standing in the street at the imminent peril of life. A black woman, we were told this morning was struck by a rocket, the stick penetrating below the shoulder joint, and in consequence of the wound, has since died. Mr. Sutton Magee had his wrist dreadfully wounded, and his children were scorched.

But there was an occurrence at the same time, which filled us with feelings the most painful. Mr. James Knowles of Georgetown, who had been married but a short time was sitting with his wife on the wall, far, as they supposed, from danger—the distance between them and the pyrotechnics being about a fourth of a mile—but one of the rockets, after skimming along the heads of the crowd below, struck him on the left breast directly over the heart. His wife it is related discovered the calamity as she saw him falling from her side, and in a moment drew out the stick. He died immediately without a struggle.

The most piteous and harrowing lamentations filled the air from one time, in the twinkling of an eye, reduced to widowhood; and she was led through the gravelled walks with her white garment stained with the blood yet warm; her cries, "he is dead, oh! my husband, he is dead!" caused a general outbreak of sorrow from the thousands, who with her, were hastily leaving the tragic scene. It was indeed a sad spectacle—one from which memory turns away with a shudder even on the day after the fourth of July.

We have just heard that a man in Georgetown had his thumb blown off while venting a cannon and that the loader had his arm blown off and his face injured from the effects of which he is expected to recover.

The Oath has not been taken.—There is a misconception among some of the conductors of the press, in regard to the manner of Gov. Dorr's liberation, some of them being under the impression that he has taken the oath of allegiance. This is not the fact. *He has taken no oath.* He is unconditionally discharged without a restoration of his civil rights. The act by which he is thus discharged also provides that he may at any time be restored to his rights, on taking the oath prescribed, before the Supreme Court. This he has not done, and this *he never will do.* His friends will have it in their power, after one more election, to restore all his rights, without petition and without an oath.—*Providence Herald.*

Melancholy Casualty.—A fatal occurrence took place at Fox Point, during the celebration on Friday last. Silas Bassett, Thomas M'Carty and George M. Collins were employed in firing a cannon on the hill, when, in preparing for the sixth discharge, the gun went off prematurely, and blew off Bassett's right hand and two fingers of his left, and injured his face. One arm of M'Carty was entirely blown off, and he was otherwise so badly wounded that he died on the evening of the same day. Collins was wounded in one of his thumbs but not dangerously. The arm of Bassett was afterwards amputated, and he will probably recover. It is singular that persons unskilled in the management of cannon do not learn experience by the frequent recurrence of these fatal casualties. *Providence Herald.*

☞The extraordinary thunder storm of July 3d, at Portsmouth, Va., was marked by a calamity very unusual. Mrs. Cox, the wife of Mr. Warren Cox, residing in Tate street, was suddenly killed by lightning at about 12 o'clock M. The family were at dinner. Mrs. Cox had risen from the table and passed into the back bed room, where there was an open window, when the electric bolt struck the roof of the house just above where she stood, and deprived her of life, as it passed by the wall to the ground.—The house is one story high. Nearly all the rest of the family were thrown prostrate and stunted, but we understand that no other received any serious injury. Mr. Cox is a machinist at the Railroad.—He was lately a resident of East Hadam.

☞A foot race came off on Friday in the neighborhood of Stonington, Conn., in which Major Champlin performed a mile in the astonishing and almost incredible time of *four minutes and sixteen seconds.* He now challenges to run any man in the United States, one mile, for one thousand dollars, or upwards, to come off over the Bacon or Union Course any time between this and the first of August. The challenger can be heard of soon, at the American Hotel, Stonington.

Florida, the new State of the South.

On Monday, the 23d of June, the first legislature of the new State assembled at Tallahassee. James A. Berthelot, of Leon county, was unanimously elected president of the Senate, and Thomas F. King clerk; and Hugh Archer, of Leon, was unanimously elected speaker of the House, and M. D. Papy chief clerk.

Both houses have passed resolutions in honor of General Jackson.

The House had fixed on the 1st of July as the day for electing two senators of the United States.—The Senate had not acted upon their resolution.

Last Wednesday week, the new governor (Moseley) was installed into office with all solemnity and civic honors. His inaugural is stamped with the strongest republican principles.

The citizens had presented a stand of colors, which had been adopted, *pro tem.*, as the colors of the State of Florida. On the centre of the orange stripe is a white scroll, with the emphatic motto, "LET US ALONE."—*Washington Union.*

Appointments by the President.

Enoch Fowler, Naval Officer for the district of Newburyport, Mass., vice Thomas M. Clark, whose commission will expire July 10th, 1845.

George F. Worth, Deputy Postmaster at Nantucket, Mass., vice S. H. Jenks, whose commission has expired.

John Forsyth, Deputy Postmaster at Columbus, Georgia, from the 23d inst., vice G. W. E. Bedell, whose commission will on that day expire.

Thomas Shepherd, Deputy Postmaster at Northampton, Mass., vice Amos H. Bullen, removed.

Vermont.—The whig State convention assembled at Montpelier, on the 3d inst. The following nomination for State officers were made. For Governor, Wm. Slade: for Lieut. Governor, Horace Eaton; for Treasurer, John Spaulding.

THE NEWS.

Norwich, Conn., July 16, 1845.

Mr. Benjamin's Oration.

The exercises at the Town Hall on Friday evening last were of an interesting and impressive character. The audience was as large as was ever witnessed assembled there upon any occasion, and hundreds, it is presumed, went away, unable to obtain seats, or even get within hearing of the speaker. The hall, in the rear of the desk, was appropriately dressed in mourning drapery.

The solemnities were commenced by a prayer from the Rev. Mr. Morgan, which, for beauty and appropriateness, we never heard surpassed. The Chairman on the occasion, John T. Adams, Esq., then, in a brief preliminary address, introduced to the audience, the Orator of the evening. Mr. Benjamin occupied something rising of an hour, in the delivery of his Eulogium. At its conclusion, a prayer and benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Arms, and the audience retired.

On the subject of the Oration itself, we perceive that there is a great difference of opinion existing in the community. While all willingly assent to its brilliancy and fine writing, as a literary production, there are those (and the number is not small) who think that the speaker failed of doing that ample justice to the character of the illustrious deceased, which was expected on the occasion, or at least that his manner of treating the character of General Jackson, especially as a statesman, was evidently that of a political opponent, rather than of an impartial eulogist. While we think we can perceive points wherein the speaker would have done well to have been more considerate of the time and place of his address, both as to the introduction of extraneous matter, in the shape of a dissertation on steam, and the indulging in occasional remarks and allusions calculated to detract in a measure from the effect of what could properly be called *eulogy*, we nevertheless are disposed to think well of Mr. Benjamin's effort. We are very confident it was his intention to please and at the same time to be impartial; and that he succeeded as well as he did, is to us the matter of surprise, not that he failed of eliciting on all points a response from every heart.

Some passages of the oration were truly splendid; we may instance the apostrophe to the deceased hero, and the closing effort; while others abounded in true poetry, and still others were touched with a sad and tender pathos, as when he approached the bedside of the dying patriot and warrior, and described the affecting incidents of the closing scene.

We are ignorant whether it is the intention of the committee to request a copy for publication; we have no doubt that were it printed, the method would be perused with pleasure by our citizens generally.

The News from Texas.

The gratifying news from Texas, published in our last paper, though it was no more than what we had long and firmly expected, came upon us after all with a suddenness that amounted almost to surprise. The momentous nature of the subject,—a consideration of the difficulties and delays it had met at every step of its progress,—and the evidence of its final, glorious completion, in spite of the most insidious treachery at home and the most powerful opposition from abroad, created a feeling of rare exultation. And such will be the effect produced in the breast of every true democrat throughout the land.

One of the most remarkable features of the transaction, is the unexpected UNANIMITY with which the measure of annexation was adopted. The resolutions of our own government, and the terms on which she would consent to annexation, were, we are told, adopted "*unanimously*" by the Texian Congress while, with equal unanimity, the alternative presented in a treaty with Mexico, was rejected! A rivalry is even said to have sprung up between the two Houses, as to which should claim paternity to the resolutions of acceptance! The fair inference, therefore, is, that the People of Texas are en masse in favor of being annexed to our Confederacy; and, as a consequence, that the representations and rumors to the contrary, so rife in a large portion of the whig press of this country, during the pendency of the negotiation, were entirely false, and were concerted and published for effect. But these and all other attempts to divert the people of Texas from their purpose, and to produce a feeling of lukewarmness among the friends of annexation in this country, have signally failed, and nothing short of a miracle can prevent the "lone star" from soon forming one of our own glorious Constellation. The Convention that was to assemble on the 4th, without doubt proceeded at once to the adoption of a State Constitution; and the next intelligence that reaches us from that quarter, will probably bring the gratifying particulars.

The 4th in Washington.

The anniversary of our National Independence, we learn from the Union, was observed at the seat of government by a variety of patriotic demonstrations. All public and private places of business were closed, and the streets were thronged during the day, with gay, but orderly crowds of citizens. The various Sunday Schools of the city paraded the streets, and the Temperance associations of the city celebrated in a grove near the President's mansion. The military were also out. The White House was thrown open to the public, and President Polk received the visits of the Sunday School Scholars and many citizens and strangers.

But the chief event of the day was the dedication of "JACKSON HALL," a building recently projected by Blair and Rives as a Reading Room and Hall for the use of the democratic party. The ceremony of laying the corner stone was conducted with great pomp and solemnity. In it were placed two glass jars containing a copy of the Holy Bible, the Constitution of the U. States, the life, speeches, messages, and letters of Gen. Jackson, copies of the various papers in the city of Washington, and one from each State and Territory in the country, a specimen of each of the coins of the U. States, the names of the principal officers of the government, names of the officers of the Democratic Association at Washington, &c. &c. The deposit was made by John C. Rives, the President of the democratic Association, and the corner stone laid by the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the District of Columbia, "with all due solemnity, and in the imposing ceremony of that ancient and honorable order." An oration was delivered on the occasion by Judge Shields.

In the evening, there was a splendid display of fire works, from which, we regret to learn, several heart-rending casualties resulted, some account of which may be found in another column.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.—The Washington Union says that the Princeton has been ordered to return to the Gulf of Mexico. It is not the intention of the department to diminish the naval force in that sea, but rather to increase it during the threatened declaration of hostilities from Mexico.

Murder in Hartford.

The body of a man, says the Hartford Times, of the 7th inst., named Moses Whitney, was found in the water floating against one of the piers of the bridge, on Sunday, the 6th inst. On taking it out, it was found that he had been murdered. Drs. Sumner, Beresford, and Hunt, examined the scull and found that a heavy blow had been given on the forehead, with a bludgeon. On the back part of his head was a hole, about half an inch square, made with some blunt instrument—perhaps the point of a pike pole. There was also a deep wound on the thigh, made probably by the same instrument. The verdict of the jury was that he had been murdered.

Mr Whitney was about 40 years of age, and resided in Cabottville, Mass., where he has a family.—He was seen in this city last Thursday, and it is reported that he had a roll of bank notes in his wallet and a gold watch in his pocket. But when found, he had only 93 cents about his person; the watch chain was remaining but the watch was gone.

A person who was seen in Springfield, a short time since, is suspected of having a hand in the matter. A man named White, was arrested on Sunday afternoon. When approached, he fled to the north meadows, was pursued and taken. He bears some marks of having had a fight; he says he got them in the affray with Mr. Edwards, and supposed that the officers were after him for assaulting Edwards when he ran off.

A man named Geo. W. Heath, was also arrested this afternoon, and confined in the Jail.

NARROW ESCAPE.—As the steamer New Haven was proceeding from Allyn's Point to this city, on Thursday afternoon last, when off Poquetanuck Cove, the Railroad Bridge which crosses its mouth was discovered to be in flames. Capt. Van Pelt immediately stopped his boat, and with the assistance of six or eight of his men, succeeded after a well directed effort in extinguishing the fire. The fire was probably occasioned by a spark from the locomotive which had passed about an hour previous, with the train containing passengers from New York via Long Island. Great praise, to say the least, is due Capt. Van Pelt, for his timely and energetic action in rescuing the bridge from destruction. Five minutes later, and the bridge could not have been saved.

DROWNED.—A little boy, of Irish parentage, about eight years of age, while amusing himself upon a pile of boards in the rear of Baker & Rogers' Sash and Blind Factory in West Chelsea, on Saturday afternoon last, accidentally fell into the river and was drowned. After being in the water about ten minutes, his body was rescued, and every effort made to resuscitate it, but in vain. The young lad, whose name was Cornelius Harrington, very narrowly escaped, we understand, being drowned last year.—About two years ago, the father of this boy lost his life in consequence of injuries sustained in Pierce's Foundry. The feelings of the widowed mother, in view of this succession of afflictive events, may be better imagined than described.

THE FIRE AT QUEBEC.—It is said there are strong reasons for believing that the late fire at Quebec was caused by incendiaries. The destruction of that portion of the city had been prophesied for some time by an insane person, who is now in custody. The authorities are actively engaged in sifting the matter to the bottom.

CELEBRATION AT PUTCHVILLE.—We learn that the Fourth was very pleasantly observed in this flourishing village. The Sabbath Schools and citizens of the place formed a procession and marched to a convenient grove, where the Declaration was read, and an Oration delivered by our fellow-townsman, John T. Adams, Esq. The venerable Dr. Nott, of Franklin, was also present, and entertained the audience by relating various revolutionary incidents and reminiscences, with a distinctness and particularity as though they were the occurrences of yesterday. At the close of the exercises, the company, numbering some hundreds, partook of a fine dinner.

☞We perceive that Mr. Wm. L'Hommedieu, our newly appointed Postmaster, has entered upon the duties of the office. We understand that he took possession on Wednesday evening. Mr. L'Hommedieu will, without doubt, discharge the duties of his station in an efficient manner, that is, if *long experience or practice* in the business is calculated to make a man perfect.

To Mr. Chapman, the late acting Postmaster, it must be gratifying to know, that he leaves with the best wishes of the entire community, whom he has so faithfully and acceptably served. He retires amid the commendations of both friends and foes.

☞Sunday forenoon the heat was absolutely insupportable. The thermometer ranged at 95. About noon, there sprang up a fresh breeze from the south, and at sunset the atmosphere was all but uncomfortably cool. We have never witnessed a more surprising change in the temperature of the weather, in the same length of time.

THE RELIGION OF THE EAST, with impressions of Foreign Travel. By J. Hawes, D. D., Pastor of the First Church in Hartford. Published by Belknap & Hamersly, 1845.

A copy of this work, presented by the publishers, has been awaiting a notice for some days. It will be recollected by many of our readers that some two years ago, it was announced that Dr. Hawes was about to visit Palestine. The volume before us is the result of the reverend gentleman's observations and impressions in the course of his travels. The character of the work therefore may be best gathered from its title.

As an introductory, the reader is favored with a Discourse, entitled "Our Goodly Heritage," preached by the author on last Thanksgiving Day, in which he contrasts the condition of our own free and happy with that of many through which he passed in the East. The book is well worthy of perusal. It may be obtained at the Bookstore of Thomas Robinson.

ACCIDENT ON THE 4TH, AT BRIDGEPORT.—A lad by the name of Stevenson, five or six years of age, was shockingly mangled and killed upon the railroad, as the cars came in at 11 o'clock. The boy continued upon the track after the whistle was blown, and after being called to, probably from fright, and was knocked down by the engine and so horribly mutilated that he died in a few minutes after.

The Norwich Boats leave New York hereafter at 5 o'clock instead of 5.—*Tribune 9th.*

Thomas G. Woodward, Esq. has retired from the editorial chair of the New Haven Herald.

Assistant School Fund Commissioner.

We learn that Governor Baldwin has given a Commission to ELIPHALET A. BULKLEY, of East Haddam to Assistant School Fund Commissioner. It is an illegal act on the part of the Governor.—*Times.*

For the News.

2nd. School District, 2d Society.

You may recollect, Mr. Editor, of having, about a year ago, noticed the fact in your paper, that the 2nd School District of this city (that is, the West Side) had appointed a Committee to purchase a lot and build a new School House for the use of the children of the District. Several of the city papers, I believe noticed the same thing, and congratulated the District upon the proposed undertaking. The Committee went forward in the discharge of their duty, bargained for a lot, and invited proposals for constructing the house. Things were going along finely, when all at once they came to a stand still. Since that time to the present no new School House has made its appearance, and as the circumstances may appear rather strange, a few words in explanation, just at this time, may not be unwelcome.

As stated, the Committee made selection of a vacant lot owned by Mr. Horatio N. Ward, who gave a bond of $500, that he would on or before a stated time make over to the district a faithfully executed deed of the lot, at a stated price, provided the district wanted it. Some time ran along, and Mr. Ward found an opportunity, or was over-persuaded, to sell it to another bidder, at a higher price. Accordingly when the District wished to close the bargain for the lot, no executed deed thereof was forthcoming, and as a consequence they were disappointed in obtaining a place on which to build their house. The $500 dollar bond, however, remains in the hands of the Committee, and legal advice having been taken, and the bond pronounced good, the District at a meeting held last week, passed a unanimous vote that it be prosecuted, and appointed an agency to carry their wishes into effect. This course they have not adopted without having first endeavored in a variety of ways to effect a peaceful settlement of the difficulty, but as the other party has refused to indemnify the district for the disappointment and injury they have sustained in consequence of the non-fulfilment of the bargain, no other way seems to have been left by which the ends of justice could be obtained. Meantime, it is to be hoped, that the necessary steps may be taken to procure for the district a more commodious house, than the old one now is one. It is actually a disgrace that they are not furnished with a better school house.

WESTERN SON.

For the News.

Celebration in Scotland on the 4th.

The anniversary of our National Independence was observed in this place by the Sabbath School Union for Windham and vicinity. This union is composed of nine Evangelical congregations in Windham, Mansfield, Chaplin and Hampton. The day was very pleasant and suited to the occasion.—After the several Schools had assembled in the morning; they were formed in procession under the direction of Capt. Uriah Tracy, Marshal of the day, assisted by a Marshal for each school, and marched to the grove prepared for their reception. They were there called to order by Dea. Thomas Welch, President of the Union.

The exercises at the Grove were as follows;—Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Dickinson of Chaplin. After the reading of the Declaration of Independence, the Rev. Mr. Coe of South Hampton, addressed the people and Cold Water Army; the more, on the absurdity of declaring *all* men free and equal, and endowed by their Creator with the unalienable rights of Life, *Liberty* and the pursuit of happiness, and holding nearly three millions of our fellow men in the most cruel and abject bondage;—the latter, in some general remarks encouraging them onward in the noble cause of Temperance.

The Rev. Mr. Atwood, of South Mansfield, addressed the Superintendents, Teachers and Scholars, with his usual ability. The Rev. Mr. Burns of Hampton, gave the parents much good and wise counsel, exhorting them to make something *of* their children rather than *for* them: to leave a fortune in them, rather than *for* them; and instead of adorning them with jewels, to make *them* the jewels: following the example of the Roman Matron, who being asked by some women to exhibit her jewels for their inspection, presented her two sons, saying, these are *my* jewels. Interspersed with the foregoing exercises, there was singing by the Choir, and music by a band from Norwich under the direction of Mr. E. Webster, who did themselves great credit, both in the performance of their music and the Temperance song with which they favored us. To close the exercises at the grove, refreshments were distributed in great abundance to fifteen hundred or two thousand; so that we believe there was cake and pure cold water "enough and to spare," and we are constrained to say that the ladies arranged their tables with great taste, and we have no doubt that if it had not rained the afternoon previous, they would have made still greater efforts to please and satisfy. After partaking of the refreshments, the procession was again formed and led back to the meeting house, where they were dismissed by the Marshal,—the Band immediately after playing 'Home, Sweet Home.' We believe that throughout all the exercises of the day, no accident occurred, and no murmur of complaint was heard, excepting as to the mode of celebrating. But we hope sincerely that rum and rowdy celebrations may never regain their ascendency over this peaceful and appropriate way of celebrating the Anniversary of our Nation's Birth.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT AT ITHICA.—About ten o'clock on the morning of the 4th, says the Ithica Journal, when the gunners were about to fire, Gen. Boyd rode up and dismounted, and was standing leaning with his right arm upon the horse's shoulder, looking calmly on the scene, his horse being held by Mr. S. Benjamin, when a tremendous explosion was heard, and the young officer was launched into eternity, and his body was stretched, horribly mangled, across the body of his fallen steed, which had been stunned by a fragment of the gun. A piece weighing about thirty pounds struck him in the left breast and caused instant death. Mr. Benjamin escaped with a severe contusion in the abdomen. In another direction stood a collection of men, through the midst of whom another fragment sped, charged with death, and selected as its victims two valuable citizens, Prof. S. Quimby, and John Nix, Esq. Mr. N. was killed almost instantly, being struck in the groin, and laying his bowels entirely open. Prof. Q. was taken to the house of Mr. Davenport, when he fainted. He expired in great agony about 3 P. M. The gunners, and those spectators near the piece, were uninjured. One piece of the gun was thrown to the roof of the Ithica Falls Woollen Factory, slightly grazing the steeple of the African Church in its course. One piece passed through the two houses of E. Meek, demolishing several lives. The accident is attributed to carelessness in overloading the piece.

It is said that bleeding a partially blind horse at the nose will restore him to sight. So much for the horse. To open a man's eyes, you must bleed him in the pocket.

MAN INDICTED FOR BURNING HIS HOUSE, on the *complaint of his own Children!* *What Rum will do!*—We learn from the Charlestown Aurora, that an unfortunate and distressing case came before the Court at Concord, last week, from the town of Wayland, in Middlesex county. A man was indicted for burning his house, on the complaint of his own children, some of whom appeared in court to testify against him. It appeared that he had been a respectable man and had brought up a family of children as well as any other parent in the country, but Rum had wrought its accursed effect upon him, destroying the peace and comfort of his family, and alienating the affections of his children. While under the influence of liquor, he had threatened to burn the house, and had said that he would as soon go to Goal as not, the crime, however, could not be made out against him, and he was acquitted. The chimney was proved to be defective, and the fire was probably accidental; but it was affecting to see a family, which, but for the effects of rum, might have been highly respectable and happy, thus broken up and estranged, and the man's own children absolutely endeavoring to send their aged parent to the State Prison! That rum should thus debase human nature and destroy the natural affections between the children and the parent!

PLEASANT EXCURSION.—We understand that the Universalist Sabbath School, together with such friends of the Society as may be pleased to accompany it, will make an excursion down the Thames and Sound round to Stonington, on Thursday next, if pleasant, leaving at 8 o'clock in the morning. The steam propeller Quinebaug, Capt. Williams, has been chartered for the occasion.

☞Two thousand visitors are already at Saratoga.

☞The Canadian government are doing all they can to relieve the sufferers by the fire at Quebec.

☞The Citizen Marines is to be exhibited at Boston in the Marlboro' Chapel.

☞W. C. Bryant, the editor of the Evening Post is enjoying himself in England. He will return to this country in October.

STATUE TO GEN. JACKSON.—The Delegates of Tennessee are about taking measures to erect a marble statue to Gen. Jackson, at Nashville. The following was one of the resolutions adopted at a meeting in Jackson in that State, held to pay a tribute of respect to his memory:

Resolved, That as the highest evidence of the love and admiration in which he is held by his fellow citizens of Tennessee, we recommend to them to raise by individual subscription, a sum of money sufficient to erect to him a marble statue in the Capitol at Nashville; not to perpetuate his memory (for that is immemorial), but his form and face, to which coming generations may look, and from which they may catch the inspiration of his patriotism, and go and do likewise.

☞The Hon. Charles J. Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania, is talked of as Speaker of the next House of Representatives.

☞Gouverneur Morris, Esq., of New York city, has been appointed Secretary of Legation to the Court of St James.

Suicide.—A young man by the name of Silas Hyde, of Canterbury, was found suspended from a tree near the mouth of Blackwell's Brook, on Friday the 27th ult. The body was in a very bad state, and must have hung there several days.—*Ashford Eagle Arena.*

"This must be looked into," as the young lady said to the mirror.

☞About a year ago we published a letter from a boy nine years old, at school in the country, requesting his father to send him such a fishpole as Jo. Sykes used on his trip through the southern tier of counties, and speaking of the fun he had. Here is another epistle from the same little fellow, in which he speaks of muskets, pistols, cannibals, Latin and fighting, as though he was not much afraid of any of them.

My dear Papa—I have received the musket, and was very glad to get it, for it goes first rate.

I have fired it 5 or 6 times, and it frightens the cattyfies here as much as Robinson Crusoe did the Cannibals on the desert island at the time he saved Friday.

When are you going to send up the six barrel pistol. If it has been cleaned, I should like to have you send it up right away.

I have taken up Latin, and have got over as far as the translation, and am going ahead like lightning.

Death of Hon. Daniel Waldo.—The Boston Traveller, of Wednesday, announces the sudden death of the Hon. Daniel Waldo, of Worcester. He retired in his usual health, after having attended a meeting of the Directors of the Worcester Bank, of which institution he has been the President for a great number of years, and was found dead in his bed in the morning, having breathed his last apparently without a struggle. He was in the 80th year of his age.

The Oregon Question.—The Washington Union contradicts the report, originating in this city, that Messrs. Packenham and Buchanan had settled upon the 49th degree of latitude as a compromise of the Oregon question. "No such arrangement has been effected," is the language of that journal.—*Express.*

Death of Gen. Dawson.—We learn with regret the death of Gen. J. B. Dawson, Member of Congress from the Third District of Louisiana, who expired at his residence near St. Francisville on the 25th ultimo. Gen. D. was a man of generous impulses and chivalrous bearing, universally popular in Feliciana, and his loss is much regretted by all who knew him.—*Picayune.*

Singular Incident.—The Hon. Chilton Allen, whig, and Judge French, democrat, were recently put in nomination for Congress by their respective political friends in Mt. Sterling District, Kentucky, but the latter declined to run. Shortly afterwards, says the Baltimore Republican, Mr. Allen was thrown from his horse and so much injured as to compel him to decline also, whereupon Judge French immediately announced himself a candidate; and strange to say, while canvassing the district a few days ago the Judge was thrown from his horse and so severely injured, that if he is not compelled to decline he will at least be confined to the house for some time.

Gov. Dorr.—The democrats of New York city have invited Mr. Dorr to a public dinner to be given him in that city, at such time as shall suit his convenience. There is no man in the country, whom the democracy at large feel more sympathy with than Thomas W. Dorr.

Surprising.—There are more Post Offices within 30 miles of Hartford, than of any other large city in the Union. The number is 116! Within 30 miles of Boston, there are 109; within 30 miles of New York, 82; and within 30 miles of New Haven, 63.

And within 30 miles of Norwich, 67!

"Under the cover of religion," (to use the language of the Rev. President Nott,) 'men perhaps more frequently indulge the bitterness of passion, without compunction, than in any other situation.—The wretch who wantonly, and without some salve to his conscience, attacks private character, feels self-condemnation. But the sour, sanctimonious, grace-hardened bigot, embarks all his pride, gratifies all his revenge, and empties his corroded bosom of its gall—and smoothing over the distorted features of his countenance, says, and half believes, that "he has done God service!"

ORIGINAL STAINED

Serious Accidents.

We learn with pain that a young man by the name of Henry Peck, in the employ of Mr. Shepherd, House Carpenter, had his right arm sawed off below the elbow, Monday afternoon, while engaged about a band saw. His shirt sleeve became entangled, and with the rapidity of thought the arm was drawn against the saw and the bone entirely severed.

Also that a man, named Goodrich, while at work on the new Presbyterian church (Mr. Bond's), was fatally injured by the falling of a board or piece of timber upon his person. He was taken up in an insensible state, and died, we understand, in the course of the night.

The New Haven Democracy.

We learn from the New Haven Democrat, that a majority of a considerable portion of the Democracy of that city, was held on Wednesday evening last, to listen to an address to their brethren throughout the State, on the subject of certain differences which have recently sprung up among themselves, in relation to the disposal of the office of Collectorship of that port. The meeting was addressed by Miss Mix and John C. Palmer, Esqrs., and letters were read from Ex Governor Cleveland, Hon. Noyes Billings and Mr. Burnham.

Judging from all appearances, we should say that our New Haven friends were in a very unhappy and divided state. It is to be deeply regretted that such is the case, and it should be the wish of every true Democrat that this state of things be amended as soon as possible. There never was a time when the Democracy of the State of Connecticut required to be more united than at present, and that any should pursue a course of conduct calculated to disturb the harmony and good feeling that should exist in its ranks, is a matter of surprise and sorrow. It has been our endeavor, to promote, so far as lay in our power, the union and welfare of the party. But this can never be attained so long as there are those disposed, by a course of officious intermeddling, to sow the seeds of discord and contention among its members. We trust that such counsels may prevail as shall lead to a speedy adjustment of the difficulties among our brethren in New Haven, and that we shall all prepare ourselves to make common cause against the enemy.

☞ The Sunday School connected with the Episcopal Church of this city, will make an excursion down the river, in the steamer Angoline, to-day (Wednesday), leaving the wharf at 8 o'clock. The friends of the School will doubtless be welcome to participate in the occasion. The company will partake of a collation in some pleasant grove on the banks of the river.

Exciting Sport.—A large school of black fish made their appearance in Newport inner harbor on Monday, at an early hour. Boats of every size and description were immediately manned, and the sport of capturing these whales in miniature commenced with right good will, nor did it terminate until the entire school was captured. The sport enticed almost the entire population to the wharves, where they enjoyed a scene which for novelty and excitement could not be surpassed. One "old salt" made fast to a pair of these big 'uns, and drove them around the harbor for two hours as one would a pair of horses, to the great amusement of the spectators—this assertion may stand "Sohy," but it is a fact 'pon honor. Upwards of thirty of the fish were killed, measuring from six to twenty-two feet in length, and will yield, as estimated, $500 worth at oil.—*Prov. Herald.*

Female Teachers.

A resolution was passed two years ago at Albany proposing the employment of female teachers in the public schools. Up to a certain age, we should deem them preferable to male teachers. Women, says the Salem Gazette, are more patient and gentle, not irritated so easily, or disposed by nature to that severity and those angry frowns that often defeat the success of the instructor's well meant efforts. The softer sex, too, are by their very constitutions, more prone and fitted to the superintendence of the young.

A child's nature is generalized, and imbued with greater refinement, elegance and grace, the more he is brought in contact with well-mannered and accomplished women—and such the female teacher should ever be. Youth of the more advanced age, too, will derive the same pleasant results from the instruction and companionship of the female teacher. We should see few great, coarse, shy, awkward, vulgar, or backward young men, if it were the fashion for boys to have their school instruction through the medium of intellectual woman. The rule of love, and gentleness, and lady-like dignity, is better than the rule of the iron hand, and the harsh voice, and the rattan.

Death by Poisoning. Mr. Knight Armstrong, a middle aged farmer of Burrillville, came to his death a few days since, under the following circumstances: On Saturday morning last, he found a jug of rum in his barn, and supposing it belonged to his hired workmen, he drank therefrom several swallows. Soon after, he was taken with vomiting and the most excruciating pains, which continued to increase; a doctor was sent for, who declared the man to have been poisoned. Counter-poisons were administered, but it was too late; the unfortunate man expired Sunday morning. The jug in question was taken possession of, the liquor examined, and found that it contained a large quantity of arsenic, some of which we were shown at the office of Mr. Allen at this village.—There can be but little doubt that the poison has fulfilled the purpose for which it was placed in the barn of Mr. Armstrong. Strong suspicions rest upon one or more individuals, whose names, for obvious reasons, are withheld from the public. Further particulars may be given in a future number.—*Woonsocket Patriot.*

Suicide.—Daniel Cooper of Burrillville was, last Wednesday morning, found dead, hanging to a ladder in his barn. He was the brother in law of the late Knight Armstrong, whose tragical death, by taking arsenic mixed with rum, we lately recorded, and with the procuring of which poison, Cooper was suspected, and for which would have been arrested had he lived. He left a written paper expressing how painful it was to be suspected or accused of such crime, without explicitly denying that he had an agency in it, and expressing a wish that certain neighbors should not attend his funeral. The circumstantial evidence against Cooper would have been strong, the apprehension of which doubtless urged him to take his own life.

A near connection of his, Ogin Cooper, committed suicide, by hanging, on Monday week, under the influence of Rum.—*Republican Herald.*

☞ Taxes on the necessaries of life, tend to shackle the freedom of labor, to injure individual property, and to prevent the entire disposition of the personal faculties. On the contrary, taxes on all those articles purely of luxury, are excellent; they have nothing but advantages, without any distressing inconveniences. They diminish the effects, in some measure at least, of the excessive inequality of fortune, by rendering more costly the enjoyments of extreme luxury. They are, in fact, the only sumptuary laws which can be approved or endorsed. But these are the taxes against which the rich and powerful declaim the most vociferously; and as we send nobody but rich men, or their feed attorneys to make our laws, why, of course, the luxuries pay no tax, while articles of the first necessity for the poor, pay a thousand per cent. When the people of this country become intelligent enough to see their own best interests, and independent enough to maintain their inalienable rights, property will pay all the taxes to support our government, and not poverty and labor as they have always done heretofore.—*U. S. Journal.*

Powder mill explosion. We learn from the Hartford Courant that one of Hazard's powder mills, at Enfield, was blown up on Wednesday morning, about 6 o'clock. It is stated that one man lost his life. The report was heard in

From the New Orleans Picayune, July 2.

TERRIBLE DISASTER!

Dreadful Steamboat Explosion!—Great Loss of Life!—Destruction of the Marquette.

Yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock, a most calamitous disaster occurred at the Steamboat landing near the foot of Poydras street. At the time mentioned the steamboat Marquette, Capt. E. A. Turpin, while backing out from the wharf burst her boilers with a most terrific explosion, scattering instantaneous death and destruction around.

The scene, as described by those who saw it immediately after the frightful accident, was awfully heart rending. Pieces of the wreck were thrown, with human bodies, into the air and at an immense distances.

How many lives were lost by this terrible accident is not known indeed it can never be accurately ascertained, as several who were going as passengers had not registered their names.

Last night there were eighteen persons in the Charity Hospital and one in Dr Stone's taken from the boat. These are all more or less injured; many of them it is feared mortally.

The officers of the boat were Captain Turpin, slightly scalded; 1st mate, Robert Smith, slightly scalded; clerk, J. F. Lee, bruised, but nothing; barkeeper, John Owick, of Greensborough, Ala. badly bruised; 1st engineer, Samuel Hacos, scalded but not dangerously; Hannibal clerk of the Captain, badly scalded (in the Hospital); 1st pilot, Theodore Ostrander severely contused and scalded, (in Dr Stone's Hospital;) 2d do———Powell, missing.

Cabin Passengers.—Mrs. Cerd and child Miss Lydia Page, Miss Sarah Smith, Mrs. Cook, all of Mobile; and Mrs Elmira Lacy, of Cincinnati—all of whom escaped uninjured. The number of gentlemen who had taken cabin passage is about nine; among them was Black M. Martin, captain of the Belle Poule at Mobile, much injured but not dangerously; Geo. Woodhull, clerk of the Belle Poule, missing; Luther Hathaway, mate of the Belle Poule, arm broken and face contused; Mr. Martin of Tennessee, missing.—Besides these we have not heard the names, and know nothing of the fate of any other cabin passengers.

Crew and Steerage Passengers.—We could not obtain a list of the names or number of the crew or steerage passengers. Capt. Turpin states he he thinks the former number about ten and the latter about thirty. A Miss Decker, and her child about nine months old, of those passengers, are known to be lost—too well known by her only son, whom she had come from New York to see, and who, in accents of wild despair, blended with deep filial feeling, proclaimed aloud his bereavement. He had just bade her farewell, and was yet standing on the wharf to obtain a last sight of her, when the explosion took place. Half crazed he jumped into the river, buffeted the water with frantic strength, and called aloud his parent's name with the vain hope that she might yet hear him. But she was where no human aid could reach her! The scene was heart rending beyond the power of language, and we have learned the young man has since attempted to drown himself in the very bitterness and insanity of his despair.

Besides those already mentioned, we found the following persons, all more or less injured by the catastrophe, in the Charity Hospital last evening. Many of them it was feared, would not survive till morning: Wm. B. Daniels, of Boston badly scalded; Andrew Troy, Ireland, dangerously scalded; Mary Troy his wife, and Mary Ann and Margaret, their children, slightly scalded; Christopher Gueydon and Francis Leglaise, natives of France both slightly scalded; John Westhead, Liverpool, scalded; Johanne McCarthy, Ireland, scalded; L. Harkins, do, do; John Durman, unknown, do; Wm. Ramsey, Alabama, do John W. Lee, New York, do.

The Marquette was just over from Mobile, and was leaving for Cincinnati for repairs.

The Secretary of the Treasury.

This vigilant officer, who, by the act of Congress of 16th June, 1844, is forbidden to establish any new system for the safe-keeping and disbursement of the public revenue, is, we understand, busily engaged in preparing, in anticipation of the meeting of Congress, a system of financial measures, *purely recommendatory*, worthy of its consideration.

We have no doubt that the Secretary of the Treasury, who, when a Senator in 1837, voted for an exclusive metallic currency for the Government, will now endeavor to carry into execution the sensible theory he then advanced with so much zeal and ability. That he will be interfered with by those who have the mantle of conservatism wrapped around them, is not improbable; but that he will be a feather in the breeze, or a straw upon the stream, is a libel upon him which we shall feel bound to repel, let it come from whatever quarter it may. The Secretary of the Treasury is required to report directly to the House of Representatives of the United States upon the subject of the Finances; and whatever may be said or done by others in power, before or after said report, we shall look to that as the table that is destined to hold the Democracy of our country together.—*U. S. Journal.*

"*Babes in the woods*."—There was quite an excitement in the south part of Northford, a day or two since, occasioned by the straying away of a fine little boy of four years, the child of a Mr. Jones, of this city, while on a visit with its mother to her father, Mr Stephen Kelsy, in Northford. The child begged to accompany its grandfather to the lot in which he was mowing and where it remained until about 11 o'clock—when wishing to go back to the house, the old gentleman saw him well on the path, and returned to his work. But the little fellow, attracted by a colt, or the birds, lost his reckoning, and wandered off. When the grandfather came home, at noon, nothing had been seen of the child. A strict search was then commenced by the family, and continued without success during the day—and as night came on, the most intense anxiety began to be felt by the mother and family for the safety of her first born. She had every well examined, every pond dragged, and every thicket explored, in vain; and about 11 o'clock P. M. it was concluded to alarm the village and institute a general search. Accordingly, the church bell was rung, and horns blown, till the summons were answered by a large number of persons, who with lighted torches, chose each his route and commenced the search; but party after party returned during the night with no tidings of the lost one, and its descovery was entirely given up. One young man, however, providentially directed, extended his route on to the mountain, and in a lonely spot he found the little fellow lying on the grass sleeping soundly a distance of about four miles from where he left the road! his clothes were nearly torn off in his ramble through the bushes. It was about sunrise when he was found, and the joy of the mother after finding her child, may be easily imagined.—*N. H. Register.*

A fearful tragedy, the result of seduction and desertion took place in New Orleans on the 24th ult. As Mr. J. M. Pettiway, a negro broker, was walking in the auction mart in Camp st., with Mr. Keeding, a young lady of prepossessing appearance, plainly but neatly dressed, approaching him, and drawing a pistol shot him, the ball entering his left side, passing through his body and coming out in front. Pettiway was conveyed to his residence. The young lady whose name is Henrietta Blanchard, made no attempt to escape, but throwing the pistol on the floor, demanded to be taken before the Recorder.—She was told that she had killed Pettiway. She replied that he had done worse to her. In reply to an inquiry why she had done as she had, she merely said, "He knows"—adding after a pause—"This is a fearful tragedy, but he deserved it." She was taken to the Second Municipality police jail. She appeared and continued throughout the day perfectly composed, betraying not the least excitement.—There was nothing in her manner that indicated an abandoned character. The Bee says, "the unfortunate young woman was seduced by Pettiway under promise of marriage—a child was the fruit of their intercourse, which is since dead. Pettiway refused to marry her, endeavored to blast her character, and offered her money to be released from his engagement, which she promptly refused, demanding as due to her honor, the fulfilment of his promise. Finding all her endeavors fruitless to obtain reparation and goaded to desperation by his shameful conduct towards her, she formed the deliberate design to be revenged, and so far accomplished her purpose as we have started."

The day following she was examined before the Recorder, and admitted to bail in the sum of $2000. The certificate of a physician was read stating that the wound was not mortal. The young woman is said to be the daughter of respectable parents in New York city.—*N. H. Palladium.*

A Good Toast.—"Women:—The morning star of infancy, the day star of manhood, the evening star of age. Bless such stars! May we bask in their influence until we see sky-high!"

A lovely little boy, about three years old, on Friday fell from a window in the third story of a house, 189 1-2 Bowery, upon the pavement and was killed. The child was a son of Mr. Benj. M. Thompson.

A few days ago a little child, about three years old fell over the second story balcony of No. 2 Cottage Place, and died in the course of the day from the injuries received.

REMARKABLE CASE

Of Mrs. Henstreet,

Of West Troy, N. Y.

The particulars of this case were written out by the attending physician, a gentleman of the highest reputation among the Medical Faculty and universally esteemed in the community where he lives. Written to the Proprietor under date January 10th 1844.

Mrs. H. was of a very pale complexion and delicate, feeble habit; was attacked six years ago with an ordinary cold, which soon produced a cough and expectoration. In a short time painful and wasting diarhoea set in, and of sudden almost reduced her to the grave. Four months after her first attack, in April following, she began raising blood profusely from her lungs. The cough and expectoration continued, attended with great soreness in the right side of the chest and along the course of the collar bone. The bleeding from the lungs continued to increase in frequency and in quantity until it occurred almost daily. The expectoration began also to change its appearance and assume the character of true consumptive pus or matter. The least exposure would augment the disease greatly. This state of affairs continued until September last, (1844,) five long years, when she, as a last resort, was desired to use Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative, a mere matter of experiment, and in her case considered by her friends as unavailing and without even a shadow of hope of relief. The almost miraculous result I will here and ever frankly acknowledge and give attestation to. By the first bottle of the Restorative she was much relieved, which was apparent to all her friends; her cough entirely discontinued by the last of November; she only bled once from the lungs after commencing the use of the Restorative, and then only about a teaspoonful in quantity. In two months only from the commencement of the medicine the tone and strength of her system was so far restored that she was enabled to discharge her servants and do all household work for her family entirely alone. Her pains in the chest were removed, and her nervous restlessness quieted. In short, her prospects of returning health were most flattering indeed; here however her hopes were prostrated. She ate (as did the rest of the family), some head-cheese, which was found to be poisoned, and in consequence she suffered most severely. Vomiting and purging were produced by it, continuing, notwithstanding prompt medical aid, until I despaired of her life, and when at long last it was arrested she was left in a very weak and exhausted condition. As soon as she was sufficiently recovered from the violence of this attack she resumed the use of the Restorative, and took two bottles with the same effect as before. The cough and expectoration which had returned through the severity of this last attack and notwithstanding this event, yielded to its influence again. Her general health and strength is now remarkably good, and she states that her former sense of lassitude and weariness, which made all her movements and exertions distressing and painful, has given place to a degree of energy and activity, which enabled her to go on with household affairs. All the functions of her system have their natural action and power, and the return of tone to them has failed to provoke any feverish excitement—a circumstance or difficulty to which tonic medicines are subject in irritable and inflammatory constitutions.

The Restorative may be obtained of the Agents for Norwich, DOCT. SAMUEL TYLER, and WM. S. TYLER.

June, 19 w30 w31

We hope soon to see in some part of our advertising columns, the notice that our friends have taken hold of the use of the Health Restorative of Mr. Brinckerhoff with the same spirit that is manifested in other parts of the country. Were it has been known it is reported to without delay, in Lung and Liver complaints, the sufferer showing his confidence in his medicine above and other aid. We will predict no disappointment in its use.

Cream Saponine.—This article takes the lead of every thing within our experience in shaving. It is easy and pleasant to the face, and seems to assist the razor, to a remarkable degree. It leaves the skin so smooth, too, that one cannot avoid admiring it especially if troubled with chapped faces, &c.—*Hartford Times.*

MARRIED.

In East Haven, June 22d, Capt. Elizekiah Parmelee, of Fair Haven, and Miss Miranda C. Leete, of Guilford.

DIED.

In North Brookfield on the 5th inst., of consumption, Mrs. Maria D., wife of Edward B. Whitney. Aged 27.

In this city, on the 2d inst, Caroline Elizabeth, only daughter of William L. and Mary E. Nichols, aged 9 mo.

In this city, on the 13th, Eliza, wife of Jesse D. Noyes, aged — years.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF NORWICH.

ARRIVED.

July 9th. Slp Andrew Jackson, Ewen fm Albany.
10 Sch Mary Proctor, Doane, fm Harwich.
Sch Ann Elizabeth, Scranton, fm Phil.
Slp Thomas Jefferson, Davis, fm Riverhead.
Sch Elvira, Roberts, fm Phil.
Sch New England, Pendleton, fm Bangor.
Sch Boston, Fisher, fm Phil.
Sch Hannah, Calbeth, fm Machias.
Slp Levant, Hall, fm Harwich.
Sch Myrtle, fm N. York
July 11, Sloop Aurora Geer, fm N. Y.
12, Steam sch. Shetucket, Geer, fm N. Y.
Cabot, Ewen, fm Brooklyn, N. Y.
Sloop Franklin, Tuthill, fm Kingston.
Sch Perseverance, Hobron, fm Philadelphia.
Sch Only Son, White, fm Kennebec.
13, Sloop Margarette, Pulis, fm Albany.
Sloop Hudson, Colt, fm Albany.
Sloop Seraph, Emmons, fm L. I
Sloop Splendid, Benjamin, fm L. I.
Sch Daniel Webster, Delano, fm Coxsackie.

2000 BAGS DAIRY SALT, in prime order just received for sale by WHITAKER, HAMMOND & CO.
April 10, w2 Commerce St.

Wanted.

IMMEDIATELY, 2 or 3 Girls, as apprentices to the Dress making business.
Mrs. S. D PENDLETON.
Norwich June 24. w31 tw33

LOST!

ON Monday evening last, between the head of Thames street and the house of Capt. Geer, on the West Side, a Pocketbook, with the name of the subscriber written upon it, containing between thirty and forty dollars in money, and several notes and receipts of no value to any one except the owner. The finder shall be liberally rewarded on returning the same to ELISHA HAMILTON.
Norwich, July 16, 1845. tw34 tw31

For the Sea Shore.

THE superior Steamer Angoline, Capt. A. Lovett, is runing regular to the following superior watering places, viz:—Cross Harbor, Harbor's Mouth, Eastern Point, Pine Island. Persons wishing to visit Watch Hill can leave in superior pleasure Sloops on the arrival of the steamer Angoline at Stonington Point.

The splendid Warehouse Hotel at Stonington Point is opened and kept in a style not surpassed by any in New England.
Norwich, July 16, 1845. w31 tw31

C. BRINCKERHOFF'S

This medicine, when first introduced some years since, met with opposition and deadly united hostility from ignorant and vapid declaimers, who threw their darts of venom at it, classing it among the nostrums of the age. Those fruitless attempts to injure this great measure passed away; the base individuals who fostered them have shrunk away, conscious of their mistaken zeal and left the Restorative to proudly rank itself as the first and greatest medicine of the age. Consumption, that terrified destroyer of the beautiful and lovely of our kind, Liver complaint coughs and colds, pains in the breast and side, and their concomitant evils, are rendered harmless and inert, when met by a prompt and efficient use of the Restorative. Most opportunely, the efforts of the Proprietor to place his invaluable compound before the public, are now in the way of being crowned with success; and in every place where the angel of destruction, under the cloak of disease can be found, the Health Restorative shall drive him afar, and raise up the suffering mortals, and open to them the joys of a state of renewed health and energies. What a blessing to the dearly bereaved relatives, to witness the opportune aid instilling new life into the almost deceased endeared one. Hear the voice of earnest and brotherly expostulation and entreaty, and resort at once while there is yet time, to that best of all earth's treasures to the almost hopeless sick one, the Health Restorative. The following certificate is from Dr. Chilton, the well known New York chemist.

"I have analyzed a bottle of medicine called 'C. Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative;' and find that it does not contain Mercury, or any other metallic preparation, nor opium in any of its forms. It is composed of vegetable matter entirely."
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.

C. BRINCKERHOFF, Proprietor, N. Y
Horace Everett, U. S. Agent.
Principal Office, 96 Hudson street, New York.
SAMUEL TYLER 138 Main street, Norwich.
WM. S. TYLER, 131 Water street. do.
are agents for the above medicine.
July 1st, 1845. 1w34

LOOK OUT FOR THE ENGINE,

WHILE THE BELL RINGS!!
MUST BE SOLD
DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST!
2000 THIN SUMMER COATS.
1600 PAIRS PANTALOONS.
1150 VESTS.
And other GOODS to match at the
BOSTON CLOTHING STORE
143 *Main-Street.*
At prices lower than was ever before offered in this city or State.
J. B. PALMER & CO.
Norwich, July 4th. 34

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.

MISS BASSETT, will open on Monday the 4th of August, in the city of Norwich, a School for young Ladies, in which will be taught the Higher and Common branches of education including the French and Latin Languages.

Miss B., will be happy to exhibit to all those who may take an interest, in her School, testimonials of her ability from sources the most respectable. Further particulars may be learned by calling on Miss B., at the house of Mr. Wm. Faulkner, No. 56, Shetucket-st., one door north of the American House, Norwich.

TERMS.

English branches, including Mathematics, Philosophy, Chemistry, &c.	4,00
French or Latin, in addition to the above	5,00
French and Latin, " " " "	6,00

References.—Mr. J. P. Brace, Principal of Female Seminary, Hartford, Conn.
Rev. L. Bennett, Rector of Christ Church, Guilford, Conn.
R. D. Smith, Esq., Guilford, Conn.
Rev. William F. Morgan, Rector of Christ Church, Norwich, Conn.
July 15, 1845. w34 tw31

WANTED.—Soap Grease and Ashes in exchange for family Soap. Apply to the subscriber. HENRY S. GRACE, Allen street.
Norwich July 11, 1845. w34 tw29

FOR SALE.—A dwelling house and Lot situated on Union Street, the property of the late Mrs. Hannah Tyler. For further particulars enquire of CHARLES H. BREWER, at Thames Bank.
July 10, 1845. pw34 tw 29

PROBATE OFFICE, Windham District, } CHAPLIN, June 17th, 1845. }

THIS Court limits and appoints six months from the first publication of this Order, for the creditors to the Estate of Phebe Clark, late of Chaplin in said District deceased, to exhibit their several claims on said deceased's Estate to William A. Clark executor of the last will and testament of said deceased or be debarred a recovery according to law.
Attest. THOMAS GRAY, Clerk.
July 2, 1845. w33 tw26

SPORTSMEN ATTEND.

CALVIN G. RAWSON, keeps constantly on hand Pigeon & Wilkes & John Hall & Sons best English.

Sporting Powder.

Dupont's Powder in half & quarter Kegs, and in canister.
Indian Rifle, do in canisters.
A. SO.
Superior bisetting gun lock, patent Safety
Sept 6, 1844—1y10 113 Water-st.

ATTENTION ALL—NO HUMBUG!

THE subscriber being anxious to reduce his stock of DRY GOODS will for the next few weeks sell the balance of his stock of Summer Goods at very cheap prices for the purpose of making room for a large and splendid stock of Fall Goods. The following articles must be sold previous to the 20th of August.

20 pc BALZORINES and BERAGES.
10 " FRENCH MUSLINS.
8 " BALZORINE do.
Lot of light DE LAINES.
" " do CALICOES.
50 BERAGE SHAWLS.
25 SILK DAMASK.
40 plain DE LAINE.
20 FANCY CASIMERE.
10 Black SILK NETT.

—ALSO—

A general assortment of Men's and Boys' Summer wear of various styles. A small lot of PARASOLS SUN SHADES and PARASOLETS, at prices astonishingly cheap.

WM. H. TERRY.
July 7. 3w33 tw27

OAK HALL

FOR THE 3 SUMMER MONTHS, JUNE, JULY, and AUGUST.

ARCHITECTURE, GRACE, AND ORIGINAL DESIGNS FOR REMODELLING

"OAK HALL,"

FOR SPRING TRADE.

OPENING OF OAK HALL FOR 3 MONTHS!

Advice to Professional Men, Merchants, Clerks with moderate salaries, Farmers, Mechanics, Seamen, Firemen, and others.

VISIT OAK HALL.

ARRIVAL OF SPRING and SUMMER GOODS.

To Wholesale Dealers.

THE OPENING

TO-MORROW MORNING,

For Three Months.

I WOULD again most respectfully inform the citizens of Boston, and strangers visiting the city, (after a delay of six weeks, during which time I have not been idle,) I have completed my arrangements on the most

Magnificent Scale,

greatly surpassing my former arrangements. The interior is splendidly decorated, with Elegant

MAGIC ELEGANCE!

The architecture being Gothic, has given the artist an opportunity to display his taste to advantage.

The Paintings

which adorn the walls are so perfectly chaste and appropriate, that every one will be fully compensated for the trouble of visiting it. The design and effect of the interior, especially when

ILLUMINATED,

is unequalled in any store this side the Atlantic!

Much praise is due to the artist,

M. Angelo Monte Lilin,

for his share in beautifying this establishment. I flatter myself that the good taste of my fellow citizens and townsmen will fully appreciate all I have done, as my establishment was the *first and only one* that adopted the

"Extreme Low Price system."

Before "OAK HALL" was in existence it was not an uncommon thing for gentlemen to pay from 45 to $50 for a suit of clothes. For ONE HALF this sum, *or less*, a

PERFECT AND ENTIRE SUIT

can be obtained at this establishment, cut and made with that ease and grace that distinguish my garments from others. From this

EMPORIUM OF FASHION,

first originated the Gothic style of architecture in Boston, and oak painting, &c., now so much in fashion.

To those who have not visited this great

PLACE OF RESORT,

on account of the name of the street, I would most respectfully say that where my establishment is located was once the Court end of Boston, and at this time is visited and patronized by the most influential and respectable individuals.

REASONABLE PRICE,

and to be sure and have a **Good Fitting Suit**, that will sit upon the form with ease, grace, and gentility.

FIVE GOOD REASONS

why you can purchase at Oak Hall *less than at any* other establishment in the United States:

FIRST.—You do not have to pay me for *your* shit and the *individuals* that did not pay previous to you, as my business is cash on delivery.

SECOND.—If any garment made to order is not pleasing in every particular, it is no inconvenience to me to take it back, and make another, as ready made garments are directly in my line.

THIRD.—I purchase my goods in large lots, extremely cheap, and give my customers the benefit, by selling them at the smallest advance.

FOURTH.—I go by the motto—

LARGE SALES AND SMALL PROFITS

or as some say,

"No profits at all."

That I'll leave with my customers to decide.

FIFTH.—My facilities are such at this time for doing a

LARGE BUSINESS,

that I can afford to sell at

Very Low Prices!

BOY'S CLOTHING.

I have lately added to my already extensive manufactory, rooms for the manufacture of Boy's Clothing, and shall keep a large supply of every variety and kind always on hand.

TO WHOLESALE DEALERS.

You will find the greatest variety of every style of fresh manufactured Clothing, adapted for Spring, to your different trades, and will be sold extremely low in large lots.

AT RETAIL;

One of the largest and best selected stocks of **Fresh Spring and Summer Goods** ever in "Oak Hall," and will be sold at the following low prices:

PANTALOONS.

2,500 pairs fancy Spring patterns of Satinet Pants,		1,75 to 2,50
3,000 " Steel Mixed	Pants,	1,62 to 3,00
2,200 " Sheeps Gray,	"	1,75 to 2,00
2,500 " Canada Gray	"	1,75 to 3,00
3,000 " Black Cassimere	"	3,00 to 4,00
2,000 " Lavender Cassimere	"	3,00 to 4,00
2,200 " super black " fancy stripe	"	4,00 to 5,00
1,500 " super blue Broadcloth and Cassimere	"	3,50 to 4,50

THIN COATS.

2,500 thin Coats and Sacks, American Gingham,		75 to 1,00
5,000 " " " " "		125 to 1,75
4,000 " " " " "	satin figure,	1,50 to 1
3,700 " " "	" Webster check,	75 to 1,2
3,750 " " "	" London Plaids,	1,25 to 175
4,000 " " "	" of Linen and other goods,	1,00 to 1,75

THIN PANTS.

3,000 pair thin Pants, of every quality of goods, at very low prices, say from 50 cents to $2,50 per pair.

VESTS,

3,000 light Vests, a very pretty affair for Spring,		50 to 1,00
4,500 dark Valencia,		75 to 1,50
5,500 fine " dark and light,		150 to 250
2,700 Satin Vests, figured and plain,		2,00 to 3,00

DRESS AND FROCK COATS.

1,500 super Dress Coats, all colors, green, blue, black, olive, &c. &c. from $ to $18.

4,750 super Frock Coats, all colors, mulberry, brown, &c. &c. from 6 to $16.

All of the above cut in the latest style and made up expressly for SPRING and SUMMER TRADE.

600 Business Coats, at low prices, say for 2 to $

2,300 Tweed Coats, water proof, fr $12 to $

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

Rich display of Furnishing Goods, at the following low prices, viz:

150 dozen white Shirts, linen bosoms, collars, and wristbands.....	$9,75 to 4,50 each	
100 " white shirts, plain.....	50 to 96	"
150 " fancy "	62½ to 97½	"
200 " twill'ed striped.....	50 to 62½	"
25 " rich figured satin Scarfs }		
50 " " " " " }	.....Low prices.	
50 " " " " " }		
50 " spring pattern Cravats....	12½ to 25	"
25 " rich silk "	50 to 1,00	"
50 " black Italian "	1,00 to 1,50	"
25 " rich figured satin "	75 to 1,25	"
50 " Stocks of every description, such as satin, bombazine, &c. &c. and made in the latest spring style, 1845.....	37½ to 1,00	"
1 " Brussels Carpet Bags and others.....	1,00 to 2,75	"
75 " Smoking Caps.....	100 to 2,00	"
200 " Brace of every description	18½ to 50	"
25 " best kid Gloves.....	50 to 1,00	"
25 " thread "	25 to 50	"
30 " silk "	50 to 75	"
200 " linen Bosoms, all descriptions.	25 to 75	"
200 " " Collars, latest patterns.	10 to 25	"
50 " Canes.....	10 to 1,00	"
25 " Umbrellas.....	50 to 1,00	"
50 " glazed silk Caps.....	1,00 to 1,25	"
100 " "	25 to 37½	"
100 " silk pocket Handkerchiefs	25 to 25	"

And endless variety of fancy articles such as gold and fancy Studs, Hair brushes, Clothes do, Pocket Combs, Dressing do, Tooth Brushes, Colognes, Bosom Pins, fancy Soaps, silk Purses, Guard Chains, Pant. Straps &c.

A liberal discount to the Trade.

My Furnishing Goods are purchased from first hands at low prices, and will be sold at a small advance to the trade.

At my extensive Long Rooms, OAK HALL BUILDING, 32, 34, 36, and 38 ANN STREET (Opposite MERCHANTS ROW, BOSTON.)
June 25. tw28 w1

City By-Laws.

A By-Law to suppress Dram-Shops and Tippling-houses in the City of Norwich.

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Norwich, in Court of Common Council assembled as follows:

Sec. 1 All houses, shops, stores, cellars and other places in said city where intoxicating liquor is sold or kept for sale, or offered for sale, or distributed, or offered for distribution in small quantities, or where persons of known intemperate habits are accustomed to frequent or visit; or where persons of an idle or dissolute character are accustomed to assemble, or where intoxicating liquor is suffered to be drank by such persons, shall be deemed tippling-houses and dram-shops, and hereby declared to be common nuisances.

Sec. 2. No person shall establish, keep or maintain in said city, any such house, shop, store, cellar or other place, nor sell, nor offer for sale, or expose, for sale, or have for sale or distribute, or have for distribution, or suffer to be drank in any such house, shop, store, cellar, or other place, any intoxicating liquor. And every person so offending, shall forfeit and pay, for the use of said City, a fine not exceeding thirty dollars. *Provided, Always* that nothing in this by-law shall be construed to apply to any licensed taverner, who conforms to the provisions of law, nor to prevent any licensed retailer from selling wines and distilled liquors according to the provisions of his license.

Sec. 3. The Mayor, and each of the Aldermen, and each of the Sheriffs, and each of the special Constables of said City, shall have power, and it shall be their duty, to cause all tippling-houses and dram-shops, at any time existing in said city, to be closed and suppressed, and they may use all such force as shall be necessary, to accomplish said object.

Passed the Court of Common Council, Jan. 4, 1837.
Attest. GEORGE PERKINS, Clerk.
Approved in City Meeting, April 28, 1837.
Attest. GEORGE PERKINS, Clerk.

THE following Votes were passed at a meeting of the Court of Common Council, held June 25th, 1845:

Voted, That all awnings, posts, or railings erected on the side of any street, or over the side walk in front of the premises of any person or persons in the City of Norwich, shall be removed if anything is suffered to remain or be exposed for sale on or under said awnings, posts or railings. And if hereafter anything is placed, or suffered to remain, or be exposed for sale, on or under the said awnings, posts or railings, the City Commissioners are hereby directed to remove forthwith, all such awnings, posts or railings, and clear said side walks from all encumbrances whatever.

The foregoing to take from and after the 1st day of July, 1845.

Voted, That all licenses heretofore given for the sale of gun-powder within the city limits, shall expire and cease to be in force on the 1st day of August, A. D. 1845.

A true copy of Record. Attest.
DAVID YOUNG, Clerk.
June 25. 3w33 tw28

CHINA, GLASS, EARTHEN WARE, MOLAR LAMPS and GIRANDOLES.

CHARLES I. COOLEY,

No. 34 Shetucket-street,

OFFERS for sale an elegant assortment of Solid Church, Hall and other Lamps; Girandoles, beautiful style, gilt and bronzed; Cut Drops, in pairs and sets; Earthen Ware of every description; Dinner, Tea and Chamber Sets, an extensive variety and of superior quality and some just opened entirely new patterns. Also a complete assortment of Common Ware for the country trade, at his lowest rates.

All the above will be sold at the lowest New York and Boston prices. Don't mistake the Store, No. 34 Shetucket-st., nearly opposite Ely & Co.
July 7 w33 tw28

Wanted.

TWO Apprentices at the blacksmith business. Enquire of the subscriber on Bath Street.
WILLIAM TUBBS.
Norwich, July 7th, 1845. tw33 w1 33

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber has just opened a new Store of goods of various kinds in Main Street, No. 58, near the Universalist Church in East Chelsea.—Where there can be found, Flour, Sugar, Salt, Coffee, Teas, Wood Ware and Cotton Cloth, which will be sold very low for Cash. All sorts of country produce taken in exchange for goods. Also three good tenements to rent. Apply to
JAMES BOTTOM.
July 7 w33 tw28.

DECLARATION
TO ALL PEOPLE.

WHEN IN THE COURSE OF HUMAN EVENTS IT BECOMES EXPEDIENT TO REDUCE STOCK. THE DRY GOODS DEALER OFTENTIMES FINDS IT NECESSARY TO SELL RICH AND DESIRABLE GOODS AT RUINOUS PRICES.

ELY & CO.,

AT THE

GREAT COMMERCIAL DEPOT,

AND

33 SHETUCKET-STREET. 35

HAVE resolved to make one grand clearing out sale. Their entire Stock of SUMMER GOODS must be disposed of without delay. For they contemplate and are making arrangements to open for fall trade the most splendid Stock of goods ever offered in this county.

They have therefore resolved to sell the following lavoice without reserve, to cost as their object is to sell and replace stock.

A lot of BALEORINES and BARAGES.	10,000 yds. LIGHT PRINTS.
A lot of MUSLIN and LAWNS.	A good stock MOUS. DeLAINS.
A lot of Fancy SHAWLS.	

A large inpoice of SUMMER GOODS for Gent's Clothing, consisting of

GAMBROONS, CROTON CLOTHS, LINENS, GRO DE ETA, DRA DE ETA, and *FRENCH CASSIMERES.*

which are bargains. They have received orders to sell what BONNETS they have on hand at some price or the manufacturer is bound to sell them. *RIBBONS*, cheaper than the cheapest. Ladies wishing BONNETS will find a stock of 250, to select from at prices never before heard of. Come one Come all.

Jan. 22, 1845.—tw21 w31 ELY & CO.

LOOK HERE.

AT THE

ONE PRICE STORE.

WM. W. KINNEY, AGENT.

18 splendid silk Velvet VESTS for	1 00	Nice Summer VESTS for	,75 cts
Thin Summer PANTS from 50, cts to	1,00	Thin Summer COATS for	1,00

18 *SHETUCKET-STREET.* 18

Remember that there is only one price and no jockeying at this establishment. The Public will see that this is the only true principle of doing business, we will not ask one price and Take another. Gentlemen who want to buy their Clothing Cheap will call on us as we are bound to sell our goods lower than any other establishment. 18 *Shetucket-Street.*

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA CLOTHING STORE

May 12, 1845. w1

NEW GOODS—SPRING STOCK.
CONNECTICUT BONNET STORE.

HITCHCOCK & PAYSON,

MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF

STRAW, SILK AND FANCY BONNETS

And Dealers in

RIBBONS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,

AND FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

HAVING made extensive arrangements for the Spring Trade, we are prepared to offer to our numerous customers and the public generally a very RICH AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF NEW GOOD and we pledge ourselves to sell lower than the lowest New York or Boston prices. We feel confident bring our whole attention to the BONNET and MILLINERY Business, we shall be able to give satisfaction We shall at all times have a stock worthy the attention of purchasers at *Wholesale and Retail.*

All persons buying the above goods will save 20 per cent by calling at the Connecticut Bonnet Store.

N. B. Bonnets and Leghorn Hats Bleached and prepared in the best style at short notice. Millinery Department under the direction of Miss *D. D. CLEMENT.* No 17 Shetucket-st.

Norwich, April 1st '45.

EXTENSIVE SALE!
CLOTHING,

WILL CONTINUE through the season at

THE BOSTON CLOTHING STORE,

148 MAIN-STREET.

J. B. PALMER & CO.,

HAVE just received from their manufacturing establishment in Boston, an ENTIRE NEW AND FASHIONABLE STOCK, of Spring and Summer Clothing, made and trimmed in the best manner and most fashionable Styles. It is useless to enumerate articles, as it is a well-known fact that every garment, from a superfine Eighteen Dollar Coat to a pair of Fifty Cent Pantaloons, can be found at this establishment.

FURNISHING GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Price and quality, wholesale and retail. Green Jackets, Overalls and Striped Shirts, by the cord.—Their stock is now complete, and arrangements have been made by which they will receive new goods every week through the season.

The Public are therefore invited to call where they will ever find a Fresh Stock of Ready Made Cloth ng. ☞Our determination is to sell. Our watchword is NEVER TO BE UNDERSOLD!!

Norwich May, 1845. w2849

BOSTON
BOOT & SHOE STORE.

R. GOODWIN,

DEALER IN

BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS,

118 Main-street, Norwich,

RESPECTFULLY invites the attention of the citizens of Norwich, and the public generally to his *NEW* and *SPLENDID* assortment of

Boots and Shoes,

just received from the manufacturers and other sources, where they had been bought at the lowest Cash prices, and will be sold at such rates as cannot fail to suit the most acute bargainer. My stock has been made from the best materials, and of superior workmanship. All articles not proving as recommended, will be made good. Customers can rely upon finding at my Store, every desirable article in the Boot and Shoe Line, and at *LOWER* prices than those that defy competition.

DON'T MISTAKE THE NUMBER.

118 Main Street. 118

May 10 w27tw52—1

REGULAR STEAM BOAT LINE,

BETWEEN NORWICH AND NEW YORK

DAILY.

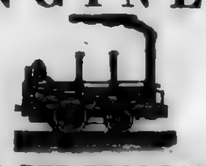
THE Splendid Steamer Cleopatra, Capt ISAAC K. DUSTAN. The Splendid Steamer Worcester, Capt DANIEL BACON.

The Worcester will leave Norwich on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The Cleopatra will leave Norwich, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Each of the above boats will leave New-York on alternate days.

April 16 1845. E. A. BILL, Steam Boat Agent 21

LOOK OUT
FOR THE
ENGINE,



WHILE THE BELL RINGS!!

MUST BE SOLD

PREVIOUS TO THE 4th OF JULY.

2000 THIN SUMMER COATS.
1600 PAIRS " PANTALOONS.
1150 " VESTS.

And other GOODS to match at the

BOSTON CLOTHING STORE

148 *Main-Street.*

At prices lower than was ever before offered in this city or State.

J. B. PALMER & CO.

Norwich, May 23d 27

On and after the 1st of April next.

J. IRESON & SON

WILL have removed their entire stock of *BOOTS & SHOES,* with large additions, to the Store in the New Brick Block, known as Hubbard's Row, No. 115 Main-street where they respectfully invite all of their old and as many new customers to call and see them. They hope, by close application to business, and by selling their goods at low rates, to merit the approbation of their numerous patrons.

Having a very large acquaintance with the eastern manufacturers, we have made extensive arrangements to receive and sell their goods at such prices as will enable us to outdo all competitors.

And to our wholesale Customers we would say that in this department we intend to spare no pains to have it complete. Being always supplied with every article usually kept for jobbing. We trust we shall be able to furnish country Merchants, and others on such terms as will save them the expence of going to Boston or New York for the like Goods.

After April first, 115 South side Main-st.

Jan 3 th, '45. 1f10

The Brandreth's Pills.

As a general family medicine, especially in a country so subject to sudden changes of temperature as his, their value is incalculable. By having the Brandreth Pills always on hand, should a sudden attack of sickness take place, they can be given at once, and will often have effected a cure before the physician could have arrived.

In Cholic, and in inflamation of the bowels, these Pills will at once relieve, and perseverance in their use, according to the directions, will surely do all that medicine can do to restore the health of the patient.

In diseases arising from the use of mercury or from any cause or vitiation, from bad blood or otherwise, their use will produce the most happy results. In all attacks of Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, and in cases of chronic or recent Costiveness, the use of the Brandreth Pills will be productive of infinite service—sometimes occasioning so great a change for the better as to cause great thankfulness.

In all cases of Indigestion, Worms, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and in all affections of the Stomach and Bowels, the Brandreth Pills will be found a never failing remedy.

To insure the full benefit of these celebrated Pills, they should be kept in the house, so that upon the first commencement of sickness they may be at once resorted to. One dose is better than a dozen after the disease has become established in the system.

The Brandreth Pills are purely vegetable, and so innocent that the infant of a month old may use them if medicine is required, not only with safety but with a certainty of receiving all the benefit medicine is capable of imparting. Females may use them during all the critical periods of their lives. The Brandreth Pills will insure their health, and produce regularity in all the functions of life.

Be careful of counterfeit Pills. How to avoid them:

No 1 Security

Each Agent who sells the Genuine Brandreth Pills has a CERTIFICATE OF AGENCY, which has been engraved at a vast expense. It represents the Manufactory at Sing Sing, on the banks of the Hudson river, and is signed by Dr. Brandreth, and his seal stamped upon the paper.

No. 2 Security.

Above all observe the labels upon the boxes.—Each box of the Genuine Pills has now THREE LABELS upon it. The top and the bottom label Bearing upwards of FIVE THOUSAND LETTERS in RED INK. The words BENJAMIN BANDRETH'S PILLS being printed over two and reaching upon the two labels.

No 3 Security.

There are also upon each label two signatures of Dr. Brandreth: one B. Brandreth, and also one Benjamin Brandreth. Each box, therefore, to be genuine, must have six signatures of Dr. Brandreth upon it. If the box do not answer this discription the Pills are not the Brandreth Pills, but some vile counterfeit of them, as all the old labelled boxes have been collected.

No. 4 Security.

Besides the above signs of genuineness, fac-similies of the Brandreth Pill, labels are upon the Certificate of Agency; therefore compare your box with the labels on the Certificate; if it agrees, the Pills are true; if it does not they are false.

I have expended much time, and at least $5000 in perfecting these checks to the sale of counterfeit Pills, and in the hope they will secure the genuine BRANDRETH PILLS to all who want them.

I remain the public's servant,

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.

The following names are a list of Dr. B. Brandreth agents in New London Co.

Norwich, R. W. Roath; New London, Nathan Belden; Colchester, L. A. Kellogg; Franklin, Amasa L. Hyde; Liberty Hill, Austin Gay; Lebanon, Gurdon Robinson; Yantic ville, Tracy, Huntington & Co.; Fitchville, S. Fitch; Norwich Town, Geo. D. Fuller, Milltown, Wm. B Hull; Stonington, Horace Lewis Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Portersville, Smith, Cody & Co; Centre Groton, R. W. Smith; Groton, John Hudson; Hamburg, H. A. Brockway; Salem, E. S. Williams; Montville, James Turner; Hadlyme, Z. Brockway.

March, 19 '45. 17

Fales's Cathartic Lozenges,

THOUGH prepared from a great many Vegetable Sweetmeats as are palatable and pleasant to eat as any other Confectionary Compound.

☞This preparation is decidedly the best among all the known cathartic preparation, for while its operation is as sure as Salts, Castor Oil, Calomel and Jalop, or any other, cathartic medicine, it has the advantage over all in being pleasant to eat, while all other cathartics are generally disagreeable to take Price 25 cents per box, with full directions, and may be found at the Depository, No. 96 Commercial steret.

FALES'S WORM LOZENGES.

Are a safe and sure remedy for Worms. Children love them. They act like a charm in removing the symptoms, such as starting in sleep, grating the teeth, pale nose about the mouth and nose, occasional sickness at the stomach, precarious appetite swelled bowels, and general feverish habit. The child falls into a quiet sleep, the worms are stupified and expelled, and the child, as far as heard from in every instance has been cured.

Price 25 cents per box, with full directions; sold at 96 Commercial-street.

FALES'S COUGH LOZENGES

Are beneficial in all common Colds and Coughs Whooping Cough, inflamation in the Throat and Lungs, in the Croup or Hives, and more certain to operate satisfactory than the celebrated HIVE SYRUP. The most happy effect is obtained in a few moments; the symptoms disappear and the disease is broken up by the magical effect of these Lozenges.

Full directions accompany each box, and found at the Depository, 96 Commercial street

FALES'S DYSENTERY LOZENGES.

Are a safe and agreeable remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhœa of adults, and for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Bowel Complaints of children. Particular attention must be paid to the directions which accompany each box.

FALES'S CAMPHOR LOZENGES,

Are beneficial in all common and sick headache, and where there is a sense of tightness or weight over the eyes, in eruptive diseases, such as Measles and Small Pox. Also in Mania. Epilepsy. Melancholy, Hysteria, in St. Vitus Dance, and in all cases of Languor and Oppressions of the Vital Powers, and may be taken with safety by women and children in all conditions.

Full directions accompany each box.

FALE'S CYPRIAN HAIR TONIC,

Is now so extensively known and justly celebrate hat further comment upon it will be useless; we can say, however, with truth, that among the many thousands who have purchased the Tonic in this or other countries, none have returned with complaints while thousands have expressed not only their approbation, but their wonder and admiration of beholding its effects. A few bottles only can be found, at 96 Commercial-street.

CLEAR OUT YOUR RATS.

The gnawings and antics of these destructive creatures can be hushed forever in your House or Store if you will procure a box of the genuine.

MADAGASCAR RAT EXTERMINATOR.

and use it according to directions. You cannot depend upon it unless obtained at J. J. FALES' No Commercial, corner of Lewis & Commercial Streets ston, or of the following.

AGENTS.

Norwich, Samuel Tyler and John L Devotion New London, Wm. Stearns, Stoddard & Allen, A. Beckwith; Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Mystic Bridge Keeney & Brown; Noank, Brown & Wilbur; Stonington Point, Elisha Paxon, Jr.; Lyme, Joseph Brockway; Hadlyme, Ely P. Wells; East Haddam, R. W. Miller; Moodus, Sheffield Lewis; Leesville Richmond & Upham; Middle Haddam, Child & Carrier; Portland, John Payne; South Glastenbury, Oliver Brainard and Wm. W. Post & Co; Colchester, A. M. Hurlbut; Willimantic, Jason Safford and R. Moulton: Scotland, James Burnet; Howard's Valley, G. D Spencer; Hampton, Wm. Brown; Andover, Loomis & Button; South Coventry, D. M. Beall; Mansfield, Geo. T. Clark and Z. Storrs & Son; Chaplain, Walter Goodell; Phoenixville John B. Adams; Eastford, Joseph Dorse and Calvin Whitney, Ashford, E. B. Hibbard, Wm. A. Brewster; Danielsonville, Conn

Oct 30

NEW ENGLAND TRUSS MANUFACTORY,

Boston, Mass.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.

CONTINUES to manufacture all the various approved Trusses, at his old stand No. 305 Washington street, opposite No 264, entrance in Temple Avenue, Boston.

Also—ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, for Prolapsus Uteri—Trusses for Prolapsus Ani—Suspensory Bags, Knee Caps, Back Boards, Steeled Shoes for deformed feet. Trusses repaired at one hour's notice and made to answer oftentimes as well as new.—The subscriber having worn a truss himself for the last 26 years, and fitted so many for the last 10 years, feels confident in being able to suit all cases that may come to him.

Convex pistal Trusses—Dr. Chase's Trusses, formerly sold by Dr. Leach—Trusses of galvanized metal that will not rust, having wooden and copper pads—Read's Spiral Truss—Rundell's do—Salmon's ball and socket—Sherman's patent—French do—Bateman's do. double and single—Stine's Trusses; also, Trusses for children of all sizes. Dr. Fletcher's Truss—Marsh's Truss—Dr. Hull's Truss—Thompson's Ratchet Truss, and the Shakers' Rocking Trusses, may be had at this establishment—Whispering Tubes and Ear Trompets, that will enable a person to converse low with one that is hard of hearing.

All Ladies in want of Abdominal Supporters or Trusses, waited on by his wife, Mrs. CAROLINE D. FOSTER, who has had ten years experience in the business.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.

Boston, Jan. 7, 1845.

Having had occasion to observe, that some persons afflicted with Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skillful workman in accomodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called upon to recommend him to my professional brethren and to the public, as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles. JOHN C. WARREN.

I hereby certify that I have, for several years past, been in the use of Mr. Foster's Truss for Inguinal Hernia, and find it to answer every desirable purpose, and consider it far preferable to any other which I have employed.

JAMES THACHER, M. D.

Plymouth, Nov 1, 1839.

Boston, March 10, 1840.

I hereby certify, that I have known Mr. James F. Foster, several years last past, and have frequently employed him in the construction of Trusses and other apparatus for my patients and have always found him ready, capable, and equal to the occasion for which I have employed him.

JOHN RANDALL, M. D.

Certified from Dr. Griffin, Lynn.

LYNN, March 3, 1840.

I have recommended the Trusses made by James Frederick Foster, of Boston, in a great many instances, for these few years past; and it is due to him to declare that, in every instance that has come to my knowledge, his work has given complete satisfaction. ED. T. CORFIN, M. D.

June 25, 1845. tw23 w32

Do you want comfort in SHAVING!!

THEN USE FERRE'S SHAVING

CREAM,

A FEW of the hundreds of recommendations of the above Cream may be found below

FERRE'S SHAVING CREAM.

The undersigned having used the *Cream Saponine*, of which Mr. E. C Ferre of Middletown is sole proprietor are happy to award him our testimonials in its favor. Considering the expedition of making the lather, its superior quality when made, its soothing effects on the beard, and its curative qualities upon the skin, we do not hesitate to recommend it to the public as the best Shaving Cream either domestic or imported now in use.

Rev. E E Griswold	Charles Woodward M D
do. Wm Jarvis	J Barratt, M D
do W G Howard	Wm B Casey, M D
do Arther Granger	David Harrison, M D
do Samuel M Emery	Edwin Stearns
Prof John Johnson	E A Russell
do A W Smith	Jeremiah H Taylor
Sam'l Stearns	Eli Wilcox, P M
Eleazer Lacey	Horace Clark
Joseph Arnold	Thomas G Mather
W S Camp	Sidera Chase
Daniel H Chase	George Francis
Charles Francis	

Ferre's Cream Saponine, after a thorough trial consider it much preferable to any other article which I have ever used in shaving. Its properties are so valuable as to commend it to general use.

Rev. J. R. CRANE.

For sale by WILLIAM S. TYLER, Waterst. Agent for the Proprietor, also sold by SAMUEL TYLER and Perfumers generally.

April 16 '45 21

REMOVAL.

BREWER & LEWIS have remov their Stove and Tin Ware Manufactory to No. 90 1-2 MAIN STREET two doors east John T. Mott's corner, where they offer for sale their usual assortment of STOVES, TIN WARE, &c., consisting of Milk Pans and Milk Pails with Strainers, Cheap as the cheapest; Moth Pattern Furnaces, all sizes; Japanned Ware of all descriptions: Pails and Coffee Pots, &c, &c, &c, &c

TIN ROOFING, TIN and COPPER GUTTERS, CONDUCTER PIPES, JOBBING and REPAIRING done as above, at short notice and in a workmanlike manner

April 30, 192

WATCH-HILL HOUSE

WESTERLY, R. I.

THE Subscriber having taken the above mentioned house, formerly occupied by Joseph C. Nash, would very respectfuly inform his friends and the public generally, that this admirable place of summer resort, which for health, comfort and pleasure is surpassed by none on our Atlantic shore, will be opened for the reception of visitors the 6th of June next.

The House is beautifully located upon the summit of a hill, having a very extensive view of the ocean and country, and affording a fine opportunity for Sea Bathing, and every accommodation to make Watch Hill a desirable place for a visit during the summer months.

Aline of sail boats will run daily (Sundays excepted) from Pawcatuck Village, and Watch Hill, to intersect the Steamboat Angelina at Stonington, from Norwich and New London. They will also be in readiness to accommodate sailing parties.

☞Fishing implements always on hand.

NELSON BROWN

May 7, w25 13

REMITTANCES TO AND PASSAGE FROM ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

WE beg to inform our friends in Norwich, Conn and this vicinity, that we have appointed Mr JAMES MC'LELLAND, of that city, as our agent

Persons sending for their relatives, or remitting money to the old country, will find it their interest and their friend comfort to give him a call.

ROCHE BROTHERS & CO.,

25 Fulton street, New York.

Jan 24th 1844 1f

Wanted.

IMMEDIATELY, 2 or 3 Girls, as apprentices to the Dress making business.

Mrs. S. F PENDLETON.

Norwich, June 24. w31 tw33

Norwich and Worcester RAIL ROAD.

ON AND AFTER

May 22, 1845,

Trains will leave as follows, viz:

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS,

Daily, except Sunday.

Leave Norwich, at 6 A. M. and 4 1-4 P. M.
" Worcester, at 10 A. M. and 4 1-4 P. M.

☞The Morning Train from Norwich, and the Morning and Evening Trains from Worcester, connect with the Boston, Western, and Hartford & Springfield Rail Roads.

NEW YORK TRAIN, via STEAM BOAT

Leaves Norwich for Worcester and Boston, every Morning except Monday, upon the arrival of the Boat from New York, about 2 o'clock.

Leaves Worcester for Norwich and New York, at 5 3-4 P. M. daily except Sunday.

NEW YORK TRAIN, via L. I. RAIL ROAD.

Leaves Norwich about 3 1-2 P. M. for Worcester and Boston, daily except Sunday.

Leaves Worcester for Norwich and New York, at 7 3-4 A. M. daily except Sunday. Arrive in Norwich at 9 3-4.

FREIGHT TRAINS.

Daily each way, except Sunday.

Fares are less when paid for Tickets, than when paid in the Cars. EMERSON FOOTE, *Supt.*

Norwich, May 21, 1845. w17 13

To Dry Good Merchants and the Public Generally.

Umbrella Parasol, and Sun-Shade

MANUFACTORY.

Opposite the Merchantes Hotel Norwich, Conn.

THE advertiser respectfully begs leave to return his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage he has received for many years, and earnestly solicits a continuance of the same.

Having just purchased a rich assortment of materials for the manufacture of Parasols and Sun Shades, for the coming spring *entirely for cash*, Merchants having silks suitable for the purpose, can have them made up in any style to better advantage and in a superior manner than sending them to New York. An assortment of umbrellas and parasols of different sizes and qualities, constantly on hand and the workmanship of all goods warranted and kept in repair one year.

Umbrellas and Parasols repaired or re-covered, in a few hours as usual.

ALBERT CHERRY.

Jan. 1st. 1845. 1f8

WM. H. ALLEN

DENTIST

OFFICE, NO. 94 SHETUCKET STREET, (UP STAIRS)

WHERE he will perform all operations necessary for the preservation of the teeth and gums in the best possible manner. Teeth inserted from 1 to a complete set. Teeth cleaned, filled, extracted, and all irregularities, whether they proceed from disease or want of proper care, remedied.

March 27.

Copartnership.

THE subscribers have entered into Copartnership under the firm of

MEEKER & HOLMES,

and will transact the Baking business in all its branches. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. Bread, Crackers, Cakes, &c., may be obtained at all times fresh, from our Depot, No. 32 Water street, lately occupied by Cushing Eells, Esq. please give us a call.

JOSEPH MEEKER, Jr.
WILLIAM H. HOLMES

May 24. w25—41—tf

Something New.

SPALDING & CO., are manufacturing under Letters Patent granted by the United States, an improved Friction match, to burn

Without Brimstone.

They now offer for sale, on very reasonable term

20,000 GROSS.

Neatly put up in Tin, Wood and Paper, in assorted packages and in lots to suit purchasers.

These Matches are highly improved of and recommended for family use by Physicians and Chemists, in consequence of the absence of Sulphur in their manufacture, the fumes of which are so disagreeable and deleterious to all, and particularly injurious to persons having weak lungs or delicate constitutions

They are particularly recommended to the attention of shippers as they have frequently been taken on long voyages and exposed to the action of all climates without the slightest injury.

For sale by SPALDING & O.

At wholesale and retail by R. W. MATHEWSON

Agents for the manufacturers

Jan 23 1845. 19

Livery Stable.

D. B. CHAPMAN has taken the STABLE situated on Bath street, opposite Tubb's Blacksmith Shop where he will continue the LIVERY BUSINESS in all its branches. He begs leave to say to his friends and the public that he intends to keep good Horses and Carriages To Let on Reasonable terms. Also, a Hack for the purpose of attending funerals and for such other purposes as it may be wanted—in all cases he drives himself.

Also—wanted, Horses to Board by the week.

☞Stable room to Feed 20 horses, daily.

Norwich, apr 23, 1845 1f22

REMEMBER

the old Stand, No. 78 Main-St.

OPPOSITE THE FRANKLIN HOUSE,

WHERE J. M. NELSON still continues to carry on the Tailoring business in all its various branches. The subscriber is now ready to make all kinds of Gentlemen's garments in the latest style The subscriber has received the Fall and Winter fashions for 1844-5. All garments made at this establishment warranted to fit.

N. B. Cutting done at short notice. Wanted also six or eight first rate Tailoresses to whom good wages will be given.

JAMES M. NELSON.

Sep. 1 '44 1f43

LADIES SHOES—Our assortment of Ladies Shoes is now large and perfect, embracing the choicest selection of fine Gaiters and Kid Buskins, colored and black of American and French Manufacture. Also, Common Shoes in abundance, of every variety and description, which will be sold cheaper than ever, by

J. IRESON & SON.

June 5 tw 16 w31

Indian Rubber Overshoes.

WE have on hand and for sale on the most reasonable terms, a most splendid assortment of **India Rubber Shoes and Overshoes,** of the latest patterns and styles in market, manufactured from the pure gum and get up in the best manner—warranted not to stiffen in the coldest weather, or contract by the heat, and will retain their color under all circumstances, and not to pull in the seams.

Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine the great improvements made in the manufacture of India Rubber ☞We sell cheap.

J IRESON & SON.

Feb. 16.

WANTED, 10,000 lbs.,

Old Cast off India Rubber Shoes.

FOR which new and fresh Goods will be exchanged at Cash price.

J. IRESON & SON.

Feb 8 1f11

PROCLAMATION.

THE

UNITED STATES

CLOTHING STORE,

91 Main Street.

HAS on hand a number of *thousands of*

SPRING AND SUMMER

GARMENTS

of every style and variety, which will be sold on the LOW PRICE system.

Gentlemen coming in from the country will find it to their advantage to call at the UNITED STATES, to purchase clothing—next door to Chas. Clark's Hat Store. J. T. FAY.

Norwich April 26, 1845; 17w18

TEA AND COFFEE.—A fresh supply just received, comprising every quality and for sale low by JULIUS WEBB.

Corner Commerce and Water Streets

May 14

White Lead.

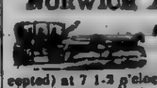
20,000 LBS. White Lead, for sale by D. M. PRENTICE.

Norwich, Ap 30.

Fare Reduced

BETWEEN

NORWICH AND HARTFORD.



THE MAIL STAGE for Hartford will leave Norwich every day (Sundays excepted) at 7 1-2 o'clock, A. M., arrive in Hartford about 2 o'clock, P. M.

FARE $2 00.

Passengers called for or left at any place in the city. PERRIGO & BULKELLEY, Proprietors

HENRY R. DOWNER, Agent.

Norwich, June 6th, 1845. tw 13w49

OPENING

All this week

At 115 South side Main street

A Splendid assortment of Gentleman's, Boy's and Youth's fine Calf and Goat, Sewed and Pegged Boots and Brogans some beautiful Styles. Call & see them. No charge for looking.

J. IRESON & SON

April 24 1845 21

CHEAP GROCERY STORE.

JULIUS WEBB,

CORNER OF COMMERCE & WATER STS.

OFFERS for sale a general assortment of GOOD, comprising every article usually kept in a Grocery line, at a very small advance from cost.

May 1 tw26 w18

Wanted.

FOUR or Five good House Painters, to such will be given Steady work & good pay, at the Paint Store of the Subscribers.

—1st door East of J. Breed & Co Water St.

SPALDING & ALBERTSON.

SUGAR.—5000 pounds Sugar of various qualities just rec'd and for sale cheap by

JULIUS WEBB,

Corner of Commerce and Water Streets

May 14 3w8

OCEAN HOUSE,

OPENED.

THIS House is new, large and commodious. It is located at the mouth of New London Harbor and is one of the most delightful situations for Sea Bathing, Fishing, Gunning &c. There is also superior Sail Boats always at hand—for ease of access it is not excelled in America. The steamer Angelina lands at the wharf on her way to Stonington, also on her return to New London and Norwich. In order to make the place one of the most desirable the Proprietor and his family will devote themselves personally to attend to those who may favor them with their calls.

OCEAN HOUSE, EASTERN POINT, near New London Harbor.

SOLOMON FISK, Proprietor.

June 17, 1845 w31 tw30.

New Route to

SPRINGFIELD.

FARE ONLY $2,50

PASSENGERS by this route will take the Stages to Hartford which leaves daily (except Sundays) at 7 1-2 A. M., and have 3 hours to do business in Hartford and arrive at Springfield by cars at 7 P. M.

G. H BULKELLEY, and ORRIN PERRIGO, Proprietors.

HENRY R. DOWNER, Agt.

Passengers by this route will save $1,40.

Norwich June 1845. tw 15 w30

BAKERY AND FAMILY

GROCERY.

CHARLES DENISON continues the

Baking and Grocery

business at his old stand in *Water Street*, where he will be happy to wait on all friends and former patrons. A general assortment of BREAD, CRACKERS and CAKES constantly on hand. His stock of GROCERIES are well selected, comprising almost every article usually kept in a Family Grocery, the ardent excepted, all of which will be sold as low as can be bought in the city.

☞N. B. All goods will be delivered in any part of the City free of expense to the purchaser

Norwich, May 3d, 1845.

Boston Piano Fortes.

R. W. Roath having recently purchased of Davis, Agt. the celebrated manufacture of Hallet, Davis, & Co., some very superior **Piano Fortes,** with all the late improvements, and will be sold at the lowest manufacturer's prices.

Jan. 25

NEW

CROCKERY STORE,

At No. 34 Shetucket-Street.

CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CHARLES I. COOLEY

WOULD invite his friends and the public to examine his stock of China, Glass and Earthen Ware, which he is now opening. The China and Earthen Ware is from the latest importations and most approved patterns.

Also, a large assortment of **SOLAR LAMPS GIRANDOLES** and House keeping articles generally. All of which will be sold at fair prices.

June 10 tw 17 3w3

2000 BAGS DAIRY SALT, in prime order, just received for sale by

WHITAKER, HAMMOND & CO.

April 10, w2 Commerce St

THE NORWICH NEWS.
BY
WM. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
OFFICE IN SHETUCKET STREET:
Brick Building, 2d Story, opposite Ely & Co's
NORWICH, CONN.

TERMS.

To City subscribers,	$2,00
Mail subscribers,	$1,50

payable in advance.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Six lines or less, one two or three weeks,	75
Half a square,	50
A square,	$100

All over a square, in the same proportion. Twenty-five cents each week for continuance after three weeks.

The Brandreth's Pills.

As a general family medicine, especially in a country so subject to sudden changes of temperature as this, their value is incalculable. By having the Brandreth Pills always on hand, should a sudden attack of sickness take place, they can be given at once, and will often have effected a cure before the physician could have arrived.

In Cholic, and in inflamation of the bowels, these Pills will at once relieve, and perseverance in their use, according to the directions, will surely do all that medicine can do to restore the health of the patient.

In diseases arising from the use of mercury or from any cause so vitiated, from bad blood or other ills, their use will produce the most happy results. In all attacks of Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, and in cases of chronic or recent Costiveness, the use of the Brandreth Pills will be productive of infinite service—sometimes occasioning so great a change for the better as to cause great thankfulness.

In all cases of Indigestion, Worms, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and in all affections of the Stomach and Bowels, the Brandreth Pills will be found a never failing remedy.

To insure the full benefit of these celebrated Pills, they should be kept in the house, so that upon the first commencement of sickness they may be at once resorted to. One dose is better than a dozen after the disease has become established in the system.

The Brandreth Pills are purely vegetable, and so innocent that the infant of a month old may use them if medicine is required, not only with safety but with a certainty of receiving all the benefit medicine is capable of imparting. Females may use them during all the critical periods of their lives. The Brandreth Pills will insure their health, and produce regularity in all the functions of life.

Be careful of counterfeit Pills. How to avoid them:

No 1 Security

Each Agent who sells the Genuine Brandreth Pills has a CERTIFICATE OF AGENCY, which has been engraved at a vast expense. It represents the Manufactory at Sing Sing, on the banks of the Hudson river, and is signed by Dr. Brandreth, and has seal stamped upon the paper.

No. 2 Security.

Above all observe the labels upon the boxes.—Each box of the Genuine Pills has now THREE LABELS upon it. The top and the bottom label containing upwards of FIVE THOUSAND LETTERS in RED INK. The words BENJAMIN BRANDRETH'S PILLS being printed over two and rididus upon the two labels.

No. 3 Security.

There are also upon each label two signatures of Dr. Brandreth: one B. Brandreth, and also one Benjamin Brandreth. Each box, therefore, to be genuine, must have six signatures of Dr. Brandreth upon it. Make but do not answer this discription the Pills are not the Brandreth Pills, but some vile counterfeit of them, as all the old labelled boxes have been collected.

No. 4 Security.

Besides the above signs of genuineness, fac-similies of the Brandreth Pill, labels are upon the Certificate of Agency; therefore compare your box with the labels on the Certificate; if it agrees, the Pills are true; if it does not they are false.

I have expended much time, and at least $5000 in perfecting these checks to the sale of counterfeit Pills, and in the hope they will secure the genuine BRANDRETH PILLS to all who want them.

Remain the public's servant,
B. BRANDRETH, M. D.

The following names are a list of Dr. B. Brandreth agents in New London Co.

Norwich, R. W. Roath; New London, Nathan Beldin; Colchester, L. A. Kellogg; Franklin, Amasa L. Hide; Liberty Hill, Austin Gay; Lebanon, Gurdon Robinson; Yantic ville, Tracy, Huntington & Co.; Fitchville, S. Fitch; Norwich Town, Geo. D. Fuller Milltown, Wm. B Hall; Stonington, Horace Lewis Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Portersville, Smith, Cady &Co; Centre Groton, R. W. Smith; Groton, John Hudson: Hamburg, H. A. Brockway; Salem, E. S. Williams; Montville, James Turner; Hadlyme, Z. Brockway.

March, 19 '45. 17

Do you want comfort in SHAVING!!
THEN USE FERRE'S SHAVING CREAM,

A FEW of the hundreds of recommendations of the above Cream may be found below

FERRE'S SHAVING CREAM.

The undersigned having used the Cream Saponine, of which Mr. E. C Ferre of Middletown is sole proprietor are happy to award him our testimonials in its favor. Considering the expedition of making the lather, its superior quality when made, its softening effects on the beard, and its curative qualities upon the skin, we do not hesitate to recommend it to the public as the best Shaving Cream either domestic or imported now in use.

Rev. E E Griswold	Charles Woodward M D
do. Wm Jarvis	J Barratt, M D
do W G Howard	Wm B Casey, M D
do Arther Granger	David Harrison, M D
do Samuel M Emery	Edwin Stearns
Prof John Johnson	E A Russell
do A W Smith	Jeremiah H Taylor
Sam'l Stearns	Eli Wilcox, P M
Eleazer Lacey	Horace Clark
Joseph Arnold	Thomas G Mather
W S Camp	Sidera Chasel
Daniel H Chase	George Francis
Charles Francis	

Ferre's Cream Saponine, after a thorough trial consider it much preferable to any other article which I have ever used in shaving. Its properties are so valuable as to commend it to general use.
Rev. J. R. CRANE.

For sale by WILLIAM S. TYLER, Water-st. Agent for the Proprietor, also sold by SAMUEL TYLER and Perfumers generally.
April 16 48 21

REMOVAL.

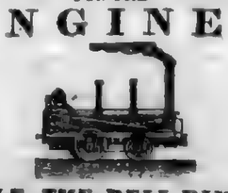
BREWER & LEWIS, have remov their Stove and tin Ware Manufactory to No. 90 1-2 MAIN STREET two doors east John T. Mott's corner, where they offer for sale their usual assortment of STOVES, TIN WARE, &c., consisting of Milk Pans and Milk Pails with Strainers, Cheap as the cheapest; Motts Retreat Furnaces, all sizes; Japanned Ware of all descriptions: Pails and Coffee Pots, &c. &c. &c. &c.

TIN ROOFING, TIN and COPPER GUTTERS, CONDUCTER PIPES, JOBBING and REPAIRING done as above, at short notice and in a workmanlike manner
April 30, 1f26

Copartnership.

THE subscribers have entered into Copartnership under the firm of
MEEKER & HOLMES,
and will transact the Baking business in all its branches. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. Bread, Crackers, Cakes, &c. may be obtained at all times fresh, from our Depot, No. 32, Water street, lately occupied by Cushing Kelly, Esq. please give us a call.
JOSEPH MEEKER, Jr.
WILLIAM H. HOLMES.
May 20. w33—41t—tf

LOOK OUT FOR THE ENGINE,



WHILE THE BELL RINGS!!
MUST BE SOLD
DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST!
2000 THIN SUMMER COATS.
1600 PAIRS " PANTALOONS.
1150 " VESTS.
And other GOODS to match at the
BOSTON CLOTHING STORE
143 Main-Street.
At prices lower than was ever before offered in this city or State.
J. B. PALMER & CO.
Norwich, July 15th. 34

City By-Laws.

A By-Law to suppress Dram-Shops and Tippling-houses in the City of Norwich.

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Norwich, in Court of Common Council assembled as follows:

Sec. 1 All houses, shops, stores, cellars and other places in said city where intoxicating liquor is sold or kept for sale, or offered for sale, or distributed, or offered for distribution in small quantities, or where persons of known intemperate habits are accustomed to frequent or visit: or where persons of an idle or dissolute character are accustomed to assemble, or where intoxicating liquor is suffered to be drank by such persons, shall be deemed tippling-houses and dram shops, and hereby declared to be common nuisances.

Sec. 2. No person shall establish, keep or maintain in said city, any such house, shop, store, cellar or other place, nor sell, nor offer for sale, or expose, for sale, or have for sale or distribute, or have for distribution, or suffer to be drank in any such house, shop, store, cellar, or other place, any intoxicating liquor. And every person so offending, shall forfeit and pay, for the use of said city, a fine not exceeding thirty dollars. *Provided Always* that nothing in this by-law shall be construed to apply to any licensed taverner, who conforms to the provisions of law, nor to prevent any licensed retailer from selling wines and distilled liquors according to the provisions of his license.

Sec. 3. The Mayor, and each of the Aldermen, and each of the Sheriffs, and each of the special Constables of said City, shall have power, and it shall be their duty, to cause all tippling-houses and dram-shops, at any time existing in said city, to be closed and suppressed, and they may use all such force as shall be necessary to accomplish said object.

Passed the Court of Common Council, Jan. 4, 1837.
Attest. GEORGE PERKINS, Clerk.
Approved in City Meeting, April 26, 1837.
Attest. GEORGE PERKINS, Clerk.

THE following Votes were passed at a meeting of the Court of Common Council, held June 25th, 1845.

Voted, That all awnings, posts, or railings erected on the side of any street, or over the side walk in front of the premises of any person or persons in the City of Norwich, shall be removed if anything is suffered to remain or be exposed for sale on or under said awnings, posts or railings. And if hereafter anything is placed, or suffered to remain, or be exposed for sale, on or under any such awnings posts or railings, the city Commissioners are hereby directed to remove, forthwith, all such awnings, posts or railings, and clear said side walks from all encumbrances whatever.

The foregoing to take from and after the 1st day of July, 1845.

Voted, That all licenses heretofore given for the sale of gun-powder within the city limits, shall expire and cease to be in force on the 1st day of August, A. D. 1845.

A true copy of Record, Attest.
DAVID YOUNG, Clerk.
June 26. 3w33 tw26

C. BRINCKERHOFF'S

This medicine, when first introduced some years since, met with opposition and deadly aimed hostility from ignorant and vapid declaimers, who threw their darts of venom at it, classing it among the nostrums of the age. Those fruitless attempts to injure this great measure passed away; the base individuals who fostered them have shrunk away, ashamed of their mistaken zeal and left the Restorative to proudly rank itself as the first and greatest medicine of the age. Consumption, that terrified destroyer of the beautiful and lovely of our kind, Liver complaint coughs and colds, pains in the breast and side, and their concomitant evils, are rendered harmless and inert, when met by a prompt and efficient use of the Restorative. Most opportunely, the efforts of the Proprietor to place his invaluble compound before the public, are now in the way of being crowned with success; and in every place where the angel of destruction, under the cloak of disease can be found, the Health Restorative shall drive him afar, and raise up the suffering mortals, and open to them the joys of a state of renewed health and energies. What a blessing to the nearly bereaved relatives, to witness the opportune aid instilling new life into the almost deceased endeared one. Heed the voice of earnest and brotherly expostulation and entreaty, and resort at once while there is yet time, to that best of all earth's treasures to the almost hopeless sick one, the Health Restorative. The following certificate is from Dr. Chilton, the well known New York chemist.

"I have analyzed a bottle of medicine called 'C. Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative;' and find that it does not contain Mercury, or any other metallic preparation, nor opium in any of its forms. It is composed of vegetable matter entirely."
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.

C. BRINCKERHOFF, Proprietor, N. Y.
Horace Everett, U. S. Agent.
Principal Office, 96 Hudson street, New York.
SAMUEL TYLER 138 Main street, Norwich
WM. S. TYLER, 131 Water street. do.
Agents for the above medicine.
July 1st. 1845. 1m34

THIS DAY OPENED!
A GOOD STOCK OF FANCY
LACES!
of all widths and styles
2 Boxes NET SHAWLS.
2 Pc. BLK BARRAGE
A few more good DRESS GOODS
25 Pc. Rich Shaded SILKS desirable styles and colors just imported and for sale by ELY & CO.
June 23, 1845 tw31 w31

The Norwich News.

VOL. V.—NO. 35. NORWICH, CONN., WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1845. WHOLE NO. 243.

PUBLIC ACTS.
PASSED MAY SESSION, 1845.

No 51.—An Act in alteration of an Act relative to the support of the Prisoners when confined in Gaol at the expense of the State.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That whenever any cost shall be taxed by virtue of the provisions of the act passed in 1836, of which this is an alteration, and the same, when paid, is to belong to the treasury of any county, the same shall be paid to the treasurer of such county, and not to the keeper of the gaol; any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved, June 10, 1845.

No. 52.—An Act in addition to an Act entitled "An Act relating to Sheriffs."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the Sheriff for the County of New London be, and he hereby is authorized to appoint ten Deputy Sheriffs for said county; any thing in the act to which this is an addition to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved, June 13, 1845.

No. 53.—An Act in addition to An Act entitled 'An Act relating to Sheriffs.'

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the number of Deputy Sheriffs to be appointed for the County of Litchfield shall not exceed thirteen.

Sec. 2. So much of the Act entitled 'An Act relating to Sheriffs' as provides that the number of Deputy Sheriffs for said county shall not exceed twelve, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Assented to, June 6, 1845.

No. 54.—An Act in addition to an Act entitled 'An Act to regulate the election of Senators and to divide this state into Districts for that purpose.'

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the town of Easton, in the county of Fairfield, shall be and remain a part of the tenth Senatorial District.

Approved, June 12, 1845.

No. 55.—An Act in addition to an Act entitled 'An Act to regulate the election of Senators and to divide this state into Districts for that purpose.'

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the town of South Windsor, in the county of Hartford, shall be and remain a part of the second Senatorial District.

Approved, June 12, 1845.

No. 56.—An Act in addition to an Act entitled 'An Act prescribing the number of Jurymen for each town in this state.'

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the town of Easton, in the county of Fairfield, shall be entitled to select six Jurymen; and the town of Weston shall be entitled to select four Jurymen, in the manner prescribed in the Act for the Regulation of Civil Actions, and for the purposes therein mentioned. And so much of the Act to which this is in addition as entitles the town of Weston to select ten Jurymen, be, and is hereby repealed.

Approved, June 13, 1845.

No. 57.—An Act in addition to an Act entitled 'An Act prescribing the number of Jurymen for each town in this state.'

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the town of South Windsor, in Hartford county, be, and is hereby entitled to select seven Jurymen and no more, in the manner and for the purposes prescribed in the Act regulating Civil Actions; and the town of East Windsor, in said Hartford County shall hereafter be entitled to select eight Jurymen, and no more.

Approved, June 12, 1845.

No. 58.—An Act to obtain Statistical information in relation to certain branches of Industry.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, The assessors of each city and town in the State, shall, between the first day of October and the first day of April next, make return to the Secretary of State, of the facts as they exist in each city or town on the first day of October next, in relation to the following matters to wit:

The number of Cotton Mills in the town. The whole number of spindles. The quantity of cotton consumed during the year ending the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and forty-five. The number of yards of cotton cloth manufactured during said year, with a description of the same.—Gross value of cotton cloth manufactured. The number of pounds and the description of cotton yarn manufactured and not made into cloth. Gross value of cotton yarn manufactured. The quantity of cotton thread manufactured. Value of cotton thread, Quantity of cotton batting manufactured. Value of cotton batting Quantity of pelisse wadding manufactured. Value of pelisse wadding. Number of yards of cotton flannel manufactured. Value of the cotton flannel. The amount of capital invested in the manufacture of cotton. The number of males employed in said business. Number of females employed in the same. The number of calico manufactories. Number of yards of calico printed during the year as aforesaid. Gross value of calico printed. Number of yards of goods bleached and colored in said calico factories and not printed. Value of the goods bleached and colored. The amount of capital invested in calico establishments. Number of males employed in said business. Number of females employed in same. The number of establishments for bleaching or coloring cotton goods, and not connected with calico establishments. Number of yards of goods bleached or colored in said establishments, during said year. Value of goods bleached or colored. Amount of capital invested in said bleaching and coloring establishments. Number of hands employed in the same.

The number of woolen mills. Number of sets of woolen machinery. Number of pounds of wool consumed during said year. Number of yards of broadcloth manufactured. Value of the broadcloth manufactured. Number of yards of cassimere manufactured. Value of cassimere. Number of yards of satinet. Value of satinet. Number of yards of Kentucky jeans. Value of Kentucky jeans. Number of yards of flannel, or blanketing. Value of flannel or blanketing. Number of pounds of woolen yarn manufactured and not made into cloth. Value of woolen yarn. The amount of capital invested in said business. Number of males in the manufacture of wool. Number of females employed in same.

The number of mills for the manufacture of carpeting. Number of pounds of wool consumed in the manufacture of carpeting. Number of yards of carpeting manufactured. Value of carpeting manufactured. Amount of capital invested in said business. Number of males employed in the manufacture of carpeting. Number of females employed in same.

The number of establishments for the manufacture of worsted goods, or goods of which worsted is a component part. Number of yards of such goods manufactured during said year. Value of the same. Number of pounds of worsted yarn manufactured, and not made into cloth. Value of worsted yarn. Amount of capital invested in the manufacture of worsted. Number of males employed in said business. Number of females employed in same.

The number of establishments for the manufacture of hosiery. Quantity and description of hosiery manufactured. Value of hosiery manufactured.—Number of pounds of yarn manufactured and not made into hosiery. Value of yarn manufactured.—Amount of capital invested in said business. Number of males employed in same. Number females employed in same.

The number of establishments for the manufacture of linen. Number of yards of linen manufactured. Value of the same. Quantity of linen thread manufactured. Value of linen thread. Amount of capital invested in said business. Number of males employed in the same. Number of females in same.

The number of silk manufactories. Number of yards of silk manufactured during said year. Value of same. Number of pounds of sewing silk manufactured. Value of sewing silk. Amount of capital invested in said business. Number of males employed in same. Number of females employed in same.

The number of rolling, slitting and nail mills.—Quantity of iron manufactured by said rolling mills, and not made into nails. Value of iron thus manufactured. Number of machines for manufacture of nails. Quantity of nails manufactured during said year. Value of nails manufactured. Amount of capital invested in rolling, slitting and nail mills. Number of hands employed in said business.

The number of forges. Number of tons of bar iron, anchors, chain cables, and other articles of wrought iron manufactured by said forges, during said year. Value of said bar iron, chain cables, anchors and other articles. Amount of capital invested. Number of hands employed.

The number of furnaces for the manufacture of pig iron. Number of tons of pig iron manufactured. Value of pig iron. Amount of capital invested in said business. Number of hands employed in same. The number of furnaces for the manufacture of hollow ware and castings other than pig iron. Number of tons of hollow ware and castings. Amount of capital invested in said business. Number of hands employed in same.

The number of establishments for the manufacture of cotton, woollen and other machinery. Gross value of machinery manufactured during said year. Amount of capital invested in said business. Number of hands employed in same.

The number of establishments for the manufacture of steam engines and boilers. Value of steam engines and boilers manufactured during said year. Amount of capital invested in said business. Number of hands employed in same.

The number of shops for the manufacture of fire engines. Number of fire engines manufactured during said year Value of fire engines manufactured. Number of hands employed in said business.

The number of scythe manufactories. Number of scythes manufactured during said year. Value of scythes manufactured. Amount of capital invested in said business. Number hands employed in same.

The number of axe manufactories. Number of axes, hatchets, and other edge tools manufactured during said year. Value of the same manufactured. Amount of capital invested in said business. Number of hands employed in the same.

The number of establishments for the manufacture of cutlery. Value of cutlery manufactured.—Amount of capital invested in said business. Number of hands employed in same.

The number of screw manufactories. Number of gross of screws manufactured during said year. Value of screws manufactured. Amount of capital invested in said business. Number of hands employed in same.

The number of establishments for the manufacture of butts and hinges. Number of dozen of iron butts or hinges manufactured. Value of iron butts or hinges. Number of dozen of brass or composition butts or hinges manufactured. Value of brass or composition butts or hinges. Amount of capital invested in said business. Number of hands employed in same.

The number of establishments for the manufacture of latches and door handles. Number of dozen of door handles and latches manufactured during said year. Value of door handles and latches. Amount of capital invested in said business. Number of hands employed in same.

The number of lock manufactories. Number of locks manufactured during said year. Value of locks manufactured. Amount of capital invested in said business. Number of hands employed in same.

The number of tack and brad manufactories.—Quantity of tacks and brads manufactured. Value of tacks and brads. Amount of capital invested in said business. Number of hands employed in same.

The number of manufactories of shovels, spades, forks, and hoes. Value of shovels, spades, forks, and hoes manufactured. Amount of capital invested in said business. Number of hands employed in same.

The number of plough manufactories. Number of ploughs and other agricultural tools manufactured during said year. Value of the same. Amount of capital invested in said business. Number of hands employed in same.

The number of shops for the manufacture of iron railing, iron fences, and iron safes. Value of iron railing, iron fences and iron safes manufactured during said year. Amount of capital invested in said business. Number of hands employed in same.

The number of copper manufactories. Quantity of copper manufactured during said year. Value of the same. Amount of capital invested in said business. Number of hands employed in same.

The number of brass foundries. Value of articles manufactured in said foundries during said year. Amount of capital invested in said business. Number of hands employed in same.

The number of establishments for the manufacture of brittannia ware. Value of brittannia ware manufactured during said year. Amount of capital invested in said business. Number of hands employed in same.

The number of metal button manufactories. Number of gross of metal buttons manufactured. Amount of capital invested in said business. Number of hands employed in same.

The number of glass manufactories. Quantity of window glass manufactured during said year. Value of window glass. Value of other glass manufactured. Amount of capital invested in said business. Number of hands employed in same.

The number of starch manufactories. Quantity of starch manufactured from wheat or flour, during said year. Quantity of starch manufactured from potatoes. Value of all starch manufactured. Amount of capital invested in said business. Number of hands employed in same.

The number of establishments for the making of chemical preparations. Value of chemical preparations manufactured during said year. Amount of capital invested in said business. Number of hands employed in same.

The number of paper manufactories. Quantity of stock made use of during said year. Quantity of paper manufactured. Value of the paper. Amount of capital invested in said business. Number of hands employed in same.

The number of musical instrument manufactories. Value of musical instruments manufactured during said year. Amount of capital invested in said business. Number of hands employed in same. The number of clock manufactories. Number of clocks manufactured during said year. Value of clocks manufactured. Amount of capital invested in said business. Number of hands employed in same.

The number of pin manufactories. Quantity of pins manufactured. Value of pins manufactured. Amount of capital invested in said business. Number of hands employed in same.

The number of establishments for the manufacture of chronometers, watches, gold and silver ware and jewelry. Value of the manufactures of said establishments. Amount of capital invested in said business. Number of hands employed in same.

The number of brush manufactories. Value of brushes of all kinds manufactured during said year. Amount of capital invested in said business. Number of hands employed in same.

The number of saddle, harness and trunk manufactories. Value of saddles, harnesses and trunks manufactured during said year. Amount of capital invested in said business. Number of hands employed in same.

The number of upholstery manufactories. Value of upholstery manufactured during said year. Amount of capital invested in said business. Number of hands employed in same.

The number of hat and cap manufactories. Number of hats and caps manufactured during said year. Value of hats and caps manufactured. Amount of capital invested in said business. Number of hands employed in same.

The number of cordage manufactories. Quantity of cordage manufactured during said year. Value of cordage manufactured. Amount of capital invested in the manufacture of cordage. Number of hands employed in same.

The number of card-manufactories. Value of cards of all kinds manufactured during said year. Capital invested in said business. Number of hands employed in same.

The number of establishments for the manufacture of salt. Number of bushels of salt manufactured during said year. Value of salt manufactured. Amount of capital invested in said business. Number of hands employed in same.

The number of establishments for the manufacture of railroad cars, coaches wagons, chaises, sleighs, and other vehicles. Value of railroad cars, chaises, coaches, wagons, sleighs and other vehicles manufactured during said year. Amount of capital invested in said business. Number of hands employed in same.

The number of lead manufactories. Value of all manufactures of lead during said year. Amount of capital invested in the lead manufactory. Number of hands employed in the same.

The number of sugar refineries. Quantity of sugar refined during said year. Value of sugar refined. Amount of capital invested in said business. Number of hands employed in same.

The number of establishments for the manufacture of oil, and sperm candles. Number of gallons of oil manufactured during said year. Value of oil manufactured. Number of pounds of sperm candles manufactured. Amount of capitol invested in said business. Number of hands employed in the same.

The number of establishment for the manufacture of soap, and tallow candles. Quantity of soap manufactured during said year. Value of soap manufactured. Number of pounds of tallow candles manufactured during said year. Value of tallow candles manufactured. Amount of capital invested in said business. Number of hands employed in same.

The number of powder mills. Quantity of powder manufactured during said year. Value of powder manufactured. Amount of capital invested in the manufacture of powder. Number of hands employed in same.

The number of establishments for the manufacture of fire arms. Number and description of fire arms manufactured. Value of fire arms manufactured.—Amount of capital invested in said business. Number of hands employed in same.

The number of establishments for the manufacture of cannon. Number and description of cannon manufactured. Value of cannon. Amount of capital invested in said business Number of hands employed in same.

The number of chocolate mills. Quantity of chocolate manufactured during said year. Value of chocolate manufactured. Amount of capital invested in said business. Number of hands employed in same.

The number of chair and cabinet ware manufactories. Value of chair and cabinet ware manufactury during said year. Amount of capital invested in said business. Number of hands employed in same.

The number of tin ware manufactories. Value of tinware manufactured during said year. Amount of capital invested in said business. Number of hands employed in same.

The number of comb manufactories. Value of all combs manufactured during said year. Amount of capital invested in said business. Number of hands employed in same.

The number of establishments for the manufacture of white lead and other paints. Quantity of white lead manufactured. Value of white lead. Quantity and description of other paints manufactured. Value of other paints. Amount of capital invested in said business. Number of hands employed in same.

The number of mills for the manufactory of linseed oil. Quantity of oil manufactured. Value of oil manufactured. Amount of capital invested in said business. Number of hands employed in same.

The number of glue manufactories, and manufactories for the preparations of gums. Value of glue and gums manufactured. Amount of capital invested in said business. Number of hands employed in same.

The number of establishments for the manufactory of cotton gins. Value cotton gins manufactured during said year. Amount of capital invested in said business. Number of hands employed in same.

The number of flouring mills. Number of barrels of flour manufactured during said year. Value of flour manufactured. Amount of capital invested in said business. Number of hands employed in same.

The number of tanneries. Number of hides of all kinds tanned during said year. Value of leather tanned and curried. Amount of capital invested in said business. Number of hands employed in same.

The number of pairs of boots of all kinds manufactured during said year. Number of pairs of shoes of all kinds manufactured. Value of boots and shoes manufactured. Number of males employed in the manufacture of boots and shoes. Number of females employed in same.

The number of straw bonnets and straw hats manufactured during said year. Value of straw bonnets and straw hats manufactured. Value of straw braid manufactured and not made into bonnets and hats. Number of palm leaf hats manufactured. Value of palm leaf hats. Number of females employed in the braiding of straw, the making of straw bonnets, straw hats and palm leaf hats.

The number of brick manufactured during said year. Value of brick manufactured. Number of hands employed in the manufacture of brick.

The value of mathematical instruments manufactured during said year. Number of hands employed in the manufacture of mathematical instruments.

The value of snuff, tobacco and cigars manufactured during said year. Number of hands employed in the manufacture of snuff, tobacco and cigars.

The gross value of building stone quarried and prepared for building. Number of hands employed in quarrying and preparing building stone.

The gross value of marble, curb and flagging stone quarried and prepared for market during said year. Number of hands employed in quarrying and preparing marble, curb and flagging stone.

Number of casks of lime manufactured during said year. Number of hands employed in the manufacture of lime, and value of lime manufactured.

The gross value of mineral coal, and iron ore, mined during said year. Number of hands employed in mining coal and iron ore.

The gross value of whips manufactured during said year. Number of hands employed in the manufacture of whips.

Gross value of blacking manufactured. Number of hands employed in the manufacture of blacking.

Gross value of blocks and pumps manufactured during said year. Number of hands employed in the manufacture of blocks and pumps.

Gross value of all wooden ware not otherwise enumerated in this act, including farming utensils, manufactured during said year. Number of hands employed in the manufacture of such wood n ware.

The number of corn and other brooms manufactured during said year. Value of brooms manufactured. Number of hands employed in the making of brooms.

The number of steel pens manufactured during said year. Value of steel pens manufactured.—Amount of capital invested. Number of hands employed in the manufacture of steel pens.

The quantity of lumber prepared for market.—Value of lumber thus prepared. Number of hands employed in preparing lumber.

Number of cords of fire wood prepared for market Value of fire wood. Number of hands employed in preparing fire wood.

The number of vessels launched during said year. Amount of tonnage of said vessels. Value of vessels launched. Number of hands employed in ship building.

The number of boats built during said year. Value of boats built. Number of hands employed in the building of boats.

The gross value of all other articles manufactured in the town during said year with a description of the same. Amount of capital invested in the business. Number of hands employed in same.

The number of vessels employed in the whale fishery. Amount of tonnage of vessels employed in whale fishery. Number of gallons of sperm oil imported during the year ending on the first day of January preceding. Value of sperm oil imported. Number of gallons of whale oil imported during said year.—Value of whale oil imported. Number of pounds of whale bone imported during said year. Value of whale bone imported. Amount of capital invested in the whale fishery. Number of hands employed in same.

The quantity of sperm oil consumed in the oil manufacturing establishments during said year. Value of sperm oil thus consumed. Quantity of whale oil consumed in said establishments Value of whale oil consumed. Quantity of all other kinds of oil consumed in said establishments. Value of all other kinds of oil consumed. The number of tons of anthracite coal consumed in said establishments. Value of anthracite coal consumed. Quantity of bituminous coal, mined in the United States consumed in said establishments. Value of said bituminous coal.—Quantity of foreign coal consumed Value of foreign bituminous coal. Value of all other articles of American production, excepting cotton, wool, and iron consumed by said manufacturing establishments. Value.

The number of vessels employed in the mackerel, shad, cod and other fisheries. Tonnage of vessels employed in said fisheries. Number of barrels of mackerel and shad taken during the year ending on said first day of January preceding. Number of quintals of codfish taken. Value of mackerel and shad taken. Value of codfish taken. Value of other fish taken. Number of bushels of salt consumed in the mackerel, shad, cod and other fisheries. No. of hands employed in the same.

The number of Saxony sheep of different grades. Number of Merino sheep of different grades. Number of all other kinds of sheep. Gross value of all the sheep. The number of pounds of Saxony wool produced. Number of pounds of Merino wool produced. Number of pounds of all other wool produced. Gross value of all wool produced in the town during said year.

The number of asses and mules. Value of asses and mules. Number of horses in the town. Value of the horses. Number of neat cattle. Value of neat cattle. Number of swine. Value of swine.

The number of bushels of Indian Corn or maize raised during the year aforesaid. Value of the Indian corn or maize. Number of bushels of wheat. Value of same. Number of bushels of rye. Value of same. Number of bushels of barley. Value of same. Number of bushels of oats. Value of oats. Number of bushels of potatoes. Value of potatoes. Quantity of other esculent vegetables. Quantity of millet raised Value of millet. Number of tons of hay. Value of hay. Quantity of hemp raised—value of hemp. Number of pounds of flax raised. Value of flax.

Number of bushels of fruit of various kinds. Value of all other articles of foreign productions excepting as above, consumed by same.

Value of fruit. Number of pounds of hops raised—value of hops. Number of pounds of tobacco. Value of tobacco. Quantity of raw silk raised. Value of raw silk. Quantity of teazles—value of teazles.

Number of pounds of butter produced during said year. Value of butter. Number of pounds of cheese. Value of cheese. Number of pounds of honey. Value of honey. Number of pounds of bees wax. Value of bees wax. Quantity of shoe pegs manufactured.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of State shall cause to be printed blank tables, conveniently arranged for the return of the facts aforesaid, with blank columns for the return of facts such as are not enumerated in this act, and shall furnish three copies of the same, together with one copy of this act, to the town clerk of each town, on or before the first Monday of October next; and it shall be the duty of the town clerk forthwith to deliver the same to the assessors.

Sec. 3. The Secretary of State, after he shall have received the returns aforesaid from the assessors of the several towns, shall cause to be prepared and printed, a true abstract of the same, with each column of figures of such abstract added up, for the use of the Legislature, at the next session thereof.

Sec. 4. Each assessor shall receive, from the treasury of the State, one dollar and twenty-five cents a day for every day that he shall be employed in making the returns aforesaid; and the accounts of assessors, for these services, shall be audited by a committee of the Legislature.

Sec. 5. The assessors of any town may authorize either of their number, or some other suitable person to collect the information required by this act, to whom the same allowance, per day, shall be made from the treasury of the state, as is provided for the services of the assessors.

Sec. 6. If the assessors of any town shall wilfully neglect to make the return aforesaid, in the manner aforesaid, such assessors shall forfeit to the state a sum not less than fifteen dollars, and not exceeding one hundred dollars, at the discretion of the court having cognizance of the offence.

Sec. 7. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

WILLIAM W. BOARDMAN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
REUBEN BOOTH,
President of the Senate.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, June 14th, 1845.
Presented to the Governor and transmitted by his order to the office of the Secretary of State, as a law.
EDW'D L. BALDWIN,
Executive Secretary.

GEN. JACKSON'S WILL.—A Nashville letter writer, under date of June 7th, gives this account of Gen. Jackson's will:

"The last will and testament of the old hero was this day approved in our county court, and is of public record. He commences by giving his body to the dust, whence it came, his soul to God who gave it, &c., devoting his estate, first to the payment of two debts, viz; one [illegible] with interest borrowed of Gen. Plauche, of New Orleans, another of $19,000, with interest, borrowed of Blair & Rives; and the balance to his son, Andrew Jackson Jr., with the exception of a few servants to his grand children.

"The sword presented to him by the State of Tennessee, he gives to A. J. Donelson (his nephew,) now charge d'affaires at Texas. The sword presented him at New Orleans, he leaves to Andrew Jackson Coffee, the son of his old friend Gen. Coffee. The sword presented him at Philadelphia, he leaves to his grandson and namesake. The sword and pistols which he carried through the British and Indian wars, he leaves to General R. Armstrong. The pistols of Washington, by him given to Lafayette, and by Lafayette given to Jackson, he leaves to George Washington Lafayette, the son of Gen. Lafayette. Sundry other presents made him during his long and eventful career, are left with his adopted son, with instructions to him, that in the event of war, they shall, upon the restoration of peace, be distributed amongst those who shall have conducted themselves most worthy of their country in the conflict, in the opinion of their countrymen and the ladies.

"It is dated, I think, in September, 1844, and revokes a will made by him several years before it is in his own steady and firm hand writing, and, like all things that ever fell from his pen, breathes the purest patriotism throughout."

☞ A premium being lately offered by an agricultural society for the best mode of irrigation, and the latter word being made *irritation* by a mistake of the printer, a respectable farmer sent his wife to drain the press.

Nebraska Territory.

This territory is the country west of owa, watered by the upper Missouri and its branches. It was formerly occupied by the Crow tribe of Indians.

An old Crow chief once described it according to captain Bonneville, in these words:

"The Crow country, is a good country. The Great Spirit has put it exactly in the right place—while you are in it you fare well—wherever you go out of it, which ever way you travel, you will fare worse. If you go to the south, there you have to wander over great barren plains—the water is warm, and bad, and you meet the fever and ague. To the north it is cold—the winters are long and bitter, with no grass—you cannot keep horses there, but must travel with dogs. What is a country without horses? On the Columbia they are poor and dirty, paddle about in canoes, and eat fish. Their teeth are worn out—they are always taking fish bones out of their mouths—Fish is poor food. To the east, they dwell in villages; they live well; but they drink the muddy water of the Missouri—that is bad. A Crow's dog would not drink such water. About the forks of the Missouri is a good country; good water; good grass; plenty of buffalo. In summer it is almost as good as the Crow country; but in winter, it is cold; the grass is gone; and there is no salt weed for the horses. The Crow country is exactly in the right place. It has snowy mountains and sunny plains; all kinds of climates, and good things for every season. When the summer heats scorch the praries, you can draw up under the mountains, where the air is sweet and cool, the grass fresh, and the bright streams come tumbling from the snow banks. There you can hunt the elk, the deer, and the antelope, when the skins are fit for dressing; there you will find a plenty of white bears and mountain sheep.—In the autumn, when your horses are fat and strong from the mountain pastures, you can go down into the mountain plains and hunt the buffalo, or trap beaver on the streams. And when winter comes on, you can take shelter in the woody bottoms along the rivers; there you will find buffalo meat for yourselves, and cotton wood bark for your horses; or you may winter in the Wind river valley, where there is salt weed in abundance. The Crow country is exactly in the right place. Every thing good is to be found there. There is no country like the Crow country.

Pleasant Anecdote.

The witty Earl of Rochester hadpened to be in company with King Charles II, his Queen, Chaplain, and some of his ministers of state. After they had been discoursing on public business the king of a sudden exclaimed—'Come let us unbend our thoughts from the cares of state, and give us a generous glass of wine that cheeretH as the scripture saith, *both God and man.*' The queen hearing this, modestly said she thought there could be no such text in scripture; and that the idea seemed to her but little less than blasphemy. The king replied, that he was not prepared to turn to chapter and verse; but he was pretty sure, he had met with it somewhere in his scripture reading. The chaplain was appealed to, and he was of the same opinion with the queen. Rochester suspected the king to be right, and being no friend to the chaplain, slipt out of the room, to enquire among the servants, if any one of them were conversant with the Bible. They named David, a Scotch cook, who always carried a Bible about him; and David being called, recollected both the text, and where to find it. Rochester ordered him to be in waiting and returned to the king. This text was still the topic of conversation, and Rochester moved to call in David, who, he said, he found was well acquainted with the scriptures. David appeared, and being asked the question, produced his bible, and read the text, (Judges ix. 13.) The king smiled the queen asked pardon, and the chaplain blushed.

Rochester now asked the Doctor if he could interpret the text, since it was produced; but he was mute. He therefore requested David interpret, who immediately replied, 'How much wine cheereth man, your lordship knows, and to show you how it cheereth God, I beg leave to remind you, that, under the Old Testament dispensation, there were drink offerings. They consisted of *wine*, which was typical of the blood of the Mediator; which, by a metaphor, was said to cheer God, as he was well pleased in the way of salvation that he had appointed; whereby his justice was satisfied, his law fulfilled, his mercy reigned, his grace triumphed, all the divine perfections harmonized, the sinner saved, and God in Christ glorified.'

The king was agreeably surprised at this unexpected sensible exposition. Rochester applauded; and after some sarcastic reflections upon the chaplain, very gravely moved, that his majesty would be pleased to make the chaplain, his cook, and the cook his chaplain.

The Age of the Ladies.

A pleasant, cheerful, lively, generous, charitable-minded woman, is never old. Her heart is as young at 60 or 70, as it was 18 or 20; and they who are old at 60 or 70, are not made old by time. They are made old by the ravages of passions and feelings of an unsocial and ungenerous nature, which have cankered their minds, wrinkled their spirits, and withered their souls. They are made old by envy, by jealousy, by hatred, by suspicous, by uncharitable feelings; by slandering, scandalizing, libbed habits; which, if they avoid, they preserve their youth to the very last; so that the child shall die, as the scriptures say, a hundred years old. There are many old women who pride themselves on being sixteen or twenty. They carry all the characteristics of the age about them, without even suspecting that they are old women. Nay, they even laugh and sneer, and make themselves merry with such mirth as malice can enjoy—by sarcastic reflections upon the age of others—who may step in modestly between them and admiration, or break down the monopoly of attraction which they have enjoyed for a season, either in imagination or reality. Pride is an old passion, and vanity is grey as the mountains.—They are old women that have much of either. They are dry, hearthless, dull, cold, indifferent. They want the well spring of youthful affection, which is always cheerful, always active, always engaged in some labor of love which is calculated to promote and distribute enjoyment. They pine, repine, sigh, and groan; they yawn and stretch themselves; they murmur, gramble, long, fret, frown; they snap, snarl, carp, and vapor. They go to bed in the morning; they breakfast in bed; they find fault with this, that and t'other thing; they make even their own children run away from them and take refuge in the cellar, or the back kitchen, or any other place that may rid them of the old woman! And the children, on such occasions, also call them old, by an instinct of nature. Old women, old lady, old grim face, old gripe, or any other nickname with the epithet old prefixed to it, is as commonly applied by children to bad tempered mothers, nurses, or aunts, as pretty, kind, sweet, dear, and other youthful epithets, are instinctively applied to the good humored grandam with her wrinkled face. There is an old age of the heart, which is possessed by many, who have no suspicion that there is any thing old about them; and there is a youth which never grows old, a Love who is ever a boy, a Psyche who is ever a girl.—*London Dispatch.*

Joseph Harkett, a native of Lyme, Ct., one of the earliest settlers of Oxford, Chenango co., N. Y. a soldier of the revolution, died at Oxford on the 6th inst. at the age of 98. To him the 4th of July was a sacred day, and the fondest aspiration of the old man seemed to be that he might leave the world on the anniversary of the American Independence. His wish was gratified. "Peace to his ashes."

☞ The project of a rail road across the Suez desert, has been abandoned.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,—ss.
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE, June 28, 1845.

The following extracts from the Report of the Comptroller of Public Accounts exhibited to the General Assembly at their late session, comprise such parts of said report as are required by law to be published in the several newspapers in this State, by the Secretary of the State.

DANIEL P. TYLER, Secretary of State.

The State of Connecticut in general Account of Receipts and Expenditures of Funds appropriated for current expenses of Government. DR.

For amount of payments from the Treasury, from 31st March, 1844, to 1st April, 1845, for current expenses of government, under the following heads, namely:—		
Debenture and Contingent Expenses of General Assembly,	$17,941 86	
Salaries of officers of Gov't.	11,454 00	
Contingent expenses of Gov't.	8,191 46	
Judicial expenses of Gov't.	41,776 29	
Expenses of supporting State Paupers,	1,500 00	
Salary of Directors of State Prison,	800 00	
Advances made to Quarter Master General,	795 46	
Public Buildings and Institutions,	12,572 90	
Cleaning arms, repairs at arsenal, &c.	100 00	
State and regimental stand'ds,	50 00	$84,359 81
March 31, 1845.—For payment made by Treasurer, from 31st March, 1844, to 1st April, 1845, in addition to payments on Comptroller's orders, as per Auditor's reports, viz:—		
For amount refunded Phenix Bank, for over pay't tax on non-resident stock,	14 49	
Do. Ætna Insurance Co. do.	10 00	
Balance paid between bank stock sold and purchased,	50 00	
State Tax remaining due from town of N. Hartford—list '43,	123 83	
State Tax remaining due from town of E. Haddam—list '43;	357 71	556 03
For abatements on State Tax—list of 1843,	4,982 28	
Travel fees and commission allowed collectors on do.	1,082 97	6,015 22
		91,430 06
For balance of civil list funds in treasury, to new account,		25,300 69
		$116,731 75

CR.

April, 1st, 1844.—By balance in treasury this day, as per Comptroller's report to the General Assembly of 1844,		$23,431 91
payment into the treasury from 31st March, 1844, to 1st April, 1845, viz:		
From evens of courts,		722 13
From forfeited bonds, &c.		1,742 96
From State Prison,		10 000 00
From licenses to pedlars, &c.		710 34
From dividends on Bank stock owned by State viz		
1844—May. By dividend on 7 shares Farmers & Mechanics Bank stock, at 3 per cent.	$21 00	
June—By do. on 1029 shares Hartford Bank stock, at 3 1-2 per cent.	3,601 50	
July—By do. on 533 shares Middletown Bank stock at 3 per cent.	1,779 00	
July—By do. on 293 shares N. Haven Bank stock at 4 per cent.	2,344 00	
Sep—By do. on 1186 shares Phenix Bank stock, at 3 1-2 per cent.,	4,151 00	
Nov—By do. on 7 shares Farmers and Mechanics Bank stock, at 3 1-2 per cent.	38 50	
Dec—By do. on 1628 shares Hartford Bank stock, at 3 1-2 per cent.,	5,698 00	
1845. Jan—By do. on 533 shares Middletown Bank stock, at 3 per cent.,	1779 50	
Jan—By do. on 583 shares N. Haven Bank stock, at 4 per cent.,	2,192 00	
March—By do. on 1186 shares Phenix Bank stock, at 4 1-2 per cent.,	4,151 50	
		27,237 50
From taxes, 1844. Oct—By amount of State Tax of 2-3 of 1 per cent. on Bank. Insurance and Turnpike stock of non-residents.	2,166 79	
1845 Mar—By gross amount of State Tax of 1 cent on the dollar, on list of 1843, received of the several towns,	40,130 13	
		42,296 92
		$116,731 75
Apr 1 1845—By balance from old account brought down.		25,300 69

PERMANENT FUND.

The permanent fund of the State on this 1st April, 1845, consists of bank stock transferable and of bank stock not transferable, or subscriptions to the capital of sundry banks, which may be withdrawn on giving six months' notice, viz:

Banks not transferable.

Hartford Bank	1464	shares, at	$100	$146,400 00
Phœnix "	390	"	100	39,000 00
New Haven "	274	"	200	54,800 00
Middletown "	593	"	100	59,300 00
Far. & Mech's "	49	"	100	4,900 00
				$256,400 00

Bank stock purchased and transferable.

Hartford Bank,	144	shares, at	$100	$14,400 00
Phœnix "	290		100	29,000 00
				44,000 00
				$400,400 00

Gre at Fire at Matanzas.—The Matanzas (Cuba) Aurora of the 27th ult., contains the details of a dreadful fire, which occurred in that city on the day previous.

"The fire burst out in the richest part of the city, and destroyed two entire squares and a third part of two morede Sixty houses were consumed, and the loss exceeds $800,000. Many persons were injured, and it is feared that several lives were lost. The progress of the flames were finally arrested by battering down the houses exposed with cannon. The fire bells rang for six hours."

One of the Havana papers estimates the loss at $2,000,000.

Churches in New York.—We see it stated in Doggett's City Directory, that there are 166 churches and places of worship in this city, of which 36 are Protestant Episcopal, 30 Presbyterian, 24 Methodist Episcopal, 22 Baptist, 16 Roman Catholic, 15 Dutch Reformed, 8 Jewish, 8 African, 5 Congregational, 5 Associate Reformed Presbyterian, 4 Universalist, 4 French, 3 Lutheran, 3 Reformed Presbyterian, 2 Unitarian, 2 Welsh, 1 Methodist Protestant, 18 miscellaneous. Connected with the various congregations are 39 moral and religious societies.—*True Sun.*

Paytona and Fashion.—It is now stated positively that these horses will run against each other in October, over the Long Island course.

THE NEWS.

Norwich, Conn. July 28, 1845.

Union.

Never was a paper better named, than that under the control and management of that veteran in the editorial corps, Thomas Ritchie. In a late number of the organ, we find the following remarks upon the subject of the union of the democratic party, and the feelings of the Executive in relation thereto. They appear to have been elicited by the sneers and boasts of certain whig prints, added to the carping and fault-finding which have characterized a portion of the democratic press:

"We despise all the threats of the whigs. We defy the whole combination. We know that Mr. Polk wishes to keep the great democratic party united. We know that he will spare no honest efforts to preserve its unity; to allay its sectional or personal jealousies, by the strictest justice and equality. We know that he has no motive to offend any one, for he has no interest to bias his feeling, no selfish designs to promote; that he will do all he possibly, fairly, honorably can, to satisfy their leaders, (as they are called,) but so to conduct himself in his high office, to promote noble ends by noble means, that he may throw himself upon the support of the people—upon the great masses of this free and enlightened people—with every prospect of obtaining their general and generous support. He fears not; and none of his friends fear for him. As for us, we have tried to keep the party together; and we will do it still. We have tried to keep down this family feud and to smother the (slightest) embers of discord; and we mean to do it still. We have felt more confident of success, more confident in our own resources, because we never felt more confident of the justice and the strength of our cause."

Happily said. Let, now, the example thus nobly set, be followed by every democratic press in the country. Let "Union" be the watchword with all true democrats. And let the people, actuated by a sense of justice, and of their own honor and interest, award the support here spoken of, to an administration, which, though yet young in its career, has already the highest claims upon their affection and favor.

THE WEATHER.—The past week will be long remembered and frequently adverted to by the weather-wise as coming years, for its remarkable heat. The following is an exhibit of the state of the thermometer, in most of our principal cities, during this period.

In Charleston, July 9,	94 deg.
Boston, July,	101
Rochester, July 12,	97
New York, July 12,	94
Burlington, Vt., July 12,	100
Pittsburgh, Pa., July 12,	102½
Hudson, July 12,	99
Salem, July 12,	103
Boston, July 13,	98
Philadelphia, July 13,	101
New York, July 13,	99
Albany, July 13,	98
Brooklyn, July 13,	95
Baltimore, July 13,	95
Hartford, July 13,	91
Burlington, Vt., July 13,	95
New York, July 14,	98
Brooklyn, July 14,	96
Philadelphia, July 14,	103
New York, July 15,	93
New York, July 16,	92
Worcester, July 19,	103

At the President's House, in Washington, the thermometer rose to 145 deg. in the sun.

As a natural consequence of this extreme heat, our exchanges are full of the records of sudden deaths. The laborer, in slaking his thirst with a draught of cold water, indulges immoderately, and suddenly falls a victim to his imprudence. Others are sun-struck, and expire instantaneously. We could fill a column with such and details. It has been what may be called, without hyperbole, "killing weather."

Bathing.

We notice with pleasure that the Mayor has issued handbills warning all persons against bathing within view of the citizens of Norwich, as the laws prohibiting indecent exposure, &c., will be strictly enforced towards all who may be guilty of this infamous practice. This is at it should be, and we hope that all lovers of order and decorum will promptly report the names of such men as are guilty of breaking the law, to the Mayor without delay that they may be dealt with as the law directs.

The practice of bathing in the waters, over which the city has jurisdiction, from Preston slide, opposite the Rail Road Depot, has become a nuisance too great to be longer endured. Every day may be seen there exhibiting themselves, full grown men in a state of nudity—within full view of and but a few rods from the tenements of Shetucket-street, and of Rail Road and Steam Boat passengers, to say nothing of the public at large who are constantly passing to and from the Depot and the steamboats. Let a stop be put to it.

EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING.—As a natural accompaniment of the hot weather, the country has been visited with severe thunder showers, which in some cases have been attended with considerable destruction. A Lowell paper thus describes the effects of lightning during a recent storm that visited that place:

"The most remarkable events of this shower happened on Alden street, in a house owned by Andrew C. Wheelock, and occupied by Wm. R. Page. It is a small cottage. The last flash of lightning struck the end of the roof, very near the chimney, breaking in the window and part of the end of the house, passed through the attic chambers, broke off from a corner of one of the doors a solid piece two inches square, separated under the attic floor, and passed out in three directions; towards the south, doing little damage; towards the north, breaking off the boards over a large space. The other part sought the bell, and passed along by the wire, entirely consuming it, through a long entry to the "bell-pull," which was glass, and was afterwards found in a yard on the opposite side of the street. Thence, it passed down one of the chains by the side of the steps, and shivered the post to which it was attached. It broke off one of the hinges to which the front door was attached, and shivered the post to which the door was hung. All along where the bell wire went, the house was blackened as if by the discharge of powder; but otherwise, there was but one or two indications of a burning or heat. A daughter of Mr. Parker, eight years old, was drinking in a back room—she was thrown upon the floor and badly burnt, and it is yet uncertain whether she will recover. Mrs. Parker and two children were in the next room, and escaped unhurt almost as if by a miracle. The house is very badly shattered, and the havoc is all that we have described."

In Providence, during the same storm, the lightning struck in five different places. In Newburyport, the house occupied by Mrs. Chute, as a boarding house, was struck by lightning and badly damaged. The front side of the lower half of the house was completely shivered. On the sidewalk in front of the house is a large hole, where the bolt apparently entered. The weathercock on the spire of the Pleasant street church, Boston, was struck, and the spindle bent nearly double. At Westboro', the lightning struck the dwelling house of Nahum Harrington, Esq., and caused considerable damage. The electric bolt struck on the roof near the chimney, and made its way through the garret, chamber, parlor, kitchen, cellar and pantry, escaping finally through an aqueduct log in the rear of the house. Mr. Harrington and his lady were both sitting in the kitchen at the time, and the bolt passed probably within a foot of them. A watch, which was hanging upon the kitchen wall, was thrown down, and afterwards found, unharmed—the watch and case in different parts of the room. The escape of Mr. and Mrs. H. from serious injury or immediate death, was providential and almost miraculous.

A young man by the name of Nichols, and a young woman by the name of Pierce, were killed in Royalston on Monday afternoon, by lightning. They were standing at the moment at her father's door.

On Monday afternoon a coachman in the employ of Samuel Lawrence, Esq. was killed by lightning at Lowell, Mass.

At Philadelphia, the storm was attended with vivid lightning, which did much damage in the city and vicinity. Two individuals, residing in adjoining houses at Branchtown, were affected by the lightning, one having an arm paralyzed for a short time, and the other knocked down, but not injured.

These are but a moiety of the incidents happening from lightning, which we find in our exchange papers from all parts of the country.

EXCURSIONS.—The Sabbath School excursions down the river, on Wednesday and Thursday, proved delightful affairs to the scholars, and indeed to a considerable number of "children of a larger growth." In each case, the party partook of refreshments in a beautiful grove near Allyn's Point, and after enjoying themselves thus, and inhaling the fresh pure air, returned to the city late in the afternoon.

Last evening, (Thursday) we understand, the Propeller Quinebaug made a moonlight excursion into the sound.

TENNESSEE ELECTION.—The Tennessees are in the midst of a spirited political contest. The election takes place next month, when, strong hopes are entertained, the efforts of the democrats will be crowned with victory. Tennessee should and must be a democratic State. The democratic candidate for Governor is the Hon. A. V. Brown—a whig by the name of Foster is his opponent.

Highway Robbery near Worcester.

A Mr. Henry M. Paine, of Oxford, alledges having been robbed near Worcester, on Thursday of last week, under the following circumstances. He came up from Boston Wednesday afternoon in the cars, bringing with him a bag containing gold to the amount of $0700 to $8000, which he had received from a sale of Texas scrip! On his arrival in Worcester he repaired to the United States Hotel, and handed the bag to the bar-keeper, requesting him to take charge of it until he should call for it. In the evening he went to the Circus; returned after the performances were over; called for his wagon; threw his bag of gold upon the seat; and started for home not far from ten o'clock. When about two miles and a half from home, as he was passing through a piece of woods, he heard a low whistle, and immediately afterwards he was fired upon by a person who had secreted himself behind a pile of logs by the side of the road and but a few feet from the wagon. The horse was frightened and leaped so as to throw the seat out of the wagon, and Mr Paine and the bag of money with it. The horse ran home with the wagon. The report of the pistol was followed by the exclamation;—"There Paine, damn you, do you know my voice?" Recovering himself from the ground Paine thinks he saw three men as his assailants, and drawing from his pocket a revolving pistol he discharged several shots at them. One of the robbers he thinks, must have been wounded. Upon examination he found himself wounded, by three balls that had taken effect and produced flesh wounds upon the front part of both lower limbs just above the knees—In this condition he walked two miles and a half to his home. Upon a subsequent examination made by his friends that night or early the next morning, no traces of the money could be discovered.

The Palladium throws some doubt over this statement of Mr. Paine's, by saying that many people disbelieve that a robbery was actually committed.—Paine himself acts rather singularly, refusing to see company, and even dressing his own wounds rather than have a surgeon in attendance.

"Gentlemen of the Road" in Mexico.

Since Mr. Shannon's return to Washington, he has been communicating to the Union the facts in relation to his robbery while in Mexico. Instead of giving the Governor a thrashing as reported, they treated him with as much politeness as any reasonable man could expect from individuals who were engaged in the pleasant operation of picking his pockets. The scene of his interview with them was some leagues east of the city of Puebla. The stage was accompanied by an escort, furnished by the Mexican government.

The captain of the escort informed him that he had passed the haunts of the robbers, and was no longer in any danger from them. But five minutes after he was gone, the stage suddenly stopped in the middle of the ravine, and seven or eight big muzzled carbines at once enlightened them as to the treachery of their escort, and reminded them of the mutability of courses from the purses of travellers to the pockets of the road side gentry. Around the stage were fourteen in number, all masked and well armed, each armed with a carbine, a long knife, a sword, and pistols suspended in belts around the waist.

Seven remained on horseback, with carbines levelled, ready for action in case of resistance. The others dismounted, to search for and select the booty. In the distance were some fifteen or twenty others, stationed as sentinels. The ceremony of search was conducted with great order and decorum, and accompanied with all the politest phrases of the Spanish language. When it was over, having duly admired Gov. Shannon's dress-sword, and expressed their approbation of its workmanship, they returned it to him, together with his papers. Then with many apologies for the detention they had caused him, they took their leave; not however, until they had asked for him the blessing of God, and invoked in his behalf the protection of the Blessed Virgin, "our *Lady of Guadaloupe.*"

Another more amusing scene took place immediately afterwards. They had parted with the first set of banditti but a few moments, when another set appeared in the road. The conductor of the stage, however, continued to drive on; addressing them, *en passant*, with inexpressible *naiveté* and mirth in his manner, telling them that, unfortunately, they were rather too late, that the work had been already done to their mind; the robbery was just over, the market spoiled and the goods rifled. Gov. Shannon lost, probably, on both expeditions, in money, clothes, &c., to the amount of $500 or $600.

FLORIDA.—The Legislature, on the 1st inst., elected David Levy and J. D. Westcott, both democrats, as the first U. S. Senators from that new State.

LEGACY.—Daniel Waldo, of Worcester, whose death was recorded in a late number of our paper, bequeathed in all, the sum of $148,000 to various religious and charitable associations. Among the bequests was one of forty thousand dollars to the American Board of Foreign Missions, and another of like amount to the McLean Asylum at Charlestown.

☞ It is rumored that Mr. Buchanan has resigned his post as Secretary of State, and that the President has selected Andrew Stevenson to fill the place. Difference of opinion as to the Oregon question have induced this step on the part of Mr. Buchanan.

☞ Mr. McLane, our Minister to England, sailed in the last Boston steamer.

A SHREWD IDEA.—A shoe trader in Lowell who has a projection in the shape of a big boot before his store, says he will not have to take down his boot as it only projects *one foot*, and therefore comes within the ordinance of the city.

☞ Accounts have been received of the loss of two whalers—the Averick of New Bedford, which was wrecked on one of the Society Islands; and the Armada of New London, lost off Chatham Island, in the Indian Ocean.

☞ A beautiful Episcopal Church of stone, in the form of a cross, and of the Gothic order, is in process of erection at Saratoga, and will soon be ready for consecration. The pastor is John Henry Hobart, son of the late Bishop Hobart.

☞ Col. John A. Rogers, of Tennessee, (one of General Jackson's men at New Orleans, and one of General Harrison's at the battle of the Thames,) an amiable and worthy man, was induced the other day to buy a quarter ticket in one of the Alexandria lotteries, and had the astonishing good luck of turning up the main prize of $20,000.

CAREER OF A MAD DOG.—An Ohio editor, in recording the career of a mad dog, says:—"We are grieved to say that the rabid animal, before he could be killed, seriously bit Dr. Hagg, and *several other dogs.*"

☞ The U. S. ship Constellation is to be changed into a war steamer at Norfolk, and is to take on board the great gun which has been made in England for the Princeton.

A HANDSOME SUM.—A St. Louis paper says that Col. S. C. Owen has recently deposited $60,000 in the bank at Lexington, Mo., being the proceeds of a Santa Fe expedition.

THE MILLER'S PUN.—"I can't find bread for my family," said a lazy fellow in company. "Nor I," replied an industrious miller, "I am obliged to *work* for it."

SUICIDE.—Miss Martha Hunt, daughter of Mr. Daniel Hunt of Concord, aged 19 years, committed suicide by drowning on Wednesday last. She was an instructress of one of the common schools in that town, and being missed, search was made and her body found in the river near the farm of Mr. Barret. Miss Hunt was a very respectable and accomplished young lady, and it is supposed that the act was committed in a fit of temporary insanity, brought on by hard study.

MASSACHUSETTS.—A democratic State Convention is called to meet at Springfield on the 10th of next month.

☞ D. E. Sabin, of New Haven, was arrested on Monday, and held to bail in $2000 for procuring abortion resulting in death. The victim was his own wife.

Health of Gov. Dorr. We learn from the *Providence Gazette* that the health of Gov. Dorr, though poor, is gradually improving.

Ex-Governor Shannon is about to return to Ohio to resume the practice of law.

☞ The favorite steamer Worcester, we neglected to announce in our last, has resumed her old place on the Norwich and New York route. The Traveller takes the place of the New Haven to Greenport, and the latter the place of the Worcester on the route between Greenport, Newport and Fall River.

THE CASE OF POLLY BODINE.—The case of this woman was argued before the Supreme Court of New York of the May term, and they have just given their decision granting a new trial. The Morning News has the following.

"Whether another trial will ever be had is a matter of extreme doubt. At the last it was almost a matter of impossibility to get an unprejudiced juror out of the hundreds who were summoned, and now, after a conviction upon a trial so ably defended, there is scarcely a man who has heard of the case who has not made up his mind."

TRIAL OF C. J. MCNULTY.—There are indications that this whole matter is to end in smoke. The Court have abandoned the prosecution on one of the counts, that of embezzling $750 of the public money. After the prosecuting attorney had stated his determination to enter a *nolle prosequi* in relation to the above mentioned count, the counsel for the defence moved for a verdict from the jury; but the *nol pros.* was entered and the jury discharged.

DISBANDED.—The Washingtonian Society of Haverhill, has been disbanded. Cause, want of union and energy on the part of its members.—*Exchange paper.*

The Washingtonian Society of this city, should follow suit, or improve its manners. Its character has got to be below par. As for "union," it never had any, and whatever of "energy" it possesses, seems to be put to a bad use.

☞ The Era informs us, says the Richmond Enquirer, that Ex-President Tyler has declined the invitation of the citizens of Portsmouth, to deliver an Eulogy on the life and services of the illustrious Jackson. We truly regret this disappointment—for an eloquent and just tribute to the virtues of the dead might have been expected from one, who, like Mr. Tyler, had filled the highest honors, and had felt and evinced deep regard and admiration for the noble qualities and great services of Jackson. We have not heard who has been selected in place of Mr. Tyler.

☞ Ex-President Tyler and family, and Mr. Cushing, and Gen. Lamar, of Georgia, have been among the visitors for the last fortnight at Old Point Comfort. Mr. Tyler is about to go to the White Sulphur Springs. Mr. Polk, Mr. Mason, and Mr. Bancroft and families, were expected there on the 15th inst.

☞ A lad in New Brunswick, died lately, after an illness of 48 hours, from the effects of having eaten a quantity of dried apples and shortly afterwards drinking beer on them, which created a fermentation, and produced a most unnatural swelling in his stomach and a stoppage of the bowels.

'Truth,' said an Irishman, 'has *but his foot sore,*' as a wasp stung his head.

The Supreme Court of Errors.

The Supreme Court of Errors for this County commenced its session in New London, on Tuesday. Among the arrivals, we observe the name of Governor Baldwin, of Judges Church, Waite, Storrs and Hinman, and of the members of the bar from this city.

New Bridge.

Workmen have been busily engaged for the week past, in the construction of a new bridge leading from Central Wharf, to replace the one which tumbled down some two or three weeks since. If we are any judge of workmanship, we should say there was small danger of a similar accident ever occurring with the new structure, for the work thus far appears to be put together with great solidity and care. The bridge will be built, we learn, on the general principle of railroad bridges, and, as the selectmen say, will be ready for use in two weeks more at the farthest. Meantime, a temporary bridge for the accommodation of foot passengers, has been thrown across the stream, while all teams and carriages that would pass from either side, are compelled to go round by the Falls. One man, rather more venturesome than the rest, after trundling his waggon over, the other morning, set out to lead his horse across the foot bridge; when the animal took fright, backed off into the river, and was with difficulty saved from drowning, and his feet once more placed on *terra firma.*

☞ The following orders recently issued by the Postmaster General, will prove of interest to Postmasters in small country towns, where the expenses of office will exceed the emoluments, under the reduced rates of postage:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
July 9, 1845.

Ordered, That from and after the first day of July, 1845, every deputy postmaster whose commissions on the postage of letters at 30 per cent., and on newspapers at 50 per cent., under the act of 3d March, 1825, shall fall short of the sum of $6,25 for any one quarter, or of the proportional part of that sum for any fraction of a quarter, be authorized to credit himself, in a separate item in his account current, for extra commission on the postage of letters at 20 per cent., under the act of 3d March, 1845.

If the postmaster be entitled to the allowance of 20 per cent. for night service, he will not credit the extra commission here mentioned, as 50 per cent. is the utmost that can be allowed in any case under the law.

Ordered, That every deputy postmaster whose commissions on the postage of letters and newspapers, and other allowances, shall exceed the sum of $6,25 in any one quarter, or the due proportion of the said sum in any part of a quarter, be authorised, in the event that such commission and allowances fall short of the amount to which such deputy postmaster was entitled for the corresponding quarter of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1845, to credit himself, in a separate item in his account current, for such amount of extra commissions as shall make the whole amount credited equal to the same; the said extra commissions to be subject to the provision contained in the 41st section of the act of 3d March, 1825, and to the regulations of the department issued in pursuance thereof. C. JOHNSON.

I. O. O. F.—NEARNEAR LODGE, No. 21.—The Waterbury American says:—"A Lodge of this flourishing and popular order was instituted in this village on Tuesday evening, bearing the above cognomen. We commend our worthy contemporaries in selecting this original appellation. We like this rescuing from oblivion the original proprietors of the soil—it smacks of reverence for the past, and gratitude for the present."

☞ Mr. Slamm, late editor of the Plebeian, is about to start another daily democratic paper in New York city, to be called the Globe.

MAD DOG.—A dog exhibiting symptoms of hydrophobia was shot in Chapel street, New Haven, on Sunday. The thermometer that day ranged as high as 100.

☞ John B. Gough is about to lecture again in New Haven.

Later from Texas.

By the arrival at New Orleans, on the 7th inst., of the steamship McKim, Capt. Phillips, we have Galveston dates to the 3d instant.

Everything was quiet in Texas. One of the Galveston's correspondents, writing from Houston under date of the second inst, says: 'every thing is going on beautifully—Congress, Convention, crops, health &c. and every body in the finest spirits. The prospects a head are certainly bright for this little country.'

The most moderate annexation presses are indignant at the propositions made by the Secretary of State to the Mexican government.

Two bills relative to annexation were introduced in Congress, one in each house; and it is said each was adopted unanimously in the house in which it originated; but the bills were different in some of their provisions, and neither house was willing to adopt the bill of the other. A committee of conference was chosen in the two houses to settle the difficulty, which continuously adopted an amended bill as a substitute for the bill of the Senate and the bill of the House, relative to annexation. This was immediately adopted in each house, and was signed by the President immediately after it was delivered to him. A copy of the bill has been sent to President Polk.

The Houston Telegraph states most positively that neither President Jones nor any other member of his cabinet, with the exception of Mr. Ashbel Smith, was aware of the nature of the negotiations with Mexico which the latter set on foot, and that the President stated to the editor immediately after these negociations became known to him, 'that he considered there was but one measure of policy for the government to carry out, and that was annexation.'

The bill which passed both Houses of Congress reinstating Commodore Moore in his rank in the Navy, was returned with the veto of the Executive. We understand that the veto was sustained by a majority in Congress upon a subsequent vote. Previous to adjournment, resolutions complimentary to Commodore Moore were passed by both Houses.

The Indian who murdered young Mr. Hornsby has been discovered, though not arrested. It appears that the murder was committed under the belief on the part of the Indian that the deceased was Captain Coleman, the latter having severely wounded him in a skirmish on the Fordernales some time since.

On the 21st, the Senate adopted a resolution declaring that John Tyler, Ex-President of the United States of the north, the zealous and untiring advocate of annexation, the official mover and supporter of the measure, is entitled to the lasting gratitude of the citizens of the Republic.

Throughout Texas, wherever the death of Gen. Jackson had become known, funeral obsequies were in preparation to commemorate the event.

The United States Revenue Cutter Woodbury, during this day has fired salutes in commemoration of the unanimous consent of our government to the joint resolutions. This afternoon the salutes of the Woodbury have been responded in the ship Austin, during which the American and Texan Flags were seen in union, floating to the breeze from the masthead of the noble Old Ship.—*Galveston News.*

An eastern paper tells a good story of a wise parrot. The bird was taking a walk in the garden, and observed a cat crawling up in its rear, evidently with no friendly intention. Hastening his pace the parrot thus soliloquized: 'If believe the beast will hatch me—on my life I believe the creature will have me.' The cat at length crouched for a spring, when the parrot mustering all his courage, faced suddenly about, and shouted at the top of his voice—"scat you beast!" and away went puss in the greatest consternation, leaving poll to finish his stroll unmolested.

☞ We are indebted to the politeness of Capt. Bacon and Mr. Mulligan, of the steamboat Worcester, and Mr. Clark of the American House, for New York papers containing accounts of the fire.

DREADFUL CONFLAGRATION!
Explosion and Loss of Life!

The lower part of the City in ruins—Millions of Property Destroyed!

New York has been visited by another terrific conflagration. The destruction, it is supposed, will fully equal that occasioned by the great fire of 1835. The following details are gathered from the newspapers of that city.

About three o'clock this (Saturday) morning, a fire was discovered in the upper part of the four story building, No 34 New street, occupied by Mr J. L. Vandoozo, as an oil store, which in a very short time was destroyed together with a carpenter's shop adjoining. The efforts to check the flames in consequence of a high wind which was blowing at the time, were ineffectual, and about 4 o'clock it communicated to the store of Crocker & Warner in New st. in which was stored a large quantity of salt petre, which blew up with an explosion that shook the city like an earthquake.

The scene is thus described in the Express:

"The building itself was of course scattered in fragments in an instant, and those near it were little better off. The first explosion, which was comparatively moderate, filled the room of the writer of this paragraph, with a light more intense than at noonday, and upon looking out upon Broadway, a scene met our gaze, that can never be forgotten. Hardly had he reached the window when the second and grand explosion took place. The buildings, as far as the eye could reach, appeared one mass of flames, while those on the west side of Broadway, from the Mansion House to the Astor, were so brilliant, that the eye could scarce rest upon them. The spire of Trinity Church looked like a pillar of fire, and the moon, which a moment before we saw just above the roof, paled under this vivid light, and was invisible. The sky, over the region of the fire, and along the range of Nassau street, was filled with a mass of flame from the burning gas, alcohol and camphine, let loose at the explosion. High in the air as the eye could range appeared an immense quantity of fire, that had the appearance of serpents darting spirally upwards, like the small rockets of a fire work. These tongues of flame, too, shot out in all directions from the centre, making together the whole look like a mountain of fire, which created in the air a noise like that caused by a flash of electricity in a thunder storm. The panic caused by such an explosion, who can describe? The street, from the Waverly House to our office, on Broadway, presented a thick multitude of men, running as if for their lives, shrieking as though they were in the agonies of death. Those who could keep their feet were fortunate indeed, for the masses behind, in their terror, over-ran many who fell regardless of anything but their own safety.

Through the other streets a like scene was exhibited, but as the others were narrow the confusion was greater. The firemen and spectators left those parts only to receive in another place the shower of bricks and other missiles forced off by the explosion. So awful was the shock that the thick plate glass in nearly all the buildings in Wall street, was broken in fragments and strewed over the pavement, in many instances the substantial window sashes themselves being broken in. The cries of frightened people, the fall of missiles on the roofs of buildings, the crash of glass upon the pavements, added to the tumbling of buildings from the force of the explosion, and the vivid glare of the flames, assailed the numerous multitudes now out to see the fire, and gave the impression that a great convulsion of nature had taken place.

Immediately after the explosion, the flames issued through the ruins and extended over the entire street, and communicated to the stores on the opposite side, wide as the street is.

It is said that engines 5 and 42 were the first on the spot, and were consequently exposed to the explosion, but none of the members were seriously injured. The fire extended through New street, and the whole of it from the Exchange to Beaver street is in ruins—probably forty buildings, and nearly all large brick stores. In Broad street the destruction is very great, from Exchange place to Marketfield street on both sides is totally destroyed; not less certainly than fifty stores, all filled with valuable goods are now in ruins.

From New street the flames reached to Broadway, and about half past 4 o'clock the entire block from the Waverly House to Beaver Street was in flames.

Great exertions were at this time made to prevent the fire crossing Broadway, and for some time with success, and hopes were entertained that property on that side of the city would be saved.

5 o'clock—We have just returned from the scene, which is perfectly appalling. The whole area between Broad street, Exchange Place, Beaver Street, Broadway, and up to the Waverly House, is a heap of ruins still burning—walls falling in all directions—cinders flying—smoke and confusion of all kinds, form altogether a scene which beggars description. Rumors of all kinds are afloat; it is said that at this time not less than one hundred and fifty houses have been destroyed and that a severe loss of life has taken place—two females, it is said, were killed in the House No. 38 Broad street, but nothing definite can be ascertained.

At one time Castle Garden was on fire, but it was promptly extinguished. The firemen are drawing water from the river as the supply from the hydrants is said to have failed: but nothing can apparently arrest the progress of the flames, which are still spreading rapidly. The public store at No. 12 Broad street, filled with valuable property, will hardly escape, and it is doubtful if the fire does not extend to William street and the Exchange. The firemen are making superhuman efforts, and three of them are supposed to have fallen victims to their intrepidity. It was reported that Mr. Anderson, the Chief Engineer, was killed, but is not confirmed and we trust that it is only a rumor.

The scene is Broadway near Rector, Morris, and Thomas streets, is most extraordinary.—The side walks are covered with furniture of all kinds, and every sort of vehicle is engaged in carrying furniture from the houses in the direction the fire is taking. The Battery is crowded with articles rescued from the flames, and guarded by women and children, whose looks show their sense of dereliction—the sight is heart rending.

The boundaries of the fire at this time are down Broad Street to Stone street, and running down Stone street to the Ferry.

Down Beaver street to within three doors of William, with the almost certainty that it must all go down to William.

On Broadway, from the Waverly House down Broadway to No. 4, opposite the Bowling Green and going down Whitehall street, which will in all probability be swept to the Battery.

The magnificent block of buildings in which Mr. Stephen Whitney, &c, reside, is expected to go. These are eight or ten of the most beautiful residences in the city.

Every one seems panic stricken—the city is in a state of consternation; business is suspended, and groups of persons are collected at the corners of the streets talking over this dreadful visitation; in the immediate neighborhood of the fire, thousands are collected. The Tribune says that a man was carried off by two firemen, belonging to No. 15, who had become deranged from his sister being burnt to death, and the loss of all his property.

Another man was met by one of our reporters early this morning, who was mourning the loss of his wife and three children—such confusion prevails, however, that it is impossible to tell—many supposed to be lost, will doubtless be discovered.

The populace are calling on the Mayor to blow up some buildings, in order to arrest the flames, but he refused in consequence of the decision of our law courts against the city authorities, who adopted this plan during the fire in 1835.

10 o'clock—Worse and worse—The fire has unfortunately extended across Broadway, and the magnificent row of large granite houses extending from Morris street to within two doors of the Atlantic Garden are totally destroyed, and it will probably extend to Greenwich street; the inhabitants are busily engaged in getting out their furniture. The fire has, happily, been arrested in the other direction, at No. 1, Whitehall, and it is hoped that it will not be renewed. The Broad street Hotel, which is some distance off, is now on fire, but it will probably be extinguished without much damage. Two houses in Stone street are likewise burning.

12 o'clock—The fire is still extending towards the North River. The firemen are completely exhausted, and the great cry of water. The engines are now in the Bowling Green, and a present supply of croton is obtained, which is conveyed through the Atlantic Garden, and poured upon the houses in Greenwich street to which the fire is rapidly extending. At present there appears to be little chance of arresting it in that direction, and it will probably reach the North River. God knows where or when it may end.

POSTSCRIPT.

It is almost impossible, amidst the confusion that exists, to form any idea of the extent of this calamity. It was feared at one time that it would be equal to the dreadful conflagration of 1835, and doubtless but for the indefatigable and praiseworthy exertions of the firemen, and the copious supply of croton water, the whole of the district which was destroyed at that time would have been again in ruins; as it is, the loss will perhaps exceed ten millions of dollars. Most of the property was probably insured, but when such an overwhelming loss as this takes place, no institution would probably be expected to meet the full amount of its liabilities.

The inhabitants of Stone and Mill streets were principally poor Irish families, and they have saved nearly all their property, which is placed in the Bowling Green and on the Battery. During the forenoon the Mayor gave orders to call out the military, and Major Gen. Sanford immediately issued his orders to that effect; they will be stationed during the day and night to guard the property which is necessarily exposed. The promptness with which the call was responded to, reflects credit upon the military of our city. The Second Regiment fortunately returned from their encampment about 12 o'clock, and being fully equipped, were ready at once to perform duty, and to relieve the U. S. troops from Governor's Island, and the marines from the North Carolina, who had been on guard since day light.

The explosion was heard distinctly at Staten Island, at a distance of twelve miles, and it is stated that a letter addressed to Casper Myer, of this city, partially burnt, was picked up by a gentleman two miles beyond New Brighton, where it had been carried by the wind caused by the powerful force of the flames.

We have found it impossible to ascertain with any certainty, whether or not any lives have been lost—many persons have been more or less injured, and several have been carried to the hospital—mostly firemen, some with arms fractured, legs broken, &c.; it is believed, however, that none were seriously injured. It is stated with certainty that a man by the name of Johnson, residing in Water street, was killed by the explosion.

The explosion is attributed to the large quantity of salt petre in storage. This is a mistake—for although a component part of gunpowder, it does not explode without the aid of the other ingredients.—Salt petre, according to Brande, at 616 degrees, fuses, and at read heat, is decomposed. There must, we think, have been gunpowder or some other more explosive article in the store, to have produced the great explosion.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP

BRITANNIA.

The royal Mail Steamship Britannia, Capt. Hewitt, arrived at her moorings in East Boston, Saturday morning, at 6 o'clock. The Britannia has made her passage in a little more than 14 1-2 days, having been detained somewhat by the floating masses of ice.

We make up our compendium of intelligence from the European Times. The news by this arrival is of no particular importance.

It is stated that the arrival of the King of Holland to this country, on a visit to Her Majesty will take place about the middle of next month.

The Duke of Wellington last week, celebrated the 30th anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, by his customary banquet at Apsley House.

The prorogation of Parliament, it is confidently expected, will take place about the middle of August, after which the Queen and Prince Albert will take leave for Germany.

It is said that the Wesleyan Methodists of Great Britain are about to disown any connection with those of the United States who are slave holders.

Our news from China extends to the 20th of March, but is of no importance.

The American Provision trade has been dull; the amount of business transacted being considerable under the average. Beef has been in limited request, and pork and lard. Cheese however, of a good quality, has maintained previous rates, but the bulk of the stock is of an inferior description.

General Armstrong, the new American consul, arrived in Liverpool on the 28th ultimo, by the Great Western.

For cotton there has been an active demand. The sales have been large, but the stock on hand is large.

Robbery of Adams & Co's Express.—A large amount of gold has been stolen at different times from Adams & Co's Express, and they were quite at a loss to account for the manner in which it had been abstracted. On Saturday a $100 bill was stolen, and the firm having had some suspicion that an Englishman named James Butler, a clerk in their employ, had something to do with it, they imparted their suspicions to the chief of police, and officers A. M. C. Smith and Burley arrested him. After some hesitation he acknowledged that he stole the $100 bill, got it changed and had the greater portion of it, $89, in his trunk.—*N. Y. Com.*

Long Island Railroad.—No road is now better, or is conducted with more uniform regularity, convenience to passengers and undeviating courtesy to travellers, than the Long Island, and we are pleased to see that its exertions are appreciated by the public. We learn that no accident has happened on this road since its opening, notwithstanding the recent accounts in the newspapers. The pilot engine, which has been engaged to go in advance and remove obstructions caused by the Long Island mobocrats, has of course met with some detentions, but the main train has always gone safely. We are gratified to learn also, that two boats are now placed in the sound in connection with this route, and that we are hereafter to receive our New York daily mail still earlier than we have done heretofore.—*Boston Times.*

The Siamese Twins outdone!—Dr. Parsons of Macon, Geo., informs the Telegraph, that "about a week since, a Mrs. Chance, of Burke county, Georgia, was safely delivered of three children at a birth, all of common size and perfectly formed. Two were united from the axilla or arm-pit, to the upper part of the hip bone. The union, Dr. P. states, is perfect. One child is living; the two which are united, survived their birth but a short time only, and are in preservation."

News from Tahiti.

We learn from Mr. Briggs, mate of the ship Timoleon, that H. M. Frigate Talbot, with the English Admiral on board, to adjust the difficulties between the French and Natives, arrived at Tahiti, Feb. 16th. The French Admiral signalized to know if the Talbot would salute the French Flag. The Talbot made no reply, but made a signal for the British steamer Salamander to tow her into the harbor, which was done. After the T. was towed in, the French Governor sent on board the T. with an enquiry of the Admiral whether he would salute the French Protective flag. The Admiral replied that he should do as the British Consul, Gen. Miller, decided. Gen. Miller decided that if he were in the Admiral's place, he should not salute the flag. This being made known to the Admiral he refused to pay the required respect to the protective flag. In consequence of this refusal, the French prohibited any and all communication between the ship and the shore, and the Talbot went to sea again in four days, without having landed.

Capt. Coleman, of the ship Atlantic of Nantucket, was put into the calaboose, under the apprehension that he was an Englishman from the Talbot.—When the error was discovered, he was released with an apology.

The movements above named created much excitement among the English residents.

Queen Pomare is still at Raites, and will have nothing to do with the French. A French steamer went to Raites and hoisted the French protective flag—the day after the steamer returned to Tahiti the flag was brought back by some unknown means. This puzzled the French exceedingly.

We learn that the Timoleon brings despatches from the Consul at Tahiti, Gen Miller, for the British Government.—*New Bedford Register of July 14.*

Taking the Census.

Some rich scenes occur in taking the Census under the late law for that purpose. The following from an eye witness, is one:—*Boston Sun.*

"*Is the head of the family at home?*" asks the individual appointed to take the Census.

"Here's the devil with his book again for the *d-ectory*," shouts a junior of the family to the maternal head above stairs, who presently appears. "Is it the heads of the family ye want sure; but last week ye wanted our names for yer *d'rectry* an' now ye want our *head*? A free country this, sure, when one's head is not safe. Be off, and bad luck to ye and all like ye." After some explanations the questions in order are asked.

Who is the head of the family? "Ann Phelim, your honor, the same in old Ireland and forever."

How many males in this family? Three *males* a day with prateys for dinner an'——

But how many Men and Boys? "Och, why there's the old man an' the boy, and three children who died five years ago, heaven rest their dear souls, and the sweetest jiwels that iver"——"

But how many are now living? "Meself, and me daughter Judy, ye see them, and a jiwel of a girl she is indeed."

But have you no males in your family? "Sorra the one, the ould man works hard by the day and Patrick is not at home at all, but to his males and his bed."

How many are subject to Military duty? "Niver a one; Patrick and the ould man belong to the *militia*, and sure finer looking soldiers were niver born; did ye not see him when the ould General was buried, 'twold have made your heart beat to see two such fine lookin,' gintale well behaved boys."

How many are entitled to vote? "Why the old man and meself and Judy, and ware't it we that bate the Natives an' the Whigs an' all, elicited ould General Jackson over 'im all. Sorra the day when he died and disappointed us all, for a fine man he was."

How many colored persons in your family?—"Nagers, did you name Nagers? Out man, an' don't be insultin' me. Out wid ye, an' niver ask for me *senses* agin'—don't ask about *yer senses*, whither I have nagers in my family. Yer out of yer senses yourself, begone and don't bother me."

☞ That authorship is sometimes well rewarded in the United States appears from the following statement made in "American Facts," a valuable book from the pen of G. P. Putnam, of the firm of Wiley & Putnam, New York.

"The Harpers, of New York, are said to have paid Mr. Prescott 7,500 dollars, (£1,500,) for the *first* edition of his 'Conquest of Mexico,' and to have offered double that sum (which was declined,) for the entire copyright. In two years the sale of 'Barnes' Notes,' yielded the author more than 5,000 dollars. President Day has received more than 25,000 (£5,000,) for an Algebra; and Dr. Webster had about the same sum from a spelling book (!); and all these yet retained their copyrights in future editions. A Philadelphia publisher paid to authors 135,000 dollars in five years. These are certainly peculiar instances; but much more proof could be given, that native literary genius and useful talent are not neglected, but receive a fair amount of encouragement from American publishers and the public."

Something Remarkable.

Our readers will find in our advertising columns an announcement respecting the Galvanic Rings invented by Dr. Christie, which are now attracting so much attention throughout the country. Mr. G. B. Prindle, it will be perceived, is the Dr.'s agent for this city. We shall publish in our next some certified statements respecting the efficacy and value of these rings, as medicinal agents.

☞ With this number ends the publication of the laws.

ITEMS.

A Novel Case.—A singular trial was had before the Supreme Court at Northampton last week, Judge Dewy presiding. It seemed that a man named Wells losing his wife, had given one of his children to Mr. and Mrs. Nash, of Amherst, to bring up as their own. A change of circumstances in his family created a desire on the part of Wells again to get possession of his child, and a writ of habeas corpus was sued out for that purpose. After a long array of evidence, and looking, as he said, to the good of the child, Judge Dewey decreed that it should continue under the protection of its adopted, rather than its natural parent.

A strange coincidence is recorded in the Howard District *Press*. A young hickory tree was planted in the Garden of a Mrs. Elliott on the day Gen. Jackson was elected President. On the Sunday night of his death it was torn down by a storm of wind!—*Pittsburg Ariel.*

The last Joke.—The *Worcester Palladium* states that the editor of a 'teetotal temperance' paper has sued a rumseller for a libel and attached a store full of rum for damages. Speculation is busy as to the disposition he will make of the rum; whether he will *drink it, or sell it*, or waste its *bitterness* amongst the dust of the highway. They have rum doings in Worcester.

A new order.—The Springfield Republican says, that the ladies of that town are about organizing an association in opposition to the 'Odd Fellows,' under the name '*Independent order of Strange Women.*'

Shopping by Mail, under the new Law.—A lady at Saratoga, sent last week to a fashionable dealer in Broadway for a lace collar, directing several to be forwarded by mail, that she might select one. Half a dozen were sent, from which one was selected, and the others returned by the same conveyance. The whole postage, including that on the original order and on the package returned, was 25 cents.—*N. Y. Express.*

What is Luxury! A candle would have been a luxury to Alfred; a cotton gown to his Queen.—Carpets in lieu of rushes would have been luxury to Henry VII; glass windows to his nobles. A lecture to Henry the VIII.'s Queen; silk gloves and stockings to Queen Elizabeth; and so on, *ad infinitum.*

Long Island Rail Road.—Although the late difficulties on this road have entirely disappeared, the company still think it due to the public to run a pilot engine in advance of every train, in the manner now practised on many of the roads in England with a view to ensure the most perfect security.

An old maid it is said will make the 'mother' of vinegar.

The remarkable effect in the restoration of life in cases of Consumption, and other diseases of the Chest and Lungs, when using the Health Restorative, is astonishing. We particularly invite the attention of the sick to the advertisement, Mr C. Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative. A dispassionate judgment on its virtues, formed after a full and faithful trial of it, will satisfy any who can be satisfied by rapid and permanent cure.

We have used "Ferre's Shaving Cream." It is a superior compound for shaving and surpasses any thing ever used by us. After having with this soap we passed among the ladies as a beardless youth.—*Northampton Dem.*

A CARD.

Two members and friends of the UNIVERSALIST SABBATH SCHOOL, present their most earnest thanks to the several members of the Shetucket Band for their excellent performances on the occasion of the "Excursion and Pic Nic" on Thursday last. Also to Capt. Williams and crew (of the steamer Quinebaug,) for the courteous and faithful manner in which they discharged their duties on said occasion. May they always be as successful in imparting pleasure to those around them.

Norwich, July 19th, 1845.

MARRIED.

In East Lyme, on Sunday, the 13th inst. by the Rev. John Hepburn, Mr. George W. Howard, to Miss Eleanor M. Ames, both of New London.

DIED.

In Salem, on the 15th inst., Aurelia C., only daughter of Justin and Happy K. Harris, aged 9 months.

"She was too pure for earthly love—
Strength to our hearts was given,
And we yielded her in childhood's light,
To a brighter home in heaven."

At the residence of her brother, Jesse Jarmon, in Waterford, on the 12th inst. Miss Hannah Jarmon aged 71 years. A long life of peacefulness closed with cheerfulness and hope.

In Groton on the 12th inst. Mr. Latham Avery, aged 66 years.

On his passage from Mobile to New York, Capt. George Edgar, of the packet brig Morse, and son of Mark Edgar, Esq. of New London, aged 31 years.

MARINE LIST.
PORT OF NORWICH,

ARRIVED.

July 15, Sloop Lady Adams, Palmer, fm N. Y
Sch. Mail, Crowell, fm Boston.
Sloop Majesty, Fanning, fm Long Island.
Sloop Young Barber, Horton, fm L. I.
Sch Jane, Rogers, fm Philadelphia.
Sch Superior, Harding fm Bangor.
Sloop Aetreas, Davis, fm Brookhaven.
Sch Illuminator, Harriman, fm Bangor.
July 16. Sloop Energy, Holloway, fm Hartford.
Steam sch Quinebaug, Williams, fm N.Y.
18. Sch Banner, fm Phil.
July 19 Steam sch Shetucket, Gier fm N. Y.
Sloop Glide, Smith fm N Y.
Sloop Brunette, Smith, fm Providence.
Sch Corn, Haley, fm Phil.
Slp Celeste, Chapman, fm Montauk Pt.
21 Sch Seafan, Graffan, fm Thomaston.
Sch Senator, Bennet, fm Phil.
Sch Jane Sally Francis, Story, fm Roundout.
Slp Grande, Nash, fm N York.

CLEARED.

July 21. Sloop Ripple, Ann Nash, Capt., D. Gardner 1st mate, T. T. Winship supercargo, W. M. Converse, cook, J. B. Perry, S. H. Johnson and Jos. B. Bromley steerage passengers, (with provisions,) bound for Mumford cove and all along shore.

THE PATENT GALVANIC RINGS
And Magnetic Fluid.

DR. A. CHRISTIE respectfully informs the American public, that he has lately arrived from England, for the purpose of introducing in this country the novel application of Electro Galvanism discovered by his brother, Prof. Herman Christie, of London in October last. The discovery has received the universal approbation of the medical profession of Great Britain, who have pronounced it amongst the important of modern scientific inventions. The Patent Galvanic Rings have been found to answer all the purposes for which the ordinary galvanic battery or electro and magnetic machines are used; but are without any of the injurious shocks which always accompany the applications of those instruments, and in many other respects are more safe and certain in accomplishing the desired object.

The Galvanic Rings have now been several months before the English public, and the universal reputation they have acquired is sufficient evidence of their extraordinary power in the prevention and cure of the diseases for which they are recommended. They have been used with perfect success in all cases of Rheumatism, Gout, Tic Doloreux, Fits, Cramps, Paralysis, Stiff Joints, General Debility, Deficiency of Nervous Energy, and all Nervous Disorders.

The galvanic power which they possess is gradual and constant, and the beneficial effect they produce upon the system must be witnessed to be believed. The Galvanic Rings are in every way perfectly harmless, and are sold at prices to be within reach of all desirous of testing their efficacy. Dr. Christie warns the American public from the beginning to beware of spurious imitations, as, owing to the secret process by which the metals are prepared to be rendered sensitive and efficient, all imitations must be entirely devoid of any galvanic effect. CHRISTIE'S MAGNETIC FLUID, used in connection with the Rings, in more chronic disorders and to accelerate the galvanic action, is only to be procured at the same place. These rings are not sold by pedlers or at wholesale; consequently, all sold except by the regular agents are spurious and profitless.

To guard against fraud he will appoint but one agent in each of the cities of the United States. The only agency in *Norwich* is at the Watch and Jewelry Store of G. B. PRINDLE, 144 Main street.

July 23d, 1845. w35 tw34

Fare Reduced to and from New York.

50 CENTS and no charge for berths, by the new steam Propellers QUINEBAUG and SHETUCKET.

Leaves Norwich and New York every Tuesday and Friday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

Freight taken at low rates.

July 21 tw33 w35

For New Port and Providence, via Greenport.

PASSENGERS can leave the Depot at Norwich 1-4 before 10 o'clock A. M., for Allyn's Point, thence by the new and elegant Steamer Traveller, Capt. Jerome, W. Williams, for Greenport, and then take the Steamer New Haven, Capt John Van Pelt, for Newport and Providence. Fare from Norwich to Greenport $ 1,25
From Greenport to Newport and Providence 1,25.

The New Haven will leave Greenport, Mondays, Wednesdays and Friday; returns Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. E. A. BILL, Steam Boat Agent.

July 18 1845. tw33 w35

Wanted.

FOUR or Five good House Painters, to such will be given steady work & good pay, at the Paint Store of the Subscribers.

1st door East of J. Breed & Co Water St.

SPALDING & ALBERTSON.

ATTENTION ALL—NO HUMBUG!

THE subscriber being anxious to reduce his stock of DRY GOODS will for the next few weeks sell the balance of his stock of Summer Goods at very cheap prices for the purpose of making room for a large and splendid stock of Fall Goods. The following articles must be sold previous to the 20th of August.

20 pc BALZORINES and BERAGES.
10 " FRENCH MUSLINS.
6 " BALZORINE do.
Lot of light DE LAINES.
" " do CALICOES.

50 BERAGE SHAWLS.
25 SILK DAMASK,
40 plain DE LAINE.
20 FANCY CASSIMERE.
10 Black SILK NETT.

—ALSO—

A general assortment of Men's and Boys' Summer wear of various styles. A small lot of PARASOLS SUN SHADES and PARASOLETS, at prices astonishingly cheap.

WM. H. TERRY.

July 7. 3 w30 w27

OAK HALL
FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS,
JUNE, JULY, and AUGUST.

ADMIRERS, OLD TIME, AND ORIGINAL DESIGNS FOR REMODELLING

"OAK HALL,"
FOR SPRING TRADE.
OPENING OF OAK HALL FOR 3 MONTHS!

Advice to Professional Men, Merchants, Clerks with moderate salaries, Farmers, Mechanics, Seamen, Firemen, and others,

VISIT OAK HALL.

ARRIVAL OF SPRING and SUMMER GOODS.
To Wholesale Dealers.

THE OPENING
TO-MORROW MORNING,
For Three Months.

I WOULD again most respectfully inform the citizens of Boston, and strangers visiting the city, (after a delay of six weeks, during which time I have not been idle,) I have completed my arrangements on the most

Magnificent Scale,

greatly surpassing my former arrangements. The HALL is splendidly decorated, with almost

MAGIC ELEGANCE!

The architecture being Gothic, has given the artist an opportunity to display his taste to advantage.

The Paintings

which adorn the walls are so perfectly chaste and appropriate, that every one will be fully compensated for the trouble of visiting it. The design and effect of the interior, especially when

ILLUMINATED,

is unequalled in any store this side the Atlantic

Much praise is due to the artist,

M. Angelo Monte Lilla,

for his share in beautifying this establishment. I flatter myself that the good taste of my fellow citizens and townsmen will fully appreciate all I have done, as my establishment was the *first* and *sole one* that adopted the

"Extreme Low Price system."

Before "OAK HALL" was in existence it was not an uncommon thing for gentlemen to pay from 45 to $60 for a suit of clothes. For ONE HALF this sum, or *less*, a

PERFECT AND ENTIRE SUIT

can be obtained at this establishment, cut and made with that ease and grace that distinguish my garments from others. From this

EMPORIUM OF FASHION,

first originated the Gothic style of architecture in Boston, and oak painting, &c. now so much in fashion

To those who have not visited this great

"PLACE OF RESORT,"

on account of the name of the street, I would most respectfully say that where my establishment is located was once the Court end of Boston, and at this time is visited and patronized by the most influential and respectable individuals.

REASONABLE PRICE,

and to be sure and have a Good Fitting Suit, hat will set upon the form with ease, grace, and gentility.

FIVE GOOD REASONS

why you can purchase at Oak Hall *less* than at any other establishment in the United States:

FIRST.—You do not have to pay me for *your* suit and the *indictment's* that did not pay previous to you, as our business is cash on delivery.

SECOND.—If any garment made to order is not pleasing in every particular, it is no inconvenience to me to take it back, and make another, or ready made garments are directly in my line.

THIRD.—I purchase my goods in large lots, extremely cheap, and give my customers the benefit, by selling them at the smallest advance.

FOURTH.—I go by the motto—

LARGE SALES AND SMALL PROFITS
or as some say,
"No profits at all."

That I'll leave with my customers to decide.

FIFTH.—My facilities are such at this time for doing a

LARGE BUSINESS,
that I can afford to sell at
Very Low Prices!

BOY'S CLOTHING.

I have lately added to my already extensive manufactory, rooms for the manufacture of Boy's Clothing, and shall keep a large supply of every variety and kind always on hand.

TO WHOLESALE DEALERS.

You will find the greatest variety of every style of fresh manufactured Clothing, adapted for Spring, to your different trades, and will be sold extremely low in large lots.

AT RETAIL,

One of the largest and best selected stocks to Fresh Spring and Summer Goods ever in "Oak Hall," and will be sold at the following low prices:

PANTALOONS.

2,500 pairs fancy Spring patterns of Satinet Pants,		1,75 to 2,50
3,000 " Steel Mixed	Pants,	1,62 to 3,00
2,200 " Sheepn Gray	"	1,75 to 3,00
2,500 " Canada Gray	"	1,75 to 3,00
3,000 " Black Cassimere	"	3,00 to 4,00
2,000 " Lavender Cassimere	"	3,00 to 4,00
2,200 " super black "fancy stripe	"	4,00 to 500
1,500 " super blue Broadcloth and Cassimere	"	3,50 to 4,50

THIN COATS.

2,500 thin Coats and Satins, American Gingham,		75 to 1,00
5,000 " " " " "		125 to 1,75
4,800 " " " " " satin figure,		1,50 to 1
2,700 " " " " Webster check,		75 to 1,2
3,750 " " " " London Plaids,		1,25 to 175
4,000 " " " " of Linen and other goods,		1,00 to 1,75

THIN PANTS.

2,000 pair thin Pants, of every quality of goods, at very low prices, say from 50 cents to $2,50 per pair.

VESTS.

2,000 light Vests, a very pretty affair for Spring,		50 to 1,00
4,500 dark Valencia,		75 to 1,50
2,500 fine " dark and light,		1,50 to 250
700 Satin Vests, figured and plain,		2,00 to 3,00

DRESS AND FROCK COATS.

1,400 super Dress Coats, all colors, green, blue, black, olive, &c. &c. from 4 to $10.
2,750 super Frock Coats, all colors, mulberry, brown, &c. &c. from 6 to $16.
All of the above cut in the latest style, and made up expressly for SPRING and SUMMER TRADE.
500 Business Coats, of low prices, say fm 2 to
2,300 Tweed Coats, water proof, fm 3,75 to $12.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

Rich display of Furnishing Goods, at the following low prices, viz:

150 dozen white Shirts, linen bosoms, collars, and wristbands....		$9,75 to 1,25 each
100 " white shirts, plain.....		50 to 75 "
150 " fancy ".....		62½ to 87½ "
200 " twilled striped.....		50 to 62½ "
25 " rich figured satin Stock		Low prices
20 " " " " "		
50 " " " " "		
50 " spring pattern Cravats....		12½ to 75 "
25 " rich silk "		50 to 1,00 "
50 " black Italian "		1,00 to 1,50 "
25 " rich figured satin "		75 to 1,25 "
50 " Stocks of every description, such as satin, bombazine, &c. &c. and made in the latest spring style, 1845.....		37½ to 1,00 "
1 " Brussels Carpet Bags and others.....		1,00 to 3,75 "
75 " Smoking Caps.....		1 to 1,50 "
300 " Braces, of every description		12½ to 50 "
20 " best kid Gloves.....		50 to 1,00 "
25 " thread "		50 to 62½ "
30 " silk "		50 to 75 "
200 " linen Bosoms, all descriptions		25 to 75 "
200 " Cotton, latest patterns		50 to 75 "
50 " Canes.....		12 to 1,00 "
15 " Umbrellas.....		50 to 1,00 "
50 " glazed silk Caps.....		1,00 to 1,50 "
100 " "		25 to 37½ "
100 " silk pocket Handkerchiefs		25 to 50 "

And endless variety of fancy articles such as Gold and fancy Studs, Hair brushes, Clothes do, Pocket Combs, Dressing do, Tooth Brushes, Colognes, Bosom Pins, fancy Soaps, silk Purses, Guard Chains, Pack Straps, &c.

A liberal discount to the Trade.

My Furnishing Goods are purchased from first hands at low prices, and will be sold at a small advance to the trade.

At my extensive Long Room,
OAK HALL BUILDING,
32, 34, 36, and 38 ANN STREET,
(Opposite MERCHANTS ROW, BOSTON.)

June 25. tw33 w37

For the Sea Shore.

THE superior Packet Hughes, Capt. A. LOVELL, leaves regular to the following superior watering places, viz:—Green's Harbor, Harbor's Mouth, Eastern Point, Plum Island, Bradford's Island and Marblehead Point. Persons wishing to visit Watch Hill can have Washington Point on the arrival of the vessel. Inquire in superior pleasure Sloops.

The splendid Washington House at Washington Point is opened and kept in a style not surpassed by any in New England.

Norwich, July 18, 1845. w36 w37

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.

MISS BASSETT, will open on Monday the 4th of August, in the city of Norwich, a School for young Ladies, in which will be taught the Higher and Common branches of education including the French and Latin Languages.

Miss B., will be happy to exhibit to all those who may take an interest in her School, testimonials of her ability from sources the most respectable. Further particulars may be learned by calling on Miss B., at the house of Mr. Wm. Faulkner, No. 38, Shetucket-st., one door north of the American House Norwich.

TERMS.

English branches, including Mathematics, Philosophy, Chemistry, &c.	4,00
French or Latin, in addition to the above	1,00
French and Latin, " " " "	2,00

References.—Mr. J. P. Brown, Principal of Female Seminary, Hartford, Conn.
Rev. L. Bennett, Rector of Christ Church, Guilford, Conn.
R. D. Smith, Esq., Guilford, Conn.
Rev. William F. Morgan, Rector of Christ Church, Norwich, Conn.

July 15, 1845. w34 tw37

FOR SALE.—A dwelling house and Lot situated on Union Street, the property of the late Mrs. Hannah Tyler. For further particulars enquire of CHARLES H. BREWER, at Thames Bank.

July 10, 1845. plw34 tw 39

For Sale.

A FARM lying in Montville, containing 300 acres of land well adapted to all the purposes of agriculture, with valuable buildings thereon. The above property will be sold cheap and the payment made easy. Also, the pleasant situation now occupied by the subscriber in Bath street.

B. DORCHESTER.

Norwich, July 27, 1845. tw36 w38

Wanted.

IMMEDIATELY, 2 or 3 Girls, as apprentices to the Dress making business.

Mrs. S. B. PENDLETON.

Norwich, June 24 w31 tw33

SUGAR.—5000 pounds Sugar of various qualities just rec'd and for sale cheap by

JULIUS WEBB.

Corner of Commerce and Water Streets

May 14 tw8

WANTED.—Soap Grease and Ashes in exchange for family Soap. Apply to the subscriber. HENRY S. GRACE, Allen street.

Norwich July 11, 1845. w34 tw39

TEA AND COFFEE.—A fresh supply just received, comprising every quality and for sale low by JULIUS WEBB.

Corner Commerce and Water Streets

May 14 tw8

SPORTSMEN ATTEND.

CALVIN G. RAWSON, keeps constantly on hand Pigeon & Wilson & John Hall & Scoubeat English.

Sporting Powder.

Dupont's Powder in half & quarter Kegs and in canister.

India Rifle, do in canisters.

ALSO,

Superior blasting powder, patent Safety

Sept. 6. 1844—1w13 f&n Water-st.

White Lead.

20,000 LBS. White Lead, for sale by D. M. PRENTICE.

Norwich, Ap. 30. 3m

DR. MERRILL'S
Botanic Store,
COURT STREET,
New London, Ct.

☞All purchases of medicine sold at this store warranted pure; and purchasers dissatisfied can have their money refunded

New London, Feb 11. '45. 6'13

DENTISTRY.
G. R. & C. PARKHURST.
Office, 89 Main-Street,
Norwich Ct.
Dec. 10, '44. 6

CHARLES A. CONVERSE,
Dealer in
English, French and German
Hardware, Cutlery, and Guns.
189, MAIN-STREET.
Norwich.

J. IRESON & SON,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS
and RUBBERS.
LEATHER, BLACKING LACINGS,
RIBBONS, GALLOONS, &c. &c.
115 South Side Main-street.
Norwich City,
Conn.
April 9, '45. 1f20

NICHOLS & CHAPMAN,
HOUSE, SIGN AND SHIP
PAINTERS & GLAZIERS,
Over Myers & Baily's Carpenter Shop.
FRANKLIN SQUARE
Norwich City, Ct.

Imitators of Wood of all kinds—also Marble of various descriptions. Granite Stone, &c. &c. Paints, of all kinds, prepared ready for use.
June 5 1845. w29 1w15

CHARLES I. COOLEY,
IMPORTER
And Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE.
34 Shetucket-st. 34.
June 17 w31 1w 39.

J. HENRY PECK,
Fashionable
HAIR DRESSER,
No. 93 Main-st.
ONE DOOR EAST OF E. T. HUNTINGTON'S WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE.
Norwich City.
Jan. 16.

TO RENT.—Until the first of April, a convenient Dwelling House, situated on Cliff street. For terms enquire of Col. SAMUEL TYLER.
June 17, 3w31tw20

L. H. YOUNG,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKER,
No. 48 *State-street,*
Boston, Mass.
☞*NEAR OF BOSTON BANK*

Bank, Rail Road, Insurance and Manufacturing STOCK, bought and sold
Boston June 2 3mw29 tw14

DRAB MORINES.
ELY & CO., have received a new lot of the above source goods
A lot of Rich MUSLINS for dresses also 1 pc good style GINGHAMS.
June 24, '45 tw33 w31

PROCLAMATION.
THE
UNITED STATES
CLOTHING STORE,
211 Main Street.
HAS on hand a number of *thousands* of
SPRING AND SUMMER
GARMENTS
of every style and variety, which will be sold on the LOW PRICE system.

Gentlemen coming to town from the country will find it to their advantage to call at the UNITED STATES, to purchase clothing—next door to Chas Gleek's Hat Store. S. T. FAY.
Norwich April 30, 1845. 1tf8 w334

HENRY S. COOK,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAVING procured various styles for
Boys' Clothes,
is now prepared to CUT and MAKE in a *superior manner*, every description of Clothes, for Boys from 2 to 15 years of age.
☞*FASHIONS* received monthly.
Please Call at
15 SHETUCKET STREET. 15
☞The strictest Punctuality will be an invariable Rule.☜
June 24 tw 28 w31

NEW
CROCKERY STORE,
At No. 34 Shetucket-Street.
CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
CHARLES I. COOLEY

WOULD invite his friends and the public to examine his stock of China, Glass and Earthen Ware, which he is now opening. The China and Earthen Ware is from the latest importations and most approved patterns.

Also, a large assortment of **SOLAR LAMPS GIRANDOLES** and House keeping article generally. All of which will be sold at fair price.
June 4 tw 17 3w3

SUGAR.—5000 pounds Sugar of various qualities just rec'd and for sale cheap by
JULIUS WEBB.
Corner of Commerce and Water Streets
May 14 6w3

WANTED.—Soap Grease and Ashes in exchange for family Soap. Apply to the subscriber. HENRY S. GRACE, Allen street.
Norwich July 11, 1845. w34 tw29

TEA AND COFFEE.—A fresh supply just received, comprising every quality and for sale low by JULIUS WEBB.
Corner Commerce and Water Streets
May 14 6w26

BAKERY AND FAMILY
GROCERY.
CHARLES DENISON continues the
Baking and Grocery
business at his old stand in *Water Street*, where he will be happy to wait on all friends and former patrons. A general assortment of BREAD, CRACKERS and CAKES constantly on hand. His stock of GROCERIES are well selected, comprising almost every article usually kept in a Family Grocery, the cident excepted, all of which will be sold as low as are be bought in the city.

wN. B. All goods will be delivered in any part of City free of expense to the purchaser
Norwich, May 24, 1845.

THE MIGHTY RUSH!
FOR THE
ONE PRICE STORE.
12 SHETUCKET-STREET. 12

THE extreme low prices has caused a Rush like the rushing of a mighty wind sweeping every thing in its course. For the last few weeks we have been actually obliged to close our doors against many of our customers to accommodate each in his turn—

The *Low One Price system*
CLOTHING STORE,
is getting to be the fashionable resort for all classes of the community throughout the country.

So *LOW* are we selling nice
Rich Ready Made Clothing
at we are daily receiving the indignation and censure of all the Clothing dealers throughout the country for fear we shall bring them down to sell as low as we do.

But as long as Gentlemen will continue to sustain us by patronizing the one price store they may depend upon having their Clothing better made and at lower prices than can be found at any other Clothing Establishing in the new England States.

It is supposed by many on account of the low prices at the one price Store that we cannot sustain ourselves long in this course. But they will recollect that these goods were purchased at great sacrifice at auction for Cash and and manufactured into garments in the latest styles at so low a price as to put down all competition; and our motto is

No assignee no offsheoits, no combination.

But goods at the lowest prices.

Gentlemen don't forget to visit us one and all there is one price only marked on every article and no deduction. We ask nothing to look, if you are not satisfied that goods are cheap don't buy. Recollect 16 Shetucket-street

WM. W. KINNEY, Agt.
June 24, 1845. 1w33

OCEAN HOUSE,
OPENED.

THIS House is new, large and commodious. It is located at the mouth of New London Harbor and is one of the most delightful situations for Sea Bathing, Fishing, Gunning &c. There is also superior Sail Boats always at hand—for case of excess it is not excelled in America. The steamer Angelina lands at the wharf on her way to Stonington, also on her return to New London and Norwich. In order to make the place one of the most desirable the Proprietor and his family will devote themselves personally to attend to those who may favor them with their calls.

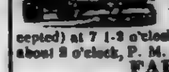
OCEAN HOUSE, EASTERN POINT, near New London Harbor.
SOLOMON PISK, *Proprietor.*
June 17, 1845 w31 tw20.

New Route to
SPRINGFIELD.
FARE ONLY $2,50

PASSENGERS by this route will take the Stages to Hartford which leaves daily (except Sundays) at 7 1-2 A. M., and have 3 hours to do business in Hartford and arrive at Springfield by cars at 7 P. M. C. H BULKELLEY, and GERIN PERRIGO, Proprietors.

HENRY B. DOWNER, Agt.
Passengers by this route will save $1,40.
Norwich June 1845. tw 15 w29

Fare Reduced
BETWEEN
NORWICH AND HARTFORD.



THE MAIL STAGE for Hartford will leave Norwich every day (Sundays excepted) at 7 1-2 o'clock, A. M., arrive in Hartford about 2 o'clock, P. M.

FARE $2 00.

Passengers called for or left at any place in the city. PERRIGO & BULKELLEY, Proprietors
HENRY B. DOWNER, Agent.
Norwich, June 5th, 1845. tw 15w29

OPENING
All this week
At 115 South side Main street.

A Splendid assortment of Gentleman's, Boy's and Youth's fine Calf and Goat, Sewed and Pegged Boots and Brogans some beautiful Styles, Call & see them. No charge for looking.

J. IRESON & SON.
April 24 1845 23

CHEAP GROCERY STORE.
JULIUS WEBB,
CORNER OF COMMERCE & WATER STREETS,

OFFERS for sale a general assortment of GOOD comprising every article usually kept in the Grocery line, at a very small advance from cost.
May 1 6w18

WANTED, 10,000 lbs.,
Old Cast off India Rubber Shoes.
FOR which new and fresh Goods will be exchanged at Cash price.
J. IRESON & SON
Feb 5 1f10

WM. H. ALLEN
DENTIST
OFFICE, NO. 9½ SHETUCKET STREET, (UP STAIRS)

WHERE he will perform all operations necessary for the preservation of the teeth and gums in the best possible manner. Teeth inserted from 1 to a complete set. Teeth cleaned, filled, extracted, and all irregularities, whether they proceed from disease or want of proper care, remedied.
March 22.

SPORTSMEN ATTEND.
CALVIN G. RAWSON, keeps constantly on hand Pigeon & Willow & John Hall & Sons best English.

Sporting Powder.
Dupont's Powder in half & quarter Kegs, and in canister.
Indian Rifle, do in canisters.
ALSO,
Superior blasting powder, patent Safety
Sept. 6. 1844—1y43 [42 Water-st.

White Lead.
20,000 LBS. White Lead, for sale by D. M. PRENTICE.
Norwich, Ap. 30. 3

To Dry Good Merchants and the Public Generally.
Umbrella Parasol, and Sun-Shade
MANUFACTORY.
Opposite the Merchantes Hotel Norwich, Conn.

THE advertiser respectfully begs leave to return his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage he has received for many years, and earnestly solicits a continuance of the same.

Having just purchased a rich assortment of materials for the manufacture of Parasols and Sun-Shades, for the coming spring *entirely for cash*. Merchants having silks suitable for the purpose, can have them made up in any style to better advantage and in a superior manner than sending them to New York. An assortment of umbrellas and parasols of different sizes and qualities, constantly on hand and the workmanship of all goods warranted and kept in repair one year.

Umbrellas and Parasols repaired or re-covered, in a few hours as usual.

ALBERT CHERRY.
Jan. 1st. 1845. 1f6

Something New.
SPALDING & CO., are manufacturing under Letters Patent granted by the United States, an improved Friction match, to burn
Without Brimstone.
They now offer for sale, on very reasonable terms
20,000 GROSS.
Neatly put up in Tin, Wood and Paper, in assorted packages and in lots to suit purchasers.

These Matches are highly improved of and recommended for family use by Physicians and Chemists, in consequence of the absence of Sulphur in their manufacture, the fumes of which are so disagreeable and deleterious to all, and particularly injurious to persons having weak lungs or delicate constitutions.

They are particularly recommended to the attention of shippers as they have frequently been taken on long voyages and exposed to the action of all climates without the slightest injury.

For sale by SPALDING & CO.
At wholesale and retail by R. W. MATHEWSON
Agents for the manufacturers
Jan. 23 1845. 1y

Indian Rubber Overshoes.
WE have on hand and for sale on the most reasonable terms, a most splendid assortment of **India Rubber Shoes and Overshoes,** of the latest patterns and styles in market, manufactured from the pure gum and get up in the best manner—warranted not to stiffen in the coldest weather, or contract by the heat, and will retain their color under all circumstances, and not to par in the seams.

Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine the great improvements made in the manufacture of India Rubber ☞We sell cheap.

J. IRESON & SON.
Feb. 16.

LADIES SHOES—Our assortment of Ladies Shoes is now large and perfect, embracing the choicest selection of fine Gaiters and Kid Beskins, colored and black of Americas and French Manufacture. Also, Common Shoes in abundance, of every variety and description, which will be sold cheaper than ever, by
J. IRESON & SON.
June 5 tw 16 w21

Livery Stable.
D. S. CHAPMAN has taken the STABLE situated on Bath street, opposite Tabb's Blacksmith Shop where he will continue the LIVERY BUSINESS in all its branches. He begs leave to say to his friends and the public that he intends to keep good Horses and Carriages To Let on Reasonable terms. Also, a Hack for the purpose of attending funerals and for such other purposes as it may be wanted—in all cases he drives himself.

Also—wanted, Horses to Board by the week.
☞Stable room to Feed 20 horses, daily.
Norwich, apr 22, 1845 1f24

REMEMBER
the old Stand, No. 78 Main-St.
OPPOSITE THE FRANKLIN HOUSE,

WHERE J. M. NELSON still continues to carry on the Tailoring business in all its various branches. The subscriber is now ready to make all kinds of Gentlemen's garments in the latest style The subscriber has received the Fall and Winter fashions for 1844-5. All garments made at this establishment warranted to fit.

N. B. Cutting done at short notice. Wanted also six or eight first rate Tailoresses to whom good wages will be given.
JAMES M. NELSON.
Sep. 1 '44 1f63

REMITTANCES TO AND PASSAGE FROM ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.
WE beg to inform our friends in Norwich, Conn and this vicinity, that we have appointed Mr JAMES MC'LELLAND, of that city, as our agent Persons sending for their relatives, or remitting money to the old Country, will find it their interest and their friend comfort to give him a call.

ROCHE BROTHERS & CO.,
65 Fulton street, New York.
Jan 24th 1845 1f

WATCH-HILL HOUSE
WESTERLY, R. I.

THE Subscriber having taken the above mentioned house, formerly occupied by Joseph C. Nash, would very respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that this admirable place of summer resort, which for health, comfort and pleasure is surpassed by none on our Atlantic shore, will be opened for the reception of visitors the 9th of June next.

The House is beautifully located upon the summit of a hill, having a very extensive view of the ocean and country, and affording a fine opportunity for Sea Bathing, and every accommodation to make Watch Hill a desirable place for a visit during the summer months.

Aline of mail boats will run daily (Sundays excepted) from Pawcatuck Village, and Watch Hill, to intersect the Steamboat Angelina at Stonington, from Norwich and New London. They will also be in readiness to accommodate sailing parties.

☞Fishing implements always on hand.
NELSON BROWN
May 7. w23 tf

LOST!
ON Monday evening last, between the head of Thames street and the house of Capt. Geer, on the West Side, a Pocketbook, with the name of the subscriber written upon it, containing between thirty and forty dollars in money, and several notes and receipts of no value to any one except the owner. The finder shall be liberally rewarded on returning the same to ELISHA HAMILTON.
Norwich sly 15, 1845. w34 tw31

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
THE subscriber has just opened a new Store of goods of various kinds in Main Street, No. 52, near the Universalist Church in East Chelsea.—Where there can be found, Flour, Sugars, Salt, Coffee, Teas, Wood Ware and Cotton Cloth, which will be sold very low for Cash. All sorts of country produce taken in exchange for goods. Also three good tenements to rent. Apply to
JAMES BOTTUM.
July 7 w33 tw28

Wanted.
TWO Apprentices at the Blacksmith business. Enquire of the subscriber on Bath Street.
WILLIAM TUBBS.
Norwich, July 7th, 1845. tw28 w 1f 33

REGULAR STEAM BOAT LINE,
BETWEEN NORWICH AND NEW YORK
DAILY.

THE Splendid Steamer Cleopatra, Capt ISAAC K. DUSTAN. The Splendid Steamer Worcester, Capt DANIEL BACON.

The Worcester will leave Norwich on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The Cleopatra will leave Norwich, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Each of the above boats will leave New York on alternate days.

E. A. ELY, Steam Boat Agent
April 16 1845. 21

BOSTON
BOOT SHOE STORE.

R. GOODWIN,
DEALER IN
BOOTS, SHOLS, AND RUBBERS,
118 Main-street, Norwich,

RESPECTFULLY invites the attention of the citizens of Norwich, and the public generally to his *NEW* and *SPLENDID* assortment of
Boots and Shoes,
just received from the manufacturers and other sources, where they had been bought at the lowest Cash prices, and will be sold at such rates as cannot fail to suit the most acute bargainer. *My* stock has been made from the best materials, and of superior workmanship. All articles not proving as recommended, will be made good. Customers can rely upon finding at my Store, every desirable article in the Boot and Shoe Line, and at *LOWER* prices than those that defy competition.

DON'T MISTAKE THE NUMBER.
118 Main Street. 118
May 10 w27tw13—1

On and after the 1st of April next.
J. IRESON & SON
WILL have removed their entire stock of *BOOTS & SHOES,* with large additions, to the Store in the New Brick Block, known as Hubbard's Row, No. 115 Main-street where they respectfully invite all of their old and as many new customers to call and see them. They hope, by close application to business, and by selling their goods at low rates, to merit the approbation of their numerous patrons.

Having a very large acquaintance with the eastern manufacturers, we have made extensive arrangements to receive and sell their goods at such prices as will enable us to outdo all competitors.

And to our wholesale Customers we would say that in this department we intend to spare no pains to have it complete. Being always supplied with every article usually kept for jobbing. We trust we shall be able to furnish country Merchants, and others on such terms as will save them the expence of going to Boston or New York for the like Goods.

After April first, 115 South side Main-st.
Jan. 30th, '45. 1f10

CHINA, GLASS, EARTHEN WARE, SOLAR LAMPS and GIRANDOLES.
CHARLES I. COOLEY,
No. 34 Shetucket-street,

OFFERS for sale an elegant assortment of Solar Church, Hall and other Lamps; Girandoles, beautiful styles, gilt and bronzed; Cut Drops, in pairs and sets; Earthen Ware of every discription, Dinner, Tea and Chamber Sets, an extensive variety and of superior quality and some just opened entirely new patterns. Also a complete assortment of Common Ware for the country trade, of his importation.

All the above will be sold at the lowest New York and Boston prices. Don't mistake the Store. No. 34 Shetucket-st., nearly opposite Ely & Co.
July 7 w33 tw28

PROBATE OFFICE, Windham District.
CHAPLIN, June 17th, 1845.

THIS Court limits and appoints six months from the first publication of this Order, for the creditors to the Estate of Phebe Clark, late of Chaplin in said District deceased, to exhibit their several claims on said deceased's Estate to William A. Clark executor of the last will and testament of said deceased or be debarred a recovery according to law.

Attest. THOMAS GRAY, Clerk.
July 2, 1845. w 28 tw26

Norwich and Worcester RAIL ROAD.
ON AND AFTER
May 22, 1845,
Trains will leave as follows, viz:

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS,
Daily, except Sunday.
Leave Norwich, at 6 A. M. and 4 1-4 P. M.
" Worcester, at 10 A. M. and 4 1-4 P. M.

☞The Morning Train from Norwich, and the Morning and Evening Trains from Worcester, connect with the Boston, Western, and Hartford & Springfield Rail Roads.

NEW-YORK TRAIN, via STEAM BOAT
Leaves Norwich for Worcester and Boston, every Morning except Monday, upon the arrival of the Boat from New York, about 3 o'clock.
Leaves Worcester for Norwich and New York, at 8 3-4 P. M. daily except Sunday.

NEW YORK TRAIN, via L. I. RAIL ROAD.
Leaves Norwich about 3 1-2 P. M. for Worcester and Boston, daily except Sunday.
Leaves Worcester for Norwich and New York, at 7 3-4 A. M. daily except Sunday. Arrive in Norwich at 9 3-4.

FREIGHT TRAINS.
Daily each way, except Sunday.
Fares are less when paid for Tickets, than when paid in the Cars. EMERSON FOOTE, *Supt.*
Norwich, May 21, 1845. w27 tf

DAILY LINE
To New London.

THE Steamer ANGELINA, Capt. A LOVELL, has commenced her regular Trips to New London. Leaving Norwich at 8 o'clock in the morning, returning in the afternoon in time for the accommodation Train of Cars for Worcester.

On or before April 1st, she will extend her trips to Portersville, (Mystic,) and to Stonington regular. For further information inquire of the Capt. or E. A. Bill. March 9, 45. —17

Misses and Childrens's Shoes.—A large supply of Misses and Childrens' Shoes of every description, quality and color, just received and for sale low by J. IRESON & SON, 115 South side Main-st.
June 5 tw6

2000 BAGS DAIRY-SALT, in prime order just received for sale by
WHITTAKER, HAMMOND & CO.
April 10, w2 Commerce 8

Boston Piano Fortes.

R. W. Roath having recently selected from the celebrated manufacture of Hallet, Davis, & Co., some very superior **Piano Fortes,** with all the late improvements, and will be sold at the lowest manufacturer's prices.
Jan 2. 6

DECLARATION
TO ALL PEOPLE.
WHEN IN THE COURSE OF HUMAN EVENTS IT BECOMES EXPEDIENT TO REDUCE STOCK. THE DRY GOODS DEALER OFTENTIMES FINDS IT NECESSARY TO SELL RICH AND DESIRABLE GOODS AT RUINOUS PRICES.
ELY & CO.,
AT THE
GREAT COMMERCIAL DEPOT,
AND
33 SHETUCKET-STREET. 35

HAVE resolved to make one grand clearing out sale. Their entire Stock of SUMMER GOODS must be disposed of without delay. For they contemplate and are making arrangements to open the fall trade the most splendid Stock of goods ever offered in this county.

They have therefore resolved to sell the following invoice without regard to cost as their object is to sell and reduce stock.

A lot of BALZORINES and BARAGES.
A lot of MUSLIN and LAWNS.
A lot of Fancy SHAWLS.
10,000 yds. LIGHT PRINTS.
A good stock MOUS. DeLAINE.

A large invoice of SUMMER GOODS for Gent.'s Clothing, consisting of
GAMBROONS, CROTON CLOTHS, LINENS, GRO DE ETA, DRA DE ETA, and *FRENCH CASSIMERES.*
which are bargains. They have received orders to sell what BONNETS they have on hand at some price as the manufacturer is bound to sell them. *RIBBONS*, cheaper than the cheapest. Ladies wishing BONNETS will find a stock of 200, to select from at prices never before heard of. Come one Come all.
June 23, 1845.—tw31 w31 ELY & CO.

LOOK HERE.
THE
ONE PRICE STORE.
WM. W. KINNEY, AGENT.

IS selling nice Velvet VESTS for 1 00 — Nice Summer VESTS for ,75 cts.
This Summer PANTS from 50 cts to 1,00 — This Summer COATS for 1,00
16 *SHETUCKET-STREET.* 16

Remember that there is only one price and no jockeying at this establishment. The Public will see that this is the only true principle of doing business, we will not sell one price and Take another. Gentlemen who want to buy their Clothing Cheap will call on us as we are bound to sell our goods lower than any other establishment. 16 *Shetucket-Street.*
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA CLOTHING STORE
May 19, 1845. w

NEW GOODS—SPRING STOCK.
CONNECTICUT BONNET STORE.
HITCHCOCK & PAYSON,
MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF
STRAW, SILK AND FANCY BONNETS
And Dealers In
RIBBONS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,
AND FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

HAVING made extensive arrangements for the Spring Trade, we are prepared to offer to our accustomed customers and the public generally a very RICH AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF NEW GOOD and we pledge ourselves to sell lower than the lowest New York or Boston prices. We feel confident by giving our whole attention to the BONNET and MILLINERY Business, we shall be able to give satisfaction We shall at all times have a stock worthy the attention of purchasers at *Wholesale and Retail.*

All persons buying the above goods will save 20 per cent by calling at the Connecticut Bonnet Store.

N. B. Bonnets and Leghorn Hats Bleached and prepared in the best style at short notice. Millinery Department under the direction of Miss *D. D. CLEMENT.* No 17 Shetucket-st.
Norwich, April 1st '45.

Fales's Cathartic Lozenges,
THOUGH prepared from a great many Vegetable Sacchaces' as are palateable and pleasant to eat as any other Confectionary Compound.

☞This preparation is decidedly the best among all the known cathartic preparations, for while its operation is as sure as Salts, Castor Oil, Calomel and Jalop, or any other, cathartic medicine, it has the advantage over all in being pleasant to eat, while all other catharties are generally disagreeable to take Price 25 cents per box, with full directions, and may be found at the Depository, No. 96 Commercial street.

FALES' WORM LOZENGES.
Are a safe and sure remedy for Worms. Children love them. They act like a charm in removing the symptoms, such as starting in sleep, grating the teeth, paleness about the mouth and nose, occasional sickness at the somach, precarious appetite swelled bowels, and general feverish habit. The child falls into a quiet sleep, the worms are stupified and expelled, and the child, as far as heard from in every instance has been cured.

Price 25 cents per box, with full directions; sold at 96 Commercial-street.

FALES'S COUGH LOZENGES.
Are beneficial in all common Colds and Coughs Whooping Cough, Inflamation in the Throat and Lungs, in the Croup or Hives, and more certain to operate satisfactory than the celebrated HIVE SYRUP. The most happy effect is obtained in a few moments; the symptoms disappear and the disease is broken up by the magical effect of these Lozenges.

Full directions accompany each box, and found at the Depository, 96 Commercial street

FALES'S DYSENTERY LOZENGES.
Are a safe and agreeable remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhœa of adults, and for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Bowel Complaints of children. Particular attention must be paid to the directions which accompany each box.

FALES'S CAMPHOR LOZENGES,
Are beneficial in all common and sick headache, and where there is a sense of tightness or weight over the eyes, in eruptive diseases, such as Measles and Small Pox. Also in Mania. Epilepsy. Melancholy, Hysteria, in St. Vitus Dance, and in all cases of Languor and Oppressions of the Vital Powers, and may be taken with safety by women and children in all conditions.

Full directions accompany each box.

FALE'S CYPRIAN HAIR TONIC,
is now so extensively known and justly celebrate hat further comment upon it will be useless; we can say, however, with truth, that among the many thousands who have purchased the Tonic in this or other countries, none have returned with complaints while thousands have expressed not only their approbation, but their wonder and admiration of beholding its effects. A few bottles only can be had, at 96 Commercial-street.

CLEAR OUT YOUR RATS.
The gnawings and antics of these destructive creatures can be hushed forever in your House or Store if you will procure a box of the genuine.

MADAGASCAR RAT EXTERMINATOR.
and use it according to directions. You cannot depend upon it unless obtained at J. J. FALES' No Commercial, corner of Lewis & Commercial Streets oston, or of the following.

AGENTS.
Norwich, Samuel Tyler and John L Devotion New London, Wm. Stearns, Stoddard & Allen, A. Beckwith; Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Mystic Bridge Keeney & Brown; Noank, Brown & Wilber, Stonington Point, Bishop Fozon, Jr.; Lyme, Joseph Brockway; Hadlyme, Ely P. Wells; East Haddam, R. W. Miller; Moodus, Sheffield Lewis; Leesville Richmond & Upham; Middle Haddam, Child & Carrier; Portland, John Payne; South Glastenbury, Oliver Brainard and Wm. W. Post & Co; Colchester, A. M. Hurlbut; Willimantic, Jason Safford and R. Moulton; Scotland, James Burnet; Howard's Valley, G. D Spencer; Hampton, Wm. Brown; Andover, Loomis & Button; South Coventry, D. M. Buell; Mansfield, Geo. T. Clark and Z. Storrs & Son; Chaplain, Walter Goodell; Phœnixville John B. Adams; Eastford, Joseph Dorse and Calvin Whitney, Ashford, E. B. Hibbard, Wm. A. Brewster; Danielsonville, Conn
Oct 30

NEW ENGLAND
TRUSS MANUFACTORY,
Boston, Mass.
JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.

CONTINUES to manufacture all the various approved Trusses, at his old stand No. 266 Washington street, opposite No 254, entrance in Temple Avenue, Boston.

Also—ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, for Prolapsus Uteri—Trusses for Prolapsus Ani—Suspensory Bags, Knee Caps, Back Boards, Steeled Shoes for deformed feet. Trusses repaired at one hour's notice and made to answer oftentimes as well as new.—The subscriber having worn a truss himself for the last 25 years, and fitted so many for the last 10 years, feels confident in being able to suit all cases that may come to him.

Convex plate Trusses—Dr. Chase's Trusses, formerly sold by Dr. Leach—Trusses of galvanized metal that will not rust, having wooden and copper pads—Read's Spiral Truss—Rendell's do—Salmon's ball and socket—Sherman's patent—French do—Bateman's do. double and single—Stine's Trusses; also, Trusses for children of all sizes. Dr. Fletcher's Truss—Marsh's Truss—Dr. Hull's Truss—Thompson's Ratchet Truss, and the Shakers' Rocking Trusses, may be had at this establishment.—Whispering Tubes and Ear Trumpets, that will enable a person to converse low with one that is hard of hearing.

All Ladies in want of Abdominal Supporters or Trusses, waited on by his wife, Mrs. CAROLINE D. FOSTER, who has had ten years experience in the business.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.
Boston, Jan. 7, 1845.

Having had occasion to observe, that some persons afflicted with Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skilful workman in accomodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called upon to recommend him to my professional brethren and to the public, as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles. JOHN C. WARREN.

I hereby certify that I have, for several years past, been in the use of Mr. Foster's Truss for Inguinal Hernia, and find it to answer every desirable purpose, and consider it far preferable to any other which I have employed.

JAMES THATCHER, M. D.
Plymouth, Nov 1 1839

Boston, March 10, 1840.
I hereby certify, that I have known Mr. James F. Foster, several years last past, and have frequently employed him in the construction of Trusses and other apparatus for my patients and have always found him ready, capable, and equal to the occasion for which I have employed him.

JOHN RANDALL, M. D.

Certificate from Dr. Griffin, Lynn.
LYNN, March 5, 1840.
I have recommended the Trusses made by James Frederick Foster, of Boston, in a great many instances, for these few years past; and it is due to him to declare that, in every instance that has come to my knowledge, his work has given complete satisfaction. ED. T. CORFIN, M. D.
June 26, 1845. tw32 w32

THE NORWICH NEWS.
BY
WM. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,
OFFICE IN SHETUCKET STREET.
Brick Building, 3d Story, opposite Ely & Co's
NORWICH, CONN.

TERMS.
To City subscribers, $2,00
Out of town subscribers, $1,50
payable in advance.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.
Six lines or less, one two or three weeks, 75
Half a square, 50
A square, $100
All over a square, in the same proportion. Twenty-five cents each week for continuance after three weeks.

DR. MERRILL'S
Late Ely's Store,
COURT STREET,
New London, Ct.
All purchasers of medicine sold at this store expected pure; and purchasers dissatisfied can have their money refunded.
New London, Feb 11, '45 1f12

MINISTRY.
G. H. & C. PARKHURST,
Office, 3 Main-Street,
Norwich Ct.
Dec. 18, '44.

CHARLES A. CONVERSE,
Dealer in
English, French and German
Hardware, Cutlery, and Guns,
130, MAIN-STREET,
Norwich

CHARLES T. COOLEY,
IMPORTER
And Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN
WARE,
37 Shetucket-st. 34.
June 11 w37 tw 36

HENRY PECKY,
Fashionable
HAIR DRESSER,
No. 98 Main-st.
Opposite East of M. T. Huntington's Jewelry Store.
And Jewelry Store,
Norwich Town.
June 26

L. H. YOUNG,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKER,
No. 48 State-street,
Boston, Mass.
NEAR CORNHILL.
Bank, Rail Road, Insurance, and Manufacturing STOCK, bought and sold.
Boston June 3 3m29 tw17

CRAB MORINES.
ELY & CO. have received a new lot of the above celebrated pipes.
A lot of GOOD MUSLINS the cheapest, also 1 yd good style GINGHAMS.
June 24, '45. w32 w33

J. BESON & SON,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS
and RUBBERS.
LEATHER, BLACKING LACINGS,
RIBBONS, GALLOONS, &c. &c.
216 South Side Main-street,
Norwich City,
Conn.
April 9, '45. 1f20

NICHOLS & CHAPMAN,
HOUSE, SIGN AND SHIP
PAINTERS & GLAZIERS,
Over Myers & Baily's Carpenter Shop.
FRANKLIN SQUARE
Norwich City, Ct.
Manufacturers of Wood of all kinds—also Marble of various descriptions. Granite Stone, &c. &c. &c.
Orders, of all kinds, prepared ready for use.
June 3 1843. w20 tw10

HENRY S. COOK,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
HAVING procured various styles for
Boys' Clothes,
is now prepared to CUT and MAKE in a superior manner, every description of Clothes, for Boys from 6 to 15 years of age.
GARMENTS warranted durable.
Please Call at
12 SHETUCKET STREET. 15
The subscriber continues with an unexceptionable Sale.
June 26 tw 27w31

NEW
CROCKERY STORE,
At No. 34 Shetucket-Street.
CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN
WARE.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
CHARLES T. COOLEY
WOULD invite his friends and the public to examine his stock of China, Glass and Earthen Ware, which he is now opening. The China and Earthen Ware is from the latest importations and most approved patterns.
Also, a large assortment of SOLAR LAMPS GIRANDOLES and House keeping article general. All of which will be sold at fair price.
June 17 tw 1 5w3

For New Port and Providence, via:
Greenport.
PASSENGERS can leave the Depot at Norwich 1-4 before 10 o'clock A. M., for Allyn's Point, thence by the new and elegant Steamer Traveller, Capt. Jerome W. Williams, for Greenport, and then take the Steamer New Haven, Capt John Van Pelt, for Newport and Providence. Fare from Norwich to Greenport W 1,25
From Greenport to Newport and Providence 1,25.
The New Haven will leave Greenport, Mondays Wednesdays and Friday; returns Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
E. A. BILL,
Steam Boat Agent.
July 18 1843. tw33 w40

The Norwich News.

VOL. V.—NO. 36. NORWICH, CONN., WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1845. WHOLE NO. 244.

LOOK OUT
FOR THE
ENGINE,
WHILE THE BELL RINGS IT
MUST BE SOLD,
DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST
2000 THIN SUMMER COATS.
1000 PAIRS " PANTALOONS.
1150 " VESTS.
And other GOODS to match at the
BOSTON CLOTHING STORE
148 Main-Street.
At prices lower than was ever before offered in this city or State.
J. R. PALMER & CO.
Norwich, July 15th. 24

Do you want comfort in
SHAVING!!
THEN USE FERRE'S SHAVING
CREAM.
A NEW of the hundreds of recommendations of the above Cream may be found below.
FERRE'S SHAVING CREAM.
The undersigned having used the Cream Saponin, of which Mr. E. C. Ferre of Middletown is sole proprietor are happy to award him our testimonials in its favor. Considering the expedition of making the lather, its superior quality when made, its soothing effects on the beard, and its curative qualities upon the skin, we do not hesitate to recommend it to the public as the best Shaving Cream either domestic or imported now in use.

Rev. F. F. Gilswold	Charles Woodward M D
do. Wm Jarvis	J Barrett, M D
do W G. Howard	Wm B Casey, M D
do Arther Granger,	David Harrison, M D
do Samuel M Emery	Edwin Stearns
Prof John Johnson	E A Russell
do A W Smith	Jeremiah M Taylor
Saml Stevens	Eli Wilcox, P M
Eleazer Lacey	Horace Clark
Joseph Arnold	Thomas G Hunter
W S Camp	Elders Chase
Daniel H Chase	George Francis
Charles Francis	

Ferre's Cream Saponine, after a thorough trial consider it much preferable to any other article which I have ever used in shaving. Its properties are so valuable as to commend it to general use.
Rev. J. H. CRANE.
For sale by WILLIAM B. TYLER, Water-st. Agent for the Proprietor, also sold by SAMUEL TYLER and Perfumers generally.
April 16, '45 21

YOUNG LADIES'
SEMINARY.
MISS BARRETT, will open on Monday the 4th of August, in the city of Norwich, a School for young Ladies, in which will be taught the Higher and Common branches of education including the French and Latin Languages.
Miss B, will be happy to exhibit to all those who may take an interest in her School, testimonials of her ability from sources the most respectable. Further particulars may be learned by calling on Miss B., at the house of Mr. Wm. Faulkner, No 36, Shetucket-st., one door north of the American House Norwich.

TERMS.

English branches, including Mathematics, Philosophy, Chemistry, &c.	$5,00
French or Latin, in addition to the above	5,00
French and Latin, " " " "	6,00

References.—Mr. J. P. Bruce, Principal of Female Seminary, Hartford, Conn.
Rev. L. Bennett, Rector of Christ Church, Guilford, Conn.
R. D. Smith, Esq., Guilford, Conn.
Rev. William F. Morgan, Rector of Christ Church, Norwich, Conn.
July 16, 1845. w34 tw31

For the Sea Shore.
THE superior Steamer Angelina Capt. A. Lovett, is running regular to the following superior watering places, viz:—Green's Harbor, Harbor's Mouth, Eastern Point, Pine Island, Bradford's Island and Stonington Point. Persons wishing to visit Watch Hill can leave Stonington Point on the arrival of the steamer Angelina in superior pleasure Sloops.
The splendid Washington House at Stonington Point is opened and kept in a style not surpassed by any in New England.
Norwich, July 15, 1845. w34 tw34

Wanted.
TWO Apprentices at the Blacksmith business. Enquire of the subscriber on Bath Street.
WILLIAM TUBBS.
Norwich, July 7th, 1845. tw28 w33

Wanted.
IMMEDIATELY, 2 or 3 Girls, as apprentices to the Dress making business.
Mrs. S. B PENDLETON.
Norwich, June 26th w31 tw33

SUGAR.—5000 pounds Sugar of various qualities just rec'd and for sale cheap by
JULIUS WEBB,
Corner of Commerce and Water Sts
May 14 6w25

WANTED.—Soap Grease and Ashes in exchange for family Soap. Apply to the subscriber. HENRY S. GRACE, Allen street.
Norwich July 11, 1845. w34 tw29

TEA AND COFFEE.—A fresh supply just received, comprising every quality and for sale low by JULIUS WEBB.
Corner Commerce and Water Streets
May 14 6w25

For Sale.
A FARM lying in Montville, containing 300 acres of land well adapted to all the purposes of agriculture, with suitable buildings thereon. The above property will be sold cheap and the payment made easy.
Also, the pleasant situation now occupied by the subscriber in Bath street.
D. SORCHESTER.
Norwich, July 17, 1845. 3w34 tw32

LOST!
ON Monday evening last, between the head of Thames street and the house of Capt. Gear, on the West Side, a Pocketbook, with the name of the subscriber written upon it, containing between thirty and forty dollars in money, and several notes and receipts of no value to any one except the owner. The finder shall be liberally rewarded on returning the same to ELISHA HAMILTON.
Norwich July 15, 1845. w34 tw41

Poetry.

To my Wife,

On the Anniversary of her Wedding Day, which was also her Birthday, with a Ring.

Thee, Mary, with this ring I wed'—
So, fourteen years ago I said.
Behold another ring!—For what?
To wed thee o'er again? Why not?
With that first ring I married youth,
Grace, beauty, innocence, and truth;
Taste long admired, sense long revered,
And all my Molly then appeared.
If she, by merit since disclosed,
Prove twice the woman I supposed,
I plead that double merit, now,
To justify a double vow.
Here, then, to-day, (with faith as sure,
With love as intense, as pure,
As when, amidst the rites divine,
I took thy troth and plighted mine,)
To thee, sweet girl, my second ring
A token and a pledge I bring;
With this I wed, till death us part,
The riper virtues of my heart;
Those virtues, which, before untried,
The wife has added to the bride;
Those virtues, whose progressive claim,
Endearing wedlock's very name,
My soul enjoys, my soul approves,
For conscience sake as well as love.
And why?—They show me every hour
Honor's high thought, Affection's power,
Discretion's steed, sound Judgment's sentence,
And teach me all things—but repentance.

Miscellany.

Premature Burials.

Apart, however, from the inevitable conclusion, *a priori*, that such causes must produce such effects—that the well known occurrence of such cases of suspended animation must naturally give rise, now and then, to premature interments—apart from this consideration, we have the direct testimony of medical and ordinary experience, to prove that a vast number of interments have actually taken place. I refer at once, if necessary, to a hundred well authenticated instances. One of very remarkable character, and of which the circumstances may be fresh in the memory of some of my readers, not very long ago, in the neighboring city of Baltimore, where it occasioned a painful intense, and widely extended excitement. The wife of one of the most respectable citizens—a lawyer of eminence and a member of Congress—was seized with a sudden unaccountable illness, which completely baffled the skill of her physicians. After much suffering she died, or was supposed to die. No one suspected, indeed, or had reason to suspect, that she was not actually dead. She presented all the ordinary appearances of death. The face assumed the usual pinched and sunken out line. The lips were of their usual marble color. The eyes were lustreless. There was no warmth. Palpitation had ceased. For three days the body was preserved unburied, during which it had acquired stone rigidity. The funeral in short, was hastened on account of the rapid advance of what was supposed to be decomposition.

The lady was deposited in her family vault, which, for three subsequent years, was undisturbed. At the expiration of this term, it was opened for the reception of a sarcophagus; but alas! how fearful a shock awaited the husband who personally, threw open the door. As its portals swung outwardly back, some white apparelled object fell rattling within his arms—It was the skeleton of his wife in her yet unmoulded shroud.

A careful investigation rendered it evident that she had revived within two days after her entombment—that her struggles within the coffin had caused it to fall from the ledge, or shelf to the floor, where it was broken as to permit her escape. A lamp which had been accidentally left, full of oil, within the tomb, was found empty; it might have been exhausted however, by evaporation. On the uppermost of the steps which led down into the dread chamber, was the fragment of the coffin, with which it seemed she had endeavored to arrest attention, by striking the iron door. While thus occupied, swooned, or possibly died, through sheer terror; and in falling, her shroud became entangled in some iron work which projected interiorly. Thus she remained, and thus she rotted, erect.

In the year 1810, a case of living interment happened in France, attended with circumstances which go far to warrant the assertion that truth is, indeed stranger than fiction. The heroine of the story was Mademoiselle Lafoucade, a young girl of illustrious family, of wealth, and of great personal beauty. Among her numerous suitors was Julian Bosset, a poor *litterateur* or journalist of Paris. His talents and general amiability had recommended him to the notice of the heiress, by whom he seems to have been truly believed; but her pride of birth decided her, finally, to reject him and to wed a Monsieur Renelle, a banker, and a diplomatist of some eminence. After marriage, however, this gentleman neglected, and, perhaps, even more positively ill-treated her. Having passed with him some wretched years, she died,—at least her condition so closely resembled death as to deceive every one who saw her. She was buried—not in a vault—but in an ordinary grave in the village of her nativity. Filled with despair and still followed by the memory of a profound attachment, the lover journeys from the capital to the remote province in which the village lies, with the romantic purpose of disinterring the corpse and possessing himself of its luxuriant tresses. He reaches the grave. At midnight he unearths the coffin, opens it, and is in the act of detaching the hair, when he is arrested by the unclosing of her eyes. In fact the lady had been buried alive. Vitality had not altogether departed, and she was aroused by the caresses of her lover, from the lethargy which had been mistaken for death. He bore her frantically to his lodgings in the village. He employed certain powerful restoratives suggested by no little medical learning; in fine she revived. She recognized her preserver. She remained with him until by slow degrees, she full recovered her original health. Her woman's heart was not adamant, and this last lesson of love sufficed to soften it. She bestowed it upon Bossuet.—She returned no more to her husband, but concealing from him her resurrection, fled with him to America. Twenty years afterward, the two returned to France, in the persuasion that time had so greatly altered the lady's appearance that her friends would be unable to recognize her. They were mistaken however; for at the first meeting, Monsieur Renelle did actually recognise and make claim to his wife. This claim she resisted; and a judicial tribunal sustained her in her resistance; deciding that the peculiar circumstances with the long elapse of years, had extinguished not only equitably but legally the authority of the husband.

A Traveller's Story.

The following certain comic incident is stated by the Sud of Marseilles to have occured a few days ago in the diligence which runs between that place and Toulon;—When the diligence had arrived near Cuyolette, a traveller in the coupe being alarmed by piercing cries from the interior, stopped the carriage, and, with the conductor, went to ascertain the cause. They found a young female in the greatest distress, complaining of acute pains in the lower part of her person as if she was stung, or rather punctured with lancets, or other fine pointed instruments. While they were endeavoring to persuade her to permit a search for the cause of her pains, but which her delicacy would not permit, a stout elderly gentleman in the corner of the coach began to feel the same disagreeable sensations in the calves of his legs; and not being an object to the lady, he at once, proceeded with assistance to examination. On uncovering his limbs, six enormous leeches were found suspended to his skin, and gorging themselves with his blood. On searching further, it was discovered that a fellow-traveller and bosom blood-suckers, so loosely covered that they got out, and following their natural instinct, and fastening upon soft places, where they could find them, and contenting themselves with coarser matter when they could meet with none more tender. The young female was taken into the nearest house, and being assisted by one of her own sex, between sheets and towels of the fragrant leeches were found to have made their way up her clothes and fastened upon her. Being in a high state of nervous excitement, she was carried back to Marseilles, where her physician prescribed the application of sixty more leeches to calm her.

How the Girls used to Do.

We publish the following memorandum of a contract made some fifty years ago, as an inkling how things were managed in days of yore. A "Knight of the shears" who furnishes the manuscript, thinks the young ladies nowadays would "stand no such nonsense" as giving 14 months time, a cow and six bushels of corn for the privilege of learning a trade:

"This indenture made and concluded this nineteenth day of April Anno Dominus 1793, between Lydia Gowell, of Boston, in the county of Lincoln and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Seamstress, and ——— of Topson, in county aforesaid, Tailor.

"Witnesseth—that the said Lydia doth voluntarily bind herself to the said ——— for the term of fourteen months, commencing from the first day of the present month, promising to do and perform all lawful things her said master shall enjoin on her during said term, and that she will keep her master's secrets, and will behave herself an obedient servant, and she the said Lydia Gowell, promises and engages to pay the said ——— one good milk cow about 6 or 7 years old, on or before the 31st day of July next, and also six bushels of good merchantable Indian corn, on or before the 30th day of November next, and that she will furnish her said master with one feather bed and bedding for the same during the aforesaid term of fourteen months, and the said ——— on his part promises to use his utmost endeavors to teach the said Lydia the trade of a Tailor, by giving her all the insight he can into the trade and allowing her every necessary opportunity to learn every branch of the aforesaid trade, and he also promises to allow her good and wholesome food during the said term of her apprenticeship. In Witness whereof we have interchangibly set our hands and seals this nineteenth day of April, 1793.

LYDIA GOWELL.

Signed and sealed in presence of
NOAH TOBEY.
WILLIAM LOVELY.

☞ At the age of 11, John Smith was a *gentleman at large*, and was frequently seen in Washington Street, Boston, dressed neat, but not gaudy. He ran away from Mr. Shark, and was seeking employment in the city of notions, when chance led to get into a bit of scrape of a Sunday evening, with others, he appeared at the Police Court, *merely as a witness*, you know. When the following talk took place between Smith and the Judge.

Judge. Mr. Smith, what is your business, sir?—What do you follow for a lively hood?

Smith. Nothing in particular.

Judge. You do not appear to be a man of property—how do you get your bread?

Smith. I sometimes get it of Mr. Humbert, the baker, sir, and sometimes—

Judge. Stop sir. Understand my question. How do you support yourself?

Smith. On a chair, sir, in the day time on a bed at night.

Judge. I do not sit here to trifle. Are you a mechanic?

Smith. No sir.

Judge. What are you then?

Smith. A Universalist, sir.

Judge. If you do not answer me, I will have you taken care of.

Smith. I would thank your honor to do so, for times are so hard that I cannot take care of myself.

Judge. You work around the wharves, I suppose.

Smith. No sir; you can't get around them without a boat, and I don't own one.

Judge. I tell you you are the vagabond.

Smith. Your honor is very slow in belief, or you would have found that out before.

Judge. What do you know of the case now before the court.

Smith. Nothing sir.

Judge. Then why do you stand here?

Smith. Because I have no chair to sit on.

Judge. Go about your business.

And Smith went—but as he was leaving the door was heard to say, pretty well out of that scrape any how and when they summon me as a witness again they'd better pay me beforehand or they dont get much information out of this chap any way.

☞ A young married couple riding home from church, out west, on a rainy day, the husband looking up and perceiving the clouds breaking away, said, "I hope we shall have a little sun." "Oh, is! my dear," simpered the innocent wife, "I would much prefer a little daughter."

COURTING AND WIVES A SECOND TIME.—The N. O. Watchman chronicles the following case of matrimony at Statesville, in its neighborhood. Mr. John Martin Sharpe was reannexed to his former wife and partner, Mrs. Lucy Sharpe, on the 9th of June by Wm. Moore, Esq., having been divorced from each on the 10th of March last. Having been married ten years, the old stock of love ran out, it seems. They divorced, courted and married again. It is to be hoped that the new stock will last them for the rest of their lives.

☞ Cassius M. Clay has publicly stated his determination never again to give or accept a challenge.

Thomas B. Macaulay.

The writer of "Pen and Ink Sketches," in the Boston Atlas gives the following picture of Macaulay's manner in the House of Commons, after a few general observations, as follows:—

Unless on the occasion of some popular question being brought before the House, the proceedings are tame and uninteresting, to the last degree. There are scores of members who are in the habit of making pissy speeches, to which no one ever listens, and of which the reporters never take notice, or only say, "Mr. *so and so* voted for or against the bill." Many are invariably coughed or "oh! oh'd" down, whenever they attempt to speak, and there are a few whose rising is the signal for loud and unrestrained laughter from all parts of the House. On the other hand, when a leading member of the government, or the opposition, is "on his legs"—or when a popular orator rises—the most respectful silence is observed. Members, who may be sauntering in the lobby, or lounging in the library, rush to their seats and the sleepers on benches wake from their naps? No one exclaimed, to a greater degree, the respectful attention of the House than Thomas Babington Macaulay.

That is Macaulay, who has just risen. He is of about a middle height, his face is rather of the "round" formation and one would not think on looking at the forehead, which is low, that behind its barrier of bone was so large a brain. His eyes are small, quick, and vivacious, and a faint smile plays about the corners of the mouth. Altogether it might be called a good humored, rather than intellectual looking countenance.—Macaulay's figure is a little awkward, and his action by no means graceful—but just watch him as he proceeds with his speech and you will lose all perception of the man. Your closest attention will be demanded in, and he rivetted by his matter.

Some member of the House—one of the illustrious do-nothings—has been theorizing away for the last half hour, and now Macaulay is about to demolish his Aladdin's palace-like structure, with a few balls from his practical battery. See he catches the speaker's eye, and he rises, to his commanding attitude! a few moments pausing between each sentence, as if to reconsider what he said, or well weigh what he is about to advance. Slowly he goes on at first, like a practised swimmer, who wades carefully over unseen rocks, and looking somewhat awkward, as he picks his way—but he is soon in deep water and away he dashes, fearlessly flinging around him the glittering spray and away he goes, far and fast. As he proceeds, his voice increases in volume and force—his right arm is in incessant motion—his eye kindles, and from his eloquent lips brilliant ideas chase each other in rapid succession, until the House is wrapt in the closest attention. But Macaulay's speeches consist not of ideas only—he grapples with no shadows. Truth is his weapon—honesty is his armor, and facts are the weapons with which he fights. Woe be unto the unlucky wight, who, for the sake of display, has gone forth to the manly combat, clad in the gew-gaw panoply of sophism. For him, and for such as he, Macaulay has no mercy. He proceeds to the attack on such an adversary, smiting in unlistened score, as he raises the point of his glittering lance—and almost ere we can sufficiently admire the temper and polish of the weapon, his victim is unhorsed, a "spectacle to gods and men." Champion after champion he disposes of in like manner; and when the lists are cleared, and not another lon presents himself, he stands alone in his glory; a sturdy and victorious champion of the truth. When Macaulay resumed his seat, a dead silence for a few minutes ensues, and then a burst of applause, such as only sterling eloquence can command, is heard:—before it ceases some nobody chirps out "Mr. Speaker," and in a twinkling the benches are half cleared,—the library is filled with loungers;—the lobbies are crowded, and sleepy country members repair to the side galleries, there to finish their slumbers, and indulge in dreams of places and pensions.

The Ominous Nail.

When Dr. Deane took possession of his first living, he took a walk into the graveyard, where the sexton was digging a grave, and throwing up a scull, the doctor took it up, and found a rusty, headless nail sticking in the temple, which he drew out secretly, and wrapped it up in the corner of his handkerchief. He then demanded of the grave-digger whether he knew whose scull it was. He said it was a man's who kept a brandy shop—an honest drunken fellow, who, one night having taken two quarts, was found dead in his bed next morning. 'Had he a wife?' 'Yes.' What character does she bear?' 'A very good one; only the neighbors reflect upon her, because she was married the day after her husband was buried.' This was enough for the doctor, who, under the pretence of visiting his parishioners, called on her; he asked her several questions, and among others, of what sickness her husband died. She gave him the same account he had received; upon this he suddenly opened the handkerchief, and cried in an sotto voice 'Woman do you know this nail?' She was struck with horror at this unexpected demand, confessed the fact, was tried and executed.

How they get Subscribers out West.

We have heard of all sorts of contrivances for obtaining subscribers for newspapers, but a friend of ours gives us the following anecdote, as a matter of fact, which we consider a novel way of increasing a subscription list, at all events!

A new daily paper was started, some years ago, in a city not a thousand miles from D———t. The proprietors found it "hard sledding" at first, and were obliged to resort to the custom in those 'diggins'—of employing an agent to prowl round among the Hoosiers and Wolverines, to collect names, and obtain the *tin*. The agent was known as the "stout, bouncing lass" of the ——— Gazette—and his chief recommendations were first rate qualifications for drinking, and much better for fighting.

John entered a bar-room one day, where he met a brawny looking fellow demolishing a "brandy smasher," whom he immediately joined at the bar.

"I'll take mine *hot*," says John.

The liquor was swallowed, and the stranger paid the bill.

"Subscribe to the ——— Gazette, sir?"

"No," bawled the other.

"No," inquired John, "why not?"

"Oh, d——n your Gazette,"

"Will you be kind enough to say that again friend?" coolly replied John.

"Say it? yes; d——n your Gazette."

"Will you subscribe for the Gazette?"

"*Me*? Not by a damn sight. It is the meanest print in Iowa."

"It's what?"

"Yes"—continued the stranger, and the next minute he was sprawling on the shop floor, John coming down on top. John gave him another "feeler," and then asked him if he would subscribe for the ——— Gazette?

No, I won't"—

Whack, whack came the blows, thicker and faster, John inclining his fist each time with equal emphasis, as a condition of getting up again, above, the sufferer finally gave in.

"Let me up, I say."

"Will you subscribe?"

"Yes."

"And pay in advance?"

"Yes."

John let him up—took his pay, delivered a receipt and coolly walked out of the shop, with the *guess friend, you'll like the ——— Gazette.*"

Murderer Sentenced.

Henry G. Green, of Troy, has been found guilty of poisoning his wife, and sentenced to be hung on the 10th of September. The circumstances of this horrid transaction are thus given in a Troy paper:

In November, the prisoner, who was a merchant, was burnt out and threw out of business. Soon after a company of temperance performers visited an institution in that town. A young lady named Mary Ann Wyatt, aged some 18 years of age, was in the company, who by her fine personal appearance, won a strong hold upon the affections of the people, and particularly of the prisoner, who at once ingratiated with the company in their performances. The company, not meeting with much success in their enterprise, disbanded at New Lebanon, and soon after Green returned to Berlin, informed his friends that he was to be married a week from the next Sunday night, and invited them to attend his wedding at New Lebanon. But such was the haste of the prisoner that he came to Troy to did not wait until the appointed time, but celebrated the marriage ceremony on the Sunday previous.

On Tuesday night the bridegroom and his bride staid at the house of Ferdinand Hall, in Troy. On Friday morning the scene of woe commenced, on that morning the prisoner procured a box of pills (as he said) for his own use, and returned to Mr. Hall's where they were boarding. Mrs Green having a cold, was induced to take one pill of the hand of her husband, although against her better judgment. Soon after she was taken with violent vomiting, and burning at the stomach. On Saturday morning she was easier, but not well enough to rise. At 12 o'clock the prisoner was in the store of Dodge, Olin and Brown, along with a number of his friends. During a pause in the conversation, the prisoner exclaimed "o, no, no, no!" pointing to the shelf, and exclaimed he had run behind the cinnamon bag, but no one else noticed the rat or mouse. Prisoner tried calling Dr. Dimmick why he didn't put arsenic on the shelf. Some conversation ensued on the subject of killing vermin when Green said he did not think it dangerous. Green inquired how much arsenic it would take to kill a person; and soon after went to Hall's and prepared a solution for his wife remarking that he had a going to give her some bath. Shortly after Green having left the tissue Mrs Hall found Mrs Green vomiting in great distress apparently under poisonous drugs. Dr Hall was sent for and found the sufferer under the symptoms usually attending poisoning by arsenic.

He made strict inquiries as to the medicine she had taken, left prescriptions, and took his departure, having given a strong injunction that no drink should be any event be given her. Not long after the Doctor left, Green, however, presented his wife a tumbler with a solution in it. Green said it was cream of Tartar, which might be taken. She was finally prevailed to take it, and soon after the vomiting returned with increased violence.

Dr. Hall during the evening visited his patient several times, and prescribed for her, for cholera morbus. The patient was then put under the charge of a Mrs. Whitford, who remained with her until Sunday morning. Up to this time there was not the slightest suspicion entertained of the poisoned bottle, been poisoned, except with Dr Hall, who had long his suspicions to his wife on his return from his last visit; which had however, been quieted by the assurances he had received to the contrary.

During the night, Mrs. Whitford was alone, having the patient in charge of her husband. When she returned, she found Green in a cot and the patient informed her that her husband gave prohibited powders. The patient said that Henry gave it to her. Mrs. W. looked down upon the cot, and but sometimes being at chased, she watched the motions of Green. Soon after saw him offer his wife some liquid which he had been preparing. The patient tasted but remarked that it did not taste as the other did when Mrs W made it, but insisted on having it from the pitcher. At 5 or 6 o'clock in the morning the prisoner left the house on business, when Mrs. W. examined closely some chicken broth on the table, and discovered arsenic remaining in the bottom; and subsequently a substance was found on the top of the soup, which was dried and preserved, and which was also found to be unadulterated arsenic.—For four or five times, at least, a substance was in drinks and medicines administered to her with by Green, which resembled arsenic, but a sufficient of some of them were not saved.

A brother of the deceased, who was remaining at the place, on Saturday night inquired as to the situation of his sister, when Green informed him she was doing better—the disease had taken a favorable turn, and he could not give him of any consideration as to her recovery. At 4 o'clock, on Saturday the brother inquired of the attending physician as to his sister's prospects, and learned the she was near dying. The deceased was immediately visited by her brother who informed her that she must soon expire. She expressed a wish to see her mother. She afterwards called her husband and asked him if he had ever deceived him in any respect, and he said no—if he had said or done any thing to injure his feelings, and he made the same answer. She then called Dr. Hall to her bedside, and informed him that she was about to die, and told him that everything her husband had administered to her since she was taken cold, had distressed her, and once, when he asked him for some wine and water, he poured out the liquor, and took out of his pocket a paper and poured a white powder into it. Mr. B. Streeter was called in, the facts were communicated to him. At this interview she was compelled to suspend her narrative until she rested, but became worse, and never was able afterwards to tell the rest of her story. Her melody increased constantly until 10 A. M. (on Monday, when she died.)

Remedy for Hydrophobia.—The Memphis Argus mentions a remedy for the bite of rabid animals, applied by Dr. David Barnes, (brother of the traveller Sir Alexander,) in the case of two ladies in that city. They were in the parlor of a hotel, when a large dog entered, bit them both severely, and ran off. Dr. B. was in the hotel, having been on a tour in the Highlands with Lord and Lady Paumure. "Dr. Barnes on learning the nature of the accident, was only concerned, cupped, and excised the wounds; and he had also recourse to the singular method of making the patients suck their wounds. This course the Dr. recommended ten years ago in the *Lancet*; and he says that no danger whatever is to be feared from it, if the mouth and lips are free from sores or chaps."

☞ 'Doctor,' said a person to a surgeon 'my daughter has had a terrible fit this morning, she continued full a half an hour without knowledge or understanding!' 'Oh,' replied the doctor, 'never mind that; many people continue so all their lives.'

☞ Some mischievous wags one night pulled down a tailor's sign, and put it over a lawyer's door; in the morning it read, 'All sorts of cutting and twisting done here.'

Deserving.—"Do you know Mr. Brown?"
"Yes, my dear."
"Is he not a deserving man?"
"Yes, he deserves a flogging, and if he ever plaints you again, I will give it to him."

"Hello, Jake, where did you buy those fish?"
"I didn't buy 'em."
"Well, where did you get them?"
"I *hooked* 'em."

☞ The number of deaths in New York last week was 474. This fearfully large mortality was doubtless induced in a measure by the extreme heat.

☞ A daring burglary was committed at the Eagle Hotel in Rochester on Friday last. Several occupants were robbed of money, gold watches &c.

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE NEWS.

Norwich, Conn. July 30, 1845.

Elections.

During the coming month, a number of important State Elections take place, involving the choice of 47 Representatives, and (in Tennessee) one Senator in Congress. They are as follows:

N. Carolina,	Aug.	2	Legis., and 9 M. C.
Tennessee,	"	7	Gov. Legis., and 11 M.C.
Kentucky,	"	4	Legis., and 10 "
Indiana	"	4	Legis., and 10 "
Alabama,	"	4	Legis., and 7 "
Illinois,	"	4	Legislature.
Missouri,	"	4	Legislature.

There will complete the elections for the 29th Congress in all States except Maryland (9) which votes in October, and Mississippi (4) in November. The States of Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts have I suppose each to elect to supply vacancies in their delegations.

We shall very soon, therefore, be involved once more in all the excitement and noise of political warfare. The returns from these various States will be looked for with interest. The character of the next House of Representatives is already settled beyond a doubt; but it will be a matter of congratulation if the principles of democracy shall be carried to triumph in the local policy of each State as Maine, Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky. Especial interest is felt in the result of the Tennessee election and I cannot but hope is confidently indulged that the State of "Young Hickory" will come nobly up to the support of her honored son.

We expect to give State elections, we haven't been yet in time of that yet; but when the proper time arrives, it is to be hoped that such compact, concentrated, and seasonable, may prevail, as shall be instrumental in placing Connecticut once more on the good old democratic platform. Whiggery has reigned long enough.

Hon. Robert J. Walker.

The last Union contains an article, containing a full representation of the action of the Hon. Robert J. Walker, the present efficient head of the Treasury Department, in relation to a certain commission entrusted to him by the Governor of Mississippi, some months ago, appointing the Hon. Jacob Thompson of that State, a Senator in Congress. We have heard a rumor that much in the papers respecting this matter, and it is not least surprised to observe that it has been made the groundwork of censure and detraction by the informant of the honorable Secretary. Such things are to be expected by men high in power, and especially by those who occupy the position and standing of Mr. Walker.

This commission, it appears, was never handed over to Mr. Thompson, and forthwith the charge of corruption, prompted by dishonorable motives, was preferred against Mr. Walker. The charge originally, we believe, appeared in the "Mississippian," and was reiterated by other presses, and, as usual, the circumstance gave rise to considerable heat and feeling, and to censure and as it has proved unjust aspersion upon the Secretary of the Treasury.

The letter of Mr. Walker, addressed to the "Democracy of Mississippi," upon the subject in its true light, and we may add, has proved entirely satisfactory to all intelligent minds. We quote the explanatory paragraph:

"On the 8th of March last, I received, together with a confidential communication from Governor Brown, a commission for Mr. Thompson, as a senator to take effect after the 10th of March last, the period fixed in the tender of my resignation. The governor had been induced to make this appointment in consequence of assurances from me, that my own vote, or that of my successor, might, and, in all probability, would, be necessary to give the democratic party a majority in the Senate upon the election of a printer at two years at the executive session. I urged upon him and between the importance of this election to the democratic party, fully appreciating the injurious consequences of a defeat on this question at the very outset of the new administration, and the censure that would attach to me, if this defeat were produced by a single vote, owing to my withdrawal from the Senate. Influenced by these considerations, and with a view to meet this contingency, the governor transmitted—not to Mr. Thompson, but to me—a commission for him as a senator, to take effect after the 10th March last; leaving to me, as I conceived, a full discretion to deliver the commission, or not, as the circumstances of the case before referred to might require. When the commission was handed to me, with the above Governor's letter, the contingency to which I have referred had not happened, and, if was clearly ascertained, would not happen—it having been determined, after the date of my letter to Governor Brown, not to go into the election of a printer at the executive session. The contingency not having happened, in such which the commission was signed, it remained to me that, to have delivered it, under such circumstances, would have violated the will and purpose of the Executive, and the confidential trust and discretion reposed by him on me."

As to the commission having been withheld to further a selfish purpose, or in consequence of hostility to Mr. Thompson, as charged by some, Mr. Walker remarks, that they were ever intimate friends, spoke cordially and politically, and not an unkind word or thought, to his knowledge, ever passed between them.

The Cabinet.

In relation to the rumor that Mr. Buchanan had resigned his seat in the Cabinet, or was about to do so, the Washington Union says: "No such report has been circulated in the city of rumors. There is not a shadow of truth in it. Mr. Buchanan has not resigned, nor has he entertained a thought of resigning; nor has any member of the Cabinet. The reason assigned, too, for his resignation, is as baseless as the report itself. There is no difference of opinion in the Cabinet on the Oregon question. There never was a more harmonious cabinet, and there is no little variety of opinion on all the great questions which came before the present Cabinet, or in any of its predecessors. We are fully warranted in making this assertion on the most authentic and authoritative assurance."

The Liberty Party.—If ever there was a party hoved by the whigs, it is the Liberty party. The whigs will never forgive the Liberty men for having defeated the last Presidential election, acted honestly and consistently with their principles. Had they voted for a slave-holder for President, and a man in favor of annexation, they would have been, hoped fellows, but because they adhere to their own convictions, favoring neither of the two great parties, they are, in the judgment of the whigs, the most contemptible set of scoundrels going. They are charged with electing Mr. Polk, when they never cast a vote for him, and with having abetted the "Texas iniquity," when in point of fact they voted for the only one of the three Presidential candidates, who was really opposed to annexation. Such is the beauty of whig logic. Of course the Liberty folks can do nothing else but laugh at these futile demonstrations of whig chagrin and disappointment consequent upon defeat.

Rain, no doubt.—An "Odd Fellows" Clam bake came off near Providence last week.

Beautiful Excursion.—We would call the attention of the citizens of this place and the neighboring towns, who would escape from the dull routine of business or seclusion and enjoy a most delightful excursion with but little expense of time or money, to the trip which is daily made by the new and elegant steamboat Traveller, Capt. Jerome W. Williams, across Long Island Sound to Greenport. The Boat leaves Allyn's Point every day, on the arrival of the cars, at about 10 o'clock, and returns in the afternoon. Passengers from this city take the cars on the Railroad bridge at quarter before 10 A. M., thus obtaining a short and agreeable ride on the Railroad, which, in connection with the Steamboat trip, renders the excursion truly delightful. Price of passage, including Rail Road and steamboat fares both ways, only $1,50.

We treated ourself, in company with several friends to a trip on the Traveller, across the Sound to Greenport, on Tuesday last, and never did we take a pleasanter excursion. Capt. Williams is a favorite of all who are acquainted with him, and of right ought he to be, for he studies to make his passengers comfortable and happy, extending to all without distinction, such civilities, as a well bred man and accomplished captain knows well how to observe. Dinner is provided on board for all who wish to partake, and we venture to say, that Mr. Campbell, the steward of the boat cannot be outdone by any one else, in all that appertains to his department. A better bill of fare, or a more splendid exhibition of taste in the arrangement of his tables, cannot be found on board of any Steamboat, or at any Hotel in this country. And what is very important, we notice that he is respected and obeyed by the seamen. We advise all who desire to take a pleasant excursion attended with little expense, to go to Greenport with Capt. Williams. People from the country have sufficient time to get here before the departure of the cars at ½ quarter before ten, and return at three o'clock, P. M., affording plenty of time to return home before dark. Parties of ladies and gentlemen from the country will, during the warm season, find this trip a delightful one.

War with Mexico.—The probability of a war with Mexico is occupying the attention of the newspaper press. The whig presses generally, commencing with the National Intelligencer down, are of opinion that there is imminent danger of war; on the other hand, the sentiment of the democratic press is opposed to the supposition that Mexico will be so foolish and insane, as to declare war against the United States, in the present unsettled posture of her own affairs, and because Texas, a sovereign independent State, has seen fit to annex herself to this country. The organ of the administration, in alluding to this subject, says, "We should consider the chances as against war; and yet we are not at liberty to assign our reasons for this opinion."

Democratic Nominations.—The Democrats met in Convention at Jackson, and nominated the following State and Congressional tickets:

For Governor,	Albert G. Brown.
" Secretary of State,	W. Hemingway,
" Auditor,	J. E. Matthews.
" Treasurer,	Wm. Clark.
" Attorney General,	John D. Freeman.
For Congress,	Jacob Thompson, re-nominated,
" "	Robert W. Roberts, do.
" "	Stephen H. Adams, of Lowndes co.
" "	Jefferson Davis, of Warren Co.

The Lease Law.—We published last week a long lease passed at the last session of the General Assembly, making it the duty of the assessors in the several towns in the State to collect and return to the office of the Secretary of State, statistical information on a great variety of subjects. The precise object of passing such a law, we have not seen explained; but we have seen statements to the effect that if this law is carried into faithful execution, the expense to the Treasury of the State will not fall much short of $20,000 or $25,000! A very pretty sum indeed to be expended in collecting statistical information, which can be of benefit to but few persons. This law, by the way, is nothing but a transcript of a law passed at the last session of the Massachusetts Legislature. Perhaps some great tariff argument is to be built out of its results, or something else wonderful accomplished. We shall see.

Life of General Jackson.—For the information of the public, says the Union, we are requested to state that the publication of Mr. Kendall's Life of General Jackson will be resumed about the first of next month, and concluded by the close of the present year. To remove some erroneous impressions which are abroad in reference to this matter, we have been furnished by Mr. Kendall, for publication, with the following extract of a letter from General Jackson, dated May 26, 1845, viz:

"On the subject of my papers, your are to retain them so long as you think necessary to use them.—Should you die, they are to pass forthwith into Mr. Blair's hands. I have full and unlimited confidence in you both, and my papers will be safe in your hands, and that they will never be permitted to be used but for a proper use." " " " "My papers, after you are done with them, or on your death, are to pass into the hands of Francis P. Blair."

The Texas South.—At the late Democratic State Convention, held in Mississippi, the annexation of Texas was a prominent subject of discussion and mutual congratulation. Before the Convention adjourned, a preamble and the following resolutions were unanimously received and adopted:

Resolved, That we receive the noble and treasure of Texas with joy and pride into the families of the extended republic—into full fraternity with the twenty millions of the twenty-eight United States

Resolved, That we congratulate them, and the friends of representative government and constitutional liberty throughout the globe, that annexation is now beyond the reach of domestic faction, of fanatical treason, and of foreign intrigue and combination.

Resolved, That the people of Texas, in rejecting the seductive offers of separate independence under the protection of two of the principal powers of Europe, and in unanimously conceding to the terms of union proposed by our government, have shown to the world that they are Americans in feeling—American in heart.

Texas.

The attention of the public is directed with constant interest towards Texas. Intelligence of the action of the convention that assembled on the 4th of July has not yet been received, but is daily looked for. When it comes, we shall be able to say that the work of annexation is complete. A correspondent of the Connecticut Courant, however, we observe, thinks it is not too late yet to do something to arrest the consummation of the "Texas Iniquity." It is astonishing with what perseverance these blue-light federalists stick to their text. The day will soon come when they will be ashamed of their conduct, and most, if not all of them, will deny that they ever took part against the acquisition of Texas. It should be said to the credit of some of them, however, that they have already seen the error of their ways, at least on this point, and are as heartily glad at the result of annexation, as their brethren of the democratic party.

The last gasp.—The N. Y. Courier has sued the Tribune for slander! Pat has probably called Kate the "a black-face."

Recent Stoves.—We have in our day seen a great variety of patterns for Stoves, and have had opportunities of judging of their respective merits, having availed ourself of most of the new and desirable improvements as they have been made from time to time; but we believe we have never seen anything as yet that could approach in point of convenience, economy and general excellence, to a new and beautiful pattern, called the "Riggs' Stove," recently introduced into the market. This stove is the invention of a gentleman residing in the State of New York, who contrived the model originally for the simple purpose of making a stove to suit himself. It proved to be possessed of so many superior qualities, that it was subsequently patented, and is destined, if we are not entirely mistaken, to take the place of other stoves now in use.

We should not succeed by a verbal description in making our readers understand the various peculiarities of this new invention, nor the *modus operandi* to be observed in its use; but a few of its advantages over other Stoves may be stated. It is composed of two almost distinct apartments, the smaller designed more particularly for Summer use. The service of this arrangement is obvious. The same fuel which heats the smaller apartment is also, by a contrivance, made available to some extent for use on the larger apartment, but without heating the main body of the stove. The arrangements for broiling, baking, heating flat irons, &c. are of a novel and very convenient description. All kinds of cooking may be done with ease, and at one and the same time. But the chief excellence consists in the great saving of fuel effected. The amount consumed is estimated at half of what is required for the common stoves in use—a consideration of no small importance to housekeepers. It was sufficient, at least, to induce us to throw by a pattern of the Kilbourn stove and procure one of these remarkable fuel-savers. Others may be induced to adopt a similar course. Such, and all others who would like to examine the Riggs' Stove, can be gratified by calling on Messrs. Booth & Potter, the Proprietor's agents for this city.

Accident on the Rail Road.—We regret to learn that an accident occurred on the Norwich & Worcester Rail Road, yesterday (Thursday) afternoon, by which a man named Charles Wells, a bankman, lost his life. The particulars, as we understood them are, the axle of the forward truck broke, when Wells attempted to spring from the locomotive, and was run over by the train. The accident occurred when the train was within a few miles of Worcester. His body was considerably mangled, and he was taken up dead. His funeral took place Friday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, at the Rail Road Depot, in this city.

Extraordinary Thunder Storm.—Our readers will recollect the extraordinary thunder storm that passed over this city on Tuesday morning last. A more magnificent display of the awful pyrotechny of the Heavens we never witnessed. The lightning penetrated one constant flash, and the thunder though for the most part distant, was one continuous roll. No damage, that we learn, was done in this vicinity, but in Boston, the electric fluid descended in several places, doing considerable injury.

Houses struck by lightning.—Tuesday morning during the Thunder shower at Boston, the lightning struck in Fayette street, injuring six houses: 26, 28, 30, 31, 34, 36; 30 was the most injured—two beds smashed five.

The Rev. Dr. Beecher's church, corner of Salem and Bennett streets, now being remodled, was also struck during the storm, and some of the finer brick were torn from the wall, and it was otherwise somewhat damaged. The angles crowning around the church was also knocked down.

In one of the houses struck as above, the fluid glanced from the bell wire to a feather bed, and penetrating the clothes, burned the bed considerably. This would seem to militate against the truth of the generally indulged opinion, that feather beds present secure places of retreat during a thunder storm. In another of the houses struck, several young ladies slept in the attic, directly beneath where the electric fluid passed, but sustained no injury, except from fright.

☞ In noticing the paragraph in our paper, recording the death of a little boy on the West side, by drowning, the New Haven Palladium remarks:

"Some people will not believe that every effort was made to resuscitate this lad if he had been in the water but ten minutes, or even fifteen. We have heard of persons being restored after having been in the water over fifteen minutes, and supposed to be dead; but it was only by the most thorough, persevering, and yet careful labor for hours, that success was obtained."

We were perhaps incorrect in stating, as we did, that "every" effort was made to resuscitate the lad. Exertions to that end were certainly made, although they may possibly have not been well directed or sufficiently protracted.

A correspondent of the Palladium takes up the subject, and after expressing the opinion that too many persons are yearly sacrificed for the want of care, perseverance, patience and proper treatment on these trying occasions, alludes to the case of a friend of his, with whom he had been in bathing, who was under water twenty minutes or more, and was eventually restored to life. A very remarkable case, certainly; and yet we presume, as the writer says, could proper, persevering treatment be administered in cases where the body has been in the water but a short time, very many recoveries would be effected, of persons supposed to be beyond all hope. The subject is deserving of serious consideration; and especially important is it now, when accidents of this nature are so liable to occur.

Young Ladies School.

The attention of parents and young ladies is directed to the advertisement of Miss Barrett, who proposes to open in this city a school for young ladies, to commence on Monday next. We understand that Miss B's school will for the present be kept in the large and convenient room on Main street, in the basement of the Episcopal Church. From the testimonials in possession of Miss B., we are confident that she will prove herself fully adequate to the task she has undertaken, and succeed in establishing in this city a female school in which the higher branches of education will be taught, thus overcoming a difficulty which has long been experienced in the want of a similar institution here. It will be noticed that the terms of tuition are much lower than the usual prices charged by male teachers, while all the advantages of a high school are secured. We bespeak for Miss B. the favorable consideration of the public.

The Burnt District.—Already, says the N. Y. Sun, is the Burnt District in possession of an army of workmen, preparatory to the construction of new and substantial buildings. It is proposed to use the rubbish to fill out an immense pier off the Battery, as a landing for steamboats going on excursions, or for the European steamers to touch at to land mails and passengers before going into dock.

Military.—The New Haven "Grays" and Hartford "Guards" have been on a visit to New York during the past week. Their appearance and military bearing elicited much praise from the Gotham press.

Thomas W. Dorr.

The last Providence Herald contains a letter from Mr. Dorr, in reply to the New York Committee who had urgently invited him to visit that city. He declines doing so at present, on account of the bad state of his health. The following passage occurs in the letter:

The favorable judgement of my Democratic brethren (second only to the satisfaction which attends a conscientious discharge of public duty) far outweys all injuries and privations; and will furnish the ground of honest satisfaction, in the retrospect of recent events to the last day of life. While the bankers, manufactures, monopolists, and the money power generally in this State, are filled with exultation (some having (as they regard it) degraded me to the rank and condition of a mechanic, by imprisonment, under sentence for life at hard labor, I can only regard myself as brought still nearer, by this outrage, the feelings and interests of the more valuable portion of the community, for whose rights I have contended, and who are the authors of the prosperity in which others exult, and which they have perverted to purposes of injustice and oppression.

In respect to my liberation, I would add that it was a compulsory discharge, or thrusting out, without a restoration of political and personal rights. These I am invitedly to re-acquire by taking a special oath of allegiance, and thereby confirming a breach of allegiance by acting as Governor under the People's constitution. Honor, duty, consistency and self-respect forbid such an act; and my friends do not need to be assured that no such oath will ever be taken. I have neigh nothing of the Algerine faction. Public opinion abroad and at home has opened the doors of their Bastile; and the potent agency will compel what has been omitted, at no distant day.

The Late Fire in New York.—The destruction of property by the fire is variously estimated; we have seen no authentic statement of the amount. The number of houses destroyed is said to be rising of 300. The losses of the Insurance Companies we see stated in the Sun, at $3,000,000; some of them have been compelled to wind up. Between two and three hundred thousand dollars fell on the Hartford Companies. The number of lives lost is unknown; six bodies have been recovered, and probably, as the ruins are removed, more will be found. Among the merchandise destroyed, were 11,000 bales of cotton, 1,000 barrels of flour, 15,000 half chests of tea, 600 hogsheads, tierces and barrels of molasses, and spirits in any quantity.

Swiss Bell Ringers.

We congratulate our citizens upon the opportunity about to be afforded them, of hearing the performance of the above celebrated company of musicians. They formerly delighted the large audiences that were wont to assemble at Niblo's, New York, and have been received with approbation wherever they have visited throughout the country. They announce their intention of appearing before the citizens of Norwich on Friday and Saturday evenings of this week.

☞ The accident on the Railroad recorded in our paper last Friday, occurred on the afternoon freight train. The train ran off the track near Worcester, and the engine ran down a bank nearly twenty feet high. The engineer and fireman remained at their post until the engine was stopped, and yet escaped without injury. The engine was buried beneath the coals. The Long Island train was in consequence detained by the accident, the rails being torn from the track for a distance of three hundred feet. They were compelled to send to Boston for an engine.—A temporary track was built for the New York train, which arrived at New York at half past eleven Friday morning.

Fuller's Computing Telegraph.

A new and very serviceable invention, bearing the above name, is now being offered to the public for the first time. An agent for the sale of them has been in the city for several days past, and we understand that the merits of the "Computing Telegraph" have been very generally appreciated by our business men. In fact, it is one of the most ingenious and useful contrivances we ever witnessed, and no man, the nature of whose avocation requires it, should be without one. The following short description of the invention is

From the Boston Evening Transcript.

It consists of a logarithmic arrangement of numbers on two circles, one of which is made to revolve within the other. By this revolution, numbers and parts of numbers, are multiplied and divided by each other; all fractions changed, reduced, multiplied and divided; the different currencies reduced to federal money; simple and compound interest computed at every rate per cent.; questions answered in loss and gain; rule of three, or proportion and fellowship; numbers raised to squares, cubes, &c. and the square and cube roots extracted; taxes apportioned; superficies, board, square and round timber, hypothenuses, and triangles measured; and contents given of pyramids, cones, cylinders and and globes; the area given of circles, squares, parallelograms and ellipses; the amount given of tons, cwts. pounds, bushels, yards, &c. at different prices, &c, &c,. All this can be accomplished by simply revolving a circular card. Such are the astonishing powers of this computing scale—which alone, to say nothing of the neat mechanical execution, should secure to it an extensive sale.

Another Murder!—We learn that a most atrocious murder was committed in Avon last night (the 23d,) by Mr. Orris Woodford, of that town. The victim was his wife, whom he struck with an axe, splitting her head completely open, and then ripped out her bowels with a knife! He is not an intemperate man, and we have heard of no reason for this horrid deed. He has been arrested.—*Hartford Times.*

From the Courant we learn further particulars. It appears that Woodford was not a reputed intemperate man, although he was known occasionally to drink, and on the day of the murder had been indulging pretty freely in the use of cider. Himself and wife were alone in the house, and the return of their son, a little boy, who immediately informed the neighbors, was the means of discovering the murder. Mrs. W. was a church member and highly esteemed as a woman. Woodford made no attempt to escape, but allowed himself to be bound, and the next day he was examined and committed for trial.

Excursion.

A fine opportunity for making an excursion into the Sound is presented by Capt. Williams, of the Steam Propeller Quinebaug. Thursday is the day fixed—fare for the trip 50 cts. See advertisement.

Accident.—A little boy, five or six years of age, fell a distance of 23 feet from a stoop on the rear of a house in Water street, on Friday last. It was supposed at first that his injuries would prove fatal, but we understand that he is now fast recovering

Fire.—A fire was discovered last Wednesday night at Hartford, in the barn of Capt. Henry Barnard, on Washington street, near the Retreat. The barn, together with seven or eight tons of hay, was destroyed. There is every reason to suppose that the barn was set on fire. There is a reward of $200 offered for the apprehension of the guilty person or persons.

☞ N. P. Willis, it seems, has recovered from his attack of brain fever, and is now conducting a foreign correspondence with the New York Mirror.

Ex-President Tyler has returned the following reply to an invitation from a committee of the citizens of Portsmouth, Va., to deliver a eulogy on the life and services of the late Andrew Jackson:

"Sycamore House,
Old Point Comfort, June 30, 1845.

Gentlemen: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th inst., conveying to me a copy of a resolution adopted at a large meeting of the citizens of Portsmouth, expressing a wish that I should deliver on such day as might suit my convenience, a eulogy on the life and services of General Jackson. In order to enable me to comply with a request so flatteringly urged. I have endeavored to make corresponding arrangements—but my engagements are of such a character as to lead me to fear it would be impossible for me, within any reasonable time, to fulfil the task which the partiality of the citizens of Portsmouth would impose. In appealing, therefore, to their goodness to excuse me from its performance, I beg them to be assured that I do most cordially unite in the opinion, that the memory of Andrew Jackson is entitled to be cherished by a grateful people through all time to come, for distinguished services rendered to his country as a Soldier, a Statesman, and a Patriot. He won my deepest gratitude as an American Citizen, for his ever-glorious triumphs achieved on the battle-field, and received on two occasions, my undisguised suffrage for the Presidency of the United States. If I disapproved of some of the doctrines and principles advanced by him in the last years of his administration, I, then a member of the Senate, as enthusiastically sustained him in most that had preceded, and never when differing in opinion for a moment doubted the high and patriotic motives by which his views were actuated. I have abundant cause to cherish his memory for the constant approval expressed by him of the chief acts of my administration; and in no especial manner for the firm, able and efficient support he gave to a measure which I cannot but regard as of vital importance, and the consummation of which is, I trust, now near at hand.

I pray you, therefore, gentlemen, make known my regrets to the people of Portsmouth that I do not find myself able to render a prompt compliance to their polite request—regrets, however, which are greatly diminished by the consciousness that there are many of themselves highly qualified to discharge the task. I am thus constrained to decline.

I tender each of you, gentlemen, assurances of my high regard. JOHN TYLER.

To John E. Cooke, and others."

☞ Hon. Ashbel Smith, Texan Secretary of State, whose departure from this country, but recently, created some little excitement and speculation among the gold mines, has returned, after visiting England and France, and accomplishing nobody knows what. He came home in the Great Western.

☞ Yankee Hill has recently been amusing the natives of Providence with his comicalities. Ole Bull is delighting the visitors of Saratoga.

☞ Mrs. Meeder, formerly the well known and much admired *Clara Fisher*, has been giving Concerts in Hartford during the past week.

☞ Commencement at Yale College on the 31st proximo.

Vermont.—A Democratic State Convention was held at Middlebury on the 16th inst. It nominated for Governor, Daniel Kellogg of Rockingham; for Lieut. Governor, Wyllys Ryman, of Rockingham; for Treasurer, Daniel Baldwin of Montpelier.

Curious Extract.—The N. O. Picayune chronicles the case of a married lady who administered the gentle corrective of a cowhide to the person of another married lady in the open streets a few days ago. It seems the parties had had some dispute, and that the one who inflicted the stripes had heard of something derogatory to her fame having been said by the other. The two were in Canal street, when the aggrieved lady stepped into a store, bought a cowhide, walked to an opposite store where she found her enemy, and forthwith went to chastising her, using her weapon most vigorously. The gentleman in whose store the scene occurred stepped between the parties to make peace, and received sundry lashes about his shoulders for his gallantry, before he succeeded in separating them. The lady who was attacked finally took refuge in the back part of the store, and after a short time the other walked coolly off.

Another Assault on Mr. Payne.—There is something very mysterious in the case of Payne, whose alleged robbery near Worcester we recorded recently. Some days after the robbery, an attempt was made to shoot him, and on Saturday last still another attempt was made, which bid fair to have proved fatal. The particulars we find in the Boston Times:

Another assault on Mr. Payne, the optician, we are informed by Mr. Tucker, conductor on the Long Island Railroad, was made on Saturday last. He was sitting in his house, in course of convalescence from his late attack, when he was again fired upon by an enemy, and the ball pierced his right breast. He is alive, but badly wounded. It is evident that Mr. Payne is followed by enemies who seek his life—probably those who are interested, disadvantageously, in Mr. Payne's late inventions. The town authorities should bestir themselves still more.

☞ Rev. Leverett Griggs, of North Haven, succeeds Mr. Thompson, of the Tabernacle Church, New York, as pastor of the Chapel Street Church at New Haven.

☞ The Boston Mail says that Tuesday night of last week was the hottest experienced yet, and that there is a painful rumor that Mrs. Cordie's dungeon melted all!

A "heavily" gal was seen in our streets yesterday. We know she couldn't be a native. On inquiry, learned that she came from Norwich.—*New London Democrat.*

As for gals, they are a species of creatures that we are not familiar with; the young ladies of Norwich we believe would bear a favorable comparison, in point of beauty or intellect, with those of any other place of like magnitude. They know enough too to keep clear of such judges of beauty as come to be found at New London.

☞ Mr. Brennan, the lecturer on elocution, was knocked down at Nashville, July 12th, and robbed of $3500! He was not much hurt.

The Weather is delightfully cool once more.—Fine showers have done the business for us.

Odd Fellows Celebration.—The Independent Order of Odd Fellows had a grand celebration at Allentown, N. J., Thursday. They turned out in procession, equipped in full regalia. Mr. Stacy G. Potts, of Trenton, and Past Grand Master Perry, of the State of Pennsylvania, delivered addresses.

Sacrilege.—On Sunday or Monday evening of last week, Christ Church, Greenwich, in this county, was entered and robbed of the Communion Plate and Linen. Engraved upon the chalice or cup was, "Christ Church, Greenwich, 1833." The Rector's gown, scarfe and cassock (new and valuable) were also taken. The value of all the property stolen was some three hundred dollars. One or two darkies have been arrested and examined, on suspicion of having been concerned in the robbery, but nothing elicited to warrant their detention.—*Stamford Advocate.*

From the Salem Advertiser.

Hon. Robert J. Walker.

The administration of the Secretary of the Treasury, thus far, has been more than satisfactory to the democracy of the Union. To a strong mind, and indefatigable research, are combined a quick perception, sound judgment, and energetic action. Inexperienced as an executive officer, he has evinced a degree of skill in the management of the details of one of the most difficult departments in the government, which reflects the highest credit upon his talents and capacity. There is, perhaps, no department where so much care and discretion are to be used, as in this; yet we hear no complaints, no defalcations, no suspensions of public works, no unsatisfied demands which are due, and for which appropriations have been made. Millions are collected and disbursed with as much punctuality as though they were thousands. If Mr. Walker thus continues in his successful career, he will eventually leave the department with no less reputation as a financier than did Hamilton, Gallatin, or Woodbury.

Mr. Walker is quite a young man—hardly known to fame when he entered Congress; yet we saw him rising with extraordinary rapidity to the first rank of statesmen and speakers. In debate he is strong, but respectful; never unfair or discourteous to his adversary; but when assaulted, he repels the assault in a high toned and manly spirit. In his senatorial career, he frequently came in conflict with the fiery eloquence of Crittenden; the strong and [illegible] action of Waugon; the withering overbearing denunciation of Clay; and the cold indifference of Webster—all of whom he met, if not triumphantly, with equal success. He was not one of those who seized upon the sophistry of an opponent, but grasped the strong points and overthrew them, seeking to show their error by fair and manly argument. Upon all the great questions he expressed his opinions freely and frankly, doing his duty faithfully both to his constituents and his country.

If Robert J. Walker had done nothing else to endear him to his countrymen, there is one effort of which he or any statesman might be proud,—and that was the effort he made in favor of the annexation of Texas. Of this glorious measure, Robert J. Walker may be said to be the father; and he must have the proud satisfaction of seeing the magnificent enterprise prosecuted to grand consummation, with the consent and approbation of a large majority of his fellow-countrymen. Such a triumph has seldom fallen to the lot of any politician—achieved against the project was, with the indifference or opposition of both the great political parties; yet he, with a zeal and perseverance which could not be chilled, against every obstacle, pushed on to victory. For this, if for no other service he has done, he merits the highest honors the republic can bestow.

Excitement at Utica.

We copy from the Utica Gazette of Wednesday, the following account of some recent occurrences at that usually quiet city resulting from an anti-slavery movement.

A very boisterous performance has just come off in our city which has gained imperishable laurels for some of the distinguished philanthropists of the liberal party. John Mann Esq., formerly a resident of this place but now residing in Mississippi, a few days since arrived here with his family on a visit. He brought with him an old negro woman, a slave, for a nurse to his children. Intelligence of the fact was quickly disseminated among the brave and liberal spirits who sympathize with the "poor African" at a safe distance. On Monday, Wm. M. Allen, Esq who has been the leading spirit of the abolitionists since Mr. Alvan Stewart went to establish the liberal party in New York, obtained a writ of habeas corpus returnable before Judge Hoot.

Mr. Mann, in visiting at the house of Mr. Eli F. Benjamin who has also with him on a visit, his son, Dr. Samuel Benjamin of North Carolina. The writ was, through a mistake, issued upon not this latter gentleman, who is appearing to have left all his slaves to home, had no difficulty in clearing himself from the process. We understand that he was so much struck with the courage and address of the gentlemen who had the principal charge of the proceedings, that he invited him to visit him in North Carolina offering to pay his expenses and also liberally reward his labors to take away as many as he could persuade to depart, by his eloquence and the wonderful which his appearance inspired.

The writ having been executed, a mob of white men and mulattoes, of all ages and sexes, surrounded the officers to Mr. Benjamin's residence. The great object of their sympathy was so much satisfied at the appearance and actions of these, "angels of light," that it was feared she would die of fright. She is over 57 years of age, and suffering under the dropsy. Mr. Mann assured the anxious philanthropists that he was perfectly willing they should take the woman if they would give her maintenance, and she would consent, and informed them that he had told her on her first coming into a free State, that she was at liberty to leave him whenever she pleased on giving a few days notice. But the liberators were far too elevated in their conceptions to take money matters into consideration.

Judge Hoot, at the request of the Mayor who had visited the scene of the disturbance postponed the return of the writ till Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock.—The old woman in the mean time, was in continual terror lest her loving friends should liberate her by force. To allay her fears and the apprehensions of the family, deputy sheriff Johnson passed the night at the house, and a body of constables were stationed in its vicinity.

The morning came, and at the appointed hour, Mr. Mann was at Judge Hoot's office with the slave, and the sheriff with the writ, to which he returned that the defendant did not detain the woman. She, notwithstanding the arguments and entreaties of her new friends, insisted upon remaining with her master, and is now abiding with him, though still laboring under much apprehension lest she should be abducted and left to the tender mercies of the busy bodies who have given themselves so much unnecessary trouble on her account.

The Fire.—The great question here is, the cause of the explosion? The general opinion is that it must have been gunpowder. Yet Crocker & Warner state explicitly that there was no gunpowder in their store, and there is no good reason to doubt their declaration; for there is no evidence of any gunpowder having been put in the store at any time. There was a large quantity of saltpetre there. The building was strongly enclosed by iron shutters; but, before any explosion took place, there were brilliant flames issuing from the crevices, and so filling the air as to alarm the people on the neighboring roofs. The first notice was the bursting open of one of the iron window-shutters, alarming the Etnean and others in the neighborhood. This was soon followed by a rumbling explosion within the building, which caused the cry of "gun-powder" to be raised, and all hands fled up and down the street. Some persons report several preliminary explosions. These final explosions saved hundreds of lives: for when the grand explosion came, the two or three numbers each way from Crocker & Warner's were instantly prostrated, and the flame passed like a piece of a cannon across the whole of Broad street, and in an instant the buildings on the east side were on fire. A thorough investigation will no doubt be had and it will, perhaps, be found that the heat had prepared gases and other materials, which by their own combinations, produced the terrible result.

We are sorry to learn that a young daughter of President Totten, of Trinity College, had one of her arms badly broke on the Western Rail Road, on Friday last. The accident was near Pittsfield. The Times says she was standing against the railing when the cars started, and the motion of the train threw off her balance. She fell to the ground and one of the wheels passed over her arm. Her father was at the Depot expecting her arrival, when a message arrived here in the car with the intelligence of the accident. She was left at Pittsfield where during the day the arm was amputated above the elbow.—*Hartford Courant.*

Another Fire in Pittsburg.—On Monday morning a fire broke out in the stable of Dennis M'Kelvy on Prospect Hill between Prospect street and Coal lane, consuming the stable and five or six houses, all of which were frame. There were five horses burned in M'Kelvy's stable. It was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.—*Keystone.*

ORIGINAL STAINED

Sleeping on the Hudson River.—An accident to the steamboat Knickerbocker, on Monday night, and the rescue of her passengers by the Empire, has already been mentioned. After a vain effort to tow the Knickerbocker to the nearest landing, she was left in the middle of the river, in charge of her captain and crew, and shortly afterwards the Empire encountered a vessel, which is thus described by a passenger, a correspondent of the Albany Citizen:

About two o'clock in the morning, when a few miles from West Point, the Empire was overtaken by a thunder storm of great severity, and was obliged to "lay to" about an hour. The wind blew a gale, and the opposite of the storm were at once terrible and sublime. The lightning was intensely vivid, and blazed from every point of the compass. It seemed as if the heavens were on fire, and the sky filled with darted and shooting flames of blue, white and yellow colors. The wind howled and moaned, the rain fell in torrents, the waves were lashed to foaming, the lightning flashed incessantly, and the deep, heavy thunder rolled majestically in the heavens. The storm-king was abroad, and the elements seemed to rage unloosed. The scenery was magnificent.

The waves of the river constantly flashed and sparkled in blue flame, the forms of the angry clouds were displayed every instant in dazzling light, so intense as to almost blind the eye, and the neighboring Highlands, towering from the river to the clouds, were now enveloped in impenetrable darkness and completely hidden from the sight; and anon, quick as the conception of a thought, were illuminated from base to summit, and in a light so brilliant and glorious, that every building, tree and bristling crag, stood out in bold relief and seemed almost within our grasp. The passengers left their cabins and their seats, and gathered between the gangways on deck to behold in silence this awful but sublime spectacle of the works of Him who rideth upon the whirlwind and directeth the storm; who wraketh his power in the lightnings, and who utteth his awful voice in the thunder. The heart felt its weakness, and man his insignificance and utter helplessness.

THE GALVANIC RINGS.

The Patent Galvanic Rings which are making such a stir in the world, just now, are a novel invention of this age of invention, and with regard to the efficacy, we can say that two or three cases have fallen under our notice which have favorably impressed our minds. The first is that of a highly respectable merchant of New York, who declared that they had speedily relieved him of a cough, seated pain in the side, and many symptoms of a pulmonary complaint, and that he is now entirely well. The second case we shall notice is that of a young man named Robbins, a resident of this city, who about one year since was visited with an attack of paralysis which affected the whole of one side of his body. We accompanied a medical friend to his residence, No. 96 Beaver street, on Saturday, to inquire into his case. We found that he had been deprived entirely of the use of one arm and leg, and that sensation had been lost to the whole side of his body.—He had been unable to use the leg in walking or the arm in eating, and the physicians said they could not help him—Within the last few weeks he has worn two sets of Dr. Christie's Galvanic Rings, and Magnetic Fluid and the effect upon his paralytic limbs is astonishing. The death-like cold-ness left them, the numbness began to give way to many sensations of returning life and feeling, and while before he were the rings he was unable to articulate distinctly, walk or feed himself, yet now he talks freely, rises out, walks some, and for the most part is able to help himself.

These cases, owing to our personal knowledge, positively testify to the merits of Dr. Christie's Galvanic Rings. They may be purchased of all sizes, and at a rate so low as to bring them within the reach of all who need them.—*Albany Daily Citizen.*

THE GALVANIC RINGS.—We refer our readers to Mr. Christie's Card in another column. We can state from actual knowledge, that this gentleman was the original introducer of Galvanic Rings into this country, and that the only place in this city to obtain the genuine article, is at 124 Fulton Street.—*New York Sun, June 18.*

Sublime Love Gloth.—The following is a specimen of the eloquence of a young savage for the persuasive eloquence of woman. It is a translation from the Choctaw, which is the most [illegible] of all the aboriginal tongues, bearing much the same relation to the others as the Italian to other European languages:

The Love Talk of Pallah, the Raven, a young Chief Nosecomy-a, to To-kee, the White Rose of the Prairie: Sister, the arrow that flies from a bent bow is swiftness, and the course of the fragile bark unsteady—yet more faithless than these are the promises of the pale faces. Sister, listen, you are deceived. Henry Mingo has a double heart, and has talked, with a forked tongue, of the swift flow of the hills, and the bounding buffaloes of the prairie, to another. Does he not hunt towards the sunny south? Does he not often encamp near the valley of Dishmah? His exploits are now sung by the tribe of the Golden Reed, and his name is now numbered amongst its warriors. Sister, two moons hence and a squaw will darken the door of his wigwam. But grieve not. Is not my wigwam empty? There is no one to light my pipe, or to nurse my maize field. Will you come to my assistance? Will you sleep upon my buffalo bed? If so, come, and I will love you while the stars twinkle and the rivers run.

From Oregon.

Extract of a Letter from Geo. McLoughlin, of the Hudson Bay Company, west of the Mountains, dated

VANCOUVER, Columbia River,
November 25, 1844.

As the progress we are making in the way of improvement is the most interesting information I can give you, I must inform you that, since you left the Columbia, emigration has so greatly flown this way, that there are between four and five thousand persons on the Willamette, who came first impressed with the strange idea that we would oppose them, because we wished to keep the country as a nursery for fur-bearing animals, and, for this purpose, hunted the Indians out of the country within our reach.

They soon saw, however, that these reports were false, and set to work like men. This year the crop of wheat is about 60,000 bushels; and next year it will be more than double.

There are four grist-mills and three saw-mills on the Willamette. I have also a saw-mill and grist-mill, with three run of stones, on my claim on the falls, which I have named Oregon city; to which place I shall remove in a short time.

The people at Oregon have organized, and passed, among other laws, one prohibiting the sale of ardent spirits, or importing them into the country; which will be carried out, if the upper classes will refrain from wine and brandy.

Young Man Beware!—Mr. Potter, of Yale College, in a temperance address lately at New Haven, says: "My heart bleeds as I remember the fate of three of my early companions who started in life with myself. One of them possessed the finest mathematical mind I ever knew. He would take the ledger and go up with three customs at a time with perfect ease. He was the first man in America that beat the Automaton Chess Player, and he told me that he had every move in his head before he entered the room. That man died a drunkard's grave.—Another, who was an excellent accountant, and could command almost any salary, met the same melancholy fate. Another, possessing the same brilliant capacities, has gone down—not to the grave, perhaps, but he is sunk clear out of sight, amid the grime and filth of intemperance."—*Hartford Courant.*

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Charles Ware, of Maine, to consul of the United States for the island of Zanzibar, in the dominions of the Sultan of Muscat, in the place of Richard P. Waters, recalled.

John L. Dawson, as attorney of the United States for the western district of Pennsylvania, in the place of William O'Hara Robinson, removed.

Extraordinary and Mysterious.—Horrible discoveries, it is said, have been made in Indianapolis, Indiana. An extensive company of thieves have been discovered; among them parties who were considered above suspicion. They had a den under the State House, in which was found a female whom they had confined there, and who had become a mother in the loathsome dungeon. She had buried the evidence of her shame.

ITEMS.

Extensive Fire at Rochester.

We received a slip last evening from the Rochester Daily American, giving an account of the most extensive fire that city ever experienced for many years, on Tuesday night.

The fire broke out soon after 10 o'clock, in a small wooden building, No. 9 Front street, occupied as a cabinet shop. The whole fire department were absent at the time engaged at the steamboat landing in the reception of some firemen guests. At eleven o'clock, the date of the Extra, the fire was still raging, but in a subdued manner. The buildings which were burnt were in Front street, and principally owned by Judge Carroll, of Livingston County, N. Y. The loss is put down to amount as at least $50,000,—supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The scene of the fire was in the heart of the business portion of the city.

A Profitable Speculation.—Charity sometimes is thrown away, and sympathy is undeserved. A man was driving a couple of very lean and sad looking cows on the track of the Long Island Railroad, a few days ago, when the train came along and ran over his cattle, killing them both instanter. The cars were run off the track, and while they were getting them on again, the passengers made up a contribution of $23,75 for the poor man. It is now said that he is on a tour through the neighboring counties, purchasing up all the poor old cows that are to be had, no doubt to be run over and killed, and then have a raise made among passengers to relieve him. Owners of cattle should keep them off the rail tracks.

MOVEMENT OF U. S. TROOPS INTO TEXAS.—The N. O. Bee of the 4th say:—The steamboat De Soto, from Natchitoches, reports the steamers Yazoo, Rodolph, Cote Joyeuse and Da Soto have been chartered by the government to bring down from Fort Jesup the 2d and 4th regiments of United States troops. We learn that, on the passage of the annexation resolutions, an express was despatched by President Jones to the commander of that port, requesting that two regiments of U. S. troops should be sent to the frontier of Texas. The troops on their arrival here, will, we understand, embark for Matagorda Bay.

Whipping Children.—Women, what are you whipping that child for? *For crying*, do you say? That is an original mode of closing the little creature's tear ducts—a new way of managing infantile grief. Little Breeches is crying because he feels bad, and he has as much right to feel bad as you. His beautiful plaything has sustained irreparable damage, and his grief is poignant. Did you experience but a tithe of the grief which now agitates his little bosom, you would sulk and sob for whole days, while he labors it out straight, and in fifteen minutes it is over with. How would you like to be whipped for indulging in your peculiar griefs in your own way? And what though his mode is somewhat clamorous? What if he does stand astraddle in the middle of the room, a flood of tears washing clean streaks down his countenance, his mouth wide open, shouting forth to the whole neighborhood his lamentations?—his go-cart has broken down, and he don't care who knows it.—*New Haven Herald.*

Steamboat Accident.—The Chester Oak, which left Portland on Thursday for Bangor, with 125 passengers went ashore, in a dense fog, on "Old Man's Ledge," near Mobergan. She was soon got off, however, in half an hour, with no serious injury and no perceptible leak, and arrived safely at Bangor in the evening.

We wish somebody would answer us two questions, viz: What is a Democratic Republican and what is a Democratic Whig? Republican, Whig, Democrat, we understand these. If a *Democratic Republican* is not a *black* black-bird, and if a *Democratic Whig* is not a *white* black-bird, then how is it?—*Wrentham Fr. Age.*

☞ A pair of reardos were upset from the cars of the Boston and Worcester evening train of Wednesday left, near Newton, in consequence of their nonsence to the ladies and gentlemen on board by the use of vulgar and profane language.

☞ If a poor man fails in business and cannot pay a small debt he owes you, keep an eye upon him. If he sets up again and tries to make an honest living, put the sheriff on him. If he has removed to a new place it will have a fine effect against him, and driven his family. Always bear in mind the noble principle that wealth is respectable and honest—poverty dishonorable and vulgar. It is the duty of all good christians to save as much trouble to the great judge as is possible, and if they will but take it upon themselves to punish and persecute those who are so villainously unlucky as to be born poor, it will save the annoyance and embarrassment attendant upon sending such a large amount of small cause up to Court.

As the Stonington train was passing through Roxbury, on Friday evening, at the brick yard, a horse and wagon was run over and the horse killed. The man was thrown out, and most miraculously escaped with his life. No damage was done to the train.

The Worcester Transcript says, the Selectmen of Oxford have offered a reward of $500, for the apprehension of the person, or persons, who robbed Mr. Henry H. Paine of that town on the night of the 9th inst and who fired a gun or pistol, charged with balls, into his dwelling on Wednesday evening last.

Collision on Long Island Sound.—The steamer Narragansett, Capt. Manchester, and the sloop Henry R. Barnes, Capt. Waterman, from N w Haven, came in collision when off Lloyd's Neck, about 9 o'clock, Thursday evening. The steamer struck the schooner on her starboard bow, and cut her down to the water's edge. She sunk to her decks in about thirty minutes. The Narragansett took the schooner in tow, and anchored her in Huntington Bay, in shoal water. The crew and passengers were taken on board the steamer and landed at Huntington. No blame can be attached to the steamer, the night being very dark, and the schooner having no lights.—*Boston Times.*

Pittsburgh.—It is gratifying to learn that Pittsburg is rapidly rising from the ashes of her late conflagration, in renewed strength and greatly improved appearance. A community possessing energies like these cannot but prosper. The Pittsburg Gazette says:—"Ninety days have elapsed since the great catastrophe, and the change since the night of April 10th in the burnt district exceeds all we ever dreamed of energy in rebuilding. Had any one ventured to sit down on April 11th, and seriously assert that in three months three hundreds of brick buildings would have been put up, not by one and two, but by rows and blocks, we should have thought him very imaginative, to say the least! But what do we see? Why, in the brief space of time, whole blocks of houses, some of them very large and well finished have been set up as if by magic, have been covered in, and many of them occupied as places of business.—The warehouses now in course of erection far exceed those which previously occupied their sites."

☞ A young lady in Philadelphia while in an overheated state, attempted to eat an ice cream on Tuesday. When she had swallowed but a small portion of it, she instantly fell dead.

☞ An Albany editor says that Banquo would have made a poor specimen of a Yankee, because he had "no *speculation* in his eyes."

Large Haul.—At Pigeon Cove, on the 24th inst., upwards of two hundred barrels of mackerel were taken in a seine at one haul. Here sport that, and "a few more left of the same sort," our informant says.—*Boston Times.*

A good Beginning.—Michigan numbers forty-one newspaper publications within its borders; one to every 6000 inhabitants

☞ A Traveller in Illinois says he saw 40,000 acres of land in wheat, and in one body, only intersected by the cross roads.

☞ The Union intimates that upon official notice being received by the President, of the acceptance of the annexation resolutions, U. S. Revenue laws will be be extended to Texas, and U. S. Custom House officers appointed for her ports.

Singular and mysterious.—Mr. Paine of Oxford, Mass., whose recent robbery has caused some excitement, was shot at again on Wednesday evening about half past 9, while in the room with his family, in his house at North Oxford, the ball passing within three inches of his head, and lodging in the sofa on which he was lying, being too feeble to sit up from loss of blood caused by his former wound.—There is a mystery hanging over the transaction not easily accounted for.

☞ Commencement at Cambridge this year takes place on Wednesday, Aug. 27. Phi Beta Kappa the next day. Rev. A. P. Peabody, of Portsmouth, N. H. orator; Rev. O. T. Brooks, Newport, R. I. poet.

☞ Abby Kelly is said to have devoted her entire patrimony, some six thousand dollars, to the anti-slavery cause.

Paradise Lost.—Mr. Wm. Paradise, of Indiana, left his home on the 1st inst., and has not since been heard of by his friends.

The Corner Stone of the new building of Tammany COLLEGE, will be laid with appropriate solemnities on the day before commencement; exercises to commence at 5 o'clock, P. M. The address will be delivered by Prof. Brewster.—*Hart. Calendar.*

Incendiarism in Bridgeport.—The Bridgeport Farmer states that an attempt was made, on Sunday last, to burn the barns belonging to the Sterling Hotel of that city. The fire was discovered and extinguished before it had made much progress.

Branch.—A young girl was fined in New Orleans lately, for appearing in the street in boys' clothes. The Justice admitted the right of *married* women to "wear the breeches," but denied that single females had any business with such an article.

Santa Anna has taken a private residence nine miles from Havana, and is waiting advices from Mexico. We suppose he is expecting a revolution.

Bailed.—On the arraignment of McNulty at Washington, the clerk, after reading the indictment, asked the prisoner if "*the gentleman* plead guilty or not guilty?" The prisoner facetiously replied that, as to the *gentleman*, he pleaded *guilty*, but as to the *indictment*, *not* guilty.

A Deceiver.—The Poughkeepsie Telegraph warns all to beware of a certain Professor H. Payne, who introduces himself to the people as a teacher of music, and says moreover he is a graduate at Yale College. There is no particular harm in the young man except that he has an unpleasant habit of running in debt, and then walking out of town to visit his friends with a most lively indifference as to whether the creditors ever get their dues or not. He did! the Telegraph out of a printing bill, and the Hotel keeper also mourns his departure.

Heir Wanted.—The Courier des Etats Unis has the following: "A Mr. Duchemin emigrated many years ago to Louisiana, and recently died there, leaving a fortune of seven millions, and no children. A man who leaves seven millions has always plenty of relations; a crowd of claimants to the fortune has arisen, but the only ones likely to succeed in establishing their pretensions are two young girls by the names of Rose and Blanch, who are milliners in the *ateliers* of Mad'l Berenne, place Vendome. Their titles have been submitted to verification, and they are now awaiting the decision of their judges. Will they continue with Mad'l Berenne, at three francs a day, or will they succeed to $200,000 a year. "that is the question." Already the marriage brokers have invaded the saloons of Mad'l B. and are endeavoring to treat with the future *millionaires*. Already, under the pretext of buying caps and hats ostensibly destined to mothers and sisters, the dandies are paying them the most assiduous and respectful court.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE.—An Irishman employed on the posts for the Magnetic Telegraph which are to be planted through the City and now being prepared, on the Jersey side of the River died on Tuesday under the most extraordinary circumstances. Being requested to get some water to drink, he took the pail and started off in the direction of the well (why he had also visited). The others called after him and told him of his error, when he turned and went to the well and filled his pail, and began his return—at first in an ordinary walk, then faster, and gradually increasing his speed until he passed his companions on a full run, which grew faster and faster until it seemed to far surpass the utmost conceivable powers of the human frame. One of the men mounted a horse standing near and pursued at the top of his speed without overtaking the fugitive. After running nearly a mile, the man suddenly fell: and when the horseman came up with him he was stone dead still grasping the pail in his hand. This is the most extraordinary case we have ever heard of.—*N. Y. Sun.*

☞ The prisoners in the Providence penitentiary attempted to escape on Sunday week, but were discovered before they effected their purpose.

☞ Lend not thy umbrella, nor suffer thou it to be stolen from thee. In this wise did I procure my indisposition. The night was dark, the rains descended, the floods came, and beat against me; the umbrella was loaned. It has never come home. Heaven forgive the borrower! There are some who do not even borrow this in-rainy-weather-much-to-be-desired-and-requisite article; they steal it without compunction. I lately heard a man of God, at a Wesleyan convention, deliver the following speech from the altar: "I would announce to the congregation that, probably by mistake, there was left at this house of prayer this morning, a small cotton umbrella, much damaged by time and wear and of an exceedingly pale blue color in the room whereof was taken a very large black silk umbrella, new, and of great beauty. I say, my brethren, it was probably by mistake that of these articles the one was taken and the other left;—though it is a very improper mistake, and should be discountenanced if possible. Brethren of this sort, brethren and sisters, are getting a *little* too common.—*Ollapod.*

Robbed of $600.—On Wednesday night Mr. Abraham Post of Hartford, Conn., was robbed of $5000 in a house at the corner of West Broadway and Anthony streets. On Saturday forenoon officer Welsh, Captain Dusenbury, of the 5th ward, and Policeman Sprout, arrested a man named William Cox, and two females named Elizabeth Lang and Elizabeth Thompson, charged with the robbery. It is probable that some of the money will be recovered.

Sugar.—The New Orleans Commercial Bulletin, in reference to the cultivation of the sugar cane in that State, says more sugar cane will be raised in seven years in the United States, than will be required for home consumption.

It is a part of humanity for all to act as if members of a common compact for mutual safety. Every one should strive with all endeavor to do his share in introducing and making known every means of rescue from any common danger. We feel it so especial and marked a duty, that for our part we ask our fellow beings that are afflicted with any disease of the Lungs, Liver or Chest, to use the Health Restorative which is constantly advertised in our columns. It is a perfect safeguard in those diseases, and never do the injury of disappointing the sick.—Let every one assist in spreading it whatever such complaints are known.

We have used "Ferre's Shaving Cream." It is a superior compound for shaving and surpasses anything ever used by us. After shaving with this soap we passed among the ladies as a beardless youth.—*Northampton Dem.*

Misses and Childrens' Shoes.—A large supply of Misses and Childrens' Shoes of every description, quality and color, just received and for sale low by J. IRESON & SON, 116 South side
sin-st
June 5. tw6

MARRIED.

In Lebanon, June 19th, by the Rev. N. Willman, Mr. James A. Cory and Miss Esther E. Emerson of North Lyme.

May joy attend the happy pair,
And peace through all their actions rear;
The God of grace be with them where
Their lives shall end that's now begun.

DIED.

In this city, on the 23d inst., Col. Samuel C. Sims, aged 56 years.

In this city, on the 28th, Francis, youngest child of John and Eliza Prentice, aged 9 years.

—Oh! for the world where thy home is now!
How may we love but in doubt and fear,
How may we anchor our fond hearts here,
How should e'en Joy but a trembler be,
Beautiful dust! when we look on thee?

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF NORWICH.

ARRIVED.

July 22 Sch Joseph Brown, May, fm Phil'.
Sch Alexander, Bill, fm do.
Sloop Geo. Washington, Geer, fm Kingston.
July 23d. Steam Sch Quinebaug, Williams, fm N.Y
July 25. Slp Energy, Halloway, fm Hartford.
Slp Traveller, Corwin, fm Southold.
Slp Robert Burns, Vanderuse, fm Albany.
Slp Gleaner, Dole, fm Albany.
Sch Frederic Warren, Warren, fm Bangor.
Sch Sily, Lewis, fm Boston.
29. Sch Lebanon, Brown, fm Bangor.
Sch Oriental, Arnold, fm Machias.
Steam Sch Shetucket, Geer, fm N. Y.
Slp Aurora, Geer, fm N. Y.
Slp Young Barbet, Morton, fm Riverhead.
Slp Splendid, Benjamin, Long Island.
Slp John Adams, Rich, fm Albany.
Slp Gabot, Ewen, fm Sloop Amboy.
Slp Colonic, Chapman fm Montauk Pt.

Notice.

THE YOUNG MEN'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY, will hold their regular meetings on Friday evening of each week, at their room in the Vestry of the Central Baptist Church. A Lecture may be expected each week from some members of the Society.

The public generally are invited to attend.

J. E. TAYLOR, Rec. Secretary.

Norwich, July 23d, 1845. w35 tw36

EXCURSION.

THE splendid Steam Propeller Quinebaug, Capt J. WILLIAMS, will make an Excursion to Sag Harbor on Thursday next the 31st inst. Leave Norwich at 7 1-2 o'clock, and New London at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Fare for the trip FIFTY CENTS.

The Boat will be covered with awning and furnished with everything to make the excursion pleasant and agreeable to Ladies and Gentlemen. The fare is put low that all may have an opportunity to take this delightful sail. The boat will remain at Sag Harbor a sufficient time to dine and give all a chance for a stroll.

P. S. If the day should be stormy the excursion will be postponed.

Norwich, July 25th, 1845. w36 tw36

EXTRAORDINARY
MUSICAL ATTRACTION!!
THE ORIGINAL AND CELEBRATED
SWISS BELL RINGERS,
Whose performances have been received with enthusiastic applause in all the principal
Cities of the Union,
Respectfully announce to the citizens of Norwich that they will give TWO GRAND CONCERTS, at the Town Hall, on Friday and Saturday Evenings, Aug. 1st and 2d.
On which occasions they will perform many new and popular pieces, and will be assisted by
MR. MESSMER,
The universally Popular on the
VALVE CORNET.
☞ Full particulars in Programes.

Tickets 50 Cents—Children under 12 years of age, half price. Doors open at half past 7, performance to commence at 8 o'clock.

POSITIVELY FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY.

N. B. This is the "original" Band from Niblo's Garden, New York.

July 27. w36 tw36

CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE.
JUST RECEIVED
From Liverpool by ship
ASHBURTON, of New York.
15 Crates of
CROCKERY!!
WHICH, with our former stock, comprises one of the largest assortments to be found in this state, embracing every variety of common goods and the most fashionable styles, and all of the best quality.

☞ N. B.—As the above goods have been delayed several months in their arrival, they will now be sold lower at *Wholesale* than the New York and Boston prices, to make room for fall goods, soon to arrive.

Also—A full assortment of GLASS WARE and CHINA.

Purchasers are requested to call and see for themselves. GAGER & HAVENS.

July 26, 6m30 tw36. 32 Shetucket st.

YOUNG LADIES'
SEMINARY.
MISS BASSETT, will open on Monday the 4th of August, in the city of Norwich, a School for young Ladies, in which will be taught the Higher and Common branches of education including the French and Latin Languages.

Miss B., will be happy to exhibit to all those who may take an interest in her School, testimonials of her ability from persons the most respectable. Further particulars may be learned by calling on Miss B., at the house of Mr. Wm. Faulkner, No. 26, Shetucket-st., one door north of the American Hotel, Norwich.

TERMS.

English branches, including Mathematics, Philosophy, Chemistry, &c.	4,00
French or Latin, in addition to the above	5,00
French and Latin, " " " "	6,00

References.—Mr. J. P. Brace, Principal of Female Seminary, Hartford, Conn.
Rev. L. Bennett, Rector of Christ Church, Guilford, Conn.
R. D. Smith, Esq., Guilford, Conn.
Rev. William F. Morgan, Rector of Christ Church, Norwich, Conn.

July 15, 1845. w3 4 t

FOR SALE.—A dwelling house and Lot situated on Union Street, the property of the late Mrs. Hannah Tyler. For further particulars enquire of CHARLES H. BREWER, at Thames Bank.

July 10, 1845. p3o34 tw 36

LADIES SHOES—Our assortment of Ladies Shoes is now large and perfect, embracing the choicest selection of fine Gaiters and Kid Boskins, colored and black of American and French Manufacture. Also, Common Shoes in abundance, of every variety and description, which will be sold cheaper than ever, by J. IRESON & SON.

June 6 tw 19 w23

THE PATENT
GALVANIC RINGS
And Magnetic Fluid.

DR. A. CHRISTIE respectfully informs the American public, that he has lately arrived from England, for the purpose of introducing in this country the novel application of Electro Galvanism discovered by his brother, Prof. Herman Christie, of London in October last. The discovery has received the universal approbation of the medical profession of Great-Britain, who have pronounced it amongst the important of modern scientific inventions. The Patent Galvanic Rings have been found to answer all the purposes for which the ordinary galvanic battery or electro and magnetic machines are used; but are without any of the injurious shocks which always accompany the applications of these instruments, and in many other respects are more safe and certain in accomplishing the desired object.

The Galvanic Rings have now been several months before the English public, and the universal reputation they have acquired is sufficient evidence of their extraordinary power in the prevention and cure of the diseases for which they are recommended. They have been used with perfect success in all cases of Rheumatism, Gout, Tic Doloreux, Fits, Cramps, Paralysis, Stiff Joints, General Debility, Deficiency of Nervous Energy, and all Nervous Disorders.

The galvanic power which they possess is general and constant, and the beneficial effect they produce upon the system must be witnessed to be believed. The Galvanic Rings are in every way perfectly harmless, and are sold at prices to be within reach of all desirous of testing their efficacy. Dr. Christie warns the American public from the beginning to beware of spurious imitations, as, owing to the secret process by which the metals are prepared to be rendered sensitive and efficient, all imitations must be entirely devoid of any galvanic effect. CHRISTIE'S MAGNETIC FLUID, used in connection with the Rings, in more chronic disorders and to accelerate the galvanic action, is only to be procured at the same place. These rings are not sold by pedlers or at wholesale; consequently, all sold except by the regular agents are spurious and profitless.

To guard against fraud he will appoint but one agent in each of the cities of the United States. The only agency in Norwich is at the Watch and Jewelry Store of B. PRINDLE,
144 Main street.

July 24, 1845. w35 tw36

OAK HALL
FOR THE
SUMMER MONTHS,
JUNE, JULY, and AUGUST.
MAGNIFICENT, CHASTE, AND ORIGINAL DESIGNS HAVE BEEN REMODELLED,
"OAK HALL,"
FOR SPRING TRADE.
OPENING OF OAK HALL FOR 3 MONTHS.

Advice to Professional Men, Merchants, Clerks with moderate salaries, Farmers, Mechanics, Seamen, Firemen, and others.

VISIT OAK HALL,

ARRIVAL OF SPRING and SUMMER GOODS.
To Wholesale Dealers.

THE OPENING
TO-MORROW MORNING,
For Three Months.

I WOULD again most respectfully inform the citizens of Boston, and strangers visiting the city, (after a delay of six weeks, during which time I have not been idle,) I have completed my arrangements to the full

Magnificent Scale,

greatly surpassing my former arrangements. The HALL is splendidly decorated, with almost
MAGIC ELEGANCE!

The architecture being Gothic, has given the artist an opportunity to display his taste to advantage.

The Paintings

which adorn the walls are so perfectly chaste and appropriate, that every one will be fully compensated for the trouble of visiting it. The design and effect of the interior, especially when

ILLUMINATED,

is unequalled in any store this side the Atlantic

Much praise is due to the artist,

M. Angelo Monte Lilla,

for his share in beautifying this establishment. I flatter myself that the good taste of my fellow citizens and townsmen will fully appreciate all I have done, as my establishment was the *first and only* one that adopted the

"Extreme Low Price system."

Before "OAK HALL" was in existence it was not an uncommon thing for gentlemen to pay from 45 to $50 for a suit of clothes. For ONE HALF this sum, or less, a

PERFECT AND ENTIRE SUIT

can be obtained at this establishment, cut and made with that ease and grace that distinguish my garments from others. From this

EMPORIUM OF FASHION,

first originated the Gothic style of architecture in Boston, and oak panelling, &c., now so much in fashion.

To those who have not visited this great

PLACE OF RESORT,

on account of the name of the street, I would most respectfully say that where my establishment is located was once the Court end of Boston, and at this time is visited and patronized by the most influential and respectable individuals.

REASONABLE PRICE,

and to be sure and have a Good Fitting Suit, that will not spoil the form with ease, grace, and gentility.

FIVE GOOD REASONS

why you can purchase at Oak Hall less than at any other establishment in the United States:

First.—You do not have to pay me for your suit and the *individual* that did not pay previous to you, as my business is cash on delivery.

Second.—If any garment made to order is not pleasing in every particular, it is no inconvenience to me to take it back, and make another, as ready made garments are directly in my line.

Third.—I purchase my goods in large lots, at twenty cheap, and give my customers the benefit, by selling them at the smallest advance.

Fourth.—I go by the motto—

LARGE SALES AND SMALL PROFITS
or as some say,
"No profits at all."

That I'll leave with my customers to decide.

Fifth.—My facilities are such at this time for doing a

LARGE BUSINESS,
that I can afford to sell at
Very Low Prices!

BOY'S CLOTHING.

I have lately added to my already extensive manufactory, rooms for the manufacture of Boy's Clothing, and shall keep a large supply of every variety and kind always on hand.

TO WHOLESALE DEALERS.

You will find the greatest variety of every style of fresh manufactured Clothing, adapted for Spring, to your different trades, and will be sold extremely low in large lots.

AT RETAIL,

One of the largest and best selected stocks of Fresh Spring and Summer Goods ever in "Oak Hall," and will be sold at the following low prices:

FANCY GOODS.

2,500 pairs fancy Spring patterns of Cassimere Pants,		1,75 to 2,50
2,000 " Steel Mixed	Pants,	1,62 to 2,00
2,500 " Sheep Gray	"	1,75 to 2,00
2,000 " Canada Gray	"	1,75 to 2,00
3,000 " Black Cassimere	"	2,00 to 4,00
2,000 " Lavender Cassimere	"	2,00 to 4,00
2,000 " super black " fancy stripe	"	4,00 to 5,00
1,000 " super blue Broadcloth and Cassimere	"	3,50 to 4,50

THIN COATS.

2,500 thin Coats and Jacks, American Gingham,		75 to 1,00
5,000 " " " " "		1,00 to 1,50
4,000 " " " " satin figure,		1,50 to [illegible]
2,700 " " " " Webster check,		75 to 1,00
3,700 " " " " London Plaids,		1,00 to 1,75
4,000 " " " " of Linen and other goods,		1,00 to 1,50

THIN PANTS.

8,000 pair thin Pants, of every quality of goods, at very low prices, say from 50 cents to $4,00 per pair.

VESTS.

3,000 light Vests, a very pretty article for Spring, 50 to 1,00
4,500 dark Vestings, 75 to 1,50
2,500 fine " dark and light, 1,50 to 3,00
2,700 Satin Vests, figured and plain, 2,00 to 3,00

DRESS AND FROCK COATS.

1,500 super Dress Coats, all colors, green, blue, black, olive, &c. &c. from 4 to 6 15.
1,750 super Frock Coats, all colors, [illegible] &c. &c. from 6 to 8 15.
All of the above cut in the latest style, and made up expressly for SPRING and SUMMER TRADE.
500 Business Coats, at low prices, say fm 2 to 3
2,500 Tweed Coats, water proof, fm 3,75 to 5 00

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

Rich display of Furnishing Goods, at the following low prices, viz:

100 dozen white Shirts, linen bosoms, collars and wristbands,	50, 37½	to 1,00 each
100 " white shirts, plain,	62½	to 87½ "
100 " fancy "	62½	to 87½ "
200 " twilled striped,	50	to 62½ "
25 " rich figured [illegible]		
50 " " "		
50 " " "		
50 " spring pattern Cravats,	12½	to 25 "
25 " rich silk "	50	to 1,00 "
50 " black Italian "	4,00	to 1,00 "
50 " rich figured satin "	75	to 1,25 "
50 " stocks of every description, such as satin, bombazine, &c. &c. and made in the latest spring style, 1845,	37½	to 1,00 "
1 " Brussels Carpet Bags and others,	1,00	to 2,75 "
75 " Gambling Clips,	12½	to 25 "
200 " Brooms, of every description,	12½	to 25 "
20 " best kid Gloves,	50	to 1,00 "
25 " shawls " "	25	to 50 "
50 " silk " "	50	to 75 "
200 " linen Bosoms, all descriptions,	25	to 75 "
200 " " Collars, latest patterns,	12	to 25 "
50 " Combs,	12	to 1,00 "
50 " Umbrellas,	50	to 1,50 "
50 " glazed silk Caps,	1,00	to 1,25 "
100 " "	25	to 37½ "
100 " silk pocket Handkerchiefs,	12	to 25 "

And endless variety of fancy articles such as gold and fancy Studs, Hair brushes, Clothes do, Pocket Combs, Dressing do, Tooth Brushes, Colognes, Bosom Pins, Gum Snaps, silk Purses, Shawl Chains, Pens, Stamps, &c.

Liberal discount to the Trade.

My Furnishing Goods are purchased from first hands at low prices, and will be sold on small advance to the trade.

At my extensive Long Rooms,
OAK HALL BUILDING,
32, 34, 36, and 38 ANN STREET,
(Opposite MERCHANTS ROW, BOSTON.)

June 25.

REMARKABLE CASE
Of Mrs. Hemstreet,
Of West Troy, N. Y.

The particulars of this case were written out by the attending physician, a gentleman of the highest reputation among the Medical Faculty and universally esteemed in the community where he lives. Written to the Proprietor under date January 20th, 1844.

Mrs. H. was of a very pale complexion and delicate, feeble habit; was attacked six years ago with an ordinary cold, which soon produced a cough and expectoration. In a short time painful and wasting diarrhœa set in, and of sudden almost reduced her to the grave. Four months after her first attack, in April following she began raising blood profusely from her lungs. The cough and expectoration continued, attended with great soreness in the right side of the chest and along the course of the collar bone. The bleeding from the lungs continued to increase in frequency and in quantity until it occurred almost daily. The expectoration began also to change its appearance and assume the character of true consumptive pus or matter. The best surgeons would augment the disease greatly. This state of affairs continued until September last, (1844,) five long years, when she, as a last resort, was induced to use Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative, a mere matter of experiment, and in her case considered by her friends as unavailing and without even a shadow of hope of relief. The almost miraculous result I will here and ever gladly acknowledge and give attestation to. By the first bottle of the Restorative she was much relieved, which was apparent to all her friends; her cough entirely discontinued by the last of November, she only had once from the time of her commencing the use of the Restorative, and then only about a teaspoonful in quantity. In two months from the commencement of the medicine the tone and strength of her system was so far restored that she was enabled to discharge her servants and do all household work for her family without assistance. Her pains in the chest were removed, and her nervous restlessness quieted. In short, her prospects of returning health were most flattering indeed; here however her hopes were frustrated. She ate (as did the rest of the family), some hard cheese, which was found to be poisoned, and in consequence she suffered most severely. Vomiting and purging were produced by it, continuing notwithstanding prompt medical aid, until I despaired of her life, and when at length it was arrested she was left in a very weak and exhausted condition. As soon as she was sufficiently recovered from the violence of this attack she resumed the use of the Restorative, and took two bottles with the same effect as before. The cough and expectoration which had returned through the severity of this last attack and unknown overall, yielded to its influence again. Her general health and strength is now remarkably good, and she states that her former pains of headache and weariness, which made all her movements and exertions distressing and painful, has given place to a degree of energy and activity, which enabled her to go on with household affairs. All the functions of her system have their natural action and power, and she is free of what to them has failed to provoke any feverish excitement—a circumstance or difficulty to which other medicines are subject in irritable and hysterical constitutions.

The Restorative may be obtained of the Agents for Norwich, DOCT. SAMUEL TYLER, and WM. S. TYLER.

June, 19 tw26 wk4

Fare Reduced to and from New York.

50 CENTS and each way for berths, by the new and elegant steam Propellers QUINEBAUG and SHETUCKET.

Leaves Norwich and New York every Tuesday and Friday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

Freight taken at low rates.

July 21 w31 w24

ORIGINAL STAINED

DECLARATION
TO ALL PEOPLE.

WHEN IN THE COURSE OF HUMAN EVENTS IT BECOMES EXPEDIENT TO REDUCE STOCK. THE DRY GOODS DEALER OFTENTIMES FINDS IT NECESSARY TO SELL RICH AND DESIRABLE GOODS AT RUINOUS PRICES.

ELY & CO.,

AT THE

GREAT COMMERCIAL DEPOT,

AND

33 SHETUCKET-STREET. 35

HAVE resolved to make one grand clearing out sale. Their entire Stock of SUMMER GOODS must be disposed of without delay. For they contemplate and are making arrangements to open for fall trade the most splendid Stock of goods ever offered in this county.

They have therefore resolved to sell the following invoice without regard to cost as their object is to sell and reduce stock.

A lot of BALZORINES and BARAGES. 10,000 yds. LIGHT PRINTS
A lot of MUSLIN and LAWNS. A good stock MOUS. DeLAINS.
A lot of Fancy SHAWLS.

A large invoice of SUMMER GOODS for Gent's Clothing, consisting of

CASSIMERES, CROTON CLOTHS, LINENS, GRO DE ETA, DRA DE ETA, and *FRENCH CASSIMERES.*

which are bargains. They have received orders to sell what BONNETS they have on hand at cost price the manufacturer is bound to sell them. *RIBBONS*, cheaper than the cheapest. Ladies wishing BONNETS will find a Stock of 250, to select from at prices never before heard of. Come one Come all.

June 23, 1845.—tw31 w34 ELY & CO.

LOOK HERE.

THE

ONE PRICE STORE.

WM. W. KINNEY, AGENT.

18 selling nice Velvet VESTS for 1 00 — Nice Summer VESTS for .75 cts.
This Summer PANTS from 50 cts to 1,00 — This Summer COATS for 1,00

16 *SHETUCKET-STREET.* 13

Remember that there is only one price and no jockeying at this establishment. The Public will see that this is the only true principle of doing business, we will not ask one Take another. Gentlemen who want to buy their Clothing Cheap will call on us as we are bound to sell our goods lower than any other establishment.

18 *Shetucket-Street.*

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA CLOTHING STORE

May 12, 1845. w5

NEW GOODS—SPRING STOCK.
CONNECTICUT BONNET STORE.
HITCHCOCK & PAYSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

STRAW, SILK AND FANCY BONNETS

AND Dealers in

RIBBONS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,

AND FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

HAVING made extensive arrangements for the Spring Trade, we are prepared to offer to our numerous customers and the public generally a very RICH AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF NEW GOOD and we pledge ourselves to sell lower than the lowest New York or Boston prices. We feel confident in giving our whole attention to the BONNET and MILLINERY Business, we shall be able to give satisfaction. We shall at all times have a stock worthy the attention of purchasers at *Wholesale and Retail.*

All persons buying the above goods will save 50 per cent by calling at the Connecticut Bonnet Store.

N. B. Bonnets and Leghorn Hats Bleached and prepared in the best style at short notice. Millinery Department under the direction of Miss *D. D. CLEMENT.* No 17 Shetucket-st.

Norwich, April 1st '45.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber has just opened a new Store of goods of various kinds in Main Street, No. 52, near the Universalist Church in East Chelsea.—Where there can be found, Flour, Sugars, Salt, Cotton, Yarn, Wool Wire and Cotton Cloth, which will be sold very low for Cash. All sorts of country produce taken in exchange for goods. Also three good tenements to rent. Apply to

JAMES BOTTUM.

June 7, 1845. w33 tw36

WM. H. ALLEN
DENTIST

OFFICE, No. 93 SHETUCKET STREET, (UP STAIRS) WHERE he will perform all operations necessary for the preservation of the teeth and gums in the most possible manner. Teeth inserted from 1 to a complete set. Teeth cleaned, filled, extracted, and all irregularities, whether they proceed from disease or want of proper care, remedied.

March 3.

REMITTANCES TO AND PASSAGE FROM ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

WE beg to inform our friends in Norwich, Conn and this vicinity, that we have appointed Mr JAMES McLELLAND, of that city, as our agent Persons sending for their relatives, or remitting money to the old country, will find it their interest and their friend, confidence to give him a call.

SOUHE BROTHERS & CO.,
65 Fulton street, New York.

Jan 24th 1844 tf

Boston Piano Fortes.

R. W. HOPE having recently selected from the celebrated manufacture of Hallet, Davis, & Co. some very superior Piano Fortes, with all the late improvements, and will be sold at the lowest manufacturer's prices.

Jun 21. 6

CHEAP GROCERY STORE.
JULIUS WEBB,

CORNER OF COMMERCE & WATER STS. HAS for sale a general assortment of GOOD Groceries, comprising every article usually kept in the Grocery line, at a very small advance from cost.

Norwich, Jan 1st 1845. 6w26 18

OPENING
All this week

at 216 *South side Main street.*

A Splendid assortment of Gentleman's, Boy's and Youth's fine Calf and Goat, Sewed and Pegged Boots and Brogans some beautiful styles. Call & see them. No charge for looking.

J IRESON & SON.

April 24 1845 tf

WATCH-HILL HOUSE

WESTERLY, R. I.

THE Subscriber having taken the above mentioned house, formerly occupied by Joseph C. Nash, would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that this admirable place of summer resort, which for health, comfort and pleasant is surpassed by none on our Atlantic shore, will be opened for the reception of visitors the 9th of June next.

The House is beautifully located upon the crest of a hill, having a very extensive view of the ocean and country, and affording a fine opportunity for Sea Bathing, and every accommodation to make Watch Hill a desirable place for a visit during the summer months.

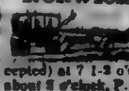
Aline of sail boats will run daily (Sundays excepted) from Pawcatuck Village, and Watch Hill, to intersect the Steamboat Alnadin at Stonington, from Norwich and New York. They will also be in readiness to accommodate sailing parties.

☞ Fishing implements always on hand.

NELSON BROWN

May 7. w25 tf

Fare Reduced
BETWEEN
NORWICH AND HARTFORD.



THE MAIL STAGE for Hartford will leave Norwich with every day (Sundays excepted) at 7 1-2 o'clock, A. M., arrive in Hartford about 3 o'clock, P. M.

FARE $2 00.

Passengers called for or left at any place in the city. PERRIGO & BULKELLEY, Proprietors.

HENRY B. DOWNER, Agent.

Norwich, June 6th, 1845. tw 15w29

DAILY LINE
To New London.

THE Steamer ANGELINA, Capt. A LOVELL, has commenced her regular Trips to New London. Leaving Norwich at 8 o'clock in the morning, returning in the afternoon in time for the accommodation Train of Cars for Worcester.

On or before April 1st, she will extend her trips to Portersville, (Mystic,) and Stonington regular. Further information inquire of the Capt. or E. A. Bill.

March 9, 45.—17

Misses and Childrens's Shoes.—A large supply of Misses and Childrens' Shoes of every description, quality and color, just received and for sale low by J. IRESON & SON, 116 South side Main-st

June 5. tw9

WANTED, 10,000 lbs.,
Old Cast off India Rubber Shoes.

FOR which new and fresh Goods will be exchanged at Cash price.

J. IRESON & SON.

Feb 5. tf

THIS DAY OPENED.

A GOOD STOCK OF FANCY

LACES:

of all widths and styles.
2 Boxes NET SHAWLS.
2 Ps. BLK BARRAGE
A few more good DRESS GOODS
25 Ps. Rich Shaded SILKS desirable styles and colors just imported and for sale by ELY & CO.

June 23, 1845 tw31 w31

BAKERY AND FAMILY GROCERY.

CHARLES DENISON continues the

Baking and Grocery

business at his old stand in *Water St.* where he will be happy to wait on all friends and former patrons. A general assortment of BREAD, CRACKERS and CAKES constantly on hand. His stock of GROCERIES are well selected, comprising almost every article usually kept in a Family Grocery, the edent excepted, all of which will be sold as low as are be bought in the city.

☞N. B. All goods will be delivered in any part of City free of expense to the purchaser

Norwich, May 24, 1845.

OCEAN HOUSE,
OPENED.

THE House is new, large and commodious. It is located at the mouth of New London Harbor and is one of the most delightful situations for Sea Bathing, Fishing, Gunning &c. There is also superior Sail Boats always at hand for ease of access it is not excelled in America. The steamer Angelina lands at the wharf on her way to Stonington, also on her return to New London and Norwich. In order to make the place one of the most desirable the Proprietor and his family will devote themselves personally to attend to those who may favor them with their calls.

OCEAN HOUSE, EASTERN POINT, near New London harbor.

June 17, 1845 SOLOMON FISK, Proprietor. w31 tw20.

New Route to
SPRINGFIELD.
FARE ONLY $2,50

PASSENGERS by this route will take the Stages to Hartford which leaves daily (except Sundays) at 7 1-2 A. M., and have 3 hours to do business in Hartford and arrive at Springfield by cars at 7 P. M. G. H. BULKELLEY, and ORRIN PERRIGO, Proprietors.

HENRY B. DOWNER, Agt.

Passengers by this route will save $1,00.

Norwich June 1845. tw 18 w29

Indian Rubber Overshoes.

WE have on hand and for sale on the most reasonable terms, a most splendid assortment of **India Rubber Shoes and Overshoes**, of the latest patterns and styles in market, manufactured from the best gum and put up in the best manner—warranted not to stick in the coldest weather, or contract by the heat, and will retain their color under all circumstances, and not to tear in the seams.

Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine the great improvements made in the manufacture of India Rubber. ☞ We sell cheap.

J. IRESON & SON.

Feb. 16.

Freight and Passage Reduced.
NORWICH AND NEW YORK PROPELLER LINE OF STEAMBOATS.

Steam Propeller SHETUCKET, Capt. C. H. Greene.

Steam Propeller QUINEBAUG, Capt. J. Waterman.

WILL leave Norwich and New York every Tuesday and Friday at 3 o'clock P. M. Freight and passengers will be taken very low.

March 1 4f16

Livery Stable.

D. B. *CHAPMAN* has taken the STABLE situated on Bath street, opposite Tubb's Blacksmith Shop where he will continue the LIVERY BUSINESS in all its branches. He hopes leave to say to his friends and the public that he intends to keep good Horses and Carriages To Let on Reasonable terms. Also, a Hack for the purpose of attending funerals and for such other purposes as it may be wanted—in all cases to drive himself.

Also—wanted, Horses to Board by the week.

☞Stable room to Feed 20 horses, daily.

Norwich, apr 28, 1845 tf

REMEMBER
the old Stand, No. 78 Main-St.

OPPOSITE THE FRANKLIN HOUSE,

WHERE J. M. NELSON still continues to carry on the Tailoring business in all its various branches. The subscriber is now ready to make all kinds of Gentlemen's garments in the latest style. The subscriber has received the Fall and Winter fashions for 1844-5. All garments made at this establishment warranted to fit.

N. B. Cutting done at short notice. Wanted also six or eight first rate Tailoresses to whom good wages will be given.

JAMES M. NELSON.

Sep. 1 '44 1f42

REGULAR STEAM BOAT LINE,
BETWEEN NORWICH AND NEW YORK
DAILY.

THE Splendid Steamer Cleopatra, Capt ISAAC H. DUSTAN. The Splendid Steamer Worcester Capt DANIEL BACON.

The Worcester will leave Norwich on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The Cleopatra will leave Norwich, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Each of the above boats will leave New York on alternate days.

E. A. BILL, Steam Boat Agent.

April 16 1845 3f

THE MIGHTY RUSH!
FOR THE
ONE PRICE STORE.
18 SHETUCKET-STREET, 18

THE extreme low prices has caused a Rush like the rushing of a mighty wind sweeping every thing in its course. For the last few weeks we have been actually obliged to close our doors against many of our customers to accommodate each in his turn.—The *Low One Price system*

CLOTHING STORE,

is getting to be the fashionable resort for all classes of the community throughout the country.

So *LOW* are we selling that

Rich Ready Made Clothing

as we are daily receiving the indignation and censure of all the Clothing dealers throughout the country for fear we shall bring them down to sell as low as we do.

But as long as Gentlemen will continue to sustain us by patronizing the one price store they may depend upon having their Clothing better made and at lower prices than can be found at any other Clothing Establishing in the new England States.

It is supposed by many on account of the low prices at the one price Store that we cannot sustain ourselves long in this course. But they will recollect that these goods were purchased at great sacrifice at auction for Cash and and manufactured into garments in the latest styles at so low a price as to put down all competition; and our motto is

No assignee no affidavits, no credit.

But goods at the lowest prices.

Gentlemen don't forget to visit us one and all there is one price only marked on every article and no deduction. We ask nothing to look, if you are not satisfied that goods are cheap don't buy. Recollect 18 Shetucket-street

WM. W. KINNEY, Agt.

June 23, 1845. tw33

To Dry Good Merchants and the Public Generally.
Umbrella Parasol, and Sun-Shade
MANUFACTORY.

Opposite the Merchantics Hotel Norwich, Conn.

THE advertiser respectfully begs leave to return his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage he has received for many years, and earnestly solicits a continuance of the same.

Having just purchased a rich assortment of materials for the manufacture of Parasols and Sun-Shades, for the coming spring *entirely for cash.* Merchants having silks suitable for the purpose, can have them made up in any style to better advantage and in a superior manner than sending them to New York. An assortment of umbrellas and parasols of different sizes and qualities, constantly on hand and the workmanship of all goods warranted and kept in repair one year.

Umbrellas and Parasols repaired or re-covered, in a few hours as usual.

ALBERT CHERRY.

Jan. 1st. 1845. 1f8

Something New.

SPALDING & CO., are manufacturing under Letters Patent granted by the United States, an improved Friction match, to burn

Without Brimstone.

They now offer for sale, on very reasonable terms

20,000 GROSS.

Neatly put up in Tin, Wood and Paper, in assorted packages and in lots to suit purchasers.

These Matches are highly improved and recommended for family use by Physicians and Chemists, in consequence of the absence of sulphur in their manufacture, the fumes of which are so disagreeable and deleterious to all, and particularly injurious to persons having weak lungs or delicate constitutions.

They are particularly recommended to the attention of shippers as they have frequently been taken on long voyages and exposed to the action of all climates without the slightest injury.

For sale by SPALDING & CO.

At wholesale and retail by R. W. MATHEWSON Agents for the manufacturers

Jan 22 1845.

BOSTON
BOOT & SHOE STORE.

R. GOODWIN,
DEALER IN
BOOTS, SHOLS, AND RUBBERS,
118 Main-street, Norwich,

RESPECTFULLY invites the attention of the citizens of Norwich, and the public generally to his *NEW* and *SPLENDID* assortment of

Boots and Shoes,

just received from the manufacturers and other sources, where they had been bought at the lowest Cash prices, and will be sold at such rates as cannot fail to suit the most acute bargainer. My stock has been made from the best materials, and of superior workmanship. All articles not proving as recommended, will be made good. Customers can rely upon finding at my Store, every desirable article in the Boot and Shoe Line, and at *LOWER* prices than those that defy competition.

DONT MISTAKE THE NUMBER.
118 Main Street. 118

May 10 w27tw12—1

On and after the 1st of April next
J. IRESON & SON

WILL have removed their entire stock of

BOOTS & SHOES,

with large additions, to the Store in the New Brick Block, known as Hubbard's Row, No. 116 Main-street where they respectfully invite all of their old and as many new customers to call and see them. The hope, by close application to business, and by selling their goods at low rates, to merit the approbation of their numerous patrons.

Having a very large acquaintance with the eastern manufacturers, we have made extensive arrangements to receive and sell their goods at such prices as will enable us to outdo all competitors.

And to our wholesale Customers we would say that in this department we intend to spare no pains to have it complete, being always supplied with every article usually kept for jobbing. We trust we shall be able to furnish country Merchants, and others on such terms as will save them the expence of going to Boston or New York for the like Goods.

After April first, 116 South side Main-st.

Jan. 30th, '45. tf10

CHINA, GLASS, EARTHEN WARE, SO LAR LAMPS and GIRANDOLES.

CHARLES I. COOLEY,
No. 34 Shetucket street,

OFFERS for sale an elegant assortment of Solar Lamps, Hall and other Lamps; Girandoles, beautiful styles, gilt and bronzed; Cut Drops, pairs and sets; Earthen Ware of every description. Dinner, Tea and Chamber Sets, an extensive variety and of superior quality and some just opened entirely new patterns. Also a complete assortment of Common Ware for the country trade, of his importation.

All the above will be sold at the lowest New York and Boston prices. Don't mistake the Store. No. 34 Shetucket-st., nearly opposite Ely & Co.

July 7 w33 tw38

PROBATE OFFICE, Windham District, CHAPLIN, June 17th, 1845.

THIS Court limits and appoints six months from the first publication of this Order, for the creditors to the Estate of Phebe Clark, late of Chaplin in said District deceased, to exhibit their several claims on said deceased's Estate to William A. Clark executor of the last will and testament of said deceased or be debarred recovery according to law.

Attest THOMAS GRAY, Clerk.

July 2, 1845. w18 tw26

Norwich and Worcester RAIL ROAD.
ON AND AFTER
May 22, 1845,

Trains will leave as follows, viz:

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN,
Daily, except Sunday.

Leave Norwich, at 6 A. M. and 4 1-4 P. M.
" Worcester, at 10 A. M. and 4 1-4 P. M.

☞ The Morning Train from Norwich, and the Morning and Evening Trains from Worcester, connect with the Boston, Western, and Hartford & Springfield Rail Roads.

NEW YORK TRAIN, via STEAM BOAT

Leaves Norwich for Worcester and Boston, every Morning except Monday, upon the arrival of the Boat from New York, about 2 o'clock.

Leaves Worcester for Norwich and New York, at 5 3-4 P. M. daily except Sunday.

NEW YORK TRAIN, via L. I. RAIL ROAD.

Leaves Norwich about 3 1-2 P. M. for Worcester and Boston, daily except Sunday.

Leaves Worcester for Norwich and New York, at 7 3-4 A. M. daily except Sunday. Arrives in Norwich at 9 3-4.

FREIGHT TRAINS.
Daily each way, except Sunday.

Fares are less when paid for Tickets, than when paid in the Cars. EMERSON FOOTE, *Supt.*

Norwich, May 21, 1845. w27 19

Copartnership.

THE subscribers have entered into Copartnership under the firm of

MEEKER & HOLMES,

and will transact the Baking business in all its branches. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. Bread, Crackers, Cakes, &c. may be obtained at all times fresh, from our Depot, No. 32, Water street, lately occupied by Cushing Eells, Esq. please give us a call.

JOSEPH MEEKER, Jr.
WILLIAM H. HOLMES.

May 28. w28—41f—tf

Fales's Cathartic Lozenges,

THOUGH prepared from a great many Vegetable extracts, are palatable and pleasant to eat as any other Confectionary Compound.

☞ This preparation is decidedly the best among all the known cathartic preparations, for while its operation is as sure as Salts, Castor Oil, Calomel and Jalap, or any other cathartic medicine, it has the advantage over all in being pleasant to eat, while all other cathartics are generally disagreeable to take. Price 25 cents per box, with full directions, and may be found at the Depository, No. 96 Commercial street.

FALES'S WORM LOZENGES,

Are a safe and sure remedy for Worms. Children love them. They act like a charm in removing the symptoms, such as starting in sleep, grating the teeth, paleness about the mouth and nose, occasional sickness at the stomach, precarious appetite swelled bowels, and general feverish habit. The child falls into a quiet sleep, the worms are stupified and expelled, and the child, as far as heard from in every instance has been cured.

Price 25 cents per box, with full directions; sold at 96 Commercial-street.

FALES'S COUGH LOZENGES

Are beneficial in all common Colds and Coughs Whooping Cough, Inflamation in the Throat and Lungs, in the Croup or Hives, and more certain to operate satisfactory than the celebrated HIVE-SYRUP. The most happy effect is obtained in a few moments; the symptoms disappear and the disease is broken up by the magical effect of these Lozenges.

Full directions accompany each box, and found at the Depository, 96 Commercial street

FALES'S DYSENTERY LOZENGES.

Are a safe and agreeable remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhoea of adults, and for Dysentery, Diarrhoea, and Bowel Complaints of children. Particular attention must be paid to the directions which accompany each box.

FALES'S CAMPHOR LOZENGES,

Are beneficial in all common and sick headache, and where there is a sense of tightness or weight over the eyes, in eruptive diseases, such as Measles and Small Pox. Also in Mania, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Hysteria, in St. Vitus Dance, and in all cases of Languor and Oppressions of the Vital Powers, and may be taken with safety by women and children in all conditions.

Full directions accompany each box.

FALES'S CYPRIAN HAIR TONIC,

is now so extensively known and justly celebrated that further comment upon it will be useless, we can say, however, with truth, that among the many thousands who have purchased the Tonic in this or other countries, none have returned with complaints while thousands have expressed not only their approbation, but their wonder and admiration of beholding its effects. A few bottles only can be had, at 96 Commercial-street.

CLEAR OUT YOUR RATS.

The gnawings and ravages of these destructive creatures can be hushed forever in your House or Store if you will procure a box of the genuine.

MADAGANCAR RAT EXTERMINATOR and use it according to directions. You cannot depend upon it unless obtained at FALES'S No 96 Commercial, corner of Lewis & Commercial Streets Boston, or of the following

AGENTS.

Norwich, Samuel Tyler and John L. Devotion New London, Wm. Manwaring, Shubael & Allen, A. Beckwith; Mystic, Joseph Adams, Mystic Bridge Keeney & Brown; Noank, Brown & Wheat, Stonington Point, Elisha Fanson, Jr.; Lyme, Joseph Brockway; Hadlyme, Ely & Wells; East Haddam, W. W. Miller; Moodus, Sheldon Newton; Lebanon Richmond & Upham; Middle Haddam, Shaw & Harriers; Portland, John Payne; South Glastonbury, Oliver Brainard and Wm. W. Post & Co.; Colchester, A. M. Hartlett; Willimantic, James Safford and R. Moulton; Scotland, James Barnet; Howard's Valley, B. D. Spencer; Hampton, Wm. Bennett Andover, Lebanon & Bottom, Lewis Gowens, D. M. Buell; Mansfield, Geo. T. Clark and Z. Storr & Son; Chaplain, Walter Goodell; Phoenixville John B. Adams; Hartford, Joseph Dorne and Calvin Whitney; Ashford, E. B. Hibbard, Wm. A. Brewster; Danielsonville, Conn

Oct 30

NEW ENGLAND TRUSS MANUFACTORY,
Boston, Mass.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER,

CONTINUES to manufacture all the various approved Trusses, at his old stand No. 305 Washington street, opposite No 264, entrance in Temple Avenue, Boston.

Also—ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, for Prolapsus Uteri—Trusses for Prolapsus Ani—Suspensory Bags, Knee Caps, Back Boards, Crooked Shoes for deformed feet. Trusses repaired at one hour's notice and made to answer oftentimes as well as new.—The subscriber having worn a truss himself for the last 25 years, and fitted so many for the last 10 years, feels confident in being able to suit all cases that may come to him.

Convex Spiral Trusses—Dr. Chase's Trusses, formerly sold by Dr. Leach—Trusses of galvanized metal that will not rust, having wooden and copper pads—Read's Spiral Truss—Rundell's do—Salmon's ball and socket—Sherman's patent French do—Bateman's do. double and single—Stone's Trusses also, Trusses for children of all sizes. Dr. Fletcher's Truss—Marsh's Truss—Dr. Hull's Truss—Thompson's Ratchet Truss, and the Shakers' Rocking Trusses, may be had at this establishment—Whispering Tubes and Ear Trumpets, that will enable a person to converse low with one that is hard of hearing.

All Ladies in want of Abdominal Supporters or Trusses, waited on by his wife, Mrs. CAROLINE D. FOSTER, who has had ten years experience in the business.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.

Boston, Jan. 7, 1845.

Having had occasion to observe, that some persons afflicted with Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skilful workman in accomodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments and ingenious in accomodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called upon to recommend him to my professional brethren and to the public, as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.

JOHN C. WARREN.

I hereby certify that I have, for several years past, been in the use of Mr. Foster's Truss for Inguinal Hernia, and find it to answer every desirable purpose, and consider it far preferable to any other which I have employed.

JAMES THATCHER, M. D.

Plymouth, Nov 1 1839

Boston, March 10, 1840.

I hereby certify, that I have known Mr. James F. Foster, several years last past, and have frequently employed him in the construction of Trusses and other apparatus for my patients and have always found him ready, capable, and equal to the occasion for which I have employed him.

JOHN RANDALL, M. D.

Certified from Dr. Griffin, Lynn.

LYNN, March 2, 1840.

I have recommended the Trusses made by James Frederick Foster, of Boston, to a great many instances for these few years past; and it is due to him to declare that, in every instance that has come to my knowledge, his work has given complete satisfaction. EZ. T. CURRIER, M. D.

June 25, 1845. tw32 w32

White Lead.

20,000 LBS. White lead, for sale by D M. PRENTICE.

Norwich, Ap. 30. 23

TO RENT.—Until the first of April, a convenient Dwelling House, situated on Union street. For terms enquire of Col. SAM'L TYLER.

June 17. 3w31tw20

O. BRINCKERHOFF'S

This medicine, when first introduced some years since, met with opposition and deadly aimed hostility from ignorance and rapid declaimers, who threw their darts of venom at it, classing it among the nostrums of the age. These fruitless attempts to injure this good measure passed away; the best individuals who fostered them have shrunk abashed, acknowledged their mistaken zeal and left the Restorative to proudly rank itself as the first and greatest medicine of the age. Consumption, that terrible destroyer of the beautiful and youth of our kind, Liver complaint coughs and colds, pain in the breast and side, and their concomitant evils, are rendered harmless and inert, when met by a prompt and efficient use of the Restorative. Most opportunely the efforts of the Proprietor to place his invaluable compound before the public, are now in the way of being crowned with success; and in every place where the angel of destruction, under the cloak of disease can be found, the Health Restorative shall drive him afar, and raise up the suffering mortals, and open to them the joys of a state of renewed health and energies. What a blessing to thus early bereaved relatives, to witness the opportune and instilling new life into the almost deceased endangered one. Here the scientific research and in elderly expectation and entreaty, and reported cases which there is not time to that best of all earth's treasures to the almost hopeless sick one, the Health Restorative. The following certificate is from Dr. Chilton, the well known New York chemist.

"I have analyzed a bottle of medicine called Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative, and find that it does not contain Mercury, or any other metallic preparation, nor poison in any of its forms. It is composed of vegetable matter entirely."

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.

C. BRINCKERHOFF, Proprietor, N. Y.

Horace Everell, N. R. Allen,
Principal Office, 98 Hudson street, New York.
SAMUEL TYLER, 138 Main street, Norwich.
WM. E. TYLER, 121 Water street.
Agents for the above medicine.

July 1st, 1845. 1f4

The Brandreth's Pills.

As a general family medicine, especially in a country so subject to sudden changes of temperature as this, their value is incalculable. By having the Brandreth Pills always on hand, should a sudden attack of sickness take place, the pain is given at once, and will often have arrested it even before the physician could have arrived.

In Colds, and in inflamation of the bowels these Pills will at once relieve, and persevering in their use, according to the directions, will every one all that medicine can do to restore the health of the patient.

In diseases arising from the use of mercury, or from any cause or vitiation, from bad blood or impurities, their use will produce the most happy results. In all attacks of Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, and in cases of chronic or recent Costiveness, the use of the Brandreth Pills will be productive of infinite success—sometimes occasioning so great a change for the better as to cause great thankfulness.

In all cases of Consumption, Worms, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and in all affections of the Stomach and bowels, the Brandreth Pills will be found a never failing remedy.

To insure the full benefit of these invaluable pills, they should be kept in the house, so that upon the first commencement of sickness they may be at once resorted for. One dose is better than a dozen after the disease has become constitutional in the system.

The Brandreth Pills are purely vegetable, and so tasteless that the delicate stomach will take them as readily as the robust, and can be taken with a certainty of receiving all the benefit medicine is capable of imparting. Females may use them during all the critical periods of their lives. The Brandreth Pills will insure rosy health, and produce regularity in all the functions of life.

Be careful of counterfeit Pills, shun them as you would the

No. 1 Security.

Each Agent who sells the Genuine Brandreth Pills has a Certificate of Agency, which has been engraved at a vast expense. It represents the Manufactory at Sing Sing, on the banks of the Hudson river, and is signed by Dr. Brandreth, and his seal stamped upon the paper.

No. 2 Security.

Above all observe the labels upon the boxes. Each box of the Genuine Pills has now THREE LABELS upon it. The top and the bottom label containing upwards of FIVE THOUSAND LETTERS in RED INK. The words BENJAMIN RANDRETH'S PILLS being printed over two and obliterating the two labels.

No. 3 Security.

There are also upon each label two signatures of Dr. Brandreth; one B. Brandreth, and also one Benjamin Brandreth. Each box, therefore, to be genuine, must have six signatures of Dr. Brandreth upon it. If the box do not answer this description the Pills are not the Brandreth Pills, but some vile counterfeit of them, as all the old labelled boxes have been collected.

No. 4 Security.

Besides the above signs of genuineness, fac-similies of the Brandreth Pill, labels are upon the Certificate of Agency; therefore compare your box with the labels on the Certificate; if it agrees, the Pills are true; if it does not they are false.

I have expended much time, and at least $2000 in perfecting these checks to the sale of counterfeit Pills, and to the hope they will secure the genuine BRANDRETH PILLS to all who want them.

Remain the public's servant,

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.

The following names are a list of Dr. B. Brandreth agents in New London Co.

Norwich, R. W. Rooth; New London, Nathan Belden; Colchester, L. A. Kellogg; Franklin, Amos L. Hyde; Liberty Hall, Austin Gay; Lebanon, Gordon Robinson; Montville, Tracy, Huntington & Co.; Fitchville, S. Fitch; Norwich Town, Geo. D. Waller Milltown, Wm. S. Hull; Stonington, Horace Lee in Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Portersville, Smith, Cady &Co; Centre Groton, R. M. Smith; Groton, John Hudson: Hamburg, H. A. Brockway; Salem, E. S. Williams; Montville, James Turner; Gardiner, Z. Brockway.

March, 10 '45. 12

REMOVAL.

BEEWER & LEWIS have remov their Stove and tin Ware Manufactory to No. 94 1-2 MAIN STREET two doors east John T. Moore's corner, where they offer for sale their usual assortment of STOVES, TIN WARE, &c., consisting of Milk Pans and Milk Pails with Strainers, Cheap as the cheapest; Mottle Pattern Furnaces, all sizes, Japanned Ware of all descriptions; Pails and Coffee Pots, &c. &c. &c. &c.

TIN ROOFING, TIN and COPPER GUTTERS, CONDUCTER PIPES, JOBBING and REPAIRING done as above, at short notice and in a workmanlike manner.

April 30, 1f22

SPORTSMEN ATTEND.

CALVIN G. RAWSON, keeps constantly on hand Pigeon & Wilkes & John Hall & Sneebost English.

Sporting Powder.

Dupont's Powder in half & quarter Kegs, and in canister.

Indian Rifle, do in canisters.

A'SO,

Superior blasting powder, patent fuses

Sept. 6, 1844—1y43 142 Water st.

2000 BAGS DAIRY SALT, in prime order just received for sale by

WHITAKER, HAMMOND & CO.

April 10, w2 Com merce St.

ORIGINAL STAINED

AUG.

THE NORWICH NEWS.
BY
WM. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
OFFICE IN SHETUCKET STREET
Brick Building, 3d Story, opposite Ely & Co's
NORWICH, CONN.

TERMS.

To City subscribers,	$2,00
Mail subscribers, payable in advance.	$1,50

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

One time or less, one two or three weeks,	75
Half a square,	50
A square,	$100

All over a square, in the same proportion. Twenty-five cents each week for continuance after three weeks.

DR. MERRILL'S
Botanic Store,
Water Street,
New London, Ct.
Pure medicines for sale at this store warranted pure; and purchasers dissatisfied can have their money refunded.
New London, Feb 11, '45 1512

DENTISTRY.
G. R. & G. PARKHURST
Office, 82 Main-Street,
Norwich Ct.
Nov. 10, '44.

CHARLES A. CONVERSE.
Dealer in
English, French and German
Hardware, Cutlery, and Guns.
206, Main-Street.
Norwich.

CHARLES J. COOLEY,
IMPORTER
And Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN
WARE.
34 Shetucket-st. 34.
June 17 w31 tw 26

L. H. YOUNG,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKER,
No. 48 State-street,
Boston, Mass.
REAR OF BOSTON BANK.
Bank, Rail Road, Insurance and Manufacturing STOCK, bought and sold
Boston June 2 3mw29 tw14

BRASS MORINES.
ELY & CO. have received a new lot of the above source
A lot of Rich MUSLINS for dresses also 4 pieces of style HANDKERCHIEFS.
June 24, '45. w28 w31

HENRY PECK,
Fashionable
HAIR DRESSER,
No. 98 Main-st.
Opposite East or E. T. Huntington's Warehouse
and Jewelry Store.
Norwich Conn.
June 10.

NEW
CROCKRY STORE,
At No. 34 Shetucket-Street.
CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN
WARE.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
CHARLES J. COOLEY
WOULD invite his friends and the public to examine his stock of China, Glass and Earthen Ware, which he is now opening. The China and Earthen Ware is from the latest importations and most approved patterns.
Also, a large assortment of SOLAR LAMPS GIRANDOLES and House keeping article generally. All of which will be sold at fair prices.
June 17 (w17 3m

HENRY S. COOK,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
HAVING procured various styles for
Boys' Clothing,
is now prepared to CUT and MAKE in a superior manner, every description of Clothes, for Boys from 3 to 15 years of age.
FASHIONS received monthly.
Please Call at
SHETUCKET STREET. 15
The subject Punctuality will be an invariable Rule.
June 24 (w 30 w31

NICHOLS & CHAPMAN,
HOUSE, SIGN AND SHIP
PAINTERS & GLAZIERS,
Over Myers & Baily's Carpenter Shop.
FRANKLIN SQUARE
Norwich City, Ct.
Imitators of Wood of all kinds—also Marble of superior description. Granite Stone, &c. &c
Paints, of all kinds, prepared ready for use.
June 5 1845. w29 tw18

J. IRESON & SON,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS
and RUBBERS.
LEATHER, BLACKING LACINGS,
BINDING, GALLOONS, &c. &c.
115 south side Main-street.
Norwich City,
Conn.
April 9, '45. 1630

FOR SALE.—A dwelling house and Lot situated on Union Street, the property of the late Mrs. Hannah Tyler
For further particulars enquire of
CHARLES H. BREWER, at Thames Bank.
July 10, 1845. pw34 tw 33

Misses and Children's Shoes.—A large supply of Misses and Childrens' Shoes of every description, quality and color, just received and for sale low by J. IRESON & SON, 115 South side
June 6. tw6

The Norwich News.

VOL. V.—NO. 37. NORWICH, CONN., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1845. WHOLE NO. 245.

THE PATENT
GALVANIC RINGS
And Magnetic Fluid.

DR. A. CHRISTIE respectfully informs the American public, that he has lately arrived from England, for the purpose of introducing in this country the novel application of Electro Galvanism discovered by his brother, Prof. Herman Christie, of London in October last. The discovery has received the universal approbation of the medical profession of Great Britain, who have pronounced it amongst the important of modern scientific inventions. The Patent Galvanic Rings have been found to answer all the purposes for which the ordinary galvanic battery or electro and magnetic machines are used; but are without any of the injurious shocks which always accompany the applications of these instruments, and in many other respects are more safe and certain in accomplishing the desired object.

The Galvanic Rings have now been several months before the English public, and the universal reputation they have acquired is sufficient evidence of their extraordinary power in the prevention and cure of the diseases for which they are recommended. They have been used with perfect success in all cases of Rheumatism, Gout, Tic Doloreux, Fits, Cramps, Paralysis, Stiff Joints, General Debility, Deficiency of Nervous Energy, and all Nervous Disorders.

The galvanic power which they possess is gradual and constant, and the beneficial effect they produce upon the system must be witnessed to be believed. The Galvanic Rings are in every way perfectly harmless, and are sold at prices to be within reach of all desirous of testing their efficacy. Dr. Christie warns the American public from the beginning to beware of spurious imitations, as, owing to the secret process by which the metals are prepared to be rendered sensitive and efficient, all imitations must be entirely devoid of any galvanic effect. CHRISTIE'S MAGNETIC FLUID, used in connection with the Rings, in more chronic disorders, and to accelerate the galvanic action, is only to be procured at the same place. These rings are not sold by pedlars or at wholesale; consequently, all sold except by the regular agents are spurious and profitless.

To guard against fraud he will appoint but one agent in each of the cities of the United States. The only agency in Norwich is at the Watch and Jewelry Store of G. B. PRINDLE,
141 Main street.
July 23d, 1845. w35 1w31

Do you want comfort in SHAVING!!
THEN USE FERRE'S SHAVING
CREAM,
A FEW of the hundreds of recommendations of the above Cream may be found in his
FERRE'S SHAVING CREAM.
The undersigned having used the Cream Saponin, which Mr. E. C. Ferre of Middletown is sole proprietor are happy to award him our testimonials in its favor. Considering the expedition of making the lather, its superior quality when made, its soothing effects on the beard, and its curative qualities upon the skin, we do not hesitate to recommend it to the public as the best Shaving Cream either domestic or imported now in use.

Rev. E E Griswold	Charles Woodward M D
do. Wm Jarvis	J Barrett, M D
do W G Howard	Wm B Casey, M D
do Arther Granger	David Harrison, M D
do Samuel M Emery	Edwin Stearns
Prof John Johnson	E A Russell
do A W Smith	Jeremiah H Taylor
Sam'l Stearns	Eli Wilcus, P M
Eleazer Lacey	Horace Clark
Joseph Arnold	Thomas G Mather
W S Camp	Sidera Chase
Daniel H Chase	George Francis
Charles Francis	

Ferre's Cream Saponine, after a thorough trial consider it much preferable to any other article which I have ever used in shaving. Its properties are so valuable as to commend it to general use.
Rev. J R CRANE.
For sale by WILLIAM S. TYLER, Water-st. Agent for the Proprietor, also sold by SAMUEL TYLER and Perfumers generally.
April 16 43 21

LOOK OUT
FOR THE
ENGINE,

WHILE THE WELL REMAIN!!
MUST BE SOLD
DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST!
2000 THIN SUMMER COATS,
1000 PAIRS PANTALOONS,
1150 VESTS,
And other GOODS to match at the
BOSTON CLOTHING STORE
142 Main-Street.
At prices lower than was ever before offered in this city or State.
J. B. PALMER & CO.
Norwich, July 17th. 34

Wanted.
TWO Apprentices at the Blacksmith business. Enquire of the subscriber on Bath Street,
WILLIAM TUBBS.
Norwich, July 7th, 1845. tw28 w32

TO RENT.—Until the first of April, a convenient Dwelling House, situated on Union street. For terms enquire of Col. SAM'L TYLER.
June 17. 3mw31tw29

Wanted.
FOUR or Five good House Painters, to such will be given Steady work & good pay, at the Paint Store of the Subscribers.
Indoor East of J. Breed & Co Water St
SPALDING & ALBERTSON.

Copartnership.
THE subscribers have entered into Copartnership under the firm of
MEEKER & HOLMES,
and will transact the Baking business in all its branches. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. Bread, Crackers, Cakes, &c. may be obtained at all times fresh, from our Depot, No. 32, Water Street, lately occupied by Cushing Eells, Esq. please give us a call.
JOSEPH MEEKER, Jr.
WILLIAM H. HOLMES.
May 28. w23—41—tf

New Sword Fish.
THIS day landing, fifty bbls new Sword Fish in prime order, for sale by
WHITTAKER, HAMMOND & CO.,
Commerce street.
July 30 tw37 w37

Poetry.

Summer Woods.

BY MARY HOWITT.

Come ye into the summer woods;
There enteth no annoy;
All greenly wave the chestnut boughs,
And the earth is full of joy.

I cannot tell you half the sights
Of beauty you may see,
The bursts of golden sunshine,
And many a shady tree.

There lightly swung, in lonesome glades,
The honeysuckles twine;
There bloom the rose red campion,
And the dark blue columbine.

There grows the fair-leaved plant [illegible]
In some dusky woodland spot;
There grows the enchanter's night-shade;
And the wood fragrant-hot.

And many a merry bird is there,
Uncaged by lawless men;
The blue-winged jay, the wood-pecker,
And the golden crested wren.

Come down and ye shall see them all.
The birds and the bees;
For there is not one of [illegible]
But is not to be [illegible]

And [illegible] within that summer wood;
Among the leaves so green,
There flows a little gurgling brook,
The brightest e'er was seen.

There [illegible] the little golden fish
Without a fear of ill,
Down to the murmuring water's edge,
And [illegible] their fill.

And then shall you see shall show
The merry little things;
And look askance with bright black eyes
And [illegible]

I've seen the Turkish [illegible]
Down from their leafy tree;
The little squirrels with the [illegible]
Great joy it was to me!

And down into the running brook,
I've seen them quickly go;
And the bright water scented a welcome kind and low.

The [illegible] plume they bow their heads
As if, in heartsome cheer,
They spake unto these little things,
"'Tis merry living here!"

Oh, how my heart ran over with joy,
I saw that all was good,
And how the night glean up delight
All [illegible]

And many a wood-mouse dwelleth there,
Beneath the old wood stair;
And all day long has work to do,
[illegible]

The green shoots grow above their heads,
And so so fresh and fine
Beneath their feet, not a there state,
Making them feel mine and thine.

There is enough for every man,
And they lovingly agree;
We might learn a lesson, all of us,
Beneath the green-wood tree!

Miscellany.

A MEXICAN STORY.

During my residence in England, I became acquainted with a young Scotchman by the name of Boswell. He was one of the deluded men who followed Sir George McGregor to his empire in the marshes of the Mosquito Shore; for a grand name they called it *Poyais*. I am not going to mount the high horse of romance; and will therefore observe that he was not of high birth, as most of the characters in modern stories are sure to be. He was no relation to Mr. Johnson's Boswell, nor to the Boswells of Auchinleck; he is no unfortunate Sir Alexander Boyncewells of Canting Corner, furious preachers in the time Charles I; but was in truth nothing more than the son of a small grazier in Lanarkshire. Yet though born in humble life, Robin Boswell was not without visions of future glory, which, quite as often, where the liberty to hope greatly is bestowed on all, visit the pillow of the low born as of the noble and far descended. He was in truth a romantic lad, and had a larger number of those mansions without underpinnings, called "castles in the clouds," than Don Quixote relieved distressed damsels. How many a sweet vision of beauty and loveliness, merit and daring, were dispelled by the very unpoetical call from his father to feed the sheep. The latter being a plain, practical every day man, cared little for the aversions of the son, and the consequence was, that Robin ran away; and enlisted as a volunteer in Sir Gregor's expedition with a promise of becoming Earl de Bapodes Centipedes, or Count de Revera des Cayenne in the Cacique's of Poyais.

I shall not enter into the details of his passage to the theatre of his exploits and glories. Finding, on his disembarkation at Angustura, that he had been made the dupe of an adventurer, and weak and dreveling, as unprincipled and wicked he left Poyais, and proceeded to the city of Montezuma. His journal until he reached that metropolis, exhibits nothing more remarkable upon; but soon after his arrival an incident occurred which bade fair to involve him in serious consequences. This was nothing less than falling in love with the beautiful daughter of the ex Conde Tobasco, a chief member of that singularly disinterested band of Mexican nobles, who in the effervescence of patriotic zeal threw away their fortunes, from motives as rational as those which induced Don Quixote to liberate the galley slaves.

My readers are doubtedly aware of the many obstacles which exist in old Spain to the intercourse, otherwise than by stealth, of the sexes amongst the higher orders; but they may require to be told that it is perfect freedom, boundless license compared with that imposed upon the Patrician order in New Spain, and, indeed, throughout Spanish America. In the former, intercourse, regulated indeed by absurd caprices and always liable to be terminated on the wildest and most unreasonable suspicions, is still in some sort, permitted; in the latter country, the sexes seldom see each other till marriage takes place. They are less together than in any Christian land with which I am acquainted; less, perhaps, than in Mahomedan countries.—Nevertheless, spite of manners and customs, and spies and duennas, and bolts and bars, and all that sort of thing, the enterprising son of the Lanarkshire grazier found opportunities to whisper soft things, "all alone by the light of the moon," in the ears of the fair Mexican, who so far forgot her parentage, and the blood of all her line's Castillian lords, as to confess her love of its delighted object and to promise to fly with him to——, judging from his present prospects, something less than a cottage. Love is not famous for foresight; the phrase to low life, "we shall get along well enough," supplying the full stock of ante-nuptial precaution and preparation.

They named the night for the elopement, and provided the assistance and confidants, the lady's, that convenient promoter and indispensable appendage of a Spanish intrigue, a crafty and obsequious waiting maid; the gentleman's, a Boniface, following the desperate trade of a smuggler. The latter was much willing to impose confidence; and yet, instances of fidelity and good faith are not uncommon with men of this class. Dirk Hatteraick, murder and arch fiend as he was—accompanied to his officers for the last stroke.

The night fixed for the elopement arrived; and Pedro, the confidential, repaired to the lodgings of the enamored Caledonian. Knowing from his employer the difficulty of stealing to the Mexican mistress, he brought with him a hackmatteri; a fellow of enormous size and of the like aspect, with a complexion little lighter than those Indians who figure in the vegetable markets of the city of Mexico. He was indeed, a formidable looking fellow. His coal-black whiskers were as large as those preserved in the cathedral church of Saragossa belonging to St. Thomas the Apostle, and his eyebrows of the same color and magnitude, shadowed eyes as fierce as those of a tiger.

Armed in the prevailing style of Mexican companionship, each with a pair of heavy horse pistols, a short sword and dagger the latter hung by the most ingenuously and fatally used, the principal and his two aids found themselves at the great clock in the church of St. Mary Magdalene, was striking twelve, beside a little pocket in the lower gardens of the Tobasco palace. The soldiery will undoubtedly demand how they gained so facile an admittance at this extraordinary hour. I know not, nor was the lover prepared for a critical survey, an introduction into those high walled and thick barricaded gardens, which "Contrabandista" produced keys to the various gates, as promptly as if he were the authentic porter. A dim taper, burning in a lower window in the eastern aisle of the palace, acquainted them with the apartment occupied by the fair Leonora.

No scaling the walls, or wrenching off of rust locks was necessary, however; the lovely girl, enveloped in that wicked disguise, a Spanish cloak, soon made her appearance, and in less than twenty minutes, the nuptial party stood at the door of the little church of St. Pedro, in the extreme of the northern verge of the city. 'If this be stealing a Spanish lady,' thought our hero, 'it is by no means so hazardous a business as I had supposed it.'

A slight blow at a small side door, which led to the sacristy, obtained the keeper, who conducted them into the chapel. At the altar stood a venerable man, whose garb bespoke his functions, though it was the immediate observation of the shrewd Scotchman, that his eye was lighted up by a fire, holy or otherwise, as might best suit the beholder to regard it. Viewing the lovers for a moment, with an impatience evidently kept under with difficulty, he said:

'You have come hither to be joined in the holy bands of matrimony?'

'We have,' answered the Catechism.

'As a priest of the Holy Catholic Church, and as a good member of the Mexican state, I require to be informed of the name, station, family and fortune of the bridegroom. I should be wanting in duty to both God and my country, if I omitted to ascertain the true character of all, who, under such suspicious circumstances, wish to partake of the holy sacrament of marriage.'

'Well,' said the youth, 'as we are in a love tale, and he to small purpose, I will answer all your questions. I am Robin Boswell, a Scotchman from Lanarkshire, low-born, and as poor as a kirk-mouse.'

'I need not inquire the name of the bride: I know her well,' said the priest, dropping his hood. 'Wretched girl! The only daughter of the house of Tobasco, going to be united to a beggarly foreigner, in the obscure church of St. Pedro, accompanied by a knave waiting maid, and a ragged smuggler.'

'Holy mother!' exclaimed the terrified girl, falling upon her knees; 'it is my father. Robert, it is my father John me, dear Robert, in my prayers, that he will grant our lives.'

'Who name do that in Scotland till we have tried the temper of our swords,' said the lover, resolutely. 'And so it seems you are the count Tobasco. And who are you? (to the bandallero.) Make me acquainted at once, with the various character assumed to deceive. I claim the honorable ingenuity of my station—a Boniface!'

'I am my master's valet,' answered the bandallero, throwing off his sable appendages of whiskers, eyebrows and moustaches.

'And who are you, traitor?' to Pedro.

'Oh, I am still Pedro the smuggler,' replied he, laughing as unconcernedly as if nothing happened. 'There is not much disguise about me, and I meet with disdain, the epithet traitor.'

'And now sir, give me that sword,' said the Count fiercely.

'Never,' replied the bold Scot, 'till I know what conditions are to be imposed upon me, nor until I receive a suitable guarantee for the kind treatment of this dear girl.'

'Then I will call those who will enforce an unconditional surrender.' And calling thrice, the door to the sacristy opened, and a dozen armed men entered. 'Now, what say you, rash man? does not the Conde Tobasco know how to protect the honor and dignity of his house from the assaults of foreign adventurers? It is my turn to laugh, Contrabandista.'

'It may soon be your Excellenza's turn to weep,' said Pedro; and he gave three careless blows with his heels upon the floor. 'We'll soon dean whose magic calls up the master spirits.' The blow had scarcely yielded its last reverberation, when a hundred men clothed in as many different styles of dress, and exhibiting the greatest possible variety of equipment—for instance, a sword with an elaborate gold hilt by the side of a musket, which would have been made, like the Highlander, at half a dozen shillings, entered and filled the church. The Conde's people seeing how much they were outnumbered, would have retreated to the chancel, but were prevented.

'Ha, ha! you thought you had fooled a smuggler, did you,' exclaimed Pedro, with a hearty laugh, in which many of his interlocutors joined. 'Be pleased to understand, that when you stole up the lovers in the Orange bower, in the Tobasco gardens, and overheard their plan of elopement, I was at your elbow. That when your scoundrel of a valet, who shall yet swing for his many crimes, contrived with a confederate, the plan of surprisal, which had done so much to bring his master's wisdom into disrepute, and to disqualify him for the post of chief vassal to a grandee, I overheard that too. Be assured that no part of your plan has escaped my knowledge. I even know in what cell of your spacious dungeons you would have immured this young man, whose only crime is love. He would have occupied the same dread cell, in which for seven dreary years, you confined your poor brother Juan.'

'In the name of the Holy Virgin, how did you learn all this?' demanded the astonished Conde, with one or depicted in his countenance. 'You must be well acquainted with the secrets of the palace.'

'I and no, for I was told so in it,' answered the chief.

'Who are you?'

'Juan de Tobasco!' and throwing off his various disguises, he stood before them a swarthy Spaniard.

'It is indeed my—brother—Juan whom I thought dead,' ejaculated the conscience-stricken grandee.

'Ah, your brother Juan, whom you thought dead; whom you did your best to provide such a death for,' replied Juan. 'But, thanks to a faithful friend in my father's house, I escaped that death, to whisper in the ear of the usurper the wealth and title, that are this, the legitimate proprietor of both is in possession of his own again. And, now brother, it is my pleasure that you bestow my pretty niece on this brave young man, whose honesty and courage I have proved, even when himself was not aware of it.'

'It must be as you say, I suppose,' replied the dupe.

'You have answered well; forget be as I say—Call Father Mark!'

Father Mark was called, and soon united the youthful pair.

'And now, Leonora,' said Juan, 'I will show you of what different stuff we are formed.—Willed by my father, to inherit as his oldest son, the chief part of his fair possessions, yet by the aid of the greatest wretches that ever disgraced humanity, contrived to incarcerate me for seven of the best years of my life in a dungeon of the palace, mine own by right of law. My wealth you wasted in revolutionary plans, or in still more disreputable and unworthy uses; I had perished in a loathsome intrigue. Be this my only revenge. Your shall retire within twenty four hours to the estate our father possessed at the Pass of St. Joseph near the city of——, which property, together with ten thousand Mexicanoes, shall be yours on condition that you turn an honest man, and remain so. I will myself occupy the palace; and my private income shall be the dowry which my sweet little niece shall carry to her handsome husband.'

After this amicable adjustment of a family quarrel, they all returned to the Tobasco palace and spent the night in feasting. The events predicted by Juan had actually taken place; the palace was tenanted by his retainers. Within ten days, Captain Boswell and his wife set out for Vera Cruz, and at that port embarked for England. Arrived safely, he purchased a beautiful villa, with extensive grounds in Cambridgeshire and at the time I visited him, was so busy in improving them that he had no time for anything, save to relate the foregoing Mexican adventure.

Mystery Unveiled.

The Baltimore Sun says, that some three or four weeks since a lady, calling herself Miss or Mrs. Mee, from appearance between 30 and 35 years of age, of quite an attractive form though not of lovely features, took lodgings at a hotel in Baltimore, at the usual rate of board, being $1 per day. She seemed to be in command of funds, talked of deposits in bank and dressed in silks and satins at the top of the mode. She had been a resident of the hotel some time, when a variety of rather whimsical notions and sundry peculiarities of conduct, awaked suspicion that something was going on wrong in connection with this damsel of the further side of thirty. At length a consultation was held in relation to her, suggested by an apparent necessity of ascertaining who or what she was. It seems that she was in the habit of leaving the hotel every day, immediately after breakfast, and returning just before dinner; and of leaving just after dinner and returning to tea. One day the lady was clearly 'spotted,' as the phrase is—that is, pointed out to an old hand on the trail—who having stationed himself near the hotel, presently observed the lady walk out, richly arrayed in silk, and carrying a small red reticule on her arm. Off she trotted, and the quiet follower a circuitous route through one street and another, until at length she darted into a little court, occupied chiefly by colored people, near Hanover street. While the vigilant observer is pondering in his mind the mystery, lo! the door opens and a form appears; it is the same, yet not the same; the feathers still are there, yes feathers adorn upon them; silk gown and elegant bonnet and veil have been change for a miserable old dirty wrapper, and other fixtures to match, to accommodate the occasional necessity for the concealment of her person, and the red reticule is converted into a capacious green bag. But the eye has only a few moments to read the change; she darts through a blind alley and emerges on Baltimore street, followed by her evil genius, who presently observes her ringing the bell at a house in the neighborhood; and after a short time comes forth, visits another house, another and another, and so on, her follower visiting after her to inquire her errand. She presented a paper stating that she had an aged mother with six children, and a widowed sister, all in deep distress and poverty, and she solicited the aid of the charitable and humane for the collection of sufficient funds to enable them to procure a passage for Ohio. The result was, that she was duly waited upon by Officer Zell and the landlord of the hotel and politely informed that her profession had been discovered, and that the protection of our citizens from the arts of such an impostress would make it good for her health to leave the town in the course of twenty four hours.

Wedding in the Wilderness.

An Oregon emigrant writes the Kalida Venture from the company's camp on 'Fish Creek,' away West somewhere, that on the 29th ult. the dullness of their tramp was enlivened with a marriage ceremony. The writer says—'Now you need not stare—yes, a wedding here—beyond which dwellings, law or licenses are to be found, or any of the various 'fixtos' which such an occasion generally calls forth in your country. The lucky couple are a Mr. Meek, our pilot, and a Miss Shoonover, an emigrant. They had three or four days acquaintance, during which they concluded upon getting up this novelty. The ceremony was done up by a preacher who is in company. When the note arrived the trumpet was sounded, and we all left our vocations and gathered around the living once in front of the camp fire. We were a strange looking assembly—standing around with hats on, long beards, dirty shirts, tears and three rent breeches, leather moccasins, belts, pouches, &c., to witness for the first time the knot tied in the wilderness. Well, soon the ceremony was over, and each one went about his own business.

Seeing the fire.—A young farmer from the interior went last night to see the fire of the fire, and not being well acquainted with the localities, accepted the chaperonage of a good natured young lady who, having shown the stranger all the lions, kindly invited him to rest himself in her *boudoir*, which offer he accepted, but on rising to depart he, found that his pockets were to let. He rushed out and applied to one of the star police, who arrested Mary Ann London, Ann Augusta Lochlen, Catharine Williams and Benjamin Richardson. The victimized individual is called George Anderson.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

Most Extraordinary Disclosure—Important Information Wanted.

The Western State Journal, published at Syracuse, N. Y., contains the following remarkable disclosure:

In 1842, there came to the United States from Poland, a gentleman who was known by the name of Rudolph, bringing with him an infant daughter and a nurse. He came as far as Albany, where the nurse died a few days after her arrival in this country, and Mr. Rudolph placed his daughter (then eight months old,) in charge of Daniel Megee, who lived in Albany at that time, and was a merchant tailor by trade.—About the year 1825, Mr. Rudolph died, after a lingering illness, and his daughter was adopted by the said Megee, who gave her the name of Eliza Megee. Megee died, it is believed, in 1826, when his family removed to Utica, where they resided until the death of Mrs. Megee, (which took place in 1829 or '30) when the adopted daughter removed to Salina, to a brother of Mrs. M'e, by whom she was reared.

It is supposed from the circumstances which have come to the knowledge of the lady lately that she has friends in this country, and in the old country, who are ignorant of her existence. The suspicions of the young lady were aroused by meeting, a few weeks since, a gentleman who was in search for her, and who called himself John Clearchad, but who stated that such was not his name. He stated that he knew her family, and that the name she now passed by was not the true one, but that her father was from Poland, that his real name was Count Tolieou Venusi Rudolph—that his death was occasioned by poison administered by the said Megee, and that he, the said Clearchland, was privy to the murder—that his conscience would not let him rest until he had made her all the reparation in his power, by restoring to her the property of her father, which was in his possession—he having, at the time the deed was committed, compelled the said Megee, to deliver it all; also, upon pain of exposure—that as soon as he could do so, without attracting notice, he would convey to her all she was entitled to. He was on his way to Albany at the time he called upon her, and his real name and residence he would not disclose.

The suspicions of the lady having thus been aroused, she searched some old papers in her possession, and in an old Bible left her by Mrs. Megee, with the instruction never to part with it—she found a paper,—a part of the leaf of the same book, upon which was written (apparently by a person in bodily ill health,) what appears to have been a deathbed confession, which the writer was unable to finish. It is written with a pencil, and was sealed between the cover and the fly leaf of the book, where it had remained for the last 20 or 19 years. As near as it can be deciphered it reads:

'Eliza was born in Poland, May 7th, 1825; her name is Elizabeth Teresa named after her mother, her father was Count T. Venusi Rudolph, and I des——

O forgive.
I cant.
Signed D. MEGEE.

The wife of the said Rudolph died just before he came this country, and according to information obtained from Mr. Clearland, was an English lady of rank.

It is for the purpose of establishing, if possible, some knowledge of the circumstances attending the arrival of said Rudolph, and his death, in this country, and of his connection with said Megee; and also to find if any of her friends are in this country, that, these circumstances are made public.

Direct to 'Elizabeth T. Rudolph, Syracuse, Onondaga County, N. Y.'

Death of a Remarkable Hermit in West Jersey.

The Camden Mail of this week records a remarkable case of life and death in that vicinity on Sunday last—an Englishman, Richard Bickford Hodges, aged about 35 years. The Mail gives this account of him,—"This gentleman recently came into the neighborhood, to settle, where he had purchased a small farm. He was an Englishman by birth, and was evidently a man of education, who had mixed with good society. He had no family, lived entirely alone, with the exception of his dog, and shunned all intercourse with those near him. On Friday last he was taken sick, and to the offer of a neighbor or minister to his wants, he returned a most decided negative. He peremptorily rejected all proffered aid, and insisted upon paying for any and every little act of kindness. During Friday he made out to reach his next neighbor's house, with a note which he wished conveyed to a farmer a little of two distant, with whom he had been much less reserved.—This farmer came to his assistance, and called in Dr. Cooper on Sunday. The Dr found Mr. H. in the cellar of his house, upon some straw, laboring under such mental excitement, and a too remarkable that he was persuaded by individuals from England, who were at the time infusing deadly poison into the surrounding atmosphere with intent to destroy him. In other respects he appeared to be sane, conversing with the Dr. in a composed and intelligent manner. The Dr. did not think him in imminent danger, although quite a sick man, and left him intending to call the next day. In the evening, about 7 o'clock, he died the friend he had sent for, and his wife being alone present.

Thus dying so suddenly in a stranger, away from relatives and friends, it was deemed advisable to hold an inquest upon the body. Accordingly, the Coroner, Mr. Porter, called a jury at the house on Monday morning, who decided that deceased died from natural causes. The Coroner also took possessing of deceased's personal property, which consisted of a collection of choice and valuable books, an extensive and elegant wardrobe, a considerable sum of ready money, together with various articles of ornament and personal comfort, indicative of a degree of intelligence and refinement totally at variance with his late course and anchoritic habits of life. His house was destitute of a bed, bedstead, and almost every other article of the commonest necessity? His farm on which he had lived since March, is bearing a luxuriant crop of weeds, he having neither horse nor cow, spade or hoe; and refusing all applications either for its cultivation or improvement. He stated, before his decease, that he had neither relative or friend in this country. He came originally from Devonshire, and has a brother and two sisters in England. Our brethren in the city are requested to notice this death, and to state that further information will be afforded on application to Mr. Porter, or the Editor of the Camden Mail."

Tricks upon Travellers.—We were witnesses of an incident in Broadway last evening, that was amusing. There was a young man there in 'very great distress' (so he said,) who 'had just heard from home that his mother was dying,' and who, 'if he would see her once more must leave in the morning for Louisville, (Ky.)' Not only was his mother sick, but his sisters too were in trouble, and his only means of raising money was the sale of a very valuable gold watch which could be had for sixty dollars only. Hardly had the young man told his story to the stranger, when another person came along and clapping his hand on his shoulder, whispered if the Kentuckian had offered him the watch, adding that it was very valuable, worth full $150, that the young man was a partner of a leading house at Louisville, and stated *facts*, although under rather doubtful circumstances. The new comer expressed at the same time his regret that he was unable to buy the watch, but proposed to join our country friend in the speculation, and let him keep the watch until he got the money.

Fortunately, however, the gentleman had read the police reports, and was not to be caught or imposed upon. A minute afterwards the unfortunate young man, whose mother was sick, was joined by his 'sister'—some fair lady of easy virtue—who took his arm, and marched gaily up town, to see if he could have better success in diddling some other stranger.—*N. Y. Express.*

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE NEWS.

Norwich, Conn. August 6, 1845.

No War.

Among the items of intelligence brought by the late arrival from Europe, is the declaration to Dr. Ashbel Smith, on the part of Lord Aberdeen, that Her Majesty's government would not interfere with the question of Annexation. England seems to have done up all her interfering, if we may judge from this, and now that the question is *settled*, she has no more to say. While there was hope, she exerted every art of diplomacy to induce the rulers (the *people* she could never affect) of Texas to refuse annexation; but now that annexation has been decided upon, and as if with the voice of one man, by the people of Texas, the English minister for foreign affairs assures the Texian agent that Her Majesty's government does not intend to interfere with the matter. This is certainly very sensible conduct on the part of "Her Majesty's government"; pity it could not have discovered it by before the folly and hopelessness of preventing annexation. It was like an attempt to keep apart a parent and its child, after a long and perilous separation, the desire to be reunited burning strongly in the breast of each, and the way to a reunion open before them.

Thus, then, is removed the fear of a war with Mexico—one of those bug-bears that were held so prominently forth by the opponents of annexation. To annex Texas, the people were frightfully told, would severally involve us in a war with England, and we believe something was said about the whole continent of Europe. Well, let it be so, said the democracy; *if*, for the consummation of an act perfectly within our right, we are to incur a war, let it come; *but there will be no war*; England knows her own position and interests too well to go to war with us on such an issue. If Texas wishes to be united to us, we will have her; at least, the fear of a war should not deter us from acting independently. The result shows the justness of those views. England now disavows all intention of interfering with the question of annexation.

But Mexico, it is said, will go to war with us for having seized a portion of her territory and wrongfully appropriated it. As regards the "unlawful" seizure and appropriation of Texas, it is a subject upon which so much has been said, that it would seem needless to repeat that Texas was an independent State, recognized as such by the leading European powers, and by our own government, had maintained her independence for years, and was in all respects competent to judge and choose for herself. Should Mexico overlook this important fact, and also her own recent offer to acknowledge the independence of Texas, provided she would reject the offer of the United States, and madly declare war, from the fact that she was not able to cope with Texas alone, it is to be feared that she would not make a vast deal of head-way against a confederacy of twenty eight States, each better able to carry on a war than ever Texas was. Apprehension of a war with Mexico may be therefore, we think, safely buried. Her Congress is about holding an extra session; among other matters, to take into consideration their relations with the United States; but there will be no war, and despite the terrible prognostications of the whigs, we shall come quietly, peaceably and honorably in possession of Texas. Thus do the efforts of the democracy triumph.

The Algerines in Trouble.

We are rejoiced to learn that prosecutions have been recently instituted by several gentlemen of Rhode Island, for the gross violence and wrongs they suffered at the hands of certain blood-thirsty Algerines, during the disturbances in that State. These wrongs were inflicted under the pretext of "law and order," but we defy any one to point to acts committed by the most unbridled soldiery in times of revolution, that shall exceed some of them at least in brutality and ferocity. Thus in the case of a Mr. Joseph Howard, his wife (so says the Providence Herald) was struck with a bayonet of one of these *brave* and *gallant* soldiers of the Algerines. Mr. Howard has entered a prosecution, and lays *his* damages at $10,000. Another case is that of Olney Bullou, Esq. of Cumberland. His house was entered by a gang of ruffians who treated him in a most outrageous manner, and drove him, at the point of the bayonet, five miles to Woonsocket—he at the time being in feeble health. Among the prosecutors, we recognize the name of our old friend, Gen. Sprague of Cherpatchet. He was one of the warmest friends of the suffrage cause in Rhode Island, and as a consequence drew down upon himself the imperial malice of the Algerines. Besides enduring an unjust imprisonment, his premises were unlawfully and forcibly entered, and his property destroyed; a loaded pistol was discharged through the key-hole into a crowded room, by which one person was wounded. These are but a few isolated instances of the gross wrongs and brutalities that were inflicted upon peaceable and unoffending citizens during the "reign of terror" and the prevalence of "martial law" in the unhappy state of Rhode Island. We say we are rejoiced that those who were the subjects of these outrages have taken their cause in their right hand, and are about to bring the offenders to the most punishment of the law, if such a thing as its impartial administration can be secured. In view of the retribution which must overtake some of them, if justice prevails, the Algerine points are very lugubrious, and talk about the *ingratitude* of men, who immediately after being pardoned, can turn around and attempt to injure their benefactors! Such acts of beneficence as robbing, and cheating, and murdering, are certainly worthy of being held in remembrance, and it is really a matter of wonder that men should seek redress for their infliction! On this point we copy the words of the Republican Herald:

"The organs of the Algerine party make a great outcry about these arrests, and the Journal's equanimity is disturbed because "suits have been commenced against the officers who enforced the laws in 1842, and against the good citizens of the State who took up arms in defence of their institutions when threatened by traitors at home and ruffians abroad.' The Journal well knows that those officers were engaged not in enforcing but in prostrating laws, and the armed 'good citizens' were committing all sorts of violence under the banner of 'law and order,' and the 'ruffians' of that day were not 'abroad,' but at home in the Algerine ranks, breaking into houses, insulting females, dragging citizens to prison, disturbing the public peace by day and making night hideous by their orgies. Ought they not to be called to an account? And shall not those who suffered by their violence have their day in Court? Are the perpetrators of the deeds of that gloomy period afraid of an investigation before a jury? If not, why this clamor of these prosecutions? If the Algerine troops and citizens are conscious of having only discharged their duty, according to law, they have nothing to apprehend from a trial before an impartial jury: but the extraordinary excitement produced by these arrests, is a *prima facie* evidence of conscious guilt.—They are alarmed at the approach of the avenger, and their awakened consciences deprecate a summons to the bar of justice."

Advertising of Letters.

We have received a note from the Postmaster of this city, calling upon us for information in regard to the circulation of our paper. He wishes us to furnish him with the number of "subscribers to your [our] weekly newspaper on the 1st day of January last and four successive weeks next after—the number within the limits of the city and the number out of the city; also the number of subscribers on the 1st day of April last and for four weeks next after—the number within the limits of the city and the number out of the city." The object of the inquiry relates, we suppose, to the advertising of the letters remaining in the Post Office, which, according to law, is to be given in the paper published in the place where the Office is located, having the "largest circulation." We shall decline giving the information above solicited, for various reasons. First, the law does not say that the advertising in question shall be given in the paper that had the largest circulation seven months or four months ago—periods designated in the inquiries of the Postmaster—but to the paper "having (present tense, we believe) the largest circulation." With as much propriety could the inquiry be extended back a year or two years. We understand that within the last three months a cotemporary paper in the city has had an increase of several hundred, while another has experienced an equal falling off in the same time. Again, we are not required to give the number of *subscribers*—but the number of papers we are in the habit, without material variation, of printing from week to week. Many newspaper establishments, as in Boston and New York, have few, if any, subscribers, but depend upon the daily sales made by newsmen and newsboys; and all newspapers are in the habit of being sold to a greater or less extent. Both is the case with our weekly paper; we probably sell more than either of our cotemporaries, and the demand in this respect is so regular, that it goes to form a part of our constant circulation. But the Postmaster asks for *subscribers*. In the third place, a daily or tri-weekly circulation is not contemplated in the Postmaster's inquiry, although in other cities these have been included, in conformity with the spirit and, as we should judge, the letter of the law. Our circulation being divided between our weekly and tri-weekly papers, all of the latter is necessarily excluded, as the Postmaster has put his inquiries to us. But why a daily or tri-weekly circulation (which is generally for the most part confined to the limits of a City Post Office delivery—the very *place* where the advertising of the list of letters is supposed to be of service,) should not be embraced as a part of the same circulation, is more than we can explain. And finally, we are called upon to furnish the number of subscribers within and the number out of the City limits—an inquiry that has just one too many branches. If it is the Postmaster's intention to construe the law, as it was construed in New York, and give the advertising to the paper having the largest circulation within the limits of the Post Office delivery, (and this, in our opinion is the only rational construction that can be put upon it—for of what possible benefit is it to country and distant readers, an inhabitant of Maine or Georgia for instance, to know that Mr. Squiggles or Mr. John Smith has one or more letters lying in the Norwich City Post Office?) then he has nothing to do with country circulation; it is the paper having the largest circulation as a whole, as has been done in other places, then his inquiry as to *city* circulation is superfluous.

The list of letters has heretofore been published in this paper, and we believe has secured as much of publicity, to say the least, as it could have obtained through the advertising columns of any other paper printed in the place. When we say *this* paper, we mean both the News and Republican, for all matter and advertisements that appear in the one appear in the other also, without extra charge, thus affording superior advantages to advertisers. By the rule established by the Postmaster, the circulation of merely the weekly is taken into account, and for this and the other reasons enumerated, we leave him to make such disposal of the Post Office advertising for the future, as he shall in his wisdom think best.

Arrival of the Cambria.

The Steamship Cambria, Capt. Judkins, arrived at Boston on Wednesday evening last, making her passage in the remarkably short period of 11 days. The news brought by her, though fifteen days later, presents no important features. The American Provision market was in a stagnant state, owing to the reduction of the stocks and the absence of imports. American securities had undergone great improvement. The reported intention of Pennsylvania to pay up, has had a most beneficial effect on the Stock Exchange of London and Paris. Various parts of Great Britain and the Continent had been visited by severe storms of thunder and rain. Parliament was drawing to a close.

Death of Gen. Jackson.—The following notice was published in London on the 15th, by Mr. Everett:

Legation of the United States.—Information has been received at this office of the decease of Gen. Andrew Jackson, on the 8th ult., at his residence in the State of Tennessee. The undersigned is persuaded that his countrymen abroad will fully share the sorrow occasioned in the United States by the loss of a citizen who, having filled the highest offices in the civil and military service, and twice been called to the Chief Magistracy of the country, has at length closed his illustrious career, full of days and honors.

The undersigned respectfully invites his countrymen throughout Great Britain to join the marks of respect universally paid to the memory of the deceased in the United States. He requests that the commanders of all American vessels in the ports of the United Kingdom would hoist their flags at half-mast to-morrow, the 16th inst., or on the day after the reception of this notice; and that the usual badge of mourning be worn by the Consuls, Vice consuls, and all other citizens of the United States, for the same length of time as at home.

EDWARD EVERETT.

London, July 15, 1845.

☞ Can any body inform us of the whereabouts of Dr. J. R. Dillingham? We are anxious to hear from him.—*Yarmouth Register.*

When you find out, neighbor, suppose you tell us. "We are anxious to hear from him," too. "The doctor is a pleasant man."—*Essex County Whig.*

Our books exhibit a charge of a V against the Dr., and "we are anxious to hear from him," too, too.—*Norfolk Democrat.*

We have no account in his name which was closed by charging $7,00 to "Profit and Loss."—*Morning Chronicle.*

Our ledger says, "Dillingham, Dr., To advertising, &c., $14,00." We should like to see the money, and "nothing else.—*Boston Times.*

Mr. Foreman:—Should this Dr. Dillingham bring an advertisement here in our absence, tell him it can't go in *unless he pays in advance.*—*Ed. of Mess.*

Female School.

Miss Bassett's school for young ladies is now open for the reception of pupils in the basement of the Episcopal Church. The room is large and airy, and is conveniently and neatly arranged for a school. Terms—English branches $4,00, Latin and French branches included, $5 and $6 per term.

The Swiss Bell Ringers.—Our citizens, or at least a part of them, have been highly entertained during the past week, with the concerts of the "Swiss Bell Ringers," who performed two evenings to large and respectable audiences. We have heard but one opinion expressed with reference to the performances of these inimitable players, and that is in the highest degree commendatory.

The following article appeared in our tri-weekly of last Wednesday, in anticipation of the arrival of the Bell Ringers; but we introduce it here, as being as descriptive of the mode and excellence of their performances as any thing new we might indite.

The Swiss Bell Ringers.

As it may be interesting to many of our readers to learn something in relation to the character and merits of this celebrated company of musical performers, who are soon to visit us, we will give the words of a London correspondent of the New York Atlas, who heard them some years ago. Since then, the company has visited this country, and performed in all of our principal cities. We heard them in Washington some months ago, and shall never forget the delight their beautiful and surprising performance imparted to us.

"I witnessed," says this correspondent, "an exhibition that was given before a select party in London last week, which struck me as the most extraordinary and beautiful exhibition I ever saw or heard. It was a company of Swiss young men, seven in number, who style themselves the 'Carpanologian Band of Swiss Bell Ringers.' A long table is placed in front of these novel musicians, on which are ranged some forty to fifty hand bells of various sizes. With these bells the 'band' performs a great number of difficult and celebrated overtures, beautiful waltzes, quadrilles, and indeed any tune they please, with an accuracy, precision, softness and harmony unsurpassed by any orchestra in the world. Of course, each performer can hold only two bells at once, and the rapid manner in which they drop the bells and take up others of the required tone, so as to continue the overture uninterrupted, is the most surprising thing imaginable. Years and years of arduous practice must have been devoted to bringing this new musical wonder to perfection. Instead of possessing a harshness of sound, (which one would suppose the bells would possess,) they give the most exquisite and delicet tones imaginable, which is effected by muffling the clappers; and the rapid transition from diminuendo to crescendo, and from quick to slow movements, is absolutely the most miraculous musical feat I ever saw accomplished. Altogether, the effect is grand, novel, enchanting, and indescribable. The various pieces of the band were applauded to the echo, and most of them encored; and a voluntary contribution was made by the audience which exceeded seventy pounds."

Mrs. Child, in writing from New York (where she heard these performers) to the Boston Courier, says: "So correct are their tones, that a piano can be accurately attuned by them. Their memory, too, is wonderful. Any one of them can tell instantaneously all the notes that are to be played for ten bars ahead. Their bells have to be changed frequently, often with as much rapidity as printers take up their types. Sometimes a bell, that is at one end of the long table, is needed at the other extremity; but they never forget to pass it along in season."

Excursion to Sag Harbor.—The Steam Propeller Quinebaug, Capt. Williams, made an excursion to Sag Harbor on Thursday of last week, having on board eighty or ninety passengers. Owing to the cloudy appearance of the atmosphere during the early part of the morning, very many who intended to have enjoyed the trip were disappointed, as it was not until a late hour that Capt. Williams concluded to go—but those who did go were highly delighted with the trip—one of it among the number. As we have before remarked, there can be no more agreeable route by water than down the river Thames, across the Sound to Greenport or Sag Harbor. It was the first time we had ever taken a trip in a "Propeller," and we confess that if we entertained any prejudices against these newly invented steamers, previous to this excursion, they were entirely destroyed by the experience of one day on board the Quinebaug. The boat was in first rate order, not a speck of dirt to be seen any where. The deck of the vessel, which is very long, was covered with an awning; seats were conveniently arranged, while those who desired to promenade, had sufficient room to exercise "the largest liberty." The cabin of the Quinebaug, which is large and airy, having some 20 or 30 berths, containing beds covered with clean linen and snow white counterpaines, with other fixtures to match, presented an appearance of neatness and comfort only to be met with on board of first class steamboats. Refreshments of various kinds were furnished on board by Mr. E. T. Moore, who knows well how to manage such matters. The Quinebaug stayed at Sag Harbor sufficiently long to enable the passengers to procure dinner, and then returned to Norwich, where she arrived at a seasonable hour. No accident or other circumstance occurred to mar the pleasure of the excursion. It was not until Capt. Williams promised to make another excursion, that the passengers—the ladies especially—consented to leave the Quinebaug after her arrival here. Due notice will be given of her next trip.

☞ It is estimated that in America, three hundred thousand drunkards have been reformed, and that more than five hundred thousand occasional and confirmed drinkers have broken their cups since the commencement of the temperance reform.

Fire.—The Dwight mills, at Cabotville, were damaged $10,00 worth by fire in the picker room, No. 1, on Wednesday. The picker room is not in the main factory building, and is fire proof. The iron door, leading to the factory, was immediately shut, and the flames prevented to expend themselves in the room unmolested.

☞ Hon. John Pope, of Kentucky, died at his residence on the 12th ult.

North Eastern Boundary Line.—The British and American Commissioners are at present near the village of Champlain. The greatest cordiality prevails between the British and Americans; and dinner parties at which the British officers are guests, frequently take place.

Stultz, the London Tailor, has given $70,000; in is said, to the Tailors' Benevolent Society, and promises as much more for a public building. Who, (asks The Mirror of Fashion,) would say that he is only the ninth part of a man.

☞ On the 21st of June the Senate of Texas adopted a resolution declaring that ex-president Tyler is entitled to the lasting gratitude of the citizens of that republic.

There is trouble among the journeymen shoemakers at Lynn. They complain that their low pay low enough at the best, is made more inefficient by being obliged to take orders on stores, &c. They have held a meeting in order to devise measures to better their condition.

Sermonizing.—One or more of the ministers in this city have taken occasion for a few Sundays past, to speak in very plain terms to their congregations. Aristocracy, pride, love of idols, backbiting and a general laxity of morals have been noticed by the Rev. gentlemen in terms too plain to be misunderstood, and in many cases, too cutting to individuals to allow of their resting very easy under the withering rebukes thus administered. We have heard of one or two who entertain the opinion that such sermons are "too pointed," and that policy should dictate a little more forbearance. We differ, however, with those who entertain this idea—let the lash be laid on without mercy—those who complain are very much like a condemned *criminal* we have somewhere read of, who, after attentively listening to a sermon which preceded his execution, turned to a companion, and remarked, "a very good sermon, but rather too personal."

Severe Hail Storm.—On Monday afternoon last, it will be recollected, a very heavy, black cloud passed to the north, vouchsafing to us of this city but a few drops of rain. In the evening, when the cars arrived, we were presented with some of the *fruits* that fell from this dark mass, in the vicinity of Deyville. A quantity of the hail stones were brought down and exhibited in various parts of the city, as a matter of curiosity. Those left at our office, were about the size of large beans. When first gathered, our informant says some of them were as large as walnuts. The storm is represented to have been very severe, and much damage was undoubtedly done to crops within its range. The people of the neighborhood, thus bountifully provided with ice for lemonade, very generally, we understand, improved the opportunity.

Shocking Casualty.

We are informed that, Thursday forenoon, a serious if not fatal accident occurred in the Pistol Manufactory of Messrs. Allen and Thurber at the Falls. We do not learn the precise particulars, but the material facts are as follows. A young man, by the name of Smith (*Albert Smith*, we believe) had been engaged in proving a six-barrelled pistol. The charge in one of the barrels did not explode, but the fact seems not to have been discovered. In a subsequent operation with the pistol, the charge went off, and two balls were lodged in the body of the young man. One of them, after traversing a portion of his body, passed out at the shoulder; the other had not, at the time of our information, been extracted. The young man was in a very critical state, and whether he is yet living we have not learned.

Collision.—The steamboat Cleopatra, on her passage from New York last Wednesday night, came in collision with a sloop, near New London. Her wheel-house was considerably damaged. The sloop carried no lights. After the boat had come to the wharf, we learn from the Morning News, that a passenger, Mr. D. W. Stanton, of East Lyme, by some accident fell into the river in attempting to pass ashore. The unusual darkness of the night rendered it very difficult to see any object in the water, but by great exertion and praiseworthy promptitude on the part of Capt. Dutton and the officers of the Cleopatra, Mr. S. was rescued.

Fire and Loss of Lives at Newport, R. Island.

Intelligence reached this city this morning, that the Ocean House, at Newport, was destroyed by fire last Sunday afternoon, and that several of the boarders perished in the ruins. The news was brought by Mr. Tucker, of the Long Island train, and though of a most painful character, is no doubt authentic. In what way the fire was communicated we do not learn, nor the names of the sufferers, except one, a Mr. Gardner, a resident of Newport. There were at the time between three and four hundred visitors at the house, which was one of the largest in New England, and a favorite resort during the summer months. We shall soon be in the particulars of this painful calamity.

Advertising for a Wife.—Some time ago an advertisement appeared for a wife, "no objection to color." If the gentleman is not suited we beg leave to inform him that Mr. McDaniel of Warren Co. Missouri, has a negro woman who is 117 years old, and has the fourth set of teeth and is very anxious to marry. She retains all her faculties, and physicians who have seen her, say that she is good for thirty years more of life, judging from her general appearance. Her youngest son is eighty-four years of age, and plays on the banjo, and dances like a boy. He was a child a year old.

Drowned.—The Providence Transcript says that a party of five, went down the River on Sunday in a sail boat, and when about two miles down, near Neyot light, one of the party, named William Winters, Jr., fell overboard and was drowned, notwithstanding the efforts of his companions, to save him. Winters was an Irishman, about thirty years of age, and has left a wife and three children.

Queer Revenue.—As the Presidential election in 1848, is to be held on one and the same day throughout the Union, the Magnetic Telegraph, which we hope will be in operation in every State by that time will give us the result in a few minutes after it is known.

Good Shot.—A fine good large fat coon made its appearance in the Delaware river, opposite Bristol one morning last week, which, after attracting the attention of the citizens and summer sojourners of that delightful village, paid the penalty of his temerity, and was made game of by Dr. Wier, who shot it in the head with a rifle from a small boat, at a distance of from one hundred and fifty to two hundred yards.

☞ The Courier man has been to Worcester, and while there paid a visit to the Insane Retreat under the care of Dr. Woodward, but whether to look up future accommodations for himself, or not, we are not advised.

☞ Peytona has challenged Fashion to run over the Union course on the first Monday in October, for 10,000.

☞ Rev. Leverett Griggs, of North Haven, succeeds Mr. Thompson, of the Tabernacle Church, New York, as pastor of the Chapel Street Church at New Haven.

Louisiana.—Hon. Isaac Johnson has been nominated by the democrats of Louisiana for Governor of that State, and T. Landry, Esq. for Lt. Governor.

☞ It is said that the estate of John Jacob Astor lost $100,000 by the late fire—about one-sixth of a year's income.

Large importations fill the coffers of the government, and empty the pockets of the people.

Henry Clay.

News from Texas.

Intelligence has at length been received, in regard to the Convention which assembled on the 4th inst. It is not official, but sufficiently authentic. It is contained in the New Orleans Pleasure of the 20th, and comes from a correspondent at Austin, under date of the 7th. He writes:

The convention assembled on the morning of the 4th, and unanimously elected Gen. Rusk to preside over its deliberations. A committee of fifteen was soon after appointed, who reported by their chairman, Judge Lipscomb, an ordinance assenting, on behalf of the people of Texas, to the terms of annexation proposed by the United States Government. It was adopted with one dissenting voice—but five members absent. It was engrossed and signed by all the members present.

After the necessary resolutions were passed for the transmission of the ordinance to the United States, a resolution was offered by Col. Love, and unanimously adopted—"That the members wear crape on their left arm for one month as a testimony of regret for the decease of General Jackson."

To day a resolution was passed, requesting the President of the United States, in behalf of the people of Texas, to send troops forthwith to our frontier.

This resolution is a sanction of what the Executive has already done.

The Hon. K. L. Anderson, Vice President of Texas, died on the 10th inst., at Fanthrop's, Montgomery county, of fever.

The following appointments have been made by the President:

Hon. Ebenezer Allen, Secretary of State.
Hon. W. B. Ochiltree, Attorney General.
Hon. J. A. Greer, Secretary of the Treasury.

[*From the Union Extra, of the 29th.*]

Final Annexation of Texas.

We published recently the late important news on this subject. We now give the interesting communication of Major Donelson, Charge d' Affaires:

Legation of the United States,
Austin, Texas, July 6, 1845.

Sir: The undersigned, charge d' affaires of the United States, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 5th inst., transmitting a certified copy of the ordinance adopted by the convention of Texas, accepting the proposals, conditions, and guarantees contained in the first and second sections of the joint resolution of the Congress of the United States for the admission of Texas as a State of the Union.

This ordinance shall be immediately forwarded by a special message to the President of the United States, who will receive it with the gratification its dignity and importance are so well calculated to produce in every patriotic heart. Texas has thus manifested to the world, with a unanimity unparalleled in the disposition of a debated political question, her preference of an association with the republican States composing the federal Union, over all the advantages, real or imaginary, that were held out to her as a separate nation. With a discrimination quickened by her contact with foreign influence, she has learned in her battle-fields, and in her civil experience, the necessity of union among the votaries of freedom; and in voluntarily agreeing to take her place hereafter as a sovereign member of the American confederacy, she has paid a tribute to the cause of popular government, which will command the admiration of the world.

From the date of this ordinance, Texas will have acquired a right to the protection of the United States, and the undersigned is happy to inform you that the President of the United States has taken steps to afford this protection in the most effective manner against in her Mexican and Indian invasions.

That the deliberations of the convention, thus far distinguished by calmness and prudence, may produce a constitution for Texas, as perfect as her trials in the achievement of her independence and liberty have been great and triumphant, is the sincere hope of both the government and people of the United States: to the expression of which, the undersigned begs leave to add the satisfaction with which he subscribes himself, with sentiments of great regard for yourself, and the honorable body over which you preside,

Your very obedient servant,
A. J. DONELSON.

To the Hon. Thos. J. Rusk,
President of the Convention, now in session.

☞ The New York Tribune relates the following: "A most reprehensible joke was perpetrated by a young clergyman, and some very foolish young men and women, on board the Delaware, day before yesterday. The victims of this serious hoax are a young gentleman and lady, scarcely at all acquainted with each other, who were *married in fun*, during the pleasure excursion; but found out, on getting ashore, that the voyage, upon which they had embarked, promised to be longer than they had intended—being for life and death. The gentleman behaves very gallantly on the subject, and leaves the matter entirely to the choice of the lady. If she chooses to consider herself as a bride, he will accept, in earnest, the hand he took in sport. The lady, however, we believe, is much mortified and chagrined at the affair. The young clergyman, who could behave so thoughtlessly, ought to travel to Jordan, and 'tarry till his beard be grown.'"

Father Bauer, the Roman Catholic Priest of Cabotville, Mass., visited his spiritual charge, in Northampton, on Sunday before last. Learning that the 'critter' had been among them, he visited the churches, and the way the jugs were demolished 'was a caution' to sinners. Repeats reaching his ears that the 'stuff was sold at a certain shanty, he repaired to the premises, accompanied by one of the contractors. The occupant thereof denied that he had any liquor in his possession; and, with eye in hand, forbid any intrusion upon his premises,—committing an assault upon Mr. L. and threatening Father Bauer.—The man was brought before a magistrate the next morning for assault and was fined $6 and costs, and ordered to give bonds, in the sum of $200, to keep the peace for three months. For his inability to comply with the sentence, he was committed. Subsequently the Sheriff discovered a hole under the shanty, in which he succeeded in capturing, on a writ for debt, *forty gallons of whisky, and half a barrel of ale!* So the poor fellow got his own jugs emptied, and himself thrust into the *County jug* besides.

The steamship Unicorn, one of the Cunard line of steamers from Boston to Liverpool, has been bought by a company of American and Spanish capitalists for 10,000 dollars, and is to run between New York and Havana.

Effects of the Weather.—Fifty three persons, it is said, have died in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and intermediate places, since Saturday week, from the effects of the extreme heat, directly or indirectly.

A rare meeting.—It is stated in the New Hampshire Patriot, that there was a meeting a Henniker, in that State, of seven brothers, named Wood, whose united ages were 453 years, or an average of 64 1-2 years. They had never all been together before, as was supposed, even in childhood; and now met probably for the *last*, as well as the *first* time.

A man in the Room.—A lady from this city, with her daughters, arrived at Albany recently for Saratoga. During the night the room occupied by them was entered by some of the "fancy," and jewelry and other valuables taken to a considerable amount.—The thief was a considerate man, for he left all the clothing of the ladies, and took only what he considered the superfluities. A fashionable rogue was arrested, but as he was connected with a gang, and the property has not been found, conviction is difficult, although his guilt is undoubted. What must have been the sensation of the ladies in the morning, with the mercury at 90 deg., when they found that a man had been in the room undiscovered!

Horrible Tragedy in Algiers.

The last accounts from Algiers bring intelligence of one of the most atrocious and diabolical crimes or massacres that ever occurred in the history of any age or nation. It is thus recorded in the *Reforme*, Parisian paper:—"On the 18th of June, the expedition arrived before the grotto of the Dahara, in which the Arabs had taken refuge. Two of these hillocks (mamelons) are united by a sort of natural wall of nearly 100 metres in breadth, which crowns a very deep ravin. This wall is called the Coupure. It forms one of the largest grottoes of the Dahara, and since the time of the Turks, the Arab tribes have here found a refuge against tyranny. The Eastern one side has two entrances, placed the one above the other. On the other side, there are only very narrow fissures. Colonel Pelissier drew up his forces in front of the large openings. A hot fire was raised from the openings, which was answered by a fusillade from the troops that was less effective than it would otherwise have been from the darkness of the place. During this time the troops were busy gathering bundles of wood, and heaping up stubble and other rubbish. Colonel Pelissier intended nothing less than to smoke out from the thousands of Arabs whom he supposed to be huddled up in these subterranean caverns. The business commenced. The combustibles were thrown into the ravine. Fire was put to them, and the fire was kept up till evening. This occured on the 19th of June.

On the morning of the 20th, the Arabs ventured to come out of the cavern. They came to accept the proposition of the Colonel. They were ready to pass through the camp, where they could see the immense heaps prepared for their destruction, the lighted torches, &c. They returned to their caverns there to perish with their wives, their children, and their property. The conditions made by Colonel Pelissier were so severe that they could not listen to them. Then the fire commenced. It lasted the whole day from two o'clock, and was continued throughout the night. The orders were kept to this detestible work by gangs, and it was, I assure you, a frightful duty for them amidst the heart-rending cries and sounds which arose from the interior. For a long time the fire raged in a double outlook at the (the entrances to the cavern, but on the 20th there only remained a mass of half burnt and smouldering charcoal, and all sounds from the interior had ceased. It was decided that the cavern should be entered. A thousand persons were accumulated in this horrible dungeon, from which there was no escape. At the bottom dead bodies were found smouldering, the faces of the visitors being pressed against the fissures of the rock, in the frantic hope of getting a mouthful of air to breathe. Almost seventy persons, who were still living, expired as soon as they were brought into the open air. Objects died from being crushed by pieces of rock, which were detached by the heat. A great number were found with stabs of yatagans upon their bodies. Some had a great number of wounds, and it was evident that in the course of that dreadful night, and in the midst of the horrible darkness, a terrible struggle had occured, of which these were the marks. Already nearly six hundred bodies have been taken out of the cavern, and there are many more yet in it, which we have been unable to reach. Eight hundred men, women, and children have perished. The whole of the Ribas is exterminated."

Matrimony and Strategy.

On Wednesday a rather genteel looking man of this vicinity came to town in search of a gentleman upon whom she had claims sufficient to ground an action in law for breach of promise, determined, in some way or other, to bring the wandering lover to his senses. Her search was crowned with success—she found him at a tavern enjoying the soothing influence of a glass of the 'liquid,' and in a condition commonly described by 'pretty well lapped come you so.' A consultation was had between the parties and immediate marriage agreed upon. To this end they repaired to the house of one of the girl's acquaintances and the parson summoned for. A border case than the groom never stood to profess before Heaven. By the law of our gospel the right leg of his absentee was broke to an intimate correspondent with the top of his own little boot, and the other was an absolute impediment to the use of his sinister pedal extremity—a sad affair indeed! His shirt looked as if it had somehow, had worn but unwashed, through the whole line of his ancestors, extending as far back as Noah's flood. In drawing inchape he blundered through the responses of the ceremony, and in thankfulness he promised to love, cherish and protect the unfortunate specimen of human frailty that stood by his side.

In an hour after the company the bride brought her husband from a tavern in a totally state of intoxication. After considerable persuasion, for part, they started for a home in the country. They proceeded a mile or two, when the husband became too drunk to go any farther, and his affectionate bride 'laid him up to dry' in a fence corner. Here he snoozed away the balance of the day, his partner watching faithfully by his side until sundown, at which time they returned to town to obtain shelter for the night. Upon the next morning the bride was seen at the tavern door vainly endeavoring to induce her husband on the homeward way but he was still drunk and heeded not her persuasions. When ultimately became of the romantic couple we know not.

Magistrates Home.

The Mutual Insurance Companies.—The late fire in this city has, among other rumors, started one that has been taken advantage of to throw discredit upon the good name of the merchants of the city who compromise the stockholders of these Companies. The Evening Post notices these subject happily in the most proper way, which we copy, and fully endorse.—*N. Y. Express.*

Fire Insurance.—The Boston Post has fallen into an error with regard to the condition of the accounts of our Mutual Companies since the fire. The error is, however, a very natural one, for many parties have been very industrious in propagating the rumor that the subscription notes could not be collected, parties who had given them having now refused to fulfil their promises. There is no truth whatever in this rumor. It is in itself a direct slander of dishonesty and bad faith on many of our merchants, without the slightest foundation. There is not one of them, we will venture to say, who has laid himself open to such an accusation.

From those who are the most likely to be well informed on this subject, we have ascertained the origin of this three black crow story. Some of the Mutual companies propose to cancel their outstanding policies, as they are not now in a condition to carry on the business. One of them, we understand, has dismissed all its officers and clerks, and is winding up its affairs to the most economical footing. It had not been long enough in existence to weather the great and unparalleled calamity by which it was overtaken. Some parties, insured by them with policies having yet some time to run, maintain that they are entitled to have a proportionate amount of premium returned, or deducted from the premium notes.

There is not a solitary instance where a note given as one of the original subscription notes, has been contested, and the character of the parties by whom these notes were furnished, ought to be sufficiently well known to prevent the existence of such a supposition.

A New Dog Story.—A Brooklyn paper states that a nobleman lately, for a large wager, rode round the whole boulevard of that city, in a light, two-wheeled carriage, drawn by eighteen small Russia terriers, harnessed six abreast. He drove them with whip and reins at full speed, followed by all the fashionable and sporting men of that city, accomplishing the task in thirty-three minutes. After it was over, the charioteer coolly released the dogs from their harness, wrapped each of them in a blanket, placed them in his own carriage, into which one of his grooms also stepped, and returned with them to his lordship's residence. The nobleman himself walked home, having pocketed six hundred pounds by his feat.—*Courier.*

Only an Acquaintance."—A laughable mistake happened some time ago at a funeral at Marylebone. The clergyman had gone on with the service until he came to that place which says, "Our deceased *brother or sister*," without knowing whether the deceased was male or female. He turned to one of the mourners, and asked whether it was a brother or a sister. The man very innocently replied—"No relation at *all*, sir, only an acquaintance."

ORIGINAL STAINED

MOUSTACHES.

Respectfully dedicated to those who have more hair upon the face, than brains in the head.

"His young beard was fair as equal grace,
Both of the wisdom and his face."
— Rochester.

"What's them are things growing out of your upper lip, Mister?" asked a country Yankee of a coxcomb, whom he met with the other day.

"Sir," exclaimed the dandy, fiercely raising his mitten, and bristling up to the interrogator—"what business is that to you, sir?"

"Oh, no business of any consequence, to speak on," replied the Yankee; "I jest axed for information, not being much acquainted with them are things."

"Well, sir," returned the gallant, angrily, "what if you aint acquainted with 'em? Must a fellow of your cloth have the impudence to question a gentleman of mine?"

"Is that really your cloth, Mister, or the tailor's," asked the countryman.

The tailor's!" exclaimed the coxcomb, fiercely—what do you mean by that? Do you mean to insinuate that I—S'death I sar, I'll not——

"Well, I thought as much," returned the yankee, carelessly sticking his hand into his breeches pocket, and standing still before the dandy; "I thought you never intended to pay for them."

"What's that to you whether I pay for them or not? Hav'nt I a right to manage as I please with my own Tailor—to pay him, or let it alone?"

"Why Mister, that depends very much on what sort of a bargain you made. If your tailor agrees to let you cheat him, why that's his look out, not mine. But you did not tell me what you called them are things on your upper lip."

"—ee, you're an impudent puppy, sir."

"—ge I heard you say. Now father's got a tarrier dog—but he did'nt tarry much, I can tell you—he'll kill three rats in two seconds—but as I was saying, father's got a tarrier dog that's turned tough and hairy about the mouth—but Lord! he ain't a circumstance to you. He'd cling his tail between his legs if he was to see you, and—it is it-is-it! and run to the end of the world without stopping. My gracious! how like the devil you look with them are things.

"Look! why sos, they are all the go now.—There's no finished gentleman but what wears mustaches."

"Mustyshers do you call them? Well by hoky, they are musty and rusty too. They look very much like the latter end of your dogs tail, when he brushes it on the floor. Faugh! I would'nt touch 'em no more than—"

"Touch 'em sar, if you offer to put your finger on them, I'll cuse you within an inch of your life, I will sar."

"What with that are switch, Mister? I sh'ud'nt mind it any more than I should an aint straw."

"Well, sar, touch my mustaches, and see if you don't get it."

"Touch your moustychers. Why I'd as lives touch old chews of tobacker that have just been spit out. Touch 'em indeed! Why, Mister I wouldn't touch 'em with the tongs. I can't conceive, for my life, what should induce any human critter to wear such darned nasty looking things as them."

"Nasty looking do you call'm? Sar, you have no taste. Nasty looking indeed! Why they are all the admiration of the ladies."

"Ladies, ha! ha! ha! They must have a queer notion any how. But there are women folks, one unaccountably fond of puppies and such like animals; and I have seen'em fondle and kiss 'em as they were human critters. But Lord! I don't see how any woman could let her lips come within cus shot of your'n. Admiration of the ladies!"

"Do you question what I say, sar?"

"Why, Mister, I dont know what kind of ladies you have in the city here. But one thing I can tell you—our country gals would no more let you touch 'em than they would a toad—they're very particular what comes in contact with their lips. But Mister how do you do? Hain't you a mighty pleasant smell in the house of hairs and brushes do you eat. How do you go to work to get the victles into your mouth, with them are things hanging over it, like a hedge hangs over a ditch? Do you eat meat and fish the? —or do you live on spoon victels?"

"It's none of your business, sar, what I live on. I board at seven dollars a week, and eat what I please, sar, and drink what I please."

"Seven dollars a week! my gracious! we get board and washing and all in the country for a dollar and fifty cents; but I spose they ask you five dollars and a half extra for them are mustychers. Faugh!! I would'nt have 'em at the table for ten dollars.'

"What a fool I am to stand here talking to a man of your cloth.'

Thus saying the man with the moustachios flourished his dandy switch, wheeled about and swaggered on. He had gone but a few steps when the Yankee hawled after him—

"Mister! Mister do you want to buy a currycomb? I've got some real fine ones, with teeth on both sides. They are hang up I can tell you.

"Down your currycombs and you be."

"Don't swear Mister, nor go off in a passion—I intend no offence in what I've said. But I must say, you're the dandiest ugly looking man in the town I ever did see in my life.'

Waking up the wrong Passenger.—Some years since, a well known military gentleman and musical amateur of Philadelphia, being on a visit to his numerous friends in Gotham, was to encounter there the head of the far famed Frank Johnson. He forthwith engaged the "colored troop" to accompany him, together with two or three vocalists, on the following evening, on a serenading tour to the residence of this distinguished friends in various quarters of the town. They everywhere met with the most rapturous reception, and were often invited in, to partake of the hospitalities of the families whom they serenaded. Between two and three o'clock in the morning they arrived opposite to the residence, (as they supposed) of a most lovely lady, to whom the leader of the serenade movement had well nigh lost his heart upon a very casual acquaintance. Here was poured forth the wealth of their instrumental as well as vocal powers. But not the slightest appreciation or approbation was manifested; all was silence; no casement bled rustled, no inner curtain rustled. At length, while the prime mover of the entertainment was singing in a most tender style the closing stanza of "Home, sweet Home," a light suddenly gleamed through the fanlight of the entry; steps were heard approaching, the door was unbolted and a cadaverous 'table human,' in night-gown and night-cap,' the latter surmounted by a broad brimmed Quaker hat, stepped out upon the door-stoop, and holding the candle above his head, that he might better survey the rather 'mixed' company of performers, addressed the last singer with, 'Friend, thee seems to think there is no place like home—like thy sweet, sweet home.' I think thee said; now, why doesn't thee go to thy home? Thee surely is not wanted here—neither thee nor thy friends!" and the door was closed behind the speaker. Perhaps a better blanket never curtailed a 'water-cure' subject of Graffenberg, than was felt to come down upon that corps of musicians and their employer, when the little white skirts of that vanishing Quaker disappeared along the hall.

A Kentucky Fight.—*Game to the last!* A gentleman whose veracity, if ever *doubted* will never again be impeached, lately returned to this city, from a tour out West, tells of a fight he witnessed in the back woods of Kentucky. He says a gang of men had assembled at a drinking house, and a quarrel and fight ensued. So desperate was the conflict that every man in the party had his eyes gouged out, and when none could see where to strike, they would get down to the floor, feel round till they found an eye, then replacing it in the socket, would take a squint through it, and 'go at it again.'

Mr. Paine Again.—Rochester, &c. The Worcester Spy, of Wednesday morning, says that the citizens of Oxford had a meeting on Tuesday at North Oxford, for the purpose of taking such measures as would quiet the excitement in the mind of the public in relation to the extraordinary occurrences which are alleged to have recently taken place in that vicinity, and for bringing the supposed offenders to condign punishment. After a careful examination, it was concluded that the course most proper to take, would be for Capt. Paine to make a formal complaint under oath. Capt. P. declined complying with their proposition, or taking any farther action in accordance with their desires.

The selectmen now consider themselves absolved from any future trouble in the matter.

Mr Paine has sent the following letter to the editor of the Worcester Transcript:

North Oxford, July 29th, '45.

To the Editor of the Transcript:

Dear Sir; Please ask the people to suspend their judgment for a few days. My motives are governed by circumstances which if disclosed at present would defeat the ends of justice.

Yours,
H. M. PAINE.

"*A perfect Heaven in New York.*"—Such was the strong expression used by Capt. Duspan of the Cleopatra to us this morning in relation to the changed state of things which met his view upon his arrival at the Steamboat Wharf in New York on Friday morning. As he placed his boat alongside the wharf, he opened his eyes with perfect amazement—not a hackman, not a cab man, truck man, or even a porter was to be discovered any where. The gates, too, opening into the street were all closed, and every thing on and about the wharf was as deserted and still as if no such nuisances as New York hack-men, cab-men, hotel-runners, pickpockets, bullies and rowdies generally, had ever infested the spot. What it all meant was a mystery. The Captain stepped ashore, and walking to the street he there discovered every cab and hack driver, sitting bolt upright, each on his own seat, and every truck man standing on or beside his own cart *waiting*, in solemn silence all, *for customers*. As he made his appearance at the gate, one of the hack men, a wag in his way, ventured to turn towards him and in an under tone to say—"Captain, I'm sorry I hav'nt got a printed bill of the play for you!" The Capt. moved on, and upon inquiry soon found that the new Mayor had issued an edict, and sent a body of the newly constituted police to enforce its strict observance, that hack men, dray men, &c., should not be suffered to leave their seats until called for by some one requiring their services. The passengers are thus permitted quietly to leave the boat and select a carriage, drey or porter, at their option, while the baggage is taken from the boat by the hands on board, and deposited in a convenient spot for removal thence to the carriages.

If the Mayor of Gotham will only carry out what he has thus begun, he will deserve, and be sure to receive the hearty thanks of the traveling public.

Courier.

ITEMS.

Montreal.—A letter in the Gazette says:—"The Americans are literally besieging this city, crowding Hotels, filling stages, and forming companies parties about the streets of Montreal. This morning, nearly forty arrived at Bancoe's Hotel, in stages from the upper Lakes, mostly from Philadelphia and New York, all bound for Quebec. The military parades, the Priests in their black funeral robes, the compact stone blocks, the clean macadamized and wooden pavements, together with the exceedingly agreeable aspect of the place, all tend to delight our friends with Montreal, so utterly unlike any American city."

☞ A little daughter of Mrs. Bassett, a family connection of Henry White, Esq. of this city, died on her passage to this city on Saturday last. What renders her loss peculiarly afflicting is the fact that her husband died a few months since and being borne out by the late fire in New York, was on her passage to her friends in this city when she lost her only child.—*N. H. Register.*

Execrable.—"Why don't you take the pledge," as the woman said to her "gude man" when she handed him the little 'un.

☞ *Money Recovered.*—$3162 of the $5000 gold coin stolen from the proprietors of Adams' Express, was found by accident yesterday. A colored man engaged in clearing the pier at Peck slip after the departure of the Champion, picked up a half sovereign, which induced him to institute a search for more of the precious metal. On taking some coal out of a cavity between two of the logs of which the dock was built, a handkerchief, an old shirt sleeve, and some canvass bags, containing the sum above stated, were found, and it is supposed that nearly or quite all of the balance will be discovered before long.

Fatal Accident.—On Saturday afternoon about five o'clock, an accident took place at the Worcester Railroad Depot. We learn just as the engine and cars were entering the depot, the horses attached to the Weymouth stage, which was near the track, and in which were several passengers, backed on to the track, and came in contact with the engine. The consequences were that a passenger on the outside, Mr. Louis Holmes, a blacksmith belonging to East Weymouth, was thrown from his seat and almost instantly killed. He was literally crushed under the train. The stage was upset; one gentleman had his legs bruised badly, but the lady passengers escaped without injury. An inquest was held on the body of Holmes, and the jury returned a verdict of 'accidental death.' We learn that the driver was much to blame, having no business to be in such dangerous proximity to the cars.—*Boston Times.*

Rye.—Three bunches of rye have been brought into our office, each of which grew from one kernel of seed. One contains 50 stalks, one 55, and the other 65. The first produced 22,000 kernels, the second 2340, and the last 2000 kernels, and in weight, over a quarter of a pound. They grew on the farm of Mr. Amos Ruggles of Hardwick, and we are told that his fields abound with similar specimens, these having been taken as a sample. We are not much versed in such matters, but we think this about as great a yield of rye from a single seed as can be found.—*Barre Gazette.*

A fire was discovered in the lower story of the Mt. Holyoke Seminary on Monday morning, during the storm, but it was extinguished without doing much injury. Several hundred young ladies of the Institution were roused from their dreams rather more suddenly than was usual or convenient.

Lightning.—During a thunder shower Monday afternoon, the house of C. & W. B. Bliss, in Worcester, was struck by lightning. The Worcester Transcript states that "the fluid passed along the ridge pole, tearing off the shingles upon the roof, and entering the gable end of the house, took a downward direction, breaking a looking glass in the attic, running around the wire of a bonnet that lay upon a bed in the room, thence into the casing of the wall and down into the chamber beneath, shivering to atoms another looking glass, before which an old lady, the mother of Mr. Bliss, was standing, and then passing out without further injury. Several persons in the house escaped unhurt.

Some weeks since a paragraph appeared in the papers, stating that Mr. John Clay, youngest son of the Hon. Henry Clay, had been confined in the Lunatic Asylum, at Lexington for insanity. We are gratified to learn that the indisposition which affected Mr. Clay was temporary, and that he entirely recovered in a few days, and is perfectly restored to health.

Destructive Fire in Baltimore.

A fire occurred about half past three o'clock this morning, (says the Baltimore Patriot of Tuesday evening,) at the "Franklin Works," about seven miles from Baltimore, owned by Messrs Wethered & Brothers, in a large three story building, used as a wool house and store. The extensive building and, a large stock of wool, and most of the goods in the store, were entirely consumed. The loss we understand will probably be from $20,00 to 30,000.

One way to stop a frightened horse when he is running away, is for the crowd on all sides to 'sing out, at the top of their lungs, "whoa!—whoa!" and give him a general broadside of hats and canes, and to poke umbrellas at him.

California is Coming.—We learn by our exchange papers that the citizens of California have organized an independent government similar to that of Texas and the United States. Large bodies of emigrants are also starting for that beautiful country from Missouri and the other Western States. The carpenter at the Capitol may as well be getting two new seats prepared for the forthcoming Senators from the new State of California.—*U. S. Washington Journal.*

Another Hoax.—Some malicious or reckless correspondent of the New York Herald, has perpetrated a hoax upon them, by stating that a serious rebellion had taken place at Trinity College, Hartford, on account of the interference of the Senior Professor with the students in the ceremony of laying the corner stone of a new College building in process of erection. In consequence of their interference, the Herald's correspondent states that the Professors were pelted with brickbats, their furniture smashed, &c., till they were compelled to fly to the city. The Hartford Courant of yesterday, published the following disclaimer:

"We are requested to state that an article which appeared in the N. Y. Herald of yesterday, as a communication from this city, in relation to circumstances said to have occurred at Trinity College, has no foundation in fact."

POSTSCRIPT.

Burning of the Ocean House.

From the Boston Times of this (Tuesday) morning we learn some further particulars of the burning of the Ocean House at Newport, to which allusion is made in another part of our paper. The Times copies from the Providence papers.

The establishment was owned by a company of gentlemen in Newport and was insured at the Atlantic Office in this city for $8000, Providence Mutual Office for $4000; and in Hartford at the Hartford Office for $6,000, Protection Office for $8,000, and Ætna Office for $6,000. The destruction of this establishment in the midst of the fashionable season, must be a severe loss to the proprietors, as well as a great public inconvenience.

The stables attached to the house were not destroyed.

Atlantic House,
Newport, August 5, 2 o'clock, P. M.

The Ocean House is prostrate, consumed by fire, and its 300 guests have no place for their accommodation.

The visitors have requested you to consider the urgency of the case, and to proceed hither immediately with your steamer to take them away.

Communicate this to the Providence Journal.

The fire originated in the kitchen, and in one hour the whole mass was in flames. Much of the furniture and baggage was saved. Some persons were injured by the falling of the building, and it is feared some lives lost.

ABM. A. POTTER,
Proprietor of the Atlantic House.

To Capt. Comstock.

Postscript.—We learn from Capt. John W. Richmond, who left Newport at 6 o'clock P. M. that one body had been taken from the ruins which was Samuel Fowler Gardner, Esq. of Newport. It was also feared that Mr. White, (late of the city hotel in this city,) connected with the House, was also burnt, as he has not been seen since the fire.

More Particulars.—We received the Providence evening papers last night, and quote from the Transcript.

The Massachusetts, which went to Newport last night, arrived this morning with a small number of passengers, and confirms the melancholy intelligence of the death of Samuel Fowler Gardner, Esq., of Newport. His body had been found Mr Barney White, who was missing, was absent from Newport at the time of the fire. It is feared that several other persons have been killed, as there were four or five firemen on the roof when it fell in.

Since writing the above, we have seen a gentleman who came up from Newport in the Massachusetts, who informs us that it is satisfactorily ascertained that no other person is missing.

The proprietors of the Ocean House have taken some unoccupied building, where they are making preparations to accomodate their friends. The greater portion of the visitors at the Ocean House have obtained lodgings at private houses in the town.

We have used "Ferre's Shaving Cream." It is a superior compound for shaving and surpasses any thing ever used by us. After shaving with this soap we passed among the ladies as a beardless youth.—*Northampton Dem.*

It is evidently the intention to use strenuous exertions to induce the invalid to make a trial of Mr. Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative. Being devoid of any species of deceit or quackery, it certainly has more claims on the notice of the sick than any other medicine. The Medical Faculty in many instances of its individual members, with characteristic honesty, have even ordered it for their patients, finding often that the usual remedies do not suit peculiarities of diseases of the Chest and Lungs. This is praiseworthy, and we hope such disinterested feeling will be shown by others of the same profession until it shall have a trial in every case.

MARRIED.

In New London, July 23d., Mr. Antone F. Jackson of New London, and Miss Elizabeth Church of Waterford.

In New Haven, July 23d., George Mygatt and Ellen P. Rice, daughter of the late Reuben Rice.

In Guilford, July 23d., Mr. Wm. Nash of Westport, and Miss Clara Hall, of Guilford.

In Derby, July 28th., Mr. Henry B. Jay, of Danbury, and Miss Elizabeth Sparks of the former place.

May *sparks* from this union,
Fair girls and brave boys,
Make the altar of love
But a nest for young joys.

DIED.

In New London, on the 30th inst., Mr. George Potter, aged 78 years.

In Woodbury, on the 20th ult., Mrs. Ruth, aged 78 years, widow of Hon. Nathaniel Smith, late one of the Judges of the Superior Court of Connecticut.

In Colchester, on the 19th inst, Gideon Quash, (colored) aged 91. He was a pensioned soldier of the revolutionary army, and during a portion of the time was a sentinel of the illustrious Washington.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF NORWICH.

ARRIVED.

July 29. Sip Brunette, Smith, fm Prov.
Sch Daniel Webster, Delano, fm Colchester.
Sch Diamond, Stimson, fm Camden.
Stp Lady Adams, Palmer, fm N. Y.
30 Steam Sch Quinebaugh, Williams, fm NY
July 31. Sch Othello, Smalley, fm Calais.
Sip Andrew Jackson, Ewen, fm Albany.
Aug. 1 Sip Globe, Smith, fm New York.
2 Steam Sch Pietucket, Gear, fm N. Y.
3 Sch Jane Sally Frances, Story fm Kingston.
Sip Crusade, Nash, fm N. Y.

WANTED.—Soap Grease and Ashes in exchange for family Soap. Apply to the subscriber. HENRY S. GRACE, Allen street.
Norwich July 11, 1845. w34 tw39

FARE REDUCED!

At No. 151-2 Shetucket-street.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of all descriptions repaired in the best manner and warranted at short notice and at much less than the usual prices.

For cleaning Lever Watches $1,00
" " Lepine and Horizontal do .75
" " Common do .50
" Main Spring, 1,00
" Verges, 1,00
" Lunette Glasses, .25
" Common, .12 1-2

Watches, CLOCKS and Jewelry of all kinds for sale. Cheap Gold Lever watches full jeweled from $18 to $75; Lepines do. from $30 to $35; Silver Lever full jeweled from $16 to $20; Lepines from $12 to $14; Horizontal from $14 to $16. Gold guard Chains $10 to $16; Gold Pencils $2 to $5; Gold and plated Buckets, Gold keys, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Silver Thimbles, Pencils and Spectacles and a thousand of other articles which will be sold—*amazingly cheap.* Second hand watches constantly on hand and for sale cheap. Old Gold and silver taken in exchange.
WM. N. LEWIS, Agent.
Norwich, Aug. 5th, 1845. 3mw37 tw39

Notice.

THE YOUNG MEN'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY, will hold their regular meetings on Friday evening of each week, at their room in the Vestry of the Central Baptist Church. A Lecture may be expected each week from some members of the Society.

The public generally are invited to attend.
J. E. TAYLOR, Rec. Secretary.
Norwich, July 23d, 1845. w36 tw38

THE STOVE,

AFTER all, which combines every desirable quality for cooking in Summer and Winter, as well as for fuel, is

RIGGS' AIR-TIGHT COOKING STOVE.

In addition to the convenience found in other Stoves, this has a summer apartment for Cooking, which operates without sensible heating the body of the Stove, and consequently without the usual inconvenience of an overheated room in summer, and at a less expense for fuel, than would be required for a charcoal furnace; while for winter, the capacities of the Stove may be enlarged to any desirable extent, and thus adapted to the coldest weather.

The proprietor has devoted much time in endeavoring to make a Stove suited as well to the different seasons of the year, as the varied wants of the Kitchen—and from the rapid sales of this Stove, and the universal favor with which it has been received, it is confidently believed to possess important advantages over any other now before the public.

For sale by HEATH & POTTER.
Norwich, Aug. 6, 1845. w37 tw39

DAMAGED COTTON.—45 Crates Cotton, damaged by the late fire in New York, now landing and for sale by
WHITAKER, HAMMOND & CO.
Commerce st.—Aug. 4 w37 tw39

Wind.

A HENRY will make to order FANNING MILLS and do repairing at short notice. Central Wharf, Cook's steeple Building.
Aug. 4 3mw37 tw39

HENRY S. COOK,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAVING procured various styles for

Boys' Clothes,

is now prepared to CUT and MAKE in a superior manner, every description of Clothes, for Boys from 2 to 15 years of age.

☞ *FASHIONS* received monthly.

Please Call at

15 SHETUCKET STREET. 15

☞ The strictest Punctuality will be an invariable Rule. ☜

☞ Wanted Immediately ☜ 3 or 4 Girls to learn the tailoring business. To those that apply soon good encouragement will be given.

June 24 tw 28 w31

CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE.

JUST RECEIVED

From Liverpool by ship

ARBURTON, of New York.

75 *Crates of*

CROCKERY!!

WHICH, with our former stock, comprises one of the largest assortments to be found in this state, embracing every variety of common goods and the most fashionable styles, and all of the best quality.

☞ N. B.—As the above goods have been delayed several months in their arrival, they will now be sold lower at *Wholesale* than the New York and Boston prices, in order to make room for fall goods, soon to arrive.

Also—A full assortment of GLASS WARE and CHINA.

Purchasers are requested to call and see for themselves.
GAGER & HAVENS.
July 26, 6w36 tw38. 33 Shetucket st.

YOUNG LADIES'

SEMINARY.

MISS BASSETT, will open on Monday the 4th of August, in the city of Norwich, a School for young Ladies, in which will be taught the Higher and Common branches of education including the French and Latin Languages.

Miss B., will be happy to exhibit to all those who may take an interest in her School, testimonials of her ability from sources the most respectable. Further particulars may be learned by calling on Miss B., at the house of Mr. Wm. Faulkner, No. 36, Shetucket-st., one door north of the American House, Norwich.

TERMS.

English branches, including Mathematics, Philosophy, Chemistry, &c. 4,00
French or Latin, in addition to the above 5,00
French and Latin, " " " " " 6,00

References.—Mr. J. P. Bruce, Principal of Female Seminary, Hartford, Conn.
Rev. L. Bennett, Rector of Christ Church, Guilford, Conn.
R. D. Smith, Esq., Guilford, Conn.
Rev. William F. Morgan, Rector of Christ Church, Norwich, Conn.
July 15, 1845. 8w

For Sale.

A Valuable Water Privilege (perhaps one of the best in Connecticut) with about 4 or 5 acres of land adjoining, on which is a Grist Mill, Saw-Mill and building erected for a Comb Factory with the machinery for making Ivory Combs, (or without the machinery.)

Said property will be sold at auction on the premises unless previously disposed of at private sale on Tuesday, the 11th day of November, 1845.

Also for sale, a two story dwelling house &c. standing within about 30 rods of the mills.

The above property is situated in the town of Stonington about one mile and a half west of the landing on the river at Essex. For further particulars enquire of Humphrey Williams on the premises or of either of the subscribers in Essex.

H. L. CHAMPLIN,
JARED C. REDFIELD,
EZRA S. MATHER.
Essex, July 28, 1845. w37 tw38

C. BRINCKERHOFF'S

HEALTH RESTORATIVE.

In the hope to obtain relief where it seems denied to the sick, we lay hold on straws like drowning men. Thus it is that thousands are the quickly hurried on to the yawning grave in consequence of catching those bane boats that are not able to obtain them, and they sink. Remember, then, while in apparent health, that if you have taken sick with predisposing symptoms of diseased lungs, or with a marked attack of real Cough, Cold, Liver Complaint, Consumption, or Pain in the Chest and Side, that you can find relief and cure by the prompt use of Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative. Give it your confidence, use it fairly and in accordance with the prescribed directions, and your help is certain without even a shadow of doubt, by the favor of Heaven. In spite of all opposition obtain some of it, and secretly even, if you must, but boldly if you can, use it faithfully and honestly with justice to your own case, and to the credit of the medicine. The result we will warrant, to reach and even exceed your best anticipations. We plead with the sick to try this remedy; we are anxious that all should share in its happy effects, and we are urged to it solely by the promptings of the philanthropic motive of aiding the sufferer. Never give up your case as hopeless while Mr. Brinckerhoff's Restorative is yet untried—in that we confidently predict a banishment of even a predisposition of Consumptive disease. The following certificate is from Dr. Chilton, the well known New York chemist.

"I have analyzed a bottle of medicine called 'C. Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative;' and find that it does not contain Mercury, or any other metallic preparation, nor opium in any of its forms. It is composed of vegetable matter entirely."

James R. Chilton, M. D.

C. BRINCKERHOFF, Proprietor, N. Y
Horace Everett, U. S. Agent.
Principal Office, 96 Hudson street, New York.
SAMUEL TYLER 138 Main street, Norwich,
WM. S. TYLER, 121 Water street, do.
are agents for the above medicine.
Aug. 1st, 1845. 1m37

OAK HALL

FOR THE

SUMMER MONTHS,

JUNE, JULY, and AUGUST.

MAGNIFICENT, CHASTE, AND ORIGINAL DESIGNS FOR REMODELLED,

"OAK HALL,"

FOR SPRING TRADE.

OPENING OF OAK HALL FOR 3 MONTHS!

Advice to Professional Men, Merchants, Clerks with moderate salaries, Farmers, Mechanics, Seamen, Firemen, and others,

VISIT OAK HALL.

ARRIVAL OF SPRING and SUMMER GOODS.

To Wholesale Dealers.

THE OPENING

TO-MORROW MORNING,

For Three Months.

I WOULD again most respectfully inform the citizens of Boston, and strangers visiting the city, (after a delay of six weeks, during which time I have not been idle,) I have completed my arrangements on the most

Magnificent Scale,

greatly surpassing my former arrangements. The Hall is splendidly decorated, with almost

MAGIC ELEGANCE!

The architecture being Gothic, has given the artist an opportunity to display his taste to advantage.

The Painting,

which adorn the walls are so perfectly chaste and appropriate, that every one will be fully compensated for the trouble of visiting it. The design and effect of the interior, especially when

ILLUMINATED,

is unequalled in any store this side the Atlantic

Much praise is due to the artist,

M. Angelo Monte Lilla,

for his share in beautifying this establishment. I flatter myself that the good taste of my fellow citizens and townsmen will fully appreciate all I have done, as my establishment was the *first* and *only* one that adopted the

"Extreme Low Price system."

Before "OAK HALL" was in existence it was not an uncommon thing for gentlemen to pay from 40 to $50 for a suit of clothes. *For ONE HALF this sum, or less,* is

PERFECT AND ENTIRE SUIT

can be obtained at this establishment, cut and made with that ease and grace that distinguish my garments from others. From this

EMPORIUM OF FASHION,

first originated the Gothic style of Architecture in Boston, and oak painting, &c., now so much in fashion.

To those who have not visited this great

PLACE OF RESORT,

on account of the name of the street, I would most respectfully say that where my establishment is located was once the Court end of Boston, and at this time is visited and patronized by the most influential and respectable individuals.

REASONABLE PRICE,

and to be sure and have a Good Fitting Suit, but will set upon the form with ease, grace, and gentility.

FIVE GOOD REASONS

why you can purchase at Oak Hall less than at any other establishment in the United States:

First,—You do not have to pay me for your suit and the *individual's* that did not pay previous to you, as my business is cash on delivery.

Second.—If any garment made to order is not pleasing in every particular, it is no inconvenience to me to take it back, and make another, as really made garments are directly in my line.

Third.—I purchase my goods in large lots, extremely cheap, and give my customers the benefit, by selling them at the smallest advance.

Fourth.—I go by the motto—

LARGE SALES AND SMALL PROFITS

or as some say,

"No profits at all."

That I'll leave with my customers to decide.

Fifth.—My facilities are such at this time for doing a

LARGE BUSINESS;

that I can afford to sell at

Very Low Prices!

BOY'S CLOTHING.

I have lately added to my already extensive manufactory, rooms for the manufacture of Boy's Clothing, and shall keep a large supply of every variety and kind always on hand.

TO WHOLESALE DEALERS.

You will find the greatest variety of every style of fresh manufactured Clothing, adapted for Spring, to your different trades, and will be sold extremely low in large lots.

AT RETAIL.

One of the largest and best selected stocks of Fresh Spring and Summer Goods ever in "Oak Hall," and will be sold at the following low prices:

PANTALOONS.

2,500 pairs fancy Spring patterns of Satinet Pants, 1,75 to 2,50
3,000 " Steel Mixed " " 2,00 to 3,00
2,200 " Sheepe Gray " " 1,75 to 3,00
2,500 " Canada Gray " " 1,75 to 2,00
3,000 " Black Cassimere " " 3,00 to 6,00
3,000 " Lavender Cassimere " " 3,00 to 6,00
2,300 " super black " fancy stripe " 4,00 to 6,00
1,500 " super blue Broadcloth and Cassimere " 5,00 to 6,00

THIN COATS.

3,500 thin Coats and Sacks, American Gingham, 75 to 1,00
5,000 " " " " " 125 to 1,75
4,000 " " " " satin lining, 1,00 to 1
2,700 " " " " Webster Sheeting, 10 to 12
3,750 " " " " London Linen, 1,50 to 1,75
4,000 " " " " of Linen and other goods, 1,00 to 1,50

THIN PANTS.

8,000 pair thin Pants, of every quality of goods, at very low prices, ranging from 50 cents to $2,50 per pair.

VESTS.

6,000 light Vests, a very pretty fine for Spring, 50 to 1,00
6,500 dark Velvets, 75 to 1,50
2,500 fine " dark and light, 1,50 to 2,00
2,700 Satin Vests, Gauze and plain, 2,00 to 3,00

DRESS AND FROCK COATS.

1,500 super Dress Coats, all colors, black, blue, black, olive, &c. &c. from 6 to $18.
1,750 super Frock Coats, all colors, mulberry, brown, &c. &c. from 6 to $18.

All of the above cut in the latest style, and made expressly for SPRING and SUMMER, 1845.

500 Business Coats, at low prices, say from 3 to 4
2,200 Tweed Coats, water proof, &c. 3,50 to 5,00

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

Rich display of Furnishing Goods, at the following low prices, viz:

150 dozen white Shirts, linen bosoms, collars, and wristbands, 1,00 to 1,25 each
100 " white shirts, plain, 50 to 75 "
150 " fancy " 62½ to 87½ "
200 " twilled striped, 50 to 62½ "
25 " rich figured satin Shirts, 1,50 to 2,00
50 " " " " " 1,50 to 2,00
50 " " " " " 1,50 to 2,00
50 " spring pattern Cravats, 12½ to 75 "
25 " rich silk " 50 to 1,00 "
50 " black Italian " 1,00 to 1,50 "
25 " rich figured satin " 75 to 1,25 "
50 " Stocks of every description, such as satin, bombazine, &c. and made in the most spring style, 1845, 37½ to 1,00
" " Brussels Carpet Bags and Sheds, 1,00 to 1,75
75 " Smoking Caps, 12½ to 25 "
200 " Gloves of every description 12½ to 50 "
20 " Kid Gloves, 50 to 1,00 "
25 " thread " 25 to 50 "
20 " silk " 50 to 75 "
200 " linen Bosoms, all descriptions, 50 to 75 "
200 " " Collars, latest patterns, 10 to 25 "
50 " Canes, 18 to 1,00 "
25 " Umbrellas, 50 to 1,00 "
50 " glazed silk Caps, 1,00 to 1,25 "
100 " " " " " 75 to 87½ "
100 " Silk pocket Handkerchiefs, 25 to 75 "

And endless variety of fancy articles such as gold pen, fancy Studs, Hair brushes, Clothes do, Pocket Combs, Dressing do, Tooth Brushes, Colognes, Honey Plus, fancy Soaps, silk Purses, Guard Chains, Pocket Books, &c.

Liberal Discount to the Trade.

My Furnishing Goods are purchased from first hands at low prices, and will be sold at the small advance to the trade.

At my extensive Long Room,

OAK HALL BUILDING,

32, 34, 36, and 38, ANN STREET,

(Opposite MERCHANTS ROW, BOSTON.)

June 25. tw w31

REMARKABLE CASE

Of Mrs. Hemstreet,

Dr Water Tree, N. Y.

The particulars of this case were written out by the attending physician, a gentleman of the highest reputation among the Medical Faculty and universally esteemed in the community where he lives. Written to the Proprietor under date January 2nd 1844.

Mrs. H. was of a very pale complexion and delicate, frame; was attacked six years ago with an ordinary cold, which soon produced a cough with expectoration. In a short time painful and wasting diarrhoea set in, and of sudden almost relieved her to the grave. Four months after her first attack, in April following, she began raising blood profusely from her lungs. The cough and expectoration continued, attended with great soreness in the right side of the chest and along the course of the collar bone. The bleeding from the lungs continued to increase in frequency and in quantity until it occurred almost daily. The expectoration began to change its appearance and assume the character of true consumptive pus or matter. The feeble frame would augment the disease greatly. This state of affairs continued until September last, (1844,) for long years, when she, as a last resort, was induced to use Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative, a little matter of experiment, and to her case confidently by friends as unavailing and without even a glimmer of hope of relief. The almost miraculous result I will here add over frankly acknowledge did not manifest itself to, by the first bottle of the Restorative, as much relieved, which was apparent to all her friends; her cough entirely discontinued by the fifth day of September: she only bled once from the lungs after commencing the use of the Restorative, and that only about a tea-spoonful in quantity. By the smoothness from the commencement of the medicine the tone and strength of her system was so improved that she was enabled to discharge her household and do all household work for her family without alone. Her pains in the chest were removed, and her nervous restlessness relieved. In short, her prospects of returning health were most flattering indeed; here however her hopes were painfully disappointed. Her aunt (as did the rest of the family), bought some cake which was found to be poisoned, and in consequence she suffered most severely. Vomiting and purging were produced by it, continuing, notwithstanding prompt medical aid, until I despaired of her life, until when at length it was arrested she was left in a state of weak and exhausted condition. As soon as she was sufficiently recovered from the violence of this attack she resumed the use of the Restorative, and took two bottles with the same effect as before. The cough and expectoration which had reappeared through the severity of this last attack and unknown, evidently yielded to its influence again. Her general health and strength is now remarkably good, and the result that her former sense of languidness and weariness which made all her movements and exertions distressing and painful, has given place to a degree of energy and activity, which enabled her to go on with household affairs. All the functions of her system have their natural action and power, and the use of tonic to them has failed to produce any feverish excitement—a circumstance of difficulty to which tonic medicines are subject in irritable and inflammatory constitutions.

The Restorative may be obtained of the Agents for Norwich, DOCT. SAMUEL TYLER, and WM. S. TYLER.

June, 19 tw35 w34

Patent Potato Starch.

40 CASES received in store, for sale by
WHITTAKER, HAMMOND & CO.
Commerce street.
July 30

ORIGINAL STAINED

DECLARATION
TO ALL PEOPLE.

WHEN IN THE COURSE OF HUMAN EVENTS IT BECOMES EXPEDIENT TO REDUCE STOCK. THE DRY GOODS DEALER OFTENTIMES FINDS IT NECESSARY TO SELL RICH AND DESIRABLE GOODS AT RUINOUS PRICES.

ELY & CO.,
AT THE
GREAT COMMERCIAL DEPOT,
33 AND 35 SHETUCKET-STREET.

HAVE resolved to make one grand clearing out sale. Their entire Stock of SUMMER GOODS must be disposed of without delay. For they contemplate and are making arrangements to open for fall with the most splendid Stock of goods ever offered in this county.

They have therefore resolved to sell the following invoice without regard to cost as their object is to reduce stock.

A lot of BALZORINES and BARAGES. 10,000 yds. LIGHT PRINTS
A lot of MUSLIN and LAWNS. A good stock MOUS. D. LAINS.
A lot of Fancy SHAWLS.

A large invoice of SUMMER GOODS for Gent's Clothing, consisting of
CONS, CROTON CLOTHS, LINENS, GRO DE ETA, DRA DE ETA, and *FRENCH CASSIMERES.*

[illegible] are bargains. They have received orders to sell what BONNETS they have on hand at some [illegible] manufacturer is bound to sell them. *RIBBONS*, cheaper than the cheapest. Ladies wishing [illegible] will find a stock of .50, to select from at prices never before heard of. Come one Come all.
June 23, 1845.—tw21 w31 ELY & CO.

LOOK HERE.
THEY
ONE PRICE STORE.
WM. W. KINNEY, AGENT.

Splendid nice Velvet VESTS for 1,00 — Nice Summer VESTS for .75cts.
Thin Summer PANTS from 50c. to 1,00 — This Summer COATS for 1,00
18 *SHETUCKET-STREET.* 18

Remember that there is only one price and no jockeying at this establishment. The Public will see that this is the only true principle of doing business, we will not ask one price and Take another. Gentlemen who want to buy their Clothing Cheap will call on us as we are bound to sell our goods lower than any other establishment. 18 *Shetucket-Street.*
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA CLOTHING STORE
May 12, 1845. w6

NEW GOODS—SPRING STOCK.
CONNECTICUT BONNET STORE.
HITCHCOCK & PAYSON,
MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF
STRAW, SILK AND FANCY BONNETS
And Dealers in
RIBBONS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,
AND FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

HAVING made extensive arrangements for the Spring Trade, we are prepared to offer to our numerous customers and the public generally a very RICH AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF NEW GOOD and we flatter ourselves to sell lower than the lowest New York or Boston prices. We feel confident by giving our whole attention to the BONNET and MILLINERY Business, we shall be able to give satisfaction we shall at all times have a stock worthy the attention of purchasers at *Wholesale and Retail.*

All persons buying the above goods will save 20 per cent by calling at the Connecticut Bonnet Store. [illegible] Bonnets and Leghorn Hats Blocked and prepared in the best style at short notice. Millinery department under the direction of Miss *D. D. CLEMENT.* No 17 Shetucket-st.
Norwich, April 1st '45.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,

THE subscriber has just opened a new Store of goods of various kinds, in Main Street, No. 52, near the Universalist Church in East Chelsea.—Where there can be found, Flour, Sugars, Salt, Coffee, Teas, Wood Ware and Cotton Cloth, which he will sell very low for Cash. All sorts of country produce taken in exchange for goods. Also three good cows to sell. Apply to
JAMES BOTTUM.
July 7 w33 tw28

WM. H. ALLEN
DENTIST
OVER THE SHETUCKET STREET. (UP STAIRS)

WHERE he will perform all operations necessary for the preservation of the teeth and gums in the best possible manner. Teeth inserted from 1 to a complete set. Teeth cleaned, filled, extracted, and all irregularities, whether they proceed from disease or want of proper care, remedied.
[illegible]

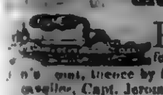
OPENING
All this week
At 115 South side Main street.

Splendid assortment of Gentleman's, Boy's and Youth's fine Calf and Goat, Sewed and Pegged Boots and Brogans some beautiful Styles. Call & see them. No charge for looking.
April 24 1845 J IRESON & SON 23

CHEAP GROCERY STORE.
JULIUS WEBB,
CORNER OF COMMERCE & WATER STS.

OFFERS for sale a general assortment of GOODS comprising every article usually kept in the grocery line, at a very small advance from cost.
[illegible] 6w26 15

For New Port and Providence, via Greenport.



PASSENGERS can leave the Depot at Norwich 1-4 before 10 o'clock A. M., for Allyn's point, thence by the new and elegant Steamer Traveller, Capt. Jerome W. Williams, for Greenport, and then take the Steamer New Haven, Capt. Isaac Van Pelt, for Newport and Providence. Fare through, Norwich to Greenport $1,25.
From Greenport to Newport and Providence 1,25
The New Haven will leave Greenport, Monday, Wednesday and Friday; returns Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
E. A. BILL, Steam Boat Agent.
July 7 tw28 w45

DAILY LINE To New London.

THE Steamer ANGELINA, Capt. A LOVELL, has commenced her regular Trips to New London. Leaving Norwich at 8 o'clock in the morning, returning in the afternoon in time for the accommodation Train of Cars for Worcester.

On or before April 1st, she will extend her trips to Waterville, (Mystic,) and Stonington regular. For further information inquire of the Capt. or E. A. Bill.
March 9, 45.—17

BAKERY AND FAMILY GROCERY,

CHARLES DENISON continues the
Baking and Grocery
business at his old stand in *Water Street*, where he will be happy to wait on all friends and former patrons. A general assortment of BREAD, CRACKERS and CAKES constantly on hand. His stock of GROCERIES are well selected, comprising almost every article usually kept in a Family Grocery, the cheap excepted, all of which will be sold as low as are be bought in the city.
N. B. All goods will be delivered in any part of City free of expense to the purchaser
Norwich, May 24, 1845.

OCEAN HOUSE,
OPENED.

THIS House is new, large and commodious. It is located at the mouth of New London Harbor and is one of the most delightful situations for Sea Bathing, Fishing, Boating &c. There is also superior Sail Boats always at hand—for ease of access it is not excelled in America. The steamer Angelina lands at the wharf on her way to Stonington, also on her return to New London and Norwich. In order to make the place one of the most desirable the Proprietor and his family will devote themselves personally to attend to those who may favor them with their calls.
OCEAN HOUSE, EASTERN POINT, near New London Harbor.
SOLOMON FISK, Proprietor.
June 17, 1845 w31 tw30.

New Route to SPRINGFIELD.
FARE ONLY $2,50

PASSENGERS by this route will take the Stages to Hartford which leaves daily (except Sundays) at 7 1-2 A. M., and have 3 hours to do business in Hartford and arrive at Springfield by cars at 7 P. M.
G. H BULKELLEY, and ORRIN PERRIGO, Proprietors.
HENRY B. DOWNER, Agt.
Passengers by this route will save $1,40.
Norwich, June 1845. tw 15 w29

Indian Rubber Overshoes.

WE have on hand and for sale on the most reasonable terms, a most splendid assortment of **India Rubber Shoes and Overshoes,** of the latest patterns and styles in market, manufactured from the pure gum and got up in the best manner—warranted not to stiffen in the coldest weather, or contract by the heat, and will retain their color under all circumstances, and not to pur in the seams.

Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine the great improvements made in the manufacture of India Rubber. We sell cheap.
Feb. 18. I IRESON & SON.

Freight and Passage Reduced.
NORWICH AND NEW YORK PROPELLER LINE OF STEAMBOATS.

Steam Propeller SHETUCKET, Capt. G. H. GERE.
Steam Propeller QUINEBAUG, Capt. J. WILLIAMS.

WILL leave Norwich and New York every Tuesday and Friday at 4 o'clock P. M. Freight and passengers will be taken very low.
March 1 1715

Livery Stable.

D. B. CHAPMAN has taken the STABLE situated on Bath street, opposite Tubs's Blacksmith Shop where he will continue the LIVERY BUSINESS in all its branches. He begs leave to say to his friends and the public that he intends to keep good Horses and Carriages To Let on Reasonable terms. Also, a Hack for the purpose of attending funerals and for such other purposes as it may be wanted—in all cases he drives himself.
Also—wanted, Horses to Board by the week.
Stable room to Feed 20 horses, daily.
Norwich, apr 23, 1845 1152

REMEMBER
the old Stand, No. 78 Main St.
OPPOSITE THE FRANKLIN HOUSE,

WHERE J. M. NELSON still continues to carry on the Tailoring business in all its various branches. The subscriber is now ready to make all kinds of Gentlemen's garments in the latest style The subscriber has received the Fall and Winter fashions for 1844-5. All garments made at this establishment warranted to fit.
N. B. Cutting done at short notice. Wanted also six or eight first rate Tailoresses to whom good pay.
JAMES M. NELSON.
Sep. 1 '44 1043

REGULAR STEAM BOAT LINE,
BETWEEN NORWICH AND NEW YORK
DAILY.

THE Splendid Steamer Cleopatra, Capt ISAAC E DUSTAN. The Splendid Steamer Worcester Capt DANIEL BACON.

The Worcester will leave Norwich on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The Cleopatra will leave Norwich, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Each of the above boats will leave New York on alternate days.
E. A. BILL, Steam Boat Agent
April 16 1845. 21

Boston Piano Fortes.

R. W. Roath having recently received from the celebrated manufactory of Hallet, Davis, & Co. some very superior **Piano Fortes,** with all the late improvements, and will be sold at the lowest manufacturer's prices.
Jan. 22. 6

LADIES SHOES.—Our assortment of Ladies Shoes is now large and perfect, embracing the choicest selection of Bne Gaiters and Kid Buskins, colored and black of American and French Manufacture. Also, Common Shoes in abundance, of every variety and description, which will be sold cheaper than ever, by
J. IRESON & SON
June 5 tw 16 w24

SPORTSMEN ATTEND.

CALVIN G. RAWSON, keeps constantly on hand Pigeon & Wilkes & John Hall & Sons best English.

Sporting Powder.
Dupont's Powder in half & quarter Kegs and in canister.
Indian Rifle, do in canisters.
A'SO.
Superior blasting powder, patent Safety.
Sept. 6, 1844—1y43 142 Water-st.

2000 BAGS DAIRY SALT, in prime order just received for sale by
WHITAKER, HAMMOND & CO.

Norwich and Worcester RAIL ROAD.
ON AND AFTER
May 22, 1845,
Trains will leave as follows, viz:

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS,
Daily, except Sunday.
Leave Norwich, at 6 A. M. and 4 1-4 P. M.
" Worcester, at 10 A. M. and 4 1-4 P. M.

☞ The Morning Train from Norwich, and the Morning and Evening Trains from Worcester, connect with the Boston, Western, and Hartford & Springfield Rail Roads.

NEW YORK TRAIN, via STEAM BOAT
Leaves Norwich for Worcester and Boston, every Morning except Monday, upon the arrival of the Boat from New York; about 3 o'clock.
Leaves Worcester for Norwich and New York, at 3 3-4 P. M. daily except Sunday.

NEW YORK TRAIN, via L. I. RAIL ROAD.
Leaves Norwich about 3 1-2 P. M. for Worcester and Boston, daily except Sunday.
Leaves Worcester for Norwich and New York, at 7 3-4 A. M. daily except Sunday. Arrive in Norwich at 9 3-4.

FREIGHT TRAINS.
Daily each way, except Sunday.
Fares are less when paid for Tickets, than when paid in the Cars. EMERSON FOOTE, Supt.
Norwich, May 21, 1845. w37 tf

To Dry Good Merchants and the Public Generally.
Umbrella Parasol, and Sun-Shade
MANUFACTORY.
Opposite the Merchants Hotel Norwich Conn.

THE advertiser respectfully begs leave to return his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage he has received for many years, and earnestly solicits a continuance of the same.

Having just purchased a rich assortment of materials for the manufacture of Parasols and Sun-Shades, for the coming spring *entirely for cash.* Merchants having silks suitable for the purpose, can have them made up in any style to better advantage and in a superior manner than sending them to New York. An assortment of umbrellas and parasols of different sizes and qualities, constantly on hand and the workmanship of all goods warranted and kept in repair one year.

Umbrellas and Parasols repaired or recovered, in a few hours as usual.
ALBERT CHERRY.
July 1st. 1845 tf6

Something New.

SPALDING & CO. are manufacturing under Letters Patent granted by the United States, an improved Friction match, to burn
Without Brimstone.
They now offer for sale, on very reasonable terms
20,000 GROSS.
Neatly put up in Tin, Wood and Paper, in assorted packages and in lots to suit purchasers.

These Matches are highly improved of and recommended for family use by Physicians and Chemists, in consequence of the absence of Sulphur in their manufacture, the fumes of which are so disagreeable and deleterious to all, and particularly injurious to persons having weak lungs or delicate constitutions.

They are particularly recommended to the attention of shippers as they have frequently been taken on long voyages and exposed to the action of all climates without the slightest injury.

For sale by SPALDING & CO.
At wholesale and retail by R. W. MATHEWSON Agent for the manufacturers.
Jan. 22 1845. 4

BOSTON BOOT & SHOE STORE.

R. GOODWIN,
DEALER IN
BOOTS, SHOLS, AND RUBBERS,
118 Main-street, Norwich,

RESPECTFULLY invites the attention of the Citizens of Norwich, and the public generally to his *NEW* and *SPLENDID* assortment of
Boots and Shoes,
just received from the manufacturers and other sources, where they had been bought at the lowest Cash prices, and will be sold at such rates as cannot fail to suit the most acute bargainer. My stock has been made from the best materials, and of superior workmanship. All articles not proving as recommended, will be made good. Customers can rely upon finding at my Store, every desirable article in the Boot and Shoe line, and at *LOWER* prices than those that defy competition.
DON'T MISTAKE THE NUMBER.
118 Main Street, 118
May 10 w27 tw32—4

On and after the 1st of April next.
J. IRESON & SON

WILL have removed their entire stock of *BOOTS & SHOES,* with large additions, to the Store in the New Brick Block, known as Hubbard's Row, No. 115 Main-street where they respectfully invite all of their old and as many new customers to call and see them. They hope, by close application to business, and by selling their goods at low rates, to merit the approbation of their numerous patrons.

Having a very large acquaintance with the eastern manufacturers, we have made extensive arrangements to receive and sell their goods at such prices as will enable us to outdo all competitors.

And to our wholesale Customers we would say that in this departure we intend to spare no pains to have it complete. Being always supplied with every article usually kept for jobbing. We trust we shall be able to furnish country Merchants, and others on such terms as will save them the expence of going to Boston or New York for the like Goods.

As or April first, 115 South side Main-st.
Jan. 20th, '45. 1110

CHINA, GLASS, EARTHEN WARE, SOLAR LAMPS and GIRANDOLES,
CHARLES I. COOLEY,
No. 34 Shetucket-street,

OFFERS for sale an elegant assortment of Solar Church, Hall and other Lamps: Girandoles, beautiful styles, gilt and bronzed; Cut Drops, in pairs and sets; Earthen Ware of every discription. Dinner, Tea and Chamber Sets, an extensive variety and of superior quality and some just opened entirely new patterns. Also a complete assortment of Common Ware for the country trade, of his importation.

All the above will be sold at the lowest New York and Boston prices. Don't mistake the Store. No. 34 Shetucket-st., nearly opposite Ely & Co.
July 7 w33 tw23

PROBATE OFFICE, Windham District, } CHAPLIN, June 17th, 1845. }

THIS Court limits and appoints six months from the first publication of this Order, for the creditors to the Estate of Phebe Clark, late of Chaplin in said District deceased, to exhibit their several claims on said deceased's Estate to William A. Clark executor of the last will and testament of said deceased or be debarred a recovery according to law.
Attest. THOMAS GRAY, Clerk.
July 2, 1845. w32 tw26

WANTED, 10,000 lbs., Old Cast off India Rubber Shoes.

FOR which new and fresh Goods will be exchanged at Cash price.
J. IRESON & SON.
Feb. 5 1011

SUGAR.—5000 pounds Sugar of various qualities just rec'd and for sale cheap by
JULIUS WEBB.
Corner of Commerce and Water Streets
May 14 6w2

Fales's Cathartic Lozenges.

THOUGH prepared from a great many Vegetable Substances, are palatable and pleasant to eat as any other Confectionary Compound.

☞ This preparation is decidedly the best among all the known cathartic preparations, for while its operation is as sure as Salts, Castor Oil, Calomel and Jalop, or any other, cathartic medicine, it has the advantage over all in being pleasant to eat, while all other cathartics are generally disagreeable to take. Price 25 cents per box, with full directions, and may be found at the Depository, No. 96 Commercial street.

FALES'S WORM LOZENGES,
Are a safe and sure remedy for Worms. Children love them. They act like a charm in removing the symptoms, such as starting in sleep, grating the teeth, pulsation about the mouth and nose, occasional sickness at the stomach, precarious appetite swelled bowels, and general feverish habit. The child falls into a quiet sleep, the worms are stupified and expelled, and the child, as far as heard from in every instance has been cured.

Price 25 cents per box, with full directions; sold at 96 Commercial-street.

FALES'S COUGH LOZENGES
Are beneficial in all common Colds and Coughs Whooping Cough, Inflamation in the Throat and Lungs, in the Croup or Hives, and more certain to operate satisfactory than the celebrated HIVE SYRUP. The most happy effect is obtained in a few moments; the symptoms disappear and the disease is broken up by the magical effect of these Lozenges.

Full directions accompany each box, and found at the Depository, 96 Commercial street

FALES'S DYSENTERY LOZENGES.
Are a safe and agreeable remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhœa of adults, and for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Bowel Complaints of children. Particular attention must be paid to the directions which accompany each box.

FALES'S CAMPHOR LOZENGES,
Are beneficial in all common and sick headache, and where there is a sense of tightness or weight over the eyes, in eruptive diseases, such as Measles and Small Pox. Also in Mania, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Hysteria, in St. Vitus Dance, and in all cases of Languor and Oppressions of the Vital Powers, and may be taken with safety by women and children in all conditions.

Full directions accompany each box.

FALE'S CYPRIAN HAIR TONIC,
Is now so extensively known and justly celebrate that further comment upon it will be useless; we can say, however, with truth, that among the many thousands who have purchased the Tonic in this or other countries, none have returned with complaints while thousands have expressed not only their approbation, but their wonder and admiration of beholding its effects. A few bottles only can be had, at 96 Commercial-street.

CLEAR OUT YOUR RATS.
The gnawings and ashes of these destructive creatures can be hushed forever in your House or Store if you will procure a box of the genuine.

MADAGASCAR RAT EXTERMINATOR,
and use it according to directions. You cannot depend upon it unless obtained of J. J. FALES' No Commercial, corner of Lewis & Commercial Streets Boston, or of the following.

AGENTS.
Norwich, Samuel Tyler and John I. Devotion; New London, Wm. Stearns, Stoddard & Allen, A. Beckwith; Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Mystic Bridge Keeney & Brown; Noank, Brown & Wilbur, Stonington Point, Eliha Paxon, Jr.; Lyme, Joseph Brockway; Hadlyme, Ely P. Wells; East Haddam, R. W. Miller; Moodus, Sheffield Lewis; Leesville Richmond & Upham; Middle Haddam, Child & Carrier; Portland, John Payne; South Glastenbury, River Brainard and Wm. W. Post & Co; Colchester, A. M. Hurlbut; Willimantic, Jason Safford and R. Moulton; Scotland, James Burnet; Howard's Valley, G. D. Spencer; Hampton, Wm. Brown; Andover, Loomis & Hutton; South Coventry, D. M. Beach; Mansfield, Geo. T. Clark and Z. Storrs & Son; Chaplain, Writer Goodell; Phœnixville John R. Adams; Ashford, Joseph Dorrie and Calvin Whitney, Ashford; E. B. Hibbard, Wm. A. Brewster; Danielsonville; Conn
Oct 20

NEW ENGLAND TRUSS MANUFACTORY,
Boston, Mass.
JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.

CONTINUES to manufacture all the various approved Trusses, at his old stand No. 305 Washington street, opposite No 264, entrance in Temple Avenue, Boston.

Also—ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, for Prolapsus Uteri—Trusses for Prolapsus Ani—Suspensory Bags, Knee Caps, Back Boards, Steeled Shoes for deformed feet. Trusses repaired at one hour's notice and made to answer oftentimes as well as new.—The subscriber having worn a truss himself for the last 25 years, and fitted so many for the last 10 years, feels confident in being able to suit all cases that may come to him.

Convex spiral Trusses—Dr. Chase's Trusses, formerly sold by Dr. Leach—Trusses of galvanized metal that will not rust, having wood-en and copper pads—Read's Spiral Truss—Rundell's do—Stimson's ball and socket—Sherman's patent—French do—Bateman's do. double and single—Stone's Trusses; also, Trusses for children of all sizes. Dr. Fletcher's Truss—Marsh's Truss—Dr. Hull's Truss—Thompson's Ratchet Truss, and the Shakers' Rocking Trusses, may be had at this establishment—Whispering Tubes and Ear Trumpets, that will enable a person to converse low with one that is hard of hearing.

All Ladies in want of Abdominal Supporters or Trusses, waited on by his wife, Mrs. CAROLINE D. FOSTER, who has had ten years experience in the business.
JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.
Boston, Jan. 7, 1845.

Having had occasion to observe, that some persons afflicted with Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skillful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Heath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called upon to recommend him to my professional brethren and to the public, as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles. JAMES C. WARREN.

I hereby certify that I have, for several years past, been in the use of Mr. Foster's Truss for Inguinal Hernia, and find it to answer every desirable purpose, and consider it far preferable to any other which I have employed.
JAMES THATCHER, M. D.
Plymouth, Nov 1 1839

Boston, March 10, 1840.
I hereby certify, that I have known Mr. James F. Foster, several years last past, and have frequently employed him in the construction of Trusses and other apparatus for my patients and have always found him ready, capable, and equal to the occasion for which I have employed him.
JOHN RANDALL, M. D.

Certified from Dr. Griffin, Lynn.
LYNN, March 3, 1840.
I have recommended the Trusses made by James Frederick Foster, of Boston, in a great many instances for these few years past; and it is due to him to declare that, in every instance that has come my knowledge, his work has given complete satisfaction. ED. T. CURTIS, M. D.
June 25, 1845. tw32 w32

White Lead.
20,000 LBS. White Lead, for sale by
D M. PRENTICE.
Norwich, Ap. 30. 33

WANTED.—Soap Grease and Ashes in exchange for family Soap. Apply to the subscriber. HENRY S. GRACE, Attwo street.
Norwich July 11, 1845. w34 tw29

U. BRINCKERHOFF'S
HEALTH RESTORATIVE

This medicine, when first introduced came into place, met with opposition and deadly almost hostility from ignorant and rapid declaimers, who threw their dirt of venom at it, claiming it among the nostrums of the day. These fruitless attempts to injure this great measure passed away; the most individuals who fostered them have shrunk away, jealous of their mistakes and left the Restorative to proudly rank itself as the best and greatest medicine of the age. Consumption, that terrible destroyer of the beautiful and brave, Liver Mind, Liver complaint coughs and colds, pains in the breast and side, and their concomitant evils, have yielded to its harmless and inert, when met by a prompt and efficient use of the Restorative. Most opprobriously the efforts of the Proprietor to place his invaluable compound before the public, are now in the way of being crowned with success; and in every place where the angel of destruction, under the guise of disease can be found, the Health Restorative shall drive him afar, and raise up the suffering victim, and open to them the joys of a state of restored health and energies. What a blessing to the nearly bereaved relatives, to witness the opportune and startling change life into the almost deceased endeared one. How the voice of earnest and brotherly expostulation and entreaty, and resort at once with the hope for gain, to that best of all earth's treasures to the almost hopeless sick one, the Health Restorative. The following certificate is from Dr. Chilton, the well known New York chemist.

"I have analyzed a bottle of medicine called 'C Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative;' and find that it does not contain Mercury, or any other hurtful preparation, nor opium in any of its forms, but is composed of vegetable matter entirely."
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.

C. BRINCKERHOFF, Proprietor, Ex. U. S. House Everett, U. S. Agent.
Principal Office, 96 Hudson street, New York.
SAMUEL TYLER 138 Main street, Norwich.
WM. S. TYLER, 131 Water street.
as agents for the above medicine.
July 1st. 1845.

The Brandreth's Pills

As a general family medicine, especially in a country so subject to sudden changes of temperature as this, their value is incalculable. By having the Brandreth Pills always on hand, should a sudden attack of sickness take place, they can be given at once, and will often have effected a cure before the physician could have arrived.

In Cholic, and in indigestion of the bowels these Pills will at once relieve, and persevering in their use, according to the directions, will surely do all that medicine can do to restore the health of the patient.

In diseases arising from the use of mercury, from any cause or violation, from bad blood or otherwise, their use will produce the most happy results. In all attacks of Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, and in cases of chronic or recent Costiveness, the use of the Brandreth Pills will be productive of infinite service—sometimes accomplishing so great a change for the better as to cause great thankfulness.

In all cases of Indigestion, Worms, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and in all affections of the Stomach and Bowels, the Brandreth Pills will be found a never failing remedy.

To insure the full benefit of these celebrated Pills, they should be kept in the bowels, on their open the first commencement of sickness they may be at once resorted to. One dose is better than a dozen after the disease has become established in the system.

The Brandreth Pills are strictly vegetable, and so innocent that the infant of a month old may take them if medicine is required, not only with safety but with a certainty of receiving all the benefit medicine is capable of imparting. Females may use them during all the critical periods of their lives. The Brandreth Pills will insure their health, and produce regularity in all the functions of life.

Be careful of counterfeit Pills. How to know them:

No. 1 Security.

Each Agent who sells the Genuine Brandreth Pills has a CERTIFICATE OF AGENCY, which has been engraved at a vast expense. It represents the Manufactory at Sing Sing, on the banks of the Hudson river, and is signed by Dr. Brandreth, and the seal stamped upon the paper.

No. 2 Security.

Above all observe the labels upon the boxes. Each box of the Genuine Pills has now THREE LABELS upon it. The top and the bottom label containing upwards of FIVE THOUSAND LETTERS in RED INK. The words BENJAMIN BRANDRETH'S PILLS being printed over and claims upon the two labels.

No. 3 Security.

There are also upon each label two signatures of Dr. Brandreth: one B. Brandreth, the other, Benjamin Brandreth. Each box, therefore, to be genuine, must have six signatures of Dr. Brandreth upon it. If the box do not answer this description the Pills are not the Brandreth Pills, but some vile counterfeit of them, as all the old Brandreth Pills have been collected.

No. 4 Security.

Besides the above signs of genuineness, the vials of the Brandreth Pill, labels are upon the Certificate of Agency; therefore compare your box with the labels on the Certificate; if it agrees, the Pills are true; if it does not they are false.

I have expended much time, and at least [illegible] in perfecting these checks to the sale of counterfeit Pills, and in the hope they will secure the genuine BRANDRETH PILLS to all who want them.

Remain the public's servant,
B. BRANDRETH, M. D.

The following names are a list of Dr. B. Brandreth's agents in New London Co.

Norwich, R. W. Roath; New London, Nathan Belden; Colchester, L. A. Kellogg; Franklin, Amos La Hyde; Liberty Hill, Austin Gay; Lebanon, Gordon Robinson; Yantlovville; Tracy, Huntington & Co.; Fitchville, S. Fitch; Norwich Town, Geo. D. Fuller Milltown, Wm. B Hull; Stonington, Horace Lewis Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Porterville, Smith, Cady & Co; Centre Groton, R. W. Smith; Groton, John Hodgson; Hamburg, H. A. Brockway; Salem, E. S. Williams; Montville, James Turner; Hadlyme, Z. Brockway.
March, 19 '45. 17

For Sale.

A FARM lying in Montville, containing 300 acres of land well adapted to all the purposes of agriculture, with suitable buildings thereon. The above property will be sold cheap and the payment made easy.

Also, the pleasant situation now occupied by the subscriber in Bath street.
D. DORCHESTER.
Norwich, July 17, 1845. 2w34 tw32

Fare Reduced to and from New York.

50 CENTS and upwards for berths, by the new steam Propellers QUINEBAUG and SHETUCKET.

Leaves Norwich and New York every Tuesday and Friday, at 4 o'clock P. M.
Freight taken at low rates.
July 21 w33 w35

LOST!

ON Monday evening last, between the head of Thames street and the house of Capt. Geer, on the West Side, a Pocketbook, with the name of the subscriber written upon it, containing between thirty and forty dollars in money, and several notes and receipts of no value to any one except the owner. The finder shall be liberally rewarded on returning the same to ELISHA HAMILTON.
Norwich, Jan 15, 1845. w34 tw32

WATCH-HILL HOUSE
WESTERLY, R. I.

THE Subscriber having taken the above mentioned house, formerly occupied by Joseph C. Nash, would very respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that this admirable place of summer resort, which for health, comfort and pleasure is surpassed by none on our Atlantic shore, will be opened for the reception of visitors the 9th of June next.

The House is beautifully located upon the summit of a hill, having a very extensive view of the ocean and country, and affording a fine opportunity for Sea Bathing, and every accommodation to make Watch Hill a desirable place for a visit during the summer months.

Aline of sail boats will run daily (Sundays excepted) from Pawcatuck Village, and Watch Hill, to intersect the Steamboat Angelina at Stonington, from Norwich and New London. They will also be in readiness to accommodate sailing parties.

☞ Fishing implements always on hand.
NELSON BROWN
May 7. w25 tf

Fare Reduced
BETWEEN
NORWICH AND HARTFORD.

THE MAIL STAGE for Hartford will leave Norwich every day (Sundays excepted) at 7 1-2 o'clock, A. M., arrive in Hartford about 2 o'clock, P. M.

FARE $2 00.

Passengers called for or left at any place in the city. PERRIGO & BULKELLEY, Proprietors
HENRY B. DOWNER, Agent.
Norwich, June 6th, 1845. tw 15w29

REMOVAL.

BREWER & LEWIS have remov their Stove and tin Ware Manufactory to No. 90 1-2 MAIN STREET two doors east John T. Mott's corner, where they offer for sale their usual assortment of STOVES, TIN WARE, &c., consisting of Milk Pans and Milk Pails with Strainers, Cheap as the cheapest; Motts Patent Furnaces, all sizes; Japanned Ware of all descriptions: Pails and Coffee Pots, &c, &c, &c, &c
TIN ROOFING, TIN and COPPER GUTTERS, CONDUCTER PIPES, JOBBING and REPAIRING done as above, at short notice and in a workmanlike manner.
April 30, 1622

REMITTANCES TO AND PASSAGE FROM ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

WE beg to inform our friends in Norwich, Conn and this vicinity, that we have appointed Mr JAMES MCLELLAND, of that city, as our agent Persons sending for their relatives, or remitting money to the old country, will find it their interest and their friend comfort to give him a call.
ROCHE BROTHERS & CO.,
25 Fulton street, New York.
Jan 24th 1844 tf

THIS DAY OPENED
A GOOD STOCK OF FANCY LACES;
of all widths and styles
2 Boxes NET SHAWLS,
2 Pc. BLK BARRAGE
A few more good DRESS GOODS
2,5 Pc. Rich Shaded SILKS desirable styles and colors just imported and for sale by ELY & CO
June 23, 1845 tw21 w31

ORIGINAL STAINED

MISSING ISSUE(S)

The Norwich News.

VOL. V.—NO. 39. NORWICH, CONN., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1845. WHOLE NO. 247.

THE NORWICH NEWS.

BY WM. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
OFFICE IN BUCKEYE STREET.
Brick Building, 2d Story, opposite Ely & Co's
NORWICH, CONN.

TERMS.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

OAK HALL
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
No. 69 Merchants Row, Corner of Oak Hall, Boston.

ILLUMINATED.

EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

FIVE GOOD REASONS

FANCY HEADWARE.
Very Low Prices.
HOT CLOTHING.

PANTALOONS.

VEST PATTERNS.

DRESS AND FROCK COATS.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
Rich display of Furnishing Goods, at the following low PRICES, VIZ:

Vests for Spring, 50 to 1,00
4,000 dark Velvets, 75 to 1,50
2,000 dark and light, 1,50 to 3,50
3,000 Satin Vests, figured and plain, 2,00 to 3,00

DRESS AND FROCK COATS.
1,500 super Dress Coats, all colors, green, blue, black, olive, &c. &c. from 4 to $10.
1,750 super Frock Coats, all colors, mulberry, brown, &c. &c. from $4 to $10.
All of the above cut in the latest style, and made up expressly for SPRING and SUMMER TRADE
300 Business Coats, at low prices, say fm 2 to 3,
2,500 Tweed Coats, Water proof, fm 3,75 to $5.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
Rich display of Furnishing Goods, at the following low PRICES, VIZ:

Stocks, Gloves, Hosiery, Suspenders, Pocket Combs, Dressing do. Tooth Brushes, Cologne, Bosom Pins, Fancy Boxes, Silk Purses, Guard Chains, Pant. Straps, &c.

Of Great Discount to the Trade.

My Furnishing Goods are purchased from first hands at low prices, and will be sold on a small advance above the cost of manufacture.

At my extensive Long Rooms,
OAK HALL BUILDING,
32, 34, 36, and 38 ANN STREET,
(Opposite MERCHANTS ROW, BOSTON.)
June 25. (3 w)

DRAB MORINES.
ELY & CO. have received a new lot of the above beautiful goods.
A lot of Black MUSLINS for dresses also 1 yd 1 good style GINGHAMS.
June 24, '45. (w26 w31

HENRY PECK,
Fashionable
HAIR DRESSER,
No. 98 Main-st.,
Opposite Rector E. T. Huntington's, Warren
Jan. 16.

L. H. YOUNG,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKER,
No. 46 State-street,
Boston, Mass.
NEAR OF BOSTON BANK.
Bank, Rail Road, Insurance and Manufacturing STOCK, bought and sold.
Boston June 2 3m29 (w14

CHARLES I. COOLEY,
IMPORTER
And Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE
54 Shetucket-st. 54.
June 17 w31 tw 29

J. HESON & SON,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS and RUBBERS,
LEATHER, BLACKING, LACINGS,
BESOMS, GALLOONS, &c. &c.
115 Main, Side Main-street,
Norwich City,
Conn.
April 9, '45. (29

CHARLES A. CONVERSE,
Dealer in
English, French and German
Hardware, Cutlery, and Guns.
129, Main-Street,
Norwich.

DR. MERRILL'S
BOTANIC DEPOT,
COURT STREET,
New London, Ct.
All purchasers of medicine sold at this store are warranted pure; and purchasers dissatisfied can have their money refunded
New London, Feb 11, '45 tf13

THIS DAY OPENED
A GOOD STOCK OF FANCY LACES:
of all widths and styles
2 Boxes NET SHAWLS,
2 Pc. BLK BARRAGE
A few more good DRESS GOODS
25 Pc. Rich Shaded BALLEN desirable styles and colors just imported and for sale by ELY & CO.
June 23, 1845 (w31 w31

Poetry.

From Chambers' Journal.

Light and Air.

You cannot pay with money,
The million sons of toil—
The sailor on the ocean,
The peasant on the soil,
The laborer in the quarry,
The miner of the coal;
Your money pays the landlord,
But it cannot pay the soul.

Remember the foundation
That in earth and darkness lie,
Remember and these foundations
Rather upreasing the sky
You cannot could never raise the palace
In quietly in the silence and a cold year

The palace must be crowded,
That the palace may be bright;
If the ploughman did not plough,
Then the poet could not write.
Then let every toil be hallowed,
That man performed for man,
And have its share of honor,
As part of the great plan.

Gay, light footsteps from heaven,
And come to the earth
The eyes of all earth's people
Are charmed with your bright dazzling
And at the rival of machines
Be spread over earth as flowers
And fill the souls of men
As the ocean PLAINS

The steel and earth the forests
Rise and the air warmly
The ploughs and the tools
Need not be to spare blades
The blind can shed a light
The dark with by taken chains
Be cutting changing bright
In the radiance of the sun
The sailor, on the rubber,
May lift their heads as men—
Better for than Alexander,
Could he wake to life again,
And think of all his bloodshed,
(And all for nothing too!)
And ask himself—"What made I
An tactical as then?"

What cheers the toiling student,
The poor, the divine?
The thought that for his labours
A brighter day will shine.
In every human labourer
Enjoy the vision brightly
Let the thought that comes from heaven
Be spread like heaven's own light!
To man who held the gun,
Have him a hand inspired,
And, sorts, let your force
With hope for man be fired
Till the earth becomes a temple,
And every human heart
Shall join in one grand service
Each happy in his part.

Miscellany.

Jugglers of Madras.

From Chambers' Edinburgh Journal.

[The communication of a friend, recently arrived from India, enables us to notice one or two of the surprising performances of the jugglers of that country, which, though familiar to persons acquainted with eastern manners, may be novel to many of the readers of these pages.]

A party of jugglers came forward on one occasion to perform publicly in the yard of the barracks of Madras. Many hundreds of people of all kinds, sizes and denominations, including the soldiery of the establishment, assembled to witness the exhibition, and some little temporary arrangements were made that all might hear conveniently. The leaders of the jugglers who were all, of course, natives of Hindoostan, requested the commanding officer to place a guard of men around the scene of display—a precaution which was adopted, and proved a very wise one. The floor of the court, be it observed, was composed of sand, firm and well trodden. On this ground, after some preliminary tricks of no inferior kind, one man was left alone with a little girl, the latter seeming about 8 or 9 years old. Beside them stood a tall narrow basket, perhaps 4 feet high by little more than a foot in width and opened at the top. No other object, living or inanimate, appeared upon the ground. After a short period spent by the man in conversation with the girl, he seemed to be angry, and began to call loudly at her for her neglect of some wish of his. The child attempted to sooth him, but he continued to show an increased degree of irritation as he went on. By degrees he lashed himself into such apparent fury that the foam actually stood upon his lips, and being externally of an unprepossessing countenance, he looked to the white spectators at least as like an enraged demon as might be. Finally his wrath at the girl rose seemingly to an uncontrollable height; and he seized her and put her beneath the basket. He then turned the open mouth of the basket over her person. She was thus shut entirely up, the tapered bottom of the basket closing her in above. Having thus disposed of the child, in spite of her screams and entreaties, the man drew his sword, which was as bright as the surface of a mirror, and appeared as if about to wreak some further evil on the object of his ire. After some moments, during which he talked to himself and to the enclosed girl, as if justifying his anger, he did actually at length plunge the sword down into the basket and drew it out dripping with blood or at least blood-red drops! The child screamed piteously from her prison, but in vain; for the man plunged the weapon again and again into the scene of her confinement. As he did so, the cries of the girl became faint by degrees, and in the end died away altogether. The deed of death was consummated.

So, at least, thought most of the horror struck persons who witnessed this action. And well it was for the chief performer in it that he requested a guard to be placed, for it required all the exertions of this guard to prevent the enraged soldiery, who believed this to be no trick, but a diabolical butchery, from leaping into the arena and tearing the man to pieces. The excitable Irishmen among the number in particular, ground their teeth against one another and uttered language not very complimentary to the juggler. Even the officers whose better education and experience made them less open to such feelings, grew pale with impatience. But observe the issue of all this.

When the man seemed to have carried his rage to the last extremity, warned, perhaps, by the looks of the soldiers that it would be as well to close the exhibition with a delay, he raised his bloody sword for a moment, but as the eyes of the assemblage, and then struck the basket smartly with it. The basket emptied over on the side, and on the spot which it had covered in the place of the expected corpse of the girl whose last groans had just been heard, there was seen—nothing! No vestige of blood or any thing to indicate that the girl had ever been there. The amazement of the spectators was unbounded, and a great deal of conjecture occupied more minutes, when, after the elapse of a few seconds, the identical little girl came bounding from the side of the court yard—from among the spectators, it seemed, and clasped the juggler around the waist, with every sign of affection, and without the slightest marks of having undergone any injury whatever. We have said the astonishment of the assembly was immeasurable; and it might really well be so, seeing that the feat was performed in the centre of a court every point of the circumference of which was crowded with spectators whose eyes were never off the performance for one moment. As to the manner of a substitution or passage, the nature of the ground put that out of the question, and, besides, that nothing of that kind existed was made plain to all who choose to satisfy themselves on the subject, by looking at the scene of performances when they had closed. Everybody was sure that the girl had been put into the basket, and that she did not get out of it in a natural way. But she did get out, and how? It is impossible to say, though there can be no doubt that it was accomplished by some skillful manœuver.

A somewhat similar feat is sometimes performed with animals. A jugler will place an ass, dog or lion, or some other animal, under a large cloth, and presently, when he lifts up the cloth, behold a litter of native pups, whose whisper is could desire. But most people will probably think the feat which a more wonderful one than any of these. A juggler in performing this, chooses either a small spot of earth, of the extent of two or three feet square, and in the open air, or he takes a large flower pot and fills it with mould for his purpose. Either will do. Having this small plot of earth before him and his spectator ranged around at a distance of two or three feet, the juggler shows the company a mango stone, or the stone found in the centre of the eastern fruit known by that name, which varies in size from that of an apple upwards. This done the juggler then plants in the earth at the depth of several inches, and covers it up. Not many minutes elapse until the spectators behold a small green shoot arise from the spot. It increases visibly in height and size every moment, until it attains the altitude of a foot or so. It then begins to send off branches from the main stem; on the branches leaves begin to appear, bearing the natural hue of vegetation. Buds next present themselves; the whole affair, meanwhile, assuming the regular aspect in every particular, of a miniature tree some four feet high. The buds are followed by blossoms, and finally the green fruit of the mango meets the astonished eyes of all the spectators. Fruit, but touch not, is all this time the juggler's word, and he himself also preserves the character of a looker on. When the fruit has arrived at something like a fair growth for such a tree, the originator of this extraordinary vegetation plucks it, and hands it to the spectators. This is the winding up of the charm. The assembled persons handle the fruit, and see nothing in it, the slightest degree different from the ordinary produce of the mango, introduced by the slow vegetation of months. One informant on these points ate a portion of the fruit brought forth by this juggler, and found it to taste exactly like the raw mango. The whole process now detailed, usually occupies a quarter of an hour, from the planting to the production of the fruit. Though he gives away the fruit, the performer does not part with the tree. This feat which is pertinently familiar to all who have been in India is certainly an extraordinary one, and affords the effectual evidence of the power of deception to which the race of jugglers has attained.

The feat of sitting without seeming support in the air is one of the few first rate Indian tricks which have been performed in Europe; but even this is held somewhat cheap; the mode of performing it being pretty clearly understood. The feat is performed in this way. In the centre of a ring of spectators, stands the juggler with an assistant. When all is ready for the performance the assistant holds an ample cloak or blanket over the juggler, which covers him completely for the time. In a few minutes this covering is removed, and the juggler is discovered seated cross-legged in the air, upon a substantial air, at the height of a foot or so from the ground. He is in the thin dress of his country, and on one of his arms which is extended horizontally, in a bent form, and which as well as the other has a wide elbow opening, a fold of a cloak was negligently thrown, the remainder of the cloak hanging down to, and resting on the ground. This slight contact of the elbow with the cloak is all that connects the man with terrestrial things. Otherwise, he is totally in the air; and how he maintains himself there, is inexplicable to appearance. But the cloak pinioned to, seems to be in slackness contact with another cloak, or portion of attire that rests on the ground farther off. Now, it is to be believed that, at the point where the cloak touches the elbow, a spring of a powerful kind passes up the sleeve to the arm, and bends down under his body, placing him probably upon a hoop. The other end of the spring passes off, and finds its support under the second or farther of cloaks. The spring, in all likelihood, can be folded up into divisions, so as to be easily concealed while the awning is thrown over the juggler at the close of the performance, and before he gives liberty to the spectators to examine the spot, which he usually does. This is the received explanation of the feat, but there is some difficulty still in understanding the nature of the weight or support which is placed beneath the cloak. This must evidently be of considerable power to sustain his frame; and how he gets it out of the way is not easily seen. These feats are the result of surprising art, address or contrivance; and for such the natives of India certainly far excel the whole world.

☞ The Ocean House recently destroyed by fire at Newport, is to be immediately rebuilt.

How a Tailor collected a Debt.

A TRUE STORY.

Near the close of the last century, a Quaker knight of the thimble and thimble, who exercised his avocation in Philadelphia, was imposed upon by an adroit scoundrel, who contrived to get a suit of clothes on credit, and afterwards eloped without paying for them. The Quaker was too poor to lose the debt, but, like too many others of his craft, he had apparently no other alternative. The account was placed on his books and soon forgotten. Some years afterwards he was examining his old records of debt and credit, profit and loss, when his attention was attracted to this account, and all the circumstances attending it came fresh to mind. Suddenly an idea thought suggested itself.

'I'll try an experiment,' said he to himself, perhaps I may succeed in catching the rogue and getting my pay.'

He immediately prepared an advertisement, in substance as follows, which he inserted in the Philadelphia Gazette:—

'If the man who left Philadelphia about the year 17— owing a tailor a bill, will call on the Editor of this paper he will hear of something to his advantage. Persons in the neighboring States are requested to copy.' The latter clause was inserted from a vague suspicion that the rogue had taken up his abode in New York.

Having instructed the clerk not to disclose his name to the rogue if he should call, but to request the latter to leave his address, the Quaker patiently awaited the result of his experiment. In a short time he was informed by a note from the Printer that the individual mentioned to 'in the advertisement' having arrived from New York, might be found at a given place in the city.

The tailor lost no time in preparing a transcript of his account, not forgetting to charge interest from the time the old debt was incurred. Taking a constable with him, who wore a legal process suited to the occasion, he soon arrived at the lodgings of the swindler. The constable was instructed to stand at a little distance till the signal should call on to the aid of his assistant.

The Quaker now rang the bell, and when the servant appeared, requested him to inform the gentleman of whom he was in search, that a friend wished to speak with him at the door. The man obeyed the summons, and soon both debtor and creditor were looking each other in the face.

'How does thee do?' kindly inquired the Quaker. 'Perhaps thee does not know me.'

'I believe I have not had the pleasure of your acquaintance,' politely answered our hero.

'Did not thou purchase a suit of clothes several years ago of a poor tailor and forgetting to pay for them?' asked the Quaker.

'O no,' said the gentleman, blushing slightly, 'you must be mistaken in the person. It cannot be matter you wished to find.'

'But John! I know thee very well. Thou art the very man I wished to see. Thou best on at this moment the very waistcoat that I made for thee. Thou must acknowledge it was of good stuff and well made, or it could not have lasted thee so long.'

'Oh yes,' said the gentleman, appearing suddenly to recollect himself, 'I do remember now the circumstances to which you allude. Yes, yes—I did intend to call and settle that little bill before leaving Philadelphia, and you may depend on my doing so. I have come here to take possession of a large amount of property which has befallen to me by will. See! here is the advertisement which apprised me of my good fortune.'

Here he handed to the Quaker a New York paper containing a copy of the advertisement which history we have given above. The Quaker looked at it with imperturbable gravity and continued—

'Yes, I see thou art in luck, but as my demand is a small one, I think I must insist on payment before thou comest in possession of thy large estate.'

The proper signal here brought the constable into the presence of the parties. The swindler was particularly astonished at the appearance of this functionary, who immediately began to execute his part of the drama.

'Where is exclaimed the rogue in an angry tone, 'you surely have not need me?'

'Yes, I have,' replied the Quaker, 'and thou should be thankful that nothing worse has happened to thee.'

'Come in, then,' said the debtor, finding himself fairly caught; 'come in, and I will pay you it I must.'

The three went into the house together, and the slippery gentleman having ascertained the amount of the bill, paid it in full.

The tailor having signed the receipt, placed it in the hands of his late creditor, with feelings more easily imagined than readily imagined. The swindler took it and for the first time glanced at the various items of which it was composed. He said nothing till he came to the last charge, which was 'for advertising,' when he broke forth—

'Hallo! what's this? 'For advertising!' That's an odd charge in a tailor's bill. You're cheating me!'

'O no,' coolly replied the Quaker, 'that is all right. I have charged thee the cost of publishing the advertisement which thou hast just showed me.'

Here the swindler uttered a fearful oath, as he demanded, 'Do you mean to say that you caused the publication of that advertisement?'

'Truly I did,' replied the Quaker with most provoking coolness.

'You sold me, you ——' He is it,' quickly muttered the rogue.

'Convince me of that,' said the Quaker, and thou will find me ready to confess my fault.'

'You said I should hear something to my advantage if I would come here.'

'I'm not mistaken,' immediately responded the Quaker; 'I only promised that thou should hear of 'something to advantage,' and is it not to the advantage of a poor tailor to collect an old debt?'

'If I can catch you in the street,' said the swindler with an oath and in the keenest rage, 'I'll give you such a cudgelling as will not leave the breath in your body.'

'Nonsense, now,' said the Quaker; 'if thou really intends to do any thing of that sort, we had better step out into the back yard and finish the business at once.'

The rogue was completely nonplussed by the coolness of the Quaker, and stood speechless and almost petrified.

'Now, said the tailor good naturally, 'let me give thee a piece of advice. When next thou has occasion to get a suit of clothes, thou had better not attempt to cheat the poor tailor, but pay him honestly, for then will thy conscience not disturb thee and thy sleep will be sweet and refreshing. Farewell!'

There is no doubt of the literal truth of this story, as we received it some time since from the lips of the Quaker himself.

Distressing Occurrence.

From the Bellevue [illegible] July 27.

The hall of bridal festivity converted into a house of mourning!—The bridal the bridal dress—the bridal festivities, and a female friend, all to the bridal—the bridal festivities, hurried into the chamber of death!!

'On Hollin' dreadful there is a voice of wail,
And woman's eye is wet—man's cheek is pale!'

Thursday last, July 24th, was ushered in by a calamity, in this country, which, in all its circumstances, is unparalleled in fearful horror by any occurrence within our recollection. This day, at 7 o'clock a. m. was appointed for the marriage of Charles H. Kettle, esq. of Prairie du Long, Monroe county, to Miss Rosalie Hurlberg, of Dutch Hill, in this county, about [illegible] miles distant, on the east side of the Kaskaskia river. In evening about half way, in the river, which was then very high, and had overspread its banks.

The wedding party was assembled and waiting at Mr. Kettle's. The house was decorated most tastily for the joyful occasion: 'Music rose with its voluptuous swell,' and from the house top a flagstaff was reared down which the flag hung in mourning. 'Your flag droops,' says one, 'it is a sign of death.' The hour passed without the bride. The sun crossed the meridian, and no news from her or any of her people.—Evening was fast waning—when a messenger arrived with the dreadful tidings that all, including the father and son, were drowned on their way to the wedding. Five women—the mother, the bride, two aunts, and a young female friend to whom company had met their death in the waters of the Kaskaskia all were engulphed, upon the so much dreaded [illegible] of [illegible] and joyful anticipations. The carriage was hastened to the river, and all the bank [illegible] the dead indeed [illegible] with tears. They brought all dripping wet [illegible]

The expressed [illegible] the best [illegible] had set his own seat upon [illegible] and [illegible] those who [illegible]

Search was taken up and [illegible] and the sad procession, to some [illegible] had reached the house of [illegible] deeply changed to a house of mourning. The [illegible] of this wedding party—of the [illegible] gay hairs are going down in sorrow. The grave for a family thus annihilated, of the mother, who mourns for his mother and all his [illegible] down together in his presence, of children, whose hearts is riven with a thunder-bolt. The feelings and emotions of those who [illegible] be imagined, not described.

Death [illegible] the [illegible] bedside by side were the bride—the mother, with her three daughters, and their [illegible] [illegible] painted, Mrs Dunnell.

There the mother and the maiden
Sleeth in the silent and the [illegible]
Earth shall keep his [illegible]
Earth to earth and dust to dust.

The funeral [illegible] of the neighboring country, and the funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. A. Duff, Presbyterian minister of Belleville, who [illegible] very different [illegible] of [illegible] preacher and [illegible] the hearts of all were impressively [illegible] while [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] day before, and with his family [illegible] of these graves. They were all cheerful [illegible] and bounding with [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] carry was awaiting them, and were crossing the [illegible] of the road which was covered with water, the horses were turned off, overturning the carriage [illegible] scatters into a deep slough or ravine. The [illegible] rushing rapidly. The father [illegible] the son to a place of safety. One girl—the [illegible] of daughters, was floating down a rock. 'Hold fast daughter,' cried the father. 'I will!' replied [illegible] or girl was between the struggling and drowning [illegible] The rest had sunk to the bottom. Two [illegible] came up, and to them the old man called to drive the youngest who was clinging to the [illegible] old and weak, and could not swim. One of [illegible] swam to the floating girl, who called him to [illegible] and prevented him from swimming. He [illegible] off, intending to take her up again by a better [illegible] but he saw her go more—she was gone for ever. The spirit of her life was added to those of the other [illegible] and with them drawn from the [illegible] existence.

Office of the [illegible]
Union Hall, Harding [illegible]
August 11, 1845.

Fun and Philosophy at the Agricultural Society—Amusements and Anecdotes.

Within one mile square is now collected the most heterogeneous mass of human beings to be found out of a large city. Here are all sorts and all colors—doctors of medicine and doctors of divinity—lawyers and legislators—blackleg and [illegible] women—drinking from the same fountain, and mingling at the same table. Truly, we see a very remarkable pedigree!

I am a mere looker-on at persons' manners, having a standard by which I judge whether a person is of particular or of plebeian mould. But at this place I am really at fault, and should like to hear from you, what entitles a person to make among the "upper ten thousand." I had always supposed that mind, education, and dell departments were indispensable to constitute the character of a lady or of a gentleman. Consequently, I have been much amused by the view of a number of visitors of the hotels, whose boorish manners and selfish conduct render them really conspicuous. Because a slice of eggs and butter, or a successful mackerel season, or solid calamity to others, has been the means of elevating them to wealth, they verify the old saying, "put a beggar on horseback and he will ride to the devil," being too bigoted to endeavor to qualify themselves to act with dignity in the station to which wealth has raised them.

At this place not to be finish quite heavily [illegible] and I advise all "anxious mothers" to keep a sharp eye on the flirtations of their daughters.

The new Episcopal Church that has been so long in building, is finished, and temporarily prepared for service. It will report about three thousand dollars to complete the building on the original plan. The parish has a promising leader in the person of Mr. Hobart, a son of the late lamented Bishop Hobart, of the Diocese of New York.

The Rev. Professor Mallet is here fighting gratuitously against the world, the flesh and the devil. May he conquer them all, at least so far, to his own peace is concerned.

Mrs. Howatt and Mr. Crisp, arrived at the Union on Saturday, and are busy in getting up the play of the Lady of Lyons, at the theatre near the Pavilion Springs, for this evening. Yankee Hill affords an hour of mirth at the United States Hotel at the same time.

The most extensive arrival I have noticed on the books of the United States Hotel, this season, was announced as "Dr. Comstock, (of patent medicine celebrity) Mrs. Comstock and daughter, two carriages, and four horses."

The weather has been extremely warm this day for a week past, but last night we had a delightful rain, although it remains very warm.

The Bloody Boat Prints.—Small bloody footprints were traced along the pavement of Baltimore street, daylight on Friday morning. It seems that the desk of a millionaire in that city was caught in the chamber of a friend, and jumped out of the window, cutting his leg severely with a knife in the act. He pulled off his boot, but tied so fast he could not get it on again; and pursuing his way home, fainted before he got there, and was subsequently picked up by a bricker boy, put in a cart, and conveyed to his house. Some reports say he is dead. The [illegible] occasioned a great commotion.

☞ The President of the United States, accompanied by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General, visited, today, a tour of inspection among the different offices of the Treasury Department.—*Union, 11th inst.*

ORIGINAL STAINED

(From the N. O. Jeffersonian Republican, Aug. 7.

MEXICO.

DECLARATION OF WAR!

The schooner Relampago, which recently arrived at the Balize from Vera Cruz, came up to the city on Tuesday evening. It was not until a late hour yesterday that we received the letter, an extract from which follows, containing the official communications, a translation of which is subjoined.

The letter is from a friend and correspondent in Vera Cruz, and enclosed the communications, which are from the Minister of War and Marine of Mexico. It appears by these, that the previous intimations of the intention of Mexico to declare war against this country have assumed a positive and determinate shape.

We have reason to believe that the despatches to the department of State at Washington, brought by the Relampago, communicated the fact of war having been declared by the Mexican Government.

OFFICE OF WAR AND MARINE,

Section of Operations.

GENERAL.—The United States have consummated the perfidy against Mexico, by sanctioning the decree which declares the annexation of the department of Texas to that Republic.

The injustice of that usurpation is apparent, and Mexico cannot tolerate such a grave injury without making an effort to show the United States the possibility of his ability to cause his rights to be respected.

With this object the Supreme Government has resolved upon a declaration of war against that power, owing that our forbearance, instead of being received as a proof of our friendly disposition, has been interpreted into an acknowledged impossibility on our part to carry on a successful war.

Such no error on the part of the United States will be advantageous to Mexico, because, suddenly abandoning its pacific attitude, it will to-morrow communicate to Congress the declaration of war, and excite the sentiment of the citizens to sustain the dignity of the nation and the integrity of its territory, now treacherously attacked, in utter disregard of all guarantee recognized in this enlightened age.

We are fully appreciating the importance of this [illegible] and the necessity of preparing the troops which [illegible] to march towards any point which may be [illegible] against them most urgent exigencies.

I am directed by the [illegible] of President to inform you, as generalissimo-chief of your division, and as a citizen of this Republic, to hold yourself in readiness to repel those who seek the ruin of Mexico.

The Government is occupied in covering the different points on the frontiers, and in collecting the necessary means so that nothing may be wanting to those who glory it will be to defend the sacred rights of their country.

I have the honor to communicate to your Excellency [illegible] and to direct for your [illegible].

God and Liberty!—Mexico, July 16, 1845.

PARDIA GONDE.

[illegible]

[illegible] March and the 7th of April of this year, concerning the [illegible] which the Congress of the Northern [illegible] United, as the Government has not been able to gather a number of men, by any means [illegible] in the name of the army, his Excellency has [illegible] your Excellency to provide the material, to [illegible] the necessary measures to furnish their quota, and complete the enrollment of troops required by the Congressional [illegible] of December, 1843, and the [illegible] of July 1844; for although the supreme government has not [illegible] with punctuality the compliance [illegible] the new [illegible] under the [illegible] for the war which she sustains with the United States, the justice and [illegible] of which [illegible] in preservation of a part of the Republic.

[illegible] Excellency the President of Tolerin requires that your Excellency inform the Governors of the [illegible] of the number of men, [illegible] to fill the ranks of the army, [illegible] shall be so official as to [illegible] the decree of the Government, that persons the [illegible] of the nation, from being in any manner com[illegible]

[illegible] to your Excellency [illegible] to be used as circumstances may require.

God and Liberty!—July 19, 1845. *Garcia Conde.*

[illegible] Minister of Foreign Relations [illegible] Department of War.

[illegible] Mexicans, [illegible] the frontiers of the Republic, and march toward Texas, to conquer that department lately occupied by the United States, his excellency the president ad interim has commanded me to transmit you this note to excite the zeal and patriotism of the governors, that they place themselves at the head of their respective districts all the force which can be collected in the defence of the laws, to be ready to be served as a safeguard of their respective [illegible] according to the decree of the 4th of January and the regulation of the 7th instant.

[illegible] will not be enough to give up one half of her territory from the time fear of losing the other,—hoping that your Excellency will furnish me with information as to the number of men which can be obtained on this important object, your Excellency will please to accept my most high consideration.

God and Liberty! Mexico, July 7th, 1845. Garcia Conde.

To his most Excellent Brigadier, Minister of Foreign Relations and Police.

[illegible] the Mexicans vessels now in port have obtained [illegible] exemptions from the Custom House, with the exception of the schooner Relampago.

[illegible] will have the pleasure of Mr. Atocha, the Mexican Consul for this city, who has received official solution with this country, and will leave in the Relampago next Saturday.

[illegible] the closing of the consulate here will be followed by that of the Mexican consulate elsewhere in this country.

[illegible] Resolving will communicate to the governors of the respective resolutions, and will inform them of the obligations under which the citizens are to contribute to the defence of their country, and to sustain rights violated by a nation which refuses to acknowledge them, and obliges Mexico to maintain them by force, which it most undoubtedly will, or fall in the struggle.

From the N. O. Bee.

The Gig Tarrian, which had been lying off Balize, on the purpose of carrying the intelligence to Vera Cruz of the ratification of the annexation resolutions by the Texan Convention, had not sailed when the Relampago sailed. The only vessels of war lying at Vera Cruz were the French brig La Perouse and the Spanish brig Patriot.

By the arrival of the Mexican schooner Relampago, we learn that on the 16th of July, there was a further revolution in favor of the Government in the Department of Tobasco, headed by Commodore Thomas Maria, who with only eighty troops succeeded in deposing General Ignatio Marliees, who was in command of the insurgents.

The ports of Tobasco, which had been closed by the Mexican Government during the time the Department was in the hands of the insurgents, have been since declared open.

New Congress.—The U. S. Senate, as now constituted, consists of 27 Whigs and 26 Democrats. There are four vacancies, viz: 1 from Virginia, 1 from Mississippi (both of which are certain to be filled with Democrats), 1 from Indiana, and 1 from Tennessee. Total 54, which includes the two from Florida. Two from Texas will doubtless be added early next winter, which will increase the total to 58.

The House of Representatives, as now constituted, on the 1st inst. comprised 59 Whigs, 6 Am. Republicans, and 99 Democrats. Total 163. There remain to be heard from 61, including the member from Florida, or 62, if we include also the member from Texas. Total 224 without Texas, or 225 with Texas.

Of the members elected to the House, 46 voted in the last Congress for Gen. M'Kay's bill relinking the Tariff, and 39 against it.—*Jour. Com.*

Two large steamships are being built in New York for the Mexican Government.

THE NEWS.

Norwich, Conn. August 20, 1845.

"Rumors of War."

From advices received at New Orleans on the 5th inst., per the Mexican Schooner Relampago, from Vera Cruz, with dates to the 23d ult., there would seem to be a probability of Mexico's declaring war against this country. War had not been declared when the vessel left Vera Cruz, but that it must be declared, was the general opinion; and for the purpose of carrying it on, it is said, the Mexican Government was endeavoring to borrow $12,000,000.—It was also rumored that Mexico had closed its ports to our shippings, and that the Mexican Consul was about withdrawing from New Orleans.

Our readers may believe as much or as little of all this, as they please. For our own part, we continue to look upon all such warlike rumors coming from Mexico, with incredulity, not to say contempt. And in this we are happy to perceive that we are supported by our neighbor of the Courier, whose judgment in these matters no one will be inclined to dispute. That paper, of Thursday, has the following remarks in relation to the Mexican news:—

"For our part we have not the least apprehension that Mexico will declare war at all. Precisely the same rumors which are now brought, have been heard to our ears again and again. We are inclined to think that some non-intercourse act will be passed, and that will be the end of the matter. Mexico cannot make war, it she would; she cannot raise funds; she is miserably weak."

Very sensible observations; but how [illegible] do they compare with the predictions of this same Courier, when speaking of annexation, prior to its consummation? Were we not told that an inevitable consequence would be a "War with Mexico," and were not all the dire calamities of such an event spread out in the most fearful colors to persuade men to vote against Mr. Polk? Now we are told, there is "not the least apprehension that Mexico will declare war at all." "Mexico cannot make war," &c. &c. Was this hypocrisy and deceit, or what was it?

The Elections.

We are beginning to hear from the States where elections were held at the commencement of the month, but as yet the returns are too indefinite and partial to admit of certainty as to the results. The following, however, speaks well for the prospects of the Democratic party:

We have returns from Kentucky of the first day's voting in the Lexington and Louisville districts. They vote in that State three days. So far as heard from the returns are in favor of W. T. Thompson and Garrett Davis for Congress, in the 7th and 8th districts—both whigs and old members. The Cincinnati Gazette (whig) of Wednesday says: 'Our friends in the Covington district are in fine spirits—Gaines is running better, so far, than was anticipated.'

The election in North Carolina took place on Thursday. We find the following paragraph in the Richmond Enquirer of Saturday:

'Col. Biggs, the democratic candidate for Congress, has carried Northampton county, by a decided majority, 80 or 90. This county gave Mr. Clay a majority of 320 votes last fall. We have also a report from one precinct in Halifax county, which shows a democratic gain.'

Tiger Gun from Indiana.—Whiggery severely punted in Floyd County!—The following glorious returns were received from New Albany last night, after the votes were counted off. They are from the whole county. The victory is complete. The whole democratic ticket is elected by an unprecedented majority.

For Congress—Maj. for Hendricks, (Dem.) 127.
Representative—Maj. for Jones, (Dem.) 106.
Sheriff—Maj. for Walker, (Dem.) 112.
Auditor—Maj. for Bradley, (Dem.) 128.

All the rest of the Democratic ticket elected by hundreds! *majorities*. The State is safe, without doubt.—*Louisville Democrat.*

The returns from Alabama indicate that the State has gone democratic.

The Washington Union claims eight out of the ten Congressmen from Kentucky.

A few days more, and we shall know more definitely how matters stand.

LATER.

The news comes in finely for the good cause.—From North Carolina returns have been received which indicate the election thus far of six democratic Congressmen and one whig. In Indiana the democrats possess a majority in both branches of the Legislature. This secures the election of a democrat to the U. S. Senate, in place of the present whig incumbent. The delegation to Congress will stand 7 dem. 2 whig. In Kentucky the Legislature will be whig by a small majority. Of six Congressmen elected 3 are democrats and 3 whigs. Alabama has no doubt gone democratic, although we have not yet received sufficient returns to show the fact. She elects seven members of Congress, a Governor, and members of the State Legislature.

The Texas Convention was, at the last accounts, making rapid progress in the work of framing a Constitution. It was thought that the whole business would be finished by the middle of this month. The proposed provisions of the Constitution, as reported by the various committees, have been published in the Texas papers, and indicate in many respects with the provisions of our State Constitutions generally. The Governor, it is proposed, shall hold his office four years, and must be a native citizen of the United States, or a citizen of Texas at the time of the adoption of the Constitution. Ministers and priests are excluded from becoming members of the General Assembly. Imprisonment for debt shall not be allowable. Every free white male citizen of the United States, who shall have resided in Texas one year preceding an election, and the last six months in the county or town in which he offers to vote, shall be a qualified elector. It is understood that a majority of the members of the Convention are in favor of inserting a clause in the Constitution to prevent books. The first election is recommended to be held on the first Monday and the following day in November, 1846.

The Annexation.—Every issue (says the Union) made at the Baltimore Convention will be carried out fearlessly—and carried out, too, so firmly and gloriously as the national issue which has been so happily consummated—the reannexation of Texas. There need be no fears entertained of the future course of the administration. We think the success of the Texas measure should be a guarantee of the determination of the President and his cabinet to be essentially democratic. The independent treasury, a reduction of the tariff, and the occupation of Oregon, will all follow the annexation of Texas; and then we fear no opposition from any but the opponents of democracy.

Shark Caught.—The New London News states that a shark measuring 8 feet in length, was taken with a hook and line at one of the wharves in that city, on Monday evening last. The strength of six men was required to draw it from the water.

The Press and the Postmaster.

The controversy between the Press and the Postmaster, in relation to the matter of Weekly Office advertising, has certainly been one of the most amusing affairs we recollect of having witnessed in a long time. It happened very opportunely too, at a period of general dearth in the newspaper line, and the public must feel themselves greatly indebted to the parties for having got up this piece of entertainment. Further than this, it is not to be supposed that their feelings are very deeply interested, for we presume they look upon the matter as being pretty much a species of bear and rattlesnake fight, where the result is of no sort of possible consequence to anybody.

We intended, as we intimated in our last paper, to have given to-day a brief review of the whole subject, but presuming that its merits are already sufficiently understood, we will allude to but one or two prominent points. The Parson's grounds of complaint against the Postmaster are, first, that his tri-weekly circulation was not included, as has been the practice observed in other places; second, that the Postmaster's inquiries did not relate to *present* circulation, as the law provides, but to circulation several months back; and third, that the Postmaster refused to tell him on what grounds he had made the awards in favor of the Aurora. There is a good deal of chaff mixed up with all this—a good deal that is by turns drolly, indignantly and threateningly hot, as near as we can get at them, these are the Parson's "specifications" and we think them just and well-grounded; the first two more, indeed, the very grounds we complained of the extent, for refusing to reply to the Postmaster's note. To these we added shortly, that the inquiry should have been, as to extent of circulation within the *last fifteen months*. We wonder why the Parson, in directing the attention of the Postmaster to the precedent set in New York, in regard to the matter of embracing tri-weekly circulations, did not also insist that that precedent was worthy of being followed in another important particular, viz: that the printing should be given to the paper having the largest *city circulation*.

It must certainly be very mortifying to the Courier ones to have it published to the world that his circulation is smaller than the Aurora's; and have to that as which the chief difficulty turned. The Courier has enjoyed for a long time (it being the oldest established paper in the city) the reputation of having the widest circulation; and it has contrived much sympathy on account of this supposed fact. Its proprietors and advertisers and others have been trumpeting out this point. There was a time, when, no doubt, the Courier's circulation was larger than that of any other paper published in the place; but since, by passage into general hands, the paper has undoubtedly decreased in interest and circulation. The Parson seems to be conscious of his situation, and of the necessity of trying an effort to retrieve himself. He therefore announces his intention of procuring new type, a new press, also of enlarging his paper, and by engaging the services of that inimitable writer, Mr. "John Smith" in the editorial department, he expects to render his paper "the exponent of the leading minds in the State." Meanwhile, he dismisses the Postmaster with the pleasing assurance that "should he be rejected by the Senate,—for which end every whig Senator will now make strenuous effort"—Mr. John W. Huntington probably acting as instigator.

During the whole of this controversy the Parson has borne himself with a good deal of dignity and self-possession. He has done his best to demolish the Postmaster, and we think he has succeeded pretty well. Nor has he been left alone, but a number of ardent correspondents have come to his aid and apparently have been as much interested on the editor himself. The remarks of one of these (R. G. K.) we designed to have noticed to-day, but shall be obliged to defer them to our next, when we think we shall be applied to account for the course taken by the Postmaster in relation to this matter of Letter Advertising.

Anti-Rent Troubles—Great Excitement in Delaware County, N. Y.

The citizens of Delaware County, N. Y. have been thrown into a state of unprecedented excitement in consequence of an unprovoked murder committed in Delhi in that county on the person of the Deputy Sheriff, Mr. C. N. Steele, while in the prosecution of his official duties. He attempted to serve a warrant, for the collection of 64 dollars, being two years rent in arrear, on a farm of 100 acres. Property to meet this amount was levied on and was about to be sold, when the proceedings were resisted by over 100 armed men in disguise, who murdered the Sheriff in cold blood. In consequence of this high-handed violation of law, five hundred men have been ordered out by the authorities of the County. The State has also been appealed to, to interfere by advice at least.

The Governor, Lieut. Governor and Adjutant General are all three absent from the capital, and none of them expected back for some days. The Emmet guards of Albany have tendered their services to the Governor. The Burgoyne corps have also been reported to the Adjutant General's Department as ready for duty whenever wanted. Dispatches have been sent to Delhi, where men were pouring into the village from different towns to protect the public buildings. The Anti-Renters say that the jail will never again hold any of them long. They will attempt to destroy the State arms that are at Delhi by burning them. Some of the people are for having the county placed under martial law.

On the 19th inst. the remains of Deputy Sheriff Steele, were committed to the grave at Delhi. The funeral service was performed by the Presbyterian and Episcopal clergymen, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Adams of the Episcopal church at Unadilla. There was a very large concourse of people, so much that the largest church would not begin to hold them. The clergymen addressed the multitude from a platform. The clergymen of the village impressed on the minds of his bearers eternal vigilance, until the murderers were brought to punishment, and the majesty of the law satisfied.

The citizens of the village held a meeting and organized a patrol to guard the village and public buildings. Many persons did not close their eyes all night, for fear of incendiaries. Nine anti-renters have been arrested, some of them implicated in the murder. An express left on Friday afternoon for Albany, to confer with, and bear despatches to the Governor. The inhabitants say the laws are insufficient. The Grand Juries will not find bills against anti-renters in the county. Steele had many very warm and ardent friends who are determined to avenge the taking of his life.

Immense Boy Domestic.—A man named Day was arrested in New York for bigamy, and during the examination, it appeared that the second wife had another husband living. Mr. Price therefore contended that the prisoner's marriage with her was not legal, and therefore he was not guilty of bigamy; but the justice differed in opinion, and committed the man.

Destructive Fire—Loss of Life! Horrible Murders!

Extract from the office of the Xenia (Ohio) Jeffersonian of the 7th inst., states that at 3 o'clock on last morning the extensive store-house of Paterbaugh & Allison was discovered on fire. Their entire stock of goods, probably to the amount of ten thousand dollars, were destroyed. The large brick building occupied by Paterbaugh & Allison, store keepers, A. B. Beal, harness maker, and Samuel Crumbaugh, hat store, was consumed. The large brick store occupied by D. D. Williams, grocer, D. Barr, bookseller, and partly as a dwelling by two or three families, were also destroyed. The loss of property cannot be less than fifteen to twenty thousand dollars. One of the buildings was insured.

The most deplorable part of the calamity, was the loss of two very estimable young men, James Keesy and William Steele, clerks of Paterbaugh & Allison, who slept in the store. When the flames were discovered and the door burst open, Mr. Keesy was found lying against the front door, senseless, cut and bruised to a considerable extent. He was conveyed to a dwelling not far off where he breathed his last, without being able to give any information how the fire commenced. Mr. Steele was discovered lying in bed, probably insensible, but could not be roused in consequence of the damage. His body was afterwards discovered in the cellar where it had fallen through. The back door of the store room was standing open, from which it is pretty conclusive that a most foul murder has been committed, and the store set on fire.

It is supposed that the robbers entered at the back door and despatched Keesy as he lay asleep upon his cot, and that Mr. Steele, who slept upon the counter, made some resistance, but was overpowered and murdered. A hatchet or hammer is supposed to have been used in the encounter with Steele.

A considerable quantity of goods was found about half a mile from town, which had been taken from the store. It is not known that the robbers obtained any money. The entire loss of the property is said to be covered with insurance.

The Cincinnati Commercial of the 7th inst. states that a man has been arrested in that city on suspicion of being one of the murderers.

Steamer Great Britain.

Being in New York on Wednesday last, we improved the opportunity of visiting this noble vessel, which has attracted the attention of thousands of visitors since her subject to this country. We should be glad to publish a general description of her, but time and space will not permit. The following remarks, however, by the Tribune, express so nearly what we wish to say, that we adopt them as our own.

As we approached the dock at the foot of Clinton street we perceived a large number of persons going and coming, and a little nearer we saw her bowsprit running over the street, her long side large black sides extending along the pier, and her stern reaching a considerable distance beyond that long. Her bow is sharp and well moulded, and the Lion and the Unicorn on either side the stem, are "fighting for the crown" above their heads. Two long gangways lead from the pier to her upper deck, and on reaching it we are astonished at its vastness.—It is long enough, wide enough, and clean enough to allow a horse race to take place upon it, and small buildings, cabin-ways, and others enough to answer for the spectators' stands. On descending to the cabins, we find her upper tier of very great dimensions handsomely fitted up and decorated, in which, apparently, a thousand people might be accommodated without jostling each other. The staterooms are well furnished and commodious.

It is, however, when we descend to the engine room, and get among the gentlemen, steam, cranks, pumps, wheels and shafts, that we are struck with the magnitude of the interior. If the engine and boilers were placed in front of the city hall, they would fill up the whole of the pavement which is in front of the building, and come near up to the top of the second story. One is almost struck with his apparent insignificance, but in a few moments he perceives its admirable adaptedness. Four large cylinders send up their respective pistons, which are geared by journals or connecting rods with a crank. This crank moves a large wheel above them; on this wheel is a small wheel and turns a smaller wheel below, three times for every one motion of itself. This wheel produces the revolution of the main shaft, which runs along the bottom of the remainder, and the propeller to revolve. The smaller arrangements by which the boilers are separated or joined in the production and application of their steam, the forge pump, the air pump, the apparatus to disconnect the movement of the shaft, the water gauge, the automatic gauge, the hand pumps, and the various contrivances to facilitate the working of the engines, all tend to impress us with a sense of the perfection of human skill, as displayed in this wonderful machine.

The Crops in the West.—The wheat crop is now pretty nearly secured in Michigan and through out the West. If we can rely upon the accounts we receive from every quarter, the crop is far greater, and of much better quality, than ever before raised in the wheat growing region. Even in northern Ohio, where we had the most evil forebodings, the yield is esteemed to be better than last year. We have heard it estimated that in Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan, the quantity produced will double that of any previous year. However this may be, there is no question of one thing, the crop is in [illegible] great, the duty to recommend the price that farmer deserves in the reward of his labor.

Clintonian's Monument.

The Grand Lodge of Connecticut I. O. O. F. have recently erected to the memory of their deceased Brother, Robinson S. Hinman, a very neat and appropriate Monument. It consists of a single slab of white marble, resting on a plain block of gray granite. The stone, which is chaste and of fine workmanship, bears the following inscription, with the name of the deceased, set in large capitals, in bold relief at the head:

"HINMAN.

This monument was erected by the Grand Lodge of Connecticut I. O. of O. F. to the memory of their Grand Master, Gen. Robinson S. Hinman, Counsellor at Law, and Judge of Probate for the District of New Haven. Died Nov. 10, 1843, aged 42."

Surrounding this inscription, may be seen, finely chiselled, the only ornamental work on the stone, consisting of a few emblems of the Order, and the motto, "Charity never faileth."—*N. Haven Courier.*

The steamer Mohegan, with about forty passengers from Stonington for Newport, on Saturday morning last, in the fog, got on shore on Watch Hill reef, where she lay until about noon, when she returned to Stonington with loss of rudder. The passengers were taken on to Newport by the Massachusetts.

CITY NEWS.

Superior Court.—State vs. *Samuel Foster.*—This was an action for an assault and battery alleged to have been committed by the prisoner upon the person of one Christopher Simons, a diver and cleaner of woollens, residing on the West Side. The case was brought before Justice Stedman, yesterday. Foster plead guilty, and then proceeded to explain how and why he committed the assault. Simons, it appears, was his debtor to a small amount, which, for certain sufficient reasons, he refused to pay. Foster, thereupon, assumed the responsibility of entering the dwelling of Simons, for the purpose of seizing goods and chattels enough to amount to the debt, and in the progress of the operation encountered the person of Mr. Simons, upon whom he acknowledged he inflicted divers kicks and blows, by way of facilitating matters. The Court were of opinion that the explanation of Mr. Foster did not extend much to his credit, and fined him [illegible] and costs.

☞ We regret to learn that Mr. Jocard Tracy, butcher, of this town, was thrown from his wagon on Saturday, and received such injuries as caused his death on the morning day.

☞ A pamphlet published by John Smith "by the Public" has been received, and will prove to our readers, [illegible] with the humor of good enough to read his signature.

[illegible]

Our thanks are due for unlimited friends, for the elegant serenade with which we were favored on Monday night. It was certainly the handsomest affair of the kind to which we dare pretend. There are few things that present any thing like an equivalent for one's being awaken out of a sound sleep; but we would willingly agree to have our chambers disturbed nightly by such exhilarating music, at that hour to which we allude. We suspect, however, that we were not the only favored ones that night, and therefore, tendering our thanks for our share of the entertainment, we conclude our utterance of thanks to the gratitude of others, who like ourselves were the objects of their attention.

Mr. Editor:—Is it not contemplated in Postmaster L'Hommedieu, that he is indebted by the city friends so soon after being restored to his old office? His appointment was checked loudly over by nearly every whig paper in the State as compensatory to the whigs, and distributed to whom, [illegible] house, and even publicly boasted in Sylvester Gardner, that the democrats were greatly disappointed and surprised to see L'Hommedieu postmaster again, after holding the office for thirteen years. Thus had never been perfectly satisfied with the course taken by him, and had not regarded his generosity from whigdom with as much confidence as if it had been open and avowed, and had other opportunity to demonstrate some whig influence and courage.

If these facts induced the college to suppose the appointment of Mr. L'Hommedieu to the postmastership would have a tendency to divide and distract the democratic party of Norwich, and render hopeless any efforts to rally it for years to come, [illegible] they felt doubly pleased at that result. The chances now are that all their hopes will result in chagrin and disappointment. In the first place, the postmaster does not conceive of so to feel his interest to be as much in concert with them as formerly, and secondly the democratic Statesmen will [illegible] rather than to be divided because this appointment is not just what they desired. They know the difficulty which the administration labors under in ascertaining the public wishes and interests of a community so distant from the seat of government, and hence, if they suggest a selection to Government, they will never suffer it to dampen their ardor, for the time beyond cases of Jeffersonian [illegible].

Few democrats, Mr. Editor, have a better right than your humble servant to complain that Wm. A. Thatcher is postmaster at Norwich. As one of the earliest supporters of the administration, as a steadfast and uncompromising advocate of the administration of Van Buren from its commencement to its close—I am certainly entitled to the privilege of finding fault with this administration, if any of its acts fall short of my notions of democracy. And yet, sir, I have no hesitation in stating that I believe the President acted according to the best light in his possession. If the fact that Mr. L'Hommedieu's claims appeared to better advantage in the eyes of Mr. Polk than those of any other candidate, was the result of misrepresentation, we may hope that that misrepresentation will yet be corrected, and L'Hommedieu be permitted to surrender his place to a better man.

☞ The Massachusetts Grand Lodge of I. O. O. F. held its annual session in Boston on the 7th. Eighty-one Lodges were represented, delegates from all parts of the State were present, which represent the Order in the most flourishing condition. It now numbers 8526 members. Charters were granted for six new Lodges.

The Dream and the Dragon.—"Papa," said one of his boys, to the deacon, "I had a funny dream last night."

"Well, Tommy, what was your dream?"

"I dreamed the devil came to your store."

"The devil!"

"Yes, pa, the devil; that he found you drinking a glass of gin for pale Ambro James, who had fits, and broke a little baby's arm the other day, because she cried when he came home drunk. And I thought the devil came up to the counter, and laid the end of his tail in a chair, and leaned over towards the barrel where you were stooping to draw it, and asked you if you was a christian. And I thought you didn't look up, but said you was; and he grinned and shook his tail like a cat that has a fit, and says he to me, "that's the deacon for me!", and ran out of the shop laughing so loud that I put my fingers in my ears and woke up."

The deacon quit the traffic in less than a week after hearing this "funny" dream.

Death of a Giantess.—Miss Cynthia Browning, the Kentucky giantess, died at Flemingsburgh, Ky., on the 30th ult. She was seven feet high.

Selling Diseased Meat.—After a long examination before a Magistrate at Springfield, Abel Sweetzer, a respectable farmer of that town, has been bound over for trial at the next Court of Common Pleas, in the sum of 400 dollars, on a complaint of selling the body of a diseased cow for food.

Witty.—A Frenchman having heard a gentleman make use of the expression "it strikes me forcibly," and not being very well acquainted with the parlance of John Bull, shortly afterwards introduced the same expression thus, in conversation: "It do knock me very hard—but dis is de reason," &c.

In two streets in Cincinnati there are sixty two grog shops—only.

From the Washington Union of the 12 inst.

We exclude the following article from the Chicago Democrat, of yesterday. We have received no other information upon the rumors which it relates. We would prefer, however, that in most of its statements it should receive confirmation.

From the Chicago Democrat.

Movements of the Navy.—We have from good authority, that the British have a steam war ship of the largest size laid against Beaver-island, about 200 miles from Mackinaw, with a full crew in attendance, ready to sail for at any moment. They have had one company there until recently. They now have three full regiments of Highland dragoons, and have enlarged and fortified most strongly the barracks at that place.

Until lately, the British have been in the habit of paying our Indian [illegible] government protested against it and [illegible] it up. The Indians have heretofore [illegible] Drummond's Island, Amherstburg [illegible] they have nearly all moved to the Canadian islands, the principal one being Manitoulin. There they are fed, clothed, and provided with arms and ammunition by British officers.

On the Manitoulin island, there are now from three to four thousand Indian [illegible].

Upon [illegible] Lake Huron [illegible] sight of Green Bay [illegible].

Arsenal Fortress.—We [illegible] new Cotton Factory, located [illegible] domestic. It is [illegible] stations are to be [illegible] [illegible] operations of the [illegible] administration are to bring upon the [illegible].

[illegible]

The Thoughts—Consideration [illegible] Congress, the Text [illegible] Verdict of the Jury of Inquest—[illegible]

☞ A Bull in London.—A correspondent of the St. Louis Bulletin [illegible] forbidding [illegible] into conversation with strangers [illegible] wear that terrible stiff cravat [illegible] afraid to [illegible] think of [illegible] or children [illegible] "Many of the travelling [illegible] of the town of [illegible] display so little gentlemanly [illegible] so frigid, and some passing [illegible] that a man that provided for [illegible] to be quite [illegible].

☞ A whig State Convention is to be held at [illegible] on the 27th of September [illegible] be not less than four candidates for Governor of this State, at the election this fall—the whig, the democratic, the abolition and native. In such a contest it would be difficult, [illegible] who could [illegible] ty."

[illegible] 10th, at Birmingham, [illegible] fifteen or twenty, by the burning of a [illegible] taking wheat upon which [illegible].

Another Epidemic.—[illegible] of conversation in Cincinnati [illegible] in one of the principal streets [illegible] some [illegible] in the front of [illegible] city, or rather, in the [illegible]. The story is a queer one, [illegible] not transpired. This week [illegible] of the truth in question, in doubting [illegible] dies of bills which have been written we from [illegible] lation, cause [illegible] "curious." These [illegible] have been hung down up; some of the bills of fare were sealed with the cracker's [illegible] and the old [illegible] bundles, in place of [illegible] dollars, there found a sixpence worth of paper cut in bill form, and nicely gilded into the packages. This was a [illegible] discovery, and costing some old, upon a [illegible] five [illegible] upon these dumpers for [illegible] this [illegible] situation in a most vigorous and energetic manner [illegible] was the more overwhelming. [illegible] but who had taken it in the question to be [illegible].

Compared Significant.—The New Orleans Picayune publishes a statement, disclosing a [illegible] quality of that burning fluid, gas generally [illegible] and by which a Mr. Hemmings of the [illegible] city, was badly injured. The [illegible] filled with gas, [illegible] a lamp at the time—it can [illegible] ter full of the fluid. The rest of it [illegible] densely filled with gas, generated by the [illegible]. This gas communicated with the light two or three feet from the cap; at first there was a flash, and immediately an explosion of the gas, so that the [illegible] thought the building was struck by lightning, it being a rainy evening. The fact ought to be known that camphene will create one of the most explosive gases and that a can of it containing this vapor cannot be uncorked in a room where there is a light. Prof. Silliman utterly condemns its use.

A Widow not Permitted to Take Husband.—The Providence Gazette says—A colored woman in the town of Bristol in this State, was on Friday week, delivered of a black child, and on the Sunday following of a white one. The first was black at midnight, we are told—the latter at which is children of white parents ordinarily are. The children have been seen by nearly the whole town of Bristol, and the facts, as we state them, are attested by all, and corroborated by Drs. Holmes and Briggs, who attended upon the woman on both occasions of childbirth. We will leave it with old Solomon himself to say, if there is not something new under the sun. We would be glad to state that the parents of the children were respectable, but the fact that the mother is not unmarried, would make the matrimony of doubtful effect.

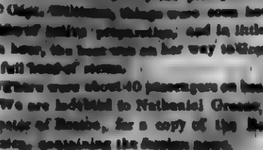
ORIGINAL STAINED

[illegible] half past 11 o'clock last Sunday evening an extra train of cars arrived in this city, bringing the mails and passengers of the Hibernia, which arrived at Boston Sunday noon. The event was altogether unexpected, and the heads of the speculators in Thursday (who had connected up with the L. Island Railroad) relaxed from duty, were the general cry over the city. By the promptness and energy of Capt. Hallowell, things were soon however in a state of active preparation, and in little more than an hour, the boat was on her way to Stonington with a full head of steam.

There were about 40 passengers on board the train.

We are indebted to Nathaniel Greene, Esq., Postmaster of Boston, for a copy of the Boston Times Extra, containing the foreign news.

ARRIVAL OF THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP



HIBERNIA.

[illegible] Twelve Days from Europe.

The Royal Mail Steamship Hibernia, Capt. Eyre, arrived at her wharf at East Boston, yesterday, (Sunday) [illegible] o'clock, noon—thus making her passage in less than twelve days—thirteen all good [illegible] Queenstown, she brings the [illegible]

We [illegible] from C. Vanderbilt [illegible] China, [illegible] Cape of Good Hope. They left Batavia 9 Sept. [illegible] Sunda Straits on the 17th, and passed the Cape of Good Hope on the 3d inst. [illegible] Saldanha Bay, Cape of Good Hope, on the 10th inst. [illegible] Anchored in Saldanha Bay [illegible] Cape of Good Hope, on the 10th inst. [illegible] Cape of Good Hope, on the 10th inst. [illegible] Cape of Good Hope, on the 10th inst.

ATTENTION ALL—NO HUMBUG!

THE subscriber being about to close his stock of DRY GOODS will for the next few weeks sell the balance of the stock at Manager Goods at very cheap prices for the purpose of making room for a fine and splendid stock of Fall Goods. The following articles must be sold previous to the 20th of August.

20 pcs BALZORINES and BERAGES,
10 " FRENCH MUSLINS,
6 " BALZORINES do
Lot of light DE LAINES,
do CALICOES,

50 BERAGE SHAWLS,
25 SILK DAMASK,
40 plain DE LAINE,
20 FANCY CASHMERE,
10 Black SILK NETTS.

— ALSO —

A general assortment of Men's and Boys' Summer wear of various styles. A small lot of PARASOLS UNSHADES and PARASOLETS, at prices astonishingly cheap.

WM. H. TERRY.

DECLARATION

TO ALL PEOPLE.

WHEREAS IN THE COURSE OF HUMAN EVENTS IT BECOMES EXPEDIENT TO REVISE STOCK, THE DRY GOODS DEALERS OF NORWICH FINDS IT NECESSARY TO SELL CHEAP AND DESIRABLE GOODS AT RUINOUS PRICES.

To which the Subscribers Beg Leave to Call the Attention of the Public

ELY & CO.,

AT THE

GREAT COMMERCIAL DEPOT,

33 AND 35 PRESCOTT-STREET.

HAVE recently made one more spurting out sale. Their entire Stock of SUMMER GOODS must be disposed of without delay. For they contemplate and are making arrangements to open for fall with the most splendid Stock of goods ever offered in this county.

They have therefore resolved to sell the following lot of goods without regard to cost on their cheap and unique stock.

A lot of BALZORINES and BARAGES,
A lot of MUSLIN and LAWNS,
A lot of Fancy STRAWBERRY PRINTS,
10,000 yds. LIGHT PRINTS,
A good stock MDUS. DeLAINS.

A large variety of SUMMER GOODS for Gent's Clothing, consisting of

CAMBRICS, CROTON CLOTHS, LINENS, GRO DE ETA, DRA DE ETA, and *FRENCH CASSIMERES.*

Cloth and Trimmings. They have received orders to sell what BONNETS they have on hand at some price as the manufacturer is bound to sell them. *RIBBONS*, cheaper than the cheapest. Ladies wishing a BONNET will find a stock of 200, to select from at prices never before heard of. Come one Come all.

Remember the place, 33 and 35 Prescott-st.

ELY & CO.

LOOK HERE.

THE ONE PRICE STORE.

WM. W KINNEY, AGENT.

Selling off Velvet VESTS for 1,00 — Nice Summer VESTS for ,75 cts.
Thin Summer PANTS from 50 cts to 1,00 — Thin Summer COATS for 1,00

18 *SHETUCKET STREET* 18

Remember that there is only one price that no jockeying at this establishment. The Public will see this is the only true principle of doing business, we will not ask one price and take another. Gentlemen who want to buy their Clothing Cheap will call on us as we are bound to sell our goods lower than any other establishment. 18 *Shetucket-Street.*

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA CLOTHING STORE

May 12, 1845.

NEW GOODS—SPRING STOCK.

CONNECTICUT BONNET STORE.

HITCHCOCK & PIXSON,

MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF

STRAW, SILK AND FANCY BONNETS

And Dealers in

RIBBONS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,

AND FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

HAVING made extensive arrangements for the Spring Trade, we are prepared to offer to our numerous customers and the public generally a very RICH AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF NEW GOODS which we flatter ourselves do sell lower than the lowest New York or Boston prices. We feel confident that by our whole attention to the BONNET and MILLINERY Business, we shall be able to give satisfaction. We shall at all times have stock worthy the attention of purchasers at *Wholesale and Retail.*

All persons buying the above goods will save 20 per cent by calling at the Connecticut Bonnet Store.

N. B. Bonnets and Leghorn Hats Bleached and prepared in the best style at short notice. Millinery department under the direction of Miss *D. D. CLEMENT.* No 27 Shetucket-st.

Norwich, April 1st 1845.

OCEAN HOUSE,

OPENED.

THIS House is now, large and commodious. It is located at the mouth of New London Harbor, one of the most delightful situations for Sea Bathing, Fishing, Gunning &c. There is also superior Sail Boats always at hand—for use of persons it is intended to accommodate. The steamer Angelina touches at the wharf on her way to Stonington, also on her way to New London and Norwich. In order to make the place one of the most desirable the Proprietor hereby will devote themselves personally to attend to those who may favor them with their patronage.

OCEAN HOUSE, EASTERN POINT, near New London Harbor.

SOLOMON FISK, Proprietor.

May 13, 1845. w31 tw40.

Wanted.

Five good House Painters, to such will be given Steady work & good pay, at the Paint Store of the Subscribers.

HARDING & Co. Water St.
HARDING & ALBERTSON.

Wanted.

IMMEDIATELY, 2 or 3 GIRLS to apprentice to Dress making business.

Mrs. S. B. PENDLETON.

Norwich, June 24 w32 tw33

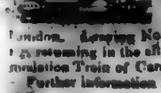
For Sale.

A FARM lying in Montville, containing 100 acres of land well adapted to all the purposes of agriculture, with suitable buildings thereon. The above property will be sold cheap and the payment made easy. Also, the pleasant situation now occupied by the subscriber in Bath street.

D. DORCHESTER.

Norwich, July 17, 1845. 3w34 tw32

DAILY LINE To New London.



THE Steamer ANGELINA, Capt. A LOVELL, has commenced her regular Trips to New London. Leaving Norwich at 8 o'clock in the morning returning in the afternoon in time for the accommodation Train of Cars for Worcester.

Further information inquire of the Capt. or E. A. Ely.

March 9, 45. 17

Misses and Childrens' Shoes.—A large supply of Misses and Childrens' Shoes of every description, quality and color, just received and for sale low by J. IRESON & SON, 115 South side Main-st

June 2. tw6

SUGAR.—5000 pounds Sugar of various qualities just rec'd and for sale cheap by

JULIUS WEBB,
Corner of Commerce and Water Street.

May 14 3w3

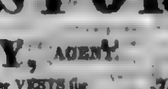
BAKERY AND FAMILY GROCERY.

CHARLES DENISON continues the **Baking and Grocery** business at his old stand in *Water Street*, where he will be happy to wait on all friends and former patrons. A general assortment of BREAD, CRACKERS and CAKES constantly on hand. His stock of GROCERIES are well selected, comprising almost every article usually kept in a Family Grocery, the cedent excepted, all of which will be sold as low as can be bought in the city.

N. B. All goods will be delivered in any part of City free of expense to the purchaser.

Norwich, May 20, 1845.

REGULAR STEAM BOAT LINE, BETWEEN NORWICH AND NEW YORK DAILY.



THE Splendid Steamer Cleopatra, Capt ISAAC K DUSTAN. The Splendid Steamer Worcester Capt DANIEL BACON.

The Worcester will leave Norwich on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The Cleopatra will leave Norwich, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Each of the above boats will leave New York on alternate days.

E. A. ELY, Steam Boat Agent

April 16 1845. 21

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber has just opened a new Store of Goods of various kinds in Main Street, No. 52, near the Universalist Church in East Chelsea.—Where there can be found, Flour, Sugars, Salt, Coffee, Teas, Wood Ware and Cotton Cloth, which will be sold very low for Cash. All sorts of country produce taken in exchange for goods. Also three good tenements to rent. Apply to

JAMES SOTTUM.

July 7 w33 tw28

WM. H. ALLEN, DENTIST

OFFICE, NO. 94 SHETUCKET STREET, (UP STAIRS) WHERE he will perform all operations necessary for the preservation of the teeth and gums in the best possible manner. Teeth inserted from 1 to a complete set. Teeth cleaned, filled, extracted, and all irregularities, whether they proceed from disease or want of proper care, remedied.

March 25.

THE PATENT GALVANIC RINGS And Magnetic Fluid.

DR. A. CHRISTIE respectfully informs the American public, that he has lately arrived from England, for the purpose of introducing in this country the novel application of Electro Galvanism discovered by his brother, Prof. Herman Christie, of London in October last. The discovery has received the universal approbation of the medical profession of Great Britain, who have pronounced it amongst the important of modern scientific inventions. The Patent Galvanic Rings have been found to answer all the purposes for which the ordinary galvanic battery or electro and magnetic machines are used; but are without any of the injurious shocks which always accompany the applications of these instruments, and in many other respects are more safe and certain in accomplishing the desired object.

The Galvanic Rings have now been several months before the English public, and the universal reputation they have acquired is sufficient evidence of their extraordinary power in the prevention and cure of the diseases for which they are recommended. They have been used with perfect success in all cases of Rheumatism, Gout, Tic Doloreux, Fits, Cramps, Paralysis, Stiff Joints, General Debility, Deficiency of Nervous Energy, and all Nervous Disorders.

The galvanic power which they possess is gradual and constant, and the beneficial effect they produce upon the system must be witnessed to be believed. The Galvanic Rings are in every way perfectly harmless, and are sold at prices to be within reach of all desirous of testing their efficacy. Dr. Christie warns the American public from the beginning to beware of spurious imitations, as, owing to the secret process by which the metals are prepared to be rendered sensitive and efficient, all imitations must be entirely devoid of any galvanic effect. CHRISTIE'S MAGNETIC FLUID, used in connection with the Rings, in more chronic disorders and to accelerate the galvanic action, is only to be procured at the same place. These rings are not sold by pedlars or at wholesale; consequently, all sold except by the regular agents are spurious and prohibited.

To guard against fraud he will appoint but one agent in each of the cities of the United States. The only agency in *Norwich* is at the Watch and Jewelry Store of C. B. PRINDLE, 114 Main street.

July 23d, 1845. w36 tw34

Do you want comfort in SHAVING!! THEN USE FERRE'S SHAVING CREAM.

A FEW of the hundreds of recommendations of the above Cream may be found below.

FERRE'S SHAVING CREAM.

The undersigned having used the *Cream* of which Mr. E. C Ferre of Middletown is sole proprietor are happy to award him our testimonials in its favor. Considering the expedition of making the lather, its superior quality when made, its softening effects on the beard, and its purgative qualities upon the skin, we do not hesitate to recommend it to the public as the best Shaving Cream either domestic or imported now in use.

Rev. E E Griswold	Charles Woodward M D
do. Wm Jarvis	J Barrett, M D
do W G Howard	Wm B Casey, M D
do Arthur Granger,	David Harrison, M D
do Samuel M Emery	Edwin Stearns
Prof John Johnson	E A Russell
do A W Smith	Jeremiah H Taylor
Sam'l Stearns	Eli Wilcox, P M
Eleazer Lacey	Horace Clark
Joseph Arnold	Thomas G Mather
W S Camp	Elders Chase
Daniel H Chase	George Francis
Charles Francis	

Ferre's Cream Saponine, after a thorough trial consider it much preferable to any other article which I have ever used in shaving. Its properties are so valuable as to commend it to general use.

Rev. J. S. CRAIG.

For sale by WILLIAM S. TYLER, Wholesale Agent for the Proprietor, also sold by SAMUEL TYLER and Perfumers generally.

April 16 49 21

NEW ENGLAND TRUSS MANUFACTORY, *Boston, Mass.*

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.

CONTINUES to manufacture all the various approved Trusses, at his old stand No. 288 Washington street, opposite No 264, entrance in Temple Avenue, Boston.

Also—ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, for Prolapsus Uteri—Trusses for Prolapsus Ani—Suspensory Bags, Knee Caps, Back Boards, Slerted Shoes for deformed feet. Trusses repaired at one hour's notice and made to answer oftentimes as well as new.—The subscriber having worn a truss himself for the last 25 years, and fitted to many for the last 10 years feels confident in being able to suit all cases that may come to him.

Convex spinal Trusses—Dr. Chase's Trusses, formerly sold by Dr. Leachi—Trusses of galvanized metal that will not rust, having wooden and copper pads—Read's Spiral Truss—Rundell's do—Salmon's ball and socket—Sherman's patent—French do—Bateman's do. double and single—Stiles's Trusses; also, Trusses for children of all sizes. Dr. Fletcher's Truss—Marsh's Truss—Dr. Hull's Truss—Thompson's Ratchet Truss, and the Shakers' Rocking Trusses, may be had at this establishment—Whispering Tubes and Ear Trumpets, that will enable a person to converse low with one that is hard of hearing.

All Ladies in want of Abdominal Supporters or Trusses, wanted on by his wife, Mrs. CAROLINE D. FOSTER, who has had ten years experience in the business.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.

Boston, Jan. 7, 1845.

Having had occasion to observe, that some persons afflicted with Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skilful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his truth, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called upon to recommend him to my professional brethren and to the public, as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.

JOHN C. WARREN.

I hereby certify that I have, for several years past, been in the use of Mr. Foster's Truss for Inguinal Hernia, and find it to answer every desirable purpose, and consider it far preferable to any other which I have employed.

JAMES THATCHER, M. D.

Plymouth, Nov. 1, 1839.

Boston, March 10, 1840.

I hereby certify, that I have known Mr. James F. Foster, several years last past, and have frequently employed him in the construction of Trusses and other apparatus for my patients and have always found him ready, capable, and equal to the occasion for which I have employed him.

JOHN RANDALL, M. D.

Certified from Dr. Griffin, Lynn.

LYNN, March 3, 1840.

I have recommended the Trusses made by James Frederick Foster, of Boston, in a great many instances for these few years past; and it is due to him to declare that, in every instance that has come to my knowledge, his work has given complete satisfaction.

EZE. T. COBURN, M. D.

June 25, 1845. tw22 w23

WANTED, 10,000 lbs., Old Cast of India Rubber Shoes.

FOR which new and fresh Goods will be exchanged at Cash price.

J. IRESON & SON.

Feb. 4 1911

Norwich and Worcester RAIL ROAD.

ON AND AFTER

May 12, 1845,

Trains will leave as follows, viz:

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS

Daily, except Sunday.

Leave Norwich, at 6 A. M. and 4 1-4 P. M.
" Worcester, at 10 A. M. and 4 1-4 P. M.

☞ The Morning Train from Norwich, and the Morning and Evening Trains from Worcester, connect with the Boston, Western, and Hartford & Springfield Rail Roads.

NEW YORK TRAIN, via STEAM BOAT

Leaves Norwich for Worcester and Boston, every Morning except Monday, upon the arrival of the Boat from New York, about 2 o'clock.

Leaves Worcester for Norwich and New York, at 6 3-4 P. M. daily except Sunday.

NEW YORK TRAIN, via L. I. RAIL ROAD.

Leaves Norwich about 1-2 P. M. for Worcester and Boston, daily except Sunday.

Leaves Worcester for Norwich and New York, at 7 3-4 A. M. daily except Sunday. Arrive in Norwich at 9 A. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS.

Daily each way, except Sunday.

Fares are less when paid for Tickets, than when paid in the Cars. EMERSON FOOTE, Supt.

Norwich, May 9, 1845. 27 tf

To Dry Good Merchants and the Public Generally.

Umbrella, Parasol, and Sun-Shade MANUFACTORY,

Opposite the Merchants Hotel, Norwich Conn.

THE advertiser respectfully begs leave to return his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage he has received for many years, and earnestly solicits a continuance of the same.

Having just purchased a rich assortment of materials for the manufacture of Parasols and Sun-Shades, for the coming spring *entirely for cash*, Merchants having silks suitable for the purpose, can have them made up in any style to better advantage and in a superior manner than sending them to New York. An assortment of umbrellas and parasols of different sizes and qualities, constantly on hand, and the workmanship of all goods warranted and kept in repair one year.

Umbrellas and Parasols repaired or re-covered, in a few hours if wanted.

ALFRED CHERRY.

Jan. 1st, 1845.

Something New.

SPALDING & CO., are manufacturing under Letters Patent granted by the United States, an improved Friction match, to burn

Without Brimstone.

They now offer for sale, on very reasonable terms, 20,000 GROSS.

Neatly put up in Tin, Wood and Paper, in assorted packages and in lots to suit purchasers.

These Matches are highly improved of and recommended for family use by Physicians and Chemists, in consequence of the absence of Sulphur in their manufacture, the fumes of which are so disagreeable and deleterious to all, and particularly injurious to persons having much charge of delicate consumptives.

They are particularly recommended to the attention of shippers as they have frequently been taken on long voyages and exposed to the action of all climates without the slightest injury.

For sale by SPALDING & CO.

At wholesale only by the manufacturers

Agents for the sale throughout

Jan. 23, 1845. 27 tf

WATCH-HILL HOUSE

WESTERLY, R. I.

THE subscriber having taken the above announced house, formerly occupied by Joseph C. Smith, would very respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that this admirable place of resort, most select, which for health, comfort and pleasure is surpassed by none on our Atlantic shore, will be opened for the reception of visitors the 6th of June next.

The House is beautifully located upon the summit of a Hill, having a very extensive view of the ocean and country, and affording a fine opportunity for Sea Bathing, and every accommodation to make Watch Hill admirable place for a visit during the summer months.

Aliac of sail boats will ply daily (Sundays excepted) from Pawcatuck Village, and Watch Hill, to intercept the Steamboat Angelina at Stonington, from Norwich and New London. They will also be in readiness to accommodate sailing parties.

☞ Fishing tackle and refreshments always on hand.

NELSON BROWN.

May w28 tf

REMEMBER the old Stand, No. 78 Main-St.

OPPOSITE THE FRANKLIN HOUSE,

WHERE S. M. NELSON still continues to carry on the Tailoring business in all its various branches. The subscriber is now ready to make all kinds of Gentlemen's garments in the latest style. The subscriber has received the Fall and Winter fashions for 1844-5. All garments made at this establishment warranted to fit.

N. B. Cutting done at short notice. Wanted also six or eight first rate Tailoresses to whom good wages will be given.

JAMES M. NELSON.

Sept. 1844 1843

On and after the 1st of April next

S. IRESON & SON

WILL have removed their entire stock of

BOOTS & SHOES,

with large additions, to the Store in the New Brick Block, known as Hubbard's Row, No. 115 Main-street where they respectfully invite all of their old and as many new customers to call and see them. They hope, by close application to business, and by selling their goods at low rates, to merit the approbation of their numerous patrons.

Having a very large acquaintance with the eastern manufacturers, we have made extensive arrangements to receive and sell their goods at such prices as will enable us to outdo all competitors.

And to our wholesale Customers we would say that in this department we intend to spare no pains to have it complete. Being always supplied with every article usually kept for jobbing. We trust we shall be able to furnish country Merchants, and others on such terms as will save them the expence of going to Boston or New York for the like Goods.

At or April first, 115 South side Main-st.

Jan. 30th, '45. 1119

REMOVAL.

BREWER & LEWIS have removed their Stove and Tin Ware Manufactory to No. 90 Lower MAIN STREET two doors east John T. Mott's corner, where they offer for sale their usual assortment of STOVES, TIN WARE, &c., consisting of Milk Pans and Milk Pails with Strainers, Cheap as the cheapest; Motte Patent Furnaces, all sizes, Japanned Ware of all descriptions; Pails and Dipper Pots, &c, &c, &c, &c

TIN ROOFING, TIN and COPPER GUTTERS CONDUCTER PIPES, JOBBING and REPAIRING done as above, at short notice and in a workmanlike manner.

April 30. 1912

Indian Rubber Overshoes.

WE have on hand and for sale on the most reasonable terms, a most splendid assortment of **India Rubber Shoes and Overshoes,** of the latest patterns and styles in market, manufactured from the pure gum and got up in the best manner—warranted not to stiffen in the coldest weather, or contract by the heat, and will retain their color under all circumstances, and not to part in the seams.

Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine the great improvements made in the manufacture of India Rubber ☞ We sell cheap.

J. IRESON & SON

Feb. 16.

C. BRINCKERHOFF'S

In the hope to obtain relief where it seems denied to the sick, we lay hold on straws like drowning men. Thus it is that thousands are the quicker hurried on to the yawning grave in consequence of catching those false floats that are not able to sustain them, and they sink. Remember, then, while in apparent health, that if you are taken sick with predisposing symptoms of diseased lungs, or with a marked attack of real Cough, Cold, Liver Complaint, consumption, or Pain in the Chest and side, that you can find relief and cure by the prompt use of Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative. Give it your confidence, use it faithfully and in accordance with the prescribed directions, and your help is certain without even a shadow of doubt, by the favor of Heaven to spite of all opposition. Obtain some SOON and secretly even, if you must, but boldly if you can, use it faithfully and honestly with justice to your own case, and to the credit of the medicine. The result we will warrant to reach and even exceed your best anticipations. We plead not in the sick to try this remedy; we are anxious that all should share in its happy effects, and we are urged to it solely by the promptings of the philanthropic motive of aiding the sufferer. "Never give up your case" hopelessly while Mr. Brinckerhoff's Restorative is obtainable—in that we confidently predict a banishment of even a pre-emption of Consumptive disease. The following testimonials are from Dr. Chilton, the well known New-York chemist.

"I have analyzed a bottle of medicine called C. Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative, and find that it does not contain Mercury, or any other metallic preparation, nor opium in any of its forms. It is composed of vegetable matter entirely."

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.

C. BRINCKERHOFF, Proprietor, N. Y

Horace Everett, U. S. Agent.

Principal Office, 24 Hudson street, New York.

SAMUEL TYLER, 121 Main street, Norwich.

WM. S. TYLER, 131 Water street, do. are agents for the above medicine.

Aug. 1st, 1845. 1w37

The Brandreth Pill.

As a general family medicine, constituting a remedy so subject to sudden changes of temperature as his, their value is incalculable. By having the Brandreth Pills always on hand, should a sudden attack of sickness take place, they can be given at once, and will often have effected a cure before the physician could have arrived.

In Cholic, and in inflammation of the bowels these Pills will at once relieve, and perseverance in their use, according to the directions, will surely do all that medicine can do to restore the health of the patient.

In diseases arising from the use of mercury or from any cause or vitiation, from bad blood or secretion, their use will produce the most happy results. In all attacks of Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, and in cases of chronic or recent Costiveness, the use of the Brandreth Pills will be productive of infinite service—sometimes occasioning so great a change for the better as to create great thankfulness.

In all cases of Indigestion, Worms, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and in all affections of the Stomach and Bowels, the Brandreth Pills will be found a never failing remedy.

To insure the full benefit of these invaluable Pills they should be kept in the house, so that upon the first commencement of sickness they may be at once resorted to. One dose is better than a dozen when the disease has become established in the system.

The Brandreth Pills are purely vegetable, and so innocent that the infant of a month old may use them if medicine is required, not only with safety but with a certainty of receiving all the benefit medicine is capable of imparting. Females may use them during all the critical periods of their lives. The Brandreth Pills will secure their health, and produce regularity in all the functions of life.

Be careful of counterfeits. Read how to avoid them:

No 1 Security.

Each Agent who sells the Genuine Brandreth Pills has a Certificate of Agency, which has been engraved at great expense, it represents the Manufactory at Sing Sing, on the bank of the Hudson river, and is signed by Dr. Brandreth, and the seal stamped upon the paper.

No. 2 Security.

Above all observe the labels upon the boxes. Each box of the Genuine Pills has now THREE LABELS upon it. The top and the bottom label containing upwards of FIVE THOUSAND LETTERS in RED INK. The words BENJAMIN BRANDRETH'S PILLS being printed over two and thirteen upon the two labels.

No 3 Security.

There are also upon each label two signatures of Dr. Brandreth: one B. Brandreth, and also one Benjamin Brandreth. Each box, therefore, to be genuine, must have six signatures of Dr. Brandreth upon it. If the box do not answer this description the Pills are not the Brandreth Pills, but some vile counterfeit of them, as all the old labelled boxes have been collected.

No. 4 Security.

Besides the above signs of genuineness, the qualities of the Brandreth Pill, labels are upon the Certificate of Agency; therefore compare your box with the labels on the Certificate; if it agrees, the Pills are true; if it does not they are false.

I have expended much time, and at labor, $5000 in perfecting these checks to the sale of counterfeit Pills, and in the hope they will secure the genuine BRANDRETH PILLS to all who want them.

Remain the public's servant,

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.

The following names are a list of Dr. B. Brandreth's agents in New London Co.

Norwich, R. W. Heath; New London, Nathan Belden; Colchester, L. A. Kellogg; Franklin, Amasa L. Hyde; Liberty Hill, Austin Gay; Lebanon, Gurdon Robinson; Yantleville, Tracy, Huntington & Co.; Fitchville, S. Finch; Norwich Town, Geo. B. Fuller; Milltown, Wm. B. Hall; Stonington, Horace Lewis Mallo; Joseph A. Lamb; Portorville, Smith, Cady & Co Centre Groton, R. W. Smith (Groton, John Hewson; Wemberg, H. A. Brockway; Salem, E. Smith; Milton Montville, James Turner; Hadlyme, S. Beach way.

March 20 '45 19

Livery Stable.

D. B. CHAPMAN has taken the STABLE situated on Bath-street, opposite Tubb's Blacksmith Shop where he will continue the LIVERY BUSINESS in all its branches. He hopes leave to say to his friends and the public that he intends to keep good Horses and Carriages To Let on Reasonable terms. Also, a Hack for the purpose of attending funerals and for such other purposes as it may be wanted—in all cases he drives himself.

Also—wanted, Horses to Board by the week.

☞ Stable room to Feed 20 horses, daily.

Norwich, apr 22, 1845 1w4

Copartnership.

THE subscribers have entered into Copartnership under the firm of

MEEKER & HOLMES,

and will transact the Baking business in all its branches. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. Bread, Crackers, Cakes, &c. may be obtained at all times fresh, from our Depot, No. 32, Water street, lately occupied by Gushing Ellis, Esq. please give us a call.

JOSEPH MEEKER, Jr.
WILLIAM H. HOLMES.

May 28. w29—41—tf

False Cathartic Lozenges.

THOUGH prepared from a great variety of valuable Sudorifics, are palatable and pleasant to eat as any other Confectionary Compound.

☞ This preparation is decidedly the best cathartic all the known cathartic preparations, for while the operation is as sure as Salts, Castor Oil, Calomel and Jalop, or any other cathartic medicine, it has the advantage over all the being pleasant to eat, while all other cathartics are nauseous, disagreeable to the taste. Price 25 cents per box, with full directions, and may be found at the Depository, 98 Commercial-street.

FALES'S WORM LOZENGES.

Are a safe and sure remedy for Worms, children love them. They act like a charm in expelling the symptoms, such as starting in sleep, grating the teeth, paleness about the mouth and nose, occasional sickness of the stomach, constipation, tympanitic swelled bowels, and general feverish habit. The child falls into quiet sleep, when the worms are speedily killed and expelled, and the child recovers its health in every instance.

Price 25 cents per box, with full directions, sold at 98 Commercial-street.

FALES'S COUGH LOZENGES.

Are beneficial in Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, in the Consumptive Cough, they operate satisfactorily in allaying the irritation, and bring up the phlegm. They are a safe and speedy remedy for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, and for Bronchial and Throat Complaints, they will break up a cold in a few moments; they have cured cases of Consumption which were considered incurable, and have broken up by the use of these Lozenges.

Full directions accompany each package, sold at the Depository, 98 Commercial-street.

FALES'S ANTIMONIAL LOZENGES.

Are a safe and speedy remedy for Fever and Ague, Obstructions of menses, and for Female Complaints, and Bowel Complaints, a full description of which must be paid to the directions, which accompany each box.

FALES'S CAMPHOR LOZENGES.

Are beneficial in Headache, Nervous Affections, and where there has occurred Convulsions, Hysteria, Hysterics, Nervous Headache, Nervous Irritation, Nervous Debility, Nervous and Convulsive Affections, they may be taken with safety, in nervous affections of the female condition.

Full directions accompany each package.

FALES'S CHYMICAL MATCHES.

So new as extremely to merit the attention of the public, but further comment seems to be unnecessary, as they speak for themselves, and will be found to be as good as any, however, with truth, they can say, however, with truth, they can say, that thousands who have purchased of them, have purchased of them, and have taken the Stamps, New Haven, Cap. Isaac Tuttle, and Hartford and Springfield, Capt. Isaac Tuttle, and Hartford and Springfield, Capt. Isaac Tuttle, Newport and Providence, Capt. Isaac Tuttle, Newport and Providence, Capt. Isaac Tuttle, Newport and Providence

The Norwich News.

VOL. V.—NO. 40. NORWICH, CONN., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1845. WHOLE NO. 248.

THE NORWICH NEWS,

WM. FAULKNER,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE IN SHETUCKET STREET.

Brick Building, 2d Story, opposite Ely & Co's

NORWICH, CONN.

TERMS

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

OAK HALL

"OAK HALL,"

NEW OAK HALL.

ARRIVAL OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE OPENING

ILLUMINATED.

FIVE GOOD REASONS.

EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

PLACE OF RESORT.

AT RETAIL.

PANTALOONS.

THIN COATS.

THIN PANTS.

VESTS.

DRESS AND FROCK COATS.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

NICHOLS & CHAPMAN,
HOUSE, SIGN AND SHIP
PAINTERS & GLAZIERS,
Over Myers & Reily's Carpenter Shop.
FRANKLIN SQUARE.
Norwich City, Ct.

D. NISBET,

H. B. & G. PARKHURST

Office, 59 Main-Street.
Norwich, Ct.

CHEAP GROCERY STORE.
JULIUS WEBB,
CORNER OF COMMERCE & WATER STS.

Boston Piano Fortes.

Fine Salon

B. DORCHESTER.

WANTED, 10,000 lbs.,
Old Cast off India Rubber Shoes.

SPORTSMEN ATTEND.

Sporting Powder.

DAILY LINE
To New London.

Notice.

Valuable Real Estate for sale at
AUCTION.

NEW ROUTE TO
SPRINGFIELD.
FARE ONLY $3,50

Miscellany.

THE MORALITY OF "CUTENESS;" A YANKEE IN DISTRESS.

Patriotic—Certainly.

Marriage.

Death.

From the Albany Argus.

The Crops throughout the Union.—Our Country—Its varied productions.

The season has so far advanced that we are able to take a general survey of the crops throughout the whole country. We can now speak with some confidence because most of the crops have been harvested.

First as to the great northern staple, Wheat. The crop is undoubtedly a large one—more than an average, and it has been secured in excellent condition. This is the tenor of advices from all quarters. Even in Ohio where the wheat crop is probably less than an average, the wheat is very clean and the berry very white. We hear neither of rust nor smut. Though the farmers have lost in quantity, they have undoubtedly gained in quality. In Michigan, Illinois Wisconsin and Iowa, the wheat crop is magnificent. Every thing has been favorable. So likewise we are advised, in the wheat crop of Pennsylvania. In Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina and Georgia it has been affected by the drought, more or less seriously, so to shrivel the berry. In Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri, the crop is a noble one. In New England and New York it is probably less than an average.

The Hay crop is remarkably light in nearly every state in the Union. From all sections the complaint is almost universal that hay is very light. This is the case in New-England, and New-York, and Ohio. Farther west, and in Michigan, we hear of a heavy crop of hay, but it is not to be disguised that the hay crop is shorter now, than it has been in many years. The protracted spring drought stunted it, and the intense summer drought nearly killed it. The farmers will have to make up the deficiency in fodder by an increased saving of the late root crops.

Rye, Oats Barley, are a full crop but not a heavy one. Like grass, they have suffered from the drought.

The Corn crop is now ripening; it is therefore impossible to speak conclusively, but it seems to be the general impression that it will be less than an average crop, except in the western states, where the drought has not been so severe. Yet it is acknowledged that the quality is uncommonly fine.

Potatoes are of an excellent quality and though here and there, there may be a failure, we shall have the usual abundance of one of the finest and most wholesome vegetables ever cultivated for man. The rot has got into it in some sections, but this is not so general as it was last year.

The survey would not be complete unless we added a few words about the great crops of the south, Cotton, Rice Tobacco and Sugar.

The cotton crop will be a heavy one—probably reach 2 500,000 bales. In South Carolina and Georgia the intense drought has reduced it much, but this deficiency will be more than supplied by Mississippi and Arkansas.

The tobacco crop is light in Virginia, and in North and South Carolina, but heavy in Kentucky and Missouri, and we think the whole supply will be a full average.

Rice, which is mostly raised in South Carolina, will not be a full crop. Have we to believe the papers of that state, the drought has burnt up every thing almost like a blast of fire, but these effects are probably exaggerated, as the sufferings of humanity are never intolerable than in reality is.

The sugar crop will be a splendid one. The cane in Louisiana is extending beyond all former extent. It is so much more profitable than raising cotton that the cotton planters are rushing into it. The last year's crop was 300,000,000 of pounds, by far the largest ever before raised in this country. The next will reach 350,000,000 pounds. There is yet a large area for increase, as the consumption of the United States is about 500,000,000.

In this connection we cannot properly speak of the crops of Texas, which are uncommonly good.—Cotton, sugar, corn and wheat are all fine. There is a glorious abundance of every thing for husbandry or comfort. As that country may now be considered a part of our Union, its prosperity will be chronicled with as much interest as that of its sister States.

In taking a survey of the crops of our country, the mind must be struck at once with their wonderful variety. All climates and all productions seem combined within our borders. Asia, Europe and Africa seem to have thrown their treasures from the St. Lawrence on the north, to the Rio del Norte on the south, and while we cannot but feel a grateful reverence to our Maker for the bountiful lavish which blesses our land, we cannot but mingle a just pride that we have in this a continent to exhibit to the world of civilized man. May we be worthy of our country, should be the aspiration of every American, from the dead to the living.

From the United States Journal.

The Thirty Mile Law.

The new Post Office Law authorizes all papers to be sent free, by the publisher, to any place within thirty miles of the town in which they are printed. The law is plain, positive and explicit—there can be no mistake about it we should suppose. But the *Democratic Standard*, published at Georgetown, Ohio, complains that this law has been construed to mean "thirty miles by the usual mail route." The law does not say this—it is not so written in the head.—The paper is to be sent free of postage to any place within thirty miles. The *Standard* having called the attention to the fact, we have felt bound to express our decided opinion upon the matter—which is, that the decision is wrong. The Postmaster at Ripley is the subject on Saturday.

The Standard, published at Georgetown, the county seat, cannot be sent to the nearest Post Office, at Feesburg, only six miles, without postage—with many others.

From Georgetown to Feesburg, 6 miles,
" " Ripley, 10 "
" " Higginsport, 7 "
" " Sardis, 9 "
" " Augusta, 7 "
" " Felicity, 7 "

There are six offices in the immediate vicinity of Georgetown, yet the Georgetown paper cannot be sent to either without postage, if these instructions are to be law. The mails are so arranged that the Georgetown papers destined for postmaster Feesburg must first go to Ripley (10 miles) then to Maysville to be distributed (16 more) then to Higginsport (16 miles) then to Feesburgh (6 miles) making 42 miles altogether."

Foreign Items.

American stocks were in growing request at advancing rates.

The death of Earl Grey is amongst the events of the day. The father of the Reform Act, and four years Prime Minister of England, the deceased nobleman filled a large space in the country's eye during one of the most eventful periods of its history.

Among the things of the times may be mentioned the introduction of a bill by the Government, for relieving Jews to hold certain corporate and other offices.

Frederika Bremer, the popular authoress, is about visiting the United States.

One hundred female convicts had been put on board the Lloyd, lying in the Thames, for Van Diemen's Land.

The King of Holland has been paying visit to England.

Queen Victoria is about to visit Germany.

The King and Queen of Belgium have also been on a visit to England.

Mr. O Connell is about to retire to Derrynane where he proposes to occupy himself during the recess with the details of various measures for carrying out his views.

☞ The Mexican Consul at New Orleans has addressed the following note to his countrymen in the United States and published it in the New-Orleans papers:

MEXICAN CONSULATE.
New Orleans, Aug. 6th, 1845.

By order of His Excellency, the President of the Republic, I inform the Mexican citizens residing in the United States, that His Excellency has determined that this consulate be closed and that I return to Mexico, taking with me its archives, in consequence of the state of our relations with the United States. In compliance with this order, I will this day close my office, and will sail to-morrow for Vera Cruz, on board the Mexican schr. Rolampago

F. DE ARRANGOIZ, Consul.

THE NEWS.

Norwich, Conn. August 27, 1845.

A Shameful Fraud.

A list is going the rounds of forty questions propounded to practical manufacturers and offered by Mr. Secretary Walker of the Treasury Department. It would seem from what is given to the public, that this circular is sent out to Manufacturers, &c. *indiscriminately*, with the view of collecting testimony from practical men of all sorts of opinions, to be submitted to Congress for the information of that body. But we are assured, by a gentleman who has recently been engaged in visiting and procuring information from the manufacturers of Newark, Patterson, &c. that *these circulars are mainly transmitted to Postmasters, and by them handed out to those Manufacturers only who are likely to return such answers, as Mr. Walker desires!* Of one hundred whig manufacturers our informant has recently visited, *not one* has received one of Mr. Walker's inquisitive circulars, while the *only six* locofoco manufacturers he has found (only three of them American) have each been blessed with the Secretary's inquisition, and will doubtless answer them as per margin.

N. Y. Tribune.

The above (copied editorially into the Courier of Saturday) is no doubt one of those shameless falsehoods which are constantly finding their way into the whig papers, and especially into the columns of the Tribune, respecting the conduct of the officers under the administration. It is true that a circular of the description here spoken of has been sent out by the Secretary of the Treasury, directed to government officers in various parts of the country, with instructions that they be presented to manufacturers, for the purpose of collecting information for the use of the Treasury Department and of Congress. That the duty of presenting these circulars has been or will be impartially and faithfully performed, is equally true. Some of them have been transmitted to us, as Inspector of this port, have been served for far as they would go) to gentlemen engaged in manufacturing; and when returned will be served to others. We can conceive of no sufficient motive on the part of the officers of the government, for perpetrating a fraud in this matter; though we must confess that if fraudulent answers are to be anticipated in any case, they would be far more likely to come from those of politicians whose interest it is to misrepresent and deceive in regard to the workings of the present tariff, and particularly as to the amount of *profits* they are enabled to realize under its operation.

The Elections—Glorious News from Tennessee.

The intelligence from Tennessee is of the most cheering character; the democrats of the State have achieved a noble triumph, and whiggery is defeated in the land of the "Hickorys." What will the federal coons say to this? When, through fraud, they succeeded in carrying the State for Clay last fall, by some 100 majority, they said Tennessee could never be induced to give her support to the principles and measures of James K. Polk. Let us see how the case now stands. The news thus far received, says the Union, is highly favorable. Mr. Brown is undoubtedly elected governor, by about 2,000 votes, and the prospect of a democratic majority in the Legislature is flattering.

The N. Y. Tribune (whig) gives up Tennessee. It says: "We have further returns, but it is idle to give details. Brown is elected Governor by at least two thousand, and the Legislature is democratic. The whigs have lost (so far) the members from Bedford, Giles and Rhea counties. The 11th and 13th Congressional districts, which we go that far as we can, are lost in spite of our partial returns."

P. S.—We have two letters (continues the Tribune) from our friend of the Knoxville Register, giving us pretty full returns from East Tennessee, but of a very unlikely character. We lost the 2d Congress district by a whig fraud, and that Blackwell, dem., is re-elected from the 3d district.

Such are the Tribune's confessions in relation to Tennessee, and there seems to be no doubt but of the welcome fact, that this white State is once more free from the thralldom of whiggery! Nine cheers for Tennessee!

From North Carolina and Kentucky, we hear nothing further.

Alabama has gone democratic throughout.

At Iowa they have been holding an election to determine upon the acceptance or rejection of a State Constitution, and also of a delegate to Congress. The probability is, that the Constitution party is beaten, and Dodge elected delegate.

From the Washington Union of the 18th inst.

Distressing Occurrence.

We are deeply pained in state, that just before dark this afternoon an affray took place on Pennsylvania avenue, at the corner of 13th street, between Wm Rufus Elliott, and Zebedee Kendall, the eldest son of Amos Kendall, which resulted in the death of the latter from a shot fired by the former, with a revolving pistol. A Mr. Josiah Bailey was also wounded by a shot in the arm, fired by the same person. The affair is rife with rumors relative to this truly unfortunate occurrence; but deeming it the duty of the press to abstain from comments until the truth is ascertained, we only feel at liberty to state that the families of both parties meet the warm and unbounded sympathy of the community. They were both just entering upon manhood.

The survivor has given himself up, and is in custody. An examination will take place to-morrow.

☞ The Washington Morning Union, Wm. Rufus Elliot, who shot Wm. Z. Kendall, was surrendered under the advice of his friends," at ten o'clock on Monday night. It was decided by Justices Morsell and Goldard to commit the accused for further examination. On Tuesday he was brought into the House, in custody of the Marshall, when the justices appeared on the Bench, and at 12 o'clock an investigation of the circumstances of this tragical affair took place, in a most crowded court room.

The prisoner was defended by General Jones and F. R Fendall, Esq., and took his seat by the side of his counsel. James Hobbs, Esq., District Attorney, and H. H. Dent, Esq., appeared on behalf of the United States. Nearly twenty witnesses were examined in the course of the day.

The circumstances are as follow: Some hours previous to the melancholy affray, young Kendall, Elliott, Bailey, and some others, being in company, (for the three former were as intimate as brothers,) an altercation, which afterwards grew to harsh words, originated between young Kendall and Elliott. This quarrel was assumed on the part of Kendall, by Mr. Josiah Bailey, a printer, formerly of Baltimore, who had inflicted a blow upon Elliott. About six o'clock Elliott posted himself at the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 14th street, in front of Dr. James' apothecary shop, with a revolving pistol in his pocket, a cigar in his mouth, and bearing an iron cane, something like a small gun barrel. Kendall and Bailey, who had been amusing themselves at Borche's ten pin alley, a little above, just then came, and walked down 14th street, passed Elliott at the corner.

As they passed over, Bailey remarked to Elliott that "he was ready to settle that difficulty," or words to that effect; to which Elliott replied, "Oh! you have your cronies with you now." Kendall and Elliot having reached the Franklin Engine House, were joined by two other young friends Chas. D. and Wm. G. McPherson, one of the McPhersons remarked to Bailey that Elliott said he had struck him unjustifiably. Bailey replied that he did not. Young Kendall overhead him in the discussion, and becoming quite irritated with anger, exclaimed "let he who dare go over and lick him now!" One of the McPherson at once laid hold of him for the purpose of restraining him, but being stronger than his friend, he extricated himself from his grasp and, proceeded over to Elliot.

Having reached the pavement where Elliot stood, young Kendall brushed up quickly to him and took from him the iron cane. Finding himself dispossessed of this weapon, Elliott drew his pistol, which he supposed to contain six barrels—Kendall fearlessly the cane as if to strike, when Elliot pulled the trigger; the cap only exploded. Elliot commenced retreating backward a few feet. Kendall pursued, when Elliot pulled the second trigger. The ball entered the chest, a little to the right of the centre of the breast, between the second and third ribs, and poor Kendall fell a bleeding corpse before him—his face downwards! Bailey, who was on the approach to aid his friend Kendall now advanced. Elliot still kept up the fire, and probably discharged three shot directly at him, one only of which took effect, wounding severely on the left arm.

Some of the spectators called to Bailey to "knock Elliott down with a stone," which he attempted, but Elliott ran over to Fuller's tanyard into an adjoining yard, thence into Fourth, jumped into a hack and rode off.

The body of poor Kendall was taken up and carried into the apothecary store of Messrs. James where every attention was bestowed upon it, and every mark of politeness shown to the almost overwhelmed friends of both families, Messrs. Amos Kendall, John C. Rives the brother-in-law of Elliot.

From Mexico. War Recommended by the Mexican Executive.

Letters and papers from Mexico, by the Union, were received at Washington on Saturday evening via Pensacola, at the Department of State. We have been politely furnished with the following paper translated from the "Diario del Gobierno" of Mexico, of July 21st. The reader will of course remark that these official papers, addressed by the Executive Government of Mexico to Congress, are not so much the *declaration of war as a recommendation to declare it*. It remains, of course, for Congress to decide the fate of the proposition. They will determine whether they will rashly precipitate their country into a war with the United States, and also will decide upon the hazardous chance of raising the sinews of war, in the shape of fifteen millions of dollars.

Translation of a report addressed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mexico, to the Chamber of Deputies, on the 19th of July, 1845.

The supreme government, after attentively examining affairs of Texas, and the annexation of that department to the American Union, after weighing carefully all the evils which the republic may suffer therefrom, if its offended honor and the integrity of its territory, thus seriously endangered, should be vindicated by the sword and in the form established by the law of nations, has decided, with the unanimous consent of the council, upon the painful extremity of a war with the United States. Although the resolutions, resting upon clear and acknowledged justice, and provoked by a series of grievances not to be borne without disgrace, has long since been indicated, and is conformable with the repeated demands of the of the nation; yet the government could not but reflect upon the responsibility involved by such a measure, and on the evident circumstances that, at the commencement of a constitutional president, and the establishment of of a new administration, we near at hand the chamber might consider it more natural to leave to that body the decision of a point of such transcendent importance. But the supreme government has not wish to appear, for a moment, less decided in favor of just and national war, than it was disposed for a worthy and honorable peace.

The government comes now to propose the most efficient measures for recovering Texas, and for placing the nation in the attitude most proper for it.—If it does not all that it desires; it certainly does all that it dares, it certainly does all that it can; and the chamber should not doubt either its or efficacy or its patriotism. On this very day are prepared the essential measures which must, from their nature, precede the execution of the present military resolutions.

The chamber will bear in mind the third part of the 4th article of the treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation with the United States. In the opinion of the government, it has already punished over and above all that is therein required.

In virtue of what is here said, and of the circumstances and documents communicated to the chamber relative to this important affair and under the convictions that the facts on which the first article of the following resolution rest, will be confirmed, his Excellency the President, at a council of the ministers, and with their full assent has been pleased to order me to address the chamber, in the following terms as approved by the council.

Art. 1. From the moment when the Supreme government shall know that the department of Texas has attacked itself to the American Union, or that troops from the Union have invaded it, it shall declare the nation at war with the United States of North America.

Art. 2. The object of this war shall be to secure the integrity of the Mexican territory, according to its ancient limits, acknowledged by the United States as treaties from the year 1828 to 1836, and to insure the independence of the nation.

God and Liberty!—Mexico, July 21, 1845.

LUIS G. CUEVAS.

On the same day, a proposition was submitted to the Chamber of Deputies by the Minister of Finance, for a law empowering the government to contract a loan of fifteen millions of dollars, either at home or abroad.

The report accompanying the proposition, (which we have not time to insert,) intimates that the funds are to be raised by extraordinary means—that is by force.

Extract of a letter from Pensacola, August 14:

"In the New Orleans papers of the 6th, 7th, and 8th instant, you will see it stated, under the head of Mexican news, received there by the schooner Rolampago, which sailed there from Vera Cruz on the 21st ultimo, that there is a strong probability that Mexico will soon declare war against the United States; and that such a measure would be submitted by the Executive on the 17th of July, for the deliberation of Congress.

"The French brig of war Marsuin has just anchored in this harbor, bringing dates as late as the 27th of July from Vera Cruz. I have seen the commander of the brig, and he is of opinion, deriving from conversing with his countrymen long established in Mexico, that the war preparations above mentioned is a political measure, to insure the election of Hon. Herera; and that no one at all acquainted with Mexican politics believes that Congress will, in any case, acquiesce in it. It is said to have been accompanied by a message from the Executive, stating that *fifteen millions* must be raised at once, to meet the expenses of the war. I arrive in great haste, as the mail is just closing.

"I expect the Saratoga in about ten days from Vera Cruz."

☞ Unmitigated scoundrelism is true.—The Hon. Ben Hardin, Secretary of State of Kentucky, has been compelled to leave Frankfort, from fear of popular violence. The Cincinnati Gazette says he had sent to his care, from near Bardstown, a country girl to learn the milliners' business. He put her in a brothel, intending, as is supposed, to pollute her there. The citizens of Frankfort found out Mr. Hardin's base intentions, and drove him out of the city as they would some common scullion. It was hard to keep his back free, from a coat of tar and feathers. They served him right. A man guilty of so brutal an attempt, and more especially upon an ignorant unsuspecting stranger sent to his care, ought to be driven beyond the haunts of civilized men.

☞ Services were performed in Christ Church in this city, Sunday, by the Rt. Rev Alfred Lee, Bishop of Maryland.

The War Fever.

In relation to the prospect of a war with Mexico, the last Washington Union remarks:

"As far as we are advised, the despatches to our government are not more decisive than our private accounts. War may come. The next arrival may bring the declaration; but yet no man counts upon it with any certainty. Still, it is best to prepare for the worst; and, acting upon this safe and prudent maxim, we have no doubt that the Executive is taking early precautions to repel it. Our troops are actually on the frontiers, armed and already at Galveston. The Texans may probably be invited, if necessary, to cooperate with our troops, and rations will be furnished if they require it. Our squadrons in the Gulf will be on the alert. The first blow that shall be struck by Mexico will become the signal of efficient and vigorous hostilities on the part of the United States."

On the same subject, the N. Y. Journal of Commerce has the following observations:

"It is not impossible, perhaps not improbable, that we shall have a brush with Mexico; though the rumors of an immediate declaration of war on her part have been so often repeated, that they have ceased to be regarded with any great interest. We should sincerely regret the perpetration of such an act of folly, as it would compel us to the adoption of a course which both the government and people would wish to avoid. If Mexico shall declare war, we believe it will be acting, in a great degree, to an impression generally entertained there, and to some extent entertained by a portion of the American press, that Annexation is impossible in this country, and that consequently a war resulting from that measure, would fail to continue the support of the nation at large. Nothing could be more erroneous than such an impression."

A Rich Scene.—An exceedingly rich scene, says Saturday's N. Y. Tribune, was enacted at the depot of the Norwich boat yesterday, in which a gentleman of this city, his wife and a young gentleman of Boston, were the actors. Seance there is a train leaves Norwich at 5 o'clock morning, drawn regularly down the river from which a lady and gentleman alighted and proceeded on board the boat, and as the bell was tolling for her starter another cab, loaded along at the topmost speed of the poor beast attached, from which a gentleman leaped immediately down and rushed down the plank without paying the driver. Hastening towards the Boston cabin, he encountered a lady in strong adoption, who seemed very loth to leave to his remarks, and was on the point of returning when he seized her by the arm and prevented her movement. At this period several gentlemen interfered in her behalf when it turned out that she was the lawful wife of the gentleman applicant, and that her companion of the carriage was the object of a guilty passion, with whom she was on the point of eloping. The Captain very promptly slipped his boat and put the pair on shore; but they went not long paired, for she hurried off the pier at a most indecent speed, utterly regardless of her husband's interests for her to pay cost a cent in his carriage.

Horrible Discovery and Murder.—A most foul murder was committed a few miles from West Point in Lagrange, Geo., on Saturday the 9th inst. A Mr. Boggs, an old man, under the laws of the land, had been indulging in incestuous intercourse with his own daughter for more than 12 years, which resulted, a few weeks since, in the birth of twins. She then resolved never again to be a party in the commission of a crime so disgraceful, and when her father swore that if she would not yield he would take her life, she fled to a neighbor's house whither she was pursued by the monster, who deliberately shot her, inflicting a wound from which she died, on the 4th inst. Boggs is now in jail at Lafayette, Alabama.

Time Avenged.—The Albany Atlas of Monday has news from Delhi that the whereabouts of Warren W. Bradder, believed to be the real murderer of Searle, was known, and he would doubtless be taken. They seem to be of opinion that the authorities of Delaware county are fully able to punish all the offenders, without the aid of the Governor.

Accident.—The sloop Glenger, of this port, when rounding the battery at New York, on Sunday morning last, on her way up the East River, came in collision with a small row-boat, in which were three or four persons. The boat was capsized, and one of the party drowned, despite every effort to save him on the part of the captain and crew of the vessel.

Kinder "Stove." The ladies of Pittsburgh, if we may believe one of their own papers, cannot keep their fuels clean in consequence of the coal soot which incessantly rolls in the American furnaces. When a lady's face receives a descending kiss, her nearest friend blows it off. To stop it off, should only make bad worse, and singed to say, the greatest kindness we can do the ladies by each other is to abide their stay in Mexico.

☞ It would seem has been a shortage on the shoals of Lake Superior.

☞ Peaches of the very best kind are selling in Philadelphia for fifty cents a bushel.

To Arrest Vermin.—The same sleep assertions that vinegar may be very much observed by being well stirred with one of his steeps. What next?

Lawyer's Wig. A late Attorney General receiving a client, who was intimate with him, in his library, the gentleman expressed his surprise at the number of wigs that were hanging up.

"Yes, there are several," replied the lawyer; "that (pointing to a scratch) is my common business wig; that, my chancery wig; that, by lawyer of Lord's wig, and that, my outer wig."

"And pray, sir, where is your honest man's wig?"

"Oh," replied the lawyer, "that's not professional."

Franklin, suspected of having murdered his own wife in New Haven, on examination, was released on Tuesday evening. The jury have given it as their opinion that she died of intemperance.

A young lady, of fourteen years, daughter of W. H. Wilde, of New York, saved a young man from drowning, at Glen Cove. He could not swim; she could.

☞ In another column will be found some further particulars respecting the late sad affray at Washington, which resulted in the death of a son of the Hon. Amos Kendall. It is a part of the evidence taken at the examination of Elliott, who, it was generally supposed, would be admitted to bail, and, at the final trial, cleared—the act having been committed in self defence. The funeral of the unfortunate young man who was killed, took place on Thursday.

Annexation.

"Go tell the world a world is born!
Another orb gives light;
Another sun illumes the morn,
Another star the night!"

A Universalist State Convention takes place at N. London, on Wednesday and Thursday of this week.

CITY NEWS.

"Concert of the Vocalists."

We noticed in our last paper the Concert of the "Excelsior Vocalists" which took place at the Universalist Church on Monday evening last. We notice it in our editorial duty to lay something of what we saw and heard at the time and place mentioned, in our paper to-day. All expected that Chapel at about 8 o'clock. The house presented a "begaily appearance of empty benches"—but this circumstance only rendered more conspicuous the mountebank who figured as "editor" of the Norwich Courier, who had taken his position directly in front of the Vocalists, where with disgusting hollowness and silly attempt at showing off pomposity, he presented a spectacle which kept a dozen or more of inconsiderate lads who sat in the pews, very near him, in a constant giggle during the time he played. The presence of the person was of short duration, for thinking, probably, that he was caught in company with the "floating population"—he sloped after the conclusion of the first part, which was quite a relief to the audience, as was plainly manifested by the symptoms of approval which occurred as he left the house. [By the way we notice that the persons, in return for the courtesy of the gentlemen and ladies who created themselves for his entertainment, without charge, purpose, pass them, unnoticed and unacknowledged in his paper of Tuesday.] But to the Vocalists. The performance of the ladies, principally the pieces included under the head of "sacred music" were good—good, elicited from the audience tokens of approbation and pleasure. It was evident that the singers intended under a considerable degree of embarrassment, produced in part, probably by the distribution of the boys above alluded to—and by the silly and unfortunate departure of Sylvan. This departure, did not be not even one in the least the beauty of their singing. The effect resulting of the voice intermixed as it was with the most melodious and well toned notes, only added a virtuous and delicate tenderness to the otherwise well appreciating and respectable hearing of the singers. We have perhaps said sufficient in praise of the performances—and we have said nothing more than all who were present will attest to be being truth. We regret that a more numerous fraternity should not present to patronize this *first attempt of our own citizens* publicly to entertain by organized and superior talent, the lovers of vocal music, and that no influential efforts should have been made by the creature of charity, who makes a practice of literally chasing collectively, all who dare "go to our churches," and belong to the self styled while party.

☞ Mr. "Jubal Smith" having on a recent occasion preached a "sermon" to the public on divers topics, the Public, it will be seen, have kindly returned the favor through our columns. It is to be hoped that no offence will be taken by Mr. Smith, and that should anything appear in this piece that pained, he will be pleased to bear in mind that these are universally acknowledged to be essential qualities of good preaching.

A Sermon partially preached to John Smith, by the Prophet.

"And, behold, the dust was on John's 28 suits.
"Then he did shake, the rode, this God the Vocalist.

"Ay, and that tongue of his, that hath the Sunday Mark him, and write his speeches in their books,
Alas! it cried, 'Give me some drinking Opinion:
As a sick girl."

Now, reader, suppose, the good which evidently lurked in these words, to the simple fact, that very big man do sometimes appear very little. From a careful perusal of the context, we learn that this Mr. Smith to whom the text alludes, was a great subah among a great people called Bumpers. He was famous for deeds, and dubbed a God. He was famous in the literary world, for we are told his speeches were printed in books. No doubt but was the pride of critics, and everyone of learned fostered their choicest things in the sun light of his approbation, or, as we are driven back to obvious by his slightest frown. Upon a certain occasion it came to want over to Spain to musicate, and he thought to pounce upon the simple minded people of those diggings, with all those God-like notes, and grand blasts devoted which are supposed to be appropriate with what is modern gave hands might be called instructing the ignorant. But alas! the simple folks! Because of the terrible dust kicked up by the musical mountebank, there they stood, simple more showed than usual. Indeed, it is shrewdly conjectured (for nothing appears to the contrary) that they called him to his flocks in amazing. At all events, through some means, he "got fled"; for the text distinctly declares "when the *fit* was on him." As it was within a few days had first that this big man appeared to little, the importance of analyzing this part of the subject, a little more minutely, is strongly indicated.

There are a great variety of fits, manifesting themselves in a still greater variety of symptoms and results. One class of fits, affects the bodily, for which we swallow the pharmacopœia, as it is declared out to us by the knights of the scalpel. Into the province of these useful gentlemen, we would not intrude.—There is another species of fits, peculiar to great men, and tending greatly to greatness the illustrious results set forth in the text, the symptoms of which are, as we live tendency to *swelling*, accompanied by great efforts on the part of the patient to unbottle the innocent and sympathizing bottlers of the wonderful phenomena. The human incubated in the text, should lead all thus afflicted, to cure themselves as speedily as possible. Another consider fits by its touch invariably jeopardizes the reputation of the great. Its effects are best illustrated by the fits of a certain old knight of wind-mill notoriety. Not unfrequently the patient seems like "a goat let loose," and perchance, some country journal groans under the hallucinations of his disease. He discourseth gallantly upon 'sports' and romantic 'trips,' and accurately records the pleasing operations of 'Cupid.' He journalizes the rise and progress of his 'silken captivity,' from the time 'he met her once,' till 'she resigneth' supreme; until in short, he modestly advertises to the world, his Dulcinea by name, as having caught him under the *gills*, hard and fast, whereat he wanders like a victimized cod on a sand bank! If so be, that the old people manifest a disposition of doing good to their fellow creatures with any portion of the means which God has given them, then this *fit* throws the sufferer into spasms of apprehension on the subject of 'questionable benevolence'—And lest the expectancies might possibly be curtailed by such foolishness, he *indignantly* cudgels the old ones in advance, debarring them with all the zeal of the pandemonium curse of Ebenezer, winding up with terrible hints at 'little potatoes' and 'brimstone'! Such symptoms, clearly indicate the last stages of this species of knittling *fits*. The patient is now dangerous, and desperate. It would be the height of temerity for young ladies of means residing in the neighborhood to be out after dark, or for old ones, to retire without making their wills.—There is another species of fits, more simple, yet great with sometimes author, and which should be described more conventionally, than by saying that something, or something, has given them fits. Having not getting a fit of this kind, could induce a man to publish 'th allsly,' whereto he is made to appear at the finish of the table, while there gaping fits make a vengeance, whilst to others the spirit, himself

"A profitable fit, extremely funny."

The hero of all this, in Sermon with many quoted be great men of the present day, was in danger of the fate of still another kind of fits of notoriety, for "he cried give the sotish drink Thirsties." Doubtless guished mortals frequently differ from thoughts.—"Earth and ether" are often dry; the dry man John? and twelve this dry, "; two are much dry, has been temporarily relieved from the sight of his text to the present time, and he is more positive of making the gentlemen appear truly funny.

From this brief exposition of the case, it will be readily seen:

First, That all attempts to overthrow the gentleman are sure to result, to nothing but [illegible] receiving more blows than compass. In short, it is awfully like Jessie were's question, which stupified the enquiry.

Second, That if a man of [illegible] the world for great men to make themselves great, very little; and the universe of [illegible] long time, we may infer.

Lastly, that central, do as Sidney, [illegible] by have a large reputation, ought to [illegible] of these smaller pieces of [illegible] biliousness.

Reverend Gentlemen.

The Rev. Wm. Ives Gordon, late Pastor of the 3d Congregational Church of this city, resigned his charge without [illegible] the Tribune, [illegible] process. A very large [illegible] attended on the occasion, and even the aisles were crowded. The text was taken from Acts xx. 32—"And now brethren, I commend you to God, and to the word of his grace, which is able to build you up, and to give you an inheritance among all them which are sanctified." From which whole of his [illegible] the reverend gentleman proceeded to address a discourse full of kind and gentle admonitions and [illegible] for the flock recently under his charge, but now subject to another shepherd. The attention was very interesting throughout, and may perhaps be productive of good to the members of this congregation, who, if all reports be true, stand in need of some [illegible] pen, consequence among which is charging. The [illegible] has been in the habit of attending upon the ministrations of Mr. Whittle, our [illegible] there on half the pleasure of his pastoral [illegible]; but we have never heard him highly spoken of [illegible] into old principles regarding, and [illegible] on his will, doctrines every while [illegible] the confidence and esteem of this [illegible].

Drowned.

A lad by the name of Fox, aged about 12 years of age, was drowned yesterday by the upset of a small boat, in which he and some companions were sailing themselves, on Friday afternoon last. The boat blew it is supposed, some hundred rods from the shore, and the boat being under their [illegible], it was impossible to save him. Efforts were made to recover the body, but up to last night it had not been found.

Public Meeting.—At a meeting held at the house of Main and Water streets, may be found on the [illegible] assembled, at Frank, all, dwell and [illegible]. If we were to express our preference, it would [illegible] of the meeting—a few [illegible] very politely terminated to our office the [illegible] meeting. Disposed destroying "that" and [illegible].

☞ We would acknowledge the receipt of some excellent ice Cream from Gale's Confectionery establishment. The Doctor is ready to supply customers with this or any other article of refreshment suitable to the season. Call and try it!

Miscellaneous Accounts.—We regret to learn that Mr. Gallinger, Lower steamed one of C. P. Leffingwell, Esq., Collector of the Customs for the district of New London,) who sailed in the whaling ship [illegible] some time since, was killed and [illegible] when two days out, by falling through the hatchway which will probably cripple him for life, if it does not cause his immediate death. Information was received by his afflicted parents on Saturday evening.

Overhearing Preparations on Long Island.—The train of cars, viz. Long Island train, detained [illegible] there, on Saturday night, in consequence of the [illegible] of a bridge and the removal of several [illegible] feet of rails by the [illegible] of the [illegible] who kindly set fire to their cars much, [illegible] from the Main Road, Greenport, and which [illegible] to accomplish their purposes. We understand that a body of men disguised in Indian costumes consisting of several five or six hundred in number, attacked the watchmen, and effectually alarm, [illegible] and carried him to a neighboring [illegible] where he was detained until the morning train had passed. It is high time that such proceedings should put a stop to.

☞ The Courier, after having [illegible] to its readers several of Wallace Lathers, of body obstreperous fame, now turns to that jolted both the man and his predictions in studied phrase. They [illegible] of the Person and his assistant Mr. "John Smith," do not appear to be in unison.

☞ Gerritson M. Gray has, it seems, got into trouble with his abolition paper. The citizens of Lexington say he must give it; Cassius, in return, calls them cowards, and says he will not. Time and patience will tell the last account.

Shocking.—The Hagerstown News details the circumstances connected with a shooting affray in the South Mountain, Washington County. It appears a Mr. Clark took home a jug of whiskey, of which in the absence of their mother, two of the children drank deeply. On the return of the mother she found her children in the agonies of death, foaming at the mouth, their faces having blackened and so bloated as almost to defy recognition, and in fact prisoners they died an awful and premature death.

Grammar.—The Comic Grammarian says:

But remember though here
In the plural makes horses,
The plural of ox
Should be oxen, not oxes.

And we may add:

And remember though geese
In the plural is feeses,
That the plural of goose
Are not gooses, nor gooses.

And we may also say:

Just remember though house,
In the plural is houses,
That the plural of mouse
Should be mice and not mouses.

[Boston Bee.

ORIGINAL STAINED

From the New Orleans Tropic, Extra,

Very Late From Vera Cruz!

Arrival of the Water Witch—No Declaration of War—10,000 Mexican Troops on their March to Texas.

Capital Tropic, left Vera Cruz on the 5th inst, and arrived here between 5 and 6 o'clock on the morning of the 14th inst. Our prompt and intelligent correspondent tells the whole story.

VERA CRUZ, 6th Aug. 1845.

Dear Sir: I just had the pleasure, per Relampago, which left here on the 23d ult. No arrivals here since, since from last post.

The accounts of a new President connected on the 1st. In Mexico there are four candidates—say, Gen. Herrera, President ad interim, Gen. Almonte, the Mexican Minister at Washington, Gomez Farias, and one other whose name has escaped my memory. The Presidency, however, seems to lay between the first-named, and which it is supposed will be the successful candidate.

Almonte has offered his services to Government in the approaching campaign against Texas, but I rather think it is more a "*ruse de guerre*" to help him to the Presidency, than any great desire he has put to blood with Texans—or as I ought rather to say, the United States.

The Mexican ship of war Purisima arrived here on the 4th, with seven days from Galveston, bringing the news of the Annexation of Texas being confirmed by the President, Jones, and also that a body of U. S. troops, say about 3,000 men, were expected to arrive in the course of a few days.

It is evident our Government is in no hurry to declare war against the United States, or at any rate, it seems to be the general opinion that she will merely attempt to recover Texas without making any declaration of war. Of course the news by the Purisima caused great excitement throughout the country. The Congress has presented no act to the two Houses for their deliberations.

The Congress also against the United States, by authorizing them to raise a foreign or national loan to the amount of fifteen millions of dollars, which they consider to be equitable to carry on a war against Texas.

The troops are now under marching in the vicinity of Mexico, but they get for "Tampico" they in the direction of Vera Cruz, and the troops to again get [illegible] to ascertain whether they will [illegible] or not.

[illegible] this place, but the results [illegible] Congress, which has indeed [illegible] to declare that port closed to foreign as well as native shipping. Still it is further [illegible] that they can get really to have then 10 or 20 days, all the [illegible] bring still hanging on shore and waiting for clearance, of which for some months past they have [illegible] but a mere trifle.

The [illegible] under consideration, or [illegible] has been referred to a committee, but if they [illegible] it they generally do, God knows when [illegible] of the long expected document. [illegible] time the country will lose a great [illegible] to ship with so much [illegible] Mexico.

[illegible] Mexico, in [illegible] television

ATTENTION ALL—NO HUMBUG!

THE subscriber being anxious to reduce his stock of DRY GOODS will for the next few weeks sell the balance of his stock of Summer Goods at very cheap prices for the purpose of making room for a large and splendid stock of Fall Goods. The following articles must be sold previous to the 20th of August.

20 pc BALZORINES and BERAGES,
10 " FRENCH MUSLINS,
6 " BALZORINES do.
Lot of light DE LAINES,
" " de LAINES,

50 BERAGE SHAWLS,
25 SILK DAMASK,
40 plain DE LAINE,
20 FANCY CASHMERE,
10 Black SILK NETT.

—ALSO—

A general assortment of Men's and Boys' Summer wear of various styles. A small lot of PARASOLS SUN SHADES and PARASOLETS, at prices astonishingly cheap.

WM. H. TERRY.

DECLARATION
TO ALL PEOPLE.

WHEREAS IN THE COURSE OF HUMAN EVENTS IT BECOMES EXPEDIENT TO REDUCE STOCK. THE DRY GOODS DEALER OFTENTIMES FINDS IT NECESSARY TO SELL RICH AND DESIRABLE GOODS AT RUINOUS PRICES.

ELY & CO.,
AT THE
GREAT COMMERCIAL DEPOT,
33 AND 35 HEATHCUCKET-STREET.

HAVE received a most fine grand clearing out sale. Their entire Stock of SUMMER GOODS must be closed out at sacrificing. For they contemplate shortly making alterations to suit the fall trade, and a splendid Stock of goods will be offered in this county.

They have therefore resolved to sell the following articles without regard, to cost, as their object is to close and reduce stock.

A lot of BALZORINES and BERAGES.
A lot of MUSLIN and LAWNS.
A lot of Fancy SHAWLS.
10,000 yds. LIGHT PRINTS.
A good stock MOUS. DeLAINES.

A large invoice of SUMMER GOODS for Gent's Clothing, consisting of
CASSIMERES, CROTON CLOTHS, LINENS, GRO DE ETA, BRA DE ETA, and *FRENCH CASSIMERES.*

with their variations. They have received orders to sell what BONNETS they have on hand at some price, as the manufacturer is bound to sell them. *RIBBONS*, cheaper than the cheapest. Ladies wishing BONNETS will find a stock of 250, to select from at prices never before heard of. Come one Come all.

June 13, 1845.—tw31 w31 ELY & CO.

LOOK HERE.
THE
ONE PRICE STORE.
WM. W KINNEY, AGENT.

Nice Velvet VESTS for 1,00 — Nice Summer VESTS for .75
This Summer PANTS from 50c to 1,00 — This Summer COATS for 1,00

18 HEATHCUCKET-STREET 18

Remember that there is only one price and no jockeying at this establishment. The Public will see that this is the only true principle of doing business, we will not ask one price and take another. Gentlemen who want to buy their Clothing Cheap will call on us as we are bound to sell our goods lower than any other establishment.

18 *Hatchcket-Street.*
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA CLOTHING STORE.

Norwich, May 12, 1845. w

NEW GOODS—SPRING STOCK.
CONNECTICUT BONNET STORE.
LITTLEJOHN & PAYSON,
MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF
STRAW, SILK AND FANCY BONNETS
And Dealers in
RIBBONS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,
AND FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

HAVING made extensive arrangements for the Spring Trade, we are prepared to offer to our numerous customers and the public generally a very RICH AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF NEW GOOD and we pledge ourselves to sell lower than the lowest New York or Boston prices. We feel confident that our whole attention to the BONNET and MILLINERY Business, we shall be able to give satisfaction. We shall at all times have a stock worthy the attention of purchasers at *Wholesale and Retail.*

All persons buying the above goods will save 20 per cent by calling at the Connecticut Bonnet Store.

N. B. Bonnets old Leghorn Hats Bleached and prepared in the Best style at short notice. Millinery Department under the direction of Miss *D. D. CLEMENT.* No 17 Hatchcket-st.

Norwich, April 1st 45. 2m

Livery Stable.

D. E. CHAPMAN has taken the STABLE situated on Hatchcket, opposite Tubb's Blacksmith Shop where he will continue the LIVERY BUSINESS in all its branches. He begs leave to say to his friends and the public that he intends to keep good Horses and Carriages To Let on Reasonable terms. Also, a Hack for the purpose of attending funerals and for such other purposes as it may be wanted—in all cases he drives himself.

Also—wanted, Horses to Board by the week.

Stable room to Feed 20 horses, daily.

Norwich, apr 22, 1845. 6m

WM. H. ALLEN,
DENTIST
OFFICE, No. 99 HEATHCUCKET, (UP STAIRS)

WHERE he will perform all operations necessary for the preservation of the teeth and gums in the superior manner. Teeth inserted from 1 to a complete set. Teeth cleaned, filled, extracted, and all irregularities which they process, from disease or want of proper care, remedied.

Work Re.

White Lead.

20,000 LBS. White Lead, for sale by D. M. PRENTICE.

Norwich, Ap 26. 23

Wanted.

FOUR or Five good House Painters, to such will be given Steady work & good pay, at the Paint Store of the Subscribers.

Ladoor East, (J. Breed & Co Water St.
SPALDING & ALBERTSON.

Wanted.

IMMEDIATELY, 2 or 3 Girls, as apprentices to the Dress making business.

Mrs. S. B PENDLETON.

Norwich, June 24 w31 tw32

OPENING
All this week
At 110 South side Main street.

A Splendid assortment of Gentlemen's, Boy's and Youth's fine Calf and Goat, Sewed and Pegged Boots and Brogans some beautiful Styles. Call & see them. No charge for looking.

J IRESON & SON.

April 24 1845 23

Misses and Childrens's Shoes.—A large supply of Misses and Childrens' Shoes of every description, quality and color, just received and for sale low by J. IRESON & SON, 115 South side Main-st.

BAKERY AND FAMILY GROCERY,

CHARLES DENISON continues the
Baking and Grocery
business at his old stand in *Water Street*, where he will be happy to wait on all friends and former patrons. A general assortment of BREAD, CRACKERS and CAKES constantly on hand. His stock of GROCERIES are well selected, comprising almost every article usually kept in a Family Grocery, the cedent excepted, all of which will be sold as low as are be bought in the city.

N. B. All goods will be delivered in any part of City free of expense to the purchaser.

Norwich, May 24, 1845.

OCEAN HOUSE,
OPENED.

THIS House is new, large and commodious. It is located at the mouth of New London Harbor and is one of the most delightful situations for Sea Bathing, Fishing, Boating &c. There is also superior *Sail* Boats always at hand—for ease of access it is not excelled in America. The steamer Angelina lands at the wharf on her way to Stonington, also on her return to New London and Norwich. In order to make the place one of the most desirable the Proprietor and his family will devote themselves personally to attend to those who may favor them with their calls.

OCEAN HOUSE, EASTERN POINT, near New London Harbor.

SOLOMON FISK, Proprietor.

June 17, 1845 w31 tw20.

Copartnership.

THE subscribers have entered into Copartnership under the firm of
MEEKER & HOLMES,
and will transact the Baking business in all its branches. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. Bread, Crackers, Cakes, &c. may be obtained at all times fresh, from our Depot, No. 32, Water street, lately occupied by Cushing Eells, Esq. please give us a call.

JOSEPH MEEKER, Jr.
WILLIAM H. HOLMES.

May 28. w29—t11—tf

CHINA, GLASS, EARTHEN WARE, SOLAR LAMPS and GIRANDOLES.
CHARLES I. COOLEY,
No. 34 Hatchcket-street,

OFFERS for sale an elegant assortment of Solar Church, Hall and other Lamps: Girandoles, beautiful styles, gilt and bronze; Cut Drops, pairs and sets; Earthen Ware of every description Dinner, Tea and Chamber Sets, an extensive variety and of superior quality and some just opened entirely new patterns. Also a complete assortment of Common Ware for the country trade, of his importation.

All the above will be sold at the lowest New York and Boston prices. Don't mistake the Store No. 34 Hatchcket-st., nearly opposite Ely & Co.

July 7 w28 tw29

THE PATENT
GALVANIC RINGS
And Magnetic Fluid.

DR. A. CHRISTIE respectfully informs the American public, that he has lately arrived from England, for the purpose of introducing in this country the novel application of Electro Galvanism discovered by his brother, Prof. Herman Christie, of London in October last. The discovery has received the universal approbation of the medical profession of Great Britain, who have pronounced it amongst the important of modern scientific inventions. The Patent Galvanic Rings have been found to answer all the purposes for which the ordinary galvanic battery or electro and magnetic machines are used; but are without any of the injurious shocks which always accompany the applications of those instruments, and in many other respects are more safe and certain in accomplishing the desired object.

The Galvanic Rings have now been several months before the English public, and the universal reputation they have acquired is sufficient evidence of their extraordinary power in the prevention and cure of the diseases for which they are recommended. They have been used with perfect success in all cases of Rheumatism, Gout, Tic Doloreux, Fits, Cramps, Paralysis, Stiff Joints, General Debility, Deficiency of Nervous Energy, and all Nervous Disorders.

The galvanic power which they possess is gradual and constant, and the beneficial effects they produce upon the system must be witnessed to be believed. The Galvanic Rings are in every way perfectly harmless, and are sold at prices to be within reach of all desirous of testing their efficacy. Dr. Christie warns the American public from the beginning to be wary of spurious imitations, as, owing to the secret process by which the metals are prepared to be rendered sensitive and efficient, all imitations must be entirely devoid of any galvanic effect. CHRISTIE'S MAGNETIC FLUID, used in connection with the Rings, in more chronic disorders and to accelerate the galvanic action, is only to be procured at the same place. These rings are not sold by pedlars or at wholesale; consequently, all sold except by the regular agents, are spurious and worthless.

To guard against fraud he will appoint but one agent in each of the cities of the United States. The only agency in Norwich is at the Watch and Jewelry Store of G. B. PRINDLE,
131 Main street.

July 23d, 1845. w31 tw32

Do you want comfort in SHAVING!!
THEN USE FERRE'S AMERICAN
CREAM.

A FEW of the hundreds of recommendations on the above Cream may be found below:

FERRE'S SHAVING CREAM.

The undersigned having used the Cream Superior of which Mr. E. G. Ferre of Middletown is sole proprietor are happy to award him our testimonials in its favor. Considering the expedition of making the lather, its superior quality was made, its soothing effects on the beard, and its curative qualities upon the skin, we do not hesitate to recommend it to the public as the best Shaving Cream either domestic or imported now in use.

Rev. E E Griswold	Charles Woodward M D
do. Wm Jarvis	J Barrett, M D
do W G Howard	Wm B Casey, M D
do Arther Granger	David Harrison, M D
do Samuel M Emery	Edwin Stearns
Prof John Johnson	E A Rossell
do A W Smith	Jeremiah B Taylor
Sam'l Bearns	Eli Wilcox, P M
Eleazer Lacey	Horace Clark
Joseph Arnold	Thomas G Mather
W S Camp	Sidera Chase
Daniel H Chase	George Trumbull
Charles French	

Ferre's Cream Superior, after a thorough trial consider it much preferable to any other article which I have ever used in shaving. Its properties are so valuable as to recommend it to general use.

Rev. J. R. CRANE.

For sale by WILLIAM S. TYLER, Wholesale Agent for the Proprietor, also sold by SAMUEL TYLER and Perfumers generally.

April 16 45 29

NEW ENGLAND
TRUSS MANUFACTORY,
Boston, Mass.
JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.

CONTINUES to manufacture all the various approved Trusses, at his old stand No. 305 Washington street, opposite No. 264, entrance in Temple Avenue, Boston.

Also—ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, for Prolapsus Uteri—Trusses for Prolapsus Ani—Suspensory Bags, Knee Caps, Back Boards, Steeled Shoes for deformed feet. Trusses repaired at one hour's notice and made to answer oftentimes as well as new.—The subscriber having worn a truss himself for the last 25 years, and tried so many for the last 10 years feels confident in being able to suit all cases that may come to him.

—Convex spiral Trusses—Dr. Chase's Trusses, formerly sold by Dr. Leach—Trusses of galvanized metal that will not rust, having wooden and copper pads—Read's Spiral Truss—Beardell's do—Salmon's ball and socket—Sherman's patent—French do—Bateman's do. double and single—Stone's Trusses; also, Trusses for children of all sizes. Dr. Fletcher's Truss—Marsh's Truss—Dr. Bull's Truss—Thompson's Ratchet Truss, and the Shakers' Rocking Trusses, may be had at this establishment.—Whispering Tubes and Ear Trumpets, that will enable a person to converse low with one that is hard of hearing.

All Ladies in want of Abdominal Supporters or Trusses, waited on by his wife, Mrs. CAROLINE D. FOSTER, who has had ten years experience in the business.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.

Boston, Jan. 7, 1845.

Having had occasion to observe, that some persons afflicted with Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skilful workman in accomodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments and judicious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called upon to recommend him to my professional brethren and to the public, as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.

JOHN C. WARREN.

I hereby certify that I have, for several years past, been in the use of Mr. Foster's Truss for Inguinal Hernia, and find it to answer every desirable purpose, and consider it far preferable to any other which I have employed.

JAMES THATCHER, M. D.

Plymouth, Nov 1 1843

Boston, March 10, 1840.

I hereby certify, that I have known Mr. James F. Foster, several years last past, and have frequently employed him in the construction of Trusses and other apparatus for my patients and have always found him ready, capable, and equal to the occasion for which I have employed him.

JOHN RANDALL, M. D.

Certified from Dr. Griggs, Lynn.

Lynn, March 3, 1840.

I have recommended the Trusses made by James Frederick Foster, of Boston, in a great many instances for these few years past; and it is due to him to declare that, in every instance that has come to my knowledge, his work has given complete satisfaction.

ED. T. COFFIN, M. D.

June 25, 1845. tw22 w32

Wanted.

TWO Apprentices of the Blacksmith business. Enquire of the subscriber on Bath Street.

WILLIAM TUBBS.

Norwich, July 7th, 1845. tw28 w32

Norwich and Worcester RAIL ROAD.
ON AND AFTER
May 22, 1845.

Trains will leave as follows, viz.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN,
Daily, except Sunday.

Leave Norwich, at 6 A. M. and 4 1-4 P. M.
" Worcester, at 10 A. M. and 4 1-4 P. M.

☞ The Morning Train from Norwich, and the Morning and Evening Trains from Worcester, connect with the Boston, Western, and Hartford & Springfield Rail Roads.

NEW YORK TRAIN, via STEAM BOAT

Leaves Norwich for Worcester and Boston, every Morning except Monday, upon the arrival of the Boat from New York, about 3 o'clock.

Leaves Worcester for Norwich and New York, at 5 3-4 P. M. daily except Sunday.

NEW YORK TRAIN, via L. I. RAIL ROAD.

Leaves Norwich about 3 1-2 P. M. for Worcester and Boston, daily except Sunday.

Leaves Worcester for Norwich and New York, at 7 3-4 A. M. daily except Sunday. Arrive in Norwich at 9 3-4.

FREIGHT TRAINS.
Daily each way, except Sunday.

Fares are less when paid for Tickets, than when paid in the Cars.

EMERSON FOOTE, Agent.

Norwich, May 21, 1845. 21

To Dry Good Merchants and the Public Generally.
Umbrella Parasol, and Sun-Shade
MANUFACTORY.
Opposite the Merchants Hotel Norwich Conn.

THE advertiser respectfully begs leave to return his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage he has received for many years, and earnestly solicits continuance of the same.

Having just purchased a rich assortment of materials for the manufacture of Parasols and Sun Shades, for the coming spring and summer. Merchants having offers suitable for the country, can have them made up to order on better advantages and in a superior manner, and sent home to New York. An assortment of umbrellas and parasols of different sizes and qualities, constantly on hand and for sale wholesale or all goods warranted and kept in repair one year.

Umbrellas and Parasols repaired by the year, in a few hours to a week.

ALBERT CHERRY.

Jan 16, 1845. 1m

Something New.

SPALDING & CO., are manufacturing under Peters Patent granted to the United States, an improved Friction match, to have

Without Brimstone.

They now offer for sale, on very reasonable terms
20,000 GROSS.

Neatly put up in Tin, Wood and Paper, in small packages and in lots to suit purchasers.

These Matches are highly improved of and recommended for family use by Physicians and Chemists, in consequence of the absence of Sulphur in their manufacture, the fumes of which are so disagreeable and deleterious to all, and particularly injurious to persons having weak lungs or delicate constitutions.

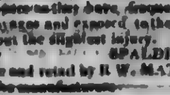
They are particularly recommended to the attention of shipping as they have frequently been used on long voyages and exposed to the action of all climates without the slightest injury.

For sale by SPALDING & CO.

As wholesale and retail by R. W. MATHEWSON Agents for the manufacturers.

Jan 28 1845. 6m

REGULAR STEAM BOAT LINE.
BETWEEN NORWICH AND NEW YORK
DAILY



THE Splendid Steamer Cleopatra, Capt ISAAC BUSTAN. The Splendid Steamer Worcester, Capt DANIEL BACON.

The Worcester will leave Norwich on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; The Cleopatra will leave Norwich, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Each of the above boats will leave New York on alternate days.

E. A. SILL, Steam Boat Agent.

April 16 1845. 21

REMEMBER
the old Stand, No. 70 Main-st.
OPPOSITE THE FRANKLIN HOUSE,

WHERE J. M. NELSON still continues to carry on the Tailoring business in all its various branches. The subscriber is now ready to cut all kinds of Gentlemen's garments in the fashionable style. The subscriber has received the Fall and Winter fashions for 1844-5. All garments made at this establishment warranted to fit.

☞ Cutting done for the trade. Wanted one or two first rate Tailoresses to whom good wages will be given.

JAMES M. NELSON.

Sept. 1844 1m

On and after the 1st of April next
J. IRESON & SON
WILL have removed their entire stock of
BOOTS & SHOES,
with large additions to the Store in the New Brick Block, known as Hubbard's Row, No. 115 Main-street where they respectfully invite all of their old and many new customers to call and see them. They hope, by close application to business, and by selling their goods at low rates, to merit the approbation of their numerous patrons.

Having a very large acquaintance with the eastern manufacturers, we have made extensive arrangements to receive and sell their goods at such prices as will enable us to outsell all competitors.

And to our wholesale Customers we would say that in this department we intend to spare no pains to have it complete. Being always supplied with every article usually kept for jobbing. We trust we shall be able to furnish country Merchants and others on business as well as any house. The expense of going to Boston or New York, for the like Goods.

As of April first, 115 South side Main-st.

Jan. 30th, 1845. 1f10

REMOVAL.

BREWER & [illegible] have removed their Stove and Tin Ware Manufactory to No. 90 1-2 MAIN STREET two doors east John P. Mott's corner, where they offer for sale their usual assortment of STOVES, TIN WARE, &c., consisting of Milk Pans and Milk Pails with Covers, Cheap as the cheapest; Mantle Pattern Pumpers, Stoves, Japanned Ware of all descriptions; Pails and Coffee Pots, &c, &c, &c, &c.

TIN ROOFING, TIN and COPPER GUTTERS CONDUCTER PIPES, JOBBING and REPAIRING done as above, at short notice and in a workmanlike manner.

April 30, 1f28

Indian Rubber Overshoes.

WE have on hand and for sale on the most reasonable terms, a most splendid assortment of
India Rubber Shoes and Overshoes,
of the latest patterns and styles in market, manufactured from the pure gum and got up in the best manner—warranted not to stiffen in the coldest weather, or contract by the heat, and will retain their color under all circumstances, and not to peel in the seams.

Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine the great improvements made in the manufacture of India Rubber. We sell cheap.

J IRESON & SON

Feb. 16.

DAMAGED COTTON.—45 Crates Cotton, damaged by the late fire in New York now landing and for sale by

WHITTAKER, HAMMOND & CO.

Commerce st.—Aug. 4 w39 tf

Fales's Cathartic Lozenges,

THOUGH prepared from the most healthy Vegetable Substances, are yet palatable and pleasant to eat, as any other confectionary compound.

☞ This preparation is decidedly the best among all the known cathartic preparations, for while its operation is as sure as Salts, Castor Oil, Calomel and Jalop, or any other cathartic medicine, it has the advantage over all in being pleasant to carry with all other cathartics are generally disagreeable to take. Price 25 cents per box, with full directions, and may be found at the Depository, No. 98 Commercial street.

FALES' WORM LOZENGES.

Are a safe and sure remedy for Worms. Children love them. They act like a charm in removing the symptoms, such as starting in sleep, grating the teeth, paleness about the mouth and nose, occasional sickness at the stomach, precarious appetite swelled bowels, and general feverish habit. The child falls into a quiet sleep, the worms are expelled and expelled, and the child, as far as heard from in every instance has been cured.

Price 25 cents per box, with full directions, sold at 98 Commercial street.

FALES'S COUGH LOZENGES.

Are beneficial in all common Colds and Coughs Whooping Cough, Inflamation in the Throat and Lungs, in the Croup or Hives, and more certain to operate satisfactory than the celebrated HIVE SYRUP. The most happy effect is obtained in a few moments the symptoms disappear and the disease is broken up by the magical effect of these Lozenges.

Full directions accompany each box, and found at the Depository, 98 Commercial street.

FALES'S DYSENTERY LOZENGES.

Are a safe and agreeable remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhoea of adults, and for Dysentery, Diarrhoea, and bowel Complaints of children. Particular attention must be paid to the directions which accompany each box.

FALES'S CAMPHOR LOZENGES.

Are unrivalled in all common cases of sick headache, and where there is a state of sickness or weight over the eyes, in erysipelas diseases, such as Measles and Small Pox, Also in Mumps, Erysipelas, Measles, Hysteria, in St. Vitus Dance, and in all cases of Lassitude and Oppressions of the Vital Powers, and may be taken with safety by women and children in all conditions.

Full directions accompany each box.

FALE'S CYTHIAN HAIR TONIC.

Is now so extensively known and justly celebrated that further comment upon it will be useless; we can say, however, with truth, that among the many thousands who have purchased the Tonic in this or other countries, none have returned with complaints while thousands have expressed not only their approbation, but their wonder and astonishment at beholding its effects. A few bottles only left at the Commercial street.

CLEAR OUT YOUR RATS.

The greatness and extent of these destructive creatures can be hushed forever in your House or Store if you will procure a box of the genuine

MADAGASCAR RAT EXTERMINATOR,

and use it according to directions. You cannot depend upon it unless obtained at J. J. FALES No. 98 Commercial, corner of Lewis & Commercial Streets, or of the following

AGENTS.

Norwich, Samuel Tyler and John D. Davenport; New London, Wm. Greene, Stoddard & Allen, A. Beckwith; Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Mystic Bridge Keeney & Brown; Moosup, Brown & Wilber, Stonington Point, Ethan Pasco, Jr.; Lyme, Joseph Brockway; Hadlyme, Ely P. Wells; East Haddam, R. W. Miller; Moodus, Sheffield Lowrie; Somerville Richmond & Upham; Middle Haddam, Child & Carrier; Portland, John Ryder; South Glastonbury, Henry Bedford and Wm. W. Post & Co; Colchester, A. M. Hartlett; Willimantic, James Safford and R. Moulton; Scotland, James Burnes; Hewett's Valley, O. D Spencer; Hampton, Wm. Brown; Andover, Loomis & Bates; South Coventry, D. M. Buell; Mansfield, Geo. T. Clarke and Z. Pease & Son; Chaplin, Walter Gaylord; Phoenixville John B. Adams; Rockville, Joseph Hammond; Colvin Whitney, Ashford, E. B. Hiland, Wm. A. Browning; Danielsonville, Conn.

Oct 29

BOSTON
BOOT & SHOE STORE.

R. GOODWIN,
DEALER IN
BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS,
116 Main-street, Norwich.

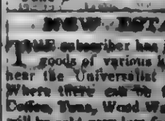
RESPECTFULLY invites the attention of the citizens of Norwich, and the public generally to his extensive and *SPLENDID* assortment of

Boots and Shoes,

received from the manufacturers and other sources, where they had been bought at the lowest Cash prices, and will be sold at such rates as cannot fail to suit the most astute bargainer. My stock has been made from the best materials, and of superior workmanship. All articles not proving as recommended, will be made good. Customers can rely upon finding at my Store, every desirable article in the Boot and Shoe line, sold at LOWER prices than those who deal exclusively.

DON'T MISTAKE THE NUMBER,
116 Main Street. 116

May 10 w27 tf28



LADIES SHOES.

Our assortment of Ladies Shoes is now large and perfect, embracing the choicest selection of fine Gaiters and Kid Buskins, colored and black of American and French Manufacture. Also, Common Shoes in abundance, of every variety and description, which will be sold cheaper than ever, by

J. IRESON & SON.

June 5 tw 16 w22

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber has just opened a new Store with goods of various kinds on Main Street, No. 52 near the Universalist Church in East Chelsea.—Where there can be found; Flour, Sugars, Salt, Coffee, Teas, Wood Ware and Cotton Cloth, which will be sold very low for Cash. All sorts of country produce taken in exchange for goods. Also three good tenements to rent. Apply to

JAMES BOLTON.

July 7 w33 tw28

WATCH HILL
HOUSE
WESTERLY, R. I.

THE Subscriber having taken the above mentioned house, formerly occupied by Joseph C. Nash, would very respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that this admirable place of summer resort, which for health, comfort and pleasure is surpassed by none on the Atlantic shore, will be opened for the receptn of visitors on the 6th of June next.

The House is beautifully located upon the crest of a hill, having a very extensive view of the ocean and country, and affording a fine opportunity for Sea Bathing, and every accommodation to make Watch Hill a desirable place for a visit during the summer months.

Aline of sail boats will run daily (Sundays excepted) from Pawcatuck Village, and Watch Hill, to intersect the Steamboat Angelina at Stonington, from Norwich and New London. They will also be in readiness to accommodate sailing parties.

☞ Fishing implements always on hand.

NELSON BROWN

May 7, w25 t3

SUGAR.—5000 pounds Sugar of various qualities just rec'd and for sale cheap by

JULIUS WEBB
Corner of Commerce and Water Sts

May 14, 2m2

C. BRINCKERHOFF'S
FAMILY REMEDIES.

In the hope of [illegible] to the sick, we [illegible] hurried on to the [illegible] catching those [illegible] tain them, and they [illegible] in apparent health, that [illegible] predisposing symptoms of [illegible] marked attack of real [illegible] consumption, or Pain in the Chest [illegible] you can find relief and [illegible] Brinckerhoff's Health Restoring [illegible] Confidence, use it fairly and [illegible] prescribed directions, and your [illegible] not even a shadow of doubt, [illegible] In spite of all opposition which [illegible] cently, even, [illegible] it faithfully and honestly with [illegible] use, and to the credit of the [illegible] we will warrant to reach and [illegible] anticipations. We plead with the sick [illegible] remedy; we guarantee that [illegible] happy effects, and we [illegible] promptings of the philanthropic [illegible] the sufferer. Never [illegible] while Mr. Brinckerhoff's Remedies [illegible] that we continue to prefer a [illegible] a few specimen of Testimonials [illegible] following certificate is from [illegible] known New York chemist.

"I have examined a [illegible] Brinckerhoff's Health Restoring [illegible] of Sarsaparilla, Dandelion [illegible] it does not contain Mercury [illegible] Preparations, [illegible] composed of vegetable [illegible]

C. BRINCKERHOFF, [illegible]

Harvey Burwell, U. S. Assay [illegible]
Principal Office, 60 Maiden-lane, New York.
SAM'L S. TYLER, 131 Main-st. Norwich, [illegible] agents for the above medicines. [illegible]

Aug. 1st, 1845. [illegible]

The Brandreth Pills.

As a general family medicine, [illegible] ry in an effect to establish [illegible] tits, their value is incalculable. [illegible] dreth Pills always do [illegible] if sickness take place they [illegible] and will often have effected a cure [illegible] disease could have arrived.

In Cholic, and in inflamation of the [illegible] these Pills will at once relieve and [illegible] their use, according to the directions [illegible] all that medical care can do to secure [illegible] patient.

In diseases arising from [illegible] from any cause or visitation, from [illegible] arrives, they are [illegible] pills. In all attacks of Rheumatism, [illegible] Salt Rheum, and in cases of chronic or recent Costiveness, the use of the Brandreth Pills [illegible] dective of infallible remedy. [illegible] so great a change for the better as [illegible] than Pills.

In all cases of Inflammation, Worms, [illegible] ros of the Heart, and in all affections of the [illegible] ach and Bowels, the Brandreth Pills are the [illegible] never failing remedy.

To insure the full benefit of these [illegible] they should be kept in the house [illegible] first on appearance of sickness [illegible] resort to them. One dose is better than [illegible] the disease has become [illegible] to be [illegible]

The Brandreth Pills are equally [illegible] innocent that the infant [illegible] of medicine is required, [illegible] a certainty of perfect [illegible] capable of imparting [illegible] ing all the critical periods of [illegible] clarity in all the [illegible]

Be careful to [illegible] the Pills, [illegible]

Each Agent who sells the [illegible] Pills has a CERTIFICATE [illegible] been appointed at A [illegible] Manufactory at Sing Sing. [illegible] son Diver, and is signed by [illegible] seal stamped upon the paper.

Above all, observe the [illegible] Each box of the genuine [illegible] LABELS upon it. The top and [illegible] containing upwards of FIVE [illegible] TERS, in RED INK. The [illegible] BRANDRETH'S PILLS being printed [illegible] and dwelling upon the top [illegible]

No 3 Brandreth.

There are also upon each [illegible] Dr. Brandreth; one B. Brandreth [illegible] Benjamin Brandreth. Each [illegible] genuine must have six signatures [illegible] upon it. If the box do not answer [illegible] the Pills are not the Brandreth Pills, [illegible] counterfeit if they are, all the [illegible] have been collected.

No. of Subscriber [illegible]

Beside the above signs of [illegible] lies of the Brandreth Pills [illegible] tificates of Agency, [illegible] the labels on the Genuine. [illegible] are true; if it does not they are false.

I have expended much time and [illegible] perfecting these, [illegible] Pills, and in the [illegible] BRANDRETH PILLS to all who [illegible]

Inquire the public [illegible]

C. BRANDRETH, M. D.

The following named [illegible] agents in New London Co.

Norwich, R. W. Mathewson; New London, [illegible] den; Colchester, [illegible] Kellogg; Franklin, [illegible] Hyde; Lisbon, Billings; [illegible] Robinson; Yantic Falls, [illegible] Fitchville, S. Fitch; Norwich [illegible] Milltown, Wm. B. Hull; Stonington [illegible] Mills, Joseph A. Lamb; [illegible] & Co Centre Groton, R. W. [illegible] near Mystic; Mystic Bridge [illegible] Mystic, Wm. Williams; Montville, James Turner; Bozrah [illegible] way.

March 19 '45

Fare Reduced to and from New York.

50 CENTS and no charge for berthing by the Line packet "Hampton" Captain [illegible]

ANG and SHETUCKET, [illegible]

Leaves Norwich and New York every Tuesday and Friday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

Freight taken at low rates.

July 21 w12

New Sword Fish.

THIS day landing, fifty bbls new Sword Fish in prime order, for sale by

WHITTAKER, HAMMOND & CO.

Commerce st.

July 30 tw37 w32

A Card!

THE subscribers having sold out their right and interest to the Soap and Candle Factory owned by them, would return their thanks to the public for the patronage extended to them.

In retiring from the business they take pleasure in recommending to their old customers and the public Messrs. Hempstead and McEwen, to whom they have sold.

CHARLES DEAN,
HENRY DEAN.

Norwich, Aug. 11 3w tw32

ORIGINAL STAINED

SEPT.

THE NORWICH NEWS.
BY
WM. TAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
OFFICE IN CHESTNUT STREET.
Brick Building, 3d Story, opposite City & Cole
NORWICH, CONN.
TERMS.
To City subscribers, $2.00
Mail subscribers, $1.50
payable in advance.
TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.
For a square of ten lines and less for the first insertion, 70
For each subsequent insertion, 50
For a quarter column, $100
A quarter column, by the same proportion. Twoo-
thirds of a column, and upwards, by continuance after three
months.

OAK HALL
SUMMER MONTHS,
JULY, and AUGUST.
OAK HALL,
CLOTHING TRADE.
OAK HALL FOR 3 MONTHS!
OAK HALL
SPRING and SUMMER GOODS
Wholesale Dealers.
ILLUMINATED.
Lucio Monte Lina,
FASHION.
PLAIN OR FANCY.
FIVE GOOD REASONS
SMALL PROFITS
BOY'S CLOTHING.
WHOLESALE DEALERS.
AT RETAIL,
WHITE PANTS.
VESTS.
DRESS AND FROCK COATS.
PANTALOONS.

The Norwich News.

VOL. V.—NO. 41. NORWICH, CONN., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1845. WHOLE NO. 249.

2,200 " Sheeps Gray " 1,75 to 3,00
2,500 " Canada Gray " 1,75 to 3,00
3,000 " Black Cassimere " 3,00 to 4,00
2,000 " Lavender Cassimere " 3,00 to 4,00
2,200 " super black " fancy stripe " 4,00 to 5,00
1,800 " super blue Broadcloth and Cassimere " 3,50 to 4,50

THIN COATS.

2,500 thin Coats and Sacks, American Gingham, 75 to 1,00
5,000 " " " " 125 to 1,75
4,000 " " " " 1,50 to 1,75
47,000 " " " " Mule Gauze, 17
" " Webstercheck, 75 to 1,25
,8750 " " London Plaids 1,50 to 1,75
,000 " " of Linen and other goods, 1,00 to 1,75

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

Rich display of Furnishing Goods, at the following low prices, viz:

122 dozen white Shirts, linen bosoms, collars, and wristbands 90,75 to 1,25 each
100 " white shirts, plain 50 to 75
448 " linen 62½ to 87½
200 " fancy striped 50 to 62½
20 " rich figured satin Marseilles
20 " " " "

The Elopement.

The heiress who eloped with a clerk on Monday, it is said, is one of the daughters of J. B. Nones, Esq., Vice President of the Croton Insurance Company. We have the following facts from a reliable source. About two weeks ago the young lady, who is only a little over fourteen, went out shopping, and in the course of her walk called at the store in Catharine street where a young Lewis was employed as a clerk, and with whom it appears she had previously formed an acquaintance, and for whom she admitted she felt an attachment. On leaving the store, he followed and overtook her, and persuaded her to accompany him to the residence of a "Dutch Doctor," who it appears, is an ordained minister as well as an apothecary. We do not learn by what means he induced her to accompany him to the place, but there at any rate, they were married, although she affirms that she objected to the ceremony being performed, and was by fraud induced to perform it. After their marriage she went to her father's house and there remained until last Monday, when she again went out, and calling at the store in Catharine street was induced by Lewis to consent to leave her home and accompany him out of town.

They accordingly repaired to the landing of the Eastern boats, but were a few moments too late, and consequently put up at the United States Hotel to await the departure of the boat the next day. In the meantime, however, her family became greatly alarmed at the protracted absence of the fair fugitive, and enquiries were made everywhere that information was likely to be obtained; all that was known was that she went out in the morning to get a pair of shoes, and at length it was rumored that she had been seen with a gentleman. Mr. N., the father, at this time, thought it best to procure the assistance of Justice Taylor, who went to work coolly and after visiting a number of Hotels, did hit upon the right spot, viz. the United States Hotel, where it was ascertained that some happy pair had taken rooms for the night without entering their names. "Go all right" said the magistrate 'please to show us the room.' They were accordingly shown up to the apartments and with as little ceremony as possible entered. And here, and not at the father's house was "*the scene*." The youthful pair were just about to retire, and in no way prepared to receive company. The father who had not maintained the very greatest degree of coolness seemed at the sight of his child, just about retiring with her newly made husband, almost frantic with rage, he drew a pistol, and would in all probability, have made a bloody *finale* of the matter, but for Justice T., who never for a moment losing his coolness with the utmost *sang froid* disarmed the father, and drew the daughter into conversation. She at first refused to go with them, unless promises of favor were extended towards her husband. She was finally over prevailed upon to go home with her lover, who by this time had become tolerably cool; parental affection having overcome the resentment of the injured man.

From the Worcester Transcript.

THE OXFORD MYSTERIES.

Mr. Editor; Dear sir,—I wish through the medium of your paper, to put a few questions to Capt. Paine; and I trust that his answer to them will assist in explaining the mystery that hangs over the attempts on his life.

Capt. H. M. Paine,—Did you, or did you not have an interview with a special agent of the Mexican Government, at Washington, in the early part of May last?

Did you, or did you not receive a Letter of Marque from the Mexican Government, through the hands of that agent.

Did you, or did you not, receive, at the same time, valuable papers which you were to deliver to certain persons in Havana, before the first of August.

Did you, or did you not, have an important verbal message—one involving the life and fortunes of an individual in Havana, entrusted in your keeping.

Were you, or were you not, to receive $10,000 for the accomplishment of the project committed to your care.

Were you, or were you not, selected for this purpose through the medium of your first wife's friends?

Did you, or did you not, manage to get the $10,000 placed in the hands of a Philadelphia Banker.

Did the Banker, or did he not, violate his trust and hand you the funds before you had a right to their possession?

Do you or do you not, know that, by delivering to the papers intrusted to your care, and which are the property of another person, your life is as safe as that of any other citizen?

Did you, or did you not, have an interview with the agent, in New York, two weeks since.

Have you, or have you not, received letters from the parties concerned, warning you of the consequences of the keeping of the papers?

I put these questions for your good and hope that your answer will both satisfy the public *and other parties.* — An. P. De——M——

Ludicrous.

A very ludicrous incident occurred on Sunday afternoon, on the steamer Richmond, for Staten Island. Previous to starting, the boat became densely packed with passengers. All the seats being occupied, one of the softer sex, fat, fair and portly, seated herself upon the rudder head, which protruded about the height of a seat through the deck. The boat starting, her seat kept moving alternate ways. The passengers near her were much surprised by the sudden changes of her countenance, from the hue of rosy red to a pallid hue, and sudden strange and eccentric gyrations of her hands and feet. While the perspiration ran in rivulets down her ample face. At last her agony found vent in words. "Holy mother, what is the matter with meself? Its the vertebræ (query vertigo) that's on top of me?" putting her hand on her 'head.

On of the passengers inquired if she was ill. She continued her soliloquy, more and more agitated as her seat moved more rapidly. 'May be it's some murthering majauzer (query magnetizer) playing his tricks upon a decent famale, for here I'm twisting and turning, and it's meself that don't know the reason of it. An exquisit who had observed the good woman take her seat, drawled out, 'La, ma,am, its only the head of the rudder, that comes through the stern.' She didn't wait to hear another word, but, with a leap that would not have disgraced the best ground and lofty tumbler broke through the crowd like a quarter horse, scattering it right and left.—*Pat.*

A Tale of Horror.—It is not long since, said the kaimakam, that a man from Berber settled here, and was well known to all of us. One morning he led his horse to the Nile to water, and fastened the rope by which he held it round his arm, and while the animal was quenching his thirst he knelt down to prayer. At the moment when he was lying with his face upon the ground a crocodile attacked the unhappy man, swept him into the river, with his tail, and swallowed him. The terrified horse exerted all his strength to runaway, and as the rope which was attached to the arm of his deadmourner in the stomach of the crocodile, did not snap, and he could not disengage himself from it, the affrighted animal not only pulled the crocodile itself out of the river, but dragged it over the sand to the door of his own stable, where it was soon killed by the family who hurried to the spot and afterwards found the dead victim entire in the belly of the monster.

Egypt under Mehemet Ali.

THE NEWS.

Norwich, Conn. Sept. 2, 1845.

Questions to Manufacturers.

We publish below, for the benefit of the public, a copy of the Circular recently directed by the Secretary of the Treasury to the officers of the government in various parts of the country, with the accompanying questions propounded to Manufacturers, with a view of obtaining information in reference to the operation of the tariff. We alluded to this matter last week, and remarked that some of the Circulars had been committed to our hands for distribution, by the Collector of the Customs for the District of New London. In the performance of this duty, we may, through inadvertence or for the want of an acquaintance with *every* manufacturer in this vicinity, fail of transmitting, to a few, copies of the circular, but in every such case, if notified of the fact, the error shall be corrected. It is the desire of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the mass of evidence thus to be derived, shall be as full and complete as possible, and there are few sections of the country where the manufacturing interest is more extensive than in Eastern Connecticut. Our manufacturers will therefore be conferring a public benefit by being as particular and definite in their replies as possible, for the whole subject will no doubt be brought before Congress at its approaching session, and upon the evidence there presented will depend the action to be taken in relation to the tariff.

CIRCULAR.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 10, 1845.

Sir: I send you several copies of questions heretofore propounded by the Treasury Department, with a view to obtain information in regard to the tariff.

You will please obtain answers to these questions from reliable sources, so as to have the answers here by the first of October next.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. J. WALKER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

QUESTIONS.

1. State and county in which the manufactory is situated?

2. Kind or description of the manufactory, and whether water, steam, or other power?

3. When established, and whether a joint-stock concern?

4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and water power, and in machinery?

5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials and payment of wages?

6. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory; distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is borrowed, after providing for the interest upon it, and the rate of profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?

7. Cause of the increase (or decrease, as the case may be) of profit?

8. Rates of profit on capital otherwise employed in the same state and county?

9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the establishment of the manufactory: description, quality, and value of each kind?

10. Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materials used: distinguishing between foreign products and domestic products?

11. Cost in the United States of similar articles of manufacture imported from abroad, and from what countries?

12. Number of men, women, and children, employed, and average wages of each class?

13. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of the year?

14. Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise employed in the same State and county, in other States and in foreign countries?

15. Number of horses or other animals employed?

16. Whether the manufactures find a market at the manufactory; if not, how far they are sent to a market?

17. Whether foreign articles of the like kind enter into competition with them at such place of sale, and to what extent?

18. Where are the manufactures consumed?

19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to foreign countries; and, if so, where?

20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacturer for cash? and if on credit, at what credit? if bartered, for what?

21. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the manufacturer) has increased or decreased; and how much, in each year, from the establishment of the manufactory: and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate?

22. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold by the manufacturer since the establishment?

23. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the manufacturer to enter into competition in the home market with similar articles imported?

24. Is there any change necessary in levying or collecting the duty on such articles, to prevent fraud?

25. What has been the rate of your profits, annually, for the last three years? and if it be a joint stock company, what dividends have been received, and what portion of the income of the company has been converted into fixed capital, or retained as a fund for contingent or other objects, and therefore not divided out annually?

26. What portion of the cost of your manufactures consists of the price of the raw material, what portion of the wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital?

27. What amount of the agricultural productions of the country is consumed in your establishment and what amount of other domestic productions?

28. What quantity or amount of manufactures such as you make, are produced in the United States and what amount in your own State?

29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to 12 1-2 per cent, with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?

30. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?

31. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage from which you could derive greater profits, even after a reduction of the import duties to 12 1-2 per cent?

32. Are not the manufactures of salt and iron remote from the points of importation, out of foreign competition within a certain circle around them; and what is the extent of that circle?

33. Amount of capital; and what proportion the borrowed capital bears to that which is real?

34. What amount of reduction in the duties would enable the actual or real capital employed to yield an interest of six per cent.? and how gradual the reduction should be?

35. If minimums should be abolished, and the duty assessed upon the actual value of the imported article in the American port, what rate of ad valorem duty would be equivalent to the present with the minimum?

36. What would be the operation of this change upon the frauds at present supposed to be practised?

37. Proportion which the production by the American manufacturer bears to the consumption?

38. Extent of individual and household manufactures in the United States, and how much it has increased since the tariff of 1842?

39. Average profit of money or capital in the United States?

40. Average rate of wages?

Latest War News.

In another column we give the latest intelligence received from the South, in relation to the movement of troops and the prospect of a war with Mexico.—We should'nt be surprised, after all, if we were to have a little fighting with the "respectable weaver" of that country—just enough to give the "Tennessee boys" and the "Hunters of Kentucky" an opportunity to pick their flints once more." Well let it come. Meantime, who about these diggings wishes to enlist? Glorious opportunity now to die for one's country.

WAR AT LAST!

Important from New Orleans.

[*Extra Picayune, Aug. 17.*]

TEXAS AND MEXICO.

Important Movement of Troops—Requisition for Men on our Governor—The Call responded to.

About 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon, business took us out of our office, and as we went down Camp, and on to the Post Office, we saw citizens grouped together or at every corner, talking intently about—we then knew not what.

They seemed elated and in high spirits, and as they consisted promiscuously of both whigs and democrats, we knew that the cause of their rejoicing must be something more than a mere political triumph. When two met out, we could hear one tell the other, with a significant smile, to sharpen "Uncle Alexander" (the big sword), and the latter would remind his friend how necessary it was for him to burnish up his old rifle, "rugged-muzzle Bess."—We soon learned

"What had caused this great commotion,
The city through."

It was at the time we speak of, publicly and very generally known, that the veteran, Gen. Gaines, commanding the southern military division of the United States, had made a demand on Gov. Mouton for one thousand men or more for the national service, and that the Governor promptly made a requisition on Gen. Lewis, commanding the first division of the Louisiana militia, for the required men, viz:

Two regiments of volunteers, of ten companies each—one of them to consist of musketeers and one of riflemen, and two companies of artillery with eight field pieces. The requisition was of course, immediately responded to, and will be put forthwith into execution.

It was the knowledge of this fact that caused the excitement amongst our citizens which we have attempted to describe;—it was this that made them seem as if

"Their souls were to some
And eager for the fray!"

We understand that the whole of the artillery force of the city—a most effective and well-armed corps—have volunteered their services, and that they have been accepted. Our gallant uniformed infantry companies, are not in the mean time resting listlessly on their arms: calls for meetings of the officers of the Washington Regiment and Louisiana Volunteers may be seen in our paper to-day.

In fact, the question will not be "Who will be suffered to remain at home?" but "Who will be permitted to meet themselves amongst them, the defenders of their countrymen beyond the Sabine?"—Before to-morrow's sun ascends the meridian, the draft, in moderate phrase, will be honored, and were it numerically ten times the amount which it is, it would be met with the same alacrity and good will.

This movement is said to be consequent upon authentic information which has reached Gen. Gaines, of the advance of 10,000 Mexican troops to a point within eight days' march of Gen. Taylor's quarters.

We, like the rest of our citizens, have no apprehensions for the result. If a conflict comes, the vain and pusillanimous nation which excites it will inevitably be the sufferer. Should they temerity carry them to such lengths, we trust they will be met at the outset by a force that will teach them the prowess of our people, and how ridiculously Utopian is the idea that leads them to believe that they can cope with us in arms any more than in arts.

This, humanity as well as valor demands of us; for by a decisive stroke—one that will inspire them with a degree of terror—thousands of poor wretches who may be dragged in chains from their homes, will, seeing the utter hopelessness of their cause, save their lives by at once suing, in double quick time, an advance backward.

Whatever the strategy of manœuvring of our enemies, for them provokes hostilities, and victory will certainly be found folded in the flag of our Union.

Later from Mexico.

We find in the papers a little later news from Mexico, but nothing as yet very decisive for or against war. The Mexicans, it was reported, were marching in great strength to the confines of Texas; one General with 3,000 men, another with 4,000, and another with 3,000: but the government had made no formal declaration of war. The loan of 15,000,000 dollars, it was announced, had been negotiated—but this seems to be doubted in some quarters. The following from the New Orleans Jeffersonian Republican of the 19th, contains the substance of the news:

The position occupied by Gen. Taylor is about 150 miles from Matamoras. If the Mexicans contemplate invading Texas without delay, they will have encountered the General and his little command of about 1,000 men by this time. We sincerely hope that the preparations now being made to reinforce the troops at Aransas, will be expedited by all possible means.

The news from the Mexican capital is vague, and adds but little to the definite intelligence already received. It is now evident that the Mexican Government does not consider a formal declaration of war necessary, previous to commencement of hostilities deeming their threat of war, in the event of annexation, as sufficient.—The Mexican executive has recently advised Congress that in his opinion they ought to pay no regard to the delays stipulated in the treaties between that country and the United States, as notice was given months ago to the American Government of what might be expected.

It is stated that the bill authorizing a loan of $15,000,000 to carry on the war has passed, and that it has already been negotiated. We will venture a prediction on this circumstance. Time will show whether or not England and California are not mixed up in this loan.

The declaration of war against the United States was communicated to the Mexican Congress on the 21st July, *to take effect when it was known that the American troops had landed in Texas.*

Notwithstanding the high sounding declamation of their manifesto, the Mexicans may not intend to precipitate measures for some time to come. They have made no preparations as yet for an invasive war, further than the marshalling of a few thousand men. Perhaps when the $15,000,000 becomes available matters may look less equivocal.

Latest from the Seat of Operations.

We have been permitted, says the Union, to make the following extract from a letter, dated Pensacola, August 20, received in this city last evening, from a gentleman who left Aransas inlet on the 12th instant:

"General Arista, of the Mexican forces, was at Matamoras, with a force variously stated from 1,000 to 3,000 or 4,000 men, and at the last account, was fortifying his position. General Paredes was said to be at San Luis Potosi, with a large force. By an arrival a day before I left St. Joseph's, a person (a trader) came in, who stated he was just from the vicinity of Matamoras. The force there was not more than a thousand men. No news—all quiet, with the exception of a quarrel between the Comanches and a neighboring tribe."

The impression is gaining ground, that the Mexican force was considerably exaggerated. Some suppose that it will scarcely dare to approach the Rio Bravo, much less attempt to cross it. If Arista be employed in entrenching himself at Matamoras, it would appear as if he expected an attack from our troops, rather than meditated an attack on them.

Cassius M. Clay.

The difficulty between the citizens of Lexington, Ky., and Mr. Cassius M. Clay, seems to have been settled in a very summary manner, and without any of the violence and bloodshed which was predicted. At the second meeting held by the former, which was very numerously attended, a committee of 60, of whom it is stated 44 were whigs, and one of the most active among them J. B. Clay, Esq., a son of Henry Clay, were appointed to repair to the office of the "True American"—the name of Clay's abolition paper—to take down the press, box it up, and send it away. This was done forthwith, and without the least resistance being offered on the part of Clay or his friends. Previous to this, however, Cassius had directed a communication to the chairman of the meeting, very much softened in tone from his former epistle, stating that the objectionable articles which appeared in his paper were written by another person, and published while he was sick and could exercise no supervision over its columns, and that if the citizens would not disturb his office, he proposed "*in future, very materially to restrict the latitude of discussion.*" This missive, however, came too late, for the people had already determined "materially to restrict" Clay's abolition discussions, which determination they proceeded to carry out in the manner above related, and by the passage of the following among other resolutions:

Resolved, That no Abolition Press ought to be tolerated in Kentucky, *and none shall be in this city or vicinity.*

Another resolution declares, that any attempt to revive the paper, will be the signal for the citizens again to assemble. It is pretty evident therefore, that Clay may adopt the expression of Cardinal Wolsey—"farewell, a long farewell to all my greatness" to be acquired by agitating Abolitionism in Kentucky. The truth is, the slaveholders there are as suspicious of the aims and intents of our modern Cassius, as was Cæsar of his namesake of old. You "lean and hungry men" are apt to "think too much," and your substance does still manent any hobby that promises notoriety, no matter how much it may conflict with the safety or peace of society.

One feature in Clay's arrangements, we were ignorant of, until we saw it stated in an exchange. In anticipation of trouble in consequence of starting an abolition paper in his neighborhood, he had, it appears, before commencing his publication, employed scientific engineers in fortifying his office against attack, and prepared the means of destroying the lives of his fellow-citizens, in mines of gunpowder, stands of muskets, and pieces of cannon—the latter certainly rather heavy *shooting-sticks* for a Printer to wield. He employed by his engineer a Pole, who had "been through the wars" in Europe—and thus "armed and equipped," (hardly, however, "on the law divine") he commenced the somewhat hazardous operation, as it has proved, of stirring up the slaveholders of his native State. Dwelling in a "hornets' nest" was nothing to be compared to it; the whole population seem to have been aroused—his office was entered, his batteries were silenced, and Cassius acting upon the principle that "discretion is the better part of valor," kept himself out of harm's way, his superabundant courage having apparently found a vent through his heels.

The "Louisville Journal," in an article emphatically condemning the action of the populace by which the Tree American was forcibly removed from Lexington, Ky., states the following, as facts within the knowledge of the Editor, illustrating the effect that has been produced by that press—

"But while we give credit to Mr. C. M. Clay by imputing to him no improper motives, we know that the conduct of the slaves in Fayette is said to have changed since the publication of the Tree American. We heard while at Lexington, that the slaves in the factories and on the farms, had *private* set to words which they sang daily to the praise of Cassius Clay boasting that he was about to break the chains of their bondage, and would, by the force of his character and influence, elevate them to an equality with their masters. The people were alarmed for their security. The mother feared for the lives of her children, and the safety of her person from negro violence. But we know to have been the general feeling pervading the community of Fayette, encouraging in their opinion an immediate interference with the business of Mr. Clay, and the suppression of a publication which they considered the source of the evil, the effects of which they so much dreaded."

Mobs Double at Lexington.—We learn from the Lexington Inquirer, of the 23d instant, that on Tuesday night some of the people of that city, made a brutal attack upon several free negroes, beating them most cruelly and tarring and feathering one of them in the public square. The watchmen took no cognizance of the proceeding. The Inquirer speaks of the blacks who were so brutally treated, as men who make an honest living for themselves and families, and demean themselves peaceably.

The citizens of Lexington held a public meeting on the subject, at the court house, on Wednesday, Benjamin Gratz in the chair. The meeting passed strong resolutions against the outrages upon the blacks on the preceding night, pledged themselves to the city authorities in detecting and bringing to punishment the authors of those outrages, and in suppressing all subsequent attempts of a similar character, protested against having those shameful deeds connected in any manner with the day-light proceedings against Mr. Clay, and resolved that ten men in each ward, should volunteer and give in their names, who were to arm themselves ready to unite with the city police at a moment's warning, and that the mayor should be requested to adopt such other measures as he might deem necessary.

Vermont State Election.—The annual election in Vermont takes place to-morrow. The Democratic ticket is, for Governor, Daniel Kellogg; Lieut. Governor, Wyllys Lyman; Treasurer, Daniel Baldwin—all the same as last year. The whigs run the present Governor, William Slade. The Liberty party also has its candidates—Wm. R. Shafter, of Townsend, for Governor; for Lieutenant Governor, Horatio Needham, and Zenas Wood for Treasurer.

Anti-Rent Troubles.—Gov. Wright of New York has issued a long and able Proclamation in regard to the anti-rent disturbances in Delaware county. He declares the county to be in a state of insurrection, and after making a particular appeal to the parties and the public, declares that the laws must be maintained and that the necessary forces shall be employed for that purpose. A large number of arrests have been made, and from the additional vigilance to be exercised in accordance with the Governor's proclamation, it is probable that the troubles will soon be ended, and peace and order restored to the county.

☞ The Great Britain sailed from New York on Saturday, for Liverpool.

☞ Following below will be found an account of another of those revolting cases which every now and then appear in the columns of the New York journals, and which nothing but the consideration that they may serve as warnings to the public, should permit to be published in the columns of a newspaper. We refer to the infamous practice of procuring female abortion, followed by such wretches as are there named. Astonishing, horrapp, as it is, that such practices should be tolerated for a moment in any community, it is still more surprising that respectable newspapers should be found willing to advertise for such persons, and to direct their readers where establishments of this character may be found. Yet, such is the fact, and some of the very journals that publish with expressions of horror the disclosures in relation to this woman *Costello*, contain also her advertisement conspicuously inserted in their columns. There's consistency for you, with a vengeance!

From the New York Express.

Another Tragedy—Another Madame, and more Victims.

Another case of dark villainy has come to light. We sicken almost at the recital of these tragic and villainous transactions which multiply upon our hands. While the investigation into the causes of the death of Sophia Smith is pursuing on at the house of Madame Hazard, another case is developed, which makes the blood chill as we contemplate the facts as they are presented.

Officer A. M. C. Smith has been several days forward on a case which has resulted in the arrest of Madam Costello, at Edgewater street, together with her husband, James Maxwell, and a man named Chas. Mason, of Avenue D.

It appears that sometime since, Mason, who has a dry goods store in Avenue D, had in his employ a girl about 17 years of age, whom he detained, evidences of their criminal intercourse appearing by signs not to be mistaken, he lost the unfortunate girl to Madam Costello's, where he engaged board for her; being a married man, it soon occurred to him that Madam C.'s professional services would be valuable to him if they could be applied in the case of his victim. Arrangements were, therefore, made and the young woman was forced to undergo a detestable and tormenting operation. She says that she protested and utterly refused to undergo what they forcibly compelled her to submit to, and the result of which was an abortion. It has been discovered that some time in February last, (we believe the 17th,) a young woman, who was in the hands of Madam Costello, sick, and finally died under the operation. Her body was *put into a sack* and taken to New Jersey, where it was packed in a box and sent by Adams & Co's Express to some part of Massachusetts. She is described as being a very interesting girl, small in stature, and a brunette.

In the name of all that is merciful, what are we to be done with the tales of horror? Will law be mocked always, and justice be defeated for ever?—Shall these professional Mesdames make a trade, a regular business, of the lives of our young countrywomen?

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

We find additional facts to the above case published in the "News" of this morning. A young man named Edward Carroll, who had been employed by Madame Costello and Maxwell to make out bills for them, and who had become familiar with their mode of transacting business, was told by Maxwell that a girl had died under an operation of Madame C. This was on the 14th of February; the body was sent to Jersey City, as we have stated above, where, at a rope walk owned by Maxwell, it was packed in a box which had been previously prepared and partly filled with saw dust, and which after it had received its contents was so coolly nailed up and directed to

"SAMUEL WHITNEY,
Woodstock, Vt.
Care of Peter Dudley, Concord, N. H."

We have already stated that this box was sent by Adams & Co's. Express. During the whole of the transaction Maxwell expressed a great deal of anxiety—said it would pay well, and wanted to "do the affair up properly."

Young Carroll went with Maxwell on one occasion, to solicit the payment of Madame Costello's bill, for services, which it appears had been originally $50—part had been paid, and the remainder demanded. Some hesitation about the payment of the bill, drew forth threats of exposure from the opposite side. These facts or a part of them, having come to the knowledge of the police, warrants were issued for Madame Costello, Maxwell, and Mason. Costello and Maxwell managed to keep out of the way until Monday night, when they were arrested under the direction of Mr. Smith. Costello succeeded in escaping from her own house, and fled to a neighbor's, who locked her up in a closet or room in his house. Smith had seen her go in, and run after her, and, informed by a little girl who was in the room, that her father had locked her up, she was found, and with the man who hided her hoopes, taken off. She was yesterday committed by his Honor the Mayor, in default of $6,000 dollars bail—Mason in default of 5,000, and Maxwell in default of 3,000, the latter being charged with selling the body of the unknown girl.

Outrageous Conduct.—We learn, says the Fall River Monitor, from a passenger in the cars on the New Bedford Railroad, that on Saturday last, the train from New Bedford for Taunton was stopped by one of the agents a few miles from New Bedford, and two small children were thrust from the cars. It appeared that a poor woman with three children had come on board the cars for Taunton, had paid for herself and one child, but no money to pay for the other two, and they were left upon the road without their mother or any friend to direct them where to go or what to do, in the midst of a woods far from any house.

Query.—Where was this 'passenger's' pocket book, or those of his fellow-travellers, that this poor woman's necessities were not relieved? If the conduct of the agent was "outrageous," how shall we properly characterize that of men who could sit quietly and see a couple of young children left "in the midst of a woods far from any house," without "any friend to direct them"—and all for the lack of, a few shillings!

A Story about Rattlesnakes.—The Denver Courier relates the following: "We are informed by Gen. Foster, that six large rattlesnakes have been killed in his neighborhood, during the past summer. Two were killed some two months since, by two women who were in the pasture picking berries. One having twelve rattles was killed last Wednesday by Mr. J. Sorrel. But the largest was killed last week by Mr. Wm. Very, which, on opening, was found to contain *eighty young rattlesnakes alive!!* When Mr. Very first saw the make, the young ones were all out, playing around her, but, upon notice of his approach, the old snake opened her mouth, and the young all ran down her throat. We have not the slightest reason to doubt the truth of this, although it surpasses many of the manufactured snake stories."

The Pennsylvania Coal Trade.—By the latest returns, 1,119,342 tons had been brought to market this season, against 836,557 in the same time last year—an increase of 282,785 tons. Of the Schuylkill valley produce, 446,050 tons came by railroad, and 135,444 by canal, against 226,091 by railroad and 210,202 by canal in the same time last season.

☞ We are happy to learn from the New London Star, that the accident which was recorded in this paper, as having befallen a son of Charles F. Lester, Esq. of that city, while at sea, is not likely to result as seriously as was anticipated. The young gentleman is "in the hands of a foreign Consul, and under the care of a physician."

GREN NEWS.

Bear Foxes.—We understand that the body of the bear whose death by drowning we recorded a few days ago, was found on Wednesday morning, near one of the docks, where it had come to the surface of the water.

Bound for Texas.—A large body of U. S. troops passed through this city in the cars last Thursday morning, from the West, bound to Texas.

Fruit, &c.

Bananas, at his stand at the corner of Main and Main streets, has just received a large supply of Watermelons, which he offers at very reasonable prices. Horton is a generous hearted young fellow, and we hope that he may [illegible]

Mason, near Franklin Square, [illegible] with the cargo. Fruit, [illegible] Oranges, Raisins, &c. &c. [illegible]

The Weather.—[illegible] the weather verdure which [illegible] place within the last two days. [illegible] the coolness of the atmosphere [illegible] the morning the thermometer [illegible] types, complained of the cold. [illegible] Indeed, there was a slight frost [illegible] It is evident that "dog days" are over, and that the time for "cool evenings and comfortable [illegible]"—*Republican of Friday.*

Over Confidence?

We give below "A few words" [illegible] in reply to the statement [illegible] correspondent, by the [illegible] Smith's case [illegible] ought to give college [illegible] The article in the Courier, which [illegible] called forth his extemporaneous, [illegible] That I could have told as [illegible] to them may be judged from the fact that [illegible] without an exception, [illegible] bundle of "unmentionables," which [illegible] a portfolio, some for two and some for three years [illegible] I know not how many years. [illegible] in vain, and need some [illegible] or two, which never were frequently [illegible] ready verses for all them. [illegible] supposed that even a [illegible] my signature [illegible] mortified a sin, so as make any body [illegible] publication in a newspaper. [illegible] I profess to be no [illegible] I am positively desiring that [illegible] eye, exhibition, and [illegible] should appropriate [illegible] Would your correspondent [illegible] one of fifteen or more?

I regret exceedingly [illegible] I'm supposed time, [illegible] connection in the affair of Sophia Smith [illegible] I am only aware that I [illegible] assumption of personal [illegible] person or Polly, [illegible] of your [illegible] for pretext or pretense. The [illegible] very general one—is it not? And so [illegible] in which [illegible] eral than I supposed, since, in no place where [illegible] filled with and thickness [illegible] where I know put a single [illegible] thy of patron and support, [illegible] writer, capable of so [illegible] who make no pretense stranger to him.

But, Mr. Editor, your correspondent [illegible] for to other articles besides [illegible] tration. He thinks, doubtless, that I [illegible] enough of my care to answer the; [illegible] are responsible for the [illegible] John Smith and nobody else—but, whatever he may be, of this my subject judge may and [illegible] I am not the man to take an [illegible]

☞ The Patent, it appears to us, is rendering himself ridiculous by devoting so long an [illegible] the Post Office advertising. He takes it to heart deeply. The subject has become [illegible] and unprofitable," and he [illegible] the "sound, and [illegible] which he continues, to pour forth in nearly every number of his paper.

Spontaneous Combustion.—In Baltimore, early on Friday morning, a female, quite genteelly dressed, and of [illegible] comely features, was found lying in the street, in a beastly state of intoxication, and beside her was a little boy—her son—aged about two years. In the same condition. Yes! horrible, but true, this little innocent was nursed, thriving particular of the liquid fire given to it by its beastly parents. And this occurred in the city where was originally kindled the spark of the Washington inheritance! It is melancholy.

"O. K."—For a long time people puzzled their brains to discover the meaning of the cabalistic letters "O. K." Recent events, however, furnish a key to the mystery. What can they mean but "Old this Continent"—Oregon, California, Canada and Cuba.

☞ The advantages of an old coat are numerous; people will not think it worth while to pick your pocket; the ladies will not bother you with their importunate love; and you will not be tempted to take too with your acquaintances.

The Washington Murder.—The preliminary examination of the case of Elliott, for shooting young Kendall, was brought to a close on Friday afternoon. The question was whether Elliott could be bailed, and the magistrates decided that they will take [illegible] in the case of [illegible] Kendall. Elliott was committed to jail.

☞ Trinity Church will be opened for public worship on Christmas day.

ORIGINAL STAINED

Gen. Thorn[illegible]

A Letter to the correspondent of one of the New York papers, gives the following particulars of the crime of this old reprobate, and the manner of his subsequent flight from popular indignation. After Hamlin had placed his unhappy victim beyond the reach of his mistress, he made repeated attempts to induce the young lady to visit [illegible]

[illegible] finally resorted to violence, when the screams of the young lady compelled him to desist and fling into the street in the utmost disorder in her dress, her hair dishevelled, and claiming the protection of the citizens, who were drawn to the door by her cries. As soon as the facts were stated by her, the people determined to inflict summary justice on the villain, and attempted to get into the house. In the meantime, a good-hearted gentleman [illegible] a note by a messenger who delivered it to Thorn by the back door, [illegible] he would be killed. The messenger escaped from the house, which was near the [illegible] river, got to the river bank, and [illegible] until after dark, when he proceeded [illegible] that he had escaped from the house, and [illegible] on several roads, to give notice of his transgression, and thereby cause his apprehension. Thorn retired at Beaverresburgh, thirteen miles from Chambersburg, on the road to Marsh-burg.—There he was [illegible] the hearts of the crowd, and the sound of horses and the pans and chapel from the [illegible] he proceeded to Harrisburg. There he was [illegible] by the proprietors of the Springs, and finding the excitement rather certainly, he proceeded to Lancaster, where he was recognized at the last convention—"I say, Sir! just come here. Darnation seize me, if here ain't a woman pillin' grease out of a chest!"

A good Prayer.—A noble preacher at a camp meeting, prayed with much zeal and earnestness, 'Curse, O Lord, the devil's power in dis ere land; when one of the colored brethren, who thought much time might be saved by prompt dealing, immediately exclaimed—"*Amen, my Lord! but cut he tail right off all clean and slick, and stop all further mischief.*"

Accident.—A young man, son of Mr. Hick[illegible] Hicks, of Hicksville, was out gunning on Wednesday morning, and was leaning on his gun when it discharged, taking off a part of his scalp on the side of his head.—'An ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure, says the old adage.—*New Haven Register.*

We are told of an amusing scene which occurred in one of our churches, during divine service last sabbath.

A lady who was enjoying a comfortable nap, fell from her seat against the door of the pew, which being unfastened, she was precipitated into the aisle. Three gentlemen, (supposing she had fallen in a fit,) immediately sprang towards her and taking her in their arms, carried her by main strength from the house; she was, of course, *hide-bound*, and probably sufficiently mortified to prevent her from sleeping in church again (for a month!—*Wor. Tran.*

☞ N. P. Willis has been appointed by Mr Stiles, the Charge to Austria, his Secretary and Attaché, and will soon leave for that country.

☞ The Bachelors of New York city have a grand time out on Wednesday of this week.

☞ On Tuesday night, a Scotchman, named John Gair, was advised not to walk on the track of the Harlem Railroad. John told the adviser he 'would take care *of himself*; if the cars would take *care of themselves*'—and passing along was soon run over and killed; not looking out so sharp, as he intended probably.

CREAM SAPONIFIED.—Those who have to go through the ceremony of shaving, can find something new and excellent at Augustus Clark's. Excellent because it is what it professes to be "a superior compound for shaving, surpassing all others in making a rich, and permanent lather without irritating the skin." This alone will recommend it.—*Northampton Courier.*

The celebrated and honorable station occupied now by that most valuable of medical preparations called the Health Restorative, has by its remarkable virtues, solely been obtained. The diseases so promptly cured by it, are above all others the most virulent and abhorrent. To see the tender and beloved object of our cares suffering under their influence and drawing near to expected death, is surely the most heart-rending of all spectacles. The bright side of the Restorative calms the storm of affliction, and raises the star of Hope, and when this remedy has fulfilled its office the cure is effected, and the sun in reality sets, dispel, and embosses those who before we had he'ped, well nigh given up as near to death.—*N. Y. Paper.*

Letter from

NICHOLAS B. FORT, Esq.,

(Ex ALBANY, N. Y.

The benefit I have derived, induces me to write to you for the service and good of others, if you will please make it known. For the term of seven years I have been subject to a violent Dyspeptic derangement of the stomach and bowels, and consequently I was feeble, delicate, and debilitated. When in this miserable state of health I was seized with the influenza, attended with hoarseness and a hollow cough, and a severe pain in my right side and shoulder; fever set in and my tongue was furred up very thick. My physician prescribed among many other kinds of treatment mercurial salivation, but all without the least benefit. My cough became very severe and I expectorated full half a pint a day of what my physician called consumptive pus. I now apprehended that my case was becoming desperate, a consult of physicians was called, but all of no avail. By the recommendation of a friend I then made trial of Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative.—The first two days I took it diluted, but afterwards to full doses and in exact accordance with the directions. At once a great change was perceptible in all my symptoms, which placed my system in a more composed and agreeable state. My cough and expectoration decreased, my stomach and bowels resumed their proper action, my appetite immediately revived, my tongue became clear, all the functions were harmonised, my nerves became tranquil, my body was gradually restored to a state of tone and strength. At the present time I enjoy better health, have less torpor, and more activity of body and mind, and relief from former habitual dyspepsia, than I have experienced ever before. My cough and pains are gone and I am well.

For Mr. C. Brinckerhoff,
Proprietor Health Restorative.

The Restorative may be obtained of the Agents for Norwich, DOCT. SAMUEL TYLER, and WM. S. TYLER.

Aug. 19 1845. 3mw39 tw45

☞ NOTICE — The Ladies of Christ Church, Pomfret, will hold a FAIR on Wednesday, Sept. 10th. If the weather should be stormy on that day, it will be held on the first pleasant day after. The avails are to be appropriated to aid in the erection of a parsonage.

Aug. 25th, 1845. t810 w40

MARRIED.

In Lebanon by the Reverend Mr. Nichols, Mr. Josephus B. Holmes of Norwich to Miss Charlotte S. Eaton of Lebanon.

DIED.

On Friday morning last, at the residence of Rev. D. N. Bentley, Harriet M. wife of the late D. Gardner Bentley of this city.

In Preston, on the 25th inst. Lucy Alantra Lamphere, Aged 18, daughter of Daniel and Olive Lamphere.

In this city, the 28th inst., Sarah Adrinal, only child of Nelson and Louisa Douglass, aged two months.

In Killingly, August 28th, Horace Edmund Downer, son of H. S. and Matilda Downer, aged 10 mos.

Mail Arrangements.

New York Mail, via. L. I. Railroad, closes every morning except Sunday at 10 minutes past 9 o'clock arriving at 3 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

New York via. Steamboat closes every day except Sunday at 15 minutes past 7 o'clock, arriving every morning except Monday at from 2 to 3 o'clock.

New London closes and arrives same time as the New York evening Mail.

Boston closes every day except Saturday at 9 o'clock A. M. arriving every day except Sunday at 10 o'clock A. M.

All other Rail Road Mails close at 8 o'clock, P. M. and arrive at 1 o'clock, P. M., except Springfield and Providence which arrive about 5 o'clock, P. M.

Hartford via. Lebanon, closes Monday, Thursday and Friday mornings at 6 o'clock, arriving opposite days at 3 1-2 o'clock.

Hartford via. Colchester, arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 3 1-2 o'clock, closes same night at 9 o'clock.

Springfield, Mass., arrives Monday, Thursday and Friday at 8 o'clock, A. M., closes same night.

Uncasville closes, Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 6 1-2 o'clock, arriving same afternoon at 4 o'clock.

North Lyme arrives at Norwich every Thursday at 12 o'clock, M., closes at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Westerly, R. I., closes every Wednesday morning at 6 o'clock, arrives same day at 4 o'clock, P. M.

WM. L'HOMMEDIEU, P. M.

Norwich, Aug. 19. w39 tw40

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF NORWICH.

ARRIVED.

27 Steam sch. Quinebaug, fm N. Y.
Sch Spy, Lewis, fm Boston.
Aug. 29 Sloop James R. Marks, Stickney, fm Phil.
29 Sch. Perseverance, Hobron, fm Phil.
" Sloop Crusade, Nash, fm New York.
" Sch. Emeline, Richardson, fm Calais, Me.
" Sch. Senate, Spileman, fm New Bedford.
" Sch. Caroline, Farris, fm Norfolk, Va.
30 Steam Sch. Shetucket, Geer, fm New York.
Sch. Rob Roy, Avery, fm Phil.
Sch Salem, Tuckerman, fm Bangor.
31 Sloop Aurora, Geer, fm New York.
Sept. 1. Slp Empress, Snow, fm New Bedford.
Sch Argo, Corthell, fm Providence.
2 Slp Young Barber, Horton, fm Riverhead.
Slp George Washington, Geer, fm N. Y.
Slp Hudson, Coit, fm Albany.

Fowling Guns.

130 *Main st.*

CHARLES A. CONVERSE, has received during the present week, a large assortment of Percussion Fowling Guns consisting of 40 Double Barrel, 50 Single Barrel Guns, English and German make, Real Twist and Imitation do. . Maul Breech and Patent Chambers.

These Guns have been recently purchased for Cash in New York, and will be sold cheaper than Guns have ever been offered in the State.

Sept. 1st. 1941 tw59

Hard Ware and Cutlery.

CHARLES A. CONVERSE, 139 Main street, has recently received by arrivals from Europe large and valuable additions to his stock of Goods which will be sold in the trade, or at Retail at greatly reduced prices.

Sept. 1st. 6w41 tw25

WAR IS DECLARED,

TO ARMS! TO ARMS!!

ALL who are in want of DRY GOODS, either at wholesale or retail, are invited to call at the new Store of

TWEEDY & BARROWS,

where will be found the most extensive and best assortment in this city, which will be sold at astonishingly low prices.

By their constant visiting the markets of New York and Boston they have selected the latest styles of

Fall Goods,

which they will sell from 10 to 15 per cent less than their competitors. Also, being connected with a large Importing and Jobbing House in New York where they are constantly receiving the latest styles of Foreign Goods per every Steamer render their advantages superior to any other merchants in this city.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to the wholesale Department. Merchants will find it an object to call and examine for themselves; for we will sell Goods this Fall at wholesale lower than can be purchased at any other establishment in this city. Among our well selected stock will be found 100 pieces Silk and Cotton warp Alpaccas of all qualities. 6000 yds Mousline de Laines, Cassimeres, Reps, and Corded Ottomans: the most desirable patterns that have been imported this season.

THEY WILL BE SOLD UNDER THE MARKET PRICE.

15 Cases Prints, newest style just opening.
10 Doz. Rich Full and Winter Shawls.
200 pc. Vestings just imported from Paris. A great bargain. Also French, English, German and American Broadcloths of all qualities and at prices that will make it an object for every individual to purchase.

We have on hand and are receiving daily Sheetings both Brown and Bleached from the most popular Mills in New England, which will be sold at the Manufacturers prices. There will be found at all times a large assortment of silver ware of all qualities. They will be warranted as good as any that can be found in this market.

Fancy Goods of all kinds, English, French, German &c. &c., which will be sold upon the extreme low price system. At

117 *South Side Main St.* (*Hubbard's Row.*)

TWEEDY & BARROWS.

Aug. 29. w41 tw50

Fall Ribbons, New Style, 1845.

JUST received at the *CONNECTICUT BONNET STORE*, a lot of New Fall RIBBONS, *Fringed Edges*, of elegant patterns, which the ladies are invited to call and see, at No. 17 Shetucket street.

Norwich, Aug. 28. w40tw50

Second Hand Machinery For Sale.

12 FROSTLE Spinning Frames. 72 Spindles each. Enquire of Mr. Edmund Wilkinson, at Pomfret Depot, or of

WHITAKER, HAMMOND, & CO

Norwich, Sept. 1st. 1845, tf w 41, tw 50.

Oil and Oil Soap.

4000 Gells New Bedford Winter Sperm Oil,
3000 do do Fall do do,
2000 do do Whale do,
2000 lbs do Sperm Oil Soap,
3000 do do Whale do,

now landing from the schooner Senate.

We would invite the attention of *Manufacturers* to our stock of Oils, before purchasing elsewhere.

WHITAKER, HAMMOND & CO.,
Commerce street.

Sept. 1. tw53 w41

WANTED, 10,000 lbs., Old Cast off India Rubber Shoes.

FOR which new and fresh Goods will be exchanged at Cash price.

J. IRESON & SON.

Feb 8 6f11

Scientific analysis of Dr. Felix Gouraud's ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP.

"*LABOR VINCIT OMNIA.*"

THE ancient alchemists, visionary though they were in many of their speculations, were still correct in their suppositions that the constitution of matter was founded on the changes which the sun's rays produced on substances, whether organic or inorganic. *Modern science* has well established the fact, that '*a sunbeam cannot fall even upon a plate of iron without producing a chemical change.*' This chemical principle has been termed *actinism* by Sir John Herschel.

It was this known principle of *actinism* which induced M. Daguerre, of Paris, and Mr. Fox Talbot, of London, (unknown to each other,) to institute that series of delicate experiments which resulted in the simultaneous and wonderful discovery of the *Daguerreotype* by the former, and the *Calotype* by the latter. It was observed, as long ago as the year 1556, that a combination of chlorine and silver (commonly known as horn silver) *blackened* by exposure to the sun's rays; but nothing important resulted from this discovery until the production of the Photographic process.

Dr. F. FELIX GOURAUD had long made *actinism* his peculiar study. He had observed that the green hue which is universal in healthy vegetation, depended immediately and directly on the influence of the solar light. A simple experiment will prove this. If a vegetable be placed in any place impervious to the rays of the sun, the shoot will be seen to possess a sickly and unnatural whiteness, which soon changes to green on exposure to the direct solar rays. The more a plant is exposed to the sun, the deeper will be its green, and the more abundant its odors; on the other hand, the less a plant is exposed to sunlight, the paler are its colors, the lower its tissue, and the less its fragrance. This greenness results solely from the absorption of carbon from the atmosphere, induced by the solar rays.

The effect of solar light upon animal tissues (the human skin, for instance) is not less remarkable.—A cloth can cannot fall on the skin of our hand or face without inducing a change of color; this change of color results from the absorption by the pores of the cuticle of *atmospheric air*, which is constantly contaminated with carbonic acid, produced during the process of respiration and digestion. In the meantime, this carbonic acid is rapidly decomposed; one of its constituents (*oxygen*) is given off again to the air, while the other (*carbon* or *charcoal*) *is retained under the skin*; and hence the cause of *Tan, Freckle*, and *Sunburn*.

In proof of this,—if proof be required,—we have only to note how rapidly the complexion changes from fair to brown, and from brown to almost sooty color, by simple removal from a temperate to a tropical region. On this subject a scientific writer, in a late number of *Chambers' Edinburg Journal*, remarks: "There is every reason to believe that the same pigmental apparatus, which gives the dark hue to the skin of the African, is also present under the skin of the European, and that it only requires an excess of solar light to bring it into full exerciting operation." We know of our own experience, that the comparatively feeble sunlight of our own latitude will convert the pale faces of our ladies or gentlemen into a tawny brown.

To discover a *neutralizer* of this chemical action of the sun, has been Dr. GOURAUD'S sole object and aim. Years of deep thought and experiment have been at length happily rewarded by the production of his world renowned

Italian Medicated Soap.

which is found to be all-sufficient for the complete removal from the skin of *Tan, Freckle, Sunburn*, or, in fact, any disfigurement which is the result of *actinism*; while its medicated properties are of so powerful a nature, as to be potent in the removal of cutaneous eruptions and all scorbutic appearances, including *Erysipelas, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Barbers' Itch*, &c. *Old sores* are rapidly healed by it; and the pain arising from the bites of *mosquitoes*, the stings of *wasps*, or other venomous insects, is immediately allayed; and chaps, cracks, and chafes, are healed by it. In fact, no *family* should be without this valuable soap; but more especially those who are remote from aid, in places where it is not easy at all times to procure medical attendance.—Neither should the seamen be without it, as it is a complete remedy for scurvy, and can be used in *hard* or *salt* water as well as soft. In addition thereto, it is perfectly buoyant. The *ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP* may, therefore, be considered as the greatest boon which modern science has conferred on mankind.

Directions for use.—For Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Ring Worm, Scald Head, Scurvy, Barbers' Itch, &c., the soap must be made into a lather, well rubbed in, several times a day, with a shaving-brush. For Pimples, Tan, Freckles, Sunburn, Sallowness, Roughness, Mosquito bites, or venomous stings, it should be used three or four times a day, in the ordinary manner.

Dr. F. F. GOURAUD is also the inventor of the celebrated *POWDERS SUBTILES*, for completely *eradicating* human hair.

GOURAUD'S *Gracious Hair Dye* is warranted to change red, gray, or white hair, to a glossy *brown* or *black*, at option of the user.

GOURAUD'S *Liquid Vegetable Rouge* is a splendid article for giving pale cheeks and lips a magnificent roseate tinge, so *permanent* as not to be removed either by washing or *rubbing*.

GOURAUDS' *Blanc'd Espagne (Lily White)* has completely supplanted the old and noxious preparations for whitening the skin. The *Lily White* imparts to the cuticle a smoothness of surface, and delicacy of color, beautiful to behold.

☞ To avoid being imposed upon by the numerous *base imitations* of these articles, be careful to purchase *only* at Dr. FELIX GORAUD'S 67 *Walker-street, first store from Broadway*; where also may be obtained a great variety of choice Perfumery and Fancy Articles, suitable for a Ladyes or Gentleman's Toilet.

And by JOHN L. DEVOTION, sole Agent for Norwich.

Aug. 29. 1yw41 tw50

EDMUND F. BROWN,

Notary Public,

Commissioner of Deeds, &c., for the State of ILLINOIS, AND

PERSONAL, PRIVATE, AND CONFIDENTIAL AGENT

For settling Business of every description, with Congress, the Officers of the different Departments, Companies, and Individuals.

Attention prompt. Charges reasonable. Letters must be Postage Paid.

☞ Penn. Avenue, near 13th st,

Washington City.

Claims for Pensions, Patents, Lands, Contracts, &c., *Prosecuted.*

Notarial and other Official Certificates *Prepared*, Acknowledgements *Taken*, &c.

Washington, D. C. Aug. 8. w41 tw50

Auction and Commission Store.

THE Subscribers have taken the Store No. 1 Chapman's block, Franklin Square, for the purpose of transacting a general Auction and Commission business under the firm of Fuller & Knowlton. Having commodious rooms and other facilities, we are prepared to receive on consignment every description of goods saleable in this market.

N. B. Liberal advances made on goods consigned for auction sales.

All goods consigned will be fully insured against fire.

ENOCH FULLER.
W. S. KNOWLTON.

Norwich, Sept. 1, 1845. tw53 w41

Molasses.

75 HHDS. St. Croix Molasses,
46 do Porto Rico do: now landing and for sale by WHITAKER, HAMMOND, & Co.

Sept. 1st w 41, tw 50. Commerce St.

New Orleans Sugar.

25 Hhds New Orleans Sugar, a prime article, just received and for sale by

WHITAKER, HAMMOND & CO.,
Commerce street.

Sept 1. tw53 w41

DIRECT FROM EUROPE.

ELY & CO.,

ARE THIS DAY OPENING A SPLENDID STOCK OF RICH

FOREIGN FANCY DRY GOODS,

To which they invite the attention of all purchasers, and which they will sell cheap.

2 CASES new style GINGHAMS,
3 " Rich French DE LAINES,
" Rich printed CASHMERES,
1 " " " STOFFS,
3 " " " CORDED REPPS,

1 Case " " COREENS.
80 pc. all wool French DE LAINES.
1 Case splendid DRESS SILKS,
2 Cases SHAWLS the richest in this city.

The above is but a small part of the invoice received by the subscribers. They would only add, that their retail room will contain every style of DRY GOODS from the richest SILKS to the cheapest Cottons for which a person can ask. Their wholesale Room will contain every style of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS,

Country merchants can desire. Their Cloth Room they have just replenished with over 200 pc of Wooleen Goods, their SHAWL Room is filled with the most desirable style of Shawls in market. In a word, we are prepared for FALL TRADE. Come one, come all. Remember Ely & Co. are never undersold.

Sept. 1st.—w41 tw51. ELY & CO., 33 & 35 Shetucket street.

NEW YORK PEARL STREET STORE.

J. I. & D. I. GAUL,

117. MAIN STREET. 117.

ONE DOOR FROM THE CORNER OF SHETUCKET STREET.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Norwich and the public generally that they have purchased the interest of Wm. H. Terry, in this Store upon the most advantageous terms, and made such additions to the former stock as to make there assortment full and complete.

They have recently received from New York a large supply of New and desirable styles of goods for the Fall trade which they will offer at such prices as cannot fail to suit purchasers. Customers wishing to buy goods upon the most reasonable terms will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. As an inducement, we *promise not to be undersold!* and to give them such bargains as will induce them to call again. Our stock consists in part of the following goods.

Black, Blue, Green, Olive and London Brown **Broadcloths**, all qualities and prices; Cassimeres, Satinets and Vestings, a great variety of Styles, very cheap Flannels, Twilled and Plain, all colors qualities and prices; French Merinos, all colors some as low as 56 cts.; Shawls of every style, Plaid Cloakings, Black and Colored Alpacas from 25 to 100; Mousline de Laines a great variety of styles some as low as 12 1-2 cts.; Repp DeLaines and Cashmeres, Chusans; Black, Blue Black and colored Silks; Gingham, Corded and Victoria Skirts; Ticks; Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings; Counterpanes; Marseilles Quilts and in short almost every article usually kept in the Dry Goods line.

10,000 yds. Calico varying in prices from 4 to 25 cts.

N B. They must be sold immediately.

J. I. & D. I. GAUL.

Norwich, Sept. 1st. 3w41w50

Sword Fish.

100 BBLS "new," received in store—for sale by WHITAKER, HAMMOND & Co

Sept 1-t. w 41, tw50. Commerce St.

C. BRINCKERHOFF'S

The Proprietor desires to express the fact, that his medicine is even capable of more than carrying out what he recommends it for. As for instance he has heretofore not recommended it as a perfect cure in all cases of Consumption, and other diseases of the Lungs, Liver and Throat, Coughs and Colds; but persons who use it being the best judges of its merits decide at once that it is the perfection of an effective medicinal preparation. Testimonials crowd in on the Proprietor, stating such rapid cures of the above diseases even when of the most aggravating character, that there is notwithstanding the natural inference that it exceeds in power, by the effect of its singularly happily vegetable combination, any of the mineral and dangerous nostrums devised by the hand of quackery. This medicine is Nature's grand specific in Lung complaints: it touches the seat of the disease, it proceeds at once to purify and detarge the lungs and chest of those humors and decayed parts which result from the action of disease, and when it has performed this part of its office, it commences to repair the ravages made in the vitals, and strengthens and increases the action in the vessels so that the part is renewed sufficiently to perform its wonted duties, and the cure is effected. The Consumptive should know that to them delays are fraught with danger, and even a day wasted in worse than useless tampering with their complaint, if devoted to the use of the Restorative, would be bringing them so much nearer to a cure. There is an abiding sense of comfort while under the mild and soothing yet effectual action of this remedy, which is a happiness indescribable by the patient; it is a feeling of rescued escape from death by an almost miraculous human intervention. The following certificate is from Dr. Chilton, the well known New York chemist.

"I have analyzed a bottle of medicine called 'C Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative;' and find that it does not contain Mercury, or any other metallic preparation, nor opium in any of its forms. It is composed of vegetable matter entirely."

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.

C. BRINCKERHOFF, Proprietor, N. Y.

Horace Everett, U. S. Agent.

Principal Office, 66 Hudson street, New York.

AGENTS.

SAMUEL TYLER 136 Main street, Norwich
WM. S. TYLER, 131 Water street. do.
Jason Safford, Willimantic; John A. Perkins, Windham; Tracy, Huntington & co. Yantic.

Sept. 1st, 1845. 1w41

THE STOVE,

AFTER all, which combines every desirable quality for cooking in Summer and Winter, as well as for fuel, is

BIGGS' AIR-TIGHT COOKING STOVE.

In addition to the conveniences found in other Stoves, this has a summer apartment for Cooking, which operates without sensibly heating the body of the Stove, and consequently without the usual inconvenience of an overheated room in summer, and at a less expense for fuel, than would be required for a charcoal furnace; while for winter, the capacities of the Stove may be enlarged to any desirable extent, and thus adapted to the coldest weather.

The proprietor has devoted much time in endeavoring to make a Stove suited as well to the different seasons of the year, as the varied wants of the Kitchen—and from the rapid sales of this Stove, and the universal favor with which it has been received, it is confidently believed to possess important advantages over any other now before the public.

For sale by ROATH & POTTER.

Norwich, Aug. 6, 1844. w37 tw39

JOHN T. WAIT

HAS received the appointment of COMMISSIONER to take acknowledgments of Deeds and other instruments under seal, and Depositions, and to administer Oaths and Affidavits, for the States of *Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Michigan, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.*

Norwich, Aug. 18th, 1845. p 3w w39

WANTED.

SIX Moulders, four Machinists, and two pattern makers. Also four good stout boys to learn the foundery business.

Wanted 5000 bushels Chestnut Coal.

Apply to A. T. PEARCE.
Supt. Norwich Foundery.

Aug 27 w40

FALL GOODS.

(COLD WEATHER IS COMING)

JUST RECEIVED

At 21 Shetucket St.

SHAWLS of fine styles and colors.
Cashmeres and De Laines of superior quality.
Dark Merrimack prints.
Turkey red prints for children.
Plaid do.
New style French Ginghams,
The last lot of Summer Ginghams going,
York shilling prints for 10 cents,
Balmorines cheaper than ever.
Don't mistake the
ROUND BLACK SIGN.

Aug. 27 tf w39

HENRY S. COOK,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAVING procured various styles for **Boys' Clothes**, is now prepared to CUT and MAKE in a *superior manner*, every description of Clothes, for Boys from 2 to 15 years of age.

☞ *FASHIONS* received monthly.

Please Call at

15 SHETUCKET STREET. 15

☞ The strictest Punctuality will be an invariable Rule. ☜

☞ **Wanted Immediately** ☜ 3 or 4 Girls to learn the tailoring business. To those that apply soon good encouragement will be given.

Aug 6 tw33 w31

CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE.

JUST RECEIVED

From Liverpool by ship

ASHBURTON, of New York.

75 Crates of

CROCKERY!!

WHICH, with our former stock, comprises one of the largest assortments to be found in this state, embracing every variety of common goods and the most fashionable styles, and all of the best quality.

☞ N. B.—As the above goods have been delayed several months in their arrival, they will now be sold lower at *Wholesale* than the New York and Boston prices, to make room for fall goods, soon to arrive.

Also—A full assortment of GLASS WARE and CHINA.

Purchasers are requested to call and see for themselves.

GAGER & HAVENS.

July 29, 6w36 tw38. 23 Shetucket st.

For the Sea Shore.

THE superior Steamer Angelina Capt. A. LOVELL, is running regular to the following superior watering places, viz:—Green's Harbor, Harbor's Mouth, Eastern Point, Pine Island, Bradford's Island and Stonington Point. Persons wishing to visit Watch Hill can leave Stonington Point on the arrival of the steamer Angelina in superior pleasure Sloops.

The splendid Wedawanock House at Stonington Point is opened and kept in a style not surpassed by any in New England.

Norwich, July 15, 1845. w31 tw31

FARE REDUCED!

At No. 15 1-2 Shetucket-street.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of all descriptions Repaired in the best manner and warranted at short notice and at much less than the usual prices.

For cleaning Lever Watches $1,00
" " Lepine and Horizontal do. ,75
" " Common do ,50
" Main Spring, 1,00
" Verges, 1,00
" Lenses Glasses, ,25
" Common, ,12 1-2

WATCHES, CLOCKS and Jewelry of all kinds for sale. Cheap Gold Lever watches full jeweled from $45 to $75; Lepines do. from $30 to $35; Silver Lever full jeweled from $16 to $40; Lepines from $12 to $14; Horizontal from $14 to $16. Gold guard Chains $10 to $16; Gold Pencils $3 to $5; Gold and plated Lockets, Gold keys, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Silver Thimbles, Pencils and Spectacles and a thousand other articles which will be sold—*amazingly cheap.* Second hand watches constantly on hand and for sale cheap. Old Gold and silver taken in exchange. WM. N. LEWIS, Agent.

Norwich, Aug. 8th, 1845. 3mw37 tw39

ORIGINAL STAINED

MILITARY GOODS.

CHARLES A. CONVERSE,

General Dealer in Hard Ware, Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Fancy and Military Goods, Ect.

139 Main-street.

MILITARY TRIMMINGS, LACES AND EQUIPAGES,

suitable and proper for Cavalry, Artillery and Riflemen.

Army, Navy and Revenue, General Staff and Company Officers, Straight Swords and Sabres, plated N. Tech; silver plated and gilt Sword Chains; white red and yellow Sword Belts; silver plated, gilt, and gilt Waist Belt Clasps and Plates; red and yellow silk and worsted Sashes; red, blue, white, black, green and mixed colored Fountain and Cock Plumes, made of Vulture and Swan's Feather; Chapeau's; silver and gilt Chapeau Trimmings; Caps for Infantry, Artillery and Riflemen; gilt, silver plated and silvered Buttons, convex, bell and other patterns; plated and gilt Sword Knots and Tassels; plated and gilt Aiguillettes; plated, gilt, white and yellow, tinsel, wire and linsey Laces, suitable for Division, Regiment and Company Officers and Soldiers; gilt and plated Stars, plain and embroidered; Plume Pockets, Hat Cords; gilt, plated and worsted Fringes; silver and gilt Cord and Braid; plated and gilt Epaulettes and Wreaths; worsted Shoulder Knots and Pads; Pistol Wires and Brushes; Knapsacks; Sabre Belts; Cartridge Boxes; Bills bradoon and cribe Rosettes; red, white and yellow Webbing; Drums; Fifes; Bugles; Rifles; Pistols; Fencing Foils, &c. &c.

The above named Goods have been all recently selected by C. A. C., who has had a long practical experience in the Military Business, purchased for *Cash*, at cost of importation, and will be sold at lower price than MILITARY GOODS have ever before been offered in this or any other state.

Aug 27. w10 tw48

ATTENTION ALL—NO HUMBUG!

THE subscriber being anxious to reduce his stock of DRY GOODS will for the best few weeks sell the balance of his stock of Summer Goods at very cheap prices for the purpose of making room for his splendid stock of Fall Goods. The following articles must be sold previous to the 20th of April.

50 pieces BALZORINES and BERAGES,	50 BERAGE SHAWLS,
25 do FRENCH MUSLINS,	25 SILK DAMASK,
25 do BALZORINES do.	40 plain DE LAINE,
25 pieces plaid DE LAINES,	20 FANCY CASHMERE,
50 do CALICOES,	10 Black SILK NETT.

ALSO —

A well assortment of Men's and Boys' Summer wear of various styles. A small lot of PARASOLS and SUN SHADES and PARASOLETS, at prices astonishingly cheap.

-WM. H. TERRY.

NEW GOODS—SPRING STOCK.

CONNECTICUT BONNET STORE.

MITCHELL, COCK & PAYSON,

MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF

STRAW, SILK AND FANCY BONNETS

And Dealers In

RIBBONS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,

AND FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

HAVING made extensive arrangements for the Spring Trade, we are prepared to offer to our numerous customers and the public generally a very RICH AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF NEW GOOD and we pledge ourselves to sell lower than the lowest New York or Boston prices. We feel confident b giving our whole attention to the BONNET and MILLINERY Business, we shall be able to give satisfaction We shall at all times have a stock worthy the attention of purchasers at *Wholesale and Retail*.

All persons buying the above goods will save 20 per cent by calling at the Connecticut Bonnet Store.

N. B. Bonnets and Leghorn Hats Bleached and prepared in the best style at short notice. Millinery Department under the direction of Miss *D. D. CLEMENT*. No. 12 Shetucket-st.

Norwich, April 1st 1845.

Livery Stable.

D. S. CHAPMAN has taken the STABLE situated on Bottom-st, opposite Tubbs Blacksmith Shop where he will continue the LIVERY BUSINESS in all its branches. He begs leave to assure his friends and the public that he intends to keep good Horses and Carriages To Let on Reasonable terms. Also a Hack for the purpose of attending funerals and for such other purposes as may be wanted—in all cases he drives himself.

Also—wanted, Horses to Board by the week.

Stable rooms for 8 Horses, daily.

Norwich, apr 28, 1845. tf6

CHARLES B. BALEN, DENTIST

Corner of Main and Bath-sts, (up stairs)

WILL be will performed operations necessary for the preservation of the teeth and gums in the most possible manner. Teeth inserted from 1 to a complete set. Teeth cleaned, filled, extracted, and all irregularities, whether they proceed from disease or want of proper care, remedied.

1mh 29.

Wanted.

FOUR or Five good House Painters, to such will be given Steady work & good pay, at the Paint Store of the Subscribers.

Foot of East St. Wm. & Co Water St.

SPALDING & ALBERTSON.

Wanted.

IMMEDIATELY, 3 or 3 Girls, as apprentices to the Dress making business.

Norwich, June 2 1 Mrs. S. B. PENDLETON. w31 tw33

CHINA, GLASS, EARTHEN WARE, SOLAR LAMPS and GIRANDOLES.

CHARLES J. COOLEY,

No. 31 Shetucket-street,

OFFERS for sale an elegant assortment of Solar, Church, Hall and other Lamps: Girandoles beautiful styles, gilt and bronzed; Cut Drops, pairs and sets; Earthen Ware of every discription Dinner, Tea and Chamber Sets, an extensive variety and of superior quality and some just opened entire. If new patterns. Also a complete assortment of Common Ware for the country trade, of his importation.

All the above will be sold at the lowest New York and Boston prices. Don't mistake the Store No. 31 Shetucket-st., nearly opposite Ely & Co.

July 7 w33 tw25

New Route to SPRINGFIELD

FARE ONLY $2,50

PASSENGERS by this route will take the Stage to Hartford which leaves daily (except Sundays) at 7 1-2 A. M., and have 3 hours to do business Hartford and arrive at Springfield by cars at 7 P. M. G. H BULKELEY, and. ORRIN PERRIGO, Proprietors.

HENRY B. DOWNER, Agt.

Passengers by this route will save $1,50.

Norwich June 1845. tw 18 w29

Fare Reduced to and from New York.

50 CENTS and no charge for berths, by the new steam Propellers QUINEBAUG and BUNKER HILL.

Leaves Norwich and New York every Tuesday and Friday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

Freight taken at low rates.

July 21 w28 w

BAKERY AND FAMILY GROCERY.

CHARLES DENISON continues the

Baking and Grocery

business at his old stand in *Water Street*, where he will be happy to wait on all friends and former patrons. A general assortment of BREAD, CRACKERS and CAKES constantly on hand. His stock of GROCERIES are well selected, comprising almost every article usually kept in a Family Grocery, the cheapest exc pted, all of which will be sold as low as are be bought in the city.

N. B. All goods will be delivered in any part of City free of expense to the purchaser.

Norwich, May 26, 1845.

OCEAN HOUSE,

OPENED.

THIS House is new, large and commodious, it is located at the mouth of New London Harbor and is one of the most delightful situations for Sea Bathing, Fishing, Gunning &c. There is also superior Sail Boats always at hand—for ease of access it is not excelled in America. The steamer Angeline lands at the wharf on her way to Stonington, also on her return to New London and Norwich. In order to make the place one of the most desirable the Proprietor and his family will devote themselves personally to attend to those who may favor them with their calls.

OCEAN HOUSE, EASTERN POINT, near New London Harbor.

June 17, 1845 SOLOMON FISK, Proprietor. w31 tw39.

Copartnership.

THE subscribers have entered into Copartnership under the firm of

MEEKER & HOLMES,

and will transact the Baking business in all its branches. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. Bread, Crackers, Cakes, &c. may be obtained at all times fresh, from our Depot, No. 32, Water street, lately occupied by Cushing Bells, Esq. please give us a call.

JOSEPH MEEKER, Jr.
WILLIAM H. HOLMES.

May 28. w28—tf1—tf

REMEMBER

the old Stand, No. 78 Main-st.

OPPOSITE THE FRANKLIN House,

WHERE J. M. NELSON still continues to carry on the Tailoring business in all its various branches. The subscriber is now ready to make all kinds of Gentlemen's garments in the latest style The subscriber has received the Fall and Winter fashions for 1844-5. All garments made at this establishment warranted to fit.

N. B. Cutting done at short notice. Wanted also six or eight first rate Tailoresses to whom good wages will be given.

JAMES M. NELSON.

Sep. 1 '44 1m3

LADIES SHOES—One assortment of Ladies Shoes is now large and perfect, embracing the choicest selection of fine Gaiters and Kid Buskins, colored and black of American and French Manufacture. Also, Common Shoes in abundance, of every variety and description, which will be sold cheaper than ever, by

J. IRESON & SON.

June 5 tw 16 w31

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber has just opened a new Store goods of various kinds in Main Street, No. 52 near the Universalist Church in East Chelsea.—Where there can be found, Flour, Sugars, Salt Coffee, Teas, Wood Ware and Cotton Cloth, which will be sold very low for Cash. All sorts of country produce taken in exchange for goods. Also three good tenements to rent. Apply to

JAMES BOTTOM.

July 7 w33 tw28

THE PATENT GALVANIC RINGS

And Magnetic Fluid.

DR. A. CHRISTIE respectfully informs the American public, that he has lately arrived from England, for the purpose of introducing in this country the novel application of Electro Galvanism discovered by his brother, Prof. Herman Christie, of London in October last. The discovery has received the universal approbation of the medical profession of Great Britain, who have pronounced it amongst the important of modern scientific inventions. The Patent Galvanic Rings have been found to answer all the purposes for which the ordinary galvanic battery or electro and magnetic machines are used; but are without any of the injurious shocks which always accompany the applications of these instruments, and in many other respects are more safe and certain in accomplishing the desired object.

The Galvanic Rings have now been several months before the English public, and the universal reputation they have acquired is sufficient evidence of their extraordinary power in the prevention and cure of the diseases for which they are recommended. They have been used with perfect success in all cases of Rheumatism, Gout, Tic Doloureux, Fits, Cramps, Paralysis, Stiff Joints, General Debility, Deficiency of Nervous Energy, and all Nervous Disorders.

The galvanic power which they possess in gentle and constant, and the beneficial effect they produce upon the system must be witnessed to be believed. The Galvanic Rings are in every way perfect harmless, and are sold at prices to be within reach of all desirous of testing their efficacy. Dr. Christie warns the American public from the beginning to beware of spurious imitations, as, owing to the secret process by which the metals are prepared to be rendered sensitive and efficient, all imitations must be entirely devoid of any galvanic effect. CHRISTIE'S MAGNETIC FLUID, used in connection with the Rings, in more chronic disorders and to accelerate the galvanic action, is only to be procured at the same place. These rings are not sold by pedlers, or at wholesale; consequently, all sold except by the regular agents are spurious and prohibited.

To guard against fraud he will appoint but one agent in each of the cities of the United States. The only agency in *Norwich* is at the Watch and Jewelry Store of G. B. PRINDLE,

144 Main street.

July 23d, 1845. w35 tw34

Do you want comfort in SHAVING!!

THEN USE FERRE'S SHAVING

CREAM.

A FEW of the hundreds of recommendations of the above Cream may be found below.

FERRE'S SHAVING CREAM.

The undersigned having used the Cream Saponine, of which Mr. E. C. Ferre of Middletown is sole proprietor are happy to award him our testimonials in its favor. Considering the expedition of making the lather, its superior quality, ease and, its softening effects on the beard, and its curative qualities upon the skin, we do not hesitate to recommend it to the public as the best Shaving Cream either domestic or imported now in use.

Rev. E E Griswold	Charles Woodward M D
do. Wm Jarvis	J Barratt, M D
do W G Howard,	Wm B Casey, M D
do Arther Granger	David Harriman, M D
do Samuel M Emery	Edwin Stearns
Prof John Johnson	E A Russell
do A W Smith	Jeremiah H Taylor
Saml Stearns	Eli Wilcox, P M
Eleazer Lacey	Horace Clark
Joseph Arnold	Thomas G Mather
W S Camp	Sidera Chase
Daniel H Chase	George Francis
Charles Francis	

Ferre's Cream Saponine, after a thorough trial consider it much preferable to any other article which I have ever used in shaving. Its properties are so valuable as to commend it to general use.

Rev. J. R CRANE.

For sale by WILLIAM S. TYLER, Water-st. Agent for the Proprietor, also sold by SAMUEL TYLER and Perfumers generally.

April 16 '45 21

NEW ENGLAND TRUSS MANUFACTORY,

Boston, Mass.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.

CONTINUES to manufacture all the various approved Trusses, at his old stand No. 288 Washington street, opposite No 264, entrance in Temple Avenue, Boston.

Also—ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, for Prolapsus Uteri—Trusses for Prolapsus Ani—Suspensory Bags, Knee Caps, Back Shards, Braced Shoes for deformed feet. Trusses repaired at one hour's notice and made to answer oftentimes as well as new.—The subscriber having worn a truss himself for the last 25 years, and fitted so many for the last 10 years feels confident in being able to suit all cases that may come to him.

Convex Spiral Trusses—Dr. Chase's Trusses, formerly sold by Dr. Leach—Trusses of galvanized metal that will not rust, having wooden and copper pads—Read's Spiral Truss—Rundell's do—Salmon's ball and socket—Sherman's patent—French do—Bateman's do. double and single—State's Trusses also, Trusses for children of all sizes. Dr. Fletcher's Truss—Marsh's Truss—Dr. Hull's Truss—Thompson's Ratchet Truss, and the Shakers' Rocking Trusses, may be had at this establishment—Whispering Tubes and Ear Ds suspend, that will enable a person to converse low with one that is hard of hearing.

All Ladies in want of Abdominal Supporters or Trusses, waited on by his wife, Mrs. CAROLINE D. FOSTER, who has had ten years experience in the business.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.

Boston, Jan. 7, 1845.

Having had occasion to observe, that some persons afflicted with Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skilful workman in accomodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments and ingenious in accomodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called upon to recommend him to my professional brethren and to the public, as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.

JOHN O. WARREN.

I hereby certify that I have, for several years past, been in the use of Mr. Foster's Truss for Inguinal Hernia, and find it to answer every desirable purpose, and consider it far preferable to any other which I have employed.

JAMES THATCHER, M. D.

Plymouth, Nov 1 1839

Boston, March 10, 1840.

I hereby certify, that I have known Mr. James F. Foster, several years last past, and have frequently employed him in the construction of Trusses and other apparatus for my patients and have always found him ready, capable, and equal to the occasion for which I have employed him.

JOHN RANDALL, M. D.

Certified from Dr. Griffin, Lynn.

LYNN, March 3, 1840.

I have recommended the Trusses made by James Frederick Foster, of Boston, in a great many instances for these few years past; and it is due to him to declare that, in every instance that has come to my knowledge, his work has given complete satisfaction.

ED. T. COFFIN, M. D.

June 25, 1845. tw32 w32

New Sword Fish.

THIS day landing, fifty bbls new Sword Fish in prime order, for sale by

WHITTAKER, HAMMOND & CO.,

Commerce street.

July 30 tw37 w37

Norwich and Worcester RAIL ROAD.

ON AND AFTER

May 22, 1845,

Trains will leave as follows, viz:

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS,

Daily, except Sunday.

Leave Norwich, at 6 A. M. and 3 1-4 P. M.

" Worcester, at 10 A. M. and 4 1-4 P. M.

☞ The Morning Train from Norwich, and the Morning and Evening Trains from Worcester, connect, with the Boston, Western, and Hartford & Springfield Rail Roads.

NEW YORK TRAIN, via STEAM BOAT

Leaves Norwich for Worcester and Boston, every Morning except Monday, upon the arrival of the Boat from New York, about 2 o'clock.

Leaves Worcester for Norwich and New York, at 5 3-4 P. M. daily except Sunday.

NEW YORK TRAIN, via L. I. RAIL ROAD

Leaves Norwich about 3 1-2 P. M. for Worcester and Boston, daily except Sunday.

Leaves Worcester for Norwich and New York, at 7 3-4 A. M. daily except Sunday. Arrive in Norwich at 9 o'c.

FREIGHT TRAINS.

Daily each way, except Sunday.

Fares as low when paid for Tickets, than when paid in the Cars. EMERSON FOOTE, Supt.

Norwich, May 21, 1845. w17 tf

To Dry Good Merchants and the Public Generally.

Umbrella Parasol, and Sun-Shade

MANUFACTORY.

Opposite the Merchants Hotel, Norwich Conn.

THE advertiser respectfully begs leave to return his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage he has received for many years, and earnestly solicits a continuance of the same.

Having just purchased a rich assortment of materials for the manufacture of Parasols and Sun-Shades, for the coming spring *entirely for cash*, Merchants having alike suitable for the purpose, can have them made up in any style to better advantage and in a superior manner than sending them to New York. An assortment of umbrellas and parasols of different sizes and qualities, constantly on hand and kept in repair one year.

Umbrellas and Parasols repaired or re-covered, in a few hours as usual.

ALBERT CHERRY.

Jan. 1st. 1845. 18

Something New.

SPALDING & CO., are manufacturing under Letters Patent granted by the United States, an improved Friction match, to bare.

Without Brimstone.

They now offer for sale, on very reasonable terms 20,000 GROSS.

Neatly put up in Tin, Wood and Paper, in assorted packages and in lots to suit purchasers.

These Matches are highly improved of and recommended for family use by Physicians and Chemists, in consequence of the absence of Sulphur in their manufacture, the fumes of which are so disagreeable and deleterious to all, and particularly injurious to persons having weak lungs or delicate constitutions.

They are particularly recommended to the attention of shippers as they have frequently been taken on long voyages and exposed to the action of all climates without the slightest injury.

For sale by SPALDING & O.

Also wholesale and retail by R. W. MATHEWSON Agents for the manufacturers

Jan. 23 1845.

REMOVAL.

BURNHAM & LEWIS have removed their Stove and Tin Ware Manufactory to No. 90 1-2 MAIN STREET two doors east John T. Mott's corner, where they offer for sale their usual assortment of STOVES, TIN WARE, &c., consisting of Milk Pans and Milk Pails with Strainers, Cheap as the cheapest; Mantle Patent Furnaces, all sizes; Japanned Ware, all descriptions; Pails and Coffee Pots, &c. &c. &c. &c.

TIN ROOFING, TIN and COPPER GUTTERS CONDUCTER PIPES, JOBBING and REPAIRING done as above, at short notice and in a workmanlike manner.

April 26 1f22

REGULAR STEAM BOAT LINE,

BETWEEN NORWICH AND NEW YORK

DAILY,

THE Splendid Steamer Cleopatra, Capt ISAAC K DUSTAN. The Splendid Steamer Worcester Capt DANIEL BACON.

The Worcester will leave Norwich on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The Cleopatra will leave Norwich, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Each of the above boats will leave New York on alternate days.

E. A. BILL, Steam Boat Agent.

April 16 1845. 21

BOSTON BOOT & SHOE STORE.

R. GOODWIN,

DEALER IN

BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS,

118 Main-street, Norwich,

RESPECTFULLY invites the attention of the citizens of Norwich, and the public generally to his *NEW* and *SPLENDID* assortment of

Boots and Shoes,

just received from the manufacturers and other sources, where they had been bought at the lowest Cash prices, and will be sold at such rates as cannot fail to suit the most acute bargainer. My stock has been made from the best materials, and of superior workmanship. All articles not proving as recommended, will be made good. Customers can rely upon finding at my Store, every desirable article in the Boot and Shoe line, and at *LOWER* prices than those that defy competition.

DON'T MISTAKE THE NUMBER

118 Main Street. 118

May 16 w27tw12—t

WANTED, 10,000 lbs., Old Cast off India Rubber Shoes.

FOR which new and fresh Goods will be exchanged at Cash price.

J. IRESON & SON.

Feb 5 tf11

Patent Potatoe Starch.

40 CASKS received in store, for sale by WHITTAKER, HAMMOND & CO.,

Commerce street.

July 30 tw373

DAILY LINE To New London.

THE Steamer ANGELINA, Capt. A LOVERE, has commenced her regular Trips to New London. Leaving Norwich at 8 o'clock in the morning, returning in the afternoon in time for the accommodation Train of Cars for Worcester.

Further information inquire of the Capt. or E. A BILL.

March 9, 45. 17

WANTED.—Soap Grease and Ashes in exchange for family Soap. Apply to the subscriber. HENRY S. GRACE, Allen street.

Norwich July 11, 1845. w34 tw29

Faley's Cathartic Lozenges.

THOUGH prepared from a great many Vegetable Ingredients are palatable and pleasant to eat as any other Confectionary Compound.

☞ This preparation is decidedly the best among all the known cathartic preparations, for while its operations is as sure as Salts, Castor Oil, Calomel and Jalap, or any other cathartic medicine, it has the advantage over all by being pleasant to eat, while all other cathartics are generally disagreeable to take. Price 25 cents per box, with full directions, and may be found at the Depository, No. 90 Commercial-street.

FALEY'S WORM LOZENGES.

Are a safe and sure remedy for Worms. Children love them. They act like a charm in removing the symptoms, such as starting in sleep, grating the teeth, paleness about the mouth and nose, occasional sickness at the stomach, precarious appetite swelled bowels, and general feverish habit. The child falls into a quiet sleep, the worms are stupified and expelled, and the child, as far as heard from in every instance has been cured.

Price 25 cents per box, with full directions; sold at 90 Commercial-street.

FALEY'S COUGH LOZENGES.

Are beneficial in all common Colds and Coughs Whooping Cough, Inflamation in the Throat and Lungs, in the Croup of Hives, and more certain to operate satisfactory than the celebrated HIVE SYRUP. The most happy effect is obtained in a few moments; the symptoms disappear and the disease is broken up by the magical effect of these Lozenges.

Full directions accompany each box, and found at the Depository, 90 Commercial street

FALEY'S DYSENTERY LOZENGES.

Are a safe and tgreeable remedy for Dysentery Diarrhoea of adults, and for Dysentery, Diarrhoea and Bowel Complaints of children. Particular attention must be paid to the directions which accompany each box.

FALEY'S CAMPHOR LOZENGES.

Are beneficial in all common and sick headache, and where there is a sense of tightness of weight over the eyes, in eruptive diseases, such as Measles and Small Pox. Also in Mania. Epilepsy. Melancholy, Hysteria, in St. Vitus Dance, and in all cases of Languor and Oppressions of the Vital Powers, and may be given with safety by women and children in all conditions.

Full directions accompany each box.

FALEY'S CYPRIAN HAIR TONIC,

Is now so extensively known and justly celebrated that further comment upon it will be useless; we can say, however, with truth, that among the many thousands who have purchased the Tonic in this or other countries, none have returned with complaint while thousands have expressed not only their approbation, but their wonder and admiration of beholding its effects. A few bottles only can be had, at 90 Commercial-street.

CLEAR OUT YOUR RATS.

The gnawings and ravages of these destructive are curses can be banished forever in your House or Store if you will procure a box of the genuine.

MADAGASCAR RAT EXTERMINATOR,

and see it according to directions. You cannot depend upon it unless obtained at J. J. FALEY No Commercial, corner of Lewis & Commercial Streets, or of the following.

AGENTS.

Norwich, Samuel Tyler and John L. Bowman New London, Wm. Stearns, Stoddard & Allen, A. Beckwith; Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Mystic Bridge Keeney & Brown; North, Brown & Winter, Stonington Point, Elisha Fanon, Jr.; Byram, Joseph Brockway; Hadlyme, Ely P. Wells; East Haddam, R. W. Miles; Moodus, Sheffield Lewis; Leesville Richmond & Upham; Middle Haddam, Child & Harrier; Portland, John Payne; South Glastonbury, Oliver Brainard and Wm. W. Post & Co; Colchester, A. M. Hurlbut; Williamantic, Jason Gifford and R. Moulton; Scotland, James Bartlet; Hopson's Valley, G. D Spencer; Hampton, Wm. Brown Andover, Thomas & Brown; South Coventry, D. M. Buell; Mansfield, Geo. T. Clark and E. Shaw & Son; Chaplain, Walter Goodell; Phoenixville John R. Adams; Ashford, Joseph Dorse and Calvin Whitney, Ashford, E. B. Hibbard, Wm. A. Brewster; Danielsonville, Conn.

Oct 30

The Brandreth's Pills.

As a general family medicine, especially in a country so subject to sudden changes of temperature as this, their value is inestimable. By having the Brandreth Pills always on hand, should a sudden attack of sickness take place, they can be given at once, and will often have effected a cure before the physician could have arrived.

In Cholic, and in inflamation of the bowels these Pills will at once relieve, and perseverance in their use, according to the directions, will surely do all that medicine can do to restore the health of the patient.

In diseases arising from the use of mercury or from any cause of vitiation, from bad blood or otherwise, their use will produce the most happy results. In all attacks of Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, and in cases of chronic or recent Costiveness, the use of the Brandreth Pills will be productive of infinite service—sometimes occasioning so great a change for the better as to cause great thankfulness.

In all cases of Indigestion, Worms, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and in all affections of the Stomach and Bowels, the Brandreth Pills will be found a never failing remedy

To insure the full benefit of these celebrated Pills they should be kept in the house, so that upon the first commencement of sickness they may be at once resorted to. One dose is better than a dozen after the disease has become established in the system.

The Brandreth Pills are purely vegetable, and so innocent that the infant of a month old may use them If medicine is required, not only with safety but with a certainty of receiving all the benefit medicine is capable of imparting. Females may use them during all the critical periods of their lives. The Brandreth Pills will insure their health, and produce regularity in all the functions of life.

Be careful of counterfeit Pills. How to avoid them:

No 1 Security

Each Agent who sells the Genuine Brandreth Pills has a CERTIFICATE OF AGENCY, which has been engraved at a vast expense. It represents the Manufactory at Sing Sing, on the banks of the Hudson river, and is signed by Dr. Brandreth, and his seal stamped upon the paper.

No. 2 Security.

Above all observe the labels upon the boxes. Each box of the Genuine Pills has new THREE LABELS upon it. The top and the bottom label containing upwards of FIVE THOUSAND LETTERS in RED INK. The words BENJAMIN BRANDRETH'S PILLS bring printed over two medal items upon the two labels.

No 3 Security.

There are also upon each label two signatures of Dr. Brandreth; one B. Brandreth, and also one Benjamin Brandreth. Each box, therefore, to be genuine, must have six signatures of Dr. Brandreth upon it. If the box do not answer this discription the Pills are not the Brandreth Pills, but some vile counterfeit of them, as all the old labelled boxes have been collected.

No. 4 Security.

Besides the above signs of genuineness, fac-similies of the Brandreth Pill, labels are upon the Certificate of Agency; therefore compare your box with the labels on the Certificate; if it agrees, the Pills are true; if it does not they are false.

I have expended much time, and at least $5000 in perfecting these checks to the sale of counterfeit Pills, and in the hope they will secure the genuine BRANDRETH PILLS to all who want them.

Remain the public's servant.

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.

The following names are a list of Dr B. Brandreth agents in New London Co.

Norwich, R. W. Rosth; New London, Nathan Belden; Colchester, L. A. Kellogg; Franklin, Amasa L. Hyde; Liberty Hill, Austin Gay; Lebanon, Gurdon Robinson; Yanticville, Tracy, Huntington & Co. Fitchville, S. Fitch; Norwich Town, Geo. D. Fuller Milltown, Wm. B Hull; Stonington, Horace Lewis Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Portersville, Smith, Cady & Co Centre Groton, R. W. Smith; Groton, John Hudson: Hemburg, H. A. Brockway; Salem, E. S. Williams Montville, James Turner; Hadlyme, Z. Brockway.

March 19 '45 17

PROSPECTUS

Of the "Congressional Union" and "Appendix."

The undersigned respectfully inform the public, that, with the commencement of the approaching session of Congress, they will begin the publication of the "Congressional Union" and "Appendix." The Work will contain a full and accurate history of the daily proceedings of both branches of the national legislature. It will be compiled with such care, that literary men, who be interested in the public affairs, will find it a complete synopsis of their proceedings, and a ready book of reference upon all questions that may come before them.

The second (the "Appendix") will contain every speech which is delivered in the Houses of Congress, in full and entire, [illegible] the members, [illegible] length by a full and [illegible] of [illegible] parliamentary and revised [illegible] whenever it is requested [illegible] strictly impartial, and are [illegible] and confined to the sense of the speakers [illegible] side of the same party, as of the other.

It may be said, without [illegible] mission of Congress is devoted to the [illegible] important which has taken place since the [illegible] of the government. It is the [illegible] which will develope the [illegible] present administration, the [illegible] character of our Ambassadors, [illegible] of the most important questions [illegible] with our foreign relations, [illegible] will be [illegible] final resolves of religious [illegible] which is to [illegible] and the adjustment of the [illegible] question—our relations with [illegible] land and the [illegible] on the [illegible] and other measures which are [illegible] with our foreign relations, [illegible] of the approaching Congress [illegible] important questions which [illegible] the best pens for [illegible] commercial [illegible] regulating the [illegible] other questions, the final [illegible] of our army, these and other [illegible] which is calculated to [illegible] the time of Congress, and [illegible] the people. They will be [illegible] greatest Union.

The Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly [illegible] will as usual, continue to [illegible] to all political, religious, and [illegible] with the current news of the day [illegible] continues to display all the [illegible] of "The Union." [illegible] in this city. The [illegible] a considerable increase of [illegible] during a short time [illegible] accepted offer under [illegible] contributed thus [illegible] we hope to enlist others in our service. [illegible] time is not far distant when the editor [illegible] other talents to the subject [illegible] make his paper worthy of the patronage [illegible] He is persuaded that, with the [illegible] by attempting to establish [illegible] paper may be published, which [illegible] support of his country. In [illegible] know he had many difficulties to contend [illegible] name to name, many [illegible] that, amid the arduous cares of a [illegible] not as fast the funds [illegible] never flagged. What embarrassed [illegible] effort, will be fully [illegible] may have already committed. [illegible] he can speak with [illegible] door. The men who are [illegible] are worthy men, anything [illegible] duty, to serve their country, [illegible] under which the President was elected, and [illegible] principles of the party. [illegible] then is conducted in the spirit [illegible] ciples, he is prepared to [illegible] public service; and on [illegible] he presumption, no fear, though [illegible] part."

We feel a deep sense of gratitude for the [illegible] manner in which our political friends, in [illegible] of the country, have already [illegible] the "Union." May we not hope [illegible] throughout the United States [illegible] our labors, and give all [illegible] one edition of the "Union?"

☞ As this will be the long [illegible] Congress, and will probably last eight months, we have concluded to publish the Congressional Union and Appendix as the following

TERMS.

For The Congressional Union $1.50 per copy.

For The Appendix, $1.00 per copy.

Clubs will be furnished with [illegible] copies of each the above works for $12; Twenty-five copies for $20.

EXTRA WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY UNION.

☞ For the accommodation of those who desire a paper printed at the rate of twenty-five copies for the session of Congress only, we will furnish copies of the Extra Union as follows:

Semi-Weekly,	One copy	$2 00
" "	Six copies	10 00
" "	Twelve copies	20 00
Weekly,	One copy	1 50
"	Twelve copies	15 00
"	Twenty-five copies	25 00

THE UNION.

Will be furnished hereafter at yearly subscription as follows:

Daily,	per year, for	One copy	$10 00
"	" "	Five copies	45 00
Semi-Weekly	" "	One copy	5 00
"	" "	Five copies	20 00
"	" "	Ten copies	35 00
Weekly,	" "	One copy	2 00
"	" "	Five copies	8 00
"	" "	Ten copies	15 00

☞ No attention will be paid to any orders, unless the money accompanies it.

☞ Those desiring complete copies of the Congressional Union and Appendix, will please send their names previous to the first day of December next.

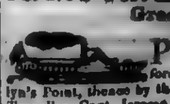
☞ We will willingly pay the postage on all letters sent to us containing *Five Dollars* and upwards. Other letters directed to us, with the postage unpaid, *will not* be taken out of the office.

Newspapers throughout the country, who will publish the above prospectus until the meeting of Congress, will receive, in return, the Congressional Union during the session.

RITCHIE & HEISS.

Washington, August 1, 1845.

For New Port and Providence, via Greenport.



PASSENGERS can leave the Depot at Norwich 1-4 before 10 o'clock A. M., for Slim's Point, thence by the new and elegant Steamer Traveller, Capt. Jerome W. Williams, for Greenport, and then take the Steamer New Haven, Capt. John Van Pelt, for Newport and Providence. Fare from Norwich to Greenport $1,25.

From Greenport to Newport and Providence 1,25

The New Haven will leave Greenport, Mondays Wednesdays and Friday; returns Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

E. A. BILL, Steam Boat Agent.

July 18 1845. tw33 w35

DR. MERRILL'S Botanic Store,

COURT STREET,

New London, Ct.

☞ All purchases of medicine sold at this store are warranted pure; and purchasers dissatisfied can have their money refunded

New London, Feb 11. '45 tf12

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE NORWICH NEWS.
BY
WM. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
OFFICE IN SHETUCKET STREET
Brick Building, 2d Story, opposite Ely & Co's
NORWICH, CONN.

TERMS.

To City subscribers, $2,00
Mail subscribers, $1,50
payable in advance.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Six lines or less, one two or three weeks, 70
Half a square, 50
A square, $100
All over a square, in the same proportion. Twenty-five cents each week for continuance after three weeks.

OAK HALL
FOR THE
3 SUMMER MONTHS,
JUNE, JULY, and AUGUST.
MAGNIFICENT, CHEAPER, AND ORIGINAL THINGS ARE
BROUGHT FORTH
"OAK HALL,"
FOR SPRING TRADE.
OPENING OF OAK HALL FOR 3 MONTHS!
Ladies & Professional Men, Merchants, Clerks with moderate salaries, Farmers, Mechanics, Seamen, Firemen, and others.
VISIT OAK HALL.
ARRIVAL OF SPRING and SUMMER GOODS
To Wholesale Dealers.

THE OPENING
TO-MORROW MORNING,
For Three Months.

I WOULD again most respectfully inform the citizens of Boston, and strangers visiting the city, (after a delay of six weeks, during which time I have not been idle,) I have completed my arrangements on the most

Magnificent Scale,

greatly surpassing my former arrangements. The HALL is splendidly decorated, with almost

MAGIC ELEGANCE!

The architecture being Gothic, has given the artist an opportunity to display his taste to advantage.

The Paintings

which adorn the walls are so perfectly chaste and appropriate, that every one will be fully compensated for the trouble of visiting it. The design and effect of the interior, especially when

ILLUMINATED,

is unequalled in any store this side the Atlantic
Much praise is due to the artist,
M. Angelo Monte Lilla,
for his share in beautifying this establishment. I flatter myself that the good taste of my fellow-citizens and townsmen will fully appreciate all I have done, as my establishment was the *first* and *only* one that adopted the

"Extreme Low Price system."

Before "OAK HALL," was in existence it was not an uncommon thing for gentlemen to pay from 45 to $60 for a suit of clothes. For ONE HALF this sum, or less, a

PERFECT AND ENTIRE SUIT

can be obtained at this establishment, cut and made with that ease and grace that distinguish my garments from others. From this

EMPORIUM OF FASHION,

that originated the Gothic style of architecture in Boston, and call painting, &c., now so much in fashion.

Tojthose who have not visited this great

PLACE OF RESORT,

on account of the name of the street, I would most respectfully say that where my establishment is located was once the Court end of Boston, and at this time is visited and patronized by the most influential and respectable individuals.

REASONABLE PRICE,

and to be sure and have a Good Fitting Suit, but will set upon the form with ease, grace, and gentility.

FIVE GOOD REASONS

why you can purchase at Oak Hall *less* than at any other establishment in the United States!

FIRST.—You do not have to pay me for your suit and the *individuals* that did not pay previous to you, to pay business in cash on delivery.

SECOND.—If any garment made to order is not pleasing in every particular, it is no inconvenience to me to take it back, and make another, as ready made garments are directly in my line.

THIRD.—I purchase my goods in large lots, or treasty cheap, and give my customers the benefit, by selling them at the smallest advance.

FOURTH.—I go by the motto—

LARGE SALES AND SMALL PROFITS

or as some say

"No profits at all."

That I'll leave with my customers to decide.

FIFTH.—My facilities are such at this time for doing a

LARGE BUSINESS,

that I can afford to sell at

Very Low Prices!

BOY'S CLOTHING.

I have lately added to my already extensive manufactory, rooms for the manufacture of Boy's Clothing, and shall keep a large supply of every variety and kind always on hand.

TO WHOLESALE DEALERS.

You will find the greatest variety of every style of goods manufactured Clothing, adapted for Spring, to your different trades, and will be sold extremely low in large lots.

AT RETAIL,

One of the largest and best selected stocks of Fresh Spring and Summer Goods ever "Oak Hall," and will be sold at the following low Prices:

THIN PANTS.

20,000 pair thin Pants, of every quality of goods at very low prices, say from 50 cents to $2,50 per pair.

VESTS.

,600 light Vests, a very pretty affair for Spring, 50 to 1,00
4,000 dark Vestings, 75 to 1,50
2,500 fine " dark and light, 1,50 to $50
2,700 Satin Vests, figured and plain, 2,00 to 3,00

DRESS AND FROCK COATS.

,500 super Dress Coats, all colors, green, blue, black, olive, &c. &c. from 4 to $15.
1,750 super Frock Coats, all colors, mulberry, brown, &c. &c. from 6 to $16.
All of the above cut in the latest style, and made up expressly for SPRING and SUMMER TRADE
500 Business Coats, at low prices, say fm 2 to
2,300 Tweed Coats, water proof, fm 3,75 to $3,0

PHNTALOONS,

2,000 pairs fancy Spring patterns of Satinet Pants, 1,75 to 3,50
0 " Steel Mixed Pants, 1,62 to 3,00
2,200 " Sheep Gray " 1,75 to 3,00
2,500 " Canada Gray " 1,75 to 3,00
3,000 " Black Cassimere " 3,00 to 4,00
2,000 " Lavender Cassimere " 3,00 to 4,00
2200 " super black " fancy stripe " 4,00 to 500
1500 " super blue Broadcloth and Cassimere " 2,50 to 4,50

THIN COATS.

3,500 thin Coats and Sacks, American Gingham, 75 to 1,00
5,000 " " " " " 125 to 1,75
4,800 " " " " " satin figure, 1,50 to 1 7
47,00 " " " " Webstercheck, 75 to 125
,2750 " " " " London Plaids 1,25 to 175
,000 " " " of Linen and other goods, 1,00 to 17

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

Rich display of Furnishing Goods, at the following low prices, viz:

150 dozen white Shirts, linen bosoms, collars, and wristbands....$0,75 to 1.25 each
100 " white shirts, plaits..... 50 to 75 "
156 " fancy " ..... 62½ to 87½ "
200 " twill ed striped..... 50 to 62½ "
25 " rich figured satin Scarfs } ....Low prices.
20 " " " " "
50 " " " " "
50 " spring pattern Cravats.... 12½ to 75 "
25 " rich silk " .... 50 to 1.00 "
50 " black Italian " ...1.00 to 1.50 "
25 " rich figured satin " .... 75 to 1.25 "
50 " Stocks of every description, such as satin, bombasine, &c. &c. and made in the latest spring style, 1845..... 37½ to 1.50 "
" " Brussels Carpet Bags and others..... 1.00 to 2.75 "
75 " Sending Caps..... 12½ to 25 "
300 " Braces, of every description 12½ to 50 "
20 " best kid Gloves..... 50 to 1.00 "
25 " thread " ..... 25 to 50 "
30 " silk " ..... 50 to 75 "
200 " linen Bosoms, all descriptions. 25 to 75 "
200 " " Collars, latest patterns. 10 to 25 "
50 " Canes..... 12 to 1.00 "
25 " Umbrellas..... 50 to 1.50
50 " glazed silk Caps..... 1.00 to 1.25
100 " " " 25to 37½
100 silk pocket Handkerchiefs 25 to 75

And endless variety of fancy articles such as gold and fancy Studs, Hair brushes, Clothes do, Pocket Combs, Dressing do, Tooth Brushes, Cologne, Bosom Pins, fancy Soaps, silk Purses, Guard Chains, Pant. Straps, &c.

A liberal discount to the Trade.

My Furnishing Goods are purchased from first hands at low prices, and will be sold at a small advance to the trade.

At my extensive Long Rooms,
OAK HALL BUILDING,
32, 34, 36, and 38 ANN STREET,
(Opposite MERCHANTS' ROW, BOSTON.)
ae25. tw w31

L. H. YOUNG,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKER,
No. 48 State-street,
Boston, Mass.
☞ *REAR OF BOSTON BANK.*
Bank, Rail Road, Insurance and Manufacturing STOCK, bought and sold
Boston June 2 3 aw20 tw14

CHARLES I. COOLEY,
IMPORTER
And Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE,
34 Shetucket-st. 34.
June 17 w31 tw 30

J. IRESON & SON,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS and RUBBERS!
LEATHER, BLACKING LACINGS, RIBBONS, GALLOONS, &c. &c.
115 outh Side Main-street
Norwich City,
Conn.
April 9, '45. 1f20

CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE.
JUST RECEIVED
From Liverpool by ship
ASHBURTON, of New York.
75 Crates of
CROCKERY!!

WHICH, with our former stock, comprises one of the largest assortments to be found in this state, embracing every variety of common goods and the most fashionable styles, and all of the best quality.

☞ N. B.—As the above goods have been delayed several months in their arrival, they will now be sold lower at *Wholesale* than the New York and Boston prices, to make room for fall goods, soon to arrive.

Also—A full assortment of GLASS WARE and CHINA.

Purchasers are requested to call and see for themselves. GAGER & HAVENS.
July 26, 6w36 tw36. 23 Shetucket st.

FARE REDUCED!
At No. 15 1-2 Shetucket-street.
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of all descriptions Repaired in the best manner and warranted at short notice and at much less than the usual prices.

For cleaning Lever Watches $1,00
" " Lepine and Horizontal do ,75
" " Common do ,50
" Main Spring, 1,00
" Verges, 1,00
" Lunett Glasses, ,251
" Common, ,12 1-2

Watches, CLOCKS and Jewelry of all kinds for sale. Cheap Gold Lever watches full jeweled from $18 to $75; Lepines do. from $30 to $35; Silver Lever full jeweled from $16 to $10; Lepines from $12 to $14; Horizontal from $14 to $16. Gold guard Chains $10 to $16; Gold Pencils $2 to $5; Gold and plated Lockets, Gold keys, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Silver Thimbles, Pencils and Spectacles and a thousand other articles which will be sold—*amazingly cheap.* Second hand watches constantly on hand and for sale cheap. Old Gold and silver taken in exchange. WM. N. LEWIS, Agent.
Norwich, Aug. 5th, 1845. 3aw37 tw39

WANTED.—Soap Grease and Ashes in exchange for family Soap. Apply to the subscriber. HENRY B. GRACE, Allen street.
Norwich July 11, 1845. w34 tw29

The Norwich News.

VOL. V.—NO. 42. NORWICH, CONN., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1845. WHOLE NO. 250.

PROSPECTUS
Of the "Congressional Union and" "Appendix," &c.

The UNDERSIGNED respectfully inform the public, that, with the commencement of the approaching session of Congress, they will begin the publication of the 'Congressional Union' and 'Appendix.' The first will contain a full and accurate history of the daily proceedings of both branches of the national legislature. It will be compiled with such care, that every citizen who is interested in the public affairs will find it a complete synopsis of their proceedings, and a ready book of reference upon all questions which come before them.

The second, (the 'Appendix,') will contain every speech which is delivered in the House of Representatives and Senate during the session, reported at length by a full and able corps of congressional reporters, and revised before publication by the authors, whenever it is requested. These two works will be strictly impartial, and are intended to be as interesting and useful to the man of business, and to the politician of the one party, as of the other.

It may be said, without exaggeration, that the next session of Congress is destined to be one of the most important which has taken place since the foundation of the government. It is the long session. It is the session which will develope the general plan of the present administration. Its measures will stamp the character of our institutions for years to come. Some of the most important questions which are connected with our foreign relations, or our domestic concerns, will be presented for their consideration. The final measure of ratifying the constitution of Texas, which is to consummate her admission into the Union, and the admission of her members into our public councils—every measure which effects the Oregon question—our relations with Mexico, as well as the final decision on the revived Zoll Verein treaty, these, and other measures which are more or less connected with our foreign relations, will come under the review of the approaching Congress. Most of the eminently important questions which relate to our internal concerns, the revision of the tariff, the adoption of the best mode for preserving the public money, a variety of commercial measures, perhaps the best system for regulating the important interests of Texas, the Indian questions, the land question, the best system of our navy, these and others will constitute a mass of business which is calculated to command much of the time of Congress, and much of the attention of the people. They will all be reported by the 'Congressional Union.'

The Daily, Semi-Weekly, and Weekly Union, will as usual, embrace an interesting variety of matter on political, scientific, and literary subjects, along with the current news of the day. The editor will continue to devote all his energies to the improvement of "The Union." He finds many accomplished men in this city. The administration has brought with it a considerable accession of talents. Several tried and distinguished members of the democratic party have accepted office under it. Some of them have liberally contributed their literary labors to our benefit; and we hope to enlist others in our service. Besides, the time is not far distant when the editor intends to call other talents to his assistance. His ambition is, to make his paper worthy of the metropolis of the Union. He is persuaded that, with the correspondence which he is attempting to establish in foreign countries, a paper may be published, which is not unworthy of the support of his country. In undertaking the task, he knew he had many difficulties to overcome, many lessons to learn, many sacrifices to encounter. He knew that, amid the arduous cares of a new theatre, he could not at first do justice even to himself; but his zeal has never flagged. What enthusiasm and industry can effect, will be fully accomplished. Some errors he may have already committed. But upon one point, he can speak with great pleasure and with equal freedom. The men who are administering this government are working men, anxious as he believes to do their duty, to serve their country, to carry out the pledges under which the President was elected, and the great principles of the party. So long as the administration is conducted in this spirit, and upon those principles, he is prepared to co-operate with them, in the public service; and to give them, as he promised in his prospectus, "a fair, liberal, and efficient support."

We feel a deep sense of gratitude for the prompt manner in which our political friends, in every section of the country, have already come forward to sustain the "Union." May we not hope that our friends throughout the United States will continue to assist our labors, and prevail upon their friends to take some one edition of the "Union."

☞ As this will be the long session of Congress, and will probably last eight months, we have concluded to publish the CONGRESSIONAL UNION and APPENDIX on the following

TERMS.

For The Congressional Union $1,50 per copy.
For The Appendix, $1,00 per copy.
Clubs will be furnished with *TEN* copies of either the above works for $12; Twenty five copies for $25.

EXTRA WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY UNION.

☞ For the accommodation of those who desire a paper printed at the seat of government during the session of Congress only, we will furnish them the Extra Union as follows;

Semi Weekly, One copy	$3,50
" " Six copies	13 00
" " Twelve copies	24 00
Weekly, One copy	1 00
" Twelve copies	10 00
" Twenty-five copies	20 00

THE UNION.

Will be furnished hereafter to yearly subscribers as follows:

Daily, per year, for One copy		$10 00
" " " Five copies		40 00
Semi-Weekly " " One copy		5 00
" " " " Five copies		20 00
" " " " Ten copies		35 00
Weekly, " " One copy		2 00
" " " Five copies		8 00
" " " Ten copies		15 00

☞ *No attention will be paid to any order, unless the money accompanies it.*

☞ Those desiring complete copies of the Congressional Union and Appendix, will please send in their names previous to the first day of December next.

☞ We will willingly pay the postage on all letters sent to us containing *Five Dollars* and upwards. Other letters directed to us, with the postage unpaid, *will not* be taken out of the office.

NEWSPAPERS throughout the country, who will publish the above prospectus until the meeting of Congress, will receive, in return, the Congressional Union during the session.

RITCHIE & HEISS.
Washington, August 1, 1845.

DAILY LINE
To New London.

THE Steamer ANGELINA, Capt. A LOVELL, has commenced her regular Trips to New London. Leaving Norwich at 8 o'clock in the morning, returning in the afternoon in time for the accommodation Train of Cars for Worcester.
Further information inquire of the Capt. or E. A. Bill. March 9,45 — 17

Miscellany.

THE STOLEN CHILD.

BY ELIZA S. PRATT.

CHAPTER I.

It seemed a matter of life and death, so earnestly, so intently were those two men engaged over their cards. It was long past midnight and yet these implements of traffic were again and again snuffled, prayed, and loss or gain stamped strongly on the countenance of either; the game was finished, and the gold counted over to the winner. The finger of fate seemed to guide their dealings, for he who had invariably won before, now, always lost. His low curling forehead wore a deeper frown, and his small twinkling eyes grew more fiery in their expression with each successive game, until at length, vexed beyond endurance, he pushed the cards aside with an oath, and striking his clenched fist upon the table, exclaimed.

'You have beggared me, Kentland, five thousand gone, and two thousand pledged!'

'Tis well!' said the other, coolly counting over the money, while a malicious smile played on his thin lips. As he finished, he fastened a pair of piercing eyes upon his antagonist, and bending over the table said in a low voice,

'Now you may know to Whom you are indebted,'—at the same time raising his hand to his neck-cloth, he drew it aside, displaying a broad scar.

The effect was instantaneous upon the beholder—he cowered as if struck by the lightning of Heaven.

'What would you HEAR?' said he in a trembling voice.

'Much,' replied Kentland, folding his arms deliberately over his breast and coolly eyeing his victim. 'Listen to me, Crawford, your history, your whole history is known to me, from your boyhood up to the present time. It is animed with crimes of every hue and dye, from the cold Gaston theft, to the midnight murder. You are the boldest of the gipsey tribe; the most brutal of the highway clan; and here in the borders of New York, for the long run of twelve years, you have swelled the black list to an enormous extent. Any of your countless crimes if brought to the light of justice would swing you from the gallows, carrion for the crows!—and I have the power to do all this at any moment. You have indebted yourself to me this night, two thousand dollars, which I know you cannot pay, and thus you have placed yourself completely in my power. But I promise you forbearance and safety from the law, so far as I am concerned, on one condition, and ONE only.'

The guilty man sat trembling and stupified. Already he felt the grappling of the strong arm of justice, and the murderous cord pressing about his neck, but at the last words of the speaker, which conveyed a confused notion of escape to his mind, he raised his head, and eagerly exclaimed.

'Name it, Kentland—anything, everything for my life!'

A flash of joy broke from the keen hazle eye of the first speaker, but he betrayed no other symptoms of excitement.

'Tis well said, sir—nothing less would save your life. I ask no gold—no penance on your part but simply THE GIRL MELANTHE! I have long loved her; I pressed my suit—offered her marriage, but she coldly, firmly rejected me, again and again, and now my heart cries revenge, only REVENGE. This night she must be WHOLLY MINE, or to morrow you will be lodged in the strong holds of justice. I know she is not your daughter, as the world believes—I know her country, her birth, and her rank, and well I know why, when an infant, you stole her from her parents, brought her with you to America, and thus far have supported her. It was her beauty; James Crawford, her wonderful beauty, shadowed forth in the features of the child, and, from which you hoped, in your miser heart, to win a harvest of gold. I would have saved her from this—I would have married her unknown to you but she refused me—me, William Kentland,—whom never a city lady frowned upon, or woman scorned before; and now,—he ground his teeth with rage—now will I have my revenge!'

Crawford arose, and hastily walked the room for some minutes. He was meditating, not upon saving the victim from the brutality of the man before him but how to make the most of it. If ever a base and villainous heart beat in the breast of a mortal, it was that of James Crawford. At length he paused before the young man, his hands folded behind him, and his brow knit like a knot of serpents.

'And what gain may I expect from this?'

Kentland cast upon him a look of unutterable contempt, and met his glance with a withering frown.

'Your life, sir,—is not that enough?' he replied.

'I owe you but two thousand,' he persisted—'she may be redeemed for more than that.'

'Fool! fool!' shouted the other, stamping violently upon the floor. The cord for the gallows tree is already spun—the spade ready for your grave!'

He seized his hat and was darting through the open door, but the hand of Crawford detained him.

'Stay,' said he in a husky voice, 'Melanthe is yours—the debt must be cancelled.'

The villain paused on the threshold, and smothered the curse that was trembling on his lip. 'Lead on,' said he in a commanding tone, lead on to the victim!'

Crawford hesitated no longer, and taking the candle from the table, they left the room together.

CHAPTER II.

It was midsummer and the full moon was shining through the open door and windows, making the room almost as light as with the blaze of a candle.—As the two left it on their fiendish errand, a tall, graceful figure glided from the shrubbery at the outer angle of the porch, and softly entered the door. He was very young and handsome, but with a cheek too highly bronzed for a native; besides a something peculiar in his looks and manner betrayed him, even in the moonlight, to be a foreigner. He hesitated a moment, eagerly glanced about the room, then cautiously followed the direction the two had taken.

Arrived at the head of the stairs, he paused, uncertain which way to go, but smothered voices from the apartment beyond reached his ear, and thither he directed his steps. The men had left the door ajar, and the stranger so stationed himself without that, completely concealed in the shade, he could watch all that was going on within. Kentland he noticed concealed himself behind a curtain, while Crawford approached with the light to awaken the sleeping victim.

Beautiful was that sleeping girl! The moonbeams stole in through the open curtains and lay in their silvery whiteness on that unrivalled face and form, more beautiful than sculptor ever fashioned from the stainless marble. She was in profound sleep. One fair round arm, which had partially escaped from the night-dress, lay above her head, the small white hand half buried in a mass of black shining hair, which seemed like a thing of life as it lay fluttering with her innocent breath upon the snowy pillow. Her lips were of a deep crimson, but the cheek and brow, scarcely touched with carmine, were of that slightly dark but pure hue, so indicative of a Southern climate. The long black lashes lay in deep relief on her cheek, and her deeply arched and highly pencilled eyebrows gave an expression of depth and tenderness to the whole countenance. The gradual rising and falling of the drapery which lay above her bosom told of the deep and dreamless sleep of the intended victim.

Could a demon of darkness be painted, Crawford would be a fit subject for one, so with low frowning brow, his blood-shot eyes, and a mouth in which seemed combined the expression of every evil passion he slowly approached the bed of her whom he had reared as his daughter, by no own hearthstone, to awaken her to her doom. He held the candle so that the light fell strongly upon her face—paused a two or three time back and forth, and with a slight tremor she awoke.

With different feelings the three gazed upon the young girl as she opened those dark, slothful eyes! He who had come with the terrible purpose of revenge, in his heart, gloated his eyes on her wonderous love liness with the joy of a demon. And he who had brutted himself to the world as a FATHER, gazed like the midnight murderer, with a drawn sword and reckless heart!

But singular emotions were awakening in the breast of the young stranger as he looked on unknown to the others. He stood with the miniature of the young child in his hand, gazing eagerly from one to the other, from the lineaments of his lost sister to the one of the maiden before him. With each successive look his dark eyes grew larger, until at length the young girl awoke and thrust back the shadowy hair from her brow. That moment seemed the balancing of fate; large tears of ineffable joy and delight rolled down the bronzed cheek of the youthful stranger, as clasping his jewelled fingers together he breathed in a hushed whisper, 'My God! it is she—my long LOST SISTER!'

He had accidentally overheard the words below. In passing, his attention was arrested by the name of MELANTHE—he paused, listened, heard the account of the stolen child and the plot of the two villains. He well knew the manner of his sister's abduction, and the similarity of names awoke an ardent sympathy in his breast, not unmingled with curiosity, and, perhaps hope. He determined to save the young girl, and thus stole in unobserved after the two young men. Now hope seemed merged into an almost certainty; yet still he kept his position, and with dimmed eyes and trembling form watched the proceedings within the chamber.

'Is it you, father?' said Melanthe, opening her eyes with a smile, and fixing them on Crawford, who had taught her from infancy to call him by that endearing name. She seemed unconscious of the terrific express on of his countenance; but raising herself, pleasantly extended her hand.

'I suppose it is morning, and I have had a long sweet sleep—but no, the moon shines! what brings you here at this hour?'

Crawford did not take her hand, but it dropped listlessly on the guilt as she patiently awaited his answer.

'It is not morning child,' said he in a voice strangely husky, as if the guilt of his purpose would force itself through some outlet—'it is not morning; and I have come to awake you for—another visitor than myself.'

The poor girl shuddered visibly; but it was only as he went on that she drank in the fulness of his meaning.

'Listen to me girl,' said he, placing the light upon the table, and drawing a chair by the bedside—'listen to me, girl, for the time has come for you to know the secret for which you have been reared. And first—know that you are no daughter of mine! No particle of my blood, however remote, flows in your veins. You are an Italian by birth—I am an Englishman. How you came into my possession, is not for you to know: but it is for you to know that I have reared, educated, fed and clothed you from your infancy upward. An immense debt has accumulated on your hands, and the time has at length arrived for the reckoning; I must have back the gold that your rearing has cost!'

Still she did not perfectly comprehend, but clasped her hands in mute agony. She had risen, thrown over her a dressing gown, and now stood pale, speechless with terror, before the relentless villain.

Crawford whispered the name of Kentland in her ear, and at once she understood this horrible meaning and purpose. The thought had never entered her heart that Crawford was not her father, and though she fully believed him, the information conveyed no pain, otherwise than it might be connected with the certainty of her fate. Now she understood the meaning of 'another visitor than herself,' and almost breathless with terror, she glanced about the room. She saw nothing but she knew the capability of the man for evil, and sinking on her knees before him she sobbed aloud praying in broken accents for reprieve. But the voice of pity never touched the heart of James Crawford—hardened as it was by the crime and excesses of a long life devoted from boyhood to the love of gain. He put her aside with a demoniac laugh, and as the curtain which concealed the form of Kentland slightly stirred he arose to depart.

'Scorned love must have its revenge!' exclaimed Kentland, approaching from his hiding place, and attempting to seize the hand of the kneeling girl.

The young stranger could stand it no longer. He to whom kindred blood spoke so loudly and so unerringly, rushed from his hiding place, and in an instant a pistol was presented to the heart of Kentland.

'Touch her not, or you are a dead man!' exclaimed he in a terrific voice, while the cowardly wretch shrank back abashed; for he was unarmed.

CHAPTER III.

Had a ghost appeared to the guilty Crawford, it could not have had a more terrible effect than the unexpected appearance of *one* of her kindred, to Melanthe. The youth strongly resembled his father, and him had Crawford murdered twelve years before, on such an hour as this. It was like the spirit of the dead come to wreak vengeance on the living; and as he gazed, his hair stood bristling on end, and his knees smote audibly together. He was stupified, bewildered with terror and stood motionless on the spot.

Not so with Kentland. As he retreated from the stranger, whose claims of kindred upon the young girl he had but too much reason to fear, he stumbled upon a small door opening upon the balcony, and which from the heat of the weather had been left partially open. He felt it yield to his touch and, springing through it, in a moment was upon the ground below. The stranger turned to Crawford, as the man disappeared and addressed in good English, but with a foreign accent.

'I have overheard, sir, the whole of your infamous plot—by the merest accident—and followed you hither to save the girl. Here I have beside the remainder—that she is an Italian by birth, and a stolen child. I am an Italian sir, I had a sister by the name of Melanthe, and she was stolen by a gipsey tribe when but five years old. I believe sir' and his voice trembled with emotion 'I believe that God has permitted that I should save my own sister from a fate worse than death. Look upon this miniature and see if it does not prove the identity of the child.'

He held the picture to the light that Crawford might see it. It was that of a beautiful child five years old taken immediately before her abduction from her parents, and young as it was there was still some resemblance between it and the beautiful Melanthe. It was a perfect picture of what she was when Crawford first beheld her, and aside from the resemblance of the youth to his father, that were enough to convince him of the relationship of the two.

While they were examining it, Melanthe softly approached behind them, and still half shaking, hoping yet trembling with with past terror—she looked upon the portrait.

There are chords which once touched will vibrate through the bosom, and awaken memories buried, and forgotten for the lapse of years. It was so with Melanthe. As she examined the picture, sweet memories of a bright and happy home came thrilling her heart. This mysterious and remembered link to the days of her infancy, awoke and fashioned into form the half-shaped images that had hovered like a bright and golden dream about her through long, sad and dreary years. She remembered her mother, the pictured room of her father's house through which she had wandered a free and happy child—the birds, the flowers, the musical flow of the marble fountains, and the silvery waters of the Arno. Then dimly stealing through the lapse of years, came her father's stately form; such as he was when he held her in his arms and listened to her innocent prattle. Then she remembered the sweet gentle face of her mother—and the loved grandsire that won her even from her guileless playmate. And hastily came up to her view the little brother who had roamed with her, hand in hand through the flowery gardens, and orange groves of their native home!

She raised her weeping eyes from the picture and sought in the lineaments of the youth, resemblance to her brother. It might have been fancy, but it seemed to her she could see the looks of the early playmate and his name came softly, mournfully to her lips.

'Lorenzo!'

'Melanthe!' he replied, as the tears came to his eyes, and drawing her to his bosom, the restored brother and sister wept in each other's arms.

A Scene at the Gate of Paradise.

A poor tailor being released from a troublesome world and a scolding wife, appeared at the gate of Paradise. Peter asked him if he had ever been in Purgatory.

"No," said the tailor, "but I have been married."

"O," said Peter, "this 's all the same."

The tailor had scarcely got in, before a fat turtle-eating Alderman came puffing and blowing.

"Halloo! you fellow," said he, "open the door."

"Not so fast," said Peter, "Have you ever been in Purgatory?"

"No," said the Alderman, "but what is that to the purpose? You let that poor, half starved tailor in, and he has been no more in Purgatory than I."

"But he has been married," said Peter.

"Married!" exclaimed the Alderman, "why I've been married twice."

"Then please go back again," said Peter, "Paradise is no place for fools."

Politics in Rhode Island.

The politicians of Rhode Island are none of your half-way sort of folks. On the suffrage question, especially, they have been and still are going the whole figure, and no time or occasion has been deemed out of place for the introduction and discussion of the views of the party of Dorr. While the Algerines were holding undisputed sway in the State, scarcely a religious meeting was held without a prayer being offered by some of their pliant tools, for the continuance of Algerine power and the prosperity of their obnoxious laws. But even here they were frequently met and boldly confronted by the advocates of free suffrage. On one of these occasions, the meeting was conducted by two of the brethren, who, although agreeing in their religious views, happened to be entirely at antipodes on the question. They had both taken their stations in the "desk," and until near the close of the services, the Algerine brother had studiously avoided any allusion to his favorite doctrines, knowing it was a game that two could play at; but the 'closing prayer' luckily devolving on him, and their being no chance for a return of the shot, he ventured just at the conclusion, to pull the rigger of his pop gun—thus:

'*And now O Lord, bless that portion of your community who are endeavoring to sustain law and order, Amen.*'

Old Suffrage was on his feet in a twinkling

'*Let us continue in prayer. O God, soften the hearts of our wicked rulers who are endeavoring to oppress the people, Amen.*'

A slaveholder being on his deathbed, called to him his favorite body servant, Jack.

'Jack,' said the master, 'I am about to die and as you have been a very faithful servant, I have been thinking what favor I ought to confer upon you in my will.'

Jack's eyes glistened. He thought he was sure of his freedom at least, and he uttered a hearty 'thank you, massa.'

'I have concluded,' continued the master 'that, as a reward for your long and faithful services, I shall leave directions that when you die you may be buried in the same tomb with me.'

Jack looked disappointed and unhappy, and remained silent.

'Why, Jack!' said the master in deep surprise, 'you look displeased! Don't you like my proposition?'

'Oh, no, massa, me no want to be buried wid you!'

'Why not, Jack?'

'Please massa, do 'scuse me,' said the slave in a despairing tone.

'I insist upon knowing the reason of your strange conduct,' responded the master.

'Well, massa,' said Jack, if I *must* tell, den I s'pose I must; but I rudder not.'

'Tell me, immediately,' said the master sternly.

'O, massa, I'se terrible 'fraid to be buried wid you; for de debbel will certainly have you and when he comes after you, he may make a mistake and take me too! O, massa do 'scuse me!'—*New York Standard.*

A READY REPORT.—A drunken lawyer going into church, was observed by the minister, who addressed him thus:

'I will bear witness against that sinner at the day of judgement.'

The lawyer shaking his head with a drunken gravity, replied:

'I have practised twenty years at the bar, and always found the greatest rascal is the first to turn State's evidence.'

The best definition of Money yet. What is money? D've give it up? It is dew in the morning, and mist at night.

ORIGINAL STAINED

From the Washington Union.

The Administration.

The administration is becoming more and more popular every day. It is, perhaps, as strong as any other which has existed for the same period of time. The man who is at the head of it, is admitted, by all who see him, to be an honest man, who is anxious to do his duty. He has no ambitious views to gratify.—The people have intrusted him with the highest and most noblest office in the world, for four years. He is more than gratified—his ambition is amply satisfied. He asks nothing more than to show his sense of gratitude for the honor they have paid him, by serving them to the best of his ability. He sighs for no second term. He is content to do his duty faithfully—to serve the people, and to retire with some credit to himself and with some glory to his country. He will have nothing to do with the succession. He leaves the people to select their own candidate. He insists upon his secretaries keeping aloof from the contest. They, too, are honestly and laboriously employed in discharging their own duties. All of whom are working men, who are engaged in doing their duties and in serving their country. The cabinet is not by any means in their general views, and in the harmonious spirit by which they are inspired. Their measures are taken with the utmost publicity and circumspection. Their appointments have generally been good. They are proceeding to carry out the pledges under which Mr. Polk has been elected—consummate the principles of the republican party—to undo the execution the resolutions of the Baltimore convention. These measures will be submitted to the President's message, and submitted to Congress at their next session. Our foreign relations have been conducted with great discretion as well as firmness. Texas is no longer foreign, she has become, to all intents and purposes, part and parcel of our Union. No sooner were the administration apprehensive Mexico was threatened to invade her, than they have taken precautionary measures to defend her own territory—her own soil. Everything indeed seems to be going on smoothly, save a slight complaint, here and there, as to the appointment or removal. In a word the party press are very much at fault. Some of their own party are beginning to perceive their political prejudices have carried them much too far in their opposition to suspect the purity of their presses—to doubt the propriety of the illiberal and indiscriminate attacks, which they have made upon the republican party.

Ex-President Tyler and his Lady.—The correspondent of the Charleston (S. C.) Courier, (Whig) writes from the White Sulphur Springs, Va., makes the following handsome notice of Ex-President Tyler and his lady:—

"Perhaps the most striking beauty of all those assembled here is the youthful lady of the Ex-President, who, (by the way, he married a quaker,) and whose graceful form and elegant address, blending with unaffected humility, grace a certain dignity, are calculated to shed a lustre on the name of democracy.

Mr. Tyler is said to have been born in the year 1790. He is, at present, fifty-five years old.—In his intercourse he is very polite and affable, conversing with the utmost freedom with his visitors on all topics and questions that happen to arise, whether it be concerns crops, parties or politics. He speaks with great enthusiasm of the prospects of the United States, and ventures the prediction, that, in ten years time, our commerce and marine will be equal to those of Great Britain. He believes that the tariff will be changed, but entertains no hope that it will be essentially modified to suit the views of the Southern States by the action of the next session of Congress.

He says the South is strong—that the Union is strong—rendered so by the cotton plant and the annexation of Texas. Fortunate man! Fortunate in the honors which have been heaped upon him by his countrymen! Fortunate in the influence which the great measures of his administration will exert on the history of his country! Thrice fortunate in the blessings which beauty and affection have strewed in the pathway of his declining years! Errors and infirmities have doubtless marked the history of his public career, but who is perfect?

It is now found difficult, nay impossible, to reconcile the differences of the two great parties into which our country is divided, let it not be again attempted. Let the administration of President Tyler be judged of by what he has done and not by what he has omitted to do, and, if there are portions of his policy that cannot be fully approved of by either party, there are certain others of which both parties can speak with feelings of pride and in terms of unqualified praise."

The Pensacola correspondent of the New Orleans Tropic writes as follows, under date of the 20th of August:—

"Presuming it would be interesting to hear a little blood urge about the doings of our squadron, I take the liberty to address you a few lines on the subject. As I am writing, the St. Mary's and Saratoga are moving in under heavy canvass, and no doubt we shall hear some startling news, both from Texas and Mexico.

"The Princeton and the steamer Mississippi arrived here yesterday—the former from Philadelphia, and the latter from Boston. The sloop John Adams, and the brig Porpoise anchored the day previous, in front of the navy-yard. So you will perceive that we have now a very decent show to make in the Gulf.

"To recapitulate; our squadron now consists of the following man-of-war: The sloop Falmouth, mounting twenty guns; the brig Lawrence, ten guns—now in the Gulf, supposed to be at Vera Cruz; steamer Mississippi, ten 64 pound Paixhan guns; steamer Princeton, twelve guns, 42 pound carronades; sloop John Adams, twenty guns; sloop St Mary's, twenty guns; sloop Saratoga, twenty guns; brig Somers, ten guns; brig Porpoise, ten guns: frigate Potomac, forty-four guns.

"The above-named vessels, with the exception of the two first ones, which are in Vera Cruz, are now lying at anchor at the navy-yard, under command of Commodore Conner, and will leave for the Gulf (supposed to be for Vera Cruz) on Saturday: the look on board the Potomac not having been discovered yet, it is presumed that the Commodore will leave her here and shift his broad pennant on board the Mississippi. Capt. Ingram arrived here by this day's mail, to relieve Capt. Gerry of the brig Somers. I presume you are already aware of the troops now at Forts McRee and Pickens having been also ordered to Texas.'

A Pretty good Hit.—A while since, some friends of Mr. Clay, in Albany, presented him a fine saddle—on the reception of which Mr. Clay wrote a flattering acknowledgement, assuring the donors that he should be careful to 'place the saddle on the right horse.' Referring to this a correspondent of the Union most aptly alludes to the many horses Mr. Clay has saddled for the Presidency, and also to the fact that, in every instance the saddle has been placed on the *wrong* instead of the right horse!—This reminiscence is aptly true, and might well suggest the query, what horse Mr. C. will choose next, for the saddle which his Albany friends have presented him for the next heat. During the last race he saddled *two* horses, riding each alternately, and it may be that in the next heat he will try his hand at *three*!—(*Rochester Daily Advertiser.*

Woman and Mystery again.—The N. York Sun of Saturday morning says, that the body of a young woman was found on Friday, near the Coney Island House. That paper says also that she must have been a victim to violence of some kind, from the fact that she was buried in her ordinary dress, and apparently hurried into her grave with the greatest rapidity.

THE NEWS.

Norwich, Conn. Sept. 20, 1845.

Another Lie of that base and unprincipled Scoundrel, Parson Dorsey Ebenezer Sykes, nailed to the Counter.

Our attention has been called to the Norwich federal Courier of yesterday in which its renegade priest of an editor has thought proper to publish another chapter of lies at our expense, made up and dressed in the Parson's peculiar style, but which we are enabled to meet and put down, like all the rest of his villainous concoctions, with a breath.

It seems that the Parson has managed in some way to get his victuals, liquor, and the privilege of rolling at ten pins in a bowling alley, for a week or ten days, at the public house on Bradford's Island, during the past month. Whether he succeeded in *borrowing* money enough to settle his bill, or "ran his face" for the amount of his expenses, we know not; one or the other he did, we doubt not—for it is well known that he cannot raise sufficient from his own resources to pay a week's board any where, much less at Bradford's Island, where, if report speaks true, he spent the whole of his time at the gambling board, and as a general thing was found on the *loosing* side. Well, he do what he may say, Parson Sykes has been to Bradford's Island, which is situated near Noank at the mouth of Mystic river. While there, according to his own story, he went over to the main land, for the purpose of ascertaining if something could not be "cooked up" in the shape of another attack upon us. He called on Elisha Spicer, who, he says, made certain statements to him regarding the agency in the removal of said Spicer from office, &c. &c. Now, mark how plain a tale will completely destroy all the fun of the parson, and nail to his scoundrel forehead the LIES which his unprincipled heart has manufactured and published to the world.

Some time in the year 1843, we were called upon by Capt. Simeon Haley, of Mystic, who exhibited to us a very respectable petition praying for his re-appointment as Inspector of the Customs at Mystic Bridge. We declined signing the petition at the time, as we were very little acquainted with the circumstances connected with the case. We heard nothing more of the matter until some time during the autumn of '44. Capt. Haley then called on us again with a recommendation in his favor signed by the leading democrats of this section, which was worded as follows: "We recommend the appointment of Capt. Simeon Haley to the office of Inspector at Mystic Bridge, *provided that Elisha Spicer, the present Inspector, can be retained at Noank.*" On no other condition did Capt. Haley wish or seek to be appointed, and indeed, after receiving his appointment, he voluntarily and generously offered to divide with Spicer the emoluments of the office. This paper we signed; the Collector for the district, also, recommended the appointment of Capt. Haley, with the same proviso. The papers of Capt. H. were presented to the Secretary of the Treasury unaccompanied by any representations to the prejudice of Mr. Spicer, either as a man or democrat. The Secretary of the Treasury, after a full examination of the subject, decided that no increase of Inspectors could be made, and that he should re-appoint Capt. Haley, because he was a *proscribed democrat*, who, notwithstanding his services to the country during the last war, had been removed on account of his politics, by the influence of the then member of Congress from this district, soon after the election of General Harrison. He regretted that the law would not permit an increase of Inspectors, so that Mr. Spicer could act at Noank, and Mr. Haley at Mystic Bridge, the Post of delivery—which last place was the proper position for the Inspector to be located. After the appointment of Capt. Haley, Mr. Spicer called upon us. We informed him of what we had done in connection with the matter. He put no "awkward questions" to us, nor was there any unpleasant conversation with regard to the subject. Indeed, there was no cause for any. We had only exercised an acknowledged right to recommend the appointment of a grey headed old democrat, while at the same time we had *as strongly recommended the retention of Spicer.*

The whole story of the liar, Sykes, about our subsequently having any thing to do with the re-appointment of Spicer—about our asking for reward, or authorizing any other person to ask for it—about our making any false representations regarding distances, &c. &c., is a string of falsehoods from beginning to end, and is only another base effort to injure us by this common defamer and slanderer, which, like all others, will prove harmless, leaving its author the object of contempt and loathing to every honorable mind.

Arrival of the Caledonia.

The steamship Caledonia arrived at Boston on Wednesday morning last, making her passage in 14 1-2 days, and bringing fifteen days later news from Europe. There is nothing very important in the intelligence. The cotton market was steady, with a fair demand. Parliament had been dismissed, on which occasion her Majesty read a "speech" as usual. She shortly afterwards started for the Continent, on a visit to Germany. Our new minister, Mr. M'Lane presented his credentials on the 8th ult., and as the papers state, was "most graciously, and even kindly received." He was for entering at once upon the business of his mission, but Lord Aberdeen, the minister for Foreign Affairs, wished the business deferred until after the Queen's visit. Mr. O'Connell is yet rusticating at Derrynane, but employs his time, even in retirement, in forwarding his favorite plan of Repeal. From the continent the news presents no new features of interest. In France, the subject of Annexation occupies a great share of attention from the press. The newspapers speak of it as a great triumph to American diplomacy, and a great check to what they designate British ambition. They also complain very bitterly of the sad part their own government has played in the business. Very sensible fellows, these Frenchmen.

The Caledonia brought about the usual number of passengers, among whom were Dr. Barker and lady of this city.

The War News.

We find nothing new in the papers from the South in relation to the movements of the Mexican troops. The opinion seems to be gaining ground that their number has been greatly exaggerated, and that the danger of an immediate attack is small. In short, everything respecting the movements and designs of the Mexicans is vague, and indefinite. On the other hand, intelligence is constantly being received from our troops in Texas. They are represented as being in good health and excellent spirits, and ready to repel any attack of the enemy. Perhaps by the next arrivals we shall have something more important from the "seat of war." Judging from the action of our government in constantly despatching troops and armaments to Texas, something serious may be apprehended, before the business is through with.

The Courier's False Accusations.

It is unfortunate indeed, that the enemies of this paper cannot succeed in *manufacturing a plaster that will stick to its editor.* Beautiful as were the beatings some months since, that our poor self was deemed to destruction, and that the News would speedily be among the things that were, and nothing as have been the efforts constantly made since the election in November last, to get hold of something that would operate as a destroyer, we yet exist, and like an old crest, shine brighter and brighter for being often rubbed.

We really pity the Parson, who in his desperate anxiety to blacken the fair fame of his neighbor, should find it necessary to resort to such means as to their operation not only clear us of the charges, but leave us one round higher in the scale of political virtue—while the failure on his part sinks him deeper and deeper in political and moral degradation—bringing down upon him, that very condemnation which Human like, he intended to visit upon us.

It is not often that we suffer ourself to speak in our own praise; nor should we now make mention of facts, which, repeated under other circumstances, might appear like self-laudation. Yet as they are directly connected with the matter at issue between Sykes and ourself, it is proper that we state the same, fully, not only in self-vindication, but to relieve a poor creature who is groping in darkness—adding sin to sin and rendering himself ridiculous by an over-anxiety to injure his neighbor.

It so happens that some 20 years' service in political life has brought us into a pretty extensive acquaintance. Our uniform and straight forward adherence to democracy, as expressed in all our political action, has secured for us the confidence and esteem of very many men whose respect and good will is to be coveted. Hence it is, probably, that our advice and assistance has often been sought by fellow democrats, who have been applicants for office—and to the same reason, perhaps, it may be attributed that our recommendations backed up as they have been by scores and hundreds of names of the democracy, have generally been successful. In no one case have we ever recommended the appointment of any man to office, unless he was backed by the majority of the democratic party residing within the district where the office is located. In the course of our political action we have several times been called upon to go to the seat of Government as the Agent of others. In such cases the actual expenses of travelling have been paid by those for whom we have done business. *We have been offered an additional sum,* BUT IN NO ONE INSTANCE *have we ever taken the value of one cent from any man as a compensation for recommending to an existing him to an office; and we defy all the Sykes and Spicers, and Mallorys in existence to prove the contrary.*

But says Sykes—"black mail" was demanded and paid at Noank. Who demanded it? Who received it? Does Elisha Spicer say that we, William Faulkner demanded it—or that we, William Faulkner, received it? No! Elisha Spicer dare not assert any such thing—nor did Elisha Spicer ever assert to D. E. Sykes such a thing. We have not a doubt that Spicer did say that money was solicited for the benefit of ourself—for *such was the case*, but not in the manner and form in which Sykes would make it appear to the world. For the information and benefit of the Parson, and to prevent the necessity of his lying any more about the matter, we will state the facts.

The democrats of Mystic desired the removal of a whig Postmaster and the appointment of a democrat in that village. Any quantity of letters and signers were obtained recommending the change. The democrats of Portersville and Noank desired changes in their several villages and similar papers were prepared in favor thereof. We were applied to, to go to head quarters, and present the petitions. We did so, and our expenses were paid by that genuine old democrat, Capt. Simeon Haley. *We did not more however, than sufficient to pay our travelling expenses did we receive.* Some time subsequent to the appointments, we received a letter from Capt. Haley saying, that he had received several small amounts from the gentlemen whom we had served, as contributions for our benefit. We immediately wrote to the old gentleman, saying, that we SHOULD NOT SERVE HIM—but if contributions had been made he might apply the same towards the expenses of the journey, the amount of which he had advanced; and we suppose he did so, as we have never thought of the matter, from that time to the present, until Parson Sykes taked it up for the purpose of totally demolishing us and all that belongs to us.

We have charged Sykes with *lying*, in connection with the matter—we repeat the charge. He has lied, first, by asserting that we turned Spicer from office. So far from being guilty of the charge we recommended that he be continued in office—and the papers on file in the Department will prove it.—Second, he lied in saying that we helped put Spicer back into office. So far from this being true, we know not that he was trying to get re-appointed until sometime after the appointment was made. Third, he lied in saying that we called upon Spicer or any other man, either directly or indirectly for money as a reward for any thing we had done for him or them. We never made any such demand in any manner or form whatever. Fourth, he lied, as the papers on file will show, in his statement that we represented that Spicer resided 2 1-2 miles from the water. No such statement was made, nor was any statement made to the prejudice of Spicer. We challenge him to prove the contrary. Fifth, he lied in every line of his villainous article—and he cannot prove the truth of a single statement which he has made—if he can let him do it.

Michigan Democratic State Convention.

The Convention was held at Jackson, on the 27th ult. The delegates were present in full numbers, and the right feeling prevailed. Alpheus Felch, of Washtenaw, was put in nomination for Governor, and William L. Greenly, of Lawrence, for Lieut. Governor. The resolutions reported and adopted, express entire confidence in the administration of Mr. Polk—welcome Texas as a sister State—approve of liberal appropriations by Congress for the improvement of Lake harbors, as a policy important to commercial interests and necessary for the common defence—demand a modification of the Tariff—oppose the further creation of banks of issue—urge the curtailment of Executive patronage in appointments to office, and insist upon the importance of legal reform.

☞ It is said that a large quantity of letters have accumulated in the Post Office at New Orleans, directed to persons residing in Texas. They are not forwarded because the postage on them is unpaid. Many persons seem to think this requisite no longer exists; but as Annexation is not completely ratified, they are mistaken.

Immense Gathering of the Democracy of Rhode Island.

On Wednesday last, a grand fete, got up by the Ladies of the Suffrage Association in Providence, in honor of the Liberation of Governor Dorr, took place at Martin's Grove, a spot two or three miles distant from the city. From the accounts given of the affair, in the Providence papers, it must have been an occasion of peculiar interest. The democracy were present in thousands, from all parts of the State.

At about 11 o'clock, the people were called to order by Mr. S. B. Simon, and the following gentlemen chosen as officers of the day:

President,

OLNEY BALLOU, of Cumberland.

Vice Presidents,

Sanford Bell, of Newport,
Joseph Gavitt, of Washington,
John G. Mawney, of Kent,
Martin Luther, of Bristol,
Farnsbeck Fuller, of Providence.

Secretaries,

Levi Salisbury,
Samuel Ashley,
F. S. Peckham.

We will now let the Republican Herald tell the rest of the story:

The organization completed, the speaking commenced, and continued up to the hour of 2 o'clock P. M. Mr. Parmenter, of this city, was the first speaker, and acquitted himself very handsomely. He was followed by Isaac H. Wright, of Massachusetts, who never fails to interest his hearers, and who, on this occasion, seemed more than usually eloquent. It seemed, and indeed it must have been, a day of rejoicing with him; for amongst all those good men and true, of Massachusetts, who have lent their aid to the dead but risen cause of popular rights in Rhode Island, none have borne their part with greater zeal, or seem to feel more intensely for the sufferings of those who have struggled hardest and stood firmest against the tide of Algerine persecution, than he. Mr. Wright was followed by Mr. Whitmarsh, of Seekonk, who was very gladly hailed by the people as another of their fast friends. His speech, though short, was good, and was received like those which preceded it, with decided evidences of approbation. General McNeil, of New Hampshire, the scarred veteran of Columbia's battle grounds, was here caught sight of by the multitude, and the welkin rang with the call for his appearance upon the platform. He came forward and saluted the multitude, but was unable, from serious indisposition, to gratify them with a speech. After an assurance to the people that his heart and soul was with them in this glorious occasion, he retired, amidst the most thundering shouts of applause. Letters were read from Ex-President Van Buren, Governors Hubbard of New Hampshire, and Fairfield, of Maine, the Hon. Phny Merrick, of New York, and other distinguished champions in the cause of Democracy, who were prevented by their engagement from participating in the celebration.

At two o'clock dinner was served on the shore of the Pawtucket river, where as many as were not permitted by the confusion which always attends out-door dinners, with ten thousand to participate, ate their fill of baked clams, chowder and bread.

Adjourning again to the Grove, the immense gathering—for we think that there could not have been less than ten or twelve thousand upon the ground—were made joyous by a speech from the man they most delighted to honor, GOV. DORR. Shout upon shout went forth as he made his appearance upon the stand, and at every moment's interval in his speech the air rang with the applause of the people.—His speech, though very brief, seemed to inspire the hearts of all present with fresh courage, and the determination to renew the contest for a complete triumph of their principles, was fixed firmer and deeper in every breast.

About four o'clock the joyous gathering broke up, well satisfied with the entertainment—thankful to the ladies, thankful to the speakers, and particularly thankful that they had been permitted once more to hear the voice of the champion of their rights.

A Merited Rebuke.—We understand that the Courier man received from one of his own political friends, but a gentleman of high and honorable feelings, a plain and pointed rebuke, on Saturday last, for the reckless and abusive course pursued in his paper. He was strongly advised to amend his ways, to desist from personalities and blackguardism, and endeavor to establish a reputation for truth and honesty. As might naturally be expected, this piece of good advice at once aroused the ire of the Parson, and was completely scouted at. He should publish, he said, just what he met fit, he asked for nobody's advice, and should do as he pleased, &c. &c. Having delivered himself of his speech, the Parson left, in a very furious and enraged state, to give the finishing touch to his "chapter" of lies published last Thursday in relation to the editor of this paper.

☞ The Courier is still putting the licks into the Postmaster, for carrying the letter advertising to its political opponent. But the P. M. won't stay kill. We observe also that the Parson is picking another quarrel with the *News*. Experience don't seem to have taught the fellow much.

En passant, in speaking of the News, we understand that it charges us with having endeavored to turn advertising patronage, &c., from its columns to other papers. This is a mistake. We wish our neighbor all success in his business, and shall never do aught unworthy an honorable rival. We are sorry the News should listen to the idle stories of any who may have been dismissed from our employment for gross faithlessness.—*Norwich Reporter.*

We are very happy to learn that we were mistaken in our charge against the Publisher of the Reporter. We are bound to belive him innocent after reading the above.—*Ed. Repub.*

☞ The following bad news we extract from the Hartford Times of last Tuesday:

Accident to Hon. Isaac Toucey.

It is with deep pain that we learn of a serious accident that befel Hon. Isaac Toucey, of this city, yesterday afternoon. He was riding with his lady in a double carriage, in Andover, about 15 miles from this city. In descending a very steep pitch on the road the carriage in some way came in contact with the heels of the horses, and they at once dashed off at full speed, tearing the carriage in pieces, and throwing Mr. Toucey and his lady on the ground. Mrs. T. was not seriously injured. But one or more of the ribs of Mr. T. was broken, causing a pressure and serious injury upon the lungs. One of his arms was badly bruised, and he was injured otherwise. He now lies helpless at a private house in Andover. Dr. Sumner, of this city, went out last night and attended to his wounds. The Dr. says he is in a very dangerous situation, but hopes he may recover.

Mr. Toucey.—We are happy to learn from the Hartford Times of Thursday, that this gentleman was according to the statements of his physician, in a more comfortable condition. He is very badly injured, two of his ribs being broken, but will probably recover. The doctor thinks he can be safely removed in the course of two weeks. He lies at present at the house of Mr. Julius Shepard, in Coventry, 14 miles from Hartford.

"This can't be beat," (beet) as the farmer said when he pulled up a large carrot.

Post Office Statistics.

We have obtained, from the General Post Office, says the Union, the following list of the receipts which have been made under the former and present post office laws. These facts may assist in showing the present operation of the new system. The receipts of these post offices are variously stated—some the average per week, and others for the whole month of July. In every case, they fell short of the receipts of the former law, but in various proportions, as will strike the reader's eye at once:

	Old rates.	New rates.
Albany	$400 per week	$250
Boston	900 "	800
Charleston	600 "	400
Hartford, Ct	666 for month of July	550
Lexington, Ky	576 July, 1844	258
New Orleans	1,100 per week	450
New York	5,500 "	3,000
Providence	800 "	400
Rochester	1,100 July	700
St. Louis	450 week	300
Utica	818 July	485
Pittsburgh	400 week	175
Bangor, Me	405 July	310
Buffalo	1,100 "	900
Detroit	500 "	400
Harrisburg	700 "	
Mobile	380 week	181
Natchez	350 July	190
New Haven	600 "	600
Richmond	550 week	300
Savannah	900 July	560

Candor.—A correspondent of the Courier, writing from Westerly, closes a column of twattle thus: "Pardon my *silly vagaries*, Mr. Editor, they are the overflowings of a heart which like an intermittent spring has sent forth these *aimless* and unreasonable remarks, as I fear without connection, without strength, *without anything useful or entertaining.*" Such candor is certainly remarkable, for we scarce ever saw a simpleton who was conscious of his own defects. Perhaps, we should rather in this case say *her* defects, for we have a strong suspicion that the author of the article is a certain ambitious young Miss, whose communications formerly found their way quite frequently to our office, but having been usually "aimless and unreasonable," with little to recommend them that was "useful or entertaining," they were seldom published—and hence the feeling manifested towards this paper.

☞ We learn from the Providence Gazette, that Mr Dorr is at present at the residence of his father, in that city. His health appeared somewhat improved, from his visit to the country. He has been stopping for the last few weeks, with his friend Olney Ballou, Esq., at Cumberland.

Terrific Storm at at New Haven.—New Haven was on Wednesday afternoon visited by a terrific storm of thunder and lightning, during which there were five startling discharges of the electric fluid, each of which struck a dwelling within the limits of the city. The cupola of the Tontine was shattered to pieces, without other injury to the building. The lightning also struck the house of Mr. John Walton, and passed through the shoe of Mrs. W., whose foot sustained some injury. Mr. Samuel Short's house was also struck, and the fluid left its destructive effects visible upon every room in the house. There was much destruction of furniture, and nearly all the crockery was shattered. There were three females in the house, who were all shocked, but not hurt. The houses of Mr. Henry Bromley and Mr. Henry Hotchkiss were also struck, but sustained no serious injury.

A Present to President Polk.—We observe it stated in the papers that President Polk has been presented by a lady with a beautiful quill from the wing of an American eagle. The quill was dropped from the wing of an eagle while passing over the farm of the donor's husband, on the very day on which the Clay convention assembled in York, and was designed as a present to Mr. Clay at his inauguration: but, as that event has not occurred, the wife has made a different disposition of the feathered instrument.

Episcopal Clergy in the U. S.—In 1822, there were but 333 Episcopal Clergymen in the United States. At the present time there are 1211, showing a rapid increase, but whether in a proportion larger than in other sects, we have no means of knowing. In 1822, there were but 44 Episcopal Clergy in Connecticut, while at the present time the number is 101. Massachusetts had 16 then; now 85. Pennsylvania 27 then, 121 now. Western New York none then; 106 at the present time. Then they had nine Bishops; they have now twenty-five.

☞ The Public Green in New Haven is to be enclosed with a fence constructed of double iron rails, strengthened by braces and lattice work, and supported by granite posts standing eight feet apart, three feet in ground, four feet above, ten inches square at the bottom, and eight inches at the top. Estimated cost $6000.

Brown University.—The Commencement exercises at this institution took place on Wednesday last. The performances of the graduating class, numbering some 30, are said to have been of unusual merit. The honorary degree of L. L. D. was conferred on the Hon. John Reed, Lieut. Governor of the State of Massachusetts, on the Hon. Job Durfee, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, and on the Hon. Wm. C. Rives, of Virginia.

Great Failure at Harrisburgh.—One of the heaviest and most disastrous failures that ever occurred among the iron mongers of Pennsylvania was made public recently. The Messrs. Bayard, proprietors of the Emeline Furnace, situated near Dauphin, about fourteen miles above Harrisburg, and the Victoria Furnace, located in Clark's valley, about six miles further up the river, have failed, their liabilities being in the neighborhood of one hundred thousand dollars. This is the first blow at the iron masters of Pennsylvania, and it is feared that it will be followed up by others.

☞ Cassius M. Clay is said to be fast recovering his health. He will never recover the confidence of his fellow-citizens, which his unwise zeal has led him recently to forfeit.

☞ The Hon. Thomas H. Benton is at present in Washington.

☞ We are reminded by the Boston Sun, that the selected article on "Profanity," published in a late number of the News, should have credited to that paper.

The Receipts from visitors to the mammoth steamer Great Britain, during her stay in New York, were upwards of six thousand dollars!

☞ Judge Story, of the U. S. Circuit Court, states the Boston Times, lies dangerously ill at his residence in Cambridge, and but faint hopes are entertained of his recovery. He has resigned the Judgeship, the resignation to take effect next month.

CITY NEWS.

Fall Trade.

Fall has arrived, and with it a feeling of activity among our leading merchants and traders. They are aware that they have entered upon a busy and important portion of the year, as respects the operations of trade, and some of them have already commenced, if not completed, their arrangements for the campaign. In our columns today will be found announcements to this effect from some of our principal Dry Goods dealers—and in recommending our country as well as our readers to visit these establishments, we feel assured they will not be disappointed as to the variety, richness, and cheapness of the goods offered for their examination. They are men who mean all they say—and who do not advertise largely simply for the purpose of catching customers.

"A few words from the Publish'r's preacher.

"Bro. . . . . O Mr. Editor, brave is this working-day world!

Out. They are but bare, Cassie, throws upon thee in Lullaby factory; if we shall not in the trudden path, our very posterity will catch them." *As You Like It.*

I am not going to inflict a sermon upon any body, Mr. Editor, though the above is a right smart text for one, (barring a dreadful word which I find a good mind to leave out.) But I have no pen advised, been all attentive to the remarks of Mr. Smith in your last, and really he does seem to be a very innocent, clever fellow. I make no doubt that his own assertion, of his being "a nice young man," is strictly true. At the same time, he is evidently a great deal more mistaken than I am. If he has the "dead idea that there was any "malicious" intent in my preaching, he certainly is. Why, it was a mere *squib*, intended certainly as a merry *fire d'artifice*, which I supposed would amuse Mr. Smith himself as much as any one; and why he puts such a long face upon the matter, is past my comprehension.—Neither can I be "conscious of having indulged in an error." I indulged in no particularities. I preached general truths, upon general principles. In following out the reasoning naturally suggested by that text I endeavored to point out some of the ways and means, by which great men frequently impair their dignity and reputation. I regret as much as any one, that friend Smith should put on a coat which seems to fit so tight. Indeed, the discourse was quite benevolently intended. I have a great regard for Mr. Smith as a beautiful and (generally) profitable writer, and I sincerely thought the article in question, calculated to do him good.

You know the 'managery man' has to occasionally stir up the big animals with a long pole,' to prevent their becoming too tame, and insipid, for this sight seeing world. Then why may not this literary lion be benefited by being 'stirred up' a little for the same reasons; especially, when the symptoms seem to indicate a need of the performance? I must confess his "amatory" aspirations seemed a little too exceedingly 'long drawn out,' and rather too frivolous withal, to be very interesting to the public. But then, if I had only known what he now declares that he "is hopelessly enamoured of at least sixteen very beautiful young damsels of this romantic town?"—Goodness! why, I should as soon think of preaching to a man in a straight jacket (I hope the fortunate 'sixteen,' individually feel flattered at such a compliment.) Do you recollect what Miss Rosalind is made to say in the play? "Love is merely a madness; and I tell you, deserves as well a dark house and a whip as madness do; and the reason why they are not so punished and cured is, that the lunacy is so ordinary that the whippers are in love too." If this be true, what allowance ought to be made for a regular 'fat and fair,' laboring under sixteen doses of this 'lunacy!' I should make a good "whipper" for this business; for the reason which my said ordinarily to stay their hands, could not affect me, being an old man, and not knowing the passion. But verily, it is not in my heart to lay very heavy hands on a man in such a predicament, especially one so acutely sensitive.

And then what a wonderful blessing that magic portfolio must be, under such circumstances; out of which you can draw "inconsiderate (I beg pardon) 'unconsidered trifles,'" so opposite to every emergency like nath'ry does who attends the poetic machine. Why, in convenience, and appropriateness, it beats Sancho Panza's saddle-full of ready proverbs all out of sight.

It is not true that Mr. Smith's sermon on pride elicited my "ire." My ire isn't elicited at all, and I did not even allude to his sermon. In fact I think, (and I say it with all respect) that it is the only production with which he has favored us, worthy of the man, or his reputation. Its sentiments and style do credit to the writer, wherever he is. And why don't we have the long promised No. two, on Sunday dis? My dear Smith, give us the Sermon on Sunday dis? It is a great subject, and who so competent to handle it? Only think of a "nice young man" going it in regular flirtation with "sixteen very beautiful young damsels" all at once, preaching a sermon on Scandal! It would be rich. It would be his master piece, it—it would—sixteen—very beautiful—Mr. Editor, I am confused. I am dumfounded. I can't write. I can't think. O tempora! O *Sixteenthum!*

☞ The "Uncas Hotel," a magnificent Hotel nearly built on paper at Norwich, has "burst up." The papers there say they can't raise the wind for it. *New Haven Palladium.*

The Palladium is mistaken. Any quantity of wind has been raised and expended upon this project, but something more substantial was requisite before it could be carried into effect. We believe however that the plan has not been wholly abandoned, and we may yet see a handsome hotel erected in East Chelsea. It would certainly add much to the appearance and the business activity of that part of the city.

☞ We see it stated in an exchange paper, that a "Norwich (Ct.) lady lately realized $20 as the proceeds of one trip to market with the products of 10 fowls—to wit, 60 chickens and 540 dozen eggs."—Who was she?

☞ A good pen-knife is a very necessary article in an editor's room; and such an one we would acknowledge the receipt of, from the establishment of Mr. Wm N. Lewis, in Shetucket street. A fine assortment of Watches, Jewelry, and Fancy Goods, may also be found there.

☞ Town Meeting next Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, P. M. See notice.

New York Wholesale Houses.

The attention of our merchant readers is directed to the advertisement in our paper today, headed "New York Wholesale Houses." It will be found to be a convenient directory to those visiting the great metropolis for the purpose of making purchases, for the fall trade. Every variety of goods, with the names and numbers of dealers, are there announced, and our friends are respectfully invited to give them a call, whenever they go to New York to buy.

ORIGINAL STAINED

☞ We copy with pleasure the following remarks from the Washington Union, and particularly that portion of the article in which allusion is made to the firm, straight-forward democracy of the present Secretary of the Treasury:

Ever since the establishment of the "Cincinnati Enquirer," we have highly appreciated the ability with which it is conducted. We are sorry, indeed, to have observed, that since the return of its editor from Washington city, this valuable paper contains so many articles finding fault with the present administration. We observe in the paper of 31st instant, another article of this description, (under the head of "Unprincipled Men in Public Station,") continuing to direct its strictures against Mr. Walker, the Secretary of the Treasury. We do not understand it as intending to apply the caption of "unprincipled men in public station" to Mr. Walker himself, but, among others, to a person whom Mr. W. is alleged to have retained in the public service. The charge against Mr. Walker, in the present case, is for the alleged appointment of "a visitor or examiner of land offices in the United States" to receive the pay of "eight dollars per day, and eight dollars for every twenty miles travel;" which office, the "Cincinnati Enquirer" says, "is not provided for by statute," and is "an expensive nuisance." Now, it turns out that Mr. Walker has made no such appointment, nor has any such been made or continued by this administration. On the contrary, Mr. Walker has long since decided to make no such appointments without express authority from Congress.

We may to well here brush away some of the other charges against Mr. Walker, which have been urged from other quarters. It has been intimated that he received his mileage as a senator at the special session in March last. This is the reverse of the truth. He respectfully, but without any censure (express or implied) of others, declined receiving any portion of that mileage. He is charged with "native Americanism" in his principles. Mr. Walker has always opposed this heresy; and when it was attempted in the Senate to prolong the term of naturalization, he encountered the project by introducing a bill to reduce the term of naturalization to two years, as originally fixed in the first law upon the subject during the administration of General Washington. He has also, as Secretary of the Treasury, conferred several appointments on naturalized citizens. It is lastly, intimated that he is "a bigot in religion." It is true that Mr. Walker, at an early period of his life, expressed a preference (which remains unchanged) in favor of the Methodist church, but he is no bigot. He has appointed men of all religious denominations to office—Catholic, as well as Protestant.—*Union.*

☞ Virginia, daughter of Maj. Gen. Scott, died recently at the Convent in Georgetown, in the 24th year of her age.

The General himself arrived at Washington on Thursday, from West Point. He was not aware until his arrival, of the heavy domestic blow which awaited him.

☞ A company of Bostonians have erected a $100,000 hotel on Eastern Avenue, near the Eastern Railroad Depot, to be called the Eastern Hotel Exchange. It will be opened to the public about the 1st of October, and is to be under the management of Mr. T. J. Osborn, formerly of the Buckingham House, Portsmouth.

Fatal Accident.—In the process of taking down a building adjoining Tammany Hall, New York, on Wednesday last, a portion of the walls fell, and buried five workmen in the ruins. Two were killed outright, and the others more or less injured.

☞ The public might be inclined to attach some importance to the Parson's repeated strictures upon Postmaster L'Hommedieu; but as it is the scoundrel finds few sympathizers, even though his grounds of accusation be just.

☞ The Odd Fellows of Philadelphia, on Monday, laid a grand corner stone, for the purpose of laying the corner stone of a new Hall, at the corner of Sixth and Robinson street.

Time "Rather Short" for Girls.—It is stated that the young ladies of New York have resolved to marry no man who does not take a newspaper; and, furthermore, they won't allow a fellow to look at them who owes the printer for more than one year's subscription.

☞ We learn from the New Haven Palladium, that the First Congregational Society in Wethersfield have given the Rev. Dr. Tucker, of Providence, a unanimous call to become their Pastor.

☞ Hon. Samuel J. Hitchcock, of New Haven, expired at his residence in that city, on Sunday week. He was 60 years and 7 months old.

Poltroons Reciprocated.—A criminal was in the county jail awaiting his trial for murder, with a reasonable prospect of conviction. The candidate for sheriff called one day to see him, when the prisoner, wishing to compliment his visitor, said to him: 'If I should be condemned to be hanged, I know of no one by whom I would rather be hung than by you.' The visitor, acknowledging the bow, with one of his blandest smiles, replied: 'And should I be elected sheriff, I know of no one I would rather hang than you.'

☞ Mr. Clay, on his way to the White Sulpher Springs, performed the trip from Maysville to Gunnadotte in the steamboat Senate. As he was going on board he remarked that he had hoped his public life was ended, but he perceived that he must go into the *senate* again—a joke which was greatly relished by his hearers.

Perhaps "his hearers" took it as a joke, but we presume Clay would rejoice if he knew positively that he was going into the U. S. Senate again. He loves public life.—*Hart. Times.*

The Boston Times says, it was not the first time Mr. Clay *ever steamed* it in the Senate.

"Col. W. is a fine looking man, ain't he?" said a friend of ours, the other day. "Yes," replied another, "I was *taken* for him once."

Calomel.—One house in Philadelphia, says the U. S. Gazette, has prepared and sold within the last three years, 17000 pounds of calomel. The consumer pays the apothecary for the medicine, at prices varying from 50 to 600 dollars per pound. Putting the above quantity at only 60 dollars, it would appear that the price paid for it has exceeded a million of dollars. It is supposed that the quantity manufactured by other houses is at least six times as much. If so, the cost of calomel in three years has been 6,000,000, or an average of 2,000,000 per annum.

A Hint.—"My dear Madam," said a Dr. to his patient, "I am truly gratified to see you yet in life. At my last visit yesterday, you know I told you you had but six hours to live." "Yes, Dr., you did, but I did not take the dose you left me."

John Chapman, well known as a citizen of Westport, was drowned on Friday last, while bathing with his wife and company, at Compo, near the Depeyster Farm.—*Norwalk Gaz.*

Early Frost.—In Providence and its vicinity, and at Roxbury and Dedham, near Boston, a white frost was discernable at an early hour on Friday morning (the 29th Aug.)

The Rev. Dr. Alonzo Potter officiated yesterday in St. Peter's Church in this city, for the last time prior to entering upon his charge as Bishop of the Diocese of Pennsylvania.—*Albany Argus.*

☞ Some onions happened to be planted near a bed of poppies, and in consequence of their close neighborhood to the somniferous flowers, *they became so sleepy that they could hardly be pulled out of their beds.*

Steam Packet Massachusetts—Fare but $50 to Europe.

The Bostonians are about to furnish New York with a line of steam-propellers which will take the "wind" if not the "steam" out the "Great Britain." The first ship of the line has just been completed, and yesterday or to-day she will arrive in New York from Boston. She is called the "Massachusetts," measures nearly 800 tons, is ship rigged throughout, and splendidly furnished for cabin passengers, with extensive accommodations for freight.

The "Massachusetts" is designed, among other things, to carry steerage passengers exclusively for Herndon & Co., and what is more, between decks she is furnished for the accommodation of second class cabin passengers, who will be found with good ship stores and provisions at the rate of $50 per head. In addition to the above, she will be able to make good progress in the calms and moderate head winds by the aid of steam power, which can be used as occasion may require, and which will not interfere with the efficiency of the ship as a *sailing packet*, but will add to her safety a many important particulars, and render her certain of making comparatively short passages at all seasons of the year. This is a new experiment entirely, both in regard to the use of propellers in connection with full rigging upon the Atlantic, and also in furnishing very comfortable lodgings and board across the Atlantic for $50. Another of the happy results of energetic and successful competition, produced by the use of *steam.*

Universalist Convention.—The County Universalist Convention held its annual session in this city on Wednesday and Thursday of last week.

The occasion, we understand, was one of interest to those who attended, and the condition of the cause with which the Convention is identified, prosperous.

Public services were held on Tuesday evening, previous to the organization of the Convention, and also on Wednesday and Thursday morning, afternoon and evening.

The occasional discourse was delivered on Wednesday afternoon, by Rev. T. J. Greenwood, of this city; the others by Rev. Messrs. Cobb and Cook, of Boston, Abell, of Middletown, Balch, of New York, in the order in which they are named. On Thursday evening addresses were made by Rev. Messrs. Greenwood, Campbell, Balch, Hallock, Ingalls, Robinson, Clark, Sherman and Cobb. The public exercises are highly spoken of by those who were present.—*New London Star.*

☞ **Gouraud's Italian Medicated** Soap is an article which is acquiring much celebrity for its wonderful effects in beautifying the complexion, and cleansing the skin. The attention of all, and particularly the ladies, is invited to the Doctor's well written advertisement in our paper to-day.

☞ Quite a fracas took place in the Circuit Court room, at Hudson, N. Y., between A. L. Jordan and John Van Buren, Esqs., State Attorney, while conducting the cause of Boughton, the "Big Thunder." Some strong language ensued between the parties, when Mr Jordan called Mr. Van Buren "a liar," upon which the latter struck the former in the face. Three or four rounds occurred, and the affair was put an end to by Judge Edmonds committing both parties for contempt of court, for twenty-four hours. The parties wished to be released on payment of a fine, but the Court refused the application.

☞ Gov. Wright has declined to interpose the executive clemency in the case of Green, convicted at Troy some weeks since of murdering his young bride, by poison, within a week after their marriage; and, pursuant to sentence the wretched man must expiate his inhuman crime upon the gallows on Wednesday of this week.

☞ The pirate Babe is fast sinking under inflammation of the lungs, which seems to make rapid inroads on his constitution.

If you wish to ruin a lawyer, just spread a report about town that he is a very conscientious man, and that he would not tell a lie to save a client from the gallows. In less than two months you would break him dead. He would not have patronage enough left to keep him in wafers.

When our space or time admits, we hasten to use it for all the good we may, while there is time for it. There surely can be no better deed than that of healing the sick. It has for its sanction and example the acts of the Saviour of mankind. Any earthly power that can be of use, we should use with confidence. Of all, there can be no greater benefit derived from medicine, than that from the Health Restorative of Mr. Brinckerhoff. By it hundreds are raised to renewed life and strength.—*N. Y. Paper.*

MARRIED.

In this city, on Monday evening last, by Rev. D. N. Beatley, Edward B. Richardson, of Hartford, and Miss Harriet Bentley Jewett, of this city.

In this city, on the 31st ult., by Rev. Mr. Clark, Mr. Jesse C. Johnson, of this city, and Miss Josephine H. Reed, of New York.

In this city, on the 31st ult., by Rev. Mr. Clark, Mr. Leonard Cutler, and Miss Delia Vergerson.

DIED.

In Norwich town, on the 21st inst., Eliza Ann only daughter, aged 21 years, and on the 4th inst., Benjamin Franklin, youngest son of Benjamin and Sarah Ann Gorton, aged 17 months.

In this town, on the 1st inst. Henry Bull, youngest son of Charles J. and Elizabeth S. Steadman, of Brooklyn, New York, aged ten months and two days.

At Labina, May 3d, Capt. Charles L. Peck, late of the ship Hainlinton, of Bridgeport, Conn., aged about 36 years.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF NORWICH.

ARRIVED.

Sept. 2 Slp Jasper, Wilbur, fm Groton.
" 4 Slp Gen Van Gaustadt, Turner, fm Newburg.
Sch Daniel Webster, Delano, fm Newburg.
Sch Jane Sally, Story, fm Roundout.
" 5 Slp Trimmer, Tefft, fm Millstone Point.
" 6 Sch Maria, Baker, fm Newport.
" 8 Slp Glide, Smith, fm New York.
" 6 Steam Sch Shetucket, Geer, fm New York.
" 8 Slp Tremont, C. C. Hillard, fm New Shoreham, R. I.
" 9 Slp Energy, Holloway, fm Hartford.
" 9 Sch Teaser, Caldwell, fm Bangor.
" 9 Slp George Washington, Geer, fm N. Y.

MISS GREEN has opened new FALL *MILLINERY*, consisting of RIBBONS: French and American FLOWERS: Straw and Florence BONNETS, together with all desirable articles in the Millinery line. Also a large assortment of Mourning COLLARS and CAPS, hair BANDS and CURLS, which the Ladies are invited to call and examine at 29 Shetucket street.
Sep 9. p3w428

Notice.

THE legal voters in Town Meeting, in the town of Norwich, are hereby warned to meet at the Town Hall in said Norwich, on Saturday the 13th inst. at 2 o'clock P. M. to pass votes, thereby (within the limits now by law provided,) determining the number, and prescribing the mode in which the Officers of said town shall be voted for at subsequent meetings of the same, and to do any other business which may may legally come before said meeting.

ZEBULON W. ROBINS,
BENJ. HUNTINGTON } Selectmen.
SANFORD B. MEECE

Dated Norwich, September 9th, 1846. w43

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber would notify his old customers and the public generally, that he has removed to the store recently occupied by Mr. E. Y. THOMAS one door west of the Franklin House, where he will be happy to receive the calls of all who are in man of first rate

Groceries and Provisions,

at *reasonable prices.* Having, in addition to his former stock, purchased the Goods in store, and constantly receiving new supplies from New York, he is prepared to meet the wishes of all who like to get their money's worth, or who care at all particular as to the quality of the goods they buy.

LYMAN CHACE.

Norwich, Sept. 7, 1846 3w w43

Just Received,

At No. 13 1-2 Shetucket Street,

NEW Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry of the latest styles, and Fancy Goods too numerous to mention, which will be sold cheap.

WM. N. LEWIS, Agt.

Hard Ware and Cutlery.

CHARLES A. CONVERSE, 139 Main street, has recently received by arrivals from Europe large and valuable additions to his stock of Goods which will be sold to the trade, or at Retail at greatly reduced prices.

Sept. 1st. 6w41 tw43

NEW YORK WHOLESALE HOUSES.

THE undersigned, Merchants and Manufacturers, Importers, and Wholesale Dealers in the city of New York, are prepared with full Stocks of Goods in their respective branches, for the Fall and Winter Trade, and embrace the opportunity afforded by the Newspaper Press of your district to invite *Country Merchants*, to visit the New-York Market, and examine their several assortments.

The extent and variety of the New-York market, is unequalled; and while they unite in giving you their respective branches of trade, and places of business, they also assure you, that it is their determination to please both old and new customers, who may call on them, both in terms and prices.

Importers and Dealers in Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Winter Goods, Tailor's Trimmings, &c.

Wilson G. Hunt, & Co., 63 William, corner of Maiden Lane.

Importers and Dealers in Staple and Fancy Goods.

Wm. W. Pinneo, & Co., 37 and 39 Cedar Street, corner of William; Silks, Ribbons, Millinery Goods, French Flowers, Feathers, &c., &c.

Importers and Dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

C. W. & J. T. Moore, & Co., 197 Pearl street, 4 doors above Maiden Lane.

Zephyr Worsted, Purse Twist, Floss Silk, Silk Purses, Silk Buttons, Silk Laces, Embroidery Canvass, and Embroidery Articles in General, Ribbons, Silks, Gloves, Shawls, Laces, &c.

D. S. Talmer, 60 William Street, between Cedar and Pine.

Importers and Jobbers of Suspenders, Gloves, Cravats, Scarfs, Hosiery, &c. Manufacturers of Caps, Stocks, Linens, Oil Silks, &c.

John M. Davies & Jones, 106 William Street, S. E. corner of John.

Booksellers and Stationers.

Huntington & Savage, 216 Pearl Street, between Maiden Lane and Burling Slip.

S. S. & W. Wood, 261 Pearl Street, opposite U. S. Hotel.

Manufacturers and Importers of Paper Hangings.

M. A. Howell, & Co., 267 Pearl Street.

Chenay & Constant.—61 Maiden Lane.

Importers of all kinds of Toys and Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, Musical Instruments, Stationery Articles, German Glass Ware, French, China, &c.

Charles F. A. Hierlche, 150 Broadway and 75 Liberty Streets, successor to Mr. Weckmeister, also Archery and Cricket implements.

Manufacturer's Depot for the sale of Boots, Brogans, Shoes, &c.

Gale, Stout, & Ward, 234 Pearl Street corner of Burling Slip.

D. W. Ives & Co., 219 Pearl Street.

Manufacturer and Importer of Saddlery, Harness, and Coach Hardware.

W. J. Buck, 309 Pearl Street, four doors above Maiden Lane.

Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware and Cutlery.

Alfred F. Lagrave, 210 Greenwich Street corner of Barclay.

Importers and Dealers in Hardware, Bar Iron and Steel, Nails, Anvils, Vices, Smith's Bellows, Shovels, Chairs, &c.

Wetmore & Co., 79 and 81 Vesey Street, corner of Washington.

Importers and Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Varnishes, &c.

H. H. Schieffelin & Co.; also general Agents for Swaim's Panacea and Vermifuge 104 and 106 John Street.

Importers, Dealers, and Manufacturers in Dye-Woods, Acids, &c.

William Partridge & Son, 27 Cliff Street.

Coffee, Cocoa, Mustard and Spices, Ground and Whole, Full Assortment, the Hope Mills Co.

A. Worthington, Office 47 Front Street, Mills 14 Market-field Street.

Hains & Kinsey, *North River Mills*, 219 West Street, between Franklin and Harrison Streets.

Manufacturers of Scented, Shaving and Family Soaps, Essences, Perfumery, Christaline Candies, &c. Importers of Paris Perfumery, Labels, Glass Ware, and fancy articles for Druggist who put up Perfumery.

Johnson, Vroom, & Fowler, 8 Cortland Street.

Dealers in Paints, Oils, Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.—Manufacturers of White Lead, Colored Paints Verdigris, Putty and Varnishes.

Ripley & McCullough, 180 Front Street, corner of Burling Slip.

Manufacturer of Syrups, Cordials, Sweet Meats, Chocolate, Prepared Cocoa Paste, Rock Candy, Vermicilla, Macaroni, Pepper Sauce, Lime Juice, Bitters &c.

John B Rey, 31 and 33 Burling Slip.

Rich, Improved Patent Salamander Safes—warranted entirely free from dampness—being the improvement on Wilders.

A. S. Marvin, 139 1-2 Water Street opposite Depeyster Street.

Wilder's Genuine Patent Salamander Safes—warranted free from dampness.

Silas C. Herring, Manufacturer 139 Water Street, corner of Depeyster Street.

Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Depot of Bronze Powder.

Edward Busck, 81 Fulton Street, corner of Gold.

Manufacturer and Importer of Double and Single Action Harps, Strings, Music, &c.

J. F. Browne, 281 Broadway.

Manufactory of *Chapman's Magic Strops*, 102 William Street. Sold at first prices by all the Hardware and Fancy Goods Importers, Prices per dozen $3 50, $5 00, and $8.00, a reduction of more than 33 1-3 per cent.

French, China, and Glass Ware.

F. Gerardin, 15 John Street, Agent for Manufacturers, Gilding and Painting on China Ware to match any pattern, executed at this establishment.

Importer and dealer in China, Glass and Earthenware.

Henry N. Haydock, 276 Pearl Street.

Chameron, Moore & Co., 116 Maiden Lane.

Importers and Manufacturers of Looking Glasses, Looking Glass Plates, Picture Frames &c.

Bull & Donalson, 239 Pearl Street, between Maiden Lane and John Street.

Hooper & Brother, 106 Fulton Street; also, plain and ornamental Gilding, Bed and Curtain Ornaments, Paintings, Engravings, &c.

Printers and Binders Warerooms, Presses, Type, Machinery, Steam Engines and Saws.

R. Hoe & Co., 29 and 31 Gold Street.

Manufacturers of Undressed Morocco, and Importers of French Calf Skins, Black and Colored Morocco Linings, Galoons, Sash Tasks, Patent Leather &c.

Meige Brothers, 51 Frankfort Street.

Manufacturers and Dealers in Welded, Wrought, and Cast Iron Pipes, &c.

Thomas H. Norris & Brother, 69 Gold Street, opposite Ann;—also Pipes and all kinds of Fittings for Steam, Water, &c.

Importers and Dealers in Foreign Fruits, Wines, Cordials, Segars, &c., &c.

Moss, Levi, & Co., 199 Front Street, one door below Fulton.

Trees.

Commercial Garden and Nursery of Parsons & Co. Flushing near New York. Every desirable variety of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Rose &c. at reduced prices; Catalogues furnished gratis. *New York, Aug. 20th, 1846.*

Sept. 8. w43 tw52

Scientific analysis of Dr. F. Felix Gouraud's

ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP.

"LABOR VINCIT OMNIA."

THE ancient alchemists, visionary though they were in many of their speculations, were still correct in their suppositions that the combination of matter was founded on the changes which the sun's rays produced on substances, whether organic or inorganic. Modern science has well established the fact, that *'a sunbeam cannot fall even upon a plant of iron without producing a chemical change.'* This chemical principle has been termed *actinism* by Sir John Herschel.

It was this known principle of *actinism* which induced M. Daguerre, of Paris, and Mr. Fox Talbot, of London, (unknown to each other,) to institute that series of chemical experiments which resulted in the simultaneous and wonderful discovery of the *Daguerreotype* by the former, and the *Calotype* by the latter. It was observed, as long ago as the year 1566 that a combination of chlorine and silver (commonly known as horn silver) *blackened* by exposure to the sun's rays; but nothing important resulted from this discovery until the production of the Photographic process.

Dr. F. FELIX GOURAUD had long made *actinism* his peculiar study. He had observed that the *green* hue, which is universal in healthy vegetation, depended immediately and directly on the influence of the solar light. A simple experiment will prove this. If a vegetable be planted in any place impervious to the rays of the sun, the shoot will be seen to possess a sickly and unnatural *whiteness*, which soon changes to green on exposure to the direct solar rays. The more a plant is exposed to the sun, the deeper will be its green, and the more abundant its colors; on the other hand, the less a plant is exposed to sunlight, the paler are its colors, the fewer its tissues, and the less its fragrance. This greenness results solely from the absorption of *carbon* from the atmosphere, induced by the solar rays.

The effect of solar light upon animal tissues (the human skin, for instance) is not less remarkable.—A sunbeam cannot fall on the skin of our hand or face without inducing a change of color; this change of color results from the absorption by the pores of the tissue of atmospheric air, which is constantly contaminated with carbonic acid, produced during the process of respiration and digestion. In the sunshine, this carbonic acid is rapidly decomposed; one of its constituents (*oxygen*) is given off again to the air, while the other (*carbon or charcoal*) *is retained under the skin;* and hence the cause of *Tan, Freckle,* and *Sunburn.*

In proof of this,—if proof be required,—we have only to note how rapidly the complexion changes from fair to brown, and from brown to almost sooty color, by simple removal from a temperate to a tropical region. On this subject a scientific writer, in a late number of *Chambers' Edinburg Journal*, remarks: "There is every reason to believe that the same pigmental apparatus, which gives the dark hue to the skin of the African, is also present under the skin of the European, and that it only requires an excess of solar light to bring it into full exerting operation." We know of our own experience, that the comparatively feeble sunlight of our own latitude will convert the pale faces of our ladies or gentlemen into a tawny brown.

To discover a *neutralizer* of this chemical action of the sun, has been Dr. GOURAUD'S sole object and aim. Years of deep thought and experiment have been at length happily rewarded by the production of his world renowned

Italian Medicated Soap,

which is found to be all-sufficient for the complete removal from the skin of *Tan, Freckle, Sunburn,* or, in fact, any disfigurement which is the result of *actinism*; while its medicated properties are so powerful a nature, as to be potent in the removal of cutaneous eruptions and all scorbutic appearances, including *Erysipelas, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Barbers' Itch,* &c. *Old sores* are rapidly healed by it; and the pain arising from the bites of *mosquitoes*, the *stings of wasps*, or other venomous insects, is immediately allayed; and chaps, cracks, and chafes, are healed by it. In fact, no *family* should be without this valuable soap; but more especially those who live remote from cities, in places where it is not easy at all times to procure medical attendance.—Neither should the *seaman* be without it, as it is a complete remedy for scurvy, and can be used in *hard* or *salt* water as well as soft. In addition thereto, it is perfectly buoyant. The *ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP* may, therefore, be considered as the greatest boon which modern science has conferred on mankind.

Directions for use.—For Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Ring Worm, Scald Head, Scurvy, Barbers' Itch, &c., the soap must be made into a lather, well rubbed in, several times a day, with a shaving-brush. For Pimples, Tan, Freckles, Sunburn, Sallowness, Roughness, Mosquito bites, or venomous stings, it should be used three or four times a day, in the ordinary manner.

Dr. F. F. GOURAUD is also the inventor of the celebrated *POUDRES SUBTILES*, for completely *eradicating* human hair.

GOURAUD'S *Grecian Hair Dye* is warranted to change red, gray, or white hair, to a glossy *brown* or *black*, at option of the user.

GOURAUD'S *Liquid Vegetable Rouge* is a splendid article for giving pale cheeks and lips a magnificent roseate tinge, so *permanent* as not to be removed either by *washing* or *rubbing.*

GOURAUD'S *Blonc'd Espouge (Lily White)* has completely supplanted the old and noxious preparations for whitening the skin. The *Lily White* imparts to the cuticle a smoothness of surface, and delicacy of color, beautiful to behold.

☞ To avoid being imposed upon by the numerous *base imitations* of these articles, be careful to purchase *only* at Dr. FELIX GOURAUD'S 67 *Walker st., first store from Broadway, N. Y.*; where also may be obtained a great variety of choice Perfumery and Fancy Articles, suitable for a Lady's or Gentleman's Toilet.

And by JOHN L. DEVOTION, sole Agent for Norwich.

Aug. 29 1yw41 w50

ISAAC ROWLAND & CO.'S N. BEDFORD OILS, on Consignment.

3000 gals.	Winter Sperm,		"in store"	
2000	do	do	do "Head"	do
3500	do Fall		do	do
1500	do	do	do	do
3000	do	Winter & Fall Whale	Wick	do

—ALSO—

3047	do	Winter Sperm	"Head"	
1500	do	Fall	do	do

just landing from sloop Empress, and for sale by A. H. ALMY, (late *Nichols, Evans & Almy.*)
51 Water street.—Sept. 3. w42 tw 52

Fowling Guns.

139 Main St.

CHARLES A. CONVERSE, has received during the present week, a large assortment of Percussion Fowling Guns consisting of 40 Double Barre 50 Single Barrel Guns, English and German make Real Twist and Imitation do. Hook Breech and Patent Chambers.

These Guns have been recently purchased for Cash in New York, and will be sold cheaper than Guns have ever been offered in the State.

Sept. 1st. 12w41 tw52

☞ **DIRECT FROM EUROPE.** ☜

ELY & CO.,

ARE THIS DAY OPENING A SPLENDID STOCK OF RICH

FOREIGN FANCY DRY GOODS,

To which they invite the attention of all purchasers, and which they will sell cheap.

2 CASES silk style GINGHAMS,	1 Case do do 6 COMPERS.
2 " Rich French DE LAINES,	90 pc. all wool French DE LAINES.
1 " Rich printed CASHMERES.	1 Case splendid DRESS SILKS.
1 " " " ETOFFS.	3 Cases SHAWLS the richest in the city.
3 " " " CORDED REPPS.	

The above is but a small part of the invoice received by the subscribers. They would only add, that their retail room will contain every style of DRY GOODS from the richest SILK to the cheapest Calico they which a person can ask. Their Wholesale Room will contain every style of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS,

Country merchants can desire. Their Cloth Room they have just replenished with over 200 pc of Woolen Goods, their SHAWL Room is filled with the most desirable style of Shawls in market. In a word, they are prepared for FALL TRADE. Come one, come all. Remember Ely & Co. are never undersold.

Sept. 1st.—w(41 tw51. ELY & CO., 32 & 34 Shetucket street.

NEW YORK PEARL STREET STORE.

J. I. & D. I. GAUL,

117. MAIN STREET. 117.

ONE DOOR FROM THE CORNER OF SHETUCKET STREET.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Norwich and the public generally that they have purchased the interest of Wm. H. Terry, in this Store upon the most advantageous terms, and made such additions to the former stock as to make there assortment full and complete.

They have recently received from New York a large supply of New and desirable styles of goods for the Fall trade which they will offer at such prices as cannot fail to suit purchasers. Customers wishing to buy goods upon the most reasonable terms will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. As an inducement, *we promise not to be undersold!* and to give them such bargains as will induce them to call again. Our stock consists in part of the following goods.

Black, Blue, Green, Olive and London Brown **Broadcloths**, all qualities and prices; Cassimeres, Satinets and Vestings, a great variety of Styles, very cheap Flannels, Twilled and Plain, all colors qualities and prices; French Merinos, all colors some as low as 56 cts.; Shawls of every style. Fluid Cheviots, Black and Colored Alpacas from 25 to 100; Muslin de Laines a great variety of styles some as low as 12 1-2 cts.; Repp Delaines and Cashmeres, Chenanas; Black, Blue Black and colored Silks; Gingham, Cordsel and Victoria Skirts; Ticks; Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings; Counterpanes; Marseilles Quilts and in short almost every article usually kept in the Dry Goods line.

10,000 yds. Calico varying in prices from 4 to 25 cts.

N. B. They must be sold immediately.

Norwich, Sept. 1st. J. I. & D. I. GAUL. 3w41 tw50

WAR IS DECLARED,

TO ARMS! TO ARMS!!

ALL who are in want of DRY GOODS, either at wholesale or retail, are invited to call at the new Store of

TWEEDY & BARROWS,

where will be found the most extensive and best assortment in this city, which will be sold at astonishingly low prices.

By their constant visiting the markets of New York and Boston they have selected the latest styles of

Fall Goods,

which they will sell from 10 to 15 per cent less than their competitors. Also, being connected with a large Importing and jobbing House in New York where they are constantly receiving the latest styles of Foreign Goods per every Steamer render their advantages superior to any other merchants in this city.

Particular attention will be paid to the Wholesale Department. Merchants will find it an object to call and examine for themselves; for we will sell Goods this Fall at wholesale lower than can be purchased at any other establishment in this city. Among our well selected stock will be found 100 pieces Silk and Cotton warp Alpacas of all qualities. 6000 yds Mouslin de Laines, Cassimere, Reps, and Corded Ottomans: the most desirable patterns that have been imported this season.

THEY WILL BE SOLD UNDER THE MARKET PRICE.

15 Cases Prints, newest style just opening.
40 Doz. Rich Fall and Winter Shawls
20 pc. Vesting just imported from Paris. A great bargain. Also French, English, German and American Broadcloths of all qualities and at prices that will make it an object for every individual to purchase.

We have on hand and are receiving daily Sheetings both Brown and Bleached from the most popular Mills in New England, which will be sold at the Manufacturers prices. There will be found at all times a large assortment of silver ware of all qualities. They will be warranted as good as any that can be found in this market.

Fancy Goods of all kinds, English, French, German &c. &c., which will be sold upon the extreme low price system. At

117 *South Side Main St.* (*Hubbard's Row.*)
TWEEDY & BARROWS.

Aug. 29. w41 tw50

Fall Ribbons, New Style, 1845.

JUST received at the *CONNECTICUT BONNET STORE*, a lot of New Fall RIBBONS, *Fringed Edges*, of elegant patterns, which the ladies are invited to call and see, at No. 17 Shetucket street.

Norwich, Aug. 29. w40tw50

Second Hand Machinery For Sale:

12 FROSTLE Spinning Frames 72 Spindles each. Enquire of Mr. Edmund Wilkinson, at Pomfret Depot, or of

WHITAKER, HAMMOND, & CO

Norwich, Sept. 1st. 1846, tf w 41, tw 50.

MOLASSES.
25 100 hhds and tierces St. Croix,
25 50 do do Porto Rico,
23 33 do do Mustovado,
23 do do New Iberia,
23 do do do Cardenas,
for sale by A. H. ALMY, 51 Water street.
Sept. 3. w42 tw52

Oil and Oil Soap.

4000 Gals New Bedford Winter Sperm Oil,
2000 do do Fall do do,
2000 do do Whale do,
2000 do do Sperm Oil Soap,
2000 do do Whale do,

Now landing from the schr *Oriel* Sonata.

We would invite the attention of *Manufacturers* to our stock of Oils, before purchasing elsewhere.

WHITAKER, HAMMOND & CO.,
Commerce street.
Sept. 1. tw52 w41

Molasses.

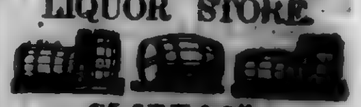
75 HHDS. St. Croix Molasses,
40 do Porto Rico do now landing
and for sale by WHITAKER, HAMMOND, & Co.
Sept. 1st w 41, tw50. Commerce St.

New Sword Fish.

THIS day landing, fifty bbls new Sword Fish in prime order, for sale by

WHITAKER, HAMMOND & CO.,
Commerce street
July 30 w3 7w3

Wholesale foreign & domestic LIQUOR STORE.



CLARK & CO.,

OFFER for sale at their newly established Liquor Store, Dock st., a full assortment of Foreign and Domestic Liquors, well worthy the attention of the trade and others who purchase at wholesale.—The assortment will at all times be full, and purchasers may depend upon obtaining good liquors by giving us a call. We will name at present:

35 half Pipes, qr. and eighth. Cognac Brandy, Hennessey & Co. Hennessey and Seignouet BRANDY.
5 Hds Pure St. Croix RUM.
8 Hhds Jamaica do
25 do New England do
0 Bbls do do
2 Pipes Holland GIN.
3 do Jamaica do
20 Bbls. American do
5 Hhds PURE SPIRITS.
15 Bbls do do
10 Bbls CIDER BRANDY.
3 Bbls old Monongahela WHISKEY, a pure and genuine article.
1 Pipe old MADEIRA WINE, for medicinal use, a superior article.
100 Baskets CHAMPAIGN, best brand.
50 Casks, various kinds of Wines, including almost every kind and quality that can be named.

The above Liquors and Wines were recently purchased of the Importers in New York and Boston—are warranted strictly pure, and will be sold at a small advance from the Importers prices by

CLARK & CO
4 Bolle's Building, between Commerce and West Streets.
Sept. 4, 1846. w43 tw52

EDMUND F. BROWN,

Notary Public,

Commissioner of Deeds, &c., for the State of ILLINOIS, AND

PUBLIC, PRIVATE, AND CONFIDENTIAL AGENT

For settling Business of every description, with Congress, the Officers of the different Departments, Companies, and Individuals.

Attention prompt. Charges reasonable. Letters must be Postage Paid.

☞ Penn. Avenue, near 12th st,
Washington City.

Claims for Pensions, Patents, Lands, Contracts, &c., *Prosecuted.*

Notarial and other Official Certificates *Procured.* Acknowledgements Taken, &c.

Washington, D. C. Aug. 9. 6tw42

FRESH TEAS.
100 Chests and half chests of Young Hyson, Old Hyson and Gunpowder.
50 chests and half chests Souchong, Oolong and Pouchong, just received and for sale by A. H. ALMY, 51 Water st.
Sept. 3. w42 tw 52

SUGARS.
50 boxes Brown Havana Sugar, "light,"
25 do do do
25 hhds New Orleans
10 do Porto Rico
10 do St. Croix do just received and for sale by A. H. ALMY, 51 Water street.
Sept. 3. w42 tw52

Auction and Commission Store.

THE Subscribers have taken the Store No. 1 Chapman's block, Franklin Square, for the purpose of transacting a general Auction and Commission business under the firm of Fuller & Knowlton. Having commodious rooms and other facilities, we are prepared to receive on consignment every description of goods saleable in this market.

N. B. Liberal advances made on goods consigned for auction sales.

All goods consigned will be fully insured against fire.

ENOCH FULLER,
W. S. KNOWLTON.

Norwich, Sept. 1, 1846. tw39 w41

Wind.

A. HENRY will make to order FANNING MILLS and do repairing at short notice.

Central Wharf, Colt's steeple Building.

Aug. 4 3m w27 tw

WANTED.

SIX Moulders, for Machine; and two pattern makers. Also four good stout boys to learn the cinders business.

Wanted 5000 bushels Chestnut Coal.

Apply to A. T. PEARCE,
Supt. Norwich Foundery.

Aug 27. w40

ORIGINAL STAINED

Livery Stable.

D. B. CHAPMAN has taken the STABLE located on Bath street, opposite Tubb's Blacksmith Shop where he will continue the LIVERY BUSINESS in all its branches. He begs leave to say to his friends and the public that he intends to keep good Horses and Carriages To Let on Reasonable terms. Also, a Hack for the purpose of attending funerals and for such other purposes as it may be wanted—in all cases he drives himself.

Also—wanted, Horses to Board by the week.

☞ Stable room to Feed 60 horses, daily.

Norwich, apr 27, 1845 1f34

WM. H. ALLEN
DENTIST

OFFICE, No. 94 SHETUCKET STREET, (UP STAIRS)

WHERE he will perform all operations necessary for the preservation of the teeth and gums in the best possible manner. Teeth inserted from 1 to a complete set. Teeth cleaned, filled, extracted, and all irregularities, whether they proceed from disease or want of proper care, remedied.

Jan 22.

Wanted.

FOUR or Five good House Painters, to each will be given Steady work & good pay, at the Point Store of the Proprietors.

☞ Apply to J. Breed & Co Water St.

SPALDING & ALBERTSON.

Wanted.

IMMEDIATELY, 2 or 3 Girls, as apprentices to a respectable making business.

Mrs. S. P. PENDLETON.

Norwich, June 24 w31 tw33

CHINA, GLASS, EARTHEN WARE, SOLAR LAMPS and GIRANDOLES.

CHARLES I. COOLEY,

No. 34 Shetucket-street,

OFFERS for sale an elegant assortment of Solar Church, Hall and other Lamps: Girandoles beautiful, plain, gilt and bronzed; Cut Drops, pattern and sets; Earthen Ware of every description Dinner, Tea and Chamber Sets, an extensive variety and of superior quality and some just opened entire, fashionable patterns. Also a complete assortment of Common Ware for the country trade, of his importation.

All the above will be sold at the lowest New York and Boston prices. Don't mistake the place No. 34 Shetucket-st., nearly opposite Rip & Co.

July 7 w33 tw39

New Rometo SPRINGFIELD

FARE ONLY $2,50

PASSENGERS by this route will take the Stage at Hartford which leaves daily (except Sundays) at 7 1-2 A. M., and have 3 hours to do business in Springfield and arrive at Springfield by eare at 7 P. M. C. H. DILLKELLEY, and CORIN PERRIGO, Proprietors.

HENRY B. DOWNER, Agt.

Passengers by this route will save $1,60.

Norwich June 1845. tw 15 w2

Fare Reduced to and from New York.

50 CENTS and no charge for berths, by the new steam Propeller QUINEBAUG: on SHETUCKET.

Leaves Norwich and New York every Tuesday and Friday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

Freight taken at low rates. w33 w

BAKERY AND FAMILY

GROCERY,

CHARLES DENISON continues the Baking and Grocery business at his old stand in *Water Street*, where he will be happy to wait on all friends and former patrons. A general assortment of BREAD, CRACKERS and CAKES constantly on hand. His stock of GROCERIES are well selected, comprising almost every article usually kept in a Family Grocery, the cheapest cash price, all of which will be sold as low as any can be bought in the city.

☞ N. B. All goods will be delivered in any part of the City free of expense to the purchaser.

Norwich, May 2d, 1845.

OCEAN HOUSE,

OPENED.

THIS House is new, large and commodious. It is located at the mouth of New London Harbor and is one of the most delightful situations for Sea Bathing, Fishing, Boating &c. There is also superior Salt Boats always at hand—for use of anglers it is not excelled in America. The steamer Angelina touches at the wharf on her way to Stonington, also on her return to New London and Norwich. In order to make the place one of the most desirable the Proprietor and his family will devote themselves personally to attend to those who may favor them with their calls.

OCEAN HOUSE, EASTERN POINT, near New London Harbor.

SOLOMON FISK, Proprietor.

June 17 w31 tw39

REMOVAL.

BREWER & LEWIS have remov their Stove and tin Ware Manufactory to No. 100 1-2 MAIN STREET two doors east John Mott's corner, where they offer for sale their usual assortment of STOVES, TIN WARE, &c., consisting of Milk Pans and Milk Pails with Strainers, Cheap as the cheapest; Motts Patent Furnaces, all sizes; Japanned Ware of all descriptions: Pails and Coffee Pots, &c, &c, &c, &c

TIN ROOFING, TIN and COPPER GUTTERS CONDUCTER PIPES, JOBBING and REPAIRING done as above, at short notice and in a workmanlike manner.

April 30. 1f52

REGULAR STEAM BOAT LINE,

BETWEEN NORWICH AND NEW YORK

DAILY.

THE Splendid Steamer Cleopatra, Capt H. ACKERMAN. The Splendid Steamer Worcester Capt DANIEL BACON.

The Worcester will leave Norwich on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The Cleopatra will leave Norwich, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Each of the above boats will leave New York on alternate days.

E. A. BILL, Steam Boat Agent

April 18 1845. 21

REMITTANCES TO AND PASSAGE FROM ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

WE beg to inform our friends in Norwich, Conn and the vicinity, that we have appointed Mr JAMES McO'LELLAND, of that city, as our agent. Persons sending for their relatives, or remitting money to the old country, will find it their interest and their friend comfort to give him a call.

ROCHE BROTHERS & CO.,
35 Fulton street, New York

Jan 24th 1844

Copartnership.

THE subscribers have entered into copartnership under the firm of

MEEKER & HOLMES,

and will transact the Baking business in all its branches. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. Bread, Crackers, Cakes, &c. may be obtained at all times, fresh, from our Depot, No. 32, Water street, lately occupied by Cushing Eells, Esq. please give us a call.

JOSEPH MEEKER, Jr.
WILLIAM H. HOLMES.

May 28. w29—111—tf

REMEMBER

the old Stand, No. 78 Main-St.

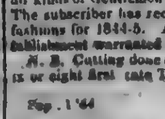
OPPOSITE THE FRANKLIN HOUSE,

WHERE J. M. NELSON still continues to carry on the Tailoring business in all its various branches. The subscriber is now ready to make all kinds of Gentlemen's garments in the latest style The subscriber has received the Fall and Winter fashions for 1844-5. All garments made at this establishment warranted to fit.

N. B. Cutting done at short notice. Wanted also six or eight first rate Tailoresses to whom good wages will be given.

JAMES M. NELSON,

Sep. 1 '44 1f8



LADIES SHOES—Our assortment of Ladies Shoes is now large and perfect, comprising the greatest selection of fine Gaiters, and Kid Boots, of Boston and Black of American and French Manufacture. Also, Common Shoes in abundance, of every variety and description, which will be sold cheaper than ever, by

J. IRESON & SON.

June 5 tw 16 w25

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber has just opened a new Store of goods of various kinds in Main Street, No. 58 near the Universalist Church in East Chelsea.—Where there can be found, Flour, Sugars, Salt, Coffee, Teas, Wool Ware and Cotton Cloth, which will be sold very low for Cash. All sorts of country produce taken in exchange for goods. Also three good tenements to rent. Apply to

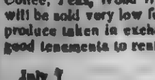
JAMES BOTTOM.

July 7 w33 tw39

Fare Reduced

BETWEEN

NORWICH AND HARTFORD.



THE MAIL STAGE for Hartford will leave Norwich every day (Sundays excepted) at 7 1-2 o'clock, A. M., arrive in Hartford about 3 o'clock, P. M.

FARE $2 00.

Passengers called for or left at any place in the city. PERRIGO & BULKELLEY, Proprietors.

HENRY B. DOWNER, Agent.

Norwich, June 6th, 1845. tw45w29

NICHOLS & CHAPMAN,
HOUSE, SIGN AND SHIP

PAINTERS & GLAZIERS,

Over Myers & Baily's Carpenter shop.

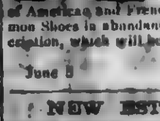
FRANKLIN SQUARE

Norwich City, Ct.

Imitators of Wood of all kinds—also Marble of various descriptions. Granite Stone, Slate &c. Paints, of all kinds, prepared ready for use.

June 5 1845. w29 tw15

For Sale.



A Valuable Water Privilege (privilege one of the best in Connecticut) with about 4 or 5 acres of land adjoining, on which is a Grist Mill, Saw-Mill and building erected for a Comb Factory with the machinery for making Ivory Combs, (or without the machinery.)

Said property will be sold at auction on the premises unless previously disposed of at private sale on Tuesday, the 11th day of November, 1845.

Also for sale, a two story dwelling house &c. standing within about 30 rods of the mills.

The above property is situated in the town of Saybrook about one mile and a half west of the landing on the river at Essex. For further particulars enquire of Humphrey Williams on the premises or of the subscribers in Essex.

H. L. CHAMPLIN,
JARED C. REDFIELD,
EZRA S. MATHER.

Essex, July 29, 1845. w37 tw39

NEW

CROCKERY STORE,

At No. 34 Shetucket-Street.

CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CHARLES I. COOLEY

WOULD invite his friends and the public to examine his stock of China, Glass and Earthen Ware, which he is now opening. The China and Earthen Ware is from the latest importations and most approved patterns.

Also, a large assortment of SOLAR LAMPS GIRANDOLES and Home keeping article general. All of which will be sold at fair price.

June 17 tw17 w33

BOSTON

BOOT & SHOE STORE.

R. GOODWIN,

DEALER IN

BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS,

118 Main-street, Norwich,

RESPECTFULLY invites the attention of the Citizens of Norwich, and the public generally to his *NEW* and *SPLENDID* assortment of

Boots and Shoes,

just received from the manufacturers and other sources, where they had been bought at the lowest Cash prices, and will be sold at such rates as cannot fail to suit the most acute bargainer. *My* stock has been made from the best materials, and of superior workmanship. All articles not proving as recommended, will be made good. Customers can rely upon finding at my Store, every desirable article in the Boot and Shoe Line, and at *LOWER* prices than those that defy competition.

DON'T MISTAKE THE NUMBER
118 Main Street. 118

May 10 w27tw12—t

For New Port and Providence, via Greenport.

PASSENGERS can leave the Depot at Norwich 1-4 before 10 o'clock A. M., for Allyn's Point, thence by the new and elegant Steamer Traveller, Capt. Jerome W. Williams, for Greenport, and then take the Steamer New Haven, Capt. John Van Pelt, for Newport and Providence. Fare from Norwich to Greenport $ 1,25.

From Greenport to Newport and Providence 1,25

The New Haven will leave Greenport, Mondays Wednesdays and Friday; returns Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

E. A. BILL,
Steam Boat Agent.

July 18 1845. tw33 w40

THE PATENT

GALVANIC RINGS

And Magnetic Fluid.

DR. A. CHRISTIE respectfully informs the American public, that he has lately arrived from England, for the purpose of introducing in this country the novel application of Electro Galvanism discovered by his brother, Prof. Herman Christie, of London in October last. The discovery has received the universal approbation of the medical profession of Great Britain, who have pronounced it amongst the important of modern scientific inventions. The Patent Galvanic Rings have been found to answer all the purposes for which the ordinary galvanic battery or electro and magnetic machines are used; but are without any of the injurious shock which always accompany the applications of these instruments, and in many other respects are more safe and certain in accomplishing the desired object.

The Galvanic Rings have now been several months before the English public, and the universal reputation they have acquired is sufficient evidence of their extraordinary power in the prevention and cure of the diseases for which they are recommended. They have been used with perfect success in all cases of Rheumatism, Gout, Tic Doloreux, Fits, Cramps, Paralysis, Stiff Joints, General Debility, Deficiency of Nervous Energy, and all Nervous Disorders.

The galvanic power which they possess in a gradual and constant, and the beneficial effect they produce upon the system must be witnessed to be believed. The Galvanic Rings are in every way perfectly harmless, and are sold at prices to be within reach of all desirous of testing their efficacy. Dr. Christie warns the American public from the beginning to beware of spurious imitations, as, owing to the secret process by which the metals are prepared to be rendered sensitive and efficient, all imitations must be entirely devoid of the galvanic effect. CHRISTIE'S MAGNETIC FLUID, used in connection with the Rings, in more chronic disorders and to accelerate the galvanic action, is only to be procured at the same place. These rings are not sold by pedlars or at wholesale; consequently, all sold except by the regular agents are spurious and profitless.

To guard against fraud he will appoint but one agent in each of the cities of the United States. The only agency in Norwich is at the Watch and Jewelry Store of C. B. PRINDLE, 144 Main street.

July 23d, 1845. w35 tw37

Do you want comfort in SHAVING?

THEN USE FERRE'S SHAVING

CREAM.

A FEW of the hundreds of recommendations of the above Cream may be found below

FERRE'S SHAVING CREAM.

The undersigned having used the Cream Saponin, of which Mr. E. C Ferre of Middletown is sole proprietor are happy to extend him our testimonials in its favor. Considering the expedition of making the lather, its superior quality when made, its soothing effects on the beard, and its curative qualities upon the skin, we do not hesitate to recommend it to the public as the best Shaving Cream either domestic or imported now in use.

Rev. E E Griswold	Charles Woodward M D
do. Wm Jarvis	J Barrett, M D
do W G Howard	Wm S Casey, M D
do Arthur Granger	David Harrison, M D
Gov Samuel M Ensey	Edwin Stearns
Prof John Johnson	B A Russell
do A W Smith	Jeremiah H Taylor
Sam'l Stearns	Eli Wilcox, P M
Eleazer Lacey	Horace Clark
Joseph Arnold	Thomas G Mather
W'm Camp	Sidera Chase
Daniel H Chase	George Francis
Charles Francis	

Ferre's Cream Saponine, after a thorough trial consider it much preferable to any other article which I have ever used in shaving. Its properties are so valuable as to recommend it to general use.

Rev. J. R. CRANE.

For sale by WILLIAM S. TYLER, Water-st. Agent for the Proprietor, also sold by SAMUEL TYLER and Perfumers generally.

April 16 45 2f

NEW ENGLAND

TRUSS MANUFACTORY,

Boston, Mass.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER,

CONTINUES to manufacture all the various approved Trusses, at his old stand No. 365 Washington street, opposite No 264, entrance in Temple Avenue, Boston.

Also—ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, for Prolapsus Uteri—Trusses for Prolapsus Ani—Suspensory Bags, Knee Caps, Back Boards, Steeled Shoes for deformed feet. Trusses repaired at one hour's notice and made to answer oftentimes as well as new.—The subscriber having worn a truss himself for the last 25 years, and fitted so many for the last 10 years feels confident in being able to suit all cases that may come to him.

Convex Spiral Trusses—Dr. Chase's Trusses, formerly sold by Dr. Leach—Trusses of galvanized metal that will not rust, having wooden and copper pads—Read's Spiral Truss—Rundell's do—Salmon's ball and socket—Sherman's patent—French do—Sherman's do. double and single—Stone's Trusses also, Trusses for children of all sizes. Dr. Fletcher's Truss—Marsh's Truss—Dr. Hull's Truss—Thompson's Ratchet Truss, and the Shakers' Rocking Trusses, may be had at this establishment—Whispering Tubes and Ear Conductors, that will enable a person to converse low with one that is hard of hearing.

All Ladies in want of Abdominal Supporters or Trusses, waited on by his wife, Mrs. CAROLINE D. Foster, who has had ten years experience in the business.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.

Boston, Jan. 7, 1845.

Having had occasion to observe, that some persons afflicted with Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skilful workman in accomodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called upon to recommend him to my professional brethren and to the public, as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.

JOHN C. WARREN.

I hereby certify that I have, for several years past, been in the use of Mr. Foster's Truss for Inguinal Hernia, and find it to answer every desirable purpose, and consider it far preferable to any other which I have employed.

JAMES THATCHER, M. D.

Plymouth, Nov 1 1839

Boston, March 10, 1840.

I hereby certify, that I have known Mr. James F. Foster, several years last past, and have frequently employed him in the construction of Trusses and other apparatus for my patients and have always found him ready, capable, and equal to the occasion for which I have employed him.

JOHN RANDALL, M. D.

Certified from Dr. Griffin, Lynn.

LYNN, March 3, 1840.

I have recommended the Trusses made by James Frederick Foster, of Boston, to a great many in my acquaintance these few years past; and it is due to him to declare that, in every instance that has come to my knowledge, his work has given complete satisfaction.

ED. T. CURTIS, M. D.

June 25, 1845. tw52 w37

CHARLES A. CONVERSE,

Dealer in

English, French and German

Hardware, Cutlery, and Guns.

139, MAIN-STREET.

Norwich.

Fales's Cathartic Lozenges,

THOUGH prepared from a great many Vegetable substances, as are palatable and pleasant to eat as any other Confectionary Compound.

☞ This preparation is decidedly the best among all the known cathartic preparations, for while its operation is as sure as Salts, Castor Oil, Calomel and Jalop, or any other, cathartic medicine, it has the advantage over all in being pleasant to eat, while all other cathartics are generally disagreeable to take. Price 25 cents per box, with full directions and may be found at the Depository, No. 98 Commercial street.

FALES'S WORM LOZENGES.

Are a safe and sure remedy for Worms. Children love them. They act like a charm in removing the symptoms, such as starting in sleep, grating the teeth, paleness about the mouth and nose, occasional sickness at the stomach, ravenous appetite swelled bowels, and general feverish habit. The child falls into a quiet sleep, the worms are stupified and expelled, and the child, as far as heard from in every instance has been cured.

Price 25 cents per box, with full directions; sold at 98 Commercial-street.

FALES'S COUGH LOZENGES

Are beneficial in all common Colds and Coughs Whooping Cough, Inflamation in the Throat and Lungs, in the Croup or Hives, and more certain to operate satisfactory than the celebrated HIVE SYRUP. The most happy effect is obtained in a few moments; the symptoms disappear and the disease is broken up by the magical effect of these Lozenges.

Full directions accompany each box, and found at the Depository, 98 Commercial street

FALES'S DYSENTERY LOZENGES.

Are a safe and agreeable Remedy for Dysentery Diarrhoea of adults, and for Dysentery, Diarrhoea and Bowel Complaints of children. Particular attention must be paid to the directions which accompany each box.

FALES'S CAMPHOR LOZENGES,

Are beneficial in all common and sick headache, and where there is a sense of tightness or weight over the eyes, in eruptive diseases, such as Measles and Small Pox. Also in Mania. Epilepsy. Melancholy, Hysteria, in St. Vitus Dance, and in all cases of Languor and Oppressions of the Vital Powers, and may be taken with safety by women and children in all conditions.

Full directions accompany each box.

FALES'S CYPRIAN HAIR TONIC,

is now so extensively known and justly celebrate that further comment upon it will be useless; we can say, however, with truth, that among the many thousands who have purchased the Tonic in this or other countries, none have returned with complaints while thousands have expressed not only their approbation, but their wonder and admiration of beholding its effects. A few bottles only can be sold, at 96 Commercial-street.

CLEAR OUT YOUR RATS.

The gnawings and antics of these destructive creatures can be finished forever in your House or Store if you will procure a box of the genuine.

MADAGASCAR RAT EXTERMINATOR.

and use it according to directions. You cannot depend upon it unless obtained at J. J. FALES' No Commercial, corner of Lewis & Commercial Streets

Sole agent of the following

AGENTS.

Norwich, Samuel Tyler and John L. Devotion New London, Wm. Stearns, Stoddard & Allen, A. Beckwith; Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Mystic Bridge Keeney & Brown; Noank, Brown & Wilbur, Stonington Point, Elisha Faxon, Jr.; Lyme, Joseph Brockway; Hadlyme, Ely P. Wells; East Haddam, R. W. Miller; Moodus, Sheffield Lewis; Leesville Richmond & Upham; Middle Haddam, Child & Carrier; Portland, John Payne; South Glastenbury, Oliver Bralliard and Wm. W. Post & Co; Colchester, A. M. Hurlbut; Willimantic, Jason Safford and R. Moulton; Scotland, James Burnet; Howard's Valley, G. D Spencer; Hampton, Wm. Brown; Andover, Loomis & Batten; South Coventry, D. M. Buell; Mansfield, Geo. T. Clark and Z. Store & Son; Chaplein, Walter Goodell; Phoenixville John B. Adams; Eastford, Joseph Dorse and Calvin Whitney, Ashford, E. B. Hibbard, Wm. A. Brewster; Danielsonville, Conn

Oct 30

Norwich and Worcester RAIL ROAD.

ON AND AFTER

May 22, 1845,

Trains will leave as follows, viz:

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS,

Daily, except Sundays

Leave Norwich, at 6 A. M. and 4 1-4 P. M.
" Worcester, at 10 A. M. and 4 1-4 P. M.

☞ The Morning Train from Norwich, and the Morning and Evening Trains from Worcester, connect with the Boston, Waterbury, and Hartford & Springfield Rail Roads.

NEW YORK TRAIN, via STEAM BOAT

Leaves Norwich for Worcester and Boston, every Morning except Monday, upon the arrival of the Boat from New York, about 3 o'clock.

Leaves Worcester for Norwich and New York, at 5 3-4 P. M. daily except Sunday.

NEW YORK TRAIN, via L. I. RAIL ROAD.

Leaves Norwich about 3 1-2 P. M. for Worcester and Boston, daily except Sunday.

Leaves Worcester for Norwich and New York, at 7 3-4 A. M. daily except Sunday. Arrive in Norwich at 9 3-4.

FREIGHT TRAINS.

Daily each way, except Sundays.

Fares are less when paid for Tickets, than when paid in the Cars. EMERSON FOOTE, *Supt.*

Norwich, May 21, 1845. w27 f9

To Dry Good Merchants and the Public Generally

Umbrella Parasol, and Sun-Shade

MANUFACTORY.

Opposite the Merchantes Hotel Norwich Conn.

THE advertiser respectfully begs leave to return his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage he has received for many years, and earnestly solicits a continuance of the same.

Having just purchased a rich assortment of materials for the manufacture of Parasols and Sun Shades, for the coming spring *entirely for cash*. Merchants having silks suitable for the purpose, can have them made up in any style to better advantage and in a superior manner than sending them to New York. An assortment of umbrellas and parasols of different sizes and qualities, constantly on hand and the workmanship of all goods warranted and kept in repair one year.

Umbrellas and Parasols repaired or re-covered, in a few hours as usual.

ALBERT CHERRY.

Jan. 1st. 1845 1f6

Something New.

SPALDING & CO., are manufacturing under Letters Patent granted by the United States, an improved Friction match, to burn

Without Brimstone.

They now offer for sale, on very reasonable term

20,000 GROSS,

Neatly put up in Tin, Wood and Paper, in assorted packages and in lots to suit purchasers.

These Matches are highly improved of and recommended for family use by Physicians and Chemists, in consequence of the absence of Sulphur in their manufacture, the fumes of which are so disagreeable and deleterious to all, and particularly injurious to persons having weak lungs or delicate constitutions.

They are particularly recommended to the attention of shippers as they have frequently been taken on long voyages and exposed to the action of all climates without the slightest injury.

For sale by SPALDING & CO.

At wholesale and retail by R. W. MATHEWSON

Agents for the manufacturers

Jan. 23 1845.

SPORTSMEN ATTEND.

CALVIN G. RAWSON, keeps constantly on hand Pigeon & Wilkes & John Hall & Sons best English.

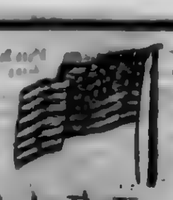
Sporting Powder.

Dupont's Powder in half & quarter Kegs, and in canister.

Indian Rifle, do in canisters.

AT 80.

Superior blasting powder, patent Safety fuse &c. 3. 1844—tf43 192 Water-st.



MILITARY GOODS!

CHARLES A. CONVERSE,

General Dealer in Hard Ware, Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Fancy and Military Goods, &c.

139 Main-street.

MILITARY TRIMMINGS, LACES AND EQUIPAGES,

suitable and proper for Cavalry, Artillery and Riflemen.

U. S. Army, Navy and Revenue, General Staff and Company Officers, Straight Swords, Sabres, plated and gilt; silver plated and gilt Sword Chains; white red and yellow Sword Belts; plated, gilt, and silvered Belt Clasps and Plates; red and yellow silk and worsted Sashes; red, blue, green and mixed colored Fountain and Cock Plumes, made of Vulture and Swan's Feathers; silver and gilt Chapeau Trimmings; Caps for Infantry, Artillery and Riflemen; gilt, other silvered Buttons, convex, bell and other patterns; plated and gilt Sword Knots and Tassels; gilt Aiguelette; plated, gilt, white and yellow, thread, wire and tinsel Laces, suitable for Division, Regimental and Company Officers and Soldiers; gilt and plated Stars, plain and embroidered; Plume Sockets, Hot ter Tips; gilt, plated and worsted Fringes; silver and gilt Cord and Braid; plated and gilt Aiguelette and Wrings; worsted Shoulder Knots and Tuffs; Priming Wires and Brushes; Knapsacks, Belts Belt Webbing; Cartridge Boxes; Bills bradoon and curb; Rosetts; red, white and yellow Webbing; silver and brass Stirrups; Muskets; Rifle; Pistols; Fencing Foils, &c. &c. &c.

☞ The above named Goods have been all recently selected by C. A. C., who has had a long practical experience in the Military Business, purchased for Cash, at cost of importation, and will be sold at lower prices than MILITARY GOODS have ever before been offered in this or any other state.

Aug. 22.

NEW GOODS—SPRING STOCK.

CONNECTICUT BONNET STORE.

HITCHCOCK & PAYSON,

MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF

STRAW SILK AND FANCY BONNETS

And Dealers In

RIBBONS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,

AND FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

HAVING made extensive arrangements for the Spring Trade, we are prepared to offer to our numerous customers and the public generally a very RICH AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF NEW GOOD and we pledge ourselves to sell lower than the lowest New York or Boston prices. We feel confident by giving our whole attention to the BONNET and MILLINERY Business, we shall be able to give satisfaction We shall at all times have a stock worthy the attention of purchasers at *Wholesale and Retail.*

All persons buying the above goods will save 20 per cent by calling at the Connecticut Bonnet Store.

N. B. Bonnets and Leghorn Hats Bleached and prepared in the best style at short notice. Millinery Department under the direction of Miss *D. D. CLEMENT.* No 17 Shetucket-st.

Norwich, April 1st 45.

The Brandreth's Pills.

As a general family medicine, especially in a country so subject to sudden changes of temperature as his, their value is incalculable. By having the Brandreth Pills always on hand, should a sudden attack of sickness take place, they can be given at once, and will often have effected a cure before the physician could have arrived.

In Cholic, and in inflamation of the bowels these Pills will at once relieve, and perseverance in their use, according to the directions, will surely do all that medicine can do to restore the health of the patient.

In diseases arising from the use of mercury or from any cause or vitiation, from bad blood or otherwise, their use will produce the most happy results. In all attacks of Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, and in cases of chronic or recent Costiveness, the use of the Brandreth Pills will be productive of infinite service—sometimes occasioning so great a change for the better as to cause great thankfulness.

In all cases of Indigestion, Worms, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and in all affections of the Stomach and bowels, the Brandreth Pills will be found a never failing remedy.

To insure the full benefit of these celebrated Pills they should be kept in the house, so that upon the first commencement of sickness they may be at once resorted to. One dose is better than a dozen after the disease has become established in the system.

The Brandreth Pills are purely vegetable, and so innocent that the infant of a month old may use them if medicine is required, not only with safety but with a certainty of receiving all the benefit medicine is capable of imparting. Females may use them during all the critical periods of their lives. The Brandreth Pills will insure their health, and produce regularity in all the functions of life.

Be careful of counterfeit Pills. How to avoid them:

No 1 Security

Each Agent who sells the Genuine Brandreth Pills has a CERTIFICATE OF AGENCY, which has been engraved at a vast expense. It represents the Manufactory at Sing Sing, on the banks of the Hudson river, and is signed by Dr. Brandreth, and his seal stamped upon the paper.

No. 2 Security.

Above all observe the labels upon the boxes. Each box of the Genuine Pills has now THREE LABELS upon it. The top and the bottom label containing upwards of FIVE THOUSAND LETTERS in RED INK. The words BENJAMIN BRANDRETH'S PILLS being printed over two hundred times upon the two labels.

No 3 Security.

There are also upon each label two signatures of Dr. Brandreth: one B. Brandreth, and also one Benjamin Brandreth. Each box, therefore, to be genuine, must have six signatures of Dr. Brandreth upon it. If the box do not answer this description the Pills are not the Brandreth Pills, but some vile counterfeit of them, as all the old labelled boxes have been collected.

No. 4 Security.

Besides the above signs of genuineness, fac-similies of the Brandreth Pill, labels are upon the Certificate of Agency; therefore compare your box with the labels on the Certificate; if it agrees, the Pills are true; if it does not they are false.

I have expended much time, and at least $5000 in perfecting these checks to the sale of counterfeit Pills, and in the hope they will secure the genuine BRANDRETH PILLS to all who want them.

I remain the public's servant,

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.

The following names are a list of Dr B. Brandreth agents in New London Co.

Norwich, R. W. Routh; New London, Nathan Belden; Colchester, L. A. Kellogg; Franklin, Amasa L. Hyde; Liberty Hill, Austin Gay; Lebanon, Gurdon Robinson; Yantieville, Tracy, Huntington & Co. Fitchville, S. Fitch; Norwich Town, Geo. D. Fuller Milltown, Wm. B Hall; Stonington, Horace Lewis Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Portersville, Smith, Cady & Co Centre Groton, R. W. Smith; Groton, John Hudson: Hemburg, H. A. Brockway; Salem, E. S. Williams Montvile, James Turner; Hadlyme, Z. Brockway.

March 19 '45 17

WANTED, 10,000 lbs.,

Old Cast off India Rubber Shoes.

FOR which new and fresh Goods will be exchanged at Cash price.

J. IRESON & SON.

Feb 5 1f1

For the Sea Shore.

THE superior Steamer Angelina Capt. A. LOVELL, is runing regular to the following superior watering places, viz:—Green's Harbor, Harbor's Mouth, Eastern Point, Pine Island, Bradford's Island and Stonington Point. Persons wishing to visit Watch Hill can leave Stonington Point on the arrival of the steamer Angelina in superior pleasure Sloops.

The splendid Wadewomuck House at Stonington Point is opened and kept in a style not surpassed by any in New England.

Norwich, July 15, 1845. w34 tw31

The cheapest paper ever published in America.

DEMOCRATIC EXPOSITOR

OR

United States Journal for the Country.

We issue to-day the first number of the new series of the *Democratic Expositor and United States Journal for the country*, which, we consider the cheapest publication ever offered to the patronage of the American public. It will be published weekly, instead of semi-monthly as heretofore while under the charge of Mr. Kendall, and although it will contain more than double the amount of matter there will be no increase of the subscription price. The new publishers propose to furnish their subscribers with a volume of

832 Pages!

at the unprecedented low price of ONE DOLLAR *only!* Being the cheapest periodical ever before issued in this country.

The Expositor will continue to be a faithful and fearless expounder of the true principles of Jeffersonian Democracy, as it has been under its late highly gifted editor, who we are encouraged to hope, will materially aid us with articles from his eloquent pen; its pages will be adorned by contributions from the most distinguished political writers in the United States. Neither pains nor expense will be spared, to make it worthy of being considered a text-book for the Democracy, in future generations. The publishers intend it shall occupy the high ground sustained by Niles' Weekly Register, in the palmy days of that useful publication; it shall be a record of important political truths, which will live through all time, and eventually will revolutionize the world.

We shall unremittingly and with the whole soul, devote ourselves to the cause of universal republican education; to this end we shall zealously endeavor to reform every college in America, and establish a system to educate all the children in the land in the saving principles of American Liberty, instead of, as present growing up in thoughtless, unprovided ignorance, or what is even worse, if possible, becoming indoctrinated with the baleful principles of *English* monarchy and aristocracy, the whole system of education pursued at our fashionable seminaries of learning.

We shall oppose all monopolies—a high Protective Tariff—partial legislation—any National Bank—Distribution—Assumption of the State Debts—with undagging unremitting zeal. All these, as well as other Federal heresies, *will be handled without gloves.*—In short it shall be a volume worthy of being preserved by every lover of our republican institutions.

We shall pay the strictest attention to its business department, as well as to its editorial. Those who wish to subscribe may place the most implicit reliance upon our pledge that it shall be published and mailed each week, with unfailing promptitude and regularity. No one shall even have the slightest occasion to find fault in this respect. Care will also be taken to have the packages strongly and securely enveloped, so that they shall reach their destination in good order. With this brief and imperfect outline of our plan, we submit our claims to the patronage of the Democracy with unshaken and undoubting confidence that we shall be generously supported.

TERMS.

The *Democratic Expositor, and United States Journal for the Country*, will be published weekly each number will contain sixteen closely printed pages making *EIGHT HUNDRED AND THIRTY-TWO* to the volume, for the unusual low price of ONE DOLLAR per annum, to a single subscriber!

☞ Great inducements to Clubs and Companies ☜ In order to extend the circulation of the EXPOSITOR into every part of our glorious Union, we make the following proposals: those who forward ten dollars shall receive eleven copies for one year; those who forward twenty dollars, shall receive twenty three copies for twelve months—reducing the price to *eighty cents*, for a volume of *EIGHT HUNDRED AND THIRTY TWO PAGES!* Our democratic friends are expectfully requested to exert themselves in obtaining us subscribers.

THEOPHILUS FISK,
JESSE E. DOW, } *Editors.*

Washington, D. C, July 3, 1845

DR. MERRILL'S Botanic Store,

COURT STREET,

New London, Ct.

☞ All purchases of medicine sold at this store are warranted pure; and purchasers dissatisfied can have their money refunded

New London, Feb 11, '45 1f12

New Orleans Sugar.

25 Hhds New Orleans Sugar, a prime article, just received and for sale by

WHITAKER, HAMMOND & CO.,
216 Pearl street.

Sept 1st 1845 w41

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE NORWICH NEWS.
PUBLISHED BY
WM. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
OFFICE IN SHETUCKET STREET.
Brick Building, 2d Story, opposite Ely & Co's
NORWICH, CONN.
TERMS.
To City subscribers, $2,00
Mail subscribers, $1,50
payable in advance.
TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.
Business or less, one two or three weeks, 70
Half a square, 50
A square, $100
All over a square, in the same proportion. Twenty-five cents each week for continuance after three weeks.

The Norwich News.

VOL. V.—NO. 43. NORWICH, CONN., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1845. WHOLE NO. 251.

OAK HALL

FOR THE
SUMMER MONTHS,
JUNE, JULY, and AUGUST.
MUSLINS, CHAMBS, AND ORIGINAL DESIGNS FOR BLANKETING.

"OAK HALL,"
FOR SPRING TRADE.
OPENING OF OAK HALL FOR 8 MONTHS!
Adapted to Professional Men, Merchants, Clerks with moderate salaries, Farmers, Mechanics, Seamen, Firemen, and a vast
VISIT OAK HALL.
ARRIVAL OF SPRING and SUMMER GOODS
To Wholesale Dealers.

THE OPENING
TO-MORROW MORNING,
For Three Months.

I WOULD again most respectfully inform the citizens of Boston, and strangers visiting the city, (after a delay of six weeks, during which time I have not been idle,) I have completed my arrangements for the most

Magnificent Scale,

greatly surpassing my former arrangements. The Hall is splendidly decorated, with almost
MAGIC ELEGANCE!
The architecture being Gothic, has given the artist an opportunity to display his taste to advantage.

The Paintings,

which adorn the walls are so perfectly chaste and appropriate, that every one will be fully compensated for the trouble of visiting it. The design and effect of the interior, especially when

ILLUMINATED,

is unequalled in any store this side the Atlantic. Much praise is due to the artist,

M. Angelo Monte Lilla,

for his share in beautifying this establishment; flatter myself that the good taste of my fellow scans and townsmen will fully appreciate all I done, as my establishment was the first and only one that adopted the

"Extreme Low Price system."

Before "OAK HALL" was in existence it was not an uncommon thing for gentlemen to pay from 45 to $60 for a suit of clothes. For ONE HALF this sum, or less, a

PERFECT AND ENTIRE SUIT

can be obtained at this establishment, cut and made with that ease and grace that distinguish my garments from others. From this

EMPORIUM OF FASHION,

first originated the Gothic style of architecture in Boston, and oak painting, &c., now so much in fashion.

To those who have not visited this great

PLACE OF RESORT,

on account of the name of the street, I would most respectfully say that where my establishment is located was once the Court end of Boston, and at this time is visited and patronized by the most influential and respectable individuals.

REASONABLE PRICE,

and to be sure and have a Good Fitting Suit, but will set upon the form with ease, grace, and gentility.

FIVE GOOD REASONS

why you can purchase at Oak Hall less than at any other establishment in the United States:

First,—You do not have to pay me for your suit and the individuals that did not pay previous to you, as my business is cash on delivery.

Second.—If any garment made to order is not pleasing in every particular, it is no inconvenience to me to take it back, and make another, as ready made garments are directly in my line.

Third.—I purchase my goods in large lots, as remarkably cheap, and give my customers the benefit, by selling them at the smallest advance.

Fourth.—I go by the motto—

LARGE SALES AND SMALL PROFITS
or as some say
"No profits at all;"

That I'll leave with my customers to decide.

Fifth.—My facilities are such at this time for doing

LARGE BUSINESS,

that I can afford to sell at

Very Low Prices!

BOY'S CLOTHING.

I have lately added to my already extensive manufactory, rooms for the manufacture of Boy's Clothing, and shall keep a large supply of every variety and kind always on hand.

TO WHOLESALE DEALERS.

You will find the greatest variety of every style of fresh manufactured Clothing, adapted for Spring, to your different trades, and will be sold extremely low in large lots.

AT RETAIL,

One of the largest and best selected stocks of Fresh Spring and Summer Goods ever "Oak Hall," and will be sold at the following low prices:

THIN PANTS.

36,000 pair thin Pants, of every quality of goods at very low prices, say from 50 cents to $2,50 per pair.

VESTS.

,000 light Vests, a very pretty affair for Spring, 50 to 1,00
4,500 dark Valencia, 75 to 1,50
2,500 fine " dark and light, 1,50 to 250
2,700 Satin Vests, figured and plain, 2,00 to 3,00

DRESS AND FROCK COATS.

,100 super Dress Coats, all colors, green, blue, black, olive, &c. &c. from 4 to $15.
1,750 super Frock Coats, all colors, mulberry, brown, &c. &c. from 6 to $16.
All of the above cut in the latest style, and made up expressly for SPRING and SUMMER TRADE
500 Business Coats, at low prices, say from 2 to
2,900 Tweed Coats, water proof, from 2,75 to $5,0

PANTALOONS.

2,500 pairs fancy Spring patterns of Satinet Pants, 1,75 to 2,50
,000 Steel Mixed Pants, 1,62 to 2,00
22,200 " Sheep Gray " 1,75 to 2,00
,500 " Canada Gray " 1,75 to 2,00
600 " Black Cassimere " 3,00 to 4,00
900 " Lavender Cassimere " 3,00 to 4,00
2200 " super black " fancy stripe " 4,00 to 500
1500 " super blue Broadcloth and Cassimere " 3,50 to 4.50

THIN COATS.

2,500 thin Coats and Sacks, American Gingham, 75 to 1,00
5,000 " " " " " 125 to 1,75
4,800 " " " " " satin figure, 1,50 to 1.75
47,00 " " " " Webstercheck, 75 to 150
2750 " " " " London Plaids 1,25 to 175
000 " " " of Linen and other goods, 1,00 to 175

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

Rich display of Furnishing Goods, at the following low prices, viz:

50 dozen white Shirts, linen bosoms, collars, and wristbands....$0,75 to 1.25 each
100 " white shirts, plain..... 50 to 75 "
" fancy " 62½ to 87½ "
200 " well assorted..... 50 to 62½ "
25 " rich figured satin Scarfs } ....Low prices.
20 " " " " "
50 " " " " "
50 " spring pattern Cravats.... 12½ to 75 "
25 " rich silk " 50 to 1.00 "
50 " black Italian " 1.00 to 1.50 "
25 " rich figured satin " 75 to 1.25 "
50 " Stocks of every description, such as satin, bombasine, &c. &c. and made in the latest spring style, 1845..... 37½ to 1.50 "
1 " Brussels Carpet Bags and others..... 1.50 to 2.75 "
75 " Smoking Caps..... 12½ to 25 "
200 " Braces, of every description 12½ to 50 "
30 " best kid Gloves..... 50 to 1.00 "
25 " thread " ..... 25 to 50 "
30 " silk " ..... 50 to 75 "
200 " linen Bosoms, all descriptions. 25 to 75 "
300 " " Collars, latest patterns. 10 to 25 "
50 " Canes..... 19 to 1.00 "
25 " Umbrellas..... 50 to 1.50
50 " glazed silk Caps..... 1.00 to 1.25
100 " " " ..... 25 to 37½
100 silk pocket Handkerchiefs 25 to 75

And endless variety of fancy articles such as gold and fancy Studs, Hair brushes, Clothes do, Pocket Combs, Dressing do, Tooth Brushes, Cologne, Bosom Pins, fancy Soaps, silk Purses, Guard Chains, Pant. Straps, &c.

A liberal discount to the Trade

My Furnishing Goods are purchased from first hands at low prices, and will be sold at a small advance to the trade.

At my extensive Long Rooms,
OAK HALL BUILDING,
2, 34, 36, and 38 ANN STREET,
(Opposite MERCHANTS ROW, BOSTON.)
ae 26. tw w3

BOSTON
BOOT & SHOE STORE.

R. GOODWIN,
DEALER IN
BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS,
118 Main-street, Norwich,

RESPECTFULLY invites the attention of the Citizens of Norwich, and the public generally to his NEW and SPLENDID assortment of

Boots and Shoes,

just received from the manufacturers and other sources, where they had been bought at the lowest Cash prices, and will be sold at such rates as cannot fail to suit the most acute bargainer. My stock has been made from the best materials, and of superior workmanship. All articles not proving as recommended, will be made good. Customers can rely upon finding at my Store, every desirable article in the Boot and Shoe Line, and at LOWER prices than those that defy competition.

DON'T MISTAKE THE NUMBER
118 Main Street. 118
May 10 w27tw12—f

To Dry Good Merchants and the Public Generally
Umbrella Parasol, and Sun-Shade
MANUFACTORY.
Opposite the Merchants Hotel Norwich Conn.

THE advertiser respectfully begs leave to return his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage he has received for many years, and earnestly solicits a continuance of the same.

Having just purchased a rich assortment of materials for the manufacture of Parasols and Sun-Shades, for the coming spring entirely for cash. Merchants having silks suitable for the purpose, can have them made up in any style to better advantage and in a superior manner than sending them to New York. An assortment of umbrellas and parasols of different sizes and qualities, constantly on hand and the workmanship of all goods warranted and kept in repair one year.

Umbrellas and Parasols repaired or re-covered, in a few hours as usual.

ALBERT CHERRY.
Jan. 1st. 1845. 1f6.

Something New.

SPALDING & CO., are manufacturing under Letters Patent granted by the United States, an improved Friction match, to burn

Without Brimstone.

They now offer for sale, on very reasonable term
20,000 GROSS.
Neatly put up in Tin, Wood and Paper, in assorted packages and in lots to suit purchasers.

These Matches are highly improved of and recommended for family use by Physicians and Chemists, in consequence of the absence of Sulphur in their manufacture, the fumes of which are so disagreeable and deleterious to all, and particularly injurious to persons having weak lungs or delicate constitutions.

They are particularly recommended to the attention of shippers as they have frequently been taken on long voyages and exposed to the action of all climates without the slightest injury.

For sale by SPALDING & CO.
At wholesale and retail by R. W. MATHEWSON
Agents for the manufacturers
Jan. 23 1845.

BOSTON PIANO FORTES.

R. W. Roath having recently selected from the celebrated manufacture of Hallet, Davis & Co., some very superior Piano Fortes, with all these improvements, and will be sold at the lowest manufacturer's prices.
Jan. 23.

C. BRINCKERHOFF'S
HEALTH RESTORATIVE.

The Proprietor desires to express the fact, that his medicine is even capable of more than carrying out what he recommends it for. As for instance he has heretofore not recommended it as a perfect cure in all cases of Consumption, and other diseases of the Lungs, Liver and Throat, Coughs and Colds; but persons who use it being the best judges of its merits decide at once that it is the perfection of an effective medicinal preparation. Testimonials crowd in on the Proprietor, stating such rapid cures of the above diseases even when of the most aggravating character, that there is notwithstanding the natural inference that it exceeds in power, by the effect to its singularly happily vegetable combination, any of the mineral and dangerous nostrums devised by the hand of quackery. This medicine is Nature's grand specific in Lung complaints: it touches the seat of the disease, it proceeds at once to purify and detarge the lungs and chest of those humors and decayed parts which result from the action of disease, and when it has performed this part of its office, it commences to repair the ravages made in the vitals, and strengthens and increases the action in the vessels so that the part is renewed sufficiently to perform its wonted duties, and the cure is effected. The Consumptive should know that to them delays are fraught with danger, and even a day wasted in worse than useless tampering with their complaint, if devoted to the use of the Restorative, would be bringing them so much nearer to a cure. There is an abiding sense of comfort while under the mild and soothing yet effectual action of this remedy, which is a happiness indescribable by the patient; it is a feeling of so assured escape from death by an almost miraculous human intervention. The following certificate is from Dr. Chilton, the well known New York chemist.

"I have analyzed a bottle of medicine called 'C Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative;' and find that it does not contain Mercury, or any other metallic preparation, nor opium in any of its forms. It is composed of vegetable matter entirely."

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.

C. BRINCKERHOFF, Proprietor, N. Y
Horace Everett, U. S. Agent.
Principal Office, 96 Hudson street, New York
AGENTS.
SAMUEL TYLER 138 Main street, Norwich
WM. B. TYLER, 131 Water street. do.
Jason Safford, Willimantic; John A. Perkins, Windham; Tracy, Huntington & co. Yantic.
Sept. 1st. 1845. 1m41

HENRY S. COOK,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAVING procured various styles for
Boys' Clothes,
is now prepared to CUT and MAKE in a superior manner, every description of Clothes, for Boys from 2 to 15 years of age.
☞ FASHIONS received monthly.
Please Call at
15 SHETUCKET STREET. 15
☞ The strictest Punctuality will be an invariable Rule. ☜
☞ Wanted Immediately ☜
3 or 4 Girls to learn the tailoring business. To those that apply soon good encouragement will be given.
Aug 6 1w32 w31

THE STOVE,

A FIRE all, which combines every desirable quality for cooking in Summer and Winter, as well as for fuel, is

RIGGS' AIR-TIGHT
COOKING STOVE.

In addition to the conveniences found in other Stoves, this has a summer apartment for Cooking, which operates without sensible heating the body of the Stove, and consequently without the usual inconvenience of an overheated room in summer, and at a less expense for fuel, than would be required for a charcoal furnace; while for winter, the capacities of the Stove may be enlarged to any desirable extent, and thus adapted to the coldest weather.

The proprietor has devoted much time in endeavoring to make a Stove suited as well to the different seasons of the year, as the varied wants of the Kitchen—and from the rapid sales of this Stove, and the universal favor with which it has been received, it is confidently believed to possess important advantages over any other now before the public.

For sale by ROATH & POTTER
Norwich, Aug. 6, 1844. w27 tw32

FALL GOODS.
(COLD WEATHER IS COMING)
JUST RECEIVED
At 21 Shetucket St.

SHAWLS of fine styles and colors.
Cashmeres and De Laines of superior quality.
Dark Merrimack prints.
Turkey red prints for children.
Plaid do.
New style French Gingham.
The last lot of Summer Goods going,
York shilling prints for 10 cents,
Balzorines cheaper than ever.
Don't mistake the
ROUND BLACK SIGN.
Aug. 17 1f w39

J. HENRY PECK,
Fashionable
HAIR DRESSER,
No. 93 Main-st.
ONE DOOR EAST OF E. T. HUNTINGTON'S WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE,
Norwich Conn.
Jan. 16. 10

D. NISBRY.
G. R. & C. PARKHURST.
Office, 80 Main-Stret,
Norwich Ct.
Dec. 18, '44. 6

Wanted.

TWO Apprentices at the Black smith business. Enquire of the subscriber on Bath Street.
WILLIAM TUBBS.

Fall Ribbons, New Style, 1845.

JUST received at the CONNECTICUT BONNET STORE, a lot of New Fall RIBBONS, Fringed Edges, of elegant patterns, which the ladies are invited to call and see, at No. 17 Shetucket street.
Norwich, Aug. 29. w40tw50

A World of Love at Home.

BY J. T. BRYNTON.

The earth hath treasures fair and bright,
Deep buried in her caves,
And ocean hideth many a gem,
With his blue curling waves.
Yet not within her bosom dark,
Or 'neath the dashing foam,
Lies there a treasure equalling
A world of love at home.

True sterling happiness and joy
Are not with gold allied;
Nor can it yield a pleasure like
A merry fireside.
I envy not the man who dwells
In stately hall or dome,
If 'mid his splendor he hath not
A world of love at home.

The friends whom time hath proved sincere,
'Tis they alone can bring
A sure relief to hearts that droop
'Neath sorrow's heavy wing.
Though care and trouble may be mine,
As down life's path I roam,
Yet heed them not while still I have
A world of love at home.

Miscellany.

Three Scenes in a Lifetime.

BY THE AUTHORESS OF "THE GITANA."

It was evening—an autumn evening—just that delicious hour when the sun, bidding farewell unto the earth, casts over all things its golden hue, and sheds around a coloring and a calm that savour more of heaven than of a world of turmoil and of sin.

It was at this most holy hour that a young girl wandered slowly and sadly upon the lawn, attached to one of the prettiest vicarage houses in England. She paused at last beneath the shadow of a noble tree, whose wide spreading branches swept the earth around.

Shaking back the light brown curls from her fair face, she looked upwards to the cloudless sky; but quickly, as though its serenity and peace were too perfect a contemplation for a heart throbbing beneath the influence of an earthly care, the maiden bowed her head.

In her hand was a bunch of flowers, but their perfume and beauty had no power over her thoughts, and in apparent unconciousness of her work of destruction, she tore the delicate leaves apart and cast them from her, until the greens yard around was spangled with their varied hues.

What was her thought? Why had the setting sun no charms for her? Why were the blossoms she tended neglected and destroyed? Why did the large tears tremble in her dark blue eyes? Alas! she had awakened from a spell bound dream of happiness to a reality of sorrow. The shadow of disappointment and despair had fallen on her heart.

Mary Ellice was the eldest child and only daughter of the vicar of N———, who for many years had added to the somewhat scanty income derived from his church preferment, and been enabled to live in a style almost approaching to luxury, by superintending the education of the younger branches of noble families. Among the pupils there was one who for some years had been the darling of the vicar's wife and children, and the subject of much anxiety to the vicar. Ernest Graeme was the second son of a nobleman, who had no inclination to settle fee even his own indulgences or the prospects of his heir, for one who was considered by all as the scapegrace of his family. After, therefore, having spent five years under the care of Mr. Ellice, Ernest was appointed to a marching regiment ordered for Indian service, and to the vicar's daughter this news had come, fraught with the certainty of suffering. In all Ernest's wild frolics, and the trouble and punishment that followed them, Mary Ellice had ever been ready with her gentle voice and pleading smile to shield the handsome and daring offender from her father's anger. Once, when Mary had been ill and confined to the drawing-room sofa, Ernest had devoted every leisure moment to amuse the invalid, who had been so true and considerate a friend to him; and ever afterwards, when the good vicar would shake his head and say—"That boy's wilfulness will be the ruin of him: I ought to have been more severe,"—his wife would interpose with—"Ah! Mr. Ellice, remember how gentle and kind, how quiet and obedient he was when Mary was ill."

And Mary herself would turn her entreating eyes towards her father, until he would smile and confess that, with all his faults, Ernest Graeme was a noble youth.

And now he was to leave them—and Mary had stolen away from her mother's lamentations and the tears and sobs of her little brothers, as in noisy grief they clung around their favorite, to commune with her own heart, and trembling to read the secret written there. Yes, the vicar's daughter loved the young and high-born Ernest.

"Mary," whispered a voice so near that she started with a low cry, shrinking from his gaze as she never had shrunk before, for she feared lest he should learn the truth.

"Mary, dear," he said, "why did you come forth alone?—this is the last evening, Mary, we are to pass together." The girl struggled with emotion and strove to answer calmly, as she raised her eyes to that noble face that was bent towards her.

"So soon!" she said. "Do you depart to-morrow?"

"I must, Mary, go within this very hour. My father has sent for me and my horse is awaiting me."

Every ray of color fled from the fair cheeks of the grief stricken listener; the blood grew chill around her heart; the memory of that moment's bitter agony haunted her for years.

He clasped her cold hand in his.

"Do not look so sad, dearest Mary," he said; "in seven or eight years I shall return; you will never forget me, Mary; you will still smile upon me, when, at a future time, I shall lay my fame and riches at your feet. Why do you not answer me, my gentle Mary?"

Alas! alas! seven or eight years!—to that young heart it seemed a dreary waste—a terrible eternity. It is only in looking back we learn how rapid is the flight of time.

Wide seas must flow between them, while he would be exposed to innumerable perils; and years—long years—must pass ere they should meet again. It was, indeed, an apparently hopeless contemplation for that loving girl.

"It will soon pass," he said in answer to her thoughts. "Mary will you, not speak to me ere I depart?"

She strove in vain for utterance. He saw that sorrow had rendered her powerless, and that a protracted interview could but increase her great distress.

"God bless you! Mary," he muttered; and then with one fond hurried embrace turned away.—Mary watched him until he disappeared behind the vicarage house; listened for the last sound of his horse's retreating steps, and then bowing her head upon her hands, she wept long and bitterly.

Three years had passed, and in a small and somewhat scanty furnished chamber sat the vicar and his wife. Time had brought many changes. The living, which was held in trust for a minor, had been resigned; the pupils had become few; and when the pressure of circumstances obliged them to remove to a still smaller cottage in the village, they found themselves left with scarcely any means of support. At this juncture, an old nobleman, who had long admired Mary Ellice, came forward to their assistance, and tendered a living to the old man, asking in return his daughter's hand. Long intercourse with the world, and the pressure of poverty, cause, alas! an undue importance to be attached to wealth; and Mr. Ellice who fondly loved his gentle child, rejoiced not only over his own improved prospects, but at the certainty that she would henceforth be placed above the touch of want. And now having just communicated the good news to his wife, he sat awaiting her reply; but none came, for the mother's heart was divided between the fear for Mary's happiness and the necessity that something should be done to provide the comforts of life, for her young and gently-natured brothers.

"You do not speak," said Mr. Ellice, as he looked anxiously into her face. "I think, Mary you would rejoice. Surely, at this moment we should be deeply grateful for such unexpected aid."

"Mary," she answered—"oh! what will Mary say!"

"She will be too happy to save us all from ruin. Besides Mary will be a countess. Go and seek her, that she may know how much lies in her power."

The mother sighed, arose, and left the room and in a few moments returned with her fair daughter.

"Mary," said her father, as she entered, "I trust that our misfortunes are well nigh over.—Here is a letter I wish you to read, my child."

"It is from Ernest," she exclaimed—the faint color radiating over her delicate cheeks at mention of the cherished name.

Mrs. Ellice looked towards her husband, but he had turned away and in silence they awaited the result. In a few moments, the light fled from Mary's eyes, the color from her face, while her compressed lips showed the bitterness that was rending her woman's spirit; but slowly and firmly she read it to her father.—Then did she perceive his eager, anxious gaze and her mother's downcast eyes, and all the mingled fear and hope in which they awaited her decision. She remembered that her word would consign them to poverty, or raise them to wealth.

"My child," said her father, unable to endure the suspense, "Lord Livingstone is somewhat old for you; but you will be rich and I hope happy."

At that moment, one of her little brothers entered; it was young Graeme's godchild.

"Papa," he said, "Ernest is very hungry; may he not have his dinner? He cannot eat this," he continued, holding forth the scanty meal that had been provided for him.

Mary stooped and kissed the little fellow.—Her resolve was taken; and having sent him from the room, she advanced towards her father.

"Answer this for me," she said. "Thank him, father, and say that I—I—"

The words died upon her lips, and she sank insensible in his arms.

* * * * * * *

It was eight years since the departure of Ernest Graeme; and Mary, having humbly and earnestly fulfilled the duties that had devolved upon her, had been some time a widow; and if she was not deeply happy, she was at least calmly content—blessed with the remembrance of a life that had been hitherto devoted to those she loved—a life over which goodness and virtue had presided—unsullied by one evil feeling untouched by any of the darker passions.

Truly, she had suffered, but the bitter herb of sorrow had not been to her devoid of honey; she had suffered, but in her own pure and true heart she had found an antidote. The rich and youthful Dowager Countess was feted and flattered, followed and admired, but she never forgot the old vicarage, with its beloved inmates: she swerved not from the simple, unsuspecting innocence and truth of her good and affectionate heart.

It was a summer's evening, and the young countess, accompanied by one of her brothers, was the centre of attraction of a gay fête, held at one of those delightful villas that embellish the banks of our beautiful Thames. The day had been sultry, and the gay world had gladly gone from the dust and heat of the crowed city to hold their revels in this highly ornamented sylvan scene. But Mary, having played her part for awhile, turned from the courtly flattery, and the whispered words of love, and wandered forth to the river's side. The murmur of the merry voices grew indistinct—the rushing of the mighty river's hushed all other sounds—and having reached the termination of a sheltered path, with the moonbeams illumining its depths, until they seemed like myriad crystal palaces, lay the whole expanse of water—the river of rivers—the old, yet very young—the silver Thames. Not a breath of air raised a ripple on its surface: nought but the faint sound of the distant voices, and the murmur of the stream, as it hurried onwards, broke the deep silence that reigned around.

A step sounded near. Some one, then, like herself, had stolen from the gay scene to wander alone. The branches moved aside—a shadow trembled on the water; and then, in a low tone, a voice near whispered her name.

She turned; beside her, looking earnestly into her face, stood a tall figure, and once glance sufficed to tell that it was Ernest Graeme she beheld. The color went and came on Mary's cheek like summer lightning—the lapse of years was forgotton; one memory long dwelt upon in silence, but fondly cherished, woke in her heart. After their long separation, they had met once more.

He took both her hands in his, and pressed them to his lips; he started—raised his head—and the rays of the moon, distinct and clear, fell, rendering distinct as it glittered in the light, the magic circle—the wedding ring. He did not reproach her; he felt it could scarcely have been otherwise. Besides, the news of her marriage had reached him in India; but of her husband's death he knew not.

"Mary—Lady Livingstone," he said, "I could not resist the temptation to follow you hither; so many happy and once cherished hopes came back, as unobserved I watched you in the throng. I had once thought, once hoped—but no, such remembrances can be painful now. Yet, have you forgotten the evening that we parted?"

"No—oh! no," she gasped, and now, indeed, she felt the bitterness of the sacrifice she had made, for she had seen him upon whom his lips touched the fatal ring. She pressed her hand upon her heart—her heart beat painfully.

"Mary!—Mary!—what—what—Edward, where are you?"

Ernest dropped her hand, and the next moment her brother stood before them. A deep embarrassment fell upon all. Young Ellice (aside) thought Mary's paleness changed to rosy red, and Ernest Graeme's feelings, believing that he looked upon her husband, may be well imagined.

"My brother," said Lady Livingstone, after a moment's pause, "Edward, this is—you remember Ernest Graeme."

"Are you, indeed, Edward Ellice?" exclaimed the relieved Ernest, as he clasped the hand of his young friend, who welcomed him joyously; "I thought you must be Lord Livingstone."

"So he have I" said Edward, turning to his sister. "You told me, Mary, he had gone into Warwickshire with his bride."

"With his bride!" exclaimed Ernest. "I thought——"

"What?" replied Edward, with a smile—for he fancied that he read the thought.

"That this was Lady Livingstone," said Ernest, earnestly turning to the trembling Mary.

"And you thought aright," replied Edward, with another perplexing smile, while Mary stole away to hide her emotion.

"Mary is the dowager countess."

"Ah! yes—I see it all—there, don't denote me dear boy, I shall never overtake her."

"Stay; you must hear how Mary exercised her sweet feelings for our sake."

"Not another word my dear Edward; your sister's conduct needs no explanation to me. There—there—let me follow her;" and breaking from young Ellice's grasp, he sprang after the retreating sister.

"Mary—dearest Mary," he said as he stood once more beside her, "did I not say I would return to lay my fame and riches at your feet? Mary, will you accept the offering.

"Have you heard all?" she asked timidly.

"All that I desire to know—that you are free, never doubted that you were as good and beautiful; with perfect love, Mary, there should be perfect trust. Mary, you have not forgotten me—you—you"—the pained expression—she raised her eyes, murmured, "Ernest," and then she bowed her head upon her hand and wept—not in sorrow—not in bitterness now—but in the fullness of unexpected, of unbroken happiness.

From the New York Sun.

War in South America.

Argentine Republic attacked by the Allied Powers!—The U. States ship St. Louis, McKeever, of the China squadron, arrived at Norfolk on Monday, twenty-nine days and eighteen hours from Rio Janeiro, being a remarkably short passage. In addition to our regular correspondents, we are indebted to the *Patriot* and the *American* of Baltimore for advices to the 8th ulto. from Rio, and 20th July from Buenos Ayres.

Our worst fears are realized. The allied forces of the three monarchies—England, France and Brazil—have attacked the Argentine Republic! and a dismemberment of the Union is the only conditions upon which the forces will retire.

This is a wicked outrage. Mr. Brent, the American Charge d'Affaires to the Argentine Union, offered his mediation, but the English and French ministers refused to accept it, because not authorized. Gen Rosas, the Argentine President, had accepted it on behalf of his government. The Brazil and French Ministers retired, and the allied forts seized the Argentine squadron, raised the blockage of Montevideo, and ordered the legal governor of the State Gen. Oribe, and the Argentine forces to evacuate the Oriental State. The standard of rebellion has been raised in the interior of the Union, and Generals Paz and Lopez were at the head of an army to resist the movements of the allied forces. An army from Brazil was also expected to cross the frontier, and seize a portion of the Argentine Union. President Rosas has his hands full, but he will not see the great Republic fall without a struggle.

Riot in Montreal—Orangemen and Catholics—Troops called out.

The Rochester Democrat gives the following more full particulars of the late Orange riot at Montreal

MONTREAL, Sept. 8, 1845.

Rev. Mr. Burns, a Scotchman, usually holds service for the benefit of seamen on the quay every Sunday and sometimes preaches three or four times in the course of the day. He has several times been insulted and a week ago was pelted with stones, by the canallers, who came over in large squads until their numbers amounted to 2000, determined to put an end to his out door scenarios.

I learn the secret of it is, he is an Orangeman of some note, and has been imprudent in his remarks respecting Irishmen and Roman Catholics. This reached the Canallers, who are always ready to reach the city, provided there is any service wanted in the Shiftless.

A note was received from the executive of Mr. Burns stating that he should not preach again the coming Sunday, (the last.) This Mr. B. showed to the Mayor, who pursuaded him to leave the city on Saturday last.

In the meantime, it seems the Orangemen determined he should preach and issued the following notice, from the Orange Lodges:

"L. S. P. DOLBIN!

"SIR AND BROTHER! You are requested to attend Divine Service, to be held at the Wharf, on Sabbath next, at — o'clock, there and then to be prepared to defend your Religion against repeated attacks made by a band of low mean Canallers. By order of

THE CAPTAIN

☞ "It will be advisable to keep any weapons of defence you may have concealed, until the signal is given by the Captain."

The note was printed in red ink, and meant blood. The Mayor got possession of a copy, and had a strong police on the ground.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon, it is estimated that 10,000 persons were present, composed of both parties. But the preacher had left town, according to the Mayor's advice.

A row was got up between members of each party and a general melee took place. The Mayor finding the police unable to quell the belligerents, called in the military, who, in large numbers, appeared on the ground, with ball and cartridge. This had the desired effect and after a little skirmishing with fisticuffs several were arrested and gave bail yesterday to appear at court. On searching them one had a pistol concealed in the muzzle; several had long knives and sticks, and others had loaded canes.

An Amiroit Lady Thief.

A singular theft was recently committed, say a Paris paper, on one of the favorite walks of the *Champs Elysees*. A young lady, evidently belonged to the class called *lionnes*, having on a large and splendid white fringed shawl which floated over her shoulders, was among the crowd of *elegants*. In passing beside a gentleman promenader, the fringe of the shawl caught in the coat button-holes of the latter; the lady in attempting to extricate the fringe, kept up a stream of spicy conversation; at the same time the gentleman, a veritable lion, fascinated by the elegance of his fair interlocutor, was not sparing of flattering expressions. At length the shawl was liberated, and the parties separated. A few minutes after, the gentleman wished to consult a superb watch, which he carried in his vest pocket, to which was attached a gold chain set with rubies and other stones, when, oh surprise! all had disappeared with the elegant lady!

We understand that Mr. McLane's reception in England, public as well as private, has been most gratifying to him, and complimentary to our government and President; for, after all, in spite of our own democracy, the statesmen of England choose to regard our minister rather as an ambassador, representing the *person* of the sovereign. Mr. McLane's reception by the Queen herself, is said to have been most gracious, and accompanied with unusual expressions of respect for our government and chief magistrate. A letter from an intelligent Englishman says that American things are looking better, and the people are recovering from the senseless clamor which the fanaticism of politics had created in regard to American affairs.—*Union.*

ORIGINAL STAINED

From the Providence Gazette.

Visit to the Oregon.

BY JONATHAN.

Mr. Editor—Blowed if I wasn't struck all to a heap, tother day, when somebody down to the city told me Oregon was a steamboat.—I'd allers tho't 'twas a town, or a nation, or a big island, or something of that sort, till then; and when that chap as drives a cab sometimes, told me 'twas only a big steamboat, thinks I-to-myself, prehaps General Polk will git me to fight the Britishers for that ere concern, and prehaps he won't. Fight about a steamboat! Blazed if I ever hearn tell of such a thing.—But I hadn't seen the Oregon then, and taut accounts for my being a little backwardish.

Well, I said nothin' about it till two or three days, when mother says to me, says she, Jonathan, why don't you start off somewhere, like neighbor Smith's boys, and seek out your own fortin? Likely enough, says she, they're settled now, and comfortable, for you know 'tis more than a year since they started, and the last neighbor Smith heard of 'em they was within eighty miles of Oregon. I shouldn't wonder, says I, if they was settled by this time, for I've been full of steamboats settlin' where t'wasn't exactly good plantin' ground. I reckon likely enough they're settled pretty consid'rable, out in the sea, among the sharks and sea horses, and them sort of animals as traverse the mighty ocean. Why, Jonathan, says mother, what on airth do you mean? Are you crazy? Not a bit crazy, says I, mother—but I mean jest this—Oregon's a steamboat! A steamboat! says she, and she dropped her knittin-work flat on the floor; Oregon a steamboat! Why Jona han, says she, where did you git that? I got it, says I, on good authority; I can the man as drives the cab, and knows all about it. Oregon's a steamboat; and ten to one, them Smith boys, if they're livin', he'st found her yet, for steamboats don't lay still day nor night, when 'tis travellin' weather. And sposin they we found her, and got chances in her—most likely they'se biler men, and have to work a day and all night in a big oven, full of steam, besides bein pretty likely to git bust up by runnin the biler agint a snag, or something of that sort—says I.

I never s e any body so confoundedly overset as mother was, when she heard this. For a good while, she couldn't hardly believe I wasn't jokin; but I offered to take a bible oath of every word of it, or bring the cab man to prove it; and s finally she giv in. In about two minutes off she went to neighbor Smith's, and told old Smith every word about the Oregon, and how it was a steamboat, and the man as drives the Providence cab had seen it. Sich a rumpus as 'twas made, you never see in your born days.—Old Miss Smith denied every word of it, and s ev they parted, she threatened to sue mother for defamation of her character and the character of her boys, John and Zekiel, as had gone to seek their own fortin. The next day they went at it agin, and kept it up, off and on, till yesterday, when father came home from market; when what does he do but takes a newspaper out of his pocket, and opens it, and pints to a place where it said Oregon would be to Providence to day, and open to visitors! That settles the question, says I; but afore I got the words out of my mouth, mother was half way to Deacon Smith's, with the newspaper in her hand, kicking the dust behind her like all possess. Old Miss Smith was terribly provoked at first, but when she come to find Oregon was comin' here, and she would have a chance to see John and Zekiel, she owned twas the Lord's doin, and cried and took on awfully, asking mother's forgiveness more than twenty times, for h ving threatened to sue her, and praying fo strength to meet John and Zekiel, as had been gone more than a year.

Well, says I to father, after puttin' the hosses into the pastur, I shall go to Providence to-morrow th s'aure, for see Oregon I must and will. Father saw 'twasn't no use to oppose, and so this morning, after waterin' the milk, and fixin' up things a little, he and I got into the wagon, and off we come to Providence. When we got here, I left him to sell the milk, and tersips, and sich things, and scud for the steamboat. I went to the wharf where the steamboats stop, and looked all around, but I couldn't see any Oregon, or any thing else that looked like it. So I asked a man where it was, and he told me it had gone to Newport, and wouldn't be back in three or four hours. I felt a little bad at that; but thinks I, 'tain't no use cryin for spilt milk; so I spread my handkerchief on a plank, and sat down on it, and waited, it might be only three hours, but it turned a good deal nigher fifteen. By and by she come, just like a horse on the full gallop, only more steady like, and foamin' and kickin' the water like all creation. I shook like a shingle in the wind, when she got pretty near, for fear she would come smash against the wharf and break herself and the wharf too all into splinters; but jest before she come up, the wheels whirled tother way, and she swung round as easy and soft-like, as though she had an man natur.

I waited till she got her ropes out, and pulled spikes to the wharf, and then started to go to her; but a man said I must wait awhile, for they wanted to get things fixed before they could have company. So I strolled around and took dat her, outside, till I saw lots of men and women goin in, and then I walked up to the plank and asked the man as he stood on it and took hold of the ladies' arms, when they went in, what is to pay for seein Oregon inside. Nothin' says he walk right aboard sir. I thought I wouldn't be mean, and so I took a fourpence and offered it to him, but he larfed, and said he wouldn't take a cent. So in I went—and, kingdom come! sich a sight I never s e before! Red cushioned chair and crooked back settles, and ratan seat chairs, and marble tables, and china pitchers, and gold trimmings, and carpets and curtains of all colors and shapes, and bedrooms fixed off nicer than my front room I ever see before! Sich things! By thunder, thinks, I, no wonder Britishers wants to get her away from us, or go halves in her. Why, Mr. Editor, there wasn't never and can't never be nothing equal to Oregon. She's bigger than Noah's ark ever was—three stories high, and as long as six barns all in a row, with looking glasses as big as cow house door, a-ming all round her. I went all over her, up stairs and down stairs, and from one end to t'other, and such sight as I see I never expect to see agin this side of glory, nor there neither scarcely. I can't describe 'em—and no body cant, I'm satisfied.

But I couldn't find John Smith or Zekiel, anywhere. I hunted all over the boat and inquired of all the men, but they didn't seem to know certain anything about 'em. One man said he guessed John Smith was up stairs, but when I got there he wasn't to be found, and another man told me he guessed he was away down in the lower room; so down I went but I couldn't find him, and was glad enough to give it up, after hunting full two hours. I saw old Miss Smith, when I come away, settin on a log and cryin like a child, because she could'nt find the boys—for she had hunted all the afternoon. I told her likely enough they was there, but the Oregon was so big 'twasn't no use to hunt for 'em; and finally she said she expected that was the case, and we come off together.

Thats, Mr. Editor, that's all about my visit to Oregon. Perhaps you didn't see her, but if you did, it wont do no harm to print this in the Gazette, and let the folks know what Oregon is, and that 'tis worth fightin for. JONATHAN.

Cassius M. Clay has so far recovered as to be able to travel.

THE NEWS.

Norwich, Conn. Sept. 17, 1845.

State Elections.

VERMONT.—The election in this State took place on the 21 inst. The votes for Governor in 81 towns, and the members of the Legislature elected in 164 towns, have been heard from. In these 81 towns, Slade's (whig) majority over Kellogg (dem.) is but 1016. In the same towns last year Clay's majority over Polk was 2056, being a democratic gain of 1040. Clay's majority over all, in these towns, was 921; now Slade is less than a majority 2241. There is evidently, therefore, NO CHOICE OF GOVERNOR by the People. Also! what a falling off in whiggery there has been even in Vermont—the very stronghold of that party. The democrats have also gained 31 representatives from last year. The whigs will after all, however, it is supposed, have a small majority in the Legislature. But another such "victory" would see them up completely.

MAINE.—The election here occurred on the 7th, and is for Governor, members of the Legislature, and to supply vacancies in the Congressional delegation. Two counties only have been heard from—Cumberland and York, and these only partially. But the indications are favorable for another old fashioned democratic victory in Maine. Mr. Branson, the democratic candidate for Congress from York district, is said to be elected by a handsome majority—say 500 to 600. Gov. Anderson is undoubtedly elected.

1776!

This is said to be the majority for Aaron V. Brown, the democratic candidate for Governor of Tennessee. It is an honored number, and one dearly cherished by all true democrats. By the way, why has the Courier been so silent in regard to the result of the Tennessee election? Four years ago, it was exclaiming, "Have you heard the news from Tennessee—see—see!" and more latterly, declaring that Tennessee had repudiated James K. Polk! What does it think of the *present* aspect of affairs in that State?

LATER.

MAINE ELECTION.—According to the returns received, says the Boston Times, the vote has been generally small, but there is no doubt of the election of Anderson (dem.) for Governor, and that the democrats will have a majority in both branches of the Legislature. The democratic candidate for Congress in York district is also without doubt elected.

Elihu Spicer and Parson Sykes.

Fearing the effect of our full and candid statements exposing the falsenes of his several charges in relation to what he terms the "Mystic Affair," Sykes, it appears, according to his own confession, took the pains to go down to Noank on Wednesday for the purpose of getting the testimony of Spicer upon the subject. He says he was accompanied by another person, who read the articles which had appeared in the Courier, to Spicer, and in reply to a question as to whether their statements were true or false, Spicer declared they were "true—substantially true!"—"What further followed," adds the Parson, "it is unnecessary to state. We leave the publisher of the News to settle the matter in the best way he can with the Inspector of Mystic Port." Now we have no doubt that "what further followed" was an unsuccessful effort to induce Spicer to make affidavit to the truth of the charges contained in the Courier—else why did not Sykes obtain Spicer's certificate to the truth of his statements? Why were not the specifications made out, and Spicer's signature attached to them under oath? This, every body knows, would have been done, if Spicer could have been induced to perjure himself, or had dared to support charges which he knew to be utterly false and groundless. But we are left "to settle the matter in the best way we can with the Inspector of Mystic Port." We shall do that thing, and that forthwith; the Parson may rest assured of that. We shall either obtain from Spicer a written acknowledgment that he *never made the statements which Sykes says he made, or* (if he made them, (which we very much doubt,) that they are "FALSE—SUBSTANTIALLY FALSE!"—we say we shall either do this, or institute a prosecution against Spicer for libel; *for he is* a man of some responsibility, whereas in bringing *Sykes* to a legal account, it would, to use a very vulgar phrase, be like "suing a beggar and catching a ——" very vile species of vermin.

As it aware of the awkwardness of his position in connection with this business, the Parson already begins to exculpate himself, by saying, "We do not, nor have we pretended to know any thing about the matter *personally*"; "In whatever we have heretofore stated, we have given our authority *without undertaking certainly to decide whether it was true or false*," &c. A beautiful crawl-off is this, when it is borne in mind with what an air of positiveness and fiendish chuckling these slanderous stories were published, and enlarged and commented upon by the hypocritical and malicious scoundrel. We shall soon see upon whom the infamy of these Mystic lies is to rest, and unless we very much mistake, we shall succeed in procuring such evidence as will stamp still deeper upon the front of this vicious, fallen priest, the long-worn marks of *knave* and *liar*.

As regards a certain "political Doctor," to whom allusion is made, we have only to say to him that in preserving silence, at least as regards the editor of this paper, he will best evince his discretion. A twisk to a blind horse is as good as a kick.

Massachusetts Democratic State Convention.

This body assembled at Springfield on Wednesday last, for the purpose of nominating candidates for State Officers. The attendance of delegates was large, and a great number of the democracy were present from different portions of the State to witness the proceedings. The Convention was called to order by Col. Charles G. Greene, of Boston, Chairman of the State Central Committee, and presided over by the Hon. Henry Crocker, of Barnstable. At 12 o'clock the Convention proceeded to ballot for Governor. The whole number of votes was 514—of which Hon. Isaac Davis received 169, Col. Charles G. Greene 160, Hon. Frederick Robinson 95, and the rest scattering. Col. Greene then took the floor and after returning thanks for the honor conferred upon him, declined in the most positive manner to be considered a candidate for the office of Governor. On the second ballot, the Hon. ISAAC DAVIS received a majority of the votes and was subsequently unanimously selected as the candidate for Governor. HENRY W. BISHOP, Esq. of Lenox, was then chosen as the candidate for the office of Lieut. Governor, and both nominations were received with three hearty cheers.

After the passage of sundry able resolutions, and the transaction of other necessary business, the Convention adjourned.

The Superior Court, Waite, Judge, commenced its September term in New London on Tuesday, the 9th.

Later from Mexico.

The contest for the Presidency has resulted in the election of Gen. Herrera, and a new cabinet has been formed throughout. But yet the talk of hostilities was kept up so loudly as every not of an open declaration of war against the United States, but of sanguinary inroads upon Texas. To this end, a large body of troops were to enter Texas from the north, while Gen. Arista, with his forces, was to proceed boldly and directly to attack Gen. Taylor in his encampment at Corpus Christi. The valiant Mexican General has accordingly issued a very bombastic address to his "army," in which he assures them they have only to fight, to be victorious.

A still later statement headed "Important!" is received in the shape of a correspondence from Pensacola:

(PENSACOLA, Aug. 31, 1845.

"The Saratoga has just come in from Vera Cruz in 13 days, with intelligence that Mexico has marched an army into Texas, and her Congress has authorized a loan of 15 millions of dollars. The Montezuma is well armed, and transporting troops.

"The above will, no doubt, be considered a Declaration of War, by the U. States.

"We are all up in excitement—don't know what more we shall make."

So much for Mexican rumors. On the other hand, we refer our readers to the official statement published in another column, in regard to the condition of our troops in Texas. It will be seen that every thing is in a state of readiness to repel invasion and maintain the honor of the country in case of attack.

Mysterious Disappearance of John B. Gough.

It is supposed that this well known advocate of Temperance, has been murdered or abducted. We were in New York last week, and witnessed large placards posted in various parts of the city, announcing the fact of his disappearance and calling for information respecting him. It appears, according to a statement in the Express, that he arrived in New York on Friday morning the 5th inst., in the boat from New Haven and stopped at the Croton Hotel. After he he dressed and went out and went to the store of Messrs. Saxon & Miles, since which he has not been seen or heard of. He was dressed in a black dress coat and pants, black satin vest, black hat (Le Gey maker, Boston) boots newly footed.—From the appearance of his baggage it was his intention to return soon, but his friends fear that some accident or foul play has befallen him.

Col. Richard M. Johnson.

This scarred veteran and true patriot, in a late letter to the President, utters the following among other manly and noble sentiments. The old soldier expresses his readiness and willingness to enter the field once more, should the honor and necessity of his country demand it, at the head of such a body of Kentucky volunteers as he is confident the emergency would call forth.

"If war is declared against us by Mexico, in total disregard of truth, of justice, of friendship, and the laws of nations, I now tender my services to you, in behalf of my country, whom you represent, to your credit and honor. I do not wish to enter the regular army. I do not wish to engage for and during the war, embarrassed as I am in my private fortunes; nor do I wish to leave my retirement and the management of my private affairs, so long as it may be our policy to defend our soil alone from the foreign invader. These duties can be discharged without my aid, with ease, and without difficulty; but if you should feel it your duty to pursue the policy of carrying the war into the enemy's country, to plant our banner at Santa Fe, Vera Cruz, Mexico, and California, and give liberty and stability to free government, where disorder and anarchy now predominate, where no kindred spirit of freedom can animate those high officers who represent an oppressed people, and who may have precipitated them into a war, to preserve the power which they seem precariously to hold;— when that time shall arrive, and that policy shall be determined on then I am ready to raise a corps of Kentucky volunteers, of any number from one to five thousand men, to serve twelve months from the commencement of marching orders, after organization, with a promise to re-engage after the expiration of the year, if the honor and situation of the country should require it—men who will make no other promise than this: they will do their duty as citizen soldiers; and what God has allotted for man to do for his country, they will *try* to do; and if I am again spared to meet the enemies of my country in battle, in a war on our part so just and forced upon us by ignorance, ambition, foreign influence, and selfishness, I will try to see the duties of the citizen soldier handsomely, bravely, and gallantly performed, to the honor of the corps, and to the benefit of our country."

THE "OREGON."—This is the name of a new steamer built to run on the North River. She made, however, an experimental trip through the Sound, to Providence, on Wednesday night last, having on board 800 persons, invited guests and passengers. A gentleman connected with the Daily Mail office, Boston, who was a passenger on board, in giving a description of the trip, says she passed all the other boats (even our own Clio,) before leaving Hurl Gate, with the greatest ease, and made the passage to Providence, round Point Judith, 210 miles, in 10 hours and 35 minutes, being one hour and 25 minutes quicker than it was ever before made by any boat.

The dimensions of the Oregon are enormous; she is said to be 330 feet long, and 35 feet beam. The internal arrangements, furniture decorations, &c., are in a style of magnificence bordering on extravagance, and the supper table, on Wednesday night, is said to have presented a scene of enchantment which is never exceeded at any of the most brilliant festivities at our first class hotels.

The arrival of this splendid steamer seems to have created a great sensation at Providence, and in another column may be found an amusing account of a visit by "Jonathan", describing the wonders that he saw on board.

DEATH OF JUDGE STORY.—The Boston Times of Thursday brings the intelligence of the death of this distinguished jurist. He expired at his residence in Cambridge on Wednesday, between one and two o'clock, from the complaint under which he has been suffering for several days past, in the 65th year of his age.

DEATH OF JUDGE STORY.—As a mark of respect for the memory of Judge Story, lately deceased, a meeting of the members of the Suffolk bar was held in Boston on Friday last, at which the Hon. Lemuel Shaw, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, presided. A brief but impressive eulogy upon the deceased was delivered by the Hon. Daniel Webster, followed by some remarks from Judge Davis, and the adoption of resolutions expressive of respect for the departed and sympathy with his bereaved family. Mr. Webster was also appointed to pronounce a discourse on the life and judicial character of Judge Story, on some future occasion.

☞ Ex-President Van Buren has been sojourning in Boston during the past week. On Saturday, says the Times, he paid a visit to the Collector of that Port.

Arrival of the Great Western.

Four days later from England.

We learn from the N. Y. Tree Sun of Wednesday, that the Great Western, R. B. Mathews, commander, for which every body had been anxiously on the *qui vive* since Sunday morning, arrived off Sandy Hook last evening at 6 o'clock. She left Liverpool on the 23d ult., at 8 o'clock P. M., and has consequently been 17 days and 8 hours on the passage, from dock to dock. Her long passage was occasioned by constant and heavy western gales.

The Great Western brought the large number of 145 passengers, (with not a spare berth,) and also a full cargo.

The weather had been very unfavorable in England, and had had a serious effect upon the cotton market and trade generally.

The continental news is of most interest.

The Queen's progress in Germany, the magnificence of the musical and other entertainments given in her honor, and the details of her daily routine of splendid enjoyment, are recorded in the London papers with great prolixity. The accounts mention an act of independence of spirit on the part of the great pianist, Liszt, who, annoyed by the conversation of the great people about him, while he was playing a fantasia, stopped the instrument and did not conclude the piece. A music-master thus giving the crowned heads of Europe a lesson in politeness, is worthy of all praise, and deserves memorable mention for its novelty and spirit.

The Overland Mail arrived on the 21st, bringing accounts that the cholera was sweeping over Western India, and burying victims in their last account. At Lahore the mortality was dreadful—bordering on 30,000! From China there is nothing new.

John B. Gough found.

This gentleman, whose mysterious disappearance was noticed in our last, and in regard to whom so much apprehension was felt by his friends, was found, it appears, last Friday morning, in a house in Walker street, in a state of partial delirium, insanity, insensibility, or something else, and conveyed to his friends in Brooklyn. How he came there, remains as yet a mystery—as also the cause of his delirium, whether it was produced by a relapse to strong drink, or by drugs insidiously administered by designing men. In support of the latter presumption, it is stated that when Mr. Gough left the Hotel, (as previously narrated,) he fell in with a friend, who invited him to drink a glass of soda water—which he did, and that from that time he has no recollection of anything, until he was found. This is rather an improbable story, but still it may be true. With others, however, the belief is strong that Gough in an unguarded moment was led to partake of the inebriating cup, and so fell from grace. We shall probably have more evidence in relation to the matter soon, as it is said his friends intend sifting it to the bottom. Meantime we publish the following from the N. Y. Express:

THE CASE OF MR. GOUGH, THE TEMPERANCE LECTURER.—The singular disappearance, says the New York Evening Express, and so singular re-appearance of this distinguished and eloquent temperance lecturer, creates more and more of a sensation. Mr. H. states to us, that Camp & Wilkes found him in the garret of a house of ill-fame, in an alley, up in Walker street, between Bowery and Centre.

Upon inquiry, we learn that on Saturday night (not Friday night) Mr. Gough was at the Croton Hotel, at 9 1-2 o'clock, P. M., and was to occupy room 68. He did not, however, occupy the room that night, and was not particularly seen after 9 1-2 o'clock, when he went out, as is believed, with some other person. He was then apparently in his right mind, and unquestionably sober. We have no further account of him until found by Camp & Wilkes at this house of ill-fame near Walker street, although he is reported to have been seen in Centre street, after drinking the soda with a woman of doubtful fame.

Mr. Gough himself is yet in so excited and so nervous a state that he is not able to give any lucid account of himself. The person with whom he drank the soda water, the last he recollects of himself, is named Williamson. Where the soda shop is we are not informed.

The point which his friends make, is that he was drugged, and thus deprived of his senses—and that, therefore, he is not responsible for any of his subsequent conduct, which, of course, they do not attempt to justify. They believe, from the information they have, that there has been a conspiracy to injure the cause of temperance, and that Mr. Gough was selected as the victim. Whatever may be the result of the investigations we shall probably have, no right minded person will say that the principle of temperance is in any degree to be weakened, even if one of the most distinguished of its advocates has thus fallen from its rules,—for such a fall would only show the greater necessity of standing by the cause.

The police have taken no steps in the matter, and therefore, we have no examination of the woman in the house where he was found. There were three women, we understand, one about 40 years of age, and another, a young woman with a child. Mr. Williamson, with whom Mr. Gough was drinking soda water, has not been found. We can never get at the whole truth, unless the police examine, under oath all the parties connected with this mysterious affair.

AN ANTEDELUVIAN REMINISCENCE.—Incledon's love of profane jokes was notorious; from his early education (as a cathedral boy,) he derived an extensive acquaintance with the Scriptures, and his questions were the ebullitions of a heedless, not a hostile nature. He was conversing once with a Scotch gentleman who traced his ancestors back to a period anterior to the christian era. "By the holy Paul," said Charles, you'll tell me next that your cursed ancestors were in the Ark with Noah!" "I've no process o' evidence o' the fact" replied the Scotchman; "but I've a shrewd conjecture that they were." Incledon, who was never at a loss, replied, "They were in the Ark with Noah, were they! Now, sir, to show you the immense superiority of my family, at that time, by Jupiter, *they had a boat of their own!*"

☞ We notice that the provision of the new post-office law, in relation to advertising the list of letters remaining in the office, is pretty generally disregarded by the Postmasters. In Albany, the examination of testimony on the subject gave the list to the *Evening Journal*, but after one publication it was restored to the Argus. In Rochester, it was given to the Democrat, but now the Advertiser has it. In Detroit, it is continued with the Free Press, with a much smaller circulation in the place where it is published, than its cotemporaries.—*Buffalo Pilot.*

But we do not hear of the editors of the Journal, the Democrat, &c. making fools of themselves, like the Parson, of the Norwich Courier, because they have lost a few dollars' worth of printing. If the Postmaster would only make Sykes a present of 25 dollars, (about half the amount of the letter advertising,) we have no doubt the fellow would be perfectly satisfied. At any rate, we should regard it dangerous to make the *offer*, if we were in the Postmaster's place, unless we intended to be serious.

☞ Mr. Bryant, editor of the Evening Post, has gone to Italy.

MY UNCLE HOBBS AND I; or, *Shadow of Life with a free Broad-Axe*, by PASCAL JONES. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

This is a pleasantly written volume, containing an account of the perigrinations and adventures of Mr Jones, who after graduating at Yale, took it into his head to turn peddler. It would be well perhaps, if his example were more extensively followed, and if, instead of taking to the law, or the desk, (places nature never designed them for,) more of our "wise collegians" would "see themselves as others see them," and follow some useful mechanical employment, or even adopt peddling for a livelihood. Lack of brains does not, however, seem to have been the cause of this change in the pursuits of our hero, but a desire to see the world and study "human nater." And what better mode to accomplish this object, than to turn peddler? Our hero appears to have asked himself the same question, and having made his selection of a "profession," to have gone into it with all the energy and shrewdness of a regular Yankee—for he it known that the hailing place of Mr. Jones, was none other than "the olm shaded village of Digbury in Connecticut." Like our friend "John Smith," Mr. Pascal Jones becomes enamored of several (but we believe not quite as many as sisters) very beautiful damsels, one of whom (Ellen), a niece of "my Uncle Hobbs," he finally marries. The reader will find considerable in these pages that will amuse him. The volume may be found at the book store of Mr. Thomas Robinson.

AN AFFECTING CELEBRATION.—The Springfield Republican, of the 25th ult., has an interesting account of a religious and social festival, which took place in the town of Granville, in Washington County, State of New York, on last Wednesday week, commemorative of the life and labors of the venerable and reverend Dr Cooley, who that day completed the fiftieth year of his ministry as Pastor of the Congregational Church in East Granville, and whose own age is verging towards fourscore years. The occasion was kept as a jubilee in the town, many persons being present from different parts of the country, and from the neighboring villages, to participate in the hallowed celebration.

A young bridegroom has instituted a suit for libel against the editor of the Sullivan, (N. Y.) Whig, because, to the announcement of his marriage was attached a piece of poetry, wishing him all sorts of "connubial blisses." For his he seeks a remedy at law, and lays his damages at considerable amount.

A country paper, in speaking of a blind woodmanger, says, 'Although he can't see, he can saw."

THE U. S. TREASURY.—An official statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, shows that the whole amount remaining subject to his draft in the various banks now holding public deposites, and at the Mint, on the 29th of August, was $7,713,186.

☞ The New London Advocate states that the entire whaling fleet of that port are again almost from home. Twenty-seven ships and barks and two schooners have been fitted out there the present season. Of these, six ships and both the schooners were newly purchased. Whole amount of tonnage of vessels fitted out this season, 10,785.

FIRES IN PHILADELPHIA.—Two fires broke out in Philadelphia, on Sunday morning last, about 1 o'clk., in Broad street, and in the rear of Second above Arch, destroying property estimated at $300,000. But the most serious part of the business, was the loss of life and limb by several active members of the fire department.

DOWNFALL OF THE CROWN.—The London papers say that when the Queen appeared in the House of Lords to read her speech at the prorogation, the Duke of Argyle, whose office it is to bear the crown, on a cushion, stumbled, when approaching the throne, and let the crown fall. Several of the jewels were displaced from their setting by the shock, and lay scattered on the floor. Tradition says that one of the largest jewels fell from the crown at the coronation of George the Third; and the incident was looked upon with superstitious dread as an evil omen. It was supposed to portend the loss of the North American colonies; but it is very probable that the tale of the omen was manufactured after the fulfilment of the supposed augury.

NO FIGHTING YET.—By the arrival of the Alabama at New Orleans from Aransas Bay, the Picayune of the 31st August, receives later intelligence from Texas. There had as yet been no fighting, nor was there any immediate prospect of such an event. The Mexican troops, under Gen. Arista, were stationed at Metamoras, numbering about 2,000: and our own troops, under Gen. Taylor, were at Corpus Christi, numbering about the same. This is the sum and substance of the news.

GEN. JACKSON'S COAT.—The coat worn by Gen. Jackson at the battle of New Orleans, has been presented to the National Institute by Gen. Thomas H. Bradley, in behalf of a portion of the citizens of Tennessee, with a request, that it have a place by the side of the one worn by the father of our common country—General George Washington.

LOVE VS. RELIGION.—The following anecdote is related in a foreign journal. A medical student of Berlin lately fell deeply in love with the daughter of the lady at whose house he lodged; his passion was warmly returned, and the lovers swore eternal fidelity and entered into a promise to marry. But there was an insurmountable obstacle to their union, in the fact of the lady being a protestant Christian, and the gentleman a Jew; and both professed themselves no less attached to their respective faith than to each other. Business called the youth to Breslau; and when he had been there a few days, he received a letter from his mistress couched in the following terms:—

"*My dear friend*,—The difficulties which have so long stood in the way of our marriage have at length been put an end to, and by the intervention of your good angel,—as you have so often called your faithful Minna,—who yesterday became a Jewess."

Scarcely had this letter been despatched, when the writer received one from her lover, dated Breslau, and to the following effect:—

"*My dear Minna*,—The obstacle which presented itself to our union, in the unfortunate difference in our religious faiths, no longer exists, and I shall hasten to complete our mutual felicity; I yesterday became a Christian."

How the lovers contrived to get over this new dilemma is not recorded.

☞ The Rev. James Mackay, formerly connected with the New World, and more recently one of the editors of the True Sun, has accepted an unanimous call from the vestry of St. James, Westville, in this State, to the Rectorship of that parish.

LIBERTY CONVENTION.—The Liberty party hold a State Convention at Hartford on the 18th of October, for the purpose of nominating candidates for State Officers. There is also to be a general convention of the party at Boston, on the 1st of October.

CITY NEWS.

Special Town Meeting.

In accordance with the published call, a meeting of the legal voters of the town was held at the Town Hall, on Saturday afternoon last, for the purpose of "determining the number and prescribing the mode" in which town officers shall be voted for at subsequent meetings, and to do any other business which might properly come before said meeting.

The following were the votes passed:

Voted, That at all subsequent meetings for the choice of Town officers, this town will choose the number of three selectmen, three for a board of relief, and three assessors, by ballot to be written or printed, and will also choose in the same mode the town clerk, town treasurer, and the first constable and collector. The treasurer and board of relief shall be first chosen with the names all on one ballot, designating three for treasurer, and three for a board of relief. The votes for selectmen, town clerk, town treasurer, and first constable and collector, shall be one ballot, designating three opposed for selectmen, one for town clerk, one for treasurer, and one for first constable and collector. And should there be, at any time, a vacancy, by resignation, or other cause, requiring one or more of said officers less than the whole number to be chosen, the same mode of voting shall be observed—giving the name or names of those designated for treasurer or board of relief on one ballot, and the name or names of those designated for selectmen, town clerk, town treasurer, or first constable and collector, on one ballot. All other town officers shall be chosen as heretofore by nomination, unless otherwise provided for by law.

Voted, That the subject respecting the widening of the sidewalk in front of I. Ward's store, on the west end of the Wharf Bridge, be referred to the Selectmen.

Voted, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the propriety and expediency of procuring a lot for the purpose of erecting a fire-proof building for the safe keeping of the town records—to ascertain the cost of such lot and building, and report to the town at a future meeting.

Thomas Robinson, Wm. A. Buckingham, and John Breed, Esqrs. were appointed that committee.

Meeting adjourned *sine die*.

☞ Dr. R. F. BARNUM, of this city, has been elected lecturer on Midwifery and Diseases of Women in the Medical Department of Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.

FIRE!—A fire broke out in the house in Union st, owned by Mr. C. H. Woodward, at about half-past 10 on Monday night. When discovered, it had made such progress that the building must have inevitably been enveloped in flames in a few minutes, and the lives of the occupants, who were asleep, jeopardized, by having the means of retreat cut off. That the fire was the work of an incendiary, circumstances go strongly to prove; and we understand that suspicion having fallen upon a certain individual, an investigation was to be made. The fire was communicated in the basement, under the cellar stairs, and when arrested, had burnt through the first floor and was fast making its way up, creeping in the course the stairs leading to the upper chambers. Matches, paper, &c. were found near the spot where the fire is supposed to have originated. The door to the basement was unlocked, and thus no easy entrance could be effected.

A modern Playbook.

☞ A very curious story is being reported about town, in which the name of a certain amiable young lady of musical talent is mentioned as having suffered severely from the rapacity of a certain smooth faced, small-sealed chap, who, we regret to say, is a member of a church, and has figured therein (and for aught we know, does now) as committee-man. If we mistake not, this man is of the tribe who have had much to say about our taking "black mail," and whose moral feelings have been greatly shocked at divers times by the course of the News. If we can obtain the authentic particulars of this infamous transaction, we shall show the scoundrel up as he deserves. The story, we understand, creates quite a sensation among the "upper ten thousand," where it is current and generally believed. The young lady has left town, under circumstances of great deprivation.

☞ We have received a letter from Miss M. E. Wentworth, which we publish below, requesting to be exonerated from the suspicion of being the author of a certain communication published a week or two ago in the Courier, and dated "Westerly, R. I." It gives us much pleasure to learn that she was not the author of the piece, and that we were mistaken in our supposition. We were perhaps somewhat too hasty in what we said; at the same time the grounds of our presumption (which, by the way, she shall learn by letter,) were such as to induce us to take the notice we did of the article. We gladly insert the entire letter, and trust that this foolish mistake will not have the effect to disturb the friendship and good understanding which have existed in past times and to which she flatteringly makes allusion.

BROOKLYN POINT, Sept. 13th, 1845.

W. PAULDING, Esq.—Sir: A friend has just pointed me to a slip in the News of Wednesday last, entitled "Candor," which I had overlooked, in the multiplicity of other reading matter which fills your sheet. I have stronger reason to suspect that you have applied the "certain ambitious young Miss" to myself, than you have to say or think that I am the author of the communication in the Courier, of which, as I have not positively seen a copy of the Courier since the Consecration of the Cemetery, I have no positive knowledge. Moreover, I have never written but one communication for the Courier, and that years ago, which I presume would have been received as "aimless and unreasonable," had it have been published. Whether my communications have been useful or entertaining, the readers of them are the best judges; I should have little opinion of myself to say that they had been "aimless and unreasonable" at all times. But I have before me a list of pieces which several years ago were published in the News, with, if I am not greatly mistaken, your approbation. Every piece, with the exception of an Obituary, that I have ever written for the News, has been published, and I recall their titles, viz: "Spring," "Common Schools," "A Sketch," and "Death of a Child." I am ignorant of the title, the nature, and the character of the offence of the communication in the Courier. As my residence for nearly a year has been at Stonington Point, as I always write in connection with my signature, as I never see the Courier, and as I have never manifested the least ill will to the News—as I have always regarded you as a friend to truth and myself—I think you must acknowledge that you have this time "waked up the wrong passenger," and give me a receipt in full from all the profits, honors and emoluments of the author of the "silly vagaries." I am persuaded that you will do me the justice to give as wide a circulation to this refutation as you have to the charge; and that I care a fig for being called a simpleton, but that I have enough folly of my own to answer for, without taking the responsibilities of any body else.

Yours truly, M. E. WENTWORTH.

ORIGINAL STAINED

From the Union of the 6th inst.

From the Army of Observation.

[OFFICIAL.]

Despatches from General Taylor, as late as the 26th of August, have reached the War Department by express. The troops ordered to Texas, to compose the "army of occupation," are rapidly arriving, together with an ample supply of the munitions of war. Colonel Twiggs's regiment of dragoons were at San Patricio on the 25th, in excellent condition, having well sustained their long march, and finding, through the whole route, a plentiful supply of water, provisions, and forage. The horses are in a fine condition, and fit for immediate active service, should there be occasion to put them to it. This regiment was expected to be at Corpus Christi on the 27th. General Taylor has, at no time since his arrival at Aransas bay, felt any solicitude for the safety of his command, or the necessity of calling the auxiliary force, even from Texas. The two valiant companies of artillery, which, with such promptness and patriotic spirit, volunteered to go to Texas from New Orleans, under the belief that their country stood in need of their services, have arrived at General Taylor's camp. As there has not been, and probably will not be, any emergency requiring them, they will not, probably, be long detained from their homes. It is the general's intention to discharge them as soon as a few more of the regular artillery, now on the way to Texas, shall have arrived—unless things on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande shall assume a more threatening aspect.

The most reliable accounts represent that there were, near the middle of August, only about five hundred regular Mexican troops at Mammoras; and that Gen. Arista was to leave Monterey on the 4th of that month for the former place—a distance of three hundred miles—with fifteen hundred more troops, five hundred of them cavalry; but there was no news of his arrival at Matamoras. It is not known or believed that there are regular Mexican troops of any other point on the Rio Grande. It was probably the original intention to employ these troops in carrying out the threat of Mexico to take possession of Texas; *but the presence of the United States army, and the preparations in Texas to meet and repel their advance*, have caused this design to be abandoned *for the present, at least*. The regular troops of the United States now in Texas, and those on the way there, are deemed sufficient to keep in check the Mexican forces assembled, or likely to be assembled, on the Rio Grande. Gen. Taylor's attention has not been exclusively confined to the Mexicans. He has had an eye to the Comanches, and taken measures to guard the country from their incursions.

The accounts of the climate at Corpus Christi are very favorable. Generally speaking, the troops are in fine health—better, it is supposed, than they would have been at the posts from which most of them were removed.

Town Meetings.

As many of the towns elect their officers on the first Monday of October, it is time for our democratic friends to begin to make their arrangements for another brush with the enemy before he goes into "winter quarters." Securing capable and firm Selectmen, is "half the battle" for the spring struggle; and wherever the whigs are suffered to get entire control of the Board, through the inactivity of our friends, they will be made to suffer at the next election, in a corresponding degree. It is well known that the whig leaders care for the control of town matters, only as it enables them to exercise a controlling influence in the making of voters, and management of elections—for, as a general thing, they are not half so economical in such matters as are the democrats. It is only to have the making and updating (by their Registry List) of voters, that they are induced to make strenuous efforts to carry the fall elections. If such are the motives of whigs, a corresponding degree of activity should animate democrats, in preventing the success of such a scheme. We hope, therefore, that the democratic Town Committees will commence their organization without delay, and contest every inch of ground with their opponents.—*N. H. Register.*

☞ A Fort is in progress of erection at Rouse's Point, on island in Lake Champlain, of which the United States came in possession by the Ashburton treaty. The work was commenced last year under the direction of Capt. Brewerton. The ground being solid, spiles have been driven to a depth in the earth, on which timbers are laid; then a thick floor and after that the bone-work. The Plattsburg (N. Y.) Republican says that the foundation requiring great care and skill, admits of but slow progress. The fort, when completed, will be 40 or 50 feet high; and as it is situated within a few rods of the channel of the lake, (which is here but 60 rods wide) will be able to destroy anything afloat which may attempt to pass it. There are now upwards of a hundred men employed by the day, and they are constantly increasing.—Lieut. Hagner has assumed the superintendence of the work.

Excuse for your Dame!—The Cincinnati Atlas relates the following fish incident:—

"We have a friend—a Bachelor friend—very fond of the society of the ladies, but extremely modest and diffident withal. A few evenings since he went to make a call upon an acquaintance who had recently taken to himself a wife, young and beautiful, and, as a matter of course, overflowing with affection to her husband. Now this lovely wife of a week, like all other young wives, could hardly endure the brief absence of her husband for the dismissage of his business, and always on his return met him upon the threshold and smothered him with kisses. It so happened, when our friend called, that the husband was absent, but was momentarily expected by the fond and anxious wife. She heard his foot fall upon the step, and supposing it to be her husband, rushed forth to meet him; and he had scarcely held his head upon the door-post, before the door flew open, and his neck was encircled by a pair of white arms, and burning kisses fell thick and fast upon his lips and cheeks—while a full and throbbing breast was strained to his! Here was a trying situation for a diffident man; and our friend came near fainting on the spot: but fortunately the lady discovered her mistake in season to prevent such a melancholy event, and he escaped from the house, more dead than alive. The last we saw of him he was leaning against a tree, fanning himself with his handkerchief, in order to recover strength to resume his lodgings.

Moral. Ladies should be careful how they kiss gentlemen in the dark—as it might be the means of causing serious injury to young gentlemen of tender sensibilities.

From Yucatan.—Yucatan is likely to prove troublesome to Mexico. The central Government says a New York Express, demands men and money, to prosecute a war against the United States, and the Congress is "not one cent." You may have both for the defence of Mexico. If invaded, but no aid whatever from us to prosecute a war against the United States. As Yucatan is one of the most independent of the Provinces of Mexico, and there are, the least likely to be trampled upon, it is not probable that she will yield—Mexico has not the courage, or the means to enforce submission at her hands; and she is likely therefore, to maintain her ground. Yucatan has before been in rebellion against those who now seek to burden her with taxes, to prosecute a war she is opposed to. She opposed centralism and Santa Anna together, and she once united with Texas to resist Mexico. The people of Yucatan are a better educated people than most of the subjects of Mexico, and will now come into a government of their own, and one wholly independent of Mexico.

"Hi! Hi!—Charles," said a father to his son, while they were working in a new mill, "what possesses you to associate with such girls as you do? When I was of your age I could go with the first cut."

"Well," said Charles, "the *first cut is always a steal*, did you know that?"

"Help me turn this log, Charles—quick!"

Heavy Frost.—Ice formed on standing water in the vicinity of Boston and at Albany last Monday night.

Execution of H. G. Green.

From the Troy Budget, Extra, of Wednesday.

The mandate of the law has been fulfilled, the last office performed, and the spirit of H. G. Green has been ushered before his Maker, there we hope, to meet the reward so freely held out to all who repent of their sins and believe in the forgiveness of God.

The deceased has taken little rest for the last three or four days; and night and day he has occupied almost all his time in praying and singing Hymns.

At 12 o'clock to-day his relatives bade him a last farewell, and left him with the Rev. Mr. Van Kleek of St. Paul's Church, and the Rev. Mr. Baldwin of the Third-street Baptist Church, who have heretofore labored without ceasing, and with success to bring him to a sense of his awful situation.

His parting with the Sheriff and his deputies, Messrs. Richmond and Rose, was extremely affecting; before leaving his room he sent for Mr. Rose to bid him good-bye. The moment he entered the room he threw his arms around his neck and kissed him, exclaiming, "You have been very kind to me, you have treated me like a brother for the last seven months that I have been under your charge; I must now leave you. I exort you to turn to the Lord and seek a home in that happy world where all my hopes are centered."

About a quarter before 4 the Sheriff came up stairs followed by the Rev. Mr Van Kleek and the Rev Mr. Baldwin, who were shortly succeeded by the prisoner supported by Mr. Richmond and one of his friends. He appeared calm and collected; but owing to the length of time he has lain in bed, he was unable to support himself.

When he arrived at the gallows, he requested the clergy to sing a verse from a hymn commencing with—

'Rock of ages cleft for me,
Let me hide myself in thee.'

After which the Rev. Mr. Baldwin addressed a prayer to the throne of grace, and was followed by Mr. Van Kleek, imploring divine forgiveness on the prisoner in an eloquent strain. When he closed Green made a very short and affecting prayer, and then signified he was ready.

The weights then fell, and he was drawn up; and after a few spasmodic efforts he settled down quietly, still holding his hands grasped together.

After he had hung about ten minutes, the Rev. Mr. Van Kleek addressed those present, and said:

"I take this opportunity to anounce in behalf of the Rev. Mr. Baldwin and myself, that a full and free confession has been made by Henry G. Green, of the crime of which he was convicted, and for which he has now been executed; that he acknowledged the justice of his sentence; that he had no hard and unkind feelings towards the witnesses, the prosecutors, the jurors, the officers of the law, or the Governor who refused to pardon him or commute his sentence; that he was deeply penitent and humble for his offences against God and man, and that he died looking for salvation, through the merits of that Savior, 'whose precious blood cleanseth from all sin,' and 'who came into the world to save sinners, even the chief.'

The details of the confession after being submitted to his friends, will in due time be laid before the public.

After the body had hung about half an hour, Dr. Backus, and other medical gentlemen present pronounced him dead. The pulse was perceptible at the wrist 10 minutes, and a slight tremor of the heart was also perceptible 20 minutes. After hanging five minutes longer the body was taken down and given to his friends by the sheriff.

Novel Suit.—Absalom F. Boston, a colored man, has commenced a suit against the town of Nantucket on account of the school committee having refused to admit his daughter, Phebe Ann Boston, into one of the public schools on the 2d day of June last. The town, in town meeting, have voted to defend the suit. The question is whether colored citizens are not entitled to admission to the schools on precisely the same footing as the whites, even though a school may be established for their exclusive attendance.—The Courts will have to adjudicate upon it, and the decision, will be an important one, as a precedent.—*N. Y. Express.*

Growth of the City—Infantile Mania.—Our city is certainly increasing in population, for on Sabbath afternoon last, nine infants were baptized in the Chapel street Congregational Church. The gravity of the audience was somewhat moved by the crying of several of them at the same time; one of the little fellows having given the pitch, it was impossible to prevent the others from following the lead—and as it they went, making the walls of the church resound with the loudest music of the nursery.—*N. H. Palladium.*

☞ So healthy a summer that has just closed has never before been known throughout the Southwest.

California and Santa Fe calculate on annexation to the United States in case of war with Mexico. War or no war, they are always ripe and ready for revolution.

Swapping Wives.—We have heard of such a thing, but the Angelica Reporter tells of two respectable young men, both of respectable families, living in the same neighborhood in one of the towns of Allegheny county, and in prosperous circumstances, who have actually swapped wives—the ladies taking to their new homes all the property they had on their first matrimonial alliance.

A Lucky Passenger.—Boughton, or "Big Thunder," the anti-rent leader, who was to have been tried last week at Hudson, N. Y. has been so notorious for his conduct, that only two men were found, at the last accounts, sufficiently unprejudiced in his case to sit upon his trial. It is thought no jury can be obtained in Columbia County.

☞ The passage money of the Great Western on her last trip amounted to $14,500. She had over 500 tons of valuable freight, and made the most profitable trip she ever had.

MARRIED.

In Greenville (Norwich,) on the 8th inst. by the Rev. D. Cheney, Mr. Peter Cragge to Miss Lois Paine, both of Greenville.

In New London, on the 3d inst. by Rev. A. M'Ewen, Mr Edward M. Darrows to Miss Elizabeth H. Thorp, all of New London.

In New London, on the 3d inst. by Rev. J. S. Swan, Mr. Henry Hempsted to Miss Lucy Keeny.

In Groton, on the 2d inst. by Rev. Mr. Russel, Mr Denison B. Smith of New London, to Miss Eliza Woodbridge of Groton.

DIED.

In New London, suddenly, on Thursday evening 4th inst, Mrs. Sally Colt, of New York, relict of the late Mr. Joseph Colt of New London.

In New London, on the 4th inst. Mrs. Margaret, aged 24 years, wife of Mr. Thomas P. Dwyer.

In New London, on the 3d inst., Miss Manwarring aged 68 years.

DRY GOODS

At about Cost, for CASH Exchange, and "NOTHING ELSE."

THE Dry Goods Shanty of J. W. BULKELEY, West end Main street, is now crowded full of Fall and Winter Goods cheap for Cash only. Credit cannot be given at such prices as they are offered.

Sept. 17 tw57 w43

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF NORWICH.

ARRIVED.

Sept. 9 Sloop Emeline, Johnson, fm Delaware Bay.
Sloop James Franklin, fm Southampton.
Sloop Young Barber, Horton fm Riverhead.
Sch. W. H. Gardner, Banks, fm Phil.
Sch Fontaine and Joseph, Alley fm Norfolk.
Sch Mail, Crowell, fm Boston.
Sloop Agent, Rogers, fm New York.
Sip Hunter, Lewis, fm Hartford.
" 10 Steam Sch. Quinebaugh, Williams fm N. Y.
" 11 Sloop Emulator, Smith, fm Delaware Bay.
" 12 Sloop Brunette, Smith, fm Providence.
" 13 Steam Sch. Shetucket, Geer, fm N. Y.
Sloop Gleaner, Crist fm Albany.
Sch. Senate, Sydleman.
Sch Unexa, Rogers, fm Philadelphia.
Sch Silas Wright, Conklin, fm Newburg.
Sch Eclipse, Thatcher, fm Norfolk, Va.
Sch Atlantic, Cook, fm Norfolk, Va.
Sch James Brown, fm Bangor.
" 14 Sch Seafan, Grafian, fm Camden.
Sloop Two Brothers, Baker, New Bedford.
Sloop Traveller, Corwin, fm Southold.
Sloop Lady Adams, Palmer, fm N. Y.
Sloop James R. Mark, Budianus, fm Phil.

Military Caps.

COMPANIES supplied with new style Caps at New York prices. Also, Muskets, Knapsacks, Cartridge Boxes, Plumes, &c., &c.
CHARLES A. CONVERSE, 139 Main-st.
Sept. 10. w43 tw56

SOLAR LAMPS, Of a superior quality for Churches, Halls, Shops, Steamboats and Parlors, with plain and cut Shades. For sale by
CHARLES A. CONVERSE.
Agent for the Manufacturers.
Sept. 10. w43 tw56

SPORTING FIXINGS.
POWDER Flasks and Horns, Shot Pouches, and Belts, Cap Primers, Elastic Wadds, Screw Drivers, Extra Cocks, Nipples and Plugs, Wormers, Cleaners, Caps, &c. C. A. CONVERSE, 139 Main-st
Sept. 10. w43 tw56

MORE of those cheap Guns at
C. A. CONVERSE,
Hardware Store, 139 Main-st.
Sept. 10. w43 tw56

Notice.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, about the 6th instant, a dark bay Horse, the two left feet white. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.
ARNOLD GIFFORD.
Norwich, East Great Plain, Sept 15, 1845. w43

Flannels! Flannels!!

STOUT twilled red Flannels,
do do white do
Plain fine and common red, white, yellow and printed Flannels just received by
J. W. BULKELEY.
Sept 17 tw57 w43

De De Laines.

THE best and richest patterns of entire new styles at the above price are selling fast at
J. W. BULKELEY'S.
Sept 17 tw57 w43

Alpaccas.

A FULL stock of Alpacca Lustres opened this week by
J. W. BULKELEY.
Sept 17 tw57 w43

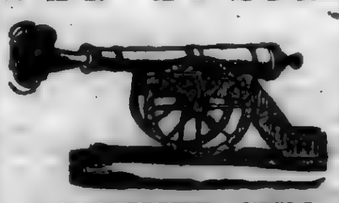
WINTER HOSIERY.

Ladies' Merino Silk, and heavy Cotton STOCKINGS. Gent's Vigonia, Woollen and coarse heavy Cotton hose and half hose. Children's Stockings and Infants Socks all in the greatest possible variety and direct from the importer, of course cheap.
J. W. BULKELEY.
Sept. 16, w43 tw57

FOR NEW YORK.

THE Steamer WORCESTER, Capt. Bacon, and St. CLEOPATRA, Capt. Dorlay, will leave Norwich at half-past 5 o'clock in the afternoon for Allen's Point on the arrival of the cars from Boston.
Cabin Fare, $1,00.
N. B. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of said Boats or owners. E. A. BILL,
Steam Boat Agent.
Norwich Sept. 15, 1845. w43 tw57

WAR AGAIN!



ANOTHER GUN
FROM
TWEEDY & BARROWS.

IT having become necessary that there should be a thorough reform in the prices of the Dry Goods business in Norwich, the subscribers give notice to the universal world, that for the accomplishment of that object, we hereby declare unceasing and uncompromising war against all monopoly and high prices.

Having abundant means for the prosecution of such a contest, we offer to the public the best assortment of DRY GOODS and at lower prices than can be found at any other Store in this State.

By our daily arrivals from New York and Boston we are this week opening some of the richest styles of Goods that were ever offered in this market. Among them will be found a few pieces of ROMELIA CLOTHS for Ladies dresses, entirely a new article.

500 yds all wool strawberry dyed high colored French de LAINS, the newest patterns out. 25 pc. Black and Blue Black Gro de Swiss and De Rhine Silks for dresses. 20 pc. Lupons best Black and Blue Black Bombazines from 75 to 1,50 cts per yd.

A splendid assortment of Prints just opening; rich de Laine and Rept, of all prices and qualities.

SHAWLS, Rich Broche and Cashmere Shawls at reduced prices. 6 Doz. High colored, all wool, Polka Shawls 6 Doz. all wool damask do. 40 pc. Red Twilled Flannel.

25 pc. plain, Flannel.
30 " White Twilled and plain do.

We have just replenished our Cloth Room, which with our former stock gives us the best assortment of Broadcloth and Cassimeres that can be found in this city.

All who are in favor of such a contest and reform as we propose, it is hoped will consult their own interest, and before purchasing elsewhere, will call and examine our extensive Stock of Dry Goods, which will be sold upon the "extreme low price system." At the Store of TWEEDY & BARROWS.
No. 117 Main-st, Hubbard's Row.
Norwich, Sept. 16. tw43 tw57

WANTED,

60,000 RAIL ROAL TIES, for which Cash will be paid on delivery at Norwich previous to the 15th of Nov., next. For specifications and price apply to
FULLER & KNOWLTON,
Chapman's Block Franklin Square.
Norwich, Sept. 12 1845. tfw 43 tw56

A WORD TO
COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

BE IT KNOWN UNTO ALL MEN WHO PURCHASE

DRY GOODS

at wholesale, that

ELY & CO.,

98 & 95 SHETUCKET-STREET.

Are this week opening a very extensive assortment of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC GOODS which added to our last week's purchase makes an extensive stock.

We do not propose to fill the newspapers with long and flaming advertisements nor enumerate the different styles of goods we are almost daily receiving. But one FACT we can prove beyond a shadow of a doubt, that we keep constantly on hand a *STOCK* of Dry Goods almost twice as large as any other establishment in *New London County*. Another FACT is this, we *WILL NOT be undersold*, and as we have not been called "*to arms with Mexico*," or to shed our blood upon the plains of "*Texas*," we *have* been peaceably and quietly engaged in the New York and Boston Markets, purchasing bargains which we propose to give ☞ COUNTRY MERCHANTS at the *smallest* advance from cost.

Give us a call and we will do them good.
Sept. 11. tfw 43 tw57

MEXICO.

SINCE the late news from Mexico we have purchased a large assortment of Fashionable and Staple

DRY GOODS,

at prices, which enable us to hold out great inducements to customers and we would respectfully invite them to examine for themselves.

SHAWLS.

Of various colors and qualities.

Paris Silk Goods.
Fancy plaid, striped and figured Silks
Blue and jet black silks.
Fall and Winter Cashmeres.
Rich dark de Lanes.
French Ginghams, Americas' prints, Linens, Damask Table Spreads and Hosiery of every variety.
BROADCLOTHS so cheap that any one buy them, others so fine that any can wear them.
Call at D. HUNTINGTON'S,
21 Shetucket street.—Sept. 9th. tfw44 w56

BLANK BOOKS.
AT
C. D. SMITH'S

Commission Bookstore,

CAN be found a large assortment of Blank Books, consisting of Ledgers, Journals, Day, Letter and Invoice Books, Quarto's, memorandum Books, Leathers and Paper Covers, of all sizes. Particular attention paid to this branch of the business in keeping on hand always a good assortment and at the lowest prices.
Sept. 9th. 3w43 tw56

NEW BOOK STORE.
C. D. SMITH,

HAS taken the store 140 Main street, next door east of Mr. T. J. Ridgeway's shoe store, and just received and offers for sale on commission a large assortment of

School and Miscellaneous Books, Stationery &c.

which he can sell at very low prices for cash. The patronage of my friends and former customers and the public generally is respectfully solicited.
Sept. 9th. 3w43 tw56

J. IRESON & SON.

155 South Side Main Street.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES, RUBBERS and LEATHER, respectfully invite the attention of the trade to their extensive and well selected stock of *FALL and WINTER GOODS*, which they now offer *at great bargains for CASH*. Having the largest and best assortment ever before opened in this market, and having purchased principally for cash, they are prepared to sell to country merchants and dealers at less prices than ever before known.
Sept. 10 w43 tw57

KIP SKIN BOOTS.—1000 cases Men's Kip Skin Boots, made in good style—half welted welted and water proof, from 6 to 10—very low by the case.
J. IRESON & SON.
Sept. 16 w43 tw 56 155 South side Main st.

COW HIDE BOOTS.—200 cases Men's Cow Hide Boots, manufactured from slaughter hides in the best manner, and offered to the trade at a small advance from cost.
J. IRESON & SON.
Sept. 16 w43 tw56 155 South side Main st.

INDIA RUBBERS.

400 pair Ladies', Men's Children's Rubbers of superior quality—some very heavy—for sale by the dozen or case, very low by
J. IRESON & SON,
Sept. 16 w43 tw56 155 South side Main st

Stationery.

PORTFOLIOS, Letter and Cap size, Cap and Letter PAPER, Steel Pens, Quills, INK, Slates, Blank Cards, Bonnet Board, Brown and White Note Paper and Envelopes, Ink Stands, Motto seals, Card Cases, Paint Boxes, Red and Fancy Wafers, Drawing Pencils Sealing Wax, Tissue Paper, Sand Boxes, Letter Stamps, Ornamental Visiting Cards, Wallets, Law Blanks &c. &c., can be found at C. D. SMITH'S Commission Bookstore, 140 Main street.
Sept 9th. 3w43 tw56.

Burlaps.

5 BALES 36 & 40 inch Burlaps, a part of them slightly damaged, which will be sold at a bargain.
WHITTAKER HAMMOND & CO.
Sept. 11th, 1845 Commerce St 3w w43 tw 57

WANTED.—Soap Grease and Ashes in exchange for family Soap. Apply to the subscriber. HENRY S. GRACE, Allen street.
Norwich July 11, 1845. w24 tw29

Sword Fish.

100 BBLS "new" received in store—for sale by WHITTAKER, HAMMOND & Co.
Sept. 1st. w 41, tw 53 Commerce St.

Hard Ware and Cutlery.

CHARLES A. CONVERSE, 139 Main street, has recently received by arrivals from Europe large and valuable additions to his stock of Goods which will be sold to the trade, or at Retail at greatly reduced prices.
Sept. 1st. 6w41 tw25

MISS GREEN has opened new *FALL MILLINERY*, consisting of RIBBONS; French and American FLOWERS; Straw and Fancy BONNETS, together with all desirable articles in the Millinery line. Also a large assortment of Mourning COLLARS and CAPS, hair BANDS and CURLS, which the Ladies are invited to call and examine at 29 Shetucket street.
Sep 9. 3w 42

Scientific analysis of Dr. F. Felix Gouraud's
ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP.

"*LABOR VINCIT OMNIA.*"

THE ancient alchemists, visionary though they were in many of their speculations, were still correct in their suppositions that the constitution of matter was founded on the changes which the sun's rays produced on substances, whether organic or inorganic. Modern science has well established the fact, that "*a sunbeam cannot fall even upon a plate of iron without producing a chemical change.*" This chemical principle has been [illegible] *actinism* by Sir John Herschel.

It was this known principle of *actinism* which induced M. Daguerre, of Paris, and Mr. Fox Talbot, of London, (unknown to each other,) to institute that series of delicate experiments which resulted in the simultaneous and wonderful discovery of the *Daguerreotype* by the former, and the *Calotype* by the latter. It was observed, as long ago as the year 1556, that a combination of chlorine and silver (commonly known as horn silver) *blackened* by exposure to the sun's rays; but nothing important resulted from this discovery until the production of the Photographic process.

Dr. F. FELIX GOURAUD had long made *actinism* his peculiar study. He had observed that the *green* hue, which is universal in healthy vegetation, depended immediately and directly on the influence of the solar light. A simple experiment will prove this. If a vegetable be planted in any place impervious to the rays of the sun, the shoot will be seen to possess a sickly and unnatural *whiteness*, which soon changes to *green* on exposure to the direct solar rays. The more a plant is exposed to the sun, the deeper will be its green, and the more abundant its odors; on the other hand, the less a plant is exposed to sunlight, the paler are its colors, the laxer its tissues, and the less its fragrance. This greenness results solely from the absorption of carbon from the atmosphere, induced by the solar rays.

The effect of solar light upon animal tissues (the human skin, for instance) is not less remarkable.—A sunbeam cannot fall on the skin of our hand or face without inducing a change of color; this change of color results from the absorption by the pores of the cuticle of atmospheric air, which is constantly contaminated with carbonic acid, produced during the process of respiration and digestion. In the sunshine, this carbonic acid is rapidly decomposed; one of its constituents (*oxygen*) is given off again to the air, while the other (*carbon or charcoal*) *is retained under the skin*; and hence the cause of *Tan, Freckle*, and *Sunburn*.

In proof of this,—if proof be required,—we have only to note how rapidly the complexion changes from fair to brown, and from brown to almost sooty color, by simple removal from a temperate to a tropical region. On this subject a scientific writer, in a late number of *Chambers' Edinburg Journal*, remarks: "There is every reason to believe that the same pigmental apparatus, which gives the dark hue to the skin of the African, is also present under the skin of the European, and that it only requires an excess of solar light to bring it into full exercising operation." We know of our own experience, that the comparatively feeble sunlight of our own latitude will convert the pale faces of our ladies or gentlemen into a tawny brown.

To discover a *neutralizer* of this chemical action of the sun, has been Dr. GOURAUD'S sole object and him. Years of deep thought and experiment have been at length happily rewarded by the production of his world renowned

Italian Medicated Soap.

which is found to be all-sufficient for the complete removal from the skin of *Tan, Freckle, Sunburn*, or, in fact, any disfigurement which is the result of *actinism*; while its medicated properties are of so powerful a nature, as to be potent in the removal of cutaneous eruptions and all scorbutic appearances, including *Erysipelas, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Barbers' Itch, bad Old sores* are rapidly healed by it; and the pain arising from the bites of *mosquitoes*, the stings of *wasps*, or other venomous insects, is immediately allayed; and chaps, cracks, and chafes, are healed by it. In fact, as *family* should be without this valuable soap; but more especially those who live remote from cities, in places where it is not easy at all times to procure medical attendance.—Neither should the *seaman* be without it, as it is a complete remedy for scurvy, and can be used in *hard* or *salt* water as well as soft. In addition thereto, it is perfectly bacyant. The *ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP* may, therefore, be considered as the greatest boon which modern science has conferred on mankind.

Directions for use.—For Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Ring Worm, Scald Head, Scurvy, Barbers' Itch, &c. the sop must be made into a lather, well rubbed in, several times a day, with a shaving-brush: For Pimples, Tan, Freckles, Sunburn, Sallowness, Roughness, Mosquito bites, or venomous stings, it should be used three or four times a day, in the ordinary manner.

Dr. F. F. GOURAUD is also the inventor of the celebrated *POUDRES SUBTILES*, for completely *eradicating* human hair.

GOURAUD'S *Grecian Hair Dye* is warranted to change red, gray, or white hair, to a glossy *brown* or *black*, at option of the user.

GOURAUD'S *Liquid Vegetable Rouge* is a splendid article for giving pale cheeks and lips a magnificent roseate tinge, so *permanent* as not to be removed either by *washing* or *rubbing*.

GOURAUD'S *Blanc'd Espange (Lily White)* has completely supplanted the old and noxious preparations for whitening the skin. The *Lily White* imparts to the cuticle a smoothness of surface, and delicacy of color, beautiful to behold.

☞ To avoid being imposed upon by the numerous *base imitations* of these articles, be careful to purchase *only* at Dr. FELIX GOURAUD'S 67 *Walker-st., first store from Broadway, N.Y.*; who is also may be obtained a great variety of choice Perfumery and Fancy Articles, suitable for a Lady's or Gentleman's Toilet.

And by JOHN L. DEVOTION, sole Agent for Norwich.
Aug. 29 1yw41 w 50

EDMUND F. BROWN,
Notary Public,

Commissioner of Deeds, &c., for the State of ILLINOIS, AND

PUBLIC, PRIVATE, AND CONFIDENTIAL AGENT
For settling Business of every description, with Congress, the Officers of the different Departments, Companies, and Individuals.
Attention prompt. Charges reasonable. Letters must be Postage Paid.
☞ Penn. Avenue, near 13th st,
Washington City.

Claims for Pensions, Patents, Lands, Contracts, &c., *Prosecuted.*
Notarial and other Official Certificates *Prepared.*
Acknowledgements *Taken*, &c.
Washington, D. C. Aug. 29. w1 tw5

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber would notify his old customers, and the public generally, that he has removed to the store recently occupied by Mr. E. Y. THOMAS, one door west of the Franklin House, where he will be happy to receive the calls of all who are in want of first rate

Groceries and Provisions,

at *reasonable prices*. Having, in addition to his former stock, purchased the Goods in store, and constantly receiving new supplies from New York, he is prepared to meet the wishes of all who like to get their money's worth, or who are at all particular as to the quality of the goods they buy.
LYMAN CHASE.
Norwich, Sept. 7, 1845 3w w42

Just Received,

At No. 15 1-2 Shetucket Street,

NEW Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry of the latest styles, and Fancy Goods too numerous to mention, which will be sold cheap.
WM. N. LEWIS, Agt.
Sept. 9 w4

Auction and Commission Store.

THE Subscribers have taken the Store No. 1 [illegible] man's block, Franklin Square, for the purpose of transacting a general Auction and Commission business under the firm of Fuller & Knowlton. From their commodious rooms and other facilities, we are prepared to receive on consignment every description of goods saleable in this market.

N. B. Liberal advances made on goods consigned for auction sales.

All goods consigned will be fully insured against fire.
ENOCH FULLER.
W. S. KNOWLTON
Norwich, Sept. 1, 1845. tw53 w41

New Orleans Sugar.

25 Hhds New Orleans Sugar, a prime article, just received and for sale by
WHITAKER, HAMMOND & CO.
Commerce street.
Sept 1st tw53 w41

Molasses.

75 HHDS. St. Croix Molasses,
40 do Porto Rico do
now landing and for sale by WHITAKER, HAMMOND, & Co.
Sept. 1st w 41, tw50. Commerce St.

Second Hand Machinery
For Sale.

12 FROSTLE Spinning Frames. 72 Spindles each. Enquire of Mr. Edward Wilkinson, at Pomfret Depot, or of
WHITAKER, HAMMOND, & CO
Norwich, Sept. 1st. 1845. tf w 41, tw 50.

MOLASSES.
100 hhds and tierces St. Croix.
50 do do Porto Rico.
25 do do Muscovado.
25 do do New Iberia.
do do Cardenas.
For sale by A. H. ALMY, 51 Water street
Sept. 2. w40 tw52

New Sword Fish.

THIS day landing, 50 bbls new Sword Fish in prime order, for sale by
WHITAKER, HAMMOND & CO.,
Commerce street.
July 30 w37 tw

Oil and Oil Soap.

4000 Gallons New Bedford Winter Sperm Oil,
2000 do do Fall do do,
2000 do do Whale do,
2000 do do Sperm Oil Soap,
2000 do do Whale do,
now landing from the schooner Senate.

We would invite the attention of Manufacturers to our stock of Oils, before purchasing elsewhere.
WHITAKER, HAMMOND & CO.,
Commerce street
Sept. 1. tw53 w41

Fowling Guns.

139 Main st.

CHARLES A. CONVERSE, has received during the present week, a large assortment of Percussion *Fowling Guns* consisting of 40 Double Barrel 50 Single Barrel Guns, English and German make, Real Twist and Imitation do. Hook Breech and Patent Chambers.

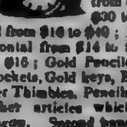
These Guns have been recently purchased for Cash in New York, and will be sold cheaper than Guns have ever been offered in the State.
Sept. 1st. 12w41 tw53

ISAAC HOWLAND & CO.'S N. BEDFORD OILS, on Consignment,
2000 galls. Winter Sperm, "Head" store,
2000 do do do "Head" do
3500 do Fall do do
1500 do do do do
2000 do Winter & Fall Whale bleb do
—ALSO—
2047 do Winter Sperm "Head"
1500 do Fall do do just landing from sloop Empress, and for sale by A. H. ALMY, (late *Nichols, Evans & Almy.*)
51 Water street.—Sept. 2. w42 tw 52

FARE REDUCED!
At No. 15 1-2 Shetucket-street.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of all description Repaired in the best manner and warranted at short notice and at much less than the usual prices.

For cleaning Lever Watches $1,00
" " Lepine and Horizontal do
" " Common do
" Main Spring,
" Verges,
" Lunett Glasses,
" Common,



Watches, CLOCKS and Jewelry of all kinds for sale. Chronometer Gold Lever watches full jewelled from $45 to $75; Lepines do. from $30 to $35; Silver Lever full jewelled from $16 to $40; Lepines from $12 to $14; Horizontal from $14 to $16. Gold guard Chains from $6 to $16; Gold Pencils $2 to $5; Gold and plated Lockets, Gold keys, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Silver Thimbles, Pencils and Spectacles and a thousand other articles which will be sold—*amazingly cheap.* Second hand watches constantly on hand and for sale cheap. Old Gold and silver taken in exchange.
WM. N. LEWIS, Agent.
Norwich, Aug. 5th, 1845. 3w w37 tw39

LEATHER.

400 Sides "good quality" Sole Leather for sale by
WHITTAKER, HAMMOND & CO
Commerce Street.—Sept. 10. w43 tw56

Teas.

200 Chests and Half Chests of Young Hyson Tea, Hyson Skin do. Twankay do.
100 Half Chests Pouchong Tea, Southong, Oolong. All of late importations. For sale by
WHITTAKER, HAMMOND CO
Commerce Street.—Sept. 10. w43 tw54

Wholesale foreign & domestic
LIQUOR STORE.

CLARK & CO.,

OFFER for sale at their newly established Liquor Store, Dock st., a full assortment of Foreign and Domestic Liquors, well worthy the attention of the trade and others who purchase at wholesale.—The assortment will at all times be full, and purchasers may depend upon obtaining good liquors by giving us a call. We will name at present:

35 half Pipes, qr. and eighth. Cask Otard, Dupuy & Co. Hennessey and Seignette BRANDY.
3 Hds Pure St. Croix RUM
3 Hhds Imit do do
8 Pipes New England do
20 Bbls do do
2 Pipes Holland GIN
2 do Imit do
25 Bbls. American do
5 Hhds PURE SPIRITS.
15 Bbls do do
10 Bbls CIDER BRANDY.
3 Bbls old Monongahela WHISKEY, a pure and genuine article.
1 Pipe old MADEIRA WINE, for medicinal use, a superior article.
100 Baskets CHAMPAIGN, best brands.
50 Casks, various kinds of Wines, including almost every kind and quality that can be named.

The above Liquors and Wines were carefully purchased of the Importers in New York and Boston—are warranted strictly pure, and will be sold at a small advance from the Importers prices by
CLARK & CO
4 Bolte's Building, between Commerce and Water Streets.
Sept. 4 3m. w41 34

ORIGINAL STAINED

DIRECT FROM EUROPE.

ELY & CO.,

ARE THIS DAY OPENING A SPLENDID STOCK OF RICH

FOREIGN FANCY DRY GOODS,

To which they invite the attention of all purchasers, and which they will sell cheap.

2 CASES new style GINGHAMS.	1 Case " " COREENS.
2 " Rich French DE LAINES.	80 pc. all wool French DE LAINES.
1 " Rich printed CASHMERES.	1 Case splendid DRESS SILKS.
1 " " " STOPFS.	3 Cases SHAWLS the richest in this city.
2 " CORDED REPS.	

The above is but a small part of the invoice received by the subscribers. They would only add, that their retail room will contain every style of DRY GOODS from the richest SILKS to the cheapest Cottons for which a person can ask. Their wholesale Room will contain every style of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS,

Country merchants can desire. Their Cloth Room they have just replenished with over 200 pc. of Woolen Goods, their SHAWL Room is filled with the most desirable style of Shawls in market. In a word, we are prepared for FALL TRADE. Come one, come all. Remember Ely & Co. are never undersold

Sept. 1st—w141 tw51. ELY & CO., 33 & 35 Shetucket street.

NEW YORK
PEARL STREET STORE.

J. I. & D. I. GAUL,

117. MAIN STREET. 117.

ONE DOOR FROM THE CORNER OF SHETUCKET STREET.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Norwich and the public generally that they have purchased the interest of Wm. H. Terry, in this Store upon the most advantageous terms, and made such additions to the former stock as to make there assortment full and complete.

They have recently received from New York a large supply of New and desirable styles of goods for the Fall trade which they will offer at such prices as cannot fail to suit purchasers. Customers wishing to buy goods upon the most reasonable terms will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. As an inducement, we *promise not to be undersold!* and to give them such bargains as will induce them to call again. Our stock consists in part of the following goods.

Black, Blue, Green, Olive and London Brown **Broadcloths**, all qualities and prices; Cassimeres, Satinets and Vestings, a great variety of Styles, very cheap Flannels, Twilled and Plain, all colors qualities and prices. French Merinos, all colors some as low as 56 cts.; Shawls of every style, Plaid Cloakings, Black and Colored Alpacas from 25 to 100; Muslin de Laines a great variety of styles some as low as 1 2 cts. Repp De Laines and Cashmeres, Chusans; Black, Blue Black and colored Silks; Ginghams, Corded and Victoria Skirts; Ticks; Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings; Counterpanes; Marseilles Quilts and in short almost every article usually kept in the Dry Goods line.

10,000 yds. Calico varying in prices from 4 to 25 cts.

N. B. They must be sold immediately. J. I. & D. I. GAUL.

Norwich, Sept. 1st. 3w41 tw50

MILITARY GOODS.

CHARLES A. CONVERSE,

General Dealer in Hard Ware, Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Fancy and Military Goods, Ect.

139 Main-street.

MILITARY TRIMMINGS, LACES AND EQUIPAGES,

suitable and proper for Cavalry, Artillery and Riflemen.

U. S. Army, Navy and Revenue, General Staff and Company Officers, Straight swords and Sabres, plain and gilt; silver plated and gilt Sword Chains; white red and yellow Sword Belts; silver plated, gilt and enamelled Belt Clasps and Plates; red and yellow silk and worsted Sashes; red, blue, white, black, green and mixed colored Fountain and Cock Plumes, made of Vulture and Swan's Feather; Chapeau's; silver and gilt Chapeau Trimmings; Caps for Infantry, Artillery and Riflemen; gilt, silver plated and silver cord Cutlass, scarves, belt and other patterns; plated and gilt Sword Knots and Tassels; plated and gilt Aiguelettes; plated, gilt, white and yellow, thread, wire and tinsel Laces, suitable for Division, Regimental and Company Officers and Soldiers; gilt and plated Stars, plain and embroidered; Plume Sockets, Tip Tips; gilt, plated and worsted Fringes; silver and gilt Chord and Braid; plated and gilt Epaulettes and Wrings; worsted Shoulder Knots and Puffs; Priming Wires and Brushes; Knapsacks, white webbing and brass Bayonet Scabbards; Cartridge Boxes; Belts bradoon and cerb; Rosettes; red, white and yellow Webbing; all sizes and brass Bugles; Muskets; Rifles; Pistols; Fencing Foils, &c. &c. &c.

The above named Goods have been all recently selected by C. A. C., who has had a long practical experience in the Military Business, purchased for Cash, at cost of importation, and will be sold at lower prices than MILITARY GOODS have ever before been offered in this or any other state.

Aug. 22. w40 tw48

NEW GOODS—SPRING STOCK.

CONNECTICUT BONNET STORE.

HITCHCOCK & PAYSON,

MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF

STRAW SILK AND FANCY BONNETS

And Dealers In

RIBBONS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,

AND FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

HAVING made extensive arrangements for the Spring Trade, we are prepared to offer to our numerous customers and the public generally a very RICH AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF NEW GOOD and we pledge ourselves to sell lower than the lowest New York or Boston prices. We feel confident that our whole attention to the BONNET and MILLINERY Business, we shall be able to give satisfaction We shall at all times have a stock worthy the attention of purchasers at *Wholesale and Retail.*

All persons buying the above goods will save 20 per cent by calling at the Connecticut Bonnet Store.

N. B. Bonnets and Leghorn Hats Bleached and prepared in the best style at short notice. Millinery Department under the direction of *Miss D. D. CLEMENT.* No 17 Shetucket-st.

Norwich, April 1st '45.

REMOVAL.

BREWER & LEWIS have remov their Stove and tin Ware Manufactory to No. **90 1-2 MAIN STREET** two doors east John T. Mott's counter, where they offer for sale their usual assortment of STOVES, TIN WARE, &c., consisting of Tea Pans and Milk Pails with Strainers, Cheap as the cheapest; Mottle Pattern Furnaces, all sizes; Japanned Ware of all descriptions; Pails and Coffee Mills, &c, &c, &c, &c.

TIN ROOFING, TIN and COPPER GUTTERS CONDUCTER PIPES, JOBBING and REPAIRING done as above, at short notice and in a workmanlike manner.

April 30, tf32

BAKERY AND FAMILY GROCERY.

CHARLES DENISON continues the

Baking and Grocery

business at his old stand in *Water Street*, where he will be happy to wait on all friends and former patrons. A general assortment of BREAD, CRACKERS and CAKES constantly on hand. His stock of GROCERIES are well selected, comprising almost every article usually kept in a Family Grocery, the most exquisite of which will be sold as low as can be bought in the city.

N. B. All goods will be delivered in any part of the City free of expense to the purchaser.

Norwich, May 2d, 1845.

Wanted.

IMMEDIATELY, 2 or 3 Girls as apprentices to the Dress making business.

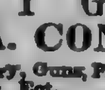
Mrs. E. H. PENDLETON.

Norwich, June 24th w31 tw23

SUGARS.

50 boxes Brown Havana Sugar, slight,
25 do do do do
25 hhds New Orleans do
10 do Porto Rico
10 do St. Croix do just received and for sale by A. H. ALMY, 51 Water street.

Sept. 2. w42 tw52



REMITTANCES TO AND PASSAGE FROM ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

WE beg to inform our friends in Norwich, Conn and this vicinity, that we have appointed Mr JAMES MC'LELLAND, of that city, as our agent Persons sending for their relatives, or remitting money to the old country, will find it their interest and their friend comfort to give him a call.

ROCHE BROTHERS & CO., 68 Fulton street, New York

Jan 24 1844

REGULAR STEAM BOAT LINE,

BETWEEN NORWICH AND NEW YORK

DAILY.

THE Splendid Steamer Cleopatra, Capt IS AC EDUSTAN. The Splendid Steamer Worcester Capt DANIEL BACON.

The Worcester will leave Norwich on Mondays Wednesdays, and Fridays. The Cleopatra will leave Norwich, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Each of the above boats will leave New York on alternate days.

E. A. BILL, Steam Boat Agent

April 16 1845. 21

New Route to SPRINGFIELD

FARE ONLY $2,50

PASSENGERS by this route will take the Stages to Hartford which leaves daily (except Sundays at 7 1-2 A. M., and have 3 hours to do business in Hartford and arrive at Springfield by cars at 7 P.M. G. H BULKELLEY, and ORRIN PERRIGO, Proprietors.

HENRY B. DOWNER, Agt.

Passengers by this route will save $1,50.

Norwich June 1845. tw 15 w2

Copartnership.

THE subscribers have entered into Copartnership under the firm of

MEEKER & HOLMES,

and will transact the Baking business in all its branches. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. Bread, Crackers, Cakes, &c. may be obtained at all times fresh, from our Depot, No. 32, Water street, lately occupied by Cushing Eells, Esq. please give us a call.

JOSEPH MEEKER, Jr.
WILLIAM H. HOLMES.

May 26. w25—111—tf

REMEMBER

the old Stand, No. 78 Main-St.

OPPOSITE THE FRANKLIN HOUSE,

WHERE J. M. NELSON still continues to carry on the Tailoring business in all its various branches. The subscriber is now ready to make all kinds of Gentlemen's garments in the latest style The subscriber has received the Fall and Winter fashions for 1844-5. All garments made at this establishment warranted to fit.

N. B. Cutting done at short notice. Wanted also six or eight first rate Tailoresses to whom good wages JAMES M. NELSON.

Sep. 1 '44 1f43

LADIES SHOES—Our assortment of Ladies Shoes is now large and perfect, embracing the choicest selection of fine Gaiters and Kid Buskins, colored and black of American and French Manufacture. Also, Common Shoes in abundance, of every variety and description, which will be sold cheaper than ever, by

J. IRESON & SON.

June 5 tw 16 w31

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber has just opened a new Store of goods of various kinds in Main Street, No. 52 near the Universalist Church in East Chelsea.—Where there can be found, Flour, Sugars, Salt, Coffee, Teas, Wood Ware and Cotton Cloth, which will be sold very low for Cash. All sorts of country produce taken in exchange for goods. Also three good tenements to rent. Apply to

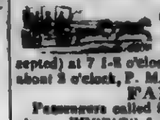
JAMES BOTTOM.

July 7 w33 tw26

Fare Reduced

BETWEEN

NORWICH AND HARTFORD.



THE MAIL STAGE for Hartford will leave Norwich every day (Sundays excepted) at 7 1-2 o'clock. A. M., arrive in Hartford about 2 o'clock, P. M.

FARE $2 00.

Passengers called for or left at any place in the city. PERRIGO & BULKELLEY, Proprietors

HENRY B. DOWNER, Agent.

Norwich, June 6th. 1845. tw 15w29

NICHOLS & CHAPMAN,

HOUSE, SIGN AND SHIP

PAINTERS & GLAZIERS,

Over Myers & Baily's Carpenter shop.

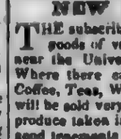
FRANKLIN SQUARE

Norwich City, Ct.

Imitators of Wood of all kinds—also Marble of various descriptions. Granite Stone, &c &c; Paints, of all kinds, prepared ready for use.

June 5 1845. w29 tw15

For Sale.



A Valuable Water Privilege (perhaps one of the best in Connecticut) with about 4 or 5 acres of land adjoining, on which is a Grist Mill, Saw-Mill and building erected for a Comb Factory with the machinery for making Ivory Combs, (or without the machinery.)

Said property will be sold at auction on the premises unless previously disposed of at private sale on Tuesday, the 11th day of November, 1845.

Also for sale, a two story dwelling house &c. standing within about 30 rods of the mills.

The above property is situated in the town of Saybrook about one mile and a half west of the landing on the river at Essex. For further particulars enquire of Humphrey Williams on the premises or of either of the subscribers in Essex.

H. L. CHAMPLIN,
JARED C. REDFIELD,
EZRA S. MATHER.

Essex, July 26, 1845. w37 tw28

NEW

CROCKERY STORE,

At No. 34 Shetucket-Street

CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CHARLES I. COOLEY

WOULD invite his friends and the public to examine his stock of China, Glass and Earthen Ware, which he is now opening. The China and Earthen Ware is from the latest importations and most approved patterns.

Also, a large assortment of SOLAR LAMPS GIRANDOLES and House keeping articles generally. All of which will be sold at fair prices.

June 17 tw17 w23

CHARLES A. CONVERSE,

Dealer in

English, French and German Hardware, Cutlery, and Gun

139, MAIN-STREET, Norwich

Fare Reduced to and from New York.

50 CENTS and no charge for berths, by the new steam Propellers QUINEBAUG and SHETUCKET.

Leaves Norwich and New York every Tuesday and Friday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

Freight taken at low rates.

July 1 w33 w

CHINA, GLASS, EARTHEN WARE, SOLAR LAMPS and GIRANDOLES.

CHARLES I. COOLEY,

No. 34 Shetucket-street,

OFFERS for sale an elegant assortment of Solar Church, Hall and other Lamps: Girandoles beautiful styles, gilt and bronzed; Cut Drops, pairs and sets; Earthen Ware of every discription Dinner, Tea and Chamber Sets, an extensive variety and of superior quality and some just opened entirely new patterns. Also a complete assortment of Common Ware for the country trade, of his importation.

All the above will be sold at the lowest New York and Boston prices. Don't mistake the Store No. 34 Shetucket-st., nearly opposite Ely & Co.

July 7 w33 tw28

Wanted.

FOUR or Five good House Painters, to such will be given Steady work & good pay, at the Paint Store of the Subscribers.

Indoor East of J. Breed & Co Water St.

SPALDING & ALBERTSON.

WANTED.

SIX Moulders, four Machinists, and two pattern makers. Also four good stout boys to learn the Foundery business.

Wanted 5000 bushels Chestnut Coal.

Apply to A. T. PEARCE, Supt. New Haven

Aug 27 w40

THE PATENT

GALVANIC RINGS

And Magnetic Fluid.

DR. A. CHRISTIE respectfully informs the American public, that he has lately arrived from England, for the purpose of introducing in this country the novel application of Electro Galvanism discovered by his brother, Prof. Herman Christie, of London in October last. The discovery has received the universal approbation of the medical profession of Great Britain, who have pronounced it amongst the important of modern scientific inventions. The Patent Galvanic Rings have been found to answer all the purposes for which the ordinary galvanic battery or electro and magnetic machines are used; but are without any of the injurious shock which always accompany the applications of those instruments, and in many other respects are more safe and certain in accomplishing the desired object.

The Galvanic Rings have now been several months before the English public, and the universal reputation they have acquired is sufficient evidence of their extraordinary power in the prevention and cure of the disease for which they are recommended. They have been used with perfect success in all cases of Rheumatism, Gout, Tic Doloreux, Fits, Cramps, Paralysis, Stiff Joints, General Debility, Deficiency of Nervous Energy, and all Nervous Disorders.

The galvanic power which they possess is gradual and constant, and the beneficial effect they produce upon the system must be witnessed to be believed. The Galvanic Rings are in every way perfectly harmless, and are sold at prices to be within reach of all desirous of testing their efficacy. Dr. Christie warns the American public from the beginning to beware of spurious imitations, as, owing to the secret process by which the metals are prepared to be rendered sensitive and efficient, all imitations must be entirely devoid of any galvanic effect. CHRISTIE'S MAGNETIC FLUID, used in connection with the Rings, in more chronic disorders and to accelerate the galvanic action, is only to be procured at the same place. These rings are not sold by pedlars or at wholesale; consequently, all sold except by the regular agents are spurious and profitless.

To guard against fraud he will appoint but one agent in each of the cities of the United States. The only agency in *Norwich* is at the Watch and Jewelry Store of O. B. PRINDLE,

144 Main street.

July 23d, 1845. w35 tw34

NEW ENGLAND TRUSS MANUFACTORY,

Boston, Mass.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.

CONTINUES to manufacture all the various approved Trusses, at his old stand No. 205 Washington street, opposite No 264, entrance in Temple Avenue, Boston.

Also—ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, for Prolapsus Uteri Trusses for Prolapsus Ani—Suspensory Bags, KneeCaps, Back Boards, Steeled Shoes for deformed feet. Trusses repaired at one hour's notice and made to answer oftentimes as well as new.—The subscriber having worn a truss himself for the last 25 years, and fitted so many for the last 10 years feels confident in being able to suit all cases that may come to him.

Convex Spiral Trusses—Dr. Chase's Trusses, formerly sold by Dr. Leach—Trusses of galvanized metal that will not rust, having wooden and copper pads—Read's Spiral Truss—Rundell's do—Salmon's ball and socket—Sherman's patent—French do—Bateman's do. double and single—Stone's Trusses also, Trusses for children of all sizes. Dr. Fletcher's Truss—Marsh's Truss—Dr. Hull's Truss—Thompson's Ratchet Truss, and the Shakers' Rocking Trusses, may be had at this establishment—Whispering Tubes and Ear Protectors, that will enable a person to converse low with one that is hard of hearing.

All Ladies in want of Abdominal Supporters or Trusses, waited on by his wife, Mrs. CAROLINE D. FOSTER, who has had ten years experience in the business.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.

Boston, Jan. 7, 1845.

Having had occasion to observe, that some persons afflicted with Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skilful workman in accomodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called upon to recommend him to my professional brethren and to the public, as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles. JOHN C. WARREN.

I hereby certify that I have, for several years past, been in the use of Mr. Foster's Truss for Inguinal Hernia, and find it to answer every desirable purpose, and consider it far preferable to any other which I have employed.

JAMES TEATCHER, M. D.

Plymouth, Nov 1 1839

Boston, March 10, 1840.

I hereby certify, that I have known Mr. James F. Foster, several years last past, and have frequently employed him in the construction of Trusses and other apparatus for my patients and have always found him ready, capable, and equal to the occasion for which I have employed him.

JOHN RANDALL, M. D.

Certified from Dr. Griffin, Lynn.

LYNN, March 2, 1840.

I have recommended the Trusses made by James Frederick Foster, of Boston, in a great many instances for these few years past, and it is due to him to declare that, in every instance that has come to my knowledge, his work has given complete satisfaction. ED. T. CORNIN, M. D.

June 23, 1845. tw22 w23

For the Sea Shore.

THE superior Steamer Angelina Capt. A. LOVELL, is runing regular to the following superior watering places, viz:—Green's Harbor, Harbor's Mouth, Eastern Point, Pine Island, Bradford's Island and Stonington Point. Persons wishing to visit Watch Hill can leave Stonington Point on the arrival of the steamer Angelina in superior pleasure Sloops.

The splendid Wadewonock House at Stonington Point is opened and kept in a style not surpass by any in New England.

Norwich, July 15, 1845. w tw

WANTED, 10,000 lbs.,

Old Cast off India Rubber Shoes.

FOR which new and fresh Goods will be exchanged at Cash price.

J. IRESON & SON.

Feb 8 tf11

Freight and Passage Reduced.

NORWICH AND NEW YORK PROPELLER LINE OF STEAMBOATS.

Steam Propeller SHETUCKET, Capt. G. H. GERE.

Steam Propeller QUIEBAUG, Capt. J. WILLIAMS.

WILL leave Norwich and New York every Tuesday and Friday, at 4 o'clock P. M. Freight and passengers will be taken very low.

March 3 10

Dr. MERRILL'S Botanic Store,

COURT STREET,

New London, Ct.

All purchases of medicine sold at this store are warranted pure; and purchasers dissatisfied, can have their money refunded

New London, Feb 11, '45 tf12

Foley's Cathartic Lozenges,

THOUGH prepared from a great many Vegetable Substances as are palatable and pleasant to eat as any other Confectionary Compound.

This preparation is decidedly the best among all the known cathartic preparations, for while its operation is as sure as Salts, Castor Oil, Calomel and Jalap, or any other, cathartic medicine, it has the advantage over all in being pleasant to eat, while all other cathartics are generally disagreeable to take Price 25 cents per box, with full directions and may be found at the Depository, No. 96 Commercial street.

FALEY'S WORM LOZENGES.

Are a safe and sure remedy for Worms. Children love them. They act like a charm in removing the symptoms, such as starting in sleep, grating the teeth, uneasiness about the mouth and nose, occasional sickness at the stomach, voracious appetite swelled bowels, and general feverish habit. The child falls into a quiet sleep, the worms are stupified and expelled, and the child, as far as heard from in every instance has been cured.

Price 25 cents per box, with full directions; sold at 96 Commercial-street.

FALEY'S COUGH LOZENGES

Are beneficial in all common Colds and Coughs Whooping Cough, Inflamation in the Throat and Lungs, in the Croup or Hives, and more certain to operate satisfactory than the celebrated HIVE SYRUP. The most happy effect is obtained in a few moments; the symptoms disappear and the disease is broken up by the magical effect of these Lozenges.

Full directions accompany each box, and found at the Depository, 96 Commercial street

FALEY'S DYSENTERY LOZENGES.

Are a safe and agreeable remedy for Dysentery Diarrhœa of adults, and for Dysentery, Diarrhœa and Bowel Complaints of children. Particular attention must be paid to the directions which accompany each box.

FALEY'S CAMPHOR LOZENGES,

Are beneficial in all common and sick headache, and where there is a sense of tightness or weight over the eyes, in eruptive diseases, such as Measles and Small Pox. Also in Mania. Epilepsy. Melancholy, Hysteria, in St. Vitus Dance, and in all cases of Languor and Oppressions of the Vital Powers, and may be taken with safety by women and children in all conditions.

Full directions accompany each box.

FALEY'S CYPRIAN HAIR TONIC,

is now so extensively known and justly celebrate that further comment upon it will be useless; we can say, however, with truth, that among the many thousands who have purchased the Tonic in this or other countries, none have returned with complaints while thousands have expressed not only their approbation, but their wonder and admiration of beholding its effects. A few bottles only can be procured, at 96 Commercial-street.

CLEAR OUT YOUR RATS.

The gnawings and antics of these destructive creatures can be hushed forever in your House or Store if you will procure a box of the genuine.

MADAGASCAR RAT EXTERMINATOR,

and use it according to directions. You cannot depend upon it unless obtained at J. J. FALEY'S No Commercial, corner of Lewis & Commercial Streets

ption, or of the following.

AGENTS.

Norwich, Samuel Tyler and John L. Devotion New London, Wm. Stanton, Stoddard & Allen, A. Beckwith; Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Mystic Bridge Keeney & Brown; Noank, Brown & Willur, Stonington Point, Elisha Fanon, Jr.; Lyme, Joseph Brockway; Hadlyme, Ely P. Wells; East Haddam, R. W. Miller; Moodus, Sheffield Lewis; Leesville Richmond & Upham; Middle Haddam, Child & Carrier; Portland, John Payne; South Glastonbury, River Brainard and Wm. W. Post & Co; Colchester, A. M. Hurlbut; Willimantic, Jason Safford and R. Moulton; Scotland, James Burnet; Howard's Valley, G. D Spencer; Hampton, Wm. Brown; Andover, Loomis & Button; South Coventry, D. M. Buell; Mansfield, Geo. T. Clark and Z. Store & Son; Chaplain, Walter Goodell; Phœnixville John H. Adams; Hartford, Joseph Dorse and Cultis Whitney, Ashford, E. B. Hibbard, Wm. A. Brewster; Danielsonville, Conn

Oc 30

Norwich and Worcester RAIL ROAD.

ON AND AFTER

May 22, 1845,

Trains will leave as follows, viz:

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS,

Daily, except Sunday.

Leave Norwich, at 6 A. M. and 4 1-4 P. M.
" Worcester, at 10 A. M. and 4 1-4 P. M.

The Morning Trains from Norwich, and the Morning and Evening Trains from Worcester, connect with the Boston, Western, and Hartford & Springfield Rail Roads.

NEW YORK TRAIN, via STEAM BOAT

Leaves Norwich for Worcester and Boston, every Morning except Monday, upon the arrival of the Boat from New York, about 2 o'clock.

Leaves Worcester for Norwich and New York, at 5 3-4 P. M. daily except Sunday.

NEW YORK TRAIN, via L. I. RAIL ROAD.

Leaves Norwich about 3 1-2 P. M. for Worcester and Boston, daily except Sunday.

Leaves Worcester for Norwich and New York, at 7 3-4 A. M. daily except Sunday. Arrive in Norwich at 9 3-4.

FREIGHT TRAINS.

Daily each way, except Sunday.

Fares are less when paid for Tickets, than when paid in the Cars. EMERSON FOOTE, *Supt.*

Norwich, May 21, 1845. w27 tf

For New Port and Providence, via Greenport.

PASSENGERS can leave the Depot at Norwich 1-4 before 10 o'clock A. M., for Allyn's Point, thence by the new and elegant Steamer Traveller, Capt. Jerome W. Williams, for Greenport, and then take the Steamer New Haven, Capt John Van Pelt, for Newport and Providence. Fare from Norwich to Greenport $ 1,25.

From Greenport to Newport and Providence 1,25

The New Haven will leave Greenport, Mondays Wednesdays and Friday; returns Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. E. A. BILL,

Steam Boat Agent.

July 18 1845. 3

Do you want comfort in SHAVING!!

THEN USE FERRE'S SHAVING

CREAM,

A FEW of the hundreds of recommendations of the above Cream may be found below

FERRE'S SHAVING CREAM.

The undersigned having used the Cream Saponine, of which Mr. E. C Ferre of Middletown is sole proprietor are happy to award him our testimonials in its favor. Considering the expedition of making the lather, its superior quality when made, its softening effects on the beard, and its curative qualities upon the skin, we do not hesitate to recommend it to the public as the best Shaving Cream either domestic or imported now in use.

Rev. E E Griswold	Charles Woodward M
do. Wm Jarvis	J Barratt, M D
do W G Howard	Wm B Casey, M D
do Arther Granger	David Harrison, M D
do Samuel M Emery	Edwin Stearns
Prof John Johnson	E A Russell
do A W Smith	Jeremiah H Taylor
Sem'l Stearns	Eli Wilcox, P M
Eleazer Lacey	Horace Clark
Joseph Arnold	Thomas G Mather
W S Camp	Sidera Chase
Daniel H Chase	George Francis
Charles Francis	

Ferre's Cream Saponine, after a thorough trial consider it much preferable to any other article which I have ever used in shaving. Its properties are so valuable as to commend it to general use.

Rev. J. R CRANE.

For sale by WILLIAM B. TYLER, Water-st. Agent for the Proprietor, also sold by SAMUEL TYLER and Perfumers generally.

April 16 '45 21

Wind.

A. HENRY will make to order FANNING MILLS and do repairing at short notice.

Central Wharf, Colt's steeple Building.

Aug. 4 Knw37 tf38

The Brandreth Pills.

As a general family medicine, especially here offered to subject to sudden changes of temperature as this, their value is incalculable. By having the Brandreth Pills always on hand, should a sudden attack of sickness take place, they can be given at once, and will often have effected a cure before the physician could have arrived.

In Cholic, and in inflamation of the bowels these Pills will at once relieve, and perseverance in their use, according to the directions, will purely do all that medicine can do to restore the health of the patient.

In diseases arising from the use of mercury or from any cause of vitiation, from bad blood or bad urine, their use will produce the most happy results. In all attacks of Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, and instances of chronic or recent Costiveness, the use of the Brandreth Pills will be productive of infinite service—sometimes occasioning so great a change for the better as to cause great thankfulness.

In all cases of Indigestion, Wind, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and in all complaints of the Stomach and Bowels, the Brandreth Pills will be found a never failing remedy.

To insure the full benefit of these celebrated Pills they should be kept in the house, so that they may be resorted to. One dose is better than a dozen after the disease has become established in the system.

The Brandreth Pills are purely vegetable, and we innocent that the infant of a month old may use them if medicine is required, not only with safety but with a certainty of receiving all the benefit of which it is capable of imparting. Females may use them during all the critical periods of their lives. The Brandreth Pills will insure their health, and produce regularity in all the functions of life.

Be careful of counterfeit Pills. How to distinguish them:

No. 1 Security.

Each Agent who sells the Genuine Brandreth Pills has a CERTIFICATE OF AGENCY, which has been engraved at a vast expense. It represents the Manufactory at Sing Sing, on the banks of the Hudson river, and is signed by Dr. Brandreth, and his seal stamped upon the paper.

No. 2 Security.

Above all observe the labels upon the boxes. Each box of the Genuine Pills has now THREE LABELS upon it. The top and the bottom label containing upwards of FIVE THOUSAND LETTERS in RED INK. The words BENJAMIN BRANDRETH'S PILLS being printed over two hundred times upon the two labels.

No 3 Security.

There are also upon each label two signatures of Dr. Brandreth; one B. Brandreth, and also one Benjamin Brandreth. Each box, therefore, to be genuine, must have six signatures of Dr. Brandreth upon it. If the box do not answer this description the Pills are not the Brandreth Pills, but some vile counterfeit of them, as all the old labelled boxes have been collected.

No. 4 Security.

Besides the above signs of genuineness, the vitalities of the Brandreth Pill, labels are upon the Certificate of Agency; therefore compare your box with the labels on the Certificate; if it agrees, the Pills are true; if it does not they are false.

I have expended much time, and at least $2000 in perfecting these checks to the sale of counterfeit Pills, and in the hope they will secure the genuine BRANDRETH PILLS to all who want them.

I remain the public's servant,

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.

The following names are a list of Dr B. Brandreth's agents in New London Co.

Norwich, R. W. Rooth; New London, Nathan Belden; Colchester, L. A. Kellogg; Franklin, Amos L. Hyde; Liberty Hill, Austin Gay; Lebanon, Gordon Robinson; Yantleville, Tracy, Huntington & Co. Fitchville, S. Fitch; Norwich Town, Geo. D. Fuller Mifflintown, Wm. S Hull; Stonington, Horace Lewis Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Porterville, Smith, Cady & Co Centre Groton, R. W. Smith; Groton, John Hudson; Hamburg, H. A. Brockway; Salem, E. S. Williams Montville, James Turner; Hadlyme, Z. Brockway.

March 19 '45 1f

The cheapest paper ever published in America

DEMOCRATIC EXPOSITOR

AND

United States Journal for the Country.

We issue to-day the first number of the union of the *Democratic Expositor and United States Journal for the country*, which, we consider the only publication even offered to the patronage of the American public. It will be published weekly, instead of semi-monthly as heretofore while under the charge of Mr. Kendall, and although it will contain more than double the amount of matter there will be no increase of the subscription price. The new publishers propose to furnish their subscribers with a volume of

832 Pages,

as the unprecedented low price of ONE DOLLAR *only!* being the cheapest periodical ever before issued in this country.

The EXPOSITOR will continue to be a fearless and fearless expounder of the true principles of Jeffersonian Democracy, as it has been under its late highly gifted editor, who we are encouraged to hope, will materially aid us with articles from his eloquent pen. Its pages will be adorned by contributions from the most distinguished political writers in the United States. Neither pains nor expense will be spared, to make it worthy of being considered a text-book for the Democracy, in future generations. The publishers intend it shall occupy the high ground sustained by Niles' Weekly Register, in the palmy days of that useful publication; it shall be a record of important political truths, which will live through all time, and eventually will revolutionize the world.

We shall unremittingly and with the whole soul, devote ourselves to the cause of universal republican education; to this end we shall zealously endeavor to reform every college in America, and establish a system to educate all the children in the land in the saving principles of American Liberty, instead of, as at present growing up in thoughtless, unprincipled ignorance, or what is even worse, if possible, becoming indoctrinated with the baleful principles of English monarchy and aristocracy, the whole system of education pursued at our fashionable seminaries of learning.

We shall oppose all monopolies—a high Protective Tariff—partial legislation—any National Bank—Distribution—Assumption of the State Debts—with unflagging unremitting zeal. All these, as well as other Federal heresies, will be denounced without gloves. In short it shall be a volume worthy of being preserved by every lover of our republican institutions.

We shall pay the strictest attention to its business department, as well as to its editorial. Those who wish to subscribe may place the most implicit reliance upon our pledge that it shall be published and mailed each week, with unfailing promptitude and regularity, no one shall even have the slightest occasion to find fault in this respect. Care will also be taken to have the packages strongly and securely enveloped, so that they shall reach their destination in good order. With this brief and imperfect outline of our plan, we submit our claims to the patronage of the Democracy with unshaken and undoubting confidence that we shall be generously supported.

TERMS.

The *Democratic Expositor, and United States Journal for the Country*, will be published weekly; each number will contain sixteen closely printed pages making *EIGHT HUNDRED AND THIRTY-TWO* to the volume, for the unusual low price of ONE DOLLAR per annum, to a single subscriber!

Great inducements to Clubs and Companies. In order to extend the circulation of the EXPOSITOR into every part of our glorious Union, we make the following proposals: those who forward ten dollars shall receive eleven copies for one year; those who forward twenty dollars, shall receive twenty three copies for twelve months—reducing the price to eighty cents, for a volume of *EIGHT HUNDRED AND THIRTY TWO PAGES!* Our democratic friends are specially requested to exert themselves in obtaining subscribers.

THEOPHILUS FISK, } *Editors.*
JESSE B. DOWE,

Washington, D. C, July 2, 1845

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE NORWICH NEWS.
BY
WM. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
OFFICE IN SHETUCKET STREET.
Brick Building, 2d Story, opposite Ely & Co's
NORWICH, CONN.

TERMS.

To City subscribers, $2,00
Mail subscribers, $1,50
payable in advance.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Six lines, or less, one two or three weeks, 70
Half a square, 50
A square, $100
All over a square, in the same proportion. Twenty-five cents each week for continuance after three weeks.

The Norwich News.

VOL. V.—NO. 44. NORWICH, CONN., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1845. WHOLE NO. 252.

OAK HALL
FOR THE
3 SUMMER MONTHS,
JUNE, JULY, and AUGUST.
MAGNIFICENT, CHEAPER, AND ORIGINAL DESIGNS FOR REMODELLING,
"OAK HALL,"
FOR SPRING TRADE.
OPENING OF OAK HALL FOR 3 MONTHS!
Advice to Professional Men, Merchants, Clerks with moderate salaries, Farmers, Mechanics, Seamen, Firemen, and others,
VISIT OAK HALL.
ARRIVAL OF SPRING and SUMMER GOODS
To Wholesale Dealers.
THE OPENING
TO-MORROW MORNING,
For Three Months.

I WOULD again most respectfully inform the citizens of Boston, and strangers visiting the city, (after a delay of six weeks, during which time I have not been idle,) I have completed my arrangements on the most

Magnificent Scale,

greatly surpassing my former arrangements. The Rooms is splendidly decorated, with almost

MAGIC ELEGANCE!

The architecture being Gothic, has given the artist an opportunity to display his taste to advantage.

The Paintings

which adorn the walls are so perfectly chaste and appropriate, that every one will be fully compensated for the trouble of visiting it. The design and effect of the interior, especially when

ILLUMINATED,

is unequalled *by any store this side the Atlantic*. Much praise is due to the artist,

M. Angelo Monte Lilla,

for his share in beautifying this establishment. I flatter myself that the good taste of my fellow citizens and townsmen will fully appreciate all I have done, as my establishment was the *first* and *only* one that adopted the

"Extreme Low Price system."

Before "OAK HALL" was in existence it was not an uncommon thing for gentlemen to pay from 45 to $50 for a suit of clothes. For ONE HALF this sum, or *less*, a

"PERFECT AND ENTIRE SUIT

can be obtained at this establishment, cut and made with that ease and grace that distinguish my garments from others. *From this*

EMPORIUM OF FASHION,

that originated the Gothic style of architecture in Boston, and oak panneling, &c., now so much in fashion.

To those who have not visited this great

PLACE OF RESORT,

subsequent of the name of the street, I would most respectfully say that where my establishment is located was once the Court end of Boston, and at this time is visited and patronized by the most influential and respectable individuals.

REASONABLE PRICE,

and to be sure and have a Good Fitting Suit, that will set upon the form with ease, grace, and gentility.

FIVE GOOD REASONS

why you can purchase at Oak Hall *less* than at any other establishment in the United States:

FIRST.—You do not have to pay me for *your* suit and the *individuals* that did not pay previous to you, or my business to cash on delivery.

SECONDLY.—If any garment made to order is not pleasing in every particular, it is no inconvenience to me to take it back, and make another, as ready made garments are directly in my line.

THIRDLY.—I purchase my goods in large lots, or entirely cheap, and give my customers the benefit, by selling them at the smallest advance.

FOURTHLY.—I go by the motto—

LARGE SALES AND SMALL PROFITS

or as some say

"No profits at all,"

That I'll have with my customers to decide.

FIFTHLY.—My facilities are such at this time for doing a

LARGE BUSINESS,

that I can afford to sell at

Very Low Prices!

BOY'S CLOTHING.

I have lately added to my already extensive manufactory, rooms for the manufacture of Boy's Clothing, and shall keep a large supply of every variety ready made always on hand.

TO WHOLESALE DEALERS.

You will find the greatest variety of every style of fresh manufactured Clothing, adapted for Spring, to your different trades, and will be sold extremely low in large lots.

AT RETAIL,

One of the largest and best selected stocks of Fresh Spring and Summer Goods ever "Oak Hall," and will be sold at the following low prices:

THIN PANTS.

30,000 pair thin Pants, of every quality of goods at very low prices, say from 50 cents to $2,50 per pair.

VESTS.

,000 light Vests, a very pretty affair for Spring, 50 to 1,00
4,500 dark Valencia, 75 to 1,50
2,500 fine " dark and light, 1,50 to 250
2,700 Satin Vests, figured and plain, 2,00 to 3,00

DRESS AND FROCK COATS.

500 super Dress Coats, all colors, green, blue, black, olive, &c. &c. from 4 to $15.
1,750 super Frock Coats, all colors, mulberry, brown, &c. &c. from 6 to $16.
All of the above cut in the latest style, and made up expressly for SPRING and SUMMER TRADE
500 Business Coats, at low prices, say from 2 to 3,50
600 Tweed Coats, water proof, from 3,75 to $5,0.

PANTALOONS,

2,500 pairs fancy Spring patterns of Satinet Pants, 1,75 to 2,50
2000 " Steel Mixed Pants, 1,62 to 3,00
22,2 00 " Sheep Gray " " 1,75 to 3,00
2,500 " Canada Gray " 1,75 to 3,00
3000 " Black Cassimere " 3,00 to 4,00
3 00 " Lavender Cassimere " 3,00 to 4,00
2200 " super black " fancy stripe " 3,00 to 500
1500 " super blue Broadcloth and Cassimere " 4,50 to 4,50

THIN COATS.

3,500 thin Coats and Sacks, American Gingham, 75 to 1,0
5,000 " " " " " 125 to 1,75
4,800 " " " " " satin figure, 1,50 to 1·75
47,00 " " " " Webstercheck, 75 to 150
2750 " " " London Plaids 1,25 to 175
2000 " " " of Linen other goods, 1,00 to 175

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

Rich display of Furnishing Goods, at the following low prices, viz:

56 dozen white Shirts, linen bosoms, collars, and wristbands....$0,75 to 1.25 each
100 " white shirts, plain..... 50 to 75 "
156 " fancy "..... 62½ to 87½ "
200 " twilled striped..... 50 to 62½ "
25 " rich figured satin Bosoms } ....Low prices.
20 " " " " " }
50 " " " " "
50 " spring pattern Cravats.... 12½ to 75 "
25 " rich silk " .... 50 to 1.00 "
50 " black Italian " ...1.00 to 1.50 "
25 " rich figured satin " .... 75 to 1.25 "
50 " Stocks of every description, such as satin, bombazine, &c. &c. and made in the latest spring style, 1846..... 37½ to 1.50 "
1 " Brussels Carpet Bags and others..... 1.00 to 2.75 "
75 " Smoking Caps..... 12½ to 25 "
200 " Braces, of every description 12½ to 50 "
20 " best kid Gloves..... 50 to 1.00 "
25 " thread " ..... 25 to 50 "
30 " silk " ..... 50 to 75 "
200 " linen Bosoms, all descriptions. 25 to 75 "
200 " " Collars, latest patterns. 10 to 25 "
50 " Canes..... 19 to 1.00 "
25 " Umbrellas..... 50 to 1.50
50 " glazed silk Caps..... 1.00 to 1.25
100 " " " ..... 25 to 37½
1 00 " silk pocket Handkerchiefs 25 to 75

And endless variety of fancy articles such as gold and fancy Studs, Hair brushes, Clothes do, Pocket Combs, Dressing do, Tooth Brushes, Cologne, Bosom Pins, fancy Soaps, silk Purses, Guard Chains, Pant. Straps, &c.

A liberal discount to the Trade.

My Furnishing Goods are purchased from first hands at low prices, and will be sold at a small advance to the trade.

At my extensive Long Rooms,
OAK HALL BUILDING,
2, 34, 36, and 38 ANN STREET,
(Opposite MERCHANTS' ROW, BOSTON.)
25. tw w31

HENRY S. COOK,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAVING procured various styles for
Boys' Clothes,
is now prepared to CUT and MAKE in a *superior manner*, every description of Clothes, *for Boys from 2 to 15 years of age.*
☞ *FASHIONS received monthly.*
Please Call at
15 SHETUCKET STREET. 15
☞ The strictest Punctuality will be an invariable Rule. ☜
☞ Wanted Immediately ☜
3 or 4 Girls to learn the tailoring business. To have that apply soon good encouragement will be given.
Aug 6 1w32 w31

Wind.

A. HENRY will make to order FANNING MILLS and do repairing at short notice. Central Wharf, Coit's steeple Building.
Aug. 4 Snw37 t38

J. HENRY PECK,
Fashionable
HAIR DRESSER,
No. 93 Main-st.
ONE DOOR EAST OF E. T. HUNTINGTON'S WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE.
Norwich Conn.
Jan. 18. 10

DENTISTRY.
G. R. & C. PARKHURST.
Office, 89 Main-Street,
Norwich Ct.
Dec. 18, '44. 6

NICHOLS & CHAPMAN,
HOUSE, SIGN AND HIP
PAINTERS & GLAZIERS,
Over Myers & Baily's Carpenter shop.
FRANKLIN SQUARE
Norwich City, Ct,
☞ Imitators of Wood of all kinds—also Marble of various descriptions. Granite Stone, &c. &c. ☜ Paints, of all kinds, prepared ready for use.
June 5 1845. w29 tw19

NEW
CROCKERY STORE,
At No. 34 Shetucket-Street.
CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
CHARLES I. COOLEY
WOULD invite his friends and the public to examine his stock of China, Glass and Earthen Ware, which he is now opening. The China and Earthen Ware is from the latest importations and most approved patterns.
Also, a large assortment of SOLAR LAMPS GIRANDOLES and House keeping articles general All of which will be sold at fair price.
June 17 tw17 w33

CHARLES A. CONVERSE,
Dealer in
English, French and German Hardware, Cutlery, and Guns,
139, MAIN-STREET,
Norwich.

Fall Ribbons, New Style, 1845.

JUST received at the *CONNECTICUT BONNET STORE*, a lot of New Fall RIBBONS, *Fringed Edges*, of elegant patterns, which the ladies are invited to call and see, at No. 17 Shet w40tw50et
Norwich, Aug. 20.

CHARLES I. COOLEY,
IMPORTER
And Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE,
34 Shetucket-st. 34.
June 17 w31 tw 20

J. IRESON & SON,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BOOTS, SHOES, BROGAN and RUBBERS.
LEATHER, BLACKING LACINGS, RIBBONS, GALLOONS, &c. &c.
115 south Side Main-street.
Norwich City,
Conn.
April 8, '45. 1y39

L. H. YOUNG,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKER,
No. 48 State-street,
Boston, Mass.
☞ *NEAR OF BOSTON BANK.*
Bank, Rail Road, Insurance and Manufacturing STOCK, bought and sold
Boston June 2 3 m

WM. H. ALLEN
DENTIST
OFFICE, NO. 94 SHETUCKET STREET, (UP STAIRS)
WHERE he will perform all operations necessary for the preservation of the teeth and gums in the best possible manner. Teeth inserted from 1 to a complete set. Teeth cleansed, filled, extracted, and all irregularities, whether they proceed from disease or want of proper care, remedied.
March 22.

Norwich and Worcester
RAIL ROAD.
ON AND AFTER
May 22, 1845,
Trains will leave as follows, viz:
ACCOMMODATION TRAINS,
Daily, except Sunday.
Leave Norwich, at 6 A. M. and 4 1-4 P. M.
" Worcester, at 10 A. M. and 4 1-4 P. M.
☞ The Morning Train from Norwich, and the Morning and Evening Trains from Worcester, connect with the Boston, Western, and Hartford & Springfield Rail Roads.
NEW YORK TRAIN, via STEAM BOAT
Leaves Norwich for Worcester and Boston, every Morning except Monday, upon the arrival of the Boat from New York, about 2 o'clock.
Leaves Worcester for Norwich and New York, at 5 3-4 P. M. daily except Sunday.
NEW YORK TRAIN, via L. I. RAIL ROAD.
Leaves Norwich about 3 1-2 P. M. for Worcester and Boston, daily except Sunday.
Leaves Worcester for Norwich and New York, at 7 3-4 A. M. daily except Sunday. Arrive in Norwich at 9 3-4.
FREIGHT TRAINS.
Daily each way, except Sunday.
Fares are less when paid for Tickets, than when paid to the Cars. EMERSON FOOTE, Supt.
Norwich, May 21, 1845. w27 19

OCEAN HOUSE,
OPENED.
THIS House is new, large and commodious. It is located at the mouth of New London Harbor and is one of the most delightful situations for Sea Bathing, Fishing, Gunning &c. There is also superior Sail Boats always at hand—for ease of access it is not excelled in America. The steamer Angelina lands at the wharf on her way to Stonington, also on her return to New London and Norwich. In order to make the place one of the most desirable the Proprietor and his family will devote themselves personally to attend to those who may favor them with their calls.
OCEAN HOUSE, EASTERN POINT, near New London Harbor. SOLOMON FISK, Proprietor.
LJune 17, 1845 w31 tw30.

THE STOVE,
AFTER all, which combines every desirable quality for cooking in Summer and Winter, as well and for
RIGGS' AIR-TIGHT
COOKING STOVE.
In addition to the conveniences found in other Stoves, this has a summer apartment for Cooking, which operates without sensibly heating the body of the Stove, and consequently without the usual inconvenience of an overheated room in summer, and at a less expense for fuel, than would be required for a charcoal furnace; while for winter, the capacities of the Stove may be enlarged to any desirable extent, and thus adapted to the coldest weather.
The proprietor has devoted much time in endeavoring to make a Stove suited as well to the different seasons of the year, as the varied wants of the Kitchen—and from the rapid sales of this Stove, and the universal favor with which it has been received, it is confidently believed to possess important advantages over any other now before the public.
For sale by BOATH & POTTER
Norwich, Aug. 6, 1844. w27 tw39

Copartnership.

THE subscribers have entered into Copartnership under the firm of
MEEKER & HOLMES,
and will transact the Baking business in all its branches. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. Bread, Crackers, Cakes, &c. may be obtained at all times fresh, from our Depot, No. 32, Water street, lately occupied by Cushing Eells, Esq. please give us a call.
JOSEPH MEEKER, Jr.
WILLIAM H. HOLMES.
May 28. w23—t11—tf

REMITTANCES
TO AND PASSAGE
FROM ENGLAND,

IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.
WE beg to inform our friends in Norwich, Conn and this vicinity, that we have appointed Mr JAMES MC'LELLAND, of that city, as our agent Persons sending for their relatives, or remitting money to the old country, will find it their interest and their friend comfort to give him a call.
ROCHE BROTHERS & CO.,
55 Fulton street, New York
Jan 24 1844

WANTED, 10,000 lbs.,
Old Cast off India Rubber Shoes;
FOR which new and fresh Goods will be exchanged at Cash price.
J. IRESON & SON.
Feb 5 tf11

Miscellany.

From the New York True Sun.

Green's Confession.—Their Purport.

The Troy Budget of Saturday gives an inkling of the purport of Green's confessions to Messrs. Van Kleeck and Baldwin—which, by the way, it is proper to say, have not been made public either in full, or to any extent before.

The only point of importance relates to the motive or the mitigating causes to the commission. The confession, it appears, entirely exonerates the mother, and indeed every body but himself—the first circumstance which led him to think of it being a jocose remark made by one of the sleighing party, upon which he put a serious and wrong construction—being an intimation as to another union, in case he became a widower—a suggestion, it seems, which took such strong hold of his mind, that it left no room for remorse or misgiving:

GREEN'S CONFESSION AND TRIAL.—CORRECTIONS.—The confession of Henry G. Green, as was announced by the Rev. Mr. Van Kleeck at the time of the execution, was made to the Rev. Mr. Baldwin and himself. It was said by the reverend gentleman first named, Green made his confession "fully, freely and frankly." In regard to this matter the public very naturally, as well as very properly, feel an intense interest. In this confession, Green not only acknowledges his guilt, and the justice of the sentence he has suffered, but he divulges matters of thrilling interest, which have not yet appeared before the public eye! He acknowledges the motive which prompted him to commit the act! He states the circumstance which first led him to the thought of murder! Here we would state that the conjectures that are generally formed upon this point are wrong.—They have already harrowed up the feelings of one entirely innocent, whose acts either prior or subsequent to his marriage, according to Green's most solemn asseverations, had no influence whatever upon him. We rejoice at his disclosure, for the sake of one who deserves the deepest sympathy of the community, and who has already suffered, and still continues to suffer the keenest anguish. Green states the feelings he entertained to his wife before, as well as after his marriage, and up to the period of the circumstance above alluded to which led him to first think of doing the terrible deed—also his feelings after that circumstance, and during the awful period of her sickness. We are glad to say, that he does full justice to the memory of the poor woman who was sent by his act into eternity. He states what he administered to his wife besides arsenic—and when, and under what circumstances he procured the arsenic. He states events that took place during that fatal sleigh ride to Hoosick. He states when he had the first feelings of remorse for his crime. But to the corrections:

THE MOTIVE.—Green states that his first thought of murder was during the Hoosick sleigh ride, and that the circumstance which gave rise to that thought was *something said of him by a girl* on that occasion. He declines mentioning the name of the individual, but in the most unequivocal manner, exculpates her from all blame. What she said to him was said in a jocose manner, upon which he put altogether a wrong construction. Here then we have the motive which actuated him. From the moment this motive seized upon him, he lost sight of every thing but the one fell purpose of attaining, through the death of his wife, the hand of the young lady in question. He was fully persuaded in his own mind that she would have married him in the event of his becoming a widower. He says that this thought took such perfect possession of his mind, that it entirely precluded all feelings of remorse while he was performing the deed. The thought of detection never for once was entertained by him, for the reason, he says, that he did not know the stomach could be analysed.—The first feeling of remorse that he had was when his wife refused to take medicine from his hands. Thus it will be seen, that out of the circumstance of "something said to him by a girl," during the Hoosick sleigh ride, grew the motive which prompted him to the thought of murder.

OPIUM PILLS.—The first that Green administered to his wife was two opium pills. This is entirely a new point in the case. It was not disclosed in the testimony. It will be remembered that he went to Dr. Hull after pills to give his wife—that he procured pills from Dr. Hull; and he says that instead of giving her these pills, he gave her two opium pills; that these pills contained no arsenic; that in consequence of their being too large a dose to accomplish the fell purpose he had in view, vomiting was produced, and they were thrown off the stomach. It was after this that he administered

Arsenic.—And here is a new and interesting point. It has been generally supposed that he procured the paper of arsenic on the Sunday Daniel E. Dennison furnished him with the key to the store, where he said he wanted to get some oats for his horse. This is a mistake. Green says he got the arsenic at a time when the store was open—that at this time there were several people in the store—and that he slily and unperceived by any one put his hand into the jar and took one paper of arsenic.

These corrections embrace the new points in Green's confession. The other points are contained in the trial.

☞ The Honorable Superior Court for this County, Judge Waite presiding, commenced its sitting in this city on the 9th inst. We understand that there is a large amount of business to be disposed of before the court, and that its sitting may continue into the third week.

The first cause before the court has occupied the greater part of the first four days of the session, and we understand there were from one hundred to one hundred and fifty witnesses during the trial. This was the case of

Elijah Watrous vs. Aristobulus Carrier and Nehemiah Tracy, for a malicious prosecution. The parties all reside in the borough of Colchester. It was claimed on the part of the plaintiff that the two defendants, one of whom is a grand juror in said town, maliciously and without probable cause, commenced a prosecution against him for stealing a load of wood in the borough of Colchester, some two years ago, which prosecution, after a hearing before a magistrate, was dismissed, and the present plaintiff discharged; whereupon the present defendant commenced his action for a malicious suit.—The defendants claimed that they commenced the prosecution honestly and fairly, and that they had no malice, but acted in discharge of their duty.

Counsel for the plaintiff, L. F. S. Foster and H. Willey; for defendants, H. Strong and Ex-Gov. Cleveland.

Verdict of the jury, for the plaintiff $100 damage, and cost.—[N. L. Advocate.

An English company has offered to deepen the Tiber at Rome, demanding from the papal government no other pay than the monuments of antiquity which may be found in the bed of the river.

MESMERISM.—We judge from the following article in the Danbury Times, that they have taken the clairvoyant fever in the 'natural way,' up in that region. The house of Miss Stewart, in Wilton, had been robbed on Sunday, the 31st ult, while the people were at church. The hired man of the family was the only person who visited the house, at noon, and he pretended ignorance of the robbery, except that he saw "a negro lurking about the premises." A reward was offered for the negro—but in the meantime, some of the neighbors consulted a little daughter of Mr. Francis Fairchild, of Danbury, a clairvoyant, to see if she could not throw some light upon the affair. Accordingly, says the Times,

"The girl was put in the proper state by her father, who requested her to take hold of the hand of Mr. Betts, and her attention was called to the fact of the robbery. She said the lid of the trunk which contained the money had been split open with an axe, and that the axe was in the room. Her father asked for the name of the person who took the money. She replied Stevens. His other name? She answered Squire. Such is the name—Squire Stevens—of the hired man living with the Misses S., and it was remarked that they had not mentioned the name to any one in the town. When asked what had become of the money, she replied that he had hid it out in the field by the fence, and observed that it had been removed once that day. She gave other minute information concerning the transaction, which we have not room to mention. Since the return of Messrs. Betts and Hurlbut, the gentleman who consulted her, we have learned from several sources, that the history of the affair, as given by the girl, was substantially correct. Most of the money has been recovered."

This is coming it pretty strong, we confess—and if the young lady will now tell when "the Danbury Railroad" will be completed to Hartford, we'll go for dedicating Squire Stevens without unnecessary delay.—[N. H. Register.

An Elopement Case.

The Cincinnati Commercial, of the 9th, relates a case of elopement from her home at Louisville, by a young lady named Campbell, 17 years of age, of respectable character and property. It appears that, her father being dead, her mother provided her with a step-father, who carried his semi-paternal regard for her to such a length as to wish to force her into matrimonial connection with his brother. She had however, previously conceived a strong attachment for an individual residing at Cincinnati; and, to avoid the trouble that beset her at home, she on Friday week fled from Louisville to Cincinnati to seek the protection of her lover. On arriving at that city, however, she found, to her dismay, that the false hearted object of her search was married! She then drove to several respectable boarding houses, but the suspicions of their keepers induced them to refuse her admittance. The hack driver who had become impatient of his unfortunate passenger, then voluntarily drove her to a house of ill fame, to the character of which she was a total stranger, and where she consequently gladly took shelter!

What a situation for a strange young girl! She finds herself alone at night in the immediate vicinity of pollution. The tears start in torrents — sob succeeds sob — her agony is really terrifying. The woman of this house sees in this child of grief and sorrow a lucrative victim; but her better feelings conquer her thirst for gold, and she resolves to save the innocent, and, if possible, restore her to life and happiness, pure as when she found her.

That was a glorious decision, and goes a great way to show that those who are looked upon by the world as utterly abandoned do sometimes have the best of Christian feelings. She acted the part of the mother to the stricken girl till the morning of the ensuing Monday, and then placed her on board the mail boat under the especial protection of the captain.

GOOD THINGS OUT OF PLACE.—A correspondent of the New-York Observer, in descanting upon the irreverence of choirs, says that there are some pretty goings on sometimes, where the choirs are surrounded with good thick curtains, and the choristers are concealed from the congregation. Some read, some sleep, and others converse, doubtless most lovingly on loveable subjects, and kindly affectionate one toward another. But he mentions a particular case as coming under his own observation, which is altogether too refreshing a story not to be circulated in this hot season. The singers in warm weather, too, care to be provided with refreshments, and thus they replenished their outer man while the congregation fed the inner man on less substantial but more appropriate food. One very warm afternoon the singers had watermelons and lemonade wherewith to console themselves, and it happened that one of the gentlemen, in doing the agreeable to his lady *vis a vis*, upset the lemonade jug. The floor of the singing loft not being quite water tight, the lemonade trickled through, and the congregation sat under the "droppings of the sanctuary" more literally than they expected or even desired.—[Washington Bee.

Horrid Duel at Kentucky.

Some time ago, a difficulty took place between Mr. Taylor and Mr. Harrison, brothers-in-law both of Harrodsburg. Taylor had been separated from his wife, the sister of Harrison, and we understand that he ascribed the separation to misrepresentations on the part of Harrison.

A few days ago, Taylor challenged Harrison and the parties met on Saturday last, a previous meeting having been prevented by the vigilance of the civil authorities. They fought with pistols at the distance of ten paces.

Harrison was shot through the body at the first fire. At our last dates, he had lived two days, but there was no doubt that his wound was mortal. The whole of the lower part of his body was paralyzed, and his speedy death was considered inevitable. [Louisville Journal.

ORAGON.—We find in the Boston Atlas, a letter from the Sandwich Islands of May 17, which brings the latest intelligence from Oregon. It says:

"Our news from the Oregon is quite recent. This Spring their Legislature meet to discuss the question of their entire independence, in which they are sustained by the Hudson's Bay Company. It appears to be the desire of all parties this way, that Oregon should become an independent republic. The settlement is very flourishing; and already consumes a considerable amount of sugar, coffee, salt, China and English goods, purchased at this place."

A daring but unsuccessful attempt to rob the Lowell Savings Bank was made on Saturday night. The chevaliers entered the bank room, but couldn't start the door of the safe, in which all the valuables were deposited. On the same night a hundred pounds of grapes were stolen from Major Coburn's green house in Dracutt.—[Boston Mail of Tuesday.

Odd Fellowship.

The Pope of Rome, it seems, has come out with a manifesto against Odd Fellowship.

"The opposition of the Pope, we believe is grounded on the circumstance that Odd Fellows have secrets which they are not at liberty to divulge to the father confessor; and this is thought, in some measure, to defeat the objects of auricular confession. The sole difficulty between the Pope and us, arises from an usage peculiar to the Catholic church, or from some misapprehension of his Holiness relative to the nature of our Order's secrets. It is confessed, therefore, that, in common with Bible societies, we are not very highly in favor at the Vatican; but should his Holiness ever change his views, and become initiated into the mysteries of our Order, he will find that there is nothing in our principles or practice which could offend against the severest discipline of his church."

"TOUCH NOT, HANDLE NOT."—One of those meddling gentlemen, who like Thomas of old, are never satisfied until they have put their finger on every thing they see, was not long since observed by a friend with his hand done up, to use an every day phrase, in some half a dozen handkerchiefs. He accosted him with the usual question.

"What ails your hand?"

"Why," said he, "t'other day I went into the mill to see 'em saw clapboards, and I saw a thing whirling round so swift, and it looked so smooth and slick, that I thought I'd just touch my fingers to it and see how it felt, and don't you think it took the end of it right off; they hollowed out, 'You must not touch that—it's the circular saw that saws all the clapboards.' But he spoke half a second too late—the end of my finger was gone, and I never seed it since."

AUTUMN.—The chilly winds of autumn are beginning to be felt, and the howling blasts of winter will soon be upon us. The following article is well adapted to the season. It is taken from the Providence Gazette:—

"Autumn is come—we feel it "in our bones," and hear it in the whistling winds. The "distressing" hot weather is all gone; and a spot of sunshine begins to have an interest about it, that was wont to attach only to ice-creams and cold baths. Well, "all things are beautiful in their season," and autumn is not less beautiful that it reminds us, through its sere and yellow leaves, of its final passing away. The abundant harvest, with its ten thousand useful fruits, is upon us—the husbandman is already rejoicing that his labors have again been blest, and that full granaries have again secured him against want—and even the beauteous birds of passage, as they take their leave for sunnier climes, sing a blithe song of hope and promise to return again.

By and by winter will come—with its chilling winds, its frosts, and its drifting snows. Then the tall trees will hang with icicles—the snow birds will frisk gaily and play sportive games in the farmer's wood-pile. Then the sleigh-bells will jingle merrily,—pleasure parties, intent on a moonlight ride, will abound, and all the little Ole Bulls and Paganinis in the land will find employment at the scraping of their fiddle strings. And thus, even dreat winter will be turned to pleasure's gay account, with the few at least—perhaps, with the many. Let us hope so."

☞ A young man named Julius Olcutt, of Walcott, a clock-maker, by trade, attempted to kill himself, by cutting his throat with a pen-knife, on the 9th inst. After his wound was dressed, he escaped from the physician, by jumping through a window, carrying in his leap every glass in the window, with the sash, and spent the night in the woods—voluntarily returning to his home in the morning. He has been laboring under partial derangement for some time,—refusing to eat, except such articles as could be eaten in their natural state; and frequently has he made his meals of raw corn in the fields.—*N. H. Register.*

National Statue of Jackson.—The movement recently made at Washington by the President, Heads of Departments, Public Officers, &c., in view of the erection of a National Equestrian Statue of Gen. Jackson, resulted in a public meeting in that city on Monday, at which measures were adopted for prosecuting the design in view with energy and to triumphant success. A series of resolutions were adopted, the purport of which is that the statue shall be erected in Washington city; that it shall be an equestrian statue of bronze; appointed a committee of thirteen to organize the necessary measures for the collection of the requisite subscriptions, who will make monthly publication of their progress, and whose duty it shall be to superintend the erection of the statue. The following is the committee appointed for the purposes specified—Francis P. Blair being appointed the Treasurer of the Fund:—Hon. Cave Johnson, F. P. Blair, Thos. Ritchie, Hon. Amos Kendall, Gen. John P. Van Ness, John C. Rives, Hon. Wm. A. Harris, Jesse E. Dow, B. B. French, John W. Maury, Chas. K. Gardner, James Hoban, C. P. Sengstack.—*N. Y. True Sun.*

Smart Girls.—Miss Louisa Boyden wove, week before last, at the mills of Griswoldville Manufacturing Company, in Coleraine, 2142 yards of cotton cloth, and received for the same $6,60. Misses Susan Stickney and Charlotte Newcomb wove in the same time 2066 yards each, and received for the same $6 each. Miss Louisa Bratton and Elvira Marcy wove in the same time 1974 yds each, receiving for the same $5,90 each, making 10,000 yards of cloth woven by five hands in one week. Young farmers and mechanics, before you go courting just sit down and cypher out the difference of profit between this and the yarn of simpering misses, with their novels in hand, loitering on the ottoman, or peddling the streets for their weekly routine.

A BRITISH FLEET.—The New York True Sun says:—"The ship London, Rost, from Liverpool, which arrived yesterday, on the 12th ultimo, in lat 48 06, long. 15 20, passed a fleet of English men of war, steering Westward."

This fleet must have come out of the English Channel, and was near the Bay of Biscay.—*Norfolk Beacon.*

The above was the experimental squadron, which left Spithead a short time previously to try the sailing qualities of the different ships composing the squadron—the Bay of Biscay being the most proper place for that purpose.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

The fleet in question was undoubtedly that referred to by the Commercial Advertiser. Of the character and purpose of this fleet we have received some information since our notice of it above quoted. It consists of two 104 gun ships, four frigates and three steamships. Under the guise of an experimental squadron, it is, in fact, a squadron of observation, sailing with sealed orders, and having on board a full regiment for Oregon, should their landing be deemed advisable, and also a Governor for the territory, should circumstances warrant his assuming that position to carry out the instructions under which he has been sent.

Such, we leave through a gentleman directly from England, and who was at Spithead at the time of the sailing of the squadron, was well understood among the officers of the squadron, to be the objects of the mission on which they were about standing.—*N. Y. True Sun.*

CASSIUS M. CLAY.—Mr Harlshorn, the agent for New England, of Mr. Clay's True American, has received a letter from him, dated Lexington, Ky, September 6th, in which he writes: "The mob will not stop my paper. *Somebody will go on soon for the mean time, you may proceed to get subscribers in all confidence.* My defence against the assaults and wrongs of the mob, when out, will be sent to you in advance of the papers." In conclusion Mr Clay says: "My health is yet bad, but improving slowly."

The Greatest Speed ever made in America.—The Long Island train reached Brooklyn from Boston at half past 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The run was made from Greenport to Brooklyn, 98 miles, in 2 hours and 40 minutes, including all stops, or running time without stops, was two hours 29 minutes—bringing one hundred passengers and making three stops.—*N. Y. Herald.*

ORIGINAL STAINED

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.
Conflagration in Canton.
Fourteen Hundred persons killed, and more than two thousand wounded.

The New York Express says that Letters dated 24 of June, brought by the ship Rainbow, which arrived at New York Thursday, state that a fire broke out at the Chinese Theatre, in the Chinese part of the city, which is densely crowded, and that fourteen hundred lives were lost.

The Friend of China, of May 31, from which we copy the details of a dreadful fire in Canton, announces the shipment of the entire crop of new teas.

[*From the Friend of China, May 31.*]

On Sunday afternoon, a fire broke out in a Theatre within the walls of the city; it has been the cause of a melancholy loss of life, as well as the destruction of much property.

The theatre formed the centre of a square, to which there was only access by one narrow lane.

After the fire was observed the audience endeavored to escape by the lane, but unfortunately the crowd from without were trying to force their way into the square, and prevented a large number of those who were within from obtaining egress—the two bodies appear to have got jammed, the greatest confusion prevailing.

It is supposed that upwards of eight hundred lives were lost by the fire, the falling timber, or trampled down by the crowd and suffocated. The bodies are so horribly mutilated their friends cannot recognize them; in consequence of this, hundreds lay unclaimed, and the worst consequences are to be apprehended from their exposure in such a climate at this season.

A gentleman has favored us with further particulars. By the Mandarin books, the total number killed is 1,257, including 59 male and female actors. The wounded are estimated at 2,100.

On Monday—the day after the fire—part of the ruined wall fell and killed 30 more, wounding several less.

It is rather remarkable that thirty years ago a similar accident happened at the same theatre. At that time the authorities forbade dramatic performances by the inhabitants; the present company are outside people. It is anticipated that an edict will be issued strictly prohibiting all such exhibitions in future.

The authority have purchased 420 coffins for the bodies that have not been claimed, and they will be interred immediately. A large portion of the dead are females; and it is feared that not a few were murdered by the robbers that infest the city on purpose to obtain bracelets and other ornaments.

Another and still more dreadful Calamity in China.—Besides the dreadful catastrophe of the burning of the theatre mentioned in the Chinese news, we have, in the Chinese papers received by the Rainbow, information of a great earthquake in the province of Honan. Accounts had been received at Canton of a great earthquake, which had demolished about two thousand houses and killed upwards of four thousand of the inhabitants. Honan is situated about the centre of China. Beyond a bare announcement of the calamity, nothing is furnished by the papers received.

John E. Gough.

Under the head of Police Intelligence, we find in the N. Y. Herald of Tuesday the following further particulars in relation to Mr. Gough:

"It appears from the information in this matter that has come to the knowledge of the Chief of the Police, through the means of two of his most efficient officers, Leonard and Brown, that Mr. Gough first visited Walker street on the Friday evening that he disappeared, when he fell in with a young female who was in the act of tying her shoe on the stoop of her house, whereupon he accosted her, and proffered his services, and asked permission to enter her house. Before she had well answered him, he passed into the apartment occupied by her, and on entering the place he recognized the female as an old acquaintance, and immediately wished to send for some brandy. He appeared, at this time, to be perfectly rational and sober. The females were reluctant to comply with his request to get brandy, knowing the public position he occupied; whereupon he said that if they would not get the brandy he would. She then consented, and he gave her a five dollar bill to pay for the drink, which she finally got, and afterwards more, and more through the following day, Saturday. On Saturday morning he gave her more money to buy him a new shirt, which she did. On Saturday evening he went out for three hours, and returned again with a different suit of clothes and freshly dressed. From that time he remained in the house till he was taken home in the carriage. During the week that he passed there, it appears a person, who goes by the soubriquet of the "Doctor," and is in the habit of visiting the house, as a matter of course, became acquainted with the fact of his being there. When the advertisements of his friends were issued, this man communicated his intelligence to the individuals who claim to have discovered him. They informed the advertising parties that they knew where he was, and he was finally taken home, as the public already are aware. On Sunday evening last, a shirt of Mr. G.'s still remained at the house, and may be there yet for all we know.

Melancholy Accident. Mr. Calvin Woodward, a young man about 22 years of age, a bookseller belonging in Taunton, Mass., was in Boston on business on Monday last, and in the afternoon, in company with two other friends, visited the navy yard. While there, in attempting to get from the middle deck bow port of the ship of the line Virginia, in one of the ship boats, on to a stage, by means of two small ropes, he fell a distance of near forty feet, striking first upon a plank and then upon two large knees driven partly into an upright post, by which he hung, thus breaking his legs and killing him almost instantly.

Tonnage.—The federal leaders never showed more of their anti American feeling than they do at present. The revival of business and the general prosperity of our country seems them pain. They wish to see more agitations and changes. Then they would have some chance of coming up again, but now they have none. They want a war with Mexico, or somebody else—no matter who, if there could only be some fighting. They side with the Mexicans and against our country; they say that Mexico is right and our government is wrong. They want Mexico to declare war. Well, if Mexico does declare war, and does all she can, she will get badly licked in the end, and those feds who side with her will be served just so too, and the people will say, amen. Such is is Toryism. [N. H. Register.

Troops for Texas.—On Monday, two companies of artillery, armed as infantry, under command of Capt. F. Taylor, arrived in Boston from Newport, and embarked on board the Alabtross. Two companies more were expected from the eastward on Tuesday, to go out in the same vessel.

☞ A colored fellow calling himself George Benjamin, and hailing from Maine, was arrested in this city on Wednesday, charged with passing counterfeit money. About $100 of spurious notes of $5 and $10, were found upon him, mostly on southern banks. He was committed for examination. [N. H. Register.

Mr. Gowen has left for Roxbury, where he has friends, and which place he calls his home. He continues very feeble. On Thursday, he was visited by Mr. Frelinghuysen and Ex Mayor Harper, who earnestly advised him to make a clean breast of it and tell the story of his late misfortune just as it occurred. His intention is to comply. The Journal of Commerce says, that it had been Mr. G.'s intention, "before leaving us, to make a public statement in regard to recent occurrences; but being very feeble yesterday, he was advised by his physician to wait for the matter until he shall regain more of his usual health and strength." The statement will be forwarded to this city.—*N. Y. Express.*

THE NEWS.

Norwich, Conn. Sept. 24, 1845.

The Courier's "Mystic" Falsehoods —Evidence of Elihu Spicer and others.

We proceed to lay before our readers to-day the letters which we announced as having been received from Elihu Spicer and others, in relation to the "Mystic transactions," published and commented upon in the Norwich Courier. It will be recollected that we were charged by Parson Sykes with having procured the ejectment of Spicer from office through false representations, and the appointment of Capt. Haley in his place; that subsequently we assisted Spicer back into the same office, for which we demanded $25 "black mail"; that we also demanded and received $10 "black mail" from the Postmaster at Noank, for getting him appointed to office. There are other details enumerated, but these are the principal charges. We at once pronounced them false, giving at the same time such explanations as were in our power, and which we deemed ought to be satisfactory to every honest mind. The Parson, in reply, said that our "furious denials" would do us no good; and as some of his readers were left in doubt on this point, he "would now state, in plain terms, that *for every fact he published, he had the authority of* CAPT. ELIHU SPICER himself"; adding, "We shall see in due time whether Capt. Spicer will eat his own words, or put the brand of falsehood and infamy where it belongs."

Very well—here is Capt. Spicer's letter, to which we ask the candid attention of the reader:

NOANK, Sept. 13th, 1846.

SIR: Looking over the newspapers the other day, I saw in them an altercation between you and the editor of the Norwich Courier, respecting my removal from office and my being appointed again to office. At first I could not think how this old affair came to be brought up anew, but on reflection I recollected a man came to my house a few days past, in the evening about 9 o'clock, wished his horse taken care of, and some one to take him (the man) to Bradford's Island. I got him a boat and two boys to set him on the Island. The next morning the man came for his horse, and while getting it ready for him, he asked me if I was "the man that lived two and a half miles from the river?" I not understanding him, he then explained himself, and related what he heard on the Island.

I told him *that was the report.* He then asked me some questions in relation to my removal from office, and I gave him answers as far as I understood, by *what I could learn from reports.*

I *did not say* you requested money from me, nor did I say you assisted me in getting my office back again. I did say that a man called on me for twenty or twenty-five dollars to give you, and at the same time he called on the Postmaster at Noank for fifteen* dollars, but got but ten dollars. I did say I called on you and had a talk with you, and you said you should vindicate what you had done.

This is about the amount of the whole talk with the unknown man at that time. The man spoken of here, Mr. Sykes as I learn his name is, I never saw before to my knowledge, nor did I authorize him or any other man to use my name for his convenience before the public.

Yours with respect,

ELIHU SPICER.

WM. FAULKNER, Editor Norwich News.

* We have the prompt denial of Mr. Chipman himself, the Postmaster at Noank, made in the presence of a witness, and also the testimony of other witnesses who were present when the contribution of Chipman was requested, that no greater sum than ten dollars was solicited by the person referred to, and that no representations were made to him, that the demand was by our request.—[ED. REPUB.

It is seen that Capt. Spicer *denies* having said that we "requested money from him," or that we assisted him in getting "his office back again." (According to Sykes, we did both.) That *some one* called upon him, and also upon the Postmaster at Noank, for money for our benefit, he agrees he *did* say; and this we have not pretended to deny. All that we have said on this head is, that we gave no authority to any one to do so, and one of the letters which we shall publish by and by will prove our statement true as regards the Postmaster at Noank, and in the case of Spicer we have his own testimony to the fact. He also admits having said that he called upon us at Norwich, (as we admitted he did,) but says nothing about any hard words or unpleasant conversation.

Now in regard to the circumstances connected with the removal of Spicer from office. Sykes in giving his version of the story, and to have it in keeping throughout, *commences* with a falsehood. He says that, after holding some irrelevant conversation with Spicer, "We then asked, 'How many miles is it that they say the Custom House Inspector of Mystic lives from the sea-side?'" "'Two and a half miles,' was the reply." How does Mr. Spicer describe the same scene? He says, while he was getting "the man's" horse ready, "he asked me *if I was the man that lived two and a half miles from the river?* I not *understanding him*, he then *explained himself*, and *related what he heard on the island.* I told him, THAT WAS THE REPORT." Spicer proceeds to say, "*He* then asked me some questions in relation to my removal from office, and I gave him answers, as far as I understood *by what I could learn from reports.*" Sykes describes this part of the conversation as follows: "Our informant, *nothing loth*, PROCEEDED to give us the following detail. *And for the purpose of silencing, in advance, all* CAVILS *or* DENIALS *of its* TRUTH, *we may as well state, at once, that the gentleman from whose lips the narration was received, was* HIMSELF *the victim of the treachery and falsehood employed.*" That is to say, Sykes relates to Spicer what he has "heard on the island," and then plies him with questions "in relation to his removal from office"—to all which Spicer replies by giving "*reports*," and *tells* Sykes so; the Parson then returns to Norwich, and publishes with great gusto the full particulars, with the necessary embellishments, and "for the purpose of silencing, in advance, all cavils or denials of their *truth*," announces to his readers that he got them from the lips of the *man himself*, who was the *suffering party*, who *knew all about them*, and who of course *could be believed!!* Yes, adds the Parson, in a subsequent article, "We now state, in plain terms, *that for every fact we published, we had the authority of* Capt. ELIHU SPICER himself"!! His readers, many of them, no doubt, *did* believe his lying statements after this flaming but grossly deceptive announcement. We will not waste words by dwelling upon the pitiable, the *glaring hypocrisy* of this part of the Parson's conduct; we simply ask our readers to look at it, and then decide whether our denunciations of the man and the infamous reputation he sustains in this community are not most justly deserved. It is after all, however, but a slight *specimen* of D. E. Sykes.

But we have it in our power to show that even these *reports* (in relation to the circumstances of Spicer's removal from office) which the Parson has so ingeniously metamorphosed into FACTS, are false. In a previous article we went into a full explanation of the matter of Capt. Haley's appointment, stating that he was reappointed because he had been proscribed, as a democrat, *from this very office*, shortly after Gen. Harrison's election—that no representations to the prejudice of Mr. Spicer, or statements as to distances, &c. were made, &c. &c. We present, below, a letter from Capt. Haley, corroborating our statements in "*every particular.*" In the same letter is also a refutation of the charge that we demanded "black mail" of the Postmaster at Noank:

MYSTIC BRIDGE, Sept. 13, 1845.

WM. FAULKNER, Esq.—Dear Sir: In reply to your enquiry whether the statements made by you, in your paper of the 10th inst., relative to your agency in procuring my appointment as Inspector of this Port, &c., were correct, I would state that they were *true in every particular*, and that no "black mail" was ever demanded by you for any services rendered in my behalf in equality true, but simply, as you state, your *expenses* to and from the seat of government were paid by me and nothing more.

I would further state that I suggested to the Postmaster at Noank, *upon my own responsibility and without any authority from you*, the propriety of his contributing "something" towards defraying the expenses of your mission to Washington, and that he accordingly paid me ten dollars to be applied to that purpose.

Such, in brief, were the simple facts of the case—the statements of the federal wing Courier to the contrary notwithstanding, and which you are at liberty to dispose of as you may think proper.

I am, Dear Sir, with respect and esteem,
Your obedient servant,

SIMEON HALEY.

In this connection, we will also introduce a letter from the Postmaster at Portersville, whose name to be sure has not before been drawn into this controversy; but we do it, for the purpose of adding another witness to the falsity of the "reports" that have been circulated by the Whigs, and then published with such avidity in the columns of the Courier, of our having demanded and received "black mail" from persons whom we have helped to office. Mr. Denison's appointment was made at or about the same time with those of Mallory and the Postmaster at Noank:

POST OFFICE, PORTERSVILLE, Sept. 12, 1845.

MR. WM. FAULKNER—*Sir*: In answer to your enquiry whether I was solicited by you to pay you any thing for your services in the matter of my appointment as Postmaster at this place, I have to say, that no such demand or request was ever made by you. The petition to the Postmaster General in my favor was signed by nearly every democrat in this section, and when your assistance was asked for you readily granted it without any thing being said about fee or reward—nor has any such fee or reward been paid by me.

I am, very respectfully yours,

PELEG DENISON.

P. S. It is proper perhaps to remark that my predecessor in office was a whig and had held the office some fifteen or eighteen years. P. D.

There is yet another point to be disposed of, and with that we dismiss the subject. It will be remembered, that after our explanation of these Mystic matters, Sykes, finding himself in an awkward fix, went down in company with another person to see Spicer, to get him to say that what he had published was just what he (Spicer) had told him, and *that it was true.* This person (who, by the way, was none other than *Walcott Huntington*—a swearing, vulgar, foul-mouthed fellow, who was turned out of the Collectorship at New London) was commissioned by Sykes (for after having thus misrepresented and lied about what Spicer had said, it seems the Parson dare not confront him himself)—this person, we say, was commissioned by the Parson to take Spicer aside and if possible get something like a confirmation out of him. He did so, and read to Spicer the articles in the Courier; and in reply to a question as to their truth or falsity, he says that Spicer asserted they were "true—substantially true." Now we also, accompanied by a witness, called upon Mr. Spicer, a week ago last Friday, and when we repeated this part of the story, Spicer declared point blank *that he never told Huntington any such thing!*—that Huntington wanted to have him say that the articles were true, and would ask him—"Well, isn't it about true,"—"Isn't it *substantially* true"—"Don't it amount to that," &c.—and in *this* way *tried* hard to make him say they were true; but he would say, and *did say*, no *such thing!* This, together with much more that fell from the lips of Mr. Spicer, (but which is not contained in his letter,) going to develope more fully the falsehoods of D. E. Sykes, and the rascality of his confederate Huntington, we have it in our power to make public, and shall if occasion requires, substantiated by the testimony of a *respectable* and an unimpeachable witness. For the present, we believe there are few who will not be prepared to admit that enough has already been said to fix "the brand of *falsehood* and *infamy* WHERE IT BELONGS," and to show that not the "slightest confidence" can be placed in the words of Dorson Ebenezer Sykes, "let any matter where his interest or malice might tempt him into deception and falsehood."

The Circulars.

We have been requested by the Collector of the Customs for this District, to call upon those manufacturers to whom the Circulars of the Secretary of the Treasury have been *sent*, asking for information in relation to the subject of manufactures and the operations of the tariff, to make returns forthwith, that the same may be transmitted to the Treasury Department. It is necessary that these returns reach Washington by the first of October, and those individuals from whom the desired information has been solicited, will confer a favor by giving the subject their immediate attention.

☞ The news that we publish to-day, from Mexico, looks exceedingly squally for her own safety and the continuance of the present government. Instead of being in a condition to fight us, they are fighting among themselves. Their brave troops are also deserting by hundreds. Mexico has acted the part of the "barking dog" to perfection, and such, we are told, "never bite."

☞ We notice in a communication, signed John S. Harris, and published in the Providence Herald and Providence Gazette, a very unjust and disrespectful allusion to the Administration of John Tyler. If Mr. Harris will reflect a moment he will perceive that neither he nor any other democrat, from the Executive down, would now be in the enjoyment of an office under the General Government had it not been for John Tyler. John Tyler undoubtedly had his faults—but we are bold to say that to no man living are the democratic party so much indebted as to that same much abused but honest man. We have long been acquainted with Mr. Harris, and uncertain towards him feelings of the highest respect and esteem—we regret, however, that he should forget to be just.

GREAT FIRE IN BOSTON.—Ninety thousand dollars worth of property was destroyed by fire at South Boston on Saturday morning. The work of destruction commenced near 2 o'clock in the large Suffolk Lead and Chemical Works of Messrs. Hunshaw, Ward & Co., and the flames raged till about 6 o'clock A. M. The entire works were destroyed, and also six wooden dwelling houses adjoining the factory. One or two other buildings in the vicinity were injured somewhat.

MAINE ELECTION.—In 248 towns Anderson has 35,660. Morse, 21,860. Rest, 4,985. The towns to be heard from, gave large democratic majorities.—Anderson is doubtless elected.

Ex-President Tyler and Annexation.

The Washington Union contains a correspondence between the President of the Texian Convention, and Ex-President Tyler, which we with pleasure transfer to our columns. The compliment therein paid Mr. Tyler is no more than was due him for the part he took in a measure which has resulted in restoring to the country a territory once ours and of ensuring the blessings of a free and stable government to its people. The terms, remarks the Boston Times in introducing this correspondence, in which the people of Texas have thus expressed their sense of the services of Mr. Tyler and his administration are enthusiastic and unqualified—just what we might expect from men who, unbiassed by any petty prejudices and unswayed by any unworthy motives, can view the course of Mr. T. in the light of reason and justice. We are rejoiced at this noble demonstration. It breathes the spirit of honest manliness and truth. Mr. Tyler nobly and gallantly espoused the cause of Texas and the Union, at the time when the position, claims and interests of both, were but imperfectly estimated and recognized by the country at large. For doing this, he was assailed by the fiercest ribaldry and abuse—insulted, vilified, calumniated; his motives misrepresented, his declarations derided. The entire Federal crew, the survivors and descendants of that herd, whose dreams by night and acts by day, were treason to their country in the trying times of 1812, '13, and '14, were out against him, in public and in private, in meetings, conventions, and newspapers, doing their utmost to defame and break him down. But he bore the "peltings of the pitiless storm" with a firmness worthy of Old Hickory, whose bright example cheered him on in the path of honor and duty. Repeatedly did he declare to his confidential friends that if he could but accomplish the ANNEXATION of TEXAS during his official term, he should retire to the bosom of private life happy and contented. And it was his fortunate lot to witness the triumph of his favorite measure in the National Legislature, shedding a crowning effulgence on the last days of his administration. And now in the happy privacy to which he has retired, liberated awhile from the turmoils of political life, the grateful voice of a free people, received into the arms of a mighty brotherhood of freemen, must come to his ear most pleasantly and acceptably. The letter in which he acknowledges the flattering tribute of the Texians, though brief, is at once modest, dignified, graceful and patriotic—worthy of the man and the occasion. Without further preface we present it to our readers in connection with the Texian correspondence from the Union.

[*From the Washington Union.*]

CORRESPONDENCE.

CONVENTION HALL,
Austin, Republic of Texas, July 8, 1845.

DEAR SIR:—It affords me very great pleasure to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a resolution unanimously adopted by the convention of the people of Texas, now in session. The stand taken by you, on this great question, has brought it to a speedy termination, secured to you the lasting gratitude of the people of Texas, and will entitle you to occupy a bright page in the history of a transaction deeply involving the interests of the two countries, and vitally affecting the cause of republican governments.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, your excellency's obedient servant.

THO. J. RUSK,
President of the Convention.

His Excellency JOHN TYLER,
Ex-President of the United States.

Resolution expressive of the gratitude of this Convention to Ex President Tyler and his Cabinet.

Resolved, That the early and resolute stand taken by John Tyler whilst he was President of the United States, to restore Texas to the bosom of the republican family, has secured to him the gratitude and veneration of the people of Texas

Resolved, That the like sentiments are due to the assistance afforded Mr. Tyler, by the able members of his cabinet, who, with a noble enthusiasm espoused the cause of annexation as a national question, and co-operated faithfully in securing its consummation by the passage of the law which has enabled Texas to become a portion of the Union.

Resolved, That the president of the convention be directed to furnish a certified copy of these resolutions to Mr. Tyler, and to each one of the members of his cabinet—the Hons. John C. Calhoun, George M. Bibb, Wm. Wilkins, John Y. Mason, John Nelson, Charles A. Wickliffe; and to the families of A. P. Upshur, and Thomas W. Gilmer, deceased.

Adopted at Austin, Texas, July 8, 1845.

THO. J. RUSK, President.

Attest:
JAMES H. RAYMOND,
Secretary of the convention.

(REPLY.)

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,
Greenbrier County, Va.
August 23, 1845.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 8th July, transmitting me a copy of certain resolutions unanimously adopted by the convention of the people of Texas, expressive of their approval of my agency while in the discharge of the duties of the chief executive office of the United States, in restoring Texas to the bosom of the republican family, reached me at this place two days ago, and calls for my prompt and warmest acknowledgments. Actuated, in originating the question of annexation, by the single desire of advancing the cause of public liberty, I am now rendered most happy in the consummation of that great work, and hail it as the advent of an auspicious era in the history of the world. A people who have nobly won, and so gallantly, for a series of years, maintained their independence, have, of their own free will, resolved to throw off their separate existence, and to enter into fraternal relations with other States, associated together under a wise, and, I trust, an indissoluble union. The act is worthy the age in which we live, and will prove, I doubt not, the precursor of countless blessings to the two countries. To have my name stamped indelibly on the face of this transaction, as it is by the resolution of the people of Texas assembled in convention, is well calculated to fill to overflowing the measure of my ambition.

I cannot forbear to endorse the resolution of the convention having reference to the members of my cabinet, in the incipiency and prosecution of the measure of annexation, and to testify to their zeal and unshrinking efforts in its attainment. Two of them have not been permitted to live to witness a consummation which they had so much at heart; but their posterity will have cause to be proud of the just estimate placed on their services by the people of Texas.

Be pleased, my dear sir, to make known to the people of Texas, and their representatives in convention, my ardent prayers for their prosperity and happiness, and accept for yourself the assurances of my high regard.

JOHN TYLER.

Hon. Thomas Rusk.

☞ A deputation from the Society of Friends in England to concentrate the efforts of the Society in America for the abolition of slavery, arrived in New York a few days ago. Josiah Forster, Wm. Forster, George Stacy and John Allen, compose the embassy.

☞ Murat, a son of the great General, now resident at Bordentown, N. J., is said to have offered his services to the President, in case of war with Mexico. We hardly think there will be any necessity for calling upon the young and ardent Frenchman.

A Belligerent Attorney.—When Judge Edmonds declared his determination to imprison Van Buren and Jordan for contempt of court, Van Buren begged that the Judge might change the sentence to a pecuniary fine. But Jordan said—"I have no whining apology to make, nor any favors to ask, further than this, *that he will do me the favor to put us both in one room.*"

REVOLT IN THE ARMY.
PREPARATIONS FOR ANOTHER REVOLUTION!!

From the New Orleans Picayune, Sept. 7.

Late and Important from Mexico.

The Mexican schooner Ysentred, Frets, master, arrived at this port yesterday from Tampico, whence she sailed on the 30th Aug. By her we have received a file of *El Gefen*, a Tampico paper, down to the 27th August, and a copy of *El Siglo Diez Nueve* of the 19th ult. from the capital—a week later than was received by the Joaquina on the 31st ult. But to the news.

Mexico has not yet declared war, nor does she appear in any manner competent to do so. The country is rent by dissensions. Open revolts have at last broken out in the army, and on all hands the ambitious military chieftains are quarrelling among themselves.

The President has at last succeeded in the formation of a Cabinet, which is composed as follows:—State Department, Sr. D. Manuel de la Pena y Pena; Justice, Ecclesiastical Affairs, &c., Sr. D. Jose Bernardo Couto; Treasury Department, D. Pedro F. del Castillo; War and Marine, D. Pedro Maria Anaya. We cannot make room for their letters of acceptance of office, all dated August 14th. They are wonderfully silent about the foreign relations of the country and with the United States.

The Siglo of the 19th states that a rumor had prevailed for three days in the capital of a military revolt in one section of the army under Gen. Filisola, on its march to Texas. Without vouching for its accuracy the Siglo gives some of the details of the movement. It appears that the chiefs and officers of the vanguard of this division, while three leagues distant from San Luis Potosi, taking advantage of the momentary absence of Generals Filisola and Gaona, assembled (*en junta*) and agreed that they would not continue their march upon Texas unless they should receive, besides their full pay, all the equipments, perquisites, and provisions of an army of campaign. This resolution they reduced to a formal act. It was reported further that Generals Filisola and Paredes arrived just at the moment, and prevailed upon the division to resume the march.

El Gefen of the 27th ult. has the same rumor, but states that it is likewise reported that the disaffected portion of the army has incorporated itself with the forces under Gen. Paredes; that the latter refuses to obey the Government; that the third division of the army, which is under his command, is disposed for a *pronunciamiento*, and it is even whispered, that the object of it will be to proclaim a Consul. *El Gefen* is more than half inclined to believe all this.

There are evidently some operations on foot hostile to the Government, but the precise object of which has not yet transpired. A number of the *Siglo* which we have not seen has not been received at Tampico. It mentions the arrival in the city of Mexico of commissioners from Paredes and Filisola.

The editor of the *Siglo* is excessively indignant that officers, who have lived at the expense of the nation, should, when ordered to the frontiers, to defend the most sacred rights of the country, impose conditions upon their Government. It insults, with some spirit and a little Mexican bluster, that they should be discharged from the service.

The editor of the *Siglo* writes in the most desponding tone of the internal condition of the Republic, and of the state of political morals at the capital

Here, he says, criminals have no shame, because crime has no punishment. Depurity is the rule of the day; men enter upon revolts as speculations in which little is risked and much may be gained.—Such is the tone of his speculations, which we would translate had we room, to show the complete moral disorganization of society in Mexico—a prey to jobbers, speculators, military aspirants and adventurers.

Letters have been received at Tampico from San Luis Potosi, which announce that a revolution is near at hand. There appears to be a strong demand for the re-establishment of the Federal Constitution of 1824, and if this be not granted by the Government, it is likely to be carried by force. In the Department Assembly of Tamaulipas, a proposition to second the initiative of Zacatecas (for the restoration of this Constitution) has already been introduced.

Gen. Paredes has become involved in a violent newspaper controversy with Sr. Reyes, a deputy who so discomfitted the late Ministry. The President has expressed to the General his enduring confidence in his fidelity and patriotism.

Gen. Arista, too, is quarrelling through the papers with Gen. Woll—defending himself and accusing Woll of insubordination, &c. We notice the affair only to show how the military leaders of Mexico are divided among themselves.

Latest from the Anti-Rent District.

The correspondent of the Albany Argus, dating at Delhi, Sept. 20, states that the grand jury came into court the evening before at 6 o'clock, having found indictments against 52 persons.

Twelve are for appearing disguised and armed, and for conspiracy to prevent Wm. Stuart and Noah Dimmick, jr., from making surveys at Middleton last Spring. Five of the 12 indicted for this offence are in custody.

Twenty-four of the indictments are for conspiracy, appearing disguised and armed, riot and attempt to rescue prisoner (Zera Preston) in March last at Roxbury. Nine of the persons indicted are in custody.

Sixteen of the indictments are for conspiracy, attempts to rescue prisoners, and appearing disguised on another occasion. Two of them are in custody.

At 10 the next morning, the grand jury came into court with 23 other indictments, for appearing armed and disguised, riot, and kidnapping Under-Sheriff Steele, and C. S. Palmer, constable, at Andes, last March. Seven of the persons indebted are in custody.

The grand jury will continue in session until the commencement of the Oyer and Terminer, on the 22d inst. Many are already indicted, who have not heretofore been suspected of having taken part in the Indian movement—and many more probably will be, for having contributed to the purchase of arms and disguises for the natives, and some for interfering and tampering with a former grand jury to prevent indictments. The present grand jury will fearlessly do their whole duty. This being done, Delaware county will soon be restored to her former quiet and good order.

In one of the town there appears to be still a determination to brave it out to the last. But they find no sympathy or support.

THE VACANT JUDGESHIP.—The names of the Hon. Levi Woodbury and Marcus Morton, have been mentioned in connection with the Judgeship rendered vacant by the death of Judge Story.

☞ The steamer Caledonia sailed Thursday afternoon, for Liverpool, with 56 passengers.

CITY NEWS.

Obituary.

"Friend after friend departs,
Who hath not lost a friend?"

There

MRS. PHEBE A. RATHBUN died at her residence in this city, on the 14th inst., aged 24. She was sick but seven days, in which time she had more than thirty convulsive fits, occasioned by a rush of blood to the head; and though the first one paralyzed her mind, still she seemed to be a great sufferer.

Mrs. Rathbun has been called away in the very flower of her life, and in a most sudden and solemn manner. Never did the sun of prosperity rise more brightly upon her pleasant home than last Monday morning; but in a few hours all was dark, no effort seemed able to stay the hand of death. "There was no discharge in that war." She has gone, we trust, to be with her Savior, where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest.—Mrs. R. professed faith in Christ in July, 1842, and united herself with the Central Baptist Church in this city, in which she has been much respected and beloved. She loved the songs of Zion on earth, and most sweetly sung them in the house of God, but now her voice is tuned to better strains, in concert with the Choir of the skies. This solemn providence admonishes us all, to be also ready.—COM.

Military.

The Officers of the 19th Regiment, under the command of Col. Allen, met at the Hotel of Amos H. Hyde, Esq., in Franklin, on Tuesday last. The day was fine, and the attendance quite full. The Norwich Light Guard, Capt. Young, and the Union Guards, Capt. Congdon, appeared with a full complement of officers, and did themselves much credit. We understand it was decided to call out the Regiment by battalion on the 30th of September, at Norwich. For the information of military gentlemen and our readers generally, we will also state that the first battalion company, better known as the "Hoxie," under the command of Capt. Cossitt, will parade for company inspection this Wednesday afternoon, in front of the Town Hall.

UNCAS GUARDS.—We understand that a splendid Banner, designed and painted by Mr. Alfred Hunt of this city, was presented to the Uncas Guards, in the vicinity of Uncas Monument, yesterday (Tuesday) at 2 o'clock, P. M. This banner is the gift of several citizens who have subscribed the amount of its cost. The presentation was made by Mr. George W. Beatty.

☞ The questions "Will salt petre explode," and "Who keeps shooting at Mr. Paine," must now yield to another of momentous interest, viz: "Will a glass of linda intoxicate?"

☞ The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of the United States, met at Baltimore on Wednesday last. It held a festival on Friday evening, which the Baltimore papers represent as exceeding in magnificence and tasteful arrangement any thing of the kind ever before witnessed in that city.

☞ We are indebted to Mr. Mallison, of the steamer Worcester for a copy of the N. Y. Sun Extra, of yesterday afternoon, containing the important news from Mexico, published in our paper to-day.

☞ John B. Gough, passed through this city, last Friday, on his way to Boston.

BOY DROWNED.—We learn that the body of a little boy was taken from the river, on the west side, Tuesday morning. He was missed the evening before, at which time he probably fell by accident into the water and was drowned.

☞ Mr. Bryant, of the New York Evening Post, who is travelling in Great Britain, says in a late letter from Scotland, "I listened on Sunday to a sermon from Dr. Linsay, a Professor of some new theological school. It was quite common-place, though not so long as the Scotch ministers are in the habit of giving—for excessive brevity is by no means their humbling infirmity. At the close of the exercises, he announced that a third service would take place in the evening. 'The subject,' continued he, 'will be the thoughts and exercises of Jonah in the whale's belly.'"

☞ A bridge across the Niagara, at the Whirlpool is seriously talked of. The distance is 330 feet. It would be a magnificent work, and is feasible. There is a suspension bridge in Switzerland of a thousand feet.

☞ The science of imbuing the minds of the rising generation with the elements of astronomy, is pronounced by the United States Journal to be the science of *haughty culture*, or a method of raising the breed of pumpkins.

GAME.—The following game was drawn at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 4th of July last. By a lady:

'*The Gentlemen*—our heart's choice. They have our cordial thanks for past favors, and present regards; and are respectfully requested to continue their patronage.

☞ There had been a severe riot at Rockville. Windows smashed, &c.

☞ The Paris correspondent of Livingston & Wells Express, speaks of rumors respecting Queen Victoria's sanity; and that she is kept so constantly journeying for fear that rest and want of occupation would induce the hereditary malady in her family.

Mr. Gough, we understand, will give the public a full account of his adventure as soon as he recovers his energies. He is still very ill.—*N. Y. Express Tuesday.*

☞ The Cooperstown Republican states that a suit for slander has been commenced against Fenimore Cooper by Rev. Mr. Tiffany of that place.

THE DIFFERENCE.—The London people pay a penny for being shaved, and sixpence for a newspaper; but in this country they pay a fourpence for being shaved and a penny for the best newspaper.

Something like Luxury.—A late New Orleans paper says: We dined with a friend near this city a few days since, and the dessert consisted in part, of five varieties of grapes, three of figs, water melons, musk melons, four kinds of cantelopes, peaches, apples, pears, three species of plums, pomegranates, pecans and filberts, all grown on the premises. The punch was made of lemons in the garden, and the bananas were bending with the unripe fruit.

☞ The arrival of Ex-President Tyler and lady in New York is announced in the papers of that city, on Tuesday.

Lightning and Needles.—A young lady was killed suddenly by a shock of lightning a few days since—she was knitting with a pair of steel needles.

A STRIKE.—The factory girls of Pittsburg struck for the ten hour system on Friday.

ORIGINAL STAINED.

ARRIVAL OF THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP

BRITANNIA.

12 Days Later.

The Royal Mail Steamship Britannia, Capt. Hewitt, bringing news from Europe *twelve days later* than our last advices, sailed from Liverpool on the 4th inst, and was telegraphed from the outer station Friday morning, at 8 o'clock, A. M. She arrived at her wharf in East Boston, at 10 o'clock, having made her passage in fifteen days. She met with much severe weather, which made her voyage longer than usual.

We make our selections chiefly from the "European Times" and Charles Willmer's News Letter.

The Cotton Market—that great barometer of public feeling—has shown symptoms of improvement.—The sales up to the end of the week exceeded 40,000 bales—a daily average of more than 8000. In the four days since nearly 40,000 have been sold, and prices are very evidently getting up.

Mexico and the United States.—The chief topics of discussion during the past fortnight have been rumored appearance of war between Mexico and the United States, and the apprehended deficiency of the crops through the prevalence of weather unfavorable to the prospects of the agriculturalists.

War and Impressee.—At Lloyd's there are signs of apprehension that a war between the two American republics may lead to a system of privateering on the western coast of the Atlantic, dangerous to our mercantile ships. The underwriters demand a higher rate of premium from this country to America, unless the clause is inserted declaring the insurance free of capture and seizure.

The American Embassy.—Amongst the passengers on board the mail steamer, which leaves this day for America, are his Excellency Edward Everett, late Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at this court, with Mrs. Everett and family. Mr. Everett, during the term of this mission, has acquired the respect of all who knew him, and on his successor's following his mild and conciliatory demeanor, may depend the question of peace or war between America and this country.—[News Letter.

Her Majesty's progress in Germany continues to supply the European journals with their most interesting details.

The visit of the Queen and her husband to Germany, says the European Times, has directed public attention to a country which has been the theatre of some of the most extraordinary events in the history of the world. These visits form an era in Queen Victoria's reign. Her love of sight seeing, and the becoming dignity of enjoyment, transcends that of all her predecessors put together. The newspapers record a gentle sight at Coburg—her husband's paternal country—the other day, which the Queen witnessed, and is said to have enjoyed amazingly. It was a rural fete, in which the children of the honest country people sung and danced in all the rude health and vigor of infantine spirits. Their young and buoyant hearts were permeated by the presence of the royalty in the midst of their sports. Strange show how the wind blows. The house of Saxe-Coburg, which witnesses and enjoys such primitive rusticity, cannot be hard rulers or grinding despots. It is a fortunate family, this Saxe-Coburg—and all the members of it are at present comforted under the same roof, to do honor to the connection with a little lady, on whose dominions the sun, as we are so often told, never sets.

The Hon. Louis McLane.—The new American minister in England has taken up his residence at 38 Hanley street, Cavendish square.

The state of trade is in most respects satisfactory. The demand for all the leading staples, whether sugar, coffee, wool or cotton is as steady as to indicate a healthy consumption, and the supplies are sufficient for very exorbitant advances.

The weather, which has for some time been stormy, and which it was feared would greatly injure the growing crops and retard the harvest, has suddenly changed for the better, and there is a fair prospect of abundant crops.

The recent favorable change of the weather appears to have extended over the whole of the United Kingdom, and there is every prospect of a glorious harvest. In the course of the ensuing week nearly the whole of the corn will be housed and the crops will not only be abundant, but they will be secured in good order.

Capture of a Pirate Slaver.—There has been on the west coast of Africa a most gallant and successful engagement between the boat of one of her Majesty's ships, and a large pirate slaver.

The boats engaged in the affair belonged to the Pantaloon. Lieut. Provost finally succeeded in capturing the vessel, but the pirates fought desperately, and it was not until seven of their number lay dead on the deck, and seven or eight more were severely wounded, that they ran below or yielded.

Terrific Whirlwind.—There has been a terrific whirlwind on the continent. Its effects in Holland were almost as severely felt as in France. At Rouen it seems to have expended its greatest violence.—Three extensive manufactories were destroyed by the whirlwind, while all the hands were at work; not less than 60 persons of all ages perished in the ruins, and 120 were thereby wounded.

IRELAND.

The *Repeal Association.*—At the weekly meeting of the members of the Repeal Association, in Dublin, on Monday the 18th, another long letter from Mr. O'Connell, was read. It related to various subjects, but principally to the repeal rent, and the agitation.

A long letter from Mr. S. O'Brien was read, enclosing his subscription for the present month, and repeating "that nothing would tend so much to advance the cause of repeal as that a large majority of of the Irish representatives should appear in Conciliation-hall, or in the House of Commons, in the character of uncompromising advocates of the legislative freedom of Ireland." The rent for the week was £307 13s. 7d.

More Reverses of the French in Algiers.—If we are to credit a private letter from Milianą of the 9th, published by the *Presse*, the French have suffered a severe reverse in Africa.

The treaty between France and Morocco has at length been ratified by the Moorish Emperor, and published in the *Bulletin des Lois*. It fixes the limits of the territory between Algiers and Morocco, and is remarkable for containing an express acknowledgment on the part of the Emperor of Morocco, that Algiers is "a French possession."

SPAIN.

Madrid has been the scene of another disturbance, the people having resolved not to pay the new house taxes. All the shops were shut up, and business entirely suspended. Troops poured into the city, and on the 19th, charges of cavalry and a discharge of musketry were found necessary to disperse the crowd, when several persons were killed and wounded.

GERMANY.

From Germany we learn that the religious disturbances at Leipsic have not been renewed, and that the popular irritation was allyed by the King's prompt compliance with the request of the citizens in regard to a commission of inquiry.

TURKEY.

Accounts from Turkey state that the Porte has decided upon a plan for the pacification of Lebanon, which has received the approval of the representatives of the Five Great Powers. By this measure the independence of both the Druses and Maronites will be maintained, and the free exercise of the two religions satisfactorily secured. There has been a change of the Turkish ministry.

THE WAR OF THE CAUCASUS.

We learn from Constantinople, that intelligence has been received from the Caucasus, announcing that the Russians had undertaken a new campaign in the interior of Daghestan. After a vigorous resistance at the entrance of a defile, the mountaineers withdrew to the interior, and the Russians seized on the defile. Considerable loss was sustained on both sides.

A letter from St. Petersburgh of the 14th, announces the capture of Dargo, the residence of Schamyl. As this place was defended by 26 barricades formed of felled trees, each of which had to be carried by the bayonet, this success has cost the Russians dear. It is said they had two generals killed and a great many superior officers wounded.

INDIA AND CHINA.

We have had two arrivals from India and China of the Bombay and the Calcutta Mails. At Lahore, Jowahir Singh, having attempted to seize Gholab Sing, had been defeated after a sanguinary battle, in which he lost three thousand men. The Cholera continued to rage, particularly in Scinde.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF NORWICH.

ARRIVED.

Sept. 15. Sch. Eclipse, Smith, fm Harwich.
Sch. Gen. Van Cortland, Turner, fm Newburg.
16. Sloop Alexander, Rogers, fm Hartford.
Sloop Jasper, Wilber, fm Groton.
17. Sloop Crusade, Nash, fm New York.
Steam sch. Quinebaug, Williams, fm N. Y.
Sloop Leader, Townsend, fm Portland, Ct.
Sch. Mary Lyther, Border, fm Machias.
Sch. Hannah, Dolbeare, fm Machias.
18. Sch. Moro, York, fm Portland, Me.
Sch. Perseverance, Robeps, fm Phil.
Sch. Olive Branch, Shaw, fm Gardner.
Sch. Leander, Keller, fm Philadelphia.
Sch. Myrtle, Baker, fm Albany.
Slp Andrew Jackson, Ewen, fm Albany.
19 Sloop Astrore, Geer, fm N. Y.
Sloop Cabot, Ewen, Albany.
20 Steam Sch Shetucket, Geer, fm New York
Sch Daniel Webster, Delaney, fm Newburg
Sch Hudson, Coit, fm Albany.
Sch Rob Roy, Avery, fm Philadelphia.
Sch Jane Sally Francis, Story, fm Phil.

NEW GOODS.

At the New Crockery Store.

NO. 34 SHETUCKET STREET.

CHARLES I COOLEY has just received, and will be receiving for a week or two, of his own importation, a large addition to his already extensive stock of Earthen Ware, China, and Glass, and all the variety of Solar Lamps and Girandoles, all of the latest and best patterns and shape, which makes his stock the most complete of any to be found in this part of the State, and which will at all times be offered to dealers and others on favorable terms. Will the public examine for themselves!

Sept 21. w44 tw50

Just Dropped In—

Hope I don't Intrude.

TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND MUST PREVAIL

AMONG the great and weighty matters which engage the public mind at the present day, no thing perhaps, is exciting more attention than the BOOT AND SHOE TRADE. The pecuniary interests of thousands are involved in a greater or less degree in the question. Nor is this all, the *Philanthropist* and the *Philosopher* regard the subject, as bearing immediately upon the comfort and welfare of all classes. The position which they take is, that the necessaries of life should be multiplied as much as possible and should be afforded to all at the lowest remunerating prices. The question will commend itself, I think, not only to the sympathies but to the judgment of the community. It is with these views deeply impressed on my mind, and a desire to do the "greatest good to the greatest number," that I have been persuaded to appear before you again at this time, to urge upon you the necessity of buying your Shoes where you can really depend upon getting the *best work* at the *lowest possible rates*; and that you can do by calling on J. IRESON & SON,

115 south sidemain st.

Sept. 22. w44 tw49

AT WHOLESALE.

J. IRESON & SON offer for sale very low, a large assortment of seasonable Goods, consisting of

Ladies',	Men's
Misses,	Boy's
Children's	Youth's
Infant's	Children's

SHOES, BOOTS and BROGANS of all kinds and qualities—*Terms Cash.*

50 cases Men's Cow Hide Boots, fm 8 to 12, best qu.
200 " do do do " 9 " 10, do do
100 " do do do " 8 " 10, 2d do
50 " do Kip Skin do " 9 " 10 best qu.
10 " do do do " 8 " 10 wat prf.
15 " do Calf Skin do " 8 " 10 best qu.
5 " do do do " 7 " 11 wat prf.
10 " do Cow Hide Brogans 6 " 11 best qu.
10 " do Calf Grain & Seal " 6 " 11 " "
100 " sm'l Boy's Cow Hide Boots 1 " 5 best,
50 " small Boy's do do do " 10 " 13 " "
15 " youth's do do " 6 " 8 " "
10 " large Boy's, small Boy's and Youth's Brogans —best
5 " Children's Kid & Grain Socks, regular sizes.

☞ All kinds of Ladies', Misses and Children's Shoes and Shoetees, Boots and Bootees, by the case or dozen.

Sept 23 w44 tw50 115 South side Main st.

DISTRICT of Guilford ss. Probate Court, May 17th 1845. Upon the application of Gideon H. Sweet of the town of Guilford in said District, showing to this Court that he is Guardian to James Sweet of said Guilford, a minor belonging to said District, and that said Minor is the owner of the following real estate, viz; an undivided right of 1-9 part of two certain tracts of land the first piece containing, thirty three acres, more or less, with the buildings thereon standing, situated in the town of Lebanon in the county of New London, bounded north and west on land of Isaac & Gideon Hoxie, east on land of John Manning, south on land of John Throop. The second piece lying in the town of Franklin, in said county, bounded north by Downer's land and highway, east by Isaac Hoxie's land south by Lathrop Williams' land, and west by highway, containing, by estimation, twelve acres, be the same more or less, valued at about one hundred and seventy dollars, and showing just and reasonable cause for selling said real estate: praying for an order, and that he or some other meet person to empowered, to sell the same, as per application on file, dated the 17th day of September, 1845, more fully appears.

Ordered—That the foregoing application be heard at the Probate Office, in Guilford on the 20th day of November, 1845, at 9 o'clock forenoon; and the notice thereof be published in some public newspaper near the place where such real estate lies, three weeks successively, at least six weeks before said time assigned. RALPH D. SMITH, Judge.

Sept. 19. w44 tw50

BENJAMIN J. DEAN, M. D.

OFFERS his services as *Physician and Surgeon* to the inhabitants of Greeneville and vicinity. N. B. Dr. Dean may be found at the residence of Mr. Henry Palmer.

Sept. 17. tf w44 tw50

MORE of those cheap Guns at C. A. CONVERSE, Hardware Store, 139 Main-st.

Sept. 10. w43 tw56

General Temperance Convention.

THE friends of the Temperance cause in the town of Norwich are earnestly requested to meet at the TOWN HALL, on Wednesday evening the 24th inst., to nominate suitable persons for special Commissioners under the new Temperance law. Let this be a full meeting, as it is all important to the success of the reform, that the right sort of Commissioners be elected. The Rum traffic must be put down—by persuasion, if we can—by legal exacts means if we must. GEORGE C. BILLINGS,

President Norwich Washingtonian Society.
PASCHAL ABBOTT, Pres., Bean Hill Society.
OWEN STEAD, Pres., Greeneville Society.
JOHN G. COOLEY, Pres., Young Men's Society.
W S BRAKENRIDGE, Sec. Nor. Tem. Association.

Norwich, Sept. 23d. w45 tw51

FALL MILLINERY.

MISS MOORE will open new and elegant MILLINERY on Friday the 26th inst.

Norwich, Sept 24th m44

MISS JACKSON,

IS this week opening a large and splendid assortment of rich Millinery Goods, consisting of every variety of goods usually kept in a Millinery Establishment, all of which will be sold as low as can be purchased in this city. Please call at 27 Shetucket street, and examine these goods, then judge for yourself.

N. B. Mourning Hats made at short notice.

Sept. 21st. w44 tw51

MISS GREEN has opened new FALL *MILLINERY*, consisting of RIBBONS; French and American FLOWERS; Straw and Florence BONNETS, together with all desirable articles in the Millinery line. Also a large assortment of Mourning COLLARS and CAPS, hair BANDS and CURLS, which the Ladies are invited to call and examine at 29 Shetucket street.

Sep 9. p3w42

At a Special Meeting of the QUEENS COUNTY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY,

held on the 15th day of September, 1845.

SAMUEL WILLETT, Esq., in the Chair.

The following Preamble and Resolution were adopted.

WHEREAS, Printed sheets, purporting to be the "Flushing Journal," and to contain reports of Exhibitions of Fruits, Flowers, &c., at meetings of this Society, having lately been issued, the Society deems it expedient to pronounce such reports both unofficial and false. Therefore,

RESOLVED, That the conduct of William R. Prince, in procuring the same to be published, is *highly censurable*, and that if repeated by him, or practised by any other member, the Society will consider it just cause for such member's expulsion.

On motion, the foregoing preamble and resolution, were ordered to be published.

SAMUEL WILLETT, Chairman.

A. G. SULLIVAN, Rec. Sec. Queens Co. Horticultural Society.

Sept. 23. w44 tw50

A WORD TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

BE IT KNOWN UNTO ALL MEN WHO PURCHASE

DRY GOODS

at wholesale, that

ELY & CO.,

33 & 35 SHETUCKET-STREET.

Are this week opening a very extensive assortment of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC GOODS which added to our last week's purchase makes an extensive stock.

We do not propose to fill the newspapers with long and flaming advertisements nor enumerate the different styles of goods we are almost daily receiving. But one FACT we can prove beyond a shadow of a doubt, that we keep constantly on hand a *STOCK* of Dry Goods almost twice as large as any other establishment in *New London County*. Another FACT is this, *we WILL NOT be undersold*, and as we have not been called "*to arms with Mexico*," or to shed our blood upon the plains of "Texas," we have been peaceably and quietly engaged in the New York and Boston Markets, purchasing bargains which we propose to give ☞ COUNTRY MERCHANTS at the *smallest* advance from cost.

Give us a call and we will do thee good.

Sept. 11. tfw 43 tw57

FOR NEW YORK.

THE Steamer WORCESTER, Capt. Bacon, and CLEOPATRA, Capt. Duratan, will leave Norwich at half-past 5 o'clock in the afternoon for Allen's Point on the arrival of the cars from Boston.

Cabin Fare, $1,00.

N. B. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of said Boats or owners. E. A. BILL, Steam Boat Agent.

Norwich Sept. 15. 1845. w43 tw57

Flannels! Flannels!!

STOUT twilled red Flannels,
do do white do
Plain fine and common red, white, yellow and printed Flannels just received by

J. W. BULKELEY.

Sept 17 tw57 w43

Notice.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, about the 6th instant, a dark bay Horse, the two left feet white. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

ARNOLD GIFFORD

Norwich, East Great Plain, Sept 15, 1845. w43.

SPORTING FIXINGS.

POWDER Flasks and Horns, Shot Pouches, and Belts, Cap Primers, Elastic Wadds, Screw Drivers, Extra Cocks, Nipples and Plugs, Wormers, Cleaners, Caps, &c. C. A. CONVERSE, 139 Main-st

Sept. 10. w43 tw56

WINTER HOSIERY.

Ladies Merino Silk, and heavy Cotton STOCKINGS. Gent's Vigonia, Woollen and coarse heavy Cotton hose and half hose. Children's Stockings and Infants Socks all in the greatest possible variety and direct from the importer, of course cheap. J. W. BULKELEY.

Sept 16. w43 tw57

SOLAR LAMPS, Of a superior quality for Churches, Halls, Shops, Steamboats and Parlors, with plain and cut Shades. For sale by CHARLES A. CONVERSE. Agent for the Manufacturers.

Sept. 10 w43 tw56

SUGARS.
50 boxes Brown Havana Sugar, "light,"
25 do do do do
25 hhds New Orleans do
10 do Porto Rico
10 do St. Croix do just received and for sale by A. H. ALMY, 51 Water street.

Sept. w42 tw52

INDIA RUBBERS.

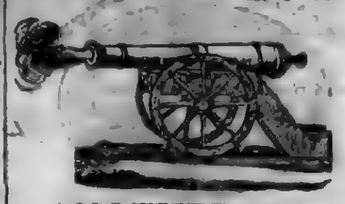
400 pair Ladies', Men's Children's Rubbers of superior quality—some very heavy—for sale by the dozen or case, very low by J. IRESON & SON,

Sept. 16 w43 tw56 115 South side Main st.

COW HIDE BOOTS.—200 cases Men's Cow Hide Boots, manufactured from slaughter hides in the best manner, and offered to the trade at a small advance from cost. J. IRESON & SON.

Sept. 16 w43 tw56 115 South side Main st.

WAR AGAIN!



ANOTHER GUN FROM TWEEDY & BARROWS.

IT having become necessary that there should be a thorough reform in the prices of the Dry Goods business in Norwich, the subscribers give notice to the universal world, that for the accomplishment of that object, we hereby declare unceasing and uncompromising war against all monopoly and high prices.

Having abundant means for the prosecution of such a contest, we offer to the public the best assortment of DRY GOODS and at lower prices than can be found at any other Store in this State.

By our daily arrivals from New York and Boston we are this week opening some of the richest styles of Goods that were ever offered in this market. Among them will be found a few pieces of ROMELIA CLOTHS for Ladies dresses, entirely a new article.

500 yds all wool strawberry dyed high colored French de LAINS, the newest patterns out, 25 pr. Black and Blue Black Gro de Swiss and De Rhine Silks for dresses. 20 pr. Lapens best Black and Blue Black Bombazines from 75 to 1,50 cts per yd.

A splendid assortment of Prints just opening; rich de Lains and Rept, of all prices and qualities.

SHAWLS, Rich Broche and Cashmere Shawls at reduced prices. 6 Doz. High colored, all wool, Polka Shawls. 6 Doz. all wool damask do. 40 pr. Red Twilled Flannel,

35 pr. plain, Flannel.
30 " White Twilled and plain do.

We have just replenished our Cloth Room, which with our former stock gives us the best assortment of Broadcloth and Cassimeres that can be found in this city.

All who are in favor of such a contest and reform as we proffer, it is hoped will consult their own interest, and before purchasing elsewhere, will call and examine our extensive Stock of Dry Goods, which will be sold upon the "extreme low price system." At the Store of TWEEDY & BARROWS.

No. 117 Main-st, Hubbard's Row.

Norwich, Sept. 16. 3w43 tw57

Wholesale foreign & domestic LIQUOR STORE.

CLARK & CO.,

OFFER for sale at their newly established Liquor Store, Dock st., a full assortment of Foreign and Domestic Liquors, well worthy the attention of the trade and others who purchase at wholesale.—The assortment will at all times be full, and purchasers may depend upon obtaining good liquors by giving us a call. We will name at present:

85 half Pipes, qr. and eighth, Castle Otard, Dupuy & Co. Hennessey and Seignette BRANDY.
5 Hds Pure St. Croix RUM
5 Hhds Imit do do
5 do New England do
20 Bbls do do
9 Pipes Holland GIN
2 do Imit do
25 Bbls. American do
5 Hhds PURE SPIRITS.
15 Bbls do do
10 Bbls CIDER BRANDY.
2 Bbls old Monongahela WHISKEY, a pure and genuine article.
1 Pipe old MADEIRIA WINE, for medicinal use, a superior article.
100 Baskets CHAMPAIGN, best brand.
50 Casks, various kinds of Wines, including almost every kind and quality that can be named.

The above Liquors and Wines were recently purchased of the Importers in New York and Boston—are warranted strictly pure, and will be sold at a small advance from the Importers prices by

CLARK & CO

Bolle's Building, between Commerce and Water Streets.

Sept. 4 845. w42 25

MEXICO.

SINCE the late news from Mexico, we have purchased a large assortment of Fashionable and Staple

DRY GOODS,

at prices, which enable us to hold out great inducements to customers and we would respectfully invite them to examine for themselves.

SHAWLS.

Of various colors and qualities.

Paris Silk Goods.
Fancy plaid, striped and figured Silks
Blue and jet black silks.
Fall and Winter Cashmeres.
Rich dark de Lanes.
French Ginghams, American prints, Linens, Damask Table Spreads and Hosiery of every variety.
BROADCLOTHS so cheap that any can buy them, others so fine that any can wear them.

Call at D. HUNTINGTON'S.

21 Shetucket street.—Sept. 9th. tfw43 w56

NEW BOOK STORE.

C. D. SMITH,

HAS taken the store 140 Main street, next door east of Mr. T. J. Ridgeway's shoe store, and just received and offers for sale on commission a large assortment of

School and Miscellaneous Books, Stationery &c.

which he can sell at very low prices for cash. The patronage of my friends and former customers and the public generally is respectfully solicited.

Sept. 9th. 3w43 tw56

BLANK BOOKS. AT C. D. SMITH'S

Commission Bookstore,

CAN be found a large assortment of Blank Books, consisting of Ledgers, Journals, Day, Letter and Invoice Books, Quarto's, memorandum Books, Leather and Paper Covers, of all sizes. Particular attention paid to this branch of the business in keeping on hand always a good assortment and at the lowest prices.

Sept. 9th. 3w43 tw56

J. IRESON & SON.

115 *South Side Main Street.*

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES, RUBBERS and LEATHER, respectfully invite the attention of the trade to their extensive and well selected stock of *FALL and WINTER GOODS*, which they now offer at *great bargains for CASH*. Having the largest and best assortment ever before opened in this market, and having purchased principally for *cash*, they are prepared to sell to country merchants and dealers at less prices than ever before known.

Scientific analysis of Dr. F. Felix Gouraud's

ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP.

"*LABOR VINCIT OMNIA.*"

THE ancient alchemists, visionary though they were in many of their speculations, were still correct in their suppositions that the constitution of matter was founded on the changes which the sun's rays produced on substances, whether organic or inorganic. Modern science has well established the fact, that '*a sunbeam cannot fall even upon a plate of iron without producing a chemical change.*' This chemical principle has been termed *actinism* by Sir John Herschel.

It was this known principle of *actinism* which induced M. Daguerre, of Paris, and Mr. Fox Talbot, of London, (unknown to each other,) to institute that series of delicate experiments which resulted in the simultaneous and wonderful discovery of the *Daguerreotype* by the former, and the *Calotype* by the latter. It was observed, as long ago as the year 1556 that a combination of chlorine and silver (commonly known as horn silver) *blackened* by exposure to the sun's rays; but nothing important resulted from this discovery until the production of the Photographic process.

Dr. F. FELIX GOURAUD had long made *actinism* his peculiar study. He had observed that the *green* hue, which is universal in healthy vegetation, depended immediately and directly on the influence of the solar light. A simple experiment will prove this. If a vegetable be planted in any place impervious to the rays of the sun, the shoot will be seen to possess a sickly and unnatural *whiteness*, which soon changes to *green* on exposure to the direct solar rays. The more a plant is exposed to the sun, the deeper will be its green, and the more abundant its colors; on the other hand, the less a plant is exposed to sunlight, the paler are its colors, the laxer its tissues, and the less its fragrance. This greenness results solely from the absorption of *carbon* from the atmosphere, induced by the solar rays.

The effect of solar light upon animal tissues (the human skin, for instance) is not less remarkable.—A sunbeam cannot fall on the skin of our hand or face without inducing a change of color; this change of color results from the absorption by the pores of the cuticle of atmospheric air, which is constantly contaminated with carbonic acid, produced during the process of respiration and digestion. In the sunshine, this carbonic acid is rapidly decomposed; one of its constituents (*oxygen*) is given off again to the air, while the other (*carbon or charcoal*) *is retained under the skin*; and hence the cause of *Tan, Freckle*, and *Sunburn*.

In proof of this,—if proof be required,—we have only to note how rapidly the complexion changes from fair to brown, and from brown to almost sooty color, by simple removal from a temperate to a tropical region. On this subject a scientific writer, in a late number of *Chambers' Edinburg Journal*, remarks: "There is every reason to believe that the same pigmental apparatus, which gives the dark hue to the skin of the African, is also present under the skin of the European, and that it only requires an excess of solar light to bring it into full exerting operation." We know of our own experience, that the comparatively feeble sunlight of our own latitude will convert the pale faces of our ladies or gentlemen into a tawny brown.

To discover a *neutralizer* of this chemical action of the sun, has been Dr. GOURAUD'S sole object and aim. Years of deep thought and experiment have been at length happily rewarded by the production of his world renowned

Italian Medicated Soap.

which is found to be all-sufficient for the complete removal from the skin of *Tan, Freckle, Sunburn*, or, in fact, any disfigurement which is the result of *actinism*; while its medicated properties are of so powerful a nature, as to be potent in the removal of cutaneous eruptions and all scorbutic appearances, including *Erysipelas, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Barbers' Itch*, &c. *Old sores* are rapidly healed by it; and the pain arising from the bites of *mosquitoes*, the *stings of wasps*, or other venomous insects, is immediately allayed; and chaps, cracks, and chafes, are healed by it. In fact, as *family* should be without this valuable soap; but more especially those who live remote from cities, in places where it is not easy at all times to procure medical attendance.—Neither should the *seaman* be without it, as it is a complete remedy for scurvy, and can be used in *hard or salt* water as well as soft. In addition thereto, it is perfectly buoyant. The *ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP* may, therefore, be considered as the greatest boon which modern science has conferred on mankind.

Directions for use.—For Erysipelas, Salt Rheum Ring Worm, Scald Head, Scurvy, Barbers' Itch, &c the sop must be made into a lather, well rubbed a several times a day, with a shaving-brush. For Pimples, Tan, Freckles, Sunburn, Sallowness, Roughness, Mosquito bites, or venomous stings, it should be used three or four times a day, in the ordinary manner.

Dr. F. F. GOURAUD is also the inventor of the celebrated *POUDRES SUBTILES*, for completely *eradicating* human hair.

GOURAUD'S *Grecian Hair Dye* is warranted to change red, gray, or white hair, to a glossy *brown* or *black*, at option of the user.

GOURAUD'S *Liquid Vegetable Rouge* is a splendid article for giving pale cheeks and lips a magnificent roseate tinge, so *permanent* as not to be removed either by *washing or rubbing*.

GOURAUD'S *Blanc'd Espange* (*Lily White*) has completely supplanted the old and noxious preparations for whitening the skin. The *Lily White* imparts to the cuticle a smoothness of surface, and delicacy of color, beautiful to behold.

☞ To avoid being imposed upon by the numerous *base imitations* of these articles, be careful to purchase *only* at Dr. FELIX GOURAUD'S 67 *Walker st., first store from Broadway, N. Y.*; where also may be obtained a great variety of choice Perfumery and Fancy Articles, suitable for a Lady's or Gentleman's Toilet.

And by JOHN L. DEVOTION, sole Agent for Norwich.

Aug. 29 1yw41 w50

EDMUND F. BROWN,

Notary Public,

Commissioner of Deeds, &c., for the State of ILLINOIS, AND

PUBLIC, PRIVATE, AND CONFIDENTIAL AGENT

For settling Business of every description, with Congress, the Officers of the different Departments, Companies, and Individuals.

Attention prompt. Charges reasonable. Letters must be Postage Paid.

☞ Penn. Avenue, near 13th st.,

Washington City.

Claims for Pensions, Patents, Lands, Contracts, &c., *Prosecuted.*

Notarial and other Official Certificates *Prepared.* Acknowledgements *Taken*, &c.

Washington, D. C. ug. 29. w1 tw5

Regular Steam Boat Line.

BETWEEN NORWICH AND NEW YORK

DAILY.

THE Splendid Steamer Cleopatra, Capt. ISAACK DUSTAN. The Splendid Steamer Worcester, Capt DANIEL BACON.

The Worcester will leave Norwich on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The Cleopatra will leave Norwich, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Each of the above boats will leave New York on alternate days.

E. A. BILL, Steam Boat Agent

April 16 1845. 21

DRY GOODS

At about Cost, for CASH Exchange, and NOTHING ELSE.

THE Dry Goods Shanty of J. W. BULKELEY, West end Main street, is now crowded full of Fall and Winter Goods cheap for Cash only. Credit cannot be given at such prices as they are offered.

Sept. 17 tw57 w43

Molasses.

75 HHDS. St. Croix Molasses,
48 do Porto Rico do now landing and for sale by WHITTAKER, HAMMOND, & Co.

8 sept. 1st w41, tw50. Commerce St.

Second Hand Machinery For Sale.

12 FROSTLE Spinning Frames, 72 Spindles each. Enquire of Mr. Edmund Williams, at Pomfret Depot, or of

WHITTAKER, HAMMOND, & CO.

Norwich, Sept. 1st. 1845. tf w 41, tw 50.

MOLASSES.
100 bbls and thirsee St. Croix,
50 do do Porto Rico,
33 do do Muscovado,
do New Iberia,
do Cardenas,
25 do do
25 do do
for sale by A. H. ALMY, 51 Water street.

Sept. 3. w42 tw52

New Sword Fish.

THIS day landing, fifty bbls new Sword Fish in prime order, for sale by

WITTAKER, HAMMOND & CO.,

Commerce street.

July 30 w3 7w3

Fowling Guns.

139 *Main st.*

CHARLES A. CONVERSE, has received during the present week, a large assortment of Percussion Fowling Guns consisting of 40 Double Barrel 50 Single Barrel Guns, English and German make, Real Twist and Imitation do. Hook Breech and Patent Chambers.

These Guns have been recently purchased for Cash in New York, and will be sold cheaper than Guns have ever been offered in the State.

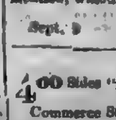
Sept. 1st. 12w41 tw50

FARE REDUCED!

At No. 15 1-2 Shetucket-street.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of all descriptions Repaired in the best manner and warranted at short notice and at much less than the usual prices.

For cleaning Lever Watches	$1,00
" " Lepine and Horizontal do	,75
" " Common do	,50
" Main Spring,	1,00
" Verges,	1,00
" Lanett Glasses,	,25
" Common,	,12 1-2



Watches, CLOCKS and Jewelry of all kinds for sale. Cheap Gold Lever watches full jeweled from $18 to $75; Lepines do. from $30 to $56; Silver Lever full jeweled from $16 to $40; Lepines from $12 to $14; Horizontal from $14 to $16 Gold guard Chains $10 to $16; Gold Pencils $2 to $5; Gold and plated Lockets, Gold keys, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Silver Thimbles, Pencils and Spectacles and a thousand other articles which will be sold—*amazingly cheap.* Second hand watches constantly on hand and for sale cheap. Old Gold and silver taken in exchange. WM. N. LEWIS, Agent.

Norwich, Aug. 8th, 1845. 3w37 tw39

Stationery.

PORTFOLIOS, Letter and Cap size, Cap and Letter PAPER, Steel Pens, Quills, INK, Slates, Blank Cards, Bonnet Board, Brown and White Note Paper and Envelopes, Ink Stands, Motto seals, Card Cases, Paint Boxes, Red and Fancy Wafers, Drawing Pencils, Sealing Wax, Tracing Paper, Sand Boxes, Letter Stamps, Ornamental Visiting Cards, Wallets, Law Blanks &c. &c., can be found at C. D. SMITH'S Commission Bookstore, 140 Main street.

Sept. 9th. 3w42 tw50

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber would notify his old customers, and the public generally, that he has removed to the store recently occupied by A. H. THOMAS, one door west of the Franklin House, where he will be happy to receive the calls of all who are in want of first rate

Groceries and Provisions,

at *reasonable prices.* Having, in addition to his former stock, purchased the Goods in store, and constantly receiving new supplies from New York, he is prepared to meet the wishes of all who like to get their money's worth, or who are at all particular as to the quality of the goods they buy.

LYMAN CHASE.

Norwich, Sept. 7, 1845. 3w w40

Just Received,

At No. 15 1-2 Shetucket Street,

NEW Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry of the latest styles, and Fancy Goods too numerous to mention, which will be sold cheap.

WM. N. LEWIS, Agt.

Sept. 9 w43

LEATHER.

400 Sides "good quality" Sole Leather for sale by WHITAKER, HAMMOND & CO.

Commerce Street.—Sept. 10. w43 tw56

Teas.

200 Chests and Half Chests of Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Twankey Teas.

100 Half Chests Pouchong, Souchong and Oolong Teas. All of late importations. For sale by WHITAKER, HAMMOND & CO.

Commerce Street.—Sept. 10. w43 tw56

WANTED,

60,000 RAIL ROAD TIES, for which Cash will be paid on delivery at Norwich previous to the 15th of Nov., next. For specifications and price apply to

FULLER & KNOWLTON,

Chapman's Block Franklin Square.

Norwich, Sept. 12 1845. tfw 43 tw56

KIP SKIN BOOTS.—1000 cases Men's Kip Skin Boots, made in good style—half welted, welted and water proof, from 6 to 10—very low by the case.

J. IRESON & SON.

pt.16 w43 tw 56 115 South side Main st.

Sword Fish.

100 BBLS "new" received in store—for sale by WHITAKER, HAMMOND & Co

Sept. 1st. w 41, tw 50 Commerce St.

9s De Laines.

THE best and richest patterns of entire new styles at the above price are selling fast at

J. W. BULKELEY'S.

Sept 17 tw57 w43

Military Caps.

COMPANIES supplied with new style Caps at New York prices. Also, Muskets, Knapsacks, Cartridge Boxes, Plumes, &c., &c.

CHARLES A. CONVERSE, 139 Main-st.

Sept. 10. tw43 tw56

Hard Ware and Cutlery.

CHARLES A. CONVERSE, 139 Main Street, has recently received by arrivals from Europe large and valuable additions to his stock of Goods which will be sold to the trade, or at Retail at greatly reduced prices.

Sept. 1st. 3w41 tw49

Burlaps.

5 BALES 36 & 40 inch Burlaps, a part of them slightly damaged, which will be sold at a bargain WHITAKER HAMMOND & CO.

Sept. 11th, 1845 Commerce St 3w w42 tw

ORIGINAL STAINED

Do you want comfort in SHAVING!!

THEN USE FERRE'S SHAVING

CREAM,

A FEW of the hundreds of recommendations as to the above Cream may be found below

FERRE'S SHAVING CREAM.

The undersigned having used the Cream Saponin, of which Mr. E. C Ferre of Middletown is sole proprietor are happy to award him our testimonials in its favor. Considering the expedition at making the lather, its superior quality when made, its softening effects on the beard, and its curative qualities upon the skin, we do not hesitate to recommend it to the public as the best Shaving Cream either domestic or imported now in use.

Rev. E E Griswold	Charles Woodward M
do. Wm Jarvis	J Barrett, M D
do W G Howard	Wm B Casey, M D
do Arther Granger	David Harrison, M D
do Samuel M Emery	Edwin Stearns
Prof John Johnson	E A Rossell
do A W Smith	Jeremiah H Tayler
Sam'l Stearns	BH Wilcox, P M
Eleazer Lacey	Horace Clark
Joseph Arnold	Thomas G Mather
W G Camp	Sidney Chase
Daniel H Chase	George Francis
Charles Francis	

Ferre's Cream Saponine, after a thorough trial I consider it much preferable to any other article which I have ever used in shaving. Its properties are so valuable as to commend it to general use.

Rev. J. R. CRANE.

For sale by WILLIAM S. TYLER, Water-st. Agent for the Proprietor, also sold by SAMUEL TYLER and Perfumers generally.

April 16 43 21

Something New.

SPALDING & CO., are manufacturing under Letters Patent granted by the United States, an improved friction match, to burn

Without Brimstone.

They now offer for sale, on very reasonable terms

20,000 GROSS,

Neatly put up in Tin, Wood and Paper, in usual packages and in lots to suit purchasers.

These Matches are highly improved of and recommended for family use by Physicians and Chemists, in consequence of the absence of Sulphur in their manufacture, the fumes of which are so disagreeable and deleterious to all, and particularly injurious to persons having weak lungs or delicate constitutions.

They are particularly recommended to the attention of shippers as they have frequently been taken on long voyages and exposed to the action of all climates without the slightest injury.

SPALDING & CO.

For sale by

At Wholesale and retail by S. W. MATHEWSON Agents for the manufacturers

Jan 23 1845.

CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE.

JUST RECEIVED

From Liverpool by ship ASHBURTON, of New York.

15 Crates of

CROCKERY!!

WHICH, with our former stock, comprises one of the largest assortments to be found in this state, embracing every variety of common goods and the most fashionable styles, and all of the best quality.

☞ N. B.—As the above goods have been delayed several months in their arrival, they will now be sold lower at *Wholesale* than the New York and Boston prices, to make room for fall goods, soon to arrive.

Also—A full assortment of GLASS WARE and CHINA.

Purchasers are requested to call and see for themselves.

GAGER & HAVENS.

July 26, 6w36 tw36. 22 Shetucket st.

BOSTON

BOOT & SHOE STORE.

R. GOODWIN,

DEALER IN

BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS,

118 Main-street, Norwich,

RESPECTFULLY invites the attention of the citizens of Norwich, and the public generally to his *NEW* and *SPLENDID* assortment of

Boots and Shoes,

just received from the manufacturers and other sources, where they had been bought at the lowest Cash prices, and will be sold at such rates as cannot fail to suit the most acute bargainer. My stock has been made from the best materials, and of superior workmanship. All articles not proving as recommended, will be made good. Customers can rely upon finding at my Store, every desirable article in the Boot and Shoe Line, and at *LOWER* prices than those that defy competition.

DON'T MISTAKE THE NUMBER

118 Main Street. 118

May 10 w27tw12—t

FALL GOODS.

(COLD WEATHER IS COMING)

JUST RECEIVED

At 21 Shetucket St.

SHAWLS of fine styles and colors.
Cashmeres and De Laines of superior quality.
Dark Merrimack prints.
Turkey red prints for children.
Plaid do.
New style French Gingham.
The last lot of Summer Goods going.
Work shilling prints for 10 cents.
3-4 merinos cheaper than ever.

Don't mistake the

ROUND BLACK SIGN.

Aug 17 tfw30

Wanted.

TWO Apprentices at the Blacksmith business. Enquire of the subscriber on Bath Street.

WILLIAM TUBBS.

Alpaccas.

A FULL stock of Alpacca Lustres opened this week by

J. W. BULKELEY

Sept 17 tw37 w42

BOSTON PIANO FORTES.

R. W. Heath having recently selected from the celebrated manufacture of Allet, Davis & Co. one very superior **Piano Forte**, with all the improvements, and will be sold at the lowest manufacturer's prices.

n. 33.

DR. MERRILL'S Botanic Store,

COURT STREET,

New London, Ct,

☞ All purchases of medicine sold at this store are warranted pure; and purchasers dissatisfied can have their money refunded

New London Feb. 11, '45 tf12

The Brandreth's Pills.

As a general family medicine, especially in a country so subject to sudden changes of temperature as this, their value is incalculable. By having the Brandreth Pills always on hand, should a sudden attack of sickness take place, they can be given at once, and will often have effected a cure before the physician could have arrived.

In Cholic, and in inflamation of the bowels these Pills will at once relieve, and perseverence in their use, according to the directions, will surely do all that medicine can do to restore the health of the patient.

In diseases arising from the use of mercury or from any cause or vitiation, from bad blood or otherwise, their use will produce the most happy results. In all attacks of Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, and in cases of chronic or recent Costiveness, the use of the Brandreth Pills will be productive of infinite service—sometimes occasioning so great a change for the better as to cause great thankfulness.

In all cases of Indigestion, Worms, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and in all affections of the Stomach and Bowels, the Brandreth Pills will be found a never failing remedy.

To insure the full benefit of these celebrated Pills they should be kept in the house, so that upon the first commencement of sickness they may be at once resorted to. One dose is better than a dozen after the disease has become established in the system.

The Brandreth Pills are purely vegetable, and so innocent that the infant of a month old may use them if medicine is required, not only with safety but with a certainty of receiving all the benefit medicine is capable of imparting. Females may use them during all the critical periods of their lives. The Brandreth Pills will insure their health, and produce regularity in all the functions of life.

Be careful of counterfeit Pills. How to avoid them:

No 1 Security

Each Agent who sells the Genuine Brandreth Pills has a CERTIFICATE OF AGENCY, which has been engraved at a vast expense. It represents the Manufactory at Sing Sing, on the banks of the Hudson river, and is signed by Dr. Brandreth, and his seal stamped upon the paper.

No. 2 Security.

Above all observe the labels upon the boxes. Each box of the Genuine Pills has now THREE LABELS upon it. The top and the bottom label containing upwards of FIVE THOUSAND LETTERS in RED INK. The words BENJAMIN BRANDRETH'S PILLS being printed over two hundred times upon the two labels.

No. 3 Security.

There are also upon each label two signatures of Dr. Brandreth: one B. Brandreth, and also one Benjamin Brandreth. Each box, therefore, to be genuine, must have six signatures of Dr. Brandreth upon it. If the box do not answer this description the Pills are not the Brandreth Pills, but some vile counterfeit of them, as all the old labelled boxes have been collected.

No. 4 Security.

Besides the above signs of genuineness, fac-similies of the Brandreth Pill, labels are upon the Certificate of Agency; therefore compare your box with the labels on the Certificate; if it agrees, the Pills are true; if it does not they are false.

I have expended much time, and at least $5000 in perfecting these checks to the sale of counterfeit Pills, and in the hope they will secure the genuine BRANDRETH PILLS to all who want them.

Iremain the public's servant,

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.

The following names are a list of Dr B. Brandreth agents in New London Co.

Norwich, R. W. Roath; New London, Nathan Belden; Colchester, L. A. Kellogg; Franklin, Amasa L. Hyde; Liberty Hill, Austin Gay; Lebanon, Gurdon Robinson; Yanticville, Tracy, Huntington & Co. Fitchrille, S. Fitch; Norwich Town, Geo. D. Fuller Milltown, Wm. B Hull; Stonington, Horace Lewis Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Portersville, Smith, Cady & Co Centre Groton, R. W. Smith; Groton, John Hudson: Hamburg, H. A. Brockway; Salem, E. S. Williams Montville James Turner; Hadlyme, Z. Brockway.

March 19 '45 17

REMEMBER

the old Stand, No. 78 Main-St.

OPPOSITE THE FRANKLIN HOUSE,

WHERE J. M. NELSON still continues to carry on the Tailoring business in all its various branches. The subscriber is now ready to make all kinds of Gentlemen's garments in the latest style The subscriber has received the Fall and Winter fashions for 1844-5. All garments made at this establishment warranted to fit.

N. B. Cutting done at short notice. Wanted also six or eight first, rate Tailoresses to whom good wages will be given.

JAMES M. NELSON.

Sep. 1 '44 1843

LADIES SHOES—Our assortment of Ladies Shoes is now large and perfect, embracing the choicest selection of fine Gaiters and Kid Buskins, colored and black of American and French Manufacture. Also, Common Shoes in abundance, of every variety and description, which will be sold cheaper than ever, by

J. IRESON & SON.

June 5 tw 16 w19

NEW ESTARLISHMENT.

THE subscriber has just opened a new Store of goods of various kinds in Main Street, No. 52 near the Universalist Church in East Chelsea.—Where there can be found, Flour, Sugars, Salt, Coffee, Teas, Wood Ware and Cotton Cloth, which will be sold very low for Cash. All sorts of country produce taken in exchange for goods. Also three good tenements to rent. Apply to

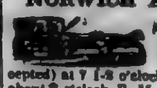
JAMES BOTTOM.

July 7 9 w33 tw28

Fare Reduced

BETWEEN

NORWICH AND HARTFORD.



THE MAIL STAGE for Hartford will leave Norwich every day (Sundays excepted) at 7 1-2 o'clock, A. M., arrive in Hartford about 2 o'clock, P. M.

FARE $2 00.

Passengers called for or left at any place in the city. PERRIGO & BULKELLEY, Proprietors

HENRY B. DOWNER, Agent.

Norwich, June 6th, 1845. tw 15w29

For Sale.

A Valuable Water Privilege (perhaps one of the best in Connecticut) with about 4 or 5 acres of land adjoining, on which is a Grist Mill, Saw-Mill and building erected for a Comb Factory with the machinery for making Ivory Combs, (or without the machinery.)

Said property will be sold at auction on the premises unless previously disposed of at private sale on Tuesday, the 11th day of November, 1845.

Also for sale, a two story dwelling house &c. standing within about 30 rods of the mills.

The above property is situated in the town of Saybrook about one mile and a half west of the landing on the river at Essex. For further particulars enquire of Humphrey Williams on the premises, or of either of the subscribers in Essex.

H. L. CHAMPLIN,
JARED C. REDFIELD,
EZRA S. MATHER.

Essex, July 28, 1845. w37 tw38

Freight and Passage Reduced.

NORWICH AND NEW YORK PROPPELLER LINE OF STEAMBOATS.

Steam Propeller SHETUCKET, Capt. G. H. GERE.

Steam Propeller QUINEBAUG, Capt. J. WILLIAMS.

WILL leave Norwich and New York every Tuesday and Friday, at 4 o'clock P. M. Freight and passengers will be taken very low.

March 3. 10

C. BRINCKERHOFF'S

The Proprietor desires to express the fact, that his medicine is even capable of more than carrying out what he recommends it for. As for instance he has heretofore not recommended it as a perfect cure in all cases of Consumption, and other diseases of the Lungs, Liver and Throat, Coughs and Colds; but persons who use it being the best judges of its merits decide at once that it is the perfection of an effective medicinal preparation. Testimonials crowd in on the Proprietor, stating such rapid cures of the above diseases even when of the most aggravating character, that there is notwithstanding the natural inference that it exceeds in power, by the effect to its singularly happily vegetable combination, any of the mineral and dangerous nostrums devised by the hand of quackery. This medicine is Nature's grand specific in Lung complaints: it touches the seat of the disease, it proceeds at once to purify and deterge the lungs and chest of those humors and decayed parts which result from the action of disease, and when it has performed this part of its office, it commences to repair the ravages made in the vitals, and strengthens and increases the action in the vessels so that the part is renewed sufficiently to perform its wonted duties, and the cure is effected. The Consumptive should know that to them delays are fraught with danger, and even a day wasted in worse than useless tampering with their complaint, if devoted to the use of the Restorative, would be bringing them so much nearer to a cure. There is an abiding sense of comfort while under the mild and soothing yet effectual action of this remedy, which is a happiness indescribable by the patient; it is a feeling of ra ensured escape from death by an almost miraculous human intervention. The following certificate is from Dr. Chilton, the well known New York chemist.

"I have analyzed a bottle of medicine called C Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative; and find that it does not contain Mercury, or any other metallic preparation, nor opium in any of its forms. It is composed of vegetable matter entirely."

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.

C. BRINCKERHOFF, Proprietor, N. Y

Hosmer Everett, U. S. Agent.

Principal Office, 96 Hudson street, New York

AGENTS.

SAMUEL TYLER 138 Main street, Norwich
WM. S. TYLER, 131 Water street. do.
Jason Safford, Willimantic; John A. Perkins, Windham; Tracy, Huntington & co. Yantic.

Sept. 1st. 1845. 1m41

Fales's Cathartic Lozenges,

THOUGH prepared from a great many Vegetable Substances' as are palateable and pleasant to eat as any other Confectionary Compound.

☞ This preparation is decidedly the best among all the known cathartic preparation, for while it operates is as sure as Salts, Castor Oil, Calome and Jalop, or any other, cathartic medicine, it has the advantage over all in being pleasant to eat, while all other cathartics are generally disagreeable to take Price 25 cents per box, with full directions and may be found at the Depository, No. 96 Commercial street.

FALES'S WORM LOZENGES.

Are a safe and sure remedy for Worms. Children love them. They act like a charm in removing the symptoms, such as starting in sleep, grating the teeth, paleness about the mouth and nose, occasional sickness at the somach, precarious appetite swelled bowels, and general feverish habit. The child falls into a quiet sleep, the worms are stupified and expelled, and the child, as far as heard from in every instance has been cured.

Price 25 cents per box, with full directions; sold at 96 Commercial-street.

FALES'S COUGH LOZENGES

Are beneficial in all common Colds and Coughs Whooping Cough, Inflamation in the Throat and Lungs, in the Croup or Hives, and more certain to operate satisfactory than the celebrated HIVE SYRUP. The most happy effect is obtained in a few moments; the symptoms disappear and the disease is broken up by the magical effect of these Lozenges.

Full directions accompany each box, and found at the Depository, 96 Commercial street

FALES'S DYSENTERY LOZENGES.

Are a safe and agreeable remedy for Dysentery Diarrhœa of adults, and for Dysentery, Diarrhœa and Bowel Complaints of children. Particular attention must be paid to the directions which accompany each box.

FALES'S CAMPHOR LOZENGES,

Are beneficial in all common and sick headache, and where there is sense of tightness or weight over the eyes, in eruptive diseases, such as Measles and Small Pox. Also in Mania. Epilepsy. Melancholy, Hysteria, in St. Vitus Dance, and in all cases of Languor and Oppressions of the Vital Powers, and may be taken with safety by women and children in all conditions.

Full directions accompany each box.

FALE'S CYPRIAN HAIR TONIC,

Is now so extensively known and justly celebrated that further comment upon it will be useless; we can say, however, with truth, that among the many thousands who have purchased the Tonic in this or other countries, none have returned with complaints while thousands have expressed not only their approbation, but their wonder and admiration of beholding its effects. A few bottles only can be spared, at 96 Commercial-street.

CLEAR OUT YOUR RATS.

The gnawings and antics of these destructive creatures can be hushed forever in your House or Store if you will procure a box of the genuine.

MADAGASCAR RAT EXTERMINATOR

and use it according to directions. You cannot depend upon it unless obtained at J. J. FALES' No Commercial, corner of Lewis & Commercial Streets ation, or of the following.

AGENTS.

Norwich, Samuel Tyler and John L Devotion New London, Wm. Stearns, Stoddard & Allen, A. Beckwith; Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Mystic Bridge Keeney & Brown; Noank, Brown & Wilbur, Stonington Point, Elisha Faxon, Jr.; Lyme, Joseph Brockway; Hadlyme, Ely P. Wells; East Haddam, R. W. Miller; Moodus, Sheffield Lewis; Leesville Richmond & Upham; Middle Haddam, Child & Carrier; Portland, John Payne; South Glastenbury, Oliver Brainard and Wm. W. Post & Co; Colchester, A. M. Hurlbut; Willimantic, Jason Safford and R. Moulton; Scotland, James Burnet; Howard's Valley, G. D Spencer; Hampton, Wm. Brown; Andover, Loomis & Bolton; South Coventry, D. M. Buell; Mansfield, Geo. T. Clark and Z. Storrs & Son; Chaplain, Walter Goodell; Phoenixville John B. Adams; Bestford, Joseph Dorse and Calvin Whitney, Ashford, E. B. Hibbard, Wm. A. Brewster; Danielsonville, Conn

Oc 30

THE PATENT

GALVANIC RINGS

And Magnetic Fluid.

DR. A. CHRISTIE respectfully informs the American public, that he has lately arrived from England, for the purpose of introducing in this country the novel application of Electro Galvanism discovered by his brother, Prof. Herman Christie, of London in October last. The discovery has received the universal approbation of the medical profession of Great Britain, who have pronounced it amongst the important of modern scientific inventions. The Patent Galvanic Rings have been found to answer all the purposes for which the ordinary galvanic battery or electro and magnetic machines are used; but are without any of the injurious shocks which always accompany the applications of these instruments, and in many other respects are more safe and certain in accomplishing the desired object.

The Galvanic Rings have now been several months before the English public, and the universal reputation they have acquired is sufficient evidence of their extraordinary power in the prevention and cure of the diseases for which they are recommended. They have been used with perfect success in all cases of Rheumatism, Gout, Tic Doloreux, Fits, Cramps, Paralysis, Stiff Joints, General Debility, Deficiency of Nervous Energy, and all Nervous Disorders.

The galvanic power which they possess is gradual and constant, and the beneficial effect they produce upon the system must be witnessed to be believed. The Galvanic Rings are in every way perfectly harmless, and are sold at prices to be within reach of all desirous of testing their efficacy. Dr. Christie warns the American public from the beginning to beware of spurious imitations, as, owing to the secret process by which the metals are prepared to be rendered sensitive and efficient, all imitations must be entirely devoid of any galvanic effect. CHRISTIE'S MAGNETIC FLUID, used in connection with the Rings, is more chronic disorders and to accelerate the galvanic action, is only to be procured at the same place. These rings are not sold by pedlars or at wholesale; consequently, all sold except by the regular agents are spurious and profitless.

To guard against fraud he will appoint but one agent in each of the cities of the United States. The only agency in *Norwich* is at the Watch and Jewelry Store of

C. E. PRINDLE,
144 Main street.

July 22d, 1845. w35 tw34

NEW ENGLAND TRUSS MANUFACTORY,

Boston, Mass.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER,

CONTINUES to manufacture all the various approved **Trusses**, at his old stand No. 305 Washington street, opposite No 284, entrance in Temple Avenue, Boston.

Also—ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, for Prolapsus Uteri Trusses for Prolapsus Ani—Suspensory Bags, Knee Caps, Back Boards, Steeled Shoes for deformed feet. Trusses repaired at one hour's notice and made to answer effectually as well as new.—The subscriber having worn a truss himself for the last 25 years, and fitted so many for the last 10 years feels confident in being able to suit all cases that may come to him.

Coavex Spiral Trusses—Dr. Chase's Trusses, formerly sold by Dr. Leach—Trusses of galvanized metal that will not rust, having wooden and copper pads—Read's Spiral Truss—Rendell's do—Salmon's ball and socket—Sherman's patent—French do—Bateman's do. double and single—Stine's Trusses also, Trusses for children of all sizes. Dr. Fletcher's Truss—Marsh's Truss—Dr. Hull's Truss—Thompson's Ratchet Truss, and the Shakers' Rocking Trusses, may be had at this establishment.—Whispering Tubes and Ear Trumpets, that will enable a person to converse low with one that is hard of hearing.

All Ladies in want of Abdominal Supporters or Trusses, waited on by his wife, Mrs. CAROLINE D. FOSTER, who has had ten years experience in the business.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.

Boston, Jan. 7, 1845.

Having had occasion to observe, that some persons afflicted with Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skilful workman in accomodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called upon to recommend him to my professional brethren and to the public, as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.

JOHN C. WARREN.

I hereby certify that I have, for several years past, been in the use of Mr. Foster's Truss for Inguinal Hernia, and find it to answer every desirable purpose, and consider it far preferable to any other which I have employed.

JAMES THATCHER, M. D.

Plymouth, Nov 1 1839

Boston, March 10, 1840.

I hereby certify, that I have known Mr. James F. Foster, several years last past, and have frequently employed him in the construction of Trusses and other apparatus for my patients and have always found him ready, capable, and equal to the occasion for which I have employed him.

JOHN RANDALL, M. D.

Certified from Dr. Griffin, Lynn.

LYNN, March 3, 1840.

I have recommended the Trusses made by James Frederick Foster, of Boston, in a great many instances for these few years past; and it is due to him to declare that, in every instance that has come to my knowledge, his work has given complete satisfaction.

ED. T. CORFIN, M. D.

June 25, 1845. tw22 w32

CHINA, GLASS, EARTHEN WARE, SOLAR LAMPS and GIRANDOLES.

CHARLES I. COOLEY,

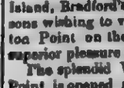
No. 84 Shetucket-street,

OFFERS for sale an elegant assortment of Solar Church, Hall and other Lamps: Girandoles beautiful styles, gilt and bronzed; Cut Drops, in pairs and sets; Earthen Ware of every description Dinner, Tea and Chamber Sets, an extensive variety and of superior quality and some just opened entirely new patterns. Also a complete assortment of Common Ware for the country trade, of his importation.

All the above will be sold at the lowest New York and Boston prices. Don't mistake the Store No. 84 Shetucket-st., nearly opposite Ely & Co.

July 7 w33 tw28

For the Sea Shore.



THE superior Steamer Angelina Capt. A. LOVELL, is running regular to the following superior watering places, viz:—Green's Harbor, Harbor's Mouth, Eastern Point, Pine Island, Bradford's Island and Stonington Point. Persons wishing to visit Watch Hill can leave Stonington Point on the arrival of the steamer Angelina in superior pleasure Sloops.

The splendid Wydewonock House at Stonington Point is opened and kept in a style not surpass by any in New England.

Norwich, July 15, 1845. w tw

WANTED.

SIX Moulders, four Machinists, and two pattern makers. Also four good stout boys to learn the Foundery business.

Wanted 5000 bushels Chestnut Coal.

Apply to A. T. PEARCE,
Supt. New B'ton

Aug 27 w40

Fare Reduced to and from New York.

50 CENTS and no charge for berths, by the new steam propellers QUINEBAUG and SHETUCKET.

Leaves Norwich and New York every Tuesday and Friday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

Freight taken at low rates.

July 1 w33 w

BAKERY AND FAMILY

GROCERY,

CHARLES DENISON continues the

Baking and Grocery

business at his old stand in *Water Street*, where he will be happy to wait on all friends and former patrons. A general assortment of BREAD, CRACKERS and CAKES constantly on hand. His stock of GROCERIES are well selected, comprising almost every article usually kept in a Family Grocery, the redeest exc pted, all of which will be sold as low as can be bought in the city.

N. B. All goods will be delivered in any part of City free of expense to the purchaser.

Norwich, May 22, 1845.

NEW YORK

PEARL STREET STORE.

J. I. & D. I. GAUL,

117. MAIN STREET. 117.

ONE DOOR FROM THE CORNER OF SHETUCKET STREET.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Norwich and the public generally that they have purchased the interest of Wm. H. Terry, in this Store upon the most advantageous terms, and made such additions to the former stock as to make their assortment full and complete.

They have recently received from New York a large supply of New and desirable styles of goods for the Fall trade which they will offer at such prices as cannot fail to suit purchasers. Gentlemen wishing to buy goods upon the most reasonable terms will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. As an inducement, *we promise not to be undersold!* and to give them such bargains as will induce them to call again. Our stock consists in part of the following goods.

Black, Blue, Green, Olive and London Brown **Broadcloths**, all qualities and prices; Cassimeres, Satinets and Vestings, a great variety of Styles, very cheap Flannels, Twilled and Plain, all colors, from 12½c and prices; French Merinos, all colors some as low as 50 cts.; Shawls of every style, Plaid Cloaks, Black and Colored Alpaccas from 25 to 100; Mouslin de Laines a great variety of styles some as low as 12 1-2 cts.; Repp DeLaines and Cashmeres, Chusans; Black, Blue Black and colored Silks; Gingham, Corded and Victoria Shirts; Ticks; Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings; Cambrics; Marseilles Quilts and in short almost every article usually kept in the Dry Goods line.

10,000 yds. Calico varying in prices from 4 to 25cts.

N. B. They must be sold immediately.

J. I. & D. I. GAUL.

Norwich, Sept. 1st. 3w41 tw42

NEW GOODS---SPRING STOCK.

CONNECTICUT BONNET STORE.

HITCHCOCK & PAYSON,

MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF

STRAW, SILK AND FANCY BONNETS

And Dealers in

RIBBONS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,

AND FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

HAVING made extensive arrangements for the Spring Trade, we are prepared to offer to our customers and the public generally a very RICH AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF NEW GOODS and we pledge ourselves to sell lower than the lowest New York or Boston prices. We feel confident by givin our whole attention to the BONNET and MILLINERY Business, we shall be able to give satisfaction. We shall at all times have a stock worthy the attention of purchasers at *Wholesale and Retail.*

All persons buying the above goods will save 20 per cent by calling at the Connecticut Bonnet Store.

N. B. Bonnets and Leghorn Hats Bleached and prepared in the best style at short notice. Millinery Department under the direction of Miss *D. D. CLEMENT.* No 17 Shetucket-st.

Norwich, April 1st '45.

MILITARY GOODS.

CHARLES A. CONVERSE,

General Dealer in Hard Ware, Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Fancy and Military Goods, Ect.

139 Main-street.

MILITARY TRIMMINGS, LACES AND EQUIPAGES,

suitable and proper for Cavalry, Artillery and Riflemen.

U. S. Army, Navy and Revenue, General Staff and Company Officers, Straight swords and Sabres, plated and gilt; silver plated and gilt Sword Chains; white red and yellow Sword Belts; silver plated, gilt and silvered Belt Clasps and Plates; red and yellow silk and worsted Sashes; red, blue, white, black, green and mixed colored Fountain and Cock Plumes, made of Vulture and Swan's Feather; Cimpere's; silver and gilt Chapeau Trimmings; Caps for Infantry, Artillery and Riflemen; gilt, silver plated and silvered Buttons, coavez, bell and other patterns; plated and gilt Sword Knots and Tassels; plated and gilt Aiguelette; plated, gilt, white and yellow, thread, wire and tinsel Laces, suitable for Division, Regimental and Company Officers and Soldiers; gilt and plated Stars, plain and embroidered; Plume Sockets, Holster Tips; gilt, plated and worsted Fringes; silver and gilt Chord and Braid; plated and gilt Epaulettes and Wings; worsted Shoulder Knots and Puffs; Priming Wires and Brushes; Knapsacks, white Belt Webbing; Cartridge Boxes; Bilts bradoon and curb; Rosetts; red, white and yellow Webbing; silver and brass Stirrups; Muskets; Rifle; Pistols; Fencing Foils, &c. &c. &c.

☞ The above named Goods have been all recently selected by C. A. C., who has had a long practical experience in the Military Business, purchased for *Cash*, at cost of importation, and will be sold at lower prices than MILITARY GOODS have ever before been offered in this or any other state.

Aug. 22. w40 tw48

DIRECT FROM EUROPE.

ELY & CO.,

ARE THIS DAY OPENING A SPLENDID STOCK OF RICH

FOREIGN FANCY DRY GOODS,

To which they invite the attention of all purchasers, and which they will sell cheap.

2 CASES new style GINGHAMS,	1 Case " " CORDS.
2 " Rich French DE LAINES.	20 pc. all wool French DE LAINES.
1 " Rich printed CASHMERES.	1 Case splendid DRESS SILKS.
1 " " " ETOFFS.	2 Cases SHAWLS the richest in this city.
2 " " " CORDED REPS.	

The above is but a small part of the invoice received by the subscribers. They would only add, that their retail room will contain every style of DRY GOODS from the richest SILKS to the cheapest Cottons for which a person can ask. Their wholesale Room will contain every style of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS,

Country merchants can desire. Their Cloth Room they have just replenished with over 200 pc of Woolen Goods, their SHAWL Room is filled with the most desirable style of Shawls in market. In a word, we are prepared for FALL TRADE. Come one, come all. Remember Ely & Co. are never undersold

Sept. 1st.—w41 tw51. ELY & CO., 32 & 36 Shetucket street.

REMOVAL.

BREWER & LEWIS have remov their Stove and tin Ware Manufactory to No. 60 1-2 MAIN STREET two doors east John T. Mott's corner, where they offer for sale their usual assortment of STOVES, TIN WARE, &c., consisting of Milk Pans and Milk Pails with Strainers, Cheap as the cheapest; Motts Patent Furnaces, all sizes; Japanned Ware of all descriptions; Pails and Coffee Pots, &c, &c, &c, &c

TIN ROOFING, TIN and COPPER GUTTERS CONDUCTER PIPES, JOBBING and REPAIRING done as above, at short notice and in a workmanlike manner.

April 30, 1122

New Route to

SPRINGFILD.

FARE ONLY $2,00

PASSENGERS by this route will take the Stages to Hartford which leaves daily (except Sundays at 7 1-2 A. M., and have 3 hours to do business in Hartford and arrive at Springfield by cars at 7 P.M.

G. H BULKELLEY, and ORRIN PERRIGO, Proprietors.

HENRY B. DOWNER, Agt.

Passengers by this route will save $1,40

Nrowich June 1845. tw 15 w2

ISAAC HOWLAND & CO.'S N. BEDFORD OILS, on Consignment.

2000 galls.	Winter Sperm,		"in store,"	
2000 do	do	do	"Head"	do
3500 do	Fall	do	do	do
1500 do	do	do	do	do
5000 do	Winter & Fall Whale			do

——ALSO——

3047 do	Winter Sperm	"Head"		
1500 do	Fall	do	do	just landing

from sloop Empress, and for sale by A. H. ALMY,

(late *Nichols, Evans & Almy.*)

51 Water street.—Sept. 3. w42 tw 52

Livery Stable.

B. CHAPMAN has taken the STABLE situated on Bath street, opposite Tubb's Blacksmith Shop where he will continue the LIVERY BUSINESS in all its branches. He begs leave to say to his friends and the public that he intends to keep good Horses and Carriages To Live on Reasonable terms. Also, a Hack for the purpose of attending funerals and for such other purposes as it may be wanted—in all cases he drives himself.

Also—wanted, Horses to Board by the week.

☞ Stable room to Feed 20 horses, daily.

Norwich, Apr 21, 1845 1000

DAILY LINE.

To New London.

THE Steamer ANGELINA, Capt. A LOVELL, has commenced her regular Trips to New London. Leaving Norwich at 8 o'clock in the morning, returning in the afternoon in time for the accommodation Train of Cars for Worcester.

Further information inquire of the Capt. or E. A. Bill.

March 9, 45. — 17

FRESH TEAS.

100 Chests and half chests of Young Hyson, Old Hyson and Gunpowder.

50 chests and half chests Souchong, Oolong and Pouchong, just received and for sale by A. H. ALMY, 51 Water-st.

Sept. 3 w42 tw52

Wanted.

IMMEDIATELY, 2 or 3 Girls, as apprentices in the Dress making business.

Mrs. S. B. PENDLETON.

Norwich, June 24 w31 tw32.

Wanted.

FOUR or Five good House Painters, to such will be given Steady work & good pay, at the Paint Store of the Subscribers.

Indepot East of J. Breed & Co Water St.

SPALDING & ALBERTON.

ORIGINAL STAINED

OCT.

THE NORWICH NEWS.
WM. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR
OFFICE IN SHETUCKET STREET.
Brick Building, 2d Story, opposite Ely & Co's
NORWICH, CONN.

TERMS.

To City subscribers, $2,00
Mail subscribers, $1,50
payable in advance.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Six lines or less, one two or three weeks, 70
Half a square, 50
A square, $100
All over a square, in the same proportion. Twenty-five cents each week for continuance after three weeks.

BENJAMIN D. DEAN, M. D.
OFFERS his services as *Physician and Surgeon* to the inhabitants of Greeneville and vicinity.
N. B. Dr. Dean may be found at the residence of Mr. Henry Palmer.
Sept. 17. tf w44 tw60

CHARLES A. CONVERSE,
Dealer in
English, French and German
Hardware, Cutlery, and Guns.
139, MAIN-STREET.
Norwich

NICHOLS & CHAPMAN,
HOUSE, SIGN AND SHIP
PAINTERS & GLAZIERS,
Over Myers & Baily's Carpenter Shop.
FRANKLIN SQUARE.
Norwich City, Ct.
Initiators of Wood of all kinds—also Marble of various descriptions, Granite Stone, &c. &c.
Paints, of all kinds, prepared ready for use.
June 5 1845. w20 tw15

CHARLES I. COOLEY,
IMPORTER
And Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE.
34 Shetucket-st. 34.
June 17 w31 tw 39

J. IRESON & SON,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, and RUBBERS.
LEATHER, BLACKING, LACINGS, RIBBONS, GALLOONS, &c. &c.
115 south Side Main-street
Norwich City,
Conn.
April 9, '45. 1y26

J. HENRY PECK,
Fashionable
HAIR DRESSER,
No. 93 Main-st.
ONE DOOR EAST OF E. T. BUNTINGTON'S WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE.
Norwich Conn.
Jan. 16. 1y

DENTISTRY.
G. R. & C. PARKHURST.
Office, 89 Main-Street,
Norwich Ct.
Dec. 16, '44. 1

EDMUND F. BROWN,
Notary Public,
Commissioner of Deeds, &c., for the State of ILLINOIS, AND
PUBLIC, PRIVATE, AND CONFIDENTIAL AGENT
For settling Business of every description, with Congress, the Officers of the different Departments, Companies, and Individuals.
Attention prompt. Charges reasonable. Letters must be Postage Paid.
☞ Penn. Avenue, near 13th st,
Washington City.

Claims for Pensions, Patents, Lands, Contracts, &c., *Prosecuted.*
Notarial and other Official Certificates *Prepared.* Acknowledgements *Taken, &c.*
Washington, D. C. ag. 29. w1 tw3

OAK HALL
FOR THE
3 SUMMER MONTHS,
JUNE, JULY, and AUGUST.
MAGNIFICENT, CHAPE, AND ORIGINAL DESIGNS FOR REMODELLING.
"OAK HALL,"
FOR SPRING TRADE.
OPENING OF OAK HALL FOR 3 MONTHS
Advice to Professional Men, Merchants, Clerks with moderate salaries, Farmers, Mechanics, Seamen, Firemen, and others,
☞ VISIT OAK HALL. ☜
ARRIVAL OF SPRING and SUMMER GOODS
To Wholesale Dealers.
THE OPENING
TO-MORROW MORNING,
For Three Months.
I WOULD again most respectfully inform the citizens of Boston, and strangers visiting the city, (after a delay of six weeks, during which time I have not been idle,) I have completed my arrangements on the most
Magnificent Scale,
greatly surpassing my former arrangements. The HALL is splendidly decorated, with almost
MAGIC ELEGANCE!
The architecture being Gothic, has given the artist an opportunity to display his taste to advantage.
The Paintings
which adorn the walls are so perfectly chaste and appropriate, that every one will be fully compensated for the trouble of visiting it. The design and effect of the interior, especially when
ILLUMINATED,
is *unequalled in any store this side the Atlantic* Much praise is due to the artist,
M. Angelo Monte Lilla,
for his share in beautifying this establishment. I flatter myself that the good taste of my fellow citizens and townsmen will fully appreciate all I have done, as *my* establishment was the *first* and *only* one that adopted the
"Extreme Low Price system."
Before "OAK HALL" was in existence it was not an uncommon thing for gentlemen to pay from 45 to $50 *for a suit of clothes.* For ONE HALF this sum, or *less,* a
PERFECT AND ENTIRE SUIT
can be obtained at this establishment, cut and made with that ease and grace that distinguish my garments from others. From this

The Norwich News.

VOL.—NO. 45. NORWICH, CONN., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1845. WHOLE NO. 253.

EMPORIUM OF FASHION.
first originated the Gothic style of architecture in Boston, and oak painting, &c., now so much in fashion
To those who have not visited this great
PLACE OF RESORT,
on account of the name of the street, I would most respectfully say that where my establishment is located was once the Court end of Boston, and at this time is visited and patronized by the most influential and respectable individuals.
REASONABLE PRICE,
and to be sure and have a Good Fitting Suit, but will set upon the form with ease, grace, and agility.
FIVE GOOD REASONS
why you can purchase at Oak Hall *less* than at any other establishment in the United States:
First,—You do not have to pay me for *your* suit and the *individuals* that did not pay previous to you, as my business is cash on delivery.
Second.—If any garment made to order is not pleasing in every particular, it is no inconvenience to me to take it back, and make another, or ready made garments are disposable in my hand.
Third.—I purchase my goods in large lots, extremely cheap, and give my customers the benefit, by selling them at the smallest advance.
Fourth.—I go by the motto—
LARGE SALES AND SMALL PROFITS
or as some say
"No profits at all."
That I'll leave with my customers to decide.
Fifth.—My facilities are such at this time for doing a
LARGE BUSINESS,
that I can afford to sell at
Very Low Prices!
BOY'S CLOTHING.
I have lately added to my already extensive manufactory, rooms for the manufacture of Boy's Clothing, and shall keep a large supply of every variety and kind always on hand.
TO WHOLESALE DEALERS.
You will find the greatest variety of every style of fresh manufactured Clothing, adapted for Spring, to your different trades, and will be sold extremely low in large lots.
AT RETAIL,
One of the largest and best selected stocks of Fresh Spring and Summer Goods ever "Oak Hall," and will be sold at the following low prices:
THIN PANTS.
58,000 pair thin Pants, at every quality of goods at very low prices, say from 50 cents to $3,50 per pair.
VESTS.

1,000 light Vests, a very pretty affair for Spring,	50 to 1,00	
4,500 dark Valencia,	75 to 1,50	
3,500 fine " dark and light,	1,50 to 2,50	
2,750 Satin Vests, figured and plain,	2,00 to 3,00	

DRESS AND FROCK COATS.
300 super Dress Coats, all colors, green, blue, black, olive, &c. &c. from 4 to $15.
1,750 super Frock Coats, all colors, mulberry, brown, &c. &c. from 6 to $16.
All of the above cut in the latest style, and made up expressly for SPRING and SUMMER TRADE
500 Business Coats, at low prices, fm 2 to
210 Tweed Coats, water proof, fm 3,75 to $5,0.
PANTALOONS,

2,500 pairs fancy Spring patterns of Satinet Pants,	1,75 to 2,50	
2000 " Steel Mixed " Pants,	1,62 to 3,00	
22,250 " Sheep Gray "	1,75 to 3,00	
2,500 " Canada Gray "	1,75 to 3,00	
3000 " Black Cassimere "	3,00 to 4,00	
3000 " Lavender Cassimere "	3,00 to 4,00	
20 " super black "fancy stripe"	3 to 500	
1500 " super blue Broadcloth and Cassimere "	20,00	4,50 to 4,50

THIN COATS.

3,500 thin Coats and Sacks, American Gingham,	75 to 1,0	
5,000 " " " " "	125 to 1,75	
4,000 " " " " satin Serge,	1,50 to 1,75	
47,00 " " " " Webstercheck,	75 to 150	
2750 " " " " London Plaids	1,25 to 175	
2000 " " " of Linens other goods,	1,00 to 175	

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
Rich display of Furnishing Goods, at the following low prices, viz:

50 dozen white Shirts, linen bosoms, collars, and wristbands....	$0,75 to 1.25 each	
100 " white shirts, plain.....	50 to 75 "	
156 " fancy ".....	62½ to 87½ "	
200 " twilled striped.....	50 to 62½ "	
25 " rich figured satin Scarfs		
20 " " " " "	....Low prices.	
50 " " " " "		
56 " spring pattern Cravats....	12½ to 75 "	
25 " rich silk "	50 to 1.00 "	
50 " black Italian " ...	1.00 to 1.50 "	
25 " rich figured satin "	75 to 1.25 "	
50 " Stocks of every description, such as satin, bombazine, &c. &c. and made in the latest spring style, 1845.....	87½ to 1.50 "	
1 " Brussels Carpet Bags and others.....	1.00 to 2.75 "	
75 " Smoking Caps.....	12½ to 25 "	
200 " Braces, of every description	12½ to 50 "	
20 " best kid Gloves.....	50 to 1.00 "	
25 " thread "	25 to 50 "	
20 " silk "	50 to 75 "	
200 " linen Bosoms, all descriptions.	25 to 75	
200 " " Collars, latest patterns.	10 to 25 "	
50 " Canes.....	19 to 1.00 "	
25 " Umbrellas.....	50 to 1.50 "	
50 " glazed silk Caps.....	1.00 to 1.25	
100 " " "	25 to 37½	
100 " silk pocket Handkerchiefs	25 to 75	

And endless variety of fancy articles such as gold and fancy Studs, Hair brushes, Clothes do, Pocket Combs, Dressing do, Tooth Brushes, Cologne, Bosom Pins, fancy Soaps, silk Purses, Guard Chains, Pant. Straps, &c.
A liberal discount to the Trade.
My Furnishing Goods are purchased from first hands at low prices, and will be sold at a small advance to the trade.
At my extensive Long Rooms,
OAK HALL BUILDING,
2, 34, 36, and 38 ANN STREET,
(Opposite MERCHANTS' ROW, BOSTON.)
tw w34

Poetry.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Courier.

Constancy.

BY ALFRED HART, ARTIST.

Five weary years, young Harry Lee,
A wanderer had stray'd,
Since sadly—'neath the old elm tree,
Where, in his boyhood, g'ad and free
In innocence he play'd—
He parted from sweet Ellen Neile
As the fond lover parts,
He felt, what true souls only feel,
What e'er befided—woe or weal,
One love should fill their hearts.

How slowly wane the heavy hours
To her who pines alone;—
Not the rich offerings nature pours,
Her gorgeous furniture of flowers,
His absence can atone.
"Oh, Henry! would that thou wert here."
'T was thus she silence broke,
"How hath this heart, each long—long year,
Now buoy'd by hope, now wrung by fear,
Its bitter anguish spoke.

"Alas! the cruel—cruel fate
That bids these tears to flow;
While thus in sad suspense I wait,
While what dread fear I contemplate
He now in death lies low.
Oh, how can I survive the hour
That tells me of thy death?—
Away the thought! tho' fate may lower,
Still for *thy* sake, to guarding power
Shall go my latest breath.

"Ah, little dream'd I, that so soon
Our blissful days had past;
That our young years should feel the blight,
E'er we had known the full delight
Of heaven's richest boon.
The 'Maple Walk' doth lonely seem—
Since 'tis not shared by thee;
The bridge—the mill—the winding stream
May catch the sunset's ray beam,
Yet *all is dark* to me.

"Would that for me, like you sweet dove,
The power to fly were given;
That I my constancy might prove,
Might show my soul's enduring love,
For thee could ne'er be riven."
Thus 'plained the maid, while day by day,
The rose-tint fled her cheek;
While, far in solitude away—
Murmuring some well-remembered lay,
Young Henry's name she'd speak.

She sat upon the rustic seat,
Where erst two forms appeared;
She heedeth not that busy feet
Are treading in the distant street,
Nor for herself she fear'd;
Another sound—upon the breeze
Is borne to Ellen's ear:
And see!—a form amid the trees—
'Tis *him* her straining vision sees,
Her Henry doth appear.

"Rest! On this faithful bosom rest,
Free from the griefs and care:
Oh God! I thank thee, that this breast,
Hath by its answering pulse been pressed,
That thou hast heard our prayer.

"The battle's din—the tempest's wail—
Are sounds familiar grown;
Yet not amid war's iron hail,
Or when the storm rent spar and sail,
Forgot I thee—my own.
Now may we prize this hour of bliss,
Since Heaven hath heard our prayer;
And when, in time, we think on this
Blest in each other's love—a kiss
Shall chase the mists of care."

NORWICH, CONN., Aug. 16, 1845.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Courier.

Effect of Music upon Spider and Mice.

Many well credited stories have been stated of the wonderful effects of music on the animal creation, while others are so highly colored as to provoke our incredulity not a little. The following may be found not unamusing.

A French Captain, imprisoned for taking some unmilitary liberalities with his superiors, obtained the indulgence to retain his lute as some alleviation of his melancholy solitude.—After four days of occasional performance on the instrument, he was greatly astonished to see the mice leave their holes and the spiders their webs, and form a circle around him as if to listen to the tones of his lute. Struck with the singular sight, he suddenly ceased playing when the whole auditory retired to their lodgings. Upon his resuming the performance, the spiders and mice again appeared and listened, daily increasing in numbers, until at last not less than a hundred honored him with their attention. This, however, was rather a larger audience than what he had bargained for, and at length he found it necessary to borrow a cat from the tailor, which he placed in a cage, when he pleased to play in public, but let loose when he chose to be alone.

Sir John Hawkins observes that he long doubted this story, until it was confirmed to him by a gentleman in the suite of the Dutchess de V——, a man of truth and probity, who performed on several instruments himself, with much skill. He told Sir John that upon one occasion, on going up to his chamber to refresh himself with a little music until supper time, he had not passed a quarter of an hour when he perceived several spiders descending from the ceiling and arranging themselves about the table, as if to hear him play. His surprise was great, but did not suffer him to forego the pleasure of so very singular occurrence. They remained on the table until some one came to announce supper, when ceasing to play, the spiders at once remounted to their webs.

DIVISION OF LABOR.—A certain preacher was holding forth to a somewhat wearied congregation, when he 'lifted up his eyes' to the gallery, and beheld a youngster pelting the people below with chestnuts. 'Dominie was about to administer, *ex cathera*, a sharp and stringent reprimand for this flagrant act of impiety and disrespect, but the youth, anticipating him, bawled out, at the top of his voice, "*You* mind your preaching, daddy, and *I'll* keep them awake!" The scene that ensued may be safely left to the imagination.

☞ Adversity tries a man's courage, and tests the sincerity of his friends.

"WOMAN is often the occasion of much trouble and mischief to man. For her he toils and slaves—for her he fights—for her he gets drunk—for her he left Paradise—for her he blows his brains out, and for her he makes a confounded fool of himself, in a variety of ways. Notwithstanding, woman is a blessing. Her influence over our rough hewn sex, is as mild as the moon upon the tides, and twice as powerful. The moral fragrance that surrounds her is as sweet as the odors that arise from a field of white clover, and her beauty makes her one of the most interesting living ornaments that wears either legs or wings; I don't care whether you mention a bird of Paradise, a butterfly or a straddlebug."—*Dow, Jr.*

CONFESSION OF JOHN B. GOUGH.

We present below, the Confession of Mr. John B. Gough, prepared as early as his health and strength would permit. It is direct and explicit, and we think will be generally believed by candid people. The statements are corroborated by other testimony so far as there is any, except as to the manner of his getting to the house in Walker street, which Mr. Gough makes more unfavorable to himself than was represented by the women at the house, and in a way much more likely to be true. The circumstances to which there are no witnesses, are corroborated by the fact that they are just what Mr. Gough has asserted in all states of mind, from the time he was found. It seems to us that the public will receive the sentiments and feelings which are expressed by Mr. Gough, as just and proper.—*Jour. Com.*

Mount Pleasant, Roxbury, Mass.,
September 22d, 1845.

Although very weak and worn with intense suffering in body and mind, yet I will delay no longer doing that which I have ever intended as soon as practicable to do, viz: to give a plain statement of facts relative to the unhappy circumstances in which I have been placed within the past few weeks. I left home on Monday the 1st inst., in company with Dea. Crust, of Boston, and Mr. Cyrus E. Morse; spoke at Westboro' in the evening; went the next day to Springfield, and on the 3d, attended Convention at Blanford; spoke three times that day; spoke twice on the 4th at Westfield, took leave of Dea. Grant and lady, and left in the morning for Springfield, in company with Mr. Morse—he to go to Boston, and I to take the cars for New York.

I sent a letter to my wife by Mr. Morse, of which the following is an extract: "I hope to meet you on Monday evening. If I did not feel that the duty of finally arranging matters for the winter demanded my presence in New York, I would come home with Cyrus; but I hope to spend a pleasant and profitable Sabbath in Brooklyn. I shall think of you," &c. &c. My reason for going to New York was to make a final arrangement for part of my time, and what part, this coming winter. I was to be in Montreal on the 11th inst. I agreed to meet my wife and a gentleman who was to accompany us to M. at Albany, on Monday evening, Sept. 8. I arrived at New York at 5 or ½ past 6 on Friday the 5th inst., left my baggage with a porter on board the boat, to bring after me, and walked to the Croton Hotel. I took tea; my baggage arrived; I procured a room, went into it, arranged my dress, told them there that I was going to Brooklyn, and might not return that night. I have always been made welcome at my friends' in Brooklyn, and I knew that if they were not full I should be invited to stay all night. About ½ past 7 or 8 I left the Croton, called at a store in Broadway and purchased a watch guard. Went to the store of Messrs. Saxton & Miles, stayed there a few minutes. On coming out I had not gone a dozen steps before I was accosted by a man with "How do you do, Mr. Gough?" Said I "You have the advantage of me; I am introduced to so many, that it is difficult for me sometimes to recognize them." Said he, "my name is Williams, Jonathan Williams. I used to work in the same shop with you in this city a good many years ago." I replied, "I do not remember it," or something to that effect.

He then said, "you have got into a new business, 'the temperance business;' do you find it a good business?" "O, yes," I told him, "I find it a very good business." Some other conversation ensued, during which time we were walking slowly together, when he said, "I suppose you are so pious now, and have got to be so proud, that you would not drink a glass of soda with an old shopmate." "O yes, I would drink a glass of soda with any body. I will drink a glass with you. If you will go in here." We were then opposite to Thompson's. There were, I should think, 10 or 12 persons round the fountain, when he said, "we shall never get served here, I know a place where we can get better soda than we can here." We then crossed the street, and went down Chambers street to Chatham street, till we came to a small shop. Having no suspicions, I did not take particular notice of what kind of a shop it was. But I saw confectionary, and a pasteboard sign, with "Best Soda" on it. There are two or three of these establishments in that vicinity, (owing to my weakness, I did not visit the place previous to my leaving New York;) but I have no doubt that I can identify *the* shop among the others. This man called for Soda, asked me "what syrup I used," said "he used Raspberry." (I am pretty sure he said Raspberry.) I said, "I would take some of the same."

The syrup was poured out and the soda poured into the fountain. (The fountain was a dark color.) This man took my glass, and handed it to me with his hand over the top of the glass. (I noticed his hand, because I thought it was not a very gentlemanly way of handing a glass.) However, I thought no more, but drank it. We then went into Chambers-street again, and up to Broadway, together, when he left me. Soon after he left me, I felt a warm sensation about the lungs and chest, with unusual exhilaration, and for the first time I began to suspect that all was not right. This feeling increased, till I felt completely bewildered, with a desire for something, I knew not what. I do not know that I ever felt so strangely in my life before. I do not know how long I walked, but must have walked some distance, as I have some recollection of seeing the new white church at the upper end of Broadway. During this time, I went into a grocery store, and got some brandy, I do not know where, nor whether I paid for it; but I recollect drinking. I became after a little while bewildered and stupid, and had wandered I did not know where.

When I saw a woman dressed in black I either accosted her or she accosted me; it is immaterial which as I was in such a state that I should not have waited to think who it was. I do not remember what I said, but she told some gentlemen who went to make inquiries that I asked her if she could give me a night's lodging or tell me where I could procure one, as I was without friends, &c. She took me into the house. How I got in I do not know. There was a flight of stairs, but I have no recollection of going up those stairs. I remember nothing distinctly that passed during the whole time, till I was taken away, except that I drank: but what I drank, or how much, or how often, I know nothing. I have some idea that a man came there while I was there, because I was afraid of him. I have no recollection either of going out or of coming in, and if I did it, I don't know how I did it. I have no recollection of eating at all, although the woman told that I did eat, and asked a blessing, and also that I prayed. I have no remembrance of this.

I do not remember purchasing a shirt, although I had a strange shirt on me when I was taken away. The time that I spent there seems to me like a horrible dream—a nightmare, a something that I cannot describe. I have so little recollection of what transpired, that when I came out, I could not tell for my life how long I had been there, and was astounded when I found that I had been there so long. When Mr. Camp came into the house I remember that I felt as if relief had come, and I said to him, 'O take me away from this.'" I felt glad that some one had come. He asked me "how I came there?" I told him that a man had put something in a glass of soda which has crazed me. Another man came in with Mr. Camp & then Mr. Hays came in and took me in a carriage to Mr Hurlbut's house, where I received the kindest care and attention during the most severe trial of bodily suffering and mental agony I ever experienced in my life. During the whole of my sickness I did not call for liquor, nor do I remember that I felt any desire or craving for it.

This is my statement—to the truth of which I am willing to stand through life, in the hour of death, and at the Judgment seat. In making this statement, I do it not to palliate or excuse myself, but to tell the truth. It would have been much easier for me, if I had gone voluntarily and deliberately and drank, to have acknowledged it, and asked the forgiveness of the public, and thrown myself on their mercy. But the all-seeing God knows, and I know, that it was not so—and my position is a peculiar one, because I have no proof that my statement is correct. Many will doubt—some will believe—and I can say, that those that know me best, will believe me first. It has been said by some that I used opium. Now I declare that I never had a particle of opium in my mouth in my life, to my knowledge. I never saw a piece but once, to know what it was, and that was at Norwich, at Mr. Breckenridge's store. He showed me a piece because I wished to see it. With regard to the man who asked me to take the soda—he is a man, I should judge, about 40 years of age, rather short, and, I noticed, slightly pitted with the small pox. Having no suspicions, I took no more notice. With regard to the putting something in the glass, I am as confident that he did it as if I had seen him—though what it was, I do not know. The man who attended the fountain, I have not the slightest idea knew anything about it.

Who this Jonathan Williams is, I do not know. I do not remember ever working with him and I told him so. 'I know not whether that is his right name. I have my suspicions that he came into the city the same night that I did, and left soon after the Friday that I was found, and that the whole thing was arranged before he accosted me. However it be, I feel that the whole matter will yet be made plain.—that by some means or other, in the providence of God, the truth of my statement respecting this man will be made as clear as the sun. May God forgive him, for the wrong he has done me. With regard to the house in which I was found, it is said to be a house of ill fame. I have understood that it was not—but be that as it may, had it been the most notorious house in the city, and I had seen one of its inmates, being in the state I was in when I met this woman, I should have gone with her. I had no intention of going to such a house. All I wanted was rest—and I have every reason to believe that I should have asked no questions, nor made objections to any place.

And now in view of the past, I can say with Job, "For the thing which I greatly feared, has come upon me, and that of which I was afraid, is come unto me." I have fallen, and keenly feeling this, I am willing to lie prostrate in the dust where this fall has put me. I do not presume to say that I am not to blame. I was to blame to go with a stranger; but when he spoke of being too proud, I do not know but I woul have gone any where with him. But still I was to blame. I may be considered also to blame for getting that brandy, giving way to my desires for it; but if bitter tears of repentance, and earnest prayers for forgiveness, for that of which I might have been guilty while under strong excitement, will avail through the mercy of Christ, I shall be forgiven. To the Temperance friends I am willing to bow; I am willing to be called the meanest of all engaged in the cause; I am willing to bear with meekness their censure. To my brethren in the church, I am willing they should do with me, and by my me, as their judgment may decide, submitting in all things as they will. To those who may be prejudiced against me, I blame you not for disbelieving my statement.—I blame you not for all that you may say against me. By God's help I will endeavor so to live that you will respect me, and by more earnest prayer, and watchfulness so to maintain my integrity that I shall win your confidence. To those editors of papers who have mentioned my sad case with sympathy and consideration, I can say that gratitude is a little word for my feelings towards you. In the bitter cups there are some mercy drops; my life is spared, my reason is spared. The hearts of my friends are not shut up against me. For these mercies I trust I feel thankful; and whatever may be my future situation in life, I pray God that I may so live to honor the profession that I have made; that I may be more humble, feel more my dependence on God, and by his grace become a more firm, consistent, uncompromising foe to strong drink, in all its forms, than I ever have been before. I might write much more but I do not think it is necessary. I should have prepared this before, but wished to write every word myself, and sign my name. I have been and still am very weak and feeble.

This is the only statement that has ever been put forth in writing by me. And I leave it with the public. May God assist them to judge aright in the matter. JOHN B. GOUGH.

Wonderful case of Courage in a Boy.

We lately met with an account of an incident, which occured in the town of Wester, in Germany, in which a remarkable degree of courage and presence of mind was manifested by a lad only seven years of age.

He was playing one day with his sisters of four years old, when he was alarmed by the cry of some men who were in pursuit of a mad dog. The child suddenly looking around him saw the dog running towards him—but instead of making his escape, he took off his coat, and wrapping it around his arm, boldly faced the dog, and holding out the arm covered with the coat, the animal attacked and worried it with the coat till the men came up, who, being armed with clubs, killed the dog.

The men reproachfully asked the boy, why he did not run, and avoid the dog, which he could have so easily done. "Yes," said the little hero, "I could have run from the dog: but if I had he would have attacked my sister.—To protect her I thought of offering him my coat which he might tare at till you should come up and kill him."

The men, as well they might, first admired his courage in facing the dog; but they were most astonished at the prudence and firmness of mind discovered by this phenomenon. The conduct of this wonderful child furnishes a useful hint to persons of more mature age, in protecting themselves from the attack of a mad dog.

'Well, Mr. Snow, I wants to ax you one question.'
'Propel it den.'
'Why am a greg shop like a counterfeit dollar?'
'Well, Ginger, I gibs dat *right* up.'
'Does you gib it up? *Case you can't pass it.*'
'Yah! yah! nigger, you talk so much 'bout your counterfeit dollars, just succeed to deform me why a counterfeit dollar is like an apple pie?'
'Kase it isn't *current.*'
'Oh! what a nigger! Why am your head like a bag ob dollars?'
'Go 'way from me—why am it?'
'Kase dere's no sense (cents) in it.'
'Well, you always was de brasskest nigger I ever seed—you always will hab de last word.'

Two devout women quarreled in Boston on Friday, the question in dispute being as to which of the two was the best Christian. They got to blows, pulled hair, and landed in the watch house. Belligerent piety.

From the Washington Union.

Mr. Walker and his Assailants—The Refutations and the Results—The Texas Convention and Mr. Walker, &c.

Seeing in the "Union" of last evening, the correspondence which has passed between the President of the Convention of Texas, and the late ex-President of the United States, it strikes me that a similar compliment paid to another of our fellow-citizens, distinguished by a similar honor, might not prove unacceptable to your readers. I am also prompted to undertake this pleasing task by other considerations.

It is, perhaps, a characteristic of our countrymen, that they are curious to know, and sometimes even credulous to heed, the very worst that is said of rising men in conspicuous positions; but once dispel the delusion, and unmuffle the detamer, and none are so prompt, so just, and so generous in their retributions as they. In their bosoms, deliberate wrong rarely finds forgiveness; while their rejoicings run even to excesses over vindicated truth. The more amiable of these characteristics have been most strikingly exemplified in the case of the present Secretary of the Treasury; and with your leave, Mr. Editor, I would claim a niche in the popular columns of your far-spread Union, to notice generally and briefly the last judgment upon his case, which has come up from the popular hustings, as introductory to a noble compliment to his public services, from a very high and most gratifying source.

Few men, if any, have ever entered the American cabinet, and remained there so brief a time, who has had so much said *of* and *against* him, as ROBERT J. WALKER. None, certainly, have endured the inflictions better, or have emerged from their involvements easier, surer, or more unsullied than he. While imputations foul enough and galling to put all patience to the rack were sweeping over the land, and menacing all that man values, or virtue prizes, there sat he the while, in his Treasury studio, toiling, as is his wont, over the most gnarled problems in revenue, currency, and trade—meeting the many interruptions which broke in upon his speculations, with so bland and winning a suavity of mein, and with such kind words, so kindly spoken, that he charmed and won over all comers, and was, in truth and in achievement, absolutely irresistible. I witnessed and shared in many of these interruptions; and I deeply reflected upon all they evinced, and all they betokened; and the conviction came over me, that Robert J. Walker was not to be put down, or kept down, under the blight or pressure of any defamation. Such were my thoughts and feelings on these occasions; and time, which tests the accuracy of all prognostics, has, since then, come and gone with its revealings, and I have not been disappointed.

Though he never dignified many of these calumnies by a public contradiction, yet how thorough has been the refutation of them all, and how quiet and unobtrusive the process through which it has been wrought! After defamation had strives its utermost, and done its very worst, *facts*—convincing and unanswerable facts—that had slumbered for years in the passive keeping of honest men in varied abodes, shaken out of their repose by the clamor which had been raised, crept silently forth, till, meeting and mingling together, as kindred parcels of kindred truths, strengthening and confirming one another, they took their way to public notice; and lo! the defamers, dumb-stricken and confounded under the power and presence of truth, turned away from the gaze and scorn of men in very shame; while the vile calumnies have gone down "deeper than plummet ever sounded" beneath the Lethe of the world's contempt, and have been heard of no more!—Out of the crucible of these galling trials, his reputation has come, cleansed of the impurities it imbibed from so vile a contact, and is now shining on with a brighter and steadier lustre than ever; and the tongue of the world's report proclaims, as with a trumpet's blast, that Robert J. Walker has never, since he was a man, stood fairer, purer, higher, in the eyes of his countrymen than *now*. Reality is already doing for him all that he asks; and he would thank no friend of his to ask for him more. Here is a chastening lesson, from which malice, in the very zenith of its triumphs, may take warning; and innocence, in the lowest *nadir* of its despair, may take courage!

While Mr. W. has thus triumphantly lived down all these imputations, by practicing the self denial of letting them alone, it has seemed to me a suitable occasion for casting back over a few pages of his past career in senatorial service—convinced as I am, from all I see and hear, that the public, after listening so long to the ravings against him, of malice dire and "all uncharitableness," far from begrudging, would gladly award him so slight a retribution as listening to something in the way of praise—that balm of "hurt minds," when justly bestowed, from right motives and on fit occasions.

Most seasonably for my purpose, there has just reached my hands, from the far south, the noble compliment already referred to, and which emanated from Texas assembled in her sovereign council, to decide upon the most momentous measure which ever engrossed her deliberations—that measure alone excepted which involved her resolution to be SOLD OR FREE.—That graciously and gratefully did her enlightened convention turn aside from its graver callings, to lavish her honors upon her distinguished champion, who had so gloriously earned them by his arduous and victorious services in the cause of her liberty, independence and union. As the resolutions adopted by the convention have already been noticed elsewhere, I do not see the slightest indelicacy in introducing them here, with the chaste and and tasteful letter through which it was made known;

"CONVENTION HALL,
"CITY OF AUSTIN, TEXAS, July 29, 1845.

"SIR: I take great pleasure in transmitting to you the enclosed copy of a resolution *unanimously* adopted by the convention of the people of Texas, now in session.

"The stand taken by you at an early period, as the friend of Texas, in procuring the recognition of her independence, and the accomplishment of her annexation to the United States of the north, has secured to you the lasting gratitude of her people

"You, sir, as one of the first, best, and staunchest advocates of the latter measure, the consummation of which so vitally affects the interests of the two countries, are entitled to occupy a bright page in the history of one of the most important events in modern times.

"I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, your obedient servant,

"JAS. H. RAYMOND,
"Secretary of the Convention.

"To the Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER."

"RESOLUTION.

Resolved, That this convention, in behalf of the people of Texas, tender to the Hon. Robert J. Walker their profound consideration and gratitude for the great and untiring services he has rendered them, as one of their earliest, best, and most efficient friends in procuring the recognition of their independence, and consummating the great and glorious work of annexation.

"Adopted in convention, at the city of Austin, Texas, July 29, 1845.

"THOMAS J. RUSK,
"President of the convention.

"Attest:
"JAMES H. RAYMOND,
"Secretary of the convention."

Persons not fully conversant with Texas affairs, nor with Mr. W.'s arduous and perse-

reiling toils to her behalf, from the earliest dawn of her independence, out of the darkness of her revolutionary struggle, up to the glorious moment which has made her republic ours, and your republic here, might complain that Texas was not just and impartial in her praises, in thus singling out one man from the mighty hosts of her friends in the United States, and, with a few distinguished exceptions, lavishing her honors upon him alone. But Texas should not be arraigned for this. She feels the deepest and and the liveliest gratitude to *all* her friends; but the very fact that there are *hosts* of them so nearly equal in zeal and service, makes just discrimination in all other cases than those where she has made them, the most delicate and defying of all tasks. If any other could have shown that he had rendered as early, as many and as important services in her cause as Mr. W. has, most gladly would she have placed him by his side; and if justice were consulted, justice would say that there is not a man in the nation who better deserves a part by his side than the editor of the Richmond Enquirer, when he wielded the battleaxe of Richard in so many desperate strifes with the Saracens of opposition. Now, look at the facts in Mr. Walker's case.

When General Jackson—among the earliest, most ardent, constant, and, past all rivalry, the mightiest of her friends—hesitated and declined, at the session of Congress of 1836-37, (in his famous special message of the 22d December, 1836,) to recommend to Congress the recognition of her independence at that time, and many of the stauncheist republicans of Congress rallied firmly to his side, Robert J Walker, unconvinced by the powerful reasoning message, and undismayed by the weighty odds he was to encounter, in three weeks thereafter, to wit, on the 12th of January, 1837, and but nine months after the battle of San Jacinto, introduced the following resolution in the Senate of the U. States:

"*Resolved*, That the State of Texas, having established and maintained an independent government, is capable of performing those duties, foreign and domestic, which appertain to independent governments; and it appearing that there is no longer any reasonable prospect of the successful prosecution of the war by Mexico against said state, it is expedient and proper, and in conformity with the laws of nations, and the practice of this government in like cases that the independent political existence of that state be acknowledged by the government of the United States."

And on the 1st day of March thereafter, he triumphantly carried the resolution through the Senate, by yeas 23 and nays 19.

I will not dwell, even for a moment of time upon the powerful and persevering efforts he made on this occasion, for I am sure that your readers must greatly prefer, to any thing I could say in its stead, the racy and truly eloquent correspondence it occasioned between the Texian ministers plenipotentiary (who witnessed the effort) and the senator from Mississippi—whose reply is truly a masterpiece for its brilliant sentiment and classic elegance. But here is the correspondence; and I freely submit the estimate I have made of it to the canons of cultivated taste and sound criticism:

"TEXAS LEGATION.

DEAR SIR: We will not do injustice to our feelings by attempting to express the gratitude which we so deeply feel for your noble exertions in the cause of independent Texas. Nor will we offend you by more than alluding to that generous love of liberty which dictated your early vindication of our claims to an immediate recognition by the Senate of the United States, and the enduring spirit of perseverance which, under so many difficulties and adverse influences, still prosecuted the great object to its final accomplishment. We have but one more favor to desire of you—that you will permit us to obtain your bust, in marble, to be placed in the capitol of our nation, in order that our present and future population may be enabled to behold the image of one of *our earliest* and most ardent benefactors.

With the highest and most grateful considerations, we have the honor to be

"Yours, &c.,

"MEMUCAN HUNT.

"WM. H. WHARTON.

Mr. Walker's reply.

"WASHINGTON CITY.

"March 4, 1837.

"GENTLEMEN: I have received your communication of this date, requesting, on behalf of the independent republic of Texas, permission to have my bust taken in marble, to be placed in the capitol of your nation.

"In my own name, and for my poor services, I could never accept your proposition. It was as the representative of the wishes of Mississippi that I moved and advocated (in consonance with my own feelings and judgment) the recognition of your independence. My humble name must hence be forgotten, as connected with this or any other transaction. But may it long be remembered that it was a representative of the state of Mississippi, who, in the hour of your deepest gloom and danger, predicted your success when not a voice in either house of Congress had been raised in your behalf; and who afterwards moved the resolution, adopted by the American Senate, recognising the independence of Texas. For my state, then, and not for myself—in her name, and as one of her senators—I accept your offer.

"Let me join you in congratulations upon the glorious event of the recognition of your national independence—an event with which your names must ever be proudly associated as the future Franklins of Texas; for I know that, without your zealous aid and cooperation, Texas must yet have remained unrecognised. I marked, with many a rising hope and ebbing fear, your trembling solicitude; and I beheld the overflowing joy with which your bosoms throbbed, when my country first inscribed the name of Texas upon the roll of independent nations. It was done; and you have more than witnessed the birth of a new republic—the only one worthy the name, except our own confederacy. Your star is now beaming in all the brightness of new-born liberty. The history of your struggle is a history of a series of actions of commingled valor and clemency, worthy your glorious parentage, unrivalled in moral sublimity, and which exalt and dignify the character of man. You are the child of our free institutions—the free-born of that race who will carry onward, and onward still, our language, laws, and liberty, throughout our own America. Go on, patriotic Americans; go on, my countrymen—for so I must call you—go on, noble and generous people—and may the Great Disposer of the destiny of nations so order the course of events, that the single luminary which now shines from your country's standard, may break forth a constellation of lights, *burning and beaming with our own kindred stars in perpetual brightness from the banner of the American Union!*

"With the deepest regard and consideration, I am yours, most truly,

"R. J. WALKER."

Much—very much in his praise might be spoken of the very able speeches he delivered in the Senate in behalf of the Texican treaty and joint resolution of Congress for the annexation of Texas; and a column of applause might justly be added, on account of his famous letter on the annexation of Texas—a paper unsurpassed for its luminous statistics, convincing statements, comprehensive statesmanship, and deep philosophy—and which, by the mere power of truth, logically educed, and lucidly announced, won its modest way to all minds of all classes, and left the great mass of men, in all sections, convinced of the policy of the measure it advocated, and resolved to maintain it.—But no. I will leave all these achievements to rest upon their own treasured renown, and will trespass upon your indulgence but a single moment longer, in briefly stating an incident which most affectingly links the name of Robert J. Walker with many of the touching memories and benedictions which have been brought to us from the death-bed of the great and good and venerated Jackson.

The readers of the "Union" will not soon forget the graphic and affecting narrative furnished by Capt. William Tyack of New York, from his interesting journal of seven of the last twelve days of General Jackson's life.—That worthy man, in taking his last leave of the dying general, was charged by him to stop at Washington, on his journey home, to deliver his last verbal message to his deeply endeared friend, Robert J. Walker. But I have a letter before me, in Captain Tyack's own handwriting, in which he purports to put General Jackson's message in his own words; and they are precious and must not be lost. He says:

"During my late visit to Hermitage, to take my last farewell of the aged soldier, and Christian patriot, Andrew Jackson, in conversation he said:

"My kind friend Captain Tyack, should your life be spared to reach home—and I pray God it may—that on your way, you will please stop at Washington, and communicate to Mr Secretary Walker my sincere regard for the enjoyment and happiness of himself and family in this life, and eternal happiness in the world to come, which shall be my fervent prayer to Almighty God! Say, sir, to Mr. Walker, I would write him if I could; but I cannot—I can write no more!'

It is worthy of note, and a most felicitous coincidence, that the last letter the departed patriot ever wrote was to the President of the United States, and teeming with the most touching and affectionate expressions, bore the last and highest testimonies of his unshaken confidence in, and regard for, the chief magistrate of the nation; and that the last and most solemn and impressive message of his remembrances and regards, was to Robert J. Walker, one of his chief officers of state; and thus, at peace with all men, and relying and attesting that all was well, in fruition and in promise, with his country and his countrymen, this great soldier and statesman, patriot and Christian, bowed his head and died!!

S. R., from Va.

At the Massachusetts Temperance Convention at Worcester, John Hawkins, a Temperance Lecturer, said:

"If there was a man in the world who needed encouragement and support, it was, of all others the reformed inebriate. He said he was blessed with an iron constitution, and his temperament was such that he was not easily led into temptation; but he had sometimes shuddered until his head grew dizzy, at the thought that some sudden and unforeseen temptation might beset him, and cause him again to 'reel and stagger like a drunken man.' He had felt, and the reformed inebriate always feels, that he needed props and supporters all around him. A kind word was better to him than gold—it strengthened him in virtue. He could imagine how easy it was for a man of Gough's temperament to fall away; but, said he, were he a thousand times fallen, I would a thousand times pick him up, and tell him he was still a man; bidding him go on in God's name."

Dueling and tight lacing are different modes of slaughter. A bullet in the one case, and in the other, a string in the instrument of death.

☞ Samuel Leonard of West Springfield, was arrested yesterday morning by Isaac O. Barnes, Esq., U. S. Marshal, charged with violating the Post Office Law, by running an Express from this town to West Springfield. He was required to give bail in the sum of $1000 for his appearance at Court in Boston on the 15th of October. Mr. Leonard is employed in the U. S. Armory, in this town, under Major Ripley.

Hampden Statesman.

We record the following incident, as manifesting much good feeling and taste. Ex-President Tyler, his lady and daughter, left Bristol on the evening of the 19th instant, where they had been on a visit to Mr. Robert Tyler, and family, for Princeton, on a private and friendly visit to Mr. John R. Thompson. The car in which the Ex-President was conveyed, was occupied by some dozen of other persons, all of whom were strangers to him. These persons left the car at Trenton; but before doing so, one of them, Mr. Henry M. Lewis of this place, with the acquiescence of the rest, approached the Ex-President and his lady, and presented her with a rich and beautiful bouquet of flowers, accompanied with the following remarks—

"Will Mrs. Tyler accept from the hands of an humble son of New Jersey, a bouquet of flowers, which he tenders her in gratitude for the important services rendered the country by Ex-President Tyler, which are destined to be more and more highly estimated by his countrymen, as time speeds on."

Mrs. Tyler replied, that she accepted the bequest with much sensibility and sincere thanks, and added, that the fragrance of the flowers would rather be increased from the fact, that they came from the hands of a stranger. The Ex-President also acknowledged the compliment, and as they left the car, each person of the party received a cordial shake of the hands.

Trenton Emporium.

Yesterday forenoon, a young man, named Chas. D. Elms, says the Traveller, of Taunton, had his pocket picked of about $70 in Bristol County Bank bills.

ARREST FOR MURDER UNDER THE ASHBURTON TREATY.—A man named Brien O'Donnell alias Doorlop, was arrested in this city, charged with having committed a murder in June last, and then fleeing from Ireland, the scene of his foul deed, to this country. He was delivered over to the United States Marshal, and will be sent to Europe for trial.

FOUL MURDER.—We learn from the Natchez Courier, that Jared Way, of Lauderdale county, Miss., was murdered on his own premises, about three weeks since. He was shot, (six or seven holes being discovered on his right side,) stabbed in many places in the left side, and his throat cut from ear to ear.—Who the murderer was is not known.

There can be no harm in trying the following recipe, which is copied from the Rochester Daily Advertiser:

Cure for Diarrhea.—Three strawberry leaves cut on green, (each leaf or stem has three lobes or divisions,) are an unfailing and immediate cure for both the summer complaint, diarrhea, or dysentery.

New Haven Register.

If that does not answer the purpose, hold the left leg of a mosquito to your nose, for the space of half an hour, and the thing is done.—*Hartford Times.*

If a person thus afflicted would take a slip of witch hazel and hold it in the sun so that the shadow should fall into a glass of water caught on the first fair day in August, and drink the water, he could test the efficacy of that remedy.—*Beirne Gazette.*

A better remedy, and one that can be tried at all seasons of the year, is, to bathe the parts affected, in water boiled by the sun just as it passes the meridian.

Official.

Appointment by the President.

Levi Woodbury, of New Hampshire, to be one of the associate justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the place of Joseph Story, deceased.

Washington Union.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.—Henry G Hebard, of New York, to be Consul for the port of St. John's in the Island of Porto Rico, in the place of O. S. Morse, recalled.

Philo F. Barnum, as deputy postmaster at Bridgeport, in the state of Connecticut, in the place of Isaac Barnes, removed.

THE NEWS.

Norwich, Conn. October 1, 1845.

Editorial connection.

We have entered into a connection with WILLIAM TRENCH, Esq., late editor and publisher of the Norwich Aurora, by which he will hereafter be associated with the Norwich Republican and Norwich News as assistant editor. Mr. Trench is well known in this State as an able writer, and we doubt not that his long and faithful adherence to the principles of the democratic party will render still more effective the influence of the Republican and News in support of equal rights and undebtorted democracy.

Mr. Trench is authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisements for either of the papers, and to receive payment for the same.

W. FAULKNER.

It will be perceived by the above announcement, that the undersigned has again entered upon the duties of a newspaper editor in Norwich. This step has been taken after much hesitation, and in obedience to circumstances that have seemed imperatively to command it. We return to our former vocation with the same principles still governing us, and the same zeal for their prosperity and universal spread, as we ever had. Neither the lapse of time, or the diverse scenes, which, especially within the past year, we have encountered, have dampened our ardor or diminished our attachment for the doctrines of the democratic creed, as understood and promulgated by Thomas Jefferson, and Andrew Jackson, and Martin Van Buren.

Through a portion of the time that we were connected with the Norwich Aurora, it was our misfortune to differ with the editor of the News. We held in highest admiration the name and character of Mr. Van Buren, and earnestly advocated his re-election to the presidency. Mr. Faulkner, with not less earnestness, pressed upon the country the claims of Mr. Tyler. Though the Baltimore Convention afterwards passed over the name of Mr. Van Buren, and made a very excellent selection in his stead, in the person of James K. Polk, it still is and will ever be our proudest boast, that Martin Van Buren was our candidate for the presidential nomination. The attachment we then felt for that distinguished patriot, now burns with unextinguished ardor in our breast, and must as long as the principle upon which it was founded remains the same, or we have vitality to cherish it.

The harmony and good feeling which has existed between the Aurora and News for the past year gives us pleasure, and we shall labor for its perpetuation. The present editor of the Aurora, John W. Stedman, Esq., we esteem, and shall be glad to co-operate with him in the work of scattering democratic truth over the land. With one of the Norwich newspapers, the Courier, the News is not, we regret to say, on the best of terms. Regretting as we do, any unpleasant altercations that we may have formerly had with contemporaneous newspapers, it gives us pain to find other of our fellow-citizens similarly engaged; and we hope the time may arrive when the different editors of Norwich shall all be on terms of friendship and kindness. It will be our study to treat brethren of the press with courtesy, and we shall hope to receive similar treatment at their hands

Having thus entered again the editorial field we hope that our old friends and many new ones will rally to our support and encouragement. There are hundreds and even thousands of persons in New London and Windham Counties who now take no newspaper. Let a portion only of these give us their names and back up our exertions with theirs for the success of this establishment, and we shall feel amply encouraged to go forward, and to do our best to make the News interesting and useful as a family newspaper.

We have willing hands to labor, and are ready, so far as we have health and strength, to employ them in the service of democracy either here or elsewhere. So long as we are connected with the News and Republican, be it for a few months or for a lifetime, we shall seek to support candidates for the suffrages of a good citizen and an honest politician. If we fail any where, it shall not be in the exercise of good intentions.

W. TRENCH.

Hon. Robert J. Walker.

The interesting and ably-written article which we have introduced into our columns from the *Washington Union*, in which no more than justice is awarded to the distinguished statesman whose name is above written, will, we are confident, be perused with pleasure, by the great mass of our democratic readers. Having, then commended it to their attention, but little remains to be added by ourselves, by way of enlargement or of enforcing the correctness and admirable justness of its views and statements upon the mind. There are few of the many prominent men, of whom our country can boast, who occupy so large a space in the esteem of their countrymen, as the subject of these remarks. There are none possessed of superior abilities, or a more extensive range of attainments. This, the senatorial career of Mr. Walker, has satisfactorily shown; and occupying, as he now does, a still higher position, and one whose duties surpass in difficulty and importance, any other in the government, the truth of this remark is becoming daily more apparent, and is openly acknowledged even by his most bitter political opponents. If we consider the *democracy* of the secretary of the treasury, we shall find that in this respect his reputation is most enviable. A better, a more honest, or a more uncompromising democrat of the Jackson school cannot be found among our public men; and as the reader peruses the last words of the dying Hero, recorded and published in this tribute of friendship, the evidence is irresistible of the high regard entertained for the secretary by Gen. Jackson. The correspondence between Mr. Walker and the officials of the late Texan Convention will be read with gratification, by all who are conversant with the active part taken by the former in bringing about the great measure of annexation. This measure has from its earliest stages found in him an able and devoted advocate, and complimentary as is the notice this fact has elicited from the young republic, it is no more than was justly deserved.

Whoever lives to see a few years from this time, will, we confidently predict, see in the subject of these remarks, a man to whom the country may well point as its most shining light, and whom the people will delight to honor with the highest gifts within their power.

The Kentucky Methodist Conference has connected itself with the southern division of the M. E. Church, by a vote of 146 to 5. Bishops Soule and Andrews were present.

Boulter, the ringleader in the late outrage and murder of the sheriff of Delaware county, N. Y., has been arrested in Cattaraugus county, and committed to close confinement.

Parson Sykes aground!

From the days of the Apostle Paul, down, it has ever been considered dangerous navigating, where "two seas meet." A striking illustration of this fact is furnished in the case of the Parson of the Norwich Courier, who, having voluntarily placed his craft in the position here described, has suffered the natural consequences of his temerity and foot-hardiness, and was, at the last view the public had of him, stuck fast in the mud. The ship in which the Apostle was sailing to Rome, it will be remembered, "ran aground" on an island; and, singularly enough, the Parson's shipwreck has been occasioned, by a visit to "Bradford's island." Here however, the analogy ends; the Apostle went on his way to judgment, supported by the hope that was in him, and cheered by a feeling of conscious rectitude,—and finally died a Martyr to the truth: Sykes will no doubt go on in his career of rascality, until the gallows or the State Prison shall fetch him up all standing—a consummation, in regard to which we might be almost tempted to say, with Macbeth:

"If it were done, when 'tis done, then 'twere well
It were done quickly."

But to particulars. We don't know when we have been more amused, than on reading the last effusion of the Parson in relation to those "Mystic matters."—What with our own expositions on the one hand, and the testimony we have been enabled to produce, on the other, the Parson has been fairly run aground, and all his floundering and squirming, so far from helping his case, only make the matter worse. He copies Capt. Spicer's letter in full, (he of course dared not do less,) and as any other rogue similarly circumstanced would do, then proceeds, first to cast suspicions upon the *honesty of its author*, as follows:

"When our readers are informed that the publisher of the 'News' made a special journey down to Mystic for the express and avowed object of obtaining from Capt. Spicer a denial or contradiction of the facts and circumstances published in the Courier relative to the Mystic transactions, and that he SECURELY BACK THIS LETTER AS THE FRUIT OF HIS MISSION, it will be readily conceded that there is very little occasion for our saying a single word relative to the letter."

First, let us stop a moment to clench a direct falsehood contained in this paragraph. It is *not true* that we "*brought back*" the letter of Capt. Spicer "as the fruit of our mission." The letter was written *after our departure*, was *sent by mail*, and was not received until *two days subsequent to our visit to Capt. Spicer*. Of course, in saying that we "*brought it back*" with us, Sykes told *another* lie. But to proceed. It would be very natural to suppose that a letter obtained under the circumstances S. has mentioned—a letter, "the fruits of a mission" undertaken "for the *express* and *avowed object* of obtaining" a "denial" or "contradiction" of certain facts and circumstances, would at least contain *something* by way of "contradiction" or "denial." But how stands the case after all? Why according to the Parson, "There is" (a-ya he,) "*as every one will see*, NOT A WHOLE DENIAL of any material *statement of ours* (!) *It leaves the* WHOLE MATTER, *substantially just as it was published by us, on the authority of Capt. Spicer*"(!) A very curious sort of a letter of "contradiction" and "denial!" that, where "*not a single denial*" is made, and where "the whole matter" is left "just" as it was before! But we contend (and the public appear to agree with us very well on this point) that there *are* "denials" and "contradictions" in this letter—that it is a complete refutation of every "material statement" made by D. E. Sykes, compromising in those Mystic transactions—that he *knew it*, and *felt it*; and hence the very *motive* for the base insinuation above conveyed, that we visited Capt Spicer, and induced him to *testify falsely*—for that is the long and short of the Parson's meaning.

After setting up the very modest claim that Spicer's letter *corroborates* his own statements in every particular, the Parson proceeds to admit that on the whole there *is* now and then an "*apparent discrepancy.*" And first, in relation to the charge that we demanded money of Spicer. The testimony of Capt. Spicer is—"*I did not say* you requested money from me." The Parson now asserts that he never said that *we* demanded money of Capt. Spicer, but that *somebody* else did. What somebody else may have done, we know not and care not. *We* never authorized any one to call on Spicer for money. This is, however, a most miserable crawl-off for the Parson: *the idea that he meant to convey, and the fact that he meant to establish in the minds of his readers, and the community generally, was, that either WE or our* AUTHORIZED AGENT *called upon Capt. Spicer for "black mail" to the amount of $25; and that he had* CAPT. SPICER'S AUTHORITY FOR SAYING SO! Does Capt. Spicer, in his letter, say any such thing? NO!

Again: Capt. Spicer writes—"Nor did I pay you assisted me in getting my office back again." In reference to which, the Parson declares. "We are not aware that we have any where stated or intimated that Capt. S. said any such thing." Now in this declaration of the Parson's true, or is it false? *We* claim it is *still another* and a most *barefaced lie*; and this time he shall *himself* be the witness:

"And at or about the same time, Capt. Spicer was called upon to hand over $25, sum fee to William Faulkner for his services in procuring the ejectment of Capt. Haley and the *restatement* of Capt. Spicer to the Inspectorship out of which he had been fled by Faulkner, only a few weeks before!"

And again:

"Another fact we had, from Capt. Spicer, we did not mention on Thursday, but which we may as well add, by way of Postscript, at the present time; and that was that at the same time the demand was made upon him for 25 dollars as some small acknowledgement of his obligation to the publisher of the News for his services in getting him restored out of office in the first place, and then, through fear of the lash suspended over his back, getting him (Spicer) put back into office from which he (Faulkner) had procured HIS REMOVAL—at the same time, we say," &c.

Is there no "statement" or "intimation" here that we first caused Spicer to be turned from office, and subsequently assisted him "back" into the same office, for which we made a demand of $25? And is not Spicer given as the *authority* for every "material fact" published in relation to these matters?—But continues the Parson,—"if it was not as a fee for his services rendered in getting Capt. Spicer's 'office back again,' it must have been as a reward for getting Capt. Spicer's office *away from him*?" Just so; it must have one or the other. The last it could not have been, of course; and Spicer says it was not the first. Now what could this demand of $25 have been for? Really, the Parson is "*getting along nicely*" in his effort to fix upon us this doubly exploded charge of "black mail."

We now come to a spot where Capt. Spicer and the Parson come in direct conflict with one another. The former says, in reply to Sykes's questions, "I told him that was the *report*," and again, "I gave him answers as far as I understood *by what I could learn from reports*." What says Sykes? He says, (a very modest way to tell a man he lies,) "Capt. Spicer is in *error* if he supposes he qualified his statements to us by saying such and such were the *reports*. *No such qualification was made at the time!*" Now one or the other of these statements must be false: there is something here that amounts to rather more than an "*apparent discrepancy*." No, we are wrong—the "discrepancy" is so "apparent" that even a blind man could see it. We shall believe Spicer in preference to Doctor Ebenezer Sykes: and insist that Sykes actually published the conversations he had with Spicer, and to impress upon the minds of the community the *undoubted truth* of his statements, referred them to Spicer as his "authority," when in reality Spicer had given merely vague reports, and told him so at the time.

So much for the Parson's effort to do away with the contents of Spicer's letter, which he commenced by assuring us, agreed with his own statements precisely! How far he has been successful, we leave the public to judge. It will be seen that he makes no allusion to the other letters which we published the other day. "Comment is unnecessary."

We will briefly allude to one or two points more, in the Parson's last article, before we conclude. He says we "have at length been *forced to acknowledge*" that we did receive money from "certain individuals at Mystic and Noank." We have acknowledged no such thing as regards Noank: but we did acknowledge, not "at length," but at the very commencement of this controversy, that our expenses (but nothing more) to Washington were paid by Capt. Haley, of Mystic. We have always stood ready to render all the assistance in our power to brother democrats, and in this and all other cases, as was very proper, our travelling expenses were paid by the persons whom we served. We made no "levies upon our friends," and neither demanded or received 'fee' or 'reward.' Had we done so, then might there have been some presumption for what the Parson calls "black mail." It was with the hope and design of proving that we *did* take "black mail" that the Parson has stirred up this whole matter. But he has most signally failed of accomplishing his object.

As regards the fellow Huntington, Sykes' loving confederate, we would advise him to attend to his legitimate business, (if he has any,) and give up once for all, all ideas of ever getting into the Custom-House at New-London again. It is an office that none but democrats should ever fill. We understand the part that he has acted in these transactions from first to last; and were he worthy of notice, we should bestow it upon him to his heart's content. Whether Capt. Spicer will come forward and confront him to his lips, we do not know, nor do we care; that Spicer however told us that Huntington lied, we do know, and can prove. But this, we prophesy, will never become necessary.

Finally, the Parson himself acknowledges that he has "bestowed more words upon this matter than was really any call for." Really, this is quite a confession. These Mystic matters are after all, then not so very dreadful as he at first imagined; and he has been re-assuring, for the amusement of the public, the old farce of "Much ado about nothing." Very well, we are happy to perceive even the slightest evidences of returning good sense on the part of the Parson, and give him credit for the same. How much better would it have been for him, had he always evinced the same amount of discretion—had he never lied about us, nor provoked us to be on bad terms with him. Instead of being the despised fellow that he is—a very by-word among boys and men—he might have passed his days in happiness and in the enjoyment of the good will and respect of his fellow-citizens. The respectability of his family would probably have never suffered, and he himself might have

"Lived in peace
And died in a pot of grease."

But alas! for the Parson; his "vaulting ambition" has been too much for him. His efforts to injure us have always recoiled upon himself—his ever-charged gun has invariably "kicked its owner over." Poor—poor fellow!

PRIVATE LETTERS.—Within the past few days there has been some commotion in the political world in consequence of the appearance, from the New-York press, of a pamphlet purporting to contain the private correspondence of Hon. Benj. F. Butler, John Van Buren, M. Van Buren, W. L. Marcy, and other citizens of the State of New York, with Jesse Hoyt, Esq., embracing a period of several years before and at the time Hoyt was collector of New York. The name of William L. Mackenzie, of Canada rebellion memory, appears as publisher of this work, but considerable doubt exists as to the extent of his agency in bringing it before the public. Its real author or authors have been guilty of a gross violation of the rules of propriety as they affect the sacredness of private correspondence. So far as we have examined the pamphlet, which is but slightly, we can but little importance that can be attached to it one way or the other. Whatever might have once been of interest or have had its effect upon either of the great political parties, has been outlived in the lapse of time and the changes that have since occurred. The New York Sun, (neutral) and the Courier and Enquirer (whig) remark as follows upon the matter:

"Many of the facts and events," says the Sun, "have been published before and contain nothing new—they are thrown together with newspaper extracts by William Lyon Mackenzie, distinguished in the Canada rebellion, and who, we understand, is an officer in the Customs. The most surprising part of this history is how Mackenzie got possession of the papers? It is said that Mr. Hoyt, the late collector, had these papers at the Custom House, and that they found their way into the hands of the Poindexter Committee, but then the question arises, how did Mr. Hoyt's private and confidential letters, as far back as 1819, find their way to the New-York Custom House in 1836? The publishing of confidential letters is never done by honorable men, nor can they be made available in any struggle, but there is nothing in the letters of the distinguished men who have held high offices in the country, published in this book, calculated to do any injury to their characters or reputations."

The Courier and Enquirer says, "It is a sound axiom that the receiver of stolen goods is no better than the *thief*; and to publish any portion of these letters, would in our opinion put us on a par with the individual who has thrown them before the public. Any editor who would publish them, would, it is to be presumed, have done all that Mackenzie has done. Certainly, no person pretending to entertain the feelings of a gentleman could possibly lean his columns to such an inquitous proceeding. That some papers may and will publish them, no one can doubt who is familiar with the character of a portion of the press; but most assuredly, no respectable press will thus proclaim its editor any thing but a gentleman."

☞ The Springfield Post speaks of the author of the Gough confession hour, as follows:—

"The author of such a contemptible trick deserves to be lathered with aquafortis and shaved by a blind man with a wooll saw."

Mr. Allis, proprietor of the New Haven Tontine, having failed for about 30,000 dollars, the house has been closed, and the assignees offer it with fixtures, &c. for sale.

The Swiss Bell Ringers are going to Mexico.—They are now ringing their farewell chimes in Boston.

The September term of the Superior Court for Hartford county commenced on Thursday—Judge Hinman presiding.

UNCAS GUARDS—PRESENTATON OF BANNER.

A very interesting ceremony took place yesterday afternoon, in the vicinity of the Indian Burying Ground, at the Falls, viz: the presentation of an elegant standard to the company of Uncas Guards, of this city, under the command of Capt. Congdon. This banner, as we have before stated, was purchased by the subscriptions of several of our citizens, and presented to the company as a token of the interest felt in its welfare and prospering. The presentation took place at about 3 o'clock, beneath the canopy formed by the out-spreading oaks, near the monument of Uncas—one of the most romantic and beautiful spots in New-England.

The Uncas Guards, escorted by the company of *Light Guard*, Capt Young, marched on to the ground, in fine style, preceded by the *Norwich and Bozrahville* Band. After the companies had been formed in a hollow square, the presentation was made by Mr. *George W. Bentley*, with the following appropriate remarks:

"I am this day delegated to the performance of a duty of a most pleasing and interesting character; that of presenting to your beautiful corps this elegant Standard, gotten up by the friends of the citizen soldier in general, but of Uncas Guards in particular. And in doing this, you will permit me to express the pleasure I feel in common with those to whom allusion has just been made, in seeing your company, yet in its infancy, in so prosperous and creditable a condition. When I remember how short a time you have been organized, the difficulties attending the organization of a military Company, and that too in a community not the most congenial for such an object—and then see what proficiency you have made in military discipline,—I must say that much credit is due to you, both as officers and privates. I am not here to commend you thus to speaking of what is apparent to all, the good taste and judgment displayed in the selection of your uniform—of the gentlemanly and true soldier-like appearance of both officers and privates. That were a work of supererogation; for in your own front and mien you present indisputable evidence of the ability and willingness to do honor to him, who was emphatically the friend of the town, and who showed in all his intercourse with our fathers, a true claim to all that ennobles the grand ensemble of Humility—fearlessness, independence and probity, and whom our ancestors were proud to honor by raising to his memory this splendid monument.

"The presentation of a Standard is one of interest; it inspires as much as any one thing chivalric feeling in the soldier; but the presentation of this Standard has more of interest than ordinarily attaches to an occasion of this kind—it is more peculiar in interest, especially when we remember our faithfulness to the royal Mohegan, whose faith, honor and prowess occupy so conspicuous a place in the history of our town. As your eyes glance upward to the noble figure of the warrior depicted on this flag, and you reflect on the thousand advantages you enjoy at the present day above the forest Chief—let your hearts go up in thankfulness to Him, who hath caused peace to smile upon our beloved country, with all its attendant blessings; and as you rally under this Standard remember that he whose honored name you bear, and around whose ashes you are today assembled, was a MAN! and when you remember this, remember too that you have not only a flag, to protect, but a name to preserve untarnished.

"How many bright names, fellow soldiers, does the history of our country present! Men, who young in years, but burning with patriotism as ardent as ever lighted the Spartan heart at Thermopylæ will long be remembered by that country whose broad pillars they helped to establish. Such were Warren, Montgomery, Lawrence, and a host of worthies, whose names will live, when the marble monuments erected to their memory shall have crumbled in decay.

"As for the first time then you unfurl the broad folds of this banner to the breeze, let your minds be carried back to the time when men of daring and patriotism were ready to peril 'their lives—their fortunes, and their sacred honors, for the protection of their country's flag; and as you remember this, let your aim be to emulate their virtue and their patriotism.

"With these few imperfect remarks, I now present to you through your representative, this beautiful Standard. Receive it, sir, as a token of the approbation and good will of your fellow citizens; and, fellow soldiers, if in any event, you should be called upon to rally around it in defence of your country's rights and liberties, may you then have as true a *Heart* to defend it, as you now have to receive it."

The banner was received by Lieut. Alfred Hart, of the Uncas Guards, who responded as follows:—

"I receive sir, this standard as a rich donation from the friends and well wishers of the corps.

"It is with no ordinary pleasure that I take it from your hands, at this auspicious hour, surrounded as we are by the gorgeous scenery of nature, and consecrated as it is in its associations with the past history of Norwich.

"The compliments you have so flatteringly bestowed upon us, we hope, by unremitting exertions on our own part, to deserve.

"Our band, tho' composed of some young in years and certainly young in the position of arms—soldiers of a day—have, we trust, within themselves, the elements of true soldierly dignity, and while we shall, by every honorable means in our power, strive to advance towards perfection in discipline, and to increase our numbers, we shall endeavor so to conduct ourselves, as to merit the approbation of the judicious and discriminating.

"Surrounded as our country is by nations jealous of our prosperity and ambitious of conquest, we are liable to be invaded by a foreign foe; it behooves us as citizens of this free republic, unmindful of our liberties, to prepare in time of peace, the natural means of defence in war.

"This flag which we now receive, we promise to preserve unsullied, and as much as in us lieth, to sustain those noble qualities you so justly mentioned, as being in an eminent degree, the characteristics of the Mohegan Chief.

"The remains of Uncas rest beneath this monument, and the once powerful tribe of the Mohegans has dwindled to the verge of extinction; but their good deeds and services shall long be preserved from oblivion by a grateful people.

"What spot more fitting for such a theme? These hills and these valleys which surround us, were during the lifetime of Uncas a wilderness; now they are peopled by thousands of another race, and resound with the hum of the manufactory and the hammer of the artisan.

"How changed the scene! The fleetness of the Indian runner is outstripped by the "Iron horse with sinews of brass;" and where, upon the bosom of the Thames, then glided the military canoe of the

hunter and warrior, the Fire-ship of the white man now "walks the waters like a thing of life."

"Your allusion to the figure delineated upon this flag, is most appropriate, and truly as the eye falls upon it, we shall be reminded of the character of our ancient friend, and do justice to his memory.

"Could Uncas be permitted to re-visit these scenes, we may imagine with what astonishment he would look upon those his ancient domains—teeming with the innumerable blessings of civilization.

"And while we thus do honor to Uncas, let the sacred pean swell to the memory of our fathers who planted the vine of this young republic, and nourished it with their blood; and let us, their sons, while we stand upon the broad platform of the constitution, be guided by those principles which guided them in their arduous struggle for liberty.

"In concluding these brief remarks, I tender the thanks of the *Uncas Guards* to those of our citizens, who, by their liberality, have aided us in procuring this magnificent flag; and while it shall float proudly over our heads, we will remember our duty to our God—our country—and ourselves."

The ceremony concluded, the companies marched from the ground, and paraded the city the remainder of the afternoon, eliciting much admiration from our citizens generally. Both companies appeared extremely well, with their handsome uniforms and excellent drill. The music too was very fine. Upon the whole, the occasion of the presentation, and the subsequent performance of the companies, were full of interest and pleasure. The banner, we should have stated, was designed and executed by the recipient himself, (Mr. Hart,) who, as our citizens are aware, is an artist of much promise. We wish the "*Uncas Guards*," and the Military in general, all the prosperity they so richly deserve.

Town Meetings.

On Monday next the town elections take place, when we hope our democratic friends will give a good account of themselves. The importance of securing the right sort of men as town officers is so obvious and has so often been enjoined, that it is unnecessary to use many words now in endeavoring to impress it upon the minds of the freemen; besides it is to be hoped and presumed that the subject has already been duly considered and preparation made to give our federal opponents a warm reception when the day of trial arrives. Let the democrats then rally in full numbers to the polls, and see to it that men of the right stamp are elected to fill the town offices this fall; and with this measure of success to quicken our energies and inspire hope, we shall be enabled to effect a more complete and important triumph over the enemy in the Spring.

Besides the election of the usual town officers, the freemen will also be called to pass upon two other subjects—viz: the choice of License Commissioners and the proposed amendment to the Constitution in relation to the extension of suffrage.

With regard to the proposed amendment of the constitution, democrats will, of course, have but one opinion. It providing that every white citizen, of good character, and 21 years of age, may be a voter. The old federal qualification—*money*—is done away with, and with it the necessity of eroding an unjust law by the use of *sham deeds*. This is the point that the democrats of Connecticut have labored for quarter of a century, against the bitter opposition of the federal party, to accomplish; and the people, having succeeded after much difficulty in effecting this just reform, will see to it that it is speedily and irrevocably made a part of the constitution of the State.

THE MILITARY.—The past has been quite a stirring week with the military. Besides the turn out of the two Independent Companies and the Banner presentation, of which a full account was given the other day, the "1st Company, 18th Regiment, Conn. Militia," or in other words, the "Hoods," under the command of Capt. Conklin, paraded on Wednesday afternoon last. Forming in front of the Town Hall, the company marched to the Little Plain. Here an unsuccessful attempt, we understand, was made to fill several vacant offices; the nearest approach that could be made towards the matter, was in the case of a fellow, who agreed to serve provided they would give him *all* the offices in the company; otherwise he should decline. Failing of making choice of officers the members, by a sort of silent and informal agreement, took to the grass, and had a social "smoke" all round. The "bear section" then proposed marching up to the Great Plain; where, having arrived, a detachment left and joined themselves to the Artillery Company that were drilling near by. Later in the afternoon, the company marched down to the city, and gratified the longing eyes of our citizens by marching through the principal streets. The admiration elicited by its soldierly behavior and imposing appearance may be readily imagined, but with difficulty described. It was evident that the "Hoods" were up and dressed, ready at their country's call to march for Texas, or any other field that promised glory and renown.

On Friday the 1st battalion of Artillery, under command of Major Woodway, made a field-day of it.—There were only some four or five companies in all, scarcely one of them, except the Norwich company, numbering two dozen men. After forming, and marching and countermarching on Franklin Square an hour or two, the Major arrived with great pomp, and heading the column, took up his line of march for the Great Plain. Here the smallness of the companies, and the disparity between privates and officers—the latter equalling if not exceeding the former in numbers—were painfully apparent. The adjutant and the orderlies generally, appeared to be very well acquainted with their duty, and in the absence of the Major, the men would have doubtless shown to good advantage. Taeplowny manoeuvres of that officer contributed not a little to an awkward and unsoldierlike bearing in his battalion. Colonel Baldwin and his staff appeared very well. This battalion should be disbanded or joined to another regiment, to make a decent appearance. Two or three rounds of cannon were fired in the afternoon.

† FOUR THOUSAND LIVES LOST BY AN EARTHQUAKE.—The late arrival at New York from Canton, brings intelligence of a great Earthquake in the province of Honan, China, which demolished about *Two Thousand Houses, and killed upwards of Four Thousand Inhabitants*. No details have been recieved.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Ralph Isham, Esq. of Colchester, retired to rest last night, (Sunday) in the enjoyment of his usual good health. This morning he was found dead in his bed. Truly "in the midst of life we are in death."

WANDERINGS OF A PEBL-SELLER: from the German of Zschokke. By C. Hebbe, LL. D.—This novel will be found as strange in incident as its title is unique. It may be had of Safford & Park for the low price of 12 1-2 cents.

BOY DROWNED.—We learn that the body of a little boy was taken from the river, on the west side, Tuesday morning. He was missed the evening before, at which time he probably fell by accident into the water and was drowned.

At a meeting of the friends of the temperance cause, assembled at the Town Hall, on Wednesday evening, for the purpose of nominating suitable persons for Special Commissioners, Messrs. D. N. Bentley, Roger Huntington, and Alfred E. Learned, were selected.

Voted, That the friends of temperance will give the nominees at this meeting their cordial and energetic support on the first Monday of October next.

JOHN Q. COX, President.

EBENEZER FULLER, Secretary.

☞ The bell for the 2nd Congregational Church arrived in the cars from Boston yesterday. The precise weight we do not learn, but understand it is between three and *four* thousand pounds.

The battle ground near Quebec, on which the brave Gen. Wolfe fell, is now a race course.

☞ Gen. Cass, in allusion to Oregon, says, "it is better to fight in defence of the first foot of land than the last."

Mr. Kendall of the N. O. Picayune, is at the Astor House, New York.

Bold Robbery.—A person was knocked down on Monday night, in Summer street, and robbed of a valuable gold watch.—*Boston Times.*

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF NORWICH.

ARRIVED.

Sept 20 Sch Chas. L. Vose, Keller, fm Machias.
22 Slp Globe, Smith, fm New York.
Sch Anti, McIntire, Jr., fm Camden.
23 Slp James Franklin, Benjamin, fm Southampton.
Sept. 23. Slp. Brunette, Smith, fm Providence.
24, Steam schr. Quinebaug, Williams, for New York.
" Schr. Charles, Baker, fm Yarmouth.
" Schr. European, Ellis, fm Bangor.
25, Slp. Empress, Seaver, fm New-Bedford.
" Schr. Arenamendi, Hatch, from Bangor.
" Schr. St. Croix, Hoyt, fm Calais.
26. Slp. George Washington, Geer, from New-York.
" Slp. Energy, Holloway, fm Hartford.
" Slp John Adams, Bennett, fm Albany.
Sept. 26 Slp George Washington, Geer, fm N. Y.
Slp Jasper, Wilber, fm Croton.
Slp Energy, Halloway, fm Hartford.
Slp Young Barber, Horton, fm Riverhead.
Slp John Adams, Bennet, fm Albany.
27 Steam Sch. Shetucket, Geer, fm N. Y.
Slp De Witt Clinton, Smith, fm Kingston.
Slp Crusade, Nash fm New York.
Slp Lady Adams, Palmer, fm New York.
Sch Senate, Sydleman, fm Croton.
Slp Andrew Jackson, Ewen, fm Haverstraw.
28 Slp Cabot, Ewen, fm Haverstraw.
Slp North Bend, Butler, fm Branford.
Slp Lebanon, Brown, fm Bangor.
Slp Ben, Van Cortlandt, Turner, fm Fishkill.

NEW-LONDON COUNTY, ss. } *Superior Court*, Sept. Term, A. D. 1845.

UPON the petition of HENRY MATHERS, of Montville, in New-London County, shewth to the Court that on the 2nd day of November, A. D., 1836, he was lawfully married to MARY ANN TRACY, then of said Montville, with whom he lived in the due performance of all his duty to her, until September, A. D., 1839, when the said Mary Ann wilfully deserted the petitioner, and hath ever since continued so to desert him, and with total neglect of duty on her part; and further showing to the Court, that said Mary Ann, since said September, A. D., 1839, has committed the crime of adultery with divers men unknown to the petitioner, praying this Court to grant him a divorce as by petition on file. This Court orders that the petition be continued to the Superior Court, to be holden at Norwich, in the County of New-London, on the 3d Tuesday of March next, and that the pendency thereof be published in two of the newspapers in this state, immediately after the rising of this court, six weeks successively.

Attest. JAMES STEDMAN, *Clerk*.
Norwich, Sept. 20, 1845. 6w64

DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT, ss. *At a District Court of the U. S. held at Hartford, on the 15th day of September*, 1845.

Present ANDREW T. JUDSON, Judge.

WHEREAS, upon various proceedings heretofore lawfully had, this Court, on the 3d day of August 1843 did by its proper Decree, *deem and declare* Marcus B. Young of the town of Norwich, in said District, to be a Bankrupt within the purview of an Act of Congress, in such case made and provided:—And whereas said Bankrupt did on the said 3d day of August, 1843 file in Court, his further petition praying that he may be decreed and allowed a full discharge from all his debts, due and owing from him, on the 6th day of July 1843, that being the day of the date of his original petition in bankruptcy; and that a certificate thereof be granted as per petition on file, dated the 3d day of August 1843.

Now therefore it is ordered: That said petition be heard at the District Court room in Canterbury, in said District, on the first day of January, 1846, the same being more than 90 days after said decree in bankruptcy was passed; and that notice thereof be given to all the Creditors of said Bankrupt, who may have proved their debts, and to other persons in interest, to appear at the time and place of such hearing, and show cause why such *discharge* and *certificate* shall not be granted and allowed, by a publication of a copy of this order in the Norwich News, a newspaper printed in said District, at least 70 days before such day of hearing.

And it is further ordered: That so far as the residence of the creditors who are named in the list of the petitioner is known, that notice be given them, of the day of said trial and hearing, by a letter addressed to him or them, at his or their usual place of residence, and deposited in the Post Office by some indifferent Person at least 30 days before such day of hearing.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court; this 15th day of September 1845.

Attest, CHAS. A. INGERSOLL, Clerk.

The foregoing is a true copy of the original.
CHAS. A. INGERSOLL, Clerk.
Sept. 20. w45tw64

DISTRICT of Guilford ss. Probate Court, May 17th 1845. Upon the application of Gideon H. Sweet of the town of Guilford in said District, showing to this Court that he is Guardian to James Sweet of said Guilford, a minor belonging to said District, and that said Minor is the owner of the following real estate, viz; an undivided right of 1-9 part of two certain tracts of land the first piece containing, thirty three acres, more or less, with the buildings thereon standing, situated in the town of Lebanon in the county of New London, bounded north and west on land of Isaac & Gideon Hoxie, east on land of John Manning, south on land of John Throop. The second piece lying in the town of Franklin, in said county, bounded north by Downer's land and highway, east by Isaac Hoxie's land south by Lathrop Williams' land, and west by highway, containing, by estimation, twelve acres, be the same more or less, valued at about one hundred and seventy dollars, and showing just and reasonable cause for selling said real estate: praying for an order, and that he or some other meet person be empowered, to sell the same, as per application on file, dated the 17th day of September, 1845, more fully appears.

Ordered—That the foregoing application be heard at the Probate Office, in Guilford on the 20th day of November, 1845, at 9 o'clock forenoon; and the notice thereof be published in some public newspaper near the place where such real estate lies, three weeks successively, at least six weeks before said time assigned. RALPH D. SMITH, Judge
Sept. 19. w44 tw59

Notice.

THE legal voters in town meeting, in the town of Norwich, are hereby warned to meet at the Town Hall in said Norwich, on the first Monday in October, 1845, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to choose the annual officers for said town, to act upon the report of the selectmen respecting the town accounts, to lay a tax for the year ensuing; and to do any other business which may legally come before said meeting.

ZEBULON R. ROBBINS,
BENJ. HUNTINGTON, } Selectmen.
S. S. MEECH.
Norwich, Sept. 30, 1845. tw44

SPLENDID EXHIBITION

Of New, Rich and Fashionable

DRY GOODS.

LINCLON AND WILLIAMS,

HAVE just made another large addition to their SILK DEPARTMENT. Where customers may find black and blue black Silks, from 1-2 yard to 1 1-4 yards wide, at from fifty cents to $3,00 a yard, and some new styles. Paris and India Fancy Silks, surpassing in beauty and quality any ever offered for sale in the State. Also heavy cloak Silks, Marcelline Silks for linings, light and delicate Silks for evening party dresses, some handsome low priced fancy Silks.

WIDE SILK VELVETS

for Shawls and Mantillas; almost every shade of narrow velvets and silk velvet trimmings. Our

SHAWL DEPARTMENT,

we continue to keep stocked with every thing new and desirable, some beautiful low priced German Shawls similar to the high cost Berlin Zephyr Shawls; also some low priced Broche covered grounds with colors equal to the most expensive. New styles printed Paris Shawls, with large additions to our stock of high cost real Cashmere Shawls.

Long Shawls and Scarfs.—Real India Crape Scarfs the most fashionable article of the season, though decidedly a "Boston notion.

Mous. de Laines and Cashmeres.—Some new styles high colored Satin stripe de Laines all wool, the only ones in the city. Elegant patterns printed Paris de Laines and Cashmeres. More than one thousand dress patterns low priced English and Scotch de Laines and Reps, a large assortment small figured goods for children's wear, some very fine, all wool and high colors.

Millinery Goods.—The greatest variety of ribbons in the place which we are bound to sell at unparalleled low prices. Our stock of

Cloak Goods is well worthy the attention of every purchaser.

French Woolen Cloakings, in stripes, figures and mixt Plaids.

A. A. Thibets extra heavy and of the most beautiful Shades, also low prices Thibets and Oriental Cloths of all colors, Salisbury Plaids, Gole Plaids, with every quality of blue black and col'd Alpaccas. Figured and stripe col'd Orleans, purchased at auction at two thirds their value and will be sold accordingly.

Mourning Goods.—Bombazines of the most celebrated manufacture in the world, from 62 1-2 cts. to $2.00 a yd. Jet black Orleans, the finest quality all wool de Laines, 1-2 mourning goods of every description. French and English mourning prints perfectly fast colors. Gloves, Veils, Crapes, Urvats, &c., &c.

Furnishing Goods.—In this branch of our trade purchasers may find Linen Sheetings and Shirtings of all widths. Cottons from 3-4 to 12-4 width. Damasks all qualities and widths. Napkins, Doylies, bachabus, crash.

Embossed Piano and Table covers, 50 pairs.

Woolen Blankets.—Some that are very fine with almost every article of house keeping Goods.

Woolen Goods.—French Black cloths, extra fine, at $4,00, a pattern less than the usual charge. English cloths, blue black and fancy colors. Fine black mixed cloths, low priced, do.—Gold min'd, Drab mix'd, Brown, Blue black, and Jet Black Overcoat cloths from 75 cts to $5,00 a yard.

3-4 and 6-4 Wool Tweeds, for Sacks.
Fine black French Doe Skins.
Black and fancy Cassimeres.
Twilled Flannels, white and colored, plain do, all wool, homemade Flannels.

Drawers and Shirts, both Silk and Woolen.

Also any quantity and variety of goods for *BOYS WEAR*,

suitable for the approaching cold season.

Hosiery, Gloves and Mitts.—Black and colored Cashmere Hose, large sizes, and three threaded—white Merino, and Lamb's wool, do.,—Kid, Silk, Merino and Woolen Gloves of all sizes. In *FANCY ARTICLES*

we shall continue to keep the largest assortment. Laces, Edgings, Dress Trimmings, Zephyr Worsteds, Patterns, Purse Materials, Cravats, Scarfs, Tidys, Green Gauze Veils, Cambler and grass cloth Hdkfs, a large assortment of Needlework Capes, Chemisettes, Collars and Trimmings. Ladies can find almost any article in this department of our trade.

Domestic Goods.—We have a very large assortment purchased before the late rise. Ticks, Sheeting, Flannels, Satinetts, Canton Flannels, Prints, Bleached Goods, and all descriptions of heavy goods, we shall be able to continue to sell less than the present wholesale prices.

And finally to close, we would merely say that no pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction, and any article purchased of us and not answering the recommendation can be returned and the money refunded. The

"Extreme Low Price System"

as *published* and *practised* by the trade we do not go upon; but pledge ourselves that all persons who will take the trouble to visit our establishment shall be offered better goods and on better terms than at any other store in the city.

LINCOLN & WILLIAMS'
Silk and Shawl Store, west side Shetucket street
Sept. 29th. tfw44 tw57

MEXICO.

SINCE the late news from *Mexico*, we have purchased a large assortment of Fashionable and Staple

DRY GOODS,

at prices, which enable us to hold out great inducements to customers and we would respectfully invite them to examine for themselves.

SHAWLS.

Of various colors and qualities.

Paris Silk Goods.
Fancy plaid, striped and figured Silks
Blue and jet black silks.
Fall and Winter Cashmeres.
Rich dark de Lanes.
French Ginghams, American prints, Linens.
Damask Table Spreads and Hosiery of every variety.
BROADCLOTHS so cheap that any can buy them, others so fine that any can wear them.

Call at D. HUNTINGTON'S.
21 Shetucket street.—Sept. 9th. tfw43 w56

SOLAR LAMPS, Of a superior quality for Churches, Halls, Shops, Steamboats and Parlors, with plain and cut Shades. For sale by CHARLES A. CONVERSE. Agent for the Manufacturers.
Sept. 10. w43 tw5

SPORTING FIXINGS. POWDER Flasks and Horns, Shot Pouches, and Belts, Cap Primers, Elastic Wadds, Screw Drivers, Extra Cocks, Nipples and Pings, Wormers, Cleansers, Caps, &c. C. A. CONVERSE, 139 Main-st
Sept. 10. w43 tw56

SHETUCKET STREET.

AMONG the changes transpiring in our city perhaps all are not informed of the commercial importance of all the above street. It would be well for all wishing information upon this subject to report to No. 21 Shetucket Street, at the Round Black Sign, where in our plain "farmer" way we will answer all inquiries without charge.

Just received a large addition to our former stock of Dress Goods, among which are De Lane Dress patterns at $1,25 Cashmeres, Bombazines, plain and plaid Alpaccas cheap as ever.

CLOTH ROOM.

Our cloth room is more than jammed full. For want of room we will sell Satinets at 2s. per yard
Heavy Cassimeres at 75c. per yard.
Broad Cloths from $1, to $7, per yard.
No. 21 Shetucket-st.
Norwich Sept. 24, 1845. tw61w66

J. IRESON & SON.

115 South Side Main Street.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES, RUBBERS and LEATHER, respectfully invite the attention of the trade to their extensive and well selected stock of *FALL and WINTER GOODS*, which they now offer *at great bargains for CASH*. Having the largest and best assortment ever before opened in this market, and having purchased principally for *cash*, they are prepared to sell to country merchants and dealers at less prices than ever before known.

AT WHOLESALE,

J. IRESON & SON offer for sale very low, a large assortment of seasonable Goods, consisting of

Ladies',	Men's
Misses,	Boy's
Children's	Youth's
Infant's	Children's

SHOES, BOOTS and BROGANS of all kinds and qualities—*Terms Cash*.

50 cases Men's Cow Hide Boots, fm 8 to 12, best qlt.
200 " do do do " 8 " 10, do do
100 " do do do " 8 " 10, 2d do
50 " do Kip skin do " 6 " 10 best qlt.
10 " do do do " 8 " 10 wat prf.
15 " do Calf Skin do " 8 " 10 best qlt.
5 " do do do " 7 " 11 wat prf.
10 " do Cow Hide Brogans 6 " 11 best qlt.
10 " do Calf Grain & Seal " 6 " 11 " "
100 " sm'l Boy's Cow Hide Boots " 1 " 5 best,
50 " small Boy's do do " 10 " 13 "
15 " youth's do do " 6 " 9 "
10 " large Boy's, small Boy's and Youth's Brogans—best.
5 " Children's Kid & Grain Casks, regular sizes.

☞ All kinds of Ladies', Misses and Children's Shoes and Shoetops, Boots and Bootees, by the case or dozen.

Sept 25 w44 tw56 115 South side Main st.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber would notify his old customers, and the public generally, that he has removed to the store recently occupied by Mr. E. Y. THOMAN, one door west of the Franklin House, where he will be happy to receive the calls of all who are in want of first rate

Groceries and Provisions,

at *reasonable prices*. Having, in addition to his former stock, purchased the Goods in store, and constantly receiving new supplies from New York, he is prepared to meet the wishes of all who like to get their money's worth, or who are at all particular as to the quality of the goods they buy.

LYMAN CHASE.
Norwich, Sept. 7, 1845 3w w42

New Sword Fish.

THIS day landing, fifty bbls new Sword Fish in prime order, for sale by WHITTAKER, HAMMOND & CO., Commerce street.
July 30 w3 7w3

Fowling Guns.

139 Main st.

CHARLES A. CONVERSE, has received during the present week, a large assortment of Percussion Fowling Guns consisting of 40 Double Barrel 50 Single Barrel Guns, English and German make, Real Twist and Imitation do. Hook Breech and Patent Chambers.

These Guns have been recently purchased for Cash in New York, and will be sold cheaper than Guns have ever been offered in the State.
Sept. 1st. 12w41 tw52

WINTER HOSIERY.

Ladies Merino Silk, and heavy Cotton STOCKINGS. Gent's Vigonia, Woollen and coarse heavy Cotton hose and half hose. Children's Stockings and infants Socks all in the greatest possible variety and direct from the importer, of course cheap. J. W. BULKELEY.
Sept. 16. w43 tw57

NEW GOODS.

At the New Crockery Store.
NO. 34 SHETUCKET STREET.

CHARLES I COOLEY has just received, and will be receiving for a week or two, of his own importation, a large addition to his already extensive stock of Earthen Ware, China, and Glass, and all the variety of Solar Lamps and Girandoles, all of the latest and best patterns and shape, which makes his stock the most complete of any to be found in this part of the State, and which will at all times be offered to dealers and others on favorable terms. Will the public examine for themselves?
Sept 21. w44 tw59

FOR NEW YORK.

THE Steamer WORCESTER, Capt. Bacon, and the Steamer CLEOPATRA, Capt. Dustan, will leave Norwich at 5 o'clock in the afternoon for Allen's Point on the arrival of the cars from Boston.

Cabin Fare, $1,00.

N B. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of said Boats or owners. E. A. BILL, Steam Boat Agent.
Norwich Sept. 15. 1845. w43 tw57

Flannels! Flannels!!

STOUT twilled red Flannels,
do do white do
Plain fine and common red, white, yellow and printed Flannels just received by
J. W. BULKELEY.
Sept 17 tw57 w43

Fare Reduced to and from New York.

50 CENTS and no charge for berths, by the new steam propellers QUINEBAUG and SHETUCKET.

Leaves Norwich and New York every Tuesday and Friday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

Freight taken at low rates.
July 1 w32 tw

2s De Laines.

THE best and richest patterns of entire new styles at the above price are selling fast at
J. W. BULKELEY'S.
Sept 17 w57 w43

Molasses.

75 HHDS. St. Croix Molasses,
48 do Porto Rico do now landing and for sale by WHITTAKER, HAMMOND, & Co.
Sept. 1st w 41, tw50. Commerce St.

Second Hand Machinery For Sale.

12 FROSTLE Spinning Frames. 72 Spindles each. Enquire of Mr. Edmund Wilkinson, at Pomfret Depot, or of
WHITTAKER, HAMMOND, & CO
Norwich, Sept. 1st, 1845. tf w 41, tw 50.

Hard Ware and Cutlery.

CHARLES A. CONVERSE, 139 Main street, has recently received by arrivals from Europe large and valuable additions to his stock of Goods which will be sold to the trade, or at Retail at greatly reduced prices.
Sept. 1st. 6w41 tw25

Regular Steam Boat Line.

BETWEEN NORWICH AND NEW YORK
DAILY.

THE Splendid Steamer Cleopatra, Capt. ISAAC K. DUSTAN. The Splendid Steamer Worcester, Capt DANIEL BACON.

The Worcester will leave Norwich on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The Cleopatra will leave Norwich, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Each of the above boats will leave New York on alternate days.

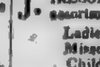
E. A. BILL, Steam Boat Agent
April 16 1845. 21

DRY GOODS

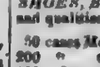
At about Cost, for CASH Exchange, and NO THING ELSE.

THE Dry Goods Shanty of J. W. BULKELEY, West end Main street, is now crowded of Fall and Winter Goods cheap for Cash only. Credit cannot be given at such prices as they are offered.
Sept. 17 tw57 w43

INDIA RUBBERS.



400 pair Ladies', Men's Children's Rubbers of superior quality—some very heavy for sale by the dozen or case, very low by
J. IRESON & SON.
Sept. 16 w43 tw56 115 South side Main st



COW HIDE BOOTS.—200 cases Men's Cow Hide Boots, manufactured from slaughter hides in the best manner, and offered to the trade at a small advance from cost. J. IRESON & SON.
Sept. 16 w53 tw56 115 South side Main st.

Just Received,

At No. 15 1-2 Shetucket Street,

NEW Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry of the latest styles, and Fancy Goods too numerous to mention, which will be sold cheap.
WM. N. LEWIS, Agt.
Sept. 9 w43

LEATHER.

400 Sides "good quality" Sole Leather for sale by WHITAKER, HAMMOND & CO.
Commerce Street.—Sept. 10. w43 tw56

Teas.

200 Chests and Half Chests of Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Twankay Teas.
100 Half Chests Pouchong, Souchong and Oolong Teas. All of late importation. For sale by WHITAKER, HAMMOND & CO.
Commerce Street.—Sept. 10. w43 tw56

Sword Fish.

100 BBLS "new" received in store—for sale by WHITAKER, HAMMOND & Co
Sept. 1st. w 41, tw 50 Commerce St.

Wholesale foreign & domestic LIQUOR STORE.

CLARK & CO.,

OFFER for sale at their newly established Liquor Store, Dock st., a full assortment of Foreign and Domestic Liquors, well worthy the attention of the trade and others who purchase at wholesale.—The assortment will at all times be full, and purchasers may depend upon obtaining good liquors by giving us a call. We will name at present:

35 half Pipes, qr. and eigth. Casks Otard, Dupuy & Co. Hennessey and Seignette BRANDY.
5 Hds Pure St. Croix RUM
5 Hhds Imit do do
5 do New England do
20 Hhds do do
2 Pipes Holland GIN.
2 do Imit do
25 Bbls. American do
5 Hhds PURE SPIRITS.
15 Bbls do do
10 Bbls CIDER BRANDY.
73 Bbls old Monongahela WHISKEY, a pure and genuine article.
1 Pipe old MADEIRIA WINE, for medicinal use, a superior article.
100 Baskets CHAMPAIGN, best brand.
50 Casks, various kinds of Wines, including almost every kind and quality that can be named.

The above Liquors and Wines were recently purchased of the Importers in New York and Boston—are warranted strictly pure, and will be sold at a small advance from the Importers prices by
CLARK & CO
Bolles Building, between Commerce and Water streets.
Sept. 19th. w42 tf

MORE of those cheap Guns at C. A. CONVERSE, Hardware Store, 139 Main-st.
Sept 10. w43 tw56

SUGARS.
50 boxes Brown Havana Sugar, "light,"
25 do do do do
25 hhds New Orleans do
10 do Porto Rico
10 do St. Croix do just received and for sale by A. H. ALMY, 51 Water street.
Sept. w42 tw52

FALL MILLINERY.

MISS MOORE will open new and elegant MILLINERY on Friday the 26th inst.
Norwich, Sept 24th w44

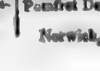
MISS JACKSON,

IS this week opening a large and splendid assortment of rich Millinery Goods, consisting of every variety of goods usually kept in a Millinery Establishment, all of which will be sold as low as can be purchased in this city. Please call at 27 Shetucket street, and examine those goods, then judge for yourself.

N. B. Mourning Hats made at short notice.
Sept. 21st. w44 tw61

WANTED,

60,000 RAIL ROAD TIES, for which Cash will be paid on delivery at Norwich previous to the 15th of Nov., next.
For specifications and price apply to
FULLER & KNOWLTON,
Chapman's Block Franklin Square.
Norwich, Sept. 12 1845. tfw 43 tw56



KIP SKIN BOOTS.—1000 cases Men's Kip Skin Boots, made in good style—half welted, welted and water proof, from 6 to 10—very low by the case.
J. IRESON & SON.
Sept. 16 w43 tw 56 115 South side Main st.

WANTED, 15,000 lbs., Old Cast off India Rubber Shoes.

FOR which new and fresh Goods will be exchanged at Cash price.
J. IRESON & SON.
Feb 6 tf11

Fall Ribbons, New Style, 1845.

JUST received at the *CONNECTICUT BONNET STORE*, a lot of New Fall RIBBONS, *Fringed Edges*, of elegant patterns, which the ladies are invited to call and see, at No. 17 Shetucket street Norwich, Aug. 29. w42w50

Copartnership.

THE subscribers have entered into Copartnership under the firm of
MEEKER & HOLMES,
and will transact the Baking business in all its branches. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. Bread, Crackers, Cakes, &c. always maintained at all times fresh, from our Depot, No. 29. Water street, lately occupied by Cushing Bale. Call please give us a call.

JOSEPH MEEKER, Jr.
WILLIAM H. HOLMES.
Nov 28. w29—11—tf

Scientific analysis of Dr. F. Felix Gouraud's ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP.

"LABOR VINCIT OMNIA."

THE ancient alchemists, visionary though they were in many of their speculations, were still correct in their suppositions that the constitution of matter was founded on the changes which the sun's rays produced on substances, whether organic or inorganic. Modern science has well established the fact, that *'a sunbeam cannot fall even upon a plate of iron without producing a chemical change.'* This chemical principle has been termed *actinism* by Sir John Herschel.

It was this known principle of *actinism* which induced M. Daguerre, of Paris, and Mr. Fox Talbot, of London, (unknown to each other,) to institute that series of delicate experiments which resulted in the simultaneous and wonderful discovery of the *Daguerreotype* by the former, and the *Calotype* by the latter. It was observed, as long ago as the year 1556, that a combination of chlorine and silver (commonly known as horn silver) *blackened* by exposure to the sun's rays; but nothing important resulted from this discovery until the production of the Photographic process

Dr. F. FELIX GOURAUD had long made *actinism* his peculiar study. He had observed that the green hue, which is universal in healthy vegetation, depended immediately and directly on the influence of the solar light. A simple experiment will prove this. If a vegetable be planted in any place impervious to the rays of the sun, the shoot will be seen to possess a sickly and unnatural *whiteness*, which soon changes to *green* on exposure to the direct solar rays. The more a plant is exposed to the sun, the deeper will be its green, and the more abundant its odors; on the other hand, the less a plant is exposed to sunlight, the paler are its colors, the laxer its tissues, and the less its fragrance. This greenness results solely from the absorption of carbon from the atmosphere, induced by the solar rays.

The effect of solar light upon animal tissues (the human skin, for instance) is not less remarkable.—A sunbeam cannot fall on the skin of our hand or face without inducing a change of color; this change of color results from the absorption by the pores of the cuticle of atmospheric air, which is constantly contaminated with carbonic acid, produced during the process of respiration and digestion. In the sunshine, this carbonic acid is rapidly decomposed; one of its constituents (*oxygen*) is given off again to the air, while the other (*carbon or charcoal*) *is retained under the skin*; and hence the cause of *Tan, Freckle*, and *Sunburn*.

In proof of this,—if proof be required,—we have only to note how rapidly the complexion changes from fair to brown, and from brown to almost sooty color, by simple removal from a temperate to a tropical region. On this subject a scientific writer, in a late number of *Chambers' Edinburg Journal*, remarks: "There is every reason to believe that the same pigmental apparatus, which gives the dark hue to the skin of the African, is also present under the skin of the European, and that it only requires an excess of solar light to bring it into full excitation operation." We know of our own experience, that the comparatively feeble sunlight of our own latitude will convert the pale faces of our ladies or gentlemen into a tawny brown.

To discover a *neutralizer* of this chemical action of the sun, has been Dr. GOURAUD'S sole object and aim. Years of deep thought and experiment have been at length happily rewarded by the production of his world renowned

Italian Medicated Soap.

which is found to be all-sufficient for the complete removal from the skin of *Tan, Freckle, Sunburn*, or, in fact, any disfigurement which is the result of *actinism*; while its medicated properties are of so powerful a nature, as to be potent in the removal of cutaneous eruptions and all scorbutic appearances, including *Erysipelas, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Barbers' Itch*, &c. *Old sores* are rapidly healed by it; and the pain arising from the bites of *mosquitoes*, the stings of *wasps*, or other venomous insects, is immediately allayed; and chaps, cracks, and chafes, are healed by it. In fact, no *family* should be without this valuable soap; but more especially those who live remote from cities, in places where it is not easy at all times to procure medical attendance.—Neither should the *seaman* be without it, as it is a complete remedy for scurvy, and can be used in *hard* or *salt* water as well as soft. In addition thereto, it is perfectly buoyant. The *ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP* may, therefore, be considered as the greatest boon which modern science has conferred on mankind.

Directions for use.—For Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Ring Worm, Scald Head, Scurvy, Barbers' Itch, &c the sop must be made into a lather, well rubbed on several times a day, with a shaving-brush. For Pimples, Tan, Freckles, Sunburn, Sallowness, Roughness, Mosquito bites, or venomous stings, it should be used three or four times a day, in the ordinary manner.

Dr. F. F. GOURAUD is also the inventor of the celebrated *POUDRES SUBTILES*, for completely *eradicating* human hair.

GOURAUD'S *Gracious Hair Dye* is warranted to change red, gray, or white hair, to a glossy *brown* or *black*, at option of the user.

GOURAUD'S *Liquid Vegetable Rouge* is a splendid article for giving pale cheeks and lips a magnificent roseate tinge, so *permanent* as not to be removed either by *washing* or *rubbing*.

GOURAUDS' *Blanc'd Espange (Lily White)* has completely supplanted the old and noxious preparations for whitening the skin. The *Lily White* imparts to the cuticle a smoothness of surface, and delicacy of color, beautiful to behold.

☞ To avoid being imposed upon by the numerous *base imitations* of these articles, be careful to purchase *only* at Dr. FELIX GOURAUD'S 67 *Walker-st., first store from Broadway, N. Y.*; where also may be obtained a great variety of choice Perfumery and Fancy Articles, suitable for a Lady's or Gentleman's Toilet.

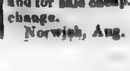
And by JOHN L. DEVOTION, sole Agent for Norwich.
Aug. 29 1yw11 w50

FARE REDUCED!

At No. 15 1-2 Shetucket-street.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of all description Repaired in the best manner and warranted at short notice and at much less than the usual prices.

For cleaning Lever Watches	$1,00
" " Lepine and Horizontal do	75
" " Common do	50
" Main Spring,	1,00
" Verges,	1,00
" Lanett Glasses,	1,50
" Common,	12 1-2



Watches, CLOCKS and Jewelry of all kinds for sale. Cheap Gold Lever watches full jeweled from $45 to $75; Lepines do. from $30 to $36; Silver Lever full jeweled from $16 to $20.; Lepines from $12 to $14; Horizontal from $14 to $16. Gold guard Chains $10 to $16; Gold Pencils $2 to $5; Gold and plated Lockets, Gold keys, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Silver Thimbles, Pencils and Spectacles and a thousand other articles which will be sold—*remarkably cheap*. Second hand watches constantly on hand and for sale cheap. Old Gold and silver taken in change. WM. N. LEWIS, Agent.
Norwich, Aug. 5th, 1845. 3mw37 tw50

C. BRINCKERHOFF'S

The Proprietor desires to express the fact, that his medicine is even capable of more than carrying out what he recommends it for. As for instance he has heretofore not recommended it as a perfect cure in all cases of Consumption, and other diseases of the Lungs, Liver and Throat, Coughs and Colds; but persons who use it being the best judges of its merits decide at once that it is the perfection of an effective medicinal preparation. Testimonials crowd in on the Proprietor, stating such rapid cures of the above diseases even when of the most aggravating character, that there is notwithstanding the natural inference that it exceeds in power, by the effect to its singularly happily vegetable combination, any of the mineral and dangerous nostrums devised by the hand of quackery. This medicine is Nature's grand specific in Lung complaints: it touches the seat of the disease, it proceeds at once to purify and deterge the lungs and chest of those humors and decayed parts which result from the action of disease, and when it has performed this part of its office, it commences to repair the ravages made in the vitals, and strengthens and increases the action in the vessels so that the part is renewed sufficiently to perform its wonted duties, and the cure is effected. The Consumptive should know that to them delays are fraught with danger, and even a day wasted is worse than useless tampering with their complaint, if devoted to the use of the Restorative, would be bringing them so much nearer to a cure. There is an abiding sense of comfort while under the mild and soothing yet efficacious action of this remedy, which is a happiness indescribable by the patient; it is a feeling of assured escape from death by an almost miraculous human intervention. The following certificate is from Dr. Chilton, the well known New York chemist.

"I have analyzed a bottle of medicine called 'C Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative;' and find that it does not contain Mercury, or any other metallic preparation, nor opium in any of its forms. It is composed of vegetable matter entirely."

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.

C. BRINCKERHOFF, Proprietor, N. Y.

Horace Everett, U. S. Agent.

Principal Office, 96 Hudson street, New York

AGENTS.

SAMUEL TYLER 138 Main street, Norwich

WM. S. TYLER, 131 Water street. do.

Jason Safford, Willimantic; John A. Perkins, Windham; Tracy, Huntington & co. Yantic.

Sept. 1st. 1845. 1m41

REMOVAL.

BREWER & LEWIS have remov their Stove and tin Ware Manufactory to No. 90 1-2 MAIN STREET two doors east John T. Mott's corner, where they offer for sale their usual assortment of STOVES, TIN WARE, &c., consisting of Milk Pans and Milk Pails with Strainers, Cheap as the cheapest; Motts Patent Furnaces, all sizes; Japanned Ware of all descriptions: Pails and Coffee Pots, &c. &c, &c, &c

TIN ROOFING, TIN and COPPER GUTTERS CONDUCTER PIPES, JOBBING and REPAIRING done as above, at short notice and in a workmanlike manner.

April 3d, t22

THE PATENT

GALVANIC RINGS
And Magnetic Fluid.

DR. A. CHRISTIE respectfully informs the American public, that he has lately arrived from England, for the purpose of introducing in this country the novel application of Electro Galvanism discovered by his brother, Prof. Herman Christie, of London in October last. The discovery has received the universal approbation of the medical profession of Great Britain, who have pronounced it amongst the important of modern scientific inventions. The Patent Galvanic Rings have been found to answer all the purposes for which the ordinary galvanic battery or electro and magnetic machines are used; but are without any of the injurious shock which always accompany the applications of these instruments, and in many other respects are more safe and certain in accomplishing the desired object.

The Galvanic Rings have now been several months before the English public, and the universal reputation they have acquired is sufficient evidence of their extraordinary power in the prevention and cure of the diseases for which they are recommended. They have been used with perfect success in all cases of Rheumatism, Gout, Tic Doloreux, Fits, Cramps, Paralysis, Stiff Joints, General Debility, Deficiency of Nervous Energy, and all Nervous Disorders.

The galvanic power which they possess is gradual and constant, and the beneficial effect they produce upon the system must be witnessed to be believed. The Galvanic Rings are in every way perfectly harmless, and are sold at prices to be within reach of all desirous of testing their efficacy. Dr. Christie warns the American public from the beginning to beware of spurious imitations, as, owing to the secret process by which the metals are prepared to be rendered sensitive and efficient, all imitations must be entirely devoid of any galvanic effect. CHRISTIE'S MAGNETIC FLUID, used in connection with the Rings, in more chronic disorders and to accelerate the galvanic action, is only to be procured at the same place. These rings are not sold by pedlars or at wholesale; consequently, all sold except by the regular agents are spurious and profitless.

To guard against fraud he will appoint but one agent in each of the cities of the United States. The only agency in Norwich is at the Watch and Jewelry Store of G. B. PRINDLE, 144 Main street.

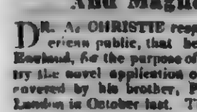
July 23d, 1845. w35 tw34

Freight and Passage Reduced.

NORWICH AND NEW YORK PROPELLER LINE OF STEAMBOATS.

Steam Propeller SHETUCKET, Capt. G. H. Gates.

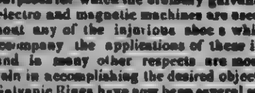
Steam Propeller QUIEBAUG, Capt. J. WILLIAMS.



WILL leave Norwich and New York every Tuesday and Friday at 4 o'clock P. M. Freight and passengers will be taken very low.

March 3. 1y

New Route to
SPRINGFIELD.
FARE ONLY $2,00



PASSENGERS by this route will take the Stage to Hartford which leaves daily (except Sundays at 7 1-2 A. M.; and have 3 hours to do business in Hartford and arrive at Springfield by cars at 7 P. M

G. H BULKELLEY, and ORRIN PERRIGO, Proprietors.

HENRY B. DOWNER, Agt.

Passengers by this route will save $1,40

Norwich June 18th. tw 15 w2

MOLASSES.

100 hhds and tierces St. Croix,
50 do do Porto Rico,
33 do — do Muscovado,
do do Ponce Iberia,
do do Cardenas,

for sale by A. H. ALMY, 51 Water street.

Sept. 3 w42 w52

The Brandreth's Pills.

As a general family medicine, especially in a country so subject to sudden changes of temperature as this, their value is incalculable. By having the Brandreth Pills always on hand, should a sudden attack of sickness take place, they can be given at once, and will often have effected a cure before the physician could have arrived.

In Cholic, and in inflamation of the bowels these Pills will at once relieve, and perseverance in their use, according to the directions, will surely do all that medicine can do to restore the health of the patient.

In diseases arising from the use of mercury or from any cause or vitiation, from bad blood or otherwise, their use will produce the most happy results. In all attacks of Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, and in cases of chronic or recent Costiveness, the use of the Brandreth Pills will be productive of infinite service—sometimes occasioning so great a change for the better as to cause great thankfulness.

In all cases of Indigestion, Worms, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and in all affections of the Stomach and Bowels, the Brandreth Pills will be found a never failing remedy.

To insure the full benefit of these celebrated Pills they should be kept in the house, so that upon the first commencement of sickness they may be at once resorted to. One dose is better than a dozen after the disease has become established in the system.

The Brandreth Pills are purely vegetable, and so innocent that the infant of a month old may use them if medicine is required, not only with safety but with a certainty of receiving all the benefit medicine is capable of imparting. Females may use them during all the critical periods of their lives. The Brandreth Pills will insure their health, and produce regularity in all the functions of life.

Be careful of counterfeit Pills. How to avoid them:

No 1 Security.

Each Agent who sells the Genuine Brandreth Pills has a CERTIFICATE OF AGENCY, which has been engraved at a vast expense. It represents the Manufactory at Sing Sing, on the banks of the Hudson river, and is signed by Dr. Brandreth, and his seal stamped upon the paper.

No 2 Security.

Above all observe the labels upon the boxes. Each box of the Genuine Pills has now THREE LABELS upon it. The top and the bottom label Bontaining upwards of FIVE THOUSAND LETTERS in RED INK. The words BENJAMIN BRANDRETH'S PILLS being printed over two hundred times upon the two labels.

No 3 Security.

There are also upon each label two signatures of Dr. Brandreth, one B. Brandreth, and also one Benjamin Brandreth. Each box, therefore, to be genuine, must have six signatures of Dr. Brandreth upon it. If the box do not answer this discription the Pills are not the Brandreth Pills, but some vile counterfeit of them, as all the old labelled boxes have been collected.

No. 4 Security.

Besides the above signs of genuineness, fac-similies of the Brandreth Pill, labels are upon the Certificate of Agency; therefore compare your box with the labels on the Certificate; if it agrees, the Pills are true; if it does not they are false.

I have expended much time, and at least $5000 in perfecting these checks to the sale of counterfeit Pills, and in the hope they will secure the genuine BRANDRETH PILLS to all who want them.

Remain the public's servant,

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.

The following names are a list of Dr B. Brandreth agents in New London Co.

Norwich, R. W. Roath; New London, Nathan Belden; Colchester, L. A. Kellogg; Franklin, Amasa L. Hyde; Liberty Hill, Austin Gay; Lebanon, Gurdon Robinson; Yanticville, Tracy, Huntington & Co. Fitchville, S. Fitch; Norwich Town, Geo. D. Fuller Milltown, Wm. B Hull; Stonington, Horace Lewis Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Portersville, Smith, Cady & Co Centre Groton, R. W. Smith; Groton, John Hudson: Hemburg, H. A. Brockway; Salem, E. S. Williams Montville, James Turner; Hadlyme, Z. Brockway.

March 19 '45 17

REMEMBER
the old stand, No. 78 Main-St.

OPPOSITE THE FRANKLIN HOUSE,

WHERE J. M. NELSON still continues to carry on the Tailoring business in all its various branches. The subscriber is now ready to make all kinds of Gentlemen's garments in the latest style The subscriber has received the Fall and Winter fashions for 1844-5. All garments made at this establishment warranted to fit.

N. B. Cutting done at short notice. Wanted also a number of first rate Tailoresses to whom good wages will be given.

JAMES M. NELSON.

Sep. 1 '44 1y13

FALL GOODS.
(COLD WEATHER IS COMING)
JUST RECEIVED
At 21 Shetucket St.

SHAWLS of fine styles and colors.

Cashmeres and De Laines of superior quality.

Dark, Merrimack prints.

Turkey red prints for children.

Plaid do.

New style French Gingham,

The last lot of Summer Goods going,

York shilling prints for 10 cents,

Balzorines cheaper than ever.

Don't mistake the ROUND BLACK SIGN.

Aug. 17 tfw9

BOSTON

BOOT & SHOE STORE.

R. GOODWIN,

DEALER IN

BOOTS, SHOLS, AND RUBBERS,
118 Main-street, Norwich,

RESPECTFULLY invites the attention of the citizens of Norwich, and the public generally to his *NEW* and *SPLENDID* assortment of

Boots and Shoes,

just received from the manufacturers and other sources, where they had been bought at the lowest Cash prices, and will be sold at such rates as cannot fail to suit the most acute bargainer. *My* stock has been made from the best materials, and of superior workmanship. All articles not proving as recommended, will be made good. Customers can rely upon finding at my Store, every desirable article in the Boot and Shoe Line, and at *LOWER* prices than those that *defy* competition.

DON'T MISTAKE THE NUMBER 118 Main, Street. 118

May 10 w27tw12—1

For Sale.

A Valuable Water Privilege (perhaps one of the best in Connecticut) with about 4 or 5 acres of land adjoining, on which is a Grist Mill, Saw-Mill and building erected for a Comb Factory with the machinery for making Ivory Combs, (or without the machinery.)

Said property will be sold at auction on the premises unless previously disposed of at private sale on Tuesday, the 11th day of November, 1845.

Also for sale, a two story dwelling house &c. standing within about 30 rods of the mills.

The above property is situated in the town of Saybrook about one mile and a half west of the landing on the river at Essex. For further particulars enquire of Humphrey Williams on the premises or of either of the subscribers in Essex.

H. L. CHAMPLIN,
JARED C. REDFIELD,
EZRA S. MATHER.

Essex, July 28, 1845. w37 tw38

Fales's Cathartic Lozenges,

THOUGH prepared from a great many Vegetable Secretances' as are palateable and pleasant to eat as any other Confectionary Compound.

This preparation is decidedly the best among all the known cathartic preparation, for while it operation is as sure as Salts, Castor Oil, Calome and Jalop, or any other, cathartic medicine, it has the advantage over all in being pleasant to eat, while all other cathartics are generally disagreeable to take Price 25 cents per box, with full directions and may be found at the Depository, No. 96 Commercial steret.

FALES'S WORM LOZENGES.

Are a safe and shure remedy for Worms. Children love them. They act like a charm in removing the symptoms, such as starting in sleep, grating the teeth, paleness about the mouth and nose, occasional sickness at the somach, precarious appetite swelled bowels, and general feverish habit. The child falls into a quiet sleep, the worms are stupified and expelled, and the child, as far as heard from in every instance has been cured.

Price 25 cents per box, with full directions; sold at 96 Commercial-street.

FALES'S COUGH LOZENGES

Are beneficial in all common Colds and Coughs Whooping Cough, Inflamation in the Throat and Lungs, in the Croup or Hives, and more certain to operate satisfactory than the celebrated HIVE SYRUP. The most happy effect is obtained in a few moments; the symptoms disappear and the disease is broken up by the magical effect of these Lozenges.

Full directions accompany each box, and found at the Depository, 96 Commercial street

FALES'S DYSENTERY LOZENGES.

Are a safe and agreeable remedy for Dysentery Diarrhœa of adults, and for Dysentery, Diarrhœa and Bowel Complaints of children. Particular attention must be paid to the directions which accompany each box.

FALES'S CAMPHOR LOZENGES,

Are beneficial in all common and sick headache, and where there is a sense of tightness or weight over the eyes, in eruptive diseases, such as Measles and Small Pox. Also in Mania. Epilepsy. Melancholy, Hysteria, in St. Vitus Dance, and in all cases of Languor and Oppressions of the Vital Powers, and may be taken with safety by women and children in all conditions.

Full directions accompany each box.

FALE'S CYPRIAN HAIR TONIC,

is now so extensively known and justly celebrate that further comment upon it will be useless; we can say, however, with truth, that among the many thousands who have purchased the Tonic in this or other countries, none have returned with complaints while thousands have expressed not only their approbation, but their wonder and admiration of beholding its effects. A few bottles only can be had, at 96 Commercial-street.

CLEAR OUT YOUR RATS.

The gnawings and antics of these destructive creatures can be hushed forever in your House or Store if you will procure a box of the genuine.

MADAGASCAR RAT EXTERMINATOR

and use it according to directions. You cannot depend upon it unless obtained at J. J. FALES' No Commercial, corner of Lewis & Commercial Streets eaten, or of the following.

AGENTS.

Norwich, Samuel Tyler and John L Devotion New London, Wm. Stearns, Stoddard & Allen, A. Beckwith; Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Mystic Bridge Keeney & Brown; Noank, Brown & Wilbur, Stonington Point, Elisha Faxon, Jr.; Lyme, Joseph Brockway; Hadlyme, Ely P. Wells; East Haddam, R. W. Miller; Moodus, Sheffield Lewis; Leesville Richmond & Upham; Middle Haddam, Child & Carrier; Portland, John Payne; South Glastenbury, Oliver Brainard and Wm. W. Post & Co; Colchester, A. M. Hurlbut; Willimantic, Jason Safford and R. Moulton; Scotland, James Burnet; Howard's Valley, G. D Spencer; Hampton, Wm. Brown; Andover, Loomis & Button; South Coventry, D. M. Buell; Mansfield, Geo. T. Clark and Z. Storrs & Son; Chaplain, Walter Goodell; Phoenixville John B. Adams; Eastford, Joseph Dorse and Calvin Whitney, Ashford, R. B. Hibbard, Wm. A. Brewster; Danielsonville, Conn

Oc 30

Do you want comfort in SHAVING!!
THEN USE FERRE'S SHAVING
CREAM,

A FEW of the hundreds of recommendations of the above Cream may be found below

FERRE'S SHAVING CREAM.

The undersigned having used the Cream Saponin, of which Mr. E. C Ferre of Middletown is sole proprietor are happy to award him our testimonials in its favor. Considering the expedition of making the lather, its superior quality when made, its softening effects on the beard, and its curative qualities upon the skin, we do not hesitate to recommend it to the public as the best Shaving Cream either domestic or imported now in use.

Rev. E E Griswold	Charles Woodward M D
do. Wm Jarvis	J Barrett, M D
do W G Howard	Wm B Casey, M D
do Arther Granger	David Harrison, M D
do Samuel M Emery	Edwin Stearns
Prof John Johnson	E A Russell
do A W Smith	Jeremiah H Taylor
Sam'l Stearns	Eli Wilcox, P M
Eleazer Lacey	Horace Clark
Joseph Arnold	Thomas G Mather
W S Camp	Sidera Chase
Daniel H Chase	George Francis
Charles Francis	

Ferre's Cream Saponine, after a thorough trial consider it much preferable to any other article which I have ever used in shaving. Its properties are so valuable as to commend it to general use.

Rev. J. B. CRANE.

For sale by WILLIAM S. TYLER, Water-st. Agent for the Proprietor, also sold by SAMUEL TYLER and Perfumers generally.

April 16 43 21

DR. MERRILL'S
Botanic Store,
COURT STREET,

New London, Ct,

All purchases of medicine sold at this store are warranted pure; and purchasers dissatisfied can have their money refunded

New London Feb 11 '45 tf12

ISAAC HOWLAND & CO.'S N. BEDFORD OILS, on Consignment.

2000 galls.	Winter Sperm,		"in store,"	
2000	do	do	do "Head"	do
3500	do Fall	do	do	do
1500	do	do	do	do
5000	do	Winter & Fall Whale	blck	do

—ALSO—

2047	do	Winter Sperm "Head"		
1500	do	Fall do	do	just landing

from sloop Empress, and for sale by A. H. ALMY, (late *Nichols, Evans & Almy.*)

51 Water street.—Sept. 3. w42 tw 52

Auction and Commission Store.

THE Subscribers have taken the Store No. 1 Chapman's block, Franklin Square, for the purpose of transacting a general Auction and Commission business under the firm of Fuller & Knowlton. Having commodious rooms and other facilities, we are prepared to receive on consignment every description of goods saleable in this market.

N. B. Liberal advances made on goods consigned for auction sales.

All goods consigned will be fully insured against fire.

ENOCH FULLER,
W. S. KNOWLTON.

Norwich, Sept. 1, 1845. tw52 w41

Burlaps.

5 BALES 36 & 40 inch Burlaps, a part of them slightly damaged, which will be sold at a bargai

WH (TAKE R HAMMOND & Commerce St

Sept 11th, 1845 3w w43 tw 5

Military Caps.

COMPANIES supplied with new style Caps at New York prices. Also, Muskets, Knapsacks, Cartridge Boxes, Plumes, &c., &c.

CHARLES A. CONVERSE, 139 Main-st.

Sept. 10. w43 tw56

NEW ENGLAND TRUSS MANUFACTORY,
Boston, Mass.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.

CONTINUES to manufacture all the various approved **Trusses**, at his old stand No. 305 Washington street, opposite No 264, entrance in Temple Avenue, Boston.

Also—ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, for Prolapsus Uteri Trusses for Prolapsus Ani—Suspensory Bags, KneeCaps, Back Boards, Steeled Shoes for deformed feet. Trusses repaired at one hour's notice and made to answer oftentimes as well as new.—The subscriber having worn a truss himself for the last 25 years, and fitted so many for the last 10 years feels confident in being able to suit all cases that may come to him.

Convex Spiral Trusses—Dr. Chase's Trusses, formerly sold by Dr. Leach—Trusses of galvanised metal that will not rust, having wooden and copper pads—Read's Spiral Truss—Rundell's do—Salmon's ball and socket—Sherman's patent—French do—Bateman's do. double and single—Stine's Trusses also, Trusses for children of all sizes. Dr. Fletcher's Truss—Marsh's Truss—Dr. Hull's Truss—Thompson's Ratchet Truss, and the Shakers' Rocking Trusses, may be had at this establishment—Whispering Tubes and Ear Trumpets, that will enable a person to converse low with one that is hard of hearing.

All Ladies in want of Abdominal Supporters or Trusses, waited on by his wife, Mrs. CAROLINE D. FOSTER, who has had ten years experience in the business.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.

Boston, Jan. 7, 1845.

Having had occasion to observe, that some persons afflicted with Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skilful workman in accomodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of those instruments and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called upon to recommend him to my professional brethren and to the public, as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.

JOHN C. WARREN.

I hereby certify that I have, for several years past, been in the use of Mr. Foster's Truss for Inguinal Hernia, and find it to answer every desirable purpose, and consider it far preferable to any other which I have employed.

JAMES THATCHER, M. D.

Plymouth, Nov 1 1839

Boston, March 10, 1840.

I hereby certify, that I have known Mr. James F. Foster, several years last past, and have frequently employed him in the construction of Trusses and other apparatus for my patients and have always found him ready, capable, and equal to the occasion for which I have employed him.

JOHN RANDALL, M. D.

Certified from Dr. Griffin, Lynn.

LYNN, March 3, 1840.

I have recommended the Trusses made by James Frederick Foster, of Boston, in a great many instances for these few years past; and it is due to him to declare that in every instance that has come to my knowledge, his work has given complete satisfaction.

ED. T. COFFIN, M. D.

June 25, 1845. tw22 w33

WANTED.

SIX Moulders, four Machinists, and two pattern makers. Also four good stout boys to learn the Foundery business.

Wanted 5000 bushels Chestnut Coal.

Apply to A. T. PEARCE, Supt. Norw Iron Co

Aug 27 w40

BAKERY AND FAMILY
GROCERY,

CHARLES DENISON continues the

Baking and Grocery

business at his old stand in *Water Street*, where he will be happy to wait on all friends and former patrons. A general assortment of BREAD, CRACKERS and CAKES constantly on hand. His stock of GROCERIES are well selected, comprising almost every article usually kept in a Family Grocery, the cheapest are priced, all of which will be sold as low as can be bought in the city.

N. B. All goods will be delivered in any part of City free of expense to the purchaser.

Norwich, May 2d, 1845.

Norwich and Worcester
RAIL ROAD.

ON AND AFTER

May 22, 1845,

Trains will leave as follows, viz:

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS,
Daily, except Sunday.

Leave Norwich, at 6 A. M. and 4 1-4 P. M.
" Worcester, at 10 A. M. and 4 1-4 P. M.

The Morning Train from Norwich, and the Morning and Evening Trains from Worcester, connect with the Boston, Western, and Hartford & Springfield Rail Roads.

NEW YORK TRAIN, via STEAM BOAT

Leaves Norwich for Worcester and Boston, every Morning except Monday, upon the arrival of the Boat from New York, about 5 o'clock.

Leaves Worcester for Norwich and New York, at 5 3-4 P. M. daily except Sunday.

NEW YORK TRAIN, via L. I. RAIL ROAD.

Leaves Norwich about 3 1-2 P. M. for Worcester and Boston, daily except Sunday.

Leaves Worcester for Norwich and New York, at 7 3-4 A. M. daily except Sunday. Arrive in Norwich at 9 3-4.

FREIGHT TRAINS.
Daily each way, except Sunday.

Fares are less when paid for Tickets, than when paid in the Cars. EMERSON FOOTE, *Supt.*

Norwich, May 21, 1845. w37 tf

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber has just opened a new Store of goods of various kinds in Main Street, No. 52 near the Universalist Church in East Chelsea.—Where there can be found, Flour, Sugars, Salt, Coffee, Teas, Wood Ware and Cotton Cloth, which will be sold very low for Cash. All sorts of country produce taken in exchange for goods. Also three good tenements to rent. Apply to

JAMES BOTTOM.

July 7 w33 tw38

DAILY LINE.
To New London.

THE Steamer ANGELINA, Capt. A LOVELL, has commenced her regular Trips to New London. Leaving Norwich at 8 o'clock in the morning, returning in the afternoon in time for the accommodation Train of Cars for Worcester.

Further information inquire of the Capt. or E. A. Bill.

March 9.45. — 17

FRESH TEAS,

100 Chests and half chests of Young Hyson, Old Hyson and Gunpowder.

50 chests and half chests Souchong, Oolong and Pouchong, just received and for sale by A. H. ALMY, 51 Water-st.

Sept. 3 w42 tw52

LADIES SHOES—Our assortment of Ladies Shoes is now large and perfect, embracing the choicest selection of fine Gaiters and Kid Buskins, colored and black of American and French Manufacture. Also, Common Shoes in abundance, of every variety and description, which will be sold cheaper than ever, by

J. IRESON & SON.

June 5 tw 16 w19

NEW YORK
PEARL STREET STORE.
J. I. & D. L GAUL,
117. MAIN STREET. 117.
ONE DOOR FROM THE CORNER OF SHETUCKET STREET.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Norwich and the public generally that they have purchased the interest of Wm. H. Terry, in this Store upon the most advantageous terms, and made such additions to the former stock as to make there assortment full and complete.

They have recently received from New York a large supply of New and desirable styles of goods for the Fall trade which they will offer at such prices as cannot fail to suit purchasers. Customers wishing to buy goods upon the most reasonable terms will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. As an inducement, *we promise not to be undersold!* and to give them such bargains as will induce them to call again. Our stock consists in part of the following goods.

Black, Blue, Green, Olive and London Brown **Broadcloths**, all qualities and prices; Cassimeres, Satinets and Vestings, a great variety of Styles, very cheap Flannels, Twilled and Plain, all colors, qualities and prices; French Merinos, all colors some as low as 56 cts.; Shawls of every style, Plaid Blankings, Black and Colored Alpaccas from 25 to 100; Mustin de Laines a great variety of styles some as low as 12 1-2 cts.; Repp DeLaines and Cashmeres, Chusans; Black, Blue Black and colored Silks; Ginghams, Corded and Victoria Skirts; Ticks; Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings; Counterpanes; Marseilles Quilts and in short almost every article usually kept in the Dry Goods line.

10,000 yds. Calico varying in prices from 4 to 25 cts.

N. B. They must be sold immediately.

J. I. & D. I. GAUL.

Norwich, Sept. 1st. 3w41 tw50

NEW GOODS---SPRING STOCK.
CONNECTICUT BONNET STORE
HITCHCOCK & PAYSON,
MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF
STRAW SILK AND FANCY BONNETS
And Dealers in
RIBBONS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,
AND FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

HAVING made extensive arrangements for the Spring Trade, we are prepared to offer to our numerous customers and the public generally a very RICH AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF NEW GOODS and we pledge ourselves to sell lower than the lowest New York or Boston prices. We feel confident by givin our whole attention to the BONNET and MILLINERY Business, we shall be able to give satisfaction We shall at all times have a stock worthy the attention of purchasers at *Wholesale and Retail.*

All persons buying the above goods will save 20 per cent by calling at the Connecticut Bonnet Store.

N. B. Bonnets and Leghorn Hats Bleached and prepared in the best style at short notice. Millinery Department under the direction of Miss *D. D. CLEMENT.* No 17 Shetucket-st.

Norwich, April 1st '45.

MILITARY GOODS.
CHARLES A. CONVERSE,
General Dealer in Hard Ware, Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Fancy and Military Goods, Ect.
139 Main-street.
MILITARY TRIMMINGS, LACES AND EQUIPAGES,

suitable and proper for Cavalry, Artillery and Riflemen.

U. S. Army, Navy and Revenue, General Staff and Company Officers, Straight swords and Sabres, plated and gilt; silver plated and gilt Sword Chains; white red and yellow Sword Belts; silver plated, gilt and silvered Belt Clasps and Plates; red and yellow silk and worsted Sashes; red, blue, white, black, green and mixed colored Fountains and Cap Plumes, made of Vulture and Swan's Feather; Chapeau's; silver and gilt Chapeau Trimmings; Caps for Infantry, Artillery and Riflemen; gilt, silver plated and silvered Buttons, convex, bell and other patterns; plated and gilt Sword Knots and Tassels; plated and gilt Aiguelets; plated, gilt, white and yellow, thread, wire and tinsel Laces, suitable for Division, Regimental and Company Officers and Soldiers; gilt and plated Stars, plain and embroidered; Plume Sockets, Holster Tips; gilt, plated and worsted Fringes; silver and gilt Chord and Braid; plated and gilt Epaulettes and Wings; worsted Shoulder Knots and Pads; Priming Wires and Brushes; Knapsacks, white Belt Webbing; Cartridge Boxes; Bits bradoon and curb; Rosetts; red, white and yellow Webbing; silver and brass Stirrups; Muskets; Rifle; Pistols; Fencing Foils, &c. &c. &c.

The above named Goods have been all recently selected by C. A. C., who has had a long practical experience in the Military Business, purchased for *Cash*, at cost of importation, and will be sold at lower prices than MILITARY GOODS have ever before been offered in this or any other state.

Aug. 22. w40 tw49

DIRECT FROM EUROPE.
ELY & CO.,
ARE THIS DAY OPENING A SPLENDID STOCK OF RICH
FOREIGN FANCY DRY GOODS,

To which they invite the attention of all purchasers, and which they will sell cheap.

2 CASES new style GINGHAMS,	1 Case " " COREENS.
2 " Rich French DE LAINES,	80 pc. all wool French DE LAINES.
1 " Rich printed CASHMERES.	1 Case splendid DRESS SILKS.
1 " " " ETOFFS.	2 Cases SHAWLS the richest in this city.
2 " " " CORDED REPPS.	

The above is but a small part of the invoice received by the subscribers. They would only add, that their retail room will contain every style of DRY GOODS from the richest SILKS to the cheapest Cottons; for which a person can ask. Their wholesale Room will contain every style of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS,

Country merchants can desire. Their Cloth Room they have just replenished with over 20 pc. of Wood en Goods, their SHAWL Room is filled with the most desirable style of Shawls in market. In a word, we are prepared for FALL TRADE. Come one, come all. Remember Ely & Co. are never undersold

Sept. 1st—w141 tw51. ELY & CO., 33 & 35 Shetucket street.

HENRY S. COOK,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAVING procured various styles for

Boys' Clothes,

is now prepared to CUT and MAKE in a *superior manner*, every description of Clothes, for Boys from 3 to 15 years of age.

FASHION'S received monthly.

Please Call at

15 SHETUCKET STREET. 15

The strictest Punctuality will be an invariable Rule.

Wanted Immediately

3 or 4 Girls to learn the tailoring business. To those that apply soon good encouragement will be given.

Aug 6 tw32 w41

THE STOVE,

AFTER all, which combines every desirable quality for cooking in Summer and Winter, as well as for fuel, is

RIGGS' AIR-TIGHT
COOKING STOVE.

In addition to the conveniences found in other Stoves, this has a summer apartment for Cooking which operates without sensibly heating the body of the Stove, and consequently without the usual inconvenience of an overheated room in summer, and at a less expense for fuel, than would be required for a charcoal furnace; while for winter, the capacities of the Stove may be enlarged to any desirable extent, and thus adapted to the coldest weather.

The proprietor has devoted much time in endeavoring to make a Stove suited as well to the different seasons of the year, as the varied wants of the Kitchen—and from the rapid sales of this Stove, and the universal favor with which it has been received, it is confidently believed to possess important advantages over any other now before the public.

For sale by ROATH & POTTER

Norwich, Aug. 6, 1844. w37 tw39

Alpaccas.

A FULL stock of Alpacca Lustres opened week by J. W. BULKELE

Sept 17 tw37 w43

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CHARLES L. COOLEY

WOULD invite his friends and the public to examine his stock of China, Glass and Earthen Ware, which he is now opening. The China and Earthen Ware is from the latest importations and most approved patterns.

Also, a large assortment of SOLAR LAMPS GIRANDOLES and House keeping articles in general. All of which will be sold at fair prices.

June 17 tw17 w23

WM. H. ALLEN
DENTIST,

OFFICE, NO. 9½ SHETUCKET STREET, (UP STAIRS)

WHERE he will perform all operations necessary for the preservation of the teeth and gums in the best possible manner. Teeth inserted from 1 to a complete set. Teeth cleansed, filled, extracted, and all irregularities, whether they proceed from disease or want of proper care, remedied.

March 22.

Something New.

SPALDING & CO., are manufacturing under Letters Patent granted by the United States, an improved Friction match, to burn

Without Brimstone.

They now offer for sale, on very reasonable terms

20,000 GROSS.

Neatly put up in Tin, Wood and Paper, in assorted packages and in lots to suit purchasers.

These Matches are highly improved of and recommended for family use by Physicians and Chemists in consequence of the absence of Sulphur in their manufacture, the fumes of which are so disagreeable and deleterious to all, and particularly injurious to persons having weak lungs or delicate constitutions.

They are particularly recommended to the attention of shippers as they have frequently been taken on long voyages and exposed to the action of all climates without the slightest injury.

SPALDING & CO.

For sale by

At wholesale and retail by R. W. MATHEWSON

Agents for the manufacturers

Jan. 28 1845.

THE NORWICH NEWS.
WM. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
OFFICE IN SHETUCKET STREET.
Bridal Building, 2d Story, opposite Ely & Co's
NORWICH, CONN.

TERMS.

To City subscribers, - - - - $2,00
Mail subscribers, - - - - $1,50
payable in advance.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Six lines or less, one two or three weeks, - 70
Half a square, - - - - 50
A square, - - - - $100
All over a square, in the same proportion. Twenty-five cents each week for continuance after three weeks.

The Norwich News.

VOL. V.—NO. 46. NORWICH, CONN., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1845. WHOLE NO. 254.

BENJAMIN D. DEAN, M. D.
OFFERS his services as *Physician and Surgeon* to the inhabitants of Greeneville and vicinity.
N. B. Dr. Dean may be found at the residence of Mr. Henry Palmer.
Sept. 17. tf w44 tw00

CHARLES A. CONVERSE.
Dealer in
English, French and German
Hardware, Cutlery, and Guns.
139, MAIN-STREET.
Norwich.

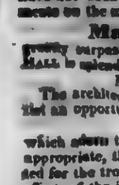
NICHOLS & CHAPMAN,
HOUSE, SIGN AND SHIP
PAINTERS & GLAZIERS,
Over Myers & Baily's Carpenter Shop.
FRANKLIN SQUARE
Norwich City, Ct.
Initators of Wood of all kinds—also Marble of various descriptions. Granite Stone, &c. &c.
Paints, of all kinds, prepared ready for use.
June 4 1845. w20 tw15

CHARLES I. COOLEY,
IMPORTER
And Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE.
34 Shetucket-st. 34.
June 17 w21 tw 29

J. IRESON & SON,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, and RUBBERS.
LEATHER, BLACKING LACINGS, RIBBONS, GALLOONS, &c. &c.
115 outh Side Main-street
Norwich City,
Conn.
April 8, '45. 1820

DR. MERRILL'S
Botanic Store;
COURT STREET,
New London, Ct,
All purchases of medicine sold at this store are warranted pure; and purchasers dissatisfied can have their money refunded
New London Feb 11 '45 1f12

HENRY S. COOK,
MERCHANT TAILOR,



HAVING procured various styles for
Boys' Clothes,
is now prepared to CUT and MAKE in a *superior manner*, every description of Clothes, for Boys from 2 to 15 years of age.
FASHIONS received monthly.
Please Call at
15 SHETUCKET STREET. 15
The strictest Punctuality will be an invariable Rule.
Wanted Immediately
3 or 4 Girls to learn the tailoring business. To those that apply soon good encouragement will be given.
Aug 6 tw32 w31

DENTISTRY.
G. R. & C. PARKHURST.
Office, 89 Main-Street,
Norwich Ct.
Dec. 18, '44.

OAK HALL
FOR THE
3 *SUMMER MONTHS*,
JUNE, JULY, and AUGUST.
MAGNIFICENT, CHASTE, AND ORIGINAL DESIGNS FOR REMODELLING,
"OAK HALL,"
FOR SPRING TRADE.
OPENING OF OAK HALL FOR 3 MONTHS
Choice to Professional Men, Merchants, Clerks with moderate salaries, Farmers, Mechanics, Seamen, Firemen, and others,
VISIT OAK HALL.
ARRIVAL OF SPRING and SUMMER GOODS
To Wholesale Dealers.
THE OPENING
TO-MORROW MORNING,
For Three Months.
I WOULD again most respectfully inform the citizens of Boston, and strangers visiting the city, (after a delay of six weeks, during which time I have not been idle,) I have completed my arrangements on the most
Magnificent Scale,
vastly surpassing my former arrangements. The HALL is splendidly decorated, with almost
MAGIC ELEGANCE!
The architecture being Gothic, has given the artist an opportunity to display his taste to advantage.
The Paintings
which adorn the walls are so perfectly chaste and appropriate, that every one will be fully compensated for the trouble of visiting it. The design and effect of the interior, especially when
ILLUMINATED,
is unequalled in any store this side the Atlantic
Much praise is due to the artist,
M. Angelo Monte Lilla,
for his share in beautifying this establishment. I flatter myself that the good taste of my fellow citizens and townsmen will fully appreciate all I have done, as my establishment was the *first* and *only* one that adopted the
"Extreme Low Price system."
Before "OAK HALL" was in existence it was not an uncommon thing for gentlemen to pay from 45 to $50 for a suit of clothes. For ONE HALF this sum, or *less*, a
PERFECT AND ENTIRE SUIT
can be obtained at this establishment, cut and made with that ease and grace that distinguish my garments from others. From this

EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

first originated the Gothic style of architecture in Boston, and oak panelling, &c., now so much in fashion.
To those who have not visited this great
PLACE OF RESORT,
on account of the name of the street, I would most respectfully say that where my establishment is located was once the Court end of Boston, and at this time is visited and patronized by the most influential and respectable individuals.
REASONABLE PRICE,
and to be sure and have a **Good Fitting Suit**, but will not upon the score with ease, grace, and gentility.

FIVE GOOD REASONS

why you can purchase at Oak Hall *less* than at any other establishment in the United States:
FIRST,—You do not have to pay me for your suit and the *individual's* that did not pay previous to you, as my business is cash on delivery.
SECOND.—If any garment made to order is not pleasing in every particular, it is no inconvenience to me to take it back, and make another, as ready made garments are directly in my line.
THIRD.—I purchase my goods in large lots, ex tremely cheap, and give my customers the benefit, by selling them at the smallest advance.
FOURTH.—I go by the motto—
LARGE SALES AND SMALL PROFITS
or as some say
"No profits at all."
That I'll leave with my customers to decide.
FIFTH.—My facilities are such at this time for doing a
LARGE BUSINESS,
that I can afford to sell at
Very Low Prices!

BOY'S CLOTHING.

I have lately added to my already extensive manufactory, rooms for the manufacture of Boy's Clothing, and shall keep a large supply of every variety and kind always on hand.

TO WHOLESALE DEALERS.

You will find the greatest variety of every style of fresh manufactured Clothing, adapted for Spring, to your different trades, and will be sold extremely low in large lots.

AT RETAIL,

One of the largest and best selected stocks of **Fresh Spring and Summer Goods** ever "Oak Hall," and will be sold at the following low prices:

THIN PANTS.

50,000 pair thin Pants, of every quality of goods at very low prices, say from 50 cents to $2,50 per pair.

VESTS.

,000 light Vests, a very pretty affair for Spring, 50 to 1,00
4,500 dark Valencia, 75 to 1,50
2,500 fine " dark and light, 1,50 to 250
2,700 Satin Vests, figured and plain, 2,00 to 3,00

DRESS AND FROCK COATS.

1500 super Dress Coats, all colors, green, blue, black, olive, &c. &c. from 4 to $15.
1,750 super Frock Coats, all colors, mulberry, brown, &c. &c. from 6 to $16.
All of the above cut in the latest style, and made up expressly for SPRING and SUMMER TRADE
500 Business Coats, at low prices, say fm 2 to $5
300 Tweed Coats, water proof, fm 3,75 to $5,0.

PANTALOONS,

2,500 pairs fancy Spring patterns of Satinet Pants, 1,75 to 2,50
2000 " Steel Mixed Pants, 1,63 to 2,00
22,200 " SheepGray " 1,75 to 2,00
2,600 " Canada Gray " 1,75 to 3,00
5000 " Black Cassimere " 3,00 to 4,00
2000 " Lavender Cassimere " 3,00 to 4,00
20 " super black " fancy stripe " 3 o 500
1500 " super blue Broadcloth and Cassimere " 20,00 4,50 to 4,50

THIN COATS.

3,500 thin Coats and Sacks, American Gingham, 75 to 1,00
5,000 " " " " " 125 to 1,75
4,200 satin figure, 1,50 to 1,75
47,00 " " " " Webs cheeck, 75 to 150
3750 " " " London Plaids 1,25 to 175
2000 " " of Linnen other goods, 1,00 to 175

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

Rich display of Furnishing Goods, at the following low prices, viz:

50 dozen white Shirts, linen bosoms, collars, and wristbands....$0,75 to 1.25 each.
100 " white shirts, plain..... 50 to 75 "
150 " fancy "..... 62½ to 87½ "
200 " twilled striped..... 50 to 62½ "
25 " rich figured satin Scarfs } ....Low prices.
20 " " " " "
50 " " " " "
50 " spring pattern Cravats.... 12½ to 75 "
25 " rich silk " .... 50 to 1.00 "
50 " black Italian " ....1.00 to 1.50 "
25 " rich figured satin " .... 75 to 1.25 "
50 " Stocks of every description, such as satin, bombasine, &c. &c. and made in the latest spring style, 1845..... 37½ to 1.50 "
1 " Brussels Carpet Bags and others..... 1.00 to 2.75 "
75 " Smoking Caps..... 12½ to 25 "
200 " Braces, of every description 12½ to 50 "
20 " best kid Gloves..... 50 to 1.00 "
25 " thread " ..... 25 to 50 "
30 " silk " ..... 50 to 75 "
200 " linen Bosoms, all descriptions. 25 to 75
200 " " Collars, latest patterns. 10 to 25 "
50 " Canes..... 19 to 1.00 "
25 " Umbrellas..... 50 to 1.50
50 " glazed silk Caps..... 1.00 to 1.25
100 " " " ..... 25 to 37½
100 " silk pocket Handkerchiefs 25 to 75

And endless variety of fancy articles such as gold and fancy Studs, Hair brushes, Clothes do, Pocket Combs, Dressing do, Tooth Brushes, Cologne, Bosom Pins, fancy Soaps, silk Purses, Guard Chains, Pant. Straps, &c.

A liberal discount to the Trade.

My Furnishing Goods are purchased from first hands at low prices, and will be sold at a small advance to the trade.

At my extensive Long Rooms,
OAK HALL BUILDING,
2, 34, 36, and 38 ANN STREET
Opposite MERCHANTS' ROW, BOSTON.)
25. tw w31

De De Laines.
THE best and richest patterns of entire new styles at the above place are selling fast at
J. W. BULKELEY.
Sept 17 w57 w43

SPORTING FIXINGS.
POWDER Flasks and Horns, Shot Pouches, and Belts, Cap Primers, Elastic Wadds, Screw Drivers, Extra Cocks, Nipples and Plugs, Wormers, Cleaners, Caps, &c. C. A. CONVERSE, 139 Main-st
Sept. 10. w43 tw56

New Sword Fish.
THIS day landing, fifty bbls new Sword Fish in prime order, for sale by
WHITTAKER, HAMMOND & CO.,
Commerce street.
July w8 Tw3

SOLAR LAMPS, Of a superior quality for Churches, Halls, Shops, Steamboats and Parlors, with plain and cut Shades. For sale by
CHARLES A. CONVERSE,
Agent for the Manufacturers.
Sept. 10. w43 tw6

LEATHER.
400 Sides "good quality" Sole Leather for sale by
WHITAKER, HAMMOND & CO.
Commerce Street.—Sept. 10. w43 tw56

J. IRESON & SON.
115 *South Side Main Street.*
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES, RUBBERS and LEATHER, respectfully invite the attention of the trade to their extensive and well selected stock of *FALL and WINTER GOODS*, which they now offer *at great bargains for CASH*. Having the largest and best assortment ever before offered in this market, and having purchased principally for *cash*, they are prepared to sell to country merchants and dealers at less prices than ever before known.

AT WHOLESALE.

J. IRESON & SON offer for sale very low, a large assortment of seasonable Goods, consisting of

Ladies',	Men's
Misses,	Boy's
Children's	Youth's
Infant's	Children's

SHOES, BOOTS and BROGANS of all kinds and qualities—*Terms Cash.*

60 cases Men's Cow Hide Boots, fm 8 to 12, best qll.
200 " do do do " 8 " 10, do do
100 " do do do " 8 " 10, 2d do
50 " do Kip Skin do " 8 " 10 best qlt.
10 " do do do " 8 " 10 wat prf.
15 " do Calf Skin do " 8 " 10 best qlt.
5 " do do do " 7 " 11 wat prf.
18 " do Cow Hide Brogans 8 " 11 best qlt.
10 " do Calf Grain & Seal " 8 " 11 " "
100 " sw'd Boy's Cow Hide Boots " 8 " 5 best,
50 " small Boy's do do " 10 " 13 "
15 " youth's do do " 8 " 9 "
10 " large Boy's, small Boy's and Youth's Brogans—best
5 " Children's Kid & Grain Cacks, regular sizes.

All kinds of Ladies', Misses and Children's Shoes and Shoetees, Boots and Bootees, by the case or dozen.
Sept 25 w44 tw59 115 South side Main st.

SHETUCKET STREET.
AMONG the changes transpiring in our city perhaps all are not informed of the commercial importance of all the above street. It would be well for all wishing information upon this subject to resort to No. 21 Shetucket Street, at the Round Black Sign, where in our plain "farmer" way we will answer all inquiries without charge.
Just received a large addition to our former stock of Dress Goods, among which are De Lane Dress patterns at $1,25 Cassimeres, Bombazines, plain and plaid Alpacas cheap as ever.

CLOTH ROOM.

Our cloth room is more than jammed full. For want of room we will sell Satinets at 2s. per yard
Heavy Cassimeres at 75c. per yard.
Broad Cloths from $1, to $7, per yard.
No. 21 Shetucket-st.
Norwich Sept. 24, 1845. tw61w48f

Hard Ware and Cutlery.
CHARLES A. CONVERSE, 139 Main street, has recently received by arrivals from Europe large and valuable additions to his stock of Goods which will be sold to the trade, or at Retail at greatly reduced prices.
Sept. 1st. 6w41 tw25

Flannels! Flannels!!
STOUT twilled red Flannels,
do do white, do
Plain fine and common red, white, yellow and printed Flannels just received by
J. W. BULKELEY.
Sept 17 tw57 w43

MEXICO.
SINCE the late news from Mexico, we have purchased a large assortment of Fashionable and Staple
DRY GOODS,
at prices, which enable us to hold out great inducements to customers and we would respectfully invite them to examine for themselves.

SHAWLS.

Of various colors and qualities.

Paris Silk Goods.
Fancy plaid, striped and figured Silks
Blue and jet black silks.
Fall and Winter Cashmeres,
Rich dark de Lanes.
French Ginghams, American prints, Linens, Damask Table Spreads and Hosiery of every variety.
BROADCLOTHS so cheap that any can but them, others so fine that any can wear them
Call at D. HUNTINGTON'S.
21 Shetucket street.—Sept. 9th. tfw43 w56

NEW-LONDON COUNTY, ss. *Superior Court*, Sept. Term, A. D. 1845.
UPON the petition of HENRY MATHERS, of Montville, in New-London County, showeth to the Court, that on the 2nd day of November, A. D., 1836, he was lawfully married to MARY ANN TRACY, then of said Montville, with whom he lived in the due performance of all his duty to her, until September, A. D., 1839, when the said Mary Ann wilfully deserted the petitioner, and hath ever since continued so to desert him, and with total neglect of duty on her part; and further showing to the Court, that said Mary Ann, since said September, A. D., 1839, has committed the crime of adultery with divers men unknown to the petitioner, praying this Court to grant him a divorce as by petition on file. This Court orders that the petition be continued to the Superior Court, to be holden at Norwich, in the County of New-London, on the 3d Tuesday of March next, and that the pendency thereof be published in two of the newspapers in this state, immediately after the rising of this court, six weeks successively.
Attest, JAMES STEDMAN, *Clerk.*
Norwich, Sept. 30, 1845. 6w64

Just Received,
At No. 13 1-2 Shetucket Street,
NEW Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry of the latest styles, and Fancy Goods too numerous to mention, which will be sold cheap.
WM. N. LEWIS, Agt.
Sept. 8 w43

Poetry.

"Solitude, sometimes, is best Society."—MILTON.

Alone—at length alone! and nothing now
With me but God and nature!—Far behind
Lies the tumultuous city. There rude Mirth
Is dismount—the drunkenness of Woe—
The laugh of madness. There sits squalid Want,
Mock'd at by o'er fed Plenty. There the eye
Wanders from face to face, and reads in most
The man degraded into brute—the grin
Of idiot vacancy—the darken'd mien,
Tablet to many crimes, or scar'd by them
Into a blank, a horrible crimson
Of mind and feeling. Hatred's sullen scowl,
The apathy of listless Indolence,
The storm of Passions, or the scowl of Fear.
Behind me these. Forget them, O my soul!
Before me—what? Oh, now all language fails,
Yet give me words, or my full heart will burst!
A thousand—thousand struggling thoughts contend
For utterance. Yonder sinks the glorious Sun,
Dilated into more magnificence,
Than when he triumphs on the tower of noon.
Robed in a purple zone, regal, he sinks,
Like Cæsar, proud and matchless in his fall.
From the bright west streams one continuous cloud,
Ev'n to the farthest east; a rainbow form,
Yet borrowing but one hue—the rosy dye—
From yonder orb. Behold, it spans the heavens,
A bridge uniting the opposing poles,
As if for Seraphim thereon to tread.
Their chariots and bright cohorts. The white Moon
Oval, glides on beside it, enters now,
And veils her face behind the blushing shade.
And this is Solitude; O, how misnamed!
A thousand airy voices are around me,
And hold more true communion with my soul
Than the unmingling intercourse of speech.
O Solitude, thou art most dear to him,
Who, loathing the vile tumult of the world,
And all its heartless, cold, dull, nothingness,
Yet never found, among the sons of men,
A heart—spirit like unto his own.
He loves thee better than the best of life;
Thy blending shadows fill the dreary void,
Which to his soul the world's broad glare betrays,
As even rocks, wild heaths, and barren plains,
Look sweetly slumbrous in the moon's soft light,
When, glad escaping from the multitude,
The last faint murmur of its noisy stir,
Dies on his ear, he hails thee with such joy,
As lovers the beloved: to thee he tells
What to no other ear he dares impart,
Thoughts, feelings, wishes, few can understand,
Nor few have ever felt! Now unconstrain'd
His bosom seems unshackled from the chain
It ever wears among the formal crowd;
He lives, he breathes, and Fancy plumes her wing,
Which late hung drooping, like the captive dove's.
Sweet nurse of thought—parent of virtue pure,
He fondly calls thee, and, with grateful zeal,
Sings pensive ditties in thy gentle praise.
He thinks upon thee, till thy form appears
Distinct, self-shadow'd to his vision'd eye,
And thou assum'st substantial life and being,
No more the coinage of a feverish brain.
Within the twilight of the chequer'd grove,
Where meeting trees a fitting temple form,
He views the goddess, at whose shrine he bends.
Contemplative she stands; her eyes half-raised,
Nor fix'd on earth, nor wholly lost in heaven;
Though, as a vestal's, white her spotless robe,
A tender shadow dwells along its folds.
Though calm her brow, upon it meekly sits
Such chasten'd woe, as if subdued by time,
It gently sank to resignation there.' L. F. T.

From the Saturday Emporium.

The English Harvest.

BY MISS CLARA ELLIS.

The sun's bright ray fades fast away,
Twilight's shades are coming;
The cuckoo flies from you blue skies,
The bees around are humming.

How sweet to dwell, 'mid grove and dell,
From busy throngs remote—
The beauties trace, of nature's face,
And list the warbler's note.

A distant sound from hallowed ground
Breaks gently on the ear;
And echoes sweet that sound repeat,
So sacred and so dear.

The village bell! how sure a spell,
To raise our hopes above;
And every thought, to set at nought,
Save those of trust and love.

It calls not now, to prayer or vow,
Nor tolls the dead to rest;
No Sabbath rites, that sound invites
In temples of the blest'd.

It rings at eve, a glad reprieve
To those who toil and roam;
Then down the road, with harvest load,
The gleaners wend t'wards home.

Where is Home?

'Tis home where'er the heart is,
Where'er its loved ones dwell,
In cities or in cottages,
Thronged haunts or mossy dell:
The heart's a rover ever,
And thus on wave and wild,
The maiden with her lover walks,
The mother with her child.

'Tis bright Where'er the heart is,
Its fairy spells can bring
Fresh fountains to the wilderness,
And to the desert springs.
There are green isles in each ocean,
O'er which affection glides;
And a haven on each shore,
Where Love's the star that guides.

'Tis free where'er the heart is,
Nor chains nor dungeon-cells
May check the mind's aspirings,
The spirit's pealing hymn—
The heart gives life its beauty,
Its glory and its power—
'Tis sunlight to its rippling stream,
And soft dew to its flower.

The Blessings of Christianity.—A beautiful writer says that Christianity enters the hut of the poor man, and sits down with him and his children; it makes them contented in the midst of privation, and leaves behind an everlasting blessing. It walks through cities, amid all their pomp and splendor, their imaginable pride and their unutterable misery, a purifying, ennobling, redeeming angel. It is like the beautiful champion of childhood, and the comforting associate of age. It ennobles the noble, gives wisdom to the wise, and new grace to the lovely. The patriot, minister, poet, and eloquent man derive sublime power from its influence.

A Sapient Provost.—A learned weaver, stating his case before the provost of a certain western burgh, having occasion to speak of a party who was dead, repeatedly described him as the defunct. Irritated by the iteration of a word which he did not understand, the provost exclaimed, "What's the use o' talking sa muckle about this chield you ca' the defunct? canna ye bring the man here and let him speak for himself?" "The defunct's dead, my lord," replied the weaver. "Oh! that alters the case," observed the sapient provost.

Miscellany.

How the Mountain Blacksmith was converted.

The scene is laid in the mountainous regions of Georgia. Mr. Forgeron, a blacksmith, had a great antipathy against all ministers, and Methodist ministers in particular. His shop was in a narrow mountain pass, and he declared his determination to whip every Methodist preacher that passed his shop. The Rev. B. Stubbleworth, however, readily consented to go there, and the following describes his ride through the mountains:

Forgeron had heard of his new victim, and rejoiced that his size and appearance furnished a better subject for his vengeance than the attenuated frame of the late parson. Oh, what a nice beating he would have! He had heard too that some Methodist ministers were rather spirited and hoped that this one might be provoked to fight. Knowing that the clergyman must pass on Saturday, in the afternoon, he gave his striker a holiday, and regaled himself on the beauties of Tom Paine, awaiting the approach of the preacher. It was not over an hour before he heard the words,

'How happy are they who their Saviour obey,
And have laid up their treasures in heaven,'

sung in a full clear voice; and soon the vocalist, turning the angle of the rock, rode up with a contented smile on his face.

'How are you, old Stabsides? Get off your horse, and join in my devotion,' said the smith.

'I have miles to ride,' answered the preacher, 'and I haven't got time, my friend! I will call when I return."

'Your name is Stubbleworth, and you are the trifling hypocrite the Methodists have sent here to preach, eh?'

'My name is Stubbleworth,' he meekly replied.

'Didn't you know my name was Ned Forgeron, the blacksmith, that whips every Methodist preacher that comes along?' was asked with an audacious look; 'and how dare you come here?'

The preacher replied that he had heard Forgeron's name, but presumed that he did not molest well behaved travellers.

'You presume so!' Yes, you are the most presumptuous people, you Methodist that ever trod shoe leather, any how. Well, what'll you do, you beef-headed disciple, you?'

Mr. Stubbleworth professed his willingness to do any thing reasonable to avoid such a penance.

'Well there's three things you have to do, or I'll maul you into a jelly. The first is, you are to quit preaching; the second is, you must wear this last will and testament of Thomas Paine next to your heart, read it every day, and believe every word you read; and the third is, that you are to curse the Methodists in every crowd you get into,' and the blacksmith 'shucked' himself, rolled up his sleeves and took a quid of tobacco.

The preacher looked on during these novel preparations without a line of his face moving, and at the end replied that the terms were unreasonable and he would not submit to them.

'Well, you've got a whalog to submit to then. I'll tear you into doll rags, corner ways! Get down, you long faced hypocrite."

The preacher remonstrated, and Forgeron walking up to the horse, threatened to tear him off if he did not dismount; whereupon the worthy man made a virtue of necessity and alighted.

'I have one request to make, my friend, that is, that you won't beat me with this overcoat on; it was a present from the ladies of my circuit, and I do not wish to have it torn."

The Methodist preacher drew off his overcoat, as the blacksmith continued his tirade of abuse of him, and his sect, and throwing the garment behind him, he dealt Mr. Forgeron a tremendous blow between the eyes, which laid his person on the ground with the testament of Tom Paine beside him. Mr. Stubbleworth with the tact of a connoiseur in such matters, did not wait for his adversary to rise, but mounted him with the quickness of a cat, and bestowed his blows with a courteous hand on the stomach and face of the blacksmith, continuing his song where he had left off on his arrival,

'No tongue can express the sweet comfort,' &c.

until Forgeron, from having experienced 'first love,' or some other sensation equally new to him, responded lustily,

'Enough! enough! take him off!'

But unfortunately there was no one by to perform that kind office, except the preacher's old Roan, and he munched a bunch of grass and looked on as if his master was happy at a camp meeting.

'Now,' said Mr. Stubbleworth, 'there are three things you must promise me before I let you up.'

'What are they?' asked Forgeron eagerly.

'The first is that you never will molest a Methodist preacher again.

Here Ned's pride rose, and he hesitated, and the reverend gentleman with his usual benign smile on his face, renewed his blows and sung,

'I ride on the sky, freely justified I,
And the moon was under my feet.'

This oriental language overcame the blacksmith. Such bold figures, or something else caused him to sing out,

'Well I'll do it; I'll do it.'

You are getting on very well,' said Mr. Stubbleworth, 'I think I can make a decent man of you yet, and perhaps a christian.

Ned groaned.

'The second thing I require of you is, to go to Pumpkin meeting house and hear me preach to morrow.'

Ned attempted to stammer some excuse, when the divine resumed hisdevotional hymn, and kept time with the music, striking him over the face with the fleshy part of his hand,

'My soul mounted higher in a chariot of fire,
Nor envied Elijah his seat.'

Ned's promise of punctuality caused the parson's exercise to cease, and the word redolent of gorgeous imagery, died away in echoes from the adjucent crags.

'Now the third and last demand is peremptory. You are to promise that you will seek religion day and night, and never rest until you have obtained it at the hands of the merciful Redeemer.'

The fallen man looked at the declining sun and then at the parson, and knew not what to say, and the preacher raised his voice in song once more, and Ned knew not what would come next.

'I'll do my best,' said he, in an humble voice.

'Well, that's a man,' said Stubbleworth; 'now get up and go down to the spring and wash your face and tear up Tom Paine's testament, and turn your thoughts on high.'

Ned rose with feelings he never experienced before, and went to obey the lavatory injunctions of the preacher, when the latter person mounted his horse, took Ned by the hand, and said;

'Now keep your promise; and I'll keep your council. Good evening, Forgeron—I'll look for you to-morrow.'

And off he rode with the same imperturbable countenance, singing so loud as to scare the eagles from their eyrie in the overhanging rocks.

'Well,' thought Ned, 'this is nice business. What would people say if they knew Edward Forgeron was whipped before his own door, and that too by a Methodist preacher.'

But his musings were more in sorrow than in anger. His disfigured countenance was, of course, the subject of numerous questions that night among his friends; to which he replied with a stern look they well understood, and the vague remarks that he had met with an accident.

Of course they never dreamed of the cause. Ned looked in the glass and compared his black eye from the recent scuffle, to the rainbow shipwreck scene—blending every color in one. Or perhaps he never read the story, and muttered to himself, 'Ned Forgeron whipped by a Methodist preacher.'

From that time his whole conduct manifested a change of feeling. The gossips of the neighborhood observed it, and whispered that Ned was silent, and had gone to meeting every Sunday since the accident. They wondered greatly at his burning the books he used to read so much. Strange stories were circulated as to the metamorphosis of this jovial, dare-devil blacksmith into a gloomy and taciturn man; some supposed, very sagely, that a 'spirit' had enticed him into the mountains, and after giving him a glimpse into the future, had misled him to a crag where he had bruised his face.—Others gave the Prince of darkness the credit of the change, but no one suspected the Methodist preacher; and as the latter had no vanity to gratify, the secret remained with Ned. This gloomy state of mind continued until Forgeron visited a camp meeting. Rev. Mr. Stubbleworth preached a sermon that seemed to enter his soul and relieve it of a burden; and the song of

'How happy are they who their Saviour obey,'

was only half through when he felt like a new man. Forgeron was from that time a 'shouting Methodist.' At a love feast, a short time subsequent, he gave in his experience, and revealed the mystery of his conviction and conversion to his astonished neighbors.

The Rev. Mr. Stubbleworth, who had faithfully kept the secret until that time, could contain himself no longer, but gave vent to his feelings in convulsive peals of laughter, as the burning tears of joy coursed their way down his cheeks.

'Yes, my brethren,' said he, 'it is a fact. I did maul the grace into his unbelieving soul there is no doubt.'

The blacksmith of the mountain pass himself become soon after, a Methodist preacher.

THE WIFE.—It needs no guilt to break a husband's heart. The absence of content, the muttering of spleen, the untidy dress, and careless home, the forbidding scowl and deserted hearth; these, and other nameless neglects—without a crime among them—have harrowed to the quick the heart's core of many a man, and planted there beyond the reach of cure the germ of despair. O! may woman, before that sad night arrives, dwell on the recollections of her youth and, cherishing the dear idea of that toneful time, awake and keep alive the promise she then so kindly gave.—And though she may be the injured, not the injuring one—the forgotten, not the forgetful wife—a happy allusion to that hour of love—a kindly welcome to a comfortable home—a smile of love to banish hostile words—a kiss of peace to pardon all the past—and the hardest heart that ever locked itself within the breast of selfish man will soften to her charmer, as I bid her live, as she had hoped—her years to matchless bliss—loving and contented—the other of a sorrowing hour—the source of comfort and the spring of joy.

He that clothes the poor clothes his own soul. He that sweetens the cup of affliction, sweetens his own heart. He that feeds the hungry, spreads out a banquet more sweet and refreshing than luxury can bestow.

First Rate.—An incident occurred on board a steamship some time ago, illustrative of the ridiculous pride and affectation of the would be fashionable, and the excruciatingly polite of the world. At supper, a lady sat down to the table with something of the flourish and toss of the head, expressive of her consequence and her utter contempt of all on board. An honest quaker-looking, but genteel young man seated himself opposite, and not being in the mood of waiting long, helped himself to a piece of bread, and with his own knife took a piece of butter to keep it company. The lady (?) immediately bridled up and showed by her manner that something unusual had occurred.

"Waitah!" said she, "waitah! take away that buttah—that rude man has had his knife in it."

She was obeyed, and the butter vanished to her great relief. The poor fellow blushed to his shirtcollar, and felt sufficiently embarrassed. Before the supper was over, his politeness and laudable desire to retrieve his error, prompted him to pass the lady a plate of dried beef nicely cut up. She reached out her hand very politely and took some on her plate with her fingers. Jonathan instantly started up, and with a loud voice cried out—

"Waiter! take away this smoked beef—that rude woman has had her fingers in it!"

It was now her turn to blush. She was fairly done.

THE OLD MAN.—We respect and love him—good old gentleman. For years we remembered his pleasant look and his lively conversation. With an excellent education and a large fund of information, gathered by reading and observation for nearly fourscore years, he is ever ready to assist the inquirer and the young man in the pursuit of knowledge. Blessings on his hoary head! May he still live to be happy and enjoy life many years to come.—There is nothing repulsive in a virtuous old age. It is as changful as meridian youth. Well does the language of poetry apply to our friend.

"His scattered locks are white
With the hoar frost of time; but in his soul
There is no winter. He, the uncounted gold
Of many years experience, richly spreads
To a new generation; methinks,
With high prophetic lore doth stand sublime
Like Moses 'twixt the living and the dead."

MAN.—A Man is an odd genius—made up of all kinds of materials. He is grave to-day and gay to-morrow; in the suds of despondency this moment, and the next sailing on the car of hope. Now passion rules him; anon, a child leads him. Last month he was fortunate, and will lose it the next. Is not man a queer compound? An odd old genius thus defines the creature:

At ten a child, at twenty wild,
At thirty tame if ever,
At forty wise, at fifty rich,
At sixty good, or never.

True greatness of soul is found in him who with an independent, deep searching mind, is ready to "follow truth wherever she leads the way"—who is open at all times to conviction and rejoices in the light of every new discovery. Such are an honor and a blessing to their race, and their names shall live in the grateful remembrance of posterity.

Questions propounded by the Secretary of the Treasury.

1st. What agricultural products are raised in your State, and which, if any, of the staples of Cotton, Rice, or Tobacco?

2d. What portion of its Capital is engaged in their production?

3d. To what extent is its commercial, mechanical, manufacturing and navigation interests immediately connected with, or dependent upon them?

4th. What has been the annual average profit on Capital employed in their productions, on well conducted farms, or plantations, for the last three years, since the passage of the Tariff of 1842, including the crop of that year, and deducting all expenses incident to the production of the articles, their preparation for market, the transportation to the place of sale, and the sales themselves?

5th. What has been the annual profit of the Capital so employed for the ten years preceding 1842 under the reduction of the duties by the act of 1832, and the Compromise Act of the next year estimated in the same way?

6th. What has been the annual average price of these agricultural products and staples during the same periods respectively? and what the annual average income per hand, or laborer, deducting all expenses, during the same periods respectively?

7th. How far have prices and profits during these periods referred to been affected by the operation of the Tariff laws, and how far by the state of the currency?

8th. Does the State raise a sufficient supply of horses, mules, hogs and of cattle, meats and other provisions; if not, from what place does it draw its supplies; and what has been the average annual amount, and what the prices for the last three years, and also for the ten preceding? If there has been a difference between them, to what do you attribute it?

9th. Are the commercial, mechanical, manufacturing, and navigation interests of the State so immediately connected with and dependent upon the agricultural products and staples, that their profits increase or diminish in the same, or very nearly the same proportion with them?

10th. Have the average prices of what are called the protected articles been as low in proportion to the average prices of the staples for the last three years, as in the preceding ten, making allowance for the effects, which the average prices of the raw materials during the representative periods referred to, must have had on the cost of making such articles; if not, to what do you attribute it, and to what extent has it affected the growers of the staples, and the State at length, in the increased cost of their production and the general expense of living?

11th. Does the State export any other articles of its own product, besides the agricultural products and staples; if it does, of what description are they, and to what extent have their prices, and the aggregate amount in value, been comparatively affected during the same periods?

12th. What portion of the aggregate amount of articles of every kind, that the State makes for export, are exported and consumed abroad; are their prices governed by the foreign or home demand; to what foreign markets are they principally shipped; do you meet competitors in them from other countries with similar articles for sale; do the high duties imposed by the present Tariff lessen your ability to meet them successfully, and if they do, state how.

13th. Is there any such immediate connection between imports and exports that a country cannot continue to import for any great length of time a greater amount in value than it exports, or vice versa, export for any length of time more than it is permitted to import, estimating fairly the value of each; and if there be, to what extent must the present duties affect ultimately the value of the exports of the country.

14th. Have you any manufacturing establishments in your State; and if so, of what kind are they, what is their number, and what amount of capital is invested in them; what descriptions of goods do they make, and what has been the profit on their investment for the last three years? Are the present duties necessary to keep them in operation with profit; if not, what amount, if any, would be required to give a profit equal in amount to the average profit of growing the great staples of the State, for the last three years, or the ten preceding?

15th. Is your State now, or have its citizens been at any former period, engaged in the business of Ship-building, or that of navigation, and to what extent; what is the present condition of those interests; how have they been affected by the tariff laws; and what is the effect of the present duties upon them?

16th. What proportion does the capital invested by your citizens in commerce bear to the value of its agricultural products and staples; have the commercial interests of the State been affected by the tariff laws; if so how and to what extent?

17th. Would the establishment of a warehouse system promote the trade and increase the commerce of your State?

18th. How would the abolition of drawbacks, in connection with a warehouse-system, operate upon the commerce of your State?

19th. Are there any and what articles, on which a debenture or drawback ought to be allowed on their re-exportation which would operate beneficially upon the trade of the country, and equally to all classes of citizens, but on which no debenture or drawback is now allowed?

20th. What articles are there of foreign manufacture which come into competition with similar articles manufactured in the United States, the duties on which are so high as to amount to a prohibition of the foreign articles?

21st. How are the interests of the several great interests of your State affected by the minimums of the present tariff, and the rule requiring duties to be paid in cash, without the establishment of a warehouse-system or admitting goods in entrepot?

22d. What articles are there now in the list of those duty free, on which a moderate duty might be levied without being onerous to any class, and which would operate equally on all; and what amount of revenue might be levied by such a duty on these articles?

23d. What is the comparative operation of the present tariff upon the manufacturers and the other classes of our citizens, as to articles used in manufacturing and other articles consumed by them respectively? State the particular articles.

24th. What is the effect of the present system of duties upon articles, especially those extensively consumed, which are manufactured only to a very limited extent in the United States; and how do those duties operate upon the interests of the other industrial classes of the country?

25th. Are there any, and what descriptions of goods, or other commodities, consumed in your State, which are either very greatly enhanced in price, or altogether excluded by the operation of the present tariff; for what prices might such goods, or commodities, be imported, independently of the duty: and what are the prices actually paid by the consumers for these articles, or such others as are substituted for them: is the consumption of these articles, or their substitutes, extensive in your State, and is it peculiar, or nearly so, to your State, or any other particular States: what is the aggregate amount of duties now paid to the government on such articles; and what amount would be paid under a tariff graduated entirely with a view to revenue?

26. Do the present duties benefit in any respect those engaged in growing the agricultural products and staples referred to; and if not, can they be so modified, in any other way than by reducing them, so as to benefit the growers; has the State prospered, or not, under those duties; if not, to what do you attribute its cause; if the high duties, explain to what extent, and in what manner, they have affected the prosperity of the State?

27th. What quantity of wool is raised in your State, what is its price per pound since the tariff of 1842, and what its price per pound for the ten years preceding?

28th. What mines are worked in your State, what quantity of metal or mineral has been produced, what has been the price since the tariff of 1842, and for the ten years preceding?

From the Hartford Times.

Trial of Orrin Woodford.

The trial of this man, for the murder of his wife on the afternoon of the 22d of July, in Avon, was concluded Thursday—Chief Justice Williams and Judge Hinman on the bench.

The counsel for the prisoner were Ralph I. Ingersoll of New-Haven, and Charles Chapman of this city. The State Attorney, T. C. Perkins, and Hooker, of Farmington, acted as counsel for the State.

The principal witness against the prisoner was his son, a lad of fourteen years. Just before the murder his father sent him from home; he was absent a short time, and when he returned, on coming near the house, he heard blows, and his father met him near the door, and said, "I fear I have killed your mother, and would not have you go into the house for one hundred dollar;" or words similar to these. The boy, by permission of his father, called the neighbors. Woodford said when they came in, that he was "a dead man," and would "give up." He did not pretend to deny that he killed his wife, who was breathing her last as the neighbors came in.—She was killed by several heavy blows upon her head, with an axe or other heavy instrument, and a cut in her abdomen. No witness was present at the murder.

The counsel for the prisoner admitted that Woodford killed his wife, but rested their plea upon the ground that he was insane. The evidence of this was that previous to the murder he told his son that he "had a good mind to kill himself," but his son paid but little attention to that. After the act, he talked wildly about his wheat fields, though he had no wheat; and said that his wife would get his supper, expressing surprise when told that his wife had been murdered by his own hand. He declared that "the women were deceiving him," and that wife was still alive. Mr. Morgan, the jailor, testified that there was a peculiar expression in his eyes, when brought to the jail, and that his conduct had been such as to induce him to believe that he was insane, and he had cautioned his deputy to watch him closely.

At eleven o'clock Judge Williams gave the charge of the Court to the Jury. He occupied nearly an hour, and reviewed the principal evidence in the case. He told the Jury that if it appeared the prisoner was insane at the time of the murder, he was entitled to a verdict accordingly; but the only evidence of this was his remark to his son, that he "had a good mind to kill himself." His conduct *after* the act, in talking about his wheat and his wife, or any conduct showing insanity, might have been brought on by a remorse of conscience or a desire to create a false impression with regard to the soundness of his mind; the jury should not take these after acts into consideration, but direct their attention to the state of the prisoner's mind at the time of the murder. He then impressed upon the jury the importance of the rights of the prisoner, dear to him as to any one; and also the common rights of the community—the necessity of protection to life as well as property, and the unflinching execution of the law. It was not a case for sympathy to control, but justice and right should be the aim of the jurors in the verdict, after weighing all the evidence for and against the prisoner, and considering the points of law bearing upon the case, which the court fully explained. The jury retired a few minutes before twelve o'clock, and returned in the afternoon with the announcement that they *could not agree*. The papers were taken back, and the prisoner will be tried again at the January term of the Superior Court.

Thirteen Days Later from Mexico—Important Intelligence.—The U. S. frigate Princeton, Capt. Eagle, arrived at Pensacola on the 20th ult. in a short passage from Vera Cruz.

It now seems to be settled, almost beyond a question, that there will be no more difficulty of any sort with Mexico. All the hopes and prayers of the Mexicans have been completely dissipated by the course that England and France have taken, and she is compelled to fall upon her own imbecility.

It was confidently expected in Mexico, that the annexation of Texas to the Union, would lead to a rupture between the United States and England, and upon that expectation Mexico based all her bluster and threats. In failing to get assistance from her European allies, she is forced to withdraw into a peaceful attitude, and assume an amiability not at all fitting to her blustering character.

"The best shot in either house of Congress."—We understand Mr. Clingham, in his late campaign against Mr. Graham, told the people of the mountain District that if they wished to put down fighting in Congress and immortalize their District, they should elect him;—*for*, said he, when I went to Congress I was a poor shot, but after my duel with Yancey, I practiced a good deal, and at the close of the session was acknowledged to be 'the best shot in either House of Congress.' He intimated that no member would dare misbehave when he was about, for fear of being shot down. Wet a pity this shooting youth was not re-elected.—*Jeffersonian.*

The inveterate prejudice heretofore shown by most persons against medicines which do not arise under the sanction of the medical colleges, is now rapidly passing away. At the commencement of the sale of Mr. Brinkerhoff's Health Restorative, every case where it was used faithfully, closed with such overpowering attestations as to its merit, that it was impossible to resist its influence. The estimation in which it is now held precludes the possibility of its being ranked with empirical remedies, the productions of money-getting jugglers or traffickers in the miseries of their fellow beings.—*N. Y. Paper.*

A Faithful Postmaster.—James Simpson, Esq., Postmaster at New Hampton, New Hampshire, has held that office twenty-nine years. During that time the mail has been regularly opened with his own hands, except in *two instances*, and then his absence from home was occasioned by the sickness and death of a relative. Beat that who can.

Suicide of Ex-Speaker White.—The Hon. John White, of Ky., Judge of the 19th Judicial District of that State, a member of Congress from Kentucky for ten years, and Speaker of the 27th Congress, shot himself with a pistol at his residence in Richmond, Ky., on the 22d of September. He placed the muzzle of the pistol to his right temple, and the ball came out at the back of his head. He left a wife and several children. Pecuniary embarrassment is said to have been the motive for the deed.

Cassius M. Clay.—It will be seen by reference to the letter of our Western correspondent, at Cincinnati, that Mr. Clay disclaims all control over the press sent to that city by the mob, "*but will buy a new press and again fling abroad the True American from the city of Lexington.*"

He will undoubtedly hold Marshall, Metcalf & Co., responsible for the destruction of his property, and will seek redress in a *legal* manner.—*Georgetown Advertiser, 25th.*

Increase of the Episcopal Church.—A great many people, says the Worcester Ægis, who seldom look much into the subject, if at all, have an idea that the Episcopal church is constantly losing ground. But instead of this being the fact, it is doubtful whether any church in this country or any other, is making a more steady, regular, and decided onward progress. In the single diocese of Chester, it is said one hundred and seventy churches have been built within the last ten years, and there are now in progress nearly one hundred more.

THE NEWS.

Norwich, Conn. October 8, 1845.

Town Election.

The election in this town passed off remarkably quiet. The whig ticket was the only one in the field, and experienced no opposition whatever. The number of votes was remarkably small, averaging only about 190. Not a single democrat, we presume, voted for town officers. The following are the officers chosen:

For Assessors.—Arthur F. Gilman, Roger Huntington, Benjamin Durfey.

For Board of Relief—Joseph A. Yerrington, Walter Lester, William F. Clark.

For Selectmen.—Benjamin Huntington, Sanford B. Meech, Edward Y. Thomas.

Town Clerk.—Othniel Gager.

Treasurer.—Lyman Brewer.

First Constable and Collector.—Ezbalon B. Robbins.

Constables.—Frederick Prentice, Thomas L. Stedman, Benjamin Durfey, Edward W. Ellis, Avery Smith, Lucius H. Carey, Elias Cottrell.

Up to the time of our going to press, the votes for License Commissioners and on the amendment to the Constitution, had not been declared—the law requiring the boxes to be kept open until 5 o'clock.

The nominations for tithing men, highwaymen, &c. we shall publish in our next, as also the votes passed at the meeting.

Regimental Training.

Tuesday week was a great day with the Military. It was the winding up of the Fall trainings,—the grand muster day of the season. The eighteenth regiment was out in all its strength and glory, and never to our recollection made a finer appearance. After forming in front of the Franklin House, at about 10 o'clock the regiment marched up to the Great Plain. Here it manoeuvered until 12 o'clock, when it was formed into a hollow square, and an impressive prayer put up by Elder Comfort D. Fillmore, of Franklin, the chaplain of the Regiment. An intermission of an hour or two then took place, when at the call of the drum, the column was again formed, and after parading for some time, was reviewed in fine style by Col. Allen. Having gone through with every exercise, and made a regular field-day of it, the regiment took up its line of march for the landing about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and was dismissed on Franklin Square, a little before sundown.

The weather was remarkably fine—and the men appeared to be in good condition. There were in all some dozen companies in the field—some of them quite small, to be sure, but all seemingly alive with a proper degree of military spirit—and a desire to do their duty in a creditable and soldier-like manner. We take much pleasure in naming particularly the two Independent companies of this city—the "Light Guards," under the command of Capt. Young, and the "Uncas Guards" Capt. Congdon, commandant. These two companies were the pride of the regiment, and acquitted themselves very handsomely. Their fine uniforms and excellent drill, were much admired, and elicited marked praise from those capable of judging in such matters. The Hon. Thomas H. Seymour, of Hartford, well known as one of the most distinguished military men in the state, and for a long time the commandant of one of the crack military companies in his own city, was on the ground, and spoke in the highest terms of our two Independent companies. We were with Col. Seymour, as he stood and watched their movements, but for fear of rendering them too vain, we will not repeat all the flattering remarks that fell from his lips. There were also other companies that did themselves much credit, and among them the Lisbon Rifle, Capt. Peckham, the Griswold Rifle, &c., &c. Even the regular Militia companies, including the "Bloods," after having their ranks cleared of the more unruly members, who were marked and stationed as guards, behaved with unusual decency.

There was only one thing—and that, one of a most disgraceful character—that occurred to produce unpleasant feelings and mar the harmony of the day. We refer to the effigy-hanging in the morning, designed as a piece of ridicule upon the Colonel of the regiment. It was a most infamous transaction, and the authors of it deserve, and, if discovered, would receive the severest censure for their conduct. No honorable, no *decent* man would ever lend himself to such a contemptible piece of business. No matter if the Colonel, or any other officer, were ever so unpopular, and deservedly so,—no matter what the grounds of complaint that exist,—such conduct can find no excuse, and we have not found the first man, pretending to the least honor or respectability, who does not condemn this disgraceful act in the strongest terms. But Colonel Allen, so far from having deserved such treatment, is an able officer, and a gentleman of fine feeling and courteous manners. His behavior on the field reflected great credit to himself, and it was the remark of a gentleman of distinction who was present at the review yesterday, that if he was an officer of the regiment, and *his* vote could make him General, he should not long remain unpromoted. It will be a source of pleasure to the Colonel to learn that the entire community are with him, and will ever do all in their power to sustain an officer as long as they see him in the faithful discharge of his duty. The staff officers generally made a handsome appearance, and the Lieutenant Colonel, with his portly figure and fine horsemanship, elicited the usual amount of admiration, especially among the ladies.

This brings us to speak of the appearance of matters and things round and about the field. The number of spectators, especially in the afternoon, was quite large. The roads were blocked with vehicles of every description, and a living wall of men, women and children surrounded the Plain. The attendance of our citizens (as we sometimes say of public meetings) was indeed "large and respectable." The number of hardy gurdy performers, auctioneers, and wonderful exhibitions—those inseparable accompaniments of a militia muster—was unusually small, and owing to the absence of rum-booths, and the consequent scarcity of the "critter," few if any fights occurred. Everything indeed passed off, in a very orderly manner; and as we remarked at the commencement, the old eighteenth had a fine day of it, and were then dismissed to meet again "in the fall," next year.

Epitaph.—The following epitaph graces the tomb stone over the relics of the "fast wife" of a gentleman in New Hampshire:

"A wife so true, there are but few,
And difficult to find—
A wife so just, and true to trust,
There is not left behind."

"Will there be war?" "what is the news from Mexico?" and other questions bearing upon the present relations of this country with that just named, are every day put to us, by our friends from the country. To all these inquiries we are accustomed to give an emphatic and unhesitating negative. We never believed that there was a probability, and scarcely a possibility of war between Mexico and the United States. If the Mexicans were united and settled in their own government, it would be folly, nay, the extreme of madness for that people to attempt hostilities with a power so much their superior as the United States.

Supposing it were admitted in the premises, that the grounds of complaint on the part of Mexico against the United States were just—that in fact this country had been guilty of a gross violation of the rights of Mexico—would the shedding of blood undo or redress the wrong committed? By marching out her thousands to be slaughtered by her antagonist, could Mexico hope to regain her lost rights? Could she win back a foot of the territory which she claims has been unjustly wrested from her? Most certainly not. By the expense she must incur, and the sacrifice of the lives of her unoffending citizens, in such a fruitless struggle for an unhoped for object, she would be punishing herself for an injury she claims to have suffered from another. What would be thought of a puny, half dead skeleton of a man who should undertake to fight a lusty, full grown Green Mountain Boy? He would be laughed at for his temerity, and despised for his simplicity. Just so would Mexico be regarded by the whole civilized world, if she were in a condition to fight, and should attempt war with the United States.

Unfortunately, or perhaps fortunately for her own existence, Mexico is not so well conditioned for a brush with the United States, as would be the poor skeleton for a grapple with the hardy Vermonter. She cannot, if she would, command the little strength she really possesses for such an emergency. Her members are at war with each other, and are in too much disorder from internal dissensions, to allow of any engagement with a foreign power. Every account from that country represents its confusion as increasing, and lessens the chances of war.

World's Convention.

The celebrated socialist, Robert Owen, is at present figuring in the city of New-York, issuing addresses and holding meetings having for their object the amelioration of the condition of the entire human family. One of these assemblages, very modestly termed a "World's Convention"—commenced its session in Clinton Hall, New-York, on Wednesday last. The audience, amounting to some two or three hundred, seem to have been composed chiefly of infidels, communitists, and anti-rent lecturers; in short, all that class of men who "go in" for living in common, and an equal division of spoils every Saturday night. The proceedings do not appear to have been remarkable for harmony,—every man having certain notions of his own, and a standard of happiness and perfection different from his neighbor; yet the whole seems to have been rich, racy, and original. "Community propositions, association propositions, temperance propositions, Christian propositions, and all sorts of propositions," (to quote from one of the speakers) were perfectly admissible on this occasion, and the object of the Convention was voted to be, "to raise mankind from sin, misery, and every kind of slavery." Horace Greeley was present, and so was a certain "Professor Goward," a gentleman who, the the papers say, teaches "dancing on Christian principles." Greeley was nominated as Vice President, but declined, saying he was not a member of the World's Convention. Not much progress appears to have been made the first day in reforming the sinners and evils of the whole world; but before the Convention adjourns we may look for the dawning of that glorious millenium when every man shall be rich, when "sin and misery" shall undergo a process of summary ejectment—when all shall herd together like cattle, and the idler and vagabond shall be as big and as well off as his more industrious neighbor.

Episcopal Convention.

The Convention of the Episcopal churches of the diocese of New York, which has been in session recently in the city of New York, brought its sittings to a close on Tuesday last, having been together six days. Much of the time of the Convention was occupied in the consideration of the case of the suspended Bishop of the Diocese. A great many propositions and speeches were made upon this subject, and as to the proper mode in which it should be disposed of, and the Diocese once more restored from a state of "living death," as it was termed. The discussions were characterised for much warmth and occasionally acerbity of feelings. The friends of the Bishop seem to have been in a majority in the Convention, for aside from a vote to pay to him all arrearages of salary, nothing decisive was effected, and the Convention finally adjourned, leaving the matter precisely as they found it.

Accident on the Railroad.

An accident occurred on the Railroad Thursday forenoon, which fortunately caused no destruction of life, but a considerable smash of cars and locomotive. The switch at the turn-out near Pomfret was left unturned after the passage of the freight train up, and the Long Island train on its passage down ran off the track—the engine coming in contact with two or three freight cars. These were knocked to pieces, and the engine much damaged. The engineer and firemen saved themselves by jumping. Thus, by an act of their carelessness—by the omission of a duty that would have required but a moment for its performance—property to the amount probably of thousands of dollars was destroyed, and the lives of scores of people put in imminent danger.

Judge Edmonds indulged in a strong and energetic expression on the bench, a few days since, while hearing the testimony for the prosecution in the case of Boughton. When Sheriff Miller said that he gave up his papers when demanded by Big Thunder, because he was unarmed, the Judge replied "You should have been armed, sir, and shot the scoundrel dead."

Every good wife and pretty girl should have a flower garden. Scraps of time cannot be more pleasantly or appropriately occupied by them, than in attending to this department.

License Case.—At the term of the Court of Common Pleas, now in session at Worcester, a number of "liquor cases" were continued, on account of the pending question before the U. S. Supreme Court as to the constitutionality of the Massachusetts license law.

☞ A late number of the Union speaks of the probability that Hon. John C. Calhoun will return to the Senate the ensuing winter. We should greatly rejoice to have such a rumor become reality. No other man can so well supply the loss of Senator Woodbury.—John C Calhoun is an able debater, and was a tower of strength to the democracy during the closing days of Mr Van Buren's administration.

City Improvements.

A new Portico has been built upon the north side of the Town Hall by Messrs. Fanning & Willoughby. It is, like every thing which comes from the hands of those gentlemen, a well finished piece of work, and is quite an improvement to School street, the street it fronts upon.

New Buildings.—His Excellency, Gordon Chapman, Esq., has erected a handsome building in the vicinity of the Strand, and has secured good tenants for a part, at least, of it. The Rechabites have a spacious hall in the third story, and on the first floor, Messrs. Fuller & Knowlton have rented a store for the Auction and Commission business. Mr. Hoyt has opened a refectory in the cellar. May success attend Messrs. F. & K., and Mr. H., in their respective callings. Each is deserving of success, and, we trust, will receive it.

On the other side of the street, and immediately north of where Mr. J. B. Trueman has so long kept a Fruit and Confectionary Store, is a three story brick building just erected, the offspring, we understand, of that gentleman's enterprise. It has two or three neat and commodious tenements, and as many stores underneath. The south store is occupied by Messrs. Trueman & Tubbs, two worthy young men, who merit, and, we hope, will receive a good share of public patronage.

A neat, four story brick building now adorns the corner so long occupied by Messrs. E. P. Miner & Co., and just beyond in the handsome store and dwelling house of our old friend, James Bettans, Esq., lately of Lisbon. His advertisement will be found in another part of the News. We commend it to the attention of families wishing to purchase groceries, and of farmers who desire to exchange their produce for goods of a good quality and at reasonable prices.

Mormon Troubles.

The papers from the West have for the last week or two been filled with the most horrible accounts of murder and burning among the Mormons in Illinois. The "Joe Smith" difficulties appear to have been no approach to the transactions which have recently taken place. Hundreds of men have been arrayed against each other, traversing the counties, seeking for a hostile encounter, burning houses, and in some instances committing the crime of murder. The origin of these troubles is disputed—the anti-Mormons casting the blame upon the Mormons, and the latter again charging their opponents with being the first aggressors. One thing is very evident—that there is a firm determination among the western settlers, especially in the State of Illinois, to rid the county of the Mormons; at any rate to drive them out of the State. Peace can never be preserved for any length of time, under the present state of things, and the sooner the authorities of Illinois can bring about a peaceable arrangement by which the Mormons will be induced to leave, the better will it be for the character and quiet of the State. Following may be found some account of the difficulties to which we have alluded, comprising the latest intelligence received from that quarter.

Warsaw, Sept. 17.

This morning, I went out to Col Williams', the head quarters of the anti-Mormons. About four miles out, I passed the ruins of some four or five buildings, the residences of Mormons, which had been burned the day previous. They were still blazing and smoking. Generally, these houses are small, and of but little intrinsic value; but some of the ruins were of the better class of large log houses.

The anti Mormons, as the best means of driving the Mormons away, have resolved to burn down all their dwellings, but at the same time manifest a proper anxiety not to inflict injury upon the sick, and not to destroy any moveable property, or any grain or crops. On arriving at a place called Stringtown, in the lane in front of one of these buildings, were about twenty armed men, on horseback. Within, the family, consisting of the parent and a number of daughters and sons, from eighteen years down, assisted and urged on by two or three of the armed posse, were carrying and throwing out every moveable thing. The family were working with great assiduity and industry, and it was painful beyond conception to witness them toiling thus to prepare their own house for the sacrifice. Still, they did it with more composure than I could have commanded. Except the mother and one or two of the youngest children, the rest worked with a forced appearance of pleasure, and would reply, or laugh to the jests and jokes of the men who urged on the work. At length, everything was removed, even to the flooring plank—a fire was then kindled, and in ten minutes the flames danced over the labor of months. In this way, the party served six or seven buildings. As I passed one place, a solitary female apparently passed the meridian of life, was walking with mournful steps and downcast eyes, around the smoking heap which constituted the ruins of her home. I suppose it was her only shelter. The sight might have drawn pity from sterner material than I can boast of. One man who was burned out had twelve in family; his house of hewn logs had been recently put up, and a smile of joy and triumph for a moment lit up the faces of his family, at the suggestion that the logs being green, would not burn; but it was only momentary, for soon it was all in a blaze.

From this place, the armed party passed over to the Bear Creek settlement, and soon the ascending columns of black smoke told that the work of destruction was going on. As far as I can ascertain, there were destroyed between 76 and 100 houses. All have been swept in the Morley precinct, and between 20 and 30 ruins may be seen in a short ride in this vicinity.

From the scene of burning at Stringtown, I went to Col. Williams'. We met a number of armed men at various houses which we passed, but the larger portion engaged in this business, were out on scouts, as they call those parties sent out to burn down buildings. Col. Williams, Col. McAuley, and several others, whom I met and conversed with, are old men, and for many years have been citizens of the county. They are respectable men, and some of them have filled high official stations, but in their opposition to the Mormons they are irrevocably fixed.

About 11 o'clock a couple of gentlemen drove up, in great haste, and announced that Mr. Backenstos, the sheriff of the county, was in the prairie, near the camp, with five hundred armed men. Instantly there was a call to arms. Backenstos went, on Tuesday night from Nauvoo to Carthage, with about 500 armed men, and removed his family from the former to the latter place. I do not believe it is the intention of Backenstos, or of his men to give the Anties a fight; in fact, I begin to believe that there is no such word in Mormon dictionary as courage.

The twelve elders, or principal men of the Mormons, have addressed a proposition to the Anties, which was received this evening, and which, I trust may put a final end to the war. The twelve propose that they will leave Nauvoo and the county, next spring, provided hostilities are suspended, and the vexatious suits which they charge the Anties to have instituted against them, are withdrawn, and they are allowed peaceably to dispose of their property, and prepare for their removal."

The Illinois State Register of the 12th inst. says: Whether the Governor will will take steps to suppress this violence, or leave the parties to fight it out, we do not know: but we are inclined to the latter opinion.

☞ It is supposed that the special election in New-Hampshire for a member of Congress in place of the Hon. John P. Hale, has resulted in no choice.

The Hon. A. V. Brown, Governor elect of Tennessee, was married at Nashville, on the 16th ult., to Miss Cynthia Saunders.

A Short Patent Sermon.

The first ever published by Dow, Jun. ☞

To the readers of the Norwich News:

Dearly Beloved,—You have heard of the Patent Sermons which my namesake and junior in the preaching line has published in the New-York Sunday Mercury; but it may be you have never dreamed of seeing one of my discourses in print. You all know me as a modest man, unostentatious to the last degree of public fame, and have rightly judged that no ordinary circumstance could prevail upon me to preach in any other spot than where nature appears in wild and romantic simplicity, to inspire the mind with awe, and possess it with a proper sense of her own grandeur and magnificence. To be seen in crowded cities, or to preach to starched-up dandies and ball fledged fibs has never been my vocation, nay would it be now, had not my eyes dwelt with so much pity upon the sins of the rising generation, many of whom are in the habit of reading the Norwich News, and would no where else receive the excellent lessons which it is my earnest wish to inculcate in their juvenile hearts.

To begin, I will inform them that being a much older person than my namesake of the New York Mercury, I shall discourse in graver style than is his wont. I am a plain old man, no way given to the florid style which distinguishes his competitors, and shall content myself with teaching the truth in as blunt a manner as I think it. My first discourse which will be short, for I have no wish to tire my auditors, will be from the following

Text.—*He who runs after a shadow has a wearisome race.*

The language of my text is as true as holy writ, and the truth of it every man and daughter of Adam has proved by experience. In childhood and youth the whole world are given to pursuing shadows; and even in manhood and down to old age, a vast majority of the human family are found engaged in the same unsatisfying and wearisome pursuit. The little innocent that has barely taken a peep into this world of sorrow and wearisomeness, is diverted by the shadow on the wall, and children more advanced are allured by 'bubbles light as air,' and 'fleeting as the morning dew.' The pastimes of prattling infancy are with toys, and older children live in their element when beautifully supplied with wooden swords, tin whistles, and sugar soldiers. The youth looks forward to the untasted joys of manhood, and sees far in the future a rich harvest of enjoyment, unrealized now, yet sure to be possessed hereafter. The boy in his teens and the lass just emerging from girlhood are full of golden dreams—of bright anticipations of pleasures fair and sweet as dwell in Elysian bowers, now unpossessed but sure to come. Alas! how different will they find the reality from their present halcyon hopes. They are running after a shadow.

The vulgar carousings of the grog shop, and the delicate mirth of the ball room, have in them the shadow of enjoyment, but the substance is not there. Puffing a cigar, quaffing the exhilarating draught, pursuing the whims of fashion, grasping at riches, or pleasure, or honor—in all these the shadow of happiness is reflected, but the real essence, the thing itself, is ever out of reach.

The dandy who sees gentility, the coquette who prides herself upon the long drawn sighs and heart aches she can produce, the warrior on the battle field, and the politician submerged in intrigue or loaded with honors, are all running after shadows, and will find in the end they have gone a wearisome race.

Life itself is a shadow—a mere bubble cast up from the ocean of eternity. And yet the foolish herd cling to it, and lay their plans for worldly enjoyment, as if the fleeting moments, as they pass, were the forerunners of myriads to come. The miser builds new barns for his gold, the gormand plunges into new excesses, the politician and the warrior pant for new honors, the pleasure-seeker, forgetful that his days are as a hands-breadth, runs eagerly the round of dissipation; but the shadow is fast passing, and they will soon be gone. The light of eternity will burst upon them before they look for it, and the first flying shadows of time will give way to substantial and stern reality.

Forget then, my auditors, the shadows of the passing hour, and turn with purpose of heart to the substance, lest, too late, you discover that "he who runs after a shadow has a wearisome race." Dow, Jun.

Another Circular.

We publish to-day another Circular from the Secretary of the Treasury, comprising a variety of important questions in relation to the agricultural, mechanical, manufacturing, and other interests of the country. The object of the Secretary is to obtain as much authentic information upon these subjects as possible, preparatory to the meeting of Congress and the arrangement of the measures of revenue and finance which it will devolve upon him to present for the consideration of that body. It differs, it will be perceived, from the former circular, in that it is more comprehensive and presents new matters of inquiry. We publish the Circular entire for the benefit of all interested, and hope that the information thus officially solicited will be readily afforded by those engaged in the various departments of service therein specified. Several of these circulars have been left with us for distribution, which duty we shall forthwith perform.

An Advertising Firm.

The Worcester Ægis states that Messrs. Hardin, Hunt & Co., a firm doing an extensive business in that town, during the past year, paid about *one thousand dollars for advertising* their goods, and are satisfied that by this outlay, they have received a rich harvest in return.

We have noticed that the most prosperous of our Norwich merchants, and those who are at the present time doing the greatest amount of business, and apparently dividing the largest profits, are advertisers upon the most extensive scale in this paper; and when their bills for advertising are presented, pay them much more readily than others who advertise but little. And the reason is obvious. By advertising to a far greater degree than their neighbors, they are made more sensible, by the influx of customers, of the benefits of advertising. Let others do likewise, and the same results will follow.

☞ Wm. L. Storrs, Esq. of the Supreme court of this State, has been appointed Instructor in the Science and Practice of Law in Yale College Law School, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. Samuel J. Hitchcock. Mr. Storrs is well qualified for the post, and we doubt not the School, under his supervision, will continue to maintain its present high standing. Mr. S. is now a resident of Middletown, but this appointment will, of course, cause him to change his residence to New-Haven.

The following toast was given at a late dinner of the Hasty Pudding Club in Boston:

"Our corn-fed boys and corn-fed girls—the right material to form a corn-fed-eration."

The Democratic Banner, printed at Norwalk, in this State, and edited by George C. Waitte, Esq. is offered for sale.

Outrage.

☞ Gilbert H. Roath, of this city, was arrested on Saturday morning last, on complaint of ——— Avery, grandjuror, and brought before Justice Watkins for the crime of rape on the person of Miss Edwards, a daughter of Henry Edwards, of Norwich Town. The particulars, as we understand them, are as follows. Miss Edwards in company with two or three female acquaintances, were familiarly addressed by Henry Comstock, on the plain, at the military review, on Tuesday, the 30th ult., and by him introduced to Roath. The ladies were invited by Roath & Comstock to ride. The invitation was accepted—Miss Edwards taking a seat with Roath. The parties proceeded to the vicinity of Hubbard's Paper mill, when it was proposed by the men that a ramble on foot be taken in the woods. The horses being secured at the side of the road, the ladies with their new acquaintances commenced their walk. It was not long before a separation of the parties occurred, and then it was that the outrage was committed by Roath, as testified to by Miss Edwards. Roath was ordered to procure bail in the sum of 1000 dollars for his appearance at the next term of the County court, but for want thereof was committed to jail. The poisoned lady with and family residing in the city.

Bankrupt the Tariff.—Venner S Kimball, a manufacturer of cotton somewhere up the Railroad, has absquatulated, leaving his creditors in this city minus to an amount exceeding ELEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS. Venner, it seems, determined on taking advantage of the times; so he bought to an unlimited extent—sold his cotton in its raw or manufactured state, as he best could, without regard to cost, and with the proceeds has eloped to parts unknown.

A Bold Robbery.

Judge Pomeroy, of Stonington, having occasion to visit New Haven last Thursday, stopped when there at the Park House. The landlord being unable to accommodate him unless he occupied a room with a young man who had previously arrived and gives his name as J. M. Thomas, of Pomfret, Judge Pomeroy agreed to that course. On retiring he placed his pocket book containing over $300 in cash, and notes and other papers amounting to $4,000 or $5,000 between the two beds on which he slept—his room mate meanwhile appearing to be in a sound sleep. In the morning the pocket book and young man were both missing. The former was found in the privy by a servant of the house, but the money and most of the other papers were gone. The robber is described as a good looking young man, with black hair and eyes, pleasant face, pleasant expression of countenance, and having on a blue frock coat, and light colored pantaloons, supposed to be checked summer—about the middling height, and weighs probably 137 lbs. There were, of the money stolen, three $50's, Stonington Bank, one $5, Springfield Bank, and the balance was mostly in bills of various denominations on the Washington Bank, Westerly, R. I.

Changing quite strange now.—Mr. Bush, in his reminiscences, states that two servants of the Persian ambassador having offended him lately in London, he applied to the British government for permission to cut off their heads. On learning that it could not be granted, he gravely remonstrated! "In the sequel he was ill able to comprehend how the laws of England could deny his request. Finding, however, that his hands were tied up, he told his servants 'it was all one; they must consider their heads as being off; for off, they would come when he got them back to Persia.'"

We learn from the New-York Express, that a Convention of Unitarian clergymen is to be held in that city during the present month.

☞ A great revival of religion has taken place recently in Hinds county, Miss. More than a hundred persons have lately joined the Methodist church, in one or two neighborhoods; and in Claiborne and Jefferson, a large number have met with a change of heart, under the auspices of the Rev. Mr. Butler, Mr. Hutchinson, and Mr. Montgomery, of the Presbyterian church. It further appears that at three places in Marshall county, upwards of two hundred have made profession of religion. The same feeling is exhibited in many of the upper counties of the state.

Foreign News.

By the arrival of the Steamer Cambria at Boston, on Thursday last, fifteen days later intelligence from Europe has been received. The English Cotton Market was healthy and vigorous, and business generally in a state of activity. The crops would prove better than was anticipated, and had been mostly secured. One of the most important items announced, is the return of the Queen from her continental tour. On her way home, she called upon Louis Philippe, and spent one or two days with the French King. It is said that the newspaper reporters who followed the Queen's route fared most sumptuously and had every convenience and luxury provided them gratis. In consequence of the excited state of affairs in this country, growing out of the Texas and Oregon questions, the British govt. have determined to materially increase their forces in Canada and their other north American colonies. O'Connell still remains in retirement, preparing decisions for active operation, by and bye. The Continental news is generally devoid of interest to determined.

Maryland Elections.—An election took place in Maryland on Thursday last, for members of Congress, members of the House of Delegates, Sheriffs, &c. The returns are not complete from the whole State, but there seems to be little doubt but that the democrats have achieved a noble triumph. In the city of Baltimore, the democratic ticket is elected throughout, consisting of two members of Congress, 5 delegates, and a Sheriff. The members of the Senate are not chosen this year—and that body will therefore stand as last year, 14 whigs to 7 democrats. The House of Delegates consists of 79 members: as far as heard from the democrats had elected 37, and the whigs 37.

Editorial Change.

We perceive by the last number of the Norwich (Ct) News, that William French, Esq, late editor of the Norwich Aurora, has become associated with Mr. Faulkner, in the management and publication of the "Republican" and "News." Mr. French is a good writer and an experienced politician, and in connection with the enterprise and talent of the former proprietor, will no doubt add much to the usefulness and success of those journals.—Boston Times.

Shall we take that compliment or not? Our name is not expressed in it, and yet as no such person as William French is connected with this paper, or ever has been with any other in Norwich, we may suppose that we are the person meant, and that some blundering type-setter to the Times office has misrepresented the kind intentions of the editor to reward. Taking, then, what we believe to be the will for the deed, we make our best bow to the Times, and hope to render ourself worthy of its very favorable notice.

☞ We learn from the New York Emporium, that our fellow-citizen, Park Benjamin, Esq., is about to establish a daily paper in Baltimore. This is said to be the head the story of the Sykes & Benjamin partnership, and the more subsequent rumor that Mr. Benjamin had in contemplation to publish a large quad literary newspaper in this city. Mr. B. has our best wishes for the success of this new enterprise.

We are sorrow to learn that Mr. Gough has had a relapse and that he is considered in a very precarious state.

Trinity College.

We had intended at an earlier date to have spoken of the ample means of supplying an education open to the sons of the Church in this Institution.—Thanks to the benevolence of some of its warm-hearted friends, and the friends of Christian learning, there is no lack of assistance here held out to those who have the desire, but not the means of qualifying themselves for the ministry. There are now, we understand, four scholarships founded by Trinity Church, New York, in connection with this college, which are unfilled, but either of which can be had on proper application. The New York Society for Promoting Religion and Learning has also here four scholarships now unappropriated, but which are sufficient to defray all the necessary College expenses of the occupants. Besides these there is the Charity Fund of fifteen thousand dollars recently founded, the object of which is to afford the means of remitting the bills of necessitous students. These facilities for education in this promising Institution, as well as its many other advantages, should be known by Churchmen generally, and be made use of by those who are obliged to avail themselves of such helps.—Calendar.

A singular Fact.—While many of the Federalists of this city have recently exhibited the manacles of refusing to unite in the funeral ceremonies consequent upon the decease of that glorious patriot, Andrew Jackson, the British squadron at Malta paid a generous tribute of respect to his memory by firing minute guns, and lowering their flags at half-mast upon receiving the news of his death. If we would be aristocracy of Boston could blush, their faces would mantle with shame at the contrast thus exhibited between the conduct of a gallant enemy, and that of infuriated political zealots.—Boston Times.

Outrage.—A shocking outrage was perpetrated at Staunton, Va., on the 28th ult. The dwelling of an elderly woman with a family of children was forcibly entered by a white man and three negroes. The mother escaped. Her daughter 16 years of age, retreated through the window, but was pursued, taken and brutally violated.

It is said that a girl in Pittsfield was struck dumb by the firing of a cannon. Since then a number of married men, says an exchange, have invited the artillery companies to come and discharge their pieces on their premises.

DIED.

In Baltimore, on the 18th ult., Louis T. Laupher, a native of Connecticut, in the 31st year of his age.

In Middletown, on the 25th ult., Miss Jane Loveland aged 29, daughter of Capt. John Loveland.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF NORWICH.

ARRIVED.

Sept. 30 Slp Aurora, Geer fm New York.
Slp Cabinet, Cartwright, fm Troy.
Sch Republican, Spark fm Phil.
Slp James Franklin, Benjamin fm Southampton.
Slp Constitution, Elsworth fm Groton.
Oct. 1 Sch Uncas, Rogers, fm Philadelphia.
Steam Sch Quinebaug, Williams, fm N. Y.
Sch Mary, Chase, fm Machias
Slp Oscar, Gallup, fm Delaware Bay.

DR. BARKER would inform his friends that he is now ready to resume his Professional duties. He may be found at his old residence.
No. 180 MAIN ST.
Norwich, Oct. 1, 1845. w46 64

DAGUERREAN GALLERY.
☞ OPEN ONE WEEK ONLY.
In Chapman's Building.
Franklin Square.
Oct. 6. w46 tw67

TANNER'S OIL.—100 bbls Tanner's Oil "of good quality," for sale low by
WHITAKER, HAMMOND & CO.,
Commerce st.—Oct. 6. w46 tw67

Butter.—84 Firkins "prime" dairy Butter, received this day—for sale by
WHITAKER, HAMMOND, & CO.
Commerce st.—Oct. 6. w46 tw67

AGENCY
FOR the Sale of W. B. Fuller & Co's. Honey Dew, Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco, decidedly the best article in the market. The trade supplied by
FULLER & KNOWLTON,
Chapman's Block, Franklin square.
Oct 1. 1646

Notice.
THE undersigned have this day associated themselves in business under the name and firm of
BURNET & WEBB,
and will continue the Grocery and Provision business at the old stand of J. Webb.
JAMES BURNET,
JULIUS WEBB.
Oct. 1st. w16 tw64

SUPERIOR WIGS AND HAIR WORK.
EVERY description of Wigs and Hair Work constantly manufacturing and for sale, Wholesale and Retail at B. F. BURGESS' Establishment, 302 Washington street, Boston. Gents. Gossamer Wift Wigs of superior make and finish. Ladies self contracting Half Wigs, entire new mode and fit themselves so completely to the head that they can be combed and arranged without the least trouble from moving out of place. These articles are a great improvement as they can be worn without a cap. All kinds of articles for Hair Dressers use. Those wishing to buy to sell again, or at Retail will find it to their advantage to call as the assortment is extensive, of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. All articles ordered, warranted to fit. Choice Perfumery, Combs, Brushes, &c.
302 Washington Street,
OPPOSITE AVON PLACE, BOSTON.
Oct. 3d. w65 tw65

BOSTON PIANO FORTES.

R. W. Roath having recently selected fro the celebrated manufacture of Hallet, Davis & Co. some very superior Piano Fortes, with all these improvements, and will be sold at the lowest manufacturer's prices.
Jan 23.

WINTER HOSIERY.
Ladies Merino Silk, and heavy Cotton STOCKINGS. Gent's Vigonia, Woolies and coarse heavy Cotton hose and half hose. Children's Stockings and infants Socks all in the greatest possible variety and direct from the importer, of course cheap.
J. W. BULKELEY.
Sept. 16, w43 tw57

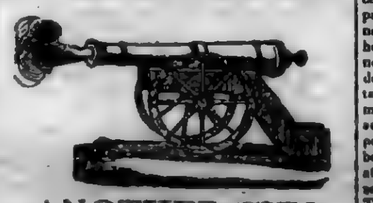
SPLENDID
EXHIBITION
Of New, Rich and Fashionable
DRY GOODS.
LINCOLN AND WILLIAMS,
HAVE just made another large addition to their
SILK DEPARTMENT.
Where customers may find black and blue black Silks, from 1-2 yard to 1 1-4 yards wide, at from fifty cents to $3,00 a yard, and some new styles. Paris and India Fancy Silks, surpassing in beauty and quality any ever offered for sale in the State. Also heavy cloak Silks, Marcellina Silks for linings, light and delicate Silks for evening party dresses, some handsome low priced fancy Silks.
WIDE SILK VELVETS
for Shawls and Mantillas; almost every shade of narrow velvets and silk velvet trimmings. Our
SHAWL DEPARTMENT
we continue to keep stocked with every thing new and desirable, some beautiful low priced German Shawls similar to the high cost Berlin Zephyr Shawls; also some low priced Broche covered grounds with colors equal to the most expensive. New styles printed Paris Shawls, with large additions to our stock of high cost real Cashmere Shawls.
Long Shawls and Scarfs.—Real India Crape Scarfs the most fashionable article of the season, though decidedly a "Boston notion.
Mous. de Laines and Cashmeres.—Some new styles high colored Satin stripe de Laines all wool, the only ones in the city. Elegant patterns printed Paris de Laines and Cashmeres. More than one thousand dress patterns low priced English and Scotch de Laines and Repts, a large assortment small figured goods for children's wear, some very fine, all wool and high colors.
Millinery Goods.—The greatest variety of ribbons in the place which we are bound to sell at unparalleled low prices. Our stock of
Cloak Goods is well worthy the attention of every purchaser.
French Woolen Cloakings, in stripes, figures and ombre Plaids.
A. A. Thibets extra heavy and of the most beautiful Shades, also low prices Thibets and Oriental Cloths of all colors, Salisbury Plaids, Gala Plaids, with every quality of blue black and col'd Alpacas. Figured and stripe col'd Orleans, purchased at auction at two thirds their value and will be sold accordingly.
Mourning Goods.—Bombazines of the most celebrated manufacture in the world, from 68 1-2 cts. to $2.00 a yd. Jet black Orleans, the finest quality all wool deLaines, 1-2 mourning goods of every description. French and English mourning prints perfectly fast colors. Gloves, Veils, Crapes, Cravats, &c., &c.
Furnishing Goods.—In this branch of our trade purchasers may find Linen Sheetings and Shirtings of all widths. Cottons from 3-4 to 12-4 width. Damasks all qualities and widths. Napkins, Doylies, huckabuc, crash.
Embossed Piano and Table covers, 50 pairs.
Woolen Blankets.—Some that are very fine with almost every article of house keeping Goods.
Woolen Goods.—French Black cloths, extra fine, at $4,00, a pattern less than the usual charge. English cloths, blue black and fancy colors. Fine black mixed cloths, low priced, do.—Gold mix'd, Drab mix'd, Brown, Blue black, and Jet Black Overcoat cloths from 75 cts to $5,00 a yard.
3-4 and 5-4 Wool Tweeds, for Sacks.
Fine black French Doe Skins.
Black and fancy Cassimeres.
Twilled Flannels, white and colored, plain do, all wool, homemade Flannels.
Drawers and Shirts, both Silk and Woolen.
Also any quantity and variety of goods for
BOY'S WEAR,
suitable for the approaching cold season.
Hosiery, Gloves and Mitts.—Black and colored Cashmere Hose, large sizes, and three threaded—white Merino, and Lamb's wool, &c.—Kid, Silk, Merino and Woolen Gloves of all sizes. In
FANCY ARTICLES
we shall continue to keep the largest assortment, Laces, Edgings, Dress Trimmings, Zephyr Worsteds, Patterns, Purse Materials, Cravats, Scarfs, Tidys, Green Gauze Veils, Cambric and grass cloth Ridiks, a large assortment of Needlework Capes, Chemizettes, Collars and Trimmings. Ladies can find almost any article in this department of our trade.
Domestic Goods.—We have a very large assortment purchased before the late rise. Ticks, Sheeting, Flannels, Satinetts, Canton Flannels, Prints, Bleached Goods, and all descriptions of heavy goods, we shall be able to continue to sell less than the present wholesale prices.
And finally to close, we would merely say that no pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction, and any article purchased of us and not answering the recommendation can be returned and the money refunded. The
"Extreme Low Price System"
as published and practised by the trade we do not go upon; but pledge ourselves that all persons who will take the trouble to visit our establishment shall be offered better goods and on better terms than at any other store in the city.
LINCOLN & WILLIAMS'
Silk and Shawl Store, west side Shetucket street
Sept. 29th. tfw44 tw67

MORE of those cheap Guns at
C. A. CONVERSE,
Hardware Store, 139 Main-st.
Sept 10. w43 tw56

At a Court of Probate holden at Colchester, within and for the district of Colchester, on the 15th day of September, A. D. 1845.
Present DAVID B. CARROLL, Esq., Judge.
On the petition of Edward Y. Thomas of Norwich, Guardian to the person and estate of Sarah T. Thomas and John W Thomas, minors of this district, showing that said minors are the owners of certain real estate, situated in said Colchester, described and bounded as follows, to wit: beginning at the northeasterly corner of said lot, thence running southeasterly by land of Ann Randall, about 43,1-2 rods to the southeasterly corner of said lot, thence southwesterly by Anna and Rhoda Wells, 28 rods to a stake and stones, thence by the division set to Sophia Worthington and to the heirs of Lucy B. Rogers, No. 99. W. 48 rods, 15 links to pile of stones by T. H. Smith's land, 23 rods to the place of beginning, containing seven acres. Also the cabin lot (so called) containing forty four acres more or less, bounded northerly on land of ——— Morgan, Gushom Worthington and a brook, easterly on land of Guy Bigelow, southerly on highway, westerly on land of George Smith and Eleazer Avery's heirs—also on the lot, beginning at a stake and stones by the highway and lands set to the heirs of Lucy B. Rogers, deceased. Thence along said highway about 60 rods to a stake and stones by a pair of bars a little south of a maple tree, thence easterly a straight line about 94 rods to lands set to Sophia Worthington in the distribution of the estate of John Wells, deceased. Thence northerly about 20 rods along said Sophia Worthington's land to land set to the heirs of Lucy B. Rogers, deceased, thence westerly along said heirs' land to place of beginning. And that said real estate cannot be occupied and improved to advantage and for the interest and benefit of said minors; and that in his opinion, it will be for the interest of said minors to have said real estate sold and the avails thereof disposed of as the law directs, and praying for liberty, &c., as per petition on file, dated the fifteenth day of September, A.D. 1845.
Ordered.—That said petition be heard on the 12th day of November A. D. 1845, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon at the probate Office in this district and that said guardian give notice of the pendency of said petition by advertising this order in a newspaper printed in Norwich, in said county, three weeks successively at least six weeks before the time of hearing the same and give further notice by posting the the same on the public signpost in the Borough of Colchester.
Certified from record.
Attest, A. R. PARK, Clerk.
Oct. 1st. w46 tw64

TRIUMPH COMPLETE!
ARRIVAL EXTRAORDINARY!
The Largest, Richest and most Complete assortment of
DRY GOODS
EVER EXHIBITED IN THIS CITY, ARE THIS WEEK OPENING BY
ELY & CO.,
☞ On Shetucket Street. They consist in part of the following invoice:
SHAWLS.
Having a Room expressly for Shawl trade, they have filled it with the most complete stock of Cashmere and Fancy Shawls. They are this week opening over 500 all Wool and Silk and Wool Shawls. They have also received 2 boxes more of those all Cashmere that last week met with such a ready sale.
SILKS.
In this line our stock is most splendid—having just received over 40 pieces of new style Figured, Striped and Plaid Fancy Silk of superior quality. Also, a large lot of Black Silks of all widths, prices, and qualities.
Bombazines.
20 pieces this day opening—good quality and extra cheap.
Dress Goods.
In this department, our stock never was better.—We have just received a fresh lot of French M. de Laines, super Twilled Cashmeres, Corded Repps, French Etoffe, Ombre Shaded de Laines, &c., &c, all of which will be sold at reduced prices.
Cloakings.
Over 600 pieces of Cloak Goods now on hand.
Silk warp Alpaccas of all prices, from 3s 6d to 10s 6d per yd.
Cotton warp Alpaccas of all prices, from 1s 6d to 3s 6d.
A great variety of Plaids of all prices,
One case French Stripe Cloakings,
70 pieces French Thibets of every color and quality.
FLORENCE BONNETS.
Ribbons, Flowers and Tabs.
275 boxes which at Wholesale or Retail, will be sold cheaper than the cheapest. Come and see them, they are worthy the attention of all.
Furnishing Goods.
The best stock in the State may be found at our establishment.
Edgings &c.
Linen Thread Edings, Cambric Edgings and Insertings, Gimpure and Lisle Thread Edgings, Cheminette, Velvet Trimmings of all colors and widths, together with all kinds of Fancy Articles in the Dry Goods line, may be found at our store.
Domestic Goods.
In any quantity and of every quality, all of which will be sold at New York and Boston prices.
Broad Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.
In this branch of the
DRY GOODS
Trade, we challenge all competition. We have the large est stock of Woolens kept by any one establishment in Connecticut. We have BROADCLOTHS of English, French, German and American manufacture of every color, quality and price, from one dollar to eight dollars per yd. We have a new lot of French, English and American CASSIMERES. Also, a well selected stock of Rich VESTINGS. And be it known unto all men who are wanting Woolen Goods, that you can save from 10 to 20 per cent by calling on ELY & CO. Any person or persons who have any doubts of the above, can have it proved by actual demonstration, by calling at our store. You may also find,
8 CASES OVERCOAT CLOTHS, which we can, shall and will sell less than any store in Norwich.
☞ All of the above invoices, with hundreds of other styles of goods may now be found at our establishment. We would only add, that, notwithstanding the reputation we may have gained of selling goods cheap, within the last four years, we are this season prepared to give our customers better bargains than we have ever done. Long experience in the New York and Boston markets has taught us where to buy bargains, and we can sell them at less profit than we have ever done. We shall receive New Goods by almost every steamer from Europe, which, with all pleasure we will show to all persons who would be pleased to see them.
ELY & CO. 23 and 25 Shetucket street.
Norwich, Oct. 3d. w45 tw64

WAR AGAIN!



ANOTHER GUN
FROM
TWEEDY & BARROWS.
IT having become necessary that there should be a thorough reform in the prices of the Dry Goods business in Norwich, the subscribers give notice to the universal world, that for the accomplishment of that object, we hereby declare unceasing and uncompromising war against all monopoly and high prices.
Having abundant means for the prosecution of such a contest, we offer to the public the best assortment of DRY GOODS, and at lower prices than can be found at any other Store in this State.
By our daily arrivals from New York and Boston we are this week opening some of the richest styles of Goods that were ever offered in this market. Among them will be found a few pieces of ROMELIA CLOTHS for Ladies dresses, entirely a new article.
500 yds all wool strawberry dyed high colored French de LAINS, the newest patterns out. 25 pc. Black and Blue Black Gro de Swiss and De Rhine Silks for dresses. 20 pc. Lapeas best Black and Blue Black Bombasines from 75 to 1,50 cts per yd.
A splendid assortment of Prints just opening; rich de Laine and Rept, of all prices and qualities.
SHAWLS, Rich Broche and Cashmere Shawls at reduced prices. 6 Doz. High colored, all wool, Polka Shawls. 6 Doz. all wool damask do. 40 pc. Red Twilled Flannel.
25 pc. plain, Flannel.
20 " White Twilled and plain do.
We have just replenished our Cloth Room, which, with our former stock gives us the best assortment of Broadcloth and Cassimeres that can be found in this city.
All who are in favor of such a contest and reform as we propose, it is hoped will consult their own interest, and before purchasing elsewhere, will call and examine our extensive Stock of Dry Goods, which will be sold upon the "extreme low price system." At the Store of TWEEDY & BARROWS.
No. 117 Main-st, Hubbard's Row.
Norwich, Sept. 16. 3w43 tw57

MISS JACKSON,
IS this week opening a large and splendid assortment of rich Millinery Goods, consisting of every variety of goods usually kept in a Millinery Establishment, all of which will be sold as low as can be purchased in this city. Please call at 27 Shetucket street, and examine those goods, then judge for yourself.
N. B. Mourning Hats made at short notice.
Sept. 21st. w44 tw1 9

GO IT BOOTS!!—CLEAR THE TRACK!!!

J. IRESON & SON, are now receiving their FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES, most of which are manufactured expressly for their trade. All goods purchased ready made are selected with great care by one of the firm who is almost constantly in the market and is thereby enabled to find some bargains to which they invite the attention of CASH MEN and all close buyers. Our stock is very large, and well worthy of the patronage of our friends and strangers.
Norwich, Oct. 8th.—w 5 tw67. 119 SOUTH SIDE MAIN ST.

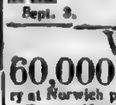
Letter from.
NICHOLAS D. FORT, Esq.,
Of Albany, N. Y.
The benefit I have derived induces me to write to you for the service and good of others, if you will please make it known. For the term of seven years I have been subject to a violent Dyspeptic derangement of the stomach and bowels, and consequently I was feeble, delicate, and debilitated. When in this miserable state of health I was seized with the influenza, attended with hoarseness and a hollow cough, and a severe pain in my right side and shoulder; fever set in and my tongue was furred up very much. My physician prescribed among many other kinds of treatment mercurial salivation, but all without the least benefit. My cough became very severe and I expectorated full half a pint a day of what my physician called consumptive pus. I now apprehended that my case was becoming desperate a counsel of physicians was called, but all of no avail. By the recommendation of a friend I then made trial of Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative.—The first two days I took it diluted, but afterwards in full doses and in exact accordance with the directions. At once a great change was perceptible in all my symptoms, which placed my system in a more composed and agreeable state. My cough and expectoral on decreased, my stomach and bowels resumed their proper action, my appetite immediately revived, my tongue became clear, all the functions were harmonised, my nerves became tranquil, my body was gradually restored to a state of ease and strength. At the present time I enjoy better health, have less torpor, and more activity of body and mind, and relief from former habitual dyspepsia, than I have experienced ever before. My cough and pains are gone and I am well.
For Mr. C. Brinckerhoff,
Proprietor Health Restorative.
The Restorative may be obtained of the Agents for Norwich, DOCT. SAMUEL TYLER, and WM. S. TYLER.
Aug. 16 '1845. 2mw39 tw45

C. BRINCKERHOFF'S

Notwithstanding the boasting of empirics of great cures never performed and forged certificates of them, yet their nostrums sink like others of their kind, in the great sea of oblivion. The test of time is the guiding one for the searching sick, who are anxiously watching every gleam of hope that shines on their path. The Health Restorative has been impetuously assailed as the production of a nostrum monger, but time has proven that a false and base insinuation, and has jewelled her reputation with gems of honor from the caskets of those who have experienced the effects of this balm. Its sovereign power is shown in the cure of complaints of the Liver and Lungs, Consumption, Coughs and Colds even in their greatest severity, Asthma, and Pain in the Breast and Side. All that is desirable in a remedy for these complaints, is in the Restorative reduced and concentrated to the ultimate of their power, and so placed in such perfect combination that their several and united force is experienced at one and the same time. It is not offered as a palliative only for disease, but as a complete extermination of it, and a restorer to natural and blooming health. As all the testimony of unimpeachable witness is often insufficient to convince those who are determined to withstand the force of evidence, no matter how powerful, we earnestly hope that they will make a trial of the Restorative, and be convinced by actual demonstration. The safety of your life depends on the use of this medicine, without it you had better hasten to prepare for a quick and fatal termination of your diseases; but by its use you avoid yourself of means which cannot disappoint or delude you. The following certificate is from Dr. Chilton, the well known New York chemist.
"I have analyzed a bottle of medicine called 'C Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative;' and find that it does not contain Mercury, or any other metallic preparation, nor opium in any of its forms. It is composed of vegetable matter entirely."
James R. Chilton, M. D.
C. BRINCKERHOFF, Proprietor, N. Y
Horace Everett, U. S. Agent.
Principal Office, 96 Hudson street, New York
AGENTS.
SAMUEL TYLER 138 Main street, Norwich
WM. S. TYLER, 131 Water street. do.
Jason Safford, Willimantic; John A. Perkins, Windham; Tracy, Huntington & co. Yantic.
Oct. 1st. 1845. 1m45

Copartnership.
THE subscribers have entered into Copartnership under the firm of
MEEKER & HOLMES,
and will transact the Baking business in all its branches. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. Bread, Crackers, Cakes, &c. may be obtained at all times fresh, from our Depot, No. 32, Water street, lately occupied by Cushing Eells, Esq please give us a call.
JOSEPH MEEKER, Jr.
WILLIAM H. HOLMES.
May 28. w23—41—tf

CHURCH MUSIC.
"Songs of Sacred Praise."
A COLLECTION of Church Music, arranged and composed by Edward Hamsten.
This work is evidently superior to any collection ever published in this country. For sale by the doz. or single, by FULLER & KNOWLTON,
Chapman's Block, Franklin Square.
Norwich, Oct. 3, 1845. 3w w46 tw64



MOLASSES.
100 hhds and tierces St. Croix,
50 do do Porto Rico,
do Muscovado,
do New Iberia,
do Cardenas,
A. H. ALMY, 31 Water street.
Sept. 3. w42 w:2

WANTED,
60,000 RAIL ROAD TIES, for which Cash will be paid on delivery at Norwich previous to the 15th of Nov, next.
For specifications and price apply to
FULLER & KNOWLTON,
Chapman's Block Franklin Square.
Norwich, Sept. 12 1845. tfw 43 tw50

Burlaps.
5 BALES 36 & 40 inch Burlaps, a part of them slightly damaged, which will be sold at a low rate
WHITAKER, HAMMOND & CO.
Commerce St
Sept. 11th, 1845 3w w 43 tw 6

WANTED.
SIX Machine, four Machinists, and two pattern makers. Also four good stout boys to learn the Foundry business.
Wanted 5000 bushels Chestnut Coal.
Apply to A. T. PEARCE,
Supt. Norwich Foundery.
Aug 27 w41

FOR NEW YORK.
THE Steamer WORCESTER, Capt. Bacon, and the Steamer CLEOPATRA, Capt. Duryea, will leave Norwich at 5 o'clock in the afternoon for Allen's Point on the arrival of the cars from Boston.
Cabin Fare, $1,00.
N. B. All persons are hereby warned against trusting any one on account of said Boats or owners. E. A. BILL,
Steam Boat Agent.
Norwich Sept. 13, 1845. w43 tw57

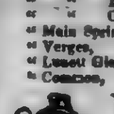
Regular Steam Boat Line.

BETWEEN NORWICH AND NEW YORK
DAILY.
THE Splendid Steamer Cleopatra, Capt. ISAAC DURYAN. The Splendid Steamer Worcester, Capt DANIEL BACON.
The Worcester will leave Norwich do Monday, Wednesday, and Fridays. The Cleopatra will leave Norwich, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
Each of the above boats will leave New York on alternate days.
E. A. BILL, Steam Boat Agent.
April 10 1845. 21

A WORD TO
COUNTRY MERCHANTS.
BE IT KNOWN UNTO ALL MEN WHO PURCHASE
DRY GOODS
at wholesale, that
ELY & CO.,
23 & 25 SHETUCKET-STREET.
Are this week opening a very extensive assortment of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC GOODS which added to our last week's purchase makes an extensive stock.
We do not propose to fill the newspapers with long and daming advertisements nor enumerate the different styles of goods we are almost daily receiving. But one FACT we can prove beyond a shadow of a doubt, that we keep constantly on hand a STOCK of Dry Goods almost twice as large as any other establishment in New London County. Another FACT is this, we WILL NOT be undersold, and as we have not been called "to arms with Mexico," or to shed our blood upon the plains of "Texas," we have been peaceably and quietly engaged in the New York and Boston Markets, purchasing bargains which we propose to give ☞ COUNTRY MERCHANTS at the smallest advance from cost.
Give us a call and we will do them good.
Sept. 11. tfw 43 tw57

FARE REDUCED!
At No. 15 1-2 Shetucket-street.
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of all descriptions Repaired in the best manner and warranted at short notice and at much less than the usual prices.

For cleaning Lever Watches	$1,00
" " Lepine and Horizontal do	,75
" " Common do	,50
" Main Spring,	1,00
" Verges,	1,00
" Lenses Glasses,	,25
" Common,	,12 1-2



Watches, CLOCKS and Jewelry of all kinds for sale. Cheap Gold Lever watches full jeweled from $15 to $75; Lepines do. from $30 to $36; Silver Lever full jeweled from $16 to $40; Lepines from $12 to $14: Horizontal from $14 to $16 Gold guard Chains $10 to $16; Gold Pencils $2 to $5; Gold and plated Lockets, Gold keys, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Silver Thimbles, Pencils and Spectacles and a thousand other articles which will be sold—amazingly cheap. Second hand watches constantly on hand and for sale cheap. Old Gold and silver taken in exchange. WM. N. LEWIS, Agent.
Norwich, Aug. 5th, 1845. 3mw27 tw30

DISTRICT of Guilford ss. Probate Court, Sep. 17th 1845. Upon the application of Gideon H Sweet of the town of Guilford in said District, showing to this Court that he is Guardian to James Sweet of said Guilford, a minor belonging to said District, and that said Minor is the owner of the following real estate, viz; an undivided right of 1-2 part of two certain tracts of land the first piece containing, thirty three acres, more or less, with the buildings thereon standing, situated in the town of Lebanon in the county of New London, bounded north and west on land of Isaac & Gideon Hoxie, east on land of John Manning, south on land of John Throop. The second piece lying in the town of Franklin, in said county, bounded north by Downer's land and highway, east by Isaac Hoxie's land south by Lathrop Williams' land, and west by highway, containing, by estimation, twelve acres, be the same more or less, valued at about one hundred and seventy dollars, and showing just and reasonable cause for selling said real estate: praying for an order, and that he or some other meet person be empowered, to sell the same, as per application on file, dated the 17th day of September, 1845, more fully appears.
Ordered—That the foregoing application be heard at the Probate Office, in Guilford on the 20th day of November, 1845, at 9 o'clock forenoon; and the notice thereof be published in some public newspaper near the place where such real estate lies, three weeks successively, at least six weeks before said time assigned. RALPH D. SMITH, Judge
Sept. 19. w44 tw50

FALL MILLINERY.
MISS MOORE will open new and elegant MILLINERY on Friday the 26th inst.
Norwich, Sept 24th w44

ORIGINAL STAINED

WM. H. ALLEN
DENTIST,

OFFICE, NO. 9½ SHETUCKET STREET, (UP STAIRS)

WHERE he will perform all operations necessary for the preservation of the teeth and gums in the best possible manner. Teeth inserted from 1 to a complete set. Teeth cleansed, filled, extracted, and all irregularities, whether they proceed from disease or want of proper care, remedied.

March 23.

THE STOVE,

AFTER all, which combines every desirable quality for cooking in Summer and Winter, as well as for fuel,

ROGERS' AIR-TIGHT COOKING STOVE,

In addition to the convenience found in other Stoves, this has a separate apartment for Cooking, which operates without sensible heating the body of the Stove, and consequently without the usual inconvenience of an overheated room in summer, and at a less expense for fuel, than would be required for a charcoal furnace; while for winter, the capacities of the Stove may be enlarged to any desirable extent, and thus adapted to the coldest weather.

The proprietor has devoted much time in endeavoring to make a Stove suited as well to the different seasons of the year, as the varied wants of the Kitchen—and from the rapid sales of this Stove, and the universal favor with which it has been received, it is confidently believed to possess important advantages over any other now before the public.

For sale by ROATH & POTTER

Norwich, Aug. 6, 1844. w37 tw39

Scientific analysis of Dr. F. Felix Gouraud's

ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP.

"LABOR VINCIT OMNIA."

THE ancient alchemists, visionary though they were in many of their speculations, were still correct in their suppositions that the constitution of matter was founded on the changes which the sun's rays produced on substances, whether organic or inorganic. Modern science has well established the fact, that 'a sunbeam cannot fall even upon a piece of iron without producing a chemical change.' This chemical principle has been termed *actinism* by Sir John Herschel.

It was this known principle of actinism which induced M. Daguerre, of Paris, and Mr. Fox Talbot, of London, (unknown to each other,) to institute that refined delicate experiments which resulted in the simultaneous and wonderful discovery of the *Daguerreotype* by the former, and the *Calotype* by the latter. It was observed, as long ago as the year 1556 that a combination of chlorine and silver (commonly known as horn silver) *blackened* by exposure to the sun's rays; but nothing important resulted from this discovery until the production of the Photographic process.

Dr F. FELIX GOURAUD has long made actinism a favorite study. He had observed that the *green hue*, which is universal in healthy vegetation, depended immediately and directly on the influence of the solar light. A simple experiment will prove this. If a vegetable be planted in any place impervious to the rays of the sun, the shoot will be seen to possess a sickly and unnatural *whiteness*, which soon changes to *green* on exposure to the direct solar rays. The more a plant is exposed to the sun, the deeper will be its green, and the more abundant its odors; on the other hand, the less a plant is exposed to sunlight, the paler are its colors, the laxer its tissue, and the less its fragrance. This greenness results solely from the absorption of *carbon* from the atmosphere, induced by the solar rays.

The effect of solar light upon animal tissues (the blood, chiefly, for instance) is not less remarkable.—A cloth has cannot fall on the skin of our hand or face, continued inducing a change of color; this change of color results from the absorption by the pores of the particle of atmospheric air, which is constantly contaminated with carbonic acid, produced during the process of respiration and digestion. In the sunshine, this carbonic acid is rapidly decomposed; one of its constituents (*oxygen*) is given off again to the air, while the other (*carbon or charcoal*) is *lodged under the skin*, and hence the cause of *Tan, Freckle, and Sunburn.*

In proof of this,—if proof be required,—we have only to note how rapidly the complexion changes from fair to brown, and from brown to almost sooty color, by simple removal from a temperate to a tropical region. On this subject a scientific writer, in a late number of *Chambers' Edinburg Journal*, remarks: "There is every reason to believe that the same chemical apparatus, which gives the dark hue to the skin of the African, is also present under the skin of the European, and that it only requires an adequate solar light to bring it into full exerciting operation." We know of our own experience, that the comparatively feeble sunlight of our own latitude will convert the pale faces of our ladies or gentlemen into a tawny brown.

To discover a *neutralizer* of this chemical action of the sun, has been Dr. GOURAUD'S sole object and aim. Years of deep thought and experiment have been at length happily rewarded by the production of his world renowned

Italian Medicated Soap.

which is found to be all-sufficient for the complete removal from the skin of *Tan, Freckle, Sunburn*, or, in fact, any disfigurement which is the result of *actinism*; while its medicated properties are of so powerful a nature, as to be potent in the removal of cutaneous eruptions and all scorbutic appearances, including *Erysipelas, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Barbers' Itch*, &c. *Old sores* are rapidly healed by it, and the pain arising from the bites of *mosquitoes*, the *stings* of *wasps*, or other venomous insects, is immediately allayed; and chaps, cracks, and chafes are healed by it. In fact, no *family* should be without this valuable soap; but more especially those who live remote from cities, in places where it is not easy at all times to procure medical attendance.—Traveller should the *seaman* be without it, as it is a complete remedy for scurvy, and can be used in *hard* or *salt* water as well as soft. In addition thereto, it is perfectly buoyant. The *ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP* may, therefore, be considered as the greatest boon which modern science has conferred on mankind.

Directions for use.—For Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Ringworm, Scald Head, Scurvy, Barbers' Itch, &c the soap must be made into a lather, well rubbed on several times a day, with a shaving-brush. For Pimples, Tan, Freckles, Sunburn, Sallowness, Roughness, Mosquito bites, or venomous stings, it should be used three or four times a day, in the ordinary manner.

Dr. F. F. GOURAUD is also the inventor of the celebrated *POUDRES SUBTILES*, for completely *eradicating* human hair.

GOURAUD'S *Grecian Hair Dye* is warranted to change red, gray, or white hair, to a glossy *brown* or *black*, at option of the user.

GOURAUD'S *Liquid Vegetable Rouge* is a splendid article for giving pale cheeks and lips a magnificent delicate tinge, so *permanent* as not to be removed either by *washing or rubbing*.

GOURAUD'S *Blanc'd Espagne (Lily White)* has completely supplanted the old and noxious preparations for whitening the skin. The *Lily White* imparts to the cuticle a smoothness of surface, and delicacy of color, beautiful to behold.

☞ To avoid being imposed upon by the numerous base imitations of these articles, be careful to purchase *only* at Dr. FELIX GOURAUD'S 67 *Walker-st., first store from Broadway, N. Y.* where also may be obtained a great variety of choice Perfumery and Fancy Articles, suitable for a Lady's or Gentleman's Toilet.

And by JOHN L. DEVOTION, sole Agent for Norwich.

Aug. 28 1yw41 w50

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CHARLES I. COOLEY

WOULD invite his friends and the public to examine his stock of China, Glass and Earthen Ware, which he is now opening. The China and Earthen Ware is from the latest importations and most approved patterns.

Also, a large assortment of **SOLAR LAMPS GIRANDOLES** and House keeping articles generally. All of which will be sold at fair price.

June 17 tw17 w39

The Brandreth Pills.

As a general family medicine, especially in a country so subject to sudden changes of temperature as this, their value is incalculable. By having the Brandreth Pills always on hand, should a sudden attack of sickness take place, they can be given at once, and will often have effected a cure before the physician could have arrived.

In Cholic, and in inflamation of the bowels these Pills will at once relieve, and perseverance in their use, according to the directions, will surely do all that medicine can do to restore the health of the patient.

In diseases arising from the use of mercury or from any cause or vitiation, from bad blood or otherwise, their use will produce the most happy results. In all attacks of Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, and in cases of chronic or recent Costiveness, the use of the Brandreth Pills will be productive of infinite service—sometimes occasioning so great a change for the better as to cause great thankfulness.

In all cases of Indigestion, Worms, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and in all affections of the Stomach and Bowels, the Brandreth Pills will be found a never failing remedy.

To insure the full benefit of these celebrated Pills they should be kept in the house, so that upon the first commencement of sickness they may be at once resorted to. One dose is better than a dozen after the disease has become established in the system.

The Brandreth Pills are purely vegetable, and so innocent that the infant of a month old may use them if medicine is required, not only with safety but with a certainty of receiving all the benefit medicine is capable of imparting. Females may use them during all the critical periods of their lives. The Brandreth Pills will insure their health, and produce regularity in all the functions of life.

Be careful of counterfeit Pills. How to avoid them:

No 1 Security.

Each Agent who sells the Genuine Brandreth Pills has a CERTIFICATE OF AGENCY, which has been engraved at a vast expense. It represents the Manufactory at Sing Sing, on the banks of the Hudson river, and is signed by Dr. Brandreth, and his seal stamped upon the paper.

No. 2 Security.

Above all observe the labels upon the boxes. Each box of the Genuine Pills has now THREE LABELS upon it. The top and the bottom label containing upwards of FIVE THOUSAND LETTERS in RED INK. The words BENJAMIN BRANDRETH'S PILLS being printed EVERY two hundred times upon the two labels.

No 3 Security.

There are also upon each label two signatures of Dr. Brandreth: one B. Brandreth, and also one Benjamin Brandreth. Each box, therefore, to be genuine, must have six signatures of Dr. Brandreth upon it. If the box do not answer this discription the Pills are not the Brandreth Pills, but some vile counterfeit of them, as all the old labelled boxes have been collected.

No. 4 Security.

Besides the above signs of genuineness, the similitude of the Brandreth Pill, labels are upon the Certificate of Agency; therefore compare your box with the labels on the Certificate; if it agrees, the Pills are true; if it does not they are false.

I have expended much time, and at least $5000 in perfecting these checks to the sale of counterfeit Pills, and in the hope they will secure the genuine BRANDRETH PILLS to all who want them.

Remain the public's servant,

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.

The following names are a list of Dr. B. Brandreth agents in New London Co:

Norwich, R. W. Roath; New London, Nathan Beldon; Colchester, L. S. Kellogg; Franklin, Amasa L. Hyde; Liberty Hill, Austin Gay; Lebanon, Gordon Robinson; Yantic ville, Tracy, Huntington & Co. Fitchville, S. Fitch; Norwich Town, Geo. D. Fuller; Milltown, Wm. B. Bull; Stonington, Horace Lewis; Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Portersville, Smith, Cady & Co. Centre Groton, E. W. Smith; Groton, John Hudson: Hamburg, R. A. Brockway; Salem, E. S. Williams; Montville, James Turner; Hadlyme, Z. Brockway.

March 10 '45 17

REMEMBER
the old stand, No. 78 Main-St.

OPPOSITE THE FRANKLIN HOUSE,

WHERE J. M. NELSON still continues to cut on the Tailoring business in all its various branches. The subscriber is now ready to make all kinds of Gentlemen's garments in the latest style. The subscriber has received the Fall and Winter fashions for 1844-5. All garments made at this establishment warranted to fit.

N. B. Cutting done at short notice. Wanted also a or eight first rate Tailoresses to whom good an

JAMES M. NELSON.

Sept. 1 '44 1943

FALL GOODS.
(COLD WEATHER IS COMING)
JUST RECEIVED
At 21 Shetucket St.

SHAWLS of fine styles and colors.
Cashmeres and De Laines of superior quality.
Dark Merrimack prints.
Turkey red prints for children.
Plaid do.
New style French Gingham,
The last lot of Summer Goods going,
York shilling prints for 10 cents,
Balmorines cheaper than ever.
Don't mistake the
ROUND BLACK SIGN.

Aug. 17 1fw9

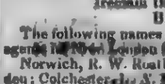
NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber has just opened a new Store of goods of various kinds in Main Street, No. 52 near the Universalist Church in East Chelsea.—Where there can be found, Flour, Sugars, Salt, Coffee, Teas, Wood Ware and Cotton Cloth, which will be sold very low for Cash. All sorts of country produce taken in exchange for goods. Also three good tenements to rent. Apply to

JAMES BOTTUM.

July 7 w33 tw38

DAILY LINE.
To New London.



THE Steamer ANGELINA, Capt. A LOVELL, has commenced her regular Trips to New London. Leaving Norwich at 8 o'clock in the morning, returning in the afternoon in time for the accommodation Train of Cars for Worcester.

Further information inquire of the Capt. or E. A. Bill. March 2, 45. – 17

ISAAC HOWLAND & CO.'S N. BEDFORD OILS, on Consignment.

2000 galls.	Winter Sperm,	"in stove,"	
2000 do	do do	"Head"	do
3500 do	Fall do		do
1500 do	do do		do
5000 do	Winter & Fall Whale bleb		do

—ALSO—

2047 do	Winter Sperm "Head"		
1500 do	Fall do do		

just landing from sloop Empress, and for sale by A. H. ALMY, (late *Nichols, Evans & Almy.*)

51 Water street.—Sept. 3. w42 tw 52

Sword Fish,

100 BBLS "new" received in store—for sale by WHITAKER, HAMMOND & Co

Sept. 1st. w 41, tw 52 Commerce St.

Teas.

200 Chests and Half Chests of Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Twankay Teas.

100 Half Chests Pouchong, Souchong and Oolong Teas. All of late importations. For sale by WHITAKER, HAMMOND & CO.

Commerce Street.—Sept. 10. w43 tw56

Fare Reduced to and from New York.

50 CENTS and no charge for berths, by the new steam propellers QUINEBAUG and SHETUCKET.

Leaves Norwich and New York every Tuesday and Friday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

Freight taken at low rates.

July 1 w33 tw

Fuller's Cathartic Lozenges,

THOUGH prepared from a great many Vegetable Substances' as are palateable and pleasant to eat as any other Confectionary Compound.

☞ This preparation is decidedly the best among all the known cathartic preparation, for while it operation is as pure as Salts, Castor Oil, Calome and Jalop, or any other cathartic medicine, it has the advantage over all in being pleasant to eat, while all other cathartics are generally disagreeable to take. Price 25 cents per box, with full directions and may be found at the Depository, No. 96 Commercial street.

FALES'S WORM LOZENGES.

Are a safe and sure remedy for Worms. Children love them. They act like a charm in removing the symptoms, such as starting in sleep, grating the teeth, paleness about the mouth and nose, occasional sickness at the stomach, precarious appetite swelled bowels, and general feverish habit. The child falls into a quiet sleep, the worms are stupified and expelled, and the child, as far as heard from in every instance has been cured.

Price 25 cents per box, with full directions; sold at 96 Commercial street.

FALES'S COUGH LOZENGES

Are beneficial in all common Colds and Coughs Whooping Cough, Inflamatics in the Throat and Lungs, in the Croup or Hives, and more certain to operate satisfactory than the celebrated HIVE SYRUP. The most happy effect is obtained in a few moments; the symptoms disappear and the disease is broken up by the magical effect of these Lozenges.

Full directions accompany each box, and found at the Depository, 96 Commercial street

FALES'S DYSENTERY LOZENGES.

Are a safe and agreeable remedy for Dysentery Diarrhoea of adults, and for Dysentery, Diarrhoea and Bowel Complaints of children. Particular attention must be paid to the directions which accompany each box.

FALES'S CAMPHOR LOZENGES,

Are beneficial in all common and sick headache, and where there is a sense of tightness or weight over the eyes, in eruptive diseases, such as Measles and Small Pox. Also in Mania, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Hysteria, in St. Vitus Dance, and in all cases of Languor and Oppression of the Vital Powers, and may be taken with safety by women and children in all conditions.

Full directions accompany each box.

FALES'S CYPRIAN HAIR TONIC,

Is now so extensively known and justly celebrate that further comment upon it will be useless; we can say, however, with truth, that among the many thousands who have purchased the Tonic in this or other countries, none have returned with complaints while thousands have expressed not only their approbation, but their wonder and admiration of beholding its effects. A few bottles only can be had, at 96 Commercial-street.

CLEAR OUT YOUR RATS.

The gnawings and antics of these destructive creatures can be hushed forever in your House or Store if you will procure a box of the genuine.

MADAGASCAR RAT EXTERMINATOR

and use it according to directions. You cannot depend upon it unless obtained at J. J. FALES' No Commercial, corner of Lewis & Commercial Streets ston, or of the following

AGENTS.

Norwich, Samuel Tyler and John L. Devotion New London, Wm. Stearns, Stoddard & Allen, A. Beckwith; Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Mystic Bridge Keeney & Brown; Noank, Brown & Wilbur, Stonington Point, Elisha Faxon, Jr.; Lyme, Joseph Brockway; Hadlyme, Ely P. Wells; East Haddam, R. W. Miller; Moodus, Sheffield Lewis; Leesville Richmond & Upham; Middle Haddam, Child & Carrier; Portland, John Payne; South Glastenbury, Oliver Brainard and Wm. W. Post & Co; Colchester, A. M. Hurlbut; Willimantic, Jason Safford and R. Moulton; Scotland, James Burnet; Howard's Valley, G. D. Spencer; Hampton, Wm. Brown; Andover, Loomis & Button; South Coventry, D. M. Buell; Mansfield, Geo. T. Clark and Z. Storr & Son; Chaplain, Walter Goodell; Phoenixville John R. Adams; Eastford, Joseph Dorse and Calvin Whitney, Ashford, E. H. Hibbard, Wm. A. Brewster; Danielsonville, Conn

Oct 26

Do you want comfort in SHAVING!!
THEN USE FERRE'S SHAVING
CREAM,

A FEW of the hundreds of recommendations of the above Cream may be found below

FERRE'S SHAVING CREAM.

The undersigned having used the *Cream Saponin*, of which Mr. E. C. Ferre of Middletown is sole proprietor are happy to award him our testimonials in its favor. Considering the expedition of making the lather, its superior quality when made, its soothing effects on the beard, and its curative qualities upon the skin, we do not hesitate to recommend it to the public as the best Shaving Cream either domestic or imported now in use.

Rev. E E Griswold	Charles Woodward M D
do. Wm Jarvis	J Barratt, M D
Rev W G Howard	Wm B Casey, M D
do Arthur Granger	David Hardison, M D
Rev Samuel M Emery	Edwin Stearns
Prof John Johnson	E A Russell
do A W Smith	Jeremiah H Taylor
Sam'l Stearns	Eli Wilcox, P M
Eleazer Lacey	Horace Clark
Joseph Arnold	Thomas G Mather
W S Camp	Sidera Chase
Daniel H Chase	George Francis
Charles Francis	

Ferre's Cream Saponian, after a thorough trial consider it much preferable to any other article which I have ever used in shaving. Its properties are so valuable as to commend it to general use.

Rev. J. R. CRANE.

For sale by WILLIAM S. TYLER, Water-st. Agent for the Proprietor, also sold by SAMUEL TYLER and Perfumers generally.

April 16 46 21

FRESH TEAS.

100 Chests and half chests of Young Hyson, Old Hyson and Gunpowder.

50 chests and half chests Souchong, Oolong and Pouchong, just received and for sale by A. H. ALMY, 51 Water-st.

Sept. 3 w42 tw52

For Sale.

A Valuable Water Privilege (perhaps one of the best in Connecticut) with about 4 or 5 acres of land adjoining, on which is a Grist Mill, Saw-Mill and building erected for a Comb Factory with the machinery for making Ivory Combs, (or without the machinery.)

Said property will be sold at auction on the premises unless previously disposed of at private sale on Tuesday, the 11th day of November, 1845.

Also for sale, a two story dwelling house &c. standing within about 30 rods of the mills.

The above property is situated in the town of Saybrook about one mile and a half west of the landing on the river at Essex. For further particulars enquire of Humphrey Williams on the premises or of either of the subscribers in Essex.

H. L. CHAMPLIN,
JARED C. REDFIELD,
EZRA S. MATHER.

Essex, July 28, 1845. w37 tw38

Military Caps.

COMPANIES supplied with new style Caps at New York prices. Also, Muskets, Knapsacks, Partridge Boxes, Plumes, &c., &c.

CHARLES A. CONVERSE, 139 Main-st.

Sept. 10. w43 tw56

Second Hand Machinery For Sale.

12 FROSTLE Spinning Frames. 72 Spindles each. Enquire of Mr. Edmund Wilkinson, at our Net Depot, or of

WHITAKER, HAMMOND, & CO

Norwich, Sept. 1st. 1845, 1f w 41, tw 50.

KIP SKIN BOOTS.—1000 cases Men's Kip Skin Boots, made in good style—half welted, welted and water proof, from 6 to 10—very low by the case.

J. IRESON & SON.

Sept. 16 w42 tw 56 115 South side Main st.

NEW ENGLAND TRUSS MANUFACTORY,
Boston, Mass.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER,

CONTINUES to manufacture all the various approved Trusses, at his old stand No. 305 Washington street, opposite No 264, entrance in Temple Avenue, Boston.

Also—ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, for Prolapsus Uteri Trusses for Prolapsus Ani—Suspensory Bags, Knee Caps, Back Boards, Steeled Shoes for deformed feet. Trusses repaired at one hour's notice and made to answer oftentimes as well as new.—The subscriber having worn a truss himself for the last 25 years, and fitted so many for the last 10 years feels confident in being able to suit all cases that may come to him.

Convex Spiral Trusses—Dr. Chase's Trusses, formerly sold by Dr. Leach—Trusses of galvanized metal that will not rust, having wooden and copper pads—Read's Spiral Truss—Rundell's do—Salmon's ball and socket—Sherman's patent—French do—Bateman's do. double and single—Stine's Trusses also, Trusses for children of all sizes. Dr. Fletcher's Truss—Marsh's Truss—Dr. Hull's Truss—Thompson's Ratchet Truss, and the Shakers' Rocking Trusses, may be had at this establishment.—Whispering Tubes and Ear Trumpets, that will enable a person to converse low with one that is hard of hearing.

All Ladies in want of Abdominal Supporters or Trusses, waited on by his wife, Mrs. CAROLINE D. FOSTER, who has had ten years experience in the business.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.

Boston, Jan. 7, 1845.

Having had occasion to observe, that some persons afflicted with Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skilful workman in accomodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called upon to recommend him to my professional brethren and to the public, as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.

JOHN C. WARREN.

I hereby certify that I have, for several years past, been in the use of Mr. Foster's Truss for Inguinal Hernia, and find it to answer every desirable purpose, and consider it far preferable to any other which I have employed.

JAMES THATCHER, M. D.

Plymouth, Nov 1 1839

Boston, March 10, 1840.

I hereby certify, that I have known Mr. James F. Foster, several years last past, and have frequently employed him in the construction of Trusses and other apparatus for my patients and have always found him ready, capable, and equal to the occasion for which I have employed him.

JOHN RANDALL, M. D.

Certified from Dr. Griffin, Lynn.

LYNN, March 3, 1840.

I have recommended the Trusses made by James Frederick Foster, of Boston, in a great many instances for these few years past; and it is due to him to declare that, in every instance that has come to my knowledge, his work has given complete satisfaction.

ED. T. COFFIN, M. D.

June 25, 1845. 1w22 w33

BAKERY AND FAMILY
GROCERY,

CHARLES DENISON continues the

Baking and Grocery

business at his old stand in *Water Street*, where he will be happy to wait on all friends and former patrons. A general assortment of BREAD, CRACKERS and CAKES constantly on hand. His stock of GROCERIES are well selected, comprising almost every article usually kept in a Family Grocery, the cheapest cut price, all of which will be sold as low as can be bought in the city.

N. B. All goods will be delivered in any part of City free of expense to the purchaser.

Norwich, May 26, 1845.

Norwich and Worcester RAIL ROAD.
ON AND AFTER
May 22, 1845,

Trains will leave as follows, viz:

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS,
Daily, except Sunday.

Leave Norwich, at 6 A. M. and 4 1-4 P. M.
" Worcester, at 10 A. M. and 4 1-4 P. M.

☞ The Morning Train from Norwich, and the Morning and Evening Trains from Worcester, connect with the Boston, Western, and Hartford & Springfield Rail Roads.

NEW YORK TRAIN, via STEAM BOAT

Leaves Norwich for Worcester and Boston, every Morning except Monday, upon the arrival of the Boat from New York, about 3 o'clock.

Leaves Worcester for Norwich and New York, at 5 3-4 P. M. daily except Sunday.

NEW YORK TRAIN, via L. L. RAIL ROAD.

Leaves Norwich about 3 1-2 P. M. for Worcester and Boston, daily except Sunday.

Leaves Worcester for Norwich and New York, at 7 3-4 A. M. daily except Sunday. Arrive in Norwich at 9 3-4.

FREIGHT TRAINS.
Daily each way, except Sunday.

Fares are less when paid for Tickets, than when paid in the Cars. EMERSON FOOTE, Supt.

Norwich, May 21, 1845. w27 19

LADIES SHOES—Our assortment of Ladies Shoes is now large and perfect, embracing the choicest selection of fine Gaiters and Kid Buskins, colored and black of American and French Manufacture. Also, Common Shoes in abundance, of every variety and description, which will be sold cheaper than ever, by

J. IRESON & SON.

June 5 tw 16 w24

BOSTON
BOOT & SHOE STORE.

R. GOODWIN,
DEALER IN
BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS,
118 Main-street, Norwich,

RESPECTFULLY invites the attention of the Citizens of Norwich, and the public generally to his *NEW* and *SPLENDID* assortment of

Boots and Shoes,

just received from the manufacturers and other sources, where they had been bought at the lowest Cash prices, and will be sold at such rates as cannot fail to suit the most acute bargainer. My stock has been made from the best materials, and of superior workmanship. All articles not proving as recommended, will be made good. Customers can rely upon finding at my Store, every desirable article in the Boot and Shoe Line, and at *LOWER* prices than those that defy competition.

DON'T MISTAKE THE NUMBER
118 Main Street. 118

May 10 w27tw12—t

Fowling Guns.
139 Main st.

CHARLES A. CONVERSE, has received during the present week, a large assortment of Percussion Fowling Guns consisting of 40 Double Barrel 50 Single Barrel Guns, English and German make, Real Twist and Imitation do. Hook Breech and Patent Chambers.

These Guns have been recently purchased for Cash in New York, and will be sold cheaper than Guns have ever been offered in the State.

Sept. 1st. 12w41 tw52

NEW YORK
PEARL STREET STORE.
J. I. & D. I. GAUL,
117. MAIN STREET. 117
ONE DOOR FROM THE CORNER OF SHETUCKET STREET.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Norwich and the public generally that they have purchased the interest of Wm. H. Terry, in this Store upon the most advantageous terms, and made such additions to the former stock as to make there assortment full and complete.

They have recently received from New York a large supply of New and desirable styles of goods for the Fall trade which they will offer at such prices as cannot fail to suit purchasers. Customers wishing to buy goods upon the most reasonable terms will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. As an inducement, we *promise not to be undersold!* and to give them such bargains as will induce them to call again. Our stock consists in part of the following goods.

Black, Blue, Green, Olive and London Brown **Broadcloths**, all qualities and prices; Cassimeres, Satinets and Vestings, a great variety of Styles, very cheap Flannels, Twilled and Plain, all colors qualities and prices; French Merinos, all colors some as low as 56 cts.; Shawls of every style, Plaid Cashmere, Black and Colored Alpacas from 25 to 100; Muslin de Laines a great variety of styles some as low as 12 1-2 cts.; Repp DeLaines and Cashmeres, Chasens; Black, Blue Black and colored Silks; Stockings, Corded and Victoria Shirts; Ticks; Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings; Counterpanes; Marseilles Quilts and in short almost every article usually kept in the Dry Goods line.

10,000 yds., Calico varying in prices from 4 to 25 cts.

N. B. They must be sold immediately.

J. I. & D. I. GAUL.

Norwich, Sept. 1st. 3w41 tw50

NEW GOODS—SPRING STOCK,
CONNECTICUT BONNET STORE
HITCHCOCK & PAYSON,
MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF
STRAW, SILK AND FANCY BONNETS
And Dealers In
RIBBONS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,
AND FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

HAVING made extensive arrangements for the Spring Trade, we are prepared to offer to our numerous customers and the public generally a very RICH AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF NEW GOODS and we pledge ourselves to sell lower than the lowest New York or Boston prices. We feel confident by givin our whole attention to the BONNET and MILLINERY Business, we shall be able to give satisfaction. We shall at all times have a stock worthy the attention of purchasers at *Wholesale and Retail.*

All persons buying the above goods will save 20 per cent by calling at the Connecticut Bonnet Store.

N. B. Bonnets and Leghorn Hats Bleached and prepared in the best style at short notice. Millinery Department under the direction of Miss *D. D. CLEMENT.* No 17 Shetucket-st.

Norwich, April 1st '45.

REMOVAL.

BREWER & LEWIS have remov their Stove and tin Ware Manufactory to No. 90 1-2 MAIN STREET two doors east John T. Mott's corner, where they offer for sale their usual assortment of STOVES, TIN WARE, &c., consisting of Milk Pans and Milk Pails with Strainers, Cheap as the cheapest; Motts Patent Furnaces, all sizes; Japanned Ware of all descriptions; Pails and Coffee Pots, &c, &c, &c, &c

TIN ROOFING, TIN and COPPER GUTTERS CONDUCTER PIPES, JOBBING and REPAIRING done as above, at short notice and in a workmanlike manner.

April 30, 1tf

THE PATENT
GALVANIC RINGS
And Magnetic Fluid.

DR. A. CHRISTIE respectfully informs the American public, that he has lately arrived from England, for the purpose of introducing in this country the novel application of Electro Galvanism discovered by his brother, Prof. Herman Christie, of London in October last. The discovery has received the universal approbation of the medical profession of Great Britain, who have pronounced it amongst the important of modern scientific inventions. The Patent Galvanic Rings have been found to answer all the purposes for which the ordinary galvanic battery or electro and magnetic machines are used; but are without any of the injurious shocs which always accompany the applications of these instruments, and in many other respects are more safe and certain in accomplishing the desired object.

The Galvanic Rings have now been several months before the English public, and the universal reputation they have acquired is sufficient evidence of their extraordinary power in the prevention and cure of the diseases for which they are recommended. They have been used with perfect success in all cases of Rheumatism, Gout, Tic Doloreux, Fits, Cramps, Paralysis, Stiff Joints, General Debility, Deficiency of Nervous Energy, and all Nervous Disorders.

The galvanic power which they possess is gradual and constant, and the beneficial effect they produce upon the system must be witnessed to be believed. The Galvanic Rings are in every way perfectly harmless, and are sold at prices to be within reach of all desirous of testing their efficacy. Dr. Christie warns the American public from the beginning to beware of spurious imitations, as, owing to the secret process by which the metals are prepared to be rendered sensitive and efficient, all imitations must be entirely devoid of any galvanic effect. CHRISTIE'S MAGNETIC FLUID, used in connection with the Rings, in more chronic disorders and to accelerate the galvanic action, is only to be procured at the same place. These rings are not sold by pedlars or at wholesale; consequently, all sold except by the regular agents are spurious and profitless.

To guard against fraud he will appoint but one agent in each of the cities of the United States. The only agency in *Norwich* is at the Watch and Jewelry Store of G. B. PRINDLE, 144 Main street.

July 23d, 1845. w35 tw34

Freight and Passage Reduced.
NORWICH AND NEW YORK PROPELLER LINE OF STEAMBOATS.

Steam Propeller SHETUCKET, Capt. G. H. GERE.

Steam Propeller QUIEBAUG, Capt. J. WILLIAMS.

WILL leave Norwich and New York every Tuesday and Friday, at 4 o'clock P. M. Freight and passengers will be taken very low.

March 3. 19

Something New.

SPALDING & CO., are manufacturing under Letters Patent granted by the United States, an improved Friction match, to burn

Without Brimstone.

They now offer for sale, on very reasonable terms

20,000 GROSS.

Neatly put up in Tin, Wood and Paper, in assorted packages and in lots to suit purchasers.

These Matches are highly improved of and recommended for family use by Physicians and Chemists, in consequence of the absence of Sulphur in their manufacture, the fumes of which are so disagreeable and deleterious to all, and particularly injurious to persons having weak lungs or delicate constitutions.

They are particularly recommended to the attention of shippers as they have frequently been taken on long voyages and exposed to the action of all climates without the slightest injury.

For sale by SPALDING & CO.

At wholesale and retail by R. W. MATHEWSON Agents for the manufacturers.

Jan. 28 1845.

Fall Ribbons, New Style, 1845

JUST received at the *CONNECTICUT BONNET STORE*, a lot of New Fall RIBBONS, *Fringed Edges*, of elegant patterns, which the ladies are invited to call and see, at No. 17 Shetucket street

Norwich, Aug. 28. w40tw50

SUGARS.

80 boxes Brown Havana Sugar, "light,"
25 do do do do
35 hhds New Orleans do
1 do Porto Rico
10 do St. Croix do just received and for sale by A. H. ALMY, 51 Water street.

Sept. w42 tw52

Auction and Commission Store.

THE Subscribers have taken the Store No. 7 Chapman's block, Franklin Square, for the purpose of transacting a general Auction and Commission business under the firm of Fuller & Knowlton. Having commodious rooms and other facilities, we are prepared to receive on consignment every description of goods saleable in this market.

N. B. Liberal advances made on goods consigned for auction sales.

All goods consigned will be fully insured against fire.

ENOCH FULLER,
W. S. KNOWLTON,

Norwich, Sept. 1, 1845. tw68 w41

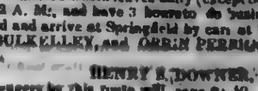
New Route to SPRINGFILD.
FARE ONLY $2,00

PASSENGERS by this route will take the Stage to Hartford which leaves daily (except Sundays) at 7 1-2 A. M., and have 3 hours to do business in Hartford and arrive at Springfield by cars at 7 P. M. G. M. BULKELLEY, and OREN PERRIGO, Proprietors.

HENRY S. DOWNER, Agt.

Passengers by this route will save $1,50

Norwich, June 1845. tw 49 w48



COW HIDE BOOTS.—200 cases Men's Cow Hide Boots, manufactured from slaughter hides in the best manner, and offered to the trade at a small advance from cost.

J. IRESON & SON.

Sept. 16 w43 tw56 115 South side Main st.

INDIA RUBBERS.

400 pair Ladies', Men's Children's Rubbers of superior quality—some very heavy for sale by the dozen or case, very low by

J. IRESON & SON.

Sept. 16 w43 tw56 115 South side Main st.

Alpaccas.

A FULL stock of Alpacca Lustres opened this week by

J. W. BULKELEY

Sept 17 tw57 w43

DRY GOODS
At about Cost, for CASH Exchange, and ANOTHER THING ELSE.

THE Dry Goods Shanty of J. W. BULKELEY, West end Main street, is now crowded of Fall and Winter Goods cheap for Cash only. Credit cannot be given at such prices as they are offered.

Sept. 17 tw57 w43

Molasses.

75 HHDS. St. Croix Molasses,
48 do Porto Rico do
now landing and for sale by WHITAKER, HAMMOND, & Co.

Sept. 1st w 41, tw50. Commerce St.

WANTED, 10,000 lbs.,
Old Cast off India Rubber Shoes.

FOR which new and fresh Goods will be exchanged at Cash price.

J. IRESON & SON.

Feb 5 tf1

Whole sale foreign & domestic
LIQUOR STORE.

CLARK & CO.,

OFFER for sale at their newly established Liquor Store, Dock st., a full assortment of Foreign and Domestic Liquors, well worthy the attention of the trade and others who purchase at wholesale.—The assortment will at all times be full, and purchasers may depend upon obtaining good liquors by giving us a call. We will name at present:

35 half Pipes, qr. and eighth. Casks Otard, Dupuy & Co. Hennessey and Seignette BRANDY,
5 Hds Pure St. Croix RUM
5 Hhds Malt do do
5 do New England do
20 Bbls do do
2 Pipes Holland GIN
2 do Malt do
25 Bbls. American do
5 Hhds PURE SPIRITS.
15 Bbls do do
10 Bbls CIDER BRANDY.
2 Bbls old Monongahela WHISKEY, a pure and genuine article.
1 Pipe old MADEIRIA WINE, for medicinal use, a superior article.
100

THE NORWICH NEWS.
WM. FAULKNER,
EDITOR and PROPRIETOR.
OFFICE IN SHETUCKET STREET.
British Building, 2d Story, opposite Ely & Co's
NORWICH, CONN.
TERMS.
To City subscribers, $2.00
Mail subscribers, $1.50
payable in advance.
TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.
Six lines or less, one (we or three weeks, 75
Half a square, 50
A square, $100
All over a square, in the same proportion. Twenty-cent cents each week for continuance after three weeks.

J. HENRY PECK,
Fashionable
HAIR DRESSER,
No. 22 Main-st.
Opposite East of E. T. Huntington's Watch and Jewelry Store.
Norwich Conn.
Jan. 18. 1f

BENJAMIN D. DEAN, M. D.
Offers his services as Physician and Surgeon to the inhabitants of Greeneville and vicinity.
N. B. Dr. Dean may be found at the residence of Mr. Henry Palmer.
Sept. 17. tf w44 tw50

CHARLES A. CONVERSE,
Dealer in
English, French and German
Hardware, Cutlery, and Guns.
139, Main-Street.
Norwich.

NICHOLS & CHAPMAN,
HOUSE, SIGN AND SHIP
PAINTERS & GLAZIERS,
Over Myers & Baily's Carpenter Shop.
FRANKLIN SQUARE
Norwich City, Ct.
Imitators of Wood of all kinds—also Marble of various descriptions. Granite Stone, &c. &c.
Paints, of all kinds, prepared ready for use.
June 5 1845. w20 tw15

CHARLES I. COOLEY,
IMPORTER
And Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE.
34 Shetucket-st. 34.
June 17 w31 tw 36

J. IRESON & SON,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, and RUBBERS.
LEATHER, BLACKING LACINGS, RIBBONS, GALLOONS, &c. &c.
115 south Side Main-street.
Norwich City,
Conn.
April 8, '45. 1f26

DR. MERRILL'S
Botanic Store,
GOVER STREET,
New London, Ct.
All purchases of medicine sold at this store are warranted pure; and purchasers dissatisfied can have their money refunded.
New London Feb 11 '45 1f12

HENRY S. COOK,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
HAVING procured various styles for
Boys' Clothes,
shall be prepared to CUT and MAKE in a superior manner, every description of Clothes, for Boys from 2 to 15 years of age.
FASHIONS received monthly.
Please Call at
15 SHETUCKET STREET. 15
The strictest punctuality will be an invariable rule.
Wanted Immediately
3 or 4 Girls to learn the tailoring business. To those that apply with good recommendations will be given.
Aug 6. tw33 w31

DENTISTRY.
C. P. & C. PARKHURST.
Office, 59 Main-Street,
Norwich Ct.
Dec. 18, '44. 6

EDMUND F. BROWN,
Notary Public,
Commissioner of Deeds, &c., for the State of ILLINOIS, AND
Pension, Private, and Commercial Agent
For settling Business of every description, with Congress, the Officers of the different Departments, Companies, and Individuals.
Attention prompt. Charges reasonable. Letters must be Postage Paid.
99 Penn. Avenue, near 12th st.,
Washington City.
Claims for Pensions, Patents, Lands, Contracts, &c., Prosecuted.
Bounty and other Official Certificates Prepared. Acknowledgements Taken, &c.
Washington, D. C. Aug. 19 w1 tw5

For Sale.
A Valuable Water Privilege (perhaps one of the best in Connecticut) with about 4 or 5 acres of land adjoining, on which is a Grist Mill, Saw-Mill and building erected for a Comb Factory, with the machinery for making Ivory Combs, (or without the machinery.)
Said property will be sold at auction on the premises unless previously disposed of at private sale on Tuesday, the 11th day of November, 1845.
Also for sale, a two story dwelling house &c. standing within about 30 rods of the mills.
The above property is situated in the town of Saybrook, about one mile and a half west of the landing on the river at Essex. For further particulars enquire of Humphrey Williams on the premises or of the subscribers in Essex.
H. L. CHAMPLIN,
JARED C. REDFIELD,
EZRA B. MATHER.
Essex, July 28, 1845. w37 tw39

Just Received,
At No. 15 1-2 Shetucket Street,
NEW Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry of the latest styles, and Fancy Goods too numerous to mention, which will be sold cheap.
WM. N. LEWIS, Agt.
Sept. 9 w42

SPORTING FIXINGS.
POWDER Flasks and Horns, Shot Pouches, and Belts, Cap Primers, Elastic Wads, Screw Drivers, Extra Cocks, Nipples and Plugs, Worm-rs, Cleaners, Caps, &c. C. A. CONVERSE, 139 Main-st
Sept. 10. w43 tw56

The Norwich News.

VOL. V.—NO. 47. NORWICH, CONN., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1845. WHOLE NO. 255.

Military Caps.
COMPANIES supplied with new style Caps at New York prices. Also, Muskets, Knapsacks, Partridge Boxes, Plumes, &c., &c.
CHARLES A. CONVERSE, 139 Main-st.
Sept. 10. w43 tw56

OAK HALL
FOR THE
3 SUMMER MONTHS,
JUNE, JULY, and AUGUST.
MANUFACTURE, CHAPEL AND ORIGINAL DESIGNS FOR REMODELLING.
"OAK HALL,"
FOR SPRING TRADE.
OPENING OF OAK HALL FOR 3 MONTHS
Advice to Professional Men, Merchants, Clerks with moderate salaries, Farmers, Mechanics, Seamen, Firemen, and others,
VISIT OAK HALL.
ARRIVAL OF SPRING and SUMMER GOODS
To Wholesale Dealers.
THE OPENING
TO-MORROW MORNING,
For Three Months.
I WOULD again most respectfully inform the citizens of Boston, and strangers visiting the city, (after a delay of six weeks, during which time I have not been idle,) I have completed my arrangements for the most
Magnificent Scale,
greatly surpassing my former arrangements. The HALL is splendidly decorated, with almost
MAGIC ELEGANCE!
The architecture being Gothic, has given the artist an opportunity to display his taste to advantage.
The Paintings
which adorn the walls are so perfectly chaste and appropriate, that every one will be fully compensated for the trouble of visiting it. The design and effect of the interior, especially when
ILLUMINATED,
is unequalled in any store this side the Atlantic. Much praise is due to the artist,
M. Angelo Monte Lilla,
for his share in beautifying this establishment. Flatter myself that the good taste of my fellow citizens and townsmen will fully appreciate all I have done, as my establishment was the first and only one that adopted the
"Extreme Low Price system."
Before "OAK HALL" was in existence it was not an uncommon thing for gentlemen to pay from 45 to $50 for a suit of clothes. For ONE HALF this sum, or less, a
PERFECT AND ENTIRE SUIT
can be obtained at this establishment, cut and made with that ease and grace that distinguish my garments from others. From this
EMPORIUM OF FASHION,
first originated the Gothic style of architecture in Boston, and oak panelling, &c., now so much in fashion.
To those who have not visited this great
PLACE OF RESORT,
on account of the name of the street, I would most respectfully say that where my establishment is located, was once the Court end of Boston, and at this time is visited and patronized by the most influential and respectable individuals.
REASONABLE PRICE,
and to be sure and have a Good Fitting Suit, but will cut upon the form with ease, grace, and gentility.
FIVE GOOD REASONS
why you can purchase at Oak Hall less than at any other establishment in the United States:
First,—You do not have to pay me for your suit and the individuals that did not pay previous to you, as my business is cash on delivery.
Second.—If any garment made to order is not pleasing in every particular, it is no inconvenience to me to take it back, and make another, so ready made garments are directly in my line.
Third.—I purchase my goods in large parcels, remarkably cheap, and give my customers the benefit, by selling them at the smallest advance.
Fourth.—I go by the motto—
LARGE SALES AND SMALL PROFITS
or as some say
"No profits at all."
That I'll leave with my customers to decide.
Fifth.—My facilities are such at this time for doing a
LARGE BUSINESS,
that I can afford to sell at
Very Low Prices!
BOY'S CLOTHING.
I have lately added to my already extensive manufactory, rooms for the manufacture of Boy's Clothing, and shall keep a large supply of every variety and kind always on hand.
TO WHOLESALE DEALERS.
You will find the greatest variety of every style of fresh manufactured Clothing, adapted for Spring, to your different trades, and will be sold extremely low in large lots.
AT RETAIL,
One of the largest and best selected stocks of Fresh Spring and Summer Goods ever "Oak Hall," and will be sold at the following low prices:
THIN PANTS.
50,000 pair thin Pants, of every quality of goods at very low prices, say from 50 cents to $3,50 per pair.
VESTS.
4,000 light Vests, a very pretty affair for Spring, 50 to 1,00
4,500 dark Valencia, 75 to 1,50
2,500 fine " dark and light, 1,50 to 256
2,750 Satin Vests, figured and plain, 2,00 to 3,00
DRESS AND FROCK COATS.
1600 super Dress Coats, all colors, green, blue, black, olive, &c. &c. from 4 to $15.
1,750 super Frock Coats, all colors, mulberry, brown, &c. &c. from 6 to $16.
All of the above cut in the latest style, and made up expressly for SPRING and SUMMER TRADE
500 Business Coats, at low prices, say fm 2 to $3
200 Tweed Coats, water pr oof, fm 3,75 to $5,0.
PANTALOONS.
2,500 pairs fancy Spring patterns of Satinet Pants, 1,75 to 2,50
2000 " Steel Mixed Pants, 1,62 to 3,00
22,200 " SheepGray " 1,75 to 3,00
2,500 " Canada Gray " 1,75 to 3,00
5000 " Black Cassimere " 3,00 to 4,00
2000 " Lavender Cassimere " 3,00 to 4,00
20 " super black " fancy stripe " 3 o 500
1000 " super blue Broadcloth and Cassimere " 30,00 4,50 to 4,50
THIN COATS.
3,500 thin Coats and Sacks, American Gingham, 75 to 1,00
5,000 " " " " " 125 to 1,75
4,800 " " " " satin figure, 1,50 to 1.75
47,00 " " " " Webstercheck, 75 to 150
2750 " " " London Plaids 1,25 to 175
2000 " " of Linnen other goods, 1,00 to 175

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
Rich display of Furnishing Goods, at the following low prices, viz:
50 dozen white Shirts, linen bosoms, collars, and wristbands....$0,75 to 1.25 each.
100 " white shirts, plain..... 50 to 75 "
156 " fancy " ..... 62½ to 87½ "
200 " twilled striped..... 50 to 62½ "
25 " rich figured satin Scarfs } ....Low prices.
20 " " " " " }
50 " " " " " }
50 " spring patterns Cravats.... 12½ to 75 "
25 " rich silk " .... 50 to 1.00 "
50 " black Italian " ....1.00 to 1.50 "
25 " rich figured satin " ..... 75 to 1.25 "
50 " Stocks of every description, such as satin, bombazine, &c. &c. and made in the latest spring style, 1845..... 37½ to 1.50 "
1 " Brussels Carpet Bags and others..... 1.00 to 3.75 "
75 " Smoking Caps..... 12½ to 25 "
200 " Braces, of every description 12½ to 50 "
20 " best kid Gloves..... 50 to 1.00 "
25 " thread " ..... 25 to 50 "
20 " silk " ..... 50 to 75 "
200 " linen Bosoms, all descriptions. 25 to 75
300 " " Collars, latest patterns. 10 to 25 "
50 " Canes..... 19 to 1.00 "
25 " Umbrellas..... 50 to 1.50
50 " glazed silk Caps..... 1.00 to 1.25
100 " " " 25to 37½
1 00 " silk pocket Handkerchiefs 25 to 75.
And endless variety of fancy articles such as gold and fancy Studs, Hair brushes, Clothes do, Pocket Combs, Dressing do, Tooth Brushes, Colognes, Bosom Pins, fancy Soaps, silk Purses, Guard Chains, Pant. Straps, &c.
A liberal discount to the Trade.
My Furnishing Goods are purchased from first hands at low prices, and will be sold at a small advance to the trade.
At my extensive Long Rooms,
OAK HALL BUILDING,
2, 34, 36, and 38 ANN STREET,
Opposite MERCHANTS ROW, BOSTON.
25. tw v31

Fowling Guns
139 Main st.
CHARLES A. CONVERSE, has received during the present week, a large assortment of Percussion Fowling Guns consisting of 40 Double Barrel 50 Single Barrel Guns, English and German make, Real Twist and Imitation do. Hook Breech and Patent Chambers.
These Guns have been recently purchased for Cash in New York, and will be sold cheaper than Guns have ever been offered in the State.
Sept. 1st. w42 w61 tw67

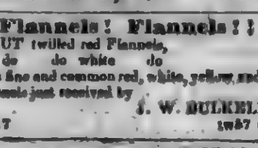
LEATHER.
400 Sides "good quality" Sole Leather for sale by WHITAKER, HAMMOND & CO.
Commerce Street.—Sept. 10. w43 tw56

Flannels! Flannels!!
STOUT twilled red Flannels,
do do white do
Plain fine and common red, white, yellow and printed Flannels just received by
J. W. BULKELEY.
Sept 17 tw57 w43

J. IRESON & SON.
115 South Side Main Street.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES, RUBBERS and LEATHER, respectfully invite the attention of the trade to their extensive and well selected stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, which they now offer at great bargains for CASH. Having the largest and best assortment ever before opened in this market, and having purchased principally for cash, they are prepared to sell to country merchants and dealers at less prices than ever before known.
AT WHOLESALE.
J. IRESON & SON offer for sale very low, a large assortment of seasonable Goods, consisting of
Ladies', Misses, Children's Infant's — Men's, Boy's, Youth's, Children's
SHOES, BOOTS and BROGANS of all kinds and qualities—Terms Cash.
150 cases Men's Cow Hide Boots, fm 8 to 12, best qll.
00 " do do do " 6 " 10, do do
00 " do do do " 6 " 10, 2d do
50 " do Kip Skin do " 6 " 10 best qlt.
10 " do do do " 6 " 10 wat prf.
15 " do Calf Skin do " 6 " 10 best qlt.
5 " do do do " 7 " 11 wat prf.
10 " do Cow Hide Brogans 6 " 11 best qlt.
10 " do Calf Grain & Seal " 6 " 11 " "
100 " sw'd Boy's Cow Hide Boots " 4 " 6 best,
50 " small Boy's do do " 10 " 12 "
15 " youth's do do " 6 " 9 "
10 " large Boy's, small Boy's and Youth's Brogans —best
5 " Children's Kid & Grain Cacks, regular size.
AN kinds of Ladies', Misses and Children's Shoes and Shoetons, Boots and Bootees, by the case or dozen.
Sept 25 w44 tw50 115 South side Main st.

SHETUCKET STREET.
AMONG the changes transpiring in our city perhaps all are not informed of the commercial importance of all the above street. It would be well for all wishing information upon this subject to resort to No. 21 Shetucket Street, at the Round Black Sign, where in our plain "farmer" way we will answer all inquiries without charge.
Just received a large addition to our former stock of Dress Goods, among which are De Lane Dress patterns at $1,25 Cashmeres, Bombasines, plain and plaid Alpaccas cheap as ever.
CLOTH ROOM.
Our cloth room is more than jammed full. For want of room we will sell Satinets at 2s. per yard
Heavy Cassimeres at 75c. per yard.
Broad Cloths from $1, to $7, per yard.
No. 21 Shetucket-st.
Norwich Sept. 24, 1845. tw0 tw thf

BOSTON PIANO FORTES.



R. W. Heath having recently selected from the celebrated manufacture of Hallet, Davis & Co. some very superior Piano Fortes, with all these improvements, and will be sold at the lowest manufacturer's prices.
Jan 23.

Alpaccas.
A FULL stock of Alpacca Lustres opened this week by J. W. BULKELEY
Sept 17 tw57 w43

New Sword Fish.
THIS day landing, fifty bbls new Sword Fish in prime order, for sale by
WHITAKER, HAMMOND & CO.,
Commerce street.
July w3 7w3

Poetry.

THE NORTHERN LIGHTS.

BY PARK BENJAMIN.

The Northern sky is filled with fires,
But not of lurid glow,
While in the air, like icy spires
That shoot from banks of snow,
The rays from piled-up cloudy ascend
And pour a silver light,
Where Heaven's eternal arches bend
Above the halls of Night.

In vain have mortals toiled to scale
Those high and brilliant hills;
Sealed are the fountains pure and pale
Of all their frozen rills.
No eagle's wings can soar so far,
No gun can melt the chain,
Let down to make from star to star
To bind them to the main.

Mysterious, solemn, cold and clear
Their shapes majestic rise,
Like hurl ramparts this earthly sphere—
Like guards of Paradise;
And when at times a glory streams
Along the arrowed land,
Like Eden's flaming sword it seems
Waved by an angel's hand.

Ye wond'rous fires, that seldom give
Your splendor to our clime,
But in your Arctic region live
Through all revolving time—
Well may Imagination faint
Before your sacred blaze,
And baffled Science fail to paint
The source of Heaven-lit rays!

Song by a Sailor at the Helm.

The moon shines bright,
And the dark bounds light,
As the stag bounds over the lea;
We love the strife
Of the sailor's life,
And we love our dark bine sea.

Now high, now low,
To the depths we go,
Now rise on the surge again;
We'll make a track
O'er the ocean's back,
And play with his hoary mane.

Fearless we face
The storm in the chase,
When the dark clouds fly before it;
And meet the shock
Of the dread siroc,
Though death breathes hotly o'er it.

Work for Children.

There is no greater defect in educating children than neglecting to accustom them to work. It is an evil that attaches mostly to large towns and cities. Children suffer much from it.—The parent never considers whether the child's work is necessary or not to the child. Nothing is more uncertain than their future independence and comfort—much depends on being accustomed to work—accustomed to provide for the thousand constantly recurring wants that nature entails on us.

If this were not so, still it preserves them from bad habits; it secures their health; it strengthens both the mind and body; it enables them better to bear the confinement of the four up school room; and it tends more than anything else to give them just and proper views of life.

It is too often the case that children, provided they spend half a dozen hours of the day at school, are permitted to spend the rest as they please. Thus they grow up in the world, without any knowledge of its toils and cares; they view it through a false medium; they cannot appreciate the favors you bestow, as they do not know the toils they cost; their bodies and minds are enervated, and they are exposed to whatever vicious associations are within their reach.

The daughter, probably, becomes that pitiable, helpless object, a novel-reading girl. The son, if he escapes the consequences of your neglect, does it probably after the plans and station for life are fixed, and when knowledge, for one of its important objects, comes, alas! too late.

Woman or woman is fully educated, if not accustomed to manual labor. Whatever accomplishments they possess, whatever their mental training, a deduction must be made for ignorance of that important chapter of the world's great book.

THE OLD COAT.—'It is better,' quoth my aunt Prudence, 'to turn the old coat than run in debt for a new one.'

'But see!' replied I, 'there is a hole in it!'

'Never mind that,' said she, 'put on a patch. A patch in the sleeve is better than a rent upon the back; the old coat will sit easier at home than a new one in prison.'

Let go my Hair.

An old pastor once stated that in the whole course of fifty year's preaching, he never laughed but three times in the pulpit, during the exercises of the Sabbath. On one of the occasions the following occurrences took place:

The pews of the church were, those old fashioned square ones, so that people in different pews often sit back to back, merely separated by a low railing for a division.

Now it fell out one Sabbath that two old deacons, in two contiguous pews, had fallen into profound meditations, and closing their twice two eyes, had turned their heads back until their two occupants with their long queues dangling therefrom had met together, and were quietly reposing for the benefit of the aforesaid internal meditations. There were some wicked people present, who scandalously insinuated that the two deacons were asleep, but I looked upon it as mere persecution, for righteousness sake. However, there was an awfully depraved young man in the third pew, that cornered upon the two where the deacons were meditating, and what does this sacrilegious sinner do? Why he takes the dangling queues aforesaid, and softly ties them closely and firmly together. And then, as if that were not enough to send him to perdition, he takes a pin and cruelly sticks it into one of the deacons.

Well, the deacon jumped of course, like a stuck pig, and the jump gave a horrid twitch upon the queues of both heads.

"*Let go of my hair!*" cried deacon number one.

"*Let go of my hair!*" cried deacon number two.

'Twas now twitch and twich! hit and hit—but the conclusion must be left to the readers imagination.

The sons of the poor die rich, while the sons of the rich die poor! What encouragement to toil through life, acquiring wealth for our children! Better to use our money as we go along—educate our sons—secure their virtue by habits of industry and study, and let them take care of themselves.

Illustrious Artisans.

Adam the father of the human race, was a gardener. He had, however, a strange propensity for tasting unwholesome fruit, which produced very injurious effects, both upon himself and his offspring.

Noah was a shipwright and a husbandman; he navigated the whole earth in his ark, and got "seas over" in his vineyard.

Solomon was an architect, a poet, and a philosopher. His conduct, however, was not always by line and rule, he trod the circle of dissipation, was erratic in his imagination, and violated his own maxims. His own conscience and strength of mind, however, reclaimed him, and his repentance is the most beautiful of the works which he has left for the contemplation of his species.

The Apostle Paul was a tent maker, and laboured with his hands at his vocation, while he endeavored to infuse into the minds of his fellow men, the important truths of revelation.—While he erected them with earthly tabernacles from the weather, he held above their souls the ægis of divine protection.

Matthew spread your fishermen; he relinquished his humble calling for that of a missionary, and toiled assiduously to draw souls from the flood billows of perdition.

Quintius Cincinnatus was a ploughman, and was invoked to the government and dictatorship of Rome. His labors in the political field were as successful as those upon the soil.

Arascea was a private mechanic, and was called to found the Parthian Empire. He built up a powerful nation, and erected for himself a mausoleum of fame, which is indestructible.

Tamerlane the conqueror of Asia, was also a mechanic; he rough-hewed Bajazet, and carved his way to fortune and glory.

Masaniello, a Neapolitan fisherman, was raised to the command of fifty thousand men, and gave up fish lines for lines of bayonets, and river scines for scenes of carnage.

John of Leyden, in Germany, was a tailor, and rose to the dignity of king. He cut out for himself a bad piece of work, however, and afterwards came to a miserable end. His goose did not fly well.

Zeno, the famous Bishop of Constantia, who had the largest diocese in that country, was a weaver. He directed his attention to the habits of both body and soul.

Stephen Tudiner, a hatter in upper Austria, was made general, and commanded an army of sixty thousand. He made hats for others, but preferred for himself a chapeau.

Walmer, a shoemaker, succeeded him in command, but was slain by Count Papenhiem. He converted his awl into a sword; "his last state was worse than the first."

Mr. Edmund, a baker, of Sterling, in Scotland, showed, unparalleled bravery in the Swedish wars, under that "thunderbolt of war, Gustavus Adolphus," that he was made a general. A maker of bread might be supposed to know how to rise.

Peter the Great, Emperor of Russia, worked at ship building. He learned the Russian Bear how to manage a boat.

Charles II., of England, was a turner of ivory, not could affairs of state divert him from his morning task at the lathe. He turned his mind, however, to other amusements, which ruined his health, and pared away his reputation.

Louis XIV., of France, was one of the best watchmakers of his reign. He forgot the burdens of power in following the light footsteps of time, and escaped the flutterings of parasites, on the pinions of chronometers.

William IV., of England, was a sailor, and rose from the forecastle to the throne. He managed the ship of state with nautical address, and beat her a considerable way up the harbor of Reform.

Benjamin Franklin was a printer, philosopher, and statesman. He drew lightning from Heaven, and left his name in large Caps upon the annals of his country. His spirit is among the stars.

George Washington, Andrew Jackson and Wm. Henry Harrison, were farmers. From the pursuit of agriculture, they went forth to pursue the enemies of their country, and from the fields of death gathered the "Golden immortals!"

Sir Richard Arkwright, who first conceived the idea of spinning cotton by means of machinery, passed the earlier years of his life in pursuing the humble occupation of a barber.—His genius proved brighter than his razors.

John Leslie, Professor of Natural Philosophy in Edinburgh, was the son of a poor farmer in Largo, Scotland. He was employed in the capacity of a herdsman. His pencil was a stick, and the ground his slate. From being the champion of cattle, he became the peer of learned men.

James Ferguson was in early years a shepherd, watched the stars at night like his predecessors of Chaldea, and like them was led, by his favorite planet to the contemplation of the goodness and magnificence of the works of the Deity.

William Gifford was bound out to a shoemaker, after having served a number of years in a small coaster as a cabin-boy. Being too poor purchase stationery, he used to hammer out as smoothly as possible, small bits of leather, on which he traced problems with his awl. In latter years, his critical awl pierced the souls of many lawless scribblers.—[Daily Chronicle.

A BEAUTIFUL THOUGHT.—Mrs. Child, in one of her pleasant fictions, had this truly poetical sentiment. "Two souls that are sufficient to each other—sentiments, affections, passions, thoughts, all blending in love's harmony—the earth's most perfect medium of heaven. Through them the angels come and go continually, on missions of love to all the lower form of creation. It is the halo of those heavenly visitors that veils the earth in such a golden glory, and make every little flower smile its blessing upon lovers."

MAN WHO WANTS TO BE HUNG.—Constable Sawin has a man in custody by the name of John McNiel who wishes to have it particularly understood by the public that he murdered Mr. Parker of Manchester, and rubbed Mr. Hatch of Roxbury. We don't know what his object is, unless he thinks he can get money from some source, and then escape hanging.

Generally, a man is belived, when he makes a confession of murder, but the trouble is, that McNeal has been in the House of Correction so often, is such an intolerable liblifer, that no one can trust his word. Measures are taken, however, to see whether there is any confidence to be placed in his story. Yesterday he got himself into a little criminal business, just to keep his hand in, by being completed or for a drunkard. His case was continued till to day.

If you want to make a sober man a drunkard, give him a wife that will scold him every time he comes home.

☞ Elections take place in Pennsylvania and Ohio on the 14th inst.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Courier.

Helen Spencer,
OR THE WEED UNFADING.
By "A Lady of Maryland."

It was near the close of an autumnal day that a gentleman alighted from a traveling carriage, at the door of a large, gloomy-looking mansion, in one of the western counties of Maryland.

'Is your master home?' he inquired of the servant, whom the sound of his carriage wheels had attracted, and who now stood respectfully holding the door open for his entrance.

'Ah, no, sir,' the man answered, shaking his head sorrowfully, 'he is going fast. The Doctor thinks he can't live more than a few days. You are Mr. Spencer, sir?'

The stranger nodded, and the negro went on.

'I'm so glad you're come, sir, for my master asks for you constantly; and it was only this morning that he said he could not die to passe without seeing you. Come, sir, I will show you up to his room?'

'You had better let him know that I am here.'

'I will, sir; and if you will walk into the parlor, I will send you something to eat.'

'Do so,' said Spencer, and entering the room indicated, he partook of the food which was presently brought him, and of which he was greatly in need, having traveled all day without either rest or refreshment.

In a few minutes the servant he had before seen returned, and conducted him to the chamber of the invalid. It was a large and gloomy apartment, and the single lamp which burned dimly in a remote corner scarcely enabled Spencer to discern the features of the sick man, shaded as they were by the heavy drapery of the bed on which he lay. The other occupants of the chamber consisted of a nurse, one or two colored domestics, and a female, whom Spencer supposed to be the daughter of his friend, as she was kneeling by the bedside, though in a position which entirely concealed her features. As the visitor advanced, the sick man extended his hand, and the heart of the youth thrilled as the feeble accents of that well-remembered voice fell on his ear, bidding him welcome, and speaking his name in tones of tenderness which sounded strangely from the lips of one so cold and stern as he had always seemed. A whispered word to his daughter, and she rose from her knees, and making a signal to the attendants, they all withdrew, leaving the stranger alone with the invalid. Then feebly pressing the hand he still held, the sufferer said,

'Sit near me Edward. Thank Heaven, you are come; now I can die in peace. I have sent them all away, for I would speak with you alone, and it must be brief, for my hours are numbered.' He paused a moment, and then resumed, 'My death will deprive my daughter of her only efficient friend. Will you be her protector? There is in the world no one but yourself to whom I can confide her.'

Edward bowed his head. 'I will be to her all that the firmest friend, the most devoted brother, could be.'

But the old man interrupted him, saying, in an impatient tone—

'You do not understand me. Years ago, your father and myself planned the union of our children. Are you willing, now, to ratify the engagement he formed for you? Will you make Helen your wife and render my last hours happy?'

He had hitherto spoken rapidly, though with evident effort, and he now sank back completely exhausted, with his glazed eyes still fixed upon the youth, in eager expectation of his answer. The situation of the young man was extremely embarrassing. It was painful to refuse the request of a dying man; of one, too, who had saved his father from ruin and disgrace, and had been the friend and patron of his own boyhood. On the other hand it was repugnant to every feeling of a mind so refined and delicate as his to receive as his wife one who was thus forced, as it were, upon his acceptance, whom he had never seen since the days of childhood, and of whom he retained no recollection corresponding at all with the exquisite ideal which his fervent imagination delighted to portray as the companion of his future life.—As these conflicting thoughts passed through his mind, they almost deprived Mr. of the power of replying; and the invalid, perceiving that he hesitated, exclaimed, with a vehemence which threatened to loose the feeble hold he still held on existence—

"Speak boy! this is no time for trifling. Will you comply with your father's wishes, or will you give me another proof that neither truth nor gratitude is to be found among men?'

'But your daughter?' said Edward, a faint hope rising in his heart that the young lady would object to this hurried marriage. 'Can she consent to unite herself to one of whom she can retain no memory?'

'She can—she has consented. She has long been aware of my wishes on this subject, and is prepared to obey them. The arrangements for your immediate marriage are all made.—Have they your concurrence?'

Edward replied only by a gesture of assent. He could not speak; but the old man seemed well satisfied, for he pressed his hand, and, in a feeble and humble voice called him his son, and bade God bless him. Then requesting him to ring for his attendants, he dismissed him for the night.

Notwitstanding the agitated scene through which he had passed, Edward Spencer slept soundly, and it was with some difficulty that he was roused about day-break the next morning, with the intelligence that Mr. Stanley was dying, and desired to see him immediately.—Hastily dressing himself, he proceeded to the apartment of the invalid, whose appearance had changed fearfully, since the preceding night. His daughter knelt by the bed, her face buried in the covering, endeavoring to stifle the convulsive sobs which seemed to agitate her whole frame. On the other side stood a clergyman in his robes, and near him a medical man sat watching with grave and anxious looks the laboured breathings of his patient. Edward bent over the bed and bowed his head in reply to the scarcely articulated words which reached his ear. The physician assisted Helen to rise, and her father placing her hand in that of the young man, signed to the minister, who advanced and read in slow and solemn tones the marriage ceremony. It was concluded, and the wedded pair knelt to receive the blessing of their dying parent. It seemed as though the spirit of the father lingered only to see its last wishes fulfilled, for after a few words of benediction which he pronounced as his feeble hands rested on the heads of his children, Mr. Stanley spoke no more, and ere the morning sun had penetrated the gloomy chamber, his soul had left its earthly tenement.

A few days after these events, Edward Spencer addressed the following letter to his friend, Francis Clifton, Esq.

"*My dear Clifton:*—I have been married now almost a week. I see you stare of surprise and incredulity. Nevertheless, what I tell you is true. But do not, I pray you congratulate, or as the phrase is wish me joy on the occasion, for joy and I were never such utter strangers to each other as now. From my very soul I loathe the chains which bind me, and envy the poorest peasant who is compelled to earn his daily bread by the sweat of his brow, but who is unfettered and free to follow the dictates of his feelings. But that you may understand my position, I must make you acquainted with a part of my family history to which, as yet, you are a stranger. You know that my

ORIGINAL STAINED

father—was a lawyer, and that he enjoyed a lucrative practice and considerable eminence in his profession. Unfortunately, he was addicted to gaming, and having indulged this propensity for several years, he was not only stripped of his own fortune, but was induced by the hope of retrieving his losses, to stake considerable sums of money belonging to his clients. Ill fortune still pursued him, and these too were lost, and my unhappy parent, unable to face the ruin and disgrace which seemed inevitable, yielded to despair, and was actually meditating the means of self-destruction, when Mr. Stanley, one of the persons whose trust he had betrayed, and who had by some means become aware of the transaction, interposed to save him. He was wealthy, and he not only forgave the injury he had himself sustained, but advanced money to replace the large sums which had been abstracted from others, who might have proved less lenient than himself.—In return, he required only from my father to refrain in future from the fatal vice by which he had been so nearly ruined—a promise was readily given and strictly adhered to. I was, at this time, about fourteen, and in his frequent visits to our house, Mr. Stanley had formed an attachment for me, such as men, who have no boys themselves, sometimes conceive for the sons of their friends.

"He was himself a widower, with one child, a girl, at that time about eight years old. Her mother, the daughter of a family of some distinction in Philadelphia, had incurred the displeasure of her friends by forming what they considered a degrading alliance, for Mr. Stanley was of very humble origin. He was a self-made man, and was, as such men usually are, of a lofty, independent character, rather eccentric habits and somewhat unpolished manners, though full of generous and kindly feelings. He loved and cherished his young wife with the most devoted tenderness, but the displeasure of her parents weighed heavily on her spirits, and she died in little more than a year after her marriage, leaving an infant only a few months old. Her death was deeply mourned by her husband, and attributing it solely to the conduct of her relatives, he rejected all their overtures of reconciliation, refused to permit them to see his child: and, soon after his bereavement, removed to Maryland. Here his acquaintance with my family commenced, and after the signal service he rendered my father, an intimacy was formed between them which had a most beneficial effect on the character of my parent, and was only interrupted by his death, which occurred while he was still in the prime of life, and soon after his marriage with a young and very lovely woman.

"Mr. Stanley had been named by my father his executor, and my soul guardian. He immediately assumed the management of our affairs, and, by his exertions, a comfortable independence was secured to the widow and her infant daughter. I was devotedly attached to my beautiful step-mother, and I well remember the bitter grief with which I parted from her and my young sister, and accompanied Mr. Stanley to the school he had selected for me. As Mrs. Spencer removed soon after to her former residence near Philadelphia, my vacations were all passed in the family of my guardian, and to me they appeared inconceivably dull and tedious. I had no companions, for the only spirit of youth in the house, besides myself, was Helen Stanley, and she was a mere child, and in my view a very unattractive one. She was shy and silent, and I made no attempt to overcome her reserve, but used to sit and contrast in my own mind her great black eyes and shallow cheeks, and her demure and sullen manner with the sparkling orbs, glowing complexion and untiring playfulness of my little sister, and conclude that the latter, though but an infant, was far the more desirable companion. I was hardly rejoiced when my school days were over, and I was entered at one of your northern colleges. Thenceforth all the time I could spare from my studies were spent in the society of my step-mother, and from the constant contemplation of her delicate beauty, her graceful and polished manners, and the vast and accomplishments of her mind, my ideas in regard to woman became in the highest degree refined and fastidious. How often has my glowing imagination delighted to picture the being who was to be the partner of my future life! A being all grace, and beauty, and delicacy, and tenderness: yet endued with a mind of masculine strength and energy. Heigh ho! from henceforth I forswear all my dreams, for, young as I am, I have lived to see their vanity.

"But to my story. I had an ardent desire to make a tour to Europe, and when my collegiate course was completed, I wrote to my guardian, acquainting him with my wishes. I was anxiously awaiting reply, when I received a letter informing me that he was at the point of death, and desired to see me on business of the utmost importance. Of course I set off immediately, and rested neither night nor day till I reached his residence.

"I found Mr. Stanley extremely ill, but judge of my horror and consternation, when he told me that years ago he and my father had planned the union of Helen and myself, and that he could not die in peace till he saw the ceremony performed, which would secure a protector to his daughter. I did not at first comprehend him, and I assured him that I would be a brother to Miss Stanley. But he interrupted me impatiently, and demanded to know whether or not I would redeem my father's plighted word. I know not what I answered, but something which he construed into an assent, for as he bade me good night, he blessed me and called me his son.

"In future I shall believe all the stories they tell of men who sleep soundly on the eve of execution, for with a forced marriage (a fate scarcely less dreadful than a felon's death,) impending over me, I was so overcome by the fatigue of my journey, that as soon as I retired I fell into a deep sleep, from which I was roused about day-break, with the information that Mr. Stanley was dying. I hastened to his apartment, where I found Miss Stanley and a clergyman, waiting to perform the marriage ceremony. I had no alternative but to submit, for I could not remonstrate with a man in the agonies of death, and a few minutes Mr. Stanley breathed his last, and I became the husband of his daughter.

"You are aware now, my dear Frank, of the causes by which I have been placed in my present most painful position, but my feelings I cannot describe. I cannot paint the dreadful heart-sickness which seizes me when I look forward to long years passed in a dull and cheerless home, unsoothed by sympathy, unbleased by affection;—I, who never had a dream of happiness unconnected with the dear ties of domestic life. Of a truth the sins of parents are visited upon their children. Had my father ever yielded to the seductions of vice, he had incurred obligations, to discharge which his son has been committed to sacrifice all that gives value to existence. But it is idle to complain—the past cannot be recalled.

"Of Helen I can tell you nothing. I had not seen her since she was twelve years old, till we met at her father's bedside in the dim twilight of early morning. Since then our intercourse has been limited to a few brief interviews, but so far as I can judge, she still retains the same ungracious manner, with the dull black eyes and sallow complexion, which used to disgust me so in the days of my boyhood.—She is very young, scarcely more than fifteen, and time may improve her appearance; but I can never love her, for independently of her want of personal grace and beauty, she must lack delicacy, refinement and correct principle, or she could not, even to please her father, consent to wed a man of whom she knew nothing, and who had never even pretended to regard her with affection. I am, I believe, incapable of treating any female with harshness. Helen may therefore expect in me a kind protector and a faithful steward of her immense wealth. This is all I can promise her. But I have written till my head aches, and I must try if the fresh air will relieve it. Would that the wounds of the heart were as easily medicined. Adieu, I shall be compelled to go to ——— to-morrow on business, and shall be detained some days. On my return, I hope to find a letter from you. Direct to 'The Elms,' ——— county.

"Yours, &c., EDWARD SPENCER.

As he concluded this long epistle, Spencer folded it carelessly, and without either sealing or directing it, threw it among some other papers on the table, and left the apartment. An hour after, as he passed the windows, he thought he heard a sound of some one weeping violently. In great alarm he re-entered the house, and proceeded directly to the library. It was vacant as he had left it, and concluding that he had been mistaken, he sealed and directed his letter, and having despatched it by a servant to the nearest post office, he retired to his chamber to prepare for his journey.

The business on which Edward Spencer had been to visit——— was not arranged so speedily as he expected, and it was nearly two weeks before the affair was put in such a train as would permit him to return to "The Elms."—On his arrival he was surprised to learn that Helen was absent. She had been gone, the housekeeper said, more than a week: having received a letter on important business, which she was obliged to answer in person.

'And where has she gone?' asked Edward, in utter amazement at this singular proceeding.

'She did not tell me, sir. But she left a letter for you, which she said would explain every thing to your satisfaction.'

'Then pray get it for me immediately.'

'I will, sir,' and bustling out of the room, the good woman presently returned with a letter which Spencer hastily tore open, and read as follows:

"The bonds which have been imposed upon us are irksome and painful to us both. You will not therefore blame me for having adopted the only method I could devise to render them less galling to your feelings as well as to my own. I know that there is another mode by which our enforced marriage can be more effectually annulled, and should you see proper to resort to that, I shall not oppose you. It, however, you do not think fit to employ legal measures to free you from the tie which binds you, (and I confess I shrink from the public exposure which such a procedure must involve) you need be under no apprehension that you will ever be troubled by one, who, though she has been forced by circumstances into a position which degrades her in her own eyes, has yet sufficient delicacy and self respect to prevent her intruding her society on him who cannot regard her with other feelings than those of dislike and contempt. I beg that you will feel no uneasiness on my account. I am not without friends, and till I reach them I shall be safe under the protection of an humble but respectable friend. I am amply provided with means, and have made arrangements by which the income of my mother's fortune (settled on me some years before my father's death,) will be transmitted to me. Of the remainder of the estate I wish you to dispose as you think best. I have no use for it, nor ever shall have, and it will gratify me if you will consider it absolutely your own. I do not suppose you will make any effort to trace me; but if you should, it will be in vain. Of one thing be assured: I never will assume the title of your wife or intrude myself on your presence except at your desire, and from a conviction that the feelings with which you now regard me are exchanged for those of kindness and affection; and as that may never be, I bid you farewell forever

"HELEN"

(To be continued.)

THE POOR IN ENGLAND.—Willis has visited a poor house in England, and we extract a part of his observation upon what he saw:—

"In one room we found ten or twelve very old women, who were too decrepit for work of any kind. But they *had lapt left!* And in each one's lap lay a baby! The old knees were trotting with the new-born of pauper mothers, and but for this dreadful uniformity—each old trunk grafted with a bud, and trunks and buds dressed and swathed in the poor-house uniform—this room, full of life's helpless extremities, would have seemed the happiest of all. They cuddled up their drulling charges as we approached the benches on which they sat, and chirruped their toothless "tsup! tsup!" as if each was proud of her charge. One of the old women complained bitterly of her not being allowed to have a pinch of snuff. The reason why, was because the others would want it too, or demand an equivalent, paupers being cared for *by system*. The unhappy and improvident creature had educated a superfluous want.

The sick rooms were marked with the same painful neatness. Old people, disposed of to die, economically tucked up in rows against the wall, with no person to come near them except the one nurse to a dozen, from a dreadful *series*. Really there should be some things sacred from classification. The fifth acts of dramas, like whole human lives, should not pass like the shelving of utensils that are one degree short of worthless. I stood looking for a minute or two at an old man, whose only reply to "well, how are you now?" was a hopeless lifting and dropping of the eyelids, and I wondered whether a life was worth having, that had such possible terminations in its dark lottery."

A STRANGE AFFAIR IN PARIS.—The following strange story is the subject of a very general discussion. 'Madame C——, wife of a mercer, who has lately been successful in railway operations, has been for a length of time enamoured of play, and during the past winter she lost almost constantly. Her husband at last refused to pay a sum of her play debts, so that the lady gambler was often in difficulties. She returned home a few nights since, after having lost a large sum at lansquenet, and remained up pondering by what means she could contrive to discharge her obligations. Whilst thus occupied she heard a noise in an adjoining closet. She rose at once, and opening the door, found the eldest servant of the family endeavoring to pick the lock of an *armoire a glace*, in which she kept her jewels. The man was thunder-struck at the appearance of his mistress, and prayed her most earnestly not to inform against him. An idea suddenly occurred to Madame C——. 'Listen to me,' said she. 'It is you who have already robbed me on several occasions; the act I have caught you in proves it. You will be sent to the galleys if I inform against you. There is one way of escaping. I want 10,000 francs. You have a quantity of picklocks in your hand. If you open your master's safe and take out that sum for me, and no more, I shall say nothing about what I have seen to-night.' The conditions were hard, but the man consented. Scarcely, however, had he introduced one of the instruments into the lock of the safe, when a loud detonation was heard, and the man fell to the ground dreadfully wounded by a ball from a pistol, which M. C—— had got fixed inside to prevent robbery. M. C—— arrived in a minute after, and was first to lift up the man, who had the picklocks in his hand. The Commissary of Police being sent for, received from the thief a full statement of what had taken place, removed him to the Hospital St. Louis, where he lies in the utmost danger. Madam C——, who denies most strongly the truth of he mens declaration, has withdrawn to her family.

THE NEWS.

Norwich, Conn. October 15, 1845.

The Town Elections.

At the time of sending our last number to press, we had received a list of only part of the officers elected. To-day we publish the list complete.

For Assessors.—Arthur F. Gilman, Roger Huntington, Benjamin Durfey.

For Board of Relief.—Joseph A. Yerrington, Walter Lester, William F. Clark.

For Selectmen.—Benjamin Huntington, Sanford B. Meech, Edward Y. Thomas.

Town Clerk.—Othniel Gager.

Treasurer.—Lyman Brewer.

First Constable and Collector.—Zebulon R. Robbins.

Constables.—Frederick Prentice, Thomas L. Stedman, Benjamin Durfey, Edward W. Bella, Avery Smith, Leslie H. Carey, Elias Cottrell.

Grand Jurors. Philo H. Judson, Pascal Abbott, Stephen Allen, James B. Brantley, John Wilber.

Tithing Men.—Wm H. Mabrey, Samuel Edgerton, Orimel Mabrey, Stephen D. Johnson, Calvin Case, Daniel J. Woodward, Samuel C. Hebbard, John G Huntington, Edward Chappell, Wm. Lewis, Erastus Newcomb, Charles Colt, Stephen Colt, A. G. Frink, Charles Thurber, Gardner J. Brantley, Morgan Safford, Asaph G. Reynolds, John Perkins, Gen. Draper, Nathan Standish, Leo L. Jewett, Asa Orcutt, F. W. Treadway, John T. Leach, Harlan Hyde, Charles Dorrance, Jeremiah Mabrey, Fitch D. Adams, F. L. Hamill, Benjamin H. Massey, John Sherman, E. B. Culver, S. T. Moore, T. F. Albertson, Foleg Cutler, Erastus Cobb, John Smith, Wm. P. Tweomey, John Eggleston, John H. Peck, Erastus Williams, James L. Day, Richard Tucker.

Surveyors of Highways.—District No. 1, Edmond Derby; No. 2, John R. Lathrop; No. 3, Samuel Rogers; No. 4, Francis A. Pitcher: No. 5, Levi G. Whaley; No. 6, Thomas Leach; No. 7, James B. Noyes; No. 8, Arnold Gifford; No. 9, John Buckwell; No. 10, Ann Ladd; No. 11, Oliver S. Tiffany; No. 14, Parley Phillips, No. 16, Ebenezer H. Rogers; No. 17, Elah Rogers; No. 18, Stephen Wilson, Jr.

Haywards.—George P. Brigham, Stephen D. Johnson, George W. Carpenter, Charles F. Avery, Alfred E. Leonard, Solomon Lucasia.

Gagers.—James Breed.

Sealers of Weights and Measures.—Stephen Allen, Asahel S. Robins.

Pound Keepers.—James Maples, 2d, Orimel Mabrey.

Fence Viewers.—Giles Lathrop, Stephen H Allen, Lathrop H. Maples.

Weighers.—Isaac Johnson, George H. Edgerton, Wm. Crocker, Robert Herrick, Avery Smith.

Voted, That a tax of eight cents on a dollar be laid on the grand list of this town, next to be perfected, payable on the first day of March, 1846.

Voted, That a former vote relating to the disposal of the Town Deposit Fund, and which has been continued from year to year, be still in force, and adopted for this year. [This vote provides for the distribution of the interest on the Town Deposite Fund among the several School Districts.]

Voted, That Charles P. Huntington, Charles Johnson and Erastus Williams be a Committee to superintend the Town Deposite Fund during the present year.

Voted, That Lyman Brewer be Treasurer of the Town Deposite Fund.

At 5 o'clock the house were turned and the votes for License Commissioners and the amendment to the Constitution counted and declared.

On the amendment to the Constitution, the vote stood—yeas 181, no 14.

For License Commissioners the whole number of votes was 482; of which David N. Bentley received 331, Roger Huntington 337, and Alfred E. Leonard 330, and were elected.

Last Monday was the first time in many years that the democrats of this place took no action at a town election. Causes which we propose to notice at another time, have had a most discouraging effect upon our democratic friends in Norwich. Years ago it was an easy thing for them to elect their town officers, and more subsequently they have come close up to their antagonists when they did not vanquish them.

Maryland Election.

The democratic party have achieved in this State one of the most brilliant victories on record. It will be recollected that Maryland has been for several years decidedly whig; her vote last fall was cast for Henry Clay. Now, with noble Tennessee, she has thrown off the shackles of federal whiggery, and stands forth redeemed and disenthralled. The loss of these two States will be severely felt by the whig party, though they may pretend to attach little importance to it, and plainly point out the fate which awaits them in the future. The Maryland delegation in the last Congress stood 4 whigs to 2 democrats; the result of the recent election has completely altered the aspect of affairs, and now the democrats have secured four to the whigs two. In the House of delegates there will also be a decided democratic majority.

Another object accomplished by the recent election, is the signal overthrow of the "Natives," or more properly speaking, "*Church Burners*." This party was quite numerous in Maryland and had been used by the whigs, as they have every where else been, to further their own interests, or where this was impracticable, the whigs have joined in with them and thus prevented the success of the democratic party. But the democracy of Maryland have nobly triumphed over both factions, and routed the federalists and their scarcely more illiberal confederates, the Natives, from the field. The Washington Union in remarking upon the prospects of Native Americanism, judging from the recent results in Baltimore, speaks of it as "rapidly descending to the tomb of the Capulets," and continues:

"The result of the Baltimore election is contributing to ring its funeral knell. The whigs did not fail to use this bigoted party as long as it would serve their purposes. They sought a political coalition with them in Philadelphia and New York during the severest struggles of the late presidential election. They elected a mayor in the city of New York, and a member of Congress in Philadelphia, in order that they might propitiate the natives, and procure their votes for Mr. Clay. But the whigs have subsequently found it was a losing game: that they lost more votes by it than they had gained; and in many places they are cutting the acquaintance of their former allies. Mr. Kennedy, however, and the "National Intelligencer" continued to countenance them; and deadly have they paid for it, as some of their party now confess. The Baltimore Patriot ascribes Mr. Kennedy's defeat to the existence of the "third party;" and, in effect, cautions its whig friends to profit by the lesson, and, for the future, shun the idea of a native American party.

The prosperity of Norwich.

Scarcely any city or town or village in New England has undergone as much change within ten years as Norwich. Enterprise has passed to locate herself here, or at least to make this her head quarters, and every branch of industry or speculation has been taxed to its utmost tension to throw life and vigor into the business of this community. Manufactories of almost every description have arisen in our midst, and their products have gone abr to proclaim the skill, the activity, and the laboriousness of our operatives. Mechanics have here found employment for their ingenuity, and the country has furnished a market for their work. Many and extensive improvements have sprung up to change the appearance of our city, to increase its facilities for business of every kind, and add to its importance in a manufacturing and commercial point of view. New streets have been laid out, new stores and dwellings created, till the entire appearance of the place is changed, and still the work of building up, enlarging, and beautifying this busy city goes actively forward. Probably a larger number of new dwelling houses and stores have recently gone up or are now in process of erection than any previous year has witnessed.

Of buildings now erecting we may name the splendid edifice of the Congregational society—a new brick building in Water-street, opposite the printing office of this paper—two large stores on Commerce-street, one to belong to Joseph Backus, Esq. and the other to Whitaker, Hammond & Co., &c. &c. The church edifices are nearly completed, and will probably be occupied for divine worship in the course of a few months. The building so long occupied by the late Mr. Thomas Kinne, on the corner of Dock and Water streets, is likewise undergoing some improvement. It is a good location for business, and is pleasantly shaded by a large maple tree.

We have been glad to notice the preparations that are making to rebuild Boswell's Corner, and shall look to see that spot occupied by a large and elegant Block of stores, ere many months have passed.

Carry out the project of the 'Uncas Hotel,' which, for some cause, seems to lag at present, and then Norwich will be something more of a city than it is now. But more anon.

Oregon—Major Adams.

It gives us pleasure to copy into our columns of to-day the following notice of a lecture lately delivered in Philadelphia, by Major T. M. Adams, of this city. The subject, the settlement of Oregon as American territory, is of deep interest to our whole country, and we earnestly hope the efforts of Major Adams to awaken public feeling upon a matter that is of paramount importance to the future welfare of the American people, will be successful to a degree commensurate with the interests at stake. Upon the present generation it devolves to decide whether that vast extent of extent of country, with its soil the finest on the face of the globe, shall be wrested from us by the cupidity of England, or remain, as it right it ought, in the possession of the United States.

The view which Maj. Adams takes of this question is purely American. He has no party interests to subserve, but looks only to the advantages which his countrymen as a whole are to enjoy from the occupation of Oregon. And this is the light in which the whole country should, and, we trust, will regard the matter. The subjoined appears in the Philadelphia American Sentinel of the 3d inst.

"A very interesting Lecture was delivered at the Hall of the Philadelphia Museum, on Wednesday evening, by Major T. M. Adams, commander of the Expedition to Oregon in the Spring of 1845.

"Major A. first gave an able review of the history of the United States, showing the consequences of the extension of her territory; and a vivid picture of Oregon, setting forth her boundaries, climate, soil, advantages, title, position to control the Pacific, protection to our inland States on the great western flank of this republic, manufacturing powers, agricultural resources, fisheries, probable mineral wealth, carrying trade between China and Europe, &c. He spoke of the importance of the country situated north of the Columbia, and distinctly proved that Puget's Sound was the key to Oregon. The importance of the Pacific trade was clearly shown, as compared with that of the Atlantic—the trade of the former being with a population of *six hundred millions*, while that of the latter is confined to a population of about *two hundred millions*.

"He then drew an interesting picture of the Oregon emigrants, their character, manner of camping, and wild life on the prairies—and scored old England for her dictation, diplomacy, and national rapacity. He closed with a prospective sketch of the future destiny of our country.

"The lecture was delivered in a clear and distinct tone, and the lecturer exhibited high qualifications for a public speaker, with expanded views of the vast importance of the subject, its bearings on the interests of our country and progress of civilization. The attention of the audience was riveted for the space of nearly an hour.

"The efforts of Mr. Adams to arouse the whole nation to the importance of this new and attractive country, cannot be too highly appreciated."

The terribly persecuted Mr. Paine, of Oxford, Mass., has again been shot at in Washington. The occurrence took place on the portico of the U. S. Hotel, Washington, on Monday evening. The ball was evidently aped by an air gun, as no report was heard, though a gentleman was standing on each side of him. The ball took effect in his hat, passing through it, and striking a granite pillar behind him by which it was battered. It proved to be a slug, with tape around it. This affair is most veritable, whatever may have been the character of some of the previous alleged (and by some doubted,) attempts upon Mr. Paine's life.

The steam propeller Trumbull, of New London, has been purchased by several of our citizens, and will hereafter run from this port. We understand that the effort to support a steam vessel between New London and New-York has been abandoned for want of business.

The World's Convention, says the N. Y. True Sun, brought its protracted, boisterous, and unprofitable session, to a close yesterday. The entire sitting was occupied by Mr. Owen, who entered into a further exposition of his own peculiar views, which was well received by the audience. He then submitted a series of resolutions explanatory of the objects of the Convention, approbatory of the plans for the accomplishment of that object submitted by Clinton Roosevelt and the President (himself,) recommending the formation of joint stock companies for the profit of the shareholders; providing for the formation of a Parent Society in this city, to prepare a prospectus for a joint stock company, and facilitating the establishment of like companies elsewhere, &c., &c.; and finally, that the Convention meet annually, in this city, on the 1st of October of each year. The President then expressed his great satisfaction with the success of this first "World's Convention," which is to be renamed annually, and then dismissed the Convention for the year.

BOSTON CHARE INJURED.—The Bedford (Pa.) Inquirer of Friday states that on Tuesday the mail stage was upset about six miles and a half east Bedford, and a number of the passengers more or less injured. Bishop Chase, of Illinois, was one of the principal sufferers. He had his ribs broken, and was otherwise considerably bruised. There is no doubt whatever of his recovery."

The Price of "Punching."

An affair happened in this city on Friday last which has occasioned not a little amusement. It seems that at a district school meeting, held at the school room on Wednesday evening, a Mr. Stephen Colt, who has gained considerable notoriety on account of his peculiar ways and provoking impudence in the business of dunning, was appointed a Collector of the school tax. Stephen, who by the way, will work as hard for, and cling as tight to a cent, as any other man living, inquired of the meeting how much per cent he was to receive for "Punching"—at the same time suiting the action to the word by violently pushing his head with the fore finger extended, forward, in such a manner as to cause a gentleman who stood near him to jump at least six feet—was answered, five per cent. With this glorious prospect of amassing a fortune, Stephen commenced his duties on the day subsequent, armed with a warrant to seize upon whatever came within his grasp belonging to any individual who should dare repudiate or postpone the payment of the tax. Now it so happens that there are many who, having no children, or if they have, do not think proper to patronize the district school, deny the legality of any such claim—especially if they are not possessed of real estate—and refuse to pay it. Stephen met with several of this class on Thursday and Friday—among others, Dr. Chauncey Burgess. The Doctor it seems had just stepped into his buggy in front of the Drug store of W. S. Tyler, and was about to proceed to Brooklyn, when he was addressed by the Collector, and required to pay a school tax of Dirty two cents. 'Never!' said the Doctor.

"Is that buggy yours?" said Stephen.

"The horse is mine," replied the Doctor.

"That is not the question," said Stephen.

"The *horse is mine*," again replied the Doctor; when Stephen yerked the reins from his hand, and deliberately detached the horse from the buggy, which he led away and placed in the stable of the Merchant's Hotel—leaving the Doctor sitting very comfortably in the buggy. The Doctor calmly directed his boy in attendance to go and procure him another horse. After a lapse of about thirty minutes the boy returned with a horse and was about to place the harness on the animal, when Stephen returned in great haste, and addressing the Doctor, said

"Doctor, I have made a mistake and am ready to return your horse."

"You will please be quick in your movements," replied the Doctor, "and pay me FIVE DOLLARS damages, and settle with the owner of the horse which I have hired, including the expenses attending the whole transaction."

Stephen demurred, groaned and almost fainted—

"I will pay one dollar."

"No," said the doctor.

"Three dollars," said Stephen.

"No," replied the Doctor.

"Well 'odds rot it,'" said Stephen, "if I must, I must—here's the money. So after paying the Doctor five dollars—the owner of the hired horse one dollar, and the hostler fifty cents, he departed, declaring that he should know enough next time not to *lay hands on a physician's horse*; and thinking probably that he had paid rather dear for "punching."

☞ We have received an anonymous letter written in a disguised hand, on the subject of puffs and puffing in general. The writer seems to think that circumstances will often justify the publication of laudatory articles in praise of individuals and things—but doubts very much the propriety of editors presuming too much with regard to the ignorance or gullibility of their readers. Reference is made in pointed terms, to the frequent and disgusting efforts of Parson Sykes to poll into notice those on whom he is dependent for support and favor, when in fact nothing connected with the character or history of such individuals will justify the bestowment of such praise. Allusion is made to a recent article which appeared in the Courier on the subject of the management and prosperous condition of the Norwich and Worcester Rail Road—wherein Mr. George L. Perkins is made to figure pretty extensively. The writer seems to think that the public here about are as fully acquainted with the merits and capacity of this individual as his toady, Sykes, can be—and that it will require another testimony than that of Parson Sykes to make the knowing ones believe that George L. Perkins however been any thing but a dead weight to the prosperity of the Road. We shall not publish the letter of our correspondent, although he speaks in very flattering terms of the Superintendent and one or two others connected with the Road—all of which we subscribe to fully. Mr. Perkins probably performs his duty as a clerk to the company (his services however are highly esteemed by some) and so does Mr. Tory, the gateman—what does the snapping, &c. &c. about the Depot—the one is as worthy of praise in the columns of the Courier as the other—and if Sykes had only thought that Whig is a synonym of Tory at the present day, there would have been no partiality shown by him in his distribution of Soft Soap.

A Horrible Case.

The New-York papers give an account of the death of a young female, who had been seduced by her own cousin, and had afterwards been persuaded by him to take a quantity of oil of tansy, for the purpose of producing abortion. The name of the girl is given as Sarah Dresser, and that of her seducer is stated to be Vargil Knapp. It appears that the parents of the parties live in the vicinity of each other at Mount Hope, which place they had left a short time before, and after visiting various places, had come to New-York.—On Monday of last week the deleterious drug named was administered to her by her false cousin, and she was thrown into convulsions, which continued through the day. On Tuesday she was some better, and was able to testify before the coroner to the facts of which we have given the substance. On Wednesday she had a relapse in the early part of the day, and remained in a comatose state till death at once terminated her sufferings, and her short and unfortunate career on earth. Her body was removed the next day to the dead house in the Park, where a *post mortem* examination of her body was made, and an inquest held. The cause of her death was apparent, and the result of the verdict was such as to hold Knapp to answer for an offence of a grave character, and one that bears those features which are calculated to make a deep impression on our minds, and create a shudder at its narration.

☞ At a town meeting held in Hebron, on Monday last, the floor gave way and precipitated some 150 persons in a confused mass below. No one was killed that we have heard of, but many were severely bruised.

☞ Henry Comstock denies that he introduced Gilbert H Roath to Miss Edwards, or that he rode from the parade in company with Roath and the ladies, as stated in our paper of last week. He says that he met Roath and Miss Edwards in company, and that he inquired of Miss E. where (or how) she became acquainted with *Mr. Smith?*

The population of the State of Indiana, is now about eight hundred thousand.

A Short Patent Sermon.

TEXT.—*When you have nothing to say, say nothing.*

Dearly Beloved: You have heard my text, and I shall expect your profound attention, and no whispering, or talking, or laughing, or any thing of the sort, while I am preaching from it. And then it I can persuade you to think entirely, and if the world will join you in carrying out the doctrine which it teaches, there will be a vast deal less said than there is, and not as much sin committed in a whole year as people are now guilty of in a minute. Unfortunately for the public peace, mankind are given to talking, and are not satisfied with saying nothing when they have nothing to say. The fool, (and beloved hearers, I am sorry to say, you have a great many fools among you,) babbles out his folly, the traitor tells his own and his neighbor's secrets, and the backbiter, (who is the devil's hand organ to make mischief between friends and increase the animosity of sworn enemies,) spends his breath in defaming the good, and blackening the shades of 'a that man's character. Quarrels, assaults and batteries, and dueling are among fruits, lead to litigation, dissipation, vice, and deadly hate. We have bad taste who loves such things, and the sooner it is corrected the better.

Boys and girls who spend their time talking nonsense or listening to it from others, are training themselves for the sober occupations of life, and unstiring their minds to think seriously, or to engage in duties of an active and useful character. It is not necessary, for the diversion of children, that we should say silly or nonsensing things to them, or indulge them in making them. Playing at ball or cricket, or rolling marbles, are sufficiently diverting for them, and they tend to activity, and promote health. But talking foolishly does nothing of the kind, and should be discouraged in all classes, all conditions, and at all periods of human life. It is good for the old, the middle aged, and the young, to abstain from foolish sayings, and when they have nothing to say, to say nothing.'

It would be vain, my dear hearers, to attempt the computation of all the evil that has been caused by saying things which ought not to be said, or, in other words, by talking when we have nothing to say. No man or woman or child has, or should have, any thing to say when under the influence of angry or foolish thoughts. An angry word has separated life long friends, and has too often ended in bloodshed and other calamities, which neither lapse of time or change of scene could overcome, or in the least mitigate. A silly jest, an unchaste word, thoughtlessly uttered, has sent anguish to many a heart, which has corroded like a canker where or the very core. Deadly feuds have sought, families separated, communities broken up, and a world of mischief has existed and had its course of evil, which sprung from an unkind word or a thoughtless jest. The Israelitish sage, when he uttered the impressive declaration that 'in a multitude of words there wanteth not sin,' must have felt something of the importance of our subject.

For idle words men will be judged in the great day. They engender strife and hatred where, but for their utterance, peace and harmony would reign. They lead to dissipation and every other vice. The drunkard learned to indulge in idle sayings, and to listen to songs and jests which were foolish and gaiety, before he became a drunkard. The thief, the highwayman, the felon on the scaffold, have all received dictate for the indulgence accustomed of other sins, by spending their earlier days in idle talking and jesting, and vulgar song singing.

A great deal of nonsense is uttered under the impression that the individual who talks it will get credit for smartness. If it be really so, of what benefit is such credit to the person receiving it? Would he be chosen sooner for a responsible office, or could he with more ability perform its duties? Can the tailor make a better coat, the blacksmith handle his sledge more expertly, or the farmer cradle more grain, for being accredited as an accomplished blackguard? Can the schoolboy spell or write or cipher better because he is an expert joker? Can the student solve an algebraic problem, the clerk or bookkeeper acquire facility in casting his accounts, or can any thing that is useful be effected, by possessing such an acquirement? You all say, No; and so I hear your reply. I give the counsel to urge that you will flee from an evil habit which does no good, but, as I have before shown, is productive of much harm. Be careful to 'say nothing when you have nothing to say.'

The propensity to tattle, or to carry tales from one to another, leads many to talk when they have nothing to say which ought to be said. The tale-bearer, my dear hearers, is a despicable individual. The man or woman, boy or girl, who goes to one neighbor to tell the secrets of another, deserves to be despised and shunned by all. A shade of difference only distinguishes the tale-bearer from the willful slanderer.—The same mission of evil that employs one, the other is engaged in, but the tattler talks without any object in view, while the deliberate slanderer has an object to promote in every word that he utters. The tattler makes it his business to tell every thing he hears, and and by that means effects much mischief that he does not intend. The slanderer aims at nothing else than to scatter strife and animosity over society. It is his business, his meat and drink, and he is ready to sacrifice his own comfort to promote the discomfort of others. He is the devil's first born, and the tattler is his younger brother, and a jackal in his service. The old Serpent will grind them both at last. And now, dear hearers, let me exhort you, all of you, to forsake the ways of those who use their tongues too freely resolving in your inmost hearts that 'when you have nothing to say, you will say nothing.' Dow, Sen.

Newspaper Support.

The editor of the Washington (Ga.) News and Gazette understand his business thoroughly. Hear him:—Much depends upon the supporters of a newspaper, whether it is conducted with spirit and interest; if they are sluggishly or negligent in their payments, the pride and ambition of the editor is lessened down—he works at thankless and unprofitable toil; he becomes discouraged and careless—his paper loses its pith and interest, and dies. But on the contrary, if his subscribers are of the right sort—if they are punctual, liberal hearted fellows, always in advance on the subscription list, taking an interest in increasing the number of his subscribers—now and then speaking a good word for his paper, cheering him on his course by smiles of approbation—with such substitutes as these he must be a dull, indeed, who could not get up an interesting sheet—with such patrons as these, we would forswear scribbling, with literary gratification that could possibly step between us and the gratification of every laudable desire on their part. We would know no other pleasure but their satisfaction. How much, then, can the supporters of a newspaper do to make it interesting and respectable; indeed without concerting efforts on their part, the publisher of a paper will not, cannot bestow the attention which is necessary to make it what it should be.

We see by the Sentinel & Witness that Middletown has gone right. The democratic candidate for First Assessor was elected by 17 majority.

Wm. Penn, Esq., grandson of the founder of Philadelphia, died in London a short time ago.

ORIGINAL STAINED

Norwich and Worcester Railroad.—In the New York Express we find the following comparative statement of the earnings of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad for the nine months in 1844 and 1845, ending on the 30th September.

1844—$162,546 81 cts. | 1845—$167,128,80 cts.

The excess of the three quarters of 1845 over those of 1844 is $4,581 28 cts. This increase has been made under all the disadvantages of a severe competition—the fare in 1844 rating at five dollars and during the whole of this year at only two dollars. It may therefore be seen that the N. & W. Railroad is in the most healthy condition. A dividend of 6 per cent. was paid upon its stock last year, and its resources at the present time are on the increase, in spite of the unparalleled competition which has existed for months past. It can readily be imagined that a very slight increase from the present low rates of fare would considerably enhance the already handsome profits of the road.

The stock of the N. & W. Railroad is now pretty should at about 75 dollars the share, which is four times what it sold for four years ago, and probably 20 per cent. less than it can be bought at in one year from this time.

☞ J. L. O'Sullivan, Esq., editor of the N. Y. Morning News and Democratic Review has sailed for Europe. Private business solely takes him abroad.

Universalists.—From statistics of this denomination published the present year, it appears that it now ranks in point of number as the *fourth* in this country. The total number of societies in New England is 347; preachers, 301; houses of worship 304. They are the most numerous in Maine, Massachusetts, and New-Hampshire. In this State, there are but 31 societies, 28 preachers, and 21 meeting-houses. Total in North America, 1,004 societies, 876 preachers, and 640 meeting-houses.

Snow-Leopard.—We learn from the Advocate, that at the election on Monday, there were "three or four tickets got out, but none of them were confined to any particular party." The Advocate publishes a list of the officers elected, of which we should judge a majority were democrats. Andrew M. Priest, Reuben Heath, and Charles H. Beebe, (temperance men,) were chosen special commissioners.

Carelessness.—In our article on the late railroad accident on the road, "*their carelessness*" should read and "*our carelessness*." We had no let in blame of casting censure upon the engineer or firemen, when, by the carelessness of others, some so close losing their own lives.

Health of Mr. Gough.—We are sorry to learn from the following note sent us, says the Boston Sun, that the health of Mr. Gough is again in a very critical state:—

"Gentlemen:—I notice your very kind remarks respecting *Mr. Gough*. I saw him every day last week, and he appeared convalescent, and much improved on Saturday evening. I hear the A. M. that he had a *very* poor day yesterday, and was quite ill first night, and that his physician forbids him seeing the many kind friends who call out of sympathy for him and the glorious cause he so nobly advocates. It is supposed he saw too much company, and injured himself by conversing, as is usual on such occasions.

Oct 6 Yours truly, M. Grant.

Young Lamps Wanted.—In the beautiful town of Springfield, Illinois, containing a population of 4,000, the editor of the *Register* says he counts but twelve marriageable females.

A shock of an earthquake was experienced at Grenada, W. I., on the 6th ult. The motion was vibratory, and from east to west.

A most cold blooded and depraved murder was committed at Brownsville, Tenn., on Saturday night, the 4d inst., on the person of an elderly and wealthy man named James Q. Lee.

Some Natural!—A few days since the New York papers recorded an act of generosity not often witnessed. A wealthy man took by the hand one who had formerly been his master, afterwards his partner, but now poor and dependent. The poor man was freed from his debts and established in his business. Like the many, "suddenly lifted up," he at once reduced the wages of the operatives whom the humanity of another enabled him to employ.

Trial of Oliver Woodcock.—This case was given to the Jury Thursday forenoon, and in the afternoon they came into Court stating that they could not agree on a verdict.—They were sent out twice, and returned with the same answer. We learn that *eleven* on *twelve* were for convicting him of murder.—*Middletown Constitution.*

Will Mr. Newton inform us how many more than twelve it required to make the jury unanimous for the prisoner's conviction?

☞ The temperance men have succeeded in choosing their candidates for License Commissioners almost everywhere. We may, as a matter of course, expect that the law passed at the last session of the legislature will be rigidly and generally enforced; and we opine that not many venders of intoxicating liquors will

"feel the halter draw,
With good opinion of the law."

☞ It is *comfortable* to be a creditor. If he requires his pay without going after it, he has comfort; and if he calls for it and doesn't get it, then certainly he has comf-or-t.

Eleven Thousand Dollars.—We learn that a young man in New York has recently lost $8000 at a gaming table in the lower part of the city. An investigation is going on relative to the transaction.

Singular Case of Insanity.—In Pine Grove Penn., it is stated that while Thomas Miller, a farmer, and nearly his whole family were laboring in a corn field, the oldest son manifested the most extravagant symptoms of lunacy. Shortly after a younger brother; next the two sisters and the father displayed the same violent symptoms of derangement, apparently through sympathy. The two sons and the father are now confined in the County Poor House. Hopes are entertained of their restoration. Medical men and philosophers should enquire whether any thing connected with the soil or the crop produced this temporary insanity.

More Speculation.—The discovery of the nitrate of potash on the coast of Africa has been made, and is now producing considerable sensation in London. Twenty vessels have been sent out in search of it. Nothing, it is said, has caused equal excitement since the discovery of African guano.

Died, at New Haven, on Sunday morning the 5th inst. Mrs. Mary Dwight, at the advanced age of ninety one,—widow of President Timothy Dwight. There is probably no lady in this country more generally known than Mrs. D. For a great number of years during the life of President Dwight, she entertained more strangers than probably any other person in New England.

Since his decease, which is now 22 years, she has resided in New Haven, universally beloved and respected. She was probably unsurpassed for her many Christian virtues, and every good quality that adorns the female character.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

WHIG or WHIG.

Yesterday's Petersburg Intelligencer contains the following sneer at the appointment of Mr. Woodbury:

"Age! Thou art shamed.
Rome! Thou hast lost the breed of noble bloods—
'In the chair in which once sat a Washington and a Madison, James K. Polk now sits; and on the bench where once sat a Marshall and a Story, Levi Woodbury now sits!'"

As a set off, we copy the remarks of yesterday's Whig.

"We are always happy to find any thing to approve in an administration which appears so wrong-headed in its general principles as that of Mr. Polk: As times go, and from among those from whom only (democratic and democratic partisans) he felt himself, as a partisan President, authorized to select, Mr. Polk has done well—Mr. Woodbury is well informed, laborious and upright. He is not an intolerant man, or a bigot, and thus finally relieved of the necessity of conforming his opinions to majority politics, by being placed on the bench, Mr. Woodbury will probably rise in the estimation of the country."

We assure the editors of the Norwich Republican, that the "compliment" was intended for the gentleman who has recently become interested in that journal. There was no *French* about the original paragraph. It was all written in plain English, and the "type-setter" is alone responsible for the mistake.—*Boston Times.*

Official Movements.—George Bancroft, Esq., the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, arrived at the Astor House on Wednesday, with his family, from Boston, and was to proceed the next day to Washington.

Rev. G. T. Torrey.—A correspondent of the Hallowell (Me.) Standard, who lately visited this individual in the Maryland Penitentiary, states that his confinement is undermining his health, his eyes are dim, his voice hoarse, and his spirits depressed; and it is feared he cannot live out the period (five years) for which he was sentenced.

Singularly.—Mr. Howell, near Alton, Illinois, while walking under a burning tree was knocked down by a burning limb, which so disabled him that he could not rise and was therefore burnt to death.

A wag went out a fishing one day, and not meeting with the best luck, determined on having some sport. He went home and deposited what he had caught, and a neighbor, passing by soon after, accosted him with—"What luck, to-day?" "O," answered the wag, "so great—I caught a hundred or two." "A hundred or two!" replied the neighbor, with great surprise; "I'll bet you a dollar of that," continued he. "Done," said the wag; whereupon he uncovered a pile near him and a couple of fish lay there scarcely through with their death-struggles, remarking—"There they are—I have won the wager!" "How so," returned his neighbor, "here are only two?" "Well," replied the wag, "that's just as I told you—a hundred or two!" This is a fish story.

The Woonsocket Patriot says: "Two of our village merchants on comparing the respective amounts of their weekly sales, the other night ascertained that the one had received upwards of one thousand dollars within the time specified, and the other but little more than two hundred dollars. The former advertised in the Patriot—the latter did not."

Wanton Outrage.—Last night, as a milkman named Samuel R. Cochran was lying on a bench in the Ferry-house, at the foot of Grand street, he was wantonly assaulted by three scoundrels named James Cohen, Thomas Fagan, and George Hoyt, who taking advantage of his reclining position, fell upon and beat him most unmercifully, for no reason that can be ascertained but to gratify their ruffianly dispositions. They have all been arrested, and are locked up at the Essex-Market police Office.—*N. Y. Evening Express.*

The Legislature of Vermont commenced its present session on Wednesday last.

One hundred and seventy ministers of the Unitarian denomination near Boston have published lately a protest against American slavery.

A Sad Sight.—The N. Y. Express says that a girl 8 years old, was a day or two ago found in the streets, in a state of intoxication, and behaving in so unbecoming a manner, as to justify a policeman in taking her into custody.

Another Monster Steamer.—There is now being built at the yard of Mr. W. H. Brown, at the foot of Twelfth street, another monster steamer for the People's Line. She is 336 feet long, 40 feet breadth of beam, and an entire width of 76 feet. She is built very wide, so as to render her as light a draught as possible. She is calculated to draw but 3 feet 9 inches of water. She is to have a 100 inch cylinder, with an eight feet stroke.—*N. Y. True Sun.*

Doctor Temple, of Dekion, Miss., a few weeks since put two leaden bullets into the breast of a young man named McGuire, for seducing his daughter.

It is officially announced that the steamer Princeton will ply regularly between Pensacola and Vera Cruz, as a mail steamer.

Appointments by the President.—James Dunlap, of the District of Columbia, as one of the assistant judges of the circuit court of the United States, for said district, in the place of Buckner Thurston, deceased.

William Patterson, register of the land office for the district of lands subject to the sale at Clinton Missouri, vice Abraham B. Morton, removed.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF NORWICH.

ARRIVED.

Oct. 8 & 9 Sloop Harriet Curt, Mathews from Yarmouth.
Sch. Perseverance, Hobron, fm Phil.
Sch. Ashland, Newell, fm Phil.
Sch. Cinderella, Chadman, fm Norfolk Va.
Steam sch Quinebaug, Williams, fm N.Y.
Sch Experience, Stetson, fm Chatham.
Sch. Arabo, Kinne, fm Phil.
Sloop Celeste, Chapman, fm Delaware Bay.
Sch. Myrtle, Baker fm Albany.
Sch. Geo Washington, Geer, fm N. Y.
Sloop Energy, Holloway, fm Hartford.
Sch. George & Edgar, Hulse, fm Albany.
Sloop James Franklin, Benjamin, fm L.I.
Sch. S. Higbee, fm Phil.
Sloop Parallel, Corwin, fm Albany.
Sloop Oral, Lamb, fm Troy
Bri. Tennessee, Farmer, Wellquim Albany.
Oct 9.—Schr. Rob Roy, Avery, fm Kingston.
" Schr Olympus, Harris, fm Kingston.
" Schr Daniel T. Willets, Smith, fm Albany
" Slp Brunette, Smith, fm Providence.
" Schr Oriental, Brown, fm Machias.
" Schr Cabot, Ewen, fm Haverstraw.
10 Steam schr Shetucket, Green, fm N. Y.
13 Slp Lady Adams, Palmer, fm New York.

MARRIED.

In this town, on the 5th ult., by the Rev. C. D. Fillmore, Mr. John C. Webb to Miss Mary C. Bay, both of Norwich. [We had the pleasure to receive a handsome loaf of the cake, for which generous remembrance of the printer, we tender our thanks, and pray that the couple now united may long live to enjoy the sweets of domestic felicity.]

In this city, on Monday evening last by Rev. D. K. Bentley, Mr. George W. Bentley and Miss Mary Frances Thompson.

On the 7th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Nichols, at the residence of Hon. George S. Catlin, at Windham, John T. Reid to Mary Louisa Clack, daughter of the late Mr. Justice Thompson, of the Supreme Court of the U. S.

DIED.

At Jewett City, on the 6th ult., Thomas H. Wilson, aged 48 years.

At Yantieville on the 6th ult., Nathan A. infant son of Nathan W. and Sarah T. Bingham, aged 11 weeks and four days.

In this city, on Saturday last, Mary Elizabeth, only child of Francis B. and Mercy G. Lee, aged 4 years, 4 months and 19 days.

Notice.

A meeting preparatory to the organization of a society for public debate, in this city, will be held in the vestry of the Universalist Church, on Wednesday evening of this week, commencing at 7o'clock. All interested in the proposed object are invited to attend. Norwich, Oct. 14, 1845.

NOTICE.

THE legal voters in the first School district, second school society, are hereby warned to meet at the school house of the first school district in said society, on Tuesday, the 21st of October, at 6 1-2 o'clock, P. M. to hear a report from the district committee, showing the indebtedness of said district and to act upon the same. Also to act upon the subject of repairing the school house and the laying of a tax for paying the same, and for the laying of a tax for paying the present indebtedness of the said district and to transact any other business proper to be done at said meeting.

JOHN G. HUNTINGTON,
RALPH H. AVERY,
WALTER CLAPP, } District
Norwich, Oct 13th. 1w w48

BOOTS AND SHOES—For Fall, J. IRESON & SON, respectfully invite the attention of Country Merchants and Dealers to their extensive stock of *THICK WORK*, this week received.

Among their assortment may be found:
Men's Cowhide Boots, Shoes and Brogans,
do heavy calf do do do
do do kip do do do
Boy's do do do do do
all of which will be sold by the case or box, at prices that cannot fail to suit the purchaser. Also a large assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fine Work, by the case or set. 113 South side Main st.
Oct. 10. w46 1w67

NOTICE.—All persons liable to pay taxes in the Town of Norwich, are hereby notified to give to the subscribers, Assessors of said Town, on or before the twentieth day of October inst., written or printed lists of all taxable property belonging to such persons on the first of said October, with the particulars of all property, real and personal, liable to be assessed and valued, or it will be the duty of the Assessors to fill out a list for such persons who shall neglect or refuse to give in a list as aforesaid, at threefold the rate per cent or amount that the taxable property of such persons would have been rated.—Lists may be left at the Town Clerk's Office, or at the store of Mr. Thomas L. Stedman.

A. F. GILMAN,
ROGER HUNTINGTON, } Assessors.
BENJ. DURFEY,
Norwich, Oct. 8, 1845. w46 1w67

CHURCH MUSIC.

"Songs of Sacred Praise."

A COLLECTION of Church Music, arranged and composed by Edward Hamsten.

This work is evidently superior to any collection ever published in this country. For sale by the dozen or single, by FULLER & KNOWLTON,
Chapman's Block, Franklin Square.
Norwich, Oct. 3, 1845. 3w w46 1w63

LET 'EM SLIDE.

☞ *Just Opening this week at the*

GREAT EASTERN REGULATOR.

ANOTHER SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

from the market of New York and Boston.

☞ *Large Sales and Small Profits*
Big Loads and a QUICK PASSAGE.

Put on the steam and LET 'EM SLIDE by the way the business is done at the new Store of

TWEEDY & BARROWS.

The tremendous rush and the large amount of Goods sold for the past six weeks at our establishment has clearly proved that the public have found the place where they can purchase Dry Goods cheapest.

Much we know has been said through the columns of the papers to deceive the public in this respect, for all claim to sell goods cheaper than their neighbors. Notwithstanding all the boasting, the Splendid Exhibition and Triumph Complete, we will guarantee to sell Goods either at Wholesale or Retail, as cheap as any merchant in this city buy them.

One moment's reflection will make this assertion true to every candid mind.

Our Importing and Jobbing House in New York gives us the superiority over any other establishment in the business. While we have our Goods at the first cost of importation; every other merchant in the city has to pay a large profit on the same.

We will not go into a long catalogue of articles, but will assure our friends that they will at all times find a new and splendid assortment of Dry Goods.

BROADCLOTHS, Cassimeres, and all kinds of Goods, both Foreign and Domestic, ever found in a Dry Goods Store. So mote it be.

TWEEDY & BARROWS.
117 Hubbard Row.
Norwich, Oct. 14. w47 tw70

DR. BARKER would inform his friends that he is now ready to resume his Professional business. He may be found at his old residence.
No. 130 MAIN ST.
Norwich, Oct. 1, 1845. w46 64

French Baskets.

Traveling Baskets, Work Baskets,
Knitting do Coal do
Fruit do Children's do
Straw Satchels, a new Stock rec'd by
J. W. BULKELEY.
Oct. 15. w47 tw78

Winter Hosiery.

THE greatest, best and cheapest stock of Ladies, Gents, and Children's Stockings, always to be found at J. W. BULKELEY.
Oct. 15. w47 tw70

A Small Rent and Sales for Cash

ENABLES the subscriber to name a low price for any article of DRY GOODS, and very possible, less than any other Store in the place. Please examine the new Goods received in great abundance this week. J. W. BULKELEY.
Norwich, Oct 15, 1845. w47 tw 70

HEAVY WOOLENS,

CHEAP Cloths, Cassimeres, & Satinetts; Flannels in great variety, bought at less than last month's prices, and for sale by
J. W. BULKELEY.
Norwich, Oct. 15, 1845. w47 tw 70

A word to the Wise.

J. W. BULKELEY will receive during the present week a large addition to his stock of DRY GOODS, and will not fail to display as rich a stock of fast col'd prints, and winter Goods generally, as can be shown—at prices sure to warrant a sale.
West end Main Street.
Oct. 15. w47 tw70

Wanted.

WOOLEN Yarn and Woolen Stockings. The highest price paid for them by
J. W. BULKELEY.
Oct. 15. w47tw70

New Steam Navigation between Albany & Norwich.

THE new and elegant Steam Propeller, Trumbull, having superior accommodations for Passengers, will leave Norwich the last of this week for Albany. Will leave Albany for New York, New London & Norwich, Wednesday 22d inst. She will carry 1500 or 2000 Barrels under deck. Those having Freight to send will find it for their interest to patronise her as she is to continue to run, and will make three trips a month. For further information inquire of the Captain on board, or
E. A. BILL.
Norwich, Oct. 13, 1845. w47 tw70

To Rent.

THE Brick Store on the south end of Central Wharf. Inquire of
EDWARD CHAPPELL.
Oct. 8, 1845. w47 1w77

SUPERIOR WIGS AND HAIR WORK.

EVERY description of Wigs and Hair Work constantly manufacturing and for sale, Wholesale and Retail at B. F. BURGESS' Establishment, 303 Washington street, Boston. Gents. Gossamer Wift Wigs of superior make and finish. Ladies self contracting Half Wigs, entire new media and fit themselves so completely to the head that they can be combed and arranged without the least trouble from moving out of place. These articles are a great improvement as they can be worn without a cap. All kinds of articles for Hair Dressers use. Those wishing to buy to sell again, or at Retail will find it to their advantage to call as the assortment is extensive of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. All articles ordered, warranted to fit. Choice Perfumery, Combs, Brushes, &c.

303 Washington Street,
OPPOSITE AVON PLACE, BOSTON.
Oct. 2d. w45 1w65

DAILY LINE.

To New London.

THE Steamer ANGELINA, Capt. A. LOVELL, has commenced her regular Trips to New London. Leaving Norwich at 8 o'clock in the morning, returning in the afternoon in time for the accommodation Train of Cars for Worcester.

Further information inquire of the Capt. or E. A. Bill.
March 9, 45. — 17

SPLENDID EXHIBITION

Of New, Rich and Fashionable

DRY GOODS.

LINCOLN AND WILLIAMS,

HAVE just made another large addition to their

SILK DEPARTMENT.

Where customers may find black and blue black Silks, from 1-2 yard to 1 1-4 yards wide, at from 88c cents to $3,00 a yard, and some new styles. Paris and India Fancy Silks, surpassing in beauty and quality any ever offered for sale in the State. Also heavy cloak Silks, Mercelline Silks for linings, light and delicate Silks for evening party dresses, some handsome low priced fancy Silks.

WIDE SILK VELVETS

for shawls and Mantillas; almost every shade of crimson velvets and silk velvet trimmings. Our

SHAWL DEPARTMENT

we continue to keep stocked with every thing new and desirable, some beautiful low priced German Shawls similar to the high cost Berlin Zephyr Shawls; also some low priced Broche covered grounds with colors equal to the most expensive. New styles printed Paris Shawls, with large additions to our stock of high cost real Cashmere Shawls.

Long Shawls and Scarfs.—Real India Crape Scarfs the most fashionable article of the season, though decidedly a "Boston notion.

Mous. de Laines and Cashmeres.—Some new styles high colored Satin stripe de Laines all wool, the only ones in the city. Elegant patterns printed Paris de Laines and Cashmeres. More than one thousand dress patterns low priced English and Scotch de Laines and Repts, a large assortment small figured goods for children's wear, some very fine, all wool and high colors.

Millinery Goods.—The greatest variety of ribbons in the place which we are bound to sell at unparalleled low prices. Our stock of

Cloak Goods is well worthy the attention of any purchaser.

French Woolen Cloakings, in stripes, figures and ombre Plaids.

A. A. Thibets extra heavy and of the most beautiful Shades, also low prices Thibets and Oriental Cloths of all colors, Salisbury Plaids, Gala Plaids, with every quality of blue black and col'd Alpacas. Figured and stripe col'd Orleans, purchased at auction at two thirds their value and will be sold accordingly.

Mourning Goods.—Bombazines of the most celebrated manufacture in the world, from 68 1-2 cts. to $2,00 a yd. 'Jet black Orleans, the finest quality all wool delaines, 1-2 mourning goods of every description. French and English mourning prints perfectly fast colors. Gloves, Veils, Crapes, Crevats, &c., &c.

Furnishing Goods.—In this branch of our trade purchasers may find Linen Sheetings and Shirtings of all widths. Cottons from 3-4 to 12-4 width. Damasks all qualities and widths. Napkins, Doylies, huckabac, crash.

Embossed Piano and Table covers, 50 pairs.

Woolen Blankets.—Some that are very fine with almost every article of house keeping Goods.

Woolen Goods.—French Black cloths, extra fine, at $4,00, a pattern less than the usual charge. English cloths, blue black and fancy colors. Fine black mixed cloths, low priced, do.—Gold mix'd, Drab mix'd, Brown, Blue black, and Jet Black Overcoat cloths from 75 cts to $5,00 a yard.

3-4 and 6-4 Wool Tweeds, for Sacks.
Fine black French Doe Skins.
Black and fancy Cassimeres.
Twilled Flannels, white and colored, plain do, all wool, homemade Flannels.

Drawers and Shirts, both Silk and Woolen.

Also any quantity and variety of goods for

BOY'S WEAR,

suitable for the approaching cold season.

Hosiery, Gloves and Mitts.—Black and colored Cashmere Hose, large sizes, and three threaded—white Merino, and Lamb's wool, do.—Kid, Silk, Merino and Woolen Gloves of all sizes. In

FANCY ARTICLES

we shall continue to keep the largest assortment. Laces, Edgings, Dress Trimmings, Zephyr Worsteds, Patterns, Purse Materials, Cravats, Scarfs, Tidys, Green Gauze Veils, Cambics and grass cloth Hdkfs, a large assortment of Needlework Capes, Chemizettes, Collars and Trimmings. Ladies can find almost any article in this department of our trade.

Domestic Goods.—We have a very large assortment purchased before the late rise. Ticks, Sheeting, Flannels, Satinetts, Canton Flannels, Prints, Bleached Goods, and all descriptions of heavy goods, we shall be able to continue to sell less than the present wholesale prices.

And finally to close, we would merely say that no pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction, and any article purchased of us and not answering the recommendation can be returned and the money refunded. The

"Extreme Low Price System"

as published and practised by the trade we do not go upon; but pledge ourselves that all persons who will take the trouble to visit our establishment shall be offered better goods and on better terms than at any other store in the city.

LINCOLN & WILLIAMS'
Silk and Shawl Store, west side Shetucket street
Sept. 29th. 1fw44 tw67

Regular Steam Boat Line.

BETWEEN NORWICH AND NEW YORK

DAILY.

THE Splendid Steamer Cleopatra, Capt. ISAAC K DUSTAN. The Splendid Steamer Worcester Capt DANIEL BACON.

The Worcester will leave Norwich on Monday Wednesdays, and Fridays. The Cleopatra will leave Norwich, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Each of the above boats will leave New York on alternate days.

E. A. BILL, Steam Boat Agent
April 16 1845.

GO IT BOOT!!—CLEAR THE TRACK!!!

J. IRESON & SON, are now receiving their FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES, most of which are manufactured expressly for their trade. All goods purchased ready-made are warranted with great care by one of the firm, who is always constantly in the market and is always prepared to find many bargains to which they invite the attention of CAPT MEN and all close buyers. Our stock is very large, and well worthy of the patronage of our friends and strangers.

Norwich, Oct. 6th.—w 6 1w67.

113 SOUTH SIDE MAIN ST.

TRIUMPH COMPLETE!

ARRIVAL EXTRAORDINARY!

The Largest, Richest and most Complete assortment of

DRY GOODS

EVER EXHIBITED IN THIS CITY, ARE THIS WEEK OPENING BY

ELY & CO.,

☞ On Pleasant Street. They consist in part of the following invoices!

SHAWLS.

Having a Room expressly for Shawl trade, they have filled it with the most complete stock of Cashmere and Fancy Shawls. They are this week opening over 500 all Wool and Silk and Wool Shawls. They have also received 2 boxes more of those all Cashmeres that last week met with such a ready sale.

SILKS.

In this line our stock is most splendid—having just received over 40 pieces of new style Figured, Striped and Plaid Fancy Silk of superior quality. Also, a large lot of Black Silks of all widths, prices, and qualities.

Bombazines.

200 pieces this day opening—good quality and extra cheap.

Dress Goods.

In this department, our stock never was better.—We have just received a fresh lot of French M. de Laines, super Twilled Cashmeres, Corded Mapps, French Etoffe, Ombre striped de Laines, &c., &c., all of which will be sold at reduced prices.

Cloakings.

Over 600 pieces of Cloak Goods now on hand.
Silk warp Alpaccas of all prices, from 3s 6d to 10s 6d per yd.
Cotton warp Alpaccas of all prices, from 1s 6d to 3s 6d.
A great variety of Plaids of all prices,
One case French Stripe Cloakings.
70 pieces French Thibets of every color and quality.

FLORENCE BONNETS.

Ribbons, Flowers and Tabs.

575 boxes which at Wholesale or Retail, will be sold cheaper than the cheapest. Come and see them, they are worthy the attention of all.

Furnishing Goods.

The best stock in the State may be found at our establishment.

Edgings &c.

Linen Thread Edgings, Cambric Edgings and Insertings, Gimpure and Lisle Thread Edgings, Chemisets, Velvet Trimmings of all colors and widths, together with all kinds of Fancy Articles in the Dry Goods line, may be found at our store.

Domestic Goods.

In any quantity and of every quality, all of which will be sold at New York and Boston prices.

Broad Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.

In this Branch of the

PLY ROOM

Trade, we challenge all competition. We have the large out stock of Woolens kept by any one establishment in Connecticut. We have BROADCLOTHS of English, French, German and American manufacture of every color, quality and price, from one dollar to eight dollars per yd. We have a new lot of French, English and American CASSIMERES. Also, a well selected stock of Rich VESTINGS. *And be it known unto all men* who are wanting Woolen Goods, that you can save from 10 to 20 per cent by calling on ELY & CO. Any person or persons who have any doubts of the above, can have it proved by actual demonstration, by calling at our store. You may also find,

8 *CASES OVERCOAT CLOTHS*, which we can, shall and will sell less than any store in Norwich.

☞ All of the above invoices, with hundreds of other styles of goods may now be found at our establishment. We would only add, that, notwithstanding the reputation we may have gained of selling goods cheap, within the last four years, we are this season prepared to give our customers better bargains than we have ever done. Long experience in the New York and Boston markets has taught us where to buy bargains, and we can sell them at less profit than we have ever done. We shall receive New Goods by almost every steamer from Europe, which, with all pleasure we will show to all persons who would be pleased to see them.

ELY & CO. 23 and 25 Shetucket street.
Norwich, Oct. 30. w45 tw64

MOLASSES.
100 hhds and tierces St. Croix,
50 do do Porto Rico,
30 do do Muscovado,
25 do do New Iberia,
do do Cardenas,
for sale. A. H. ALMY, 51 Water street.
Sept. 3. w42 w52

FOR NEW YORK.

THE Steamer WORCESTER, Capt. Bacon, and the Steamer CLEOPATRA, Capt. Dustan, will leave Norwich at 5 o'clock in the afternoon for Allen's Point on the arrival of the cars from Boston.

Cabin Fare, $1,00.

N B. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of said Boats or owners. E. A. BILL,
Steam Boat Agent.
Norwich Sept. 15, 1845. w43 tw57

WANTED,

60,000 RAIL ROAD TIES, for which Cash will be paid on delivery at Norwich previous to the 15th of Nov., next.

For specifications and price apply to
FULLER & KNOWLTON,
Chapman's Block Franklin Square.
Norwich, Sept. 12 1845. 1fw 43 tw56

Butter.—84 Firkins "prime" dairy Butter, received this day—for sale by
WHITAKER, HAMMOND, & CO.
Commerce st.—Oct 6. w46 tw67

Notice.

THE undersigned have this day associated themselves in business under the name and firm of

BURNET & WEBB,

and will continue the Grocery and Provision business at the old stand of J. Webb.

JAMES BURNET,
JULIUS WEBB.

FALL MILLINERY.

MISS MOORE will open new and elegant MILLINERY on Friday the 24th inst.
Norwich, Sept 24th w38

WANTED.

SIX Moulders, four Machinists, and one patternmaker. Also four good steady boys to learn the Foundery business.

Wanted 5000 bushels Cleveland Coal.

Apply to A. T. PEARCE,
Aug 27 w40 Supt. Norwich Foundery.

AGENCY

FOR the Sale of W. B. Fuller & Co's Hemp Row, Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco, decidedly the best article in the market. The trade supplied by
FULLER & KNOWLTON,
Chapman's Block, Franklin square.
Oct 1. 1fw

For Springfield and New Haven,

A STAGE will leave Norwich daily, (Sundays excepted) at 7 1-4 o'clock, A. M., connecting with the cars of the Hartford and New Haven Rail Road Company at Hartford. Will

Arrive at Springfield at 5 1-2 P. M.
" " New Haven 6 P. M.
Fare to Springfield $2,00
" " New Haven 2,50

Pass by this route to Springfield $1,00 less than by the Cars. TERRICO & BULKELLEY, Proprietors.
HENRY DOWNER, Agt.
Oct. 6th. w40 tw57

C. BRINCKERHOFF'S

Notwithstanding the boasting of empirics of great cures never performed and forged certificates of them, yet their nostrums sink like others of their kind, to the great sea of oblivion. The test of time is the guiding one for the searching sick, who are anxiously watching every gleam of hope that shines on their path. The Health Restoratives has been importunately assailed as the production of a nostrum monger, but time has proven that a false and base insinuation, and has jewelled her reputation with gems of honor from the caskets of those who have experienced the efficacy of this balm. Its sovereign power is shown in the cure of complaints of the Liver and Lungs, Consumption, Coughs and Colds even in their greatest severity, Asthma, and Pain in the Breast and Side. All that is desirable in a remedy for these complaints, in further Restorative reduced and concentrated to the ultimate of their power, and so placed in such perfect combination that their several and united force in experienced at one and the same time. It is not offered as a palliative only for disease, but as a complete extermination of it, and a restorer to natural and blooming health. As all the testimony of unimpeachable witness is often insufficient to convince those who are determined to withstand the force of evidence, no matter how powerful, we earnestly hope that they will make a trial of the Restorative, and be continued by actual demonstration. The safety of your life depends on the use of this medicine, without it you had better hasten to prepare for a quick and fatal termination of your diseases; but by its use you avail yourself of means which cannot disappoint or delude you. The following certificate is from Dr. Chilton, the well known New York chemist.

"I have analyzed a bottle of medicine called 'Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative;' and find that it does not contain Mercury, or any other metallic preparation, nor opium in any of its forms. It is composed of vegetable matter entirely."

James R. Chilton, M. D.
C. BRINCKERHOFF, Proprietor, N. Y
Principal Office, 589 Broome street, New York

AGENTS.

SAMUEL TYLER 138 Main street, Norwich
WM. S. TYLER, 131 Water street, do.
Jason Safford, Willimantic; John A. Perkins, Windham; Tracy, Huntington & co. Yantic.
Oct 1st. 1845. 1w46

FARE REDUCED!

At No. 15 1-2 Shetucket-street.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of all Descriptions Repaired in the best manner and warranted at short notice and at much less than the usual prices.

For cleaning Lever Watches $0,[illegible]
" " Lepine and Horizontal do [illegible]
" " Common do [illegible]
" Main Spring, [illegible]
" Verges, [illegible]
" Lunett Glasses, [illegible]
" Crystal, [illegible]

Watches, CLOCKS and Jewelry of all kinds for sale. Cheap. Gold Lever watches full jeweled from $15 to $75; Lepines do. from $30 to $50; Silver Lever full jeweled from $16 to $20; Lepines from $12 to $14; Horizontal from $14 to $16. Gold guard Chains $10 to $16; Gold Pencils $2 to $3; Gold and plated Lockets, Gold keys, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Silver Thimbles, Pencils and Spectacles and a thousand other articles which will be sold—*amazingly cheap.* Second hand watches constantly on hand and for sale cheap. Old Gold and silver taken in exchange. WM. M. LEWIS, Agent.
Norwich, Aug. 6th, 1845. 3mw37 tw39

TANNER'S OIL.—100 bbls Tanner's Oil "of good quality," for sale low by
WHITAKER, HAMMOND & CO.
Commerce st.—Oct. 6. w46 tw67

MORE of those cheap Guns at
C. A. CONVERSE,
Hardware Store, 139 Main-st.
Sept 10. w43 [illegible]

Fare Reduced to and from New York.

50 CENTS for the steamer PROMETHEUS, Capt. Hiltucket. [illegible] by the regulation QUIN

Leaves Norwich and New York every Tuesday and Friday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

Freight taken at low rates.
July 1 w23 tw

ORIGINAL STAINED

A WORD TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

BE IT KNOWN UNTO ALL MEN WHO PURCHASE

DRY GOODS,

at wholesale, that

ELY & CO.

33 & 35 SHETUCKET-STREET.

Are this week opening a very extensive assortment of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC GOODS which added to our last week's purchase makes an extensive stock.

We do not propose to fill the newspapers with long and flaming advertisements nor enumerate the different styles of goods we are almost daily receiving. But one FACT we can prove beyond a shadow of a doubt, that we keep constantly on hand a *STOCK* of Dry Goods almost twice as large as any other establishment in *New London County*. Another FACT is this, we *WILL NOT be undersold*, and as we have not been called "*to arms with Mexico*," or to lead our blood upon the plains of "*Texas*," we have been peacably and quietly engaged in the New York and Boston Markets, purchasing bargains which we propose to give ☞ COUNTRY MERCHANTS at the *smallest* advance from cost.

Give us a call and we will do them good.

Sept. 1 tfw 43 tw57

REMITTANCES TO AND PASSAGE FROM ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

WE beg to inform our friends in Norwich, Conn and this vicinity, that we have appointed Mr JAMES MCDELLAND, of that city, as our agent Persons sending for their relatives, or remitting money to the old country, will find it their interest and their friend comfort to give him a call.

ROCHE BROTHERS & CO.,
85 Fulton street, New York

Jan 24 1846

NEW-LONDON COUNTY, ss. } *Superior Court, Sept. Term, A. D. 1845.*

UPON the petition of HENRY MATHERS, of Montville, in New-London County, showing to the Court that on the 2nd day of November, A. D., 1836, he was lawfully married to MARY ANN TRACY, then of said Montville, with whom he lived in the due performance of all his duty to her, until September, A. D., 1839, when the said Mary Ann wilfully deserted the petitioner, and hath ever since continued so to desert him, and with total neglect of duty on her part; and further showing to the Court, that said Mary Ann, since said September, A. D., 1839, has committed the crime of adultery with divers men unknown to the petitioner, or that this Court to grant him a divorce as by petition on file. This Court orders that the petition be continued to the Superior Court, to be holden at New-London, in the County of New-London, on the 3d Tuesday of March next, and that the pendency thereof be published in two of the newspapers in this state, immediately after the rising of this court, six weeks prior to the sitting of said court.

Attest, JAMES STEDMAN, *Clerk.*

Norwich, Sept. 30, 1845. 6w64

BOSTON

BOOT & SHOE STORE.

R. GOODWIN,
DEALER IN
BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS,
144 Main-street, Norwich,

RESPECTFULLY invites the attention of the Citizens of *Norwich*, and the public generally to the *NEW* and *SPLENDID* assortment of

Boots and Shoes,

just received from the manufacturers and other sources, where they had been bought at the lowest Cash prices, and will be sold at such rates as cannot fail to suit the most acute bargainer. My stock has been made from the best materials, and of superior workmanship. All articles not proving as recommended, will be made good. Customers can rely upon finding at my Store, every desirable article in the Boot and Shoe Line, and at *LOWER* prices than those who deal competition.

DONT MISTAKE THE NUMBER
144 Main Street. 144

May 10 w27tw42—t

Something New.

SPALDING & CO., are manufacturing under Letters Patent granted by the United States, an improved Friction match, to burn

Without Brimstone.

They now offer for sale, on very reasonable terms

20,000 GROSS.

Neatly put up in Tin, Wood and Paper, in an elegant packages and in lots to suit purchasers.

These Matches are highly improved of and recommended for family use by Physicians and Chemists, in consequence of the absence of Sulphur in their manufacture, the fumes of which are so disagreeable and deleterious to all, and particularly injurious to persons having weak lungs or delicate constitutions.

They are particularly recommended to the attention of shippers as they have frequently been taken on long voyages and exposed to the action of all climates without the slightest injury.

For sale by SPALDING &O.
At wholesale and retail by R.W. MATHEWSON
Agents for the manufacturer

J.n 22 1845.

At a Court of Probate holden at Colchester, within and for the district of Colchester, on the 15th day of September, A. D. 1845.

Present DAVID B. CARROLL, Esq., Judge.

On the petition of Edward Y. Thomas of Norwich, Guardian of Chapman and estate of Sarah T. Thomas and John W. Thomas, minors of this district, showing that said minors are the owners of certain real estate, situated in said Colchester, described, and bounded as follows, to wit: beginning at the northwesterly corner of said lot, thence running southeasterly by land of Asa Randall, about 43 1-2 rods to the southeasterly corner of said lot, thence southwesterly by Anna and Rhoda Wells, 28 rods to a stake and stones, thence by the division set to Sophia Worthington and to the heirs of Lucy B. Rogers, No. 29 W. 8 rods, 16 links to pile of stones by T. H. Smith's land, 23 rods to the place of beginning, containing seven acres. Also the cabin lot (so called) containing forty four acres more or less, bounded northerly on land of —— Morgan, Gushom Worthington and a brook, easterly on land of Guy Bigelow, southerly on highway, westerly on land of George Smith and Eleazer Avery's heirs—also on the lot, beginning at a stake and stones by the highway and lands set to the heirs of Lucy B. Rogers, deceased. Thence along said highway about 60 rods to a stake and stones by a pair of bars a little south of a maple tree, thence easterly a straight line about 94 rods to lands set to Sophia Worthington in the distribution of the estate of John Wells, deceased. Thence northerly about 51 rods along said Sophia Worthington's land to land set to the heirs of Lucy B. Rogers, deceased, thence westerly along said heirs' land to place of beginning. And that said real estate cannot be occupied and improved to advantage and for the interest and benefit of said minors; and that in his opinion, it will be for the interest of said minors to have said real estate sold and the avails thereof disposed of as the law directs, and praying for liberty, &c., as per petition on file, dated the fifteenth day of September, A. D. 1845.

Ordered.—That said petition be heard on the 12th day of November A. D. 1845, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon at the probate Office in this district and that said guardian give notice of the pendency of said petition by advertising this order in a newspaper printed in Norwich, in said county, three weeks successively at least six weeks before the time of hearing the same and give further notice by posting the same on the public signpost in the Borough of Colchester.

Certified from record,

Attest, A. R. PARK, Clerk.

Oct. 1st. w40 tw64

The Brandreth's Pills.

As a general family medicine, especially in a country so subject to sudden changes of temperature as this, their value is incalculable. By having the Brandreth Pills always on hand, should a sudden attack of sickness take place, they can be given at once, and will often have effected a cure before the physician could have arrived.

In Cholic, and in inflamation of the bowels these Pills will at once relieve, and perseverance in their use, according to the directions, will surely do all that medicine can do to restore the health of the patient.

In diseases arising from the use of mercury or from any cause or vitiation, from bad blood or otherwise, their use will produce the most happy results. In all attacks of Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, and in cases of chronic or recent Costiveness, the use of the Brandreth Pills will be productive of infinite service—sometimes occasioning so great a change for the better as to cause great thankfulness.

In all cases of Indigestion, Worms, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and in all affections of the Stomach and Bowels, the Brandreth Pills will be found a never failing remedy.

To insure the full benefit of these celebrated Pills they should be kept in the house, so that upon the first commencement of sickness they may be at once resorted to. One dose is better than a dozen after the disease has become established in the system.

The Brandreth Pills are purely vegetable, and so innocent that the infant of a month old may use them if medicine is required, not only with safety but with a certainty of receiving all the benefit medicine is capable of imparting. Females may use them during all the critical periods of their lives. The Brandreth Pills will insure their health, and produce regularity in all the functions of life.

Be careful of counterfeit Pills. How to avoid them:

No 1 Security.

Each Agent who sells the Genuine Brandreth Pills has a CERTIFICATE OF AGENCY, which has been engraved at a vast expense. It represents the Manufactory at Sing Sing, on the banks of the Hudson river, and is signed by Dr. Brandreth, and his seal stamped upon the paper.

No. 2 Security.

Above all observe the label upon the boxes. Each box of the Genuine Pills has now THREE LABELS upon it. The top and the bottom label containing upwards of FIVE THOUSAND LETTERS in RED INK. The words BENJAMIN BRANDRETH'S PILLS being printed over two hundred times upon the two labels.

No. 3 Security.

There are also upon each label two signatures of Dr. Brandreth; one B. Brandreth, and also one Benjamin Brandreth. Each box, therefore, to be genuine, must have six signatures of Dr. Brandreth upon it. If the box do not answer this description the Pills are not the Brandreth Pills, but some vile counterfeit of them, as all the old labelled boxes have been collected.

No. 4 Security.

Besides the above signs of genuineness, the signatures of the Brandreth Pills, labels are upon the Certificate of Agency; therefore compare your box with the labels on the Certificate; if it agrees, the Pills are true; if it does not they are false.

I have expended much time, and at least $5000 in perfecting these checks to the sale of counterfeit Pills, and in the hope they will secure the genuine BRANDRETH PILLS to all who want them.

Remain the public's servant,

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.

The following names are a list of Dr B. Brandreth's agents in New London Co.

Norwich, R. W. Roath; New London, Nathan Belden; Colchester, L. A. Kellogg; Franklin, Amasa L. Hyde; Liberty Hill, Austin Gay; Lebanon, Gurdon Robinson; Yantic ville, Tracy, Huntington & Co. Fitchville, S. Fitch; Norwich Town, Geo. D. Fuller Milltown, Wm. S Hull; Stonington, Horace Lewis Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Porterville, Smith, Cady & Co Centre Groton, R. W. Smith; Groton, John Hudson: Hemburg, H. A. Brockway; Salem, E. S. Williams Montville James Turner; Hadlyme, Z. Brockway.

March 15 '45 17

REMEMBER

the old land, No. 78 Main-St.

OPPOSITE THE FRANKLIN HOUSE,

WHERE J. M. NELSON still continues to carry on the Tailoring business in all its various branches. The subscriber is now ready to make all kinds of Gentlemen's garments in the latest style The subscriber has received the Fall and Winter fashions for 1844-5. All garments made at this establishment warranted to fit.

N. B. Cutting done at short notice. Wanted also a straight first rate Tailoresses to whom good wages will be given.

JAMES M. NELSON.

Sep. 1 '44 1f43

FALL GOODS.

(COLD WEATHER IS COMING)

JUST RECEIVED

At 21 Shetucket St.

SHAWLS of fine styles and colors.
Cashmeres and De Laines of superior quality.
Dark Merrimack prints,
Turkey red prints for children
Plaid do.
New style French Gingham,
The last lot of Summer Goods going,
York shilling prints for 10 cents,
Balmorines cheaper than ever.

Don't mistake the

ROUND BLACK SIGN.

Aug. 17 tfw6

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber has just opened a new Store of goods of various kinds in Main Street, No. 58 near the Universalist Church in East Chelsea.—Where there can be found, Flour, Sugars, Salt, Coffee, Teas, Wood Ware and Cotton Cloth, which will be sold very low for Cash. All sorts of country produce taken in exchange for goods. Also three good tenements to rent. Apply to

JAMES BOTTUM.

July 7 w33 tw38

Sword Fish.

100 BBLS "new" received in store—for sale by WHITAKER, HAMMOND & Co

Sept. 1st. w 41, tw 53 Commerce St.

Copartnership.

THE subscribers have entered into Copartnership under the firm of

MEEKER & HOLMES,

and will transact the Baking business in all its branches. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. Bread, Crackers, Cakes, &c. may be obtained at all times fresh, from our Depot, No. 32, Water street, lately occupied by Cushing Kelly, Esq please give us a call.

JOSEPH MEEKER, Jr.
WILLIAM H. HOLMES.

May 28. w29—t41—tf

MISS JACKSON

IS this week opening a large and splendid assortment of rich Millinery Goods, consisting of every variety of goods usually kept in a Millinery Establishment, all of which will be sold as low as can be purchased in this city. Please call at 37 Shetucket street, and examine those goods, then judge for yourself.

N. B. Mourning Hats made at short notice.

Sept. 21st. w44 tw16

LADIES SHOES.—Our assortment of Ladies Shoes is now large and perfect, embracing the choicest selection of fine Gaiters and Kid Buskins, colored and black of American and French Manufacture. Also, Common Shoes in abundance, of every variety and description, which will be sold cheaper than ever, by

J. IRESON & SON.

June 8 tw 16 w49

Fall Ribbons, New Style, 1845

JUST received at the *CONNECTICUT BONNET STORE*, a lot of New Fall RIBBONS, *Fringed Edges*, of elegant patterns, which the ladies are invited to call and see, at *No. 17 Shetucket street*

Norwich, Aug. 29. w40tw50

Fales's Cathartic Lozenges,

THOSE prepared from a great many Vegetable Sweetmeats are palatable and pleasant to eat as any other Confectionary Compound.

☞ This preparation is decidedly the best among all the known cathartic preparations, for while its operation is as sure as Salts, Castor Oil, Calomel and Jalop, or any other, cathartic medicine, it has the advantage over all in being pleasant to eat, while all other cathartics are generally disagreeable to take Price 25 cents per box, with full directions and may be found at the Depository, No. 96 Commercial steret.

FALES'S WORM LOZENGES.

Are a safe and sure remedy for Worms. Children love them. They act like a charm in removing the symptoms, such as starting in sleep, grating the teeth, pain in the stomach, and nose, occasional sickness at the stomach, precarious appetite swelled bowels, and general feverish habit. The child falls into a quiet sleep, the worms are stupified and expelled, and the child, as far as heard from in every instance has been cured.

Price 25 cents per box, with full directions; sold at 96 Commercial-street.

FALES'S COUGH LOZENGES

Are beneficial in all common Colds and Coughs Whooping Cough, Inflamation in the Throat and Lungs, in the Croup or Hives, and more certain to operate satisfactory than the celebrated HIVE SYRUP. The most happy effect is obtained in a few moments; the symptoms disappear and the disease is broken up by the magical effect of these Lozenges.

Full directions accompany each box, and found at the Depository, 96 Commercial street

FALES'S DYSENTERY LOZENGES.

Are a safe and agreeable remedy for Dysentery Diarrhœa of adults, and for Dysentery, Diarrhœa and Bowel Complaints of children. Particular attention must be paid to the directions which accompany each box.

FALES'S CAMPHOR LOZENGES,

Are beneficial in all common and sick headache, and where there is a sense of tightness or weight over the eyes, in eruptive diseases, such as Measles and Small Pox. Also in Mania. Epilepsy. Melancholy, Hysteria, in St. Vitus Dance, and in all cases of Languor and Oppressions of the Vital Powers, and may be taken with safety by women and children in all conditions.

Full directions accompany each box.

FALES'S CYPRIAN HAIR TONIC,

Is now so extensively known and justly celebrate that further comment upon it will be useless; we can say, however, with truth, that among the many thousands who have purchased the Tonic in this or other countries, none have returned with complaints while thousands have expressed not only their approbation, but their wonder and admiration of beholding its effects. A few bottles only can be had, at 96 Commercial-street.

CLEAR OUT YOUR RATS.

The gnawings and antics of these destructive creatures can be hushed forever in your House or Store if you will procure a box of the genuine.

MADAGASCAR RAT EXTERMINATOR

and use it according to directions. You cannot depend upon it unless obtained at J. J. FALES' No Commercial, corner of Lewis & Commercial Streets

Sold by the following

AGENTS.

Norwich, Samuel Tyler and John I. Devotion New London, Wm. Stearns, Stoddard & Allen, A. Beckwith; Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Mystic Bridge Keeney & Brown; Noank, Brown & Wilbur, Stonington Point, Elisha Faxon, Jr.; Lyme, Joseph Brockway; Hadlyme, Ely P. Wells; East Haddam, R. W. Miller; Moodus, Sheffield Lewis; Leesville Richmond & Upham; Middle Haddam, Child & Carrier; Portland, John Payne; South Glastenbury, Oliver Brainard and Wm. W. Post & Co; Colchester, A. M. Hurlbut; Willimantic, Jason Safford and R. Moulton; Scotland, James Burnet; Howard's Valley, G. D Spencer; Hampton, Wm. Brown; Andover, Loomis & Hutton; South Coventry, D. M. Buell; Mansfield, Geo. T. Clark and Z. Storrs & Son; Chaplain, Walter Goodell; Phœnixville John B. Adams; Eastford, Joseph Dorse and Calvin Whitney, Ashford, E. B. Hibbard, Wm. A. Brewster; Danielsonville, Conn

Oc 30

Do you want comfort in SHAVING!!

THEN USE FERRE'S SHAVING

CREAM,

A FEW of the hundreds of recommendations of the above Cream may be found below

FERRE'S SHAVING CREAM.

The undersigned having used the Cream Sapouine, of which Mr. E. C Ferre of Middletown is sole proprietor are happy to award him our testimonials in its favor. Considering the expedition at making the lather, its superior quality when made, its softening effects on the beard, and its curative qualities upon the skin, we do not hesitate to recommend it to the public as the best Shaving Cream either domestic or imported now in use.

Rev. E E Griswold	Charles Woodward M D
do. Wm Jarvis	J Barrett, M D
do W G Howard	Wm S Casey, M D
do Arthur Granger	David Harrison, M D
do Samuel M Emery	Edwin Stearns
Prof John Johnson	E A Russell
do A W Smith	Jeremiah H Taylor
Sam'l Stearns	Eli Wilcox, P M
Eleazer Lacey	Horace Clark
Joseph Arnold	Thomas G Mather
W S Camp	Sidera Chase
Daniel H Chase	George Francis
Charles Francis	

Ferre's Cream Sapouine, after a thorough trial consider it much preferable to any other article which I have ever used in shaving. Its properties are so valuable as to commend it to general use.

Rev. J. R. CRANE.

For sale by WILLIAM S. TYLER, Water-st. Agent for the Proprietor, also sold by SAMUEL TYLER and Perfumers generally.

April 16 45 21

FRESH TEAS.

100 Chests and half chests of Young Hyson, Old Hyson and Gun powder.

50 chests and half chests Souchong, Oolloong and Pouchong, just received and for sale by A. H. ALMY, 51 Water-st.

Sept. 8 w42 tw52

SUGARS.

50 boxes Brown Havana Sugar, "light,"
25 do do do do
25 hhds New Orleans do
1 do Porto Rico
10 do St. Croix do just received and for sale by A. H. ALMY, 51 Water street.

Sept. w42 tw52

Freight and Passage Reduced.

NORWICH AND NEW YORK PROPELLER LINE OF STEAMBOATS.

Steam Propeller SHETUCKET, Capt. G. H. GEER.

Steam Propeller QUIRIAUG, Capt. J. WILLIAMS.

WILL leave Norwich and New York every Tuesday and Friday, at 4 o'clock P. M. Freight and passengers will be taken very low.

March 3. 10

KIPSKIN BOOTS.—1000 cases Men's Kip Skin Boots, made in good style—half welted, welted and water proof, from 6 to 10—very low by the case.

J. IRESON & SON.

Sept. 16 w43 tw 56 115 South side Main st.

SOLAR LAMPS, Of a superior quality for Churches, Halls, Shops, Steamboats and Parlors, with plain and cut Shades. For sale by

CHARLES A. CONVERSE.
Agent for the Manufacturers.

Sept. 10. w43 tw5

WANTED, 10,000 lbs., Old Cast off India Rubber Shoes.

FOR which new and fresh Goods will be exchanged at Cash price.

J. IRESON & SON.

Feb 8 1f11

NEW ENGLAND TRUSS MANUFACTORY,
Boston, Mass.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.

CONTINUES to manufacture all the various approved Trusses, at his old stand No. 306 Washington street, opposite No 264, entrance in Temple Avenue, Boston.

Also—ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, for Prolapsus Uteri Trusses for Prolapsus Ani—Suspensory Bags, Knee Caps, Back Boards, Steeled Shoes for deformed feet. Trusses repaired at one hour's notice and made to answer oftentimes as well as new.—The subscriber having worn a truss himself for the last 25 years, and fitted so many for the last 10 years feels confident in being able to suit all cases that may come to him.

Convex Spiral Trusses—Dr. Chase's Trusses, formerly sold by Dr. Leach—Trusses of galvanized metal that will not rust, having wooden and copper pads—Read's Spiral Truss—Rundell's do—Salmon's ball and socket—Sherman's patent—French do—Bateman's do. double and single—Stine's Trusses also, Trusses for children of all sizes. Dr. Fletcher's Truss—Marsh's Truss—Dr. Hull's Truss—Thompson's Ratchet Truss, and the Shakers' Rocking Trusses, may be had at this establishment.—Whispering Tubes and Ear Trumpets, that will enable a person to converse low with one that is hard of hearing.

All Ladies in want of Abdominal Supporters or Trusses, waited on by his wife, Mrs. CAROLINE D. FOSTER, who has had ten years experience in the business.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.

Boston, Jan. 7, 1845.

Having had occasion to observe, that some persons afflicted with Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skillful workman in accomodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called upon to recommend him to my professional brethren and to the public, as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.

JOHN C. WARREN.

I hereby certify that I have, for several years past, been in the use of Mr. Foster's Truss for Inguinal Hernia, and find it to answer every desirable purpose, and consider it far preferable to any other which I have employed.

JAMES THACHER, M. D.

Plymouth, Nov 1 1839

Boston, March 10, 1840.

I hereby certify, that I have known Mr. James F. Foster, several years last past, and have frequently employed him in the construction of Trusses and other apparatus for my patients and have always found him ready, capable, and equal to the occasion for which I have employed him.

JOHN RANDALL, M. D.

Certified from Dr. Griffin, Lynn,

LYNN, March 3, 1840.

I have recommended the Trusses made by James Frederick Foster, of Boston, in a great many instances for these few years past; and it is due to him to declare that, in every instance that has come to my knowledge, his work has given complete satisfaction. EZ. T. GRIFFIN, M. D.

June 23, 1845. tw32 w38

Auction and Commission Store.

THE Subscribers have taken the Store No. 1 Chapman's block, Franklin Square, for the purpose of transacting a general Auction and Commission business under the firm of Fuller & Knowlton. Having commodious rooms and other facilities, we are prepared to receive on consignment every description of goods saleable in this market.

N. B. Liberal advances made on goods consigned for auction sales.

All goods consigned will be fully insured against fire.

ENOCH FULLER,
W. S. KNOWLTON.

Norwich, Sept. 7, 1845. tw52 w41

Molasses.

75 HHDS. St. Croix Molasses,
43 do Porto Rico do now landing and for sale by WHITAKER, HAMMOND, & Co.

8 ept. 1st w 41, tw50. Commerce St.

Norwich and Worcester RAIL ROAD.

ON AND AFTER

May 22, 1845,

Trains will leave as follows, viz:

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS,
Daily, except Sunday.

Leave Norwich, at 6 A. M. and 4 1-4 P. M.
" Worcester, at 10 A M. and 4 1-4 P. M.

☞ The Morning Train from Norwich, and the Morning and Evening Trains from Worcester, connect with the Boston, Western, and Hartford & Springfield Rail Roads.

NEW YORK TRAIN, via STEAM BOAT

Leaves Norwich for Worcester and Boston, every Morning except Monday, upon the arrival of the Boat from New York, about 2 o'clock.

Leaves Worcester for Norwich and New York, at 5 3-4 P. M. daily except Sunday.

NEW YORK TRAIN, via L. I. RAIL ROAD.

Leaves Norwich about 3 1-2 P. M. for Worcester and Boston, daily except Sunday.

Leaves Worcester for Norwich and New York, at 7 3-4 A. M. daily except Sunday. Arrive in Norwich at 8 3-4.

FREIGHT TRAINS.
Daily each way, except Sunday.

Fares are less when paid for Tickets, than when paid in the Cars. EMERSON FOOTE, *Supt.*

Norwich, May 31, 1845. w27 19

THE PATENT

GALVANIC RINGS

And Magnetic Fluid.

DR. A. CHRISTIE respectfully informs the American public, that he has lately arrived from England, for the purpose of introducing in this country the novel application of Electro Galvanism discovered by his brother, Prof. Herman Christie, of London in October last. The discovery has received the universal approbation of the medical profession of Great Britain, who have pronounced it amongst the important of modern scientific inventions. The Patent Galvanic Rings have been found to answer all the purposes for which the ordinary galvanic battery or electro and magnetic machines are used; but are without any of the injurious shocks which always accompany the applications of these instruments, and in many other respects are more safe and certain in accomplishing the desired object.

The Galvanic Rings have now been several months before the English public, and the universal reputation they have acquired is sufficient evidence of their extraordinary power in the prevention and cure of the diseases for which they are recommended. They have been used with perfect success in all cases of Rheumatism, Gout, Tic Doloreux, Fits, Cramps, Paralysis, Stiff Joints, General Debility, Deficiency of Nervous Energy, and all Nervous Disorders.

The galvanic power which they possess is gradual and constant, and the beneficial effect they produce upon the system must be witnessed to be believed. The Galvanic Rings are in every way perfectly harmless, and are sold at prices to be within reach of all desirous of testing their efficacy. Dr. Christie warns the American public from the beginning to beware of spurious imitations, as, owing to the secret process by which the metals are prepared to be rendered sensitive and efficient, all imitations must be entirely devoid of any galvanic effect. CHRISTIE'S MAGNETIC FLUID, used in connection with the Rings, in more chronic disorders and to accelerate the galvanic action, is only to be procured at the same place. These rings are not sold by pedlars or at wholesale; consequently, all sold except by the regular agents are spurious and profitless.

To guard against fraud, he will appoint but one agent in each of the cities of the United States. The only agency in *Norwich* is at the Watch and Jewelry Store of G. B. PRINDLE,

144 Main street.

July 23d, 1845. w35 tw34

NEW YORK PEARL STREET STORE.

J. I. & D. I. GAUL,

117. MAIN STREET. 117

ONE DOOR FROM THE CORNER OF SHETUCKET STREET.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Norwich and the public generally that they have purchased the interest of Wm. R. Tracy, in this Store upon the most advantageous terms, and made such additions to the former stock as to make there assortment full and complete.

They have recently received from New York a large supply of New and desirable styles of Goods for this Fall trade which they will offer at such prices as cannot fail to suit purchasers. Customers wishing to buy goods upon the most reasonable terms will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. As an inducement, we *promise not to be undersold*; and to give them such bargains as will induce them to call again. Our stock consists in part of the following goods.

Black, Blue, Green, Olive and London Brown **Broadcloths**, all qualities and prices; Cassimeres, Satinets and Vestings, a great variety of Styles, very cheap Flannels, Twilled and Plain, all colors qualities and prices; French Merinos, all colors some as low as 62 cts.; Shawls of every style, Plaid Cheviots, Black and Colored Alpaccas from 25 to 100; Muslin de Laines a great variety of styles some as low as 12 1-2 cts.; Repp DeLaines and Cashmeres, Chusans; Black, Blue Black and colored Silks, Satins, Corded and Victoria Skirts; Ticks; Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, Counterpanes, Marseilles Quilts and in short almost every article usually kept in the Dry Goods line.

10,000 yds. Calico varying in prices from 4 to 25 cts.

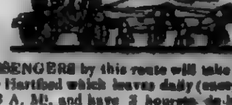
N. B. They must be sold immediately.

J. I. & D. I. GAUL.

Norwich, Sept. 1st. 1f41 tw50

New Route to SPRINGFIELD.

FARE ONLY $2,00



PASSENGERS by this route will take the Stage to Hartford which leaves daily (except Sundays) at 7 1-2 A. M., and have 2 hours to business in Hartford and arrive at Springfield by cars at 7 P. M

O. S. BULKELEY, and ORRIN PENDIGO, Proprietors.

HENRY S. DOWNER, Agt.

Passengers by this route will save $1,50

Norwich, June 1845. tw 13 w3

DRY GOODS

At about Cost, for CASH Exchange, and NO THING ELSE.

THE Dry Goods Shanty of J. W. BULKELEY, West end Main street, is now crowded of Fall and Winter Goods cheap for Cash only. Credit cannot be given at such prices as they are offered.

Sept. 17 tw57 w43

Second Hand Machinery For Sale.

12 FROSTLE Spinning Frames. 72 Spindles each. Enquire of Mr. Edmund Wilkinson, at Depot, or of

WHITAKER, HAMMOND, & CO

Norwich, Sept. 1st. 1845. 1f w 47; tw 56.

Wholesale foreign & domestic LIQUOR STORE.

CLARK & CO.,

OFFER for sale at their newly established Liquor Store, Dock st., a full assortment of Foreign and Domestic Liquors, well worthy the attention of the trade and others who purchase at wholesale.—The assortment will at all times be full, and purchasers may depend upon obtaining good liquors by giving us a call. We will name at present:

35 half Pipes, qs. and eighths. Casks Otard, Dupuy & Co. Hennessey and Brizzette BRANDY.
5 Hds Pure St. Croix RUM
5 Hhds Imit do do
5 do New England do
20 Bbls do do
3 Pipes Holland GIN
2 do Imit do
25 Bbls. American do
5 Hhds PURE SPIRITS.
15 Bbls do do
10 Bbls CIDER BRANDY.
3 Bbls old Monongahela WHISKEY, a pure and genuine article.
1 Pipe old MADEIRIA WINE, for medicinal use, a superior article.
100 Baskets CHAMPAIGN, best brand.
50 Casks, various kinds of Wines, including almost every kind and quality that can be named.

The above Liquors and Wines were recently purchased of the Importers in New York and Boston—are warranted strictly pure, and will be sold at a small advance from the Importers prices by

CLARK & CO

Bolles's Building, between Cassyers and Water Streets.

Sept. 4 '45. w12 4

BAKERY AND FAMILY GROCERY,

CHARLES DENISON continues the

Baking and Grocery

business at his old stand in *Water Street*, where he will be happy to wait on all friends and former patrons. A general assortment of BREAD, CRACKERS and CAKES constantly on hand. His stock of GROCERIES are well selected, comprising almost every article usually kept in a Family Grocery, the redent are ptd, all of which will be sold as low as can be bought in the city.

N. B. All goods will be delivered in any part of City free of expense to the purchaser.

Norwich, May 2d, 1845.

WM. H. ALLEN
DENTIST,

OFFICE, NO. 93 SHETUCKET STREET, (UP STAIRS)

WHERE he will perform all operations necessary for the preservation of the teeth and gums in the best possible manner. Teeth inserted from 1 to a complete set. Teeth cleaned. Ill-[illegible], extracted, and all irregularities, whether they proceed from disease or want of proper care, remedied.

March 22.

THE STOVE,

AFTER all, which combines every desirable quality for cooking in Summer and Winter, as well as for fuel, is

RIGGS' AIR-TIGHT COOKING STOVE.

In addition to the conveniences found in other Stoves, this has a summer apartment for Cooking which operates without sensible heating the body of the Stove, and consequently without the usual inconvenience of an overheated room in summer, and at a less expense for fuel, than would be required for a charcoal furnace; while for winter, the capacities of the Stove may be enlarged to any desirable extent, and thus adapted to the coldest weather.

The proprietor has devoted much time in endeavoring to make a Stove suited as well to the different seasons of the year, as the varied wants of the Kitchen—and from the rapid sales of this Stove, and the universal favor with which it has been received, it is confidently believed to possess important advantages over any other now before the public.

For sale by ROATH & POTTER

Norwich, Aug. 6, 1844. w77 tw39

Teas.

200 Chests and Half Chests of Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Twankay Teas.

100 Half Chests Pouchong, Souchong and Oolong Teas. All of late importations. For sale by

WHITAKER, HAMMOND & CO.

Commerce Street.—Sept. 10. w43 tw56

Scientific analysis of Dr. F. Felix Gouraud's

ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP.

"LABOR VINCIT OMNIA."

THE ancient alchemists, visionary though they were in many of their speculations, were still correct in their suppositions that the constitution of matter was founded on the changes which the solar rays produced on substances, whether organic or inorganic. Modern science has well established the fact, that *a sunbeam cannot fall even upon a plate of iron without producing a chemical change*. This chemical principle has been termed actinism by Sir John Herschel.

It was this known principle of actinism which induced M. Daguerre, of Paris, and Mr. Fox Talbot, of London, (unknown to each other,) to undertake that series of delicate experiments which resulted in the simultaneous and wonderful discovery of the *Daguerreotype* by the former, and the *Calotype* by the latter. It was observed, as long ago as the year 1556, that a combination of chlorine and silver (commonly known as horn silver) *blackened* by exposure to the sun's rays; but nothing important resulted from this discovery until the production of the Photographic process.

Dr. F. FELIX GOURAUD had long made actinism his peculiar study. He had observed that the *green* hue, which is universal in healthy vegetation, depended immediately and directly on the influence of the solar light. A simple experiment will prove this. If a vegetable be planted in any place impervious to the rays of the sun, the utmost will be seen to possess a sickly and unnatural whiteness, which soon changes to *green* on exposure to the direct solar rays. The more a plant is exposed to the sun, the deeper will be its green, and the more abundant its odors; on the other hand, the less a plant is exposed to sunlight, the paler are its colors, the laxer its tissues, and the less its fragrance. This greenness results solely from the absorption of *carbon* from the atmosphere, induced by the solar rays.

The effect of solar light upon animal tissues (the human skin, for instance) is not less remarkable.—A sunbeam cannot fall on the skin of our hand or face without inducing a change of color; this change of color results from the absorption by the pores of the cuticle of atmospheric air, which is constantly contaminated with carbonic acid, produced during the process of respiration and digestion. In the sunshine, this carbonic acid is rapidly decomposed; one of its constituents (*oxygen*) is given up again to the air, while the other (*carbon or charcoal*) *is retained under the skin*; and hence the cause of *Tan, Freckle*, and *Sunburn*.

In proof of this,—if proof be required,—we have only to note how rapidly the complexion changes from fair to brown, and from brown to almost dusky color, by simple removal from a temperate to a tropical region. On this subject a scientific writer, in a late number of *Chambers' Edinburg Journal*, remarks: "There is every reason to believe that the same pigmental apparatus, which gives the dark hue to the skin of the African, is also present under the skin of the Europeans, and that it only requires an excess of solar light to bring it into full exerting operation." We know of our own experience, that the comparatively feeble sunlight of our own latitude will convert the pale faces of our ladies or gentlemen into a tawny brown.

To discover a *neutralizer* of this chemical action of the sun, has been Dr. GOURAUD'S sole object and aim. Years of deep thought and experiment have been at length happily rewarded by the production of his world renowned

ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP,

which is found to be all-sufficient for the complete removal from the skin of *Tan, Freckle, Sunburn*, or, in fact, any disfigurement which is the result of *actinism*; while its medicated properties are of so powerful a nature, as to be potent in the removal of cutaneous eruptions and all scorbutic appearances, including *Erysipelas, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Barbers' Itch*, &c. *Old sores* are rapidly healed by it; and the pain arising from the bites of *mosquitoes*, the stings of *wasps*, or other venomous insects, is immediately allayed; and chaps, cracks, and chafes are healed by it. In fact, no *family* should be without this valuable soap; but more especially those who live remote from cities, to places where it is not easy at all times to procure medical attendance.—Neither should the *seaman* be without it, as it is a complete remedy for scurvy, and can be used in hard or *salt* water as well as soft. In addition thereto, it is perfectly buoyant. The *ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP* may, therefore, be considered as the greatest boon which modern science has conferred on mankind.

Directions for use.—For Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Ring Worm, Scald Head, Scurvy, Barbers' Itch, &c the soap must be made into a lather, well rubbed on several times a day, with a shaving-brush. For Pimples, Tan, Freckles, Sunburn, Sallowness, Roughness, Mosquito bites or venomous stings, it should be used three or four times a day, in the ordinary manner.

Dr. F. F. GOURAUD is also the inventor of the celebrated *POUDRES SUBTILES*, for completely *eradicating* human hair.

GOURAUD'S *Gracious Hair Dye* is warranted to change red, gray, or white hair, to a glossy brown or black, at option of the user.

GOURAUD'S *Liquid Vegetable Rouge* is an elegant article for giving pale cheeks and lips a magnificent roseate tinge, as permanent as not to be removed either by *washing or rubbing*.

GOURAUDS' *Blanc'd Espange (Lily White)* has completely supplanted the old and noxious preparations for whitening the skin. The *Lily White* imparts to the cuticle a smoothness of surface, and delicacy of color

THE NORWICH NEWS.
WM. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
OFFICE IN SHETUCKET STREET.
Brick Building, 2d Story, opposite Ely & Co's
NORWICH, CONN.

TERMS.

To City subscribers, ... $2,00
Mail subscribers, ... $1,50
payable in advance.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Six lines or less, one two or three weeks, . 70
Half a square, ... 50
A square, ... $100
All over a square, in the same proportion. Twenty-five cents each week for continuance after three weeks.

J. HENRY PECK,
Fashionable
HAIR DRESSER,
No. 93 Main-st.
ONE DOOR EAST OF E. T. HUNTINGTON'S WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE.
Norwich Conn.
Jan. 16. 10

DR. BENJAMIN D. DEAN, M. D.
OFFERS his services as *Physician and Surgeon* to the inhabitants of Greeneville and vicinity.
N. B. Dr. Dean may be found at the residence of Dr. Henry Palmer.
Sept. 17. tf w44 tw48

CHARLES A. CONVERSE.
Dealer in
English, French and German
Hardware, Cutlery, and Guns.
139, MAIN-STREET.
Norwich.

NICHOLS & CHAPMAN,
HOUSE, SIGN AND SHIP
PAINTERS & GLAZIERS,
Over Myers & Baily's Carpenter Shop.
FRANKLIN SQUARE
Norwich City, Ct.
Painters of Wood of all kinds—also Marble various descriptions, Granite Stone, &c. &c.
Paints, of all kinds, prepared ready for use.
June 3 1845. w29 tw15

CHARLES I. COOLEY,
IMPORTER
And Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE.
34 Shetucket-st. 34.
June 17 w31 tw 20

J. IRESON & SON,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, and RUBBERS.
LEATHER, BLACKING LACINGS, RIBBONS, GALLOONS, &c. &c.
115 south side Main-street.
Norwich City,
Conn.
April 9, '45. 1y20

DR. MERRILL'S
Botanic Store,
COURT STREET,
New London, Ct.
☞ All purchases of medicine sold at this store and warranted pure; and purchasers dissatisfied can have their money refunded.
New London Feb 11 '45 tf13

EDMUND F. BROWN,
Notary Public,
Commissioner of Deeds, &c., for the State of ILLINOIS, AND
POLICE, PRIVATE, AND CONFIDENTIAL AGENT
For settling Business of every description, with Congress, the Officers of the different Departments, Companies, and Individuals.
Attention prompt. Charges reasonable. Letters must be Postage Paid.
☞ Penn. Avenue, near 13th st, Washington City.
Claims for Pensions, Patents, Lands, Contracts, &c., Prosecuted.
Memorial and other Official Certificates Prepared. Acknowledgements Taken, &c.
Washington, D. C. Aug. '19 w1 tw5

DENTISTRY.
G. R. & C. PARKHURST,
Office, 89 Main-Street,
Norwich Ct.
Dec. 18, '44. 6

Notice.
THE undersigned have this day associated themselves in business under the name and firm of
BURNET & WEBB,
and will continue the Grocery and Provision business at the old stand of J. Webb.
JAMES BURNET,
Oct 1st. w40 tw44 JULIUS WEBB.

TANNER'S OIL.—100 bbls Tanner's Oil "of good quality," for sale low by
WHITAKER, HAMMOND & CO.,
Commerce st.—Oct. 6. w46 tw47

SUGARS.
50 boxes Brown Havana Sugar, "light,"
25 do do do do
25 bbls New Orleans do
1 do Porto Rico
20 do St. Croix do
just received and for sale by A. H. ALMY, 51 Water street.
w42 tw32

LEATHER.
400 Sides "good quality" Sole Leather for sale by
WHITAKER, HAMMOND & CO.
Commerce Street.—Sept. 10. w43 tw56

AGENCY
FOR the sale of W. B. Fuller & Co's. Honey Dew, Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco, decidedly the best article in the market. The trade supplied by
FULLER & KNOWLTON,
Chapman's Block, Franklin square.
Oct 1. 1f46

WM. H. ALLEN
DENTIST,
SECTION, NO. 94 SHUTTUCKET STREET, (THE STATES)
WHERE he will perform all operations necessary for the preservation of the teeth and gums in the best possible manner. Teeth inserted from 1 to a complete set. Teeth cleaned, filled, extracted, and all irregularities, whether they proceed from disease or want of proper care, remedied.
March 25.

Teas.
200 Chests and Half Chests of Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Twankay Teas.
100 Half Chests Pouchong, Souchong and Oolong Teas. All of late importations. For sale by
WHITAKER, HAMMOND & CO.
Commerce Street.—Sept. 10. w43 tw56

The Norwich News.

VOL. V.—NO. 48. NORWICH, CONN., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1845. WHOLE NO. 256.

OAK HALL
FOR THE
SUMMER MONTHS,
JUNE, JULY, and AUGUST.
MAGNIFICENT, GRATE, AND ORIGINAL DESIGNS FOR REMODELLING.
"OAK HALL,"
FOR SPRING TRADE.
OPENING OF OAK HALL FOR 3 MONTHS
Advice to Professional Men, Merchants, Clerks with moderate salaries, Farmers, Mechanics, Seamen, Firemen, and others,
VISIT OAK HALL.
ARRIVAL OF SPRING and SUMMER GOODS
To Wholesale Dealers.
THE OPENING
TO-MORROW MORNING,
For Three Months.
I WOULD again most respectfully inform the citizens of Boston, and strangers visiting the city, (after a delay of six weeks, during which time I have not been idle,) I have completed my arrangements on the most
Magnificent Scale,
greatly surpassing my former arrangements. The HALL is splendidly decorated, with almost
MAGIC ELEGANCE!
The architecture being Gothic, has given the artist an opportunity to display his taste to advantage.
The Painting,
which adorn the walls are so perfectly chaste and appropriate, that every one will be fully compensated for the trouble of visiting it. The design and effect of the interior, especially when
ILLUMINATED,
is unequalled in any store this side the Atlantic
Much praise is due to the artist,
M. Angelo Monte Lilla,
for his share in beautifying this establishment. Satisfied myself that the good taste of my fellow-citizens and townsmen will fully appreciate all I have done, as my establishment was the *first* and *only* one that adopted the
"Extreme Low Price system."
Before "OAK HALL" was in existence it was not an uncommon thing for gentlemen to pay from 45 to $50 for a suit of clothes. For ONE HALF this sum, *or less*, a
PERFECT AND ENTIRE SUIT
can be obtained at this establishment, cut and made with that ease and grace that distinguish my garments from others. From this
EMPORIUM OF FASHION,
first originated the Gothic style of architecture in Boston, and oak panning, &c., now so much in fashion.
To those who have not visited this great
PLACE OF RESORT,
on account of the name of the street, I would most respectfully say that where my establishment is located was once the Court end of Boston, and at this time is visited and patronized by the most influential and respectable individuals.
REASONABLE PRICE,
and to be sure and have a Good Fitting Suit, but will set upon the form with ease, grace, and gentility.
FIVE GOOD REASONS
why you can purchase at Oak Hall *less* than at any other establishment in the United States:
FIRST,—You do not have to pay me for your suit and the *individual's* that did not pay previous to you, as my business is cash on delivery.
SECOND.—If any garment made to order is not pleasing in every particular, it is no inconvenience to me to take it back, and make another, as ready made garments are directly in my line.
THIRD.—I purchase my goods in large lots, on remarkably cheap, and give my customers the benefit, by selling them at the smallest advance.
FOURTH.—I go by the motto—
LARGE SALES AND SMALL PROFITS
or as some say
"No profits at all."
That I'll leave with my customers to decide.
FIFTH.—My facilities are such at this time for doing a
LARGE BUSINESS,
that I can afford to sell at
Very Low Prices!
BOY'S CLOTHING.
I have lately added to my already extensive manufactory, rooms for the manufacture of Boy's Clothing, and shall keep a large supply of every variety and kind always on hand.
TO WHOLESALE DEALERS.
You will find the greatest variety of every style of fresh manufactured Clothing, adapted for Spring, to your different trades, and will be sold extremely low in large lots.
AT RETAIL,
One of the largest and best selected stocks of
Fresh Spring and Summer Goods
ever "Oak Hall," and will be sold at the following low prices:
THIN PANTS.
50,000 pair thin Pants, of every quality of goods at very low prices, say from 50 cents to $3,50 per pair.
VESTS.
1,000 light Vests, a very pretty affair for Spring, 50 to 1,00
4,500 dark Valencia, 75 to 1,50
2,500 fine " dark and light, 1,50 to 250
2,700 Satin Vests, figured and plain, 2,00 to 3,00
DRESS AND FROCK COATS.
1200 super Dress Coats, all colors, green, blue, black, olive, &c. &c. from 4 to $15.
1,750 super Frock Coats, all colors, mulberry, brown, &c. &c. from 6 to $16.
All of the above cut in the latest style, and made up expressly for SPRING and SUMMER TRADE
500 Business Coats, at low prices, say fm 2 to 4
200 Tweed Coats, water proof, fm 3,75 to 5,00
PANTALOONS.
2,500 pairs fancy Spring patterns of Satinet Pants, 1,75 to 2,50
2000 " Steel Mixed Pants, 1,62 to 3,00
22,200 " Sheep Gray " 1,75 to 3,00
2,500 " Canada Gray " 1,75 to 3,00
3000 " Black Cassimere " 3,00 to 4,00
2000 " Lavender Cassimere " 3,00 to 4,00
20 " super black " fancy stripe " 3 to 500
1500 " super blue Broadcloth and Cassimere " 3,00 to 4,50
THIN COATS.
2,500 thin Coats and Sacks, American Gingham, 75 to 100
5,000 " " " " " 125 to 1 75
4,000 " " " " " satin figure, 1,50 to 1,75
47,00 " " " " Webstercheck, 75 to 150
2750 " " London Plaids 1,25 to 175
2000 " of Linen other goods, 1,00 to 175
FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
Rich display of Furnishing Goods, at the following low prices, viz:
50 dozen white Shirts, linen bosoms, collars, and wristbands....$0,75 to 1.25 each.
100 " white shirts, plain..... 50 to 75 "
156 " fancy "..... 62½ to 87½ "
200 " twilled striped..... 50 to 62½ "
25 " rich figured satin Scarfs } ....Low prices.
30 " " " " "
50 " " " " "
50 " spring pattern Cravats.... 12½ to 75 "
25 " rich silk " .... 50 to 1.00 "
50 " black Italian " ....1.00 to 1.50 "
25 " rich figured satin " .... 75 to 1.25 "
50 " Stocks of every description, such as satin, bombazine, &c. &c. and made in the latest spring style, 1845..... 87½ to 1.50 "
1 " Brussels Carpet Bags and others..... 1.00 to 2.75 "
75 " Smoking Caps..... 12½ to 25 "
200 " Braces, of every description 12½ to 50 "
20 " best kid Gloves..... 50 to 1 00 "
25 " thread " ..... 25 to 50 "
30 " silk " ..... 50 to 75 "
200 " linen Bosoms, all descriptions. 25 to 75
300 " " Collars, latest patterns. 10 to 25 "
50 " Canes..... 12 to 1.00 "
25 " Umbrellas..... 50 to 1.50
50 " glazed silk Caps..... 1.00 to 1 25
100 " " " ..... 25 to 37½
100 " silk pocket Handkerchiefs 25 to 75
And endless variety of fancy articles such as gold and fancy Studs, Hair brushes, Clothes do, Pocket Combs, Dressing do, Tooth Brushes, Cologne, Bosom Pins fancy Soaps, silk Purses, Guard Chains, Pant. Straps' &c.
A liberal discount to the Trade.
My Furnishing Goods are purchased from first vends at low prices, and will be sold at a small advance to the trade.
At my extensive Long Rooms,
OAK HALL BUILDING,
2, 34, 36, and 38 ANN STREET,
Opposite MERCHANTS' ROW, BOSTON.
25. tw w31

Just Received,
At No. 15 1-2 Shetucket Street,
NEW Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry of the latest styles, and Fancy Goods too numerous to mention, which will be sold cheap.
WM. N. LEWIS, Agt.
Sept. 9 w42

For Sale.

A Valuable Water Privilege (perhaps one of the best in Connecticut) with about 4 or 5 acres of land adjoining, on which is a Grist Mill, Saw-Mill and building erected for a Comb Factory with the machinery for making Ivory Combs, (or without the machinery.)
Said property will be sold at auction on the premises unless previously disposed of at private sale on Tuesday, the 11th day of November, 1845.
Also for sale, a two story dwelling house &c. standing within about 30 rods of the mills.
The above property is situated in the town of Saybrook about one mile and a half west of the landing on the river at Essex. For further particulars enquire of Humphrey Williams on the premises or a either of the subscribers in Essex.
H. L. CHAMPLIN,
JARED C. REDFIELD,
EZRA S. MATHER.
Essex, July 28, 1845. w37 tw36

BOSTON PIANO FORTES.

R. W. Routh having recently selected from the celebrated manufacture of Hallet, Davis & Co. some very superior Piano Fortes, with all these improvements, and will be sold at the lowest manufacturer's prices.
Jan 23.

SHETUCKET STREET.
AMONG the changes transpiring in our city perhaps all are not informed of the commercial importance of all the above street. It would be well for all wishing information upon this subject to resort to No. 21 Snetucket Street, at the Round Black Sign, where in our plain "farmer" way we will answer all inquiries without charge.
Just received a large addition to our former stock of Dress Goods, among which are De Lane Dress patterns at $1,25 Cashmeres, Bombazines, plain and plaid Alpacas cheap as ever.
CLOTH ROOM.
Our cloth room is more than jammed full. For want of room we will sell Sattinets at 2s. per yard
Heavy Cassimeres at 75c. per yard.
Broad Cloths from $1, to $7, per yard.
No. 21 Shetucket-st.
Norwich Sept. 24, 1845. tw43 w42

Fowling Guns.
139 *Main st.*
CHARLES A. CONVERSE, has received during the present week, a large assortment of Percussion Fowling Guns consisting of 40 Double Barrel 50 Single Barrel Guns, English and German make, Real Twist and Imitation do. Hook Breech and Patent Chambers.
These Guns have been recently purchased for Cash in New York, and will be sold cheaper than Guns have ever been offered in the State.
Sept. 1st. 12w41 tw52

Military Caps.
COMPANIES supplied with new style Caps at New York prices. Also, Muskets, Knapsacks, Partridge Boxes, Plumes, &c., &c.
CHARLES A. CONVERSE, 139 Main-st.
Sept. 10. w43 tw56

REMITTANCES
TO AND PASSAGE
FROM ENGLAND,

IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.
WE beg to inform our friends in Norwich, Conn and this vicinity, that we have appointed Mr JAMES MC'LELLAND, of that city, as our agent Persons sending for their relatives, or remitting money to the old country, will find it their interest and their friend comfort to give him a call.
ROCHE BROTHERS & CO.,
95 Fulton street, New York.
Jan 24 1844

Auction and Commission Store.
THE Subscribers have taken the Store No. 1 Chapman's block, Franklin Square, for the purpose of transacting a general Auction and Commission business under the firm of Fuller & Knowlton. Having commodious rooms and other facilities, we are prepared to receive on consignment every description of goods saleable in this market.
N. B. Liberal advances made on goods consigned for auction sales.
All goods consigned will be fully insured against fire.
ENOCH FULLER,
W. S. KNOWLTON.
Norwich, Sept. 1, 1845. 1w33 w41

WANTED, 10,000 lbs.,
Old Cast of India Rubber Shoes.
FOR which new and fresh Goods will be exchanged at Cash price.
J. IRESON & SON.
Feb 8 tf11

Poetry.

Indian Names.

BY LYDIA HUNTLEY SIGOURNEY.

"How can the Red Man be forgotten, while so many of our States and Territories, Bays, Lakes and Rivers, are indelibly stamped by names of their giving."

Ye say they have all passed away,
That noble race and brave;
That their light canoes have vanish'd
From off the crested wave,
That 'mid the forests where they roamed,
There rings no hunter's shout;
But their name is on your waters,
Ye may not wash it out.

'Tis where Ontario's billow
Like the ocean's surge is curl'd,
Where strong Niagara's thunders wake
The echo of the world,
Where red Missouri bringeth
Rich tribute from the west,
And Rappahannock sweetly sleeps
On green Virginia's breast.

Ye say their cone-like cabins,
That clustered o'er the vale,
Have disappeared, as withe'r'd leaves
Before the autumn's gale;
Their baptism on your shore,
Your everlasting rivers speak
Their dialect of yore.

Old Massachusetts wears it,
Within her lordly crown;
And broad Ohio bears it
Amid his young renown.
Connecticut hath wreath'd it
Where her quiet foliage waves,
And bold Kentucky breathes it hoarse
Through all her ancient cave.

Wachusett hides its lingering voice
Within his rocky heart,
And Allegheny graves its tone
Throughout his lofty chart.
Monadnock, on his forehead bare
Doth seal the sacred trust;
Your mountains build their monument,
Though ye destroy their dust.

From the Boston Traveller.

TO JOHN B. GOUGH.

Victim of malice—not of lust—
On holy truth yet mean to stand,—
Thou hast, my friend, as at the first,
With my whole heart, my warm right hand.

Not less a dreadful champion then,
Than spiteful serpents bruised thy heel;
The head and heart are fitter now,
With rarer lances and truer steel.

Let not remorse, that comes to all,
Who sin, afflict thy gentle soul;
Nor thus, for an imagined fall,
Let drops of mighty anguish roll.

Thou hast not sinned! but wicked hands
Incarnadined with blood they've spilt,
Which all the seas that wash all lands
Can never cleanse—have wrought the guilt

And Heaven, who this sore trial sent,
Thy sterling worth will well assure;
And Christ, who o'er the furnace bent,
Refining—sees the silver pure.

Thou fedd'st the host, thou fedd'st the vast,—
Then blazed the eternal sun there!—
For sacred Truth, for Woman, Man,
For God—till round thee closed the snare.

Hell revels!—yet thou leap'st from earth,
With wrathful brow and flashing eyes;
What storms of blows that change his mirth
To shameful tears and coward cries!

Arise, by thee, in glory's field,
Truth's awful standard is unfurled;
The tongue, that like a trumpet pealed,
Again with clangor shakes the world.

October 7, 1845. WILLIAM B. TAPPAN.

Miscellany.

Helen Spencer,

OR THE WIFE'S STRATAGEM.

(*Continued.*)

It would be difficult to describe the feelings of the young husband as he read this singular letter. At first he experienced a sensation of relief, but this was momentary, and was quickly succeeded by other feelings of a more painful nature. It was evident that he had mistaken the character of his wife.

'She is not after all,' he mentally ejaculated, 'the mere child I supposed her to be. She is not destitute of feeling and delicacy. Had she remained, I might perhaps have learned to love her.

His conscience smote him as he thought of the manner in which he had spoken of her in his letter to Clifton, and as he recalled the sounds of distress, which he fancied he had heard issue from the room where he had left that letter exposed and open, it occurred to him that she had perhaps read it, and that the perusal of it had driven her forth a wanderer from her father's house. But this idea was too painful to be endured for an instant, and, hastily dismissing it, he turned his thoughts to the consideration of what his own conduct should be under the trying circumstances in which he found himself placed. The next day he sought the lawyer who had formerly transacted business for Mr. Stanley, and having empowered him to act as his agent in the management of the estate, he departed from the place which had been so fatal to his happiness. Leaving the servants to suppose he had gone to rejoin their young lady, he proceeded at once to the residence of his step-mother, hoping to receive from her consolation and sympathy, if not advice and assistance.

'Really my dear Edward,' said Mrs. Spencer at the close of a long conversation with her step-son, 'I know not how to advise you.—I see all the difficulties of your position, and I can discern only one mode by which you can be extricated from them, and that is one which your regard for the memory of Mr. Stanley and delicacy towards his daughter will, I know, render you averse to adopt.'

'It is one, mother, which I have no right to resort to. I deeply feel that much of my misery I owe to my weakness. In a matter of this kind I ought not to have yielded to the entreaties even of a dying man. Had I continued firm in my refusal to consent to this absurd marriage, Helen and I might both have been happy: but as I weakly consented to form the tie, I cannot now take any measures to be released from it.—Should Helen wish a divorce, I will most gladly aid her efforts to obtain one: but any proposition of the kind must come from her.'

'Then why not resume your former intention of visiting Europe? It will at least serve to divert your mind, and during you absence something may occur to relieve your perplexities. If Helen has friends, as she says, they will doubtless advise her to free herself from an union which promises her nothing but misery. Any step which may be taken to effect this object must of necessity be made public, and I will take care to keep you advised on the subject.'

Ten days from the time this conversation took place, Edward Spencer sailed for England.

Four years had rolled by. Four years! how much of joy and grief, of hope and despair, of agony too intense for endurance, of bliss too exquisite for expression, may be comprised in the life of one individual in the brief space of four years! And even when the changeful tide of human affairs brings with it no crushing griefs, no withering disappointments, time leaves its footprints in our hearts. Four years had passed and Edward Spencer returned to his native land an altered man. The bright visions of his boyhood, the glowing hopes of his youth, had faded forever. But in their stead he had acquired a capability of endurance, a firmness of character which enabled him to meet the stern realities of life, and to perform without shrinking the duties they enjoined. He was no longer the imaginative, dreamy boy, but the reflecting, resolute man.

His first visit of course was to his mother, and his first inquiry was of Helen. Mrs. Spencer could tell him nothing of her. His situation was then unchanged, but the passionate despair with which he once regarded it, had yielded to the influence of reason.

'I have determined,' he said, in answer to Mrs. Spencer's inquiries, 'on the course proper for me to pursue. I will if possible find Helen.—Perhaps her views, like mine, have changed, and she will be content to seek for happiness in the discharge of duty, and in the friendship and esteem which I shall cultivate for her.—If, not, I will urge her to join me in an immediate application for a divorce. And now my dear mother, let us dismiss this painful subject. Where is Emily? I suppose she is so much grown that I shall hardly recognise her.'

'She is in the music room. I will send for her.'

'No, do not. I will find her myself.'

Mrs. Spencer seemed about to speak, but without observing it, Edward left the apartment in search of his sister. As he approached the music room, he heard the tones of the harp, and a voice so exquisite, that he involuntarily paused to listen. Again and again the melodious strains thrilled his ear, and it was not till the song was finished, and its echo died away, that he moved from his position. As he first entered the room, the first object which met his view was the fair musician. She was leaning upon her harp, and one beautiful hand still lingered amid its strings. A single glance at the graceful figure before him, with its bent head wreathed with bands of glossy, dark hair, convinced Edward it was not his sister; and in some confusion he checked the fond words which were issuing from his lips. The lady raised her eyes, and though a deep blush suffused her countenance, she received with perfect ease the embarrassed apology of our hero.

'Miss Spencer,' she said, 'has just left the room. I will let her know you are here;' and with a slight but graceful curtsey, she withdrew.

'How long has Miss Ashton been your governess, Emily?' said Spencer, as a few weeks after his arrival he sat with his young sister on a sofa in the music room.

'Almost a year. She was very young when she came to us. Isn't she beautiful? And so good, and gentle and affectionate! I don't think we shall ever part with her, for mamma is as fond of her almost as she is of me, and if I did not love her so very dearly, I should be quite jealous of her.'

'Where did your mother meet with her?'

'Somewhere in Philadelphia. She is, I believe, an orphan, and of good family. When she first came here she was very melancholy, but now she seems quite happy. Here she comes, by the by, and I must leave her to entertain you, while I practice this long and difficult lesson;' and as Miss Ashton entered the room, Emily seated herself at the piano, and her noisy practicing soon drove her companions forth to wander amid the lovely scenes which surrounded them in the glorious light of an autumnal sunset. Ah! those lonely rambles! How sweet they are, and yet how full of peril to young hearts! But Edward Spencer had outlived his youthful feelings. So at least he deemed, and therefore without a thought of danger he lingered by the side of that fair girl, and listened day by day to the tones of her sweet voice, and met the eloquent glances of the soft dark eyes, which at his approach beamed with a bright lustre, till he forgot his purpose of seeking his lost bride, and though he did not cease to remember the tie which bound him, what was there in that to prevent the indulgence of a friendship which rendered him so happy, and which was so far removed from every warm sentiment?

It was midnight—and Edward Spencer sat alone in his apartment. His face was bowed upon his hands, and his features bore traces of the fierce conflict of feelings which struggled in his breast. Tenderness, and remorse, and despair were there, for the veil had fallen from his eyes, and he knew that it was not friendship he felt for Rose Ashton; but love, the deep, concentrated love of manhood. Alas he had confided too much in his own strength, and even when convinced of the nature of his feelings, though daily purposing to fly, he still lingered, till now not only his peace, but the happiness of that innocent girl, must be the sacrifice of his weakness. She loved him. That very day she had betrayed her attachment, and he yielding to the wild impulse of his heart, had whispered in her pure ear words of passionate tenderness, which he would give worlds to recall. And now, even at this moment, there lay on the table before him (he knew not how it came there,) a letter, from his long forgotten wife, praying to be received to his heart, and that he would fulfil the vow he made at her father's death bed, to love and cherish her as his wife. Alas, how vain was such a prayer! But he would at least meet her as she desired—he would tell her all—and then, if she required it, he would immolate every hope of happiness upon the altar of duty. These reflections occupied him the whole of that miserable night, and the next day, shrinking from an encounter with the innocent victim of his folly, he remained in his chamber till the hour appointed for his interview with Helen. It was twilight as he bent his steps toward the little summer house which she had named in her note as the place of meeting. It was strange that she should select such a spot; but without pausing to reflect on this, Spencer entered the little building. Helen was already there—her figure enveloped in a cloak, the hood of which was drawn over her face. She did not rise as he entered, but extended her hand, motioned him to a seat near her. A momentary silence ensued—but the interview was too painful to be protracted, and Edward forced himself to speak. He told her all—his repugnance to their union—his feelings when she left him—the determination he had made to seek her—and the love for another which had rendered him forgetful of that purpose. Helen was violently agitated while he was speaking, and her voice was broken with sobs, as she answered:

'I thought that you had learned to love me.—Did you not tell me so?'

There was something strangely familiar in that voice, faint and low as its accents were, and Spencer started forward. Concealment was no longer possible. Helen threw off her cloak—the light fell upon her features—and as her husband clasped to his heart the object of his passionate love, she whispered in his ear:

'Did I not tell you that I would not claim to be your wife, till you had learned to love me? Have I kept my promise?'

'Is it possible! Rose! Helen! My own sweet wife!'

And bewildered with the transition from despair to perfect happiness, Spencer could only reply by kissing off the tears which fell like summer rain over the beautiful face that rested on his bosom.

'And now tell me how you have so long contrived to cheat me out of my happiness.'

'Must I begin at the very beginning, and tell you all?'

'Yes, all—every thing.'

'Well then—I have loved you all my life, even when in our childish days you looked with such disgust upon my sallow face and black eyes, and the sullen manner of which you complained was but the bashful shyness of a heart conscious of feelings beyond its years, and which it had not the power to express. From my earliest recollection I knew that we were designed for each other, and I never dreamed that you could regard me with other feelings than those of affection. Hence when father, in his illness, urged our immediate marriage, I did not object to it, and when you came, and the ceremony took place, my mind was too painfully occupied by my parent's situation, to observe your manner. Several days after, in seeking for a paper I wanted, I opened by accident your letter to Mr. Clifton. I was about re-fold it, when my own name caught my eye. The temptation was irresistible. I read it through, and the misery it inflicted was an ample punishment for my curiosity. I heard you at the window of the library, and fearful of being discovered, I hurried into my own apartment. That night was spent in devising plans for my future conduct; and as soon as you left home in the morning, I prepared to execute them. Through the agency of old Elsie Gray, (who had been the faithful attendant of my mother, from the days of her childhood, and who since her death, had lived in our family as a friend, rather than a domestic,) my arrangements were quickly made; and while the servants supposed my absence to be caused by important business, requiring my personal attention, I was journeying with my humble friend to Philadelphia, in search of maternal relatives. I found my mother's sister, the only remaining member of the family, a widow in easy circumstances, and without children. She gladly received the orphan child of a sister whose early death she had bitterly mourned, and at her request I became a member of her family, and relinquished my own name to adopt that of her only daughter, who had died a few months before. Means of instruction in all the elegant branches of education were procured for me, and in each my progress was rapid, for mine was a labor of love, and was cheered by the hope, which had never quite forsaken me, that I might yet win the heart of him whom I had never ceased to love, though he had scornfully rejected me.—In the mean time, my health, which had hitherto been delicate, improved. The sallow tint left my cheek, and was succeeded by the rich glow of youth and health. My face filled up, and my eyes no longer appeared unnaturally large. My person altered, and in two years my whole appearance was so much changed, that I should scarcely have been recognized by the most intimate associate of my early days.

I had been nearly three years in Philadelphia, when accident introduced me to your stepmother. I was delighted at meeting one whom I knew you regarded with esteem and affection, and I left no means untried to win her regard. I was not unsuccessful; and when at the death of my aunt and poor old Elsie, I was left without a protector, Mrs. Spencer received me into her house as the governess of her daughter. I could not bear to take advantage of her kindness, by suffering her to remain in ignorance of my real name, and connection with her family. I told her all, and in return for my confidence, she entered warmly into my feelings, and promised to aid me in my designs upon the heart of my husband. Most impatiently we waited your return from Europe—and, and—you know all the rest."

GEN. JACKSON.—The following incident occurred on a visit of mine to Washington city in 1834. Its truth may be relied on.

A widow lady in rather straitened circumstances had been keeping a boarding house for years in that city, and during the general prostration of active business, growing out of the currency derangements of that date, had got in arrears, and to pay some of her most urgent debts, sent such of her furniture as she could possibly spare to auction. The purchaser was a clerk in one of the government offices; one of those public leaters of which there has always been too many at Washington and elsewhere, who run in debt as far as they can obtain credit, and without ever intending to pay. The lady called on the auctioneer, a respectable man named Monroe, I believe. He called on the official, who proposed to pay as soon as his month's salary was due. The month rolled round, and June succeeded March, and September June, no payment being made, to the great distress of the widow and uneasiness of the auctioneer. And after further application, the office holder refused absolutely to do anything, alleging it out of his power to do anything. The sum was too large for the auctioneer to pay out of his own pocket, or he would have paid it, so deeply did he feel for the poor creditor. In this perplexity he concluded to call upon the President, and state the case, hoping he would suggest some relief. He waited therefore on Gen. Jackson with his narrative.

The old man's eye flashed with fire. "Have you Mr. P——'s note?" he inquired. "No," was the reply. "Call on him, then, and without speaking of the purpose for which you want it, get his negotiable note and bring it here."

The auctioneer accordingly asked P—— for his note.

"What do you want with the note? I don't know any body who will take it," remarked the debtor, adding, however, as he sat down to write, "there it is."

Mauro promptly returned to the President, and handed him the note, who, without saying a word, sat down and wrote on the back of the paper, "Andrew Jackson." "Now, sir," said the General, "show Mr. P—— the endorsement, and if he don't pay you, let me know."

The first man Mauro met at Gadsby's Hotel was P——. "Ah!" said he, "have you passed the note." "Not yet," said the other, "but I expect to, for I have got a first rate endorser to it." "Nonsense," said P——" who is it?"

The endorsement was shown to him. He turned pale, begged the auctioneer to wait a few minutes, went out, and in a short space of time returned with the money, which was paid over to the widow that day, to the gratification of all parties. P—— kept quiet on the subject for years, but finally on a remark being made in his presence that Gen. Jackson did not endorse for anybody, remarked that he knew better, for he had endorsed once for him, produced the note as evidence, to the surprise of all who knew not the circumstances of the case.—*Cin.*

ORIGINAL STAINED

Atrocious Outrage at Greene—Kidnapping and attempt to Murder.

(From the Norwich Journal Oct. 9th.)

We are indebted to a friend for the following particulars of the late outrage of Greene. The statement may be relied on as essentially correct in all its parts.

On the farm belonging to John Johnson, on the east hill, and within the bounds of the corporation, lives a tenant by the name of Harvey Hammond, whose family consists of himself and wife, sister-in-law, brother-in-law and his wife, the latter of whom was the victim of the most detestable transaction that ever came under Greene observation. She was about nineteen, good looking, and was married a few weeks since. Her health was poor, she having been subject for years to a species of epileptic fit.—On Monday evening, the 29th ult., this young couple (Burdick by name) had retired somewhat early when the husband feeling some pain from a wound in his leg received some time before from an axe, arose and went into the kitchen, where the rest of the family were, for the purpose of dressing the sore. He had been there a few minutes only, when he heard a scream from the bedroom, and on going in, they found Mrs. Burdick on the floor laboring under extreme fright. She said after her husband left, her throat felt a hand pass lightly over her face, but a opposing it was Mr. Burdick feeling his way to the bed, she was not alarmed until the hand seized her throat and disabled her from making any outcry. Immediately another arm was placed under and raised her head, while a third hand grasped her legs and pulled her from the bed. She seized the feather bed with one hand, and with the other, by a desperate effort, succeeded in releasing her throat, and screamed. When found, she and the bed were on the floor, and an article of woman's apparel (a cap we believe) lay near by. The cap was afterwards identified as her mother's, a Mrs Baxter, who lives in the next house, also a relative of "Uncle John's." A door was open leading out of the room, but no other trace of the perpetrators was found.

On the following day (Tuesday, the 30th) Mrs Burdick, being in a very weak state, went into the back room after dinner, for the purpose of rest, having first taken the precaution to secure the blinds by a string, and fasten the door that was entered the previous night. The window was raised and left up. Between two and three o'clock Mrs Hammond heard a slight noise in the direction of Mrs. B's room; went in and discovered it empty, and the blinds taken from the hinges, the string broken, and the door still locked. As the male members of the family were at work in the fields, some little elapsed before they were informed of these facts, when Mr. Hammond immediately mounted his horse and gave the alarm in the village. The story that a woman was carried off in mid-day, and within the corporation, in plain sight of the whole village, gained but little credence, and but four or five were found who could be induced to go up and search. After looking for nearly two hours she was found about three quarters of a mile from the house, in a swamp, on Col. Rathbone's farm. She was in a natural ditch about eight inches deep, made by the overflowing of a spring. She was lying on her back, her feet under a large log of wood, another log laying across her breast, and a third laying across on her body. Her hands were tied, a large gag of the thickness of a man's arm, and made of rags sewed together, was forced into her mouth, her neck-handkerchief tied tightly over her mouth and her apron bound over her eyes. In this situation she had lain for two hours or more; her body immersed in the filthy muck and water, her head being just above the surface. Four men carried the insensible body to the house, where, after great exertions, life was restored. Reason has not yet entirely returned, but during a few intervals her statement is as follows:

While asleep she was seized, gagged and blinded, then forced through the window by two men, and partly dragged and partly walking, was taken through fields and over fences into the woods. Here they laid her down, and took the bandage from her eyes and the gag from her mouth. They asked her "if she knew them," she replied that "she did not." They wore caps and were disguised by painting their faces. They then attempted to pour something from a vial down her throat. From her description, it was probably laudanum. She did not swallow any, but succeeded in breaking the vial. She begged of them (on seeing them take out their knives, with the remark that 'they might as well finish her then as well as any time') not to kill her, as she wished to communicate something to her husband before she died. They then procured pencil and paper, and prompted to write as she dictated. When this was done, she was blinded and gagged, and conveyed to the ditch and placed with her feet downwards, and as heretofore described. One of the men after placing the log across her, jumped upon it. They deposited the letter for her husband under some leaves by her side, and said they would come back at night when she was dead and cover her up. One of them said 'he had done enough for five dollars.' They then left her, and by dint of struggling she turned over and got her head above the water.—She soon became insensible and in this state she was found.

Her mother and brother were immediately arrested on suspicion of some knowledge of the affair, though they were undoubtedly absent from the spot on that day. They are the mother and brother of the Baxter who was sentenced last court to State prison, and afterwards had his leg amputated at Norwich. Mrs. Burdick has always borne a good character, though the rest of the family is notorious.

Preservation of Pumpkins.

This fall let every farmer gather as many of the best matured pumpkins as will suffice to supply his stock with a mess daily through the winter, and deposite them carefully in a close cellar, according to the following succinct and definite rules; 1st. lay a stratum of bats of straw from the threshing floor, one foot thick; on this stratum deposite another of pumpkins and cover them with another layer of straw, and so do to the end of your heap.

In this way pumpkins may be preserved most or the year, as sweet and fresh as when taken from the field. Try it, friends, and not leave any thing to be discovered by accident, as is too case with experiments in agricultural generally.

When a young man has acquired a love of reading, and of course, a healthful relish for intellectual pleasures, he has become possessed of one of the best preservatives against dissipation. A fondness for low company, and intemperate pleasures, is most generally the consequence of ignorance and a want of taste.

The best fault-finders are often the dullest blockheads of their own faults. Is it thy misfortune to be a grumbler, look in the glass when thou lift rumpus on, and laugh thyself into a sweeter constitution.

A man's best or worst fortune, is a wife.

Trust him little who praises all, him less who censures all, and him least who is indifferent about it.

☞ Rebuke sin; rebuke it faithfully yet humbly,—'considering thyself, lest thou also be tempted.' Be sure and oppose wickedness; but do it like Jesus, not like Jehu.

THE NEWS.

Norwich, Conn. October 22, 1845.

Rotation in office.

If there was one principle more strongly marked than another in the old democratic creed, it was the principle of rotation in office. The great landmark between democracy and federalism—that which proclaimed most clearly that the two parties were divided by difference of principle, was the tenure of holding office. The federalists were for confining the offices of the country to the educated and the well born, and for perpetuating them in their hands. The democrats claimed that all classes should be eligible to office, and to place its attainment, as far as possible, within the reach of all, they held that there should be frequent changes. With this issue boldly set forth, the two parties presented their case to the American people, and the result was a strong verdict in favor of democracy. The people were for rotation in office

More than forty years have elapsed since that verdict was rendered; and upon the banner of democracy the doctrine of rotation is still inscribed as a leading principle. Rotation in office is still pronounced a cardinal feature in the democratic creed; but is it really so? Or is the cry of 'rotation' a mere catch word? a shadow of something that has been, but has now ceased to exist? In reply we say that the principle of rotation has so much charm with the people be ever. Whenever it is made the watchword of the democratic party, success is sure to follow. When democrats deviate from it, they are equally certain to meet with disaster and defeat.

Unfortunately for the uninterrupted prosperity of the democratic party, we have sometimes had men in our ranks who have loved office better than their principles, and who have been willing to see the interests of democracy sacrificed, if they could secure office by the means. These men have occasionally hung like a dead weight upon us, and dragged us into the minority, when victory was within our grasp.

To this cause principally, if not wholly, are attributable the temporary reverses which have taken place within a few years in the democratic ranks, and unless such men are driven from among us, or at least made to know their places, greater reverses than we have yet suffered will befal us. If the democratic party would be successful, they must be consistent; they must adhere closely to their old landmarks.

Independent Order of Rechabites.

The dedication of their new Hall.

In speaking, a couple of weeks since, of some of the improvements that have recently been made in this city, we noticed rather casually the spacious Hall that has been built by Gurdon Chapman, Esq. for the special use of the Independent Order of Rechabites. It is a splendid room. Whether we speak of its spaciousness or of the neat simplicity which characterizes all its proportions and makes its very plainness appear beautiful, there is not its mate in the city of Norwich.

Last evening was the occasion assigned for dedicating this new Hall, and William H. Burleigh, Esq. of Hartford, was chosen as the orator of the evening. Long before the hour for commencing the services had arrived the hall began to fill up, and at 7 o'clock was crowded by an audience whose countenances all bespoke them the friends of the noble and heaven-cherished principles by which the sons of Rechab profess to be governed. We were glad to see that a goodly number of ladies were there. Their sympathy in behalf of any moral enterprise is a sure guaranty that success is in its pathway. A considerable number of Rechabites were present from New London, to give evidence of their lively interest in the prosperity of their brethren here.

The exercises commenced with an eloquent and fervid appeal to the Throne of Grace, from Rev. Mr. Blake, after which a hymn selected for the occasion was sung by the choir. Perhaps a passing compliment to the choir for the admirable manner in which their office was performed may not be amiss, but what can we say more than that the music was suited to the occasion.

Next came the reading of the 35th chapter of Jeremiah, which was performed by the High Chief Ruler of the Order, Giles Dart, Esq. of New London. The address of Mr. Burleigh followed, and was a lucid exposition of the principles of the Order, and of the benefits accruing from it. The objections of its enemies were noticed in a spirit of candor and conciliation, and so fully answered, that none, it seems to us, could have left that Hall prejudiced against Rechabitism as an institution.

Mr. Burleigh possesses rare abilities as a public speaker, as his address of last Thursday evening bears ample evidence. We have seldom listened to a public speaker with whom we were better pleased.

On Friday evening an address was delivered by Mr. Burleigh at the same place, on the subject of temperance, which was listened to with much interest, by a large audience, and was, like its predecessor of the preceding evening, an able and eloquent production.

☞ In Norwich the Whig ticket succeeded, and temperance commissioners were elected by 160 majority.—*N. H. Palladium.*

"Pleased with a rattle and tickled with a straw"—our New Haven cotemporary certainly evinces a disposition to be satisfied with the smallest kind of game. The democracy of this town have higher aims than the election of tithing men or hog-hewards. Consequently not a democratic vote was polled at the election referred to. The whole number of votes polled for town officers, was 197—if the democratic party had thought the game worth the powder, they could have not only equalled this array of whig strength, but had 500 votes to spare. The effort of the Palladium to make party capital from the success of the temperance ticket "by a majority of 163" as he states, "is a most dishonorable course on the part of the editor." We use his own words as applied by him to the editor of a democratic paper, who he says "has no right to call the law a party measure." "Neither Whigs or Loco deserve credit or discredit for it."

What are we to understand by the phrase 'Middletown has gone right'? Possibly the Republican thinks it right that commissioners in favor of granting licences were elected.—New London Advocate.

'Possibly' the Advocate cannot understand the relation of two sentences to each other, one of which says that 'Middletown has gone right,' and the other that the democratic majority on the test vote was 17. And 'possibly' too, the Advocate thinks the election of license commissioners and the temperance question generally has something to do with politics.

We did not suppose, as the commissioners in Middletown were nominated from both parties, and voted for by both parties indiscriminately, irrespective of their political tenets, that their election could have any connection with the announcement of a democratic triumph. If the Advocate can furnish us with any reason why the temperance cause and politics should be united, and a temperance triumph or defeat should be regarded as the triumph or defeat of a political party, and be so announced, it will gratify us very much indeed.

Prosperity of Norwich.

We have already referred to the growing condition of Norwich, and noticed many of the evidences of public spirit and enterprise which attract the attention of the passer by in every direction. We have, however, only made a beginning of what may be extended to a great length if we proceed to demonstrate all that has been done during the past few years to beautify and benefit our place. The enterprise of our citizens has a great field for action, nature having furnished us with the foundation of future greatness—and it is with a full knowledge of our advantages that capitalists are induced to come and settle among us, for here it is that safe and profitable investments may be made unaccompanied by any feature which is generally attached to places that are brought into notice by the skill of speculators without a single redeeming quality to render permanent the promised advantages. Norwich, with her extensive water privileges, her extensive and rich back country, her facilities of intercourse with the great markets of the country—her already established manufacturing establishments, and her yet unimproved advantages, which are rapidly being occupied, must and will in the space of a few years be a place of superior importance to any in the State. Her population, which in 1810 was about 7,000, is now ascertained to be over 11,000—and no probable cause can prevent this place numbering in 5 years from this time more than 15,000 inhabitants. The increase of population produced by manufacturing alone will assuredly effect this. In addition to which, the rapidly growing trade, the beauty of our location, and the numerous inducements for an influx of talent and capital, afford reasons sufficient for the conclusions to which we have arrived. In support of our opinion, we will to day only mention one or two instances of public enterprise which have recently come to our knowledge, and to which we have not before alluded, and then leave the subject to be continued at another time.

If the citizen or stranger will only walk a short distance on the railroad, in the direction of the lower railroad depot, he will notice just around the point on the west bank, and within hearing of the city, a village—yes, a new village—which has sprung up within two months, and which will probably create as much surprise to some as if the buildings had dropped from the air. Well, these improvements are the result of an enterprise which has recently been commenced by a company for the establishment of an iron mill—for the rolling and preparation of Iron, from its rough state to bars, sheets, hoop, &c. The capital is heavy, and is employed by men who own it. There will be engaged directly and indirectly in connection with this establishment, at least one hundred men, which of itself will increase the population of this place at least 500 inhabitants. The general advantage of this enterprise to Norwich may readily be seen by a little reflection. At a future time, we shall refer to this establishment more generally.

The next and all we shall speak of to-day, is the establishment of extensive buildings, &c., for the manufacture of machinery of every description, by a company who have the means to carry on their business successfully. The capitalist who has furnished the money for the erection of the buildings, &c., is the Hon. Joel W. White, who has purchased all the land between the house of Asa Reath, Esq. and the lower manufactory of the Greenville company, lying on the banks of the Shetucket and the line of the Norwich & Worcester railroad. The erection of the buildings is to be commenced immediately, and the works will probably be in full operation in the course of six months. The advantages to Norwich from this enterprise cannot be estimated lightly, and in connection with the item will above referred to, and what we have before stated, will sustain our conclusions with reference to the prosperity of Norwich.

☞ We announced in our last paper that the steam sch. Trumbull of New London had been purchased by several of our citizens. We have since been informed that the purchasers are Messrs. E. A. Bill and Capt. Alfred Lovell, and that it is the intention of the owners to run the Trumbull between Norwich and Albany. In addition to our numerous sailing craft, we have now seven steam vessels running between this and other Ports—viz: Four steamers to New York, one to Greenport—one to New London and one to Albany.

We know of but one meaner man than this Dan Bulkley, and that is the perjured official who disgraces the Post Office in this city.—*Norwich Courier.*

It is the opinion of "the oldest inhabitants" of this city that Dorson Ebenezer Sykes will see a much meaner man than either of the individuals referred to above, by facing a looking glass.

We have often heard parents and teachers question children as to who was the oldest, and who the meanest man,—and the answers, when made according to Bible authority, have been one and the same. Ever since Sykes has had the management of the Courier, he has tried to tell the public who is the meanest man. As he has in no two instances hit upon one individual, we advise him to examine his own heart, being guided by the same authority, and he will have no difficulty hereafter in deciding who is the meanest man.

An imposter, whose name may be H. B. Williams, or J. N. Howes, or something else, is in custody at St. Louis, charged with extorting money from persons under the false pretence that he knew persons who had committed certain offences and could apprehend them. A requisition signed by Gov. Wright, of New York, was found among the papers in his possession, having been obtained probably by fraud.

The Legislature of Vermont met on the 6th instant. J. Barrett was chosen President *pro tem.* of the Senate. In the House E. N. Briggs was chosen speaker by 108 votes to 68 for Daniel Kellogg, Dem., and 18 for others. Charles G. Eastman, of the Woodstock *Age*, received 62 votes for clerk; F. F. Merrill, elected, had 118. In the afternoon, Wm. Slade, abolitionist, was chosen Governor in convention by 132 votes to 76 for Daniel Kellogg and 14 for W. R. Shafter. The Whig candidates for Lieutenant Governor and Treasurer received 136 each.

The New York Banks have nearly twelve millions of specie in their vaults, while their circulation is but six millions of dollars. Their specie has increased since May last, eight hundred thousand dollars.

Two hundred soldiers are reported to have been drowned recently in Italy, by the falling of a bridge which they were crossing.

The standard dictionary in Boston the schools is now Walker's—Webster's having been deposed a few days ago.

Artemas Hale has been bound over in Boston in the sum of one thousand dollars, for forging two checks of one hundred each on the Shoe and Leather Dealers' Bank

"Ladies Apartment—*No admittance for gentlemen.*"—There are various rules adopted by Rail Road and Steam Boat companies for the government of passengers, which at first view appear trivial and unnecessary to many, but being made by the officers who have control of such matters, it is natural to suppose would be obeyed by them. The disregard of existing rules by the makers thereof has an effect, at least to create an impression that little importance is to be attached to them on the part of the public. We are about to relate a circumstance which has come to our knowledge, for the purpose of exhibiting the character of a certain self important individual who has been presented to the public by Sykes, in his Courier, in connection with the Norwich and Worcester Rail Road, and to show the folly of making laws unless they are to be regarded by those who make them.

A few days since, George L. Perkins, Treasurer of the Norwich and Worcester Road, came down in the morning train from Boston. A seat taken as he could find it, in common with the masses, in the gentlemen's Car, did not suit his ideas of baronial dignity, so without regard to rules and regulations, he seated himself in the Ladies *private* room, wherein is a *certain convenience*, which of itself is sufficient to warn any decent man that his presence is not desired by those for whom this convenience is intended. During the ride from Worcester to this City, a Lady attempted to enter this private room, but seeing a man sitting there, backed out and resumed her seat. Waiting a considerable length of time, she mentioned to her husband that the presence of a male person in the Ladies Saloon, prevented her entering it. The husband complained to the Conductor, who at once entered the Saloon and politely requested the intruder to take his seat in the gentlemen's apartment. Throwing himself back in a characteristic manner, the Treasurer declared that he should occupy such seat as he chose, and flatly refused to remove. The Conductor insisted, representing the effect such conduct on his part—but it was of no use—George L. Perkins was Treasurer of the company—had been puffed by Parson Sykes in the Norwich Courier—and was, in his own estimation at least, of too much importance to be disturbed. The Conductor, instead of taking him by the collar and the seat of his breeches, as he ought to have done, and threwing him out, threw open the door & publicly announced to the passengers generally, that the rules and regulations of the Cars being nullified by the action of one of the officers of the Road, all were permitted to occupy at pleasure, the Ladies Saloon! To their credit, be it spoken, not a gentleman presumed to imitate the example set by George L. Perkins; but a universal expression of disgust and condemnation showed how they viewed the conduct of one who, of all others, should be foremost in respecting and obeying the rules of the Cars—and especially the convenience and delicacy of females.

Abolition of the I. O. of O. F.—From present appearances a new ingredient is to enter the lodges that must make the great secret public. The admission of ladies to full and entire participation in the benevolent purposes of the Order of Odd Fellows, has engaged the attention of the members of that charitable institution, and the *Golden Rule* weekly newspaper of to-day contains an expression of opinion in favor of it. The highest organization of the order, the Grand Lodge of the Union, at its session here last month, passed a resolution authorizing subordinate lodges to grant cards to ladies under stated limitations.—*Express of Saturday.*

All that the G. L. (of the U. S.) has a right to do is to authorise lodges by a two-thirds vote to grant certificates to the wives and widowed members, by which means they can, when among strangers, make known their relationship to the Order, and be placed in a position to receive from its members that courtesy and kindness which the principles of the Order inculcate. There need be no apprehension entertained of the "Abolition" of the Order.

Just Like him.—Those of our merchants who patronize Sykes, must feel that he is doing them a great favor when he puffs and blows about a great Dry Goods establishment in *some other place* where our citizens and others, who are in the habit of purchasing their Goods here, can obtain their supplies from a stock "almost endless in quality and variety, including shawls from 25 cents to fifteen hundred dollars." It is a "peculiar practice," however, of Sykes to puff or damn any body, providing a fee is placed in his hand for so doing. It would be satisfactory, perhaps, to our merchants if Sykes would confine his attention to *home trade*, especially as his dependence in connection with the contributions of certain ambitious whigs, is upon them.

Presbyterian Meeting House Sold.—The Presbyterian meeting house, situated on the Plain, opposite Uncas monument, was sold at auction on Wednesday last to the highest bidder. This house was built only a few years since, and cost over five thousand dollars. The land on which it is situated, was purchased of Calvin Goddard, Esq., for the sum of Five hundred dollars. Elijah A. Bill is the purchaser. We are glad that some disposition has been made of this standing monument of the hypocrisy and folly of men who figured extensively in this town not many years since. Pure religion never could flourish within its walls, and it was finally deserted, although before the connection of Parson Sykes with the Norwich Courier, he applied for permission to hold forth from its pulpit. This application, however, emelled a little *too strong* of brimstone, and it was thought time to close the doors, since which the house has remained unoccupied.

A bold philosopher in Philadelphia has assumed the ground that cats are made of kittens!—*Bost. Post.*

The question has since been submitted to the *Pussy-tites*—*Cincinnati Enq.*

Yes, and it has created quite a mewtiny among them.—*N. O. Picayune.*

Purr-haps this cat-egory may yet be settled *felicitously*. We purr-ceive, having added our claws-es to this *litter*-ature.—*Prov. Transcript.*

Some of the above jokes ought to be sent to the *mew*seum as curiosities *purr* eign to native literature. If this *pussey* laniuous joking is *purr* sued the *cat*-astrophe will be dreadful.—*N. Y. Patriot.*

It is *cat*egorically certain that a *cat*alogue of puns like the above, with the *cat*enation of puns they have *purr* petrated, will a *mew*se somebody.—*Purr* chance we might add another, if it would not be deemed *puss* hing the matter too far.

Norwich Republican.

The past summer has been a very sickly one in this State and Illinois. No situation, however salubrious in appearance, has been exempted from disease. We have heard an estimate that probably 200,000 persons in these States, have been ill the season of the diseases peculiar to the season. It is certain that, in numerous neighborhoods throughout the whole region, entire families have suffered—in many cases, almost every member being prostrated at the same time, and hardly one able to assist another. The consumption of drugs has been enormous. *St. Louis New Era.*

☞ The late news from Europe has caused a rise of flour in New-York. An advance of 37 1-2 to 50 cts. was made in a few hours, and on Wednesday the best brands were held at 5.25 to 5 50 per bbl.

Foreign.—The steamer Great Britain arrived at Hoaxer Hole, on her way to New-York, at one o'clock yesterday, with the loss of her foremast. She had experienced heavy gales of wind for the ten days previous, and had run short of coal. The crops, as noticed by the last arrival, are short every where, and the price of grain rises rapidly.

The death of Mr. Davies, the principal editor of the Dublin Nation, in the prime of life, having barely attained his 30th year, has produced in Ireland a general expression of sorrow.

The best result seems likely to attend the mission of Hon. Louis M'Lane, who progresses in the most favorable manner in his new position at the court of St. James.

The missing Packet Ship England.—Great interest has been excited in England, since the departure of the Cambria, in consequence of a bottle having been picked up, on the 10th of September, at sea, four miles south-east of Douglas Head, by the fishing smack Elle, Capt. Morrison, containing a piece of paper, on which was written, in pencil, an intimation that the vessel was then in lat. 45 10, long. 98 7, that she had lost her quarter boats; that there was ten feet of water in her hold, and no vessel in sight. As the greatest possible interest must attach to every thing relating to this ill-fated ship, we give a verbatim copy of this document.—

Packet Ship England,
From Liverpool, December 11th, 1844
Long. 98 7. Lat. 45 10.
[SUPPOSE]
Lost quarter-boats. 10 feet water in the hold.
No vessel in sight.

England.—Now that circumstances read it painfully apparent that supplies of food must be had from some quarter, all eyes are turned across the Atlantic and fears prevail that the late orders which have been sent to Canada will miss the season, and arrive after the navigation of the St. Lawrence has been closed by the ice. Whatever quantities may come from the United States, will find a ready sale, either in this country or on the Continent. The increasingly unfavorable reports relative to the Potatoe crop have had their weight; and the corn trade has assumed a decidedly firm tone.

Spain.—The Queen and the Queen-Mother have arrived at Madrid; and, although the capital was quiet, fears of an outbreak existed.

Switzerland.—Switzerland is like a smothered volcano: an explosion may be looked for.

Arrival of the Hibernia.

Seven days Later.—The Royal Steamship Hibernia, arrived at her wharf in East Boston, at 9 1-4 o'clock, Sunday morning, bringing *seven days* later news from Europe, and making her passage in *fifteen* days.

The reports respecting the progress made with the harvest in the north of England are not of a character to allay the excitement previously felt on the subject. The heavy rain which fell up to the 21st ult. was succeeded by dry, but unusually cold weather. Sharp frosts were experienced on the nights of the 22d and 23d ult., and though the tempera are has since risen, the shift of wind to the southward threatens a return of wet. The interval of dry weather has hitherto been of too short duration to admit of much corn being carried, and the extreme cold has prevented that not before ripe, making much progress towards maturity. It is, therefore, feared,—and not without reason,—that the more backward parts of the kingdom may fare even worse than the south.

We see by the Sentinel & Witness that Middletown has gone right. The democratic candidate for First Assessor was elected by 17 majority.

Norwich Republican.

We suppose we are not to infer from the above that the 'first assessor' was the only 'democratic candidate' elected.—*New-London Advocate.*

You 'suppose'—what business have you to suppose any thing? Perhaps you have been at a town election some time, and seen how they did things there. The verdant may get considerable information from them seek for it in a proper way.

Mr. Shepherd Knapp, President of the Mechanics' Bank, New York, has been held in bail in the sum of five thousand dollars for compounding a felony.

Congressional Globe and Appendix.

Messrs. Blair & Rives will continue their publication of the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and during the ensuing session of Congress, will employ able Reporters. The Congressional Globe will contain all the proceedings of Congress, from day to day; the Appendix will contain the Speeches of members, on both sides, corrected by themselves.

The numbers will be printed as fast as matter is furnished, by the proceedings and speeches. It is believed that the next session will furnish matter for each of about 1000 pages.

Messrs. B. & R. have now on hand the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the last twelve sessions of Congress, of which five were long and seven were short sessions. The Congressional Globe and Appendix for each session are bound together in excellent binding, with Russia backs and corners. Their prices for them, thus bound together, are three dollars a volume for a short, and five dollars a volume for a long session, making forty-six dollars for a full set. Those who want the back volumes should apply for them immediately, as they are in demand. The last Congress subscribed for two hundred and twenty-six sets; and it is probable that the next will subscribe for at least as many more, as the proceedings of Congress for the last eight years cannot be procured from any other source.

The following are the terms of the Congressional Globe and Appendix, for the ensuing session of Congress:

For one copy of the Congressional Globe,	$1 50
For one copy of the Appendix,	1 50
For four copies of either, or part of both,	5 00
For 25 copies of either, or part of both,	25 00

The money may be remitted by mail at their risk. It should be sent by the 7th of December, at farthest, to procure all the numbers promptly.

The Lexington Outrage.—A part of the committee of sixty who removed Cassius M. Clay's printing materials from Lexington, have been tried for a riot by the municipal Court of that city, and acquitted. This verdict was rendered under the following instruction from the Judge, viz:

"That if the jury believe from the evidence in their cases, that the defendants to this prosecution assembled with the intent, and did with violence and force take possession of the True American office they are guilty of a riot, and they must find them guilty, and assess their fine in their discretion from one cent to one hundred dollars."

Also under the following instruction, moved by the defendants' counsel, and accepted by the Judge:

"That if the Jury believe that the True American press was a public nuisance, and could not exist in its then present location and condition without being a nuisance, the defendants were justifiable in abating it."

With this result before him, the prospect of Mr. Clay in continuing his paper at Lexington, must be anything but flattering. The manner of "abating a nuisance" in Lexington, however, strikes us as singular, if not highly dangerous.—*Hartford Times.*

Another Democratic Victory.—The Democrats of Baltimore have obtained another brilliant victory at their late city election, says the Washington Journal. Seventeen democrats to *three* whigs, are elected to the First Branch of the City Council, and *nine* democrats to *one* whig, to the Second Branch. Their cup of glory is filled to the brim.

Buffalo, N. Y., lost $60,000 by fire during the year ending on the 30th ult.

A Short Patent Sermon.

No. III.

Text.—*The hog never looks up to him that distributes them the acorns.*

Dearly Beloved: Ingratitude is a crying sin among the inhabitors of the earth. Man—created in the image of the Most High, endowed with divine intelligence, and godlike in capacity, is so destitute of the principle called gratitude to the beauty swine, whose only use is to breathe out its days in indolence, and die at last under the butcher's knife. That animal never thinks of the kind offices bestowed upon it—can enjoy them all its life long without one impulse of gratitude to swell its swinish heart. You may feed a hog day after day, and month after month, with corn and potatoes, and the liquid substance vulgarly called swill, and he will never once thank you for what you have done. Scatter acorns all over his trough, and he will not look up to see who has done it. No—it is no part of his nature to be grateful. If he has got enough to eat and drink if he sees fit, and the hand that feeds him might be mortally stabbed he would turn to bending arm, yet he would not pay a grunt on the account. It is not so with the dog nor with any other animal for whom the same care and solicitude is manifested. The canine race feel most keenly when an insult or injury is offered to their masters or mistresses, and are vehement to resent the former, while they will labor sedulously to prevent the latter. The least act of kindness shows them in rapidly with fond caresses and grateful looks.

My dear hearers, I fear that I am addressing a very swinish auditory, and that my best efforts for your welfare will be like casting pearls before swine. Some of you, it may be, are more thoroughly swinish in your disposition than any whom I have ever preached to before. Somehow, the sin of ingratitude is increasing in the earth, and there are really instances of it in the year of our Lord 1845 then were accustomed to be seen in days of yore. Men, women, and children think nothing now a days of repaying the highest favors and most extensive benefactions with ingratitude as base as ever dwelt in the heart of a double refined fiend who had been dwelling in the lomes of brimstone for ages. You the destitute of decent a crew as could be gathered any where; this is the misfortune of all preachers at the present day, to have ugly congregations to preach to. Somebody has said that 'the times are badly out of joint,' and it is even so. I feel it in my bones, my brethren, and it makes me sad at heart.

Ever since I commenced this discourse, I have been trying to catch the attention of that gay peacock sitting in the side pew yonder. He had seemed strongly inclined to doze ever since I named my text. What is the matter, old man? Are cumbrous thoughts of the past stirring in your bosom? You once had a friend, a kind friend too, whose sorrow had moistened your heart. He took you to his bosom, when you was cold and hungry, and without a home to shelter you from the storms of heaven. He fed you from his own table, provided you with comfortable clothing, and set you up in business. Reverses came; he became poor, and you rich. When he turned a pittance of your hand, you thrust him from your door, and afterwards saw him perish for want of the assistance it was in your power to bestow. Unhappy wretch! the quiet rest which he now enjoys you have forfeited forever.

Yonder I see a man in the prime of life, who has been guilty of the blackest villainy that ever defiled the human character. He tries to appear unconcerned, as if this discourse had no application to him. But, my hearers, that man has troubled thoughts. That cold exterior hides from your view a heart as restless as it is depraved. Hatred destroyed the domestic happiness of one who had spent his whole life in showering blessings upon his head. Alas! I see all around me the evidences that men, like swine, forget their benefactors. The husband abuses the confidence of his trusting wife—the son treatable aged parents with neglect, or turns them over to die in the alms house—all, all showing forgetfulness of the many favors they have received from those whom they were bound to treat so unkindly.

More ingratitude, though less apparent to human eyes, is the ingratitude of which man is guilty to his Maker. You are all, my dear hearers, under obligations as strong as can possibly exist to be good, having been created for the sole purpose of serving your Creator, who is the author of all goodness; and the faculties you have to think and feel, with the ability to act, were given you that they might be spent in doing and being good. Yet you not only make the recipients of unnumbered blessings, in the shape of food, apparel, comfortable houses, health, strength, and rational minds, as additional inducements to follow after goodness. And yet you refuse to do that which is good and upright—you perversely go abroad of the paths of righteousness—and, worse than all the rest, you stubbornly forget the Almighty hand that created, and feeds and clothes you. The Power that upholds you, and confers upon you all the blessings of life, you never speak of except in blasphemy. Like the hog, you never look to see whence spring the many and great mercies which you enjoy; that live on without one thought of Divine goodness, and bring up your children in the same forgetfulness of the manifold mercies of Heaven. You are in a bad way, my dear hearers, and sorrow and confusion will surely overtake you. The darkness of eternal midnight is in your pathway; and desolation and desolation as awful as, in the light of Heaven, is your own deep ingratitude, will break, like the mighty thunder's blast, upon your guilty heads.

Dow, Sen.

At a meeting of the friends of Temperance, held at the Town Hall in Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 14th, Hon. Thomas Backus being called to the chair, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, 1st, That it is expedient to hold a Temperance Jubilee at Brooklyn, in the County of Windham, on the last Monday of October, at ten o'clock, A. M.

Resolved, 2d, That a committee of arrangements be appointed to consist of the following persons, viz: Hon. Andrew T. Judson, Wm. S. Scarborough, Esq., Col. Erastus Lester, Hon. Chauncey F. Cleveland, Erpthnus Davison and Daniel C. Robinson, Esqrs., whose duty it shall be to give all proper notice of the Jubilee, invite speakers for the occasion, and make all other necessary arrangements.

Resolved 3d, That the Commissioners for the several towns in the County be requested to meet at the same place at 9 o'clock, A. M., on the same day, to confer on a uniform system of notice.

Resolved 4th, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the "Aurora," "Norwich News," "Aurora," and "Courier."

Thomas Backus, *Chairman.*

Gurdon Robinson, *Secretary.*

We learn that Gov. Steele of New-Hampshire had tendered the appointment of U. S. Senator to Hon. Franklin Pierce, who respectfully declines it, pledging himself at the same time in the strongest manner in favor of the good old principles of democracy.

It is stated that the amount met in one day to the clearing house by one firm in London, was recently $2,500,000—and as nearly the same amount would be drawn upon them, it gives the enormous sum of $5,000,000 for the business of one firm in one day.

ORIGINAL STAINED

The "NEW ENGLAND ARGUS," published at Danielsonville (Killingly,) Conn., came to hand today, after a long absence, improved in appearance and full of spice, poetry, &c. The Argus is a good family paper, and we hope sets its proprietor a handsome living.

Col. Bredin, U. S. Naval Constructor, died on board the U. S. frigate Potomac, at Pensacola, on the 4th instant, of paralysis.

☞ *From Buenos Ayres.*—Files of the British Packet to the 9th of August came to hand on Friday by the Francis B. Sprague. They furnish confirmation of the successes lately received of the seizure of the Argentine squadron at Monte Video by the British and French—at which, by the way, the Packet gives vent to a heavy burden of grief and indignation. It adds a narrative of a somewhat remarkable character. That on the 3d of August a Sardinian vessel, the Eufracia, arrived off Monte Video from Buenos Ayres, and was hailed by an officer from the British Brig Racer, who ordered the Eufracia along side the admiral's ship.

The [illegible] was obeyed, when the captain of the Racer came on board and demanded the letter bag, which he opened, and took from it seventeen letters addressed to General Oribe, for the inspection of Admiral Inglefield. The Eufracia was then forbidden to enter the port of Buenos, whither she was bound, but her commander was told that he might go either into the harbor of Monte Video or back to Buenos Ayres. The Packet says that such a proceeding may be safe with a feeble power like Sardinia, but that it would not have been ventured on if the Eufracia had carried the flag of the United States.

☞ The seizure of the Argentine squadron, according to the Packet, excited the warmest indignation at Buenos Ayres, among foreigners as well as natives, and a resolute determination pervaded all ranks and classes not to comply with the demands of the interfering powers.

Admiral Brown and all his officers, natives of Great Britain, were required by the British admiral to sign a pledge that they would not serve against during the contest. They were received with huzzas and shouts of welcome on their landing at Buenos Ayres.

☞ *The Beauty of the Credit System.*—It is said that the Democratic Review has now subscription dues to the amount of 40,000 dollars outstanding!

☞ *Minister to Spain.*—The Fayetteville *North Carolinian* announces that Gen. R. M. Saunders, of North Carolina, has been appointed Minister to Spain, and will leave this country early in the Spring.

☞ *The Ohio Union* is the title of a new daily democratic paper at Cincinnati, published by *T. B. Drinker & Co.*

☞ *Bank Defalcation.*—The private banking house of Hollord, Brancker & Co., Wall street, has been robbed of over $83,800 by their bookkeeper and confidential clerk. The News, which announces this robbery, says it has been effected by means of a regular system of false entries and alterations in the books, carried on for several years, and gives this explanation of the motive of the culprit:—"The young man, whose name we suppress on account of his afflicted family, and doting young wife and several small children, has not been the gainer by this nefarious transaction, for he does not possess now one single penny of the whole sum. The fatal passion for gaming first induced him to betray the trust of his employers. He lost, and his after larcenies were committed with the hope of being able, by a fortunate stroke at play, to retrieve his losses, and refund the money. As is too often the case, instead of getting out of the mire, he continued to go deeper into it, until at last he was discovered. He has not yet been arrested, but the police know where to lay their hands upon him whenever he is wanted.

Evening Post.

From Bell's London Weekly Messenger.

SECRET EXPEDITION TO THE GULF OF MEXICO.—Our government has made a movement within the last three weeks, which must be confessed to be as vigorous as it is secret, but which we hope may end as well as it has commenced.

This measure is in substance as follows:—It is confidentially reported among persons whose stations and intelligence entitle them to credit, that when the protest and declaration of the Mexican government against the annexation of Texas reached London, and was officially communicated to our government by the Mexican Minister, orders were immediately issued to our naval commanders at Halifax, and in the West Indies, to send off by single ships as many vessels of war as could be spared, and the importance of which would not excite any special notice. Concurrently with this order, single ships have also been sent off from remote stations on the coast of Africa and Brazil, and are at this time assembling in the Gulf of Mexico. "It is thus the object of Sir R. Peel," says our authority, "gradually and secretly to assemble a considerable force in the Mexican seas, which, in to act as occasion may arise—and, at all events, to prevent any blockade by the American navy, should the Mexican government proceed further in their declaration of war."

☞ A SIMPLE RULE.—To ascertain the length of the day and night at any time of the year, double the time of the sun's rising, which gives the length of the night, and double the time of setting, which gives the length of the day.

☞ ATTEMPTED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—As three citizens of Newark, N. J., were returning home on Friday night, in a light wagon, they were set upon by three men, who sprang from the side of the road and exclaimed, "stop your 'um." Instead of doing so, however, they gave it a touch of the whip, and being a spirited animal, it went off at great speed and soon left the gentlemen of the road far behind them.

☞ TELEGRAPHICAL PROOF.—A Western paper states that a large *Rat* coming down the Ohio struck the barricade door of a steamboat and forced it on a bank. *For Rat* read *Raft*.

☞ On the 3d inst., there was an arrival at New Orleans with Galveston dates to the 25th ult., but they contained nothing important or interesting. Six companies of over 300 troops were being raised in Texas for frontier protection, to be in the U. S. service under Gen. Taylor until relieved by the regular troops.

☞ GEORGIA ELECTION.—The returns leave little doubt of the election of Mr. Crawford, the whig candidate for governor, by a handsome majority, being a complete change in the politics of Georgia since last November, when the popular vote was in favor of the Democratic party. The Whigs will have a majority on joint ballot in the Legislature, although the upper house will be democratic by a small majority.

☞ A noble lord asked a clergyman, once at the bottom of his table—"Why the goose, if there was one, was always placed next to the parson."

"Really, I can give no reason for it; but your question is an odd, that I shall never eat a goose again, without thinking of your lordship."

☞ The small pox prevails in Genesee county, N. Y.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF NORWICH.

ARRIVED.

Oct. 14—Sloop Celeste, Chapman, fm Delaware Bay.
Sch. Experiment, Stetson, fm Chatham.
15 Steam sch. Quinebaug, Williams, fm N. Y.
Sloop Crusade, Nash, fm N. Y.
Oct. 16.—Slp. Gen. Beatty, Small, fm Albany.
16 Slp Hudson, Coit, fm Albany.
Slp Aurora, Gver, fm New York.
Slp Victory, Ely, fm Long Island.
Sch Joseph Brown, May, fm Philadelphia.
Sch Daniel Webster, Delano, fm Newburg.
Sch Presto, Sotto, fm Norfolk, Va.
Steam Sch Shetucket, Geer, fm New York.
Slp James Franklin Benjamin, fm Long Island.
19 Sch Uncas, Story, fm Philadelphia.
Sch Betsy, Palmer, fm Branford.
Sch Banner, Tryon, fm Philadelphia.
Slp Advance, Smith, fm Albany.

The inveterate prejudice heretofore shown by most persons against medicines which do not arise under the sanction of the medical colleges, is now rapidly passing away. At the commencement of the sale of Mr. Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative, every case where it was used faithfully, closed with such overpowering attestations as to its merit, that it was impossible to resist its influence. The estimation to which it is now held precludes the possibility of its being ranked with empirical remedies, the production of money getting jugglers or traffickers in the miseries of their fellow beings. 44

In Boston, Wednesday, Mary Ann Laury stole one hundred dollars, and was committed for trial.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 15th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Bond, Mr. JOSEPH W. CHAMPLIN, to Miss LOUISA DEWEY, all of this city. [May the blessings of Heaven in their richest profusion, ever be theirs, since they, in entering upon this new relation, did not forget the printer.]

DIED.

At Syracuse, N. Y. on the 30th ult., Mrs. Olive Lamphere, aged 68, formerly of Preston.

TEMPERANCE JUBILEE.

AT Brooklyn, on the 27th inst. at 10 o'clock, A.M. Addresses may be expected. A grand procession will be formed. Citizens of others Counties are invited.

Brooklyn, Oct. 17. 45

MERCHANTS,
WHO WISH TO BUY CROCKERY,
WILL FIND IT FOR THEIR INTEREST TO CALL ON
GAGER & HAVENS,
No. 23 Shetucket-street,
And examine prices before making their purchases.

WE have on hand a very large stock of Goods which we wish to *reduce* in quantity, and have therefore *reduced* the price to effect the above object. Our ware is of the first quality and recently imported by the subscribers, (not from Hartford, New York or Boston,) but direct from the best manufacturies in Staffordshire, with particular reference to the wants of this market. GAGER & HAVENS.

Norwich, Oct. 18, 1845. w43 tw73

For Sale:

40 or 50 FINE BUILDING LOTS, on High Street in Preston a few minutes walk from the Bridge. Said lots are finely situated, having a view of the City of Norwich, Greeneville, &c.

Persons wishing lots at a reasonable price, and without heavy taxes would do well by calling on the subscriber or on David Moore.

GEO. MOORE.

Norwich Oct. 20. 6 w 46

FOUND.

A SMALL sum of money in Water-street. The owner can receive said property, by calling at the store of CHAS. DENISON.

Oct 21. 1w43

MISS BASSETT'S
FEMALE SCHOOL.

THE second quarter of Miss Bassett's School will commence on Monday, Oct. 27th.

TERMS.

English branches,	$4 00
French or Latin included,	5 00
French and Latin,	6 00

Application for admittance may be made at the School room on Main street, or at Miss B's residence, No. 36, Shetucket street.

Norwich, Oct. 21, 1845. w48

WAR!!
MEXICO, TEXAS, AND UNITED STATES,
No. 91,
First on the Battle Ground, to sell
READY MADE CLOTHING
ON THE REFORMED SYSTEM OF LARGE SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.

THE people are particularly notified that notwithstanding the presumption of war and things finite, the UNITED STATES

CLOTHING STORE,
91 Main Street,

is as ready as ever to battle against the presumption of selling READY MADE CLOTHING for large profits; and the patronage and experience we have had the last five years on the *REFORMED SYSTEM OF SMALL PROFITS* guarantees to us the trial of another campaign and mighty battle.

This was the first establishment ever opened in Norwich to break down monopoly, distribute equality, and scatter base deceptions to which the unwary, for want of sufficient force and competition in trade, are frequently exposed.

We shall now march onward under the same banner of the *EXTREME LOW PRICE SYSTEM*, taking care to aim our forces for the nimble sixpence rather than for the mighty dollar, and thus by diligence and economy, live with, instead of upon, the community. We are now receiving and opening GOODS of every description for gentleman's wear, calculated expressly for fall and winter. *BEAVER CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTS, VESTINGS*, of every style and variety, which will be sold by the piece or by the yard, or manufactured into garments in the latest and most fashionable styles.

Also, just finished for the fall and winter trade Over-coats, Pants and Vests, Frock and Dress Coats, in genteel style; Furnishing Goods of every description, such as Ba ms and Collars, Gloves and Suspenders, Handkerchiefs and Socks Keck Ties, Cravats, Shirts and Bosoms, Socks, Green Jackets & Over Hats, in fact, every article belonging to a gentleman's Wardrobe, from a superfine Beaver Cloth Over-coat down to a smoking Cap, all of the latest style, which cannot fail to give satisfaction in quality and price.

BOY'S CLOTHING kept constantly on hand. A lot of Beaver Cloth and Pilot Cloaks for gentlemen's wear, of genteel make.

The people will bear in mind that we are able to sell Cloths lower than any other establishment, as this is our entire business. Besides, we have a number of fashionable Cutters who are able and experienced workmen, so that those who come in from the count y can have their Garments cut in an easy, genteel style; and all Garments cut at this establishment for others to make up, are warranted a perfect fit.

Remembering in point of prices, we defy competition in every branch of our trade; our object being to deserve the large share of patronage which is now bestowed upon us, we are determined to sell cheaper than any other establishment in this city. And this fact we will convince every one who will take the trouble to call at the

UNITED STATES CLOTHING STORE.

91 Main-street.

Norwich, Oct. 21, 1845. w48 tw 73

THE STEAM PROPELLER TRUMBULL will leave here the first of next week, due notice of the day and hour of leaving will be given. Also from Albany, Freight at *low rates*.

N. B. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of said boat or owners.

E. A. BILL.

Norwich, Oct. 20th. w45 tw73

FALL AND WINTER
CLOTHING!
AT THE
BOSTON CLOTHING WARE-HOUSE,
143 MAIN STREET.

J. S. PALMER & CO. have again made large additions to their stock of Gentlemen's Clothing and furnishing Goods, and will be constantly receiving through the months of *October, November,* and *December,*

GARMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION SUITED TO THE SEASON,

Made and trimmed of the best materials, and in the most fashionable styles.

PURCHASERS

of DRESS, FROCK or OVER-COATS, VESTS, PANTALOONS, JACKETS, UNDER-SHIRTS, DRAWERS, SCARFS, CRAVATS, SUSPENDERS, BOSOMS or COLLARS! you can save fifteen per cent. of your money by calling at this establishment before purchasing your goods: as all good judges say.—*THERE IS NO HUMBUG. WE MEAN JUST WHAT WE SAY.*

WE SELL FOR CASH AND AT A SMALL PROFIT

And pledge ourselves to sell you goods of the same quality for less money than you can procure at any other place in this city.

REMEMBER

WE NEVER WERE UNSOLD AND NEVER SHALL BE.

☞ **Don't forget 143 Main-street five doors below the Post Office.**

Oct. 21st. w48 tw73

Remarkable Letter

FROM COL. S. N. WATERBURY,

IN DECEMBER, 1843.

I am prompted to make this communication for several reasons, one of which is that I may have an opportunity of writing to you on the subject, and another is that possibly I may be doing some service to my fellow men. I would state that for several years I have been subject to repeated attacks of pleurisy and inflammation of the lungs, leaving my system very susceptible of exposure. In the winter of 1842-3 I suffered under an attack of influenza, connected with a bilious state of the system and attended with cough and expectoration, in point of violence of the one and in quantity as to the latter, surpassing anything I had ever witnessed before. Notwithstanding I had the attendance of two aged and experienced physicians and every means used that could be devised for my recovery, yet I was confined to my bed in a miserable condition for three months save a few days, and even when I was enabled to sit up it was with a shattered, exhausted and debilitated constitution, accompanied with pains in the side and breast the a feverish dryness of the mouth and skin, burning in the soles of the feet, and palms of the hands, severe turns of coughing, wandering pains about the body, great loss of appetite, and indigestion. In short, my situation was so deplorable that I despaired of ever being able of again attending to business. Thus situated I repaired to the sea shore and spent four weeks at North Point and Islip on Long Island, in the months of June and July. From this, however I received no permanent benefit. Subsequently I took a new and more violent cold, which produced a great soreness of the breast and throat, which added to my old difficulties and increased my cough to an alarming degree. Thus situated, Mr. C. Brinkerhoff's Health Restorative was recommended to me, and first and last I have taken only six bottles. The effect I am most happy to say has been so salutary, that under Providence I can look forward to a hope of usefulness for years to come, of which I had utterly despaired before I began to use the Health Restorative. My strength was renewed, my complaint of the lungs removed, and all my other symptoms so entirely overcome that I feel myself most grateful that I was directed to the trial of this invaluable remedy. In order that others may be benefited by its use I write this for the benefit of my fellow-sufferers.

To C. Brinkerhoff,
Proprietor of the Health Restorative.

LET 'EM SLIDE.
☞ ***Just Opening this week at the***
GREAT EASTERN REGULATOR,
ANOTHER SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
DRY GOODS,

from the market of New York and Boston.

☞ *Large Sales and Small Profits*
Big Loads and a QUICK PASSAGE.☜

Put on the steam and LET 'EM SLIDE in the way the business is done at the new Store of

TWEEDY & BARROWS.

The tremendous rush and the large amount of Goods sold for the past six weeks at our establishment has clearly proved that the public have found the place where they can purchase Dry Goods cheapest.

Much we know has been said through the columns of the papers to deceive the public in this respect, for all claim to sell goods cheaper than their neighbors. Notwithstanding all the boasting, the Splendid Exhibition and Triumph Complete, we will guarantee to sell Goods either at Wholesale or Retail, as cheap as any merchant in this city buy them.

One moment's reflection will make this assertion true to every candid mind.

Our Importing and Jobbing House in New York gives us the superiority over any other establishment in the business. While we have our Goods at the first cost of importation; every other merchant in the city has to pay a large profit on the same.

We will not go into a long catalogue of articles, but will assure our friends that they will at all times find a new and splendid assortment of Dry Goods. BROADCLOTHS, Cassimeres, and all kinds of Goods, both Foreign and Domestic, ever found in a Dry Goods Store. So note it be.

TWEEDY & BARROWS.
117 Hubbard Row.

Norwich, Oct. 14. w47 tw76

REMOVAL.

BREWER & LEWIS have removed their STOVE & TIN WARE business to No. 4, Chapman's Block, Franklin Square, where they offer for sale a very extensive assortment of Tin Ware, together with almost every variety of

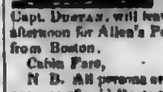
PARLOR & COOKING STOVES, FURNACES, &c.

Among which will be found *Mott's Self-feeding* Cooking Stove for Coal, *Ransom's* Cooking Stove for wood, Cast Iron Air Tight *Parlor Stoves*, very beautiful—large and small: Sheet Iron Air Tight, of any size and style required. Stove Furniture Stove Pipe, Tin and Copper Gutter, Conductor Pipe and Tin Roofing made to order and put up at the shortest notice, on the most reasonable terms.

All kinds of Job Work and Repairing done in the neatest manner.

Norwich City, Oct. 1st, 1845. w46 tw75

FOR NEW YORK.



THE Steamer WORCESTER, Capt. BACON, and the Steamer CLEOPATRA, Capt. DUSTAN, will leave Norwich at 5 o'clock in the afternoon for Allen's Point on the arrival of the cars from Boston.

Cabin Fare, $1,50

N. B. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of said Boats or owners. E. A. BILL, Steam Boat Agent.

Norwich Sept. 18, 1845. w43 tw67

A word to the Wise.

J. W. BULKELEY will receive during the present week a large addition to his stock of DRY GOODS, and will not fail to display as rich a stock of fast colored prints, and winter Goods generally, as can be shown—at prices sure to warrant a sale.

West end Main Street.

Oct. 14 w47 tw70

Fare Reduced to and from New York.

50 CENTS and no charge for berths, by the new Steam propellers QUINEBAUG and SHETUCKET.

Leaves Norwich and New York every Tuesday and Friday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

Freight taken at low rates.

July 1 w38 tw

TRIUMPH COMPLETE!
ARRIVAL EXTRAORDINARY!
The Largest, Richest and most Complete assortment of
DRY GOODS
EVER EXHIBITED IN THIS CITY, ARE THIS WEEK OPENING BY
ELY & CO.,

On Shetucket Street. They consist in part of the following invoice:

SHAWLS.

Having a Room expressly for Shawl trade, they have filled it with the most complete stock of Cashmere and Fancy Shawls. They are this week opening over 500 all Wool and Silk and Wool Shawls. They have also received 2 boxes more of those all Cashmere s that last week met with such a ready sale.

SILKS.

In this line our stock is most splendid—having just received over 40 pieces of new style Figured, Striped and Plaid Fancy Silk of our prefer quality. Also, a large lot of Black Silks of all widths, prices, and qualities.

Bombazines.

20 pieces this day opening—good quality and extra cheap.

Dress Goods.

In this department, our stock never was better.—We have just received a fresh lot of French M. de Laines, super Twilled Cashmeres, Corded Repps French Etoffe, Ombre Shaded de Laines, &c., &c. all of which will be sold at reduced prices.

Cloakings.

Over 600 pieces of Cloak Goods now on hand.

Silk warp Alpaccas of all prices, from 2s 6d to 10s 6d per yd.

Cotton warp Alpaccas of all prices, from 1s 6d to 5s 6d.

A great variety of Plaids of all prices.

One case French Stripe Cloakings,

70 pieces French Tibets of every color and quality.

FLORENCE BONNETS.

Ribbons, Flowers and Tabs.

375 boxes which at Wholesale or Retail, will be sold cheaper than the cheapest. Come and see them, they are worthy the attention of all.

Furnishing Goods.

The best stock in the State may be found at our establishment.

Edgings &c.

Linen Thread Edings, Cambric Edgings and Insertings, Gimpure and Lisle Thread Edgings, Chemisetts, Velvet Trimmings of all colors and widths, together with all kinds of Fancy Articles in the Dry Goods line, may be found at our store.

Domestic Goods.

In any quantity and of every quality, all of which will be sold at New York and Boston prices.

Broad Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.

In this branch of the DRY GOODS Trade, we challenge all competition. We have the large est stock of Woolens kept by any one establishment in Connecticut. We have BROADCLOTHS of English, French, German and American manufacture of every color, quality and price, from one dollar to eight dollars per yd. We have a new lot of French, English and American CASSIMERES. Also, a well selected stock of Rich VESTINGS. *And be it known unto all men who are wanting* Woolen Goods, that you can save from 10 to 20 per cent by calling on ELY & CO. Any person or persons who have any doubts of the above, can have it proved by actual demonstration, by calling at our store. You may also find,

8 *CASES OVERCOAT CLOTHS*, which we can, shall and will sell less than any store in Norwich.

☞ All of the above invoice, with hundreds of other styles of goods may now be found at our establishment. We would only add, that, notwithstanding the reputation we may have gained of selling goods cheap, within the last four years, we are the second prepared to give our customers better bargains than we have ever done. Long experience in the New York and Boston markets has taught us where to buy bargains, and we can sell them at less profit than we have ever done. We shall receive New Goods by almost every steamer from Europe, which, with all pleasure we will show to all persons who would be pleased to see them.

ELY & CO. 83 and 85 Shetucket street.

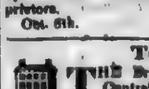
Oct. 6. w46 tw67

Butter.—84 Firkins "prime" dairy Butter, received this day—for sale by

WHITAKER, HAMMOND, & CO.

Commerce st.—Oct 6. w46 tw67

For Springfield and New Haven,



A STAGE will leave Norwich daily, (Sundays excepted) at 7 1-4 o'clock, A. M., connecting with the cars of the Hartford and New Haven Rail Road Company at Hartford. Will

Arrive at Springfield at	5 1-2 P. M.
" " New Haven	5 P. M.
Fare to Springfield	$2.00
" " New Haven	2,50

Fare by this route to Springfield $1,00 less than by the Cars. PERRIGO & BULKELEY, Proprietors.

HENRY DOWNER, Agt.

Oct. 6th. w46 tw67

To Rent.

THE Brick Store on the south end of Central Wharf. Inquire of

EDWARD CHAPPELL.

Oct. 9, 1845. w47 tw77

MORE of those cheap Guns at C. A. CONVERSE, Hardware Store, 129 Main-st.

SPLENDID EXHIBITION,
Of a new, rich and fashionable
DRY GOODS.
LINCOLN AND WILLIAMS,

HAVE just made another large addition to their

SILK DEPARTMENT.

Where customers may find black and blue black Silks, from 1-2 yard to 1 1-4 yards wide, at from fifty cents to $2,00 a yard, and some new styled. Paris and India Fancy Silks, surpassing in beauty and quality any ever offered for sale in the State. Also heavy cloak Silks, Mercelline Silks for linings, light and delicate Silks for evening party dresses, some handsome low priced fancy Silks.

WIDE SILK VELVETS

for Shawls and Mantillas; element every shade of narrow velvets and silk velvet trimmings. Our

SHAWL DEPARTMENT

we continue to keep stocked with every thing new and desirable, some beautiful low priced German Shawls similar to the high cost Berlin Zephyr Shawls; also some low priced Broche covered grounds with colors equal to the most expensive. New styles printed Paris Shawls, with large additions to our stock of high cost real Cashmere Shawls.

Long Shawls and Scarfs.—Real India Crape Scarfs the most fashionable article of the season, though decidedly a Boston notion.

Mous. de Laines and Cashmeres.—Some new styles high colored Satin stripe de Laines all wool, the only ones in the city. Elegant patterns printed Paris de Laines and Cashmeres. More than one thousand dress patterns low priced English and Scotch de Laines and Repts, a large assortment small figured goods for children's wear, some very fine, all wool and high colors.

Millinery Goods.—The greatest variety of ribbons in the place which we are bound to sell at unparalleled low prices. Our stock of

Cloak Goods is well worthy the attention of every purchaser.

French Woolen Cloakings, in stripes, figures and ombre Plaids.

A. S. Tibbets extra heavy and of the most beautiful shades, also low prices Tibbets and Oriental Cloths of all colors, Salisbury Plaids, Cole Plaids, with every quality of fine black and colored Alpaccas. Figured and stripe colored Orleans, purchased at auction at two thirds their value and will be sold accordingly.

Mourning Goods.—Our business of the most celebrated manufacture in the world, from 62 1-2 cts. to $2.00 a yd. Jet black Orleans, the finest quality all wool de Laines, 1-2 mourning goods of every description. French and English mourning prints perfectly fast colors. Gloves, Veils, Crapes, Crapelle, &c., &c.

Furnishing Goods.—In this branch of our trade purchasers may find Linen Sheetings and Shirtings of all widths. Cottons from 3 4 to 12-4 widths. Damasks all qualities and widths. Napkins, Doylies, huckaback, crash.

Embossed Plaids and Table covers, 50 pieces.

Woolen Blankets.—Some that are very fine with almost every article of house keeping Goods.

Woolen Goods.—French Black cloths, extra fine, at $4,00, a pattern less than the usual charge. English cloths, blue black and fancy colors. Fine black mixed cloths, low priced, do.—Gold mix'd, Drab mix'd, Brown, Blue black, and Jet Black Overcoat cloths from 75 cts to $3,00 a yard.

3-4 and 6-4 Wool Tweeds, for floors.

Fine black French Doe Skins.

Black and fancy Cassimeres.

Twilled Flannels, white and colored, plain do, all wool, homemade Flannels.

Drawers and Shirts, both Silk and Woolen.

Also any quantity and variety of goods for

BOYS WEAR,

suitable for the approaching cold season.

Hosiery, Gloves and Mitts.—Black and colored Cashmere Hose, large sizes, and three threaded,—white Merino, and Lama's wool, do.—Kid, Silk, Merino and Woolen Gloves of all sizes. In

FANCY ARTICLES

we shall continue to keep the largest assortment. Laces, Edgings, Dress Trimmings, Zephyr Worsteds, Patterns, Purse Materials, Cravats, Scarfs, Tidys, Green Gauze Veils, Cambics and grass cloth Hdkfs, a large assortment of Needlework, Capes, Chemisettes, Collars and Trimmings. Ladies can find almost any article in this department of our trade.

Domestic Goods.—We have a very large assortment purchased before the late rise. Ticks, Sheeting, Flannels, Satinetts, Canton Flannels, Prints, Bleached Goods, and all descriptions of heavy goods, we shall be able to continue to sell less than the present wholesale prices.

And finally to close, we would merely say that no pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction, and any article purchased of us and not answering the recommendation can be returned and the money refunded. The

"Extreme Low Price system"

as *published* and *practiced* by the trade we do not go upon; but pledge ourselves that all persons who will take the trouble to visit our establishment shall be offered better goods and on better terms than at any other store in the city.

LINCOLN & WILLIAMS

Silk and Shawl Store, west side Shetucket street

Sept. 29th. 1tw44 tw87

A Small Rent and Sales for Cash

ENABLES the subscriber to name a low price for any article of DRY GOODS and very possible, less than any other Store in the place. Please examine the new Goods received in great abundance this week. J. W. BULKELEY.

Norwich, Oct 15, 1845. w47 tw 70

HEAVY WOOLENS,

CHEAP Cloths, Cassimeres, & satinetts; Flannels in great variety, bought at less than last month's prices, and for sale by

J. W. BULKELEY.

Norwich, Oct. 15, 1845. w47 tw 70

Norwich and Worcester RAIL ROAD.
ON AND AFTER
May 22, 1845,

Trains will leave as follows, viz:

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.
Daily, except Sunday.

Leave Norwich, at 6 A. M. and 4 1-4 P. M.
" Worcester, at 10 A. M. and 4 1-4 P. M.

☞ The Morning Train from Norwich, and the Morning and Evening Trains from Worcester, connect with the Boston, Western, and Hartford & Springfield Rail Roads.

NEW YORK TRAIN, via STEAM BOAT

Leaves Norwich for Worcester and Boston, every Morning except Monday, upon the arrival of the Boat from New York, about 2 o'clock.

Leaves Worcester for Norwich and New York, at 5 3-4 P. M. daily except Sunday.

NEW YORK TRAIN, via L. I. RAIL ROAD.

Leaves Norwich about 8 1-2 P. M. for Worcester and Boston, daily except Sunday.

Leaves Worcester for Norwich and New York, at 7 3-4 A. M. daily except Sunday. Arrive in Norwich at 9 3-4.

FREIGHT TRAINS.
Daily each way, except Sunday.

Fares are less when paid for Tickets, than when paid in the Cars. EMERSON FOOTE, Supt.

Nor. Sch, May 21, 1845. w27 tf

French Baskets.

Traveling Baskets,	Work Baskets,
Knife do	Card do
Fruit do	Childrens do

Straw Satchels, a new Stock rec'd by

J. W. BULKELEY.

Oct. 16. w47 tw78

Regular Propeller Line of Steam Boats between Norwich and New York.

WILL leave Norwich & New York every Tuesday and Friday at 4 o'clock, P. M. Fare $1.

Norwich, Oct. 16, 1845. w43 tw71 2m

Wanted.

WOOLEN Yarn and Worsted Stocking. The highest price paid for them by

J. W. BULKELEY.

Oct. 15. w47tw70

New Steam Navigation between Albany & Norwich.

THE new and elegant Steam Propeller, Trumbull, having superior accommodations for Passengers, will leave Norwich the last of this week for Albany. Will leave Albany for New York, New London & Norwich Wednesday 22d inst. She will carry 1500 or 2000 Barrels under deck. Those having Freight to send will find it for their interest to patronize her as she is to continue to run, and will make three trips a month. For further information inquire of the Captain on board, or

E. A. BILL.

Norwich, Oct. 15, 1845. w47 tw70

SUPERIOR WIGS AND HAIR WORK.

EVERY description of Wigs and Hair Work constantly manufacturing and for sale, Wholesale and Retail at B. F. BURGESS' Establishment, 363 Washington street, Boston. Gents, Gossamer Wig Wigs of superior make and finish. Ladies self contracting Half Wigs, entire new model and fit themselves so completely to the head that they can be combed and arranged without the least trouble from moving out of place. These articles are a great improvement as they can be worn without a cap. All kinds of articles for Hair Dressers use. Those wishing to buy to sell again, or at Retail will find it to their advantage to call as the assortment is extensive of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. All articles ordered, warranted to fit. Choice Perfumery, Combs, Brushes, &c.

309 *Washington Street,*
OPPOSITE AVON PLACE, BOSTON.

Oct. 3d. w45 tw66

Regular Steam Boat Line,

BETWEEN NORWICH AND NEW YORK
DAILY.

THE Splendid Steamer Cleopatra, Capt. ISAAC E. DUSTAN, The Splendid Steamer Worcester, Capt. DANIEL BACON.

The Worcester will leave Norwich on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The Cleopatra will leave Norwich, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Each of the above boats will leave New York on alternate days.

E. A. BILL, Steam Boat Agent.

April 16 1845. 2d

DAILY LINE.
To New London.

THE Steamer ANGELINA, Capt. A. LOVELL, has commenced her regular Trips to New London. Leaving Norwich at 6 o'clock in the morning, returning in the afternoon in time for the accommodation Train of Cars for Worcester.

Further information inquire of the Capt. or E. S. Bill.

March 6.46. – 17

NOTICE.—All persons liable to pay taxes in the Town of Norwich, are hereby notified to give to the subscribers, Assessors of said Town, on or before the twentieth day of October inst., written or printed lists of all taxable property belonging to such persons on the first of said October, with the particulars of all property, real and personal, liable to be assessed and valued, or it will be the duty of the Assessors to fill out a list for such persons who shall neglect or refuse to give in a list: and forward, at threefold the rate per cent or amount that the taxable property of such persons would have been rated.—Lists may be left at the Town Clerk's Office, or at the store of Mr. Thomas L. Sentman.

A. F. GILMAN,
ROGER HUNTINGTON,
BENJ. DURFEY,
} Assessors.

Norwich, Oct 8 1845. w46 tw67

DR. BARKER would inform his friends that he is now ready to resume his Professional business. He may be found at his old residence,

No. 130 MAIN ST.

Norwich, Oct. 1, 1845. w46 64

Winter Hosiery.

THE greatest, best old cheapest stock of Ladies, Gents and Children's Stockings, always to be found at J. W. BULKELEY.

Oct. 15. w47tw70

NEW-LONDON COUNTY, ss.

Superior Court, Sept. Term, A. D. 1845.

UPON the petition of HENRY MATHERS, of Montville, in New-London County, showeth to the Court that on the 23d day of November A. D. 1836, he was lawfully married to MARY ANN TRACY, then of said Montville, with whom he lived in the due performance of all his duty to her, until September, A. D., 1839, when the said Mary Ann wilfully deserted the petitioner, and hath ever since continued to desert him, and who total neglect of duty on her part and further showing to the Court, that said Mary Ann, since said September, A. D., 1839, has committed the crime of adultery with divers men unknown to the petitioner, praying this Court to grant him a divorce or by petition on file. This Court orders that the petition be continued to the Superior Court, to be holden at Norwich, in the County of New-London, on the 3d Tuesday of March next, and that the pendency thereof be published in two of the newspapers in this state, immediately after the rising of this court, six weeks successively.

Attest. JAMES STEDMAN, Clerk.

Norwich, Sept. 20, 1845. 6w64

HENRY S. COOK,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAVING procured various styles for

Boys' Clothes,

is now prepared to CUT and MAKE in a superior manner, every description of Clothes, for Boys from 3 to 15 years of age.

☞ *FASHIONS* received monthly

Please Call at

15 SHETUCKET STREET. 15

☞ The strictest punctuality will be an invariable Rule. ☜

☞ **Wanted Immediately,** ☜ 3 or 4 Girls to learn the tailoring business. To those that apply good encouragement will be given.

Aug 8 w40

BOOTS AND SHOES—For Fall, J. BRESON & SON, respectfully invite the attention of Country Merchants and Dealers to their extensive stock of *THICK WORK*, this week received:

Among their assortment may be found:

Men's Cowhide Boots,	Shoes and Brogans,		
do heavy calf do	do	do	
do do kip do	do	do	
Boy's do do do	do	do	

all of which will be sold by the case or box, at prices that cannot fail to suit the purchaser. Also a large assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fine Work, by the case or all. 118 South side Main st.

Oct. 10. w46 tw67

CHURCH MUSIC.
"Songs of Sacred Praise."

A COLLECTION of Church Music, arranged and composed by Edward Hamston.

This work is evidently superior to any collection ever published in this country. For sale by the dozen or single, by FULLER & KNOWLTON, Chapman's Block, Franklin Square.

Norwich, Oct. 3, 1845. 3aw 46

WANTED.

SIX Moulders, four Machinists, and two pattern makers. Also four good steady boys to learn the Foundery business.

Wanted 5000 bushels Chestnut Coal.

Apply to A. T. PEARCE,

Aug 27 w40 Supt. Norwich Foundery.

ORIGINAL STAINED

Scientific analysis of Dr. F. Felix Gouraud's

ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP.

"LABOR VINCIT OMNIA."

THE ancient alchemists, visionary though they were is many of their speculations, were still correct in their suppositions that the constitution of matter was founded on the changes which the sun's rays produced on substances, whether organic or inorganic. Modern science has well established the fact, that 'a sunbeam cannot fall even upon a piece of iron without producing a chemical change.' This chemical principle has been termed *actinism* by Sir John Herschel.

It was this known principle of *actinism* which induced M. Daguerre, of Paris, and Mr. Fox Talbot, of London, (unknown to each other,) to institute that series of delicate experiments which resulted in the simultaneous and wonderful discovery of the *Daguerreotype* by the former, and the *Calotype* by the latter. It was observed, as long ago as the year 1834 that a combination of chlorine and silver (commonly known as horn silver) *blackened* by exposure to the sun's rays; but nothing important resulted from this discovery until the production of the Photographic process.

Dr F FELIX GOURAUD had long made *actinism* his peculiar study. He had observed that the *vegetation*, which is universal in healthy vegetation, depended immediately and directly on the influence of the solar light. A simple experiment will prove this. If a vegetable be planted in any place impervious to the rays of the sun, the shoot will be seen to possess a sickly and unnatural *whiteness*, which soon changes to *green* on exposure to the direct solar rays. The more a plant is exposed to the sun, the deeper will be its green, and the more abundant its foliage; on the other hand, the less a plant is exposed to sunlight, the paler are its colors, the laxer its tissues and the less its fragrance. This green *tint* results solely from the absorption of *carbon* from the atmosphere, induced by the solar rays.

The effect of solar light upon animal tissues (the human skin, for instance) is not less remarkable.—A sound one cannot fall on the skin of our hand or face without inducing a change of color; this change of color results from the absorption by the pores of the cuticle of atmospheric air, which is constantly contaminated with carbonic acid, produced during the process of respiration and digestion. By the combination, this carbonic acid is rapidly decomposed; one of its constituents (*oxygen*) is given off again to the air, while the other (*carbon or charcoal*) is retained under the skin; and hence the cause of *Tan, Freckle, and Sunburn.*

In proof of this,—if proof be required,—we have only to note how rapidly the complexion changes in a fair to brown, and from brown to almost sooty color, by simple removal from a temperate to a tropical region. On this subject a scientific writer, in a late number of *Chambers' Edinburgh Journal*, remarks: "There is every reason to believe that the same pigmental apparatus, which gives the dark hue to the skin of the African, is also present under the skin of the European, and that it only requires an excess of solar light to bring it into full exerting operation." We know of our own experience, that the comparatively feeble sunlight of our own latitude will convert the pale faces of our ladies or gentlemen into a tawny brown.

The discover a *neutralizer* of this chemical action of the sun, has been Dr. GOURAUD'S sole object for years. Years of deep thought and experiment have been at length happily rewarded by the production of his world renowned

Italian Medicated Soap,

which is found to be all-sufficient for the complete removal from the skin of *Tan, Freckle, Sunburn*, or, in fact, any disfigurement which is the result of a tropical clime; while its medicated properties are of so powerful a nature, as to be potent in the removal of cutaneous eruptions and all scorbutic appearances, such as *Ringworm, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Barber's Itch, &c. Old sores* are rapidly healed by it; and the pain arising from the bites of mosquitoes, the stings of wasps, or other venomous insects, is immediately allayed; and chaps, cracks, and chafes are healed by it. In fact, as *family* should be without this valuable soap; but more especially those who live remote from cities, in places where it is not easy at all times to procure medical attendance.—Neither should the seaman be without it, as it is a complete remedy for scurvy, and can be used in *hard or salt water* as well as soft. In addition thereto, it is perfectly buoyant. The *ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP* may, therefore, be considered as the greatest boon which modern science has conferred on mankind.

Directions for use.—For *Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Ring Worm, Scald Head, Scurvy, Barbers' Itch*, &c. the soap must be made into a lather, well rubbed on a vessel three a day, with a shaving-brush. For *Pimples, Tan, Freckles, Sunburn, Sallowness, Roughness, Mosquito bites*, or venomous stings, it should be used three or four times a day, in the ordinary manner.

Dr. F. F. GOURAUD is also the inventor of the celebrated *POUDRES SUBTILES*, for completely *eradicating* human hair.

GOURAUD'S *Gossamer Hair Dye* is warranted to change red, gray, or white hair, to a glossy brown or black, at option of the user.

GOURAUD'S *Liquid Vegetable Rouge* is a splendid article for giving pale cheeks and lips a magnificent roseate tinge, so permanent as not to be removed either by washing or rubbing.

GOURAUD'S *Blanc à Erpange (Lily White)* has completely supplanted the old and noxious preparations for whitening the skin. The *Lily White* imparts to the cuticle a smoothness of surface, and the lovely of color, beautiful to behold.

☞ To avoid being imposed upon by the numerous base imitations of these articles, be careful to purchase only at Dr. FELIX GOURAUD'S 67 *Walker-st., first door from Broadway, N. Y.*; where also may be obtained a great variety of choice Perfumery and Fancy Articles, suitable for a Lady's or Gentleman's Toilet.

Sold by JOHN L. DEVOTION, sole Agent for Norwich.

Aug. 29 1w41 w50

FARE REDUCED!

At No 15 1-2 Shetucket-street.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of all descriptions repaired in the best manner and warranted at short notice and at much less than the usual prices.

For cleaning Lever Watches	$1,00
" " Lepine and Horizontal do	,75
" " Common do	,50
" Main Spring,	1,00
" Verges,	1,00
" Lancet Pinions,	,25
" Common,	,12 1-2

Watches, CLOCKS and Jewelry of all kinds for sale. Cheap Gold Lever watches full jeweled from $18 to $75; Lepines do. from $30 to $35; Silver Lever full jeweled from $16 to $10; Lepines from $12 to $14; Horizontal from $14 to $16. Gold guard Chains $10 to $16; Gold Pencils $2 to $6; Gold and plated Ear rings, Gold keys, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Silver Thimbles, Pencils and Spectacles and a thousand other articles which will be sold—*amazingly cheap.* Second hand watches constantly on hand and for sale cheap. Old Gold and silver taken in exchange.

WM. McLEWIS, Agent.

Norwich, Aug. 5th, 1845. 3mw37 tw39

BOOTS AND SHOES—For Fall. J. IRESON & SON, respectfully invite the attention of Country Merchants and Dealers to their extensive stock of *THICK WORK*, this week received. Among their assortment may be found:

Men's Cowhide Boots, Shoes and Brogans,		
do heavy calf do	do	do
do do kip do	do	do
Boy's do do do	do	do

all of which will be sold by the case or box, at prices that cannot fail to suit the purchaser. Also a large assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fine Work, by the case or set. 115 South side Main st.

Oct. 16. w46 tw67

A word to the Wise.

J. W. BULKELEY will receive during the present week a large addition to his stock of DRY GOODS, and will not fail to display as rich a stock of first call'd prints, and winter Goods generally, as can be shown—at prices sure to warrant a sale.

West end Main Street.

Oct. 16. w47 tw70

The Brandreth's Pills.

As a general family medicine, especially in a country so subject to sudden changes of temperature as this, their value is incalculable. By having the Brandreth Pills always on hand, should a sudden attack of sickness take place, they can be given at once, and will often have effected a cure before the physician could have arrived.

In Cholic, and in inflamation of the bowels these Pills will at once relieve, and perseverance in their use, according to the directions, will surely do all that medicine can do to restore the health of the patient.

In diseases arising from the use of mercury or from any cause or vitiation, from bad blood or otherwise, their use will produce the most happy results. In all attacks of Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, and in cases of chronic or recent Costiveness, the use of the Brandreth Pills will be productive of infinite service—sometimes occasioning so great a change for the better as to cause great thankfulness.

In all cases of Indigestion, Worms, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and in all affections of the Stomach and Bowels, the Brandreth Pills will be found a never failing remedy.

To insure the full benefit of these celebrated Pills they should be kept in the house, so that upon the first commencement of sickness they may be at once resorted to. One dose is better than a dozen after the disease has become established in the system.

The Brandreth Pills are purely vegetable, and so innocent that the infant of a month old may use them if medicine is required, not only with safety but with a certainty of receiving all the benefit medicine is capable of imparting. Females may use them during all the critical periods of their lives. The Brandreth Pills will insure their health, and produce regularity in all the functions of life.

Be careful of counterfeit Pills. [How to avoid them:

No 1 Security

Each Agent who sells the Genuine Brandreth Pills has a CERTIFICATE OF AGENCY, which has been engraved at a vast expense. It represents the Manufactory at Sing Sing, on the banks of the Hudson river, and is signed by Dr. Brandreth, and his seal stamped upon the paper.

No. 2 Security.

Above all observe the labels upon the boxes. Each box of the Genuine Pills has now THREE LABELS upon it. The top and the bottom label containing upwards of FIVE THOUSAND LETTERS in RED INK. The words BENJAMIN BRANDRETH'S PILLS being printed over two hundred times upon the two labels.

No 3 Security.

There are also upon each label two signatures of Dr. Brandreth, one B. Brandreth, and also one Benjamin Brandreth. Each box, therefore, to be genuine, must have six signatures of Dr. Brandreth upon it. If the box do not answer this discription the Pills are not the Brandreth Pills, but some vile counterfeit of them, as all the old labelled boxes have been collected.

No. 4 Security.]

Besides the above signs of genuineness, fac-similes of the Brandreth Pill, labels are upon the Certificate of Agency; therefore compare your box with the labels on the Certificate; if it agrees, the Pills are true; if it does not they are false.

I have expended much time, and at least $5000 in perfecting these checks to the sale of counterfeit Pills, and in the hope they will secure the genuine BRANDRETH PILLS to all who want them.

Iremain the public's servant,

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.

The following names are a list of Dr B. Brandreth agents in New London Co.

Norwich, R. W. Heath; New London, Hickox Belden; Colchester, L. A. Kellogg; Franklin, Amasa L. Hyde; Liberty Hill, Austin Gay; Lebanon, Gurdon Robinson; Yantiville, Tracy, Huntington & Co. Fitchville, S. Fitch; Norwich Town, Geo. P. Fuller Milltown, Wm. B Hull; Stonington, Horace Lewis Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Porterville, Smith, Cady & Co; Centre Groton, R. W. Smith; Groton, John Hodson: Hamburg, H. A. Brockway; Salem, E. S. Williams Montville, James Turner; Hadlyme, Z. Brockway.

March 19 '45 17

REMEMBER

the old land, No. 78 Main-st.

OPPOSITE THE FRANKLIN HOUSE,

WHERE J. M. NELSON still continues to carry on the Tailoring business in all its various branches. The subscriber is now ready to make all kinds of Gentleman's garments in the latest style The subscriber has received the Fall and Winter fashions for 1844-5. All garments made at this establishment warranted to fit.

N. B. Cutting done at short notice. Wanted also a few eight first rate Tailoresses to whom good wages will be given.

JAMES M. NELSON.

Sep. 1 '44 1y36 w

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber has just opened a new Store of goods of various kinds in Main Street, No. 52 near the Universalist Church in East Chelsea.—Where there can be found, Flour, Sugars, Salt, Coffee, Teas, Wood Ware and Cotton Cloth, which will be sold very low for Cash. All sorts of country produce taken in exchange for goods. Also three good tenements to rent. Apply to

JAMES BOTTUM.

July 7 w33 tw08

Sword Fish.

100 BBLS "new" received in store—for sale by WHITAKER, HAMMOND & Co

Sept. 1st. w 41, tw 52 (Commerce St.

FALL GOODS.

(COLD WEATHER IS COMING)

JUST RECEIVED

At 21 Shetucket St.

SHAWLS of fine styles and colors.
Cashmeres and De Laines of superior quality.
Dark Merrimack prints.
Turkey red prints for children.
Plaid do.
New style French Gingham,
The last lot of Summer Goods going,
York shilling prints for 10 cents,
Balmorines cheaper than ever.
Don't mistake the

ROUND BLACK SIGN.

Aug. 17 tf44

NEW-LONDON COUNTY, ss.

Superior Court, Sept. Term, A. D. 1845.

UPON the petition of HENRY MATHERS, of Montville, in New-London County, shewed to the Court that on the 2nd day of November A. D., 1836, he was lawfully married to MARY ANN TRACY, then of said Montville, with whom he lived in the due performance of all his duty to her, until September A. D., 1839, when the said Mary Ann wilfully deserted the petitioner, and hath ever since continued so to desert him, and with total neglect of duty on her part; and further showing to the Court, that said Mary Ann, since said September, A. D., 1839, has committed the crime of adultery with divers men unknown to the petitioner, praying this Court to grant him a divorce as by petition on file This Court orders that the petition be continued to the Superior Court, to be holden at Norwich, in the County of New-London, on the 3d Tuesday of March next, and that the pendency thereof be published in two of the newspapers in this state, immediately after the rising of this court, six weeks successively.

Attest, JAMES ATWOOD, *Clerk.*

Norwich, Sept. 30, 1845. 6w64

CHURCH MUSIC.

"Songs of Sacred Praise."

A COLLECTION of Church Music, arranged and composed by Edward Hamston.

This work is evidently superior to any collection ever published in this country. For sale by the dozen or single, by FULLER & KNOWLTON.

Chapman's Block, Franklin Square.

Norwich, Oct. 2, 1845. 3w w46 tw66

MISS JACKSON,

IS this week opening a large and splendid assortment of rich Millinery Goods, consisting of every variety of goods usually kept in a Millinery Establishment, all of which will be sold as low as can be purchased in this city. Please call at 27 Shetucket street, and examine those goods, then judge for yourself.

N. P. Mourning Hats made at short notice.

Sept. 21st. w44 tw16

Falen's Cathartic Lozenges,

THOUGH prepared from a great many Vegetable Sucatances' as are palatable and pleasant to eat as any other Confectionary Compound.

☞ This preparation is decidedly the best among all the known cathartic preparation, for while its operation is as sure as Salts, Castor Oil, Calomel and Jalop, or any other, cathartic medicine, it has the advantage over all in being pleasant to eat, while all other cathartics are generally disagreeable to take Price 25 cents per box, with full directions: and may be found at the Depository, No. 96 Commercial street.

FALEN'S WORM LOZENGES.

Are a safe and sure remedy for Worms. Children love them. They act like a charm in removing the symptoms, such as starting in sleep, grating the teeth, paleness about the mouth and nose, occasional sickness at the stomach, vacarious appetite swelled bowels, and general feverish habit. The child falls into a quiet sleep, the worms are stupified and expelled, and the child, as far as heard from in every instance has been cured.

Price 25 cents per box, with full directions; sold at 96 Commercial-street.

FALEN'S COUGH LOZENGES

Are beneficial in all common Colds and Coughs Whooping Cough, Inflamation in the Throat and Lungs, in the Croup or Hives, and more certain to operate satisfactory than the celebrated HIVE SYRUP. The most happy effect is obtained in a few moments; the symptoms disappear and the disease is broken up by the magical effect of these Lozenges.

Full directions accompany each box, and found at the Depository, 96 Commercial street

FALEN'S DYSENTERY LOZENGES.

Are a safe and agreeable remedy for Dysentery Diarrhœa of adults, and for Dysentery, Diarrhœa and Bowel Complaints of children. Particular attention must be paid to the directions which accompany each box.

FALEN'S CAMPHOR LOZENGES,

Are beneficial in all coumon and sick headache, and where there is a sense of tightness or weight over the eyes, in eruptive diseases, such as Measles and Small Pox. Also in Mania. Epilepsy. Melancholy, Hysteria, in St. Vitus Dance, and in all cases of Languor and Oppressions of the Vital Powers, and may be taken with safety by women and children in all conditions.

Full directions accompany each box.

FALE'S CYPRIAN HAIR TONIC,

Is now so extensively known and justly celebrate but further comment upon it will be useless: we can say, however, with truth, that among the many thousands who have purchased the Tonic in this or other countries, none have returned with complaints while thousands have expressed not only their appreciation, but their wonder and admiration of beholding its effects. A few bottles only can be had, at 96 Commercial-street.

CLEAR OUT YOUR RATS.

The gnawings and antics of these destructive creatures can be hushed forever if you *House of Rats* if you will procure a box of the genuine.

MADAGASCAR RAT EXTERMINATOR

and use it according to directions. You cannot depend upon it unless obtained at J. J. FALEN No Commercial, corner of Lewis & Commercial Streets entire, or of the following

AGENTS.

Norwich, Samuel Tyler and John L. Devotion New London, Wm. Stearns, Stoddard & Allen, A. Beckwith; Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Mystic Bridge Keeney & Brown; Noank, Brown & Wilbur, Stonington Point, Elisha Paxon, Jr.; Lyme, Joseph Brockway; Hadlyme, Eli P. Wells; East Haddam, E. W. Miller; Moodus, Sheffield Lewis; Leesville Richmond & Upham; Middle Haddam, Child & Carrier; Portland, John Payne; South Glastenbury, Oliver Brainard and Wm. W. Post & Co; Colchester, A. M. Hurlbut; Willimantic, Jason Safford and E. Moulton; Scotland, James Burnet; Howard's Valley, G. D Spencer; Hampton, Wm. Brown; Andover, Lucinde & Betton; South Coventry, D. M. Buell; Mansfield, Geo. T. Clark and Z. Storrs & Son; Chaplain, Walter Goodell; Phœnixville John B. Adams; Eastford, Joseph Dorse and Calvin Whitney, Ashford, E. B. Hibbard, Wm. A. Brewster; Danielsonville, Conn

Oc 30

Do you want comfort in SHAVING!!

THEN USE FERRE'S SHAVING

CREAM,

A FEW of the hundreds of recommendations of the above Cream may be found below

FERRE'S SHAVING CREAM.

The undersigned having used the Cream Saponin, of which Mr. E. C Ferre of Middletown is sole proprietor are happy to award him our testimonials in its favor. Considering the expedition of making the lather, its superior quality when made, its softening effect on the beard, and its curative qualities upon the skin, we do not hesitate to recommend it to the public as the best Shaving Cream either domestic or imported now in use.

Rev. E E Griswold	Charles Woodward M D
do. Wm Jarvis	J Barratt, M D
do W G Howard	Wm B Casey, M D
do Arthur Granger	David Harrison, M D
do Samuel M Emery	Edwin Stearns
Prof John Johnson	E A Russell
do A W Smith	Jeremiah H Taylor
Sam'l Stearns	Eli Wilcox, P M
Eleazer Lacey	Horace Clark
Joseph Arnold	Thomas G Mather
W S Camp	Eldera Chase
Daniel H Chase	George Francis
Charles Francis	

Ferre's Cream Saponine, after a thorough trial consider it much preferable to any other article which I have ever used in shaving. Its properties are so valuable as to commend it to general use.

Rev. J. R. CRANE.

For sale by WILLIAM S. TYLER, Water-st. Agent for the Proprietor, also sold by SAMUEL TYLER and Perfumers generally.

April 16 45 21

FRESH TEAS.

100 Chests and half chests of Young Hyson, Old, Hyson and Gunpowder.

50 chests and half chests Souchong, Oolloong and Pouchong, just received and for sale by A. H. ALMY, 51 Water-st.

Sept. 8 w42 tw52

WANTED,

60,000 RAIL ROAD TIES, for which Cash will be paid on delivery at Norwich previous to the 15th of Nov., next.

For specifications and price apply to

FULLER & KNOWLTON,

Chapman's Block Franklin Square.

Norwich, Sept. 12 1845. tfw 43 tw66

A WORD TO

COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

BE IT KNOWN UNTO ALL MEN WHO PURCHASE

DRY GOODS,

at wholesale, that

ELY & CO.

33 & 35 SHETUCKET-STREET.

Are this week opening a very extensive assortment of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC GOODS which added to our last week's purchase makes an extensive stock.

We do not propose to fill the newspapers with long and flaming advertisements nor enumerate the different styles of goods we are almost daily receiving. But one FACT we can prove beyond a shadow of a doubt, that we keep constantly on hand a *STOCK* of Dry Goods almost twice as large as any other establishment in *New London County.* Another FACT is this, we *WILL NOT be undersold*, and as we have not been called "*to arms with Mexico*," or to shed our blood upon the plains of "*Texas*," we have been peaceably and quietly engaged in the New York and Boston Markets, purchasing bargains which we propose to give ☞ COUNTRY MERCHANTS at the *smallest* advance from cost.

Give us a call and we will do them good.

Sept. 11. tfw 43 tw67

FALL MILLINERY.

MISS MOORE will open now and elegant MILLINERY on Friday the 26th inst.

Norwich, Sept 24th w44

NEW ENGLAND TRUSS MANUFACTORY,

Boston, Mass.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.

CONTINUES to manufacture all the various approved Trusses, at his old stand No. 305 Washington street, opposite No 264, entrance in Temple Avenue, Boston.

Also—ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, for Prolapsus Uteri Trusses for Prolapsus Ani—Suspensory Bags, Knee Caps, Back Boards, Steeled Shoes for deformed feet. Trusses repaired at one hour's notice and made to answer oftentimes as well as new.—The subscriber having worn a truss himself for the last 25 years, and fitted so many for the last 10 years feels confident in being able to suit all cases that may come to him.

Convex Spiral Trusses—Dr. Chase's Trusses, formerly sold by Dr. Leach—Trusses of galvanized metal that will not rust, having wooden and copper pads—Read's Spiral Truss—Rundell's do—Salmon's ball and socket—Sherman's patent—French do—Bateman's do. double and single—Stine's Trusses also, Trusses for children of all sizes. Dr. Fletcher's Truss—Marsh's Truss—Dr. Hull's Truss—Thompson's Ratchet Truss, and the Shakers' Rocking Trusses, may be had at this establishment—Whispering Tubes and Ear Trompets, that will enable a person to converse low with one that is hard of hearing.

All Ladies in want of Abdominal Supporters or Trusses, waited on by his wife, Mrs. CAROLINE D. FOSTER, who has had ten years experience in the business.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.

Boston, Jan. 7, 1845.

Having had occasion to observe, that some persons afflicted with Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skilful workman in accomodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Heath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called upon to recommend him to my professional brethren and to the public, as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.

JOHN C. WARREN.

I hereby certify that I have, for several years past, been in the use of Mr. Foster's Truss for Inguinal Hernia, and find it to answer every desirable purpose, and consider it far preferable to any other which I have employed.

JAMES THATCHER, M. D.

Plymouth, Nov 1 1839

Boston, March 10, 1840.

I hereby certify, that I have known Mr. James F. Foster, several years last past, and have frequently employed him in the construction of Trusses and other apparatus for my patients and have always found him ready, capable, and equal to the occasion for which I have employed him.

JAMES RANDALL, M. D.

Certified from Dr. Griffin, Lynn.

LYNN, March 3, 1840.

I have recommended the Trusses made by James Frederick Foster, of Boston, in a great many instances for these few years past; and it is due to him to declare that, in every instance that has come to my knowledge, his work has given complete satisfaction. ED. T. CORRIN, M. D.

June 23, 1845. tw22 w32

New Sword Fish.

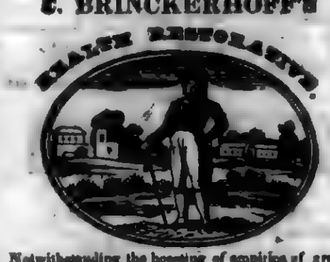
THIS day landing, fifty bbls new Sword Fish in prime order, for sale by

WHITAKER, HAMMOND & CO.,

Commerce street.

July w3 7w3

C. BRINCKERHOFF'S



Notwithstanding the boasting of empirics of great [illegible] performed and forged certificates of them, yet their nostrums sink like others of their kind, in the great sea of oblivion. The test of time is the guiding one for the searching sick, who are anxiously watching every gleam of hope that shines on their path. The Health Restorative has been impetuously assailed as the production of a nostrum monger, but time has proven that a false and base insinuation, and has jewelled her reputation with gems of honor from the caskets of those who have experienced the effects of this balm. Its sovereign power is shown in the cure of complaints of the Liver and Lungs, Consumption, Coughs and Colds even in their greatest severity, Asthma, and Pain in the Breast and Side. All that is desirable in a remedy for these complaints, is in the Restorative reduced and concentrated to the ultimum of their power, and so placed in such perfect combination that their general and united force is experienced at one and the same time. It is not offered as a palliative only for disease, but as a complete extermination of it, and a restorer to natural and blooming health. As all the testimony of unimpeachable witness is often insufficient to convince those who are determined to withstand the force of evidence, no matter how powerful, we earnestly hope that they will make a trial of the Restorative, and be convinced by actual demonstration. The safety of your life depends on the use of this medicine, without it you had better hasten to prepare for a quick and fatal termination of your disease; but by its use you avail yourself of means which cannot disappoint or delude you. The following certificate is from Dr. Chilton, the well known New York chemist.

"I have analyzed a bottle of medicine called 'C Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative;' and find that it does not contain Mercury, or any other metallic preparation, nor opium in any of its forms It is composed of vegetable matter entirely."

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.

C. BRINCKERHOFF, Proprietor, N. Y

Principal Office, 589 Broome street, New York

AGENTS.

SAMUEL TYLER 138 Main street, Norwich

WM. S. TYLER, 131 Water street. do.

Jason Safford, Willimantic; John A. Perkins, Windham; Tracy, Huntington & co. Yantic.

Oct 1st. 1845. 1w45

BOSTON

BOOT & SHOE STORE.

B. GOODWIN,

DEALER IN

BOOTS, SHOLS, AND RUBBERS,

118 Main-street, Norwich,

RESPECTFULLY invites the attention of the citizens of Norwich, and the public generally to his *NEW* and *SPLENDID* assortment of

Boots and Shoes,

just received from the manufacturers and other sources, where they had been bought at the lowest Cash prices, and will be sold at such rates as cannot fail to suit the most acute bargainer. My stock has been made from the best materials, and of superior workmanship. All articles not proving as recommended, will be made good. Customers can rely upon finding at my Store, every desirable article in the Boot and Shoe Line, and at *LOWER* prices than those that defy competition.

DON'T MISTAKE THE NUMBER

118 Main Street. 118

May 10 w27tw12—1

GO IT BOOT!!—CLEAR THE TRACK!!!

J. IRESON & SON, are now receiving their FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES, most of which are manufactured expressly for their trade. All goods purchased ready made are examined with great care by one of the firm, who is almost constantly in the market and is thereby enabled to find great bargains to which they invite the attention of CASH MEN and all close buyers. Our stock is very large, and well worthy of the patronage of our friends and strangers.

115 SOUTH SIDE MAIN ST.

Norwich, Oct. 6th.—w 6 tw 67

NEW YORK

PEARL STREET STORE.

J. I. & D. I GAUL,

117. MAIN STREET. 117

ONE DOOR FROM THE CORNER OF SHETUCKET STREET.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Norwich and the public generally, that they have purchased the interest of Wm. H. Terry, in this Store upon the most advantageous terms, and made such additions to the former stock as to make there assortment full and complete.

They have recently received from New York a large supply of New and desirable styles of goods for the Fall trade which they will offer at such prices as cannot fail to suit purchasers. Customers wishing to buy goods upon the most reasonable terms will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. As an inducement, we *promise not to be undersold!* and to give them such bargains as will induce them to call again. Our stock consists in part of the following goods,

Black, Blue, Green, Olive and London Brown **Broadcloths**, all qualities and prices; Cassimeres, Satinets and Vestings, a great variety of Styles, very cheap Flannels, Twilled and Plain, all colors qualities and prices; French Merinos, all colors some as low as 56 cts.; Shawls of every style, Plaid Cheviots, Black and Colored Alpacas from 25 to 100: Mousle de Laines a great variety of styles some as low as 12 1-2 cts.; Repp DeLaines and Cashmeres, Chusans; Black, Blue Black and colored Silks; Gingham, Corded and Victoria Skirts; Ticks; Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings; Counterpanes; Marseilles Quilts and in short almost every article usually kept in the Dry Goods line.

10,000 yds. Calico varying in prices from 4 to 25 cts.

N. B. They must be sold immediately.

J. I. & D. I. GAUL.

Norwich, Sept. 1st. 3m41 tw52

New Route to

SPRINGFILD.

FARE ONLY $2,00

PASSENGERS by this route will take the cars to Hartford which leaves daily (except Sundays at 7 1-2 A. M., and have 3 hours to do business Hartford and arrive at Springfield by cars at 7 P. M

G. H BULKELEY, and ORRIN PERRIGO, Proprietors.

HENRY B. DOWNER, Agt.

Passengers by this route will save $1,50

Norwich, June 18th. 1w 13 w2

Second Hand Machinery For Sale.

12 FROTILE Spinning Frames. 72 Spindles each. Enquire of Mr. Edmund Wilkinson, at Fret Depot, or of

WHITAKER, HAMMOND, & CO

Norwich, Sept. 1st. 1845, tf w 41, tw 50.

Wholesale foreign & domestic

LIQUOR STORE:

CLARK & CO.,

OFFER for sale at their newly established Liquor Store, Dock st., a full assortment of Foreign and Domestic Liquors, well worthy the attention of the trade and others who purchase at wholesale.—The assortment will at all times be full, and purchasers may depend upon obtaining good liquors by giving us a call. We will name at present:

35 half Pipes, qr. and eighth. Casks Otard, Dupuy & Co. Hennessey and Seignette BRANDY.
Hds Pure St. Croix RUM
5 Hhds Imit do do
5 do New England do
20 Bbls do do
2 Pipes Holland GIN
2 do Imit do
25 Bbls. American do
5 Hhds PURE SPIRITS,
15 Bbls do do
10 Bbls CIDER BRANDY.
2 Bbls old Monongahela WHISKEY, a pure and genuine article.
1 Pipe old MADEIRIA WINE, for medicinal use, a superior article.
100 Baskets CHAMPAIGN, best brands
80 Casks, various kinds of Wines, including almost every kind and quality that can be named.

The above Liquors and Wines were recently purchased of the Importers in New York and Boston—are warranted strictly pure, and will be sold at a small advance from the Importers prices by

CLARK & CO

Bolle's Building, between Commerce and Water Streets.

Sept. 8 18. w42 3

ISAAC HOWLAND & CO.'S N. BEDFORD OILS, on Consignment.

2000 gals.	Winter Sperm,			"in store,"	
2000	do	do	do	"Head"	do
3500	do Fall		do		do
1500	do	do	do		do
5000	do	Winter & Full Whale			bleb do

—ALSO—

3047	do	Winter Sperm "Head"		
1500	do	Fall	do	do

just landing from sloop Empress, and for sale by A. H. ALMY, (late *Nichols, Evans & Almy.*)

51 Water street.—Sept. 3. w42 tw 52

Molasses.

75 HHDS. St. Croix Molasses,
48 do Porto Rico do
now landing and for sale by WHITAKER, HAMMOND, & Co.

Sept. 1st w 41, 1w50. Commerce St.

MOLASSES.

	100 hhds and tierces St. Croix,	
	50 do	do Porto Rico,
	32 do	do Muscovado,
23	do	do New Iberia,
25	do	do Cardenas,

for sale A. H. ALMY, 51 Water Street.

Sept. 3. w42 w2

SOLAR LAMPS, Of a superior quality for Churches, Halls, Shops, Steamboats and Parlors, with plain and cut Shades. For sale by

CHARLES A. CONVERSE,

Agent for the Manufacturers.

Sept. 10. w43 tw5

LADIES SHOES—Our assortment of Ladies Shoes is now large and perfect, embracing the choicest selection of fine Gaiters and Kid Boskins, colored and black of American and French Manufacture. Also, Common Shoes in abundance, of every variety and description, which will be sold cheaper than ever, by

J. IRESON & SON.

June 5 1w 16 w26

BAKERY AND FAMILY

GROCERY,

CHARLES DENISON continues the

Baking and Grocery

business at his old stand in *Water Street*, where he will be happy to wait on all friends and former patrons. A general assortment of BREAD, CRACKERS and CAKES constantly on hand. His stock of GROCERIES are well selected, comprising almost every article usually kept in a Family Grocery, the redeat expected, all of which will be sold as low as can be bought in the city.

N. B. All goods will be delivered in any part of City free of expense to the purchaser.

Norwich, May 24, 1845.

Copartnership.

THE subscribers have entered into Copartnership under the firm of

MEEKER & SON,

and will transact the Baking business in all its branches. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. Bread, Crackers, Cakes, &c. may be obtained at all times fresh, from our Depot, No. 28, Water street, lately occupied by Cushing Blake. They plead give us a call.

JOSEPH MEEKER, Jr.

WILLIAM H. MEEKER.

May 21. w35—49—6

At a Court of Probate holden at Colchester, within and for the district of Colchester, on the 16th day of September, A. D. 1845.

Present DAVID B. CARROLL, Esq., Judge.

On the petition of Edward Y. Thomas and Nancy, Guardian to the person and estate of Sarah T. Thomas and John W Thomas, minors of this district, showing that said minors are the owners of certain real estate, situated in said Colchester, described and bounded as follows, to wit: beginning at the northeasterly corner of said lot, thence running southerly by land of Ann Randall, about 43 1-2 rods to the southeasterly corner of said lot, thence northerly by Anna and Rhoda Wells, 28 rods to a stake and stones, thence by the division set to Sophia Worthington and to the heirs of Lucy B. Rogers, No. 2, 48 rods, 15 links to pile of stones by T. M. [illegible] land, 23 rods to the place of beginning, containing seven acres. Also the cabin lot (so called) containing forty four acres more or less, bounded northerly on land of ——— Morgan, Gushen Worthington and others, easterly on land of Guy Bigelow, southerly on highway, westerly on land of George Smith and Eleazer Avery's heirs—also on the lot, beginning at a stake and stones by the highway and lands set to the heirs of Lucy B. Rogers, deceased. Thence along said highway about 60 rods to a stake and stones by a pair of bars a little south of a maple tree, thence easterly a straight line about 24 rods to land set to Sophia Worthington in the distribution of the estate of John Wells, deceased. Thence northerly about 20 rods along said Sophia Worthington's land to land set to the heirs of Lucy B. Rogers, deceased, thence westerly along said heirs' land to place of beginning. And that said real estate cannot be occupied and improved to advantage and for the interest and benefit of said minors; and that in his opinion, it will be for the interest of said minors to have said real estate sold and the avails thereof disposed of as the law directs, and praying for liberty, &c., as per petition on file, dated the Ninteenth day of September, A. D. 1845.

Ordered.—That said petition be heard on the 15th day of November A. D. 1845, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon at the probate Office in this district, and that said guardian give notice of the pendency of said petition by advertising this order in a newspaper printed in Norwich, in said county, three weeks successively at least six weeks before the time of hearing the same and give further notice by posting the the same on the public signpost in the Borough of Colchester.

Certified from record:

Attest, A. R. PARK, Clerk.

Oct. 18. w46 tw64

Something New.

SPALDING & CO., are manufacturing under Letters Patent granted by the United States, an improved Friction match, to burn

Without Brimstone.

They now offer for sale, on very reasonable terms, 20,000 GROSS,

4 Neatly put up in Tin, Wood and Paper, in assorted packages and in lots to suit purchasers.

These Matches are highly improved of and recommended for family use by Physicians and Chemists, in consequence of the absence of Sulpher in their manufacture, the fumes of which are so disagreeable and deleterious to all, and particularly injurious to persons having weak lungs or delicate constitutions.

They are particularly recommended to the attention of shippers as they have frequently been taken on long voyages and exposed to the action of all climates without the slightest injury.

For sale by SPALDING & CO.

At wholesale and retail by R. W. MATHEWSON

Agents for the manufacturers.

Jan. 23 1845.

SPORTING FIXINGS.

POWDER Flasks and Horns, Shot Pouches and Belts, Cap Primers, Electric Wadds, Screw Drivers, Extra Cocks, Nipples and Plugs, Worsters, Gleasons, Caps, &c. C. A. CONVERSE, 130 Main-st.

Sept. 18. w43 tw56

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE NORWICH NEWS.
WM. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
OFFICE IN SHETUCKET STREET.
Brick Building, 2d Story, opposite Ely & Co's
NORWICH, CONN.

TERMS.

To City subscribers,	$2,00
Mail subscribers,	$1,50

payable in advance.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Six lines or less, one two or three months,	70
Half a square,	50
A square,	$100

All over a square, in the same proportion. Twenty-five cents each week for continuance after three weeks.

J. HENRY PECK,
Fashionable Hair Dresser,
No. 93 Main-st.
One door East of E. T. Huntington's Watch and Jewelry Store.
Norwich Conn.
Jan. 18. 16

BENJAMIN D. DEAN, M. D.
OFFERS his services as Physician and Surgeon to the inhabitants of Greeneville and vicinity.
N. B. Dr. Dean may be found at the residence of Mr. Henry Palmer.
Sept. 17. tf w44 tw50

CHARLES A. CONVERSE.
Dealer in
English, French and German
Hardware, Cutlery, and Guns.
139, Main-Street.
Norwich.

NICHOLS & CHAPMAN.
HOUSE, SIGN, AND SHIP
Painters and Glaziers,
Over Myers' and Bailey's Carpenter Shop,
Franklin Square, Norwich City, Conn.
Imitators of Wood of all kinds—also Marble various descriptions. Granite Stone &c. &c
Paints, of all kinds, prepared ready for use
June 5 1845. w39 tw15

CHARLES L. COOLEY,
IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
China, Glass, and Earthen Ware.
34 Shetucket-street.
June 17 w31 tw 39

J. IRESON & SON.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Boots, Shoes, Brogans, and Rubbers,
LEATHER, BLACKING LACINGS, RIBBONS, GALLOONS, &c. &c.
118 (south side) Main street, Norwich, Conn.
April 9, '45. 1f20

DR. MERRILL'S
Botanic store,
Court Street,
New London, Ct.
By All purchasers of medicine sold at this store are warranted pure; and purchasers dissatisfied can have their money refunded
New London Feb 11 '45 6f12

DENTISTRY.
G. H. & C. PARKHURST.
Office, 89 Main-Street,
Norwich Ct.
Oct. 19, '44. 6

SUGARS.
50 boxes Brown Havana Sugar, "light,"
25 do do do do
25 hhds New Orleans do
1 do Porto Rico
10 do St. Croix
Is just received and for sale by A. H. ALMY, 51 Water street.
w42 tw52

AGENCY
FOR the sale of W. B. Fuller & Co's. Honey Dew, Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco, decidedly the best article in the market. The trade supplied by
FULLER & KNOWLTON,
Chapman's Block, Franklin square.
Oct 8. 1f46

WM. H. ALLEN
DENTIST,
OFFICE, NO. 97 SHETUCKET STREET, (UP STAIRS)
WHERE he will performall operations necessary for the preservation of the teeth and gums in the most possible manner. Teeth inserted from 1 to a complete set. Teeth cleaned, filled, extracted, and all irregularities, whether they proceed from disease or want of proper care, remedied.
March 22.

DR. BARKER would inform his friends that he is now ready to resume his Professional business. He may be found at his old residence.
No. 130 MAIN ST.
Norwich, Oct. 1, 1845. w46 64

WANTED, 10,000 lbs.,
Old Cast off India Rubber Shoes.
FOR which new and fresh Goods will be exchanged at Cash price.
J. IRESON & SON.
Feb 5 tf11

NEW-LONDON COUNTY, ss.
Superior Court, Sept. Term, A. D. 1845.
UPON the petition of HENRY MATHERS of Montville, in New-London County, showing to the Court that on the 2nd day of November A. D. 1836, he was lawfully married to MARY ANN TRACY, then of said Montville, with whom he lived in the due performance of all his duty to her until September, A. D., 1839, when the said Mary Ann wilfully deserted the petitioner, and hath ever since continued so to desert him, and with total neglect of duty on her part and further showing to the Court, that said Mary Ann, since said September, A. D., 1839, has committed the crime of adultery with divers men unknown to the petitioner, praying this Court to grant him a divorce as by petition on file. This Court orders that the petition be continued to the Superior Court, to be holden at Norwich, in the County of New-London, on the 3d Tuesday of March next, and that the pendency thereof be published in two of the newspapers in this town, immediately after the rising of this court, and weeks successively.
Attest, JAMES STEDMAN, Clerk.
Norwich, Sept. 30, 1845. 6w64

HEAVY WOOLENS,
CHEAP Cloths, Cassimeres, & Satinetts; Flannels in great variety, bought at less than last month's prices, and for sale by
J. W. BULKELEY.
Norwich, Oct. 15, 1845. w47 tw 70

BOSTON PIANO FORTES.

R. W. Booth having recently selected from the celebrated manufacture of Hallet, Davis & Co. some very superior Piano Fortes, with all these improvements, and will be sold at the lowest manufacturer's prices.
Jan 29.

The Norwich News.

VOL. V.—NO. 49. NORWICH, CONN., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1845. WHOLE NO. 260.

SPLENDID
EXHIBITION
Of New, Rich and Fashionable
DRY GOODS.
LINCOLN AND WILLIAMS,
HAVE just made another large addition to their SILK DEPARTMENT.
Where customers may find black and blue black Silks, from 1-4 yard to 1 1-4 yards wide, at from fifty cents to $3,00 a yard, and some new styles. Paris and India Fancy Silks, surpassing in beauty and quality any ever offered for sale in the State. Also heavy cloak Silks, Marceline Silks for linings, light and delicate Silks for evening party dresses, some handsome low priced fancy Silks.
WIDE SILK VELVETS
for Shawls and Mantillas; almost every shade of narrow velvets and silk velvet trimmings. Our
SHAWL DEPARTMENT
we continue to keep stocked with every thing new and desirable, some beautiful low priced German Shawls similar to the high cost Berlin Zephyr Shawls; also some low priced Brochs covered grounds with colors equal to the most expensive. New styles printed Paris Shawls, with large additions to our stock of high cost real Cashmere Shawls.
Long Shawls and Scarfs.—Real India Crape Scarfs the most fashionable article of the season, though decidedly a "Boston notion.
Mous. de Laines and Cashmeres.—Some new styles high colored Satin stripe de Laines all wool, the only ones in the city. Elegant patterns printed Paris de Laines and Cashmeres. More than one thousand dress patterns low priced English and Scotch de Laines and Repts, a large assortment small figured goods for children's wear, some very fine, all wool and high colors.
Millinery Goods.—The greatest variety of ribbons in the place which we are bound to sell at unparalleled low prices. Our stock of
Cloak Goods is well worthy the attention of any purchaser.
French Woolen Cloakings, in stripes, figures and ombre Plaids.
A. A. Thibets extra heavy and of the most beautiful Shades, also low prices Thibets and Oriental Cloths of all colors, Salisbury Plaids, Gala Plaids, with every quality of blue black and col'd Alpacas. Figured and stripe col'd Orleans, purchased at auction at two thirds their value and will be sold accordingly.
Mourning Goods.—Bombazines of the most celebrated manufacture in the world, from 62 1-2 cts. to $2,00 a yd. Jet black Orleans, the finest quality all wool de Laines, 1-4 mourning goods of every description. French and English mourning prints perfectly fast colors. Gloves, Veils, Crapes, Cravats, &c., &c.
Furnishing Goods.—In this branch of our trade purchasers may find Linen Sheetings and Shirtings of all widths. Cottons from 3-4 to 12-4 width. Damasks all qualities and widths. Napkins, Doylies, huckabuc, crash.
Embossed Piano and Table covers, 50 pairs.
Woolen Blankets.—Some that are very fine with almost every article of house keeping Goods.
Woolen Goods.—French Black cloths, extra fine at $4,00, a pattern less than the usual charge. English cloths, blue black and fancy colors. Fine black mixed cloths, low priced, &c.—Gold mix'd, Drab mix'd, Brown. Blue black, and Jet Black Overcoat cloths from 75 cts to $5,00 a yard.
3-4 and 6-4 Wool Tweeds, for Sacks.
Fine black French Doe Skins.
Black and fancy Cassimeres.
Twilled Flannels, white and colored, plain do, all wool, homemade Flannels.
Drawers and Shirts, both Silk and Woolen.
Also any quantity and variety of goods for
BOY'S WEAR,
suitable for the approaching cold season.
Hosiery, Gloves and Mitts.—Black and colored Cashmere Hose, large sizes, and three threaded—white Merino, and Lamb's wool, do.—Kid, Silk, Merino and Woolen Gloves of all sizes. In
FANCY ARTICLES
we shall continue to keep the largest assortment. Laces, Edgings, Dress Trimmings, Zephyr Worsteds, Patterns, Purse Materials, Cravats, Scarfs, Tidys, Green Gauze Veils, Cambric and grass cloth Hdkfs, a large assortment of Needlework Capes, Chemizettes, Collars and Trimmings. Ladies can find almost any article in this department of our trade.
Domestic Goods.—We have a very large assortment purchased before the late rise. Ticks, Sheeting, Flannels, Satinetts, Canton Flannels, Prints, Bleached Goods, and all descriptions of heavy goods, we shall be able to continue to sell less than the present wholesale prices.
And finally to close, we would merely say that no pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction, and any article purchased of us and not answering the recommendation can be returned and the money refunded. The
"Extreme Low Price System"
as published and practised by the trade we do not go upon; but pledge ourselves that all persons who will take the trouble to visit our establishment shall be offered better goods and on better terms than at any other store in the city.
LINCOLN & WILLIAMS'
Silk and Shawl Store, west side Shetucket-street
Sept. 29th. tfw44 tw67

WANTED,
60,000 RAIL ROAD TIES, for which Cash will be paid on delivery at Norwich previous to the 15th of Nov., next.
For specifications and price apply to
FULLER & KNOWLTON,
Chapman's Block Franklin Square.
Norwich, Sept. 12 1845. tfw 43 tw56

A Word to Country Merchants.
BE IT KNOWN UNTO ALL MEN WHO PURCHASE
DRY GOODS,
at wholesale, that
ELY & CO.
38 & 35 SHETUCKET-STREET.
Are this week opening a very extensive assortment of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC GOODS which added to our last week's purchase makes an extensive stock.
We do not propose to fill the newspapers with long and flaming advertisements nor enumerate the different styles of goods we are almost daily receiving. But one FACT we can prove beyond a shadow of a doubt, that we keep constantly on hand a STOCK of Dry Goods almost twice as large as any other establishment in New London County. Another FACT is this, we WILL NOT be undersold, and as we have not been called "to arms with Mexico," or to shed our blood upon the plains of "Texas," we have been peaceably and quietly engaged in the New York and Boston Markets, purchasing bargains which we propose to give ☞ COUNTRY MERCHANTS at the smallest advance from cost.
Give us a call and we will do them good.
Sept. 11. tfw 43 tw57

French Baskets.

Traveling Baskets,		Work Baskets,	
Knife	do	Card	do
Fruit	do	Childrens	do

Straw Satchels, new Stock rec'd by
J. W. BULKELEY.
Oct. 15. w47 tw78

TRIUMPH COMPLETE!
ARRIVAL EXTRAORDINARY!
The Largest, Richest and most Complete assortment of
DRY GOODS
EVER EXHIBITED IN THIS CITY, ARE THIS WEEK OPENING BY
ELY & CO.,
☞ On Shetucket Street. They consist in part of the following invoice:
SHAWLS.
Having a Room expressly for Shawl trade, they have filled it with the most complete stock of Cashmere and Fancy Shawls. They are this week opening over 500 all Wool and Silk and Wool Shawls. They have also received 2 boxes more of those all Cashmeres that last week met with such a ready sale.
SILKS.
In this line our stock is most splendid—having just received over 40 pieces of new style Figured, Striped and Plaid Fancy Silk of superior quality. Also, a large lot of Black Silks of all widths, prices, and qualities.
Bombazines.
20 pieces this day opening—good quality and extra cheap.
Dress Goods.
In this department, our stock never was better.—We have just received a fresh lot of French M. de Laines, super Twilled Cashmeres, Corded Repps, French Etoffs, Ombre Shaded de Laines, &c., &c. all of which will be sold at reduced prices.
Cloakings.
Over 600 pieces of Cloak Goods now on hand.
Silk warp Alpaccas of all prices, from 3s 6d to 10s 6d per yd.
Cotton warp Alpaccas of all prices, from 1s 6d to 3s 6d.
A great variety of Plaids of all prices,
One case French Stripe Cloakings,
70 pieces French Thibets of every color and quality.
FLORENCE BONNETS.
Ribbons, Flowers and Tabs.
375 boxes which at Wholesale or Retail, will be sold cheaper than the cheapest. Come and see them, they are worthy the attention of all.
Furnishing Goods.
The best stock in the State may be found at our establishment.
Edgings &C.
Linen Thread Edings, Cambric Edgings and Insertings, Gimpure and Lisle Thread Edgings, Chemisetts, Velvet Trimmings of all colors and widths, together with all kinds of Fancy Articles in the Dry Goods line, may be found at our store.
Domestic Goods.
In any quantity and of every quality, all of which will be sold at New York and Boston prices.
Broad Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.
In this branch of the DRY GOODS Trade, we challenge all competition. We have the large est stock of Woolens kept by any one establishment in Connecticut. We have BROADCLOTHS of English, French, German and American manufacture of every color, quality and price, from one dollar to eight dollars per yd. We have a new lot of French, English and American CASSIMERES. And be it known unto all men who are wanting Woolen Goods, that you can save from 10 to 20 per cent by calling on ELY & CO. Any person or persons who have any doubts of the above, can have it proved by actual demonstration, by calling at our store. You may also find,
8 CASES OVERCOAT CLOTHS, which we can, shall and will sell less than any store in Norwich.
☞ All of the above invoice, with hundreds of other styles of goods may now be found at our establishment. We would only add, that, notwithstanding the reputation we may have gained of selling goods cheap, within the last four years, we are this season prepared to give our customers better bargains than we have ever done. Long experience in the New York and Boston markets has taught us where to buy bargains, and we can sell them at less profit than we have ever done. We shall receive New Goods by almost every steamer from Europe, which, with all pleasure we, will show to all persons who would be pleased to see them. ELY & CO.
Oct. 6. [w46 tw67] 33 and 35 Shetucket street.

LET 'EM SLIDE.
Just Opening this week at the
GREAT EASTERN REGULATOR.
ANOTHER SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
DRY GOODS,
from the market of New York and Boston.
☞ Large Sales and Small Profits
Big Loads and a QUICK PASSAGE.—☞
Put on the steam and LET 'EM SLIDE is the way the business is done at the new Store of
TWEEDY & BARROWS.
The tremendous rush and the large amount of Goods sold for the past six weeks at our establishment has clearly proved that the public have found the place where they can purchase Dry Goods cheapest.
Much we know has been said through the columns of the papers to deceive the public in this respect, for all claim to sell goods cheaper than their neighbors. Notwithstanding all the boasting, the Splendid Exhibition and Triumph Complete, we will guarantee to sell Goods either at Wholesale or Retail, as cheap as any merchant in this city buy them.
One moment's reflection will make this assertion true to every candid mind.
Our Importing and Jobbing House in New York gives us the superiority over any other establishment in the business. While we have our Goods at the first cost of importation; every other merchant in the city has to pay a large profit on the same.
We will not go into a long catalogue of articles, but will assure our friends that they will at all times find a new and splendid assortment of Dry Goods.
BROADCLOTHS, Cassimeres, and all kinds of Goods, both Foreign and Domestic, ever found in a Dry Goods Store. So note it be.
TWEEDY & BARROWS.
117 Hubbard Row.
Norwich, Oct. 14. w47 tw70

HENRY S. COOK,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAVING procured various styles for
Boys' Clothes,
is now prepared to CUT and MAKE in a superior manner, every description of Clothes, for Boys from 2 to 15 years of age.
☞ FASHIONS received monthly.
Please Call at
15 SHETUCKET STREET. 15
☞ The strictest Punctuality will be an invariable Rule. ☜
☞ Wanted Immediately ☜
3 or 4 Girls to learn the tailoring business. To the right apply soon good encouragement will be given.
Aug. 6 tw42 w31

Poetry.

WATER! OH! WATER FOR ME.

Oh! water for me—bright water for me!
(And wine for the tremulous debauchee!)
It cooleth the brow, it cooleth the brain,
It maketh the faint one strong again;
It comes o'er the sense like a breeze from the sea:
All freshness, like infant purity.
Oh water, bright water, for me, for me!
Give wine, give wine to the debauchee!

Fill to the brim! fill, fill to the brim!
Let the flowing crystal kiss the rim:
For my hand is steady, my eye is true,
For I like the flowers, drink naught but dew.
Oh! water, bright water 'n a mine of wealth.
And the eyes it yieldeth are vigor and health.
So water, pure water for me, for me!
And wine for the tremulous debauchee!

Fill again to the brim—again to the brim!
For water strengthens life and limb;
To the days of the aged it addeth length,
To the might of the strong it addeth strength;
It freshens the heart, it brightens the sight—
Like quaffing a goblet of morning light.
So water, I'll drink of naught but thee,
Thou parent of health and energy!

When o'er the hills, like a gladsome bride.—
Morning walks forth in her beauty's pride,
And leading a band of laughing hours,
Brushes the dew from the nodding flowers,
Oh! cheerily then my voice is heard,
Mingling with that of the soaring bird,
Who flingeth abroad his matins loud,
As he freshens his wing in the cold grey cloud.

When evening has quitted her sheltering yew,
Drowsily flying and weaving anew,
Her dusky meshes o'er land and sea,
How gently, oh! Sleep, fall thy poppies on me!
For I drink water, pure, and cold, and bright,
And my dreams are of heaven, the live long night.
So, hurra for thee water, hurra, hurra!
Thou art silver and gold, thou'art ribbon and star,
Hurra for bright water! hurra! hurra!

Miscellany.

The Poor Painter.

OR, THE MARCH OF SCIENCE.

A young man of about five-and-twenty years of age, of commanding figure, and intellectual face, was beading his way resolutely on the highway road which extends from Arezzo to Florence. His costume, his careless air, and above all, his scanty wardrobe, which he carried at the end of his stick, plainly revealed that he was a travelling artist. He was, in fact, a French painter, of the name of Hermann. Enthusiastic love of the art had brought him to Italy, and in this enterprise he had consulted his desires more than his resources. The organization of artists is generally incompatible with calculation and financial foresight, and such was the case of our hero. A sojourn of some months at Rome had nearly emptied his purse, and but little remained, certainly not more than a few francs.

'This will enable me to get to Florence,' said Hermann; and he continued his route on foot, without troubling himself as to the future. A painter, he thought, could not experience misery or hunger in the country of Michael Angelo.

Certainly our young traveler had not been fortunate in this worldly debut. Art had responded but churlishly to his vehement desires. Success had not crowned his first attempts, and notwithstanding all his efforts, his name and his talents remained plunged in obscurity the most profound. At Rome he had executed many copies, and originated several pictures which he thought remarkable, but which the jealous public did not deign to notice. Previous to his journey to Florence, he offered himself as a candidate for the great prize of painting, but the judges did not recognize in his works sufficient merit to allow him even to become a competitor.

A decree so severe had excluded from the Louvre all the pictures which he meant to offer for competition there. He must either have mistaken his vocation, or been incorrigibly blind to bear up against so many humiliating failures.

On entering Florence, Hermann was so seduced by the grandeur of the monuments, the beauty of the statues, and magnificence of the palaces ranged proudly around him, that he forgot for a time the fatigue of his journey. Instead of seeking a resting place, and thinking of repose, he abandoned his thoughts to the wonders that were to be seen around him.—Covered with dust, and still carrying with him his wardrobe, he ran through the city, looking at this object, admiring that and criticising all.—This day an extraordinary bustle was observable in Florence. It was said that strangers from all parts had made their rendezvous in this illustrous city.

At each step was encountered faces, and figures belonging to all the nations of Europe.—Hermann gave little thought to this increase of population. The only object that attracted his attention was a carriage that passed him slowly, containing a most beautiful girl, accompanied by a gentleman, apparently her father. As our young artist's heart was as romantic as his imagination, the image of this charming creature haunted him for the remainder of his walk. He still thought of her—when the night, fatigue, and a violent appetite, decided him upon presenting himself at a hotel of modest appearance, where he was told that but one single chamber remained unoccupied.

Hermann took it, supped and went to bed, and slept so long, that they were obliged to knock violently at his door to arouse him at two o'clock the next day.

Among the strangers who that day thronged Florence, not one of them less expected a visitor certainly than our young artist, who did not know a creature in that crowded city. What, then, must have been his surprise, when he saw entering his room a man of the most distinguished appearance, dressed in the extreme of elegance and luxury, which is only met with in great Italian noblemen, or rich oriental merchants.

'Have I the honor of addressing Mr. Hermann?' demanded the visitor.

'Yes, sir,' replied the painter, rubbing the sleep from his eyes.

'I am the Prince Gratiani.' said the visiter, making a profound bow.

'A Prince,' cried Hermann, jumping from his bed. 'But how comes it? Your excellency has doubtless made a mistake.'

'No, Mr. Hermann. No, I mistake not; it is you that I have come hither to seek.'

'In that case,' said Hermann, 'your excellency will, I trust, excuse my receiving you in such disorder. If I had had any idea that I should have been honored with a visit——'

'It is I that should appologize,' said the Prince 'for thus intruding on the hours of rest of a man who, doubtless concentrates the quiet calm of the night to learned meditations.

'Oh! no,' said Hermann. 'I have slept too much, that is all; as I was quite overpowered yesterday with fatigue. Will your excellency permit me to dress before you?'

'I shall consider myself flattered in assisting an eminent a man.'

'Eminent,' repeated Hermann, aghast. 'Your excellency is certainly deceived, or you mock me.'

'Heaven forbid that I should mock a man of your talents. No, I am one of your most profound admirers.'

'Then I do not understand it,' said Hermann.

'I know well, Mr. Hermann,' said the Prince. 'that your modesty is only exceeded by your overpowering talent. You would remain in obscurity if it depended on yourself. But here your works are known.'

'Truly,' said Hermann, 'I was far from thinking that they had penetrated as far as Florence. Your admiration surprises and embarrasses me.'

'Well, then,' said the Prince, 'owing I shall do violence to my sentiments, and respect your scrupulous modesty; and if more agreeable to you, will be silent as to its merits.'

'You are kind and indulgent,' replied Hermann.

'Permit me but this once to speak of your claims and your glory, and to say that a man such as you are, must not inhabit so humble an apartment as this. It will be a disgrace to the city of Florence.

'It answers my purpose admirably,' sighed Hermann, carried back by the observation to the frightfully reduced state of his finances.

I am perfectly aware that all the apartments are let, and you could not probably find better in this hotel, and I consider myself fortunate that the state of things are thus as it enables me to offer you that hospitality which will confer everlasting honor on the palace of Gratiani. Refuse me not I conjure you. Come, all is ready to receive you worthily.

Hermann made several excuses, but he found it useless to turn the Prince from his object, he yielded, in secret, rejoicing at the prospect he fore him.

'It is evident,' he thought, 'that the taste here is more exalted than in other places. My pictures here would have met with that success which I vainly struggled for in Paris and Rome,' and his mind revelled in all the delights of future fame. In descending the stairs of the hotel, Hermann gave free vent to the flattering thoughts the circumstances suggested, and inwardly lamented having thrown away his incomparable exertions on so blind and prejudiced a people as his early days were spent among.

Here was the field for labor, and fame and fortune would alike be his. These thoughts added buoyancy to his step, and brilliancy to his eyes, as he seated himself beside the Prince in his splendid carriage.

'You are not acquainted with Florence' said the Prince, 'and if you will accept me as your guide. I shall be delighted to show you the principal buildings, and our splendid galleries.'

'Joyfully,' said Hermann, carelessly extending himself on the cushions of the carriage.

The young painter felt perfectly at his ease, and really began to be convinced he was a great man when, in the gallery of the palace of Pitti, his cicerone said:—

'Perhaps you do not like painting? As to me I frankly acknowledge that I have no taste in that way. I neither admire nor understand the great works of art.'

It would be difficult to imagine the emotions of Hermann at these strange words. His pride was mortally wounded, and his head dropped with disappointed hope.

'All is, I now see clearly, a mistake,' thought he with sadness; 'but who does he take me for?

They walked for some time, as the Prince was proud of being seen with his companion. They did not return to the Palace of Gratiani until dinner hour. Two domestics in showy liveries, conducted Hermann to his room, which was one of the handsomest in the palace.

The young artist put on his best coat, and hastened to descend to the drawing-room, where a numerous company were assembled, among whom he recognised the charming girl he had remarked the preceding day.

The Prince presented Herman to the company, who showed him the most marked respect.

'But I warn you,' added the Prince, smiling, 'that you must not speak to my friend of his merits or his celebrity. His modesty is excessive.'

'In mercy,' said Hermann, in a low voice, 'draw not the attention of the company upon me, it will embarrass me exceedingly; render me the great service of allowing me to remain unnoticed. Tell me first, however, who is that beautiful fair girl sitting near the window?'

'She is daughter of a man whom you ought to know by reputation—Miss Hortense Pippart. You of course have heard of the great antiquarian of Geneva of that name?'

At dinner, Hermann was placed between the Prince and Miss Hortense. It is needless to say that his attention was completely devoted to the latter. The conversation generally turned upon science, literature, and the arts. The young painter took no part in the discourse, he resisted upon these subjects all the advances and attacks of the company, and thus secured the triumph due to his discretion, as his silence was construed into profundity of learning. With his pretty and fascinating neighbor he talked fluently, but in a low voice, and met with all the success he could rationally expect from a first conversation.

Thus they continued to converse during the evening; they admired and respect Hermann too much to withdraw him from what evidently gave him so much pleasure. At twelve o'clock the company began to separate, when Hortense, with fascinating artlessness exclaimed,

'Already!' This was strong manifestation of the agreeability of the companion she was conversing with.

The Prince and the artist were left together, when the former said with a malicious smile,

'I see with pleasure that your profound talents disdained not the sweet occupations of gallantry. While you were conversing with Miss Pippart, her father appeared to regard you with pleasure; he asked me if you were married, and I answered 'No,' without being myself informed on that point.'

'You have but attested the truth,' sad Hermann, blushing and smiling.

'I have very little doubt,' continued the Prince, 'of the hope that passed in the brain of the antiquarian.'

'Alas!' exclaimed Hermann, in thinking that his favorable reception was based upon error.

'I do not understand your exclamation,' said the Prince, 'but I respect your secrets.

'Alas! Alas!' cried Hermann, shutting himself up in his gilded chamber in the Palace of Gratiani, 'all this favor, and all these homages will disappear, when they learn that I am a poor painter.'

The next day Hermann, after passing a night of extreme agitation, was about descending to the gardens of the Palace to cool his feverish excitement, when Mr. Pippart presented himself before him.

'It is a colleague and an admirer who had come to pay his respects to you,' said the antiquarian, entering.

'A colleague!' replied Hermann, astonished.

'An unworthy colleague, truly,' said Pippart, 'who wishes humbly to ask your advice upon this point;' and he unrolled a long parchment filled with strange figures. 'What think you of that?' he demanded.

'It is very badly drawn,' said the young painter.

'Oh, let us pass over that imperfection; but how do you translate these figures?' asked the antiquarian.

'You would laugh if I were to reply,' said Hermann.

'I dare say it is very simple and easy to read,' said the old man; 'but yet I find it difficult——'

The learned Genevese was visibly embarrassed, Hermann recoiled back with horror, at length discerning the frightful truth. The enigma was discovered. 'They had mistaken the young artist for an antiquarian, versed in all the darkness of the Egyptian hieroglyphics.

'I have not found these figures,' continued Mr. Pippart, 'upon the maps of the admirable work which you have revealed to the learned world.'

Hermann now felt that he must summon up all his audacity to avert the catastrophe, and he replied with gravity,

'If these figures are not upon the maps of my work, it is because there are no such hieroglyphics.

'You believe so?' said the antiquarian, starting back in a fright.

'I'm sure of it,' said Hermann.

'Oh, my God! and I about printing the translation.'

The learned Genevese regretted these imprudent words, but it was too late to recall them.

'Do not destroy me,' said he, in an accent of despair, 'I hold a brilliant position—I am the father of a family—I occupy two chairs of professors—I have ample means of increasing my fortune—I am esteemed, honored, decorated—destroy not them; I beseech of you, the fruits of a laborious life; and I will make to you a complete avowal, I confess that I understand nothing of the hieroglyphics that I explain—nothing of the science that I have professed with honor for the last thirty years; but I believed that I was not doing evil, because my most solemn conviction is that the interpretation of the Egyptian is a rebus, a chimera, a prejudice, by which a man may live, without doing wrong to any one.'

'Oh! that is very true,' replied Hermann, endeavoring to disguise the serenity of his soul on hearing this avowal.

'All now depends on you,' said the Genevese, in evident disquietude. 'The scientific congress of Florence opens to-morrow. There will be no other Oriental antiquarian there but ourselves. Give me your aid—stand by the sense of my translation of these figures, and I am saved. What do I say? your countenance will double my reputation. Be then merciful I beseech of you in the name of my child!'

'The indulgence which you ask,' said Hermann' I cannot but grant to the father of my intended bride.'

'And is it possible? Will you deign? Oh! What honor—what happiness for my child: for she loves you, and I am enabled to give her fifteen thousand pounds fortune.'

All the aristocracy of Florence were disputing the honor of receiving and entertaining the men distinguished for their learning who had arrived to be present at the Congress. By a fortunate chance the name of Hermann had appeared as the author of a scientific work, of which the German publisher had sent several copies into Florence. The President of the Congress had inscribed the name of Hermann among the number of eminent men whom he had invited by the voice of the public journals to come and honor that re-union with their presence. The poor painter had been mistaken for the eminent antiquarian of that name.

At the Congress all passed off with great eclat. The veritable Hermann had long ceased to trouble himself about such matters, for this reason—that he had been dead for the last hundred and twenty years. His book was only a reprint under a new form, a share laid for plunder by an Hungarian editor.

Enlightened as to the productive vanities of Orientalism, Hermann gave up his pencil to espouse Miss Hortense Pippart, and to this day shares with his father-in-law the dignities and honors consequent upon a professorship of hieroglyphics.

Women the best Nurses.

Dr Northall, of Brooklyn, L. I., has lately made a visit to the State prison at Sing Sing, and has contributed to the Advertiser of his own city a lengthy account of what he saw there. Among his personal observations he states that the sick are attended altogether by males, remarking that in his opinion such arrangement is wrong. "No man," he freely says, "we care not how well disposed can minister to the sick like a woman; no hand however delicate the touch, can smooth the pillow like her's; no voice, however soft, is such music to a sick man's ears; no balm so healing as the soft comfort of her words. When sickness lays its heavy hand upon the convict, his chains should fall from his body; his crime be forgotten in his suffering, for we know not how near he may be to the presence of that Being, all mercy, and we would not have his troubled spirit laden from earth with the remembrance of neglect and cruelty. We have all enough to answer for without such testimony at this to plead against us.

Be of Good Cheer!—Press On.

Though the hour be dark, though the dungeon door be bolted and barred upon us, strong hands and hearts can and will cause light to shine upon the darkness, and make a way of escape. Then "be of good cheer, O ye of little faith;" hope for brighter days, when misery and ruin, and poverty shall no longer mantle the earth with sack-cloth and ashes; the "oil of joy shall be given for mourning, and the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness;" when bright roses shall grow over the grave of despair, and the placid breeze of morn and even wafts naught but happiness and love. But with all thy hoping, labor to accomplish the desired aim. Work as if the glittering object were in full view—and though oftentimes the heart may faint under almost insufferable difficulties "Learn to labor and to wait." Press on, look not back until the goal is gained, and thy reward will be sweetened ten thousand times by the difficulties which have been strewn in thy path.

Presence of Children.

Never utter an improper word in the presence of a child who is capable of conversation. Remember that one profane word thus spoken will make an impression upon the mind of a child which it will not be in human power to erase, and which in all probability will grow up with him, and in some degree, prove a curse to him through life. Break glasses, burn papers, or destroy furniture, sooner than to sell the tender mind of a child.

AN UNDENIABLE TRUTH.—At the World's Convention, Mr. Robert Owen offered a series of resolutions, among which we observe the following; and we defy orthodox, heterodox, and all the Saints to dispute it successfully:

"*Resolved, That the human race are born without their knowledge or consent.*"

One of the standing regulations of a certain New York Theatre, informs the public that "no improper characters will be admitted unless accompanied by gentlemen."

ORIGINAL STAINED

Female Riot—The Police called out—Victory of the Rioters.

The Pittsburg Journal gives a graphic account of the riot among the factory girls at that place on Monday last:

'There was a great excitement among the factory girls on Monday morning. A portion of them, 'moved and instigated thereto' most probably by mercenary determined to go to work. The rest—the real out-and outers—determined to prevent their refractory sisters from doing so. A large number of them collected around Blackstock's Factory, and began hooting and hissing at those who were going to work. Notwithstanding this, however, a few persisted; although the majority were no doubt, deterred from their purpose by the violence of the others.

The Mayor was sent for who attempted to remonstrate with them. They would not listen to him patiently, however, or even respectfully; although he spoke to them in his usual amiable and conciliatory manner. They accused him of being in favor of the employers, and he had to leave without accomplishing any thing.

The Amazons then proceeded to the upper cotton factory, and commenced a similar assault upon the operatives in that quarter. Mr Moorhead came out among them, but was rather roughly treated. After sufficiently expressing their dissatisfaction they returned in increased numbers to Blackstock's. The Police were called and the Mayor and 'Squire Campbell were on the ground. The girls drew up in front of these two, who were standing on the steps and commenced telling them their notions of matters and things in general, and the Mayor in particular.

It was all in vain for the two to attempt remonstrance. At length the Mayor crossed to the opposite side of the street, and left Mr. Campbell to face the storm alone for a few moments. 'He's no' squire,' screamed one of the girls—and a general shout reiterated the sentiment. 'Give him a cent,' said another, and four or five stepped forward to offer him that liberal reward for discharging his duties. 'Now ladies,' said the 'Squire, 'let me INTREAT'—at this it went a handfull of mud, missing his equilibrium about by an inch or two. 'Let him alone; didn't you hear him say he was going to work?' 'Really now, I'—and here the 'Squire's harangue was interrupted by another handfull of dirt, this time hitting him in the face. He brushed it away, and taking off his hat, wiped his face without saying a word. This forbearance appeared to have more effect than all he could have said, for after a few more shouts and jeers, they dispersed.

The return to work has not been, by any means a general one. Perhaps not two in a hundred have gone to work; and from the almost fiendish determination exhibited by the actors, we are inclined to believe that no reconciliation will be effected for some time.

The Allegheny police were on the ground—the Mayor and all in his power—and too much praise cannot be given to Mr. Campbell for his forbearance under such provoking circumstances. We have seen several rows, in our time, but really this mob of women is the most formidable of any thing that ever came under our observation. You can do nothing with them; if you attempt to reason with them, they can speak twenty to your one. You might as well attempt to lay a railway with snakes. If you remonstrate angrily, they will daub you—a la Chapman—with mire and mud; while it would be a disgrace to all manhood, to use force with a mob a collection of young and pretty women. If they were old hags, one would know how to act; but with lips as ripe, red and saucy, and as they spoke so incessantly with excitement, what are the Police to do?'

Attendance.—It used to be thought that dinner spoil discontent. In the case of our Factory Girls however, it seemed as though they had hardly waitered that necessary meal before they were ready for a renewal of hostilities on a still more extensive scale. Their efforts in the morning had not been sufficient to stop work in the factories: the engines still pulled to their great dissatisfaction and, worse than all, the recreants were still employed. It was not to be borne. The clarion was again sounded, and the petticoated legions once more advanced—this time to a complete victory.

The first object of assault was the Union Cotton Factory. After some struggle they succeeded. The doors were thrown open; the girls at work came out and joined their companies, and the works stopped

The Hope was the next point of attack. The girls there at first sight, seemed disposed to make some resistance, but one swell by numbers, they surrendered at discretion; and their invaders received another addition to their ranks.

The new factory, owned by Messrs. Gray & Filson, was the next object of vengeance. It shared the fate of the others.

They were now in full force. A whole legion of men and boys accompanied them, as camp-followers, to be used in case they were required. Thus prepared, flushed with conquest, and vastly elated in numbers, they marched for the scene of the grand struggle—a struggle which we will christen the 'battle of Blackstock's Factory.'

On their arrival they sighted the enemy with signs of defiance, and an universal flourish of sticks and bonnets. After a minute or two spent in a reconnoitre, they moved forward in solid column to attack, on the principal gate of the fortress—that is, the pine gate of the yard.

At a moment the gate was forced open. But the defenders were determined on a heroic defence, and the sentinels were thrown back and the gate again closed. A second assault was made with a similar result.

Both parties now took time for breath, and opened negociations. The factory girls demanded the instant expulsion of the few girls at work. The people inside obstinately refused these terms; and both parties again prepared to decide the matter by the uncertain chances of the field.

'They say they won't, let's try again;' and encouraging each other with loud cries, the legions marched to the 'imminent breach.' For a moment, the combat was a doubtful one. The garrison made a stubborn resistance—but what could you expect from pine boards? Can bits of planks half an inch thick withstand the weight that slumbers in a peasant's arms?—The idea was absurd! Progressive humanity won the day, over clerks, proprietors, pine boards and all. The gate gave way—'hurra!' and in a moment the yard was filled, the fortress was taken by storm, and the garrisons were prisoners of war.

Of course resistance was now out of the question—how can a man resist 'when the foot of the conqueror is upon his neck?' There was no help; and with sullen resignation the girls employed were escorted to the door, and given in charge to their over-joyed companions, now half frantic with exultation and success.

The moment, however, that they gained their point, all violence ceased. There certainly were shouts which could not have been particularly agreeable to the vanquished, but nothing outrageous.

They afterwards repaired to the Temperance Ark, where the money collected for their use was distributed.

The Disorders of Monday have had the effect to deter all operatives from going back to work, and yesterday the factories were again idle.

We learn that some of the manufacturers have instituted legal proceedings against the male rioters.

THE NEWS.

Norwich, Conn. October 29, 1845.

The Constitution of Texas.

Now that Texas has fairly become a part of the U. States, whatever concerns it will be regarded with interest by other portions of the union, and a desire will of course be felt to know something of its constitution, especially so much of it as bears upon the institution of slavery. To the friends of freedom it will be gratifying to learn what we have the pleasure of stating upon that subject. Slavery, though permitted to exist in Texas, is stripped of the more odious features which attach to the system, and covered with provisions that insure humane treatment to the slaves, and contemplate their liberation whenever it can be effected with the consent of the owners and the Legislature which may pass laws of emancipation, shall provide for paying them, the owners, an equivalent in money.

"The Legislature," says the constitution, "shall be empowered to pass laws to permit the owners of slaves to emancipate them, saving the rights of creditors, and preventing them from becoming a public charge. They shall have full power to pass laws which will oblige the owners of slaves to treat them with humanity; to provide them necessary food and clothing, to abstain from all injuries to them extending to life and limb; and, in case of their neglect or refusal to comply with the directions of such laws, to have such slave or slaves taken from such owner, and sold for the benefit of such owner or owners."

Slaves cannot be brought into the State merely as merchandise, to be transported elsewhere when the convenience or cupidity of speculators in human blood may so require; but, once in Texas, that must be their permanent residence. Nor shall the Legislature itself have power to deprive the slave of an impartial trial by jury, if he shall be prosecuted for a crime of a higher grade than petit larceny. The 3d section of the article on the subject, says—

"Any person who shall maliciously dismember or deprive a slave of life, shall suffer such punishment as would be inflicted in case the like offence had been committed upon a free white person, and on like proof, except in case of insurrection of such slave."

Section 19 secures some special rights to married women. It is as follows:

"All property, both real and personal, of the wife, owned or claimed by her before marriage, and that acquired afterwards by gift, devise, or descent, shall be her separate property; and laws shall be passed more clearly defining the rights of the wife, in relation as well to her separate property, as that held in common with her husband. Laws shall also be passed providing for the registration of the wife's separate property."

A provision is contained in the 22d section, which exempts from sale for debt certain property of the debtor to the extent of a homestead of 200 acres, or city lot of the value of 5000 dollars. An inducement is thus offered to every citizen to provide himself with a farm or a city lot; and if the consequence is not the encouragement of fraud, good will undoubtedly result from this measure. There ought also to be a provision by which the creditor could reach the debtor where a fraudulent intention is apparent; but this would, of course, be a difficult point to reach.

The election of the governor and the sessions of the Legislature are to be biennial—senators to be chosen once in four years. No person who shall have fought a duel after the acceptance of this constitution by the United States, can, under its provisions, hold a seat in the Legislature.

Extensive Robbery.—The Store of J. I. & D. I. Gaul, 117 Main-street, was entered between the hours of twelve and three, Thursday morning, the 23d inst., and Goods to an amount of 2500 or 3000 dollars taken therefrom, consisting of Silks, Gloves and other valuable Goods. The robbers entered through the front door, the lock being picked by means of a key or other instrument. The door was found to be unfastened when the clerk went to the store at about 6 o'clock, and the robbery discovered.

We understand that three persons who arrived in the Boat from New York, the morning previous, are suspected of having committed the robbery; and several officers were despatched as soon as circumstances would permit after the discovery, in pursuit; it being ascertained that they went in the Steamboat train which left here at about three o'clock, A. M. It is presumed that that the three men alluded to are the robbers, from the circumstance that they went to the Store of Barnes and Shaw, near Franklin square, during the evening previous, and purchased a large sized trunk. This trunk was seen to be put in the baggage car, by the agent of Adams & Co., who says that it was apparently full and very heavy. The individuals suspected, also went in the same train.

This is far the most extensive robbery that has ever been committed in this city, and we hope will arouse our city authorities to a sense of their duty. The season has now arrived—(if action in this respect is to be confined to any particular season for the protection and safety of the persons and property of our citizens from fire and robbery)—when a *night watch is indispensable*. Situated as we are, all in a heap, our buildings being composed to a great extent of wood—and exposed as we are to the torch of incendiaries from abroad who come to this city by the great thoroughfares which connect us with larger cities, for purposes of robbery—in addition to the danger we are in from the carelessness or accident of our own citizens, admonishes us that the establishment of a night police or watch should be attended to immediately.

Messrs. Gaul offer a reward of 250 dollars for the recovery of the Goods.

☞ Information received here on Friday morning stated that the Trunk, which it is supposed contained a large portion of the silks, satins, and other goods stolen from the Store of Messrs. J. I. & D. I. Gaul was seen at the Boston Depot, Thursday, after the arrival of the Steam Boat Train. The persons in pursuit did not arrive at Boston until quite late in the afternoon—affording time for the robbers to avoid arrest—unless, as we hope may have been the case, they proceeded to New York by the evening train via. Providence and Stonington, where it is presumed officers will be on the look out when the Stonington Boat arrives. We neglected to state, in our account of the robbery, that a valuable piece of silk, containing some 15 or 20 yards, was found in the road on the morning of the robbery, near the house of Mrs. Ripley, on Union Street, where it is supposed it was left by the robbers for the purpose of deceiving the public with regard to the route they took with their plunder.

P. S. We are happy to learn that, through the indefatigable exertions of those in pursuit, one of the men concerned in the late robbery in this city has been arrested in New-York city. We are unable, for want of time and room, to state the particulars to-day; but the person arrested has made a full confession, and given such information as will lead to the arrest of his confederates, and the recovery of most if not all of the goods. Officers are in pursuit, and before this paper reaches our subscribers, probably the whole gang (five or six in number) will be in possession of such apartments as are prepared for villains of that class. We understand that a division of the spoils had been made, and that the person arrested was to receive his share by vessel *via Albany*, during the present week.

Democratic State Convention.—Why do not the State Central Committee issue their call for the annual State Convention? is a question we often here asked about these days. Not a little dissatisfaction is expressed by the democrats in this section of the State in consequence of the delay on the part of the committee, thus subjecting those who reside at great distances from New Haven to inconvenience and suffering if they attempt to attend the Convention when postponed to so late a period as the winter months. Themeagerness of the last State Convention, in consequence of the severe weather, and the dissatisfaction which was so loudly expressed because of the impossibility of many of the delegates to be present, should admonish our New Haven friends at least, of the propriety of holding the State Convention this year at a time when the weather and good travelling will insure a full representation. Let a Convention be called during the month of November and the democracy of this section of the State will say Amen.

The Pittsburg Strike.

In another column may be found a graphic account of a riot, the most extraordinary for its extent, bloodless issue, and the character of the parties engaged in it, that has ever occurred in this country. It was the first riot of which we ever heard that met our entire approval. We see a consistency, say, a propriety in the course of the lady rioters at Pittsburg, that would not exist, if they had any other means of defending their rights, and resisting oppression. Women have no voice in making our laws, and cannot therefore, by legislative enactments, correct any of the evils which exist in society. Hence the necessity of their enacting laws *pro tempore* in an emergency like the one at Pittsburg.

Again, under the present organization of society, it never happens that females are chosen to administer the laws. If their rights are encroached upon contrary to laws already in existence, they have no magistratic powers for redressing their grievances. They must resort to broomsticks and brickbats, or, if the gallantry of the rougher sex is not bestirred in their behalf, must suffer in silence.

These female operatives saw no reason why they should adopt the latter course, and particularly as they believed it would be an infringement upon the law of self preservation—a law, in their opinion, paramount to all other laws and customs. There were those who sought to wrest from them one of their inalienable rights, the right to earn their 'bread and cheese' without working too hard for it, and conceiving so they, the operatives aforesaid, did that their very existence depended upon the proper maintenance of this right, who shall say they did wrong in pursuing the only course which could secure that object? They fought for right, and established it; their triumph was [illegible] as it was bloodless, as will appear from the following official record:—

'At a large meeting of the operatives of the different cotton factories in Allegheny city, held at the Ark on the 17th inst., called by a committee of their body, upon whose invitation the proprietors also attended, Mr. John Marshall was appointed chairman, and Mr. John Dyer secretary. The meeting being thus organized, the following propositions were put to the proprietors, viz:

'1. Are the manufacturers willing to adopt the ten hour system, if it becomes general in the United States?

'2. If the hands go to work under the old system, will you dismiss any for continuing their efforts to obtain the establishment of the ten hour system throughout the country?

'Are the manufacturers willing to start their mills on Monday next, if they can each get one hundred hands?

'Which being answered satisfactorily the proprietors withdrew. Whereupon it was moved and seconded that the hands present agree to go to work on Monday morning next; which motion, after discussion, was decided in the affirmative.

'JOHN MARSHALL, Chairman.

'JOHN DYER, Secretary.

'October 17, 1845.'

Brooklyn Hospital.

It is said that Capt. Hebbard of the packet Quebec has offered 25,000 dollars towards the establishment of a hospital at Brooklyn, provided the whole interest shall be paid during his life, and one half during that of his mother, if her already advanced age be extended beyond his own. Augustus Graham, Esq., has also furnished the hospital with 5000 dollars on similar conditions. A meeting of the citizens is called for Monday evening next, to endeavor to raise funds to the amount of 15,000 dollars for purchasing grounds in an appropriate location for the institution.

N. Y. Express.

We take pleasure in saying that Capt Frederic Hebbard, the gentleman referred to above, is a native of this city, and his success in business affords a lesson worthy of the consideration of every young man, who, like Capt. H., begins life destitute of pecuniary means, and with no influential friends to assist him at the outset. It is not more than thirty years since Capt. Hebbard commenced his career as a cabin boy on board of a sloop which run between this place and New-York. He was first placed by his mother with Mr. John Lathrop, as an apprentice to the Grocery business—but, disliking the trade, he resolved to 'go to sea'—and it is from this position as cabin boy of a Norwich 'packet' of 50 tons burthen, that he has arisen to the command of one of the finest packet ships that sails between New York and the city of London. Capt. Hebbard has for many years commanded a ship in the London trade, and we believe we speak correctly when we say that he has never lost a vessel, nor has he met with an accident of a very serious nature. We have often seen complimentary cards and notices of his skill in seamanship, and gentlemanly deportment, including one or more instances of the presentation of plate as testimonials of the high regard entertained for him by those whom he has conducted from the shores of the old to the new world. It is thus by correct deportment and energetic attention to some honorable profession, that the poor young men of our country are enabled by their own efforts to rise to positions of honor and respectability, putting to shame the pampered miscreants of a baronial lineage, who strut for a day, and then drop into a dishonored grave, unnoticed and uncared for.

News From Oregon.—Four or five persons have reached St. Joseph, Mo., from Oregon. They brought with them many letters, which were deposited in the post-office at that place. It is stated in the St. Joseph Gazette, that the company of Oregon emigrants who some time since left their way, and were high up on the Missouri, were Mormons. At one time about twohundred lodges of Indians had assembled to drive off or exterminate them, but the traders obtained, after much persuasion, permission for them to remain till next spring, at which time they purpose prosecuting their journey.

Tennessee Duels.—This fashionable practice seems to be travelling west. Mr. G. Alexander Ramsey fought a duel with Mr. Augustin McGruder, near Knoxville, Tennessee, in which both were wounded, Ramsey in the abdomen, and McGruder in the eye—both ugly places to hit. Two mechanics of that city fought a duel on the same day, near Madame Trave's plantation, one slightly wounded.

Frost.—They had frosts in all parts of South Carolina and Georgia as early as the 12th.

A Newspaper change.

Well, this is a world of change. All classes, all conditions are changing—upon every description of color, and upon every period in the life of man, mutability seems to have stamped its chameleon seal—('Chameleon seal' did we say, well that's a queer expression truly; but perhaps the reader will get at our meaning, though he may charge us with something worse than a mere idiom.) The rich man becomes poor, and the serf exchanges his hovel for a magnificent mansion—the prince of yesterday becomes a beggar to-day; and the beggar of yesterday puts on the robes of royalty, and sways the destinies of a mighty realm. And newspapers change—change their appearance, change their location, and change editors. The Norwich Courier, the oldest paper in this vicinity, has undergone many changes since, nearly half a century ago, its birth was chronicled upon the records of Norwich. It was at first but a small sheet, printed on coarser type than are now used for it, and conducted by Mr. Thomas Hubbard, a very worthy gentleman, whom the present editor would do well to copy after, as indeed would all who are at present connected with the Norwich press. Since then it has passed into so many different hands, shifted its location so often, changed so materially in its size and shape, composition and dress, that, were Mr. Hubbard now alive, he would find it difficult to recognize his own offspring.

Scarcely four years ago, the sign of the Norwich Courier hung over a door in Shetucket-street. Upon the paper itself appeared its name in broad, bold letters, and, underneath, 'Published by John Dunham once a week, at two dollars per annum.' A change then came over the spirit of its dream, a new pilot was stationed at the helm, its anchor was cast in different moorings, and types of a more fanciful shade and shape were secured to set forth its title.

For the four last years it has been published in Water-street, by Mr. D. E. Sykes, of whom, and of his manner of conducting a newspaper, we have before had occasion to speak, in such a manner as we could wish never to have cause to speak of any one hereafter. May wisdom govern his steps in time to come, give him more discretion as an editor, and make him a better man.

We began this article for the purpose of noticing another change in the Courier office, and to that point at last we fetch up. During the past week the Courier has changed, not its editor, but its location—a change apparently unimportant, but which may have an important bearing upon its future character. Leaving a cold, dark room for a light and pleasant one may transform the nature of the Courier editor, and lead to an entire change of his disposition and manners—an event to be desired by all good citizens.

Mr. Burleigh's Lecture.—We noticed in our last, rather casually, the Temperance Lecture of Mr. Wm. H. Burleigh, delivered at Rechab Hall, on Friday evening, the 17th inst. The Hall, which is capable of holding nearly or quite one thousand persons, was at an early hour well filled with the friends of temperance, and we must say that on no former occasion of like nature have we witnessed a greater degree of satisfaction than was evinced by all present. The choir, under the direction of Mr. T. O. Cutler, sang several pieces in a style superior to anything we have been in the habit of listening to during a long period of time. The Lecture was made up—not of statements of the speaker's own degradation—not of mimic exhibitions of folly, and disgusting accounts of vice, in which he had participated,—but of common sense argument in which he proved the entire absence of any virtue in alcohol—its destructiveness to the body and soul of man—the immorality of the law countenancing its use—and the responsibility which rested upon all who use the article in any form. The traffic in alcoholic drinks was strongly denounced, and a powerful appeal made to those present to discountenance the trade, and to exercise every means in their power to put a stop to its continuance. The Lecturer, at times, was truly eloquent—riveting the attention of every eye—especially in his description of the delirium tremens, as witnessed by himself, on a certain occasion, did he cause more than one to drop a sympathizing tear for the poor victim who had become the subject of torture by an indulgence in alcoholic drinks. We have heard Gough, but he is far behind Burleigh as a Lecturer, although it is true, he speaks from experience, and Burleigh from observation. Gough's Lectures are made up of anecdotes and disgusting accounts of the drunkard's life, and Burleigh's from sound arguments addressed to the reason of man. Both, however, have done much good, and, we trust, in connection with their co-laborers, will speedily accomplish an entire victory over the enemy of peace and prosperity, alcohol.

A Present for Mr. Clay.

The Whigs are determined to keep Mr. Clay before the people, and at the same time sooth his wounded feelings as much as possible on account of his failure to reach the Presidency at the last heat, by the presentation of all sorts of gimcracks, from a massive silver salver down to a pair of leather gloves. The last announcement which we have seen of a present to Mr. Clay, is in the New York Express, that Mr. J. W. Fisherman has manufactured a most beautiful and comfortable pair of Boots, expressly as a present to Mr. Clay. They are of Russian Calf, thoroughly tanned with the hair on, so as to form the warmest possible lining. It is the opinion of the Express that they will be received by Mr. Clay with great satisfaction. We have no doubt that the Express is right in its belief. The smallest favors were always thankfully received by that gentleman, which is a lucky circumstance for the "universal whig party," as it so happens, unluckily for our whig friends, that they have sought but the *smallest favors* to grant.

The Boston Post gets off this conundrum:

'Why is a wicked man's conscience like a clock?'

A. Because it has a weight to it."

Lucifer Matches.—Not many years ago very few of these articles were made or sold in Europe or America. In England, there are now employed 500 men, 1,200 boys, 11,000 women and girls, using 90,000 square feet of timber per week, and making weekly 100,000 gross, or 14,400,000 boxes, or the enormous quantity of 720,000,000 matches.

☞ The inauguration of the Hon. A. V. Brown, Governor of Tennessee, took place on the 18th inst.

☞ The Hon. Louis McLane, Minister to England, has been re-elected President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and Samuel Jones also re-elected President *pro tem.*

Hon. John C. Calhoun and T. H. Elmore have been appointed delegates from South Carolina to the Southern and Southwestern Convention, which is soon to assemble at Memphis, Tenn.

The number of passengers by railroads and steamboats, between New York and Boston, in the month of September, by the several routes passing through Providence, and through Worcester and this city, was 19,314.

The Norwich Debating Society.

We are glad to see another society for intellectual improvement fairly commenced in Norwich; and we earnestly hope and devoutly pray that it may escape the quicksands that have swept out of being its predecessors. Something like half a dozen debating societies have had a breathing, a transient glow, and then their exit, here in this city of Norwich, since just this time six years ago. The *Minerval* Club and the Mechanic's Society—two noble competitors each for undying fame—were then in full blast; and did fair to outlive the 'memory of the oldest inhabitant.' But the rude winds of discord bore them away, and with the swiftness and impetuosity that the sturdy oak experiences when attacked by a fierce tornado, they disappeared. Not a trace of them remaining; not a solitary emblem to tell us how proudly they soared in the regions of intellectual love. The passing traveler may tread upon their ashes and know it not—and feel not that he is upon ground which the labors of the best minds of Norwich have consecrated.

Four years ago the Norwich Lyceum sprang into existence, and, as if by magic, was at once clothed with the power and strength that are ordinarily the result of long years of toil and weariness. And as sudden as its birth was its exit. A tide of glory encircled the morning hour of the Norwich Lyceum, but its evening was as tuglorious as its morning was bright and beautiful. Its life was 'punched' out within the short space of eighteen months, by the efforts of its indefatigable treasurer, Mr. Stephen Coit, to aid in its numerous outstanding debts.

Less flattering, so far as numbers are concerned, is the commencement of the Norwich Debating Society; but we trust it may have a more prosperous and longer existence. It has begun with an excellent selection of officers, and its meeting of last week, the first since the adoption of the constitution, passed off well. This evening, the following question is to be discussed:—

'Were the Allied Powers justifiable in banishing Napoleon to St. Helena?'

The meetings are open to all, and we hope will be generally attended by the citizens of Norwich.

☞ A new temperance paper called 'The Pledge,' has just been commenced at Philadelphia, to be published monthly, at one dollar per annum. It is edited by L. A. Wigner, and devoted in part to promulgating the principles of the 'Sons of Temperance.' We wish it success.

☞ It will be seen by an advertisement in to-day's paper, that the Ladies' Charitable Society connected with the Universalist Church in this city, are about to hold a Fair. The place selected, the Rechabite Hall, is admirably calculated for such a purpose; and the object of the Society is one that commends itself to every benevolent heart.

Total Abstinence.—The Hon. A. T. Judson, of Canterbury, being called to this city on Friday last, on business, was invited to address the young men at the regular meeting of their temperance club in the evening. Never backward in the cause of temperance, the Judge complied with the request, and entertained a large audience for an hour and a half with such thoughts and suggestions as occurred to him at the moment. When such men as Judge Judson step from the bench of the court of the United States to fight against King Alcohol, the friends of sobriety and good order have reason to take courage.

Accident to the Propeller Quinebaug.—The Steam Propeller Quinebaug met with an accident when near Hurl Gate, N. Y., on her passage to this city on Tuesday evening last, by breaking her shaft, which caused her to leak badly, and she was run ashore on the Salt marsh, between the Bluff and Negro Point. We understand that the principal part of her cargo was saved undamaged, and that the boat will resume her trips in the course of a few days.

A Death.—To day, says a late number of the N. York Express, the mortal remains of Mrs. Hannah Gough (who died on Sunday, aged 109 years, 11 mos. and 15 days) are to be interred. Mrs. Gough was in possession of her faculties until the last moment.—She had seen and conversed with every President of the United States. When George Washington Parke Custis was here, she was sent for to go and see him, but was too feeble to accept the invitation.

Ohio Election.—On Tuesday, the 14th inst., an election was held for members of the Legislature. In the Senate the Democrats have six members and the Whigs twelve who hold over: the body consists of 36 members, and of course there were 18 to be elected.

Complete returns show that the Democrats have 15 in the Senate, and the Whig 21. Whig majority, 6. In 1844 they stood the same.

In the House of Representatives, the Democrats have 37, and the Whigs 46. Last year they stood 31 for the Dem., and 44 for the Whigs.—Whig majority in the House, 18. On joint ballot, 26.

Bryant, the poet, was at Dresden on the 9th of September.

Laughter.—A witty writer says, in praise of laughter—"Laughter has even dissipated disease and preserved life by sudden effort of nature. We are told that the great Erasmus laughed so heartily at the attire by Reuchlier and Van Hutten, that he broke an impostheme, and recovered his health. In a singular treatise on "Laughter," Joubert gives two similar instances. A patient being very low, the physician, who had ordered a dose of rhubarb, countermanded the medicine, which was left on the table. A monkey in the room, jumping up discovered the goblet, and having tasted, made a terrible grimace. Again putting only his tongue to it, he perceived some sweetness of the dissolved manna, while the rhubarb had sunk to the bottom. Thus emboldened, he swallowed the whole, but found such a nauseous portion that after many strange fantastic grimaces, grinned his teeth in agony, in violent fury threw the goblet on the floor. The whole affair was so ludicrous that the sick man burst into repeated peals of laughter, and the recovery of cheerfulness led to health."

A man named Banks, in Ohio, holds a plurality of offices under the State government. It is shrewdly suspected that he must be one of its *pet Banks*.

Thanksgiving in New Hampshire is appointed for the 27th of November.

The Rev. J. N. Maffit is preaching in Toronto, Canada.

Five hundred and eighty-nine drunkards have been taken up by the watch of Lowell during the last five months!

Pennsylvania.—According to the Pennsylvanian, the new Senate will comprise 14 Whigs, 1 Native, and 18 Democrats; the House, not ascertained to a unit, but there will be a decided Democratic majority.

It is said that Mr. Gough has suffered another relapse, and that fears are entertained that he cannot recover.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

ROGER S. BALDWIN,

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

A PROCLAMATION.

Another year's enjoyment of the distinguished favor and unmerited kindness of our Heavenly Father demands of us, as a people, the tribute of humble adoration and grateful acknowledgement.

In order, therefore that we may, with one accord, unite in the performance of this delightful duty, I do hereby recommend that *Thursday the 27th day of November next*, be set apart and observed throughout this State, as a day of public and social THANKSGIVING and PRAISE to Almighty God, in grateful commemoration of the merciful dispensation of His Providence towards the people of this State during the past year, and in joyful celebration of His never ending kindness and love.

And I invite the ministers and people of all denominations, to assemble on that day, with their families and kindred, in their respective houses of worship, and with solemnities suited to the occasion, to pour forth their united and fervent offerings of Thanksgiving and Praise, from sincere and grateful hearts, rejoicing in the goodness of the Lord and in the bounties of His Providence, and imbued with the spirit of benevolence and good will to our fellow men, which the enjoyment of rich blessings we owe to His infinite grace and munificence is fitted to inspire.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at New Haven, this seventeenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, and of the independence of the United States the seventieth.

ROGER S. BALDWIN.

By his Excellency's command,

DANIEL P. TYLER, Secretary of State.

Davenport's Story.

The Springfield Republican publishes the following story, as related by Davenport, the Express carrier, to account for his disappearance, and the temporation of the money entrusted to his care, thus [illegible]. The story is rather a lame one, yet it is far better to recover $4500, out of 4800, than to lose the whole.

Curious Recovery of Money.—It will be remembered that Mr. Davenport, (messenger for Gray's Express between New York and Boston) was some time since mysteriously missing, with a package of $4500 intrusted to his care, at New York; and that 500 dollars reward was offered for the money. His wife has been residing for some time past with her father in this town. The owner of the money had been requested to come here from Boston, to see Mrs. D. with the intention that he might learn something in regard to it. He came and while sitting with the family one evening last week, Davenport entered at the back door, and presented the owner with the identical package and money, minus 500 dollars.

The explanation he gives of the matter, is in substance as follows, as we understand it. Before leaving New York, (the package being in his pocket) he went at the invitation of sundry acquaintances to a shop near the wharf, to take a drink; that he drank but very little, and immediately retired to a back building, at a call of necessity; that while there, he experienced great pain and thought he should die; that when he recovered and went out, he found the boat gone; that from this time, for three or four days he knew not where he was or what he did; that when he recovered his consciousness he felt for his package and found it in the opposite coat pocket from which he put it. He examined it, and found the envelope and money the same, except the 500 dollars taken out.

His object then was to restore the money without being caught, and without subjecting the owner to a payment of reward. He therefore took the most circuitous, unfrequented route to get here, travelling South and West, up the Mississippi and through Ohio; down Lake Champlain to Troy, and from hence to this place by the most untravelled roads, most of the way on foot and in disguise. After exhausting his own money, he had lived very poor, rather than encroach upon the money in the pocket. Mr. D. had always enjoyed the fullest confidence of his employers.

A Case of the most Heartless Character.—Last night (Thursday) Ann Russell, a blind and deaf female, accompanied by her little child Caroline, only eight years of age, and who had travelled principally on foot from the British Provinces in Canada, about 11 o'clock went into James McCall's Store, in the 8th Avenue, near 108th Street, and asked to sit down and rest. They had with them a tin box of considerable dimensions containing *their all*, small indeed, but safely locked with two padlocks. Soon after they had entered McCall's place and rested themselves, the little girl sought for the box, but could not find it for some time; subsequently, however, she discovered it, both locks being broken, and the contents taken out. They were immediately, on this discovery, turned away from the house. On passing up the avenue, the child accosted Policeman Daylie, and told him of her mother's loss. They returned, together with another policeman, and found the box, secreted with some of the articles, behind the door. This morning the child and the officers again searched McCall's premises, and found nearly the whole of the remainder of the contents of the box. McCall was taken into custody and held to bail to answer for the robbery.—*N. Y. Tribune Sun.*

Heavy Robbery of Livingston & Wells's Express.—We have just been informed by Messrs Livingston & Wells, Express agents, of No. 10 Wall street, that they were made the victims of a daring robbery on Thursday night last, under the following circumstances. At half past nine or ten o'clock, on the above evening, while their express train was making its usual pause at Rochester, the messenger in charge of the packages of money received at different points of the route, having locked his money on receiving the instalments from the latter city, placed it in the cars in its usual place of deposit, and threw over it a buffalo skin, according to custom. His attention was then attracted, it appears, by something outside, which caused him to step to the platform for a moment. He however almost instantly returned, but found the trunk had disappeared.

An alarm was immediately given, but no trace of the missing article or the thieves was found. The trunk is black, 22 inches long by 14 broad, and 13 high. Its body is of tin, covered with thick black leather, and its frame is strongly iron-bound. It has strong leather handles, and two straps which run across the top and buckle in front.

It is impossible at present to tell the amount of the above robbery, but it is plain that it must be very heavy, and number its aggregate by thousands. The money was principally on the Rochester and Buffalo banks.

We are directed by Messrs. Livingston & Wells to state that they will pay a handsome reward for the recovery of the property in proportion to its value, and likewise for the detection of the thieves.—*Police Gazette.*

Melancholy Accident at Dedham, Mass.—The anniversaries of the victories of the American troops, in the revolutionary war, over the British armies commanded by Generals Burgoyne and Cornwallis, were celebrated at Dedham yesterday. A volunteer company, in burlesque attire, was got up at Cambridge, and attended the field under command of Capt. Coy, of the Massachusetts Guards, who personated the character of Gen. Washington. About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, while going through some manœuvres, firing, &c., Capt. Coy was shot from his horse, receiving several shot in his breast, head, neck, &c.; many of which, we are glad to learn, have since been extracted. We understand that a party of gunners joined his company, and it may be that the charges of their guns contained shot, and this was the cause of the accident. A Mr. Eaton, belonging to the same company, was injured by a shot at the same time. As a late hour yesterday afternoon, fears were entertained for Mr. Coy's life.—*Boston Atlas, of Saturday.*

Buckwheat.—The lovers of those choice breakfasts, buckwheat cakes, need not despair of a supply during the coming winter, notwithstanding the unparalleled drouth of the past season. We learn that the crop in this county is uncommonly good, the straw short but well loaded, and that the same remark will apply to Ulster and Orange counties. But in addition to this, we have before us the Racine Advocate, published in Wisconsin, which says the crop in all the southern part of that territory is very fine, and that great quantities have been raised.—*Poughkeepsie Tel. of Saturday.*

ORIGINAL STAINED

The Democratic Aim.

The object for which the democratic party is contending is not the substitution of one set of men for another; it is but to give the patronage of the government, State or Federal, and the emoluments and honors of official station to those men or those. But its aim is to establish *principles*, and thereby produce *practical results* in the operation of government upon the interests and welfare of the *people*. Democracy would not elevate any class of men by *special favors* nor advance the *self-aggrandizing plans or ambitious schemes*; but it would give to *all men equal rights and equal advantages* to use their own abilities and talents in the development and improvement of the worlds resources, which the Great Creator has spread with a liberal hand before His creatures, and to enjoy undisturbed and unmolested whatever the right use of the blessings of God may merit. 'Principles, not men,' has long been inscribed upon the democratic banner as the great motto which announces our motives of action. We regard men in public offices but as the servants of the people, selected for the purpose of performing certain duties appertaining to the general welfare, and amenable to the people for the faithful discharge of their duties. As matters and, then, who are selected for official stations and for candidates for popular suffrage, we support them not as men; we acknowledge no personal consideration; they are but instruments in the hands of the people, and are to be supported as the representatives of principles.—*Plymouth Rock.*

IMPORTANT TO TAILORS.—*Sewing Machine.* A most ingenious piece of mechanism has lately been made known to the public in France, the inventor of which has been engaged during the last 15 years in bringing it to its present state of perfection. It is a sewing machine, plain in its details, and calculated to revolutionize completely the art of sewing. It will perform 200 stitches to the minute—enlarge or contract the stitches by the simple turn of a screw—lead the needle along all the sinuosities and irregularities of the stuff to be sewed, without the least danger of tear, whatever may be the texture of the stuff, and do every part of the sewing of a coat, *button holes excepted.*

SAD OCCURRENCE.—A man named Levi C. Frost, lost from West Cambridge, Mass., who kept an eating house under the Franklin House, Providence, R. I., shot himself with a pistol about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, while standing behind the counter.

The Providence Journal says he was about 30 years of age. No cause is assigned for the rash act.

The verdict of the Coroner's jury was—"That the said Levi C. Frost came to his death by his own hand, against the peace and dignity of the State."

It is said that whales are very subject to warts. One was lately exhibited which had been taken from the mouth, four feet long, and weighing a hundred pounds.

Child Asleep on the Railroad.—A thrilling incident occurred the other day on the railway at East Newark. When too late to stop the engine, the conductor discovered a child lying apparently asleep on the outer side of one of the rails. Fortunately the feet only lay upon the track, and the "cow catcher" appeared to strike that, probably the sole of the shoe, and turned the body over. The child sprung to its feet and ran, so that when the train was stopped and one of our city physicians got out it was beyond his reach.—*Newark Advertiser.*

A LUCKY MAN.—One of the cutters at "Oak Hall," Boston, and a poor man, with a large family, received the intelligence by our last steamer Hibernia, of a large amount of money, houses, land, plate, horses, carriages, &c., &c., amounting to from 150,000 to 200,000 dollars, being the effects of a rich bachelor deceased, of whom this cutter is sole heir.

Freaks of Fortune.—The New York News says that one of the porters at Bellevue, whether a pauper or not we cannot say, but at any rate a poor decrepid old man, is pointed out by those who know him, as one who, a few years ago, strutted Broadway, the paragon of fashion, and the envied recipient of smiles and bows from all the fashionable promenaders of that thoroughfare in his day.

SKIN DISEASES are often owing to a scrofulous habit of body, and in order to effect a permanent cure—the original cause must be removed.

Jayne's *Life Preservative*, one of the most pleasant articles ever offered to the public has been found not only to cure Scrofula, under all its multiplied forms, of cancer, King's Evil, Goitre, White Swelling, &c., but also to remove the disposition or readiness to disease of that class, and all diseases originating from obstructions in the glands or pores of the skin or from impurity of the blood or other fluids of the body.

Female Beauty.—The Hair.—How frequently do the ravages of disease lay waste the delicate form of the fair and beautiful, and though restored again to health, yet those flowing locks which once adorned their heads fall off, and never again return to their original beauty. It is inconceivable how any persons more especially a lady, can manifest so much neglect on this point, when a 'never failing remedy' can be obtained in Dr Jayne's Hair Tonic, which will perfectly restore this only neglected part of female ornament.

What is a dollar or two to complete the crowning point of female beauty?

Only Give it a Fair trial.—We ask no more of any one, to give *Dr Jayne's Expectorant* a fair trial, and if it does not cure the various diseases for which it is recommended, sooner and more effectual than any other medicine that has ever been offered to the public, the proprietor is willing to undergo any penalty, however severe, the public may see proper to impose upon him. It has and it will cure *coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, bleeding from the lungs, or throat, whooping cough, croup,* and a large majority on the most hopless cases of *consumption* when physicians and their prescriptions fail to do any good. Again we say, only try it. It will not harm you, but it must, and will do you good.

Jayne's Vermifuge has gladened the heart of many a mother, who had expected soon to follow her child to the grave, but found it restored to life rosy health by this celebrated specific. It expels worms without irritating the coats of the stomach and bowels, and constitutes the virtues of a tonic with thos of an alterative. Neither the Vermifuge nor the Expectorant has a rival in the whole range of the materia medica, for diseases to which each is adapted.

Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne, 20 South Third st. Philadelphia.

For sale by WILLIAM S. TYLER, Agent for this city.

Oct. 28 3m 49

The appropriate blood to healthful action in the human frame, and the other necessary effects to be produced to afford a perfect restoration to health, is produced most rapidly and surely, in Brinckerhoff's Restorative, in cases of diseased Chest and Lungs. The full recorded attestation of gentlemen of the Medical Faculty in full practice, is convincing testimony of this fact. With such power it is reasonable to suppose, that a feeling of safety may be had in its use; we think this demonstrable by the most respectable of witnesses.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF NORWICH.

ARRIVED.

Oct 24 Slp Glide, fm New York.
" Slp Gouge Washington, Geer, fm New York
" Slp Traveler, Corwin, Southold.
Oct 23 Slp Empress, Snow, fm New Bedford.
" Slp Brunette, Smith, fm Providence.
" Sch Seafan, Greffman, fm Camden.
Oct 4th Slp Helen Jane, Graves, fm Albany.
25 Steam Sch Shetucket, Geer, fm N. Y.
28 Slp Crusade, Nash, fm New York.
Slp Lady Adams, Palmer, fm N. Y.
Slp Cinderilla, Lamphelre, fm Long Island.
Slp Westbrook, Norton, fm Branford.
Slp Energy, Holloway, fm Hartford.
Sch Philosopher, Allen, fm Harwich.
Sch Eclipse, Chase, fm Harwich.
Sch Senate, Sydleman, fm Comsackie.
Sloop Arcott, Brown fm Calais.
27 Steam Sch Trumbull, Lovell, fm Albany.
Sch Star, Ballard, fm Gardiner Me.

Norwich and Worcester Railroad.—The earnings of this road to the 30th ult of October, have been for 1844 and 1845, as follows:

	1845.	1844.
Through travel,	$3,500,69	$4,230,71
Local Travel,	4,168,69	4,106,69
Freight,	4,731,00	3,979,81
Mail, expenses, &c.,	640,00	549,78
	$13,403,65	$12,950,23
	12,950,23	
Increase,	$453,42	

An Unhappy Husband!

A gentleman who did not live very happily with his wife, on the maid telling him that she was going to give her mistress warning, as she kept scolding her from morning to night: 'Happy girl,' said the master, 'I wish I could give her warning, too.'

The Slanderer.

Of all that's low and despicable; of scorn and hate, and the utter detestation of the good and virtuous; the vile slanderer stands first and foremost. We shun him as we would a serpent, and although he may bear the form and visage of a man, he has neither the heart nor the soul, nor the generosity of a man. No, there is nothing just, or manly, or noble, nor honorable, about him. He is hardly on a level with the brutes: and as far below the smallest specimen of humanity that ever existed His heart is harder than steel! He is unfit to live in civilized society. No one should associate with him. All should avoid him as they would a tiger or hyena; or as they would the pestilential air of an infected city, where some frightful malady is sweeping off its victims by thousands.

There is something poisonous and contaminating in the very breath of the slanderer. The ignoble wretch who is guilty of the foul crime of slander; he who wantonly and maliciously assails the character of his fellow man ought to receive the contempt, the hatred, and the curses of all the world.

Remarkable Letter

FROM COL. S. N. WATERBURY,

IN DECEMBER, 1842.

I am prompted to make this communication for several reasons, one of which is that I may have an opportunity of writing to you on the subject, and another is that possibly I may be doing some service to my fellow men. I would state that for several years I have been subject to repeated attacks of pleurisy and inflammation of the lungs, leaving my system very susceptible of exposure. In the winter of 1842-3 I suffered under an attack of influenza, connected with a bilious state of the system and attended with cough and expectoration, in point of violence of the one and in quantity as to the latter, surpassing anything I had ever witnessed before. Notwithstanding I had the attendance of two aged and experienced physicians and every means used that could be devised for my recovery; yet I was confined to my bed in a miserable condition for three months save a few days, and even when I was enabled to sit up it was with a shattered, exhausted and debilitated constitution, accompanied with pains in the side and breast like a feverish dryness of the mouth and skin, burning in the soles of the feet, and palms of the hands, severe turns of coughing, wandering pains about the body, great loss of appetite, and indigestion. In short, my situation was so deplorable that I despaired of ever being able of again attending to business. Thus situated I repaired to the sea shore and spent four weeks at North Point and Islip on Long Island, in the months of June and July. From this, however I received no permanent benefit. Subsequently I took a new and more violent cold, which produced a great soreness of the breast and throat, which added to my old difficulties and increased my cough to an alarming degree. Thus situated, Mr. C. Brinkerhoff's Health Restorative was recommended to me, and first and last I have taken only six bottles. The effect I am most happy to say has been so salutary, that under Providence I can look forward to a hope of usefulness for years to come, of which I had utterly despaired before I began to use the Health Restorative. My strength was renewed, my complaint of the lungs removed, and all my other symptoms so entirely overcome that I feel myself most grateful that I was directed to the trial of this invaluable remedy. In order that others may be benefited by its use I write this for the benefit of my fellow-sufferers.

To C. Brinkerhoff,
Proprietor of the Health Restorative.

MARRIED.

At Middletown, on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Olin, Rev. William B. Williams, of The Methodist E. Church, to Miss Elizabeth Trench, daughter of Wm. J. Trench, Esq. of the former place.

In this city, on Sunday evening, 26th, by the Rev. Alvin Bond, Mr. DANIEL B FOSTER of this city, to Miss HARRIET E. P. LAWS, Hallowell Maine.

[May a kind Providence ever be over them, and *foster* them from the ills and accidents which crowd thickly the pathway of life. To prayer the printer, whose thanks are due to the parties, for remembering him with a piece of the cake.

TO LET.—Two rooms in the third story of the Brick Building, situated on Shetucket street, opposite Ely & Co. The rooms are very pleasant, and desirable for private lodging rooms. Enquire at this office.

Oct. 27, 1845.

LADIES' FAIR.

THE Ladies' Charitable Society, connected with the Universalist Congregation in this city, will hold a Fair on *Thursday evening*, Oct. 30th, in the new Rechabite Hall. A variety of fancy articles, Books, &c., will be for sale, together with an abundant supply of refreshments.

The doors will be open at 6 1-2 o'clock. Sales will commence at 7 o'clock, previous to which several popular Glees will be sung by gentlemen.

The public are respectfully invited to attend.

Admittance 12 1-2 cts., to be obtained at the door.

Per order of the Comm. 49

Norwich, Oct. 28th, 1845.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

REV. JOHN PIERPONT, (Unitarian,) of Boston, will preach at the *UNION HALL*, Greeneville next Sunday, at 10 1-2 o'clock, A. M., and 2 o'clock, P. M., and at the *RECHABITE HALL*, (Chapman's new Building,) in the evening, at half past 6 o'clock.

Norwich, Oct. 26, 1845.

MAGNETISM.

A Voice to the Sick and Afflicted.

THE time has come when invalids can know their true complaints, and have a balm applied for immediate relief.

Dr. J. M. NEVENS would respectfully say to the inhabitants of Norwich and Greeneville, that he has taken rooms at Mrs. Bingham's Greeneville, nearly opposite the new Baptist Meeting House, where he will be in readiness to wait on all who may need the advice of his somnambulist. This lady has examined several thousand diseases, and hundreds that have been given up as incurable have been examined by this lady, followed her prescription, and have been thoroughly cured.

N. B.—Dr. Nevens can be consulted at his room, or he will, if requested, visit patients at their residence for a few days only.

Oct. 27, 1845. w49 tw 75

SINGING SCHOOL.

MESSRS. A. L. & H. W. BENCHLEY will commence a School for the purpose of giving instruction in the elementary principles of vocal Music, Tuesday evening, Nov. 4th, 1845, at 7 o'clock, in the vestry of the Central Baptist Church.

Terms for Twenty-four Lessons:

Gentlemen, $1 50 Ladies, $1 00.

Norwich, Oct. 27, 1845. w49 tw75

NEW FRUIT.—300 boxes (new) Raisins, just received by

WHITAKER, HAMMOND, & CO.

Oct. 29. 913w49

New Silks.

AND heavy yard wide *CHAMELEON PELISSE SATINS*, extra rich, now opening at

LINCOLN & WILLIAMS.

Oct. 27. w49 tw75

Black Silks.

ANOTHER piece of those extra wide and very heavy Silks, worth *Three dollars a yard*; also 5 pieces superior quality, Gro de Rhine and Italian lustrings, received this day by

LINCOLN & WILLIAMS.

Oct. 27. w49 tw75

French Thibet Cloths.

A LARGE and elegant assortment, comprising every desirable shade, Black, Blue Black, Brown, Maroon, Olive, Purple, Drab, Mode, Wood, Stone, Moss, Emerald, Blue, Scarlet, Pink, and some *other colors*, all of the finest quality, and at present low prices.

LINCOLN & WILLIAMS.

Oct. 27. w49 tw75

DRESS GOODS,

BY "STEAMER HIBERNIA."

2 CASES, comprising all the newest styles, REPPT, CASHMERES, for *only 25 cts. a yard.* Other varieties at corresponding prices, now opening at

LINCOLN & WILLIAMS.

Oct 27. w49 tw75

Peremptory sale of Shawls.

HAVING for the last eight months almost entirely monopolized the Shawl trade by keeping the largest stock and selling the cheapest, we are now prepared, by the arrival of 2 cases from an importer's *peremptory sale at auction*, to entirely demolish all competition in

CASHMERE SHAWLS,

and will sell Mode, Drab, Green, Blue, Scarlet, White, Black, and Filled Middles,

One Dollar a piece less

than any other merchant in this place have bought them!!!!!

All purchasers are particularly invited to give them an examination before purchasing.

LINCOLN & WILLIAMS,
Silk and Shawl Store,

Oct. 27. w49 tw 75

New Style Paris Cloakings.

THE ombre damask worsted Cloakings, quite new, also

BLACK EMBROIDERED CLOTHS,

the richest article in market, just received at

LINCOLN & WILLIAMS.

Oct. 27. w49 tw75

THE CHEAPEST LOT OF ALPACCAS,

AT J. W. BULKELEYS.

FANCY Colored and Black Alpaccas, at 37 1-2 to 61 1-2 cts per yard. A large lot just received.

Oct. 29. w49 tw75

WOOLEN SHAWLS,	Infant's Knit Socks,
do Cardinals,	Angola Gloves,
do Comforters,	Misses Red Gloves,
Yeoman Cravats,	Men's Lined do
Wristlets,	Alpaca Hose,
Woolen Mitts,	Vigoraix do
Flannels,	Scotch do

The above is great variety, received by

J. W. BULKELEY.

Oct. 29. w49 tw75

YARN OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
STOCKINGS of all do
GLOVES, do do do
INFANT SOCKS do do
WOOL CAPS do do
MUS. NIGHT CAPS.
LADIES do do at 3 cts.

J. W. BULKELEY.

Oct. 29. w49 tw75

SUGARS,
10 hhds St. Croix Sugar, "extra quality,"
15 do New Orleans do do
12 do Muscova do do do
15 do Porto Rico do do do
25 bbls Clarified do do do
40 boxes brown Hav. do do do
25 do do do do "light,"
20 do W. & W. Loaf Sugar,
15 bbls W. & W. Crush'd do
55 bags Brazil do "extra quality,"
now landing and for sale low by

WHITAKER, HAMMOND, & CO.

Oct. 29 913w49 Commerce-st.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—200 Bags Extra, new Hulled. 25 bbls do do. 50 half do do just received, and for sale by

WHITAKER, HAMMOND & CO.

Oct. 29. 913w49

SPERM OIL SOAP.
126 Casks Sperm Oil Soap in Store.
50 " do do do now landing from Sloop Empress—on consignment, and for sale by

WHITAKER HAMMOND & CO.

Oct. 23, 1845. 9t 3w49 Commerce-st.

To Rent.

THE Brick Store on the south end of Central Wharf. Inquire of

EDWARD CHAPPELL.

Oct. 9, 1845. w47 2w77

For Springfield and New Haven,

A STAGE will leave Norwich daily, (Sundays excepted) at 7 1-4 o'clock, A. M., connecting with the cars of the Hartford and New Haven Rail Road Company at Hartford. Will

Arrive at Springfield at 5 1-2 P. M.
" " New Haven 8 P. M.
Fare to Springfield $2,00
" " New Haven 3,50

Fare by this route to Springfield $1,50 less than by the Cars. TERRIGO & BULKELLEY, Proprietors.

HENRY DOWNER, Agt.

Oct. 6th. w46 tw67

MISS BASSETT'S FEMALE SCHOOL.

THE second quarter of Miss Bassett's School will commence on Monday, Oct. 27th.

TERMS.

English branches,	$4 00
French or Latin included,	5 00
French and Latin,	6 00

Application for admittance may be made at the School room on Main street, or at Miss B's residence, No. 36, Shetucket street.

Norwich, Oct. 20, 1845. w48

Congressional Globe and Appendix.

Messrs. Blair & Rives will continue their publication of the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and during the ensuing session of Congress, will employ able Reporters. The Congressional Globe will contain all the proceedings of Congress, from day to day; the Appendix will contain the Speeches of members, on both sides, corrected by themselves.

The numbers will be printed as fast as matter is furnished, by the proceedings and speeches. It is believed that the next session will furnish matter for each of about 1000 pages.

Messrs. B. & R. have now on hand the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the last twelve sessions of Congress, of which five were long and seven were short sessions. The Congressional Globe and Appendix for each session are bound together in excellent binding, with Russia backs and corners. Their prices for them, thus bound together, are three dollars a volume for a short, and five dollars a volume for a long session, making forty-six dollars for a full set. Those who want the back volumes should apply for them immediately, as they are in demand. The last Congress subscribed for two hundred and twenty-six sets; and it is probable that the next will subscribe for at least as many more, as the proceedings of Congress for the last eight years cannot be procured from any other source.

The following are the terms of the Congressional Globe and Appendix, for the ensuing session of Congress:

For one copy of the Congressional Globe,	$1 50
For one copy of the Appendix,	1 50
For four copies of either, or part of both,	5 00
For 25 copies of either, or part of both,	25 00

The money may be remitted by mail at their risk. It should be sent by the 7th of December, at farthest, to procure all the numbers promptly.

WAR!!

MEXICO, TEXAS, AND UNITED STATES,

☞No. 91.☜

First on the Battle Ground, to sell

READY MADE CLOTHING

ON THE REFORMED SYSTEM OF LARGE SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.

THE people are particularly notified that notwithstanding the presumption of war and things state, the UNITED STATES

CLOTHING STORE,
91 Main Street,

is as ready as ever to battle against the presumption of selling READY MADE CLOTHING for large profits; and the patronage and experience we have had the last five years on the *REFORMED SYSTEM OF SMALL PROFITS* guarantees us in the trial of another campaign and mighty battle.

This was the first establishment ever opened in Norwich to break down monopoly, distribute equality, and scatter base deceptions to which the unwary, for want of sufficient force and competition in trade, are frequently exposed.

We shall now march onward under the same banner of the *EXTREME LOW PRICE SYSTEM*, taking care to aim our forces for the humble sixpence rather than for the mighty dollar, and thus by diligence and economy, live with, instead of upon, the community. We are now receiving and opening GOODS of every description for gentleman's wear, calculated expressly for fall and winter. *BEAVER CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTS, VESTINGS*, of every style and variety, which will be sold by the piece or by the yard, or manufactured into garments in the latest and most fashionable styles.

Also, just finished for the fall and winter trade Over coats, Pants and Vests, Frock and Dress Coats, in genteel style; Furnishing Goods of every description, such as Bosoms and Collars, Gloves and Suspenders, Handkerchiefs and Stocks Neck Ties, Cravats, Shirts and Bosoms, Socks, Green Jackets & Over Hats; in fact, every article belonging to a gentleman's Wardrobe, from a superfine Beaver Cloth Over-coat down to a smoking Cap, all of the latest style, which cannot fail to give satisfaction in quality and price.

BOY'S CLOTHING kept constantly on hand. A lot of Beaver Cloth and Pilot Cloaks for gentlemen's wear, of genteel make.

The people will bear in mind that we are able to sell Cloths lower than any other establishment, as this is our entire business. Besides, we have a number of fashionable Cutters who are able and experienced workmen, so that those who come in from the country can have their Garments cut in an easy, genteel style; and all Garments cut at this establishment for others to make up, are warranted a perfect fit.

Remembering in point of prices, we defy competition in every branch of our trade; our object being to deserve the large share of patronage which is now bestowed upon us, we are determined to sell cheaper than any other establishment in this city. And this fact we will convince every one who will take the trouble to call at the

UNITED STATES CLOTHING STORE,
91 Main-street,

Norwich, Oct. 21, 1845. w48 tw 73

TO MERCHANTS.

A Great Movement among the Pots and Pitchers,

AT THE

NEW CROCKERY STORE,

34 Shetucket-st.

106 CRATES EARTHEN WARE now landing from ship in New York, imported direct from Liverpool, England, selected with particular reference to this market, (not ordered eighteen months since, and arrived out of season,) but ordered since the 1st of June last from the best manufactories in England, and of the most approved shapes and patterns, which, with my large and well selected stock of Ware in Store is offered to Merchants and others at Boston and New York prices. Seeing is believing

Oct 28 13w49

CORNELIUS'

SOLAR LAMPS, GIRANDOLES, &C.

A GREAT variety of *CHURCH, FACTORY, HALL, AND PARLOR LAMPS*, of the best quality, and shape, direct from the manufacturer, with *SHADES, SOLAR CHIMNEYS, AND WICKS* constantly on hand and for sale, at wholesale and retail on the most *favorable terms* by

CHARLES I. COOLEY

Oct. 24 8w w48 tw72

Flowing Blue Dinner, Tea and Toilet Ware,

AT THE

NEW CROCKERY STORE,

34 Shetucket-st.

CHAS I. COOLEY would invite the attention of the public to an elegant variety of Dinner, Tea, and Toilet Ware, and his large but *seasonable* stock of late imported Ware, all being of the very choicest patterns and styles, which is offered to Merchants, whether in country or city, on the most desirable terms, and to all who will favor him with a call, whether old or new house-keepers.

Norwich, Oct 23 13w49

MERCHANTS,

WHO WISH TO BUY CROCKERY,

WILL FIND IT FOR THEIR INTEREST TO CALL ON

GAGER & HAVENS,
No. 23 Shetucket-street,

And examine prices before making their purchases.

WE have on hand a very large stock of Goods which we wish to reduce in quantity, and have therefore *reduced* the price to effect the above object. Our ware is of the first quality and recently imported to the subscribers, (not from Hartford, New York or Boston,) but direct from the best manufactories in Staffordshire, with particular reference to the wants of this market. GAGER & HAVENS.

Norwich, Oct. 14, 1845. 8w48 tw71

REMOVAL.

BREWER & LEWIS have removed their STOVE & TIN WARE business to No. 4, Chapman's Block, Franklin Square, where they offer for sale a very extensive assortment of Tin Ware, together with almost every variety of

PARLOR & COOKING STOVES, FURNACES, &c.

Among which will be found *Mott's Self-feeding* Cooking Stove for Coal, *Ransbie's* Cooking Stove for wood, Cast Iron Air Tight *Parlor Stoves*, very beautiful—large and small: Sheet Iron Air Tight, of any size and style required. Stove Furniture Stove Pipe, Tin and Copper Gutter, Conductor Pipe and Tin Roofing made to order and put up at the shortest notice, on the most reasonable terms.

All kinds of Job Work and Repairing done in the neatest manner.

Norwich City, Oct. 1st, 1845. w48 tw71

For Sale.

40 or 50 FINE BUILDING LOTS, on High Street in Preston a few minutes walk from the Bridge. Said lots are finely situated, having a view of the City of Norwich, Greeneville, &c.

Persons wishing lots at a reasonable price, and without heavy taxes would do well by calling on the subscriber or on David Moore.

GEO. MOORE.

Norwich Oct. 20. 8 w 48

MOLASSES.—150 hhds., tierces and barrels of P. Rico, New Iberia Molasses, a part of which will be received by Propeller this day—for sale by WHITAKER HAMMOND & CO,

Oct 23 9t 3w49 Commerce-st.

ONLY ONE PRICE!

AND THE PEOPLE MUST HAVE CLOTHES!!

WE do not proclaim war against our neighbors, or intend to fight any mighty battles. But we do say we will sell Clothing a little *cheaper* and a little *better* than any other establishment in this city, in the United States not excepted.

Since last April, at the opening of this one price establishment for the sale of gentlemen's Clothing, it is estimated that upwards of twenty thousand people have visited it, and fifteen thousand have been clothed.—Therefore, it will be seen at once that this is the most popular place of resort for

READY MADE CLOTHING.

WE are connected with one of the largest Clothing establishments in NEW YORK and BOSTON, and have our goods every week in the latest Styles; which in point of quality and price will defy the most sanguine Success in their undertakings.

GENTLEMEN, ONE AND ALL, PLEASE GIVE US A CALL AT 18 SHETUCKET ST.

WILLIAM W. KINNEY, Agent.

Oct28. 16

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING!

AT THE

BOSTON CLOTHING WARE-HOUSE,

143 MAIN STREET.

J. B. PALMER & CO. have again made large additions to their stock of Gentlemen's Clothing and furnishing Goods, and will be constantly receiving through the months of *October, November,* and *December,*

GARMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION SUITED TO THE SEASON,

Made and trimmed of the best materials, and in the most fashionable styles.

PURCHASERS

of DRESS, FROCK or OVER-COATS, VESTS, PANTALOONS, JACKETS, UNDER-SHIRTS, DRAWERS, SCARFS, CRAVATS, SUSPENDERS, BOSOMS or COLLARS! you can save fifteen per cent. of your money by calling at this establishment before purchasing your goods: so all good judges say.—*THERE IS NO HUMBUG. WE MEAN JUST WHAT WE SAY.*

WE SELL FOR CASH AND AT A SMALL PROFIT,

And pledge ourselves to sell you goods of the same quality for less money than you can procure at any other place in this city.

REMEMBER

WE NEVER WERE UNDERSOLD AND NEVER SHALL BE.

☞Don't forget 143 Main-street five doors below the Post Office.☜

Oct. 21st. w48 tw72

GO IT BOOTS!!—CLEAR THE TRACK!!!

J. IRESON & SON, are now receiving their FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES, a most of which are manufactured expressly for their trade. All goods purchased ready made are selected with great care by one of the firm, who is almost constantly in the market and is thereby enabled to find many bargains which they invite the attention of CASH MEN and all close buyers. Our stock is very large, and well worthy of the patronage of our friends and strangers.

Norwich, Oct. 6th.—w46 tw67. 115 SOUTH and 2 FAIRS ST.

NEW YORK PEARL STREET STORE.

J. I. & D. I. GAUL,

117. MAIN STREET. 117

ONE DOOR FROM THE CORNER OF SHETUCKET STREET.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Norwich and the public generally that they have purchased the interest of Wm. H. Terry, in this Store upon the most advantageous terms, and made such additions to the former stock as to make there assortment full and complete.

They have recently received from New York a large supply of New and desirable styles of goods for the Fall trade which they will offer at such prices as cannot fail to suit purchasers. Customers wishing to buy goods upon the most reasonable terms will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. As an inducement, *we promise not to be undersold!* and to give them such bargains as will induce them to call again. Our stock consists in part of the following goods.

Black, Blue, Green, Olive and London Brown **Broadcloths**, all qualities and prices; Cassimeres, Satinets and Vestings, a great variety of Styles, very cheap Flannels, Twilled and Plain, all colors, qualities and prices; French Merines, all colors some as low as 56 cts.; Shawls of every style, Plaid Cloakings, Black and Colored Alpaccas from 25 to 100; Mousin de Laines a great variety of styles some as low as 12 1-2 cts.; Repp DeLaines and Cashmeres, Chusans; Black, Blue Black and colored Silks; Ginghams; Corded and Victoria Skirts; Ticks; Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings; Counterpanes; Marseilles Quilts and in short almost every article usually kept in the Dry Goods line.

10,000 yds. Calico varying in prices from 4 to 25 cts.

N. B. They must be sold immediately.

J. I. & D. I. GAUL.

Norwich, Sept. 1st. 3w41 tw50

FOR ALBANY.

THE STEAM PROPELLER TRUMBULL will leave here the first of next week, due notice of the day and hour of leaving will be given. Also from Albany, Freight at *low rates.*

N. B. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of said boat or owners.

E. A. BILL.

Norwich, Oct. 20th. w48tw72

Regular, Propeller Line of Steam Boats between Norwich and New York.

WILL leave Norwich & New York every Tuesday and Friday at 4 o'clock, P. M. Fare $1.

Norwich, Oct. 16, 1845. w48 tw71 2m

Fare Reduced to and from New York.

50 CENTS and no charge for berths, by the new steam propellers QUINEBAUG and SHETUCKET.

Leaves Norwich and New York every Tuesday and Friday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

Freight taken at low rates.

July 1 w33 tw

THE STOVE,

AFTER all, which combines every desirable quality for cooking in Summer and Winter, as well as for fuel, is

RIGGS' AIR-TIGHT COOKING STOVE.

In addition to the conveniences found in other Stoves, this has a summer apartment for Cooking, which operates without sensibly heating the body of the Stove, and consequently without the usual inconvenience of an overheated room in summer, and at a less expense for fuel, than would be required for a charcoal furnace; while for winter, the capacities of the Stove may be enlarged to any desirable extent, and thus adapted to the coldest weather.

The proprietor has devoted much time in endeavoring to make a Stove suited as well to the different seasons of the year, as the varied wants of the Kitchen—and from the rapid sales of this Stove, and the universal favor with which it has been received, it is confidently believed to possess important advantages over any other now before the public.

For sale by ROATH & POTTER

Norwich, Aug. 6, 1844 w. tw39

Regular Steam Boat Line.

BETWEEN NORWICH AND NEW YORK

DAILY.

THE Splendid Steamer Cleopatra, Capt. ISAAC DUSTAN. The Splendid Steamer Worcester, Capt. DANIEL BACON.

The Worcester will leave Norwich on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The Cleopatra will leave Norwich, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Each of the above boats will leave New York on alternate days.

M. A. BILL, Steam Boat Agent

April 16 1845. 31

DAILY LINE. To New London.

THE Steamer ANGELINA, Capt. A LOVELL, has commenced her regular Trips to New London. Leaving Norwich at 8 o'clock in the morning, returning in the afternoon in time for the accommodation Train of Cars for Worcester.

Further information inquire of the Capt. or E. A. Bill.

March 9, 45. —17

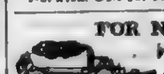
New Steam Navigation between Albany & Norwich.

THE new and elegant Stern Propeller, Trumbull, has ing superior accommodations for Passengers, will leave Norwich the last of this week for Albany. Will leave Albany for New York New London & Norwich. Wednesday 23d inst. She will carry 1500 or 2,000 Barrels under deck. Those having Freight to send will find it for their interest to patronise her as she is to continue to run, and will make three trips a month. For further information inquire of the Captain on board, or

E. A. BILL.

Norwich, Oct. 13, 1845. w47 tw70

FOR NEW YORK.



THE Steamer WORCESTER, Capt. Hatton, and the Steamer CLEOPATRA Capt. Dustan, will leave Norwich at 5 o'clock in the afternoon for Allen's Point on the arrival of the cars from Boston.

Cabin Fare, $1,50

N. B. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of said Boats or owners. E. A. BILL, Steam Boat Agent.

Norwich Sept 15, 1845 w43 tw 71

ORIGINAL STAINED

OAK HALL

FOR THE

3 SUMMER MONTHS,

JUNE, JULY, and AUGUST.

MAGNIFICENT, CHASTE, AND ORIGINAL DESIGNS FOR REMODELLING,

"OAK HALL,"

FOR SPRING TRADE.

OPENING OF OAK HALL FOR 3 MONTHS

Advice to Professional Men, Merchants, Clerks with moderate salaries, Farmers, Mechanics, Seamen, Firemen, and others,

VISIT OAK HALL.

ARRIVAL OF SPRING and SUMMER GOODS

To Wholesale Dealers.

THE OPENING

TO-MORROW MORNING

For Three Months.

I WOULD again most respectfully inform the citizens of Boston, and strangers visiting the city, (after a delay of six weeks, during which time I have not been idle,) I have completed my arrangements on the most

Magnificent Scale,

greatly surpassing my former arrangements. The Hall is splendidly decorated, with almost

MAGIC ELEGANCE!

The architecture being Gothic, has given the artist an opportunity to display his taste to advantage.

The Paintings

which along the walls are so perfectly chaste and appropriate, that every one will be fully compensated for the trouble of visiting it. The design and effect of the interior, especially when

ILLUMINATED,

is unequalled in any store this side the Atlantic. Much praise is due to the artist,

M. Angelo Monte Lilla,

for his skill in beautifying this establishment. I flatter myself that the good taste of my fellow citizens and strangers will fully appreciate all I have done, as my establishment was the *first* and *only* one that adopted the

"Extreme Low Price system."

Before "OAK HALL" was in existence it was not an uncommon thing for gentlemen to pay from 48 to $60 for a suit of clothes. For ONE HALF this sum, or *less*, a

PERFECT AND ENTIRE SUIT

Scientific analysis of Dr. F. Felix Gouraud's

can be obtained at this establishment, cut and made with that ease and grace that distinguish my garments from others. From this

EMPORIUM OF FASHION,

first originated the Gothic style of architecture in Boston, and oak painting, &c., now so much in fashion.

To those who have not visited this great

PLACE OF RESORT,

on account of the name of the street, I would most respectfully say that where my establishment is located was once the Court end of Boston, and at this time is visited and patronized by the most influential and respectable individuals.

REASONABLE PRICE,

and to be sure and have a **Good Fitting Suit,** but will not upon the form with ease, grace, and gentility.

FIVE GOOD REASONS

why you can purchase at Oak Hall *less* than at any other establishment in the United States:

FIRST.—You do not have to pay me for your suit and the *individuals* that did not pay previous to you, as my business is cash on delivery.

SECOND.—If any garment made to order is not pleasing in every particular, it is no inconvenience to me to take it back, and make another, as ready made garments are directly in my line.

THIRD.—I purchase my goods in large lots, as cheaply, and give my customers the benefit, for selling them at the small advance.

FOURTH.—I go by the motto—

LARGE SALES AND SMALL PROFITS

or as some say

"No profits at all."

That I'll leave with my customers to decide.

FIFTH.—My facilities are such at this time for doing a

LARGE BUSINESS,

that I can afford to sell at

Very Low Prices!

BOY'S CLOTHING.

I have lately added to my already extensive men clothing stock, for the manufacture of Boy's Clothing, and shall keep a large supply of every variety and kind always on hand.

TO WHOLESALE DEALERS.

You will find the greatest variety of every style of fresh manufactured Clothing, adapted for Spring, to your different trades, and will be sold extremely low in large lots.

AT RETAIL,

One of the largest and best selected stocks of **French Spring and Summer Goods** ever "Oak Hall," and will be sold at the following low prices:

THIN PANTS.

50,000 pair thin Pants, of every quality of goods at very low prices, say from 50 cents to $3,50 per pair.

VEST.

300 light Vests, a very pretty article for Spring, 50 to 1,00
4,500 dark Valencia, 75 to 1,50
2,400 fine " " dark and light, 1,50 to 350
3,000 Satin Vests, figured and plain, 2,00 to 3,00

DRESS AND FROCK COATS.

1200 super Dress Coats, all colors, green, blue, black, olive, &c. &c. from 4 to $15.
1,750 super Frock Coats, all colors, mulberry, brown, &c. &c. from 6 to $16.

All of the above cut in the latest style, and made up expressly for SPRING and SUMMER TRADE.

500 Business Coats, at low prices, say fm 2 to $5
500 Tweed Coats, water proof, fm 3,75 to $5,00

PANTALOONS.

2,500 pairs fancy Spring patterns of Satinet Pants, 1,75 to 2,00
9000 " Steel Mixed Pants, 1,62 to 3,50
22,000 " Sheep Gray " 1,75 to 3,00
2,500 " Canada Gray " 1,75 to 3,00
1000 " Black Cassimere " 3,00 to 4,00
2000 " Lavender Cassimere " 3,00 to 4,00
20 " super black " fancy stripe " 3 to 500
15,000 " super blue Broadcloth and Cassimere " 4,50 to 4,50

THIN COATS.

3,500 thin Coats and Sacks, American Gingham, 75 to 100
5,000 " " " " " 125 to 1 75
4,800 " satin figure, 1,50 to 1,75
47,000 " Webstercheck, 75 to 150
3750 " London Plaids 1,25 to 175
2,000 " of Linens other goods, 1,00 to 175

Furnishing Department.

Rich display of Furnishing Goods, at the following low prices, viz:

50 dozen white Shirts, linen bosoms, collars, and wristbands....$0,75 to 1.25 each.
100 " white shirts, plain.... 50 to 75 "
100 " fancy " .... 62½ to 87½ "
200 " twilled striped..... 50 to 62½ "
25 " rich figured satin Scarfs
20 " " " " " ....Low prices.
50 " " " " "
50 " spring pattern Cravats.... 18½ to 75 "
25 " rich silk " .... 50 to 1.00 "
50 " black Italian " ....1.00 to 1.50 "
25 " rich figured satin " .... 75 to 1.25 "
50 " Stocks of every description, such as satin, bombazine, &c. &c. and made in the latest spring style, 1845..... 37½ to 1.00 "
1 " Brussels Carpet Bags and others..... 1.00 to 2.75 "
75 " Smoking Caps..... 12½ to 25 "
200 " Dress, of every description 12½ to 50 "
20 " best kid Gloves..... 50 to 1.00 "
25 " thread " ..... 38 to 50 "
30 " silk " ..... 50 to 75 "
200 " linen Bosoms, all descriptions. 38 to 75 "
200 " " Collars, latest patterns. 10 to 25 "
50 " Canes..... 18 to 1.00 "
25 " Umbrellas..... 50 to 1.50
50 " glazed silk Caps..... 1.00 to 1.25
100 " " " ..... 25 to 37½
1 00 silk pocket Handkerchiefs 25 to 75

And endless variety of fancy articles such as gold and fancy Studs, Hair brushes, Clothes do, Pocket Combs, Dressing do, Tooth Brushes, Cologne, Bosom Pins, fancy Soaps, silk Purses, Guard Chains, Pant. Straps, &c.

A liberal discount to the Trade.

My Furnishing Goods are purchased from first hands at low prices, and will be sold at a small advance to the trade.

At my extensive Long Rooms,

OAK HALL BUILDING,

32, 34, 36, and 38 ANN STREET,

Opposite MERCHANTS ROW, BOSTON.

25. tw w31

For Sale.

A Valuable Water Privilege (perhaps one of the best in Connecticut) with about 4 or 5 acres of land adjoining, on which is a Grist Mill, Saw-Mill and building erected for a Comb Factory with the machinery for making Ivory Combs, (or without the machinery.)

Said property will be sold at auction on the premises unless previously disposed of at private sale on Tuesday, the 11th day of November, 1845.

Also for sale, a two story dwelling house &c. standing within about 30 rods of the mills.

The above property is situated in the town of Saybrook about one mile and a half west of the landing on the river at Essex. For further particulars enquire of Humphrey Williams on the premises or of either of the subscribers in Essex.

H. L. CHAMPLIN,
JARED C. REDFIELD,
EZRA S. MATHER.

Essex, July 23, 1845. w37 tw38

Winter Hosiery.

THE greatest, best and cheapest stock of Ladies, Gents. and Children's Stockings, always to be found at J. W. BULKELEY.

Oct. 16. w47tw70

ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP.

"LABOR VINCIT OMNIA."

THE ancient alchemists, visionary though they were in many of their speculations, were still correct in their suppositions that the constitution of matter was founded on the changes which the sun's rays produced on substances, whether organic or inorganic. Modern science has well established the fact, that *'a sunbeam cannot fall even upon a plate of iron without producing a chemical change.'* This chemical principle has been termed *actinism* by Sir John Herschel.

It was this known principle of *actinism* which induced M. Daguerre, of Paris, and Mr. Fox Talbot, of London, (unknown to each other,) to institute that series of delicate experiments which resulted in the simultaneous and wonderful discovery of the *Daguerreotype* by the former, and the *Calotype* by the latter. It was observed, as long ago as the year 1556, that a combination of chlorine and silver (commonly known as horn silver) *blackened* by exposure to the sun's rays; but nothing important resulted from this discovery until the production of the Photographic process.

Dr. F. FELIX GOURAUD had long made *actinism* his peculiar study. He had observed that the *green* hue, which is universal in healthy vegetation, depended immediately and directly on the influence of the solar light. A simple experiment will prove this. If a vegetable be planted in any place impervious to the rays of the sun, the shoot will be seen to possess a sickly and unnatural *whiteness*, which soon changes to *green* on exposure to the direct solar rays. The more a plant is exposed to the sun, the deeper will be its green, and the more abundant its odors; on the other hand, the less a plant is exposed to sunlight, the paler are its colors, the laxer its tissues, and the less its fragrance. This greenness results solely from the absorption of *carbon* from the atmosphere, induced by the solar rays.

The effect of solar light upon animal tissues (the human skin, for instance) is not less remarkable.—A sunbeam cannot fall on the skin of our hand or face without inducing a change of color; this change of color results from the absorption by the pores of the cuticle of atmospheric air, which is constantly contaminated with carbonic acid, produced during the process of respiration and digestion. In the sunshine, this carbonic acid is rapidly decomposed; one of its constituents (*oxygen*) is given off again to the air, while the other (*carbon or charcoal*) *is retained under the skin;* and hence the cause of *Tan, Freckle,* and *Sunburn.*

In proof of this,—if proof be required,—we have only to note how rapidly the complexion changes from fair to brown, and from brown to almost sooty color, by simple removal from a temperate to a tropical region. On this subject a scientific writer, in a late number of *Chambers' Edinburg Journal,* remarks: "There is every reason to believe that the same pigmental apparatus, which gives the dark hue to the skin of the African, is also present under the skin of the European, and that it only requires an excess of solar light to bring it into full excreting operation." We know of our own experience, that the comparatively feeble sunlight of our own latitude will convert the pale faces of our ladies or gentlemen into a tawny brown.

To discover a *neutraliser* of this chemical action of the sun, has been Dr. GOURAUD'S sole object and aim. Years of deep thought and experiment have been at length happily rewarded by the production of his world renowned

Italian Medicated Soap.

which is found to be all-sufficient for the complete removal from the skin of *Tan, Freckle, Sunburn,* or, in fact, any disfigurement which is the result of *actinism;* while its medicated properties are of so powerful a nature, as to be potent in the removal of cutaneous eruptions and all scorbutic appearances, including *Erysipelas, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Barbers' Itch,* &c. *Old sores* are rapidly healed by it; and the pain arising from the bites of *mosquitoes,* the *stings of wasps,* or other venomous insects, is immediately allayed; and chaps, cracks, and chafes are healed by it. In fact, no *family* should be without this valuable soap; but more especially those who live remote from cities, in places where it is not easy at all times to procure medical attendance.—Neither should the *seaman* be without it, as it is a complete remedy for scurvy, and can be used in *hard* or *salt* water as well as soft. In addition thereto, it is perfectly buoyant. The *ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP* may, therefore, be considered as the greatest boon which modern science has conferred on mankind.

Directions for use.—For Erysipelas, Salt Rheum Ring Worm, Scald Head, Scurvy, Barbers' Itch, &c the sop must be made to a lather, well rubbed on several times a day, with a shaving-brush. For Pimples, Tan, Freckles, Sunburn, Sallowness, Roughness, Mosquito bites, or venomous stings, it should be used three or four times a day, in the ordinary manner.

Dr. F. F. GOURAUD is also the inventor of the celebrated *POUDRES SUBTILES,* for completely *eradicating* human hair.

GOURAUD'S *Oriental Hair Dye* is warranted to change red, gray, or white hair, to a glossy *brown* or *black,* at option of the user.

GOURAUD'S *Liquid Vegetable Rouge* is a splendid article for giving pale cheeks and lips a magnificent roseate tinge, so *permanent* as not to be removed either by *washing* or *rubbing.*

GOURAUDS' *Blanc de Espange (Lily White)* has completely supplanted the old and noxious preparations for whitening the skin. The *Lily White* imparts to the cuticle a smoothness of surface, and delicacy of color, beautiful to behold.

☞ To avoid being imposed upon by the numerous *base imitations* of these articles, be careful to purchase *only* at Dr. FELIX GOURAUD'S 67 *Walker-st., first store from Broadway, N. Y;* whereby may be obtained a great variety of choice Perfumery and Fancy Articles, suitable for a Lady's or Gentleman's Toilet.

And by JOHN L. DEVOTION, sole Agent for Norwich.

Aug. 29 1yw41 w50

Faleé's Cathartic Lozenges,

THOUGH prepared from a great many Vegetable Substances as are palatable and pleasant to eat as any other Confectionary Compound.

☞ This preparation is decidedly the best among all the known cathartic preparations, for while its operation is as sure as Salts, Castor Oil, Calome and Jalop, or any other, cathartic medicine, it has the advantage over all in being pleasant to eat, while all other cathartics are generally disagreeable to take. Price 25 cents per box, with full directions: and may be found at the Depository, No. 96 Commercial street.

FALES'S WORM LOZENGES.

Are a safe and sure remedy for Worms. Children love them. They not like a charm in removing the symptoms, such as starting in sleep, grating the teeth, paleness about the mouth and nose, occasional sickness at the stomach, precarious appetite swelled bowels, and general feverish habit. The child falls into a quiet sleep, the worms are stupified and expelled, and the child, as far as heard from in every instance has been cured.

Price 25 cents per box, with full directions; sold at 96 Commercial-street.

FALE'S COUGH LOZENGES

Are beneficial in all common Colds and Coughs Whooping Cough, Inflamation in the Throat and Lungs, in the Croup or Hives, and more certain to operate satisfactory than the celebrated HIVE SYRUP. The most happy effect is obtained in a few moments; the symptoms disappear and the disease is broken up by the magical effect of these Lozenges.

Full directions accompany each box, and found at the Depository, 96 Commercial street

FALES'S DYSENTERY LOZENGES.

Are a safe and agreeable remedy for Dysentery Diarrhœa of adults, and for Dysentery, Diarrhœa and Bowel Complaints of children. Particular attention must be paid to the directions which accompany each box.

FALES'S CAMPHOR LOZENGES,

Are beneficial in all common and sick headache, and where there is a sense of tightness or weight over the eyes, in eruptive diseases, such as Measles and Small Pox. Also in Mania. Epilepsy, Melancholy, Hysteria, in St. Vitus Dance, and in all cases of Languor and Oppressions of the Vital Powers, and may be taken with safety by women and children in all conditions. Full directions accompany each box.

FALE'S CYPRIAN HAIR TONIC,

is now so extensively known and justly celebrate hat further comment upon it will be useless; we can say, however, with truth, that among the many thousands who have purchased the Tonic in this or other countries, none have returned with complaints while thousands have expressed not on y their approbation, but their wonder and admiration of beholding its effects. A few bottles only can be had, at 96 Commercial-street.

CLEAR OUT YOUR RATS.

The gnawings and antics of these destructive creatures can be hushed forever in your House or Store if you will procure a box of the genuine.

MADAGASCAR RAT EXTERMINATOR

and use it according to directions. You cannot depend upon it unless obtained at J. J. FALES' No Commercial, corner of Lewis & Commercial Streets ston, or of the following.

AGENTS.

Norwich, Samuel Tyler and John L. Devotion New London, Wm. Stearns, Stoddard & Allen, A. Beckwith; Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Mystic Bridge Keeney & Brown; Noank, Brown & Wilbur, Stonington Point, Elisha Faxon, Jr.; Lyme, Joseph Brockway; Hadlyme, Ely P. Wells; East Haddam, R. W. Miller; Moodus, Sheffield Lewis; Leesville Richmond & Upham; Middle Haddam, Child & Carrier; Portland, John Payne; South Glastenbury, Oliver Bridgard and Wm. W. Post & Co; Colchester, A. M. Hurlbut; Willimantic, Jason Safford and R. Moulton; Southard, James Burnet; Howard's Valley, G. D Spencer; Hampton, Wm. Brown; Andover, Loomis & Button; South Coventry, D. M. Buell; Mansfield, Geo. T. Clark and Z. Stow & Son; Chaplain, Walter Goodell; Phœnixville John B. Adams; Eastford, Joseph Dorse and Calvin Whitney, Ashford, E. B. Hibbard, Wm. A. Brewster; Danielsonville, Conn

Oc 30

The Brandreth's Pills.

As a general family medicine, especially in a country so subject to sudden changes of temperature as his, their value is inestimable. By having the Brandreth Pills always on hand, should a sudden attack of sickness take place, they can be given at once, and will often have effected a cure before the physician could have arrived.

In Cholic, and in Inflamation of the bowels these Pills will at once relieve, and perseverance in their use, according to the directions, will surely do all that medicine can do to restore the health of the patient.

In diseases arising from the use of mercury or from any cause or vitiation, from bad blood or otherwise, their use will produce the most happy results. In all attacks of Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, and in cases of chronic or recent Costiveness, the use of the Brandreth Pills will be productive of infinite service—sometimes occasioning so great a change for the better as to cause great thankfulness.

In all cases of Indigestion, Worms, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and in all affections of the Stomach and Bowels, the Brandreth Pills will be found a never failing remedy.

To insure the full benefit of these celebrated Pills they should be kept in the house, so that upon the first commencement of sickness they may be at once resorted to. One dose is better than a dozen after the disease has become established in the system.

The Brandreth Pills are purely vegetable, and so innocent that the infant of a month old may use them if medicine is required, not only with safety but with a certainty of receiving all the benefit medicine is capable of imparting. Females may use them during all the critical periods of their lives. The Brandreth Pills will insure their health, and produce regularity in all the functions of life.

Be careful of counterfeit Pills. How to avoid them:

No 1 Security

Each Agent who sells the Genuine Brandreth Pills has a CERTIFICATE OF AGENCY, which has been engraved at a vast expense. It represents the Manufactory at Sing Sing, on the banks of the Hudson river, and is signed by Dr. Brandreth, and his seal stamped upon the paper.

No. 2 Security.

Above all observe the labels upon the boxes. Each box of the Genuine Pills has now THREE LABELS upon it. The top and the bottom label containing upwards of FIVE THOUSAND LETTERS IN RED INK. The words BENJAMIN BRANDRETH'S PILLS being printed over two hundred times upon the two labels.

No. 3 Security.

There are also upon each label two signatures of Dr. Brandreth: one B. Brandreth, and also one Benjamin Brandreth. Each box, therefore, to be genuine, must have six signatures of Dr. Brandreth upon it. If the box do not answer this discription the Pills are not the Brandreth Pills, but some vile counterfeit of them, as all the old labelled boxes have been collected.

No. 4 Security.

Besides the above signs of genuineness, the signature of the Brandreth Pills, labels are upon the Certificate of Agency; therefore compare your box with the labels on the Certificate; if it agrees, the Pills are true; if it does not they are false.

I have expended much time, and at least $5000 in perfecting these checks to the sale of counterfeit Pills, and in the hope they will secure the genuine BRANDRETH PILLS to all who want them.

I remain the public's servant,

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.

The following names are a list of Dr B. Brandreth agents in New London Co.

Norwich, R. W. Heath; New London, Nathan Belden; Colchester, L. A. Kellogg; Franklin, Amasa L. Hyde; Liberty Hill, Austin Gay; Lebanon, Gordon Robinson; Yantic ville, Tracy, Huntington & Co. Fitchville, S. Fitch; Norwich Town, Geo. D. Fuller Milltown, Wm. B Hull; Stonington, Horace Lewis Mattic, Joseph A. Lamb; Portersville, Smith, Cady & Co; Centre Groton, R. W. Smith; Groton, John Hudson: Hamburg, H. A. Brockway; Salem, E. S. Williams Montville, James Turner; Hadlyme, Z. Brockway. March 19 '45 17

Wanted.

WOOLEN Yarn and Woolen Stockings The highest price paid for them by

c. 1. 15. 47 J. W. BULKELEY.

NEW ENGLAND TRUSS MANUFACTORY,

Boston, Mass.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.

CONTINUES to manufacture all the various approved Trusses, at his old stand No. 306 Washington street, opposite No. 264, entrance in Temple Avenue, Boston.

Also—ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, for Prolapsus Uteri Trusses for Prolapsus Ani—Suspensory Bags, Knee Caps, Back Boards, Steeled Shoes for deformed feet. Trusses repaired at one hour's notice and made to answer oftentimes as well as new.—The subscriber having worn a truss himself for the last 25 years, and fitted so many for the last 10 years feels confident in being able to suit all cases that may come to him.

Convex Spiral Trusses—Dr. Chase's Trusses, formerly sold by Dr. Leach—Trusses of galvanized metal that will not rust, having wooden and copper pads—Read's Spiral Truss—Rundell's do—Salmon's ball and socket—Sherman's patent—French do—Bateman's do, double and single—Stone's Trusses also, Trusses for children of all sizes. Dr. Fletcher's Truss—Marsh's Truss—Dr. Hull's Truss—Thompson's Ratchet Truss, and the Shakers' Rocking Trusses, may be had at this establishment—Whispering Tubes and Ear-Trumpets, that will enable a person to converse low with one that is hard of hearing.

All Ladies in want of Abdominal Supporters or Trusses, waited on by his wife, Mrs. CAROLINE D. FOSTER, who has had ten years experience in the business.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.

Boston, Jan. 7, 1845.

Having had occasion to observe, that some persons afflicted with Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skillful workman in accomodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called upon to recommend him to my professional brethren and to the public, as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.

JOHN C. WARREN.

I hereby certify that I have, for several years past, been in the use of Mr. Foster's Truss for Inguinal Hernia, and find it to answer every desirable purpose, and consider it far preferable to any other which I have employed.

JAMES THACHER, M. D.

Plymouth, Nov. 1, 1839

Boston, March 10, 1840.

I hereby certify, that I have known Mr. James F. Foster, several years last past, and have frequently employed him in the construction of Trusses and other apparatus for my patients and have always found him ready, capable, and equal to the occasion for which I have employed him.

JOHN RANDALL, M. D.

Certified from Dr. Griffin, Lynn.

LYNN, March 5, 1840.

I have recommended the Trusses made by James Frederick Foster, of Boston, to a great many in succession these few years past; and it is due to him to declare that, in every instance that has come to my knowledge, his work has given complete satisfaction. EZ. T. COFFIN, M. D.

June 25, 1845. tw32 w33

New Sword Fish.

THIS day landing, fifty bbls new Sword Fish in prime order, for sale by

WHITAKER, HAMMOND & CO.,

Commerce street.

July w3 7w3

FALL GOODS.

(COLD WEATHER IS COMING)

JUST RECEIVED

At 21 Shetucket St.

SHAWLS of fine styles and colors.
Cashmeres and De Laines of superior quality.
Dark Merrimack prints.
Turkey red prints for children.
Plaid do.
New style French Gingham,
The last lot of Summer Goods going,
York shilling prints for 10 cents,
Balzorines cheaper than ever.
Don't mistake the
ROUND BLACK SIGN.

Aug. 17 tfw9

SPORTING FIXINGS.

POWDER Flasks and Horns, Shot Pouches, and Belts, Cap Primers, Elastic Wadds, Screw Drivers, Extra Cocks, Nipples and Plugs, Wormers, Cleaners, Caps, &c. C. A. CONVERSE, 139 Main-st

Sept. 10 w43 tw56

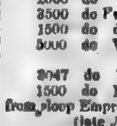
ISAAC HOWLAND & CO. N. BEDFORD OILS, on Consignment.

2000 gall. Winter Sperm, "in store,"
2000 do do do "Head" do
3500 do Fall do do
1500 do do do do
5000 do Winter & Fall Whale bleb do

—ALSO—

2047 do Winter Sperm "Head"
1500 do Fall do do just landing from Ploup Empress, and for sale by A. H. ALMY, (late *Nichols, Ebenezer & Almy.*)

51 Water street.—Sept. 3. w42 tw 52



MOLASSES.

100 hhds and tierces St. Croix,
50 do. do Porto Rico,
33 do do Muscovado,
25 do do New Iberia,
28 do do Cardenas,

for sale A. H. ALMY, 51 Water street.

Sept. 5. w42 w52

Norwich and Worcester RAIL ROAD.

ON AND AFTER

May 22, 1845,

Trains will leave as follows, via:

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.

Daily, except Sunday.

Leave Norwich, at 6 A. M. and 4 1-4 P. M.
" Worcester, at 10 A. M. and 4 1-4 P. M.

☞ The Morning Train from Norwich, and the Morning and Evening Trains from Worcester, connect with the Boston, Western, and Hartford & Springfield Rail Roads.

NEW YORK TRAIN, via STEAM BOAT

Leaves Norwich for Worcester and Boston, every Morning except Monday, upon the arrival of the Boat from New York, about 2 o'clock.

Leaves Worcester for Norwich and New York, at 5 3-4 P. M. daily except Sunday.

NEW YORK TRAIN, via L. I. RAIL ROAD.

Leaves Norwich about 3 1-2 P. M. for Worcester and Boston, daily except Sunday.

Leaves Worcester for Norwich and New York, at 7 3-4 A. M. daily except Sunday. Arrive in Norwich at 9 3-4.

FREIGHT TRAINS.

Daily each way, except Sunday.

Fares are less when paid for Tickets, than when paid in the Cars. EMERSON FOOTE, Supt.

Norwich, May 21, 1845. w27 19

Something New.

SPALDING & CO., are manufacturing under Letters Patent granted by the United States, an improved Friction match, to burn

Without Brimstone.

They now offer for sale, on very reasonable terms

20,000 GROSS.

Neatly put up in Tin, Wood and Paper, in assized packages and in lots to suit purchasers.

These Matches are highly improved of and recommended for family use by Physicians and Chemists, in consequence of the absence of Sulphur in their manufacture, the fumes of which are so disagreeable and deleterious to all, and particularly injurious to persons having weak lungs or delicate constitutions.

They are particularly recommended to the attention of shippers as they have frequently been taken on long voyages and exposed to the action of all climates without the slightest injury.

For sale by SPALDING & CO.

At wholesale and retail by R. W. MATHEWSON Agents for the manufacturers.

New Route to SPRINGFIELD.

FARE ONLY $2,00

PASSENGERS by this route will take the Stage to Hartford which leaves daily (except Sundays at 7 1-2 A. M., and have 3 hours to do business in Hartford and arrive at Springfield by cars at 7 P. M. G. H BULKELEY, and ORRIN PERRIGO, Proprietors.

HENRY S. DOWNER, Agt.

Passengers by this route will save $1,50

Norwich, June 1845. tw 15 w2

Second Hand Machinery For Sale.

12 FROSTLE Spinning Frames. 72 Spindles each. Enquire of Mr. Edmund Wilkinson, at Depot, or of

WHITAKER, HAMMOND, & CO

Norwich, Sept. 1st. 1845. tf w 41, tw 50.

BOSTON

BOOT & SHOE STORE.

R. GOODWIN,

DEALER IN

BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS,

118 Main-street, Norwich,

RESPECTFULLY invites the attention of the Citizens of Norwich, and the public generally to his *NEW* and *SPLENDID* assortment of

Boots and Shoes,

just received from the manufacturers and other sources, where they had been bought at the lowest Cash prices, and will be sold at such rates as cannot fail to suit the most acute bargainer. My stock has been made from the best materials, and of superior workmanship. All articles not proving as recommended, will be made good. Customers can rely upon finding at my Store, every desirable article in the Boot and Shoe line, and at *LOWER* prices than those that defy competition.

DON'T MISTAKE THE NUMBER

118 Main Street. 118

May 10 w27tw12—1

Copartnership.

THE subscribers have entered into Copartnership under the firm of

MEEKER & HOLMES,

and will transact the Baking business in all its branches. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. Bread, Crackers, Cakes, &c. may be obtained at all times fresh, from our Depot, No. 32, Water street, lately occupied by Cushing Eells, Esq please give us a call.

JOSEPH MEEKER, Jr.
WILLIAM H. HOLMES.

May 28. w23—tf1—4

BAKERY AND FAMILY

GROCERY.

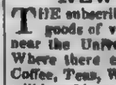
CHARLES DENISON continues the

Baking and Grocery

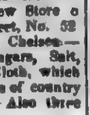
business at his old stand in *Water Street,* where he will be happy to wait on all friends and former patrons. A general assortment of BREAD, CRACKERS and CAKES constantly on hand. His stock of GROCERIES are well selected, comprising almost every article usually kept in a Family Grocery, the redeat exe pted, all of which will be sold as low as can be bought in the city.

N. B. All goods will be delivered in any part of City free of expense to the purchaser.

Norwich, May 2d, 1845.



REMITTANCES TO AND PASSAGE FROM ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.



WE beg to inform our friends in Norwich, Conn and this vicinity, that we have appointed Mr JAMES MC'LELLAND, of that city, as our agent Persons sending for their relatives, or remitting money to the old country, will find it their interest and their friend comfort to give him a call.

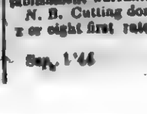
ROCHE BROTHERS & CO.,
45 Fulton street, New York

Jan 24 1844

SOLAR LAMPS, Of a superior quality for Churches, Halls, Shops, Steamboats and Parlors, with plain and cut Shades. For sale by

CHARLES A. CONVERSE,
Agent for the Manufacturers.

Sept. 10. w43 tw5



LADIES SHOES—Our assortment of Ladies Shoes is now large and perfect, embracing the choicest selection of fine Gaiters and Kid Buskins, colored and black of American and French Manufacture. Also, Common Shoes in abundance, of every variety and description, which will be sold cheaper than ever, by

J. IRESON & SON

June 5 tw 16 w24

Just Received,

At No. 15 1-2 Shetucket Street,

NEW Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry of the latest styles, and Fancy Goods too numerous to mention, which will be sold cheap.

WM. N. LEWIS, Agt.

Sept. 9 w43

FARE REDUCED!

At No. 15 1-2 Shetucket-street.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of all descriptions Repaired in the best manner and warranted at short notice and at much less than the usual prices.

For cleaning Lever Watches $1,00
" " Lepine and Horizontal do ,75
" " Common do. ,50
" Main Spring, 1,00
" Verges, 1,00
" Lancett Glasses, ,25
" Common, ,12 1-2

Watches, CLOCKS and Jewelry of all kinds for sale. Cheap Gold Lever watches full jeweled from $45 to $75; Lepines do. from $30 to $35; Silver Lever full jeweled from $16 to $10; Lepines from $12 to $14; Horizontal from $14 to $16. Gold guard Chains $10 to $16; Gold Pencils $2 to $5; Gold and plated Lockets, Gold keys, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Silver Thimbles, Pencils and Spectacles and a thousand other articles which will be sold—*amazingly cheap.* Second hand watches constantly on hand and for sale cheap. Old Gold and silver taken in exchange.

WM. N. LEWIS, Agent.

Norwich, Aug. 5th, 1845. 3mw37 tw39

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber has just opened a new Store o goods of various kinds in Main Street, No. 52 near the Universalist Church in East Chelsea—Where there can be found, Flour, Sugars, Salt, Coffee, Teas, Wood Ware and Cotton Cloth, which will be sold very low for Cash. All sorts of country produce taken in exchange for goods. Also three good tenements to rent. Apply to

JAMES BOTTUM.

July 7 w33 tw26

REMEMBER

the old land, No. 78 Main-St.

OPPOSITE THE FRANKLIN HOUSE,

WHERE J. M. NELSON still continues to carry on the Tailoring business in all its various branches. The subscriber is now ready to make all kinds of Gentlemen's garments in the latest style The subscriber has received the Fall and Winter fashions for 1844-5. All garments made at this establishment warranted to fit.

N. B. Cutting done at short notice. Wanted also two or eight first rate Tailoresses to whom good wages will be given.

JAMES M. NELSON.

Sep. 1'44 1f43

C. BRINCKERHOFF'S

Notwithstanding the boasting of empirics of great cures never performed and forged certificates of them, yet their nostrums sink like others of their kind, into the great sea of oblivion. The test of time is the guiding one for the searching sick, who are anxiously watching every gleam of hope that shines on their path. The Health Restorative has been importuniately assailed on the production of a nostrum monger, but time has proven that a false and base imposition, and has jewelled her reputation with gems of health from the caskets of those who have experienced the efficacy of this balm. Its sovereign power is shown in the cure of complaints of the Liver and Lungs. Consumption, Coughs and Colds even in their greatest severity, Asthma, and Pain in the Breast and Side. All that is desirable in a remedy for these complaints, is in the Restorative reduced and concentrated to the utmost of their power, and so placed in such perfect combination that their several and united force is expeditiously exerted at one and the same time. It is not offered as a palliative only for disease, but as a complete extermination of it, and a restorer to natural and blooming health. As all the testimony of unimpeachable witnesses is often insufficient to convince those who are determined to withstand the force of evidence, no matter how powerful, we earnestly hope that they will make a trial of the Restorative, and be convinced by actual demonstration. The safety of your life depends on the use of this medicine, without it you had better hasten to prepare for a quick and fatal termination of your disease; but by its use you avoid yourself of means which cannot disappoint or delude you. The following certificate is from Dr. Chilton, the well known New York chemist.

"I have analyzed a bottle of medicine called 'C. Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative;' and find that it does not contain Mercury, or any other metallic preparation, nor opium in any of its forms. It is composed of vegetable matter entirely."

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.

C. BRINCKERHOFF, Proprietor, N. Y
Principal Office, 589 Broome street, New York

AGENTS.

SAMUEL TYLER 138 Main street, Norwich
WM. S. TYLER, 131 Water street. do.
Jason Safford, Willimantic; John A. Perkins Windham; Tracy, Huntington & co. Yantic.

Oct 1st. 1845. 1m45

WANTED.

SIX Moulders, four Machinists, and two plaster makers. Also four good stout boys to learn the Foundery business.

Wanted 5000 bushels Chestnut Coal.

Apply to A. T. PEARCE,

Aug 27 w40 Supt. Norwich Foundery.

NOTICE.—All persons liable to pay taxes in the Town of Norwich, are hereby notified to give to the subscribers, Assessors of said Town, on or before the twentieth day of October inst., written or printed lists of all taxable property belonging to such persons on the first of said October, with the particulars of all property, real and personal, liable to be assessed and valued, or it will be the duty of the Assessors to fill out a list for each person who shall neglect or refuse to give in a list: as also result, or throw fold the rate per cent or amount that the taxable property of such persons would have been taxed.—Lists may be left at the Town Clerk's Office, or at the store of Mr. Thomas L. Stedman.

A. F. GILMAN,
ROGER HUNTINGTON,
BENJ. DURFEY,

Norwich, Oct 6, 1845. w46tw47

SUPERIOR WIGS AND HAIR WORK.

EVERY description of Wigs and Hair Work constantly manufacturing and for sale, Wholesale and Retail at B. F. DURGESS' Establishment, 303 Washington street, Boston. Gents. Gentlemen's Wift Wigs of superior make and finish. Ladies self contracting Half Wigs, entire new made and fit themselves so completely to the head that they may be combed and arranged without the least trouble from moving out of place. These articles are a great improvement as they can be worn without a cap. All kinds of articles for Hair Dressers use. Those wishing to buy to sell again, or at Retail will find it to their advantage to call as the assortment is extensive of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. All articles ordered, warranted to fit. Choice Perfumery, Combs, Brushes, &c.

303 *Washington Street,*

OPPOSITE AVON PLACE, BOSTON.

Auction and Commission store.

THE Subscrib

NOV

THE NORWICH NEWS.
WM. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
OFFICE IN SHETUCKET STREET.
NORWICH, CONN.
TERMS.

The Norwich News.

VOL. V.—NO. 50. NORWICH, CONN., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1845. WHOLE NO. 261.

A. HENRY PECK,
Fashionable Hats Dressed
&c. &c. &c.
Jewelry Store.

BENJAMIN D. DEAN, M. D.

CHARLES A. CONVERSE,
Dealer in
Cutlery and Guns.

NICHOLS & CHAPMAN,
Painters and Glaziers,

CHARLES I. COOLEY,
IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE AND
RETAIL DEALER IN
China, Glass and Earthen
Ware.

J. ELSON & SON.
LEATHER, BLACKING, LACINGS,
BINDING, GALLOONS, &c. &c.

DR. MERRILL'S
Botanic Stores,
Broadway,
New-London, Ct.

DENTISTRY.
G. R. & C. PARKHURST:
Office, 86 Main-Street,
Norwich Ct.

AGENCY
Fuller & Co's, Honey Dew,
Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco,
Franklin square.

WM. R. ALLEN
DENTIST,
Main-Street.

DR. BARKER
MAIN ST.

HENRY S. COOK,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Boys' Clothes,
SHETUCKET STREET.

Wanted Immediately
To a Girl to learn the tailoring business.

SUGARS.
Crown Sugar, "extra quality,"
New Orleans do
Manilla do
Porto Rico do
Cleveland do
Sugars brown Rav. do
do do
do do "light,"
do do
do do
do do

From the Sketch Book.

The Young Painter,

AND HIS MUSE.

BY A STUDENT OF DARTMOUTH.

It was a beautiful afternoon in September. The setting sun flung his slant beams over the city of New York; while a young man, seated at an open window, in one of the minor streets, was watching the dark shadows steal up the walls of the opposite houses.

The room in which he sat was strewn with canvass, brushes, and all the paraphernalia of the painter's art. On an easel hung an exquisit portrait of a lovely female, and beside it lay the palette, marked with colors, which the artist had just laid down.

The youth rose, and approaching the picture, gazed upon it intently awhile, and took up the pencil of the opposite. After adding a few hasty, though skillful touches, he threw it from him and exclaimed—'there my art can do no more. To-morrow gives me fame and a bride, *as*—yes!'

With these words he turned aside, and took from a drawer a dainty slip of paper, on which was written, in delicate female characters, the words, 'Nil desperandum.'

The artist regarded the motto for a moment, his whole soul in the look—then fell into a revery.

Six years before the scene just narrated, Joseph Prince, an awkward strippling of seventeen, with his father, for the first time visited New York. They called together at the house of Mr. Selden, a former townsman of Mr. Prince; and there, while the elder parties were discussing of business, our hero first met her who had so powerful an influence on his after life.

Isabel Selden was then little more than fourteen, and Joseph had never in his whole life beheld a being so beautiful. And in truth her appearance would have inspired the heart of a far better acquainted with the world than a mere country lad. The faultless symmetry of her form, and the sweet though arch expression that flashed in her smile, were enough to appal the stoutest courage; what wonder then that our hero was captivated?

So L Joseph could not avoid making comparisons very unfavorable to himself, between his own uncouth manners, and those of the gentle intelligent, girl; and he longed to adopt some course of life that should render him less unworthy her regard. And when at length, amid the other wonders of the place, Isabel conducted him into a small apartment whose walls were covered with the choicest paintings, his wishes were realized.

Mr. Selden was a warm admirer of the fine arts, and embraced an opportunity of supplying himself with every work of the old masters, which his purse would allow.

Joseph, who had never before seen any paintings, save a few grim portraits that frowned from the walls of his father's house, was spellbound at the sight that greeted him. He hung over those gems of art in rapturous enthusiasm, which at length caused him to forget for a time the fair young creature at his side. He could scarcely tear himself from the room until his parent took leave of Mr. Selden; then, with a parting glance at Isabel, he slowly withdrew.

His purpose was already fixed. The talent which slumbered within him, was now aroused in the strongest impulses. His whole appearance was changed; in that short hour, he had cast off every thing puerile, and clothed himself in the attributes of manhood.

Arrived at his home, Mr. Prince was surprised to find an air of so much determination in his son's character. Joseph announced his intention of becoming an artist; and his prudent father, having often remarked the facility with which he sketched natural objects, did not oppose his resolution. But he told him plainly that he could afford him little aid in the prosecution of his design.

Joseph only required his consent, to apply himself with zeal to the elements of his profession. His rapid improvement attracted the attention of those who had the ability to assist him; and he was soon engaged in painting, under the tuition of a distinguished master.

It is not necessary to detail his progress. A year had not passed when he embarked as a common sailor in a ship bound to Italy. On his arrival there he pursued his studies with increasing interest, and with the proceeds of his labors, gained a support. He spent nearly five years abroad, and returned to this country only about a month prior to the time of his first introduction to the reader.

He came back an altered man. Intercourse with the world and the refinements of his art, had given him, with a correct and discriminating taste, a more polished exterior. And when he called again on Mr. Selden, as patron of the arts, he met Isabel with very different emotions. He felt he might now aspire to her love with some probability of success.

It was the thought of her that had served him when hope had well nigh left him. Her hand had guided the pencil; and magic creations of beauty grew at his touch.

Our hero told Isabel all this and much more to the same purport, by way of preface to an exceedingly bold request. Mr. Selden, when applied to in the matter, entered into a very candid explanation with Joseph

'There is no man,' said he, 'whom I would hope for a son-in-law more willingly than an artist; both on my daughter's account and my own, I would prefer you to any other. But in her station in society, she has a right to expect a husband of some note; and though I never yet saw any of your productions, I have no doubt you are capable of placing yourself on a level with the first painters of the land. What I propose then, (and you will allow that it is no unfair,) is that you shall execute a portrait of Isabel, for exhibition, and if its merits meet my expectations, and I will add hopes, the original shall be your reward.'

Joseph could not refuse to comply with a request so reasonable; and commenced the work with alacrity. He expended, as will readily be supposed, the utmost of his skill upon it; but as the time of its completion drew nigh, anxiety for the result took possession of his mind.

It was in a mood of unusual despondency that he received the note which has been alluded to, from whose hand he could not doubt.

'Nil desperandum' thenceforth became the watchword of his actions. And with such a prize at stake, who would neglect any means to win?

It was the appointed day. the gallery of the exhibition was opned, and a young man, with a flushed countenance, entering the room, stationed himself in a distant corner, impatiently awaiting the arrival of the other visitors.

A well known connoisseur first made his appearance. Waiting slowly around, he paused when he reached the elaborate production of our hero, and surveyed it with an exclamation of delight, at the same time referring to his catalogue for the artist's name.

A moment after, Mr. Selden entered, with Isabel—her face radiant with hope—leaning on his arm. Hastily passing across the room they did not perceive the first comer, who it is needless to say, was Joseph Prince.

Mr. Selden had purposely refrained from seeing the picture in an unfinished state, and now stood absolutely transfixed with amazement. He had prepared himself to find a picture of no ordinary description, but to meet with so perfect a work of art, far exceeded his most sanguine anticipations—Not a word was spoken for awhile; at last the low sweet tones of Isabel were heard:—

'Father, is it not perfect?'

At these words the critic turned quickly round, and seizing Mr. Selden's hand exclaimed—'Upon my word, Selden, I am ashamed I did not notice you were beside me. But whose work is this? His name is not in the catalogue—it cannot be a New-York artist.'

'Do you like it?' inquired Mr. Selden, with a confident smile.

'Like it! it is a most masterly performance!'

No doubt the voluble gentleman would have gone on to a much greater length, in his enthusiastic praise; but he was interrupted by Isabel's discovery that her lover was in the room. Mr. Selden grasped him cordially by the hand.

Isabel waited, with downcast eyes, while her father presented Joseph to his friend; then beckoning hidden to take the painter out of hearing, lest he should be abashed at their praises, she took his arm, and together they walked slowly round the room. It would be a breach of trust to reveal their conversation—enough to say, the elder gentlemen did not break in upon it, until the hall began to be thronged with visitors.

Then Mr. Selden's very plain spoken friend came up to our hero, and told him he was proud in making his acquaintance, and that he had a high respect for his talents; likewise that he should be exceedingly happy to see him at his house after the happy dare——What more he would have said is problematical; Joseph only heard thus far, for he left him to follow his blushing bride, who had just made her escape.

Family Prayer.

In binding a family together in peace and love there is no human influence like that of domestic prayer. Uniting them in a common object, it unites their sympathies and their desires. Raising their hearts to heaven, it brings them altogether in the presence of God. The family altar is an asylum to which they repair from the cares and toils of life. Reminding them of the rest reserved in heaven, it nerves them in efforts of faith and obedience for its attainment. Earth has no holier spot than a house thus sanctified by prayer; where the voice of supplication and thanksgiving consecrates every day, where the word of God is devoutly read, and all unite to show forth all his praises. It may be humble, but it is holy, and therefore heavenly. Poverty may be there, and sorrow; but its inmates are rich in faith and joyous in the Holy Ghost.—Sickness and death may enter it; but they will be as the angels of peace and mercy, and the spirits whom they release from the imprisonment of the flesh, will be united, free and happy, to worship forever, as earth did not permit them, a family in Heaven.

Speak it Boldly.

We do admire the truly bold man—not the impudently bold man. If you have the truth to utter, which should have bitterness, speak it boldly. We had rather by half see a person thus speak the truth, though by so doing he may be 'knocked into a cocked up hat' the next moment than to see him blink, and wriggle, and shake, and run round a ten acre lot, before he can squeeze out what he knows to be truth, and feels it his duty to proclaim. Truth fully spoken, will put to flight an army of untruths and calumnies; and it is said will shame the devil, alias the 'father of lies.' Truth spoken boldly and yet in a friendly manner, has checked the downward and ruinous course of many a young and thoughtless person, and been the cause of his happy restoration to the paths of uprightness and happiness and honor. Truth spoken faintly and trembingly, falls upon the ear like a 'milk and water' assertion and has no more effect upon the listener, than the report of a green elder pop-gun would have upon patriotism on the glorious Fourth of July. Away with this foolish weak-ten manner of telling the truth! Be not of the number who thus deliver themselves, but rather,

"Be thou like the first Apostle—
Be thou the heroic Paul,
If a free thought seeks expression,
Speak it boldly! speak it all!
Face thine enemies—accusers,
Scorn the prison, rack, or rod!
And if thou hast truth to utter,
Speak! and leave the rest to God."

Human happiness has no perfect security but freedom: freedom none but virtue; virtue none but knowledge; and neither freedom, nor virtue, nor knowledge, can any vigor, or immortal hope except in the principles of the Christian faith and in the sanctions of the Christian religion.

Virtue.

Guard well thy heart. Shut up every crevice by wholesome thoughts and the evil atmosphere by which thou art surrounded will never enter. He would tempt thee for one moment, to turn aside from the path of truth, must receive no favor from thine hands. Slumber not when evil associates are pressing to thy side. to be virtuous is to be respected—to be respected is to be happy—to be happy is to be wealthy.

'In virtues path who treads
Treads surely; we all feel and see
In a triumphal march that leads
Truth, knowledge, to its victory:
'Tis sorrows starnest dicipline
That makes our mortal man divine.

Could the young man who breaks away from the golden chain that binds him to virtue, but realize the bitter fruits of his course, not worlds would tempt him to run the fearful risk. From a heaven of love, peace and glory, he sinks to a hell of misery, disgrace and ruin. Be thou careful, O youth, and thou will be like a holy angel in the eyes of mankind;

A lady being severely censured by her mother because she had permitted a young man to give her a kiss, replied, 'La, mother! if you will say no more about it, I will give it back to him to-morrow.

A LOVE LETTER.

"Oh come to me this very eve, for I am all alone,
A weeping by my writing desk, and pa and ma have gone;
They say that you are going off—that pa has cured you ill—
But if he has, depend upon't his daughter never will.'

Time (says a letter on Peru and Chili in the Ohio Statesman) has crumbled many a private dwelling; revolutions have overtaking the city—civil war and its outrages have stretched to the Andes, destroying the miners and their works, and dammed up the golden current, guerrilla bands of hostile soldiers have plundered, burnt, and laid waste, in their turn. A thousand families have been ruined, and want has pressed the land; yet the churches, those grand places of a corrupt clergy, remain the same they were, giving to the religion that built them an appearance of pomp and splendor to be seen in but a few other places in the world.'

Nimrod Hughes, a 'prophet' who once made a great sensation by predicting that the judgment day would come in 1841, died lately near Abingdon, Va.

A lady in N. York went to the Police to inquire for a cloak which she had lost. Justice Osborn, who is fond of a joke, said, "Madame, we do things here without any cloak." "I beg your pardon," rejoined the lady, "I took this for the *police* office."

Mammoth Cave Kentucky.—No less than two hundred and twenty odd avenues have been discovered in this celebrated cave, not one in a dozen of which is visited by the ordinary visiter.

HENRY CLAY.—The Cincinnati Enquirer publishes a letter recently written by Henry Clay, from which the editor in some well applied remarks, infers that he desires to be run as the Whig candidate in 1848. The monomania of office unquestionably clings to him yet, though he declared himself to be a very old man several years since.

THE NEWS.

Norwich, Conn. November 3, 1845.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

THE DEMOCRATIC ELECTORS of the State of Connecticut are hereby notified that a Convention for the nomination of a *Governor, Lieut. Governor, Secretary, Treasurer and Comptroller*, to be supported by the Democrats of this State at the next general Election, will be held at the Tavern, in New Haven, on *Wednesday, the third day of December* next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon—and to do any other business proper to come before said Convention. The Democratic electors of the State are therefore requested to meet in their several towns, and elect Delegates, equal to double the number of Representatives to which said town is entitled in the Legislature.

In the selection of the time for holding said Convention, the Committee have been governed by the generally expressed views of their Democratic friends in different parts of the State—and it is earnestly hoped that *every town will be fully represented*, and the Delegates *prompt in their attendance*.

HENRY D. SMITH,
MINOTT A. OSBORN,
ISAAC N. PRIOR,
CALVIN DAY,
ALFRED E. BURR,
} State Central Committee.

October 27, 1845.

It will be seen above that the first Wednesday of December has been fixed upon as the day for holding the State Democratic Convention. The committee have acted wisely in calling the Convention at an earlier period than heretofore, but in our opinion they would have given still greater satisfaction had they decided on some day in the month of November. The democracy of the eastern part of the State, through their papers, have expressed their views and desires on this subject—and as they may be supposed to be equally interested, to say the least,—having a greater distance to travel—it was believed that the committee would take all circumstances into consideration, and call the Convention sometime between the 10th and 20th of November. The intention, *however, of the call*, would hardly permit of the day being fixed at an earlier period than has been decided upon—and we are disposed to believe that the committee have acted according to the dictates of their better judgment, after ascertaining the views of our friends in different sections of the State. We hope that the democracy of the different towns will take care to select those men as delegates who will be sure to attend. It is very desirable that a full representation be had in the Convention.

The principles of Democracy.

The following paragraph we copy from an article in the Boston Post, in which the principles of the democratic party are set forth with great clearness.

"Jefferson, of all our great statesmen, represented the great Liberty Idea of his age, in his fundamental principles he shot far ahead of his friends, of his party. Nor have the democrats of to-day come up to him. He laid down the principle that the people had a natural right to self-government, had the natural capacity for it; and that their will, as embodied in the forms of government, or constitutions, they 'ordained,' was the supreme law of the land. And his definition of the people was 'all men of sound minds.' Equality was his starting point. With him the memorable words 'All men are born free and equal,' so far as it regards political rights, was not a mere rhetorical flourish, but a great fact. He held this idea from his youth to his dying day: and he never ceased to implore, openly and boldly, the mockery of this principle that exists in the constitution of his native state, both as to equality of representation and as to the elective franchise. Such is the principle of the democratic party of this country and of the true democracy of England. So far as any man can be regarded as the founder of a party there, John Cartwright deserves this distinction—the friend of the Franklins, the Jeffersons, and Adamses of the revolution. He said, sixty years ago—

'I sincerely believe I may, without rashness and presumption, set at defiance all the learning and logic in the world to prove that any individual (not being an infant, an insane person, or a criminal) can be justly and rightfully denied the privilege of voting for a representative in the legislature.'

Such is the way in which democrats, both here and in England, answer the question, Who are the people? 'However nature may,' writes Jefferson, 'by mental or physical disqualifications, marked infants, and the weaker sex for the protection rather than the direction of government, yet among the men who either pay or fight for government no line of right can be drawn.' The will of the people is the collective will of all men not infants, insane persons, or criminals. The democrats affirmed that the people meant all men, and that all had a natural right to share in administering the government: the federalists affirmed that the people meant only the freeholders, or property holders, and that to share in the government was a privilege which this class could abridge or extend at their option. The former never ceased to demand reforms, even 'organic laws,' when such changes were necessary to make government conform to the democratic principle—the latter steadily resisted such reforms, contending that the terrible democracy was only to be swayed by the checks and balances of property qualifications, life tenures of office, and even an aristocracy established by law."

Editing a Paper.

Hear what the National Intelligencer, published by Messrs. Gales & Seaton, at Washington City, one of the most valuable and ably conducted papers in the country, says about editing a newspaper:

"Many people estimate the ability of a newspaper and the industry and talents of its editor by the quantity of editorial matter which it contains. It is comparatively an easy task for a frothy writer to pour out daily, columns of *words—words*, upon any and all subjects. His ideas may flow, in "weak, wanty, everlasting flood," and his command of language may enable him to string them together like bunches of onions; and yet his paper may be a meagre and poor concern. But what is the labor, the toil of such a man, who displays his "*leaded matter*" over so largely, to that imposed on the jealious, well-informed editor, who exercises his vocation with an hourly consciousness of his responsibilities and its duties, and devotes himself to the conduct of his paper with the same care and assiduity that a sensible lawyer bestows upon a suit, a humane physician upon a patient, without regard to show or display. Indeed, the mere *writing part* of editing a paper, is but a small portion of the work. The care, the time employed in selecting, is far more important, and the fact of a good editor is better shown by his selections than anything else, and that we all know is half the battle. But as we have said, an editor ought to be estimated and his labors understood and appreciated, by the general conduct of his paper—its tone—its temper—its uniform, consistent course—its principles—its aims—its manliness—its dignity—its propriety. To preserve these as they should be preserved, is enough to occupy fully the time and attention of any man. If to this be added the supervision of the newspaper establishment, which most editors have to encounter, the wonder is, how they can find time or room "*to write at all.*"

MR. CALHOUN.—The Washington Union says: "It is now reported and believed that Mr. Calhoun will return to the Senate of the United States at the next session of Congress."

The Fair

At Rechab Hall, last Thursday evening, (given by the ladies of the Charitable Society of the Universalist Church) was exceedingly pretty. Such an exhibition of taste, ingenuity, and industry, with female beauty and loveliness combined, we do not remember to have witnessed for a long time. The new Hall recently finished by the ex-mayor, seemed to have been constructed on purpose for matters of this kind, the fixtures of the Rechab Society answering a very convenient purpose in the arrangements for the evening—Two long tables extending lengthwise, perhaps 30 feet in length, with ends, forming an enclosure, in which were stationed the fair 'clerks' of the society, were profusely filled with every thing that ingenuity could devise to please the fancy; and empty the purse of the visitor. Passing along and viewing the beautiful arrangement of this extensive stock in trade, as a preparatory move before purchasing, one could hardly resist the sweet appeals of the lovely merchants, who seemed to vie with each other in their efforts to catch 'the customer' in his onward progress. It would require more room than we are able to spare in our paper to give a general description of the articles for sale at the Fair, therefore we shall not attempt. The pyramid cake, made by Mrs. Joshua Spalding, was acknowledged by all to be the neatest specimen of ingenuity and skill in the culinary line that they had ever witnessed. The frosting and embellishments were superb, and its pagoda like shape gave it an appearance quite foreign and unique. Its weight was, we think, twenty pounds, and it was warranted to keep good six years. It sold for eight dollars. There were numerous other beautiful specimens of cake,—among which was the prize cake, containing the ring. This cake was made by Messrs Mosher & Holmes, Bakers in this city, and weighed some forty or fifty pounds. It would measure we should judge, two feet in diameter, beautifully frosted and trimmed; and was disposed of in parcels, by numbers, each piece being represented by a ticket containing its number. Who was the lucky person that found the ring in the cake imbedded, we have not learned. Refreshments of all kinds were furnished in abundance; and the fair disposers of the delicacies at the 'several ordinaries,' executed the commands of their customers in the neatest and most business like manner possible The Post-office was crowded with anxious expectants, and the mail, owing to the reduction of postage, was quite a bright letter for every inquirer. We noticed that the accommodating Postmistress sometimes consumed more time in opening the mail than at others; this, however, was only to insure greater correctness in the distribution. The whole was enlivened by the occasional singing of excellent glees, &c. at one end of the Hall, while the auctioneer at the other end was striking off, to the highest bidder, such articles as were not sold at private sale. The whole was got up and conducted in a manner superior to any thing of the kind ever before witnessed in this city, and we trust that the amount realized will enable the benevolent ladies who were engaged in the enterprise, to do much good among the sick and the destitute with the proceeds.

The Norwich Debating Society.

Some account of its last meeting.

Upon the question, "*Were the Allied Powers of Europe justifiable in banishing Napoleon to St. Helena?*" Mr. F. S. Hoyt opened in the affirmative. In his opinion the Allied Powers deserved no censure, but in banishing Napoleon Bonaparte to the island of St. Helena they performed a highly praiseworthy act. The safety and tranquillity of Europe demanded that the mad career of that ambitious man should come to a full stop. He had shown that his word could not be trusted, and that fact connected with his inordinate ambition—his thirst for universal empire, made him a dangerous man. He had usurped power, dethroned kings, and attempted to impose new laws, new regulations, and a new order of things throughout Europe Nothing short of his confinement or the taking away of his life could restore tranquillity and render secure the institutions which he sought to overthrow. The conduct of the Allied Powers was merciful towards Napoleon. He had shed the blood of millions; they did not shed his blood in return, but merely deprived him of liberty.

Mr. D. P. King replied. He thought the affirmative had brought forward no arguments, and that he had nothing to reply to. It had been claimed that Napoleon tried to break down the existing order of things. So did Washington. This is an important question, said Mr. King, and the decision of it by this Lyceum to-night will affect the whole world, and decide public opinion for all after time. Mr. King resumed his seat, and a pause of some minutes ensued. The President urged that some one should occupy the time, and Mr. Hoyt expressed the hope that some gentleman would speak in the negative, if none were prepared sympathize with the affirmative.

Dr. Rogers at length arose. Really, Mr. President, I cannot stand this, said the Doctor. Though I had not anticipated speaking upon this question, I am unwilling to see the evening pass without any discussion. The Doctor then proceeded in a few forcible observations to show the injustice which the Allied Powers were guilty of towards Napoleon.

He was replied to by Mr. Hoyt, and anot her pause of some ten minutes ensued, which was finally interrupted by Mr. Edmund Perkins. Mr. P. thought this a very grave question, and he perceived it had had a grave effect upon the audience. And well it might; the spirits of the dead had been summoned before us for trial. The idiot king of England, George III, Frederic of Prussia, and the autocrat Alexander, had all been called up from their quiet graves to answer to the Norwich Debating Society for having banished Napoleon Bonaparte to the island of St. Helena. Even the boys felt that this was too grave a place to eat chestnuts in, though he was sorry to say that some of them were doing it. For himself he should not have broken the solemn stillness of so grave an occasion, except to secure the fulfilment of a pledge from a gentleman who had never spoken upon this floor.—He then urged one or two considerations in favor of the course pursued by the Allied Powers, and took his seat.

Mr. King replied to Mr Perkins, and Mr. Grosvenor rose to fulfil the pledge which he said he had made to Mr. Perkins. He advocated the affirmative of the question, and spoke with much fluency in favor of the position he had assumed. Mr Trench followed in the negative. The question was decided in the affirmative.

The question this week, if we understood it right, is this, "Ought the judiciary of Connecticut to be elected by the Legislature or the people?" Disputants, Mr. John W. Stedman and Mr. John G. Cooley.

It is said that a French surgeon recently replaced the cornea of the eyes of a young girl, blinded by the small pox, with those of a young dog, that the patient can distinguish day from night.

Mr. A. Randell, of Cincinnati, proposes to collect and publish for public information, a statement of the number, names, editors, publishers, character, and condition of all the periodical sheets that are issued, daily, weekly, monthly, and quarterly from the U. S. press. He wishes to get it out by January, 1846, and requests editors and publishers to furnish him with the necessary information.

Foul murder and attempt at arson.

We learn from the Boston Times, in which appear the facts that follow, that the city of Boston was thrown into great consternation on Monday last, by the report that a young married woman, of great beauty, aged 23 years, was murdered that morning, at an old brick house in the west part of the city. The unhappy woman was found in her room, on the floor, at the west part of the house, with her throat cut from ear to ear, and a razor lying near her hand.

The murdered woman to all appearance was first lying on the bed, when the razor was applied to her throat; and probably turned over the side of the bed, where she fell across in the bend of a chair, and in her fall, or was pulled off on to the floor, near the fire place. She had only a chemise on her person, and that was partially torn.

The bed clothes were cast on fire, and also a closet in the room, and a bed in an adjoining room, and some bed clothes that were piled against the door of the front room, in which some of the lodgers slept. Her face and body were a good deal burned, as also a considerable portion of the hair on her head. From a view of her person as she lay on the floor, she possessed much beauty.—The contour of her form was fair; her face was round and indicative of health, and her hair of raven blackness. She was said to be addicted to drinking, and at times was very passionate. She kept a house of ill fame at one time in Fruit Street Place.

The body of the murdered woman was much disfigured, and presented a horrible appearance. She lay in her blood on the floor, and the bedclothes in the room were more or less stained by it. A few medicines and a comb were found in the bed on which she had lain. Among the articles in the room were noticed some pieces of music, an accordion, a bottle of cologne, a parasol, gloves, shoes, &c. The jugular and windpipe were cut, and the throat entirely laid open. *It seemed by the bloody water in the wash-bowl, that the murderer, after consummating the deed, coolly went to the wash-stand and washed his hands.*

The individual who passed the night with the deceased, and who, it is supposed, is the murderer, went to the house at 4 o'clock the afternoon previous, stayed half an hour, and was again there at 8 P. M. We learn further that when he retired from the room, after the act, he was heard by the inmates of the house to slip on the stairs and partially fall down. Therefore, some of them, recollect hearing a groan from some one, evidently the woman who was murdered.

The unfortunate female's maiden name was Maria A. Bean. She formerly lived in the vicinity of Bangor, and was married to a shoemaker by the name of Bickford. About three years since she left her husband and came to Boston, where she has lived a life of dissolateness ever since.

The name of the individual suspected at the murder is Albert J. Tirrell, said to be a desperate character. Take the case all in all—the fact that the girl was of great beauty, was formerly from Maine, was murdered by her lover, her person partially burned and an attempt made to fire the house, and it reminds one very much the tragic story of Helen Jewett and Richard P. Robinson.

The following additional facts respecting the late horrible murder at Boston came to us through the Boston Mail:—

Maria A. Bickford, formerly Maria Johnson, came to Boston, from the town of Ottawa, a few miles from Bangor, a few years ago, and obtained a situation in a Cigar Manufactory, near Boston, where she worked very industriously for more than a year. She there became acquainted with Bickford and was married to him. Accident soon after introduced her to one of the most depraved of her sex, whose gorgeous ornaments dazzled the unsophisticated girl and in an evil hour prompted her to violate the sacred oath of marriage, and a train of misfortunes, blameable to both husband and wife, led the misguided woman to sacrifice the immutable principles of virtue and her own honor, for the purpose of administering to the too common wants of her sex in dress, and finally led to a separation. She was then thrown upon the wide world, bankrupt in character, though rich in beauty, and her walk became with the contempt of the city—a ready sacrifice to gold. Her youth, her beauty, her personal charms, were often subjects of admiration, and these were so nicely blended with a native modesty, that had not yet been eradicated by vice, seldom betrayed to the passer by the character which vice was stamping. Her acquaintance with Tirrell, we learn, has been upwards of a year, and during that time she has had the reputation of being his mistress.

Intemperance sooner or later is the sure follower of incontinence, and it was eminently so in this case. This vice added to others, and assisted by a passion naturally resolute, and an impulse unwarning, produced upon the unfortunate one a certain degree of recklessness, and an ungovernable temper, which daily grew more strong. It led her on to the very brink of the frightful precipice of utter degradation and ruin, and there, if we may judge from what we have heard and are authorized to state, resolution determined her to pause. This purpose was fixed upon another event in her life, which renders her unhappy fate still more mournful. A young gentleman, who had known and loved her in the days of her youth and innocence, and who had been lost to her many, many years, saw her recently, and the old love, that love whose life had nearly gone out, was again rekindled in his heart. He made frequent visits to the house where she lived, and although knowing her history, was willing to forgive the past, and to become her husband. Every thing had been arranged for their marriage, it being settled that she should remove with him to his residence in the western part of New York. The most convincing proof of sincere repentance for past errors had been recently manifested by Maria; of late she seldom went out during the day or evening, and scarcely any one was encouraged to see her. Her purpose of marriage and removal from Boston was often talked of among her several acquaintances, and a few days before the deed of death was committed, Maria left her boarding house in the afternoon, the last time that she ever was seen in the street, and made purchase of a new dress and a number of little trinkets, which she showed to one of the girls, and stated that she was tired of the way she had been living, and was resolved that her future life should atone for her past follies. The dress she sent to a Mrs. A——, dress-maker, in Washington street, with an order that it might be finished in one week.

These facts were narrated in the chamber of the deceased, where her body lay a mangled corpse. A small open trunk stood beneath the mantel, in which were a bundle of letters, which appeared to have been recently received—one was written in language the most endearing and refreshing to the soul, and signed, "An Affectionate Mother."

Who knows the thoughts that but a few hours before filled that breast, now seathed by the element of fire? Who knows the joys, the promised hope, that revealed itself for future life, and whispered to that closed and doomed heart, peace and good tidings of great joy; that said, "Be of good cheer, thy sins are forgiven! go and sin no more." She was the victim of jealousy and revenge, and he who committed the bloody act, cannot go unpunished.

'Paine, "the Great Shot" dead.'

We take up hardly a newspaper that has not some notice of the repeated efforts upon the life of Henry M. Paine, and of his half-breath compeer. Various conjectures are afloat, some questioning whether Mr. Paine has been shot at, and others full of wonder that a man should be riddled with bullets, and still keep alive.

Mr. Paine is a remarkable man, or, perhaps, some of our citizens are easily. A few years since, if we are rightly informed, he passed by the name of Prince, and was engaged with Mr. Redding in the manufacture of a 'Patent diaper' in this place. We believe he afterwards embarked in the manufacture of Perceptic glasses in company with the late Mr. D. G. Bentley. We did not answer to hear a fortune in either of these enterprises, so to leave his present and probable abode, [illegible] next settlement in Norwich.

Whether all Paine's laughed manufacture he took to avoid being shot at, or for other another purpose we never learned; but presumed, it was some time from the storied now in circulation, then he found it a more safe occupation for life and limb than that by which he has since been known.

We visited, a few days since, at his place of a friend, the resort of Mr. N. B. Gallaher, Sign Painter, at New London. Among other pictures which attracted our attention is being elaborately well executed, portrait of Mrs. Bailey, or "Mother Bailey," as she is familiarly called, the heroine of Groton Heights. While looking at the pictures of this patriotic woman, which, in point of correctness, are perfect likenesses, cannot be excelled by any Daguerreotype process, the circumstance of shooting the memorable bullet and grapeshot, whereupon the spirited woman performed her distinguished feat, came to our mind quite forcibly. Like enough we are quite by ourselves in every partner, and we commented that, rather be detained by the admirers of good physique and distinguished women."

By the bank, that a person charged with the robbery of Livingston & Co's Express, at Stonington, has been arrested at New London, and a part of the money found upon him.

Singular and Melancholy Affair.—Mr. Nicholas Lorenkey of Rye, Westchester county, has been arrested for the murder of Margrite Phebe, to whom he was married less than a month, and who was found dead in her bed on the morning of the 17th inst. She death had evidently been produced by a gash cut in her neck with an axe, which prevent the arteries and caused her to bleed to death. The wound appeared to be inflicted in the garret, where there was much blood, and a bloody razor and hammer. The stairs, parlor, and bedroom were also bloody, but the bed untouched. No other mark of violence was found on her, and the coroner's jury found a verdict of suicide; nevertheless, Lawrence has been arrested on suspicion of having murdered her.

By Quite a severe shock was felt in the vicinity of New-York on Sunday evening. On Long Island, at Bedford, Jamaica, Hempstead, and for many miles, it was felt at 6 o'clock. On Staten Island, at many different and distant points, at 10 minutes past 6 o'clock. The sound appeared like the rolling of a heavy loaded wagon over rough ground, and continued for about three seconds.

THE EARTHQUAKE.—Sunday evening was more perceptible in Connecticut than here. At Norwich Ct., the whole earth seemed to shake so violently that a gentleman standing near his house was nearly thrown off his feet. Whole congregations into the street in consternation. The people in the church (for evening services) supposed the bell had fallen from the steeple. The steamboats lying at the wharf were moved, and the motion sensibly felt by the hands on board. *New York Express.*

We notice in several of the New York papers the above statement, in connection with other accounts of a supposed earthquake felt at different places on Long Island, New York city, and in the western part of this State. We presume that the announcement of an "earthquake having occurred" whereby the earth seemed to shake so violently as to cause "whole families" in this city "to run from their habitations" will create as much surprise in others here, as it did to us. No such convulsion has yet taken place at or near this city.

The Cincinnati Union states that one of the citizens of that place was attacked in one of the public streets a few evenings previously, by two ruffians with the design, evidently, of robbing him. His only weapon was an umbrella, and in aiming a blow at one of the assailants, with that, he struck the ground and broke the handle. This produced a sound similar to the explosion of a percussion cap, when the robbers, supposing he was armed with pistols, took to their heels and disappeared."

According to this, they have some sight of Guns in Ohio, says the Boston Times, not to know the report of an umbrella from that of a pistol! Our readers this way ain't quite so green.

TO ALBANY AGAIN.—The Steam Tug Tiskilwa left this Port for Albany this day, Friday the 31st. We are requested to say that the Tiskilwa will leave Albany for Norwich on Wednesday, the 5th of November. Shippers of freight may learn further particulars by addressing Messrs. Terry & Gurnsey, at Albany, or Mr. E. A. Bill, Steamboat Agent, at Norwich.

FINE TEA.—We have received from Mr. J. Bottum,—who by the way, has just opened a store here near Franklin Square, opposite the Congregational Church, where the best of everything in the Grocery line may be found—a sample of Tea, which is superior to any that we have used for a long time. Lovers of good Tea are invited to call on Mr. Bottum, and supply themselves from a certain chest which he has had the good luck to get hold of.

GOVERNOR OYSTERS.—In the course of our walk this morning on the wharves, we noticed a small cargo of Oysters brought from Guilford—which place has long been celebrated for the production of this delicious fish. We tasted of one of these oysters, and found them to be superior to any that we have ever seen, on this Port. They are very fat, and the flavor is exceedingly rich. They may be found at the wharf near the market.

From Texas.—A correspondent of the Baltimore American, under date of New Orleans, Oct. 18, writes as follows:

The steamer Alabama, Capt. Windle, in just in with dates from Aransas Bay to the 12th. There is no news from Corpus Christi; the troops are still stationed there, nor was any mention made when they were to be removed to the Nueces. The flying artillery under the command of Major Ringgold, was encamped on St. Joseph's Island, and would leave in a few days for Corpus Christi.

The "Light Ship" is the name of a new paper just started in New York, to be edited by Rev. Charles W. Denison, whose ability as an editor is sufficiently known to command for him the favor of the public in this undertaking.

Premium, of the Louisville Journal, is happily for winter quarters. Hear him:—"Let the fashionables throughout wide their gates, and receive their kindness."

ORIGINAL STAINED

What's in a Name.—The Washington Union pays the following deserved compliment to a sterling democrat in New Jersey whose surname is the same with that of the Norwich Courier's editor:—

"In the last Congress, Mr Sykes was one of the most popular and beloved members of the body. Open and sincere, amiable and kind, he was the reward of all. His influence was felt and acknowledged. As a member, he was sound in doctrine and consistent. As a friend, none more faithful and sympathetic."

The Mr. Sykes of New Jersey is said to be a Gentleman, and is familiarly known in his own vicinity as Honest George Sykes.

Clinton DeWitt, a young and promising member of the New York bar, is dead.

A young lady who had formerly resided in New Richmond, Ohio, says the N. Y. Tree Sun, some [illegible] childhood, has just received intelligence that one of her relations [illegible] has deceased and left her $100,000. [illegible] married, married and called [illegible] one of the richest and [illegible] in the State. She arrived in Cincinnati a few days since, with a relative, on her way [illegible] to take possession of her fortune.

A [illegible] Book, "an any extracts will be found a little short and other pointed." Many a country editor [illegible] "Book, if were sent on his outside.

The trial of Virgil Kneys, the youngster who [illegible] the death of his captain, at New York, has been fixed for Wednesday of this week.

A [illegible] member of the New York Sun says:—

"We were shown yesterday by a gentleman of [illegible], a dollar bill on the Phenix Bank, Hartford, [illegible] of the first dollar bill that bank issued. It is [illegible] A. Hawley. The present proprietors of it has [illegible] 50 years, and says when he received it they [illegible] called Fractions, and seamen run them; Cr. [illegible] money Fractions instead of dollars."

The same paper also says:

"[illegible] interest in this city has to his possession a [illegible] of the 'New Haven Bank,' which [illegible] issued in January, 1816, by act of the Legislature—receivable for all debts due the [illegible] Bank payable in specie two years after the war, which is for twelve and a half cents. Another of the Bank of Newberg dated 1816, payable on demand, for twenty five cents.

Pocket Counterfeited.

Kennedy P. Parsons, who has been on trial at New Haven, for the murder of Lucius B. Osborn, has been convicted.

The *New Haven Register* of Tuesday says:

"The impannelling of the counsel commenced on Monday morning, and closed this forenoon—and [illegible] distinguished for their strength. The court-room was crowded to suffocation during the argument, by men, women and children. The judge charged the jury strong against the prisoner, who [illegible] at 12 o'clock. At a quarter past two they returned into Court.

"The jury, having taken their seats, were then called over by the Clerk, rising up as they answered to their names. (At this time the silence in the courtroom was very impressive; the breathing of the crowded throng ceased, for a time to be suspended.)

Clerk.—Gentlemen of the Jury; have you agreed upon a verdict?

Foreman.—We have.

Clerk.—Potter stand up—hold up your hand. Gentlemen of the Jury, look on the prisoner: you that are sworn, how say you? Is he guilty of the crime whereof he stands indicted or informed against, or not guilty?

Foreman.—GUILTY.

Court.—Mr. Clerk, record the verdict.

Clerk.—Gentlemen of the Jury: hearken to your verdict, as the court have recorded it. You on your oaths do say, that Andrew P. Potter is GUILTY of the crime whereof he stands indicted or informed against, as you say so.

The prisoner showed the most stoical indifference during the rendering of the verdict, while his parents and friends were completely overcome. His counsel moved an arrest of judgment.

Money Remarkable.—Mr. Cyrus Bartlett of Plaistow, Maine, had his pocket book stolen on Thursday, while attending to some business in Kilby street. It contained 1100 in bills, mostly on the Brighton Bank.

On the same day, Capt. John Dwyer of Salem was robbed of his pocket book, with about $300 and several bills of Exchange on London, of large amounts.

The Transcript states that yesterday, S. P. Allen's bank book was stolen from the counter of the State Bank, at 5 o'clock, P. M., containing $350 in bills and a check from the Boston and Worcester Railroad Company for $627 55.

Mr. Lewis, of Ashford, Conn., was relieved of a pocket book containing $300, with notes and valuable papers, yesterday forenoon, while attending a sale at S. A. Walker's auction store.

At the supper table of the Seal of Solidity at the Bradshaw House, Dr. Hazard had his pocket book stolen. Dave Slaton lost his pocket book while standing at the counter of Mr. M. Dodd, broker, 72 State street; contents $37 and some valuable papers.—*Boston Times of Nov. 1st.*

A convention of claimants on account of French spoliations prior to 1800, is in session in New-York.

Another Horrible Outrage in Greene.—A correspondent of the Norwich Journal, writing from Greene, Chenango County, states that another attempt at murder was made at that place on the 15th inst. It appears that Mrs. Samuel Vars had been out, near a mill-pond on the Geneganslet creek, and sat down on a log to rest, when two men came up behind and gagged her, as in the case of Mrs Berdick, and threw her into the pond. She was got out alive, but cannot tell who the perpetrators of this foul and inhuman deed were, as she did not see them. They had been married but a year or two. The excitement about that region in consequent of these attempts to murder, is said to be tremendous.

The obstable who cowhided a lawyer in Baltimore the other day, has been fined fifty dollars! Lawyers' hides must be considered either extra valuable or extra hazardous in that city.

Large numbers of wild fowl have made their appearance around Chesapeake Bay, which is considered a certain precursor of severe winter. Why it is so considered we cannot say; but we suspect these wild fowl are in the pay of the coal dealers.

New Hampshire U. S. Senator.—The Manchester American intimates that Mr. Carroll, of the New Hampshire Patriot, will be appointed by the Governor of New Hampshire to fill the vacancy in the Senatorial delegation from that State, until the meeting of the State Legislature in June.

We regret to state that the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Bancroft, lost a daughter yesterday at the house of Dr. Jackson. Her illness had been cause of his detention in our city.—*Phil. Gazette, Wednesday*

A Not a Robbery, but the contrary.—Last Saturday, a man, named Mulvany, accused a person, named Donoho, of stealing $10. It turns out that Mulvany stole $17 from another man, and Mr. Donoho wrested from him ten dollars to secure and restore it to the plundered person. Proof positive that Mulvany was the thief was produced, and he was convicted yesterday before the Court of Special Sessions, and sent to the penitentiary for six months.

John B. Gough.—A letter in the Worcester, (Mass.) Citizen, dated Oct. 25 says:

"In regard to friend G's health, I will say that it was in a very dangerous state last week. Thursday, Friday and Saturday, we did not expect he would live from one moment to another. We thought that soon his spirit would take its flight. But as Allswise Providence has in its great mercy ordered it otherwise. He is now on the gaining order. His physician says that if he keeps still for a few days, he will get along. He still is confined to his bed, and does not sit up longer than to have his bed made."

Reception of the Pottawatomies by the President.

Yesterday the Pottawatomie Indians visited the President, accompanied by their agent, Col. R. S. Elliott, for the purpose of paying their respects to him as the head of the Government. Next Day, the the Pottawatomie orator, expressed to the President the gratification which they all felt on seeing and shaking hands with their great Father. The President replied he was pleased to see them; that some of them were old men, who had come a long distance to attend to what they considered matters of importance: and that they should be patiently heard, and full justice done to them. The government, he said, desired to preserve relations of friendship and peace with all the Indian tribes; he trusted before they left the city all their business would be satisfactorily arranged, and that the hatchet between the red and the white man might long remain buried.

Half Day rejoiced that they had great respect for the Government of the United States; that they had held to the government all their country upon the great lakes: that they never refused their Great Father when he asked them for land; that their reply was like that of good children, always "yes;" that they could not help looking back to the fine country which they had parted with, where they had left the bones of their grandfathers; that the country is no longer theirs, but they love it still, and when they think of it, their hearts are sore. They had, he said, a country, which they were told gave to each their home as long as the sun shines and water flows; where they were to grow up like grass on the prairies. It is a good country, he said, and they love it. They had always lived up to their promises with the Government. But they had been asked to go South West of the Missouri, and they are in trouble, for they knew not what to do. Eleven years ago they were told, he said, that if they had but one wigwam on their present lands, they would see there all that had been promised them; but they had not seen it all, and therefore had come all the way to Washington to inquire of their Great Father concerning it; that there was a cloud before their eyes, which they hoped he would take away. You are from the West, said he to the President, and know what your red children want; we look to you for justice.

The President replied that the government would act in good faith toward them, that the bargains with them had been voluntarily made on their part, and should be scrupulously fulfilled by the Government; and that the Secretary of War would see that they were heard and treated properly.

The President further said that he would see them and shake hands with them again when they got their business adjusted.

The Indians then took leave by shaking hands with the President, the Secretary of War, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. Crawford (Ex-Commissioner,) and other gentlemen present. The interview was interesting, and the manner of the President towards the Indians kind and conciliatory. A large number of gentlemen and a few ladies witnessed the ceremony, and had the gratification of hearing a real Indian speech, delivered by an Indian orator, and interpreted by Pierre Leclerc, a Pottawatomie half breed.—[Nat. Int., of Friday.

The Governor of Kentucky has appointed the 30th of November as a day of thanksgiving.

The Dagguerreotype has been introduced into the Sandwich Islands. It is advertised in the Polynesian that likenesses are taken at 10 dollars each, and it is recommended that the "manner of the sitters should correspond as far as practicable with the complexion."

Remarkable Letter

FROM COL. S. N. WATERBURY,

In Dublin, 1843.

I am prompted to make this communication for several reasons, one of which is that I may have an opportunity of writing to you on the subject, and another is that possibly I may be doing some service to my fellow man. I would state that for several years I have been subject to repeated attacks of pleurisy and inflammation of the lungs, leaving my system very susceptible of exposure. In the winter of 1842-3 I suffered under an attack of influenza, connected with a bilious state of the system and attended with cough and expectoration, in point of violence of the cough in quantity as to the latter, surpassing anything I had ever witnessed before. Notwithstanding I had the attendance of two aged and experienced physicians and every means used that could be devised for my recovery, yet I was confined to my bed in a miserable condition for three months save a few days, and even when I was enabled to sit up it was with a shattered, exhausted and debilitated constitution, accompanied with pains in the side and breast the a feverish dryness of the mouth and skin, burning in the soles of the feet, and palms of the hands, severe turns of coughing, wandering pains about the body, great loss of appetite, and indigestion. In short, my situation was so deplorable that I despaired of ever being able of again attending to business. Thus situated I repaired to the sea shore, and spent four weeks at North Point and Islip on Long Island, in the months of June and July. From this, however I received no permanent benefit. Subsequently I took a new and more violent cold, which produced a great soreness of the breast and throat, which added to my old difficulties and increased my cough to an alarming degree. Thus situated, Mr. U. Brinkerhoff's Health Restorative was recommended to me, and first and last I have taken only six bottles. The effect I am most happy to say has been so salutary, that under Providence I can look forward to a hope of usefulness for years to come, of which I had utterly despaired before I began to use the Health Restorative. My strength was renewed, my complaint of the lungs removed, and all my other symptoms so entirely overcome that I feel myself most grateful that I was directed to the trial of this invaluable remedy. In order that others may be benefited by its use I write this for the benefit of my fellow-sufferers.

To C. Brinkerhoff,
Proprietor of the Health Restorative.

Skin Diseases are often owing to a Scrofulous habit of body, and in order to effecta permanent cure—the original cause must be removed.

Jayne's Life Preservative, one of the most pleasant articles ever offered to the public has been found not only to cure Scrofula, under all its multiplied forms, of cancer, King's Evil, Goitre, White Swelling, &c., but also to remove the disposition or tendency to disease of that class, and all diseases originating from obstructions in the glands or pores of the skin or from imparity of the blood or other fluids of the body.

Female Beauty.—The Hair.—How frequently do the ravages of disease lay waste the delicate form of the fair and beautiful, and though restored again to health, yet those flowing locks which once adorned their heads fall off, and never again return to their original beauty. It is inconceivable how any person more especially a lady, can manifest so much neglect on this point, when a 'never failing remedy' can be obtained in Dr Jayne's Hair Tonic, which will perfectly restore this only neglected part of female ornament.

What is a dollar or two to complete the crowning point of female beauty

Only Give it a Fair trial.—We ask no more of any one, to give *Dr Jayne's Expectorant* a fair trial, and if it does not cure the various diseases for which it is recommended, sooner and more effectual than any other medicine that has ever been offered to the public, the proprietor is willing to undergo any penalty, however severe, the public may see proper to impose upon him. It has and it will cure *coughs, colds asthma, bronchitis, bleeding* from the *lungs, or throat, whooping cough, croup*, and a large majority of the most hopeless cases of *consumption*, when physicians and their prescriptions fail to do any good. Again we say, only try it. It will not harm you, but it must and will do you good.

Jayne's Vermifuge has gladdened the heart of many a mother who had expected soon to follow her child to the grave, but found it restored to life and rosy health by this celebrated specific. It expels worms without irritating the coats of the stomach and bowels, and combinds the virtues of a tonic with those of an alert native. Neither the Vermifuge nor the Expectorant has a rival in the whole range of the materia medica, for diseases to which each is adapted.

Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne, 20 South third st. Philadelphia.

For sale by WILLIAM S. TYLER, Agent for this city.

Oct. 28. 3m 49

The appropriate agents to healthful action in the human frame, and the other necessary effects to be produced to afford a perfect assurance to health, is produced most rapidly and surely, in Brinkerhoff's Restorative, in cases of diseased Chest and Lungs. The full recorded attestation of gentlemen of the Medical Faculty is full proof, is convincing testimony of this fact. With such power it is reasonable to suppose, that a feeling of safety may be had in its use; we think this demonstrable by the most respectable of witnesses.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF NORWICH.

ARRIVED.

Oct. 30 Slp Cabot, Knox, fm Hagerstown.
Sch Del Norte, Belcher, fm Camden.
Oct. 30 Sch Samuel R. Smith, Sperry, fm Albany.
31 Slp Constitution, Ellsworth, fm Newburg
Slp Andrew Jackson, Esson, fm Newburg
30 Slp Agenoria, Rogers, fm New York.

MARRIED.

At Colchester, on the 21st ult., by the Rev. J. E. Arnold, Mr. Edward A. Cutler, of Oxford, Mass, to Miss Mary Clarke, of Colchester.

NOTICE.

THE Norwich Debating Society will meet in the Baptist Vestry this evening, at 7 o'clock, when the following question will be discussed, "Should the judiciary of Connecticut be elected annually by the people, like State officers?" Disputants—John W. Stedman and J. G. Cooley.

The public are invited to attend.

Nov. 5 GEORGE PALMER, Secy

A LARGE quantity of French Work. Fancy and Travelling BASKETS received in great variety.
J. W. BULKELEY.
Nov. 3, 1845. w50 tw79

SINGING SCHOOL.

MR. KNOWLTON

WILL commence a course of instruction in Music on Friday Evening the 14th inst. at 7 o'clock, in the vestry of the Universalist Church.

Every facility will be afforded for improvement, both in theory and practice.

The course will consist of two terms of 12 lessons each.—Terms—payable the second lesson of each quarter.

For Gent.	$1.00
" Ladies	.50

Nov. 4 w 50

Just opened by J. W. Bulkeley.

SILK BUTTONS,	Misses Kid Gloves,
Velvet Ribbons,	Gro Silk do
Sleeve Tassles,	" Cashmere do
Girdles,	Ladies' do "
Ribbon Wire,	Men's do "
Whalebone,	Italian Cravats,
Crapes,	Splendid Scarfs,
Gala Plaid,	Corded Skirts,
Cotton Ribbons,	Cold & Blk. do
Green Baregs,	Victoria Robes,
Men's Night Caps,	Scarlet Scarfs,
Red & Blue Marking Cotton,	Knitting Sheathe,
	Sporting Buttons,
Ladies' Muffles,	Dispen Pins,
White & Black Silk Canvass,	Shawl do
	Love Veils,
Dutch Lace,	Umbrellas,

Nov. 5th, 1845. w50 tw79

French Thibet Cloths.

A LARGE and elegant assortment, comprising every desirable shade, Black, Blue Black, Brown, Marone, Olive, Purple, Drab, Mode, Wood, Stone, Mouse, Emerald, Blue, Scarlet, Pink, and *some other colors*, all of the finest quality, and at unusual low prices.
LINCOLN & WILLIAMS.
Oct. 27. w49 tw75

ANDREW'S

Rheumatic Liniment.

The infallible powers of this Liniment in cases of Rheumatism, and the pressing calls for it by the public, have induced the proprietor to put it at a low price, that the afflicted may all avail themselves of it.

Rheumatic inflammation often changes from one part of the system to another, and sometimes seats itself in the diaphram or midriff and in the heart, where it generally proves fatal before the patient is aware of the danger, and hence the importance of a remedy that will remove the disease upon its first attack.

ANDREWS' RHEUMATIC LINIMENT Has never failed to cure when properly applied; and being an extract, purely from the vegetable kingdom there is no danger in its use.

Certificate of Benjamin Carr, Esq., Coventry, R. I.

MR. ANDREWS: Sir: I have used one bottle of your Liniment, which has cured me of a rheumatism of 20 years standing, and I most earnestly recommend it to all afflicted with rheumatism.
BENJAMIN CARR.

Certificate of Mr. Lawtin A. Sherman, of Cranston, R. I.

MR. ANDREWS: Sir; I have been afflicted with rheumatism for 16 years, and by the use of your Liniment have received great benefit. It has also been used in my family for tooth-ache, sprains, bruises, cramps, &c., with great effect.
LAWTON A. SHERMAN.

We the undersigned can testify from experience and observation that Andrews' Rheumatic Liniment is a most certain and valuable remedy in all the diseases for which it is recommended, and cordially recommend it to the public.

Benoni Philips Providence, R. I. Lucy Philips do; Elisha Tripp do; Abagon Carter do; Palmer Harrington do; Calvin Wiera do Alfred Hudson do; Almond Hopkins do; Parsons Brainard do; Andrew Smith do; Samuel Reynolds do; Samuel Spooner do; Charles Waterman do; John Phillips do; Obadiah Eaton do; George Bliss do, John Tillinghast do; Albert Steere do; Apollos Richmond do; Benoni Waterman, Cranston, R. I., Joseph Searle do; Horace Winsor do; Stephen Peckham, Scituate, R. I. Arthur Aldrich do; Kimball Atwood do; Wm. Brown do; Stephen Walker do; Gersham Sherman, Exeter R. I. Brown Burlingame, Glocester R. I. Enos Lapham do, Gaius Hubbard do; Cyrus Cady do; Daniel Gurney, Mass. John Hubbard, Milford, Mass. Job Angell, Providence, R. I. Arnold Briggs do; Nathaniel Rounds do; William Hopkins do; Eleazer Collins do; Thomas Williams do; Allen Hopkins do; George Page do; Charles Blackman do; John Hardenborg do; Nathan Thompson do; Abel Reynolds, Johnston, R. I. Ephraim Winsor do; David Mathewson do; Silas Steere do; John Place do: Pardon Jillson, N Providence R. I. Andrew Williams do; Calvin Wilber do; William Boyd do; Elijah Nelson, Upton, Mass. Warren Averell, Pomfret, Conn. William E. Sherman do; Harvey Farnum, Killingly, Conn. Eben Griffeth do; Virley Safford, Woodstock, Conn. George Vining, Plainfield, Conn.

Prepared and sold by DAVID ANDREWS, No 175 High St., Providence, R. I.
L. PARSONS,
Sole agent in Norwich Ct. (near the Wharf Bridge)
Price, 50 cents.
3m.

FINE TWILLED & MOURNING GINGHAMS,
do do Rich Fancy Col'd do
Received by J. W. BULKELEY.
Nov. 5, 1845. w50 tw79

CARPET REMNANTS for sale below cost at No 21 Shetucket-street.
Nov. 5, 1845. w50 tw79

Wrought Iron Steam Pipes.

WELDED Wrought Iron Pipes of all sizes, from 1-8 to 2 inches bore, of great strength for steam purposes. Also, *Brass and Iron Cocks, Branches, Elbows, Bends, Reducing Sockets, Plugs, &c., &c.*

☞ These Pipes being fitted together with screws, Manufacturers, Engineers, and others, by sending a diagram can have Pipes fitted to length, so as to be put up with great facility.

Also, *Cast Iron Water Pipes*, of all sizes
THOS. M. HARRIS & BROTHER,
No 68 Gold-street,
Opposite Ann street, New York.
oct. 5, 1845. 3m w50 tw79

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

THE Democrats of the town of Norwich are requested to meet at the Town Hall in said town, on Thursday evening the 13th inst, to choose delegates to attend a State Convention to be held at the Temple, in the city of New-Haven, on the 31 day of October next, to nominate State officers.

By order of the Town Committee.

Hosiery Store.

LADIES' Black, White, Mode Gold and Mix'd Alpacca Wool; Merino, Cashmere, Virginia and Cotton Stockings, in the greatest possible variety.

MEN'S Woolen, Virginia, Lamb's Wool, and heavy Cotton Socks and Stockings.

CHILDS' Worsted, Merino, Woolen, Silk, Stripe Checked, and Infant's Super Worsted Sock and Stockings.

CREWEL CAPS of every quality and price.

CHILDREN'S WOOL MITTAINS & BOOT HOSE.

NET COATS & CARDINALS.
J. W. BULKELEY.
Nov. 5, 1845. w50 tw79

MILLS &

$1,000,000

WORTH OF CLOTHING!

TO BE SOLD THIS YEAR, 1845.

"OAK HALL,"

UNPARALLELED IN THE ANNALS OF HISTORY AS TO PRICES OF

READY MADE CLOTHING

AND

FURNISHING GOODS!

Brilliant Career and Unprecedented Success!

FALL CAMPAIGN.

THIS TERRIFIC WHEEL IN FULL REVOLUTION.

Country Traders Look at this!

A endless variety of every quality, style, and fashion of READY MADE CLOTHING, with piece goods, and Furnishing Goods, at

Extremely Low Prices.

Boy's Clothing, in all its variety. "*OAK HALL*" continues the "Grand Theatre of Attraction." A living panorama of human beings flock to this fashionable resort daily—and to meet the full anticipation of my numerous Friends and Customers, I have Fresh Manufactured a

FIRST RATE STOCK

Of Ready Made Clothing and Furnishing Goods, adapted to this Fall and coming Winter, that will eclipse in Brilliancy and astonish all. *In quantity almost exceeding belief.* Together with an immense stock of

PIECE GOODS,

Of all qualities, grades and colors, of rich Vestings, Velvets, Silks, Satins, &c. Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, &c. &c. &c, that will be sold by the yard, or manufactured to order at prices as low as to

DEFY ALL COMPETITION.

Half a Million Dollars worth of Ready Made Clothing and Furnishing Goods to be sold *this year of our Lord 1845.* "*Large Amount*," the reader exclaims. "*True.*" Some may laugh, others may sneeze, and the remainder may turn up the white of their eyes at what I am going to say, but, it is my settled conviction—a conviction, mind you, that I have arrived at by the slowest imaginable degree of cogitation, and due and deliberate calculation—that

This is a Great Country

we live in, and my customers are scattered over every inhabitable part of the globe. The name of

"OAK HALL"

has been Proclaimed from, and posted on the walls of *Canton*, and echoed back to *Europe*, and resounded *all over every* inhabitable part of the globe.

With all the powerful machinery I can bring to bear I have been able to reduce the price of this necessary article,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

AT SO LOW A PRICE THAT I WILL *DEFY THE WORLD TO UNDERSELL.*

By doing so *an immense* trade I am enabled to keep that

TREMENDOUS WHEEL

in motion SLOW and SURE in its revolution—clothing in its TURN by the thousands, until the end of the year its revolution completes a Half a MILLION DOLLARS worth sold, and brings me in a new career for 1846.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

I would invite your attention to an SPLENDID variety of FASHIONABLE goods as ever were offered in this market—comprising the latest patterns and styles of French, English and American manufacture. Yours invited to call, or send your orders by mail to that GREAT MARKET,

"OAK HALL"

A saving of some 20 per cent can be made, and every article constituting a GENTLEMAN'S WARDROBE can be found by the dozen, package, or ship load. Those living at a distance, preferring their clothes FASHIONABLY MADE at a FIRST RATE

BOSTON HOUSE

are informed that by post paid application they can receive a PROSPECTUS, explanatory of my system of business directions for measuring, statement of prices, &c, &c. If three or four gents club together, one of my travelers will be despatched to wait upon them. Recollect all of this

IMMENSE STOCK OF GOODS SHALL BE CLOSED UP AT PRICES

—SO—

EXTREMELY LOW

as will astonish all, and set the world to wondering how it can be done. As my motto this year is

TO CLOTHE THE PUBLIC

at a SMALL EXPENSE, and make out that large amount.

Half a Million Dollars!

FOR PRICES,

see small advertisements in all the principal papers in the United States. Also, my Practical Circular, and small bills,

GEORGE W. SIMMONS,

PROPRIETOR OF THE

Celebrated Clothing Establishment,

OAK HALL BUILDING,

32, 34, 36, and 38 ANN STREET,

Opposite MERCHANTS' ROW, BOSTON.

Opposite Merchants' Row.

—ENTRANCE—

☞ No. 38 Wooden Building. ☜

REMEMBER!

ENTIRE OAK FRONT.

DIAMOND WINDOWS.

Boston, Nov. 3. 1y50

COMFORTERS.

WOOLEN COMFORTERS, & YEOMAN CRAVATS, of every size color and price, at
J. W. BULKELEY'S.
Nov. 5, 1845. w50 tw79

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber contemplates removing to the west next Spring, and offers for sale his Real Estate, situated in the city of Norwich, consisting of his extensive Work-shop and Tannery in Bath Street, and his large commodious Dwelling House on Franklin street. His Work-shop is a large three story new Building, about 57 feet square, fitted up expressly for manufacturing Boots and Shoes, with Bark Mill and Tannery in the rear, with everything about it convenient for carrying on business on an extensive scale. Any person wishing to engage in the manufacture of Boots, Shoes, and Leather will find this one of the best stands in the State of Connecticut for that business,—this being the only Tannery within the city limits. His Dwelling House on Franklin street, a few rods from his Work-shop and Tannery, is a large double two story House, handsomely located. The House is 24 feet square, with a good Barn and Yard in the rear. The above property is located in the business part of the city, all in good condition and in good repair, and will be sold separate or together, as may suit the purchaser. Terms of payment made easy. For further information call on the subscriber on the premises.
F. C. CHAPMAN.
Norwich City, Nov. 4th, 1845. tfw50 tw79

DR. C. O. RICHARDSON'S

PECTORAL BALSAM!

The most effectual remedy for Spitting of Blood, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side, Shortness of Breath, and all affections of the Throat & Lungs.

Around each Bottle is a Treatise on Consumption, its Causes, Symptoms and Cure, and full and particular directions [illegible] taking:—What Food, Drink [illegible] should be used.

THE VALUABLE

Healing Cough Balsam

IS FOR SALE AT THE DOCTORS OFFICE
13 HANOVER STREET, BOSTON,

[illegible] L. Devotion, W. B. Tyler, A. G. Thompson, Lee & Osgood, Isaac Johnson, Geo. Avery & Co., and by all the agents throughout the State.

Also a fresh supply of Dr. Richardson's Sticking Plaster received.

Health and Strength

DR. C. O. RICHARDSON'S TAR CONTRACTED

SHERRY WINE BITTERS.

THEY are the valuable, and effective compound of a regular Physician and graduate of New Hampshire Medical College. Also has made the study of medicine his profession, and they are highly recommended by many of the most celebrated physicians in the country, as decidedly the best medicine ever offered to the public, for Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, &c., and the management of the stomach generally. Also, a fresh supply of Dr. Powers' Pulmonic Syrup: a sure cure for coughs.

For sale in Norwich by E. W. Mathewson, J. L. Hewitt, W. P. Hyde, L. C. Thompson, Lee & Osgood, Isaac Johnson, Geo. Avery & Co., and by all the agents throughout the State.

Also, a fresh supply of Dr. Richardson's Sticking Plaster just received.
Oct. 30 w50 tw79

Cheese.

50 CASES Western, in prime order, for sale by
WHITAKER, HAMMOND, & CO.
Nov. 4, 1845. w50 tw 79. Commerce street.

Salt.

3500 BUSH N. L and Beaufo Salt, now landing from Sloop Prospect. For sale by WHITAKER, HAMMOND & CO.
Nov. 4. w 50 tw 79

NOTICE.—The Assessors and Board of Relief of the Town of Norwich, will meet at the Town Clerk's Office on Friday, the seventh day of November next, to state the polls of infirm, sick and disabled persons in said town.

A. F. GILMAN,
ROGER HUNTINGTON, } Assessors.
BENJ. DUFFREY

JOSEPH A. YERRINGTON,
WALTER LESTER, } Board of Relief.
WILLIAM F. CLARK.
Norwich, Oct. 27, 1845. 1w50

MUFFS! MUFFS!!

IN consignment 20 doz. superf. Genette, Labrador, and Coney Muffs, which we offer the trade at New York and Boston cash prices, having received them direct from one of the best manufacturers, they are warranted equal to any in the country in quality. We shall also receive the last of the present crush, same super. Black and Grey, Lynx, also an assortment of Fitch Muffs, which we shall sell on the most reasonable terms.

Before purchasing, please call at ELY & Co's Jobbing and Retail store, on Shetucket street.
ELY & CO.
Oct. 31, 1845. w50 tw77

TO LET.—Two rooms in the third story of the Brick Building, situated on Shetucket street, opposite Ely & Co. The rooms are very pleasant, and desirable for private lodging rooms. Enquire at this office.

Peremptory sale of Shawls.

HAVING for the last eight months almost entirely monopolized the Shawl trade by keeping the largest stock and selling the cheapest, we are now prepared, by the arrival of 2 cases from an importer's *peremptory sale at auction*, to entirely demolish all competition in

CASHMERE SHAWLS,

and will sell Mode, Drab, Green, Blue, Scarlet, White, Black, and Plaid Mixtlins,

One Dollar a piece less

than any other merchant in the place have bought since.

All purchasers are particularly invited to give them an examination before purchasing.
LINCOLN & WILLIAMS,
Silk and Shawl Store.
Oct. 27. w49 tw 75

New Style Paris Clearings.

THE amber damask worsted Clearings, quite new, also

BLACK EMBROIDERED CLOTHS,

the richest article in market, just received at
LINCOLN & WILLIAMS.
Oct. 27. w49 tw75

DRESS GOODS,

BY "STEAMER HIBERNIA"

2 CASES, comprising all the newest styles, REPPT, CASHMERES, for only 25 cts. a yard. Other varieties at corresponding prices, now opening at
LINCOLN & WILLIAMS.
Oct. 27. w49 tw75

New Silks.

AND heavy rich wide *CHAMELEON PEKLESE SATINS*, extra rich, now opening at
LINCOLN & WILLIAMS.
Oct. 27. w49 tw75

MAGNETISM.

A Voice to the Sick and Afflicted.

THE time has come when invalids can know their true complaints, and have a balm applied for immediate relief.

Dr. J. M. NEVENS would respectfully say to the inhabitants of Norwich and Greeneville, that he has taken rooms at Mrs. Bingham's Greeneville, nearly opposite the new Baptist Meeting House, where he will be in readiness to wait on all who may need the advice of his somnambulist. This lady has examined several thousand diseases, and hundreds that have been given up as incurable have been examined by this lady, followed her prescription, and have been thoroughly cured.

N. B.—Dr. Nevens can be consulted at his room, or his will, if requested, visit patients at their residence for a few days only.
Oct. 27, 1845. w49 tw 75

SINGING SCHOOL.

MESSRS. A. L. & H. W. BENCHLEY will commence a School for the purpose of giving instruction in the elementary principles of vocal Music, Tuesday evening, Nov. 4th, 1845, at 7 o'clock, in the vestry of the Central Baptist Church.

Terms for Twenty-four Lessons.

Gentlemen, $1 50. Ladies, $1 00.
Norwich, Oct. 27, 1845. w49 tw75

At a Court of Probate, held at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 28th day of October, A. D., 1845.

Present, GEORGE PERKINS, Esq., Judge.

THE administrator upon the Goods and Estate of GEORGE H. CULVER, late of said Norwich, deceased, having represented to this Court that the said Estate will probably be insolvent and insufficient to pay the debts of said deceased.

It is ordered, That the said administrator give public notice to all persons interested in said estate, to appear, if they see cause, at the Probate office in said Norwich, on the 4th day of November inst., at 9 o'clock, in the forenoon, then and there to be heard in relation to the appointment of Commissioners to receive, examine, and allow the claims of the several creditors of said deceased, which shall be proved, by legal evidence, to be justly due.

Attest, THOMAS ROBINSON, Clerk.
Norwich, Oct. 30, 1845. 1w50 tw78

REMOVAL.

BREWER & LEWIS have removed their STOVE & TIN WARE business to No. 4, Chapman's Block, Franklin Square, where they offer for sale a very extensive assortment of Tin Ware, together with almost every variety of

PARLOR & COOKING STOVES, FURNACES, &c.

Among which will be found Alaska, Half-fronted Cooking Stoves for wood, Cast Iron Air Tight Stoves, very superior article and cheap; Air Tight of any size and style required. Stove Furniture, Stove Pipe, Tin and Copper Gutter, Conductor Pipe, and Tin Roofing made to order and put up at the shortest notice, on the most reasonable terms.

All kinds of Job Work done in the neatest manner.
Norwich City, Oct. 15, 1845. w46 tw47

New Steam Navigation between Albany & Norwich.

THE new and elegant Steamer Hampden, Trumbull, master, for Pleasure, will leave Norwich the last half this week for Albany. Will leave Albany for New York, New London & Norwich, Wednesday 22d inst., and will every 1500 or 2000 Barrels under deck. Those having Freight to send will find it for their interest to patronize her as she is to continue to run, and will make three trips a month. For further information, inquire of the Captain on board, or
E. A. BILL.
Norwich, Oct. 15, 1845. w47 tw49

REGULAR FREIGHT LINE OF STEAM BOATS BETWEEN NORWICH & NEW YORK.

WILL leave Norwich for New York every Tuesday and Friday at 4 o'clock, P. M. Tuesday, Norwich, Oct. 15, 1845. w46 tw47 tm

FOR NEW YORK.

THE Steamer WORCESTER, Capt. Bacon, and the Steamer CLEOPATRA, Capt. Deevan, will leave Norwich at 4½ o'clock in the afternoon for Allen's Point on the arrival of the cars from Boston.

Cabin Fare, $1.00
N. B. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of said Boats or owners.
E. A. BILL,
Steam Boat Agent.
Norwich Sept. 15, 1845. tf

For Springfield and New Haven.

A STAGE will leave Norwich daily, (Sundays excepted) at 7 1-4 o'clock, A. M., connecting with the cars of the Hartford and New Haven Rail Road Company at Hartford. Will Arrive at Springfield at 3 1-2 P. M.
" " New Haven 8 P. M.
Fare to Springfield $2.50
" " New Haven 1.50
Fare by this route to Springfield $1.50 less than by the Cars.
FERRIGO & BULKELLEY, Proprietors.
HENRY DOWNER, Agent.
Oct. 6th. w46 tw47

FOR ALBANY.

THE STEAM PROPELLER TRUMBULL will leave here the first of next week, the notice of the day and hour of leaving will be given. Also from Albany. Freight at low rates.

N. B. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of said boat or owners.
E. A. BILL.
Norwich, Oct. 20th. w48 tw49

Fare Reduced to and from New York.

50 CENTS and no charge for berths, by the new steam propellers QUINEBAUG and SHETUCKET.

Leaves Norwich and New York every Tuesday and Friday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

Freight taken at low rates.
July 1. w23

DAILY LINE.

To New London.

THE Steamer ANGELINA, Capt. X. NEWELL, has commenced her regular Trips to New London. Leaving Norwich at 8 o'clock in the morning, returning in the afternoon in time for the accommodation Train of Cars for Worcester.

Further information inquire of the Capt. or E. A. Bill.
March 9, 45. – 17

Regular Steam Boat Line.

BETWEEN NORWICH AND NEW YORK

DAILY.

THE Splendid Steamer Cleopatra, Capt. ISAAC RIDEOUT A. M. The Splendid Steamer Worcester, Capt. DANIEL BACON.

The Worcester will leave Norwich on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; The Cleopatra will leave Norwich, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Each of the above boats will leave New York on alternate days.
E. A. BILL, Steam Boat Agent
April 18 1845. 21

Norwich and Worcester RAIL ROAD.

ON AND AFTER

May 22, 1845.

Trains will leave as follows, viz:

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN

Daily, except Sunday.

Leave Norwich, at 6 A. M. and 4 1-4 P. M.
" Worcester, at 10 A. M. and 4 1-4 P. M.

☞ The Morning Trains from Norwich, and the Morning and Evening Trains from Worcester, connect with the Boston, Western, and Hartford & Springfield Rail Roads.

NEW YORK TRAIN via STEAM BOAT

Leaves Norwich for Worcester and Boston, every Morning except Monday, upon the arrival of the Boat from New York, about 3 o'clock.

Leaves Worcester for Norwich and New York, at 5 3-4 P. M. daily except Sunday.

NEW YORK TRAIN, via L. & P. RAIL ROAD

Leaves Norwich about 3 1-2 P. M. for Worcester and Boston, daily except Sunday.

Leaves Worcester for Norwich and New York at 7 3-4 A. M. daily except Sunday. Arrive in Norwich at 9 3-4.

FREIGHT TRAINS.

*Daily each way, except

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING!

AT THE

BOSTON CLOTHING WARE-HOUSE,

143 MAIN STREET.

J. R. PALMER & CO. have again made large additions to their stock of Gentlemen's Clothing and furnishing Goods, and will be constantly receiving through the months of October, November, and December,

GARMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION SUITED TO THE SEASON, Made and trimmed of the best materials, and in the most fashionable style.

PURCHASERS

will find FROCK or OVER-COATS, VESTS, PANTALOONS, JACKETS, UNDER-SHIRTS, DRAWERS, SCARFS, CRAVATS, SUSPENDERS, BOSOMS or COLLARS; you can save fifteen per cent. of your money by calling at this establishment before purchasing your goods. WE MEAN JUST WHAT WE SAY—THERE IS NO HUMBUG. WE SELL FOR CASH AND AT A SMALL PROFIT.

And pledge ourselves to sell you goods of the same quality for less money than you can procure them of any other house in this city.

REMEMBER

WE NEVER WERE UNDERSOLD AND NEVER SHALL BE. Gentlemen! forget 143 Main-street, five doors below the Post Office.

Oct. 23d. w43 tw13

ONLY ONE PRICE!

AND THE PEOPLE MUST HAVE CLOTHES!!

WE do not proclaim war against our competitors, or intend to fight any pitched battles, but we do say we will sell Clothing a little cheaper and a little better than any other establishment in this city, the United States not excepted.

Since last April, at the opening of this one price establishment for the sale of gentlemen's Clothing, it is estimated that upwards of twenty thousand people have visited it, and nearly thousand have been clothed—Therefore, it will be seen at once that this is the most popular place of resort for

READY MADE CLOTHING.

WE are connected with one of the largest Clothing establishments in NEW YORK and BOSTON, and have our goods every week in the latest styles; which in point of quality and price will defy the most sagacious to their undertakings.

GENTLEMEN, GIVE US A CALL AT 16 SHETUCKET-STREET.

WILLIAM W. KINNEY, Agent.

Oct. 23. 4f

NEW YORK PEARL STREET STORE.

J. I. & D. I. GAUL,

117. MAIN STREET. 117

ONE DOOR FROM THE CORNER OF SHETUCKET STREET.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Norwich and the public generally that they have purchased the interest of Wm. R. Terry, in this Store upon the most advantageous terms, and would such additions to the former stock as to make their assortment full and complete.

They have recently received from New York a large supply of New and desirable styles of goods for the Fall trade which they will offer at such prices as cannot fail to suit purchasers. Customers wishing to buy goods upon the most reasonable terms will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. As an inducement, we promise not to be undersold! and to give them such bargains as will induce them to call again. Our stock consists in part of the following goods.

Black, Blue, Green, Olive and London Brown Broadcloths, all qualities and prices; Cassimeres, Satinets and Vestings, a great variety of Styles, very cheap Flannels, Twilled and Plain, all colors qualities and prices; French Merinos, all colors some as low as 56 cts.; Shawls of every style, Plaid Cheatings, Black and Colored Alpacas; from 25 to 100; Muslin de Laines a great variety of styles some as low as 12½ cts.; Rep DeLaines and Cashmeres, Chenets; Black, Blue Black and colored Silks; Ginghams, Checks and Tickings Shirts; Ticks; Sheets and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings; Counterpanes; Marseilles Quilts and in short almost every article usually kept in the Dry Goods line.

10,000 yds. Calico varying in prices from 4 to 25 cts.

N. B. They must be sold immediately.

Norwich, Sept. 1st. J. I. & D. I. GAUL. 3m41 tw40

WAR!!

MEXICO, TEXAS, AND UNITED STATES,

No. 91,

First on the Battle-Ground, to sell

READY MADE CLOTHING

ON THE REFORMED SYSTEM OF LARGE SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.

THE people are particularly notified that notwithstanding the presumption of war and things, the UNITED STATES

CLOTHING STORE,

91 Main Street,

is ready to offer to battle against the presumption of selling READY MADE CLOTHING for large profits; and the advantage and experience we have had the last five years on the REFORMED SYSTEM OF SMALL PROFITS gives us to the trial of another campaign and mighty battle.

This was the first establishment ever opened in Norwich to break down monopoly, distribute equality and contain many descriptions to which the answer, for want of which at times and competition is tardy, are frequently expressed.

We shall now march onward under the same banner of the EXTREME LOW PRICE SYSTEM, taking care to also our frames for the nimble sixpence rather than for the mighty dollar, and thus by diligence and economy, live with, instead of upon, the community. We are now receiving and opening GOODS of every description for gentlemen's wear, calculated expressly for fall and winter. BEAVER CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTS, VESTINGS, of every style and variety, which will be sold by the piece or by the yard, or manufactured into garments in the latest and most fashionable styles.

Also, just finished for the fall and winter trade Over coats, Pants and Vests, Frock and Dress Coats, of greatest style; Furnishing Goods of every description, such as Bosoms and Collars, Gloves and Suspenders, Handkerchiefs and Stocks Neck Ties, Cravats, Shirts and Bosoms, Socks, Green Jackets & Over Hats, in fact, every article belonging to a gentleman's Wardrobe, from a superfine Beaver Cloth Over-coat down to a smoking Cap, all of the latest style, which cannot fail to give satisfaction in quality and price.

BOY'S CLOTHING kept constantly on hand. A lot of Beaver Cloth and Pilot Cloths for gentlemen's wear, of greatest make.

The people will bear in mind that we are able to sell Clothing lower than any other establishment, as this is our entire business. Besides, we have a number of fashionable Cutters who are able and experienced workmen, so that those who come in from the country can have their Garments cut in an easy, genteel style; and all Garments cut at this establishment for others to make up, are warranted a perfect fit.

Remembering in point of prices, we defy competition in every branch of our trade; our object being to deserve the large share of patronage which is now bestowed upon us, we are determined to sell cheaper than any other establishment in this city. And this fact we will convince every one who will take the trouble to call at the

UNITED STATES CLOTHING STORE,

91 Main-street,

Norwich, Oct. 7th, 1845. w38 tw 73

Fowling Guns.

139 Main st.

CHARLES A. CONVERSE, has received during the present week, a large assortment of Percussion Fowling Guns consisting of 40 Double Barrel 50 Single Barrel Guns, English and German make, Real Twist and Imitation do. Hook Breech and Patent Chambers.

These Guns have been recently purchased for Cash in New York, and will be sold cheaper than Guns have ever been offered in this State.

Sept. 1st. 12mdt tw36

WANTED.

SIX Moulders, four Machinists, and two pattern makers. Also four good stout boys to learn the molders business.

Wanted 5000 bushels Chestnut Coal.

Apply to A. T. PEARCE,

Aug 27 w40 Supt. Norwich Foundry.

Auction and Commission Store.

THE Subscribers have taken the Store No. 1 Chapman's block, Franklin Square, for the purpose of transacting a general Auction and Commission business under the firm of Fuller & Knowlton. Having commodious rooms and other facilities, we are prepared to receive on consignment every description of goods suitable in this market.

N. B. Liberal advances made on goods consigned for auction sales.

All goods consigned will be fully insured against fire.

ENOCH FULLER,

J. W. S. KNOWLTON.

Norwich, Sept. 1, 1845. tw42 w41

LET 'EM SLIDE.

Just Opening this week at the

GREAT EASTERN REGULATOR.

ANOTHER SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

From the market of New York and Boston.

Large Sales and Small Profits

Big Loads and a QUICK PASSAGE.

Put on the steam and LET 'EM SLIDE in the way the business is done at the new Store of

TWEEDY & BARROWS.

The tremendous sale and the large amount of Goods sold for the past six weeks at our establishment has clearly proved that the public have found the place where they can purchase Dry Goods cheapest.

Much we know has been said through the columns of the papers to deceive the public in this respect, for all claim to sell goods cheaper than their neighbors. Notwithstanding all the boasting, the Splendid Exhibition and Triumph Complete, we will guarantee to sell Goods either of Wholesale or Retail, as cheap as any merchant in this city buy them.

One moment's reflection will make this assertion true to every candid mind.

Our Importing and Jobbing House in New York gives us the superiority over any other establishment in the business. While we have our Goods at the first cost of importation; every other merchant in the city has to pay a large profit on the same.

We will not go into a long catalogue of articles, but will assure our friends that they will at all times find a new and splendid assortment of Dry Goods. BROADCLOTHS, Cassimeres, and all kinds of Goods, both Foreign and Domestic, ever kept in a Dry Goods Store. So note it be.

TWEEDY & BARROWS.

117 Hubbard Row.

Norwich, Oct. 14. w47 tw70

NEW-LONDON COUNTY, ss.

Superior Court, Sept. Term, A. D. 1845.

UPON the petition of HENRY MATTERS of Montville, in New-London County, showeth to the Court that on the 2d day of November A. D., 1836, he was lawfully married to MARY ANN TRACY, then of said Montville, with whom he lived in the due performance of all his duty to her, until September, A. D., 1839, when the said Mary Ann wilfully deserted the petitioner, and hath ever since continued so to desert him, and with total neglect of duty on her part and further showing to the Court, that said Mary Ann, since said September, A. D., 1839, has committed the crime of adultery with divers men unknown to the petitioner, praying this Court to grant him a divorce as by petition on file. This Court orders that the petition be continued to the Superior Court, to be holden at Norwich, in the County of New-London, on the 3d Tuesday of March next, and that the pendency thereof be published in two of the newspapers in this state, immediately after the rising of this court, six weeks successively.

Attest. JAMES LEDYARD, Clerk.

Norwich, Sept. 9d, 1845. 6w46

For Springfield and New Haven,

A STAGE will leave Norwich daily, (Sundays excepted) at 7 1-4 o'clock, A. M., connecting with the cars of the Hartford and New Haven Rail Road Company at Hartford. Will

Arrive at Springfield at 5 1-2 P. M.

" " New Haven 8 P. M.

Fare to Springfield $2.00

" " New Haven 3.50

Fare by this route to Springfield $1.00 less than by the Cars. FERRIGO & BULKELLEY, Proprietors.

HENRY DOWNER, Agt.

Oct. 6th. w40 tw47

ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP.

"LABOR VINCIT OMNIA."

THE ancient alchemists, pretended, though they were in many of their speculations, were still correct in their suppositions that the amelioration of matter was founded on the changes which the sun's rays produced on substances, whether organic or inorganic. Modern science has well established the fact, that "a substance cannot fall even upon a plate of iron without undergoing a chemical change." This chemical principle has been termed activation by Sir John Herschel.

It was this heaven principle of activation, which induced M. Daguerre, of Paris, and Mr. Fox Talbot, of London, (unknown to each other,) to institute that series of delicate experiments which resulted in the simultaneous and wonderful discovery of the Daguerreotype by the former, and the Calotype by the latter. It was observed, as long ago as the year 1566, that a combination of chlorine and silver (commonly known as horn silver) blackened by exposure to the sun's rays; but nothing important resulted from this discovery until the production of the Photographic process.

Dr. F. FELIX GOURAUD had long made activation his peculiar study. He had observed that the green tint, which is universal in healthy vegetation, deepened immediately and silently on the withdrawal of the solar light. A simple experiment will prove this. If a vegetable be placed in any place impervious to the rays of the sun, the plant will be seen to preserve a sickly and unnatural whiteness, which soon changes to green on exposure to the direct solar rays. The more a plant is exposed to the sun, the deeper will be its green, and the more abundant its odors; on the other hand, the less a plant is exposed to sunlight, the paler are its colors, the lesser its fragrance, and the less its properties. This spontaneous change solely from the absorption of carbon from the atmosphere, induced by the solar rays.

The effect of solar light upon animal tissue (the human skin, for instance) is not less remarkable.—A sunbeam cannot fall on the skin of our hand or face without inducing a change of color; the change of color results from the absorption by the pores of the cuticle of atmospheric air, which is constantly contaminated with carbonic acid, produced during the process of respiration and digestion. In the vanishing this carbonic acid is rapidly decomposed; one of its constituents (oxygen) is given off again to the air, while the other (carbon or charcoal) is retained under the skin; and hence the cause of *Tan, Freckle, and Sunburn.*

In proof of this,—if proof be required,—we have only to note how rapidly the complexion changes from fair to brown, and from brown to almost sooty color, by simple removal from a temperate to a tropical region. On this subject a scientific writer, in a late number of *Chambers' Edinburg Journal*, remarks; "There is every reason to believe that the same pigmental apparatus, which gives the dark hue to the skin of the African, is also present under the skin of the European, and that it only requires an excess of solar light to bring it into full exerciting operation." We know, of our own experience, that the comparatively feeble sunlight of our own latitude will convert the pale faces of our ladies or gentlemen into a tawny brown.

To discover a preventative of this chemical action of the sun, has been Dr. GOURAUD'S sole object and aim. Years of deep thought and experiment have been at length happily rewarded by the production of his world renowned

Italian Medicated Soap,

which is found to be all-sufficient for the complete removal (from the skin of Tan, *Freckle, Sunburn*, or, in fact, any disfigurement which is the result of *actinism*); while its medicated properties are of so powerful a nature, as to be potent in the removal of cutaneous eruptions and all unsightly appearances, including *Erysipelas, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Barbers' Itch*, &c. *Old sores* are rapidly healed by it; and the pale arising from the bites of *musquitoes*, the stings of wasps or other venomous insects, is immediately allayed and cheap, *scaldes*, and *chafes* are healed by it. In fact, no *family* should be without this valuable soap; but more especially those who live remote from cities, in places where it is not easy at all times to procure medical attendance.—Neither should the seamen be without it, as it is a complete remedy for scurvy, and can be used in *hard* or *salt* water as well as soft. In addition thereto, it is perfectly inoxious. The *ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP* may, therefore, be considered as the greatest boon which modern science has conferred on mankind.

Directions for use.—For Erysipelas, Salt Rheum Ring Worm, Scald Head, Scurvy, Barbers' Itch, &c the soap must be made into a lather, well rubbed on several times a day, with a shaving-brush. For Pimples, Tan, Freckles, Sunburn, Sallowness, Roughness, Mosquito bites, or venomous stings, it should be used three or four times a day, in the ordinary manner.

Dr. F. F. GOURAUD is also the inventor of the celebrated *POUDRES VIVIFIES*, for completely *eradicating* human hair.

GOURAUD'S *Gracious Hair Dye* is warranted at change red, gray, or white hair, to a glossy *brown* or *black*, at option of the user.

GOURAUD'S *Liquid Vegetable Rouge* is a splendid article for giving pale cheeks and lips a magnificent roseate tinge, so *permanent* as not to be removed either by *washing or rubbing*.

GOURAUDS' *Blanc'd Espouge (Lily White)* has completely supplanted the old and noxious preparations for whitening the skin. The *Lily White* imparts to the cuticle a smoothness of surface, and delicacy of color, beautiful to behold.

To avoid being imposed upon by the numerous base imitations of these articles, be careful to purchase only at Dr. FELIX GOURAUD'S 67 *Walker-st., first door from Broadway, N. Y.*; where also may be obtained a great variety of choice Perfumery and Fancy Articles, suitable for a Lady's or Gentleman's Toilet.

And by JOHN L. DEVOTION, sole Agent for Norwich.

Aug. 29 1ywd1 w50

A Word to Country Merchants.

BE IT KNOWN UNTO ALL MEN WHO PURCHASE

DRY GOODS,

at wholesale, that

ELY & CO.

85 & 85 SHETUCKET-STREET.

Are this week open as a very extensive assortment of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC GOODS which added to our last week's purchase makes an extensive stock.

We do not propose to fill the newspapers with long and flaming advertisements nor enumerate the different styles of goods we are almost daily receiving. But one FACT we can prove beyond a shadow of a doubt, that we keep constantly on hand a *STOCK* of Dry Goods almost twice as large as any other establishment in *New London County*. Another FACT is this, we *WILL NOT be undersold*, and as we have not been called "to arms with *Mexico*," or to shed our blood upon the plains of "*Texas*," we have been peacably and quietly engaged in the New York and Boston Markets, purchasing bargains which we propose to give ☞ COUNTRY MERCHANTS at the *smallest* advance from cost.

Give us a call and we will do them good.

Sept. 11. tfw 42 tw47

REMEMBER

the old Stand, No. 78 Main-St.

OPPOSITE THE FRANKLIN HOUSE,

WHERE J. M. NELSON still continues to carry on the Tailoring business in all its various branches. The subscriber is now ready to make all kinds of Gentlemen's garments in the latest style. The subscriber has received the Fall and Winter fashions for 1844-5. All garments made at this establishment warranted to fit.

N. B. Cutting done at short notice. Wanted also two or eight first rate Tailoresses to whom good wages will be given.

JAMES M. NELSON.

Sep. 1 '45 tf43

WANTED,

60,000 RAIL ROAD TIES,

for which Cash will be paid on delivery at Norwich previous to the 15th of Nov., next.

For specifications and price apply to

FULLER & KNOWLTON,

Chapman's Block Franklin Square.

Norwich, Sept. 12 1845. tfw 43 tw45

NEW ENGLAND TRUSS MANUFACTORY.

Boston, Mass.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER,

CONTINUES to manufacture all the various approved Trusses, at his old stand, No. 164 Washington street, opposite No 294, entrance in Temple Avenue, Boston.

Also—ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, for Prolapsus Uteri—Trusses for Prolapsus Ani—Suspensory Bags, KneeCaps, Back Boards, Shoulder Braces for deformed backs—Trusses repaired at one hour's notice and made to answer admirably as new.—The subscriber having worn a truss himself for the last 24 years, and tried so many for the last 10 years feels confident in being able to suit all cases that may come to him.

Coover Spiral Trusses—Dr. Chase's Trusses, formerly sold by Dr. Leach—Trusses of galvanized metal that will not rust, having wooden and copper pads—Rand's Spiral Truss—Rundell's do—Salmon's ball and socket—Sherman's patent—French do—Bozeman's do. double and single—Bates's Trusses also, Trusses for children of all ages. Dr. Fletcher's Steam-Elastic Truss—Dr. Hall's Truss—Thompson's Rocking Stone, and the Stickers' Rocking Trusses, may be had at this establishment—Whitcomb's Tubes and Ear-Trumpets, that will enable a person to converse low with ease that is hard of hearing.

All Ladies in want of Abdominal Supporters or Trusses, waited on by his wife, Mrs. CAROLINE D. FOSTER, who has had ten years experience in the business.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.

Boston, Jan. 7, 1845.

Having had occasion to observe, that some persons afflicted with Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skilful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Heath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called upon to recommend him to my professional brethren and to the public, as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.

JOHN C. WARNER.

I hereby certify that I have, for several years past, been in the use of Mr. Foster's Truss for Inguinal Hernia, and find it to answer every desirable purpose, and consider it far preferable to any other which I have employed.

JAMES THATCHER, M. D.

Plymouth, Nov 1 1839

Boston, March 10, 1840.

I hereby certify, that I have known Mr. James F. Foster, several years last past, and have frequently employed him in the construction of Trusses and other apparatus for my patients and have always found him ready, capable, and equal to the occasion for which I have employed him.

JOHN RANDALL, M. D.

Certified from Dr. Griffin, Lynn.

Lynn, March 3, 1840.

I have recommended the Trusses made by James Frederick Foster, of Boston, in a great many instances for these few years past; and it is due to him to declare that, in every instance that has come to my knowledge, his work has given complete satisfaction. ED. T. COOVER, M. D.

June 25, 1845. tw32 w36

New Sword Fish.

THE day landing, 50lb this, new Sword Fish, of prime order, for sale by

WHITAKER, HAMMOND & CO.,

Commercial street.

July w3 Tw3

FALL GOODS.

(COLD WEATHER IS COMING)

JUST RECEIVED

AT 22 Shetucket St.

SHAWLS of fine styles and colors.

Cashmeres and De Laines of superior quality.

Dark Merrimack prints.

Turkey red prints for children.

Plaid do.

New style French Ginghams.

The last lot of Summer Goods going,

York shilling prints for 10 cents,

Bolstrings cheaper than ever.

Don't mistake the

ROUND BLACK SIGN.

Aug. 17 Mw9

SPORTING FIXINGS.

POWDER Flasks and Horns, Shot Pouches, and Belts, Cap Primers, Elastic Wadds, Screw Drivers, Extra Cocks, Nipples and Plugs, Wormers, Cleaners, Caps, &c. C. A. CONVERSE, 139 Main-st

Sept. 10. w43 tw50

ISAAC HOWLAND & CO.'S N. BEDFORD OILS, on Consignment.

2000 gallons	Winter Sperm,	"in store,"	
2000 do	do	do "Head"	do
3500 do	Fall	do	do
1500 do	do	do	do
3000 do	Winter & Fall Whale	bbl	do

—ALSO—

3047 do	Winter Sperm	"Head"	
1800 do	Fall	do	just landing

from sloop Empress, and for sale by A. H. ALMY, (late *Nichols, Eugene & Almy.*)

61 Water street.—Sept. 7. w42 tw 52

MOLASSES.

100 hhds and tierces St. Croix,

50 do do Porto Rico,

33 do do Muscovado,

do do New Iberia,

25 do do Cardenas,

26 do do

or sale A. H. ALMY, 61 Water street.

Sept. 3. w42 w52

WANTED, 10,000 lbs., Old Cast off India Rubber Shoes.

FOR which new and fresh Goods will be exchanged at Cash price.

J. IRESON & SON.

Feb 5 tf11

Something New.

SPALDING & CO., are manufacturing under Letters Patent granted by the United States, an improved Friction match, to burn

Without Brimstone.

They now offer for sale, on very reasonable terms 20,000 GROSS.

Neatly put up in Tin, Wood and Paper, in assorted packages and in lots to suit purchasers.

These Matches are highly improved of and recommended for family use by Physicians and Chemists, in consequence of the absence of Sulphur in their manufacture, the fumes of which are so disagreeable and deleterious to all, and particularly injurious to persons having weak lungs or delicate constitutions.

They are particularly recommended to the attention of shippers as they have frequently been taken on long voyages and exposed to the action of all climates without the slightest injury.

For sale by SPALDING & CO.

At wholesale and retail by R. W. MATHEWSON Agents for the manufacturer.

Jan. 23 1845.

For Sale.

A Valuable Water Privilege (perhaps one of the best in Connecticut) with about 4 or 5 acres of land adjoining, on which is a Grist-Mill, Saw-Mill and building erected for a Comb Factory with the machinery for making Ivory Combs, (or without the machinery.)

Said property will be sold at auction on the premises unless previously disposed of at private sale on Tuesday, the 11th day of November, 1845.

Also for sale, a two story dwelling house &c. standing within about 30 rods of the mills.

The above property is situated in the town of Saybrook about one mile and a half west of the landing on the river at Essex. For further particulars enquire of Humphrey Williams on the premises or either of the subscribers in Essex.

H. L. CHAMPLIN,

JARED C. REDFIELD,

EZRA R. MATHER.

Essex, July 28, 1845. w31 tw36

New Boston Express

SPRINGFIELD

FARE ONLY $2.00

PASSENGERS by this route will take the Stage to Hartford which leaves daily (except Sundays at 7 1-2 A. M., and have 3 hours to spend in Hartford and arrive at Springfield by cars at 7 P. M. G. H BULKELEY, and ORRIN FERRIGO, Proprietors.

HENRY B. DOWNER, Agent.

Passengers by this route will save $1.00

Norwich, June 1845. 1y15 w8

Second Hand Machinery For Sale.

12 FROTTLE Spinning Frames, 72 Spindles each. Enquire of Mr. Kimball, Williams, at Powder Depot, or of

WHITAKER, HAMMOND, & CO

Norwich, Jan. 1st, 1845. tf w 41, tw 52.

BOSTON BOOT & SHOE STORE.

R. GOODWIN,

DEALER IN

BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS,

118 Main-street, Norwich,

RESPECTFULLY invites the attention of the Citizens of Norwich, and the public generally to his NEW and SPLENDID assortment of

Boots and Shoes,

just received from the manufacturers and other sources, where they had been bought at the lowest Cash prices, and will be sold at such rates as cannot fail to suit the most acute bargainer. My stock has been made from the best materials, and of superior workmanship. All articles not proving as recommended, will be made good. Customers can rely upon finding at my Store, every desirable article in the Boot and Shoe Line, and at *LOWER* prices than those that deal competitors.

DON'T MISTAKE THE NUMBER

118 Main Street. 118

May 10 w27 tw12—1

Copartnership.

THE subscribers have entered into Copartnership under the firm of

MEEKER & HOLMES,

and will transact the Baking business in all its branches. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. Bread, Crackers, Cakes, &c. may be obtained at all times fresh, from our Depot, No. 32, Water street, daily occupied as Cooking Stove, Rooms please give us a call.

JOSEPH MEEKER, Jr.

WILLIAM H. HOLMES.

May 28. w23—tf1—tf

BAKERY AND FAMILY GROCERY

CHARLES DENISON continues the

Baking and Grocery

business at his old stand in *Water Street*, where he will be happy to wait on all friends and former patrons. A general assortment of BREAD, CRACKERS and CAKES constantly on hand. His stock of GROCERIES are well selected, comprising almost every article usually kept in a Family Grocery, the cheapest price, all of which will be sold as low as can be bought in the city.

N. B. All goods will be delivered to any part of City free of expense to the purchaser.

Norwich, May 24, 1845.

REMITTANCES TO AND PASSAGE FROM ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

WE beg to inform our friends in Norwich, Conn and this vicinity, that we have appointed Mr JAMES MCCLELLAND, of that city, as our agent Persons sending for their relatives, or remitting money to the old country, will find it their interest and their friend comfort to give him a call.

ROCHE BROTHERS & CO.,

Jan. 24 1844 25 Fulton street, N. York

SOLAR LAMPS, Of a superior quality for Churches, Halls, Shops, Steamboats and Parlors, with plain and cut Shades. For sale by

CHARLES A. CONVERSE,

Agent for the Manufacturers.

Sept. 10. w43 tw5

LADIES SHOES—Our assortment of Ladies Shoes is now large and perfect, embracing the choicest selection of fine Gaiters and Kid Buskins, colored and black of American and French Manufacture. Also, Common Shoes in abundance, of every variety and description, which will be sold cheaper than ever, by

J. IRESON & SON.

June 5 tw 16 w25

Just Received,

At No. 15 1-2 Shetucket Street,

NEW Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry of the latest styles, and Fancy Goods too numerous to mention, which will be sold cheap.

WM. N. LEWIS, Agt.

Sept. 9 w43

BOSTON PIANO FORTES.

R. W. Roath having recently selected from the celebrated manufacture of Hallet, Davis & Co. some very superior Piano Fortes, with all these improvements, and will be sold at the lowest manufacturer's prices.

Jan 23.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber has just opened a new Store of goods of various kinds in Main Street, No. 82 near the Universalist Church in East Chelsea.—Where there can be found, Flour, Sugars, Salt, Coffee, Teas, Wood Ware and Cotton Cloth, which will be sold very low for Cash. All sorts of country produce taken in exchange for goods. Also three good tenements to rent. Apply to

JAMES BOTTUM.

July 7 w33 tw26

FRESH TEAS.

100 Chests and half chests of Young Hyson, Old Hyson, and Gunpowder.

50 chests and half chests Souchong, Oolong and Pouchong, just received and for sale by A. H. ALMY, 61 Water st.

Sept. 3 w43 tw52

SHETUCKET STREET.

AMONG the changes transpiring in our city perhaps all are not informed of the commercial importance of all the above street. It would be well for all wishing information upon this subject to resort to No. 21 Shetucket Street, at the Round Black Sign, where in our plain "farmer" way we will answer all inquiries without charge.

Just received a large addition to our former stock of Dress Goods, among which are De Lane Dress patterns at $1,25 Cashmeres, Bombazines, plain and plaid Alpacas cheap as ever.

CLOTH ROOM.

Our cloth room is more than jammed full. For want of room we will sell Satinets at 2s. per yard.

Heavy Cassimeres at 75c. per yard.

Broad Cloths from $1. to $7. per yard.

No. 21 Shetucket-st.

Norwich Sept. 24, 1845. twelwtf

Superior Wigs and Hair Work.

EVERY description of Wigs and Hair Work substantially manufacturing and for sale, Wholesale and Retail at B. F. DUNBAR'S Establishment, 509 Washington street, Boston. Gentlemen's Wig Wigs of superior make and finish. Ladies will continue Hair Wigs, curls, puffs, braids and fashionable ornaments in the hand that they can be combed and arranged without the least trouble during morning out of place. These articles are a great deal preferable, as they can be seen without; can be taken off at pleasure for Hair Dressing, &c. They are lasting to buy to sell again, as at Retail and CO 1 to their advantage to call at the Warehouse if convenient of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. 200 wigs ordered, reflecting to St. Croix, Portsmouth, Combs, Brushes, &c.

509 Washington Street,

OPPOSITE AVON PLACE, BOSTON.

Oct. 24. 1y w44

B. BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

Notwithstanding that the healing properties of these valuable medicines stand the scheme of daily trial, yet the great one of relation.—The man, or those in the guiding state of the travelling class, who can continue to withstand every phase of deception cheap or dear, truth. The Health Restorative has been generally admitted on the production of a certificate, however, the time has passed that a thing and have indications, and that physicians prescribing with great of honest from the contents of their cases, have generally adopted the use of this balm. Its curative properties or efficacy in the cure of complaints of the blood and lungs, Consumption, Coughs and Colds open to their greatest opposition, Asthma, and Pain in the Breast and Side, it is declarable to a remedy for these complaints. In the Restorative reduced and compounded to the highest of their power, and so placed in such perfect combination that their several and united force is energetic and at one and the same time. It is not offered as a palliative only for disease, but as a complete extermination of it, and a restorer to natural and lasting health. As all the testimony of unimpeachable witnesses is often insufficient to convince those who are determined to withstand the force of evidence, however powerful, we earnestly hope that they will make a trial of the Restorative, and be convinced by actual demonstration. The safety of your life depends on the use of this medicine, without it you had better hasten to prepare for a quick and fatal termination of your disease; but by its use you will convince yourself of means which cannot disappoint or delude you. The following certificate is from Dr. Chilton, the well known New York chemist.

"I have analyzed a bottle of medicine called Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative, and find that it does not contain Mercury, or any other mineral preparation, but opium is one of its forms, it is composed of vegetable matter entirely."

James R. Chilton, M. D.

C. BRINCKERHOFF, Sole Proprietor.

Principal Office, 589 Broome street, New York.

AGENTS:

SAMUEL TYLER 138 Main street, Norwich.

WM. S. TYLER, 131 Water street.

Jesse Safford, Willimantic; John A. Perkins, Windham; Tracy, Hazlegen & co. Yantic.

Notice.—I hereby notify the public that Horace Everett is no longer my General Agent, and that I have no connection with him, nor have any thing to do with any pills which he may offer to the public, called the Health Restorative Pills, nor any other medicine manufactured by him. C. BRINCKERHOFF.

Oct 1st. 1845. 1m44

The Brandreth's Pills.

As a general family medicine, especially in a country so subject to sudden changes of temperature as this, their value is incalculable. By having the Brandreth Pills always on hand, should a sudden attack of sickness take place, they can be given at once, and will often have created a cure before the physician could have arrived.

In Cholic, and in inflamation of the bowels these Pills will at once relieve, and perseverance in their use, according to the directions, will steadily do all that medicine can do to restore the health of the patient.

In diseases arising from the use of mercury or from any cause whatever, from bad blood or otherwise, they who will produce the most happy results. In all attacks of Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, and in cases of chronic or acute Costiveness, the use of the Brandreth Pills will be productive of infinite service—sometimes occasioning so great a change for the better as to cause great thankfulness.

In all cases of Indigestion, Worms, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and in all affections of the Stomach and Bowels, the Brandreth Pills will be found a never failing remedy.

To insure the full benefit of these celebrated Pills they should be kept in the bowels, so that upon the first commencement of sickness they may be at once resorted to. One dose is better than a dozen after the disease has become established in the system.

The Brandreth Pills are purely vegetable, and so innocent that the infant of a month old may use them if medicine is required, not only with safety but with a certainty of receiving all the benefit medicine is capable of imparting. Females may use them during all the critical periods of their lives. The Brandreth Pills will insure their health, and produce regularity in all the functions of life.

Be careful of counterfeit Pills. How to know them:

No 1 Security.

Each Agent who sells the Genuine Brandreth Pills has a CERTIFICATE OF AGENCY, which has been engraved at a vast expense. It represents the Manufactory at Sing Sing, on the banks of the Hudson river, and is signed by Dr. Brandreth, and has seal stamped upon the paper.

No. 2 Security.

Above all observe the labels upon the boxes. Each box of the Genuine Pills has seven WHITE LABELS upon it. The top and the bottom label containing upwards of FIVE THOUSAND LETTERS in RED INK. The words BENJAMIN BRANDRETH'S PILLS being printed every two hundred times upon the two labels.

No. 3 Security.

There are also upon each label two signatures of Dr. Brandreth; one B. Brandreth, and also one Benjamin Brandreth. Each box, therefore, to be genuine, must have six signatures of Dr. Brandreth upon it. If the box do not answer this description the Pills are not the Brandreth Pills, but some vile counterfeit of them, as all the old labelled boxes have been collected.

No. 4 Security.

Besides the above signs of genuineness, the signature of the Brandreth Pill, labels are upon the Certificate of Agency; therefore compare your box with the labels on the Certificate; if it agrees, the Pills are true; if it does not they are false.

I have expended much time, and at least $5000 in perfecting these checks to the sale of counterfeit Pills, and in the hope they will secure the genuine BRANDRETH PILLS to all who want them.

Remain the public's servant,

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.

The following names are a list of Dr. B. Brandreth's agents in New London Co.

Norwich, R. W. Raath; New London, Nathan Belden; Colchester, L. A. Kellogg; Franklin, Abner L. Hyde; Liberty Hill, Austin Day; Lebanon, Gordon Robinson; Yanticville, Tracy, Huntington & Co. Fitchville, S. Fitch; Norwich Town, Geo. D. Fuller; Milltown, Wm. B. Hill; Stonington, Horace Lewis; Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Portersville, Smith, Clark & Co Centre Groton, R. W. Smith; Groton, John Hallecon; Hamburg, H. A. Brockway; Salem, E. S. Williams; Montville, James Turner; Hadlyme, H. Brockway. March 10 '45 tf

THE NORWICH NEWS.
WM. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
OFFICE IN SHETUCKET STREET.
Brick Building, 3d Story, opposite Ely & Co's
NORWICH, CONN.

TERMS.

To City subscribers,	$2,00
Mail subscribers,	$1,50

payable in advance.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Six lines or less, one two or three weeks,	75
Half a square,	50
A square,	$100

All over a square, in the same proportion. Twenty-five cents each week for continuance after three weeks.

A. HENRY PECK,
Fashionable Hair Dresser,
No. 98 Main-st.
Opposite East end of E. T. Huntington's Watch and Jewelry Store.
Norwich Conn.
Nov. 14. 19

BENJAMIN D. DEAN, M. D.
OFFERS his services to Physicians and Surgeons and the inhabitants of Greeneville and vicinity. N. B. Dr. Dean may be found at the residence of Mr. Henry Palmer. of ent (will

CHARLES A. CONVERSE,
Dealer in
English, French and German Hardware, Cutlery, and Guns.
150, Main-Street,
Norwich

NICHOLS & CHAPMAN,
HOUSE, SIGN, AND SHIP
Painters and Glazers,
Over Myers' and Bailey's Carpenter Shop,
Water-Square, Norwich City, Conn.
Imitators of Wood of all kinds—also Marble Painters Descriptions. Granite Stone &c. &c.
Paints, of all kinds, prepared ready for use.
June 5 1845. w30 tw15

CHARLES I. COOLEY,
IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
China, Glass, and Earthen Ware.
At Shetucket-street.
June 17 w31 tw 39

J. IRESON & SON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Boots, Shoes, Brogans, and Rubbers,
LEATHER, BLACKING LACINGS, RIBBONS, GALLOONS, &c. &c.
116 (south side) Main street, Norwich, Conn.
Apr. 9, '45. 1720

DR. MERRILL'S
Botanic Store,
Golden Street,
New London, Ct.
All purchasers of medicine sold at this store are requested prompt; and purchasers dissatisfied can have their money refunded
New London Feb 11 '45 6712

D. J. NEWBERY.
G. R. & C. PARKHURST.
Office, 69 Main-Street,
Norwich Ct.
Dec. 19, '44.

CIGARS.
20 boxes Brown Havana Segars, "light,"
20 do do do do
1 do Porto Rico
9 do St. Croix
just received and for sale by A. H. SEARS, 51 Water street.
w42 tw52

AGENCY
FOR the Sale of W. B. Fuller & Co's. Honey Dew, Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco, decidedly the best article in the market. The trade supplied by
FULLER & KNOWLTON,
Chapman's Block, Franklin square.
Oct 4. 1640

WM. H. ALLEN
DENTIST,
OFFICE, No. 94 SHETUCKET STREET, (UP STAIRS)
WHERE he will perform all operations necessary for the preservation of the teeth and gums in the best possible manner. Teeth inserted from 1 to a complete set. Teeth cleansed, filled, extracted, and all irregularities, whether they proceed from disease or want of proper care, remedied.
March 25.

DR. BARKER would inform his friends that he is now ready to resume his Professional business. He may be found at his old residence.
No. 130 MAIN ST.
Norwich Oct. 1, 1845. w46 64

HENRY S. COOK,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAVING procured various styles for
Boys' Clothes,
is now prepared to CUT and MAKE in a superior manner, every description of Clothes, for Boys from 2 to 15 years of age.
FASHIONS received monthly.
Please Call at
15 SHETUCKET STREET. 15
The strictest Punctuality will be an invariable Rule.
Wanted immediately
a Girl to learn the tailoring business. To the one that apply soon good encouragement will be given.
Aug. 6 w31 tw33

WANTED, 10,000 lbs.,
Old Cast off India Rubber Shoes.
FOR which new and fresh Goods will be exchanged at Cash price.
J. IRESON & SON.
Feb 8 1711

Ginghams.
FINE TWILLED & MOURNING GINGHAMS.
do do Rich Fancy Col'd do
Received by J. W. BULKELEY.
Nov. 5, 1845. w50 tw79

THE CHEAPEST LOT OF
ALPACCAS,
AT J. W. BULKELEYS.
FANCY Colored and Black Alpaccas, at 37 1-2 to 81 12 1-2 per yard. A large lot just received.
Oct. 29. w49 tw75

YARN OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
STOCKINGS of all do
GLOVES, do do do
INFANT SOCKS do do
WOOL CAPS do do
MUS. NIGHT CAPS.
LADIES do do at 3 cts.
Nov. 29 49 J. W. BULKELEY

Salt.
3500 BUSH. T. I. and Bonaire Salt, now landing from Sloop Prospect, For sale by WHITAKER, HAMMOND & CO.
Nov. 4. w 50 tw79

The Norwich News.

VOL. V.—NO. 51. NORWICH, CONN., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1845. WHOLE NO. 262.

SPLENDID
EXHIBITION
Of New, Rich and Fashionable
DRY GOODS.
LINCOLN & WILLIAMS,
HAVE just made another large addition to their SILK DEPARTMENT.
Where customers may find black and blue black Silks, from 1-2 yard to 1 1-4 yards wide, at from fifty cents to $2,00 a yard, and some new styles. Paris and India Fancy Silks, surpassing in beauty and quality any ever offered for sale in the State. Also heavy cloak Silks, Marcellina Silks for linings, light and delicate Silks for evening party dresses, some handsome low priced fancy Silks.
WIDE SILK VELVETS
for Shawls and Mantillas; always every shade of narrow velvets and silk velvet trimmings. Our
SHAWL DEPARTMENT
we continue to keep stocked with every thing new and desirable, some beautiful low priced German Shawls similar to the high cost Berlin Zephyr Shawls; also some low priced Brocha covered grounds with colors equal to the most expensive. New styles printed Paris Shawls, with large additions to our stock of high cost real Cashmere Shawls,
Long Shawls and Scarfs.—East India Crape Scarfs the most fashionable article of the season, though decidedly a "Boston notion."
Mous. de Laines and Cashmeres.—Some new styles high colored Satin stripe de Laines all wool, the only ones in the city. Elegant patterns printed Paris de Laines and Cashmeres. More than one thousand dress patterns low priced English and Scotch de Laines and Reps, a large assortment small figured goods for children's wear, some very fine, all wool and high colors.
Millinery Goods.—The greatest variety of ribbons in the place which we are bound to sell at unparalleled low prices. Our stock of
Cloak Goods is well worthy the attention of any purchaser.
French Woolen Cloakings, in stripes, figures and ombre Plaids.
A. A. Thibets extra heavy and of the most beautiful Shades, also low prices Thibets and Oriental Cloths of all colors, Salisbury Plaids, Gala Plaids, with every quality of blue black and col'd Alpaccas, Figured and stripe col'd Orleans, purchased at auction at two thirds their value and will be sold accordingly.
Mourning Goods.—Bombasines of the most celebrated manufacture in the world, from 62 1-2 cts. to $2,00 a yd. Jet black Orleans, the finest quality all wool delaines, 1-6 mourning goods of every description. French and English mourning prints perfectly fast colors. Gloves, Veils, Crapes, Cravats, &c. &c.
Furnishing Goods.—In this branch of our trade purchasers may find Linen Sheetings and Shirtings of all widths. Cottons from 3-4 to 12-4 width. Damasks all qualities and widths. Napkins, Doylies, huchabac, crash.
Embossed Piano and Table covers, 50 pairs.
Woolen Blankes.—Some that are very fine with almost every article of house keeping Goods.
Woolen Goods.—French Black cloths, extra fine at $4,00. a pattern less than the usual charge. English cloths, blue black and fancy colors. Fine black mixed cloths, low priced, do.—Gold mix'd, Drab mix'd, Brown, Blue black, and Jet Black Cassimere cloths from 25 cts to $3,00 a yard.
3-4 and 6-4 Wool Tweeds, for Sacks.
Black and fancy Cassimeres.
Twilled Flannels, white and colored, great bargains, all wool, homemade Flannels.
Drawers and Shirts, both Silk and Woolen.
Also any quantity and variety of goods for
BOY'S WEAR,
suitable for the approaching cold season.
Hosiery, Gloves and Mitts.—Black and colored Cashmere Hose, large sizes, and three threaded—white Merino, and Lamb's wool, do.—Kid, Silk, Merino and Woolen Gloves of all sizes. In
FANCY ARTICLES
we shall continue to keep the largest assortment. Laces, Edgings, Dress Trimmings, Zephyr Worsteds, Patterns, Purse Materials, Cravats, Scarfs, Tidys, Green Gauze Veils, Cambric and green cloth Ridiks, a large assortment of Needlework Capes, Chemisettes, Collars and Trimmings. Ladies can find almost any article in this department of our trade.
Domestic Goods.—We have a very large assortment purchased before the late rise. Ticks, Sheeting, Plaids, Satinetts, Canton Flannels, Prints, Bleached Goods, and all descriptions of heavy goods, we shall be able to continue to sell less than the present wholesale prices.
And finally to close, we would merely say that no pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction, and any article purchased of us and not answering the recommendation can be returned and the money refunded. The
"Extreme Low Price System"
established and practised by the trade we do not go upon; but pledge ourselves that all persons who will take the trouble to visit our establishment shall be offered better goods and on better terms than at any other store in the city.
LINCOLN & WILLIAMS'
Silk and Shawl Store, west side Shetucket street

COMFORTERS.
WOOLEN COMFORTERS, YEOMAN CRAVATS, of every size color and price, at
J. W. BULKELEY'S.
Nov. 5, 1845. w50 tw79

CORNELIUS'
SOLAR LAMPS, GIRANDOLES, &C.
A GREAT variety of CHURCH, FACTORY, HALL, AND PARLOR LAMPS, of the best quality, and shape, direct from the manufacturer, with SHADES, SOLAR CHIMNEYS, AND WICKS constantly on hand and for sale, at whole sale and retail on the most favorable terms by
CHARLES I. COOLEY.
Oct. 2. 3w w46 tw78

Flowing Blue Dinner,
Tea and Toilet Ware,
AT THE
NEW CROCKERY STORE,
84 Shetucket-st.
CHAS I. COOLEY would invite the attention of the public to an elegant variety of Dinner, Tea, and Toilet Ware, and his large but seasonable stock of late imported Ware, all being of the very choicest patterns and styles, which is offered to Merchants whether in country or city, on the most desirable terms, and to all who will favor him with a call, whether old or new house-keepers.
Norwich, Oct 22 t3w49

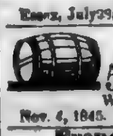
For Sale.
40 or 50 FINE BUILDING LOTS, on High Street in Preston a few minutes walk from the Bridge. Said lots are finely situated, having a view of the City of Norwich, Greeneville, &c.
Persons wishing lots at a reasonable price, and without heavy taxes would do well by calling on the subscriber or on David Moore. GEO. MOORE.
Norwich Oct. 28. 6w 48

SPERM OIL SOAP.
125 Casks Sperm Oil Soap in Store.
40 " do do do now landing from Sloop Empress—on consignment, and for sale by
WHITAKER, HAMMOND & CO.
Oct. 23, 1845. 9t 3w49 Commerce-st.

HALF A
$1,000,000
WORTH OF CLOTHING!
TO BE SOLD THIS YEAR, 1845.
"OAK HALL."
UNPARALLELED IN THE ANNALS OF HISTORY AS TO PRICES OF
READY MADE CLOTHING,
—AND—
FURNISHING GOODS!
Brilliant Career and Unprecedented Success!
FALL CAMPAIGN.
THIS TERRIFIC WHEEL IN FULL REVOLUTION.
Country Traders Look at this!
AN endless variety of every quality style, cut fashion of READY MADE CLOTHING, cloth piece goods, and Furnishing Goods, at
Extremely Low Prices.
Boy's Clothing, in all its variety. "OAK HALL" continues the "Grand Theatre of Attraction." A living panorama of human beings flock to this fashionable resort daily—and to meet the Fall Anticipation of my numerous Friends and Customers, I have Fresh Manufactured a
FIRST RATE STOCK
Of Ready Made Clothing and Furnishing Goods, adapted to this Fall and coming Winter, that will eclipse in Brilliancy and astonish all. An quantity almost surpasses belief. Together with an immense stock of
PIECE GOODS,
Of all qualities, grades and colors, of rich Vestings, Velvets, Silks, Satins, &c. Cloths, Cassimeres, Deskins, &c. &c. &c, that will be sold by the yard, or manufactured to order at prices so low as to
DEFY ALL COMPETITION.
Half a Million Dollars worth of Ready Made Clothing and Furnishing Goods to be sold this year of our Lord 1845. 'Large Amount,' the reader exclaims. 'True.' Some may laugh, others pay sneers and the remainder may turn up the white of their eyes at what I am going to say, but it is my settled conviction—a conviction, mind you, that I have arrived at by the slowest imaginable degree of cogitation, and due and deliberate calculation—that
This is a Great Country
we live in, and my customers are scattered over every inhabitable part of the globe. The name of
"OAK HALL"
has been Porcelainized from, and posted on the walls of Canton, and echoed back to Europe, and reechoed all over every inhabitable part of the globe.
With all the powerful machinery I can bring to bear I have been able to reduce the price of this necessary article,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
AT SO LOW A PRICE THAT I WILL
DEFY THE WORLD TO UNDERSELL.
By doing so immense a trade I am enabled to keep that
TREMENDOUS WHEEL
in motion SLOW and SURE in its revolution—clothing in its TURN by the thousands, until the end of the year its revolution completes a third a MILLION DOLLARS worth sold, and brings us in a new career for 1846.
COUNTRY TRADERS,
I would invite your attention to an SPLENDID variety of FASHIONABLE goods as were ever offered in this market—comprising the latest patterns and styles of French, English and American manufacture. You are invited to call, or send your orders by mail to that GREAT MARKET,
"OAK HALL."
A saving of some 20 per cent can be made, and every article constituting a GENTLEMAN'S WARDROBE can be found by the dozen, package, or ship load. Those living at a distance, preferring their clothes FASHIONABLY MADE at a FIRST RATE
BOSTON HOUSE,
are informed that by post paid application they can receive a PROSPECTUS, explanatory of my system of business directions for measuring, statement of prices, &c. &c. If three or four gents club together, one of my travelers will be despatched to wait upon them. Recollect all of this
IMMENSE STOCK OF GOODS
SHALL BE CLOSED UP AT PRICES
—SO—
STRIKINGLY LOW
as will astonish all, and set the world to wondering how it can be done. As my motto this year is
TO CLOTHE THE PUBLIC
AT A SMALL EXPENSE, and make out that large amount,
Half a Million Dollars!
FOR PRICES,
see small advertisements in all the principal papers in the United States. Also, my Poetical Circular, and small bills,
GEORGE W. SIMMONS,
PROPRIETOR OF THE
Celebrated Clothing Establishment,
OAK HALL BUILDING,
32, 34, 36, and 38 ANN STREET,
Opposite MERCHANTS' ROW, BOSTON.
Opposite Merchants' Row
—ENTRANCE—
No. 38 Wooden Building.
REMEMBER!
ENTIRE OAK FRONT,
DIAMOND WINDOWS.
Boston, Nov. 3. t50

For Sale.

A Valuable Water Privilege (perhaps one of the best in Connecticut) with about 4 or 5 acres of land adjoining, on which is a Grist Mill, Saw-Mill and building erected for a Comb Factory with the machinery for making Ivory Combs, (or without the machinery.)
Said property will be sold at auction on the premises unless previously disposed of at private sale on Tuesday, the 11th day of November, 1845.
Also for sale, a two story dwelling house &c. standing within about 30 rods of the mills.
The above property is situated in the town of Saybrook about one mile and a half west of the landing on the river at Essex. For further particulars enquire of Humphrey Williams on the premises or of either of the subscribers in Essex.
H. L. CHAMPLIN,
JARED C. REDFIELD,
EZRA S. MATHER.
Essex, July 29, 1845. w37 tw38


CHEESE.
50 CASKS Western, in prime order, for sale by
WHITAKER, HAMMOND, & CO.
Nov. 4, 1845. w50 tw 79. Commerce street.

French Thibet Cloths.
A LARGE and elegant assortment, comprising every desirable shade, Black, Blue Black, Brown, Maroon, Olive, Purple, Drab, Mode, Wood, Stone, Mouse, Emerald, Blue, Scarlet, Pink, and some other colors, all of the finest quality, and at unusual low prices.
LINCOLN & WILLIAMS.
Oct. 27 w49 tw75

Wanted.
WOOLEN Yarn and Woolen Stockings. The highest price paid for them by
Oct. 15. 47 J. W. BULKELEY.

Poetry.

To Mary.

BY FRANCIS COZZENS.

My heart goes to your wedding,
Mary dear;
It shares your happy smile,
And tender tear.

It wreathes the orange blossom
In your hair;
It sees the silken cords
That cluster there.

It sees the blush that changes
On your cheek;
It hears the vows you murmur
Low and meek.

It breathes its warmest blessing
On your way,
And prays that heaven will watch
Your bridal day.

Then think, amid the friends
That gather around,
My HEART is at your wedding,
Mary dear!

Miscellany.

'DOING' A LANDLORD.—In the course of our journey from the eastward—we chanced to be witness to the following specimen of nonchalance—which we set down as one of the coolest pieces of genteel swindling we have ever seen.

A biped of the genus 'sucker,' had been tarrying for several days in one of the 'crack' Hotels in York State, and his only reply to the third weekly bill presented by his obsequious and obliging host, was—that 'he lacked the needful!' He had been lavish in his style of living, and his bill for wines, cigars, and accompaniments was by no means an inconsiderable feature in the account. The young 'gentleman' was in his room with a trio of boon companions, and ringing the bell, he ordered the 'champagne and fixins' for four. The servant returned from below with the information that the landlord declined to enlarge his indebtedness, accompanied with a hint that the old account should be first adjusted. He immediately waited upon the landlord and remonstrated with him touching the mortification attendant upon being thus shown up before his friends; the wine was sent up; the party frolicked, and finally separated, and the next morning, after breakfast, the following 'scene' occurred.

'Mr. ——' said the polite landlord—'I must now insist upon the immediate adjustment of your account.'

'Can't meet it, sir, to-day, really.'

'Why not, sir?'

'Haven't the tin, by me, sir.'

'And you probably won't have?'

'Probably not, sir, at present.'

'When do you propose to settle it?'

'Couldn't say, 'pon my honor.'

'Have you even the slightest idea of paying it at all?'

'I confess, sir, the prospect is exceedingly dubious!'

'Your baggage'——

'Is in my room, sir.'

'I shall detain your trunks, then'——

'Do—if you please, sir!'

'The largest'——

'Is filled with wood, sir!'

'With wood?'

'The best kind of Eastern wood.'

'And the other'——

'Contains the same article, sawed and split!'

'And your wardrobe'——

'Is on my back, sir.'

'Upon my word, you take it coolly'——

'I always do, landlord. The world owes me a living and I must have it.'

'You are a scamp, sir.'

'I know it. You, sir, are a gentleman, and I am aware'—

Our host stopped him—bit his lips—but a moment afterward, turned to the bar and placed a bottle of wine upon the side-table near by. Having filled a brace of glasses, he handed one of them to the sucker, and the liquor disappeared. He then presented him a vase filled with 'regalias.'

'Take another'—said the landlord, in the politest possible manner—'take half a dozen, sir, there—that will do. The world may 'owe you a living'—perhaps it does. I think you will agree with me, however, that I have paid my share of the account. I have, in my day, seen a great deal of impudence, and my calling has brought me in contact with a great variety of rascality—but I must say, without intending, however, to be too personal in this matter, that, without exception you are the coolest specimen of a genuine scamp that it has ever been my ill luck to meet with——John!'

A burly servant answered this summons.

'John—remove this fellow to the street—and if you value your situation, see that he doesn't return!'

The hint was enough—our customer didn't wait for further demonstrations—but immediately decamped, to 'do' some other host; while his gentlemanly landlord proceeded to examine the trunks, the contents of which, as it turned out, had been faithfully described!—(Ohio Union.

He kept a Horse. Between forty and fifty years ago, a gentleman removed to Portland, and opened a store in Fish street. He had a small cash capital and his credit was excellent. By industry and attention to business, for awhile he succeeded well; but prosperity had such an effect upon him, that he purchased a beautiful horse, and divided his time between his store and his horse. When he should have been at his shop he was often on excursions of pleasure, and it was said his horse engrossed more of his time and attention than his business.

In a few months after the young merchant became the owner of a horse, his debts accumulated, and he was unable to pay them, and of course made, what was a rare thing in those days, a complete failure. One of his creditors, Mr. Nathaniel Richardson, who has been dead many years, did not hear of the misfortune that befel the young man for several days; but when informed of his loss by a friend, instantly exclaimed, at the top of his voice—'Failed!'—blast him, I knew he would fail—*he kept a horse!*
Portland Bulletin.

INCIDENT.—A fashionable young lady recently met her plain old grandmother at the Springs. The old lady's heart was filled with innocence and simplicity, and her ideas of fashion halted as she met her dear niece the first time for many years, and saw her a disfigured invalid. she was shocked, and almost fainted. When her emotion had a little subsided, she turned, with tears in her eyes, and said, "Margaret, honey, thee *may* get well; but indeed I fear, that the waters never will cure thee of this dreadful thing—(laying her hand on Margaret's fashionable *bustle.*) "O! how awful thee must feel about it"—and another answer of tears gushed forth. Good old lady, that.

Jones, Last—Jones says that the other day he was in a steamboat above St. Louis, and there was a raw Hoosier on board. At night when the folks went to bed, Mr. Hoosier lay down in his berth, with his *boots* on. The steward seeing this, walks up and politely says:

"Sir, you have lain down with your boots on."

Mr Hoosier calmly raises his head, and, looking down at the boots, innocently replies:

"It wasn't hart 'em; they are not the best pair!"

A Modern Dun.—A man was seen last week in front of a house in New York, holding in his hand a pole, with a placard stuck on it, on which was inscribed—*A Poor Carpenter Waiting for his pay, 10.00 Due.*

From the Ohio Journal.

The Nobleman's Bride.

BY WASHINGTON IRVING.

Beautifully situated under the brow of an overhanging hill, sheltered from the cold northern blast and open to the warm genial breath of the sunny south, stood the low-roofed but spacious farm-house of farmer Preston, whose hedge-bound orchard, one of the prettiest rural retreats in the county of K. Two magnificent trees shaded the whole front of this rural dwelling, and depending from the extended arm of one hung a swing whose comfortable seat seemed to invite one to enjoy the inspirating amusement. It did not invite in vain, for a gay party of frolicsome girls came merrily laughing and jesting from the adjacent coppice, where they had been weaving oak garlands, and wild flower wreaths, forming the sweetest and most graceful coronals for the brow of youth. They were all young and pretty, and most of them simply attired in white. There were two, however, whose exquisite beauty was pre-eminent even in the coarse, rustic dresses which distinguished them from the rest. The eye rested but a moment upon the dark plaided frocks, but it could scarcely withdraw its glance from the lovely forms, animated, intelligenter and beautiful countenances with which nature had gifted Belle and Lucy Preston. Belle was one little year the oldest, and though only 16, was already conscious of her own exceeding beauty, and a little, a very little vain of the admiration of her companions. She had the proud bearing of one destined to command, and in the wild imaginations of youthful fancy she often beheld herself mistress of lofty and magnificent halls, and crowds of obsequious attendants. These visions and vagaries sometimes gave a haughty manner to the lowly-born girl and the flash of her dark eye and the wave of her graceful hand, better become commanded, than it betokened equality with those around her. Yet her companions were superior in rank, station and fortune, and while they yielded deference they felt uneasy at this assumption. But sweet Lucy Preston! How shall I describe her? one glance of those soft, sunny blue eyes peeping from under a cloud of 'golden hair would have won your heart to her in a moment, and if you could have resisted that, the bewitching sweetness of her smile would have been an irresistable ally.—Every body loved her, even the timid wild birds scarcely fled at the sound of her light step.

A little quiet, gentle looking girl was standing apart from the merry group who were gathered around the swing where each in turn had been enjoying the favorite amusement.—The child looked sober and almost sad, and no one seemed to notice her. At length Lucy glancing that way noted the little neglected one, and in an instant was at her side, and had her small hand clasped in her own.

'Come with us, Annie, don't stand here alone, come, and I will give you a good swing.'

The plain features of the child lighted up with a joyous expression, as she felt with delight that one at least sympathized with her, despite her extreme plainness and even awkwardness.

'Just like Lucy,' murmured Belle Preston, half audibly, 'she is always taking some ugly little imp under her wing. I hope she'll have some consideration, and not keep the swing more than half an hour.'

Some of the girls agreed with Belle, while some, of more kindly feelings, were glad to see the poor child receive a portion of attention and enjoyment.

The little scene had not passed unnoticed.—Though unseen by the busy group a splendid equipage with richly caparisoned horses, and many liveried servants had just paused in the shaded road. The occupant gazed for a moment on the scene before him. Yet his eye dwelt not on the fair fields, the rich green woods, the sloping hill side, the winding stream or the secluded dwelling. His attention was riveted by what was to him fairer and lovelier than these, the beauty of those two humble maidens, who stood in strong contrast under the magnificent trees. His resolution was quickly taken. He alighted from his carriage and advanced towards them. The near approach of his footsteps at length startled the girls, who, turning suddenly, gazed in the utmost astonishment at the stranger. Sooth to say there was nothing very fearful in the tall, manly form, and haughty bearing of the noble Marquis of W. but it was a strange sight to see a nobleman's carriage in that sequestered spot, and a feeling of awe stole over the young maidens as they awaited his coming in silence. Gracefully relating the group, he addressed himself to proud Belle Preston, and proffered his simple request for a glass of water from the spring. Belle, blushing, yet self-possessed, hastened to bring it, while Lucy modestly moved a little away from the influence of the cold, but continued gaze of the stranger.

Belle Preston returned not alone. Her mother, a little, active, vulgar, bustling woman, who had seen the affair from the cottage, hurried forward to apologize, for having no water good enough for his lordship. His lordship apparently disagreed with her, for he praised the pure fluid highly, and as he drank asked her some questions concerning the grove before him. He found her well disposed to be communicative. The young ladies were all from Mrs. Marchmont's boarding school, all but the two in plaided gowns, she said, and though she said it that shouldn't say it, she had no reason to blush for their looks, by the side of any lady of the land.

The Marquis gratified her mother's heart by complimenting the beauty of her daughters, and in a few moments was again rolling off in his luxurious carriage. Many were the ejaculations of the girls when he was gone; some thought him old, some thought him homely, and some were dazzled with his rich and splendid equipage. Prouder than ever was Belle Preston, for she had felt the influence of the admiring gaze of his lordship, and brighter and loftier than ever were the visions that dazzled her youthful imagination.

And plenty of opportunity she had to indulge them, for the next day the carriage of the noble Marquis again stopped at the farm-house, and it was evident that something of more than common interest attracted him. Many times he rode by without stopping, and he was always sure of seeing a young, handsome face at the open window, for even if Belle did not see him coming herself, her mother would be sure to call her, saying, 'Run to the window, dear, the Squire's going by,' till it passed into a proverb.

The setting sun was shedding his golden glory over hill, field and wood; the husbandman was slowly returning home from his labor, every thing wore an aspect of calm and quiet cheerfulness. The faint chirping of the birds as they were seeking their leafy covetts, the bark of some distant dog, and the noisy murmuring of the brook were almost the only sounds that fell upon the ear. Very beautiful was that golden sunset, and very beautiful the soft clouds that seemed idly loitering, on their way through the blue ether, but more beautiful still were those two forms of earth seated under the large old Hawthorn tree, just within the brook the babbling over the stones and pebbles, and the wild flowers peeped shyly over the brink, as if they participated in their joy. Yet gems of a water spring hid in the golden lily cups. Ah, well-day! The dreams of happy youth are beautiful as the sheen, but too soon come the dark shades of evening!

'Ah, Clifford,' said a sweet voice, 'how happy we should be to dwell forever in this lovely place. Away from the taints of the world with its troubles, with nothing to vex us, how quietly our days would pass.'

Clifford Sylmer sighed as he looked into the deep blue eyes that rested so fondly on him, and there was a mournful tone in his voice as he replied, 'Would it delight me to hear, would it might indeed be so, but I am the youngest son of my father's house, and have my own way to make in the world, and even if I shall be denied the sweet stolen pleasure of being with you, dearest—nay, do not look so fearful—I am only to go to test to Frederic, love, for the space of a year. You will not forget me in a year, will you?'

'Forget you!' ejaculated Lucy, with a half reproachful gaze, and a tear trembling on her long shadowy lashes.

Clifford kissed away the tear, and drawing a plain ring from his finger, placed it on her hand.—'Let it remind you of me when I am gone, Lucy. I ask no promise of you, but I confide in you wholly.'

Lucy's tears came fast then, and from the thought of a separation with such painful to her, had her youthful imagination conjured up a thousand apprehensions of evil, which it required all Clifford's eloquence to put to flight. To her a year seemed a century, but to Clifford it was not quite so long; he anticipated the end, and the joyful meeting that would have when he returned.

Nevertheless the parting was sad enough, and when Clifford at length tore himself away, Lucy stirred not from the spot till the last trace of his graceful form had vanished from her gaze. Slowly she returned home, intending to seek her own room, apart from observation. But as she neared the house she heard at unusual sound of voices, and the instant her mother saw her, she called her to them.—Lucy cast a bewildered glance around the room.—On her mother's face was an expression of triumphant pride and eagerness. Her father was surveying the scene quietly, and Belle was in a violent paroxysm of tears, while her young brother was the only one who looked pleased.

'Where have you been, Miss, till this late hour?' was her mother's first gentle query.

Lucy made some vague reply which her mother did not pause to hear, but continued in a loud voice, 'But mind you, there's to be no more traipsing off after this, chasing about in the woods till sundown, and coming home with your hair tumbling about your shoulders like a wild woman. What would my lord the Marquis say to see his wife now?'

Lucy's look of utter astonishment called for some explanation, and it came full soon.

'Wife that is to be, I mean,' continued her tormentor more gently, 'for this very afternoon, the Marquis that we all thought was after Belle, poor child, has come and asked for you, and you may thank your stars for your luck, and get ready to be married as soon as you can.'

The rich color died away from the fair girl's cheek, and left it pale as snow, and murmuring faintly, 'Mother!' she sank to the floor in a swoon, from which she was recovered only to fall into another. Belle, angry as she was at her disappointment and her mortified pride, yet hung over her sweet sister in trembling anxiety, and her mother applied every remedy she could think of with exclamations of 'Dear! dear! who thought she ever took the like? One trying to have him, and she fainting at the very thought. Dear! dear! what shall I do?'

At length however Lucy recovered sufficiently to be carried to her own room, and after a long time fell into an uneasy sleep with her mother sitting by her side.

Belle Preston retired to her own room but not to sleep. Her pride and vanity had been alike deeply wounded for she had taken it for granted that the Marquis was captivated by her beauty and graces, without giving a thought to Lucy. She had therefore indulged herself in a most splendid dream and projects which now like the 'baseless fabric of a vision' had been dispersed by a cold blast from the land of reality. To have said that Belle loved Lord—would have been preposterous, for he was both old and homely, but she did fancy his titular rank, his splendor, and his rank, and when he came to the homestead that afternoon, to formally ask for her mother's daughter, she never so much as dreamed of his being any body but herself. To say truth, this her old fat mother. She had made up her mind that Belle was born to be a lady, and she Marquis was destined to make her one, and flattered and proud as she was to have him her son-in-law, she was half angry that he had chosen the circumstance Lucy, which gratificated that mistake his want of spirit.

Lucy was very young, and youth is ever prone to hope. To oppose her mother's fortune mands, she dared not, to tell her of her secret love was even more impossible, and all day long she was revolving plans to avoid this union which would be to her a death-bell to her happiness. It was uncertain if she would again see Clifford, yet she resolved to do so if it was possible. For three days her mother's violence prevented her going out at all, but the fourth day towards sunset she slipped away unperceived, and hastened to the old rendezvous. She was not disappointed; Clifford was there. His anxiety and distress at her altered appearance, soon drew out the whole history from the trembling and weeping girl. His own agitation was extreme. Despair stared him in the face. In two days Clifford must bid farewell to Lucy. His father was naturally peremptory, and had he known of his son's engagement would not have bide delay one moment. Though Clifford was his youngest son, he had ambitious projects for him, and would have looked upon the lowly Lucy with scorn and anger.

Brief and hurried was that painful interview; and Lucy leaning her head on her lover's shoulder, wept bitterly. At length he uttered a few words in a low, impassioned tone. Lucy looked up at him for a moment in bewilderment, and then a gleam of hope parted over her fair face like sunshine and cloudy, and she whispered softly, 'How can it be, Clifford?'

Rapidly and earnestly Clifford detailed his plan, in which there seemed so much feasibility that Lucy gave her consent, hoping, yet fearing the issue, and when they once more parted, there was a semblance of cheerfulness on their countenances.

You might have sought the world over, and never met a handsomer pair than Clifford Sylmer and Lucy Preston. He was formed to command, noble, dignified and graceful, with sweet winning manners, and a clear rich tone of voice which haunted the mind, long after its tones had ceased to vibrate on the ear; and Lucy so delicate and timid, so confidingly happy in his love was formed to be his companion and his dearest friend. But love is not a plant of earth, too frail and delicate for the rough blasts of life, it can only flourish in a fairer clime.—Here it is often watered with tears and chilled with the blight of sorrows, too often its exquisite blossoms at the moment of their unfolding in beauty are cut off by the frosts of adversity. Yet to love is a part of our being, and we cling with mournful tenderness even to the withered plant and the faded flower.

The pale moonlight fell in the cold silver radiance through the long waving branches of the elms in front of the homestead, and beamed mildly through the small apartment where Lucy Preston slept. But sleep cast not on those pale lids; slumber came not near those beautiful

ORIGINAL STAINED

eyes. A strange change had come over that fair girl, her eyes were full of troubled light, and there was an energy and activity in her movements, combined with caution and watchfulness, that betokened something unusual. Having carefully formed a small package, she took from a secret place, a bundle, and unrolling it hastily proceeded to array herself in its contents. In a few moments the transformation was effected; to all appearance a beautiful boy stood in the moonlit apartment. Lucy did not give a thought to the fair curling locks that fell on her shoulders, for the novelty of her dress filled her mind, and she cast a frightened, timid glance in the small glass that hung in her apartment. Her form was closely fitted with a dark frock coat, and over that she threw a cloak which she disposed so as to conceal her face, which was already partly shaded by a plain cloth cap. Thus equipped, she waited for Clifford's signal.

Their plan was, indeed, not badly arranged, well as it was. Lucy thus disguised, was to accompany Clifford to his old nurse's house, where they were to be privately married, she was then to take passage in the same ship, still disguised, and passing as a friend of his. When they reached France, they would proceed directly to Paris, where they would avow their marriage, and live in retirement, till they could find means to reconcile Mr. Aylmer to his son's choice.

A slight sound disturbed the stillness; Lucy's heart leap violently, as she listened with intense eagerness to hearkening. She heard a step on the gravel walk, and a low soft whistle. She hastily snatched up her package and softly opening a window that led out on the roof of the house, she stepped out of it into the open air. The figure of a boy was visible though partly concealed by the shade of the house. With a light, yet resolute step, Lucy, descended the roof which sloped gently from the front of the house till it nearly touched the ground behind. As she stepped from off the roof the figure started suddenly forward, with outstretched arms.

'Clifford, dear Clifford,' murmured Lucy in a joyful voice.

Suddenly she felt her arm seized with violence here violently shaken, and a harsh voice shouted in her ear, 'Who the devil are you, and what are you doing here?'

Poor Lucy! not a word did she utter. Her hope was annihilated; her spirit was crushed from that moment despair settled heavily on her heart. That strong arm without the slightest resistance on her part, dragged her into the moonlight, threw the cap from her clustering curls, and the cloak from off her shrinking form.

Lucy's surprise was no greater than her father's who could hardly believe his own eyes, when he recognized his daughter in this strange guise.

'What are you here for, child? What is the meaning of all this mummery? Going to run away, are you, eh? I'll show you how to run away for the time to come. Come into the house, you jade!'

With no very gentle hand her father drew the poor girl after him. The family awakened by the loud voice, had come to the doors of their rooms to see what the matter was, and to their amazement beheld their father pulling after him what seemed to them a beautiful boy. Great and violent was Mrs. Preston's anger, when she heard and saw the true state of the case, and many coarse, and opprobrious epithets were heaped on Lucy's unfortunate head. The unhappy girl made no reply, attempted no defence for she well knew both would have been useless. To add to her distress, she was shut up in a little room not much larger than a closet, with one narrow window at a great distance from the ground. Here with no one to speak to her she passed several miserable days. Her favorite brother occasionally stole to the door to whisper a word of comfort in her ear, or to slip in some little delicacy which he denied himself to procure for her. To account satisfactorily to the Mr. Aylmers for his not seeing her when he came, it was said that she was ill, and Belle was left to entertain his Lordship.

In the meantime where was Clifford Aylmer? Let us go back a little and see. Everything was arranged according to his plan with Lucy. He had engaged a passage on board the vessel for his friend who was not to come till the night before she sailed. He had coaxed and entreated his old nurse who loved him as a son, into the furtherance of his plans, and he awaited with impatience the arrival of the appointed hour.

In the afternoon of the appointed day he went down on board of the vessel to attend to some final arrangements. He found that everything would be in readiness for the vessel to sail by daylight if the wind was favorable. This made him very anxious to return that he might be on hand with Lucy at the appointed time. He had taken leave of his father and friends not expecting to see them again, and his anxiety was now centered in the success of his projects, little dreaming that he was on the verge of a most cruel disappointment. With a comparatively light heart he saw the sailors lower the small boat, which was to take him on shore, for the vessel lay out in the stream, and prepared to depart almost. 'Be sure and wait till I come, Captain,' was his parting injunction as he turned to go over the side of the vessel.

But even while the Captain was replying, an accident occurred which completely frustrated the plan he had devised. By an awkward movement of one of the boatmen at the moment Clifford was stepping on board, the boat moved from under him and he fell. If he had merely fallen in the water, the accident would have caused him only a brief detention, but unfortunately he struck his temple as he fell, and was stunned by the blow. He rose at a little distance from the boat, and sank again before the sailors could reach him. As he rose a second time however, one of them succeeded in seizing him, and he was placed in a few moments once more in the ship. The Captain immediately used every means in his power to restore him, and despatched men on shore directly for a physician. It was very long before he showed signs of returning animation, and languidly unclosing his eyes, he looked at the faces around him without any apparent recognition, and again closing them as if the light was painful.

When at length the physician saw that he would recover, he left him and went ashore. It was a long time before Clifford had any consciousness of what had occurred to him, but at length he started up suddenly, bringing his head in contact with his berth. This made him lie still for a few moments, and presently as it were by a painful effort, he recalled what had happened. His sudden exclamation of 'Good Heavens! where am I?' met with a response from the Captain, that sent the life-blood back to his heart.

'We are all well on our way to France' he answered in a light-hearted tone. 'You have both drowned, but you are all right again. How do you—'

But the Captain was interrupted. Clifford was out of his berth and exclaiming in a half frantic tone, 'For the love of heaven put me ashore instantly; instantly or it will be too late.'

The Captain looked at him a moment as if he believed him insane, and then with a gentleness of manner unusual to him, urged him to return to his berth, telling him he should go on shore as soon as possible after reaching France.

Clifford hastily threw on part of his clothes, and hurried upon deck. What the Captain had said was true. A fair wind had sprung up, and he had sailed two or three hours before he intended. The shores of England were dimly discernible in the distance, beneath the lustre of the full moon.

'Oh God! it is too late, too late!' was Clifford's anguished exclamation. 'Oh my poor Lucy, what will become of you?'

The Captain was moved at his distress, though he knew not the cause, and endeavored to comfort him by telling him he could return to England by the next vessel after his arrival.

'Too late! too late!' murmured Clifford, and his momentary strength dying with the excitement of his hope he fell fainting to the deck. He was immediately carried to his berth, but a violent brain fever ensued, and for weeks he was more helpless than a child. Fortunately he was placed under the care of the kindest hearted family he could have found, and everything a mother's love, or a sister's care could have done for him, was done by them.

(*To be continued.*)

A Cheap Breakfast.—A son of Erin at Schenectady heard the breakfast bell ring on board a canal boat just starting out for Buffalo. The fragrance of the viands induced him to go on board.

'Sure, captain dear,' said he, 'an' what'll yez axin poor man for thravelling on yer illegant awen of a boat?'

'Only a cent and-a-half a mile and board,' replied the captain.

'An' is it the vittles you mean to find sure?'

'Yes. And if your's going along, go down to breakfast.'

Pat didn't want to be told a second time, but having descended into the cabin and made a hearty meal he came again on deck and requested that the boat might be stopped.

'What do you want to stop for?' inquired the captain.

'How far have we come, just?' asked Pat.

'Only a little over a mile.'

Pat thereupon handed the captain two cents, and coolly told him that he believed he would not go any farther with him, as Judy would wait her breakfast, not knowing that he had breakfasted out!

The joke was so good that the captain took the cents, ordered the boat stopped, helped Pat ashore, and told him that should he ever have occasion to travel that way again he should be most happy to carry him.

To Horsemen.—The New York Sun gives the following instructions in horseback riding:—'When a horse runs away with you have the presence of mind to catch hold of his mane, wind your bridle around his neck and pull upon it: it will have the immediate effect of stopping his career, however headlong it may be. Or if your bridle is not long enough, clasp your arms around his neck, and clench his wind pipe; by doing this you will effectually stop him the moment his respiration is checked. Persons having but a small portion of presence of mind may thus save their own or a fellow-creature's life.'

Scraps of Curious Information.—Earthquakes—The Craters of Volcanoes act as safety-valves where there is no safety-valve there must be an earthquake. Sixty-one earthquakes have occurred on the coast of Chili. An earthquake at Lisbon, capital of Portugal, in 1755, shook all the seas of Europe, the North of Africa, and the West Indies, and even *Lake Ontario!* It lasted only six seconds but in that time it destroyed one quarter of the dwelling houses, all the public buildings, and 30,000 inhabitants of Lisbon.—During an earthquake at Lima the officer of a ship says that the ship was violently tossed, the surface of the water *boiled*, and was covered with dead fishes. One of the chain cables belonging to the ship suffered partial fusion. In 1746 three quarters of the city of Lima, and 120,000 of its inhabitants were destroyed by an earthquake.

In 1822, an earthquake destroyed a greater part of Aleppo in a few seconds, together with 20,000 persons.

On the 1st of January, 1837, an earthquake visited the countries along the Eastern extremity of the Mediterranean. The towns of Damascus, Acre, Tyre, and Sidon, suffered great damage, and Tiberias and Safet were entirely destroyed, with 6,000 souls.

On the 29th of September, 1717, the town of Guatemala was greatly damaged by an earthquake, and entirely destroyed by another on the 29th June, 1773.

Caracccas was destroyed by an earthquake, with 12,000 of its inhabitants, in 1812.

During an earthquake in 1797, Quito was greatly damaged, and Redbamba leveled to the ground, and 40,000 persons were buried in the ruins.

The town of Lima has always been very subject to earthquakes. Besides the earthquake already mentioned, it was almost entirely destroyed on the 20th October, 1687, and again on the 28th October, 1746. During the latter, the port of Calleo was inundated by the sea, and every soul perished. Concepcion, in Chili, was destroyed in 1730, 1751, and 1835, by earthquakes and inundations.

In my last number, I mentioned that islands had been formed by the force of volcanic action, and it is a curious fact, that earthquakes frequently have an opposite effect. For instance, in the year 867, Mt. Arcenoy fell into the sea. Many towns in Japan, in China, were covered by the sea in 1596. In 1638, St. Zaphenze settled into a lake. In 1642, Port Royal sunk into the sea. In 1819, a large tract of land at the mouth of the Indus sank.

Earthquakes sometimes cause a rise in the land. During an earthquake on the Chilian coast, a tract of land, one hundred miles long, was elevated from 3 to 7 feet. At the same place in 1835, the land was raised ten feet. This caused a great wave of the sea, 28 feet high, which rushed in and destroyed the town of Jaloagenoe. The amount of land elevated was equal to 57 cubic miles, or 355,000,000 of the great Pyramids of Egypt. During an earthquake a the eastern part of Ireland, in 1819, 2,000 square miles of land were converted into an inland sea—at the same time 7,000 square miles, or more than 1-4 of Ireland was raised ten feet.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

Sugar.—The *Baton Rouge Gazette* of last Saturday week, says:

"Sugar making has commenced, and is going on briskly on the neighboring plantations. The cane fields present a scene of activity. The prospects of sugar planters this year are very encouraging."

Anecdote of Elisha Williams. The following incident in the life of this celebrated lawyer we have never seen in print:—In the year 1819 Mr. Williams was counsel for the heirs of a citizen of Columbia county, who died at the age of 80 years, leaving a will which gave such great dissatisfaction that the heirs determined to make an effort to set it aside, or, in common parlance, to break it. They undertook to prove the incompetency of the old man to make a proper will, and all the available points in favor of his clients were ably handled by Mr. W. Still, in the summing up, his case did not appear so strong as to bespeak certain success; and Mr. W., who had, by his well known eloquence, got the jury in a proper frame of mind, wound up his speech by the following remarkable climax, the effect of which was to break the will into something less than a thousand fragments:

"The Scriptures," said he, "limit the days of man to three score and ten years. Shall a man eighty years of age, then, make a will? Why, he has out lived God Almighty's statute of limitation!"

Curious Appeal to a Jury.—'Gentlemen of the jury: Do you believe that my client is so destitute of the common principles of humanity—so full of the fog of human nature—so wrapped up in the moral insensibilities of his being as deliberately to pick up a *tater* and throw it at the nasal protuberance of the prosecutor, and that too without any cause or provocation? Eh? No! no, while you can discern a star in the northern sky—while the waters of the Ohio roll—and the race of Buffaloes nestle on the Rocky mountains, this immutable truth will remain, that my client is a *gentleman, tater or no tater.*

A man named Moses Johnson killed another named Amos Rogers, in Delaware Co., Ohio, a few days since. They had been to a log-rolling, became intoxicated, quarreled, and had a fight, which resulted in the death of Rogers.

THE NEWS.

Norwich, Conn. November 12, 1845.

V. B. PALMER, Esq. is our authorized Agent for receiving advertisements, and subscriptions to the "Republican" and "News," and collecting and receipting for the same—At the Coal office, 100 Nassau-street, Tribune Building, New York; at the Real Estate and Coal Office, No. 60 Pine street, Philadelphia; at the S. E. corner of Baltimore and Calvert-street, Baltimore; No. 10 State street, Boston.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Democratic Electors of the State of Connecticut are hereby notified that a Convention for the nomination of a *Governor, Lieut. Governor, Secretary, Treasurer* and *Comptroller*, to be supported by the Democrats of this State at the next annual Election, will be held at the Temple, in New Haven, on *Wednesday, the third day of December* next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon—and to do any other business proper to come before said Convention. The Democratic electors of the State are therefore requested to meet in their several towns, and elect Delegates, equal to double the number of Representatives to which said town is entitled in the Legislature.

In the selection of the time for holding said Convention, the Committee have been governed by the generally expressed views of their Democratic friends in different parts of the State—and it is earnestly hoped that every town will be *fully represented*, and the Delegates *prompt in their attendance.*

HENRY D. SMITH,
MINOTT A. OSBORN,
ISAAC N. PRIOR,
CALVIN DAY,
ALFRED E. BURR,
} *State Central Committee.*

October 27, 1845.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

THE Democrats of the town of Norwich are requested to meet at the Town Hall at 7 o'clock, on Thursday evening the 13th inst. to choose delegates to attend a State Convention to be held at the Temple, in the city of New-Haven, on the 3d day of December next, to nominate State officers.

By order of the Town Committee.

The democrats of Norwich will notice that a meeting is called in this day's paper for the choice of delegates to attend the State Convention to be holden at New-Haven, on the first Wednesday of December. We earnestly entreat of every man who professes to be a democrat, to be present, and take part in the business of the meeting. Let there be no cause for fault finding—no jealous or narrow minded prejudice to disturb the harmony of the party this winter; but let every man, as he values his principles, determine to act with a single eye to his party's prosperity.—Have we not seen enough of wrangling, and shall we not learn wisdom from the past? Are not the principles of democracy as holy as they ever were, and shall we not imitate the example of our fathers in sustaining those principles? We know that a universal "yea!" will be the reply to our questions. Then let us all meet, as in olden time, and act like honest democrats determined to sustain our principles by the sacrifice of every consideration which conflicts with the prosperity of our party. Let us select such men as delegates as are known to be honest and true, who have adorned the doctrine they profess throughout their whole lives—who can date their democracy from the hour of their birth, and who will be guided by "nothing else" than a desire to maintain unimpaired our union, our harmony, and strength.

Congress.—In just four weeks from this Monday, the two branches of our national legislature will sit in solemn conclave, to deliberate upon measures as interesting and important as ever occupied the attention of American legislators; and in common with the great mass of our countrymen, we wait with solicitude the appearance of the executive message, and the after action of Congress. Every branch of the government is in democratic hands, and the democracy have only to be united to secure for their measures, one and all, a triumphant passage; and not only so, but to make this emphatically a working Congress.—There can be no good reason offered for consuming day after day, and week after week, as has been the custom for a few years past, in senseless twattle. Of too much moment are the questions for this winter's settlement to be played the fool with—they demand prompt and bold action—and if met thus, a career of triumph will attend the democratic party for years to come. Happily the annexation of Texas, an important measure which was well nigh smothered by the timid, temporising policy of the last Congress, is effectually secured, and nothing remains but for the present Congress to consummate the union without delay.

We have confidence that the President will take firm ground upon the great questions which separate democracy from federalism. The adjustment of the tariff, the divorce of the national treasury from all connection with banks, and the settlement of the Oregon question, are measures upon which he will be expected to pass an opinion, and we doubt not that opinion will be in accordance with the voice of the democracy as expressed in his election. Let Congress be equally decided and straightforward in its action upon these several questions, and all will be well.

The Dedication.—The house of worship of the Fifth Congregational Society of this city, was dedicated on Wednesday afternoon last. The house, above and below, was filled to overflowing, and the services were listened to by a devout and attentive audience.

Rev. Thomas L. Shipman, of Jewett City, made the introductory prayer, and read some appropriate passages of Scripture. An anthem was then sung by the choir, after which a discourse, from the first seven verses of the 95th Psalm, was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Hawes, of Hartford.

The subject of the discourse was, 'The Nature, Duty, and Benefits of Public Worship;' and the manner of treating it argumentative and deeply impressive. Not far from an hour was occupied in its delivery. After the sermon, a hymn was read by the Rev. Mr. Whitman, of Greeneville, and sung by the choir, followed by the dedicatory prayer from the Rev. Mr. Bond. An anthem, commencing, 'How beautiful upon the mountains,' &c. was read by the Rev. Mr. Arms, of Norwich Town, and sung by the choir with beautiful effect. Concluding prayer and benediction by Rev. Mr. Ray, of Glen's Falls, N. Y.

Trinity Church.—This great church, says the New-York Emporium, is rapidly approaching completion. The outside work is nearly done, and the flooring, of mosaic stonework, is in progress. On entering the church one is disappointed in seeing it apparently so small. This is owing to the great height of the roof over the nave. On traversing the length and breadth, however, this impression is effectually corrected. The windows below and above are peculiarly fine; and the "dim, religious light," struggling through the ground and stained glass has a beautifully appropriate effect. On a sunny Sabbath afternoon, when the sunlight streams in rainbow colors through the great occidental window, when the far-sounding tumult of Broadway mingles with the heavy peal of the organ, the effect must be solemnly pleasing in the highest degree.

The line of the Magnetic Telegraph between New-York and Philadelphia is completed to Paterson.

Norwich & Worcester Rail Road.

The constantly accumulating evidence of the prosperity of this Road cannot fail to be a source of lively satisfaction to the citizens of Norwich generally—most especially have those gentlemen who compose the Board of Direction and those who are intrusted with the executive and official administration of the concerns of the Company and by whom the affairs of the Company are so ably managed, reason to be gratified at the success which is rewarding their fidelity and vigilance. In the earlier years of its existence, the Road had to struggle with difficulties and embarrassments such as few men, except those upon whom the burdens and sacrifices necessary to carry it through, fell, either would or could have surmounted. For those struggles and sacrifices, not this community alone, but the entire community who, along the whole line of the Road, are now reaping, daily, the advantages of better and more accessible, markets and unsurpassed facilities for traveling, owe *to the early friends and projectors of the Norwich and Worcester Road a debt of deep and feeling gratitude.*—*Norwich Courier.*

The above is an extract from the Courier of the 4th inst. and is a portion of an article evidently intended for the benefit of the present board of Directors of the Norwich and Worcester Rail Road—but which in fact is nothing more nor less than a covert attempt to puff certain individuals whom Sykes designates as "the early friends and projectors of the road," and claims for them from the public an acknowledgment of "a debt of deep and lasting gratitude."

Charity forbids that we lift the veil and expose at this late day the most prominent of those "early projectors," who now through their organ make a claim on the public for their gratitude. We had much rather that the transactions of the past should be buried in oblivion—but when, through the ignorance or dishonesty of Sykes, individuals who have incurred the public censure, "breathed loud and deep," attempt to palm themselves off as martyrs who have suffered in the execution of righteous conduct, the voice of an outraged people will again be heard in condemnation.

What is said of the Railroad and its present management, is undoubtedly true. Running as it does through a section of country unequaled in its resources, possessing legal advantages which no other road in this country can boast of, it has recommended itself to the attention and guardianship of men, who through a sort of horse pecus operation on the part of some of the "early projectors" have become the present proprietors. The "lively satisfaction" however, "of the citizens of Norwich," is not on account of the fidelity and vigilance of the "early projectors," whereby the road is now in a prosperous condition, but that the management *has passed from their hands*, that it has overcome the obstacles placed in the way of its prosperity by the "early projectors," and that it is now successfully made to contribute to our city's benefit, although at the expense of thousands of dollars subscribed by poor individuals, who were fleeced of their hard earnings by the mismanagement, dishonesty, and extravagance of some of these "early projectors." The "embarrassments and difficulties" which a "few men" had to struggle with in the earlier years of its existence were a natural consequence of improper and dishonest action on the part of "a few" of the "early projectors" on whom Sykes attempts to bestow his fulsome praise. It is true that the hopes and expectations of such as honestly invested their money in the enterprise are now indirectly being realized, but they are in no way indebted for this state of things to the "early projectors," through whose folly and extravagance the whole concern became bankrupt.

But says Sykes, very wisely:

"We refer not now exclusively to those of our fellow citizens who sacrificed their ten, twenty, fifty, or their hundred thousand dollars in this great enterprise, but to those also—and their number is not small—whose more limited means forbade such heavy investments, but who, nevertheless, to the full extent of their ability, efficiently aided in sustaining and completing a work which has so largely contributed to the business enterprise and unexampled prosperity—unexampled in the history of Norwich—of this city."

We commend the Parson for this timely reference to the only worthy "projectors," who did, to the "full extent of their ability," aid in sustaining and completing the Norwich and Worcester Railroad. They subscribed and paid their money under the expectation that the road was to be economically built; that in due time its completion would insure to them profitable returns. They, however, had the satisfaction of seeing their money squandered; themselves deceived and insulted; the original company disgraced; and now they are called upon to sing the praises of the very men who contributed most by their mismanagement to bring about such a state of things.

"Oak Hall."

The celebrated clothing establishment of Mr. Geo. W. Simmons, at Boston, excites universal attention at this season of the year, when every body is preparing for the extreme rigor of our northern latitude. We suppose that the establishment of Mr. Simmons exceeds in extent and perfection any thing of the kind to be found in the United States. We have somewhere seen an account of the interior arrangements of his establishment, including a statistical estimate of the business, number of hands employed, system, and clocklike regularity with which every thing is conducted, but we will not to day make a statement of those facts, as it is our object, more particularly at the present time, to direct attention to the advertisement of "Oak Hall" in another column of this paper. It will be seen that Mr. Simmons has resolved to sell "half a million of dollars" worth of ready made clothing during the ensuing 12 months; and that it is to be done by offering good and well made Clothing, at such a reduction in prices as will *secure the trade.* It is an old proverb that a "nimble sixpence is better than a slow shilling," and we doubt not that the proprietor of "Oak Hall" finds it for his interest to heed the proverb.

The Legislature of Rhode-Island adjourned on Friday last, to the second Monday of January, 1846, to meet at Providence. A bill appointing commissioners to receive and register the outstanding claims under the old state debt, supposed to amount to about $47,000, the certificates for which have in all probability been lost or destroyed, having never been presented for payment, was among the acts passed on the last day of the session. A bill to indemnify all persons from suits brought against them since June last, for offences alleged to have been committed in the discharge of civil or military duties, was also passed by a decisive majority.

"A fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind."
Norwich Aurora.

Our brother of the Aurora must be a singular genius if, in all cases, 'a fellow *feeling* makes him wondrous kind.' Suppose the fellow were *feeling* after your pocket book, brother Stedman—would that make you 'wondrous kind?'

Two forged checks, $500, and $475, were paid at the Shawmut Bank in Boston, on Saturday, Nov 1st.

Hopkins L. Turney, Esq. democrat, has been elected a Senator of the United States from Tennessee by the Legislature now in session.

Assault and Battery.

James S. Hoyt was arraigned on Monday the 3d, before Mr. Justice Bateman, charged with beating, wounding, ill-treating, and doing divers kinds of terrible things, *et ceteras*, to Charles H. Newton. The complainant claimed and testified, that on the Saturday previous he went to the victualing house of Mr. Hoyt with an outlandish one dollar bill, which his boy had taken from Hoyt or some of his assistants, and demanded therefor better money:—that Hoyt pronounced the boy a thief, and liar, which he resented as became him to do; his indignation leading him to remark, "that he didn't *think* his boy would do either"—that thereupon the defendant signified his intention of pulling his nose; in endeavoring to do which, they both came to the floor, in a manner highly illustrative of the force of gravitation,—that while down, the defendant bent and kicked him in a way and manner, which was anything but agreeable.

The defendant claimed, and produced testimony to prove, that he denied all knowledge of the bill, and required better evidence than the word of the boy in question, for the boy would steal, and he very correctly conceived it to be a virtuism in ethics, "that the boy what steals, *will lie.*" Newton told Hoyt he was a liar, that Hoyt urgently requested the visitor to absent himself from the premises, and admitted, that something might have been said about this time, touching the chastity of the nasal projection of Newton. Hoyt, in endeavoring to convince Newton "that he had better get ready for starting," accordingly brought about the collision spoken of, which he claimed under the circumstances he was justified in doing. As to the kicking spoken of, the defendant claimed that it consisted simply in this,—that while he was pushing the complainant toward the door by the collar, he applied his foot a little nearer the centre of gravity, lest the motive power being applied entirely to one end, should destroy the equilibrium of the movement, whereby the perils of the transit would be greatly increased; and that true philosophical principles justified this proceeding as a matter of safety to any one undergoing the operation.

The court, in pronouncing judgment, remarked that it wished the case was not there,—that if it was a civil case, he should not think the aggrieved party entitled to much damage. But the law had been broken, and he did not think a fine of one cent (as claimed by defendant's counsel) would sufficiently magnify the law in the eye of "all others in like case offending."

The judgment therefore was a fine of one dollar, which was promptly "cashed."

For the prosecution, D. Young, Esq.
For the defendant, E. Perkins, Esq.

Singular Affair.—Several months ago, says the N. Y. Herald, a fashionably dressed young Englishman made his appearance in Brooklyn, representing himself to be an engineer, and having been grossly deceived by a lady who was a fellow passenger with him across the Atlantic, whom he married shortly after their arrival in this country. They were united in due form by the Rev. Dr. Spring, and repaired to one of the most fashionable boarding houses in Broadway, wherein to pass the honeymoon. Only one day and night elapsed, however before the fair and blushing bride took her departure for Utica, under the pretext that she had urgent and important business with a brother there, and now residing in that place. Her legal husband has never from that time been enabled to hold intercourse with her; for, within a few hours of her arrival at Utica, forgetting and forswearing the vows which she had so recently pledged, she allied herself to a person with whom she had in Europe entered into a marital engagement, and who had become a merchant of that thriving and populous town. The poor, neglected, and forsaken engineer, has sought to obtain pecuniary satisfaction for his wrongs from his unexpectingly injured rival, but he positively declines resorting to a criminal prosecution against the wanton author of his grievous misfortune.

Become at Worcester.—Mr. Samuel Wilmarth, who has for many years been employed by the Boston and Worcester railroad, hung himself in the car house at Worcester, on Saturday last, without any cause, except that he had asked and been denied an advance of wages. He has left a wife and child. Six years ago his first wife committed suicide in Worcester, by cutting her throat with a razor.

The attention of persons desiring wrought iron pipes for steam purposes, cast iron water pipes, &c. is directed to the advertisement in another column of Messrs. Thomas H. Norris & Brother, 68 Gold street, New York. Very many steam engines are used in this vicinity, by manufacturers and others, and they will find it for their interest to give the Messrs. Norris, their orders.

Mr. Wise, our Minister at Rio, is making astounding discoveries in regard to the slave trade and exposures of the pseudo philanthropy of the English in their pretended efforts to check the hideous traffic. These developments will shortly come before the country in an authentic form.

An attempt was made last week to rob ex-Postmaster General Wickliffe, near Bardstown, Ky. As he crossed the North fork of Cox's creek, three men stepped into the road and endeavored to stop the horse, Mr. Wickliffe laid whip to his horse, and broke past them, whereupon the rascals gathered up some stones and pelted the poggy most unmercifully.

Mr. Buchanan. The Washington United States Journal says: "The political friends of the present Secretary of State protest most firmly and unequivocally against his leaving his present potion. It is understood that he has fully determined to retain the situation he now holds; so all speculation as to who will be his successor, is idle and vain."

The rumor that Tirrell, the murderer, had been arrested in Philadelphia, and conveyed to this city, is unfounded. It originated in the fact that a convict, escaped from the House of Correction, was apprehended in New Jersey, by Capt. Robbins, and brought to this city.—*Boston Daily Times.*

Singular. On the 1st day of July last, at 4 o'clk. in the morning, the thermometer stood at 58; on Monday last, at 5 in the morning, it stood at 66! eight degrees warmer than in July!

At the hurdle race in Hoboken, on Wednesday, the famous horse, Hope, ridden by his owner, Mr. Browning, proprietor of the Beacon Course, stumbled at the second bar, threw Mr. B. over his head, and falling on him, crushed him almost to death. Before he could be got out of the way, another horse jumped upon him. He is not expected to recover. A tragical and truly for a day of folly.

Andrew P. Potter, the murderer of Lucius Osborne, is to be hanged at New-Haven, on the third Monday in *July.*

Dr. Houghton, an eminent geologist, was recently drowned in Lake Superior, while on a scientific tour among the copper regions.

Love and Money!—The editor of the Mobile Gazette gives an account of the adventures of a young man who represented himself to be the son of Mr. Bateman, whose father was murdered at Galveston, by Sabalis, last January. This young man, he says, came to that parish a few weeks since in pursuit of a man whom he supposed to be Sabalis and whom he had traced from Little Rock, in Arkansas. He induced several of the citizens to assist him, and soon overtook and captured the man who with a female whom he called his wife, was sailing down the Red River in a skiff. As young Bateman had never seen Sabalis, and could not make affidavit that this person was the murderer of his father, the party took the prisoner to the house of a gentleman of the parish, who had known Sabalis previous to his removal to Texas. This gentleman stated that the prisoner was not Sabalis, but bore a close resemblance to him. It was proven at that time the prisoner was Mr. Abner Waugh, and the female with him was the wife of Robert Cornwin, of Union county, Arkansas. She was so much frightened during the trial that she confessed that she had eloped with the Sabalis. They were discharged, and resumed their journey. On leaving the parish of the descendant of Sabalis, he had just forty dollars to defray their expenses on the journey they had undertaken. The young man who had represented himself to be the son of Mr. Bateman seemed not at all discouraged to find that he had mistaken a runaway lover for a murderer; and expressed a determination to resume the pursuit [illegible]

War Preparations in England.—The European Times says:—"The dockyards and naval arsenals of England exhibit extraordinary activity at the present moment. In many of the outports, steam frigates of the largest class have been ordered by the government, to be ready, by a fixed period, according to the contracts, and the builders have been bound in heavy penalties to have them ready at the required time.—In addition, surveys have been made of the coast and of the outports, and preparations are also being made for placing the whole in a position of the greatest strength and impregnability. But the natural inquiry is, whence this warlike activity? * * * Those who profess to see farther into a millstone than any of their neighbors, point to Oregon as a solution of the mystery. President Polk, say they, is determined to have the disputed territory, irrespective of the consequences. The comparative weakness of the whigs in the House, and the strong feelings which influence a large portion of the citizens of the United States upon this question, are adduced as potent reasons for the preparations for the contingent, of which the dockyards of Britain give indisputable proofs. The preparations to which we allude, are unquestionably matters of fact."

Extraordinary Change of Fortune.—A correspondent of the Boston Courier, writing from Buffalo, says that an individual of that city, who, in the great expansion of business in 1836, went West to Rathbun, second to the late of Boston, who travelled through the country in state, and who spent hundreds of dollars at the hotels of an evening, and then cursed the landlords for not charging higher, who purchased the Niagara Hotel for I know not how much, and expended [illegible] 0,000 in furnishing it—who was approached with [illegible] to with reverence, who in [illegible] have given in a schedule in bankruptcy of [illegible] clever [illegible] is now engaged in the humble [illegible] ment, of driving a hotel omnibus, and peddling cakes about the streets of Buffalo, [illegible] his wife supports herself as a nurse.

The New-York Commercial Advertiser thinks Mr. Clay will return to the Senate. Mr. Clay is very much like a doubtful lover, who has often bidden his mistress a last farewell, and as often returned to take her 'one more.'

We shall be glad to see Mr. Clay again in the U. S. Senate. Entertaining as we do and ever have done the highest admiration for his talents, and believing that he will be better prepared to serve the country, now that he has lost hope of reaching the presidency he *has* vanished—believing, too, that he has learned a lesson from the past, which will be of service to him, we shall expect to see him a wiser man, a better patriot, and of consequence a better statesman than hitherto.

The Wesleyans have so multiplied in Canada, within a few years, that they now amount to more than half a million, more than twenty thousand of whom are church members.

Railroads are beginning to come in fashion.
Middletown Constitution.

We fear the fashion will become quite old before it is adopted in Middletown.

German Newspaper Proscribed.—Official information has been received at the Department of State, says the Union, that, by a resolution of the German Diet at Frankfort, all newspapers or periodicals in the German language, printed in the United States of America, are prohibited in the German Confederacy; and all postmasters in that country are directed not to deliver any such newspaper or periodical coming from the United States, but to send it back to the port at which they have been landed in Europe.

By the 'overland mail' from Norwich, we learn that it has been settled by the 'Norwich Debating Society,' *that* 'the allied powers of Europe were justified in banishing Napoleon to St. Helena. We are glad that plagy question is settled.—*N. H. Reg.*

And so are we—positively glad, comparatively glad, and superlatively glad that a question which has agitated the whole civilized world more or less for the last thirty years is at last settled—definitely and finally settled; and that henceforth all controversy upon that subject is at an end. Our own preconceived notions are knocked in the head, it is true; but what of that? It is now settled that 'old England' did right in 'cooping up' Bonaparte, and that's enough.

The following is a copy of a letter, hanging in a frame in the Alexandria Museum, written by Washington, but a month before his death, which, to those who have not seen the original, may possess interest.

'Mount Vernon, Nov. 12, 1798.

Gentlemen: Mrs Washington and myself have been honored by your polite invitation to the assemblies in Alexandria this winter, and thank you for this mark of attention. But alas! our dancing days are no more. We wish, however, all those who relish an innocent and agreeable amusement all the pleasure the season will afford them; and am, gentlemen, your most obedient and obliged humble servant.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

The next Presidency.—The Martinsburg (Va.) Gazette declares its preference for Thomas Corwin, now a Senator from the State of Ohio, as the candidate for next President, and of James C. Jones, of Tennessee, for Vice President. The Lynchburg Virginia prefers Judge McLean, if Mr. Clay will not consent to be a candidate.

A young man named Freeman, on Tuesday morning fell into a vat of boiling water at the Bristol print works, Taunton, Mass., and was scalded to death.

Another Murder.—Benjamin Franklin, a colored man living in Granby, has been committed to Hartford County Jail, charged with shooting his wife.

ORIGINAL STAINED

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

ROGER S. BALDWIN.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, at a General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, holden at New Haven, on the first Wednesday of May, 1844, the House of Representatives passed a resolution proposing an amendment of the Constitution of this State, in these words:

"Every white male citizen of the United States, who shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, who shall have resided in this State for a term of one year next preceding, and in the town in which he may offer himself to be admitted to the privileges of an elector at least six months preceding the time he may so offer himself, and shall sustain a good moral character, shall, on his taking such oath as may be prescribed by law, be an elector;"

——which proposed amendment was continued to the next General Assembly, and published with the laws which had been passed at the same session; *and whereas*, two-thirds of each House, at the next session of said Assembly, holden at Hartford, on the first Wednesday of May, 1845, did, by yeas and nays approve said proposed amendment, and did, by an act entitled "An Act proposing to the people an Amendment to the Constitution of this State," provide for the presentment of the same to the electors in their respective towns, on the first Monday in October, 1845, for their approbation or disapprobation thereof, and did also therein prescribe the manner in which it should be made to appear whether a majority of the electors present at the town meetings legally held and warned for such purpose in their respective towns, had approved of the amendment of the same; *and whereas*, in pursuance of said act, the Treasurer, Secretary of State and Comptroller have transmitted to me their certificate, in the words following, viz:

"STATE OF CONN., ss. Office of Sec'y of State, Hartford, 29th October, A. D. 1845.

"The votes given by the electors of this State, on the first Monday of October, A. D. 1845, upon the adoption of a proposed amendment of the Constitution of the State, and returned to the Secretary, have been this day counted by the undersigned:

"And we hereby certify that there were so returned in favor of approving and adopting said amendment twelve thousand three hundred sixty votes; and there were so returned disapproving of the adoption of the same, twelve hundred thirty-seven votes.

J. B. GILBERT, Treasurer.
DAN'L. P. TYLER, Secretary of State
A. CABRINGTON, Comptroller."

And it appearing therefrom that a majority of the votes returned to the Secretary of State, pursuant to said act, are in favor of approving and adopting said amendment,—

I do, *therefore*, hereby declare and make known to the people of the State of Connecticut, that a majority of the electors present at such meetings have approved said amendment, and that the same is valid to all intents and purposes, as a part of the Constitution of this State.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of the State to be affixed, and set my hand, at *New Haven*, this thirty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, and of the independence of the United States, the seventieth.

ROGER S. BALDWIN.

By his Excellency's command,
DANIEL P. TYLER, Secretary of State.

From the Bangor (Me.) Democrat.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

No member of the cabinet, under ordinary circumstances, is so liable to attack as the Secretary of the Treasury, for the public purse is in his custody; and, although he cannot open and close it at his own pleasure, still he has a potential voice in deciding questions affecting the receipt and expenditure of money, and in all the financial matters of the government. The patronage of his department is also greater than that of any other, which interests the public in him in a corresponding manner; so that all things considered, the Secretary of the Treasury is quite a consequential personage, not only with the political party with which he is connected, but quite as much so with the opposition. In fact, the administration is more frequently assailed through the Secretary of the Treasury than in any other way; and it is, therefore, a primary and leading object with an opposition to break down this officer. All the expedients and modes of attack that experienced tacticians know so well how to resort to and apply, are brought to bear to effect this great object. In times of financial embarrassment, in a business crisis or when anything out of the common course of things takes place, the responsibility is with the President and Secretary of the Treasury.

There is to be a fierce and perhaps prolonged war between the two parties on the tariff question. The whigs have been unwise enough to stake everything on it—to swim or sink with the present tariff. Like the infatuated gamester, they will risk everything on a single card, notwithstanding they recently lost everything in throwing the dice for a national bank. The bank crushed them when it fell; and when the tariff is modified, they will receive a similar blow—a just reward for their folly in making this the great issue between these parties.

Mr. Walker is in a position to take the brunt of the battle. He will be one of the principal objects of attack. The war upon him has already been commenced by the whig journals. He is known to be opposed to the "tariff as it is," and is engaged in collecting information to show what the tariff is, and how it operates, in the report soon to be submitted to Congress. This has been the signal for opening the whig batteries upon him, which will be kept up by the whig papers and congressional orators until they are compelled to capitulate; but when that time will come must depend on the firmness and good conduct of the friends of an equal and just tariff.

No means will be left untried to crush Mr. Walker. He will be called a southern free-trader, although he was raised in Pennsylvania. His report will be misrepresented and carped at, and the author traduced and set down as a fool or a knave. This is to be expected; but Mr. Walker will be found rare game—a tough and knotty stick, which his enemies will wish they had not meddled with. He is the right man for the place and the occasion—a person of talent, industry, and courage, whose force of character and attainments as a statesman the whigs have underrated. They will feel his power whenever they come in contact with him, or we are greatly mistaken. Instead of making him diminutive, opposition will develop and strengthen his powers, and greatly elevate him in public estimation. He is well-informed, clear-headed, and sagacious; and his selection for the difficult and highly responsible post of Secretary of the Treasury is evidence of wisdom and a just appreciation of men on the part of the President.

The whig politicians dislike Hon. Robert J. Walker most cordially, on account of his participation in the last presidential election, and particularly for his instrumentality in bringing Texas into the Union. No person stands before him for strengthening the democratic cause and securing votes for Polk and Dallas, by presenting to the people facts and arguments bearing on the annexation question. His letter covered the whole ground and was the text book for the democratic canvassers and advocates of the measure everywhere. It popularized the question, enlightened the uninformed, confirmed the doubting, and converted thousands who at first joined in the cry against it. The whig politicians, therefore, have some cause for hating Mr. Walker; he contributed largely to defeat Mr. Clay, and to keep them out of power and office. They will destroy him, if possible, and resort to such means to do it as they may deem best calculated to subserve their purpose. When Congress assembles, they will go to work in good earnest, and then "we shall see what we shall see."

TRIUMPH OF MARRIED MEN.—The New-York Tribune, says a cricket match was played at Hoboken on Saturday between eleven married and eleven single members of the New-York Club. The former were successful, though the game was a close one; the score at its close stood 119 for the married men and 105 for the single.

PERPLEXING EXTREME.—"Shall I have the pleasure of waltzing with you, madam?" said a gentleman to a dashing married lady. "Thank you sir, I have bagging enough at home."

Recipe for Coloring Blue Black.—Take three bushels of purslain, two pounds of logwood, half a pound of alum, for three pounds of goods. Boil the purslain and logwood separately one hour, then strain them together. Keep your goods in Alumwater half an hour, then in the dye one hour; stir it often; then wash in strong soap-suds

THE ELECTION IN NEW-YORK.

DEMOCRACY EVERY WHERE TRIUMPHANT.

NEW YORK ELECTION. So far as heard from, the democratic majority over the whig vote ranges from 3,000 to 5,000; and the democratic vote falls short of whig and native together about 4,000. The democrats have a plurality in Kings County of 311, Queens 270, Westchester 250, Richmond 100; and in Orange as far as heard from, they have succeeded.

We give the following brief results from the Journal of Commerce. A correspondent of that paper, thinks that Col. Young is elected to the Senate from the 4th district. The details come to us in such a straggling and imperfect manner, that we defer giving them.

LEGISLATURE.

	Dem.	Native	W
Senate, hold over	20	1	3
Add, 1st district	1		
2d "	1		
3d "			1 gain.
	22	1	4

Five to be heard from.

The new Senate will probably stand; 25 Democrats, 5 Whigs, and 1 Native.

Van Schoonhoven, Anti-Rent Whig, is elected to the Senate in the 2d district. This is a Whig gain, such as it is.

ASSEMBLY.

Dem.	Whig.
46	16

THE RESULT IN THE CITY.—Tammany Hall has certainly elected every name on its ticket, viz: Senator, and 13 Assembly men. The Convention question is also carried.

The general result will show that, notwithstanding their success, the Whig and Native vote combined decidedly outnumbers the Democratic vote.

☞ For this unfoward result, we are here, as elsewhere, indebted to the Native Americans, who have led off Whig voters in unite with Democrats to form a third party. From this division and diversion Tammany Hall profits, as we anticipated, although in the *minority, to elect its whole ticket.*

Kings and Richmond counties, in connection with New-York, constitute the 1st Senatorial District. These two counties will increase the plurality obtained by the Democratic candidate, in this city. Mr. Sanford succeeds Isaac L. Varian, of the same politics.

The New-York Globe, in commenting on the election, says:—"Its result is a brilliant triumph of the New-York Democracy. The Senator, the Registrar, and the thirteen members of the Legislature are elected by an unexpected and triumphant majority. Whiggery and Nativism are put to route. The noble policy of President Polk, as reflected in his inaugural, is sustained in a quiet election by an overwhelming majority of the votes polled."

The Albany papers announce the death of Angus McDuffie, Esq. of that city,—a useful citizen, who had filled several public station with high reputation.

THE TELEGRAPH.—The posts of the Magnetic telgraph between this city and New York, are being put up in Bridgeport. Some delay has been occasioned by trying to negotiate with rail road companies for permission to run the wires by the side of the track, which was unsuccessful. A most unaccountable decision: all things considered. Consequently, between this city and Hartford, the wires will probably run on the turnpike.

New Haven Register.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—Look out for counterfeit 7's on the Piscataqua Bank, Portsmouth, N. H. The bill is exceedingly well calculated to deceive.

Skin Diseases are often owing to a Scrofulous habit of body, and in order to affect a permanent cure—the original cause must be removed.

☞ *Jayne's Life Preservative*, one of the most pleasant articles ever offered to the public has been found not only to cure Scrofula, under all its multiplied forms, of cancer, King's Evil, Goitre, White Swellings, &c., but also to remove the disposition or tendency to disease of that class, and all diseases originating from obstructions in the glands or pores of the skin or from impurity of the blood or other fluids of the body.

Female Beauty.—The Hair.—How frequently do the ravages of disease lay waste the delicate form of the fair and beautiful, and though restored again to health, yet those flowing locks which once adorned their heads fall off, and never again return to their original beauty. It is inconceivable how any person more especially a lady, can manifest so much neglect on this point, when a never failing remedy, can be obtained in Dr Jayne's Hair Tonic, which will perfectly restore this only neglected part of female ornament.

What is a dollar or two to complete the crowning point of female beauty

Only Give it a Fair trial.—We ask no more of any one, to give *Dr Jayne's Expectorant* a fair trial, and if it does not cure the various diseases for which it is recommended, sooner and more effectual than any other medicine that has ever been offered to the public, the proprietor is willing to undergo any penalty, however severe, the public may see proper to impose upon him. It has and it will cure *coughs, colds asthma, bronchitis, bleeding from the lungs, or throat, whooping cough, croup*, and a large majority of the most hopeless cases of *consumption*, when physicians and their prescriptions fail to do any good. Again we say, only try it. It will not harm you, but it must and will do you good.

Jayne's Vermifuge has gladdened the heart of many a mother who had expected soon to follow her child to the grave, but found it restored to life and rosy health by this celebrated specific. It expels worms without irritating the coats of the stomach and bowels, and combinds the virtues of a tonic with those of an alient nature. Neither the Vermifuge nor the Expectorant has a rival in the whole range of the materia medica, for diseases to which each is adapted.

Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne, 20 South Third st. Philadelphia.

For sale by WILLIAM S. TYLER, Agent for this city. Oct. 29 3m 49

Remarkable Letter

FROM COL. S. N. WATERBURY,

IN DECEMBER, 1843.

I am prompted to make this communication for several reasons, one of which is that I may have an opportunity of writing to you on the subject, and another is that possibly I may be doing some service to my fellow men. I would state that for several years I have been subject to repeated attacks of pleurisy and inflammation of the lungs, leaving my system very susceptible of exposure. In the winter of 1842-3 I suffered under an attack of influenza, connected with a bilious state of the system and attended with cough and expectoration, in point of violence of the one and in quantity as to the latter, surpassing anything I had ever witnessed before. Notwithstanding I had the attendance of two aged and experienced physicians and every means used that could be devised for my recovery, yet I was confined to my bed in a miserable condition for three months save a few days, and even when I was enabled to sit up it was with a shattered, exhausted and debilitated constitution, accompanied with pains in the side and breast the a feverish dryness of the mouth and skin, burning in the soles of the feet, and palms of the hands, severe terms of coughing, wandering pains about the body, great loss of appetite, and indigestion. In short, my situation was so deplorable that I despaired of ever being able of again attending to business. Thus situated I repaired to the sea shore and spent four weeks at North Point and Islip on Long Island, in the months of June and July. From this, however I received no permanent benefit. Subsequently I took a new and more violent cold, which produced a great soreness of the breast and throat, which added to my old difficulties and increased my cough to an alarming degree. Thus situated, Mr. C. Brinkerhoff's Health Restorative was recommended to me, and first and last I have taken only six bottles. The effect I am most happy to say has been so salutary, that under Providence I can look forward to a hope of confirmed for years to come, of which I had utterly despaired before I began to use the Health Restorative. My strength was renowned, my complaint of the lungs removed, and all my other symptoms so entirely overcome that I feel myself most grateful that I was directed to the trial of this invaluable remedy. In order that others may be benefited by its use I write this for the benefit of my fellow-sufferers.

To C. Brinkerhoff,
Proprietor of the Health Restorative.

MR. EDITOR:—Allow me to notice through the columns of your paper, that Hon. GEORGE S. CAPTAIN, of Windham, will address the Young Men's T. A. Society on Friday evening next, at the Central Baptist Church. Services to commence at 6½ o'clock.

The public, without distinction, are invited to attend. CHAS. P. WENTWORTH, *Secretary.*

Norwich, Nov. 10th, 1845.

NOVEL EXHIBITION.—*It is not all "where's that chance? Daguerreotyping* the human face is one of the remarkable discoveries of the present century but *daguerreotyping the moon!*—who would have dreamed of such a thing! Yet Henry M. Paine of Oxford, has succeeded in obtaining a perfect daguerrotype of the moon, in which the *countries, mountains, and rivers* are distinctly visible!—*Worcester Transcript.*

RAILROAD FROM CHARLESTON TO TEXAS.—The City Council of Natchez have called a meeting of the citizens of that place for the purpose of inviting an examination into the expediency of extending the great line of Atlantic Railroad, commencing at Charleston S. C., and ending at Montgomery, Ala., on to strike the Mississippi at Natchez. "The immense trade and travel, says the *Free Trader*, which will soon be setting towards Texas will make a project of this kind not only feasible, but perfectly practicable, of great convenience to the public, and profitable to the stockholders."

U. S. STEAMER MICHIGAN. We understand that Commander *Stephen Champlin* has received orders from the Navy Department to assume the command of the U. S. iron steamer Michigan, and will do so immediately on her return to port from her present cruise. It will gratify the numerous friends of Capt. C., to see him afloat again, once more, in command of so fine a vessel as the Michigan.—*Buffalo Adv.*

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF NORWICH.

ARRIVED.

Nov. 1. Slp Prospect, Rogers, Jr., fm New York.
" Sch Mail, Crowell, fm Boston.
" Slp Olive, Lamb, fm Troy.
3 Sch Jane, Rogers, fm Philadelphia.
" Slp James Franklin, fm Long Island.
" do Glide, Smith, fm New York.
4 Brig Hylas, Eustin, fm Bangor.
Nov. 5. Sch. Jane, Sally Frances, Story, fr. Newburg.
" " Daniel Webster, Delano, fr. do.
" Sloop Aurora, Gear, fr. New-York.
" " Sarah Frances, Seward, fr. Albany.
" " Gleaner, Coit, fm. Albany.
Nov. 8 Sch Unena, Rogers fm Phil.
Sloop Crusade, Nash, fm New York.
Sloop George Washington, Gear, fm N. Y.
Steam Sch Washington, Mason, fm N. Y.
Sloop Washington, Kinney, fm N. Y.
10 Sloop Cabot, Ewen, fm N. Y.
Sloop North Read, Butler, fm Brandford.
Sch Eliza Williams, Bolles, fm Phil.
Sch Kokeno, Williams, fm Norfolk, Va.

DIED.

In Lebanon, on the 30th ult., Cornelia P. wife of Thomas J. Lyman, aged 25 years.

Died.—At Bean Hill, on the 2d inst., Caroline Fuller, aged 19 years. She leaves a father, mother, two sisters, and a brother, to mourn her loss. But they, being submissive to the will of their Creator, who doeth all things well, feel resigned, and hope at some future day to meet her among the blood washed millions, who have gone before, where she is now praising her Creator with songs sweeter and more melodious than she sang here below. Caroline is gone—the family circle is broken—when they meet around that festive board, there is an aching void that this world can never fill. The social circle too has been bereft of one of its brightest ornaments; for there she always was met with a hearty *reception*, and her exemplary character won for her all of the laurels that could be asked, upon one that had not yet arrived at her twentieth year. This reminds us that "in the midst of life we are in death."

"Oh, she was young." Life's dream
Was bright before her eyes, and hope drew scenes
Of future joy—her heart beat high—and hard
At first it seemed to die—to leave this earth,
And lie within the damp, cold grave—to see
No more the form of loved ones here, never more
To breathe the gales of Spring, nor pluck the flowers
She loved so well. But God called her hence,
And with an eye of hope, she looked to Heaven
And died with songs of hopes upon her lips.—*Com.*

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A SON apprentice to the Printing business, a stout, active, and intelligent lad, 14 or 15 years of age, of correct habits, and who is willing to devote himself to the interests of his employer. Such an one may hear of a good chance by applying at this Office. No other need call.

Norwich, Nov. 10. 51

MR. G. C. HILL, will open a SELECT CLASSICAL and ENGLISH SCHOOL for the instruction of Boys on Thursday, the 13th of November, at a place hereafter to be designated.

Application may be made to him at his residence in Church-street. Nov. 10. 1m52

Religious Notice.

REV. F. A. FARLEY, (Unitarian,) of Brooklyn, N. Y., will preach at the *Rechabite Hall*, (Chapman's new Building,) next Sunday at half past 10 o'clock, A. M.,—half past 2 o'clock, P. M., and half past 6 o'clock in the evening.

Norwich, Nov. 10, 1845.

Rich New Goods.

A NEW lot of rich new Goods, opening this week at the

GREAT EASTERN REGULATOR.

Among them will be found some rich changeable Satins and Silks for Ladies' Cloaks.

Dress Goods, of all styles, cheaper than ever.

A new lot of Broadcloths; the cheapest and best assortment that can be found in this State.

TWEEDY & BARROWS.

Norwich, Nov. 10, 1845. 53

NORWICH

BOOT & SHOE STORE,

Main-street,

ONE DOOR WEST OF MOORE'S FRUIT & Confectionary Establishment,

Near Franklin Square.

THIS Establishment having passed into new hands, is now replenished with a new and desirable stock of BOOTS, SHOES, and RUBBERS, well worthy of the attention of the purchasing public, designed expressly for the Fall and Winter trade, consisting of every variety usually manufactured, and which will be sold at a very small advance from cost. It is not expected that the Norwich Boot and Shoe Store will *monopolize* the whole trade of Norwich—nor is it desirable that it should do so, but it is hoped that those who have cash to pay for a good article will not fail to call and examine the stock which is offered at the above named Store, before purchasing elsewhere. The patronage of a discriminating public is respectfully solicited.

☞ White's Building, next west of E. T. Moore's, near Franklin square.

Norwich, Nov. 10, 1845. tf 51

Ladies & Misses Merino Vests,

OF very fine qualities, this day received by

LINCOLN & WILLIAMS.

Norwich, Nov. 10, 1845. 3w51 tf51

Fringes & Gimps,

OF almost every width and color, may be found at

LINCOLN & WILLIAMS.

Norwich, Nov. 10, 1845. 3w w51 tw 51

More New Cloakings,

THIS day opening, at

LINCOLN & WILLIAMS.

Norwich, Nov. 10, 1845. 3w51 tf51

Twilled Silks.

A FEW pieces of these rare and beautiful plaid twilled Silks, *the only ones in the place*, just received by the last steamer at Boston, and for sale by

LINCOLN & WILLIAMS.

Norwich, Nov. 10, 1845. 3w51 tf51

Notice to Patients of DR. J. CLAWSON KELLEY,

Of Norwich and Vicinity.

ALL those who may wish to consult him can do so during Friday and Saturday, the 14th and 15th of November, at the American House, until 5 o'clock of Saturday. The success of the Analytical Practice of Treatment having become so general and extended that offices have been established throughout the Northern and Eastern States, precluding the possibility of his visiting Norwich again for some time. Advice in all cases gratuitous.

Norwich, Oct. 10, 1845. 61

Christ Church School, For Young Ladies.

THE Fall term of this School, consisting of twelve weeks commenced November 4th.

TUITION.

Common and higher English branches,	$4 00
French or Latin, in addition to the above,	2 00
French and Latin,	6 00

The School is under the charge of Miss Bassett, whose qualifications are unsurpassed by reference to highly respected sources.

The Rector of Christ Church will act as Visiter, and warmly recommends the School to the good will and patronage of his parishioners.

Norwich, Nov. 10, 1845. w51

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber contemplates removing to the west next Spring, and offers for sale his Real Estate, situated in the city of Norwich, consisting of his extensive Workshop and Tannery on Bath Street, and his large commodious Dwelling House on Franklin street. His Work-shop is a large three story new Building, about 57 feet square, fitted up expressly for manufacturing Boots and Shoes, with Bark Mill and Tannery in the rear, with everything about it convenient for carrying on business on an extensive scale. Any persons wishing to engage in the manufacture of Boots, Shoes, and Leather will find this one of the best stands in the State of Connecticut for that business,—this being the only Tannery within the city limits. His Dwelling House on Franklin street, a few rods from his Workshop and Tannery, is a large double two story House, handsomely located. The House is 34 feet square, with a good Barn and Yard in the rear. The above property is located in the business part of the city, all in good condition and in good repair, and will be sold separate or together, as may suit the purchaser. Terms of payment made easy. For further information call on the subscriber on the premises. F. C. CHAPMAN.

Norwich City, Nov. 4th, 1845. tfw50 tw79

DR. S. O. RICHARDSON'S

PECTORAL BALSAM;

The most effectual remedy ever known for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side, Shortness of Breath, and all affections of the Throat & Lungs.

Around each Bottle is a Treatise on Consumption, its Causes, Symptoms and Cure, with full and particular directions for using the Balsam:—what Food, Drinks, Clothing, Air, Exercise, etc., should be used.

THE VALUABLE

Healing Cough Balsam

IS FOR SALE

AT THE DOCTOR'S OFFICE,

13 HANOVER STREET, BOSTON,

And for sale in Norwich by R. W. Mathewson, J. L. Devotion, W. S. Tyler, A. C. Thompson, Lee & Osgood, Isaac Johnson, Geo. Avery & Co., and by all the agents throughout the State.

Also a fresh supply of Dr. Richardson's Bitters just received.

Norwich, Nov. 3, 1845. 50

MOLASSES.—150 hhds., tierces and barrels of P. Rico, New Iberia Molasses, a part of which will be received by Propeller this day—for sale by WHITAKER HAMMOND & CO,

Oct 23 9t 3w49 Commerce-st.

ANDREWS' Rheumatic Liniment.

The infallible powers of this Liniment in curing Rheumatism, and the pressing calls for it by the public, have induced the proprietor to put it at a low price, that the afflicted may all avail themselves of it.

Rheumatic inflammation often changes from one part of the system to another, and sometimes seats itself in the diaphram or midriff and in the heart, where it generally proves fatal before the patient is aware of the danger, and hence the importance of a remedy that will remove the disease upon its first attack.

ANDREWS' RHEUMATIC LINIMENT

Has never failed to cure when properly applied; and being an extract, purely from the vegetable kingdom there is no danger in its use.

Certificate of Benjamin Carr, Esq., Coventry, R. I.

MR. ANDREWS: Sir: I have used one bottle of your Liniment, which has cured me of a rheumatism of 20 years standing, and I most earnestly recommend it to all afflicted with rheumatism.

BENJAMIN CARR.

Certificate of Mr. L. A. Sherman, of Cranston, R. I.

MR. ANDREWS: Sir; I have been afflicted with rheumatism for 16 years, and by the use of your Liniment have received great benefit. It has also been used in my family for tooth-ache, sprains, bruises, cramps, &c., with great effect.

LAWTON A. SHERMAN.

We the undersigned can testify from experience and observation that Andrews' Rheumatic Liniment is a most certain and valuable remedy in all the diseases for which it is recommended, and cordially recommend it to the public.

Benoni Philips Providence, R. I; Lucy Phillips do; Elisha Tripp do; Hanson Carter do; Palmer Harrington do; Calvin Wiers do; Alfred S Hudson do: Almond Hopkins do; Parnas Brainard do; Andrew A Smith do; Samuel Reynolds do; Samuel Spooner do: Charles Waterman do; John S Phillips do; Obadiah Eaton do: George W Bliss do; Eld. John Tillinghast do; Albert Steere do; Apollos Richmond do; Benon Waterman, Cranston, R. I; Joseph Searle do; Horace Winsor do; Stephen Peckham, Scituate, R. I.; Arthur F Aldrich do; Kimball Atwood do; Wm R Brown do; Stephen B Walker do; Gersham P Sherman, Exeter, R. I.; Brown Burlingame, Glocester R. I.; Enos Lapam do; Guiys W Hubbard do; Cyrus C Cady do; Daniel Gurney, Mass.; John W Hubbard, Milford, do.; Job Angell, Providence, R. I.; Arnold Briggs do; Nathaniel Rounds do; William R Hopkins do; Eleazer W Collins do; Thomas Williams do; Allen Hopkins do; George Page do; Charles Blackman do; John C Hardenberg do; Nathan Thompson do; Abel Reynolds, Johnston, R. I.; Ephraim Winsor do; David Mathewson do; Silas Steere do: John Place do: Pardon P Jillson, N Providence R. I.; Andrew Williams do; Calvin Wilber do; William Boyd do; Elijah Nelson, Upton, Mass; Warren W Averell, Pomfret, Conn.; William E Sherman do; Harvey Farnum, Killingly, Conn.; Eben Griffith do; Virley Safford, Woodstock, Conn; George Vining, Plainfield, Conn. Prepared and sold by DAVID ANDREWS, No 175 High St., Providence, R. I.

L. PARSONS.

Sole agent in Norwich Ct. (near the Wharf Bridge) Price 50 cents. Nov. 5 3m50

SINGING SCHOOL.

MR. KNOWLTON

WILL commence a course of instruction in Music on Friday Evening the 14th inst. at 7 o'clock, in the vestry of the Universalist Church. Every facility will be afforded for improvement, both in theory and practice

The course will consist of two terms of 12 lessons each.—Terms—payable the second lesson of each quarter.

for Gent.	$1,00
" Ladies	50
Nov. 4	w 50

LOCKS.

YALE'S Patent safety Store LOCKS, for sale by C. H. BREWER, at Thames Bank.

Norwich, Nov. 7, 1845. 1m w51 tw50

BASKETS.

A LARGE quantity of French Work. Fancy and Travelling BASKETS received in great variety.

J. W. BULKELEY.

Nov. 3, 1845. w50 tw79

Peremptory Sale of Shawls.

HAVING for the last eight months almost entirely monopolized the Shawl trade by keeping the largest stock and selling the cheapest, we are now prepared, by the arrival of 2 cases from an importer's *peremptory sale at auction*, to entirely demolish all competition in

CASHMERE SHAWLS,

and will sell Mode, Drab, Green, Blue, Scarlet, White, Black, and Fancy Plaids,

One Dollar a piece less

than any other merchant in the place have bought them!!!!

All purchasers are particularly invited to give them an examination before purchasing.

LINCOLN & WILLIAMS,
Silk and Shawl Store,

Oct. 27. w49 tw75

Black Silks.

ANOTHER piece of those extra wide and very heavy Silks, worth *Three dollars a yard*; also 3 pieces superior quality, Gros de Rhine and Italian lustrings, received this day by

LINCOLN & WILLIAMS.

Oct. 27. w49 tw75

MUFFS! MUFFS!!

A CONSIGNMENT 20 doz. Sable, Georgine, Imperial, and Coney Muffs, which we offer the trade at New York and Boston cash prices, having received them direct from one of the best manufacturers, they are warranted equal to any in the country in quality. We shall also receive the last of the present week, some super. Black and Gray, Lynx, also an assortment of Fitch Muffs, which we shall sell on the most reasonable terms.

Before purchasing, please call at ELY & Co's Jobbing and Retail Store, on Shetucket street.

ELY & CO.

Oct. 21, 1845. w50 tw77

REMOVAL.

BREWER & LEWIS have removed their STOVE & TIN WARE business to No. 4, Chapman's Block, Franklin Square, where they offer for sale a very extensive assortment of Tin Ware, together with almost every variety of

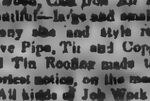
PARLOR & COOKING STOVES, FURNACES, &c.

Among which will be found *Moll's Self-feeding* Cooking Stove for Coal, *Ransom's* Cooking Stove for wood, Cast Iron Air Tight *Parlor Stoves*, very beautiful—large and small: Sheet Iron Air Tight of any size and style required. Stove Furniture, Stove Pipe, Tin and Copper Gutter, Conductor Pipe and Tin Roofing made to order and put up at the shortest notice, on the most reasonable terms.

All kinds of Job Work and Repairing done in the neatest manner.

Norwich City, Oct. 1st, 1845. w48 tw71

FOR NEW YORK.

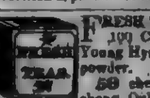


THE Steamer WORCESTER, Capt. BACON, and the Steamer CLEOPATRA, Capt. DUSTAN, will leave Norwich at 4½ o'clock in the afternoon for Allen's Point on the arrival of the cars from Boston.

Cabin Fare, $1,50

N B. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of said Boats or owners. E. A. BILL,
Steam Boat Agent.

Norwich Sept. 15, 1845. w43 tw67



FRESH TEAS.

100 Chests and half chests of Young Hyson, Old Hyson and Gunpowder.

50 chests and half chests Souchong, Oolong and Pouchong, just received and for sale by A. H. ALMY, 51, Water-st.

Sept. 9 w42 tw63

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber has just opened a new Store of goods of various kinds in Main Street, No. 2, near the Universalist Church in East Chelsea.—Where there can be found, Flour, Sugars, Salt, Coffee, Teas, Wood Ware and Cotton Cloth, which will be sold very low for Cash. All sorts of country produce taken in exchange for goods. Also three good tenements to rent. Apply to

JAMES BOTTUM.

July 7 w33 tw26

TO LET.—Two rooms in the third story of the Brick Building, situated on Shetucket street, opposite Ely & Co. The rooms are very pleasant, and desirable for private lodging rooms. Enquire at this office.

New Style Paris Cloakings.

THE entire damask worsted Cloakings, quite new, also

BLACK EMBROIDERED CLOTHS,

the richest article in market, just received at

LINCOLN & WILLIAMS.

Oct. 27. w49 tw75

DRESS GOODS.

BY "STEAMER HIBERNIA"

2 CASES, comprising all the newest styles, REPPT. CASHMERES,

for only 25 cts, a yard. Other varieties at corresponding prices, now opening at

LINCOLN & WILLIAMS.

Oct 27. w49 tw75

New Silks,

AND heavy yard wide *CHAMELEON PELISSE SATINS*, extra rich, now opening at

LINCOLN & WILLIAMS.

Oct. 27. w49 tw75

REMNANTS.

CARPET REMNANTS for sale below cost at No 21, Shetucket-street,

Nov. 5, 1845. w50 tw79

Wrought Iron Steam Pipes.

WELDED Wrought Iron Pipes of all sizes, from 1-8 to 2 inches bore, of great strength for steam purposes. Also, *Brass and Iron Cocks, Branches, Elbows, Bends, Reducing Sockets, Plunges, &c., &c.*

☞ These Pipes being fitted together with screws, Manufacturers, Engineers, and others, by sending a diagram can have Pipes fitted to length, so as to be put up with great facility.

Also, Cast Iron Water Pipes, of all sizes

THOS. H. NORRIS & BROTHER

No 62 Gold-street,
Opposite Ann street, New York.

Nov. 5, 1845. 2m w50 tw79

Hosiery Store.

LADIES' Black, White, Mode Col'd and Mix'd Alpaca Wool; Merino, Cashmere, Vigonia and Cotton Stockings, in the greatest possible variety.

MEN'S Woolen, Vigonia, Lamb's Wool, and heavy Cotton Sock and Stockings.

CHILD'S Worsted, Merino, Woolen, Mohair, Scotch Clouded, and Infant's Zephyr Worsted Sock and Stockings.

CREWEL CAPS, of every quality and price.

CHILDREN'S WOOLEN GAITORS & BOOTAKERS,

NET COATS & CARDINALS. Just opened.

J. W. BULKELEY.

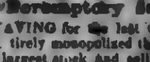
Nov. 5, 1845. w50 tw79

Just opened by J. W. Bulkeley.

SILK BUTTONS,	Mitten Kid Gloves,
Velvet Ribbons,	do Silk do
Sleeve Tassles,	" Cashmere do
Girdles,	Ladies' do "
Ribbon Wire,	Men's do "
Whalebone,	Italian Cravats,
Crapes,	Splendid Scarfs,
Gala Plaid,	Corded Skirts,
Cotton Ribbons,	Col'd & Blk. do
Green Barege,	Victoria Robes,
Men's Night Caps,	Scarlet Scarfs,
Red & Blue Marking Cotton,	Knitting Sheaths,
Ladies' Mufflers,	Sporting Buttons,
White & Black Silk Cravats,	Diaper Pins,
Dutch Lock.	Shawl do
	Love Veils,
	Umbrellas,

Nov. 5th, 1845. w50 tw79

New Steam Navigation between Albany & Norwich.

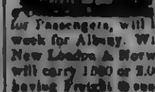


THE new and elegant Steam Propeller, Trumbull, having superior accommodations for Passengers, will leave Norwich the last of this week for Albany. Will leave Albany for New York, New Haven & Norwich Wednesday 22d inst. She will carry 1500 or 2,000 Barrels under deck. Those having Freight to send will find it for their interest to patronize her as she is to continue to run, and will make three trips a month. For further information inquire of the Captain on board, or

E. A. BILL.

Norwich, Oct. 18, 1845. w47 tw70

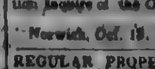
REGULAR PROPELLER LINE OF STEAM BOATS BETWEEN NORWICH & NEW YORK.



WILL ply between Norwich & New York every Tuesday and Friday at 4 o'clock, P. M. Pier 57.

Norwich, Oct. 14, 1845. tw45 tw71 3m

For Springfield and New Haven,



A STAGE will leave Norwich daily, (Sundays excepted) at 7 1-4 o'clock, A. M., connecting with the cars of the Hartford and New Haven Rail Road Company at Hartford. Will

Arrive at Springfield at 3 1-4 P. M.
" " New Haven 6 P. M.

Fare to Springfield $2,50
" " New Haven 3,50

Pass by this route to Springfield $1,00 less than by the Cars. PERRIGO & BULKELEY, Proprietors.

HENRY DOWNER, Agt.

Oct. 6th. w40 tw67

FOR ALBANY

THE STEAM PROPELLER THUMBULL will leave here the first of next week, the notice of the day and hour of leaving will be given. Also from Albany, Freight at *low rates.*

N. B. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of said boat or owners. E. A. BILL.

Norwich, Oct. 20th. w45 tw73

DAILY LINE. To New London.

THE Steamer ANGELINA, Capt. A LOVELL, has commenced her regular Trips to New London. Leaving Norwich at 8 o'clock in the morning, returning in the afternoon in time for the accommodation Train of Cars for Worcester.

Further information inquire of the Capt. or E. A. Bill. March 8, 45 — 37

Regular Steam Boat Line.

BETWEEN NORWICH AND NEW YORK DAILY.

THE Splendid Steamer Cleopatra, Capt. ISAAC DUSTAN. The Splendid Steamer Worcester, Capt. DANIEL BACON.

The Worcester will leave Norwich on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The Cleopatra will leave Norwich, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Each of the above boats will leave New York on alternate days. E. A. BILL, Steam Boat Agent.

April 16 1845.

Norwich and Worcester RAIL ROAD.

ON AND AFTER

May 22, 1845,

Trains will leave as follows, viz:

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN

Daily, except Sunday.

Leave Norwich, at 6 A. M. and 3 1-4 P. M.
" Worcester, at 10 A. M. and 4 1-4 P. M.

☞ The Morning Train from Norwich, and the Morning and Evening Trains from Worcester, connect with the Boston, Western, and Hartford & Springfield Rail Roads.

NEW YORK TRAIN, via STEAM BOAT

Leaves Norwich for Worcester and Boston, every Morning except Monday, upon the arrival of the Boat from New York, about 9 o'clock.

Leaves

FALL AND WINTER
CLOTHING!
AT THE
BOSTON CLOTHING WARE-HOUSE,
143 MAIN STREET.

J. A. PALMER & CO. have again made large additions to their stock of Gentlemen's Clothing and furnishing Goods, and will be constantly receiving through the months of *October, November,* and *December*,

GARMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION SUITED TO THE SEASON,

Made and trimmed of the best materials, and in the most fashionable styles.

PURCHASERS

of DRESS, FROCK or OVER-COATS, VESTS, PANTALOONS, JACKETS, UNDER-SHIRT DRAWERS, SCARFS, CRAVATS, SUSPENDERS, BOSOMS or COLLARS! you can save fifteen per cent. of your money by calling at this establishment before purchasing your goods; so all good judges say.—*THERE IS NO HUMBUG, WE MEAN JUST WHAT WE SAY.*

WE SELL FOR CASH AND AT A SMALL PROFIT,

And pledge ourselves to sell you goods of the same quality for less money than you can procure at any other place in this city.

REMEMBER

WE NEVER WERE UNDERSOLD AND NEVER SHALL BE.

Don't forget 143 Main-street five doors below the Post Office.

Oct. 21st. w48 tw72

ONLY ONE PRICE!

AND THE PEOPLE MUST HAVE CLOTHES!!

WE do not proclaim war against our neighbors, or intend to fight any mighty battles, but we do say we will sell Clothing a little *cheaper* and a little *better* than any other establishment in this city, the United States not excepted.

Since last April, at the opening of this one price establishment for the sale of gentlemen's Clothing, it is estimated that upwards of twenty thousand people have visited it, and fifteen thousand have been clothed.—Therefore, it will be seen at once that this is the most popular place of resort for

READY MADE CLOTHING.

We are connected with one of the largest Clothing establishments in NEW YORK and BOSTON, and have new goods every week in the latest Styles; which in point of quality and price will defy the most super fluous to their undertakings.

GENTLEMEN, ONE AND ALL, PLEASE GIVE US A CALL AT 18 SHETUCKET ST.

WILLIAM W. KINNEY, Agent.

48

TRIUMPH COMPLETE!

ARRIVAL EXTRAORDINARY!

The Largest, Richest and most Complete assortment of

DRY GOODS

EVER EXHIBITED IN THIS CITY, ARE THIS WEEK OPENING BY

ELY & CO.,

No. 91 Main-street. They conclude in part o the following invoice:

SHAWLS.

Having a Room expressly for Shawl trade, they have filled it with the most complete stock of Cashmere and Fancy Shawls. They are this week opening over 500 all Wool and Silk and Wool Shawls. They have also received 2 bales more of those all Cashmeres that last week sold with such a ready sale.

SILKS.

In this line our stock is most splendid—having just received over 40 pieces of new style Figured, Striped and Plaid Fancy Silk of superior quality. Also, a large lot of Black Silks of all widths, prices, and qualities.

Bombazines.

20 pieces this day opening—good quality and extra cheap.

Dress Goods.

In this department, our stock never was better.—We have just received a fresh lot of French M. de Laines, supple Twilled Cashmeres, Corded Reppe French Bluffs, Centre Shaded de Laines, &c., &c. all of which will be sold at reduced prices.

Cloakings.

Over 500 pieces of Cloak Goods now on hand.

Silk warp Alpacas of all prices, from 2s 6d to 10s 6d per yd.

Cotton warp Alpacas of all prices, from 1s 6d to 2s 6d.

A great variety of Plaids of all prices.

One case French Stripe Cloakings.

30 pieces French Tibets of every color and quality.

FLORENCE BONNETS.

Ribbons, Flowers and Tabs.

375 boxes which at Wholesale or Retail, will be sold cheaper than the cheapest. Come and see them, they are worthy the attention of all.

Furnishing Goods.

The best stock in the State may be found at our establishment.

Edgings &c.

Linen Thread Edgings, Cambric Edgings and Insertings, Gimpure and Lace Thread Edgings, Cambrics, Velvet Trimmings of all colors and widths, together with all kinds of Fancy Articles in the Dry Goods line, may be found at our store.

Domestic Goods.

In any quantity and of every quality, all of which will be sold at New York and Boston prices.

Broad Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.

In this branch of the DRY GOODS Trade, we challenge all competition. We have the large stock of Western kept by any one establishment in Connecticut. We have BROADCLOTHS of English, French, German and American manufacture of every color, quality and price, from one dollar to eight dollars per yd. We have a new lot of French, English and American CASSIMERES. Also, a well selected stock of Rich VESTINGS. *And be it known unto all men* who are wanting Woolen Goods, that you can save from 10 to 20 per cent by calling on ELY & CO. Any person or persons who have any doubts of the above, can have it proved by actual demonstration, by calling at our store. You may also find,

5 CASES OVERCOAT CLOTHS, which we sell, shall and will sell less than any store in Norwich.

☞ All of the above invoice, with hundreds of other styles of goods may now be found at our establishment. We would only add, that, notwithstanding the reputation we may have gained of selling goods cheap, within the last four years, we are this season prepared to give our customers better bargains than we have ever done. Long experience in the New York and Boston markets has taught us where to buy bargains, and we can sell them at less profit than we have ever done. We shall receive New Goods by almost every steamer from Europe, which, with all pleasure we will show to all persons who would be pleased to see them. ELY & CO.

Oct 1 [w46 tw67] 89 and 91 Shetucket street.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber has just opened a new Store of goods of various kinds in Main Street, No. 2, near the Universalist Church in East Chelsea.—Where there can be found, Flour, Sugars, Salt, Coffee, Teas, Wood Ware and Cotton Cloth, which will be sold very low for Cash. All sorts of country produce taken in exchange for goods. Also three good tenements to rent. Apply to

JAMES BOTTUM.

July 7 w33 tw26

WANTED,

60,000 RAIL ROAD TIES, for which Cash will be paid on delivery at Norwich previous to the 15th of Nov., next.

For specifications and price apply to

FULLER & ENOWLTON,

Chapman's Block Franklin Square.

Norwich, Sept. 12th 1845. tfw 43 tw56

WAR!!

MEXICO, TEXAS, AND UNITED STATES,

No. 91.

First on the Battle Ground, to sell

READY MADE CLOTHING

ON THE REFORMED SYSTEM OF LARGE SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.

THE people are particularly notified that notwithstanding the presumption of war and things finite, the UNITED STATES

CLOTHING STORE,

91 Main Street,

is as ready as ever to battle against the presumption of selling READY MADE CLOTHING for large profits; and the patronage and experience we have had the last five years on the *REFORMED SYSTEM OF SMALL PROFITS* guarantees to us the trial of another campaign and mighty battle.

This was the first establishment ever opened in Norwich to break down monopoly, distribute equality, and scatter base deceptions to which the unwary, for want of sufficient force and competition in trade, are frequently exposed.

We shall now march onward under the same banner of the *EXTREME LOW PRICE SYSTEM*, taking care to aim our forces for the double expense rather than for the mighty dollar, and thus by diligence and economy, live with, instead of upon, the community. We are now receiving and opening GOODS of every description for gentleman's wear, calculated expressly for fall and winter. *BEAVER CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTS, VESTINGS*, of every style and variety, which will be sold by the piece or by the yard, or manufactured into garments in the latest and most fashionable styles.

Also, just finished for the fall and winter trade Over coats, Pants and Vests, Frock and Dress Coats, in genteel style; Furnishing Goods of every description, such as ties and Collars, Gloves and Suspenders, Handkerchiefs and Stocks, Neck Ties, Cravats, Shirts and Bosoms, Sacks, Green Jackets & Over Halls, in fact, every article belonging to a gentleman's Wardrobe, from a superfine Beaver Cloth Over-coat down to a smoking Cap, all of the latest style, which cannot fail to give satisfaction in quality and price.

BOY'S CLOTHING kept constantly on hand A lot of Beaver Cloth and Pilot Cloaks for gentlemen's wear, of genteel make.

The people will bear in mind that we are able to sell Clothes lower than any other establishment, as this is our entire business. Besides, we have a number of fashionable Cutters who are able and experienced workmen, so that those who come to from the country can have their Garments cut in an easy, genteel style; and all Garments cut at this establishment for others to make up, are warranted a perfect fit.

Remembering in point of prices, we defy competition in every branch of our trade; our object being to deserve the large share of patronage which is now bestowed upon us, we are determined to sell cheaper than any other establishment in this city. And this fact we will convince every one who will take the trouble to call at the

UNITED STATES CLOTHING STORE,

91 Main-street,

Norwich, Oct. 22, 1845. w48 tw 73

SPORTING FIXINGS.

POWDER Flasks and Horns, Shot Pouches, and Belts, Cap Primers, Elastic Wadds, Screw Drivers, Gun Locks, Nipples and Plugs, Wormers, Cleaners, Caps, &c. C. A. CONVERSE, 139 Main-st

Sept. 10. w43 tw58

ISAAC HOWLAND & CO.'S N. BEDFORD OILS, on Consignment.

2000 gals. Winter Sperm, "in store,"
2000 do do do "Head" do
3500 do Fall do do
1500 do do do do
5000 do Winter & Fall Whale bleh do

—ALSO—

2047 do Winter Sperm "Head"
1500 do Fall do do just landing from sloop Empress, and for sale by A. H. ALMY, (late *Nichols, Evans & Almy.*)

51 Water street.—Sept. 3. w42 tw 50

FALL GOODS.

(COLD WEATHER IS COMING)

JUST RECEIVED

At 21 Shetucket St.

SHAWLS of fine styles and colors.
Cashmeres and De Laines of superior quality.
Dark Merrimack prints.
Turkey red prints for children.
Plaid do.
New style French Gingham.
The last lot of Summer Goods going.
York shilling prints for 10 cents.
Balmorines cheaper than ever.

Don't mistake the

ROUND BLACK SIGN.

Aug. 17 tfw9

MOLASSES.

100 hhds and tierces St. Croix,
50 do do Porto Rico,
30 do do Muscovado,
25 do do New Iberia,
20 do do Cardenas,

for sale A. H. ALMY, 51 Water street.

Sept. 3. w42 w53

ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP.

"LABOR VINCIT OMNIA."

THE ancient alchemists, visionary though they were in many of their speculations, were still correct in their suppositions that the constitution of matter was founded on the changes which the sun's rays produced on substances, whether organic or inorganic. Modern science has well established the fact, that *'a sunbeam cannot fall even upon a plate of iron without producing a chemical change.'* This chemical principle has been termed *actinism* by Sir John Herschel.

It was this known principle of *actinism* which induced M. Daguerre, of Paris, and Mr. Fox Talbot, of London, (unknown to each other,) to institute that series of delicate experiments which resulted in the simultaneous and wonderful discovery of the *Daguerreotype* by the former, and the *Calotype* by the latter. It was observed, as long ago as the year 1556, that a combination of chlorine and silver (commonly known as horn silver) *blackened* by exposure to the sun's rays; but nothing important resulted from this discovery until the production of the Photographic process.

Dr. F. FELIX GOURAUD had long made *actinism* his peculiar study. He had observed that the green hue, which is universal in healthy vegetation, depended immediately and directly on the influence of the solar light. A simple experiment will prove this. If a vegetable be planted in any place impervious to the rays of the sun, the shoot will be seen to possess a sickly and unnatural *whiteness*, which soon changes to *green* on exposure to the direct solar rays. The more a plant is exposed to the sun, the deeper will be its green, and the more abundant its odors; on the other hand, the less a plant is exposed to sunlight, the paler are its colors, the laxer its tissues, and the less its fragrance. This greenness results solely from the absorption of *carbon* from the atmosphere, induced by the solar rays.

The effect of solar light upon animal tissues (the human skin, for instance) is not less remarkable.—A sunbeam cannot fall on the skin of our hand or face without inducing a change of color; the change of color results from the absorption by the pores of the cuticle of atmospheric air, which is constantly contaminated with carbonic acid, produced during the process of respiration and digestion. In the sunshine, this carbonic acid is rapidly decomposed; one of its constituents (*oxygen*) is given off again to the air, while the other (*carbon or charcoal*) *is retained under the skin*; and hence the cause of *Tan, Freckle*, and *Sunburn*.

In proof of this,—if proof be required,—we have only to note how rapidly the complexion changes from fair to brown, and from brown to almost sooty color, by simple removal from a temperate to a tropical region. On this subject a scientific writer, in a late number of *Chambers' Edinburg Journal*, remarks: "There is every reason to believe that the same pigmental apparatus, which gives the dark hue to the skin of the African, is also present under the skin of the European, and that it only requires an excess of solar light to bring it into full exercising operation." We know of our own experience, that the comparatively feeble sunlight of our own latitude will convert the pale faces of our ladies or gentlemen into a tawny brown.

To discover a *neutralizer* of this chemical action of the sun, has been Dr. GOURAUD'S sole object and aim. Years of deep thought and experiment have been at length happily rewarded by the production of his world renowned

Italian Medicated Soap.

which is found to be all-sufficient for the complete removal from the skin of *Tan, Freckle, Sunburn*, or, in fact, any disfigurement which is the result of *actinism*; while its medicated properties are of so powerful a nature, as to be potent in the removal of cutaneous eruptions and all scorbutic appearances, including *Erysipelas, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Barbers' Itch*, &c. *Old sores* are rapidly healed by it; and the pain arising from the bites of *mosquitoes*, the *stings of wasps* or other venomous insects, is immediately allayed. Sore and chaps, cracks, and chafes are healed by it. In fact, no *family* should be without this valuable soap; but more especially those who live remote from cities, in places where it is not easy at all times to procure medical attendance.—Neither should the *seaman* be without it, as it is a complete remedy for scurvy, and can be used in *hard* or *salt* water as well as soft. In addition thereto, it is perfectly buoyant. The *ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP* may, therefore, be considered as the greatest boon which modern science has conferred on mankind.

Directions for use.—For Erysipelas, Salt Rheum Ring Worm, Scald Head, Scurvy, Barbers' Itch, &c the soap must be made into a lather, well rubbed on several times a day, with a shaving-brush. For Pimples, Tan, Freckles, Sunburn, Sallowness, Roughness, Mosquito bites, or venomous stings, it should be used three or four times a day, in the ordinary manner.

Dr. F. F. GOURAUD is also the inventor of the celebrated *POUDRES SUBTILES*, for completely *eradicating* human hair.

GOURAUD'S *Grecian Hair Dye* is warranted to change red, gray, or white hair, to a glossy brown or *black*, at option of the user.

GOURAUD'S *Liquid Vegetable Rouge* is a splendid article for giving pale cheeks and lips a magnificent roseate tinge, so *permanent* as not to be removed either by *washing* or *rubbing*.

GOURAUDS' *Blanc'd Espange (Lily White)* has completely supplanted the old and noxious preparations for whitening the skin. The *Lily White* imparts to the cuticle a smoothness of surface, and delicacy of color, beautiful to behold.

☞ To avoid being imposed upon by the numerous *base imitations* of these articles, be careful to purchase *only* at Dr. FELIX GOURAUD'S *67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway, N. Y.*; where also may be obtained a great variety of choice Perfumery and Fancy Articles, suitable for a Lady's or Gentleman's Toilet.

And by JOHN L. DEVOTION, sole Agent for Norwich. Aug. 29 1y41

Fowling Guns.

139 Main st.

CHARLES A. CONVERSE, has received during the present week, a large assortment of Percussion Fowling Guns consisting of **40** Double Barrel **50** Single Barrel Guns, English and German make, Real Twist and Imitation do. Hook Breech and Patent Chambers.

These Guns have been recently purchased for Cash in New York, and will be sold cheaper than Guns have ever been offered in the State.

Sept. 18. 12w41 tw52

SUGARS,

10 hhds St. Croix Sugar, "extra quality,"
15 do New Orleans do do
12 do Muscova do do do
15 do Porto Rico do do do
25 bbls Clarified do do do
50 boxes brown Hav. do do do
35 do do do do "light,"
20 do W. & W. Loaf Sugar,
15 bbls W. & W. Crush'd do
55 bags Brazil do "extra quality,"

now landing and for sale low by

WHITAKER, HAMMOND, & CO.

Oct. 19 tfw49 Commerce st.

A Word to Country Merchants.

BE IT KNOWN UNTO ALL MEN WHO PURCHASE

DRY GOODS,

at wholesale, that

ELY & CO.

33 & 35 SHETUCKET-STREET.

Are this week opening a very extensive assortment of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC GOODS which added to our last week's purchase makes an extensive stock.

We do not propose to fill the newspapers with long and flaming advertisements nor enumerate the different styles of goods we are almost daily receiving. But one FACT we can prove beyond a shadow of a doubt, that we keep constantly on hand a *STOCK* of Dry Goods almost twice as large as any other establishment in *New London County*. Another FACT is this, we *WILL NOT be undersold*, and as we have not been called "*to arms with Mexico*," or to shed our blood upon the plains of "*Texas*," we have been peacably and quietly engaged in the New York and Boston Markets, purchasing bargains which we propose to give ☞ COUNTRY MERCHANTS at the *smallest* advance from cost.

Give us a call and we will do them good.

Sept. 11 tfw 43 tw57

NEW ENGLAND TRUSS MANUFACTORY,

Boston, Mass.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.

CONTINUES to manufacture all the various approved Trusses, at his old stand No. 305 Washington street, opposite No 264, entrance in Temple Avenue, Boston.

Also—ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, for Prolapsus Uteri Trusses for Prolapsus Ani—Suspensory Bags, Knee Caps, Back Boards, Shoulder Shoes for deformed feet. Trusses repaired at one hour's notice and made to answer oftentimes as well as new.—The subscriber having worn a truss himself for the last 25 years, and fitted so many for the last 10 years feels confident in being able to suit all cases that may come to him.

Convex Spiral Trusses—Dr. Chase's Trusses, formerly sold by Dr. Leach—Trusses of galvanized metal that will not rust, having wooden and copper pads—Reed's Spiral Truss—Rundell's do—Salmon's ball and socket—Sherman's patent—French do—Bateman's do. double and single—Stone's Trusses also, Trusses for children of all sizes. Dr. Fletcher's Truss—Marsh's Truss—Dr. Hull's Truss—Thompson's Ratchet Truss, and the Shakers' Rocking Trusses, may be had at this establishment.—Whispering Tubes and Ear Trumpets, that will enable a person to converse low with one that is hard of hearing.

All Ladies in want of Abdominal Supporters or Trusses, waited on by his wife, Mrs. CAROLINE D. FOSTER, who has had ten years experience in the business.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.

Boston, Jan. 7, 1845.

Having had occasion to observe, that some persons afflicted with Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skilful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called upon to recommend him to my professional brethren and to the public, as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles. JOHN C. WARREN.

I hereby certify that I have, for several years past, been in the use of Mr. Foster's Truss for Inguinal Hernia, and find it to answer every desirable purpose, and consider it far preferable to any other which I have employed.

JAMES THACHER, M. D.

Plymouth, Nov 1 1839

Boston, March 10, 1840.

I hereby certify, that I have known Mr. James F. Foster, several years last past, and have frequently employed him in the construction of Trusses and other apparatus for my patients and have always found him ready, capable, and equal to the occasion for which I have employed him.

JOHN RANDALL, M. D.

Certified from Dr. Griffin, Lynn.

LYNN, March 3, 1840.

I have recommended the Trusses made by James Frederick Foster, of Boston, in a great many instances for these few years past; and it is due to him to declare that, in every instance that has come to my knowledge, his work has given complete satisfaction. EZ. T. GRIFFIN, M. D.

June 25, 1845. 1w32 w38

The Brandreth's Pills.

As a general family medicine, especially in a country so subject to sudden changes of temperature as his, their value is incalculable. By having the Brandreth Pills always on hand, should a sudden attack of sickness take place, they can be given at once, and will often have effected a cure before the physician could have arrived.

In Cholic, and in inflamation of the bowels these Pills will at once relieve, and perseverance in their use, according to the directions, will surely do all that medicine can do to restore the health of the patient.

In diseases arising from the use of mercury or from any cause or vitiation, from bad blood or otherwise, their use will produce the most happy results. In all attacks of Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, and in cases of chronic or recent Costiveness, the use of the Brandreth Pills will be productive of infinite service—sometimes occasioning so great a change for the better as to cause great thankfulness.

In all cases of Indigestion, Worms, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and in all affections of the Stomach and Bowels, the Brandreth Pills will be found a never failing remedy.

To insure the full benefit of these celebrated Pills they should be kept in the house, so that upon the first commencement of sickness they may be at once resorted to. One dose is better than a dozen after the disease has become established in the system.

The Brandreth Pills are purely vegetable, and so innocent that the infantest a mouth old may use them if medicine is required, not only with safety but with a certainty of receiving all the benefit medicine is capable of imparting. Females may use them during all the critical periods of their lives. The Brandreth Pills will insure their health, and produce regularity in all the functions of life.

Be careful of counterfeit Pills. How to avoid them:

No 1 Security.

Each Agent who sells the Genuine Brandreth Pills has a CERTIFICATE OF AGENCY, which has been engraved at a vast expense. It represents the Manufactory at Sing Sing, on the banks of the Hudson river, and is signed by Dr. Brandreth, and his seal stamped upon the paper.

No. 2 Security.

Above all observe the labels upon the boxes.—Each box of the Genuine Pills has now THREE LABELS upon it. The top and the bottom label containing upwards of FIVE THOUSAND LETTERS is RED INK. The words BENJAMIN BRANDRETH'S PILLS being printed over two, sealed items upon the two labels.

No. 3 Security.

There are also upon each label two signatures of Dr. Brandreth: one B. Brandreth, and also one Benjamin Brandreth. Each box, therefore, to be genuine, must have six signatures of Dr. Brandreth upon it. If the box do not answer this discription the Pills are not the Brandreth Pills, but some vile counterfeit of them, as all the old labelled boxes have been collected.

No. 4 Security.

Besides the above signs of genuineness, fac-similies of the Brandreth Pill, labels are upon the Certificate of Agency; therefore compare your box with the labels on the Certificate; if it agrees, the Pills are true; if it does not they are false.

I have expended much time, and at least $5000 in perfecting these checks to the sale of counterfeit Pills, and in the hope they will secure the genuine BRANDRETH PILLS to all who want them.

Remain the public's servant,

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.

The following names are a list of Dr B. Brandreth agents in New London Co.

Norwich, R. W. Heath; New London, Nathan Belden; Colchester, L. A. Kellogg; Franklin, Amasa L. Hyde; Liberty Hill, Austin Gay; Lebanon, Gurdon Robinson; Yanticville, Tracy, Huntington & Co. Fitchville, S. Fitch; Norwich Town, Geo. D. Keller Milltown, Wm. B Hull; Stonington, Horace Lewis Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Portersville, Smith, Cady & Co Centre Groton, R. W. Smith; Groton, John Hudson: Hemburg, H. A. Brockway; Salem, E. S. Williams, Montville, James Turner; Hadlyme, S. Broadway. March 19 '45 17

New Sword Fish.

THIS day landing, fifty bbls new Sword Fish in prime order, for sale by

WHITAKER, HAMMOND & CO.,

Commerce street.

July w8 7w3

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—200 Bags Extra, new Hulled. 25 bbls do do. 50 half do do just received, and for sale by

WHITAKER, HAMMOND & CO.

Oct. 23. tfw49

NEW FRUIT.—250 boxes one M. R. Raisins, just received by

WHITAKER, HAMMOND, & CO.

Oct. 28. tfw49

New Route to SPRINGFILD.

FARE ONLY $2,00

PASSENGERS by this route will take the Stage to Hartford which leaves daily (except Sundays at 7 1-2 A. M., and have 3 hours to do business in Hartford and arrive at Springfield by cars at 7 P. M. G. H BULKELEY, and ORRIN PERRIGO, Proprietors.

HENRY B. DOWNER, Agent.

Passengers by this route will save $1,40

Norwich, June 1845. 1w1b w8

Second Hand Machinery For Sale.

12 FROSTLE Spinning Frames. 72 Spindles each. Enquire of Mr. Edmund, Wilkinson, at Poquiet Depot, or of

WHITAKER, HAMMOND, & CO

Norwich, Sept. 1st. 1845, tf w 41, tw 50.

BOSTON BOOT & SHOE STORE.

R. GOODWIN,

DEALER IN

BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS,

118 Main-street, Norwich,

RESPECTFULLY invites the attention of the citizens of Norwich, and the public generally to his *NEW* and *SPLENDID* assortment of

Boots and Shoes,

just received from the manufacturers and other sources, where they had been bought at the lowest Cash prices, and will be sold at such rates as cannot fail to suit the most acute bargainer. My stock has been made from the best materials, and of superior workmanship. All articles not proving as recommended, will be made good. Customers can rely upon finding at my Store, every desirable article in the Boot and Shoe Line, and at *LOWER* prices than those that defy competition.

DON'T MISTAKE THE NUMBER

118 Main Street. 118

May 10 w27tw12—t

Copartnership.

THE subscribers have entered into Copartnership under the firm of

MEEKER & HOLMES,

and will transact the Baking business in all its branches. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. Bread, Crackers, Cakes, &c. may be obtained at all times fresh, from our Depot, No. 32. Water street, lately occupied by Cushing Eells, Esq please give us a call.

JOSEPH MEEKER, Jr.

WILLIAM H. HOLMES.

May 28. w29—t11—tf

BAKERY AND FAMILY GROCERY,

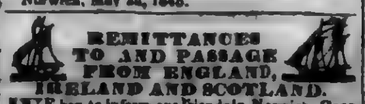
CHARLES DENISON continues the

Baking and Grocery

business at his old stand in *Water Street*, where he will be happy to wait on all friends and former patrons. A general assortment of BREAD, CRACKERS and CAKES constantly on hand. His stock of GROCERIES are well selected, comprising almost every article usually kept in a Family Grocery, the redeat expected, all of which will be sold as low as can be bought in the city.

N. B. All goods will be delivered in any part of City free of expense to the purchaser

Norwich, May 24, 1845.



REMITTANCES TO AND PASSAGE FROM ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

WE beg to inform our Friends in Norwich, Ocean and this vicinity, that we have appointed Mr JAMES MC'LELLAND, of that city, as our agent Persons sending for their relatives, or remitting money to the old country, will find it their interest and their friend comfort to give him a call.

ROCHE BROTHERS & CO.,

Jan. 24 1844 25 Fulton street, N. York

SOLAR LAMPS, Of a superior quality for Churches, Halls, Shops, Steamboats and Parlors, with plain and cut Shades. For sale by

CHARLES A. CONVERSE.

Agent for the Manufacturers.

Sept. 10. w43 tw8

LADIES SHOES—Our assortment of Ladies Shoes is now large and perfect, embracing the choicest selection of fine Gaiters and Kid Buskins, colored and black of American and French Manufacture. Also, Common Shoes in abundance, of every variety and description, which will be sold cheaper than ever, by

J. IRESON & SON.

June 5 tw 16 w35

Just Received,

At No. 15 1-2 Shetucket Street,

NEW Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry of the latest styles, and Fancy Goods too numerous to mention, which will be sold cheap.

WM. S. LEWIS, Agt.

Sept. 9 w43

NEW-LONDON COUNTY, ss. *Superior Court, Sept. Term, A. D. 1845.*

UPON the petition of HENRY MATHERS of Montville, in New-London County, shewed to the Court that on the 2nd day of November A. D., 1836, he was lawfully married to MARY ANN TRACY, then of said Montville, with whom he lived in the due performance of all his duty to her, until September, A. D., 1839, when the said Mary Ann wilfully deserted the petitioner, and hath ever since continued so to desert him, and with total neglect of duty on her part and further showing to the Court, that said Mary Ann, since said September, A. D., 1839, has committed the crime of adultery with divers men unknown to the petitioner, praying this Court to grant him a divorce as by petition on file This Court orders that the petition be continued to the Superior Court, to be holden at Norwich, in the County of New-London, on the 3d Tuesday of March next, and that the pendency thereof be published in two of the newspapers in this state, immediately after the rising of this court, six weeks successively.

Attest. JAMES STEDMAN, *Clerk.*

Norwich, Sept. 30, 1845. 6w48

REMEMBER

the old Stand, No. 78 Main-St.

OPPOSITE THE FRANKLIN HOUSE,

WHERE J. M. NELSON still continues to carry on the Tailoring business in all its various branches. The subscriber is now ready to make all kinds of Gentlemen's garments in the latest style The subscriber has received the Fall and Winter fashions for 1844-5. All garments made at this establishment warranted to fit.

N. B. Cutting done at short notice. Wanted also 2 or eight first rate Tailoresses to whom good on

JAMES M. NELSON.

Sep. 1 '44 1f62

Auction and Commission Store.

THE Subscribers have taken the Store No. 1 Chapman's block, Franklin Square, for the purpose of transacting a general Auction and Commission business under the firm of Fuller & Knowlton. Having commodious rooms and other facilities, we are prepared to receive on consignment every description of goods saleable in this market.

N. B. Liberal advances made on goods consigned for auction sales.

All goods consigned will be fully insured against fire.

ENOCH FULLER,

W. S. KNOWLTON.

Norwich, Sept. 1, 1845. tw52 w41

Superior Wigs and Hair Work.

EVERY description of Wigs and Hair Work constantly manufacturing and for sale, Wholesale and Retail at B. F. BURGESS' Establishment, 503 Washington street, Boston. Gents, Gossamer Wift Wigs of superior make and finish. Ladies self contracting Half Wigs, entire new model and fit themselves so completely to the head that they can be combed and arranged without the least trouble from moving out of place. These articles are a great improvement as they can be worn without a cap. All kinds of articles for Hair Dressers use. Those wishing to buy to sell again, or at Retail will find it to their advantage to call on the concerned in estimation of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. All hair tickes ordered, warranted to fit. Gentlemen Fashionably, Combs, Brushes, &c.

503 *Washington Street,*

OPPOSITE AVON PLACE, BOSTON.

Oct. 24. w48 tw64

C. BRINCKERHOFF'S

Notwithstanding the boasting of empirics of great cures never performed and forged certificates of them, yet their nostrums sink like others of their kind, in the great sea of oblivion. The test of time is the guiding one for the searching sick, who are anxiously watching every gleam of hope that shines on their path. The Health Restorative has been importunately assailed as the production of a nostrum monger, but time has proven that a false and base insinuation, and has jewelled her reputation with gems of honor from the caskets of those who have experienced the effects of this balm. Its curativ power is shown in the cure of complaints of the Liver and Lungs. Consumption, Coughs and Colds even in their greatest severity, Asthma, and Pain in the Breast and Side. All that is desirable in a remedy for these complaints, is in the Restorative reduced and concentrated to the utmost of their power, and so placed in such perfect combination that their several and united force is experienced at one and the same time. It is not offered as a palliative only for disease, but as a complete extermination of it, and a restorer to natural and blooming health. As all the testimony of unimpeachable witness is often insufficient to convince those who are determined to withstand the force of evidence, no matter how powerful, we earnestly hope that they will make a trial of the Restorative, and be convinced by actual demonstration. The safety of your life depends on the use of this medicine, without it you had better hasten to prepare for a quick and final termination of your distress; but by its use you avail yourself of means which cannot disappoint or delude you. The following certificate is from Dr. Chilton, the well known New York chemist.

"I have analyzed a bottle of medicine called 'C Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative;' and find that it does not contain Mercury, or any other metallic preparation, nor opium in any of its forms. It is composed of vegetable matter entirely."

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.

C. BRINCKERHOFF, Sole Proprietor,

Principal Office, 500 Broome street, New York

AGENTS.

SAMUEL TYLER 138 Main street, Norwich

WM. S. TYLER, 131 Water street. do.

Jason Safford, Willimantic; John A. Fuller, Windham; Tracy, Huntington & co. Tantic.

NOTICE.—I hereby notify the public that Horace Everett is no longer my General Agent, and that I have no connection with him, nor have any thing to do with any pills which he may offer to the public, called the Health Restorative Pills, nor any other medicine manufactured by him. C. BRINCKERHOFF.

Oct 1st. 1845. 4w45

SHETUCKET STREET.

AMONG the changes transpiring in our city perhaps all are not informed of the commercial importance of the above street. It would be well for all wishing information upon this subject to resort to No. 21 Shetucket Street, at the Round Black Sign, where in our plain "dresses" we will answer all inquiries without charge.

Just received a large addition to our former stock of Dress Goods, among which are De Lane Dress patterns at $1,25 Cashmeres, Bombazines, plain and plaid Alpacas cheap as ever.

CLOTH ROOM.

Our cloth room is more than jammed full. For want of room we will sell patterns at 2p. per yard.

Heavy Cassimeres at 75c. per yard.

Broad Cloths from $1, to $7 per yard.

No. 21 Shetucket-st.

Norwich Sept. 24, 1845. tw51 w46

Something new.

SPALDING & CO. are manufacturing under Letters Patent granted by the United States, the improved Friction match, to burn

Without Brimstone.

They now offer for sale, on very reasonable terms

20,000 GROSS.

Neatly put up in Tin, Wood and Paper, in all sized packages and in lots to suit purchasers.

These Matches are highly improved of and recommended for family use by Physicians and Chemists, in consequence of the absence of Sulphur in their manufacture, the fumes of which are so disagreeable and deleterious to all, and particularly injurious to persons having weak lungs or delicate constitutions.

They are particularly recommended to the attention of shippers as they have frequently been taken on long voyages and exposed to the action of all climates without the slightest injury.

For sale by SPALDING & CO.

At wholesale and retail by R.W. MATHEWSON Agents for the manufacturers.

Jan. 23 1845.

WANTED.

Moulders, four Machinists, and two pattern makers. Also four good most boys to learn the moulding business.

Wanted 5000 bushels Chestnut Coal.

Apply to A. T. PEARCE,

Aug 27 w40 Sept. Norwich Foundery.

TO MERCHANTS.

A Great Movement among the Pots and Pitchers,

AT THE

NEW CROCKERY STORE,

34 Shetucket-st.

106 CRATES EARTHEN WARE now landing from ship in New York, imported direct from Liverpool, England, selected with particular reference to this market, (not ordered eighteen months since, and arrived out of season,) but ordered since the 1st of June last from the best manufactories in England, and of the most approved shapes and patterns, which, with my large and well selected stock of Ware in Store, is offered to Merchants and others at Boston and New York prices. Seeing is believing.

Oct 3 4

BOSTON PIANO FORTES.

R. W. Heath having recently selected from the celebrated manufacture of Hallet, Davis & Co. some very superior **Piano Fortes**, with all these improvements, and will be sold at the lowest manufacturer's prices.

Jan 28.

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE NORWICH NEWS.
WM. FAULKNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR
OFFICE IN SHETUCKET STREET.
(Bushnell's Building, 3d Story, opposite Ely & Co's)
NORWICH, CONN.

TERMS.

To City subscribers, $2,00
Half a dollar, $1,50
payable in advance.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING,

One inch or less, one time or three weeks, 75
Half a square, 50
A square, $100

All over a square in the same proportion. Twenty-five cents each week for continuance after three weeks.

J. HENRY PECK,
Fashionable Hair Dresser,
No. 98 Main-st.
(Three doors EAST OF E. T. HUNTINGTON'S WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE.
Norwich Conn.
Jan. 16 1845 19

BENJAMIN B. DEAN, M. D.
OFFERS his services as Physician and Surgeon to the inhabitants of Greeneville and vicinity.
N. B. Dr. Dean may be found at the residence of Mr. Henry Palmer.
Sept. 17. tf w44 tw50

CHARLES A. CONVERSE,
Dealer in
English, French and German
Hardware, Cutlery, and Guns.
108, MAIN-STREET,
Norwich.

NICHOLS & CHAPMAN,
HOUSE, SIGN, AND SHIP
Painters and Glazier,
Over Myers' and Bailey's Carpenter Shop,
Franklin Square, Norwich City, Conn.
Painters of Wood of all kinds—also Marble Mosaic descriptions. Granite Stone, &c. &c. Painting, of all kinds, prepared ready for use.
June 5 1845. w20 tw13

CHARLES I. COOLEY,
IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
China, Glass, and Earthen Ware.
34 Shetucket-street.
June 17 w51 to 20

J. IRESON & SON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Boots, Shoes, Drugs, and Rubbers,
LEATHER, BLACKING LACINGS,
RISSONS, GALLOONS, &c. &c.
170 (north side) Main street, Norwich, Conn.
Nov 5, '45. 1f20

DR. MERRILL'S
Botanic Store,
CASTLE STREET,
New London, Ct.
All purchasers of medicine sold at this store will warranted pure; and patronage distributed can have their money refunded.
New London Feb 12 '45. 1f13

DENTISTRY.
P. R. & C. PARKHURST,
Office, 89 Main-Street,
Norwich Ct.
Nov. 29, '45. 6

SUGARS.
50 hdds Brown Havana Sugar, slightly
25 do do do do
25 bbls New Orleans do
1 do Porto Rico
6 do St. Croix do
just received and for sale by A. H. ALMY, 51 Water-st.
Sept. 3 w43 tw50

AGENCY
FOR the Sale of W B Fuller & Co's. Honey Dew, Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco, decidedly the best article in the market. The trade supplied by
FULLER & KNOWLTON,
Chapman's Block, Franklin square.
Oct 1. 1845

WM. H. ALLEN
DENTIST,
OFFICE, No. 82 SHETUCKET STREET, (UP STAIRS)
NORWICH, where he will performed operations necessary for the preservation of the teeth and gums in the most possible manner. Teeth inserted from 1 to a complete set. Teeth cleaned, filled, extracted, and all in-operations, whether they proceed from disease or without injury to the organs, performed.
DR. ALLEN would inform his friends that he may now be found at his old residence.
Norwich Oct. 1, 1845. No. 82 MAIN ST. w46 tf

GLASS.
FINE TINTED & MOURNING GLASS, for sale by
Ely & Co.
Received by J. W. BULKELEY.
Nov 2, 1845. w45 tw79

HENRY S. COOK,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
HAVING procured the services of a first rate Cutter, is now prepared to CUT and MAKE to order, in a superior manner, every thing in the Tailoring line, on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.
Please Call at
No. 38 SHETUCKET STREET, 2d floor.
Norwich, Jan.

REMOVAL.
DREWER & LEWIS have purchased the STOVE TIN WARE business of Mr. A. Chapman's Stand, Franklin Square, where they offer for sale a very extensive assortment of Tin Ware, together with a large assortment of
PARLOR & COOKING STOVES, FURNACES, &c.
Among which will be found Morse's Self-Heating Cooking Stove for Coal, Sherman's Cooking Stove for Wood, Cast Iron Air Tight Parlor Stoves, very handsome patterns and small; Sheet Iron Air Tight and any size and style required. Stove Furniture, Stove Pipe, Tin and Copper Boiler, Gasbarrel Pipe and Tin Plumber work to order and put up at the shortest notice, on the most reasonable terms.
All kinds of Job Work and Repairing done in the neatest manner.
Norwich City, Oct. 1st, 1845. w40 tw71

MUFFS! MUFFS!!
A fresh assortment of Hair, super, Genette, Lubrin, Mink, and Honey Moth, which we offer the trade in New York and Boston such prices, having received them direct from one of the best manufacturers, they can warranted equal to any in the country for quality. We think also receive the best of the present work, some super, Black and Gray, Lynx, also an assortment of Flesh Moth, which we shall sell on the most reasonable terms.
Before purchasing, please call at ELY & Co's Cheap and Retail Store, on Shetucket street.
ELY & CO.
Oct. 21, 1845. w50 tw70

The Norwich News.

VOL. V.—NO. 52. NORWICH, CONN., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1845. WHOLE NO. 263.

HALF A
$1,000,000
WORTH OF CLOTHING!
TO BE SOLD THIS YEAR, 1845.
"OAK HALL,"
UNPARALLELED IN THE ANNALS OF HISTORY AS TO PRICES OF
READY MADE CLOTHING,
—AND—
FURNISHING GOODS!
Brilliant Gazery and Unprecedented Success!
FALL CAMPAIGN.
THE TERRIFIC WHEEL IN FULL REVOLUTION.
Country Traders Look at this!
AN endless variety of every quality style, on fashion of READY MADE CLOTHING, rich piece goods, and Furnishing Goods, at
Extremely Low Prices.
Boy's Clothing, in all its variety. "OAK HALL'S" continues the 'Grand Theatre of Attraction.' A living panorama of human beings flock to this fashionable resort daily—and to meet the Full Anticipation of my numerous Friends and Customers, I have Fresh Manufactured a
FIRST RATE STOCK
Of Ready Made Clothing and Furnishing Goods adapted to this Fall and coming Winter, that will eclipse in Brilliancy and astonish all. In quantity almost exceeding belief. Together with an immense stock of
PIECE GOODS,
Of all qualities, grades and colors, of rich Vestings, Velvets, Silks, Satins, &c. Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, &c. &c. &c. that will be sold by the yard, or manufactured to order at prices as low as to
DEFY ALL COMPETITION.
Half a Million Dollars worth of Ready Made Clothing and Furnishing Goods to be sold this year of our Lord 1845. 'Large Amount,' the reader exclaims. 'True.' Some may laugh, others may sneeze and the remainder may turn up the white of their eye at what I am going to say, but it is my settled conviction—a conviction, mind you, that I have arrived at by the slowest imaginable degree of cogitation, and due and deliberate calculation—that
This is a Great Country
we live in, and my customers are scattered around every inhabitable part of the globe. The name of
"OAK HALL"
has been Proclaimed from, and posted on the walls of Canton, and echoed back to Europe, and reechoed all over every inhabitable part of the globe.
With all the powerful machinery I can bring to bear I have been able to reduce the price of this necessary article.
READY MADE CLOTHING,
AT SO LOW A PRICE THAT I WILL DEFY THE WORLD TO UNDERSELL.
By doing so much more a trade I am enabled to keep that
TREMENDOUS WHEEL
in motion SLOW and SURE in its revolution—clothing in its TURN by the thousands, until the end of the year its revolution completes a Half a MILLION DOLLARS worth sold, and brings us to a new career for 1846.
COUNTRY TRADERS.
I would invite your attention to an SPLENDID a variety of FASHIONABLE goods as were ever offered in this market—comprising the latest patterns and styles of French, English and American manufacture. You are invited to call, or send your orders by mail to that GREAT MARKET,
"OAK HALL"
A saving of some 25 per cent can be made, and every article constituting a GENTLEMAN'S WARDROBE can be found by the dozen, package, or ship load. Those living at a distance, preferring their clothes FASHIONABLY MADE at a FIRST RATE
BOSTON HOUSE,
are informed that by post paid application they can receive a PROSPECTUS, explanatory of my system of business directions for measuring, statement of prices, &c, &c. If three or four gents club together, one of my travelers will be despatched to wait upon them. Recollect all of this
IMMENSE STOCK OF GOODS
SHALL BE CLOSED UP AT PRICES
—SO—
EXTREMELY LOW
as will astonish all, and set the world to wondering how it can be done. As my motto this year is
TO CLOTHE THE PUBLIC
at a SMALL EXPENSE, and make out that large amount,
Half a Million Dollars!
FOR PRICES,
see small advertisements in all the principal papers in the United States. Also, my Poetical Circular, and small bills.
GEORGE W. SIMMONS,
PROPRIETOR OF THE
Celebrated Clothing Establishment,
OAK HALL BUILDING,
No. 54, 56, and 58 ANN STREET,
Opposite MERCHANTS' ROW, BOSTON.
Opposite Merchants' Row.
—ENTRANCE—
No. 56 Wooden Building.
REMEMBER!
ENTIRE OAK FRONT.
BLAZONED WINDOWS.
Boston, Nov. 3. 1f50

FOR SALE.
THE Subscriber contemplates removing to the west next Spring, and offers for sale his Real Estate, situated in the city of Norwich, consisting of his extensive Work-shop and Tannery in Bath Street, and his large commodious Dwelling House on Franklin street. His Work-shop is a large three story new Building, about 57 feet square, fitted up expressly for manufacturing Boots and Shoes, with Bark Mill and Tannery in the rear, with everything about it convenient for carrying on business on an extensive scale. Any person wishing to engage in the manufacture of Boots, Shoes, and Leather will find this one of the best stands in the State of Connecticut for that business—this being the only Tannery within the city limits. His Dwelling House on Franklin street, a few rods from his Work-shop and Tannery, is a large double two story House, handsomely located. The House is 56 feet square, with a good Barn and Yard in the rear. The above property is located in the business part of the city, all in good condition and in good repair, and will be sold separate or together, to may suit the purchaser. Terms of payment made easy. For further information call on the subscriber on the premises. F. C. CHAPMAN.
Norwich City, Nov. 6th, 1845. tw50 tw79

SINGING SCHOOL.
MR. KNOWLTON
WILL commence a course of instruction in Music on Friday Evening the 14th inst. at 7 o'clock in the vestry of the Universalist Church. Every facility will be afforded for improvement, both in theory and practice.
The course will consist of two terms of 12 lessons each.—Terms—payable the second lesson of each quarter.
For Gents $1 00
" Ladies 50
Nov. 4 w 50

Wrought Iron Steam Pipes.
WELDED Wrought Iron Pipes of all sizes, from 1-8 to 9 inches bore, of great strength for steam purposes. Also, Brass and Iron Cocks, Branches, Elbows, Bends, Reducing Sockets, Hangers, &c., &c.
☞ These Pipes being fitted together with screws, Manufacturers, Engineers, and others, by sending a diagram can have Pipes fitted to length, or so to be put up with great facility.
Also, Cast Iron Water Pipes, of all sizes.
THOS. H. NORRIS & BROTHER,
No 92 Gold-street,
Opposite Ann street, New York.
Nov. 5, 1845. 6m w50 tw78

Hosiery Store.
LADIES' Black, White, Mode Col'd and Mix'd Alpacca Wool; Merino, Cashmere, Vigonia and Cotton Stockings, in the greatest possible variety.
MEN'S Woolen, Vigonia, Lasting Wool, and heavy Cotton Socks and Stockings.
CHILD'S Worsted, Merino, Woolen, Mohair, Saxony Clouded, and Infant's Zephyr Worsted Socks and Stockings.
CREWEL CAPS, of every quality and price.
CHILDREN'S WOOLEN GAITERS & BOOT-AKEBS.
NET COATS & CARDINALS. Just opened.
J. W. BULKELEY.
Nov. 5, 1845. w50 tw79

Just opened by J. W. Bulkeley.

SILK BUTTONS,	Misses Kid Gloves,
Velvet Ribbons,	do Silk do
Sleeve Tassles,	" Cashmere do
Girdles,	Ladies' do "
Ribbon Wire,	Men's do "
Whalebone,	Italian Cravats,
Crapes,	Splendid Scarfs,
Gala Plaid,	Corded Skirts,
Cotton Ribbons,	Col'd & Blk. do
Green Baragis,	Victoria Robes,
Men's Night Caps,	Scarlet Scarfs,
Red & Blue Marking Cotton,	Knitting Sheathe, Sporting Sashes,
Ladies' Muffles,	Diaper Pins,
White & Black Silk Canvass,	Shawl do
Dutch Lace,	Lace Veils,
	Umbrellas,

Nov. 5th, 1845. w50 tw79

MERCHANTS,
WHO WISH TO BUY CROCKERY,
WILL FIND IT FOR THEIR INTEREST TO CALL ON
GAGER & HAVENS,
No. 23 Shetucket-street,
And examine prices before making their purchases.
WE have on hand a very large stock of Goods which we wish to reduce in quantity, and have therefore reduced the price to effect the above object. Our ware is of the first quality and recently imported to the subscribers, (not from Hartford, New York or Boston,) but direct from the best manufactories in Staffordshire, with particular reference to the wants of this market. GAGER & HAVENS.
Norwich, Oct. 6m45 tw75

DR. S. O. RICHARDSON'S
PECTORAL BALSAM;
The most effectual remedy ever known for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side, Shortness of Breath, and all affections of the Throat & Lungs.
Around each Bottle is a Treatise on Consumption, its Causes, Symptoms and Cure, with full and particular directions for using the Balsam:—what Food, Drinks, Clothing, Air, Exercise, etc., should be used.
THIS VALUABLE
Healing Cough Balsam
IS FOR SALE
AT THE DOCTOR'S OFFICE,
15 HANOVER STREET, BOSTON,
And for sale in Norwich by R. W. Mathewson, J. L. Devotion, W. S. Tyler, A. C. Thompson, Lee & Osgood, Isaac Johnson, Geo. Avery & Co., and by all the agents throughout the State.
Also a fresh supply of Dr. Richardson's Bitters, just received.
Norwich, Nov. 3, 1845. 50

Health and Strength.
DR. S. O. RICHARDSON'S
Concentrated
SHERRY WINE BITTERS.
THEY are the unrivalled and efficacious compound of a regular Physician and graduate of New Hampshire Medical College, who has made the study of medicine his profession, and they are highly recommended by many of the most celebrated physicians in the country, as decidedly the best medicine ever offered to the public, for Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Rumors, &c., and derangement of the stomach and bowels.
Also, a fresh supply of the Doctor's Pectoral Balsam: a sure cure for coughs.
For sale in Norwich by R. W. Mathewson, J. L. Devotion, W. S. Tyler, A. C. Thompson, Lee & Osgood, Isaac Johnson, Geo. Avery & Co., and by all the agents throughout the State.
Also, a fresh supply of Dr. Richardson's Bitters just received. 6m w50 tw79

LOCKS.
YALE'S Patent safety Store LOCKS, for sale by C. H. BREWER, at Thames Bank.
Norwich, Nov. 7, 1845. 1m w51 tw80

BASKETS.
A LARGE quantity of French Work, Fancy and Travelling BASKETS received in great variety.
J. W. BULKELEY.
Nov. 5, 1845. w50 tw79

FRESH TEAS.
100 Chests and Half chests of Young Hyson, Old Hyson and Gunpowder.
50 Chests and half chests Souchong, Oolong and Pouchong, just received and for sale by A. H. ALMY, 51 Water-st.
Sept. 2 w43 tw50

For Springfield and New Haven.
A STAGE will leave Norwich daily, (Sundays excepted) at 7 1-4 o'clock, A. M., connecting with the cars of the Hartford and New Haven Rail Road Company at Hartford. Will
Arrive at Springfield at 2 1-4 P. M.
" " New Haven 7 P. M.
Fare to Springfield $3.50
" " New Haven 2,00
Fare by this route to Springfield $1.40 less than by the Cars. PERRIGO & BULKELEY, Proprietors.
HENRY BOWNER, Agt.
Oct. 6th. w40 tw67

More New Cloakings,
THIS day opening, at
LINCOLN & WILLIAMS.
Norwich, Nov. 18, 1845. 3w51 181

Twilled Silks.
A FEW pieces of those rare and beautiful plain twilled Silks, the only ones in the place, just received by the last steamer at Boston, and for sale by
LINCOLN & WILLIAMS.
Norwich, Nov. 10, 1845. 3w51 181

MERRIMACK SHEETINGS, for by quantity, at
Nov. 19. (89) 21 SHETUCKET-ST

Poetry.

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

Where, where are all the birds that sang
A hundred years ago?
The flowers that all in beauty sprang
A hundred years ago?
The lips that smiled,
The eyes that wiled
To dazzle those
Bad eyes open?—
Where, O where, are lips and eyes,
The mother's smile, the lover's sighs
That lived so long ago?

Who peopled all these streets
A hundred years ago?
Who filled the church with those meek
A hundred years ago?
The sobbing sighs
Of sister and
The pious that worked
A brother's hurt,
Where, O where, are plow and sickle,
Who play man's hopes, the rich man's fears,
That lived so long ago?

Where are the graves where dead men sleep
A hundred years ago?
Who were they the living reaps
A hundred years ago?
By other men
They have not been,
Their lands are tilled,
Their graves are filled,
Yet nature then was just as gay,
And bright the sun shone as to-day
A hundred years ago!

The following are said to have been the last lines ever penned by the lamented William Leggett:

WHAT IS DEATH?

Why, what is Death but Life
In other forms of being? Life without
The coarser attributes of man the dull
And mentally decaying frame which holds
The ethereal spirit in, and binds it down
To brotherhood with brutes? There's no
Such thing as Death; what's so called is but
The beginning of new existence, a fresh
Segment in the eternal round of change.

Miscellany.

From Hoskins's "Letters from Italy."

A MAN BUILT IN A WALL.

FLORENCE, May, 1845.

We entered the little town of San Giovanni, (St. John,) and after strolling over the cathedral, went for the woman who keeps the key of the door that shuts over the withered form of a man cased in a side wall of the church of San Lorenzo. As the sort of trap door swung open, I recoiled in horror, for there stood upright a human skeleton, perfect in all its parts, staring upon me with his dead eye-sockets. No coffin inclosed it—no mason work surrounded it, but among the naked, jagged stones, it stood erect and motionless.

This church had been built centuries ago, and remained untouched till within a few years, when in making some repairs, the workmen had occasion to pierce the wall, and strike upon this skeleton. They carefully uncovered it, without disturbing its position or removing a single stone.—Why and wherefore, I cannot tell, but the priests have suffered it to stand in the place and attitude it was discovered, an object of superstitious dread, yet of universal interest. A narrow door has been made to swing over it, to protect it from injury, and shield it from the eyes of those who worship in the church. The frame indicates a powerful man, and though it is but a skeleton, the whole attitude and expression give one the impression of a death of agony. The arms are folded across the breast in fixed resistance, the head is slightly bowed and the shoulders elevated, as in the effort to breathe, while the very face—for relic of muscle as it is—seems full of suffering.

An English physician was with me, and learned to shudder as he was, his countenance changed as he gazed upon it, and then his voice was low and solemn, as if he himself had seen the living burial. Said he, "that man died by suffocation, and he was built alive in that wall."

In the first place, it is evident it was a case of murder, for there are no grave clothes, no coffin, and no mason work around the body. The poor civility of a savage was not shown here, in knocking off the points of the tenons, to give even the appearance of regularity to the sepulcher. He was packed into the rough wall, and built over, beginning at the feet.

It is extremely difficult to tell any thing of the manner of death, whether painful or pleasant, by any skeleton, for the face always has the appearance of suffering; but there are certain indications about this, which show that the death was a painful one, and caused doubtless by suffocation. In the first place, the arms are not crossed gently and quietly, in the decent composure of death, but for over, as with a painful effort, or by force. In the second place, the shoulders are elevated, as if the last strong effort of the man was for breath. In the third place, the bones of the toes are curled over the edge of the stone on which he stands, as if contracted in agony when life parted.

"And," continued the doctor, with true professional detail, "he died hard, for he was a powerful man. He was full six feet high, with broad chest and shoulders, and strong limbed." I knew all this before; for I felt it. There was no mistaking the manner of that man's death. I could tell every step of the process. Doubtless there was originally some hanging or church furniture to this part of the church to conceal the displacement of the wall. In a dark night the unfortunate man was entrapped, bound, and brought into this temple, where he first could be tortured to death and then the crime concealed. Men of rank were engaged in it, for none other could have got the control of a church, and none but a distinguished victim would have caused this great precaution in the murderers. By the dim light of lamps, whose rays scarcely reached the lofty ceiling, the stones were removed before the eyes of the doomed man, and measurement after measurement taken, to see if the aperture was sufficiently large. A hound will helpless victim, he lay on the cold pavement, with the high altar and cross before him, but no priest to shrive him. Stilling in pride the emotions that checked his very sighs, he strung every nerve for the slow death he must meet.

At length the opening was declared large enough, and he was lifted into it. The workmen began at the feet, and with his mother and friend, built up with the same carelessness he would exhibit in filling up any broken wall. The successful enemy stood leaning on his sword—a smile of scorn and revenge on his features, and watched the face of the man he hated, but no longer feared. Ah, it was a wild effort that undertook to return glance for glance and scorn for scorn, when one was the conqueror and the other the victorious foe! It was slow work fitting the pieces nicely, so as to close up the aperture with precision. The finishing of the network on the edges of the stones, as it looks off here and there a particle to make them match, was like the blow of a hammer on the excited nerves of the half buried wretch.

At length the solid wall rose over his chest, expressing his efforts to lift with the breath, then a stifled groan for the last time escaped the sufferer's lips, and a shudder ran through his frame that threatened to shake the solid mass which anchored it to place. Yet up went the mason work till it reached the mouth, and the rough fragment was pounded into the teeth, and fastened there with the mortar—and still here, till nothing but the pale white forehead was visible in the opening. With care and precision the last stone was fitted in the narrow opening—the trowel passed smoothly over it—a gasping groan, as if from the rock, broke the stillness, one strong shiver, and all was over. The agony had passed—revenge was satisfied, and a secret locked up for the great revelation day.

Years rolled by; one after another the murderers dropped into the grave, and the memory of the missing man passed from the earth. Years will still roll by, till this strong frame shall step out from its narrow inclosure upon the pavement a living man.

Absorbed in the reflections such a sight naturally awakens, I rode on for a long time unconscious of the scenery around me, and of the murmur of the Arno on its way through the valley. But other objects at length crowded all the shadow that was on the spirit; the day wore away, and at last, after ascending a long and weary mountain, Florence, with its glorious dome, and the whole vale of the Arno, rich as a garden, lay below us. Pitching smiling orchards and vine-covered cottages, we trotted into the valley, and entered the city.

From the Other Branch.

The Nobleman's Bride.

(Concluded.)

'Let us hasten to the church,' said one country lass to another, both gaily dressed in their best finery, 'haste, or we shall be too late for the bravest bridal our village ever saw.'

'And call you it a brave bridal for the fairest young maiden in the country to wed with the ugliest old man in the kingdom?'

'Hush! hush! you forget he is a noble Marquis!'

'He might be noble and royal to boot, but it would make him neither younger nor fairer-favored. I pity the poor child with all my heart, for it's all her mother's doings.'

Your pity is only thrown away, for you know there's not a girl in the place but would thank her lucky stars to have the chance of getting such a husband. But, come, make haste, I see the bridal train winding over the hill. O, but isn't it a splendid sight? See the fine prancing horses, the splendid carriages, and the footmen all tricked out in their bravest holiday suits. Eh, aint it but it's a goodly show?'

After passing a moment to look at the bridal party they hastened to secure themselves places in the church, which was well filled, for the occasion attracted every one far and near. When the bride entered, all eyes were of course turned towards her; some smiled, some looked pitying, and some even sneered at her appearance. And why? She wore not the magnificent bridal robe his lordship had presented her, no costly jewels, no rich ornaments, but the same simple rustic dress in which she was arrayed when first he saw and admired her youthful loveliness. This was her mother's wish, for she had determined that the Marquis should wed her in the same dress in which he first beheld her, and prompted by this motive she had refused the costly and elegant gifts he would have heaped upon Lucy, and when the fated morning came, she had herself arrayed Lucy in the same coarse plaided dress she wore before. Yet lovely as Lucy had always been, this day she was peerless; there was a spirituality in her fair countenance which is seldom the gift of anything but deep sorrow to impart. Her gentle countenance was now calm, quiet, and resigned, the a low shiver crept over her when she pronounced the fearful words that destroyed all her long cherished hopes of earthly happiness. At that moment a deep groan was heard in the centre of the church, and Lucy cast a hasty glance in that direction, and observed a confusion among the people, and some one borne out into the open air. Fortunately she could distinguish no more.

'Poor fellow! he looks as if he had been very ill,' whispered one to another. 'Do you know who he is?'

'He is a stranger in these parts,' was the reply, 'but he's been staying round here all this morning. Nobody knows him but everybody thinks there's something very sad in his story, if the truth were known.'

And there was indeed a sad story; for the pale and fragile youth was Clifford Aylmer, just risen from his sick bed, and returned to his own land to witness the annihilation of his dearest hopes. He had arrived too late to see Lucy, even if it had been well for him to see her, and impelled by a strong desire to witness that ceremony which was to deprive him of his dearest hope, he had entered the church, but the agony he endured was too great for self-control. As soon as he recovered he mounted his horse, and rode rapidly away, whither he cared not, so he only found what he sought in vain—forgetfulness.

Perhaps on that day there were only two persons completely happy. The bridegroom, (because he had won his fair bride and was too obtuse to see that her heart could never be,) in supposing that all her coldness was only maidenly coyness, which would soon wear off) and proud Belle Preston, who had reconciled herself to her sister's wearing the coronet, for she was to live with her, and in her excursive flights of fancy already beheld in the list of her admirers not only lords but dukes. Mrs. Preston with the full gratification of her pride, felt more than one pang of remorse as she glanced at the mild, resigned countenance of her sweet Lucy, but her gratified ambition stifled the low-voiced reproach. And thus the sacrifice was completed before the holy altar; youth, and innocence, and loveliness, joined in a heartless union with age, and rank, and wealth.

Many were the whispered speeches, and open comments among the friends of the Marquis, on what they termed his strange misalliance and his haughty sisters, Lady Arabella B. and the Duchess of M. refused with the utmost scornful invitation to the wedding, but many of his noble friends were there, attracted doubtless by the novelty of the occasion. Some praised, some ridiculed his choice, and not a few declared that he was wanting in judgment when he preferred Lucy to her more haughty sister, whose proud beauty they said would have better become his rank since he must needs stoop so low for a bride.

* * * * * * *

'Stay at home with me this one night, dear Belle,' said Lady Lucy to her sister, who was just leaving the room in order to dress for the opera.

'What stay at home from this opera, when I promised Lord William positively I would go, and when I have the most superb dress imaginable? Stay at home—Impossible!'

Lucy cast an imploring glance at her sister, 'Little Emily is so ill!'

'You are ever anxious, Lucy; I am sure I think little Emily is much better. And indeed if I were to stay at home what benefit would it be?'

There was a trembling quivering, and an expression of pain about Lucy's sweet mouth, as she noted her sister's evident reluctance to give up a few hours of fashionable amusement even at her urgent request, and her voice trembled as she replied, 'I will not urge you if the sacrifice is so great.'

'Now you are a reasonable creature, Lucy, and if you must stay prattling at home yourself why, I'll send for your little homely favorite, Annie Western—you know she would desire nothing better than to be with you all the time, if her old fidgetting aunt would let her stir from beside.'

Before Lucy had time to reply, the door opened, and Annie herself was ushered in, and the two friends greeted each other most cordially.

'My conscience is at rest about leaving you now,' said Belle gaily, 'and I will go and dress, for I have not a moment's time to lose,' and she hurried out of the room without even cutting a glance at the poor little invalid, the cause of so much anxiety to her sister.

She darted in for a moment however, to display her elegant dress and her queenly beauty, and then left her sister, fully satisfied that so long as Annie was there it would have been perfect nonsense for her to have staid at home, when she knew herself to be the admired and flattered leader of the fashionable circle in which she now moved.

Annie Western was Lucy's devoted friend; the little incident of the swing had first awakened in her a warm feeling of attachment such as is felt only by those who are generally slighted and neglected, towards others who show them kindness. She had mourned in silence her unhappy marriage, and was the only friend among her schoolmates who visited her.

As the hours of the night passed away, the sufferings of the poor little infant increased, and when the physician came, he shook his head in doubt. The fond mother bent over it in breathless devotion, till it seemed as if her anxiety must arrest the cold grasp of the destroyer. It was midnight; in the carefully darkened chamber nothing was heard but the faint moanings of the dying child, and the stifled sobs of the mother who felt as though her own life would be a little sacrifice for that of her child.

A noise was heard in the ante-chamber. Gay voices, and light feet advancing. The little infant struggled uneasily, and opened for a moment its deep blue eyes, now fast fleeting to death. Annie Western stepped quickly and softly to the door, but ere she touched it, it was opened, and Lord William, his sister, and Belle entered the room.

Struck by the scenes before them their careless gaiety was instantly subdued, and Lord William bending gently over his child, saw the last faint effort for breath, and heard the last sigh breathed by the frail and tender infant, that lay like a blighted rose-bud beneath his gaze. His feelings, the feelings of a father, which had so long lain dormant, were now called into action, and drawing Lucy to his side he mingled in silence his tears with hers. Yet how different were the emotions awakened in the breasts of the two who mourned over the dead innocent sleeping. In Lord William's heart was a consciousness of long-closing against his gentle and patient wife, and his sweet child. Often had he left them to sit lonely at home, while he was whirling in the gay and giddy vortex of fashionable and frivolous amusement, or plunged in the mad excitement of more guilty pleasures. The little marble face looked up at him reproachfully from its embroidered pillow, as if to say, 'You surrounded me with luxury and splendor, but you gave me no love.'

When she came into this sorrowful world, he did not give her a father's welcome, because he was angry and disappointed that he had not received an heir to his ancient house, and he felt the justice but not the love of Him who had taken away what he had not valued. He knew nothing of the value of affliction, and to murmur at Divine Providence he thought no sin. Therefore affliction could not and did not make him better, and after his child was laid in its gorgeous tomb and time had blunted the sense of his loss, he resumed again the same career from which he had for a brief space withdrawn.

Not so with the lowly Lady Lucy. All her earthly hopes had been centered in the little infant whose sweet smile already had begun to respond to her own, and she felt that if it had been the will of her Father, she too would have been glad to go. But she felt that the time of her departure was drawing nigh, and she bowed meekly to the Divine will.

Day after day as Lady Lucy wandered through her magnificent apartments, and her gaze fell on the costly and luxurious furniture, and the splendid ornaments that surrounded her, she sighed to be once more in the humble home of her childhood. The thousand flowers that shed their perfume and displayed their brilliancy in the extensive Conservatory, gave not half the pleasure she had experienced in gathering the wild blossoms of the woods in the days of her girlhood; and at length she entreated her husband to allow her to pass a little time in the home of her happy youth. Her request was immediately granted, and she prepared with joy to depart. She did not even ask Belle to accompany her, for after the first shock of the death of little Emily had passed away, Belle had again become wedded to gaiety and frivolity, she was accompanied, however by Annie Western, who was as a dear sister, and a faithful friend.

* * * * * * *

'I am afraid you have wandered too far for your strength dear Lucy,' said Annie, one morning when they had taken an unusually long walk in the woods near the farm-house. 'Let us pause and rest awhile under the shade of yonder hawthorn by the brook side.'

Lucy's pale countenance became for a moment paler as she acceded to her companion's request, for in fact there she had parted with Clifford Aylmer for the last time. What a throng of associations crowded into her mind! How much of happiness had this spot witnessed! How many joyous meetings, how many hopeful partings! And where now was Clifford? For two years had Lucy heard nothing of her lover, save that he was in France. Of his happiness or misery, his prosperity or adversity she knew nothing. Abstracted in reverie she heeded not Annie's remarks, who perceiving this became silent, and looked with pleasure on the green woods and the murmuring brook. A gentle breeze stirred the leaves, and the blossoms of the tall flowers. The light fluttered something white by the side Lucy's feet. She took it up mechanically; it was a piece of white paper slightly folded. She opened it, the sight of that familiar hand-writing caused her frame to thrill with emotion. How came it there? It seemed to have just been written, and dropped accidentally. It was many, many minutes, before Lucy had strength to read the lines which were pencilled there, but at last these:

TO ——

Once more, once more, would I might take thee to look,
On that dear face, which is to me a book,
I used to sit and trace the sweet thoughts within
And look from out thine eyes—their blessed light,
I stand again amid those scenes of old
When my life's river flowed o'er flowers of gold,
When in thy presence all the summer day
Flew on light wings the rapidly away,
I look around on each familiar place,
But miss in all the charm of thy sweet face;
Long will the heart to buried treasures cling,
And long will love the shrines of memory bring,
Bright angel-tears flash from the clouds,
Whose rent the heaven of our pain enshrouds,
I need but say, 'Forgive!' that I echo more
Speak to thee in the words I spoke of yore,
I know thy own heart sometimes breathes a call
Responsive to the chords of days long gone,
I may not be thine, may not hear thy voice,
Whose tones of sweetness made my heart rejoice,
But still my soul communion holds with thine,
Returns with fondness to its control shrine,
Where sorrow's band lay on thee heavily
In silent grief I also wept with thee;
And looking with thee to the realms above,
I saw thy cherub in the land of love;
And O, when time is gone, and life has ended,

ORIGINAL STAINED

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) MUTILATED

[illegible] grass and by the greenwood shaded,
Then may our souls once more in sweet communion
Find in high heaven their holy, happy union.

'In heaven,' sighed Lucy, softly, 'yes Clifford, in heaven, whither I feel that I soon shall go,' and a sad, sweet smile played over her mild countenance.

Not yet, O not yet!' whispered a sweet voice beside her, and looking up her eyes met the large dark eyes of Clifford Aylmer, fixed upon her in mournful tenderness.

A deep rosy glow suffused Lucy's fair countenance, but it was instantly succeeded by a deadly paleness.

'Wretch that I am, I have killed her!' exclaimed Clifford, as he bent tenderly over her, and bathed her pale brow with cold water from the brook. The blue eyes at length opened and looked on him with a bewildered glance.

'She lives!' murmured Clifford 'thank heaven she lives!'

'Lucy, dearest lady,' said Annie, pressing tenderly the hand of her friend, as she watched her slow recovery.

Ere another word had been interchanged, the sound of hurrying feet, and loud voices were heard approaching, and in a moment Lucy's mother stood among them so excited that she did not even notice Clifford.

'Thrice is terrible news for you, Lucy,' was her first exclamation. 'Lord William is killed in a duel and all for Belle, who has run off with young Lord Stanley. They have sent for you coming directly. O dear! O dear! what shall we do?'

The appalling suddenness of this event might have been deemed a shock too great for that enfeebled frame to bear, but Lucy rose up calm and still, as if a new strength had been given her, and extending her hand to Clifford bade him farewell, saying simply, 'We shall soon meet again, and retired, followed by her mother, who looked in surprise at Clifford, and Annie, and her father and brother who had also joined them, she hastened to prepare herself for her rapid journey.

A little more than a year rolled away, and sweet Lady Lucy no longer a dweller in the proud and noble mansion where passed her happy married life, was seated yet once more under the old hawthorn, by the murmuring brook whose waters rushed and frolicked past more joyously than ever. There was a clear light in those blue eyes, a soft rose-hue on the fair cheeks that spoke of returning health and restored happiness. A beautiful, noble being was beside her who gazed on her with proud admiration, mingled with affectionate tenderness.

'And can you be happy Lucy in a home so humble as I have to offer you, with no few of the appliances of wealth and luxury?'

'The heart recks not whether it be a palace or a cottage, so that the beloved be there,' was Lucy's low-breathed reply.

'Then we shall yet be happy' said he, joyously pressing to his lips the small hand that trembled in his own, 'and my gentle dove shall fold her weary wing in the quiet rest of a heart that is all her own.'

'Tennie!' said a gay voice, near them 'we have found you at last.'

Lucy and Clifford started in surprise, and looking up saw Annie Western, now Lady of Lord William's heir, and mistress of the proud halls where Lucy had drank so deep of sorrow's cup.

In a moment Lucy was clasped in the arms of her friend.

'Have you seen Belle?' was her first question after a few moments.

'I have, dear one' was the reply, 'she is the haughty leader of fashion, courted, caressed, and admired; but if I read aright, not half so happy in her splendor as then will be in the love of thy heart's early choice.

New-York, August 1845.

DO WHAT IS RIGHT, COME WHAT MAY.

The above is a translation of a motto rather famous, but always commended to me by its position in the Alexandria Gazette, whose editor always followed his text, like a good preacher. We are now reminded of the maxim, and it is well to press it upon our readers, especially the young, by a circumstance that recently occurred at Paterson, N. J. A man named Cunningham was charged with murdering a man with whom he was, at the time of his death, bathing. It was charged that he had kept him beneath the water, &c.

When the testimony of the commonwealth had been concluded, the court decided that there was no cause for trial, and, of course, the prisoner was dismissed. After which Cunningham "stated to the court and jury that he was in the water with Norris, and saw him dive down, but did not see him come up. He said he was afraid of being suspected of murdering him, and therefore hid his clothes when he came out, and denied having been with him."

The last sentence is that to which we would draw attention. Cunningham was evidently innocent of the crime charged, but he was a man of little faith. He had no confidence in the purpose in his own character. He knew the world was prone to censure, and with a promptness which denoted an unbalanced mind, he told a lie—told it in word and deed. He hid the clothes of the dead man, and then denied having been with him in the water. This is the common subterfuge of guilt. "I heard the voice in the garden, and I was afraid, for I was naked; or 'I know not; am I my brother's keeper?'" And when the falsehood is detected it is the most natural to infer a guilt, which the falsehood was intended to conceal.

But Cunningham was not guilty of the murder, yet he told a lie. His unbalanced mind vacillated, and finally settled to a falsehood; and he inflicted upon himself the double terrors of a detection of the lie, and the almost consequent presumption of murder. The lie was easily proved upon him, and, consequently, the homicide is naturally inferred.

What is valuable in the teachings of this trial, for all trials are teachings, is the enforcement of the importance of truth at all times, and especially in circumstances where there is a presumption of a suspicion of crime, for the ill, hastily formed and uttered, cannot (and it ought to be so considered,) stand the close scrutiny to which the crime will render it liable; and it will, therefore, serve rather to expose than to hide the guilt. The blanket that is drawn up to conceal the face, will probably leave bare the feet, and the exposure of either extremity will afford evidence of personal presence.

Had Cunningham promptly and candidly explained to the Coroner or others, who first saw the body of the drowned person, all that he confessed to the judge and jury, he would probably have been considered a candid man. He yielded to his fears, and his distrust, and told a lie. He had, of course, never been taught the whole importance of truth. He had not practised against adverse temptations to the utterance of truth. His impulses were wrong: his fears were greater than his principles, and he fell. Few, indeed, outlive so much from a lie that was not intended for their neighbor's hurt, but none can tell what will be the result of the attempt at false concealment; and none may rightly complain of what may be regarded as a severe punishment; when that punishment is seen to be a natural and inevitable consequence of the fault.

Parents will probably see, in the circumstances of Cunningham's case, something to awaken in them apprehensions for the fate of those providentially entrusted to their care; and they will apply a lesson to the young, far more effective than any we can give, and at which [illegible]

wrongly hit in these remarks, which we conclude by copying the following apposite lines:

"Face thine enemies—accusers,
Storm the prison, rack, or rod;
And if thou hast *truth* to utter,
Speak! and leave the rest to God!"

D. M. Greene.

THE NEWS.

Norwich, Conn. November 19, 1845.

V. B. PALMER, Esq. is our authorized Agent for receiving advertisements, and subscriptions to the "Republican" and "News," and collecting and receipting for the same.—At the Coal office, 160 Nassau-street, Tribune Building, New York; at the Real Estate and Coal Office, No 59 Pine street, Philadelphia; at the S. E. corner of Baltimore and Calvert-street, Baltimore; No. 20 State street, Boston.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

THE DEMOCRATIC ELECTORS of the State of Connecticut are hereby notified that a Convention to the nomination of a *Governor, Lieut. Governor, Secretary, Treasurer* and *Comptroller*, to be supported by the Democrats of this State at the next annual Election, will be held at the Tontine, in New Haven, on *Wednesday, the third day of December* next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon—and to do any other business proper to come before said Convention. The Democratic electors of the State are therefore requested to meet in their several towns, and elect Delegates, equal to double the number of Representatives to which said town is entitled in the Legislature.

In the selection of the time for holding said Convention, the Committee have been governed by the generally expressed views of their Democratic friends in different parts of the State—and it is earnestly hoped that every town will be *fully represented*, and the Delegates prompt to *their attendance*.

HENRY D. SMITH,
MINOTT A. OSBORN,
ISAAC N. PEIRCE,
CALVIN DAY,
ALFRED E. BURR,
} *State Central Committee.*

October 27, 1845.

MR. WALKER'S CIRCULAR.—It will be recollected by many of our readers that we called attention, some two or three months since, to certain interrogatories, proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury to manufacturers, eliciting information on various points connected with the business of manufacturing, and having a bearing on the great subjects of protection and revenue. These interrogatories were placed in the hands of manufacturers indiscriminately, all over the country, by direction of the Secretary, with a request that answers would be given as speedily as possible, in order that he might avail himself of such facts and statistics in the making of his report to the ensuing Congress as would bear just and impartial conclusions. No sooner was it known by Horace Greeley and a few others of the same kidney, advocates of special protection, that the Secretary had adopted this method of obtaining information, than they, fearing the truth might come out whereby the manifest injustice of the present tariff would be exposed, and, imagining or hoping that copies of the interrogatories would fall into the hands of democratic manufacturers only, raised a great hue, and cry that they were in fact purposely withheld from the hands of whig manufacturers, that "they were mainly committed to postmasters, and by them handed out to those manufacturers only who were likely to return such answers as Mr. Walker desired."—It was moreover stated by the Tribune, and echoed by the Norwich Courier, that of "one hundred whig manufacturers, visited by an agent of the first named paper, not one had received Mr. Walker's inquisitive circulars, while the only six locofoco manufacturers he had found, (only three of them Americans,) had each been blessed with the Secretary's inquiries, and would doubtless answer them in per margin." Now our object in referring to this subject at this time is to notice the dishonesty of those who so infamously attacked the Secretary in the performance of his duty, charging upon him the suppression of his circular from the hands of whigs, pretending that the great body of those who are engaged in manufacturing were debarred of the privilege of being heard, and that "questions were proposed to those only who were likely to return such answers as Mr. Walker desired."

It so happened that *previous* to the republication of the article from the Tribune in the columns of the Courier of this city, every manufacturer in this vicinity was furnished with a copy of the circular containing the interrogatories of Mr. Walker, accompanied by a request that full and explicit answers be returned in a given time. It is very well known that the manufacturers hereabout are advocates of special privileges, and of course whigs. This fact then stamps the lie upon the forehead of Greeley, Sykes, and others of their class, who declared that "not one of the circulars had fallen into whig hands," and *ought*, we should suppose, in justice to Mr. Walker, to have induced some sort of replies to the interrogatories, from the "whig manufacturers," as it must have been evident to them that no partiality or disrespect was intended by the Secretary, but a simple searching after truth, whereby the great interests with which they were connected were to be considered and nurtured.

We now come to a consideration of the reasons which induced the misrepresentations and complaints in question. Were they based upon a desire to create an impression that experts testimony was only solicited by the Secretary, and that consequently no confidence could be placed in his report; or because a wish was actually felt that an opportunity should be afforded "whig manufacturers" of answering the list of questions proposed—believing that facts connected with the business of manufacturing under existing circumstances, would sustain and justify certain features in the tariff of '42, so far as they might have a bearing upon their particular interests? A solution of this question is furnished by the circumstance that, notwithstanding the reception by the manufacturers in this section of the interrogatories of Mr. Walker, not an individual has dared return to him a single reply. The time at first named for a return was extended, and every effort made to induce the gentlemen to give their evidence and opinions; but up to the present moment their mouths have been closed—being disposed, as one of them remarked in our hearing, a day or two since, to keep their own secrets, and "not to furnish Mr. Walker or any other locofoco with arguments which might conflict with their own interests."

We have not a doubt that the Secretary to-day will be possessed of much information with reference to all the great interests of this country, as will enable him to present a report to the next Congress that will do honor to him and to the nation; and that he will make such suggestions as will be generally acceptable and satisfactory, and as will conduce to the general prosperity. The complaints of the whigs that they are not consulted, and then after they are inquired of, to refuse a reply, will not, we think, prevent a full investigation, or such legislation as the times call for.

SAMUEL WESTERN.—Some friends were commenting on Byron's scheme for collecting into a melancholy just book, the last million of distinguished men. "Sir Thomas Moore," said one, "was witty even on the scaffold." "Ay," replied another, "and it is well known that the grave Charles I. was so struck with the gentlemanlike of the executioner, that he asked his pardon for the inconvenience."

MR. CATLIN'S TEMPERANCE [illegible] thoughts public of our readers, and to encourage [illegible] we presume. It is not known, that, on Friday evening last, Hon. Gen. S. Catlin addressed the Young Men's Total Abstinence Society of this place, upon the subject of Temperance. As might have been expected, the room where Mr. Catlin's address was delivered was crowded by an attentive and a gratified audience. Every one expected that Mr. C. would acquit himself ably, for every one knew him as a speaker of high reputation; but we doubt whether them were many, if any, who did not find their expectations, great though they might have been, more than realized. We have heard more than one individual who would be esteemed a good judge, speak of Mr. Catlin's address as the best he ever heard; and this is certainly no faint praise when it is remembered that such brilliant lights as Gough and Burleigh have been among us.

Mr. Catlin did not, like many temperance lecturers, abuse those who entertained different opinions from himself; but strove to convince them in a dispassionate and gentlemanly manner of their error. He maintained that the use of intoxicating drinks, even moderately, is hurtful, and ought to be abandoned; and urged upon moderate drinkers to give them up instantaneously and for ever.

The present condition of the temperance cause, and the mighty influence it has exerted within a few years, Mr. Catlin ascribed to the potency of moral suasion; and expressed it as his opinion that vastly more good may be done by the philanthropist and exemplar of temperance man than by legal enactments. He did not think the law which the last legislature had passed upon this subject was needed, but as it had been adopted, he thought it should have a fair trial before it was condemned. Upon the ladies he urged to use their influence for the advancement of temperance. Their power was great when they chose to exercise it, and this was a cause worthy of their highest efforts.

But we do not propose to notch as an epitome of the address. If we had time and room for such a purpose, we could not do it justice. It was through out an able argument against the use of intoxicating agents, and no man could have listened to it calmly and remained unconvinced of the advantages which result from the principles of total abstinence.

OREGON.

Much of the papers talk of "annexing Oregon to the United States," as if that were a thing yet to be accomplished—in other words, as if Oregon were not already ours. We object to this phraseology. The territory of Oregon has never been otherwise than the property of the United States. It is ours by discovery, and ours by natural right; and to talk of its future annexation is as improper and as much out of place as to talk of annexing England to Great Britain, or Massachusetts to Russia.

The President has taken the right ground in claiming as he has done, that our title to Oregon is clear and indisputable." This position is true in fact and in law, and is sustained by treaty stipulations, by appropriation, and by the past action of our government. It is moreover in accordance with the deliberately expressed sentiment of the nation, as declared in the election of President Polk. Our title to Oregon was one of the grand issues of the presidential election; it was every where proclaimed as a rallying point for the democracy; and the people, with the question fairly before them, and with the most thorough opportunity to canvass it in all its bearings, rendered their verdict. By that verdict Oregon was declared to be part and portion of the territory of the U. States.

Why then speak of the territory of Oregon as yet to be annexed. In the judgment of the country, fairly and unequivocally rendered, Oregon is ours, and its settlements are as much a part of the United States as if they joined the western line of the Missouri. The organization of a government there has been a matter of necessity, growing out of the difficulty of communicating with the parent government. Should that little community declare itself independent of the United States, and maintain its declaration against our present title, annexation would be a proper mode of again uniting to this country. But the idea of annexing to a country part of itself is absurd.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE—A MAN KILLED BY A WILD BULL.—The Clinton Island Gazette, of Oct. 23, says:—On the 8th instant, while two boats from Salt Bay, were lying at Salt Rock, Gaines, a colored man from one of the boats by the name of Benjamin Lightbourn, went on shore for the purpose of procuring wood, when his stay was considered longer than necessary, upon which four of the crew concluded on going in search of him, and by making a noise were soon answered by the man, who, on being found, was in a thicket with a wild bull watching to attack him; three of the men became alarmed and climbed a tree, while the fourth remained in hopes to drive the animal away; upon which the bull pitched at him, missed, and immediately turned on the unfortunate Lightbourn, who had attempted to escape. The animal, apparently much infuriated, knocked him down, gave him several gores, and in the presence of the crew killed and dreadfully tore him to pieces. The men fearing all attack on themselves, hastily made their escape to the sea; they then proceeded to East Harbor, a distance of about seven miles, and on getting assistance from Mr. Butterfield, returned where they found the animal indisposed to quit the place; three balls were then fired at him, without taking the effect, when the fourth shot by Mr. Butterfield brought him to the ground. The body of the deceased was then found and interred as decently as they were able to do. We are told the unfortunate man was a faithful servant during slavery, and has since borne an excellent character.

FOR WESTERN AFRICA.—The ship Roanoke sailed from Norfolk on Wednesday last, for Liberia with 187 emigrants; thirteen are from North Carolina, one family from Western New York, and the residue from Virginia. Most of the latter were liberated by the will of the late Nathaniel Howe, of King George county.—The Methodist Missionary Society sent out in the Roanoke a reinforcement to their mission in Africa—the Rev. Mr. Benham and lady, Rev. Mr. Hoyt and lady, and Rev. Mr. Williams and lady. Mr. Benham is the superintendent of the mission, in place of the Rev. Mr. Seys, who has returned home. Mr. Hoyt goes to Cape Palmas, and Mr. Williams will take charge of the seminary at Monrovia.

The returns of postage receipts continue to show results unfavorable to the new tariff of charges. The average falling off in the towns and cities of the west and the interior, is nearly two-thirds for the first quarter. The probable amount of the deficiency in the income of the department for the present year, which will require to be supplied by appropriation from the general funds of the government, is upwards of $2,800,000.

John Randolph's will emancipating his slaves begins thus:—"In the name of God, amen. I hereby manumit to all my slaves their liberty, heartily regretting that I have ever been the owner of one."

[illegible] Wednesday [illegible] most interesting channel [illegible] debate was this, "Does man [illegible] a greater influence in society than woman?"

As might have been expected, the appearance in the purlieus of the streets of handbills announcing this question, and inviting the public to be present, drew together a large concourse. No money did the hour of meeting arrive before the hall and [illegible] of the place began to assemble, and when the Society was called to order, the room was well filled. After the reading of the minutes of last meeting, the question for discussion was stated, and Mr. J. F. Forsyth opened the debate in the affirmative. After a few introductory remarks noticing the disadvantages under which he labored in the presence of that array of combined beauty and talent, confessing to be was obliged to do in opposition to the prejudices and perverse notions of many a young gallant, [illegible]—he proceeded in a forcible and highly ingenious manner to argue in favor of the position he had taken.

Physical strength, he said, was a great source of influence, and was possessed in a greater degree by man than woman; were in other instances, which are only experienced of large limbed then women, who sometimes wear a garment designed for the man, and use the broomstick more freely than is acceptable to the poor henpecked husband.

Knowledge is power, and matters by the prophet what he considered a question, "Is the intellect of females was equal to that of the other sex," he contended that the advantages for mental culture were in favor of the latter.

Money is power, and controlled greatly by man. Governments owed their existence and support to man, and political movements, with very few exceptions, (among which was the three rejected candidates,) were managed by the man.

Mr. F. next taken Scripture, which he calls very good authority, and to very happy to find that the sacred writers, and especially Paul, were of the same opinion with himself.

Personal beauty Mr. F. very wisely and kindly acknowledged was possessed in a greater degree by females than by the other sex; but then then was not moral and artificial beauty, and he was at a loss to determine which of the two should be adjudged. Such deems indeed with whom nature had dealt rather niggardly, owed their attractive appearance to the art of the Paris milliner; and the fashions which exert such a tremendous influence, and which keep the world in constant hustle were introduced by females, and what was of itself beautiful was increased by art, to produce a more favorable impression among the other sex.

Mr. Follet followed upon the negative, and, after expressing much regret that his abilities were not equal to his disposition to defend the cause of the ladies present, flattered himself (and the ladies too) that his cause could stand alone, and said that he felt proud in standing there as the advocate of woman's worth and woman's influence.

To show the influence of woman, and also the views of another distinguished character upon that point, he cited a pretty ancient case, where the devil wishing to accomplish a great work, viz. the fall of man, and feeling that woman's influence was stronger than his own, enlisted Eve in his cause, and Adam fell—thus proving very conclusively that woman leads the devil" when she has a mind to. He showed in an amusing manner the influence of the mother in "training up a child in the way he should go, that when he is old he may not depart from it."

Mr. Follet, though a bachelor, imagined the influence of a wife to be considerable, having of late read of the distinguished Candle family, and having frequently heard the sentiments endorsed by married [illegible]

Next came Mr. Grosvenor, who informed the Society in the outset that he should speak in the affirmative, and in so doing should pay the ladies a high compliment, by showing how foolish a husband appears in the straight jacket, while the "wife wears the breeches." He contended that woman's influence was the greatest, but woman's the least.

Mr. Henry followed, who appeared to be a pretty good subject of female influence. He argued the negative ably, and cited instances as proofs of the mighty influence of female nations, among which was the mother of Washington; but he seemed to put particular stress upon a certain Miss Abby Kelley, who exerted a greater influence as a public speaker than any five men. He spoke of the disrespectful ways observed even among the noisy, swearing, and vulgar who a Brittonian female made her appearance; and finally wished to try anything that he contended that he would lie down and have his head chopped off, if a lovely woman asked him to.

Mr. Grosvenor replied, proposing that Mr. Henry and Miss Kelley form a partnership, and convert the world.

Mr. French arose. He was sorry to see such a lack of speakers upon the negative; but was happy to find the cause of the ladies so ably defended by individuals who had spoken upon that side. The [illegible] he cited the Bible, [illegible] instances had already spoken, showed all the evil was just retribution. Whatever may be thought to the contrary in the world, by millions of individuals—the mightiest exploits of the most renowned warriors—the crafty schemes of school politicians—the brilliant efforts of the most powerful orators—were all the result of influences by the female heart which the fall of mind gave birth; all were the offspring of Eve's influence over Adam. But woman's influence, said he, is powerful for good than for evil. It is the leading spring of all human actions. It is most potent in the formation of man's character, and therefore it will powerful. All that is great or good or noble in man is begotten by maternal influence. It formed a Bonaparte—it rocked a Washington. It was felt everywhere, impelling men to goodness, or to deeds of damning infamy. Mr. F. then resolved the question into a mathematical problem, and made out by a demonstration that the influence of one woman was equal to that of many men, and *a half*, which was deemed conclusive.

A vote of the society was taken that the ladies present might vote when the question was submitted to the audience; but a majority of the ladies present modestly kept their seats, though a few modestly declared to the 'lords of creation,' by voting in the affirmative. Nevertheless, the negative carried the day, as might be expected.

Dr. Rogers and Mr. G. U. Hill were announced as speakers for the next meeting, upon the question, 'Is it expedient to abolish capital punishment?' The meeting then adjourned, and all went away, feeling better for having attended the meeting of the Norwich Debating Society.

DROWNED.—The body of a female about 30 years of age, the wife of Mr. Jonathan Bunnell, of this city, was found floating in the river this morning, in the vicinity of Norton, Converse & Co's wharf. We understand that Mrs. B. has been partially deranged for a considerable length of time, and that she left her home last night, in the absence of her husband, and was found this morning as stated above.

A PRECIOUS CONFESSION.

[illegible] the Hampshire Party, Hon. [illegible] J. Walker, secretary of the treasury, issued a circular addressed to the manufacturers throughout the country, calling them to furnish such statistics regarding their business, as would enable him to present authentically to Congress the results of the present tariff. "A Manufacturer Man" writing to the National Intelligencer, says that the manufacturers are not much disposed to give answers to this circular on the ground that the secretary's mind is already made up, and that his object in issuing the circular was "the hope of obtaining evidence against themselves," (the manufacturers.) So, then, it seems it was the secretary's design to obtain evidence against them, and they thus give no other, they have resolved to plant themselves upon the culprit's privilege, and refuse to answer any questions which they think would make against themselves. This is in their right to do; but the point, [illegible] is in a virtual confession that the profits of which they are now reaping their golden harvest is [illegible] able.

Crawford Smith [illegible] from [illegible] committed to be hung at Poughkeepsie, [illegible] accomplice in the murder of [illegible]

CURIOUS.—By the returns made by the several parishes recently appointed to take the census of Great Britain, it appears that the population is now thus:

Of the eldest sex (you the [illegible]	[illegible]
There are	107
Over one year and under [illegible]	[illegible]
Between the ages of [illegible]	[illegible]
Over 90 years, ?	

There are three aged 90; two aged 91; three aged 92; five aged 93; two aged 94; two aged 95; three aged 97; three aged [illegible]; one aged 98; and three aged 99.

Of colored people, there are 3[illegible]

In 1840 the population was	[illegible]
" 1830	[illegible]
" 1820	[illegible]
" 1810	[illegible]
" 1845	[illegible]

Showing an increase of about 60 per cent in five years.

In making the above the same rule was observed in enumerating persons as was followed in taking the U. S. census in 1840. All therefore other towns in this State were excluded, although employed in [illegible] belonging here.

A FELLOW OF OBIAN.—A debating society in a town "down East," [illegible] question; whether "intemperance or slavery is most destructive of the most evil in the United States?" A worthy deacon, speaking against the former, took pains to show its effects on its victims in eternity. "Stop, stop," cried the chairman, "that's out of the United States."

DUNKED ALIVE.—A few days ago at Mr. Craig Vanscoter, of Pittsgrove township, Salem county, N. J., was in the act of [illegible] an old well, that had caved in well below and above, and buried him at the depth of about thirty feet. The cave had dried sixty feet deep, and at the time of the accident Mr. V. was suspended in the bucket about midway. The well caved in about 7 o'clock in the morning, when the alarm was given, and the neighbors began a search for what they deemed the dead body. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon they found him alive and but very little injured.

The Democrats have carried the township of Michigan.

Mysterious.—The old wooden house on the Derby estate in Sudbury, opposite Court street, has recently been moved backwards, preparatory to building stores and widening the street. On Friday, in the northeast corner of the cellar, the workmen found, with considerable difficulty, a very narrow hole, which extended from each side and from the bottom of the cellar to the floor of the room overhead. Inside of this wall, in an aperture five feet and three inches long, were found the bones of a human skeleton, thought to be those of a female. The flesh that clothed them had long since turned to dust, and some of the bones were also decayed. There was not the slightest vestige of a coffin or of clothing. To all who saw the wall, it was the appearance of having been built as a support to strengthen the foundation of the edifice. Nothing has yet transpired to throw any light on the mysterious discovery. The house is old-fashioned, and perhaps has stood for [illegible] years. We understand that it has been tenanted for the last fifteen or twenty years by Mr. John [illegible], one of our most esteemed citizens. Of course there are many conjectures on the subject, but no one, of the many who saw the bones and the place of their deposit could believe they ever had Christian burial. Whether the solid masonry had inclosed a living victim of lust or hate or jealousy, or has protected in the world of the dead and whether [illegible] embalmed the evidence of murder or [illegible] the remains of a friend cherished and [illegible] only to the faithful hand of the past.—*Boston Post.*

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

CONTENTMENT.

'Your mountain hyacpeare but gay to me,
I love the humble relish of the pea.'

The amazing equilibrium has passed upon [illegible] of the dwindling effects which marked that month with my last year; and having [illegible] market (Monday) and [illegible] efforts for a season, we [illegible] the [illegible] heartfelt gratitude [illegible] the [illegible] up to were in the bottom of [illegible]

That part of the year has now [illegible] requisite [illegible] in this climate one [illegible] impression that one [illegible] life, and to those who may wish to [illegible] one [illegible] with in point of salubrity, any where [illegible] latitude on the face of the earth. The [illegible] true, no objects have that are very [illegible] have no long [illegible] Maker as they lead their tops in the [illegible] —nor have we the mountains and valleys [illegible] the eye of the traveller, in other lands—but the graceful economy, the wild [illegible] the vegetable kingdom never change their dress [illegible] where their blood and vigor is nearly [illegible] developed giving [illegible] to the [illegible] are never bare in all the repose of [illegible] have no hardest trees, through which the [illegible] winds chant their requiem to the departed year; but spring and summer are always with us holding out inducements to those who will live in the [illegible] lined in the snows of winter and [illegible] of flowers,' that breath which *alone* gives only to resulted by the gentle influence of the southern [illegible] We hope soon to see in our [illegible] all the familiar faces which have flower long so bed during the [illegible] and in whose company, in [illegible] have flown right joyously.

Girls, never marry from prudential considerations. You should crush with your pretty feet any and every attempt in lead you to the altar of [illegible] sacrificed on the [illegible] of wealth. [illegible] you give your hand you should give your heart [illegible] sorts, lovely ones, with the true price of [illegible] alliance with a man, no matter how rich, [illegible] you cannot love long and love dearly. If you allow yourself to be forced into such an unnatural union you stand before God a perjured woman; [illegible] your own [illegible] and an object of contempt with the virtuous and high minded.

A watch was found the other morning, in [illegible] house in Newark. The finder [illegible] to [illegible] sometimes, but says the owner may have [illegible] property.

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) MUTILATED

French's b...
Cabinet sup...

...Brig Healy, had ... shade of Mrs. Mac... night, and steal out b... which had reduced a poor woman... fully to destitution. The poor woman... —On Saturday she went up to Hea... her house to get a small sum of money she had lent... He promised to pay the same on Sunday night. True to his word he came Sunday night, but with a... for different purpose. Mrs. Mooney had occasion to ... and her little girl after some bread, giving her a fifty cent piece. The child came back with the change which Mrs. Mooney put into the bag with the rest of her money, and put it between the beds. Healy got up and said he wanted to go out and get a bill changed; when he would come back and pay the borrowed money. As he did not return, the family retired to bed, but Mrs. Mooney was awakened between 12 and 1 o'clock by her child, who said a man was in the room. She rose up in season to see the villain leaving the room with *her all*.

Boston Daily Times.

EXECUTION AND EXECUTION OF THE MURDERERS.—Gen. Davenport.—We find in the Chicago News a letter from a correspondent giving a detailed account of the execution of John Long, Aaron Long, and Granville Young, who were hung for having murdered Col. Geo. Davenport. In spite of the weather, which was very stormy, a large number of persons gathered to witness the execution,—a proportionate number of some five thousand men, women and children. We make these extracts from the letter:—

At eleven o'clock the guard formed in a hollow square, before the jail, and marched to the gallows, where they were dismissed until after dinner. Music by the Green Mountain Boys, composed for the occasion. At 1 o'clock the guards again formed in front of the jail, when the prisoners were brought out and conducted in solemn procession, with music, to the gallows. The guard formed a hollow square about the gallows, while the prisoners ascended the scaffold and took their seats with the Sheriff. Several other gentlemen ascended the scaffold. I say gentlemen (parenthesis) for the prisoners appeared very much like gentlemen. They were dressed, and up to this time scarcely pay, motion was visible in their countenances, but after sitting awhile a slight paleness tended to overshadow their faces as they looked upon the crowd, and upon the spectators behind them. Strange enough it is if their hearts did not sink in that hour. The Sheriff advanced and read the order for their execution, after which he remarked that if the prisoners wished to say anything, opportunity was given. John Long then arose, (the Sheriff having unbound his hands from his arms,) and advancing forward, made a very polite bow, and addressed the audience as follows:

[We omit the speeches. John Long confessed that he was guilty of killing Col. Davenport, but he said he wished those present to receive, as the declaration of a dying man, his assertion that his brother Aaron and Granville Young were innocent of that crime. Robert Birch, William Fox, Theodore Brown, and himself, he said, killed Davenport, but did it unintentionally. He then called upon one *Bonney*, to step forward, but being told Bonney was not in the crowd, he said it 'knocked out 600 pages of his speech.' This Bonney, he declared, was the chief among thieves and robbers. Aaron Long and Granville Young then severally protested that they were innocent. When they had done John Long again made a speech detailing some events in his life, and called upon all to take warning from his fate. Up to 1840, he had never wronged a man, but in that year he was persuaded to engage in counterfeiting, and from that he was led to the commission of robbery and murder. A full confession of his acts and associates he said would implicate two hundred men in Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, and the Territory, but he withheld the confession from home regard for their families.]

After he had closed, he returned to his seat, and again exceeding the other prisoners, returned and stated that it was their dying request that their bodies be given to their friends, and not to the physicians. Mr. Cantwell then stepped forward, and offered up a short but appropriate prayer, after which Mr. Hedley read a psalm. The prisoners then severally shook hands with those on the scaffold, and with each other. Aaron Long and Young nearly overcome with emotion,—John calm and collected. The Sheriff bound their arms, put the ropes around their necks, drew the caps over their faces, and led them forward upon the drop. Taking the signal, he spread the rope at one blow, and down went the drop, letting them fall a distance of six feet. But now remained a scene most terrible to behold and most horrible to describe. The middle rope, failing Aaron Long fell striking his back upon the struggling behind by the rope before it broke. For a moment, all seemed paralyzed, stunned and stupified

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) MUTILATED

S POWDER, Flints and Ball, Belts, Cap, Priders, Elastic Wadds, Screw Worms Cock, Nipples and Plugs, Worsers, Cleaners, Caps &c. C. A. CONVERSE, 139 Main-st
Sept. 10. w43 tw50

ISAAC HOWLAND & CO.'S N. BEDFORD OILS, on Consignment.
Sperm, "in store,"
2000 do do do "Fall" do
1500 do Fall do do do
1000 do do do do
5000 do Winter & Fall Whale do do
—ALSO—
1500 do Winter Sperm "Fall" do
1500 do Fall do do just landing from sloop Express, and for sale by A. H. ALMY,
(late Attwater, Almy & Almy.)
51 Water street.—Sept. 2. w43 tw 50

COMFORTERS.
WOOLEN COMFORTERS, YEOMAN'S ORA 2.4TS, of every size color and price, at
S. W. BULKELEY'S.
Nov. 2, 1845. w80 tw79

CORNELIUS'
SOLAR LAMPS, GIRANDOLES, &c.
A GREAT variety of *CHURCH, FACTORY, HALL, AND PARLOR LAMPS*, of the best quality, and cheap, direct from the manufacturer, with *SHADES, SOLAR CHIMNEYS, AND WICKS* constantly on hand and for sale, at whole sale and retail on the most *favorable terms* by
CHARLES D. COOLEY.
Oct. 24. tw 46 tw 73

WANTED,
60,000 RAIL ROAD TIES, for which Cash will be paid on delivery at Norwich previous to the 15th of Nov., next. Specifications and price apply to
FULLER & KNOWLTON,
Chapman's Block Franklin Square.
Norwich, Sept. 13, 1845. w42 tw50

FALL GOODS.
(COLD WEATHER IS COMING)
JUST RECEIVED
AT 34 Shetucket St.
SHAWLS of fine styles and colors.
Cashmeres and de Laines of superior quality.
Dark Merrimack prints.
Turkey red prints for children.
Plaid do.
New style French Gingham.
The best lot of Summer Goods going.
Four shilling prints for 10 cents.
Rule goes cheaper than ever.
Don't mistake the
ROOM by BLACK SIGN.
Aug. 11 tfw6

Bowling Guide
[illegible] Main st.
CHARLES A. CONVERSE, has received during the present week, a large assortment of Peruvian Bowling Game consisting of 40 Double Barrel 50 Single Barrel Guns, English and German make, Keel Twin and Imitation do. Mock Beach and Pistol Chambers.
These Goods have been recently purchased for Cash in New York, and will be sold cheaper than Guns have ever been sold in the State.
Sept. 1st. 12w41 tw50

For Sale.
A Valuable Water Privilege (pleasant) with about 4 or 5 acres of land adjoining, on which is a Grist Mill, Saw-Mill and building erected for a Comb Factory with the machinery for making Ivory Combs, (or without the machinery.)
Said property will be sold at auction on the premises, unless previously disposed of at private sale on Tuesday, the 11th day of November, 1845.
Also for sale, a two story dwelling house fronting within about 30 rods of the mills.
The above property is situated in the town of Bozrah about one mile and a half west of the landing on the river at Bozrah. For further particulars enquire of Humphrey Williams on the premises or of either of the subscribers in Bozrah.
M. L. CHAMPLIN,
JARED C. REDFIELD,
EZRA S. MATHER.
Bozrah, July 28, 1845. w27 tw33

SHETUCKET STREET.
AMONG the changes transpiring in our city we hope all are not informed of the commercial importance of all the above street. It would be well for all wishing information upon this subject to resort to No. 21 Shetucket Street, at the Round Black Sign, where in our plain "farmer" way we will answer all inquiries without charge.
Just received a large addition to our former stock of Dress Goods, among which are De Lane Dress patterns at 37½ Cashmere, Bombazines, plain and plaid Alpacas Shawl as cheap.
CLOTH ROOM.
Our cloth room is more than jammed full. For want of room we will sell Satinets as low per yard
Heavy Cashmere satinet, [illegible]
Broad Cloths from $3, to $7, per yard.
No. 21 Shetucket.
Norwich Sept. 24, 1845. tw41 w45

MEXICO, TEXAS, AND UNITED STATES,
No. 81,
First on the Battle Ground, to sell
READY MADE CLOTHING
ON THE REFORMED SYSTEM OF *LARGE SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.*
THE people are particularly notified that notwithstanding the presumption of war and things dark, the UNITED STATES
CLOTHING STORE,
81 Main Street,
is as *ready as ever to battle against the presumption of selling READY MADE CLOTHING for large profits*; and the patronage and experience we have had the last five years on the *REFORMED SYSTEM OF SMALL PROFITS* guarantees to us the (sign) of another campaign, and mighty battle.
This was the first establishment ever opened in Norwich to break down monopoly, distribute equality, and scatter base deceptions to which the affinity, for want of sufficient force and competition in trade, are frequently exposed.
We shall now march onward under the same banner of the *EXTREME LOW PRICE SYSTEM*, taking care to aim our forces for the nimble sixpence rather than for the mighty dollar, and thus by diligence and economy, live with, instead of upon, the community. We are now receiving and opening GOODS of every description for gentleman's wear, calculated expressly for fall and winter. *BEAVER CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTS, VESTINGS*, of every style and variety, which will be sold by the piece or by the yard, or manufactured into garments in the latest and most fashionable styles.
Also, just finished for the fall and winter trade Over coats, Pants and Vests, Frock and Dress Coats, in general style; Furnishing Goods of every description, such as one and Collars, Gloves and Suspenders, Handkerchiefs and Stocks, Neck Ties, Cravats, Shirts and Bosoms, Socks, Green Jackets & Over Hats, in fact, every article belonging to a gentleman's Wardrobe, from a superfine Beaver Cloth Over-coat down to a smoking Cap, all of the latest style, which cannot fail to give satisfaction in quality and price.
BOY'S CLOTHING kept constantly on hand. A lot of Beaver Cloth and Pilot Cloaks for gentlemen's wear, of genteel make.
The people will bear in mind that we are able to sell Clothes lower than any other establishment, as this is our entire business. Besides, we have a number of fashionable Cutters who are able and experienced workmen, to that these who come in from the country can have their Garments cut in an easy, gentlemanly; and all Garments cut at this establishment for others to make up, are warranted a perfect fit.
Remembering in point of prices, we only aim to excel in every branch of our trade; our object being to deserve the large share of patronage which is now bestowed upon us, we are determined to sell cheaper than any other establishment in this city. And this fact we will convince every one who will take the trouble to call at the
UNITED STATES CLOTHING STORE,
81 Main-street.
Norwich, Oct. 22, 1845. w40 tw 75

LADIES SHOES.
Our assortment of Ladies Shoes is now large and perfect, embracing the choicest selection of fine Gaiters and Kid Buskins, colored and black of American and French Manufacture. Also, Common Shoes in abundance, of every variety and description, which will be sold cheaper than ever, by
J. IRESON & SON.
June 5 tw 16 w28

MOLASSES.
100 hhds and tierces St. Croix,
50 do do Porto Rico,
25 do do Muscovado,
25 do do New Orleans,
25 do do Cardenas,
for sale, A. H. ALMY, 51 Water street.
Sept. 3. w43 w50

TO MERCHANTS.
A Great Movement among the Pots and Pitchers,
AT THE
NEW CROCKERY STORE,
34 Shetucket-st.
106 CRATES EARTHEN WARE now landing from ship in New York, imported direct from Liverpool, England, selected with particular reference to this market, (not ordered eighteen months since, and carried out of season,) but ordered since the list of June last from the best manufactories in England, and of the most approved shapes and patterns, which, with my large and well selected stock of Ware in Store, is offered to Merchants and others on Boston and New York prices. Being in believing
Oct 8

[illegible] that it only requires an excess of solar light to bring it into full exerting operation." We know, of our own experience, that the comparatively feeble sunlight of our own latitude will convert the pale faces of our ladies or gentlemen into a tawny brown.
To discover a *neutralizer* of this chemical action of the sun, has been Dr. GOURAUD'S sole object and aim. Years of deep thought and experiment have been at length happily rewarded by the production of his world renowned
Italian Medicated Soap.
which is found to be all-sufficient for the complete removal from the skin of *Tan, Freckle, Sunburn*, or, in fact, any disfigurement which is the result of *exposure*; while its medicated properties are of so powerful a nature, as to be potent in the removal of cutaneous eruptions and all scorbutic appearances, including *Erysipelas, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Barbers Itch*, &c. *Old sores* are rapidly healed by it; and the pain arising from the bites of *mosquitoes, the stings of wasps*, or other venomous insects, is immediately allayed and chaps, cracks, and chafes are healed by it. In fact, *no family* should be without this valuable soap; but more especially those who live remote from cities, in places where it is not easy at all times to procure medical attendance.—Neither should the *seaman* be without it, as it is a complete remedy for scurvy, and can be used in *hard* or *salt* water as well as soft. In addition thereto, it is perfectly buoyant. The *ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP* may, therefore, be considered as the greatest boon which modern science has conferred on mankind.
Directions for use.—For Erysipelas, Salt Rheum Ring Worm, Scald Head, Scurvy, Barbers' Itch, &c the soap must be made into a lather, well rubbed on several times a day, with a shaving-brush. For Pimples, Tan, Freckles, Sunburn, Sallowness, Roughness, Mosquito bites, or venomous stings, it should be used three or four times a day, in the ordinary manner.
Dr. F. F. GOURAUD is also the inventor of the celebrated *POUDRES SUBTILES*, for completely *eradicating* human hair.
GOURAUD'S *Oriental Hair Dye* is warranted at change red, gray, or white hair, to a *glossy brown* or *black*, at option of the user.
GOURAUD'S *Liquid Vegetable Rouge* is a splendid article for giving pale cheeks and lips a magnificent roseate tinge, *so permanent* as not to be removed either by *washing or rubbing*.
GOURAUDS' *Blanc'd Espanga* (*Lily White*) has completely supplanted the old and noxious preparations for whitening the skin. The *Lily White* imparts to the cuticle a smoothness of surface, and delicacy of color, beautiful to behold.
☞ To avoid being imposed upon by the numerous *base imitations* of these articles, be careful to purchase *only* at Dr. FELIX GOURAUD'S 67 *Walker-st., first store from Broadway, N. Y.*; where also may be obtained a great variety of choice Perfumery and Fancy Articles, suitable for a Lady's or Gentleman's Toilet.
And by JOHN L. BEVOTON, Sole Agent for Norwich. Aug. 29 1y41

CHEESE.
50 CASES Western, in prime order, for sale by
WHITAKER, HAMMOND, & CO.
Nov. 4, 1845. w80 tw 79. Commerce street.

A Word to Country Merchants.
BE IT KNOWN UNTO ALL MEN WHO PURCHASE
DRY GOODS,
at wholesale, that
ELY & CO.
38 & 35 SHETUCKET-STREET.
Are this week opening a very extensive assortment of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC GOODS which added to our last week's purchase makes an extensive stock.
We do not propose to fill the newspapers with long and flaming advertisements nor enumerate the different styles of goods we are almost daily receiving. But one FACT we can prove beyond a shadow of a doubt, that we truly assertainly on hand a *STOCK* of Dry Goods almost twice as large as any other establishment in *New London County*. Another FACT is this, we *WILL NOT be undersold*, and as we have not been called "*to arms with Mexico*," or to shed our blood upon the plains of "*Texas*," we have been peacably and quietly engaged in the New York and Boston Markets, purchasing bargains which we propose to give ☞ COUNTRY MERCHANTS at the *smallest* advance from cost.
Give us a call and we will do them good.
Sept. 11. tfw 43 tw57

WANTED, 10,000 lbs. Old Cast off India Rubber Shoes.
FOR which new and fresh Goods will be exchanged at Cash price.
J. IRESON & SON.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
THE subscriber has just opened a new Store of goods of various kinds in Main Street, No. [illegible] near the Universalist Church in East Chelsea. Where there can be found, Flour, Sugars, Salt, Coffee, Teas, Wool Wire and Cotton Cloth, which will be sold very low for Cash. All sorts of country produce taken in exchange for goods. Also third good teamsters to rent. Apply to
JAMES BOTTOM.
July 7 w30 tw36

[illegible] Agents for the manufacturers.
Jan. 22 1845.

C. BRINCKERHOFF'S
HEALTH RESTORATIVE.
Notwithstanding the boasting of empirics of great pretension never performed and forged certificates of them, yet their nostrums sink like others of their kind, in the great sea of oblivion. The test of time is the guiding star for the searching sick, who are anxiously watching every gleam of hope that shines on their path. The Health Restorative has been impertinently assailed as the production of a nostrum monger, but time has proven that a false and base insinuation, and has jewelled her reputation with gems of honor from the contents of those who have experienced the effects of this balm. Its sovereign power is shown in the cure of complaints of the Liver and Lungs. Consumption, Coughs and Colds even in their greatest severity, Asthma, and Pain in the Breast and Side. All that is desirable in a remedy for these complaints, is in the Restorative reduced and concentrated to the ultimate of their power, and so placed in such perfect combination that their several and united force is experienced at one and the same time. It is not offered as a palliative only for disease, but as a complete extermination of it, and a restorer to natural and blooming health. As all the testimony of unimpeachable witness is often insufficient to convince those who are determined to withstand the force of evidence, no matter how powerful, we earnestly hope that they will make a trial of the Restorative, and be convinced by actual demonstration. The safety of your life depends on the use of this medicine, without it you find better hasten to prepare for a quick and fatal termination of your disease; but by its use you avail yourself of means which cannot disappoint or delude you. The following certificate is from Dr. Chilton, the well known New York chemist.
"I have analyzed a bottle of medicine called 'C Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative;' and find that it does not contain *Mercury*, or any other metallic preparation, nor opium in any of its forms. It is composed of vegetable matter entirely."
— JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.
C. BRINCKERHOFF, Sole Proprietor.
Principal Office, 500 Broome street, New York
AGENTS.
SAMUEL TYLER, 136 Main street, Norwich.
WM. S. TYLER, 131 Water street. do.
Jason Safford, Willimantic; John A. Perkins, Windham; Tracy, Huntington & co. Yantic.

NOTICE.—I hereby notify the public that Horace Everett is no longer my General Agent; and that I have no connection with him, nor have any thing to do with any pills which he may offer to the public, called the Health Restorative Pills, nor any other medicine manufactured by him. C. BRINCKERHOFF.
Oct 1st, 1845. 1m40

BOSTON PIANO FORTES.
R. W. Roath having recently selected from the celebrated manufacture of Hallet, Davis & Co. some very superior Piano Fortes, with all their improvements, and will be sold at the lowest manufacturer's prices.
Jan 20.

Wanted.
WOOLEN Yarn and Woolen Stockings. The highest price paid for them by
Oct. 15. 4Y J. W. BULKELEY.

SOLAR LAMPS, Of a superior quality for Churches, Halls, Shops, Steamboats and Parlors, with plain and cut Shades. For sale by
CHARLES A. CONVERSE.
Agent for the Manufacturers.
Sept. 10. w42 tw4

Just Received,
At No. 15 1-2 Shetucket Street,
NEW Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry of the latest styles, and Fancy Goods too numerous to mention, which will be sold cheap.
WM. N. LEWIS, Agt.
Sept. 9 w43

Second Hand Machinery For Sale.
12 PROVER Spinning Frames, 72 Spindles each. Enquire of Dr. Edwards, Windham, at Pomfret Depot, or of
WHITAKER, HAMMOND, & CO.
Norwich, Sept 1st, 1845. tfw41 tw 50

[illegible] Agents for the Manufacturers.
Jan. 22 1845.

BAKERY AND FAMILY GROCERY,
CHARLES DENISON continues the
Baking and Grocery
business at his old stand in *Water Street*, where he will be happy to wait on all friends and former patrons. A general assortment of BREAD, CRACKERS and CAKES constantly on hand. His stock of GROCERIES are well selected, comprising almost every article usually kept in a Family Grocery, the richest procured, all of which will be sold as low as can be bought in the city.
N. B. All goods will be delivered in any part of City free of expense to the purchaser
Norwich, May 24, 1845.

REMITTANCES TO AND PASSAGE FROM ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.
WE beg to inform our friends in Norwich, Conn and this vicinity, that we have appointed Mr JAMES MCLELLAND, of that city, as our agent. Persons sending for their relatives, or remitting money to the old country, will find it their interest and their friend comfort to give him a call.
ROCHE BROTHERS & CO.,
Jan. 24 1844. 66 Fulton street, N. York

The Brandreth's Pills.
As a general family medicine, especially in a country so subject to sudden changes of temperature as this, their value is incalculable. By having the Brandreth Pills always on hand, should a sudden attack of sickness take place, they can be given at once, and will often have effected a cure before the physician could have arrived.
In Cholic, and in inflammation of the bowels these Pills will at once relieve, and perseverance in their use, according to the directions, will surely do all that medicine can do to restore the health of the patient.
In diseases arising from the use of mercury or from any cause or vitiation, from bad blood or otherwise, their use will produce the most happy results. In all attacks of Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, and in cases of chronic or recent Costiveness, the use of the Brandreth Pills will be productive of infinite service—sometimes occasioning so great a change for the better as to cause great thankfulness.
In all cases of Indigestion, Worms, Asthma, Dim cases of the Heart, and in all affections of the Stomach and Bowels, the Brandreth Pills will be found a never failing remedy.
To insure the full benefit of these celebrated Pills they should be kept in the house, so that upon the first commencement of sickness they may be at once resorted to. One dose is better than a dozen after the disease has become established in the system.
The Brandreth Pills are purely vegetable, and so innocent, that the infant of a month old may use them if medicine is required, not only with safety but with a certainty of receiving all the benefit medicine is capable of imparting. Females may use them during all the critical periods of their lives. The Brandreth Pills will insure their health, and produce regularity in all the functions of life.
Be careful of counterfeit Pills. How to avoid them:
No. 1 Security.
Each Agent who sells the Genuine Brandreth Pills has a Certificate of Agency, which has been engraved at a vast expense. It represents the Manufactory at Sing Sing, on the banks of the Hudson river, and is signed by Dr. Brandreth, and his seal stamped upon the paper.
No. 2 Security.
Above all observe the labels upon the boxes. Each box of the Genuine Pills has now THREE LABELS upon it. The top and the bottom label containing upwards of FIVE THOUSAND LETTERS & RED INK. The words BENJAMIN BRANDRETH'S PILLS being printed over two, and three times upon the two labels.
No. 3 Security.
There are also upon each label two signatures of Dr. Brandreth; one B. Brandreth, and also one Benjamin Brandreth. Each box, therefore, to be genuine, must have six signatures of Dr. Brandreth upon it. If the box do not answer this description the Pills are not the Brandreth Pills, but some vile counterfeit of them, as all the old established boxes have been collected.
No. 4 Security.
Besides the above signs of genuineness, fac-similies of the Brandreth Pill, labels are upon the Certificate of Agency; therefore compare your box with the labels on the Certificate; if it agrees, the Pills are true; if it does not they are false.
I have expended much time, and at least $5000 in perfecting these checks to the sale of counterfeit Pills, and in the hope they will secure the genuine BRANDRETH PILLS to all who want them.
Remain the public's servant,
B. BRANDRETH, M. D.
The following papers are a list of Dr B. Brandreth agents in New London Co.
Norwich, E. W. Roath; New London, Nathan Bolton; Colchester, L. A. Kellogg; Franklin, Amos L. Hyde; Liberty Hill, Austin Gay; Lebanon, Gordon Robinson; Yantic-ville, Tracy, Huntington & Co. Plainfield, S. Plish; Norwich Town, Geo. D. Fuller Griswold, Wm. S. Holt; Stonington, Horace Lewis Mystic, Joseph A. Lamb; Porterville, Smith, Cady & Co Centre Groton, R. W. Smith; Groton, John Hodges; Hamburg, H. A. Brightway; Salem, E. S. Williams; Montville, James Turner; Hadlyme, J. Beckwith.
March 29 tf

TRIUMPH COMPLETE!
ARRIVAL EXTRAORDINARY!
The Largest, Richest and most Complete assortment of
DRY GOODS
EVER EXHIBITED IN THIS CITY, AND THIS WEEK OPENING BY
ELY & CO.,
☞ 38 Shetucket Street. They consist in part of the following invoices:
SHAWLS.
Having a Room expressly for Shawl trade, they have filled it with the most complete stock of Cashmere and Fancy Shawls. They saw this week opening over 500 all Wool and Silk and Wool Shawls. They have also received 2 boxes more of thousand Cash[illegible] more that last week [illegible] ready made.
SILKS.
In this line our stock is most splendid—having just received over 40 pieces of new style Figured, Striped and Plaid Fancy Silk of superior quality. Also, a large lot of Black Silks of all widths, prices, and qualities.
Bombazines.
20 pieces this day opening—good quality and cheap.
Dress Goods.
In this department, our stock never was fuller. We have just received a fresh lot of French de Laines, super Twilled Cashmeres, Cotton Shapes, French Ginghams, Cotton Shaded de Laines, &c., all of which will be sold at reduced prices.
Cloth Goods.
Over 600 pieces of Cloth Goods now in store. Silk warp Alpacas of all prices, from 25 to 50 per yd.
Cotton warp Alpacas of all prices, from 12½ to 62.
A great variety of Plaids of all prices.
Two cases French Cotton Cambrics.
70 pieces French Tickings of every width and quality.
FLORENCE DEPARTMENT.
Ribbons, Flowers and Trimmings.
576 boxes which, at Wholesale or Retail, will be sold cheaper than the cheapest. Come and see them, they are worthy the attention of all.
Hosiery Goods.
The best stock in the State may be found in our establishment.
Stockings &c.
Linen Thread Stockings, Cotton Stockings, Gloves and Lisle Thread Stockings, Cashmere, Velvet Trimmings of all colors and widths, together with all kinds of Fancy Articles in the Dry Goods line, may be found at our store.
Domestic Goods.
In any quantity and of every quality, all of which will be sold at New York and Boston prices.
Merchandise, Cassimeres, Vestings
In this branch of the trade, we challenge all competition. We have the largest stock of Vestings kept by any one establishment in Connecticut. We have BROADCLOTHS of English, French, German and American manufacture of every color, quality and price, from one dollar to eight dollars per yd. We have a new lot of French, English and American CASSIMERES. Also, a well selected stock of Rich VESTINGS. And be it known unto all men who are wanting Winter Goods, that you can save from 10 to 20 per cent. by calling on ELY & CO. Any person or persons who have any doubts of the above, can have it proved to a certain demonstration, by calling at our store. They may also find,
6 CASES OVERCOAT CLOTHS, [illegible] cost, shall and will sell less than any store in [illegible]
☞ All of the above invoices, with hundreds of other styles of goods may now be found at our establishment. We would only add, that, [illegible] the reputation we may have gained of selling goods cheap, within the last four years, we are this season prepared to give our customers better bargains than we have ever done. Long experience in the New York and Boston markets has taught us where to buy bargains, and we can sell them at less profit than we have ever done. We shall receive new goods almost every month from Europe, which we shall offer to our customers at the lowest prices. Call and examine for yourselves. ELY & CO.
Oct. 24 (46 tw 67) 38 tw(2) 38 Shetucket street.

MISSING ISSUE(S)

DEC

MISSING ISSUE(S)

ISSUE(S) OUT
OF ORDER

THE NORWICH NEWS.
WM. FAULKNER,
PROPRIETOR.
W. FAULKNER, & A. E. CARTER, Editors.

TERMS.

For the Norwich News, (in advance) including the New York Monthly Messenger, and general Bank Note List and New York Wholesale Prices Current, at the option of the Publisher.) 1,50
When not paid in advance, 2,00

RATES FOR ADVERTISING.

For 1 square (or 10 lines,) 3 insertions 1,00
" extra insertions per week, 50
Yearly advertisers liberally dealt with.

AGENTS.

Morgan Safford, Postrider.
Moses Branch, do.
Ambrose Peck, do.
Norman Maloney, do.
Amos Armstrong, do.
Thos. Reid, & Co. Providence, R. I.
Wm. L. Lego, (Late of Boston.) Pawtucket, Mass.
J. M. Perkins, Woonsocket, R. I.
P. M. Boomer & Co. New-London, Ct.
George Lathrop, Willimantic.

New Drug and Medicine store.

SAMUEL TYLER,
(No. 138 Main-st.)
is now opening a general assortment of fresh DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

CAREFULLY selected for the retail and prescription business, which he now offers to Physicians and Families as low as they can be obtained at any other establishment; and he flatters himself that from his long experience in the Drug and Medicine business, his friends and the public generally will be induced to give him a share of their patronage.
April 13 29

SAMUEL TYLER
Offers for Sale at No. 138 Main-street.
A GENERAL assortment of Medicines carefully selected, and warranted genuine, where his personal attention will be directed to the compounding and putting up of Prescriptions with particular care so as to avoid all mistakes.
Norwich, June 14, 1843. 29

PURE WINES, &c.
OLD MEDEIRA, Sherry, Port and Lisbon Wines, old French Brandy, Old Spirit, and pure Holland Gin, selected for Medicinal use and warranted pure. For sale by SAMUEL TYLER.
Norwich, June 14, 1843. 29

Patent Medicine, &c.
HENRY'S MAGNESIA, M'Munn's Elix of Opium, Richardson's, Russell's, Spice & Newton's Bitters, Thompson's Eye Water, Charlton's do. a superior article, Soda and Rochell Powders, Tisdale's Red Mixture for summer complaints, May's Liniment for the Piles, Treafont's Ointment for Salt Rheum. Oils to promote the growth of Hair, Mrs. Gardner's Indian Balsam of Liverwort and Horehound Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, Hive Syrup, Sarsaparilla Syrup, Indian Worm Syrup, Honey of Boneset for Coughs and Colds, Itch Ointment, Harlem & British Oils, Tyler's, Lee's, Anderson's, Hoopers and Dean's Rheumatic Pills, Jesuit's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, Bateman's Drops, Liquid and Sugar's Opodildoc, Farrington's Balsam of Life.

Pure Olive Oil, Rose Water, Black, red and blue Ink, sponge and paste Blacking, &c. &c. for sale by SAMUEL TYLER.
Norwich, June 14, 1843. 29

MR. WEBSTER'S ORATION.

A duty has been performed—a work of patriotism and of gratitude is accomplished—that structure having its broad foundations in a soil which drank deeply of the revolutionary blood [illegible] assembled to celebrate the accomplishment of this undertaking, and to indulge afresh in the gratifying recollections of the events which it is designed to commemorate. Eighteen years ago, more than half the ordinary duration of a generation of mankind, the corner stone of this monument was laid. The hopes of those who conceived the design of raising here a structure worthy of the events it was intended to commemorate, were founded in voluntary contributions private munificence, and general public favor. Those hopes have not been disappointed. Individual donations have been made, in some cases of large amount; small contributions by thousands; and all those who entertain an opinion of the value of the object itself, and the good attained by its successful accomplishment, will cheerfully pay their homage of respect to the successive Presidents, Boards of Directors, and Committees of the Corporation which have had the general management of the work. The architect, equally entitled to our thanks and consideration, will find other rewards in the beauty of the obelisk itself, and in the distinction which it confers on him as a work of art. Nor on this occasion should the omission be made to mention the praiseworthy services of the builder, who has watched the laying of one stone upon another, from the foundation to the top. At a time when the pressure of further progress in the work were gloomy and discouraging, the Mechanic Association, by a patriotic and vigorous effort, raised funds for carrying it on, and saw them applied with fidelity and skill. It is a grateful duty to acknowledge on this occasion the worth and efficient effort of that association. The remaining efforts to complete the construction of this edifice had another source. Garlands of grace and elegance were destined to crown a work, which had had its origin in manly patriotism. The winning power of the sex, addressed itself to the public, and all that was needed to carry this edifice to its proposed height and to give it its finish, was promptly supplied. So that the mothers and daughters of the land have contributed largely to whatever there may be of elegance and beauty in the structure itself, or of utility or of public gratification in its accomplishment. Of those with whom the plan of erecting this monument originated, many are living and are now present; but alas, there are others who have [illegible] become subjects of [illegible] Eulogy. William Tudor, the polished scholar, an able writer, a most amiable man—allied by birth and sentiment to the patriots of the revolution, died in public service abroad, and now lies buried in a foreign land. William Sullivan, a name fragrant with revolutionary service and public merit; a man who concentrated in himself, to a great degree, the confidence of this whole community; one who was always most loved where best known, he too, has been gathered to his fathers. And, last, George Blake, a lawyer of learning and eloquence; a man of wit and of talent, of social qualities the most agreeable and fascinating; of gifts which enabled him to exercise a large sway over public bodies, has closed his human career. I have thus far spoken only of those who have ceased to be among the living: but a long life, now drawing towards its close, always characterised by acts of public munificence and public spirit, forming a character now become historical, sanctified by public regard and private affection, may confer, even on the living the proper immunity of the dead, and be the just subject of honorable mediation and warm commendation. Among the early projectors of this structure, none more zealous, none more efficient than Thomas H. Perkins. (Cheers). It was beneath his ever hospitable roof that those I have mentioned as among the dead, and those now living, have been called together for the purpose of taking the first step towards the creation of this monument. A venerable man, the friend of us all, whose charities have distilled like the dew of heaven; he has fed the hungry and clothed the naked; and he has given sight to the blind. (Renewed applause.) And for such virtue, there is a record on high, of which our humble work, and all the language of brass and stone, can furnish only a poor and distant imitation. (Applause.) Not amongst the immediate projectors of the work, but one of its early friends and the first President of the Corporation, was the then Governor of the Commonwealth, General Brookes, who had been here on the 17th June, 1775, and afterwards distinguished by honorable services in the revolutionary war, and throughout his whole life a soldier without fear, a man without reproach. (Loud applause, and a revolutionary hero on the platform exclaimed, while tears trickled down his furrowed cheeks, "He was my Colonel!") I know well, that in thus alluding to the dead, I cause many tears to flow from recollections of bereavements too recent to be suppressed; but such honorable mention is due to their public and private virtues, and especially on this occasion, for their zeal and efforts in the accomplishment of the purpose which has now reached its fulfilment. Time and nature have had their course in diminishing the number of those who were here at the celebration of laying the corner stone of the monument eighteen years ago; most of the revolutionary characters have joined the congregation of the dead. Lafayette sleeps in his native land; yet the name and the blood of Warren are here, the kindred of Putman, of Starke, of Knowlton, of McLaire, are here. And here too, beloved and respected, as universally as he is known, and now venerable himself for his years, is the son of the gallant, daring, indomitable Prescott. (Loud and enthusiastic cheering.) And here too, are some, a small band, of those who performed military service on this field on the 17th of June, 1775—(great applause) all of them now far advanced in age, who partook in the dangers and glory of that memorable conflict. (Cheers.) They have outlived all the storms of the revolution; they have outlived the evils resulting from the want of a good and efficient government in this country; they have outlived the tendency of dangers threatening the public liberty; they have outlived the most of their cotemporaries. They have not outlived, they cannot outlive, the ever-abiding gratitude of their country. (Loud and enthusiastic cheering.) Heaven has not allotted to our generation an opportunity of rendering service like theirs and manifesting such devotion as they manifested in such a cause as theirs; but it may well become us to praise actions that we cannot equal; to commemorate what we were not born to perform. (A universal burst of applause.) "*Pulchrum est bene facere, hoc diverre, haud ab secundum est.*" Yes, Bunker Hill Monument is completed. Here it stands. Fortunate in the natural eminence on which it is placed, higher infinitely in its object and its purpose; behold it rise over the land and over the sea, and visible this moment to 300,000 of the citizens of Massachusetts. There it stands, a memorial of the past, a monitor to the present and to all succeeding generations of men. I have spoken of its purpose. If it has been without any other purpose than the exercise of a spirit on the surface of which it is [illegible] native bed. But it has a purpose, and that purpose gives it dignity, and causes us to look upon it with awe. That purpose it is which ennobles it with a moral grandeur—that purpose it is which seems to invest it with the attributes of an august intellectual personage. It is itself the great Orator of this occasion.—(Great cheering.) It is not from my lips, nor could it be from any human lips that that strain of eloquence is to flow, most competent to utter the emotions of this multitude. The potent speaker stands motionless before you. (Here the speaker paused, and with outstretched arms looked upward to the summit of the solemn pile, and the vast assemblage joined in one loud and long shout of enthusiastic applause.) It is a plain shaft; it bears no inscription, fronting the rising sun, from which the future antiquarian shall be employed to wipe away the dust; nor does the rising sun awaken strains of music on its summit; but there it stands, and at the rising of the sun, and at the setting of the sun, and amid the blaze of noon-day, and in the milder effulgence of lunar light, there it stands. It looks—it speaks—it acts to the full comprehension of every American mind, and to the awakening of the highest enthusiasm in every true American heart. (Great applause.) Its silent but awful utterance; the deep pathos with which as we look upon it, it brings before us the 17th of June, 1775, and the consequences resulting from the events of that day to us, to our country, and to the world; consequences which must continue "to gain influence" on the destinies of mankind to the end of time, surpasses all that the study of the closet or even the inspiration of genius could produce. To-day—to-day it speaks to us. The future auditors will be the successive generations of men. As they shall rise up before it and gather round its base, its speech will be of courage and patriotism, of religion and liberty, of good government, of the renown of those who have sacrificed themselves to the good of their country. In the older world many fabrics are still in existence, reared by human hand, whose object and history are lost in the darkness of ages. They are now monuments of nothing, but the power and skill which constructed them. The mighty pyramid itself, half buried in the sands of Africa has nothing to bring down and report to us, but the power of Kings and the servitude of the people. If asked for its design, or its object, or its sentiment, for its admonition, or its instruction to mankind, for any great end of its being, it is silent; silent as the millions of human beings that lie in the dust at its base, or the catacombs that surround it. Having thus no just object now known to mankind, though it be raised against the Heavens, it excites no feeling but that of the consummation of power, mixed with strange wonder. But if the present civilization of mankind, founded, as it is, on the solid basis of science, on great attainments in religion, extraordinary knowledge of nature, and stimulated and pervaded as it is by moral sentiment and the truths of the Christian religion, if this civilization be destined to continue till there come a termination of human being on the earth, then the purpose of this monument will continue to be known on earth till that hour comes. And if, in a dispensation of Providence the civilization of the world is to be overthrown, and the truths of Christianity obscured by another deluge of barbarism, still the memory of Bunker Hill, and the great events with which it is connected, will be parts and elements of the knowledge of the last man to whom the light of civilization and christianity shall be extended. (Loud applause.)

This celebration is honored by the presence of the Chief Magistrate of the Nation, surrounded by the distinguished individuals who are his constitutional advisers. (Three enthusiastic cheers and "one cheer more.") An occasion so national, so intimately connected with that revolution, out of which the government grew, is surely worthy of this mark of respect and admiration from him, who by the voice of his fellow citizens and the laws of the country is placed at the head of that government. Familiarly acquainted, as he is with Yorktown, where the last great military effort of the Revolution was performed, he has now had an opportunity of seeing the theatre of the first of these great struggles. He has seen where Warren fell, where Starke, Knowlton, Putnam, and McLaire, and their associates, fought. He has seen the field on which a thousand chosen regular troops of England were smitten down in the first great contest for liberty, by the arm of the yeomanry of New England—(applause) and, with a heart full of American feeling, he comes here to day, I am sure, to participate in as full a degree as any individual present, in all the enthusiasm, in all the grateful recollections, which this day and occasion are calculated to create. (Renewed cheering.)

His Excellency the Governor of the Commonwealth is also present; nor is it to be doubted that he too enters with a glow of enthusiastic feeling into an occasion intended to celebrate an event so highly honorable to the people of that Commonwealth over which it is his good fortune to be called to preside. (Cheers.) Banners and flags, processions and badges, announce to us that with this multitude have come up thousands of the natives of New England resident in other States. Welcome, welcome, ye of kindred name and kindred blood! (Great cheering.) From the broad savannahs of the south, from the fair regions of the west, from among the thousands of eastern origin, who cultivate the rich and fertile valley of the Genesee and live along the margin of our ocean-lakes; from the mountains of Pennsylvania, from the thronged and crowded cities of the coast—welcome! welcome! Wherever else you may be strangers, you are all at home here. (Most enthusiastic cheers; the ladies on the glacis waved their handkerchiefs.) You have a glorious ancestry of liberty; you bring with your names such as are found on the rolls of Lexington, and Concord and Bunker Hill. You come here to this shrine of liberty near the family altars where your young lips were first taught to lisp the name of God, near the tables of public worship where you received the first lessons of devotion, near the halls and colleges where you received your education. You come here, some of you, to be embraced once more by a Revolutionary father; to receive, perhaps, another and a last blessing, bestowed in love and tears, of an aged mother who has survived this long to behold and enjoy your prosperity and happiness. If those family recollections, if those tender associations of early life have brought you here, with some [illegible] of extraordinary alacrity, and given from us and from us to you, something of a [illegible] and hearty greeting, it has extended to every American from every and any spot, who has come up here this day to tread this sacred field with American feelings, and who respire with pleasure an atmosphere redolent of the sentiments of 1775. (Cheers.)

In the seventeen millions of happy people who compose our American community, there is not one man who has not an interest in that [illegible] was designed to commemorate. The respectability, I may say the sublimity of the occasion depends entirely on its nationality. It is all—all America. Its sentiment is comprehensive enough to embrace the whole American family from North to South, from East to West; and it will stand, I hope, for ever emblematic of that Union which connects us together. And woe betide the man who comes up here to day with sentiments any less than wholly American. (Cheers.) Woe betide the man who shall venture to stand with the strife of local jealousies, local feelings, or animosities burning in his bosom. All our happiness and all our glory depend on our union. (Cheers.) I do not mean to say that it would not keep its position if the States were rent asunder by faction or violence. I do not mean that the heaving earth would move it from its base, and that it would actually totter to its fall, if dismemberment should be the affliction of our land, and I cannot say that it would mingle its own fragments with those of a broken Constitution. But in the happening of such events, who is there that could dare to look up to it? (Great sensation.) Who is there that from beneath such a load of mortification and shame as would overwhelm him could approach to behold it? Who is there that would not expect his eyeballs to be seared by the intensity of its silent reproof? (Great applause.) For my part, I say that if it be a misfortune, designed by Providence for me to live to see such a time, I will look at it no more—I will avert my eyes from it for ever! (Great applause.) It is not as a mere military encounter of hostile armies that the battle of Bunker Hill finds its principal claims for commemoration and importance; yet as a mere battle, there are circumstances attending it of an extraordinary character, and giving to it peculiar distinction. It was fought upon this eminence, in the neighborhood of yonder city, in the presence of more spectators than there were combatants in the fight—men and women, and children, drawn from their homes, filling the towers of the churches, covering the roofs of public dwellings, and all these eminences, looking on for the result of a contest of the consequences of which they had the deepest conviction. The 16th of June, under a bright sun, these fields exhibited nothing but verdure and cultivation; there was indeed note of awful preparation in Boston—but here all was peace; and the fields then rich with the loads of the early harvest told of nothing but tranquility. The morning of the 17th saw every thing changed; in the night redoubts had been thrown up by a few hardy men, under the directions of Prescott. In the dawn of the morning, being perceived by the enemy, a cannonade was immediately opened upon them from the floating batteries on the water, and the land on the other side of Charles River. I suppose it would be difficult in a military point of view to ascribe any just motive to either party for that conflict. It probably was not very important for the provincial army to hem in the British in Boston, by a force a little nearer, when that could probably have been effected by a force a little further in the rear. On the other hand it is quite evident that if the British officers had had nothing else in view but to dislodge the occupants of Bunker Hill, the British commanded the waters, the Mystic on the one side, and the Charles river on the other; and as those two rivers approached each other, it was perfectly competent to cut off all communication, and reduce Prescott to famine in eight and forty hours. But that was not the day for such a sort of calculation on either side. The truth is, both parties were ready, and determined to try the strength of their arms. The pride of the British could not submit to the doubt of the [illegible] be here, and in their very face and defy them to the [illegible]. Without calculating the cost, or caring for it, their object was to destroy the redoubt [illegible] by the power of the Royal Army, and [illegible] vengeance as well as attain security. On the other side, Prescott and his gallant followers, fully persuaded that the time was near when the existing controversy must break out in open hostilities, long thirsted for the contest. They wished to try it, and to try it now; and that to the secret which placed Prescott there with his trooper (Cheers.) I will not attempt to describe what has been so often described better than I can do it. The cannonading from the water—the assault from the land—the coolness with which the provincial army if it might be so called, met the charge of the enemy, the valor with which they repulsed it, the second attack, the second repulse, the burning of Charlestown, and finally the closing scene of the retreat of the Militia of New England over the Neck—I shall not attempt to describe; but in its [illegible] the battle of Bunker Hill stands amongst the most important that ever took place between rival States. It was the first great controversy in the Revolutionary war, and in my judgement it was not only the first blow struck in that war, but it was the blow that determined the issue of that contest. (Cheers.) It certainly did not put an end to the war, but it put the country in a state of open hostility; it put the controversy between them to the arbitration of the sword, and made one thing certain—that after Warren fell—after the troops of the New England States had been able to meet and repulse the attack of the British regulars, it was certain that peace could not be established between the two countries except on the basis of an acknowledgment of American independence. When that sun went down the independence of the States was certain. (Cheers.) No event of great military magnitude took place between June '75 and July '76, when independence was declared. It results, I know on the most indubitable authority that when General Washington, having just then received his appointment as Commander in Chief of the American army, heard of the battle of Bunker Hill, and was told that for want of ammunition and other causes the militia yielded the ground to the English troops, he asked if the militia of New England stood the fire of British regular troops; and being told that they did, and reserved their ears till the enemy were within eight rods, and then discharged it with fearful effect, he then exclaimed—"The liberties of the country are safe!" (Enthusiastic cheering.) The consequences, then, of the battle of Bunker Hill are part of the importance of the American revolution itself. If there is nothing of value, if there is nothing worthy the regard of mankind in the revolution itself—then there is nothing worthy of regard in the battle of Bunker Hill and the consequences flowing from it.

But if the American revolution be an era in the history of mankind favorable to human happiness, if it be an event which has marked the progress of the human race from despotism to liberty, if it be an event which has shed a vast influence on not only this continent but the world, then that monument is not raised without cause, this is Bunker Hill not unworthy of perpetual memorial. What was the principle of the American revolution, and of this system of political government, which it has established and spread? Now the truth is that the [illegible] adoption of a theory of government which had never before entered into the minds of men, nor the embracing of the ideas and sentiments of liberty before altogether unknown. On the contrary, it was but the better development and application of sentiments and opinions which had their origin far back in American and English history. The discovery of America, its colonization by the several States of Europe, the history of the colonies from the time of their establishment to the time when the principal of them threw off their allegiance to the Sovereign by which they had been planted, constitute a train of events among the most important recorded in human annals. These events occupied 300 years, during which whole period knowledge made steady progress in the old world, so that Europe herself at the time of the establishment of the New England States and Virginia had been greatly changed from that Europe which had commenced the colonization of the continent three hundred years before. And what is most material to my purpose is, that in the first of these centuries—that is to say, from the discovery of America to the settlement of Virginia and Massachusetts, the events occurred especially in England and some parts of the continent of Europe which materially changed the whole condition of society. Now we know that, after some few attempts in the reign of Henry VII to plant colonies in America, no effective effort was made for that purpose, either by the crown or the subjects under its protection, for almost a century. Without inquiring into the cause of this long delay, its consequences are sufficiently clear and striking. England, in this lapse of a century, unknown to herself, was becoming fit and competent to colonize North America! and men were training for that purpose, competent to introduce the English name and the Anglo-Saxon race into a great portion of this western world. The commercial spirit was much encouraged by several laws passed in the reign of Henry VII, and countenance was given also to arts and manufactures in the eastern counties of England; and some not unimportant modifications of the Feudal system were effected by the power of breaking the entailment of estates. These, and other measures at that period, and other causes produced a new class of society, and caused it to rise from the bosom of the Feudal System. And this itself, on the community of Europe, thus formed a commercial or middle class—a class neither barons nor great landowners on the one side, nor on the other mere retainers of the great barons or the crown; but a class of industry, of commerce, of education—which produced a change in the face of Europe. Operative causes were arising and our land produced an effect, which from the accession of Henry VII, to the breaking out of the civil wars, enabled them to enjoy much more of peace than during the controversy of the Houses of York and Lancaster.

Causes of another description also came into play—the reformation of Luther broke out, kindling up the minds of men afresh, leading to new habits of thought and dissension, and the waking energies of individuals that before were wholly unknown even to themselves. The religious controversies of that period changed the state as well as religion, and indeed it were easy to prove, if this were the proper occasion that they changed the state, in instances in which they did not change the religion of the state. The spirit of foreign commercial enterprise and adventure followed the revival of commerce; and the spirit, on the one hand the spirit of commercial enterprise which had gained strength and influence since the discoveries, and on the other the spirit of religious reformation, was the great cause of the introduction of English Colonists into what is now called the United States. Sir Walter Raleigh and his associates, who settled Virginia, may be considered the creation of the first of these causes; that is, the spirit of adventure mixed with the hope of commercial gain, and seduced too much by the expectation of discovering mines of great wealth in America. They were not unwilling also to diversify their pursuits of colonization by occasional cruizing against the Spaniards. They therefore crossed the ocean with a frequency and a daring which may well surprise us, when we consider the state of navigation of that day. It was the other cause that settled New England. When the *Mayflower* sought our shores, she came with no high hopes of commercial gain—no love of gold—no mixture of purposes warlike or hostile to any human being. Solemn prayer to God at her departure from the sea coast of Holland had invoked for her the blessings of Heaven. She put forth [illegible] from the port, to pursue only object. The [illegible] course were the unobscured constellation of religion and liberty. Her deck was the altar of the living God. Prayers, from bended knees, morning and evening, mingled with the voices of ocean and the sighing of winds through her shrouds. If prosperous breezes filled her sails and carried the pilgrims forward to their unknown homes in a distant land, it awakened in them new anthems of praise; and if the elements were wrought into fury—if the sea tossed their fragile bark from billow to billow like a reed or a feather; not all the power of the tempest, not the darkness and the howling of the midnight storm, could shake a man or woman from the firm purpose of the soul to undergo all, and to do all that the meekest patience, the boldest resolution, and the steadiest reliance on heaven could enable human beings to suffer or to perform. (Loud and long continued cheers.) For they knew that while they had perilous duties to perform, and unknown destinies to encounter, yet that the power of Almighty God was always over them, and that living or dying, on the sea or on the land, they were always compassed in the arms of everlasting love. (Great applause.) Some differences may doubtlessly be traced through all the course of their history, and even at this day between the colonists of Virginia and New England, owing to the different circumstances on which the settlements were made. But these differences are only enough to create a pleasing variety in the members of a large family.

Facies, non omnibus una,
Nec diversa, tamen; qualem decet esse sororum."

(Applause on the platform.)

The hopes, sentiments and objects of both soon became modified by local causes, growing out of the condition of the New World, and the differences so apparent at first gradually disappeared in the progress of time. The necessity of some degree of union to defend themselves against the savage tribe tended to promote mutual regard. They fought together in the wars against France. Then the consolidation of a common religion created new links of concord—fully, happily, gloriously preserved in the form of government, which now makes them the great republic of the world, and proclaims to the whole earth that for them there is only one country, one constitution, and one destiny. (Great cheering.) The colonization of the [illegible] on other principles—other motives followed by far other consequences. From the time of its discovery the Spanish Government diligently pushed forward its settlements in America, not only with spirit, but with eagerness—for long before the first English settlement in the United States Spain had conquered Mexico, Peru, and Chili, and had extended her power over all she had over acquired on this continent. As early as 1630 or '32, just about the time of the settlement of this colony of Massachusetts, Spain had taken possession actively or formally of every foot of territory between Florida and Cape Horn. The rapidity of these conquests was greatly to be ascribed to the eagerness of bands of adventurers anxious to subdue and take possession of great regions in the name of Spain, expecting to discover mines of gold and silver. From these facts we see that the love of gold—not produced by industry or commerce, but dug from its native beds of earth, and that on earth ravished from its rightful possessors, by every possible degree of crime and oppression, formed long the governing principle of Spaniards in America. Even Columbus himself did not escape this thirst for gold. We find him enquiring every where for gold, as if God had opened the new world to the old, only for base and sordid purposes, and the sacrifice of millions by the sword. And yet Columbus was far in advance of his age and his country. He was a man of indomitable enterprise, of high hope, and noble aspirations, and of intellectual talent of an extraordinary character as his history shows. Probably he was in the habit of addressing mercenary motives to others, but so much because they influenced himself, as because they were most likely to operate with effect on those on whose assistance and co-operation he was obliged to depend. No doubt, however, he looked on the world newly discovered, as one to be seized, and ready to be enjoyed. The robbery and destruction of the native races, was the achievement of standing armies—a power which despotism has always endeavored to retain. As there was no liberty in Spain, Spain could transmit no liberty to America. The colonists of New England on the other hand, were of the middle, industrious, hardy, prosperous classes—inhabitants of commercial and manufacturing cities, amongst whom liberty first revived and respired after a sleep of a thousand years in the bosom of the dark ages. Spain descended on America in the mail-clad limbs and terrible visage of her despotic monarchy—England in the more grateful garb of popular rights and personal freedom. England colonized her settlements with industrious pioneers, who recognized the rights of the soil, treated the savages with humanity, and endeavored to introduce the blessing of civilization. But Spain was like a falcon on its prey. Every thing was force. The territories were acquired by fire and sword—hundreds of thousands of human beings fell by fire and sword—even the work of conversion to the Christian faith was attempted by fire and sword.

Behold, then, fellow-citizens, the difference resulting from the operation of these two principles.—Here, to-day on the summit of Bunker Hill, at the foot of the Monument behold the difference! and I would wish that the thousands assembled here could proclaim it in a voice that would be heard all over the globe. (Terrific cheering.) Our inheritance was of liberty—liberty secured and regulated by law, and enlightened and ennobled by knowledge and religion. The inheritance of South America was of power—strong, unrelenting, tyrannical, military power. And now look to the results which have been developed by the operation of these antagonist principles on the two ends of the Continent. (Cheers.) I suppose that the United States may compose one eighth or one tenth part of most of the territory contained within the Spanish dominions of South America. Yet, in all that region, there dwelled [illegible] this moment more than one or two million [illegible] of human beings of European color and blood; who had been, in the eighth or tenth part, the seat of [illegible] happy, and prosperous citizens of a free State. But let me follow the principle of the colonization a little further. We must not only look to its effects in the greater or less multiplication of men, but consider its consequences in [illegible] the most of improvement and happiness [illegible]. Let me inquire what potency the power of the government, even the science of liberty and knowledge of [illegible] in those new republics which have grown up under the shadow of the Spanish monarchy. I should not, on this occasion, willingly say anything disagreeable of those governments. They are yet infant, and I wish it may have a successful issue. But truth, and a fidelity to the cause of human liberty, from which I should never falter, compel me to say here, and to the face of the world, that these new republics of South America have shown themselves, but too much disposed to partake of the sentiments and purposes of that absolute monarchy from which they have issued themselves. They are far too fond of military power.—Standing armies are the appropriate instruments of arbitrary and monarchial governments. They too are altogether out of place in the ordinary administration of the affairs of republics. Contrast, again, the difference as respects the public provision for the education of the children of the people. These States are all verdant, because they are tilled by the hands of freemen—owners of the soil. (Cheers.) There are they who render a State prosperous and happy.—They dread no armed lines or exacting armed bands. Order, and law, and security universally prevail. See the thousand ships that fill our harbors. Here is the best home of industry. Every where, and more than all, see in every human countenance, proof that the whole community is [illegible] the Common Schools—these nurseries of New England literature and New England virtue—which have so long flourished amongst you. We may look in vain for anything approaching to a resemblance of this in in any part of this country, except that portion originally settled under the genial influence of civil and religious liberty. Over us the genius of liberty hovers, with eye ever watchful, and her eagle wing ever wide out spread. (Enthusiastic applause.) There are few topics more inviting than the influence of the new world on the old. The occasion forbids us to linger upon it. Her obligations to England for the arts—for literature, and laws, and manners—America acknowledges as she ought, with gratitude; and the people of the United States—descendants of English stock—acknowledge also with filial regard, that under the culture of such men as Hampden and Sidney, and other assiduous friends, the seed of liberty first germinated, which now overshadows the whole land. But America has not failed to make returns.—If she have not cancelled the obligation, she has at least, made respectable advances to equality. And she admits that as a nation, she has a high part to act for the general advancement of human interest and welfare. American mines have filled the mints of Europe with precious metals; and the markets of the old world have received the richest products of her climate. Birds and animals of beauty and value have been added to European collections; transplants from the transcendent and unmounted treasures of our forests have mingled their glory with the elms and oaks, and classic oaks of England. But who can estimate the amount or value of the augmentation of the commerce of the world that has resulted from America? Who could imagine the shock to the Eastern Continent, were the Atlantic no longer traversable, or there were no longer American productions or American markets. America exercises an influence and holds out an example of still higher character, because of a political nature. She has furnished proof of the fact, that a population, founded on equality—on the principle of representation—is fully capable of fulfilling all the purposes of government—that it is practicable to elevate the masses of mankind—to raise them to self-respect—to make them competent to act in the great duty of self-government. This she has shown can be done by the diffusion of knowledge and education. But, my friends, America has done more. America has furnished Europe and the world with the character of Washington. (Great cheering.) And if our institutions had done nothing else, they would have deserved the respect of mankind.—(Cheers.) Washington—(three long continued cheers)—Washington—first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen—Washington is all our own. (Enthusiastic applause.) And the veneration and love entertained for him by the people of the United States, are proof that they are [illegible] Yet will cheerfully pay the [illegible] benevolent men of all Europe—I will say, to the intelligent of the whole world—what character of the century stands out in the relief of history, most pure, most respectable, most sublime—and I doubt not that by a suffrage approaching to unanimity, the answer would be Washington. (Cheering.) That monument, itself, is not an unfit emblem of his character, by its uprightness, its solidity, its durability. (Long continued applause.) His public virtues, and public principles were as firm and fixed as the earth on which that structure rests—his personal motives as pure as the serene Heavens in which its summit is lost. (Great applause.) But indeed, it is not an adequate emblem. Towering far above this column that our hands have built, behold not by the citizens of a single city, or a single State, but by all the families of man, ascends the colossal grandeur of the character and life of Washington. (Enthusiastic applause.) In all its constituent parts—in all its acts—in all its toils—universal love and admiration, it is an American production. (Deafening applause.) Born upon our soil; of parents born upon our soil—never having for a single day had a sight of the old world—reared amid our gigantic scenery—instructed according to the modes of the time in the spare but wholesome elementary knowledge which the institutions of the country furnish for all the children of the people—brought up beneath, and penetrated by the genial influence of American society—partaking our great destiny of labor—partaking and leading in that agony of our glory, the War of Independence—partaking and leading in that great victory of peace, the establishment of the present Constitution—behold him Altogether an American. (Deafening applause.) That glorious life—

"Where multitudes of virtues passed along,
Each pressing foremost in the mighty throng—
Contending to be seen, then making room
For other multitudes which were to come,"—

that life in all its purity—in all its elevation—in all its grandeur—was the life of an American citizen—(great cheers)—I claim him—I claim Washington—wholly for America—and, amidst the perilous and darkened hours of the night—in the midst of the reproaches of enemies, and the misgivings of friends—I turn to that transcendent name for courage and for consolation. To him who denies that our transatlantic liberty can be combined with law and order, and the security of property, and person, and reputation—to him who denies that our institutions can produce any exaltation of soul, or passion for true glory—to him who denies that America has contributed anything to the stock of great lessons and great examples—to all these I reply by pointing to the character of Washington. It is time that I should draw this discourse to a close. We have indulged in gratifying recollections of the past. We have enjoyed the consciousness of present prosperity and happiness. We have pleased ourselves with well-founded hopes of the future. Let us remember its responsible goings, that we have duties and obligations resting upon us, corresponding to the blessings with which Heaven has favored us. And let us to the extent of our power, with all the ability with which we are gifted, exert ourselves to keep alive a just tone of moral sentiment—to inspire regard for religion and morality—and a true and genuine love of liberty, regulated by law, and enlightened by knowledge and truth. Let us remember the great truth that communities are responsible as well as individuals—that without unspotted public faith, fidelity, honor, and truth, it is not in the power of Constitutions, forms of government, or all the machinery of law to give dignity and respectability to any political State. Let us hope, therefore, that we may look forward not to a degraded but to an improved and elevated future—that when we die, and our children shall have been consigned to the house appointed for all living, there may be a zealous, a fervid love of country and an equally fervid pride of country, in the bosoms of all those who shall hear our name or inherit our blood! and age and ages hence when honored and decrepid age shall lean upon the base of that monument, and ingenuous youth shall throng around it, and it shall speak to them of its object—its glory—and the great events which it was intended to signalize and to perpetuate, then shall there arise an ejaculation from every faithful breast—"Thank God! that I—I also am an American citizen!"

The Norwich News.

VOL. III.—NO. 31. NORWICH, CONN., THURSDAY, [illegible] 29, 1843. WHOLE NO. 136.

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE NEWS.

Norwich, Conn June 29, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JOHN TYLER,
OF VIRGINIA.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

Owing to the crowded state of our columns we were unable to notice but briefly last week, the remarks of the Hartford Times in reply to our article in relation to the matter of U. S. Senator; and although we do not conceive that there exists any strong necessity, at this time, for a farther notice of the subject from us—for the case is already well understood by the freemen at large, at least in this section of the State—still, as the Times has seen fit to accuse us of having assailed Mr. *Niles*, and to allude with marked personality to the senior editor of this paper, and as its diminutive satellite in this quarter, the Aurora, has "taken up the wondrous tale," by giving currency to the slanders and misrepresentations of the Times, we will say a word or two more.

That we have abused Mr. Niles, the Times itself does not believe; indeed, it knows that the charge is utterly groundless; but if it can only make its readers believe the cunning and malicious misrepresentation, half of its wishes are attained. In remarking upon the state of Mr. Niles' health, and expressing the sad conviction, founded upon recent and authentic information received from Hartford, that Mr. Niles would "never be able to take his seat in the United States Senate," we added:

"This melancholy event must and does occasion the deepest grief to every citizen and especially to every Democrat of the State of Connecticut. We cannot, however, while adverting to this painful subject, refrain from noticing a matter growing out of it; and our excuse must be, its vital importance to the Democracy of the State."

And what was that "matter"? The management of the Hartford Regency, by means of which the Legislature was prevented from choosing a Senator in the place of Mr. Niles—a management induced perhaps, partly by a faint hope of that gentleman's timely recovery, but more particularly because they did not wish one, not of the Regency appointed in his place. This is the "matter"—this is the game which has thus far been successfully played. It remains to be seen whether the denouement will accord with what the Regency have laid down in their prologue. And here we would remark, that, were there no other evidence that such a "conspiracy" existed, the very manner in which the Times replied to our article exposing the matter—in the first place, (the trick of the rogue,) raising a loud (and false) cry that we had coarsely, yes, most shockingly abused a poor sick man, and his friends in deep affliction—then defending the members of the Legislature, and calling upon us to state which of them were concerned in the matter, as though we had ever intimated that *any* of them were culpable—then abusing *us* because, as it claimed, *we* had abused somebody else, as though one wrong justified another—and finally, quoting a single extract from our article, and purposely omitting the more important subsequent portions because of their disagreeable truths and too close application, perhaps, among others, to the very persons who dictated their omission, if not penned the article in reply—we say, the very manner in which the Times replied to our article, would be enough to convince every discerning mind of the more than probable correctness of our statements. But it must not be lost sight of that there is a hazard—a deep hazard—attached to the game of which we speak. We have told what it is. Let whoever will, be appointed in the place of Mr. Niles (should the fears entertained respecting that gentleman's future inability to enter upon the duties of his office, prove prophetic,) his tenure of office will depend upon the will of the next General Assembly; and should that body happen to be composed of a majority of *whigs*, the "*game* is up," but the Democracy of the State are *down*. The Times, we presume, will not deny the truth of this; and we could really have wished that our former remarks upon this point had been published by the Times—the more so, inasmuch as that paper was sufficiently alive to the gratification of its readers to introduce a portion of our article into its columns.

We cannot help thinking, however,—knowing the interest that it usually manifests for the success of the democratic party,—that were the case that of almost any other individual besides Mr. Niles, the Times would have been very urgent for his resignation. It would not have even waited to see whether so proper a result *would* take place; but the subject would have been alluded to in advance, and, if there was a prospect of opposition from any quarter, pressed, and properly so, upon the attention of all concerned, and on the ground that the interests of the party required it. But because it is Mr. *Niles*—why, the Times seems to think it almost blasphemy to whisper a word upon the subject—one can hardly allude to the fact that he is sick at all, (even when the painful fact is known that he has on several occasions, through the effect of his distressing malady, made attempts at suicide, and that he is in consequence constantly under the vigilant keeping of his friends,) without being summarily accused of having *brutally assailed* a sick man. How different is all this from the conduct usually evinced by those whose friends are in an alarming state of health, and especially when the public interests are so closely connected with the issue, as in the present case. But we forbear to pursue this subject farther. It gives us no pleasure, on the contrary, extreme pain, to say what we have said; but the Times has driven us to it; and now, having, as we trust, set this portion of the subject in its true light, we gladly dismiss the afflictive topic, and proceed to notice briefly one or two other matters which that paper has thought proper to *drag in*, in its late reply to what we said

"The editor of the News," says the Times, "has flying at the top of his columns the name of John Tyler." The Times has for once, in the course of its remarks, spoken the truth; that was a sign "to be seen and read of all men," and which the Times could not have successfully concealed, even would it have subserved its purposes to have done so. It is true we advocate the claims—the strong claims—of Mr. Tyler, upon the confidence and support of the entire Democracy of the country, and we do so conscientiously and freely. We have never "sold our neutrality" to any one, if we except *the Democracy of the State of Connecticut*, in whose behalf we believe we have done good service; nor have we ever sought for reward in the shape of office. We wish our accusers were all as free in this respect as ourself. That we enjoy the emoluments of Inspector's office for this port, we owe to to the kindness and consideration of our friends; and although it is hardly worth as much as the Postmastership of Hartford, with its $2,000 salary, we trust we are thankful for the "smallest favors," and shall never be turned out of office on the ground that the public interests required it. We assume, too, that our course is as truly democratic as is that of the Times in supporting Mr. Van Buren, although we do not, like the Times, and contrary to the expressed wishes of our favorite candidate, use his "name and pretensions, however subordinate in importance, for the purpose of creating division and distraction in the democratic party." We denounce neither Mr. Van Buren, nor Mr. Calhoun, nor any other democrat whose name has appeared before the public as a Presidential candidate. Whether, bad we not observed this conciliatory course, but, like the Times, abused every other candidate but our own, we should not have established a higher reputation for our *democracy*, is a question we have never tried to solve, and trust never shall. The Times is perfectly welcome to all the popularity it hopes to secure in this way; but we much mistake the prospect of events, if the future do not furnish most convincing proofs of its error and indiscretion.

Finally, we are described in the Times as having gone on to Washington and procured the removal of the late Whig Postmaster of this city. "This is news from "*Hartford*. We went on to Washington, it is true; and procured the removal of an obnoxious federalist from the Custom House at New London, and the re-appointment of a worthy democrat who had been dismissed from that office, two years before, under the most distressing circumstances, and through the most treacherous means; but the change to which the Times alludes had been effected some time before that, and already had the new Postmaster entered upon the discharge of his duties. We should, indeed, be proud to acknowledge the act ascribed to us by the Times, could we rightfully lay claim to the honor,—for, unlike that paper, we are always rejoiced when any democrat is appointed to office,—but we cannot. Whether the marvellous sympathy evinced by the Times in respect to the removal of a Whig from the Post Office in this city, is the result of a growing "fellow feeling," or a part of the refined and exclusive democracy of the Hartford Regency, or the result of chagrin at having what, from long established custom, they may have deemed their own prerogative, to wit, the influence and power in effecting removals, infringed upon, we cannot pretend to decide. True, the Times took the ground, for the sake of appearances, (or, as many more thought, for the purpose of introducing that novel and interesting topic, the removal of Mr. Gideon Welles from the Hartford Post Office, although the reasons assigned in the two cases were altogether different,) that the late whig Postmaster's commission was broken; but the very next week, some of the friends of the Times in Hartford climb into office over broken commissions, and that paper incontinently begins congratulating the whole democracy, the fortunate applicant, and, sooth to say, President Tyler himself, for having made so good a selection! But it is enough for us to know that the new appointment of Postmaster here is perfectly satisfactory to the Democratic party of the town of Norwich. If the Times supposes that the blustering and the "indignation meeting" which it has heard of as having taken place here, are proofs that the change is displeasing to the Democrats of Norwich, it has been sadly duped by its feeble echo, the Aurora. When we say that the weak-minded man who conducts that paper was driven, by the almost universal expression of displeasure among his democratic readers, to extenuate the act of having published a call for that meeting, by saying that "he meant to have had the notice go in as an *advertisement*—when we add that, in conversation with one of our oldest and most influential democrats, (a patron of that paper,) the above apology was stigmatized as a mean equivocation, and words grew so warm, that the little double-dealing genius of the Aurora narrowly escaped an elaborate *horse-whipping* (an operation that might have been highly beneficial to him, by the way)—we say, when the vacillating conduct of the man in connection with the whole transaction, so familiar to men of both parties in this place, is considered,—it will not be difficult, we fancy, to form a tolerably just conception of the manner in which the democracy of the town of Norwich regard the removal of a Clay whig from the Post Office here, and the appointment of a staunch democrat in his stead. If the result is displeasing to the Times Regency, it cannot be helped; nor do we know that it should be a matter of much regret that it cannot.

We have already occupied more room than we originally intended in replying to the Times. We seek no controversy with that paper, and desire to have none. But on no consideration shall we be deterred from speaking plainly and openly, and on all occasions, what we believe to be right and proper, and what we believe the interests of the Democracy require. This we shall do, irrespective of all self-constituted Regencies and selfish, self-conceited cliques. And as our aim is, the good of the cause, we confidently anticipate the support and favor of all democrats. Indeed, the people, we find, have very generally concluded to get along in future without the help of Central Regencies.

Shameful conduct of the New Haven Whigs.

The whigs of New Haven succeeded, by desperate efforts, in defeating a resolution submitted at a City Meeting on Saturday evening week, providing for the proper reception of the President, had he visited that city on his return from Bunker Hill. We supposed the nature of whiggery was the same everywhere; but really these New Haven whigs must be one or two pegs lower than the rest of their brethren, or, rather, about on a par with the sour-krout Albany whigs; for while other cities, under whig corporations, were not mean enough to refuse to make preparations and even vote large sums of money for the purpose of extending an appropriate reception to the Chief Magistrate of the Union, these New Haven whigs have suffered party rancor to swallow up every spark of their patriotism, if they ever had any. Their conduct is a reproach to the State, and more particularly a reproach to the boasted intelligence and liberality of the "Elm City;" for the motive no one believes was an economical one, or anything else but sheer petty spite at "*John Tyler*." Is this the feeling that should govern freemen?

On the ensuing Monday evening, however, a large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens without distinction of party seems to have been held, at which resolutions were passed condemning the action of the previous meeting, and appointing a committee of the most influential and respectable citizens of the place to take suitable measures for receiving the President as became the dignity of his office. But for the sad event which broke in upon the purpose of the President to extend his tour westward, the honor of New Haven would have been fully redeemed by the warm, hearty and respectful welcome which awaited him there, despite the sneaking, little-minded, partisan efforts that had been and unquestionably would have been still more actively plied, to prevent a free expression of the popular feeling.

Mr. Webster's Oration.—On our outside, to-day, we publish the whole of the very eloquent and patriotic address delivered by Mr. Webster, on the 17th. Our readers will, of course, be gratified at the opportunity of perusing it. The copy was taken from the N. Y. Herald, and is said to be the most perfect of any taken by the Reporters on the ground.

From the N. Y. Aurora.

Funeral of Hon. Mr. Legare—Return of the President and suite to Washington.

The death of Mr. Legare, the late lamented Attorney General of the United States, and United States Secretary of State *ad interim*, was not caused by bilious cholic, or any common disease of the abdominal viscera, but, as ascertained by post mortem examination, by a mechanical cause, which no medical means could remedy, and where no surgical operation could be of any avail. The lower portion of the intestinal canal was found twisted twice round itself, forming a complete stoppage, through which even surgical instruments could not penetrate. We state this in justice to the physicians who attended him, than whom the country contains no more distinguished talent.

The President, the remaining members of the cabinet, and most of the President's family and suite, attended the funeral as mourners, wearing badges of black crape upon the left arm. The funeral was intended to be strictly private, and the military ordered to be in readiness by the Governor were not called out. The Governor and Council, and other state and city officers, attended as mourners, and Trinity Church, where solemn services were performed, was nearly filled by citizens. The coffin was placed in the vault of the church, to be removed, as soon as the arrangements have been made for that purpose, to Charleston, S. C.

After the funeral, the President and suite returned to the Tremont House in carriages, took an early dinner, and at 1-2 past 4, embarked on the Western Railroad for New York, via Norwich, Connecticut. Strictly private as the journey to Washington was intended to be, and as the melancholy event which had just occurred rendered proper, the people of Boston did not intend to let the President depart, without some parting demonstration of their patriotic regard. The cars, at starting, were surrounded by a dense mass of people, numbering some thousands, who, as they moved off, gave nine cheers, such as the Boston boys always give when they are in earnest; and the party were soon dashing, at a thirty miles an hour speed, through the beautiful scenery of Massachusetts. At the celebrated gardens of the Messrs. Winship, the train stopped for a moment, and the President received a gorgeous bouquet of flowers from the hands of a sweet little girl, beautiful as a cherub, whom he caught in his arms and kissed, before he took the flowers. Large bouquets were also presented to the Misses Wickliffe, and other ladies of the suite.

At nine o'clock, the President and suite were on board the steamer Cleopatra, which immediately left her moorings and went down the river. They breakfasted in this city, the next morning, at Howard's, and proceeded in the nine o'clock train to Washington.

Thus has ended a tour, one of the most brilliant, happy and triumphant ever made by the Chief Magistrate of a great people, darkened by one mournful event which a whole nation regrets. The visit of President Tyler to New England, and his presence at the celebration of the completion of Bunker Hill Monument, will be remembered as long as that obelisk shall stand—and its influence be felt while lives the memory of the valor it was erected to honor and perpetuate.

Jack-o'-lanternism of Whiggery.

When we have the gratifying fact so fully exemplified, and so plainly before us as at present, that the whigs, for their hollow-heartedness and base hypocrisy towards the people, have by them been most irrevocably condemned,—and that "*that* same coon," about which so much has been said and sung, is so really *treed*, where it never more will wound with its fatal fangs, nor engender pestilence and blight with its contagious breath,—we say that when we are thus confident that whiggery is muzzled, it is well enough and safe enough, as affording the most delectable themes for cacchination, to recur back to the "stirring times" of 1840, and review the great "hard cider drama" which was then enacted from border to border of the Union. But as it is not our intention at the present time to "rake open" the various paradings of coon-skins, leather-banners, stuffed owls, log cabins, and all the other paraphernalia of that era of excitements and extravaganzas, we cannot, however, refrain from alluding to one other matter—by no means a minor one—concerning which the people of the country were then kept in a state of doubt and uncertainty—the National Bank question.

During this eventful campaign, the Bank question, perhaps, was the most delicate subject broached; as in fact, it ever has been since. And such tergiversations as the whigs have manifested thereupon, are as remarkable as they are characteristic of the party by whom they are practiced. In the two Whig Addresses upon this matter, which we give below, the reader will readily perceive a singular as well as striking coincidence, and also the strong and consistent assurances of the whig party:

Whig Address of 1842.	*Whig Address of 1840*
"The whig party now, as in 1840, advocate the creation by Congress of a national institution, which will be liable to no ill-founded objections; and which, while it will give you a sound and well regulated currency, acting in harmony with, and perfecting our present incomplete and insufficient system of currency will be a natural and proper agent for the collection, safe keeping, and disbursement of the public revenue,' &c.	"As to the Bank, General Harrison's unqualified declaration that it was unconstitutional, is before you; and there is no reason to believe that he is in favor of a national bank in any form, for he is assuredly opposed to a government Bank. As far as we know or believe, fellow-citizens, Gen. Harrison has but one opinion about a bank, and that is *against it*."

In 1840, when the whigs were bent upon electing their candidates, a National Bank was deemed unconstitutional. But, two years later, when they thought they could have matters all their own way, they say: "*The whig party now, as in 1840, advocate the creation by Congress—OF A BANK!*" So much for whiggery. Nor is this all that the whigs are guilty of; for when, by base deception and fraud they succeeded in attaining the high places of the Government, they probed every artery of the body politic, till they left the whole a festered and putrid mass. They hurried into the grave that good old man whom they made their President, with their ceaseless importunities for office—office. They convened in Congress, and consumed more time in legislating "good, bad, and indifferent," than any Congress since the foundation of the government. *They expended for themselves more than two millions of dollars! They added to the debt of the nation, TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!!* This is the economy and retrenchment which the whigs so solemnly pledged themselves to fulfill. "By their works shall ye know them."

Roman Catholic College.—The corner stone of a Roman Catholic College was laid in Worcester, Mass., on Monday of last week. The Rt. Rev. Bishop Fenwick, of Boston, was the principal functionary on the occasion, and with his own hands laid the corner stone. The ceremonies throughout were of an highly interesting and imposing character.

☞ Horace Greeley, of the N. Y. Tribune, has been nominated as a candidate for the Vice Presidency, by a paper published in *Green Bay*, out west.

Gov. Dorr.

We see it stated in authentic quarters, that Gov. Dorr will shortly return to Providence, and enter as usual upon the practice of his profession as a lawyer. How the Algerines will relish this, we cannot positively say. True, there is no law against the Governor's return; the reward too offered for his head has expired by limitation; but we cannot help thinking it a rather dangerous for the Governor, or for that matter, any honest man, to venture where the authorities "don't care a d—n for the letter of the law," or the spirit either, as is the case in Rhode Island. One thing, however, is pretty certain—unless the Algerines are extremely anxious to breed another muss, they will treat the Governor civilly, and mind their own business.

☞ The General Assembly of Rhode Island has been in session for a week or two past, at Newport. We learn by the Herald that an attempt was about to be made to procure its "interposition" in favor of the Bellingham marauders, Blodget & Co. Very likely.

Changes.—Robert Rantoul has been appointed Collector of Boston, in the place of Levi Lincoln, and the former Postmaster, Nathaniel Greene, is re-appointed vice Geo. Wm. Gordon, who has been appointed Consul to Havre.

Repeal Meetings.

The present excited state of Ireland, with O'Connell as her leader, in favor of Repeal and just rights, has communicated itself to the Irishmen of this country and all true lovers of liberty among us; and repeal meetings are being held everywhere in the land. One of the largest was held in Boston on Monday of last week. The Tabernacle, says the Post, was crowded to its uttermost capacity by the friends of Ireland, male and female, who were addressed by Robert Tyler, Esq., on the engrossing subject of repeal. In bold and fiery eloquence, Mr. Tyler spoke to the heads and hearts of the vast assembly, and traced with indignant severity the history of England's unquenchable hostility to Irish liberty, independence, and moral and religious development. His remarks were received with overwhelming applause, and at the conclusion the meeting gave him three cheers.

Eloquent speeches were also made by several other distinguished gentlemen, and a large sum of money collected for the cause of repeal.

The Whigs and the President.

It is impossible to conceal the fact that the receptions given John Tyler in the various places which he has visited between Washington and Boston, have been all, and even more, than was expected by his most sanguine friends. They have been honorable to the President—honorable to the people—honorable to the nation. And it is this which most sorely afflicts the whigs:—that an honorable and worthy Chief Magistrate, whom they had in vain tried to make succumb to, and connive with them in their preposterous plottings, should thus be tendered a warm and honorable welcome by the multitude wherever he went, it is this, we say, that is abominable, outrageous to all whig ideas of decency and right. But what most verily caps the climax of whig rascality and meanness is, the scheme formed by the federal cliques in several cities through which it was expected the President would pass on his journey homewards from Boston, of giving him a cold, discourteous, and even insulting reception. Fortunately, however, matters have happened otherwise; and the people, and the nation have been saved from that humiliating disgrace of witnessing the highest officer of our republic publicly insulted by those who, by a keen consciousness of their mal-practices, and a deep sense of their black infamy, have been driven to a hatred—malignant and demoniacal—of every honest act, and of all honorable men. Sorry are we to say thus much so degenerating and dishonorable of any countrymen of ours; but the facts are too convincing and self-evident to permit a single doubt. And if any honest American citizen could ever have one reason more just and cogent than another, to curse his country, that reason would be that there were nurtured and reared within the limits of his land, those who can unscrupulously connive at and propagate any act which would tend to bring their countrymen and their country into contempt and disrepute abroad.

A Touch of Bedlam.—Our pulse beat at 90!—our eyes are wild and rolling with phrenzy, glaring and bloodshot!—our brain is burning like Versuvius, and whirling like the Norwegian Maelstrom! Hold us! Dear, gentle reader, the fact is, we are in the very midst of an inglorious hub-ub. Our office *and* sanctum have been in the veriest transcendental uproar and rattle—(emenating and originating from the clatter and clash of house-builders' tools, consequent upon the rearing of an additional *story* to our tabernacle)—that you can possibly conceive outside the walls of a mad-house. Write? Lord, reader; we might as well have endeavored to jerk a pebble into the moon—or to string a necklace of stars—or to float down the river upon a brickbat—or to cease loving Elizabeth Jenkins—or anything, as to have collected and arranged our ideas in any shape or manner that would clearly excuse us from being thought an up-and-down, straight-out Millerite! Our precious editorial head has been continually in the state approximating that of a bee-jug with its contents three days old—all one eternal whiz and buzz; and, as we write this, (with a patent pen, confound the thing!) it is with nerves quivering like a forest of tall bean-poles in the autumn blasts. Why, bless us! attempting to scratch off a little copy the other day for that incorrigible devil of ours, we succeeded to the following extent:

"Burnings.—We are gratified to learn that—seven thousand human beings perished—while attempting to pull the beast out—of the rock of Gibralter where three old women were gossiping over their tea and—prosecuting [illegible]—thunder and lightning— [illegible]—Bunker Hill!—whir-r! Cape Cod fisheries."

Reader, that is our case. You will readily perceive what sort of a chace we are casting about in; and should matters happen to be a little juxtapositioned this week—letters turning sumerset—commas misplaced, or periods and periorations wanting—why it will all be caused by this confounded confusion—this eternal din and racket.

☞ It has at length been ascertained that the members of the Court Martial that tried Com. McKenzie stood nine for acquitting and three for convicting him on the various charges of murder, oppression, and inflicting illegal punishment in the case of the mutineers.

Hope.—How many conceive and prosecute great schemes and projects—how many brave with an invincible determination, the iron front of adversity—and conquer, and triumph over every opposition, when guided by the cheering light of that bright star—Hope! Hope! oh, it is, as a modern writer has beautifully and truly said, the vitality of vitalities—the great motive power of all exertion—the strengthener—the consoler—the stay—the great battle-sword that cleaves through the armor of all adversaries—the conqueror that strikes down opposition—tramples on reverses—bursts open the gates of the tomb, and tramples upon the neck of death!

The next Congress.—Elections have already been held in ten States for members of the next House of Representatives. The remaining States hold their elections as follows:

Louisiana, first Monday in July,	4
North Carolina, first Monday in August,	9
Alabama, first Monday in August,	7
Mississippi, first Monday in August,	4
Kentucky, first Monday in August,	10
Indiana, first Monday in August,	10
Illinois, first Monday in August,	7
Tennessee, first Thursday in August,	11
Vermont, first Tuesday in September,	4
Maine, second Tuesday in September,	7
Maryland, first Monday in October,	8
Michigan, first Monday in October,	3
New Jersey, second Tuesday in October,	5
Pennsylvania, second Tuesday in October,	24
Ohio, second Tuesday in October,	21
Rhode Island, undetermined,	2
	134

☞ In consequence of "Independence Day" happening this year, on Tuesday, (the regular day of printing our paper,) we shall issue our next number on Monday afternoon of next week, to enable the hands in our office to take a "part and parcel" in the great National Holiday. Therefore, it is necessary that all advertisements intended for our next paper, be handed in on Saturday afternoon, or at as early an hour as possible on Monday morning.

Chronicles of England, France, and Spain, and the adjoining countries, by Sir John Froissart.

This is a valuable work, and should be in every one's library. Perhaps no former history of the European States, herein alluded to, is so replete with important facts concerning the great events which have occurred, upwards, from the earliest times, as these Chronicles, by Froissart. A great traveller himself, and once in the confidence of the "greatest stars" of the various European courts, he has gathered together, and laid before the world, vast stores of information, never before recorded in history. The work is got up in the very neatest style by J. Winchester, of New York, and issued in numbers, at 25 cents each.

☞ An unfortunate accident, says the Reading (Pa.) Democratic Press, on Sunday afternoon of last week; a young girl, named Catherine Clouse, was shot in the thigh under the following lamentable circumstances caused by that fruitful source of death and maiming, the careless practice of using and handling fire-arms. A number of young girls were gathering cherries, at a place called the "Tilthammer," in Exeter township, when a young man with a shot gun, remarked that he would "like to shoot a big bird," meaning her, to which she jokingly replied, that "he hadn't the heart," when he deliberately stopped back and shot at her as stated. She fell over, but rose to her feet again and immediately fainted, and was carried home by her friends, where she now lies dangerously ill. The motives of the young man were not to injure her, but in the foolish act of raising his gun, he unintentionally pulled the trigger.

Mexican Indemnity.—The amount of the Mexican indemnity, agreed upon by the mixed commission which sat at Washington in 1840 and 1841, is $3,015,000. The interest on this up to the 1st of last April, ($270,000,) has been just received. On the 31st of July, one-twentieth of the whole award, with interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, falls due, and the same amount will be paid every three months until the debt be liquidated.

There are other claims, in which some of our own Norwich citizens are deeply interested, which were not fully considered by the Commissioners, and are not included in the above; but which, we trust, will not be permitted to slumber by our Government.

Love, Murder, and Suicide.—The Cincinnati Sun tells of a German, living over the Canal, near that place, who a few days ago attempted to kill a young woman he brought to this country some years ago, with the intention of marrying. It appears they were to have been married, but on the day before she told him that she had concluded to marry a man named Myers, who was in better circumstances. This so enraged him, that he drew a knife and stabbed her several times in the neck and arm. He then ran out into the street and stabbed himself in several places, but was finally seized by the police. Neither will die of their wounds.

An Editor murdered.—An affray took place at Vicksburg, on the 7th inst., between Dr. Hagan, the editor of the Vicksburgh Sentinal, and G. W. Adams, son of Judge George Adams, of Jackson, Mississippi. As Dr. H. was passing from his boarding house to his office, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, Adams walked up behind and struck him with a cane. A scuffle ensued, both falling to the ground, Dr. Hagan uppermost. While in this condition, Adams drew a pistol from his pocket, and placed it at the back of his antagonist's head; the ball entering the spine, caused instant death. Adams was immediately arrested, and after an examination, admitted to bail in the sum of $6,000. Dr. Hagan had the reputation of being a very talented and worthy man—a good democrat—and an ardent advocate of the people's rights.

☞ The friends of the administration in Connecticut will doubtless be much pleased to learn that the President is about to do honor to the State by the appointment of the Hon. Henry C. Flagg, of New Haven as Chargé des Affaires at Portugal. But few could have been selected by President Tyler, as being so well qualified to perform the duties of the station. Having entered into public service in early life, Mr. Flagg has, by his respected character and distinguished talents, been called upon to fill many offices of character and responsibility. By his exceeding popularity among his fellow-citizens, he was called upon to fill the Mayor's chair for five successive years; he has also performed the duty of Senator in the State Legislature. As a learned and talented lawyer, Mr. Flagg ranks with the first in his profession, and will fill the office of a diplomatist with credit to himself and honor to the nation which he represents.—*Com.*

Georgia.—A Democratic Convention of this State, held on the 15th inst., nominated the Hon. Mark A. Cooper, for Governor; and adopted a preamble and resolutions recommending Mr. Calhoun for the Presidency, and the holding of the National Convention in May, 1844, at Baltimore.

☞ A Mr. John Shoemaker was put in jail at Baltimore a few days since, for *waxing* violent and threatening to *strap* his wife.

☞ Five thousand dollars have been sent out to help the cause of repeal in Ireland. This money was raised by contributions in New York, Philadelphia, and other large cities.

The President's Return.

In consequence of the death of Mr. Legare, the President and suite determined to return at once to Washington, without pursuing farther their contemplated tour. After attending the funeral of the distinguished deceased, in Boston on Wednesday last, the Presidential party took the cars via Worcester, and arrived in this city on Wednesday evening about 9 o'clock, and immediately embarked on board the Cleopatra for New York. In the earlier part of the day it was anticipated that the President might pass this way, but in the Boston papers received at noon, it was stated he would take the Stonington route. His arrival and passage through the place were therefore altogether unexpected; very few, indeed, knew any of it till the next morning. We regret to say we were of that number.

☞ The young man who writes for the Hartford Times is undoubtedly, in his own estimation, very witty. But with all his imagined wit and froth, he cannot succeed in blinding the eyes of the great body of democrats in this State, who think more of the triumph of democratic principles, than the personal advantage of any individual. That the welfare of the democratic party of Connecticut is endangered by the course of the Hartford Times, we fully believe; and so believing, we have given utterance to our thoughts. That we should stir up a hornets' nest by so doing, we were well aware—that we should be besmeared with dirt, was expected,—yet, with all our "Tylerism," we were willing to undergo these evils, if, by administering a rebuke to such disorganizers, the good of the party might be thereby effected. That our political course is not as consistent, to say the least, as that of the Times, we have yet to learn; and that we have not as many democratic readers as that paper, we shall acknowledge when we know such to be the fact. It is true that, for twelve months after the News came into our possession, we tried to leave the discussion of political matters, in this section, to the Aurora; that we found it exceedingly difficult to preserve our "neutrality" during this season, is equally true. The Times man knows full well when we announced ourself no longer neutral, and if he will sharpen his recollection he will remember having expressed his gratification that we had again entered the field and were doing the cause good service. This we do not pretend was said in the columns of his paper, but in private conversation with a citizen of this county. We do not, however, attach any particular importance to such evidence of our usefulness; we have more satisfactory proof in the result of the late election in this State, and more especially in the 3d Congressional District. Indeed, we may say without the fear of being charged with egotism, that to the News is attributable in a great degree the success of the democratic party in the State last Spring. Dare the Times deny it?

The Times man is taught to say that we are an office-holder under President Tyler. True, and the Times clique have endeavored to obtain patronage from the same individual for their personal friends. During the administration of Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Welles received from that gentleman the appointment of Postmaster of Hartford. If it be a sin for us to hold an office, it was a sin, in an equal degree, for him at that time to be an office-holder.

The Times persists in its charges that we have attacked Mr. Niles. The editor knows he speaks that which is false, when he repeats such stuff. We admire the general character of Mr. Niles as a democrat and as a statesman. That he has faults in common with other men, it is to be hoped even his warmest friends would not be so foolish as to deny. We sincerely sympathize with him in regard to his affliction, and we should be rejoiced were he to recover and do his State much service. But that he will be enabled to take his seat in Congress, we do not believe, and under the circumstances we think it would have been the wiser course to have permitted his resignation at the late session, rather than to risk the consequences. So think, too, the great body of the democrats of the State.

Singular Sport for warm weather.

The cow-hiding mania has at last reached our city, and on Friday last developed itself very forcibly under the following circumstances. A dispute arose in the morning between a Mr. George Coit, (one of the old Coit and Elliott clique,) and Major Cole M. Eaton, in reference to the settlement of an account; Coit abusing the Major most shamefully, according to the latter's account, and calling him every thing but an honest man—a course of treatment which we cannot believe the Major merited: for, so far from it, he bears the reputation in this community of being more than ordinarily liberal in all his dealings. In the afternoon, Coit was visited by the Major, who this time carried with him a green cowhide, and asked to retract his words. Refusing to do this, but on the contrary persisting in his infamous abuse, Major Eaton promptly applied the aforesaid cowhide to his person; and although he had never before been known to dance a figure, on this occasion he is said to have wonderfully relaxed from his usual habit. The thermometer, we believe, stood in the vicinity of 90, but the effect of the operation was decidedly cooling on both parties. This Coit, we understand, was extremely anxious that his cousin Elliot's threat, made some months ago against us, should be carried into execution. Whether he continues as fierce as ever for having people thrashed, we do not learn. Perhaps this may serve as a lesson to him. We should not have alluded to this matter so publicly, had not our respect for one of the parties been overruled by a determination to deal impartially with all such people as see fit to make themselves proper subjects for public remark.

The President at Lowell and Charlestown.

Before leaving Boston, the President, by invitation, proceeded to visit Lowell, where he was received with great respect and enthusiasm. The operatives had a half holiday on his arrival; and in the afternoon, when all were merily at work again, the President repaired on foot to inspect the machinery and working of the various mills, print-works and factories. On his return, the President and suite, the committee and invited guests, sat down to an excellent dinner, at the close of which appropriate sentiments were interchanged; among the rest, sentiments in honor of the distinguished guest, and the enterprising city of whose hospitality he was partaking.

In about an hour from the time of re-entering the cars, the President and suite arrived in the vicinity of Boston, where they were met by the Charlestown Committee, and attended by a long line of the military and firemen, proceeded in carriages, cannon firing from Bunker Hill, across the "neck" so famed in Revolutionary story, to the good town of Charlestown. The whole population were out to welcome him. To the speech of the Chairman of the Committee, tendering him the most cordial congratulations, the President replied nearly as follows:

"I accept gratefully, your welcome to Charlestown. I am sensible not only of the sacrifices of the citizens of this place in defence of the liberties for which they poured out their blood so near this spot, but I must express my profound satisfaction in the spirit which has ever since characterised them, and in their readiness at all times to sustain the constitution. [Cheers.] I have been met not only by the men of Charlestown, but the waving of handkerchiefs from every window, and along the whole route of the procession, assures me that I am welcomed not less warmly by the mothers and future mothers of her patriotic citizens. [Great cheering, and sensation among the ladies.]

"In my accession to the office I now occupy—and I make this reference only because you have done so—a new question was raised, and a great and important question was to be settled. Elected as Vice President, coming into office without a party to sustain me, it was to be seen whether the people would or would not sustain me in my efforts to sustain the constitution

ORIGINAL STAINED

[Cheers] It was a severe test. For a long time it seemed to be on a balance, uncertain which way it would turn. Born of independent ancestors, with my opinions strongly fixed, it was impossible for me to act but upon independent principles and, as I believed the constitution required. [Tremendous cheering] What then was my situation? I was firmly fixed in principles, known to the whole people of the United States; I was known to be a disciple of the immortal signer of the Declaration of Independence. [Cheers] My whole life witnessed my support of those principles of human rights and constitutional liberty which he defended; and when it was proposed to establish a chartered monopoly by Congress, I could not but answer as I did! [Immense cheering, for several minutes.]

"Well, the storm came. It beat with tremendous fury upon my skin at unprotected head; but in this hour of peril I had one hope. *I stood fast by the constitution!* [Great cheering.] I stand as the chief magistrate of the people, under Providence, the defender, the sworn maintainer of their constitution; and I am more convinced that the expediency of the hour is but the glimmer of the spectre, in comparison to the greater expediency which looks to futurity for its results and posterity for its justification. [Tremendous applause.] Truth remains eternal amid changing elements and opinions; and in spite of all the clamor of opposing partisans, there is one great truth in politics. The first post of safety is to stand by the constitution—the *second* post of safety is to stand by the constitution, and the last post of safety is to STAND BY THE CONSTITUTION! [Loud and repeated cheers.] *There sir, I shall stand!* [Great applause.]

"I have no recriminations to make—I have indulged in no personal allusions, and I could not have said less than I have said in reply to your address.

"I receive your welcome in this town, as recently risen from its ashes that I have been pointed out the man first born in it after that disaster. I return you my cordial thanks for this flattering reception."

Highly important--Arrest of a Scotch Murderess.

A very important arrest was made on Wednesday night of a Scotch murderess, a fugitive from justice—the first case of arrest that had been made under the late treaty. Upon the arrival of the Acadia from Liverpool, on her last trip, Mr. George Mckay, one of the rural police of the town of Paisley, Scotland, arrived here with a warrant, issued by the sheriff substitute of Renfrewshire, on the application of Robert Hodger, procurator fiscal of the town of Paisely, for the arrest of Christina Cochran, otherwise Christina Gilmour, wife of John Gilmour, deceased, former of the town of Inchannan, in the Parish of the same name, Scotland.

The petition of Hodger set forth that, on the 11th day of January last, John Gilmour died, and was soon after buried in Dunlap, Ayrshire, and that subsequently suspicions were aroused that he had been foully dealt with; in consequence of which, on the 22d of April, the remains of Gilmour were exhumed and examined and it was discovered that poison had been administered on one or more occasions to the deceased, which had caused his death; and that from the testimony of several witnesses and circumstances discovered at the time of the examination, suspicions were fixed upon the wife of the deceased as the murderess, which were augmented from the fact that when she was summoned to appear at the examination, she fled, and had not been heard of since.

Mr. McKay having searched in Scotland and elsewhere for the fugitive, obtained information that she had shipped for America, and he forthwith took passage in the Acadia and arrived in New York, via Boston about three weeks since, and went before Judge Betts and made affidavit to the same effect as the petition of Procurator Hodger, as the circumstances had likewise come under his immediate knowledge.

Deputy Marshal S. Rapelje issued a warrant for the arrest of the fugitive upon her arrival, and Mr McKay went to Staten Island and remained until Wednesday afternoon, when upon the arrival of the brig Excel, from Europe, he boarded her and found the fugitive, who was, upon his arrival with her in the city, committed for examination.—*New York Aurora.*

From the New York Express.

Case of Christine Cochran, or Gilmore.—The examination as to the charge preferred against Mrs. Gilmore for the murder of her husband was to have taken place at 11 o'clock this forenoon, at the U. S. Commissioners office, but a large number of persons collecting with a view to hear the proceedings, it became necessary to adjourn the examination to 12 o'clock, in order to have the U. S. Court room, which was at the time occupied by Judge Betts with cases in Bankruptcy. The prisoner was brought from the Tombs by officers Bulwell and Walsh, about half past 10 o'clock. She was hand-cuffed, although the hand-cuffs were concealed. She appeared to be deeply affected.

HALF PAST 12 o'CLOCK.—The Court room being still occupied, the examination had to be held in the U. S. Marshall's office, much to the disappointment of a large number of persons. The prisoner was brought in free and unshackled. She is quite a young woman, with fair flowing hair, flushy complexion, and a perfect picture of a Scotch turn of feature, that is somewhat rather high cheeked bone, &c.

The examination was held before J. A. Rapelje, Esq. Wm. A. Price and Wm. C. Barrett, Esqrs. appeared for the prosecution, and Thomas Warner, Esq. for the defence. The plea it will be seen is insanity but there is nothing foolish about her looks.

LATER—Half past 12 o'clock *** *Mr. Barrett.* I believe her to be insane. I move that the examination be adjourned, so as to afford an opportunity for Medical gentlemen to investigate the case, and report.

After some conversation it was finally decided that it should be postponed to this day week, 1st July.

EPISCOPAL BOARD OF MISSIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.—This board now, and has for some days been, in session at Boston, where a large collection of Clergy are convened. An effort was to be made on Thursday evening in behalf of China, where it seems a great field of usefulness is supposed to be open. A meeting was to be held, to be addressed by the Rt. Rev. Bishop M'Ilvaine, of Ohio, Rev. Dr Henshaw, Bishop elect of Rhode Island; Rev. Dr. Boone, from China, and others. A collection was to be taken up, to be divided equally between the domestic and foreign Boards.—*N. Y. Express.*

"Any one says the Atlas, who has read the letters of the Rev. Dr. Boone from China, during the last five years cannot but desire to hear from him own lips what is doing and might now be done among the population of the vast empire, in the noble work of missions. The domestic Department has recently received, through Bishop Elliot, an offer of 500 per year for five years, from a few individuals of two associated parishes in Georgia, being one half the amount the Indian tribes west of the Mississippi; and it is most sincerely to be desired that this offer may be met by a similar proposal from some of the members of the churches in this city."

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The total imports into the port of Honolulu, in the Sandwich Islands, for one year preceding August, 1841, amounted to $453,200. The exports, during the same period, were $125,000.

The shipping at Honolulu, of America citizens, was valued at $33,400, and that of the British subjects at $13,000.

HURRA FOR TEXAS LADIES!—A private letter received in this city yesterday, from an esteemed friend in Galveston, states that the ladies of that city have held a PUBLIC MEETING, and have passed resolutions highly complimentary to Commodore Moore, for the gallantry and devotion he has displayed in his recent expedition to Yucatan. If the Commodore has the ladies on his side, he is safe enough.

HORRIBLE.—The Philadelphia Gazette says, we have been informed of a case of seduction, consummated within a week or two past, in the upper part of the county, in which the victim was a girl fifteen years of age, the daughter of a widowed mother.—The perpetrator of the act is a married man, but who does not live with his wife. The girl, it appears, was induced in company with a female acquaintance, to make several short excursions in the neighborhood of the city with her betrayer. A few days after he had accomplished his villainous design, the girl became melancholy. This grew upon her, until her mother, alarmed at her condition, heard from her lips the story of her ruin. From that hour she continued to grow worse, until reason deserted its throne and she became a raving maniac. On Thursday she was conveyed to the insane Hospital, unconscious of her state and condition, a melancholy evidence of the weakness of poor humanity.—*N. Y. Plebeian.*

Justices of the Peace
for Windham County.

Brooklyn.—R. P. Spalding, J. Tyler, A. Bolles, S. Webb, B. Wheaton, A. H. Storrs, U. Fuller, H. Almy, J. K. Green, D. Rice, J. A. Welch, J. Maine.

Canterbury—C. Lyon W. Williams, J. Francis, C. Adams, J. Kendall, E. Sanger, J. Fornham, I. Backus, H. R. Dyer, R. W. Robinson, E. Browning, P. Spicer, H. Adams, W. Wheeler, W. F. Willoughby, J. Hyde, D. Bennet.

Hampton—E. Griffin, P. Pearl, D. Fox, J. Burnham, J. C. Jackson, A. Burnham, F. Burnham, M. Cleveland, A. Martin, C. M. Cortland, W. Durkee, 3d, J. J. Pouross.

Plainfield—J. Dunlap, E. Lester, J. Goff, A. Witter, B. Bacon, H. Angel, L. Woodward, J. Hutchins, M. Burgess, E. C. Luton, J. Thurston, E. Medbury, E. Wood, G. F. Brown, J. Miller, W. Kenyon, M. Potter, J. Gardner.

Sterling—J. Gallup, N. Gallup, A. Douglass, G. Tillinghast, S. Matteson, O. Perkins, D. Ladd, J. Dixon, S. T. Dow, C. Tillinghast, A. Rhodes.

Voluntown.—D. Kergwin, G. Palmer, E. Potter, H. Campbell, W. C. Staunton, J. E. Lindley, E. Gallup, 2nd, B. W. Palmer, J. Bligood, H. Wylie.

Thompson—C. Larned, S. Davis, S. Nichols, T. Crosby, J. Grimsby, J. Johnson, N. S. Eddy, V. Stiles, S. Shumway, H. Olney, C. C. Wood, J. J. Green, H. Olney, C. C. Wood, Jr. J. Green, H. Lamson, W. S. Scarborough.

Killingly—D. Chase, A. Covel, T. Backus, C. Pray, J. T. Hutchins, H. Arnold, L. Graves, J. Law, W. R. Durfee, J. W. Torrey, D. Blois, A. Converse, R. Davis, E. Bacon, C. Preston, S. Adams.

Pomfret—O. Sumner, J. Williams, G. Thorp, R. D. Thorp, E. W. Sessions, G. Randall, Jr., C. Cady, C. Day, J. May, G. Pike, H. Sabins, P. Bowers, W. H. Sabins, H. Eldrich, L. S. Chandler, G. H. Ferrin, B. F. Durkee.

Ashford.—L. Work, M. Richmond, D. Knowlton, C. Whitney, E. S. Keyes, E. Chaffee, B. C. Simmons, J. Kendall, J. B. Adams, H. Work, T. Warren, F. Watkins, J. H. Keyes, J. W. Sharpe, S. Warren, N. B. Lyon.

Woodstock—E. Stoddard, J. P. Williams, W. Phillips, L. Rawson, J. Sampson, E. Child, G. Bowen, O. Saunders, P. Fox, J. Sweet, A. Child, L. Litchfield, E. Payne, R. Arnold, J. Fowler, G. Johnson.

Windham—L. Lincoln, C. Hibbard, G. S. Carlin, T. Gray, D. L. Fuller, J. Palmer, Z. Palmer, R. Moulton, D. Tracy, E. Williams, L. E. Baldwin, J. Littlefield, B. Perry, C. Fitch, J. D. Hosmer, A. A. Burnham, W. Sisson, J. Brown, S. Balcam, E. Hibbard.

Chaplin—O. Bennet, L. Ripley, T. Martin, E. Canada, D. Knight, F. Storrs, P. B. Peck, W. Goodell, J. Clark.

☞ The President lodged in Baltimore on Thursday night, and reached Washington Friday morning. Messrs. Spencer and Upshur accompanied him. Mr. Wickliffe, lady and two daughters, stopped in Philadelphia for a day. Judge Porter, Secretary of War, proceeded from Elizabethtown to Easton, with his daughters, where he will remain for a day or two. Mr. Robert Tyler and his lady remain at the house of Thomas Cooper, Esq., father of Mrs. Tyler, at Frankfort, for several days.—*N. Y. Aurora.*

AMERICAN ASYLUM.—It appears by the report of the Directors, that this institution is in a flourishing condition, and in the way of doing much good. The exhibition before the members of the Legislature was calculated to inspire confidence in the managers of the institution, and showed plainly the choice blessings which a course of instruction from them bestows. There are 20 pupils in the Institution, supported by their friends; 24 supported by the State of Maine; 14 by New Hampshire; 18 by Vermont; 24 by Massachusetts; 17 by Connecticut; 3 by South Carolina; 2 by Georgia; 1 by herself—total, 123.

This is the oldest, and we believe the best conducted institution of the kind, in the United States.—*Hartford Times.*

☞ The Tremont Theatre, Boston, has been bought up and converted into a church. The event was signalized by an address from Elihu Burritt, the learned blacksmith, delivered within the precincts of the theatre.

☞ A fellow was arrested in Philadelphia the other day for having two wives, when upon examination it turned out that a third is living in Delaware.

RHODE ISLAND.—The Providence Journal is as tickled as a dog with two tails because Governor Morton has treated Governor Fenner with official courtesy, in making a requisition on him as the Executive of Rhode Island. Governor Fenner's tenure of office must be very uncertain in the estimation of the Journal, if it is obliged to resort to such means as this to prove that he is verily Governor of the State. We know not that Gov. Morton is responsible for the form of Government in Rhode Island, or the persons who administer it; he probably leaves all that with the people of that State, and in the discharge of his official duty communicates with those whom he finds exercising power, without turning aside to enquire whether their tenure of office is so doubtful, that the bare fact of his recognizing their power is to be one of the strongest proofs that they exercise that power rightfully.—*Bay State Democrat.*

Connecticut Banks.

The Courant contained an article, a few days since, concerning the condition of the banking institutions of this State, and quoted from the bank commissioners' report to show that they were in a sound condition—which fact, as a general thing, no one will dispute. But the Courant seemed to exult over it, and referred in the statement of the bank commissioners as something extraordinary—extorted, perhaps, against their will. Now the editor of the Courant may re object with what ill grace the whigs received the appointment of bank commissioners in the first place, and opposed the measure as something "levelling," or abominable to it. Their usefulness in keeping matters as they should be, however, became so apparent that even the federalists, when in power, dared not dispense with these officers—for the people were evidently in favor of bank commissioners on the part of the State. The democrats scarcely ever proposed a wholesome restriction upon the banks, so as to make them safe that the federalists did not oppose; and probably had not the democrats exercised a constant watchfulness with regard to the power and abuses of these institutions, they would have been, generally speaking, in a crippled and unsound condition. The bank commissioners investigate and point out abuses, and those abuses are corrected as they very properly should be.—In the case of the Norwich bank the officers of which refused to allow Mr. Converse, the State director, the privilege, or rather the *right* to examine generally the books of the institution, the commissioners promptly represented the conduct of the bank to the Legislature which called out a resolution defining the duties of State directors and will either put an end to the refusal of the bank to exhibit its books in a proper manner or cause the final winding up of the concern another year, unless the people should be unfortunately burthened with a "whig" Legislature in which case matters of this kind would be left at loose ends. We do not fear such a result however. But this is only a single instance of the usefulness of bank commissioners. Other matters were brought to light by them, even the present year, when every thing according to the Courant is as sound—especially facts concerning some of the Savings banks, in which the people have a large interest. It is owing more to the wholesome measures of the Democrats, than to any other cause, that the banks of Connecticut are in such a sound state at this time, and the people protected as well as they have been. Still the Courant would convey an impression of a contrary nature.—*Hartford Times.*

☞ The citizens of Tallahassee are preparing to rebuild their city. The City Council has prohibited the erection of any but brick edifices in the burnt district.

☞ The Hon. Barker Burnell, representative in Congress from Massachusetts, died on Friday of week before last, at Washington. His residence was Nantucket.

☞ Col. George Brown, we learn from the Providence Herald, has been appointed Surveyor of the Customs, in the place of Jedediah W. Knight, at Pawcatuck.

☞ We tendered our *warmest* thanks to a friend of ours, the other day—don't know how he approves of them this *hot* weather—reckon they must prove fatal—don't you, Smith?

INFLUENZA.—This troublesome epedemic prevails to a great extent throughout this community. In N. Y. City, and up along the river Hudson, as far as Albany, it also rages alarmingly—many cases proving fatal. We know of no remedy better, than "beware of the night air."

☞ There were 110 Revolutionary patriots, whose ages ranged from 70 to 100 years, in the Bunker Hill procession. The glorious old fellows were cheered most enthusiastically.

☞ A Marine Court Martial, we learn from the Phenixian, has been ordered to convene at Middletown, in this State, on Monday, the 10th of July, for the trial of Brevet Lieut. Col. William H. Freeman, of said corps.

☞ A brilliant meteor at Pittsburg imparts a lively effect to his annunciations of exciting the second advent, by blowing a tin horn between the pauses in his sermons, to represent the sound of the last trump.

PUBLIC ACTS,
OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

PASSED MAY SESSION, 1843.

No. 6.

An Act in addition to "An Act authorising the Superior Court to grant Divorces."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the Superior Court shall have power to grant a divorce to any man or woman lawfully married, for habitual intemperance or intolerable cruelty, according to the provisions and mode of proceeding, in the second, third, and fourth sections of the Act to which this Act is an addition.

Approved, June 6, 1843.

No. 7.

An Act in addition to an Act entitled "An Act for constituting and regulating Courts, and for appointing the times and places of holding the same."

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the provisions of the ninth section of the act entitled "An Act in addition to an act entitled 'An Act for constituting and regulating courts, and for appointing the times and places for holding the same,'" passed May session, 1841, relating to the appointment of conservators of lunatics, idiots or distracted persons, shall be extended and apply to all persons who by age, sickness, or from any other cause, or shall become incapable of taking care of themselves or managing their affairs.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the settlement of all accounts of conservators of County Courts, shall hereafter be made before the Court of Probate in the district in which the ward resides, and that all the matters appertaining to conservators and their wards, heretofore within the jurisdiction of the County Court, shall be done and performed by the respective Courts of Probate in the district where the ward resides.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That all matters and proceedings heretofore had before any Court of Probate in the state relating to the appointment of conservators, to any person in this Act, or settling their accounts, and for the sale of lands, are hereby affirmed and declared valid in the same manner as if said ninth section of said act had originally extended in the same manner as the same is extended by this act.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That all settlements of accounts by the Courts of Probate in this State, or resignations accepted by said Courts, of Conservators appointed by the County Courts are hereby affirmed and declared valid, in the same manner as if this act had been passed at said May session, 1841.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That so much of the act passed this session entitled "An Act in addition to an act relating to guardians and minors" as is inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved, June 7, 1843.

No. 8.

An Act in addition to an Act entitled "An Act constituting and regulating Courts, and for appointing the times and places of holding the same."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly Convened, That the town of East Lyme be, and hereby is constituted a Probate District by the name of the District of East Lyme. Provided, however, That all matters or business begun or entered in the Court of Probate for the District of New London shall be completed therein, in the same manner as if this act had not been passed. Approved June 2, 1843.

No. 9.

An Act in addition to an Act entitled "An Act for constituting and regulating Courts, and for appointing the times and places of holding the same."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the town of Rocky Hill shall be, and constitute a part of the Probate District of Hartford.

Approved June 7, 1843.

No. 10.

An Act regulating proceedings in the Court of Probate.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened: That in all cases, where by law it is made the duty of the Court of Probate to direct notice to be given by advertisement in a public newspaper, such notice may be published in any newspaper printed in the county where said Court is holden, or in any adjoining county as the court may direct.

Approved, June 2, 1843.

No. 11.

An Act in addition to an Act regulating proceedings in Equity.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That whenever any temporary injunction shall be granted to restrain the sale of personal property levied upon by virtue of any writ of execution, the judge of court granting such injunction may order and direct the officer levying such execution, to adjourn such sales for such time or times and in such manner, as such judge or court shall deem proper; and the sale of such property shall be by said officer adjourned accordingly.

Sec. 2. When any such injunction has been or shall be granted without such order for adjournment, the officer levying such execution may from time to time whilst such injunction shall be in force, adjourn such sale for such period of time as the circumstances of the case may require; and whilst such sales shall be so adjourned as aforesaid, the lien created by such levy shall be and remain in full force.

Approved June 2, 1843.

DEAFNESS.—The following is taken from the Philadelphia Daily Chronicle:

☞ *Important for the Deaf.*—We commend to the particular attention of those desirous of having their hearing restored, "Scarpa's Oil for Deafness." We hear it highly spoken of by those who have used it, and who of course know its value.

The above invaluable article is for sale in this city by Dr. CHARLES OSGOOD, sole agent for the proprietor, 31 Shetucket-street, next door to Ely & Co's.

MARINE LIST.
PORT OF NORWICH.

ARRIVED.

June 21. Schr. Daniel Webster, Lawrence, from Bristol, Pa. Cargo, Coal.

23. Schr. Alert, Coombs, fm Bangor, cargo, Lumber. Schr. Aurora, Sice, fm Bristol Pa., cargo, Coal. Sloop Splendid, Benjamin, fm. Southampton, L. I., cargo, Wood.

23. Slp. Geo. Washington, Geer, fm. N. Y., cargo, Mchdz. Slp. Lady Adams, Havens, fm. N. Y., cargo, Mchdz.

24. Slp. Glide, Smith, from N. Y., Mchdz.

26. Schr. Robert B. Gleason, Treen, fm. Bristol, Pa., Coal. Schr. J. Rusling, fm Bristol, Pa., Coal.—Slp. Young Barber, Horton, fm. River Head, L. I., Wood.

SAILED.

June 23. Slp. Chelsea, Palmer, for N. York.

23. Schr. Mail, Crowell, for Boston. Schr. Alert, Coombs, for Bangor.

27. Sloop Argo, Snall, for Providence.

28. Slp. Jasper, Sydleman, for N. Y.

FOURTH OF JULY!

THE WASHINGTONIANS of New-London contemplate celebrating the 4th of July in a splendid manner,

Messrs. SLADE of Vermont,
" BRIGGS of Massachusetts,
" CATLIN, of Connecticut,
" CHAPMAN, " are expected to be present.

The Washingtonians of Norwich and vicinity have been solicited to attend. The Steamboat Thorn will leave Norwich at 6 o'clock, A. M., returning leave N. London at 6 o'clock, P. M.

☞ Fare each way 12 1-2 cents.

The Norwich Brass Band is engaged for the occasion. Norwich, June 26, 1843.

LOST

ON SATURDAY EVENING last, (it is supposed near the Court House or in Church-street,) a **Ladies' Side Pocket,** containing a Hard checkerchief, Thimble and Silk Purse, with $10 more or less of money. The finder shall be suitably rewarded, and will confer a favor on the loser who will over be grateful, by leaving it at THIS OFFICE.

Norwich, June 28th, 1843.

BRUSHES.

A LARGE assortment of Tooth Brushes, of soft and hard bristles. Also, a variety of elegant Hair Brushes, of Philadelphia manufacture, together with Hat, Nail, Cloth and Flesh Brushes, for sale low by DR. CHARLES OSGOOD, 31 Shetucket-st.

Norwich, June 28, 1843 3w31

SHAKER HERBS.

A LARGE supply of Shaker Herbs, Roots and Extracts for sale and genuine, for sale by DR. CHARLES OSGOOD, 31 Shetucket-st.

Norwich, June 28, 1843. 3w31

Soda and Seidlitz Powders.

OF superior quality, possessing all the medicinal properties of the effervescing spring in Germany, for sale at the New Drug Store of DR. CHARLES OSGOOD, 31 Shetucket-st.

Norwich, June 28th, 1843. 3w31

Balzorine Lawns.

A NEW article entirely just received by

Norwich, June 28, 1843. ELY & CO.

50,000 Yards

CALICO REMNANTS to be sold before the 10th of July at any rate. ELY & CO.

Norwich, June 28, 1843. 3w31.

Linens! Linens!

A LOT unsurpassed in cheapness and quality just received at ELY & CO'S.

Norwich, June 28, 1843. 3w31

Summer Stuffs.

CAN be bought at No. 33 Shetucket-street, cheaper than any where else. *Try it.*

Norwich, June 28 1843. ELY & CO.

English Long Cloths.

A FEW PIECES, very fine, may be had at

Norwich, June 28, 1843. ELY & CO'S.

REMINGTON'S
AMERICAN VEGETABLE
CROUP SYRUP

THE MOST VALUABLE FAMILY MEDICINE EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

No family ought to be without it, nor ever will after a trial. Price 25 cents.

HAVING for a number of years prepared and sold the above medicine for that fatal disease, the Croup, and having become satisfied from my own experience and the united testimony of Physicians, and others who have used the Syrup, that it is a medicine of great value, not only for the Croup but for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Whooping Cough and the various diseases of the lungs, I have been induced to put it up in a convenient form, and offer it to the public. For sale at 47 Water-street, by

CARROLL & CROSBY.

Norwich, June 28, 1843. 3w31

10,000 Pounds

FIRST QUALITY COPPERAS, just received and for sale at 47 Water-street, by

CARROLL & CROSBY.

Norwich, June 28, 1843. 3w31

Collector's Office,
NEW LONDON, June 24th, 1843.

PROPOSALS

WILL be received at this office, until the 21st day of July next, for furnishing the Revenue Cutter and Revenue boats, within this District, with the general supplies of *Ship Chandlery*, &c. for the term of one year from the 1st of August, 1843.

Bidders will be furnished with printed schedules on application at the Custom House.

CHARLES F. LESTER,

2w31 Collector and Superintendant of Cutter.

C. L. AVERY,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, would respectfully announce to the citizens of Poquetannac and vicinity, that he has taken the location of the late Doct. Gay, where he is ever ready to render his services in the different branches of his profession.

☞ Residence at Mrs. Adams, corner of South and Centre-street.

Poquetannac, June 28, 1843. p8w31

Piano Forte.

A FIRST RATE ONE of Whittlesey's manufacture, for sale on reasonable terms. For particulars inquire of the Proprietors of the Franklin House.

Norwich, June 28th, 1843. 31

TO the Hon. Superior Court, to be holden at New-London, within and for the County of New London, on the Second Tuesday of September, A. D. 1843.

THE petition of Eunice Fletcher of the town of Norwich, in said New-London County, humbly sheweth—That on the 17th day of March, A.D., 1830, she was lawfully married to Sterry Y. Fletcher, then of said Norwich, but now of the city of New-Orleans in the State of Louisiana, with whom she lived in the due performance of all the duties of the marriage covenant on her part, until on or about the 10th day of October, A. D. 1837, when the said Sterry Y. Fletcher wilfully deserted your petitioner, and ever since hath, and still does, continue his desertion and absence from her, in the total neglect of all the duties and offices of a husband to her, having never since his said desertion and absence from her, afforded her any relief or support; and for more than five years last past residing out of this State, either at said city of New-Orleans, or in parts to your petitioner unknown.

Wherefore, she prays this Hon. Court to take her case into consideration, and grant her a bill of divorce, and thereby free, release, and discharge her from the said Sterry Y. Fletcher, and from all the obligations and duties she is under to him, by force and virtue of the marriage covenant as aforesaid—and your petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

EUNICE FLETCHER, by
JOHN T. WAIT, her Attorney.

Dated at Norwich, this 19th day of June, A.D. 1843.

State of Connecticut.
COUNTY OF NEW-LONDON, ss. New-London, June 19, 1843.

IT is hereby ordered that notice of the foregoing petition be given to the respondent therein named, by causing said petition and this order of notice to be published three weeks successively, at least six weeks before the setting of the Court to which said petition is made returnable, in one of the newspapers published in Norwich, in said County of New-London, and that a copy of each number of said newspaper, containing the same, be forwarded by mail to said respondent, directed to him at his last known place of residence. BENJAMIN POMEROY,

Judge of County Court New London County.

AUCTION--IN BANKRUPTCY.

BY VIRTUE of sundry decrees from the District Court of the United States for the District of Connecticut, will be sold by Public Auction, at the office of Cleveland & Hovey, in Norwich, Ct., on the 15th day of July, 1843, commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M., the following described property and rights of property, which have been assigned to me under the provisions of the late Bankrupt Law of the United States, to wit:

THE ASSETS OF WM. C. GILMAN of Norwich, consisting of an interest in a Dwelling House, and about 4-34 acres of land in Norwich, bounded north by lands of Richard Adams, Esq., and Norwich and N. Y. Manufacturing Co., and on other sides by highways; also, an interest in the Mansion House, formerly the City Hotel, and in lot No. 10 in square No. 2 at Greeneville; also, an interest in a Lot bounded north by Broad-street, east by land of Chas. W. Rockwell, south by land of Joseph Backus, and west by land of H. Whitaker, and in a Barn standing on the land of Chas. W. Rockwell; also an interest in the Charlton Building, (so called) in Shetucket-street.

Also, an interest in two Lots between Franklin Square and the upper Depot in Norwich, bounded on one side by Ferry-street, and on two sides by Lanes; also an interest in the School House fronting on Broad-st., and standing on land owned by C. W. Rockwell Ethan Allen; also an interest in one undivided sixth part of the real estate in Norwich lately owned by Daniel L. Cutt, Esq., deceased; also an interest in a House in Washington-st. held by L. Brower in trust, to secure a note against said Gilman and others.

Also an interest in a contract made by said Gilman with Samuel Hubbard of Boston in relation to certain lands in the counties of Van Wert, Allen, Putnam, Paulding, Williams, and Mercer, in the State of Ohio; also an interest in a contract with Edward Whiting, Esq., for the conveyance to said Gilman of two Lots in Sandusky, Ohio; also an interest in Lands in the vicinity of DesMoines River; also a contract with Jas. Bourman for the conveyance to said Gilman of a part of the Beersh Cotton Mill on certain conditions.

Also, an interest in 156 shares of Stock in the Thames Manufacturing Company; an interest in ten shares of Stock in the Norwich Water Power Company; an interest in 372 shares of Quinebaug Bank Stock; also sundry choses in action and articles of personal property.

THE ASSETS OF GEORGE W. CLARK of Norwich, consisting of an interest in the House in which said Clark lives, and the Lot and Barn attached thereto, situated in said Norwich; also an interest in the Ship Yard, on the banks of the river Thames in said Norwich.

THE ASSETS OF THOMAS ROBINSON of Norwich, consisting of an interest in a Wood Store and a Brick Store situated on the south side of Water-st. and a Store in East Chelsea, and in a Dwelling House situated on Church-st., all in Norwich: also, several choses in action.

THE ASSETS OF JOSHUA W. SHEPARD of Norwich, consisting of an interest in a lot with a Dwelling House thereon situated in the city of Norwich: also another lot on Union-st., Norwich; also an interest in a lease of the shop occupied by said Shepard, for three years from April last; also, certain Machines for Plaining, Sawing, &c. at said shop; an interest in 20 shares of Quinebaug Bank Stock; a quantity of Paint, Lumber, Doors, Sash, &c; also a great number of book accounts and notes, and a Piano Forte, and other personal property.

THE ASSETS OF DANIEL W. GARDNER of Norwich, consisting of a life estate in the property of the said Gardner's wife—lately the property of Ebenezer Willson late of Norwich, deceased.

THE ASSETS OF JOHN PRENTICE of Norwich, consisting of one Silver Lever Watch, a great number of Notes, Book Accounts, Executions and Contracts concerning Lands, and other personal property.

THE ASSETS OF WM. D. RIPLEY of Norwich, consisting of Notes and Book Accounts against a great number of persons.

JAMES A. HOVEY, Assignee.

Norwich, June 23, 1843. 3w31

NEW SUMMER GOODS
JUST RECEIVED AT
ELY & CO'S.

AMONG which may be found a most splendid assortment of fine French Muslins and Lawns, Barzorine Muslins and Foulaird Silks, Mosdin de Laines and Chusans, 20 different colors plain M. deLaines, a lot of cheap printed do. for only 12½ cents a yard.

Norwich, June 28, 1843. 3w31

White Goods.

20 PIECES new style stripe Swiss for dresses; 20 pieces Lace and figured striped Muslins; 10 do. embroidered Cambrics; 50 do. Sarsnett, Jaconett and Mull Cambrics.

Superior Swiss and Book Muslins, and every variety of White Goods the market affords can be obtained at very low prices at ELY & CO'S.

Norwich, June 28, 1843. 3w31

Laces! Laces!

ALL in want of Lace Goods will do well to call and examine the largest stock of Laces of all descriptions to be found in the State at ELY & CO'S.

Norwich, June 28, 1843. 3w31

Bonnets and Millinery Goods

SELLING OFF the remaining stock of the above goods will be closed without regard to cost. Call early and secure bargains. ELY & CO.

Norwich, June 28, 1843. 3w31

Apothecaries Glass Ware.

DR. CHARLES OSGOOD, 31 Shetucket-st. is the agent of Messrs. Scattergood, Haverstick, & Co., Philadelphia, Manufacturers of Druggist Bottles, Vials, Demijohns, &c., and will supply all orders for the same at their wholesale prices.

Norwich, June 21, 1843. 3w30

LEECHES.

A CONSTANT supply of the best Spanish Leeches to be found at the NEW DRUG STORE, 31 Shetucket-street, next door to Messrs. Ely & Co's.

Norwich, June 21, 1843. 3w30

June 21, 1843.
ON CONSIGNMENT.

A RARE supply Sofas, Bureaus, Tables, Chairs, Looking Glasses and other Furniture, just received and offered at the usual low prices at the Auction and Commission Rooms, Union-street.

3w30 W. D. RIPLEY.

Patent and Proprietary Medicines.

TAYLOR'S Balsam of Liverwort, Sand's Sarsaparilla, Sherman's Lozenges, Hay's Liniment, Dalley's pain extractor, Oldridge's Balm of Colombia, Sherman's Orris Tooth Paste, Poor Man's Plaster, with other articles too numerous to mention, for sale at the new Drug Store, 31 Shetucket-street, next door to Ely & Co.

Norwich, June 21, 1843. 30

TEAS.

A FEW sample chests, Young Hyson Teas, received on consignment, and for sale low at the Auction and Commission Rooms, Union-street.

W. D. RIPLEY.

Norwich, June 21, 1843. 30

PERFUMERY.

AN assortment of the choicest kind of French Perfumery, including the most delicate essential Oils, Extracts, Colognes, &c. at the new Drug Store of DR. CHARLES OSGOOD, 31 Shetucket-st.

Norwich, June 21, 1843. 3w30

MEDICINAL WINES.

AN assortment of the choicest kinds of Wines, selected expressly for Medicinal purposes, for sale low by DR. CHARLES OSGOOD,

Norwich, June 21, 1843—30 31 Shetucket-st.

NORWICH SEMINARY.

THE SUMMER TERM of Norwich Seminary will commence Monday, July 10th, 1843.

Terms of tuition as heretofore.

Languages	$5,00
English Branches,	4,00
Common Branches,	3,00
Drawing and Painting,	1,00

No other charges will be made.

J. AUGUSTUS ADAMS, Principal.

Norwich, June 21, 1843. 30

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened a Drug Store in this city, at 31 Shetucket-st., where may be found a general assortment of articles in the above line, of the best quality and at the lowest prices.

CHARLES OSGOOD.

Norwich, June 21, 1843. 3w30

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an order from the Court of Probate for the District of North Stonington, will be sold at public or private sale so much of the real estate of Ann Robinson, late of North Stonington, deceased, as will raise the sum of Thirty-one Dollars, and Eighty cents, together with incident charges of sales. The sales will take place on the 3d day of July, 1843, at 1 o'clock, in the afternoon, on the premises, which is near the dwelling house of Oliver Palmer, in North Stonington. RUSSEL BENTLY, Adm'r.

North Stonington, June 13, 1843. 30

Mourning Goods.

BLACK BALZORINES, at $1,12½ a pattern, lavender and black do at $1,12½ do.; Mourning Cravats, Lace Veils, Crapes, black Gloves, and the best and cheapest lot of black and blue black Bombasines that were ever offered in this State at the cheap store of A. WATTLES & CO.

Shetucket-street, 4 doors South of Norwich Bank.

Norwich, June 14, 1843. 29

GREAT ATTRACTION.

R. H. AVERY, 112 and 114 Main-street, has just returned from Boston and New-York with some of the cheapest and most splendid styles of Summer Goods, consisting in part of super Paramatta Twills, Worsted Doeskins, French Linen Drills, Ribbed Merino Cassimeres, &c. &c. all superior for gents pants and coats. Call and see.

Norwich, June 1st, 1843. 3w30

Broadcloths and Cassimeres.

THERE can be found at the cheap cash store of the subscriber some rare bargains in the way of Cloths, &c.—Also, in Summer Goods and Prints.

June 21, 1843—3w30 R. H. AVERY.

Silk and Worsted Plaid

FOR CHILDREN'S CLOTHES, also, Linen, de Gambroon, Rowen Cassimere, &c. for sale cheap by R. H. AVERY.

Norwich, June 21, 1843. 3w30

Lawns, Muslins, Calicoes, &c.

THE cheapest and best lot of these goods are now offered at the very lowest prices by

June 21, 1843—30 R. H. AVERY.

DEAFNESS CURED.
SCARPA'S COMPOUND ACOUSTIC OIL,

FOR the cure of Deafness, pains, and the discharge of matter from the ears; also, all those disagreeable noises, like the buzzing of insects, falling of water, whizzing of steam, &c. &c., which are symptoms of approaching disease.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1842.

Wonderful cure of Deafness. Read the following. My Dear Sir; It has become so common lately to puff Medicines by letters, that I would now refrain from any expression of my feelings or opinion, did I not feel compelled to speak in justice to you, and out of a desire to serve my fellow-men. You remember with what reluctance I was induced to try Scarpa's Oil for Deafness, for I felt convinced, after many ineffectual attempts, that a deafness of ten years' standing could not be cured by any medicine; but will you believe it, when I tell you, on my second bottle, I can hear almost as well as any member of my family. The effect upon me

CONNECTICUT BONNET STORE.

WM. R. HITCHCOCK,
MANUFACTURER OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC STRAW BONNETS,
AND DEALER IN
Ribbons, Artific al Flowers, Band-Boxes, &c.,
TOGETHER WITH A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
RICH MILLINERY GOODS,

WOULD respectfully invite the Ladies of Norwich and vicinity, to call at the above named establishment, and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

STRAW and FLORENCE BONNETS, WHOLESALE and RETAIL,
At prices to correspond with the times.

ALSO—a handsome assortment of FANCY DRESS HATS.

BONNETS ALTERED, BLEACHED AND FINISHED IN THE BEST STYLE
under the direction of Misses CLEMENT & RHODES.

N. B.—Mourning Bonnets Furnished at Short Notice.
NO 17 SHETUCKET STREET, NORWICH, CT.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
No. 38, SHETUCKET STREET.
Norwich, Conn.

THIS new and beautiful HOTEL, conveniently located near the Depot of the Norwich and Worcester Rail Road, and the landing of the Steamboats from New York, New Haven, New London, Saghartbor, and other places, is now open for the reception of company.

The situation of this House, on the point of land formed by the junction of the Shetucket and Yantic rivers, its healthful and airy location, and extensive and beautiful prospect of the surrounding scenery, together with its contiguity to the places of arrival and departure of the New York and Boston cars and steamboats, renders it a desirable and pleasant resort for those in search of health or pleasure.

The House contains a number of public and private parlors, and a large number of sleeping rooms, all new and well furnished. The table will be furnished, at all times, with the best the season affords. The servants are prompt and attentive, and the proprietors will spare no pains to make all who favor them with a call, feel perfectly at home and contented. To business men in the city, this House is admirably calculated for their convenience, and they and their clerks will be furnished with comfortable and pleasant lodging rooms and board, at very moderate prices.—The proprietors have also made arrangements by which parties from the city or country, can be provided with suppers, served up in the best style, and at the shortest notice.

The House will be open at all hours, and persons arriving in cars or steamboats, during day or night, can have meals provided as soon as they may wish.

Books of the different stages which arrive at, and depart from this place, are kept at the office, and information relative to stages, steamboats or rail roads, cheerfully given.

Attached to the House is a large and convenient Stable, where horses and carriages may be obtained at short notice, on the most reasonable terms.

The subscribers hope, that by a proper attention to business, by moderate charges, by keeping an orderly and first rate Public House, they may receive a share of public patronage.

Nov. 20—tfl GRIFFIN CLARK & CO.

To the Public.

THE subscriber having been burnt out during the last winter, and now having rebuilt his Morocco, Leather, Boot & Shoe Manufactory, and commenced business again now offers to his old customers and the public, generally, a good asortment of articles in his line, consisting in part as follows:

400 sides hemlock Sole Leather, of all weights;
100 sides oak tanned Leather;
150 sides Leather, three quarters tanned, suitable for carriage tops, &c.;
10 doz. fine calf skins;
300 lbs. splits;
150 doz. Morocco;
50 doz. Goat Bindings;
50 doz. Sheep do;
75 doz. Sheep Linings
50 doz. Lamb do;
500 pairs thick Boots;
100 pairs Brogans;
300 pairs men's Slippers;
2000 pairs Morocco do, first rate article for country traders;
500 lbs. pulled Wool;
also, Pegs and Lasts, furnishings of all descriptions.

☞ All of the above articles will be sold cheap for cash or *good* credit. Country merchants and others that are in want of any of the above articles, will do well to give me a call, as I will sell as low as my neighbors, and for cash, a *leettle* lower, as my goods were bought for cash, except my own manufacture.—I am determined to sell for a *small* profit.

Bath street, few rods North of the Franklin House. F. C. CHAPMAN.
Norwich May 4. 1842. tf53

The People's Store.
NO 28, NORTH MAIN ST, PROVIDENCE.
One Price asked and no abatement.

THOMAS REID & CO. have just received and are now opening a very cheap and splendid assortment of Dry Goods, purchased within a few days in New York at the present ruinous prices, and which will be sold at a very small advance from cost for cash only. Our goods are all fresh and all of the latest styles, and have been purchased by an experienced purchaser at the lowest cash prices. We intend keeping every article called for in the above line, and will have all our goods marked in plain figures, so that no advantage will be taken of our customers.

IN connection with the dry goods business we will continue on the manufacture and repairing of Umbrellas, Parasols, and Walking Canes Having made an addition to our premises, and having engaged some of the most experienced workmen in the trade, we can now manufacture, sell, or repair Umbrellas, Parasols, or Walking Canes as cheap as any establishment in the United stes.

And now, ladies and gentlemen all,
Do not forget to give us a call.

THOMAS REID & CO.
at 28 N. Main street.
Feb. 23. 13

Notice to all!!

THE subscriber having made new arrangements, has opened a
VICTUALING AND OYSTER HOUSE,
near the Norwich and Worcester Depot, where Travellers can be supplied at any hour of the day with meals. At this establishment may be found Fish, Clams and Lobsters, cheaper than at any other place in Norwich. Please give us a call and see "the steel pig."—you shall not go away dissatisfied.

WALTER ROATH.
Norwich, March 21. 17

Eastern and Western Lumber.
100,000 FEET Albany Mer. Boards, 12, [14, and 16 feet.
25,000 Albany clear do
50,000 Eastern Ma. Boards and Plank.
25,000 ft. " clear, 1¼, 1½ and 2 inch.
25,000 ft. Spruce flooring.
50,000 ft. Clapboards of various kinds.
400 M. Pine and Cedar Shingles.
For sale by E. CHAPELL,
Norwich, May 18. [754.] Central Wharf.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has taken a shop on Central Wharf opposite Edwin Gavit's Lumber Yard, where he intends carrying on in all its various branches the

Painting and Paper Hanging Business, &c.

He flatters himself that his long experience in the business will enable him to give perfect satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call. All orders left at J. L. Stanton's Store on Wharf Bridge, will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

ALANSON WRIGHT.
Norwich, June 14th, 1843. 6m29

1843
HATS AND CAPS.

THOSE in want of HATS or CAPS will consult their interest by calling at ROOT'S, No. 111 Main street, and examining his assortment of prices before purchasing elsewhere, as he is as usual selling his Nutra, plain, Brush, Cassimere, Moleskin, Leghorn, and Palm Leaf Hats, together with a full assortment of Cloth, Velvet, and glazed Caps, at a small advance from manufacturers' prices. Call and see.
May 10. tf 25

New, Fashionable
HAT & CAP STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 137 Main street, at the old stand of A. Wickham, and invites their attention to a superb assortment of

Hats & Caps,

Manufactured from the choicest materials, and in the most approved style, which he offers at as low if not lower prices than can be obtained at any other establishment in this city. He is not confined to a one priced Hat, but has a full assortment, and feels confident in his ability to suit the fastes and pockets of all
137 Main st. 20 W. L. NICHOLS.

New Style.

THE subscriber has just received from New York a new fashion for Hats, and will continue to receive a fresh supply by almost every boat, from the best manufacturies in the city. Also on hand a large assortment of Hats and Caps of the former fashions which will be sold at cost.

WANTED.

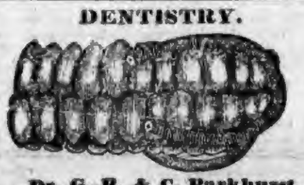
Fox, Mink, and *Coon* Skins for which the highest price in cash will be paid. A. WICKHAM.
N. B. Please remember that the subscriber has removed to 126 Main street, and nearly opposite of his old stand. March 30 18

WM. H. ALLEN.
DENTIST
OFFICE, NO. 9½ SHETUCKET STREET, (UP STAIRS.)

WHERE he will perform all operations necessary for the preservation of the teeth and gums in the best possible manner. Teeth inserted from 1 to a complete set. Teeth cleaned, filled, extracted, and all irregularities, whether they proceed from disease or want of proper care, remedied.

N. B. All operations performed as cheap as the cheapest, and warranted as good as the best.
March 23 tf17

DENTISTRY.



Dr. G. R. & C. Parkhurst,

HAVE opened an Office, No. 89, Main street, 5 doors west of the Franklin House, where they will wait on all who will favor them with their patronage. Teeth set from one to a full set. Every necessary operation performed on the teeth, and warranted. Their long experience enables them to treat judiciously all diseases connected with the teeth.
Nov. 30. 1yrl

REMOVAL

THE subscriber would give notice that he has removed to the store occupied by *Durance Ladd*, at the junction of Main and Union streets, opposite the Norwich Bank where he is prepared to carry on the

Tailoring Business,

in all its branches.

He would return his thanks to his friends for their liberal patronage. Having none in his employ but first rate workmen, he can warrant all work going from his establishment to be done in the best possible manner. He is determined, moreover, that his prices shall be sufficiently low to satisfy the most economical.

He would also give notice to the trade that he is Agent for Wilson's New York Reports of Fashions, which are now ready for those who may wish them.

IRA GORTON.
Norwich May 3, 1843. tf23

Boot and Shoe Establishment!

James Donovan

HAS established himself at No. 34½ Shetucket street, up stairs, where he intends carrying on the Boot and Shoe business, in all its branches—and he trusts that his long experience in the business, and the character of his workmen will secure a liberal share of patronage. Gentlemen who wish a first rate pair of fair stitched calf skin Boots, warranted, may be accommodated at the shortest notice, at $5 per pair. Other work done at prices proportionably low. Repairing, in all its branches, done in a workmanlike manner. Rubber overshoes repaired, and made almost as good as new. Ladies' work executed by an experienced workman.

☞ The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

34½ Shetucket street, 2nd door south of the Norwich News. 20

VANDERBILT'S
INDEPENDENT LINE
OF STEAMBOATS BETWEEN
NORWICH & NEW YORK
DAILY.

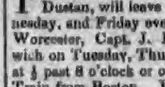
THE WORCESTER, CLEOPATRA & NEW HAVEN.

THE splendid Steamer CLEOPATRA, Capt. I. K. Dustan, will leave Norwich on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings. The splendid steamer Worcester, Capt. J. H. Vanderbilt, will leave Norwich on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings, at ½ past 8 o'clock or on the arrival of the Steamboat Train from Boston. Will leave New York each succeeding day at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

Freight REDUCED to 4 cents per foot EACH WAY, and other goods in proportion.

All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of said Boats or owners. E. A. BILL,
Agent for the above Boats.
Norwich, April 1st, 1843. 19

DAILY LINE
FOR NEW LONDON.



The new Steamboat ANGELINA, Capt. Alfred Lovell, will leave Norwich every morning at 5 o'clock for New London. Will leave New London every afternoon for Norwich, and arrive in time for the Accommodation Train of Cars for Boston and Worcester.

N. B. Freight taken.

All persons are forbid trusting said boat on her account or owners. For further information enquire of
E. A. BILL.
Steam Boat Agt.
Norwich, May 3, 1843. 23

I ce Providence, daily,
SUNDAYS EXCEPTED—VIA DANIELSONVILLE.

A STAGE will leave Danielsonville depot every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, on the arrival of the first accommodation train of cars, and arrive in Providence at 12, M. Also—a stage will leave Danielsonville depot daily, on the arrival of the second train of cars from Norwich, at 1 1-2 o'clock, P. M., and arrive in Providence at 7 P. M.

Passengers wishing to go to Providence will find this to be the pleasantest and quickest route.

The proprietors have taken every pains to make it safe and comfortable. New coaches and experienced drivers.

All parcels or packages to be at the risk of the owner unless receipted for by the driver.

Tickets can be obtained at the agent's or of the owners on the road.

Fare from Norwich to Providence—$2 00.
OTIS H. KELTON,
Agent for the Proprietors.
Oct. 5. 7B

Norwich and Hartford
Daily *Stage* Line.

A STAGE will leave Norwich every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, for Hartford, via Colchester, leaving the American House in Shetucket Street at 7 o'clock, A. M.

A stage will leave Norwich at the same hour every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, via Lebanon, Columbia, Andover, Bolton, and Manchester.

On and after December first, books will be kept at the American House only. Passengers are requested to enter their names on the book the evening previous.

This line is furnished with good teams and careful drivers. Extra teams, double or single, furnished by application to the agent.

WHEATON COTTRELL,
Agent for the proprietors.
Nov. 22 82

For and from BOSTON with despatch.
THE SCHR. MAIL, Capt. CROWELL.
" " SPY, " LEWIS.

THE above vessels are of the first class, and commanded by experienced Captains, and will continue to run between this port and Boston through the season, and will take Freight on reasonable terms. For further information inquire of A. C. HALL, General Agent.
Norwich, June 1st, 1843. 27

For New York.
REGULAR PACKET,
George Washington,

GEORGE W. GEER Master will run to and from New York and Norwich during the present season and will take freight at reasonable rates. The G. W. is connected with no combination, and the interest of all who ship goods by her will be attentively looked after. For freight or passage enquire of the master on board or of the public generally.
Norwich, April 13, 1843. 20tf

For New-York.

REGULAR PACKET—Sloop CHELSEA Wm. H. Palmer, Master, will run to and from New-York & Norwich during the present season, and will take freight at reasonable rates. Freight for the Chelsea will be stored free from expense. For freight or passage apply to the Master on board or to
PALMER & TURNER } Agts.
A. C. HALL. }
Norwich May 4 1843. 23

MOORE & ROBINSON,
NO. 73 FRANKLIN SQUARE.
DEALERS IN
Fruit,
Confectionery,
Toys, Perfumery, Razor
Strops, Wallets, Knives, Purses,
and fancy articles; also: Teas. Coffee Sugar, Spices, Pickled Tripe, Oysters, &c., &c. Porter's Patent Burning Fluid, and Chemical
Oil, Lamps, Wicks, Glasses, &c., &c.

N. B. Parties and families furnished with Ice Cream, Syllabub, Blancmange, Pastry, Jellies, &c., at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

A share of patronage is respectfully solicited.
March 23. 17

LIME and CEMENT.
350 CASKS Thomaston Lime.
100 " Cement. For sale by
25tf. E. CHAPPELL,
Norwich, May 18. Central Wharf.

HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN, AND
Ornamental Painting.

GLOSSING and imitation of wood. Please call on
T. F. ALBERTSON.

A Barn to Let, with good accommodations for stabling, carriage house and hay loft. Inquire of
T. F. ALBERTSON.
March 30 18

Lime! Lime!!

THOMERSTON, Lincolon Ville Dexter, and all othea kinds, usually sold in this market, can be found at all times, and in any quantity, at
Norwich Lime Store,
2 doors west Backus & Nortons.
Norwhich April 26th 1843. tf22

WRIGHT'S
Indian Vegetable Pills.
THE TRUE CHARACTER OF COUNTERFEITS AND SELLERS OF COUNTERFEIT MEDICINES.

NO MEDICINE has ever been introduced to the American public, whose virtues have been more cheerfully and universally acknowledged by its vast popularity and extensive circulation than 'WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.' To descant upon their various virtues at this late season would be a work of supererogation since few who peruse this article will be found unacquainted with the widely circulated proofs of the real excellence of the medicine, to which many will be ready to add the testimonals of their own experience. But if further proof were needed of the value of the remedy, it might be found in the fact that no medicine in the market has been SO SHAMEFULLY and REPEATEDLY COUNTERFEITED. Ignorant, envious and avaricious and unprincipled men have in different places, manufactured a SPURIOUS PILL, bearing a superficial resemblance to the TRUE ARTICLE, but composed either of Impotent or Deleterious Ingredients, which they have sought to foist upon the public as the veritable

"Indian Vegetable Pills."

These FRAUDULENT SWINDLERS could never pass off their vile wares upon the public for the CONNIVANCE and ASSISTANCE of (self-styled) RESPECTABLE DRUGGISTS, who, for the sake of a little "filthy lucre" lend themselves to this MONSTROUS and UNHALLOWED SYSTEM OF IMPOSITION. The counterfeiter of a popular medicine, is more CRIMINAL than a COUNTERFEITER of current money. The injuries done by the latter, sink to nothing in comparison with those inflicted upon society by the former. We might paint him wringing the mite from the hard hand of invalid penury which is extended for the boon of health, and receives instead, the VILE DRUG that FRETFULLY and AGGRAVATES disease, or, to view it in its best aspect, suffers it to rage unchecked. How melancholy is the reflection that thousands may have been hurried to the grave by having a COUNTERFEIT substituted for the TRUE MEDICINE, who but for the venal fraud might now be living in high health, the delight and hope of the social circle. All classes are interested in putting down these vile counterfeits.

Let the Stores where they are sold be marked and shunned!

And let the virtues indignation of the community administer to all concerned in these unfair practice a general and withering rebuke.

Copy-Right Law.

"AND BE IT ENACTED, That, if any person, or persons after the recording of the title of any print, cut, or engraving, map, chart, or musical composition, according to the provision of this act, shall within the term, or terms limited; by this act, engrave, etch, or work, sell or copy, or cause to be engraved, etched, worked, or sold, or copied either on the whole, or by varying, adding to, or diminishing the main design, with intent to evade the law, or shall print, or import for sale, any such map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, or engraving, or any parts thereof, without the consent of the proprietor or proprietors, of the copy-right thereof, first obtained or knowing the same to be printed, or imported without such consent, shall publish, sell, or expose for sale, or in any manner dispose of any such map, chart &c. as afore said; then such offender or offenders shall forfeit the plate or plates, on which such map, chart, musical composition, engraving cut or print, shall be copied; and also all and every sheet thereof, so copied, or printed, to the proprietor or proprietors of the copy-right thereof; and shall further forfeit, one dollar for every sheet of such map, chart, musical composition, &c. as may be found in his, or their possession, printed, or published, or exposed to sale, contrary to the true intent or meaning of this Act; the one moiety thereof to the proprietors, and the other moiety to the use of the United States, to be recovered in any Court having competent jurisdiction thereof."

Thus it will be seen that all engaged, either in manufacturing or selling counterfeit Pills, are liable to heavy damages, not only for the palpable fraud they are practising on the public, but also for infringement on the Law of Copy-Right as above cited.

☞ **Beware of Counterfeits** ☜

As the great pouplarity of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, has raised up a host of counterfeits, the public are cautioned against imposters, who are travelling about the country, selling to the unexpecting storekeeper a spurious article for the above celebrated Pills.

It should be remembered that, all who sell the genuine medicine are provided with a

Certificate of Agency,

Of which the following is a copy:

This is to certificate that the within named——— is a regular and duly appointed———Agent for the sale of

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.

in the town of———, State of———, and this certificate which is signed by Wm. Wright, Vice President of the North American College of Health, must also be countersigned by the acting Clerk, or Agent, from whom said certificate is received.

This Certificate of Agency will be renewed every twelve months, therefore, if any alteration should be made in the date, do not purchase.

The public are further informed that all who receive the above certificate, are also required to sign the following.

☞ **Pledge** ☜

This is to certify, that the subscriber, by certificate bearing even date herewith, signed with the proper handwriting of William Wright, Vice President of the North American College of Health,.....been appointed.....Agent for sale of

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS,
OR, INDIAN PURGATIVE,

in the town of.....and State of.....to hold and continue in said Agency during the pleasure of said William Wright, and no longer, anything contained in the said certificate signed by the said William Wright, to the centrary thereof notwithstanding. In consideration whereof, I hereby covenant and to and with the said William Wright that I will not sell or expose for sale, any medicine bearing the above or a similar name, during my said Agency, other than that which I receive from his authorised Agent or Agents, under the penalty of five hundred dollars to be by me paid to him as liquidated damages. Witness....hand and seal, the....day of....one thousand eight hundred and forty.....

Thus it will be seen that the friends of the genuine medicine may be perfectly free from any apprehension of fraud, as all agents, who are provided with a certificate of Agency, have invariably

SIGNED THE PLEDGE

not to sell any Vegetable Pills except those received from the above name William Wright, or his authorized agents.

Country Agents and others, will be on their guard against travelling imposters, and remember that all authorized travelling agents are also provided with a certificate of Agency as above described, and that Pills offered for sale, by those who cannot show a certificate of agency, are sure to be counterfeit.

It will be further observed that all genuine medicine has the title expressed in full on the sides of the boxes, thus:—

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS,
(INDIAN PURGATIVE)
Of the North American College of Health.

The patrons of Wright's Indian Vegitable Pills, will also bear in mind that the directons which accompany each box of Pills, have been secured by a copyright, and the proper form, viz:—

"Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1840, by William Wright, in the Clerk's Office, of the District Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania."

will be found at the bottom of the first page of said directions

If, therefore, the name of WRIGHT is omitted, the purchaser may rest assured that all is positively wrong.

Thus it will be seen, that a trifling attention on the part of the purchaser to the above particulars, will put an effectual stop to this wholesale robbery, and drive, it is hoped, all depredators upon society to an honest calling.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS
Of the North American College of Health.
For sale by E. F. BALCAM, Agent.
29 No 21 Shetucket street.

VEGETABLE PILLS.
Spencer's Pills.

THE numerous proofs daily received of the utility of Spencer's VEGETABLE PILLS, not only from professional men, but also from individuals, previously unknown to me, many of them guardians and instructors of youth, who speak from personal knowledge, together with the rapid sale, completely satisfies me that I have not been deceived. These recommendations have fully sustained it as a certain cure for the headache, as also a sure remedy for many other complaints if used according to the directions which accompany them.

Be particular to notice that the outside covering on each box must have an engraved label signed G. SPENCER, in the proprietors own hand—no other can be genuine. GIDEON SPENCER.

AGENTS.

E. F. BALCAM; Norwich; Wm. F. Clark and John F. Slater, Jewett City; John E. Lindley Voluntown; Wm. Penner, Sterling; Dudley R Wheeler, Milltown; E. Faxon, Jr. Stonington; Wm F. Healy, Packersville; George Danielson, Killingly George Weatherhead, do.; J. Armsbury & Son, do. N. Kelley, do.; Comfort Tiffany, Brooklyn; Samuel Oatley, Mechanicsville; J. S. Gladding, Plainfield Wm. Storrs, do.; Smith Wilkinson, Pomfret; W K. Arnold, Woodstock; Carpenter & Richmond, do Kinney & Williams, Abington; John Hyde, Head or Mystic; Wm. Arnold, Masonville; J. Spaldin, Plainfield Centre; A. Hawkins, Tolland; B. Wheaton Brooklyn; Geo. A. Tiffany, Hadlyme; Marvin Johnson, Slaterville, R. I.; A. C. Jenks, Pautucket; Walter Goodale, Chaplin; Orrin Sumner, Abington.

Public Notice.

An article headed 'To the Public' has recently appeared in several of the City papers, signed 'Thomas Turner,' relative to a cure effected upon him by Bristol's Sarsaparilla, and denying statement made public in the prints previously, that he was cured by Sand's Sarsaparilla; and *whereas* my name is brought before the public in each of these articles, I feel it my duty to make the following statement of facts as far as I am concerned. About the last of July or the first of August, 1842, Mrs. Turner, the wife of 'Thomas Turner,' called on me, requesting a certificate from me that they were needy, and proper persons to receive the beneficence of Messrs. Sands, as they had advertised that "the poor would be furnished with their Sarsaparilla by a recommendation from either the Alderman of the Ward in which they live, or the minister of the Church where they were attendants." I freely wrote such a certificate, upon which I was subsequently informed that the medicine had been obtained. On the 23d of August Mrs. Turner called on me again, wishing me to write a certificate for them of the *cure* that had been effected by Sand's Sarsaparilla upon her husband. *I wrote such certificate*, embracing two facts as I supposed: the one of the disease with which he had been affected, and the other of *the cure that had been made.* She then said that her husband had taken the Sarsaparilla about three weeks; that his pains had all left him, and he had gone to his work; and that he was very thankful for the cure that had been effected. On the evening of the 10th of October I called at Mr. Turner's residence, and had a few minutes' conversation with him in relation to his health; he told me that *it was very good.* I inquired of him relative to the effects of Sand's Sarsaparilla upon him; when he told me that all he wanted was more strength and that with this exception the Sarsapailla had cured him. Such are the facts of the case; and I must confess, I felt utterly astonished at the appearance of the article in several papers denying the statement which had been made to me, and which I fully believed, as the said 'Thomas Turner' had *testified to a similar statement before the Mayor of this City.*

(Signed) SEYMOUR VAN DUSEN,
Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Duane st. New-York, March 31, 1843.

The genuine Sand's Sarsaparilla can be found at R. W. Mathewsons with the names of more than twenty persons IN THIS CITY who have experienced its wonderful effects in cases of *Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Erysipilas* and other chronic diseases some of them of more than ten years standing and which has resisted the most popular medicines of the day.

Norwich April 27th 1843. 22

Sand's Sarsaparilla!

WE have often heretofore had occasion to speak of the medicinal virtues of this now very popular medicine. Numberless instances have come within our observation of extraordinary cures effected by the use of only a few bottles of the article. The most recent case is that of a young child in Roxbury, whose face and jaws were so dreadfully afflicted with a scrofulous disease that all its teeth fell out, and she became an object shocking to behold. Her physician had tried numberless remedies, but without producing a cure. Resort was finally had to Sand's Sarsaparilla, and its constant use for about six weeks has effected an entire and certain cure. The teeth that came from her head can be seen any time at the store of Messrs. Smith & Fowle, 138 Washington-street, who are the wholesale and retail Agents for the sale of Sands' Sarsaparilla, for this section of the country, and who, we doubt not, will most willingly give any further information relative to the case that may be asked them. The high reputation of the Messrs. Sands and their agents, is a sure gurantee of the goodness of the medicine—and these repeated instances of its efficacy only confirm the high reputation it has already obtained. —*Boston Times.*

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, and for exportation, by A. B. Sands & Co. Druggists and Chemists, 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st., N. York.

R. W. MATHEWSON, Agent for this city and vicinity. Norwich, June 1st, 1843—27

Dr. Wm. A. Brewster,
AT THE DANIELSONVILLE DEPOT,

Offers for sale an extensive assortment of Drugs, Medicines, and Dye-stuffs, Pure Wines, and Spirits, Window glass, from 6 by 8 to 12 by 18, first quality of Potash, extra pure Neats-foot Oil, Spirits Turpentine, Varnish, Red Lead, Litharge, Umber, Patent Blk, Pruss. Blue, Whiting, Venitian Red, French-Yellow, Chrome Green, Emerald Green, Chrome Yellow, Bonnet Glue, Common Glue, Brushes, White-Lead, and paint, Linseed Oil, At the lowest prices.

KILLINGLY, July 15

Dr. Kelley's Medicines.

DR. KELLEY'S Vegetable Rob, for diseases of the Liver; Native Pulmonic Syrup, for Pulmonary Consumption; American Vegetable Health Pills.
For Sale by D LADD, Agent.
Dec 7 tf3

Dr. Kelley's Medicine.

VECETABLE ROB, for diseases of the liver.
Native Pulmonic Syrup for pulmonary consumption.
Invigorating Cordial.
Antiseptic d'Argent.
Reviving Cordial.
Acid Wesh.
Pulmonicon Wrapper.
American Vegetable Health Pills.
D. LADD, Agent.
March 2 14

SPICES, &c.

CITRON, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Allspice, Nutmegs, Pepper, pure Ginger, Maccaroni, Saleratus, Ground Nutmegs, Caraway, Coriander Seed, &c. &c.
For sale by SAMUEL TYLER.
Norwich, June 14th, 1843. 29

Garden Seeds.

A GENERAL assortment of fresh Garden Seeds just received and for sale by
SAMUEL TYLER.
Norwich, April 7, 1843—29 39 Main street.

IMPORTANT
To Consumptives.

THE TIME HAS COME
when Consumption may be classed with the curable diseases.

The HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE, discovered by Dr. Buchan of London, England, is the most wonderful curative of

Pulmonary Consumption,

and all diseases of the chest and lungs in the whole range of Pharmacy.

☞ D. P. BRADLEE, 82 Court street, Boston, is the sole agent for the United States.

It may also be obtained of the following dealers:
W. S. BRAKENRIDGE & CO., NORWICH,
HARTFORD, E. W. Bull, C. F. Colton,
NEW HAVEN, Geo. N. Seagrave.
MIDDLETOWN, Messrs. Dyer & Co.
West Killingly, William A. Brewster.

DR RUSH'S
INFALLIBLE HEALTH PILLS

Good News to the Sick
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE!
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MEDICINE EVER KNOWN.

HAVE attained a celebrity superior to that of any other medicine in the United States. They have been known as THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND, and will henceforth be better entitled than ever to that appellation: since, in consequence of a great improvement in the machinery, by which they are made, much less manual labor is required, and the Pills are produced in a purer, better and more effective state. They will hereafter be sold at the Principal Office, and at all the agencies throughout the United States, at the exceedingly low rate of

TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS PER BOX.

And they are warranted to be better in all respects than any other Pill in the Market whatever may be their price.

This reduction is made to suit the times, and the means of a large portion of the population, who cannot afford to waste money upon "Doctors' Stuff," but want a good, genuine medicine, speedy and certain in its effects, and one which will not keep them at home but allow them to go about their business as usual.—The proprietor, grateful for the immense success which has attended this invaluable remedy,

THE INESTIMABLE LEGACY

of the greatest physician this country ever produced, testifies his gratitude by this step, which, though it may diminish his profits, will largely increase his means of imparting a blessing to the public—his chief object from the first in offering these pills for sale.

At the present season of the year, more than at any other, the human frame is subject to those complaints, which, though slight in the beginning, may prove fatal in the end and for which these Pills are a sure and sovereign remedy. Only taken every night, upon going to bed, for a month, will cure the most inveterate causes of dyspepsia; and doses of two or three, according to the age and habits and of the patient, will eradicate from the system all bilious humors, purify the blood, cleanse the stomach, and in a word perfectly restore lost health and spirits, and one thing is most certain, they must always do some benefit and can never do any harm. They may be administered with the most perfect safety to small children, being utterly free from any deleterious substance. In consequence of the

EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICE

at which they are offered—one half what is asked for other Pills of a very inferior character—they can be tried by all, and the utmost confidence may be felt in their giving entire satisfaction.

By a happy combination of medical agents, these Pills are enabled to carry off all the vitiated and irritating secretions from the alimentary canal, and remove any inflamatory or other derangement of the animal economy which may have been induced, equalize the circulation, restore a healthy action to all the excretory organs and promote a vigorous performance of the organic functions.

It is now conceded by the most eminent of the medical faculty, that the stomach is the seat or fountain of all disease; that it is, as it were, the centre, from which proceed all the evils produced by foreign or irritating causes, and which thence spread to every part of the animal system.

The proper mode of cure, therefore, is to attack the citadel in which the disease entrenches itself, and no combination of medicinal agents has yet been discovered so efficacious for this purpose as the preparation of the late Dr. Rush, and which, from the universal success attending their administration, during a practise of nearly half a century, were styled his

"INFALLIBLE HEALTH PILL."

Their great virtue is that they arrest disease in its first approach. They are preventives as well as remedies: and we will venture to say that if taken by persons when they are first affected with symptoms of illness, many and many a case that is either serious or fatal, might be avoided.

THE INFALLIBLE HEALTH PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Headache, all Bilious and liver complaints cutaneous eruptions and humors, female weakness, colds, incipient consumption, general debility, piles, nausea, heartburn, all complaints of old standing, and in fact every disease not coming within the province of the surgeon.

"——If you are in possession of better means
Candidly inform me; if not, make use of these."

"Dr. RUSH'S HEALTH PILLS.—It is not our custom to speak of quack medicines: but these Pills are the result of the experience of a long life spent in the study of the human frame and its diseases, and by a man who added to his great acquired knowledge, a superior understanding. We have ourselves tested their efficacy, and can therefore, in a manner, endorse the numerous recommendations by which they are attended; and these are of such a character that it is evident that the medicine possess all the virtue it profess."—New World, of Nov. 19.

☞ Sold at the Principal Office, 30 Ann street, wholesale and retail, by H. G. DAGGERS, General Agent for the United States, to whom all orders should addressed post paid.

PRICE TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS.
E. F. BALCAM, Agent, Norwich.
AGENTS:
GEORGE LATHROP, Willimantic.
JOHN A. PERRIN, Windham.
H. A. LATHROP, Danielsonville, Ct.
G. ROBINSON & SON, Lebanon.
D. B. BILL Columbia.
WILLIAM BROWN, Hamton.
B. CHILD, Pomfret.
WALTER GOODALE, Chaplin.
ORRIN SUMNER, Abington.

N. B. Agencies for the sale of the above Medicine may be obtained by applying to the Agent for Norwich. tf21

NEW GOODS!

AMONG the new goods are some great bargains. If you want any thing good and cheap call at
WATTLES & CO'S.
Shetucket-st., 4 doors South of the Norwich Bank.
Norwich, June 14th, 1843. 29

ORIGINAL STAINED

SOCIETY OF
FOUNDERS

NORWICH, CONN.